

At he writes to be part of the Holy Scriptrue, the people will accept from his hands as part of the Holy Scripture, and they will pass them on to others as such, and gradually they will extend out, and the process will be the same as the process of the O. T. Now it will be a little more extensive perhaps, because the Jews were brought back from exile, and the center of them was in Jerusalem, but there were Jews scattered throughout the Roman Empire who believed in the O. T., and the Christians scattered throughout the Roman empire, and as they were scattered here and there, Paul wrote epistles to this person and that, to this church, and that church, and these people received these as the Word of God, and they passed them on to ~~the~~ others and they were ~~extensive~~ circulated, and the time must have come when people said, Is this book an inspired book? Some said, I think it is. Others said, they weren't quite so sure, but gradually they were disseminated, and within a period of a century and a half after the death of Christ, we find that three fourths of the books of the N. T. were accepted by all Christians everywhere as ~~undoubtedly~~ undoubtedly true. These were God's words. And we find that there were about six other books of ~~which~~ which many Christians accepted but some weren't sure. We find two or three books which all the eastern Christians accepted, and those in the West weren't sure. Two or ~~three~~ three books which all the Western Christians accepted, and those in the East weren't sure, and along with these there are six or eight other fine books written by early Christians. The Epistle of Barnabus, The Shepherd of Hermes, a few other books like that which they all said are wonderful good books. They even read them in their church services, but nobody said, these are inspired, and infallible, but they are good books, like Ecclesiasticus. Well, we find ~~another~~ another century goes by, and we find half the Christians said, Paul wrote fourteen epistles. Another half said he wrote thirteen epistles. Some of them were very very sure that he didn't write Hebrews, some said, we think Clement of Rome wrote Hebrews. Some said, We think Luke wrote Hebrews. Others said, we don't know who wrote Hebrews. Others said, ...9½... wrote Hebrews. They didn't know. Origen said, Who wrote Hebrews, God only knows. But Origen said, whoever wrote it, it is God's word, it is inspired, and it is true. And we find in the case of the N. T., as in the case of the Old, that there was a process which