

libertinism of the present age and Christianity to be told that Jesus was a libertine. ~~magician~~. magician. What he calls libertine is simply that he broke the Sabbath, neglected purity [purification] rules, did not fast and was called a wine-bibber. He claims that James the conservative administrator asked the Pharisees and Herod Agrippa for a little timely persecution to rid the Jerusalem church of Peter and other libertine rivals. His evidence for calling Jesus a ~~magician~~ magician is that the Bible says he performed miracles. Biblical criticism of this type rests on purely imaginary foundations. It consists in the issuance by ~~men~~ men who hate Christianity of unfounded theories of the origin of Christianity. Unfortunately if ~~such~~ such theories are tied up with names of men who possess academic degrees or ~~occupy~~ occupy important positions, they get a wide hearing, and do much to injure the cause of Christ.

Now I want to speak in the more strict sense about ~~the~~ developments in the field of Biblical Criticism although what I have already mentioned properly belongs under this general category. One hundred years ago it was customary to divide criticism into two sections: the lower criticism and the higher criticism. At that time the LC was used to designate questions of determining the text, the correct text of a literary work, and finding the exact meaning of its terminology.

This is an area of great importance in dealing with any ancient work, and is of great interest and importance to the Christian ~~who~~. There has been much activity in it in recent years. While I wish to spend a good deal of time telling of recent developments in the HC I must confine myself to ~~be~~ be careful not to spend too much time speaking of the LC. Yet there are many unfounded statements being made at present in this area, and being widely popularized and it is vital that we know something about the true situation.

The science of LC has been extensively worked in relation to Shakespeare. Shakespeare's plays, many of them, were originally published by fellow actors who wrote up what they remembered of a play and had it printed. Later authentic copies of some of them were issued and eventually after Shakespeare's death(?) the folio edition was published giving most of the plays that we have ~~at~~ today. Even ~~this~~ <sup>his</sup> suffered from many errors, either in memory of those who wrote it in the