

of the books of Titus and Timothy.

The books of Kings and Chronicles occasionally refer to earlier sources and there is no way of knowing how much material was copied from these earlier sources . We do not know- who put the final books into their present arrangement, but we do know that they are part of that Bible upon which our Lord Jesus Christ set the seal of His authority and affirmed that it is true.

There has been considerable discussion among critical scholars as to whether the apostle John wrote the Gospel of John and the book of Revelation, or whether one or both of them were by other authors. Evidence bearing on this point is of great interest but it does not affect our certainty that both books are part of God's Word and therefore true.

The same is true of Hebrews . Thirteen epistles specifically state that Paul is their author, but Hebrews nowhere says who wrote it. Some have been strongly convinced that it was written by Paul. Others have suggested Barnabas, Apollos or even Nathanael. If Higher Criticism could give us a convincing answer to the question of its authorship we would be grateful, but this would in no way increase our conviction of its truth.

During the last two centuries an even larger portion of the activity of the Higher Criticism has been devoted to trying to divide documents into assumed original sources. In 1796 F. Wolf declared that Homer, previously thought to have written the Iliad and the Odyssey, was only a pseudonym for a great number of bards, each of whom sang stories of former heroic days, and that these various lays had then been loosely joined together. The famous German writer, J. W. Goethe,