



Introduction

Prologue

The Word of THEOS is of divine origin, holy and inspired by the HOLY SPIRIT. It is the unique truth which is concise and well defined in content and scope. Therefore, it is essential to be equipped against the propagation of 'secret knowledge' humans are traditionally keen on, and which threatens the perfectly unified narrative of the Bible.

This study examines the foundations of non-canonical (-uninspired-) writings, such as the first century letters of the Apostolic ~Fathers~ (with strong precaution, some good but many heretical teachings), the popular Dead Sea Scrolls (with strong precaution - biblical texts mixed with sectarian and heretical texts), the Ecclesiastical Books / Apocrypha (with strong precaution, some are good to read as ordinary books) and Pseudepigrapha (heretical teachings).

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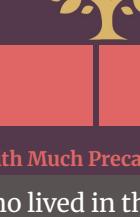
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Scroll	Description	Scripture
Books - Mostly To Be Avoided - Read With Much Precaution - Including Highly Problematic Passages		
Apostolic fathers-		
Scroll	Description	Scripture
Clement to Corinthians (1) (Letter)	Discernment: He uses the terminology of 'bishops' and 'rule of succession'. This is not necessarily a problematic teaching as 'bishop' can simply be a legitimate translation for 'overseer / presbyter / elder' but in combination with the term 'rule of succession' it rather points to the Roman Catholic Church which would birth soon after.	Scripture Our Apostles, too, by the instruction of our 'Lord' Jesus Christ, knew that strife would arise concerning the dignity of a bishop; and on this account, having received perfect foreknowledge, they appointed the above-mentioned as bishops and deacons; and then gave a rule of succession, in order that, when they had fallen asleep, other men, who had been approved, might succeed to their ministry.
Heretical teachings. Avoid.		
Bishops and rule of succession.		
Endorsement of capital punishment.		
Endorsement of Deuterocanonicals.		
Endorsement of a continuation of sacrifices. Introduction of liturgies.		
Extrabiblical salvation.	Endorsement of capital punishment.	Scripture They, therefore, who do anything contrary to that which is according to his will have for their punishment death. Ye see, brethren, by as much as we have been thought worthy of greater knowledge, by so much the more are we exposed to danger.
Language of 'the elect'.		
Spiritualizing.		
Clement / Romans to Corinthians (3) (Letter)	Discernment: The term 'the elect' appears 11 times in this letter (1Cle 1:1, 2:4, 6:1, 29:1, 46:4, 46:8, 49:5, 50:7, 52:2, 58:2, 59:2) but nowhere in the other Apostolic letters. In itself the term is not problematic, but it could point to false religions such as Calvinism.	Scripture The blessed Judith, when the city was besieged, asked of the elders that she should be permitted to go forth into the camp of the aliens.
No problematic passages found. Sound teaching.		
Ignatius to Ephesians	Discernment: The letters of Ignatius state that bishops are a higher category than the Apostles and that they are in the place of THEOS (literally).	Scripture ... we ought to do everything in order, whatsoever the 'Lord' hath commanded us to do at the appointed seasons, and to perform the offerings and liturgies. [...] These he hath not commanded to be done at random or in disorder, but at fixed times and seasons. [...] They, therefore, who at the appointed seasons make their offerings are acceptable and blessed; for while following the laws of the Master they do not completely sin. For to the High Priest were assigned special services, and to the priests a special place hath been appointed; and on the Levites special duties are imposed. But he that is a layman is bound by the ordinances of laymen. [...] Not in every place, brethren, are sacrifices offered continually, either in answer to prayer, or concerning sin and neglect, but in Jerusalem only; and even there the offering is not made in every place, but before the temple in the court of the altar, after that which is offered has been diligently examined by the high priest and the appointed ministers.
Ignatius to Magnesians		
Ignatius to Philadelphians		
Ignatius to Polycarp		
Ignatius to Romans		
Ignatius to Smyrnaeans		
Ignatius to Trallians		
Outmost heretical teachings.		
Probably a post-mortem impersonation of the true Ignatius, who was truly brought to Rome and executed there.		
In those letters, the writer(s) suggest(s) that he was brought to Rome not by sea, but by land, was allowed to stay during his captivity in churches great distances away from the direct route (Asia Minor) and write in at least 2 cities several letters, a scenario even unthinkable for Paul, who enjoyed a certain freedom in Rome, but certainly not on his trip to Rome.		
The writer also shows a deep desire to be martyred and to be eaten to the last bone by lions, which is a desire foreign to any biblical character. -Ignatius- is displayed as super-spiritual, super-humble and super-martyr, and assumes a mental perspective writing from even above the bishops, while of course writing that he is not even worthy of the title 'Apostle'. He is only 'beginning to be a disciple' and a 'fellow learner'.		
This is false humility and manipulation at its finest, while using carrot and stick from the position of a g-d.		
Polycarp to Philippians (Letter)	Discernment: Endorsement of Ignatius (could be legitimate if he endorses an Ignatius different from the portrayal in the letters).	Scripture Be zealous to do all things in harmony with G-d, and the bishop presiding, in the place of G-d, and the presbyters in the place of the council of the Apostles. And the deacons who are most dear to me entrusted with the service of Jesus Christ, who was made manifest at the end of time.
Speaks correctly of overseers & deacons. No third category of bishops.		
Strange and clumsy endorsement of Ignatius' letters (unclear if referring to the manipulated letters); unusual instructions through another letter on how to handle letters.		
He promotes himself as the super-martyr and describes it essentially as a spiritual discipline to be eaten by lions to the last bone ...		
Deeply ingrained antisemitism. Confusion about the Old Testament, by claiming that Judaism came only after Christianity.		
Initiative to abolish the Weekly Sabbath.		
Barnabas (distinct from the G-spel of Barnabas)	Discernment: He teaches here that the Old Covenant was broken when the tablets broke, which is an erroneous teaching as the tablets were soon later restored, and a whole book called the Second Law (Deuteronomy, the affirmation of the covenant) was written. He also taught that the always meant to be a symbolic shadow to JESUS only, and that the Jews err'd only. Since applying it literally. Questionable use of numerology.	Scripture And Moses understood, and threw the two tables from his hands; and their covenant was broken in pieces, that the covenant of the beloved Jesus might be sealed unto our hearts in the hope which springeth from faith in Him.
Heretical teachings. Avoid.		
Deeply ingrained antisemitism.		
False prophecy about a Third Temple in the second century AD.		
False prophecy about Messianic age, not fulfilled in 500 AD.		
Weekly Sabbath = 'Lord's Day' in addition.		
Spiritualizing, abuse of numerologies, questionable use of typology.		
The Didache	Discernment: Extra biblical teaching about First Fruits in the New Covenant, with the priority of prophets over the priority of priests.	Scripture Therefore thou shalt take the firstfruit of the produce of the winepress and of the threshing-floor, and of oxen and sheep; for they shall give you the firstfruits. 5. If thou makest bread, take the firstfruits, and give it according to the command of wine or oil, give the firstfruits to the prophets. 7. Of money also and clothes, and of all your possessions, take the firstfruits, as it seemeth best to you, and give according to the command, as it seemeth best to you.
Also known as the 'Lord's apostles to the nations.		
First Fruits teaching transferred into New Covenant.		
Extrabiblical teaching on deacons. No third category of bishops.		
Diognetus (Epistle)	Discernment: - Not read by the author of this study. -	
Hermas, The Shepherd (Book)	Discernment: - Not read by the author of this study. -	
Polycarp / The Martyrdom (Letter)	Discernment: - Not read by the author of this study. -	

NON-CANONICAL WRITINGS

3 · Dead Sea Scrolls



Scroll	Description	Scripture
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Scripts - To Be Avoided - Read With Much Precaution - Including Highly Problematic Passages

The Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS; selected)

The scrolls found in the caves of Qumran, Masada and surrounding places, are of great interest in the venture of the clarification of history and doctrine in existence between the time of the OT and the fixation of the canon. The scrolls had been **written in the 2nd century BC** and were in use before the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD. Fragments of every OT book except the book of Esther (but an addition to Esther) were found in the 11 caves, in addition to many other writings, making up a total of ~900 texts included in 50,000 snippets.

It has to be noted that the writers of the Dead Sea Scrolls had been closely identified with the Essenes, a group among the prominent Jewish religious and political groups (Pharisees, Sadducees, Teachers of Religious Law, Supporters of Herod, Zealots, et al). The Essenes represented a **Jewish monastic group / sect**, which based their spiritual life on the teachings of the Hebrew Bible, but which also developed heretical teachings such as the **Zodiacal Calendar** found in the scrolls and **pursued a life sometimes contrary to the teaching of THEOS** (e.g. no women or families found in their midst).

Writings found in the DSS are e.g. The **Book of Enoch (to be avoided)**, The **Book of The Giants (avoid)**, The **Book of Noah (avoid; both related to the Book of Enoch)**, the **Book of Jubilees**, the **Book of Tobit** included in the Apocrypha and several 'G-spells' of important characters of the Bible, et al. But those writings are neither found in the Greek Old Testament, nor in the KJV 1611, nor were those used in Christian churches.



Scroll

Description

Books - Rather To Be Avoided - Read With Precaution - Including Problematic Passages

Ecclesiastical Books

(or Apocrypha / Deuterocanonical Books)

The Ecclesiastical Books (commonly called Apocrypha) denote the collection of ancient books thought to have been written in between ~200 BC and 1 AD.

The 'Apocrypha' should be rather designated 'Ecclesiastical Books', because most are neither hidden nor heretical books and had been openly used in Jewish Synagogues and Christian churches, before they eventually found their way into the Septuagint Plus (later additions to the Greek Old Testament), into the first Codices and the Bibles translated from the Hebrew into Latin. They were read for the supposed edification of the people but not for establishing the authority of ecclesiastical dogmas.

When we read the texts of the following books, we generally find a certain harmony with the Bible, but various questionable passages (praying for the dead in 2 Maccabees 12:46; magic incantations in Tobit 6:7-9; petitioning saints in Heaven; worship of angels; giving alms for the atonement of sins ...).

Azariah, The Prayer of Song of the Three Holy Children	Prayer of Daniel's friend Azariah, while being in the fiery furnace.	Wikipedia
Baruch (1)	Baruch was the scribe of Jeremiah (Jer 36:4)	Wikipedia
Bel and the Dragon (Daniel Chapter 14)	Daniel uncovers the false priests of Bel.	Wikipedia
Esdras (1 / 3)	Ancient Greek duplicate of parts of the biblical books of Chronicles, Ezra and Nehemiah.	Wikipedia
Esdras (2 / 4)	Analog to the books of Ezra (Ch 1-10) and Nehemiah (11-23).	Wikipedia
Jeremiah, Letter / Epistle	A harangue against idols and idolatry.	Wikipedia
Judith (Ioudith)	A Jewish widow, who killed an Assyrian general, saved Israel.	Wikipedia
Manasseh, Prayer of Mentioned in 2Chr 33:18-19	A penitential prayer attributed to king Manasseh of Judah.	Wikipedia
Sirach, Wisdom of Iesous, Ecclesiasticus	Ethical teachings; largest book of ancient spiritual wisdom. Translated from the Hebrew.	Wikipedia
Solomon, Psalms of	18 psalms (religious songs or poems).	Wikipedia
Solomon, Wisdom of	One of the seven wisdom books in the Septuagint.	Wikipedia
Susanna (Daniel Chapter 13)	Story of a woman falsely accused by lecherous voyeurs.	Wikipedia
Tobit	The story of two Jewish families, including the blind Tobit in Nineveh.	Wikipedia

The books of Maccabees -two, three or four in number- form a sort of appendix to the Septuagint Plus.

Maccabees (1)	History of Hanukkah. Jewish persecution, war, temple desecration and THEOS' victory.	Wikipedia
Both books are highly problematic (e.g. unbiblical prohibition to fight on a Sabbath).		

Maccabees (2)	Additional perspective to 1Mac.	Wikipedia
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Book Sections Erroneously Considered Apocrypha

Esther, -Additions-	Those 'additions' are not Apocrypha, but are actually part of the Bible. Jerome, the secretary to Pope Damasus, caused the removal of those 'additions' by placing them at the end of the book (in the very same way Luther was almost 'successful' in the removal of Hebrews, James, Jude and Revelation, by separating those books in his translation from the main text), because Jerome did supposedly not find it in the Proto-Masoretic text redacted by Rabbi Akiva. Akiva and his disciples (of whom Aquila translated and Yose ben Halafta standardized the Proto-Masoretic text in ~160-180 AD) significantly corrupted the Old Testament in the 2 c. AD. He was well known for hating the Evangelium, for having gone as far as to proclaim another messiah (named Bar Kochba), for having frequently used the book of Sirach and Ecclesiasticus, for having taught purgatory; and his disciples materialized through the creation of the heretical Talmud and Mishnah what had been inspired by this great anti-Christ Rabbi Akiva. See also below for a more detailed analysis of the Book of Esther.	Wikipedia
Psalm '151' (some Bibles simply call it 'A' and not by the number '151', because its texts states that it is 'outside the number', which forbids to assign the number '151')	A psalm found in the Greek Old Testament, but not in the Masoretic Text. It is indeed part of the Bible and found in all major codices (Codex Alexandrinus, Sinaiticus and Vaticanus). But as its text already says, it is not a typical Psalm (or chapter), but rather the epilogue to the book of Psalms.	Wikipedia
	<i>1 This Psalm is autographical. Regarding David and outside the number. When he fought in single combat with Goliad: I was small among my brothers, and the youngest in the house of my father. I would shepherd the sheep of my father. 2 My hands made an instrument, my fingers tuned a harp. 3 And who will report to my KYRIOS? KYRIOS Himself, it is He who listens. 4 It was He who sent His messenger, and took me from the sheep of my father, and anointed me with the oil of His anointing. 5 My brothers were handsome and tall; and KYRIOS did not take delight in them. 6 I went out to meet the foreigner, and he cursed me by his idols. 7 But I, having drawn the dagger from him, I beheaded him and removed reproach from Israel's sons.</i>	Psa 151

Reasons why the Apocrypha is not included in our Bibles:

Canon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never acknowledged as sacred Scriptures by the Jewish Church. There is also no evidence that those who translated the Septuagint ever promulgated a canon of Scripture. Even in the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Apocryphal Books had been considered non-canonical. Although having been included among many other texts, the Apocrypha was not written on the special parchment and in the special script reserved for canonical writings. 	Source
CHRISTOS probably excludes those books through His statement in Luke 11.	... the blood of all the prophets that has been shed from the <i>foundation of the world</i> may be required of this generation, from the blood of <i>Abel</i> [son Adam] to the blood of <i>Zechariah</i> [approx. 470 BC - all Apocrypha written after that date], who perished between the <i>altar</i> and the <i>temple building</i> .	Luk 11:49-51
Costs (↓)	The reformers, although adding additional books of the Apocrypha to their Bibles, organized it in a separate section. This indirectly provoked more than 300 years later an exclusion from the Bible in the versions after the 1611 KJV Bible with its 80 books, in order to reduce the cost of printing Bibles and not being required to include content now being considered as optional / appendix only. <i>"In 1826, the National Bible Society of Scotland petitioned the British and Foreign Bible Society not to print the Apocrypha, resulting in a decision that no BFBS funds were to pay for printing any Apocryphal books anywhere. They reasoned that not printing the Apocrypha within the Bible would prove to be less costly to produce."</i>	

Discrepancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiochus Epiphanes is made to die three different deaths in three different places (Maccabees). Ecclesiasticus 22:3 (Sirach): <i>"It is a disgrace to be the father of an undisciplined, and the birth of a daughter is a loss."</i> [THEOS would never proclaim such a thing] Teaches immoral practices, such as <i>lying, suicide, assassination and magical incantation</i>. 	Source
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Doctrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes doctrines which are at variance with the Bible: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belief in <i>purgatory</i>, prayers for the dead (Mac 12:41-46). Giving alms for the atonement of sins (Ecc 3:30). Justification of <i>suicide</i> (Mac 12:41-46). <i>Lying</i> if the end justifies the means (Jud). <i>Petitioning saints</i> in Heaven. <i>Pre-existence of the soul</i> (Wis 8:19-20). <i>Worship of angels</i>. 	Source
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Inspiration	No author of the Apocrypha lays <i>any claim to inspiration</i> .	
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New Testament Authors	Old Testament passages are quoted more than 300 times in the New Testament, while passages from the Apocrypha are not even quoted once. This is especially remarkable considering the great volume of the Apocrypha (~150,000 words) compared to the New Testament (~180,000 words).	
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How was the Book of Esther manipulated, and what had been the probable reasons behind this manipulation?

Book of Esther	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Active Scripture manipulation and removal of all 3 remaining references to 'KYRIOS' / 'THEOS', which are not part of the sections A-F (see #2). The name of 'KYRIOS' appears 23 times, and the name of 'THEOS' appears 21 times in the book of Esther, mostly in the 6 major section (A-F) which do not appear in the Masoretic Text, apart from the 3 above seen references which had been filtered out from the remaining Text. The ancient and still prevalent legend, that the book of Esther does not contain any mention of the name of KYRIOS and / or THEOS, is therefore highly misleading and simply ridiculous. It is very clear that the divine name was both intentionally removed and filtered out so as to reprove credibility from the very beginning. Manipulation of Esther 8:9, the letter announcing the release of the Jews, in which the entire reference to THEOS was removed, so that the divine name and entire sections from the Book of Esther, and why some scholars / sources such as Amphilius, Athanasius of Alexandria, Dead Sea Scrolls, Melito, Nazianus boycotted / removed the book from their canonical list. Luther also strongly disliked it and argued that the book 'Judaized' too much (he generally disliked the Jews) and lacked any mention of G-d, calling it 'less worthy of being held canonical' than other OT books (he also boycotted and partly even insulted the books of Hebrews, James, Jude and Revelation). This last manipulation reveals the most probable motivation of those who removed the divine name and entire sections from the Book of Esther, and why some scholars / sources such as Amphilius, Athanasius of Alexandria, Dead Sea Scrolls, Melito, Nazianus boycotted / removed the book from their canonical list. Luther also strongly disliked it and argued that the book 'Judaized' too much (he generally disliked the Jews) and lacked any mention of G-d, calling it 'less worthy of being held canonical' than other OT books (he also boycotted and partly even insulted the books of Hebrews, James, Jude and Revelation). What was the main motivation behind the change? The 23rd of Nisan / Abib is precisely the day our KYRIOS and SAVIOR resurrected, and the day of First Fruits (as also of the Beta Israel who never lost sight of Ancient Judaism). The Book of Esther and specifically the letter of liberty to the Jews was a strong pointer and allusion to the Resurrection of JESUS CHRISTOS. In the same way liberation from the consequences of sin was granted to those who repented in SUSA (their death sentence was literally annulled), so also all those who repent today and trust in JESUS CHRISTOS as SAVIOR have annulled their spiritual death sentence and have been proactively liberated on the precisely same day, Abib 23rd. See also the study 'CHRISTOS JESUS in Passover Chronology - Refutation of Fact-Track Trial'. Through the removal of this very important date, those evil men both concealed the death & resurrection at the end of the Passover Week, and removed the main essence of the book of Esther - being a precursor to the most important of all the Passover Weeks. 	<p>Est 2:20 Masoretic OT</p> <p>Est 2:20 Greek OT</p> <p>Est 6:1 Masoretic OT</p> <p>Est 6:1 Greek OT</p> <p>Est 6:13 Masoretic OT</p> <p>Est 6:13 Greek OT</p> <p>Est 8:9 Masoretic OT</p> <p>Est 8:9 Greek OT</p>
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Scroll	Description
Books - To Burn.	
Heretical Teachings	<p>The following books are heretical in their content and strictly to be avoided.</p>
	Acts of Andrew - Wikipedia
	Acts of John - Wikipedia
	Acts of Paul - Wikipedia
	<p>Book of Enoch Treated as canonical by some churches; found in the Dead Sea Scrolls (see above). <u>But the 'Prophecy of the 10 Weeks' included in the book clearly failed and the book has therefore no authority.</u></p>
	<p>Jasher, Book of Not authentic, although referred in the Bible. <u>The so-called "Book of Jasher" as we have it today, is evidently not the same "Book of Jasher" mentioned in both Joshua and Samuel in the Bible. It was also not found in the Dead Sea Scrolls, never considered to be part of the Bible by any Christian community, nor ever quoted from after the time of Samuel until 1500 AD.</u></p>
	<p>Book of Jubilees The book is found by some scholars to be authentic. <u>But it is entirely based on a corrupted genealogy with several serious contradictions to both the Septuagint and Masoretic Bible and contradictions in itself (▶ see separate study).</u></p>
	<p>G-spel of Barnabas Outmost heretical book, which is longer than all the 4 accounts of the Evangelium combined. <u>A bestseller in the Muslim world and popular in Islamic apologetics. With a lesser-prophet 'Jesus' who did not die on the cross.</u></p>
	<p>G-spel of James (or the Protoevangelium of James) - Wikipedia</p>
	G-spel of Judas - Wikipedia
	G-spel of Marcion - Wikipedia
	G-spel of Matthias - Wikipedia
	G-spel of Mary - Wikipedia
	G-spel of Peter - Wikipedia
	G-spel of Thomas - Wikipedia
	G-spel of the Twelve Apostles - Wikipedia
	Greek G-spel of the Egyptians - Wikipedia
	Infancy G-spel of Thomas - Wikipedia



Texts Referenced In The Bible	Scroll	Description	Scripture
	All of our Bibles contain the following references and quotations to unidentified texts.		
	1. A reference does not necessarily mean that a book is lost, but rather not included because of the HOLY SPIRIT not over-loading us with often secondary information that would not change the teachings, value and appreciation we receive from the 49-book-canon (modern count is 66 books) of the Bible we hold in our hands today. 2. Most early historians rejected additions to the Bible and made it very clear that the OT canon consisted of 22 books (analogous to 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet) and the NT canon of 27 books. (► see also the study 'Canon'). 3. Allusions to referenced books do not make them inspired. In a similar manner, the Bible describes much evil without making it good by telling it.		
	[Paul quotes philosophers without legitimizing them] <i>And even some of the Epicurean and Stoic philosophers were conversing with him ...</i>		<i>Act 17:17</i>
	[Paul does not legitimize the poets he quotes:] ... <i>even some of your own poets have said: 'For we also are His offspring.'</i> <i>Therefore, because we are offspring of THEOS, we ought not to think the divine being is like gold or silver or stone ...</i>		<i>Act 17:28</i>
Unidentified Books (Non-Canonical)			
	1 Corinthians	A letter that preceded 1 Corinthians. This letter does not exist anymore. We can assume that Paul wrote in all those years much more than 14 letters, most which had not been preserved because they were similar in nature to those to other churches. The HOLY SPIRIT surely inspired the preservation of those letters most applicable to the worldwide churches until IESOUS' Second Coming.	<i>I wrote to you in the letter not to associate with sexually immoral people.</i> <i>1Cor 5:9</i>
		Some scholars speculate about another letter written between 1 and 3 Cor (referring to 2Cor 2:3 and 2Cor 7:8), but those references plainly refer to 1Cor.	<i>And I wrote this very thing in order that when I came, I would not experience sorrow ...</i> <i>For if indeed I grieved you by my letter, I do not regret it. Even if I did regret it (I see that that letter grieved you, even though for a short time) ...</i> <i>2Cor 2:3</i> <i>2Cor 7:8</i>
	Enoch, Book of	Little is known about the first devoted man of THEOS, who did not experience death. A book titled 'Enoch' has been found, but it has no authority because it includes the clearly failed prophecy of the 10 weeks. The concordance between Jude 14-15 and Enoch 1.9 is clear, but it was possibly copied after the book of Jude had been written, in the same way e.g. the Quran was copied from the Bible, but has no authority.	<i>And Enoch, the seventh from Adam, also prophesied about these people, saying, "Behold, KYRIOS came with tens of thousands of his holy ones to execute judgment against all, and to convict all the impious concerning all their impious deeds that they have committed in an impious way, and concerning all the harsh things that impious sinners have spoken against him.</i> <i>And behold! He comes with ten thousand Holy Ones; to execute judgment upon them and to destroy the impious, and to contend with all flesh concerning everything that the sinners and the impious have done and wrought against Him.</i> <i>Jud 1:14-15</i> <i>Enoch 1.9</i>
		Direct reference to the book of Enoch, which has a long genealogy of all the Angels all the way down to satan!!	<i>... and not to pay attention to myths and endless genealogies, which cause useless speculations rather than THEOS' plan that is by faith.</i> <i>But reject those worthless myths told by elderly women, and train yourself for piety.</i> <i>1Tim 1:4</i> <i>1Tim 4:7</i>
	Jasher, Scroll of	Most likely a collection of Israelite poetry or a collection of historical events put to music.	<i>Is it not written in the Scroll of Jasher? The sun stood still in the middle of the heaven ...</i> <i>Then David sang this funeral song over Saul and over Jonathan his son. And he ordered "The Bow" to be taught to the children of Judah. Look, it is written on the Scroll of Jasher.</i> <i>Jos 10:13</i> <i>2Sam 1:17</i>
	Kings of Israel and Judah, Scroll of (Book of the History)	The author of 1-2 Kings may have drawn from this source, which apparently is different from the biblical book of Chronicles; given that the Chronicler refers to it. The mention of this separate volume suggests that the biblical book of Kings was not intended to be merely a record of events; such information could be found elsewhere.	<i>The remainder of the acts of Jeroboam, how he fought and how he reigned, behold, they are written in the scroll of the Events of the Days of the Kings of Israel.</i> <i>... the acts of Rehoboam and all that he did, are they not written on the Scroll of the Events of the Days of the Kings of Judah?</i> <i>... they are written in the Story of the Scroll of the Kings.</i> <i>... the words of Jotham and all his wars and his ways, behold, they are written upon the Scroll of the Kings of Israel and Judah.</i> <i>... and his words, from the first to the last, ... they are written in the Scroll of the Kings of Israel and Judah.</i> <i>1Kin 14:19</i> <i>1Kin 14:29</i> <i>2Chr 24:27</i> <i>2Chr 27:7</i> <i>2Chr 35:27</i>
	Kings of Media and Persia, Scroll of	The official records of the kings of the Persian empire.	<i>All the work of his authority and his powerful deeds, and the full accounting of the greatness of Mordecai, to which the king advanced him, are they not written on the Scroll of the [Chronicles] of the Kings of Media and Persia?</i> <i>Est 10:1-2</i>
	Laodiceans	Just as IESOUS taught the same lessons to different audiences on different occasions, it is reasonable to expect that the apostle Paul wrote similar (or even identical) letters to various congregations who needed the same teaching.	<i>And whenever this letter is read among you, see to it that it is read also among the Laodicean church, and that you also read the letter from Laodicea.</i> <i>Col 4:16</i>
	Wars, Scroll of the	A lost book, an epic poem or victory song. This work is not mentioned elsewhere in the OT. It was likely a poetic account of the war campaigns of Israel in Canaan.	<i>Therefore thus it is said in the scroll of the Wars of KYRIOS, "Waheb in Supah, and the wadis of Arnon, and the slope of the wadis that spreads out to the dwelling of Ar and lies at the boundary of Moab."</i> <i>Num 21:14-15</i>
Personal Names Sometimes Wrongly Associated With Unidentified Books			
	Sometimes people go as far as to see some ' lost books ' based on the mention of the names ' Jannes and Jambres '. But in the same way Paul, Peter and Timothy mentioned specific names without explaining their respective stories, we do also not assume lost books behind the names they called out.		
	Jannes and Jambres.	Timothy names 2 magicians (Jewish legend; not found in the OT) who imitated the miraculous signs of Aaron before Pharaoh (Exo 7:11).	<i>And just as Jannes and Jambres opposed Moses, so also these oppose the truth, people corrupted in mind, disqualified concerning the faith.</i> <i>2Tim 3:8</i>
	Diotrephes.	John names Diotrephes, a usurper of 'authority'.	<i>... Diotrephes, who wants to be first among them [...] I will call attention to the deeds he is doing ...</i> <i>3Joh 1:9-11</i>
	Hymenaeus, Alexander and Philetus.	Timothy calls out 3 people, who have deviated from the faith.	<i>... have suffered shipwreck concerning their faith, among whom are Hymenaeus and Alexander ...</i> <i>... among whom are Hymenaeus and Philetus, who have deviated concerning the truth ...</i> <i>1Tim 1:19-20</i> <i>2Tim 2:16-19</i>
	Phygelus and Hermogenes.	Timothy calls out 2 people, who had deserted Paul.	<i>You know this, that all those in Asia turned away from me, among whom are Phygelus and Hermogenes.</i> <i>2Tim 1:15</i>

