

Tues. eve. #10

studied and worked in very carefully, when they write a big book, will take over all ~~the~~ sorts of things, uncritically, from ~~the~~ other writers. And they take over these things from other writers, and put them down, and then people think of their authority as back of it and sometimes they even do it with things ^{that} they would know ~~are~~ ^{were} different if they once stopped to think. It's amazing how we come across these things in the works of famous scholars of the critical school, and also of great scholars who are true Christians. It simply shows we should not take things on authority. ~~Go~~ Go to the facts. I was amazed at one instance of this I came across a few years ago. A friend of mine wrote a rather popular article in (for) a religious magazine, and in this article on the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, he said, "Verbal ~~inspiration~~ inspiration is ~~proven~~ proven by the fact that in the Book of Galatians Paul builds a whole argument on the fact that a certain word in the Hebrew had been singular instead of plural. He said to thy seed ~~will~~ I-give-tsus-kabd I give this land. Paul said, 'Seed, as of one, not seeds, as of many, and this one is Christ.'" Well, I wrote the man, and I said, "I think you ought to leave out that particular argument because the word 'seed' is collective. It can mean one - or it can mean a great deal (many)." ~~And~~ And Paul is not building an argument on the fact that it says, "To thy seed will I give this land." because two verses later he says, "Thy seed shall be as the sand of the seashore for multitude." And that's the same singular word, and, clearly, it represents a great number there. The word is not used in the plural in the Hebrew. It is used in the singular, and may be individual, or collective. And there are one or two other instances like that, I pointed out to him. And he wrote back, a very nice letter, and thanked me for the correction, but he said, "In extenuation of my error," he said, "may I be permitted to point out that - " - and he named five or six outstanding Christian writers, including some very great scholars, who had given exactly the same argument: men who knew the Hebrew perfectly,

where should closing quotes
for end of letter be placed, after "many"?