

little more time together rather than quite so much in separate individual study, as would ordinarily be the case.

Now, in our outline of it, we have been speaking of number 3, which is the ~~discussion~~ discussion of the visible church, the general discussion of it/ And under that I mentioned G just at the end of the hour. I mentioned g, of how many people should share in the exercise of power, and I spoke briefly about g. But under f I had four points, and I seemed to have turned over the page and skipped the fourth. I gave you the first three. The ~~first~~ first was the apostles exercised a general function of ~~appointment~~ appointment and oversight much like an active missionary today. Second was, that government in established churches is always represented in the N.T. as conducted by a group of men, and there is no N.T. evidence of any instance where one individual has authority in himself to rule over a church. And number 3 was, there is evidence of gradual establishment of certain specific offices, but no full statement of the function of these offices. And under that we have looked at the bishop-presbyter first, and second at the deacon. And those are the only offices of which we find such evidence in the N.T. We have ~~brief~~ brief suggested statements that might suggest other offices, but no very clear development, and these are the only offices, these two. ~~Which was~~ Which we have much evidence on in the N.T. Aside, of course, from the apostolate, / ~~from the apostolate~~, which was not gradually established like this, but was instituted by Christ, and of which we have no evidence that it was intended to continue. And a very interesting thing, of course, is ~~the~~ the fact that though there are many ~~large~~ large churches today, which maintain the functions, the great part of the governing functions of the apostolate, today, in their officers, they don't call these officers apostles. That is a very interesting thing. ~~That~~ I don't know of any large church which has officials whom it calls apostles. They are apt to call them bishops.

Now, the bishops in the N.T. ~~were~~ were very clearly men ~~of~~ of whom there were quite a number in any one area, who had no jurisdiction beyond their own area, and there was ~~no~~ no one of them with jurisdiction over a whole church in any instance in the N.T. But that term, bishop, is used for