



WELCOME: We are here to celebrate God's Love and share with others the GOOD NEWS of:



Newsletter – Sunday 19th April 2026

A special welcome if you are worshipping with us for the first time.
Today's service is Brian Jones

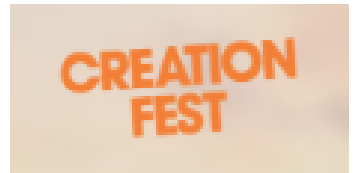
Birthday

Ian Stacey invites friends old and new to drop in after 3pm on 25th April to celebrate his 80th birthday



Creation Fest

Creation Fest is happening again from 6th-9th August at Wadebridge, Cornwall'. Go to creationfest.uk. for more details.'



Fi and David are on holiday from Friday 17th April.
Returning for Saturday 25th April

Dates for your Diary

Wed May 6th: Book Club, The Swan's, 7:30pm
Sat May 9th: Men's breakfast
Sat May 16th: Women's breakfast
Fri 26th June: Men's BBQ, Rod & Jackie's
Fri 17th July: Ladies BBQ, Rod & Jackie's
16-18 April 2027: Church Weekend, Lee Abbey

All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.

2 Tim 3:16-17

Next week's Speaker: Rev David Jewell
Secretary: Anna Stockham 07527 753 677
Minister: David Jewell, 07443 907454

Hall Bookings: Jackie Tester 07729 360144
Newsletter: Sam Mc sammyg229@gmail.com

Hebrews

We have been studying various passages in the book of Hebrews these last months. Many Christians throughout history assumed Paul wrote the Letter to Hebrews, but most modern scholars believe he probably did not. Here are six reasons they give:

1. The Writing Style Is Very Different from Paul's: Paul's letters have a distinctive, energetic style. Hebrews, however, reads very differently. Hebrews uses very polished, sophisticated Greek, considered the finest in the New Testament. Paul's Greek is strong but often more conversational and abrupt. The other difference is in vocabulary: Hebrews uses many words that never appear in Paul's letters.

2. The Letter Never Names Its Author: Paul normally identified himself clearly at the start of his letters. For example, "Paul, an apostle of Christ Jesus..." (Romans 1 v 1) But Hebrews begins without any name at all, simply launching into teaching: This unusual anonymity strongly suggests someone other than Paul.

3. The Way Scripture Is Used Is Different: Paul usually introduces Old Testament quotations with phrases like: "It is written..." and "The Scripture says..." Hebrews, however, often introduces quotations as spoken directly by God or the Holy Spirit.

4. Hebrews Suggests a Second-Generation Christian Author: In Hebrews 2 v 3, the writer says the message of salvation: "...was confirmed to us by those who heard him." That sounds like the writer received the gospel from eyewitnesses, rather than being an eyewitness himself. Paul received the gospel directly from Christ.

5. Early Christians Were Unsure Who Wrote It: Early church leaders were divided.

6. The Theology Feels Different in Emphasis: The theology of Hebrews is fully consistent with Christian teaching and not contradictory to Paul, but it has different emphases, for example, Jesus as High Priest. Paul rarely focuses on priesthood imagery in the same detailed way Hebrews does.

So, who might have written Hebrews?

No one knows for certain, but several possibilities have been suggested:

Barnabas — a Levite, which could fit the priestly themes; Apollos — described as eloquent and skilled in Scripture; Luke — suggested because of polished Greek; Priscilla (or Priscilla and Aquila) — suggested by some modern scholars.

Even though the author is unknown, the early church still recognized Hebrews as authoritative Scripture because: Its teaching matched apostolic faith; it was widely used in worship; It clearly pointed to Christ and the gospel

God bless,

David