iytRoptcTion.] TIE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. [en xv.   
   
   
 beginning in the Latin church, of quoting the Epistle as St. Paul’s :   
 but at first only here and there, and not as if the opinion were the   
 prevailing one. Bleck traces the adoption of this view by the Latins to   
 their closer intercourse with the Greeks about this time owing to the   
 Arian controversy, which occasioned several of the Western theologians   
 to spend some time in the East, where the Epistle was cited, at first   
 by both parties, and always by the Catholics, as undoubtedly St. Paul’s,   
 Add to this the study of the Greek expository writers, and especially   
 of Origen, and we shall have adduced enough reasons to account for   
 the gradual spread of the idea of the Pauline authorship over the   
 West.   
 60. A fitting example of both these influences is found in Hinary,   
 Bp. of Poitiers (died 368), who seems to have been the first who thus   
 regarded the Epistle. He quotes it indeed but seldom, in comparison   
 with other parts of Scripture, and especially with St. Paul’s Epistles ;   
 but when he does, it is decisively and without doubt, as the work of the   
   
   
   
 Apostle.   
 Gl. Lecter of Cagliari (died 371) also cites the Epistle as St. Pauls,   
 but once only, though he frequently eites Scripture, and especially St.   
 Paul’s Epistles. And it is observable of him, that he was exiled by   
 the emperor Constantins, and spent some time in Palestine and the   
 Thebaid.   
 62. Fabius Marius Vicrorinus belongs to these same times. le was   
 born in Africa, and passed the greater part of his days as a rhetorician   
 at Rome: being baptized as a Christian late in life. Most of his remain-   
 ing works are against the Arians : and in them he cites our Epistle two   
 or three times, and as St. Paul’s ; still, it has been observed (by Bleek),   
 not with such emphasis as the other books of Scripture, but more as a   
 mere passing reference. He is said by Jerome to have written Commen-   
 tarics on the Apostle, i.e. on the Pauline Epistles: yet it would appear,   
 from what Cassiodorus implies in the sixth century, that up to his time   
 no Latin writer had commented on the Epistle, that he did not include it   
 among them.   
 63. Other Latin writers there are of this time, who make no use of   
 our Epistle, though it would have well served their purpose in their   
 writings, Such are,—Puxpapres, Bp. of Agen, in 8. W. Gaul (died aft.   
 392) ;—Zeno, Bp. of Verona (about 360) ;—Pacianus, Bp. of Barcelona   
 (about 370) ;—Hrtary the Deacon, generally supposed to be the author   
 of the Commentary on St. Panl’s Epistles found among the works of   
 Ambrose (about 370) §;—Orratus, Bp. of Milevi (about 364—375),   
 who wrote on the Donatist schism. All these quote frequently from   
 other parts of the New Test. and from St. Paul’s Epistles,   
   
   
   
   
   
   
 5 The Epistle is onee cited by him, but so that it is distinguished from the writings   
 of St. Paul.   
 150