

"Lost Books in the Bible"

Heretical (Pseudepigrapha)

Book of Enoch

Books of Enoch

1 Enoch

Book of the Watchers (1-36) (All about Nephilim and they're bad acts)

Book of Parables (37-71)

Book of the Luminaries (Astronomical Book) (72-82)

The Dream Visions (83-90)

Epistle of Enoch (91-105)

The Birth of Noah (106-107)

A Final Book of Enoch (108)

2 Enoch

3 Enoch

The books of Enoch is about Enoch a descendant of Abraham. Genesis 5:21-24 says he lived for 365 years and walked with God for 300 and then God took him. 1 Enoch 1:9 was quoted in Jude 1:14. The Book of Enoch as several bad translations of it, but the Hermeneia's Translation is the best. In 1 Enoch Ch. 1-36 it describes "Watchers" which are devious angels (fallen angels). 1 Enoch 8:1 "Asael taught men to make swords of iron", 1 Enoch 8:3 "Shemihazah taught spells...", 1 Enoch 8:3 Kokabel taught the signs of the stars. The Watchers and Nephilim start to destroy Earth and the people call to God for help, so God sends his 4 Arch-angesl: 1 Warns Noah, Uriel Personally takes Asael to hell, Gabriel takes out the Nephilim; 1 Enoch 10:9 "Go, Gabriel, to the bastards, to the half-breeds, to the sons of miscegenation, and destroy the sons fo the watchers from among the sons of men", Michael is sent to imprison the king of the Watchers "Shemihazah". The rest of the Book of Enoch is about visions and prophecies about salvation, the messiah, etc. Enoch was heavily loved by Early Christians until the 4th Centery when Christians became more scholoarly and able to study more. Augestine hated the book. Enoch is fully Heretical and not to be trusted as it claims that Enoch is the messiah (Son of Man); 1 Enoch 71:13-14.

Book of Giants

The book of Giants is more or less a expansion or retelling of "The Book of Watchers" from "Book of Enoch" another heretical book. It talks about the Nephilim, Watchers (fallen angels), and human women. It talks about Nephilim Ohya

and Hahyah who are given visions of their fate. This was written around the 3rd or 2nd Century BC.

Book of Jubilees

Jubilees is supposed to be revelations from Moses first 40 days of Mt. Syonide. It is a rewritting of Genesis and the first half of Exodus. Jubilees was written in the 2nd (mid) Century BC to the highest knowledge because it specifys problems of the time like nudity which was becoming popular in atheticism in Jerusalem. Jubilees has many inspirations from Enoch mostly: Book of Luminaries, Book of the Watchers, and Epistle of Enoch. Which shows it was most certainly not written by Moses as it claims. Zero Early Christians that we know of claimed Jubilees to be Scripture, but some thought of it as a valuable book. Jubilees also contridicts the bible, Jubilee 15:31 God made spirtits to rule over the Gentiles and lead them astray and in Jubilees 22:16; 2:31 it says Jews must not eat with Gentiles and Gentiles can't have the Sabith. This is all going aganist God's claim in the Bible like in Isaiah 56:1-8 where God calls to the Gentiles.

The Great Testaments

Testament of Abraham -- Abraham's death (him putting off death)

Testament of Isaac -- Isaac's final instructions and prophecies

Testament of Jacob -- Jacob's final blessings of his sons (Genesis 49)

Testament of Moses (Assumption of Moses) -- Moses final instructions to Joshua

Testament of Soloman -- Soloman is given a ring to control demons to kill them. (exorcism manual)

Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs (Jacob's Sons)

Testament of Reuben -- sin and morality warnings

Testament of Simeon -- jealousy and repentance

Testament of Levi -- priesthood and visions

Testament of Judah -- leadership and prophecy

Testament of Issachar -- humility and labor

Testament of Zebulun -- mercy and justic

Testament of Dan -- anger and spritual warfare

Testament of Naphtali -- visions and righteousness

Testament of Gad -- hatred and frogiveness

Testament of Asher -- truth and simplicity

Testament of Joseph -- chastity and endurece

Testament of Benjamin -- purity and final exhortations

Scrolls of Apocalypse

Apocalypse of Abraham

Abraham is guided by a angel where he is show what heaven will be like, the fate of humanity, symbolic vision of history and evil, and heavily talks

about his father's father and divine punishment. It was mostly likely making around the 2nd Century AD and wasn't written by Abraham aka is gay and false.

Apocalypse of Moses

Expanded on in **Life of Adam and Eve** as it is a minor book of that overarching book.

Ascension of Isaiah

Martyrdom of Isaiah

The first part of Ascension of Isaiah is all about the Prophet Isaiah and his Martyrdom by Manasseh and then sawn in half (also spoken of in Hebrews 11:37).

Visions of Isaiah

Isaiah is taken through seven heavens where he sees angels, thrones, and divine mysteries. He also sees the descent of Christ through the heavens. These seven heavens are like levels and Christ even disguises himself at each level to enter the human world. Evil is even in the lower levels of heaven.

Apocalypse of Elijah

The Apocalypse of Elijah is a scroll pretending to be Elijah writing visions of: The end of the world, moral corruption of humanity, appearance of the AntiChrist, final judgement of God, and resurrection. It was written sometime around the 2nd Century AD in Egypt.

Apocalypse of Zephaniah

Not much is known about the Apocalypse of Zephaniah other than that it talked about the journey of the soul after death, angelic judgement, heaven and hell structure, and purification of souls. It claims to be written by Zephaniah, but was dated to the 1st Century BC - 1st Century AD. It is very fractured as only very small parts have been found.

****Apocalypse of Peter****

It was a text about Apocalyptic visions Peter saw, but was written in 100-150 AD in Egypt or Syria, so it most likely was false writer unless Peter left a unknown text about visions he had. It describes Heaven as Peaceful, Light filled, Comfortable, Reward Based while Hell as blasphemers screams after being punished for their sins, liars, adulterers, and oppressors having very graphic punishments, and most of the punishments being mirrored to the sin. It was very graphic and didn't really line up to the bible and Saint Augustine described it as Moral Imagination not divine revelation. Extreme Orthodox Sects have it as Canon, but the majority of the Church has claimed it as false and fake words of Peter.

Life of Adam and Eve

The book of Adam and Eve is all about Adam and Eve after the fall expanding Genesis 3-5. It talks about how they were extremely repentant and even the most repentant practicing human to ever live. It also talks about Satan and how his rebellion actually went and how he hated Adam as he bears God's image. It then talks about Adam's death and how he recieved visions before his death. Then also basically repeated the full Adam and Eve story, but in Eve's perspective talking about how she wasn't blamed, but repentant. It was written in around 1st Century AD meaning it is FALSE and a fake book.

Psalms of Soloman

The "Psalms of Soloman" were written anywhere from 70-40 BC and are about the punished, faithful being oppressed, messiah king, and law. The Messiah is very specified and is a large portion of the writings. They copy the layout of the Biblical Psalms. The reason this happened was because it was in a time of persecution by the Romans.

Prayer of Joseph

The Prayer of Joseph is a heretical book wrtitten by some Early Christian in Early 1st Century AD about the holy man Joseph. In the book they call Joseph higher than Angels and equal with Arch-Angels like Uriel which he has conflicts with. Not written by Joseph, but claiming to aka false book. They were written by early Christians in early 1st AD and have no validity to the claims of these happeneing.

Silylline Oracles

12 Books about "The Sibyl" a pagan prophet figure speaking as if she knows the true god. It talks about Judgement of Rome, Greece, and other large kingdoms. Then talks about how eventually there will be no more corrupt kingdoms and they will all be one holy nation. Written in 2nd Century BC all the way to 4th Century AD by Jews and Christians.

Cave Treasures

The Cave Treasures is a retelling of all the Catholic Old Testament and is a close on the retellings, but all more Ancestory which isn't exactly bad if you think they could've discovered it, but when they add how certain characters feel rather than how they think they felt it become Heresy. Though they have all the events of the Old Testament, but expands for every major character about how they connect to Seth or Cain. It also rephrases a lot of things to foreshadow Christ like calls Adam "type of Christ" and Noah's ark "type of the Church". It was written around the 5th Centuary and was close to not being false until they added

too many details and pretended to be written by Ephrem the Syrian a respected Church Father.

False Gospels (Major Heretical (Pretending to be Discipals))

The main reasons that these Gospels were written weren't necessarily because the author wanted to mislead people or sell books, but rather because the early Church in 1st - 3rd Century is "new" teachers weren't very easily trusted because of worldwide persecution and moles in the new Church. Using the name of an Apostle made them get classified as Heretical. The irony is a lot of teachings from early Christians we still have that didn't claim to be Apostles are still taught today and cherished for surviving so long.

Recently large claims have been thrown at Mark, Luke, Matthew, and John claiming that they weren't written by the disciples and Paul's companions they claim to be. All of these claims have come from the past 40 years since the "hippies" that became historians. These studies usually deny all claims by the people who knew the 2 Discipals and Luke and Mark. Instead the Atheist historians that live 2000 years later no better than people that lived and knew the writers and claimed they wrote it. This is mostly because if you know nothing of history it is weird how the Gospels were written in "3rd Person" The reason for this is because in the era writing in "1st Person" was seen as arrogant. This is the same reason none directly claimed to be who they have in the title rather just claiming to either be there or speak to witness. Mark and Luke weren't discipals rather companions of Paul. (Paul was a Pharisee that persecuted Jesus and believers till he converted and became the biggest Christian apologist and missionary ever and recruited others to meet and learn from the Apostles. He was good friends with Peter and James. Luke and Mark were people who missionaried with him. Mark being special unlike Luke and actually worked for Peter himself as an interpreter.) This is all an exception for John the only surviving Disciple as he had a rivalry with Peter who was made the leader of the disciples. John repeatedly describes himself as "Beloved Disciple". (John really wanted to be Jesus's favorite and Jesus eventually had to do a full sitdown with him about it.)

Gospel of the Hebrews

The Gospel of the Hebrews is mostly in very small pieces and basic sentences as it was persecuted by early Christians because of its highly Heretical status. It was written sometime in 1st - 3rd Century AD by some Syrian, Palestinian, Egyptian, or Jewish Man/Group. It expands on the story of Jesus's Baptism, Jesus' return from death, and is similar in teachings of other Verified Gospels. The teachings of the book itself aren't Heretical and mostly piggy backed off of the Main Gospels we have. The reason it is Heretical is because it claims to

be a Disciple, which it claimed? We don't know as only some parts have been recovered.

Gospel of the Ebionites

The Gospel of the Ebionites was also only found in bits and pieces after the early Church proved it false and then destroyed it. It was written in the 2nd Century AD and was worshiped by Heretics called "Ebionites". It followed Jesus, taught that Jewish Law wasn't removed like the other Gospels claim and rejected large parts of the New Testament. It was likely influenced by Christians who thought that Jewish law shouldn't be ignored as Jesus fulfilled the law meaning Circumcision wasn't enforced and we can eat pork. The Apostle it claimed to be made by is also unknown.

Gospel of the Nazarenes

The Gospel of the Nazarenes was another very fractured after the early Church persecuted it for being false. It was likely written in 2nd Century AD. It was likely that the writers tried to copy Matthew's Gospel. It also had strong focus on Jewish Law, but kept to the main story line of Jesus fulfilling it. It had very very high regard for Jesus and treated him way more heavenly and elegant than the other Gospels that treated him as if they knew him. The text was likely written by a Christian or Group rather than an actual friend and student of Jesus. The Gospel was targeted not for false teaching, but rather claiming it had the authority of a disciple, but not being written by one. We still don't know which Apostle they claimed to have been written by, but it is unique as it is speculated it attempted to be a "true" version of Matthew's Gospel.

Gospel of Mary (Magdalin)

The Gospel of Mary claimed to have been written by the follower of Jesus Mary who was one of the women who were direct students of Jesus like the disciples, but not given discipleship. It was written in 2nd Century AD in Egypt. We have a single sentence of it in Greek and large fragments in Coptic. It claimed that Jesus gave Mary several "secret teachings" so that it wouldn't be surprising no other Gospels mention them. It also gave descriptions of Mary's opinion on Jesus's resurrection. It also doesn't have a telling like the Main Gospels that focused on teaching rather it focused on dialogue like a normal book. It also talks about how Mary had arguments with Peter about Women's roles in the Church. The text we do have we know wasn't written by Mary and written after her death. Although Mary was the only woman in the Group to know how to read and write it was severely limited and she didn't know Torah very well as women weren't allowed to go to Torah School when young.

Gospel of Thomas

The Gospel of Thomas is a collection of 114 sayings attributed to Jesus. It was written around 1st or 2nd Century. The text is mostly parables and short teachings but littered with "mysterious" statements that aren't nonsensical, but didn't make sense. It repeated the phrase "Know yourself, and you will know the living God." It is known that it isn't written by Thomas rather most likely a Syrian Christian.

Gospel of Philip

The Gospel of Philip was written around 2nd or 3rd Century AD in Egypt and heavily discussed Baptism, the Eucharist, Chrism (anointing in the Church), and "Bridal Chamber" an early Sacrament Concept. It didn't do the normal Gospel route of describing Philip's time with Jesus, but rather what Salvation is, how the Sacraments are transformative, and the material world not being rejected but symbolically interpreted.

Gospel of Peter

The Gospel of Peter was focused on trial, crucifixion, burial, and resurrection of Jesus. We know that Peter didn't personally create a Gospel as he was the first Pope and nearly all of his writings are heavily maintained to this day. It was written around 100-150 AD in Syria or Egypt. It adds several details to the Trial of Jesus also dramatizing it with new events and discussions. The Crucifixion was very different from the main Gospels claiming that Jesus appeared unharmed and not suffering. Also claimed that 2 Angels entered Jesus's tomb and talked out with him and a "talking" Cross.

Infancy Gospel of Thomas

This Gospel claimed to be written by Thomas as well and was made around the 3rd Century AD. It uniquely talked about Jesus's childhood performing miracles everywhere, at school, for family, and doing miracles suspiciously promised in the Quran, but was written 300 years before Muhammad. Several scholars claim that Muhammad took claims from this false Gospel thinking it was canonized since he didn't have good sources or knowledge on Christian belief.

Infancy Gospel of James

This was very unique as it didn't speak about Jesus, but instead Mary his mother. It was written around 140-200 AD and when over Mary's birth as she was born from severely elderly parents (this is canonized), her promise of purity in the Temple (this is added), Picking Joseph who wouldn't lay with her and protect her virginity (canonized), and then talked about Jesus's virgin birth and the angels that spoke to her, they also added "Midwives" which in the main Gospels it is claimed she didn't have any. This Gospel doesn't break from normal story telling of

Mary's lives, but adds details that go against the main Gospels that speak about her.

Gospel of Judas

This Gospel portrays Judas very lightly unlike the Gospels written by the disciples who hated him after his betrayal of Jesus. It was likely written in the 2nd Century AD in Greece. It says Judas was given "secret" teachings and that Judas wasn't "evil" but actually told to rat on Jesus to get him murdered. The Gospel also spends long amounts of time insulting the other disciples. The reason we know Judas didn't write this was mainly because it was written in a language Judas didn't speak or write. It was most likely written by a Gnostic that respected Judas for some reason? It also leaves out the fact that Judas hung himself conveniently.

Lesser Books

Odes of Solomon

The Odes of Solomon are neither heretical nor biblical rather they were written mid 1st Century AD by early Christians writing down the hymns that they sang to glorify God aka first Christian Worship Songs.

Didache ("Teaching of the Twelve Apostles")

The Didache was early manuscripts written by very early Christians to repeat teachings from the Apostles and just how to actually live a life of a Christian rather than a Heretical story claiming to be made by Prophets. It was written by Christians only a few years after the Apostles passed (Very early 1st Century AD). It has sections: Two Ways, Church Practices, Communion, Leadership, and then Endtimes. The Two Ways was all about Loving God and their neighbors and avoiding sins like murder, sexual immorality, theft, magic, etc. Then they gave instructions on how to give baptisms, fasting days, and prayers. Then it spoke about Communion talking about Early Prayers to give during Communion, and Emphasis on unity and purity of the Church. It then spoke about leadership of the Church giving instructions about Apostles, Prophets, Bishops and Deacons, and Missionaries a large focus was to not overly trust anyone claiming to be intelligent in Church matters and to be wary of false teachers and how many will come to claim to be a new prophet like Matthew 7:15-20 warned. Then a very brief warning about the Lord coming back.

Shepherd of Hermas

The Shepherd of Hermas is an early Christian book about a man named Hermas who had visions. It was written in Rome most likely in 2nd Century AD. It is theorized he is an ancestor of Pope Pius I. The three sections he gives are Visions,

Mandates, and Similitudes (Analogies). He speaks about Visions of the Church as a woman and becoming a Old woman, a tower being built (the tower is the Church), and Angels interpreting meanings. The Mandates are commandments he gave such as ,repent after sin, avoid double mindedness, live in purity and truth, resist evil desires. The Analogies he made were about trees, building the Chruch, and purification and testing of believers. It talks a lot about how repentance after Baptism is very very important. This Document wasn't claiming to be Scripture but similar to the Didache by being a early Christian gives messages to other Christians on how to live a good holy life.

Epistles of Clement

First Epistle of Clement

The first Epistle of Clement was one of the earliest early Church documents we have. It was a letter from Rome to Corinth talking about Church Order and Leadership. It was written around 90-100 AD by Clement and unknown group of Church Leaders. Clement was a Pope "Pope Clement I" He was Peter's third successor being the student of Peter's student. The Letters were written because Corinth was slowly falling apart after removing leaders and Rome restoration's of them. Then he spoke about Apostolic Authority with Jesus -> Apostles -(Then)> Church leaders. He then spoke about Humility, Obedience, and Unity in the Church. Through out the first Epistle they used Moses, Abraham, and David constantly as moral models.

Second Epistle of Clement

This was A Christian Sermon that was named in Clement honor most likely by a close student or someone who looked up to him heavily. It was written around 120-150 AD either from Alexandria or Syria. It was mostly about Call to repentance, Christology, Moral Exhortation, and Resurrection and Judgement.

Epistle of Barnabas

The Epistle of Barnabas is a essay devoted in Barnabas's name. It was written by a unknown Early Christian in 70-135 AD. It was all about Interpretation of the Old Testament. Mostly about how Jewish Law shouldn't be taken literally anymore since Christ fulfilled them. Also spoke about the "Two Ways" teaching just like Didache about how there is the path of Light (goodness) and Dark (sin). It also had a heavy focus about the Old Testament point to Christ. It was heavily aggressive to Jews that didn't convert.

Lost Books

Book of the Wars of the Lord (Numbers 21:14-15)

Book of Jasher (Joshua 10:12-13 & 2 Samuel 1:18-20)

The Book of Jasher was mentioned in Joshua 10:12-13 and 2 Samuel 1:18-20. We know this was most likely a real good holy book, but around the 13th or 12th century a false copy was made claiming to be real. The first confirmed mention of the book of Jasher was in 1625 printed in Hebrew in Venice, but a nonconfirmed version in Naples in 1552. The publisher claimed to have it found in 70 AD in the siege of Jerusalem and then 2 men escaped with the books and went to Spain till later in Naples the publisher found it again. Scholars in 1828 in London went into a deep dive of the origins and found that it most likely was made in 12th or 13th Century AD written in Spain by a talented Hebrew. Later than Scholars pieced together that the Book of Jasher was most likely written by a Jewish man in Spain around 12th or 13th Century then a copy went to Naples then to Venice where the 1625 publisher fabricated the way he found it to make it believable and have a better profit.

Acts of Solomon (1 Kings 11:41)

Chronicles of the Kings of Israel (Kings 1&2)

Chronicles of Kings of Judah (Kings 1&2)

Visions of Iddo the seer (2 Chronicles 9:29)

History of Nathan the Prophet (2 Chronicles 9:29)

Prophecy of Ahijah and Shilonite (2 Chronicles 9:29)

Book of Shemiah the Prophet (2 Chronicles 12:15)

Book of Jehu (2 Chronicles 20:34)

Book of Gad the Seer (1 Chronicles 29:29)

Sayings of the Seers (2 Chronicles 33:19)

Laments for Josiah (2 Chronicles 35:25)

Possibly Lost Gospels (Luke 1:1-4)

Paul's letter to the Laodiceans (Epistle to Colossians 4:16)

Deuterocanonical Books

Deuterocanonical Books were considered scripture by Augustine, but Jerome considered 66. Both Versions have history with 66 Protestant books and 73 for Catholic bibles. Several early councils of Rome not councils of the church gave the full 73 book testament, but these were only local leaders and not the full span. These councils also don't have the same authority and were just there to try and get some sort of bible together. Jerome the Latin translator only considered 66 books as the canon. The Council of Trent then made all 73 books canon, in refact to Luther, but very devoted Catholics argued for the 66 books. In conclusion the books are true and hold great value, but they aren't as sacred as the main 66 books.

Catholic Deuterocanonical

1 Maccabees

2 Maccabees

Tobit

Judith

Wisdom of Solomon

Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)

Baruch

Orthodox Deuterocanonical

Additions to Esther

Letter of Jeremiah

3 Maccabees

4 Maccabees

1 Esdras

2 Esdras

Psalm 151

Prayer of Manasseh