

So of course He has two wills. And of course H was wrong - and the 6th Ecumenical council declared its utter condemnation of H and Sergius (sp? of Const° and various others who don't interest us greatly - but H does, because when an ecum° council declares that a bishop of Rome deserves utter ~~condemnation~~ condemnation because through profound treachery he allows the truth to be polluted, why that is something that hardly fits with an idea of infallibility, and the popes for several centuries, on taking office, had to declare their utter repudiation of the heresy of Hon . But those oaths they had to take ^{during} ~~in~~ those centuries were lost, and only discovered again ~~not~~ within ~~shortly~~ the last century or two. And that's not one of the things McSorley mentions about him, but he does mention that he was condemned by the council and by various succeeding popes for this. It's not strange that one man would be wrong, but if ~~they~~ this position gave them infallibility - as the infallible ~~teaching~~ teacher of the church, it does not fit.

5. The Papacy in the 8th Century.

Now we're up to the year 700. We've gone through, as you see, ~~2500~~ 250 years - we've looked at only three individuals during this long period - a period during which Europe was being ~~was~~ overrun by these wild tribes - and literacy had largely disappeared - but probably civilization remained more in Rome than in other parts of Europe - probably there were a great number of ~~wealthy~~ well-to-do people of means and education, and a certain ability to defend themselves - in Rome - and civilization probably continued a little bit higher level there than elsewhere in Europe - though it had sunk pretty low almost everywhere. But during this 8th century - make a small heading:

A. The Lombards.

During the previous century a new group of Germanic men had come into northern Italy - and spread through Italy - a group which had long beards ^{and} -/so they called them the ~~long~~ long-bearded ones - the the longo bardies - or the Lombards. And today a large section of northern Italy is still called Lombardy. And these