

who carried on the battle almost single-handed before they appeared,

5.

the great abilities of these three so-called Cappadocian Fathers would have made them far better known than they are. All we can do now here is to mention them: Basil, the able administrator, Gregory of Nazianzen, the able and effective preacher, and Basil's brother, Gregory of Nyssa, the subtle and effective thinker.

Other great figures appear in the remaining volumes of this series. There is Jerome the translator and controversialist, whose translation of the Bible into the language of the common people was so excellently made that it won its way against great opposition, and eventually came to be so highly regarded that after people ceased to speak its language a powerful church tried (and tries even today) to prevent the reading of translations into the new languages, insisting that this translation should be the sole authority, even though its very name, the Vulgate, means a translation into the tongue of the common (vulgar) people. There is Ambrose, the practical administrator, who faced the emperor himself and forced him to admit his sin and repent before he could again be welcomed in the church. ^{We} Others great and interesting
writers of the time, we have no space here in which to mention

the other great and interesting writers of the time. Two of the greatest figures of this period, Augustine and Chrysostom, we have already dealt with. A whole series of volumes (the First Series) is devoted to their writings.

The last volume of the Series quotes the actions of the seven so-called ecumenical councils, starting with Nicea and Constantinople