enter yourselves nor suffer others to enter. Woe! Woe!" He stigmatized infant baptism as a figment of Satan, a figment of (12.5) laid

He made so much stress upon believers' baptism as to insist that of two

humans, the one receiving baptism and the other dying without it, the one receiving baptism would be saved and the latter lost. Yet he regarded personal faith as an indespensable pre-requisite to valid bap-His idea of the act of baptism was that the candidate should kneel tism. in the water and the administrator should pour water upon his head. he goes on and tells about Cervites' strong denunciation of the Trinity. And he says, "It was the fanatical zeal with which he kigurged his own doctrine as exclusively Christian and denounced those of his opponents as utterly absurd and destructive of Christianity, that caused him to be regarded as a pestalential heretic worthy only of the flames."" The current trinitarian doctrine he denounced as a three-headed serpent and its advocates as the enemies of Christ. Well then he tells about another of the Anabaptists, Sosineth(?) the founder of modern Unitarianism, the great theological leader of the Anti-trinitarians of Poland. And then he goes on to discuss the Calvinistic Reformation. Now this is as much time as we will take now for the Anabaptists for we must go on to Number 6, the Counter-Reformation. The Counter-Reformation is far

because the Reformation by 1540, looked as if it would sweep everything before it. Well by 1560 at least, it appeared as if soon the Romanist Church would disappear entirely. All through Italy there were groups which were studying salvation by faith, books were being published on the merits of Christ's death, distributed and avidly read. There were little groups in Spain which were standing for the teaching which Luther and Calvin had presented. England had become Protestant almost entirely,

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