

didn't, Charles V would call a Council of Germans in which all the German theologians would get together and they would make a platform and then Charles would try to compel all Germans to agree with it. And he didn't want anything like that ~~to happen~~ - the Pope didn't - he wanted everybody under him. Charles V had in 1541 - for two or three years there - you remember he held a series of conferences in which Milanthin and other Protestants met ~~constantly~~ Conterrini and other Romanists and they were very clever in working out statements to which they could both agree. The trouble was they had to interpret the statements in different ways so they didn't accomplish much. But they had some discussions and Conterrini really believed in salvation by faith. And there were others in the church - Luthers writings and the influences were coming in and there were prominent

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and justification by faith was Protestant. Now this ~~group~~ <sup>group</sup> was not ~~emerged~~ a large ~~one~~ group because most of them who came to feel this way, left the church but there were individuals and quite some rather important ones. Then there were individuals in the church - the largest group probably - were those who felt that the Council should direct the church and the Pope was just the executive officer. And these people felt that on the face (1.) they should stand on the medieval position, but that on minor matters of form and ceremony and when the priest should marry perhaps and whether the ladies should have both the wine and the bread or have just one, things like that, they should compromise in order to keep the (1.25) They were probably the largest group in the church. Then there was a small group in the church which felt no compromise whatever - take the medieval doctrines, work them out into a reasonable system, but stand on