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to have believ ed in pugatory, thit there is no clear evidence of any writer before who believed is pugatory, some seem to have believed that it was possible that God would in some way purify those who had died haveing fallen far short of what the christian life sho ld have meant in their lives, the purification forthem before they should enter into heaven, Gregory seems to have been the first who clearly considered it to be a definite teaching of the chruchn now that of c urse is the great outstanding feature from a pr ctical view point of the Roman chruch today, it it getting wway from pugartory and getting out of pugatory, thought here is Gregory nearly 500 years after Christ and before that time we have no clear evidence of people beliving that doctrine, and he does

we have no clear evidence of people belifing that doctrine , and he does not advance anything like the stress is laid upon it today, he was interest in the out reach of the church and in all directions as we niticed , as soon as he got things under control in Rome, the pestilence ceased and things begna to be a little period of quite and it was possible to give more time to others things as he had done before, he organized a group fo men to send them off the/ f to the Island of Great Britain , and in order to reach the heathen Germans who had conquerored that Island and try to win them , and so he sent the men to England which we will discuss in our next heading, under the Conversion of England. Gregory and Leo are two men without whom it hs hardly to imagine the Roman Church would have achieved anyting like it has achieved. Now there is one feature that Gregory life"s that we must say a ! little bit about, and that is his realation ship with the partirach of Constantinople, as you know Rome was the great ancient city of the empire, it was the capitol and it was the city that had convuerored all shose and consuguiently Rome had a name and a reputation which weill never perish as long as our civilization eddures, and the feeling of it is great even today and of ourse in those days than it si now. And now there is no emperor in Rome who had not been now for heen for nearly 200 or 300 years, in his time, the bishopfof Rome was the outstanding bishop in this city, whose name was so outstanding in the world and Constantine had moved the center for

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