

ter is said to have been sent by St. Paul to act as Missionary Bishop in the establishment of the British Church, as Timothy to Asia Minor, and Titus to Crete. Not long afterwards St. Paul himself came to the "utmost bounds of the West," in his long contemplated journey (Rom. xv. 24). Thus was Isaiah's prophecy about the "isles afar off, the isles of the Gentiles," fulfilled. After "confirming the Churches" of Britain, St. Paul returned Eastward, and in 2 TIM. iv. 21, we find him, shortly before his martyrdom, at Rome, with the British lady Claudia, her husband Pudens, and her brother Linus, son of Caractacus, the British Prince of Siluria.

About the time of Tertullian A. D. 200, we find British Missionaries engaged in the work of evangelisation in Gaul, Lorraine, Switzerland and Pannonia. A hundred years later, in the Diocletian persecution, we find the British list of martyrs including Amphibalus bishop of Llandaff, Alban of Verulam, Aaron and Julius Priests at Caerleon, Socrates Archbishop of York, Stephen Archbishop of London, and his successor Augulius, Nicholas bishop of Glasgow, Melior bishop of Carlisle, and above 10,000 laymen. In the next century (the *Fourth*) we find British bishops at the Councils on the Continent, and the British