

strong, rich and pious Kings." Stubb's Const. Hist., i., 219.

Q. Did the Pope demand the same allegiance then as now?

A. No. Rome was still looked upon as the metropolis of Christendom, but the pretensions of the Papacy were vague and undefined.

Q. Where were the annual councils of the Church held?

A. At Cloveshoo, where canons passed having reference solely to the spiritual concerns of the nation.

Q. How were the clergy paid?

A. By tithes, declared obligatory in 567.

Q. What language was used in public worship?

A. The Latin tongue, brought into use by Augustine.

Q. Were the doctrines such as prevailed at Rome?

A. Generally so, but with two notable exceptions.

Q. What were these?

A. Image-worship and transubstantiation, both of which were distinctly rejected by the National Church of England,

Q. What period is entitled the Golden Age of the Anglo-Saxon Church?

A. The Eighth Century.

Q. What names in literature are connected with that time?

A. The Venerable Bede, Caedmon the poet, and Alcuin the scholar and statesman besides many others.

Q. Relate some particulars of Bede's life?

A. Born in the Monastery of Wearmouth, and brought up in an atmosphere of learning, he obtained the title "Venerable," because of the great reverence in which he was held. Noted as a great teacher, he had it is said, no less than

600 scholars whom he instructed in all the learning of his age. He was a writer of hymns, but his name is most valued for his history of the Early English Church and for a translation of the Gospel of St. John, a work only finished on his death-bed A. D. 735.

Q. What is said of Caedmon?

A. He was but a rude herdsman, but blessed of GOD with a poet's power. In words of wondrous beauty, taught as Bede says, by an angel, he sang of the Creation, the fall, the miracles of the New Testament, the terrors of the judgment, the torments of hell and the bliss of heaven. Caedmon's poetry was in truth, the people's Bible, and was far more effective and useful in changing the popular mind than any literal translation of the Scriptures could have been.

Q. State what you know of Alcuin?

1. He was a profound student, and a very holy man. Emerging from Egbert's College at York, he made his *Alma Mater* famous by his talents for oral tuition, and students flocked there from all parts of the Continent. Subsequently he visited the court of Charlemagne and as his privy counsellor the influence of Alcuin was felt over all Europe. He rejected the worship of images (against which he wrote a powerful treatise), and he also strongly repudiated the modern Romish view of Purgatory.

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