

Catholic Church with Branches in different countries, and not intended to be divided (1 Cor. 1. 13). In the second or third Century the Church spread to Britain, whither another mission was afterwards sent from Rome under Augustine A.D. 597. These two missions worked in different parts of Britain, and were finally united and organized as the National Church of England under Abp. Theodore, A.D. 673.

During the middle ages the English Church was in communion with the Church of Rome, and was influenced by it. Protests continued to be made against Papal interference and the first clause of Magna Charta declared "The Church of England shall be free."

In the sixteenth Century the Reformation was gradually accomplished. The whole body of the Church—Bishops, Priests, Deacons and People—united in purging the Church of accretions and superstitions, and in returning to a simpler and a purer faith. The Bible was translated, and the Prayer-book compiled from the Latin service-books already in use, and the Church of England—the same identical Church as before, but reformed—offered in either hand to the Anglo-Saxon race the Bible and the Prayer-book.

On the Continent of Europe and in Scotland, however, this great movement partook of the nature of a *revolution* rather than of a reformation. Instead of the Church reforming herself, the foreign Reformers