

and afterwards acted as guide and interpreter to Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury. He devoted his life to study literature and art, made many journeys to Rome, and brought back rich stores of books. King Egfrid of Northumbria, who was much attached to him, founded for him a monastery at Wearmouth. After this Benedict Biscop went to France and brought back workmen to build sacred edifices; he also brought Roman priests who gave instruction in liturgical music to all the Northumbrian monasteries. King Egfrid afterwards assigned him another estate near Wearmouth, which was the cradle of the monastery of Yarrow, the name of which is inseparably linked with that of Beda. Although a contemporary of Wilfrid, Benedict Biscop took no part in the great Celto Roman controversy, but confined himself to his religious duties and to the cultivation of literature, learning, and art. He died 690.

Winfrid.

Winfrid, St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, the foreign missionary. No sooner had the English received the Gospel than they flung themselves with a noble ardor into the work of preaching the Gospel to the heathen round them, more especially to their Teutonic brethren on the continent. Of all these devoted men the most famous is Winfrid, or St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany. In 718 he went to Rome, when Gregory II. authorized him to preach the Gospel