

Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, about A.D. 179, asserted that Christianity had been spread to the utmost bounds of the earth by the apostles and their disciples.

4. At the end of the second century, *i.e.*, about 190, Tertullian, a learned presbyter, speaks of British districts inaccessible to the Roman arms having been subdued by Christ.

5. Eusebius, bishop and historian, who flourished 307-340, says that some of the apostles passed over the ocean to the British Isles, and St. Jerome (Pt.), 345-420, says that St. Paul himself imitated the Sun of Righteousness in going from one ocean to the other, and that his evangelical labors extended *to the western parts*.

6. Later, Theodoret, bishop and historian 393-457, asserts that St. Paul brought salvation to the isles of the ocean, and mentions Britons among converts to the apostles.

7. In the sixth century Venantius Fortunatus, and in the seventh century Sophronius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, speak of St. Paul's mission to Britain.

It will thus be seen that the evidence on which the founding of the Christian Church in England is attributed to St. Paul is of a somewhat fragmentary, and not of a very positive character. At the same time there is no reason to doubt that the early Christian writers