

from 311 to 381. So you see his activity comes right during this period of which we are speaking. He went to a province, what is now Rumania¹, the northern part of what is now Rumania, ~~wherex~~ which had formerly been part of the Roman empire, but had been abandoned by the Romans. He went there and began missionary work there. Whether he was a Capadocian who had been led into captivity, or whether he was actually of Gothic heritage himself, we don't know. But he did a very great missionary work among these Goths. And one thing that he did was to invent a Gothic alphabet. And to translate the Bible into Gothic. He translated all of the Bible except Samuel and Kings, because he said that the Goths were so warlike that he was afraid the records of battle and murder in Samuel and Kings would reawaken their heathenⁿ passions for bloodshed. So he omitted those chapters, those particular books, but he translated all the rest of the Bible into Gothic, and he had a very very wide influence among the Goths. Now in the ~~xxxxxx~~ history of Christian missions, then, Ulfilas is a man of very great importance. But in the general history of Christianity, apart from missions, perhaps, his efforts had a ~~a~~ result of which he never dreamed, a result which was tremendously important. It came about this way. Ulfilas was a man who did not know perhaps as much about theology as some others. He was not so keenly interested in it as some others. He was a genuine sincere earnest Christian, believing in Christ as Saviour, and dedicated to leading others to salvation, through the knowledge of Christ, but he came in contact with Christians, as a young man, who held the Arian view.

And he did not interest himself in the controversy sufficiently to find out what the truth was, and between ~~xxxx~~ Arianism and the ~~zzzz~~ orthodox view. Probably those with whom he came most into contact were nearly all Arians, and he was in an area in which it was that way, and the controversy was not particularly ripe, we don't know. At any rate, he was consecrated bishop for the Goths in 341 by Eusebius of Nicomedia, who was the bishop who was the great leader of the Arians, as you remember. He was the one who consecrated him, and also had, I suppose, an emotional loyalty to these