

Then, as this was ~~Cxxxxxxx~~ D, the Arian controversy, then now for E I am going to take a smaller subject, than this tremendous ~~x~~ subject of the Arian controversy, and I am going to give it a separate head because it is rather hard to put it under any ~~xxx~~ general head, like this. It will be a discussion of one very important man. St. Ambrose.

Now, St. ~~xxxxx~~ Ambrose is probably ~~in~~ not intrinsically any more important than any one of the Capadocian Fathers. He is perhaps as important as any one of them. He is more important to us than the Capadocian Fathers, simply for the reason that he was in the west. And the west has affected us more directly. He ~~xxx~~ was not a bisho of Rome. But he is more important by far in Christian history than any bishop of Rome ~~x~~ during the first four centuries. And my guess is that you would find in the Roman Catholic church today that the interest ~~xxx~~ taken in St. Ambrose and in his activities and actions would be greater than that which they take in any individual whom they would call a pope during the first four centuries, up to later than 400 A.D. It is an interesting fact. Now, he is, I don't like to simply mention the three great Capadocian Fahters under a sub-head here, and then give him a whole head himself, because he is not that much more important than they are. But they were a part of this very vital movement, and he contributed to that, but he also had connections with other things which are of great importance to us. With our connection more directly with the western part of the church than with the east. And so I think for the purposes of outline, it is not perhaps wrong to give him a separate head here like this. E, St. Ambrose.

Ambrose was a/ man who was born in 340, in ~~Rxxxxxxx~~ France. He was a son of the governor of Gaul, which was the Roman name for France. Son of the governp educated in Rome for the highest civil offices, greatly distinguished himself in rhetoric, in public speech, in debating, and was elected imperial president of northern Italy. And when he went he was not then a Christian, but he was a very fine man. And Pubus, the prefect ~~x~~ of Italy, the official who was in charge under the empire of the administration of the whole of Italy, when he sent him from Rome to take over the adminsitration of the northern half of