in spite of their revolting condition was not afraid to kiss them.

Well, now Bails was a very brave and able man, and he had a tremendous influence in the east, but his taxx influence was felt greatly by Ambrose. Ambrose you know, was a very busy administrator who had never had the time for careful study such as Basiol had put in. Basil was already a Christian when he studied in Athens, snaxax and he was highly main educated in Athens and devoted some years to contemplation and study of the Scriptures. Ambrose a was a very able man, a very industrious man, and he did what studies a he could along the way. But xthey say that you can take Basil; swritings and you can take Ambrose's writings in the Latin, some of it, and find how tremendously he was influenced by Basil. How closely he often followed his thoughts, he thought so very highly of him as a writer and a thinker that often her felt that if he could simply take his thought and put tax it in a form suitable for the people of Italy he was f doing them a very great **xerxetexx** service. And so although the relationship is not always explicitly mentioned, when you compare them you can see how very great his influence was over Ambrose. And this emphasis on the asceitc life of Basil influenced Ambrose.

And Ambrose was very constatnt in his praise of the ascetic life and of the mportaone of turning away from **HERMITY** earthly things and making the love of Christ far more important then anything else. He went to an extreme on this as most of these men of this time did. With the warmest zeal he encouraged celibacy in order that the life could be entirely devoted to the service of the Lord, and they say that he went \mathbf{x} so far in it that he was such an eloquent preacher and had such a great influence that the mothers of Milan tried hard to keep their daughters from going to hear him preach at all. Because they were afraid that they would take a vow of celibacy if they heard him preach. And his influence led to the study of the coasts and small islands in the area, soon, with cloisters, some \mathbf{x} for men and some for \mathbf{q} women.

Now number 7 I am only going to mention. Because it will be our next main head, but I want to stress it in connection with this. The beginnings of Monasticism. IN Number 7, the influence of Jerome. Schaff, in his Church

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