

laity in having the Bible at all. The unordained man, it was reasoned, could not be trusted with the Bible.

#### Paulicians

Largely centered in the east, our total knowledge is small...except that various bodies show up with this name from time to time. It is known that the group opposed formalism and that they comprised a militaristic society with montanist ideals regarding the charismata. Taking exception to the eastern empire and its union with the church, they sought to bring down the Emperor by force and considerable fighting was needed on the northern perimeter of Asia Minor. Probably, as with other groups of the time, they embodied some traits that were better, some that were worse. The group did not succeed in continuing and we doubt much of the claims some make for its orthodoxy...it would seem unlikely any solid Biblical group would call itself "Paulician" if it had read 1 Corinthians.

#### Bogomiles

The society seems to have centered in what is now Bulgaria and it has become the "darling" of groups trying to trace themselves to apostolic times. It is best evidenced in the 11th century and we only know of it from its foes...and this means our information is obviously prejudiced. The sect seems to have refrained from literal baptism and communion and to have not had a high regard for the Old Testament. The eastern church considered them heretical and persecuted them with force. The group tended to treat sex and procreation as wicked and this has a diminishing force on one's numbers...in time.

#### The Inquisition

Developed between 1225 and 1240, the Inquisition early came under the direction of the Dominican monks. The special functions it served were given definition in the time of the papacy of Gregory IX (1227-1241). What led to the status was the challenge of increasing heresy and heretical teachers who seemed to threaten both church and state. The Inquisition represented an attempt to find by inquiry the guilty parties and have them punished and their works stopped.