## Chapter 9

To them that fo vaunted their libertie about Idolothyta, he bringeth his owne example, to wit, that he also had libertie to liue by the Ghospel, but yet that he vsed it not, so to avoid scandal of the infirme, and because it was more meritorious. 24. Declaiming against their securitie, and shewing them by similitudes and examples, 24. both of himself, 1. And of the Israelites, that salvation is not so lightly come by: 14. and so concludeth againe against eating of Idolothyta, because it is also to commit idolatrie, 21. and not only to give il example to the infirme.

m I not free? Am I not an Apoftle? Haue I not feen Chrift IESVS our Lord? Are not you •my worke in our Lord? <sup>2</sup> And if to others I be not an Apoftle, but yet to you I am. For you are the feale of my Apoftleship in our Lord. <sup>3</sup> My defense to them that examine me is this: 4 Haue not we power to eate and drinke? <sup>5</sup> Haue we not power to lead about •a woman a Sifter, as also the rest of the Apostles, and our Lord's Brethren, and a)Cephas? 6 Or I only and Barnabas haue not we power to doe this? 7 Who euer plaieth the fouldiar at his owne charges? who planteth a vine, and eateth not of the fruit therof? who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milke of the flock? 8 Speake I thefe things according to man? Or doth not the Law also fay these things? 9 For it is written in the Law of Movfes: Thou shalt not moofel the mouth of the oxe that b)treadeth out the corne. Why, hath God care of oxen? 10 Or for vs certes doth he fay it? For they are written for vs. Because he that eareth, ought to eare in hope: and he that treadeth, in hope to receive fruit. 11 If we have fowen vnto you spiritual things, is it a great

Deu. 25, 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> He nameth Cephas (that is Peter) to proue his purpose by the example of the cheese and Prince of the Apostles. S. Ambro. S. Chrys. Oecum vpon this place.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> In that countrie they did tread out their corne with oxen, as we doe thresh it out.

Deu. 18, 1.

τῷ θυσιαστηρίῳ

matter if we reape your carnal things? <sup>12</sup> If other be partakers of your power; why not we rather? Howbeit we haue not vfed, this power: but we beare al things, left we fhould giue any offence to the Ghofpel of Chrift. <sup>13</sup> Know you not that they which worke in the holy place, eate the things that are of the holy place: and they that ferue <sup>a)</sup> the altar, participate with the altar? <sup>14</sup> So alfo our Lord ordained for them that preach the Ghofpel, to liue of the Ghofpel.

<sup>15</sup> But I have vfed none of thefe. Neither have I written thefe things, that they flould be fo done in me; for it is good for me to die rather, then that any mã fhould make my glorie void. <sup>16</sup> For & •if I euangelize, it is no glorie to me: for necessitie lieth vpon me: for woe is to me if I euangelize not. 17 For if I doe this willingly, I have reward: but if against my wil, a charge is committed to me. 18 What is my reward then? That preaching the Ghofpel, I yeald the Ghofpel without coft, that I abuse not my power in the Ghospel. <sup>19</sup> For whereas I was free of al, I made my felf the feruant of al: that I might gaine the moe. <sup>20</sup> And I became to the Iewes as a Iew, that I might gaine the Iewes. 21 To them that are vnder the Law, as though I were vnder the Law (whereas my felf was not vnder the Law) that I might gaine them that were vnder the Law. To them that were without the Law, as though I were without the Law (whereas I was not without the law of God, but was in the law of Chrift) that I might gaine them that were without the Law. 22 To the weake I became weake, that I might gaine the weake. To al men b) I became al things, that I might faue al. <sup>23</sup> And I doe al things for the Ghofpel, •that I may be made partaker therof.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The English Bible (1562) here and in the next chapter, faith thrife for altar, temple: most falfely & heretically, against holy altars, which about the time of that translation, were digged downe in England.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Not by fiction or fimulation, but by compaffion of the infirmities of al forts. Aug. ep. 9.

<sup>24</sup> Know you not that they that run in the race, al run indeed, but one receiveth the price? So run that you may obteine. <sup>25</sup> And euery one that ftriueth for the maiftrie, refraineth himfelf from al things: and they certes that they may receive a corruptible crowne: but we an incorruptible. <sup>26</sup> I therfore fo run, not as it were at an vncertaine thing: fo I fight, not as it were beating the aire: 27 but I chaftife my body, and bring it into feruitude, \*left perhaps when I have preached to others, my felf become reprobate.

## Annotations

faith that he was fingle?

1 My worke.) As he called himfelf before God's Coadiutour, fo here he boldly also chalengeth the Corinthians conversion to be his handy-worke in our Lord: nothing derogating thereby from Chrift, as the Protestants rudely charge the Fathers & Catholike men (vnder pretenfe of God's honour) for vfing fuch phrafes or fpeaches in the Apostles sense, of the Saints or Sacraments.

5 A woman a Sifter.) The Heretikes peruerfely (as they doe

The Heretikes fond pretenfe of God's honour.

al other places for the aduantage of their Sect) expound this of the

Apostles wives, and for, woman, translate, wife, al belles founding wedding to them. Where the Apostle meaneth plainely the deuout women that after the manner of Iewrie did ferue the Preacher of necessaries, of which fort many followed Chrift, and fuftained him and his of their fubftance. So doth S. Chryfoftome, Theodorete, and al the Greeks (Oecu, in collect fuper hunc lo.) take it. So doth S. Augustin De op. Monach. c. 4. and S. Hierom li. 1. adu Iouinianum c. 14. both difputing and prouing it by the very words of the text. S. Ambrofe also vpon this place. And the thing is most plaine. For to what end should he talke of burdening the Corinthians with finding his wife, when himfelf c. 7.7. 8. cleerly

Heretical tranfla-

7 Who plaieth the fouldiar?) He proueth by the Scriptures and natural reasons that Preachers and Pastours may chalenge their finding of their flocks, though himfelf for causes had not, nor intended not to vfe his right and libertie therin.

Paftours and Preachers due.

16 If I euangelize.) If I should preach either of compulsion and feruil feare, or mere necessitie, not having otherwise to live and fuftaine my felf in this world, I could not looke for reward in Heauen. But now doing it, not only as enjoyined me, but also as of loue and charitie, and freely without putting any man to coft, and that voluntarily and of very defire to faue my hearers, I shal haue my reward of God, yea and a reward of Supererogation, which is giuen to them that of aboundant charitie doe more in the feruice

Works of fupererogation.

new Teft. 1580.

Mt. 25, 55.

of God then they be commanded, as S. Augustin expoundeth it. De op. Mon. c. 5.

23 That I may be partaker.) A fingular place to conuince the Protestants, that wil not have men worke wel in respect of reward at God's hand: the Apostle confessing expressly that all this that he doth either of duety or of Supererogation aboue duety (as to preach of free-cost, and to worke with his owne hands to get his owne meate and his fellowes, and to abstaine from many lawful things) all is, the rather to attaine the reward of Heauen.

Doing wel in respect of reward.

24 So run.) If fuch as run for a prize, to make themfelues more fwift, and to win the game, abftaine from many meats and pleafures; what should not we doe or fuffer to winne the crowne of glorie, propofed and promifed to none but fuch as run, trauel, and endeauour for it?

Running for the game.

27 I chaftife.) The goale of euerlafting glorie is not promifed nor fet forth for only-faith men; for fuch run at random: but it is the prize of them that chaftife and fubdue their bodies and fleshly defires by fafting, watching, voluntary pouertie, and other afflictions. Lord, how farre is the carnal doctrine of the Sectaries and the manners of these daies from the Apostles spirit! Wherein euen we that be Catholikes, though we doe not condemne with the Protestants these voluntarie afflictions as superfluous (much lesse as superfitious or iniurious to Christ's death,) but much commend them, yet we vie nothing the zeale and diligence of our first Christian Ancestours herein, and therfore are like to be more subject to God's temporal chaftisements, at the least in the next life, then they were.

Penance meritorious.

Aug. apud Pet. Lomb. in hunc locum. 27 Left perhaps.) Here may we lambs tremble (faith a holy Father) when the ramme, the guide of the flock, muft fo labour and punish himfelf (befides al his other miferies adioyned to the preaching of the Ghofpel) left perhaps he miffe the marke. A man might thinke S. Paul should be as fure and as confident of God's grace & faluation as we poore wretched caitiues but the Heretikes vnhappy fecuritie, prefumption, and faithles perfuafion of their faluation is not fides Apoltolorum, but fides Dæmonorum, not the faith of the Apoltles, but the faith of Diuels.

S. Paul had not the Protestants fecuritie of faluation.