Chapter 3

He defireth their praiers, 4. and inculcate his precepts and traditions namely of working quietly for their owne liuing, commanding to excommunicate the diffusedient.

Ep. 6, 18. Col. 4, 3.

or the reft, Brethren, pray for vs, that the word of God may haue course and be glorified, as also with you: ² and that we may be deliuered from importunate and naughtie men. For al men haue not faith. ³ But our Lord is faithful, who wil confirme and keep you from euil. ⁴ And we haue confidence of you in our Lord, that the things which we command, both you doe, and wil doe. ⁵ And our Lord direct your harts in the charitie of God, and patience of Christ.

of our Lord IESVS Chrift, that you withdraw your felues from euery Brother walking inordinately, and not according to the ^{a)} tradition which they have received of

⁶ And we denounce vnto you, Brethren, in the name

παράδοσιν

Act. 10. 1. Cor. 4. 1. Th. 2.

1. Cor. 9, 6.

vs. ⁷ For your felues know how you ought to imitate vs: for we have not been vnquiet among you: ⁸ neither have we eaten bread of any man gratis, but in labour & in toile night and day working left we fhould bur-

& in toile night and day working, left we fhould burden any of you. ⁹ Not as though we had not authoritie: but that we might giue our felues a paterne vnto you for to imitate vs. ¹⁰ For alfo when we were with you, this we denounced to you, that if any wil not worke, ⁴ neither let him eate. ¹¹ For we have heard of certaine among you that walke vnquietly, working nothing, but curioufly medling. ¹² And to them that be fuch we denounce, & befeech them in our Lord IESVS Chrift, that working with filence, they eate their owne bread.

Gal. 6, 9.

¹³ But you, Brethren, faint not wel-doing. ¹⁴ And if any Jobey not our word, John him by an epiftle:

^a Here alfo (as is noted before 2. Theff. 2, 15.) the Aduerfaries in their translations auoid the word, Tradition, being plaine in the Greek, left the felues might feem to be noted as men walking inordinately, and not according to Apostolical Tradition, as al Schismatikes, Heretikes, and rebels to God's Church doe.

¹⁵ and doe not companie with him, that he may be confounded: and doe not efteem him as an enemie, but admonifh him as a Brother. ¹⁶ And the Lord of peace himfelf giue you euerlafting peace in euery place. Our Lord be with you al. ¹⁷ The falutation, with mine owne hand, Paules: which is a figne in euery epiftle. So I write. ¹⁸ The grace of our Lord IESVS Chrift be with you al. Amen.

Annotations

10 Neither let them eate.) It is not a general precept or rule, that euery man fhould liue by his handy-worke, as the Anabaptifts argue falfely againft Gentlemen & the Caluinifts applie it peruerfely againft the vacant life of the Clergie, specially of Monkes and other Religious men. But it is a natural admonition only, given to fuch as had not whereith to live of their owne, or any right or good cause why to chalenge their finding of others, and to fuch as vnder the colour of Christian libertie did passe their time idly, curioufly, vnprofitably, and fcandaloufly, refufing to doe fuch workes as were agreable to their former calling and bringing vp. Such as thefe, were not tolerable, specially there and then, when the Apostle and others (that might lawfully have lived of the altar and their preaching) vet to difburden their hearers, and for the better aduancement of the Ghofpel, wrought for their liuing: protefting neuertheles continually, that they might have done otherwife, as wel as S. Peter and the reft did, who wrought not, but were found otherwife iuftly and lawfully, as al forts of the Clergie preaching or feruing the Church and the altar, be, and ought to be, by the law of God and nature. Whose spiritual labours farre paffe al bodily trauailes, where the dueties and functions of that vocation be done accordingly: as S. Augustin affirmeth of his owne extraordinarie paines incident to the Ecclefiaftical affaires & regiment: infteed of which, if the vfe of the Church and his infirmitie would have permitted it he wishesh he might have laboured with his hands fomme houres of the day. As fome of the Clergie did euer voluntarily occupie themselues in teaching, writing, grauing, painting, planting, fowing, embrodering, or fuch like feemely and innocent labours. See S. Hierom ep. 114. feu. præf. in Iob. and in vit. Hilario.

And Monkes for the most part in the primitiue Church (few of them being Priests, and many taken from servile workes and handy-crafts, yea often-times professed of bond-men, made free by their maisters to enter into religion) were appointed by their superiours to worke certaine houres of the day, to supply the lackes of their

The heretikes cauillation againft Religious men that worke not, answered.

The fpiritual trauailes of the Clergie.

Religious mens working with their hands.

See S. Cypr. ep. 66.

1. Cor. 9.

Monafteries: as yet the Religious doe (women fpecially) in many places, which ftandeth wel with their profession. And S. Augustin writeth a whole booke (de Opere Monacherum to. 3.) against the errour of certaine disordered Monkes that abused these words, (Nolite esse foliciti, be not careful &c. and Respicite volatilia cæli, behold the soules of the aire &c.) to proue that they should not labour at al, but pray only and commit their finding to God: not only so excusing their idlenes, but preferring themselues in holines aboue other their fellowes that did worke, and erroneously expounding the said Scriptures for their defence: as they did other Scriptures, to proue they should not be shauen after the manner of Monkes. Which letting their heads to grow he much blameth also in them. See li. 2. Restract. c. 21. & de op. Monach. c. 31. and S. Hierom ep. 48. c. 3. of Nonnes cutting their haire.

Where by the way you fee that the Religious were fhauen euen in S. Augustines time, who reprocheth them for their haire, calling them *Crinitos Hairelings*, as the Heretikes now contrariewise deride them by the word *Rasos*, *Shauelings*. So that there is a great difference between the ancient Fathers and the new Protestants.

And as for hand-labours, as S. Augustin in the book alleadged would not have Religious folke to refuse them, where necessitie, bodily strength, and the order of the Church or Monasterie permit or require them; so he expressly writeth, that all can not nor are not bound to worke, and that whosever preacheth or ministreth the Sacraments to the people or serveth the altar (as al Religious men commonly now doe) may chalenge their living of them whom they serve, and are not bound to worke, no nor such neither as have been brought vp before in state of Gentlemen, and have given away their lands or goods, and made themselves poore for Christes sake. Which is to be noted, because the Heretikes affirme the said Scripture and S. Augustin to condemne al such for idle persons.

14 Obey not.) Our Paftours must be obeied, and not only fecular Princes. And such as wil not be obedient to their spiritual Gouernours, the Apostle (as S. Augustin saith) giveth order and commandment that they be corrected by correption or admonition, By degradation, excommunication, and other lawful kinds of punishments. Cont. Donatist, post. Collat. c. 4. 20. Read also this holy Fathers answer to such as said: Let our Prelates command vs only what we ought to doe, and pray for vs that we may doe it: but let them not correct vs. Where he proueth that Prelates must not only command and pray, but punish also if that be not done which is commanded. li. de correp. & grat. c. 3.

14 Note him.) Difobedient perfons to be excommunicated, and the excommunicated to be feparated from the companie of other Christians, and the faithful not to keep any companie or haue conversation with excomunicated perfons, neither to be partaker with them in the fault for which they are excommunicated, nor

Monkes were fhauen in the primitiue Church, and Nonnes clipped of their haire.

S. Augustines opinion concerning Religious mens working or not working.

Ecclefiaftical centures againft the difobedient.

Not to communicate with excommunicate perfons but in certaine cases.

li. de op. Monach. c. 21. in any other act of religion or office of life, except cases of mere necessitie and other prescribed and permitted by the law: al this is here infinuated, and that al the Churches censures be grounded in Scriptures and the examples of the Apostles.