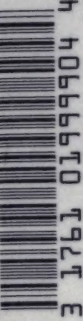


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THEOLOGICAL WORKS

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



THEOLOGICAL WORKS

THE

THEOLOGICAL WORKS

OF

HERBERT THORNDIKE.

THE
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF
THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK
FROM
1625 TO
1898

THE
THEOLOGICAL WORKS

OF

HERBERT THORNDIKE,

SOMETIME PREBENDARY OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. PETER,
WESTMINSTER.

VOL. IV.—PART II.

OXFORD:
JOHN HENRY PARKER.

M DCCC LIII.

THE

THEOLOGICAL WORKS

HERBERT THORNDIKE

A MEMORIAL VOLUME OF HIS WRITINGS

EDITED BY

VOLUME II

OXFORD:

JOHN HENRY FARRER

1900

TITLE OF THE WORK, THE THIRD BOOK OF WHICH
IS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

An Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England, being a necessary Consideration and brief Resolution of the chief Controversies in Religion that divide the Western Church; occasioned by the present calamity of the Church of England: in three Books: viz. of

- I. THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN TRUTH;
- II. THE COVENANT OF GRACE;
- III. THE LAWS OF THE CHURCH:

BY HERBERT THORNDIKE.

London; Printed by J. M. and T. R. for J. Martin, J. Allestry, and T. Dicas, and are to be sold at the sign of the Bell in St. Paul's Church-yard. Folio, 1659.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, THE FOURTH BOOK OF WHICH
IS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME

The history of the world, from the beginning of the world to the present time, is divided into four books. The first book contains the history of the world from the beginning of the world to the birth of Christ. The second book contains the history of the world from the birth of Christ to the death of the apostles. The third book contains the history of the world from the death of the apostles to the present time. The fourth book contains the history of the world from the present time to the end of the world.

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CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TIMES OF GOD[^s] SERVICE. BY WHAT TITLE OF HIS LAW THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK IS KEPT HOLY. HOW THE SABBATH IS TO BE SANCTIFIED BY MOSES' LAW. THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT, THE GROUND UPON WHICH THE APOSTLES ENACTED IT. UPON WHAT GROUND THE CHURCH LIMITETH THE TIMES OF GOD'S SERVICE. OF EASTER; AND THE LENT FAST AFORE IT. OF THE DIFFERENCE OF MEATS, AND MEASURE OF FASTING. OF THE KEEPING OF OUR LORD'S BIRTHDAY, AND OTHER FESTIVALS; AND THE REGULAR HOURS OF THE DAY FOR GOD'S SERVICE.

HAVING thus shewed, first, what are the powers of the Church^a; and then, in whose hands they rest^b; and having said before^c, that the determining and limiting of all circumstances for the exercise of those offices of God's service, for the communion whereof the Church stands, and also of those qualities which render men capable to communicate in the^d same, is totally reserved to the Church, so far as God's law hath not prevented the determination of it: we are now to consider the time, the place, the manner and form, the ceremonies and solemnities, whereby the celebration of Church-offices is either already determined by God's law, or remains determinable by the law of the Church. And this I cannot do better, than beginning with the times of Divine service, and considering what laws of God, what laws of the Church, all Christians ought to be tied to in that point; whence it may appear, what may be the subject of reformation in it.

§ 2. Where I find it requisite in the first place to debate, by what right the first day of the week, called Sunday, is set apart for the service of God under Christianity.

§ 3. There is an opinion too well known amongst us, that the first day of the week is kept by Christians in virtue of the fourth commandment, which obliged the Jews to keep the

^a Above, cc. i.—xv.: and Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., cc. vii., xv., &c.

^b Above, cc. xvi.—xx.: and Bk. I. cc. viii., sq.

^c Above, c. i. § 1, 2: and Rt. of Ch.

in Chr. St., cc. i. § 1, sq., iv. § 13, sq.: &c.

^d Corrected from MS.; misprinted "that," in folio edition.

BOOK III.
the fourth commandment.] seventh day of the week^e. Which opinion if it be true, they have some ground for confining the service of God to it. But it cannot be maintained without two assumptions: the first,—that the seventh day in the fourth commandment signifies, not the seventh day of the week, on which God rested from creating any more, but one of the seven days^f;—the second,—that the resurrection of Christ upon the first day of

^e “As it is of the law of nature, that in general a due proportion of time be set apart for the worship of God: so in His word, by a positive, morall, and perpetuall commandment, binding all men in all ages, He hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a Sabbath to be kept holy unto Him: which from the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ was the last day of the week; and from the resurrection of Christ was changed into the first day of the week, which in Scripture is called the Lord’s day, and is to be continued to the end of the world as the Christian Sabbath.” Westm. Confession of Faith, c. xxi. art. 7. pp. 45, 46. 8vo. Lond. 1650.—Dr. Nicholas Bound or Bownd (*Sabbatum Vet. et Nov. Testam.*, first ed. 1595, second, 4to. Lond. 1606) first promulgated Sabbatarian doctrines in England in a formal treatise (see in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxi. § 20. note t). His doctrine was carried to its legitimate consequence by Thraske and Brabourne (see below, § 17. note r), who substituted the Saturday for the Lord’s day. Among the writers who followed Bound in his Sabbatarian tenet, were, in England (besides Zanchy, Rivet, Ames, &c., abroad), Greenham in 1601, Byfield in 1631, Henry Burton (Prynne’s compeer) in 1636, Cawdrey and Palmer in 1645, and in a more moderate way John Ley (in his *Sunday a Sabbath, &c.*, dedicated to Archbishop Ussher, between whom and the writer some letters passed on the subject, in Ussher’s Works, vols. xii. pp. 587, sq., xvi. pp. 364, sq.) in 1641: and Hamon L’Estrange (*God’s Sabbath before and under the Law and under the Gospel briefly vindicated from Novell and Heterodox Assertions*, Camb. 4to.), also in 1641. It occasioned also the 13th canon of the Canons of 1603; and the famous Book of Sports in 1618 and 1633: and was the general doctrine of the Puritans (see Fuller’s *Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvii. Bk. xi. § 32, 33). It was answered by Rogers (*On the XXXIX*

Articles, Pref., Lond. 1633): Robert Loe or Loëus (*Effigatio Veri Sabbathismi*, 4to. Lond. 1605), Dr. John Prideaux (XIII. *Orationes Inaugurales*, Orat. vii. habit. anno 1622, pp. 60, sq. fol. Oxf. 1648), Thomas Broad or Brodæus (*Tractatus de Sabbato*, 4to. 1627), Edw. Brerewood (*two Treatises of the Sabbath*, 4to. Oxf. 1630 and 1632), F. White, bishop of Ely (*Treatise of the Sabbath Day*, containing a Defence of the Orthodoxall Doctrine of the Church of England against Sabbatarian Novelty, third ed. 4to. Oxf. 1636, against Brabourne), C. Dow (*Discourse of Sabbath and Lord’s Day*, second ed. 4to. Lond. 1636), David Primerose (*Of the Sabbath and Lord’s Day*, 4to. Lond. 1636), Dr. John Pocklington (*Sunday no Sabbath*, 4to. Lond. 1636), Gilbert Ironside, afterwards bishop of Bristol (*Seven Questions of the Sabbath briefly Disputed*, 4to. Oxf. 1637), and Heylin (*Hist. of Sabbath*, second ed. 4to. Lond. 1636). The last named carried his anti-Sabbatarianism so far as to deny even an apostolical origin to the Lord’s day (see below, § 20. note s). See also Hooker, E. P., V. lxx. 8, lxxi. 8: a letter of Bishop Cosin to Dr. Collins (first publ. in the *Bibliotheca Litteraria*, num. v. paper iv. Lond. 1722, since in Cosin’s Works, vol. iv. pp. 451, sq.): some letters of Archbishop Ussher to Dr. Twisse and others (first publ. by Dr. Bernard in 1657 and 8, in his *Judgment of the late Archbishop of Armagh, &c.*, since in Ussher’s Works, vol. xii. pp. 573, sq.): and a set treatise by Archbishop Bramhall (*Disc. of Sabb. and Lord’s Day*, Works, vol. v. pp. 9, sq., also first published after the writer’s death). The Polemical Dissertation of the Inchoation and Determination of the Lord’s Day Sabbath, by the well-known W. Prynne, Lond. 4to. 1655, was written to prove that the Lord’s day begins on Saturday evening.

^f “Notandum est in mandato ipso, quod hoc v. 8. continetur, . . non sine causa non dixisse, Memento ut diem

the week is a reason, that necessarily determines all Christians to do that, which they are bound to do on one day of the seven, upon the first and none else^s. Neither of which is true, though the latter have far the more appearance of truth in it.

§ 4. For it is manifest, that the will of God may be, having obliged the Jews to keep one day in seven, to oblige Christians to keep one day in six, or less; unless it be otherwise determined by some commandment of God's. Now it appeareth, that the first day of the week was kept in the times of the apostles, our Saviour having appeared unto them after His resurrection upon that day: Joh. xx. 36; Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 2; Apoc. i. 10. But of any precept to make this a law to all Christians, nothing appears in the Scriptures of the New

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[The resurrection of Christ on the first day of the week doth not necessarily determine Christians to keep that day of the seven.]

septimum, sed ut diem *sabbati*, id est, quietis, sanctifices. De substantia igitur præcepti, quatenus morale est et ad omnes pertinet gentes, non est, ut septimum diem præcise, quo etiam Deus cessavit ab operibus creationis, sanctificemus; sed diem quieti dedicatum ac consecratum: consecratum, inquam, a Deo Ipso, vel immediate per Se vel mediate per Ecclesiam a Spiritu Sancto gubernatam. Atqui Deus voluit usque ad Christum, ut dies sabbati, id est, quietis, esset Suo populo dies septimus," &c. Zanch., In IV. Præcept.; Op., tom. iv. pp. 656, 657. And from him, Bound, Of the Sabbath, Bk. i. pp. 61, 73: and L'Estrange, God's Sabbath before and under the Law, &c., p. 42: &c. It is singular, that Erasmus (in Act. xx. 7), Calvin (in Act. xx. 7), and Gomarus (De Sabb. Orig., c. vi. § 2—11. Op. tom. iii. pp. 335, 336), all wishing to establish the exactly opposite conclusion to that of Zanchy and the rest respecting the Lord's Day, interpret "μία τῶν σαββάτων" in the New Testament to mean (not the first day of the week but merely) one day out of the seven. See Bramhall, Disc. of Sabb. and Lord's Day, sect. xi. Works, vol. v. p. 48. note m.

¶ "Quamobrem cum dies Dominicus *Christi factio*, exemplo institutoque apostolorum, et Ecclesie veteris observatione constantissima, et Scriptura teste, fuerit observatus et subditus in locum sabbathi Judaici; inepte faciunt, qui observationem diei Dominici ex traditione non ex Scriptura sacra in Ecclesia perdurare asserunt, ut hominum traditiones his adminiculis (si Deo placet) statument." Franc. Junius, Prælect.

in Genes. ii. v. 3, Op., tom. i. p. 28. Genev. 1613.—"Ut appareat, quantum præceptum de septimo quoque die sanctificando, quod ad sabbathi quidem diem et ritus legales, ceremoniale, quod ad cultum autem Dei attinet, esse legis moralis immotæ et in hac vita perpetuæ præceptum: et stetisse quidem illum sabbathi diem a creatione mundi ad Domini resurrectionem, quæ quum sit alterius spiritualis mundi velut altera creatio, . . . tunc, Spiritu Sancto proculdubio istud apostolis dictante, pro prioris seculi sabbatho, sive septimo die, assumptus fuit novi hujus mundi primus. . . . Dominicæ igitur diei cœtus . . . apostolicæ ac vere Divinæ traditionis, sic tamen ut Judaica cessatio ab omni opera minime observaretur." Beza, ad Apoc. i. 10.—And from them and others, but in terms more unqualified, Bound, Bk. i. pp. 86, sq. and pp. 100, 101, "Therefore this day was appointed, and none but this could be ordained, . . . because on the last Jewish sabbath ended the old world, and with the first day of the week the Lord's day was brought in, and the new world, by virtue of Christ's resurrection."—"Immediately, when Christ Himself was but newly up, from that very day whereon He arose, doth S. Augustine derive the *primum esse* of the Lord's Day. 'The Lord's Day was by the resurrection of Christ declared to be the Christian's day,'" &c. L'Estrange, God's Sabbath, &c. pp. 71, 72. And again (p. 73), "So the fathers agree, 'It is necessary that that day should be the Lord's Day,' saith Cyrill; and he thence deriveth the equity of assemblies upon that day."

BOOK
III.

Testament. Again, it may be said, that the Gospel requireth more plentiful fruits of obedience than the Law; and therefore, if the Law required one day of seven for the service of God, that the Gospel requires more^h. Nor will it concern me here to prove, that this opinion is true. It is more than enough that I can say, that, before this novelty came into England, it cannot appear that ever any Christian thought otherwise. For I argue no more in this place, but that the rising of our Lord upon the first day of the week doth not necessarily determine the Church to keep one day of the seven; as the command of God doth. For, had God commanded one day of seven to be kept under the Gospel, as under the Law, there had been no room for further consideration. But so long as there is only a reason on the one side,—that the resurrection to Christians is as the creation to Jews;—and a reason on the other side,—that it becomes Christians, in this as in all, to do more than Jews:—I cannot deny, that there is a sufficient reason for him, that hath power of determining that which 191 God hath not determined, to appoint the first day of the week; but I utterly deny, that there is any law of God before the act of this power to determine it. And the reason is plain. For in matters of this nature there may be sufficient reason for several determinations, because it is not the substance but the circumstance of that, which is by nature necessarily good, and God's service.

[As much reason in the passion of Christ for keeping the sixth, as in the resurrection for keeping the first, day of the week.]

§ 5. Again, supposing that Christians are bound to keep one day of seven for God's service; may I not ask, why the passion of Christ should not determine them to keep the sixth, as well as the resurrection the first day of the week? Especially in the sense of them, who think they have reason to feast on Good-Friday, and to celebrate their fasts on the Lord's dayⁱ. For if the resurrection of Christ be no reason

^h E. g. "God had from the Creation to the Law, from the Law to Christ, a day appropriated (and that by Himself) to His worship: what? hath He lesse reason to require it under the Gospel? hath He left the Christian Church to that liberty, that every man may serve Him as the toy taketh him?" &c. L'Estrange, p. 60.—See also Cosin's letter to Collins, Works, vol. iv. p. 451.

ⁱ "Quod ad diem Dominicum in

quem sabbatum translatum est et mutatum a Christo sabbati Domino, et cui analogice respondet, non est proprie festum ceu feria festivalis, et improprie loquuntur theologū cum diem Dominicum festum vocant. Nam die Dominico æque licitum est Christianis jejunare ac fuit Judæis sabbato; quod sæpissime in ecclesia nostra Scoticana factum. Nihil nos movet vetus illa consuetudo non jejunandi die Dominico," &c. Calderwood, Altare Damascenum, c. x. p. 669.

to make the day thereof festival; nor His passion, why we should rather fast on the day of it: certainly, where both cannot be kept, the one concerns us as much as the other [can^d] do; and therefore there is as much reason to keep this as that.

CHAP.
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§ 6. This to the latter of the two assumptions. But in the former there is no colour of truth. Nor do I see, how any thing can be more strange than this:—that so many men, professing learning, and zeal to the Scriptures alone, should read in the commandment, that God rested the seventh day from making the world, and therefore commanded the seventh day to be kept holy; and understand by all this, only that God would have one day of seven, not that day of the seven on which Himself rested^k. Unless it be still more strange, that men of common sense should believe, that the Jews were not tied by God's law to keep the day on which God rested, but only one of seven; so that the keeping of the seventh was not by God's law, but by man's^l. For if it be once granted, that God commanded them to keep, not only one day of seven, but in particular the seventh; how can any common sense understand, that Christians by the same command should be tied to keep the first day of the week? If prejudice and faction went not under the colour of zeal

[No colour of truth in the assumption, that the fourth commandment sanctifies only one day in seven, not the seventh day.]

4to. 1623.—A fast on “the second and third sabbaths” of September, 1652, is mentioned in a “Diurnal of Occurrences in Scotland,” publ. in the Spottiswoode Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 82. Edinb. 1845. And the Treatise of Fasting (set forth by the General Assembly A.D. 1565) at the end of Knox's Scotch Liturgy, pp. 227, 228, as reprinted by Dr. Cumming, Lond. 1840, expressly selects Sundays for days of public fasting.—That the English Presbyterians actually did keep one *Christmas Day* as a fast, scil. in 1646, see Neal, Hist. of Puritans, vol. ii. c. 8. p. 287. 4to. Lond. 1754. And in their tracts, as e. g. in “The Abolishing of the Booke of Common Prayer by reason of about fifty grosse Corruptions,” &c. &c., “being the substance of a Booke which the Ministers of Lincoln Diocese delivered to King James the first of December 1605,” reprinted in 1641 for the “consideration of the High Court of Parliament,” the keeping Good Friday is noted (pp. 6, 7) as a “Popish

error, tending strongly to the maintenance of Popish superstition.”—Calderwood (ibid. p. 664) lays down broadly, that, unless extraordinary days of fasting or thanksgiving, “Excepto die Dominico nullum alium agnoscimus sacrum aut sanctum.” (And so also, and as expressly, the Westminster Directory for Public Worship, Appendix touching Days and Places for Publ. Worship.) And ibid. pp. 707, sq., he equally renounces all the stated annual fasts of the Church. See also below, § 45. note l.

^j Added from MS.

^k See above, § 3. note f.

^l “I would gladly know where in expresse terms the Saturday-sabbath or seventh from the Creation is commanded in this precept” (the fourth commandment): “Examine and dissect it thoroughly; ‘Remember thou sanctifie the sabbath day;’—the *sabbath* day it is you see, not the seventh from the Creation.” L'Estrange, God's Sabbath &c., p. 42.

BOOK III. to the Scriptures, it would appear to be zeal towards ourselves and [friends of our party^m], that offers such violence to our own sense in seeking to impose this sense upon the Scriptures.

[The precept of the sabbath a ceremonial precept, figuring the future rest of Christians.]

§ 7. In plain terms, there can be nothing more manifest to Christians in the law of Moses, than it is manifest, that the precept of the sabbath is a ceremonial precept; figuring the rest of Christians from the bondage of sin, by doing for the future good works here in the Church militant, and from the bondage of pain, when that rest is become perfect in the triumphant Church of the world to comeⁿ: and all this, by the work of this precept; that is, by resting from bodily labour in the land of promise, in remembrance of the bondage of Egypt, which the Israelites had escaped. For in Deuteronomy, v. 15, this is the reason alleged, why they were to rest. Ezek. xx. 12, Ex. xxxi. 13; "I gave them My sabbaths to be a sign between Me and them, that they might know, that it is I the Lord their God that sanctifieth them." And therefore the apostle, Hebr. iv. 4, 5, 9, 10, sheweth the seventh day to signify the rest of the land of promise. For, saith he, "in one place it is said, God rested on the seventh day from all His works; and here" (Psalm xc. 11), "If they shall enter into My rest: . . . for he, that is entered into his rest, hath ceased from his own works, as God from His: therefore there remaineth another rest to the people of God" (as the apostle argueth); by the same reason, as the carnal rest of the Jews is a figure of the spiritual rest of Christians, in grace here, in glory in the world to come. And therefore, when he is "afraid" lest he should have "laboured in vain" upon the Galatians, iv. 10, because they "observed days and months [and^o] years;" when he teacheth the Colossians, ii. 16, not to be over-ruled in the matter of "new moons or sabbaths;" when he sheweth the Romans, xiv. 5, that they who "esteemed one day before another" were weak Christians: he did not mean to remove the obligation of the seventh day

^m Substituted in MS.; "ours," in orig. text.

ⁿ "Dici quidem probabiliter potest, observandum sabbatum Judæis fuisse præceptum in umbra futuri, quæ spiritalem requiem figuraret quam Deus

exemplo hujus quietis Suae fidelibus bona opera facientibus arcana significatione pollicebatur." S. Aug., De Gen. ad lit., lib. iv. c. 11; Op., tom. iii. P. i. p. 167. B.

^o Added in MS.

upon the first; but to shew, that Christians may as well think themselves bound in conscience to be circumcised, as to be under the precept of the sabbath. CHAP.
XXI.

§ 8. And let me understand, how we can be bound by the precept of the sabbath, and not be bound to that measure of rest which the precept of the sabbath limiteth. For the constitution, which the Jews go by this day, is so grounded in the text, that it is not possible to imagine that ever it was practised otherwise: the letter of the Law manifestly distinguishing between “work” and “servile work,” and permitting the dressing of meat upon the first and last days of the passover, pentecost, and the feast of tabernacles, but forbidding “servile work,” that is to say, such work as slaves were employed about for their master’s advantage; but upon the sabbath, and day of atonement, forbidding all work, that is, not only “servile work” but the dressing of meat upon those days; whereupon comes the express prohibition of “kindling fire” on the sabbath, not for the time that they lived in the wilderness, but (as the Law expresseth) in all their habitations^p: Ex. xii. 16, xvi. 23, xxxv. 3; Levit. xxiii. 3, 7, 8, 21, 25, 28; Numb. xxix. 1, 7. And therefore, Deut. xvi. 8, where for brevity’s sake he saith of the passover, “No work shall be done in it;” the Greek^q adds out of Exodus and Leviticus^r, “*Πλὴν ὅσα ποιηθήσεται τῇ ψυχῇ*”—“Besides what shall be dressed for meat.” How the sabbath is to be sanctified by Moses’ law.
[LXX. non legunt τῇ.]

§ 9. And, therefore, when our Lord goes to dine with a Pharisee, Luke xiv. 1, it is no marvel that He is invited upon a festival; on which they hold themselves still bound to eat the best meat, and drink the best wine, and put on the [best^s] clothes they have^t: but He knew His entertainment must be upon meats dressed the day before. And, therefore, He not only reproveth the hypocrisy of the Pharisees; who for their own profit, to draw their ox or their ass out of the pit, could balk it, and in a charitable cause of healing a man stood upon it: but, further, He shews it to be a mere posi- [How our Lord dealt with the sabbath.]
[Luke xiv. 2—5.]

^p See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. ii. § 2: and Abenezra upon Exod. xii. 16. there quoted.

^q Deut. xvi. 8. ap. LXX.

^r Scil. Exod. xii. 16: but in Levit. (xxiii.) the words quoted do not occur;

merely the distinction between “work” and “servile work.”

^s Added from MS.

^t See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 15, 16.

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tive precept of the Law, when by the right of a prophet He commandeth the lame man, whom He had cured, to carry away his bed upon the sabbath (John v. [8]—10); the prophet of the old law having forbidden to carry any burden upon the sabbath, Jer. xvii. 21, 22. And the reason,—“My Father still worketh, and so do I work,”—inferreth, that as the rest of God was not from bodily labour, so neither is it the rest from bodily labour which He or His Gospel intendeth.

[John v. 17.]

[Literal and mystical sense of the fourth commandment.]

§ 10. I conclude, therefore,—that which will seem strange to unskilful people :—that the only thing commanded by the letter of the fourth commandment, is to rest from bodily labour upon the seventh day of the week, on which God rested, from whence it is called the sabbath^u; but, by the mystical sense of it under the New Testament, to rest from our own works of sin here, that we may attain to the rest of God in the world to come. And I cannot see, how a more evident argument can be expected for this, than the extending of the precept to “cattle” and “strangers,” not only to children, who otherwise are not under the precept. For “strangers” in the Law (that is, those that worshipped the true God alone but were not circumcised, who are therefore always translated “converts” in the Syriac, to wit, from idols) were only tied to seven precepts, which all the sons of Noe had received from him; whereof that of the sabbath was none^x. And, therefore, it is not they, that are commanded to rest; but God’s people are commanded that they shall not work, as they are commanded that their cattle shall not work.

[Exod. xx. 10; Deut. v. 14.]

[Sanctifying the sabbath is abstaining from work upon it.]

[Exod. xx. 9; Deut. v. 12.]

§ 11. I know there is a strong argument against this in vulgar esteem, which to me makes no difficulty at all; that they are commanded to “sanctify” or “keep holy” the sabbath^y. But he, that admits the true difference between the Law and the gospel, must admit a legal as well as a spiritual holiness. And I would know, what holiness there is in offering a brute beast to God in sacrifice, that is not in sitting still on the seventh day: both being stamped with God’s command; and the rest of the body signifying the rest of the

^u So also, and at length, Bonfrerius, Ad Exod. xx., pp. 453, sq. Antv. 1625.

^x See Selden, De Jure Nat. et Gent. juxta Discipl. Ebræor., lib. i. c. 10; Op.

tom. i. pp. 161, 162.

^y See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. ii. § 3.

soul from sin, which is very holy; as the sacrifice is holy, because it signifieth the holiness of our Lord Christ, or of them whom He sanctifieth. The apostle teacheth us thus to distinguish, when he saith, Hebr. ix. 13: "If the blood of bulls and goats, and the ashes of a" red "cow, sprinkling" the purified, "sanctifieth to the purity of the flesh." For the holiness it procureth, is but the capacity of free conversation amongst the people of the true God, as to the letter of the Law; and bodily rest upon the sabbath is a full profession of the true God, which made heaven and earth, and brought His people out of Egypt.

[“σποδὸς
δαμάλεως”
(the “red
heifer” of
Numb. xix.
2) “βαντί-
ζουσα τοὺς
κεκοινω-
μένους.”]

§ 12. I do not deny, that the service of God was commanded by the Law upon the sabbath; but not by this precept. You have an order for public assemblies on the sabbath, as well as on other festivals; Levit. xxiii. You have an order, for what sacrifices should be offered on each of them; Num. xxvii. But had the Law gone no further than the fourth commandment, the Jews had not been tied to those precepts. I acknowledge further, that they were bound to serve God with other offices (such as are common to them and us both) upon the sabbath, as upon other festivals; when they had synagogues, or means to assemble themselves otherwise: as Abenezra^a observes out of 2 Kings iv. 23. For had it not been the custom to resort to the prophets at the festivals, he would not have said, “Why wilt thou go to the prophet? it is neither new moon nor sabbath.” And the order for this, which we see by the Acts of the Apostles, and the Gospels, as well as by the Jews’ constitutions^a, no man will deny to have obliged them by virtue of the Law; but not by the letter of it: which had it been precisely followed, the objection of Origen^b and other of the fathers^c must have

[The ser-
vice of God
upon the
sabbath
command-
ed by the
Law but
not in the
fourth com-
mand-
ment.]

[Matt. xii.
9: Mark i.
21, 30; iii.
1, 2: Luke
iv. 16—28:
Acts ix. 20;
xiii. 14—
44; xvi. 13;
xvii. 1;
xviii. 4, 26;
xix. 8.]

^a Quoted in Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. ii. § 24.

^b See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., ibid.

^c “Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ διαβόητον σάββατον τῷ ἀκριβοῦντι τὸ καθίσασθε ἕκαστος εἰς τοὺς οἴκους ὑμῶν· μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐκπορευέσθω ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτοῦ τῆ ἡμέρα τῆ ἐβδόμῃ· ἀδύνατόν ἐστι κατὰ τὴν λέξιν φυλαχθῆναι· οὐδενὸς ζῶου δυναμένου δι’ ἄλλης καθέξασθαι τῆς ἡμέρας, καὶ ἀκινήτειν ἀπὸ τοῦ καθίσεσθαι.” Origen, De

Princip., lib. iv., § 17; Op., tom. i. p. 176: and see above in Bk. II. as quoted in next note.

^c E. g. S. Hieron., Epist. ad Algisiam, Qu. 10. (Op., tom. iv. P. i. p. 207): “Præterea quia jussum est, ut diebus sabbathorum sedeat unusquisque in domo sua et non egrediatur, neque ambulet de loco in quo habitat: si quando eos juxta literam cœperimus arctare; ut non jaceant, non ambulent, non stent; sed tantum sedeant, si ve-

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III.

taken place; and no man must have stirred out of the place where he should be found at the coming in of the sabbath. But in regard there was always in that people a sense of that spiritual service of God, which these carnal precepts tended to; therefore was there provided a power to limit the extent of the letter, so as not to destroy duties of greater consequence. And it seems they pitched upon a reasonable ground for a reasonable measure, when they made a sabbath-day's journey so much as the distance of the utmost camp from the tabernacle in the wilderness^d. But he, that was not within that distance of a synagogue, by going to a synagogue must violate the law, that saith, "Thou shalt

[Exod. xvi.
29.]

not stir out of thy place on the sabbath." It was therefore holiness to sit still; otherwise, the service of God must not have been omitted for it. Therefore the service of God by those offices, which Christians serve Him with, is no otherwise intimated rather than provided for by the Law, than as the Gospel is witnessed rather than enacted by it. And it is truly said, that "God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it;" in that He appointed His rest in the world to come for those, who had rested from their own works here: but, consequently, in that He appointed the rest of the seventh day in the land of promise to be a figure of it.

[Exod. xx.
11.]

§ 13. For I take not upon me to say, that God hallowed not the seventh day till He gave the Law^e (understanding

[Whether
God hal-
lowed the
seventh
day before
the Law.]

lint præcepta servare; solent respondere et dicere, . . . magistri nostri tradiderunt nobis, ut bis mille pedes ambulem in sabbato; et cætera hujusmodi: doctrinas hominum præferentes doctrinæ Dei. Non quod dicamus sedendum semper esse in sabbato, et de loco in quo quis fuerit occupatus non recedendum; sed quod id quod impossibile Legis est, in quo infirmatur per carnem, spirituali observatione complendum sit."—And see Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxii. § 13. notes s, t.

^d "Σαββάτου ἔχον ὁδόν: Δισχιλίων πήχεων ἦν. Τοσούτου γὰρ ἡ κιβωτὸς διάστημα προελάμβανε τὴν παρεμβολήν, καὶ ἀπὸ τοσούτου διαστήματος ἐκίνουν, οἷς ἐξῆν προσκυεῖν τὴν σκηνὴν ἐν σαββάτῳ βαδίζεω." Suidas, in vocc. Σαββάτου ἔχον ὁδόν: pp. 3238, 3239. ed. Gaisf.: from Origen, De Princip., lib. iv. § 17, Op. tom. i. p. 176; Cæcume-

nus ad Act. i. 12, Op. tom. i. p. 8. C. Paris. 1631; or Theophylact ad Act. i. 12, Op. tom. iii. p. 14. C. Venet. 1758: see Selden, De Jure Nat. et Gent. sec. Disc. Ebr., lib. iii. c. 9; Op., tom. i. pp. 314, sq.

^e "Petes, An ergo initio ante legem Moysis præceptum esset de servando sabbato, aut reipsa tunc servatum fuerit. Ita censet Catharinus. Negat Abulensis cum aliis: et hoc forte verius censeo," &c. . . . "Verisimile itaque est hæc per anticipationem dicta esse a Moysse, ut referatur non ad tempus illud quo mundus fuit conditus, sed ad tempus quo ista Judæis scripsit, quo tempore lex sabbati lata fuit." Bonfrerius, Ad Gen. ii. 3. pp. 111, 112.—So also Tostatus (Abulensis), ad loc.; Op., tom. i. p. 81. C. D. Col. Agrip. 1613: and Vatablus, ad loc.; ap. Crit. Sacros: and, to take an-

that which is said at the creation—that “He blessed and sanctified it”—by a prolepsis, because He did it when He gave the Law); because I need not: the designing of the thing signified by it (which is more properly the rest of God than not working) reflecting the attribute of holiness upon the day, which He designed for the sign of it. For in that God rested the seventh day from making all His works; He signified, that He appointed rest for them, that do His work here, in the world to come. In that, delivering His people out of Egypt, He appointed them to rest from bodily labour upon the seventh day; He signified, that He appointed them, whom He had given the rest of the promised land, a shadow of resting from their own works to do His: the substance whereof is the conversation of Christians in the Church, which the land of promise figureth, as well here, as in the world to come. The former appointment is that, which the blessing and hallowing of the seventh day at the creation,—the second, that, which the hallowing of the same at giving the Law,—signifieth.

§ 14. Nor do I make it my business, that the fathers before the Law did ever keep or not keep the seventh day for God’s service^f; because I neither see evidence for this, nor for that. For though the remembrance of the seven days of the week is so ancient and so general among all nations (as you may see by that very learned work, *De Jure Naturæ et Gentium secundum Ebræos*^g), that you may well

CHAP.
XXI.

[Gen. ii. 3.]

[It does not appear that the patriarchs observed the sabbath.]

other school of theology, Hospinian, *De Festis Judæor.*, c. iii. p. 16. Genev. 1665.—On the other hand Cornelius a Lapide, setting aside both this interpretation, and theirs who say that “sanctificavit Deus jam tunc sabbatum, non actu et reipsa, sed decreto et destinatione Sua,” concludes, that “Deus a mundi exordio hoc primo sabbati die illum sanctificavit, id est, actu festum instituit colique voluit ab Adamo ejusque posteris. . . Unde patet sabbatum fuisse festum institutum . . . ab origine mundi” (Comment. in Pentateuch., p. 53. Paris. 1630); quoting for this opinion, Ribera, Philo, Catharinus; and adding, “Fuit ergo hoc præceptum sabbati Divinum, non naturale, sed positivum.”—The Sabbatharians of course side with Cornelius a Lapide and Catharinus; e. g. Bound, p. 10, quoting also Zanchy on the same

side; and Ames (*Medull. Theol.*, lib. ii. c. 15. § 9. pp. 291—293. Amst. 1648). On the other side, see Heylin, *Hist. of Sabb.*, Pt. i. c. 1. § 1—4. pp. 1—11.

^f See e. g. Musculus, *Loc. Comm.*, § 12. In iv. Præcept. p. 81. Basil. 1599; and Bramhall, White, and Heylin, as quoted below in § 14. note 1; on the negative side: and on the affirmative, L’Estrange as there quoted, Ames (*Medull. Theol.* as in last note, § 10. pp. 293, 294), Bound (pp. 12—22), Zanch. (*De Operibus Dei*, P. iii. lib. i. c. 1. De Hom. Creatione, Op., tom. iii. p. 539; speaking of Sabbath kept in Paradise): &c. And see also the Jewish doctors on both sides, in Selden, *De Jure Nat. et Gent. sec. Ebr.*, lib. iii. cc. 13, 14; Op., tom. i. pp. 342, sq.

^g Lib. iii. c. 19. Works, vol. i. pp. 386, sq.: where Selden shews the antiquity of weeks, and of the assigning the

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conclude it to be a mark and impress of the creation in seven days; yet will this argue no observation of it under the patriarchs: because the appropriating of them to the seven planets^h (though contrived by the devil, to divert that truth to superstition which is the ground of religion according to the Scripture) disables us to argue the creation itself¹⁹⁴ from it to those, that know it not otherwise; much more any rule of God's service grounded upon it. But he that should say, that the sabbath was kept under the law of nature, as it was to be kept under the law of Moses, must first answer Tertullianⁱ, *Cont. Jud.* cap. iv. (and Justin^k, from whom he hath it, and all fathers^l that have used it after them, and understood the interest of Christianity better than we do); '*Quis legit Abrahamum sabbatizantem?*' For why should he think to persuade us to such a ridiculous imagination, if he have no Scripture for it? And, therefore, though I agree not with Philo^m, that the Jews had forgot which was the seventh day till God recalled the remembrance of it by sending down manna, and therefore said, "*Remember to keep holy the sabbath:*" yet I do not allow this to be said, because they had forgot it by their apostasy in Egyptⁿ, where it is plain

[Exod. xvi.
5, 22—30;
xx. 8.]

names of the planets to the several days: having in c. 15, *ibid.* pp. 358, sq., disproved the observance among the Gentiles of a seventh day sabbath. He alleges in c. 19, that "autores sunt non contemnendi, qui etiam ab ipsis seculis primis hebdomadam in dierum periodis usum petant, atque eum apud antiquissimos temporum artifices putatoresque receptum, per alias præter Judæos, seculis vetustissimis, gentes sic velint inde propagatum ut nullibi ferme incognitum plane esset."

^h See Seiden as in last note. He traces it up to Zoroaster, Chaldæa, and Egypt.

ⁱ "Denique doceant . . . Adam sabbatizasse; aut Abel hostiam Deo sanctam offerentem, sabbati religione placuisse; aut Enoch translatum, sabbati cultorem fuisse; aut Noe arcæ fabricatorem propter diluvium immensum, sabbatum observasse; aut Abraham in observatione sabbati Isaac filium suum obtulisse; aut Melchisedech in suo sacerdotio legem sabbati accepisse." Tertull. *Adv. Jud.*, c. iv. *Op.* p. 187. A, B, and similarly in c. ii. p. 185. B.—Thorndike appears to have quoted from memory.

^k *Dial. cum Tryphon.*, § 19; *Op.*, p. 119. B.

^l See Heylin, *Hist. of Sabb.*, Pt. I. c. iv. § 4. pp. 73, 74; White, *Of the Sabbath*, pp. 43, 44. third edit. 1636; and Bramhall, *Disc. of Sabb. and Lord's Day*, sect. v. *Works*, vol. v. pp. 22, 23; and on the other side, the quotations in Hamon L'Estrange, *God's Sabbath before and under the Law*, &c., p. 29.

^m "Ζητούντες γὰρ ἐκ πόλλου, τίς ἄρα ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ κόσμου γενέθλιος, καὶ παρὰ πατέρων καὶ προγόνων τὴν ζήτησιν ἄλυτον διαδεξάμενοι, μόλις ἠδυνήθησαν εὐρεῖν· οὐ μόνον χρησιμοῖς ἀναδιδαχθέντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τεκηριῶ πάνν σαφεῖ. Τοῦ γὰρ πλεονάζοντος ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ἡμέραις, ὡς ἐλέχθη, φθειρομένου τὸ πρὸ τῆς ἐβδόμης ἴδιον οὐ μόνον οὐ μετέβαλεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μέτρον εἶχε διπλασίον." *Phil. Jud.*, De Mose, lib. i.; *Op.*, tom. ii. pp. 113, 114.

ⁿ "The Sabbath now first mentioned, but not now first commanded: *in Egypt they had neglected the Sabbath.*" Lightfoot, on Exod. cc. xiii—xvii.; *Works*, vol. i. p. 27. And see also L'Estrange, *God's Sabbath*, &c., p. 27.

they forgot their God, as I shewed you afore; but because they forgot God's first command at the giving of manna, therefore it is reason they should be charged to remember it for the future.

§ 15. As little do I esteem of that mere voluntary presumption, that, being part of the decalogue, the precept of the sabbath must needs be part of God's perpetual law; whether natural or moral, and positive^o. For is it not the decalogue that saith, "That thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee?" Or doth the land of promise in the letter belong to any but Israelites? Again, the tenth commandment forbiddeth to covet another man's wife, adultery being forbidden afore: and, therefore, to covet another man's wife, in the tenth commandment, is to compass another man's wife; which might be done where the law alloweth divorces, as Moses his law doth^p. If therefore the first and last commandment of the second table are, by the terms of them, appropriated to God's ancient people; is it strange, that the precept of the sabbath should not be thought perpetual, to oblige all mankind, but ceremonial, to oblige only the same? that there should be a ceremonial precept in the first table of the decalogue? Nay, seeing to all mankind it can import no more than a circumstance of time for the public service of God; what reason can be imagined, why a precept of that consequence should make one in the first table of the decalogue? whereas, importing to that people the creation of all things by the true God, and their deliverance out of Egypt, and by consequence the obligation of His whole law, it is worthily reckoned by the Jews' doctors among the very principal precepts of it^q.

§ 16. As for Christians, the literal sense of it is no less unlawful for them to observe, than it is for them to be circumcised, or to undertake the law of Moses; to the which the sabbath, next to circumcision, obligeth. And, by consequence, the spiritual sense of it importeth no less than the

[The fourth commandment not of perpetual obligation because part of the decalogue.] [Exod. xx. 12, 14. 17; Deut. v. 16, 18, 21.]

[No more obligatory upon Christians in the literal sense than circumcision.]

^o So e. g. L'Estrange, *God's Sabbath, &c.*, p. 59, affirms, that if the Lord's day be not kept, God should have an "ennealogue" instead of a decalogue; and that "the Sabbath God must have by the immutable law of the

fourth precept;" &c. &c.

^p See above, c. xiii. § 5, sq.

^q See Hospinian, *De Festis Judæor.*, c. iii. p. 16: and Selden, *De Jure Nat. et Gent. juxta Discipl. Ebræor.* lib. iii. c. x. Op. tom. i. p. 326.

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whole duty of a Christian (which all ceremonies do figure); that is to say, resting from our works of sin, and consequently busying ourselves about the works of God's service.

[Extreme Sabbatarians have given ground for some to keep the Saturday.]

§ 17. And therefore I do marvel, that those, who so obstinately promote this doctrine, are not sensible of the scandal they give to them, who have visibly been seduced to keep the Saturday by grounding themselves upon it^r: and may, by the same reason, be seduced to be circumcised and turn Jews; if yet it be a thing to do, and that divers English in these unstable times, not distinguishing between that which did and that which doth oblige, when they find both in the Scriptures, have not hereby been moved to make that change. For when they are told, that by the letter of the fourth commandment they are obliged to keep the first day of the week; and by common sense, discovering a great part of the premisses, discern, that if the fourth commandment be in force they cannot be obliged to keep the Lord's day: is it not an even wager, that (not doubting the fourth commandment to be in force, as they are told) they shall keep the Saturday, which if it be in force they ought to keep, rather than the Lord's day, which (finding no reason for it, because they are told none) they will presently imagine to be a Popish custom?

[A doctrine not true cannot provide more plentifully for God's glory and service; as Sabbatarians think it will.]

§ 18. I know there is one argument, which is very plausible to induce well-meaning Christians into that zeal, which we see they have, for the strict keeping of the Lord's day, 195 which they call the sabbath; because this opinion will oblige the world to exercise more works of godliness, and to abstain from more of those debauches, which festivals occasion in vulgar people, than otherwise. To which, for the present, I will say only this; that, having shewed the truth to be as it is, I can oblige all Christians to believe, that God's glory and the advancement of His service cannot be grounded well but upon the truth. And therefore I may well demand their patience, till I come by and by to shew the ground of the

^r See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxi. § 13. note a. And compare the account of a sect called Traskites, from one Traske, their founder; in Pagitt's Heresiography, pp. 135, 136. Lond. 1648: and Theophilus Brabourne's similar doctrines, for which see Fuller, Ch. Hist., Cent. xvii. Bk. xi. § 32: and Bramhall, Hist. of Sabb. and Lord's

Day, Sect. i.; Works, vol. v. p. 9. note b. See also a letter, dated July 29, 1645, in Edwards' Gangræna, Pt. i. pp. 63, 64. 4to. Lond. 1646, alleging an instance of the actual observance of the Saturday-sabbath. An anabaptist named Bampfield revived the doctrine in 1672: see Wall's Hist. of Inf. Bapt., vol. ii. p. 356. note x.

mistake, which they are carried away with: to think, that God's glory and service is not more plentifully provided for by the laws and customs of the Catholic Church, than by strict keeping the sabbath upon a false ground; which, hindering the effect of those laws, by consequence hinders God's service.

§ 19. But now, all this being settled, what is there remaining to allege, why Christians should be bound to keep the Lord's day, but the act of the apostles; by virtue whereof it came into force among all Christians in all Churches? For it would be too ridiculous to allege, that it is grounded upon those scriptures, whereby it appeareth that it was kept under the apostles, either as a reason sufficient, or as distinct from the authority of the apostles. For, these scriptures being the scriptures of the apostles, we can derive no authority from them but that which we first suppose in the apostles. I suppose here, that no man will say, that our Lord's appearing to His disciples after His resurrection upon that day was enough to make it a law, or evidence that it was so made; unless His apostles could testify that He appeared to that purpose. As for the rest, if it may by circumstance appear, that under the apostles they did assemble to the service of God upon the Lord's day; will it therefore follow, that all Christians are bound to do the same? Or can any more than this appear by that which I alleged out of the apostles' writings? If there could, the writings of the apostles being their act as much as any act whereby they could declare an intent to oblige the Church, there will be nothing to bind it to keep the Lord's day but the authority of the apostles.

§ 20. But he, that will give his own common reason leave to speak, shall hear it say: that it is not their words that oblige us to it, but the original and universal custom of the Church; evidencing, that they used to celebrate that day with an intent to introduce the obligation of it into the Church. For of this original and universal custom having as yet found no question made on any side^s, I hold it super-

CHAP.
XXI.

[Nothing in Scripture but the act of the Apostles, to enforce the Lord's day upon Christians.]

[The original and universal custom of the Church is that upon which it rests.]

^s See Bramhall, Disc. of Sabb. and Lord's Day, sect. xi., Works vol. v. pp. 42, sq.; Bingham, XX. ii. 1, sq.; Cave, Prim. Christianity, c. vii. pp. 77—83.

ed. Cary, 1840.—Heylin must be noted as an exception to the general rule: he being carried so far by zeal against Sabbatarians, as to maintain (Hist.

BOOK
III.

fluous to take pains to make evidence of that, which no man questions.

[Evidence
of Justin
Martyr:]

§ 21. When Justin the Martyr^t, presenting to the empire an apology for all Christians, declareth, that their custom was to assemble on the Lord's day to serve God with the offices of Christianity, which there he describeth; had it not been to abuse himself and the empire, to declare that for the custom of all Christians, which was indeed the custom of some, but of others not?

[from the
Paschal
contro-
versy:]

§ 22. Whether Easter was to be kept upon the fifteenth day of the first moon, upon which our Lord suffered, or upon the next Lord's day, upon which He rose again; was a dispute in the Church as ancient as the apostles: the former custom having been delivered to the Churches of Asia by St. John, the latter to the west by St. Peter and St. Paul^u. But what ground could there be for this dispute, had not the first day of the week been honoured and observed above the rest in regard of our Lord's rising again?

[from the
sect of the
Ebionites.]

§ 23. Certainly the Ebionites were one of the ancientest sects that rose up against the Church; and they (as Eusebius, *Eccles. Hist.* iii. 27^v), keeping the sabbath as the Jews, and because the Jews kept it, observ[ed^x] also the Lord's day, because the Christians kept it.

[Of the ob-
servance
of Satur-
day in the
east.]

§ 24. It is true, that among the eastern Christians the Saturday was observed [also^y] for the service of God; many ages after condescension to the Jews (in regard whereof the observation of Moses' law was in use after Christ, in some parts of the Church more, in some less) was quite out of date^z. But that is no argument, that the Lord's day was not kept, when the sabbath was kept; to them, who see

of Sabb. Pt. ii. c. 3. § 1. pp. 64, sq.), that the observation of the Lord's day began in the Church as a fixed and universal law not earlier than the time and law of Constantine the Great. To whom may be added the Magdeburg Centuriators, *Hist. Eccl.*, Cent. i. lib. ii. c. 6. De Ceremoniis p. 493; and De Festis p. 503; and Cent. ii. c. 6. p. 119.

^t "Τῆ τοῦ Ἁλίου λεγομένη ἡμέρα πάντων κατὰ πόλιν ἢ ἀγροῦς μενόντων ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συνέλευσις γίνεται," κ. τ. λ. S. Just. Mart., *Apol.* i. § 67; *Op.*, p. 83. D: proceeding to describe the order of service at large. And see also p.

84. A.

^u See below, § 31; and *Serv. of God at Rel. Assem.*, c. viii. § 21, 22.

^v "Καὶ τὸ μὲν σάββατον καὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἄλλην ἀγωγὴν ὁμοίως ἐκείνοις (οἱ Ἑβραῖοι) παρεφύλαττον, ταῖς δ' αὖ κυριακαῖς ἡμέραις ἡμῖν τὰ παραπλήσια εἰς μνήμην τῆς τοῦ Κυρίου ἀναστάσεως ἐπέτελλον." Euseb., *H. E.*, lib. iii. c. 27. p. 99. C. D.

^x Misprinted "observing," in folio edition.

^y Added from MS.

^z See Bingham, *XX.* iii.; and below, § 53.

St. Paul keep the Lord's day, Acts xx. 7, within the time of compliance with the Jews. For the offices, which God is served with by the Church, are pleasing to Him at all times as well as in all places; whereas the keeping of the sabbath upon any day but a Saturday would have been a breach of His law. For when the other festivals of the Jews are called sabbaths in the Law: that is not to say, that the sabbath was kept upon them (for I have shewed you two several measures of rest due upon them by the Law); but that they participated much of the nature of the sabbath, and therefore may be called with an addition such or such sabbaths, but not absolutely the sabbath. Therefore when Christians afterwards continued the custom of serving God upon the sabbath, that is, the Saturday; it is to be understood, that they served God with the offices of Christianity, not with the rest of the Jews' sabbath.

§ 25. If it be further demanded, whether the obligation of the Lord's day do not depend upon the precept of the sabbath; so that it may be called with an addition the sabbath of Christians, though not absolutely the sabbath (because that name is possessed already by the Saturday in the language of all Christians as well as Jews, till men affected an abuse in the name to bring their mistake into men's minds): to this I answer, that, if the Lord's day had no dependance upon the precept of the sabbath, we could not give a reason why one day of seven is observed; for the choice of the number could not come by chance^a. And I cautioned afore, that the resurrection of Christ was as sufficient a reason why the Church should serve God on the Sunday; as the creation of the world was, why the synagogue should serve God on the Saturday. But this dependance was not immediate; because I shewed also, that this was not enough to introduce the obligation upon us. The act of the apostles intervening was the means to make the obligation necessary

CHAP.
XXI.

The fourth commandment the ground upon which the apostles enacted [the Lord's day].

^a See Bk. i. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxi. § 12.—Brewerwood, Treatise of the Sabaoth (sic), Oxf. 4to. 1630, maintains, in brief, that the fourth commandment has no connexion with the Lord's day.—Peter Martyr, Ad Gen. ii. 3. (p. 9. Tigur. 1579.), agrees very nearly with Thorndike's view:—"Hinc

homines admonentur, ut si illis præcipitur ab Ecclesia ut aliquo die in hebdomade cultui Divino vacent, hoc non esse prorsus humanum commentum, nec tantum pertinere ad legem Mosaicam, sed initium quoque habuisse hinc, et facere ad imitationem Dei."

BOOK
III.

and legal; whereof, before, the ground only was reasonable. But I do not mean this dependance to be the effect of the fourth commandment only, which prescribeth only bodily rest, as I have shewed; but of these appendences of it, whereby the assemblies of the Jews and their sacrifices for that day are enacted. For, because they were to serve God upon the sabbath, it was certainly reasonable, in regard of our Lord's resurrection, that Christians should serve God upon the first day of the week.

[The Lord's day the Christians' sabbath, but cannot be changed by the Church to another day.]

§ 26. If any man in this regard will call the Lord's day the Christians' sabbath, or the like; I find no fault with it (nay, I find it so called by the Christians of Æthiopia, in Scaliger, vii. *De Emend. Temporum*^b): provided he con my opinion that thanks which it deserves, for leaving no further room to unstable spirits to imagine (as some great masters^c have done), that it is in the power of Churches (or of Christian powers protecting them) to choose another day of seven, or of less than seven, for God's public service. For, not being out of the reach of such power immediately by virtue of the fourth commandment, as I and they both have shewed, it is beyond the reach of it by virtue of the apostles' authority and the act of it.

[Upon what grounds the Church limiteth the times of God's service.]

§ 27. And now it is time to declare the sense of the Catholic Church derived from the doctrine and writings of the apostles, to be this, concerning the times of God's service: that, the offices thereof being always acceptable to God and seasonable, so that they be orderly done, it is the duty of the Church to provide, that they be as frequently celebrated as the occasions of the world will allow; not by particular Christians alone, but at the common assemblies of the Church. Whereby it may appear, how injurious and prejudicial to the service of God the zeal of those is, who, challenging the whole

^b "Sabbata Christi." *Computus Eccles. Æthiop.*; ap. Joseph. Scalig., *De Emend. Temp.*, lib. vii. p. 629. Lug. Bat. 1598.—The Æthiopians observed both sabbath and Lord's day simultaneously up to (at least) 1534: according to Zaga Zabo, an Æthiopian bishop, in his *Declar. Fidei et Relig. Æthiop.*, addressed to Damian a Goes, *De Æthiop. Moribus*, pp. 494, 495. in fin. P. Martyr, *De Rebus Oceanicis*, 8vo. Col.

1574: and so also Scaliger, as above, p. 640.

^c Tostatus, Suarez, and (less explicitly) Thomas Aquinas; but more decidedly than any in the Roman Schools, Calvin, Zuingle, Bullinger, Tindal, Frith, and other Reformers: for whom see Heylin, *Hist. of Sabb.*, Pt. II. c. vi. § 1—6; and Bramhall, *Disc. of Sabb. and Lord's Day*, sect. i. Works vol. v. p. 10. notes d. e. Oxf. 1845.

Sunday for the service of God by virtue of the fourth commandment, seem thereupon to take it for granted, that there ought to be no order for the public service of God upon other festivals and times of fasting appointed by the Church; nor, which is more, for the daily celebration of Divine service in the Church^d.

§ 28. There hath been a pretence indeed^e, that, when the fourth commandment saith, "Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do," it forbiddeth the Church to give any rule of forbearing bodily labour for the exercise of God's service; but so ridiculous, that even those^f, who have the conscience to hold the conclusion, have not the face to maintain the premisses: that form of speech manifestly im-
197 porting no more than this, that the present law requires no more than keeping the seventh day of the week; seeing it is manifest, that by other laws God intended to proceed further, and to except other days from the bodily labour of His then people for His service. Thereupon it is manifest, that the synagogue proceeded likewise to except other days, for which there rose occasions, for the like purpose^g. And truly those, who think it a burden to the duty of working for men's living, that there should be an order for the daily serving of God in the Church, [binding all^h] to attend it that are not prevented of it by necessary occasions; may look upon the Jews, and blush to consider, that they (as St. Jeromeⁱ, Epiphanius^k, and Justin the Martyr^l assure us) should assemble themselves thrice a day in their synagogues to curse our Lord Christ (which their own constitutions not mentioning do provide for the service of God nevertheless), but that it should be counted superstitious for Christians to meet for God's service in public, unless it be on the Lord's day.

[Ridiculous pretence, that saints' days are forbidden by the command, "Six days shalt thou labour."]

^d See Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb., c. viii. § 1—8; and notes there: and above, § 5. note i.

^e See quotations in Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb., c. viii. § 2. note z, § 5. note f.—And so also Cartwright, as answered by Hooker, E. P., V. lxxi. 3: Musculus, Loci Comm. (as quoted above § 14. note f.) pp. 73, 74: Calderwood (Altare Damascenum, c. x. p. 671); and Zanchy (In IV. Præcept. as before quoted, p. 661). But the last named writer inconsistently admits, that the Christian Church may and ought to

keep *some* festivals besides the Lord's day.

^f Misprinted "these" in folio edition.

^g See Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb., c. viii. § 18.

^h Corrected from MS.; "having all them," in orig. text.

ⁱ "Et sub nomine (ut sæpe dixi) Nazarenorum, ter in die in Christianos conferunt maledicta." S. Hieron., In Isai. c. lii.; Op. tom. iii. p. 377.

^k Quoted in Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. i. § 37. note k.

^l Quoted *ibid.* note i.

BOOK
III.

[Practice
of the pri-
mitive
Christians
at Jerusa-
lem.]
[Acts ii. 42
—47; v.
34, 35.]

§ 29. Certainly the practice of the primitive Christians at Jerusalem signifies no such thing; all the contribution there raised tending to no other purpose, but that the Church might hold together in the doctrine of the apostles and the service of God and celebration of the eucharist; though they went also into the temple, and served God with the Jews, whom they then hoped and intended to reduce unto Christianity.

[Grounds
of the
Church's
power in
the matter.]

§ 30. But I will refer myself in this point, as in that which follows, to that which I have said in my book of the Service of God at the Assemblies of the Church, chap. viii.^m; having received from no hand any manner of satisfaction in the least of it. Whereby it will appear, that the Church hath power to limit the times of God's service upon this ground; because the occasions of the world suffer not Christians always to attend it, which, so oft as the Church shall find it possible, they are bound to do: and that the use of this power, as it is justified by the practice of the whole Church, so it is necessary to the advancement of godliness according to Christianity: nor can the effect thereof be superseded without hindering the service of God, whatsoever the strict keeping of the Lord's day may contribute to the same. Those times of persecution succeeded to the primitive Church: wherein it is altogether admirable to consider, how it was possible to reduce the whole body of Christians to an orderly course of so frequent service of God, as appeareth; the difficulties of assembling themselves being so great, as under persecution must needs be. Therefore, when the exercise of Christianity was free and peaceable; when all nations and languages, upon their conversion to Christianity, had made it their business, and set aside means, by which the service of God might be daily celebrated, and all men have opportunity to frequent the same, so far either as their occasions would give leave or their hearts to God mind them to frame their occasions: to take away this order, and to destroy the means of executing it, as either superstitious or superfluous; what is it else but that curse, which the Jews in their synagogues would have wished Christianity, when they met to curse Christ?

§ 31. And if all difference of days for the service of God [have been^a] taken away by Christianity, so that no office of it is at any time unacceptable (as the offices of Judaism were abominable, not upon their legal days); and the apostles have notwithstanding, for order's sake, that there might be a certain time inviolably dedicated to that purpose, set aside the first day of the week for it: shall we question, whether it was they, that instituted the solemnity of Easter holy-days, and consequently of Whitsuntide, in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord and the coming of the Holy Ghost, or not^o? For all the Lord's days in the year have the mark that stands on them from that one, on which our Lord rose again. And since we know, that the difference about keeping Easter is as ancient as the apostles^p; and that there could have been no ground for it, had not the Lord's day borne that mark at that time (the question being only, when the fast should end and the celebration of Easter come on): can any doubt remain, that the solemnity of Easter was then in use?

§ 32. And if it can be said, that the keeping of Easter for seven days (from whence, instead of the heathen names, the Christians called the days of the week *feriam primam, secundam, &c., et septimam*^q), and the use to pray standing from Easter to Whitsuntide^r, were not original nor universal customs of the Church, but accessory and local; yet can it never be said, that there was any time or any part of the Church, that did not fast before Easter that fast, which they called *Τεσσαρακοστήν* in Greek, and *Quadragesimam* in Latin^s:

^a Misprinted "being" in folio edition.

^o See Bingham, XX. v. and vi.: and Cave, Prim. Christ., c. vii. pp. 89—94.

^p See above, § 22: and Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 21, 22.

^q So S. Augustin and S. Jerom, quoted by Selden, De Jure Nat. et Gent. juxta Disc. Ebræor., lib. iii. c. 19. pp. 388, 389. The latter (Epist. ad Hedibiam, Qu. 4; Op., tom. iv. P. i. p. 172.) says, that "omnis hebdomada in sabbathum, et in primam, et secundam, et tertiam, et quartam, et quintam, et sextam sabbathi dividitur, quam ethnici idolorum et elementorum nominibus appellant."

^r The Council of Nice (A.D. 323) enacts it (Can. xx.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. ii. pp. 38. B., 39. A.). But it appears

by S. Aug. (lib. ii. Ad Januar., Epist. lv. c. xvii. § 32; Op., tom. ii. p. 141. E.), and Cassian (Collat. xxi. c. 11. p. 788. Atreb. 1628), that the custom was not universal. See Bingham, XX. vi. 3.

^s So Gunning, On Lent Fast, pp. 19, sq., and Append. c. vi. pp. 232, sq.; Oxf. 1845 (1st. ed. 1662): and Beveridge, Cod. Can. Vindic., lib. iii. c. 7. pp. 593, sq., c. 9. § 3. p. 414. Lond. 1678. But Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubit., lib. iii. c. 4. rule xiii. § 4, sq. (Works, vol. x. pp. 340, sq. ed. Eden), argues at length, that (not the duration for forty days only, about which the case seems clear and generally admitted, but) the fast itself was not of apostolical origin (as do others also, quoted by Bingham,

CHAP.
XXI.

Of Easter, [and consequently Whitsuntide; that they were instituted by the apostles].

And the Lent fast afore [Easter likewise, although not for forty days].

BOOK
III.

though I cannot say for forty days, as the name seems to import, πεντηκοστή signifying a sum of fifty days in the language of all Jews or Christians that write in Greek; for I have not on any hand any satisfaction in the words of Irenæus^t, the true reading whereof [maintained in my book of the Assemblies of the Church^u] seemeth to import, that in some places they fasted but forty hours before the feast of the resurrection. Tertullian, *De Jejuniis* cap. xiii.^x, objecteth to the catholics, that they fasted the Easter fast "*citra dies quibus ablatus est Sponsus*"—"on this side the days on which the Bridegroom was taken away:" more days than our Lord was in the grave. But that is far from forty. That which is alleged for the forty days' fast out of Ignatius is not found in the true copy^y. Thus far the solemnity of Easter, and the fast before it, appear original; but not forty days.

[Selden's Eutychius mistaken in supposing the present order of Lent to date only from Pope Victor's time.]

§ 33. This will scarce allow that to be true, which the learned Selden, in his book *De Anno Jud.* vi. 21^z, produceth [out^a] of his Eutychius^b; which saith, that the Christians after the ascension of our Lord, though they kept Easter when our Lord suffered and rose again, yet kept the fast of forty days

XXI. i. 1); yet, in § 15. pp. 349, 350, he admits to the full as much as Thorndike. —See also Cave, *Prim. Christ.*, c. vii. pp. 87, 89.—Bp. G. Hooper, *Discourse concerning Lent*, Pt. II. c. ix. pp. 122, sq., Lond. 1695, agrees with Gunning and Beveridge.

^t Quoted in *Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb.*, § 22—24.—See *Bingh. XXI. i. 2*: and Gunning, *Lent Fast*, *Append. c. v.* pp. 212, sq.; who refers to Thorndike.

^u Corrected from MS. "there maintained," in orig. text.—See *Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb.*, c. viii. § 22—24.

^x "Convenio vos et præter Pascha jejunantes, citra illos dies, quibus ablatus est Sponsus, et stationum semijejunia interponentes, et vero interdum pane et aqua victitantes, ut cuique visum est: denique respondetis hæc ex arbitrio agenda, non ex imperio." Tertull., *De Jejun.*, c. xiii.; *Op.*, p. 551. B: arguing against the Catholics.

^y See *Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl.*, c. viii. § 25.

^z *De Anno Civili Vet. Judæor.*, c. xxi.; *Op.*, tom. i. pp. 60—62.

^a Added from MS.

^b "Tempore in illo scripsit Deme-

trius patriarcha Alexandrinus ad Agapium Episcopum Hierosolymitanum, et Maximum patriarchum Antiochenum, et Victorem patriarcham Romanum, de materia paschali Christianorum et eorum jejunio, . . . et quomodo discriminandum est a paschate Judæorum. Et quamplurima scripta et epistolæ hæc de re hinc inde fuere; adeo ut demum consentirent in paschatis observationem qualis hodierna est. Scilicet cum Christiani post ascensionem Domini nostri Christi in cælum celebrabant Epiphaniarum diem, ab eo die jejunabant quadraginta dies, et tunc jejunium solvebant, quemadmodum fecit Dominus noster Christus. Etenim Dominus noster Christus cum baptizatus esset in Jordane, egressus est in desertum ubi per quadraginta dies jejunavit," &c. "Sed statuere patriarchæ hi computum paschatis ejusmodi dein fore, ut quadraginta dies jejunarent, et dies quo jejunium solvebant, esset sibi pascha." Eutychius, *Eccles. Suzæ* (Alexandr.) Origines, cited by Selden as in last note; and again in another passage cited also by Selden, *ibid.*

immediately after the Epiphany, as our Lord after His baptism (which they supposed fell on the day of His birth); and that, when Demetrius was bishop of Alexandria, by many letters and messages, that passed between him and Victor of Rome and the then patriarchs of Jerusalem and Antiochia, it was agreed, that the order which hath since prevailed should take place.

§ 34. Much less will the said passages of Irenæus and Tertullian allow that, which the book of the popes' lives, compiled by Anastasius but out of the records of that Church, reports of Telesphorus^c;—that he ordered the Lent fast for seven weeks afore Easter:—rather signifying, that he ordered something about it, which later authors report according to that which was later in debate: for that there was dispute in the time of Pius about keeping Easter (that is, ending the fast) on the Lord's day, or according to the Jews, may appear by the revelation which Hermes his Pastor^d pretendeth to that purpose; which Anastasius allegeth to that purpose^e. Therefore, though I can allow Eutychius no credit of historical truth, when he agreeth not with authors which have that credit; yet, in a case where intelligence is wanting, I must needs think his relation considerable.

[Anastasi-
sius also
mistaken in
his relation
about Pope
Telespho-
rus.]

§ 35. It is well enough known, what Socrates hath dis-
coursed for his opinion, that the Lent fast came in by mere
custom, not by any order of the apostles; what he hath
alleged of the visible practice of the Church in his time to
that purpose, *Eccles. Hist.* v. 21^f. Sozomenus, vii. 19^g, more

[Of Socra-
tes and So-
zomen al-
leging the
forty days
of Lent to
have come
in by mere
custom.]

^c "Hic constituit ut septem hebdomadas ante Pascha jejunium celebraretur." Anastas., in Vita Telesphori; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 558. E. See Jeremy Taylor as before quoted, § 11. p. 346, for the similar statement attributed (but on questionable authority) to Eusebius in his Chronicon.

^d "Hermæ angelus Domini in habitu pastoris apparuit, et præcepit ei, ut Pascha die Dominico ab omnibus celebraretur." Pius I. Papa, Epist. i.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 572. A.

^e Scil. in Vita Pii; ap. Labb., ibid. p. 569. E.

^f "Τὰς πρὸ τοῦ Πάσχα νηστείας ἄλλως παρ' ἄλλοις φυλαττομένας ἐστὶν εἶρεῖν. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐν Ῥώμῃ τρεῖς πρὸ τοῦ Πάσχα ἑβδομάδας, πλὴν σαββάτου

καὶ Κυριακῆς, συνημμένας νηστεύουσιν· οἱ δὲ ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς καὶ ὅλη τῇ Ἑλλάδι, καὶ οἱ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, πρὸ ἑβδομάδων ἕξ τὴν πρὸ τοῦ Πάσχα νηστείαν νηστεύουσι, τεσσαρακοστὴν αὐτὴν ὀνομάζοντες· ἄλλοι δὲ παρὰ τοῦτους, ἄλλοι πρὸ ἑπτὰ τῆς ἑορτῆς ἑβδομάδων τῆς νηστείας ἀρχόμενοι, καὶ τρεῖς μόνας πενθημέρους ἐκ διαλημμάτων νηστεύοντες, οὐδὲν ἤττον καὶ αὐτοὶ τεσσαρακοστὴν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καλοῦσι· καὶ θαυμάσαι μοι ἔπεισι, πῶς οὗτοι περὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἡμερῶν διαφωνοῦντες, τεσσαρακοστὴν αὐτὴν ὀνομάζουσι· καὶ ἄλλος ἄλλον λόγον τῆς ὀνομασίας εὐρεσιλογοῦντες ἀποδιδόσασιν. Ἔστι δὲ εὐρεῖν οὐ μόνον περὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἡμερῶν διαφωνοῦντας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἀποχὴν τῶν ἐδεσμάτων οὐχ ὁμοίαν ποιουμένων· οἱ μὲν πάντῃ ἐμψύχων ἀπέ-

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III.

particularly: that the Montanists fasted two weeks; some, three continual weeks; others, as much or more time^b as came to three weeks (which perhaps may save Socrates his credit, reporting, that at Rome three weeksⁱ; if it be true which Petitus^k hath observed, that Leo^l and St. Augustin^m say, that they fasted not the Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent in their time); others, fiveⁿ, six, or seven. More he might have said. For the Christians of Syria, and Æthiopia, and the Coptites, begin their Ninive a week before Septuagesima^o: that is, their forty days' fast; because Jonas prophesied,

[Jonah iii.
4.]

“Yet forty days and Ninive shall be destroyed.” The variety seems to argue, that it came by degrees to this certain number of days, by the example of the clergy, the freedom of the people, and the authority of the Church.

[Authority
of the
Church
sufficient

§ 36. Which though I shall be glad to be informed further in, whether so or otherwise; yet—having settled from the beginning^p, that the chief difference between the apostles'

χωνται, οἱ δὲ τῶν ἐμψύχων ἰχθύς μόνου μεταλαμβάνουσι· τινὲς δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἰχθύσι καὶ τῶν πτηνῶν ἀπογεύονται, ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ αὐτὰ κατὰ τὸν Μωϋσεῖα γεγεννησθαι λέγοντες· οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀκροδρῶν καὶ ὠσῶν ἀπέχονται· τινὲς δὲ καὶ ξηροῦ ἄρτου μόνου μεταλαμβάνουσιν· ἄλλοι δὲ οὐδὲ τοῦτου ἕτεροι δὲ ἄχρις ἐνάτης ἡμέρας νηστεύοντες, διάφορον ἔχουσι τὴν ἐστίασιν· ἄλλως τὲ παρ' ἄλλοις φύλοις καὶ μυρία αἰτία οὐσαι τυγχάνουσι. Καὶ ἐπειδὴ οὐδὲς περὶ τοῦτου ἐγγράφον ἔχει δεῖξαι παράγγελμα, δῆλον ὡς καὶ περὶ τοῦτου τῆ ἑκάστου ἡμέρῃ καὶ προαιρέσει ἐπέτρεψαν οἱ ἀπόστολοι, ἵνα ἕκαστος μὴ φόβῳ μὴδὲ ἐξ ἀνάγκης τὸ ἀγαθὸν κατεργάζοιτο.” Socrat., H. E., lib. v. c. 22. (21 in the text is a mistake) p. 286. A—D.

^g “Καὶ τὴν πρὸ ταύτης δὲ” (sc. the Easter festival) “καλουμένην τεσσαρακοστήν, ἐν ᾗ νηστεύει τὸ πλῆθος, οἱ μὲν εἰς ἐξ ἑβδομάδας ἡμερῶν λογίζονται, ὡς Ἰαλιυριοὶ καὶ οἱ πρὸς δύοσιν, Λιβύη τὲ πᾶσα καὶ Αἴγυπτος σὺν τοῖς Παλαιστινοῖς· οἱ δὲ, ἑπτὰ, ὡς ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει καὶ τοῖς περὶξ ἔθνεσι μέχρι Φοινίκων· ἄλλοι δὲ, τρεῖς σπαράδην ἐν ταῖς ἐξ ἢ ἑπτὰ νηστεύουσιν, οἱ δὲ, ἅμα τρεῖς πρὸ τῆς ἑορτῆς συνάπτουσιν· οἱ δὲ, δύο, ὡς οἱ τὰ Μοντανῶν φρονούντες.” Sozom., H. E., lib. vii. c. 19. p. 735. A, B.

^h Corrected from MS.; “weeks,” in orig. text.

ⁱ See in note f above.—“Whereupon I assure myself, that both the

western Church, even Rome itself, singled out to themselves among their forty days of abstinence, as Leo fitly calls it, twenty-one days or three weeks, for full fasts until the evening;” &c. Gunning, Lent Fast, p. 126: and see the whole passage. See however H. Valesius ad Socrat. H. E. v. 22.

^k See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 23. note e.

^l Quoted *ibid*.

^m “Videant ergo Romani quid agant: . . . apud quos . . . quotusque inuenitur, qui frequenter quotidiana jejunia? Maxime quia ibi jejunandum quinta sabbati non videtur. S. Aug., Epist. xxxvi. Ad Casulanum, c. v. § 9; Op. tom. ii. p. 71. E, F.

ⁿ Corrected from MS.; “others in five,” in orig. text.

^o “Quam Dominicam” (scil. proximum ante Septuagesimam) “(Æthiopes, Syri, et Elkupti, id est, Ægyptii, Ninive vocant. Nam Syris dicitur . . . νηστεία Νινυτικὴ . . . Id exemplo Niniviticis iustitii introductum. Veteres enim triduum solebant excipere angariis, quas Niniviticis vocabant. Atqui Ninive nostrum aliud est. Est enim Dominica ante Septuagesimam, sine introitum jejunii (Æthiopicum.” Jos. Scalig., De Emend. Temp., lib. vii. pp. 655, 656. Lug. Bat. 1598.

^p Bk. I. of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxv. § 1, sq.

orders and those of the whole Church is the matter of them, determinable by common sense and the state of times to conduce or not to conduce to the end of God's service, for which it stands,—to me it makes not much difference, whether instituted by the apostles, or received by the whole Church: the power of the Church manifestly extending to it; and the solemnizing thereof being of such inestimable use, though not for the instructing of them that stood to be Christians, as in the primitive times, yet always for the profession and practice of penance, and for the reconciling of sinners to the communion of the eucharist at Easter. And, therefore, if I do not apply unto the forty days' fast (as to the fast before Easter I do apply) the rule of St. Augustin^q, that those things which the whole Church observeth, having no remembrance of the beginning of them, must be ascribed to the tradition of the apostles; yet I do apply unto them that other saying of St. Augustin^r, which importeth, that to dispute against those things, which the whole Church observeth, is the height of madness.

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XXI.

to enforce
it, whether
an apostolic
institution
or not.]

§ 37. Nor is there any thing in that law unsuitable to Christianity, but that which the coming of the world into the Church necessarily enforceth:—that all are constrained to keep it; and so good Christians, notwithstanding the exception of the sick and impotent, may suffer for the refractory and profane, among whom they live: who, when it came first in use, no doubt were left to themselves; and to that, which the good example of the clergy moved them in conscience to undergo.

[Nothing
in it of itself
unsuitable
to Christi-
anity.]

§ 38. The Church of England, I see, for the prejudices which that time was possessed with, could not undertake to restore the ancient custom of public penance at the beginning of Lent^s. But when the Church professeth withal,

[Lent and
other times
of fasting
upheld by
the Church
of Eng-
land.]

^q "Quod universa tenet Ecclesia, nec conciliis institutum sed semper retentum est, non nisi auctoritate apostolica traditum rectissime creditur." S. Aug., De Bapt. cont. Donat., lib. iv. c. 24; Op. tom. ix. p. 140. C, D.

^r "Similiter etiam si quid horum tota per orbem frequentat Ecclesia. Nam et hinc quin ita faciendum sit, disputare, insolentissimæ insanix est." Id., Epist. liv. Ad Januar., c. v. § 6; Op.

tom. ii. p. 126. C.

^s "In the primitive Church there was a godly discipline, that at the beginning of Lent such persons as stood convicted of notorious sin were put to open penance: . . . instead whereof (until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished) it is thought good," &c. Commination Service.—That the Presbyterians deemed Lent a superstitious observance, see

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III.

how much it were for the souls' health of all, that penance were restored^t; when it prescribeth a Commination against sinners, to charge upon particular consciences to exercise that themselves, which for preserving of unity it undertaketh not to impose upon all; when it ordereth those prayers for the service of that season, which cannot be said with a good conscience but by those, who in some measure apply themselves to these exercises: well may we grant, that the tares of false doctrine, springing up with the Reformation, have made these wholesome orders of little effect; but it must never be granted, that the Church of England maketh either the Lent fast or other times of fasting superstitious.

Of the difference of meats [in what regard condemned by St. Paul].

§ 39. As for the difference of meats; true it is, that St. Paul hath marked those, that "forbid marriage," that enjoin "abstinence from meats, which God hath made to be received with thanksgiving by those that believe and know the truth;" as men of "lying spirits," and teaching "the doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy with seared consciences" (1 Tim. iv. 1—3): but always understanding those followers of Simon Magus, and Cerinthus^u; from whom the heretics, that succeeded, learned, that this world was not made by God, and that the bond of marriage came in by the spirits that made the world, whom we must escape by abstaining from some kinds of creatures. What Christian can dare to say with a good conscience, that the rule or custom of the Church to forbear those meats and drinks, that inflame the blood most, for the mortification of the flesh, hath any dependence upon those wicked blasphemies?

[Example of Daniel, and of the Jewish constitutions.] [Dan. x. 3.]

§ 40. Nay, who can read, that Daniel in his fastings "eat no pleasant meat;" but he must infer, that there is no fasting observed, where men observe no difference of meats? Look

e. g. Calderwood, *Alt. Dam.*, c. x. pp. 711, sq.: and *The Abolishing of the Booke of Common Prayer* (as above in § 5. note i), p. 6.

^t See Wordsworth's *Sermon of Evang. Repentance*, Append. c. iii. "What our Church *has done*, and what she *has wished to do*, with a view to the practice of Penitential Discipline," pp. 24—122. *Oxf.* 1841: for ample proofs, that the "Church has done what she could, and gladly indeed would she have done more," in this point.

^u See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 10, sq.—Grotius (ad loc.) interprets the passage of the Pythagoreans, "quorum præcipue erant magi," and among whom "insignis erat Apollonius Tyanæus, qui hic eximie notatur;" and of the Encratitæ and other heretics who followed them. Hammond (ad loc.) thinks these too late in point of time to be immediately intended, and agrees with Thorndike in referring the passage to Simon Magus and (of course) the Gnostics.

into the Jews' constitutions^x, and see how they observed their fasts, and their festivals: you shall find it more ancient than Christianity, to solemnize sabbaths (and proportionably other festivals) with the best meats, the best drinks, the best apparel, all things of the best; and, on the other side, as much care, that there be nothing to signify or ground any such construction upon their fasts and humiliations. So that we may well ask those, that appoint their solemn humiliations upon the sabbath^y (for so they will needs call the Sunday, right or wrong), what religion they intend to be of; neither Judaism nor Christianity having produced any such sect, till our time.

§ 41. And therefore we must say, that those, who make a difference of meats for conscience' sake,—as if all meats were not God's creatures alike, or as if we held choice of meats to be still the service of God, because once it entitled the Jews to the land of promise,—are justly reprov'd by St. Paul; adding in the place afore-named as a reason of the premisses, "For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving, being sanctified by the word of God" (assuring us hereof) "and by prayer." But if the meaning be further to say, that it is superstitious to observe fasting with meats of less nourishment, that signify mourning, that effect the mortification of the flesh and the concupiscences thereof; and that for conscience' sake, not only in that regard, but in regard the Church hath appointed it for that purpose: then must I say plainly, that 200 this doctrine, instead of reforming or maintaining the service of God, is the author of that licentiousness which we see come to pass.

§ 42. I will not here dispute, that there may not be as much riot, as much contradiction to the end and purpose of fasting, in eating of fish, as in flesh; especially allowing wine and sweet-meats, as the Church of Rome doth^z, to

[What difference of meats is superstitious, what is not.]

[1 Tim. iv. 4, 5.]

[Abusive customs in the matter of fasting.]

^x See above, § 8, 12.

^y See above, § 5, note i.

^z Alexander Alensis (Summ. Theol., P. IV. Qu. xxviii. memb. viii. art. 1. § 3 and 4. tom. iv. pp. 783, 784. Col. Agrip. 1622), answers the question, "An vino de vite, vino de frumento, et consimilibus, quæ sunt cibus et potus,

jejunium solvatur," by the resolution, "Et quidem ante prandium *sed non post prandium*;" and the question, "An esu eorum quæ ad digestionem juvant, puta specierum et electuariorum, &c., jejunium solvatur," by the resolution, "Tum solvitur, *tum non solvitur*, diversa ratione:" proceeding to state his distinc-

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III.

those that are content to submit to other laws of it. For he, who maintains, that there is no fasting properly so called, where there is no difference made between meats; and those, that provoke the appetite and inflame the blood, are not laid aside; those, that signify mourning best, are not used: maintains, that it is not properly fasting, where only fish is served, if the quality or the quantity of that which is served may serve for feasting. And such customs as those are mere irregularities, which the rule and practice of the primitive Church no way alloweth: all the diet which it granted, being only exceptions from total abstinence, to sustain nature and to maintain health; which no religion destroyeth, and therefore excepteth weak ages and constitutions from this strictness.

[Gradual relaxation of primitive strictness.]

§ 43. The granting of fish, above bread and water and salt and herbs, is an abatement of the primitive strictness: which Clemens Alexandrinus reports [of^a] St. Matthew, *Pædagog.* ii. 1^b; Hegesippus in Eusebius, of St. James of Jerusalem, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 23^c; and St. Augustin, *Adversus Faustum*, libro [x]xx.^d: “*cæna pura*,” in Irenæus^e, that is to say,

tions at length.—See also Chemnitius, Exam. Conc. Trid., P. iv. § De jejunio (p. 114. Francof. 1578); and the other Romanist authorities besides Alex. Alensis there quoted.

^a Added from MS.

^b “Ματθαῖος μὲν οὖν ὁ ἀπόστολος σπερμάτων καὶ ἀκροδρῶν καὶ λαχάνων ἄνευ κρεῶν μετελάμβανεν.” S. Clem. Alex., *Pædag.*, lib. ii.; *Op.*, tom. i. p. 174. ed. Potter: speaking of St. Matthew’s whole life, not of Lent only.

^c “Ἀκριβέστατὰ γε μὴν τὰ κατ’ αὐτὸν (Ἰάκωβον) ὁ Ἱηγήσιππος ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης τῶν ἀποστόλων γενόμενος διαδοχῆς, ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ αὐτοῦ ὑπομνήματι τοῦτον λέγων ἱστορεῖ τὸν τρόπον διαδέχεται δὲ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν μετὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Κυρίου Ἰάκωβος. . . ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς αὐτοῦ ἅγιος ἦν οἶνον καὶ σικέρα οὐκ ἔπιεν, οὐδὲ ἔμψυχον ἔφαγεν· ξυρὸν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἀνέβη· ἔλαιον οὐκ ἠλείψατο, καὶ βαλανεῖον οὐκ ἐχρήσατο.” Euseb., *H. E.*, lib. ii. c. 23. p. 63. C, D; speaking not of Lent merely but of St. James’s whole life. The same statement occurs in Epiphanius (*Adv. Hær.*, lib. iii. tom. ii. *Hær.* 78. *Antidicomarianitæ*, § 13; *Op.*, tom. i. p. 1045. B,

C.), and S. Jerome (*Catal. Script. Eccl.*, § ii. *Op.* tom. iv. P. ii. p. 101): the latter from Hegesippus.

^d “Christiani, non hæretici sed Catholici, edomandi corporis causa, propter animam in orationibus amplius humiliandam, non quod illa esse immunda credant, non solum a carnibus verum a quibusdam etiam terræ fructibus abstinent; vel semper, sicut pauci, vel certis diebus atque temporibus, sicut per Quadragesimam fere omnes, quanto magis quisque vel minus se voluerit sui potuerit.” S. Aug., *Cont. Faustum Manichæum*, lib. xxx. c. 5; *Op.*, tom. viii. p. 447. E, F.

^e “Ἡ τις ἐστὶ παρασκευή.” S. Iren., *Adv. Hær.*, lib. i. c. 10. § 4. p. 68. ed. Grabe: in the old Latin translation, “Quæ est in cæna pura.”—“Hic veteris interpretis locus Josephi Scaligeri observationem confirmat in Festum, voce *Penem*: ‘Cæna pura est, qua fungebantur cum in casto essent.’ Glossarium: ‘Cæna pura, *προσάββατον*.’ Imitationem gentilium παρασκευῆν Judæorum ita vocat Interpres.” Fronto Ducaeus ad loc., quoted by Grabe ad loc.: who adds, from Feuardentius,—“Ita et lib. v. c. 23 sextam

a supper without any thing of a living creature at it, being the same that "*parasceue*" or Friday. And if we may reasonably imagine, that the cold climate wherein we live, and the spending of our bodies by the air, requireth more effectual restoratives than the eastern countries, from whence these practices first came; yet to make fasting and forbid difference of meats, will always be things contradictory: to abate of that difference by little and little, acknowledging the general ground of it, will be but the same that may be observed in all exercises of Christianity;—that the strictness thereof decayed by degrees, in succeeding times, from that which was practised from the beginning under the apostles.

§ 44. For the measure of fasting in the ancient Church was also till three in the afternoon; which the more devout extended (with the Jews) until the appearing of the stars^g, and that the Montanists would have imposed upon the Church for a law declared by their prophets^h. Now in all these western parts (at least according to practice, whatsoever be the rule) it is granted, that fasting is but eating one meal a day, though it be at noon; not denying the collation at night, nor every where (no not at Rome itself) a draught of drink in the morning, and a bit of bread, lest that draught do harmⁱ. And this is called the fast of the

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Of the mea-
sure of
fasting.

diem, qua Dominus cruci confixus est, appellavit cœnam puram: cujus nominis meminerunt etiam Tertull. lib. v. Adv. Marcionem c. 4, Augustinus Tract. cxx. in Joann., et Beda in c. 19. Joann. Sic autem eam diem appellant, quod juxta Legis præscriptum puros vestimentis, cibis, corporibus, et animis eos esse decebat qui sacrum Pascha essent celebraturi." See also Du Fresne, Gloss., sub voce Cœna Pura. Baronius (Ann. in an. 34. numm. cliv., sq.) quotes Philo's account of the paschal supper or cœna pura (De Vita Contempl. Op., tom. ii. p. 484) thus—that it is "pura a cruentis dapibus; pro cibo panis apponitur, sal pro opsonio, pro condimento hyssopus:" going on however to argue, that the fathers understood by the term neither a fast nor the Friday fast, but simply the "Paschæ parasceuen, quando ad vesperam primo azyma comedebant," and deriving the name from the unlea-

vened bread. Scaliger in answer (as above quoted, and De Emend. Temp. p. 533, and in the Addenda Prolegomenis ed. 1598,) alleges it to be so called "non quia careat carnibus sed quia religionis et dicis causa fit."

^g See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 26, 36 and Bingham, XXI. i. 15, 25; iii. 3—5.

^h See Tertullian as quoted in Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 26.

ⁱ Chennitius, as quoted above in § 42. note z, pp. 114. b, 115. a, describes the then Roman custom to be this.—1. to say vespers two hours after midday, and then to consider themselves at liberty to dine,—“Antonius vero dicit, modo sexta, hoc est, meridiana hora transierit, posse diebus jejunii cibum sumi, hoc est, cœnari in meridie;”—this in general, but that in Lent also, “vespertino officio ante meridiem decantato, libere comedunt, . . . fictione juris, sicut Summa Angelica dicit.” 2. “Post

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Church; in opposition to the fast of nature^k, prescribed to those that celebrate and receive the eucharist, even from physic, and any thing that may be received afore. But these are abatements, which no rule or custom of the ancient Church justifieth. Only, when more cannot be obtained, it is requisite rather to cherish such a measure as can be maintained, than to let all order go under pretence of Christian liberty; which is indeed abandoning ourselves to sensuality, by casting off the rules which oblige us to mortify natural concupiscence.

Of the
keeping of
our Lord's
birthday.

§ 45. In the next place, it is a marvel to see, how ready men are to embrace a slight plea, why the solemnity of our Lord's birth should not be observed¹; though in the end

tale prandium, deinde sub vesperam non cœnam sumunt, sed *collationem* (ut loquuntur) faciunt Pontificii, ut scilicet mensa non sollemniter sternatur, sed tantum mantili circumposito confectiones, electuaria, placentæ, ficus, boletinuces," &c., "præsertim in confectionibus imponentur, addito bono vino:"—adding further from Petrus de Palude, that "si quis etiam mane non propter voluptatem sed per modum medicinæ, ne deficeret in die jejunii, ante horum comestionis vinum biberet, vel ficus et aliquid hujusmodi prælibaret, non frangeret jejunium; sed hoc, inquit (Petrus), vulgo non est prædicandum." Richardus vero ita disputat, Quamvis aliqui dicant quod die jejunii bibere vinum vel cerevisiam mane, et comedere electuaria de sero, delectationis causa, frangit jejunium, ego tamen, inquit, credo contrarium, quia quamvis illa aliquo modo nutriant, in hoc tamen non est principaliter eorum usus. Antonius vero recitatis illis scholasticorum disputationibus addit, Sed communis usus Christianorum est, diebus jejunii facere collationem de sero, et aliquid parum sumere cum potu, sine tali consideratione, an per modum medicinæ sumatur."—Bellarmine, De Bonis Opp. in Partic., lib. ii. De Junio, c. 1 (Controv. tom. iii. p. 1384. B.) lays down three requisites to a fast of the Church: 1. "ut qui jejunit, semel tantum in die cibum sumat; 2. ut una illa refectio sit cœna non prandium; 3. ut habeatur ciborum delectus et præsertim a carnibus se absteineat:" proceeding, in the reply to Chemnitius, which follows, to admit the substantial truth of the account above given.

^k "Jejunium naturale vocant theologo abstinentiam ab omni prorsus cibo vel potu quacumque ratione sumpto. . . Non est in præcepto ejusmodi jejunium nisi propter communionem Corporis Domini." Bellarm., De Bonis Opp. in Partic., lib. ii. De Junio, c. 1; Controv. tom. iii. pp. 1382. C, 1383, A.—Id., De Missa lib. ii. c. 14 (ibid. tom. ii. p. 1110. A), allows, besides cases of necessity, that "qui inter abluendum aliquas aquæ guttas traxerit ad stomachum, non censetur solvise jejunium," referring to S. Thom. Aquinas P. III. Qu. lxxx. art. 8: an exception which may serve to prove the strictness of the rule.—"Jejunium ecclesiasticum . . . definiri solet abstinentia cibi secundum Ecclesiæ regulam assumpta." Bellarm., De Junio, as before, p. 1383. A. He distinguishes also (ibid. p. 1382. B. C.) the jejunium spirituale and morale; which explain themselves, being simply abstinence respectively from vice and from intemperance. The latter appears to be called also by the schoolmen the jejunium virtutis: see Chemnitius, as before quoted p. 119. a. Other distinctions respecting fasts may be found in Du Fresne, Glossary, sub voce Jejunium: and the passages of the fathers, in Suicer, Thesaur., sub voce *Nyctæla*.

¹ In the Phoenix, vol. i. pp. 114, sq., is reprinted a short tract by one R. S. in 1649, entitled, "Christ's Birth Misstimed; or a Resolution of the Rt. Honble. the Lord Carew's Question touching the true time of the Conception and Birth both of John Baptist and also of our Saviour: proving that Jesus Christ was not born

they forfeit the credit of their skill in reforming by discovering their ignorance. C H A P.
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§ 46. Joseph Scaliger^m, a very learned man and much studied in chronology, thinking that he had found the true

[Scaliger's fancy, that our Lord was born in September.]

in December:" in which, assuming that the priests' courses began *with the year*, it is inferred (after Scaliger's first argument in the *De Emend. Temp.* as below in note m), that Zacharias' time would come round about June, consequently John's birth in March, consequently our Lord's in September, about the time of the Feast of Tabernacles. This tract was answered by another, entitled *Christ's Birth not Mismatched*, Lond. 1649, by John (afterwards Bishop) Pearson (in his *Minor Theol. Works*, vol. ii. pp. 153, sq. ed. Churton, and see Churton's notes). And another tract in defence of Christmas day, by J. Heming in 1654, is in Somers' *Tracts* ed. Scott, vol. vi. pp. 3—21. The eccentric Hugh Broughton likewise dates our Lord's nativity at the Feast of Tabernacles in September, giving however none but topical reasons for his assertion, such as the "unlikelihood" of shepherds being in the fields at night in midwinter, &c. &c. (*Corruptions in our Handling of Religion*, Works, tom. iii. c. ii. p. 589, Lond. 1662, a tract first published in 1604). And Lightfoot also (*Harmony of the New Test.*, sect. vi. Works, vol. i. p. 204, and *Hebr. et Talmud. Exerc.* on S. Matt., c. ii. Works, vol. ii. p. 107) affirms the Nativity to have taken place in September; but gives nothing that can be called a reason for it.—Upon Dec. 19, 1644, Christmas happening to fall on the monthly fast, the parliament passed an order, that "whereas some doubts have been raised, whether the next fast shall be celebrated, because it falls on the day which heretofore was usually called the feast of the nativity of our Saviour; the Lords and Commons in parliament assembled do order and ordain, that public notice be given, that the fast appointed to be kept the last Wednesday in every month ought to be observed" (Neal's *Hist. of the Puritans*, vol. ii. c. 4. p. 116. Lond. 1754). In the previous year the London ministers had determined, after a meeting held, by a small majority, to preach upon Christmas-day (Neal, *ibid.*, from Dr. Lightfoot). June 8, 1647, the parliament passed another ordinance,—that "forasmuch as

the feast of the Nativity of Christ, Easter, Whitsuntide, and other festivals, commonly called holy-days, have been heretofore superstitiously used and observed, be it ordained that the said feasts and all other festivals be no longer observed as festivals" (Neal, *ibid.* c. 8. p. 286). Upon which ordinance see King Charles the first's pertinent question, in his Works, p. 188.—Evelyn in his *Diary* mentions the non-observance of Christmas-Day in England for several years after his return thither from abroad, viz., from 1652 onwards.—See also Hammond's *Answ. to Six Quæres &c.*, *Answ. to the Sixth Qu.*, *Of the Observ. of Christmas-Day and the other Festivals of the Church*, sect. 35, sq. Works, vol. i. pp. 656, 657 (first printed in 1653); and *Practical Catechism*, lib. ii. sect. 12. pp. 186—196. Oxf. 1847.

^m "Natus igitur Dominus anno sabbatico. Annus primus sabbaticus, 3270 periodi Julianæ. Annus nati Christi 4711." Jos. Scaliger, *De Emend. Temp.*, lib. vi. P. i. § 1. p. 516. Lug. Bat. 1598 (first publ. in 1583, and again in 1629). The year of the Julian period 4711, corresponds to B.C. 3. of the ordinary Christian era.—Usher's *Annals* date the true birth of our Lord in the year of the Julian period 4709, B.C. 5.—The argument in the text is in the *Notæ ad Fragmenta Vet. Græcorum*, in fin. *Op. de Emend. Temp.*, pp. xlix—liv., under the heading "Characteres Temporum in Novo Testamento." The passage is too long to be quoted here. It is to be found also in the same Scaliger's *Isagog. Canon. lib. III.* in fin. *Eusebii Thesaur. Temporum &c.*, pp. 299, sq. Lug. Bat. 1606.—In the *De Emend. Temp.* itself, as just quoted pp. 506, 507, he gives the argument so far as it is stated (no doubt from him) in the anonymous tract quoted above in § 45. note 1: but without the ingenious calculation from the era of the Maccabees. Calderwood, *Altare Damascen.*, c. x. pp. 651—654, on Scaliger's authority, argues to the same purpose against Christmas-day: quoting also Casaubon, *Exercit. ad Baron. Annal.*, Exerc. i. p. 123. Lond. 1614, who assents to Scaliger's doctrine.

BOOK III. year of Christ's birth, which had not been preserved past question in any record of the Church (for the world, when it was not Christian, counted not by the time of Christ's coming, as now it doth), bethought himself, that, by counting the courses of the priests in the temple from the cleansing thereof by Judas Maccabæus (the year and the month and day whereof is certain), he might attain to the day, that the course of Abia, whereof Zachary was, being the first course (Luke i. 5), came on to minister in the temple (the twenty-four divisions spending twenty-four times seven days, in one course, certain); and by consequence the day of the annunciation six months after, and the day of our Lord's birth nine months after that: at least for the month and season of the year, though not to a day: and accordingly 201 found, that our Lord was born about the feast of tabernacles with the Jews, in September, being a figure of the tabernacle of His Flesh.

[1 Macc.
iv. 52.]

[The Church, in keeping the twenty-fifth of December, does not assert that our Lord was actually born upon that day.]

§ 47. Though this was ingeniously argued; yet, had it proved true, it had been an unsufferable levity in any man, to infer the dissolution of order in the service of God and the peace of His Church upon the supposition of it. For who ever heard the Church declare, that the celebration of our Lord's birth on the twenty-fifth of December proceeds upon supposition that He was indeed born that day; so that, supposing it uncertain on what day He was born, it was to be celebrated on no day? What reason, what sense can justify such a consequence: when the circumstance of time is not considerable towards the end of festivals, which is the service of God; but only as an occasion for the Church to take of assembling Christians. Not as among the Jews; whose solemnities, having dependence upon the land of promise and the temporal promises thereof, if they kept not the due season of the year, were indeed abominable.

[If market days be fit occasions of assembling for God's service (as the sectaries have urged)

§ 48. Those therefore, that would persuade us, that there is any fault in solemnizing the remembrance of Christ's birthⁿ, ought first to shew us (if they mean any good to our common Christianity), that the birth of Christ is not a fit occasion of assembling Christian people to serve God with the offices of Christianity: which if they should go about,

ⁿ See above, § 45. note l.

they might well blush to remember that, having been so zealous to cry up market-days for fit occasions of God's service^o, wherein there is so much appearance of worldly profit by increase of trade and commerce of people, they should have so little regard to that consideration, upon which all the matter of all Christian assemblies depends, as not to think it a just occasion of assembling God's people.

CHAP.
XXI.

much more
the remem-
brance of
Christ's
birth.]

§ 49. It is true, indeed, there hath been some difference in the observation of the Church about the day, the sixth of January having heretofore been observed in some parts of the Church for the day of Christ's birth as well as of His baptism^p; which probably came from the Gospel, saying that our Lord was baptized at thirty years of age (Luke iii. 23), and giving thereby occasion to place both upon one and the same day. This you shall find in Cassian, *Collat.* x. 1^q. And where Ammianus, xxi.^r, relateth of Julian, that, not willing as yet to declare himself apostate, he came forth to church "*die epiphaniarum*"—"upon the epiphany;" Zonaras^s, reporting the same, saith, "upon the nativity:" not because it was so held and observed in the west: but because Zonaras, a Greek, relates it as the east accounted it. And this was the ground for the twelve days, when the twenty-fifth of December prevailed over the east: which was lately come to pass in St. Chrysostom's time; as it is well known, that Scaliger^t hath observed.

^o Neal (Hist. of Puritans, vol. i. c. 5. p. 593) quotes Bp. Montague's Injunctions in 1638, directed against lectures "of combination" (among others), "when the neighbouring ministers agreed to preach by turns at an adjoining market-town on *market-days*."—See also Fell's Life of Hammond, p. xxii.; pref. to his Pract. Catech., Oxf. 1847.

^p The greatest part of the Eastern Church so kept it, for "three or four of the first centuries:" see Bingham, XX. iv. 2. Some persons are mentioned by S. Clement of Alexandria who kept the Nativity upon May 25, and the Basilidians he says dated the birth of Christ upon April 24 or 25: see authorities in Bingham, *ibid.* 1; and Selden, De Syned. Vet. Ebræor., lib. iii. c. 15. § 9, Works, vol. i. pp. 1819, 1820.

^q "Peracto epiphaniarum die, quem provincie illius" (viz. Egypt) "sacer-

dotes vel Dominici baptismi vel secundum carnem nativitatis esse definiunt; et idcirco utriusque sacramenti solemnitatem non bifarie ut in occiduis provinciis, sed sub una diei hujus festivitate concelebrant," &c. Joh. Cassian, *Collat.* x. c. 2. p. 532.

^r "Et ut hæc interim celarentur" (scil. his apostacy to heathenism), "feriarum die, quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dictant, progressus (Julianus) in eorum ecclesiam, sollemniter Numine orato discessit." Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xxi. c. 2. p. 266. ed. Vales. Paris. 1681.

^s "Αὐτός" (Julianus) "δὲ, τῆς γε-
νεθλίου τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμέρας ἐφεστη-
κυίας, εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν ναόν, καὶ προσ-
κυνήσας, ἰν' ὁμόδοξος τοῖς στρατιώταις
δοκῆ, ἀπῆλθεν." Joan. Zonar., *Annal.*,
lib. xiii. § 11; tom. ii. p. 22. B. ed. Du
Fresne, Paris. 1687.

^t "Ὅτιω δέκατόν ἐστιν ἔτος, ἐξ οὗ
δῆλος καὶ γνώριμος ἦν αὐτῇ ἡ ἡμέρα

BOOK
III.

[Scaliger's
fancy in
the first in-
stance a
mere con-
jecture and
since
proved
false.]

§ 50. But what will half-sighted ignorance plead for the great boldness, which it taketh, of innovating in the orders of the Church upon a supposition always conjectural, and [now] acknowledged^u false by all chronologers? For could ever any man assure, but upon probable conjecture, that Judas Maccabæus did begin the service of the temple rather with the first order, than with that at which it left off three years afore, which every man remembered? But time having since discovered, that it was not the true year of Christ's birth, upon which Scaliger thought He was born; so far is this ignorance from any plea for itself, that it may well be a warning to the like boldness to be better informed, before they undertake to reform.

[The
twenty-
fifth of De-
cember
now main-

§ 51. For now they are to advise, how to answer Bucherius the Jesuit^x; who, by counting the courses of the priests from the dedication under Judas to the true year of Christ's birth,

γενήνται . . . παρὰ μὲν τοῖς τὴν ἐσπέ-
ραν οἰκοῦσιν ἔνωθεν γυαριζομένη, πρὸς
ἡμᾶς δὲ κομισθεῖσα νῦν, καὶ οὐ πρὸ πόλ-
λων ἑτῶν, ἄθροον οὕτως ἀνέδραμε," κ. τ.
λ. S. Chrys., Hom. in Diem Nata-
lem D. N. J. Christi, § 1; Op., tom. ii.
p. 355. A, B. ed. Montfauc.: quoted
by Scaliger, De Emend. Temp., lib. vi.
P. i. § De Anno Natalis Domini, p.
510: and from him by Selden, De
Syn. Vet. Ebræor., lib. iii. c. 15. § 9;
Op., tom. i. p. 1820.—S. Chrysostom
argues in this homily (preached Dec.
25. A.D. 386), that Dec. 25 was the
day of our Lord's actual birth, princi-
pally from the records of the taxing
mentioned in S. Luke, ii. 1; saying,
that "τοῖς ἀρχαίοις τοῖς δημοσίᾳ κειμέ-
νοισ κώδιξι ἐπὶ τῆς Ῥώμης ἕξεστιν ἐντυ-
χόντα καὶ τὸν καιρὸν τῆς ἀπογραφῆς
μαθόντα ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι τὸν βουλόμε-
νον" (ibid. § 2. p. 356. C), and tracing
the western practice of observing Dec.
25 to a tradition hence derived: and
then from a calculation drawn from the
supposed day of the service in the tem-
ple of Zacharias, whom he assumes to
have been the High Priest, and conse-
quently to have entered the Holy of
Holies on the 10th day of the seventh
month, i. e. in September. See Ham-
mond, as above in § 45. note 1; and the
Monitum prefixed by Montfaucou to
the homily.

^u Misprinted "and we acknow-
ledged," in folio edition.

^x "Verisimillimum est Judam ex-
piato templo sacerdotum quoque vices,

jam triennio toto interruptas, instau-
rasse; et ea hebdomade, quæ a sab-
bato illo 22 Novembris expleto, anni
Græcorum 148, ad ejusdem 29 fluxit,
ephemeræ Joiarib, quæ in 24 sacer-
dotum classibus prima erat, sacrifi-
candi functionem detulisse. Cui enim
potius post tantam interruptionem quam
primæ? Ab hac Novembris 22 et
hoc anno Græcorum 148, seu periodi
Juliani 4549, ad Septembris octavam
decimam anni ejusdem periodi 4708
(qui est Julianus 40, conceptioni S.
Joannis Baptistæ sacer), hebdomades
interfluunt omnino 8287, qui sunt
orbes hieratici 345, et dies præterea 49
sive ephemeræ septem integræ: ut
bene Petavus noster advertit. Ac pro-
inde Septembris 19, feria prima, li-
tera Dominicali C, octava Abiæ eph-
emeria sacram in templo functionem
inverit." Ægid. Bucherius, Tractat.
de Antiquo Paschali Judæor. Cyclo
&c. (subjoined to his De Doctr.
Temporum Comment. in Victor. Aquit-
tan. &c.), c. viii. p. 410. Antv. 1664
(first publ. in 1633); proceeding to
infer, that the conception of John the
Baptist must be dated about Sept. 27:
from which it would follow, that his
birth would be dated about June 27 of
the following year, and our Lord's
birth therefore very near Dec. 25 of
that year: an inference however which
Bucherius leaves his readers to draw
for themselves, his business being with
Easter, not with Christmas.

hath found the time of it to fall near the twenty-fifth of December, from the annunciation of Zachary, being of the course of Abia. And the lord primate's late Annals^y maintain the twenty-fifth of December for the true day of our Lord's birth, delivered by St. Peter to the Church of Rome, upon the credit of the records of the taxes then extant at Rome, and alleged by Tertullian: though the same tradition was not preserved in the eastern Churches; in so much that, till St. Chrysostom's time, all the Churches agreed not in the day upon which they solemnized it.

CHAP.
XXI.
tained to be
the true day
of our
Lord's
birth.]

§ 52. Now, if there be so great reason, why the Lent fast should go before the feast of Easter, to prepare all the world to renew the purpose and profession of their Christianity by the exercise of devotion and penance, as well as to prepare those that stood for their Christianity to their baptism at Easter, which was for many ages the custom of the Church; how can it be denied, that the solemnity of Advent^z, before the celebration of Christ's birth, is an order fit to provide the like means and opportunities and advantages for the advancement and improvement of Christianity by the like exercises?

[Advantage of the solemnity of Advent.]

§ 53. Nor shall I need further to dispute for the observing of Wednesdays and Fridays^a, or Saturdays^b, with those that have admitted the premisses;—that the Church may and ought to set aside certain days for the service of God, in fasting and penance for our own unworthiness, as well as in feasting and rejoicing for God's goodness. For since our transgressions have their recourse, as sure as the remembrance of our Lord's rising again; is it for the advantage or for the disadvantage of Christianity, that the Friday should be observed for the service of God by humbling ourselves in the sight of our sins,

[And of observing Wednesdays and Fridays or Saturdays.]

^y The 2nd Part of Abp. Ussher's *Annales*, extending from the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes to the destruction of the Temple, was first published fol. Lond. 1654: and our Lord's birth is dated in it at the close of the year of the Julian Period 4709, A.M. 4000, and so that the Circumcision falls in the year of the same Period 4710, before the Vulgar Christian era respectively 5 and 4 (p. 531; and Works, vol. x. p. 473). And in his *Chronologia Sacra*, P. i. (Works, vol. xi. p. 489), not however published until after Thorndike's Epilogue, viz. in 1660, he names the day itself, viz. Dec. 25. A.M. 4000.

But in neither work is there the least mention of the evidence above referred to for the fact. Probably the reference was meant to be to Hammond, as cited above in § 45, note 1, who does urge all the topics mentioned above. And see also § 49. note t. Cawdrey, who answered Hammond in 1654, says nothing of Ussher.

^z See Dufresne, Gloss., sub voc. Adventus, and Wheatly, c. v. § viii. sect. 1.

^a See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 26, 33: and Bingham, XX. iii., and XXI. iii.

^b See above, § 24.

BOOK
III.

as the Lord's day for His service by setting forth His praises in the sight of His mercies? And seeing the Jews from before our Lord's time observed Mondays and Thursdays for their private and public humiliations, and the more solemn days of assembling in their synagogues, as I have shewed there^c; and that the Christians have always observed Wednesdays and Fridays to the like purposes: it seems to remain certain thereby, that the translation of the days is the act of the apostles, seeking those days which were alike distant from the Lord's day, as those which the Jews observed were from the sabbath; because no reason will allow, that after the time of the apostles, the breach between the Church and the synagogue being completed, Christians should imitate the orders of the Jews, and all agree in it. It must therefore be concluded, that the observation of Wednesdays and Fridays^d is from the apostles: though the fasting upon Saturday, which the west observeth, come from the custom of the Church of Rome^e; which the rest of the west hath conformed itself to in succeeding ages.

Of other
festivals
[in honour
of saints
and mar-
tyrs].

§ 54. Of the observation of the saints' memories, and the days on which the martyrs suffered, which the ancient Church called their birth-days^f, to wit, into a better world; I shall not say much, for the reason alleged before^g. Only this; that those, who think not so eminent accidents sufficient occasions for the Church to meet upon for the service of God in the offices of that Christianity, which they either died in or for, whatsoever they may pretend of their zeal for Christianity, cannot pretend towards that Christianity, in and for which they either lived or died. For to what purpose tendeth that Christianity, the seeds whereof were sown in their lives and examples or in their deaths and sufferings; but that God may be glorified in the service of His name by those, that do study to imitate those patterns thereof, which they have set us? I

^c Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 19, 20, 30: Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 14.

^d Corrected from MS.; "Thursdays," in orig. text.

^e See Albaspinæus, as cited in Serv. of God. at Rel. Assembl., c. ii. § 6. note i: Cave, Primitive Christianity, c. vii. pp. 83—86: and the well-known story of S. Ambrose fasting at Rome upon the Saturday but not at

Milan, at which latter place the eastern custom prevailed; ap. S. Aug., Lib. i. Ad Januar., Epist. liv. c. ii. § 3. Op. tom. ii. p. 124, E. F.—Cosin affirms the Saturday fast to have been still kept in the English Church in his time (Regni Angl. Relig. Cathol., Append. c. iii.; Works, vol. iv. p. 365).

^f See quotations in Bingham, XIII. ix. 5, XX. vii. 8.

^g Above, § 30, 36.

deny not, that there may come a burden upon the Church by multiplying the number of festival days, and that there might be and was reason, why it should be abated; but never, that there is superstition, either in the service of God, or in the circumstance of it, and occasion of celebrating it, upon the remembrance of God's saints.

§ 55. Neither will I say any more for the fasts of ember weeks, and of the Rogations; since I understand not, what quarrel there can be to the occasions of them in particular, if it were agreed, that there is due ground for the setting apart of certain times for the service of God, whether as fasts or festivals. [Ember weeks and Rogation days.]

§ 56. Nor of the hours of the day, or the deputing of them to the service of God, whether in public or in private. For what will those, that pretend so much to the Scriptures, answer to those testimonies of the Old and New Testament; whereby I have proved^h, that the people of God did set aside the third, sixth, and ninth hour of the day for that purpose? that the apostles of our Lord followed the same custom? that the Church hath always done the same? all this while, supposing morning and evening prayer over and above, as brought in by Adam, or by Abraham, as the Jews will have itⁱ. Whereupon the Christians in St. Cyprian's time, as appears by his book *De Oratione*^k, had recourse to God five times a day: till afterwards, as it is fit that Christianity go beyond Judaism in the service of God, the custom being taken up by the more devout (whereof St. Cyprian makes mention in the 203 same place^l) of rising by night to praise God (according to the prophet David, Psalm cxix. 62, "At midnight I will rise to praise Thee because of Thy righteous judgments"), and the evening service requiring some exercise as well at going to bed as in closing the evening (which was called the Compline^m, as the complement of the day's service), the service of

Of the regular hours of the day for God's service: [how they grew from five to seven].

^h Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxi. § 14: Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 12—14.

ⁱ See Selden, *De Synedr. Vet. Ebræor.*, lib. i. c. 2; *Op.*, tom. i. p. 771.

^k Quoted in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxi. § 14. note e.

^l "Et quando mundi lege decurrens vicibus alternis nox revoluta succedit,

nullum de nocturnis tenebris esse orantibus damnum potest," &c. S. Cypr., *De Orat. Dominica*, in fin.; *Op.*, pp. 154, 155. ed. Fell.

^m So called, "quod cætera diurna officia complet et claudit." Du Fresne, *Gloss.*, sub voce.—"Non esse æque antiquum ac officia reliquarum horarum recte observavit Radulphus de

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III.

God, whether public or private, became divided into seven hours"; which upon these grounds were very reasonably counted canonical, according to the same prophet David, Psalm cxix. 164, "Seven times a day will I praise Thee because of Thy righteous judgments."

[No question that they are both grounded upon Scripture, and authorized by the practice of both the Jewish and Christian Church.]

§ 57. In fine, there can no question be made, that the law of regular hours of the day for prayer is evidently grounded upon the Scriptures, evidently authorized by the practice, not only of the Church, but of God's ancient people. And, therefore, to make the Reformation to consist in abolishing that law, is to make the Reformation to consist in abolishing God's service. And this I think enough to be said in this abridgment; seeing I am no further to enter into debate of the particulars, than the justifying of the general ground requires: only remembering that, which I have said already, —that the obligation is the same, whether the particulars may appear to have been established by the apostles or received into the general practice of the Church; the power of the apostles supposing the being of Christianity, which their work was to preach, and extending no further than the settling of it in the community of the Church by the order of God's service; which the alteration of the state and condition of the Church must needs make changeable, as well as that which the whole Church should introduce:—so that—whether the apostles, or the Church authorized by the apostles, have introduced an order within the compass of God's law (that is, the substance of Christianity), in the observation whereof the unity of the Church in the service of God, which is the end of all order in the Church, consisteth,—it shall equally oblige every Christian to maintain

Rivo. . . Indicat enim tempus Completorii obscure S. Ambrosius lib. iii. De Virginibus. Sed expressam mentionem invenio primum apud Græcos in Qu. xxxvii. S. Basilii ex Regulis fuse explicatis: apud Latinos autem et nomen et tempus Completorii primum invenio in Regula S. Benedicti cap. xvi." Bellarm., De Bonis Opp. in partic., lib. i. De Oratione, c. 11; Controv. tom. iii. pp. 1352. D, 1353. A.

^a See Van Espen, Jus Eccles., tom. v. Diss. de Horis Canon., pp. 143, sq., for the canon law respecting them: and

Bellarm., as quoted in last note, cc. 10, sq., pp. 1345. B, sq.; and Mede, Epist. lxvi. Works, Bk. iv. pp. 1030, 1031; Pearson, Prælect. iii. in Act. Apost. numm. iii. iv. (Minor Theol. Works, vol. i. pp. 330, 331); Bingham, XIII. ix.: and the catenas of authorities collected by Cosin, in the Prefaces to his Collection of Private Devotions for the Hours of Prayer, Works, vol. ii. Oxf. 1845: for evidence from fathers of the extent and antiquity of the primitive practice.

and cherish it, upon the crime of schism to be incurred, in case any breach fall out by violating the same. CHAP. XXI.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PEOPLE OF GOD TIED TO BUILD SYNAGOGUES, THOUGH NOT BY THE LETTER OF THE LAW. THE CHURCH TO PROVIDE CHURCHES, THOUGH THE SCRIPTURE COMMAND IT NOT. PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF GOD'S PUBLIC SERVICE, IS NOT QUENCHING THE SPIRIT. THE PSALTER IS PRESCRIBED THE CHURCH FOR GOD'S PRAISES. THE SCRIPTURES PRESCRIBED TO BE READ IN THE CHURCH. THE ORDER OF READING THEM TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE CHURCH.

Now, as for the determination of certain places for the service of God, I cannot see how there is or can be generally and absolutely any dispute, whether or no there ought to be places set apart for that purpose, so that all Christians may know where to resort to serve God; the matter being so evident to the common reason of all men, that to make any scruple about it, in regard that there is no precept of God's law for it written, either to the Jews in the Old Testament, or the Christians in the New, were to make a doubt whether God gave His law to reasonable creatures or not.

§ 2. Indeed, in the Old Testament, there is a precept for all God's people, to resort to "the place" where He "should choose to place His Name" for the offering of their burnt-sacrifices and oblations, which He thereby makes abominable any where else to be offered. But this might have been a colour to have pretended, that God had forbidden (so far from requiring) all other religious assemblies of His people, or any places to be set apart for that purpose: had not His prophets and the governors of His people understood from the beginning the difference between His spiritual and carnal law, answerable to the difference between the kingdom of heaven and the land of promise; and that, though the ceremonial service of God in the temple could not be so

The Church to provide churches though the Scripture command it not.

The people of God tied to build synagogues, though not by the letter of the Law. [Deut. xii. 5, 11, &c.]

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III.

parted from His spiritual service, that the place to which the one was confined should exclude the other, yet the spiritual service of God was to extend to those places, from whence His figurative and ceremonial service stood excluded by the Law. It is no marvel then, if for a time (the acts 204 whereof we read in the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and Samuel) sacrifices were offered in the high places; that is, in other places deputed to the service of God, besides that where the ark of the covenant stood: whether we suppose, that the choice, which God by the Law had intimated that He would make, of a place where He intended to settle His service, were not executed all the while before the bringing of the ark to Jerusalem and the building of the temple there; or whether there was a conditional purpose of God of settling His service in the tribe of Ephraim at Shiloh, declared unto His people, which obliged them to resort thither (as we see they did by the beginning of Samuel), but that, this purpose being declared void by the captivity of the ark, the high places came to be permitted again, as before the ark had begun to settle in Shiloh.

[1 Sam. i. 3, 9, 24.]

[Probable beginning of synagogues.]

§ 3. In the mean time, I hold the opinion neither blameable nor improbable, which the best learned do advance for the beginning of synagogues in the land of promise^o (that is to say, of places where the people might and were to assemble for the service of God, which was not confined to the ark); to wit, that these high places were afterwards deputed to the residence of prophets and their disciples, and to that service of God which all Israel could not be present

^o So Lightfoot, Harm. of the Four Evangelists, Pt. iii., on S. Luke iv. 15; Works, vol. i. pp. 608, 609: and see also Ludov. Molinæus Paræn. ad Edificatores Imperii in Imperio &c. c. xx. pp. 510, sq. Bertramus, De Rep. Hebr. c. xv. (ap. Ugolini, Thes. Antiq. Sac. vol. iv. p. lxxviii.,—the work itself was first published in 1580) likewise dates the origin of synagogues at the occupation of the land of Canaan.—On the other hand, Sigonius, De Rep. Hebr. lib. ii. c. 8. p. 626. (in fin. Op. de Antiquo Jure Roman. &c. Francof. 1593), is of opinion, “si quid in ejusmodi antiquitate concipiendæ conjecturæ est concedendum, eas in Babylónico exilio primum constructas, . . ut qui templo ca-

rerent, . . locum aliquem similem templo haberent: . . atque hoc idem fecisse reliquos dispersionis Judæos in Asia, Ægypto, et Europa censuerim: itaque in provinciis, ubi templum non fuit, frequentissima fuit synagogarum consuetudo. Postquam autem Judæi ex Babylonia redierunt ac templum in urbe Hierosolymitana restituerunt, simul etiam institutum jam synagogarum usum retinuerunt.”—Mede (Epist. lxvi., Works, Bk. IV. p. 1029) dates them *before* the Captivity.—Godwyn (Antiq. Hebr., lib. i. sect. 8. pp. 55, 56. Oxon. 1616) follows Sigonius.—See a full account of the subject in Franc. Burmann., Exercit. Academ., P. I. Disp. i. De Synagogis, numm. 4, sq., pp. 5, sq. Roterod. 1688.

at in the temple: though those, that submitted not to the Law as the determination of God's choice to Jerusalem, did not cease to offer sacrifices and burn incense in the high places; especially in such times, when idolatry was grown so strong, that it could not be punished by exterminating those cities that were found to have a hand in it; according to the Law, Deut. [xiii. 12—16]. For it is evident, that offering sacrifice in the high places was a great mean to palliate idolatry; and for that reason had been forbidden by the Law. But what reason hath any man to reject this opinion, having no better evidence for any other place or opportunity for any religious assembly of God's people, but only that before the ark, for so long time? Indeed, in those psalms that are entitled to Asaph, from lxxiii. to lxxxiii., there is mention more than once of other houses of God besides the temple^p. But of those psalms, and the author and time of them, there is difficulty made, whether written by Asaph, or afterwards given to his posterity to sing in the temple^q. For seeing they not only seem to point out Nebuchadnezzar by "the wild boar out of the wood" (lxxx. 13), but also the time when they had no prophets (lxxiv. 9); either we must grant, that these things are said by the spirit of prophecy, or that they were written in after times. I do indeed continue rather of the former judgment. But I spare not to allege the uncertainty for an evidence, how far they were from having any written law for the building of synagogues; which nevertheless was a thing so necessary for maintenance of their religion, and the service of God according to it, that no man in his right senses can question, whether they were tied to it or not.

§ 4. Be it therefore uncertain, how far synagogues were propagated in the land of promise before the Babylonian captivity. For after the return, which is the foot of account

[Probably before, but certainly from, the Babylonian captivity.]

^p "Thine enemies roar in the midst of Thy congregations." Ps. lxxiv. 4. — "All the synagogues of the land." Ps. lxxiv. 8. Bible version. — "The Lord loveth the gates of Sion more than all the tabernacles of Jacob." Ps. lxxx. 2. (interpreted by Lud. Molinæus, as above, of synagogues). — "Let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession."

Ps. lxxxiii. 12.—See Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb., c. ii. § 18.

^q E. g. Junius refers Ps. lxxiv. to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes: see Serv. of God at Rel. Assemb., c. ii. § 18. note x. So also Piscator, ad Ps. lxxiv. (ap. Poli Syn.). And see Munster, and Clarius, on the same Psalm; ap. Crit. Sac. tom. iii. pp. 3839, 3841.

BOOK III. for the time, from whence all idolatry was detested by them ; from this time, when their dispersions among the nations began together with their detestation of their idolatries, be it resolved, both that they did take upon them the building of synagogues for that service not confined to the temple, which they found themselves tied to frequent, and that they ought so to do^r.

[Christians at first worshipped in private houses.]

§ 5. Now when Christianity first came in, not severed from Judaism, but distinguished by some offices, namely of baptism and the eucharist, that is to say, by such prayers as were made at both ; it is no marvel, that the Christians, frequenting the service of God together with the Jews either in the temple or in the synagogue, did content themselves to celebrate the offices proper to Christianity in private houses^s. For I confess, when St. Luke says, that they “broke bread,” that is, “celebrated the eucharist,” as the Syriac^t translates it, “κατ’ οἴκου,” that is, “at home,” or “from house to house,” Acts ii. 46 ; I rather think this was done in private houses^u : though Beza^v might be my author, that they had houses set apart for that purpose, if I meant to strain mine opinion beyond the evidence of it.

[But churches at Corinth in St. Paul’s time.]

§ 6. But of the Church of Corinth I say not the same ; 207^w where I find no appearance by St. Paul’s Epistles, that there was any correspondence between the Jews and the Chris-

^r See above, § 3. note o.

^s Fuller however (Miscell. Sacra, lib. ii. c. 9. ap. Crit. Sac., vol. ix. pp. 2304—2307), and Mede as quoted below in note v, argue to the contrary.

^t In the Biblia Polygl. tom. v. p. 524, the Syriac words are rendered merely by “domi frangebant placentam.”

^u So Grotius, ad loc. :—“Deni aut viceni simul ad mensam conveniebant in ædibus ad id commodissimis :” —rendering the word (with the Vulgate) “circa domos ;” but speaking (on the previous clause of the verse) of the “peculiares cætus” of the Christians, “tanquam synagogas,” in distinction from their meetings in the temple.

^v “Multitudo eorum qui jam nomen decerant Christo Hierosolymis jam tum proculdubio prorsus requirebat ut ad communem illum convictum plures ad id domus commodæ deligerentur ; sicut videmus in urbis populosis ecclesiam cujusque civitatis in plures *παροικίας*

distributam.” Beza, ad loc. : proceeding to reject Erasmus’ translation—“per singulas domos” (Beza himself translates, “domatim”)—as ambiguous, “quoniam singularum domorum appellacione cujusque domus privatæ significantur, qua interpretatione communis ille in *ædibus certis*, quot opus fuit, convictus tolli videretur.”—But Mede, in his Discourse upon “Churches, that is, Appropriate Places for Christian worship, both in and ever since the Apostles’ time” (Works, Bk. II. pp. 408—410 ; first publ. in 1638), is even more decided, translating κατ’ οἴκου neither “domatim” nor “per domos,” but as equivalent to ἐν οἴκῳ, in the house, i. e. the one particular *ὑπερώου* or *cœnaculum* which he maintains to have been appropriated from the first to Christian worship.

^w In the paging of the folio edition pp. 207, 208, are inserted by mistake between pp. 204, 205 ; being repeated again in their proper place after p. 206.

tians, or any expectation that the service of God according to Christianity, succeeding Judaism, might convert synagogues into churches. And when St. Paul says, 1 Cor. xi. 22,—“Have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the church of God, and shame those that have not?”—not only the antithesis between “houses to eat and drink in,” and “the church of God,” but also the difference between “shaming the poor,” and “despising the church of God,” seems to require, that a “church” there signify a church^y; that is, the place, not the people: though not doubting, that the assemblies of the Christians were there held many times in ordinary houses and upper rooms, Acts i. 13; xx. 8; but finding the Church at Corinth so well settled, that, if those of Jerusalem contributed their estates to the maintenance of the people of the Church, no man can marvel, that they should disburse for a church.

§ 7. How far, then, the Church began to be possessed of places set apart for the offices of Christianity, seems to depend upon two points, severally in several places; the probability of persecution, and the compliance with Judaism: unless those two be reducible to one, in regard of the great appearance, that at the beginning all probability of persecution depended upon the interruption of compliance and correspondence with the Jews. This all reason justifieth, that the Christians, so far as there was appearance of probability that they might enjoy the liberty of meeting at certain known places, did from the beginning set apart certain places for that purpose, either upon contribution of the Churches, or upon the liberal devotion of particular persons^z. And for the proof of this I think I need no more than the visible example of the Jews, and the advantage which their religion and the truth of God had found by having set places, to which not only their own might resort to serve God out of a profession of His truth, but even the gentiles be won from the worship of idols, by becoming acquainted with the profession which they celebrated at such certain places. The effect of this advantage is evident to us

^y So at length Nic. Fuller, *Miscell. Sacra*, lib. ii. c. 9; ap. *Crit. Sac.*, tom. x. pp. 2304, 2305.

quoted: and Selden, *De Syned. Vet. Ebræor.*, lib. iii. c. 15, Op. tom. i. pp. 1795, sq.; who cites numerous authorities to the same purpose.

^z See Mede and Fuller as before

[And throughout the Church at large from the beginning, so soon as circumstances allowed.]

BOOK III. by the Acts of the Apostles, and the mention which there we find of their preaching in the Jews' synagogues. For commonly there is also mention of "devout men," and "devout women," and "such as worshipped God," of the gentiles; being indeed those, that were converted from the worship of idols to the true God, Whom the Jews worshipped. And therefore St. Paul, when he sheweth that Christianity had the like advantage by the resort of gentiles unto their assemblies, 1 Cor. xiv. 23, makes me think it still more probable, that they had then at Corinth certain known places, set apart for their assemblies. Only I will add the evidence of common sense, how much more opportunity there must needs be for companies that are grown numerous to assemble in certain known places set apart for that use, than in ordinary houses, serving for other purposes.

[The division of titles in the Church of Rome by Pope Evaristus.]

§ 8. And therefore, though I believe, that there is still mention in such records as the Church hath left, of assemblies held in ordinary houses (that is to say, that there is many times mention of the assemblies of Christians, in the lives of the saints and the acts of martyrs, in private houses, and not in churches^a); yet of the titles and cœmeteries of the Church of Rome^b I do not believe the like. For this word "title," necessarily importeth a mark set upon a place, set aside for church-goods to church-uses: it being then a visible custom in the world, for those things, that became the exchequer's by some title of right, to have marks set upon them, challenging them upon that title; and this being the reason of the name. Neither is it necessary, that this mark should be a cross without, as the Cardinal Baronius^c imagines, which might discover them to persecutors; seeing the mark might be visible, though only to Christians, witnessing the consecrating of the place to that distinct use. There is no cause, then, to discredit that which we have immediately from Anastasius^d, because he had the best and the ancientest

^a See Hospinian, *De Orig. Templor.*, lib. i. c. vi. pp. 25, sq. Tigur. 1672 (first publ. in 1587):—Vedelius (as quoted below in § 11. note n), § 8. p. 73:—Blondel, *De Episc. et Presb.*, sect. iii. pp. 216, &c.; to whom Thorndike is probably referring:—Boehmer,

XII. *Dissert. Jur. Eccles. Antiq.*, Diss. ii. *De Antelucanis Christian. Cœtibus*, § iv. p. 39.

^b See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xvi. § 42.

^c Quoted *ibid.*, note a.

^d Quoted in *Serv. of God at Rel.*

records of [that^e] Church for his materials;—that Pope Evaristus, so near our Lord, divided the titles, that is, the churches then extant, among his presbyters. For whereas Cornelius, 208^f in his letter to Fabius, Bishop of Antiochia, in Eusebius^g, which I speak of elsewhere^h, tells him, that the Church of Rome had then six and forty priests; Optatusⁱ in his second Book affirms, that the Christians had in Rome, when the Donatists first came thither, “*quadraginta basilicas et quod excurrit*”—“forty fair churches and upwards.” For those houses, which Christians having consecrated to the use of the Church, a room was reserved in for Divine service, were afterwards turned into better buildings, merely for the service of God, and not for the retiring of Christians in time of persecutions. Eusebius, *Eccles. Hist.* viii. 2^j, shews us, that, afore the persecution of Diocletian, the Christians in all cities had raised new buildings from the very foundations, because the old received not their assemblies. So near then comes the number of churches at the Donatists’ coming to Rome, to the number of priests in Cornelius his time. So near comes this agreement to justify the distribution of titles under Evaristus.

§ 9. As for the burying places of Christians (which their faith must need[s] require them to keep distinct from the sepulchres of them who had it not, whether within or without their cities), who can deny, that it was a great opportunity for the celebrating of their assemblies? Especially the remains of them near Rome, that are yet extant, witnessing, what means there was, both for their refuge there in the time of persecution, and also for the solemnizing of the offices of Christianity: as you may see by those things which Cardinal Baronius^k relateth.

CHAP.
XXII.
[A.D. 100
—109.]

[The cæmeteries of Christians, especially those near Rome.]

Assembl., c. xi. § 2. note y. And see Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 21, 22.

^e Corrected from MS.; “the,” in orig. text.

^f See above, § 6. note x.

^g H. E., lib. vi. c. 43. p. 244. A.

^h Review of Prim. Gov., c. ix. § 2: speaking of a different subject.

ⁱ “Non enim grex aut populus appellandi fuerant pauci, qui inter quadraginta et quod excurrit basilicas locum ubi colligerent non habebant.” Optat., Cont. Parmenian., lib. ii. c. 4.

p. 34.

^j “Πῶς δ’ ἂν τις διαγράψει τὰς μυριάδων ἐκείνας ἐπισυναγωγὰς καὶ τὰ πλήθη τῶν κατὰ πᾶσαν πόλιν ἀθροισμάτων τὰς τε ἐπισήμους ἐν τοῖς προσευκτηρίοις συνδρομάς; ἃν δὴ ἕνεκα μηδαμῶς ἔτι τοῖς παλαιοῖς οἰκοδομήμασιν ἀρκούμενοι, εὐρείας εἰς πλάτος ἀνὰ πάσας τὰς πόλεις ἐκ θεμελίων ἀνίσταν ἐκκλησίας.” Euseb., H. E., lib. viii. c. 1. (2 in the text is a mistake) p. 292. B.

^k Annal., in an. 226. numm. vii.—xi.; where he reckons up 43 Christian

BOOK
III.

[Sentence of the emperor Severus about Church goods.]

[Difficulties made to no purpose out of Origen, Arnobius, Lactantius, and others.]

[Stately churches before Constantine, according

§ 10. I alleged afore¹ the sentence of the emperor Alexander Severus about a place questionable between the Christians and the taverners^m: being very confident, that no reason will allow, that this place could be otherwise adjudged to the Christians than as belonging to the Church of the place.

§ 11. I know we have many places alleged out of Origenⁿ, Arnobius^o, Lactantius^p, and others that defend Christianity against the gentiles^q, to shew that Christians then had no temples. But the effect of them lies in the word *templum*, *ναὸς*, *היכל*, signifying stately fabrics, built for the magnifying of the professed religion by those who built them; which the Christians could not then do, when their religion was not allowed. In the mean time, places for the opportunity of assembling themselves, which Arnobius^r and Ammianus^s call "*conventicula*," they can no more then be supposed to have wanted, than to have been no Christians.

§ 12. And that before Constantine they had those fabrics, which might bear the name^t of "*templa*," or "*basilicæ*," because for the bulk and beauty of them answerable to the tem-

cœmeteries near and belonging to Rome, mentioning also from Eusebius the edict of Valerius during a persecution, prohibiting Christians from going to them. See also *ibid.* in an. 260. num. xvii.

¹ Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xvi. § 42. notes b, c.

^m I. e. the corporation of *popinari*; see references in last note.

ⁿ "Εἰ δὲ καὶ ναοὺς ναοὶς δεῖ παραβαλεῖν, ἵνα παραστήσωμεν τοῖς ἀποδεχομένοις τὰ Κέλσου, ὅτι νεὸς μὲν ἰδρῆσθαι τοὺς πρέποντας τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἀγάλασι καὶ βιωμοῖς οὐ φεύγομεν' ἐκτροπέμεθα δὲ τῷ πάσης ζωῆς Χορηγῶ ἀψύχου καὶ νεκροῦ οικοδομεῖν νεὸς: ἀκουέτω δὲ βουλόμενος, τίνα τρόπον διδασκόμεθα, ὅτι τὰ σώματα ἡμῶν ναὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστὶ καὶ εἴ τις διὰ τῆς ἀκολασίας ἢ τῆς ἁμαρτίας φθείρει τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὗτος ὡς ἀληθῶς ἀσεβῆς εἰς τὸν ἀληθῆ ναὸν φθαρήσεται." Origen, *Cont. Celsum*, lib. viii. § 19; *Op.*, tom. i. p. 756. E (and see the context of the passage, and also *ibid.* lib. iii. § 34. p. 469. B): quoted (as are the others mentioned above) by Vedelius, *Exercit.* in Ignat. *Ep. ad Magnesios*, c. iv. § 2. p. 68. *Genev.* 1623, to disprove the existence of churches in the first three centuries. So also Suicer., *Thesaur.*, sub voc. *Naός*. See Bingham, VIII. i. 13, sq., for a full

answer; and Mede as quoted in § 5. note v.

^o "Sed *templa illis*" (sc. Dis) "extruimus nulla, nec eorum effigies adoramus. . . . Numquid enim delubris aut templorum Eum constructionibus honoramus?" Arnob., *Advers. Gentes*, lib. vi. p. 190. *Lug. Bat.* 1651.

^p "Cur ad parietes et ligna et lapides potissimum, quam illo spectatis, ubi eos esse creditis? Quid sibi *templa*? Quid aras volunt?" Lactant., *Divin. Instit.*, lib. ii. De *Orig. Erroris*, c. 2. p. 118. ed. Spark.

^q E. g. Minucius Felix, *Octav.*, c. x. pp. 101, 102. *Lug. Bat.* 1709: "Cur nullas aras habent, *templa nulla*, nulla nota simulachra?"—quoted also by Vedelius as above.—See also S. Clem. *Alex.*, *Strom.*, lib. vii. § 5; *Op.* tom. ii. p. 845.

^r "Nostra quidem scripta cur ignibus meruerunt dari? cur immaniter *conventicula dirui*?" Arnob., *Adv. Gent.*, lib. iv. p. 152.

^s "Constatque in basilica Sicinini, ubi ritus Christiani est *conventiculum*," Ammian. *Marcell.*, lib. xxvii. c. 3. p. 481.

^t Corrected from MS. Misprinted "same," in orig. text.

ples of the heathen gods or the great men's palaces among the Romans, some whereof perhaps were by that time dedicated to be churches, the same Lactantius^u may be my witness, where he mentioneth such a one at Nicomedia; "*Ego, cum in Bithynia oratorias literas accitus docerem, contigissetque, ut eodem tempore Dei templum everteretur*"—"I," saith he, "being sent for into Bithynia and teaching eloquence, when it fell out that the temple of God was pulled down." This was one of those fair buildings, which Eusebius^x spoke of, set up before the persecution of Diocletian and pulled down by it. And besides the place quoted afore, Optatus^y, lib. i.; where, speaking of the bishops that made the [sect^z] of the Donatists after the persecution of Diocletian, he saith, that they met in council at Carthage "*in domo Urbani Carisii*:" giving for a reason, "*Nondum enim erant basilicæ restitutæ*"—"Because the palaces were not restored" to the Church, therefore they met in a private house.

CHAP.
XXII.
to Lactan-
tius and
Optatus.]

§ 13. And truly it were a thing so barbarous, Cycloplical (so becoming those monsters, of whom the poet says, "*ἄκούει δ' οὐδέεις οὐδὲν οὐδενός*"—that "none of them hearkens to another in any thing^a"), to imagine, that it is not necessary to have certain known places for Christians to meet at for the service of God, that I will not suppose, that the question is about that point amongst us, whatsoever noise may have been made in this confusion amongst us: but, rather, that the difference is about having stately fabrics, for magnifying of the religion which we profess; about the manner of building them, according to the importance of those offices for which they are built; about the consecrating of them, and the holiness to be ascribed to them; about using the same buildings, which have once, either truly or imaginarily, been polluted with idolatry: all which being considerations not proper to this place, I shall content myself to have said this to the point proper to this place.

[No question can be made, but that Christians ought to have certain known places to meet at for the service of God.]

§ 14. I go forwards to consider the order, or the matter

Prescribing the form of

^u Divin. Instit., lib. v. De Justitia, c. 2. p. 420.

^x See above, § 8. note j.

^y "*Apud Cirtam civitatem, quia basilicæ necdum fuerant restitutæ, in domum Urbani Carisii consederunt.*"

Optat., Cont. Parmen., lib. i. c. 13. p. 14.
^z Corrected from MS.; "best," in orig. text.

^a Eurip., Cyclops, 120:—"οὐδέεις οὐδέεις."

^b See above, § 6. note x.

BOOK
III.

God's public
service,
is not
quenching
the Spirit.

and form, of the public service of God; which I cannot do without setting aside one scruple, which was never heard of in God's Church till our time, and in our time hath been carried on so hot, that it hath been one of the chief pretences of dissolving the unity of the Church in England, which hath opened the gap to all the divisions which we are overrun with. It is pretended, that God is not to be served with forms of prayer prescribed by the Church^c; but with that which His Spirit indites to those who have the grace of the Spirit, whether appointed by the Church to the ministry of God's service in public (which are those, and only those, as I have shewed^d, that are designed to bear a share in the government of the Church), or not.

[Inconsistency of the Presbyterians in enacting the Directory.]

§ 15. What the Presbyterians have abated hereof by their Directory, I will not be troubled to enquire. Every man may remember, that, so long as the business was to dissolve the unity of the Church and to make void the laws which settled it, they cried up this position as much as the rest. But when it came to order that confusion which they had made themselves, they then found it necessary to limit both the matter and form, though not the words, which the offices of Divine service should be celebrated with^e. Which, what was it but Plowden's case: that, for the form of God's service to be prescribed by themselves, it is not only lawful but requisite; by the Church, altogether abominable^f. And, indeed, those who must needs take upon them to appoint the persons who are to minister to the people, must needs take upon them to appoint the form in which it was to be done:

^c See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. vii. § 2, 8.

^d Ibid. c. iv. § 41, and c. v.: Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. ix. § 7.

^e Scil. in the Directory for Public Worship published in 1644, which L'Estrange, Alliance of Divine Offices (p. 51. Oxf. 1846), aptly compares to the Directorium Sacerdotum in the Roman Communion, being indeed, as he says, "nothing but a kind of rubric."—Compare Hammond also (View of New Directory and Vind. of Anc. Liturgy, c. i. § 21; Works, vol. i. p. 366), on the inconsistency of the Presbyterians in thus "prescribing the matter of prayer;" and again (ibid. Append. to c. ii. § 1. p. 393), still more strikingly,

in the book afterwards put forth by them, entitled, "A Supply of Prayer for the Ships that want Ministers to pray with them, agreeable to the Directory established by Parliament, published by authority." So also Jer. Taylor, Apol. for Set Forms of Liturgy, § 121; Works, vol. v. p. 307.

^f Independents cried out upon this as well as Churchmen. E. g., in a pamphlet entitled John Baptist (quoted by Hammond as above, c. iii. p. 395), the Presbyterians are charged with beginning "to take upon them to establish a Dagon in his throne, in stinting the whole worship of the God of Heaven," &c.

they who make the one to depend upon the motion of God's Spirit, must make the other do the like; though never able to make evidence of any such motion in any person that ever pretended it.

C H A P.
XXII.

§ 16. And yet is that all, that ever hath been alleged, so far as I know, for an opinion^e so new to God's Church; that St. Paul forbiddeth to "quench the Spirit" (1 Thess. v. 19). I do not deny, that other texts of St. Paul have been alleged^h: who in 1 Cor. xii., xiv., discourseth so largely of the use of spiritual graces; ordering also how they should be exercised and employed in the said Church: nor that, writing to the Romans, viii. 23, 26, 27, he saith, that the Spirit, which groaneth for the resurrection in those that "have the first fruits of" it, "helpeth the infirmities" of the saints ("not knowing what to pray for as they ought"), "interceding for them with groans unutterable;" "which the Searcher of hearts, knowing the mind of the Spirit, findeth to be made "after the will of God." But in these sayings there is nothing like a precept, much less such a one as may seem to oblige the whole Church. On the contrary, the evidences are so frequent, and so palpable, in the discourse of St. Paul to the Corinthians, that the graces whereof he speaketh are miraculous graces (such as God then furnished the Church with, to evidence the presence of His Spirit in it, as well as for their edification in Christianity and assistance in God's service); that it were madness to require the Church to follow the rules, which suppose them, which now appear no more in the Church. And, truly, with what conscience can he allege against the Church of Rome, that miracles are ceased (the grace whereof is ranked by St. Paul with those which tend to the edification of the Church, 1 Cor. xii. 8—10, 28—30), who challengeth for himself or his fellows the privilege of those graces in God's Church? With what conscience can they hear St. Paul say, 1 Cor. xii. 7, that "the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit with;" and challenge themselves the privilege of profiting the Church by teaching or by praying, without any "manifestation of the Spirit?" For are they not challenged every day to make

[Texts of St. Paul alleged against forms of service, relate to miraculous graces of the Spirit.]

^e Corrected from MS.; "for all opinions," in orig. text.

^h See above in Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. vii. § 2. note d.

BOOK
III.

manifest, that ever any of them did speak by God's Spirit, and not by the spirit of this world, inspiring the fruits of the flesh, by carnal or rather diabolical pride, innovating in matters of faith and destroying the uniformity of God's service?

[True meaning of those texts.]
[1 Thess. v. 19, 20.]

§ 17. And, therefore, when St. Paul, having said, "Quench not the Spirit," addeth, "Despise not prophecies;" what hath been alleged, what can be alleged, why it should not be thought, that he repeateth in brief that order, which he had declared so largely to the Corinthians:—that the grace of speaking in unknown languages should not be discountenanced in the Church, and so the Spirit extinguished; but that prophecies, the grace whereof he there preferreth so far before it, should no way be neglected for it. Truly, he that saith, "The manifestation of the Spirit is given to all to profit with," doth say in effect, that the Spirit, which groaneth for the resurrection in them which have the first fruits (that is, the prime graces) of it, makes intercession for the saints according to God, by helping that infirmity of theirs, whereby they know not what to pray for of themselves. For those, who had not always had the apostles' doctrine sounding in their ears, but only were instructed by them and their fellows so far as to be fit for baptism, remaining nevertheless novices in Christianity; why should we think them fit to know what to pray for in all occasions? Why should we think it strange, that God should give the first-fruits of His Spirit to profit them with in this case?

[1 Cor. xii. 7.]
[Rom. viii. 23, 26, 27.]

[Miraculous gifts of prayer have now ceased, as well as miraculous healings.]

[1 Cor. v. 5.]

§ 18. But the faith of Christ with the reasons and consequences thereof being settled, and the order of the Church being established: as the gift of miracles ceased, as well to the bodily health and support of Christians and the Church, as to the demonstration of God's presence and witness to the truth of Christianity; as the delivering of incorrigible sinners to Satan, "to the destruction of the flesh" by bodily diseases and death, ceased, when obedience to God's Church was established; so is it no marvel, if the graces of God's Spirit, Which profited the Church in teaching them what to pray for, should no more be granted, when the Church had not only knowledge but good order established, by which those offices might be performed to the profit and edification of Christians. Let

them, then, who find that they can cure the sick by their prayers, anoint them with oil upon that ground and to that purpose. Let them, who can, sing psalms extempore, so as to become the praises of God (because St. Paul saith, "When ye come together, every one of you hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, hath an interpretation;" and that may be as well suggested upon the place as aforehand). St. Paul saith, that, if a stranger coming into the Church should hear divers speak in strange languages that which they made not their hearers understand, he "would say [theyⁱ] were mad" (1 Cor. xiv. 23); notwithstanding that it might appear, that they [could^j] not speak those languages but by God's Spirit. I will only demand of them not to abuse and dishonour God's Spirit, by imputing unto it those operations which it is not for the honour of God to acknowledge; and then tell them, that they must be tried by our common Christianity, whether that they pretend to say or to do by the same, agree with it.

§ 19. But for the order of God's service in the Church, let us proceed according to the principles premised, comparing that which we find extant in the Scriptures with the original and general practice of God's Church, to say, that, the service of God consisting of His praises, the doctrine of the Scriptures read and expounded, and the prayers of the Church (especially those which the communion of the eucharist is celebrated with), in the first place, the psalms of David (that is, the book of Psalms) is necessarily, by the practice of the whole Church, a form of God's praises, determined to the Church. Which conclusion, as it is easily seen, extendeth further than those psalms, which by the titles of them or by other circumstance of Scriptures may appear to have been composed to be sung in the temple; though this contain a peremptory instance against this strange demand, that it should be unlawful to serve God with set forms^k. For what difference can be imagined between psalms and prayers as to that purpose?

§ 20. But the conclusion is directed against that new light, which pretendeth to cast the Psalms out of the Church,

CHAP.
XXII.

[Mark vi.
13; James
v. 14, 15.]
[1 Cor. xiv.
26.]

The Psalter is pre-
scribed the
Church for
God's
praises.

[Upon
what prin-
ciple it be-
longs to
Christians.]

ⁱ Added from MS.

orig. text.

^j Corrected from MS.; "would," in

^k See above, § 14.

BOOK
III.

because it appeareth, that they were composed upon the particular occasions of the prophet David or other servants of God by whom they were penned, and therefore not concerning the state of Christ's Church, so as to be frequented by Christians, upon public as well as private occasions, for the praises of God^l. This conceit is sufficient to shew, how little these new lights do understand of our common Christianity: overlooking that, which the Church hath always supposed against the Jews, as the only ground, whereupon she wresteth the Scriptures of the Old Testament out of their hands, and turneth them to the interest of the Church against themselves; to wit, that the prophets, being inspired by the same Spirit Which our Lord sent His apostles, did preach the same Christianity with them, though, according to the dispensation of that time, figuring the spiritual estate of Christians by the temporal estate of God's then people, and enjoining the duties of God's spiritual obedience in a measure correspondent to the light of the time. For upon this ground hath it been received by the whole Church, that the case of David, and of other the servants of God, who penned the Psalms, is the case, first, of our Lord Christ, then of Christ's Church, whether in the whole thereof, or in the state of particular Christians; David and the rest bearing first the person of Christ, then of His Church, according to the principles premised in the first Bookⁿ.

[Evidence of fathers, and practice of the whole Church.]

[Isai. xxii. 22; Apoc. iii. 7.]

§ 21. I might here allege that ingenious saying of St. Hilary^o, that Christ "hath the key of David," because the spiritual sense of the Psalter is opened by the discovery of Christ and His Church. I might allege St. Augustin^p, accepting of

^l An objection started by Cartwright, as answered by Hooker, V. xl. 3.

^m See above, § 6. note x.

ⁿ Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xiii. § 27, sq.: and see also Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xvi. § 2, 3.

^o "Clavem igitur David habet (Christus); quia Ipse per hæc septem quædam signacula, quæ de corporalitate Ejus et passione et morte et resurrectione et gloria et regno et judicio David de Eo in psalmis prophetat, absolvit: aperiens quod nemo claudet, et claudens quod nemo aperiet, quia per hanc quæ in Illo expleta est prophetiam, aperiet quod nemo præcludet; et contra ex-

pletæ in Eo prophetiæ fide abnegata, claudet quod nemo possit aperire. Nulus enim nisi Ille, in Quo hæc prophetata sunt et expleta, clavem intelligentiæ hujus impertiet." S. Hilary. Pictav., Prolog. in Lib. Psalm., § 6; Op., tom. i. p. 5. D.

^p "Tichonius" (or Tychonius) "quidam, qui contra Donatistas invictissime scripsit, cum fuerit Donatista, et illic invenitur absurdissimi cordis, ubi eos non omni ex parte relinquare voluit, fecit librum quem *Regularum* vocavit, quia in eo quasdam septem regulas exsecutus est, quibus quasi clavibus Divinarum Scripturarum aperirentur

Tychonius the Donatist his rules for the exposition of the Psalms;—that those things, which are literally understood of the temporal state of David and God's then people, are to be spiritually understood of the state of our Lord Christ here on earth first, then of the spiritual estate of His whole Church and of each Christian. But I had rather allege the practice of God's whole Church; of which there is no age, no part, to be named and produced, in which it may appear that God was not served by singing the psalms of David to His praise.

§ 22. Not that I would confine this office to that form which the Psalter yields; or think, that the apostles' exhortations, Col. iii. 16, James v. 13, Ephes. v. 19, can be confined unto them: being well assured, by comparing that which I read in the apostles with that which I read in Tertullian's Apologetic^a (where he saith, that the Christians, at their feasts of love, were wont to provoke one another to sing something of God's praises), that they did in a simple style, but from a deep and lofty sense, compose the praises of God in psalms of their own, fitted to that light which the coming of Christ hath brought into the Church. But that I would have this loathing of the book of Psalms, recommended (not

[The Psalms prescribed by the whole Church to be used, although the Church not confined to them.]

occulta. Quarum primum ponit, 'De Domino et Ejus Corpore,' secundam 'De Domini Corpore bipartito,' tertiam 'De promissis et Lege,' quartam 'De specie et genere,' quintam 'De temporibus,' sextam 'De recapitulatione,' septimam 'De diabolo et ejus corpore.' Quæ quidem consideratæ, sicut ab illo aperiuntur, non parum adjuvant ad penetranda quæ tecta sunt Divinorum eloquiorum: nec tamen omnia, quæ ita scripta sunt ut non facile intelligantur, possunt his regulis inveniri, sed aliis modis pluribus, quos hoc numero septenario usque adeo non est iste complexus, ut idem ipse multa exponat obscura, in quibus harum regularum adhibet nullam, quoniam nec opus est." S. Aug., De Doct. Christ., lib. iii. c. 30. § 42; Op., tom. iii. P. i. p. 57. E, F.—"Prima (regula) 'de Domino et Ejus Corpore' est; in qua scientes aliquando capitis et corporis, id est, Christi et Ecclesiæ, unam personam nobis intimari, . . . non hæsitemus quando a capite ad corpus, vel a corpore

transitur ad caput, et tamen non creditur ab una eademque persona." Id. ibid., § 44. p. 58. E.—"Secunda . . . poterat et sic appellari, ut diceretur de permixta Ecclesia," &c. Id. ibid., § 45. ibid. F.—"Tertia . . . alio modo dici potest de spiritu et litera," &c. Id. ibid., § 46. p. 59. C. And so on of the rest in the following sections: summing them up (except the third) in § 56. (p. 64. C.) thus—that "aliud ex alio faciunt intelligi, quod est proprium tropicæ locutionis," &c.; and characterizing them in general as "bene sed non plene" (ibid., § 46. p. 59. C). The Regulæ of Tychonius are in the Biblioth. PP. tom. xv. pp. 125, sq. ed. 1622: and relate to the whole of Scripture, not to the Psalms exclusively.

^a "Ut quisque de Scripturis sanctis vel de proprio ingenio potest, provocatur in medium Deo canere: hinc probatur quomodo biberit." Tertull., Apologeticus, c. xxxix. Op., p. 32. B: refuting the heathen calumnies respecting the Christian love-feasts.

BOOK
III.

by the Church of England but) by the whole Church, to be taken for an evident mark, that we are weary of the common Christianity of God's people, and do lust for new meat of our own asking, if not for the fleshpots and onions and garlick of Egypt.

[Exod. xvi. 3; Numb. xi. 4, 5.]

The Scriptures prescribed to be read in the Church: [but neglected by the sects of this time.]

§ 23. As for the reading of the Scriptures in the Church^r, which the whole Church hath used as generally as it hath had the Scriptures (for we understand by Irenæus^s, and may see by our ancestors the Saxons^t, that Christianity hath subsisted among people that had not the use of letters; though our ancestors the Saxons had the Scriptures before they had the use of letters, by the means of them who brought them Christianity, but Irenæus speaks of barbarous nations, that were Christians before they knew of any Scriptures): I see it rather neglected than disputed against by the sects of this time. Why neglected, divers reasons may be conceived; though they (perhaps as a disparagement to the Spirit, whence they may pretend to have their orders, the carnal man only choosing in religion that which by the use of reason he is convinced to come from God, contrary to the principles settled at the beginning) think fit to allege none.

[The need of them not superseded by any pretence of illumination of the Spirit.]

§ 24. Their *illuminati*, perhaps, are already so perfect in the text, that it were loss of time for them to assemble to hear the Scriptures read. To whom I must say, that those, who are enlightened by God, are always humble and ready to continue in the unity of the Church; as I have shewed by the premisses, that all Christians ought to do: that, if they do so, the greater part of the Church by much will have need to

^r See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. vi. § 9, 10: and Ussher's Hist. Dogmatica Controv. &c. de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis, Works, vol. xii. pp. 145, sq.

^s "Quid autem si neque apostoli quidem scripturas reliquissent nobis, nonne oportebat ordinem sequi traditionis, quam tradiderunt iis quibus committebant Ecclesias? Cui ordinationi assentiunt multæ gentes barbaræ, eorum qui in Christum credant, sine charta vel atramento scriptam habentes per Spiritum in cordibus suis salutem, et veterem traditionem diligenter custodientes, in unum Deum credentes fabricatorem cœli et terræ et omnium

quæ in eis sunt, per Christum Jesum Dei Filium." S. Iren., Adv. Hær., lib. iii. c. 4. pp. 205. b, 206. a.

^t St. Augustine entered England A.D. 597. It appears a question whether the Saxons had not some alphabetical characters before his time (Sharon Turner, Anglo-Sax. Bk., vii. c. 4: Kemble, Cod. Dipl. Ævi Sax., Introd., pp. vi. lxx.); but writing in Roman characters at any rate came in with him, and the use of letters of any kind only spread very gradually through Saxon England, being very far from general even in the time of Alfred, A.D. 849, sq. (Turner, *ibid.*, Bk. v. c. 1, Bk. viii. c. 2, Bk. xii. c. 4).

learn the Scriptures (that is, instruction out of them) by hearing them read in the church: that all, that are enlightened by God, are taught to condescend to the necessities of the weak and simple; and that those, who break from the Church rather than do so, may think themselves strong, but their strength is the strength of madmen, that see not what they do: in fine, that they, who have received light by the knowledge of the Scriptures, must needs add to their light by hearing them read; and that there is no better way for them to add to it, being the way which the primitive fathers took for that purpose.

§ 25. It may perhaps be imagined, that the reading of the Scriptures takes up the time of the assemblies, and excludes the preaching of the word ^v. To which I must say, for the present, that it is a strange piece of providence to exclude the reading of the Scripture, which we know to be the word of God, and to have in it no cause of offence but that which the want of understanding in the hearers thereof ministereth, out of a desire to make way for that, which pretendeth indeed always to be the word of God, but no understanding so simple, no conscience so seared, that must not needs know, that it is not, that it cannot always be, the word of God, because of the contradictions that pass under that title; and that, in matters of so high nature at this time, that, if the one be the word of God, the other must not be counted the word of human weakness, but of diabolical malice. There are indeed certain bounds, within which that which is preached out of the pulpit, may be presumed and taken for the word of God; as it might be, if it were said in another place. But if ignorant people, that cannot take upon them to judge, shall presume it of that which they hear from those that do not profess to preach within those bounds; who can deny, that they are guilty to their own death?

§ 26. What those bounds are, I shall say by and by ^x. In the mean time, let them take heed, whose neglect of the writ-

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XXII.

[Nor to be dispensed with on pretence of the preaching of the word being thereby excluded.]

[A way thereby made for the private spirit of the enthusiasts.]

^u See above, § 6. note x.

^v See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. vi. § 11, sq. :—Calderwood, Altare Damasc., c. x. pp. 616—618.—That the Liturgy hindered preaching, was one of the common objections urged by

Puritans; e. g. in the Pref. to the Directory, p. 3, and in the tract against the Prayer-Book quoted above in c. cxi. § 5. note i.

^x Below, c. xxv. § 9, sq.

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III.

ten word, or whose zeal to preaching, shuts the Scriptures out of the Church, that they contribute not to the bringing in of the secret and invisible word of the enthusiasts. It is now no dainty to hear, that the word, which we have written in our Bibles, is not the word that saveth; but that which is secretly and invisibly spoken to us within by God's Spirit ^v. And whosoever attributeth the reverence due to God's word to any such dictate, without dependence upon the Scriptures (that is, deriving the same from the Scripture, by those means which God hath allowed us for the understanding of them, according to the premisses); what shall hinder him to prefer the dictate of his own spirit under pretence of God's, before that which he admitteth to come from God's Spirit? For he, who admitteth the greater contradiction—of two parallel sovereigns,—why should he not admit a less—that the written word is not God's word, in competition with the dictate of his own spirit;—when there is so easy a cloak, of expounding the written word, though against all reason and rule of expounding it, yet so as to submit even the substance of Christianity to the dictate of a private spirit?

[Parallel cases of Mahomet, Simon Magus and the Gnostics, Montanus.]

§ 27. We have an example for it in the impostures of Mahomet. For doth not the Alcoran acknowledge both our Lord Christ, and Moses, true prophets of God, besides all other attributes ^z. Yet, in as much as it pretendeth the spirit given to Mahomet in such a degree as to control them both, it smoothed ^a the way to the renouncing of Christianity, when the power of the sword fell out on the side of it. Simon Magus, and his followers the Gnostics, might have done the like, had the like power been on their side (as the Ma-

^v Several quotations from Fox the Quaker to this effect are in Leslie's Snake in the Grass, sect. vii. Works, vol. iv. pp. 98, sq.—So also Edwards in his Gangræna, Pt. i. p. 18, reckons as the first of his "Catalogue of Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies of the Sectaries," that "the Scriptures cannot be said to be the word of God, there is no word but Christ, the Scriptures are a dead letter" (for which he gives his authority in p. 54): and *ibid.*, num. 50. p. 24, that "there is a perfect way in this life, not by Word, Sacraments, Prayer, and other Ordinances, but by the expe-

rience of the Spirit in a man's self"

^z See the Koran in Sale's translation, cc. ii., iii., x., xlvii., lxi. pp. 30, 35, 40, 41, 173, 407, 449. 4to. Lond. 1734; Hadrian Riland, De Relig. Moham., lib. i. pp. 21, 31, 35, 44, 45, &c. 2nd ed. Traj. ad Rhen. 1717; and for the degree in which Mahomet borrowed from Judaism, David Mill., Orat. de Mahommedanismo, ap. Clar. Viror. Oratt. Select. ed. J. E. Kapp. Lips. 1722, Orat. xiv. vol. i. pp. 435, sq.: quoted by White, Bampton Lectures.

^a Corrected from MS.; "smooths," in orig. text.

niches did in part, if those things be true that we read in Cedrenus^b, of a party of them, possessed of the power of the sword, about the parts of Armenia): all, upon pretence of higher revelations than were granted to the apostles. The same is alleged against the paraclete of Montanus^c (and perhaps his followers, being disowned by the Church, might fall to such extremities): but, at the beginning, it doth not appear, that he pretended any more than to introduce certain strict orders into the Church, as enjoined by his spirit and those of his fellow prophets; which it was not expedient for the Church to undertake (and, being so, it was requisite for him to conform unto the Church, any pretence of the Spirit notwithstanding), but, otherwise, were no way destructive to Christianity^d.

209 § 28. Suppose, then, the reading of the Scriptures to be one of those offices, for the which the Church is to assemble; the order of reading them (which is that which remains) is a thing so subject to common reason, that there need[s] not much dispute about it. If we look upon Tertullian's^e, or before him Justin Martyr's^f, Apologies for the Christians, there will appear no more than this;—that every Church (that is, every body of Christians under one bishop) did prescribe themselves that order for reading the Scriptures in the Church, which they found requisite^g. And if that primitive

The order of reading [the Scriptures] to be prescribed by the Church.

^b “Ἐχουσι δὲ πάντα τὰ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου καὶ τοῦ ἀποστόλου βιβλῆ διὰ στροφή, πρὸς τὰ παρ’ ἡμῶν ὄντα ἐναντία, παρ’ αὐτῶν δὲ συντεθέντα, ὡς δῆθεν ἀρμόζοντα ταῖς οἰκείαις αὐτῶν αἰρέσεσιν. Ὡς γὰρ εἴρηται τῇ Γραφῇ καὶ τοῖς λόγοις, οὕτως εἰσὶν ὡς καὶ τὰ παρ’ ἡμῶν ἀπαράλλακτα: τὰ δὲ νοήματα διαστρέφουσι.” Georgius Cedrenus, Hist. Compend., in an. 13. Imp. Constantis, tom. i. p. 435. A. Paris. 1647. And so also *ibid.*, a little before, p. 432. D.

^c Eriphanus (Adv. Hær., lib. ii. tom. i. Hær. 48. § 11, 12; Op., tom. i. pp. 412. B, 413. A.) accuses Montanus of affirming of himself, that “Ἐγὼ Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ὁ παντοκράτωρ καταγεγόμενος ἐν ἀνθρώπων,” and again, “Ὅτε ἄγγελος ὅτε πρέσβυς ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς πατὴρ ἦλθον: inferring of him consequently, “Ταῦτα δὲ λέγων φωραθήσεται ἀλλότριος ὢν, Χριστὸν μὴ δοξάζων, ὅτι πᾶν χάρισμα ἐκκλησιαστικὸν ἐν Ἐκκλησίᾳ τῇ ἁγίᾳ δοθὲν, ἐν ἀληθείᾳ

ἐδόξασεν” εὐρεθήσεται γὰρ ἐκτὸς εἶναι σώματος Ἐκκλησίας καὶ Κεφαλῆς τοῦ σύμπαντος, καὶ μὴ κρατεῖν τὴν Κεφαλὴν,” κ. τ. λ. And so also S. Jerom and others: for whom see Tillemont, Mèm. Eccl., Montanistes, art. vii.: tom. ii. pp. 431, 432.

^d See Tillemont as just quoted, from Tertullian: and above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. ix. § 12, 13.

^e “Coimus (nos Christiani) ad litterarum Divinarum commemorationem; si quid presentium temporum qualitas aut præmonere cogit aut recognoscere. Certe fidem sanctis vobiscum pascimus, spem erigimus, fiduciam figimus, disciplinam præceptorum nihilominus inculcationibus densamus.” Tertull., Apologet., c. xxxix.; Op., p. 31. A.

^f Quoted in Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. vi. § 10.

^g See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., cc. vi. § 9, 10, x. § 11—18.

BOOK
III.

simplicity, which the Christianity under persecution was managed with, had continued, what fault could have been found with it? But when the world was come into the Church (which he, that enjoys his right senses, will not believe did come into it all with the like affections to the professions which they undertook); it was in vain to hope, that differences would not rise, or might not rise, about this as well as other points, in which the exercise of Christianity consisted. Differences arising, the greater authority is that, to which the ending of them obliges all men to have recourse. The greater authority, you have seen, is that of the greatest Churches^h; whether in synods, or not requiring synods to oblige the less, by reason of the exigence or reasonableness of the case: the order of reading the Scriptures, and of singing or saying the psalms and hymns of God's praises, being grounded upon no other reason, nor tending to any other end, than that of exercising and improving the Christianity of God's people.

[Unprofitableness of the order which the Church of Rome had introduced.]

§ 29. I need not dispute, that the order, which the power of the Church of Rome had introduced here as well in the rest of the West, was such as made the assemblies of the Church fruitless to that purpose. For what could those shreds of psalms and lessons, which that order prescribeth, contribute, that might be considerable to that purposeⁱ?

[Advantages of that prescribed by the Church of England.]

§ 30. Nor need I argue, how considerable the order of the Church of England is to the same. For to finish the Psalter once a month, the New Testament thrice a year, the Old once; besides (for reverence to the ancient ordinance of the Church) another order for beginning the prophet Esay at Advent, and Genesis at Septuagesima, to be prosecuted on festival days;—is an order, from which the Church hath reason to expect a good effect in the instruction of God's people. And the interweaving of the lessons with hymns, as it is agreeable to the rules and the practice of the ancient

^h See above, c. xviii. § 8, sq.

ⁱ "But these many years passed this godly and decent order of the ancient fathers hath been so altered, broken, and neglected, by planting in uncertain stories, and legends, with multitudes of responds, verses, vain repetitions, commemorations, and synodals; that com-

monly when any book of the Bible was begun, after three or four chapters were read out, all the rest were unread," &c. Pref. to Book of Common Prayer. See, for an accessible and plain commentary upon this paragraph, Bennett's Principles of the Bk. of Comm. Prayer, Sermon. iv.

Church^k, so it is, in reason, a fit mean to preserve attention and quicken devotion in them who use it. In the mean time, supposing there were considerable objections to be made against this or that order; yet, order in general being a thing so requisite to the preservation of unity in the body of the Church, there is no reason to be given, why any body should be admitted to dispute any order received, that cannot advance another order, which he can pretend to be more effectual to the purpose, in which the parties must needs agree.

§ 31. I am here to answer that part of the question concerning the canon of Scripture, which I said in the first Book^l, concerneth the law, not the faith, of the Church;—whether the reading of those Scriptures, which St. Jerome^m calls “apocryphal,” Ruffinusⁿ upon the Creed, “ecclesiastical,” for part of the Church office, be for the edification of the Church, or not. And a few words shall serve me to answer it with. The very name of “ecclesiastical” serves him, that admits the Church to be one body, the unity whereof requires some uniformity in the order of those offices, the communion whereof is one part of the end for which it subsisteth. For it is manifest, that the whole Church hath frequented the reading of them^o; and that they are called “ecclesiastical” for no other reason, but because the reading of them hath been frequented by the Church in the church. And whosoever makes this any title of separation from the Church of Rome^p, will make his title schismatical, separating for that which is common to the present Church of Rome with the whole Church.

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[The reading of the Apocrypha frequented by the whole Church.]

§ 32. But because the repute of the Church is so slight in [And that, as teaching

^k Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c.

x. § 11: and see Bingham, XIV. i. 1, 2.

^l Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 4.

^m Adv. Vigilant., quoted in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 37. note z.

ⁿ “Sciendum tamen est quod et alii libri sunt, qui non sunt canonici, sed *ecclesiastici* a majoribus appellati sunt: id est, Sapientia quæ dicitur Salomonis, et alia Sapientia quæ dicitur filii Sirach; qui liber apud Latinos hoc ipso generali vocabulo Ecclesiasticus appellatur; quo vocabulo non autor libelli sed scripturæ qualitas cognominata est. Ejusdem vero ordinis libellus est Tobiaë et

Judith et Maccabæorum libri. In Novo Testamento libellus qui dicitur Pastoris sive Hermes. . . . Quæ omnia legi quidem in ecclesiis voluerunt, non tamen proferri ad autoritatem ex his fidei confirmandam. Cæteris vero scripturas *apocryphas* nominarunt, quas in ecclesiis legi noluerunt.” Ruffin., Symbol.; ap. S. Hieron. Op., tom. v. pp. 141, 142.—See Cosin, Schol. Hist. of Canon of Script., Numm. lxx.—lxxvi.; Works, vol. iii. pp. 90—118. Oxf. 1849.

^o See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 36; Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xvi. § 8.

^p See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 92.

BOOK III. the judgment of many, that think themselves the most refined Christians, that they allow it not that common sense in managing the business of Christianity, which they must needs allow Jews, Pagans, Mahometans, in faithfully serving their own faithless suppositions; and which all experience shews us, that it serves all mankind, to what purpose soever it is employed (and that, notwithstanding so great a trial of it, as the governing of so great a body as the Church is, in unity, so far and so long as this unity hath prevailed): it is therefore necessary to give a reason, why the Church so used them. Which, supposing the premisses, it will be as easy as it is necessary for me to give; and that, more sufficient, if I mistake not, than can possibly be given, not supposing the same. For if the secret of the resurrection, the general judgment, and the world to come, if the mystery of the Holy Trinity, consisting in the Word or Wisdom and Spirit of God, if the inward and spiritual service of God in truth of heart, be more clearly opened in them (by the work of providence, dispensing the effect of canonical Scripture by the occurrences of time) than in the Law and the prophets themselves (which I have shewed, both that so it is, and why so it is, from the ground of the difference between the Old and the New Testament⁹); then, I suppose, there is sufficient reason, why those, who admit the Old Testament to be made for common edification in the Church, should not put any question concerning those Scriptures. Those new lights among us, who do not allow the Psalter to be pertinently and reasonably employed for the public service of God upon all occasions^r, as the Church hath always employed it, may assure us, that they understand not, why the Scriptures of the Old Testament are read in the Church, because they understand not the correspondence between the Old and the New Testament; in the understanding whereof the edification of the Church by the Scriptures of the Old Testament consisteth.

[No difficulty to be made of the

§ 33. There may be offence taken at divers things in these Scriptures, I deny not^s. But there may be offence taken in

⁹ See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 14—18: Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Grace, c. xvi. § 8.

^r See above, § 20.

^s See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 38—44: and Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxii. § 24, 27—29.

like manner at divers things in the canonical Scriptures of the Old Testament. The humility of Christians requires them, edifying themselves in that which they understand in the Scriptures, according to our common Christianity, in the rest, which they understand not, to refer themselves to their superiors.

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[possibility
of offence
being taken
at divers
things in
them.]

§ 34. The Church understood well enough this difference and this correspondence to be discovered by these writings, as the time required, when it appointed learners to read them^t. And, though I stand not upon terms, yet I conceive they are more properly called "ecclesiastical," because the Church hath employed them to be read in the Church, than "apocryphal;" according to the use of that word in the Church, to signify such writings as the Church suspecteth, and therefore alloweth not to be read, whether in public or in private.

[More properly called
"ecclesiastical," than
"apocryphal."]

§ 35. Whereupon I conceive also, that the term of canonical Scripture hath and ought to have two senses: one, when we speak of the Jews' canon in the Old Testament; another, when we speak of the canon of the Church. For seeing the tradition of the synagogue is perfect evidence, what Scriptures of the Old Testament are to be received as inspired by God; the word "canon," in that case, may well signify the rule of our faith or manners. But because the Church cannot pretend to create that evidence originally but only to transmit what she receiveth from the synagogue, pretending nevertheless to give a rule what shall be read for the edification of the Church; the word "canon," therefore, in that case will signify only the list or catalogue of Scriptures, which the Church appoints to be read in the Church: which seems to reconcile the diverse accounts extant in several records of the Church^u.

[Double sense of
the word
"canonical."]

^t See references in note q.

^u See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 50.

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THE CONSECRATION^v OF THE EUCHARIST PRESCRIBED BY TRADITION FOR THE MATTER OF IT. THE LORD'S PRAYER PRESCRIBED IN ALL SERVICES. THE MATTER OF PRAYERS FOR ALL ESTATES PRESCRIBED. THE FORM OF BAPTISM NECESSARY TO BE PRESCRIBED. THE SAME REASON HOLDETH IN THE FORMS OF OTHER OFFICES.

The consecration of the eucharist prescribed by tradition for the matter of it.

In the next place, I do maintain, that the order of celebrating the eucharist, and the prayer which it was from the beginning solemnized with, were from the beginning prescribed the Church by unwritten custom, that is, by tradition from the apostles^x; containing, though not so many words, that it was not lawful to use more or less (for there^y were always occasions for celebrating the eucharist emergent, which must be intimated in fewer or more words in the^z celebrating of it), yet the matter and substance of the consecration of it, together with the matter and substance of the necessities of the Church, for which it was offered (that is to say, for which the Church was and is to pray at the celebration of it, as hoping to obtain them by the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross which it representeth): [all which^a,] as received from the beginning, was every where known to be the same. This I infer from that, which I have said in the book afore quoted^b, of those texts of St. Paul, where those prayers of the Church, which the eucharist is consecrated with, are called "*eucharistia*" or "thanksgiving" (if not rather, "*the* thanksgiving," because it was a certain form of thanksgiving, well known to all Christians by that name; from whence the sacrament so consecrated was also so called, from the time that our Lord, having "blessed" or "given thanks" to the Father over the elements, had said, "This is

[Matt. xxvi. 26—28; Mark xiv. 22—24; Luke xxii. 19,

^v Corrected in MS.; misprinted "consideration" in folio edition.

^x See above, c. iv. § 8, sq.

^y Corrected from MS.; "these," in orig. text.

^z "The occasions must be intimated which must cause such addition to the:"

substituted in margin in MS.

^a The sentence is ungrammatical in the orig. text. Some such words as those here added, seem to be required.

^b Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 38—40: and see above in c. iv.

My Body—This is My Blood”); and order is given, that at the celebration thereof prayers be made for the necessities of the Church and of all people, 1 Cor. xiv. 15, 16, 1 Tim. ii. 1—8: together with those passages of primitive antiquity, from whence it appeareth there^e, that the form of consecrating the eucharist, used and known generally in the Church, is called “*eucharistia* ;” and that the custom of interceding for all the necessities of the Church, and for the reducing of unbelievers to the same, is and hath been taken up and ever frequented by the Church in obedience to and prosecution of the said precept of the apostles. This observation might perhaps be thought too obscure evidence to bring to light a point of this consequence, were it not justified by all that I produced afore^d to shew, that the eucharist is consecrated by the prayers of the Church, which celebrateth it, upon the faith of our Lord’s institution and promise. For the matter of these prayers tending to a certain purpose,—that the elements may become the Body and Blood of Christ, and convey His Spirit to those who receive them with living faith ;—the consecration, which is the effect of them, requires, that the form of them be prescript and certain, though not in number of words, yet in sense, intent, and substance. And this, by the evidence there produced, may appear to have been maintained from the beginning by tradition in the Church ; according to the affirmation of St. Basil^e, that this prayer is a tradition of the whole Church.

§ 2. Many are the liturgies (that is, the forms of celebrating the eucharist) in the eastern Churches under Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antiochia, yet extant^f, which shew the substance of it—(after the deacon had said, “Lift up your hearts,” the people answering, “We lift them up to the Lord ;” which evidently pointeth out that which St. Paul calls the “thanksgiving” or “blessing,” wherein the consecration of the sacrament consisteth, beginning there and ending with the Lord’s prayer, in all of them)—to be this :—repeating the creation of all things and the fall of man, to

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20; 1 Cor.
xi. 24, 25.]

[Substance
of this form
of consecration, as
extant in
ancient
eastern
liturgies.]
[1 Cor.
xiv. 16.]

^c Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 40—42.

sembl., c. vii. § 11.

^d Ibid., § 45—59: and above in c. iv.

^f Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 42—45: and above, c. iv. § 10, sq.

^e See above, c. iv. § 15, 25: and Review of Serv. of God at Rel. As-

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praise God, that He left him not helpless, but called first the fathers, then gave the Law, and when it appeared that all this would not serve to reclaim him to God, sent His only Son to redeem him by His cross, Who instituted this remembrance of it; praising God, therefore, for all this, but especially for the death and resurrection of Christ; and 212 praying, that the Spirit promised may come upon the elements presently set forth, and make them the Body and Blood of Christ; that they, who receive them with living faith may be filled with the grace of it.

[Extant in a considerably shorter form in the Roman and other western liturgies.]

§ 3. I acknowledge, that the repetition of the creation and fall of man, the calling of the patriarchs and giving the Law, is all silenced or left out in the Latin Canon^g (that is, that canonical prayer, which this sacrament is consecrated and communicated with). Neither can I say, that it is extant in the Ambrosian^h, or any form besides, that may appear to have been anciently in use in any part of the western Churchⁱ. Though I have reason enough to conceive, that it was used from the beginning, and afterwards cut off for the shortening of the service; because of the great consent that is found among forms used in the eastern parts, and because we see, how the psalms and lessons retained in them, are abridged of that length, which by the Constitutions of the apostles and other ancienter records of the Church may appear to have been used in former ages^k.

[But the essential portion the same in all.]

§ 4. But there can be no reason to say, that the leaving out of all this, being so remote a ground of the present action, makes any difference in the substance and effect of that prayer which it is done and performed with. And the rest, being the same in all forms that remain extant, enables me to conclude, that the prayers of the Church, which the eucharist is to be consecrated with, were from the beginning prescribed, not for so many words, but for the substance of them; not in writing, but by silent custom, and tradition

^g See above, c. iv. § 10; and Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 42: and Bona, Rer. Liturg., lib. ii. c. x. § 2. p. 553.

^h Ap. Pamel., Liturg. Eccles. Lat., tom. i. p. 300. Col. Agr. 1571: and see Bona as in last note.

ⁱ See a brief account of the changes

in the eucharistic Canon, from Durandus, and others, in Field, Of the Church, Pref. to Append. to Bk. iii. pp. 188, 189. Oxf. 1628.

^k See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., as quoted before in § 2. note f; and *ibid.* c. x. § 11—13.

received by the Church from the apostles: and ought to continue the same to the end of the world in all Churches. CHAP.
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§ 5. There is a little objection to be made against this, from that which Walafrius Strabo¹ and other Latin writers^m concerning the offices of the Church have reported from some passages of St. Jeromeⁿ and St. Gregory the Great^o:—that St. Peter at the first did consecrate the eucharist with the Lord's prayer only:—which if it be true, all this falls to the ground; and the form of consecrating the eucharist hath proved so uniform merely by the consent of after ages, and will remain subject to be changed again, seeing that the Lord's prayer may for the substance of it be rendered into other terms and conceptions as many ways as a man pleases. But there is, I have shewed you^p, a mistake in the meaning of these passages, intended only in opposition to that variety of psalms and lessons and hymns and prayers, which afterwards were brought in to make the celebration of the sacrament more solemn: in regard whereof they say, that St. Peter consecrated only with the Lord's prayer, not with any of those additions for solemnity's sake, when he consecrated by that "thanksgiving" or "blessing" which our Lord consecrated the sacrament at His last supper with; adding only, instead of all other solemnities, the Lord's prayer, which the consecration is still concluded with in all ancient forms. For when the order and occasions of assemblies were not settled, but the offices of Christianity were to be ministered upon such opportunities as they could find out for themselves; it is no marvel, if St. Peter himself might be obliged to abate all but merely what was requisite.

[Meaning of the story, that St. Peter consecrated with the Lord's prayer only.]

§ 6. And, truly, I may here seasonably say, that I conceive the Lord's prayer is justly called by Tertullian^q "*oratio legitima*," or "the prayer which the law" (that is, the precept of our Lord in the Gospel—"When ye pray, say thus") "prescribeth:" not as if he would have them serve Him with no other prayer but this, but that they should always use this

The Lord's prayer prescribed in all services.

[Matt. vi. 9; Luke xi. 2.]

¹ See above, c. iv. § 25. note q.

^m E. g. Honorius, *Gemma Animæ*, c. lxxxvi.: quoted by Card. Bona, *De Reb. Liturg.*, lib. i. c. v. § 3; *Op.*, p. 343. And Durandus, &c., in *Field*, *Of the Church*, Pref. to Append. to Bk. iii. p. 188.

ⁿ See above, c. iv. § 35. notes g, h.

^o See *ibid.*, note c.

^p *Ibid.*

^q "Præmissa legitima et ordinaria oratione quasi fundamenta." Tertull., *De Orat.*, c. ix.; *Op.*, p. 133. B. See Hooker, *E. P.*, V. xxxv. 3.

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as a set prayer, whatever other occasions they might have of addressing themselves to God with other prayers. For accordingly I do observe, that in all prescribed forms, upon what occasion soever, not only of celebrating the eucharist—(which assemblies have therefore been called *κατ' ἐξοχήν* “*missæ*” in Latin, from the dismissal of them, as in Greek *συνάξεις* from the gathering of them, whereas the Latin word “*collectæ*,” which answers it, is extended to other assemblies)—but other more daily and hourly occasions (according to the premisses concerning five hours of prayer in the day in St. Cyprian’s^r time, which since have come to seven^s), there^t is always a room for the Lord’s prayer; as if the service of God were not lawful according to the precept, “When ye pray, say thus,” unless it be used. Which is that which I shall advise them of, who either exclude it as unlawful, or forbear it as offensive^u; that they may consider,

^r See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. iv. § 3. notes p—r.

^s See above in c. xxi. § 56.

^t Corrected from MS.; “seven, that there,” in orig. text.

^u One Francis Johnson in a book entitled *Of the Ministry of the Church of England* (n. p. or d.) may serve as a specimen of the Sectaries’ opinion of the Lord’s Prayer. He says (p. 138), that “this is a most absolute forme and rule of prayer, and that the right use of it is to conceive and forme all our prayers according to this rule, and *not to be bound to use this number of words, as many now a dayes in their ignorance and superstition do imagine*.” proceeding to argue, among other topics, that the apostles did not teach their disciples to “say over the Lord’s Prayer” (ibid. p. 139), and that “*if the saying over of these or of any stinted words were true prayer, then might a man have his prayers by rote, or carry them in his pocket, or buy them at the bookbinder’s shop, &c.*”—This is partly borrowed from Grotius (in Matt. vi. 9), “*Non . . præcipit Christus verba recitari (quod nec legimus apostolos fecisse, quanquam id quoque fieri cum fructu potest), sed materiam precum hinc promere.*”—Meric Casaubon replied to this profanity in 1660 in a vol. entitled “*A Vindication of the Lord’s Prayer as a Formal Prayer, and by Christ’s institution to be used by Christians as a Prayer: against the antichristian*

Practice and Opinion of some men: wherein also their private and ungrounded zeal is discovered, who are very strict for the observation of the Lord’s Day and make so light of the Lord’s Prayer:” written on occasion of “a strange affront done publicly unto Christ, or if you will more punctually, to the Lord’s Prayer, in the chief church of Oxford, by one that had then (under usurping powers) the chief government of that famous University;” viz., by Dr. John Owen, Vice Chancellor and Dean of Christchurch, who “when some preachers concluded their own” prayer with the Lord’s Prayer, “which was seldom done by any, especially the presbyterians and independents (because it was looked upon forsooth as formal and prelatial so to do), would with great sneering and scorn turn aside or sit down and put on his hat” (Wood, *Athen. Oxon.*).—Hammond mentions the omission of the Lord’s Prayer by the Puritans, *Copy of Some Papers Past at Oxford betw. the author of the Pract. Catechism and Fr. Cheynell*, in Hammond’s Works, vol. i. p. 183.—Thomas Fuller also, in his *Triple Reconciler*, thought it necessary to employ his third lecture on the “*controversy, whether the Lord’s Prayer ought not to be used by all Christians*” (pp. 109, sq., Lond. 1654): and to answer the “*cavils*” brought by the sectaries, one of which is the blasphemous assertion, that “*Christ made*

how they count themselves members of Christ's Church, waving that which the whole Church hath practised in obedience to this^x precept, for conformity with the enemies of His Church. C H A P.
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§ 7. There is yet another sort of prayers, which are offered to God at the celebration of the eucharist, according to St. Paul's command, for all estates and orders of men, whether in the world or in the Church, and for all their necessities: in regard whereof I shewed you afore^y, that the eucharist is counted a sacrifice for the Church or rather for all mankind (as the high-priest, when he went into the holy of holies, according to Philo^z, prayed for the whole world); representing the intercession of Christ for the same, now at the right hand of God, which the Church in His name by celebrating this sacrament executeth and commemorateth upon earth. And the form hereof, I can easily say, by the same reason, is for matter and substance, though not for so many words and for the conceptions it is expressed with, prescribed according to St. Paul's command by the custom of the Church, received by tradition from the apostles^a. For when I have once named the necessities of all orders and estates without or within the Church in general, supposing what Christianity requires Christians to pray for, as well in behalf of the enemies of God's Church as of the members of it; I conceive I have named the substance of these prayers: the particulars whereof you may see in our English litanies^b to be the same, that the most ancient writers of the Church witness to have been used after the exposition of the Scrip-

The matter of prayers for all estates prescribed. [1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.]

it in His minority, before He was arrived at His full perfection" (ibid. p. 130). There is also a tract by John D'Espagne, maintaining "the Use of the Lord's Prayer against the objections of the Innovators of these Times." 8vo. Lond. 1646. Barrow and Greenwood the Brownists set the example of rejecting the Lord's Prayer, according to Pagitt's Heresiography (Of Brownists, § 20. p. 73). And the Directory itself (as Jer. Taylor says) "does by implication undervalue the Lord's Prayer, for it never enjoins it, and does but once permit it." Much the same doctrine as Johnson's is to be found in the Dictionary of the Holy Bible by a Presbyterian Secession Minister, John Brown of Haddington, in 1768: see vol. ii. p.

311. of the "fifth genuine edition" of his book, in 1807. And more strongly still in the Lectures of Dr. Andrew Thomson, pp. 397, 398. Edinb. 1828, also a Presbyterian Minister, quoted in a note to Bp. Sage's Presbytery Examined, Works, vol. i. pp. 354, 355. Edinb. 1844.

^x Corrected from MS.; "his," in orig. text.

^y Above, c. v. § 10.

^z Quoted ibid. note e.

^a See ibid.: and Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., cc. iii. § 27, iv. § 45; and Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 59—70.

^b See L'Estrange, Alliance of Divine Offices, c. iv. Annotation E. pp. 144—148. Oxf. 1846.

BOOK III. tures; whether they describe the celebration of the eucharist, as doth Justin Martyr^c, or not, as Tertullian^d.

[Why these prayers are repeated twice at the eucharist in ancient liturgies.]

§ 8. And from hence I hope to resolve that question, which I have proposed in another place^e, and no man yet hath taken in hand to answer;—why as well in the ancient Latin as well as eastern liturgies (as also by the testimonies of St. Augustin^f and others^g it appeareth, that) these prayers are twice repeated at the eucharist.—The reason being this:—that, first, those who offered the creatures of which the eucharist is consecrated, and by which offering the assembly of the Church was maintained, might testify, that they do it out of devotion to God, hoping by so doing to obtain at His mercy, not only their own, but the necessities of all other orders and estates, by virtue of the sacrifice of the cross, which at present they intend to commemorate and repeat; which notwithstanding, the elements being consecrated, and the Body and Blood of Christ, once sacrificed on the cross, here and now represented, they offer to Him the same prayers again, presenting Him, as it were, the same sacrifice here and now represented, for the motive inducing Him to grant the said necessities. And, therefore, [I^h] have reason to account this service the most eminent service that Christians can offer to God, and those prayers the most effectual that they can address unto Him; as being proper to that Christianity, in virtue whereof they hope to obtain their prayers, and of nothing besides.

[Of prayers to be made when the eucharist is not celebrated.]

§ 9. That which remains of this point, is only the consideration of those prayers, which are made at those assemblies of the Church which pretend not to celebrate the eucharist;—how they may appear to be prescribed by Christianity. Where I shall need to say nothing of such prayers as are to be made by Christian assemblies for the necessities of all orders and estates, whether within or without the Church; because I have already spoken of them, when they are made upon occasion of celebrating the eucharist: the difference between that occasion, and other occasions which the Church may have to frequent the same

^c Quoted in *Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl.*, c. x. § 28.

^d Quoted *ibid.* § 29.

^e *Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl.*, c. x. § 61—66.

^f Quoted *ibid.* § 60. note q, § 62.

notes r, s.

^g S. Ambrose, quoted *ibid.* § 60. note p, § 63. note u: and see others, *ibid.* and § 28, 29.

^h Added from MS.

prayers, when the eucharist is not celebrated, inferring no difference in that which is prescribed to the Church, or by the Church, either in the matter or form of the same.

§ 10. As for the prayers which every assembly maketh for itself, concerning the common necessities of all Christians as such (which I conceive were first called "*Collectæ*," because the assembly ended in them and was dismissed with them, from "gathering" the same, as the mass hath the name in Latin "*Missa*" from dismissing it, as I observed aforeⁱ): I shall need to say as little, having shewed^k, by what authority all Christians are to be limited in such things as have been left unlimited by our Lord and His apostles. For the necessities of Christians as Christians become determinable (if any thing concerning them become questionable) by the same authority that governeth every Church, upon such terms as it ought to govern the same. But if any cause appear (as many ages since there hath appeared necessity enough), why particular Churches should be ruled in those forms by synods, that is, by the common authority of more and greater Churches, for maintaining unity in the whole (which the form of Church service may be a great means to violate, as we know by lamentable experience); it remains, that the same means be employed for maintaining unity in this point, which God hath provided for maintaining the same in all cases.

§ 11. So that, supposing, that in process of time, whether by direct or by indirect means, the Church of Rome hath gained so much ground of the whole western Church, as to conform their prayers, and in a manner the whole order of Divine service, to the pattern prescribed by it (which I take to have been the case at the Reformation with all the western Church): it cannot be alleged for a sufficient cause of changing^l, that the Church of Rome hath no right to require this conformity by God's law; but the question must be, whether the uniformity introduced by the same, be so well, or so ill, for the prejudice or advancement of Christianity, that it shall be requisite for the interest thereof to proceed to a change without the consent of [that^m] Church. Which if it be [soⁿ],

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[By what authority collects and similar prayers are to be prescribed.]

[Upon what ground alone the Church of England was entitled to change her service-book at the Reformation.]

ⁱ Above in § 6.

^k Above, c. xxi. § 30.

^l "Of reforming the Church of England without the consent of the whole," substituted in MS. for the words, "of

changing."

^m Corrected from MS.; "the," in orig. text.

ⁿ Corrected from MS.; "true," in orig. text.

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then whatsoever hath been objected to the Church of England upon this title as agreeable to the form used by the Church of Rome (not as disagreeable to Christianity), is to be damned, as ignorantly and maliciously objected, for to make division in the Church without cause.

[Other ecclesiastical offices.]

§ 12. These same reasons will serve to resolve, how necessary it is, that those prayers, wherewith the rest of ecclesiastical offices, baptism, confirmation, penance, the visitation of the sick, and marriages, are celebrated, be of a certain form, and prescribed by the authority of the Church.

The form of baptism necessary to be prescribed.

§ 13. It were a thing strangely unreasonable for him, that hath considered that which I have said in the second Book °, —how our Christianity and salvation is concerned in the sacrament of baptism, and how much the disputes of religion that divide the western Church depend upon the knowledge of it,—to imagine, that all those, who must be admitted by the Church to the ministering of it, can be able to express the true intent of it in such form of words, as may be without offence and tend to the edification of God's people in a thing so nearly concerning their Christianity. Rather it may justly be questioned, whether they, that take upon them to baptize and consecrate the eucharist, not grounding themselves upon the authority of the Church,—supposing the faith of the Church expressed in such a form as the Church prescribeth, but their own sense concerning the ground and intent of those sacraments,—do any thing or nothing: that is, whether they do indeed minister the sacrament of baptism, necessary to the salvation of all Christians, or only profane the ordinance of God, by professing an intention of doing that which is not indeed that sacrament, under pretence of celebrating it: whether they do indeed consecrate the elements, to become sacramentally the Body and Blood of Christ, and so communicate the same to those which receive; or only profane those holy mysteries of Christianity, and involve His people in the same guilt, by pretending to celebrate so holy an office, and in effect doing nothing, as not knowing what ought to be done, nor submitting to those that do. A consideration very necessary in regard of those, who forsake the baptism which they received in their infancy in the Church of England, to be baptized again by new dippers.

° Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., cc. ii., sq.

§ 14. For it is true, the Church hath admitted the baptism of heretics for good, but not of all heretics^p. Of those, whose baptism St. Cyprian excepts against, *Epist. ad Jubaianum*^q, it is manifest, that the Church, voiding the baptism of the Samosatenians by the canon of Nicæa^r, the baptism of other heretics by the canons of Arles^s and Laodicea^t, must needs make void the baptisms of the greatest part; being evidently further removed from the truth which Christianity professeth, than those whose baptism the said canons disallow. And though it is admitted, according to the dictates of the School^u, that these words—"I baptize thee in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost"^v—contain a sufficient form of this sacrament: yet that holdeth upon supposition, that they who use it do admit the true sense of this word "I baptize;" intending thereby to make him a Christian, that is, to oblige him to the profession of Christianity, whom they baptize.

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[How far heretical baptism is recognised by the Church.]

§ 15. Which what reason can any man have to presume of in behalf of those, who renounce their baptism once received in the Church of England, to be baptized again? For all reason of charitable presumptions ceaseth in respect of those, who root up the ground thereof by schism and by departing from the unity of the Church. And besides that we do not see them declare any profession at all^x, according to which they oblige themselves either to believe or live (which is reason enough to oblige others not to take them for Christians, not demanding to be taken for Christians by professing themselves Christians); we see the world over-spread with the venom^y of the enthusiasts, who, accepting of the Scriptures for God's word, upon a persuasion of the dictate of God's Spirit, not supposing the reason for which they are Christians, do consequently believe as much in the dictates of

[Such recognition hardly to be extended to our present sectaries.]

^p See above, c. x. § 31; and c. xix. § 6.

^q *Epist. lxxiii. pp. 198, sq.*

^r Quoted in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. x. § 19. note g.

^s Quoted *ibid.* note i.

^t Quoted *ibid.* note k.

^u The passages of S. Jerome and S. Augustin are collected in Forbes's *Instr. Hist. Theol.*, lib. x. c. 2. And see Van Espen, *Jus Eccles.*, tom. vi. pp. 206, 207; and *ibid.* p. 144,

upon can. xlix. of the Nicene Council. Further authorities may be found in Maskell, *Of Holy Baptism*, c. v. pp. 98, sq.

^x This refers to the Independents or Congregationalists: see below in the Conclusion, § 13. And for what Thordike thought of the Confession of Faith of the Westminster Assembly, i. e. of the Presbyterians, *ibid.* § 11.

^y Corrected from MS.; "vermin," in orig. text.

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the same that are not grounded upon the word of God as upon those that are: so that the embracing of the Scriptures makes them no more Christians than Mahomet's acknowledging Moses and Christ in the Alcoran makes him a Christian². For whosoever is persuaded, that he hath the Spirit of God, not supposing that it is given him in consideration that he professeth Christianity (supposing therefore the truth thereof, in order of reason, before he receive the Spirit), may, as well as Mahomet in the Alcoran, frame both the Old and New Testament to whatsoever sense his imagination, which he takes for God's Spirit, shall dictate.

The same reason holdeth in the forms of other offices.

§ 16. This reason, why it is necessary to follow the forms which the Church prescribes, is more constraining in celebrating the sacraments of baptism and the eucharist, as more nearly concerning the Christianity and salvation of Christians; but yet it takes place also in the rest of those offices, whereby the Church pretends to conduct particular Christians in the way to life everlasting. He that supposes that which I have proved,—how necessary it is, that every sheep of the flock should acknowledge the common pastor of his Church, that the pastor should acknowledge his flock, upon notice of that Christianity which every one of them in particular professeth;—though he may acknowledge, that originally there is no cause why every bishop should not prescribe himself the form of it in his own Church; yet, supposing that experience hath made it appear requisite, for the preservation of unity by uniformity, that the same form should be used, must needs find it requisite, that it be prescribed by a synod greater or less. At such time as public penance was practised in the Church, when the penitents were dismissed before the eucharist with the blessing and prayers of the Church; can it seem reasonable to any man, that any prayers should be used in celebrating an action of that consequence but those which the like authority prescribeth? So much the more, if it be found requisite, that the practice of private penance, and of the inner court of the conscience, be maintained in the Church. For how should it be fit, that every priest, that is trusted with the power of the keys in this court, should exercise it in that form which his private fancy shall dictate? Of ordinations I say the

² See above, c. xxii. § 27.

same as of confirmations; of the visitation of the sick, and of marriage, as of penance: only considering, that it is not likely, that the reason, whereupon the celebration of marriage is an office of the Church (deriving^a from those limitations which the precept of our Lord hath fastened upon the marriage of Christians^b), should be so well understood by all that are to solemnize matrimony, as to do their office, both so as the validity of the contract, and so as the performance of that office which the parties undertake, doth require.

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216 § 17. In fine, having shewed, that the service of God upon the regular hours of the day is a custom both grounded upon the Scripture and tending to the maintenance and advancement of Christian piety^c; it remains that I say, that the form and measure of that devotion, which all estates are to offer to God at those hours, cannot otherwise be limited to the edification of all, than by the determination of the Church. They, that please themselves with that monstrous imagination, that no Christian is to be taught what or how to pray, till he find himself enabled by the Spirit of God, moving him to pray; will easily find, that they can never induce the greater part of Christians to think themselves capable of discharging themselves to God in so high an office, as the sense of their Christianity requires. They that observe the performance of those who take it upon them, shall find them sacrifice to God that which His law forbiddeth; the matter of their prayers not consisting with our common Christianity. For, of a truth, it is utterly unreasonable to imagine, that God should grant inspirations of the Holy Ghost for such purposes as our common Christianity furnisheth. And, therefore, the consequences of so false a presumption must be either ridiculous or pernicious.

[Such pre-script forms the only way to produce edification.]

§ 18. Now if any man say, that he admits not the premisses upon which I infer these consequences; it remains, that the dispute rest upon those premisses, and come not to these consequences. Only let him take notice, that I have shewed him the true consequences of my own premisses; which he must reprove as inconsistent with Christianity, if he take upon

[How the unity of the Church is concerned in the question.]

^a "Take *deriving* neutrally or absolutely in grammar." Added in margin in MS.

^b See above, c. xiii.

^c Above in c. xxi. § 56, 57.

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him to blame the premisses for any fault that he findeth with their true consequences. And, to say truth, as the substance and matter of Christianity is concerned in all these offices (though in some more, in some less), and by consequence in the form of celebrating them, so the unity of the Church is generally concerned in the form of celebrating them all; in as much as any difference, insisted upon as necessary, and not so admitted by others, is in point of fact a just occasion of division in the Church. And, therefore, all little disputes of these particulars necessarily resort to the general;—whether God hath commanded the unity of the Church in the external communion of the members thereof, or not. Which having concluded by the premisses, I conceive I have founded a prejudice, peremptorily overruling all the petty exceptions, that our time hath produced to dissolve this unity; which ought to have been preferred before them, had they been just and true, as none of them proveth.

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THE SERVICE OF GOD TO BE PRESCRIBED IN A KNOWN LANGUAGE. NO PRETENCE THAT THE LATIN IS NOW UNDERSTOOD. THE MEANS TO PRESERVE UNITY IN THE CHURCH NOTWITHSTANDING. THE TRUE REASON OF A SACRIFICE ENFORCETH COMMUNION IN THE EUCHARIST. WHAT OCCASIONS MAY DISPENSE IN IT. COMMUNION IN BOTH KINDS COMMANDED THE PEOPLE. OBJECTIONS ANSWERED. WHO IS CHARGEABLE WITH THE ABUSE.

The service of God to be prescribed in a known language.

I WOULD now make one controversy more (how much soever I pretend to abate controversies), than hitherto hath been disputed between the Reformation and the Church of Rome; because, though we hear not of it in our books of controversies, yet in deed, and in practice, it is the most visible difference between the exercise of religion in the two professions, that you can name. For what is it that men go to church for, but to hear a sermon on one side and to hear a mass on the other side? And yet, among so many books of controversies, who hath disputed, whether a man is rather to

go to church to hear a sermon, or (not to hear a mass but) to receive the eucharist? This is the reason indeed, why I dispute not this controversy (because the mass should be the eucharist, but by abuses crept in by length of time is become something else), until I can state the question upon such terms, as may make the reason of reformation visible^d. Whether the celebration of the eucharist is to be done in a language which the people for the most part understand, not in Latin, as the mass, supposing the most part understand it not,—is first to be settled, before we enquire, what it is that Christians chiefly assemble themselves for; though the question concerns not the eucharist any more than the other offices of God's public service, only as the eucharist, if it prove the principal of them, is principally concerned in it.

§ 2. I am then to confess, in the beginning, that those of the Church of Rome have a strong and weighty objection against me, why they ought not to give way, that the service of the Church, though in a form prescribed by the Church (as I require), should be celebrated in the vulgar languages, which every people understand^e. The objection is drawn from that which we have seen come to pass. For the service of the Church, the form and terms of it, being submitted to the construction of every one because in English, hath given occasion to people (utterly unable to judge, either how agree-

[Evils that have arisen from the service of the Church being in English.]

^d See below, c. xxv.

^e Jacobus Ledesima, De Divinis Scripturis passim non legendis, cc. xvi, sq. pp. 121, sq. Colon. 1574, gives as his reasons, "quibus ostenditur non expedire ut sacrum vel Divina officia vulgari sermone passim celebrentur," 1. that the unity of believers and of the Christian religion would thereby perish; 2. "ex variis causis hæresum ac errorum quæ inde nascerentur; 3. ex eo quod esset quoque magnæ ignorantæ et imperitiæ causa in republica Christiana, 4. ex varietate, incertitudine, et multitudine versionum," 5. from other inconveniences, upon which he enlarges, alleging (p. 157), that "hæc Scripturarum et Divinorum officiorum prophanatio verius quam translatio nobis . . . effecit sutores, sartores, lanios, baiulos, faritores, et pistores, subita metamorphosi, apostolos, doctores, prophetas; imo, quod ridiculum magis est, sutrices et sartrices et lanias et baiulas ac pistrices,

prophetissas, apostolas, doctrices."—Much the same arguments are to be found in Hosius, Dialogus de Sacro Vernacule Legendo, in fin. lib. de Expresso Dei Verbo, Op., tom. i. pp. 662, sq. Colon. 1584.—But the most violent controversialist on the Roman side appears to be the convert William Reynolds, in his insane book entitled Calvinio-Turcismus (which is neither more nor less than an assimilation of Protestantism with Mohammedanism), lib. iv. c. 7. pp. 866, sq. Antv. 1597.—So also the Rhemists on 1 Cor. xiv.—Bp. Christopherson's arguments on the subject, in Queen Mary's reign, are quoted in Wordsworth's Eccles. Biography, vols. i. p. 149. note, iii. p. 88. note.—And on the subject generally, see Usher's Hist. Dogmatica Controversiæ inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis, Works, vol. xii. pp. 145, sq.

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able matters excepted against are to Christianity, or how necessary the form [is^f] to the preservation of unity in the Church), first to desire a change, then to seek it in a way of fact, though by dissolving the unity of this Church. For he that maintains, as I do, that whatsoever defects the form established may have, are not of weight to persuade a change in case of danger to unity; and, secondly, that those, who have attempted the change, have not had either the lot or the skill to light upon the true defects of it, but to change for the worse in all things considerable: must needs affirm, that otherwise they could never have had the means to possess men's fancies with those appearances of reason for it, which have made them think themselves wise enough to undertake so great a change. And, truly, there is nothing so dangerous to Christianity as a superficial skill in the Scriptures and matters of the Church: which may move them, that are puffed up with it, to attempt that for the best, which it cannot enable them for to see that so it is indeed; whereas they, who hold no opinion in matters above their capacity (because concerning the state of the whole), are at better leisure to seek their salvation by making their benefit of the order provided. Seeing, then, it cannot be denied, that the benefit of having the service of God prescribed by the Church in our vulgar English hath occasioned so great a mischief as the destruction of it, it seems the Church of Rome hath reason to refuse children edge-tools to cut themselves with, in not giving way to the public service of God in the vulgar languages: unless it could be maintained, that no form ought to be prescribed; which is all one as to say, that there ought to be no Church, inasmuch as there can be no unity in the faith of Christ, and the service of God according to the same, otherwise.

[St. Paul's authority requireth it, nevertheless, to be in the vulgar tongue.]

§ 3. Now, that you may judge what effect this objection ought to have, we must remember St. Paul's dispute; upon another occasion indeed, but from the same grounds and reasons, which are to be alleged for the edification of the Church in our case. God had stirred up many prophets in the Church of Corinth, together with those who celebrated

^f Added from MS.

the mysteries of Christianity in unknown languages, and others that could interpret the same in the vulgar; partly out of an intent to manifest to the Gentiles and Jews His own presence in His Church (including and presupposing the truth of Christianity), but partly also for the instruction of the people (novices in Christianity for a great part) in the truth of it, and for the celebration of those offices wherewith He is to be served by His Church. It came to pass, that divers, puffed up with the conceit of God's using them to demonstrate His presence among His people, took upon them to bring forth those things, which the Spirit of God moved them to speak in unknown languages, at the public assemblies of the Church; who might indeed admire the work of God, but could neither improve their knowledge in His truth, nor exercise their devotion in His praises, or those prayers to Him, which were uttered in an unknown language. This is that which the apostle disputeth against throughout the fourteenth chapter of his first Epistle to the Corinthians; making express mention of "prayers, blessings" (which I have shewed to be the consecration of the eucharist) and "psalms" (vv. 14, 17, 26), and concluding (vv. 27, 28), that no man speak any thing in the Church, though it be that doctrine, those prayers or praises of God, which His own Spirit suggesteth, unless there be some body present that can interpret. Which, what case can there fall out for the Church, which it reacheth not? For, you see, St. Paul excludeth out of the Church even the dictates of God's Spirit, evidencing His presence in the Church by miraculous operations, unless they may be interpreted for the edification and direction of the Church. What can he then admit for the service of God in the name of His Church, or for the instruction thereof, which it can neither be instructed by, nor offer unto Him for His service? Nay, what cause can there be, why the Church should meet, according to St. Paul, if there be nothing done that is understood? What cause can be alleged, why there should be a Church, that is, a body, and an authority to order that body, if there be no office for which it should assemble? because that, which it understandeth not, is no such office. For I have laid this for a ground, that the society of the Church subsisteth for the service of God at the

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common assemblies of the Church in the unity of the same Christianity^g; so that, though it may be alleged, that the unity of Christianity may be preserved by the society of the Church though the service of God be not understood, yet the end for which it is preserved is not compassed, when the service of God is not performed by those, who understand it as^h Christianity requireth. Certainly it is a question to be demanded of those of the Church of Rome, why they do not preach to the people in Latin, as well as they celebrate the rest of God's service in that language, if they be content to submit themselves to St. Paul's doctrine? For whatsoever reason they can allege, why that in the vulgar and the rest in Latin, will rather serve to demonstrate, that it would be more visibly ridiculous, than that it is any more against St. Paul's doctrine. But is it any more to the benefit of God's people toward the obtaining of their necessities of God, that they should assemble to offer Him the devotions which they understand not, than not to assemble, or offer none? For whatsoever may be said, that the devotions of those, who do understand what they do, are available to the benefit of those, who do not, will hold nevertheless, though they were not present, nor pretended to do that which the congregation doth; provided that they have as good a heart 219 to do that which the congregation doth, as they have being present at it: unless we suppose, that God values their hearts because they are there, more than He would value them being elsewhere.

No pre-
sence that
the Latin
is now un-
derstood.

§ 4. Nor can I possibly imagine, what can be said to all this, but only in abatement of that ignorance in the Latin of the Church service, which the nations of the western Church may be supposed to attain to; whether by custom of being used always to the same form, or because the vulgar languages of Italy, Spain, and France, being derived from the Latin, may enable even unlettered people to understand that, or the most part of that, which is said in Latin at the Church service. Which is the reason, why the Jews after their return from captivity, having changed their mother Hebrew into the vulgar tongue of the Babylonians and Chaldeans

^g See above, c. i. § 2.

^h Corrected from MS.; "understand it not as," in folio edition.

(being indeed derived from it, with less change than the Italian from the Latin), maintained notwithstanding the service of God in their original Hebrew, so far as we are able to understand by the circumstances produced elsewhereⁱ. And though at this present some parts of it are rather Chaldee than Hebrew, yet they are now in such a condition, that a great many of them are not able to attain either that language or the Hebrew, but speak and understand only that language where they are bred, the service which they use in their synagogues remaining in the Hebrew. And the Greeks at this day, having got a vulgar language as much differing from the ancient learned Greek as the Italian from the Latin, notwithstanding cease not to exercise the service of God in the learned Greek, which they understand not. Which the western nations and northern may continue to do with as little burthen as they voluntarily undergo, lest they should give the minds of rude people cause to make more doubt than they see, upon a change which they see.

§ 5. And, truly, I do think this consideration of preserving unity in the Church of such weight, that I do not think it was requisite, when the Latin tongue began to be worn out of use by little and little through the breaches made by the German nations upon the western empire, that the service of the Church should straightway be put into the languages of those nations, who were every day changing their languages and learning the Latin; or rather framing new languages by mixing their own with the Latin. Neither will I undertake to determine the time and the state, in which the Church first becomes or became obliged to provide this change, for the same reason. For it is evident, that it had not been possible to preserve correspondence and intercourse between all these nations, with the maintenance of unity in that Christianity, which while this change was making they had received, had not the knowledge of the Latin among them made it reasonable to continue the use of it in the Church service.

[Retaining the Latin service justifiable for a long time.]

ⁱ Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. vii. § 12—23.—Bellarm., De Verbo Dei, lib. ii. c. 15, Controv., tom. i. p. 139.

D, alleges this as an example in his own favour, after Ledesima.

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[But the examples of the modern Jews, or the oppressed Christians in Turkey, no rule for Churches that can do better.] ;

§ 6. But as the case is now, that a total change of the Latin into new languages hath been accomplished ; and that the greatest part of Christian people by many parts are by no means able to learn what is done at the service of the Church, confining it to the Latin : I must needs count it strange, that the example of the modern Jews in their synagogues^k, or those miserably oppressed Christians in Turkey^l, should be alleged ; as to prove, that there is nothing to oblige the whole Church to provide better for all Christians, than those Churches do for their people, or the Jews for their synagogues, when we dispute what ought to be done. We should rather look to the original practice of Christendom (which there may be reason to entitle unto the apostles, and consequently the changes that may have succeeded, to a defect of succeeding ages, failing and coming short of their institutions), than allege the practice of the Jews (which the Christians have so little cause to envy, that they may well conclude them to be a people forsaken of God, by the little appearance of religion in the offices which they serve God with), or the necessities of ignorant and persecuted Christians, for a rule to Churches flourishing with knowledge and means of advancing God's service.

[The many liturgies in other tongues than Latin, leave no other motive for enforcing

§ 7. If from the beginning, when by the means of those, who spoke Greek and Latin, or other languages used within 220 the empire, from whence the tidings of the Gospel came, other nations had received the service of God in those languages, wherein the Churches of Rome, Constantinople,

^k "Denique usque ad hanc diem in synagogis Judæi Scripturas Hebraice legunt, cum tamen nulli nationi hoc tempore lingua Hebraica sit vulgaris." Bellarm., *ibid.* p. 140. B.—See Ussher, *Hist. Dogm.*, &c., c. ix. pp. 471, 472.

^l Martin Crusius, *Turco-Græcia*, Annot. in *Hist. Eccles.* p. 197. Basil. 1684 (quoted by Ussher in his *Hist. Dogm.*), says that in his time the Greeks at Constantinople did not, "ut putas, in concionando, barbara, sed antiqua lingua utuntur; quia facilius sibi esse dicunt complures orationes in antiqua componere, quam unam in vulgari; et satis esse, si duo tresve intelligant: aut, si libeat, patriarchæ mandent, ut alia lingua utatur;" adding instances of

sermons both at Galata, or Pera, and at Constantinople, within the previous two months, some by the patriarch himself, "lingua vulgo ignota, nisi quod interdum barbara verba immiscere solet." And *ibid.* p. 205—"Græci per totum anni circulum, missa, plerisque vix (puto enim sermone Græco conscripta est) intellecta, contenti, nunquam nisi quadragesimali tempore conciones habent;" mentioning however one exception of some sermons in the Advent of 1575 "lingua vulgari omnibusque intellecta." The instance is alleged by Ledesima, c. x. § 3. pp. 56, 57. For abundant examples the other way, see Ussher, c. viii. sect. 5. pp. 450, sq.

Alexandria, or Antiochia, or possibly other Churches from which their Christianity was planted, did celebrate it; they might with some colour of reason have argued, that so it ought to continue in the western Church. But since it appeareth, that the service of God hath been prescribed in the Arabic, the Syriac, the Ethiopic, the Coptic, the Scelavonian, the Russ, and other foreign languages: what can a man infer from the practice of the Church of Rome, not allowing the Saxons in Britain, the Germans in Almain, and the north and eastland countries, the Slavonians in Pole and Boheme, and other parts, the service of God in their mother-tongues, towards the disputes of this time, that they ought not to be allowed it, but the enhancing of the pope's power; requiring of those, who acknowledge the same, absolute conformity in things altogether needless to the unity of the Church, the true end of all due power in the Church. For were conformity in this point necessary to the unity of the Church; had the power of the Church of Rome, and of the pope in behalf of it, been such, by virtue of the first instituting of it, as might have required it: why then was it not required from the beginning, that the service of God through the whole empire should be celebrated in Latin, being the language which the mother Church of the mother city did use, and far more frequented then in Greece, than now in the west, which is forced to use it?

§ 8. Seeing, then, it appeareth, that there is nothing at all to be alleged for so great an inconvenience, but that which I have alleged for it, and which I acknowledge to be truly alleged and justly, but not justly admitted; it remaineth, that the Church is provided by God of other laws, the observation whereof is and would be a cure to the danger alleged from the change of the public service of God into the vulgar languages. For this danger proceedeth from nothing but from the false pretence of absolute and infallible authority in the Church; which is indeed limited by the truth of that Christianity whereupon the Church is grounded, and for the maintenance whereof it subsisteth. For though this pretence may be a mean to contain simple people in obedience to any thing which shall be imposed, so long as they know not any thing better that they ought to have; yet, if con-

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the Latin service in the western Church, than the enhancing the pope's power.]

The means to preserve unity in the Church notwithstanding [the use of service in a known language].

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science be once awaked with reasons convincing, that the authority instituted by God in His Church is abused to the prejudice and hindrance of the salvation of God's people, it is no marvel, either that they should neglect all their interest of this world to seek themselves redress, or that they should mistake themselves in seeking it, and think the redress to be the destroying of all authority in the Church. So that the preventing of danger by the necessary reformation of abuses in Church matters, must not be thought to consist in pre-
tences, as inconsistent with the common good of the Churches as with the truth of Christianity, but in submitting to those bounds, which the grounds of Christianity evidently establisheth; and which, unless Christianity make people more untractable than all the rudeness which they are born and bred with makes barbarous nations and wild beasts, the sense of those mischiefs, which difference of religion hath brought in and maintained in Christendom, must needs have disposed them to embrace and to cherish for the future avoiding of the same.

[No authority for private masses in Scripture.]

§ 9. In the next place, supposing the eucharist, as the rest of the service, to be celebrated in a language vulgarly understood, we are to debate, whether the eucharist require communion, or whether the private masses now allowed and countenanced in the Church of Rome^m be of the institution of our Lord and His apostles. Nor shall I need to use many words, to free the term of private masses from the exception which is sometimes madeⁿ;—that all masses are public actions of the Church, repeating the sacrifice of Christ crucified to the benefit of His Church. For, seeing the term of a “private mass” signifieth a thing visible,—the celebra-

^m See Card. Bona, *Rever. Liturg.*, lib. i. c. 14; *Op.*, pp. 383, sq.—Bellarm., *De Missa*, lib. ii. cc. 9, 10; *Controv. tom. ii.* pp. 1081. D, sq.—Van Espen, *Jus Eccles.*, tom. ii. pp. 36, sq.

ⁿ “Privatæ nomenclaturam accepit” (says Bona, *Rever. Liturg.*, lib. i. c. 13. § 4. p. 381), “ut a solemnibus, quæ publice fit, discerneretur. Alioquin omnes missæ publicæ sunt, quatenus publicum distinguitur a secreto et occulto. Nam ipsum sacrificium munus publicum est, et publice totius Ecclesiæ nomine offertur, in commemorationem mortis

Christi, quæ est publicum beneficium; geritque sacerdos ministri publici officium, et pro omnibus orat; neminemque, qui velit et dignus sit, repellit a communione: neque ullæ sunt missæ occultæ et ‘angulares,’ ut blasphemat Lutherus.” And see Bellarmine’s elaborate distinctions of the meaning of the epithet “private,” in the passage cited in last note: and for the confusion of the terms public and private, Jewel’s Reply to Mr. Harding’s Answer, Art. i. Of Private Masses, Works, vol. i. pp. 154, sq. ed. Jelf.

tion of that eucharist, whereof nobody but the priest that
 221 consecrates it doth communicate;—I ask no man leave to use the term, signifying no more by it, but putting the rest to debate, whether, as *de facto* in the Church of Rome, so *de jure* according to the institution of our Lord and His apostles, the sacrifice of Christ crucified is and ought to be either repeated or represented and commemorated^o by celebrating the eucharist, so as nobody but the priest that consecrates to communicate; or whether the institution of our Lord require, that Christians communicate in the eucharist which they celebrate. A dispute, wherein nothing that is said in the Scripture concerning the order and practice of our Lord and His apostles can leave any doubt^p. For though there may be mention of celebrating the eucharist where there is no mention of communicating in it (which is an argument merely negative, not from the Scripture, but from this or that scripture, and of no consequence to say, St. Paul, 1 Cor. xiv. 14—17, 1 Tim. ii. 1—6, mentioneth the celebration of the eucharist, not mentioning any communion, therefore nobody did communicate); yet are we far from the least inkling of any circumstance, to shew, that there was this sacrament celebrated, when there was none but he that consecrated it to communicate. Nay, if we regard the institution—“Do this in remembrance of Me,”—referring as much to “take, eat, and drink,” as to the “blessing” or “thanksgiving,” whereby I have shewed that our Lord did consecrate; if we regard St. Paul, affirming, that “the bread which we bless, and the cup which we drink, is the communion of the Body and Blood of Christ,” 1 Cor. x. 16; and reproving the Corinthians, because the rich prevented the poor, and suffered them not to communicate in their oblations, out of which the eucharist was consecrated, as I shewed afore^q: we shall be bold to conclude, that, so far as appears by the Scripture, all that did celebrate did communicate; as all that assisted did celebrate, if that be true which I proved afore^r,

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[Luke xxii.
19; 1 Cor.
xi. 24.]

[1 Cor. xi.
21, 22.]

^o Corrected from MS.; “commend-
ed,” in folio edition.

^p See Bp. Jewel’s Sermon at Paul’s
Cross, Works vol. i. pp. 23, sq.

^q Above, c. ii. § 18; and c. v. § 9:

and see references in the former place
in notes b, d.

^r Above, c. iv. § 6, sq.—See also
Cassander, Liturg., c. xxviii.; Op. p. 59.

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that the prayers of the congregation is that which consecrates the eucharist, to wit, supposing God's ordinance.

[Nor in the fathers in the primitive Church.]

§ 10. The same appears by Justin Martyr^a, and other the ancientest records of the Church^t, that describe this office. But I cannot better express the sense of the Church in this point, than by alleging the decretal Epistles of the popes before Innocent the First or his predecessor Syricius^u; which, being forged by Isidore Mercator^x [above^v] seven hundred years after Christ, as hath been discovered by men of much learning, do notwithstanding contain this rule, that he who communicates not, be not admitted to the service of the Church^z: which he that forged them would never have fathered upon the ancient popes, had it not been evident to all that were seen in the canons of the Church, that it was of old a matter of censure to be present at celebrating the eucharist and not to communicate in it; a thing evident enough by many canons of councils yet extant^a, and foisted

^a Quoted above, c. iv. § 12.

^t See above, c. iv. § 13—24.

^u Blondel's "Pseudo-Isidorus et Turrianus Vapulantes (seu Editio et Censura Nova Epistolarum Omnium, quas piissimis Urbis Romæ Præsulibus a B. Clemente ad Syricium, &c., nefando ausu, infelici eventu, Isidorus æognomto Mercator supposuit, Franciscus Turrianus Jesuita adversus Magdeburgensium ἐλέγχους aculeato stylo defendere conatus est," &c. &c.) 4to. Genev. 1628, is the great authority on this subject: and see Cave, art. Isid. Mercator.

^x See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 39. note k.

^v Corrected from MS.; "some," in folio edition.

^z "Peracta consecratione omnes communicent, qui noluerint ecclesiasticis carere limitibus. Sic enim et apostoli statuerunt, et sancta Romana tenet Ecclesia." Anacletus Papa; ap. Gratian., Decret. P. iii. De Consecrat. Dist. ii. c. 10. Peracta.—"Comperimus autem, quod quidam sumpta tantummodo Corporis sacri portione a calice sacri Cruoris abstineant. Qui proculdubio . . . aut integra sacramenta percipiant aut ab integris arceantur." Gelasius Papa; ibid. c. 12. Comperimus.—"In cœna Domini a quibusdam perceptio Eucharistie negligitur: quæ quoniam in eadem die ab omnibus fide-

libus (exceptis iis, quibus pro gravibus criminibus inhibuitur est) percipienda sit, ecclesiasticus usus demonstrat." Soter Papa; ibid. c. 17. In cœna.

^a "Omnes fideles qui conveniunt in solemnitatibus sacris ad ecclesiam, et scripturas apostolorum et evangelium audiant. Qui autem non perseverant in oratione, usque dum missa peragatur, nec sanctam communionem percipiunt, velut inquietudines Ecclesiæ commoventes, convenit communione privari." Gratian., Decret. P. iii. De Consecr. Dist. i. c. 62. Omnes fideles: from Can. Apost. can. ix. (ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 28. A), and Conc. Antioch. (A.D. 341) can. ii. (Labb., ibid. tom. ii. p. 562. D).—So also Conc. Martini Episc. Bracar. A.D. 572. cap. 83. (ap. Gratian. ibid. Dist. ii. c. 18. Si quis intrat), enacting, that "projiciatur ab ecclesia qui a communione sacramenti se pro luxuria sua avertit;" and Conc. Tolet. I. A.D. 400. can. 13. (ibid. c. 20. Hi qui intrant), "Hi qui intrant in ecclesiam et deprehenduntur nunquam communicare, admoneantur." See Labb., Conc., tom. ii. p. 1225. D, tom. v. p. 914. D.—And see the admissions of Card. Bona (Rer. Liturg., lib. i. c. 13. § 2. Op., p. 380), that "ab initio sic sacrificium principaliter institutum fuisse ut publice ac solemniter fieret, clerico et populo astante, offerente, ac communicante, ipse tenor missæ et veteris

into those decretals to no other purpose, but to make men believe in after ages, that those canons were made to prosecute and to bring to effect those things which the popes had decreed afore; as if their authority had been always the same as it was at the time of this forgery.

§ 11. Now it is well enough known, what pretences have been made, and what consequences drawn, from the speculation of the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross repeated or represented by this sacrament, to persuade Christendom, that the benefit thereof in remission of sins and infusion of grace and all the effects of Christ's passion is derived upon God's people by virtue of the mere act of assisting at the sacrifice, which hath been called *opus operatum* or the very external work done, without consideration, without knowledge, without any intention of doing that which he is to do in it; that is, of concurring every one for his share to the doing of the same^b: supposing always, that this sacrifice consists in substituting the Body and Blood of Christ to be bodily present under the accidents of the elements, the substance of them being abolished and ceasing to be there any more; and not in offering and presenting the sacrifice of Christ crucified, here now represented by this sacrament, unto God, for obtaining the benefits of His passion in behalf of His Church.

[The doctrine of *opus operatum*, in connection with that of transubstantiation, wholly indefensible.]

222 § 12. And this opinion I may safely say I know to be still maintained, because I have heard it maintained, though (as I suppose) by the more licentious and ignorant sort of priests:—that it concerns not the people to consider, to know, to intend to join their devotions, to the effecting of that which this sacrament pretends; but only to mind their own prayers, assisting and accompanying that which the priest doth with those affections which they came to church with. But can I therefore say, that this is the doctrine of that Church, because it allows such things to be taught and said without punishment or disgrace? Surely he, that peruses, not only

[Yet not the doctrine of the Church of Rome, although allowed and popular in that Church.]

Ecclesiæ praxis evincunt: and, still more amply, of Van Espen, *Jus Eccles.*, tom. ii. Sect. i. tit. v. c. 3. pp. 36, 37; and tom. vi. pp. 136, 137. See also Bingham, XV. iv. 4: and Jewel's Reply to Harding's Answer, art. i. in fin.,

Works, vol. i. p. 336—338: and Cas-sander, Consult., Art. de Solitariis Missis, Op. pp. 995, sq.

^b See above in c. ii. § 30. note s, and c. v. § 24—26. notes t—b.

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the testimonies which Doctor Field^c hath produced in the Appendix alleged afore^d, to shew that the true understanding of the sacrifice of the eucharist was maintained in the Church even till the Reformation, together with the opinions of many divines of credit in that Church, and instructions of catechisms, and devotions, that have been published since the Council of Trent, shall easily conclude, that it is allowed though not enjoined by the Church to oppose this palliating of abuses in the Church by opinions so prejudicial to Christianity. And without doubt those, who pretend no more than to excuse the Church in not reforming the abuse of private masses by saying, that the Church commands them not nor forbids any man to communicate at any time but rather exhorts them to it, are far from saying, that the people are no further concerned in the mass than to assist it with their bodily presence and the general good intentions and affections which they come to church with, employing themselves in the mean time at their own devotions: though it is much to be feared, that this opinion is far the more popular; the opposition which the Reformation hath occasioned, and the countenance given by the see of Rome to those who are the most zealous and extreme in opposing the heretics, bearing down the endeavours of more conscientious priests to maintain more Christian opinions in the minds of their people^e.

^c In the Pref. to this Appendix, Dr. Field is occupied in proving by copious citations, that "the Church, in which our fathers lived and died," was "a Protestant Church." 1. in not admitting private masses; 2. in not admitting the half communion of laymen; 3. with respect to "the new reall sacrificing of Christ" in the Eucharist, which constitutes the Romish doctrine of "the propitiatory sacrifice for the quick and dead," therein made; lastly, with respect to the Romish corruptions introduced into prayer for the dead and intercession of saints.

^d Above, c. v. § 36.

^e "Optaret quidem sacrosancta synodus, ut in singulis missis fideles adstantes non solum spirituali affectu sed sacramentali etiam eucharistiæ perceptione communicarent, quo ad eos hujus sanctissimi sacrificii fructus uberior proveniret." Conc. Trident., Sess.

xxii. (A.D. 1562) De Sacrif. Missæ, cap. vi.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 854. C. And see the Commentary of Jacobus Catalanus on the *Rituale Romanum*, lib. i. tit. iv. c. 2. § 10. tom. i. pp. 269, 270. Rom. 1750: urging other authorities for this, as e. g. that of S. Charles Borromeo in a Council at Milan. Catalani begins by acknowledging, that "addubitari nequit quin olim communio populi intra missam" (he is commenting on the rubric, that it shall be "intra missam, nisi quandoque ex rationabili causa post missam sit facienda") "post communionem sacerdotis celebrantis fieri debuerit, nullusque sacris mysteriis interesse permitteretur nisi qui offerre poterat atque de oblati participare, ut veterum sacerorum rituum peritissimus Joannes Bona Cardinalis notavit" (see above, § 10. note a).

§ 13. In the mean time it is visible, that the resolution of this point dependeth upon the true reason of offering the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross in celebrating the sacrament of the eucharist: which I have shewed^f to consist in presenting unto God the sacrifice of Christ crucified, represented here now by the elements sacramentally changed by the act of consecrating into the Body and Blood of Christ by those prayers, whereby the congregation, which celebrateth this sacrament, intercedeth with God for their own necessities and the necessities of His Church. For if the virtue and efficacy of these prayers be grounded upon nothing else than the fidelity of the congregation in standing to the covenant of baptism (as, if Christianity be true, it consists in nothing else); and if the celebration of the eucharist be the profession of fidelity and perseverance in it: what remaineth, but that the efficacy of the sacrifice depend upon the receiving of the eucharist? unless the efficacy and virtue of Christian men's prayers can depend upon their perseverance in that covenant, which they refuse to renew, and to profess perseverance in it, that profession being no less necessary than the inward intention of persevering in the same. For the receiving of the eucharist is no less expressly a renewing of the covenant of baptism, than being baptized is entering into it; so that whosoever refuses the communion of the eucharist, inasmuch as he refuses it, refuses to stand to the covenant of his baptism, whereby he expects the world to come.

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The true reason of a sacrifice enforceth communion in the eucharist.

§ 14. I say not, therefore, that whosoever communicates not in the eucharist, so oft as he hath means and opportunity to do it, renounces his Christianity, either expressly or by construction and consequence. For how many of us may be prevented with the guilt of sin, so deeply staining the conscience, that they cannot satisfy themselves in the competence of that conversion to God, which they have time and reason and opportunity to exercise, before the opportunity of communicating? How many have need of the authority of the Church, and the power of the keys, not only for their satisfaction, but for their direction, in washing their wedding

[Yet frequent communion not to be rashly enforced upon all Christians.]

[Matt.xxii. 11; Apoc. xix. 8.]

^f See above, c. v. § 6—23.

BOOK III. garments white again? How many are so distracted and oppressed with business of this world, that they cannot upon all opportunities retire their thoughts to that attention and devotion, which the office requires? How many, though free of business which Christianity enjoineth, are entangled with the cares and pleasures of the world, though not so far as to depart from the state of grace, yet further than the renewing of the covenant of grace importeth? 223

[The Roman practice indefensible.]

§ 15. Be it therefore granted, that there is a great allowance to be made in exacting the apostolical rule for all that are present to communicate. But be it likewise considered, what a pitiful excuse it is in behalf of the Church, that it forbiddeth no man to communicate, that is prepared as the rules thereof require; subsisting for no other purpose, but to procure the people thereof to be prepared for the service of God, whereof the principal part is this office. But when it is further allowed to be taught and said, that it concerns not God's people to assist the office of the Church with their actual intentions and devotions, but with their bodily presence and the general affection which they bring with them to church; what reason can be alleged, why they should go to church, to carry those affections to the congregations, which are exercised at home with their particular devotions to the same purpose? Nay, to what purpose subsisteth the communion of the Church, if it subsist not in order to the service of God in the public assembly of His people; the chief office whereof is taught to be of that nature, that the presence of a Christian is of no effect to the purpose of it? Or what reason can be alleged, why the parts of Christendom should not provide for themselves by restoring the primitive practice of Christianity, without the consent of the whole; forbidding them to provide for themselves, but not providing for them in matters so grossly and palpably concerning our common Christianity?

Communion in both kinds commanded the people.

§ 16. But having cautioned, that the service of God and the eucharist be in a language vulgarly understood, and that for the communion, as well as for the sacrifice; it must

‡ "Not that the Church of Rome is the whole Church; but they, which change laws without consent thereof,

change without consent of the whole." Added in margin in MS.—See above, c. xx.

further be provided, that this communion be complete in both kinds in which the sacrament is celebrated, not barring the people of the cup, as it is the custom in the Church of Rome to do^h. And, truly, there is not so much marvel at any thing in difference, as there is, why it hath been thought fit to make this the cause of so great a breach. For the precept running in those terms, which take hold of them who are obliged by it, that is, of the whole Church, consisting of clergy and people both alike (because I have shewedⁱ, that "Do this in remembrance of Me," concerns the whole Church, by the prayers whereof it is consecrated); how will it be possible to make any human understanding capable to comprehend, that, when our Lord saith, "Take, eat, drink, do this," the people shall stand charged only with part of it?

[Luke xxii. 19; 1 Cor. xi. 24.]

§ 17. Indeed, had there been any limitation of the Law-giver's intent expressed, either by way of precept, as this lies, or by the practice of the Church, originally under the apostles and generally throughout Christendom; there might have been pretence for dispute. And it must not be denied, that there have been those, that have attempted to shew that the apostles so used it, even in the Scriptures^k: but by such

[Scripture plain for it, notwithstanding the pretences urged to the contrary.]

^h "Cum in nonnullis mundi partibus quidam temerarie asserere præsumant, populum Christianum debere sacrum eucharistiæ sacramentum sub utraque panis et vini specie suscipere, et non solum sub specie panis sed etiam sub specie vini populum laicum passim communicant, . . . contra laudabilem ecclesiæ consuetudinem rationabiliter approbatam: . . . hinc est, quod hoc præsens concilium sacrum generale Constantiense . . . declarat, decernit, et diffinit, quod licet Christus post cœnam instituit et Suis discipulis administraverit sub utraque specie panis et vini hoc venerabile sacramentum, tamen, hoc non obstante, sacrorum canonum auctoritas laudabilis et approbata consuetudo Ecclesiæ servavit et servat, quod hujusmodi sacramentum non debet confici post cœnam," &c.: "et. . . quod licet in primitiva ecclesia hujusmodi sacramentum reciperetur a fidelibus sub utraque specie, postea a conficientibus sub utraque, et a laicis tantummodo sub specie panis suscipiatur; cum firmissime credendum sit et nullatenus dubitandum integrum Christi Corpus et Sanguinem tam sub specie

panis quam sub specie vini veraciter contineri." Conc. Constant. (A.D. 1415) Sess. xiii.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xii. p. 100. A—C. And see Conc. Trid., Sess. xxi.; *ibid.*, tom. xiv. pp. 846. B, sq.

ⁱ Above, c. iv. § 6, sq.

^k E. g. Bellarm., *De Sac. Euch.*, lib. iv. c. 24. Controv., tom. ii. pp. 894. C, 895. D, argues for the half communion "ex doctrina et exemplo Christi"—*scil.* in Joh. vi. ("Qui manducat Me," in v. 51, occurring without a corresponding phrase for the other element), and when with the disciples at Emmaus,—and "ex doctrina et usu apostolorum," *scil.* in Act. ii. 42.—Bona's admission as to primitive practice is as ample as Cassander's (quoted below in § 25. note e); viz. that "certum quippe est omnes passim, clericos et laicos, viros et mulieres, sub utraque specie sacra mysteria antiquitus sumpsisse, cum solenni eorum celebrationi aderant, et offerebant, ac de oblatis participabant. Extra sacrificium vero et extra ecclesiam semper et ubique communio sub una specie in usu fuit. *Primæ parti assertionis con-*

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means, as if they meant not indeed to prove it for a truth, but to shew, how willingly they would gratify those who would be glad to see it proved, whether true or false; and do therefore sort to no other effect, than to make it appear, that their desire to prove it out of the Scripture was far greater than the Scripture gave them cause to cherish. For were "breaking of bread" put a thousand times in the Scripture for celebrating the eucharist¹ (as sometimes it is put, Acts ii. 42, 46, xx. 7; at least, for those suppers at which the eucharist was celebrated): what would this avail, unless we could be persuaded, that, as oft as breaking of bread is put for eating, there we are to understand that there was no drink? or unless we could understand by one and the same term of "breaking bread," that all priests had drink as well as bread, but the lay people none? Therefore, whatsoever advantage it may be (in regard it is certain, that the greatest part of the world will never be wise) to make a noise with any plea, though never so unprobable, rather than be thought to have nothing to say; men of judgment and conscience must needs take it for a confession, that there is no ground for it in the Scriptures, to see things alleged so far from all appearance of truth.

[And so also the practice of the Catholic Church.]

§ 18. As for the practice of the Catholic Church, I may very well remit all that desire to inform, and not to scandalize themselves, to those things which Cassander^m hath [withⁿ] much learning collected, as sufficient to make it ap-

sentiant omnes, tam Catholici quam sectarii; nec enim negare potest, qui vel levissima rerum ecclesiasticarum notitia imbutus sit. Semper enim et ubique ab ecclesiæ primordiis usque ad sæculum duodecimum sub specie panis et vini communicarunt fideles: cœpitque paulatim ejus sæculi initio usus calicis obsolescere, plerisque episcopis eum populo interdicens ob periculum irreverentiæ et effusionis... Hæc autem mutatio facta est primum a diversis episcopis in suis ecclesiis, deinde a synodo Constantiensi canonica sanctione pro omnibus stabilita, nullo profecto spiritualis refectionis detrimento, ut fideles experiuntur; nulla Divinæ legis transgressione: quia communio sub utraque specie nec Divinitus instituta fuit, nec unquam antiqui

patres eam ad salutem necessariam esse docuerunt" (Bona, *Rer. Liturg.*, lib. ii. c. 18. § 1. *Op.*, p. 595): a passage, of which the honesty of the commencement is only equalled by the hardihood of its closing assertions. See also Bingham, XV. v. 1.

¹ "Act. ii. ita describitur communicatio eucharistiæ: 'Erant autem perseverantes in . . . communicatione fractionis panis'" (sic in *Vulg.*). "Quo loco negari non potest quin agatur de eucharistia," &c. Bellarm., as quoted in last note, pp. 895. D, 896. A.

^m De Sacra Communionem Christiani Populi in Utraque Panis et Vini Specie Consultatio: inter Op. G. Cassandri, pp. 1015, sq. Paris. 1616.

ⁿ Misprinted "which" in folio edit.

pear (if any thing, that men are unwilling to see, can be made to appear), that, as to this day there is no such custom in the eastern Church, so in the western Church it is not many ages since it can be called a custom; and that, by so visible degrees introduced, as may be an undeniable instance to make evidence, that corruption may creep into the laws and customs of the Church, though by those degrees which are not always visible^o.

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§ 19. Indeed it is alleged^p, that there are some natures found in the world, that can by no means endure the taste of wine (which therefore some men call “abstemious”) without casting it back again, and enduring as great pangs as men are seen to endure that are forced or couzened to eat things which they hate: so that to force such natures to receive the sacrament in both kinds, were to destroy the reverence due to it, both in them who receive it, and in them that shall see it used with no more reverence.

Objections
[alleged:
as 1. That
some na-
tures can-
not endure
wine:]

§ 20. It is alleged again^q, that Christianity goes further than wine; that is, that some Christian nations dwell in countries so untemperately cold, that wine will not keep in their countries but changes as soon as it comes. Now as no reason appeareth, why the sacrament should not be celebrated for the use of those people who cannot receive it in both kinds; neither can any reason appear, why other people, receiving it in one kind, should not receive the same benefit by it which they do.

[2. That
there are
Christian
countries,
where wine
will not
keep:]

§ 21. Last of all it is alleged^r, that in the primitive Church

[3. Occa-
sions al-
leged in the

^o See Cassander as in note m, p. 1025: Bingham, XV. v. 1, 2: Jer. Taylor, Duct. Dubit, Bk. ii. c. iii. Rule 9. Works, vol. ix. pp. 533, sq.: Bp. Forbes, Consid. Modest, De Sacram. Euch., lib. ii. c. 1. pp. 423, sq. Lond. 1658: Field, Pref. to Append. as before quoted, pp. 193—203: and the authors cited by Bingham, as above.

^p So e. g. Brentius, Apolog. Confess. Wirtemberg., Pericop. ii. P. ii. c. 1. De Euchar. (Op. tom. viii. pp. 518, 519. Tubing. 1590); quoted by Bellarm., De Sacram. Euchar., lib. iv. c. 24 (Controv., tom. ii. p. 904. B), to establish his own exception, that “multi abhorrent a vino, et vel natura *abstemii* sunt, vel educatione, ut in calidis regio-

nibus;” so that many “non possunt absque nausea vinum gustare.”

^q So Melancthon, Lib. de Usu Integri Sacramenti, Op. tom. ii. p. 136. Witemb. 1601: quoted also by Bellarm. (as in last note, C, D), to establish his own exception, that “in multis regionibus vinum non crescit, et quod aliunde adfertur, partim summo precio emitur, partim non diu conservatur;” instancing Japan, and Norway. Other citations may be found in Morton’s treatise on the Mass, Bk. i. c. 3. § 10.

^r So Bellarm., as in note p, pp. 897. A, sq.: and see Cassander, as in note m, pp. 1028, sq.; and Bingham, XV. iv. 8, sq. and v. 1.

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primitive
Church,
where the
sacrament
was re-
ceived in
one kind.]

it was many times received by the people in one kind upon several occasions. For in regard that Christians could not always be present at the celebrating thereof, when there was not such means as have since been provided, especially those who were married to unbelievers; it was a custom to send them the communion, who were known to join with the devotion of the Church, though hindered to join therewith in bodily presence^s: as we learn by Justin Martyr's second Apology^t. And because, in the quality of wine, a little quantity is not to be preserved (as preserve it they did, besides other reasons, to take it fasting); therefore it was sent only in the other kind^u: as we find by Tertullian^x, writing to his wife. Again, if a man that was under penance fell in danger of departing this life, before he was reconciled to the Church by receiving the communion again (which by this one instance we may see, how much the primitive Christians abominated to do): as the law of the Church was, that they should not be refused the communion in that case; so the custom was, for the same reason, to send it them only in one kind^y: as appeareth by an eminent example, related from Dionysius of Alexandria by Eusebius, *Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 44^z.

§ 22. But these instances, if they be looked into, will appear to be of the same consequence, as if it should be alleged to a Jew, that, if two Jews should turn back to back, and go one of them east, the other west, till they came to

[The spher-
ical mo-
tion of the
earth might
as well be
alleged a-
gainst the
sabbath.]

^s See Cassander, as in note m, pp. 1029, 1030; and Bingham, XV. iv. 8—11.

^t “Εὐχαριστήσαντος δὲ τοῦ προεστῶ-
τος καὶ ἐπευφημήσαντος παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ,
οἱ καλούμενοι παρ’ ἡμῖν διάκονοι διδό-
ασιν ἐκάστῳ τῶν παρόντων μεταλαβεῖν
ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐχαριστηθέντος ἕρτου καὶ οἴνου
καὶ ὕδατος, καὶ τοῖς οὐ παροῦσιν
ἀποφέρουσιν.” S. Just. Mart., Apol.
i. § 65; Op. p. 83. A. And similarly a
little lower down.

^u So Bellarmine, as in note p, p. 896. D. And see Bingham, XV. iv. 13.

^x “Non sciet maritus quid secreto ante omnem cibum gustes? Et si sciverit panem, non illum credit esse qui dicitur?” Tertull., Ad Uxor., lib. ii. c. 5; Op. p. 169. B: speaking of a woman's marrying a heathen husband.

^y Bellarmine, as in note p, p. 899. D. See Bingham, XV. iv. 9.

^z “Δέομαι σπεύσατε, καὶ με θάπτον ἀπολύσατε· τῶν πρεσβυτέρων μοι τιὰ κάλεσον· καὶ ταῦτα εἶπὼν, πάλιν ἦν ἄφωνος· ἔδραμεν ὁ παῖς ἐπὶ τὸν πρεσβύτερον· νύξ δὲ ἦν κακῆνους ἠσθένει· ἀφικέσθαι μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἔδυνήθη· ἐντολῆς δὲ ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ δεδομένης, τοὺς ἀπαλλαττομένου τοῦ βίου, εἰ δέοιντο, καὶ μάλιστα εἰ καὶ πρότερον ἰκετεύσαντες τύχοιεν, ἀφίεσθαι, ἢν’ εὐέλπιδες ἀπαλλάττωνται, βραχὺ τῆς εὐχαριστίας ἐπέδωκεν τῷ παιδαρίῳ, ἀποβρέξει κελεύσας, καὶ τῷ πρεσβύτῃ κατὰ τοῦ στόματος ἐπιστάζαι· ἐπανῆκεν ὁ παῖς φέρον· . . . ἀπέβρεξεν ὁ παῖς, καὶ ἅμα τε ἐνέχεε τῷ στόματι· καὶ μικρὸν ἐκείνος καταβροχθίσας, εὐθὺς ἀπέδωκε τὸ πνεῦμα.” Euseb., H. E., lib. vi. c. 44. p. 246 B—D: from an Epistle of Dionysius of Alexandria to Fabius of Rome, and describing the death of one Serapion, who had sacrificed in time of persecution and sought reconciliation on his deathbed.

meet again (howsoever this may be possible to be done^a), seeing when they meet again, if the one count Saturday, the other must needs count Sunday (as appears evidently by the reason of the sphere, and the daily motion of the sun round the earth^a), therefore they cannot both keep the sabbath upon the day which the Law appoints; therefore it is in the power of the synagogue to appoint that no sabbath be kept: or because, during the forty years' travel of the Israelites through the wilderness to the land of promise, their children were not circumcised, by reason that they knew not when they should be summoned to remove by the moving of the cloud that was over the tabernacle, which they were always to be ready to do; therefore it was in the power of the synagogue to dispense with the circumcision of male children under the Law of Moses. Positive precepts they are all, that of circumcision, and that of the sabbath, as well as this of the eucharist. Neither can it be said, that those ever concerned the salvation of a Jew more nearly, than this earnest of our common salvation concerns that of a Christian. And why the synagogue should not have more power in those precepts, than the Church in this, nothing can be said.

§ 23. But to the particulars. Suppose some fancies may be possessed with such an averseness to wine, that no use of reason at years of discretion, when they come to the eucharist, will prevail to admit that kind without such alteration in them, as the reverence due unto it can stand with (for I have seen the case of one, that never had tasted wine in all his life, and yet by honest endeavours, when he first came to the eucharist, receives it in both kinds without any manner of offence): doth it therefore fall under the power of the Church to prohibit it all people, because there may fall a case, wherein it shall be necessary to dispense with some, though not comprehended in the case? For there is nothing but the mere necessity of giving order in cases not expressed by the law, that gives the Church power to take order in such cases; therefore without those cases it hath none. And so in the case of those nations, where wine will not keep, yet the people are Christians.

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XXIV.

[Joshua v.
4—7.]

Objections
answered.

^a It is perhaps hardly necessary to notice, that this was written A.D. 1656.

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III.

[Of reserv-
ing the eu-
charist in
one kind
only, in the
ancient
Church.]

§ 24. For neither was the reason otherwise, supposing that the ancients did reserve the eucharist in one kind only, for the absent, or for the case of sudden death, to those that were under penance. For this reservation was but from communion to communion; which in those days was so frequent, that he who carried away the Body of our Lord to eat it at home, drinking the Blood at present, might reasonably be said to communicate in both kinds. Neither can that sacramental change, which the consecration works in the elements, be limited to the instant of the assembly; though it take effect only in order to that communion, unto which the Church designeth that which it consecrateth. And so far as I can understand the condition of the Church at that time in these cases, there may have been as just cause to give it then in one kind in these cases, as now to the "abstemious," or to those nations where wine will not keep. But shall this necessity be a colour for a power in the Church, to take away the birth-right of Christian people to that which their own prayers consecrate? If the power of the Church be infinite, this colour need not. If it be only regular, as I have shewed all along that it is, there can be no stronger rule than that of common reason, which forbids servants to make bold with their master's ordinances, where no other act of his obliges. For all necessity is the work of providence; and excuses or (if you will) justifies, where it constrains, not where it constrains not.

[Peculiar
customs in
regard to
consecrat-
ing the eu-
charist, in
the Greek
Church;
and in the
Church of
Rome.]

§ 25. The Greek Church hath an ancient custom, not to consecrate the eucharist in Lent but upon sabbaths and Lord's days; on the other five days of the week, to communicate of that which was consecrated upon those days: by the Council of Laodicea, can. xlix.^b And this communion is prescribed by the Council in *Trullo*, can. lii.^c But that they held the communion to be completed by dipping the elements consecrated afore in wine with the Lord's prayer, it will [appear^d] to him, that shall peruse that which

^b Quoted in Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 37: and see Bingham, XV. iv. 12.

^c "Ἐν πάσαις τῆς ἁγίας τεσσαρακοστῆς τῶν νηστειῶν ἡμέραις, παρεκτὸς σαββάτου καὶ Κυριακῆς καὶ τῆς ἁγίας

τοῦ εὐαγγελισμοῦ ἡμέρας, γινέσθω ἡ τῶν προηγιασμένων ἱερὰ λειτουργία." Conc. Trull. can. lii.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vi. pp. 1167. E, 1168. A.

^d Added from MS.

is found in Cassander's Works, pp. 1020, 1027^e. Whereby you shall perceive also, that the same was formerly done in the Church of Rome on Good Friday^f, on which day^g the same course was and is observed, and that, with an intent to consecrate it as the eucharist is consecrated; though at this day it is not so believed in the Church of Rome^h. For, the custom of the Church determining the intent of those prayers, whereby the eucharist is consecrated, to the elements in which it is communicated (because wine presently consecrated, being in so small a quantity, was not fit to be kept), there is no reason why the communion should not be complete: though how fit this custom is, I dispute not.

§ 26. But there is a new device of concomitanceⁱ, just as

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XXIV.

[The new device of concomitance.]

^e "Item jam olim in quibusdam provinciis tentatum, et postea in Gallianis potissimum Ecclesiis usurpatum, et nunc per Græciam et Armeniam receptum est, ut intacta in Sanguinem Domini Domini panis portio vulgo fidelis populi porrigitur. Quamvis illud Julii Pontificis decreto in concilio Bracarensi repetito, ut evangelio minus consentaneum, interdictum legatur. Invaluit tamen hæc intingendi consuetudo etiam in provinciis Occidentis Romanæ Ecclesiæ subditis: quod tamen Ivo non auctoritate sed summa necessitate fieri agnoscit: timore videlicet effusionis in populi multitudine." Cassander, *De Sacra Commun. in Utraque Specie*, Op. pp. 1026, 1027: proceeding to quote proofs of his statement, and adding, "Apparet autem hos quoque, qui hunc intingendi morem receperunt, ad plenam et legitimam communionem duplicem hanc speciem quoque modo adhibendam censuisse. Quid enim attinebat panem Dominicum in mysticum vinum Sanguinis Domini intingere, si alterum per se ad plenam et legitimam communionem sufficiebat? Quare non puto demonstrari posse, totis mille annis in ulla Catholice Ecclesiæ parte sacrosanctum hoc eucharistiæ sacramentum aliter in sacra synaxi e mensa Dominica fidei populo, quam sub utroque panis viniq; symbolo administratum fuisse. Nisi quod apud Latinos Parascæues die solo pane pridie sanctificato et reservato communicatio fieri videatur. Sed graviores auctores, qui ante aliquot sæcula de ecclesiasticis officiis scripserunt, Ordinis Romani auctoritatem ad comprobendam plenam populi communionem ex

hoc ipso ritu adducunt. In quo Ordine jubetur, ut in Parascæue vinum non consecratum cum Dominica oratione et Domini Corporis immisionem consecratur; ut populus plene possit communicare, sive (ut alius quidam in Ordinario Romano legi affirmat) ut contactu Domini Corporis integra fiat communicatio. Idem censendum de liturgia προηγιασμένων, id est, præsanctificatorum," &c. &c. The last quotation, from Micrologus, is given also by Cassander, *ibid.*, p. 1020. See also above, c. iv. § 25. note n: and Bingham, XV. v. 1.

^f See in note e.

^g Corrected in MS.; "days" in folio edition.

^h The custom in question forms one of Bellarmine's arguments for half communion (*De Sac. Euch.*, lib. iv. c. 24. *Controv.*, tom. ii. p. 901. B, C): assuming that the previously consecrated bread was partaken of without dipping it in wine. See Cassander's answer as quoted above in note e: and Bingham, XV. v. 1.

ⁱ See Bellarmine, *ibid.*, c. 21. pp. 874. C, sq.—The term 'concomitance' occurs in S. Thomas Aquinas, *Summ. Theol.*, P. iii. Qu. 96. art. 1—3. In art. 2. *ibid.* Respondeo, he determines, that "sub speciebus panis est quidem Corpus Christi ex vi sacramenti, Sanguis autem ex reali concomitantia," his thesis being, that "sub utraque specie sacramenti totus est Christus." In art. i. ad primum, he lays down, that "Divinitas vel anima Christi non sit in hoc sacramento ex vi sacramenti sed ex reali concomitantia: quia enim Divinitas Corpus assumptum nunquam

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III.

old as the withholding of the cup from the people; that you may be sure it would never have been pleaded but to maintain it: for in the Greek Church, that allows both kinds, who ever heard of it? It is said, that the blood in the body accompanieth the flesh; neither can the Body of Christ, as it is, or as it was upon the cross, be eaten without the Blood: seeing, then, that he who receiveth the Body must needs receive the Blood also, what wrong is it for the people to be denied that, which they have^k received already? And now you see to what purpose transubstantiation serves;—to make it appear, that our Lord instituted this sacrament in both elements to no purpose, seeing as much must needs be received in one kind as in both. And yet, by your favour, even transubstantiation distinguisheth between the being of the Flesh of Christ naturally in the Body of Christ upon the cross (for so it was necessarily accompanied with the Blood of Christ, not yet issued from it), and between the Flesh of Christ being sacramentally in the element consecrated into it. And thus it cannot be otherwise accompanied with the Blood, than because he that consecrates is commanded to consecrate another kind into the Blood; and so, he that receives the Body being commanded as much to receive the Blood, the Body may be said to be accompanied with the Blood. But otherwise, if he receive not the Blood, then is it not accompanied with the Blood as it ought to be. For, seeing the command is to receive, as well as to consecrate, several elements into the Body and Blood of Christ, it is manifest, that the Body and Blood of Christ are received, as they are consecrated, apart; under one element the Body, under another the Blood.

[One kind may be equivalent to both, by God's mercy, to those who desire but cannot have the whole sacrament.]

§ 27. Indeed upon another ground, which the Church of Rome will have no cause to own, I do conceive it may well be said, that the Body is accompanied with the Blood to them that receive the sacrament in one kind: in case it may or must be thought, that they, who in the Church of Rome

deposuit, ubicunque est Corpus Christi, necesse est et Ejus Divinitatem esse: et ideo in hoc sacramento necesse est esse Divinitatem Christi, *concomitantem* Ejus Corpus:” a passage which may serve to explain the term in the other

application of it, with which the present note is concerned.

^k Corrected from MS.; the words “which they have,” being twice repeated in folio edition.

thirst after the eucharist in both kinds, do receive the whole grace of the sacrament by the one kind; through the mercy of God, giving more than He promiseth, in consideration that they come not short of the condition required by their own will or default. Which is necessarily to be believed by all, that believe the Church of Rome to remain a Church, though corrupt, and that salvation is to be had in it and by it: though whether this be so or not, I say nothing here, because it is the last point, to be resolved out of the resolution of all that goes afore. For since it is no Church, unless the grace of this sacrament be conveyed by the sacrament ministered as the Church ministereth the same; and seeing the precept of receiving the eucharist is positive, and importeth not the promise of grace by the nature of the action commanded, but by the free will and appointment of God: it were injurious to the goodness of God to think, that He denieth the promise to those, who would perform the condition if they could, receiving the eucharist in one kind, because they cannot receive it in both. For to say nothing at present, what reason may hinder him, that otherwise would betake himself where he might receive it in both kinds; how many thousand souls live and die in that communion without knowing, that there is any where means to receive it in both kinds?

§ 27. Which if it be so, then this resolution leaves the charge where it ought to lie: not upon the people, who suffer in it; but upon the priesthood, who enjoy by it a fruitless privilege above them at the charge of God's ordinance, which suffereth the sacrilege; but especially the prelates, whose consent and connivance maintains the abuse. For all that hath been alleged to excuse it, may appear to a reasonable man not to have been the reason for which it was introduced: nor yet to avoid the irreverence of the wine that may remain in the countrymen's beards;—for what is that to women, that have none?—but to add to the clergy a pre-eminence above the people, by excluding them from that, to which it admitteth the priest that consecrateth. A thing that had not needed, had the clergy known, that all the reverence which is justly due to them, is grounded upon the difference between them and the people, in sobriety of car-

Who is
chargeable
with the
abuse.

BOOK III. riage, and integrity of conscience visible in the same: and that serves not the turn, but rather turns to a contrary effect, when the people may perceive, that they betray their trust both to them and to God, by so unnecessarily abusing their office. So that the mean to recover and restore that trust and reverence due to the clergy from the people, which the maintenance of Christianity absolutely requireth, will consist in the recovering and restoring of that integrity and holiness of life in the clergy, grounded upon their renouncing the interests and engagements of this world, which their profession importeth; not in maintaining that difference, which the people may discern not to agree with our common Christianity.

CHAPTER XXV.¹

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PRAYER THE MORE PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF GOD'S SERVICE THAN PREACHING. PREACHING, NEITHER GOD'S WORD NOR THE MEANS OF SALVATION; UNLESS LIMITED TO THE FAITH OF GOD'S CHURCH. WHAT THE EDIFICATION OF THE CHURCH BY PREACHING FURTHER REQUIRES. THE ORDER FOR DIVINE SERVICE ACCORDING TO THE COURSE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM OF THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH.

[The sermon and the mass taken to characterize respectively the Reformation and the Church of Rome.]

AND now there is nothing in the way, why we should not judge between the Reformation and the Church of Rome, whether the sermon or the mass be the principal office for which Christians are to assembleⁿ; as the Romans once did between their neighbours of Ardea and Aricia, adjudging to themselves the land, which they were chosen to judge whether of those cities it belonged to^o. There had been indeed just complaint, that the people were not taught the duties of their Christianity at their assemblies in the Church: there had

¹ Misprinted XXIV. in folio edition.

^m Pp. 227—272 are omitted in the paging of the folio edition, so that p. 273 follows immediately after p. 226.

ⁿ Compare Hosius, Confess. Cathol. Fidei Christiana, c. xli. De Sac. Euchar.; Op., tom. i. p. 134:—"Quo-

niam vero quærunt hoc tempore multi, num Dei verbum e superiori loco prædicantem an sacris operantem sacerdotem audire præstet: vicissim ab illis recte quæri potest, scirene præstet an facere voluntatem Dei."

^o Tit. Liv., lib. iii. cc. 71, 72.

been just complaint, that the service of the Church was not understood, being performed in an unknown tongue; that the eucharist was celebrated without any communion of the people; that the communion, when it was given, as rarely it was, was only in one kind. But never any complaint, that there were so many assemblies of the Church without preaching; whereas, when there is none, the Church ought not to assemble, though for the communion of the eucharist, and the service of God, which by the apostles' ordinance it is to be celebrated with. No man living durst ever make any such complaint, nor can any man living justify it. And yet, when the change comes to be made, as if such a demand had been both made and justified, the sermon is set up instead of the mass in most places: and the Reformation is taken to be characterized as much by putting down the eucharist, or reserving it to four times a year, as by^p restoring the communion of it in both kinds, with the service which it is celebrated with, in the language that is vulgarly known.

§ 2. Not so the Church of England: the reformation [Due order of each service in the Church of England.] whereof consisteth in an order, as well for the celebration of and communion in the eucharist all Lord's days and festival days^q, as in putting the service into our mother-English; desiring, that there might be also a sermon, when it may be had in so good order, or so as to create no offence to God's people or irreverence in His service, but prescribing the order aforesaid, though that cannot be attained to^r. Whereby it may appear, that it was nothing but the tares of false doctrine, sowed among the good wheat of the reformation in England, that hath hindered this good order to take effect in practice.

§ 3. For it were a great impertinence [in^s] me to dispute [The eucharist without a sermon to be preferred before a sermon without the eucharist.] here, that the eucharist thus celebrated is to be preferred before a sermon without it; no man having attempted to maintain the contrary, and the reason being so clear upon the premisses;—that as the undertaking of Christianity by baptism puts a man in possession of his title to the kingdom of

^p Misprinted in the folio edition, "as, or so, by;" the words "or so" being misplaced from a few lines lower down, where they are wrongly omitted.

^q See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 44.

^r See *ibid.*, cc. vi. § 11, x. § 19, 93.

^s Misprinted "to" in folio edit.

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III.

heaven, which the hearing of it preached only makes him capable to choose; so the renewing of his undertaking by the communion of the eucharist, and the exercise thereof by the service of God which it is celebrated with, is the means of attaining that, which the further knowledge of Christianity attained by a sermon renders a man only capable to attain: namely, the gift of the Holy Ghost, enabling to make good that Christianity which our baptism undertakes, and so to attain life everlasting.

[Preaching is to make men Christians, prayer and praise of God is the exercise of Christianity.]

§ 4. I proceed here upon supposition of that which I have said in my book of the Right of the Church, pp. 98—106^t, to ground the difference between preaching the Gospel to those that are not Christians, and teaching those that are, upon the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. Our Lord and His apostles, pretending (as indeed they were) to be prophets, might easily be admitted to teach the people in the synagogue, wheresoever they came; because the whole nation was to obey them by the Law, Deuter. xviii. 15, supposing them to be prophets indeed. Thus had they means to preach Christ and Christianity to the Jews, so long as the Jews, in regard of the credit, which their doctrine, life, and miracles had among the Jews, could not condemn them for false prophets. As for the Gentiles, who had not any custom to assemble themselves for the service of God, worshipping false gods: they could do no more than give them the news of the Gospel, till, having persuaded them to be Christians, they might assemble them, as they found means, both to praise God and pray to God, according to that which they either had attained to or desired to attain; and to teach them, what they had further to learn, to make their praises of God and prayers to God the more Christian. He, that understandeth this case by the Scriptures of the New Testament, must conclude, that all preaching is to make men Christians; that the praises of God and prayers to God (comprehending the eucharist) are the exercise of Christianity: the one, the next means to attain salvation; the other, only the means to attain that means.

[The dispute resolveth into

§ 5. So that this dispute also resolveth into that of my

^t viz. of the orig. edition:—c. iii. § 13—43.

second Book^u; whether we are justified by believing that we are justified and predestinate, or by professing and living as Christians. For supposing the state of salvation to be obtained by so believing, and that, so as not to be forfeited any more; it is very reasonable to run infinitely after sermons, till a man finds himself settled in so believing: but so, that then he shall believe that, which he can have no reason, supposing the Scriptures, to believe. Nor shall the frequenting of sermons serve to shew any reasonable motive to believe. But the very act of hearing a man speak out of a pulpit, by the glass, must be taken for the means appointed by God, by which, when He sees His time, He will determine the elect to believe, leaving the reprobate in their unbelief; though perhaps after they have slept out more sermons than the other have done. So the *opus operatum* of hearing sermons, according to this opinion, succeeds instead of the *opus operatum* of hearing masses, according to the corrupt practice of the Church of Rome. And in this change the work of reformation, according to this opinion, must consist. But then it will be necessarily consequent, that they, who have attained this faith, give over hearing sermons for the future; and not only sermons, but prayers, and all other offices of God's service, and assemblies for the same: according to the opinion of that sect, that now thinks themselves above ordinances^v. Which sect before ever it appeared, I had understood by a person of integrity and knowledge, that there was a difference of opinion among those who frequented and maintained sermons besides the order of the ecclesiastical laws in England; some thinking it a means of faith to confer of the sermon after it is done, others laughing at so silly a mistake, as thinking to attain the state of salvation by reason and free-will, not by God's mere grace.

§ 6. Whereby it appeareth, that whosoever, as I do, makes the preaching of the Gospel (that is, not speaking out of a pulpit, but shewing the reasons which God's word proposeth to move men to be true Christians) the means which God's Spirit useth to bring a man to the state of grace, is obliged to grant, that it is no otherwise the means to maintain a man

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that before
treated
concerning
justifica-
tion.]

Prayer the
more principal
office
of God's
service than
preaching.

^u Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. vii. § 7; &c.
of Chr. Tr., c. ii. § 8.

^v See Bk. I. Of the Pr.

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in that state, than as it is the means to maintain him a good Christian: and that, his Christianity in the first place consisting in the public service of God, to which he becomes engaged by being baptized into the Church, the offices thereof are the immediate means of salvation, to which, as well as to the offices concerning other men and ourselves, all teaching of Christians immediately tendeth; as all preaching, to unbelievers, at a distance.

[Pernicious
affectation
of imita-
ting foreign
Churches.]

§ 7. Now let no man think, that I take any pleasure in censuring the proceedings of foreign Churches^w; which I could willingly have passed over in silence, had not a pernicious affectation of being like them, carried those, that liked not this order, to destroy the very being of the English Church; out of a desire to change the virtues^x of it for their over-²⁷⁵sights^x. For now I must say,—whatsoever offence it may cause,—that when it had been well pleaded, that the communion of the eucharist ought to be restored in both kinds, with the service of God in a known language, and that order ought to be taken, that preaching might be frequented for the instruction of the people; to infer thereupon for a law, that there be no orders for holding any assembly of the Church without preaching^y, was to cure the abuse of private masses by degrading the eucharist from the pre-eminence that it holdeth above all other offices that God can be served with by a Christian: and that, without colour from the Scripture, without precedent from any practice of the Church.

[Extrava-
gancies of
the Puri-
tans re-
specting
sermons.]

§ 8. There have been indeed pretences among us, that the word, which giveth efficacy to the sacraments, is the word preached^z, meaning thereby a sermon spoken out of the pulpit. And from hence hath proceeded the affectation of christening sermons; as if that were the word whereof St. Augustin saith, "*Accedat verbum ad elementum, et fit sacramentum*."^a Nay, this preaching afore meat in a long discourse^b instead

^w For Thorndike's feeling towards the foreign Reformed bodies, see Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xiv. § 3; and Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. 56—62.

^x Corrected from MS.; "virtue—oversight," in folio edition.

^y The Directory assumes this, although not in express terms enacting it. See Review of Serv. of God at Rel.

Assembl., c. viii. § 10.

^z See Review &c, *ibid.* § 11.

^a See quotation from Calvin above in Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. viii. § 11. note n: and that from S. Augustin, above, c. iv. § 22. note t.

^b In Wood's Athen. Oxon., vol. iii. p. 980, in the Life of Joseph Caryl, is a

of thanksgiving, what is it but a mark of that sense which they give St. Paul, when he saith, that the "creature is sanctified by the word of God and prayer," for the food of Christians, 1 Tim. iv. 5? And when sermons are so affectedly called "the means," to wit, of saving us; is it not manifest, that they attribute unto sermons that, which St. Paul, Rom. x. 8—15, and the apostles elsewhere, attribute to the preaching of the Gospel, whereby a man becomes convict, that he ought to become a Christian, without which no Christian will grant any man can be saved?

[Acts ii. 40, 41; vi. 10; ix. 20; xiv. 3; xvi. 32: 1 Pet. i. 25; &c.]

§ 9. Whereby we may see, what consequence slight mistakes in the very signification of words^c may and do produce. For having shewed an evident difference between preaching the Gospel to those who as yet believe not, and teaching those that are become Christians the further knowledge of their Christianity: I may take for granted, that it is a mistake, when the difference is not made between preaching to an assembly of Christians, and declaring the Gospel to unbelievers; whom the apostles could not deal with upon any supposition of Christianity, but only upon the force of those motives which they shewed them to embrace it; to whom therefore the only means of their salvation was the knowledge of those motives. And though all Christians, when they come among unbelievers, are bound to preach Christ to them, that is, to declare unto them the reasons why they ought to be Christians, so far as they are able to do it without prejudice of Christianity; yet to preach it as the apostles preached it, planting withal the Church, in which God should be served according to Christianity, is that which no private man can do, without authority received by the Church from the apostles. From which authority, all that is afterwards done in serving God by the Churches so planted, must receive that warrant, upon which Christians may ground themselves that it is agreeable to the will of God. And

Preaching, neither God's word nor the means of salvation; unless limited to the faith of God's Church.

strange story of Stephen Marshall the Independent, when at Holdenby in attendance upon the Parliamentary Commissioners sent to King Charles I.—"Tis said that Marshall did one time put himself more forward than was meet to say grace, and while he was long in forming his chaps, as the manner

was among the Saints, and making ugly faces, his Majesty said grace himself and was fallen to his meat, and had eaten up some part of his dinner before Marshall had ended the blessing."

^c Corrected from MS.; "the words" in folio edition.

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III.

upon these terms it is to be granted, that sermons preached in the assemblies of Christians are the means of their salvation; because that the allowance of the Church groundeth a presumption, that they are according to Christianity. But if this be wanting, though it is not necessary that they should be contrary to God's word, yet, because there is no presumption, that they are so as God hath provided they should be, they are not to be accepted for God's word: though they, who preach them, would make men believe it.

[No such warrant for the preaching either of the Presbyterians or of the other sectaries.]

§ 10. And this is now the condition of the people of England. It is well enough known indeed, that the Presbyterians have propounded a new form of doctrine^d; according to which, had it been received, there would have been reasonable presumption for plain Christians, that their sermons must needs proceed. But it is as well known, that it is excepted against in every part of it by those, who joined with them against the Church of England; as he, that will take the pains to compare that which I write here with it, may know, what it is that I except against in every point of it. How they satisfy their people, to pay them for preaching upon a supposition, which they know is contested on both 276 these hands, as well as by the Church of Rome; let them see to it, whom I have thus warned. As for those that are not Presbyterians, it is plain, that the people have no other ground to presume, that they preach the word of God, but only that they maintain the Bible to contain God's word, and that they are taken by those that send them for godly persons. The one whereof is common to all heretics: the other requires a ground, whereupon those that send them may be taken for godly persons themselves, and then how they come to be satisfied of those whom they send; both liable to more peremptory difficulties than their life-time will serve to void. Whereupon I infer, that there is no ground to presume, that it is God's word that is preached, where the authority of the Church interposeth not.

[Miserable condition of England in their hands.]

§ 11. And therefore it is lamentable to see, how this miserable people are intoxicated with the conceit, that they want

^d Scil. the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the two Catechisms, published by authority of the Assembly

of Westminster, A.D. 1650. The Directory was published in 1644.

not the word of God nor the means of salvation, so long as they can go and hear a man preach in a pulpit; without consideration what he professeth to teach for Christianity.

CHAP.
XXV.

§ 12. One thing I desire here may be considered. It hath been not only commonly said, but maintained by the writings of sober and knowing persons^e, that very many Jesuits have been and are still employed in preaching the extravagant positions of this time, on purpose to gain opportunity and means to infuse into men's minds, what they find effectual to make them their proselytes. I confess it is none of my sense. For I conceive I shew the principle, upon which all these extravagances have a natural and reasonable dependence. But I demand, where is the provision for simple souls, when wise men are not satisfied, that Jesuits are not admitted to preach?

[Jesuits alleged to be disguised as Puritan preachers.]

§ 13. It is to be considered, that preaching is necessarily an office that requires a facility in speaking, which all the world knows goes not always along with a right understanding. Where there is both good understanding and a faculty of speaking, it is manifest, if there be not a good intention, they are both as a sword in a madman's hand, instruments to do mischief with. I will silence the mention of all that we have seen. The wars of the League in France, the troubles of the United Provinces in the business of Arminius; who can deny, that the pulpit inflamed both? Whatsoever the

What the edification of the Church by preaching requires, further [than the limiting it to the faith of the Church].

* See a letter from Abp. Bramhall (then in exile) to Ussher in 1654, first published in Dr. Parr's *Life and Letters of Abp. Ussher* (printed in 1685), and from thence in *Ussher's Works* ed. Elrington, vol. xvi. pp. 293—296; and *Bramhall's Works*, vol. i. pp. xcv.—xcvii. Oxf. 1842: and see *Elrington's Life of Ussher*, pp. 262—265; and *Baxter*, in his *life of himself*, *Reliq. Baxter.*, Bk. i. Pt. ii. p. 373, there quoted. For evidence of such reports in print when Thorndike wrote, see *Strype's account of one Faithful Cumin and others*, in 1567, in his *Life of Parker, &c.*, Bk. iii. c. 16. pp. 244, sq. Lond. 1811: *Camden's Annal. Elizab.*, ad ann. 1568, p. 131. ed. 1639: *Heylin, Hist. of Presbyt.*, Bk. vi. § 28. p. 257. And so also *P. Du Moulin, Vindication of the Protest. Relig.*, pp. 58—60. Lond. 1664. In *Baxter's Quakers' Catechism*, 4to. Lond. 1655, is an account of cer-

tain Franciscans disguised as Quakers. And see also *Stillingfleece's Unreasonableness of Separation*, Preface: and *Wall, Hist. of Inf. Bapt.*, vol. ii. pp. 371—380. Oxf. 1836; who quotes one *David Russen, Fundamentals without Foundation or a True Picture of the Anabaptists*, for proofs of the same thing. In *Wordsworth's Eccles. Biogr.*, vol. iv. p. 340 note, 3rd edition, in the *Life of Dr. Hammond*, a strange story is quoted to the same purpose from a pamphlet published in 1680—2 (which is also *Strype's* authority), called *Foxes and Firebrands, or a Specimen of the Danger and Harmony of Popery and Separation*, by *Dr. Robert Nelson* and *one Robert Ware*. See also *Lathbury's State of Popery and Jesuitism &c.* c. vi. pp. 129, sq. Lond. 1838; and *Rushworth*, as quoted by him: and some other authors quoted by *Wordsworth* as above, vol. iii. p. 358. note.

BOOK
III.[James iii.
5—12.]

apostle St. James, in the third chapter of his epistle, hath ascribed to the tongue for good or for bad, belongs to it in the pulpit as elsewhere. And, therefore, it is in itself an institution of doubtful effect, to set men up to shew their eloquence in the pulpit; though under pretence of making our common Christianity recommendable by the means of it: and that, supposing them to admit the sense of the Church for the bounds of that which they are to deliver for the sense of the Scripture; but, supposing no bounds, utterly pernicious. For seeing no caution can exclude controversies from rising; neither is there any such mischief as division to the Church, nor any such means as preachers' tongues to inflame it. And will any common sense allow, that all audiences of Christians can be provided of men of understanding and eloquence, rightly informed of the whole interest of Christianity? If any such thing could be supposed, it would not be for the best. The satisfaction indeed of the more civil audiences requires no less. For to appoint men to go to church to hear a sermon, by hearing whereof a man neither learns that which he knew not afore, nor can be moved (by otherwise expressing that which he knew afore) to delight in it more than he did afore; what is it but that which the sons of Eli did, to make the offering of God stink in the nostrils of the people? For the time of seduction and error, they may have such a stroke with their people, as to persuade them, that the loathing of bad sermons is a fruit of the corruption of our nature, which opposes God's truth. But whom God gives grace to consider what I pretend to be God's truth, they, finding that to be true which I shall say by and by, must find the name of God to be only the pretence of faction and interest. In the mean time, the satisfaction of the more civil audiences will not stand with the edification of the main body of Christians. The condition of the world changeth not by men's being Christians. There are idiots, and there are civil men, and men of learning,²⁷⁷ among Christians as well as divines, and always will be. That which satisfies the lesser part, will not edify the greater part. And that is it the Church ought to aim at. Better the more refined should want their curiosities, than the whole body their necessaries. The plain sort of Christians (who

[1 Sam. ii.
17.]

for number, how much they exceed the rest, I refer myself to common sense; for weight, their souls being as precious to God as the souls of princes) cannot edify by that which satisfies the more learned. They understand no deduction of reason, no figures of language. Tell them the grounds of Christianity; they are convicted. Tell them what these grounds oblige them to do, for the end which they evidence; they are convicted. Tell them, that for the interest of our common Christianity they are to come to church to hear the same said again in more eloquent terms, or more curious conceits; they have no reason to be convicted of it: they have reason to suspect, that there is some interest besides the common interest of Christianity in it. Tell them that which remains, that they are to come to church for the grounding, for the enlarging of their Christianity, by the understanding of the Scriptures; supposing that they^f know what is necessary to save all Christians by the Church, and by being made Christians by the Church, well and good: if they think not, that they are to give ear to whatsoever instruction may advance them in the knowledge of our common Christianity, I think them not good Christians. This for the whole Bible. And supposing that difference between the Law and the Gospel, which I have settled in the first Book^g, they may advance in the knowledge of Christianity by the preaching of those who understand it. But not distinguishing that which is necessary from that which is not necessary, by supposing that which is necessary; they may hear sermons all their life long, and not know wherein their salvation consists (a thing found by experience, when there was a rule of doctrine agreeable to the Scriptures): and, not knowing the ground there laid forth, upon which the Old Testament bears witness to the New, they may gain nothing by hearing sermons all their life long, but mere dissatisfaction in the grounds of our common Christianity. Whereas, going into the Scriptures with those two principles, and the humility of Christians, they may teach themselves that edification, which they ought not to expect from those that acknowledge them not.

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XXV.

^f So the text should apparently stand: "supposing that, that they," in folio edition; and the MS. seems to correct it

into, "supposing, that that they," &c.
^g Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., cc. xii. § 5, sq.; xiii. § 1, sq.; &c.

BOOK
III.

[Miserable effects of the present order, of no assemblies without preaching.]

§ 14. As for the present order, which suppresseth all assemblies for the service of God when there is no preaching^h; it is manifest, that (I will not say, no understanding, no eloquence, but) no lungs or voice (for of a truth this order makes the service of God a work rather of the lungs and of the voice, than of any thing else) can furnish entertainment for the assemblies of the Church with that which is worth the hearing, so oft as it is fit for the people of God to assemble for His service. This makes the business, for which the greatest part now goes to church, to be no more the service of God; but to get matter of discourse or debate for the sabbath, as they call it, how well the man preached, or how well he prayed. For whereas they were wont to object against the Church, that it was not praying but reading prayersⁱ, which was ministered to the Church (as if attention of mind and devotion of spirit could not as well go along with him that reads, as with him that is to study what to say, when he prays); now the censures that pass upon men's prayers do shew, that the hearers' minds cannot be employed in praying, when they are taken up with judging how well the prayer they hear is made. Much more justly may the same be said, if it be considered, how a man is obliged to discern what the matter of the prayer is, whether it be [free^k] from blasphemy, heresy, slander, rebellion, or not: lest, before he be aware, he join in such horrible crimes by saying Amen to their prayers^l; which he is no other way secured to be free from the same.

[Both the prayers and the sermons of the secretaries, sources of disorder and of error.]

§ 15. Now it may be considered, that the prayers which usher sermons in and out, not by the order of the Church of England, but by the faction that destroyeth it, though they exclude the service of God out of the Church upon pretence of praying as the Spirit indites, yet are indeed no less provided aforehand than the prayers of the Church; varying a 278 little from time to time, as occasion may require, to make the people believe that they are *ex tempore* dictates of the Spirit. So that the change, which many men call reformation, consists in this;—that the people's devotions are now confined to that, which every one that dare mount the pulpit

^h See above, § 7. note y.

ⁱ See e. g. the quotation in Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. § 8. note q.

^k Added from MS.

^l Corrected from MS.; "prayer," in folio edition.

dare say; instead of that, which the Church upon mature deliberation had appointed to be said. But if it be thus in prayers, which are always for substance the same: what shall we say of sermons, the substance whereof changeth according to the compass of the Scripture, and all the points of it, which the texts upon which men take their rise occasion them to entreat? Experience, in the decay of that reverence and devotion, which the public service of God is to be performed with, may easily point a man of common understanding to the source of it, in those false and weak suppositions, upon which the order or rather the disorder of the present change standeth.

§ 16. Instead whereof, therefore, acknowledging that there was just cause at the time of the Reformation to complain upon the want of preaching and instruction of the people, I do and am to maintain, that there was never any pretence, that the communion of the eucharist, and the service of God that it is to be celebrated with, ought to give way, and to be excluded the assemblies of Christians; to bring in that rule, which is now in effect a chief point of the change that is made with us that "without preaching no assembly for God's service^m." And thereupon, though I desire, that the more solemn service of God, when the eucharist is celebrated, may have a sermon for part of it (as I have shewedⁿ, both by the Scriptures and by the primitive practice of the Church, that the use was under the apostles and in the next ages): yet, that the order prescribed by the Church of England for the celebrating of the same, when and where there is not means for a sermon, such as ought to be had, is not to be deserted upon any pretence of frequenting sermons.

[No pretence for deserting the eucharist in order to frequent sermons.]

§ 17. As for more ordinary occasions of assembling for the service of God, having proved afore^o, that they ought to be frequented for the celebrating of other offices of God's service besides preaching, I take it for proved, that the order prescribed by the Church of England for the celebrating of God's service upon such occasions, is no way to be deserted, but means to be sought for the frequenting of it: acknowledging withal the zeal and the joy, which St. Paul expresseth

The order for Divine service according to the course of the Church of England.

^m See above. § 7. note y.

cc. vi. § 11—16, viii. § 8, x. § 93, 94.

ⁿ Serv. of God at Relig. Assembl.,

^o Ibid., c. viii. § 7.

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III.

for the further edification of those Churches to whom he directeth his Epistles in that Christianity which they had received (1 Cor. i. 5—7; Eph. i. 17, 18; Phil. i. 9; Col. i. 9; Rom. i. 11, 12), as a strong motive to the Church to procure preaching as frequent, as it can be procured and maintained without these offences; [and] that the same St. Paul encourageth and directeth frequent and ample use of those^p miraculous graces which God granted the Churches of that time unto that purpose (1 Cor. xiv. 1—31, Eph. iv. 7—16); but supposing always “the spirits of the prophets” to be “subject to the prophets, because God is not the God of unquietness but of peace, as in all Churches of the saints” (1 Cor. xiv. 32, 33); and that there is “one body and one Spirit, even as we are called in one hope of our calling,” the “unity of” which “Spirit” is to be “preserved in the bond of peace” (Eph. iv. 3, 4), by virtue of that order, which God had settled in His Church for preserving unity in it, declaring His meaning by bestowing the most eminent graces upon the most eminent persons of His apostles, by means whereof the spirits even of prophets became subject to greater prophets for avoiding of unquietness and preserving of peace: as St. Paul further declareth, when he addeth by and by (1 Cor. xiv. 36, 37), “What? came the word of God out from you, or came it to you only? if any man think himself a prophet or spiritual, let him acknowledge the things I write to you to be the commandments of the Lord;” which is to say, that all, even prophets, are to be subject to the apostles, and by consequence to none but them, who have received commission from the apostles. For how shall any order be settled to maintain unity in the communion of God’s service upon any other principle, but that, upon which the Corinthians are obliged to rest in this [rank and quality^q]? Which, therefore, being settled by order from the apostles, is from thenceforth trusted with the teaching of God’s people, and no man further than he is trusted by the same.

279

[Restoration
of the
due autho-

§ 18. Neither is it any marvel, that in the Church of England, after orders conferred, after possession of a church,

^p Corrected from MS.; “these,” in folio edition.

^q Added from MS.

license of preaching is granted by the bishop^r: because there are divers offices, as well concerning the cure of souls, as the service of God in the Church, to which men may be appointed by the laws of the Church, who are not to be trusted with preaching, even to their own people, but upon express submission to the bishop's correction in behalf of his Church. For if sufficient power be reserved the bishop to provide for his flock, it will be in him to provide instruction for them, by such persons as he shall think fit to trust; and if it be not in him so to do, the fault is in the laws, abridging his power of making a cheerful account to God for his people. Howsoever, from hence it may appear, how ridiculous a thing it is to judge of the instruction a bishop affords his flock, by the sermon himself preaches^s; unless it could be thought, that his lungs and sides could reach all his people. For his fidelity in trusting such persons as are to be trusted with teaching his people, and his care in watching over the performance of their trust, extendeth alike to all, and maketh his clergy his instruments in feeding his flock. And whatsoever may have decayed in this order through the Church of England, the restoring thereof by wholesome laws, as well ecclesiastical as civil, had been and is the reformation of Christianity; not the rooting up of the very foundations of the Church, out of zeal to extirpate the order of bishops. And since the licentiousness of preaching what any man can make of the Bible, hath made so fair a way for so few years to the rooting up of Christianity with the Church; what will there be to secure the consciences of God's people, that they may safely go to church, and trust their souls with the means of salvation that are there to be found, but the restoring of God's Church: that is to say, of that authority, which He by His apostles hath provided for the determining of all things concerning His public service; supposing the

CHAP.
XXV.

riority of the
bishops the
true reform-
ation
needed in
England.]

[Heb. xiii.
17.]

* See the canons in Gibson, tit. xiv. cc. 2, 4.—“To receive the bishop's licence to preach” was pronounced “the mark of the beast” by one of Foxe's martyrs; a speech quoted with approbation by Smectymnuus in their Vindic. of the Answ. to the Humble Remonstrance, p. 33. Lond. 1641. See also Lambert's doctrine on the subject, in

Foxe, vol. ii. p. 332. ed. 1684.

* A “non-preaching Bishop” is the object of Smectymnuus' denunciations, p. 67. Lond. 1641 (as of the Puritans generally): who alleges there, that “the most (of Bishops) are so farre from preaching that they rather discountenance, discourage, oppose, blaspheme it.”

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III.

profession of that faith which the whole Church hath maintained from the beginning, as received from our Lord by His apostles? Which if it be true, the same reason will oblige all men to provide the means of salvation for themselves; that is, to follow them of their own choice, without direction or constraint of the laws in the mean time.

Order of
Divine ser-
vice ac-
cording to
the custom
of the uni-
versal
Church:
[as ga-
thered
from Scrip-
ture;]
[1 Thess.
v. 17.]
[Ps. xxxiv.
1.]

§ 19. I do not conceive it becomes me to say what ought to be, as I conceive it behoves me to say what ought not to be. This I will say,—having proved^t, that the praises of God and prayers (much more the eucharist) are principal, in comparison of preaching, which is subordinate,—that the assemblies of God's people ought to be more frequent for them, than they can be for hearing of sermons, as I have shewed by the premisses. St. Paul commands to “pray continually;” and David saith, “The praises of God shall be always in” his “mouth:” not expressing the assemblies of God's people, but inferring that which I have said of the daily service of God in public in my book of the Assemblies of the Church, chap. viii.^u I maintain, there is no ground, no precept, no example, no practice of daily preaching, like this for daily prayers; which if it be true, the confining of assemblies to sermons is to God's disservice. It will be said, that St. Paul, 2 Tim. iv. 2, thus exhorteth; “Preach the word, be instant in season out of season, examine, rebuke, exhort, with all long-suffering and meekness.” And it is as easily answered, that here is nothing to the purpose. Instance in the preaching of the word refers to unbelievers. To induce them to be Christians, though out of season, is always seasonable. Long-suffering and meekness in examining, rebuking, exhorting of Christians, privately, may be [unseasonable*]; publicly, if not according to order, must needs be unseasonable. Men seem to imagine, that there were pulpits and churches and audiences ready to hear the apostles preach, before men were Christians. When they were, they shall find, that means of meeting was provided by Christian people, according to their duty; the order, appointed by them and their successors; that they sat upon their chairs in teaching,

[“μακρο-
θυμία και
διδασκαλία.”]

^t Above, § 6.

^u Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c.

viii. § 1, 9—14.

^x Added from MS.

challenging the authority by which they taught; the people, sometimes standing, sometimes allowed to sit down^y. None but deacons preached standing, when the order and discipline of the primitive Church was in force^z. To deal with those that were not Christians, St. Paul must go out into the piazza or to the exchange, to Gentiles; to do that which they did in the synagogue or in the temple, to the Jews, Acts xvii. 17, ii. 46. In preaching to Jews, it was their advantage to observe the orders of the synagogue. And yet he, that shall peruse that which I have said in the book aforementioned^a, shall never say, that those assemblies were principally for preaching, which the apostles made use of to preach to the synagogue. When they had ordered the assemblies of churches, what have you in their writings to recommend frequent preaching, but St. Paul's order in the use of those^b miraculous graces given the Corinthians, 1 Cor. xiv.: unless it be drawn into consequence, that St. Paul preached till midnight, Acts xx. 7; as if the act of an apostle, being to depart, were a precedent to the order of the Church. But I have shewed you in the foresaid book, chap. x.^c, that the eucharist hath^d a share in the use of the said graces and the work of the said assemblies, as also hymns of God's praises. And in 1 Cor. xi. you read very much of the eucharist, as also of praying and prophesying, that is, praising God by psalms (as I have said there, chap. v.^e); without any mention of preaching. If "the doctrine of the apostles" be joined with "breaking of bread and prayer," Acts ii. 42; if "the elders that labour in the word and doctrine" be preferred by St. Paul, 1 Tim. v. 17: you have a solemn instruction concerning prayers and the eucharist, 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2, as also exhortations to frequent it, Hebr. xiii. 15; without any mention of preaching. In fine, there is nothing in the Scripture to question the ground which I settled afore.

^y See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. iv. § 3—6: Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iii. § 9—12: and Bingham, XIV. iv. 24, 25.

^z Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iii. § 70. And see Bingham, II. xx. 11, 21.

^a Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. ii., iii.

^b Corrected from MS.; "these," in folio edition.

^c Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. x. § 14, sq.; 38, sq.

^d Corrected from MS.; "eucharists have," in folio edition.

^e Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. v. § 18, sq.; and c. vi. § 17: &c.

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III.

[And from the practice of the ancient Church.]

§ 20. As for the practice of the Church, I will go no further than Gennadius, *De Dogmatibus Eccles.*, cap. liii.^f, neither commending nor blaming those that communicate every day; though it were easy to shew, how the rest of the fathers agree or disagree therewith. For that supposeth the daily celebration of the eucharist; whereas who ever heard of daily preaching all over the ancient Church? For that the order thereof was to assemble for the praises of God and prayer, and for instruction by reading the Scripture, more frequently than the boldest pulpit man could preach; neither is it questionable for matter of fact, nor for the consequence, in obliging them, that would reform and not destroy, to follow the example, supposing the premisses.

[Servants cannot hear preaching on the Lord's day, if they are to do their duty at home on that day.]

§ 21. One thing more I desire may be considered. All the affectation of preciseness in keeping the Lord's day will never induce any people, endued with their senses, to do that, which the Jews by the law of the sabbath, whilst it was in force, stood obliged to do; namely, to dress their meat the day before^g, that so neither themselves nor their servants might be obliged to violate the rest of the sabbath. If this precept oblige Christians to hear preaching for the means of salvation, how are servants dispensed with to be absent from preaching, who cannot be dispensed with for resting on the sabbath? For though Christian servants may dress meat on the Lord's day; yet, as they are not dispensed with for serving God on the Lord's day, so, if the service of God on the Lord's day necessarily requires preaching, they must be also preached to on the Lord's day. But if, being catechized in their Christianity, they may serve God by praying and praising God, and by hearing the instruction of the Scripture read, advance in the duties of Christianity;

^f "Quotidie eucharistiæ communionem percipere nec laudo nec vitupero. Omnibus tamen Dominicis diebus communicandum suadeo et hortor, si tamen mens sine affectu peccandi sit." Gennad., *De Eccl. Dogm.*, c. liii. p. 31. ed. Elmenh. Hamb. 1614.

^g See above, c. xxi. § 8. According to Sigonius, *De Rep. Hebr.*, lib. iii. c. 8, the Jews on the Sabbath were obliged to such rest, "ut ne ignem quidem domestici usus causa succenderent."—

Heylin (*Hist. of Sabbath*, P. II. c. viii. § 8. p. 255) affirms, that some in his time would "not suffer either baked or rost meat to be made ready for their dinner on their Sabbath day." In the *Westm. Directory* (art. on Sanctification of the Lord's Day) it is merely enacted, that "the diet on that day be so ordered, as that neither servants be unnecessarily detained from the publick worship of God, nor any other person hindered from the sanctifying that day."

then may they do the duty of Christians to God at church, as well as to their masters at home the duty of Christian servants, without hearing sermons on the Lord's day. CHAP.
XXV.

§ 22. In a point so unlimited, wherein a private man's opinion is not to be law, I find no better ground for reasonable terms than that, which the practice of the Catholic Church, reported by Gennadius^b, intimates. For it is not to be gathered from Gennadius, that there was means to receive the eucharist every day every where; because neither can it be imagined, that there was ever any time, since the empire turned Christian, when there was means for all Christians to be present at it, much less to communicate. On the other side, the relation of Gennadius supposing, that the celebration
281 of the eucharist was maintained, when preaching neither was nor could be maintained: it followeth, that by the custom of the Catholic Church Lord's days and festivals (the celebration whereof all Christians were always concerned in) are to be kept by celebrating the eucharist, when they cannot be kept by preaching and hearing sermons; and that there can be no better order that God may be served by all sorts of Christians, than (where there is provision, and where the custom is) that all Christians may communicate on Lord's days and festivals; and when, for reasons left to themselves, they do not communicate, they may with their spirits as well as their bodies assist the celebration of it: remitting the custom which Gennadius his resolution supposes (the celebrating the eucharist every day), to the greater churches of the more populous cities and places.

§ 23. But whereas the apostolical form of Divine service makes the sermon a part of itⁱ, and at Corinth St. Paul orders many of those spiritual graces to concur to that work (which at assemblies on extraordinary occasions was sometimes practised by the primitive Churches, as I have shewed there^j): it were too great wrong to common sense, to extend this to all assemblies of Christians in villages; and not consistent, either with the necessities of the world, or the interest of Christianity, in frequenting those offices most,

[The eucharist to be celebrated at least upon all Lord's days and festivals.]

[With a sermon if possible.]
[1 Cor. xiv.]

^b See above, § 20. note f.

^j Ibid., c. iv. § 24, sq.; and c. v. §

ⁱ Serv. of God at Relig. Assembl., 1, sq.
c. vi. § 11, sq.; and c. x. § 19.

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III.

which are principal in God's service. Laying down then that tyranny, which constrains all, that have cure of souls, to speak by the glass every Lord's day twice, which shuts all the service of God out of doors, saving a prayer to usher it in and out; the interest of Christianity will require, that at and with the celebration of the eucharist all Christians be taught the common duties of Christians by them who are to answer for their souls: not to please the ear with sharpness in reasoning or eloquence in language; but to convince all sorts, what conversation the attaining of God's kingdom requires of them, who believe, that He made the world, that He sent our Lord Christ to redeem it, that by His Spirit He brings all to confess and shew themselves Christians, and, in fine, that by our Lord Christ He shall adjudge those that do so to everlasting life, and those that do otherwise to everlasting death.

[But not exacting it in all places, or at all times.]

§ 24. For the rest, it is not my purpose to undervalue the labours of St. Chrysostom, St. Augustin, Origen, St. Gregory, or whosoever they are, ancient or modern, that have laboured the instruction of their people, even by expounding them the Scriptures out of the pulpit; supposing they expound them within the rule of our common faith. But upon the account in hand only I say, that, if they withdraw Christian people from serving God by those offices, which the order of the Church makes requisite according to the premisses (which I am sure enough none of the ancients ever did), their labours are not for the common edification of the Church, but for maintaining of parties in the Church. The celebration of Lord's days and festivals, and times of fasting, necessarily furnishes opportunity, both for all curates, to furnish their people with that instruction which they owe them as answerable for their souls, and for those whom God hath furnished with more than ordinary graces of knowledge or utterance, to advance our common Christianity by advancing the knowledge of Christians in the Scriptures. But the office of a pastor necessarily requireth an exact understanding of the nature of human actions in matters of Christianity, whether concerning believing or working, not to be attained without the study as well as the experience of a man's whole life. And, therefore, to oblige them, who are to provide necessary

food for the souls of their flock, to be always gathering the flowers of the Scriptures, to make them nose-gays of, will be to starve them for the want of that knowledge, which the common salvation of all necessarily requires, that the more curious may have entertainment of *quelques choses*. And therefore, for the rest, Christian people are to think themselves obliged to come to church, to serve God by prayer and the praises of God, to learn instruction out of the Scriptures by hearing and meditating upon the lessons of them, on far many more hours and days and occasions, than there can be for preaching of sermons.

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XXV.

CHAPTER XXVI.^k

IDOLATRY PRESUPPOSETH AN IMAGINATION, THAT THERE IS MORE GODS THAN ONE. OBJECTIONS OUT OF THE SCRIPTURE, THAT IT IS THE WORSHIP OF A TRUE GOD UNDER AN IMAGE. THE ORIGINAL OF WORSHIPPING THE ELEMENTS OF THE WORLD: THE DEVIL: AND IMAGES. OF THE IDOLATRY OF MAGICIANS^l, AND OF THE Gnostics. WHAT IDOLATRY THE CASES OF AARON AND OF JEROBOAM INVOLVE. OF THE IDOLATRIES PRACTISED UNDER THE KINGS AND JUDGES, IN ANSWER TO OBJECTIONS.

THERE remains some difference, as well concerning the ceremonies and solemnities, as the order and circumstances of God's public service; which, I foresee, cannot be voided without presuming upon some conclusions for grounds, which hitherto are not resolved. For the chief of those difference[s] concerneth the charge of idolatry upon the Church of Rome, in those prayers to the saints departed, in that worship of images and relics of saints, in that adoration of the eucharist, which they maintain and practise. Also, those prayers which are made for the deliverance of souls from purgatory-pains, is no small part of the controversies which concern the public service of the Church. Whereas, among ourselves, it seems yet to be in dispute, whether any ceremonies at all are to be used in the public service of God: the

[Of the idolatry laid to the charge of the Church of Rome: and of other controversies yet remaining.]

^k Misprinted XXV., in folio edition.

^l Corrected from MS.; "the Magicians," in folio edition.

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III.

pretences of this time having extended the imagination of idolatry so far, as to make the ceremonies and utensils of God's service idols, and the ceremonies which they are used with, idolatries^m.

[Order to be followed in disputing them.]

§ 2. For the voiding of which difficulties, I cannot find so near a course, as in the first place to dispute, wherein the nature of idolatry consisteth, and what the very being of an idol includeth, requireth, and presupposeth. In the next place, I shall dispute of the state of souls departed hence before the general judgment, rather than of the place or places in which they are bestowed: as being too obscure, and not for this purpose, which speaketh to common understandings; though the new state of things in dispute constrain it to use those terms, the novelty whereof will make it obscure to most of them whom it concerneth. After that, of ceremonies generally in the public service of God;—what is the end of them, and what use may and ought to make them receivable (or rather recommend them) to God's people for that purpose. If God make me able to dispatch these propositions with any satisfaction to my own judgment, I shall not doubt to conclude, without any great difficulty, that which may remain in dispute concerning the differences proposed.

[Idolatry is the giving of Divine honour to a creature.]

§ 3. To begin then, first, to enquire, wherein the nature of idolatry consisteth, and what the crime therefore requireth, or supposeth: I do not find, what exception can be made to that signification of the word, which defineth it to be the giving of Divine or religious honour or worship to a creatureⁿ; taking "Divine" and "religious" both for one and the same; that is, understanding that religious honour or worship which is also Divine, in case it may appear, that there is or may be some religious honour or worship which is not Divine. But, this being only the signification of the word (that is to say, the description of that which the word idolatry expresseth

^m The Preface to the Directory is extravagant enough to term the Prayer book an "idol" to "superstitious and ignorant people."

ⁿ Voss., De Orig. et Progr. Idololatr. (seu De Theol. Gent.), lib. i. c. 3. pp. 9, 10. 2nd ed. Amst. 1668, distinguishes two sorts of idolatry: one properly so

called, when "*veri Dei cultus præstatur falso numini;*" the other less properly, when "*falso cultu Deus verus coli existimatur.*" To which he subjoins a third and merely metaphorical sense, viz., that in which covetousness is so called in Scripture.

to him that begins to consider it), I cannot tell, whether those, that use the terms of "Divine" and "religious honour," do consider the importance of those terms which themselves use. CHAP.
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§ 4. For "Divine honour" or worship is that honour or that worship, which is due to God alone, in regard of His incomparable excellence above all His creatures, to which therefore it remains utterly incommunicable. And I have cautioned, that "religious" signifies the same: religion being that part of justice which gives God His due; which no man can do, that honours Him and worships Him not with that honour and worship, which is utterly incommunicable to any of His creatures. [What is meant by "Divine honour."]

§ 5. Now all honour, and all worship, is either the opinion and conceit that a man hath of the excellence and worth of that which he honoureth and worshippeth, or the effect of it: whether inward, in that reverence wherewith he submitteth himself, his soul, his heart, and mind, to it; or outward, in those bodily motions and gestures, or other actions, wherewith man is wont to express and signify the apprehension which he hath of the excellence of that, which he honoureth and worshippeth. So that, supposing in a man an uncorrupted opinion of the incomparable distance, that indeed is found between God and the most excellent of His creatures, it is no more possible for him to attribute the honour due to God alone to that which he conceiveth to be a mere creature, than it is possible for a man in any other case to act against that judgment which presently dictates what he ought to do. For the present apprehension of the excellence of God above all creatures, necessarily includeth and inferreth a decree, resolving his judgment to honour Him as such: honour being the opinion of excellence, as I said; and the reverence which it produceth, being inseparable from that opinion by any means, but the understanding of him that considers it. It is therefore utterly impossible, that a man should attribute that honour which is due to God alone unto any creature, standing the opinion, that no creature is comparable with His excellence. For that were at once to have an apprehension, opinion, or conceit, that God's excellence is incomparably above that of any creature, and yet the same with [Impossible for any one in his heart to give Divine honour to one, whom he does not think to be God.]

BOOK III. it; inasmuch as we suppose all honour and worship to consist in this opinion of excellence.

[Outward acts of honour many times of necessity equivocal, whether they import Divine honour or not.]

§ 6. Indeed, if we speak of the outward acts of honour and worship, true it is, and easy to be seen, that a man may and must honour God with those expressions, which may and perhaps ought to serve him to signify the honour, which he worshippeth some creature with. But those acts are not properly honour or worship, but the signs of it; and are called honour and worship by the same denomination *ab extrinseco* (or, if you please, the same figure of speech), by which signs are called those things which they signify^o. Wherefore it is not only no inconvenience, but absolutely necessary to come to pass, that these signs should be many times equivocal; that is, themselves the same, when the honour and respect signified by them to be attributed to God, holds that distance from that, which by them is attributed to the creature, which is supposed between God and the creature. For all philosophers and divines know, how much difference there is between the conceptions, which men apprehend by the same terms of wisdom, justice, and goodness, when they are attributed to God, and when they are attributed to His creatures^p: though I dispute not hereupon, whether equivocal or not; because nothing to the purpose, whether so or not, so long as it is no inconvenience, that in regard of the distance between the conceits so signified they be called equivocal in that sense which the subject matter will bear. Now that equivocation which words are subject to, when attributed to God and to His creatures, because of the distance of the conceit which they signify; the same are all motions and gestures, all actions, or other marks of honour and worship, necessarily subject to, when they are exhibited to God and to the creature both. Suppose, for the purpose, a man pray to God on his knee, or prostrate on his face, as the ancient people of God used to do; and the custom of the country oblige him to kneel to the prince, or to fall flat before him upon his face, as the custom of the

^o See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. vii. § 1. notes v, x; and c. xiv. § 2.

^p See Abp. King's Essay on the Origin of Evil, c. i. sect. iii. (4to. Lond. 1731), originally in Latin; and Sermon

on Divine Predestination, &c., 8vo. Lond. 1728: and both edited by Edw. Law, Lond. 1732; and the anon. reply to the latter, entitled Vindication of the Divine Attributes, 8vo. Lond. 1710.

Persians required: shall any man be so mad as to say, that it is idolatry to give a petition to a prince upon his knee? Surely, if there were no other means for other men to discern, whether his intent be to honour him as a prince or as God, I should not only grant, but challenge, that other men are to rest in doubt of it; nay, perhaps, to take it indeed for idolatry, in case he expresseth not his intent to have been otherwise. But where the custom of the place makes that distinction that is requisite between God and the prince, and the man's profession conformeth to the opinion and practice of the place; to suspect a man of idolatry in such a case were that degree of madness, to which the jealous seldom attain. For suppose it were possible, that he should in deed and in heart attribute to the prince the honour due to God alone; nay, suppose, that indeed he intended inwardly in heart to do it, as all those did, who under the Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, and Romans, did commit true and proper idolatry to their princes: I demand, what obligation any man can have to question that, whereof God only can be judge, remaining secret in the heart; but no man can take any harm by, so long as it is not professed but kept secret.

§ 7. Seeing, then, that there is no outward idolatry without professing to give the honour due to God alone to His creature, as no inward idolatry without secretly giving it, and no giving it secretly without an apprehension adjudging the excellence proper to God to His creature: I am of necessity to infer, that there is no idolatry to be committed without an opinion, that the creature is God; communicating the name and title, the attributes and perfections, and so by consequence the honour and reverence due to the incomparable excellency of God, to His creature. And this is the opinion of all pagans, heathens, or gentiles, whose idolatry the Scripture as well of the Old as of the New Testament taxeth: and the Law maketh a capital crime for all Israelites; but the Gospel hath converted all nations, besides God's people, from practising. For had not the inward sense of all nations, besides God's ancient people, been corrupted by the deceitfulness of sin, to the imagining of other gods besides the true one, from that light, which convicteth all men of the true God; it had not been possible they should have fallen away from the wor-

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Idolatry presupposeth an imagination, that there are more gods than one.

[Exod. xx. 4, 23; xxii. 20; xxiii. 13, 24; Levit. xxvi. 1; Deut. iv. 16; &c.: 1 Cor. viii. 4, 5; x. 14; 1 John v. 21; &c.]
[Deut. xiii. 9; xvii. 2 —6.]

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[“κατε-
χόρτων.”]

ship of God to idols. This is that, which St. Paul calleth the “holding of the truth prisoner in unrighteousness,” Rom. i. 18: when those, who stood or might stand convict by the light of reason remaining in them, that there is but one God, fountain, and ruler of all creatures, to Whom all men must give account of their doings, were led along by custom to worship the creature instead of God, attributing unto it the excellence of God. And how “in unrighteousness,” is plain enough to any man, that shall consider, that the true God, searching the inward thoughts of all hearts, demandeth account of the most secret intentions of the heart for His own service: whereas those imaginations, which men set up to themselves to be honoured for God, they are well assured can demand no such account at their hand; or, rather, whereas the devil (striving to derive upon himself the honour of God by suggesting unto man the worship of the creatures, which they are known to be incapable of and therefore redoundeth upon him that seduceth them to it) is willing to allow those whom he seduceth, the liberty to wallow themselves in uncleanness and unrighteousness, yea, and to accept it at their hands for the service of their false gods, because, being enmity unto God, it is indeed his service. For it is to be acknowledged, that the Gentiles, though corrupted with the worship of idols, had in them light enough to discern the true God, and His providence over all things, and the account which He will take in another world of all things: as St. Paul, Rom. i. 18—32, at large chargeth; and Tertullian^q, in his book *De Testimonio Animæ*, evidently maintaineth by the sayings, which he produceth, frequented in the mouths of the Gentiles. But it is withal to be maintained, that, being thus bribed by the devil with license to sin, and willing to persuade themselves that they were in the right, they whelmed it under the bushel of their concupiscences; persuading themselves, that they were righteous enough,

^q The purpose of Tertullian in his tract *De Testimonio Animæ* (Op., pp. 64—68) is to establish the doctrines of the Unity of the Godhead, of Providence, and of the Last Judgment, from the unintentional testimony borne by the mass of the Gentile world to those truths:—“Consiste in medio, Anima,”

&c.: “sed non eam te advoco, quæ scholis formata . . sapientiam ructas; te simplicem et rudem et impolitam et idioticam compello, qualem te habent qui te solam habent, illam ipsam de compito, de trivio, de textrino totam: imperitia tua mihi opus est, quoniam aliquantulæ peritiæ nemo credit.”

whilst they served their imaginary deities. Be it therefore resolved, that all idolatry, when it is formed (for I speak not of the degrees by which mankind might be seduced to it), necessarily includeth and presupposeth a conceit of more gods than one; which being once admitted, there can no reason be given, why not numberless, as well as more than one.

§ 8. To all this I see but one objection made^r, though from many texts of Scripture: for all comes to this inference;—that it is idolatry to worship the only true God in or under an image representing Him to man's remembrance; and, therefore, that the nature of idolatry requireth not the imagination of more gods than one.

Objections out of the Scripture, that it is the worship of a true God under an image.

§ 9. This is first argued from the first idolatry of the Israelites after the Law, in making the golden calf and worshipping it. For the people having said, when they saw it,

[Instance of the golden calf.]

285 "These are thy Gods," or "this is thy God, O Israel, that brought thee out of the land of Egypt;" Aaron addeth, "Tomorrow is a feast to the Lord," Exod. xxxiii. 4, 5; using that name of God, which the Scripture never attributeth to any but the true God: whereby it seemeth, that Aaron and the people intended to represent the true God, That had brought them out of the land of Egypt, by this image, and to worship Him under the same.

[תְּהִיָּה לְךָ]

§ 10. And Jeroboam, when he set up his calves, proclaimed in the same terms, "Behold thy Gods" (or "behold thy God," understanding the words to be said severally at Bethel and at Dan), "O Israel, Which brought thee out of the land of Egypt."

[And of the calves set up by Jeroboam.]

[1 Kings xii. 28.]

§ 11. And, indeed, there are so many circumstances seeming to argue, that Jeroboam intended not to call away the people from the worship of the true God that Abenezra^s the Jew upon Exodus xxxii., and Moncæ[i]us^t a Walloon gentle-

[Both cases said to be borrowed from the cherubim over the ark.]

^r So Calvin, Instit. I. xi. 8, 9: limiting idolatry to this—"quod homines Deum sibi adesse non credunt, nisi carnaliter exhibant Se præsentem:"—and assailing the "miseros prætextus" alleged in behalf of image-worship, that "Non reputantur pro Diis imaginæ." So also Moncæius, and others, as below, § 11. notes t—u.

^s Abraham Aben Meir Aben-Ezra, Comment. in Pentateuch., Hebr. fol. Neap. 1488. It has not been translated.

^t Aaron Purgatus sive De Vitulo Aureo Libb. Duo; simul Cheruborum Mosis, Vitulorum Jeroboami, Theraphorum Michæ, formam et historiam, multaque pulcherrima alia eodem spec-

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III.

man, of late years, in a book on purpose called *Aaron Purgatus* (seconded very lately by Gaffarell^u in his *Curiosities*, translated since into English, alleging a Persian author^x, whom Grotius^y also seemeth to follow in his *Annotations upon Exod. xxxii.*), have made it their business to prove, that neither he, nor Aaron before him, intended any other, than to worship God before the representation of one of the Cherubims, which God had commanded to be made to overshadow the ark of the covenant. For, indeed, there is a great deal of reason to maintain^z, that those living creatures, consisting of four faces (whereof one was the face of an ox, heifer, or calf, which Ezekiel in the first, second, third, and tenth chapters of his prophecies describeth, drawing the throne of God's majesty^a), were no other than the cherubim, which Moses according to the pattern shewed him in the mountain had caused to be made over the ark: which is also to be said of the seraphim with six wings, which the prophet Esay saw about God's throne, *Esa. vi.*; and is expressly said of the four living creatures, which St. John sees (*Apoc. iv. 6—8.*) encompassing God's throne. They conceive then^b, that Aaron and Jeroboam intended no more but

[Exod. xxv. 18—20; xxxvii. 7—9.]

[Isai. vi. 2.]

tantia explicantes: auctore Francisco Moncæio, Fridevalliano Atrebatio: 8vo. Atreb. 1606; reprinted Lips. 1689, under the title of *Antiquitates Biblicæ*. It was dedicated to Pope Paul V.: and answered by one R. Visorius, Theolog. Sorbon., in his *Aaronis Purgati seu Pseudo-Cherubi ex aureo vitulo recens conflati Destructio*, 8vo. Paris. 1609. — Genebrard also (*Chronograph.*, p. 80) is cited as maintaining the same position with Moncæius.

^u *Curiositez Inouyes sur la Sculpture Talismanique des Persans, Horoscope des Patriarches, et Lecture des Estoilles*, par M. J[acques] Gaffarell, c. i. § 6—9. pp. 13—25. 8vo. 1637: translated into English by Edmund Chilmead, 8vo. Lond. 1650.

^x Gaffarell's authority is one "Abjudan *Hebreu*, traitant ceste histoire, dont M. Otho avoit apporté le manuscrit de l'Orient" (*Curios.*, p. 17).

^y All that Grotius (in *Exod. xxxii. 5*) says, is, that "Sperabant" (scil. the Jews) "Dei Quem colebant Spiritum in eam imaginem venturum, sicut de astrorum spiritibus gentes aliæ sentiebant." But on 3 Kings xii. 28, he is

more precise—"Volebat (Jeroboamus) *Deum coli* in ea figura, quæ Josepho Dei ministro, unde ortus erat Jeroboamus, dicata olim fuerat, et quæ in *Cherubinis partem faciebat præcipuam*: ut vel illo aspectu populus retineretur in veneratione posteritatis Josephi," &c.

^z Moncæius, in lib. i. c. 4. pp. 46, sq., argues, that the form of the Cherubim over the Ark was not that of man: in c. 5. pp. 59, sq., he considers certain reasons of the Pseudo-Dionysius Areopagita, "pro similitudinibus Cheruborum belluinis præ humanis:" in c. 6. pp. 63, sq., he argues, that "E sanctis animalibus quatuor solum vitulum Ezechielis ævo in Cherubum agnitum; verum tria reliqua etiam Cherubos esse tandem ipsi revelatum."

^a "Drawing the floor on which God's throne stands:" substituted in MS. for the corresponding clause above in the text. See below, c. xxvii. § 13.

^b Moncæius concludes (*Aar. Purg.*, lib. i. c. 21. p. 235), that "Vitulum Aaronium ex auctoris Aaronis mente Cherubum fuisse, vituli quidem speciei sed volucris: eundemque in usum religionis sanctæ ex ejusdem sensu con-

to give the people a visible sign of God's presence out of His own prescription to Moses: Aaron, only to satisfy the people, and to retain them to the worship of the true God, Whom he proposed to them to worship by this slight; but Jeroboam, being under the law which God had made, that His presence should no where be sought but at the place which He should choose, and that choice being executed by His appointment of Solomon to build Him the temple at Jerusalem (Deut. xii. 5—14, compared with Levit. xvii. 3—6; 2 Sam. vii. 2, 3—13; 1 Kings v. 5, vi. 11—13, viii. 29; 1 Chron. xxii. 10; 2 Chron. vii. 12). It is manifest, therefore, that he transgressed this law, and made a schism in Israel by transgressing of it; who were to remain one people in religion by the means of it, whatsoever might succeed in the civil government: but it seems nevertheless, that he intended no way to recall them from the worship of the true God. And, therefore, Joahaz the son of Jehu, not departing from the sin of Jeroboam, prays to God, and obtains deliverance from the Syrians; and his son Joas obtains an answer from God by the prophet Elizeus; 2 Kings [xiii.] 4—6, 14—19: as did his son Jeroboam by Jonas, [2 Kings] xiv. 25—27.

§ 12. And indeed, when Jeroboam is said to set up a house of high places, 1 Kings xii. 31; why should we make this worse than other high places? which for a time were tolerated in Israel, because it was not yet fully declared, what place God would choose^c; but after the temple was built, were indeed unlawful, but so that no man can conceive, that it was idolatry to sacrifice in them. For when the good kings are commended for destroying idolatry, and seeking only the true God; it followeth oft times, that nevertheless the people still resorted to the high places (2 Kings xii. 2, 3; xiv. 3, 4; xv. 3, 4; 34, 35): which would be inconsequent, if it had been idolatry to resort to the high places, though it was an evil custom that prevailed against the Law.

§ 13. Therefore the prophet Osee declares it for a curse against Israel, that they should remain a long time without

[Teraphim
in Hosea,
and of Mi-
cah in the

fectum productumque." For his statements about Jeroboam above referred to, see *ibid.*, cc. 7—10. pp. 66, sq.

^c See Serv. of God at Rel. Assembl., c. ii. § 15.

BOOK III. sacrifice, statue, ephod, or teraphim; Os. iii. 4. And Micah of
 book of Judges.] Mount Ephraim, his mother having consecrated her money
 to the Lord (that is, to the true God, for it is the incom-
 municable name [of^d] God which the Scripture there useth), 286
 and made thereof a molten and carved image, “had a house
 of God with an ephod and teraphim,” having set them up
 in his house, Jud. xvii. 1—5; to wit, because he served God
 in the same order as He was served at the tabernacle, only
 before an image representing His presence, as it was repre-
 sented by the cherubim in the tabernacle.

[“house
 of gods.”
 Eng. Vers.]

[The case
 of Jero-
 boam.]

§ 14. This therefore is the idolatry which the second com-
 mandment forbiddeth; namely, to make an image represent-
 ing the presence of God, and consequently to fall down and
 worship the true God before it: which when God declareth
 to be matter of jealousy to Him, He sheweth it to be the
 breach of the covenant of wedlock, which He had entered
 into with the synagogue, which she on her part was found
 to renounce by so doing. Though it is true, those, that ex-
 cuse Aaron and Jeroboam^e, as if they intended only to use
 the same symbol of God’s presence, which Moses and Solo-
 mon by God’s order had set up at the place appointed by
 God, thereby to persuade the people, that it was all one
 whether they found God at Jerusalem or where they set
 them up: must say by consequence, that in so doing the
 covenant of God was violated by departing from that precept
 of His law, but with no intent to fall away to other gods, or^f
 to commit idolatry in it. For had Jeroboam’s intent been
 to bring in false gods, what had been the difference between
 his sin and the sin of Omri and Ahab, of Ahaz and Man-
 asses, afterwards; 1 Kings xvi. 25, 30—33; xxi. 25, 26; 2
 Kings xvi. 3; xxi. 3—9? For if all idolatry implieth a de-
 fection and apostasy from the true God to imaginary deities,
 was it not the same thing for Jeroboam to set up his calves,
 supposing that he set them up to represent such deities,
 as for Ahab to serve Baal, or Manasses, and the ten tribes
 (2 Kings xvii. 7—9), to commit the same idolatries for which
 the Amorites were cast out from before the Israelites? Besides

^d Added from MS.

^e So Monæsius, &c., as quoted above,

^f Corrected from MS.; “for,” in folio edition.

that in reason it seemeth utterly incredible, that, the Israelites having worshipped the true God till Solomon's death,—nay, that Jeroboam himself, having received assurance of the kingdom by God's prophet Ahiah (1 Kings xi. 26—40), as Jehu by Eliseus, with instructions concerning the house of Ahab, the execution whereof God alloweth, 2 Kings ix. 7—10, x. 30;—I say, it seemeth a thing very incredible, that those people in a moment of time, as it were, upon the publishing of Aaron's and Jeroboam's innovations, should change the inward sense and reverence, [with^s] which in their heart they had acknowledged the true God, to yield the same to any imaginary godhead, which they by their calves might pretend to represent. Neither was it a thing any way consequent to Jeroboam's interest, which it is plain was the only reason that moved him to innovate, to debauch the people to this point. For if he might obtain of them not to go up to Jerusalem to worship the true God there, how did it concern him to insist further with them, to worship any false god of his devising within his dominions? A thing far more difficult to draw all them to, who feared God from the heart in the ten tribes, than to induce them for fear of him to worship Him at a wrong place, continuing faithful to His kingdom.

§ 15. This is the difficulty, or, if you please, these are the difficulties, which are or may be alleged against that definition, which to the nature of idolatry requireth the belief of more gods than one; but no way tend to satisfy us of any other general reason, for which both this and other actions should bear upon them the common mark and stamp of idolatry by the penalties of it in the Scriptures. For what reason can endure to believe, that the mark and penalties of idolatry should rest upon actions of so vast a distance in nature, as the worship of the true God, and the worship of the devil for God, because that is done before an image? Let us survey the matters of fact, which we have in the Scriptures.

§ 16. Moses thus warneth the Israelites, Deut. iv. 15—19 :—“Take heed unto yourselves, lest you corrupt yourselves, and make you a graven image, the similitude of any figure, the likeness of male or female, the likeness of any beast that

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[These objections insufficient.]

The original of worshipping the elements of the world.

BOOK
III.

is on the earth, the likeness of any winged fowl that flieth in the air, the likeness of any thing that creepeth on the ground, the likeness of any fish that is in the waters beneath the earth; and lest thou lift up thine eyes to heaven, and when thou seest the sun and the moon and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be pushed aside to worship them, and to serve them, which the Lord thy God hath imparted unto all nations under the whole heavens." It is like enough, that the first idolatry that ever was practised, was the worship of the sun, the moon, and the stars^h; but that it was a part of the Gentiles' idolatries, by the Scripture alone it is evident and certain. The Jews, as Moses Maimoniⁱ relateth in the Title of Idolatry at the beginning, tell us, that out of admiration of the beauty and constant motions of those glorious bodies, men began of themselves to conceive, that it would be a thing pleasing to God to address themselves to Him by the mediation of those creatures, which they could not choose but think so much nearer to Him than themselves: that this conceit, being seconded with pretended revelations to the same purpose, brought forth in time the "offering of sacrifices to them and making of images of them," by means whereof the blessings of God might be procured through their influence. And Origen^k often gathereth out of those words, that God allowed the Gentiles afore the Law to worship the sun and the moon and the stars, that they might proceed no further to worse idolatries: though, so far as I have observed, he is not seconded herein by any of the fathers. Nor can he in my opinion be any further excused, than the book of Wisdom

[E. g. Job xxxi. 26, 27.]

^h See Voss., De Orig. et Progr. Idololatr., lib. ii.; and ad loc. Maim. de Idololatr., c. i. § 1. p. 4, as quoted below in note i: and Hammond, as quoted in the same note.

ⁱ Ad fin. Voss. de Orig. et Progr. Idololatr., pp. 3, sq.—This passage is quoted at length in Hammond, Of Idolatry, sect. xiv. (Works, vol. i. p. 252), first publ. in 1646.

^k "Ἡλιος δὲ καὶ σελήνη καὶ ἀστέρες, ὧς τινες τῶν πρὸ ἡμῶν διηγῆσαντο, ἀπενεμήθησαν τοῖς μὴ ἀξίοις ἐπιγράφεσθαι τὸν Θεὸν τῶν Θεῶν θεὸν αὐτῶν εἶναι. Οὕτω δὲ ἐξεδέξαντο κινηθέντες ἐκ τῶν

ἐν τῷ Δευτερονομίῳ τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον ἐχόντων, Μὴ ἀναβλέψας" κ. τ. λ. "Τμῖν δὲ οὐχ οὕτως ἔδωκε Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς σου. Πῶς γὰρ ἀπένευμε πᾶσι τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην καὶ πάντα τὸν κόσμον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ Θεὸς, οὐχ οὕτως δεδωκὼς αὐτὰ τῷ Ἰσραήλ; τῷ τοῖς μὴ δυναμένοις ἐπὶ τὴν νοσητὴν ἀναδραμεῖν φύσιν, δι' αἰσθητῶν θεῶν κινουμένοις περὶ θεότητος, ἀγαπητῶς κἄν ἐν τούτοις ἴστασθαι, καὶ μὴ πίπτειν ἐπὶ εἰδῶλα καὶ δαιμόνια." κ. τ. λ. Origen, Comment. in Joan., tom. ii. § 3; Op., tom. iv. p. 52. B—D. See also Id., Cont. Cels., lib. v. cc. 6, 7; Op., tom. i. pp. 581. D—582. C.

doth excuse him, making the worship of the elements of the world the lightest sort of idolatries; Wisd. xiii. [1—]10. CHAP. XXVI.

§ 17. It is a thing agreeable to all experience, that by degrees, and not in an instant, mankind should be seduced to forget God (having had the knowledge of God at the first derived unto them from their first parents) and to take His creatures for God. But will any man therefore undertake, that, when they were come so far as to worship the sun and the moon and the stars by sacrifices and incense, and all those actions whereby the honour of God was first expressed, all this was done in honour to God, because they were conceived to be nearer Him than other of His creatures? How will he then answer St. Paul; when he saith, Rom. i. 25, that the Gentiles “changed the true God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature—*παρὰ τὸν Κτίσαντα*”—“besides” or “parallel to the Creator, Who is God blessed for evermore?” For where was the “lie,” but in taking the creature for God? And how could they worship and serve the creature hand in hand with God, but by degrading God into the rank of His creature, and advancing the creature into the rank to which God was degraded by their false and lying conceit? How could they express this honour by actions formerly appropriated to the service of God, had they not first been seduced in the conceit of that honour which they robbed God of to give it His creatures? [They were not worshipped merely in honour to the true God as their creator.]

§ 18. But it is a thing certain and palpable in the idolatries of the Gentiles, that they deified dead men¹, by attributing unto them the names of the heavens, the sun, the moon, the rest of the planets, and other constellations, of the air, the earth, the waters, in fine, of the world and the elements of it; so that idolatry was committed both to the men and to those worldly bodies at once. In this case^m, will any man be so wifful as to hold still, that these worldly bodies were no otherwise honoured, than in relation to God as His creatures; whenas it appeareth, that the honour due to God alone was studiously procured for dead men, by insinuating ridiculous persuasions into the minds of people seduced to think that [The deifying of dead men by the Gentiles.]

¹ See Voss., as above quoted, lib. i. dead men deified in the planets or constellations.” Added in margin in MS.

^m “No idolatry was committed to

BOOK
III.[Deut. iv.
15—19]

they were deified in those bodies? Wherefore it is not to be denied, that those creatures were advanced to the honour of God by degrading God into the rank of His creatures; as if there might as well be more gods than one, as more creatures of a kind than one. Again, when Moses warneth them of making the image of any creature, can any man doubt, that his reason is, lest it should be worshipped with the same honour, which immediately he forbids the sun and moon and stars to be honoured with? And could the mere privilege of being God's creature move any man to take any before another, and to make an image of it, that under it he might honour God that made it? Or was it requisite, that first men should conceive an excellence in the creature, which if expressed with the same actions whereby they honoured God, of necessity it must be taken for the same which they attributed to God? And what is that but the opinion of more gods? Can any man find fault with that which the fathers have so frequently objected to the Gentiles, that the gods whom they worshipped were dead men; seeing before his eyes, in the records of the Romans, Macedonians, and Persians, during the time of historical truth, that their princes were, of course as it were, deified and worshipped as gods after their death? And was all this done in relation to one true God, Whose graces they had been the means to convey to so great a part of mankind? Or in despite of that light of one true God, which, though enshrined in their breasts, they suffered to be overwhelmed with that ignorance which custom had brought to pass? Is it possible to imagine, that the Egyptians should tremble at those living creatures, or those fruits of their gardens, which they honoured for their gods^a; if they had taken them for creatures of one true God, Whom they intended to honour by and under those His creatures? Or was it necessary, that they should further conceive the godhead in one city to be enclosed in this creature, in another in that^o; and thereupon find themselves obliged to honour the same for God?

^a Juven., Sat. xv. 1—11. See Ruperti ad loc.; and Voss., as before, lib. iii. c. 74. tom. i. pp. 560, sq.—Ruperti alleges, from Jablonski, "Animalia tam

viva quam inanimata Deorum tantum symbola fuisse."

^o Juven., *ibid.* 36—38.

The original of worshipping the devil.

[“unto devils, not to God.” Eng.Vers.]

§ 19. In fine, doth not the Scripture in many places plainly declare that, which I pointed at in proposing my argument, that the idolatry of the Gentiles was the worshipping of devils instead of God^p? Why the Israelites are commanded to sacrifice no where but before the tabernacle, the reason is given Levit. xvii. 7; “And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils, after whom they have gone a whoring:”—Deut. xxxii. 17; “They sacrificed unto idols, which were not God; to gods whom they knew not; to new gods that came newly up, whom your fathers feared not.” Sacrificing to new gods, they sacrificed to devils:—Psalm cvi. 36—38: “And they served their idols, which were a snare to them; yea, they sacrificed their sons and daughters unto devils; and shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and daughters, whom they offered to the idols of Canaan, and the land was defiled with blood.” Offering their sons and daughters to the idols of Canaan, they offered them to devils. And St. Paul, 1 Cor. x. 19—21: “What say I then? that an idol is any thing; or that which is offered in sacrifice to idols is any thing” (as afore, viii. 4, “We know that an idol is nothing in the world, and that there is but one God”)? “but I say, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to God; and I would not that ye should have fellowship with devils: ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils; ye cannot be partakers of the Lord’s table, and the table of devils.” Having said, that “an idol is nothing,” and that “things sacrificed to idols are nothing,” because they are sacrificed to that which is nothing, and that, because there is but one God; how doth he infer, that things sacrificed to idols are sacrificed to devils? Surely, idols are “nothing,” because there is but one God; in regard they pretend to be gods, that is to say, images of gods, whereas indeed there can be no more gods but one. And if this were all, since “nothing” can have no effect, sacrificing to idols (being nothing) could not pollute the sacrifices; as some Christians alleged to prove, that they might eat of things sacrificed to idols. But because, in sacrificing to nothing, the devil steps into God’s place, having caused that nothing to

^p See Voss., as above, lib. i. cc. 6—8. tom. i. pp. 20, sq.

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III.

be taken for a god, and maintaining that conceit by the same ways which he raised it with; therefore, all, that communicated in serving those idols (which all did, that communicated in the feasts which they made of those sacrifices), communicated in the worship of devils. Whereby it is evident, that idolatry presupposeth an erroneous opinion of a false godhead, under which the devil suborneth himself to be worshipped; whom did men take for that which Christians take him for, they would be far enough from worshipping him for God.

And
images.

§ 20. And herewith agreeth the reason of idolatry in the worshipping of images. For by the premisses it is evident, that idolatry is more ancient than the worship of images^a. And perhaps the truth is, it came not in till the custom came up to worship dead men for gods: which, as I said afore, I believe was later than the worshipping of the elements of the world; though I go not out of my way to prove it, nothing obliging me so to do. 289

[Among
the Ro-
mans.]

§ 21. Now it appears by Varro in St. Augustin^r, *De Civitate Dei*, iv. 31, that the Romans had subsisted above one hundred and seventy years before they had images. But let no man therefore imagine, that they were not idolaters during that time. For it is evident, that there is no record of learning so ancient among the Gentiles, as their idolatries. Only the Scripture recordeth time before the same. The words of Varro, there recorded by the said St. Augustin, tell us truth in that business;—that those, who brought in images, “*errorem addidisse, metum dempsisse*”—“increased error, abated religion.” For it is not strange, that a knowing man, as Varro was, should bear witness to that truth, which the Gentiles “imprisoned in unrighteousness,” by acknowledging an “error” in the multitude of their gods;

[Rom. 1.
18.]

^a See Hammond, Of Idolatry, sect. xiv.—xvi. Works, vol. i. p. 252.

^r “Dicit etiam” (sc. Varro) “antiquos Romanos plus annos centum et septuaginta deos sine simulacro coluisse. Quod si adhuc, inquit, mansisset, castius dii observarentur. Cui sententiæ testem adhibet inter cetera etiam gentem Judæam: nec dubitat eum locum ita concludere, ut dicat, qui primi

simulacra deorum populis posuerunt, eos civitatibus suis et metum dempsisse et errorem addidisse; prudenter existimans deos facile posse in simulacrorum stoliditate contemnere. Quod vero non ait, errorem tradiderunt, sed, addiderunt; jam utique fuisse etiam sine simulacris intelligi vult errorem.” S. Aug., *De Civ. Dei*, lib. iv. c. 31. § 2; Op. tom. vii. pp. 111. G, 112. A.

which was by that time grown so ridiculous, that a child, should it have spoken what reason indited, might have re-
 proved it. This "error" then, Varro saith not that it sprung from images, but that they were the means to increase it; though to the abatement of religion, which could be but counterfeit, when men took upon them to make their own gods.

§ 22. But was it thus with the Romans only? Was not [The Greeks.] the case the same with the Grecians also, before sculpture and picture and other ways of imagery were devised; chiefly for the advancement of this error, as the wise Jew (Wisdom xiv. 18—21) and divers of the ancient fathers of the Church (as St. Augustin, *De Civitate Dei*, xviii. 24^s, *In Psalm*. c[x]iii.^t) do often allege. Why do we read then in Pausanias^u his most excellent survey of Greece, that of old time they worshipped stones, only sharpened at the top, for their gods? Could they have found in their heart so to do, had they not formerly imagined a deity, which they meant to remind themselves of by so gross a mark rather than image? But is not this madness an evidence, that they came by degrees to the representation of those deities, which they had imagined afore, and sought only means to have them always present?

§ 23. Joseph Scaliger, in that learned appendix to his [The Phœnicians.] book *De Emendatione Temporum*^x, sheweth us, that the

* "Etiamsi posteriora tempora deos homines mortuos non instituerunt, tamen ab antiquis institutos colere ut deos et habere non destiterunt: quin etiam simulacris, quæ veteres non habebant, auxerunt vanæ atque impiæ superstitionis illecebram, id efficientibus immundis in eorum corde dæmonibus," &c. *Id.*, *ibid.*, lib. xviii. c. 24; *ibid.*, p. 507. B.

^t "Species membrorum, quam naturaliter in animantibus viventem videre atque in nobismetipsis sentire consuevimus, quanquam, ut illi (Pagani) asserunt, in signum aliquod fabricata atque eminenti collocata suggestu, cum adorari atque honorari a multitudine cœperit, parit in unoquoque sordidissimum erroris affectum, ut quoniam in illo figmento non invenit vitalem motum, credat numen occultum," &c. "Hinc et mala dæmonia ad pos-

sidenda gentium simulacra talis hominum affectus invitat, quorum præsidendum varia fallacia mortiferi seminantur et multiplicantur errores." *Id.*, *In Ps. cxiii. Enarr.*, *Serm. ii. § 3*; *Op. tom. iv. p. 1261. C—E.* There is nothing to the purpose in the *Enarratio* in *Ps. ciii.*, quoted by mistake in the text.

^u "Ἐσθήκασι δὲ ἐγγύτατα τοῦ ἀγάλματος τετράγωνοι λίθοι τριάκοντα μάλιστα ἀριθμῶν. Τοῦτους σέβουσιν οἱ φαρεῖς ἑκάστου θεοῦ τινος ὄνομα ἐπιλέγοντες. Τὰ δὲ ἐτι παλαιότερα καὶ τοῖς πᾶσιν Ἑλλησι, τιμὰς θεῶν ἀντὶ ἀγαλμάτων εἶχον ἄργοι λίθοι." *Paus.*, *Achaica*, p. 228. fol. *Francof. 1583.*

^x "Melius scribitur βαίτυλ. Ita vocabant Deos, quos specie lapidis adorabant. *Philo Bybliensis*: "Ἐτι δὲ ἐπενόησε θεὸς Οὐρανοῦς βαϊτύλια, λίθους ἐμψύχους μηχανησόμενος." Quæ omnia

BOOK
III.[Gen.
xxviii. 18.]

Phenicians had the like custom of having rude^y stones for the symbols of their gods. And no marvel. For by the act of Jacob's pouring oil upon the stone at Bethel it appeareth, that the fathers themselves used such records of the true God and of His worship, which idolaters afterwards imagined their false gods to be present at. And thereupon no marvel, that the Law prohibited [them] afterwards, Levit. xxvi. 1: seeing it is evident by the writings of the Grecians and the Romans, that, idolatry increasing, it became an ordinary custom to make every stock and every stone a monument of that worship, which every superstitious fool thought he had cause there to tender to his god, by pouring oil upon it; as Jacob did, Gen. xxviii. 18: [or] by dedicating garlands, or the like; as Tibullus^z hath expressed in these verses,

“ Et veneror, seu stipes habet desertus in agris,
Sive quis exiguus florea sarta lapis;”

with infinite more authors^a to that purpose.

[The Per-
sians.]

§ 24. And can any man doubt, that the idolatries^b of the Persians were not as bad as these; though they had neither statues nor pictures^c. Surely those heathen philosophers found it otherwise; who, being weary of the empire under Justinian because of the ill countenance they found there in favour to Christianity, and betaking themselves into Persia, as Agathias^d in his second Book relateth, found themselves quickly weary of it, in regard of those barbarous customs, as they understood them, which the idolatries of the Persians had introduced. Thus much for certain; that worship,

aperte depravata sunt ex historia lapidis quem Jacob unxit et posuit in loco qui dictus Bethel, Genes. xxviii. 18, 19. Hinc nugaces poetæ βαίτυλον vocant lapidem, quem fasciis obvolutum pro filio Saturnus devoraverit.” Jos. Scal., Not. in Fragra. Berosi, in Append. ad Op. de Emend. Temp., p. xxxv.

^y Corrected from MS.; “having of rude,” in folio edition.

^z “*Nam veneror . . . Seu vetus in trivio florea,*” &c. Tibull., Eleg., I. i. 11, 12.

^a See Heyne, ad Tibull. as in last note.

^b Corrected from MS.; “idolatry,” in folio edition.

^c Herod., i. 131. And see Voss., De Orig. et Progr. Idol., lib. ix. c. 9. tom. ii. pp. 231—233: Hyde, De Vett. Pers. Relig., lib. iii. p. 93. Oxf. 1760: and others quoted by commentators ad Herod. loc. cit.

^d Certain philosophers, who were “τὸ ἄκρον ἔωτον κατὰ τὴν ποιήσιν τῶν ἐν τῷ καθ’ ἡμᾶς χρόνῳ φιλοσοφησάντων, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἡ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις ἐπὶ τῷ Κρείττονι δόξα οὐκ ἤρεσκεν, ζωντό τε τὴν Περσικὴν πολιτείαν πολλῶ ἐλπίαι ἀμείνονα,” migrated to Persia, but speedily returned: see Agathias Scholasticus, De Imper. et Reb. Gestis Justiniani Imper., lib. ii. in fin.; ap. Hist. Byz., tom. x. pp. 69. A—70. B.

which the fire was served with by the Persians, was not that, which could be tendered in honour of God That made it, as conceiving it a prime creature. C H A P.
XXVI.

§ 25. So that, considering these things without prejudice; we must needs stand convict, that idolatry in general is more ancient than the worship of images; though particular idolatries must needs be advanced by it. And in that instance, that the wise Jew propoundeth for the beginning of idolatry, Wisdom xiv. 14—17; when a prince, having lost a dear son, causeth the image of him to be made for his comfort and re-
290 membrance of him, which is propagated by the honour done to his image: not that he means, that all idolatry came from this beginning (for certainly it would have been utterly senseless to have expected this from men possessed of the belief of one true God till that time); but because this might become the beginning of that idolatry, that was performed to the deceased, among those, who, having once admitted the belief of more gods than one, and in particular worshipping dead men, could give no reason why they should do less for them than for others. And if it were possible for the devil to induce men to worship the creature for God, it is not strange, that by pretended apparitions, revelations, and miracles done about these statues or images, he should maintain in them a belief of the presence of that imaginary deity, which they intended thereby to represent and record in the statue or image; which must needs be a powerful means to multiply those ceremonies and solemnities, wherewith they pretended to honour the deity there inclosed^e. Certainly for this reason it was, that among the Greeks and Romans the consecrating of a temple was the setting up and dedicating in it the statue of that deity, in honour whereof it was built. So you see it every foot in Pausanias^f. And in the life of Alexander Severus^g it is related, for a singularity of

[Idolatry more ancient than the worship of images, but advanced by it.]

^e Compare Hammond, Of Idolatry, Sect. xxxvii. Works, vol. i. p. 258.

^f E. g. "Τὸ δὲ ἱερόν ἐν ταῖς Ἀλακκομεναῖς ἡμελήθη τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, ἅτε ἡρημωμένης τῆς θεοῦ" (scil. by the removal of the statue): Paus., Bæot., p. 308.—See also Voss, as above, lib. ix. c. 2. tom. ii. pp. 219, 220: and compare Thucyd., iv. 67, 118 (with Göller's and

Arnold's notes); where the name of the god appears to be used for the temple belonging to him.

^g Alexander imperator "Christi templum facere voluit, Eumque inter Deos recipere. Quod et Adrianus cogitasse fertur, qui templa in omnibus civitatibus sine simulacris jusserat fieri; quæ hodie idcirco quia non habent numina,

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III.

Adrian's curiosity in following all religions, that he built in every city a temple without any statue in it; which he had intended for our Lord Christ, had he not been advised, that all the world would turn Christians if he should take that course. And though it is rather thought that Adrian indeed did intend them for temples to himself, yet still that holds, which the history^h addeth, "*Quæ hodie, idcirco quia non habent numina, dicuntur Hadriani,*"—that "they are called Adrian's, because they have no godhead:"—which the heathen believed them to have, so soon as the statue of that god was set up whose the temple was to be. And this is not questioned, that Alexander Severus intended that our Lord Christ should be worshipped as one of their gods; which would have made Him as much an idol as their gods: as the same emperor did indeed (worshipping as well Christ and Abraham, as the deified emperors, Orpheus, or Achilles, among his closet gods), as his lifeⁱ relateth. Thus much is to be noted, that Maimoni^k, where he relateth the beginning of idolatry (as I alleged afore), acknowledgeth, that it was mightily promoted by revelations, apparitions, and miracles, pretended to be done by the stars or elements of the world at such monuments of their presence as had been provided; which, since God's truth imputeth to the devil, the worship of those^l creatures was no less the worship of the devil, than sacrifices offered to the dead.

Of the
idolatry of
the magi-
cians. .

§ 26. And all this is further confirmed by the idolatry of magicians^m; which, for Balaam's sake, I hold unquestionable. For having shewed beforeⁿ, that Balaam, though he knew there was a God, Which was able to defeat all his witchcraft, did nevertheless address himself to his familiars by offering sacrifices to obtain of them the cursing of Israel, which

[Numb.
xxii.—
xxiv.]

dicuntur Adriani: quæ ille ad hoc parasse dicebatur; sed prohibitus est ab iis, qui consulentes sacra repererant omnes Christianos futuros, si id optato evenisset, et templa reliqua deserenda.' Cæl. Lamprid., Vit. Alex. Severi; ap. Hist. Min. Lat., p. 323. ed. Erasm. Bas. 1517.

^h See last note.

ⁱ "Usus vivendi eidem hic fuit: primum . . matutinis horis in larario suo (in quo et divos principes, sed optimos electos, et animas sanctiores, in

queis et Apollonium, et quantum scriptor suorum temporum dicit, CHRISTUM, Abraham, et Orpheum, et hujuscemodi deos habebat) ad majorum effigies rem Divinam faciebat." Id., *ibid.*, p. 318.

^k Maimon., De Idololatr., c. 1. § 3, 4: ad fin. Voss. ut supra, pp. 6, 7.

^l Corrected from MS.; "these," in folio edition.

^m Voss., as above, lib. i. c. 6. tom. i. p. 23, lib. iii. c. 47. *ibid.* pp. 488, 489.

ⁿ Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxi. § 18, 19.

he knew could not be obtained without the leave of their God, Whom he acknowledgeth under the same name which His people never communicated to any besides; shall it seem strange, that people weary of their Christianity, because it easeth them not of the little discontentments of their estate in this world which they meet with, should either formally or by due construction renounce the benefit of it, by contracting for some curiosities, which they desire, but their Christianity hath appointed them no means to procure? or that, renouncing God and Christ in the same manner and degree as they contract for those things, they should translate the honour, which the little religion, that can allow such a contract, leaves in him that cannot deny a God and yet serves Him thus, unto the devil, from whom they expect their desires? Especially, the experience of all nations, Christians, Jews, and pagans, acknowledging those acts, which themselves though worshippers of devils counted unlawful, because upon contracts tending to the mischief of mankind: and the evidence of the sabbaths and solemnities of witches^o, in these times of Christianity, being no way to be baffled by such reasons, as tend to take away all

291 reason for the punishing of witches, which the law of Moses establisheth; though nothing hinder the alleging of such, as may make men wary, what evidence they accept in cases more private and secret.

§ 27. In the life of Pythagoras by Jamblichus, cap. xxviii., there are divers and sundry feats of his doing reported^p; which to Christians, that know the difference between clean and unclean spirits, cannot seem to have been done otherwise than by familiarity with unclean spirits: which he might easily learn by his travels among the Egyptians and Chaldeans, nations, among whom as well magic as idolatry had been both bred and advanced; if we believe either the Scriptures, or the writings of pagans, as well as of Christians. And truly it is manifest, that the being and office of angels about God was known to him and to his

^o See Brand, Pop. Antiq., vol. ii. pp. 372—374.

^p Such as that he made the river Nessus speak to him, that he was at Metapontum in Italy and Tauromen-

ium in Sicily on the same day, &c. &c. Jambl., De Vit. Pyth., c. xxviii.; pp. 113, sq. ed. Kuster. Amst. 1707.—See also above, Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. § 41, sq.

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III.

followers^q; but without any distinction between the good and the bad, which the Scripture only teacheth^r.

[Of the
δαίμονες of
Plato and
Socrates.]

§ 28. Which is also to be seen in the writings of Plato^s, where δαίμονες and δαιμόνια is never taken in any ill sense; as necessarily it is by all them, who acknowledge apostate angels. Neither is it possible for any Christian to make any other interpretation of that familiar, which Socrates in Plato^t affirmeth that he was always attended with (called Socrates his dæmon or genius), than of a deceiving spirit; unless it could stand with Christianity to believe, that God granted the assistance of His Spirit or angels to pagans, and that so constant, as is not to be found of any of His prophets.

[The phi-
losophers
“the patri-
archs of the
heretics.”]

§ 29. It is true indeed, that there are many things in Plato^u, which learned men do compare and reduce to the rule of the Christian faith concerning the Holy Trinity blessed for evermore. But he, that compares “the mind of God—the word of God—the idea of God—the spirit of God—the wisdom of God—νοῦς—λόγος—ἰδέα—πνεῦμα—σοφία,” which Plato delivereth, with that fulness of the Godhead, that πλήρωμα, which Saturninus and Basilides propounded to be worshipped by their followers, in Irenæus^x and Epiphanius^y; considering withal, that the angels (which are not distinguished from God by Plato^z, according to that infinite distance which is to be acknowledged between God and His creatures) were by most sects of the Gnostics^a ad-

^q See Jambl., *ibid.*, c. viii. pp. 28, 29;—Diog. Laert., lib. viii. c. 32.

^r See above, Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 10.

^s The observation may be extended to all profane writers:—“Legitur autem δαίμων in malam partem et ap. Plutarch. et in Epigr.,” &c. “Sed apud profanos scriptores δαίμων in vituperationem dictum interpretari potius debemus malum genium, opponendo sc. ei bonum.” H. Stephan., *Lex. sub voce*, tom. iii. p. 3102. Lond. 1821, 2.

^t Plato, *Apol.*, c. xxxi. p. 40, *Rep.*, lib. vi. c. x. p. 496. C, &c. (see references in Mitchell’s *Index Græc. Platon.*, sub voc. δαιμόνιον): and see Xenoph., *Memorab.*, lib. i. c. 1. § 1—6, lib. iv. c. 3. § 14, &c. How far the conception was that of a *personal genius*, as Plutarch and Apuleius understand it, see the art. Socrates in Smith’s *Diet. of Gk. and Rom. Biogr.*: Burton, *Bampton Lect.*,

note 24. pp. 333, sq.: and Brucker, *Hist. Phil.*, P. II. lib. ii. c. 2; vol. i. pp. 545, 546.

^u See Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, c. iv. § 36, sq.: Petav., *Theol. Dogm.*, De Trin., lib. I. c. i. § 1—4; Burton’s third and seventh *Bampton Lecture*, with his notes: and for a list of authors on both sides of the controversy, Fabric., *Bibl. Græc.*, lib. iii. c. 1. pp. 39, sq. ed. 1716.

^x S. Iren., *Adv. Hær.*, lib. i. cc. 22, 23. pp. 96, sq.: and see above, Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 19—21.

^y S. Epiph., *Adv. Hær.*, lib. i. tom. ii. *Hær.* 23. § 4; *Op. tom. i.* p. 65. B. &c.

^z See Brucker, P. II. lib. ii. c. 6. sect. 1. § 24; vol. i. pp. 706—708.

^a See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 2, 5, 10; xv. § 4: and notes there.

mitted into that fulness of the Godhead, which the several sects of them worshipped: will have reason to believe the fathers of the Church, when they make the philosophers “the patriarchs of the heretics^b,” and that the divinity of Plato was a tradition derived by Pythagoras from the familiarity which he had with unclean spirits, seeking to refine the gross idolatry of the Gentiles into a more subtle way of worshipping the devil.

§ 30. Which, being imitated by Simon Magus and his followers—(of whom Menander^c professed magic, as Basilides and Marcus also did^d; and the monuments of the Basilidians’ magic are extant to this day in the hands of antiquaries, as you may see in Baronius his Annals^e, and the life of Peireski written by Gassendus^f, and still more plentifully in a later book^g, on purpose to expound the monuments of the Basilidians’ god, called Abraxas)—in those several fulnesses of the Godhead, which the several sects of them taught and worshipped^h, brought forth that worship of angels, which St. Paul condemned, Col. ii. 8—19; whether as belonging to the fulness of the Godhead, or as revealers of it. Especially if it be considered, that the deriving of the original and beginning of evil from a principle belonging to that fulness of the Godhead which each sect of the Gnostics acknowledged (a position common to them allⁱ), is also a part of Plato^k and Pythagoras^l his philosophy: which the Stoics^m also (from whom the heretic Hermogenes in Tertullianⁿ deriveth it) were tainted with, as well as with the opinion of fate^o, utterly

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[The idolatry] of the Gnostics [derived from Plato and Pythagoras].

^b See Tertullian as quoted in Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 11. note p.

^c See Burton, Bamp. Lect., note 44. pp. 379, sq.

^d Burton, *ibid.*

^e In an. 120. tom. ii. p. 65: giving a plate of a gem in the possession of Fulvius Ursinus, with the inscription ἀβρααξ or ἀβραξας.

^f Gassend., De Vit. Peireskii, lib. i.; Op. tom. v. p. 249; referring to the passage in Baronius.

^g Joannis Macarii Abraxas seu Aristopistis; quæ est Antiquaria de Gemmis Basilidianis Disquisitio: accedit Abraxas Proteus seu Multiformis Gemmæ Basilidianæ Portentosa Varietas, exhibita et commentario illustrata a

Joanne Chiffletio, &c., 4to. Antv. 1657.

^h See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 15—22.

ⁱ See Burton’s Bamp. Lect., note 13. pp. 280, sq.

^k See Mosheim, Ad Cudworth. Syst. Intell., c. iv. § 13; vol. i. pp. 310, 311.

^l Id., *ibid.* ad § 13. pp. 316, 317.

^m Id., *ibid.* pp. 300, 301.

ⁿ “Sumpsit a Stoicis materiam cum Domino ponere, quæ ipsa semper fuerit, neque nata neque facta, nec initium habens omnino nec finem, ex qua Dominus omnia postea fecerit.” Tertull., Adv. Hermog., c. i.; Op. p. 233. B.

^o See Cudworth, Syst. Intell., c. i. § 3: vol. i. pp. 7, 8. ed. Mosheim.

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inconsistent with the worship of the true God; as Aristotle^p and Epicurus^q his philosophy (free enough from familiarity with unclean spirits) is with denying of providence at least in human affairs, which the eternity of the world necessarily produceth.

[As also that of Cerdon and Marcion.]

§ 31. Neither is the heresy of Cerdon and Marcion, which succeeded the Gnostics, any thing else but Pythagoras his position,—of a principle of good, and another of evil,—applied to the supposition of Christianity, though such as they thought good to admit.

[And of the Manichees, according to Epiphanius.]

§ 32. As for that of the Manichees, we may as well allow 292 Epiphanius^r, deriving it from one Scythianus, a rich merchant from Arabia to Egypt: who, having also learned their magic, writ four books to maintain Pythagoras his two principles; and, going unto Jerusalem to confer with the Christians there, who maintained one true God, and getting the worse, betook himself to his magic, and exercising the same on the top of a house was cast down from thence and died.

[Τέρβιθος]

His disciple also and slave Terbinthus, whom he left his heir, going into Persia to confer with the priests of Mithras about the same purpose, and being worsted, betook himself to his master's magic, and got his death as his master had done^s. Thus saith Epiphanius: and that Manes, marrying his widow, by his books and by his wealth became author of this sect; only, that having got the books of the Old and New Testament, he used what colours they would afford him, to entitle his device to Christianity, for the seducing of Christians^t.

[Manicheism more probably derived from Persia.]

§ 33. But whoso considers what Master Pocock hath produced out of the relations of the Saracens concerning the religion of the Persians, pp. 146—150^u, whatsoever contest his predecessors might have with the Persians, must acknowledge the heresy of the Manichees to come from the idolatry of the Persians; the divines whereof acknowledge a principle

^p See Mosheim, Ad Cudw. Syst. Intell., c. iv. § 24. vol. i. pp. 642, 643: and Stillingfleet, Orig. Sacr., Pt. ii. Bk. i. c. i. vol. ii. pp. 344—355. Oxf. 1836.

^q See Cudw., *ibid.*, c. iv. § 29. vol. i. p. 708: and Stillingfleet, *ibid.*, Pt. i. Bk. iii. c. iii. § 2. pp. 66, 67.

^r Epiph., Adv. Hær., lib. ii. tom. ii. Hær. lxvi. Manich. § 2, 3; Op. tom. i.

pp. 618. D—620. C.

^s Id., *ibid.*, pp. 620. C—621. A.

^t Id., *ibid.*, § 3—5. pp. 621. A—622. B.

^u Specimen Hist. Arabum, sive Gregorii Abul-Faragii Malatiensis De Orig. et Moribus Arabum, &c. Op. et stud. Ed. Pocockii, in notis, pp. 146—150. Oxon. 1650.

of darkness opposite to a principle of light^x: as we read also in Agathias expressly, lib. ii.^y, that the religion of the Persians is that of Manichees. C H A P.
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§ 34. And these considerations, here put together upon this occasion, may well serve, as I conceive, to satisfy us, that it is no marvel the pagan Greeks and Romans should be so brutish as to worship stocks and stones, having among them those wits, that have left such excellent things of God, and of man's duty to God, upon record: seeing it appears, that the most divine of them were no otherwise taught, than as it might best serve the devil's turn, to detain them in the more subtle idolatry of magicians, the rest being tainted with such positions as stand not with the worship of one true God; so that it is no marvel, if they complied with the vulgar idolatries of their nations, to him that considers that which I have written in the Review of my book of the Right of the Church in a Christian State, p. 167^z, to shew, that the followers of Plato and Pythagoras in the first times of Christianity, as they were themselves magicians, so were great instruments to promote the persecuting of Christianity. Which is also the true reason, why the Gnostics, having devised every sect a way of idolatry proper to themselves, did indifferently counterfeit themselves Jews, Christians, or pagans, for avoiding of persecution, or for gaining of proselytes; eating things sacrificed to idols, in despite of St. Paul, and taking part in the idolatrous spectacles and sights of the Gentiles, as Irenæus^a with the rest of the fathers^b witnesseth.

§ 35. These particulars I have thus far enlarged, to make a full induction of all the ways of idolatry mentioned in the Scriptures (wherewith all the writings of the Jews, pagans, and Christians, exactly agree): by which induction it may appear, that all the ways of idolatry, which the Scripture mentioneth, do presuppose the belief of some imaginary and false godhead, properly called an idol as imaginary and without subsistence (though that name is no less properly attributed to the image of it, than the image of any thing is

[How the civilized heathen came to worship stocks and stones.]

[In all the ways of idolatry a false god is presupposed.]

^x See Mosheim, ad Cudworth. Syst. Intell., c. iv. § 16, tom. i. pp. 420—426.

^y "Νῦν δὲ ὡς τὰ πολλὰ τοῖς Μανιχαίοις καλουμένοις ξυμφέρονται: ἐδόσαν δὲ τὰς πρώτας ἡγεῖσθαι ἀρχάς." κ. τ. λ. Hist. Imp. Justinian., lib. ii. p. 62. D.

^z Sc. of orig. edition:—c. v. § 41—44. of the present.

^a Quoted in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 27. note p.

^b See quotations in Bk. I. *ibid.*, notes q—t.

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called by the name of that which it representeth); because of the intercourse, which by the means of such images those that worshipped them had with the author of such imaginations, even the devil, thinking they had it with their imaginary deities. And the worshipping of those deities, whether before and under such an image or without it, is that which is called idolatry in the Scriptures. For though the word εἰδωλον may generally signify all images, and can have no bad sense in the usage of heathen writers, because they could never think amiss of the images which they thought represented their deities^c; yet, when Christianity had brought in a belief that it was the devil whom the Gentiles worshipped under those images, the word idol, being appropriated to them, must needs bear a sense of that which the Christians detested. Just as I said even now of the word δαίμων or δαιμόνιον, that it must needs bear another sense to the ears of Christians, than it could among the heathen poets or philosophers^d.

[So St. Jerome and St. Augustin use the word idol.]

§ 36. This language St. Jerome useth, when, in his translation of Eusebius his Chronicle num. mdcccliv.^f, he saith of Judas Maccabæus, "*Templum ab idolorum imaginibus expurgavit,*"—that "he purged the temple from images of idols;" supposing the difference, which I make, between imaginary deities and their images. And St. Augustin, *In Lib. Jud. Quest. xli.*^g, speaking of the case of Gedeon;—"Cum idolum non fuerit, id est, cujusdam dei falsi simulacrum"—"seeing it was no idol, that is to say, the image of any false god."

^c "Dicunt inter *imaginem* et *idolum* hoc interesse, quod *imago* est vera rei similitudo, ut cum pingimus hominem, equum, &c. *Imago* enim ab imitando dicta est. *Idolum* autem est falsa similitudo, id est, representat id quod revera non est: ut cum Gentiles proponebant status Veneris aut Minervæ," &c. Bellarm., De Imag. Sanct., lib. ii. c. 5; Controv., tom. i. p. 2019. C.—On the other hand:—"Εἰδωλον Græcis scriptoribus sæpe φάσμα et ostentum aliquod significat: verum hoc significatione in libris sacris non sumitur, sed idem est . . . εἰδωλον, γλυπτὸν, εἰκόν. Hieronymus, Esaïæ xiv. חַבֵּי vertit *idolum*, deinde *sculptile*, deinde *imaginem*, rursus *idolum* (2 Paral. xxxiii. 19 et 22, ut et Deut. xii. 3); alibi *simulacrum*. Sic vitulus ille in Horeb factus εἰδωλον Lucæ Act. vii. 42. Qui id venerati

sunt, Paulo εἰδωλόλατραι 1 Cor. x. 7. Respondetque plane Græca vox εἰδωλόλατρελα Hebrææ עֲבֹדָתָם, quò significatur cultus a lege alienus; non quod εἰδωλον per se mali aliquid significet, ut quidam existimant, sed quod post legem nullum erat piorum et superstitionum evidentius discrimen, quam quod hi omnes imagines sculptas haberent, illi non haberent." Grotius, ad Exod. xx. 4.—See also Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. sect. 6; Works, vol. vi. pp. 618—620.

^d Above, § 28.

^e Pp. 293—296 (both inclusive) are omitted in the paging of the folio ed.: so that p. 297 follows next to p. 292.

^f "Templum" &c. "*emundans.*" Euseb. Cæsar. Chron., D. Hieron. Interpr., p. 63. B. Basil. 1529.

^g § 2; Op. tom. iii. P. i. p. 607. B.

§ 37. Which if it be true, it will no way be possible to exempt the case of Aaron or Jeroboam from that reason of idolatry, which this induction enforceth; or to imagine, that it could be the same crime in them to worship the true God under an image, as in the Gentiles to worship the elements of the world, dead men, imaginations, in effect the devil, under the like image. "They made a calf in Horeb, and worshipped the molten image; thus they turned their glory into the similitude of a calf that eateth hay:" saith David, Psalm cvi. 19, 20, of this act of the Israelites. "They changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things;" saith St. Paul, Rom. i. 23, of the Gentiles: who, as I have shewed^h, did truly intend to worship those creatures for gods. And therefore [I] must conclude, that, whatsoever Aaron might pretend to represent to the Israelites by this calf, that they intended to worship for God. And when the Israelites "joined themselves to Baal-Peor, and ate the offerings of the dead" (Psalm cvi. 28, Num. xxv. 3—8); and Moses commandeth to "hang up" the princes, and the judges to "slay every one his man that were joined to Baal-Peor:" Phineas, out of his zeal to God, executeth his command (not out of a private inspiration, whereof nothing could appear, as hath fondly and perniciously been imagined), and killeth a prince among the Israelites. But when Moses coming down from the mount saw the calf made, he caused the Levites to revenge the fault by slaying three thousand of those that were guilty of it; Exod. xxxii. 25—30. And is it possible for any man to believe, that the same punishment is assigned by God to the offering of sacrifices to a dead man, as to the offering of it to the living God under or before an image? Not that I intend to say this of Aaron; or what his intention might be in complying with them, and avoiding their mutiny, without ever embracing in his heart that idolatry, to which he pretended to concur with them (nor will I much contend with himⁱ, that shall say he chose that figure which might represent something concurring to that worship of God, which Himself had commanded): but the act of them, that muti-

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What idolatry the case of Aaron involves.

[Numb. xxv. 4, 5.]

[Numb. xxv. 7, 8.]

^h Above, § 16.

ⁱ See above, § 11.

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nously constrained him to make them a god to go before them, I can by no means distinguish from the idolatries of Egypt, which it was but late that they had forsaken.

What the
case of Je-
roboam.

§ 38. As for Jeroboam, it is most truly alleged, that nothing obliged him to demand of the Israelites to worship any false god, or to require of them more than Aaron had done upon their motion, concurring himself to their idolatry. But then I must say also, that by setting up his calves, and constraining the people to resort to them for that worship, which the Law obliged them to tender to God, he certainly knew, that he must needs occasion the greatest part of the people to worship another god besides the true God; howsoever some of them might do that, which Aaron had done, in concurring with the rest of their people. And perhaps the truth is, that Jeroboam for this reason made choice of the same image, wherein Aaron had offended afore. But otherwise the appearance of the idolatry of the Gentiles in the act of Jeroboam, that is, in the service tendered his calves, is evident in the Scripture. Otherwise how should the prophet Ahiah charge him, that he had set up other gods and molten images and groves (1 Kings xiv. 9, 15, 16), as by Jeroboam's own sin? And Baasha, that "walked in the way of Jeroboam" (1 Kings xv. 34), as did also Omri after him (1 Kings xvi. 26), are said to have "provoked the Lord God of Israel to anger with their vanities" (1 Kings xvi. 13, 26). And Abia reproaches Jeroboam (2 Chron. xiii. 9.) and his party, that they "had made them priests after the manner of the nations and other lands; so that whosoever cometh to fill his hand with a bullock and seven rams, may be a priest of 298 no gods."

["nations
of other
lands"]

Of the idol-
atries prac-
tised under
the kings
and judges,
in answer
to objec-
tions.
[הַבְּלִי שָׁוְא]
Ps. xxxi. 7.
Hebr.—
xxxi. 6.
Bible
Vers.]

§ 39. For what are "vanities," or "no gods," but imaginary deities: as St. Paul saith, that he preached to the Gentiles to "turn from those vanities unto the living God," Acts xiv. 15. And the prophet Jonas, in his prayer, ii. 8: "They, that observe lying vanities, forsake their own mercy." And הַבְּלִי שָׁוְא in David, Psalm xxxi. 7,— "lying vanities,"— is the same that St. Paul's "lies," when he saith the Gentiles "changed the truth of God into a lie, in worshipping the creature besides the Creator, God blessed for evermore:" Rom. i. 25. So also Deut. xxxii. 21; 2 Kings xvii. 15; Jeremy ii.

5, viii. 19, x. 15, xiv. 22. And why should the prophet Osee object, viii. 6;—"The workman made it, therefore it is not God, but the calf of Samaria shall be broken in pieces;"—had not the calf been taken for God? And again, Os. xiii. 2: "They say unto them, Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves." For that this kissing was a sign of worshipping that which was taken to be God, you have from Job, xxxi. 26, 27; "If I beheld the sun when it shined, or the moon walking in her height, and my heart hath been seduced, and my mouth hath kissed my hand." The sun and the moon being at a distance, because they whose hearts were seduced to think them gods could not kiss them, they kissed their hands to them, in sign that they honoured them for gods; therefore they, that kissed the calves, whom they might come nigh, did it in sign that they honoured them for gods. As the answer of God to Elias saith; "I have reserved Myself seven thousand men, . . . all the knees that have not bowed unto Baal, all the mouths that have not kissed him:" 1 Kings xix. 18. And therefore it seemeth very probable, that these calves are also called Baalim by the said prophet: when he saith (Osee xiii. 1, 2), "When Ephraim . . . offended in Baal, he died: and now they sin more and more, and have made them molten images of their silver, and idols according to their own understanding, all of it the work of craftsmen: they say of them, Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves." The author of Tobit is, for his antiquity, more to be credited in the understanding of the Scriptures than all the conjectures we can make at this distance of time; and he saith, that the ten tribes went up to offer "sacrifice τῆ βίααλ τῆ δαμάλει" (Tobit i. 5)—"to the heifer Baal." Whereupon it is thought, that St. Paul^k also, when he quoteth the answer of God to Elias, 1 Kings xix. 18,—"I have reserved Myself seven thousand men that have not bowed the knee to Baal,"—in the feminine gender—"τῆ βίααλ," Rom. xi. 4, referreth to the feminine substantive, "τῆ δαμάλει βίααλ." And if these

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[“walking
in bright-
ness.”
Eng. Vers.]

[“Or to the
power of
Baal, or to
the god
Baal.”
Eng. Vers.
in margin.]

^k So Grotius, In Epist. ad Rom. xi. 4: and see Fuller, Miscell. Sacra, lib. ii. c. 7; ap. Crit. Sacr., tom. ix. pp. 2293—2296.—St. Jerome (Op. tom. i. P. i. p. 1158) paraphrases the passage

in Tobit thus—"Ad vitulos aureos quos Jeroboam fecerat," &c. See Hammond, Of Idolatry, sect. xxxix.; Works, vol. i. p. 259.

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III.

calves were of the nature of Baalim, it cannot be denied, that they signified imaginary godheads, such as the Baalim were.

[How far
Aaron or
Jeroboam
professed
to worship
the true
God.]
[Exod.
xxxii. 4, 5;
1 Kings
xii. 28.]

§ 40. Wherefore, when it is objected in the first place¹, that Aaron proclaimed a feast to the Lord by the name of the true God, and that both he and Jeroboam said, "This is the God that brought thee out of the land of Egypt;" I answer with the Wisdom of Solomon, xiv. 21, that idol-

[Acts vii.
42, 43.]

aters "did ascribe unto stones and stocks the incommunicable name of God." Which if it can be said of the Gentiles, that knew not the incommunicable name of God; the Israelites, which used it, must needs attribute it to those imaginary deities, which they advanced, to the rank of the only true God. And truly St. Stephen, Acts vii. 39—41, describing this act by no other terms than those whereby the Scripture expresseth the idolatries of the Gentiles, prosecuteth with an allegation out of Amos v. 25, thus:—"Then

[“καὶ ἀνα-
λάβετε.”]

God turned and gave them up to worship the host of heaven; as it is written in the book of the prophets; O ye house of Israel, did ye offer Me slain beasts and sacrifices for the space of forty years in the wilderness? nay, ye took up the tabernacle of Moloch and the star of your god Rempham, figures that ye had made to worship them." Which it seems is to be understood all during their travel in the wilderness; because St. Stephen, charging them that they sacrificed not to God in the wilderness, seemeth to press it further by naming to whom they did sacrifice. And what "tabernacle" doth he charge them to have "taken up," but that which the priests "took up" to carry in the wilderness? Which being the tabernacle of the true God, they, by intending to worship Moloch in it, made his tabernacle. So that it cannot be strange, if they attribute the name of the true God to those, whom turning idolaters they held as true gods as He.

[Why they
chose the
figure of
a calf.]

§ 41. I will not dispute, why they chose the figure of a calf. Let who please allow the reasons alleged^m. If I did 299 not find idolatry in the acts of Aaron and Jeroboam, I might

¹ Moncæius, Aar. Purg., lib. i. c. 8.
p. 74, lib. ii. c. 2. pp. 260, 261.

^m See above, § 9—14.

easily be rid of all these objections otherwise. For if Aaron and Jeroboam did not commit idolatry, how is it idolatry to worship God under an image? But finding the marks of idolatry in them, I must needs acknowledge in them the reason of all idolatry, according to the Scriptures. Supposing Aaron intended only a symbol of God's presence, consecrated by Him in His tabernacle, Jeroboam to follow his example; those, that were set upon apostasy by the instigation of the "mixed multitude," that came with them out of Egypt (Exod. xii. 38), and set them on murmuring for flesh (Num. xi. 4), "turning back in their hearts to Egypt" (Acts vii 39), that is, to the idolatries which they had practised there (Ezek. xx. 7), may well be thought to have set up the calf which the Egyptians worshipped. But I need not build on conjectures, having shewed, that idolaters might exercise their idolatry, even towards a symbol of God's own service.

§ 42. Neither is it any marvel, that Jehu should honour Josaphat's posterity, because he served God; 2 Chron. xxii. 9 (though that may be imputed to the time, when he had not yet declared to follow the sin of Jeroboam): and his posterity seek God and His prophets, having never tied the people to worship any false god, but only done that, which by necessary consequence (at least, if we count what in discretion must needs come to pass, according to the common course of human affairs) must needs produce idolatry. And supposing they set up the idolatry of the Egyptians, they might as well have recourse to God and His prophets in their necessities, as Ahab humbled himself at the word of Elias (1 Kings xxi. 27); how far soever we may suppose that he went in acknowledging the true God: for the same will as easily be said of Jehu and his posterity.

§ 43. Now it seems to me a thing most certain, that high places were tolerated between the dividing of the land and the building of the temple^a: whether because the precept of the Law was not yet in force, God having yet declared no settled choice of any place for His service, as He saith to David, 2 Sam. vii. 6, 7; or because, soon after the tabernacle

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[How far
Jehu wor-
shipped
God.]

[High
places tole-
rated be-
fore the
building of
the tem-
ple.]

^a See above, § 12. note c.

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III.

[1 Sam.
iv. 11.]

was settled in Shiloh, the ark was taken by the Philistines, and so the tabernacle desolate, as the Jews understand it. For who can allow that Gideon, a judge stirred up by God's Spirit, should set up a high place for God's worship against His law: Judges vi. 34, viii. 27. For the mention of an ephod there, viii. 27, is but to say, that the order of God's service in those high places was according to the order of the tabernacle.

[But gave
great occa-
sion of
idolatry.]

§ 44. But what occasion of idolatry these high places did give, we may easily gather by the Law, Levit. xvii. 5, 7; which declareth, that, when they were not tied to the tabernacle in the wilderness but offered their sacrifices "in the open fields," they "sacrificed to devils." For being beset round with idolatrous nations, that confined the deities which they worshipped to their temples and images, it is no marvel if they were tainted by the same, not to understand the true God, Whom they worshipped in the tabernacle, to be every where as much present as in the tabernacle. The true worshippers of God "in spirit and truth" under the Law, understood it well enough, with Gideon; neither is it any marvel, being then licensed and in use, if he conceived it might be for the service of God to set up a high place in his city. But by the event we see, what advantage the worse part hath, to turn that which is well meant to ill uses; when the people fell so soon to idolatry upon that occasion, that it "became a snare to Gideon and his house." And surely, when Moses was in the mount with God, and the presence of God was not seen about the tabernacle, is not this that which the people allege to Aaron, to "make them a god?" as professing not to believe that Moses his God was among them, but finding it necessary, that God Who brought them out of Egypt should go before them: Exod. xxxii. 1, 2.

[John iv.
23.]

[Judg. viii.
27.]

[And in
like way
the calves
of Jero-
boam.]

§ 45. And so, Jeroboam setting up a new place of God's presence, and the whole nation having admitted the presence of the God of Israel to be confined to Solomon's temple, it followed, that the grosser sort of people, who could not distinguish the omnipresence of God from the conceits of the idolatrous nations which they were encompassed with, appropriating several gods to several countries (as the Syrians thought the power of God to reach to the mountains and not to the 300

valleys, 1 Kings xx. 23), must needs take it for another god, that Jeroboam set up for the God That brought Israel out of Egypt; and, conforming to His law, worship Him under that conceit. For when St. Stephen, having related how Solomon built God a house, addeth straight,—to correct the mistake of the Jews to whom he spake,—“Howbeit the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands, as saith the prophet; Heaven is My throne, and earth is My footstool, what house will ye build Me, saith the Lord? or what is the place of My rest? hath not My hand made all these things?” Acts vii. 47—50:—he sheweth plainly, that the vulgar conceit of the Jews came far short of the doctrine of the prophets in this point, and that this was then a great hindrance to the Jews’ Christianity, which vulgarly publisheth that, which only the worshippers of God “in spirit and truth” understood under the Law; as Barnabas^o also, in that epistle, which the ancientest of the fathers have acknowledged^p, and is lately set forth^q, declareth.

§ 46. Now for the text of the Judges, concerning that which the Jews call פסל מיכה^r, or “the idol of Micah^r”; it is to be considered, that there may be and are two opinions^s concerning the true sense and intent of the second commandment, where it saith, “Thou shalt not make to thyself any פסל,” or “carved image, the likeness of any thing,” &c. For the word פסל by the original of it signifying all carved work, it may be thought, that God intends by these words to prohibit all use of carved work among His people. Not as if

C H A P.
XXVI.[John iv.
23.]

[Whether the second commandment forbids all images, or only images made to represent a Godhead.] [Exod. xx. 4; Deut. v. 8.]

^o The epistle of S. Barnabas is in great part a commentary on the spiritual sense of the Law: as, e. g., “*Αρα ουκ εστιν εντολη Θεου το μη τρωγειν, Μωσῆς δὲ ἐν πνεύματι ἐλάλησε*” (Epist. S. Barn., § viii. p. 33. ed. Menard.).

^p S. Clemens of Alexandria, Origen, S. Jerom: as quoted by Ussher, Premon. ad Epist. S. Barn., p. 243. Oxon. 1642; and Tillemont, Mém. Eccl., tom. i. art. Barnabe, note 6.

^q Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli (ut fertur) Epistola Catholica, ab antiquis olim Ecclesiæ Patribus sub ejusdem nomine laudata et usurpata: ed. H. Menard., 4to. Paris. 1645.—And at the end of Abp. Ussher’s edition of S. Ignatius’

Epistolæ, 4to. Oxon. 1642.—And at the end of the same Epistolæ, ed. Isaac. Voss., 4to. Amst. 1646.

^r Monceus, Aar. Purg., lib. i. c. 18. pp. 217, sq., argues, that “Ephodem et Teraphos Michæ, ut nomine, ita forma et usu, cum Ephode et Cherubis Mosaicis convenisse.” The word פסל is used in Exod. xx. 4, and Judg. xvii. 3: and is translated in both places in the Eng. Vers., “graven images.”

^s Grotius (ad Exod. xx. 4) argues for the absolute prohibition: Estius, Gerhard, Rivet, Vasquez, are cited in Poli Syn. (ad loc.), as maintaining the qualified prohibition.

BOOK
III.

the making of a carved image were idolatry, but to avoid the occasions of idolatry; which, as I have said, that art though it introduced not, yet it increased. And therefore it followeth; "For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God." For jealousy forbids as well the means of adultery, as adultery. But if we suppose the signification of the word בַּסֵּפֶד extended by use beyond the original of it, it may import only such statues as are made to represent a godhead imagined afore; and then the letter of the precept forbids no more than to make any carved work for the image of God. According to the first sense, the making of the cherubims over the ark falls within the precept; and is to be taken for a dispensation of the lawgiver in the matter of a positive precept, which his own act only rendered unlawful. But according to the latter, being not included in the matter of the precept, there needs no exception to render it lawful. The same is to be said of the brazen serpent. Whether of these opinions is true, I need not here dispute. Only, as I began to say afore^t, I say further, that during the time that high places were licensed, it can be no inconvenience to grant, that there was the like furniture provided for the service of God there to that which was prescribed in the tabernacle. For upon what ground that people thought it commanded by God there (in which there could be no just occasion of idolatry), upon the like ground and to the like purpose it might be taken up in the high places. Though that reason, which had moved God to prohibit high places after the place of His worship should be settled (Levit. xvii. 5—7), might always endanger them to go astray; as the story of Gideon shews. For though, so long as they understood the ground upon which and the intent to which they were used, they remained secure; yet, forgetting it, by the deceitfulness of error they were subject to be seduced.

§ 47. The fact of Micah, then, hath two of those^u handles, which Epictetus his Manual^x mentions. It may be taken, as if he meant only to make a high place for the service of

^t See above, in § 12, and 43, 44.

^u Corrected from MS.; "these," in folio edition.

^x "Πάν πρᾶγμα δύο ἔχει λαβὰς, τὴν μὲν φορητὴν τὴν δὲ ἀφορητὴν· ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἐὰν ἀδικῆ, ἐντεῦθεν αὐτὸ μὴ λάμβανε ὅτι

ἀδικεῖ, αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ λαβὴ ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ οὐ φορητὴ· ἀλλ' ἐκείθεν μάλλον ὅτι ἀδελφός, ὅτι σύντροφός· καὶ λήψῃ αὐτὸ, καθ' ὃ φορητὸν ἐστὶν." Epict., Enchir., c. xliiii. pp. 56, 57. ed. Upton. Glasg. 1758.

[Exod. xx.
5; Deut.
v. 9.]

[Numb.
xxi. 9; 2
Kings xviii.
4.]

[Judg. vi.
—viii.]

[Of the
idol of
Micah.]

the only true God, according to the Law; the carved work which he furnished it with, being only instead of the furniture of the tabernacle. Which is the case of Gideon, as I stated it afore^y. For when the prophet Osee threatens the ten tribes, that they shall dwell a long time "without ephod or teraphim:" he does not mean it for a punishment, that they should be restrained of the idolatry which they practised to the calves; but he signifieth, that the cherubim of the temple (where they ought to have served God, and where it would be the blessing of that promise which the Law tendereth to serve God) have the name of teraphim common to them with the calves; though those the objects of idolatry, 301 these the instruments of God's service^z. For, on the other side, the fact of Micah may be so taken, as if he intended to set up a carved image of an imaginary godhead, to be worshipped for the only true God. And this intent seems to me the more probable of the two. For there stands upon it the mark of a thing done against God's law;—Judg. xvii. 6; "In that day there was no king in Israel, every man did what seemed right in his own eyes:"—which of the case of Gideon originally could not have been said. And besides, that Micah could not have any of the tribe of Levi to minister in this high place, but was fain to take his son in the mean time, till he lighted upon a wandering Levite, whose necessity might debauch him to any employment; this also seems an argument, that his "house of gods," which he furnished with "ephod and teraphim," Judg. xvii. 5, was erected to false gods. For that his mother had consecrated her money to the incommunicable name of God [Judg. xvii. 3], is easily answered by the same, that hath been said to the cases of Aaron and Jeroboam. But my opinion remains never a whit prejudiced, though these arguments seem insufficient, and though it be said, that the worship of the true God was that which Micah hereby intended. For still the

C H A P.
XXVI.[Hosea iii.
4.][Judg.
xvii. 7—
13.]^y Above, § 43.^z "Theraphim—μορφώματα (simulacra), quæ Cherubinatorum habuisse formam censet Hieronymus ad Marcellam, et 1 Sam. xxii. et 2 Sam. vi. 14: quomodo accipiendum etiam videtur Osee, iii. 4." Grotius, ad Judic. xvii. 5.—"Est autem (Theraphim) no-men per se medium: ideoque significare potest non male *imagines falsi cultus*, ut in Labanis historiis et alibi, sed et ipsos *Cherubinos*, ut hic notavit Hieronymus," &c. Id., ad Ose. iii. 4.—Moneæius, Aar. Purg., lib. i. c. 18. p. 218, refers to the passage of Hosea.

BOOK
III.

same alternative will have recourse, which takes place in Jeroboam's case: either his intent was the service of the true God;—and then, though we suppose that he sinned against the precept of the Law (Levit. xvii. 5), yet he sinned not the sin of idolatry;—or his intent was the service of some imaginary godhead;—and then he committed idolatry according to my opinion, notwithstanding that he used the name of the only true God in the business.

[Difference between Jeroboam's sin, and the idolatries of Ahab and others.]
[1 Kings xvi. 25, 30—33; xxi. 25, 26: 2 Kings xvi. 3; xxi. 3—9.]

§ 48. As for that which is objected^a, that according to this opinion there would be no sufficient reason for that difference, which the Scripture maketh between the sin of Jeroboam which made Israel to sin, and the idolatries of Ahab, and of the house of Omri, and those wherein Manasses followed the Amorites: how much he is deceived that thus reasons, may easily appear to him, that compares those murders, those uncleannesses, those horrible villainies, which the devil had seduced the Gentiles to under the pretence of God's worship, and for the discharge of that obligation which the sense of religion binds all men with; that compares these, I say, with the service of a false god, but otherwise according to the same rites and ceremonies, which the Law commands the true God to be served with. Nor shall I need to say any thing to that which remains^b: either what interest Jeroboam could have, to carry the people to the worship of any other than the true God, who was to count his turn served if they went not up to Jerusalem; or how either he, or they who conformed to his command, could by only so doing blot out of their minds that opinion of the true God, which they had sucked in with their milk, and whereby they thought they held their estate, whether of this world, or the hope they might have of the world to come. For my opinion obligeth me not to say, that idolatry was commanded by this law of Jeroboam, or practised by all that conformed to it: but that, though not expressly commanded, yet it followed by necessary consequence upon the introducing of the law; not by consequence of natural necessity, from that which the terms thereof imported, but by that necessity which the school calls moral, when the

^a See above, § 14.

^b Moncæius, Aar. Purg., lib. i. cc. 13—15. pp. 158, sq.

common discretion of men, that are able to judge in such matters, evidences, that, supposing such a law, it must needs and will come to pass. CHAP. XXVI.

CHAPTER XXVII.^c

THE PLACE, OR RATHER THE STATE, OF HAPPY AND MISERABLE SOULS, OTHERWISE UNDERSTOOD BY GOD'S PEOPLE BEFORE CHRIST'S ASCENSION THAN AFTER IT. WHAT THE APOCALYPSE, WHAT THE REST OF THE APOSTLES DECLARE. ONLY MARTYRS BEFORE GOD'S THRONE. OF THE SIGHT OF GOD.

I COME now to the nicest point, if I mistake not, of all that occasions the present controversies and divisions of the Western Church; the state of souls, departed with the profession of Christianity, till the day of judgment: the resolution whereof, that which remains concerning the public service of God, the order and circumstances of the same, must presuppose. [The next question, concerning] the place or rather the state of happy and miserable souls [till the day of judgment].

§ 2. This resolution must proceed upon supposition of that, which the first Book^d hath declared concerning the knowledge of the resurrection and the world to come under the Old Testament, and the reservation and good husbandry in declaring it, which is used in the writings of it. Otherwise understood by God's people before Christ's ascension than after it.

§ 3. The consideration whereof mightily commendeth the wisdom and judgment of the ancient Church, in proposing the books which we call Apocrypha for the instruction of the catechumeni or learners of Christianity^e. For these are they, in which the resurrection and the world to come, and the happy state of righteous souls after death, is plainly and without circumstance first set forth. I need not here repeat^f the seven Maccabees and their mother, professing to die for God's law in confidence of resurrection to the world to come [More fully declared in the Apocrypha than in the Old Testament.]

^c Misprinted XXVI. in folio edition.

§ 32. note q.

^d Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xiii. § 12, sq.

^f See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 16.

^e See references above, in c. xxii.

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III.

(2 Mac. vii. 9, 11, 23, 36); nor the apostle, Hebr. xi. 35—38, testifying the same of them, and the rest that lived or died in their case. But I must not omit the Wisdom of Solomon; the subject whereof, as I said afore^s, is to commend the law of God to the Gentiles, that instead of persecuting God's people they might learn the worship of the only true God. For this he doth by this argument:—that those, who persecute God's people, think there remains no life after this, but shall find, that the righteous were at rest as soon as they were dead, and in the day of judgment shall triumph over their enemies (Wisdom ii. iii. 1—8. v.); from hence proceeding to shew, how the wisdom of God's people derives itself from God's wisdom, Who so strangely delivered them from the persecutions of Pharaoh and the Egyptians, for a warning to those that might undertake the like; in particular the kings of Egypt, under whom this was writ and the Jews most used the Greek. The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach^h, pretending to lay down those rules of righteous conversation, which the study of the Law, the offspring of God's wisdom, had furnished him with, is not so copious in this point; though the precepts of inward and spiritual obedience, and service of God from the heart, which he delivers throughout, can by no means be parted from the hope of the world to come, being grounded upon nothing else. And he proposeth it plainly from the beginning; when he saith, "He that feareth God, it shall go well with him in the end, and at the day of his death he shall be blessed." The very additions to Daniel are a bulwark to the faith of the Church; when it appears, that the happiness of righteous souls after death is not taken up by any blind tradition among Christians, but before Christianity expressed for the sense of Daniel's fellows in those words of their hymn, "O ye spirits and souls of the righteous, bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever." And whatsoever we may make of the second book of Maccabeesⁱ, the antiquity of it will always be evidence, that the principal author of it, Jason of Cyrene,

[Wisd.
vi.—xix.]

[Ecclesi-
asticus i.
13.]

[Song of
the Three
Children,
v. 64.]

^s Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 17.

^h See *ibid.*, § 17, and 27.

ⁱ Josephus, Philo, Judas the Esse-

nian, and Simon Maccabæus, have been severally conjectured to be the author of the abridgment of Jason's book so called: see Calmet, art. Maccabees.

could never have been either so senseless or so impudent, as to impose upon his nation, that prayers or sacrifices were used by them in regard of the resurrection, if they believed not the being and sense of human souls after death; 2 Mac. xii. 43.

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303 § 4. Proceed we to those passages concerning this point, which the Gospels^k afford us, and consider how well they agree herewith. I will not here dispute, that our Lord intended to relate a thing that really was come to pass, but to propose a parable or resemblance of that which might and did come to pass^l; when He said, Luke xvi. 19, &c., "There was a certain rich man, that was clad with fine linen and purple, and made good cheer every day," &c. But I will presume upon this,—that no man, that means not to make a mockery of the Scriptures, will endure, that our Lord should represent unto us, in such terms as we are able to bear, that which falls out to righteous and wicked souls after death; if there were no such thing as sense and capacity of pleasure and pain in souls departed, according to that which they do here.

[What the Gospels declare upon this point.]

§ 5. I will also propose to consideration the description of the place, whereby He represents unto us the different estate of those whom it receiveth:—"And in hell, lifting up his eyes, being in torments, he sees Abraham from afar, and Lazarus in his bosom;"—and afterwards; "And besides all this, between us and you there is a great gap fixed, so that those who would pass from hence cannot, nor may they pass from thence to us." For I perceive it is swallowed for Gospel amongst us, that Dives, being in hell^m, saw Lazarus in the third heavens: whereas the Scripture saith only, "ἐν τῷ ᾄδῳ"

[What Hades is, in the parable of Dives and Lazarus.] [Luke xvi. 23, 26.]

^k Corrected from MS.; "Gospel," in folio edition."

^l "Certant veteres novique interpretes id quod hic sequitur historie sit an fabula. Mihi videtur scriptor Responsum ad Orthodoxos non male solvere hunc nodum: ait enim nec fabulam esse proprie nec historiam, sed ὑποτύπωσιν potius. Ita solent autem eloquentiæ magistri appellare narrationem qua res vera coloribus verisimilibus depingitur. . . . Sed illud hic addendum est, quæ de statu post hanc vitam dicuntur, ea omnia depingi figu-

ris expressis ad exemplum vitæ mortalis." Grot., Ad Luc. xvi. 19.

^m So e. g. Piscator, ap. Poli Syn. ad loc.; and Fulke, ad loc., assumes it. But even Suicer, sub voce ᾄδης, affirms that the word is never used in Holy Scripture for the place of torment. And Grotius, stating that "hic unicus, ni fallor, in S. Literis locus est quo moti plerique τὸν τόπον τοῦ βαρδίου proprie ᾄδην dici putarunt," proceeds at length to refute the interpretation. See Üsher, Answ. to Jesuit's Challenge, c. xiii. pp. 317, sq.

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III.

—“in the invisible” place of good and bad souls; for so the process of the parable obliges us to understand it, seeing it would be somewhat strange to understand that “gap,” where-with the place of happy souls is here described to be parted from the place of torments, to be the earth and all that is between the third heavens and it. The Jews at this time, as we see by the Gospel, believing, according to the testimonies alleged, that righteous souls were in rest and pleasure and happiness, wicked in misery and torments, called the place or state of those torments Gehenna: from the valley of the sons of Hinnom near Jerusalem, where those that of old time sacrificed their children to devils burnt them with fire; the horror of which place, it appears, was taken up for a resemblance fit to represent the torment of the wicked souls after death. In like manner, God’s people being sensible of God’s mercy in using means to bring them back to the ancient inheritance which our first parents lost by rebelling against God, they could not use so fit a term to express the rest and happiness of blessed spirits in the world to come, as by calling the place of it “paradise.” But that the place of this rest was the third heavens before the sitting down of our Lord Christ at the right hand of His Father, I am yet to learn, that there is any syllable or tittle in the holy Scripture to signify, that the people of God understood, at such time as our Lord delivered this parable: so that there can possibly be no reasonable presumption, that the word *ἄδης*, here used, not in reference to the body, which goes to corruption in the grave, but to the soul or spirit, should signify the same with Gehenna, in opposition to “Abraham’s bosom;” neither the original signification of the word, nor the circumstance of the parable, nor any opinion received then among God’s people, so limiting the signification of it. But that “the bosom of Abraham” should signify the place of rest which God had appointed for the righteous, the reason is plain: the hospitality of Abraham being renowned in the Scripture, and the happiness of the world to come being usually represented to the people of God at that time under the resemblance of a feast; whereof Abraham is made the master, when his “bosom” is made the place to receive and refresh Lazarus. There is therefore no reason, why the “bosom of Abraham,”

[Matt. v.
22, 29, 30;
x. 28; xviii.
9; xxiii.
15, 33:
Mark ix.
43, 45, 47:
Luke xii.
5: James
iii. 6.]

[Luke
xxiii. 43;
2 Cor. xii.
4; Rev. ii.
7.]

and "paradise," should not signify the same state or the same place to the apprehension of God's people at that time. But there is also no reason, why $\alpha\delta\eta\varsigma$ in the parable should not extend to comprehend both Gehenna and paradise in the sense of those to whom our Lord addresses this parable.

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§ 6. For neither is it any way necessary,—when the good thief prays, "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom," and our Lord answers, "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise" (Luke xxiii. 42, 43),—that "paradise" should here be understood to signify the third heavens ("the way into which was not yet laid open, standing the 304 first tabernacle," saith the apostle, Hebr. ix. 8; and again, [Hebr. x. 20,] which "new and living way" our Lord Jesus "hath dedicated," or "hanseled for us, through the veil, that is, His flesh"): unless we abuse ourselves with an imagination, that words can signify things which could not be apprehended out of them by those to whom they were said.

[And "paradise" in the words of our Lord to the thief.]

§ 7. For as for St. Paul, who was "ravished into the third heavens," that is, into paradise (2 Cor. xii. 3, 4): I conceive I need not insist upon an exception, which there is no issue to try; to wit, that St. Paul speaks of several raptures, one into the third heavens, the other into paradiseⁿ. For, to speak freely, it seems no more than reason to grant, that St. Paul was ravished to the presence of our Lord Christ. But I must needs insist, that the word "paradise" could not signify the same thing to St. Paul after the ascension of our Lord, as to the hearers of our Lord afore it.

[The "third heaven," into which St. Paul was ravished.]

§ 8. As for the words of the same St. Paul—"Having a desire to depart and to be with Christ" (Phil. i. 23),—whether they do confine the spirit of St. Paul departed to the place of our Lord Christ's bodily presence in the third heavens, I will not conclude; till I have considered more of those scriptures, which may concern the same purpose.

[Of "being with Christ."]

ⁿ "More Hebræorum distinguitur cælum sive mundus supremus a *paradiso*. Cælum illud supremum promittitur piis post resurrectionem: post mortem et ante resurrectionem paradus: ille locus gloriæ, hic solatii." Grot. ad 2 Cor. xii. 4.—And so also Id. ad Luc. xxiii. 43.

^o "Esse cum Christo—At si animæ

servantur in aliquo loco extra cælum, frustra hoc desiderabat Paulus; Christus enim in cælis est." Bellarm., De Sanct. Beatit., lib. i. c. 3; Controv., tom. i. p. 1920. D.—Grotius (ad loc.) merely says—"Id est, in Christi custodia, quoad partem potiore. . . Nihil hinc de loco definiri potest."

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III.

What the
Apocalypse
declares
[upon this
point].

§ 9. And indeed the Apocalypse, as it is the last of the New Testament, so seemeth to declare more in this matter than all the rest of it before had done. For when upon the opening of the fifth seal, Apoc. vi. 9—11, the souls of martyrs, having demanded vengeance upon their persecutors, were clothed with long white robes, and bidden to expect the fulfilling of their numbers; and, after that, the hundred and forty-four thousand of the twelve tribes, that were to be preserved from the said vengeance, were sealed: it followeth, Apoc. vii. 9, 14[—17],—“After that I looked, and behold a great multitude, whom no man could number, of every nation and tribe and people and language, standing before the throne and before the Lamb, and clothed in long white robes, with palms in their hands;”—and to shew who they were;—“These be they, who come out of the great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and have blanched their robes in the Blood of the Lamb: therefore they are before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple, and He that sitteth upon the throne overshadoweth them; they shall not hunger nor thirst, nor shall the sun fall on them, nor any heat; for the Lamb That is in the midst of the throne feedeth them, and guideth them to living wells of water, and God wipes away all tears from their eyes.” Here you have the souls of the martyrs “before the throne of God,” “overshadowed by Him that sitteth on the throne,” Who “wipeth away all tears from their eyes.” And again, Apoc. xiv. 1—5, where the hundred and forty-four thousand that were sealed appear again upon mount Sion, and the voice of harpers is heard, singing to their harps a new song, “before the throne and before the four living creatures and elders,” which “no man” but the sealed “could learn:” it followeth;—“These are they that have not been defiled with women, for they are virgins; these are they that follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth; these are redeemed from among men, as first-fruits to God and to the Lamb; nor was any deceit found in their mouths, for they are unspotted before the throne of God.” Here [the] hundred and forty-four thousand appear upon mount Sion, hearing only the song which the harpers sing to their harps. And, therefore, those “that were not defiled with women,” that

[“σκηνώ-
σει ἐπ’
αὐτούς” —
“shall
dwell a-
mong
them.”
Eng. Vers.]

“follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth,” that “are unspotted before the throne of God,” are the harpers, not those that were sealed^p. The same martyrs’ souls, that appeared before in long white robes, with palms in their hands, now appear singing the song of triumph to their harps. For so it followeth, v. 13, after denouncing the “fall” of “Babylon,” and vengeance of God upon those that “worship the beast:”—“I heard a voice from heaven say to me, Write, Blessed are the dead that from henceforth die in the Lord; even so, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works go along with them.”

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§ 10. Well might Tertullian^q restrain this to martyrs, for the consequence of the text mightily enforceth it. The Lamb indeed is seen on mount Sion with those that are sealed: but it is never said, that they are “before the throne,” but only they who appear in heaven, that is, the martyrs, whose song of triumph they hear and learn; which needed not have been said, if they were represented as of one company.

305 And perhaps it is said, that they “follow the Lamb whithersoever He goes,” because they followed Him to His cross, suffering that death for Him, which He had suffered for us; and that “they are virgins,” because not stained with the pollution of false gods. For, truly, when it is said, that “guile was not found in their mouth;” we cannot understand any thing more proper than the profession of the Christian faith, for which they died. For of whom can it be more properly said, that “guile was not found in” his “mouth,” than of him, that dies rather than transgress that which he undertook at his baptism, to profess the name of Christ unto death? He, that likes not this, will be obliged to grant, that virgins also have the state of martyrs by this prophecy. For besides all that hath been said to shew, that in all this prophecy, save the twenty-four, none but martyrs appear in heaven before God’s throne (unless we say,

Only martyrs before God’s throne.

^p See Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. § 33, 34.

^q Quomodo Joanni in spiritu, paradisi regio revelata, quæ subjecitur altari, nullas alias animas apud se præter martyrum ostendit? Quomodo Perpetua fortissima martyr sub die passionis in revelatione paradisi solos illic

commartyres suos vidit? Nisi quia nullis romphæa paradisi janitrix cedit nisi qui in Christo decesserit, non in Adam.” Tertull., De Anima, c. lv.; Op. p. 304. B.—See Ussher, Answ. to Jesuit’s Challenge, c. viii. Works, vol. iii. p. 297.

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that here virgins also are seen among the martyrs); when-
as, in the beginning of the seventh chapter, order is taken
for the sealing of those, that should escape the vengeance
of God, in Judæa, being Christians and servants of God
(who in the beginning of the fourteenth appear again with
the Lamb upon mount Sion); but the martyrs' souls appear
in heaven before the throne, both in the fifth and in the
seventh (besides what I argue here by consequence drawn
from the meaning of the fourteenth): it would be a thing
inconsequent to the text and grain of the prophecy, to say,
that the servants of God, who are preserved "by the name
of God sealed on their foreheads" (Apoc. xiv. 1, vii. 3) from
that destruction which involves the persecutors of Chris-
tianity, should appear in the same company and rank with
the martyrs; among whom are those that are slain in the
city of Jerusalem (Apoc. xi. 7—9), of a several condition
from those that are preserved alive.

What the
rest of the
apostles de-
clare [upon
the sub-
ject].

§ 11. Compare we herewith the doctrine of St. Paul, 2
Cor. v. 1—4:—"For we know, that, if this earthly house of
our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building from God, a
house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens: and for
this we groan, desiring that our dwelling from heaven be
vested upon us; if so be we shall not be found naked,
having put it upon us: for we that are in the tabernacle
groan, as grieved, not because we desire to be stripped,
but to be invested, that the mortal may be swallowed up
of life." The whole text of this discourse manifestly im-
ports, that St. Paul expects the resurrection as the ac-
complishment of his hope; not groaning for the day of
his death, to have his soul stripped from his body, but
to have it invested with a heavenly tabernacle, made by
God, his glorified body, which bringeth life, that swalloweth
up the mortality of this. As also he saith, Rom. viii. 23,
that "we, who have the first-fruits of the Spirit, groan
within ourselves, expecting the adoption, even the redemp-
tion of our body;" where the resurrection is the adoption
of those who rise again to be sons of God: according to the
word of our Lord, Luke xx. 36; "For neither can they die
any more, for they are equal to angels; and being children
of the resurrection, are children of God." It is true, it

appears by St. Paul, that he was no further certified as then of the counsel of God, than to make it a question, whether he and the Christians of his time should be found alive by the Lord Christ at His coming to judgment. For therefore he says with an "if;"—"If we shall not be found naked of our bodies, when we put on glorious bodies:"—though he had said afore, that, if this body be dissolved, we shall have a heavenly body for it. And so, 1 Cor. xv. 52; "The dead shall rise incorruptible, and we shall be changed." And, 1 Thess. iv. 15, 17: "We, that are left alive unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent those that are fallen asleep;"—again; "We, that are left alive, shall be ravished with them in the clouds into the air to meet the Lord; and so shall be always with the Lord." So that the thousand years, which it is revealed to St. John that the Church shall endure after the fall of Babylon and the judgment exercised upon the whore (Apoc. xx.), is a further revelation of God's will and pleasure for the subsistence of Christianity with the world; how much soever He hath determined it shall endure more, than He hath there declared. But, notwithstanding, seeing that St. Paul, though uncertain thereof, suspends the accomplishment of his and our happiness upon the resurrection; most manifest it is, that the stripping of our bodies by death is not the term of God's promise, according to St. Paul.

306 Wherefore, when it follows,—“Having therefore always confidence, and knowing that dwelling in the body we are pilgrims from God (for we walk by faith, not by sight), we desire with confidence rather to travel out of the body, and to dwell with God;”—supposing that St. Paul expected this change by Christ's second coming, before he died, he contradicts not himself, when he refers it to the resurrection; which, if we think that he assigns it unto the mean time, we make him to do. Therefore St. John, 1 Epistle iii. 2: “Beloved, we are now the children of God; but it is not yet manifest what we shall be; yet we know, that when He” (or “it”) is made manifest, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.” Sons of God because sons of the resurrection, we saw before in our Lord's words; sons of God because adopted to His

[2 Cor. v. 6—8.]

[Luke xx. 36.]

“Cum apparuerit—nempe illud quod erimus.” Grot., ad loc.

BOOK III. Spirit, we have here in St. John. But as St. Paul made our adoption to be “the redemption of the body;” so (Eph. iv. 30), “Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God,” saith he, “by Whom ye are sealed to the day of redemption:”—and i. 14, speaking of the same Spirit,—“Who is the earnest of our inheritance, until the redemption of the purchase.” As our Lord saith also, Luke xxi. 28; “Lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh:” speaking of His second coming. If, therefore, neither our “adoption” and “redemption” nor God’s “purchase” be complete before we rise again, whether we read in St. John, “When *He* shall be made manifest,” or, “When *it* shall be made manifest,” what we shall be, the resurrection is the time. For if we be not like angels till the resurrection, as our Lord says; much less like God, or like our Lord Christ, as St. John says.

Of the sight
of God.

§ 12. As for the term of “seeing God,” upon which the school doctors^s have stated the controversy of the saints’ happiness in the meantime; it is a thing evident enough, that the speech is borrowed from the comparison between Moses and other prophets, Num. xii. 6—8; where God saith, He will deal with other prophets by a vision or a dream, but with Moses face to face. And yet St. Paul, 1 Cor. xiii. 12, comparing the knowledge of God by faith with the knowledge of God by sight, [expresseth it thus; that] “We see now by a glass in a riddle, but then face to face; now we know in part, then shall I know as I am known:” which St. John calls, “as He is;” for sure God knows us as we are. Nay, he saith there, that Moses beheld יהוה יהוה תמונה; which the Greek seems to translate “τὴν δόξαν τοῦ Κυρίου^t,” signifying that glorious appearance, witnessing the presence of God, which Moses communed with mouth to mouth, “ἐν εἶδει καὶ οὐ δι’ αἰνιγμάτων” —“by sight” (for we have no better English for St. Paul’s “ἐν εἶδει,” 2 Cor. v. 7), “not by riddles.” Whereby it appeareth, [that] the knowledge of God, which blessed souls have, is described by St. Paul in the very same terms, in which the knowledge of God which Moses had is described by God. And yet none of those school doctors believes, that Moses saw God

[תִּמְנָת־
יְהוָה]

Numb. xii.
8.]

[“δὲ εἶ-
δους.” 2
Cor. v. 7.]

^s See Ussher, Answ. to Jesuit’s Chall., c. viii. pp. 432—434.

^t “Στόμα κατὰ στόμα λαλήσω αὐτῷ

(Μωυσῆ) ἐν εἶδει, καὶ οὐ δι’ αἰνιγμάτων, καὶ τὴν δόξαν Κυρίου εἶδε.” Numb. xii. 8. LXX.

as the blessed shall do. Therefore both of them seem to be such an expression of intellectual and spiritual things, borrowed from bodily things of this world, as this weakness of our nature is able to bear. And, therefore, seeing God is represented to us throughout the whole Scripture in the majesty of a king sitting upon his throne, as the most glorious thing that all sorts of men (to whom the Scripture is written) can imagine to themselves; it seemeth most reasonable to conceive, that both expressions are borrowed from thence. For the custom of the world knows no more evident mark of preferment, than for a man to see his king, and to be always admitted to his presence; of which admission courts know that there are many degrees. As the seven princes, in Esther i. 14, "which see the king's face;" or "stand before the king's face," as the queen of Sheba expresseth it in Solomon's servants, 1 Kings x. 8. As the souls of the martyrs "are before God's throne, and see Him day and night;" Apoc. vii. 15. And so by consequence those souls, that are admitted into God's presence, have another manner of knowledge and familiarity with God than ever Moses had: because it is one thing to see God and to speak with God mouth to mouth in His tabernacle (where, by a glorious appearance speaking in His person, He testified His presence); another thing, in the third heavens, whereof
 307 the most holy place of the tabernacle was but a figure.

§ 13. Here take notice, before we go further, in what fashion the majesty of God appeareth or is described in the Scriptures. "I saw the Lord sitting on His throne, and all the host of heaven standing by Him on His right hand and on His left;" saith the prophet, 1 Kings xxii. 19: that is, all the angels attending on both sides of His throne. "God is to be trembled at in the great council of His saints, and terrible above all that are about Him;" saith David, Ps. lxxxix. 8. The majesty of His throne is "terrible" even to the angels that stand beneath and about it. For the saints of heaven, in the Old Testament, are only angels. Thus far none of them sits in God's presence. In that vision of His throne, which appeareth Dan. vii. 9, 10 (with God "sitting" on it like "the ancient of days," with "a thousand thousands and a myriad of myriads" waiting upon Him), it is said indeed,

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["λατρεύουσιν
Αὐτῷ"—
"serve
Him."]

[In what terms the majesty of God is described in the Scriptures of the Old Testament.]
[Ps. lxxxix. 8. Hebr.—
7. Eng. Vers.]

BOOK
III.

[“were cast
down.”

Eng. Vers.]

[קרישי
עליוני]

“thrones were set;” but no mention of any but this one in all that followeth. And though the people of God are called there (vv. 22, 25, 27.) קרישי עליוני—“the saints of the Highest:” yet the angels are still the saints of heaven; His people the saints on earth, whom God there giveth sentence for against their enemies. But to the prophet Ezekiel, i. 22, 26, 27, He appeareth in the likeness of a man sitting upon a throne, pitched on a floor, which is drawn by four living creatures; signifying those angels, which covered the ark of the covenant in the tabernacle, upon which God is described to sit as upon His throne in so many places of the Old Testament: whereas, in the vision of the prophet Esay, His throne is compassed by six ^u, Esay vi. 1, 2; in that of St. John, Apoc. iv. 2, 3, 5—8, with four.

[And of
the New.]

§ 14. But, in the New Testament, our Lord promises His twelve apostles, that “at the regeneration,” that is, the resurrection, “they shall sit on twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel;” Matt. xix. 28, Luke xxii. 30: where by the way we are also to note, that the kingdom of God which our Lord bequeaths to them, to eat and to drink in it and to sit on these thrones, is not till the resurrection; therefore neither those^x joys, which the said eating and drinking signifies. Hereupon it is, that St. Paul saith; “Know you not, that the saints shall judge the world?” 1 Cor. vi. 2. When therefore God appeareth to St. John, as about to take vengeance upon the persecutors of His Church; His throne appeareth environed with twenty-four thrones, for twenty-four elders to sit on, and give sentence with Him (Apoc. iv. 4); the angels attending upon their thrones, as upon His (Apoc. v. 11, vii. 11); and the souls of the martyrs, which (Apoc. vi. 9) appear “ὕποκατω τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου”—“beneath the altar” of incense, which stands “before the throne” (Apoc. viii. 3), appear “before the throne” (Apoc. vii. 9). Just as, in the church, the people was wont to stand at the service of God with their faces towards the bishop, sitting on his throne in the midst of the seats on which the presbyters sate on both sides of him, the deacons standing to give them attendance: as I have shewed [at^y] large

^u This does not appear in Isaiah: but merely that each of the seraphim (whose number is not mentioned) had six wings.

^x Corrected from MS.; “these,” in folio edition.

^y Added from MS.

in my book of the Service of the Church, chap. iii. pp. 53—62^z, chap. iv. pp. 71—76^a; besides the Review, pp. 74, 75^b: and further in my book of the Right of the Church, pp. 93—98^c.

§ 15. But all this while we must remember, that, though this vision appears to St. John in the heavens (Apoc. iv. 1), yet doth it not appear, that the throne of God, before which the souls of the martyrs stand and round about which the twenty-four elders sit, is seen by them, as it is seen by St. John in the vision here described. For whereas it is plain, that all this is represented, as if there were in heaven such a temple as that at Jerusalem, in the inner court whereof the elders sit, the people stand, praising God (for Apoc. vii. 15, the martyrs “serve God before the throne day and night in the temple”); it is manifest, that the throne of God (which in the temple was the ark of the covenant shadowed with the cherubins) was not seen by those who worshipped without in the court. And Apoc. iv. 5, it is said, that “thunder and lightning came out of the throne;” and that “there were seven lamps burning before the throne, being the seven Spirits of God:” so that, the seven candlesticks being between the holy of holies and the court in which these things appear, we are obliged to understand the throne to be in the holy of holies, as in the temple; and the seven lights in the outward tabernacle, or holy place of the temple. Which is still more plain, when it is said (Apoc. xi. 19); “And the temple of God in heaven was opened, and the ark of His covenant was seen in His temple, and there were lightnings and thunders and flashes and earthquakes and great hail.” For if opened then, then shut afore: neither was the throne seen which the ark of the covenant signifieth. And, Apoc. xiv. 17, 18, one “angel comes out of the temple in heaven with a sharp sickle,” another out of the court, where all this appears hitherto: called there “*θυσιαστήριον*” or “the sanctuary,” as also Apoc. xi. 1, in opposition to “*ναὸς*” —“the temple;” out of which came the seven angels with the seven vials, Apoc. xv. 5 [6]. So also xvi. 1, 17. And you shall see by all this, what reason we have to think, that those

[To be
“before the
throne of
God,” not
the same
as to “see
His face.”]

^z § 11—15: the paging from the ed. of 1642.

^a § 3—6.

^b c. iv. § 4.

^c c. iii. § 9—12: the paging from the ed. of 1649.

BOOK III. who are described before God's throne by this vision, are not admitted to see His face.

[To "know God as we are known," and "see Him as He is," belongs to the resurrection.]

§ 16. And therefore, if to "know God as we are known" in St. Paul, to "see Him as He is" in St. John, be our happiness; there is nothing to shew us that it is accomplished before the general judgment. For if St. John, when he sayeth, "We shall know Him as He is," speaks of the resurrection; the same we must needs think is meant by St. Paul, when he says, "We shall see Him face to face" and "know Him as we are known." For St. Paul, not expressing whether he speak of the resurrection, or of the mean time between death and it, must needs be limited by St. John, speaking of the time, when our Lord shall be manifested, or when it shall be manifested what we shall be. And, therefore, though Moses spake with God mouth to mouth, though he see Him "by sight, not in a riddle;" yet is this but the highest degree of prophetic vision: which notwithstanding, "no man shall see God's face and live," and therefore Moses himself sees but His back, *Exod. xxxiii. 20—23*. And notwithstanding that the martyrs are before God's throne in the third heaven, yet, for all this, they are but in the inward court: and the holy of holies appeared not open to St. John, but upon occasion of judgments; the execution whereof comes from thence, where the sentence must be understood to pass. So that to "know God as He is known," according to St. Paul, and "to see Him as He is," according to St. John, is that which is reserved for them, that shall feast after the resurrection in His presence.

[The martyrs are only "before His throne."]

§ 17. For seeing St. John sees the throne of God in vision of prophecy, which the same vision describeth the martyrs' souls in heaven to see; it cannot be concluded, that the martyrs' souls do see God as He is, and know Him as they are known, because they are before God's throne, or because they see Him sitting upon it. For Moses also communed with God mouth to mouth, and that upon His throne in the holy of holies, the ark of the covenant overshadowed by the cherubins; unto whom God said nevertheless, "No man shall see My face and live."

[*Exod. xxxiii. 20.*]

[Perfection of Christian souls]

§ 18. The apostle indeed to the Hebrews, *xii. 23*, when he says—"We are come to the assembly and Church of the

first-born registered in the heavens, and to God the judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect,"—seems to speak of this mean time. For though some^d would have those "spirits of just men made perfect" to be the souls of living Christians (as when St. Peter saith, 1 Peter iii. 18, 19, that our Lord Christ, "being put to death in the flesh, was made alive by the Spirit, in which departing He preached to the spirits in prison;" which is necessarily to be understood of the Gentiles, whom the Spirit of God in the apostles won to repentance, though the same Spirit in Noe could not effect it, as it follows); yet it seems more consequent to the rest of the text to understand it here of the souls of Christians made perfect upon their departure hence. But if "just men made perfect" may be understood to signify no more than Christians, because our Lord, distinguishing that righteousness which the Gospel requireth from that which the Law was content with, concludes, "Be ye therefore perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect" (Matt. v. 48); certainly the perfection of Christian souls in the mean time between death and the resurrection, cannot be concluded to be such as nothing shall be added to, because it is said, that they are "made perfect." The same we have from the apostle, 1 John iv. 17: "Herein is love perfected in us, that we have confidence in
 309 the day of judgment; because, as He is, so are we in this world." For, I beseech you, how can there be any thing added to his confidence at the day of judgment, who hath received his full reward from the day of his death? But St. Paul, 2 Thessalonians i. 6—10: "Seeing it is just with God to render tribulation to them who afflict you, and to you that are afflicted rest with us at the revealing of the Lord Jesus from heaven with His angels, in flaming fire, rendering vengeance to them who know not God, who shall endure the punishment of everlasting destruction from the face of the Lord and from the glory of His strength, when He cometh to be glorified among His saints . . . at that day." Where, you see, he referreth, as well the rest of them who are afflicted, as the punishment of everlasting destruction from before the Lord, to the last day of the

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from the
resurrec-
tion, not
from the
day of
death.]

^d So Lightfoot, Hor. Hebr. et Talmud., ad Luc. xv. 7; Works, vol. ii. pp. 448, 449. See Wolf, Cur. Philol. et Crit., ad loc., for the replies to him.

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general judgment, when He cometh to be admired among His saints: who shall then be as well glorified Christians as the angels; and that in heaven, according to the spiritual sense of the Old Testament; as upon earth, according to the literal sense, the prophet Esay saith, that after the destruction of Sennacherib, "The Lord of hosts shall reign in mount Sion and Jerusalem, and be glorified in the sight of His elders;" Esay xxiv. 23.

[So likewise the torments of the devil and his angels are referred to the day of judgment.]

§ 19. Here then all those scriptures, which refer the torments provided for the devil and his angels unto the general judgment, come in to bear witness in the same cause. For therefore the words of the sentence bear, "Go ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels" (Matt. xxv. 41); to wit, against that time. And St. Paul, 1 Cor. vi. 3: "Know ye not, that we shall judge the angels?" to wit, the evil angels. And the possessed to our Lord, Matt. viii. 29; "Art Thou come to torment us before the time?" And the apostle, 2 Pet. ii. 4: "For if God spared not the angels having sinned, but delivered them to be kept for judgment in the dungeon with chains of darkness." And St. Jude, 6; "And the angels, that kept not their original but left their own habitation, He keeps in everlasting chains under darkness to the judgment of the great day." For though there can be no reason, why the devils, having rebelled against God, should not taste the fruits of their rebellion immediately; as there is a reason to be given, why man is not to be judged till he be tried; especially, the parable of Dives and Lazarus shewing, that wicked souls are in torment before their departure: yet, seeing God hath allowed them to tempt mankind and to dwell in the air about them (Job i. 7, ii. 2; Ephes. ii. 2, vi. 12;—whereupon they desire our Lord not to send them "into the deep," Luke viii. 31), it seemeth necessary to grant, that He will take account of them for the malice, which at present He suffereth them to exercise, though sentenced to that dungeon and those bonds, which they can no more escape, than be converted to goodness from the beginning.

["τῶν ἐαυ-
τῶν ἀρ-
χόντων."]

[Luke xvi.
22, 23.]

CHAPTER XXVIII.^c

THE SOULS OF THE FATHERS WERE NOT IN THE DEVIL'S POWER TILL CHRIST; THOUGH THE OLD TESTAMENT DECLARE NOT THEIR ESTATE. OF SAMUEL'S SOUL. THE SOUL OF OUR LORD CHRIST, PARTING FROM HIS BODY, WENT WITH THE THIEF TO PARADISE. OF HIS TRIUMPH OVER THE POWERS OF DARKNESS. PRAYER FOR THE DEAD SIGNIFIETH NO DELIVERING OF SOULS OUT OF PURGATORY. THE COVENANT OF GRACE REQUIRES IMPERFECT HAPPINESS BEFORE THE GENERAL JUDGMENT. OF FORGIVENESS IN THE WORLD TO COME; AND PAYING THE UTMOST FARTHING.

It is manifest, then, by these premisses, that there is appearance enough of difference in and between several scriptures, that concern the state of souls departed before the general judgment. Nevertheless in this it cannot be said that there is any difference, but that all is agreed, that the wicked are in pain, and the righteous at rest, upon their departure; as the parable of Dives and Lazarus distinguishes. And this I should here proceed further to limit, but that I hope to do it more clearly and resolutely, premising here the determination of two points incident.

§ 2. For it is manifest, that all parties in difference do allow the hope of salvation to those Christians, that depart imperfectly turned from their evil ways, and amended in their inclinations and actions. Be it but for the example of the thief upon the cross; though we suppose, that as there is but one example written so there are few and very few examples come to pass, yet (seeing that which hath come to pass may come to pass again, and that the case cannot be excepted from the hope of salvation) the question will be, what becomes of those souls that depart hence in the state of God's grace, but burdened with sins which they have not repented of to amendment. And because all that is to be said of happiness after death must come out of the New Testament, according to the premisses; it will be requisite to enquire, in the second place, in what condi-

[All Scripture is agreed, that the wicked are in pain, the righteous at rest, upon their departure.]
[Luke xvi. 19—31.]

[Two further questions:—respecting the souls of those who die in grace, yet imperfect; and respecting the souls of the fathers until Christ.]
[Luke xxiii. 39—43.]

* Misprinted XXVII. in folio edition.

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tion the souls of the holy fathers before and under the Law, and those, who by their doctrine and example did belong to the New Testament, though they lived under the Old (as I have said), in what condition of ease or sorrow they are between their departure and the general judgment.

[Another question still—respecting the descent of Christ into hell, and its consequences.]

§ 3. Which draws another question after it, concerning the place where, or the company which Christ's human soul was with, during the time it was departed from the body. For it is manifest, that there is an opinion, which hath very great vogue even among the fathers^f:—that the soul of Christ was in hell with the souls of the fathers during that time, and brought them along from thence when He rose again, carrying them up into heaven with Him at His ascension; where ever since the souls of the martyrs and other eminent Christians, which now are properly called saints (for in the writings^g of the apostles Christians are^h generally called saints, as in the Old Testament Israelites), are received, when they depart hence: those that die not in God's grace, being condemned to hell torments; but those, who have not had care to cleanse themselves of sin by repentance and amendment, remaining in the suburbs of hell (as I may well call that place, which the Church of Rome calls purgatory), till by the prayers of the living, or having paid the debt of temporal pain, remaining due when the guilt of sin is done away with the debt of eternal pain, they are removed to heaven, and to the sight of Godⁱ; which is the same happiness they shall enjoy after the resurrection, only that the body hath no part in it as then it shall have.

^f "That there is Limbus Patrum;" and "that our Saviour also descended into Hell, to deliver the ancient fathers of the Old Testament; because before His passion none ever entered into heaven:" is a part of the thesis of the Jesuit whose challenge Ussher answered, *Answ. to Jesuit's Chall.*, c. viii. Works vol. iii. pp. 278, sq.—Bellarmine's doctrine is, "quod animæ piorum non fuerint in cœlo ante Christi ascensionem" (*De Christi Anima*, lib. iv. c. 11. *Controv.*, tom. iv. p. 536, A.).—For the fathers who held the opinion in question, see Ussher, pp. 293, sq.; and Pearson,

On the Creed, art. v. Descended into Hell, note s. vol. ii. p. 324. Oxf. 1833. And that it was the general doctrine of schoolmen, with a difference however of actual or of virtual descent of Christ into hell, see Ussher, *ibid.* p. 417: and Pearson, *ibid.* vol. i. pp. 401, sq.

^g Corrected from MS.; "writing," in folio edition.

^h Corrected from MS.; "Christians who are," in folio edition.

ⁱ See Bk. II. of the *Cov. of Gr.*, c. xxxiii. § 10. note d; and above, c. xi. § 1, 5.

§ 4. That, which the opinion which I have mentioned saith of the state of righteous souls under the Old Testament, seemeth to stand upon those descriptions of the dead which it giveth. The prophet Esay, describing the ruin of the king of Babylon (Esay xiv. 9): "Hell" (or "the grave) from beneath is moved for thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the
 311 dead for thee, even all the leaders of the earth." To what purpose is it here to dispute, whether "hell" or "the grave;" where it is so evident, that the dead must rise to meet the king of Babylon? To what purpose to allege a figure of prosopopœia; unless it could be understood, that dead corpses could meet him and receive him without their souls^k? The "dead" here are in the original "the giants;" of whom we read, Gen. vi. 4, that for the wickedness of their times the world was condemned to the flood. For though Moses call them "Nephilim," and Esay "Rephaim;" yet it is manifest, that the same word is attributed to the dead, because of the violence and wickedness, which the Scripture sheweth were multiplied upon the earth by the giants before the flood, and afterwards by the giants that inhabited the land of promise; whereupon the Scripture, by calling the dead by the name of giants, signifieth, that the giants were under that death which God threatened Adam's sin with. And doth not the Scripture of the Old Testament describe unto us the fathers of the Old Testament in the same estate? What shall we say of the soul of Samuel, which the witch of Endor raises out of the earth, if the Scripture say true, 1 Sam. xxviii. 12, 14; when the woman "saw Samuel," and "Saul perceived that it was Samuel?" And that no man may say it is a witch, and that he that went to a witch says it; what shall we say to the language of Jacob,—"I will go down to my son into hell mourning?" Gen. xxxvii. 35. For his grief for Joseph would not have been enough to make him die with sorrow, had he died with St. Paul's expectation to "be with Christ," so soon as he was dismissed. And therefore the language of David, Ps. xxxix. 4—14, entertaining the thought of death with such astonishment, seemeth to give credit to that gross

CHAP.
XXVIII.

[The Old Testament seems to describe the souls of the fathers before Christ as in hell, or asleep.]

[רפאים]

[נפלים]

[Philipp. i. 23.]

[Ps. xxxix. 4—14. Hebr.—3—13. Eng. Vers.]

^j Corrected from MS.; misprinted "Israel," in folio edition.

introducuntur cum dignitate quam olim habuere." Grot., Ad Esai. xiv. 9.

^k "Est προσωποποιία, in qua mortui

BOOK
III.

opinion, that souls have no sense till the resurrection but sleep out the time¹. As also king Ezekias, weeping at the news of death, because the dead could not praise God; Esay xxxviii. 3, 18: as also Psalm vi. 6, and Baruch ii. 17. And [Ps. vi. 6. Hebr.—5. Eng. Vers.] Job, iii. 13, makes his case, had he never been born, the same with the dead: not because he thought the soul mortal; therefore, because he thought it a light, that death puts out, and the resurrection kindles it again.

[But this is to be imputed merely to the dispensation of the old covenant.]

§ 5. But all this is to be imputed to nothing in the world but that dispensation of the Old Testament, which I have spoke of so many times^m, and now shall confirm it by so visible an instance as this. Death was proposed to Adam for the mark of God's wrath and vengeance, which he was become liable to by sin. The turning of this curse into a blessing was to be the effect of Christ's cross, which was not yet to be revealed. The life of the land of promise was proposed for the reward of keeping God's law, instead of the life of paradise. Therefore the cutting off of that life was to be taken for a mark of that curse, which mankind became subject to by the first Adam; till it should be declared the way to a better life by the cross of Christ. Therefore the giants, that left it with the marks of enmity with God upon them, are described as within the dominion of hell, but not asleep; unless we can think it is a mark of misery to go to them that sleep, when all do sleep: Prov. ii. 18, ix. 18, xxi. 16; Esay xxvi. 14. For that there should be no praising of God after death, holds punctually in virtue of the old covenant, which brought no man to life, and was then on foot; though they, who writ those things, might and did know, that by the virtue of the new covenant (under which they knew themselves to be) they should not be deprived of the privilege of praising God after death and before the resurrection; how sparing

¹ "Hos hæreticos . . Arabicos possumus nuncupare: qui dixerint animas cum corporibus mori atque dissolvi, et in fine sæculi utrumque resurgere." S. Aug., De Hær., § lxxxiii.; Op. tom. viii. p. 24. F: adding however that by Origen's means they were converted from their error.—The Sadducees thought, that souls died with the bodies (Josephus, Antiq. Jud., lib. xviii. c. 1. § 2. Op. tom. ii. p. 793. ed. Hud-

son).—The notion mentioned in the text was revived by one William Coward about 1700 in a tract entitled *The Just Scrutiny or a Serious Enquiry into the Modern Notions of the Soul, &c.*

^m Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xiii. §-28. c. xxxi. § 15; &c.: Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. viii., especially § 17; c. xxvii. § 4; &c.: and see the passages quoted in the last reference, note d.

soever they were to be in imparting this knowledge openly to all the world. For how otherwise should they, whom the apostle (Hebr. xi.) declareth to have sought the kingdom of heaven, have shewed themselves otherwise affected with death, than the martyrs that suffered for Christ were afterwards? How could it be thought the same Spirit, that moved them to such a difference of effects, according to the difference of time?

§ 6. And therefore the same Solomon, that saith there is nothing to be done "in the grave" (Eccles. ix. 10), saith further (Eccles. xii. 7), that, when "the dust returns to the earth, then the soul returns to God That gave it." And when Enoch and Elias were taken away by God in their 312 bodies: neither sleep they, seeing Moses and Elias attend our Lord Christ at His transfiguration (Matt. xvii. 3, 4; Mark ix. 4, 5; Luke ix. 30); nor is it possible for any man, that would have souls to sleep, to give a reason, why, the covenant by which all are ordered being the same, the souls of Christians should sleep, when their souls sleep not. And, therefore, when our Lord proves the resurrection by this, that God is called "the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob," whereas "God is not the God of the dead but of the living" (Matt. xxii. 32, Mark xii. 26, 27, Luke xx. 37, 38); He not only supposes, that His argument is good, but that His adversaries the Sadducees granted it to be good. And so St. Paul; when he argues, that "if the dead rise not" again, "then . . . are we the most miserable of all people," as having no further "hope" than "this life" (1 Cor. xv. [16,] 19). For what needed more to them, that owned the law of Moses and the Gospel of Christ, and yet would deny the world to come, questioning the resurrection that supposes it? For the rest, I will not repeat that, which I produced aforeⁿ out of the books we call Apocrypha; which he that peruseth, will find a difference between the language of the patriarchs and prophets, speaking of themselves, and the language of those books, speaking of them: but I will insist upon this, that our Lord, when He proposeth the parable of Dives and Lazarus, manifestly accepts of that opinion, which notwithstanding

[And is accordingly counter-balanced by contrary passages of the Old Testament itself, and other Scriptures.]
[Gen. v. 24: 2 Kings ii. 11.]

[Luke xvi. 19—31.]

ⁿ Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxi. § 15, sq.

BOOK
III.

ing such difficulties from the Scriptures of the Old Testament had prevailed over the better part of that people by tradition of the fathers and prophets; to wit, that the souls of good and bad are alive in joy and pain, according to the qualities in which they depart hence, and shall resume their bodies to give account in them for their works here. The same doth the appearance of Moses and Elias at His transfiguration, the rendering of His Soul into His Father's hand, the promise of bringing the thief into paradise the same day, signify.

[Matt. xvii. 3, 4; Mark ix. 3, 4; Luke ix. 30, xxiii. 46 and 43.]

The souls of the fathers were not in the devil's hands till Christ: though the Old Testament declare not their estate.

§ 7. Whereby it appeareth, that whatsoever might seem to argue, either that the souls of the fathers were in the devil's hands till the death and resurrection of Christ^o, or that all souls go out like sparks when men die, and are kindled anew when they rise again^p, prove nothing, because they prove too much. For if they prove anything, they must prove, that there is no world to come; as the disputes of Ecclesiastes and Job seem to say: because, by the accidents of this world, there is no ground of a man's estate in it. Which, seeing it is so far from leaving any dispute among Christians, that among Jews the Sadducees were reputed sectaries^q; it is evident, that whatsoever may seem to look that way in the Old Testament, cannot prove, that the souls of the fathers were in the verge of hell, till, Christ rising again, "the graves were opened, and many bodies of saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after His resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared to many;" as we read in the Gospel of Matt. xxvii. 52, 53. This indeed were something, if the Scripture had said, that those saints, who arose with their bodies when our Lord Christ was risen again, had ascended into heaven with Him in their bodies: which, because it derogates from the generality of the last resurrection, having no ground in the Scripture, can bear no dispute. Therefore, seeing these saints, as Lazarus afore, and the widow's son of Nain whom our Lord raised, restored their bodies to the grave; there is no presumption from hence, that their souls were brought from hell by our Lord, to be translated into

[John xi. 44.—Luke vii. 15.]

^o See above, § 3. note f.

^p See above, § 4. note l.

^q See e. g. Josephus, Antiq. Jud.,

lib. xviii. c. 1. § 2. Op. tom. ii. p. 793: and Ussher, Answ. to Jesuit, c. viii. p. 363.

the full happiness of the world to come, with His own. I do therefore allow that, which is written in the Apocryphal 2 Esdras iv. 41, 42: "In the grave, the chambers of souls are like the womb of a woman; for like as a woman that travaileth maketh haste to escape the pressure of her travail, even so do those places haste to deliver the things that are committed unto them." And vii. 32: "And the earth shall restore those that are asleep in her, and so shall the dust those that dwell in silence, and the secret places shall deliver those souls that were committed unto them." For in most of those writings which the ancient Church counteth apocryphal, because they are suspected to intend some poisonous doctrine^r, excellent things are contained; which the agreement of them with canonical Scripture, and their consequence and dependance upon the truth which they settle, renders 313 recommendable, even from dangerous authors. And for that which is here said; whether we suppose this book to be written by a Christian or not, before Christ or after^s: seeing there is no mention of any saints in those visions of the Old Testament, where God is represented sitting upon His throne, but only the holy angels (though, in the Apocalypse, the martyrs are before the throne, and the elders sit on seats round about the throne^t); seeing it cannot be said, that they are translated out of the verge of hell into the heavens by the resurrection and ascension of Christ, who were in happiness before by the parable of Dives and Lazarus: I take the "chambers" or the "houses" here mentioned, to be the "bosom of Abraham" in the parable, and "paradise" in our Lord's promise; secret indeed, because the Scripture is sparing in imparting unto us the knowledge of the place, but such as oblige them earnestly to desire and long for the consummation of all things; which not only the comparison of the womb in this apocryphal Scripture, but the cry of the souls in Apoc. vi. 10, xx [ii]. 12, 17, 20, witnesseth.

[Luke xvi.
19—31.]

^r See above, c. xxii. § 31, sq.

^s The work is extant in Latin only, and is not reckoned canonical by the council of Trent, although appended (but as apocryphal) to the Vulgate. See Bellarm., De Verbo Dei, lib. i. c.

xx.; Controv., tom. i. pp. 80. B—82. C:—Cosin, Schol. Hist. of the Canon &c., num. lxxxii.; Works, vol. iii. pp. 147, sq.:—Reynolds, Censura Libb. Apocryph., Prælect. xviii. vol. i. p. 149.

^t See above, c. xxvii. § 14.

BOOK
III.

Of Samuel's
soul.
[1 Sam.
xxviii. 11
—17.]

§ 8. But I must go no further in this point, till I have resolved the difficulty of Samuel's soul: which he that will needs question, whether it were in the devil's hand, for a witch to bring up out of the earth, or in the bosom of Abraham where our Saviour placed Lazarus, may as well question, whether the witch or the Law sent us to the true God^u. To a heathen man, that acknowledgeth not the enmity between God and the devil which the Scripture establisheth, necromancy, that bringeth the likeness of the dead out of the earth, need not go for a diabolical art, nor those spirits which minister such apparitions be counted unclean spirits; but the Scripture[s] even of the Old Testament, placing the giants, God's enemies, beneath, oblige us to take it for an unclean spirit, that serves an act forbidden by God's law, by bringing the likeness of God's prophet out of the place where God's enemies go after death. For though God's friends go to the dust as concerning their bodies, and as concerning their souls the Old Testament declares not whither they go; yet hath it no where described them in that company, to which Solomon deputeth his fool. And our Saviour's parable representeth Dives in the flames which burnt Sodom and Gomorrhah, no otherwise, than Solomon quartereth his fool with the giants that tyrannized over the old world or the land of promise. Wherefore, though I reject not Ecclesiasticus for commending Samuel, because "he prophesied after his death" (because, at the worst, it is not fit to reject a book of such excellent use for one mistake), yet I had rather say, that Saul, having by his apostasy declined to the worship of the devil by necromancy, did think it more satisfactory to be

[Prov. xxi.
16.]
[Luke xvi.
24.]

[Ecclesi-
asticus
xlvi. 23.]

^u Bellarmine (De Purgatorio, lib. ii. c. 6. Controv. tom. i. pp. 1867, 1868) argues at length that "limbus Patrum sit in inferis sed in parte suprema," from the case of Samuel: answering the argument, that "non est credibile Samuellem subjectum fuisse Pythonissæ," by alleging that "non venisse jussu Pythonissæ sed jussu Dei," and producing against Tertullian and others, who deny that it was Samuel, Josephus, Justin Martyr, S. Ambrose, S. Jerom, S. Augustin (who held both views at

different times), and others, who affirm that it was.—"Quamquam ubique id quod hic apparet vocatur 'Samuel,' etiam apud Josephum, tum 'Samuel ἐξ ἄδου vocatus,' tum 'Samuelis ψυχῆ,' credibilis tamen est fallacem spiritum fuisse," &c. Grot., Ad 1 Reg. xxviii. 11.—Ecclesiasticus xlvi. 20. (omitted in reading the chapter by the Church of England) proves the Jews of that time to have believed in a real appearance of Samuel himself.

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answered by Samuel than by any other likeness, and that this is indeed for Samuel's honour: but that otherwise it is no more for Ecclesiasticus to say, that Samuel "prophesied," than for the Scripture, that "Samuel spoke to Saul;" who whether he took it for Samuel or for an unclean spirit, the Scripture would call it no otherwise, than the witch, whom he submitted to, pretended. She, when she saith, "I see gods ascend out of the earth" (though I find it no incongruity, that she should pretend the spirit whom she employed to be of that number, whom the Scripture calleth "gods," or "God's sons"), yet, because it is rather to be thought that she pretended to bring up Samuel indeed, it is more convenient to translate it, "I see a judge come up out of the earth^x;" understanding, that by the habit of a judge, in which he appeared, she shews him to Saul for Samuel. For the observation of the Jews' doctors^y is most true, that Elohim signifies the judges of God's people.

[1 Sam.
xxviii. 15.][1 Sam.
xxviii. 13.][See e. g.
Exod. xii.
12, xv. 11,
xviii. 11;
&c. 1 Cor.
viii. 5.—
Gen. vi. 2;
Job i. 6;
&c.][Exod.
xxii. 28;
Judg. ix. 9,
13; Ps.
lxxxii. 6,
cxxxviii. 1;
John x. 34,
35.]The Soul
of our Lord
Christ, parting
from His
Body, [did
not go to
hell to de-
clare the
victory of
His cross.]

§ 9. These things thus cleared, it is manifest, that the Soul of Christ, parted from His Body which lay in the grave, did not go into hell, to free the fathers' souls out of the devil's hands, and to translate them to the full happiness, which wants only the company of the body as an accessory to complete it. But seeing He may be thought to have gone thither to declare the victory of His cross^z, and to begin that triumph over the devil and his party, which the Gospel shall accomplish at the general judgment by the redemption of the Church; let us see what the Scripture teacheth.

§ 10. St. Peter, Acts ii. 25—35, first affirms, that David spake of Christ, when he saith (Psalm xvi. 10, 11), "Thou shalt not leave My Soul in hell, nor suffer Thine Holy One
314 to see corruption; Thou shalt shew Me the path of life, Thou shalt fill Me with the gladness of Thy presence:" and proves it, because David was "dead and buried, and his sepulchre" was seen "to that day." Just as he proves

[St. Peter,
interpret-
ing "Thou
shalt not
leave My
Soul in
hell," of
Christ.]

^x "Vidi Deum, i. e. judicem seu gubernatorem: id quod arguebat ex illius forma, quam enarrat v. 14." Piscator, ap. Poli Syn. ad locum.— "Quidam per Deos hic intelligunt simulatum Samuelem, turma malorum

spirituum comitatum." Poli Syn., ibid.

^y See references in Wolfii Curæ Philol. et Critic., tom. ii. ad Joh. x. 34.^z So e. g. Heylin, On the Creed, pp. 261, 262. And see Pearson, On the Creed, vol. i. pp. 412, sq.

BOOK
III.[Acts ii.
34, 35.]

afterwards, that, when David said, Psalm cx. 1, "The Lord said unto My Lord, Sit Thou on My right hand, till I make Thine enemies Thy foot-stool," he meant it of Christ; because David never "went up into the heavens." And there is no doubt the opinion of the Jews at that day bore him out in that exposition, because, as to this day, so then, they did expound those texts of the Messiah^a. So he had nothing to do but to shew how true they were of our Lord Jesus. That this no way requireth, that they should not be understood of David in the literal sense; I refer myself to that which hath been said already^b. But what signifies it in the literal sense, that God "shews" David "the path of life," and "fills" him "with the gladness of His presence?" Surely, that He preserves him alive in his state and title of king of God's people, to serve God before the ark. So Hezekias, when he was unwilling to die because "the living only praise God," had said, "What is the sign, that I shall go into the temple of the Lord?" Esa. xxxviii. 19, 22. So David; how many times doth he set forth, for the comfort of his life, that he might come and see God in the temple (Ps. xvii. 15, xxiv. 3, 5, xxvi. 6—12, xlii.; and, in a word, everywhere)? If this be the literal sense of the psalm, what shall it signify in the mystical sense; supposing our Lord Jesus the Messiah, and supposing Him killed by the Jews?

[Acts ii.
30, 31, 36.]

Let St. Peter be judge, when he says, that David, "knowing as a prophet," that the Messiah, our Lord Jesus, "Whom ye have slain," "should come out of his loins, . . . foretold of His resurrection, that His Soul was not left in hell, nor did His Flesh see corruption." For is it any way requisite to the validity of this argument, that our Lord's human Soul should triumph over the devil and his party in the entrails of the earth? Therefore, if you accept His Soul to signify His Person^c—as David, Psalm xxv. 13, "His soul" (himself) "shall live at ease, and his seed shall inherit the land,"—"Thou shalt not leave My Soul in hell," will be no more than, "Thou shalt not suffer Thine Holy One to see corrup-

^a See, for Ps. cx., Pearson, On the Creed, art. vi. vol. i. pp. 462, 463, with the notes: and for both that and Ps. xvi., Allix, Judgm. of Jew. Ch. against Unitarians, c. iv. pp. 44, 45.

^b See above in c. xxii. § 20, 21; and in the notes there.

^c Rivet, Piscator, Gejerus, and Grotius, are cited for this interpretation in Poli Syn. ad Psalm xvi. 10.

tion;"—Thou shalt not suffer Me to be cut off from Thy presence, to which I am to present the sacrifice of My cross. But if you will needs have the soul to signify that which stands in opposition to the flesh^d: seeing the souls of the fathers, which by the dispensation of the Law appeared not freed from the devil, were indeed free by the Gospel; under the Law it is no marvel, that our Lord Christ represents His Soul as in the power of those who had the power of death; Who saith, "This is your time, and" the time of "the powers of darkness." Doth St. Paul make any more of this text? Hear his words, Acts xiii. 34—37: "That He raised Him from the dead, no more to return to corruption, thus He saith, I will give you the sure mercies of David; wherefore He saith also in another psalm, Thou shalt not suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption; for David, having served the counsel of God in his generation, fell asleep and was added to his fathers, and saw corruption, but He Whom God raised saw no corruption." He argues the mystical sense in our Lord Christ, because the literal sense in David was come to nothing by his death; but how the mystical sense in our Lord Christ? by His triumphing in hell, or by rising again?

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XXVIII.

[Luke
xxii. 53.]

§ 11. Therefore St. Paul again, Rom. x. 6—9, thus wresteth the words of Moses out of the Jews' hands to the establishing of the Gospel, upon supposition that the Law is the figure of it:—"Say not in thy heart, Who shall go up into heaven" (as Moses, Deut. xxx. 12, saith, The Law "is not in heaven, that thou shouldest say, Would to God somebody would bring it us from heaven, that we might hear and do it;" so saith he of the Gospel, Thou needest not say, Would to God somebody would go up into heaven); "to wit, to bring down Christ: or who shall go down into the deep" (as Moses addeth, "The Law is not beyond sea, that thou needest say, Would to God somebody would go beyond sea and bring it us, that we might hear and do it;" so thou needest not say, Would to God somebody would go down into the deep); "to wit, to bring Christ up from the dead: but what saith it" (the Law, correspondent to the Gospel)? "The word is near, in thy mouth and in thy heart; that is,

[St. Paul,
of bringing
Christ
from "the
deep."]
[Deut.
xxx. 13.]

^d See Pearson, On the Creed, art. v. vol. i. pp. 396—401, and notes.

BOOK III. the word of faith which we preach ; that if thou profess with ³¹⁵ thy mouth the Lord Jesus, believing with thy heart that God raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." Here it is plain "the deep" is not named for the place of the damned ; but for that place, or for that state, out of which it was hard to recover Christ, supposing Him dead^e : as it was hard to bring the Law from beyond the seas. "The deep," I deny not, represents to us the place of the damned, Luke viii. 31 : as also the parts "that are under the earth," Phil. ii. 10, Apoc. v. 13, may comprehend also the dead. Therefore "the deep" signifies the place of the damned, not necessarily, as here, but because the speech is of the region of devils and of the sealing up of the devil in the deep. Just as I said of "the grave"—"the pit"—and "the place under the earth : " that, when the Scripture speaks of the giants, of the enemies of God's people, of David's enemies in God's people, it signifies either the place or at least the state of the damned, which the Old Testament must needs acknowledge, acknowledging the happiness of God's people : Psalm ix. 18 ; Proverbs v. 5, vii. 27, ix. 18. And so went Corah and his complices "quick into hell : " Num. xvi. 30, 33. So Psalm iv. 24, lxiii. 10. The proper place of the damned spirits seemeth to be properly called by St. Peter, "*Tartara*," when he says, that God "delivered them to be kept for judgment—*σειραῖς ζόφου ταρταρώσας*"—"in chains of darkness, being cast down into *tartara*" or "hell : " 2 Peter ii. 4. Now the state of death brings not Christian souls into hell, unless we suppose that the place of good souls under the Law ; which supposition I have destroyed. Therefore the bringing of Christ from the deep is done by raising Him again.

[" τὴν ἄβυσσον." Luke viii. 31 ; Rom. x. 7.]
 [" καταχθονίων." Phil. ii. 10. — " ὑποκότω τῆς γῆς." Apoc. v. 13.]

[Ps. ix. 18. Hebr.—17. Eng.Vers.]

[Ps. iv. 23, lxiii. 9. Eng.Vers.]

[And from "the lower parts of the earth."]

§ 12. So, quoting David again, Ephes. iv. 8—10 : " Therefore he saith" (Psalm lxviii. 18), " Going up on high He led captivity captive, and gave men gifts ; now that He ascended, what is it but that He first descended into the lower parts of

^e The passage is employed by Estius (ad loc.), who interprets it much as Thorndike himself, to establish the doctrine of Christ's descent into hell. Certain expositors, such as Calvin (ad Rom. x. 6), who maintains that our

Lord descended into hell in order to suffer, and Heylin (On the Creed, pp. 259, 260), who maintains His descent thither in order to triumph, interpret ἄβυσσος of hell.

the earth? He that descended is the same that ascended far above all things, to fill" (or "fulfil") all things." The psalm speaks of the ark going up into the tabernacle or temple, figuring the going up of our Lord to the right hand of God; as Psalm xxiv. 6—10, xlvii. 5. The going up of the ark was God's triumph over the idolatrous nations; whom He cast out of the land of promise, giving gifts to His people in it. The going up of our Lord Christ, St. Paul says, implies, "that He had come down before into the lower part of the earth:" either in respect of mount Sinai, upon which the psalm describes God with that attendance, which the ark and the cherubins thereof signify (His host of angels), in the words just afore; or we may well understand "the lower parts of the earth" to signify, by the figure of apposition, the earth that is below; as "*flumen Rheni*," and "*urbs Patavii*," signify "the river Rhine," and "the city Padua^f." For we have a peremptory instance in Ps. cxxxix. 15: where David saith, that he was "fashioned in the lower parts of the earth;" speaking of his mother's womb, and therefore meaning the earth below.

§ 13. The ascension therefore of Christ, pretending to "fill" rather than "fulfil" all with His graces (of which he proceeds to speak), requires no descent into hell, which He pretends not to fill with His graces. If the resurrection and ascension of Christ satisfy these texts, so that they require no further descent than into the state of death; supposing what I said before of the souls of the fathers under the Old Testament: I must needs conclude, that, the Body of Christ being buried, His Soul went with the good thief's soul into "paradise," or "the bosom of Abraham," where the souls of the fathers were refreshed of their travels till the first and then the second coming of our Lord.

§ 14. Paradise, we know, was the place of man's happiness, wherein he was created, whence having sinned he was shut out. In our Lord's time, God's people, it is plain, understood well enough the state of the righteous souls in the other world. You have seen it out of those books which

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XXVIII.

The Soul of Christ, parting from His Body, went with the thief to paradise.

[Luke xvi. 22, xxiii. 43.]

[Paradise a term well chosen to express the state of righteous souls in the other world.]

^f So Beza, Zanchy, Cajetan, Catharinus, and others, quoted in Poli Syn., ad loc.—Other interpretations make the

phrase to signify either the Virgin's womb, or the grave, or hell.

BOOK
III.[Luke
xxiii. 43.]

we call Apocryphæ. Supposing the place unknown, as indeed it is, how could it be more properly signified than by the name of paradise: opening unto us the whole allegory, by which the happiness, which we seek to recover by the covenant of grace, was expressed to us by God; first in the land of promise, secondly in the Church, after in the heavens, after the redemption of our bodies. The true land of promise, 316 to which the Gospel and the Church, secretly taught and built under the Law, introduceth us, because the Law cannot; is that paradise, to which Christ restoreth Adam, that was driven out of paradise. If you call the same Jerusalem, it will appear, why the place of the damned is called Gehenna; which was the place without Jerusalem, where those, that were sacrificed to the idols of Canaan, were consumed with horrible tortures of fire. The Scripture of the Old Testament yieldeth not the name, but the true interpretation of it. In the mean time, though our Lord by carrying the thief into paradise shew that it continues not shut, yet continues it no less secret, no better known, than it is known where Adam first dwelt.

[So also
"the bosom
of Abra-
ham."]
[Rom. iv.
11, 16, 17;
Gal. iii. 7.]
[Luke xvi.
20.]
[Matt. viii.
11, xxii. 1
—14, xxvi.
29; Mark
xiv. 25;
Luke xii.
37, xiii. 29,
xiv. 16—
24; xv.
22, sq.]
[Whether
Hades
compre-
hend the
bosom of
Abraham
as well as
the place of
torments,
not deter-
mined in
Scripture.]

§ 15. Is it strange, that "the bosom of Abraham" should signify the same? He is acknowledged "the father of the faithful" by Jews as well as Christians. His hospitality is renowned^h in the Scripture. The kingdom of God, which His people then expected, is proposed by our Lord in divers passages of the Gospel under the figure of an entertainment, as an expression then familiar to His people. It is no marvel that it should be called "Abraham's bosom," from whom the faith that purchaseth it hath so eminent a beginning; though the fathers before Abraham be there.

§ 16. One thing we must note. A vast gap we see between it and the flames where Dives was tormented. But where the partition is fixed, so little is determined by the words of the Scripture; that whether both within the earth, or one within the earth the other in the heavens, or whether both without this visible world (as of the place of the damned) someⁱ argue, with great probability, from "the darkness that

^g See above, c. xxvii. § 3.

^h Corrected from MS.; "recounted," in folio edition.

ⁱ So Adamantius, ap. Origen., In

Matth. Comment., tract xxxiv. § 69; Op. tom. iii. p. 886. 2. D.—"It hath been sufficiently declared out of good authors, that it (Hades) signifieth the

is without," in the Gospel), no rule of faith determines. And, therefore, whether the Greek word ἄδης,—which the parable useth Luke xvi. 23, when the rich man "lifts up his eyes in hell" and "sees Lazarus in Abraham's bosom,"—whether it comprehend "the bosom of Abraham" as well as the place of torments, no rule of faith determineth. For as it manifestly signifieth the place of the damned in the Scripture (which, it is manifest, God's people must needs distinguish by the Scripture, as^k the place, where they were sure by the Scripture that God would punish His and their enemies): so, comprehending also the place of righteous souls^l, not^m distinguished from the other to God's people by the ancient Scriptures, how should the signification of it be restrained here?

§ 17. For as the heathen, so Josephus also, manifestly extendeth it to the place of righteous as well as wicked souls after death. For when he says, that (*De Bello Jud.* ii. 12ⁿ) the Sadducees "τὰς καθ' ἄδου τιμωρίας καὶ τιμὰς ἀναιροῦσι"—"take away the punishments and rewards of the world to come;" under the one name of ἄδης he comprises both estates, which the rest of God's people attributed then to good and bad. The Pharisees, he says (*Antiq.* xviii. 2^o), "maintain τὰς ὑπὸ χθονὸς δικαιοσύνης καὶ τιμὰς"—"punishments and honours under the earth;" and that, as it followeth, "for ever:" which is as much as if he had said, "ἐν ἄδου;" because those things, which were thought to be "ἐν ἄδου," are called "ὑποχθόνια"—"things under the earth." Again, of the Jews^p; "Καὶ ταῖς μὲν ἀγαθαῖς (ψυχαῖς), ὁμο-

CHAP.
XXVIII.
[Matt. viii.
12, xxii. 13,
xxv. 30.]

[Similar
use of the
word in Jo-
sephus.]

place of souls departed in general, and so is of extent large enough to comprehend under it, as well τὸν ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄδην, as Damascius speaketh, that part of Hades which is in heaven, as that which by Josephus is called ἄδης σκοτεινότερος, the darker Hades, and in the Gospel τὸ σκότος τὸ ἐξώτερον, outer darkness." Ussher, Answ. &c., c. viii. p. 391.—Bellarmine (*De Purgat.*, lib. ii. c. 6. *Controv.* tom. i. p. 1865. C) rejects Theophylact's interpretation of the phrase, viz. "statum animæ extra corpus."—See also Grot., *Ad Matt.* viii. 12.

^k Corrected from MS.; "is," in folio edition.

^l For the meaning of Hades, see Ussher, Answ. to Jesuit's Chall., § viii. pp. 316, sq., 328, sq., 361, sq.: adopting Casaubon's statement, that "Qui

ἄδην proprie sedem damnatorum esse existimant, non minus hallucinantur, quam illi, qui cum legunt apud Latinos scriptores, inferos, de eodem loco interpretantur;" and interpreting the word to mean the common receptacle of all souls, good and bad, after death, however separate therein those two classes are.

^m Corrected from MS.; "nor," in folio edition.

ⁿ c. viii. § 14; *Op.* tom. ii. p. 1065, ed. Hudson: c. xii. in older editions.

^o c. i. § 2; *ibid.*, p. 793: adding, that "ταῖς μὲν" (scil. the bad souls) "εἰργμὸν ἀτίδιον προστίθεσθαι, ταῖς δὲ" (the good) "ἡστώνην τοῦ ἀναβιοῦν."

^p *De Bell. Jud.*, lib. ii. c. viii. § 11; *ibid.*, p. 1064: speaking of the *Esseni*, not of the Jews in general.

BOOK
III.["οὐτε—
οὐτε—
οὐτε."]

δοξοῦντες παισὶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀποφαίνονται τὴν ὑπὲρ ὠκεανὸν δίαιταν ἀποκείσθαι, καὶ χῶρον οὐδὲ ὄμβροις οὐδὲ νιφετοῖς οὐδὲ καύμασι βαρυνόμενον, ἀλλ' ὃν ἐξ ὠκεανοῦ πραῖς ἀεὶ ζέφυρος ἐπιπνέων ἀναψύχει ταῖς δε φαύλαις ζοφώδη⁹ καὶ χειμέριον ἀφορίζοντας μυχὸν, γέμοντα τιμωριῶν ἀδιαλείπτων"—"And agreeing with the Greeks they affirm, that good souls are assigned a seat beyond the ocean, in a place not grieved with rain or snow or heat, but always refreshed with a mild west wind blowing from the ocean; but the evil ones they assign a dark and stormy nook full of torments without ceasing." And yet in another place^r he saith, they assign them "χῶρον οὐρανοῦ τὸν ἀγιώτατον"—"the most holy place of the heavens." So little ground is there for the distinct signification of ἄδης in the sense of those to whom our Lord spoke.

Of His triumph over the powers of darkness. [Ephes. iv. 8—10; Ps. lxxviii. 18.]

§ 18. It behoveth us, therefore, to acknowledge the victory of our Lord Christ, and His triumph over the devil and all the damned: which St. Paul, as in the text quoted out of the Epistle to the Ephesians he ascribeth to the ascension of our Lord, according to the psalm which he allegeth; so, Col. ii. 15, to the cross, when he saith, "Spoiling principalities and powers, He made open show of them, triumphing over them in it" ("by it," or "upon it"); to wit, His cross^s, to which he had said just afore that He "nailed the handwriting which was against us."

["Ἐν αὐτῷ" or "αὐτῷ."—"In it." Eng. Vers.—"In Himself." Margin.]

[No point of faith, that it should be performed by the descent of the Soul of Christ into the place of the damned.]

§ 19. This victory and triumph belongs to the rule of faith, and the belief of it to the substance of Christianity; because by virtue of it we have reconciliation with God, and the rest of that which the Gospel promiseth. But that it should be performed by the descent of Christ's Soul into the place of the damned, being begun upon the cross and finished at the ascension; as the necessity of our redemption requireth not, so no rule of faith will oblige to believe.

[The devil did not understand the effect of it until the resurrection.]

§ 20. There is great appearance, that the devil did not understand the effect of it till our Lord rose again^t; as

⁹ Misprinted in folio edition, "ζοφώδες."

^r Josephus, *ibid.*, lib. iii. c. vii. § 5; *ibid.*, p. 1145.

^s For the Vulgate reading, and that of several Latin fathers,—“in Semet-

ipso,”—and the authorities for preferring ἐν αὐτῷ—i. e. in the cross,—see Pearson, *On the Creed*, art. v. vol. i. p. 414, and vol. ii. p. 348. notes k, l.

^t See above, Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxiv. § 7.

Ignatius^u saith, that he understood not the birth of the blessed virgin. Pilate's wife's dream is a sign; that, doubting of the consequence, he would have hindered that, which by Judas he did procure. He thought himself lord of mankind, because for sin they were condemned to death. That by the death of Christ this condemnation was to be voided, possibly he might not understand till Christ rose again. Though the souls of the fathers were delivered out of his power before the death of Christ, yet might he not understand, that by virtue of it. Our Lord saith, John xiv. 30, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in Me;" because he found nothing of his own, that is, of sin, in Christ. Though he had nothing to do with Christ in justice; seeing indeed he had means to swallow Him, and might not know, that the swallowing of Him would oblige him to render his interest in all that should escape with Him; is it a marvel that he swallowed Him, being "a murderer from the beginning?"

CHAP.
XXVIII.
[Matt.
xxvii. 19.]

[John viii.
44.]

§ 21. Thus far I have owned the reason of our redemption, against Socinus^x. Which if it be true, the victory of Christ was declared, that is, the triumph begun, at His rising again. And therefore it is no way prejudicial to the common faith, which I know some have imagined^y: that our Lord Christ, having been in "paradise" with the good thief, or in "the bosom of Abraham" with Lazarus, till Easter day morning, when He was to rise again, went from thence in His human Soul to the place of the damned, to declare to the devil, that by laying violent hands on Him, Who had not sinned, he had lost, not only the fathers, but all that should believe at the preaching of the Gospel. For herein the triumph of His victory upon the cross consisteth. But, the substance of this ceremony being so fully provided for by the death of His cross and by His rising again in virtue of it, that he, who believeth it not, should be thought to come short of believing all that which it is necessary to salvation to believe, seemeth to me utterly unreasonable. For, the parable representing unto us Dives and Lazarus

[No need to believe, though not prejudicial to the faith, that the Soul of Christ went to the place of the damned to announce His triumph.]

[Luke xvi.
23—31.]

^u Quoted *ibid.*, note c.

^x See above, Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., cc. xxvii., xxviii.

^y See Bk. II. *ibid.*, c. xxix. § 23. and notes o—q.

BOOK
III.

conferring together at that distance, what reason can there be, why this victory might not be declared at the same distance; or why the soul of Christ should move to do that, which might be done at that distance: least of all, why it should be necessary to salvation to believe that, which there is no reason why it should be necessary to be done. It is true, our Lord entered into possession of His conquest, when He raised the bodies of those saints, which upon His resurrection appeared in Jerusalem. For that was to say, that their bodies, as well as their souls, were from henceforth free from the dominion which sin gave death over mankind. But seeing their souls, as we have seen, were not to change their abode till the general resurrection; and seeing, therefore, that the Soul of Christ was not to go to take them from the verge of hell for the mark and exercise of His triumph: I do not see, why It should go into the nethermost hell, the place of the damned, to declare His victory and to exercise His triumph, and nothing else.

[Matt.
xxvii. 52,
53.]

[No reason
to believe
the Romish
doctrine of
purgatory.]

§ 22. Now, having proved, that the souls of the fathers were not removed from the verge of hell to heaven by the descent of Christ's Soul, at such time as the passage from the Law to the Gospel might seem to make such a change reasonable; I shall be very difficult to be persuaded, that any souls of Christians, who depart in the state of grace, are sent to the verge of hell by the name of purgatory, there to remain, till, having paid the debt of temporal punishment, reserved at the restoring of them to the state of grace, they are by the prayers of their friends here dismissed to heaven and happiness.

[No ground
for it in
St. Paul's
words, 1
Cor. iii. 12
—15.]
[“ἀποκα-
λύπτεται”
—“is re-
vealed.”
Eng. Vers.
in margin.]

§ 23. Every man knows, that this opinion is chiefly built upon the words of St. Paul, 1 Cor. iii. 12—15:—“If any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall shew it, for it is revealed with fire, and the fire shall try what every man's work is: if any man's

* See Bellarm., De Purgatorio, lib. i. c. 1. Controv. tom. i. p. 1775. C; and De Indulgentiis, lib. i. c. 7. Op. tom. iii. pp. 1520—1522. edit. ult.—And Conc. Trident., Sess. vi. can. 30, and Sess. xxv. Decret. de Purgatorio; ap.

Labb., Conc. tom. xiv. pp. 767. E, 894. D.

* See Bellarm., De Purg., lib. i. c. 4; Controv. tom. i. pp. 1788. B—1800. C.

work remain, which he hath built upon" (this "foundation" of Christ), "he shall receive the reward; if a man's work be burnt up, he shall suffer loss, yet himself shall be saved, but so as through fire." But who shall consider these words without prejudice, seeing he finds them very difficult, shall find it impossible to build an article of faith upon them; and, finding the issue of them to be at the general day of judgment, shall find that removing of souls out of purgatory (upon which all the consequence thereof depends) utterly inconsistent with the same. For "the day," whereof St. Paul here speaks, can be no other than the day of judgment; because, had it been any day of inferior note, it must have been described by some further mark, which that day needs not. I know two opinions, that will not have that day to signify the day of judgment. St. Augustin^b thinks, that it may signify any day of trial: for "the fire" is the means of that trial; and, tribulation being that trial, "the day" will be the day of tribulation. Grotius^c thinks "the day" to be the judgment of the Church here, whereby that which men build upon the "foundation" of Christ shall be tried: whether it be "gold, silver, precious stones," according to "the foundation;" or "wood, hay, stubble," no way suitable to it. For that which agrees not with "the foundation," there is no reason why it may not be lost, and yet he that laid it upon "the foundation" be saved; though not *by* that "fire," yet "*through*" that "fire" that "tries." What pre-

CHAP.
XXVII.

[1 Cor. iii.
11.]

[“ὡς διὰ
πυρός.”]

^b See S. Aug., *Enchirid.*, cc. lxxvii., lxxviii. § 18: *Op. tom. vi. pp. 221. C—222. E.*—And compare *Id.*, *Lib. de Fide et Opp.*, c. xvi. § 28. *ibid.*, p. 182. A.—S. Greg. M., *Dialog.*, lib. iv. c. 39. *Op. tom. ii. p. 444. B.*, is correctly quoted by Bellarmine as holding the same opinion.

^c “*Ἡμέρα*, id est, longum tempus,” Grot., *Ad 1 Cor. iii. 13*: adding, upon

vv. 14, 15, as an explanation of ‘*Ἐφ’ ἧς τινος τὸ ἔργον μένει*’ κ. τ. λ., “Si quis doctor præcepta specialia dederit, quæ . . . convenient cum generalibus Christi præceptis, is honorem apud Ecclesias omnes consequetur;” but, in the opposite case, “*dejicietur omnium judicio de doctoris munere, aut etiam communione privabitur.*”

BOOK
III.

that may be. I confess this is avoided by saying, that St. Paul here prophesies of a judgment of God to come upon those who adulterated the Gospel at Corinth, of whom he speaks^d; for that judgment, which St. Paul foretelleth, must certainly come to pass. But St. Paul, when he saith "the day shall shew it," speaketh not of a day, which hereby he declareth that it shall come: but of a day, which otherwise they acknowledge was to come; namely, by our common Christianity, whereof the day of judgment is a part. And whatsoever judgment St. Paul foretelleth to come upon them, seeing the judgments of this world do not use to "make every man's work manifest:" neither can it be said, that he whose work remains, shall receive his reward, he whose work is burnt up, though he suffer loss, shall escape as through fire; speaking of such a trial as by the ordinary course of providence manifests not all men's works, but some. Besides, when St. Paul saith the day is revealed, he speaks of a day, which in the mean time is concealed when it shall be, though already revealed that it shall be. And what day is that but the day of judgment? Or what fire did they expect that day to be revealed with, but that fire which our Lord shall come to judgment with? Now the fire of God's vengeance, which the last day shall come with, why should it not try as well as punish? This is indeed, in my understanding, all that possibly can remain questionable in the sense of these^e words; the rest seems clear beyond dispute. The fire of the last day is a bodily fire, which shall burn up the world, or purify it, to that constitution which shall remain for the future. But what is that to the trying of their works? St. Paul's words require it not. The "day tries," the "fire" consumes the works, and so leaves the men purged by suffering that loss: so, men's works being tried by that great day, if the fire of it cleanse their bodies by sensible torments (for that which we speak of, comes to pass after the restoring of bodies), then it is plain how the man

^d So Grotius' interpretation mentioned above, for which see note c. — Calvin (ad 1 Cor. iii. 13) interprets "Dies manifestabit," &c., to mean, — "Acsi (apostolus) diceret, Non semper erunt tenebræ, aliquando lux orietur

quæ omnia manifestabit;" and this, as his interpretation goes on to imply, in the present world, as well as at the last day.

^e Corrected from MS.; "those," in folio edition.

319 escapes "through fire," whose works are consumed by the fire, which punishes the man by whom they are done. If this fire cannot be properly understood to try what every man's work is, it will be nothing unproper to understand the judgment of God to be the fire which examines men's works: by which examination they, which have built hay and stubble upon the foundation of Christ, shall lose what they have built; and yet themselves scape through that fire of conflagration, which shall involve those that hold not the foundation, with their works.

CHAP.
XXVIII.

§ 24. The other text of St. Paul is more obscure than this; and yet, being brought to prove this purpose^f, cannot here be balked. 1 Cor. xv. 29: "What shall become of those that are baptized for the dead? . . . why are they then baptized for the dead?" [Nor in that other text from him, of being "baptized for the dead."]

§ 25. The commentaries upon St. Paul's Epistles, that go under St. Ambrose^g his name, tell us plainly, that there were some then, who, "if a man were prevented of baptism by death, baptized another for him, for fear he should either not rise at all or not well:" and this, he saith, St. Paul hereby alloweth not; only argueth, that this supposeth the resurrection. And truly I shewed you before^h, that, according to Epiphaniusⁱ, the Cerinthians did indeed at that time baptize another for any that was dead in that case, having embraced Christianity but dying before he was come to be baptized. Of the Marcionites, St. Chrysostom upon the place^k, and Tertullian, *De Resurrectione Mortuorum* xlvi. 1,

[Which means "being baptized instead of the dead."]

^f Quoted and argued upon at length by Bellarm., *De Purg.*, lib. i. c. 4; *Controv. tom. i. pp. 1800. C—1804. D.*

^g "In tantum ratam et stabilem vult ostendere resurrectionem mortuorum, ut exemplum det eorum, qui tam securi erant de futura resurrectione, ut etiam pro mortuis baptizarentur, si quem forte mors pravenisset; timentes, ne aut male aut non resurgeret, qui baptizatus non fuerat, vivus nomine mortui tingebatur." *Pseudo-Ambros.*, In 1 Cor. xv. 29: in fin. *Op. S. Ambros.*, tom. ii. *Append.*, p. 163. F.

^h Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 9.

ⁱ "Καί τι παραδόσεως πρᾶγμα ἦλθεν εἰς ἡμᾶς ὡς τινῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς προφθονῶντων τελευτήσαι ἄνευ βαπτίσματος,

ἄλλους δὲ ἀντ' αὐτῶν εἰς ὄνομα ἐκείνων βαπτίσεσθαι, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει ἀναστάντας αὐτοὺς δικην δοῦναι τιμωρίας, βάπτισμα μὴ εἰληφότας, γίνεσθαι δὲ ὑποχειρίους τῆς τοῦ κοσμοποιοῦ ἐξουσίας καὶ τοῦτου ἕνεκα ἢ παραδόσις ἢ ἐλθοῦσα εἰς ἡμᾶς, φησι, τὸν αὐτὸν ἅγιον ἀπόστολον εἰρηκέναι, εἰ ὄλωσ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται, τί καὶ βαπτίζονται ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν;" *S. Epiph.*, *Adv. Hær.*, lib. i. tom. ii. *Hær. 28. Cerinth.* § 6; *Op. tom. i. p. 114. B.*

^k *Hom. xl. in 1 Cor.*, § 1. (*Op. tom. x. p. 378. C.*): relating, that the Marcionites, if a catechumen died, would hide a living man under his bed, and then, after playing a comedy with him of question and answer, would baptize him in the stead of the dead man.

^l "Si autem et baptizantur quidam

BOOK III. and *Contra Marc.* v. 10^m, do witness the same. Whereupon it need not be said, that the Marcionites were not in St. Paul's timeⁿ: because they derived their customs from the Gnostics, that were. Nor can I allow St. Chrysostom^o, that "*βαπτίζεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν*" can signify here "*ἐπὶ ἀναστάσει τῶν νεκρῶν*"—"upon condition of rising again from the dead;" as being baptized upon condition of that which the Gospel promiseth. I grant, "*ὑπὲρ ἀναστάσεως τῶν νεκρῶν*" may signify "*ἐπὶ ἀναστάσει τῶν νεκρῶν*." But that "*ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν*" should signify "*ἐπὶ ἀναστάσει τῶν νεκρῶν*," no example justifieth. Nor does St. Chrysostom cure it by expounding "*ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν*" to signify "*ὑπὲρ τῶν σωμάτων^p*." For if Christians may be said to be baptized "*ὑπὲρ τῶν σωμάτων*," as for the recovering of their bodies from death; they cannot therefore be said to be baptized "*ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν*," because their bodies are alive. And divers copies, in the second place, instead of "*ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν*" read "*ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν*," or "*ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τῶν νεκρῶν*:" as you may see in the readings of the great Bible^q. And "*αὐτῶν*" will not serve to signify "*ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν*;" but requires the sense, which the Syriac^r renders, ܐܘܪܝܢܐ —"instead of the dead."

[But refers to the benefit which they may pretend thereby to

§ 26. Now the objection is easily satisfied. For it may be demanded, why St. Paul, writing to God's people, informs

pro mortuis, videbimus an ratione. Certe illa præsumptione hoc eos instituisse contendit; qua alii etiam carni, ut vicarium baptismi, profuturum existimarent ad spem resurrectionis, quæ nisi corporalis, non alias hic baptismate corporali obligaretur." Tertull., *De Resurr. Carnis*, c. xlvi. Op. p. 355. B.

^m "Viderit institutio ista; Kalendæ si forte Februarie respondebunt illi, pro mortuis petere. Noli ergo apostolum novum statim auctorem aut confirmatorem ejus denotare, ut tanto magis sisteret carnis resurrectionem, quanto illi, qui vane pro mortuis baptizarentur, fide resurrectionis hoc facerent. Habemus illum alicubi unius baptismi defnitorem." Id., *Cont. Marcion.*, lib. v. c. 10. *ibid.* p. 473. A.

ⁿ "Marcionists, qui etiam post obitum Pauli lxxx. annis inceperunt." Bellarm., *De Purgat.*, lib. i. c. 4; *Controv.* tom. i. p. 1801. B: arguing

against the interpretation above given of 1 Cor. xv. 29.

^o The catechumen, says S. Chrysostom, at baptism is bid to say, among the other articles of the Creed, "*ὅτι πιστεύω εἰς νεκρῶν ἀνάστασιν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει ταύτῃ βαπτίζομεθα*." . . . τοῦτο τοίνυν ἀναμνησκῶν ὁ Παῦλος ἔλεγεν, *Εἰ μὴ ἔστιν ἀνάστασις, τί καὶ βαπτίξῃ ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν*;" S. Chrys., as quoted above in note k, p. 379. B.

^p "Εἰ μὴ ἔστιν ἀνάστασις, τί καὶ βαπτίξῃ ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν; τουτέστι τῶν σωμάτων καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῦτω βαπτίξῃ, τοῦ νεκροῦ σώματος ἀνάστασιν πιστεύων, ὅτι οὐκέτι μένει νεκρῶν." Id., *ibid.*, B, C.

^q scil. Variantes Lectiones Græcæ Novi Testamenti, p. 28; in Walton. *Bibl. Polyglot.*, vol. vi.—Griesbach reads "*ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν*."

^r In Walton. *Bibl. Polyglot.*, vol. v. p. 720.

them not, that this was not well done. For he writes to God's people indeed, but upon that which was done by those who seduced God's people; and, therefore, need not stand to condemn that from whence he argues, condemning all along those who pretended to seduce God's people. This is the supposition upon which I must argue. False Christians baptized others for those, who, intending to be Christians, were prevented with death before they could be baptized. That this [must be^a] done in regard to the resurrection, you need not believe the supposed St. Ambrose; it would not serve St. Paul to prove the resurrection from that which they did, otherwise. That the benefit which they might [pretend to¹] find at the resurrection by being baptized must be expected to come by the prayers of the Church, which always prayed for Christians, never for those that were not baptized; is that which is demanded of them, who will never give any other pertinent reason, why others should be baptized for those who were dead without baptism.

§ 27. When it was found, that Judas Maccabæus his soldiers, that were slain in the battle, had committed sacrilege in turning to their own use things consecrated to the idols: we read, that they "betook themselves to prayer, and besought" God, "that the sin committed might wholly be put out of remembrance;" and that Judas "made a gathering throughout the company to the sum of two thousand drachms of silver, and sent it to Jerusalem to offer a sin-offering: doing therein very well and honestly, in that he was mindful of the resurrection; for if he had not hoped that they who were slain should rise again, it had been superfluous and vain to pray for the dead; and also, in that he perceived that there was great favour laid up for those that died godly, it was a holy and good thought: whereupon he made [a] reconciliation for the dead, that they might be delivered from sin." This we read 2 Maccab. xii. 42—45. The consequence whereof may stand upon two presumptions. He that taketh it not for historical truth, preferreth his own empty fancy before all times and persons that have admitted

CHAP.
XXVIII.
find at the
resurrec-
tion.]

[Of the sin-
offering for
the dead,
of Judas
Maccabæus.]

* Corrected from MS.; "was," in folio edition. * Added from MS.

BOOK
III.

it^u. He that would have it pass for God's word^x, must shew the writer to have been inspired by God; of which there remains no tradition in the Church. What should hinder the fact to be true? Doth not the Law, which provideth no sacrifice for sins unreconcilable by the Law^y, provide sacrifices for sacrilege? Refer but the particular of the case to the determination of God's people, and the elders, which obliged it in every age; what is there in the relation that agrees not with the Law? Did our Lord Christ or His apostles, by word or writing, ever blame any such practice? Thus far there is nothing to render it either suspect for truth; or, if true, contrary to the Law.

[Deut.
xvii. 8—
12.]

Prayer for
the dead
[in the
New Testa-
ment].

§ 28. What have we in the New Testament for it or against it? St. Paul, 2 Tim. i. 16—18: "God grant mercy to the house of Onesiphorus; for he refreshed me many times, and was not ashamed of my chain; but being in Rome, carefully sought and found me: the Lord grant him to find mercy of the Lord in that day: for how many things he furnished me with at Ephesus, thou better knowest." Shall I say, that Onesiphorus was alive at Rome, when St. Paul writ this; and that therefore he prayeth for his household apart, and himself apart^z? Let impartial reason judge, whether St. Paul would have prayed for him that was with him at Rome alive, as one, who, coming to Rome and not ashamed of his bonds, found him out and refreshed him? Or whether he prays for him being dead, that he may "find mercy in that day;" for his family, only that they may find "mercy^a." But, fall that how it may, he prays for that, which could not befall him till the day of judgment; and therefore may be prayed for, on behalf of those who are not come to the day of judgment, though dead.

[It hath
reference
to the day

§ 29. And therefore all those scriptures, which make the

^u Reynolds (Cens. Libb. Apocryph., Prælect. clvii., sq.; tom. ii. pp. 474, sq.) argues at length, that it is "false," to assert, "Judam Macchabæum sacrificasse pro mortuis," or "hoc sacrificium oblatum esse pro peccatis mortuorum, et in eum finem missa Jerosolymam 12000 drachinarum," &c.: maintaining (besides an alleged false reading in the text) that, after all, the whole story

is, as we have it, not the act of Judas himself, but the interpretation put upon it by Jason.

^x So of course Bellarmine, De Purgatorio, lib. i. c. 3; Controv. tom. i. pp. 1779, sq.

^y See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxvii. § 5.

^z So Hammond, ad loc.

^a So Grotius, ad loc.

reward of the world to come to depend upon the trial of the day of judgment, do prove, that we are to pray for the issue of it in behalf of all, so long as it is coming. Besides Ephes. iv. 30, 1 John iii. 2, Luke xxi. 28, and 2 Thess. i. 6—9; quoted afore^b. St. Paul, 1 Cor. i. 8: "Who shall also confirm you unto the end, that you may be blameless in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts iii. 19: "Repent ye and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the time of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." Phil. ii. 16: "That I may rejoice in the day of Christ, that I have not run in vain, nor laboured in vain." 1 Thess. ii. 19: "For what is our hope or joy or crown of rejoicing? are not even ye, in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ, at His coming?" 1 Pet. i. 5: "Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed at the last time." 1 Cor. v. 5: "That the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus." 2 Tim. iv. 8: "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day." Luke xiv. 14: "Thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just." For all which there were no reason to be given, but the mention of the day of judgment would be everywhere utterly impertinent, if the reward were declared at the hour of death, and that judgment which then passeth. For how can that be expected, which is already enjoyed?

§ 30. You have seen^c the souls of the martyrs (that appear to St. John before God's throne, where none but martyrs appear, as I have argued) bidden to expect the consummation of their company, before the vengeance of God be exercised upon their persecutors: Apoc. vi. 9—11, vii. 14, &c. After this vengeance is exercised, and they had reigned a thousand years with Christ, and the devil was loosed again and had brought Gog and Magog to fight against God's Church, and they had been destroyed, and the general judgment represented, Apoc. xx.: the Spirit returneth to shew St. John the New Jerusalem, containing those that see
 321 God's face and have His Name upon their foreheads, Apoc.

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 of judgment: but] signifieth no delivering of souls out of purgatory.

["Kaipoi"—"times"]

[Even the souls that appear before God's throne, pray for the second coming of Christ.]

^b Above in c. xxvii. § 11.

^c Above, c. xxvii. § 9, 10.

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[Apoc.
xxii. 17,
20.]

xxi. xxii. 1—5 : who “have no need of the sun because God is their light, and shall reign for everlasting.” For after all this, again ; “The Spirit and the bride say, Come ; and let him that heareth say, Come ; and let him that thirsteth come, and let who will come, and take of the water of life for nothing : . . . and he that testifieth these things saith, Indeed I come quickly ; Amen ; even so, come Lord Jesus.” What demandeth all this ? That which seemeth not to be refused, admitting the consequence of the visions :—that those souls, who appear before God’s throne, pray for the second coming of Christ, and the consummation of all things. The renewing of their prayer, Apoc. vi., after the representation of the general judgment, Apoc. xx., enforceth it. The saints therefore in heaven still desiring the second coming of Christ, is it marvel, if there remain something to be prayed for on behalf of inferior ranks ; having shewed^d, that those who were sealed and saved in Jewry are not described to appear in heaven before God’s throne ? Whether we admit all that die in the state of grace to “be with Christ,” as well as St. Paul, and that in paradise, taken for the third heavens ; or reserve, as well we may reserve, so much privilege to an apostle and a martyr (according to that which I have shewed^e you out of the Apocalypse), as not to equal with him all that die in the state of grace : certain we are, the estate of those that die in God’s grace admits a solicitous expectation of the day of judgment, though assured of the issue of it. That is it, which so many texts of Scripture, alleged afore, signify nothing if they signify it not.

[Philipp.
i. 23.]
[Luke
xxiii. 43 ;
2 Cor. xii.
2, 4.]

The cove-
nant of
grace
[makes a
difference
between the
righteous-
ness of
those who
die in
grace : and
therefore]
requires
imperfect

§ 31. What is it then, that reason grounded upon the Scriptures requires ? Certainly, did our justification consist in the immediate imputation of Christ’s righteousness, revealed by that faith which therefore justifieth, no man could die in the state of grace, but he must be as pure as the blessed virgin^f ; and he, that can digest such excessive assertions, may think [it] strange, that any difference should be made among them that die in grace. But I must and do suppose that which I have proved^g ;—that the performance of

^d Above, c. xxviii. § 7.

^e Above, c. xxvii. § 14—17.

^f See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., cc.

xxxii., xxxiii.

^g Ibid., cc. xxx. § 6 ; xxxi. § 2 : and other passages there cited.

that common Christianity, the undertaking whereof justifies, makes as much difference between the righteousness of several Christians, as must needs be found between the highest of God's saints and the lowest of those that escape the second death: and therefore infer, that the difference of their estates between death and the general judgment, must needs be answerable; though from their death they know to whether lot they be deputed, as for their particular judgment. And this will necessarily follow, supposing this world to be the race and the next the goal, according to the tenor of the covenant of grace, which hath been declared. For supposing, that he who keepeth account of his steps, and watcheth over his ways, may be ready for God's call, and appear before Him without sin, having washed it away by the Blood of Christ infused in the tears of final repentance; must we not of necessity suppose, that they who do not so (who are evidently the far greater part of Christians), departing with the guilt and stain of such sin upon them, must needs appear with it before God, notwithstanding the covenant of grace? Again, the love of this world and of ourselves, from whence such sin proceedeth, and would have proceeded, should men proceed to live, suppose it be such as drives not God's Spirit away, because incident to that human frailty which the covenant of grace presupposeth; how shall it be washed out of that soul after death by virtue of the covenant of grace, which hath failed of the covenant of grace in not washing it away being alive? It is therefore necessarily consequent upon the premisses, that Christian souls, which escape the second death, because the love of God was alive in them to strive against sin though not to clear them of it, continue in that estate wherein they departed till the general judgment; as for the love of God or of the world, so for the joy or remorse which they have in themselves for it: that the purity of this joy, or the mixture of it with remorse, be not merely the punishment of sin committed, but the effect
 322 and consequence of the estate in which it departeth, though the sin which it committed in the body be the means to constitute this estate: that the departure thereof bring it that^h

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 happiness
 before the
 general
 judgment.

^h Corrected from MS.; "it to that," in folio edition.

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anxiety concerning the everlasting judgment, which is proportionable to the love of the creature which it departeth with: that, being reposed in an estate and place of refreshment (which those "secret receptacles" and "chambers" of Esdras seem to signify), it remain subject, as well to those clouds of sorrow and remorse, which the sense of sin done, and the love of God which hath not conquered the love of the creature, produceth, as to that light and refreshment, which the Spirit of God may create: that the end of all this may be the trial of the day of judgment, purging away all the dregs and dross of sin and of the love of this world, which may remain in souls that depart or are found then alive in the state of grace, by the fierceness and sharpness of that grief, which the trial of the general judgment shall cause.

[2 Esdras
iv. 41; vii.
32.]

[Of the
"fire" that
purges.]
[1 Cor. iii.
13.]

§ 32. It may be thought, that "the fire" wherewith "the day" of the Lord "is revealed," seizing their bodies which they shall have resumed, by the pain which it breedeth, purgeth away the love of the creatureⁱ. And it may be thought, that the examination of the conscience, the conviction of sin, the remorse and shame of so many disloyalties, the fear of the Judge, and in fine the strictness of the judgment, is "the fire," which St. Paul says "shall try every man's work" (as the fire which burns up the world shall their bodies), and sever the dregs and dross of them to the devil and his angels, from whom they came, with the dregs and dross of the world, which divines say shall be conveyed to hell as the sink of it.

[1 Cor. iii.
13.]

[How St.
Paul
speaks of
"the spirits
of just men
made per-
fect."]

§ 33. But hereupon the apostle, when he says, "Ye are come to the spirits of just men made perfect" (Hebrews xii. [22,] 23), may be understood, that they are thus perfected^k; supposing him to speak of the general judgment to come to pass then straight, as the destruction of Jerusalem did: and that therefore he saith, "Ye are come." But he may be also understood to say, that they are perfected by Christianity, in comparison of Judaism: as our Lord saith, "Be ye perfect as your heavenly Father is perfect;" and as He saith, that "the least in the kingdom of heaven is greater

[Matt. v.
48.]

[Matt. xi.
11; Luke
vii. 28.]

ⁱ See above, § 23.

^k See above, c. xxvii. § 18.

than" John the Baptist. Whereas, if we understand him to say, "Ye are come to the spirits of just men perfected" between the departure and the day of judgment, we make him to say that, which is nowhere else either said or intimated by the Scripture.

§ 34. And that is it, which distinguisheth my opinion from the position of purgatory: or, rather, the doctrine of the Scriptures from the decree of the Councils of Florence^l and Trent^m. For will the present Church of Rome be content with such an estate of souls as no man can be helped out of? What were purgatory worth, if men were persuaded, that there is no means to translate their souls out of the flames thereof into heaven before the general judgment? Or what were Christianity the worse, if all were persuaded, that those souls, which we speak of all this while, need their friends' prayers to help them through this middle estate, and especially through the dreadful trial of the day of judgment? Surely thus much the worse; that men must of necessity keep a better account of their steps here, and take a better care to clear themselves of the sins which they commit, that they may pass it with the more joy and cheerfulness. Well may they part with the dross and stubble of the immediate

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^l The Definitio Concilii Florentini, A.D. 1438—9, (ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiii. p. 515. B—D) lays down, that "Ἐὰν οἱ ἀληθῶς μετανοήσαντες ἀποθάνωσιν ἐν τῇ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀγάπῃ, πρὶν τοῖς ἀγίοις τῆς μετανοίας καρποῖς ἰκανοποιῆσαι περὶ τῶν ἡμαρτημένων ὁμοῦ καὶ ἡμελημένων, τὰς τούτων ψυχὰς καθαρτικαῖς τιμωρίας καθαίρεσθαι μετὰ θάνατον; ὥστε δὲ ἀποκουφίξεσθαι αὐτὰς τῶν τοιούτων τιμωριῶν, λυσιτελεῖν αὐταῖς τὰς τῶν ζώντων πιστῶν ἐπικουρίας, δηλονότι τὰς ἱερὰς θυσίας καὶ εὐχὰς καὶ ἐλεημοσύνας καὶ τὰλλα τῆς εἰσεβείας ἔργα, ἅτινα παρὰ τῶν πιστῶν ὑπὲρ ἄλλων πιστῶν εἴωθε γίνεσθαι, κατὰ τὰ τῆς Ἐκκλησίας διατάγματα: ἐκείνων δὲ τὰς ψυχὰς, οἷτινες μετὰ τὸ βαπτισθῆναι οὐδεμιᾶ ἄλλως τῆς ἁμαρτίας κηλίδι ὑπέπεσον, καὶ ἔτι τὰς μετὰ τὸ ἐφελκύσασθαι τὴν τῆς ἁμαρτίας κηλίδα, εἴτε ἐν τοῖς αὐτῶν σώμασιν, εἴτε μετὰ τὸ τὰ σώματα ἀποδύσασθαι, ὡς προείρηται, καθαρθεύσας, εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐθὺς προσλαμβάνεσθαι, καὶ καθαρῶς θεωρεῖν αὐτὸν τὸν ἕνα καὶ τρισυπόστατον Θεόν, καθὼς ἐστίν, ἕτερον μὲν τοι ἕτερον τελεώτερον κατὰ τὴν τῶν

βεβιωμένων ἀξίαν· τὰς δὲ ψυχὰς τῶν ἐν θανάσιμῳ ἁμαρτίᾳ, τῇ κατ' ἐνέργειαν, ἢ καὶ ἐν μόνῃ προπατρικῇ, ἀποβιούτων εὐθὺς καταβαίνειν εἰς ἄδην, τιμωρίας ὕμω ἀνίστοις τιμωρηθησομένας."

^m "Si quis post acceptam justificationis gratiam, cuilibet peccatori penitenti culpam ita remitti, et nullus æternæ pænæ deleri dixerit, ut nullus remaneat reatus pænæ temporalis exolvendæ, vel in hoc sæculo, vel in futuro in purgatorio, antequam ad regna cælorum aditus patere possit, anathema sit." Conc. Trid., Sess. vi. A.D. 1547, can. 30; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 767. E.—"Cum Catholica Ecclesia, Spiritu Sancto edocta, ex sacris literis et antiqua patrum traditione in sacris conciliis, et novissime in hac œcumenica synodo, docuerit purgatorium esse, animasque ibi detentas fidelium suffragiis, potissimum vero acceptabili altaris sacrificio, juvari: præcipit sancta synodus episcopis, ut sacram de purgatorio doctrinam," &c., &c. Ibid., Sess. xxv., A.D. 1463; ibid., p. 894. D.

[Difference between all this and the Romish doctrine.]

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imputation of Christ's merits and sufferings (which they have built upon the foundation of the remission of sins and everlasting life in consideration of the same but upon condition of Christianity) upon these terms here, rather than part with it at their charge then, if perhaps they have not failed of the foundation by the means of it.

Of forgive-
ness in the
world to
come.

§ 35. And upon these terms I am not troubledⁿ at the words of our Lord, Matt. xii. 32: "Who shall speak a word against the Son of Man, it shall be remitted him; but who shall speak against the Holy Ghost, it shall never be remitted him, neither in this world, nor in the world to come." For, as for mine own part, I find the force of the words well enough satisfied, taking it only for a fashion of³²³ speech; signifying only, that that sin could by no means be pardoned, no not in the world to come: not supposing, that the world to come hath means to pardon so great sins, as this world hath no means to do^o. I confess, according to my opinion, there is in some sort pardon for sins in the other world, though absolutely there is not; because there is none but in virtue of the covenant of grace, the terms whereof only take place in this world though the effect thereof extend to the world to come. For after departure in the state of grace, for a man to know, that there is no more danger of failing of everlasting life, is absolutely that, which the greatest saints of this world could never attain to: though some effects of sin stick to those that are so assured between death and the day of judgment; in respect to which he, who is absolutely said to be pardoned, because in no danger of forfeiting it, may be said so far not to be pardoned, as the continuance of those effects imports. But there is nothing

ⁿ This is the first text quoted from the New Testament for purgatory by Bellarmine, De Purg., lib. i. c. 4; Controv., tom. i. pp. 1785. D, sq.

^o Bellarmine on the text (as above quoted, pp. 1785. D, 1786. A) interprets it by saying, that "hinc colligunt sancti Patres quædam peccata remitti in futuro sæculo per orationes et suffragia Ecclesiæ."—Grotius (ad loc.), after interpreting as below in note q, adds, that "videtur tamen Christus de industria utrumque sæculum nominasse, ut Judæis auferret eam qua sibi

blandiebantur adversus gravissima delicta persuasionem; existimabantur enim peccata commissa ab his, qui in Judæismi professione perseverarent, remitti aut per meram pœnitentiam, . . . aut in die solenni Reconciliationis, . . . aut per hujus vitæ castigationes, . . . aut saltem *post mortem*, sive statim sive post temporis alienius moras:" but that "de Ecclesiæ Christianæ judicio hic agi plane persuadere mihi non possum; ita enim locutum credo Dominum nostrum quomodo loquentem Se sciebat optime a Judæis intelligi."

in my opinion to signify, that there is means of obtaining pardon for those sins in the next world, which there is no means to obtain pardon for in this; which this saying of our Lord at the foot of the letter signifies. And therefore I, for my part, can very well rest satisfied with this sense; taking the enlarging of it by mentioning the world to come, for an elegance, which common speech beareth, and that of our Lord frequenteth. But if any man think I respect not the fathers^p, that have expounded it to the sense, which I refuse not, the rule of faith being safe; let every man enjoy his opinion in it. Of the figure *λιτότης*, which Grotius^q observes in the words, “in the world to come;” whereby, “It shall not be forgiven him in the world to come,” signifies, He shall be soundly punished for it in the world to come: let them, who are capable, see him discourse learnedly in his annotations upon this place.

§ 36. As little am I troubled^r at that other text of the Gospel, Matt. v. 26, Luke xii. 59: “Thou shalt not come forth till thou hast paid the utmost farthing.” For I can easily grant, that the taking away of those effects of sin, which remain in those that die in grace, according to my opinion, may be said to [be meant^s] by “paying the utmost farthing.” But I need not grant, that he, who says, “Thou shalt not come forth till thou hast paid the utmost farthing,” says, Thou mayest come forth by “paying the utmost farthing.” For the condition of “paying the utmost farthing” will be impossible, if we understand the prison to be the

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Of paying
the utmost
farthing.

^p “Neque enim de quibusdam veraciter diceretur, quod non eis remittatur neque in hoc sæculo neque in futuro, nisi essent quibus, etsi non in isto, tamen remittetur in futuro.” S. Aug., De Civitate Dei, lib. xxi. c. 24 (Op. tom. vii. pp. 642. F, 643. A); quoted by Bellarmine as above. He is arguing against those, who “in iudicio Dei omnibus reis propter sanctorum preces putant esse parcendum.”—“De quibusdam levibus culpis esse ante iudicium purgatorius ignis credendus est, pro eo quod Veritas dicit, quia si quis in Sancto Spiritu blasphemiam dixerit, neque in hoc sæculo remittetur ei neque in futuro. In qua sententia datur intelligi, quasdam culpas in hoc sæculo,

quasdam vero in futuro posse laxari.” S. Greg. M., Dial., lib. iv. c. 39. Op. tom. ii. p. 441. E: and similarly in the Greek version of the Dialogues: quoted also by Bellarmine, *ibid.*

^q “Simplex est Chrysostomi expositio κατὰ λιτότητα (*per extenuationem*), ‘Puniatur graviter et in hoc et in futuro sæculo:’ cui firmandæ facit quod sic loqui solebant Judæi. Nam in Misnaoth,” &c. Grot., ad loc.: proceeding to cite also to the same purpose, 2 Maccab. vi. 26, and Maimonides “in Regulis Pœnitentiæ, capite vi.”

^r Cited for purgatory by Bellarmine, as above, pp. 1804. D, sq.

^s Corrected from MS.; “come,” in folio edition.

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lake of the damned ; which “the executioner” mentioned afore requires. In St. Luke, for a preface to the parable, [“ὁ πράκτωρ.” Luke xii. 58. In St. Matthew, v. 25, “τῷ ὀπτηρῆτι.”] [Luke xii. 57 : “ἀφ’ ἐαυτῶν.”] “Why do ye not judge what is right from your souls?” saith our Lord ; that is, why do ye not judge what is right to do in the matter of My Gospel, by that which you use to do in worldly matters. If you are liable to an action, you find it best to compound it, before the judge give sentence and grant execution upon it : for then you must stand to the extremity of the law. The preaching of the Gospel shews, that the law of God hath an action against you, which you may take up by becoming Christians ; and yet you will not do it. In St. Matthew it follows upon the precept of “being reconciled to” a man’s “brother ;” which shews, that God accepts not that sacrifice which is not offered in charity. But it cannot signify less than in St. Luke ;—that our Lord upon that occasion puts all in mind to be reconciled to God, because there is no redemption if He grant execution against us. This execution, then, is either upon refusing the terms of reconcilment, or upon failing of that which we undertake by accepting them ; that is, not upon those failures which may consist with reconcilment, as those who would have these words to signify purgatory imagine, but which destroy it. And therefore the limitation, “Till thou hast paid the utmost farthing,” signifies as Matt. i. 25, “He knew her not, till she had brought forth her first-born Son ;” though he never knew her : that is to say, his “utmost farthing” shall never be paid. My opinion would allow me to accept of Tertullian’s^t and St. Cyprian’s^u sense of this text ; who do indeed acknowledge the voiding of those effects of sin, which may remain upon those that depart in the state of grace, between death and the day of judgment, to be the paying of this “utmost farthing.” But ³²⁴ I have shewed you, why it agrees not with the intent of the

^t “Ille te in carcerem mandat infernum, unde non dimittaris, nisi modico quoque delicto mora resurrectionis expenso.” Tertull., De Anima, c. xxxv.; Op. p. 291. C: quoted by Bellarmine, *ibid.*, p. 1808. B.

^u “Aliud est ad veniam stare, aliud ad gloriam pervenire ; aliud missum in carcerem non exire inde donec solvat novissimum quadrantem, aliud statim

fidei et virtutis accipere mercedem ; aliud pro peccatis longo dolore cruciatum emundari, et purgari diu igne ; aliud peccata omnia passione purgasse : aliud denique pendere in die judicii ad sententiam Domini, aliud statim a Domino coronari.” S. Cypr., Epist. lv., Ad Antonianum ; Epist., pp. 109, 110: quoted, except the last clause, by Bellarmine, *ibid.*, B, C.

words. And if it did, it were nothing to purgatory; because Tertullian expresseth it to be paid "*mora resurrectionis*" — "by the delay of the resurrection^x," that is, not before the general judgment: whereby purgatory is quite spoiled; for, pretending the expiation of venial sin (which consisteth with reconciliation) together with satisfying the debt of temporal punishment, reserved by God upon that sin which He remiteth, it cannot be intended by him, that gives warning of seeking reconciliation, not of voiding the penalties which may remain when it is obtained. Where you may see by surveying the scriptures which have been debated, that there is not the least pretence in them for paying this debt by enduring the flames of purgatory, for that sin which is forgiven afore; but that all satisfaction endeth in voiding the guilt of sin by appeasing the wrath of God for it before we go hence.

§ 37. There be other texts, both of the Old and New Testament, that are usually alleged in this dispute^y. But because rather for show than substance; I will rather presume, that all reasonable men may see where the consequence fails, than use so many words as it requires to shew it. "He shall sit as a refiner that purifieth silver, and shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness;" saith the prophet Malachi, iii. 3: but manifestly speaking of the first coming of Christ, and trial which the gospel passes them through, that turn Christians upon mature advice. Whatsoever trial the second coming of Christ may bring with it, correspondent to the first: it will be nothing to purgatory, the day of judgment determining it. "As for thee also, by the blood of thy covenant I have sent forth the prisoners out of the pit wherein was no water:" saith the prophet Zachary, ix. 11; speaking of the return from the captivity of Babylon, and of the prince of Israel that should figure out our Lord Christ, and "rule from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth." Whereby it appeareth, that the spiritual sense of this prophecy, ending in

[Other texts answered.]

[Zech. ix. 10.]

^x As quoted above in note t.

^y Bellarmine, De Purg., lib. i. c. 3. Controv. tom. i. p. 1785. B, C., quotes

both the texts referred to above in § 37, viz., those from Zechariah and Malachi, as proving purgatory.

the redemption of mankind by the death of Christ, and [the establishment of] His kingdom by the preaching of His gospel, can by no means be extended to any delivering out of purgatory; and if it could, must not be intended to take place before the second coming. Which intent would also appear groundless in this;—because I have shewed, that He did not deliver the souls of the fathers out of the devil's hands at His first coming; which this text is alleged to prove no less than purgatory². For this will confine it to the delivery of mankind from sin by the death of our Lord Christ and His sufferings.

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ANCIENT OPINIONS IN THE CHURCH OF THE PLACE OF SOULS BEFORE THE DAY OF JUDGMENT. NO TRADITION THAT THE FATHERS WERE IN THE VERGE OF HELL UNDER THE EARTH. THE REASON OF THE DIFFERENCE IN THE EXPRESSIONS OF THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. WHAT TRADITION OF THE CHURCH FOR THE PLACE OF CHRIST'S SOUL DURING HIS DEATH. THE SAINTS' SOULS IN SECRET MANSIONS, ACCORDING TO THE TRADITION OF THE CHURCH. PRAYER FOR THE DEAD SUPPOSETH THE SAME. NO PURGATORY ACCORDING TO THE TRADITION OF THE CHURCH.

Ancient opinions in the Church of the place of souls before the day of judgment.

LET us now consider the tradition of the Church in these particulars. Justin the Martyr, in his dispute with Trypho the Jew^b, by the example of Samuel proveth, that the souls of the fathers and prophets were in the hands of the powers

² "Etsi enim hunc locum (Zach. ix.) adducunt passim pro liberatione Patrum ex limbo, tamen melius convenit liberationi animarum ex purgatorio." Belarm., *ibid.*: who had himself quoted the text for the former purpose, *De Christi Anima*, lib. iv. c. 11. *ibid.* p. 537. A.

^a Misprinted XXVIII., in folio edit.

^b "Καὶ ὅτι μένουσιν αἱ ψυχαὶ, ἀπέδειξα ὑμῖν ἐκ τοῦ καὶ τὴν Σαμουὴλ ψυχὴν κληθῆναι ὑπὸ τῆς ἐγγαστριμύθου, ὡς ἤξιωσεν ὁ Σαούλ. φαίνεται δὲ καὶ ὅτι πᾶσαι αἱ ψυχὰ τῶν οὕτως δικαίων καὶ προφητῶν ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν ἐπιπτον τῶν τοι-

ούτων δυνάμεων, ὅποια δὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐγγαστριμύθῳ ἐκείνῃ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν πραγμάτων ὁμολογεῖται. "Ὅθεν καὶ οὕτως διδάσκει ἡμᾶς καὶ διὰ τοῦ Τίου Αὐτοῦ τὸ πάντως ἀγωνίζεσθαι δι' οὗς γίνεσθαι" (Addend. φαίνεται), "καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐξόδῳ αἰτεῖν μὴ ὑπὸ τοιαύτην τινα δύναμιν ὑποπεσεῖν τὰς ψυχὰς ἡμῶν φαίνεται" (hoc verbum hic delendum est): "καὶ γὰρ ἀποδιδούς τὸ Πνεῦμα ἐπὶ τῷ σταυρῷ, εἶπε, Πάτερ εἰς χεῖράς Σου παρατίθειαι τὸ Πνεῦμά Μου, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀπομνημονευμάτων καὶ τοῦτο ἔμαθον." S. Just. Mart., *Dial. c. Tryph.*, c. 105; *Op.* p. 200. B.—D.

of darkness; and that by the prayer of our Lord, Psalm xxii. 21^c, we are taught to pray at our departure, that God would not give us up to them: as He at His death commends His soul into His Father's hands. It is well enough known, that Clemens Alexandrinus^d believes, that both our Lord and His apostles went into hell to deliver from thence such souls, as should admit that which He came to preach. He followed in it the apocryphal vision of Hermes, then in request; where this is still found *libro iii. similitud. iii.*^e And what followers he hath in this opinion, you may see by the late lord primate his Answer to the Jesuit's Challenge, p. 274^f. St. Augustin, *De Her.*, cap. lxxix.^g, after Philastrius, *De Her.*, lxxiv.^h, counts this opinion in the list of heresies: yet doubted not, that He did deliver thence

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[Luke
xxiii. 46.]

^c "Save Me from the lion's mouth: for Thou hast heard Me from the horns of the unicorns:" which the context refers to our Lord.

^d "Εἴ γ' οὖν ὁ Κύριος δι' οὐδὲν ἕτερον εἰς ἄδου κατέβηκεν ἢ διὰ τὸ εὐαγγελίσασθαι, ὡσπερ κατέβηκεν," κ. τ. λ. S. Clem. Alex., Strom., lib. vi. c. 6; Op. tom. ii. p. 763.—"Δηλόν σου καὶ τοὺς ἐκτὸς νόμου γενομένους, διὰ τὴν τῆς φωνῆς" (leg. φύσεως, Ussher; and so also in the notes to Potter's edition, who however retains φωνῆς) "ἰδιότητα ὁρθῶς βεβιωκότας, εἰ καὶ ἐν ἄδου ἔτυχον ὄντες καὶ ἐν φρουρᾷ, ἐπακούσαντας τῆς τοῦ Κυρίου φωνῆς, εἶτε τῆς ἀθνετικῆς, εἶτε καὶ τῆς διὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐνεργουμένης, ἢ τάχος, ἐπιστραφῆναι τε καὶ πιστεύσαι." Id., *ibid.*, p. 764.—"Οὐχὶ καὶ ἐν ἄδου ἢ αὐτῇ γέγονεν οἰκονομία; ἴνα κακεῖ πᾶσαι αἱ ψυχαι, ἀκούσασαι τοῦ κηρύγματος, τὴν μετάνοιαν ἐνδείξωνται, ἢ τὴν κόλασιν δικαίαν εἶναι, δι' ἧν οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν, ὁμολογήσωσιν." Id., *ibid.*, p. 765.

^e "Οἱ ἀπόστολοι καὶ διδάσκαλοι, οἱ κηρύξαντες τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ κοιμηθέντες, τῇ δυνάμει καὶ τῇ πίστει Αὐτοῦ ἐκήρυξαν τοῖς προκεκοιμημένοις· καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔδωκαν αὐτοῖς τὴν σφραγίδα τοῦ κηρύγματος. Κατέβησαν οὖν μετ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ἕδωρ, καὶ πάλιν ἀνέβησαν· ἀλλ' οὗτοι [μὲν] ζῶντες κατέβησαν, καὶ πάλιν ζῶντες ἀνέβησαν· ἐκεῖνοι δὲ οἱ προκεκοιμημένοι, νεκροὶ κατέβησαν, ζῶντες δὲ ἀνέβησαν· διὰ τούτων οὖν ἐξωποιεήθησαν, καὶ ἐπέγνωσαν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ· διὰ τοῦτο καὶ συνανέβησαν μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ συνήρμισαν εἰς τὴν οἰκοδομὴν τοῦ πύρ-

ρον· καὶ ἀλατόμητοι συνφοδομήθησαν, [ἔτι] ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ ἐκοιμήθησαν καὶ ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀγγελίᾳ, μόνην δὲ τὴν σφραγίδα ταύτην οὐκ ἔσχον." Hermes, Pastor, lib. iii. Simil. 9. § 16; ap. Coteler., PP. Apost., tom. i. p. 120: quoted in the Greek by S. Clem. Alex., Strom., lib. ii. c. 9; Op. tom. i. p. 452. The above is taken from Ussher; the words in brackets are not in S. Clement, who also gives the first clause in the oratio obliqua.

^f Scil. of the original edition of 1625: Works, vol. iii. pp. 304, sq. ed. Elrington. The quotations in the previous notes, with a very large portion of those which follow, are taken by Thorndike from Ussher.

^g "Alia (hæresis), descendente ad inferos Christo credidisse incredulos, et omnes exinde existimat liberatos." S. Aug., Lib. de Hæres., c. lxxix.: Op. tom. viii. p. 23, D.

^h "Alii sunt hæretici, qui dicunt Dominum in infernum descendisse, et omnibus post mortem ibidem renunciassent" ("se nunciassent, corrigendum est ex Gregorio," so Ussher), "ut confitentes ibidem salvarentur." Philastr. Brixien., Catal. Hæres. quæ sub Apostolis extiterunt, c. lxxiv.: ap. Bibl. PP., tom. iv. p. 612, D.—Ussher (p. 304. note) adds, that Philastrius whose "testimony is urged by St. Gregory" (the Great), "respicere videtur ad illa Clementis Alexandrini verba, lib. vi. Stromatum, 'Σωθήσονται πάντες οἱ πιστεύσαντες, κἄν ἐξ ἐθνῶν ὄντες τύχων, ἐξομολογησάμενοι ἡδὴ ἐκεῖ.'"

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whom He found fit; *Epist. xcix.*ⁱ, *De Gen. ad Lit.*, xii. 33, 34^k. Nor St. Jerome: that He did them good who were there; though how, it cannot be said: *In Ephes. iv.*, *libro ii.*^l To the same purpose, *In iv. Dan. i.*^m *In iii. Lament. ii.*ⁿ

No tradi-
tion that
the fathers
were in the
verge of
hell under
the earth.

§ 2. That this opinion had great vogue in the Church and must be counted in the number of ecclesiastical positions, cannot be denied^o. That it is or ever was held as of the rule of faith, it must [be denied^p]. Marcion was the first, that placed the fathers' souls in hell, that he might assign heaven for the part of his Christ and his God; as we learn by Tertullian, *iv. 34*^q: to wit, to entertain his disciples. For this engageth Tertullian to oppose "the gulf," and the rich man's "lifting up his eyes" in hell, for arguments, that "Abraham's bosom" is no part of it; but higher than hell, though not in heaven, to refresh all believers (Abraham's children) till the resurrection^r: for he allows paradise only

ⁱ "Sed quia evidētia testimonia et infernum commemorant et dolores; nulla causa occurrit, cur illo credatur venisse Salvator, nisi ut ab ejus doloribus salvos faceret. Sed utrum omnes quos in eis invenit, an quosdam quos illo beneficio dignos judicavit, adhuc requiro. Fuisse tamen Eum apud inferos, et in eorum doloribus constitutis hoc beneficium præstitisse, non dubito." S. Aug., *Epist. clxiv.* (alias *xcix.*), *Ad Euodium*, § 8; *Op. tom. ii. p. 576. A, B.*

^k "Et Christi quidem animam venisse usque ad ea loca, in quibus peccatores cruciantur, ut eos solveret a tormentis, quos esse solvendo occulta nobis Sua justitia judicabat, non immerito creditur." *Id.*, *De Genesi ad litteram*, lib. xii. c. 33. § 63; *Op. tom. iii. P. i. pp. 320. G, 321. A.*—"Nec ipsam tamen rerum partem noster Salvator mortuus pro nobis visitare contempsit, ut inde solveret quos esse solvendo secundum Divinam secretamque justitiam ignorare non potuit." *Id.*, *ibid.*, c. 34. § 66; *ibid.*, p. 322. B.

^l "Descendit ergo in inferiora terræ, et ascendit super omnes cœlos Filius Dei: ut non tantum Legem prophetasque completeret, sed et alias quasdam occultas dispensationes, quas solus Ipse novit cum Patre. Neque enim scire possumus, quomodo et angelis et his qui in inferno erant, Sanguis Christi

profuerit; et tamen quia profuerit, nescire non possumus." S. Hieron., *In Epist. ad Ephes.*, lib. ii. in c. iv.; *Op. tom. iv. P. i. p. 364.*

^m "Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, Qui ad fornacem descendit inferni; in quo clausæ et peccatorum et justorum animæ tenebantur: ut absque exustione et noxa Sui, eos qui tenebantur inclusi, mortis vinculis liberaret." *Id.*, *In Daniel. lib. i. c. iii.*: *Op. tom. iii. p. 1086.*

ⁿ "Invocavit ergo Redemptor noster nomen Domini ex lacu novissimo, cum in virtute Divinitatis descendit ad inferos, et destructis claustris Tartari, Suos quos ibi reperit eruens, victor ad superos ascendit." *Id.*, *In Lament. Jerem.*, lib. ii. in cap. iii.; *ibid.*, tom. v. p. 829. It is not a work of S. Jerome's according to the Benedictine editors.

^o See proof of this in Ussher's Answer, so often quoted.

^p Added from MS.

^q "Sed Marcion aliorsum cogit, scilicet utramque mercedem Creatoris, sive tormenti sive refrigerii apud inferos, determinat eis positam qui Legi et prophetis obediērint: Christi vero et Dei sui celestem definit sinum et portum." Tertull., *Cont. Marcion.*, lib. iv. c. 34; *Op. p. 450. D.*

^r "Respondebimus, et hac ipsa scriptura revincente oculos ejus, quæ ab inferis discernit Abrahamæ sinum pauperi:

to martyrs, which he maketh also the place "under the altar," where St. John saw only martyrs' souls^s (though elsewhere, *Apolog.* cap. xlvii.^t, and in his poem *De Judicio* cap. viii.^u, he assigneth it to entertain^x the saints' souls, without any difference), alleging a revelation to Perpetua, a Montanist virgin, to that purpose, *De Resurr.*, xliii.^y; and therefore, *De Anima*, lv.^z, makes that, which he made before

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aliud enim inferi, ut puto, aliud quoque Abrahæ sinus. Nam et magnum ait intercedere regiones istas profundum, et transitum utrinque prohibere. Sed nec allevasset dives oculos, et quidem de longinquo, nisi in superiora, et de altitudinis longinquo per immensam illam distantiam sublimitatis et profunditatis." *Id.*, *ibid.*, lib. iv. c. 34; *Op.* p. 450. D.—"Eam itaque regionem, sinum dico Abrahæ, etsi non cœlestem, sublimiorem tamen inferis, in-

terim refrigerium præbituram animabus justorum, donec consummatio rerum resurrectionem omnium plenitudine mercedis expungat." *Id.*, *ibid.*, pp. 450. D, 451. A.

^s See above, c. xxvii. § 9—17.

^t "Et si paradisum nominemus locum Divinæ amœnitatis recipiendis sanctorum spiritibus destinatum, maceria quadam igneæ illius zonæ a notitia orbis communis segregatum." *Tertull.*, *Apol.*, c. xlvii.; *Op.* p. 37. C.

^u Speaking of those who arose from the grave at the resurrection of Christ:—

"Illos non tumultos certum est repetisse silentes,
Amplius aut terræ retineri viscera clausos;
Relliqua sed recubat nunc turba cubilibus imis;
Ille dies donec, completo tempore, magnus
Adveniat."

Pseudo-Tertull., *De Judicio*; in *fin.* *Op.* *Tertull.*, p. 641.

In another poem against Marcion, the other view is maintained:—

"Fœderis hinc etiam novi inenarrabilis auctor,
Discipulus Joannes animas pro nomine passas
Testatur tali sese vidisse sub ara,
Clamantes Dei vindictam pro cæde potentis;
Isthic interdum requies sub corpore terræ
In parte ignota quidam locus extat apertus,
Luce sua fretus; Abrahæ sinus iste vocatur,
Altior a tenebris, longe semotus ab igne,
Sub terra tamen.

Tempore divisa et spatio et ratione ligata
Una domus, quamvis velo partita videtur.
Atque adeo passo Domino velamine rupto,
Cœlestes patuere plagæ, cœlataque sancta:
Atque duplex quondam, facta est domus una perennis."

Pseudo-Tertull., *Adv. Marcion. Poemat.* lib. iv.: in *fin.* *Op.* *Tertull.*, p. 636.

^x Corrected from MS.; "uncertain," in folio edition.

^y "Nemo enim peregrinatus a corpore statim immoratur penes Dominum, nisi ex martyrii prærogativa: paradiso scilicet, non inferis, deversurus." *Tertull.*, *De Resurr. Carnis*, c. xliii.; *Op.* p. 351. B.—The story of Perpetua is in the *De Anima*, c. lv. *Op.* p. 304. B: "Quomodo Perpetua fortissima martyr sub die passionis in revelatione paradisi, solos illic commartyros suos vidit? nisi quia nullis romphæa paradisi janitrix

cedit, nisi qui in Christo decesserit, non in Adam? . . . Tota paradisi clavis tuus sanguis est."

^z "Quod si Christus Deus, quia et Homo, mortuus secundum Scripturas et sepultus secus easdem, huic quoque legi satisfacit, forma humanæ mortis apud inferos functus; nec ante ascendit in sublimiora cœlorum, quam descendit in inferiora terrarum, ut illic patriarchas et prophetas compotes Sui faceret, habens et regionem inferum subterraneam credere, et illos cubito pellere,

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higher than hell but not in heaven, a part of hell, where our Lord visited the fathers' souls; to wit, the upper part of it, being all contained within the entrails of the earth. To the same purpose Irenæus, v. 31^a, saith, "It is manifest, that the souls of Christians go into an invisible place" (the English of ἄδης) "assigned them by God, to attend the resurrection in it;" because our Lord, being to undergo the lot of mortals, stayed till the third day in the lower parts of the earth, where the souls of the dead were. And though he allege for this an apocryphal passage, which he takes to be Esay's, iii. 23^b, but Jeremy's, iv. 39^c; yet says it no more but that "the Lord God of Israel remembered His dead, asleep in the delve of the earth, and went down to them to bring them the news of His saving health:" of which preaching otherwise Irenæus and Tertullian say nothing.

[Irenæus
and Ter-
tullian.]

§ 3. Here then, to shew that there is no tradition in the Church for *limbus patrum*, you have, in the opinion of Irenæus and Tertullian, a state of content and joy for all 326 righteous souls till the resurrection, though within the earth for the place; where our Saviour was with them during His death.

[Caius.]

§ 4. But it is still more particularly described in a fragment of a very ancient Christian, who is called Josephus, but is thought to be Caius, that writ against the Montanists in Tertullian's time^d. The book is mentioned by Photius,

qui satis superbe non putant animas fidelium inferis dignas; servi super Dominum, et discipuli super magistrum, aspernati forte in Abrahamæ sinu expectandæ resurrectionis solatium capere." Id., De Anima, c. lv.; Op. p. 304. A.

* "Cum enim Dominus 'in medio umbræ mortis abierit,' ubi animæ mortuorum erant, post deinde corporaliter resurrexit, et post resurrectionem assumptus est; manifestum est quia et discipulorum Ejus, propter quos et hæc operatus est Dominus, animæ abibunt in invisibilem locum, definitum eis a Deo, et ibi usque ad resurrectionem commorabuntur, sustinentes resurrectionem: post recipientes corpora, et perfecte resurgentes, hoc est, corporaliter, quemadmodum et Dominus resurrexit, sic venient ad conspectum Dei," &c. S. Iren., Adv. Hær., lib. v.

c. 31. pp. 451. b, 452. a. Part of the passage is extant in the Greek, but so as to omit the word answering to "invisiblem."

^b "Ἐμνήσθη δὲ Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ἀπὸ" (corrigend. ἄγιος) "Ἰσραὴλ τῶν νεκρῶν Αὐτοῦ τῶν κεκοιμημένων εἰς γῆν χάματος, καὶ κατέβη πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀναγγελίσασθαι αὐτοῖς τὸ σωτήριον Αὐτοῦ." Cited as from Isaiah by Irenæus (but extant only in the Latin), as in last note, lib. iii. c. 23. p. 252. A. The passage is cited in Greek (as just given) by Justin Martyr, Dial. cum Tryph., § 72. Op. p. 170. C, as from Jeremiah.

^c S. Iren., *ibid.*, lib. iv. c. 39; p. 339. a. S. Irenæus cites the same passage a third time, in lib. v. c. 31, as above in note a, and here without a name.

^d "Caius, who lived at Rome when Zephyrinus was bishop there, and is

xlvi.º: the fragment is published by Hœschelius in his annotations theref: and there is a copy of it in the library at Oxford^g, a transcript whereof I have to shew by the favour of the late learned Doctor Langbaine^h. The tenor of it is, that ἄδης is a place under the earth, where light cometh not, and therefore dark; and assigned for souls to be guarded by angels, that distribute them their lots for a time. One quarter of it is the lake of unquenchable fire, which the

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accounted to be the author of the treatise falsely fastened upon Josephus, Περὶ τῆς τοῦ πάντος Αἰτίας, a large fragment whereof hath been lately published by Hœschelius in his notes upon Photius his Bibliotheca. Ussher, Answ. to Jes. Chall., c. vii. p. 240.—“Περὶ δὲ ἄδου, ἐν ᾧ συνεχονται ψυχὰι δικαίων τε καὶ ἀδίκων, ἀναγκαῖον εἶπεν” Ὁ ἄδης τόπος ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ κτίσει ἀκατασκεύαστος, χῶριον ὑπόγειον, ἐν ᾧ φῶς κόσμου οὐκ ἐπιλαμβάνει. Φωτὸς τοίνυν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ μὴ καταλάμπωντος, ἀνάγκη σκότος διηκεῖν τυγχάνειν. Τοῦτο τὸ χῶριον ὡς φροῦριον ἀπενεμήθη ψυχαῖς· ἐφ’ ᾧ κατεστάθησαν ἄγγελοι φρουροὶ, πρὸς τὰς ἐκάστων πράξεις διανέμοντες τὰς τῶν τρόπων προσκαίρους κολάσεις. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ χωρίῳ τόπος ἀφώρισται τις, λίμνη πυρὸς ἀσβέστου· ἐν ᾧ μὲν οὐδέπω τινὰ κατεβῆσθαι ὑπειλήφαμεν· ἐσκεύασται δὲ εἰς τὴν προωρισμένην ἡμέραν ὑπὸ Θεοῦ, ἐν ᾗ δικαίως κρίσεως ἀπόφασις μία πᾶσιν ἀζίως προσερχεῖται· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄδικοι, καὶ Θεῷ ἀπειθήσαντες,” κ. τ. λ., “ταύτης τῆς αἰδίου κολάσεως, ὡς αἴτιοι μισμάτων γενόμενοι, προσκριθῶσι· οἱ δὲ δίκαιοι τῆς ἀφάρτου καὶ ἀνεκλείπτου βασιλείας τύχωσιν· οἱ ἐν τῷ ἄδῃ νῦν μὲν συνεχονται, ἀλλ’ οὐ τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ φ’ καὶ οἱ ἄδικοι. Μία γὰρ εἰς τοῦτο τὸ χῶριον κἀθοδος, οὗ τῇ πόλῃ ἐφεστῶτα ἀρχάγγελον ἅμα στρατῆα πιστοῦτοκαμεν· ἦν πύλην διελθόντες οἱ καταγόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ψυχὰς τεταγμένων ἀγγέλων, οὐ μὰ ὀδῶ πορευόμεναι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν δίκαιοι, εἰς δεξιὰ φωταγωγούμενοι, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀφεστῶτων κατὰ τόπον ἀγγέλων ἡμονούμενοι, ἄγονται εἰς χῶριον φωτεινὸν· ἐν ᾧ οἱ ἀπ’ ἀρχῆς δίκαιοι πολιτεύονται, οὐχ ὑπ’ ἀνάγκης κρατούμενοι, ἀλλὰ τῆς τῶν ὁρωμένων ἀγαθῶν θέας ἀεὶ ἀπολαύοντες,” κ. τ. λ. “Τούτῳ δὲ ὄνομα κικλήσκωμεν κόλπον Ἀβραάμ. Οἱ δὲ ἄδικοι [εἰς] ἀριστερὰ ἔλκονται ὑπὸ ἀγγέλων κολαστῶν, οὐκ ἐτι ἐκουσίως πορευόμενοι, ἀλλὰ μετὰ βίας ὡς δέμιοι ἐλκόμενοι· οἷς οἱ ἐφεστῶτες ἄγγελοι διαπέμπονται ὀνειδίζοντες, καὶ φοβερῶ ἕμματα ἐπαπει-

λοῦντες, εἰς τὰ κατώτερα ὠθούντες· ἂς ἀγομένας ἔλκουσιν οἱ ἐφεστῶτες ὡς πλησίον τῆς γεέννης· οἱ ἔγγιον ἔντες τοῦ μὲν βρασμοῦ ἀδιαλείπτως ὑπακούουσι, καὶ τοῦ τῆς θέρμης ἀτμοῦ οὐκ ἀμοιροῦσιν· αὐτῆς δὲ τῆς ἐγγίονος ὕψεως τὴν φοβερὰν καὶ ὑπερβαλλόντως θέαν τοῦ πυρὸς ὁρῶντες, καταπετήγασι τῇ προσδοκίᾳ τῆς μελλούσης κρίσεως, ἥδη δυνάμει κολαζόμενοι. Χᾶος γάρ,” κ. τ. λ. “Ὅτος ὁ περὶ ἄδου λόγος· ἐν ᾧ ψυχὰι πάντων κατέχονται, ἄχρι καιροῦ, ὃν ὁ Θεὸς ὄρισεν· ἀνάστασιν τότε πάντων ποιησόμενος, οὗ ψυχὰς μετενσωματῶν, ἀλλ’ αὐτὰ τὰ σώματα ἀνιστῶν.” From a fragment entitled “Ἰωσῆπτον ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς Ἑλληνας λόγου τοῦ ἐπιγεγραμμένου κατὰ Πλάτωνα περὶ τῆς τοῦ πάντος αἰτίας.” ap. Hœschel, Not. ad Biblioth. Photii, pp. 9, 10. fol. 1612.—The fragment is attributed by some to Justin Martyr, by others to Irenæus, by others (as Bunsen) to Hippolytus.—See Cave, artt. Caius Presbyter and Hippolytus; Tillemont, Mém. Eccl., tom. iii. art. Caius; and note e below. ^e Photius speaks of a tract under a similar title said to be by Josephus (the Jew), “μᾶλλον δὲ Γαῖου πρεσβυτέρου.” Biblioth., Num. xlvi. p. 36. ed. Hœschel. 1612. ^f See note d.

^g Among the MSS. of the Bodleian Library, under the heading Adversaria Gerardi Langbaini, num. 11 is described as “Tractatus quidam Græci ex MSS. Baroccianis descripti a Cl. Langbainio et passim ejusdem Doct. Viri scholiis illustrati,” in which volume, num. 4, p. 41, is “Josephi (seu potius Caii Presbyteri) fragmentum ex opere inscripto, Contra Platonem de Causa Universi.” Catal. Libb. MSS. Angl. et Hibern., vol. i. p. 270.

^h The learned Gerard Langbaine (the elder of the name), the friend of Ussher and Selden as well as of Thorndike, was Provost of Queen’s College, Oxford, 1645—58, in which last year he died. See Wood’s Athen. Oxon.

wicked shall be thrown into at the last day, when the righteous shall receive the kingdom; who in the mean time are in the same *ἄδης*, but quartered apart. For there is one common descent, at the entrance whereof stands the archangel with his host, distributing the souls that are conducted by their angels, the righteous to the right hand, to be lighted and conducted with melody by the good angels to the company of the righteous in a place of light and joy, the wicked as prisoners, with violence and shame, on the left, to hard by the said lake, hearing the boiling of it, and seeing the righteous in joy afar off, and expecting, as the righteous better things, so they worse, at the day of judgment. Set aside the limiting of the place to be under the earth, in what description can the Scriptures better agree than in this?

[The verses
of the Si-
bys.]

§ 5. The verses of the Sibyls, *libro i.*ⁱ conducting the three sons of Noe to Acheron in the house of *ἄδης*, tell us, that “there they shall be honoured,

.
'Ἐπειὴ μακάρων γένος ἦσαν
'Ὀλβιοὶ ἄνδρες, οἷς Σαβαώθ νοὸν ἐσθλὸν ἔδωκεν'
Ἀῦταρ καὶ τοῦτοισιν ἅει συμφράσασατο βουλὰς'
'Ἄλλ' οὗτοι μάκαρές τε καὶ εἰν αἴδαο μολόντες
'Ἐσσονται'—

“Because they are the offspring of the blessed, happy men themselves, [to] whom the Lord of Hosts gave a good mind, and conferred counsels with them, who shall be happy though they go to *ἄδης*,” or “hell.” And is not this a clear resolution of St. Augustin’s doubt, whether “Abraham’s bosom” belong to hell or to paradise (*Epist. lvii., In Psalm. [1] xxxv.*^k) : and whether “*inferi*” or “hell” do ever signify a good place in the Scripture, as “Abraham’s bosom” certainly doth, *De Gen. ad lit. xii. 23, 34*^l: which he supposeth to be resolved

^l Ap. Grynæi Monum. PP. Orthodox., tom. i. p. 121.

^k “Utrum autem sinus ille Abraham, ubi dives impius, cum in tormentis esset inferni, requiescentem pauperem videt, vel paradisi censendus vocabulo, vel ad inferos pertinere existimandus sit: non facile dixerim.” S. Aug., De Præsentia Dei liber ad Dardanum, seu Epist. clxxxvii. (lvii. edd. bef. Bened.), § 6; Op. tom. ii. p. 679. F.—“Etenim apud inferos utrum in locis quibusdam non fuisset” (“qui-

busdam fuisset jam,” in edd. before Benedictine) “Abraham, non satis possumus definire.” Id., In Psalm. lxxxv. § 18; ibid. tom. iv. p. 912. F.—For S. Augustin’s opinion and statements, see Ussher, Answer &c., pp. 284—286.

^l “Proinde, ut dixi, nondum inveni, et adhuc quæro, nec mihi occurrit inferos alicubi in bono posuisse Scripturam dumtaxat canonicam: non autem in bono accipiendum sinum Abraham, et illam requiem, quo ab angelis pius pauper ablatus est, nescio utrum quis-

in the negative, *Epist.* xcix.^m, but finds no absurdity in the affirmative, *De Civit.* xx. 15ⁿ. C H A P.
XXIX.

§ 6. For, taking *ἄδης* only for a place invisible, where the souls of good as well as bad are disposed of until the day of judgment, in which the Scriptures and the Church both agree; if "*inferi*" be the Latin of it every where, "*inferi*" also must signify such a place. But, taking it to signify a place under the earth, as it is true the word "*inferi*" signifieth; who dare undertake, that either the Scriptures have taught or there is any tradition of the Church, that the souls of the righteous till the resurrection are guarded under the earth, though the authors hitherto quoted have believed it? Whose opinion therefore in that point is no part of the tradition of the Church. [Meaning
of the term
inferi.]

§ 7. St. Augustin, for certain, admitteth all but that: resolving (*Enchirid.* ciix.^o);—" *Tempus [autem], quod inter hominis mortem et ultimam resurrectionem interpositum est, animas abditis receptaculis continet; sicut unaquæque digna est vel requie vel ærumna, pro eo quod sortita est in carne dum viveret*"—[St. Au-
gustin.]
—"The time, that comes between a man's death and the last resurrection, guards souls in secret receptacles; as every one is worthy of rest or sorrow, according to the lot of it whilst [it^p] lived in the flesh." For what are these

quam possit audire: et ideo, quomodo eum apud inferos credamus esse, non video." Id., *De Gen. ad lit.*, lib. xii. c. 33. § 64; *Op. tom.* iii. P. i. p. 321. C, D.—"Quamquam et illud me nondum invenisse confiteor, inferos appellatos, ubi justorum animæ requiescunt." Id., *ibid.*, § 63; *ibid.*, p. 320. G.—"Quanto magis ergo post hanc vitam etiam sinus ille Abrahamæ paradisi dici potest; ubi jam nulla tentatio, ubi tanta requies post omnes dolores vitæ hujus? Neque enim et lux ibi non est propria quædam et sui generis, et profecto magna; quam dives ille de tormentis et tenebris inferorum, tam utique de longinquo, cum magnum chasma esset in medio, sic tamen vidit, ut ibi illum quondam contentum pauperem agnosceret." Id., *ibid.*, c. 34. § 65; *ibid.*, pp. 321. G, 322. A.

^m "Non utique sinus ille Abrahamæ, id est, secretæ cujusdam quietis habitatio, aliqua pars inferorum esse credenda est: quamquam in his ipsis tanti magistri verbis, ubi ait dixisse

Abraham, 'Inter vos et nos chaos magnum firmatum est,' satis, ut opinor, appareat non esse quamdam partem et quasi membrum inferorum tantæ illius felicitatis sinum." Id., *Epist.* clxiv. (xcix. edd. bef. Bened.), *Ad Euodium*, c. iii. § 7: *Op. tom.* ii. p. 575. F, G.

ⁿ "Si enim non absurde credi videtur, antiquos etiam sanctos, qui venturi Christi tenuerunt fidem, locis quidem a tormentis impiorum remotissimis sed apud inferos fuisse, donec eos inde Sanguis Christi et ad ea loca descensus erueret: profecto deinceps boni fideles, effuso illo pretio jam redempti, prorsus inferos nesciunt, donec etiam receptis corporibus bona recipiant quæ merentur." Id., *De Civ. Dei*, lib. xx. c. 15; *Op. tom.* vii. p. 593. C.

^o c. cix. (misquoted in the text from Ussher, p. 234, as c. cviii.) § 29; *Op. tom.* vi. pp. 237. F, 238. A.—So also, and in the same words, *De Octo Dulcibus Quæst.*, Qu. ii. § 4; *ibid.* p. 130. A.

^p Added from MS.

BOOK III. "secret receptacles," but the invisible place which ἄδης signifieth?

[Pope Pius I.]

§ 8. Pope Pius I. in his letter to Justus Bishop of Vienna^a (the ancientest that the Latin Church hath, that is unquestionable^r):—"Presbyteri illi, qui ab apostolis educati usque ad nos pervenerunt, . . . a Domino vocati, in cubilibus æternis clausi tenentur"—"The ancients" (saith he), "who being bred by the apostles were come to our time, . . . being called by the Lord, are kept shut up in eternal bed-chambers;" to wit, until the last judgment.

[Novatianus.]
["terram jacent"]

§ 9. Novatianus, of St. Cyprian's time, in his book *De Trinitate*, [cap.] i.^s:—"Quæ infra terram sunt, neque ipsa sunt digestis et ordinatis potestatibus vacua; locus enim est, quo piorum impiorumque animæ ducuntur, futuri judicii præjudicia sentientes"—"Nor are the parts under the earth void of orderly disposed powers; for there is the place, to which the souls of the godly and the wicked are conducted, ³²⁷ feeling the prejudice of the judgment which is to come."

[Origen.]

§ 10. The same saith Origen, all but the place, *De Principiis*, iv. 2^t:—"Qui de hoc mundo secundum communem istam mortem recedunt, pro actibus suis et meritis dispensantur, prout digni fuerint judicati; alii quidem in locum qui dicitur infernus, alii in sinum Abrahamæ, [et] per diversas mansiones"—"Those, that go out of this world by this common death, are disposed of according to their works and deserts; some into the place called hell, others into the bosom of Abraham, according to several lodgings." So also *In Num.* [x]xxi. hom. xxvi.^u

["recedentes"]

["per diversa quæque vel loca vel mansiones"]

^a ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 576. A, B. Pope Pius' pontificate is dated by Pearson and Dodwell, A.D. 127—142.

^r Cave however says of this and the other letter of Pius to Justus, that they are "communis fere doctorum consensu tanquam spuria rejectæ, nec ipse Belarminus, qui ex iis testimonium citat, veluti indubitatæ fidei defendere audent."

^u In fin. Op. Tertulliani, Venet. 1744, p. 712. C.

^t De Princ., lib. iv. c. ii. § 23; Op. tom. i. p. 185: according to Ruffinus' translation. Delarue, the Benedictine editor, adds in the margin, "Caute lege." The passage is quoted in the *Philocalia*, c. i. p. 48. Paris. 1618,

thus—"Τάχα δὲ ὡς περ οἱ ἐντεῦθεν κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν θάνατον ἀποθνήσκοντες, ἐκ τῶν ἐνταῦθα πεπραγμένων οἰκονομοῦνται εἰ κριθεῖεν ἕξιοι τοῦ καλουμένου χαρίου ἕδου, τόπων διαφόρων τυγχάνειν κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων."—Ussher (Answ., &c., c. viii. pp. 235, 236) quotes also a similar passage from Origen, Hom. vii. in Levit. c. 10. § 2. (Op. tom. ii. p. 222. D.). And see Huet's *Origeniana*, lib. ii. Quæst. xi. num. 3; in fin. Op. Origen. tom. iv. p. 217. a.

^u "Sed et illam figuram esse diximus exeundi de Ægypto cum relinquit anima mundi hujus tenebras ac naturæ corporeæ cæcitatem, et transfertur ad aliud sæculum: quod vel sinus Abrahamæ,

§ 11. St. Hilary saith the same, *In Psalm. ii.*^x et *cxx.*^y CHAP. XXIX.
 For thus he writeth:—“*Exeuntes de corpore ad introitum illum regni cælestis, per custodiam Domini fideles omnes reservabuntur; in sinu scilicet Abrahamæ interim collocati, quo adire impios interjectum chaos inhihet, quousque introeundi rursus in regnum cælorum tempus adveniat*”—“All the faithful, going out of the body to the entry of the heavenly kingdom, shall be kept there under the Lord’s guard; as placed for the time in Abraham’s bosom, whither the gulf interposed prohibits the wicked to come, till the time of re-entering the kingdom of heaven come again.” And therefore the same he means, when he says (*In Psalmum cxxxviii.*^z), that “the law of human necessity, which our Lord refused not, is this, that the body being buried the soul go *ad inferos.*” For *In Psalmum ii.*^a he exemplifies in Dives and Lazarus.

[St. Hilary of Poitiers.]

§ 12. And Lactantius, vii. 21^b:—“*Nec tamen quisquam putet animos post mortem protinus judicari: omnes in una communique custodia detinentur, donec tempus adveniat, quo maximus Judex meritorum faciat examen*”—“Yet let no man think, that souls are judged straight after death: they are kept in one common guard, till the time come for the sovereign Judge to examine their deserts.” He denies them to be “judged,” whom Novatianus^c acknowledgeth to be “prejudged,” or “forejudged.” He means “one common guard,” but intends not to deny the gulf which it is parted with.

[Lactantius.]

§ 13. St. Ambrose, *De Bono Mortis*, x. xi., saith, that those “lodgings,” which the apocryphal Esdras speaketh of,

[St. Ambrose.]
 [2 Esdr. iv. 41.]

ut in Lazaro, vel paradiso, ut in latrone qui de cruce creditur, indicatur: vel etiam si qua novit Deus esse alia loca, vel alias mansiones, per quæ transiens anima Deo credens, et perveniens usque ad flumen illud quod lætificat civitatem Dei, intra ipsum sortem promissæ patribus hæreditatis accipiat.” Origen, *In Num.*, Hom. xxvi. § 4; *Op. tom. ii. p. 372. C, D.*

^x “Judicii enim dies, vel beatitudinis retributio est æterna vel pœnæ. Tempus vero mortis habet unumquemque suis legibus, dum ad judicium unumquemque aut Abraham reservat aut pœna.” S. Hilar. *Pictav.*, *In Psalm. ii. § 48*; *Op. tom. i. p. 59. C. ed. Bened. Veronæ, 1730.*

^y *Id.*, *In Psalm cxx. § 16*; *ibid. p. 432. A, B*: being the passage beginning “*Exeuntes*,” above in the text.

^z “*Humanæ ista lex necessitatis est, ut conscriptis corporibus ad inferos animæ descendant. Quam descensionem Dominus ad consummationem veri hominis non recusavit.*” *Id.*, *In Ps. cxxxviii. § 22*; *ibid., p. 572. C.*

^a “*Testes nobis evangelicus dives et pauper: quorum unum angeli in sedibus beatorum et in Abrahamæ sinu locaverunt, alium statim pœnæ regio suscepit.*” *Id.*, *in Ps. ii. § 48*: *ibid., p. 59. C.*

^b *Instit. Divin., lib. vii. De Vita Beata, c. 21. pp. 653, 654. ed. Spark.*

^c See above, § 9.

BOOK
III.

["de corporibus."]
["videtur."]

are the "many lodgings," which our Lord saith are in His Father's house, John xiv. 2^d: and, speaking of the Gentiles, — "*Satis fuerat dixisse illis, quod liberatæ animæ a corporibus* ἄδην *peterent, id est, locum qui non videtur, quem locum Latine infernum dicimus*"^e — "It had been enough for them to have said, that souls freed from their bodies go to ἄδης, that is, to a place not seen, which place we call hell in Latin:" signifying, that according to Christianity all souls, going to Esdras his "lodgings," may be said to go to ἄδης, which the Latin makes to be under the earth; but whether Christianity so understand it or no, not expressing. Again^f: — "*Ergo, dum expectatur plenitudo temporis, expectant animæ remunerationem debitam: alias manet pœna, alias gloria; et tamen nec illæ interim sine injuria nec istæ sine fructu sunt*" — "While therefore the fulness of time is expected, souls also expect their own reward: some punishment, some glory attends; yet neither they without hardship, nor these without benefit, in the mean time." Yet, as it follows, neither grieved with cares, neither vexed with the remembrance of that which is past, as the wicked; but, "foreseeing their rest and glory to come, enjoy the quiet of their lodgings under the guard of angels."

[Church writers respecting "the bosom of Abraham."]

§ 14. If it be excepted, that here^h is no mention of the fathers' souls; let it be considered, how many Church writers have made "the bosom of Abraham," in which Lazarus rested before our Lord's death, a place of rest and refreshment from death till the day of judgment. Their words you may find in the Answer to the Jesuit's Challenge, named afore, pp. 260—267ⁱ: where those expositions of the gospel, which go under the name of Theophilus of Antiochia and [Eucherius^j] of Lyons^k, write two opinions, the one

^d "Hæ sunt habitationes de quibus dicit Dominus multas mansiones esse apud Patrem Suum, quas Suis pergens ad Patrem discipulis præpararet." S. Ambros., De Bono Mortis, c. x. § 45; Op. tom. i. p. 467. F: saying also (ibid. § 46. p. 408. B.), that "Scriptura habitacula illa animarum promptuarium nuncupavit," &c.; and quoting the book of Esdras by name.

^e S. Ambrose, De Bono Mortis, c. x. § 45; as quoted in last note, p. 408. A.

^f Id., ibid., § 47. p. 408. D: and see also ibid., c. xi. § 48. p. 408. F, sq.

^g "In habitaculis suis cum magna tranquillitate requiescent stipatæ præsidii angelorum." Id., ibid., c. xi. § 48. p. 409. A.

^h Corrected from MS.; "there," in folio edition.

ⁱ scil. of the edit. of 1625: Works, vol. iii. pp. 286—294. ed. Elrington.

^j Misprinted "Euthymius" in folio edition.

^k "In hoc quoque quod apud infernum Abrahamum vidit, hæc subesse a quibusdam ratio putatur, quod omnes sancti ante adventum Domini nostri

placing it under the earth, the other above, because the rich man "lifted up his eyes;" from whence the second of those dialogues against the Marcionists, that go under Origen's name, argueth that it is in heaven¹. So far is the ancient Church from being agreed, that those "store-houses" (where-in it is agreed that all souls are kept till the general judgment) are beneath the earth.

§ 15. And though he was a Christian that writ the apocryphal book of Esdras ii.^m, from whom St. Ambroseⁿ and St. Augustin^o receive their "store-houses of souls;" yet speaks it in the person of Esdras concerning the fathers of the Old Testament. In the mean time, of the removing of them by the descent of Christ out of the verge of hell into heaven, not one word in all this; which certainly may serve to evidence, that there never was nor is any such tradition in the Church.

§ 16. In fine, the descent of righteous souls into hell, and the deliverance of them from thence by the descent of our Lord Christ, may be understood two several ways; either according to the literal sense of the Old Testament, or according to the mystical sense of the New. For it is manifest, that Adam was condemned to labour the earth first, and then to return to the earth; and this, being expelled out of paradise. The secret of Christianity (consisting in this,—that our Lord Christ should restore the posterity of Adam from those sorrows, which brought him to the earth whence he was taken, to paradise whence he was expelled) was not

C H A P.
XXIX.

[Luke xvi.
23.]

[The second apocryphal Book of Esdras.]

[Two ways of understanding the deliverance of righteous souls from hell.]

Jesu Christi etiam ad inferna, licet in refrigerii locum, descendisse dicuntur. Alii opinantur locum illum in quo Abraham erat, ab illis inferni locis seorsim in superioribus fuisse constitutum: propter quod dicit Dominus de illo divite, quod elevans oculos suos cum esset in tormentis, vidit Abraham de longe." Theophil. Antioch., Allegor. in Johan. lib. iv. (ap. Biblioth. PP., tom. ii. p. 156. A); et iisdem verbis, Eucher. Lugdun., De Quæstionibus Novi Testam., in Luc. (ibid., tom. v. P. i. p. 765. A, B): as quoted by Usher, *ibid.*, p. 293.

¹ "Marc." (the Marcionite), "Ἐν τῷ ἄδῃ εἶπεν εἶναι τὸν Ἀβραάμ, οὐκ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν. Α." (the orthodox), "Ἀνάγνωθι, ὅτι οὐκ ἐν τῷ ἄδῃ λέγει τὸν Ἀβραάμ. Μ. Ἀπὸ τοῦ συνο-

μιλεῖν αὐτῷ τὸν πλούσιον, δέκνουνται ὁμοῦ ὄντες. Α. Τὸ ὁμιλεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἤκουσας" τὸ δὲ λεγόμενον χάσμα μέγα οὐκ ἤκουσας; τοῦ γὰρ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τῆς γῆς τὸ μέσον, χάσμα λέγει. Μ. Δύναται οὖν τις ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἕως οὐρανοῦ ὄρᾶν; ἀδύνατον. Ἐπάρατος τοῦς ὀφθαλμοῦς αὐτοῦ, ἰδεῖν δύναται τις ἀπὸ γῆς, ἢ μάλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄδου, εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ὄρᾶν; εἰ μὴ δῆλον, ὅτι φάραγξ ἦν ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν. Α. Οἱ σωματικοὶ ὀφθαλμοί," κ. τ. λ. "Πρόσχευ γὰρ, πῶς λέγει τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, ὅτι, ἐπάρας τοῦς ὀφθαλμοῦς αὐτοῦ, εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν πέφικεν ἐπαίρειν, καὶ οὐκ εἰς τὴν γῆν." Adamantius, De Recta Fide in Deum, Sect. ii.; in fin. Op. Origen. tom. i. pp. 827. C, 828. B.

^m See above, c. xxviii. § 7. note s.

ⁿ See above, § 13. note d.

^o See above, § 7. note o.

BOOK
III.

to be revealed; though it was to take effect in all, who in effect though not in form embraced and held the covenant of grace during the Old Testament. The land of promise, and the blessings thereof, were then the pledges of this hope. To leave them by death, was, then, to acknowledge themselves liable to the second death, which returning to the earth signified, so long as their return to paradisè was not revealed; though to them, which understood what the land of promise signified, it was to return into paradise. The New Testament succeeding to reveal the mystery of the Old, must it not needs seem strange, that the fathers of the Old Testament should behave themselves towards death, as they who had not this hope? Supposing this reason not then to be declared, it need not seem strange; not supposing the same, it seems to call in question something of our common Christianity. The gospel opens the secret, representing Dives in hell torments, Lazarus in "Abraham's bosom." But our Lord Christ Himself being brought down to the dust of the earth, to deliver mankind from the second death, signified by the same; did our common redemption require, that He should come any further under death and them who had the power of it, our common faith might seem maimed in not believing it. But, the work of redemption being accomplished upon the cross, the effect of it was to be tried by the disposing of His soul. Which effect, whether those that belonged to the New Testament under the Old understood by the scriptures of the Law, they understood it (as did the devil^p) by their deliverance out of his hands; for the reason of their deliverance he might not understand, till the rising of Christ again taught it.

[Luke xvi.
22, 23.]

[Gen. iii.
19; Ps.
lxiii. 9.]

The reason
of the dif-
ference in
the expres-
sions of the
fathers of
the Church
[may be
gathered
from

§ 17. When therefore we see the souls of Adam and his posterity assigned by the fathers of the Church to the powers of darkness; let us understand it to hold according to the Old Testament, and it will comprehend also the souls of the fathers who belonged to the New Testament. When we hear them describe them in the rest of "Abraham's bosom," according to that which our Lord revealeth; let us understand the effect of the New Testament in them, that died

^p See above, c. xxviii. 20; and Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxiv. § 7.

under the Old. Without distinguishing thus, I conceive it will be impossible to reconcile the fathers to themselves and the common faith. For, pressing that which they say on either side, you will not fail to make them cross one another, as well as the Scriptures. But, thus distinguishing, the common faith will remain that, which Macrina in Gregory Nyssen's dialogue *De Anima et Resurrectione*^a answers to the question, where ἄδης is: to wit, that the translation of the soul from this visible world to that which is not seen, is all that can be had either from heathen writers or from the Scriptures, there being nothing under the earth but that which answereth this hemisphere above the earth; which clause is added to meet with one opinion of the Gentiles,—that the lower hemisphere is the place of souls, and the torments of hell (which they call *Tartara*) as much beneath it as heaven is above this^r. Only here it must be provided, that the gulf be not forgotten, which our Lord fixeth between Abraham's bosom and the place of torments. Dionysius, *Eccles. Hierarch.* cap. ii.^s, seemeth to agree with Gregory Nyssen; and so do others^t: whom, unless you distinguish thus, you will not find to speak things consequent to themselves.

CHAP.
XXIX.

[Luke xvi.
26.]

§ 18. And I am much confirmed in it, first, by the difference of opinion among the fathers concerning Samuel's

[Difference
of opinion
among the
fathers re-

^a “ Δῆλος β, φησι, μὴ λίαν προσεσχηκῶς τῷ λόγῳ· τὴν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ ὀρωμένου πρὸς τὸ ἀείδες μετὰστασιν τῆς ψυχῆς εἰποισα, οὐδὲν ἄμην ἀπολελοιπέναι εἰς τὸ περὶ τοῦ ἄδου ζητούμενον· οὐδὲν ἄλλο τῷ μοι δοκεῖ παρά τε τῶν ἐξωθεν καὶ παρὰ τῆς θείας Γραφῆς τὸ ἔννομα τοῦτο διασημαίνειν, ἐν ᾧ τὰς ψυχὰς γένεσθαι λέγουσι, πλὴν εἰς τὸ ἀείδες καὶ ἀφανὲς μετέχουσιν.” S. Greg. Nyss., *De Anima et Resurrectione Dialogus, qui inscribitur Macrinia*; Op. tom. iii. pp. 209. D, 210. A. Paris. 1638: quoted by Ussher, *Answ. &c.*, p. 379, who conjectures *μετοίκησιν* as a correction of the last word of the passage.

^r “ Καὶ πῶς, εἶπον, τὸν ὑποχθόνιον χώρον οἴονται τινες οὕτω λέγεσθαι, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ κἀκείνων τὰς ψυχὰς πανδοχεύειν· καθάπερ τί χάρισμα τῆς τοιαύτης φύσεως δεκτικὸν τὰς ἀποπτάσας ἤδη τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ζωῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐφεκκόμενον;” *Id.*, *ibid.*, p. 210. A, B: and see the

passage at length, which is too long to cite.

^s “ Καὶ γὰρ ἐπειδὴ θάνατός ἐστιν ἐφ’ ἡμῶν, οὐ τῆς οὐσίας ἀνπαρξία, κατὰ τὸ δόξαν ἐτέροις, ἀλλ’ ἡ τῶν ἠνωμένων διάκρισις· εἰς τὸ ἡμῖν ἀφανὲς ἄρουσα τὴν ψυχὴν μὲν, ὡς ἐν στερήσει σώματος ἀεὶδῆ γιγνομένην· τὸ σῶμα δὲ, ὡς ἐν γῆ καλυπτόμενον, καθ’ ἑτέραν τιὰ τῶν σωματοειδῶν ἀλλοιώσεων, ἐκ τῆς καρ’ ἀνθρώπων ἰδίας ἀφανιζόμενον.” κ.τ.λ. Dion. Areop., *De Eccles. Hierarch.*, c. ii.; Op. pp. 84. D, 85. A. Paris. 1615. —“ Τοῦτο τὸ ἀφανὲς τινὲς ἐφῆσαν εἶναι τὸν ἄδην, τοῦτέστι τὸν ἀεὶδῆ καὶ ἀφανῆ γενόμενον τῆς ψυχῆς χωρισμὸν, εἰς τόπους ἀορατοῦς τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς.” Maximus, *In Dion. Eccles. Hier.*, as just quoted; in *fin.* Op. Dion. Areop., p. 65. A, B: cited by Ussher, *Answ. &c.*, p. 380.

^t See quotations in Ussher as in last note, pp. 379—381.

BOOK
III.

specting
Samuel's
soul.]

[Their
agreement,
that para-
dise is
opened by
the death
of Christ to
receive the
righteous.]

soul^u: which, as there be enough of them, that cannot en- 329
dure to yield it to have been in the devil's power to raise,
so are they by that means obliged to maintain the rest of the
fathers' souls, with Samuel's, to have gone into Abraham's
bosom with Lazarus^v.

§ 19. Secondly, by their agreement in acknowledging,
that paradise, which was shut upon man for the sin of Adam,
is opened by the death of Christ to receive the righteous^x.
For to conceive, that they understood this of that paradise
which Adam was expelled^y, would be to make them too child-
ish. But, understanding it of that estate which that paradise
signified, you have St. Basil assigning paradise to Lazarus,
De Jejunio, hom. i.^z; besides another homily entitled to
Zeno Bishop of Verona^a. Nay, you have expressly in Philo
Carpathius upon Cant. vi. 2^b: "My love is gone into His
garden," or "His paradise; *tunc enim paradisum triumphator
ingressus est, cum ad inferos penetravit*"—"then did He
enter paradise in triumph, when He pierced into hell:"
making "the beds of spices" there to be the souls of the
fathers, to whom our Lord conducted the good thief. And
Olympiodorus upon Cant. iii.^c saith, that some make paradise
under the earth and that there Dives saw Lazarus, others in
heaven; whereas the letter of the Scripture placeth it upon
the earth: but, howsoever, that the righteous are both in joy
and in peace, and also in paradise: things not to be recon-
ciled, not distinguishing as I do.

^u See above, § 1: and c. xxviii. § 8.

^v See Ussher, Answ. &c., c. viii.
pp. 296, sq.

^x See Ussher, *ibid.*, pp. 347, sq.

^y So Euthymius Zigabenus, ad Luc.
xxiii. 46; tom. ii. p. 658. Lips. 1792:
and see below, § 39. note q.

^z "Ὁὐχ ὄρῳς τὸν Λάζαρον, πῶς διὰ
νηστείας εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν παράδεισον;"
S. Basil. M., Hom. de Jejun. i. § 4;
Op. tom. ii. p. 3. C.

^a "Utamur ergo et nos hac via, qua
rediri ad paradisum potest. . . Illuc
præcessit Lazarus." Pseudo-Zeno
Veron., De Jejunio; ap. Biblioth. PP.,
tom. iii. p. 127. F.

^b "Prisci enim illi sanctissimi viri
per phialas aromatum non inepte sig-
nificantur: quales fuere Noe," &c.
"Tunc enim," &c. (as above in the
text). "Adest nobis Ipse Deus hac

in re testis, cum in cruce latroni. . .
clementissime respondit, 'Hodie Me-
cum eris in paradiso.'" Philo Car-
path., In Cantic., c. v.; ap. Biblioth.
PP., tom. iv. p. 581. H.

^c "Τινὲς δὲ ἔφησαν ὅτι καὶ ὁ παρά-
δεισος ἐν τῷ ἄδῳ τυγχάνει· διὸ φησι,
καὶ ὁ πλούσιος εἶδε τὸν Λάζαρον. . .
Ἰπῶς δ' ἂν ἐξῆ ταῦτα, διδασκόμεθα καὶ
ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος ῥητοῦ, καὶ ἐκ πάσης τῆς
θείας Γραφῆς, ἐν εὐπαθείαις εἶναι τὸν
εὐσεβῆ, τὸν δὲ ἄδικον ἐν ταῖς καταλλή-
λοις κολάσεσιν. 'Ἐτέροις δὲ ἔδοξε τὸν
παράδεισον ἐν οὐρανῷ εἶναι· ὁ δὲ ἀπλοῦς
ἐκκλησιαστῆς ἀκολουθήσει μᾶλλον τῇ
ἰστορίᾳ.'" Olympiod., In Ecclesiast.,
c. iii.; ap. Biblioth. PP. Græco-Latin.,
tom. ii. § 624. C, D. Paris. 1624.—
"Cant." in the text above is a mis-
take.

C H A P.
XXIX.

[The reason of faith settleth the same ground.]

§ 20. Lastly, the reason of faith settleth me upon this ground. The reason of faith, I say, not the rule of faith. For I do not say, that any part of this^d dispute belongs to that, which the salvation of all Christians necessarily requireth them to believe. He, who understandeth, that himself is saved by embracing Christianity and living according to it: I do not understand why he should be damned, because he understood not by what means the fathers afore Christ were saved; provided he deny not their salvation, to the disparagement of Christianity, whereof they were forerunners. And this is the case of Hermes^e, and Justin^f, and Clemens^g, and if there were any others; who thought, that the fathers or the philosophers were saved by believing in Christ at His descent into hell: merely because they understood not the ground of that difference between the literal and mystical sense of the Old Testament, which I have said. Indeed, in regard it is by consequence destructive to Christianity, that the fathers should have attained salvation any ways but as Christians; in that regard, I answer, the position is by consequence prejudicial to Christianity. But because by that consequence, which the most censorious of their errors^h do not own, and not owning necessarily incur some other inconvenience to Christianity: I say not, that they destroy the common faith who hold it, but that they destroy the true reason of it; which subsisteth not, unless we grant, that the fathers obtained salvation by Christ; nor that, unless we grant, that they came not under the devil's power by death, who died qualified for salvation as that time required.

§ 21. There remains no question, what company the Soul of Christ was with for the time It remained parted from the Body, nor how the descent thereof to hell is to be understood; supposing the premisses. The tradition of the descent of Christ's Soul into hell can by no means be parted from the tradition of an intent to visit the souls of the fathers. That supposes, that the souls of the fathers were disposed of under the earth (whether in the entrails of the earth, or in the hemisphere below us, as the heathen did imagineⁱ); and

[What tradition of the Church there is upon this point.]

^d Corrected from MS.; "the," in folio edition.

^e See above in § 1. note e.

^f See *ibid.*, note b.

^g See *ibid.*, note d.

^h Corrected from MS.; "the error," in folio edition.

ⁱ See Ussher, *Answ. &c.*, c. viii. pp. 373, sq.

BOOK III. infers, that the intent of it was to redeem them out of the devil's hands, to go with our Lord Christ into His kingdom. Could this be maintained to be the tradition of the Church, I might be straitened by the tradition of the Church. But as I have shewed it to be by consequence prejudicial to the faith; so I have shewed, that there is no tradition of the Church for the disposing of all souls before Christ under the earth, whether in the devil's hands or otherwise; nor for the translating of any soul from under the earth to heaven with Christ and by Christ: but for the continuance of all in those unknown lodgings, where they are disposed at their death, till the day of judgment, whether before or after Christ; though the Latin hath no name to signify them but *inferi* or *infernum*, necessarily signifying, as to the original³³⁰ of the word, the parts beneath the earth.

What tradition of the Church for the place of Christ's Soul during His death: [what concerning the purpose of His descent into that place.]

§ 22. There is therefore no question to be made as to the tradition of the Church, that the Soul of Christ, parting with the Body, went to the souls of the fathers, which the gospel represents us "in Abraham's bosom" (whether the death of Christ, removing the debt of sin, which shut paradise upon Adam, make that place known to us by the name of "paradise," to which our Lord inducted the good thief; or whether the Jews had used that name for the place, to which they believed the souls of the righteous do go). But there is therefore no tradition remaining, of the descent of Christ's Soul into hell to rescue the souls of the fathers out of the verge of hell (commonly called *limbus patrum*) to go with Him into His kingdom. True it is, which Irenæus^k saith (and the tradition of the Church will justify it), that our Lord Christ was to undergo the condition of the dead for the redemption of mankind. And, therefore, the separation of His human Soul from the Body was really the condition, in consideration whereof we are freed from the dominion of death. True it is, that this dominion of death is signified in the Old Testament by the returning of Adam to the earth of which he was made; and that the grave is an earnest of the second death in all those, that belong[ed] not to the New Testament

^k "Et Ipse (Dominus) moriens, uti exiliatus homo exiret de condemnatione et reverteretur intrepide ad suam hæreditatem." S. Iren., Adv. Hær., lib. iv. c. 19. p. 305. b.—"Si ergo Dominus

legem mortuorum servavit, ut fieret primogenitus a mortuis," &c. Id., *ibid.*, lib. v. c. 31. p. 451. b.—See also Id., *ibid.*, lib. v. c. 9. p. 413. a.

while the Old was in force. Therefore, that our Lord Christ was to undergo the condition common to mankind, to which the first Adam was accursed, is a part of our common faith; because the curse was to be voided by His undergoing of it. Accordingly, therefore, you shall find by the Answer to the Jesuit's Challenge, pp.308—326¹, that the spoiling of hell is attributed by the fathers to the rising of our Lord Christ from the grave, whereby the law of death was voided. Which if it be true, what tradition can there remain in the Church, that our Lord Christ's Soul should harrow hell, and ransack it of the souls of the fathers there detained or in the verge of it?

§ 23. St. Basil, *De Spir. Sanct.*, cap. 15^m.—“ Πῶς οὖν κατα- [St. Basil.]
 τερθοῦμεν τὴν εἰς ἄδου κάθοδον; μιμησάμενοι τὴν ταφὴν [“ μιμού-
 τοῦ Χριστοῦ διὰ τοῦ βαπτίσματος· οἶονεὶ γὰρ ἐνθάπτεται [μενοί.”]
 τῷ ὕδατι τῶν βαπτιζομένων τὰ σώματα”—“ How then do
 we go down to hell aright? imitating the burial of Christ by
 baptism: for the bodies of those who are baptized are as it
 were buried in the water.”

§ 24. St. Chrysostom, *In 1 ad Cor.* hom. xl.ⁿ.—Τὸ γὰρ [St. Chry-
 βαπτίζεσθαι καὶ καταδύεσθαι, εἶτα ἀνανεύειν, τῆς εἰς ἄδου [stomom.]
 καταβάσεως ἐστὶ σύμβολον, καὶ τῆς [ἐκεῖθεν] ἀνόδου”—“ For
 to be baptized, and first to sink, then come up again, is an
 emblem of going down into hell and coming up again.”

§ 25. And, truly, if the force of Christ's death in voiding [The re-
 the dominion of death stood by the merit of His sufferings; is the tri-
 then was the descent of His flesh into the grave of force to umph of
 that effect, without any descent further of His soul into the Christ over
 lower parts thereof. And if the death of Christ, and His hell and
 continuing in death for the time that God had appointed, death.]
 was declared by God to be accepted by Him to that effect;
 then was His rising from death, His triumph over hell and
 death: whereby the title of His rising again being declared,
 it must needs appear, that neither death nor hell nor the
 devil hath any more interest in Christians.

§ 26. Nor is it so strange, that the descent of Christ into [The de-
 hell should be mentioned by the Apostles' Creed after His scent into
 burial, if it signify not the descent of His soul; as it would hell not in
 be, that it should be left out of other Creeds, if it did signify, all Creeds.]

¹ scil. of edit. of 1625: Works vol.
 iii. pp. 347—361. ed. Elrington.

^m S. Basil. M., Op. tom. iii. p. 29. A.
ⁿ § 1; Op. tom. x. p. 379. C.

BOOK III. that it is necessary to the salvation of all so to believe. For neither is it expressed in the Creed of Nicæa or Constantino^o, nor was it found in that which the Church of Rome^p, or that which the Churches of the East used, saith Ruffinus upon the Creed^q; who notwithstanding expoundeth it, because the Church of Aquileia, which he belonged to, used it^r. Which had the signification of it been a distinct truth, necessary to the salvation of all to be believed; the Churches could by no means have connived at one another in not delivering it.

[How far needful that it should be in the Creed.]

[Ps. lxi. 9. Prayer-bk. Vers.—“shall go into the lower parts of the earth.”
Bibl. Vers.]

§ 27. And, truly, seeing the dominion of death (intimating the second death, to which those who belong not to the New Testament are accursed) is signified in the Old Testament by “going under the earth;” the signification of “going down into hell” in the Creed can by no means be thought superfluous, though our Lord neither went thither to rescue the fathers’ souls, nor to triumph over the powers of darkness. For as thereby the common curse, from whence we are redeemed, so is also the reason and means of our de- 331
liverance from it, intimated. And seeing there is appearance from that which hath been said^s, that the devil himself did not understand the secret of God’s intent to dissolve his interest in mankind by the death of Christ, until it appeared by what right our Lord resumed His Body which He had laid down; this being declared in the other world by His rising again, and in sign thereof the souls of the saints that slept rising again with Him and resuming their bodies: there is no reason, why the mention of His resurrection, following immediately upon the descent into hell in the Creed, should not sufficiently express that triumph, which this declaration importeth. Which triumph being effected by the Godhead, though in His flesh, it will be no marvel to meet with some sayings of the fathers^t, that ascribe it to His Godhead.

[Matt. xxvii. 52, 53.]

^o See Ussher, Answ. &c., c. viii. pp. 310—312: Pearson, On the Creed, art. v. Descended into Hell, vol. i. pp. 380, sq. with the notes.

^p “Sciendum sane est, quod in Ecclesiæ Romanæ symbolo non habetur additum, Descendit ad inferna: sed neque in Orientis Ecclesiis habetur hic sermo. Vis tamen verbi eadem videtur esse in eo quod sepultus dicitur.” Ruffinus, Expos. Symbol.; in Append. ad

Op. S. Hieron., tom. v. p. 135. See Ussher, *ibid.*, p. 312.

^q See note p.

^r “Nos tamen illum ordinem sequimur, quem in Aquileiensi Ecclesia per lavacri gratiam suscepimus.” Ruffin., *ibid.*, p. 129.

^s See above, § 16. note p.

^t So S. Greg. Nyss., Macarius, S. Ambrose; quoted in Ussher, Answ. &c., c. viii. pp. 348, 355, and 353.

§ 28. Now the common doctrine of the School maketh it no matter of faith to believe the descent of Christ's Soul into that hell, where the damned were; but only to the verge of it, where the souls of the fathers were. It is enough with them^v, that the "effect" of this power reached to the place of the damned. Cardinal Bellarmine^x, when he published his Controversies, held it "probable, that the Soul of Christ descended to the place of the damned;" but "upon better consideration," in the review of them^v, "thinks, that the other opinion of Thomas^z and the rest of the School is to be followed." And yet it is not possible to distinguish between this verge and the lowest hell by any tradition of the Church. Nay, Durandus^a goes so far out of their road, as to maintain, that the Soul of Christ went not to hell (that is, to *limbus*), but only by the effect of it in making the souls of the fathers happy; which is, in my opinion, declaring to them the reason of their happiness. And the opinion of Suarez the

CHAP.
XXIX.

[The doctrine of the School upon it.]

^u See Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, c. viii. p. 315. note f; quoting Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura, and others, as "agreeing in this, quod ad locum damnatorum (Christus) non descendit," and as cited to that effect by Suarez, *In Tert. Part. D. Thom.*, Disp. xliii. sect. 4; tom. ii. p. 801. 2. B. *Complut.* 1592: who speaks of their opinion as "communis sententia theologorum:" and also Feuardentius, *Septem Dial. cont. Calvinian.*, Dial. vi. p. 509 (*Col. Agr.* 1594), asserting, that "non descendit (Christus) ad inferos reproborum ac in perpetuum damnatorum, quoniam ex eo nulla est redemptio; igitur ad eum locum descendit, qui vel sinus Abrahamæ vel communiter *limbus Patrum* appellatur."

^v See below, notes z, a: and Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, p. 417.

^x "B. Thomas docet," &c. (as in note z, below): "at probabile est, Christi animum ad omnia loca inferni descendisse." Bellarm., *De Christo*, lib. iv. c. 16; *Controv.*, tom. i. p. 554. C.

^y "Re melius considerata, sequendam esse existimo sententiam S. Thomæ, quæ est et aliorum scholasticorum in 3 Sent. dist. 22." *Id.*, *Recognit. Operum*, pp. 10, 11. *Ingolst.* 1608.

^z "Dicendum, quod dupliciter dicitur esse alicubi. Uno modo per suum effectum; et hoc modo Christus in quemlibet infernum descendit, aliter tamen et aliter. Nam in infernum damnatorum habuit hunc

effectum, quod . . . eos de sua incredulitate et malitia confutavit: illis vero qui detinebantur in purgatorio, spem gloriæ consequendæ dedit: sanctis autem patribus, qui pro solo peccato originali detinebantur in inferno, lumen æternæ gloriæ infudit. Alio modo dicitur alicubi esse alicubi per suam essentiam: et hoc modo anima Christi descendit solum ad locum inferni, in quo justi detinebantur." *Thom. Aq., Summ. Theol.*, P. iii. Qu. lii. art. 2; *Op. tom. viii. p. 168. b. 2. Antv.* 1612.

^a "Cum articulus sit, Christum ad inferos descendisse, et non possit intelligi ratione Divinitatis, secundum quam est ubique; nec ratione Corporis, secundum quod fuit in sepulchro; restat quod intelligitur ratione Animæ: quo supposito, videndum est qualiter Anima Christi descendit ad infernum. . . . Postest dici quod anima separata potest descendere ad infernum dupliciter. Uno modo secundum deputationem: et sic dicuntur descendere ad infernum animæ damnatorum simpliciter. . . . Hoc autem modo non dicitur Anima Christi descendisse ad infernum. Alio modo potest dici anima separata descendere ad infernum, secundum effectum: et hoc modo potest dici Anima Christi descendisse ad infernum, propter duplicem effectum quem habuit in illis qui erant in inferno," &c. Durandus, *Comm. in Sent.*, lib. iii. dist. 22. qu. 3; fol. 281. I.—L. Paris. 1508.

BOOK III. Jesuit is remarkable: that, "taking an article of faith for a truth necessary for the salvation of all Christians to be known, the descent of Christ into hell is no article of faith; for that is not very necessary for single Christians to know: and for that cause perhaps it is not in the Nicene Creed; which whoso believeth, believes enough" to save him: and that "perhaps for this cause some fathers, expounding the Creed to the people, make no mention of" it: *In iii.* [*Part. D. Thomæ*], *Disput. xliii. sect. 2. and 4.*^b

[It is not to be imposed as an article of the faith.]

§ 29. I may add for the advantage of my opinion; that, if it be not necessary for single Christians to believe, much less is it necessary for the Church as a body to believe it. For those things, which the Church believeth as a body, it imposeth to be believed upon them who are of the body. But it cannot be reasonable, for the Church as a body to impose upon the members thereof the belief of that, which it is not necessary to their salvation as single Christians to believe. And, therefore, allowing the conscientiousness of St. Augustin, who, having presumed that he who believes not the descent is no Christian, doubts not, that by the descent as many were delivered as God's secret justice thought fit (*Epist. xcix.*^c); and of St. Jerome (*In Eph. ii.*^d), allowing some work of God to be managed by it, which we understand no more than what good our Lord's death did the good

^b "Si vero nomine articuli intelligamus veritatem, quam omnes fideles explicitè scire ac credere teneantur; sic non existimo necessarium hunc computare inter articulos fidei. Quia non est res admodum necessaria singulis hominibus: et quia ob hanc fortasse causam in symbolo Nicæno omittitur; cujus symboli cognitio videtur esse inefficiens ad præceptum fidei implendum. Denique propterea forte Augustinus et alii patres in principio citati exponentes symbolum, non explicant populo hoc mysterium." Suarez, *In Tert. Part. Thom., Disput. xliiii. sect. 2. tom. ii. p. 793. 2. B.* And *ibid.*, *sect. 4. p. 801, 802.*

^c "Quis ergo nisi infidelis negaverit fuisse apud inferos Christum?" S. Aug., *Epist. clxiv.* (xcix. *edd. bef. Benedictine*), *Ad Euodium*, c. ii. § 3; *Op. tom. ii. p. 574. C.*—He proceeds to answer the question, *who* were delivered from Hell by Christ's coming; determining (in the words, and quotations,

of Pearson, *On the Creed*, vol. ii. pp. 337—339), "that how many were delivered out of the torments of Hell was uncertain, and therefore 'temerarious to define.' 'Sed utrum omnes quos in eis invenit an quosdam quos illo beneficio dignos judicavit, adhuc requiro'" (*Epist. clxiv. ibid. c. iii. § 3. p. 576. A.*) And again, "In quibusdam accipi potest, quos Ille dignos ista liberatione judicabat." *Id.*, *ibid. c. ii. § 5. p. 575. B.*

^d "Descendit ergo in inferiora terræ, et ascendit super omnes cælos Filius Dei; ut non tantum Legem prophetasque completeret, sed et alias quasdam occultas dispensationes, quas solus Ipse novit cum Patre. Neque enim scire possumus, quomodo et angelis, et his qui in inferno erant, Sanguis Christi profuerit: et tamen quin profuerit, nescire non possumus." S. Hieron., *Comm. in Epist. ad Ephes.*, lib. ii. in c. iv.; *Op.*, tom. iv. P. i. p. 364.

angels: I allow also the reservedness of those of the confession of Augsburg^e, or of Suisse^f, who, acknowledging the literal sense of this article, find not themselves bound to maintain, for what reason it was; I am not offended with those in the Church of England, that assign the triumph of our Lord for the reason of it^g; but,—believing with St. Gregory Nyssen, *In Pascha et Resurrect. Christi*^h, et *Epist. ad Eustath.*ⁱ, that our Lord “by the descent of His Body into the grave abolished him that had the power of death, by His Soul made way for the thief into paradise,” where Itself “was,”—count this enough for the salvation of all Christians to be believed; and, therefore, that the Church cannot impose upon them as the necessary means of their salvation to believe any more.

§ 30. I do not intend to say much more than I said be-

The saints' souls in

^e “Cum autem hic fidei nostræ articulus . . . neque sensibus neque ratione nostra comprehendi queat; sola autem fide acceptandus sit: unanimi consensu consulimus de hac re non esse disputandum, sed quam simplicissimum hunc articulum credendum et docendum esse. Et in hoc negotio sequamur piam D. Lutheri doctrinam; qui hunc articulum . . . pie admodum explicuit, omnes inutiles et curiosas quæstiones præcidit, atque ad piam fidei simplicitatem omnes Christianos adhortatus est. Satis enim nobis esse debet, si sciamus Christum ad inferos descendisse, infernum omnibus credentibus destruxisse, nosque per Ipsum e potestate mortis et Satanæ, ab æterna damnatione, atque adeo e faucibus inferni ereptos. Quo autem modo hæc effecta fuerint, non curiose scrutemur, sed hujus rei cognitionem alteri sæculo reservemus: ubi non modo hoc mysterium . . . sed et alia multa, in hac vita simpliciter a nobis credita, revelabuntur: quæ caput cæcæ nostræ rationis excedunt.” *Concordia Electorum Principum et Ordinum Imperii et Theologorum qui Augustanam Professionem amplectuntur*, Art. ix. De Descensu Christi ad Inferos, pp. 613, 614. Lips. 1606.—See Bilson’s Survey of Christ’s Sufferings, &c., p. 548.—And so also Mollerus, Pomeranus, &c., in their commentaries on Psalm xvi.; Sciliter, De Regno Christi, Thes. xxxviii.; David Chytræus, in Symbol.; and many others: quoted at length by Bilson, *ibid.* p. 547.

^f Hospinian, *Concordia Discors seu*

De Origine et Progressu Formulæ Concordiæ, c. xii. fol. 68. a, Tigur. 1607, in reviewing the Formula as quoted in the last note, expressly adopts Luther’s doctrine there cited.—“De articulo autem descensus Christi ad inferos, clam me non est quam varia sit eruditorum sententia. Obscurus quidem est, et multis disputationibus obnoxius: verum ex eo nemo piorum verbis apostolicis repugnabit, aut vim aliquam inferet: sed lucem hujus rei a Deo petet, et interim simplici fide verbo veritatis adhærebit, etiamsi modum adimpletionis illius perspicue intelligere nequeat.” *Musculus*, *Ad Psalm. xvi.*: p. 142. B. Basil. 1599: quoted by Bilson, as in last note.

^g So Bp. Bilson, *Survey &c.*, in the summary prefixed to the book, in fin.; Lond. 1604. And Heylin; for whom see above, c. xxviii. § 9. note z.

^h “Διὰ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ Σώματος ἐν ᾧ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου καταφθορὰν οὐκ ἔδέξατο, κατήργησε τὸν ἔχοντα τοῦ θανάτου τὸ κράτος: διὰ δὲ τῆς Ψυχῆς, ὠδοποίησε τῷ ληστῇ τὴν ἐπὶ τὸν παράδεισον εἴσοδον.” S. Greg. Nyss., *In Sanctum Pascha et de Triduaio Festo Resurrect. Christi, Orat. i.*; *Op. tom. iii.* p. 393. A.

ⁱ “Ἀλλὰ μετὰ μὲν τῆς Ψυχῆς ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ γίνεται ὠδοποιούσα διὰ τοῦ ληστοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὴν εἴσοδον: διὰ δὲ τοῦ Σώματος ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τῆς γῆς ἀναιρούσα τὸν τὸ κράτος ἔχοντα τοῦ θανάτου,” κ.τ.λ. Id., *Epist. ad Eustathiam*, Ambrosiam, et Basilissam; *ibid.* p. 659. C.

BOOK
III.

secret
mansions,
according
to the tra-
dition of the
Church.
[Genna-
dianus cor-
rected.]

fore, to shew you, that the ancient Church from the begin-
ning held the happiness of the saints' souls to continue im-
perfect till the resurrection of their bodies^k.

[Apoc. vii.
9, 15.]

[Luke xvi.
23, 24;
xxiii. 43.]

§ 31. Gennadius, *De Dogmat. Eccles.*, lxxviii. lxxix.¹, will
have us to take it for the doctrine of the Church, that the
souls of the fathers before Christ were in hell till they were
delivered thence by Christ; that since Christ they go straight
to Christ, expecting the resurrection of their bodies, that 332
with them they may attain entire happiness. And that this
doctrine had for some time great vogue in the Church I deny
not; nor intend to deny, that the saints are with Christ,
some whereof the Apocalypse represents "before the throne."
But that there is no tradition for the translating of the
fathers' souls, and that the saints are "in Abraham's bosom"
(or "paradise") with them till the resurrection; I conceive
I have shewed, by clearing the sayings of the most ancient
Christians from the misprisions which they are entangled
with.

[The fa-
thers ac-
knowlegd-
ed by Ro-
manists
themselves
to hold the
contrary to
the defini-
tion of the
council of
Florence.]

§ 32. He, that shall consider the premisses, may find Ter-
tullian^m, Lactantiusⁿ, and Victorinus^o (whom Cardinal Bel-
larmine acknowledgeth to detain all souls in their store-
houses till the resurrection, *De Sanct. Beat.* i. 5^p), good
company among the rest of the fathers. And therefore I
will refer it to the reader to judge between that exposition,

^k See above, § 1, sq.: and c. xxvii. § 4, sq.; c. xxviii. § 1.

^l "Ante passionem et resurrectionem Domini omnes animæ sanctorum in inferno sub debito prævaricationis Adæ tenebantur, donec auctoritate Domini per indebitam Ejus mortem a servili conditione liberarentur." Gennad., *De Ecclesiasticis Dogmatibus*, c. lxxviii. p. 41. ed. Elmenhorst.—"Post ascensionem Domini ad cœlos, omnium sanctorum animæ cum Christo sunt: et exeuntes de corpore ad Christum vadunt, expectantes resurrectionem corporis sui, ut ad integrum et perpetuam beatitudinem cum Ipso pariter immutentur." Id., *ibid.*, c. lxxix.; *ibid.*—In the Appendix to S. Augustin, *Op.*, tom. viii. p. 76. B., they are reckoned as cc. xlv., xlvi.

^m Cont. Marcion, as quoted above, § 2, note r: cited by Bellarmine, *De Sanct. Beatit.*, lib. i. c. 1; *Controv.*, tom. i. p. 1908. B.

ⁿ Lactant., *Instit. Divin.*, lib. vii.

De Vita Beata, c. 21. pp. 653, 654. ed. Spark: quoted above in § 12; and by Bellarm., *ibid.*, p. 1911. D. †

^o "Animas occisorum vidisse se narrat sub ara Dei, id est, sub terra." Victorinus Petavionensis et Martyr, *Schol.* in *Apoc.* c. vi.: ap. Gallandii *Biblioth. Veterum PP.*, tom. iv. p. 57. A;—"Sed quia in novissimo tempore etiam sanctorum remuneratio perpetua et impiorum est ventura damnatio, dictum est eis expectare." Id., *ibid.* B, C:—quoted by Bellarm., *ibid.*

^p "Habemus igitur sententiam ecclesie fuisse sententiam omnium patrum Latinorum, excepto Tertulliano, Lactantio, et Victorino." Bellarm., *ibid.* c. 5. p. 1938. C.—A list of sixteen other Fathers to the same purpose with these three, may be found in Sixtus Senensis, *Biblioth. Sanct.*, lib. vi. Annot. 345. pp. 555—558. ed. Hayus, *Lugd.* 1591: who truly calls them "ingens numerus illustrium Ecclesie Patrum." And see below, note r.

that he fits the passages of the fathers with which he produces^a, and that, which my opinion requires; especially, having Doctor Stapleton (*Defens. Ecclesiast. Authorit.* i. 2^r) to confess, with others of that side, that all the ancients in a manner do hold the contrary of that which is since defined by the Council of Florence^a.

§ 33. St. Bernard^t I must not omit; because it is he, who, [St. Bernard.] considering the text of the Apocalypse, which (you may see by the premisses) says more than all the Scripture besides, hath so pertinently observed out of it, that they are but in the court as yet, but at the consummation of their bliss shall enter into God's house. Therefore he maketh "three states of the soul; the first in tents, the second in the courts, the third in God's house: into which neither the saints shall enter without the common people of the Church, nor their souls without their bodies:" *De Omnibus Sanctis*, Sermon. iii.^a

^a The fathers whom Bellarmine quotes as in his own favour, he quotes as proving, that "animas sanctorum jam nunc frui Dei visione;" admitting, however, a distinction between the degrees of such "sight of God," enjoyed immediately after death, and at the final resurrection. Of the other three he says, that "Tertullianus hæresiarcha fuit, Lactantius in plurimos errores lapsus est, præsertim circa futurum sæculum," and to Victorinus, "eruditio defuit."

^r "Sed et age, ut unum adhuc aut alterum exemplum adjiciam, tot illi et tam celebres antiqui patres, Tertullianus, Irenæus, Origenes, Chrysostomus, Theodoretus, Eucumenius, Theophylactus, Ambrosius, Clemens Romanus, D. Bernardus, omnes hæretici fuerunt, quia huic sententiæ (quæ nunc in . . concilio Florentino magna demum conquisitione facta' ut dogma fidei definita est), quod justorum animæ ante diem judicii Dei visione fruntur, non sunt assensu, sed sententiam contrariam tradiderunt? Tu fortasse, ut quod temere semel et ignoranter affirmasti, pertinaciter et superbe hæreticorum more defendas, hoc totum asserere non vereberis. Sed neminem puto sanæ mentis esse qui sic tecum insanire volet." Stapleton, Auctoritatis Ecclesiasticæ circa SS. Scripturarum approbationem, adeoque in universum, luculenta et accurata Defensio, contra Disput. de Scriptura Sacra Guil. Whitakeri, lib. i. c. 2. Op. tom. i. p.

868. D.—So Pegna also, as quoted by Ussher, *Answ. &c.*, c. ix. p. 433; and Sixtus Senensis, as in note p. above.—Stapleton is urging the authority of the Church to make new articles of faith, and so also to set forth as canonical Scripture, books that had not previously been canonical Scripture.

^a See above, c. xxviii. § 34. note 1.—The Greeks in the council of Florence admitted only, that "Αἱ μέσαι (ψυχαι) ὑπάρχουσι μὲν ἐν βασανιστηρίῳ, καὶ εἶτε πῦρ ἐστὶν, εἶτε ζῶφος καὶ θύελλα, εἶτε τι ἕτερον, οὐ διαφερόμεθα" (Conc. Flor., Sess. xxv. A.D. 1439; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiii. p. 492. A.)

^t S. Bernard is cited by Bellarmine as against himself, *De Sanct. Beatit.*, lib. i. c. 1. *Controv.* tom. i. p. 1913. A. B; as in his own favour, *ibid.* c. 5. p. 1937. A—D.

^u "Advertisti, nisi fallor, . . . tres esse sanctorum status animarum; primum videlicet in corpore corruptibili, secundum sine corpore, tertium in corpore jam glorificato; primum in militia, secundum in requie, tertium in beatitudine consummata: primum denique in tabernaculis, secundum in atriis, tertium in domo Dei. . . . In illam enim beatissimam domum (animæ) nec sine nobis intrabunt, nec sine corporibus suis; id est, nec sancti sine plebe nec spiritus sine carne." S. Bernard., *Serm.* iii. In *Festo Omnium Sanctorum*; Op. tom. iii. p. 1039. B—E: quoted in part by Bellarm., *ibid.* c. i. p. 1913. A.

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III.

And Serm. iv.^x, the saints, which now see only the Manhood of Christ under the altar, he saith, shall be lifted upon the altar to see the essence of God.

[Schoolmen, since St. Bernard.]

§ 34. The School since his time, upon occasion of the contest with the Greek Church⁷ (believing with St. Bernard²), hath stated the dispute upon this term of "seeing God^a." And John XXII. Pope is questioned, whether, intending to determine with St. Bernard, he held heresy heretically or not^b. For his successor Benedict XII. first^c, and after him the council of Florence^d, hath decreed that for matter of faith,

^x "Interim ergo sub Christi Humanitate feliciter sancti quiescunt, in quam nimirum desiderant etiam angeli ipsi prospicere, donec veniat tempus, quando jam non sub altari collocentur, sed exaltentur super altare. Sed quid dixi? Numquid Humanitatis Christi gloriam, non dicam hominum, sed vel angelorum assequi poterit quis, nedum superare? Quoniam igitur modo super altare dixerim exaltandos eos, qui nunc sub altare quiescunt? Visione utique et contemplatione, non prælatione. Ostendet enim tunc nobis Filius, ut pollicitus est, Semetipsum, non in forma servi, sed in forma Dei: ostendet etiam nobis Patrem et Spiritum Sanctum, sine qua nimirum visione nihil sufficeret nobis." S. Bernard, *ibid.* Serm. iv. p. 1042. B, C. — "Exponens" (as Bellarmine says) "illud, 'Vidi sub altare animas interfectorum,' intelligit per altare Christi Humanitatem," &c.

⁷ For the Greek Church, see Conc. Florent, inter ea quæ Synodum antecedunt (ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiii. pp. 25. B, sq.): S. Thom. Aquin., Opusc. contra Errores Græcorum, in fin.; Op. tom. xvii. fol. 9. b. Antv. 1612: Blondel, Des Sibylles, liv. ii. c. 54. pp. 468, sq.: Stillingfleet, Rational Account &c., Pt. iii. c. 6. § 3, sq.; and the tract of the Greeks themselves, cited below in § 59. note h.

² As in § 33, above.

^a See Ussher's Ans. &c., c. viii. pp. 432, sq., 446, sq.: and above, c. xxvii. § 12.

^b "Quinimo alias hæreses cuilibet fidei horrendas in sermonibus suis (Joannes XXII.) publice docuit, et pertinaciter defensavit et affirmavit. Quos sermones viri fide digni reportantes de verbo ad verbum scripserunt. Unde anno Domini 1331 in festo omnium Sanctorum publice fecit sermonem .. in quo dixit, tenuit, docuit, et affirmavit, quod animæ in cælo beatæ non

vident visione faciali, nec intuentur Divinam essentiam, nec ante diem judicii generalis sunt visuræ." Guil. de Ockam, Compend. Errorum Papæ, scil. Joannis XXII., c. vii.; ap. Goldast., Monarch. S. Rom. Imperii, tom. ii. p. 370. Francof. 1614.—"Dico .. quod si per Ecclesiam Romanam intelligatur caput ejus, puta pontifex, certum est quod possit errare, etiam in iis quod tangunt fidem, hæresim per suam determinationem aut decretalem asserendo. Plures enim fuerunt pontifices Romani hæretici. Item et novissime fertur de Joanne XXII., quod publice docuit, declaravit, et ab omnibus teneri mandavit, quod animæ purgatæ ante finale judicium non habent stolam, quod est clara et facialis visio Dei. Et universitatem Parisiensem ad hoc induxisse dicitur, quod nemo in ea poterat gradum in theologia adipisci, nisi primitus hunc errorem pestiferum jurasset se defensorum, et perpetuo ei adhæsurum." Hadrianus VI. Pont. Max., Quæst. de Sacramentis in IV. Sententiar. Lib., De Sacram. Confirmationis, in fin.; fol. xxvi. b. Rom. 1522.—See also Joan. Gerson, Serm. in Pasch.; Op. P. iv. fol. 93. H.—John appears to have made a general retractation just before his death: see Bellarm., De Sanct. Beatit., lib. i. c. 1; Controv., tom. i. pp. 1909. C. 1910. A: and Raynaud's Continuatio ad Baronium, ad ann. 1335. num. xxii.

^c See Benedict XII.'s sentiments at length, in Raynaud's Contin. ad Baronium, ad ann. 1335, numm. viii.—xxvi.; and in his Bull beginning "Benedictus Deus," Epist. i. among the Epist. Benedicti XII. ap. Mansi, Concil., tom. xxv. pp. 985. D, sq.; in which "definit, animas sufficienter purgatas clara Dei visione frui," alleging that his predecessor, John XXII., "morte preventus," could not come to a decision upon the subject.

^d See above, note s.

which before the decree was not matter of faith; and therefore, if that be true which I said in the first Book^e, can never become matter of faith.

§ 35. For my part, I see St. Augustin, *De Cura pro Mortuis* cap. ix.^f, resolve the question, how the dead can know what is done here, three ways: by the report of those who go hence, and by the will of God remember what is done here; by the ministry of angels; and by the revelation of God's Spirit. And if St. John, being in the Spirit, saw by vision of prophecy God sitting upon His throne in heaven, as well as the elders and martyrs' souls did; I can easily grant, that those souls, which should have such revelations of God's Spirit (whether by the ministry of angels or without it), might see God upon His throne: as St. John and the prophets did, and as the elders and martyrs are there described to do. But this would be no more that sight of God, in which St. Paul and St. John seem to place the happiness of God's kingdom; than that sight of God, which Moses had^g, when he communed face to face with God before the ark, was that sight whereof God said to him, "Thou shalt not see My face, for no man shall see My face and live."

[Of St. Augustin, and the knowledge which righteous souls departed have of what is done on earth.]

[Exod. xxxiii. 20.]

§ 36. This for certain: St. Augustin, deriving that^h knowledge of our matters which blessed souls may have, from the ministry of angels and revelations of God's Spirit and perhaps from report from hence, was far enough from owning St. Gregory's consequence;— "*Quæ intus omnipotentis Dei claritatem vident, nullo modo credendum est, quod foris sit ali- quid quod ignorant*"—"Those who see within the brightness of Almighty God, it is not to be thought, that there is any thing which they are ignorant of without" (*Moral.* xii. 14ⁱ). For, supposing the saints see the essence of God, it followeth

[St. Gregory's doctrine, that they have such knowledge by seeing God.]
["quia foris"]

^e Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. ii. § 2; c. xxii. § 16; c. xxiv. § 3—7; c. xxvii. § 25; c. xxviii. § 55.

^f "Proinde fatendum est, nescire quidem mortuos quid hic agatur, sed dum hic agitur; postea vero audire ab eis, qui hinc ad eos moriendo pergunt; non quidem omnia, sed quæ sinuntur indicare, qui sinuntur etiam ista meminisse; et quæ illos, quibus hæc indicant, oportet audire. Possunt et ab angelis, qui rebus quæ aguntur hic præsto sunt, audire aliquid mortui, quod unumquemque illorum audire

debere judicat Cui cuncta subjecta sunt. . . Possunt etiam spiritus mortuorum aliqua quæ hic aguntur, quæ necessarium est eos nosse, non solum præterita vel præsentia, verum etiam futura, Spiritu Dei revelante, cognoscere." S. Aug., *De Cura Gerenda pro Mortuis*, c. xv. § 18; Op. tom. vi. p. 527. D—F.

^g See above, c. xxvii. § 12.

^h Corrected from MS.: "the" in folio edition.

ⁱ S. Greg. M., *Moral.*, lib. xii. in cap. xiv. Beati Job, c. 21. § 26; Op. tom. i. p. 403. A.

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III.

not, that thereby they see what is done here; because it is not the essence of God, but His will, by which it may appear. So far it is from any appearance of truth, that he, who hath recourse to souls that go hence, to the ministry of angels, to revelations of God's Spirit, to inform the saints departed of that which is done here, should believe them to have that sight of God, wherein the happiness of His kingdom consisteth.

[Calvin's opinion, which his followers shrink from.]

§ 37. In fine, by the Archbishop of Spalato, *De Rep. Eccles.* 333 [lib. v., c.] viii. [§] 110—120^k, you shall find the opinion of Calvin¹ to be the same I here maintain; though his followers, it seems^m, are afraid of the evidence for it, or the consequence of it. Let us see whether justly or not.

[Prayer for the dead a general custom in the Church from the beginning.]

§ 38. It hath been a custom so general in the Church to pray for the dead, that no beginning of it can be assigned, no time, no part of the Church, where it was not usedⁿ. And though the rejecting of it makes not Acrius a heretic, as disbelieving any part of the faith^o; yet, had he broke from the Church upon no other cause but that which the whole Church besides him owned, he must as a schismatic have come into Epiphanius his list of heresies^p, intending to comprise all parties severed from the Church.

^k "Hanc mediam sententiam, meo judicio verissimam et probatissimam, cum patribus sanctis Calvinum quoque tenere gavisus sum plurimum: cui Bellarminus immerito hæresim, omnem animæ beatitudinem ante resurrectionem negantem, appingit. Dum enim hæc essent imprimenda, inessit me curiositas plane cognoscendi quid in hoc senserit ipse Calvinus. Percurri ipsius Commentarios, percurri Institutiones, Opuscula percurri; ab hac media sententia non dissidentem, ab hæresi vero, cuius eum Bellarminus insinulat, remotissimum inveni." De Dominis, Archiep. Spalat., *De Rep. Eccles.*, lib. v. c. viii. § 110. tom. ii. p. 380. B, C.—*Ibid.* § 111.—120. pp. 380. C—383. A, ample quotations are given from Calvin to prove this.

¹ E. g. "Quamdiu in corpore est (spiritus), virtutes suas exerceat; cum ex illo ergastulo egreditur, ad Deum migrare, Cujus sensu interim fruitur dum in spe beatæ resurrectionis requiescit: hanc requiem esse illi paradisum: spiritum vero reprobri hominis, dum terribile judicium in se expectat, torqueri illa expectatione." Quoted

from Calvin's *Psychopannychia* ("qua refellitur quorundam imperitorum error, qui animas post mortem usque ad ultimum judicium dormire putant"—*Op.* tom. viii. p. 345. A.) by De Dominis, as above, § 112. p. 380. D, E.

^m See below, § 39. note q.

ⁿ See Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, c. vii. pp. 198, sq.; and *Tracts for the Times*, Nos. 63, 72, 77: *Bingham*, XV. iii. 16, XXIII. iii. 13: *Jer. Taylor*, *Dissuasive &c.*, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. § 2; *Works* vol. vi. pp. 545, sq.

^o See the account of this matter in Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, c. vii. pp. 257, sq.

^p See *Prim. Gov. of Ch.*, c. xiv. § 2.—Epiphanius, *Adv. Hær.*, lib. iii. tom. i. *Hær.* 75. (*Op.* tom. i. pp. 904, sq.), argues at length against Acrius: but, as Ussher says (*Ans. &c.*, c. vii. p. 257), "neither does Epiphanius name this (about prayers for the dead) to be an heresy; neither doth it appear that he (Epiphanius) himself did hold, that prayers and oblations bring such profit to the dead as these men dream they do:" for "he is much deceived, who thinketh everything that Epiphanius findeth fault withal in hæ-

§ 39. All that I have known pretended, is that which the learned Blondel, in a French work, of the Sibyl's verses^q, hath conjectured; that it had the beginning from that book. Which book, as divers before him^r have shewed reason, why it should be thought the work of a Christian, intending to advance Christianity by such means; so I confess I cannot see whence it should come more probably than from Montanus or some of his fellow prophets, as he conjectureth^a. For though he hath failed of his usual diligence in clearing the difficulties, which the account of time raiseth,—how Justin Martyr's Apology^t and Hermes his Pastor^u should borrow from Montanus;—yet do I not see, why Montanus might not begin to declare himself by it before the date of them. But neither doth my business require nor my model allow me to declare it. For supposing Justin Martyr^x, or Clemens^y, or Tertullian^z, or Lactantius^a, or many more particular writers,

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XXIX.

[Blondel's notion untenable, that it arose from the Sibyl's verses.]

retics, to be an heresy, seeing heresy cannot be but in matters of faith; and the course which Epiphanius taketh in that work, is not only to declare in what special points of faith heretics did dissent from the Catholic doctrine, but in what particular observances also they refused to follow the received customs and ordinances of the Church," &c.

^q Des Sibylles Celebrées tant par l'Antiquité Payenne que par les Saints Peres, Discours traitant des noms et du nombre des Sibylles, de leurs conditions, de la forme et matiere de leurs vers, des livres qui portent jusqu'aujourd' huy leurs noms, et de la consequence des suppositions que ces livres contiennent, principalement touchant l'estat des hommes bons et mauvais après la mort: par David Blondel, 4to. Charenton 1649. It was translated into English by J. Davies, fol. Lond. 1661.—Liv. ii. cc. ix.—xii., pp. 165—187, sq., is occupied in proving four "dogmes capitais de l'escrit dit Sibyllin;" of which the first is, "La pretendue descente et detention de toutes les ames en enfer jusques au jour de la resurrection de leur corps," the second, "l'embracement du monde au dernier jour qu'il prétend devoir servir de Purgatoire aux ames et corps des Saints," the third, "la conservation du Paradis terrestre qu'il feint devoir estre la retraite des quelques uns des Saints après leur resurrection," the fourth, the millenary dogma: and from hence Blondel goes on, in c. xiii. pp. 195, sq., to speak of the "inductions a prier pour les

morts resultantes necessairement des hypotheses proposées en l'escrit dit Sibyllin."

^r See Beveridge, Cod. Canon. Eccl. Prim., lib. i. c. 14; and Cave, art. Sybillæ Oracula.—Thorndike probably refers to Casaubon, Exercit. i. in Annal. Baronii (num. xviii. pp. 52, sq. Francon. 1615); or to Hoornbeck or Maresius, whom Cave quotes as assigning the authorship of the Sibylline verses to Papias and to Montanus respectively. Bishop Montague, Isaac Voss, and others, date them *before* the Christian era.

^a Blondel, Des Sibylles, liv. ii. c. vii. p. 163: but adding "mais je ne determine rien."

^t Blondel, *ibid.* pp. 161, 162, and c. vi. p. 160, refers both to Hermas, as quoting the Sibylline verses A.D. 148 or 149, and to S. Justin Martyr, who also quotes them, and who was martyred A.D. 165; but does not appear to have noticed the anachronism thence resulting, of the conjecture just mentioned, with which he closes the chapter.

^u Herm. Pastor, lib. i. Visio ii. § 4: ap. Cotel, PP. Apost., tom. i. p. 78. a. &c.

^x Cohort. ad Græcos, § 37, 38; Op., pp. 33. D, sq.: Apol. i. § 20; *ibid.*, p. 55. D.—Blondel quotes and argues about the fathers cited above in the text.

^y S. Clem. Alex. frequently refers to the Sibylline verses: e. g. Strom. lib. i.; Op. tom. i. p. 384, &c.

^z De Pallio, c. ii.; Op. p. 113. B.
^a Divin. Institut., lib. vii. De Vita Beata;

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were induced to allege it, as for the advantage of the common Christianity; he, that sees not, how much more it were to induce particular Churches and by consent of them the whole, seems to me to renounce the advice of common reason for love of his own voluntary prejudice. Can it be imagined, that the Sibyl's verses, coming from an author of doubtful credit, could persuade the whole Church to take up a custom of praying for the dead, because they have persuaded divers writers to allege them in favour of Christianity? Why could not then Montanus persuade it to embrace the pretence of his prophecies? Why, but because it was more to give law to such a body than to surprise a few scholars.

[Internal evidence from the book itself to the contrary.]

[Luke xxiii. 46.]

§ 40. And yet, could all this be overseen, would not that serve the turn. The opinion of Justin^b, that our Lord by His prayers (Psalm xxii. 21), and by commending His Soul to God on the cross, teacheth us to pray, that our souls may not fall into the hands of those spirits which had the fathers' souls in their power,—is the mould in which some prayers in the Church of Rome for the dead are framed^c. Suppose this, not granting it: this is not the doctrine of the Sibyl's verses. For they place the sons of Noe in bliss, not in the devil's hands, though under the earth; as I shewed you^d. Neither could the reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years come from the Sibyl's verses^e, how many soever were transported with the conceit of it. For though Montanus be found as ancient as Justin, he will never be found so ancient as Papias^f, who preached it. As for the quartering of righteous souls under the earth and in paradise^g; I have shewed you^h, how both are true according to the dispensation of the Old and of the New Testament. If the simplicity of the

cc. 23, 24. pp. 666, 667.—Id., lib. iv. De Vera Sapientia, c. 15. pp. 358. 359, maintains the genuineness of the Sibylline verses.—And see also *ibid.*, lib. i. De Falsa Religione, c. 6. pp. 23, sq.

^b See above, § 1. note b.

^c So argues Blondel, as above, liv. ii. c. xiii. pp. 196, 197: quoting the prayers, "Domine Jesu Christe, Rex Gloriæ, libera animas omnium fidelium defunctorum de manu inferni et de profundo lacu; libera eas de ore leonis, ne absorbeat eas Tartarus, ne cadant in obscura tenebrarum loca; . . . fac eas, Domine, transire de morte ad vitam sanctam," &c.; "liberatæ de principi-

bus tenebrarum et locis pœnarum," &c.; "repelle quæsumus, Domine, ab ea omnes principes tenebrarum:" for which see the Missa in commemorat. omnium Fidelium Defunctorum, and the Missæ Quotidianæ Defunctorum, in offerterio; in the Roman Missal, pp. lxxiv, lxxviii. Antv. 1619, &c.

^d Above, § 5.

^e See above, in note q.

^f According to Cave, Papias suffered martyrdom A.D. 161; S. Justin Martyr, A.D. 165; and Montanus founded his sect about A.D. 172.

^g See above, in note q.

^h Above, § 17.

primitive Christians speak sometimes according to the one, sometimes according to the other, as following the language and style of the Scriptures; it is not because they followed any Montanist, as a disciple of Montanus, whom the Church disowned. It must be, because they knew him not to be Montanus or any disciple of Montanus; and they knew him not by these particulars, because others before and after him had committed the same mistakes (for, supposing they understood not the secret which I spoke of in the Scriptures, they were indeed mistakes), and were not by the Church disowned for it.

§ 41. But what is it that I appeal to in the prayers of the Church for the dead? That they are made for the patriarchs and prophets, for the apostles and martyrsⁱ, even for the blessed Virgin^k, as well as for all the departed in the communion of the Church. The words of the ancient Liturgies, I remit you [to^l] the Answer [to the Jesuit's Challenge^l] quoted afore, to see, p. 185^m. Be this in regard to the resurrection and the day of judgment, so it be in regard to their resurrection and judgment, so that the benefit which they receive by it, not which their bodies receive by it (which were not prayed for), be acknowledged. If that be acknowledged considerable for the whole Church to pray for in behalf of those; how much more in behalf of all others, that were admitted to communion with the Church?

§ 42. I acknowledge a scruple made in St. Augustin's time to the assumption which I suppose; *De Verbis Apostoli*, Hom. xvii.ⁿ—" *Ideoque habet ecclesiastica disciplina quod fideles noverunt, cum martyres eo loco recitantur ad altare Dei, ubi non pro ipsis oretur, pro cæteris autem commemoratis defunctis oratur; injuria est enim pro martyre orare, cujus nos debemus orationibus commendari*"—" And therefore the Church hath that discipline which the faithful know; when the martyrs

ⁱ See quotations in Ussher, Answ. &c., pp. 201—203, 210—216.

^k See Ussher, *ibid.*, p. 202.

^l Added from MS.

^m Scil. of the ed. of 1625: the passages quoted in notes i, k, above.

ⁿ Serm. clix. (xvii. *De Verbis Apostoli*, edd. bef. Bened.), c. i. § 1: Op. tom. v. p. 765. G.—Innocent III. (Collect. iii. Decretal., scil. Petri Beneven-

tani, lib. iii. tit. 33. c. 5. p. 373, ap. Antiq. Collect. Decretal., edd. Antonin. et Cujac. Paris. 1609) cites this passage of S. Augustin as "Sacrae Scripturae auctoritas," in order to justify a very significant change of an expression in S. Gregory's Sacramentary; for which see Ussher, Answ. &c., c. vii. p. 214, and below in § 45.

Prayer for the dead supposeth, [that the happiness of saints' souls continues imperfect until the resurrection.]

[Scruple in St. Augustin's time against praying for martyrs.]

are reckoned at God's altar in that place, as not to pray for them, but for others departed, who are reckoned; for it is an injury to pray for a martyr, by whose prayers we are to be commended." Thus St. Augustin: whereas St. Cyprian, in his time, made no question of offering for martyrs, Epistle xxxiv.^o The same St. Augustin, *Enchir.* cap. cx.^p:—" *Cum sacrificia sive altaris sive quarumcunque eleemosynarum pro baptizatis defunctis omnibus offeruntur; pro valde bonis gratiarum actiones sunt, pro non valde malis propitiationses sunt, pro valde malis etsi nulla sunt adjuncta mortuorum qualescunque vivorum consolationes sunt*"—"When sacrifices either of the altar or of whatsoever alms are offered for all the dead after baptism; for the very good they are thanksgivings, for the not very bad propitiations, for the very bad, though no helps to the dead, yet some kind of consolations to the living." Thus St. Augustin avoideth an objection; how the same prayer should be a petition for some, for others a thanksgiving. For, the custom being that the saints departed were rehearsed in one place of the service, others in another place, he takes it to be the intent of the Church to give thanks for saints and martyrs, to pray for others. The form then used in Africk we have not^q; neither can say, why this construction may not stand with it.

[The Latin mass is capable of a similar distinction.]

§ 43. For the very Latin mass at this day is capable of it: where you have first^r; "*Memento Domine famulorum famularumque Tuarum N. [et N.] et omnium circumstantium, .. pro quibus Tibi offerimus (vel qui Tibi offerunt) hoc sacrificium laudis, . . . communicantes et memoriam venerantes inprimis gloriosæ semper-Virginis Mariæ*"—"Remember Lord Thy servants, such and such, and all here present, for whom we offer unto Thee (or who offer Thee) this sacrifice of praise, communicating in and reverencing first the memory of the glorious ever-Virgin Mary:"—so proceeding to the rest. Where by the way it is manifest, he, that made this, read in St. Paul,

^o "Sacrificia pro eis" (scil. martyrs) "semper, ut meministis, offerimus, quoties martyrum passiones et dies anniversaria commemoratione celebramus." S. Cypr., Epist. xxxix. (xxxiv. ed. Pamel.), Presbyteris, Diaconis, &c.; Epist. p. 77. ed. Fell.—

See above, c. v. § 35; and Cave, Prim. Christ., c. vii. pp. 96—98.

^p c. cx. § 23; Op. tom. vi. p. 238.

C.

^q See Serv. of God at Rel. Ass. c. x. § 62.

^r Missal. Rom., p. 224. V.

Rom. xii. 13, “ταῖς μνείαις τῶν ἁγίων κοινωνοῦντες”—“communicating in the memories of the saints;” as St. Ambrose^s and other fathers^t did: not as now we read, “ταῖς χρεῖαις”—“the necessities^u.” But after the consecration^x:—*Memento Domine famularum famularumque Tuarum, [N. et N.,] qui nos præcesserunt cum signo fidei, et dormiunt in somno pacis; ipsis Domine et omnibus in Christo quiescentibus locum refrigerii, lucis, et pacis, ut indulgeas, deprecamur*—“Remember Lord Thy servants such and such, that are gone before with the badge of faith and sleep in the rest of peace; we pray Thee, Lord, grant them, and all that rest in Christ, a place of refreshment, rest, and peace.” This then shews, that there was some ground in the manner and form of praying for the dead in the African Church for St. Augustin’s construction, that the intent of the Church was not to pray for saints and martyrs at all.

§ 44. Which notwithstanding, it is evident by the forms^y [The Church notwithstanding prayed for all those departed in the state of grace.] which I alleged afore^z, that the intent of the Church was to pray for them. What account Gennadius his position^a would give for this difference and for the prayers then used for the dead, I understand not: supposing it to extend the name of saint to all that die in the state of grace, and to intend, that all such since Christ go to Christ and are with Christ; afore Christ, under the earth. But according to St. Augustin, and those that dispose of them till the day of judgment in secret store-houses, signified by the name of ἄδης or the invisible
335 place of the dead (against which opinion I maintain there is no tradition in the Church), the reason is plain; from the difference of those lodgings according to the difference of the

^s “Memoriis sanctorum communicantes” is the reading commented on by the Pseudo-Ambrose, Comment. in Epist. ad Rom., ad loc.; ad fin. Op. S. Ambros. tom. ii. p. 96. E.

^t “Memini in Latinis exemplaribus magis haberi, ‘Memoriis sanctorum communicantes:’ verum nos nec consuetudinem turbamus nec veritati præjudicamus, maxime cum utrumque conveniat ædificationi.” Origen (or rather his Latin interpreter), Comment. in Epist. ad Rom., lib. ix. § 12, ad loc.; Op. tom. iv. pp. 652. b. E, 653. a. A: commenting on the reading “*usibus* sanctorum communicantes.”

And so also many other fathers, for whom see Mill ad loc.

^u Griesbach prefers the textus receptus, viz. χρεῖαις.—Mill rather inclines to prefer μνείαις, considering χρεῖαις probably a gloss that has crept into the text.

^x Missal. Rom., p. 226.

^y “The forms extant are not reconcilable to St. Augustin’s opinion, though grounded upon some appearance in the use of the Church.” Added in margin in MS.

^z Above, § 41.

^a Quoted above, § 31. note 1.

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qualities in which men depart, though all in the state of grace. Take but the court of the temple in heaven, which St. John saw in the vision of prophecy^b, for one of those secret store-houses, in which the saints' souls are bestowed till the day of judgment; and the Scripture remains reconciled to itself, and to the primitive and general practice of the Church. Tertullian mistook a little, when he affirmed, that only martyrs' souls appear there^c. For the twenty-four elders sit as judges with God; according as our Lord promises, that His disciples shall do, when He comes to judgment. But if they and St. John saw both the same throne: St. Paul may "be with Christ" as one of them; and St. John may say, that "when Christ appears" (or "when *it* appears what we shall be), we shall see God as He is;" that is, not afore. And so the reason is plain, why the Church prayed for all, because it hath something to pray for on the behalf of all: to wit, that which the martyrs in the Revelation pray for; the vengeance of God upon the enemies of the Church, and the second coming of Christ, upon which their own consummation depends.

[Matt. xix. 28; Luke xx. 30; 1 Cor. vi. 2.]
[Phil. i. 23.]
[1 John iii. 2.]

[Apoc. vi. 10.]

[Of the prayer for the soul of Pope Leo, and the change made in it.]

§ 45. What account Innocent III. Pope gives for the change of a prayer that had been used for the soul of Pope Leo, and how the divines of the Church of Rome are entangled about it, you may see in the place alleged, p. 197^d. But neither had the change nor the account for it needed, had it been considered and admitted, that the resurrection shall be a benefit even to the souls of saints and martyrs, supposing that in that estate there remains nothing else to desire for them.

[Doctrine of Epiphanius.]

§ 46. And this Epiphanius^e also alleges against Aeri-
gory himself.

^b See above, c. xxvii. § 15.

^c See above, c. xxvii. § 10.

^d Viz. Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, p. 197. ed. 1625; *Works*, vol. iii. p. 214. ed. Elrington.—The prayer referred to, originally stood thus:—"Annue nobis, Domine, ut *animæ* famuli Tui Leonis hæc prosit oblatio" (*Sacram. S. Greg. M.*, Op. tom. iii. p. 111. C). It was altered into, "Annue nobis, Domine, ut *intercessione* famuli Tui Leonis hæc nobis prosit oblatio" (*Liturg. Pamel.*, tom. ii. p. 314). And see *Pamel.*, *ibid.*, p. 209, for a precisely similar change in a prayer respecting S. Gre-

gory himself.

^e "Ἐπειτα δὲ περὶ τοῦ ὀνόματι λέγειν τῶν τελευτησάντων, τί ἐν εἰρήνῃ τοῦ προουργιαίτερον; τί τοῦτον καιριώτερον καὶ θαυμασιώτερον; πιστεύει μὲν τοὺς παρόντας, ὅτι οἱ ἀπελθόντες ζῶσι, καὶ ἐν ἀνυπαρξίᾳ οὐκ εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ εἰσὶ, καὶ ζῶσι παρὰ τῷ Δεσπότη, καὶ ὅπως ἂν τὸ σεμνότατον κήρυγμα διηγήσοιτο, ὡς ἐλπὶς ἐστὶν ὑπὲρ ἀδελφῶν εὐχομένοις, ὡς ἐν ἀποδημίᾳ τυγχανόντων ὠφελεῖ δὲ καὶ ἡ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν γινομένη εὐχὴ, εἰ καὶ τὰ ὕλα τῶν αἰτιαμάτων μὴ ἀποκόπτοι. Ἄλλ' ὁὖν γε δια τὸ πολ- λάκις ἐν κόσμῳ ἡμᾶς ὄντας σφάλλῃσθαι

that, to make a difference between Christ and His saints, we pray for them. Not that Christians need to be taught a difference between Christ and His saints: but because the difference between the state of our Lord Christ having resumed His body [and^f] carried it into heaven in perfect happiness, and the saints departed, whose happiness is not complete till they resume their bodies, is the whole ground of those prayers in reference to saints and martyrs. And the same is signified by Epiphanius^g, when he saith we pray for the dead “*ὡς ἐν ἀποδημίᾳ ὄντων*”—“as yet in travel;” and perhaps also, when he saith, “*ἵνα τὸ ἐντελέστερον σημαυνθῆ*”—“to signify that which is more complete.”

§ 47. But shall there be therefore no difference between the store-houses in which the apostles and martyrs, and those in which all that depart in the state of grace, are lodged? Is their entertainment the same, because there all rest till the day of judgment? The martyrs' souls in the Apocalypse, praying for God's vengeance upon the persecutors of His Church, thereby pray for their own accomplishment. And therefore “the Spirit and the bride saith, Come;” even the spouse of the Lamb, the new Jerusalem, which St. John saw “come down from heaven dressed like a bride for her husband” (Apoc. xxi. 2); to wit, “with fine linen that shineth, which is the righteous deeds of the saints” (Apoc. xix. 8). This bride still prayeth for the coming of her spouse. But I have shewed you^h the Lamb upon mount Sion with the hundred [and] forty four thousand that had the Father's Name marked upon their foreheads, which sing not the song of triumph which the martyrs sing to their harps, but understand it, and they only (Apoc. xiv. 1—3). And therefore I have shewed youⁱ another store-house for souls of a lower rank, yet with the Lamb. And St. Augustin

[Difference made between the rest of the souls of the apostles and martyrs, and of those of a lower rank.]

[Apoc. vi. 10.]
[Apoc. xxii. 17.]

ἀκουσίας τε καὶ ἐκουσίας, ἵνα τὸ ἐντελέστερον σημαυνθῆ. Καὶ γὰρ δικαίων ποιούμεθα τὴν μνήμην, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτωλῶν. Ὑπὲρ μὲν ἁμαρτωλῶν, ὑπὲρ ἐλεοῦς Θεοῦ δεόμενοι. Ὑπὲρ δὲ δικαίων καὶ πατέρων καὶ πατριαρχῶν, προφητῶν καὶ ἀποστόλων καὶ εὐαγγελιστῶν, καὶ μαρτύρων, καὶ ὁμολογητῶν, ἐπισκόπων τε, καὶ ἀναχωρητῶν, καὶ παντὸς τοῦ τάγματος, ἵνα τὸν Κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἀφορίσωμεν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τάξεως, διὰ τῆς πρὸς Αὐτὸν τιμῆς, καὶ σέ-

bas Αὐτῷ ἀποδῶμεν, ἐν ἐννοίᾳ ὄντες, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξισούμενος ὁ Κύριος τινὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, κἄν τε μυρία καὶ ἑτέκεια ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ ὑπερέχῃ ἕκαστος ἀνθρώπων.” Epiphani., Adv. Hær., lib. iii. tom. i. Hær. 75. Aerijs, § 7; Op., tom. i. p. 911. A—C.

^f Added from MS.

^g As above in note e.

^h Above, c. xxvii. § 9.

ⁱ Above, c. xxvii. § 10.

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tin's^k doubt supposeth no doubt of praying for those, whom the Church accounted not of as it did of martyrs.

[Difference in the prayers made for them respectively.]

§ 48. And, therefore, if there be written copies of the Latin mass, in which the prayer for “refreshment, rest, and peace, to them that are fallen asleep in Christ,” appears not; as it is alleged in that Answer, p. 196¹: it appears sufficiently otherwise, that the Church did pray to that effect for those that were not taken for saints and martyrs. Epiphanius^m allegeth against Aerius, that, “because we sin all with our will or against our will,” therefore the Church prayeth for remission of their sins. And perhaps, when he said, “ἵνα τὸ ἐντελέστερον σημανθῆ” — “to signify that which is more complete;” he meant to distinguish the prayers which were made for saints, from those which were 336 made for others. So the forms which you have in the Apostles’ Constitutions, viii. 4[1]ⁿ; and other liturgies^o. So St. Cyril, *Catech. v. Mystag.*^p, saith, that, though the Church “knit no crowns” for sinners, yet it “offereth for them Christ slain for our sins to render God propitious.” And the supposed Dionysius (though he mention no prayer for saints whose names are then rehearsed before the consecration, *Eccles. Hierarch.*, cap. iii.^q, yet), speaking of burying the dead, cap. vii.^r, he mentioneth prayer for the remission of their sins.

^k See above, § 42. note n.

¹ Viz. of edit. of 1625; Works, vol. iii. p. 213. ed. Elrington.

^m As above, in § 46. note e.

ⁿ Constit. Apost., lib. viii. c. 41 (ap. Coteler., P. P. Apost., tom. i. pp. 423, 424), contains a form of prayer “pro mortuis,” praying “ὑπὲρ ἀδελφῶν, . . . ὅπως ὁ Φιλάνθρωπος Θεὸς . . . παρείδῃ αὐτῶ πᾶν ἁμάρτημα ἐκούσιον καὶ ἀκούσιον, καὶ ἴλεως καὶ εὐμενὴς γενόμενος, κατατάξῃ εἰς χάραν εὐσεβῶν, ἀνειμένον εἰς κόλπον Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ,” κ. τ. λ. — Ibid., c. 42. (p. 424.) sets forth, “πῶς δεῖ καὶ τότε γίνεσθαι τὰς τῶν κοιμηθέντων πιστῶν μνησας καὶ ὅτι ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς δεῖ παρέχεσθαι πένησι.” — And lastly, *ibid.*, c. 43 (p. 424), it is declared, that “ταῦτα δὲ περὶ εὐσεβῶν λέγομεν” περὶ γὰρ ἀσεβῶν, τὰ τοῦ κόσμου δις πένησι, οὐδὲν ὀνήσεις αὐτόν.”

^o See Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, c. vii. pp. 201—203.

^p “Τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ τῶν κεκοιμημένων Αὐτῶ τὰς δεήσεις

προσφέροντες, καὶ ἁμαρτωλοὶ ᾄσιν, οὐ στέφανον πλέκομεν, ἀλλὰ Χριστὸν ἐσφαγιασμένον ὑπὲρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἁμαρτημάτων προσφέρομεν, ἐξιλεούμενοι ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ ἡμῶν τὸν Φιλάνθρωπον.” S. Cyril. Hieros., *Catechesis Mystagog.* v., § 7; Op. p. 298. Oxon. 1703.

^q There is no mention of prayer for saints in the account of the “Μυστήριον συνάξεως εἶπον κοινωνίας,” De *Eccles. Hierarch.* c. iii. (Op. Pseudo-Dionys. Areop., pp. 88. A, 89. C), which is a summary of the service at the Eucharist; but merely, that “ἡ μυστικὴ τῶν ἱερῶν πτυχῶν ἀναρρήσις ἐπιτελεῖται,” immediately after the kiss of peace, and before the Eucharistic prayer of consecration.

^r “Ἐἶτα προσέλθων ὁ θεὸς ἱεράρχης, εὐχὴν ἱερὰν ἐπὶ τῷ κεκοιμημένῳ ποιῶνται καὶ μετὰ τὴν εὐχὴν, αὐτὸς τε ὁ ἱεράρχης αὐτὸν ἀσπάζεται, καὶ ἐξῆς οἱ παρόντες ἅπαντες. Ἡ μὲν οὖν εὐχὴ τῆς θεαρχικῆς ἀγαθότητος δεῖται πάντα μὲν ἀφείναι τὰ δι’ ἀνθρωπίνην ἀσθένειαν ἡμαρτημένα τῷ κεκοιμημένῳ κατατάξαι.

§ 49. For supposing no punishment inflicted upon any, that departeth in the state of grace; notwithstanding it is reason to suppose, that the soul remaineth affected with comfort for the present, and a cheerful expectation of her future account, or the contrary, according to the love of goodness which she contracted here. Wherefore, if the saints of God are visited either by the immediate operation of His Spirit or the ministry of angels, whereby St. Augustin^t conceiveth they may learn what passeth here; is it strange, that ordinary Christians, departed in the state of grace but imperfectly turned from less sins, should need the influence of God's Spirit or the visitation of the angels, to hold them up in the desire of their accomplishment and in the expectation of their trial to come? Is there any thing prejudicial to the faith in that of 2 Esd. iv. 35: "Did not the souls of the righteous ask questions of these things in their chambers, saying, How long shall I hope on this fashion? When cometh the fruit of the floor of our reward?" Is it not agreeable to reason and to faith, that they should be dissatisfied of their present comfort, and of the terrible trial to come, after the rate of that affection they had for the world, when they parted with it; and yet at rest from the temptations of it, and secure of being defeated of ending in God's grace; and yet not under any punishment inflicted by God, but only under the consequence of that disposition which they leave the world with.

CHAP.
XXIX.

[What the souls of the righteous departed may need.]

["fructus aræ mercedis nostræ"]

§ 50. I do allege here, as for the interest of this mine opinion, the example of St. Ambrose^u, praying for the em-

[Examples of St. Ambrose and others.]

δὲ αὐτὸν ἐν φωνῇ καὶ χάρα ζώντων, εἰς κόλπους Ἀβραάμ, καὶ Ἰσαάκ, καὶ Ἰακώβ," κ. τ. λ. Pseudo-Dionys., *ibid.*, c. vii. p. 145. B, C: speaking of the funeral service for one who had died in the faith.

^t See above, § 35. note f.

^u "Credamus . . . quia ascendit a deserto, hoc est, ex hoc arido et inulto loco ad illas florulentas delectationes, ubi cum fratre conjunctus æternæ vitæ fructus voluptate. Beati ambo, si quid meæ orationes valebunt. Nulla dies vos silentio præteribit. Nulla inhonoratos vos mea transibit oratio. Nulla nox non donatos aliqua precum mearum contextione transcurret. Omnibus vos

oblationibus frequentabo." S. Ambros., *De Obitu Valentiniani Imp.*, § 77, 78; *Op.* tom. ii. p. 1194. A, B; speaking of Valentinian and his brother Gratian.—"Darequiem perfectam servo tuo Theodosio, requiem illam quam præparasti sanctis Tuis." *Id.*, *De Obitu Theodosii Imp.*, § 36; *ibid.* p. 1207. D. And, "Absolutus igitur dubio certamine, fructus nunc augustæ memoriæ Theodosius luce perpetua, tranquillitate diuturna; et pro iis quæ in hoc gessit corpore, munerationis Divinæ fructibus gratulatur. Ergo quia dilexit augustæ memoriæ Theodosius Dominum Deum suum, meruit sanctorum consortia." *Id.*, *ibid.* § 32. p.

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perors Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius, and for his brother Satyrus; as likewise Gregory Nazianzen^x for his brother Cæsarius: whom nevertheless they suppose to be in happiness. Their words you may see there, p. 188^y. To which he, that will take the pains, may add all that Blondel hath collected in his second Book of the Sibyls, cap. xli.^z; of epitaphs, which pray for them whom they describe in happiness. For, in short, where there is hope that the deceased is among God's saints, there is there doubt on the other side, that he may have need of "light and peace and refreshment." And therefore the supposed Dionysius, *Eccl. Hierarch.*, cap. vii.^a, where he relateth the custom of praying for the remission of sins in behalf of the dead, relateth the singing of psalms of thanksgiving at funerals. And St. Augustin^b telleth, how Euodius begun the ci. psalm, when his mother was dead; yet, in consideration of the danger which every soul that dies is subject to, prayeth for her, as she had commanded: *Confess.* ix. 12^c. In fine, though custom made not the difference every where visible between prayers for saints and prayers for ordinary Christians, yet was the common faith of the Church a sufficient ground for

1206. F.—"Tibi nunc, omnipotens Deus, innoxiam commendo animam, Tibi hostiam meam offero: cape, propitius ac serenius, fraternum munus, sacrificium sacerdotis." Id., De Excessu Fratris Sui Satyri, lib. i. § 80; ibid. p. 1135. A, 1136. A. And, "Intravit in regnum cælorum quoniam credidit Dei verbo," &c. Id., ibid. § 51. p. 1128. B.—And see Ussher, *Answ. &c.*, c. vii. pp. 203, 204.

^x "Τῆς νεοκρίστου ψυχῆς, ἣν τὸ Πνεῦμα δι' ὕδατος ἀνεμόρφωσεν, ἄξια τὰ γέρα καρπούμενος." S. Greg. Naz., In fun. Cæsarii, Orat. vii. § 15; Op. tom. i. p. 208. D.—"Νῦν μὲν δέχοιο Καισάριον." κ.τ.λ. Id., ibid. § 24; p. 216. A.—See Ussher, *ibid.*, p. 205.

^y Scil. of the edit. of 1625: the passages quoted above in notes u, x.

^z Des Sibylles, liv. ii. c. 41. pp. 366—382: which contains epitaphs for the faithful who were presupposed already received into glory, and for whom yet these epitaphs contain prayers. They extend from A.D. 378 to A.D. 1095.

^a In the funeral service, after reading the promises of the resurrection from

Holy Scripture, then "οἱ λειτουργοὶ . . . ἱερῶς ᾄδουσι τὰς ὁμολόγους καὶ ταυτοδυνάμους τῶν ψαλμικῶν λογίων ᾄδᾶς." Pseudo-Dionys., as above, p. 142. C.

^b "Cohibito ergo a fletu illo puero, psalterium arripuit Euodius et cantare cœpit Psalmum. Cui respondebamus omnis domus, 'Misericordiam et iudicium cantabo Tibi Domine.' Audito autem quod ageretur, convenerunt multi fratres," &c. S. Aug., *Confess.*, lib. ix. c. 12. § 31; Op. tom. i. p. 168. C, D: relating his mother's death.

^c "Ego autem jam sanato corde ab illo vulnere in quo poterat redargui carnalis affectus, fundo Tibi, Deus noster, pro illa famula Tua longe aliud lacrymarum genus, quod manat de concusso spiritu consideratione periculorum omnis animæ, quæ in Adam moritur. Quamquam illa in Christo vivificata, etiam nondum a carne resoluta sic vixerit, ut laudetur nomen Tuum in fide moribusque ejus, non tamen audeo dicere, ex quo eam per baptismum regenerasti, nullum verbum exisse ab ore ejus contra præceptum Tuum," &c. Id., *ibid.* c. 13. § 34. p. 169. D, E.

both; whatsoever descant private construction might make upon the plainsong of it. CHAP.
XXIX.

§ 51. Tertullian, expecting the reign of Christians upon earth for a thousand years, and thinking those that should rise first most advantaged, took the "delay of rising again" for "paying the utmost farthing;" and to have part with them that rise first, fit to be prayed for for our friends that are dead: *De Anima*, cap. lxxviii.^d; *De Monog.*, cap. xi.^e But this the Church is not chargeable with. [Tertullian's singularity.]

§ 52. That there was a conceit among some licentious Christians, that the pains of the damned might either cease or be abated by the prayers of the living; you shall find by the Answer so often quoted, pp. 226—232^f: and that All-Souls day had the beginning from such a conceit^g. But though men openly wicked may die in communion with the Church, yet the Church supposeth no man damned that dies in communion with the Church; and, therefore, the Church is not chargeable with prayers for the damned. It [The Church not chargeable with prayers for the damned.]

337 is a known rule of the Church, that the offerings of those that died not in communion with the Church should not be received; that the offerings of those that die in communion with the Church could not be refused^h. That this rule is more ancient than the heresy of Marcion, and others before Marcion, that baptized others for those that were dead, as you have seenⁱ (that is, as ancient as the apostles), appears; because the reason why they baptized others in their stead must be, because all those that were baptized were prayed for at the eucharist, and only those: as you see by St. Augustin^k, and the canon of the mass^l, quoted just afore. If, then, men openly wicked died in

^d "In summa, quum carcerem illum, quem Evangelium demonstrat, inferos intelligamus; et novissimum quadrantum, modicum quodque delictum mora resurrectionis illic luendum interpretemur; nemo dubitabit animam aliquid pensare penes inferos, salva resurrectionis plenitudine, per carnem quæque." Tertull., *De Anima*, c. lviii. et ult.; Op. p. 307. B.—And see a similar passage, *ibid.* c. xxxv.; quoted above, c. xxviii. § 36. note t.

^e "Enimvero et pro anima ejus" (conjugis defuncti) "orat, et refrigerium

interim adpostulat ei, et in prima resurrectione consortium, et offert annuis diebus dormitionis ejus: nam hæc nisi fecerit, vere repudiavit quantum in ipsa est." *Id.*, *De Monogam.*, c. x.; Op. p. 531. A.

^f Ed. of 1625: c. vii. pp. 246—254. ed. Elrington.

^g Ussher, *ibid.*, pp. 254, 255.

^h See Bingham, XV. ii. 2.

ⁱ Above, c. xxviii. § 25.

^k Quoted above, § 42. note o.

^l Quoted above, § 43.

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III.

communion with the Church, it was because the laws of the Church were not executed; which had they been executed, they should not have died in communion with the Church. And because this inexecution may be for the common good of the Church; it was not offensive, that such were prayed for among other members of the Church. For there is possibility for the salvation of those, for whose salvation there is no presumption that is reasonable. And there had been just offence for the kindred and friends of such dead, had they been refused the common right of all members of the Church. Therefore St. Augustin^m says, though they that die in this case receive no help, yet they that remain alive receive some comfort and satisfaction, in the memory of their relations, being owned by the prayers of the Church for Christians.

[Of prayer
for the
dead in the
Church of
England.]

§ 53. I will not here allege, that the Church of England teacheth to pray for the dead: where the Litany prays for deliverance "in the hour of death and in the day of judgment;" or when we pray after the communion, that "by the merits and death of Christ, and through faith in His blood, we and all the whole Church may obtain remission of our sins and all other benefits of His passion." But it is manifest, that in the service appointed in the time of Edward the Sixth prayer is made for the dead, both before the Communion, and at the Burialⁿ, to the same purpose as I maintain. It is manifest also, that it was changed in Queen

^m See above, § 42. note p.

ⁿ The prayer for the whole State of Christ's Church in the 1st Book of Edw. VI., after giving God praise and thanks for all His saints from the beginning of the world, and chiefly for the B. Virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, proceeds thus—"We commend unto Thy mercy, O Lord, all other thy servants which are departed from us with the sign of faith, and now rest in the sleep of peace; grant unto them, we beseech Thee, Thy mercy and everlasting peace, and that at the day of the general resurrection we, and all they which be of the mystical Body of Thy Son, may all together be set on His right hand," &c.—In the Funeral Service in the same Book, instead of—"We give Thee hearty thanks for that it hath pleased Thee to deliver

this our brother," &c.—there was a prayer running thus—"Grant unto this Thy servant, that the sins which he committed in this world be not imputed unto him, but that he, escaping the gates of hell and pains of eternal darkness, may ever dwell in the region of light, with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the place where is no weeping, sorrow, nor heaviness; and when that dreadful day of the general resurrection shall come, make him to rise also with the just and righteous," &c. Before this also were the versicles, "From the gates of hell, Deliver their souls, O Lord:" and similar prayers were inserted in one or two other places in the service.—See L'Estrange, Alliance of Divine Offices, cc. vi., x.; pp. 235, 278, 432, 456. Oxf. 1846: and the references below in note o.

Elizabeth's time^o, to content the Puritans; who now it appears could not be content with less than breaking of the Church in pieces. CHAP.
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§ 54. And, therefore, since unity hath not been obtained by parting with the law of the Catholic Church (in mine opinion) for the love of it, I continue the resolution to bound reformation by the rule of the Catholic Church: allowing, that it may be matter of reformation to restore the prayers which are made for the dead to the original sense of the whole Church; but maintaining, that to take away all prayer for the dead is not paring off abuses but cutting to the quick. [Desirable
to restore
it.]

§ 55. For I must now add, that all this shews the prayers of the Church of Rome for the delivering of souls out of purgatory-pains, to have no ground in the tradition of the Church: there being no such place as purgatory among those store-houses, which are designed for those that depart in the state of grace till the day of judgment; no pain appointed to make satisfaction for the debt of temporal punishment, remaining when the sin is remitted; no translating of souls so purged from purgatory to heaven and the happiness of it. The "delay of the resurrection" may be a penalty, if you take into it the consideration of that estate in which the soul may be detained; being such, as that affection to the dross of the world, which it departeth with, enforceth. But what use is there of torment, when the race is done? When neither amendment of the party on whom it is inflicted, nor of others that see the example, can be expected; to make God torment them, whom He is reconciled to, for the satisfaction of His vindicative justice, is to make His vindicative justice delight in the evil of His creature, when no reformation is to be expected by it: which in the government of the world is cruelty, not justice. If the Law allow "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," it could never stand with Christianity under the Law to take it, where No purgatory according to the tradition of the Church.

[Exod. xxi. 24;
Levit. xxiv. 20;
Deut. xix. 21.]

^o The alterations of the passages quoted in note n were made in the *Second Book of King Edward*, A.D. 1552. Queen Elizabeth merely retained them as altered. Calvin and Bucer were the persons to whose in-

fluence the change is due. See L'Estrange, Wheatly, Cardwell's Two Books of King Edward VI. &c., Keeling's *Liturgiæ Britannicæ*; and Bucer's own *Censura* &c., in his *Scripta Anglicana*, pp. 467, 468.

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III.

it repairs not a man's loss; though the magistrate was to give it, being required. Civil law may allow revenge, to satisfy passion; but the magistrate grants reparation, to satisfy commutative justice, which the party may demand for mere revenge.

[By what
steps it
grew up.]

§ 56. That there is no ground for such punishment in the tradition of the Church, I refer you to the title of Purgatory in the Answer to the Jesuit's Challenge^a for evidence. And it is indeed a thing, which the disputing of our controversies hath made to appear: that there was from the beginning no question of any punishment for them, that die in God's grace^r; that St. Augustin^s began to make some 'question of it upon some disputes which he met with; that St. Gregory^t first professed an opinion of it, grounded upon no scripture, no nor tradition of faith, but upon apparitions and revelations; that there is great appearance, that Venerable Bede^u, having received it from St. Gregory's scholars, who planted Christianity here, added much to it by his credulity in such matters; and yet that they had yet assigned no quarter in the verge of hell for this purpose, but only believed it of certain souls in some places of this earth^x; until the School^y

^p Misprinted 334 in folio edition.

^r c. vi. pp. 177, sq.

^s See Ussher, *ibid.* pp. 177—184; and Blondel, *Des Sibylles*, lib. ii. c. 43. pp. 394, sq.

^t "Sive ergo in hac tantum vita ista homines patiuntur, sive etiam post hanc vitam talia quædam judicia subsequuntur; non abhorret, quantum arbitrator, a ratione veritatis iste intellectus hujus sententiæ." S. Aug., *De Fide et Operibus*, c. xvi. § 29; *Op. tom. vi. p. 182. A, B.*—"Sive ibi tantum, sive et hic et ibi, sive ideo hic ut non ibi, secularia (quamvis a damnatione venialia) concremantem ignem transitorie tribulationis inveniant, non redarguo, quia forsitan verum est." *Id.*, *De Civ. Dei*, lib. xxi. c. 26. § 4; *Op. tom. vii. p. 649. B.*—"Tale aliquid etiam post hanc vitam fieri incredibile non est, et utrum ita sit, quæri potest, et aut inveniri aut latere; nonnullos fideles per ignem quemdam purgatorium, quanto magis minusve bona perreuntia dilexerunt, tanto tardius citiusque salvari." *Id.*, *Enchirid.*, c. lxi. § 18; *Op. tom. vi. p. 222. E, F.*—And see below, § 59. note p, and Ussher, as above, pp. 186, 187;

and c. vii. pp. 234, 235.

^u "Sed tamen de quibusdam levibus culpis esse ante judicium purgatorius ignis credendus est." S. Greg. M., *Dial.*, lib. iv. c. 39; *Op. tom. ii. p. 441. E.* And see Ussher, as above, pp. 189—191: and Blondel, as in note r, pp. 394, 395.

^y In Bede's *Hist. Eccl. Gent. Angl.*, lib. v. c. 12. pp. 194—196. ed. Smith, is an elaborate description of purgatory, as seen in a vision by one Drycthelm; containing among other particulars the following—"Devenimus ad vallem, . . . quæ ad lævam nobis sita, unum latius flammis ferventibus nivium terribile, alterum furenti grandine ac frigore nivium omnia perflante atque verrente non minus intolerabile præfererat; utrumque autem erat animabus hominum plenum, quod vicissim hinc inde videbantur quasi tempestatis impetu jactari," &c. And see Blondel, as in last note.

^x See last note; and Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, as above, pp. 191, 192.

^y See Ussher, *ibid.* pp. 194, 195: and above, c. xi. § 1—3.

hammered out a debt of punishment, to which souls, acquitted both of the guilt and stain of sin, may remain liable.

[Indul-
gences.]

§ 57. The extending of indulgence to the voiding of this^z (how properly soever it may be counted purging of souls) made the position a matter of great jealousy for the interest of profit, which our common Christianity abhorreth. And indulgence indeed of canonical penance, I have shewed^a, hath the first ground in St. Paul's example, and necessary^[2 Cor. ii. 10.] use in the Church. But when redeeming of penance was come into practice in the Church, it was granted upon considerations, [which^b] Christianity and the safety of poor souls allowed not; of paying a rate, of taking the cross against infidels, of modern jubilees^c. But that there should be a stock of merit in the Church upon account of works of supererogation done by the saints, which their own reward answereth not^d; and that the Church, in granting indulgence of penance, may allow it to his account that receives indulgence^e: is a conceit, as injurious to the merits of Christ (the consideration of all pardon) and to the covenant of grace (the condition whereof it abateth), so, that hath no evidence from any rule or practice of the ancient Church. But that they should be thought to be of force to redeem souls out of purgatory; and that, taxing the time which they grant^f, and the like; for which neither there is nor can

^z See above, c. xi. § 1.

^a Above, c. x. § 18.

^b Corrected from MS.: "with" in folio edition.

^c See above, c. xi. § 8, 9.

^d "Asserimus igitur non paucos sanctos homines multo plura propter Deum et justitiam esse perpeccos, quam exigeret reatus pœnæ temporalis cui fuerunt obnoxii propter culpas ab ipsis commissas. Nam culpam ipsam et reatum pœnæ sempiternæ non ipsorum satisfactionibus sed Christi sanguine expiari Ecclesia Catholica docet." Bellarmine, De Indulgentiis, lib. i. c. 2; Op. tom. iii. p. 1498. C. edit. Ingolst. 1601.— He lays down in the chapter, that "extat in Ecclesia thesaurus satisfactionum ex Christi passionibus infinitus, qui nunquam exhauriri poterit;" and that "ad hunc thesaurum superfluentium satisfactionum pertinent etiam passiones B. Mariæ Virginis, et omnium aliorum

sanctorum, qui plus passi sunt quam eorum peccata requirerent:" and in c. 3, that "esse in Ecclesia potestatem applicandi thesaurum satisfactionum ac per hoc indulgentias concedendi."— An indulgence is defined by Bellarmine (ibid. c. 8. p. 1527. B) to be "absolutio judicialis a reatu pœnæ Deo debitæ in foro pœnitentiario extra sacramentum data per applicationem satisfactionum quæ thesauro Ecclesiæ continentur." See also Bk. II. of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxii. § 40. note g.

^e See last note.

^f Bellarmine (as in note d, c. 9. pp. 1528. D, sq.) discusses the question, whether a certain duration of penance in the present life is equivalent to the same duration of purgatory pains, or to what longer, or shorter time; and decides for the last of the three proportions: starting with the assumption, that "omnes conveniunt, cum per indulgentias condonantur pœnitentiæ ali-

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be any ground: the best that is said, or can be said, in defence of them who publish them to poor people, by whom they are frequented, is, that they get themselves money, the account whereof being alms they charge themselves with; and that people are by this means employed in the works of devotion, which, if not available to the effect which they imagine, are howsoever good for their souls' health.

[No translating of souls to heaven before the day of judgment.]

§ 58. As for the translating of souls to heaven before the day of judgment, it is so diametrically contrary to all antiquity, that the very naming of it takes away all pretence for tradition on behalf of purgatory.

[The purging fire spoken of by some of the fathers, as at the burning of the world.]

§ 59. It is acknowledged indeed, that a number of the ancient fathers during the flourishing times of the Church^s do believe, that the fire which the world is to be burnt up with, as it shall involve the wicked and carry them to be everlastingly tormented in the sink of the world, so it shall touch and scorch even the saints themselves, to try if their works be such as God's vengeance can take hold of, and to purge away that dross which the love of the world they died with importeth. This is by divers called Origen's purgatory^h; because they conceive his credit might move St. Hilaryⁱ, St. Basil^k, St. Ambrose^l, Gregory Nyssen^m and Nazianzenⁿ,

quot dierum vel annorum, consequenter etiam remitti pœnam purgatorii, quæ pœnitentiæ condonatae respondet."

^s See Estius, ad 1 Cor. iii. 13: Sixtus Senensis, Biblioth. Sanct., lib. v. Annot. 170, 171. pp. 384—386: Blondel, Des Sibylles, liv. ii. c. 10. pp. 173, sq.: Ussher, Answ. &c., c. vii. pp. 235, sq.: Bingham, XV. iii. 17.

^h "Καὶ τῷθεν τὰ Ὁριγένους νοσησώσι." Græci, Lib. de Purgatorio Igne, lib. i. p. 60; in fin. Nili Archiep. Thesal. De Primatu Papæ a Bon. Vulcanio edit., Lug. Bat. 1595.—And see also S. Aug., De Civ. Dei, lib. xxi. c. 17; Op. tom. vii. p. 637. B.—"Τίς ἐστὶν ὁ ἐν ἐτέρα σωζόμενος ἀναστάσει; ὁ θεόμενος βαπτίσματος, ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ ἐκεῖνο, καὶ τὸ πῦρ αὐτὸν δοκιμάσῃ, καὶ εὖρη τὸ πῦρ ἐκεῖνο ἔσθλα, χόρτον, καὶ καλάμην, ὥστε αὐτὰ κατακαῦσαι." Origen., In Jerem., Hom. ii. § 3; Op. tom. iii. p. 139. D.—"Ut ego arbitrator, omnes nos venire necesse est ad illum ignem. Etiam si Paulus sit aliquis, vel Petrus, venit tamen ad illum ignem." Id., In Ps. xxxvi. Hom. iii. § 1; ibid. tom. ii. p. 664. A.—See

Huet's Origeniana, lib. ii. Qu. xi. § 2; in fin. Op. Orig. tom. iv. p. 216: Blondel, as above, p. 174: Bramhall, Answ. to La Milletière, Works, vol. i. p. 59.

ⁱ "In quo" (sc. judicii die) "nobis est ille indefessus ignis obeundus, in quo subeunda sunt gravia illa expandæ a peccatis animæ supplicia." S. Hilar. Pictav., Tractat. in Ps. cxviii. litera Gimel, scil. iii., § 12; Op. p. 294. B.—"Salutis igitur nostræ et judicii tempus designat in Domino, dicens, 'Ille baptizabit vos in Spiritu Sancto et igni;' quia baptizatis in Spiritu Sancto reliquum sit consummari igne judicii." Id., In Matt. c. ii. § 4; ibid., p. 675. B, C.

^k "Μήποτε τρεῖς εἰσὶν αἱ ἐπινοιαὶ τοῦ βαπτίσματος; ὁ τε τοῦ ῥύπου καθαρισμὸς, καὶ ἡ διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος ἀναγέννησις, καὶ ἡ ἐν τῷ πυρὶ τῆς κρίσεως βάσανος;" S. Basil. M., In Isai. c. iv. § 137; Op. tom. i. p. 475. A.

^l "Igne ergo purgabuntur filii Levi, igne Ezechiel, igne Daniel. Sed hi, etsi per ignem examinabuntur, dicent tamen, 'Transivimus per ignem et aquam.' Alii in igne remanebunt," &c. "Etsi salvos faciet Dominus servos

St. Jerome^o, St. Augustin^p, and St. Chrysostom^q, with divers others^r, to follow it. But Blondel^s, having observed that it is found in the Sibyl's verses, will needs have them all to have taken it up from thence. Which as I have no reason to yield to, having shewed already^t, that the credit of that

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Suos, salvi erimus per fidem, sic tamen salvi quasi per ignem. Etsi non exurimur, tamen uremur. Quomodo tamen alii remaneant in igne, alii pertranscant, alio loco nos doceat Scriptum Divina, Nempe in mare rubrum demersus populus est Ægyptiorum, transivit autem populus Hebræorum; Moyses pertransivit, præcipitatus est Pharao, quoniam gravia eum peccata merserunt. Eo modo præcipitabuntur sacrilegi in lacum ignis ardentis," &c. S. Ambros., In Ps. xxxvi. § 26; Op. tom. i. pp. 789. E, 790. A. And see also Id., Expos. in Ps. cxviii., Serm. iii. § 14—17; ibid., pp. 997. D.—998. C; and Serm. xx. lit. Resh, § 12; ibid., p. 1225. C: where he says, that "omnes oportet transire per flammam," &c.

^m "Ἦτοι κατὰ τὴν παρούσαν ζωὴν, διὰ προσευχῆς τε καὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐκκαθαρθῆις, ἢ μετὰ τὴν ἐνθὺνδε μετανάστασιν, διὰ τῆς τοῦ καθαρσίου πυρὸς χωνέλας." S. Greg. Nyssen., Orat. de Mortuis; Op. tom. iii. p. 634. D.—Palmer (Letter vi. to Dr. Wiseman, pp. 43, 44) refers this passage to Origenist interpolation.

ⁿ "Στήσαις τῷ σώματι τὴν καθ' ἡμῶν τυραννίδα, ὄρας ὄσσην, Κύριε, καὶ ὡς κάμπτουσαν, ἢ τὴν σὴν ψῆφον, εἰ παρὰ Σου καθαίρομεθα." S. Greg. Nazianzen., Orat. xlv. § 30; Op. tom. i. p. 868. C.—"Τυχὸν ἐκεῖ τῷ πυρὶ βαπτισθῆσονται, τῷ τελευταίῳ βαπτίσματι, τῷ ἐπιπρωτέρῳ τε καὶ μακροτέρῳ, ὃ ἐσθίει ὡς χόρτον τὴν ὕλην, καὶ δαπανᾷ πάσης κακίας κουφότητα." Id., Orat. xxxix., In Sancta Lumina, § 19; ibid., p. 690. D.

^o "Si autem Origenes omnes rationabiles creaturas dicit non esse perendas, et diabolo tribuit pœnitentiam; quid ad nos, qui diabolum et satellites ejus omnesque impios et prævaricatores dicimus perire perpetuo, et Christianos, si in peccato præventi fuerint, salvandos esse post pœnas?" S. Hieron., Adv. Pelag., lib. i.: Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 502.—And so also, In Isai. lxvi. comm. ult.; Op. tom. iii. pp. 515, 516: "Sicut diaboli et omnium negatorum atque impiorum," &c., "credimus æterna tormenta; sic peccatorum atque impiorum et tamen Christianorum, quorum opera in igne probanda sunt

atque purganda, moderatam arbitramur et mixtam clementiæ sententiam Judicis."—See also Id., In Malach. iii.; ibid. p. 1825.

^p "Tanta est Dei misericordia, . . ut . . non solum pœnis non præparetur æternis, sed ne ulla quidem post mortem purgatoria tormenta patiatur." S. Aug., De Civ. Dei, lib. xxi. c. 16; Op. tom. vii. p. 636. A, B: speaking of an infant dying after baptism.—"Qui forte agrum non coluerit, et spinis eum opprimi permiserit, habet in hac vita maledictionem terræ suæ in omnibus operibus suis, et post hanc vitam habebit vel ignem purgationis vel pœnam æternam." Id., De Gen. cont. Manichæos, lib. ii. c. 20. § 30; Op. tom. i. p. 677. D.—"Quia dicitur, 'Salvus erit,' contemnitur ille ignis; ita plane quamvis salvi per ignem, gravior tamen erit ille ignis quam quidquid potest homo pati in hac vita." Id., In Ps. xxxvii. § 3; Op. tom. iv. p. 295. C.—And see above, § 56. note s. The other passages quoted by Bellarmine from S. Augustin for this purpose, are spurious.

^q Ussher, Answ. &c. c. vii. pp. 246—249, quotes several passages of S. Chrysostom, to shew him to have held "a private conceit, interteyned by diverse (as well of the elder as of middle times) in their devotions for the dead: viz. "that an augmentation of glory might thereby be procured for the saints, and eyther a total deliverance, or a diminution of torment at least wise, obtained for the wicked." But neither does Blondel cite him, nor the other authors referred to above in note g, as symbolizing with Origen's doctrine; nor does Bellarmine quote one single passage from him containing an allusion to a "purifying fire."—See also Sixtus Senensis, Biblioth. Sanct. lib. vi. Annot. 264. pp. 528, 529.

^r Irenæus, Lactantius, and some others, are cited by Blondel, Des Sibylles, liv. ii. c. 10. pp. 174—179; and by Ussher as above in note g: besides the fathers quoted in the preceding notes.

^s Blondel, Des Sibylles, liv. ii. c. 23. pp. 228, sq.

^t Above, §§ 39, 40.

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book was not the foundation of other particular opinions which had vogue in the Church; so do I not find those famous doctors so affected to Origen (whose writings concerning the exposition of the Scriptures they were necessarily obliged to frequent), as to admit an opinion so near concerning the faith upon his recommendation, on whom they declare so much jealousy in matter of faith. For my part, as I find it very agreeable to the words of St. Paul, when he saith, that they, whose "works are burnt" up, "shall escape themselves, but as through fire;" so, how men's works should be "tried" or "burnt" up by that fire, I find it not easy to be understood. And therefore (without taking upon me to censure so great persons for innovating in the Church, or to maintain that, in which there is no concurrence of any Scripture with any consent of the whole Church) I leave the truth of this to judgment, as secure that it will not concern the common faith.

[1 Cor.
iii. 15.]

[Wholly in-
consistent
with the
Romish
purga-
tory.]

§ 60. But this I say peremptorily, that, admitting it, there remains no pretence for purgatory in the tradition of the Church; unless it be by equivocation of words. For this, coming to pass at the day of judgment, admitteth no release before; and without release before, purgatory-fire goes quite out: no indulgences, no jubilees, no stock of merit to be dispensed by the Church, no^x such works of devotion as it limiteth, can be of any request, if they take not effect afore the day of judgment.

[Practical
evils of the
Romish
doctrine of
purgatory
and indul-
gences.]
[Hos.iv.8.]

§ 61. Take away the opinion of translating souls from the verge of hell, which [is^y] purgatory, to the sight of God; and the clergy of the Church of Rome shall no more "eat the sins of the people," as the prophet complains of the priests under the Law. For while the people are persuaded, that their sins are cured by the sentence of absolution once pronounced, penance serving only to extinguish the debt of temporal punishment remaining, and that to be ransomed by the services which they pay for in the name of their friends which are dead; the clergy live by those sins, of which the people die, because they are not duly cured. For, the lusts for which men sin not being cured by that hardship of penance,

ⁿ Misprinted 335 in folio edition. folio edition.

^x Corrected from MS.: "to" in ^y Added from MS.

which the case requireth, to change attrition into contrition^z, the guilt of sin remains upon the head of him in whose heart the love of sin remains alive; notwithstanding the keys of the Church, mistaking in that case. CHAP. XXIX.

§ 62. Besides, take away the opinion of translating souls from hell to heaven since the coming of Christ, and there will remain no ground for the translating of the fathers' souls from the verge of hell (which is *limbus patrum*) to the sight of God by the descent of our Lord into hell and His rising from the dead again; there will be no cause, why that reason, which I tender for that variety of imaginations (rather than opinions or belief) in the fathers, which that which all agree in is entangled with, should not be admitted. For, the translating of Christian souls from purgatory to heaven not being believed, why should the translating [of^a] the fathers' souls remain? why should not the simple faith, in which all Christians agree, revive, and take the place of tradition in the Church, which indeed it hath?—that between death and the day of judgment the good are in joy, the bad in pain, both incomplete; till both be fulfilled, after both shall have received their final doom. [That opinions should be taken away, and the simple faith of the Church revived.]

CHAPTER XXX.^b

THE GROUND UPON WHICH CEREMONIES ARE TO BE USED IN THE SERVICE OF THE CHURCH. INSTANCES OUT OF THE SCRIPTURES, AND TRADITION OF THE APOSTLES. OF THE EQUIVOCATION OF THE WORD SACRAMENT IN THE FATHERS. THE REASON OF A SACRAMENT IN BAPTISM, AND THE EUCHARIST: IN EXTREME UNCTION; IN MARRIAGE; IN CONFIRMATION; ORDINATION; AND PENANCE.

Now to come to the reason, for which ceremonies are to be used in the public service of God: I must here rest in that, which I have rendered in my book of the Service of God at the Assemblies of the Church^c; being satisfied, that it pointeth at the very ground for the use of them from the beginning among God's people. Man is compounded of soul and body: and the worship of God, and prayer to God, is an act of the soul; which the body by the senses thereof The ground upon which ceremonies are to be used in the service of the Church.

^z See above, c. xi. § 4.

^a Added from MS.

^b Misprinted XXIX. in folio edition.

^c Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. ix.

And see also Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.,

c. iv. § 30, sq.

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may divert the mind from, but cannot help it forwards, till by the motion and gesture of the body the soul be engaged to attend on that which the mind proposeth.

Instances
out of the
Scriptures
[of bodily
acts tend-
ing to re-
verence in
the mind].

§ 2. Therefore the people of God in the Scripture pray always either standing or kneeling, unless some special cause move them to prostrate themselves. That their ordinary posture was standing, appears by Matt. vi. 5, Mark xi. 25, Luke xviii. 11; Neh. ix. 5, Jerem. xv. 1, xviii. 20; Job xxx. 20. And they have reason, who derive the "stations" of the primitive Christians, and the use of not kneeling on Lord's days and between Easter and Whitsuntide, from their custom^d. But therefore they kneeled in Lent^e, and Daniel kneeled when he fasted, ix. 20^f; and Moses fell prostrate before God, Deut. ix. 18, 25: but Esdras upon his knees, Esd. ix. 5, x. 1: as Daniel also, [vi. 10^g]. To what purpose, but to cast down the mind by the posture of the body, that, being sensible of his wants, a man may attend upon God with deeper^h devotion and reverence? The publican "durst not lift up his eyes to heaven;" Luke xviii. 13: which shews, that otherwise they did "lift up their eyes, and spread their hands to heaven;" as Lam. iii. 41, 1 Kings vii. 54, 1 Tim. ii. 8. But the publican "smote upon his breast," because he exacted penance of himself. He was a fool for his pains, if that be reformation which is pretended: to claim familiarity with Almighty God by talking with Him negligently, to

[Luke
xviii. 13.]

^d "Stantes orabant Judæi, nisi lucus tempore: tunc enim orabant proni aut in genibus. Vide Daniele ix. 20. Imitati hoc Christiani: nam in Quadragesima . . . orabant in genibus; diebus Dominicis et in Pentecoste, id est, totis quinquaginta diebus post Pascha, non nisi stantes, ut docet Tertullianus De Cor. Mil." &c. "Statis igitur . . . receptissimum orandi modum significat. . . . Atque ita vocem *stationis* usurpant tum Christiani veteres," &c. Grot., ad Matth. vi. 5.—L'Estrange, Alliance, &c., c. iv. Annot. F. pp. 150, sq., answers him.—Whether the stations were so called from the posture of standing, or from their being fixed and standing days, or from the analogy of military stations; see Pamel. ad Tertull. De Orat. c. xiv., et ad S. Cyprian. Epist. xli. num. 10; Albaspinæus, Observatt. De Vet. Eccl. Ritibus, lib. i. Observ. 16. pp. 108, sq.; Petavius, Animadv. ad S. Epiphan. Expos. Fidei, in fin. Op. S. Epiphan.;

and Du Fresne, and Hoffmann, and Spelman, Gloss. Archæol., in voce. The word was applied in two opposite senses, to the Wednesday and Friday fasts, and to the assembling for worship upon Sundays at particular churches. Thorndike refers to the latter use of it, as (probably) in S. Cyprian, Epist. xlv. (xli. ed. Pamel.), Ad Cornelium; Epist. p. 85: and Tertull., Ad Uxor., lib. ii. c. 4; Op. p. 168. D.

^e See Grotius, as in last note.

^f This reference, which is borrowed from Grotius, is corrected in MS. into Dan. vi. 10, which speaks of Daniel's kneeling when he *prayed*: ix. 20. speaks of his fasting, but does not mention his posture in prayer.

^g The reference in the folio edition is to vii. 11: which is an evident mistake, apparently for the passage substituted above.

^h Corrected from MS.: "deep" in folio edition.

signify that we are sure of Him, having faith that we are predestinate to life, as of the number of those for whom Christ died exclusively to the rest of mankind; or if it be reformation to sit and censure, with how fit and pertinent conceptions, in how proper and choice terms, a man expresses his necessities and the necessities of his people to God. But praying to God is something else than all this; and not only the ancient people of God, but those who have no sense of religion but that which nature forceth them to, shew us by their practice, that lowliness of the body stirreth as well as testifieth reverence in the mind to God in His service. All this holdeth, taking a man by himself as a single Christian. But supposing the society of a Church, and an assembly of God's people for His service, there is more to be said.

§ 3. The people of God spoke much by visible signs, not all by words. Jeremy might have said to them of Jerusalem, Take example by the Rechabites, who drink no wine upon the order of their patriarch: but that was not enough; he must bring them to the temple, and set wine before them, that, having formally refused it, he might thereupon protest to his people. The same Jeremy might have told the Jews, as St. Paul doth the Romans, that men are as clay in the potter's hands, without going down to the potter's and seeing him spoil a vessel that he was making, that he might thereupon take his rise and say, that God was framing evil against them whom He had made (Jer. xviii. 1—5); with-
 341 out buying an earthen vessel and breaking it before the ancients of the people and of the priests, to tell them that God would break them likewise (Jer. xix. 1, 11, 12). When he makes all that business on purpose, he shews, what force visible signs have to make impression upon the mind of that, which words signify nevertheless. The Law would never have appointed to sit still on the sabbath in remembrance of the creation of the world, or the deliverance from Egypt; to carry a bundle of branches in the hand, and to dwell in booths, in remembrance of the voyage through the wilderness; otherwise. And is not this reason fit to be applied to the assemblies of Christians? Witness the prophet Joel. Why must they "weep" and "mourn" with their "fasting?" why must "the children and sucklings" assemble? why

[And of the prophets, and others in the Old Testament, speaking by acts, not by words.]
 [Jerem. xxxv.]
 [Rom. ix. 21.]

[Exod. xx. 11; Deut. v. 15.]

[Levit. xxiii. 39—42.]

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must the joy of the bride-chamber be superseded? but to make impression of sorrow upon particulars, from that which the public expresseth: Joel ii. 12—16. The people of Nineveh and the king thereof put on sackcloth and sat in ashes, nor man nor beast must taste food or drink water, at the preaching of Jonas; iii. 5—7. On the contrary, at the bringing of the ark into the city of David (1 Chron. xiii. 8, [Ps. lxxviii. xv. 28]: “They have seen thy goings, O God, even the goings of my God, my King, into the sanctuary; the singers went before, those that played on instruments followed, amongst them were the damsels playing on timbrels.” And the solemnity, which the wall of Jerusalem was dedicated with, you may read in Nehem. xii. 27—43.

Tradition of the apostles [respecting the fast of Lent, enlarged by the Church to forty days].

[Matt. ix. 15; Mark ii. 20; Luke v. 35.]

[Jonah iii. 4.]

§ 4. The festival of our Lord's resurrection presupposeth the fast of the passion, and makes all the Lord's days of the year festival by renewing weekly that joy which it solemnizeth. The fast, which goeth before it by the institution of the apostlesⁱ (agreeing in it, because not agreeing when it should end), in Tertullian's^k time was enlarged to those days, on which “the Bridegroom was missing,” but by just use of the Church's power is enlarged to forty days^l. Shall it be superstitious for the Church to profess solemn penance and mourning for that time, which gained the Ninevites that grace, which the gospel tendereth the Gentiles that repent according to their example? If it be reformation to abolish all ceremonies, let it be reformation for God's people to understand no difference between a humiliation and a thanksgiving.

[Respecting the veiling of women but not of men in the Church of Corinth.]

[1 Cor. xi. 3—16.]

§ 5. St. Paul disputeth hard, that the women of Corinth ought to be veiled, the men unveiled: not for any consideration of reverence to God, which the uncovering of the head did not signify in those times, but to signify the humility and modesty of the sex^m; which, had he spoken of serving God in private, he need not have stood upon, and, therefore, in regard to the Church. Which if it be true, if consideration ought to be had of the Church in celebrating the service of God at the assemblies thereof; then it is

ⁱ See above, c. xxi. § 32—36.

^k See *ibid.*, § 32. note x.

^l See *ibid.*, § 32, 35, 36.

^m “Ob pudorem sexus,” &c. “Nihil hoc pertinet mos Septentrionis in reverentiæ signum capita nudandi, qui

quanquam per Germanicas nationes late manavit, et Judæis tamen et Græcis et veteri Italiæ fuit incognitus.” Grot., ad 1 Cor. xi. 2.—See also Estius ad 1 Cor. xi. 4.

requisite, that, when the world is come into the Church and all assemble, those ceremonies should be used, which were not requisite when the numbers were small and the assemblies thereof thin.

§ 6. That the ministers of the Church should perform the service thereof in their ordinary apparel, when they ministered it in grots and caves to a few, I marvel not, but count it reasonableⁿ. That when all assemble, wheat and chaff, good fish and bad, all should be summoned to that apprehension of the work in hand, which our common Christianity enforceth, by the habit in which it is ministered; it seemeth to me very unreasonable, that any man should marvel.

[Vestments to be worn by those who minister in the service of the Church.]
[Matt. iii. 12, xiii. 47, 48; Luke iii. 17.]

§ 7. Imposition of hands is necessarily an act of authority. Boaz may say to the reapers, "The Lord be with you," and they answer him, "The Lord bless thee" (Ruth ii. 4); they may bless him, as well as he them: and as the priest saith to the people, "The Lord be with you," so may they to him, "And with thy spirit:" where there is nothing but matter of common charity in hand. But if Abraham pay Melchisedec tithes, acknowledging his superiority; and Melchisedec thereupon bless Abraham: then the saying of the apostle, Hebr. vii. 7,—“Without question the less is blessed

[Imposition of hands.]

by the greater^o,”—takes place. Of this kind is Jacob's blessing his nephews by laying his hands on their heads, Moses his blessing of Joshua, the priests' blessing of the people. The Israelites' laying hands on the Levites, Numb. viii. 10, seems rather to signify the charging of the sins of

[“Κρείττονος”—“better.” Eng. Vers.]
[Gen. xlviii. 14; Levit. ix. 22; Numb. vi. 23, xxvii. 23.]

312 the congregation upon them, that by them they might be expiated, according to the Law. But our Lord lays hands on the little children whom He blesses; and His apostles lay hands on them whom they cure, Mark xvi. 18: as Naaman thought, that Elizeus would have laid hands on him, praying for him. So our Lord “lifts up His hands” over His disciples to bless them, because He could not lay hands on them all. The apostles' laying hands on the seven, Acts vi. 6, and the imposing of the hands of the presbytery, 1 Tim. iv. 14, signifieth the authority that enchargeth them with their office. And it is strange, that any man

[Mark x. 16.]

[2 Kings v. 11.]

[Luke xxiv. 50.]

ⁿ See Bingham, XIII. viii. 1, 2.

^o Corrected from MS.: “better,” in folio edition.

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pretending learning can attribute the ordinations made by Paul and Barnabas (Acts xiv. 23) to the votes of the people, signified by holding up their hands^p: the act of constituting them being expressly ascribed to Paul and Barnabas; and, therefore, by imposition of their hands, not by holding up the people's hands. Imposition of hands therefore, as it is used by the Church, succeeding the apostles in that use, signifieth that authority, [with^q] which the Church blesseth, or prayeth for blessing, in behalf of those whom she presumeth to be qualified for the blessings^r, which by so blessing she prays for at God's hands.

[The sign
of the
cross.]

§ 8. I am not to forget the sign of the cross: though a ceremony, which I cannot say the Church hath either precept or precedent for in the Scripture; having prescribed, that there is no presumption that it cometh not from the apostles, because no mention of it in Scripture^s. Justin the Martyr^t mentioning the use of it, Tertullian^u and St. Basil^x testifying that it was common to all Christians, all times, all parts of the Church whereof there is remembrance, using it: choose, whether you will have St. Paul^y (when he saith, "In Whom we were sealed by the Holy Spirit of promise," Eph. i. 13; and again, "By Whom ye are sealed to the day of redemption," Eph. iv. 30) to intimate, that the Holy Ghost was given by baptism, which was solemnized by signing with the sign of the cross; or that the Church took occasion upon those words to appoint that ceremony to be used in baptizing: it will nevertheless remain grounded, that the use of it on all occasions, in all times, over all parts of the Church, is to be ascribed to the apostles. And, certainly,

^p See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 12—14; and Review of it, c. xii. § 5, 6.

^q Added from MS.

^r Corrected from MS.: "blessing," in folio edition.

^s See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxi. § 8, sq.

^t "Καθ' ἑκαστὴν τῆ δεξιᾶ χειρὶ ἐν ὀνόματι Χριστοῦ κατασφραγίζομεν τοὺς τῆς σφραγίδος ταύτης δεομένους." Pseudo-Justin M., Qu. et Resp. ad Orthod., Qu. cxviii.: Append. ad Op. Just. M., p. 491. E.

^u "Ad omnem progressum atque promotum, ad omnem aditum et exitum, ad vestitum, ad calciatum, ad lavacra, ad mensas, ad lumina, ad cu-

bilias, ad sedilia, quacunq; nos conversatio exercet, frontem crucis signaculo terimus." Tertull., De Corona Militis, c. iii.; Op. p. 102. A.—So also Id., Ad Uxor., lib. ii. c. v. p. 169. B; and De Resurr. Carnis, c. viii. p. 330. C: et alibi.

^x "Τῷ τῶν τοῦ σταυροῦ τοὺς εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἡλπιότως κατασημαίνεσθαι." S. Basil. M., De Spiritu Sancto, c. xxvii. § 66; Op. tom. iii. p. 54. E.

^y See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. iv. § 11: Wheatly, c. vii. sect. 3; and L'Estrange, Alliance &c., c. viii. Annot. P. pp. 370—373.

there are many occasions for a Christian to have recourse to God for His grace upon protestation of his Christianity (which is the condition upon which all grace of God becomes due), when there is neither time nor opportunity to recollect his mind unto a formal address by praying to God; all which^z this ceremony fitly signifieth. What then if it be used by those, who bethink not themselves at all of that Christianity, by which alone we may expect any benefit of Christ's cross? who may seem to hold their Christianity needless, promising themselves the benefit of it by the *opus operatum* of making a sign of the cross? Does this hinder any man to use it as it ought to be used? Does it prejudice him that so uses it? I will not say, that there cannot nor did not consist any reformation in laying this ceremony aside. But I will say, as of prayers for the dead^a; we know well enough, whom there was a desire to content, when this ceremony in the eucharist was laid aside under Queen Elizabeth, having been prescribed under Edward VI.^b: which seeing it hath not served the turn, but that the unity of the Church is dissolved, and so much more demanded of them that would be thought reformed (if yet any man can say what is demanded); I think myself obliged to maintain in this point as in all the rest, that the reformation of the Church consists not in abolishing but in renewing and restoring the orders of the Catholic Church and the right intent of the same. He, that will take the pains to add hereto that which I have said in the place quoted afore^c, shall comprehend the reasons, upon which I remain satisfied in this whole point; seeing there is no cause, why I should either recede from any part of it or repeat it here again.

§ 9. That which remaineth for this place, is the consideration of the nature and number of the sacraments: which being essentially ceremonies of God's service, the right resolution of the controversy concerning it must needs consist in distinguishing the grounds, upon which, and the intents, to which they are instituted; the difference whereof must make

[That which remaineth, is of the nature and number of the sacraments.]

^z "Protestation of Christianity, recourse to God, want of opportunity to pray." Added in margin in MS.

^a Above, c. xxix. § 53, 54.

^b The omission was made in the second Book of Edw. VI.: see Card-

well's Two Books of Kg. Edw., and Keeling's Liturgiæ Britannicæ. And through Bucer's influence: Censura, &c., in Bucer's Scripta Anglicana, p. 472.

^c See above, § 1. note c.

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Of the
equivoca-
tion of the
word sa-
crament in
the fathers.

some properly sacraments, the rest either no sacraments at all, or in a several sense and so to a several purpose.

§ 10. And, truly, of all the controversies which the Reformation hath occasioned, I see not less reason for either side to stand upon their terms, than in this; which stands upon the term of a sacrament, being not found in the Scriptures^d, attributed either to seven or to two. For being taken up by the Church, that is to say, by those writers whom the Church alloweth and honoureth; what reason can deny the Church liberty to attribute it to any thing, which the power given the Church enableth it to appoint and to use for the obtaining of God's blessing upon Christians? Why should not any action, appointed by the Church to obtain God's sanctifying grace by virtue of any promise which the gospel containeth, be counted a sacrament? At least, supposing it to consist in a ceremony fit to signify the blessing which it pretendeth to procure.

The reason
of a sacra-
ment in
baptism
and the
eucharis^t.

§ 11. For it is manifest, that baptism also and the eucharist are ceremonies, signifying visibly that invisible grace, wherewith God sanctifieth Christians. But there will be therefore no consequence, that baptism and the eucharist should be counted sacraments for the same reason and in the same nature and kind, for which any thing else is or can be counted a sacrament; no, not though they may all in their proper sense be truly called sacraments of the Church, because the dispensing of them all is trusted with the Church. For baptism, by the premisses, enters a man into the covenant of grace, as the visible solemnity whereby it is contracted with the Church in behalf of God; which, unless in case of peremptory necessity, cannot be invisibly contracted. So it entitleth to all the promises, which the gospel pretendeth. And so also doth the eucharist, being the visible ceremony which God hath appointed for the re-

^d "Apud Catholicos, qui fatentur matrimonium esse sacramentum proprie dictum, probamus nomen sacramenti esse in Scripturis, non solum in genere, sed etiam in specie, id est, ut significat res illas septem quas proprie sacramenta vocamus. Ait enim apostolus ad Ephes. v." &c. "Apud hæreticos autem . . . possumus ex Scripturis ostendere nomen sacramenti, ut est nomen genericum, et commune ad

nostra septem sacramenta et alias res quasdam; nimirum ut significat signum rei sacræ vel arcanae." Bellarm., De Sacram. in Genere, lib. i. c. 7; Controv. tom. ii. pp. 19. C, 20. A: speaking of course of the word "*μυστήριον*," assumed to be equivalent to "sacramentum."—See also Du Fresne, sub voc. Sacramentum: and Peter Lombard, Sent., P. iv. dist. 1. B.

newing of it and of our profession to stand in it, and to expect the promises which the gospel pretendeth, upon supposition of the condition which it requireth, not otherwise. And, truly, the Flesh and Blood of Christ, mystically received by our bodies, necessarily importeth His Spirit received by our souls, supposing them qualified as the gospel requireth; and in and by the Spirit, whatsoever is requisite to enable a Christian to perform his race here or to assure him of his reward in the world to come. And yet the necessity thereof not so undispensable, but that, supposing a man cannot obtain the communion thereof from the Church but by violating that Christianity which it sealet, neither can a man obtain it by the sacrament, nor without the sacrament need he fail of it; that is, standing to his Christianity as well in all other things, as in not transgressing his Christianity for communion in the eucharist with the Church. And this is the case of those, which are unjustly excommunicate: seeing, in matters indifferent, he that yields not to the Church, that is, to them who have the just power to conclude the Church (when they judge it for the common good for him to do that, which otherwise he is not obliged to do), must needs seem justly excommunicable. So these two sacraments have the promise of grace absolutely so called, that is, of all the grace which the gospel promiseth: which it is to be acknowledged and maintained, that no other of those actions, that are or may be called sacraments of the Church, doth or can do upon the like terms as they do.

§ 12. For of a truth it is granted, that both these sacraments are actions, and consist in the action, whereby they are either prepared or used; though with so much difference between the two. For baptism is, of necessity, an action that passes with the doing of it: whereas, in the eucharist, there is one thing done in the preparing, another in the using of it; insomuch that the effect of consecrating it (which I suppose here to be signified in the Scriptures, as well as the most ancient of the fathers, by the name of *eucharistia* or thanksgiving^e) remains upon the thing consecrated, so that the bread and the wine over which God was praised and thanked are metonymically called the eucharist;

[The matter and form of these two sacraments.]

^e See above, c. iv. § 7, sq.; and c. xxiii. § 1.

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and yet, in regard the consecration in reason tends to the use of receiving it, and that the Church is not trusted or enabled to do it with effect but to that intent, the³⁴⁴ total of both is necessarily understood by the name of that sacrament. For supposing the ancient Church might have cause to allow the use of receiving this sacrament to them, who were not present in body though in spirit at the celebrating of it^f (which I for my part in point of charity find myself bound to suppose, even when I am not able to allege any reason why myself would have done the same in the same case); so long as, by reasonable construction, which the practice of the Church alloweth or groundeth, the consecration tendeth to the use of receiving, it is reasonably called the sacrament or the eucharist in order to that use. If it be consecrated to any other intent, either expressed or enforced by construction of reason upon the practice of the Church; such practice bordering upon sacrilege in the abuse of the sacrament, the Church hath nothing to do to answer for it. Nor is it my meaning, that the sacrament of baptism or the eucharist doth or can consist in the outward action of washing of the body, or of praying over the elements and reciting the institution of our Lord. It is true, the very bodily action were able in a great part to interpret the intent of doing it to those, who are already Christians and know what Christianity requireth. But seeing that can never be enough, much less always; it is necessary, that the intent be declared by certain words signifying it. But those^g words, with the bodily action which they interpret, will by this discourse concur to make but one part of the sacrament; which, containing the solemnizing of the covenant of grace, will necessarily contain that which all this signifieth, of invisible and spiritual grace, conveyed to those, who are qualified for it, by that which is said and done, in virtue of God's promise. He, that will speak properly of these two sacraments, must make the matter of them to consist in one of these two parts: the form of them being (not the signification, which is the same in all ceremonies, but) the promise, which tieth to them the whole effect of the covenant of grace; to which purpose

^f See above, c. xxiv. § 21. notes s, t, z.

^g Corrected from MS.: "these" in folio edition.

it were well if the world would understand them to be seals of it^b. C H A P.
XXX.

§ 13. This createth a vast difference between these two, and any of the rest, which are called sacraments: which whether the council of Trent sufficiently express, by providing an anathema for those, "who shall say, that the seven sacraments are so equal one to the other that none is more worthy than another" (Sess. vii. can. iii.¹), or not; let them look to it, I dispute not. Thus much we see; a difference is hereby acknowledged. But the difference is vast in this regard, that, whereas both these sacraments take effect in consideration of every particular man's Christianity and the promises annexed to that end, the rest, all of them, take effect in consideration of the communion of the Church, and that which it is able to contribute towards the effect of grace; which necessarily consists in that, which the Church is able to contribute toward the effecting of that disposition, which qualifyeth for it. So, whereas these two immediately bring forth God's grace, as instruments of His promise, by His appointment; the rest must obtain it by the means of God's Church, and the blessing annexed to communion with it. He, that believeth not God's Church, in the nature of a society grounded upon profession of the true faith and consisting in that communion which separateth it not from the whole, may promise himself the benefit of his baptism and of the eucharist (whomsoever he communicateth with), professing himself a Christian. He, who believeth every Church to be a part of the whole Church, as he must acknowledge it requisite to the effect of baptism and the eucharist, that they be ministered neither by heretics nor schismatics, so must he attribute the effect of the rest to the foundation of

[The difference between them and the rest that are called sacraments.]

^b Bellarmine (De Sacram. in Gen., lib. i. c. 18. Controv. tom. ii. pp. 67. D, 68. B) distinguishes the various opinions of the School, and in his own communion, thus—"Prima est quorundam recentiorum, qui volunt proprie in sacramentis materiam et formam non esse res et verba, sed rem sensibilem esse materiam, sive sit res sive verbum sive utrumque, significationem autem esse formam. Quod vero communiter dicitur, rem in sacramento esse materiam, verbum esse formam,

volunt explicandum esse de sacramento materialiter. Ita docet Dominicus a Soto." . . "Altera sententia est aliorum, qui docent sacramentum ipsum et non solum ejus partem materialem constare ex rebus ut materia, et verbis ut forma. Ita S. Thomas," &c.

¹ "Si quis dixerit hæc septem sacramenta ita esse inter se paria, ut nulla ratione aliud sit alio dignius, anathema sit." Conc. Trid., Sess. vii. Canones De Sacramentis, can. iii.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 776. E.

BOOK III. the Church; the prayers whereof God by founding it hath promised to hear, being made according to that Christianity which the foundation thereof supposeth.

The reason of a sacrament in extreme unction.

§ 14. Let us consider, whether extreme unction may be or must be counted a sacrament upon these terms, or not; for if that, what question will remain of the rest? I conceive I have observed that, which is very pertinent to the consideration of all the rest, in shewing that they are the solemnities, wherewith some acts of that public authority is exercised, which the Church hath in respect of the members of³⁴⁵ it^k. Only, in the unction of the sick I have not found any act of authority, distinct from that power of the keys, whereby in extremity all are admitted to the communion of the eucharist in hope of God's mercy; acknowledging the debt of that penance remaining, if they survive, which must qualify them for it in the judgment of the Church^l. And the promise of forgiveness of sins annexed to it, I have found to suppose that contrition, which undertaketh the same in case a man survive^m. Which notwithstanding, whosoever acknowledges the Church, cannot think the prayers of the Church needless in such an exigent.

[The anointing with oil concerned bodily health.]

§ 15. But as for the ceremony of anointing with oil, I have found it in the premisses to concern the recovery of bodily health, by the practice of all ages that are found to have used itⁿ; though not pretending miraculous graces of curing diseases, extant in the primitive times, but only that confidence which God's general promise to the Church groundeth, of hearing the prayers thereof even for temporal blessings, so far as the exception to it which Christianity maketh shall allow.

[Why this ceremony was laid

§ 16. It was thought fit to lay aside this ceremony at the Reformation^o, lest the Church should seem to pretend a pro-

^k See above, cc. i. § 1, ix. § 1, xiii. § 1; and references below in § 18. note u.

^l See above, c. ix. § 21, 32: and c. xii. § 4.

^m See above, c. ix. § 17, 28.

ⁿ See above, c. xii. § 11—24.

^o "If we anoint not with the oil, it is because we doubt, whether it be lawful to continue that extraordinary and miraculous custom, that was well used

in St. James's time." Additional notes by Bp. Cosin &c., at the end of Nicholls on the Common Prayer Book, p. 62. a.—In the Order for the Visitation of the Sick in the first book of Edw. VI. were a rubric and prayer to the following effect—"If the sick person desire to be anointed, then shall the priest anoint him upon the forehead or breast only, making the sign of the cross, and saying, As with this visible oil

mise, the effect whereof being temporal and visible could not be made to appear; which might seem a disparagement to our common Christianity. But there have not wanted doctors of the Reformation, Bucer^p by name, that have acknowledged,—nor will any man of a peaceable judgment make question,—that the ceremony might have been retained at the visitation of the sick; which he that would have the Church lay aside, because the Church of Rome useth this ceremony at it, he would have the Church be no Church, because the Church of Rome is one. For as the office of the Church can never be more necessary, than in that extremity, to procure that disposition qualifying for pardon, which then it is not too late to procure; so can no ceremony be fitter than anointing with oil, to signify that health of body, which the Church cheerfully prayeth for on behalf of them whom she promiseth remission of sin, [and] that health of mind, which the present agony so peremptorily requireth. Supposing then the constitution of the Church such, that the ministry thereof must needs be thought sufficient means to

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aside at the
Reforma-
tion.]

thy body outwardly is anointed, so our heavenly Father, Almighty God, grant of His infinite goodness that thy soul inwardly may be anointed with the Holy Ghost, Who is the Spirit of all strength, comfort, relief, and gladness: and vouchsafe for His great mercy (if it be His blessed will) to restore unto thee thy bodily health and strength to serve Him," &c.—These were omitted in the 2nd Book of Edw. VI.; and on the suggestion of Bucer. See next note; and L'Estrange, Alliance of Div. Off., c. x. pp. 422, 449.

^p "Hæc autem in unctionem istam quæ vulgo fit fiducia venialia peccata tollendi ex opere operato, ut loquuntur, et quoslibet similes ritus, ita dicta volo, ut tamen minime damnem, siqui ut veteres sancti patres aliquid hujusmodi ceremoniarum ex vera in Christum fide ad commonefaciendum tantum gratiæ Christi usurpent; ut siqui salutem ægrotantis a Domino orantes, ungerent eos, ad commonefaciendum illos, Dominum, si Ei credant, eos unguento Spiritus Sui sic uncturum, ut aut morbo leventur, aut certam ex ipso etiam morbo salutem percepturi sint. Ita si inungatur qui hoc munere fungi debet, quo magis de unctione Spiritus Sancti sollicitus sit, eamque fortius spe-

ret, si vocationi suæ bona fide inseruiat; nihil inerit huic ceremoniæ quod impietatis damnes." Bucer, Enarr. in Matth., ad c. x. v. 7; p. 97. b, fol. Paris. 1553.—But in his Censura super Libro Sacrorum &c. in Regno Angliæ (Scripta Anglicana, p. 489), Bucer urges the discontinuance of the rite of extreme unction:—"Constat enim ritum hunc nec vetustum nec ullo Dei præcepto vel laudato sanctorum exemplo commendatum; sed præpostera invectionum apostolici facti imitatione: cujus imitationis ministri vulgo non habent nec mandatum nec facultatem: apostoli ægrotos unctione ex oleo sanabant; . . . atque de hujusmodi unctione symbolo sanationis, quæ Divina vi administrabatur ab apostolis," &c., "loqui Jacobum in sua Epistola, ex ipsiusmet verbis abunde constat:" for all which reasons "optarem hunc ritum aboleri." And accordingly in the Latin form of Liturgy prefixed to the Censura (ibid. pp. 446, sq.), no unction occurs in the form for Visitation of the Sick. So also (ibid., p. 478) of the christm of baptism: which, with the white dress, he would prefer, "sublata quam retenta; si autem retineri omnino contingat, opto ut salutaris eorum usus quam diligentissime doceatur et urgeatur."

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III.

procure salvation for the members of it; and, then, supposing the Church so constituted enjoin prayer to be made for the sick, to whose reconcilment the keys thereof are applied, anointing them with oil to signify that health of body and mind which is prayed for: so far am I from dividing the Church in that regard, that I acknowledge it may be very well counted one of the sacraments of the Church in that case; to wit, as a ceremony appointed by the Church, signifying that health, which the Church, rightly using the power which it is trusted with, appointeth to be prayed for in that case.

The reason
of a sacra-
ment in
marriage.

§ 17. To prove marriage to be a sacrament, it is well known how the text of St. Paul is alleged^a, Ephes. v. 32, "*Sacramentum hoc magnum est*"—"This is a great mystery, but I mean concerning Christ and the Church." But St. Paul saith not, that the marriage of Christians is a sacrament, but that the marriage of Adam and Eve was a great mystery: as indeed it was, if the apostle say true, that it figured the marriage of our Lord Christ with His Church; and that therefore the woman was taken out of the man, as Christians are the limbs of Christ; and therefore wives are to be subject to their husbands, as the Church to Christ. True it is, that—seeing marriage in paradise was made an inseparable conjunction of one with one, with an intent, that it should figure the inseparable conjunction between our Lord Christ and the congregation of them, whom He foreseeeth that they shall persevere,—in that regard the marriage of Christians also, being by our Lord reformed to the first institution of paradise, cannot choose but signify the same, though now in being; whereas the marriage of Adam was a mystery foreshadowing^r the same to be. But supposing all this, and not supposing an order in the Church for the blessing of marriage, as a solemnity prescribed by the Church; I know not, whether there could be cause to reckon marriage among the sacraments of the Church, all the rest which pretend to that quality, being

^a E. g. "Quod igitur ad secundum attinet, matrimonium signum esse rei sacræ et proinde non civilem contractum solum sed etiam mysterium quoddam et sacramentum, probamus ex c. v. Epist. ad Ephesios; 'Sacramentum hoc magnum est; ego autem dico in Christo et in Ecclesia.'" Bellarm.,

De Matrim. Sacram., lib. i. c. 2; Controv. tom. ii. p. 1544. B.—And see Sanchez, De Matrimonio, lib. ii. Disp. 4. tom. i. p. 139; and Romanist controversialists generally. But see on the other side, Erasmus ad Ephes. v. 32.

^r Corrected from MS.: "for signifying," in folio edition.

offices of the Church to be performed with some solemnity. CHAP.
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Whereas, supposing something peculiar to the marriage of
346 Christians, in regard whereof it is to be celebrated with
the solemn blessing of the Church, there is no cause, why
under the equivocation premised it may not be counted
among the sacraments of the Church^a.

§ 18. For is there any question to be made, that Chris-
tians,—submitting themselves to marry according to the
law of Christ, with an intent not only to keep faith to one
another, according to that which is between Christ and His
Church, but to breed children for the Church, and so sub-
mitting unto the Church, and those limits wherewith the
Church boundeth the exercise of God's law for maintaining
of unity in the Church,—may promise themselves the effect
of that blessing which the Church joins them with? Sup-
posing them qualified for the common blessings of Chris-
tians, and the Church formed by God with a promise of His
blessings; what doubt can be made, that the blessing shall
have effect, which the Church joins them with? But what
assurance can be had of the effect of that blessing without
it, supposing the Church, and supposing the blessing of mar-
riage appointed by the Church? I have shewed the ground^t,
whereupon the allowance of marriage among Christians is
necessarily part of the interest of the Church. I have shewed^u,
that in ordination, in confirmation, in penance (as well as in
baptism and in the eucharist), the Church exerciseth some
power and authority, which she is trusted with by God.
The blessing of marriage, what is it, but the mark of that
authority in allowing the marriages of Christians, which the
Church thereby exerciseth?

§ 19. If Ignatius^x and Tertullian^y require the consent of
the Church to the marriages of Christians, it must needs be [Evidence
of fathers.]

^a See Thorndike's *Just Weights and Measures*, cc. xviii., xxi.—“By holy promises, with calling the name of God to witness, we be made lively members of Christ, when we profess His religion, receiving the sacrament of baptism. *By like holy promise the sacrament of matrimony knitteth man and wife in perpetual love,*” &c. *First Part of the Sermon of Swearing, Homilies, Book 1st. Hom. vii. p. 71.*
ed. Corrie.

^t Above, c. xiii. § 1, 2: and *Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.*, c. iv. § 86.

^u See *Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass.*, c. viii. § 12—15: and above, c. xvi. § 16—19, c. xx. § 59—65, and cc. ix., sq.

^x Quoted in *Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass.*, c. iv. § 11. note o.

^y See below, note z: and *Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.*, c. iv. § 43; and of *Serv. of God at Rel. Ass.*, c. viii. § 12.

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III.

inferred from thence, that this consent was declared by the blessing of the Church : as the power of ordaining and the power of absolving is exercised with blessing, that is, praying for those that are ordained or absolved. Tertullian^z saith further, that marriage was confirmed by an eucharist, and sealed [with^a] blessing. And Clemens Alexandrinus, *Pædag.* iii. 1^b, complaining of her that wore not her own hair, that the priest laying hands on her blessed not her but somebody's hair besides ; what blessing should he speak of but the blessing of marriage ? The epistle of Syricius to Himerius bishop of Tarracona^c mentions it ; and so doth the fourth synod of Carthage, can. xiii.^d ; likewise Innocent I. Pope, Epist. [ix.], *Ad [Probum]*^e ; and St. Basil, *In Hexaem.* hom. vii.^f Nor can any exception be made to the generality of it.

[Necessity and benefit of the Church blessing marriage.]

§ 20. But if there could, there would nevertheless lie no manner of exception against the power of the Church in appointing of it, or the reason why the Church should appoint it ; supposing the premisses. And the experience of so much abuse as hath been committed of late years (the same man or woman marrying two brothers or sisters successively, the one party marrying the other being alive, men marrying other men's wives, through the neglect of lawful impediments for example)—the experience, I say, of abuses, that have succeeded by leaving people free to marry without the blessing of the Church^g, is enough to demonstrate the necessity

^z "Unde sufficimus ad enarrandam felicitatem ejus matrimonii, quod conciliat Ecclesia, et confirmat oblatio, et obsignat benedictio; angeli renuntiant, Pater rato habet?" Tertull., *Ad Uxor.*, lib. ii. c. 8; *Op.* pp. 171. C, 172. A.

^a Misprinted "which" in folio edition.

^b "Τίνι γὰρ ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐπιτίθησι χεῖρα; τίνα δὲ εὐλογήσει; οὐ τὴν γυναῖκα τὴν κεκοσμημένην, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἀλλοτρίας τρίχας, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν ἑλλην κεφαλῆν." S. Clem. Alex., *Pædag.*, lib. iii. c. 11; *Op.* tom. i. p. 291.

^c "Illa benedictio, quam nupturæ sacerdos imponit, apud fideles cujusdam sacrilegii instar est, si ulla transgressione violetur." Siricius Papa, Epist. i. *Ad Himerium Tarraconens.*, § 4 (A.D. 385); ap. Labb., *Conc.*, tom. ii. p. 1019. A.

^d "Sponsus et sponsa, cum benedicendi sunt a sacerdote, a parentibus suis vel paranympis offerantur." *Conc. Carth.* iv. A.D. 398, can. xiii.; ap. Labb., *Conc.*, tom. ii. p. 1201. A.

^e "Conjugium quod primitus erat gratia Divina fundatum." Innocent. I. Papa (A.D. 402—417), Epist. ix., *Ad Probum*; ap. Labb., *Conc.*, tom. ii. p. 1263. D; misprinted "Epist. iix. *Ad Prelum*," in folio edition.

^f "Οἱ ἄνδρες ἀγαπάτε τὰς γυναῖκας, καθὼς ὑπερόριοι ἀλλήλοις πρὸς κοινωνίαν γάμου συνέληθε. Ὁ τῆς φύσεως δεσμός, ὁ διὰ τῆς εὐλογίας ζυγός, ἐνωσις ἔστω τῶν διεστώτων." S. Basil. M., *In Hexa-em.*, Hom. vii. § 5; *Op.* tom. i. p. 68, A, B.

^g See Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 12. note r: and Gauden's *Pristine Sanctity and Solem-*

thereof, as supposing the allowance of the marriage. And, therefore, the solemnity of blessing marriage,—intimating a supposition, that it is intended for an inseparable conjunction of one with one (as is that of our Lord Christ with His Church), and that with due submission to the rules of the Church, from the prayers whereof the blessing is expected,—may well be called the sacrament of marriage: as containing a ceremony, signifying that spiritual grace of living like Christians in the state of wedlock, for which it signifieth the parties to be qualified; and tending to obtain the same by virtue of that promise, which the foundation of the Church warranteth the effect of her prayers with.

§ 21. Consider now, that the sacrament of baptism, though it qualifieth for the promises of the gospel, yet supposing the unity of the Church, out of which the Spirit of God breatheth not: that every Church is the congregation of Christians, that is contained in that place which is the chief seat of that Church, and the territory^b of it, subject to the bishop and clergy of the same: that whosoever is necessarily to minister baptism, is not always able to make him whom he baptizeth a member of the Church; as in case of heresy and schism, the baptism whereof the Church alloweth to stand good, but without effect of Christ's promise. For he that considers these things will find reason to grant, that the consent of the bishop being requisite to make any man a member of his Church according to such terms as the rules of the whole Church shall limit, the allowance of every man's baptism to that effect should be solemnized by his blessing, so as the effect thereof to become void in case of the utter neglect of it.

[Baptism should be confirmed by the consent and allowance of the bishop.]

§ 22. This is the reason, that St. Jerome (*Advers. Luciferianos*^k) renders for the solemnity of confirmations; from the unity of the Church and the person of the bishop, in which and by which every Christian is a member of the whole Church, because a member of his Church, whom the whole

The reason of a sacrament in confirmation.

nity of Christian Marriages, 4to. Lond. 1654.—Pagitt (Heresiogr. pp. 145, 146. 4th ed. 1648) makes a sect of Divorcees, at the head of whom he places Milton, whose Tractate of Divorce, Tetrachordon, Colasterion, &c., appeared in 1644, 5. See Todd's Life of Milton, pref. to

Milton's Works, pp. 60, sq.

^b Corrected from MS.; "territories" in folio edition.

ⁱ Misprinted 345 in folio edition.

^k S. Hieron., Adv. Lucif. c. ix.; Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 295: quoted above in c. xvi. § 17. note z.

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Church acknowledgeth pastor of the same. And this [is] the reason, why it was never counted peremptorily necessary for all (as St. Hierome¹ acknowledges, that in villages, where the bishop's occasions called him not to come, Christians lived and died without it); because the testimony of all those, who seek the bishop's blessing in acknowledgement of their Christianity (the profession whereof they declare themselves to stand to by seeking the same, and he by giving it to allow) and of their communion with the Church (which by the same means they claim and he owneth), is a presumption on behalf of the rest, who have not the like opportunity to seek it, that neither they pretend towards the Church, nor he on behalf of the Church intends towards them, otherwise. The ground of this construction is manifest by the practice of the Church in reconciling those heretics and schismatics, whose baptism the Church allowed to stand good, to the Church, by confirmation with imposition of hands^m. For this supposeth that baptism, which the Church did not repeat as allowing it ministered in due form, to have been without effect so long as they continued without the Church; and to revive and take effect again by removing that bar of separation from the Church, which their reconciliation voidethⁿ.

[Chrim.]

§ 23. If the Church of some times and some places have added to imposition of hands a further ceremony of chrim^o (consisting of oil and balsam, to signify by the anointing thereof that sweet smell, which the Spirit of the Messias in Esay representeth^p); why should it be thought, that this addition in the solemnity must needs take away from the efficacy of it? Is it not enough, that it may take away from it in them, who being zealous for the ceremony are careless of the substance? [and] that this is acknowledged by returning to the apostolical simplicity of imposition of hands?

[See Isai.
lxi. 1, 3.]

¹ "Non quidem abnuo hanc esse ecclesiarum consuetudinem, ut ad eos qui longe in minoribus urbibus per presbyteros et diaconos baptizati sunt, episcopus ad invocationem Sancti Spiritus manum impositurus excurrat. . . In lectulis, aut in castellis, aut in remotioribus locis, per presbyteros aut diaconos baptizati ante dormierunt quam ab episcopis inviserentur." S. Hieron., *ibid.* c. ix.; *ibid.*

^m See above, c. x. § 31, 32.

ⁿ See above, c. ix. § 28. note i.

^o Chrim is first mentioned by Tertullian, according to Bingham, XII. iii. 2.—See also Cave, *Prim. Christ.*, c. x. pp. 159, 160.—That it now constitutes the "materia" of the sacrament of confirmation in the Church of Rome, see Bellarm., *De Sacram. Confirm.*, lib. ii. c. 8; *Controv. tom. ii.* pp. 421. B, sq.

^p Corrected from MS.; "resenteth" in folio edition.

§ 24. Seeing, then, that the grace of standing to the common Christianity is to be expected from the blessing of the Church upon them, who have recourse to this solemnity with a disposition qualifying for the promises of the gospel in the unity of the Church: it will be no disparagement to the sacrament of baptism, that confirmation should be reckoned among the sacraments of the Church; being a ceremony no way empty of that promise of sanctifying grace, which by the foundation of the Church belongs to the prayers thereof; and yet the said promise no way subsisting, but upon supposition of that covenant of grace which the sacrament of baptism enacteth.

C H A P.
XXX.

[That confirmation confers grace, is no disparagement to baptism.]

§ 25. As for the matter of ordination, the words of St. Paul stick close, 1 Tim. iv. 14;—"Neglect not the grace that is in thee, being given thee through prophecy by the imposition of the hands of the presbytery:"—at least taking in St. Paul again, 1 Cor. iv. 7;—"For who distinguisheth thee? or what hast thou that thou receive[d]st not? but if thou hast received, why dost thou boast as not having received?" Which I have shewed^a, being spoken of the grace of an apostle, is drawn into consequence on all hands concerning the grace of a Christian. And therefore it will not serve the turn to say, that St. Paul speaketh of some of those graces that are called *gratis datæ*^r; that serve for the use of the Church, not for the salvation of him that hath them. For St. Paul, when he calleth those graces "the manifestation of the Spirit," signifieth, that they were given by God to manifest His presence in the Church by the visible operations of them. And, therefore, ordinarily they presupposed in him, that had them, the presence of the Holy Ghost to the effect of saving grace.

The reason of a sacrament in ordination.

[1 Cor. xii. 7.]

348 § 26. The cases of Balaam, and Caiaphas, or Saul, or those that prophesied in Christ's name, I have shewed already^s, how far they contain an exception to this.

[The cases of Balaam, Caiaphas, and others like them.]

§ 27. In the case of Timothy, ordained to that work, which St. Paul by his Epistles instructeth him how to discharge; what shall we conceive to be the effect of imposition

[The case of Timothy.]
[1 Tim. iv. 14.]

^a Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xviii.

^s Bk. II. of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxi.

§ 5.

§ 18—20.

^r See Volkel, as quoted *ibid.* note b.

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of the hands of the presbytery, supposing him thereupon endowed with a grace of doing miracles, or speaking strange languages, but without any gift of saving grace, to direct the use of the same to the salvation of his people? What else, but that which a sword is in a madman's hand, or knowledge, eloquence, or understanding, in him that should set himself to raise himself a sect of followers into heresy or schism. Which should God allow Timothy, upon imposition of the hands of presbytery, allowing it, that Christian people might have confidence in so great a pastor, in whom they saw such "manifestation of God's Spirit;" might He not reasonably be said to allow him means to seduce Christian people? I will not therefore contend, but the grace, that was given Timothy by prophecy, signifieth some visible manifestation of God's Spirit in him, concerning whom there had "prophecies gone afore" in the Church, of how great eminence he should be in it^t; but so as to suppose that saving grace, wherein it manifested God to be in Timothy: which saving grace, though not wanting in him when he came to receive imposition of hands (because he who receives it, being no true Christian, shall never receive that effect by it), yet might the^u effect thereof be extended, applied, or determined to the right use of whatsoever miraculous grace he might thereby receive, in the service of God's Church. For to him, that hath by nature or by God's blessing upon his honest endeavours an ability to preach, to dispute, to resolve [difficulties^x] in Christianity, and hath not by God's saving grace the intent to use it well; what doth such a gift bring, but ability to do mischief? Therefore the gift given Timothy by imposition of hands, being that which was prayed for in behalf of him by those who laid hands on him, is the grace to behave himself well in the function which thereby he receiveth. Which being obtained by the prayers of the Church, what reason leaveth it, why the prayers of the Church should not still obtain the like, setting aside the difference between them that pray, or him for whom they pray? And certainly the effect of all prayers depends upon the same conditions,

^t "Puto agi de dono linguarum," &c.; "Quod donum præsignificatum est tibi datum iri per aliorum prophetiam." Grot., ad 1 Tim. iv. 14.

^u Corrected from MS.; "might by the," in folio edition.

^x Added from MS.

be it never so much the ordinance of God which they desire Him to bless. CHAP.
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§ 28. Here is then, I mean in ordination, an ordinance of God, solemnized with the visible ceremony of imposition of hands, signifying the overshadowing of God's protection or of His Spirit, which it pretendeth to procure upon the promise of God's presence with His Church, when it prays to Him. Which if it be therefore reckoned among the sacraments of the Church, as the property of the term will certainly bear it, so can it be no disparagement to the sacraments of baptism and the eucharist, as if it came in rank with them^v. For the grace which it procureth, as it is limited to a particular effect, of ministering to the Church the ordinances of God, according to that trust which He repositeth in the office; so is the grace which God appointeth to be conveyed to His people by the ministry of every office, no less to be obtained by that outward profession, under which the order of the Church obliges them to minister the same (whatsoever a man's inward intention, that is not visible, may be), than if he really did intend to do his best for the service of God and the salvation of His people. [The grace
of orders.]

§ 29. I speak now, so far as the order of the Church goes. For otherwise it cannot be doubted, that a man's personal abilities may give a great deal of life to the public order of the Church, and add much in prosecution of the true intent and in order to the due effect of it. All which the grace to endeavour the faithful discharge of each office, and the blessing of God upon such endeavours, which the blessing of the Church with imposition of hands prays for, containeth and effecteth. [The personal
qualities of the
minister.]

§ 30. But of all powers of the Church, and the offices which they produce, there is none that cometh so nigh the promises of the gospel, as that which consists in binding the sins of those, that visibly transgress their Christianity, upon them, and in loosing them upon visible penance. For this The reason
of a sacra-
ment in
penance.

349 restoreth to a capacity for the gifts of the Holy Ghost, for-

^v See Thorndike's *Just Weights and Measures*, cc. xviii., xxi.—“Though the ordering of ministers hath His visible sign and promise; yet it lacks the promise of remission of sin; as all

other sacraments besides the two above named do: therefore neither it nor *any sacrament else*,” &c. *Hom. of Common Prayer and Sacraments, Homilies, Bk. 2nd, Hom. ix. p. 356. ed. Corrie.*

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feited by transgressing the covenant of our baptism, and by admitting to communion in the eucharist immediately reneweth the same. And, truly, the whole work of it is nothing else but the satisfying of the Church, that the man hath appeased the wrath and regained the favour of God; that is, satisfied God, in the language of the ancient Church, in consideration of the satisfaction of our Lord Christ, accepting his penance for satisfaction, which of itself it is not^z. And in regard of this great virtue and effect of penance, I marvel not, that in the Reformation Melancthon^a is found to have reckoned it a third sacrament after baptism and the eucharist. For the name of sacrament seemeth most duly to belong to the acts of those offices, which conduce most to the attaining or to the maintaining of the state of God's grace.

[Solemnity of penance in the ancient Church, of how great effect.]

§ 31. And truly it cannot be denied, that the solemnity of penance in the ancient Church^b was such, as might well serve to signify the recovering of that grace; the ground which Christians have for the help whereof, it so effectually intimateth. So, though a man's own repentance in private hath the same promise of grace, yet the solemnity of performing penance in the Church seemeth requisite to the nature and quality of the sacrament, in whatsoever sense it shall be attributed to it. And this solemnity, all reason will allow, must needs have been of great effect to procure and settle in the penitent that disposition for pardon, which it seemeth to profess. This solemnity being so much abated in private penance, that nothing of it remains, saving the *ὑπόπτωσις*^c; notwithstanding, so long as it remains an office of the Church, which limiteth the form and the rules according to which it is done, with due hope of effect,^z there is no reason why the nature of a sacrament should be therefore questionable.

[Unhallowed abuse of

§ 32. When it is given out, and simple Christians are so

^z See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxiii. § 1—11.

^a "Quot sunt (sacramenta)? Tria recte numerantur, Baptismus, Absolutio, Coena Domini." Melancth., Catech., § de Sacram.; Op. tom. i. fol. 24. b. Witeb. 1562. And so also in his Loci Theol., § de numero Sacram.; ibid. fol. 233. b.

^b See Morinus, De Administr. Sacr. Pœnitentiæ, lib. vi. cc. 1, sq.; and for *ὑπόπτωσις*, c. 6. p. 369: and Bingham, XVIII. i—iv.

^c i. e. the kneeling in order to receive imposition of hands. See Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. x. § 24, note b, and ibid. § 86.

governed as if they were obliged to believe, that attrition is changed into contrition by virtue of the keys of the Church passing upon it^d; that is, that he, who is not qualified for pardon, when he confesses, is by receiving the sentence of absolution qualified for pardon, so that neither stain nor guilt of sin remains, but the debt of temporal punishment (whereas the time of canonical penance grounded a presumption that the change was wrought): then may there seem to be cause of questioning, whether penance be a sacrament, that is, a holy office of the Church, in which it is ministered under such an unhallowed opinion as that.

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it in the
Romish
Church.]

§ 33. In the mean time, neither is the promise of grace annexed to the solemnity thereof (in which there hath succeeded so vast a change as I have signified) by God's choice of any visible creature, in which it is exercised, as in baptism and the eucharist; but by that common reason, for which it is a solemnity fit for the Church to execute it with: nor is the promise of grace annexed to the office of the Church any otherwise, than as it becomes the means to retrieve the condition of baptism, qualifying for the promise by the covenant of grace.

[Difference
between
penance,
and the two
sacraments
of baptism
and the
eucharist.]

§ 34. In fine, the name and notion of a sacrament, as it hath been duly used by the Church and writers allowed by the Church, extendeth to all holy actions, done by virtue of the office which God hath trusted His Church with, in hope of obtaining the grace which He promiseth. Baptism and the eucharist are actions appointed by God in certain creatures: utterly impertinent to the effect of grace, setting aside His appointment; but apt to signify all the grace which the gospel promiseth, by virtue of that correspondence which holds between things visible and sensible, and things intelligible and invisible: both antecedent, for their institution, to the foundation of the Church; the society whereof subsisteth upon condition of the first, and for communion in the second. The rest are actions appointed to be solemnized in the Church by the apostles; not always and everywhere precisely with the same ceremonies, but such as always may reasonably serve to signify the graces, which it prays for on

[Summary
of the
whole dis-
pute.]

^d See above, c. xi. § 4: and Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxiii. § 9.

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the behalf of them who receive them : the hope of that grace being grounded upon God's general promise of hearing the prayers of His Church, which the constitution thereof involveth.

[Whether extreme the more in error.]

§ 35. Nor am I solicitous to make that construction, which may satisfy the decrees of the councils of Florence^e and Trent^f; who have first taken upon them to decree under 350 anathema the conceit of the School^g in reducing them to the number of seven. But seeing the particulars so qualified by ancient writers in the Church^h, and the number agreed upon by the Greek Churchⁱ as well as the Latins; I have acknowledged that sense of their sayings, which the primitive order of the Catholic Church enforceth. For though I count it a great abuse to maintain simple Christians in an opinion, that the outward work^j of them (not supposing the ground upon which, the intent to which, the disposition with which, they are done) secures the salvation of them to whom they are ministered;—which opinion the formal ministering of them seemeth to maintain;—yet is it a far greater abuse, to place the reformation of the Church in abolishing the solemnities, rather than in reducing the right understanding of the ground and intent of those offices which they serve to solemnize.

^e So the Decret. Eugenii Papæ IV. ad Armenos, in Conc. Florent.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiii. p. 534. D.

^f "Si quis dixerit, sacramenta novæ legis non fuisse omnia a Jesu Christo Domino nostro instituta, aut esse plura vel pauciora quam septem, videlicet, baptismum, confirmationem, eucharistiam, pœnitentiam, extremam unctionem, ordinem, et matrimonium, aut etiam aliquid horum septem non esse vere et proprie sacramentum, anathema sit." Conc. Trid., Sess. vii. (A.D. 1547), can. de Sacramentis, can. i.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 776. D.

^g Pet. Lomb., Sent., lib. iv. Dist. ii. § 1.—A provincial Council, held at Sens A.D. 1528 (can. x., ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 454. C), issued the first decree of a council respecting the septenary number.

^h That Confirmation, Penance, Holy Orders, Matrimony, are severally called Sacraments by the Fathers in some sense or other, seems to be generally admitted: see, on the one side, Bellarm., De Sacr.

in Gen., lib. ii. c. 24. Controv. tom. ii. pp. 234. D—239. B; and, on the other, Forbes, Instruct. Historico-Theol., lib. ix. cc. 3, sq.—But they gave the same name also to many other things (Jewel, Defence of Apol., P. ii. c. xi. Divis. 2, Works vol. v. pp. 26, 27, reckons seventeen altogether); as e. g. to the cross, the washing of feet, the salt given to catechumens (for which "sacrament," see Bingham, X. ii. 16), martyrdom, virginity, &c.—See also Palmer, On the Church, Pt. vi. c. viii. vol. ii. pp. 442, 443.—For extreme unction Bellarmine produces only Pope Innocent I. calling it "genus sacramenti," and S. Bernard: for whom see above c. xii. § 1. note p, § 16. note g, § 23. note u.

ⁱ See e. g. Leo Allat., De Eccl. Occid. et Orient. Perp. Consensu, lib. iii. c. ix. § 6. p. 1048: Arcudius, De Concord. Eccl. Occident. et Orient. &c., lib. i. c. 2. pp. 5—7.

^j Misprinted, "works," in folio edition.

CHAPTER XXXI.^k

TO WORSHIP CHRIST IN THE EUCHARIST, THOUGH BELIEVING TRANSUBSTANTIATION, IS NO IDOLATRY. GROUND FOR THE HONOUR OF SAINTS AND MARTYRS. THE SAINTS AND THE ANGELS PRAY FOR US. THREE SORTS OF PRAYERS TO SAINTS: THE FIRST AGREEABLE WITH CHRISTIANITY; THE LAST MAY BE IDOLATRY; THE SECOND A STEP TO IT. OF THE RELICS OF THE SAINTS' BODIES. WHAT THE SECOND COMMANDMENT PROHIBITETH OR ALLOWETH. THE SECOND COUNCIL OF NICÆA DOTHT NOT DECREE IDOLATRY; AND YET THERE IS NO DECREE IN THE CHURCH FOR THE WORSHIPPING OF IMAGES.

AND NOW I come to that resolution, which I have made way for^l by premising these conclusions for assumptions to infer it; only, by the way^m, I have resolved against those prayers, which the Church of Rome prescribeth, to deliver the souls of the dead from purgatory-pains. I say, then, first, that the adoration of the eucharist, which the Church of Rome prescribeth, is not necessarily idolatry. I say not what it may be accidentally; by that intention, which some men may conceal, and may make it idolatry as to God: I speak upon supposition of that intention, which the profession of the Church formeth, and which alone is to my present purpose. I suppose them to believe, that those creatures of God, which are the elements of that sacrament, are no more there after the consecration; having ceased to be, that there might be room for the Body and Blood of our Lord to come into their stead. I suppose, that the Body and Blood of Christ may be adored, wheresoever they are; and must be adored by a good Christian, where the custom of the Church, which a Christian is obliged to communicate with, requires it. For that which we see is enough for to certify us, that peremptorily to refuse any custom of the Church is a step to division and the dissolution of it; which is the greatest evil that can befall Christianity, next to the peremptory profession of something contrary to that truth, wherein Christianity consists, and which the being of the Church presupposeth.

To worship Christ in the eucharist, though believing transubstantiation, is no idolatry.

^k Misprinted XXX. in folio edition.

^m cc. xxviii., xxix.

^l See above, c. xxvi. § 1, 2.

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[The Body and Blood of Christ to be adored in consideration of the Godhead to which It remains inseparably united.]

§ 2. But I suppose further, that the Body and Blood of Christ is not adored nor to be adored by Christians, neither for Itself, nor for any endowment residing in It, which It may have received by being personally united with the Godhead of Christ; but only in consideration of the said Godhead, to which It remains inseparably united, wheresoever It becomes. For by that means, whosoever proposeth not to himself the consideration of the Body and Blood of Christ, as It is of Itself and in Itself a mere creature (which he, that doth not on purpose, cannot do), cannot but consider It, as he believes It to be, being a Christian; and, considering It as It is, honour It as It is inseparably united to the Godhead, in which and by which It subsisteth, in which therefore that 351 honour resteth, and to which it tendeth. So the Godhead of Christ is the thing that is honoured, and the reason why it is honoured, both: the Body and Blood of Christ, though It be necessarily honoured, because necessarily united to that which is honoured; yet is It only the thing that is honoured, and not the reason why it is honoured, speaking of the honour proper to God alone.

[Every Christian bound to honour Christ as God, on all just occasions.]

§ 3. I suppose further, that it is the duty of every Christian to honour our Lord Christ, as God subsisting in human flesh: whether by professing Him such, or by praying to Him as such, or by using any bodily gesture, which by the custom of them that frequent it may serve to signify that indeed he takes Him for such; which gesture is outwardly that worship of the heart which inwardly commands it. This honour then being the duty of an affirmative precept, which according to the received ruleⁿ ties always, though it cannot tie a man to do the duty always, because then he should do nothing else: what remains but a just occasion, to make it requisite, and presently to take hold and oblige?

[The eucharist a just occasion.]

§ 4. And is not the presence thereof in the sacrament of the eucharist a just occasion, presently to express by the bodily act of adoration that inward honour, which we always carry towards our Lord Christ as God? Grant that there may be question, whether it be a just occasion or not; certainly, supposing it come to a custom in the Church presently

ⁿ Affirmativa præcepta obligant semper, sed non ad semper.

to do that which is always due to be done, you suppose the question determined. This is that which I stand upon: the matter being such as it is, supposing the custom of the Church to have determined it, it shall be so far from an act of idolatry, that it shall be the duty of a good Christian. Therefore, not supposing the Church to have determined it, though for some occasions (whereof more are possible than it is possible for me to imagine) it may become offensive and not presently due, yet can it never become an act of idolatry; so long as Christianity is that which it is, and he that does it professes himself a Christian.

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§ 5. Here then you see I am utterly disobliged to dispute, whether or no in the ancient Church Christians were exhorted and encouraged to, and really did, worship our Lord Christ in the sacrament of the eucharist. For having concluded my intent, that it had not been idolatry had it been done, I might leave the consequence of it to debate. But not to balk the freedom which hath carried me to publish all this, I do believe, that it was so practised and done in the ancient Church^o; which I maintain from the beginning to have been the true Church of Christ, obliging all to conform to it in all things within the power of it. I know the consequence to be this, that there is no just cause why it should not be done at present, but that cause, which justifies the reforming of some part of the Church without the whole; which if it were taken away, that it might be done again, and ought not to be of itself alone any cause of distance. For I do acknowledge the testimonies, that are produced^p out of St. Ambrose, *De Spiritu Sancto*, iii. 12^q; St. Augustin, *In Psalm. xviii.*^r, and *Epist. cxx. cap. xxvii.*^s; St. Chrysostom, *Homil. xxiv. in*

[The ancient Church worshipped our Lord in the eucharist.]

^o See however Bingham, XV. v. 4, 5, for the difference between this and the adoration of the Host, and for the late date of the latter.

^p E. g. by Bellarm., *De Sacram. Euchar.*, lib. iv. c. 29: *Controv. tom. ii. p. 930. C, D: and ibid., lib. ii. cc. 14, &c.; ibid., pp. 604. B, &c.*

^q "Itaque per scabellum terra intelligitur, per terram autem Caro Christi; Quam hodieque in mysteriis adoramus, et Quam apostoli in Domino Jesu, ut supra diximus, adorarunt." S. Ambros., *De Spir. Sancto*, lib. iii. c. 11. § 79; *Op. tom. ii. p. 681. A.*

^r "Nemo autem illam Carnem aducat, nisi prius adoraverit." S. Aug., *In Ps. xviii. § 8; Op. tom. iv. p. 1065. C.*

^s "Et ipsi quippe" (sc. divites et superbi) "adducti sunt ad mensam Christi, et accipiunt de Corpore et Sanguine Ejus, sed adorant tantum, non etiam saturantur, quia non imitantur: manducantes enim Pauperem, dedignantur esse pauperes." Id., *Epist. exl. (cxx. edd. bef. Bened.)*, *Ad Honoratum nondum baptizatum, c. xxvii. § 66; Op. tom. ii. p. 447. B.*

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1 *ad Corinth.*^t; Theodoret, *Dial.* ii.^u; St. Gregory Nazianzen, *Orat. in S. Gorgoniam*^x; St. Jerom, *Epist. ad Theophilum Episc. Alexandria*^v; Origen, *In diversa loca Evang.* Hom. v.^z, where he teacheth to say at the receiving the sacrament,

[Matt. viii. 8; Luke vii. 6.] “Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof;” which to say, is to do that which I conclude. Nor do I need more to conclude it.

[No reason why they should not do so.]

§ 6. And what reason can I have not to conclude it? Have I supposed the elements, which are God’s creatures in which the sacrament is celebrated, to be abolished; or any thing else concerning the Flesh and Blood of Christ or the presence thereof in the eucharist, in giving a reason why the Church may do it, which the Church did not believe? If I have, I disclaim it as soon as it may appear to me for such. Nay, I do expressly warn all opinions, that they imagine not to themselves the eucharist so mere and simple a sign of the thing signified, that the celebration thereof should not be a competent occasion for the executing of that worship, which is always due to our Lord Christ incarnate.

[To worship the sacrament may be to worship Christ in the sacrament.]

§ 7. I confess it is not necessarily the same thing to wor- 352
ship Christ in the sacrament of the eucharist, as to worship the sacrament of the eucharist; yet in that sense, which reason of itself justifieth, it is. For the sacrament of the eucharist, by reason of the nature thereof, is neither the

^t There is nothing in S. Chrysostom’s Hom. xxiv. in 1 *ad Cor.*, more to the purpose of the text, than such expressions as, “Ἐπειδὴ αὐτὸ (ποτήριον εὐλογίας) μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοντες οὕτως αὐτὸν ἀνυμνοῦμεν, θαυμάζοντες, ἐκπληρτόμενοι τῆς ἀπάτου δωρεᾶς, εὐλογοῦντες ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐξέχεεν, ἵνα μὴ μείνωμεν ἐν τῇ πλάνῃ” (§ 1; Op. S. Chrys., tom. x. p. 213. A): and again, “Εἰ γὰρ βασιλεύα τις οὐκ ἂν ἀπλῶς δέξοιτο· τί λέγω βασιλεύα; ἱματίου μὲν οὖν βασιλικοῦ οὐκ ἂν τις ἀπλῶς ἄψαιτο χερσὶν ἀκαθάρτοις” (*ibid.*, § 4. p. 216. D): and, “Τὸ γὰρ πάντων ἐκεῖ” (*in heaven*) “τιμιώτερον, τοῦτο σοὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς δεῖξω κείμενον,” κ.τ.λ. (*ibid.*, § 5. p. 218. E). The last is the passage quoted by Bellarmine, *De Sacra. Euch.*, lib. ii. c. 22; *Controv.* tom. ii. p. 622. B, C.

^u “Μένει” (*sc.* the symbols after consecration) “γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς προτέρας οὐσίας καὶ τοῦ σχήματος καὶ τοῦ εἶδους, καὶ ὁρατὰ ἔστι καὶ ἀπλὰ, ὅλα καὶ πρότερον ἦν· νοεῖται δὲ ἄπερ ἐγένετο, καὶ

πιστεύεται, καὶ προσκυνεῖται, ὡς ἐκεῖνα ὄντα ἄπερ πιστεύεται.” Theodoret., *Eranistes*, *Dial.* ii. *Inconfusus*; *Op.* tom. iv. p. 85. C.

^x “Τῷ θυσιαστηρίῳ προσπίπτει μετὰ τῆς πίστεως, καὶ τὸν ἐπ’ αὐτῷ τιμώμενον ἀνακαλουμένη μεγάλη τῆ βοῆ,” κ.τ.λ. S. Greg. Naz., *Orat.* viii. *In Laud. Gorgoniae*, § 18: *Op.* tom. i. p. 229. B.

^y “Ut discant qui ignorant, eruditi testimoniis Scripturarum, qua debeant veneratione sancta suscipere, et altaris Christi ministerio deservire; sacrosque calices, et sancta velamina, et cætera, quæ ad cultum Dominicæ pertinent passionis, non quasi inania et sensu carentia sanctimoniam non habere; sed ex consortio Corporis et Sanguinis Domini, eadem qua Corpus Ejus et Sanguis, majestate veneranda.” S. Hieron., *Epist. ad Theophilum Episc.*, *Epist.* lxxxviii.: *Op.* tom. iv. P. ii. p. 728.

^z Quoted above, c. iv. § 31. note f. —It is not Origen’s.

visible kind, nor the invisible grace, of Christ's Body and Blood, but the union of both, by virtue of the premisses; in regard whereof, the one going along with the other, whatsoever be the distance of their nature, both concur to that, which we call the sacrament of the eucharist, by the work of God, to which He is morally engaged by the promise which the institution thereof containeth. If this be rightly understood, to worship the sacrament of the eucharist is to worship Christ in the sacrament of the eucharist.

§ 8. But I will not therefore warrant, that they, who maintain the worshipping of the sacrament of the eucharist, do not understand the visible kind, or (as themselves think) the visible properties, thereof by that name^a. Which if they shall declare themselves to understand, then is the question far otherwise; and to be resolved upon the same terms, as the question concerning the worshipping of images shall by and by^b be resolved:—that, though the sacrament of the eucharist may be the occasion to determine the circumstance of the worshipping of Christ, yet is [it] itself no way capable of any worship that may be counted religious, because religion enjoineth it. Cardinal Bellarmine, *De Euch.* iv. 29^c, would have it said, that the sign is worshipped materially, but the Body and Blood of Christ formally, in the eucharist; which are terms that signify nothing. For it is impossible to distinguish in God the thing that is worshipped from the reason for which it is worshipped; so that the thing may be understood, without understanding it to be the reason why it is worshipped. Therefore the sign in the eucharist seems only to determine, why that worship which is always everywhere due, is here now tendered.

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[But, as explained by Roman Catholics, it is not so, and is indefensible.]

^a Bellarmine himself, as quoted in note c below (p. 929. A), affirms, that Christ is to be adored in the sacrament "*cultu latriæ*," and, "*Eam adorationem ad symbola etiam panis et vini pertinere, quatenus apprehenduntur ut quid unum cum Ipso Christo Quem continent.*" But that some in his communion held other and less extreme sentiments, may be seen in Bp. Forbes, *Consid. Mod. et Pacif.*, De Sac. Euchar., lib. ii. c. ii. § 10—15. pp. 440—443.

^b Below, § 36, sq.

^c "Qui enim sentiunt sacramen-

tum eucharistiæ formaliter esse Corpus Christi, ut est sub illis speciebus, concedunt etiam formaliter sacramentum dici adorandum: qui autem docent sacramentum eucharistiæ formaliter esse species panis et vini, ut Christum continent, illi docent consequenter sacramentum eucharistiæ materialiter adorandum. Sed quidquid sit de modo loquendi, status questionis non est nisi an Christus in eucharistia sit adorandus cultu latriæ." Bellarm., *De Sacram. Euchar.*, lib. iv. c. 29; *Controv.*, tom. ii. p. 929. B.

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[The Church of England had good reasons for superseding the ceremony.]

§ 9. Indeed, when the council of Trent^d pronounceth him *anathema*, that believes not the elements to be abolished and cease to be in it being consecrated; I cannot deny, that their obliging all to believe that, which no man can have that cause to believe for which he believes the Christian faith, hath been a very valuable reason, though not the only reason, to move the Church of England to supersede that ceremony (hardly, in the minds of Christians so bred to it, to be parted from it): contenting itself to enjoin the receiving of it kneeling^e; which he that refuseth to do, seems not to acknowledge the being of a sacrament, requiring the tender of the thing signified by it and with it. And I conceive further, that the carrying of the sacrament in procession, and upon such occasions as signify^f no order towards the receiving of it, nor any such intent upon supposition whereof the sacrament is a sacrament^g, hath added much weight to that reason. For if the use of the sacrament were the reason to make the occasion fit, the abuse thereof must needs render it unfit.

[What difference the belief or disbelief of transubstantiation makes.]

§ 10. But for that which remains; whether those who think the Body and Blood of Christ present instead of the elements, which are there no more, be idolaters for worshipping the elements, which remain present where they think they are not, is a question no way to be resolved, till it be granted, that, supposing them present, it is no idolatry. For if the false opinion of their absence make men idolaters, then are they not idolaters which have it not. Consider then, that,

^d "Si quis dixerit, in sacrosancto eucharistiæ sacramento remanere substantiam panis et vini una cum Corpore et Sanguine Domini nostri Jesu Christi, negaveritque mirabilem illam et singularem conversionem totius substantiæ panis in Corpus, et totius substantiæ vini in Sanguinem, manentibus duntaxat speciebus panis et vini, quam quidem conversionem Catholica Ecclesia aptissime transubstantiationem appellat, anathema sit." Conc. Trid., Sess. xiii. can. 2; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 808. C, D.

^e Canons of 1603, can. xxiii., and xxvii.: and rubric in Communion Service.

^f Corrected from MS.: "signifies" in folio edition.

^g "Nullus itaque dubitandi locus re-

linquitur, quin omnes Christi fideles, pro more in Catholica Ecclesia semper recepto, latriæ cultum, qui vero Deo debetur, huic sanctissimo sacramento (eucharistiæ) in veneratione exhibeant. . . Declarat præterea sancta synodus, pie et religiose admodum in Dei Ecclesiam inductum fuisse hunc morem, ut singulis annis peculiari quodam et festo die præcelsum hoc et venerabile sacramentum singulari veneratione ac solennitate celebraretur; utque in processionibus reverenter et honorifice illud per vias et loca publica circumferretur." Conc. Trid., Sess. xiii. (A.D. 1551), cap. v.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 806. C—E.—See Bp. Forbes, *Consid. Mod. et Pacif. De Sacram. Euchar.*, lib. ii. c. ii. § 16—19. pp. 443, 444.

were the Body and Blood of Christ so present as to be instead of the substance of bread and wine, the consideration in which any Christian (holding what the Church of Rome teaches) should worship It, would be no other than that, for which It should be worshipped by him who believes It not so present; as, in my opinion, the ancient Church did believe. Both must worship the Body and Blood of Christ because incarnate; and, therefore, as the Body and Blood of Christ is inseparable from the consideration of His Godhead, which every Christian intends to worship. And how can then a man's mistake in thinking the elements to be away, which indeed are there, make him guilty of honouring those creatures as God; which we know, if he thought that they were there, he must needs take for creatures, and therefore could not honour for God? I do believe it hath been said by great
353 doctors of the Church of Rome, that they must needs think themselves flat idolaters, if they could think that the elements are not abolished^h. That shews what confidence they would have the world apprehend that they hold their opinion with, but not that the consequence is true; unless that which I have said be reprobable. For what reason can be given, why that bodily gesture, which professedly signifieth the honour of God tendered to Christ spiritually present in the eucharist, should be idolatry, because the bread and wine are believed to remain there; which according to their opinion, supposing them to be abolished, their accidents only remaining, is no idolatry, but the worship of our Lord Christ for God?

§ 11. In the next place, as concerning prayer to saints: I must suppose, that the terms of prayer, invocation, calling upon, and whatsoever else we can use, are or may be in

[The terms prayer, invocation, and others like them, necessarily equivocal.]

^h E. g. "Contendit Claudius" (Sainctes), "ex unitate adorationis absentiam substantiæ panis colligere. Etenim si duplex maneret substantia in sacramento, una panis, altera Christi, non possit citra idololatriam unica adoratio in utramque referri, eo quod esset duplex etiam existentia, quorum unaquæque suam venerationem postulare. . . . Affert deinde testimonia Patrum, in quibus ex unica adoratione absentia panis et transubstantiatio colligi videntur." Suarez, In III Part. D. Thom., Disp. cviii. numm. 111, 112; tom. i. 1052.—"Idololatria non committitur

sine expressa intentione adorandi pro Deo id quod revera non est. Ac proinde qui adoraret hostiam non consecratam, apprehendens cogitatione sua ibi Christum, idololatriam non committeret." Id., ibid. Disp. ccix. num. 41; tom. iii. p. 414.—"Hic error" (viz. "Adorationem hujus sacramenti idololatriam esse,") "ex alio priori videtur sequi: nam si ibi non est Corpus Christi aut Sanguis, ut ipsi (sacramentarii) autumat, fit ut adoratio ipsa in panem et vinum terminetur, quod est idololatria." Id., ibid., Disp. cviii. num. 108; tom. i. p. 1051.

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despite of our hearts equivocal; that is, we may be constrained, unless we use that diligence which common discretion counts superfluous, to use the same words in signifying requests made to God and to man. Which are not equivocal according to that equivocation, which comes by mere chance; but by that, for which there is a reasonable ground in that eminence, which our conceptions (and therefore our words, which signify them) express unto usⁱ. For all the apprehensions, that we have of God and all things intelligible, coming from things sensible, we can have no proper conceit of God's excellence, and the eminence thereof above His creatures; which necessarily appears to us under attributes common to His creatures, removing that imperfection which in them they are joined with. This is the reason, why all signs of honour in word or deed may be equivocal, when they need not be counted so; being joined with signs either of other words or deeds, which may serve to determine the capacity of them. Adoration, worship, respect, reverence, or howsoever you translate the Latin *cultus*, are of this kind; as I said afore^j. "*Ingressus scenam populum saltator adorat*"^k — "Coming upon the stage to dance, he adores" (or worships) "the people:" or, as another says, "*Jactat basia*"^l — "He throws them kisses;" he does reverence to the spectators by kissing his hand, and saluting them with it. So prayer, invocation, calling upon God, is not so proper to God, but that (whether you will or not) every petition to a prince or a court of justice is necessarily a "prayer," and he that makes it "invokes" or "calls upon" that prince or that court for favour or for justice.

Ground for
the honour
of saints
and mar-
tyrs.

§ 12. Now the militant Church necessarily hath communion with the triumphant: believing, that all those who are

ⁱ See above, c. xxvi. § 3—6.

^j Ibid.

^k Epigramm. Vet., lib. iv. p. 131. Genev. 1619. For the equivocation of the word "adoro," see Andrewes, Resp. ad Bellarm., pp. 65, 275 sq., 400. Oxf. 1851; and Trench's Star of the Wise Men, pp. 60—63. Lond. 1850.—"Otho protendens manus, adorare vulgum, ja-

cere oscula," &c., Tacit., Hist., i. 36. And Apuleius, Metamorph., uses the word "adorat" several times as = affatur.—See Facciolati sub voc.—Suarez, In III. Part. D. Thom., Disput. xciii. tom. i. pp. 921 sq., has a long discussion upon the nature and meaning of adoration.

^l " Jactat basia

"Tibicen: gratulari fautores putat."

Phædrus, Fab., lib. v. fab. 7. vv. 28, 29.

"Blandaque devexæ jactaret basia rhedæ."

Juvenal, iv. 118.

departed in God's grace are at rest, and secure of being parted from Him for the future; though those, who have neglected the content of this world the most for His service, and are in the best of those "mansions" which are provided for them till the day of judgment (whom here we call properly saints), enjoy the nearest access to His presence^m. To dispute whether we are bound to honour them or not, were to dispute whether we are to be Christians, and to believe this, or not. Whether this honour be religious or civilⁿ, nothing but equivocation of words makes disputable; and the cause of that equivocation, the want of words: vulgar use not having provided words, properly to signify conceptions, which came not from common sense. If we call it [religious^o], it is manifest, that all religion is that reverence which the conscience of our obligation to God rendereth. If civil, the inconvenience is more gross, though less dangerous. For how can we owe civil respect, where there is no relation of members of the same city or commonwealth? Plainly, their excellence, and the relation we have to them, being intelligible only by Christianity, must borrow a name from that which vulgar language attributes to God, or to men our superiors.

CHAP.
XXXI.

[John
xiv. 2.]

§ 13. I need say nothing in particular of angels; whom if we believe to be God's ministers employed in serving^p His children upon earth, we must needs own their honour, though the intercourse between us be invisible.

[And an-
gels.]
[Hebr. i.
14.]

§ 14. It were easy to pick up sayings of the fathers^q, by which religious honour is proper to Christ; and others^r, in which that honour, that reverence, which religion enjoins,

[Sayings
of the
fathers.]

^m See above, c. xxix. § 30—50.

ⁿ "Observandum est tot esse species adorationis sive cultus quot sunt species excellentiæ." Now, "tres sunt species excellentiæ. Prima est excellentia Divina, et infinita: cui respondet prima species cultus, qui a theologis dicitur latria. Secunda est excellentia humana seu naturalis, quæ posita est in humanis virtutibus, dignitatibus, gradibus," &c.: "cui respondet secunda species cultus, quæ dici potest cultus civilis," &c. "Tertia est excellentia quædam media inter Divinam et humanam, qualis est gratia et gloria sanctorum: . . . et huic excellentiæ respondet tertia species cultus, quam theologii vocant dulia: . . .

hanc tertiam speciem . . . dividunt in dulia proprie dictam et hyperdulia, tribuentes illam sanctis ceteris, istam soli Humanitati Christi, et matri Ejus." Bellarm., De Sanct. Beatit., lib. i. c. 12; Controv. tom. i. p. 1951. A—C.

^o Misprinted "religion" in folio edition.

^p Corrected also in MS.,—from a misprint (in the folio edition), viz., "instructing,"—into "in conducting."

^q As is done e.g. in Ussher, Answ. &c., c. ix. pp. 423—430, 466, sq.; and Bingham, XIII. iii. 1, from Daillé.

^r As is done e.g. in Bellarm., De Sanct. Beatit., lib. i. c. 13. Controv. tom. i. pp. 1954. C—1959. D.

BOOK
III.

is tendered saints and angels. And all to be imputed to nothing but want of proper terms for that honour, which religion enjoineth in respect of God, and that relation, which God hath settled between the Church militant and triumphant; being reasonably called religious, provided that the distance be not confounded between the religious honour of God, and that honour of the creature, which the religious honour of God enjoins, being neither civil nor human, but such as a creature is capable of, for religion's sake and that relation which it settleth.

[The honours paid to the memories of saints in the ancient Church, nothing but what Christianity demanded.]

§ 15. I must come to particulars, that I may be understood. He that could wish, that the memories of the martyrs, and other saints who lived so as to assure the Church they would have been martyrs had they been called to it, had not been honoured, as it is plain they were honoured by Christians^s, must find in his heart by consequence to wish, that Christianity had not prevailed. For this honour depending on nothing but the assurance of their happiness in them that remained alive, was that, which moved unbelievers to bethink themselves of the reason they had to be Christians. What were then those honours? Reverence in preserving the remains of their bodies, and burying them; celebrating the remembrance of their agonies every year; assembling themselves at their monuments; making the days of their death festivals, the places of their burial churches; building and consecrating churches to the service of God in remembrance of them: I will add further (for the custom seemeth to come from undefiled Christianity), burying the remains of their bodies under the stones upon which the eucharist was celebrated^t. What was there in all this but Christianity? That the circumstances of God's service, which no law of God had limited, the time, the place, the occasion of assembling for the service of God (always acceptable to God), should be determined by such glorious accidents for Christianity, as the departure of those who had thus concluded their race. What can be so properly counted the reign of the saints and martyrs with Christ, which St. John foretelleth, Apoc. xx, as this honour, when it came to trample paganism

^s See Cave, Prim. Christ., c. vii. pp. XX. vii., and XXIII. iv. 7, 9.
95—100: and Bingham, XIII. ix. 5,

^t See Bingham, *ibid.*

under feet after the conversion of Constantine^u? Certainly nothing can be named so correspondent to that honour, which is prophesied for them that suffered for God's law under Antiochus Epiphanes^x; Dan. xii. Is not all this honour properly derivative from the honour of God and our Lord Christ, and relative to His service? For that is the work, for which Christians assemble; and for those assemblies the Church stands, as I have often said: the honour of the saints, but the occasion, circumstance, or furniture for it.

§ 16. Neither is it to be doubted, that the saints in happiness pray for the Church militant, and that they have knowledge thereof; if they go not out like sparkles, and are kindled again when they resume their bodies, which I have shewed our common Christianity allows not^y. For is it possible to imagine, that, knowing any thing (that is, knowing God and themselves), they should not know, that God hath a Church in the world, upon the consummation whereof their consummation dependeth? Or is it possible, that, knowing this, and being disposed towards this Church as they ought to be disposed towards it in respect to God, they should not intercede with God for the consummation of it and the means thereof? Which is all we can desire. I will not use the text of Jeremy xv. 1, and Ezek. xiv. 13—20^z;

CHAP.
XXXI.

The saints
pray for
us.

^u "Regnaverunt cum Christo mille annis—Sicut Christus ex cælo in terras regnat, sic et martyres sub Christo, nempe per dona sanationum quæ conspiciebantur apud ipsorum memorias et per honorem quem ipsis Ecclesiæ palam habuere. Ante tempora Constantini neque tutum erat ad monumenta martyrum convenire, et vigente paganismo metui poterat ne honor martyrum a paganis in superstitionis suæ defensionem raperetur. Quod autem additur *χίλια ἔτη*, eo pertinet ut sciamus post mille illos annos a multis imminui cæpisse honorem martyrum," &c.: "quas ad res non levis occasio data est ab iis qui falsa miracula comminiscabantur, quique in martyrum honore non servabant eum modum quem vetus Ecclesia servaverat." Grot. ad Apoc. xx. 4.

^x "Non male hæc Porphyrius retulit ad ea tempora cum Lysias Antiochi personam gerens omnia crudelissima in Judæos exercuit; sed addenda simul et tempora priora." Grot., ad Daniel. xii. 1.—"Reddendum est Por-

phyrio quod ei debetur testimonium: est enim hunc locum optime interpretatus de iis, qui ob Legis cultum diu extorres ad sua rediere: sic tamen ut voces mira arte ita sint temperatæ ut resurrectionis mysterium, quod aperte ante Evangelium revelari non debuit, innuant magis quam explicent." Id., Ad Dan. xii. 2.

^y See above, c. xxviii. § 4. note 1. Calvin's Psychopannychia is especially directed against this heresy. Pagitt in his Heresiography (pp. 143, 144. ed. 1648) alleges its existence in the time of the Rebellion in England. And art. xl. of the 42 Articles of Edw. VI. (A.D. 1552) is also specially directed against it.—That "the saints in happiness" may be believed to "pray for the Church militant," see Pearson, On the Creed, art. ix. vol. i. pp. 600—602: Andrewes, Respons. ad Bellarm., pp. 45, sq.: Bp. Bull, Corruptions of the Ch. of Rome, sect. iii.; Works, vol. ii. p. 266.

^z Cornelius a Lapide (in loc.) prefers to translate in Jer. xv. 1, "Si stete-

BOOK
III.

because it is manifest, that Moses and Samuel, that Noe, Daniel, and Job, are named in them but to put the case—that, if those men were alive and made intercession for their people, they should not prevail:—which is not to say (that, which I have shewed^a that the Old Testament speaks not out plain), that, being alive, they do intercede. Therefore they make no consequence. I will not use the text of the Gospel, Luke xvi. 9^b;—“Make ye friends of the unrighteous Mammon, that when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting tabernacles:”—though St. Augustin, *De Civit.* [*Dei*, lib. xx]i. [cap.] 27^c, makes a doubt, whether it be by the intercession of his friends that such a man is received; because he makes no doubt, that it is in consideration of the charity by which he made them his friends, that he is received; and therefore in that consideration it must be, that they are said to receive him, not in consideration of their prayers; of which therefore this text saith nothing. But I must needs use the³⁵⁵ text of the Apocalypse, v. 8. viii. 3^d; whereby it appeareth as much, that the Church triumphant prayeth for the Church militant, as that the saints of the Church triumphant are alive. And I will use those^e texts of the Old Testament, where Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and David are in consideration, and alleged to God in behalf of His people: Gen. xxvi. 5, 24; Ex. xxxii. 13; Deut. ix. 27; 1 Kings xi. 12, 32, 33, 34, xv. 4; 2 Kings viii. 19, xix. 34, xx. 6; Es. xxxvii. 35; 1 Kings xviii. 36; 1 Chron. xxix. 18. For as our Saviour argueth

rint,” for “*si starent;*” and infers, that “*Ergo sancti orant pro nobis post mortem etiam in limbo, multo magis in cælo.*”—On *Ezech. xiv. 14*, he says (after arguing that Daniel being alive at the time is thereby “*canonized*”)—“*Imperite ergo hæretici hoc loco abutuntur, ut ex eo probent sanctos in cælis non esse invocandos;*” for (among other reasons) the exceptions prove the rule; “*Potius ergo hinc contrarium inferendum esset, scil. invocandos esse sanctos.*”—See also *Bp. Bull, Vind. of Ch. of Engl.*, § 6; *Works* vol. ii. p. 156.

^a Above, c. xxvii. § 1—3: and c. xxviii. § 4—6.

^b “*Duo ex hoc loco, et merita nostra, et sanctorum pro nobis suffragia, adversus novos hæreticos aperte colliguntur.*” *Maldonat.*, in *Luc. xvi. 9*.

^c “*Est itaque quidam vitæ modus,*

nec tam malæ, ut his qui eam vivunt, nihil prosit ad capessendum regnum cælorum largitas elemosynarum, quibus etiam justorum sustentatur inopia, et fiunt amici qui in tabernacula eterna suscipiant; nec tam bonæ, ut ad tantam beatitudinem adipiscendam eis ipsa sufficiat, nisi eorum meritis quos amicos fecerint, misericordiam consequantur.” *S. Aug., De Civ. Dei*, lib. xxi. c. 27. § 5; *Op. tom. vii. p. 653*. B, C: speaking however afterwards (§ 6. p. 654. B) of this liberation being accomplished “*intercedentibus sanctis:*” which hardly bears out the whole of *Thorndike’s* statement in the text.

^d *Hammond* however (ad loc.) restricts the former passage, and *Beza* (ad loc.) the second, to the prayers of the saints *on earth*.

^e Corrected from MS.: “*these*” in folio edition.

well, that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, are alive and shall rise again, because "God is not the God of the dead;" so is the consequence as good, that what God doth for their sakes, He doth it for their mediation or intercession; unless He mean to set that on their score, which they desire not at His hands.

C H A P.
XXXI.

[Matt.
xxii. 32;
Mark xii.
27; Luke
xx. 38.]

§ 17. The angels of little children "always see the Father's face in heaven;" Matth. xviii. 10. And "there is joy in the presence of God's angels over one sinner that repenteth;" Luke xv. 10. And David saith, that "the angel of the Lord pitcheth his tent round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them;" Ps. xxxiv. 8. And, "They are all ministering spirits, sent forth to attend upon them that shall be heirs of salvation;" Hebr. i. 14. And have they not that affection for those, whom God so affecteth as to provide them such attendance, [as^f] to mediate with their desires to God the effect of that goodness, which He is so affectionate to bestow upon us? An imagination so barbarous cannot possess any man, till he think himself beloved of God for hating those that honour saints and angels above measure. Let them look to the measure, and let them look how they hate them that observe it not. Let them not ground their measure upon a supposition of as little affection in the saints and angels for us, as in themselves for the saints and angels; unless it be, because such a supposition may deserve to deprive them of the benefit of such relations.

And the
angels.

[Ps. xxxiv.
8. Hebr.
— 7. Eng.
Vers.]

§ 18. For as for the Church; St. Cyprian doubts not, when he desires, that those who shall happen to depart first be mindful of them that remain in their prayers to God: *Epist.* l[vii].^g And the saints in heaven, that are secure of their own salvation, he saith, are solicitous for us: in his book *De Mortalitate*ⁱ. St. Jerome saith the same of Heliodorus, *Epist.* i.^k: nor is any thing to be faulted of that which

[Sayings
of the
fathers.]

^f Corrected from MS.: "not" in folio edition.

^g "Et quis istinc nostrum prior Divinæ dignationis celeritate præcesserit, perseveret apud Dominum nostra dilectio, pro fratribus et sororibus nostris apud misericordiam Patris non cesset oratio." S. Cypr., *Epist.* lx. (Pamel. lvii.); *Ep.* p. 143.—The reference is (wrongly) corrected in MS. into *Epist.* xxxix.

ⁱ "Magnus illic (in paradiso) nos

carorum numerus expectat, parentum, fratrum, filiorum, frequens nos et copiosa turba desiderat, jam de sua immortalitate secunda, et adhuc de nostra salute sollicita." Id., *De Mortalitate*; *Op.* p. 166.

^k "Veniet, veniet postea dies, quo victor revertaris in patriam, quo Ierosolymam cœlestem vir fortis coronatus incedas. Tunc municipatum cum Paulo capies. Tunc et parentibus tuis ejusdem civitatis jus petes. Tunc et

he writes against Vigilantius¹ to that purpose. St. Augustin supposeth, that Nebridius prayed for him being dead (*Confess.* ix. 3^m); and expects benefit from St. Cyprian's prayers (*De Bapt.* v. 17, vii. 1ⁿ). He said afore^o, that we are to be commended by the prayers of the martyrs; and (*De Sanctis* Serm. xlv. p.), "*Debent (martyres) aliquid in nobis recognoscere de suis virtutibus, ut pro nobis dignentur Domino supplicare*" — "The martyrs must take notice of something of their own virtues in us, that they may vouchsafe to become petitioners to God for us." And again (*Contra Faustum* xx. 21^a), the reason why they celebrated the memories of the saints, he assigns, that they "might be partners in their merits and be helped by their prayers." Both which Leo, *In S. Laur.*^r, considers, "as well the help as the example" of the saints. And St. Gregory, *Epist.* vii. 57. *Indict.* ii.^s: "*Rogo omnipotentem Deum ut Sua te gratia protegat, et beati Petri apostolorum principis intercessione a malis omnibus illæsum servet*" — "I beseech Almighty God to protect thee with His grace, and through the intercession of St. Peter chief of the apostles keep thee unharmed by any evil." It were to no purpose

pro me rogabis, qui te ut vinceris, incitavi." S. Hieron., *Ad Heliod.*, *Epist.* v. (olim i.); *Op.* tom. iv. P. ii. p. 7.

¹ E. g. "Dicis" (sc. Vigilantius) "in libello tuo, quod dum vivimus, mutuo pro nobis orare possumus; postquam autem mortui fuerimus, nullius sit pro alio exaudienda oratio; præsertim cum martyres ultionem sui sanguinis obsecrantes, impetrare non quiverint. Si apostoli et martyres adhuc in corpore constituti possunt orare pro cæteris, quando pro se adhuc debent esse solliciti; quanto magis post coronas, victorias, et triumphos?" &c. *Id.*, *Adv. Vigilant.*; *ibid.* p. 283.

^m "Nunc ille (Nebridius) vivit in sinu Abraham. . . Jam non ponit aurem ad os meum, sed spiritale os ad fontem Tuum, et bibit quantum potest sapientiam pro aviditate sua sine fine felix. Nec sic eum arbitror inebriari ex ea, ut obliviscatur mei, cum Tu Domine, Quem potat ille, nostri sis memor." S. Aug., *Confess.*, lib. ix. c. 3. § 6; *Op.* tom. i. p. 159. B, C.

ⁿ "Adjuvet itaque nos Cyprianus orationibus suis, in istius carnis mortalitate tanquam in caliginosa nube laborantes, ut donante Domino, quantum possumus, bona ejus imitemur." *Id.*, *De Bapt.* cont. Donatist., lib. vii.

c. 1. § 1; *Op.* tom. ix. p. 185. E: and *ibid.*, lib. v. c. 17. § 23. p. 152. D, "Orationibus ejus adjutus, discam si potero per litteras ejus," &c.—The figures in the text are misprinted "v. 7. 17," in the folio edition.

^o See above in c. xxix. § 42.

^p Pseudo-Aug., *Serm.* cccxiv. § 1; in *Append.* *Op.* tom. v. p. 369. E: olim *Serm.* xlv. *De Sanctis*.

^q "Populus autem Christianus memorias martyrum religiosa solemnitate concelebrat, et ad excitandam imitationem, et ut meritis eorum consocietur atque orationibus adjuvetur: ita tamen ut nulli martyrum, sed Ipsi Deo martyrum, quamvis in memoriis martyrum, constituamus altaria." *Id.*, *Cont. Faust.*, lib. xx. c. 21; *Op.* tom. viii. p. 347. B, C.

^r "Qui (Dominus) est mirabilis in sanctis Suis, in quibus nobis et præsidium constituit et exemplum. . . Cujus (Laurentii) oratione et patrocinio adjuvari nos sine cessatione confidimus." S. Leo M., *Serm.* lxxxv. in *Natali S. Laurentii Martyris*, c. iv.; *Op.* tom. i. p. 339. ed. Ballerin. FF.

^s S. Greg. M., *Epist.* ad Secundinum; *Epist.* lib. ix. Ep. 52. *Indict.* ii. (olim lib. vii. Ep. 54, 57 in the text being a mistake); *Op.* tom. ii. p. 971. A.

to shew what I allow by bringing more: for this cannot be disallowed, allowing the premisses. C H A P.
XXXI.

§ 19. But, this being supposed, whatsoever may be disputed, whether saints or angels in this regard may be counted mediators, intercessors, or advocates between God and us, will be mere contentions about words; holding to the terms hitherto supposed. For, the intercession of our Lord Christ being grounded upon the work of redemption, the effects of it must be according: to make all mankind acceptable to God under the condition which the gospel declareth; to obtain for every man those helps of grace, by which he may or by which he is effectually resolved to undergo the condition requisite. He that knows the Godhead of Christ to be the ground, in consideration whereof the obedience of Christ is acceptable by God to this effect; and yet will needs say, that ³⁵⁶ saints or angels are our mediators, intercessors, or advocates to the same effect: there is no cause, why he should be excused of idolatry for his pains. But withal he cannot be excused of contradicting himself; as grossly as he, that maintains those saints or angels to be that one true God, whom he acknowledges not to be that God but His creatures. If there be reason to presume, that they, who acknowledge saints or angels their mediators, intercessors, or advocates to God, intend to commit idolatry by contradicting themselves thus grossly; there may be reason to think, that they count them their mediators, intercessors, or advocates to God, to that effect, to which Christ alone is our mediator, intercessor, or advocate. But if whosoever is accepted to pray for another, is necessarily by so doing his mediator, intercessor, or advocate, to him with whom he is admitted to deal on his behalf by his prayers; then will it be necessary to limit the work of mediation to that effect, which may be allowed to the intercession of the saints or angels for us, if we will have them to be to purpose. Certainly, neither could Job intercede for his friends, nor Samuel for the Israelites, nor Abraham for Abimelech or Pharaoh^t, nor any of God's prophets for any that had or were to have recourse to them for that purpose; but they must be by so doing mediators, intercessors, and advocates, for them with God. For neither

[In what sense alone saints or angels may be counted mediators.]

[Job xlii.
8—10:
1 Sam. vii.
5, xii. 23:
Gen. xx. 7,
17.]

^t This is an oversight. In Gen. xii. for Pharaoh, as he did afterwards for Abimelech.

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III.

can the mediation of saints or angels, nor of any prophet or other, that can be presumed to have favour with God, be to any effect, but that which the terms of that reconciliation which our Lord Christ hath purchased for us do settle or allow.

[Of praying to saints or angels.]

§ 20. But he, that saith the saints and angels pray for us, saith not, that we are to pray to saints or angels; nor can he say it without idolatry, intending, that we are to do that to them which they do to God for us. On the other side, though that which we do to them, and that which they do to God, be both called praying, yet it will be very difficult for him, that really and actually apprehendeth all saints and angels to be God's creatures, to render both the same honour; though supposing, not granting, the same Christianity to enjoin both.

Three sorts of prayers to saints [in the Church of Rome]. [The first sort.]

§ 21. But, to come to particulars, I will distinguish three sorts of prayers to saints, whether taught or allowed to be taught in the Church of Rome.

§ 22. The first is of those, that are made to God, but to desire His blessings by and through the merits and intercession of His saints. I cannot give so fit an example, as out of the canon of the mass; which all the western Churches of that communion do now use. There it is said^v; "*Communicantes et memoriam venerantes [N. N. et^x] omnium sanctorum Tuorum, quorum meritis precibusque concedas, ut in omnibus protectionis Tuae muniamur auxilio*"—"Communicating in and reverencing the memory of such and such, and of all Thy saints, by whose merit and prayer grant that in all things we may be guarded by Thy protection and help." There is also a short prayer for the priest to say, when he comes to the altar, as he finds opportunity^y;—"Oramus Te, Domine, per merita sanctorum Tuorum, quorum reliquiae hic sunt, et om-

^u Bellarmine (De Sanct. Beat., lib. i. cc. 17—19; Controv. tom. ii. pp. 1967. C, sq.) lays down as rules, 1. that "non licet a sanctis petere, ut nobis tanquam auctores Divinorum beneficiorum, gloriam, vel gratiam, aliaque ad beatitudinem media concedant:" 2. that "sancti non sunt immediati intercessores nostri apud Deum, sed quidquid a Deo nobis impetrant, per Christum impetrant:" but then further, that "sancti orant pro nobis, in genere, in particulari," and therefore "pie atque utiliter a viventibus invocantur." He adds however, that "Notandum est,

cum dicimus non debere peti a sanctis, nisi ut orent pro nobis, nos non agere de verbis sed de sensu verborum: nam quantum ad verba, licet dicere, S. Petre miserere mei, salva me," &c. &c., "dummodo intelligamus, Salva me, et miserere mei, orando pro me; da mihi hoc et illud precibus tuis et meritis."—It were well if even this defence could be made good: but see the authorities below in § 24. note f.

^v Missal. Rom., p. 224.

^x Added in MS.

^y Missal. Rom., p. 188.

nium sanctorum, ut indulgere digneris omnia peccata mea" C H A P.
XXXI.
—“We pray Thee, Lord, by the merits of the saints whose relics are here, and all saints, that Thou wouldest vouchsafe to release me all my sins.” And on the first Sunday in Advent, mentioning the blessed virgin, they pray^z; “*Ut qui vere eam matrem Dei credimus, ejus apud Te intercessionibus adjuvemur*”—“That we, who believe her truly the mother of God, may be helped by her intercessions with Thee.” [“genitricem Dei”]

§ 23. The second is that, which their litanies^a contain: [The
second.]
which though I do not undertake to know how they are used or how they ought to be used by particular Christians (that is, how far voluntary, how far obligatory), yet the form of them is manifest:—that, whereas you have in them sometimes, “Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ have mercy upon us, Holy Trinity, One God, have mercy upon us,” you have much oftener the blessed virgin repeated again and again under a number of her attributes; you have also all the saints and angels, or such as the present occasion pretends for the object of the devotion which a man tenders, named and spoken to, with “*Ora pro nobis,*” that is, “Pray for us;” the blessed virgin sometimes with “*Te rogamus audi nos*”—“We beseech thee to hear us^b.” One thing I must not forget to observe, that the prayers, which follow those litanies, are almost always of the first kind; that is to say, addressed directly to
357 God, but mentioning the intercession of saints or angels for the means to obtain our prayers at His hands^c.

§ 24. The third is, when they desire immediately of them [The
third.]
the same blessings, spiritual and temporal, which all Christians desire of God. There is a psalter^d to be seen, with the name of God changed everywhere into the name of the blessed virgin. There is a book of devotion in French, with

^z Ibid., p. 1.

^a See e.g. the *Sacræ Litanizæ Variæ cum brevi pique quotidiana Exercitatione* &c. 8vo. Antv. 1630.—In 1601 the Pope issued a decree, prohibiting unauthorized Litanies, but sanctioning some, which are apparently those published in this collection: see *Index Libb. Prohib.* &c. p. 103. Rom. 1664; quoted by Bp. Barlow in his copy of these Litanies now in the Bodleian Library.

^b As e.g. in the *Lit. B. M. V.*, *ibid.* p. 110: and to the angels also, in the *Lit. de Angelis Sanctis*, *ibid.* p. 243.

^c Such is the case in the Litanies just quoted, but the Litanies themselves belong to Thorndike's *third* class of prayers.

^d *Psalterium B. Mariæ Virginis*, inter *Op. Bonaventuræ*, tom. vi. pp. 501, sq. Rom. 1593. See *Ussher*, *ibid.*, pp. 489, sq. And for an account of the book, and that Bonaventura was really its author, Tyler as quoted below in note f.—There is another work by the same writer of a similar kind, entitled, *Psalterium Minus B. Mariæ Virginis*, *Op. ibid.* pp. 497, sq.

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this title, "*Moyen de bien servir, prier, et adorer la vierge Marie*"—"The way well to serve, pray to, and adore the blessed virgin." There are divers forms of prayer, as well as excessive speeches, concerning her especially, and other saints, quoted in the Answer to the Jesuit's Challenge, pp. 330—345^f.

The first agreeable with Christianity.

§ 25. Of these^g, then, the first kind seems to me utterly agreeable with Christianity: importing only the exercise of that communion, which all members of God's Church hold with all members of it, ordained by God for the means to obtain for one another the grace, which the obedience of our Lord Jesus Christ hath purchased for us, without difference whether dead or alive; because we stand assured, that they have the same affection for us, dead or alive, so far as they know us and our estate, and are obliged to desire and esteem their prayers for us, as for all the members of Christ's mystical Body. Neither is it in reason conceivable, that all Christians from the beginning should make them the occasion of their devotions, as I said, out of any consideration but this.

[Of the term "merit," frequented in them.]

§ 26. For as concerning the term of "merit" perpetually frequented in these prayers; it hath been always maintained by those of the Reformation, that it is not used by the Latin fathers in any other sense than that which they allow^h. Therefore, the canon of the mass, and probably other prayers which are still in use, being more ancient than the greatest part of the Latin fathers, there is no reason to make any difficulty of admitting it in that sense, the ground whereof I have maintained in the second Bookⁱ.

^e This book has not been met with: but unhappily the authorities quoted below in note *f* will supply evidence of books quite as excessive.

^f Scil. of the ed. of 1625: Works vol. iii. pp. 478—496. ed. Elrington.—Compare also a singular book written by a Romanist and approved by the clergy of Ghent and of Cologne, translated into English by James Taylor (Lond. 4to. 1687), and entitled "Wholesome Advices from the Blessed Virgin to her Indiscreet Worshipers:" of which the object is, to reduce the worship of the Virgin to the model of Thorndike's first kind of prayers, but it testifies in so doing to excesses of the most extravagant kind.—See, for later times, the Theol. Critic for 1851. No. II., in its review of Morris's translation of Muzzarelli's Month of Mary;

and an elaborate treatise in 2 vols. 8vo. by the same J. B. Morris, entitled *Jesus the Son of Mary*:—Meyrick, *Practical Working of Church of Spain*, Oxf. 1852:—Tyler, *Prim. Christ. Worship*, Lond. 1840; and *Worship of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, in the Church of Rome, contrary to Holy Scriptures and to the faith, &c. of the Church. Lond. 1844:—Palmer, *Letters to Wiseman*, Letters i. and v.:—and for what is said on the other side, Newman, *Development &c.*, c. vii. § 4, c. viii. § 1, 2; and Rock, *Hierurgia*, Pt. ii. c. 5. Lond. 1833.

^g Corrected from MS.: "those" in folio edition.

^h See above, Bk. II. c. xxxiii. § 13. notes o, p.

ⁱ As quoted in the last note.

§ 27. The third, taking them at the foot of the letter^j, and valuing the intent of those that use them by nothing but the words of them, are mere idolatries; as desiring of the creature that which God only gives, which is the worship of the creature for the Creator, "God blessed for evermore." And were we bound to make the acts of them that teach these prayers the acts of the Church, because it tolerates them and maintains them in it instead of casting them out, it would be hard to free that Church from idolatry; which whoso admitteth, can by no means grant it to be a Church, the being whereof supposeth the worship of one God, exclusive to any thing else. But the words of them are capable of the same limitation, that I gave to the words of our Lord; when I said, that they, whom Christians do good to here, may be said to "receive them into everlasting habitations," because God does it in consideration of them and of the good done them^k. And so, when Irenæus calls the virgin Mary "the advocate of Eve" (v. 19^l); he that considers his words there and iii. 33^m, shall find, that he saith it not because she prayed for her, but because she believed the angel's message, and submitted to God's will, and so became the means of saving all; though by our Lord Christ, Who pleadeth even for her as well as for Eve. Ground enough there is for such a construction, even the belief of one God alone, that stands in the head of our Creed; which we have no reason to think the Church allows them secretly to renounce, whom she alloweth to make these prayers; and therefore no ground to construe them so, as if the Church

CHAP.
XXXI.

The last
[sort of
prayers]
may be
idolatry.

[Rom.
ix. 5.]

[Luke xvi.
9.]

^j "The sense which the words strictly taken do produce, following them step by step." Added in margin in MS.

^k Above, § 16.

^l "Quemadmodum enim illa (Eva) per angelicum sermonem seducta est, ut effugeret Deum, prævaricata verba Ejus; ita et hæc (Maria) per angelicum sermonem evangelizata est, ut portaret Deum, obediens Ejus verbo. Et sicut illa (Eva) seducta est, ut effugeret Deum, sic hæc (Maria) suasa est obedire Deo, ut virginis Evæ virgo Maria fieret *advocata*. Et quemadmodum astricium est morti genus humanum per virginem, salvatur per virginem; æqua lance disposita virginalis inobedientia per virginalem

obedientiam." S. Iren., Adv. Hær., lib. v. c. 19. p. 429. a, b: quoted in part by Bellarm., De Sanct. Beatit., lib. i. c. 19; Controv. tom. i. p. 1977. B.—"Advocata, id est, *consolatrix*, Evæ ac totius humani generis ab Irenæo dicitur benedicta Virgo, quia hæc, Deo obediens, secundum Adamum Salvatorem mundo peperit; sicut illa, diabolo aures præbens, primum Adamum seduxit, indeque posteris exitii causa fuit." Grabe, in loc.

^m "Sic autem et Evæ inobedientiæ nodus solutionem accepit per obedientiam Mariæ. Quod enim alligavit virgo Eva per incredulitatem, hoc virgo Maria solvit per fidem." Iren., *ibid.*, lib. iii. c. 33. p. 262. a.

BOOK
III.

by allowing them did renounce the ground of all her Christianity: but not ground enough to satisfy a reasonable man, that all that make them do hold that infinite distance between God and His saints and angels, of whom they demand the same effects; which if they hold not, they are idolaters, as the heathen were; who being convinced of one Godhead, as the fathers challenge to their faces, divided it into One principal, and divers that by His gift are suchⁿ. How shall I presume, that simple Christians in the devotions of their hearts understand that distance of God from His creatures, which their words signify not? which the wisest of their teachers will be much troubled to say, by what figure of speech they can allow it? especially if it be considered, how little reason or interest in religion there can be, to advance 353 the reverence of Christian people towards the saints or angels so far above the reason and ground, which ought to be the spring-head of it.

[No tradition of the Catholic Church for them, but the contrary.]

§ 28. For so far are we from any tradition of the Catholic Church for this, that the admonition of Epiphanius to the Collyridians takes hold of it; *Hæc. lxxix.*^o For they also would have been Christians, being a sort of women in Arabia, who in imitation of the eucharist offered to the virgin Mary, and communicated. Therefore Epiphanius reproves them by the custom of the Church, that no such thing was ever done in the Church; as well as by the ground of Christianity, that Christians worship only one God. This

ⁿ See Cudworth, *Intell. Syst.*, c. iv. § 11, sq.

^o S. Epiph. *Adv. Hæc.*, in the *Anacephalæosis* to lib. iii. tom. ii. § 3. (*Op. tom. ii. p. 150. A.*) describes the Collyridians as "οἱ εἰς ὄνομα τῆς . . . Μαρίας ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ ἔτους τιμῆ ἀποτεταγμένη κολλυρίδας τιμὰς προσφέροντες· οἷς ἐπεθέμεθα ὄνομα τῆ πράξει αὐτῶν ἀκόλουθον, Κολλυριδιανούς αὐτοὺς ὀνομάσαντες." *Ibid.*, lib. iii. tom. ii. *Hæc. lxxix.* § 8. (*Op. tom. i. p. 1065. D.*) he describes them as "ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν αἵρεσις" and *ibid.* § 5. (*p. 1062. A.*) he confutes them thus—"Ποία δέ τις γραφή διηγήσατο περὶ τούτου; ποῖος προφητῶν ἐπέτρεψεν ἄνθρωπον προσκυνεῖσθαι, οὐ μὴν γυναῖκα λέγειν; ἐξαιρετὸν μὲν γὰρ ἔστι τὸ σκεῦος, ἀλλὰ γυνή, καὶ οὐδὲν τὴν φύσιν παρηλλαγμένη, τὴν δὲ γνώμην καὶ τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐν τιμῇ τετιμημένη, ὥσπερ τὰ σώματα τῶν ἁγίων, καὶ

εἶ τι περισσότερο πρὸς δοξολογίαν εἰποιμ."—And in § 4. p. 1061. B—D;—"Πόθεν οὐκ εἰδωλοποιὸν τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα καὶ τὸ ἐγχείρημα διαβολικόν; προφάσει γὰρ δικαίου αἰεὶ ὑπεισδύνον τὴν διανοίαν ὁ Διάβολος τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τὴν θνητὴν φύσιν θεοποιῶν εἰς ὀφθαλμούς ἀνθρώπων, ἀνδροεῖκελα ἀγάλματα διὰ ποικιλίας τέχων διέγραψε. Καὶ τεθήκασιν μὲν οἱ προσκυνούμενοι, τὰ δὲ τούτων ἀγάλματα μηδέποτε ζήσαντα . . . προσκυνητὰ παρεῖσα γούσι, διὰ μοιχευσάσης διανοίας, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐνὸς καὶ μόνου Θεοῦ . . . καὶ μὴν ἅγιον ἦν τὸ σῶμα τῆς Μαρίας· οὐ μὴν Θεός· καὶ δὴ παρθένος ἦν ἡ Παρθένος, καὶ τετιμημένη, ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰς προσκύνησιν ἡμῖν δοθείσα, ἀλλὰ προσκυνούσα τὸν ἐξ αὐτῆς σαρκὶ γεγεννημένον."—In § 2—4. pp. 1058. C, sq., he denounces them on the ground, that "Θεῶ ἀπ' αἰῶνος οὐδαμῶς γυνὴ ἱεράτευσε."

admonition then takes hold, though not of the Church, yet of the prayers which it alloweth, signifying the same with their oblations. So doth the admonition of St. Ambrose, *In Rom.* i.^p; to them, who reserve nothing to God, that they give not to His servants. So doth that of St. Augustin, *De Vera Rel.*, cap. lv.^q:—that our religion is not to consist in worshipping the dead; and that an angel forbid St. John to worship him, but only God, Whose “fellow-servants” they were. So doth the argument of St. Gregory Nyssen, *Contra Eunom.* iv.^r; and Athanasius, *Contra Arian.* iii.^s: concluding our Lord to be God, because He is wor-

[Apoc. xix.
10.]

^p “Solent tamen pudorem passi, neglecti Dei misera uti excusatione, dicentes per istos posse ire ad Deum, sicut per comites perveniunt ad regem. Age, numquid tam demens est aliquis, aut salutis suæ immemor, ut honorificentiam regis vindicet comiti, cum de hac re si qui etiam tractare fuerint inventi, jure ut rei damnentur majestatis? Et isti se non putant reos, qui honorem nominis Dei deferunt creaturæ, et relicto Domino conservos adorant; quasi sit aliquid plus, quod reservetur Deo. Nam et ideo ad regem per tribunos aut comites itur, quia homo utique est rex, et nescit, quibus debeat rempublicam credere. Ad Deum autem, Quem nihil utique latet (omnium enim merita novit), promerendum, suffragatore non opus est, sed mente devota; ubicumque enim talis loquutus fuerit Ei, respondebit illi.” Pseudo-Ambros., *In Rom.* i.; in fin. *Op. S. Ambros.* tom. ii. p. 33. A.

^q “Non sit nobis religio cultus hominum mortuorum: quia si pie vixerunt, non sic habentur, ut tales quærant honores; sed illum a nobis coli volunt, Quo illuminante lætantur meriti sui nos esse consortes. Honorandi ergo sunt propter imitationem, non adorandi propter religionem. Quod ergo colit summus angelus, id colendum est etiam ab homine ultimo. . . . Hoc etiam ipsos optimos angelos et excellentissima Dei ministeria velle credamus, ut unum cum ipsis colamus Deum, Cujus contemplatione beati sunt. Neque enim et nos videndo angelos beati sumus, sed videndo veritatem, qua etiam ipsos diligimus angelos et his congratulamur. . . . Honoramus eos caritate, non servitute. Nec eis templa construimus. Nolunt enim se sic honorari a nobis; quia nos ipsos, cum boni sumus, templa Summi Dei

esse noverunt. Recte itaque scribitur, hominem ab angelo prohibitum ne se adoraret, sed unum Deum sub Quo ei esset et ille conservus.” S. Aug., *De Vera Relig.*, c. lv. § 107, 110; *Op.* tom. i. pp. 786. B, F, 787. A, B.—S. Augustin ranks together as “opiniones falsæ de Diis,” and disclaims in similar words, the “cultus bestiarum — hominum mortuorum — dæmonum — terrarum et aquarum — purioris aeris et serenioris — corporum æthereorum atque cælestium — illius vitæ qua dicuntur arbores vivere” — and that of “ipse sapiens anima rationalis.”

^r “Ἐὰν ἐπικρατήσῃ τὸ παρὰ τῶν ἐναντίων νῦν σπουδαζόμενον ὥστε κτιστὸν εἶναι τὸν ἴδιον τοῦ Θεοῦ λέγειν, ἀνάγκη πᾶσα, ἢ ἀθετεῖσθαι τὸ εὐαγγελικὸν κήρυγμα, καὶ μὴ προσκυνεῖσθαι τὸν ἐν ἀρχῇ ὄντα Λόγον Θεοῦ, διὰ τὸ μὴ δεῖν προσάγειν τὴν λατρείαν τῇ κτίσει, ἢ εἰπερ δυσωποῖ τὰ ἐν εὐαγγελίοις θαύματα, δι’ ἃν πρὸς τὸ σεβάζεσθαι καὶ προσκυνεῖν τὸν ἐν ἐκείνοις δηλούμενον ἐναγόμεθα, εἰς δημοτίμιαν ἄγειν τὸ κτιστὸν καὶ τὸ ἄκτιστον.” S. Greg. Nyss., *Cont. Eunom.*, *Orat.* iv.; *Op.* tom. ii. pp. 572. D, 573. A.: going on to draw an argument from the heathen deifications of the creature, and concluding with this “δόγμα” (*ibid.*, pp. 574. D, 575. A.), — “ὅτι μὴ τίς ἐστιν ἡ Θεῖα φύσις, συνεχῆς πρὸς Ἐαυτὴν καὶ ἀδιάσπαστος, τὸ πρότερον καὶ ὕστερον ἐφ’ Ἐαυτῆς οὐ προσειμένη, κἄν ἐν Τριὰδι κηρύσσεται” οὔτε πρεσβύτερον τι τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ θεωρουμένων, οὔτε μεταγενέστερον ἔχουσα,” κ. τ. λ.

^s “Διὸ καὶ διηκόνουν Αὐτῷ οἱ ἄγγελοι, ὡς ἄλλω παρ’ αὐτοὺς ὄντι· καὶ προσκυνεῖται παρ’ αὐτῶν, οὐχ’ ὡς τῆ δόξῃ μείζων, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἄλλος παρὰ πάντα τὰ κτίσματα καὶ παρ’ ἐκείνους ὢν, μόνος δὲ τοῦ Πατρὸς ἴδιος ὢν κατ’ οὐσίαν Τίσις. Εἰ γὰρ ὡς ὑπερέχων τῆ δόξῃ προσκυ-

BOOK
III.[Acts x.
25, 26.][Only not
necessarily
idolatries,
because the
Church of
England
acknow-
ledges the
Church
of Rome
a true
Church
though
corrupt.]

shipped, which Cornelius was forbid by St. Peter, St. John by the angel, to do to them, saith Athanasius^t.

§ 29. In fine, so dangerous is the case, that whoso communicateth in it, is no way reasonably assured, that he communicateth not in the worship of idols. Only, the Church of England having acknowledged the Church of Rome a true Church, though corrupt, ever since the Reformation; I am obliged so to interpret the prayers thereof, as to acknowledge the corruption so great, that the prayers which it alloweth may be idolatries, if they be made in that sense which they may properly signify: but not that they are necessarily idolatries. For if they were necessarily idolatries, then were the Church of Rome necessarily no Church; the being of Christianity presupposing the worship of one true God. And though, to confute the heretics, the style of modern devotions leaves nothing to God which is not attributed to and desired of His saints; yet it cannot be denied, they may be the words of them, who believe that God alone can give that which they desire.

The second
[sort of
prayers] a
step to
[idolatry.
No tradi-
tion of the
Church for
them].

§ 30. The second sort, it is confessed, had the beginning in the flourishing times of the Church after Constantine^u. The lights of the Greek and Latin Church, Basil^x, Nazian-

νείτο, ἔδει καὶ ἕκαστον τῶν ὑποβεβηκό-
των τὸν ὑπερέχοντα προσκυνεῖν· ἀλλ'
οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως· κτίσμα γὰρ κτίσματι
οὐ προσκυνεῖ· ἀλλὰ δούλος δεσπότην,
καὶ κτίσμα Θεόν. Πέτρος μὲν οὖν ὁ
ἀπόστολος προσκυνῆσαι θέλοντα τὸν
Κορνήλιον κωλύει, λέγων, "Ὅτι καὶ γὼ
ἄνθρωπός εἰμι. Ἄγγελος δὲ θέλοντα
προσκυνῆσαι τὸν Ἰωάννην ἐν τῇ Ἀπο-
καλύψει, κωλύει, λέγων, "Ὅρα μὴ σύν-
δουλός σου εἶμι, καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν σου,
τῶν προφητῶν, καὶ τῶν τηρούντων τοὺς
λόγους τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου· τῷ Θεῷ
προσκύνησον. Οὐκοῦν Θεοῦ ἔστι μόνου
τὸ προσκυνεῖσθαι· καὶ τοῦτο ἴσασι καὶ
αὐτοὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι, ὅτι καὶ ἄλλων ταῖς
δοξαῖς ὑπερέχουσιν, ἀλλὰ κτίσματα πάν-
τες εἰσὶ, καὶ οὐκ εἰσὶ τῶν προσκυ-
νομένων, ἀλλὰ τῶν προσκυνούντων τὸν
Δεσπότην." S. Athanas., Orat. ii. (iii.
edd. bef. Bened.), Cont. Arian., § 23;
Op. tom. i. p. 491, A—C.

^t As in last note.

^u "The place wherein we first find the spirits of the deceased to be called unto, rather than called upon, is that in the beginning of the former of the iuvectives which Gregory Nazianzen

wrote against the Emperour Julian, about the 364th year of our Lord" (the first of the passages quoted below in note y). Ussher, *Answ. &c.*, c. ix. p. 430.—Chemnitz (*Exam. Conc. Trid.*, P. iii. § De Invoe. Sanct., pp. 198, 200, *Francof. ad Mœn.* 1578) assigns the first idea of such invocation to Origen, the first public introduction to the practice into the Church to S. Basil and the two Gregories (Naz. and Nyss.), about A.D. 370: but even then not into the service of the Church (which he refers to Peter the Fuller A.D. 470, p. 206, and see below, § 31. note q), but merely as rhetorical apostrophes in sermons: as is indeed obviously the case on the mere inspection of the instances produced.

^x "Ὁ χορὸς ἅγιος! ὃ σύνταγμα ἱερόν! ὃ συνασπισμὸς ἀρραγής! ὃ κοινοὶ φύλακες τοῦ γένους τῶν ἀνθρώπων! ἀγαθοὶ κοινωνοὶ φροντιδῶν, δέησεως συνεργοί, πρεσβευταὶ δυνατάτατοι, ἀστέρες τῆς οἰκουμένης, ἄνθη τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν. Ἰμάς οὐχ ἡ γῆ κατέκρυψεν, ἀλλ' οὐρανοῦς ὑπέδεξάτο· ἠνοήγησαν ὑμῖν παραδείσου πύλαι." S. Basil. M., *Hom.*

zen^y, Nyssen^z, Ambrose^a, Jerome^b, Augustin^c, Chrysostom^d, C H A P.

XXXI.

in xl. Martyras, § 8; Op. tom. ii. p. 156. B, C.—These and the following quotations are produced and discussed by Chemnitz, as above, pp. 200, sq.: whom Thorndike appears to have had before him.

^y “*Ἄκουε καὶ ἡ τοῦ μεγάλου Κωνσταντίνου ψυχὴ (εἴ τις ἀσθησίς), ὅσαι τε πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλείων φιλόχριστοι.*” S. Greg. Naz., in Julian. Imp. Invect. i., Orat. iv. § 3; Op. tom. i. p. 78. C: “where,” says Ussher, “the Greek scholiast upon that parenthesis putteth this note, ‘*Ἰσοκρατικὸν, ἀντὶ τοῦ, Ἐάν τις ἀσθησίς ἐστὶ τῶν τῆδε ἀκούειν*’: . . . and therein he said rightly, for Isocrates useth the same form of speech, both in his Evagoras and in his Ægineticus.”—“*Εἰ δὲ τίς σοι καὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐστὶ λόγος, καὶ τοῦτο ταῖς ὁσίαις ψυχαῖς ἐκ Θεοῦ γέρας, τῶν τοιοῦτων ἐπίσθάνεσθαι, δέχοιο καὶ τὸν ἡμέτερον λόγον, ἀντὶ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸ πολλῶν ἐνταφίω.*” Id., in Fun. Gorgon., Orat. viii. § 23; *ibid.*, p. 232 D.—“*Ἄλλ’ ὃ φίλη καὶ ἱερὰ κεφαλῇ,*” κ. τ. λ. Id., in Laudem Athanasii, Orat. xxi. § 37; *ibid.*, p. 411. C: apostrophizing S. Athanasius.—“*Σὺ δὲ μοι, Κυπριανέ, τὸ τιμωτάτων μοι καὶ πρῆγμα καὶ ὄνομα, πλεόν ἢ κατὰ τοὺς ἄλλους μάρτυρας,*” κ. τ. λ. Id. in Laud. S. Martyris Cypriani, Orat. xxiv. § 5; *ibid.* p. 440. A.—The strongest passage, however, on the subject in S. Gregory’s works is a quotation in the Oration last quoted (§ 11. p. 443. D) from a spurious oration attributed by S. Gregory to S. Cyprian, and giving a very wild story of the latter’s early life. According to this account, S. Cyprian, being a magician, and trying the virtue of a virgin named Justina, the latter, “*τὴν Παρθένον Μαρῖαν ἱκετεύουσα βοηθῆσαι παρθένω κινδυνεύουσῃ, τὸ τῆς νηστείας καὶ χαμενίας προβάλλεται φάρμακον,*” κ. τ. λ. See Chemnitz, as above, p. 202: and Palmer’s Letters to Wiseman, Letter v. pp. 29, 30.

^z “*Αὐτὸς μὲν*” (Theodorus) “*ἀπῆλθε τὴν καλὴν καὶ μακαρίαν πρὸς Θεὸν πορείαν ἡμῶν δὲ τὴν μνήμην τοῦ ἀγῶνος διδασκάλιον κατέλιπεν, λαοὺς ἀθροίζων, ἐκκλησίας παιδεύων, δαίμονας ἀπελαύνων, ἀγγέλους εἰρηνικοὺς κατὰγων, ζητῶν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν παρὰ Θεοῦ τὰ συμφέροντα,*” κ. τ. λ. S. Greg. Nyss., De S. Theod. Mart.; Op. tom. iii. p. 584. D: proceeding in p. 585. A, sq., to address the martyr thus:—“*Ἡμεῖς μὲν οὖν ὃ μακάριε,*” κ. τ. λ. “*σὺ δὲ δεῦρο*

δὴ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὅπου ποτ’ ἂν ἦς, τῆς ἐορτῆς ἑσώρος, καλέσαντα γὰρ σε ἀντικαλοῦμεν, . . . ἦκε πρὸς τοὺς τιμῶντας σε ἄορατος φίλος.” κ. τ. λ. “*χρήζομεν πολλῶν ἐυεργεσιῶν, πρεσβεῦσον ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος πρὸς τὸν κοινὸν Βασιλέα,*” κ. τ. λ. “*Ἡμεῖς γὰρ καὶ ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαθεῖς ἐφυλάχθημεν, σοὶ λογιζόμεθα τὴν ἐυεργεσίαν αἰτούμεν δὲ καὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἂν χρεῖα γένηται καὶ πλείονος δυσωπίας, ἄβρει σὺν τὸν χορὸν τῶν σῶν ἀδελφῶν τῶν μαρτύρων, καὶ μετὰ πάντων δεήθητι,*” κ. τ. λ.—Again: “*Σὺ δὲ τῷ Θεῷ παριστάμενος θυσιαστήριον, καὶ τῇ ζωαρχικῇ καὶ ὑπεραγίᾳ λειτουργῶν σὺν ἀγγέλοις Τριάδι, μείνησον πάντων ἡμῶν, αἰτούμενος ἡμῶν ἀμαρτημάτων ἄφεσιν, αἰώνιου τε βασιλείας ἀπλάσσειν, ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἡμῶν.*” Id., Vit. S. Ephræm. Syri., *ibid.*, p. 616. B.—“*Αὐτοπροσώπως ἐντυγχάνει τῷ Θεῷ ἐντυγχάνει δὲ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ λαοῦ ἀγνοημάτων.*” Id., De Meletio Episcopo; *ibid.*, p. 594. A.

^a “*Ego te frater hæredem feceram,*” &c. S. Ambros., De Excessu Fratris Sui Satyri, lib. i. § 15; Op. tom. ii. p. 1117. D: and so throughout the first book of that tract.—“*Unde te evocem, Petre, ut doceas mihi quid flens cogitaveris? Unde inquam te evocem? De cælo, ubi jam choro insertus es Angelorum, an etiam de tumulto,*” &c. Id., in S. Luc. lib. x. § 92; Op. tom. i. p. 1523. E.—In the De Viduis, however, c. ix. § 54, 55 (Op. tom. ii. p. 200. B—E), he says, “*Et tu habes proximos*” (sc. to intercede for her); “*habes apostolos proximos, habes martyres proximos: . . . ama ergo propinquitatem Petri, affinitatem Andree, ut pro te rogent, et recedant cupiditates tuæ: . . . obsecrandi sunt angeli pro nobis, qui nobis ad præsidium dati sunt; martyres obsecrandi,*” &c.

^b “*Vale, o Paula, et cultoris tui ultimam senectutem orationibus juva. Fides et opera tua Christo te sociant. Præsens facilius, quod postulas, impetrabis.*” S. Hieron., Epitaph. Paulæ, in fin.; Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 688.—But in his Epitaph. Nepotiani (*ibid.*, p. 266), he says, “*Quicquid dixerò, quia ille non audit, mutum videtur;*” and again (*ibid.* in fin., p. 275), “*Et cum quo loqui non possumus, de eo loqui nunquam desinamus.*” And in his Vita Hilarionis (*ibid.*, p. 90), he relates, that one Constantia used to watch at his tomb by night, “*et quasi cum præsentē ad adjuvandas orationes suas sermocinari.*”

BOOK III. Cyrils both^e, Theodoret^f, Fulgentius^g, Gregory the Great^h,

^e The Archbishop of Spalato (De Rep. Eccl., lib. vii. c. 12. § 23; tom. iii. p. 286) quotes an invocation both of the saints generally, and of the Blessed Virgin, from the Pseudo-Augustin's Meditations (c. xxiv. Append. ad Op. tom. vi., p. 116. D—F) and Serm. ii. De Annuntiatione (§ 5. Append. ad Op. tom. v. p. 323. F, G); but both tracts are spurious. For S. Augustin's sentiments on the subject, see above, § 18. notes m—q; and c. xxix. § 35: and see Chemnitz, as above, p. 214.

^d Direct invocations or apostrophes to saints do not appear to be found in S. Chrysostom (so Chemnitz, as above, pp. 204, 205): the passages cited to prove the contrary being from spurious works: as e. g. the Sermo in Petrum et Paulum (Op. S. Chrys., tom. viii. pp. 7, sq. ed. Montfaucon.); and Hom. lxvi. Ad Populum Antioch., quoted by Bellarm. De Sanct. Beatit., lib. i. c. 19 (Controv. tom. i. p. 1978, A), which, however, does not contain an invocation.—In his Liber in S. Babyloniam cont. Julianum et Gentes (§ 11. Op. tom. ii. p. 555. C), he says, that “ἡ ὄψις τῆς λάρνακος” (scil. οἱ τῶν ἁγίων τάφοι) “εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἐμπύπτουσα, καταπλήττει τε αὐτὴν καὶ διασίστησι, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῦ τοῦ κειμένου στυγερούμενον καὶ παρεστῶτος καὶ δρωμένου, οὕτως αὐτὴν διακείσθαι ποιεῖ.” And in his homily De S. Meletio § 3 (ibid., p. 523. A) he bids his hearers pray, “αὐτὸν τὸν μακάριον Μελέτιον κοινωνῶν τῆς εὐχῆς ταύτης λαβόντες· Καὶ γὰρ πλείων αὐτῷ παρήσσια νῦν,” κ.τ.λ.—See Chemnitz, as above, pp. 203—205.

^e “Εἴτα μνημονεύομεν καὶ τῶν προκεκοιμημένων πρώτων πατριαρχῶν, προφητῶν, ἀποστόλων, μαρτύρων. ὅπως ὁ Θεὸς ταῖς εὐχαῖς αὐτῶν καὶ πρεσβείαις προσδέξῃται ἡμῶν τὴν δέσιν.” S. Cyril. Hieros., Catech. Mystag. v., § 9; Op. p. 328. A. ed. Bened.; alleged by Bellarmine, as above, p. 1978. B, C. From S. Cyril of Alexandria he does not quote a single passage. Neither does Chemnitz, except as condemning the worship of martyrs.

^f Theodoret appears to correct himself. On the one hand, in his Græc. Affect. Curat., lib. viii. De Martyribus (Op. tom. iv. pp. 605. C, D, 606. A), he relates, that “οἱ δέγε, τῶν Καλλιῶν καὶ μαρτύρων σηκοὶ λαμπροὶ καὶ περίβλεπτοι,” κ.τ.λ. “εἰς δὲ τούτους οὐχ ἅπαξ ἢ δις γε τοῦ ἔτους ἢ πεντάκις φοιτῶμεν· ἀλλὰ πολλάκις μὲν πανηγύρεις

ἐπιτελοῦμεν, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ ἡμέρας ἐκάστης τῷ τούτων Δεσπότη τούτοις ὑμνοῦν προσφέρομεν· καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑγιαίνοντες αἰτοῦσι τῆς ὑγιείας τὴν φυλακὴν· οἱ δὲ τινὲ νόσω παλαιότες, τὴν τῶν παθημάτων ἀπαλλαγὴν,” κ.τ.λ. “καὶ οἱ μὲν εἰς τινα ἀποδημίαν στελλόμενοι, λιπαροῦσι τούτους ξυνοδοίπορους γενέσθαι καὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἡγεμόνας,” κ.τ.λ. “οὐχ ὡς Θεοῖς αὐτοῖς προσίοντες, ἀλλ’ ὡς θεοῦ ἀνθρώπους ἀντιβαλοῦντες, καὶ γενέσθαι πρεσβυτάς ὑπὲρ σφῶν παρακαλοῦντες.” And so also he ends every life in his Hist. Religiosa with the words—“Τοὺς ἐμφερομένους τῷ διηγήματι ἁγίους ἀντιβολῶν, προξενῆσαι μοι τὴν ἄνωθεν διὰ πρεσβείας εὐμένειαν” (c. ii. Julianus, in fin.; Op. tom. iii. p. 784. B): or with some equivalent phrase.—On the other hand, in his Comment. Ad Coloss. ii. v. 18 (ibid., p. 355. C, D), he cites the canon of Laodicea, and joins with it in condemning angel-worship, and the grounds on which the Phrygians rested it—“Τοῦτο τοῖνυν συμβούλευον ἐκεῖνοι γίνεσθαι, ταπεινοφροσύνη δῆθεν κεκρημένοι, καὶ λέγοντες ὡς ἀράτος ὁ τῶν ὄλων Θεός, ἀνεφικτός τε καὶ ἀκατάληπτος, καὶ προσήκει διὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων τὴν Θεῖαν εὐμένειαν πραγματεύεσθαι,” κ.τ.λ., which he says is not really “ταπεινοφροσύνη” but “τοῦ τύφου τὸ πάθος.”—See Chemnitz, as above, p. 205.

^g “Venite virgines ad virginem (Mariam), venite concipientes ad concipientem,” &c. “Ideo omnes istos cursus naturæ virgo Maria in Domino nostro Jesu Christo suscepit, ut omnibus ad se confugientibus femininis subveniret, et sic restauraret omne genus fœminarum ad se venientem.” Fulgentius, Serm. De laudibus Mariæ: ap. Biblioth. PP., tom. vi. P. i. p. 144. D, E: quoted by Bellarm., as above, p. 1980. B; with the omission of the words in italics. Both of Fulgentius, and of the fathers quoted in the notes following this, the quotations of Bellarmine are not of actual invocations, but of passages sanctioning the practice of such invocations.

^h “Hi itaque, qui de nullo suo opere confidunt, ad sanctorum martyrum protectionem currunt, atque ad sacra eorum corpora fletibus insistunt, promereri se veniam, eis intercedentibus, deprecantur.” S. Greg. M., Moral. in c. xxiv. Beati Job, lib. xvi. c. 51. § 64; Op. tom. i. p. 525. A.—“Ad sustinendos defensores nostri sancti martyres, rogari volunt, atque, ut ita dixerim, quarunt ut quarantur.” Id., In Ævang., Hom. xxxii. in S. Luc., §

Leoⁱ, more^k, or rather all after that time^l, have all of them spoken to the saints departed, and desired their assistance. But neither is this enough to make a tradition of the Church. For the Church had been three hundred years before it began. Irenæus^m is mistaken, when he is alleged for it; as I said even nowⁿ. Cardinal Bellarmine^o alleges out of Eusebius, *De Præparat.*, xiii. 10^p; "*Vota ipsis facimus*"—"We make our prayers to them." But the Greek bears only, "We make our prayers to God at their monuments." Athanasius *De Sanctissima Deipara*^q, whom he quotes, is certainly of a later date than Athanasius. Out of St. Hilary^r I see

8; *ibid.* p. 1593. A.—"Ubi in suis corporibus sancti martyres jacent, dubium, Petre, non est, quod multa valente signa demonstrare," &c. "Sed quia ab infirmis potest mentibus dubitari, utrumne ad exaudiendum ibi præsentés sint, ubi constat quia in suis corporibus non sint, ibi necesse est eos majora signa ostendere," &c. *Id.*, Dial., lib. ii. c. 38; *ibid.*, tom. ii. p. 276. A, B.—Direct invocations are not quoted from S. Gregory. In his letters he several times mentions the "adjutorium S. Petri," and once goes so near to a prayer as to say, "Ipse ergo" (sc. Petrus) "sit vestri custos imperii, sit vobis protector in terra, sit pro vobis intercessor in cælo" (*Epist.* lib. xiii. Ep. 39. *Indict.* vi., Ad Leontium Imper., Op. tom. ii. p. 1246. A).—See also above, § 18. note s; and c. xxix. § 36. note i, for the theory about the saints' "seeing all things in God," derived from S. Gregory.

^l "Confirmate amicitias cum sanctis angelis; . . . et patriarchis, prophetis, apostolis, martyribusque sociamini. Unde illi gaudent, inde gaudete. Horum divitias concupiscite, et per bonam æmulationem ipsorum ambite suffragia." S. Leo M., *Serm.* xxxv. In *Epiph. Solemn.* v., c. 4; *Op.* tom. i. p. 131: quoted by Bellarm., as above, p. 1980. B.—See also above, § 18. note r.

^k Chemnitz and Bellarmine and *De Dominis*, as above quoted in notes u, c, d, will supply many other authorities of the same kind with, and of later date than, those already given.

^l See *Ussher, Answ.* &c., c. ix. pp. 479, sq.; and *Card. du Perron, Resp. au Roy de la Gr. Bretagne*, liv. v. pp. 959, sq.

^m As quoted above, § 27. notes m, n.

ⁿ Above, § 27.

^o "Eusebius lib. xiii. *Præparationis*

Evangelicæ, cap. 7" (read c. 11: both 7, and 10 above in the text, are mistakes): "Hæc nos, inquit, quotidie factitamus, qui veræ pietatis milites, ut Dei amicos honorantes, ad monumenta quoque illorum accedimus, *votaque ipsis facimus*, tanquam viris sanctis, quorum intercessione ad Deum non parum juvari profitemur." Bellarm., *De Sanct. Beatit.*, lib. i. c. 19; *Controv.* tom. i. p. 1977. B, C.

^p "Καὶ ταῦτα καὶ ἀρμόζει ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν θεοφιλῶν τελευτῇ, οὓς στρατιώτας τῆς ἀληθοῦς εὐσεβείας οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρταις εἰπὼν, παραλαμβάνεσθαι. Ὅθεν καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς θήκας αὐτῶν ἔθος ἡμῶν παρῖναί, καὶ τὰς εὐχὰς παρὰ ταῦταις ποιεῖσθαι, τιμᾶν τε τὰς μακαρίας αὐτῶν ψυχὰς, ὡς εὐλόγως καὶ τούτων ὀφ' ἡμῶν γιγνομένων." Euseb., *Præpar. Evang.*, lib. xiii. c. 11. p. 663. B, C. Paris. 1628.

^q Bellarmine, as above p. 1977. C, quotes three addresses to the blessed Virgin from "Athanasius, *Serm.* in *Evangelium de sanctissima Deipara*:" scil. "Καὶ δὲ ἕκουσον θύγατερ Δαβὶδ καὶ Ἀβραάμ, καὶ κλῖνον τὸ οὖς σου εἰς τὴν δέσπιν ἡμῶν, καὶ μὴ ἐπιλάβῃ τοῦ λαοῦ σου," κ. τ. λ. (*Pseudo-Athan.*, "Κηρυκτικὸν εἰς τὸν Εὐαγγελισμὸν τῆς Ἱεραγίας δεσποίνης ἡμῶν Θεοτόκου," § 14: inter *Op.* S. Athan. tom. ii. p. 401. A. ed. Bened.)—And so again lower down.—Prefixed to the Sermon in the Bened. edition is a letter of Baronius, affirming it to have been written "post proditam Monothelitarum hæresim."

^r In his list of Fathers, *De Sanct. Beatit.* lib. i. c. 19. *Controv.* tom. i. pp. 1978. D, 1979. A. Bellarmine quotes passages from S. Hilary affirming the *intercession* of saints and angels, but nothing implying any *invocation* of them.

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nothing brought, nor remember any thing to be brought to that purpose. In fine, after Constantine, when the festivals of the saints, being publicly celebrated, occasioned the confluence of Gentiles as well as Christians; and innumerable things were done, which seemed miracles done by God to attest the honour done them and the truth of Christianity which it supposed: I acknowledge, those great lights did think fit to address themselves to them, as petitioners; but so at the first, as those that were no ways assured by our common Christianity, that their petitions arrived at their knowledge. You have seen St. Augustin^t acknowledge, that they must come by such means as God is no way tied to furnish. Gregory Nazianzen speaks to Gorgonia in his oration^u upon her, and to Constantine in his first oration against Julian^x; but under a doubtful condition,—if they were sensible of what he spake. Enough to distinguish praying to God from any address to a creature, though religion be the ground of it. And when the apparitions about their monuments were held unquestionable, yet was it questioned, whether the same soul could be present at once in places of so much distance, or angels appear like them; as you may see in the Answer aforesaid, pp. 391—394^y. Nay, Hugo de S. Victore^z, in Cassander, *Epist.* xix.^a, hath enabled him^b to hold, that

^t See above, c. xxix. § 35. note f.

^u See above, note y.

^x See above, note y.

^y Sc. of the ed. of 1625: pp. 436—439. ed. Elrington.

^z Hugo de Sancto Victore, lib. de Anima, lib. ii. c. 16. (Op. tom. ii. p. 76. X.), adopts S. Augustin's words in his *De Cura pro Mortuis*:—"Ibi siquidem sunt spiritus defunctorum, ubi non vident neque audiunt quæ aguntur aut eveniunt in ista vita hominibus: ita tamen cura est eis de vivis, quamquam quid agant omnino nesciant, quemadmodum nobis cura est de mortuis, quamvis quid agant, utique nesciamus: nesciunt quidem mortui" (&c., as quoted above in c. xxix. § 35. note f): and see Cassander's quotation from him.

^a "De interpellatione sanctorum jam olim in Litanis publicis usitata, scripsi" (scil. in Schol. in Hymn. Eccles., Op. p. 242) "non videri mihi cur minus liceat beatos illos spiritus ex quadam pii desiderii redundantia

compellare atque exhortari ut id faciant, quod eos ultro facere credimus; ut perinde valeat, Omnes sancti orate pro me, atque, Utinam omnes sancti orent pro me, &c. Huc me primum induxit, quod de hac quæstione, an, quatenus, et quomodo, sancti cognoscant et exaudiant singulorum eos interpellantium preces, nil apud veteres neque recentiores definitum sed probabiliter tantum disputatum videam. Notum est, quid Augustinus, *De Cura pro mortuis Agenda*, de ea re disputat. Et Scotus manifeste asserit, 'non esse ex ratione beatitudinis, quod beati audiant orationes nostras, probabile tamen esse quod Deus ipsis revelat,' &c. Movit quoque me potissimum quod apud Hugonem de Sancto Victore legeram, non ideo inanes fore nostras preces, quibus sanctos ad orandum pro nobis invocamus, etiamsi concedamus esse voces postulantium non audire. 'Ecce,' inquit, 'dicamus, non audiunt, nunquid Deus non audit?'

the litanies do not suppose that the saints hear them; and therefore are expounded by some to signify conditional desires,—if God grant them to come to their knowledge. But of that I speak not yet; only as it enables me to conclude, that this kind of prayer is not idolatry. This necessarily follows from the premisses: because a man cannot take that saint or angel for God, whose prayers he desires, but manifestly shews, that his desire is grounded upon the relation which he thinks he hath to him by our Lord Christ and by His Church. Nevertheless, though it be not idolatry, the consequence and production of it not being distinguishable from idolatry, the Church must needs stand obliged to give it those bounds, that may prevent such mischief as that which shall make it no Church.

§ 31. For though the degrees are not visible by which the abuse is come to this height, yet I conceive it appears by Walafridus Strabus, *De Rebus Ecclesiasticis*, cap. xxviii^c, that

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[Degrees by which the abuse grew to its present height.]

Quid ergo laboras investigare quid audiant et quantum audiant sancti quos oras, cum Ipse Deus audiat propter Quem oras? Quare cum viderem non necessarium, ut statuamus sanctos intelligere nostras preces, credebam ad calumnias nonnullorum repellendas satis esse si dicamus per modum desiderii eas interpellationes explicari posse, quod minus habet absurditatis, et Divinarum literarum exemplis congruit. Si quis autem hujusmodi compellationes pro intimatione quoque desiderii et directa (ut ita loquamur) alloquutione haberi velit, non repugno. Crediderim tamen hujusmodi intimationi tacitam conditionem subesse debere, qualem Gregorius Nazianzenus in orat. fun. sororis Gorgoniæ exprimit," &c. G. Cassander, Epist. xix. Ad Joan. Molinæum; Op. pp. 1108, 1109.—See Ussher, *Ans. &c.*, c. ix. pp. 447—452.

^b "Cassander thought he might grant what he" (i. e. Hugo de S. Victore) "had granted." Added in margin in MS.

^c "Notandum autem litanias non tantum dici illam recitationem nominum, qua sancti in adiutorium vocantur infirmitatis humanæ; sed etiam cuncta quæ supplicationibus fiunt, orationes" (leg. rogationes) "appellari. Litaniam autem sanctorum nominum postea creditur in usum assumpta,

quam Hieronymus martyrologium, secutus Eusebium Cæsareensem, per anni circulum conscripsit, ea occasione ab episcopis Chromatio et Eliodoro illud opus rogatus componere, quia Theodosius religiosus imperator in concilio episcoporum laudavit Gregorium Cordubensem episcopum, quod omni die missas explicans, eorum martyrum, quorum natalitia essent, nomina plurima commemoravit." Wal. Strab., *Lib. de Reb. Eccles.*, c. xxviii.; ap. Hittorp., *De Divinis Cathol. Eccles. Officiis Varii Vetustorum Patrum &c. Libri*, p. 694. Paris. 1610.—"Litanias, id est, Rogationes publicas (quas Majores vocamus), Romani una die denominata, id est, vii. Cal. Maii, annuatim facere solent: quas Gregorius Papa initio ordinationis suæ instituit, dum post aequarum inundationem," &c.; "quia tunc eo modo septena[m] ordinavit litaniam," &c. "Triduanæ autem Litanie, quæ proximis diebus ante Ascensionem Domini annue per omnes Galliarum vel Germaniæ Ecclesias celebrantur, in Galliis sunt constitutæ:" (scil., as he goes on to say, by Mamertus, "temporibus Chlodovei Regis Francorum:") "... Hispani autem, .. infra Quinquagesimam Paschæ recusantes jejunare Litanias suas post Pentecosten posuerunt. . . Alii eorum Idibus Decembribus triduanum statuerunt jejunium. Alii Calendis Decembribus" (leg. Novem-

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before St. Jerom the saints had no room in the litanies; which answer, "Pray for us," after every saint's name. There he telleth, that St. Jerom first translated Eusebius his martyrologe^d (containing what saints died on what days of the year), at the request of Chromatius and Heliodorus bishops; upon occasion of that commendation, which the emperor Theodosius had given Gregory bishop of Cordova, for commemorating every day at the eucharist the saints of the day. And afore this, he affirmeth^e, the saints' names had no room in the litanies. And Chemnitius^f hath given us the transcript of an ancient litany out of a written copy belonging to the abbey of Corbey upon the Weser: which calleth upon the saints, "*Sancte Petre, Sancte Paule,*" &c.; but so that the suffrage is, "*Exaudi Christe*"—"O Christ hear" us, or them for us; which is the effect of the first sort of prayer, and an evident argument that the forms now in force took possession by degrees. For the litanies are properly "*Κύριε ἐλέησον*"—"Lord have mercy upon us;" as the liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom call them^g. By that form of service which the Constitutions of the Apostles^h relate, where the deacon indites to the people what they are to pray for in behalf of all estates in the Church and their necessities, you shall see the people answer only, "*Κύριε ἐλέησον*"—"Lord have mercy." That is their part. Thence came the name of litaniesⁱ, whether such devotions were used

bribus). Id. *ibid.*—And see Hooker, E. P., V. xli. 2.—Bingham (XIII. i. 11) conjectures, that the *minor* litany is simply the Kyrie Eleyson. L'Estrange thinks, that it means the Rogation Days before the Feast of the Ascension: but this appears from Bingham to be an error.

^d See the first quotation in note c.

^e *Ibid.*

^f "Litania Cœnobii Corbeiensis, ubi sancti nominantur quidem, sed semper additur, 'Exaudi Christe.' Item, 'Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat.'" From a "Litania ex vetusto codice Collegii Corbeiensis ad Visurgim descripta, videtur autem in usu fuisse circa annum Domini 890." ap. Chemnit., Exam. Conc. Trid., P. iii. § De Invo. Sanctorum, p. 219: who gives a transcript of the Litany itself.

^g See below in note i.

^h See the quotations in Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. x. § 23, 31, 32.

ⁱ "Accipitur (Litaniæ nomen) etiam quandoque pro solo Kyrie Eleyson, tum in Græcis Sancti Jacobi, Basilii, et Chrysostomi Liturgiis, tum a D. Benedicto in Regula," &c. Bona, De Divina Psalmodia, c. xiv. sect. iv. § 1 Op. p. 796. "Litaniæ, Letaniæ;—Preces et supplicationes in sacris synaxibus seu in ecclesia . . . unde 'Kyrie Eleison, quod in missa dicitur, appellatum fuit Litania, ex eo quia supplicatio sit,' ut observant Maeri Fratres in Hierolexico." Du Fresne, sub voc.: adding from the Ordo Romanus, that "inter Letanias et exomologesim hoc differt, quod exomologesim pro sola peccatorum confessione aguntur; letaniæ vero, quæ indicantur propter rogandum Deum et impetrandam in ali-

in processions or otherwise. That in the litanies of St. Gregory, whereof we read in his life (i. 41, 42^j), the saints were spoken to, the people answering "*Ora pro nobis*"—"Pray for us;" it is easy to believe. For of Charles the Great and Walafridus his time there is no question to be made^k. That the same was done in St. Basil's litanies, whereof *Epist.* lxxiii.^l, or in those which Mamertus bishop of Vienna instituted (as we find by Sidonius, *Epist.* v. 14^m, vii. 1ⁿ, which have since been called Rogations^o), there is no manner of appearance; and the innovation of Petrus Fullo, the Eutychiean bishop of Antiochia, after the council of Chalcedon, which Nicephorus relates, *Eccles. Hist.* xv. 28^p, in bringing the blessed virgin

quo misericordiam Ejus."—See also other proofs that the Kyrie Eleëson is called the Litany, in Palmer, *Orig. Liturg.* c. ii. sect. iii. vol. i. pp. 266, 267, 282, 284.—"His (Conciliis) accedat factum Gregorii, qui litanias indixit tempore pestis. Lib. i. Vitæ ejus, cap. 42, et Walfridus Strabo, cap. 28, testes sunt. Sed forte objicient, Litanias hic vocari solum Kyrie Eleyson, Christe Eleyson; id enim vocant Litaniam Græci, ut patet ex Basilio," &c. "Respondeo in Conciliis prædictis litanias vocari illas ipsas invocationes Dei et sanctorum, quas nos modo vocamus litanias; nam imprimis Walfridus Strabo," &c., "declarans quid sit litania, . . . dicit esse sanctorum invocationem." Bellarm., *De Sanct. Beatit.* lib. i. c. 19; *Controv. tom.* i. pp. 1976. D, 1977. A.—Wal. Strabo, it will be observed, says nothing of the kind as to litanies before S. Jerom, but the direct contrary.

^j "Proinde, fratres carissimi, contrito corde et correctis operibus crastina die, primo diluculo, ad septiformem Litaniam juxta distributionem inferius designatam, devota cum lacrymis mente veniamus," &c. "Litania clericorum exeat ab ecclesia Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, litania virorum ab ecclesia sancti martyris Marcelli," &c. (and similarly for the number of seven in all). Petrus Diaconus, *Vit. S. Greg. M.*, cc. 41, 42; *inter Op. S. Greg. M.*, tom. iv. p. 37. C, D.—It does not at all appear clear, that invocations of the saints did form part even of S. Gregory's litanies. See Palmer, *Orig. Lit.* c. ii. sect. iii. vol. i. pp. 278, sq.

^k See above in note c.

^l Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἦν, φησί, τὰυτα ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγάλου Γρηγορίου· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ αἱ Λιτανεῖαι, ἃς ὑμεῖς νῦν ἐπιτηθεύετε." S.

Basil. M., *Epist.* ccvii. (lxxiii. edd. bef. Bened.), *Ad clerum Neo-cæsar.*, § 4; *Op. tom.* iii. p. 311. D.—Palmer (*Orig. Liturg.* vol. i. p. 265) interprets this of "processional litanies."

^m "Rogationum . . . nobis solemnitatem primus Mamercus pater et pontifex, reverentissimo exemplo, utilissimo experimento, invenit, instituit, invexit. Erant quidem prius (quod salva fidei pace sit dictum) vagæ, tepentes, infrequentesque, utque sic dixerim, oscitabundæ supplicationes, quæ sæpe interpellantium prandiorum obicibus hebetabantur, maxime aut imbres aut serenitatem deprecaturæ. . . In his autem, quos suprafatus summus sacerdos nobis et protulit pariter et contulit, jejunatur, oratur, psallitur, fletur." Sidon. Apollin., *Epist.* lib. v. Ep. xiv. *Ad Aprum*; p. 352. ed. Savaro, Paris 1609.—It appears from Tillemont (*Mém. Eccl.* tom. xvi. art. Mamert, art. i), who himself calls him Mamertus, that the spelling of the name is uncertain.—"Ex hoc loco notandum, ante ascensionem Domini ante Mamercum litanias fuisse, tot diebus quot a Mamercio instituti sunt; D. Augustinus *Serm.* clxxiii. in Vigilia Dominicæ ascensionis: quem consule." Savar. *ad Sidon.* *ibid.*: quoted by Bingham.

ⁿ "Solo tamen invectarum te auctore Rogationum palpamur auxilio, quibus inchoandis instituendisque populus Arvernus, etsi non effectu pari, adfectu certe non impari cæpit initiari." Sidon., *ibid.* lib. vii. Ep. i. *Ad Mamercum*; *ibid.* p. 409.

^o See the account of Rogation Days in Bingham, XIII. i. 10: and Palmer, *Orig. Liturg.* c. ii. sect. iii. vol. i. pp. 269—272.

^p "Φασί γε μὴν τὸν Κναφέα Πέτρον

BOOK
III.

into the prayers of the Church, is enough to assure us there is no tradition of the apostles for it.

[The Church obliged to set such bounds to the practice as may prevent idolatry.]

§ 32. A difference very considerable. For grant the monuments of saints and martyrs the places for Christians to meet at for God's service in public, [or] for their private devotions, by primitive Christianity; all this while the service of God is the work, the honour of the saints determines only the time and place of it. Processions celebrated with litanies were assemblies for God's service, to turn away His plagues, and the like; and when the saints come into them, their honour becomes part of the work for which Christians assemble. Suppose a simple soul can distinguish between "*Ora pro nobis*," and "*Domine miserere*;" between "Pray for us," and "Lord have mercy upon us:" how shall I be assured, that it distinguishes between the honour that pagans gave the less gods under Jupiter the father of gods, and that which himself gives the saints under the God of those saints? And is it enough, that the Church enjoins not nor teaches idolatry? 360 Is it not further bound to secure us against it? I know not whether it can be said, that processions and litanies are voluntary devotions, which the people are not answerable for if they neglect. They were first brought in, and since frequented, at the instance of prelates and their clergy: and if they be amiss, the people are snared by their means; that is, by the Church, if the Church bear them out in it. And by these three sorts of prayers it appears, that, without giving bounds to private conceits, there is no means to stop men's course from that extremity; which whether it be real idolatry or not, nothing can assure us.

[Intolerable abuses into which private conceits have been allowed to run.]

§ 33. Upon these terms I stand. I have heard those relations, upon credit not to be questioned^q, which make their devotions to saints hardly distinguishable from the idolatries of pagans. That they, who preferred them, could not or did not distinguish, I say not. In fine, they demonstrate manifold

καὶ τέσσαρα ταῦτα κάλλιστα τῇ καθόλου ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐπινοήσαι τὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ μύρου κατασκευὴν ἐπὶ παντὸς τοῦ λαοῦ ἀγιάζεσθαι," κ.τ.λ., "καὶ ἐν πάσῃ εὐχῇ τὴν Θεοτόκον κατονομάζεσθαι, καὶ ταύτης τὴν θείαν κλῆσιν ἐπικαλεῖσθαι." Niceph. Callist., Eccl. Hist., lib. xv. c. 28. tom. ii. p. 634. C, D. ed. Frontoduc. Paris. 1630.

Superstitions Anc. et Mod., tom. ii. liv. vii. cc. 4, sq. pp. 219, sq. Amst. 1736: and, for later times, the books referred to above in § 24. note f. And compare what is said below, § 49.—Thorndike himself does not appear to have ever left England; and therefore speaks upon what he heard from others.

^q See, for parallel proof, Le Brun,

more affection for the blessed virgin, or some particular saints, than for our Lord. That they call not upon saints to pray for them but to help them; that they neither express, nor can be presumed to mean, by praying for them, but by granting their prayers; in fine, that they demonstrate inward subjection of the heart, wherein idolatry consists: I cannot disbelieve those who relate what they see done. What may be the reason, why to them, rather than to God? It was a means to bring the world to be Christians, that it was persuaded, that God protected Christians by the intercession of those saints, whose festivals they solemnized. But it brought them to be Christians with that love of the world and the present commodities of it, which Christianity pretends to leave without the Church among the pagans. Should they resign these affections to their Christianity, they would have immediate recourse to God; Whom having to friend, they know they need neither be troubled for plague nor tooth-ache^r, nor any thing, which the cross of Christ consists with. While they cannot assure themselves that they do, no marvel, if they would have such Christianity, as may give them hope of that by the saints, which God assures them not by it.

§ 34. I grant it no idolatry, that is, not necessarily any idolatry, to pray to saints to pray for us. The very matter implies an equivocation in the word "praying," which nothing hinders the heart to distinguish. But is it fit for the Church to maintain it, because it is necessarily no^s idolatry? I grant, "*Ora pro nobis*" in the litanies might be taken for the ejaculation of a desire, which a man knows not whether it is heard or not (as some instance in a letter, which a man would write, though uncertain whether it shall come to hand or not^t): and I could wish, that the people were taught so much by the form; as a powerful means to pre-

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XXXI.

[No excuse for the Church of Rome, that the practice is not necessarily idolatry.]

^r "All diseases have their special saints, as gods the curers of them; the pox St. Roche, the falling-evil St. Cornelis, the *tooth-ache* St. Apollin." &c. Hom. against Peril of Idolatry, Pt. iii.; Hom. 2nd tome, p. 226. ed. Corrie.— See Fuller's Ch. Hist. Bk. vi. p. 331. ed. 1655. for the story (taken from Chemnitz) of the tun-full of St. Apollonia's teeth.

^s So in folio edition, and uncorrected in MS.; but apparently we ought to read, "not necessarily."

^t The usual argument appears to be this:—"Sicut stultæ non sunt illæ supplicationes quæ regi offeruntur, etiamsi non ad ipsum regem sed ad præsidem duntaxat regia negotia legitime pertractantem perventuræ sciuntur." Hessel, Pro Invoc. Sanctt., c. 13. p. 43. b. Lovan. 1568. And so also Bellarm., De Sanct. Beat., lib. i. c. 20; Controv. tom. ii. p. 1989. A, B.—The "King" in the illustration is the *saint*, the "præses" is God.

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III.

serve the distance between God and His creature alive in their esteem. I count it not fit for a private person to say, what might be condescended to for the reunion of the Church, stopping the way upon those mischiefs, which the flourishing times of the Church have not prevented. While all bounds are refused, all extremities maintained, I allege it for one of the most considerable titles for reformation without the consent of the whole.

Of the re-
lics of the
saints'
bodies.

§ 35. As for the remains of the saints' bodies and the honour of them, having said this of their souls, whereof their bodies had been the instruments, I shall need to say but a little. Gennadius I will not forget, *De Eccles. Dogmat.*, cap. lxxiii.^a: "*Sanctorum corpora et præcipue beatorum martyrum reliquias ac si Christi membra sincerissime honoranda; et basilicas eorum nominibus appellatas, velut loca sancta Divino cultui mancipata, affectu piissimo et devotione fidelissima adeundas credimus: si quis contra hanc sententiam venerit, non Christianus sed Eunomianus et Vigilatianus est*"—"We believe, that we are most sincerely to honour the corpses of the saints, specially the relics of the martyrs, as of the members of Christ; and to come to the churches called by their names with most pious affection and most faithful devotion: if any man do against this sentence, he is no Christian but a follower of Eunomius and Vigilantius." At the first, the places of their burial, and times of their triumphs, determined the circumstances of God's service. Afterwards, when more churches were requisite than there were saints, to bury their remains where the eucharist was celebrated^v seems an honour 361 proper for the purpose. Nay, though St. Jerome^w confess, that those poor women, which lighted candles in honour of

[Rom.x.2.] them, had the "zeal of God not according to knowledge" (supposing both Jews and Gentiles had a custom to light candles

["credi-
tur"]

^a pp. 38, 39. ed. Elmenh.

^v See above, § 15. note t.

^w "Cereos autem clara luce non accendimus, sicut frustra calumniaris; sed ut noctis tenebras hoc solatio temperemus. . . Quod si aliqui per imperitiam et simplicitatem sæcularium hominum, vel certe religiosarum fœminarum, de quibus vere possumus dicere, 'Confiteor, zelum Dei habent, sed non secundum scientiam,' hoc pro honore martyrum faciunt, quid inde

perdis? . . Idololatrias appellas hujusmodi homines? Non diffiteor omnes nos, qui in Christo credimus, de idololatriæ errore venisse. . . Et quia quondam colebamus idola, nunc Deum colere non debemus, ne simili Eum videamur cum idolis honore venerari? Illud fiebat idolis, et idcirco detestandum est: hoc fit martyribus, et idcirco recipiendum est." S. Hieron., Adv. Vigilant.; Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 284.

on all occasions which they would honourably celebrate); why should it seem a ceremony unfit to express men's esteem of God's grace in them? If Vigilantius^x could not down with this, I have nothing to do with Vigilantius. But there were abuses even before that time. Lucilla, reproved by Cæcilianus, deacon of Carthage, for kissing the relics of some questionable martyr before the eucharist, by her money and faction raised the schism of the Donatists upon his being chosen bishop: Optatus, [lib.] i.^y St. Augustin knew many Christians that worshipped tombs and pictures; *De Moribus Eccles. Cath.*, cap. xxxiv.^z Vigilantius might desire only, that bounds might be put to prevent abuses; and in that might be borne out by those prelates, whom St. Jerome^a taxes. In that I do not find Vigilantius condemned by the Church. And those bounds were easily determined, if prayer to saints did not transgress the bounds of revealed truth. For were nothing done, that should suppose that they hear the prayers that are made them; there should be no considerable occasion to transgress the bounds of honour due unto their relics.

§ 36. As for the worshipping of images: of necessity, the word פסל, or "carved image," in the second commandment, must either stand for any similitude, and so the making or having of any manner of image will be forbidden by the precept; or for the similitude of any imaginary godhead, and so no image[s] but those are forbidden by it^b. According to the^c former sense, the making of the brazen serpent and the

What the second commandment prohibiteth or alloweth.

[Exod. xx. 4: Deut. v. 8.]

[Exod. xxv. 18;

^x See last note.

^y "Hoc apud Carthaginem post ordinationem Cæciliani factum esse, nemo est qui nesciat: per Lucillam scilicet, nescio quam fœminam factionis: quæ ante concussam persecutionis turbinibus pacem, dum adhuc in tranquillo esset Ecclesia, cum correptionem archidiaconi Cæciliani ferre non posset, quæ ante spiritalem cibum et potum, os nescio cuius martyris, si tamen martyris, libare dicebatur: et cum præponeret calici salutari os nescio cuius hominis mortui, et si martyris, sed necdum vindicati, correpta, cum confusione, discessit irata. Irascenti et dolenti, ne disciplinæ succumberet, occurrit subito persecutionis enata tempestas." Optat., *De Schism.*

Donatist., lib. i. c. 16. pp. 16, 17.

^z "Novi multos esse sepulcrorum et picturarum adoratores: novi multos esse, qui luxuriosissime super mortuos bibant, et epulas cadaveribus exhibentes, super sepultos se ipsos sepeliant, et voracitates ebrietatesque suas deputent religioni," &c. S. Aug., *De Moribus Eccl. Cathol.*, c. xxxiv. § 75; *Op. tom. i. p. 713. E.*

^a "Proh nefas, episcopus sui sceleris dicitur habere consortes; si tamen episcopi nominandi sunt, qui non ordinant diaconos nisi prius uxores duxerint," &c. S. Hieron., *adv. Vigilant.*; *Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 281.*

^b See above, c. xxvi. § 46.

^c Corrected from MS.: "that" in folio edition.

BOOK
III.

xxxvii. 7;
Numb.
xxi. 9;
1 Kings
vi. 23;
2 Chron.
iii. 10.]
[1 Kings
vi. 23,
vii. 25, 29;
2 Chron.
iii. 10, iv.
3; and see
Ezek. i. 10,
x. 14.]
[Matt.
xxii. 20,
21; Mark
xii. 16;
Luke xx.
24.]

[Exod. xx.
5; Deut.
v. 9.]

cherubins over the ark is a dispensation of God in His own positive law; which is easily understood. But Solomon making the bulls, the lions, eagles, and cherubins in his temple, will be no less; and will require a revelation to warrant it. According to the latter, making of images will be no more prohibited the Jews than other nations by the Law. But God having constituted a power in the nation to limit the Law, and so to make a "hedge" for it, as the Jews speak^d; that which they forbid, will be by that means prohibited by the Law. And so there might be such an image in David's house, as we read of 1 Sam. xix. 12; that is, such an one as was not so prohibited. And, by the same reason, the tribute money might have Cæsar's picture on it; which otherwise must be against the Law. And when Josephus^e says, that Solomon incurred blame by making images of living creatures in the temple; it will appear, that their constitutions in his time forbid the making of such. Tertullian, *Contra Marc.* ii. 22^f, manifestly affirms the making of the brazen serpent and cherubins not to have been against the Law, because not made for idols; alleging the words of the precept,—“Thou shalt not worship them nor serve them,”—for a restriction limiting the generality of a carved image. And this opinion I doubt not to be true; and that there is no third to be named. For if it be said, that the meaning of the precept is, “Thou shalt make no image that may give occasion to worship it:” not supposing a conceit of more gods than one, an image is not a thing that can make a man think so; supposing the conceit of a god besides the true God, without an image a man will worship the same.

^d See Grot., Ad Matt. xv. 2, and Ad 2 Cor. xi. 24.

^e “Καὶ πρὸ τούτων δὲ ἁμαρτεῖν αὐτὸν ἔτυχε καὶ σφαλῆναι περὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν νομίμων, ὅτε τὰ τῶν χαλκῶν βοῶν ὑμιοῦματα κατεσκεύασε τῷ ὑπὸ τῆ βαλάντη ἀναστήματι, καὶ τῶν λεόντων τῶν περὶ τὸν θρόνον τὸν ἴδιον, οὐδὲ γὰρ ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἔδει ὅσιον, εἰργάσατο.” Joseph., *Antiq. Jud.*, lib. viii. c. 7. § 5; *Op.* tom. i. p. 360. ed. Hudson.

^f “Proinde et similitudinem vetans fieri omnium quæ in cælo et in terra et in aquis, ostendit et causas; idololatriæ scilicet substantiam cohibentes. Subjicit enim, ‘Non adorabitis ea ne-

que servietis illis.’ Serpentis autem ænei effigies postea præcepta a Mose Domino, non ad idololatriæ titulum pertinebat, sed ad remediandos eos qui a serpentibus infestabantur. Et taceo de figura remedii. Sic et Cherubim et Seraphim aurea in arcæ figuratum exemplum, certe simplex ornamentum, accommodata suggestui, longe diversas habendo causas ab idololatriæ conditione, ob quam similitudo prohibetur, non videntur similitudinum prohibitarum legi refragari, non in eo similitudinis statu deprehensa, ob quem similitudo prohibetur.” Tertull., *Adv. Marc.*, lib. ii. c. 22; *Op.* p. 392. D.

§ 37. Now either God, by saying, 'Thou shalt make no image that may give occasion to worship it,' refers it to every man to judge, whether the image that he may make gives occasion to worship it or not; and then He leaves it to every man to make any image, which he judges to give none: or He refers it to the power, which He appointeth to oblige the nation in that behalf, to judge; which is that which I say. And, therefore, seeing no man is left to himself to judge in that which God hath appointed a power to determine, of necessity this sense is the same which I maintain. The consequence whereof is, that it is in the power of the Church to judge, whether images are to be had, and that in churches, or not. For the power that concludes the Church being the same with the power that concludes the synagogue, as the synagogue and the Church are both one and the same people
362 of God, under the Law and the gospel; it is not possible to limit this power under the gospel, not to place images in churches, by virtue of this law, which provides nothing concerning churches.

[The Church to judge whether images are to be had in churches or not.]

§ 38. The case would come to be the same, if we should suppose the precept to prohibit the making of an image. For then the matter would necessarily evidence, that it was positive, and given only the people of the Jews for that estate which the Law introduced; seeing, not only that which is ceremonial, but also that which is positive, in Moses' law, necessarily ceaseth to oblige Christians. The reason why the Law provideth not to the contrary, is that, which I have alleged, why Christians are not tied to part with wives or husbands that are idolaters, as the Jews were, out of St. Augustin^s;—that, whilst the blessings of the world were the promises which God conditioned to give them that should keep His laws, the prosperity of this world might move Israelites according to the flesh to fall from their own to their husbands' or their wives' gods, the worshippers whereof they saw prosper in the world. Not so those, who had undertaken His cross, and thereupon, if faithfully, had received His Spirit which the gospel bringeth. For so, why should the Church think, that having images should seduce those, that are such, to think them the seats of some godhead,

[And this on either interpretation of the commandment.]

‡ Above, c. xiii. § 12.

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which supposeth a conceit of more gods than one? And upon this supposition proceedeth all that is written in the prophecies of Esay and Jeremy, in the book of Baruch under the person of Jeremy, and in the rest of the prophets, in scorn of the images of the Gentiles; to wit, that they imagined some deity contained and inclosed in them, which were indeed mere wood and stone.

[Whether this power of the Church hath been duly executed.]

§ 39. The question that remains, is but only this; whether this power of the Church hath been duly executed, and within the bounds of our common Christianity, or not. For to pretend that the apostles themselves have put it in use, by prescribing, that images be had, and in churches, would be to contradict all that appears in the point by the records of the Church. For though I be obliged to say, that there was never any constitution of the apostles, enjoining the whole Church not to bring any image into any church; because all the Church, that is considerable, hath sometimes done it: yet will it easily appear, [that] there is no act of the whole Church binding all to have them in churches.

[No act of the Church enjoining images or pictures.]

§ 40. The council of Elvira, can. xxxvi.^h: "*Placuit picturas in ecclesiis esse non debere, ne quod colitur [et adoratur], in parietibus pingatur*"—"It seemed good, that there be no pictures in the churches; lest that which is worshipped, be pictured on the walls." The Epistle of Epiphanius to John bishop of Jerusalem is extant in St. Jeromeⁱ; relating how, finding something of our Lord Christ painted upon a veil in a church of his diocese, he gave order to tear it: which, being out of his diocese, he could not have done, had he not thought it against God's law; and therefore no law of the Church.

^h Conc. Eliberit. (A.D. 305), can. xxxvi.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 974. D.—See Bingham, VIII. viii. 6.

ⁱ "Inveni ibi velum pendens in foribus ejusdem ecclesiæ tinctum atque depictum, et habens imaginem quasi Christi vel sancti cujusdam. Non enim satis memini, cujus imago fuerit. Cum ergo hoc vidissem in ecclesia Christi, contra autoritatem Scripturarum, hominis pendere imaginem, scidi illud, et magis dedi consilium custodibus ejusdem loci, ut pauperem mortuum eo obvolverent et efferrent. . . Precor ut jubeas presbyteros ejusdem loci suscipere velum a latore, quod a

nobis missum est; et deinceps præcipere, in ecclesia Christi istiusmodi vela, quæ contra religionem nostram veniunt, non appendi." S. Epiph., Epist. ad Joan. Hieros. Episc., Ep. cviii.; ap. S. Hieron., Op. tom. iv. P. ii. pp. 828, 829.—For the genuineness of the passage, and its conformity with the sentiments expressed elsewhere by Epiphanius, see Bingham, VIII. viii. 6; Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. sect. 6; Works vol. vi. pp. 608, 609; Ussher, Answ. &c., c. x. pp. 507—509; and Tillemont, art. S. Epiph., art. xv. tom. x.

And Eusebius, *Eccles. Hist.* vii. 18^k, relating the statue of our Lord curing the woman that had the issue of blood, at Cæsarea Philippi, saith, "it is no marvel, that Gentiles converted to the faith should honour our" Lord and His apostles (for he saith, he had seen images of Peter and Paul, as well as of our Lord, "σωζομένας"—"preserved" from their time); "as the Gentiles used to honour" their saviours or benefactors. But had it been against God's law, would not the apostles have told them so? would they not have believed the apostles, whom they believed before they were Christians? The picture of the good shepherd upon the chalices of the church, which Tertullian appeals to *De Pudicit.* cap. vii.¹, easily shews, that they used not His picture, who used an emblem of Christ for a picture. And you heard St. Augustin^m say, that he knew many worshippers of pictures and tombs among Christians. The true ground and effect of these passages is hard for me to evidence here in a few words. I believe St. Augustin saw some dough-baked Christians do that at the tombs of Christians, which when they were idolaters they did at the tombs of their friends, where part of their idolatries were done to their ghosts. For by that which followsⁿ he complains, that he saw that excess of meat and drink upon the graves of Christians, which it is no marvel if the idolatries of the Gentiles allowed. So that it is no such marvel, that such Christians should worship pictures, as did the Gentiles. The canon^o is one of the hardest pieces of antiquity that I know. The most probable [account of it] seems to be this:—that it follows the reason, alleged in Deuteronomy, against any image for God, because they saw no shape of God. So the

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[Matt. ix.
20—22;
&c.]

[Deut. iv.
15.]

^k "Καὶ θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν τοὺς πάλαι ἐξ ἔθνων ἐνεργηθέντας πρὸς τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν ταῦτα πεποιθέναι ὅτε καὶ τῶν ἀποστόλων αὐτοῦ τὰς εἰκόνας Παύλου καὶ Πέτρου, καὶ αὐτοῦ δὴ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, διὰ χρωμάτων ἐν γραφαῖς σωζομένας ἱστορήσαμεν ὡς εἰκὸς τῶν παλαιῶν ἀπαραφυλάκτως οἷα σωτῆρας ἐθνικῆ συνθηεῖα παρ' ἑαυτοῖς τοῦτον τιμᾶν εἰωθότων τὸν τρόπον." Euseb., H. E., lib. vii. c. 18. p. 265. C: speaking of the statue (so called) of our Lord at Paneas.—It is related of this statue, that, when broken in pieces by the Emperor Julian, the Christians carefully gathered together the frag-

ments and preserved them in their church (Sozom., H. E., lib. v. c. 21. p. 829. C). Philostorgius (H. E., lib. vii. c. 3. p. 503. B, ed. Vales.) says of it, that "τὰ πρόποντα ἐθεράπευον, σέβοντες μὲν ἢ προσκυνούντες οὐδαμῶς." See Bingham as above.

¹ "Cui Ille si forte patrocinauit Pastor, Quem in calice depingis. . . . At ego Ejus Pastoris scripturas haurio, Qui non potest frangi." Tertull., *De Pudicitia*, c. x.; Op. p. 563. A.

^m As in § 35. note z, above.

ⁿ Ibid.

^o Scil. the canon of Elvira as quoted above in note h.

BOOK
III.

word "*cultus*" seems strictly to signify that honour, which Christianity tenders immediately to God, not that which it may enjoin to His creature^p. And their reason will be this:—because the Godhead cannot be painted, therefore no pictures in churches. I do believe there was something of the quarrel between John of Jerusalem and Epiphanius about Origen^q (upon which Theophilus of Alexandria heaved St. Chrysostom out of the see of Constantinople^r) in that act of tearing the veil; but I believe Epiphanius acted according to his opinion in it, and an opinion that he owned to all the world, whatever the rest of the Church did (for we see not that proceeding against John of Jerusalem as against St. Chrysostom). Eusebius might think those statues of our Lord and His cure, those pictures of St. Peter and St. Paul, more ancient than indeed they were. But neither doth he charge any idolatry upon them; nor is there any question in the case, but of having pictures in private, not in the church.

[How and when the practice became general.]

§ 41. That after this time churches were every where trimmed with the stories of the saints, and the passions of the martyrs, I need not repeat much to prove. The controversy in the east^s about the worshipping of them is evidence enough, that the use of them went forward; but with such contradiction, that some held them idols and broke them in pieces (who were thereupon called *Iconoclastæ*), others worshipped them; who after many attempts of the contrary party prevailed at length in a council at Nicæa^t, thence called

^p See above, § 11.

^q See Tillemont, art. S. Epiphani., art. xvi. tom. x.

^r See Fleury, liv. xxi. § 17—22.

^s For the Iconoclasts, see F. Spanheim, Hist. Imag. Restituta, Lug. Bat. 1686: and other authorities quoted by Gieseler, Period III. Div. I. Pt. 1. § 1. vol. ii. pp. 199, 200.

^t "Definimus . . . venerandas et sanctas imagines ad modum et formam venerandæ et vivificantis Crucis, . . . dedicandas et in templis sanctis Dei collocandas habendasque; . . . maxime autem imaginem Domini et Dei Servatoris nostri Jesu Christi, deinde intemeratæ dominæ nostræ Deiparæ, venerandorum angelorum, et omnium deinde sanctorum virorum. Quo scilicet per hanc imaginum pictarum inspectionem, omnes qui contemplantur, ad

prototyporum memoriam et recordationem et desiderium veniant, illisque salutationem et honorariam adorationem exhibeant; non secundum fidem nostram, veram latrariam, quæ solum Divinæ naturæ competit; sed quemadmodum typo venerandæ et vivificantis Crucis, et sanctis evangeliiis," &c. "reverenter accedimus," &c.: "imaginis enim honor in prototypum resultat, et qui adorat imaginem, in ea adorat quoque descriptum argumentum." Defin. Conc. Nicæni II. (A.D. 787); ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vii. pp. 886. E, 887. A.: and see the Greek below, § 49. note s.—The council is reckoned among those approved, by Bellarmine, De Concil., lib. i. c. 5; Controv. tom. i. p. 1103. A, B: and De Imag. Sanct., lib. ii. c. 12; *ibid.* pp. 2048. D—2049. D.

the seventh general council, with the concurrence of the Pope^u. CHAP.
XXXI.

§ 42. That the decree of the council enjoins no idolatry^x, notwithstanding whatsoever prejudice to the contrary, I must maintain as unquestionable, supposing the premisses. So far is it from leaving any room for the imagination of any false godhead, to be represented by the images which it allows, that it expressly distinguisheth the^y honour done the image of our Lord Christ to be equivocally called worship; that is, to be only so called, but not to signify the esteem of God (which he, that believes the Holy Trinity, can no way attribute to the image of our Lord). Supposing, not granting, that it were lawful to honour the image of our Lord, not with any gesture or word signifying any godhead inclosed in it (which the idolatries of the heathen did signify), but that it is the picture of that Man Who also is God (which he, who believes the Trinity, and puts off his hat and bows the knee to the image of our Lord, must needs signify); I say this shall be no idolatry, because (whether the worship of the image or of Him whose image it is) necessarily it is no worship of God, but proceeds from an esteem, that the image is a contemptible creature, but that the Man Whom it signifies is God. I say, upon these terms it is not possible, that it should be idolatry to worship this image: because, though the words or the gesture which are used may signify the honour due to God alone, yet the profession under which they are used necessarily limits them to the honour of that which is not held to be God, namely the image.

§ 43. It is to be granted, that whosoever it was that writ the book against images under the name of Charles the Great^z, did understand the council to enjoin the worship of God to be given the image of our Lord (for of any other image of God there was no question in that council). But

[It was mistaken by the book against images under the name of Charles the Great.]

^u See below, § 54. note h.

^x See an account of the council in Spanheim, sect. vi. pp. 350, sq.

^y Corrected from MS.: "that" in folio edition.

^z Scil. Capitulare Caroli Magni de non adorandis imaginibus, contra Constantinum VII. Imper. et Hirenæ Matris Decreta, et Synodum Nicænam II. Pseudo-Septimam Œcumenicam sive Universalem, compositum et

publicatum in Synodo Francfordiensi et Hadriano Papæ Missum, A.D. 794: ap. Goldast., Decreta Imperialia de Cultu Imaginum, pp. 67—585. Francof. 1608: and separately edited by Heumann, Hanov. 1731.—In the Preface to lib. i., p. 94, the Nicene Synod is said to have compelled Christians "adorare imagines," without noticing any distinctions as to the object or degree of adoration.

BOOK
III.

it is not to be denied, that it was a mere mistake; and that the council, acknowledging that submission of the heart, which the excellence of God only challenges, proper to the Holy Trinity, maintains a signification of that esteem to be paid to the image of our Lord. For the words of the council, I refer you to Estius, *In iii. Sentent.*, distinct. ix. sectt. ii. and iii.^a; where you shall see, besides the honour due to God alone, and the honour due to His saints, the council enjoins a kind of honour for the images of either, respectively signifying the esteem we have for God, and His^b saints.

[Of *latria*
and *dulia*.]

§ 44. I know there is much noise of *latria*, to signify the honour due to God alone, and *dulia*, that which belongs to His saints^c. And I am satisfied, that there is no ground for the difference either in the original reason or use of the³⁶⁴ words. But as nothing hinders them to be taken, as words of art use to be taken, to signify peculiar conceptions in Christianity; so, if *dulia* be understood, as St. Augustin understands it (*Contra Faustum*, xx. 21^d), for that love and communion which we embrace the saints that are alive with, there is no fear of idolatry in honouring the saints departed with *dulia*. But the honour we give the images, is not the honour we give the principal, but only by the equivocating of terms^e; according to the decree of the council^f. Therefore that honour of images, which the decree maintaineth, is no idolatry.

[Yet the
decree of
the council
not to be
justified.]

§ 45. But he, that says it is no idolatry which they enjoin, does not therefore justify or commend them for enjoining it. It were a pitiful commendation for the Church, that it is not idolatry which the decree thereof enjoins. It is therefore no evidence, that the decree obliges, because it enjoins no idolatry. You saw, how near the honour of saints in the prayers which come from this decree came to idolatry^g. And though those, that counted images idols in the east, stood for the

^a tom. iii. pp. 28, 29. Duaci 1616.— See the words of the council above in § 41. note u.

^b Corrected from MS.; “and of His” in folio edition.

^c See above, § 12. note n.

^d “Colimus ergo martyres eo cultu dilectionis et societatis, quo et in hac vita coluntur sancti homines Dei. . . sed illos tanto devotius, quanto securius

post certamina superata. . . At illo cultu quæ Græce *λαρπέια* dicitur, . . cum sit quædam proprie Divinitati debita servitus, nec colimus nec colendum docemus nisi unum Deum.” S. Aug., Cont. Faust. Manich., lib. xx. c. 21; Op. tom. viii. p. 347. D.

^e See above, § 11.

^f Quoted above, § 41. note u.

^g Above, § 27.

honour of the saints; yet it is certain and visible, that the authors of the decree did intend to advance the honour of the saints thereby, and effect it. What is that effect? That the saints are prayed to by Christians in such form and with such terms, as do not distinguish whether they hold them gods or creatures. Grant they agree with their profession, and you must construe them to the due difference: suppose they understand not the common profession, or the consequence of it; who warrants them no idolaters?

§ 46. It is alleged out of St. Basil, *De Spiritu Sancto*, cap. xviii.^h, that "the honour of the image passeth to the principal." He speaketh of the honour of the Son, that it is the honour of the Father, Whose Image the Son is. And so it is indeed. The honour of the Father and of the Son is both one and the same. To say that the image of our Lord is to be honoured as He is, is perfect idolatry. But he, who believes the Son to be of the Father's substance and His picture to be His picture, cannot say so, if he be in his wits. Either he commits idolatry, or he contradicts himself: that may and must be said.

§ 47. It is easy to see, how many divines of the Church of Rome make images honourable with the honour of their principal; the images of our Lord, by consequence, with *latria*, the honour proper to Godⁱ. When this is said, it must be cured by distinguishing,—though not "properly," yet "improperly,"—though not "by itself," yet "accidentally,"—reducible to that honour which the principal is worshipped with^j: that is, the image of Christ, as God. Yet you are not to use these terms to the people, lest they prove idolaters, or have cause to think their teachers such. So Cardinal Bellarmine, *De Imaginibus*, ii. 23—25^k. There is a cure for

CHAP.
XXXI.

[Of St. Basil alleging that the honour of the image passeth to the principal.]

[Distinctions made by Romish divines.]

^h "Διότι ἡ τῆς εἰκόνος τιμὴ ἐπὶ τὸ πρωτότυπον διαβαίνει." S. Basil. M., *De Spir. Sancto*, c. xviii. § 45; *Op.* tom. iii. p. 38. C: speaking of the relation between the First and Second Persons in the Blessed Trinity. The passage is quoted in the Second Nicene Synod, Act. iii. (ap. Labb., *Conc.*, tom. vii. p. 185. C), and by others also, in the controversy about image worship.

ⁱ See Ussher, *Answ.*, &c. c. x. pp. 498—501.

^j "Pro solutione quæstionis" (sc.

"quo genere cultus imagines sint honorandæ") "et opinionum conciliatione notandæ sunt tres distinctiones. Id enim, quod honoratur, potest honorari per se vel per accidens; proprie, vel propter aliud; proprie, vel improprie," &c. Bellarm., *De Imagin. Sanctorum*, lib. ii. c. 20; *Controv.* tom. i. p. 2074. D.

^k Bellarmine's positions on the subject are—"1. Imagines Christi et sanctorum venerandæ sunt non solum per accidens vel improprie, sed etiam per se et proprie, ita ut ipsæ terminent

idolatry in the distinction, supposing him to contradict himself. For what greater contradiction, than that the honour, that may be reduced to the honour of God, should be the honour of God; seeing that it is not the honour of God, which is not proper to God, as consisting in the esteem of Him above all things.

[Of the
adoration
of the
Cross.]

§ 48. So for the adoration of the cross¹. The sign of the cross, which I spoke of before^m, is only a ceremony, which, being from the beginning frequented by Christians upon all occasions, the Church had reason to make use of in the solemnizing of the greatest actions of God's public service; particularly those, whereby the authority of the Church is conveyed and exercised. The cross whereon our Lord Christ was crucified is a relic, though not part of His Body, yet, for coming so near to His Body, deserving to be honoured. Other crosses are the images of that. The School doctors question, what honour it is which the true cross of Christ demandsⁿ. And the head of them, Thomas Aquinas, answers, the honour proper to God by the name of *latria*; either as representing the figure of Christ crucified, or as washed with

venerationem ut in se considerantur et non solum ut vicem gerunt exemplaris:—"2. Quantum ad modum loquendi, presertim in concione ad populum, non est dicendum imagines ulla adorari debere latria, sed e contrario non debere sic adorari:—"3. Si de re ipsa agatur, admitti potest imagines posse coli improprie vel per accidens eodem genere cultus quo exemplar ipsum colitur:—"4. Imago per se et proprie non est adoranda eodem cultu quo ipsum exemplar, et proinde nulla imago est adoranda cultu latriæ per se et proprie:—"5. Cultus qui per se et proprie debetur imaginibus, est cultus quidam imperfectus, qui analogiæ et reductive pertinet ad speciem ejus cultus qui debetur exemplari." Bellarm., as above, cc. 21—25. pp. 2075. D—2083. C.—That others did not even shelter themselves under these subtle distinctions, see Ussher as above in note j, and below, § 55.—The Council of Trent, Sess. xxv. (Decret. de Invocatione &c. et Sacris Imaginibus; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 895. D, E) refrains from determining more, than that "Imagines . . . Christi, Deiparæ Virginis, et aliorum sanctorum, in templis præsertim haben-

das, et retinendas, eisque debitum honorem et venerationem impertiendam, non quod credatur inesse aliqua in iis Divinitas vel virtus, propter quam sint colendæ, vel quod ab eis aliquid sit petendum, vel quod fiducia in imaginibus sit figenda; . . . sed quoniam honos, qui eis exhibetur, refertur ad prototypa, . . . ita ut per imagines, quas osculamur," &c., "Christum adoremus, et sanctos . . . veneremur."

¹ See Bellarmine, as above, cc. 26, sq.; pp. 2084. B, sq.: and Aquinas and Estius as in notes n, o, below.

^m Above, c. xxx. § 8.

ⁿ "Crucem Christi recte a fidelibus adorari, probat perpetua Ecclesiæ traditione observata consuetudo. . . Versatur autem inter doctores quæstio de genere adorationis Crucis Christi exhibendæ; utrum videlicet latria, an inferiori aliquo cultu adoranda sit. Quod autem latriæ cultus ei exhibendus sit, his argumentis ostendi videtur." Estius, as quoted above in § 43. note a; § 3. p. 28. 2. C, D; proceeding to disprove the arguments, and urge that "latriæ cultus" is *not* to be given, either to the Cross itself or to crucifixes.

His Blood^o. If the cross of Christ must be worshipped with the honour proper to God, because washed with our Saviour's Blood, then must it have received Divine virtue from His Blood. Is not this construction reasonable? And what made the idols of the heathen idols, but an opinion of Divine virtue residing in them, by being set up for the exercise of their religion, that supposed many gods? I grant the construction is reasonable, though not necessary. For I find it
 365 construed otherwise: to make a difference between the true cross of Christ, which is honoured for a relic, and other crosses, which are honoured as the pictures of it, and signs putting us in mind of Christ on the cross^p. So the words of Thomas Aquinas may be reasonably taken to teach idolatry. If they be not necessarily so to be taken, yet, as he teacheth to honour it with *latría*, either he teacheth idolatry or contradicteth himself; for the same reason as in images.

§ 49. What the effect of these excessive positions hath been, is easy to see^q. They clothe their images, they paint them, they gild them the finest they may. They think themselves holy for touching, kissing, and caressing them; as children do their babies. They touch their bodies with them, and think themselves hallowed by the means. They put a cotton on the end of a stick, and touch first the images, then the eyes, the lips, and the noses of them that come; and that in their surplices. Thus are they induced to pray directly to the saints for their carnal concupiscences, as did the heathen idolaters; to vow to give themselves to

CHAP.
XXXI.

[Pitiable effects of the excessive positions of Romanists.]

^o "Creaturæ . . insensibili non debetur honor vel reverentia nisi ratione rationalis naturæ: et hoc dupliciter; uno modo, in quantum repræsentat rationalem naturam; alio modo, in quantum ei quocunque modo conjungitur. . . . Si ergo loquamur de ipsa Cruce, in qua Christus crucifixus est, utroque modo est a nobis veneranda: uno scilicet modo, in quantum repræsentat nobis figuram Christi extensi in ea; alio modo ex contactu ad membra Christi, et ex hoc, quod Ejus sanguine est perfusa. Unde utroque modo adoratur eadem adoratione cum Christo, scilicet adoratione latræ." S. Thom. Aquin., Summ., P. iii. Qu. xxv. art. 4; Op. tom. xii. pp. 98, 99.

^p "Etsi Crux Domini partim inter reliquias veneretur, partim inter ima-

gines (nam Crux illa vera, in qua Dominus pependit, propter contactum sacri Corporis et Sanguinis, inter preciosissimas reliquias habenda est; . . . at crux illa eadem, quatenus figuram Domini repræsentat, et similiter cruces illi similes, inter sacras imagines numerantur)," &c. Bellarm., De Imag. Sanct., lib. ii. c. 26; Controv. tom. i. p. 2084. B, C: aud see *ibid.* c. 25. p. 2084. A, B.

^q See Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitant., Bk. II. c. ii. Rule vi. § 39 (Works vol. ix. pp. 449—451): Le Brun, as quoted above in § 33. note q; Chemnitz, Exam. Conc. Trid., P. iv. § de Imaginibus, pp. 38, 47; Cassander, Consult. § de Imagin. et Simulachris; Op. pp. 978, 979: and the Homily against Peril of Idolatry, Pt. iii.

BOOK
III.

[Deut. iv.
15; Isai.
xl. 18.]
[Exod.
xxv. 18;
xxxvii. 7;
1 Kings
vi. 23;
2 Chron.
iii. 10.]

them, to put themselves under their protection and defence, to set them up in their privacies, yea, in lascivious postures, and the habits of their mistresses, as promising themselves protection from them in their debauches. In fine, by this means they are come to make images of God; not pictures of His apparitions in the Scripture, but of the Father, and of the Holy Trinity: a thing so expressly forbidden by the Law. For the ark of the covenant had on it, indeed, the figures that signified angels, the throne of God; itself signifying Christ, in Whom God is propitious to mankind^r. Therefore they were to worship towards the ark. But the majesty of God was hereby understood to be like nothing visible; they were only taught where to find Him propitious. Now, setting up their images, and enjoining images to be worshipped, the construction is so reasonable—that they honour the image with the honour due to God alone,—that it is not possible to make any other reasonable construction of that which they do. Against the second council of Nicæa^s all this, and without any order of the present Church of Rome; but so that, were not men sensible by whom they were authorized, it were as easily disowned on the one side, as it were hard on the other side to persuade men to do it.

There is no
decree in
the Church
for the wor-
shipping of
images.

§ 50. Here it will be said, these are probable reasons; such as, in moral matters, may always be made on both sides:—for what is there concerning human affairs, that is not disputable?—but, the decree of the Church being once inter-

^r See above, c. xxvii. § 13: and Poli Syn. Crit. ad Heb. ix. 5.

^s “Καὶ συνελόντες φαιμέν, ἀπάσας τὰς ἐκκλησιαστικὰς ἐγγράφους ἢ ἀγράφους θεοσεπισμένους ἡμῖν παραδόσεις ἀκαινοτομήτως φυλάττομεν. ὡν μία ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ τῆς εἰκονικῆς ἀναξωγραφῆσεως ἐκπτώσις, ὡς τῇ ἱστορίᾳ τοῦ εὐαγγελικοῦ κηρύγματος συνάδουσα, πρὸς πίστωσιν τῆς ἀληθινῆς καὶ οὐ κατὰ φαντασίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ Λόγου ἐνανθρωπήσεως, καὶ εἰς ὁμοίαν λουιτέλειαν ἡμῖν χρησιμεύουσα. . . . δρίζομεν σὺν ἀκριβεῖα πάσῃ καὶ ἐμμελεῖα παραπλησίως τῷ τύπῳ τοῦ τιμίου καὶ ζωοποιοῦ σταυροῦ ἀνατίθεσθαι τὰς σεπτὰς καὶ ἁγίας εἰκόνας· τὰς ἐκ χρωμάτων καὶ ψηφίδος καὶ ἐτέρας βλῆς ἐπιτηδείως ἐχούσης ἐν ταῖς ἁγλαῖς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκκλησίαις, ἐν ἱεροῖς σκεύεσι,” κ.τ.λ. “τῆς τε τοῦ Κυρίου καὶ Θεοῦ καὶ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ

Χριστοῦ εἰκόνας, καὶ τῆς ἀχράντου δεσποίνης ἡμῶν τῆς ἁγίας Θεοτόκου, τιμίῳν τε ἀγγέλῳν, καὶ πάντων ἁγίων καὶ ὁσίων ἀνδρῶν. ὅσφ γὰρ συνεχῶς δι' εἰκονικῆς ἀνατυπώσεως ὁρᾶνται, τοσοῦτον καὶ οἱ ταύτας θεώμενοι διανίστανται πρὸς τὴν τῶν πρωτοτύπων μνήμην τε καὶ ἐπιπόθησιν, καὶ ταύταις ἀσπασμῶν καὶ τιμητικῆν προσκύνησιν ἀπονέμειν, οὐ μὴν τὴν κατὰ πίστιν ἡμῶν ἀληθινὴν λατρείαν, ἣ πρέπει μόνῃ τῇ Θεῷ φύσει· ἀλλ' ἐν τρόπῳ τῷ τύπῳ τοῦ τιμίου καὶ ζωοποιοῦ σταυροῦ καὶ τοῖς ἁγίοις εὐαγγελίοις καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἱεροῖς ἀναθήμασι καὶ θυμιασμάτων καὶ φάτων προσαγωγῆν πρὸς τὴν τούτων τιμὴν ποιεῖσθαι, καθὼς καὶ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις εὐσεβῶς εἶθισται· ἣ γὰρ τῆς εἰκόνας τιμῆ ἐπὶ τῷ πρωτότυπον διαβαίνει.” Conc. Nic. II. (A.D. 787), Act. vii., Definit. Synodi; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vii. p. 556. B—E.

posed by the second council of Nicæa, it behoveth all sons of the Church to depart from their own reasons; because the unity of the Church as a body can by no means be maintained, unless inferiors yield to the judgment of superiors. An objection, which I must own; because I have acknowledged the argument of it hitherto, and have nowhere been straitened by it. But I say therefore, that the power of the Church hath never been exercised by a voluntary consent in any decree enjoining the worship of images.

§ 51. For the having of images in churches, I acknowledge, there is a clear and unquestionable consent of the Church visible; though, as I said afore^t, there appeared dissatisfaction in some parts, which appears to be voided by the subsequent consent of the whole. And I find sufficient and clear reason for it: the adorning of churches for the solemnity of God's service; the instruction of the simple, that cannot read in any book, by the pictures of things related in the Bible, and the acts and sufferings of the saints and martyrs; the admonishing of all, whether learned or unlearned, of that which they knew before; the stirring up of devotion towards God, by being admonished, whether of things related in the Scriptures, or in the relations concerning the saints and martyrs, which the Church justifieth. In a matter subject to the power of the Church, as I have shewed this to be, the light of common reason attesting these considerations, more ought not to be demanded. And therefore, though the Homily "against peril of idolatry" "contain a wholesome doctrine^u," in this particular^x I must have leave to think it fails; as it evidently doth in others^y.

CHAP.
XXXI.

[Consent
of the
Church
visible for
having
images in
churches.]

^t Above, in § 43.

^u "The second Book of Homilies" (of which the second is "against peril of idolatry") . . . "doth contain a godly and wholesome doctrine," &c. XXXIX. Articles, art. xxxv.—In the folio edition a comma is placed in the text after the word "particular," as well as after the word "doctrine:" but the stopping above given appears to express Thorndike's meaning.

^x The Homily argues for example (Pt. iii. pp. 217, 218), that images of Christ or of the saints must be "lies," 1. because they cannot represent either the Godhead of our Lord or the souls of the saints, and 2. because it is "un-

known now of what form and countenance" either our Lord or the "saints of antiquity" were: and then proceeds to say—"Wherewithal is also confuted that their allegation, that images be the laymen's books." And the general argument of the whole Homily goes to the absolute exclusion of images from churches; on the ground mainly, that "images placed publicly in temples cannot possibly be without danger of worshipping and idolatry; wherefore they are not publicly to be had or suffered in temples and churches" (ibid. p. 222).

^y Possibly Thorndike alludes to such passages as that in Pt. iii. of the Homily

BOOK
III.

[But none at all for worshipping them.]

§ 52. But all these^a reasons are utterly impertinent to the worshipping of images. For suppose the image of our Lord, ³⁶⁶ or His cross, may reasonably determine the circumstance of place, where a man may pray to God, as I said of the holy eucharist^a; the worship so tendered will be manifestly the worship of God, and have no further to do with the image, than a furniture or instrument, not which a man serves, but whereby he serves God. And therefore St. Gregory,—supposing and (as it seems) taking no notice of him that prays before the image of Christ upon the cross, in his Epistle to Secundinus^b,—in another epistle, to Serenus bishop of Marseilles^c, forbiddeth all worshipping of images, as making them subjects capable of any worship that may be called religious, as proceeding from or enjoined by that virtue. For “the honour of the image passeth” not “upon the principal”

p. 254; which alleges, that “in Tertulian’s time, an hundred and threescore years after Christ, Christians had none other temples but common houses, whither they for the most part secretly assembled:” where it seems to be held that Christians up to that time had no buildings set apart for worship. But see above, c. xxii. § 6—8.

^a Corrected from MS.: “those,” in folio edition.

^b Above, § 4.

^c “Imagines quas tibi dirigendas per Dulcidum diaconum rogasti, misimus. Unde valde nobis tua postulatio placuit: quia illum toto corde et tota intentione quæris, Cujus imaginem præ oculis habere desideras. . . . Ab re non facinus si per visibilia invisibilia demonstramus. Sic homo qui alium ardentè videre desiderat, aut sponsam amans videre conatur, si contigerit eam ad balneum aut ad ecclesiam ire, statim per viam incedenti præparat se, ut de visione ejus hilaris recedat. Scio quidem, quod imaginem Salvatoris nostri non ideo petis, ut quasi Deum colas; sed ob recordationem Filii Dei, in Ejus amore recalescas, Cujus te imaginem videre desideras. Et nos quidem non quasi ante Divinitatem ante illam prosternimur: sed illum adoramus, quem per imaginem aut natum aut passum sed et in throno sedentem recordamur. Et dum nobis ipsa pictura quasi Scriptura ad memoriam Filium Dei reducit, animum nostrum aut de resurrectione lætificat, aut de passione de-

mulcet.” S. Greg. M., Epist. lib. ix. Ep. lii., Ad Secundinum; Op. tom. ii. p. 971. C, D.

^c “Præterea indico dudum ad nos pervenisse, quod fraternitas vestra, quosdam imaginum adoratores aspiciens, easdem in ecclesiis imagines confregit atque projecit. Et quidem zelum vos, ne quid manufactum adorari posset, habuisse laudavimus; sed frangere easdem imagines non debuisset indicamus. Idcirco enim pictura in ecclesiis adhibetur, ut hi qui litteras nesciunt, saltem in parietibus videndo legant quæ legere in codicibus non valent. Tuæ ergo fraternitas et illas servare, et ab earum adoratorum populum prohibere debuit: quatenus et litterarum nescii haberent unde scientiam historiæ colligerent, et populus in picture adoratione minime peccaret.” S. Greg. M., Epist., lib. ix. Ep. cv., Ad Serenum Episc. Massil.; Op. tom. ii. p. 1006. B, C.—“Perlatum siquidem ad nos fuerat, quod inconsiderato zelo succensus, sanctorum imagines, sub hac quasi excusatione, ne adorari debuissent, confregeris. Et quidem quia eas adorari vetuisses, omnino laudavimus; fregisse vero reprehendimus. . . Aliud est enim picturam adorare, aliud per picture historiam quid sit adorandum addiscere. . . Frangi non debuit, quod non ad adorandum in ecclesiis, sed ad instruendas solummodo mentes fuit nescientium, collocatum.” Id., Epist. lib. xi. Ep. xiii., Ad eundem; ibid. p. 1100. B—D.

any otherwise in this case, than as the presence thereof may be a sign to shew why we worship the principal where it is: which the images of saints are not fit to signify, because their principals the saints are not capable of it.

§ 53. But setting aside all dispute what ought to be done, because the question is, what the Church hath decreed that it ought to be done; I say, the decree of the second council of Nicæa obligeth not the Church at present, because it never had the force of a sentence^d. I have said in due place^e, that all decrees of councils are but prejudices, no sentences. The reason whereof is as necessary as evident, supposing the premisses. For the consent of the whole is that, which gives any decree the force of a decree; as you saw by the instance of the council of Sardica^f. The consent of the representatives in a council is a presumption of the consent of the whole, but it is not the formal consent of it. No council ever was composed of representatives, proportionable in number of votes to the weight of each part to the whole^g. The ground of a presumption making the calling of councils worth the while, is, because whatsoever may come in consideration is supposed to have been weighed there, and the express consent had of the present, against which the absent cannot weigh.

§ 54. In the second council of Nicæa the pope's legates consented^h; and I granted aforeⁱ, the west was wont to receive the conclusions from Rome; but not tied so to do, in case the matter required further examination, as in this case. For, within a while after, a council of Charles the Great's dominions (then the far greatest part of the western Church), assembled at Frankfort^k, condemns the council of Nicæa, allows the having of images in churches, as St. Gregory had done, and in like manner condemns all worshipping of them^l.

CHAP.
XXXI.

[The decree of the second council of Nicæa never had the force of a sentence.]

[The western Churches did not accept that decree.]

^d See above, § 41.

^e Bk. I. of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. viii. § 15, 16: and above, c. xx. § 5.

^f See above, c. xx. § 19—21.

^g See above, c. xx. § 4.

^h Conc. Nic. II. Act. ii., ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vii. p. 95. D; Act. vi., ibid. pp. 390. E, 391. A; and Act. vii., ibid. p. 558. B.

ⁱ Above, c. xx. § 15.

^k A.D. 794. See Labb., Conc., tom. vii. pp. 1057. C, &c.: and Goldasti, as above quoted in § 43. note z, pp. 63—66.—The council consisted of all the bishops (to the number of about 300), and priests, "Francorum seu Italiae et Aquitaniae."

^l "Allata est in medium quæstio de nova Græcorum Synodo, quam de adorandis imaginibus Constantinopoli fe-

BOOK
III.

Here was a fair step^m to the recalling of the Church of Rome's concurrence to it. Which though it was not effected; yet under Ludovicus Pius, son of Charles the Great, an embassy comes from the eastern emperor with a letter yet extantⁿ, signifying many horrible abuses, which the decree had produced, and desiring his concurrence, and the concurrence of the Church under him, to stop the current of them. A treaty being had hereupon by the prelates of his dominion, the resolution is yet extant in the negative, under the name of the synod of Paris, grounded upon consent with the fathers^o.

[It was long before it came in force among them.]

§ 55. By this, and by divers particulars laid forth by the archbishop of Spalato, *De Republ. Eccles.*, [lib.] VII. [cap.] xii. [sect.] 59—71^p, it appears, that the worship of images never came in force by virtue of this council of Nicæa. And amongst them it is not to be forgotten, that the acts thereof were not known in the west; as appeareth by the extravagancies of Thomas Aquinas, and the School

cerunt, in qua scriptum habebatur, ut qui imaginibus sanctorum ita ut Deificæ Trinitati servitium aut adorationem non impenderent, anathema judicarentur. Qui supra, sanctissimi Patres nostri omnimodis adorationem et servitium renuentes contemserunt, atque consentientes condemnauerunt." Conc. Francof. (A.D. 794), c. ii. ap. Labb. as above, p. 1057. D, E; and Goldasti, p. 62.—See also Heumann's edition of the Caroline Books de Imaginibus (Hanover, 8vo. 1731): which were approved by this council: and which condemn both the breaking and the adoration of images.

^m Corrected from MS.; "stop," in folio edition.

ⁿ Synodus Parisiensis de Imaginibus anno Christi 824, ex vetustissimo codice descripta et nunc primum in lucem edita; Francof. 1596: and ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vii. pp. 1543. E, sq.: in which are contained, 1st. a letter of the emperor Michael Balbus to Ludovicus Pius, saying that the Church is rent in twain on the subject of adoring or not adoring images, and praying Louis to hold a council in the west in order to put an end to the superstitious worship of images and so restore peace: 2nd, a collection of passages from the fathers, proving that images ought neither on

the one hand to be broken nor on the other worshipped: and lastly the answers of the French doctors and of Louis himself to the same effect. Binius (ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vii. pp. 1542. E, sq.) throws discredit upon the record of this council: but see on the other side Goldasti, as above, pp. 623, sq.; Fleury, Hist. Eccl., lib. xlvii. § 4; and De Dominis as in note p below, § 67, sq. pp. 301, sq.

^o See last note.

^p tom. iii. pp. 298, sq.—The 2nd council of Nice, he says, "viderunt cultum et adorationem creaturæ et facturæ periculosam esse, Divinis præceptis contrariam, et a prisca Ecclesiæ consuetudine antiquaque traditione alienam; conati sunt eam quantum potuerunt extenuare, et procul a latria amovere: sed longe melius fecisset illa synodus si nihil definivisset, nisi quod ex antiqua et legitima traditione colligere potuisset: et sicut optime collegit usum imaginum esse licitum et legitimum, quia per apostolicam traditionem satis invenitur firmatus, ita adorationem omnem negare debuit, quia adorationem imaginum in primitiva Ecclesia non inveniebatur." &c.—See also Dallæus, De Imaginibus, lib. iv.; Lug. Bat. 1642: and Chemnitz; and Cassander.

doctors that followed him^q, in determining, that images and the true cross of Christ are to be worshipped with the same honour as their principals; the image of Christ therefore, and His true cross, with the honour due to God alone, though in reference to God. Had the acts of the council been known in the west (as they would have been, had it been admitted), these men would never have gone about to bring in an opinion, so extravagant from the doctrine of the council. Which shews plainly, that it is the see of Rome, that hath employed the whole interest thereof, right or wrong, to give that force to the decree, which of itself it had not. You have, besides, a work of Jonas bishop of Orleans against Claudius bishop of Turin^r; you have the testimony of Walafridus Strabo^s, allowing images, but disallowing all worship of them. Nay, in the time of Frederic Barbarossa, 367 Nicetas, relating how he took Philippopolis, notes, that the Armenians stirred not for the taking of the city, having confidence in the Almans as agreeing with them in religion, because neither of them worshipped images: *De Imperio Isaaci Angelî*, [lib.] ii.^t

^q "Sic sequitur, quod eadem reverentia exhibeatur imagini Christi et Ipsi Christo. Cum ergo Christus adoratur adoratione patriæ; consequens est, quod Ejus imago sit adoratione patriæ adoranda." S. Thom. Aquin., Summ. P. iii. Qu. xxv. art. 3; Op. tom. xii. pp. 97. b, 98. a; and see above, § 48. notes n. o.—See also Bellarm., De Imagin. Sanctorum, lib. ii. c. 20; Controv. tom. i. p. 2073. D: Bramhall, Answ. to La Millet., Works Pt. i. Disc. i. vol. i. p. 45, and note z: and Ussher, Answ. &c., c. x. pp. 498—501. The latter quotes (among others) Azorius (Instit. Moral. tom. i. lib. ix. c. 6. p. 1334. C. Paris. 1602), affirming, that "Constans est theologorum sententia imaginem eodem honore et cultu honorari et coli quo colitur id cujus est imago." And Jac. Naclantus (In Rom. i., Op. tom. i. p. 204. Venet. 1567), whom the homily has quoted, is still more extreme.

^r Claudius had destroyed images in his Italian bishopric, in the time of Ludovicus Pius, and had been vehemently opposed by Jonas bishop of Orleans, who after his death published *Libri Tres de Cultu Imaginum*, contra Claudium Taurin. Iconomachum, ap. Biblioth. PP., tom. ix. P. i. pp. 90, sq.:

maintaining the use but denying the adoration of images. See Chemnitz, P. iv. pp. 44, 45: and De Dominis, as above, § 59. p. 298.—Jonas "ita non confringendas esse prædicavit imagines, ut tamen esse non esse venerandas assereret. Ex eorum classe unus ipse, qui ad ornatum dumtaxat et ad instrumentum de rebus gestis fideles, non autem ad venerationem, esse debere imagines in ecclesia sensit." Baron., in an. 825. § lxii.—And the editors of the Bibl. PP. above quoted, stigmatize him accordingly as guilty of a "preposterous error" in the matter.

^s De Rebus Eccles., c. viii.: ap. Hittorp., pp. 668, 669: beginning his statement by saying, that "earum (imaginum) varietas nec quodam cultu immoderato colenda est, ut quibusdam stultis videtur, nec iterum speciositas ita est quodam despectu calcanda, ut quidam vanitatis assertores existimant;" and ending with the conclusion, that "imagines et picturæ habendæ sunt et amandæ," but "nec cultu immoderato fidei sanitas vulneretur, et corporalibus rebus honor nimie impensus arguat nos minus spiritualia contemplari."

^t "Οὔτοι γὰρ (οἱ Ἀρμένιοι) μόνοι τῶν ἀπάντων, οὐκ ἐπιδρομὴν ἐθνῶν ἀλλὰ

BOOK
III.

[It has taken effect solely by the infinite power arrogated by the see of Rome.]

§ 56. Therefore, in removing the force of this decree, it is not the authority of the whole Church, but the will of the see of Rome, that is transgressed. And that power of the see of Rome, by which this is done, is not that regular pre-eminence thereof over other Churches, which cannot decree any thing in the matter of a general council, but by a general council, either expressly assembled or included in the consent of those Churches whereof it consists. But of that nothing is or can be alleged. It remains therefore, that it is come to effect by that infinite power thereof, which the whole Church acknowledgeth not; and therefore, in effect, by the means which it employeth to justify such a pretence.

[Summary of the whole dispute.]

§ 57. I say no more of the ceremonies of God's service. I maintain no further effect of them than the ground for them warrants. The composition of our nature makes them fit and necessary means to procure that attention of mind, that devotion of spirit, which God is to be served with, even in private; much more at the public and solemn assemblies of the Church. Whatsoever is appointed by the Church for the circumstance, furniture, solemnity, or ceremony of God's service, by virtue of the trust reposed in it, is thereby to be accounted holy, and so used and respected. The memories of God's saints and martyrs are fit occasions to determine the time and place and other circumstances of it: and the honour done them in recording their acts and sufferings (with the conversation of our Lord upon earth), whether out of the Scriptures or otherwise, a fit means to render His solemn service recommendable for the reverence which it is performed with. If, instead of circumstances and instruments, the saints of God, or images, or any creature of God whatsoever, become the object of that worship, for which churches were built, or for which Christians assemble; by that means there may be room to let in that idolatry at the back door, which Christianity shutteth out at the great gate. Whether or no it be a fault in Christians, that they cannot do violence

φίλων παρουσίαν τὴν τῶν Ἀλαμανῶν διέλευσιν ἤγουντο' ἔπει καὶ συγχρῶνται τοῖς Ἀρμενίοις Ἀλαμανοί, καὶ κατὰ τῶν αἰρέσεων τὰς πλείστας ἀλλήλοις συμφέρονται. Ἀρμενίοις γὰρ καὶ Ἀλαμανοῖς ἐπίσης ἢ τῶν ἁγίων εἰκόνων προσκύνησις ἀπαγορεύεται, καὶ τοῖς ἄξιμοις κατὰ

τὰς ἱεροτελεσίας ἀμφότεροι κέχρηνται, καὶ ἔλλα ἅττα ὀρθοδόξοις χριστιανώμοις ἀπόβλητα, οἳτοὶ σφαλλόμενοι τοῦ ὀρθοῦ, τηροῦσιν ὡς ἔννομα." Nicet. Choniat., Annal. Isaac. Angel., lib. ii. § 3; in Corp. Byz. Hist. tom. xiv. p. 258. B, C.

to their senses, and count those things holy, as instruments of God's service, because so they should be, which they are convinced in common reason that they are used to His disservice; I dispute not now. But, without dispute, "woe to them by whom offences come;" and they, who prosecute offences given without measure, are they "by whom offences come." The charge of superstition is a goodly pretence for abolishing ceremonies. But when not only the reverence of God's service, but also the offices of it, are abolished withal; then is there cause to say, that the service of God itself seems superstitious. To sit and sleep out a sermon, or censure a prayer, is more for a man's ease, than to fall down on his knees, to humble his soul at God's footstool, and to withdraw his mind from the curiosity of knowledge or language to the sense of God's majesty and his own misery. It is then for our ease, but not for God's service, that the ceremonies thereof should be counted superstitious.

CHAP.
XXXI.

[Matt.
xviii. 7;
Luke xvii.
1.]

CHAPTER XXXII.^u

THE GROUND FOR MONASTICAL LIFE IN THE SCRIPTURES; AND IN THE PRACTICE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH. THE CHURCH GETTETH NO PECULIAR INTEREST IN THEM WHO PROFESS IT, BY THEIR PROFESSING OF IT. THE NATURE AND INTENT OF IT RENDERS IT SUBORDINATE TO THE CLERGY. HOW FAR THE SINGLE LIFE OF THE CLERGY HATH BEEN A LAW TO THE CHURCH. INEXECUTION OF THE CANONS FOR IT. NULLITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME IN IT. THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE IN THE ACTS OF THE CHURCH; AND IN THE USE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

I CANNOT make an end by distinguishing the bounds of ecclesiastical and secular power in Church matters, till I have resolved, whether or no the body of it, the materials of which it consists, be sufficiently distinguished by the estates of clergy and people; or whether there be a third estate, of monkery, constituted by God's law, entitling the Church to a right in those who profess it, upon the ground of Chris-

[Whether
there be
an estate of
monkery
constituted
by God's
law.]

^u Misprinted XXXI. in folio edition.

BOOK
III.

tianity and in order to the effect of it. For the resolution hereof opens the ground, as well of that reverence which the people owe the clergy, as of that instruction and good example which the clergy owe the people; the neglect whereof is that, which forfeiteth the very being of the Church, that is, the unity of it.

[Vow of
contenance
lawful.]

§ 2. I am not now to dispute, whether it be lawful for a Christian to vow to God the vow of continence or not; having proved in the second Book that it is^v, and shewed, in what sense the perfection of a Christian may be understood to consist in the professing and performing of it^x.

The ground
for mo-
nastical
life in the
Scriptures.
—[The
case of
Ananias
and Sap-
phira.]
[Acts v.
1—10.]

§ 3. The case of Ananias and Sapphira hath been drawn into consequence, not only by St. Basil^y, as I shewed you in the first Book^z, but also by St. Gregory of Rome, *Epist. i. 33*^a (quoted by Gratian^b, xvii. quæst. i. cap. iii.); though, acknowledging that community of goods was a part of the profession of the Christians then at Jerusalem, it cannot be said, that they who professed this communion of goods did profess that which is strictly called monkery. For they letted not to continue married^c, all monks professing continence. But I have besides made it to appear^d, that all were not tied then at Jerusalem to give up all their goods to the stock of the Church, but only what the common Christianity should prompt every man to contribute to the subsistence of the Church and Christianity; which what it required, was visible. But I do not therefore yield, that the argument is not of force, so far as the case (and therefore the reason drawn from it) takes place. All Christians consecrate themselves to the service of God by being baptized and made Christians.

^v Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxii. § 34, sq.

^x Ibid.

^y Quoted in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xvi. § 30. note b. The Ascetics of S. Basil, whence the quotation is taken, are supposed by some authorities to be spurious: see Bingham, VII. ii. 12, from Hospiuian; and below, § 12. note a.

^z As in last note.

^a "Ananias pecunias Deo voverat, quas post diabolica vietus persuasione subtraxit; sed qua morte muletatus est, scis. Si ergo ille mortis periculo dignus fuit, qui eos quos dederat num-

mos Deo abstulit; considera, quanto periculo in Divino iudicio dignus eris, qui non nummos sed temetipsum Deo omnipotenti (Cui te sub monachico habitu devoveras) subtraxisti." S. Greg. M., *Epist.*, lib. i. Ep. 34. *Indict. ix.*, Ad Venantium exmonachum (lib. i. Ep. 33. *edd. bef. Bened.*); *Op. tom. ii. p. 523. D, E.*

^b *Decret. P. II. Caus. xvii. Qu. 1. can. 3. p. 279.*

^c "They left not off the use of marriage:" substituted in MS.

^d See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xvi. § 24, sq.

By that they stand obliged to consecrate their goods to the subsistence of His Church, as the necessities thereof become visible. If it appear to be part of this Christianity to consecrate a man's self to God further, by professing such a course of life as he thinks may give him best means and opportunity of discharging the common profession of Christians (though all Christians are not tied to profess the same); shall he not stand bound to make it good, upon the same ground, for which Ananias and Sapphira are condemned in withdrawing that which they professed to consecrate to God?

CHAP.
XXXII.

§ 4. But St. Paul's instruction,—to “refuse the younger widows,”—hath no answer;—“because, when they grow wanton against Christ, they will marry, having damnation, as having set their first faith at nought:” 1 Tim. v. 11, 12. For what can that “first faith” be, but their promise engaged to the Church, whereby they dedicate themselves to the service thereof in the state of widows?

[St. Paul's instruction respecting widows.]

§ 5. Under the Old Testament, it is no mistake of the Jews^e to believe, that all God's people were ordinarily under the precept of “increase and multiply;” requiring of them the state of marriage. St. Augustin^f and other fathers^g of the Church have found marks of it in the Old Testament.

[Of the Old Testament.]

[Gen. i. 28.]

^e “Dicit (Lutherus), Mosem præcepisse omnibus Judæis matrimonium, ita ut nullo modo licuerit in Veteri Testamento carere uxore. . . Hoc præceptum non in Divinis Libris reperit, sed ex Rabinorum deliriis sumpsit. Nam R. Salomon,” &c., “et R. David Kimchi,” &c. Bellarm., De Monachis, lib. ii. c. 6; Controv. tom. i. pp. 1519. D, 1520. A.—The Commentators, both Romanist and Protestant, upon Gen. i. 28, interpret the words as a permission, or a promise, not as a command. That the Jews held it a command, see Lightfoot, Harm. of New Test., Works, vol. i. p. 304; and Selden, De Jure Nat. et Gent. juxta Disc. Ebræor., lib. v. c. iii.; Op. tom. i. pp. 506—508.—Certain rhetorical comparisons of S. Jerome appear to have suggested the tracing the original of monachism to the Jews. “Ut ad Scripturarum auctoritatem redeam, noster princeps Elias, noster Eliseus, nostri duces filii Prophetarum, qui habitabant in agris et solitudinibus, et faciebant sibi tabernacula prope

fluenta Jordanis. De his sunt et illi filii Rechab,” &c. S. Hieron., Epist. xlix., Ad Paulin.; Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 565: speaking of monks. And, “Filii prophetarum, quos monachos in Veteri Testamento legimus, ædificabant sibi casulas propter fluentia Jordanis, et turbis urbium delictis polenta et herbis agrestibus victitabant.” Id., Ad Rustic. Monach., Epist. xcv.; ibid. p. 772.—And so also the tract De Prima Institut. Monachorum, at the beginning of Dugdale's Monasticon, traces monachism from Elijah, Elisha, the Rechabites, Nazarites, John the Baptist, &c.—So also Bellarmine, De Monachis, lib. ii. c. 5; Controv. tom. i. p. 1513. A—C.: and the Rhemists on Matt. iii. 1, and Mark ix. 3.

^f S. Augustin's arguments, De Civ. Dei, lib. xv. c. 15. Op. tom. vii. pp. 395. F—397. C, quoted by Selden as in last note, appear to be the passage alluded to.

^g See Selden, as in note e.

BOOK III. It is not therefore to be imagined, that there is either pre-369
cept or precedent for the state of monks in the Old Testa-

[Numb. vi. 1—21; Judg. xiii. 5, 7.] ment. Nor yet to be denied, that Nazarites, especially from the mother's womb,—that those women, who kept guard at the tabernacle, Exod. xxxviii. 8, 1 Sam. ii. 22 (as Anna the daughter of Phanuel, that “departed not from the temple, serving God with fasting and prayer day and night,” Luke ii. 37),—that the Rechabites,—are instances and precedents of some principles and ingredients of their profession even under the Old Testament. For if man and wife should now dedicate themselves to tend upon the poor, sick, and helpless in hospitals or the like, they would be no less.

[Jerem. xxxv.]

[The prophets.]
[1 Kings xx. 35;
2 Kings ii. 3, 5, 7, 15; iv. 1, 38; ix. 1.]

§ 6. The prophets, though under no perpetual tie, lived in a kind of community with their disciples; not for that knowledge of the Law, which the rulers of the people professed (whom they were ordinarily in difference with, and oftentimes persecuted to death by them), but for those rudiments of Christianity, which by their means were kept alive under the Law.

[The Rechabites.]
[2 Kings x. 15;
1 Chron. ii. 55.]
[Numb. x. 29—32;
Judg. i. 16, iv. 11.]
[Jerem. xxxv.]

§ 7. The Rechabites, being of the race of the Kenites (which it seems upon Moses' invitation to Jethro took part with the Israelites in the land of promise, under the condition of worshipping only the true God), knowing what all strangers are subject to, living under the dominion and protection of strangers, received a law from their predecessors, not to have further to do in the world, than their subsistence by the simplest sort of life, by being shepherds, required: and, being commended for obeying their rule by the prophet Jeremy from God's mouth, have much justified them, who under Christianity do voluntarily put themselves under the like rule, out of a pretence the better to discharge their Christianity by that means.

[The Essenes.]

§ 8. During the time of our Lord there was a third sect of people among the Jews; whom we find no mention of in the scriptures of the New Testament, because they lived retired out of the world, some married, others in single life, both under a most strict observation of their rule: which you have in Josephus^h, under the name of Essenes. It is

^h “Οἱτοὶ (Ἐσσηνοὶ) τὰς μὲν ἡδονὰς κρᾶτειαν, καὶ τὸ μὴ τοῖς πάθεσιν ὑπο-
ῶς κακίαν ἀποστρέφονται, τὴν δὲ ἐγ- πίπτειν, ἀρετὴν ὑπολαμβάνουσι. Καὶ

well enough known, that Eusebius¹, finding a relation written by Philo the Jew of that manner of life which they used in Egypt hard by Alexandria, hath reported them for Christians: and how this report hath been disowned of late years^k, as a mere mistake of Eusebius, or an ungrounded conjecture.

γάμου μὲν ὑπεροψία παρ' αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλοτρῖους παῖδας ἐκλαμβάνοντες, ἀπαλοῦς ἔτι πρὸς τὰ μαθήματα, συγγενεῖς ἡγοῦνται, καὶ τοῖς ἤθεσι τοῖς αὐτῶν ἐντυποῦσι· τὸν μὲν γάμον καὶ τὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ διαδοχὴν οὐκ ἀναίρουντες, τὰς δὲ τῶν γυναικῶν ἀσελγείας φυλασσόμενοι, καὶ μηδεμίαν τηρεῖν πεπεισμένοι τὴν πρὸς ἕνα πίστιν. Καταφρονηταὶ δὲ πλοῦτου, καὶ θαυμάσιον παρ' αὐτοῖς τὸ κοινωνητικόν, οὐδὲ ἔστιν εὐρεῖν κτήσει τινα παρ' αὐτοῖς ὑπερέχοντα· νόμος γὰρ τοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀρεσιν εἰσιόντας δημεῖν τῷ τάγματι τὴν οὐσίαν· ὥστε ἐν ἅπασιν μῆτε πένιας ταπεινότητα φαίνεσθαι μηδ' ὑπεροχὴν πλοῦτου, τῶν δὲ ἐκάστου κτημάτων ἀναμειγμένον μίαν ὥσπερ ἀδελφοῖς ἅπασιν οὐσίαν εἶναι. Κηλίδα δὲ ὑπολαμβάνουσι τὸ ἔλαιον, κῆν ἄλιφῆ τὴν ἄκον, σμήχεται τὸ σῶμα· τὸ γὰρ αὐχμεῖν ἐν καλῷ τίθενται, λευχειμονεῖν τε διαπαντός. . . . Πρὸς γε μὴν τὸ Θεῖον ἰδίως εὐσεβεῖς· πρὶν γὰρ ἀνασχεῖν τὸν ἥλιον, οὐδὲν φθέγγονται τῶν βεβήλων, πατριῶς δὲ τινος εἰς αὐτὸν εὐχὰς, ὥσπερ ἰκετεύοντες ἀνατέλλει. Μετὰ ταῦτα πρὸς ὅς ἕκαστοι τέχνας ἴσασιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν διαφίενται," κ.τ.λ. "Οὐδὲ κραυγὴ ποτε τὸν οἶκον οὔτε θόρυβος μοῦνοι, τὰς δὲ λαλῖας ἐν τάξει παραχωροῦσιν ἀλλήλοις· καὶ τοῖς ἕξωθεν ὡς μυστηρίον τε φρικτὸν ἢ τῶν ἐνδον σιωπῆ καταφαίνεται. . . . Τῶν μὲν οὖν ἄλλων οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτι μὴ τῶν ἐπιμελητῶν προσταζάντων ἐνεργούσι. . . . Σπουδάσουσι δὲ ἐκτόπως περὶ τὰ τῶν παλαιῶν συγγράμματα," κ.τ.λ. "Τῷ δὲ ζηλοῦντι τὴν ἀρεσιν αὐτῶν οὐκ εὐθὺς ἢ πάροδος, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕξω μένουσι τὴν αὐτὴν ὑποτίθενται δαίταν," κ.τ.λ. Joseph., De Bello Jud., lib. ii. c. viii. § 2—7, sq.; Or. tom. ii. pp. 1060, sq.—"Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἕτερον Ἑσσηνῶν τάγμα, ὃ δαίταν μὲν καὶ ἕξω καὶ νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις ὁμοφρονούν, διεστῶς δὲ τῆ κατὰ γάμον δόξῃ· μέγιστον γὰρ ἀποκόπτειν οἴονται τοῦ βίου μέρος, τὴν διαδοχὴν, τοὺς μὴ γαμοῦντας," κ.τ.λ. Id., *ibid.* § 18. pp. 1064, 1065.

¹ "Τοσαύτη δ' ἔρα τῶν ἀτόθι πιστευκτῶν πληθὺς ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ γυναικῶν ἐκ πρώτης ἐπιβολῆς συνέστη" (scil. at Alexandria, under S. Mark,) "δι' ἀσκήσεως φιλοσοφώτατης τε καὶ

σφοδρτάτης, ὡς καὶ γραφῆς αὐτῶν ἀξιώσαι τὰς διατριβὰς καὶ τὰς συηλύσεις, τὰ τε συμπόσια, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἄλλην τοῦ βίου ἀγωγὴν τὸν Φίλων." Euseb., H. E., lib. ii. c. 16. p. 53. C, D: proceeding in c. 17 to quote at length from Philo (De Vita Contemplativa, Op. tom. ii. pp. 471, sq.) his description of the *θεραπευταὶ καὶ θεραπειτριδές*.

^k "Eusebius scribit primum genus Christianorum in Ægypto consedis, quos *θεραπευτὰς* Philo vocavit. Quod ii fuerint Christiani, satis arguere, quod ἐν μοναστηρίοις eos habitasse scribit Philo. Atque Philo duos libros de eorum hominum secta scripserat, quos *Essæos* vocabant. Alter est *Περὶ πρακτικῆς βίου τῶν Ἑσσηνῶν*, quem inscripsit hoc titulo, "Ὅτι πᾶς σπουδαῖος ἐλεύθερος. Alter liber est, *Περὶ θεωρητικῆς βίου τῶν Ἑσσηνῶν*, qui erant *μονάζοντες καὶ μονόβιοι*."—(And in conclusion, after arguing against Epiphanius, &c.)—"Tantum igitur abest, ut illi *θεραπευτὰς* Christiani fuerint, ut pertinaciously hostes non habuerint veri Christiani, quam illos qui pluribus cæremoniis Judaicis addicti erant." Scaliger, De Emend., Temp., lib. vi. pp. 503, 504.—"Scaliger . . . Essenos illos fuisse contendit. . . Duo enim genera Essenorum fuisse scribit Scaliger: et alios quidem fuisse *πρακτικούς*, de quibus in priore libro disserit Philo, alios *θεωρητικούς*. Ego vero in hoc quidem libenter assentior Scaligero, quod *θεραπευτὰς* illos negat Christianos unquam fuisse. . . Sed . . . Essenos fuisse, id mihi persuadere non possum." H. Vales. ad Euseb. loc. cit.: deciding that they were Jews but not Esseni. See, on the other side, Baronius, *Annal.* ad an. 64.—Bellarmine, *De Monach.*, lib. ii. c. 5. *Controv.* tom. i. pp. 1515. D—1517. B, sides with Baronius. But see Bingham, VII. i. 1—4; and Hospinian, *De Monachis*, lib. iii. c. 1. pp. 56, sq.—Montfaucon, subsequently to Thorndike's time, alleges the Therapeutæ to have been Christians but not monks: see the Preliminary Dissertation (sect. i.) to Stevens' *Monastic.* Anglic. Lond. 1722.

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I, who have shewed you that it is possible Philo himself may have been a Christian¹, must not reject the opinion of those, who think they might really be Christians, converted by the first arrival of Christianity in Egypt. For in the case which I spoke of, there is no cause why they might not be both Jews and Christians, the separation of the Church from the synagogue not being yet formed; and when it was formed, continue Christians, forsaking the synagogue.

Ground for monastical life in the practice of the primitive Church: [as shewn by the order of Virgins.] [1 Cor. xi. 3—15.]

§ 9. And truly the mention of virgins, as of a peculiar order visible in the Church, is so ancient in the writings of Tertullian^m, Methodiusⁿ (whose book of Virginité is published of late^o), and St. Cyprian^p, that it must needs be impossible to find any beginning for it. For Tertullian, writing his book *De Velandis Virginibus*^q, to prove that order not exempt from St. Paul's injunction that women veil their faces at Divine service, appeals to the custom of the Church at Corinth, to which St. Paul writ it, as having always observed it in virgins. And therefore the same St. Paul, directing him who had resolved to keep his daughter a virgin (1 Cor. vii. 37), seems to suppose this resolution to imply that education, whereby she might be enabled so to continue. For it is true the profession is difficult, but not impossible for him to go commendably through with, that by God's grace undertakes it with that zeal which the end requires.

¹ Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxxiii. § 12, 13.

^m See note q below.

ⁿ Methodius (bishop of Tyre, circa A.D. 290), *Συμπόσιον τῶν Δέκα Παρθένων, ἢ περὶ Ἀγγελίας*; ap. Combefis., Biblioth. Græc. PP. Auctar. Novissimum, P. i. pp. 64, sq. Paris. 1672: which is a treatise in dialogue-form in praise of virginity.

^o It was first published in extenso by Leo Allatius, 8vo. Rom. 1656: and immediately after by P. Possinus, fol. Paris. 1657. Large extracts from it are in Photius, Biblioth., num. cxxxvii. pp. 949, sq.: and in Combefis' ed. of Amphilocheus, Methodius, &c., Paris. 1644.

^p "Si ex fide se Christo dicaverunt, pudice et caste sine ulla fabula perseverent; ita fortes et stabiles præmium virginitatis expectent. Si autem perseverare nolunt, vel non possunt; me-

lius est nubant, quam in ignem delictis suis cadant." S. Cypr., *Epist. iv.*, Ad Pomponium; Ep. p. 8.—"Nunc nobis ad virgines sermo est," &c. Id., *De Habitu Virginum*, Op. p. 94.—Neither in S. Cyprian nor in Tertullian is it plain that reference is made to an order of professed virgins: see Hospinian., *De Monachis*, lib. iii. c. 1. pp. 51, sq.; and Bingham, VII. iv. 1, 2.

^q "Sic et ipsi Corinthii intellexerunt. Hodie denique virgines suas Corinthii velant: quid docuerint apostoli, qui didicerunt approbantes." Tertull., *De Velandis Virginibus*, c. viii.; Op. p. 178.—"O sacrilegæ manus, quæ dicatum Deo habitum detrahere potuerunt: quid pejus aliquis persecutor fecisset, si hoc a virgine electum cognovisset." Id., *ibid.*, c. iii. p. 174.—"Nupsisti enim Christo, Illi tradidisti carnem tuam," &c. Id., *ibid.* c. xv. p. 182.

§ 10. I do much admire the resolution of Gennadius, *De Dogmat. Eccles.*, cap. lxiv.¹: that it is not the mere love of a continent estate, which Christianity esteems, “unless it be chosen as the means and opportunity of serving God with the more freedom; otherwise, signifying rather the declining of marriage, than the love of chastity.” For so it is indeed. He that chooses a continent estate, to avoid the difficulties of marriage, seems rather to tempt God, and to expose himself to many desertions, waving the remedy which He hath provided. But he, who trusts to God’s assistance for the
370 accomplishment of that intention which Christianity commendeth, though it command not, may assure himself of it, not destituting his prayers of the endeavours which he may and is to contribute.

§ 11. This being the case of particular persons, that withdraw themselves from the world to make their salvation the more assured; the interesse, which accrues to the Church in them that do so, seems to be no more than may be grounded upon the profession of such a purpose. For, so long as it is secret between God and the soul, the Church can have nothing to do in it. But, being once professed and known to take hold, the transgression thereof, becoming notorious, is a sin which owes an account to the Church. Not that the manner of this profession is any way provided for but by the custom of the Church. For he, that should actually and visibly declare such an intention by really entering upon the course and living according to it, would become necessarily liable to that account for the transgressing of it, which the solemnity renders due. And therefore that solemnity reduceth itself to the nature of those ceremonies, whereby actions of great consequence, wherein the authority of the Church is exercised, ought in reason to get reverence. For by that means the parties concerned receive a due impression of the charge they undertake, when God and His Church become rather parties than witnesses to it. In the mean time, they remain in the Church what they were

The Church getteth no peculiar interest in them who profess it, by their professing of it.

¹ “Melior” (i. e. than marriage) “est continentia, sed non sibi sola sufficit ad beatitudinem, si pro solo amore pudicitiae recenseatur, sed si et cum tali effectu causa vacandi Domino

eligatur; alioquin divortium magis conjugii videbitur esse, quam appetitio castitatis.” Gennad., *De Dogm. Eccl.*, c. lxiv. p. 36.

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before, private Christians; only professing such a course of life, only engaged to God in it, under the knowledge of His Church. And when those, that have spent their time in this kind of life, out of their experience and knowledge undertake to direct others the way of governing themselves in it; when others, joining themselves to them, undertake to order their lives according to such directions: neither hath the Church any thing to do in the matter of them, further than to take account that they be according to Christianity; nor do the parties enter into any new obligation, but that of performing that profession which is become notorious. The consequence whereof is this; that, the profession being transgressed by an act that creates a new state (as that of marriage, the bond whereof is insoluble), the obligation which is violated being to God and not to the Church, the Church shall have no power to free him from the obligation contracted, whatsoever censure the transgression of his profession may require.

[The
Egyptian
monas-
teries.]

§ 12. John Cassian^s, who lived in the monasteries of Egypt (wherein this exercise seems to have received first that form^t, which^u other parts according to their capacities imitated), mightily justifies the apostolical original of the profession by the antiquity of their monasteries, and the traditions by which they lived, received from age to age without express beginning. But above all, the three several forms of them, extant in Egypt during his time^x, seems to demonstrate, by what degrees it came to that height. The first of them, called in his time *Sarabaitæ*, professing no communion with others but at each man's discretion, seems to him

^s See Tillemont, Mém. Eccles., tom. xiv. Art. Jean Cassien, artt. ii.—vi.: and Hospinian, De Monachis, lib. iii. c. 9. pp. 116, 117.

^t See Hospinian, De Monachis, lib. iii. c. 1. pp. 59, sq.: Marsham, Προπέλαιον, sign. C. 1, prefixed to Dugdale's Monasticon; Bingham, VII. i. 4.

^u Corrected from MS.: "with" in folio edition.

^x "Tria sunt in Egypto genera monachorum: unum *Cœnobitæ*, quod illi *Sausæ* gentili lingua vocant; nos, '*In commune viventés*,' possumus appellare. Secundum, *Anachoretæ*, qui soli habi-

tant per deserta; et ab eo quod procul ab hominibus recesserint, nuncupantur. Tertium genus est, quod *Remoboth* dicunt, deterrimum atque neglectum; et quod in nostra provincia aut solum aut primum est. Hi bini vel terni nec multo plures simul habitant, suo arbitrato ac ditone viventés," &c. S. Hieron., Epist. xviii. Ad Eustoch., c. xv.; Op., tom. iv. P. ii. p. 44.—And see the account of them, and of the third class of those above described under the name of *Sarabaitæ*, in Cassian as in notes y, z. below.—See also Palladius, Hist. Lausiaca.

a defection from the common profession; but signifies, that at the first the profession did stand without living in common, though it could not stand so long without abuse. To avoid which abuse, first convents began, then anchorites left them to live alone in the wilderness. You may see what he writeth, *De Instit. Mon.* ii. 3, 5^y, *Collat.* xviii. 3—7^z. The

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⁊ “Itaque per universam Ægyptum et Thebaidem, ubi monasteria non prouiscujusque renunciantis instituuntur arbitrio, sed per successiones ac traditiones majorum usque in hodiernum diem vel permanent vel mansura fundantur, legitimum orationum modum in vespertinis conventibus seu nocturnis vigiliis vidimus retentari. Non enim quisquam conventiculo fratrum sed ne sibi quidem ipsi præesse conceditur, priusquam non solum universis facultatibus suis reddatur externus, sed ne sui quidem ipsius se esse dominum vel potestatem habere cognoscat. . . . Operis quoque et sudoris assuetudinem ita subire compellitur, ut propriis manibus, juxta apostoli præceptum, quotidianum victum vel suis usibus vel aduentium necessitatibus præparans, et fastus vitæ præteritæ possit et delicias oblivisci et humilitatem cordis contritione laboris acquirere,” &c. *Joh. Cassian., De Cœnobiorum Institutis*, lib. ii. De Nocturnis Orationibus, c. iii. Op. p. 19. Atreb. 1628.—“Igitur per universam, ut diximus, Ægyptum et Thebaidem duodenarius psalmodum numerus tam in vespertinis quam in nocturnis solemnitatibus custoditur;” &c. “Qui modus antiquitus constitutus, idecirco per tot sæcula penes cuncta illarum provinciarum monasteria intemeratus nunc usque perdurat: quia non humana adinventione status a senioribus affirmatur, sed cœlitus angeli magisterio patribus fuisse delatus.” *Id.*, *ibid.* c. 4. p. 21.—“Jam cum in primordiis fidei pauci quidem, sed probatissimi, monachorum nomine censerentur, qui sicut a beatæ memoriæ Evangelista Marco, qui primus Alexandriæ urbi pontifex præfuit, normam susceperit vivendi, non solum illa magna retinebant, quæ primitus Ecclesiam vel credentium turbas in Actibus Apostolorum legitime celebrasse (‘Multitudinis’ scilicet ‘credentium erat cor unum, et anima una, nec quisquam eorum quæ possidebat,’” &c. &c.): verum etiam his multo sublimiora cumulaverant. Etenim sece-

dentis in secretiora suburbiorum loca, agebant vitam tanto abstinentiæ rigore districtam, ut etiam his qui erant religionis externæ, stupori esset tam arduæ conversationis eorum professio. Eo enim fervore Scripturarum Divinarum lectionibus orationique et operi manuum diebus ac noctibus incubabant, ut nec escarum quidem appetitus vel memoria nisi alio tertio die corporis interpellaret inedia,” &c. “Ea igitur tempestate, cum Ecclesiæ illius primitivæ perfectio penes successores suos adhuc recenti memoria inviolata duraret,” &c. *Id.*, *ibid.* c. 5. pp. 22, 23.

⁷ “Neque vos moveat aut ab imitatione retrahat ac divertat, etiam si vobis ad præsens alicujus rei vel facti ratio vel causa non liqueat; quia eos, qui bene de cunctis ac simpliciter sentiunt, et universa quæ a senioribus tradi gerive perspexerint, fideliter imitari magis quam discutere student, per operis experientiam etiam rerum omnium scientia subsequetur.” *Id.*, *Collat.* xviii. Quæ est Piammonis Abbatis, De Tribus Antiquis Generibus Monachorum, et Quarto nuper Exorto, c. 3; Op. p. 725.—“Tria sunt in Ægypto genera monachorum quorum duo sunt optima, tertium tepidum atque omnimodis evitandum. Primum est Cœnobitarum, qui scilicet in congregatione pariter consistentes, unius senioris judicio gubernantur, cujus generis maximus numerus monachorum per universam commoratur Ægyptum. Secundum Anachoretarum, qui prius in cœnobiis instituti, jamque in actuali conversatione perfecti, solitudinis elegere secreta, cujus professionis nos quoque optamus esse participes. Tertium reprehensibile Sarabaitarum est.” *Id.*, *ibid.* c. 4. p. 725.—“Itaque Cœnobitarum disciplina a tempore prædicationis apostolicæ sumpsit exordium. Nam talis extitit in Hierosolymis omnis illa credentium multitudo, quæ in Actibus Apostolorum ita scribitur, ‘Multitudinis credentium erat cor unum,’” &c. &c. “Talis inquam erat tunc omnis Ecclesia, quales nunc perpau-

BOOK orders of their convents, which he describes, as also St.
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cos in cœnobiis invenire difficile est. Sed cum post apostolorum excessum tepescere cœpisset credentium multitudo," &c. "Hi autem quibus adhuc apostolicus inerat fervor, memores illius pristinae perfectionis, discedentes a civitatibus suis, illorumque consortio qui sibi vel Ecclesiae Dei remissioris vitae negligentiam licitam esse credebant, in locis suburbanis ac secretioribus commanere, et ea quae ab apostolis per universonum corpus Ecclesiae generaliter meminerant instituta, privatim ac peculiariter exercere cœperunt. . . Qui paulatim tempore procedente segregati a credentium turbis, ab eo quod a conjugii abstinerent et a parentum se consortio mundique istius conversatione secernerent, monachi sive monazones singularis ac solitariae vitae distinctione nominati sunt. Unde consequens fuit, ut ex communi consortii Cœnobia . . . vocarentur. Istud ergo solum fuit antiquissimum monachorum genus; quod non modo tempore sed etiam gratia primum est, quodque per annos plurimos solum inviolabile usque ad Abbatis Pauli vel Antonii duravit ætatem. Cujus etiam nunc adhuc in districtis cœnobiis cernimus residere vestigia." Id., *ibid.* c. 5. pp. 726, 727. — "De hoc perfectorum numero, et ut ita dixerim, fœcundissima radice, sanctorum etiam Anachoretarum post hæc flores fructusque prolati sunt. Cujus professionis principes hos quos paulo ante memoravimus, sanctum videlicet Paulum vel Antonium, novimus extitisse. . . . Anachoretæ . . . nuncupantur, eo quod . . . aperto certamine ac manifesto conflictu dæmonibus congredi cupientes, vastos eremi recessus penetrare non timeant; ad imitationem scilicet Joannis Baptistæ, . . . Heliae quoque et Helisei, atque illorum de quibus apostolus ita commemorat, 'Circumierunt in melotis, in pellibus caprinis,'" &c. Id., *ibid.* c. 6. p. 730 — "Cumque his duabus professionibus monachorum" (scilicet Cœnobitarum et Anchoretarum) "religio Christiana gauderet, cœpisset autem in deterius paulatim hic quoque ordo recidere, emersit post hæc illud deterrimum et infidele monachorum genus, vel potius noxia illa plantatio rediviva concrevit, quæ per Ananiam et Sapphiram in exordio Ecclesiae pullulans, apostoli Petri severitate succisa est, quæ inter monachos tandiu detestabilis execrandaque judicata est, nec a

quoquam ulterius usurpata, quamdiu illius tam districtæ formido sententiæ memoriæ fidelium inserta duravit, quæ beatus apostolus prædictos novi facinoris principes, non penitentia, non ulla passus est satisfactione curari, sed pernicissimum germen celeri morte succidit. Illo igitur exemplo, quod in Anania et Sapphira apostolica distractione punitum est, a nonnullorum contemplatione paulatim longa incuria et temporis oblitteratione subtracto, emersit illud Sarabaitarum genus, qui ab eo, quod semetipsos a cœnobiolorum congregationibus sequestrarent, ac sigillatim suas curarent necessitates, Ægyptiæ linguæ proprietate 'Sarabaitæ' nuncupati sunt, de illorum quos prædiximus numero procedentes qui evangelicam perfectionem simulare potius quam in veritate arripere maluerunt, æmulatione scilicet eorum vel laudibus provocati, qui universis divitiis mundi perfectam Christi præferunt nuditatem. Hi igitur dum imbecillo animo rem summæ virtutis adfectant, vel necessitate ad hanc professionem venire compulsi, dum censi tantummodo nomine monachorum absque ulla studiorum æmulatione festinant, cœnobiolorum nullatenus expetunt disciplinam, nec seniorum subjiciuntur arbitrio, aut eorum traditionibus instituti suas discunt vincere voluntates; nec ullam sane discretionis regulam legitima eruditione suscipiunt, sed ad publicam tantummodo, id est, ad hominum faciem renuntiantes, aut in suis domiciliis sub privilegio hujus nominis iisdem obstructis occupationibus perseverant, aut construentes sibi cellulas, easque monasteria nuncupantes, suo in eis jure ac libertate consistunt, nequaquam evangelicis præceptionibus succumbentes, ut nulla scilicet quotidiani victus sollicitudine, nullis rei familiaris distentionibus occupentur. Quod illi soli absque infidelis dubitatione consummant, qui cunctis hujus mundi facultatibus absoluti, ita se cœnobiolorum præpositis subdidderunt, ut ne sui quidem ipsius fateantur esse se dominos. Illi autem qui distractionem, ut diximus, cœnobia declinantes, bini vel terni in cellulis commorantur, non contenti abbatis cura atque imperio gubernari, sed hoc præcipue procurantes, ut absoluti a seniorum jugo, exercendi voluntates suas, et procedendi vel quo placuerit evagandi, agendive quod libitum fuerit, habeant liberta-

Basil's Instructions^a, make the work of their life to be the service of God by prayer and fasting with the praises of God: but so, that labouring with their hands in some bodily work, and living in so much abstinence, they were able to contribute the greatest part of their gain for alms to the poor; though not at their own discretion, but at the discretion of their superiors, to whose guidance they had once given up themselves.

§ 13. How far this is distant from any form of this profession extant in the west, is easy enough to imagine. For all this while they remain mere laics, without all pretence of that superiority over the people of the Church, which the clergy signifieth^b; that superiority, which they have one over another, standing only upon that voluntary consent and profession, the solemnizing whereof signifieth that it is approved by the Church. Nor is there any thing of endowment in all this, their profession to give alms of their labours rendering them incapable of any such.

§ 14. But it must not be denied, that the monasteries of the west have been the means to preserve that learning, which was preserved alive during the time^c; at least the knowledge of the Scriptures, and other records of the Church, upon which the knowledge of the Scriptures depends. And

tem, etiam amplius in operibus diurnis quam hi qui in cœnobiiis degunt, di- bus ac noctibus consumuntur, sed non ea fide eodemque proposito. Hoc enim isti faciunt, non ut fructum sui operis subjiciant dispensatoris arbitrio, sed ut acquirant pecunias, quas recondant." Id., *ibid.* c. 7. pp. 731, 732: and see Bingham, VII. ii. 4.—The fourth sort of monks Cassian describes in c. 8. pp. 735, 736; they are those denominated "gyrovagi" by S. Benedict, scil. *itinerant* monks: see Gazæus ad loc. Joh. Cassian.

^a The *Ἀσκητικὰ Διατάξεις* or Constitutions Monasticæ are not universally allowed to be S. Basil's, or to be uninterpolated: see the Monitum prefixed to them by the Benedictine editors. However they are equally good evidence for the statement in the text, whether his or not.—And see especially c. 1. (Op. tom. ii. pp. 535. A, sq.), "*Περὶ τοῦ δεῖν τὴν εὐχὴν προτιθέναι πάντων*:"—c. 4. (*ibid.* pp. 544. D, sq.),

"Ὅτι δεῖ τῇ δυνάμει τοῦ σώματος μετρεῖν τὴν ἐγκράτειαν, καὶ ὅτι καλὸν καὶ ἔνομον ἢ τοῦ σώματος ἐργασία:"—c. 25. (*ibid.* pp. 575. c. sq.), "*Περὶ τῆς κατὰ τὰ βρώματα ἀνυψίας καὶ ἀπλότητος*:"—and c. 34 (*ibid.* pp. 580. C. sq.), "*Ὅτι οὐ χρὴ τὸν ἐν συστάματι πολιτευόμενον ἀσκητὴν ἰδίᾳ τι κεκτῆσθαι τῶν ὀλικῶν*."

^b See Bingham, VII. ii. 7.

^c A striking passage from Schlegel's Lectures on the Hist. of Literature on this subject is referred to by Massingberd in his Hist. of Reformation in England (c. vi. p. 86). See also Hallam, Literature of Europe, vol. i. c. 1. § 4 and 82: and authorities there cited. The lists of learned Benedictines, Cistercians, Carmelites, in English Monasteries, to be found in Stevens' Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon, will supply further proof of the same thing. See also Fuller, Ch. Hist., Bk. vi. Hist. of Abbeys, pp. 334—336: and Maitland's Essays on the Dark Ages.

BOOK
III.

certainly the knowledge of the Scriptures is more dangerous than a sword in a madman's hand, unless it be joined with that humility which only Christianity teacheth: a thing more rare, in them that think themselves guilty of learning, than pearls or diamonds; a thing so difficult for them to attain, that it ought to be counted a sufficient price for all the exercise a man can bestow in this profession all his life long. That sobriety of mind, that gravity of manners, that watchfulness over a man's thoughts and passions, which is absolutely requisite for the discharge, as of all Christians, so especially of them that are liable to the temptation of spiritual pride for knowledge in matters of God, is a competent reward for all that retirement from the world, which this profession can require.

[In what way they have been abused by the Church of Rome.]

§ 15. This being the design of monasteries, it cannot be denied, that the goods which they may be endowed with are consecrated to the service of God, as estated upon His Church: but not therefore upon the Church of Rome. The pretence of allowing the rule of monastical orders (which ought indeed to be approved of by the Church), and of reducing them into several bodies under one government in several dominions and the Churches of them (a thing no way concerning the foundation of the Church, or any right thereof derived from the same), hath been the means for the Church of Rome to exempt them from the government of their ordinaries, and to reduce them to an immediate dependence upon it, by whose charter each order subsisteth^d. But there is no manner of ground in the profession for this; nor was it so originally: but is come to be so by the swelling of the regular power of that see to that height, which the pretence of infallibility speaketh. For why should not every Church, or every synod, to which any Church belongs, and the respective heads of the same, be capable of visiting, regulating, or correcting, whatsoever may concern the common Christianity in bodies of mere lay people (as I have shewed all monasteries or convents of monks originally to be) subsisting within the respective diocese of every Church? Unless the case of a monk falls out to be a cause that concerns the whole Church, as

^d See the history of this in Petrus perii, lib. iii. c. 16. pp. 189—194.
de Marca, De Concord. Sacerd. et Im-

that of Pelagius^e: for then there will be no marvel, that it should resort to the same trial, that determines the like causes of other Christians.

CHAP.
XXXII.

§ 16. And upon these terms, though the Church of England hath no monasteries, as not essential to the constitution of the Church, but advantageous for the maintainance of that retirement from the world in the reasons of our actions, wherein our common Christianity consisteth, by that visible retirement, wherein this profession consisteth (for, the constitution thereof succeeding that horrible act of abolishing the monasteries under Henry VIII., it is no marvel, if it were difficult to agree in a form which the Reformation might allow and cherish); yet is no son of the Church of England bound to disown the whole Church, in maintaining monastical life as agreeable with Christianity and expedient to the intent of it^f.

[Monastical life not condemned by the Church of England.]

§ 17. They that understand the intent of monastical life to be contemplation^g, do not seem to consult with the primitive custom and practice of it in the Church. For when bodily labour was by the rule to succeed in the intervals of God's service, and as soon as it was done; I cannot conceive, how a man should imagine a more active life. That the activity thereof is exercised, not in any business tending to advantage a man in this world, but to keep him employed, so as to live free to serve God; maketh it not the less active, though not to the ordinary purpose. The case is the same, supposing, that instead of bodily labour men give themselves up to studies of the mind for exercise of their time in the intervals of God's service.

[Intent of the monastical life not contemplation.]

§ 18. The whole intent of it may be comprised in two cases. Either a man hath forfeited his Christianity, with the promises due to it, and desires to regain the grace and to appease the wrath of God; in one word, to make satisfaction for his sin, in the language of the ancient Church: or he

[Two cases of those who enter it.]

^e "Pelagio monacho." S. Aug., De Hæres., c. lxxxvii.; Op. tom. viii. p. 25. E.

^f Compare Bramhall, Just Vindic. of Ch. of Eng., c. iii. Works Pt. i. Disc. ii. vol. i. pp. 118—120: Andrews, Resp. ad Bellarm., pp. 394, 395: and the Life

of Nic. Ferrar, in Wordsworth, Eccl. Biogr., vol. iv.

^g That "all monks were anciently maintained by their own labour," see Bingham, VII. iii. 10; and Gieseler, Second Period, Div. i. c. iv. But contemplation was their *principal* duty.

BOOK
III.

desires to prevent and avoid such forfeitures; and knowing his own, and seeing other men's infirmities, and the danger to which they render him liable, resolves to attend upon nothing else, as not confident of passing through the rocks and billows of the world without making that shipwreck.

[St. Jerome an eminent example of the former case.]

§ 19. St. Jerome^h is an eminent example of the former case. His writings are most an end the fruits of his retirement to that purposeⁱ. Only that, being a priest afore and tied to the service of his Church, he must [have been^j] dismissed by his bishop. Gennadius shews upon what ground, *De Dogm. Eccl.* cap. liii.^k: "*Sed et secreta satisfactione solvi mortalia crimina non negamus, sed ut mutato prius seculari habitu, et confesso religionis studio, per vitæ correctionem, et jugi immo perpetuo luctu, miserante Deo, veniam consequamur; ita duntaxat, ut contraria [pro] his quæ pœnitent agat, et eucharistiam omnibus Dominicis diebus supplex et submissus usque ad mortem percipiat*"—"But we deny not, that mortal sins are loosed by satisfaction in secret, though so that a man obtain pardon by the mercy of God, changing first the habit of the world, and professing the study of religion by amendment of life and continual or rather perpetual mourning; only on these terms, that he do the contrary to that which he repents of, and humbly like a suppliant receive the eucharist every Lord's day till his death."

^h S. Jerome himself (Epist. xiv. Ad Damasum, Op. tom. iv. p. ii. p. 19) says of his first retirement into solitude, in the desert of Chalcis in Syria which Tillemont dates A. D. 374), that "quia pro facinoribus meis ad eam solitudinem commigravi, quæ Syriam juncto Barbariæ fine determinat," &c. But nothing appears in the accounts of his former life to attach any decided or special meaning to the words. Further, he quitted his retirement in 377, went to Antioch, where he was ordained priest by Paulinus, in 378, thence to Constantinople, and finally, in 382 to Rome: where he remained until after the death of Pope Damasus, left it in 385, and after passing through Jerusalem, Palestine, and Egypt, finally settled as a monk at Bethlehem about 386 or 387, and there remained until his death in 420, at the age of 91. Thorndike then must refer to this his

second retirement, after his ordination to the priesthood. Now he was driven from Rome, certainly, by a clamour caused principally by his doctrines about monachism and virginity, and which reached even to imputations upon his moral character. But these last seem to have been wholly groundless. See Tillemont, Mém. Eccl., tom. xii. art. S. Jerom.; Cave; and Dupin, tom. iii. Pt. i.

ⁱ The dates attached to the list of his works in Cave, will shew how small a portion of them were written between 377 and 387. Some tracts to Marcella and Paula, the Life of Paulus Eremita, the tracts against Helvidius and against the Luciferians, and the Chronicon, are the principal exceptions to the statement in the text.

^j Corrected from MS.: "be" in folio edition.

^k p. 32.

§ 20. By this custom, so general that Gennadius makes the ground of it a position of the Church¹, we may see by the way, that the ancient Church never took the power of the keys to be necessary to the remission of all sins after baptism^m: seeing, of those sins, upon which the power of the keys had passed by penance, there can no doubt remain whether remitted or not; that a man should change his state of life to assure it.

CHAP.
XXXII.
[All sin
after bap-
tism needs
not the
keys for its
remission.]

§ 21. In the mean time, the other case is contained in this. For he, who retires from the world to bewail his sins, does it with an intent to provide, that he may not commit the like for the future; and that is also the intent of all those, that propose this life to themselves, or have it proposed to them by their parents, for the future.

[Of the
other case.]

§ 22. How this state of life may be counted a state of perfection,—not as if the perfection of a Christian did consist in any observation of an indifferent nature, but in the complete observing of that which our baptism professeth,—I have shewed in the second Bookⁿ. The objection which here is to be made to it, is of weight. For, the perfection of Christianity consisting in charity, as St. Paul teacheth, and that charity in this state of life being confined to a man's self, and those little offices which a man hath occasion to exercise towards a little convent:—for what consideration is to be had of the alms, which the work of their hands, where that was in use, might contribute to the necessities of the poor?—it seems, that the ordinary state of those that have engaged in the world is of more perfection than monastical life, as furnishing greater opportunities for the exercising of that charity, wherein our Christianity chiefly consisteth. To which I answer, that, though the occasions of the world minister more opportunity of exercising charity to them whom a man converses with, yet the engagements, which a man that liveth in the world hath by his estate and profession, even according to Christianity, make it more difficult for him to follow the reason of charity (supposing that it were easy for him to discern it in every thing), than for

[How the
monastical
life may be
counted a
life of per-
fection.]

[1 Cor.
xii. 21;
xiii. 13.]

¹ Scilicet a "dogma ecclesiasticum."

ⁿ Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c.

^m See above, c. ix. § 29, sq.; and c. x. § 29, sq.

xxxii. § 34, &c.

BOOK those who have retired themselves from such engagements.
 III.

And though, the profession of monastical life not being vulgar, and therefore being difficult, many were seen to fall short of it, even when the intention of undertaking it was innocent and the condition simple; and, falling short of it, become far worse than those, who fail of their Christianity in the ordinary state of Christians: yet there is in the state itself, not encumbered with accessory corruptions, ground for a presumption in reason, that those who live in it come nearer that which our baptism professeth by the means thereof, than others can do. And this answer serves, comparing private persons with private persons in the one and in the other estate.

The nature
 and intent
 of it ren-
 ders it sub-
 ordinate to
 the clergy.

§ 23. But comparing private persons in this estate with public persons in the Church, which are the clergy; whose profession doth and ought to disengage them of those obli- 373
 gations to the world, which I allege for the presumption, why the laity having opportunity do not attain the reason of charity in the intent of their actions: I acknowledge their estate is of itself simple and absolutely the state of perfection in the Church, though more difficult to discharge than that of monastical life, whatsoever perfection it pretendeth. For the profession thereof, being the solemn dedicating and consecrating of a man's self to God for and in the ministry and service of His Church, containeth in itself, and ought to express unto the world, the disclaiming of all manner of engagements inconsistent with it, so far as the foundation of the Church alloweth. That limitation I except, because I have provided elsewhere^o, that the foundation of the Church presupposeth civil government for an ordinance of God; and, therefore, no quality standing by the foundation of the Church can exempt any man from the service of his country. So the privileges of the clergy, it is granted, stand by the civil laws of Christian powers; though obliged, as not to persecute for Christianity, so not to hinder Christians from dedicating themselves to the service of the Church: who upon those terms, being so dedicated, cannot be subject^p to those

^o Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr. c. xi. § 35, 38: and Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. § 27—31.

^p So in folio edition, and uncor-

rected in MS.: "cannot *refuse to be* subject," would seem to be rather Thorndike's meaning.

services of their country, which all are necessarily subject to, upon any pretence to discontinue their attendance upon the service of the Church. But, this exception being made, for the rest, that engagement to the Church, which the undertaking of holy orders constituteth, remains absolute; supposing a disposition and resolution in him, that undertakes the estate, to behave himself with that simplicity, innocence, humility, charitableness, and sobriety of judgment, in the midst of the world, which he undertakes to converse with, which monastical life professeth towards a man's self and those few from whom we cannot retire. This the constitution of the Church and the reason of it, this the examples of the apostles and their companions and substitutes in the Scriptures of the New Testament (as, partly, of the prophets and their disciples under the Old), evidenceth no less than the canons of the Church, or the customs thereof, more anciently in being than expressly enacted by any common decree of it. Whereupon it follows by virtue of the premisses, that the state of monastical life is of its own nature subordinate to the state of the clergy; tending as a means, by private exercise, to fit men to the discharge of themselves towards the world, which the clergy obligeth every man to converse with, in that manner which monastical life professeth. Of this there is sufficient evidence by those many examples, that are extant in the records of the ancient Church, of such as have been taken from monastical life to be promoted to the service of the Church^a. Which course, expressing no dispensation in the profession of monastical life, formerly made, necessarily intimateth a reasonable ground for this construction:—that the Church, allowing men to dispose of themselves to the exercise of monastical life, intended not to part with that interest which it hath in every particular Christian, to oblige

^a See Bingham, VII. ii. 8; who gives citations from the fathers: referring to Gothofred, ad Cod. Theodes. lib. xvi. tit. ii. De Episc. leg. 32. This law, which is one of Arcadius, enacts, that “si quos forte episcopi desse sibi clericos arbitrantur, ex monachorum numero rectius ordinabunt.” Instances also are given in Bingham, *ibid.*, of bishops and clergy adopting the ascetic mode of life.—“Ita de Gelasio II. legimus, eum in monasterio Cassiensi institu-

tum fuisse, viris ad omnia peritissimis, quorum in eo monasterio non parva copia inerat, ad liberales artes addiscendum adjunctum. Et Severus in Vita Martini testatur, ex ejus monasterio episcopus et sacerdotes asscitos fuisse. Et Pelagius Pontifex optat, ut qui in monasteriis nutriuntur tales sint, ut prosecta ætate et vita probata ad sacerdotium valeant promoveri.” Cassander, Consult., Art. xxv. De Monachatu; Op. p. 1007.

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III.

those to the service thereof by promoting them to holy orders, whomsoever she findeth fittest for it; and that the allowance of monastical life is in order to this intent and purpose:—a thing still more visible by all those institutions and foundations, whereby monasteries have been made and accounted seminaries of the Church and the clergy of it.

How far
the single
life of the
clergy hath
been a law
to the
Church.

§ 24. This being said, you see how great a question remains; whether the clergy be bound to the continence of single life or not; to wit, bishops, priests, and deacons. For the deacon's office hath indeed been divided into several orders of inferior clergy, sub-deacons, readers, door-keepers, waiters^a: and that, for the necessity of the Church in that estate which was before Constantine; so that the constitution of them cannot be imputed to any corruption that might follow upon the temporal prosperity of the Church^b. But of these inferior orders there is no question^c. For, as concerning deacons, you have a canon of the council at Ancyra^d (the canons whereof were afterwards part of the canons of the whole Church^e); allowing them (not to marry being deacons, but) to be made deacons being married: and another of the council of Elvira^f in Spain (ancienter than

^a Lectores—Ostiarri—Acolythi.— See Bingham, III. i.—v.

^b Bingham refers all the minor orders above mentioned to the *third* century: except that acolytes did not exist in the *Greek* Church until the *fourth*. And see above, c. xx. § 64. note f.

^c See abundant authorities respecting the freedom of the minor orders from the celibate, in De Dominis, De Rep. Eccl., lib. II. c. x. § 5—7. tom. i. p. 293. The same De Dominis however cites a rescript of Alexander III. to the Abp. of Canterbury, enjoining it as a *law* even upon them, the *custom* having by that time so extended as to include them in continental Churches. And see Thomassin, Vet. et Nov. Eccl. Disc., P. I. lib. ii. cc. 61, sq., for the varying custom in the Roman Church respecting them.

^d “Διάκονοι, ὅσοι καθίστανται, παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν κατάστασιν εἰ ἐμαρτύραντο καὶ ἔφασαν χρῆναι γαμῆσαι, μὴ δυνάμενοι οὕτως μένειν· οὗτοι μετὰ ταῦτα γαμήσαντες, ἔστωσαν ἐν τῇ ὑπηρεσίᾳ, διὰ τὸ ἐπιτραπῆναι αὐτοῦς ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπισκόπου· τούτο δὲ εἴ τινας σιωπήσαντες

καὶ καταδεξάμενοι ἐν τῇ χειροτονίᾳ μένειν οὕτως, μετὰ ταῦτα ἦλθον ἐπὶ γάμον, πεπαῦσθαι αὐτοῦς τῆς διακονίας.” Conc. Ancyran. (A.D. 314), can. x.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 1459. D. This canon surely *does* give leave to deacons (under a particular condition) to “marry, being deacons.”—The council of Gangra (circa A.D. 334), can. iv., enacted, that “Εἴ τις διακρίνοιτο παρὰ πρεσβυτέρου γεγαμηκός, ὡς μὴ χρῆναι λειτουργήσαντος αὐτοῦ προσφορὰς μεταλαμβάνειν, ἀνάθεμα ἔστω” (Labb., Conc., tom. ii. p. 419. A.).

^e That the canons of Ancyra were adopted by the Church, see the Cod. Can. Eccles. Univ. a Conc. Chalce. et Justiniano Imp. confirmatus, in the Bibl. Juris Can. Vet. of Voellus and Justellus, tom. i.: and above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 38. note c.—So also were the canons of Gangra; see *ibid*.

^f “Placuit in totum prohiberi episcopis, presbyteris, et diaconibus, vel omnibus clericis positus in ministerio, abstinere se a conjugibus suis, et non generare filios: quicumque vero fecerit, ab honore clericatus exterminetur.”

the council of Nice), enjoining upon bishops, presbyters, 374 deacons, and sub-deacons, to abstain from their wives under pain of their clergy. At the council of Nicæa it was in debate to do the same: and the council was moved by Paphnutius, a bishop of great merit in Egypt^y, himself always a single man, to rest in the rule presently in force; which was,—preferring those, who being single should lose their ministries if they married, to all degrees of the clergy, especially priests and bishops—to make use never the less of those, who were married or professed an intent of marriage, when there was ground by the rest of their qualities of confidence in them for the discharge of their office^z. For this, as it agrees with the canon of Ancyra and the form of it, so it assures us, that the council of Elvira could not have taken in hand to impose so great a burden, had not the precedent practice of the Church by unwritten custom before the canon disposed the Church to receive it^a.

§ 25. And therefore I will in this point, which hath been

[The words of Epiphanius.]

Conc. Eliberit. (A.D. 305), can. xxxiii.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 974. C. See Bingham, IV. v. 8. — “Πρεσβύτερος ἐὰν γήμη, τῆς τάξεως αὐτοῦ μετατίθεσθαι.” Conc. Neo-Cæs. (A.D. 314), can. i.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 1430. C.—“Γυνή τινος μοιχευθεῖσα λαϊκὸς ὄντος, ἐὰν ἐλεγχθῆ φανερώς, ὁ τοιοῦτος εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν ἐλθεῖν οὐ δύναται· ἐὰν δὲ καὶ μετὰ τὴν χειροτονίαν μοιχευθῆ, ὀφείλει ἀπολύσαι αὐτήν· ἐὰν δὲ συζῆ, οὐ δύναται ἔχῃσθαι τῆς ἐγχειρηθείσης αὐτῷ ὑπηρεσίας.” Ibid. can. viii. p. 1481. D.—“Adsumi aliquem ad sacerdotium non posse in conjugii vinculo constitutum, nisi fuerit præmissa” (aliter, promissa) “conversio.” Conc. Arelat. II. (A.D. 451) can. ii.: ap. Labb., ibid. tom. iv. p. 1011. D.

^y “Παφνούτιος γὰρ μίας πόλεως τῶν ἄνω Θηβῶν ἐπίσκοπος ἦν· οὗτω δὲ ἦν ἀνήρ θεοφιλῆς, ὡς καὶ σημεῖα θαυμαστὰ γίνεσθαι ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ.” Socrat., H. E., lib. i. c. 11. p. 39. C.

^z “Ἐδόκει τοῖς ἐπισκόποις νόμον νεαρὸν εἰς τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν εἰσφέρειν, ὥστε τοὺς ἱερωμένους, λέγω δὲ ἐπισκόπους καὶ πρεσβυτέρους καὶ διακόνους, μὴ συγκαθεύδειν ταῖς γαμεταῖς, ἃς ἔτι λαῖκοι ὄντες ἠγάγοντο· καὶ ἐπεὶ περὶ τοῦτο βουλευέσθαι πρόκειται, διαναστὰς ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ συλλόγου τῶν ἐπισκόπων ὁ Παφνούτιος, ἐβόα μακρὰ, μὴ βαρὺν ζυ-

γῶν ἐπιθεῖναι τοῖς ἱερωμένοις ἀνδράσι, τίμιον εἶναι καὶ τὴν κοίτην, καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμίαντον τὸν γάμον λέγων, μὴ τῇ υπερβολῇ τῆς ἀκριβείας μᾶλλον τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν προσβλάψωσιν· οὐ γὰρ πάντα δύνασθαι φέρειν τῆς ἀπαθείας τὴν ἄσκησιν οὐδὲ ἴσως φυλαχθῆσθαι τὴν σωφροσύνην τῆς ἐκάστου γαμετῆς· σωφροσύνην δὲ ἐκάλεε καὶ τῆς νομίμου γυναικὸς τὴν συνέλευσιν· ἀρκείσθαι τε τὸν φθόσαστα κλήρου τυχεῖν, μηκέτι ἐπὶ γάμον ἔρχεσθαι κατὰ τὴν τῆς Ἐκκλησίας ἀρχαίαν παράδοσιν· μήτε μὴν ἀποζεύγυσθαι ταύτης, ἢν ἀπαξ ἤδη πρότερον λαϊκὸς ὢν ἠγάγετο. Καὶ ταῦτ’ ἔλεγεν ἄπειρος ὢν γάμου, καὶ ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν γυναικὸς· ἐκ παῖδος γὰρ ἐν ἀσκητηρίῳ ἀνετέθραπτο, καὶ ἐπὶ σωφροσύνην, εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος, περιβόητος ὢν. Πείθεται πᾶς ὁ τῶν ἱερωμένων σιλλογος τοῖς Παφνούτιου λόγοις· διδὲ καὶ τὴν περὶ τοῦτου ζήτησιν ἀπεσλήγασαν, τῇ γνώμῃ τῶν βουλομένων ἀπέχῃσθαι τῆς ὁμιλίας τῶν γαμετῶν καταλείψαντες.” Socrat., ibid. pp. 39. D, 40. B.—So also Sozomen, H. E., lib. i. c. 23. pp. 437. C, 438. A.—See Bingham, IV. v. 7: and Jer. Taylor, Duct. Dub., Bk. iii. c. iv.; Works, vol. x. pp. 417, 418.

^a See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 7, sq.; c. xxi. § 25; &c.

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the subject of many volumes^b, and in which it would be endless to examine the canons, the precedents, the authorities, that concern it, discharge myself chiefly upon Epiphanius; whose words in the fifty-ninth Heresy, of the Novatians^c, are these:—“ Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν ἔτι βιοῦντα καὶ τεκνογονοῦντα μιᾶς γυναικὸς ὄντα ἄνδρα οὐ δέχεται, ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ μιᾶς ἐγκρατευσάμενον, ἢ χηρεύσαντα, διάκονόν τε καὶ πρεσβύτερον καὶ ἐπίσκοπον καὶ ὑποδιάκονον, μάλιστα ὅπου ἀκριβεῖς κανόνες οἱ ἐκκλησιαστικοί· ἀλλὰ πάντως ἐρεῖς μοι, ἔν τισι τόποις ἔτι τεκνογονεῖν πρεσβυτέρους [καὶ] διακόνους καὶ ὑποδιακόνους· τοῦτο οὐ παρὰ τὸν κανόνα, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων κατὰ καιρὸν ῥαθυμῆσασαν διάνοιαν, καὶ τοῦ πλήθους ἔνεκεν, μὴ εὕρισκομένης ὑπηρεσίας”—“Moreover neither doth (the Church) admit him, that is the husband of one wife, yet living and getting children, deacon or priest or bishop or sub-deacon; unless he abstain from that one, or is become a widower; especially where the canons of the Church are exact: but you will by all means say to me, that in some places, priests, deacons, and sub-deacons, do still get children; that is, not by the canon, but by the slack disposition of men’s minds, sometimes, and for plenty’s sake, when” men fit to “minister are not found.” In the conclusion of his work^d also, he reckons this for one of the laws of the whole Church, without mentioning this exception.

[Before Epiphanius no law, but a custom of the Church, to prefer single men to be clergy if possible.]

§ 26. Now if you go to seek for any rule in writing to bind the whole Church to this before Epiphanius his time, you will find none. But a custom you will find in force, which is more than all the law of the world in writing^e; whereby it will appear, that the endeavour of the Church was to be

^b E. g. Georgius Calixtus (as quoted below, § 30. note a) on the Protestant side; Jodocus Clichtoveus in the 2nd book of his Propugnaculum Ecclē. adv. Lutheranos (8vo. Col. Agr. 1526), and Claudius Espenceus, Collectan. de Continentia lib. vi. 4to. Paris. 1565, &c., on the Romanist. See also Chemnitz, Exam. Conc. Trid., P. III. § de Cœlib. Sacerd., pp. 43, sq.; and Jer. Taylor, Duct. Dub., lib. iii. c. 4; Works, vol. x. pp. 415, sq.; Bellarmine, De Clericis, lib. i. c. 22, who gives a list of writers on his own side; and De Dominis, De Rep. Eccl., as quoted below, § 36. note a.

^c Adv. Hær., lib. ii. tom. i. Hær. lix. Cathari, § 4; Op. tom. i. p. 496. B, C.

^d “Εἰ δὲ μὴ εἴεν ἱκανοὶ εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν ἀπὸ μοναζούτων, ἐξ ἐγκρατευσάμενων τῶν ἰδίων γυναικῶν, ἢ χηρευσάντων ἀπὸ μονογαμίας· δευτερόγαμον δὲ οὐκ ἔξεστι δέχεσθαι ἐν αὐτῇ” (i. e. the Church) “εἰς ἱεροσύνην, κἄν τε ἐγκρατευσόμενος εἴη χῆρος ἀπαρχῆς” (locus corruptus) “τάξεως ἐπισκόπου καὶ πρεσβυτέρου καὶ διακόνου καὶ ὑποδιακόνου.” Id., ibid. lib. iii. tom. ii. in Expos. Fid. Cathol., § 21; ibid. p. 1104. A.

^e See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. cxi. § 25; and above, c. x. § 1—4.

served with single men, but, when the best qualified were not such, to balk the rule, for the appearance of that common good in balking it, for which the rule itself was made. C H A P.
XXXII.

§ 27. And so the resolution of this point attesteth, first, the corporation of the Church; when, for the good of the body, it prescribes itself rules, what sort of persons to make use of for the exercise of those offices, in the communion whereof the society of it standeth: then it eminently attests the superiority of the bishop and his clergy in every of those Churches, whereof the whole consisteth; unless men be so wilfully senseless, as to attribute the wisdom, which such dispensations required, to the rashness of any multitude: last of all, it attests the regular pre-eminence of the Church of Rome over the rest of the western Churches; by the interposition whereof, visible in those times, when it had no help from the secular power to make it irregular and infinite, so great a burden became so far owned. [What follows from this.]

§ 28. First, then, I must free the Church from the heavy charge of bringing in “the doctrine of devils,” foretold by St. Paul, in “prohibiting marriage;” 1 Tim. iv. 1, 3: which I shall do the more slightly, because I have had opportunity elsewhere^f to shew, that he speaks of the heresies on foot in the times of the apostles; which made marriage the ordinance of those powers which made the world, which their doctrine distinguished from the true sovereign God^g. For what hath the rule of the Church to do with any such supposition as this? “Τὸ πρεπωδέστερον γὰρ αὐεὶ ἢ Ἐκκλησία ὀρώσα, Ἀγίῳ Πνεύματι εὖ διαταχθεῖσα, ἔγνω ἀπερισπάστως Θεῷ τὰς λατρείας ἐπιτελεῖσθαι σπουδάζειν, καὶ τὰ πνευματικὰ τῶν χρειῶν μετὰ πάσης εὐνουστάτης συνειδήσεως τελειοῦσθαι· φημὶ δὲ, ὅτι πρέπον ἐστὶ, διὰ τὰς ἑξαπίνης λειτουργίας, καὶ χρειῶν, σχολάζειν τὸν πρεσβύτερον καὶ διάκονον καὶ ἐπίσκοπον Θεῷ· εἰ γὰρ καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ λαοῦ προστάσσει ὁ ἅγιος ἀπόστολος λέγων, ἵνα πρὸς καιρὸν σχολάσωσι τῇ εὐχῇ, πόσω γε μᾶλλον τῷ ἱερεὶ τὸ αὐτὸ προστάσσει; τὸ ἀπερισπαστον δὲ λέγω, εἰς τὸ σχολάζειν κατὰ Θεὸν ἐν ταῖς χρειαῖς ταῖς πνευματικαῖς τελεσιουργουμένη ἱερωσύνη.” So Epiphanius^h prosecutes his purpose.—“For the Church, always [The Church free from the charge of prohibiting marriage.]

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^f Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. xii. § 2, &c.

§ 10, sq. And elsewhere also.

^h As quoted above in § 25. note c,

^g See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. p. 496. C, D.

BOOK
III.

aiming at the most fitting, as well ordered by the Holy Ghost, decreed to endeavour, that the service be performed without distraction from God, and spiritual necessities effected with all the most charitable conscience; I mean, that it is fit, in regard of sudden ministries and necessities, that the priests, the deacons, and the bishops, wait upon God: for if the holy apostle command those of the laity, saying, that they may attend upon prayer for a time" (1 Cor. vii. 5); "how much more commandeth he the priest the same? now I mean without distraction, that he may wait upon the priesthood, which is performed in spiritual necessities, according to God." Here you have no mention for incapacity of the priesthood, or any service which it enjoineeth, by marriage; or any thing to disparage the estate in the sense of God's Church. But here you have St. Jerome'sⁱ argument:—if St. Paul require the use of wedlock to be forborne for extraordinary devotions, then hath the Church reason to endeavour, that they, whose ordinary devotions ought to be extraordinary in comparison of the people, be such as forbear it always. Especially in regard of those offices of the Church, the occasions whereof may fall out at any time and sudden. Truly, were there nothing to do but to preach twice a week, there could no such fall out. Nor can I shew you better evidence than this, that that order is not the order of God's Church.

§ 29. Again, Epiphanius^k in the premisses chargeth the

[Those who had married second wives, not to be clergy.]

ⁱ "Si autem laicis imperatur, ut propter orationem abstineant se ab uxorum coitu: quid de episcopo sentiendum est; qui quotidie pro suis populique peccatis illibatas Deo oblaturus est victimas? Relegamus Regum libros; et invenimus sacerdotem Abimelech de panibus propositionis noluisse prius dare David et pueris ejus, nisi interrogaret, utrum mundi essent pueri a muliere: non utique aliena, sed conjuge;" &c. "Tantum interest inter propositionis panes et Corpus Christi, quantum inter umbram et corpora; inter imaginem et veritatem; inter exemplaria futurorum, et ea ipsa quæ per exemplaria præfigurantur. Quomodo igitur mansuetudo," &c., "præcipue esse debent in episcopo, et inter cunctos laicos emi-

nentia: sic et castitas propria et (ut ita dixerim) pudicitia sacerdotalis; ut non solum ab opere se immundo abstineat, sed etiam a jactu oculi et cogitationis errore mens Christi Corpus confectura sit libera." S. Hieron., In Epist. ad Titum, c. i.; Op. tom. iv. P. i. p. 418.

^k "Καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ τὴν ἀσπὴν, ἣν ἡμεῖς κεκτῆμεθα, πίστιν λέγουσιν ἔχειν· οὗτοι δὲ οὐ βούλονται διδαγμοῖς ἐπικοινωνεῖν. Εἰ γὰρ τις μετὰ τὸ βάπτισμα συναφθεῖη γυναικὶ δευτέρᾳ, παρὰ τοῦτοις οὐκ εἰσδεχθήσεται ἐπὶ καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἐστὶν ἡλίθιον." S. Epiph., as above, § 3. p. 495. B: proceeding to compare them with people, who apply a rule, with which they are imperfectly acquainted, indiscriminately. He then describes the Catholic practice respecting clergy, as

Novatians with ignorance, in not permitting the laity to marry second wives (which their fathers the Montanists are evidently chargeable with^l); not considering, that the clergy were intended for the cream of Christians, not in knowledge or language, but in Christianity. Therefore he that had been baptized in danger of death [and] not afore^m, and he that had done public penanceⁿ, was not admitted. No more was he, that had married a second wife^o.

§ 30. Which, when all is said, is St. Paul's meaning, I [Meaning of St. Paul's enactment, that bishops be "husbands of one wife."]
Tim. iii. 2^p: for he, that had more wives than one, was no Christian; and therefore in no capacity for the clergy, who was not to communicate with the Church. And they who think St. Chrysostom (*In Epist. ad Titum*, Hom. ii.^q) expounds him of those, who being parted by divorce should marry a second wife, must say whether afore baptism or after; for that alters the case. For though it was a doubt in St. Jerome's^r time, whether he, that had married one afore

above given: and concludes (§ 4. pp. 496. D, 497. A.), "Ἐξεστι δὲ τῷ λαῷ δι' ἀσθένειας διαβαστάζεσθαι, καὶ μὴ δυνηθέντας ἐπὶ τῇ πρώτῃ γαμετῇ στήναι, δευτέρα μετὰ θάνατον τῆς πρώτης συναφθῆναι· καὶ ὁ μὲν μίαν ἐσχρηκῶς, ἐν ἐπαίνῳ μείζονι," κ.τ.λ. "ὁ δὲ μὴ δυνηθεὶς τῇ μιᾷ ἀρκεσθῆναι τελευτησάσης," κ.τ.λ., "οὐκ αἰτιάται ὁ θεῖος λόγος, οὐτε ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ τῆς ζωῆς ἀποκηρύττει," κ.τ.λ.

^k See Tertull., *De Monogamia*, Op. pp. 525, sq.

^m See Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. i. § 28.

ⁿ See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. iv. § 15. notes s, u.

^o See Bingham, IV. v. 1.

^p "Apud omnes gentes secundæ nuptiæ minus honoratæ: alicubi et penis nonnullis coercitæ. . . Neque vero Christiani in ulla laudis parte cedere debent gentibus, apud quorum multas ad fœminina sacerdotia non admittæ nisi univiræ, ut Tertullianus nos docet. . . Neque honeste presbyteri in seipsis eam sprevisent regulam, quam in eligendis fœminis servabant. Hinc factum est ut unius matrimonii esse oporteret eos, qui allegebantur in ordinem sacerdotalem: et si qui digami fierent, loco dejicerentur." Grot., *Ad 1 Tim. iii. 2*: giving ample authorities, and mentioning no other difference of interpretation in the early Church,

than that some Churches took no notice of marriage before baptism.

^q "Ἐπιστομίζει τοὺς αἰρετικούς τοὺς τὸν γάμον διαβάλλοντας, δεικνύς, τὸ πρᾶγμα οὐκ ἔστιν ἐναγὲς, ἀλλ' οὕτω τίμιον, ὡς μετ' αὐτοῦ δύνασθαι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ἅγιον ἀναβαίνειν θρόνον· ἐν ταύτῳ δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἀσελγεῖς κολλάζων, καὶ οὐκ ἀφίεις μετὰ δευτέρου γάμου τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐγχειρίζεσθαι ταύτην· ὁ γὰρ πρὸς τὴν ἀπελθοῦσαν μηδεμίαν φυλάξας εὐνοίαν, πῶς ἂν οὗτος γένοιτο προστάτης καλός; τίνα δὲ οὐκ ἂν ὑποσταίῃ κατηγορίαν; ἴστε γὰρ ἅπαντες, ἴστε ὅτι εἰ μὴ κεκώλυται παρὰ τῶν νόμων τὸ δευτέριος διμλεῖν γάμοις, ἀλλ' ὅμως πολλὰς ἔχει τὸ πρᾶγμα κατηγορίας· οὐδεμίαν οὖν παρέχειν λαβὴν τοῖς ἀρχομένοις τὸν ἄρχοντα βούλεται." S. Chrys., *In Epist. ad Titum*, c. i. v. 6; *Hom. ii. § 1*: *Op. tom. xi. p. 738. A, B*. So also *Id.*, *In 1 Epist. ad Tim. c. iii. v. 2*; *Hom. x. § 1*; *ibid. pp. 598. F, 599. A*: quoted below, § 31. note e.—This interpretation is adopted by Bingham, IV. v. 4.

^r Gennadius, *De Eccl. Dogm. c. lxxii. p. 38*, lays it down, that "maritum duarum post baptismum matronarum clericum non ordinandum."—S. Ambrose, *Epist. lxxiii. Ad Vercellenses*, § 63. (*Op. tom. ii. p. 1037. A, B*), and *De Officiis Ministrorum*, lib. i. c. 50. § 257 (*ibid. p. 66. B, C*), decides that all persons twice married, whether before or after baptism, ought to be excluded.

BOOK
III.

baptism, another after, were under this incapacity or not [as you see by his epistle *Ad Carterium*^s]; yet the practice as well as his opinion overruled it on the favourable side^t: but after baptism, it is not to be thought, that the Church had so little respect of our Lord's laws as to admit adulterers, though not as to the Roman laws, yet as to God's^u. Athenagoras^x calls it "*εὐπρεπῆ μοιχείαν*" — "fashionable adultery," in regard to the world. For as to the Church, "adultery" it was always, but never "fashionable." Wherefore St. Chrysostom's^y argument is to this purpose:—"Ὁ πρὸς τὴν ἀπελθούσαν μηδεμίαν φυλάξας εὖνοιαν, πῶς οὗτος προστάτης καλὸς"—"How should he govern well" (the Church), "that kept no good will for her that was gone?" For a man is not chargeable for not "keeping affection" for her whom he puts away, when she is "gone;" but, well and good, for her that is dead. And if he say, that St. Paul hereby punishes "*τοὺς ἀσελγεῖς*"—"the incontinent;" and that the case hath "*πολλὰς κατηγορίας*"—"many blames^z:" it is plain, that civil people have always had them in esteem above others, that have staid at their first marriage^a. And therefore, though no civil law forbid it, as St. Chrysostom observeth, nor Christianity: yet is it no marvel, if the laws of the Church, which the apostles hereby enacted, set a mark upon it which civility disesteemeth. See Grotius his annotations on the place^b and Luke ii. 36^c. If we consider, that

S. Jerom himself, Epist. xxxiv. *Ad Nepotian*. (Op. tom. iv. P. ii. p. 265), and Epist. xci. *Ad Ageruch*. (alit. *ad Geront*., *ibid*. p. 743), interprets St. Paul's prohibition to extend to those who are twice married, and without any reference to baptism. See next note; and Bingham, IV. v. 2, 3.

^s The Epistle meant is that *Ad Oceanum*, *De Unius Uxoris Viro* (Epist. lxxxii. Op. tom. iv. P. ii. pp. 645, sq.) which is wholly about this precise question. Oceanus had instanced one "*Carterius*, *Hispaniæ episcopus*," who "*unam antequam baptizaretur, alteram post lavacrum priore mortua duxit uxorem*:" and had argued, "*eum contra apostoli fecisse sententiam*," &c. S. Jerom replies, that "*Miror te unum protraxisse in medium, quum omnis mundus his ordinationibus plenus sit*," &c.; and

argues that he is *not* "bigamus" in the apostolic sense, who has married but once after baptism, although more than once altogether.

^t Added from MS.

^u See above, c. xiii. § 10.

^x Legat. pro Christianis, in fin.: ad calc. S. Just. Mart. p. 37. B. Paris. 1615.—See Coteler., PP. Apost., ad Herm. Pastor., lib. ii. Mandat. iv. cap. 4. tom. i. pp. 90, 91: and ad Constit. Apostol. lib. iii. c. 2. *ibid*. pp. 278, 279.

^y As quoted above in note q.

^z *Ibid*.

^a "Calixtus will not believe that these words of Chrysostom belong to digamy; I do." Added in margin in MS. The reference to Calixtus, is to his *De Conjugio Clericorum* (as below, § 36. note b), pp. 46, 47.

^b See above, note p.

^c "*Magna laus mulieris apud na-*

the widows which the Church maintained were to be such, 1 Tim. v. 9; then, that it hath always been an incapacity by the canons of the Church^d: we shall not need seek any other beginning for it.

§ 31. St. Chrysostom, *In 1 ad Tim.* Hom. x.^e (though the copy be not clear^f), says plain enough, that the apostles exacted no more than this; signifying, what the canons at that time did require. For I do not pretend, that the apostles themselves either enjoined themselves single life, or gave over their wives, when they went about their office: though nothing can appear to the contrary; the many examples of 376 bishops and priests, that gave over the use of wedlock from the time of their ministry with the consent of their wives^g, giving appearance, that they thought the apostles had done the same. It is enough, that their instructions were a ground for the Church to proceed in it, and a step towards it. That course, which the council of Nicæa confirmed by resting content with it^h, seemeth agreeable, both with justice, and that holiness, to which the Church pretendeth.

§ 32. But before I come to that, I must not forget the [The clergy en-

tiones pene omnes, non repetere nuptias. Tacitus, de Germanorum fœminis; 'Sic unum accipiunt maritum quomodo unum corpus unamque vitam,' &c. "Tertullianus duobus hac de re libris recitat privilegia univirarum apud Romanos et alias gentes. . . Veteres Christiani cum non possent ullo Christi edicto prohibitum matrimonii repetitionem ostendere, omnibus tamen modis eam dissuadebant, ita ut nec repetitarum nuptiarum celebritati interesse vellent presbyteri, ne præsentia sua probare viderentur rem permissam quidem sed minus laudabilem." Grot., *In Luc.* ii. 36, on the subject of Anna's virginity: proving his point by ample citations.

^d See Gratian, *Decret.*, P. i. Dist. 26: determining in sum, that "bigamus non peccat, sed prerogativa sacerdotis exuitur." See also Bingham, *IV.* v. 1—4.

^e "Μιάς γυναικὸς ἄνδρα—Ὁὐ νομοθετῶν τοῦτο φησιν, ὡς μὴ εἶναι ἐξ ἄνευ τούτου γίνεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀμετρίαν κωλύων· ἐπειδὴ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐξῆν καὶ δευτέροις ὀμιλεῖν γάμοις, καὶ δύο ἔχειν κατὰ ταῦτον γυναῖκας· τίμιον γὰρ ὁ γάμος· τινὲς δὲ, ἵνα μιάς γυναικὸς ἄνηρ

ᾗ, φασὶ τοῦτο εἰρησθαί." S. Chrys., *In 1 Epist. ad Tim.* c. iii. v. 2; *Hom.* x. § 1: *Op. tom.* xi. pp. 598. F, 599. A.— "Τινὲς μὲν οὖν φασιν, ὅτι τὸν ἀπὸ γυναικὸς ἠνέξατο μένοντα ἐλευθέρων. Εἰ δὲ μὴ τοῦτο εἶη, ἔνεστι γυναῖκα ἔχοντα, ὡς μὴ ἔχοντα, εἶναι· τότε μὲν γὰρ καλῶς τοῦτο συνεχώρησεν, ὡς πρὸς τὴν τοῦ πράγματος φύσιν τὴν τότε οὖσαν. Ἐνεστι δὲ αὐτὸ μεταχειρίσασθαι καλῶς, εἴ τις βούλοιο. Ὡσπερ γὰρ ὁ πλοῦτος δυσχερῶς εἰσάγει εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν, πολλὰ χροῦ δὲ οἱ πλουτοῦντες εἰσῆλθον, οὕτω καὶ ὁ γάμος." *Id.*, *ibid.* pp. 599. E, 600. A.

^f In the margin of Savile's edition o. S. Chrys. (*tom.* iv. p. 286), for the words, "τὴν τοῦ πράγματος φύσιν . . . ἔνεστι δὲ αὐτὸ," are substituted the words, "τὴν κατάστασιν τῶν πραγμάτων τὴν τότε οὖσαν, νῦν δὲ οὐκετι δεῖ συγχωρεῖν· πλήν ἔνεστι τὸ πρᾶγμα," κ.τ.λ.

^g So Pagii, *In Annal. Baronii*, an. cexlviii. num. vi.; and Schelstrate, *Eccles. Afric.*, *Dissert.* iii. c. 4: quoted by Bingham, *IV.* v. 6, who replies to them.

^h See above, § 24. note z.

BOOK
 III.
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 trusted
 with
 Church-
 goods for
 the use of
 the poor, a
 moderate
 mainten-
 ance for
 themselves
 first pro-
 vided.]

second reason moving the Church to endeavour it; to wit, the dispensing of the Church-goods according to the intent for which they are dedicated to God in being estated upon it. For by the ground hereof, settled in the first Bookⁱ, it evidently appeareth, that the clergy are not proprietaries in the fruits of them; but have only full right to maintain themselves upon them, with that moderation and abstinence in their private expense, which continual attendance upon God's service, involved in their profession, necessarily inferreth. Otherwise it is manifest, that they are trusted by Christian people with the dispensing of their oblations and consecrations to the maintenance of the poor; part of the original consideration, upon which they were estated upon the Church^k. Nor can any civil law, providing contribution of the people for the necessary subsistence of the poor of every parish, ever extinguish this obligation; so long as the Church is a Church, and stands upon its own title: that hospitality, to which Church goods are and always have been accounted liable, consisting, not in secular entertainment, which bringeth on ambition of worldly expense and costly superfluities, but in providing for the poor and strangers and distressed whether at home or abroad: the intent whereof redounds to the account of him, that provideth the means; and therefore the execution thereof, to his account, that dispenseth the same. For if the intent of the Church and all the laws of it demonstrate, that the clergy are to be the first-fruits of Christianity¹; then doth the renouncing of the world, which all Christians by their baptism profess, in the first place take hold of them. But that, the enjoying of superfluities in the world is utterly inconsistent with. Therefore the profession of the clergy necessarily limiteth their right in Church-goods to a spare and moderate maintenance; the trust, which is upon them by intent of pious consecrations, expressed in the original custom and practice of the Church, taking place in point of conscience, where their own necessities cease.

ⁱ Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr. c. xvi. § 22, sq.

^k See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. x. § 6: and Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 48, sq.

¹ See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. iv. § 15. note y: and above, c. xvii. § 10. note l.

§ 33. Now it is indeed become evident by corruption prevailing in the Church, that single men, becoming trusted with Church-goods, can abuse them so well to their own riot, or to the enriching of their relations, that married men could have done no more^m. But that never came to pass, till, chiefly by the coming of the world into the Church, those manners and customs, in which the eminency of the clergy above the people did and ought to consist, suffered shipwreck in the multitude of offenders; after they had been maintained a great while by the eminent abstinence of prelates and inferior clergy, able for authority and means to have produced bad examples. Whether common reason is tied to judge it more probable, that the moderation and abstinence which the clergy professeth should prevail and take effect, they living single or married; that I suppose only comes in consideration, when the dispute is, what course the law of the Church should take. And, therefore, the profession of that continence, which single life requireth, grounding a reasonable presumption of eminence in Christianity [for themⁿ] above those that are married, there was all the reason in the world, why the Church should endeavour to put the government thereof into such hands by preferring them before others. On the other side, as all truth in moral and human matters is liable to many exceptions, it cannot be denied, that more abstinence from riot and from riches both, more attendance upon the service of God, is found sometimes in those that live married than in those that live single. In which consideration it may well seem hard to conclude all them, that are married, un-serviceable for the Church.

§ 34. The moderation therefore of the Eastern Church seemeth to proceed upon a very considerable ground; not
377 excluding married persons from a capacity of holy orders, but excluding persons ordained from any capacity of mar-

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XXXI.

[Reason in this for the celibacy of the clergy.]

[Moderation of the Eastern Church.]

^m Compare Cassander's complaint, that "Sunt et contra plerique cœlibes, qui usque adeo cœlibatu suo ad ea quæ Dei sunt expeditius curanda non incitentur, sed etiam contra curis hujus sæculi supra reliquos homines immer-

gantur et obruantur" (Consult., art. xxiii. De Cœlib. Sacerd., Op. p. 987): a complaint too amply borne out by the records of the centuries preceding and including the Reformation.

ⁿ Added from MS.

BOOK
III.

riage°. For those, who were promoted to the clergy, being single, and knowing that they were not allowed marriage; what can they pretend, why they should hold their estate, not performing the condition of it? As for the promoting of those who are already married, it is the trial of their conversation in wedlock, that may ground a presumption, as well for that conscience, which their fidelity in dispensing the goods of the Church,—as for that diligence in setting aside the importunities of marriage, which their attendance upon the service of the Church,—requireth.

[The
Western
Church.]

§ 35. It was therefore to be wished, that the Western Church had used the limitation, which the Nicene council by resting contented with confirmed^p; to admit of persons married before orders, preferring before them those that are single. But it must be granted, that as well in the west as in the east, though the aim was to prefer single life, yet here and there, now and then, those that were married were not excluded^q. It is not to be thought, that one Spanish

° This practice arises from the Trullan Council (A.D. 692), can. vi. :—“Ἐπειδὴ παρὰ τοῖς ἀποστολικοῖς κανόσιν εὐρηται, εἰς κλῆρον προαγομένων ἀγάμων, μόνους ἢ ἀναγνώστας καὶ ψάλτας γαμεῖν· καὶ ἡμεῖς τοῦτο παραφυλάττους ὀρίζομεν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, μηδαμῶς ὑποδιακόνον ἢ διάκονον ἢ πρεσβύτερον μετὰ τὴν ἐπ’ αὐτῷ προερχομένην χειροτονίαν ἔχειν ἄδειαν γαμικῶν ἐαυτῷ συνιστᾶν συνοικέσιον· εἰ δέ τις τοῦτο τολμήσει ποιῆσαι, καθαιρεῖσθω. Εἰ δὲ βούλοιτό τις τῶν εἰς κλῆρον προερχομένων γάμου νόμον συνάπτεσθαι γυναικί, πρὸ τῆς τοῦ διακόνου ἢ ὑποδιακόνου ἢ πρεσβυτέρου χειροτονίας τοῦτο πραττέτω” (Labb., Conc., tom. vi. p. 1144. D, E).—The Apostolic Canons (can. v.), ap. Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 26. D) enact, that “Ἐπίσκοπος ἢ πρεσβύτερος ἢ διάκονος τὴν ἐαυτοῦ γυναῖκα μὴ ἐκβαλλέτω προφάσει εὐλαβείας· ἐὰν δὲ ἐκβάλλῃ, ἀφοριζέσθω· ἐπιμέμων δὲ καθαιρεῖσθω.” And *ibid.* can. xxv. (*ibid.* p. 29. D), “Ἦν εἰς κλῆρον προσελθόντων ἀγάμων, κελεύομεν βουλομένους γαμεῖν, ἀναγνώστας καὶ ψάλτας μόνους.”—The Trullan Council placed the stricter restriction only upon bishops (see below in note q).—Pope Stephen IV. (ap. Grat. Decret. P. i. Dist. 31. can. 14. p. 43) recognizes the eastern practice thus

—“Aliter se Orientalium traditio habet Ecclesiarum, aliter hujus sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ; nam earum sacerdotes, diaconi, atque subdiaconi, matrimonio copulantur” &c. And the 4th Conc. of Lateran, A.D. 1215, can. xiv. (ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xi. p. 168. C), provides for the Greek Priests in Constantinople (then under the Latin Emperors) by allowing them “τῷ νομίμῳ συνοικεσίῳ χρᾶσθαι.” See Van Espen, on the canon, *Jus Eccles.*, tom. viii. p. 147.—Sigismund Baro is quoted by Chennitz, as alleging that among the Russians frequently on the same day a man was married and then ordained deacon. See also Pinkerton’s Preliminary Memoir to Platon’s Present State of the Greek Church in Russia, p. 17. Edinb. 1814.

^p See above, § 24. note z.

^q Instances of married clergy, bishops, priests, and deacons, in the first three centuries, among others S. Cyprian, are given in Bingham, IV. v. 5.—In Conc. Carth. III. A.D. 397 are canons respecting the “filii episcoporum et presbyterorum” (Labb., Conc., tom. ii. p. 1169. C. D).—For the next century, one main authority is Socrates, H. E., lib. v. c. 22. p. 287. C, D: affirming bishops in the eastern Church

council^r, which had no effect at all without the bounds of it, could as easily be reduced to effect in practice as couched in writing: especially, the general council of Nicæa^s having waved the motion of enacting the same. But this demonstrates the credit of the Church of Rome in the Western Church, at that time that the rescripts of Syricius^t and

to be absolutely free in the matter, but that in Thessaly married men ordained abstained from their wives.—The Trullan council (A.D. 692), enacted, that “Ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Ῥωμαίων ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐν τάξει κανόνος παραδεδοσθαί διέγνωμεν, τοὺς μέλλοντας διακόνου ἢ πρεσβυτέρου ἀξιουῖσθαι χειροτονίας καθολογεῖν, ὡς οὐκέτι ταῖς αὐτῶν συνάπτονται γαμεταῖς ἡμεῖς τῷ ἀρχαίῳ ἐξακολουθοῦντες κανόνι τῆς ἀποστολικῆς ἀκριβείας καὶ τάξεως, τὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ἀνδρῶν κατὰ νόμους συνοικέσια καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἐρῶσθαι βουλόμεθα: μηδαμῶς αὐτῶν τὴν πρὸς γαμετὰς συνάφειαν διαλύοντες, ἢ ἀποστεροῦντες ἀνόμιμα τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους κατὰ καιρὸν τὸν προσήκοντα ὀμιλίας,” κ.τ.λ. Can. xiii.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. vi. p. 1147. B. C. But the same council enjoined bishops to live separate from their wives, recognizing at the same time the fact that married bishops still existed as a customary thing in Africa and elsewhere:—“Καὶ τοῦτο δὲ εἰς γνώσιν ἡμετέραν ἦλθεν, ὡς ἐν τε Ἀφρικῇ καὶ Λιβύῃ καὶ ἑτέροις τόποις, οἱ τῶν ἐκείσε θεοφιλέστατοι πρέδροι συνοικεῖν ταῖς ἰδίαις γαμεταῖς, καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς προελθοῦσαν χειροτονίαν οὐ παραιτοῦνται, . . . ἔδοξεν ὥστε μηδαμῶς τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν γίνεσθαι.” Ibid. can. xii. p. 1147. A.—S. Gregory of Nazianzum, who was the son of a bishop, is a case in point: see his *Carm. de Sua Vita*, lib. ii. *carm.* 11. v. 502; *Op.* tom. ii. p. 700.—Basil, the father of S. Basil the Great and of S. Gregory Nyssen, was a bishop, according to Possevinus and Labbè, but Cave can find no proof of it. S. Gregory of Nyssa was married (Nicephorus, H. E., lib. xi. c. 19. tom. ii. p. 137. A; and see Cave). So also in earlier times, Bishop Spyridion, in Sozom., H. E., lib. i. c. 11. p. 415. B. So again S. Gregory the Great; who was the great grandson of Pope Felix III. (or IV.), Felix III. himself being the son of a presbyter named Felix: *Greg. M., Dial.*, lib. iv. c. 16. *Op.* tom. ii. p. 398. D, and *Hom. in Evang.* lib. ii. *hom.* xxxviii. § 15. *ibid.* tom. i.

p. 1642. D: and the life of S. Gregory, in the *Bened. edit.*, lib. i. c. 1. tom. iv. p. 200: and Cave, Dupin, and Tillemont.—Again: “Quasi non hodie quoque plurimi sacerdotes habeant matrimonia, et apostolus describat episcopum unius uxoris virum.” S. Jerom., *Cont. Jovin.*, lib. i.; *Op.* tom. iv. P. ii. p. 165. And: “Quid facient Orientis Ecclesiæ, quid Ægypti et sedis apostolicæ; quæ aut virgines clericos accipiunt aut continentes; aut si uxores habuerint, mariti esse desistunt?” *Id.*, *Adv. Vigilant.*, *ibid.* p. 281: implying that the law held only in some churches.

^r Scil. of Elvira: see above, § 24. note x.

^s See above, § 24. note z.

^t Syricius, *Epist. ad Himerium* (circ. A.D. 385, ap. Labb., *Conc.*, tom. ii. pp. 1020, 1021), denounces, in § 7, those who “post longa consecrationis tempora, tam de conjugibus propriis, quam etiam de turpi coitu sobolem didicimus procreasse;” and enacts in § 9, that “Quicumque itaque se ecclesiæ novit obsequiis a sua infantia, ante pubertatis annos baptizari, et lectorum debet ministerio sociari: qui ab accessu adolescentiæ usque ad tricesimum ætatis annum, si probabiliter vixerit, una tantum, et ea, quam virginem communi per sacerdotem benedictione perceperit, uxore contentus, acolythus et subdiaconus esse debet: post quæ ad diaconii gradum, si se ipsa primitus, continentia præeunte, dignum probarit, accedat: ubi si ultra quinque annos laudabiliter ministrarit, congrue presbyterium consequatur: exinde, post decennium, episcopalem cathedram poterit adipisci,” &c. He enacts further in § 10, that “Qui jam ætate grandævus . . . ex laico ad sacram militiam pervenire festinat,” shall be admitted through the same grades, but only, “si eum unam habuisse, vel habere, et hanc virginem accepisse constat uxorem:” proceeding in § 11. to degrade him, who “aut viduam aut certe secundam conjugem duxerit.”

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Innocent^a popes are found the first acts to enforce the same which that Spanish council had enacted. For the African^x and other western canons^y, that enjoin the same, are for time after Syricius. Whereby it appeareth, though they do not use that exception which the council of Nicæa had supposed, yet that the rule of single life for the clergy was so trodden under foot, that it was found requisite to seek means by the synods of several parts, and by the concurrence of the see of Rome, to bring it into force. For let no man think, that those canons took effect so soon as they were made, which were made on purpose to restrain the marriages of the clergy; who for the most part had from the beginning lived single, but neither before nor after could be totally restrained from marriage.

Inexecution of the canons for [the single life of the clergy].

§ 36. It would be too large a work in this place, to repeat either the particular canons which were made, and the discourses of the fathers to enforce them, on the one side; or, on the other side, the sayings^z of the fathers and other records, in point of fact, whereby the inexecution of them doth appear. Those that would be satisfied in it, may see, what the archbishop of Spalato^a hath collected^b; and find

^a "Ut mulierem clericus non ducat uxorem . . non viduam nec ejectam." Innoc. I. (circ. A.D. 402), Epist. ii. Ad Victic., § iv.: ap. Labb., Conc., tom. ii. p. 1250. D.—"Ut si quis mulierem, licet laicus, duxit uxorem, sive ante baptismum, sive post baptismum, non admittatur ad clerum." Id., ibid. § v. E.—"Ne is qui secundam duxit uxorem, clericus fiat," &c. Id., ibid. § vi. p. 1251. A.

^x "Omnibus placet, ut episcopi, presbyteri, diaconi, vel qui sacramenta contractant, pudicitia custodes etiam ab uxoribus se abstineant: ut quod apostoli docuerunt, et ipsa servavit antiquitas, nos quoque custodiamus." Conc. Carthag. II. (A.D. 397), can. ii.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. ii. p. 1159. E.—So also Conc. Carth. V. (A.D. 398), can. iii.; ibid. p. 1216. A: and Conc. Afric. (so called), can. xxxvii.; ibid. p. 1652. D.

^y Scil. Conc. Turon. I. (A.D. 461), can. i. et ii.: ap. Labb., Conc., tom. iv. pp. 1050. C—E, 1051. A, B: Turon. II. (A.D. 567), can. xix.; ibid. tom. v. pp. 857. D—858. D: Agathens. (A.D. 506), c. ix.; ibid. tom. iv. p. 1384. D: and

Aurelianens. III. (A.D. 538), can. ii.; ibid. tom. v. p. 296. A: enacting, in the words of the last of them, "ut nullus clericorum a subdiacono, et supra, . . . propria, si forte jam habeat, miscetur uxori:" as, with respect to priests, the 2nd council of Arles (quoted above, § 24. note x), had done before them.—Conc. Tolet. II. (A.D. 531), c. i. ibid. tom. iv. p. 1733. A—D; IV. (A.D. 633), c. xlv.; ibid. tom. v. p. 1717. A: and VIII. (A.D. 653), c. vi. ibid. tom. vi. p. 405. D, E: of which the first enforces a vow of continence taken at ordination, but expressly leaves it to free choice whether to take the vow or not: the second forbids a clergyman to marry "sine consultu episcopi aut viduam vel ejectam vel meretricem: the third enjoins a subdeacon neither to marry nor to cohabit with a wife. Conc. Tolet. IV. c. xxvii. (ibid. tom. v. p. 1714. A), requires parish clergy to live "caste et pure."

^z Corrected from MS.: "saying" in folio edition.

^a De Rep. Eccl., lib. II. c. x. § 1, sq. tom. i. pp. 291, sq.

^b "And Calixtus;" added in margin

Epiphanius his saying^c still take place during the flourishing time of the Church. C H A P.
XXXII.

§ 37. But all this while you hear nothing of any vow annexed to the undertaking of holy orders, by virtue whereof marriage contracted under them should become void^d. For the vow of single life being an act, that disposeth of a man and his estate in this world to a total change of his courses, if he mean to observe it, what reason can admit any ground for presuming of it, when it is not expressed? And the custom of the Eastern Church reduceth the penalty thereof unto the ceasing of that ministry, and by consequence of that maintenance, which the order entitleth to^e; which is not the penalty of breaking a vow. [No vow of single life attached to holy orders all this while.]

§ 38. But the effects of these rules and endeavours of the Western Church was never such as to exclude the clergy from marriage^f; how much soever they might exclude married persons from holy orders. When Gregory the seventh undertook to bring them under a total restraint from marriage, it is manifest, that other manner of means were employed to make that restraint forcible, than the constitution of the Church endows it with^g. For that was the time, when the Church undertook to dispose of crowns and sceptres, and to extend the spiritual power thereof to the utmost of temporal effects^h. And therefore it is to be granted, that by such means indeed it might and did come to effect; but in point, of fact only, not in point of right, as being a rigour, which the practice of all parts was sufficient protestation that the Church in that estate was not able to undergo. For the horrible and abominable effects thereof have been so [The clergy in the Western Church never excluded from marriage, until Gregory VII. forced celibacy upon them by civil penalties.]

in MS.: scil. Georgius Calixtus, De Conjugio Clericorum Tractatus, quo ostenditur pontificiam legem, qua sacerdotibus conjugium universim et simpliciter interdicitur, S. Scripturæ, rectæ rationi justarumque legum naturæ et ecclesiasticæ primævæ antiquitati, prorsus adversari: &c. &c., 4to. Helmst. 1631.

^c Quoted above, § 25.

^d See De Dominis, as in note a, c. xi. § 1. pp. 326, sq.

^e See above, § 34. note o.

^f That the clergy were generally married, for some centuries before Gregory

VII., and resisted strenuously the imposition of the yoke of celibacy; see authorities in Chemnitz, Exam. Conc. Trid., P. III. § de Cœl. Sacerd., pp. 67—72:—De Dominis as quoted above, § 42. pp. 306, sq.—Taylor, Duct. Dub., Bk. iii. c. iv. Works, vol. x. pp. 429, 430:—Bowden's Life of Gregory VII., Bk. iii. c. 5:—Gieseler, Ch. Hist., Period III. Div. ii. c. 6. § 34.

^g See Hallam's Middle Ages, vol. ii. c. vii.; and the books cited in the last note.

^h See below, c. xxxiii.

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visible, that it is not possible the cause of them should seem the production of that reason, which the being of any law requireth and supposeth.

[How far the Church is authorised to dispense with primitive rule in the point.]

§ 39. Nor can the see of Rome justly be admitted to charge, that no bounds have been observed in releasing of it; which it cannot be denied, that the ancient Church in all places did observeⁱ. For I truly for my part have granted, that even laws given by the apostles for the better government of the Church, though written in the Scriptures, may be dispensed in by the Church; when the present constitution of things shall make it appear to the governors thereof, that the observation of that rule, which served for that state in which it was prescribed, tends to the considerable and visible harm of the Church in the present state of it^k. And, therefore, I will not take upon me to say, that the state of bigamy, which St. Paul I have shewed maketh an impediment to some orders^l, can by no means be dispensed with^m.

Nullity of the proceedings of the Church of Rome in it.

§ 40. But the see of Rome, which dispenseth with it as

ⁱ See above, § 24—26.

^k See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 41: and elsewhere—Cassander urges strongly the necessity of abrogating the law of the celibate, both in ordaining married men and even in allowing those ordained to marry: concluding with the words:—“Quare si unquam tempus fuit antiquæ alicujus consuetudinis immutandæ, certe hæc tempora hujus quamvis prisca moris immutationem aliquam efflagitare videntur, cum optimi quique et religiosissimi sacerdotes infirmitatem suam agnoscentes et perpetuæ scortationis fœditatem exhorrescentes, si publice non audent, certe privatim conjugium ineunt; et populus hodie, ut diximus, eo animo comparatus est, ut maritum quam scortatorem sacerdotem facilius patiatur. Cum igitur hoc tempore eo necessitatis res propemodum redacta sit, ut aut conjugatus aut concubinarius sacerdos sit admittendus, quis non videt, etiamsi quid in hoc conjugio sit incommodi, minoris mali ratione potius esse eligendum?” Consult., art. xxiii. De Cœlib. Sacerd.; Op. p. 990.—Bellarmine, De Clericis, lib. i. c. 18. (Controv. tom. i. pp. 1434. D, sq.), argues, that the law of clerical celibacy is apostolical indeed, “et in tota ecclesia à temporibus apostolorum longo tempore servatum” (for the

truth of which however see above, § 30, 31), but nevertheless “non proprie Divinum,” but simply an *ecclesiastical* law: therein following S. Thomas Aquinas, Cajetan, and others, against Clichtoveus.—So also Cassander, as above, p. 989: denouncing the “novus quidam in Italia dogmatistes (Francisc. Turrianus), qui unus contra omnium veterum et recentium ecclesiasticorum scriptorum sententiam cœlibatum ordini sacro *ὀρθωδῶς*, hoc est, substantialiter et lege Divina, adjunctum esse contendit, nec esse in potestate Pontificis nec Ecclesiæ, ut conjugii usum sacerdotibus permittant, non magis quam furandi aut latrocinandi;” and urging on the contrary, that “cum hæc matrimonii contractio post ordinationem solo statuto prohibeatur, et exempla prisca extent, quæ testentur hujusmodi statuta non tam anxie observata fuisse, quin ob Ecclesiæ necessitatem aliquando relaxata fuerint, quis non concedat in extrema hac Ecclesiæ necessitate hoc idem hodie fieri posse?”

^l Above, § 30.

^m “The Church of Rome dispenseth with digamy of course, and therefore cannot blame the Reformed for releasing the canon of single life.” Added in margin in MS.

of course, paying the ordinary feesⁿ, I conceive, cannot in justice charge the releasing of the rule of single life to all the clergy, though in some measure a law of the whole Church. And how many canons of the whole Church besides are there, which must be trampled under foot by bringing that unlimited power into effect, which now it exerciseth? I could therefore earnestly wish, for mine own part, that some reservation had been used in the releasing of it; that the respect, due to single life by our common Christianity, might have remained visible to Christian people by the privilege of it in the Church. Nor do I think myself bound, by being of the Reformation, to maintain the acts, by which it stands, upon other terms. But this I say; that, when the extremity of one party occasions the other to fall into the opposite extreme, neither party seems clearly excusable of the fault, which the other commits in betaking itself to the opposite extreme. And then I say further: that, when secular force was applied to impose a burden, which the experience of [men^o] in corrupt times had shewed that they could not bear, the issue must needs be the treading down of Christianity for maintaining of the hedge that should fence it; and therefore, the proceedings being void in all reason of law, it is no marvel, if that moderation, which the agreement of both sides might have preserved, could not take place.

§ 41. I am yet indebted to those of the Congregations in a short account of the right of the people in Church matters^p. I have acknowledged^q, that during the time of the apostles they were present at ordinations, at inflicting of penance, at councils; that the resolution of matters in debate passed under their knowledge; that their consent concurred to put

The interest of the people in the acts of the Church.

ⁿ "Quonquam autem fateantur hi pontifices bigamiam a Paulo proscriptam esse a clero, non tamen hanc ab eo tanquam juris Divini legem promulgatam fuisse arbitrantur. Unde et penes pontifices est de ea dispensare." Thomassin., Vet. et Nov. Eccl. Disc., P. II. lib. i. c. 83. § 2; declaring that *bishops* cannot dispense with it, only the pope: and see the whole chapter.

^o Misprinted "more" in folio edition.

^p "I have not yet resolved what is the interest of the people, which I have resolved not to be chief." Added in margin in MS.

^q Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xi. § 15, 16; c. xii. § 3, 4, 12—21: Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 23—38; c. iii. § 71—76.

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them in force. But I have also maintained^r, that the unity of the Church is the sovereign law, to which all other laws, though never so much enacted by the apostles, never so evidently couched in the Scriptures, are necessarily subordinate; as tending only to maintain unity, by maintaining order in the exercise of those offices, for communion wherein the Church subsisteth: [and] that, in order hereto, every Church is a body (tending to constitute one body of all Churches), consisting of all Christians contained in one city and the territory of it; howsoever cities and their territories may be distinguished; as, sometimes, merely upon this account, and to this intent and purpose, they have been distinguished. And by this means I have prescribed, that the consent of the people of each Church was never requisite in this consideration, because they usually meet together for the service of God; but as part of the people of that Church, who were to be acquainted with proceedings concerning their Church, that they might have reason to rest satisfied in the same.

[How far
the Church
may dis-
pense with
apostolic
laws.]

§ 42. I have provided in due place^s, that laws, expressly provided by the apostles and recorded in the Scriptures for that state of the Church which they saw, may and ought to be superseded by the Church, in case they prove useless to that purpose, for which they were provided, by that change which succeeds in the state of the Church. For how should the sovereign law of unity take place, how should the Church continue one and the same body from the first to the second coming of Christ, otherwise? Now this interest of the people in matters concerning their Church,—though related in the Scriptures, and known by them in point of fact to have had the force of law during the time of the apostles, and accordingly in the primitive Church of the ages next 379 the apostles^t,—yet cannot be said to be anywhere commanded in point of right for a law of God, to take place in all ages.

[Acts xv.
4, 12, 23;
and see also
Acts xi. 1—
9, and
Coloss. iv.
17.]

[Change
of circum-
stances

§ 43. I must therefore prescribe upon this account, and do prescribe; that, when the world is come into the Church,

^r See references in last note: and Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxv. § 1, sq.

c. vii. § 41, c. xxiv. § 9, sq., c. xxv. &c. ^t See Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 23—38.

^s See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr.,

and the whole people of England, for example, have declared themselves Christians, it cannot be any more for the unity of the Church, that the consent of the people be required to the validity of those acts, which concern the community of their respective Churches. For then would it be no less impossible to constitute one Church of all Churches, than it is for all Independents to constitute a body, that may be called "the Church," of all their congregations, each whereof they call "a Church." And therefore there is no cause, why they should demand the same regard to be had to each one of the people, when all the people of a city and the bounds thereof concur to constitute the Church of a city; and^u when the chief part of Christians within the bounds of a city, assembling at once for the service of God, might also be acquainted with the proceedings of matters concerning their Church.

§ 44. But all this while I am not so simple as to grant, that the consent of the people, then required to the validity of things done in the Church, did consist in plurality of votes^x: having easily huffed out that ridiculous imagination, that St. Paul and Barnabas created elders by votes of the people, testified by lifting up their hands^y; the action of *χειροτονία* being attributed to themselves, not to the people. But the consent of the people I mean, in body, as the people; that is, a quality distinct from the clergy in the Church, as their superiors and guides, in matters concerning the community of it. For is there any example in the Scripture, that ever they went to the poll, or counted noses, in passing of matters concerning the Church, which the people were acquainted with? Is there any such example in all the practice of the primitive Church, in which it is acknowledged the same course continued as under the apostles?

§ 45. Ordinations were held in presence of the people, that, if there were cause, they who knew every man's person might object against those who were in nomination; if not, they might consent by one vote of all, that was called their

C H A P.
XXXII.renders it
necessary
now to dis-
pense with
requiring
the con-
sent of the
people to
Church-
acts.][How far
the peo-
ple's con-
sent was
required
in the
times of
the apo-
stles.][Acts xiv.
23.][In ordina-
tions.]

^u The errata in the folio edition seem to intend to correct this word into "as."

^x See Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 33, sq.: and Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr.

Tr., c. vii. § 22, c. viii. § 15.

^y See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 12, and Review of it, c. xii. § 6: and Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 36.

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suffrage^z. This being the manner, upon this occasion they might and did sometimes step before their leaders, and demand such as liked them best^a; but so that, if they forgot themselves, the clergy was bound not to admit their demand. And in case of a bishop, the neighbour bishops were bound by St. Paul's instructions to Timothy not to lay hands on any for whom they could not answer^b.

[1 Tim. iii. 2—7; v. 22.]

[In ex-communication.]

§ 46. Tertullian^c testifieth, that matter of excommunication was handled at the assemblies of the Church (that is, with the knowledge of the people); as the case of the incestuous person at Corinth, in St. Paul, is. But neither were all matters handled before the people, if the matter of St. Paul's communicating with the Jews were handled with the elders before the people were acquainted with it (Acts xxi. [18—26]); nor is it possible to imagine, supposing a Church not to be a congregation but that which I have said^d, that the people can have satisfaction in all matters of that nature, when all the world is come into the Church.

[1 Cor. v. 4.]

[In councils.]

§ 47. As for councils, it is a thing ridiculous to demand;—because the people concurred to the resolution of that at Jerusalem, Acts xv., therefore that the acts of councils should pass the people^e. For when the Church of Jerusalem and the whole Church were both the same thing, it was no marvel that the people was to be satisfied in the conclusion of it. And by the form of holding the Spanish councils, which you have at the beginning of the councils^f, it appears, that there was provision made for the people to assist and see what was done at their councils. But so unreasonable is it to demand, that the people consent to the acts of councils; that it is manifest, that there can be no such thing as a council according to the supposition of the Congregations. And, therefore, in the acts of councils, which are the laws whereby the Church is to be ruled, the people can have no further satisfaction, than to see them openly debated under

^z See Review of Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 8: and above, c. xvi. § 15, c. xvii. § 4.

^a See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 17. notes m, n.

^b See above, c. xx. § 62: and Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 6.

^c Quoted above in Prim. Gov. of Ch.,

c. xi. § 12, and § 14. note h.

^d Above in § 41: and see Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., ec. vi., sq.

^e See Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 33.

^f Quoted above in Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 37. note u.

the knowledge of the people. Indeed, the interest of sovereign powers in Church matters (which I allow, not only in order
 380 to the public peace, but as they are members of the catholic Church, and so trusted with the protection of all that is catholic) in behalf of the people, gives them that power over the acts of councils, which by and by I shall declare^g: which, though grounded upon another account and belonging to them in another quality than that which the constitution of the Church createth, is notwithstanding provided by God, to secure His people of their Christianity, together with the unity of the Church.

§ 48. But the suffrage of the people of every Church, that is, their acknowledgment, that they know no exception against the persons in nomination for bishops or other orders of the Church; as it agreeth with the proceedings of the apostles and primitive Church, so must it needs be a most powerful means to maintain that strict bond of love and reverence between the clergy and the people, in the recovery whereof the unity of the Church consisteth. And supposing public penance retrieved, without which it is in vain to pretend reformation in the Church, there can be no stronger means to maintain Christianity in effect, than the satisfaction of the people, though not in the measure of penance to be enjoined, yet in the performing of it. Always provided, that this interest of the people be grounded upon no other presumption, that any man is the child of God or in the state of grace and endowed with God's Spirit, than that which the law of the Church, whereby he enjoys communion [with^h] the Church, createth. For this presumption must needs be stronger concerning the clergy by their estate, than it can be concerning the people; because by their estate they are to be the choice of the people. And though, as all moral qualities are subject to many exceptions, some of the people may be better Christians than some of the clergy; yet a legal presumption, that any of them is so, must needs be destructive to the unity of the Church.

CHAP.
XXXII.

[Advantage to be gained by allowing the people that to which they are entitled.]

§ 49. But no disorder in religion can be so great, as to justify the obdurate resolution of the Church of Rome to

Interest of the people in the use of the Scriptures.

^g Below, in c. xxxiii.

^h Misprinted "which," in folio edition.

BOOK
III.

[Deut. vi. 6, xi. 18; Ps. i. 2, cxix. 97; Isai. viii. 20, xxxv. 16; Luke xvi. 29; John v. 39; Acts xvii. 11; Rom. xv. 4; 1 Cor. x. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 15—17; 2 Pet. i. 19, iii. 2: but comparing 2 Pet. iii. 16.]
[Safeguard against their abuse in the authority of the Catholic Church.]

withdraw the Scriptures from the people^l. There is nothing more manifest, than that the lamentable distractions which we are under, have proceeded from the presumption of particular Christians upon their understanding in the Scriptures, proceeding to think their quality capable of reforming the Church^k. Only those, that can have joy of so much mischief to our common Christianity, can think otherwise. But I am not therefore induced to think our Christianity any other than the Christianity of those, whom our Lord, whom St. Paul and other apostles and prophets, exhort and encourage to the study of the Scriptures; whom St. Chrysostom^l, and others of the fathers^m, so earnestly deal with to make it their business.

§ 50. All the offence consists in this, that private Christians observe not the bounds of that which is catholic, when they come to read the Scriptures. For if they be not content to confine the sense of all they read within that rule of faith, in which the whole Church agreeth, because they understand not how they stand together; if they think the laws of the whole Church can command things contrary to that, which God by Scripture commandeth: it is no marvel they should proceed to make that, which they think they see in the Scriptures, though indeed they see it not, a law to the Church. For they think it is God's will that ties them to it. But if the Church be the Churchⁿ, as I have shewed it is; then was the Scripture never given private Christians to make them judges, what all Christians are bound to believe, what the Church is to enjoin the Church for the condition of communion with the Church. If any man object the inconvenience^p,—that it appeareth not, who or where that Church

^l See above, c. xxii. § 23; and c. xxiv. § 2. note e.

^k See above, c. xxiv. § 2.

^l See quotations in Ussher's Hist. Dogmatica; Works, vol. xii. pp. 192—214.

^m Ussher's Hist. Dogmatica, cc. 2, 3. pp. 162—271, is made up of quotations to this purpose from the fathers of the first six centuries.

ⁿ "Which it ought to be, or if it ought to have that power which they take to themselves." Added in margin in MS.

^o Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., cc. vi. sq.

^p "J'ai un mot de réflexion à faire sur ce qu'on vient de lire de l'ouvrage de Mr. Thorndike. Je ne sais si mes lecteurs auront plus de pénétration que moi, mais je ne comprends pas ce qu'il entend par 'l'Eglise,' dont 'la foi et les lois' doivent servir de règle, qui doit terminer infailliblement les controverses, et fixer le sens des passages douteux de l'Ecriture Sainte. Si je ne me trompe, il n'entend par là aucune communion particulière, car

is, and so we are confined to those bounds that cannot appear;—this inconvenience is the clearest evidence that I can produce for the catholic Church^a. For unless we grant this inconvenience to come by God's institution and appointment, we must confess the unity of the Church to be God's appointment, because the dissolution thereof produceth this inconvenience. For were the unity of the Church in being, I could easily send any man to the catholic Church by sending him to his own Church; which, by holding communion with the whole Church, must needs stand distinguished from
 381 those, which hold it not, though under the name of Churches. And he, who resorts to the Church for resolution in the Scriptures, supposes, that he is not to break from the Church for that, wherein the whole Church is not agreed. Now that the unity of the Church is broken in pieces, it remains no more visible to common sense, what it is, wherein the whole Church agrees, as the condition for communion with it. But the means to make it appear again, having disappeared through disunion in the Church, is that discourse of reason, which proceeds upon supposition of visible unity, established by God in the Church. And the means to make it appear again to common sense, is the restoring of that unity in the Church, by the interruption whereof it disappeareth. Then shall the edification of particular Christians in our common Christianity proceed without interruption by means of the Scriptures; every one supposing, that his edification in the common Christianity dependeth not upon the knowledge of those things, wherein the Church agreeth not, but of those things wherein it agreeth. In the mean time it remaineth, that offences proceed to be infinite and endless; because men, giving no bounds to their studies in the Scriptures, imagine the edification of the Church to

elles sont toutes en différend; sont-ce donc toutes les sociétés Chrétiennes prises ensemble? Mais leur foi, leurs réglemens, n'ont ils point des diversités? Ou devons nous regarder comme infailliblement décidés les points, sur lesquels toutes les Eglises répandues dans le monde sont d'accord? Mais alors comment les points en dispute seront ils décidés? J'avoine que je n'y vois pas clair, je souhaite

que d'autres aient les yeux meilleurs que moi." Note C, in *Chauffepie's Supplem. to Bayle's Dict. Hist. et Critique*, art. Thorndike.

^a "Unless we say, that the great difficulty of choice in religion at present is ordained and procured of God, we must say, that it comes by destroying the Church, and the power thereof by Him ordained to prevent it." Added in margin in MS.

BOOK III. consist in that, wherein themselves, not regarding the consent of the Church, have placed their own edification in the Scriptures.

CHAPTER XXXIII.*

HOW GREAT THE POWER OF THE CHURCH AND THE EFFECT OF IT IS. THE RIGHT OF JUDGING THE CAUSES OF CHRISTIANS CEASETH, WHEN IT IS PROTECTED BY THE STATE. AN OBJECTION; IF ECCLESIASTICAL POWER WERE FROM GOD, SECULAR POWER COULD NOT LIMIT THE USE OF IT. GROUND FOR THE INTEREST OF THE STATE IN CHURCH MATTERS. THE INCONSEQUENCE OF THE ARGUMENT. THE CONCURRENCE OF BOTH INTERESTS TO THE LAW OF THE CHURCH. THE INTEREST OF THE STATE IN THE ENDOWMENT OF THE CHURCH. CONCURRENCE OF BOTH IN MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, AND ORDINATIONS. TEMPORAL PENALTIES UPON EXCOMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE. NO SOVEREIGN SUBJECT TO THE GREATER EXCOMMUNICATION, BUT TO THE LESS. THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWS' STATE AND OF CHRISTIAN POWERS IN RELIGION, PARTLY THE SAME, PARTLY NOT. THE INFINITE POWER OF THE POPE NOT FOUNDED UPON EPISCOPACY, BUT UPON ACTS OF THE SECULAR POWERS OF CHRISTENDOM.

How great the power of the Church and the effect of it is.

AND now I may make good that, which might seem an excessive word when I said it^s:—that the power, which I demand for the Church, is no more than the subsistence of every corporation constituted by sovereign power requireth; only that it stands by God's law, these by man's. For what corporation subsisteth without public persons, to govern or to execute those things, wherein it communicateth? without power^t to limit that, which the laws of the foundation determine not? to admit and to shut out, whom the foundation thereof qualifyeth? without a stock to defray the charge of those offices, for communion wherein it subsisteth? That which renders the power of the Church considerable even in the Church, that is, by the original constitution of it, is the extent thereof, comprising all Christians. For by that means, in what quality a man is owned by his own Church, in the same he is owned by all Christians, supposing the unity of

* Misprinted XXXII. in folio edition.

^s Above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vi. § 4—11: and Rt. of Ch. in

Chr. St., c. i. § 5.

^t Corrected in MS.: "without any power" in folio edition.

the Church to take place and prevail. That which renders it considerable in the world, is the professing of Christianity by the sovereign powers of the world; that is, of those states which Christendom containeth. For supposing that, which hath been made to appear^a;—that the Church, being a society formed by the act whereby God constituteth it, dissolveth not into the state, when by professing Christianity it becomes obliged to protect the Church;—the rights and powers thereof, and the qualities of persons ministering the same, necessarily remain distinct from those, which the state, wherein it subsisteth, either involveth or produceth: and the protection of the state signifieth further that allowance or that maintenance of the rights, that concur to the acts thereof, which a Christian state needs must afford that Christianity which it professeth. The power of ministering the immediate instruments of grace, the sacraments of baptism and the eucharist; the power of the keys, in exacting that profession which qualifieth for them, the means subordinate to the ministering of them; the power of solemnizing those offices with the prayers of the Church, which the promise of grace implied in the foundation of the Church attendeth: all these make the act of the Church merely ministerial; the blessing that attendeth, the mere effect of God's grace, only limited to the communion of His Church. When the Church determineth the times, the places, the persons, the occasions, the forms, the circumstances, the manner, of celebrating any of those offices, which qualify for communion in the service of God with the Church; of those, which provide for the celebration thereof; of those wherein it consisteth: the acts, whereby it determineth that which God hath not determined, done within the sphere of God's law, oblige all to conformity by God's law; as the acts of corporations oblige the members, by the act of the state upon which they stand. Not as if this conformity were the worship of God, but that which prepareth and maketh way for it.

§ 2. The laws of the apostles, though recorded in Scripture, are necessarily by the subject matter of them of this nature. [When and why the Church

^a See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. ii. § 11; and cc. xi., xix., xx.

BOOK
III.

Therefore I maintain them subject to change^x; upon the same account as the laws of all visible corporations are necessarily subject to change. He, that should think the observing of them pleasing to God for the thing which they enjoin and determine, not for that act of God's service, the circumstance whereof they limit; might commit superstition in observing the laws given by the apostles, as well as by the Church. There may be ground for a presumption in reason, that there is superstition in doing that, which for the nature and kind of it may lawfully be done; when there is so much business about the circumstance, that there is no appearance to reason, how it can stand and be done in order to the principal which it pretendeth. For example; pilgrimage to the holy land hath in it a pretence of extraordinary devotion, to which a man sequestereth his time from his attendance upon this world and the advantages of it. But if in effect the exercise of devotion appear not the principal; is there not ground in reason for a construction, that a man hopes to bribe God with his bodily exercise to grant those effects of grace, which He cannot be obliged to but by the condition which the gospel importeth? This is superstition, and will-worship in the bad sense, or the vain worship of God by doctrines delivered by men, which our Lord and the prophet Esay charge the Jews with: when a man stands upon the circumstances tending to limit the order and uniformity of that worship of God "in spirit and truth," wherein Christianity consisteth; as if the observation of them were the substance of it. And yet that uniformity which the laws of the Church procure, so necessary to the maintenance of God's service, for which it standeth, that there is no less superstition in standing upon the not doing of them; which cannot be stood upon, so far beyond the sphere of their kind and nature, without appearance of an imagination, that a man becomes acceptable to God by refusing them. But to proceed to violate the unity of the Church upon such a cause, is nothing else, than to place the worship of God as much in committing sacrilege as in abhorring of idols.

[How the laws of the] § 3. This being the utmost of what the Church is able to

^x See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 41, c. xxiv. § 9, sq., &c.

may
change the
laws of the
apostles,
as also her
own laws.]

[Coloss.
ii. 18.]

[Isai. xxix.
13; Matt.
xv. 7—9;
Mark vii.
6, 7.]
[John iv.
23.]

do by the original constitution thereof, it will not be prejudicial to that service of God which Christianity enjoineth, that the acts thereof should take hold upon the conscience; because it is easily understood by that interruption of God's service, which the disorders of this time have made visible, how every Christian is bound in conscience to concur to that uniformity, which, as it procureth the service of God, so is procured by the laws of the Church. But this effect is invisible, between God and the conscience. The visible effect of the original power of the Church is considerable in regard of the greatness of that body, which is the whole Church, and owns the act of every Church, done within the true sphere, by giving effect to it. But it becomes considerable to the world by that accessory force, which the protection of the Church by the power of the world (necessarily ensuing upon the profession of Christianity, so long as the acknowledgment of one catholic Church is a part of it) addeth to the acts of the Church, by owning them for the acts of a corporation which the state protecteth.

§ 4. Before I come to limit this effect, I must acknowledge one part of the Church's^y right to have ceased, and become void, by the coming of the world into the Church, and the conversion of the Roman empire to the faith^z; that is, the power of ending all suits between Christians within the Church. St. Paul is express in it; and the generality of our Saviour's command,—to resort “to the Church, if thy brother offend thee,”—can never be satisfied with any other sense. The synagogue had the same order, upon the same ground; to wit, that the offences that fall out among God's people might not scandalize the Gentiles^a. Therefore St. James, writing his epistle to converted Jews, supposeth, that they exercised the same power of judging between Christian and Christian as they did (being Jews) between Jew and Jew; and exhorts^b them thereupon to use it like Christians

CHAP.
XXXIII.

Church
take hold
of the con-
science.]

The right
of judging
the causes
of Chris-
tians ceas-
eth, when
it is pro-
tected by
the state.

[Matt.
xviii. 15,
17; 1 Cor.
vi. 1—7.]

^y Corrected from MS.: “Church-”
in folio edition.

^z See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr.,
cc. ii. § 11, xi. § 36.

^a “Est hoc quod Paulus hic præcipit, ex laudabilibus institutis synagogæ. Dicebant Hebræi, ‘Qui adducit Israelitam ad tribunal gentium, is pro-

fanat Nomen Dei: occasionem enim dant, qui id faciunt, extraneis dicendi, ecce quam concordēs sunt illi qui unum Deum colunt. . . . Tractatur hæc res Clementis Constitutionum ii. 45.”
Grot., ad 1 Cor. vi. 1.

^b Corrected from MS.: “exhort”
in folio edition.

BOOK III. (James ii. 1—13): for this I have shewed to be his meaning in another place^e.

[Evidence of St. Cyprian to the original right.]

§ 5. And St. Cyprian teaches Quirinus in the testimonies which he produces against the Jews out of the Scripture, iii. 44^d: “*Fideles inter se disceptantes non debere gentilem judicem experiri; in Epistola Pauli ad Corinth. i., ‘Audet quisquam vestrum,’*” &c.—“That Christians, being in debate among themselves, are not to come to the trial of a heathen judge; for in the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians you have, ‘Dare any of you,’” &c.

[And of the Constitutions of the Apostles.]

§ 6. In the Constitutions of the Apostles, ii. 45—47^e, this authority is most truly attributed to the Church by describing the manner of proceeding in it. Nor will any man of reason question, that the author of them, though not so ancient as the title under which he goes, understood the state of the Church before Constantine^f. There he shews, that the Church in the use of this power aimed at the precept of our Lord, to be reconciled to our brethren before we offer sacrifice to God: Matt. v. 23, 24. For though the offering of beasts in sacrifice to God be ceased, yet the reason of the precept holds in the eucharist, and the offering of those oblations, out of which it was consecrated for Christians. To this purpose he prescribeth, that consistories be held on the Monday, to see what differences were on foot in the Church; that they might have the week before them to set them to right, that so they might offer at the eucharist on the Lord’s day with a clear conscience^g. For at the eucharist they were to salute one another with a kiss of peace; and the deacon cried aloud, “*Μή τις κατά τινος, μή τις ἐν ὑποκρίσει*”—“Let no man have any thing against any man, let no man give the kiss of peace dissembling^h.” All evidences for the practice of the Church.

[And of the supposed epis-

§ 7. That which Gratian hath alleged out of the epistle

^c Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. i. § 38—40.

^d Adv. Judæos, lib. iii. Testimon. § 44; Op. p. 77.

^e Quoted in Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. iv. § 16.

^f See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 37. note b.—Beveridge, Cod. Can. Prim. Eccl., dates the Apostolic

Canons within the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Gieseler brings them down to the 5th and 6th. Cave holds both Canons and Constitutions to belong to the same period, viz. the end of the second century.

^g See the place referred to in note e.

^h See *ibid.* note l.

of Clemens to James of Jerusalem, *Causa xi. Quæst. i. cap. xxxii.*¹, is found also in the life of St. Peter out of the book of the popes' lives, which you have in the councils^k; though in that copy of it, which hath since been published under the name of Anastasius^l, it appeareth not. The words are these, in the epistle:—" *Si qui ex fratribus negotia habent inter se, apud cognitores seculi non judicentur; sed apud presbyteros Ecclesiæ, quicquid illud est, definiatur*"—"If any of the brethren have suits among themselves, let them not be judged before judges of the world; but whatsoever it is, let it be judged before the priests of the Church." The life of St. Peter saith thus:—" *Hic Petrus B. Clementem episcopum consecravit, cui et cathedram vel ecclesiam omnem disponendam commisit, dicens, Sicut mihi gubernandi tradita est a Domino meo Jesu Christo potestas, ligandi solvendique, ita et ego tibi committo, ut ordines dispositores diversarum causarum, per quos actus non ecclesiastici profligentur, et tu minime curis seculi deditus reperiaris, sed solummodo orationi et prædicationi ad populum vacare stude*"—"This Peter consecrated B. Clement bishop, and committed to him the see or the whole
³⁸⁴ Church to be ordered, saying, As the power of governing or binding and loosing was delivered me by my Lord Jesus Christ, so do I also depute thee to ordain those that may dispose of divers causes, by whom actions that are not of the Church may be dispatched; so that thou be not found adicted to secular cares, but only study to attend upon prayer and preaching to the people." I know the first is forged^m, and the second of little creditⁿ. And he, that writ the epistle, might intend to create an authority against trying the clergy in secular courts; which could not be the subject of any thing that Clement might write. But both authors write, what they might know in their time to have fitted the apostles' time. There is nothing more suitable to that estate which the apostles signify, than that Clemens should appoint who should attend upon the dispatching of suits between his

CHAP.
 XXXIII.
 [The life of Clement of Rome and life of St. Peter.]

[“dirimatur”]

¹ Decret. P. ii. p. 219.

^k Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 63. C.

^l In Corp. Byzant. Histor., tom. vii. p. 1. Paris. 1649. The omitted passage is given in the Variæ Lectiones, ibid. p. 239.

^m See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. vii. § 39. note k: and above, c. xxiv. § 10. note u.

ⁿ See Cave, sub nom. Anastasii Bibliothecarii, A.D. 870.

BOOK
III.

people, that he might attend upon the principal of his office. For that all resorted not then to the Church, it is ridiculous to imagine.

[Law of
Constantine the
Great re-
specting
appeals to
bishops.]

§ 8. It is enough, that there is no instance extant of any suit between Christians tried before Gentiles before Constantine^o. And this is the reason, why Constantine, undertaking the protection of Christianity, made the law that is yet extant in the Code of Theodosius, *De Episcopali Audientia* I.^p; that any man might appeal to the bishop in any cause before sentence. Is there any appearance, that so vast a privilege would ever have been either demanded or granted, had not the matter of it been in use by the constitution of the Church among Christians?

[How
limited
afterwards
and
changed.]

§ 9. Therefore it was no marvel, that it was limited afterwards (for it made the Church judge in all causes, in which one party would appeal to it); as it appears by Justinian's law^q, and other constitutions afore Justinian^r. For when the empire was become Christian, the reason of our Lord's and His apostle's order was expired. In the mean time, the referring of causes to the bishop upon appeal, was but to refer the causes of Christians to the bishop, which belonged to his knowledge afore. And when all were Christians, to demand that all should resort to the bishop, had been to

^o See Thorndike, *De Rat. et Jure Finiendi Controv. Eccles.*, c. xi. p. 197.

^p Quoted in *Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.*, c. iv. § 74. note y.—For its genuineness, see authorities in Bingham, II. vii. 3. Selden, *Ux. Hebr.*, lib. iii. c. 28. *Op. tom. ii. p. 830*, allows its genuineness. Gothofred denies it.

^q See Selden as quoted in the last note.—“Duo autem genera legum a Justiniano de rebus ecclesiasticis latarum merito distingui video: quorum in nonnullis palam ipse fert secutum se canones eadem sancire; ut majorem vim habeant, quæ summa potestas ad ultionem sibi creditam in legum contemptores revocat. . . . Sed in confesso est alterum esse genus legum ejus, quas ipse suo jure a se ferri palam fert, quamvis de causis ex statu Ecclesiæ natis: cujusmodi sunt quod Ecclesiarum œconomis, canone Chalcedonensi constitutis, modum administrationis suæ;” &c., “præscribit: tum de emphyteusibus, impediendaque bonorum Ecclesiæ alienatione multa:

præterea de abbatum electione, de clericis, alia: quibus quæ generaliter erant canonibus decreta, modo rerum gerendarum et judiciorum ordine præscripto, sigillatim comprehendit. Vide *Novellum i. et xvi.*, ubi de numero clericorum Ecclesiæ Constantinopolitanæ: vide et v., ubi de monachis multa;” &c. &c. Thorndike, *De Rat. et Jure Finiendi Controv. Eccles.*, c. xxxii. pp. 635, 636.

^r “Si qui ex consensu apud sacræ legis antistitem litigare voluerint, non vetabuntur; sed experientur illius in civili duntaxat negotio, more arbitri, sponte residentis judicium.” *Cod. Justin.*, lib. i. tit. iv. leg. 7. p. 25: a law of Arcadius and Honorius.—“Episcopale judicium ratum sit omnibus, qui se audiri a sacerdotibus elegerint: eamque illorum judicationi adhibendam esse reverentiam jubemus, quam vestris deferre necesse est potestatibus, a quibus non licet provocare.” *Ibid.*, leg. 8. p. 26: also of Arcadius and Honorius.

dissolve the civil government; which the Church supposeth. The causes that were afterward heard by bishops, of the trouble whereof St. Augustin complains^s, and which St. Peter had cause to provide that Clemens should not be oppressed with^t, resorted to them either as arbitrators, by consent of parties, or as judges delegated by the secular power in causes limited by their acts^u.

§ 10. And now is the time to answer the objection against the being of the Church, and the protection^x, which is drawn from those bounds, which the power of excommunicating, challenged by the Church, hath been and is confined to by all Christian states^y: though, having made the question general, I find it requisite to extend also the answer to those other points, wherein I have said the right of the Church is seen, and upon which the society thereof is founded, no less than upon the power of excommunicating. And then the objection^z will be to this effect; that, seeing no Christian can deny, that the laws, the ordinations, the censures of the Church are lawfully prohibited to take effect by the secular powers of Christian states, therefore the right of doing those acts stands not by God's law, but by the sufferance and appointment of the same secular powers, choosing whom they please to execute their own rights by^a. And, besides this consequence, another will rise; that this is the sense of all Christendom (to wit, where Christians are governed by Christians), that there is no such thing as any power of the Church by God's law: because all Christendom agrees, soverigns in doing, subjects in admitting, that it is limitable by the secular; which cannot limit God's law, but its own^b.

§ 11. This being the force of that objection, which is so largely pursued in the first Book *De Synedriis*, cap. x.^c, my

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An objection: if ecclesiastical power were from God, secular power could not limit the use of it.

^s "Non permittor ad quod volo vacare. Ante meridiem et post meridiem occupationibus hominum implicor." S. Aug., Epist. cxxiii. Ad Theodos. Imp. &c., entitled Acta Ecclesiastica, § 5; Op. tom. ii. p. 790. C.—See other quotations from him to the same purpose, above in Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. § 10. note f.

^t See above, § 7. note k.

^u See Bingham, II. vii. 1—5.

^x So in folio edition, and uncorrected in MS. It would seem as if the words

"and the protection" ought to be omitted.

^y See Selden's argument to this effect above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 16. note e.

^z Corrected from MS.: "argument" in folio edition.

^a See references to Selden in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. ii. § 11. notes n—q.

^b See *ibid.*, c. xi. § 1—3, &c.

^c See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 16. note e: and also *ibid.* c. ii. § 11.

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III.

answer is; that,—having shewed^d, how the decrees of the apostles themselves, as for the matter of them, are limitable and determinable by the Church to such circumstances, as may make them useful to the Church for another state than that for which they were first made,—I am to grant, that the laws also and other acts of the Church may be limited by the secular power, as for the execution and exercise of them. For as the society of the Church, and all the acts thereof, done in virtue of God's charter by which it stands, supposeth³⁸⁵ Christianity: so Christianity supposeth commonwealths; that is to say, the government of this world in and by those sovereignties, which subsisted when Christianity came into the world, or may lawfully come to subsist afterwards. For not to dispute for the present, whether civil government subsist by the law of God or by human consent: seeing it cannot be said to subsist by the same act (that is, by the same declaration of God's will), by which the Church, that is, Christianity, subsisteth; it is manifest, that the title by which the Church standeth must not be inconsistent with that title by which civil government deriveth itself from the will of God; and, therefore, that they may and must suppose one another. Whoever challenges to the Church a power in all civil causes and over all persons, to ordain and by force of their arms to execute, what the Church (that is, those that have right to conclude the Church) shall think the consideration of Christianity shall require^e: he, I grant,

^d Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., cc. vii., xxiv., xxv.

^e "De qua quidem quæstione tres inveniuntur auctororum sententiæ. Prima est, summum pontificem jure Divino habere plenissimam potestatem in universum orbem terrarum, tum in rebus ecclesiasticis, tum in politicis. . . . Quin etiam Hostiensis ulterius progreditur. Docet enim per Christi adventum omne dominium principum infidelium translatum esse ad ecclesiam, et residere in summo pontifice, ut vicario Summi et Veri Regis Christi, et ideo posse pontificem regna infidelium jure suo donare quibus voluerit fidelium. Altera sententia in altero extremo posita duo docet. Primo, pontificem . . . nullam habere temporalem potestatem," &c. &c. "Tertia sententia media, est Catholicorum theologorum communis,

pontificem ut pontificem non habere directe et immediate ullam temporalem potestatem, sed solum spirituales; tamen ratione spiritualis habere saltem indirecte potestatem quandam, eamque summam, in temporalibus." Bellarm., *De Rom. Pont.*, lib. v. c. 1; *Controv. tom. i. pp. 1052. A—1053. A.*—Bellarmine himself alleges, 1. "Papam non esse dominum totius orbis Christiani;" 2. "Papam non habere ullam temporalem jurisdictionem directe;" but 3. "Pontificem ut pontificem, etsi non habeat ullam mere temporalem potestatem, tamen habere in ordine ad bonum spirituale summam potestatem disponendi de temporalibus rebus omnium Christianorum?" which he explains by saying, that "spiritualis (potestas) non se miscet temporalibus negotiis, sed sinit omnia proce-

erecteth a power destructive to the civil government; which, to stand tied to execute a decree, that may be contrary to the decree of those that govern, is necessarily inconsistent with. But that which I say, is this;—that the Church hath power to determine all matters, the determination whereof is requisite to maintain the communion of Christians in the service of God, and to oblige Christians to stand to that determination under pain of forfeiting that communion; but no power to give execution to them by force of arms, which the sovereign power of every state only moveth (supposing for the present, that no arms can be moved but originally from the sovereign, nor any thing executed by any force, which is not ultimately resolved into the power of the sword, which the sovereign beareth, as known to common sense). And by consequence I say, that the sovereign power, having right to make the acts of the Church laws of the state, by declaring to concur to the execution of them by the force which it moveth, must needs have right to judge, whether they be such as Christian powers ought or may concur to execute, and accordingly limit the exercise of them.

§ 12. But thereby I intend not to grant, that Christian powers may not exceed their bounds of right, in opposing and suppressing the effects of those acts, which may be duly done by the Church; nor to dispute this point upon supposition, that the particulars, related in that tenth chapter [of Book] 1 *De Synedriis*^f, ought to have the esteem of precedents, as things well done and within the limits of secular power in Church matters. For I have already granted, that the power of the Church (that is to say, of those who pretend it on behalf of the Church) hath so far transgressed the bounds, as to suffer the temporal power of the Church “*in ordine ad spiritualia*” to be disputed and held^g, being really destructive to all civil government; and to act too many things, not to be justified but upon supposition of

[Christian powers may exceed their bounds of right.]

dere sicut antequam essent conjunctæ” (scil. politica et ecclesiastica potestates), “dummodo non obsint fini spirituali, aut non sint necessaria ad eum consequendum; si autem tale quid accidat, spiritualis potestas potest et debet coercere temporalem omni ratione ac via quæ ad id necessaria esse videbi-

tur.” And in particular the pope may both depose princes and abrogate civil laws, “si id necessarium sit ad animarum salutem.” *Ibid.* cc. 3—7: pp. 1055. B, sq.—And see below, § 38. note z.

^f See above, § 11. note c.

^g See note e; and above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 18, 19.

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it. And, therefore, I think I demand but reason, when I take leave to suppose, that sovereign powers are subject to err, as all men are, especially in so nice a point as is their own interest in Church matters; and that those^h errors may have proceeded to the hindrance of Christianity, even by such acts as were intended to have the force of standing laws.

Ground
for the in-
terest of
the state in
Church
matters.

§ 13. But what hath been well or ill done in this kind, is not my business here to dispute. That which I have to do now, is, in general, to determine, in what consideration the civil power (which the Church of England granteth to be sovereign “in all causes and over all persons both ecclesiastical and civil” in the dominions thereofⁱ) giveth the acts of the Church the force of the laws of the state. Which I have already expressed^k to be two-fold: as sovereign, to suppress whatsoever may seem to import an attempt upon the right of it; which, subsisting without the Church, is to be maintained against all encroachment of whomsoever may claim in behalf of the Church; and as Christians, because, civil power being presupposed to the being of the Church (which standeth upon supposition of the truth of Christianity), the sword of Christians stand[s] obliged to protect the Church against all pretences. For seeing the society of the Church is a part of Christianity, as hath been shewed^l; of necessity it followeth, that Christian powers stand obliged by their Christianity, both to protect those that are lawfully possessed of right in the behalf of the Church within^m their³⁸⁶ dominions, in the exercise of it; and also to restrain them, when their acts (whether expressly attempted, or maintained by use of long time) prove prejudicial to that common Christianity, which the being of the Church presupposeth.

[The state
as well as
the Church
may pro-
ceed to
actions re-
quiring to
be re-
strained.]

§ 14. But as this necessarily presupposeth, that those that claim on behalf of the Church may proceed to actions so prejudicial to the state, as may deserve to be punished or restrained by civil and temporal penalties of all degrees; so will it necessarily infer, that civil powers may proceed to [suchⁿ] excesses (not only in their particular actions, but also

^h Corrected from MS.: “these” in folio edition.

ⁱ XXXIX. Art., art. xxxvii.; and Can. 1603, can. 1, 2.

^k Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c.

xix. § 13: and see references there.

^l Ibid., cc. vi., &c.

^m Corrected from MS.: “of” in folio edition.

ⁿ Added from MS.

in violating and oppressing the Church), that the Church may be obliged to proceed against them, by cutting them off from the communion of the Church; so that therein [their^o] subjects do stand obliged not to obey them in violating and oppressing the Church, and to abstain from communicating with them in the mysteries of Christianity, continuing nevertheless obliged to them in all the offices, which the maintenance of the state (which Christianity presupposeth) will require at the hands of good subjects.

CHAP.
XXXIII.

§ 15. This being said, I will summon the common sense of Christendom to give sentence of the truth, or likeness to truth, of this argument:—All Christian princes and states do limit the use of ecclesiastical power within their own dominions; therefore they do not believe any such thing as a Church, or any power derived from any law of God by which it standeth. For it is manifest, that the powers, from whose acts this argument is drawn, are such as hold communion with the Church of Rome and acknowledge the pope in behalf of it^p. As manifest it is, that the pope not only challengeth to be head of the Church in Church matters, but maintaineth friars and canonists to challenge for him sovereign power in civil causes over all persons in order to Christianity^q. To say then, that by the acts, which they limit the use of ecclesiastical power by, they pretend, that there is no power in the Church but what they give it; is to say, that by those acts they contradict themselves, and proclaim their own professing themselves sons of the Church, not only to be without cause, but to signify nothing, as words without sense: which with what modesty it can be affirmed in the face of Christendom, I leave to Christendom to judge.

The inconsequence of the argument [contained in the objection before alleged].

§ 16. Only I will here summon the Liberties of the Gallican Church, as they are digested by that worthy advocate of Paris, P. Pithœus^r, to give sentence in this cause; being

[Liberties of the Gallican Church the same as those here claimed.]

^o Added from MS.

^p Scil. France, Venice, &c.: see below, § 16, 17, 45.

^q See above, § 11. note e.

^r Pithou's *Libertéz de l'Eglise Gallicane* was first published in 1594. Pierre and Jacques Du Puy republished it at the head of a collection of tracts to the same purpose, under the title of *Traictéz des Droits et Libertéz,*

&c., in 1 vol. 4to. Paris. 1609, and again in 1 vol. folio in 1639, with a second folio volume of *Pièces Justificative et Preuves*. This was rearranged and published again in 1651, 1715, and 1731: and lastly by M. de Maittane, in 5 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1771. —See Bramhall, *Vindic. of Ch. of Engl.*, c. vii.; Pt. i. Disc. ii. Works, vol. i. pp. 225, sq.

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a piece much appealed to by the father of this argument^s, as that which deserves to be accounted of prime consequence in the business. I desire those, that will take the pains to look into them, to tell me whether they find not these two to be the first two points of them:—that the king of France is sovereign in his own dominions^t; and that he is protector of the canons, liberties, and privileges of the Church^u. And then I desire them to employ the common understanding of men, to pronounce, whether these be not the same points of secular interest in Church-matters, which I have advanced: namely, as sovereign, to have no competitor in the right of the crown; and, as Christian, to be born protector of the catholic and apostolic faith, and of the Church and of the laws of it, which have no being but upon supposition of that faith, whereof one part is the belief of the Catholic Church. Only I shall take notice, that they protest, that they are called “liberties,” and not “privileges,” on purpose to signify, that they are no exceptions to the common right of all sovereignties in Church-matters, but essential points of it^x; which they call the liberties of the French Church in particular, because the kings of France they think have maintained them better than other princes of Christendom have done^y. In consequence of this collection of Pithœus, besides the proofs of them in two great volumes^z, we have of late a commentary of Petrus Puteanus upon these Liberties, as they are digested by Pithœus^a; the business

^s Scil. Selden, who cites Pithou in his *De Synedriis*, lib. i. c. x. Works vol. i. p. 975.

^t “La première (liberté) est, Que les Papes ne peuvent rien commander ny ordonner, soit en general ou en particulier, de ce qui concerne les choses temporelles, es pays et terres de l’obeissance et souveraineté du Roy tres-Chrestien: et s’ils y commandent ou statuent quelque chose des subjets du Roy, encore qu’ils fussent clercs, ne sont tenus leur obeir pour ce regard.” *Libert. de l’Egl. Gallic.* p. 5. ed. 1639.

^u “La seconde, Qu’encores que le Pape soit recogneu pour souverain es choses spirituelles: toutes fois en France la puissance absoluë et infinie n’a point de lieu, mais est retenuë et bornée par les canons et regles des anciens conciles de l’Eglise tenues en ce Royaume.” *Ibid.*—“Au Roy...

qui est le principal fondateur, protecteur, gardien, et defenseur des libertéz d’icelle Eglise,” &c. *Remonstr. du Parlement*, *ibid.* p. 26.

^x “Ce que nos peres ont appellé libertez de l’Eglise Gallicane, et dont ils ont esté si fort jaloux, ne sont point passe-droits, ou privileges exorbitans, mais plustost franchises naturelles, et ingenuitez, ou droits communs, ‘quibus’ (comme parlent les prelatz du grand Concile d’Afrique, escrivans sur pareil sujet au Pape Celestin) ‘nulla Patrum definitione derogatum est Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ:’ esquels nos ancestres se sont tres-constamment maintenus, et desquels partant n’est besoin monstrez au titre, que la retenuë et naturelle jouissance d’iceux.” *Ibid.* p. 5.

^y See *ibid.* pp. 6, and 21.

^z See note r.

^a See note r.

whereof is, first, to make good, that they are of unquestionable right in France, then that they have been and are practised also by other princes and states of Christendom: which is answer enough to this whole argument, as it stands upon the authority of Christendom, expressed by the acts of it.

§ 17. Nevertheless I shall further allege in this cause that ^b [Fra Paolo and the articles between the pope and the state of Venice.]
387 collection, which friar Paul of the order *delli Servi* hath made^c, of the articles accorded between the pope and the state of Venice, concerning the inquisition, and the bounds of secular power in the cognizance of those causes, wherein that court may pretend concurrence of jurisdiction with it. I will not undertake to say, that the state of Venice, maintaining the inquisition upon such terms as this collection or capitular declareth, doth maintain those persons in the use of ecclesiastical power, to whom by the common right of the whole Church it belongeth. Neither will I maintain, that whatsoever those articles distinguish, and allow the inquisition, is by virtue of the common right of the whole Church. For who can tie him to express every where, what is by ecclesiastical right, and what of secular privilege, by free act of the state bestowed upon the Church; as all states, that would be held Christians, have always done? This I say; that he, that shall take the pains to look into it, shall find the bounds of secular and ecclesiastical power so expressly distinguished upon the reasons which I have alleged, that it shall be too late to say, that they, who acknowledge a Church, and certain rights by God's law belonging to the foundation of it, do contradict themselves, when they do limit the exercise of those rights: being ready further to maintain, that they do nothing but right, when they limit the exercise of them according to the reasons which I have advanced.

§ 18. As for the Leviathan^d, who hath made himself so [The conceit of the Leviathan.]

^b Corrected from MS.: "the" in folio edition.

^c See the *Historia Particolare delle Cose passate tra' l sommo Pont. Paolo V. e la Rep. de Venetia*, gl' anni 1605, 6, 7; 4to. Genev. 1624; by Paolo Sarpi: and the *Raccolta degli Scritti usciti fuori in istampa, e scritti a mano, nella causa del P. Paolo V. co' Signori Venetiani*; secondo le Stampe di Venetia, di Roma, e d' altri luoghi: stampato in Coira,

4to 1607. The last-named collection is headed by the *Breve di Scomunica di Papa Paolo V. contra i Venetiani*, dated April 17, 1606: and contains among other tracts, *Considerationi del P. M. Paolo di Venetia sopra le censure del Papa, Venet. 1606*; and the *Apologia del P. Paolo per Gerson, Venet. 1606*.—See Bramhall, as before quoted, pp. 240, sq.

^d "But after this doctrine, 'that the

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merry with comparing a state Christian, in which the ecclesiastical power is distinct from the secular, with the government of Oberon and Queen Mab and their pugs in the land of fairies: if he speak of a state framed according to the opinion of those, that make the pope sovereign in all causes and over all persons in order to Christianity, I grant he hath reason; for there is not nor can be any such state, and it would be indeed a kingdom of confusion and darkness. Nay, where the Church itself is sovereign, as in the pope's dominions; the difference^e of the grounds, upon which several rights and powers are held and exercised, will be in some points, though not in all, no less visible than elsewhere. But if he intend by consequence to say the same of all Christian states, that acknowledge an ecclesiastical power derived from the law of God, and not from the secular: then I remit to those, that shall have perused the practice of Christendom but in those short pieces that I have named, whether they believe those states, which so govern themselves, to be the land of fairies; or his wits, that writ such things, to have been troubled with fairies.

The concurrence of both interests to the law of the Church.

§ 19. And now, in particular, to say, what the maintenance of the Church in giving laws to the Church requires (that is to say, in determining those matters, the determination whereof becomes necessary for the maintenance of unity in the communion of the Church); it is easy to deduce from the premisses, that every Christian is under two obligations:

Church now militant is the kingdom of God spoken of in the Old and New Testament' (in marg. "Comparison of the *Papacy* with the Kingdome of Fayries"), "was received in the world; the ambition and canvassing for the offices that belong thereunto, and especially for the great office of being Christ's lieutenant, and the pompe of them that obtained therein the principall publique charges, became by degrees so evident, that they lost the inward reverence due to the pastorall function: in so much as the wisest men, of them that had any power in the civill state, needed nothing but the authority of their princes to deny them any further obedience. For from the time that the Bishop of Rome had gotten to be acknowledged for Bishop Universall by pretence of succession to St. Peter, their

whole hierarchy, or kingdome of darknesse, may be compared not unfitly to the kingdome of Fayries; that is, to the old wives' fables in England, concerning ghosts and spirits, and the feats they play in the night. And if a man consider the originall of this great Ecclesiasticall dominion, he will easily perceive, that the Papacy is no other than the ghost of the deceased Romane Empire," &c. &c. "The language also, . . . being Latine, . . . what is it but the ghost of the old Romane language," &c. &c. Hobbes, *Leviathan*, Pt. iv. c. 47. pp. 385, 386. fol. Lond. 1651: following out his absurd comparison into a degree of similarly silly particulars.

^e Corrected from MS.: "shew the difference" in folio edition.

one, to the Church, which as a Christian he is bound to communicate with; the other, as belonging to that state of government, which he believeth to be lawfully settled in his country. By the act of those, whom he believes to have right to oblige respectively these two societies (which, if we speak only of that part of the Church which is in one sovereignty, consist of the same persons, if they be all of the same Church), every Christian is respectively obliged. For by the premisses it remains manifest, that it is the act of the Church to determine the matter of ecclesiastical law, and give it force to oblige the respective part thereof under pain of forfeiting the communion of the Church: but the act of the state, either not to hinder this effect, when and where Christianity is only tolerated, as a corporation which it alloweth; or to make them laws of the state, when and where the whole state is of the same Church, as a corporation consisting of the same persons as the state.

§ 20. That this is from the beginning the sense of Christendom, easily appears, supposing that which I have shewed by the premisses^f:—that the canons of the Church were not first in force and limited to the terms which we have in

[Sense of Christendom from the beginning.]

388 writing, as the acts of general or particular councils, from the date of those councils, but by unwritten custom derived from the orders given out by the apostles and their successors unto the Churches of their founding, and by the intercourse of all Churches with the authority of the clergy and consent of the people in each, settled over the whole. This, for the time that the Church was a corporation, sometimes persecuted, sometimes tolerated by the empire: during which time it were ridiculous to question, whether councils were held or not^g; but nevertheless impossible to derive the customs of the Church from their acts.

^f Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., cc. vii., xxi.; &c.

^g See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. viii. § 10—16, c. xi. § 35, 36.—Five councils in the second century are given by Cave: and a much greater number in the third. Mosheim (*De Rebus Christian.*, pp. 266, &c.) on the authority of a passage in Tertullian (*De Jejun.* c. xiii. Op. p. 552. A) refers the origin of councils to the Church in Greece during the latter part of the se-

cond century (see the note in Soames' edition of Mosheim's History, vol. i. p. 160. Lond. 1850), from whence he assumes the custom to have gradually extended itself, but without any apostolic authority for the practice, the Churches of different countries having been previously independent of one another. Albert Pighius, *Hierarch. Eccles.* lib. vi. c. 1. fol. 272. b. Colon. 1551, maintains also, "quod nullam supernaturalem specialemque a Christo

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III.[State of
the case
after Con-
stantine.]

§ 21. After Constantine, the protection of Christianity was become so firm a law of the empire, that Julian, though absolute sovereign, and miserably desirous to root it out, could not have his will of it during his short reign^h. And though general councils were called only by the emperors for the reasons aforesaid^l, and particular councils might be called as oft as they pleased^k; yet the canon of Nicæa, which provides for the holding of them twice a year^l, shews the acts of them to be all the acts of the Church, though with allowance of that state.

[The state
not preju-
diced.]

§ 22. And what prejudice to any state in all this?—That God should have provided a corporation for the Church, to determine all matters determinable concerning that wherein the communion thereof consisteth: providing the state of a right^m and power, as sovereign, to suppress whatsoever prejudiceth the peace or weal of the state (no way prejudicial to Christianity, because there is nothing in Christianity pre-

institutionem ecclesiastica concilia habeant, præsertim universalia; . . . nec ex apostolorum institutione speciale quicquam de illis accepit illa primitiva Christi Ecclesia; . . . sed Constantini principis pius religiosusque zelus prima eorundem causa et origo extitit.”

^h Even Gibbon admits, that, “before” Julian “could have extinguished the religion of Christ, he must have involved his country in the horrors of a civil war.” Decline and Fall &c., c. xxiii. in fin.

^l See above, § 19: and in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 35—38.—“Claret” (says Richerius, Hist. Conc. Gen. lib. i. cii. § 2. pp. 11, 12), “indictionem, convocationem, et præsidiam Nicæni Concilii, ab Constantini Magni auctoritate dependisse. Enimvero Sozomenus nominatim ait, ‘diem certum præstituisse episcopis ad quem de rebus fidei controversis decideretur.’ Quæ clausula vim atque notionem indictionis conciliorum explicat: hoc enim nihil aliud est quam diem certum præstituire et addicere episcopis ad agendum: idque proprium est politici magistratus tanquam auctoritatem habentis ad cogendum restitantes, ut singulorum conciliorum historia patebit.”—See also De Marca, De Concord. Sacerd. et Imp., lib. vi. c. 13—22. pp. 223, sq.: De Dominis, De Rep. Eccl., lib. vi. c. 5: Andrewes,

Tortura Torti, pp. 190, sq.: and Field, Of the Church, Bk. v. cc. 52, 53. pp. 667, sq.—The historical case may be found at length in Dr. Pusey’s tract, entitled, The Royal Supremacy not an Arbitrary Authority, but limited by the laws of the Church, of which kings are members, Pt. i. Ancient Precedents, Oxf. 1850.

^k See Field, Of the Church, Bk. v. c. 30. p. 513.

¹ “Ἴνα οὖν τοῦτο τὴν πρόεουσαν ἐξέτασιν λαμβάνη, καλῶς ἔχειν ἔδοξεν, ἐκάστου ἐνιαυτοῦ καθ’ ἐκάστην ἐπαρχίαν δις τοῦ ἔτους συνόδους γίνεσθαι ἵνα κοινῇ πάντων τῶν ἐπισκόπων τῆς ἐπαρχίας ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ συναγομένων, τὰ τοιαῦτα ζητήματα ἐξετάζοιτο.” Conc. Nic. (A. D. 325) can. v.; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. ii. p. 32. A, B. The “ζητήματα” in question are those which respect persons excommunicated whether clerical or lay.—The Apostolic Canons, can. xxxvi., also enjoin, that “*Δεύτερον τοῦ ἔτους σύνοδος γενέσθω τῶν ἐπισκόπων, καὶ ἀνακρινέτωσαν ἀλλήλοις τὰ δόγματα τῆς εὐσεβείας, καὶ τὰς ἐμπιπτούσας ἐκκλησιαστικὰς ἀτιμολογίας διαλέτωσαν*” ἅπαξ μὲν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἐβδομάδι τῆς πεντηκοστῆς, δεύτερον δὲ ὑπερβερταίου δωδεκάτῃ.” Labb., Conc., tom. i. p. 34. A, B.

^m Corrected in MS. into, “Having provided that the state shall have a right.”

judicial to any state); and, as Christian, to see the persons trusted on behalf of the Church observe the due bounds, as well of their authority, as of the matter of their acts, wherein it is limited either by the word of God or by greater authority within the Church.

§ 23. He that looks upon the French, the Spanish, the English, the German councils, will find sufficient marks, as well of the ratification of secular power, as of the determination of the Churchⁿ. Thus far the business is clear. For if the rescripts of the popes in the west which are extant after Syricius^o, if the canonical epistles of some great bishops in the east^p, and afterwards the rescripts of the patriarchs of Constantinople^q, make up the canon law, by which they were respectively governed; the allowance of the state is evident enough, where the authority of the Church only acteth. But there are in the Roman laws abundance of acts, especially of the emperors after Justinian, which give a form and not only force to the ordering of Church matters^r; which is indeed to give law to the Church, obliging the Church to execute the same.

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XXXII.

[State of
the case
in the
Western
Church.]

§ 24. And there is a most eminent instance in France, when Charles VII. took occasion, upon dissension between the pope and the council of Basil, by a convocation of his nobles and clergy to give a form to the exercise of ecclesiastical law within his dominions by an act called the Pragmatic Sanction^s, which took place in that kingdom till the Concordats between Francis the First and Leo X. pope^t.

[The Prag-
matic
Sanction,
and the
Concordats
between
Francis I.
and Leo
X.]

^r See e.g. Spelman's *Englis'h Councils*; and *De Dominis, &c.*, and Dr. Pusey's *Tract*, quoted above in note i.

^o The *Decreta Pontificum Romanorum* in the *Biblioth. Jur. Can. Vet.* of Voellus and Justellus, tom. i., begin with those of Syricius and end with those of Gregory II.

^p The *Epistola Synodica* of S. Cyril and the council of Alexandria against Nestorius precedes the *Collectio Decret. Pontif. Roman.*, *ibid.* tom. i.

^q See *ibid.* tom. ii.: and *Leunclav., Jus Græco-Romanum.*

^r See § 8. note p, above.

^s That which is called *κατ' ἐξοχήν* the Pragmatic Sanction, was passed by Charles VII. of France and a council of his bishops and nobles at Bourges, A.D. 1438, in conformity with the de-

crees of the council of Basle then sitting. It is in *Labb., Conc.*, tom. xii. pp. 1429. E, sq.: and prohibits annates and papal provisions, takes the patronage of bishoprics out of the hands of the pope, and affirms a council to be above the pope. See Roscoe's *Leo X.*, c. xiii. vol. iii. pp. 66, 67. 3rd. edit.: *Du Boulay, Hist. Univ. Paris.*, tom. vi. pp. 81, sq.: *Burnet, Hist. of Reform.*, vol. iii. Pt. i. *Introd.* pp. xli, xlii.; and *Bk. i.* pp. 5—24: and above, *Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.*, c. iv. § 88.

^t Louis XI. at the request of pope Pius II. abrogated the Pragmatic Sanction in 1466: but the parliament of Paris refused to register the decree, and the design consequently fell at that time to the ground. But in 1516 Francis I. succeeded in carrying his

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And that with such approbation, as seems to carry the face of a protestation of that^u whole Church and kingdom against the said concordats. Here is, indeed, wherewith to justify an extraordinary course of proceeding; when present disorder required an expedient. And the disorder in Church-matters, which some allege for the occasion whereupon Charles the Great caused the French Capitulars to be made^x, tends to the same purpose.

[Evil consequences of the undue interference of the Eastern emperors.]

§ 25. Nor do I deny, [that] the acts of the eastern emperors or other sovereigns may be beneficial to the Church, by the inexecution of the proper laws of the Church, and the difficulty of providing new that may be available; but I^v provide withal, that they may be more prejudicial, in the example of superseding the authority of the Church, than beneficial, in the providing against present abuses. I have given you an instance in marriages upon divorce^z: and, for the consequence of it, I claim, that no such acts be taken for precedents, but stand liable to examination upon the principles premised; though possibly useful for the time, and obliging the Church to use them for the common good.

[Abuses of state or Church power no argument against either.]

§ 26. Neither is it enough to prove that God hath not instituted both these interests in Church-matters, that both may err, and abuse their power, and oppose one another; that it may become questionable, what the one or the other of these powers may or ought to do, and which of them those that belong to both are to follow. For answer, I hold³⁸⁹ it enough for me, resting in the general afore established, to say: that there is appearance of reason, that secular powers,—knowing how much it concerns both the interest of their estates and the salvation of their own souls, that the Church under them be maintained in unity,—will not interrupt the Church in the use of that right, which, duly limited, can add

concordat with pope Leo X.; which gave the nomination of bishops and abbots to the king, but subject to the pope's confirmation, and lodged in the king also the ultimate appeal in judicial causes affecting the Church. See it in Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. pp. 291. E, sq.: and Dumont, Corps Diplomatique, tom. iv. P. i. pp. 229, sq.: and the Protest of the Univ. of Paris against it in the Fascic. Rer. Expet.

et Fugiend., tom. i. pp. 68, sq., and in the Appendix to Roscoe's Leo X. vol. iii. num. cxxxiii.

^u Corrected from MS.: "the" in folio edition.

^x See Mosheim, Bk. III. Cent. viii. Pt. ii. c. 2. § 13: and De Dominis as quoted above in note i, § cxxix. p. 622. D.

^v Corrected from MS.: "but to provide" in folio edition.

^z Above, c. xiii. § 20, sq.

nothing to their sovereignties, if they should seize it into their hands, nor take any thing from them, being maintained in their hands who by God's law are to hold it. As for the Church, and those that claim under the Church; what appearance is there, that they should attempt upon their sovereign, but disorder in state upon difference of claim and title; which what law preventeth? For as for that one instance of the bishops of Rome, and the occasion of their exempting themselves from the allegiance of the empire, I am to speak [to it^a] anon^b. So that the quiet of Christendom as for this point will require no more, but that the common understanding of men be conducted to discover these bounds in all public actions; public persons believing, that it is for the public interesse, as indeed it is, to observe them in their proceedings. If that cannot be obtained, it is in vain to demand, why God hath given a law, which by the partialities of the world may become useless, and not serve to direct particular men's proceedings with quiet; much more to argue, that there is no such law, because it does not. For we know, both that God gives no laws but to them to whom He gives free choice to observe them or not: and also, that He hath given the gospel and Christianity upon condition of bearing Christ's cross; whereof the vexations, which the partialities framed upon occasion of this law do produce, is a part.

§ 27. Now the endowment of the Church being part of the subject of ecclesiastical law, it will be requisite here to say, how it is, and how it is not, exempt from secular right. Seeing then, that all Christian states and kingdoms, acknowledging the Church a corporation founded by God and to be maintained by the first fruits and oblations of Christians' goods, have not thought it fit to leave this maintainance to the daily will of Christians, but to make good that, which they have vested in the Church, for a standing endowment by protection of law^c; it is manifest, that they have left themselves no particular right in that, which either

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The interest of the state in the endowment of the Church.

^a Added from MS.

^b Below, § 63, 64. And see Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 30. note t; and above, c. xx. § 32. notes c—h.

^c Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 38, sq.: Epilogue, Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xvi. § 27—47.

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themselves have consecrated, or allowed their subjects to consecrate, to the use of the Church. But it doth not follow from hence, that they have abandoned and disclaimed that common right, which every commonwealth hath in all goods of particular persons for the maintenance and defence of the public in the necessities of it. Whereby it seemeth, that, be the gift of ecclesiastical goods never so large or so absolute for the form which private men's gifts go in, the sovereign, by making them good, doth not abandon the right of public aid in them; and, therefore, that the common-wealth may notwithstanding serve themselves of taxes imposed on Church-goods. Likewise, seeing the use of Church-goods is

[Acts ii. 44, 45; iv. 35; vi. 1: xi. 29, 30: Rom. xv. 26; 1 Cor. xvi. 1; 2 Cor. ix. 1; Gal. ii. 10; 1 Tim. v. 3, 16.]

[Sacrilige in the secular power to seize Church-goods into its own hands.]

declared by all records of the Church, as well as by the Scriptures, to tend to the maintainance of the poor^d, which is included in the intent of maintaining God's service in the Church; it follows, that, if Church-goods be used otherwise by those, that are not proprietors but trustees for the poor, it is in the secular power to reduce and restore the use of them according to the original intent of the Church.

§ 28. But to seize them into the hands of the secular power (as if the corporation of the Church could be dissolved by man's law, which is founded by God's), to be employed to the advantage of the seizers of them, is an attempt of sacrilege; upon God's goods first, and by consequence upon God's law, by which the Church standeth. For the endowment of the Church may be invaded by secular power upon the title^e of public aid, but extended beyond any bound of it that reason or common sense can allow; and this is sacrilege, though consistent with an opinion that they are the Church's. For it is no new thing for men to transgress their profession by their actions. But it may also be invaded out of an opinion, that they are only public goods, and not God's; and that opinion supposeth, that there is no such thing as a corporation of the Church founded by God, which hitherto Christians by their creed do profess to believe. And therefore this is a sacrilege of a higher nature, tending to root out all difference of good and bad according to

^d See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. x. § 6: may be extended." Added in margin and Bingham, V. vi. 3.

^e "Being a just title but which title

Christianity, that is, grounded upon the constitution of the Church. C H A P.
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§ 29. Seeing then, that all Christian kingdoms and states have thought themselves tied to enable the Church by their laws to transmit those estates to posterity, which either sovereigns or private Christians have upon supposition of God's law endowed it with;—for how should all Christians agree to do that, which no law of Christianity obliged them to do?—it will be of no force to argue from any limitations, which Christian states may have bounded the right of tithes with, that they did not believe the Church to be a corporation enabled by God to hold an estate bestowed upon it, but only to be made such a one by their privileges^f. For as it appears by the premisses, that those limitations may be according to God's law; so, whether they be so or not, it is to be judged by the grounds upon which I proceed here.

[Acknowledge-
ment
of the
Church
involved in
legalizing
endow-
ments.]

§ 30. And this is the case of the right of patronage, reserved over churches to those that first endowed them, by consent of the Church, in remembrance of their merit^g. For as it may be so limited, as to be no prejudice to the Church and to Christianity; so, that it is every where so limited, I do not find myself tied to maintain.

[The right
of patron-
age.]

§ 31. Of the concurrent interests of Church and state in marriage, or matrimonial causes, I cannot say much here. Supposing the premisses upon which I maintain it, I can undertake thereupon to evidence the weakness of this presumption:—that those Christian powers, which take upon them to limit the exercise of ecclesiastical power in matrimonial causes, do not believe any ecclesiastical power in them as of Divine right^h; that is to say, any corporation of the Church endowed by God with power to allow or disallow the marriages of Christians. Suppose, then, that our Lord Christ hath introduced a new law among Christians, of the marriage of one with one, and that indissoluble, saving upon breach of wedlockⁱ. Suppose that, which I proved afore^k;—that the laws of Moses are not laws to the

Concur-
rence of
both
[Church
and state]
in matri-
monial
causes.

^f See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. ii. § 11. note n: and Selden there quoted.

^g See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 18. note p.

^h See above c. xiii. § 19.

ⁱ See *ibid.* § 3, sq.

^k Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xiii.; &c.

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Church, but arguments evidencing the laws of the Church by the correspondence between it and the synagogue:—and therefore, granting that those degrees in which marriage was prohibited Jews by the Levitical law are not licensed for marriage among Christians, that it doth not follow, that no further degrees are prohibited in the Church. Suppose further from common sense and experience of the world, that upon any new law there will arise a multitude of new cases, to be decided either by particular jurisdiction or by a general law; and the power of deciding the same vested in that corporation, which first received the law. Suppose again, that marriage, though among Christians limited to a mutual interest in one another's bodies for the preventing of concupiscence, is notwithstanding a civil contract, supposing the same freedom from error or force in the persons that contract, that is requisite to the validity of all civil contracts: and, further, that it may concern the state to limit the qualities of persons that may contract it; so that, not being contracted within those bounds which the state shall limit, it shall either be unlawful or void. It will follow, then, upon these suppositions, that civil powers may create lawful impediments of marriage, as of civil contracts¹; but, nevertheless, that the use of marriage is not to be deemed lawful, until the allowance of the Church give them assurance, that the limitations given by our Lord and His apostles to the marriages of Christians, and the determinations which thereupon have proceeded from the lawful power of the Church, are not violated by the same.

[The right of the Church does not fall to the state on the latter professing itself Christian.]

§ 32. Neither is it available to say, as some have pretended to say^m, that this right of the Church falls to the state when it professeth Christianity and the maintainance thereof, all parties being members or subjects of it; no more than that the society of the Church ceaseth, and is swallowed up in the commonwealth, when the sovereign be-

¹ See above, c. xv. § 1, sq.

^m So Louis Du Moulin and Hobbes. See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. ii. § 9, c. xi. § 35. note e. Hooker, VIII. vi. 13, lays down the principle, that "that which as kings they might do in

matter of religion, and did in matter of false religion, . . . the same they are now even in every respect as fully authorized to do in all affairs pertinent unto the state of true Christian religion." See below, § 50, sq.

comes Christian. Indeed among Gentiles, whose religion, being contrived by the devil and his ministers, was admitted
 391 by civil powers as an expedient to keep their people in obedience; among Jews, whose religion, given by God as a condition of maintaining them in the land of promise, pretended expressly no more than the civil good of one people: it is no marvel, that the determination of all things questionable concerning marriage should lastly resort to the civil powers; whose decision might secure the people of that good which the Law tendered, if they should practise the law of marriage according to their determinations. But Christianity being tendered to all nations for their everlasting happiness, and one society of the Church founded of all that should receive it of all nations; and the limitations peculiar to Christianity occasioning many things to become questionable, and many times necessary to be determined for Christians: the right of determining them can no more be thought an escheat to the civil power than the Church to the commonwealth.

C H A P.
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§ 33. If then the laws of all Christian kingdoms and states have allowed the laws of the Church thus much force and interest in matters of marriage (how much more soever they may have allowed than here is demanded): it will be in vain to argue from any laws of Christian states, limiting the freedom of marriage or the exercise of ecclesiastical power in matrimonial causes, that they do not believe the Church to be by God's law a society, the allowance whereof upon the premised considerations becomes requisite to the lawful use of marriage among Christians. For seeing both the Church and the state are subject to mistake the bounds of their concurrent interest in matrimonial causes; and, therefore, that there may be cause for the state, by the force, which it is endowed with, to bar the abuse of ecclesiastical power in the same, or that the state may do it without cause: it is ridiculous to infer, that they who limit the exercise of ecclesiastical power do not believe the Church, or any lawful power of it in such causes, independent upon their own.

[Limitations of Church-law on the subject do not imply denial of the Church.]

§ 34. The same is to be said touching the ordaining of persons to exercise the power and right of the Church, and to minister the offices of Christianity to Christian people. No

Concurrence of both
 [Church

BOOK
III.[and state]
in ordina-
tions.

man will refuse civil powers the right of maintaining the public peace, and their estates, by making all such acts ineffectual through the force which they possess, as may be done to the disturbance of it. No man will refuse them, as Christian, the interest of protecting the Church against all such acts, as may prove prejudicial to the common faith, or do violate the common right of the Church according to which such ordinations are to proceed. But having provedⁿ, that those ordinations are made, and to be made, by virtue of that power which the apostles have left in the Church, and which our Lord gave the apostles: as it hath been cleared, what interest in this power their acts will allow to those several qualities, which they have settled in the Church; so it remains manifest, that those, who have the interest, cannot otherwise be hindered by secular force in the exercise of it, than by the violation of that law of God, whereby the society of the Church and those rights whereupon it is founded subsisteth. Not as if I did imagine, that this right hath been violated, so often as Christian princes or states have nominated persons to be ordained, which they for the public peace and good of the Church, and to hinder disorderly proceedings in the Church, have thought fit to name. For we have eminent examples, even in the happy times of the Church, of ordinations thus made to the incomparable benefit of the Church^o. And why should not the reasons premised be thought sufficient to justify such proceedings? But because it is alleged by some^p, even that mean no harm to the Church, that the right of all parties devolveth to the state by the profession of Christianity. Which plea if it were good, there would be no reason, why the Church and all the right of it should not be thought to accrue to the state by declaring itself Christian.

[The
Pragmatic
Sanction,
and the
Concordats
between
Francis I.
and Leo X.]

§ 35. Here I will remember one of the most eminent actions that ever was done in Europe against the right of the Church; which is the Concordats between Francis I. king of France and Leo X. pope^q. The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VII.^r had maintained the right of the Church

ⁿ See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xv. § 30; and above, c. xvi. § 7—9.

^p See above, § 32. note m.

^q See above, § 24. note t.

^o See Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. xii. § 18; Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. ii. § 87.

^r See *ibid.*, note s.

in that dominion against divers prerogatives pretended by popes; but it maintained the Church also in the election of prelates, which that prince had a desire to seize into his hands. Hereupon an agreement passes, the king to make good the prerogatives pretended by the pope, the pope to accept and to maintain the nominations of prelates which the king should make. Which concordats, with what difficulty, and after how many protestations and remonstrances of the clergy, of the university of Paris, and sovereign courts of the kingdom, they were accepted; I leave to them, that will take the pains to peruse the relation thereof historically deduced by Petrus Puteanus^a, to judge: not forgetting what Thuanus, one of the principal ministers of that kingdom, as prime president of the parliament at Paris, hath said to posterity in the first Book of his Histories^t;—that so great a prince, after having dissolved the course of ecclesiastical elections introduced into the Church by the apostles, never prospered in any of his greatest undertakings.

§ 36. And if, in the contention between the emperors and the popes about investitures, the case truly stated will evidence, that the common right of the Church was trodden under foot, as well as that of the sovereign^u: I report myself to the conscience of any man that can judge, whether it be reason to infer, that the proceeding of Christendom acknowledges no such thing as a Church; rather than to conclude, that the particulars, whether well or ill done (which is not my business here), are to be tried by the reasons premised.

[Contention between the emperors and popes about investitures.]

§ 37. Now for the power of excommunication, whereupon the force of all acts of the Church depends; every man knows, that, since Constantine received Christianity, he, and after him all Christian princes and states, do necessarily pretend the advancement of it by temporal penalties and privileges of their indulgence. Among which one is that punishment, which in other states as well as in England a man incurs by being excommunicate^x. He, that would challenge the power of doing this for the Church from the original

Temporal penalties upon excommunication from the state.

^a See above, § 16. note r.

^t Quoted above, Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 88. note a.

^u See below, § 61.

^x See Selden, De Synedr. &c., lib. i.

c. 10: and above, Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 15; &c.

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right of it, must transgress the principles premised; whereby it may appear, that the Church is not able to do any thing of itself, that requireth secular force, or tendeth to alter any man's secular estate in the commonwealth^v.

[Usurpation of the popes in this point.]

§ 38. Neither is there any more evident character of that usurpation, which the popes in behalf of the Church have been chargeable with, than the enforcing of their acts with temporal penalties. But all such attempts naturally resolve into the highest; whereby some popes have pretended, that by the sentence of excommunication subjects are absolved of the allegiance they owe their princes, and stand free, and may stand obliged, to take up arms against them as they shall direct^a.

No sovereign subject to the greater excommunication.

§ 39. Which is so far from standing with any pretence of mine, that I profess further to believe, that no sovereign is liable to the utmost excommunication, called the greater excommunication among divines and canonists^a: though limited and defined by them upon sundry and divers suppositions of their own, which I intend not hereby either to admit or to dispute; because it is enough for my turn, that we agree

[Rom. xvi. 17; 2Thess. iii. 6, 14.]

in this,—that the precept of avoiding the excommunicate is limitable upon such considerations, as the constitution and being of the Church presupposeth. As the apostle, when he orders the Corinthians “not so much as to eat with” one that professeth Christianity and yet lives in the sins he nameth (1 Cor. v. 11), meaneth the same that he expresseth and signifieth by “avoiding a heretic,” Titus iii. 10; and St. John, by not “bidding him God speed;” and our Lord, by holding him “as a heathen man or a publican.” But he, that shall consider the vast difference between the state of

[2 John 11.]
[Matt. xviii. 17.]

^v See Epilogue, *ibid.* c. xvii. § 13: and *Serv. of God at Rel. Ass.*, c. iv. § 17: and *Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.*, c. i. § 49.

^a “Dominus papa principem sæcularem deponere potest propter hæresim.” *Decretal. Gregor. IX.*, lib. v. tit. vii. De Hæreticis § 13. Gloss. Si qui vero.—“Non enim eos homicidas arbitramur, quos adversus excommunicatos zelo catholicæ matris ardentibus aliquos eorum trucidasse contigerit.” *Urban II.*; ap. *Gratian*, *Decret. P. ii. Caus. xxiii. Qu. 5. § 47.* *Excommunicatorum.*—“*Absolutos se noverint a*

debito fidelitatis hominio et totius obsequii, quicumque lapsis manifeste in hæresim aliquo pacto quacumque firmitate vallato tenebantur adstricti.” *Innocent III.*; ap. *Decretal. Gregor. IX.*, lib. v. tit. vii. § 16. *Absolutos.*—See also the bull of *Boniface VIII.*, *Unam Sanctam*, in *Extrav. Commun.*, lib. i. tit. viii. ap. *Corp. Jur. Can. tom. ii. pp. 394, 395.*—And see above, § 11. note e; and *Jer. Taylor*, *Serm. on Anniv. of Gunpowder Treason, Works*, vol. viii. pp. 477, sq.

^a See *Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St.*, c. iv. § 81.

Christianity under the apostles, and when the empire and now several sovereignties profess it (remembering, that Christianity dissolves not but maintains civil government and every man's estate in it), must see this to be one of those laws, which without limitation become useless to the maintenance of the Church; and, therefore, must necessarily be limited, that it may be serviceable. CHAP.
XXXIII.

§ 40. The ordinary limitation of it by that verse of the casuists is well enough known;—

“Utile, lex, humile, res ignorata, necesse^b.”

But he that will observe shall find, that all these exceptions to the general rule of avoiding the excommunicate are grounded upon that one title of the necessity of this world and the subsistence thereof, which the being of the Church presupposeth. A man converseth with the excommunicate ³⁹³ for his profit, to recover a debt; this is the necessity of his estate, of which he owes God an account in behalf of his obligations. A man or wife converses with wife or husband excommunicate, for the bond of marriage; this is that necessity, which that law presupposed to the foundation of the Church createth. Superiors and inferiors converse with one another excommunicate; this is the necessity of their estate, which Christianity maintaineth. Other necessities are warrantable under the general title of necessity. The necessity of violence or fear, why should it not have a place here, as well as that of ignorance? only that both are general, justifying all, and not only this kind of actions. The necessity of giving and getting good counsel, or alms, is all reducible to the same head. Wherefore all these considerations resolve themselves into that general ground, which I tender;—that Christianity supposes the lawful state of the world, according to the reason of civil government; and altereth no man's condition in it of itself, but maintaineth every man in that estate in which it findeth him (as St. Paul argueth at large 1 Cor. vii. 17—24), being such as Christianity alloweth. By reason whereof the avoiding of the excommunicate (easily to be visibly performed by Christians among themselves, when their conversation was among many times more men that

[Limitations of the law of excommunication founded on the necessity of this world.]

^b Quoted in Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 83. note r: where see its explanation.

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III.

were not Christians) becomes, without limitation, impossible to be observed of them, that live only with Christians.

No sovereign
[therefore]
subject to
the greater
excommunication.

§ 41. How feasible that obligation is, as the casuists now make it; I leave it to them to maintain: or how feasible it may be made. This I say, that all these reasons concur, to oblige all Christian subjects not to forbear the conversation of their sovereigns: the civil laws of every state, the advantage which the state of all subjects doth or may require from the sovereign, the inferiority wherein they are, and the necessity which all these reasons produce. For neither can Christianity pretend to dissolve the law of the land: nor can justice go forwards without conversation of the subject with the sovereign: and Christianity obligeth superiors and inferiors to maintain the relations in which it overtaketh them: and, finally, the necessity of these reasons createth an exception even to the law of the Church-communion, though settled by our Lord and His apostles. And this [is] as much as to say, that the greater excommunication taketh no place against sovereigns.

[And this
no novelty
in the
Church of
England.]

§ 42. And this position is so far from being new in England, that in my nonage it was disputed at Cambridge upon an eminent occasion, at the reception of the archbishop of Spalato^c, by an express order of King James of excellent memory: as I conceive I am well informed; and thereby satisfied, that I maintain hereby no novelty in the Church of England.

But to the
less.

§ 43. But those^d, that distinguish not this from the act of St. Ambrose in refusing the communion to the great Theodosius upon a horrible murder done by his express commandment^e, may do well to consider, either with what conscience they censure such a prelate in what they understand not, or why they condemn the whole Church whereof all Christians

^c De Dominis came to England in December 1616, was installed dean of Windsor May 1618 (Le Neve); and (says Fuller, Ch. Hist., Bk. x. p. 94) "was feasted wheresoever he came; and the Universities, when he visited them, addressed themselves to him in their solemn reception as if he himself alone had been an University." But Fuller's account of him is a very bitter one.

^d Bellarmine (De Rom. Pontif., lib. v. c. 8; Controv. tom. i. p. 1070. B)

alleges the example of S. Ambrose, "qui . . . primum excommunicavit (Theodosium), . . . deinde præcepit ei ut legem ferret" &c., as proving that he was "in foro externo legitimus iudex Theodosii," and that the Pope "habere temporalem potestatem indirecte." See also Bellarwes, Tortura Torti, p. 333, and Bellarmine as there quoted and answered.

^e See Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iv. § 82. notes n, o.

are or ought to be members. For how can the Church refuse any Christian the communion, if it refuse not the same to all Christians, even the sovereign, in that case wherein the condition of all is one and the same? And hereby also we may see, what was the opinion of that^f learned prince, King James, concerning this action of St. Ambrose, whatsoever may have been said^g; who, had he made question of the less excommunication, consisting in excluding from the eucharist, would never have caused it to be disputed, that the greater hath no place against sovereigns^h.

CHAP.
XXXIII.

§ 44. As concerning the jurisdiction of the Church in the causes of Christians, if the question be made, whether or no it now continue, that commonwealths profess Christianity; the argument seemeth peremptory,—that it doth not continue:—because then of necessity all civil powers should resolve into the power of the Church; because all jurisdiction, by consequence to this privilege, must needs resolve into the jurisdiction of the Church, all causes being the causes of Christians, and resorting therefore to the jurisdiction of the Church; and therefore no use of secular courts, but the power of the sword must become subordinate to execute the sentence of the Church. And, therefore, seeing that, on the other side, the reason why St. Paul forbids them to go to suit before secular courts is this,—because they were the courts of infidels, and that the scandals of Christians were by that means published before unbelievers (which it is evident was the reason, why this course was thought abominable even among the Jews¹);—it is manifest, that the jurisdiction of the Church in matters that arise not upon the constitution of the Church, though enforced by St. Paul and our

[Jurisdiction of the Church in the causes of Christians hath now ceased.]

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^f Corrected from MS.: “the” in folio edition.

^g See the quotation from Selden above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xix. § 25. note z.—One Knight in 1622 maintained certain propositions at Oxford, of which one was, that “wicked and unjust magistrates” might be “delivered to Satan” by “bishops and pastors with the consent of the Church,” out of Paræus’ Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans; and being censured for them, had the boldness to say, that one of his principal arguments in defence of them was King

James himself, who was aiding the people of Rochelle against their lawful king (see Collier, Ch. Hist., Pt. ii. Bk. viii. vol. ii. pp. 724, 725). And the same question formed of course the main subject of discussion between King James and those who wrote for him, and Bellarmine and Cardinal Perron, on the oath of allegiance; in which the instance of S. Ambrose is alleged on both sides.

^h Corrected from MS.: “sovereign” in folio edition.

¹ See above, § 4. note a.

BOOK Lord, ceaseth, together with the title and cause of it, when
III. secular powers profess Christianity.

[Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Europe swelled by many kinds of causes not of right belonging to it; and against abuse in which therefore states have provided.]

§ 45. Which notwithstanding, it is a thing well known, that the line of Charles the Great in the west revived those privileges which Constantine had granted the Church; as his act also is repeated^j in their Capitulars vi. 281^k, which Gratian also hath recorded xi. *Quæst. cap. Quicumque*^l. From which beginning many sorts of causes, especially such as charity seemed to have most interest in (which the clergy were thought fittest to manage), have continued to be sentenced by the ecclesiastical court in all Christian dominions; notwithstanding that they rise not upon the constitution of the Church, nor do originally belong to it to sentence. And all this, not distinguishing these several titles, hath been usually understood by the name of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of the Church. Neither is there any doubt to be made, that not only France, in their appeals from the abuse of ecclesiastical jurisdiction^m (which are there warranted of course), but also all Christian states (as England in their premunires and injunctionsⁿ), have always provided to redress the wrong that might be done by the abuse thereof^o. Nor do I doubt, that Spain itself hath made use of such courses^p; as may appear, not only by great volumes

^j Misprinted "repealed" in folio edition.

^k "Volumus atque præcipimus, ut omnes ditioni nostræ Deo auxiliante subjecti, ... licet quocunque videantur legis vinculo constricti vel consuetudinario more connexi, hanc sententiam quam ex xvi. Theodosii Imperatoris libro capitulo videlicet xii. ad interrogata Ablavii Ducis illi et omnibus rescriptam sumpsimus, et inter nostra capitula pro lege tenendam consulto omnium fidelium nostrorum tam clericorum quam et laicorum posuimus, lege cunctis perpetua tenendam: id est, 'Quicumque litem habens, sive possessor sive petitor fuerit, vel in initio litis vel decursis temporum curricula, sive cum negotium peroratur sive cum jam cœperit promi sententia, si iudicium elegerit sacrosanctæ legis antistitis, illico sine aliqua dubitatione, etiam si alia pars refragatur, ad episcoporum iudicium cum sermone litigantium dirigatur. ... Omnes itaque causæ

quæ vel prætorio jure vel civili tractantur, episcoporum sententiis terminatæ, perpetuo stabilitatis jure firmantur. Nec liceat ulterius retractari negotium, quod episcoporum sententia deciderit.'" &c. Capitulum Karoli et Ludovici Impm., lib. vi. cap. 281; ap. Lindenbrog., Cod. Legg. Antiq., pp. 1022, 1023. Francof. 1613.—See above, § 8. notes o, p.

^l Decret. P. ii. Causa xi. Quæst. 1. cc. 35—37: quoting both the Theodosian Code and the Capitulars.

^m See above, § 16; and the Libertéz &c., there quoted, tom. ii. pp. 745 sq. ed. Maillane, for the appels comme d'abus.

ⁿ See Bramhall, Just Vindic. of Ch. of Engl., c. iv.; Works, Pt. i. Disc. ii. vol. i. pp. 141, sq.: and Schism Guarded, sect. i. cc. 6, sq. *ibid.*, Disc. iv. vol. ii. pp. 403, sq.

^o *Id.*, *ibid.*

^p *Id.*, Just Vindic. &c., *ibid.* c. vii. pp. 228, sq.

upon that subject by Salgado de Somoza⁹ and Jeronymo de Cevallos^r, whom I have not seen, but more lively by the letters of Cardinal De Ossat^s, where there is so much mention of the differences between the see of Rome and the ministers of that crown in Italy about the jurisdiction of the Church.

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§ 46. But will all this serve for an argument, that there is no such thing as a Church, no such jurisdiction as that of the Church, in the opinion of Christendom, but that which stands by the act of Christian powers; because they all pretend to limit the abuse of it? Whenas the very name of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the title of those books, and those actions, is sufficient demonstration, that they acknowledge and suppose a right to jurisdiction in the Church; which they pretend so to limit, as neither the Church nor the rest of their subjects to have cause to complain of wrong by the abuse of it: whether they attain their pretence or no, remaining to be disputed, upon the principles hitherto advanced, by any man that shall have cause to enter into any treaty of the particulars.

[But this affords no pretext to deny ecclesiastical jurisdiction itself.]

§ 47. Neither is the publishing of Erastus his book against excommunication at London^t to be drawn into the like con-

[How Erastus' book came to be published in London.]

⁹ Tractatus de Supplicatione ad Sanctissimum a litteris et bullis apostol. nequam et importune impetratis in perniciem Reipublicæ, Regni, aut Regis, aut juris tertii præjudicium; folio Madrid 1639: by Franciscus Salgado de Somoza, juris utriusque professor.—Quoted by Selden, De Synedr. Vet. Ebræor., lib. i. c. 10; Op. tom. i. pp. 975, 976.

^r Tractatus de Cognitione per viam violentiæ in causis Ecclesiasticis, et inter personas Ecclesiasticas; folio Toledo 1618: by Hieronymus de Cævallos (or Cevallos or Zævallos or Zeballos). In the first part of the book he maintains the theory—"Regis Hispaniarum nostri circa res temporales potestas manifestatur, cui accedit imperatorem in suo regno esse, nullique unquam subjectum in temporalibus:"—in the second he lays down the practice,—scil. "ad iudices a Rege nostro constitutos recursus," &c.—Quoted by Selden as in last note.

^s Lettres de l' Illustrissime et Reverendissime Cardinal d' Ossat, Evêque de Bayeux, au Roy Henry le

Grand, et a Monsieur de Villeroy, depuis l' année MDCXIV. jusques a l' année MDCIII. last edition, folio Paris 1624.—See e.g. Lettre cccxxx. p. 682; "Les François ne tendans point a opprimer la liberté ecclesiastique, ny a asservir le saint Siege (comme font les Espagnols)."—And Avis donné au Pape &c. ibid. p. 748: "Je pourrois vous ramentevoir les secours pretez, les estats donnez, et les renonciations faites au saint Siege par les anciens Roys de France, à comenceur du Roy Pepin: et pourrois leur opposer les torts que les Espagnols ont faits et tiennent encores aujourd' huy au Saint Siege et à l' Eglise, tant au spirituel qu' au temporel."—And the complaints of the Spanish clergy to the pope respecting the ship-money levied from them by the king of Spain, Lettres lxxvii., cclxxiv., cclxxvi., pp. 166, 574, 600.—Cardinal D' Ossat was ambassador at the court of Rome from Henry IV. of France.

^t See the account of Selden quoted above in Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. v. § 28. note m: alleging the book to have been printed in London

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sequence, that those who allowed or procured it allowed the substance of that he maintaineth^u; so long as a sufficient reason is to be rendered for it otherwise. For at such time as the presbyterian pretences were so hot under Queen Elizabeth; it is no marvel, if it was thought [fit^x] to shew England, how they prevailed at home: first, because he hath advanced such arguments, as are really effectual against them; which are not yet nor ever will be answered by them, though void of the positive truth, which ought to take place instead of their mistakes: and, besides, because, at such time as popes did what them listed in England, it would have been to the purpose to shew the English, how Macchiavell observes that they were hampered at home; and for the like reason, when the Geneva platform was cried up with such zeal here, it was not amiss to shew the world how it was esteemed under their own noses in the cantons and the Palatinate^v.

[Of the posthumous publication of Grotius' book *De Jure Summarum Potestatum in Sacris*.]

§ 48. And here I cannot forbear to take notice of the publishing of Grotius his book *De Jure Summarum Potestatum in Sacris* after his death^z; because that also is drawn into consequence^a. For it is well enough known, that, at his being in England before the synod at Dort, he left it with two great learned prelates of the Church of England, Lancelot lord bishop of Winchester, and John lord bishop of Norwich, to peruse; and that, both of them agreeing in an advice that it should not be published, he constantly observed the same till he was dead^b: so that, though the writing of

by the Queen's printer in 1589 by authority of Abp. Whitgift.

^u See above, Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. i. § 38: and Epilogue, Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 2, c. xviii. § 31; &c. And see Selden, *De Synedr. &c.*, lib. i. c. 10; Works, vol. i. pp. 1019, 1020.

^x Added from MS.

^y Heidelberg, Zurich, Berne, are the localities with which Erastus was connected.

^z Hug. Grotii V. C. *De Imperio Summarum Potestatum circa Sacra Commentarius Posthumus*, 8vo. Paris. 1647; and edit. 2nda, with scholia by David Blondel, and the latter's tract *De Jure Plebis in Regim. Ecclesiastico*, 8vo. Paris, 1648.

^a Scil. by Selden, *De Synedr. Vet.*

Ebræor., lib. i. c. x.; *Op.* tom. i. p. 1014: highly lauding the book, as proving, that "disciplinæ ut vocant instituta, adeoque excommunicationis forensis ac penitentia publicæ spectulorum usum, neque antiquitus fuisse juri Divino attributum," &c., "nec imperium aut jurisdictionem magis ad ecclesiasticos qua tales attinuisse, quam ad medicos, architectos, id genus alios."

^b "Ce livre a été composé plus de trente ans avant que d'être imprimé. M. Grotius étant en Angleterre l'an 1613, le communiqua à un des plus sçavans évêques du pays, nommé Lancelot Andrewes, qui l'ayant retenu longtems, le lui renvoya ensuite; lui conseillant, aussi bien que Jean Overall Evêque de Norwic, de le corriger en quelques endroits, qui apparem-

it was his act, yet the publishing was not; but the act of those, that would have it appear, that his younger works do not perfectly agree with the sense of his riper years^c. He, that in the preface to his Annotations on the Gospels^d shall read him disclaiming whatsoever the consent of the Church shall be found to refuse, will never believe, that he admitted no corporation of the Church, without which no consent thereof could have been observed; and, therefore, may well allow him to change his opinion without giving the world express account of it.

§ 49. I will add hereupon one consideration out of [a^e] letter of [the^f] late learned Hales of Eton college, from the synod at Dort, to the English ambassador at the Hague^g. For Grotius was then, every man knows, one that adhered to the Holland Remoustrants^h. He speaketh of denying them the copy of a decree of the States, read them in the synod December 11. "This at the first seemed to me some-

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[John
Hales.]

ment touchoient l'Eglise Anglicane. Depuis M. Grotius le garda toujours sans le publier. Après sa mort, Adrien Vlacq, imprimeur de la Haye, en ayant recouvré une copie, apostillée de la main de M. Blondel, il la fit imprimer a Paris. Ce que semble n'avoir pas sçu M. Scrivener," &c. "Le sçavant Gerard Vossius souhaitant dès l'an 1625 de voir ce livre imprimé, voici ce que M. Grotius lui répondit de Paris, ou il étoit alors, dans une lettre dont je garde l'original: 'Non est e re mea ut in Galliis edatur nostra scriptio pro Summarum potestatum Jure circa Sacra; quam quidam amici edi hinc vellent, deletis omnibus locis qui e scriptis Protestantium citantur; quod mihi non placet.' Ce même traité a été depuis réimprimée a la Haye," &c. Colomiés, Biblioth. Choisie, pp. 32, 33. 8vo. Paris, 1731 (first. publ. in 1682). Colomiés's position and friends, both in Paris and England, render his evidence on the subject of weight.—See also Selden as quoted in the last note.

^c The edition of 1647 appears with no other explanation than a brief note from the printer. In that of 1648, there is prefixed a statement, that the book was written before the civil wars in Belgium, and suppressed by the author; "quippe scriptus in favorem earum partium quas ipse autor sequebatur in republica ac Ecclesia, æque

iis inserviebat, qui ex adverso stantes præter expectationem ejus prævaluerant; quibus cum esset infensissimus, noluit eorum causam proprio sui ipsius testimonio atque hujus scripti publicatione adjuvare."

^d "Testor autem, si quid usquam a me scriptum est pugnans cum iis Sacræ Scripturæ sensibus, quas Ecclesiæ Christianæ a prima ætate acceptos perseverante consensu tenuere, quod repertum non iri satis confido, me id pro non scripto habere ac mutare paratissimum." Grotius, Annot. in Évang., monitum prefixed to the work; Op. tom. ii. vol. i.

^e Corrected from MS.: "the" in folio edition.

^f Added from MS.

^g The letters of John Hales from the synod of Dort to the Rt. Honourable Sir Dudley Carlton, then English ambassador at the Hague, were first published after the writer's death in his Golden Remains, Lond. 1659: reprinted with additions in 1673 and 1688. Thorndike must have seen them in MS. The sentence in the text was, it seems, too plain-spoken to be printed. At least it is not to be found in the two later editions, the only ones accessible to the present editor.

^h See Burigny's Life of Grotius, Bk. ii. § 2. p. 45. Eng. transl. Lond. 1754.

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what hard; but when I considered, that those were the men, which heretofore in prejudice of the Church so extremely flattered the civil magistrate, I could not but think this usage a fit reward for such a service; and that, by a just judgment of God, themselves had the first experience of those inconveniences, which naturally arise out of their doctrine in this behalf."

[Of the
37th Article of the
Church of
England.]

§ 50. It remains only, as concerning this point, that I give account of the article of the Church of England: which acknowledgeth the king "supreme governor in all causes and over all persons as well ecclesiastical as civil," to this effect, as having all that right in matters of religion, which the pious kings of God's ancient people, and Christian emperors and princes, have always exercised in the Churchⁱ. And the account that I am to give, is, what the meaning of this collective—"which hath been exercised by the kings of Judah and Christian princes"—must be.

The rights
of the Jews,
state and
of Chris-
tian powers
in religion,
partly the
same,
partly not.

§ 51. For I have shewed^k, that it is not to be granted, that Christian princes may do that in Christianity, which the kings of Israel did under the Law; because the Law was given to one people for a condition of the land of promise, the gospel to all nations for the condition of everlasting happiness. It is therefore consequently to be said: that, in as much as the reason and ground, upon which the right [is based] which those kings are found to exercise under the Law, holds the same under the gospel, so far that power, which the Church of England ascribes to the king in Church-matters, is the same which those kings are found to exercise in the Scriptures; but wherein the reason holds not the same, in so much it is necessary to distinguish, and acknowledge a difference. It seems to me, that, when the Law refers the determination of all things questionable concerning the Law in the last resort "to the priests and Levites and to the judge that shall be in those days" at Jerusalem or "the place which God should choose" (Deut. xvii. 8—12), the reason why it speaks indefinitely of priest and judge, is, because it intended to include the sovereign^l: whether high

ⁱ XXIX. Articles, art. 37: and xix. § 6—8, 24.

Canons of 1603, can. 2.

^l See Grot., ad Deut. xvii. 9.

^k Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c.

priest (who from after the captivity until the coming of Herod was chief of the people), or chief judge; whether those that are so called (who, as I said afore^m, were manifestly sovereigns), or after them the kings: so that by this law nothing could be determined without the king, either by himself or by subordinate judges. And the reason is evident. For, the penalty of transgressing this law being death, otherwise we must allow inferior judges the power of the sword without the authority of the sovereign. And therefore we see, that afterwards the good king Jehosaphat manifestly gives commission to these judges at Jerusalem as well as to their inferiors, when he restores them to the exercise of their office according to law; upon what occasion soever it may seem to have been interrupted (2 Chron. xvii. 7—9, xix. 4—9). And hereupon the psalm saith, cxxii. 5; “There is the seat of judgment, even the seat of the house of David.”

§ 52. But the Leviathanⁿ hereupon argues: that, as Solomon consecrated the temple by his own prayers, so Christian princes may in their own person consecrate churches; and not only that, but ordain, and celebrate the eucharist, and 396 preach, and do all things themselves, which their subjects may do, who are but their ministers. The answer to which is: first, that herein he contradicts his own position, that by the Scriptures (that is, by God’s law) the right of designing persons to be ordained, and of doing other things of like nature, belongs to the people of every Church; but the office of solemnizing the ordination by imposition of hands, and in like manner of executing other acts of like nature, to the ministers of those Churches, succeeding the apostles^o:—secondly, that he is not able to shew a reason, why the great Turk should not by consequence be able to consecrate [the] eucharist, preach, and do any office, wherein Christianity obligeth his Christian subjects to communicate; and they accordingly stand bound to receive them at his hands: for he challenges not this right for the sovereign as Christian, but as sovereign; and therefore a Christian sovereign can no more do that, which every Christian his subject cannot do of this nature, than a sovereign that is not a Christian^p:—

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XXXII.

[Monstrous
inference
of the Le-
viathan.]

^m Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr.,
c. xiv. § 10.

^o See *ibid.*, § 9—13.

^p *Ibid.*, c. xix. § 4.

ⁿ See *ibid.*, c. xi. § 11, note x.

BOOK III. lastly, that the consequence is not true nor can be proved for the reason aforesaid; which if it were not, all that he inferreth, though never so gross, would follow.

[Of the succession of the priests under the Law.] § 53. Indeed there were, as I observed^q, three estates established by the Law in that people; the priests, the judges, and the prophets: and, because established by the Law, therefore successive; the priests by birth, yet a corporation by law, as by law endowed with the rights of their tribe. Therefore, when it comes to settle their courses and ministries in the temple, I have observed in my book of the Right of the Church, p. 230^r, that this is not done by David alone, but with the assistance of the principal of that tribe.

[And of the judges.] § 54. For the judges: there is no reason, why we should not believe the tradition of the Jews^s, that they were all qualified to sit in any of their courts by imposition of the hands of some, that had received the same from Moses and his judges; though this quality made them only capable of being judges, to which they were still actually to be chosen by the king or by the court: so that, when the Talmudists^t relate that king David ordained thirty thousand on one day, they understand, that he did not this as king but as qualified to ordain, though as king he might actually make judges; but being zealous of the Law, as they describe him spending his time about the niceties of it, and having his guard of Cherethites and Pelethites (whom they understand to be doctors all, or scholars of the Law^u), they consequently make us believe, that he meant to store the nation with persons qualified to be judges.

[And of the prophets.] § 55. As for the succession of the prophets, that depended merely upon God's free grace; though a course of learning and discipline was without question founded by Moses and maintained by his successors, to make them fit by such education for the grace. And these, being the schools of the prophets in the Scriptures, when the spirit of prophecy failed, became the schools of scribes and doctors and learners of the Law, out of whom judges came^v.

[2 Sam. viii. 18; 1 Kings i. 38, 44: but compare 1 Sam. xxx. 14; Ezek. xxv. 16; Zephan. ii. 5.]

[1 Kings xx. 35; 2 Kings ii. 8, 5, 7, 15; iv. 1, 38; ix. 1; Amos vii. 14: &c.]

^q Ibid., c. xv. § 1—9.

^r c. iv. § 73.

^s See Selden, De Synedr. &c., lib. ii. c. 7; Works, vol. i. pp. 1331, sq.

^t See id. *ibid.*, p. 1335.

^u See id. *ibid.*, c. 15. p. 1538, c. 16. pp. 1580, 1581.

^v See Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. ii. § 20, sq.; c. iii. § 1, sq.

§ 56. As prophets then had their authority immediately from God, so were they the forerunners of our Saviour Christ and His apostles: as our Saviour sheweth, when He saith, Matt. xxiii. 34; "Behold I send unto you prophets and scribes and wise men, and of them ye shall kill and crucify, and of them you shall scourge in your synagogues, and persecute from city to city." For, God having appointed them by the law of Deut. xviii. 18—22, to have recourse also to the prophets which He should raise, until the Messiah should come, in Whom St. Stephen challengeth that law to be fulfilled Acts vii. 37; if prophets, preaching by God's commission, displeased evil rulers, they easily found pretences to quarrel the evidence of their commission, and to put them to death as false prophets: which was that, which they did to our Saviour Christ and His apostles, and those who preached Christ afterwards. These then, having commission from God alone, had in them, as I shewed afore^x, the qualities both of priests, in offering to God that service "in spirit and truth" which Christianity pretendeth, and of judges, in determining that which should become questionable in the Church.

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[Our Saviour and His apostles and their successors had the qualities of both prophets, priests, and judges.]

[John iv. 23.]

§ 57. And as the kings of Israel were bound by God's laws to maintain all those qualities in the execution of their office; so, the Church being founded and having subsisted three hundred years by this power of the apostles, Constantine and all Christian princes after him, finding it in that estate, become obliged by God's law to maintain the Church, whereof they became members by professing Christianity, in that estate and quality wherein they become members of it. And upon these terms have the kings of England, and all other Christian princes, the same rights in Church-matters, which the godly kings of Israel and Christian emperors are found to have exercised.

[Duty and right of Christian princes in Church-matters.]

§ 58. Whereof it shall be enough here to give the most eminent instance, that can be alleged; in the heresy of Arius, and all the factions that were canvassed in the Church to restore it, being once suppressed by the synod of Nicæa. Which one act of the Church, though the whole power of

[Arian heresy suppressed in the Nicene council by the Church, not by the state.]

^x Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. iv. § 16, 17: and Review of it, c. iv. xv. § 13, sq.: Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., § 10.

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III.

the empire, in two emperors Constantius and Valens (though perhaps with far different intents), laboured to make void; yet they never took upon them to do it immediately of themselves, but by means of synods which they might work to their intent, or by the means of persons apposted by them to have the power of the chief Churches. And, therefore, whereas that synod, as it was an act of the empire, was easily recalled by the breath of either of those emperors; as it was an act of the Church, it prevailed over all their intentions: and by the prevailing of it we continue untainted with the heresy of Arius. The reason; because the right of the Church was so notorious to all Christians, that those emperors that did not profess Christianity, when they did not persecute it, made good the acts of it.

[Act of Aurelian enforcing the sentence of the Church.]

§ 59. As it is to be seen in that eminent example of Aurelian; which I will repeat again^y, because it is still alleged to argue, that Paulus Samosatenus was excommunicated by the secular power of Aurelian^z. But when it shall appear by Eusebius^a, that, the council of Antiochia having created a new bishop and adjudged the possession of the bishop's palace to him, which Paulus Samosatenus defended by force, the^b emperor, being appealed to by the parties for execution, adjudged the possession to him whom the bishops^c of Rome and Italy should account lawful bishop: I suppose I shall not need many words to shew any reasonable man the very terms, which I hold, in this sentence; to wit, that the matter of it was determined by the Church, the force and execution of it came from the power of the empire.

[The particulars alleged by Selden and Du Moulin sufficiently answered by the general principle.]

§ 60. I had purposed here to examine some of those instances produced in the first book *De Synedriis*, cap. x.^d, [and] some passages of Church-writers alleged in the Oxford doctor's *Parænesis*^e, to prove the ecclesiastical power merely the effect of the secular because limitable by it. But having debated thus far the bounds between God's law and the laws of the Church, and found the law of the Church to be no-

^y See above, c. xix. § 8.

^z See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. x. § 22. note p.

^a Quoted *ibid.*, note o: and see above, c. xix. § 8. note r.

^b The folio edition reads "and the,"

by an evident oversight.^f

^c Corrected from MS.: "bishop" in folio edition.

^d See Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 15, 16

^e See *ibid.*, § 25.

thing but the limitation of God's law, the force whereof comes from God's general law in founding the Church; I find not the least cause to distrust him, that admitteth it, as one to be turned aside with pretences of so vast consequence upon such slight appearances. I shall therefore thus turn him loose to apply the general ground, upon which I proceed, to the particulars that may be alleged out of the ancient Church.

§ 61. Only one I must not leave behind me, the contest between the emperors and the popes about the investitures of churches; as carrying in it the means of changing the regular power of the pope, which I own, into the pretence of that infinite power which infallibility speaketh. Yet is it not my purpose to state the case in debate; because it would require the examining of many records in point of fact, not advancing the discovery of the right a whit more than supposing it stated. For supposing the investiture of a church to signify a right of contradicting an election, or to signify a right of delivering possession; no man, admitting the premisses, can deny, that all princes and states that are Christian have in them a right to do both, though the term of investiture seem properly to signify only the latter, as signifying the ceremony of investing some man in the rights of his church. For if the Church be protected in the rights of it by the laws of the land (as upon the premisses it cannot be denied, that upon the state's acknowledging the Church as
 398 founded by God it ought to be and must needs be protected); all the reason in the world will require, that the secular power be enabled to except against any man's person as prejudicial to the state, and to render no account of such exception to any man, as having no superior in that trust, to whom to render it. But if, under the title of investiture, the right of electing and consecrating, originally resident in the clergy and people of each Church and the bishops of the province, be seized into the hands of the secular power, by the force thereof constraining each party to do their own parts in admitting the nomination thereof, whether allowing it or not: whatsoever trouble any sovereign [might^f] procure in such a cause, is mere wrong, and in a wrong cause;

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[Contest between the emperors and popes about investitures.]

^f Added from MS.

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the foundation of the Church settling the rights, that concur to the doing of it, upon the qualities which itself createth.

[However wrong the emperors were, the popes not justified in pretending their deposition or in stirring war against them.]

§ 62. But this is not therefore to say, that the pope, or all the Church, hath any right to depose such a prince or to move war against such a state, by what means soever it may be done^g; because that is the effect of temporal power that is sovereign, which the Church hath not in point of right, but usurpeth in point of fact by so doing. He, that can enjoin another man either to eject a prince or destroy a state, upon what terms soever he may dispose of it, when^r that is done; as he shall make the tenures of this world to depend upon Christianity, so he makes himself sovereign in the world, that owns him in the doing it, upon the same title of Christianity. So the popes had certainly a wrong cause in stirring war, which they had no title to do. The emperors, whether they had a right or a wrong cause (which God would punish by suffering the popes to move war without a title), the state of the case must judge; though for the most part in wars both parties are in the wrong, insisting upon that which they have no right to insist upon for the terms of peace.

The infinite power of the pope founded upon the acts of the secular powers of Christendom.

§ 63. Let us consider, what brought the popes to this height of really and actually claiming temporal power over sovereignties (that is, to be sovereign over sovereigns), by moving war to destroy princes and states. I will suppose here the defection of the Italian forces from the emperor Leo Isaurus for ejecting all images out of churches^h; and that he, in reprisal for it, seized the possessions of the Church of Rome in his dominions, and translated the jurisdiction ecclesiastical through the same upon his Church of Constantinopleⁱ. For, in reprisal for this, Pepin, whose usurpation of the crown of France pope Zachary had allowed, at the request of pope Stephen, constraining the Lombards to render or to forbear those parts of the empire which the emperors at Constantinople were not able to maintain any more against them, bestowed them upon the Church of Rome under his own protection^k; as the case sufficiently

^g See above, § 11. note e; § 38. note z.

^h See above, c. xx. § 32; and Bk. I.

Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xi. § 30.

ⁱ See above, c. xx. § 32. notes c—h.

^k See *ibid.*, notes h—k.

shews: especially, admitting the charter of Ludovicus Pius¹ his grandchild to be but the confirmation of his father's and grandfather's acts, saving the difference of that title under which they were done. For the charter of Ludovicus Pius (in Sigonius, *De Regno Italiæ* iv.^m), manifestly reserving the sovereignty to himself and his successors, remits both the fruits and the administration of them to the Church, charging himself to protect it in the same. Which burden we must needs understand, that Pepin by his grant did undertake; seeing that in point of fact the Church could neither undertake to hold them against the Lombards nor against the empire (which till this act it acknowledged sovereign), whatsoever in point of right it might do. The act of Charles the Greatⁿ, coming between these two, upon the ruin of the Lombards, that is, his own sovereignty, in reason must needs seem to have given the form to the act of his son. The power of this line decaying in Italy, and those who had attempted to succeed it failing, it is no marvel, if among the states of Italy, that contracted with the Germans to invest them in the same sovereignty which [was held by] Charles the Great and his line as kings of Lombardy by conquest (or as declared emperors^o by the city of Rome, the head whereof was then the pope, whatsoever that declaration might signify), the pope in behalf of the city and Church of Rome appeared most considerable. While the Germans, through their strength at home, were able to make good that protection which they undertook, by the loyalty of them that enjoyed it; things
399 must by consequence continue in this estate. But when the removing of the German power from the line of Charles the

¹ "Et cum Paschalis pontifex Theodoro nomenclatore misso pactum, quod cum decessoribus suis a patre avoque ejus" (sc. of Ludovicus Pius) "factum fuerat, sibi confirmari postulasset, haud gravate petitioni ejus indulisit. Tabulæ ejus confirmationis hæ sunt. Ego Ludovicus imperator Augustus statuo et concedo per hoc pactum confirmationis nostræ tibi beato Petro principi apostolorum et per te vicario tuo domino Paschali summo pontifici ac universali papæ, et successoribus ejus in perpetuum," &c., "civitatem Romanam cum ducatu suo," &c. &c., "necnon exarchatum Ravennatem sub in-

tegritate cum suburbanis, civitatibus, oppidis, et castellis, quæ piæ recordationis dominus Pipinus rex et bonæ memoriæ genitor noster Carolus imperator beato Petro apostolo jamdudum per donationis paginam restituerunt," &c. &c. Sigonius, *Hist. de Regno Italiæ*, lib. iv. p. 106. in A. D. 816: fol. Francof. 1591.

^m As in last note. And see the Libertéz de l' Eglise Gallic., tom. ii. Preuves, pp. 5—10.

ⁿ See the Libertéz &c., *ibid.* p. 8.

^o Corrected from MS.: "emperor" in folio edition.

BOOK
III.

Great had done the operation of rendering them, who succeeded, obnoxious at home to them, by whose faction they obtained it^p; there was no great likelihood, that the obedience of strangers and Italians, accustomed to changing of masters, should continue. This was the time, that Gregory VII. pope and his successors took, when the power of the emperors in disposing the churches of Germany by the right of investiture (whatsoever in point of right it signified) must needs render their interest envious as well at home as at Rome; whatsoever occasions of discontent besides an elective crown might produce. For Charles the Great, as our William of Malmesbury^q noteth, had heaped wealth and power upon the Churches, by which he planted Christianity in Germany; as placing a greater confidence of loyalty in them, than in any estate of his subjects besides. And the example of that credit, which the usurpation of Pepin had received by the allowance of the pope, seemed to justify any insurrection either of Italians or Germans, to which the pope was a party. For as to the issue of those wars: though the pope got no more than reducing the adverse party to composition, because he could not pretend any dominion for his Church by conquering; yet must it needs turn to the advantage of his authority, that had the greatest stroke in moving that war which others made.

[Effects of
these acts.]

§ 64. This is the story; the moral whereof became the theme for those, that undertook to preach the pope's temporal power over sovereignties. For success, to them that consult not with their Christianity, is a plausible argument of right. But, the interest of the pope in sovereignties having swelled so far beyond the whole capacity of the Church, the bad consequence of necessity follows;—that his original power in the Church must needs swell so far beyond the bounds, as, of regular, to become infinite. I will not now contend, that the subjects of the empire in Italy fell

^p This clause is corrected in MS. into—"When the power of Germany fell to strangers not of his line, who must get it by faction from his line."

^q "Carolus Magnus, pro contundenda gentium illarum" (scil. Teutonicorum) "ferocia, omnes pene ter-

ras ecclesiis contulerat, consiliosissime perpendens, nolle sacri ordinis homines tam facile quam laicos fidelitatem domini rejicere." Gul. Malmesb., De Gest. Reg. Angl., lib. v.: inter Scriptt. post Bedam, ed. Savile, p. 166.

away from it, because they thought themselves free of their allegiance by the excommunicating of the emperor Leo Isaurus^r. There is reason enough to think, that the see of Rome cried up the worship of images, contrary to the moderation of St. Gregory^s some hundred years afore, out of hope to advance their own power by impairing the rights of their sovereign^t. But I charge no more than they pretend. And there is appearance for another plea; which is, want of protection from the empire at such time as recourse was had to the protection of the French. But the vexation of the German emperors manifestly pretended the temporal effect of the pope's excommunication in dissolving the bond of allegiance, wherein the temporal power of the pope consisteth. The effect of which being such as it was, it is the less marvel, that the rest of the sovereignties of Christendom have entered into capitulations with the pope (such as the concordats which I spoke of afore with France^u); whereby, to secure the government of their people in peace on that side, they make the pope's pretence of power without bounds in ecclesiastical matters [a^v] law to their respective dominions and territories.

§ 65. It is strange to him, that considers without pre-
judice, how they, who imagine the pope to be antichrist, could make their pretence popular that episcopacy is the support of antichrist^x. For his unlimited power in Church-matters is but the regular power of all Churches united in one. It is plainly made up for the see of Rome of feathers plucked from every Church. So that, if episcopacy be the support of antichrist, then do their rights maintain his usurpation, by whom they are destroyed. Did the sovereignties of Christendom maintain the Churches of their respective dominions in that right, which the regular constitution of the Church settlcth upon them (and that is it, which the protection of the Church signifieth); it would soon appear,

The infinite power of the pope not founded upon episcopacy.

^r See above, c. xx. § 32.

^s See above, c. xxxi. § 52. notes b, c.

^t See *ibid.*, § 56.

^u See above, § 35.

^v Corrected from MS.: "of" in folio edition.

^x See Bramhall, *Just Vindic.*, cc. vi., viii.; Works Pt. i. Disc. ii. vol. i. pp. 189, 249; and *Serpent-Salve*, sect. xxv., and *Vind. against Baxter*, c. iv.; Works Pt. ii. Discourses ii. and iii. vol. iii. pp. 492, 529—531.

BOOK III. that he is antichrist, if antichrist he be, to their prejudice and disadvantage.

[The see of Rome impolitic in thus pushing its claims.]

§ 66. The see of Rome, having got a decree at the council of Trent, scorns any terms but absolute submission to it. But the end of such an intestine war by conquest, as it would be extremely mischievous, bearing all down before the pretence of infallibility which must then prevail, so finds hindrances, answerable to the advantages, which the dis-400 union of the adverse party ministereth. The animosities of potentates that adhere to it have made it visible, that their interest consists in hindering the reunion of the Reformation to the Church of Rome. And the pretence of dissolving allegiance by the sentence of excommunication is become no way considerable by the subsistence of them who regard it not. Nor is the advantage, which the favour thereof lends the arms of those princes who tie themselves the most strictly to the interests of it, any more considerable. Whether or no it be time for them to bethink themselves, that it were better for them to enjoy the unquestionable title of a true Church, and of the chief Church of Christendom, which it is absolutely necessary for all Churches to hold communion with, the common Christianity being secured; than, catching at the disposing of all men's Christianity without rendering any account to the Church,—(which how dangerous for their own salvation is it?)—to hang the unity of the Church merely upon the interest of the world,—(which how prejudicial is it to the salvation of God's people?)—not upon the interest of Christianity: themselves must judge.

[That Christian powers should maintain the regular constitution of their several Churches, is the due way to reformation.]

§ 67. This I am sure; if Christian powers maintain their due right and title of protectors of God's Church, it is the regular constitution thereof which they must maintain. The exemption of monastical orders and universities from the jurisdiction of their ordinaries, under whom they stand, and the synods to which they resort; the reservation of cases, dispensations in canons, provisions of churches; and the rest of those channels, by which power as well as wealth is drained from all Churches to Rome^y: must needs be stopped up, at least for the greatest part, if Christian sovereigns did pro-

^y See Bramhall, *Schism Guarded*, sect. i. cc. 4—8; Works, Pt. i. Disc. iv. vol. ii. pp. 396, sq.

tect the Church of their dominions in the right of ending causes, that concern not the whole Church, at home. CH A P.
XXXIII.

§ 68. This were such a ground of confidence between sovereigns and the clergy of their dominions, that it would be very hard to imagine any interest considerable to engage against that interest, by the prejudicing whereof neither of them could expect any advantage: and this confidence, the means to restore and to maintain that intercourse and correspondence between the Churches of several sovereignties; by which, when all Churches (at least as many as easily outweighed the rest) were under the Roman empire, the unity of the Church was maintained without that recourse to temporal power which made it infinite. [Inter-
course of
Churches
so to be
restored.]

§ 69. Nor would there remain any just ground of jealousy between the pope and the council. The calling of a general council I yielded to the empire during the time that it contained the whole Church^z. Now that it is broken into several sovereignties, and the pope and Church of Rome subject to none of them, but sovereign of considerable dominions; how should it not depend on him, with the consent of the sovereignties whereof Christendom consisteth? how should not the consent of their Churches be involved in the same? Indeed, if by that original intercourse the Churches understood one another, there could arise no cause to complain, that any vote should be unduly obtained; when it should be known afore, that it could have no further effect than the voluntary consent of those who receive it, which the free carriage of the debate must produce. What prejudice the see of Rome could imagine to any regular pre-eminence, that it may challenge, by such proceeding as this; it would be difficult to evidence. [And a
general
council
rendered
feasible.]

§ 70. As for the prejudice that matters in difference may create to the common Christianity, which are at present the pretences, why this moderation cannot seem rightful and necessary; when the parties are sufficiently wearied with prosecuting the extremities which they pretend, then will it appear, though too late for the preserving of the common Christianity, that the preservation of the common Chris- [The pre-
servation
of the com-
mon Chris-
tianity con-
sists in
abating
extreme
pretences
on both
sides.]

^z Above, § 21. note i.

BOOK tianity doth indeed consist in abating the extreme pretences
III. on both sides. I have shewed my opinion, at least in gross,
how and to what point they ought to be abated; and I shall
impute it to the common Christianity, whatsoever offence I
procure myself by shewing it.

THE END OF THE THIRD BOOK.

LAUS DEO.

A CONCLUSION

TO ALL

CHRISTIAN READERS.

By the premisses, though I must not take upon me to determine that which the whole Church never did, nor never will, undertake to declare;—what is necessary to be believed for the salvation of all Christians, as the means without which it is not to be had; what is necessary to the salvation only of those, who become obliged by their particular estate:—yet I conceive myself enabled to maintain, that only those things which concern a Christian as a Christian are necessary to be known for the salvation of all Christians; those things which concern a Christian as a member of a Church, becoming necessary to that salvation of every member of the Church, according as the obligation, which the communion of the Church createth, taketh place by virtue of his particular estate in the Church. For it is not the same obligation that takes hold on the young and the old, on the ignorant and the wise, on those that have liberal education and those that live by their hands, on superiors and inferiors, on the clergy and the people. But the profession of that Christianity, which our Lord Christ delivered to His apostles to preach when He gave them authority to found His Church, being the condition, without undergoing whereof no man was to be admitted a member of the Church by being baptized a Christian; as it is supposed to the being of the Church, so must it of necessity contain whatsoever the salvation of all Christians requireth. What a man's particular estate will require him to know, that by his knowledge he

[What truth necessary to be believed in order to each man's salvation.]

may be enabled to discharge the obligation of it, becomes necessary to his salvation by virtue of that particular estate. But whatsoever obligation the acts and decrees of the Church can create, is necessarily of this nature; taking hold upon every estate, as it stands bound to be satisfied, that they enjoin nothing to be believed or done, that is not necessarily either dependent upon, or consistent with, that which the necessity of salvation requireth all to profess.

[Summary
of such
truths.]

§ 2. It is therefore necessary for the salvation of all Christians to believe, that there is one true God, Who made all things, with all mankind, having immortal souls, and all angels, to endure for everlasting: that, governing all things 402 by His perfect providence (which supposes the maintenance of them in acting according to their several natures), He shall at the end of the world, which He hath determined, bring the actions of all men and angels to judgment, and assign them their respective estate for everlasting, as it shall appear their actions have deserved according to His law. For all this it was necessary to the salvation of all those that were saved under the Law to believe; and, therefore, it is all presupposed to that, wherein Christianity properly consisteth. The people of God therefore held it, when our Lord came: neither had He any thing to reform them in; saving that pernicious opinion, which the Pharisees had perverted it with,—that the Law of Moses, whether civil or ceremonial, was the law by which that people was to be saved or damned:—the incongruity whereof was so gross, that the Sadducees, on the contrary side, took advantage thereupon to deny the world to come. The corruptions, therefore, which these sects had brought in, being cleared; the faith of God's ancient people remains, thus far, the faith of His Church. If any question may remain concerning the end of the world, whether or no necessary then expressly to be believed; it is not considerable here. But, further, in regard the coming of Christ, which brought Christianity, must be maintained necessary to the salvation of all: it is necessary to salvation to believe, that, our first parents being seduced from the obedience of God by apostate angels, neither themselves nor their posterity would have been able of themselves to recover that amity with God here, which might bring them to hap-

pineness in the world to come: that therefore God, by His word, diversely ministered before and under the Law, endeavoured to reconcile mankind to Himself again; but with so little success (the greatest part thereof being swallowed up in idolatry, and of His own people the greater part being carried away with the hope of salvation by outwardly keeping Moses' law), that at length it appeared requisite, that the Word of God should become incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the virgin Mary; and by His obedience to God in preaching the terms of reconciliation with God to His people, and suffering death at their hands for so doing, should void the interest which God had allowed the apostate angels in mankind, whom they had cast down; and by rising again, and going up to the right hand of God, should give the Holy Ghost (the fulness whereof dwelt in His manhood, as planted in the Word incarnate), both to reduce them to Christianity, and to enable them to persevere in it; undertaking to give whomsoever shall profess Christianity by being baptized into the Church, and live according to it, remission of sins here, and everlasting life in the world to come, in consideration of the obedience of Christ, provided by Him for that purpose. For by His second coming, raising all from death to life, He, That was judged here afore, shall then judge the world; and, rendering them that have disobeyed God everlasting punishment, shall render everlasting happiness to them, whose bodies the Holy Ghost That dwelt in them here raiseth.

§ 3. This is that precious pearl, and that hid treasure; this is that grain of mustard seed, that leaven; which being
 403 purchased at the price of all we have, and sowed in the heart, and laid up in the past of our thoughts, makes all our actions fruitful to the riches of everlasting happiness. This is that little spot of truth, for the maintaining whereof so many bloody fields of controversies in religion are and have been fought, by souls, that perish by maintaining division in the Church, to the prejudice, if not the loss, of that truth for which they fight; as the country always suffers by the war that is made for it.

[The preciousness of this faith.]

[Matt. xiii. 31, 33, 44, 46.]

§ 4. All this while it is to be remembered, that baptism
 tieth, not only to profess this faith unto death, but to live
 live as well

[Baptism tieth to live as well]

as to believe according to Christianity.]

according to Christianity. Whether it be by virtue of Moses' law, cleared by our Lord of the false glosses of the Scribes and Pharisees, or by the new law of Christ, clearing the spiritual intent of the old: it is not necessary to salvation for a Christian to know. For Irenæus, briefly distinguishing matter of faith from matter of knowledge in the Scriptures, i. 2—4^a, makes all that, which concerns the reason of the difference in God's proceeding under the Law and the gospel, to be matter of abundant knowledge, not of necessary faith. But it is necessary for the salvation of a Christian to know, that by being a Christian he undertakes to suppress, mortify, and prevent, as far as in him lies, even the first motions of concupiscence, whether in the lusts of the flesh or the lust of the eyes or the pride of life; as our Lord in the gospel hath clearly laid forth, howsoever the Law have expressed or intimated the same. And this is that war with the devil, the world, and the flesh, for the keeping of God's commandments; which our baptism undertaketh. For there is no difference in things to be done^b, concerning a private Christian as a private Christian, that seems to be any considerable ground of division in the Church. The substance of our common Christianity in that part seems to remain without dispute. In things that are to be believed, it were well if it could be said so truly, that there is no part of the rule of faith in dispute. In the mean time, the substance of Christianity, containing whatsoever it is necessary for the salvation of all Christians to know, whether in matter of faith or of manners (whereof, to speak properly, the rule of faith signifieth only the first part), consisteth only in that, which concerns a particular Christian, as such, whether to be believed or to be done.

[Matt. v. 28-30, &c.]

^a Having laid down in lib. i. c. 2, the fundamentals of the Creed, and in c. 3, that "μίας καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς πίστεως οὐσίας, οὐτε ὁ πολὺ περὶ αὐτῆς δυνάμενος εἰπεῖν ἐπλεόνασεν, οὐτε ὁ τὸ δλίγον, ἠλαττόνησε," Irenæus continues in c. 4. (p. 47)—"Τὸ δὲ πλεῖον ἢ ἔλαττον κατὰ σύνεσιν εἰδέναι τινὰς, οὐκ ἐν τῷ τῆν ὑπόθεσιν αὐτῆν ἀλλάττειν γίνεται," κ.τ.λ., "ἀλλὰ ἐν τῷ τὰ ὅσα ἐν παραβολαῖς εἰρηγὰ προσεπεργάζεσθαι καὶ οἰκείων τῆ τῆς πίστεως ὑπόθεσιν· καὶ ἐν τῷ

τῆν τε πραγματείας καὶ οἰκονομίας τοῦ Θεοῦ τῆν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι γινομένην ἐκδιηγείσθαι," κ.τ.λ. "καὶ διὰ τί διαθήκαι κλείους γεγόνασι τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι, μηνύειν καὶ τίς ἐκάστης τῶν διαθηκῶν ὁ χαρακτήρ, διδάσκειν" κ.τ.λ.

^b "Obj. Worship of saints and angels are things to be done. R. I speak of things concerning a private man, not as member of a Church, as these." Added in margin in MS.

§ 5. But what then shall the belief of "one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," in our creed, signify? Only, that there are Christians in the world? Shall a Christian be saved by believing that, which all Christians see,—that there is a company of men that call themselves Christians? Or shall it therefore be necessary to the salvation of all Christians, to know, that God hath founded the whole body of the Church, consisting of all Churches, for a society and corporation subsisting by His law? Shall it concern the salvation of simple Christians to understand the nature of corporations, and to know how visible communion in Christian offices makes the Church such a one; believing that this comes by God's appointment? I do not imagine any such thing^c. Indeed, whosoever allows no ground of difference between true Christians on the one side, and heretics and schismatics on the other side, cannot admit the belief of one ⁴⁰⁴Catholic Church for an article of his creed. For had there never been heresy or schism, the communion of all Christians with all Christians going forwards without interruption; the Church had been no less Catholic, than now, that it is called Catholic, to distinguish it from heresies and schisms; which prevailed sometimes in some places, but never spread nor lasted with the Church. But had there been no profession qualifying for communion with the Church; had there been no power in the Church to limit the order and circumstance of communion in the offices of Christianity: it could never have been visible, whom a Christian was to communicate with, professing himself bound by believing one Catholic Church to communicate with it. Because by this means it was visible; and because, being visible, an obligation was acknowledged of communicating with it: the profession of this obligation was to be part of the common Christianity, which the creed was to signify. But when it is no more visible whom a Christian is to communicate with, by reason of division in the Church; what is it then, that resolves, whom a Christian is to communicate with?

[Necessity of believing one Catholic Church.]

§ 6. That is, indeed, the question, which this whole business intends to resolve. For, the Reformation having occa-

[Question to be now resolved, which is the true Church.]

^c "Credo Ecclesiam Cathol.: is a profession to hold unity with it." Added in margin in MS.

sioned division in the Church, the parties are both visible; but which is the true Church, remains invisible, so long as it remains in dispute. For though it be not invisible to that reason, which proceeds aright upon due principles; yet that is not required of all Christians that would be saved: and, therefore, if it be not visible to the common reason of all men, it is invisible. This I allege to no further purpose than to shew, how much all parties stand obliged to procure the reunion of the Church; as answerable for the souls, that may miscarry by choosing amiss in that, which God's ordinance makes visible, but men's disorder invisible, to common sense. For the more difficult the way of salvation proves by this means, the more shall all estates stand obliged to clear it.

[The word and sacraments insufficient marks of the true Church.]

§ 7. Let us then see, wherein the difficulty of the choice consisteth; let us see, what satisfaction the parties tender common sense, that salvation is to be had by [cleaving to^d] them. The word and the sacraments are the marks of the true Church. So say the doctors of the Reformation; so say, perhaps, their confessions of faith^e. It were too long to dispute that. But how are these marks distinctive? For I suppose they pretend not to make known the reformed Churches to constitute the true Church, in opposition to the Church of Rome, by marks common to both. And will any common sense allow, that the Church of Rome will grant, that they have not the word of God or the sacraments? which they allow the Reformed to have? If you add the *pure* preaching of the word, and the *pure* ministering of the sacraments^f; you advance not a foot. For is common sense able to judge,

^d Corrected from MS. : "leaving of" in folio edition.

^e i. e. if the following are *definitions*, and not merely *descriptions*.—"Est autem Ecclesia congregatio sanctorum in qua evangelium recte docetur et recte administrantur sacramenta. Et ad veram unitatem Ecclesiæ satis est consentire de doctrina evangelii et administratione sacramentorum." Conf. Aug. art. vii. De Ecclesia.—"The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." XXXIX. Art., art. 19.—"The true Church... hath

always these notes or marks, whereby it is known; pure and sound doctrine, the sacraments ministered according to Christ's holy institution, and the right use of ecclesiastical discipline." Homily for Whitsunday, Pt. ii.—See also Field, Of the Church, Bk. ii. at length. —Bellarmine himself (De Eccles. Militante, lib. iii. c. 2. Controv. tom. i. p. 1228. C) lays down, that "Ecclesiam .. unam et veram esse cætum hominum ejusdem Christianæ fidei professione et eorundem sacramentorum communione colligatum, sub regimine legitimorum pastorum," but adding, "ac præcipue unius Christi in terris vicarii Romani pontificis."

^f See last note.

that the Reformed way is pure, that of the Church of Rome impure? It judgeth, that they who call it so think so; whether it be so or not, it must come under dispute. And, appealing to the Scriptures, it appeareth, that common sense is not judge in the meaning and consequence of them, upon which the resolution depends. It is therefore manifest, that
 405 the preaching of the word and the ministering of the sacraments is no mark of the Church; unless you say something more, to limit the ground upon which they may be no less.

§ 8. What limitation I would add, is plain by the premisses^h. The preaching of that word, and that ministering of the sacraments, which the tradition of the whole Church confineth the sense of the Scriptures to intend; is the only mark of the Church, that can be visible. For I suppose preaching twice a Sunday is not; if a man be left free to preach what he will, only professing to believe the Bible—which what heresy disowneth?—and to make what he thinks good of it. And yet how is the generality of people provided for otherwise; unless it be, because they have preachers, that are counted godly men by those, whom what warrants to be godly men themselves^l?

[To be limited by the tradition of the whole Church interpreting the sense of the Scriptures.]

§ 9. In the mean time is it not evident, that preachers and people are overspread with a damnable heresy of Antinomians and Enthusiasts^k, formerly (when puritans were not divided from the Church of England) called Eatonists and Grindeltons^l, according to several countries? These believe so to be saved by the free grace of God, by which our Lord died for the elect, that by the revelation thereof, which is justifying faith, all their sins, past, present, and to come, are remitted; so that to repent of sin or to contend against it is the renouncing of God's free grace and saving faith^m. How much might be alleged to shew, how all is now overspread with itⁿ.

[Damnable heresy of Antinomianism now overspreading the land.]

^h See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxv. § 9, c. xxxii. § 50; and in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., cc. vi., xxi.

^l See the Acts of Parliament respecting Triers, of 1653 and 1656, in Scobell, Pt. ii. pp. 279, 280. Lond. 1658: and Thorndike's Letter Concerning the Present State of Religion amongst us.

^k See above, in Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. i. § 10, 11. notes z—d.

^l The Eatonists were so called from one John Eaton, for whom see the notes to the passage referred to in note k above. For the Grindeltonians, see Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 99, under the title Familists.

^m See above in Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. i. § 11. notes c, d.

ⁿ See Edwards' Gangræna and Pagitt's Heresiography, and Gataker, Rutherford, &c., with the other Pres-

[Its un-
christian
tenets.]

§ 10. The book called *Animadversions upon a Petition out of Wales*^o shall serve to speak the sense of them, who call themselves "the godly party^p;" as speaking to them in body. Thus it speaks, p. 36^q:—"Look through your veil of duties, profession, and ordinances; and try your heart, with what spirit of love, obedience, and truth you are in your work: and whether will you stand to this judgment? Or, rather, that God should judge you according to grace, to the name and nature of Christ written upon you and in you? Sure, the great Judge will thus judge us at last by His great judgment or last judgment; not by the outward conversation, nor inward intention, but finally by His eternal election, according to the Book of Life." This just afore^r he calleth "the seed of Christ and His righteousness in" a Christian. And p. 38^s:—"When we are intraged, we let fly at men's principles, being not satisfied to rebuke men's actions, opinions, and works, but would be avenged of their principles too; as if we would kill them at very heart, pull them up by the roots, and leave them in an incurable condition, rotten in their principles: . . . but principles lie deeper than the heart, and are indeed Christ; Who is the principle and beginning of all things; Who, though heart fail, and flesh fail, yet He abides the root of all." Shall he pretend to be a Christian, that professes this? Shall any pretend to be a Church, that spue it not out? Let heaven

byterian writers quoted in the passage referred to before in note k, and above all the Acts of Parliament of May 2. 1648, and August 9. 1650 (in Scobell, Pt. i. pp. 149, 150, Pt. ii. pp. 124—126), "against blasphemies and heresies;" for ample proof of this.

^o "Animadversions upon a Letter and Paper enclosed, sent to His Highness" (Cromwell) "from some Gentlemen and others in Wales;" with, prefixed to it, the letter and paper themselves, which are the subject of the *Animadversions*, being "a Word for God or a Testimony on Truth's behalf, from several Churches and divers hundreds of Christians in Wales (and some few adjacent) against wickedness in High Places, with a letter to the Lord General Cromwell, both, first presented to his own hands, and now published for further information:" 4to. pp. 104: published apparently about 1657.

^p The petition and letter in question are a vehement remonstrance on

the part of the Fanatical party in Wales, among whom one Vavasor Powell an Anabaptist was a leader, against the Acts of Parliament establishing Presbyterianism according to the platform of the Westminster Assembly, and against Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, &c. The *Animadversions* are the defence of Cromwell's side. A similar attack of the Anabaptists upon Cromwell in 1648 is printed in the supplement to Toulmin's edition of Neal, vol. v. pp. 152—155. Lond. 1822. And the fierce paper to the same effect, addressed by them at a later period (in 1657-8) to Charles II. (in Clarendon, *Hist of Rebell.*, vol. iii. p. 359. fol. 1719), is well known. These *Animadversions* then profess to issue from the more moderate, and to be addressed to the more frantic, of the Independent party.

^q *Animadversions &c.*, p. 36.

^r *Ibid.* pp. 35, 36.

^s *Ibid.* p. 38.

and earth judge, whether poor souls are otherwise to be secured of the word, than by two sermons a Sunday; when the sense of "the godly" is claimed to consist in a position so peremptorily destructive to salvation as this.

§ 11. It will be said, perhaps, that now the ministers of the Congregations have subscribed the Confession of the Assembly^t. But alas! the covering is too short. When a bishop in the Catholic Church subscribed a council, there was just presumption, that no man under his authority could be seduced from the faith subscribed; because no man communicated with the Catholic Church but by communicating with him that had subscribed it. Who shall warrant, that "the godly," who have this sense, not liable to any authority in the Church, shall stand to the subscriptions of those ministers? or to the authority of the Assembly, pretended by the Presbyteries? If they would declare themselves tied so to do, who shall warrant, that there is not a *salvo* for it in the confession which they subscribe? If there were not, why should any difficulty be made to spue out that position, which is the seed of it;—that justifying faith consisteth in believing that a man is of the number of the elect, for whom Christ died, excluding others?—why that, which is the fruit of it;—that they, who transgress the covenant of baptism, come not under the state of sin and damnation, come not from under the state of grace^u?—Why, but because a back door must be left for them, that draw the true conclusion from their own premisses; reserving themselves the liberty to deny the conclusion, admitting the premisses. It is not then a confession of faith, that will make

[The Confession of the Westminster Assembly no safeguard.]

^t The Independents in the Savoy Confession of Oct. 1658, expressly consent to the Westminster Confession of Faith "for the substance of it," and adopt "in most places its very words:" insomuch that the modern Independents have "in a manner laid aside the use of it" (the Savoy confession) "in their families, and agreed with the Presbyterians in the use of the Assembly's Catechism." So Neal: and see the Confession itself, entitled A Declaration of the Faith and Order owned and practised in the Congregational Churches in England; agreed upon &c. at the Savoy Octob. 12. 1658, Preface, sign. B. 2, 4to. Lond. 1659.—The West-

minster Confession of Faith was adopted with some considerable exceptions by the Parliament, June 20, 1648 (Neal, vol. iii. pp. 320, 321). But Neal's editor, Toulmin, boasts (*ibid.* p. 329. note), that it "was not made the legal standard of orthodoxy;" that "it was not subscribed by any member of" the Westminster "Assembly, except by the prolocutor, assessors, and clerks; nor till forty years after was a subscription or assent to it required of any layman or minister as a term of Christian communion."

^u See above Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., cc. vii. xxxi. &c.: and Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxv. § 10.

the word that is preached a mark of the Church, without some mark visible to common sense warranting that confession of faith.

[No Church no sacraments.]

§ 12. As for the sacraments, no Church no sacraments. If they suppose that ground upon which, that intent to which, the whole Church hath used them; there is no further cause of division in the Church: for that secures the rule of faith. If not, they are no sacraments, but by equivocation of words; they are sacrileges, in profaning God's ordinances.

[Baptism of the Independents, and in New England, no baptism; because the faith of the Church is denied by those who minister it.]

§ 13. The sacrament of baptism, because the necessary means of salvation, is admitted for good, when ministered by those who are not of the Church; but always void of the effect of grace: to which it reviveth, so soon as the true faith is professed in the unity of the Church^x. If a sacrament be a visible sign of invisible grace, that baptism is no baptism, which signifieth the grace it should effect but indeed effecteth not. Such is that baptism, which is used to seal a covenant of grace without the condition of Christianity; a covenant, that is not the covenant of two parties, but the promise of one^y. Whence comes the humour of rebaptizing^z, but to be discharged of that Christianity, which the baptism of the Church of England exacteth? Why do they refuse baptism in New England to all, that refuse to enter into the covenant of Congregations^a? How comes it more necessary to sal-

^x See Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. ix. § 28, c. x. § 31.

^y Compare above in Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. iii. § 6, 7; c. vii. § 4.

^z There was an ordinance of Parliament in May 1648, that "whosoever shall say that the baptism of infants is unlawful," &c., "and in pursuance thereof shall baptize any person formerly baptized," &c., "shall renounce his error," or "be committed to prison till he find sureties that he shall not publish or maintain" it "any more" (Neal, vol. v. pp. 151, 152. ed. Toulmin). But the ordinance it appears was not enforced.

^a In the answers of the elders &c. at Boston in 1662, to the questions propounded to them (Mather, Eccles. Hist. of New Engl., Bk. V. p. 64), it is laid down, that "the proper subjects of baptism" are "the members of the visible Church," and that these "are confederate visible believers in particular churches, and their infant seed."—

See also Increase Mather's Discourse concerning the subject of Baptisme, 4to. Cambridge (in America), 1675: which is especially concerned with the controversy in New England respecting the persons who have a right to baptism, defines them to be those who are "according to Scripture rule become members of the visible Church," and quotes the Savoy meeting of 1658 and Dr. Owen in support of the doctrine.— "All men are bound, say they" (of New England), "to become settled members of such a particular Church as is before described. And whosoever doth not, remains for the time without the visible Church of Christ, and in that estate incapable of any Church ordinance or privilege, though he be not only baptized but also truly converted" &c. Narrative of some Church Courses in New England, &c. by W. R., c. vii. p. 29. Lond. 1644: from the authority of Robinson, Mather, &c.

vation to be of a Congregation, than to be baptized and made a Christian? Is it not, because it is thought, that salvation is to be had without that profession of Christianity which the sacrament of baptism sealeth? that it is not to be had without renouncing it? Upon these terms, those, that are denied baptism by the Congregations because they are not of the Congregations, are denied salvation as much as in them lies, but not in deed and in truth. For, the necessity of baptism supposing a profession of the Catholic Church, they perish not by refusing it, who will not have it by renouncing the Catholic Church; that is, by covenanting themselves into Congregations. They that are so affected^b must know, that they have authority of themselves to baptize to effect; which no Congregation in New England is able to do.

407 § 14. If the sacrament of the eucharist seal that covenant of grace, which conditioneth not for Christianity; it is no sacrament but by equivocation of words. Where that conditional is doubtful or void, there is no security for poor souls, that they receive the sacrament of the eucharist^c. They, who depart from the Church, that they may minister the sacraments on such grounds and to such effects as the Church allows not, incur the nullities and sacrileges, which departing from the Church inferreth. [Nor their eucharist a valid eucharist, for the same reason.]

§ 15. But if, beside the faith of the Church, the authority of the Church be supposed to the effect of the sacraments; how shall the sacraments be sacraments, though ministered upon profession of the true faith, where no authority of the Church can be pretended for the ministering of them? or where it can only be pretended, but is indeed usurped and void? Posterity will never forget, that there are in a land, inhabited by Christians, called England, country parishes, in which the sacraments have not been ministered for so many years, as the order of the Church of England hath been superseded by the late war^d. If the word and sacraments be the marks of the Church; what pretence for a Church, [Their sacraments want the authority as well as the faith of the Church.]

^b "As not to leave the Catholic Church nor covenant themselves into Congregations." Added in margin in MS.

^c See above, Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxx. § 11—13.

^d Written A.D. 1659; and the Common Prayer was forbidden by law, and the Directory enforced in its stead, March, A.D. 1644 (Scobell, Pt. i. pp. 75, sq.)

where there is indeed a pretence of the word (though no presumption that it is God's), but of sacraments not so much as a pretence? What hath the rest of England deserved of the Congregations, or of the Presbyteries; that they should be left destitute of the means of salvation, because they cannot see reason to be of Congregations, or Presbyteries?

[Laymen still tremble to minister sacraments, although not afraid to preach without authority.]

§ 16. Laymen preach; and laymen go to church to hear them preach, because they cannot preach themselves at home to their families^e. The horror of profaning the sacraments of the Church by sacrilege is yet alive, to make them tremble still at usurping to celebrate the sacrament of the eucharist^f. But will those laymen, that preach, answer for the laymen's souls to whom they preach, that they have sufficient means of salvation by hearing them preach, being of no Church; that might answer, that it is God's word which they preach, ministering no sacraments for a mark of the Church? Is it possible a Christian should hold himself able to preach, who holds not himself able to baptize? Or is it the appetite of devouring consecrated goods, that ensnares men to preach; who, when it comes to baptizing, had rather let innocent souls perish than own the authority of the Church (which enables every Christian to baptize in case of necessity^g), because they know

^e See Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. xi. § 5—9; and Review of it, c. xi.

^f See Due Way of Composing Differences, &c., § 19—Compare the history of the Wesleys: who only gradually became bold enough to administer sacraments. In the Plan of General Pacification (an ominous title), dated Aug. 6, 1795, it is enacted, that "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall not be administered in any Chapel, except a majority of the trustees of that Chapel on the one hand, and the majority of the stewards and leaders belonging to that Chapel . . . on the other hand, allow it," and then only with consent of the Conference, and under several limitations. See S. Warren's Chronicles of Methodism, pp. 223, 224. 8vo. Lond. 1827. The above qualified permission was the result of a vehement division between those who adhered (with their founder Wesley himself) to the Church, and those who were pushed by their position into schism.

^g See Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iii. § 23: Epilogue, Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xix. § 12; and Bk. III. Of

the Laws of the Ch., c. viii. § 11.—That laymen might not baptize, even in case of necessity, appears to have been held by the New England Congregationalists, who solemnly enact in their Confession of Faith, A.D. 1680, c. xxviii.: that "neither" baptism nor the Lord's Supper "may be dispensed by any but by a minister of the word lawfully called" (Mather's Eccles. Hist. of New Engl., Bk. v. p. 17. fol. Lond. 1702): and enforce it at length *ibid.* p. 56.—And Cartwright had laid down, that "only a minister of the word, that is, a preacher," may "minister the sacraments" (in his Directory of Ch. Gov., § Of Sacraments, in Appendix to Neal, vol. v. pp. xvii., xviii). And see Hooker, E. P., V. lxi. 4.—However the Anabaptist Confession of Faith A.D. 1646, § xli. (Append. to Crosby, Hist. of Baptists, vol. i. num. ii. p. 21), expressly declares, that "the person designed by Christ to dispense baptism, the Scripture holds forth to be a disciple, *it being no where tied to a particular Church officer* or person extraordinarily sent," &c.

they usurp the office of preaching without authority from the Church. It is I that have said, that a layman may be authorized to preach by the Church^h. And I believe still, I said true in it. But shall I therefore answer for him that preacheth without authority from the Church? Should he preach by authority from the Church, there were presumption for his hearers, that it is the word of God, which the Church authorizeth. When he preacheth without authority from the Church, shall he not answer for the souls, whom he warrants salvation by his preaching without Church or word or sacraments?

§ 17. But these are not "the godly." Those, that know themselves such, are thereby authorized to retire themselves into Congregations, that they may enjoy the purity of the 408 ordinancesⁱ. It is then men's godliness, that enables them to forsake the Church, and betake themselves into Congregations. And indeed I know an Oxford doctor^k; who, to prove himself no schismatic for it, hath alleged, that he can be no schismatic, because he knows himself to be godly and to have God's Spirit. I deny not, that he hath alleged other reasons why he is no schismatic; the ground whereof I considered afore^l. But what Quaker could not have alleged the Spirit of God as well as he? And did not he, who pretends himself Christ^m, allege reasons for it as well as pretend the Spirit?

[Presumption of those who deem themselves "the godly."]

§ 18. A nice mistake it is to imagine, that a Christian is to accept the Scriptures for the word of God, because the Spirit of God assures him that so they are. For of a truth, until the Spirit of God move him to be a Christian, he ac-

[The Spirit of God neither distinguisheth the Scriptures, nor assureth any man that he is a good Christian, save by means that are visible.]

^h Prim. Gov. of Ch., c. ix. § 4; Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. xi. § 4; Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., c. iii. § 22; and Review of it, c. iii. § 20.

ⁱ The Church of Christ "is a company of *visible saints*, called and separated from the world by the word and Spirit of God, to the visible profession of the faith of the gospel, being baptized into that faith, and joined to the Lord, and each to other, by *mutual agreement in the practical enjoyment of the ordinances* commanded by Christ their Head and King." Anabaptist Confession of 1646, § xxxiii.: as just quoted pp. 18, 19.

^k Viz. Dr. Owen.—"How some men may prevaile against us, before whom

we must stand or fall according to their corrupt notion of schisme, we know not: the rule of our consciences, in this as in all other things, is eternal and unchangeable. Whilst I have an uncontrollable faithfull witsesse, that I transgresse no limits prescribed to me in the word, that I doe not willingly break or dissolve any unity of the institution of Jesus Christ, my minde as to this thing is filled with perfect peace," &c. &c. "And let men say . . . what they please or can to the contrary, I am no schismatick." John Owen, *Of Schisme*, c. viii. § 66. pp. 276, 277. Oxf. 1657.

^l See above in Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxv. § 17.

^m Viz. James Naylor.

cepteth them not for such. When It doth, he is moved so to accept them by the Spirit of God, as by the effective cause; but for reasons, which though contained in the Scriptures, yet, were they not visibly true before a man can accept the Scriptures for the word of God, he could never so accept them by God's Spirit: unless we can imagine the virtue of God's Spirit not to depend upon the preaching of His gospel; which I suppose only Enthusiasts do imagine. Nor doth the Spirit of God distinguish to any Christian the Apocrypha from canonical Scripture, but by such means as may make the difference visible. No more doth It assure him that he is a good Christian, but upon the knowledge of such resolutions and actions wherein Christianity consisteth. If it be requisite to make a man no schismatic, that it be not his own fault, that he is not of the Catholic Church; if he persuade himself upon insufficient reasons, that there is no such thing by God's law as the visible body of a Catholic Church: just it is with God to leave such a one to think it God's Spirit, That assures him a godly man, being a schismatic. It is not therefore supposition of invisible godliness, that can privilege men to withdraw themselves from the Church into Congregations; supposing such a thing as a Catholic Church. The purity being invisible, but the bar to it, separation from God's Church, visible; the ordinances, for which they separate, will remain their own ordinances, not God's.

[Senseless claim of the Presbyterians, grounded on their having themselves received ordination in the Church of England.]

§ 19. The Presbyterians sometimes plead their ordination in the Church of England for the authority, by which they ordain others against the Church of England, to do that, which they received authority from the Church of England to do, provided that according to the order of itⁿ: a thing so ridiculously senseless, that common reason refuseth it. Can any state, any society, do an act, by virtue whereof there shall be right and authority to destroy it? Can the ordina-

ⁿ See Thorndike's Letter concerning the Present State of Religion among us.—In the Form of Presbyterial Ordination set forth by the Westminster Assembly (Appendix to Neal's Hist. of Puritans, ed. Toulmin, num. ix.), it is enacted among other things, that "if a minister be designed to a congregation who hath been formerly or-

dained presbyter according to the form of ordination which hath been in the Church of England, which we hold for substance valid, . . . let him be admitted without any new ordination."—And so also the Act of Parliament establishing "Church-government," Aug. 1648 (Scobell, Pt. i. p. 173).

tion of the Church of England, proceeding upon supposition of a solemn promise before God and His Church to execute the ministry a man receiveth according to the order of it, enable him to do that, which he was never ordained to do? Shall he by failing of his promise, by the act of that power which supposed his promise, receive authority to destroy it? Then let a man obtain the kingdom of heaven by transgressing that Christianity, by the undertaking whereof he obtained right to it.

§ 20. They are therefore mere congregations, voluntarily
409 constituted by the will of those, all whose acts, even in the sphere of their ministry once received, are become void by their failing of that promise, in consideration whereof they were promoted to it: void, I say, not of the crime of sacrilege towards God, which the usurpation of Core constituteth, but of the effect of grace towards His people. For the like voluntary combining of them into presbyteries and synods createth but the same equivocation of words; when they are called Churches, to signify that which is visible by their usurpation in point of fact, not that which is invisible by their authority in point of right^o.

[Mere equivocation to call their congregations Churches, or their sacraments sacraments.]
[Numb. xvi.; Jude 11.]

§ 21. For want of this authority, whatsoever is done by virtue of that usurpation being void before God; I will not examine, whether the form, wherein they execute the offices of the Church which they think fit to exercise, agree with the ground and intent of the Church or not: only, I charge a peculiar nullity in their consecrating the eucharist, by neglecting the prayer for making the elements the Body and Blood of Christ; without which the Church never thought it could consecrate the eucharist^p. Whether, having departed from the Church, Presbyteries and Congregations scorn to learn any part of their duty from the Church, lest that might

[Peculiar nullity in their form of consecrating the eucharist.]

^o See Thorndike's Letter concerning the Present State of Religion among us.

^p See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. iv. § 7, sq.: and for the Puritans, Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. x. § 6.—The Directory orders the minister first to read "the words of institution;" and then to use a "prayer, thanksgiving, or blessing, of the bread and wine to this effect:" proceeding to give a form, which contains this passage:—"Earnestly to

pray to God. . . to vouchsafe His gracious presence and the effectual working of His Spirit in us, and so to sanctify these elements both of bread and wine, and to bless His ordinance, that we may receive by faith the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ crucified for us, and so to feed upon Him that He may be one with us and we with Him," &c. :—and going on to speak of "the elements being now sanctified by the word and prayer."

seem to weaken the ground of their departure ; or whether they intend, that the elements remain mere signs, to strengthen men's faith that they are of the number of the elect^a ; which they are, before they be consecrated, as much as afterwards : the want of consecration rendering it no sacrament that is ministered, the ministering of it upon a ground destructive to Christianity renders it [none^r] much more.

[Succession of pastors from the apostles no sufficient presumption by itself that the Church of Rome is the Catholic and only true Church.]

§ 22. On the other side, the succession of pastors from the apostles, or those who received their authority from the apostles, is taken for a sufficient presumption, on behalf of the Church of Rome, that it is Catholic^a. But I have shewed^t, that the tradition of faith, and the authority of the Scriptures which contain it, is more ancient than the being of the Church ; and presupposed to the same, as a condition upon which it standeth : that the authority of the apostles, and the powers left by them in and with the Church, the one is originally the effective cause, the other immediately the law by which it subsisteth, and in which the government thereof consisteth : that the Church hath power in laws of less consequence, though given the Church by the apostles, though recorded by the Scriptures ; where that change, which succeeds in the state of Christendom, renders them useless to preserve the unity of the Church, presupposing the faith, in order to the public service of God. But neither can the Church have power in the faith, to add, to take away, to change any thing in that profession of Christianity, wherein the salvation of all Christians consisteth, and which the being of the Church presupposeth ; nor [to nullify^u] that act of the

^a See Just Weights and Measures, c. xxi. § 8.—How far the Presbyterians as a body were clear in the matter, may be judged from the Directory, which lays down, that by this Sacrament "Christ and all His benefits are applied and sealed up unto us:" and from the Westminster Confession of Faith, c. xxvii. § 3, affirming, that "the grace which is exhibited in or by the sacraments rightly used, is not conferred by any power in them," but depends "upon the work of the Spirit and the word of institution:" and c. xxviii. § 1, that baptism is "ordained . . . not only for the solemn admission of the party baptized into the visible Church, but also to be unto

him a sign and seal of the covenant of grace, of his ingrafting into Christ, of regeneration, of remission of sins, and of his giving up unto God through Jesus Christ to walk in newness of life:" and c. xxix. that in the Lord's Supper, "worthy receivers . . . do inwardly by faith really and indeed, yet not carnally and corporally but spiritually, receive and feed upon Christ crucified and all benefits of His death," &c.

^r Added from MS.

^s See e.g. Field, *Of the Church*, Bk. ii. c. 6, from Stapleton and Bellarmine.

^t Bk. I. *Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr.*, cc. iv., xxi., xxviii., &c.

^u Corrected from MS. ; "in" in folio edition.

apostles' authority, whereby the unity of the Church was founded and settled; nor [to nullify^x] that service of God, for which it was provided.

§ 23. There is therefore something else requisite to evidence the Church of Rome to be the true Church, exclusive to the Reformation, than the visible succession of pastors; though that, by the premisses, be one of the laws, that concur to make every Church a Catholic Church. The faith upon which, the powers constituted by the apostles in which, the form of government by which, the service of God for which, it subsisteth: if these be not maintained according to the Scriptures interpreted by the original and Catholic tradition of the Church, it is in vain to allege the personal succession of pastors (though that be one ingredient in the government of it, without which neither could the faith be preserved nor the service of God maintained, though with it they might possibly fail of being preserved and maintained) for a mark of the true Church. The preaching of that word, and that ministering of the sacraments (understanding by that particular all the offices of God's public service in the Church), which the tradition of the whole limiteth the Scriptures interpreted thereby to teach, is the only mark, as afore^y, to make the Church visible.

§ 24. To come then to our case; is it therefore become warrantable to communicate with the Church of Rome, because it is become unwarrantable to communicate with Presbyteries or Congregations? This, is, indeed, the rest of the difficulty, which it is the whole business of this book to resolve. To which I must answer, that absolutely the case is as it was, though comparatively much otherwise. For if the state of religion be the same at Rome, but in England far worse than it was: the condition, upon which communion with the Church of Rome is obtained, is never a whit more agreeable to Christianity than afore; but it is become more pardonable for him, that sees what he ought to avoid, not to see what he ought to follow.

§ 25. He, that is admitted to communion with the Church of Rome by the bull of profession of faith enacted by Pius IV.

^x Corrected from MS.; "in" in folio edition.

^y Above, § 8.

[What is
needful to
constitute
a true
Church,
beside the
personal
succession
of pastors.]

[Not war-
rantable to
communi-
cate with
the Church
of Rome,
because
unwarrant-
able to
communi-
cate with
Presby-
terians or
Independ-
ents; not-
withstand-
ing the cal-
lamity of
the Church
of Eng-
land.]

[He that is
admitted to
commu-

nion with the Church of Rome is forced by implication to admit the infallibility of the present Church.]

pop^e (not by the council of Trent^a), besides many particulars there added to the creed (which whether true or false, according to the premisses, he swears to as much as to his creed), at length professes to "admit without doubting, whatsoever else the sacred canons and general councils, especially the synod of Trent, hath delivered, decreed, and declared: damning and rejecting as anathema, whatsoever the Church damneth and rejecteth for heresy under anathema;" but whether the whole Church or the present Church, the oath limiteth not^b. Here is no formal and express profession, that a man believes the present Church to be infallible. And therefore it was justly alleged in the first Book^c, that the Church hath never enjoined the professing of it. But here is a just ground for a reasonable construction, that it is hereby intended to be exacted; because a man swears to admit the acts of councils, as he does to admit his creed and the Holy Scriptures.

§ 26. Nor can there be a more effectual challenge of that privilege, than the use of it in the decree of the council, that the Scriptures, which we call Apocrypha, be admitted with

[Such infallibility effectually challenged in the decree of the council of Trent respecting the Apocrypha.]

^z Bulla S.N.D. Pii Divina Providentia Papæ IV. super forma juramenti professionis fidei: A.D. 1564: ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. pp. 944. B. sq.: et Bullar. Roman., tom. iv. P. 2. pp. 204, 205. Rom. 1745.

^a The Council of Trent imposed acceptance of its decrees upon all Cathedral dignitaries and all who had cure of souls: the bull imposes the oath upon all belonging to monasteries or any religious order (Preamble of the bull as quoted in note z). And another bull (Bullar. Rom., *ibid.*, pp. 291—204) imposes it upon all who take degrees or hold offices at Universities or public "gymnasia."

^b "Ego N. firma fide credo et profiteor omnia et singula quæ continentur in symbolo fidei quo sancta Romana Ecclesia utitur: videlicet Credo in unum Deum," &c. — (reciting the Nicene Creed, and then continuing) — "Apostolicas et ecclesiasticas traditiones reliquasque ejusdem ecclesiæ observationes et constitutiones firmissime admitto et amplector. Item sacram Scripturam juxta eum sensum quem tenuit et tenet sancta mater ecclesia" &c. "admitto, nec eam unquam nisi juxta unanimum consensum patrum

accipiam et interpretabor. Profiteor quoque septem esse vere et proprie sacramenta novæ legis" &c. — (going on to profess and accept, the sacrifice of the mass, transubstantiation, concomitance, purgatory, invocation and veneration of saints, adoration of relics and images, indulgences, supremacy of the pope; and finally) "Cetera item omnia a sacris canonibus et œcumenicis conciliis, ac præcipue a sacrosancta Tridentina synodo tradita, definita, et declarata, indubitanter recipio atque profiteor; simulque contraria omnia atque hæreses quascunque ab ecclesia damnatas, rejectas, et anathematizatas, ego pariter damno, rejicio, et anathematizo: hanc veram Catholicam fidem . . . integram et inviolabilem usque ad extremum vitæ spiritum constantissime (Deo adjuvante) retinere et confiteri, atque a meis subditis, vel illis quorum cura ad me in munere meo spectabit, teneri, doceri, et prædicari, quantum in me erit, curaturum, ego idem N. spondeo, voveo, ac juro; sic me Deus adjuvet et hæc sancta Dei evangelia." Forma juram. Prof. Fidei, ap. Bull. Pii IV. as quoted in note z.

^c c. iv. § 21, c. xxxi. § 51.

the like reverence as the unquestionable canonical Scriptures, being all enjoined to be received as all of one rank^d; which, before the decree, had never been enjoined to be received but with that difference, which had always been acknowledged in the Church^e. For this act, giving them the authority of prophetic Scripture inspired by God which they 411 had not afore,—though it involve a nullity (because that which was not inspired by God to him that writ it, when he writ it, can never have the authority of [Scripture] inspired by God, because it can never become inspired by God; nor can become known that it was indeed inspired by God, not having been so received from the beginning, without revelation anew to that purpose),—yet usurpeth infallibility, because it enjoineth that, which no authority but that which immediate revelation createth can enjoin.

§ 27. Further, the decree of the council concerning justification^f involving a mistake in the term, and understanding by it the infusion of grace, whereby the righteousness that dwelleth in a Christian is formally and properly that which settles him in the state of righteous before God; not fundamentally and metonymically that which is required in him that is estated in the same by God in consideration of our Lord Christ: though I maintain^g, that this decree prejudiceth not the substance of Christianity; yet must it not be allowed to express the true reason, by which it takes place. The council then transgresseth the power of the Church, in erecting a position of the School (and that, in the proper sense of the terms, not true) into an article of the faith^h; but the bullⁱ much more, in requiring to swear it. And whether or no the decree of the council concern the salvation of a single Christian, being under it: the swearing to it, which the bull enjoineth, necessarily concerns the salvation of him, who, if he understood the business, knows it not to be true; if he understand it not, cannot swear it.

[The decree of the council concerning justification, also, involves a mistake; is a position of the School erected into an article of faith; and is required by the bull of Pius IV. to be sworn to.]

§ 28. But that the satisfaction of penance is not to abolish the guilt of eternal death, by changing the love of this world

[Romish doctrine of penance]

^d See *ibid.* c. xxxi. § 51. note l.

^e See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxii. § 31—35: and references there.

^f See Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c.

xxx. § 17, 18.

^g See *ibid.*, § 19, 20.

^h See *ibid.*, § 17. notes t, u.

ⁱ See above, § 25. note b.

necessarily
prejudicial
to the
Christi-
anity of
those who
own it.]

into the love of God above all things; but to redeem the debt of temporal punishment, remaining when the sin is remitted by the sacrament (or, when it can be had, by the mere desire of it): as it is decreed Sess. vi. cap. xiv.^k: this is necessarily prejudicial to the Christianity of those, who must needs be induced by it to think themselves restored to God's grace without the means which His gospel requireth^l. For be penance never so much a sacrament; if the Church suppose the gospel, the applying of the keys thereof cannot abate that condition which the gospel requireth, but is employed to effect it. Therefore absolution proceeds not but upon supposition, that the change of a man's disposition is visible by the performing of his penance^m. If the case of necessity create an exception, which the Church presumeth that God dispenseth in, and therefore reconcileth all in the point of death by giving them the eucharistⁿ; it is not, because there is ground of pardon in their being reconciled, but in the procuring of their being qualified for it, which must not have been presumed upon otherwise. For the presumption of pardon not lying in the act of reconciliation by the power of the keys, but in the ground of it; upon the corrupt custom of absolving first and imposing penance to be performed afterwards, to decree this construction, that it is not imposed for remission of sin (as conditionally depending on it) but to pay the temporal punishment remaining when it is remitted^o; was to heap abuses upon abuses. For hence is come the change of attrition into contrition by the sentence of absolution^p in him, in whom all the penance that is 412 enjoined pretends nothing else than to effect it. So that, pardon being held forth upon undue grounds, the corruption of our nature must needs presume upon it, when it is not effected. How then shall a man swear to admit this, without consenting and concurring to the entangling of simple souls in the snares of their sins? And this is therefore a point, wherein the Christianity which the decree constituteth is necessarily defective: as not providing for that, which the

^k See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xi. § 3. note q.

^l See *ibid.*, § 5, 6.

^m See *ibid.*, c. ix. § 5—11, 27, 28, &c.

ⁿ See *ibid.*, c. x. § 10—12: and Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xxxiii. § 9.

^o See Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xi. § 1, sq., § 21, &c.

^p See *ibid.*, § 4.

Gospel maketh requisite to the remission of sin ; but teaching to expect it from the act of declaring it by the Church, without supposing the ground, upon which the gospel tendereth it.

§ 29. If the decree of transubstantiation^a could possibly be expounded to signify only the sacramental presence of the Body and Blood of Christ, which I maintain the consecration effecteth^r; what would that serve the turn, when it is further required, that we hold him anathema, that believes the substance of the elements to remain^s? Which being so manifestly justified by the Scriptures, neither any tradition of the Church, nor any reason, rendering the bodily presence of them inconsistent with the sacramental presence of the Flesh and Blood of Christ, excludeth^t.

[The decree of transubstantiation manifestly against Scripture.]

[Matt. xxvi. 29, Mark xiv. 25, 1 Cor. xi. 26—28.]

§ 30. Nor is it enough, that Christian people frequent themselves, and admit in others, the use and effect of those^u offices, which the council of Florence first decreed to make up the seven sacraments^x; unless they swear to hold them for sacraments without distinguishing, either in that grace which the ceremony signifieth, or in the force whereby they concur to the obtaining of it^y. Whereas the difference between our common Christianity, and that which the Church is able to contribute towards the effect of it by any office which it is enabled to celebrate, ought to distinguish the grace of the Holy Ghost, which baptism and the eucharist immediately bestow by virtue of the covenant of grace which they enact and establish, from that, which any office of the Church by God's promise to hear the prayers thereof is able to bring to pass.

[The seven sacraments cannot be equalized to one another, as the council of Florence decrees.]

§ 31. Further, seeing that, by the Scriptures expounded according to the original tradition of the Church, the souls of those that depart in grace are in an imperfect state of happiness till the general judgment, according to the state in which they depart^z: neither can any prayers be made to redeem souls out of purgatory-pains to the sight of God

[Unscriptural doctrines respecting purgatory and prayer to saints in the Romish Church.]

^a See *ibid.*, c. i. § 3. note e.

^r See *ibid.*, c. ii. § 8, sq.; c. iii. § 2; c. iv. § 10, sq.

^s Conc. Trid., Sess. xiii. can. 2; ap. Labb., Conc., tom. xiv. p. 808. D.

^t See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., cc. ii.—v.

^u Corrected from MS.: "these" in folio edition.

^x See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxx. § 35. note e.

^y See *ibid.*

^z See *ibid.*, c. xxvii. § 4, sq.; c. xxix. § 30, sq.

(which the decree of the council of Florence supposeth^a) upon those terms; nor any assurance be had, that the prayers which are made to the saints do come to their knowledge^b. And how then shall a good Christian swear to believe, that souls are helped out of purgatory by the prayers of the living; or that he is to pray to saints, of whom he can by no means be assured that they hear his prayers?

[Other Romish abuses, insufferable to endure, an irreparable scandal to approve.]

§ 32. Surely it cannot be imagined, that the communion of the eucharist in one kind,—the making of these prayers to saints, which distinguish them not from God (desiring of them those things which only God can give),—the setting up of their images in churches, to be worshipped and prayed to in the house of God's service,—the worshipping of images, as the objects of that worship in respect of their principals, which is not the worship of their principals,—the serving of God in an unknown language,—the barring of Christian⁴¹³ people from the Scriptures,—the maintaining of masses where nobody communicates, scarce anybody assisteth,—the opinion of applying the virtue of Christ's death by them to those, who neither communicate nor assist them with their devotions, by virtue of the sacrifice,—the tendering of pardon for sin by indulgences, whereof there can be no effect but the releasing of penance enjoined^c:—these and other customs of that Church, which have the force and effect of law (which written laws many times never attain), are so far from being reasonable means to advance the service of God, that to live under them and to yield conformity to them is a burden insufferable for a Christian to undergo; to approve them by being reconciled to the Church that maintains them, a scandal incurable and irreparable.

[But to swear to them according to the bull of Pius IV., a thing inconceivably strange that any should have required it of a Christian.]

§ 33. But to swear, further, and to profess firmly to admit and embrace them as contained within the title of constitutions and observations of that Church; is a thing, which to me it seems strange that it should ever be required of a Christian. The effect of this bull is of so high a nature, in regard of those whom it concerns; that never any general council pretended to produce the like. That every man

^a See *ibid.*, c. xxviii. § 34. note 1.

^b See *ibid.*, c. xxix. § 34, sq.

^c See, for all these subjects, *ibid.*, cc. v. § 25, 26; cc. xi.; xxiv.—xxix.;

&c.—The whole paragraph stands in the folio edition as above printed. Thorndike had evidently forgotten the beginning of it before writing the end.

should own the laws of the society wherein he lives, so far as to live in conformity with them, is a thing necessary to the subsistence of all communities. Nor is a private person chargeable with the faults of the laws, under which he lives; until it appear, that by the means of those faults he must fail of the end for which the community subsisteth: that is, of salvation, by communicating with the Church of Rome. But to make a private Christian a party to the decrees and customs of the Church (by swearing to admit and embrace them all), because he communicateth with it; is to make him answerable for that, which he doeth not. He, that would swear no more than he believes, nor believe more than he can see cause to believe (being a private Christian, and uncapable to comprehend what laws and customs are fit for so great a body as the Church), must not swear to the laws of the Church as good or fit (were there no charge against them), because past his understanding; but rest content, by conforming to them, to hold communion with the Church. But instead of mending the least of those horrible abuses, which the complaints of all parts of Christendom evidence to be visible, to exclude all that will not swear to them; is to bid them redeem the communion of the Church by transgressing that Christianity, which it ought to presuppose. Well may that power be called infinite, that undertakes to such things as this. But how should the means of salvation be thought to consist in obeying it?

§ 34. Here is then a peremptory bar to communion with the Church of Rome; only occasioned by the Reformation, but fixed by the Church of Rome. That order, which several parts of Christendom had provided for themselves under the title of Reformation, might have been but provisional, till a better understanding between the parties might have produced a tolerable agreement (in order whereunto a distance for a time had been the less mischievous); had not this proceeding cut off all hope of peace but by conquest, that is, by yielding all this. And therefore, this act being that which
 414 formed the schism, the crime thereof is chiefly imputable to it.

[And is both a peremptory bar to communion with the Church of Rome, and the chief cause of the schism.]

§ 35. As therefore I said afore^d, that the sacrament of
 baptism of

^d Above in § 13.

the Independents, so the eucharist of the Romish Church, no means of salvation, if it involve the renouncing of the faith.]

baptism, though the necessary means of salvation, becomes a necessary bar to salvation, when it enacteth a profession of renouncing either any part of the faith or the unity of the Church; so here I say, that the communion of the eucharist, obtained by making a profession which the common Christianity alloweth not a good Christian to make, is no more the means of salvation to him who obtaineth it upon such terms, how much soever a Christian may stand obliged to hold communion with the Church. And this is the reason, that makes the communion of the Church of Rome, absolutely, no more warrantable than afore; now that it is become unwarrantable to communicate with Presbyteries and Congregations.

[Extreme to which some have gone, in calling the pope antichrist and the papists idolaters.]

§ 36. But, comparatively, an extremity in respect to the contrary extremity holds the place of a mean^e; nor did I ever imagine, that the humour of reforming the Church without ground or measure may not proceed to that extremity, that it had been better to have left it unreformed, than to have neglected those bounds, which the pretence of reformation requireth. I say not, that this is now come to pass, comparisons being odious: but this I say;—that he, who goes to reform the Church upon supposition that the pope is antichrist and the papists therefore idolaters^f, is much to take heed, that he misken not the ground for that measure, by which he is to reform; and, taking that for reformation which is the furthest distant from the Church of Rome that is possible, imagine, that the pope may be antichrist, and the papists idolaters, for that which the Catholic faith and Church alloweth.

[Those are properly antichrists, who pretend to be the Messias.]

§ 37. It is a marvel to see, how much the zeal to have the pope antichrist surpasses the evidence of the reasons which it is proved with. For otherwise it would easily appear, that, as an antipope is nothing but a pretended pope, so antichrist is nothing else but a pretended Messias; he, who pretends to be that which Christ is indeed, and to give salvation to God's people. Our Lord foretells of "false Christs and false prophets," Matt. xxiv. 24, Mark xiii. 22; and those

* Corrected from MS.: "means" in folio edition.—Compare Aristotle, Eth. Nic., II. viii. 5, &c.—"Πρὸς μὲν τὸ μέσον ἐνίοις ἄκριτοις ὁμοιότης τις φαί-

νεται," κ.τ.λ.

^f See Thorndike's Just Weights and Measures, cc. i., sq.

are the preachers of new sects, which pretended to be Christs, and which pretended not to be Christs.

§ 38. Simon Magus and Menander, we know by Irenæus^g [As Simon Magus and others did, and Barcochab; Saturninus and Basilides did not.] and Epiphanius^h; Dositheus, by Origen upon Matthewⁱ; pretended all of them to be the Messias to the Samaritans: who, as schismatical Jews, expected the Messias as well as the Jews. Saturninus and Basilides were false prophets, but not antichrists^k; because not pretending that themselves were the Messias, but pretending some of those, whereof they made that fulness of the Godhead which they preached to consist, to be the Messias. Among the Jews, all, that ever took upon them to be the Messias, besides our Lord Jesus, are properly antichrists; among whom Barcochab under Adrian was eminent^l.

§ 39. But there is reason enough to reckon Manichæus [Reason enough for reckoning both Manichæus and Mahomet anti-christs.] and Mahomet both of that rank: as undertaking to be that to their followers, which the Jews expected of the Messias; to save them from their enemies, and to give them the world to come. For Manichæus seems indeed to have given himself the name of Menahem, signifying in the Hebrew the same as Paracletus in Greek; because he pretended to be assumed by the Holy Ghost^m: as not he but Christiansⁿ believe, that the Word of God assumed the Manhood of

^g Quoted above in Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 2. note b, and § 16, 17.

^h Quoted *ibid.*, § 2. note c.

ⁱ "Non multi fuerunt homines in tempore apostolorum qui Christos se esse dixerunt: nisi forte Dositheus Samareus, unde et Dositheani dicuntur: et Simon de quo referunt Actus Apostolorum," &c. Origen, In Matth. Commentariorum Series, § 33; Op. tom. iii. p. 851. 2. E.—And so also *Id.*, in Lucam, Hom. xxv.; *ibid.* p. 962. 2. B.

^k See above in Bk. II. Of the Cov. of Gr., c. xii. § 19, 20.

^l Justin Martyr, Apol. I. c. xxxi.; Op. p. 62. C.—Dion Cassius, Hist. Rom., lib. lxxix. pp. 793, 794. Hanov. 1606.

^m "Quapropter quoniam sive missum sive susceptum a Paraclete se Manichæus vester affirmet," &c. S. Aug., Cont. Epist. Manichæi quam vocant Fundamenti, c. vii. § 8; Op.

tom. viii. p. 155. G.—"Superbia . . impulit hominem, ut non missum se a Paraclete vellet videri, sed ita susceptum ut ipse Paracletus diceretur. Sicut Jesus Christus homo non a Dei Filio, id est Virtute et Sapientia Dei, per quam facta sunt omnia, missus est; sed ita susceptum secundum Catholicam fidem ut Ipse esset Dei Filius: . . sic se ille voluit a Spiritu Sancto . . videri esse susceptum, ut jam cum audimus Manichæum Spiritum Sanctum, intelligamus apostolum Jesu Christi," &c. *Id.*, *ibid.*, c. vi. § 7. p. 155. B, C.

—Manes was called by his followers Manichæus, "devitantes nomen insanis," according to S. Augustin, De Hær., c. xlvi. Op. tom. viii. p. 13. F. And his more learned followers, "geminata n littera, Mannichæum vocant, quasi manna fundentem" (*Id.*, *ibid.*). מַנְחֵם is the Hebrew for "consolator."

ⁿ "A Manichee not reputed a Christian." Added in margin in MS

Christ. But when he writ himself "apostle of Jesus Christ" in the head of his epistle called "The Foundation," which St. Augustin writes against^o: it was not with an intent to acknowledge our Lord the true Christ, Whose coming he made imaginary and only in appearance^p; but to seduce Christians (with a colourable pretence of the name of Christ, and some ends of the Gospels, as you heard Epiphanius^a say) to take himself for that, which Christ is indeed to Christians. St. Augustin, *Contra Epist. Fund.* cap. vi[ⁱⁱ].^r, suspecteth, that he intended to foist in himself to be worshipped instead of Christ by those, whom he seduced from Christ; and shews you his reason for it there^s. But whether worshipped or not (for it cannot be said, that Mahomet pretended to be worshipped for God by his followers): though he could not be that, which our Lord Christ is to Christians, unless he were worshipped for God; yet he might be that, which the Messias was expected to be to the Jews, in saving them through this world unto the world to come.

[Not clear whether or no a greater antichrist is still to come.]

§ 40. Whether Christians are to expect a greater antichrist than any of these towards the end of the world, or not^t, is a thing no way clear by the Scriptures; and the authority of the fathers is no evidence in a matter, which evidently belongs not to the rule of faith. It is not enough, that St. John saith, "Ye know that *the* antichrist is coming"—"*ὁ ἀντίχριστος*" (1 John ii. 18): for how many thousand articles are there, that signify no such eminence; and, therefore, how shall it appear to signify here any more than him that

[“ἔρχεται”]

^o "Certe sic incipit" (scil. the book, "quem Fundamenti Epistolam dicitis"), "*Manichæus apostolus Jesu Christi*," &c. S. Aug., as in note m, c. v. § 6. p. 153. E.

^p "Nec fuisse (Christum) in carne vera, sed simulatam speciem carnis ludificandis humanis sensibus præbuisse, ubi non solum mortem verum etiam resurrectionem similiter mentiretur." S. Aug., De Hær., c. xlvii. Manichæi; Op. tom. viii. p. 16. F.

^q "Ἀκηκοὺς δὲ περὶ ὀνόματος Χριστοῦ, καὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ δούλων, Χριστιανῶν τέ φημι, διεγνώκει διὰ τοῦ ὀνόματος τῆς ὑποθέσεως Χριστοῦ ἀπατήσαι τοὺς πεπλανημένους. Οἱ δὲ ἀπελθόντες ᾤκησαν το (τὰ ἱερὰ βιβλία Χριστιανικά) . . . Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν, καὶ ἀνερευήσας, ἐρράδιόρ-

γησε, προσπλέξας τῇ ἀληθείᾳ τὸ ἴδιον ψεῦδος, ἔνθα πού εἶρε πρόσωπον λόγου, ἡ κλήσιν δυναμένην ἀποτελεῖν ὁμοίωμα." S. Epiph., Adv. Hær., lib. ii. tom. ii. Hær. lxxvi. Manichæi, § 5; Op. tom. i. p. 622. B, C.

^r "Quid ergo aliud suspicer nescio, nisi quia iste Manichæus, qui per Christi nomen ad imperitorum animos aditum quærit, pro Christo Ipso se coli voluit?" S. Aug., as in note m above, c. viii. § 9. p. 156. B.

^s Id., ibid.

^t "Inter eos autem unus futurus erat cæteris eminentior, ad quem proprie locus ille Joh. v. 43. pertinet." Grotius, ad 1 Joh. ii. 18: interpreting it however of Barcochab.

pretends to be the Christ? For it is evident, that St. John, both there and 1 John iv. 3, speaks of his own time^u.

§ 41. As for the Revelation: neither is it any where said, that it prophesieth any thing of antichrist; nor will it be proved, that it saith any thing of the pope. Much of it, being a prophecy, hath been expounded to [an^x] appearance of something like the pope, though with violence enough; all of it, without prophesying what shall come to pass, could never be expounded to that purpose. And is it^y not strange, that so great a foundation should be laid upon the event of an obscure scripture (such as all prophecies are), to be conjectured by that which we think we see come to pass? For I refer to judgment, how much more appearance there is, that it intendeth the vengeance of God upon the pagan empire of Rome for persecuting Christianity^z; both in the text and composure of the prophecy, and in the pretence of tendering and addressing it.

[The Apocalypse seems to speak rather of pagan Rome persecuting Christianity.]

§ 42. Nor is there any thing more effectual to prove the same than the idolatries, which it specifies that the Christians choosed rather to lay down their lives than commit^a. True it is, no man can warrant, that by praying to saints for the same things that we pray to God for, and by the worship of images, idolatry may not come in at the back door to the Church of Rome^b; which Christianity shuts out at the great gate. But if it do, the difference will be visible between that and the idolatry of pagans, that profess variety of imaginary deities, by those circumstances, which in the Apocalypse expressly describe the idolatries of the heathen empire of Rome^c.

[The idolatries it speaks of, heathen; not such as may be found in the Church of Rome.]

§ 43. And therefore I am forced utterly to discharge the Church of Rome of this imputation; and to resolve, that the pope can no more be antichrist, than he, that holds by professing our Lord to be the Christ, and to honour Him for

[The pope cannot be antichrist.]

^u See Grot. ad loc.

^x Corrected from MS.: "all" in folio edition.

^y Corrected from MS.: "it is" in folio edition.

^z See above, Review of Rt. of Ch. in Chr. St., cc. i. § 16, v. § 31—53; and Epilogue, Bk. I. Of the Pr. of Chr. Tr., c. xxiii. § 18, sq.: and com-

pare Bossuet's interpretation, quoted in Wordsworth's Apocalypse, Appendix F., p. 146.

^a See the passages referred to in last note.

^b See above, Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxxi.

^c See the references in note z.

God as the Christ is honoured by Christians, can himself pretend to be the Christ.

[The Roman, a true Church, in which salvation is possible.]

§ 44. Nay, though I sincerely blame the imposing of new articles upon the faith of Christians; and that, of positions which I maintain not to be true: yet I must and do freely profess, that I find no position necessary to salvation prohibited, none destructive to salvation enjoined to be believed, by it. And, therefore, must I necessarily accept it for a true Church; as in the Church of England I have always known it accepted^d: seeing there can no question be made, that it continueth the same visible body by the succession of pastors and laws (the present customs in force being visibly the corruption of those which the Church had from the beginning), that first was founded by the apostles.

[Notwithstanding the idolatries possible though not necessary in it.]

§ 45. For the idolatries,—which I grant to be possible, though not necessary, to be found in it, by the ignorance and carnal affections of particulars, not by command of the Church or the laws of it^e,—I do not admit to destroy the salvation of those, who, living in the communion thereof, are not guilty of the like.

[It holds all necessary truth although corrupted.]

§ 46. There remains, therefore, in the present Church of Rome the profession of all that truth, which it is necessary to the salvation of all Christians to believe either in point of faith or manners: very much darkened, indeed, by enhancing of positions, either of a doubtful sense, or absolutely false, to the rank and degree of matters of faith; but much more overwhelmed and choked with a deal of rubbish, opinions, traditions, customs, and ceremonies (allowed indeed but no way enjoined), which make that noise in the public profession and create so much business in the practice of religion among them, that it is a thing very difficult for simple Christians to discern the pearl, the seed, and the leaven of the gospel (buried in the earth and the dough of popular doctrines and observations), so as to embrace it with that affection of faith and love, which the price of it requires. But if it be true, as I said afore, that no man is obliged to commit those idola-

[Matt. xiii. 31, 33, 44, 46.]

^d See Just Weights and Measures, c. i. :—and Bramhall, Just Vindic., c. vi.; &c.; Works Pt. i. Disc. ii. vol. i. pp. 197, 198: and elsewhere.—And see ample references in Browne's Exposi-

tion of XXXIX. Articles, Art. xix. sect. 1. in fin.

^e See Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxxi. § 42—50.

tries, that are possible to be committed in that communion; it will not be impossible for a discerning Christian to pass through that multitude of doctrines and observations (the business whereof, being merely circumstantial to Christianity, allows not that zeal and affection to be exercised upon the principal as is spent upon the accessory) without superstition and will-worship, in placing the service of God in the husk and not in the kernel, or promising himself the favour of God upon considerations impertinent to Christianity.

§ 47. As for the half-sacrament, the service in an unknown language, the barring the people from the Scriptures, and other laws manifestly intercepting the means of salvation, which God hath allowed His people by the Church: it seems very reasonable to say, that the fault is not the fault of particular Christians; who may and perhaps do many times wish, that the matter were otherwise; but that, the Church being a society concluding all by the act of those who conclude it, there is no cause to imagine, that God will impute to the guilt and damnation of those who could not help it, that which they are sufferers in, and not actors.

§ 48. Nay, 'tis much to be feared, that the authors themselves of such hard laws, and those who maintain them, will have a strong plea for themselves at the day of judgment, in the unreasonableness of their adversaries:—that it is true all reason required, that the means of salvation provided by God should be ministered by the Church; but, finding the pretence of reformation without other ground than that sense of the Scriptures which every man may imagine, and therefore without other bounds and measure than that which imagination (for which there are no bounds) fixeth, they thought it necessary so to carry matters, as never to acknowledge that the Church ever erred in any decree or law that it hath made; lest the same error might be thought to take place in the substance of Christianity, and the reformation of the Church to consist in the renouncing of it (which we see come to pass in the heresy of Socinus): and that, finding the unity of the Church which they were trusted with absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the common Christianity, whereby salvation is possible to be had (though

[Its individual members not answerable for the hard laws in it respecting the half-sacrament, service in an unknown tongue, and the barring the people from the Scriptures.]

[Even the authors of those laws have a strong plea in the unreasonableness of their adversaries.]

more difficult, by denying those helps to salvation which such laws intercept), they thought themselves tied for the good of the whole not to give way to laws, tending so apparently to the salvation of particular Christians.

[No pretence that either Presbyteries or Congregations can be Churches.]

§ 49. On the other side, supposing the premisses, there remains no pretence, that either Congregations or Presbyteries can be Churches: as founded merely upon human usurpation, which is schism; not upon Divine institution, which ordereth all Churches to be fit to constitute one Church, which is the whole. I need not say, that there can be no pretence for any authority visibly conveyed to them by those which set them up, having it in themselves before.

[No ground for quitting the Church, as containing some who have not God's Spirit: on pretence of knowing by the Spirit, who have It and who have It not.]

§ 50. I do not deny, that a Christian may attain to a kind of moral assurance concerning the sincerity of another Christian, that he is in the state of grace and endowed with God's Spirit: not by any immediate dictate of the Holy Ghost to his own heart, which is not promised to that purpose; not by any vehemence or suddenness in the change which made him so, enabling him to design the time and place and means by which it came to pass, that it may appear the work of God's Spirit, preventing and swallowing up all concurrence of his own free choice; for this the change of the end and design of a man's whole life and the course of it admits not: but by force of those arguments and effects of it, visible in his conversation, which the prudence of a sincere Christian can impute to nothing else. But I deny, therefore, that every true Christian can, by the ordinary means which God allows, be so assured of the sincerity of other true Christians, as thereby to be privileged to forsake the Church of God in which they live, as consisting of others as well as of such; to retire themselves into Congregations, in which they may serve God in that order, which the sincerity of their Christianity assureth them to contain the purity of God's ordinances. For it is manifest, that the gift of God's Spirit, requisite to the salvation of all Christians, is not promised to this effect, as to give them that discretion, which enables to value the consequence of such appearances. And if it were; and if all true Christians could attain assurance of all Christians of whom the question may be made, whether true Christians or not: yet hath not God provided, that the

418 truest and sincerest Christians retire themselves from communion with those, of whom there is no reasonable presumption that they are such, but are only qualified members of the Church by such laws, as may comprise all the world, professing Christianity, in the communion of the Church.

§ 51. For whatsoever our Lord hath foretold of the Church in the Gospel, as of a net that catcheth both good and bad fish, as of a floor containing chaff as well as grain, as of a flock containing goats as well as sheep (as the ark contained as well unclean beasts as clean); necessarily falls upon the visible Church (and hath been so accepted by the Church in the case of the Donatists^f): to assure us, that the good are not defiled by communion with the bad, but obliged to live in it for the exercise of their charity and patience in seeking their amendment. For separation upon pretence of satisfaction in the Christianity of some, to them who profess not to have it of others; as it carrieth in it a necessary appearance of spiritual pride in overseeing all those that concur not in it, so it sets up a banner to the imposture of hypocrites, and turns the pretence of sincere Christianity to the justifying of whatsoever it is that a faction so constituted shall take for it: not measuring men's persons by the common Christianity, but the common Christianity by that which appears in the persons of those, who without due grounds are supposed true Christians exclusively to others.

[Both Scripture and reason against it.]
[Matt. iii. 12; xiii. 47, 48; xxv. 32, 33.]
[Gen. vii. 1, 8.]

§ 52. The ground of Congregations being thus void, the constitution of them must needs involve the sacrilege of schism in the work; and therefore a nullity in the effects of it: the baptism which they give, void of the effect of grace; the eucharist, though consecrated in the form of the Church (which it is not to be doubted, that the Novatians, Meletians, and Donatists held^h, because they are not blamed in it; nor do I doubt that Tertullian's Montanistsⁱ did the like, whatsoever abuse might come in among them afterwards by being separated from the Church), void of the thing signified by it;

[The Congregations therefore in schism, and their sacraments and prayers consequently void of grace.]

^f See e. g. S. Aug., Epist. cont. Donatist. seu De Unitate Ecclesiæ, c. xiv. § 35; Op. tom. ix. pp. 362. B, sq.

^g See Review of Serv. of God as Rel. Ass., c. x. § 6.

^h That all these sects were in the first instance schisms, without the addition of heretical tenets, see Bk. III.

Of the Laws of the Ch., c. x. § 5: and Just Weights and Measures, c. ii. § 9, c. xxv. § 4.

ⁱ See *ibid.*—Nothing appears to be laid to their charge on the subject, in Tillemont, *Mém. Eccl.*, tom. ii. art. Montanistes.

the prayers of the Church void of that effect which the promise of hearing the prayers thereof importeth, whatsoever offices the Church exerciseth and solemnizeth therewith.

[Still more
so the Pres-
byteries.]

§ 53. How much more the constitution of Presbyteries: which, pretending no such thing as separating the clean from the unclean, admits to the communion upon no further pretence of reformation, than answering the Assembly's Catechism at the demand of triers^k; constituted by those, who, contrary to that solemn promise upon supposition whereof they were advanced to orders in the Church of England^l, usurp the power (not of their bishops but) of the whole Church, in prescribing an order of ecclesiastical communion in all offices of the Church without warrant from it; ordaining those, who undertake to warrant the salvation of poor souls (as sufficiently provided for thereby) by becoming their ministers, to be their ministers. For what pretence can colour this usurpation, can obscure the sacrilege of schism in the act, the nullity of God's promises in the effect of it: when the difference consists in renouncing that authority, which themselves deny not to have been in possession according to God's law, pretending further so strongly as they know by virtue of it; in disclaiming single heads of Churches, and the clergy that think themselves bound to do nothing without them, though limited both by the law of the Church and the law of the land; and in setting up themselves in their stead to manage that authority, without the exercise whereof themselves believe Christianity cannot subsist, by presbyteries and synods. As if the tyranny of an oligarchy were not more insufferable than the tyranny of a monarch. Or as if there were not presumption of tyrannizing in those, who find themselves free from the bond of these laws, which fall to the ground with the authority that used them, to use the authority they usurp at their own discretion; which is necessarily the law of all government, that is not limited by laws which it acknowledgeth.

[Antinomianism
not ex-

§ 54. For if they allege, that they provide us a confession of faith^m (which is a strange allegation, not alleging either

^k See Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 16. notes e, f: and above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xi. § 25. note m, and c. xvi.

§ 5. note z.

^l See above, § 19.

^m See above, § 11.

what we wanted before or what we get by it); I shall quickly bring them to the trial, by demanding of them to spue out that damnable heresy of Antinomians and Enthusiasts, in turning the covenant of baptism into an absolute promise of life everlasting to them for whom Christ died, without conditioning that they believe and live like Christiansⁿ: which they can never do without contradicting themselves, until they make that faith which only justifieth to consist in that loyalty, wherewith a man undertakes his baptism, out of a choice, the freedom whereof excludes all predetermination of the will, though by that grace which effectually brings it to pass. For this condition, making all assurance of salvation the fruit of justifying faith, not the act of it (as if one could be assured of it by believing that he is sure of it), obligeth a man to his Christianity for that very reason, which first moves all men to be Christians; to obtain the promise which depends upon the performing of it.

cluded by that doctrine of justifying faith which their Confession of Faith maintaineth.]

§ 55. The substance therefore of Christianity consisting in it, that baptism which enacteth it not, that eucharist which restoreth and establisheth it not, is not baptism or the eucharist, but by equivocation of words^o; which so long as we are not secured of, how should the word and sacraments, which such establishments hold forth, be that word and those sacraments, which are the marks of God's Church?

[Wanting the substance of Christianity, they want both the word and the sacraments, save by equivocation of terms.]

§ 56. And are they not revenged of the seven sacraments in the Church of Rome beyond the measure of moderate defence, who, to renounce them for sacraments, suppress the offices which by them are solemnized? If they allow the baptism of infants and the covenant of baptism, what reason can they have to abolish the solemn profession of it at years of discretion, with the blessing of the Church, for the performance of that to which their profession obliges^p? What account will they give, either for not blessing marriages^q, leaving private Christians to contract without the authority of the Church; or for blessing them, without being warranted by the law of the Church that they are such as Christianity

[They suppress those offices (save ordination), to which the other sacraments in the Romish Church correspond.]

ⁿ See above, § 11.

^o See above, § 12—15.

^p See Just Weights and Measures, c. xxi. § 11.—It is almost needless to say that the Westminster Directory

omits Confirmation altogether.

^q See Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 12: and above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxx. § 20.

alloweth? Are they not most Christianly revenged of extreme unction by providing no visitation for the sick^r? of auricular confession, by confining the keys of the Church to the taking away, not of sin from before God, but of scandal from before the Church^s? Ordinations, I marvel not, that all^t are forced to maintain; for how should altar be set up against altar, not providing who should minister at it? 420

[How they treat ceremonies, festivals, fasts, Church-services.]

§ 57. As for the ceremonies and circumstances of God's service, doth not superstitious strictness in abolishing them oblige reasonable men to think, that they imagine themselves no less acceptable to God for neglecting them, than the papists for multiplying them beyond that which the order of them to their end can require^u? That the memories of the saints should be fit occasions of serving God (which the Christianity of the ancient Church made one of the powerfulest means to extinguish heathenism), is now so abhorred, as if we had found out some other Christianity than that which it served to introduce^x. That there should be set times of fasting, is so far from the care of reformers, as if there were no such office of Christianity to be exercised by God's Church^y. In fine, what is become of the substance, while we talk of ceremony and circumstance? Whether churches were provided, revenues founded, persons consecrated, to the intent, that the service of God might daily and hourly sound in them, by the psalms of His praises, by the instruction of His word, by the prayers of His people, by the continual celebration of the eucharist: or that there should be two sermons a Sunday, with a prayer at the discretion of

^r See Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 14, for the extent to which this holds of the Presbyterian Directory. And for Thorndike's meaning, see Just Weights and Measures, c. xxi. § 11; and c. xxv. § 6.

^s See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. ix. § 2. note u, and references there.

^t "Presbyterians and Independents. —Anabaptists also ordain, when they come to make congregations. Those, who slight it, cannot pretend to be of any Church." Added in margin in MS.—The Anabaptist Confession of Faith, A.D. 1646. — § xxxvi., xxxvi. (Append. to Crosby's Hist. of Baptists, vol. i. num. ii. p. 20), and the Con-

fession of Faith of Several Congregations in the county of Somerset &c. in 1656, § xxxi. (ibid. num. iii. p. 52), both recognize ordination.—And even Quakers have a ceremony in some sense answering to ordination, i. e. a separation between those who minister and those who do not.

^u See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxxi. § 57.

^x See *ibid.* § 15; and c. xxi. § 28, 54: and Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 2, 3.

^y See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxi. § 35, sq.; and Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 5, 29—35.

him that preaches before and after it; provided nothing be done to signify that humility of mind, that reverence of heart, that devotion of spirit, which the awful majesty of God is to be served with: I report myself to the piety of Christendom from sun to sun. This I see,—woe worth my sins, that have made me live to see it!—an effectual course is taken, that the Church doors be always shut; and no serving God there, unless somebody preach^z.

§ 58. This is the sum of that, which the premisses enable me to allege, why I can have no part in the present reformation, so called. Besides the utter want of all pretence for authority: the whole title and pretence upon which, and the end to which, an equitable mind might question, whether ordinary authority though of God's institution and appointment may be superseded in a case of extraordinary necessity, to restore the true faith and service of God (which all authority of the Church presupposeth for the ground, and proposeth for the end, of all communion with it), is found utterly wanting, upon the best enquiry that I have been able to make. I am to seek for a point, any one point, wherein I can justly grant that the change is not for the worse. Even that frequency of preaching, which was the outside of the business; even granting it to be by the rule of true faith, yet hath the performance of it been so visibly, so pitifully defective, that he must have a hard heart for our common Christianity, who can think, that there is wherewith to defend it from the scorn of unbelievers, had they nothing to do but to mind it.

§ 59. I confess, as afore I allowed the Church of Rome some excuse from the unreasonableness of their adversaries^a, so here, considering the horrible scandals given by that communion in standing so rigorously upon laws so visibly ruinous to the service of God and the advancement of Christianity, and the difficulty of finding that mean in which the truth stands between the extremes (as our Lord Christ between the thieves, saith Tertullian^b), I do not proceed to give the

[No one point in which the present reformation, so called, is not for the worse.]

[Yet excuse to be found for Presbyterians in the horrible scandals given by the Church of Rome.]
[Matt. xxvii. 38, Mark xv. 27, Luke xxiii. 33.]

^z See Review of Serv. of God at Rel. Ass., c. viii. § 12; and above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxv. § 7: and elsewhere.

^a Above in § 48.

^b "Revera quasi inter duos latrones crucifigitur Dominus, quomodo aliquando fixus est, et ita excipiunt hæreticorum istorum ex utroque latere sacrilega convitia." Novatianus, De

salvation of poor souls for lost, that are carried away with ⁴²¹ the pretence of reformation, in the change that is made, even to hate and persecute by word or by deed those who cannot allow it.

[Both as to their heresy in the faith.]
[1 Cor. vi. 10; Gal. v. 21.]

§ 60. For as for the appearance of heresy: though the mistake be dangerous to the soul, because if followed it becomes the principle of those actions, which “whoso doeth shall not inherit the kingdom of God;” yet it may be so tenderly held, as not to extinguish other points of Christianity, which necessarily contradict it. For though indeed they do not stand with it, yet it is possible, that those, who through the difficulty of finding the truth have swallowed a mistake, may not proceed to act according to the consequence of it; but of the rest of that Christianity, which they retain, and contradicteth it.

[And disregard of the authority of the Church.]

§ 61. For as for the authority of the Church (the neglect whereof creates that obstinacy, in consideration whereof heresy is held heretically): the rigorousness of the Church of Rome extending it beyond all bounds that our common Christianity can allow, and necessitating well-disposed Christians to wave it; what marvel, if, the due bounds becoming invisible to common sense, by communion with the Church, the misprision of heresy possess them with the esteem of Christianity? and the difficulty of avoiding the temptation create an excuse to God for them, whose intentions are single?

[And the crime of schism.]

§ 62. As for the crime of schism, justly sticking to them, who [presume^d] upon their understanding in the Scriptures by the Scriptures alone, which God hath nowhere promised to assist without using the helps which He hath provided by His Church: though the sacrilege thereof justly render void of effect the ordinances of God, which are ministered by virtue of that usurpation which it involveth; yet,—there being abundance of souls that may live and die without knowing any better, much less that can ever be able to judge the best upon true principles,—why should I not hope,

Trinitate, c. xxx.; in fin. Op. Tertulian, p. 740. A. The tract was once attributed to Tertullian, and the passage itself is referred to by Maldona-

tus (in Matt. xxvii. 38) as Tertullian's.

^c Misprinted 424, in folio edition.

^d Misprinted “presuming” in folio edition.

that God, passing by the nullities which it createth, will make good the effect of His grace to those, who with singleness of heart seek it in a wrong way, when by His law^e He cannot be tied to concur to the means?

§ 63. But this resolution, being the result of the premisses, demonstrateth, how much reason the parties (that is, those who create the parties by heading the division) have to look about them; lest they become guilty of the greatest part of souls, which in reason must needs perish by the extremities in which it consisteth. And the representing of the grounds thereof unto the parties, though it may seem an office unnecessary for a private Christian to undertake, yet seemeth to me so free from all imputation of offence, in discharging of our common Christianity and the obligation of it; that I am no less willing to undergo any offence which it may bring upon me, than I am to want the advantages, which allowing the present Reformation might give me.

[Danger to souls from party-divisions.]

§ 64. In the mean time, I remain obliged not to repent me of the resolution of my nonage, to remain in the communion of the Church of England. There I find an authority visibly derived from the act of the apostles by means of their successors. Nor ought it to be of force to question the validity thereof, that the Church of Rome and the commu-
422 nion thereof acknowledgeth not the ordinations and other acts which are done by virtue of it^f, as done without the consent of the whole Church; which it is true did visibly concur to the authorizing of all acts done by the clergy, as constituted by virtue of those laws which all did acknowledge, and under the profession of executing the offices of their several orders according to the same.

[Obligation to remain in the communion of the Church of England.]

§ 65. For the issue of that dispute will be triable by the cause of limiting the exercise of them to those terms, which the reformation thereof containeth: which if they prove such, as the common Christianity, expressed in the Scriptures expounded by the original practice of the whole Church, renders necessary to be maintained, notwithstanding the rest of the Church agree not in them; the blame of separation, that

[The guilt of separation rests with those, who refuse to concur in necessary reformation.]

^e "The Gospel, His law now in Protestant Bishops Vindicated, c. viii.; force." Added in margin in MS. Works Pt. i. Disc. v. vol. iii. p. 115.

^f See Bramhall, Consecration of note g. Oxf. 1844.

hath ensued thereupon, will not be chargeable upon them that retire themselves to them for the salvation of Christian souls, but on them who refuse all reasonable compliance in concurring to that which may seem any way tolerable. But towards that trial, that which hath been said must suffice.

[The substance of the faith, how secured.]

§ 66. The substance of that Christianity which all must be saved by, when all disputes and decrees and contradictions are at an end, is more properly maintained in that simplicity, which all that are concerned are capable of, by the terms of that baptism which it ministereth (requiring the profession of them from all that are confirmed at years of discretion); than all the disputes on both sides, than all decrees on the one side, all confessions of faith on the other side, have been able to deliver it. And I conceive I have some ground to say so great a word; having been able, by limiting the term of justifying faith in the writings of the apostles^s, according to the same, to resolve upon what terms both sides are to agree, if they will not set up the rest of their division upon something which the truth of Christianity justifieth not, on either side. For by admitting Christianity (that is, the sincere profession thereof) to be the faith which only justifieth, in the writings of the apostles; whatsoever is in difference as concerning the covenant of grace, is resolved, without prejudicing either the necessity of grace to the undertaking, the performing, the accepting of it, for the reward; or the necessity of good works in consideration for the same.

[The Church of England secured in sacraments, offices, ceremonies.]

§ 67. The substance of Christianity (about which there is any difference) being thus secured; there remains no question concerning baptism and the eucharist, to the effect for which they are instituted, being ministered upon this ground, and the profession of it, with the form which the Catholic Church requireth to the consecration of the eucharist. Nor doth the Church of England either make sacraments of the rest of the seven; or abolish the offices, because the Church of Rome makes them sacraments. Nor wanteth it an order for the daily morning and evening service of God, for the celebration of festivals, and times of fasting, for the observa-

tion of ceremonies, fit to create that devotion and reverence which they signify to vulgar understandings in the service of God. But praying to saints, and worshipping of images, or of the eucharist, prayers for the delivery of the dead out of purgatory, the communion in one kind, masses without communions, being additions to or detractions from that simplicity of God's service, which the original order of the Church delivereth, visible to common reason, comparing the present order of the Church of Rome with the Scriptures and primitive records of the Church; there is no cause to think, that the Catholic Church is disowned by laying them aside.

§ 68. It is true, it was an extraordinary act of secular power in Church-matters to enforce the change without any consent from the greater part of the Church. But if the matter of the change be the restoring of laws, which our common Christianity as well as the primitive orders of the Church (of both which Christian powers are born protectors) make requisite; the secular power acteth within the sphere of it, and the division is not imputable to them that make the change, but to them that refuse their concurrence to it.

[On what ground the interference of the secular power in reforming the Church is defensible.]

§ 69. Well had it been, had that most pious and necessary desire thereof to restore public penance^h, been seconded by the zeal and compliance of all estates; and not stifled by the tares of puritanism, growing up with the reformation of it. For as there can be no just pretence of reformation, when the effect of it is not the frequentation of God's public service in that form which it restoreth, but the suppressing of it in that form which it rejecteth; so, the communion of the eucharist being the chief office in which it consisteth, the abolishing of private masses is an insufficient pretence for reformation, where that provision for the frequenting of the communion is not made, which the restoring of the order in force before private masses came in requireth. Nor can any mean be imagined to maintain continual communion with that purity of conscience which the holiness of Christianity requireth, but the restoring of penance.

[Evil of the disuse of penance in the Church of England.]

§ 70. In fine, if any thing may have been defective or

[In judging the

^h See above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. xxi. § 38. and elsewhere.

Church of England it is but justice to compare it with both extremes which it avoideth.]

amiss in that order which the Church of England establisheth, it is but justice to compare it in gross with both extremes which it avoideth: and, considering that it is not in any private man to make the body of the Church such as they could wish to serve God with, to rest content, in that he is not obliged to become a party to those things which he approves not; conforming himself to the order in force, in hope of that grace, which communion with the Church in the offices of God's service promiseth.

[What means of salvation Christians have in the Church of Rome.]

§ 71. For consider again, what means of salvation all Christians have by communion with the Church of Rome. All are bound to be at mass on every festival day, but to say only so many *Paters* and so many *Aves* as belong to the hour; not to assist with their devotions that which they understand not, much less to communicate¹. All are bound to communicate once a year at Easter: and, before they do it, to say they are sorry for the sins they confess; undertaking the penance which is enjoined, not for cleansing the sin, but to remain for purgatory, if they do it not here¹. The like at the point of death, with extreme unction over and above. Within the compass of this law, Christians may fall into the hands of conscientious curates and confessors, that shall not fail to instruct them, wherein their Christianity and salvation consists, and how they are to serve God "in spirit and in truth;" preferring the principal before the accessory rubbish of ceremonies and observations, indifferent of themselves, but which spend the strength of the seed and root of Christianity in leaves and chaff without fruit. But they may^{424*} also fall under such, as shall direct them to look upon the virtue of the sacrifice, that is repeated in the mass, and promise themselves the benefit thereof by "the work done" without their assistance; to look upon their penance only

[John iv. 23.]

¹ See Van Espen, *Jus Eccles.*, P. II. Sect. ii. tit. ii. c. 2. § 11, sq., stating the ancient discipline, and adding (§ 15) that "ex hac disciplina in pluribus ecclesiis parochialibus. . . remansit usus horarum canonicarum saltem pro majore parte diebus dominicis et festis decantandarum; ut nimirum populus his diebus ad ecclesiam istis horis conveniret." The council of Trent (Sess. xxiii. Decret. de Observandis et Evitandis in

Celebratione Missæ, ap. Labb., *Conc.*, tom. xiv. p. 857. C) bids the priests, "moneant eundem populum, ut frequenter ad suas parochias, saltem diebus dominicis et majoribus festis, accedant."—See also above in Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. v. § 24, 26.

² See Epilogue, *ibid.* c. x. § 34. note s, c. xi. § 16.

^k Misprinted 421 in folio edition.

as that, which must be paid for in purgatory if not done here; to do as the Church does, and to believe as it believes, promising themselves salvation by being of communion therewith, though it import no more than I have said: nay, though they be directed such devotions as are common to God with His creature, as spend the seed of Christianity in the chaff of observations, impertinent to the end of it¹.

§ 72. On the other side, departing thence to Congregations and Presbyteries, what means of salvation shall a Christian have? Two sermons a Sunday, and a prayer before and after each^m; but whether it be the word of God or his that preaches, whether Christianity allow to pray as he prays or not, no rule to secureⁿ; and whether Christian liberty allow, that men be tied to serve God from Sunday to Sunday or not, until God's Spirit indite what every man shall say to God, no way resolved. A man may possibly light upon him, that does not take justifying faith to consist in believing that a man is of the elect for whom alone Christ died; or that, believing it, presses the consequences, which contradict his own premisses, as if he did not. But how easy is it to light upon him, that draws the true conclusion from the premisses which he professeth, and maketh mere popery of the whole duty of a Christian? Certainly the Church of Rome holdeth no error in the faith any thing near so pernicious as this. That of transubstantiation is but a flea-bite in comparison of it. He, who by reason of his education is afraid to think that the elements remain; is he therefore become incapable of the Spirit of God conveyed by the Body and Blood of our Lord in the sacrament? And certainly that is the prime interest of our Christianity in it; though the bodily presence of the elements is no way prejudicial to the same. But whoso believeth he hath God's word for his salvation, not supposing any condition requisite, may think himself tied to live like a Christian, but by no means but by holding contradictories at once: which though all men by consequence do, because all err; yet, in matters of so high consequence, to do it cannot be without prejudice to the work of Christianity, and

[What in the Congregations and Presbyteries.]

¹ See above, Bk. III. Of the Laws of the Ch., c. v. § 24, sq.; c. xxxi. § 27, sq.: and Just Weights and Mea-

asures, c. xxi. § 13.

^m See *ibid.* c. xxv. § 1, sq.

ⁿ See *ibid.* § 9—12.

dangerous to the salvation it promiseth. Nor can baptism or the eucharist be baptism or the eucharist but equivocally, to them that allow the true consequence of this.

[No better way than the Church of England.]

§ 73. And shall any man persuade me, that, unless a man will swear that which no man is able to shew that a Christian may swear^o, he perishes without help for want of this communion so obtained? Or, on the other side, that his salvation can be secured, who, to obtain that means of salvation which Congregations or Presbyteries tender, concur[s] to the open act of schism which they do^p? So necessary is it for me to continue in the resolution of my nonage; as being convinced, upon a new inquiry, that the means of salvation are more sufficient, more agreeable for substance to the Scriptures expounded by the original practice of the whole⁴²⁵ Church (though perhaps not for form), in that mean than in either extreme.

[The present calamity of the Church of England cannot alter the case.]

§ 74. This resolution then being thus grounded, what alteration can the present calamity^a of the Church of England make in it, to persuade a man to believe those articles which the bull of Pius IV. addeth to the common faith; to maintain whatsoever is once grown a custom in the Church of Rome, as for that service of God, which it destroyeth? Or, on the other side, to become a party to that express act of schism, with misprision of heresy involved in it, which the erecting of Congregations and Presbyteries importeth? Epiphanius^f mentioneth one Zacchæus in Syria, that retired himself from communion with the Church to serve God alone. If the force of the sword destroy the opportunities and means of yielding God that service, which a man's Christianity professed upon mature choice requireth; shall it be imputable to him, that, desiring to serve God with his Church, he is excluded by them, who ground their commu-

^o See above, § 25.

^p See above, § 54.

^a See Thorndike's Letter on the Present State of Religion among us. The text was written A.D. 1659.

^f "Ἄλλων ἁγίων ἀδελφῶν ἐν σάκκῳ καὶ σποδῷ οἰκάδε καθεζομένων," κ.τ.λ. "ἐτέρων δέ, ὡς προείπον, οὐκ ὀρθῶς, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τινα πρόληψιν νοδῶν, τυραννικῶς παρὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν νεανειομένων.

Ὦς Ζακχαῖος μὲν πρὸ βράχους τελεύτησας ἐν τῇ ὀρείῃ τῇ περὶ τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, οὐδένι ὄλῳσ συνευχόμενος διέτέλεσεν. Ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὑπόθεσιν τολμηρῶς ἁγίων μυστηρίων ψαύειν, καὶ ἱερουργίαν λαϊκῶν ἄν ἀφειδῶς ἐπέχειρει." S. Epiph., Adv. Hæer., lib. iii. tom. ii. in Expos. Fid. Cathol., § 13; Op. tom. i. p. 1094. C, D.

nion upon conditions which the common Christianity alloweth not? Or to them, by whom he is so excluded?

§ 75. I can only say to the scattered remains of the Church of England,—whose communion I cherish, because it standeth upon those terms, which give me sufficient ground for the hope of salvation, which I have cherished from my cradle;—that the ecclesiastical laws of the Church of England, being no longer in force by the power of this world, are by consequence no longer a sufficient rule for the order of their communion in the offices of God's service; in which order the visibility of every Church consisteth. Not as if the nature of good and bad, in the matter of them, had suffered any change: but because, being the mean to preserve unity in the service of God upon those terms which the law of the land enforced, they are no sufficient mean to preserve it upon those terms, which only our Christianity requireth; to wit, that it be distinct from Congregations and Presbyteries, as well as from the Church of Rome. Which, in my opinion — making it necessary to the salvation of every Christian to communicate with the Catholic Church (that is, with a Church which ought to be a member of the whole Church), —is of great consequence. For neither is it actually and properly a Church, the order whereof in the service of God is not visible; nor is there sufficient means in that case for the effect of a Church, and of that visible order in which the being of a Church consisteth, towards the salvation of those who are of it or might be of it. And this is that, which must justify that which I have done in speaking out so far, what I conceive the rule of faith, what the laws of the Catholic Church, require to be provided for in every Church and every estate. For if they be not wanting to themselves, to their title, to the salvation of God's people; they have enough in the Scriptures, interpreted by the original tradition and practice of the whole Church, both to condemn the errors, which the ground of their communion obliges them to disown, and to give such a rule to the order of their communion in the offices of God's service, as the present state thereof, compared with the primitive state of those Christians who first succeeded the apostles, shall seem to require.

[Justification for the present treatise to be found in that calamity.]

[The only
just way of
reconciling
differences
in the
Church.]

§ 76. It is indeed a very great ease to me, that, having 426
declared against untrue and insufficient causes for dividing
the Church (for which there can be no cause sufficient), I
have owned the cause which I think sufficient for a par-
ticular Church to provide for itself without the consent of
the whole. For by this means I secure myself from being
accessory to schism, and the innumerable mischiefs which
it produceth. But I confess this declaration makes me liable
to a consequence of very great importance;—that there is
no true mean, no just way to reconcile any difference in the
Church, but upon those grounds and those terms which I
propose. For supposing the society of the Church by God's
law; upon what terms the least sucking heresy amongst us
is reconcileable to the party from which it broke last (sup-
posing it reconcileable upon the grounds and terms of our
common Christianity), upon the same terms is the Reforma-
tion reconcileable to the Church of Rome, the Greek Church
to the Latin, all parts to the whole, the Congregations and
Presbyteries to the Church of England. Whereas, not pro-
ceeding upon those grounds, not standing on those terms, all
pretence of reconciling even the Reformed among themselves
will prove [but^s] a mere pretence.

* Added from MS.

LAUS DEO.

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FINIS.

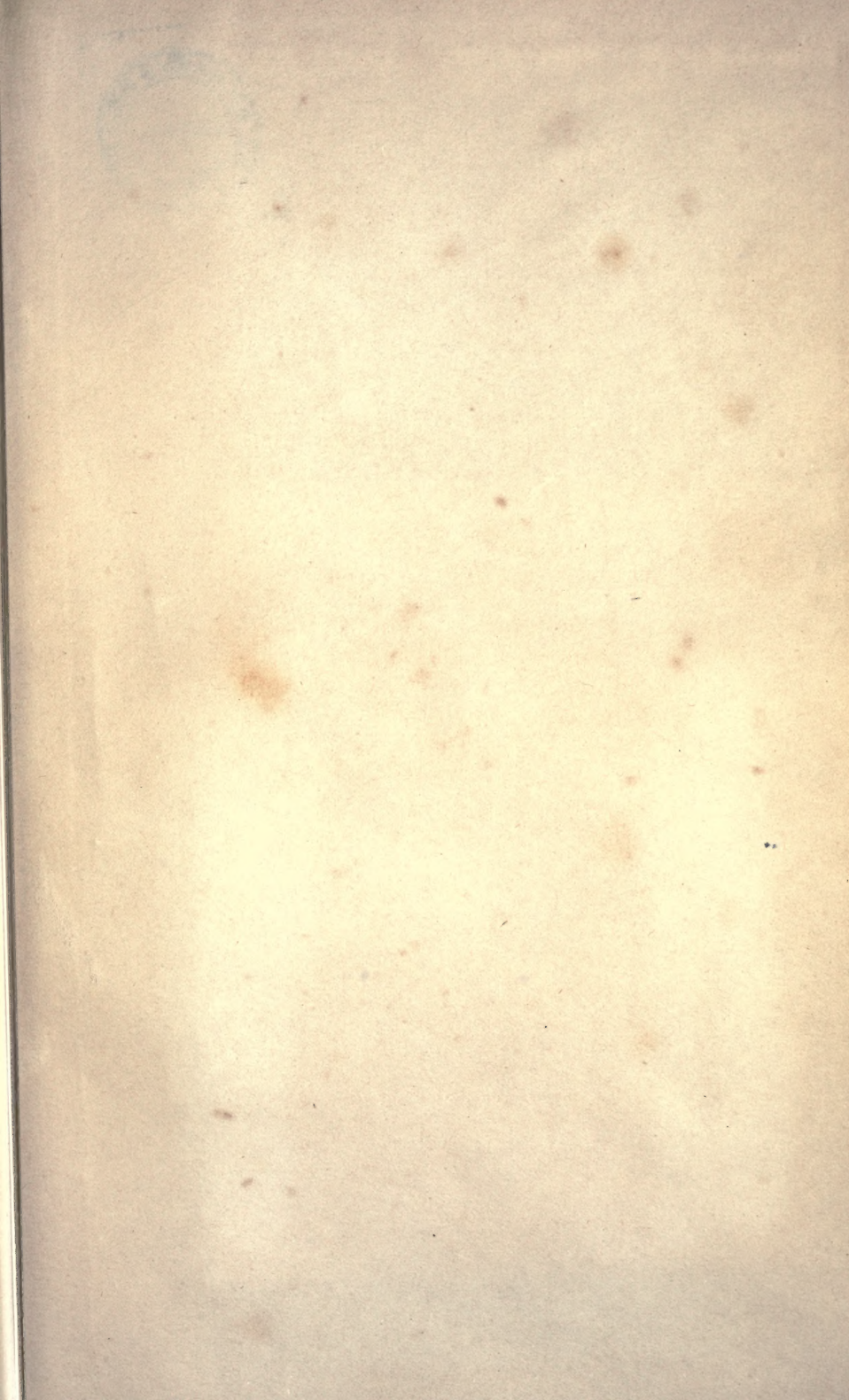
ERRATA.

- p. 484. note e. col. 1. l. 24, for § 20. read § 10.
— 504. — t, after *Assembl.* insert *c. viii.*
— 653. l. 11, for *prosopopæia* read *prosopopœia.*
— 690. - 22, — *ἀῖδαο* — *ἀῖδαο.*
— 714. note r, dele *V.*

CORRIGENDUM.

- p. 473. note u, and margin, p. 474. notes z, a, p. 475. notes f, k, p. 476. notes s, x; for *Twysden* read *Selden.* The *Hist. Angl. Scriptt. X.* was edited by *Twysden*, but the *Preface* was written by *Selden.*







THORNDIKE, HERBERT

Theological works

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