

THE
NEW-ENGLAND
PRIMER

a

Edited by
Paul Leicester Ford



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THE
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMER



Give Ear my Echildren to my words
whom God hath dearly bought,
Law up his Laws within your Hearts,
and Print them 'in your Thoughts.
I leave you here a little Book,
for you to look upon,
That you may see your Fathers Face,
when he is Dead and gone.

Burning of John Rogers

(From the "New English Tutor" [1702-1714:])

The
NEW-ENGLAND
PRIMER

A REPRINT OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN
EDITION, WITH MANY FACSIMILES
AND REPRODUCTIONS, AND
AN HISTORICAL IN-
TRODUCTION

Edited by PAUL LEICESTER FORD



NEW YORK
Dodd, Mead and Company
M dccc xc ix

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NEW ENGLAND PRIMERS



Portrait of George Washington

(From the "New England Primer." Boston : [1-89?])

INTRODUCTION

IN the apocryphal poem of John Rogers "unto his children," which was included in every New England Primer, he said :

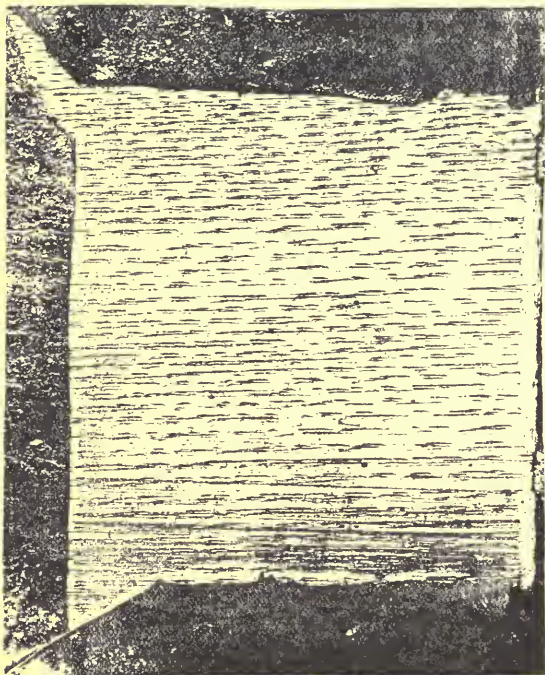
*The New Eng-
land Primer
a mirror of
Puritanism*

*"I leave you here a little booke
For you to looke upon,
That you may see your father's face
When I am dead and gon."*

No better description of the New England Primer itself could be penned. As one glances over what may truly be entitled "The Little Bible of New England," and reads its stern lessons, the Puritan mood is caught with absolute faithfulness. Here was no easy

Introduction

road to knowledge and to salvation; but with prose as bare of beauty as the whitewash of their churches, with poetry as rough and stern as their storm-torn coast, with pictures as crude and unfinished as their own glacial-smoothed boulders, between stiff oak covers, which symbolized the contents, the children were tutored, until, from being unregenerate, and as Jonathan Edwards said, "young vipers, and infinitely more hateful than vipers" to God, they attained that happy state when, as expressed by Judge Sewall's child, they were afraid they "should goe to hell," and were "stirred up dreadfully to seek God." No earthly or heavenly rewards were offered to its readers. The Separatists had studied their Bible too carefully not to



Inside Binding of the "New England Primer" (Boston: 1762)

know that a future life of bliss was far more an instinctive longing of mankind than an Old Testament promise. They were too imbued with the faith of Judaism not to preach a religion of stern justice, and the oldest Puritan literature and even laws read strangely Hebraic to nineteenth century eyes. The religion of Christ, a faith based on love and mercy, received less sympathy and less teaching, from their divines than probably from any other sect nominally Christian. Salvation from hell was what they promised; while, to make this boon the greater, the horrors and tortures were magnified and dwelt upon; and that the terror might be the greater, God was made sterner and more cruel than any living judge, that all might be brought

to realize how slight a chance even the least erring had of escaping eternal damnation.

*Education the
Strength of
Puritanism*

But in this very accentuation of the danger lay the strength of Puritanism. No mass or prayer, no priest or pastor, stood between man and his Creator, each soul being morally responsible for its own salvation; and this tenet forced every man to think, to read, to reason. As the Reformation became possible only when the Bible was cheapened by printed versions, so the moment each man could own and study the Book, Puritanism began. Unless, however, man could read, independence was impossible, for illiteracy compelled him to rely upon another for his knowledge of the Word; and thus, from its earliest in-

ception, Puritanism, for its own sake, was compelled to foster education. Probably no better expression of this fact can be found than in an order of the "General Corte" of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in 1647, that:

"It being one cheife piet of y^t ould deluder, Satan, to keepe men from the knowledge of y^e Scriptures, as in form^r times by keeping y^m in an unknown tongue, so in these latt^r times by pswading from y^e use of tongues, y^t so at least y^e true sence & meaning of y^e originall might be clouded by false glosses of saint seeming deceivers, y^t learning may not be buried in y^e grave of o^r fath^{rs} in y^e church & comonwealth, the Lord assisting o^r endeavo^{rs}, —

*Resolve of
the General
Court of the
Massachu-
setts Bay in
1647*

It is therefore ord^ded, y^t ev^{ry} township in this iurisdiction, aft^r y^e Lord hath increased y^m to y^e number of 50 household^{rs}, shall then forthwth appoint one wth in their

towne to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write & reade.”¹

*Danger of In-
dependency
and Necessity
for Conform-
ity*

Independency, no less than Papacy and Episcopacy, was able to foresee the danger of individualism in that it threatened to result in a man's not finding in the Bible the one belief by which alone the Puritans held he could be saved. Think for himself he must, but it was his duty to think what the Separatists thought, and so churches were gathered, and “teachers” — as they were first called — were chosen, who told their congregations what they were to think for themselves. Very quickly organized sects followed, which formulated creeds and catechisms, demanded belief in them, and

¹ “Records of the Massachusetts Bay,” II., 203.

tortured, imprisoned and exiled the recalcitrant. Finding that other men, like themselves, could not be made by punishment to accept other than their own opinions, the children were taken in their earliest years,¹ and drilled and taught to believe what they were to think out for themselves when the age of discretion was reached. And this was the function of the New England Primer. With it millions were taught to read, that they might read the Bible; and with it these millions were catechised unceasingly, that they might find in the Bible only what one of many priesthoods had decided that book contained.

¹ John Trumbull, the poet, records of himself that “before he was two years old, [he] could say by heart all the verses in the ‘Primer.’”

*Romish Abecedari-
ums and
Prymers*

THIS method of securing uniformity by uniting alphabet and creed was as old as printed books. The Enschedé Abecedarium, which has even been claimed to be the first specimen of printing with type, and which certainly was printed in the fifteenth century,¹ contained besides the alphabet, the Pater Noster, the Ave Maria, the Credo, and two prayers, being the elementary book of the Romish Church. So too, a larger book of Catholicism, for more advanced students, was the well-known "Book of Hours"; which, translated from the Latin text into English,² was called "The Prymer of Salisbury use", and was printed as early as 1490. As

¹ De Vinne's "Invention of Printing," 290.

² "The Prymer of Salysbury use." Paris: 1490.

THE
New-England
PRIMER

Enlarged.

For the more easy attaining the true
Reading of *ENGLISH*

To which is added,
The Assembly of Divines
Catechism.

BOSTON: Printed by F. Fleet,
and Sold by the booksellers, 1737.

need hardly be said there are many later editions of both these works.

When the Reformation began to work among the people in England, among its signs was the appearance of unauthorized primers, and Henry the VIII. issued "proclamations" and "injunctions" against these, in an endeavor to keep his people true to Catholicism. Very soon, however, he experienced a change of heart not merely towards his wedded wife, but incidentally as well, towards his mother church, and in 1534, as one method of fighting the Pope, he allowed to be prepared and issued what is known as the "Reform Primer",¹

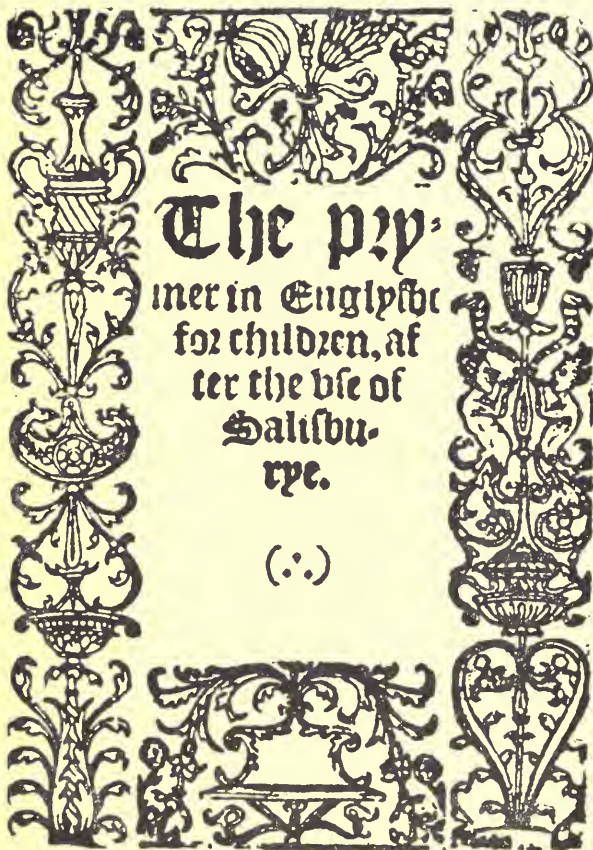
*Henry
VIII's
Primers and
A B Cs*

¹ "A Prymer in Englyshe with certeyne prayers and goodly meditations, very necessary for all people that understonde not the Latyne tongue. Cum privilegio Regali." [London, 1534.]

designed to teach his people what they should believe. In this, however, his desire to have done with the Church of Rome, led him to act too hastily, for in less than a year, he varied his belief and licensed the issue to his people of a "Goodly Prymer in Englysshe"¹ that they might know the only true and revised-to-date religion. Yet again new light came to the head of the English church, and in a third primer, known as the "Henry VIIIth Primer",² the King marked out

¹ "A goodly Prymer in Englysshe, newly corrected and printed, with certeyne godly Meditations and Prayers added to the same, very necessarie and profitable for all them that ryghte assuredly understande not ye Latine and Greke tongues. Cum privilegio regali." [London, 1535.]

² "The Primer set forth by the King's Majesty, and his Clergy to be taught, learned, and read and none other be used throughout all his dominions. 1545. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum."



The piy^r
mer in Englyshe
for children, af
ter the vse of
Salisbu-
rye.

(.:.)

a new and only path to heaven for his subjects. All these primers contained portions intended for "beginners", such as "a fruitful and very Christian instruction for children", and since the Romish Church had a preliminary book to its Prymer, so Henry had his, called "The A B C",¹ the earliest known copy of which contains the alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Creed, various Graces for before and after "dyner" and for "fysse dayes", and the "ten com-
andements". The distinction between the two was well indicated by a little poem at the end of the A B C² printed in black letter in 1636 :

¹ "The A B C bothe in Latyn and in Englysh."
[London, 1538.]

² "The A B C. The Catechism : That is to say,

*This little Catechisme learned
by heart (for so it ought)
The Primer next commanded is
for Children to be taught.*

*Spread of dis-
sent and di-
versity of
Primers*

As was not surprising, many of the King's subjects became somewhat unsettled in their belief, and even developed a tendency to form one not ordained by his majesty. Furthermore these wayward people declined to use the primers printed "cum privilegio regali" but purchased heretical books put forth without authority, so that Henry in the preface of his later primers, took notice in evident disgust "of the diversitie of primer books that ar now abrod, whereof ar almost

An Instruction to be taught and learned of every Childe, before he be brought to be confirmed by the Bishop." [London? 1636.]



THE
Royal Primer;

Or, an easy and pleasant
Guide to the Art of Reading.

Authoriz'd by

His MAJESTY King **GEORGE II.**

To be used throughout

HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

Adorn'd with **C u t s.**

*London: Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible
and Sun, in St. Paul's Church yard, and
B. Collins at Salisbury. (Price bound 3 d.)*

A GUIDE.
FOR THE
Child and Youth.

In Two Parts.

The First, for CHILDREN:

Containing plain and pleasant Directions
to read ENGLISH.

With Prayers, Graces, and Instructions
fitted to the Capacity of Children.

The Second, for YOUTH:

Teaching to Write, Cast Account. and
Read more perfectly.

With several other Varieties, both
pleasant and profitable.

by T. H. M. A. Teacher of a private School

London: Printed by J. Roberts, for the
Company of Stationers. 1725.

innumerable sortes, which mynister occasion of contentions and vain disputations, rather then to edify". To end this difficulty he commanded "one uniforme ordre of al such bookes throughout al our dominions, both to be taught unto children and also to be used for ordinary prayers of all our people not learned in the latyn tong", and for that purpose,

"set furth thys Primer or boke of prayers in Englysh to be frequented and used in and throughout all places of oure said realmes and dominions, as well of the elder people, as also of the youth, for their common and ordinary prayers, willing, commaundyng and strenghtly charyng that for the better bringing up of youth in the knowledge of theyr duty towards God, their prince, and all others in their degre, every Scholemaster and bringer-up of yong begin-

*Henry VIIIth's
injunction
concerning
Primers*



ners in lernyng nexte after their A B C now bi us also set furthe, do teache this primer or boke of ordinary prayers unto them in Englyshe, and that the youth customably and ordinarily use the same until thei be of competant understanding and knowledge to perceiue it in Latyn. At which time they may at their libertie either use this primer in Englishe, or that whiche is by oure authoritie likewyse made in the Latyn tong, in all pointes correspondent unto this in Englysche.”¹

Multiplication of creeds and catechisms

This injunction it is needless to say was little heeded. The English King could depose the vicegerent of Heaven, even though the latter was infallible, but he could not overcome the common people. Faiths and Creeds mul-

¹ “The Prymer both in Englishe and Latin.” [London, 1545.]

tiplied until the famous Council of Trent complained of the "infinite" number of the "little books" and complained that there had come to be "as many catechisms as there are provinces in Europe, nay, almost as many as the cities, are circulated, all of which abound with heresies, whereby the minds of the simple are deceived." Their majesties Henry, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth and James, though each having a different faith, successively forbade, seized and burned these unauthorized books; and whipped, imprisoned or burned preachers and printers, but it was all unavailing, and a little over a century and a half from the time that Henry changed the religion of his country, the people decided that it was easier to change

their King than to conform in their religion. With the flight of James II. ended all attempts to prevent the people from having such primers and catechisms as they chose, leaving behind nothing but a restriction in the printing of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, which to this day are monopoly books in Great Britain.

*
* *

*Authorized
and unauthorized
Primers
and A B C*

THE authorized primers were not true school-books, being rather primary — hence “primer” — manuals of church service, and indeed the forerunners of the “Book of Common Prayer”. Moreover they were handsomely printed, and thus were expensive. The authorized

A B C, which sold at a moderate price, contained but the most elementary matter. It must have very quickly occurred to booksellers that to combine the two into one work would be a good idea, but as they were both monopoly books most printers were debarred from doing it and to the privileged printers there was no object in producing them at a low price. It was left, therefore, to the publishers of Separatist persuasion, to take advantage of the larger sale that could be obtained, and very quickly they were issuing at low prices, books which contained the sum of both; and no doubt this cheapness and convenience played a prominent part in the spread of dissent. It was this union of the A B C and the Primer, which

led to children's books being called by the latter title.

*Union of the
Primer and
A B C*

The earliest of this combination of school-book and catechism, so far discovered, is Bastingius' "Catechisme of Christiane Religion, taught in scholes", which had the A B C prefixed to it, and was printed in Edinburgh in 1591. In 1631 Bishop Bedell's catechism was printed in Dublin, in the same manner. "The A B C. The Catechism: That is to say, an instruction to be taught and learned of every Childe" was printed in 1636. Ten years later the "Catechism for young Children appointed by act of the Church of Scotland" was issued with the A B C, probably in Edinburgh. In England more care had to be taken,

for as late as 1666, one Benjamin Keach was tried for writing "The Child's Instructor, or a New and Easy Primer", which contained a catechism with leanings towards anabaptism; but though the author was sentenced to the pillory, the book was constantly republished. A little later, in 1670, George Foxe issued his "Primer and Catechism" "with several delightful Things" intended to make a Quaker of the student.

One of the gravest difficulties to the early Separatists in both Old and New England, was the question of what catechism to teach their children. During the voyage of the *Arbella* the Puritans were catechised by their clergyman on Sunday, while no sooner were they landed than the

*The early
catechising of
the New
Englanders*

Colony of Massachusetts Bay made a contract with sundry "intended ministers" for "catechising, as also in teaching, or causing to be taught the Companies servants & their children, as also the salvages and their children",¹ and in this same year (1629) they voted the sum of three shillings for "2 dussen and ten catechismes".² It cannot certainly be known to what particular catechism these allusions refer, but it was probably the one composed by "that famous divine" William Perkins, preacher of St. Andrews Church in Cambridge, catechist for some time of Christ college, and one of the most distinguished Calvinists of the

¹ "Records of Massachusetts Bay," 1., 37e.

² *Ibid.*, 1., 37h.

period. First printed in 1590,¹ this catechism ran through many editions in England, was republished with additions by John Robinson for the use of the pilgrims, and later was reprinted in New England.

Very quickly after the Puritan settling in America a tendency developed towards the individualism implied by all dissent and especially by Congregationalism. As a result of this diversity of belief, Lechford states that catechising was generally abandoned in many of the New England churches, and to meet the woe-ful condition the "General Corte" in 1641 "desired that the elders would make a Catechisme for the

*Neglect of the
Catechism in
New Eng-
land*

¹ "The Foundations of Christian Religion, gathered into sixe Principles. Printed by Thomas Orwin for John Porter, 1590."

instruction of youth in the grounds of religion",¹ as well as consider "howe farr the magistrates are bound to interfere for the preservacon of that vniformity & peace of the churches".

Multiplication of Catechisms

The request was only too readily responded to and in the period of 1641-1684 the reverend "teachers" Hugh Peters, Edward Norris, Ezekiel Rogers, John Davenport, John Cotton, John Eliot, Thomas Shepard, Richard Mather, John Fiske, John Norton, Seaborn Cotton, James Fitch, Samuel Danforth, James Noyes, and Samuel Stone, each prepared one or more catechisms. In fact it is probable that every New England minister formulated his own faith in this manner, and at first thought it would

¹ "Records of Massachusetts Bay," I., 328.

seem to have been not a little trying to a congregation, on the death of a trusted shepherd who had properly inducted them in his own belief, to get accustomed to the doctrines of a new incumbent. This difficulty was for the most part avoided by the general knowledge of what each clergyman thought, so that only one in fairly close accord with the congregation was considered. When a mistake occurred, and the "Teacher" was found to run counter to his church, they hastened to get rid of him, which resulted in the innumerable church quarrels and the schism with which New England so abounded.

Long after Cotton Mather asserted with evident pride that "few Pastors of Mankind ever took such pains at

*Resulting
quarrels and
schisms until
the adoption
of the shorter
Catechism*

Catechising as have been taken by our New English Divines: Now, let any Man living read the most judicious and elaborate Catechisms published, a lesser and a larger by Mr. Norton, a lesser and a larger by Mr. Mather, several by Mr. Cotton, one by Mr. Davenport, one by Mr. Norris, one by Mr. Noyes, one by Mr. Fisk, several by Mr. Eliot, one by Mr. Seaborn Cotton, a large one by Mr. Fitch; and say whether true Divinity were ever better handled.”¹ As a fact, however, this very multiplicity of catechisms tended only to increase the schism and the New English clergy spent their energies in preparing catechisms and quarrelling over them rather than in attempting the

¹ Mather's *Magnalia*, book 5, p. 3.

THE
New-England
P R I M E R

Improved.

For the more easy attaining the true
Reading of English.

To which is added,
The Assembly of Divines,
and Mr. COTTON'S

Catechism.


BOSTON: Printed and Sold by
S. ADAMS, in *Queen-street.* 1762.

“instruction of youth” and the “uniformity and peace of the churches”. John Cotton, though responsible himself for so much of the disputation, was forced to acknowledge that “the excellent and necessary use of catechising young men, and novices, . . . we willingly acknowledge: But little benefit have wee seene reaped from set forms of questions, and answers by one Church, and imposed by necessity on another”.¹ Not till the great Westminster Assembly formulated its longer and shorter catechisms, did the New England Churches find a common faith, and even then, as the work of Presbyterians and not Congregationalists, they were accepted

¹ Cotton's “A Modest and Cleere Answer to Mr. Ball's Discourse.” London, 1642.

only by degrees, not because they were generally approved, but because they were the only escape from a tendency that threatened to break each congregation into fractions too small for existence as a church.

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* *

The New
England
Primer

SUCH was the condition of school-books and catechisms, when the New England Primer was first published. Its authorship and date of issue have hitherto been mysteries which have resisted the research of all antiquarians, but it is at last possible to give the main facts concerning its origin.

In the reign of King Charles of "merrie" memory, one Benjamin

Harris began printing in London “at the Stationers Arms in Sweetthings Rents, near the Royal Exchange”, otherwise described as “the Stationers Arms under the Piazza in Cornhill”. Here he issued, between the years 1676 and 1681 many tracts and broadsides of so little moment that his name finds no mention in any biographical dictionary or history of printing. But aside from his calling, Harris deserves notice as a confirmed scribbler, resembling Mr. Wegg, in his tendency to drop into verse. To this was added an ardent love for the protestant religion, and an equal hatred of the Pope and all that he implied.

*Benjamin
Harris,
Printer*

So long as the printer limited his activity to the writing and printing of ballads and tracts against the Pope and

*Harris
brought to
trial*

the Jesuits under such titles as "The Grand Imposter" and "The Mystery of Iniquity," all went well with him, but in 1679, in connection with the "Rye House Plot" he issued "An Appeal from the Country to the City, for the Preservation of His Majesties Person and the Protestant Religion". The King's government did not take the same view of the question that Mr. Harris had, and as a result he was brought to trial for the "printing and vending" of this tract. The courtly tendency towards Catholicism gave little chance for the printer, and the chief justice, after remarking that if he had his wish, the printer should be whipped, ordered him to find security for his good behavior for three years.¹

¹ "A short account of the tryal of B. Harris," London: 1679.

Unwarned by his experience, Harris in 1681 printed a "Protestant Petition", and was once more haled before the court and this time the judge fined him five hundred pounds and ordered him put in the pillory. This meant that he was to be stoned by the crowd which always gathered, but from that fate he was saved, for "his Wife (like a Kind Rib) stood by him to defend her Husband against the Mobb".¹ For this act, his enemies promptly turned their abuse upon the woman, and scurrilous ballads entitled "The Saint turned Courtezan" and the "Protestant Cuckold" endeavored to bring discredit upon her. The printer apparently could not pay the mulct, for he was "for above two years a

*Sentenced to
the pillory*

¹ Dunton's "Letters from New England," 143.

*Removes to
Boston in
New Eng-
land*

Prisoner", and he seems to have ceased printing from that time.

Upon the death of Charles H. and the succession of Catholic James "Old England", wrote John Dunton from Boston, "is now so uncase a Place for honest Men, that those that can will seek out for another Countrey: And this I suppose is the Case of Mr. Benjamin Harris and the two Mr. Hows, whom I hear are coming hither and to whom I wish a good Voyage. Mr. Ben Harris, you know, has been a noted Publick Man in England, and I think the Book of English Liberties . . . was done for him and Mr. How: No wonder then that in this Reign they meet with Enemies".¹



¹ Dunton's "Letters from New England," 144.

Come to Boston Harris did and late in 1686 he set up a book and "Coffee, Tee and Chucalitto" shop,¹ by the "Town-Pump near the Change". A year later his imprint reads "at the London Coffee House" and he was employing the printers of the town to print pamphlets and broadsides for him. Here too he was quickly involved with the authorities, for in 1690 he issued, without permission, the first newspaper printed in America, under the title of "Public Occurrences"; which was promptly suppressed by proclamation. In 1691 he formed a partnership with John Allen, and seems to have set up a press of his own. A year later he became "Printer to His Excellency the Governor and Council", and re-

*Sets up a
book-shop and
coffee-house*

¹ "Boston Town Records," 204.

moved his business to a "Shop, over against the Old-Meeting House", making another remove in 1694 to a place which he called "The Sign of the Bible, over against the Blew-Anchor", having ended his relations with Allen.

*Returns to
England and
resumes print-
ing*

In the meantime the English people had stood firm to their religion and had rid themselves of their king, so that now Old England was once more safe to haters of popery. Better still, King William, whose advent Harris hailed in a poem beginning:

*"God SAVE THE KING, that King
that sav'd the land,
When JAMES your Martyr's Son, your
LAWS had shamm'd."*¹

had freed the press from the worst features of governmental restraint.

¹ "Monthly Observations," Boston: 1692.

Accordingly, Harris returned to London towards the end of 1695, and opened a new printing office at the "Maiden-Head-Court in Great East Cheap", and later Dunton writes that he "continu'd Ben Harris still; and is now both Bookseller and Printer, in Grace-church Street, as we find by his *London Post*; so that his conversation is general (but never Impertinent) and his Wit pliable to all Inventions. But yet his vanity (if he has any) gives no Alloy to his Wit, and is no more than might justly Spring from conscious Vertue; and I do him but Justice in this part of his Character, for in once travelling with him from Bury Fair, I found him to be the most Ingenious and Innocent Companion that I had ever met with".¹

¹ Dunton's "Life and Errors."

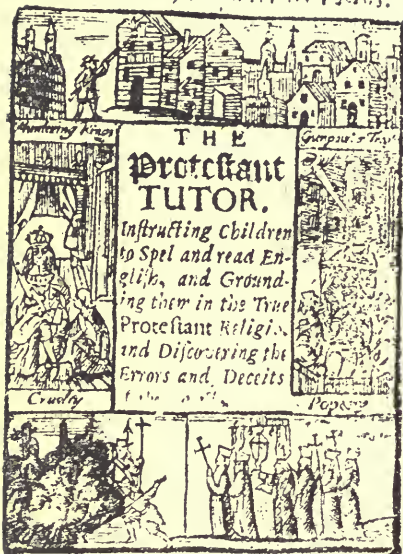
When Harris died cannot be discovered, but it was after 1716.

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*Harris com-
piles and
prints The
Protestant
Tutor*

BEFORE his flight in 1686 to Boston (according to Dunton) "Mr. Harris I think also Printed the Protestant Tutor, a Book not at all relish'd by the Popish Party, because it is the design of that little Book to bring up Children in an Aversion to Popery". It was first advertised in Harris's newspaper Feb. 27, 1679, and in it lay the germ of the New England Primer. Here was the usual portrait of the reigning sovereign as a frontispiece, and portions of the text were the "Roman Small Letters", the Syllabarium, the Lord's Prayer, the

The Review of London by the Papists.



London, printed by J. B. Smith, at the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, 1679

Creed, the Ten Commandments, the John Rogers biography and verses, though not the famous picture of the martyr at the stake, the words of from two to seven syllables, the Proper Names, and a catechism, together with much other material for the benefit of youth and the injury of Papacy, the whole being dedicated "To the Right Honourable *James*, Earl of Doncaster and Dalkeith, Eldest Son of the Illustrious *Protestant* Prince *James* Duke of Monmouth" by "Your Lordships most Humble Servant, Benjamin Harris." The preface, addressed "To all Protestant Parents, School-Masters, and School Mistresses of Children" "informs" them "*that this little book may in some measure discover to our children*

what they must certainly expect if ever Popery prevail against us, and therefore nothing can be thought more necessary than to teach them to Spell and Read English, and to Create in them an Abhorrence of Romish Idolatry at the same time, which being inspired in their green and tender years, may leave an Impression in their Minds to the End of their Lives, which is the Real and Hearty Desire and Design of, Your Friend and Servant, Benj. Harris."

*Success of
The Protes-
tant Tutor*

Apparently this appeal to parents and teachers bore fruit, for on Feb. 1, 1680, the printer announced a second impression, though the price was lowered from eight to six pence. At the time Harris was arrested some five hundred copies of the book, presumptively of this new edition, were seized

and taken from him. In 1685 it was reissued, probably in an abridged form, in Boston, and it was once again printed by Harris in London, in 1695, the advertisement of this edition describing it as "A Little Book of Martyrs with pictures for enlivening every History; which book formerly found such General Acceptance that many thousand of them were sold, and it is now reduced to so low a rate that parents may both delight and profit there [*sic*] Children at Three-pence or Four-pence charge and thereby contribute toward the Suport of him who is their Hearty Friend and Servant, Benjamin Harris." In an enlarged form the work was again issued in London in 1715, and its compiler printed a new edition in 1716.

The Protes-
tant Tutor
becomes The
New England
Primer

Ere this, in 1686, Harris had sought refuge in New England. On his setting up in Boston as a bookseller it was obviously to his interest to get out a new edition of the little book, for its chance of success among the popery-hating New Englanders was even greater than that it had already met with in Old England. The poverty of the people made prudent an abridgment of the "Tutor" and thus it was reduced to smaller bulk; to make it the more salable the school-book character was increased, while to give it an even better chance for success by an appeal to local pride, it was rechristened and came forth under the now famous title.

No copy of this first edition of the New England Primer is known and thus the exact date of its appearance

DECEMBER hath 31 Days

Last quart. 2 day 24 min. past 4 morn.
New Moon 9 day 21 min. past 9 morn.
First quart. 17 day 13 min. past 2 Aftern.
Full Moon 25 day 39 min. past 10 night.
Last quart. 31 day 59 min. past 11 morn

Of Stars which have appeared heretofore, and now disappear.

Time out of mind there has seven Stars bin observed in the pleiades, and at Present there is to be seen but six, a very probable sign that one of them is retired and become invisible. One of these of the Constellation of the *Little Bear*, which was formerly visible, doth not now appear. Another also in the Constellation of *Andromeda* hath also disappeared.

Licens'd according to Order.



ADVERTISEMENT.

There is now in the Press, and will suddenly be extant, a Second Impression of *The New-England Primer enlarged*, to which is added, more *Directions for Spelling: the Prayer of K Edward the 6th. and Verses made by Mr. Rogers the Martyr, left as a Legacy to his Children.*

Sold by *Benjamin Harris*, at the *London Coffee-House in Boston.*

First Mention of the "New England Primer"

(From "Newman's News from the Stars." Boston: 1692)

cannot be given. Harris did not arrive in Boston till near the end of 1686, and the only publication he issued in that year was an almanac for 1687, which Sewall bought on December 6, 1686. Between that time and Jan. 5, 1688, Harris made a trip to England, and on Nov. 22, 1688 he again sailed for London.¹ It was between 1687 and 1690, therefore, that the first edition of the Primer was issued. Its success seems to have been immediate, for in Henry Newman's almanac entitled "News from the Stars", "Printed by R. Peirce for Benjamin Harris at the London Coffee-House in Boston, 1691" (and consequently printed late in 1690) the last leaf advertised a "second Im-

Date of publication, and advertisement of the second impression

¹ Sewall's "Diary," 1., 200, 237.

pression of *The New England Primer, Enlarged*”.

*The Bradford
fragment*

A very essential piece of evidence in regard to the date of the book is connected with the earliest (supposed) fragment of the Primer known. This consists of four leaves, and was found bound up as waste in the binding of a copy of Daniel Leeds' "Temple of Wisdom" as printed by William Bradford at Philadelphia in 1688. From this it has been argued that "these leaves probably came from a Philadelphia reprint of a Boston edition of the Primer which must have been published at least as early as 1687". The evidence of this does not seem adequate. There is no proof that the volume was bound in the year that it was printed, nor can

it be decided for certain that the fragments are a reprint of the Primer, the chances being quite as favorable of their being part of an edition of the Protestant Tutor. All that can be said of these leaves is that they are the earliest known fragments of a book compiled by Benjamin Harris, and that they were printed by William Bradford either in Philadelphia or New York between 1687 and 1700. From other facts known of Bradford this was presumably a stealing of Harris's book and is therefore an early American case of literary theft.

The book proved so great a success in New England that when its compiler returned to Old England, he continued to publish it. In a work¹

¹ Davenport's "Saints Anchor hold." London: 1701.

*Harris issues
the New Eng-
land Primer
and The New
English Tutor
in London*

printed by him in 1701 is advertised at the end, among other "Books Printed and Sold by B. Harris at the Golden Boar's-Head in Grace-church St.," "The *New* England Primer Enlarged; For the more easy attaining the true Reading of English. To which is added *Milk* for *Babes*." He seems to have also published editions of it under a title which would make it more attractive to the English public, for in the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714) he issued what is presumably the same text as his New England Primer, under the title of "The New English Tutor". But the other title proved the more popular, and under it numerous editions were printed in England and Scotland, even into the nineteenth century.



THE,
New English
TUTOR,

Enlarged ;

For the more easy
attaining the True
Reading of
ENGLISH,
Towhich is added
Milk for Babes

I	VI
II	VII
III	VIII
IV	IX
V	X

W. B. G. P. 1717

W. B. G. P. 1717



It was in New England, however, that its great success was achieved. Primer to printer and people there soon meant only the New England Primer, all other varieties being specially designated to show that they were not of the popular kind. Copies of the little book were as much a matter of "stock" in the bookshops of the towns and general stores of the villages as the Bible itself. In the inventory of Michael Perry, a Boston bookseller, filed in 1700, is entered "28 Primmers" and "44 doz. Primers",¹ and standard advertisements in newspapers and books announced that such and such a printer has for sale "Bibles, Testaments, Psalters,

*Success of the
Primer in
New Eng-
land*

¹ Dunton's "Letters from New England," 316, 318.

Psalm-Books, Primers, Account Books and Books of Record". Indeed it was so taken for granted that copies were in stock, that many printers and booksellers did not think the fact worth advertising.

*Changes of
title*

Occasionally printers in America tried to better the sale by re-naming it, as when Thomas Green issued it in New London with the title of "A Primer for the Colony of Connecticut" and Henry de Foreest printed it at New York as "The New York Primer". When the United States became a fact, it was several times printed under the titles of "The American Primer", or "The Columbian Primer". But the variations were not popular, the ventures did not succeed the better, and eventually the

T H E
NEW-ENGLAND
PRIMER,

Or, an easy and pleasant
GUIDE to the ART of READING.

Adorn'd with CUTTS.

To which are added,
THE ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES'
CATECHISM.

BOSTON :—Printed and sold by
J. WHITE, near Charles-River
Bridge.

“New England Primer” became the deservedly established title.

For one hundred years this Primer was *the* school-book of the dissenters of America, and for another hundred, it was frequently reprinted. In the unfavorable locality (in a sectarian sense) of Philadelphia, the accounts of Benjamin Franklin and David Hall show that between 1749 and 1766, or a period of seventeen years, that firm sold thirty-seven thousand one hundred copies. Livermore stated in 1849 that within the last dozen years “100,000 copies of modern editions . . . have been circulated”. An over conservative claim for it is to estimate an annual average sale of twenty thousand copies during a period of one hundred and fifty years, or total sales of three million copies.

*Magnitude
of sales*

*Rarity of the
Primer, and
the reasons*

Despite this enormous number, early editions of the New England Primer are among the rarest of school-books. Edward Coote, in his "English Schoole-Master" (London 1597) recommended to purchasers of his book, that :

"If, notwithstanding any former reasons, thou doubtist that thy little child will have spoyled this booke before it bee learned ; thou maist fitly diuide it at the end of the second booke, or thou mayest reserve faire the written copies, vntill he can read."

When to the destruction of the child, is added the slight value set by adults on children's books of their own time, it is not strange that works intended for the instruction or amusement of the young should constitute one of the rarest of all classes of literature.

This destruction and heedlessness has made a study of the New England Primer an almost hopeless undertaking. Eagerly searched for by many collectors in the last fifty years, no copy of a seventeenth century edition of the work has been discovered, and this search has brought to light less than fifty editions and less than sixty copies of New England Primers printed in the eighteenth century. Although as already noted Franklin and Hall printed over thirty-seven thousand copies between 1749 and 1766 (and as Franklin printed an edition as early as 1735 and Hall as late as 1779 it is probable that they issued at least double that number), but a single copy with their imprints is known to exist. Thomas states that

*Difficulty of
studying and
collecting*

Fowle printed about 1757 one edition of 10,000 copies, but not a single primer with his imprint is extant. This is typical of the majority of the issues. Only twelve copies of editions printed before 1780 have been disposed of at auction in the last twenty years, and they have sold for an average of one hundred dollars each.

*
* *

*Variations of
Primer*

ALTHOUGH each printer of the New England Primer changed title and text to suit his taste or business interests, certain unmistakable ear-marks, or what the naturalist would term "limit of organic variation", serve to mark beyond question every edition of the

Primer, however titled or altered. The printers of other school-books often inserted fragments of the more famous Primer in their ventures, but this deceived neither the public then nor the book lover now, the true Primer being too sharply differentiated from all others for there to be the possibility of confusion.

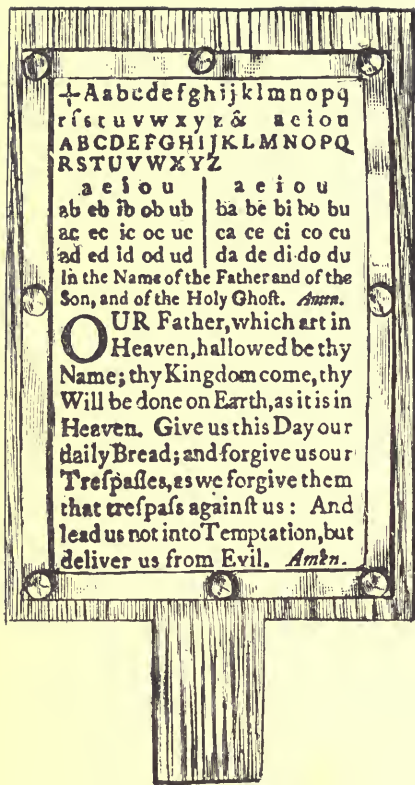
Every New England Primer, like many others, began with the letters of the alphabet, followed by various repetitions making clear the distinctions between vowels, consonants, double letters, italic and capitals. After this came what was called "Easy Syllables for Children," or as it was frequently termed, the "syllabarium," beginning with such combinations as "ab, eb, ib, ob, ub,"

*The alphabet
and syllaba-
rium*

followed by words of one syllable which lengthened by degrees to imposing vocables of six syllables. It is to be noted however, that occasionally when the printer was cramped for space, he limited the ambition of the student by dropping out these polysyllabic words, and gave only the shorter ones. This whole elementary section of the primer had been used in Coote's "The English Schoolmaster," as early as 1596, and may have been framed by him, but as the first part is practically what went to make the Horn-Book of the period, its antiquity may be far greater than Coote's book.

One apparently trivial distinction in the text as given in the New England Primer, yet which had a

f



Reproduction of Horn Book

deep motive, is the omission at the beginning of the alphabet of the ✠ which otherwise was so almost invariably placed there, as to give to the first line of the alphabet the name of "Christ's Cross-Row" or as it was more commonly termed "the Cris Cross Row." In Morton's "New English Canaan" he speaks of "a silenced Minister" who came over to New England and brought "a great Bundell of Horne books with him and careful hee was (good man) to blott out all the crosses of them for feare least the people of the land should become Idolaters." Of this Puritan dread of the cross, the New England Primer always took heed, and no edition is known, even in those prepared for Episcopalians,

*The omission
of the ✠*

to contain the oldest religious emblem now worshipped.

*Alphabet of
lessons*



Usually following the syllabarium, was what was called "An Alphabet of Lessons for Youth," being a series of moral and instructive sentences taken from the Bible, so worded and arranged as to begin each paragraph with a successive capital letter of the alphabet, the sole exception being in the case of X, for that letter proved beyond the ability of the compiler to find a sentence beginning properly, and he dodged the issue in the following manner

"eXhort one another daily".

*The Lord's
Prayer and
the Creed*

In every "New England Primer" the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed was included, and while their position

The New English

A



In *Adam's* Fall
We sinned all.

B



Thy Life to mend
This *Book* attend.

C



The *Cat* doth play
And after flay.

D



A *Dog* will Bite
A Thief at Night.

E



An *Eagle's* Flight
Is out of Sight.

F



An idle *Fool*
Is whipt at School.

As

Rhymed Alphabet Pages

(From the "New English Tutor." London: [1702-1714?])



As runs the *Glass*.
Man's life doth pass



My *Book* and *Heart*
Shall never part.



Sweet *Jesus* He
Dy'd on a *Tree*.



K. William's Dead
and left the *Throne*
To *Ann* our *Queen*
of great *Renown*.



The *Lyon* bold
The *Lamb* does hold



Moon gives light
In time of *Night*.

N

Nightingales sing
in-time of Spring.

O

The Royal Oak
It was the Tree
That sav'd his
Royal Majesty.

P

Peter Denies
His Lord and cries

Q

Queen *Esther* came
in Royall State,
To save the Jews
from dismal Fate.

R

Rachel doth mourn
for her first-born,

S

Samuel anoints
whom God appoints.



Time

T



Time cuts down all
both great and small

U



Uriah's be cautious
Wife,
Made *David* seek
his *Life.*

W



Whales in the Sea,
God's Voice obey.

X



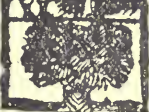
Xerxes the Great did
dye,
And so must you
and I

Y



Youths forward slip
Death soonest nips.

Z



Zachary he
did climb the Tree,
his Lord to see.

was varied, they commonly followed the "Alphabet of Lessons."

*
* *

NEXT in order of what went to make the Primer famous were the twenty-four little pictures, with alphabetical rhymes, commencing

*The Rhymed
Alphabet*

*"In Adam's Fall
We sinned All".*

— A description of the beginning of original sin which certainly did its best to balance our first forebears' very ungenerous version of the affair which to the Puritan was the greatest event in history.

This method of teaching the alphabet by short poems was of much

*Earlier
Rhymed Al-
phabets*

older date. As early as 1552 there was printed in England a little tract entitled "Alphabetum primum Be-cardi," which consisted of rhymes to each of the letters, and another work of this period of exactly the same character was entitled "Finch his Alphabet". So, too, a little later a broadside was issued, headed "All the Letters of the A. B. C. by every sondrye Letter wherof ther is a good Document set fourth and taught in Ryme. Translated out of Bas-Almaine into English, anno 1575". An even further development of this was contained in Wastell's "Microbiblion, or the Bibles Epitome"¹ (London 1629) containing the sum of the whole, in verse so capitalized as to form successive alphabets.

¹ An edition with a different title was printed as early as 1623.

Who was the author of the New England Primer alphabet verses is not known, no text of it before its printing in that work having been found. It could not have been written long before the first appearance of that book, for the rhyme :

*Authorship of
Rbymed
Alphabet*

“ *The Royal Oak
It was the Tree
That sav’ d his
Royal Majesty,*”

by its allusion to King Charles, clearly shows it to have been composed after 1660. All this points to the compiler of the Primer as its author, for in other poems he expresses the greatest admiration for the Merrie Monarch, and as already noted, he was continually scribbling verse quite of the character of the rhymed alphabet.

*The Fables
of Young
Æsop*

But there is better proof of Harris's authorship than mere inference. A study of the twenty-four rhymes reveals the fact that certain ones of them seem not merely without moral, but without meaning.

*The Cat doth play
And after slay*

leaves one very much in doubt as to what monition is intended to be conveyed, and equally vague is

*The Lion bold
The Lamb doth hold*

Still less valuable, however true, is the information that

*Nightingales sing
In time of Spring.*

Finally, it would be cruel to even attempt to compute the bewilderment of the Primer's students due to the stanza

1. *The ROSE crop'd by Youth.*

LOOK in the Morning, and you'll see
the Rose buds to awake,
And from their Beds most fragrantly,
a pleasant Odour make.

And when the Gard'ner to it goes,
it can't his Knife withstand ;
But straight descends this Damask Rose,
to wither in his Hand.

Ah ! gentle Youth, thus strive to crop
from off this Bush a Flower ;
Turn back ; behold ! one ready stands
thy Youth for to devour.

7. *The Nightingale.*

When Winter's hoary Frosts retire,
to usher in the Spring,
Up strikes th'harmonious winged Quire,
melodiously to Sing.

Hark, how the well-tun'd Nightingale
sounds forth her quav'ring Note,
And warbles out a pleasant Tale,
with Musick in her throat ;

All Life, she flutters in the Bush,
her strenuous Notes to raise,
And whilst her Life doth last, she thus
Chants forth her Maker's Praise.

The

13. *The Lyon and Lamb.*

ALamb, by chance, had gone astray,
And wand'ring thro' a Wood,
A Lyon met in Malquerade,
Who Faunting by him stood.

Good Lyon, (quoth the Lamb) I crave,
My Liege will lend an Ear,
And save me from the ravenous Wolves,
Whose Jaws I daily fear.

N'e'er heed ; I'll see you safe from them :
The Lyon straight did Rore ;
Till to his Den he came, when he
The Lamb in pieces tore.

37. *The Cat and Rats.*

When Puss with mewing made the Rats
their Holes quite to forsake,
She reacheth down a Violin
and straight doth Musick make :

At which they came from far and near
dancing with nimbly Feet ;
But some, more wily than the rest,
found Food and fell to Eat.

The Cat upon those Rats soon seize,
who next unto her were ;
But all the rest escap'd with Cheese,
and other wholesome Fare.

The

Four Pages from Harriss' Fables of Young Æsop
(London: 1700)

*Youths forward slips
Death soonest nips.*

All these enigmas are made clear however by an examination of a little volume entitled "The Fables of Young Æsop, With their Morals. With a Moral History of his Life and Death. Illustrated with Forty curious Cuts, applicable to each Fable."¹ This booklet, "Written by B. H." or Benjamin Harris, contains a series of doggerel verses appended to the "curious cuts" and when Mr. Harris came to make his alphabet verses for the Primer, with a frugality of mind that would have charmed Mr. Gilpin, he took certain of the illustrations from

¹ The earliest known edition is the Fourth, "London, Printed and Sold by Benj. Harris, at the Golden Boar's Head, in Grace-Church street. MDCC."

*Changes in
Rhymed
Alphabet*

this other book, and by rewriting his rhymes, utilized them anew in the Primer verses.

It is a curious fact that of all these twenty-four stanzas only the first one, relating to Adam, was not at some time varied or changed, and these variations give a curious illustration of some very important alterations of public opinion. Thus in the earliest text extant, at the letter J is given a picture of the crucifixion, with the stanza

*“ Sweet Jesus he
Dy’d on a Tree.”*

And in an English school-book of other character than the Primer, this was unchanged. The Puritan, however, would not tolerate even this use of the cross, and so very quickly the picture was changed to one of Job, and the rhyme to

*“Job feels the rod
Yet blesses God.”*

Perhaps the most curious change is that connected with the letter K. Allusion has been made to Harris's admiration for King Charles, and there is good evidence that for this letter originally there was a picture of that monarch and the stanza read

*From King
to Demos*

*“King Charles the Good
No Man of Blood.”*¹

Presently however the King was dead, and in a little time another king in the form of William III. for whom Harris also felt a strong admiration, was reigning over England. Thereupon the portrait and stanza were presumably changed by the insertion of one singing his praises. When William died

¹ Stanza as printed in “A Guide for the Child”.

however Harris did not displace his portrait, but calling into play his poetic fancy, he affixed to the old cut, the lines

“ *K. William’s Dead
and left the throne
To Ann our Queen
of great Renown* ”¹

This necessity of changing with each new reign seems to have proved a nuisance, and so someone presently hit upon the device of being always in date, by making the rhyme read

“ *Our King the good
No man of blood.* ”²

For many years this form was satisfactory, but finally the Americans began to question if after all the King was good. To meet this doubt,

¹ “New English Tutor”.

² “New England Primer,” Boston : 1727.

printers easily changed the praise into
admonition by printing

*“Kings should be good
Not men of blood.”*¹

Finally washing their hands of mon-
archy, rhyme too was abandoned, and
the stanza became

*“The British King
Lost States thirteen,”*²

varied occasionally by another form
which announced that

*“Queens and Kings
Are gaudy things.”*³

Akin to this in both democratic
sentiment and verse were revised lines *The letter Q*
for Q, to the effect that

*“Kings and Queens
Lie in the dust.”*⁴

¹ “New England Primer,” Boston: 1791.

² *Ibid.* Philadelphia: 1797.

³ *Ibid.* Brattleboro: 1825.

⁴ *Ibid.* New York: 1819.

From Royal
Oak to
Charter Oak

In the same manner, the rhyme already quoted, about the royal oak, became unfit poetry for young republicans, and in attempts to vary it wide divergence crept in, resulting in the following forms :

“ *The Royal Oak,*
 our King did save
From fatal Stroke
 *of Rebel Slave.”*¹

“ *If you seek in the forest*
 The Oak you will see
Among all the rest
 *is the statelyest tree.”*²

“ *Of sturdy Oak*
 That Stately tree
The ships are made
 *That sail the sea.”*³

“ *The Charter Oak*
 it was the tree
That saved to us
 *our Liberty.”*⁴

“ *The Owl at night*
 *Hoots out of sight.”*⁵

“ *The Oak for shade*
 *Û strength was made.”*⁶

¹ “A Guide for the Child,” 1725?

² “New England Primer.” Albany: 1818.

³ *Ibid.* Walpole: 1806.

⁴ *Ibid.* Hartford: 18—?

⁵ *Ibid.* New York: 1819.

⁶ *Ibid.* Brattleboro: 1825.

Another injection of patriotism was made in the letter W. Originally this was

*The Primer
crowns
Wasbington*

“*Whales in the sea
God’s voice obey.*”

In some editions of the Primers printed after the American Revolution this somewhat difficult rhyme was omitted, and in its place was one of the following

“*Great Washington brave “By Wasbington
His country did save.”*¹ *Great deeds were done.*”²

All the foregoing were haphazard changes by various printers, but a more sweeping alteration was made between 1740 and 1760. As originally written³ many of the verses had a decidedly mundane quality, and so

*The Rhymed
Alphabet
Evangelized*

¹ “New England Primer,” Brattleboro: 1825.

² *Ibid.* New York: 1794.

³ *Ibid.* Boston: 1727.

some New England writer or printer undertook within that period, to evangelize ¹ those lines which had an earthly tendency. What was accomplished, is shown in parallel column :

- | | |
|--|--|
| " <i>The Cat doth play,
And after slay.</i> " | " <i>Christ crucify'd
For sinners dy'd.</i> " |
| " <i>The Dog will bite,
A Thief at Night.</i> " | " <i>The Deluge drown'd
The Earth around.</i> " |
| " <i>An Eagle's flight,
Is out of Sight.</i> " | " <i>Elijab bid
By ravens fed.</i> " |
| " <i>An idle Fool,
Is whipt at School.</i> " | " <i>The judgement made
Felix afraid.</i> " |
| " <i>Our King the good
No man of blood.</i> " | " <i>Proud Korah's troop
Was swallowed up.</i> " |
| " <i>The Lion bold,
The Lamb doth bold.</i> " | " <i>Lot fled to Zoar,
Saw fiery Sbowver,
On Sodom pour.</i> " |
| " <i>The moon gives Light,
In time of night.</i> " | " <i>Moses was he
Who Israel's Host
Led thro' the Sea.</i> " |

¹ "New England Primer," Boston: 1762.

The Child's Guide.



In *Adam's* Fall
We finned all.



This *Book* attend,
Thy Life to mend.



The *Cat* does play,
And after slay.



The *Dog* doth bite
A Thief at Night.







An *Eagle's* flight
Is our of fight.

Rhymed Alphabet Pages

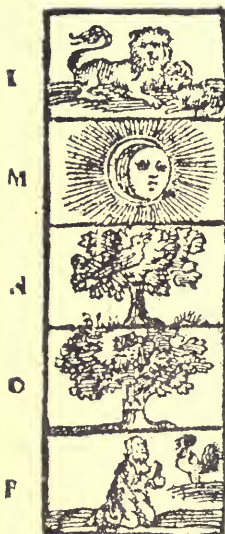
(From the "Guide for the Child." London: 1725)

The Child's Guide.

F		The Idle <i>Fool</i> Is whipt at School.
G		As runs the <i>Glass</i> , Man's Life doth pass.
H		My <i>Book</i> and <i>Heart</i> Shall never part
I		<i>Jesus</i> did dye For thee and I
K		King <i>Charles</i> the Good, No Man of Blood.



The Child's Guide.



The *Lyon* bold,
The *Lamb* doth
hold.

The *Moon* gives
Light
In time of Night.

Nightingales sing
In time of Spring.

The *Royal Oak*
our King did save
From fatal Stroke
of Rebel Slave.

Peter denies
His Lord, and cries,

Queen

The Child's Guide.



Queen *Esther* came
in Royal State.
To save the *Jews*
from dismal Fate.



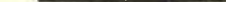
Rachel doth mourn
For her first-born.



Samuel anoints
Whom God ap-
points,



Time cuts down all
Both great & small.



Uriah's beautiful
Wife
Made *David* seek
his Life.

- “Nightingales sing,
In time of Spring.” “Noah did view
The old world & new.”
- “The Royal Oak,
it was the Tree,
That saw’d his
Royal Majesty.” “Young Obadiah,
David, Josiah,
All were Pious.”
- “Rachel doth mourn
For her first born.” “Young Pious Ruth
Left all for Truth.”
- “Samuel anoints
Whom God appoints.” “Young Sam’l dear
The Lord did fear.”
- “Time cuts down all,
Both great and small.” “Young Timothy
Learnt Sin to fly.”
- “Uriah’s beauteous Wife,
Made David seek his life.” “Vashti for Pride
Was set aside.”

Much later, in the present century, when children’s books began to cater to what a child would like, a reactionary spirit reversed this evangelization and stanzas of worldly tendency were actually inserted in place of them in some editions. These substitution verses were :

*The Rhymed
Alphabet
modernized*



- H. "Wrote by the hand
Great works do stand."
K. "'Tis Youth's delight
To fly their kite."
R. "The Rose in bloom
Sheds sweet perfume."
U. "Urns hold, we see
Coffee and Tea."¹

The Puritan however did not approve these changes, and they were rarely used. Nor were the evangelized rhymes ever adopted in Great Britain.

*Minor changes
in the Rhymed
Alphabet*

Other and less noticeable changes were made, of which the following are the most important that have been found:

- "The Eagle's flight
Is out of sight."
"The Egyptian host
Was in the red sea lost."²

¹ "New England Primer," New York: 1819.

² *Ibid.* Wilmington: 1812.

- "Thy life to mend
 This book attend." ¹ "Heaven to find
 The Bible mind." ²
- "Queen Esther came
 in royal State,
 To save the Jews
 from dismal Fate." ¹ "Queen Esther sues
 And saves the Jews." ²
- "Youth's forward slips,
 Death soonest nips." ¹ "Youth onward slips
 Death soonest nips."
- "While youth do cheer
 Death may be near." ² "No Youth we see
 From death is free." ³
- "Xerxes the great did dye
 And so must you and I." ¹ "Xerxes did die,
 And so must I." ²

There were some few other variations of wording, but of such slight difference as not to need notice.

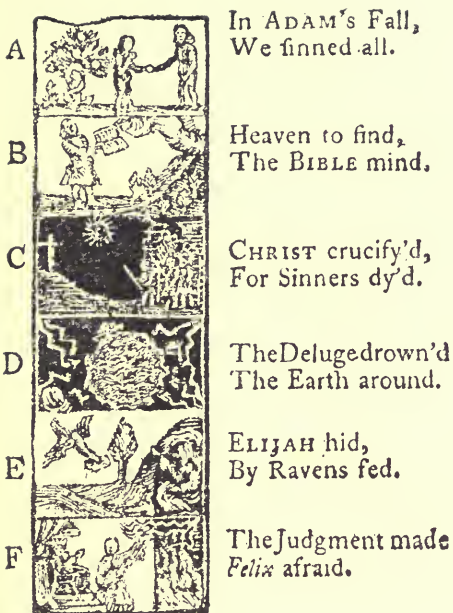
¹ "New English Tutor."

² "New England Primer," 1762.

³ "New England Primer." Brattleboro, 1825.

*Apocryphal
John Rogers'
Exhortation
unto his
children*

EVEN more famous than the rhymed alphabet, is the poem of John Rogers, with the picture of the martyr burning at the stake, and "his Wife, with Nine small Children, and one at her Breast" looking on. Much sadness this poem and print must have cost the Puritan, and even now, it is capable of producing a sigh, no longer because one feels so keenly for the man, who regardless of wife and children, insisted on being burnt, and really forced the court against its will to make a martyr of him, but because a study of the facts shows that the use of this poem and story was nothing but a piece of sectarian garbling and falsehood, and that all the pity spent upon it by millions of readers was no more deserved than



Rhymed Alphabet Pages

(From the "New England Primer." Boston : 1762)

G



As runs the Glafs,
Our Life doth pass.

H



My Book and Heart
Must never part.

J



Job feels the Rod,
Yet blesses GOD.

K



Proud *Kerah's* Troop
Was swallow'd up.

L



Lot fled to *Zoar*,
Saw fiery Shower
On *Sodom* pour.


M



Moses was he
Who *Israel's* Host
Led thro' the Sea.


N  *Noah* did view
The old world & new.

O  *Young Obadiah,*
David, Jotham,
All were pious.

P  *Peter* deny'd
His Lord and cry'd.

Q  *Queen Esther* sued,
And saved the *Jews*.

R  *Young pious Ruth,*
Left all for Truth.

S  *Young Samuel* dear,
The Lord did fear.

T



Young *Timothy*
Learnt Sin to fly.

V



Vashti for Pride,
Was set aside.

W



Whales in the Sea,
GOD's Voice obey.

X



Xerxes did die,
And so must I.

Y



Whileyouth do cheer
Death may be near.

Z



Zaccheus he
Did climb the Tree,
Our Lord to see.



MR. JOHN ROGERS, Minister of the Gospel in *London*, was the first Martyr in *Queen Mary's* Reign. and was burnt at *Smithfield*, *February 14th 1554*. His Wife with nine small Children, and one at her Breast. following him to the Stake; with which sorrowful Sight he was not in the least daunted, but with wonderful Patience died courageously for the Gospel of *Jesus Christ*. *Some*

The Burning of John Rogers

(From the "New England Primer." Boston: 1-62)

that lavished upon the unfortunate heroes and heroines of fiction.

The history of the poem so far as can be learned is as follows. In the sixteenth century there lived a man of whom Foxe, in his "Book of Martyrs," wrote :

"Robert Smith gave himself to service in the house of sir Thomas Smith, knight, being then provost of Eaton : from thence he was preferred to Windsor, having there in the college a clerkship of ten pounds a year. Of stature he was tall and slender, active about many things, but chiefly delighting in the art of painting, which many times rather for his mind's sake, than for any gain, he did practice and exercise. In religion he was fervent, after he had once tasted the truth ; wherein he was much confirmed by the preaching of Mr. Turner, of Windsor, and others. Whereupon at

*Foxe's account
of Robert
Smith*

the coming of Queen Mary he was deprived of his clerkship by her visitors ; and not long after he was apprehended, and brought to examination before Bonner."

At this point Foxe inserts an account of the trial where Smith

*Trial and
Prison Life*

“vailantly stood in defence of his master’s cause : and as thou seest him here boldly stand in examination before the bishop and doctors ; so was he no less comfortable also in the prison among his companions : which also is to be observed no less in his other fellow-prisoners, who being together in the outward room in Newgate, had godly conference with themselves, with daily praying and public reading, which they to their great comfort used in that room together ; amongst whom Smith was the chief ; whose industry was always solicitous, not only for them of his own company, but also his diligence was careful for other prisoners,

whom he ceased not to dissuade from their old accustomed iniquity; and many he converted to his religion.

“The said Robert Smith, the valiant and constant martyr of Christ, being thus replenished as ye have heard, with the fortitude of God’s Spirit, was condemned at London by Bonner their bishop, on the 12th of July; and suffered at Uxbridge the 8th day of August; who as he had been before a comfortable instrument of God to all them that were in prison with him: so now also being at the stake, he did no less comfort the people, there standing about him, willing them to think well of his cause, and not to doubt but that his body dying in the quarrel, should rise again to life. And, said he, I doubt not but God will show you some token thereof. At length he being well nigh half burnt, and all black with fire, clustered together as in a lump like a black coal, all men thinking

*Burning at
the Stake*

him dead, suddenly rose upright before the people, lifting up the stumps of his arms, and clapping the same together, declaring a rejoicing heart unto them ; and so bending down again, and hanging over the fire, slept in the Lord, and ended this mortal life.”

*Robert Smith
as a writer*

To a skill in painting, Mr. Smith added one in letters, and Foxe states that “while in prison he wrote several letters to his friends, some in verse, and others in prose”. These poetical letters were nearly all in the same metre, part of one to a friend reading :

*Poetical Letter
to a Friend*

*“ And now because I know the goal
That thou dost most desire
I send thee here a paper full,
As fined in the fire
In hope thou wilt accept it well
Although it be but small
Because I have no other good
To make amends withal.”¹*

¹ Foxe’s “Book of Martyrs.”

The complaynt

of Veritie, made by John
Bradford.

An exhortacion of Mathewe
Rogers, vnto his children.

The complaynt of Raufe Al-
lerton and others, being priso-
ners in Lokers tower, & wryt-
ten with their bloud, how god
was their comforte.

A songe of Caine and Abell.

The saieng of maister Hoyer, that he
wrote the night befoze he suffered, vp-
pon a wall with a cole, in the newe In,
at Gloceter, and his saieng
at his deathe.

ANNO DOMINI . 1559.



To his brother he also wrote, be-
speaking his care for his wife and

*“ Also my daughter dear
Whom I bequeath to thee
To be brought up in fear
And learn the A B C
That she may grow in grace
And ruled by the rod
To learn and lead her life
Within the fear of God.”*

*Poetical Letter
to his brother*

Far surpassing these poems in popu-
larity, however, was the “ Exhortation
vnto his children ” which he penned
at this same time. Written in the
year in which he was burned (1555),
it seems to have been printed first in
1559 when the Stationers Company
directed that “ Owyn Rogers hath
lycense to prynte *the Instruction for
Chyldren* ”.¹ It was accordingly issued

*Writing and
publishing of
his Exhorta-
tion unto his
children*

¹ Arber's “ Stationers' Register,” 1., 96.

in that year, in a little tract of Puritan writings, on the title of which it was termed "An exhortacion of Mathewe Rogers, vnto his children", in the body of the work it was retitled "The instruction of a Father to his Children, which he wrote a few days before his burnyng", and at the end it was signed "Finis quod Mathewe Rogers." It apparently proved a work of some popularity for in 1577 the Stationers Company "Licensed vnto" John Arnold the issuing of another edition of the tract.

*Substitution of
Rogers' Name*

Why the name of Mathewe Rogers was substituted for that of the true writer can not be discovered, unless, Rogers being the earliest, and therefore the best known of the "reformed" Martyrs, the printer reasoned that his

name would cause a greater sale. The change of his true cognomen John to Mathew, is more easily explained, for under the pen name of Thomas Mathew, Rogers had helped Tyndale in translating the scriptures, and thus he was often called Mathew Rogers.

But this foisting of the poem of Smith on to Rogers by no means ended the garbling. In the New England Primer, a short sketch of Rogers was inserted, as follows :

New England
Primer ac-
count of *John*
Rogers

“ Mr. John Rogers, Minister of the Gospel in London, was the First Martyr in Queen Mary’s Reign, and was burnt in Smithfield, February the 14th, 1554. His Wife with nine small Children, and one at her Breast, follow’d him to the Stake, with which sorrowful Sight, he was not in the least daunted, but with wonderful Patience,

Dyed courageously for the Gospel of Jesus Christ.”

*True account
of John
Rogers*

This is more remarkable for misstatement than for fact. Rogers was a priest sworn to celibacy, who becoming converted, broke his vow and took unto himself a wife. When, on the accession of Mary, he refused to put the woman away, he was condemned to death, and was burned at the stake on February 4th, 1555, (“old style” February the 14, 1554) being, as Foxe said “the first martyr of all the blessed company that suffered in Queen Mary’s time, that gave the first adventure upon the fire”.¹ Furthermore, his wife and children did not see him burned, for Foxe merely stated that: “His wife and children, being

¹ Foxe’s “Book of Martyrs.”

eleven in number, ten able to go, and one sucking at her breast, met him by the way as he went towards Smithfield: this sorrowful sight of his own flesh and blood could nothing move him, but he constantly and cheerfully took his death with wonderful patience, in the defence of the gospel of Christ”.

Worth noting in this connection is one question over which there has been much controversy, being the exact number of children thus left fatherless. The Primer, as will be seen, gave him “nine small children and one at the breast” but printers read this differently, sometimes giving nine, and sometimes ten, in the picture. At his trial, Rogers said distinctly that he had ten children, while Foxe ¹ speaks

*The number
of John
Rogers’
children*

¹ Foxe’s “Book of Martyrs.”

of his "children, being eleven in number, ten able to go, and one sucking". The explanation of this discrepancy is probably due to the fact that Rogers was held in prison for over a year, and debarred during that period from all news of his wife, in which time it is obvious the eleventh child was born, since at the time of his burning it was still unweaned.

*
* *

*The Catechisms of the
New England
Primer*

OF greater importance than the Roger verses but of far less popularity was the Catechism, which usually followed close upon the poem. In all eighteenth century Primers examined this consisted of either the Westminster Assembly's

The *SHORTER*
CATECHISM

Compos'd by the
REVEREND ASSEMBLY of

DIVINES

At *WESTMINSTER.*

With Proofs thereof out of the Scriptures

Which are either some of the formerly quoted places, or others gathered from their other Writings; all fitted both for Brevity & Clearness, to this their *Form of Sound Words.*

For the Benefit of Christians in general, and of Youth & Children in understanding in particular; that they may with more ease acquaint themselves with the Truth according to the Scriptures, and with the Scriptures themselves.

Printed by *B. Harris*, and *J. Allen*,
and are to be Sold at the *London-
Coffee House.* 1691

“Shorter Catechism” or John Cotton’s “Spiritual Milk for Babes” and in a number of editions both were included. Several nineteenth century editions of the New England Primer contained besides the Assembly’s Catechism, the Episcopal as well, but no early edition found contains what was so alien to all the rest of the work.

The Shorter Catechism — “that Golden Composure,” as Cotton Mather termed it — was framed by the great Westminster Assembly, which was called together by the Round-Head Parliament and was composed of one hundred and twenty-one clergymen or presbyters, thirty of the laity, chiefly of the nobility, and five special commissioners from Scotland, and Baxter claimed “that the Chris-

*History of the
Shorter Cate-
chism*

tian world, since the days of the Apostles, never had a Synod of more excellent divines". This assembly met first on July 10, 1643, and dissolved itself on March 3, 1649, having held in the six years no less than eleven hundred and sixty-three sessions.

*Length and
consequent
loathing*

Compared to Herbert's catechism entitled "The Careful Father and Pious Child" (London, 1648) which contained over twelve hundred questions and answers, the assembly's catechism might well be termed "shorter". As a fact however this title was given merely to distinguish it from the larger catechism put forth by this Assembly, and its one hundred and seven questions, the answers to which ranged in length from eight to one hundred

words, made it a nightmare to children. Nor did the elders fail to realize its terrors. Livermore found in a New England court record, a penalty imposed on an apple stealing youngster, that he was to choose whether he would be imprisoned for a stated time, or before the Saturday night ensuing learn and repeat to the magistrate the whole of the catechism. Rev. Heman Humphreys, though a Congregational clergyman and the president of Amherst College, acknowledged that his recollection "accords with the experience of thousands, who like myself, once loathed the Assembly's Catechism",¹ and when it is considered that children of four and five years of age were expected to repeat, with

¹ "New England Primer," Worcester: [1850?]

absolute verbal correctness, the terrible answers defining “justification”, “sanctification”, and “glorification”, or stand disgraced in the eyes of the whole congregation, the word seems by no means too strong. Another clergyman acknowledged that “when the Venerable Assembly composed this form of Instruction, it seems that few of themselves tho’t it design’d or fitted for Babes, some answers being so long and so full of great sense that tho’ they might recite the Words, that can be of little Benefit, till they also apprehend the meaning”.¹

*A daily task
for Children*

None the less the children were drilled in this catechism unsparingly. In church and at school it was almost

¹ Noble’s “Beginners’ Catechism.” London: 1707.

a daily task. As if this were not sufficient Cotton Mather even advised mothers to catechise their children "every day," adding "you may be continually dropping something of the *Catechism* upon them : Some *Honey out of the Rock!*" and he told parents that :

"The *Souls* of your *Children* made a Cry in your Ears, O *Parents* ; a cry enough to break an Heart of Adamant. They are *Born Children of Wrath* ; and when they grow up, you have no way to *Save* them from the dreadful *Wrath* of God, if you do not *Catechise* them in the *Way of Salvation*. They cry to you ; O our dear *Parents* ; *Acquaint us with the Great God, and His Glorious Christ, that so Good may come unto us!* Let us not go from your *Tender Knees, down to the Place of Dragons*. Oh! Not *Parents*, but *Ostriches* : Not *Parents*, but *Prodigies!* What, but more cruel than

*Mr. Cotton
Mather : his
views on
Catechising*

the *Sea-Monsters* are the *Parents*, who will not be moved by such Thoughts as these, to *Draw out the Breasts* of the *Catechism*, unto their *Young Ones!* One would think, *Parents*, Your own *Bowels*, if you have not *Monstrously* lost them, would Suggest enough to persuade you unto the *Pleasant Labours* of the *Catechism.*"

Yet even Mather acknowledged that the Shorter Catechism had difficulties for very young children, by preparing a briefer and simpler one, that instead of taxing children of the "Youngest and Lowest Capacities," with the catechism of the Assembly, "This little *Watering Pot* may be quickly so used upon the little Olive Plants about our tables, that, not a drop of the heavenly dew contained in it shall escape them".¹

¹ "Man of God Furnished:" 1708.

Nor was the catechism used only for the catechising of the younger generation, for it was frequently made the subject of sermons to the elder portions of the congregation, Mather relating that Rev. John Fiske "chose the Assembly's Catechism for his public expositions, wherewith he twice went over it, in his discourses before his afternoon sermons." The largest book printed in New England before the nineteenth century, was Samuel Willard's "Complete Body of Divinity in Two Hundred and Fifty Expository Lectures on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism" — a mammoth folio of over nine hundred pages, of such popularity that before publication more than five hundred subscribers were obtained, many of whom bespoke

*Sermonizing
on the Cate-
chism*

more than one copy, and some as many as sixteen.

*Early editions
of the Primer
and the
Catechism*

It has been questioned whether the Assembly's Catechism appeared in the very earliest editions of the New England Primer, but from the fact that Harris printed a separate edition of the catechism in the same year that the second impression of the Primer was issued, the evidence seems far more in favor of its inclusion than against it.

*
* *

*Cotton's
Spiritual Milk
for Babes*

EQUALLY popular at first in America was John Cotton's "Spiritual Milk for American Babes," Mather being authority for the statement that in 1697 "the children of New England are to this

M I L K
F O R
B A B E S.

D R A W N
Out of the Breasts of both
T E S T A M E N T S.

Chiefly, for the spirituall nourishment
of *Boston* Babes in either *England*:
But may be of like use for any
Children.

By JOHN COTTON, B. D.
*and Teacher to the Church of Boston
in New-England.*

L O N D O N,
Printed by J. Coe, for Henry Overton,
and are to be sold at his Shop, in
Popes-head Alley.
1646.

day most usually fed with this excellent catechism”¹ and he called it “peculiarly, *The Catechism* of New England.”

Of the author Mather wrote :

“Were I master of the pen, wherewith *Palladius* embalmed his *Chrysostom*, the Greek patriark, or *Posidonius* eternized his *Austin*, the Latin oracle, among the ancients ; or, were I owner of the quill wherewith among the moderns, *Beza* celebrated his immortal *Calwin*, or *Fabius* immortalized his venerable *Beza* ; the merits of *John Cotton* would oblige me to employ it, in the preserving his famous memory”²

*Some Account
of Mr. Cotton*

It is sufficient to say that he was born in 1585, went through Cambridge University and became successively fellow of Trinity College, Dean of

¹ Mather's “*Magnalia*.”

² *Ibid.*

Emmanuel College, and minister at Boston in Lincolnshire. Becoming while there a non-conformist, he was "silenced" for a while, but eventually was allowed once more to preach, and in his twenty years pastorate at Boston "he thrice went over the *body of divinity* in a *catechistical way*, and besides his 'Lord's day' sermons" gave "his ordinary lecture every week, on the *week days*, namely on *Wednesdays* and *Thursdays*, early in the morning, and on *Saturdays*, at three in the afternoon", with such results to Boston that "religion was embraced, and practiced among the *body* of the people; yea the *mayor*, with most part of the magistrates, were now called *Puritans*, and the *Satanical party* was become insignificant".

Finally the High Commission Court, popularly known as the Star Chamber, began proceedings against him, and changing name and garb, Cotton took ship for New England with two other clergymen, the three lightening the tedium of the passage by daily sermons "all the while they were aboard, yea they had three sermons, or expositions, for the most part every day: of Mr. *Cotton* in the morning, Mr. *Hooker* in the afternoon, Mr. *Stone* after supper in the evening". Upon arriving at Boston he was promptly made "teacher" of the first church there, and very quickly came to wield a power in that theocratic settlement akin to that now exercised by a political boss. He was invited to return to England when the Puritans gained

Flies to America and becomes a Leader

the upper hand, to take part in the "Westminster Assembly" but declined. Nothing perhaps better typifies the man than when on "being asked why in his latter days he indulged in *nocturnal studies* more than formerly, he pleasantly replied, *Because I love to sweeten my mouth with a piece of Calvin before I go to sleep*".¹

*Prepares
Milk for
Babes*

Cotton presumably prepared the *Milk for Babes* in 1641, at the time the "General Corte" asked the elders to prepare a catechism, as already recorded, and probably it was printed at Cambridge by Daye, between 1641 and 1645. No copy of this edition is known however, and the first edition of which a copy is now extant is one printed in London in 1646. It

¹ Mather's "Magnalia."

was again printed there in 1648 and 1668, and in 1656 an edition was issued at Cambridge in New England. After 1690 its inclusion in many editions of the New England Primer somewhat checked the printing of separate issues, but an edition in the Indian tongue was printed at Boston in 1691, and this was reprinted in 1720. In 1702 Mather abridged and combined it with the Assembly's catechism and one of his own and issued it under the title of "Maschil, or The Faithful Instructor", and other editions of this form of the work were issued with the title of "The Man of God Furnished" (Boston 1708) and "The Way of Truth laid out" (Boston 1721). In these, Mather asserted that Milk for Babes "will be

Milk for
Babes *com-
pared with*
the Shorter
Catechism

valued and studied and improved until New England cease to be New England.”

While by no means as popular as Mr. Cotton’s metaphorical title would lead one to expect, it must be confessed that it is a decided improvement on the Shorter Catechism, if not in soundness of doctrine, at least in length. In place of one hundred and seven questions, there were but sixty-four and instead of replies ranging in length from eight to one hundred words, one answer was a single word, and the longest only contained eighty-four.

*
* *

THE last piece of any importance which can be considered an integrant of the New England Primer, is what was called "A Dialogue between Christ, Youth and the Devil", a poem relating to a tempted youth, who despite the warning of his Redeemer succumbs to the wiles of the horny footed tempter, and makes an effective exit at the end of the dialogue without the assistance of any stage directions, but with, it is presumable, the glare of subterranean regions, in place of the more professional calcium light.

Dialogue between Christ, Youth and the Devil

This dialogue form was a favorite medium of the seventeenth century. In 1671 Thomas Sherman issued a tract called "Youth's Tragedy, drawn up by way of Dialogue between Youth,

Popularity of Dialogue form

the Devil, Wisdom, Time, Death, the Soul, and the Nuncius", which was many times reprinted. So too, an anonymous poem entitled "An Excellent Example to all young Men, being a Dialogue betwixt Youth and Conscience and Satan" was issued in London in 1684. Still a third, called "The Youth's Looking Glass, being a divine Dialogue between a young Man, Satan, and our Saviour Jesus Christ", was printed without a date.

*Authorship of
Dialogue*

None of these were the same as the Dialogue used in the Primer, and as no printing of it can be found pre-dating its appearance in that publication, it seems probable that it was composed by the man whom Dunton described as "the neat and poetical Ben Harris". It is proper to note that unlike the

portions already described it was not always included in the New England Primer, but as it is contained in the Bradford fragment, and in Harris' "New English Tutor", as well as in nine editions of the Primer printed in the eighteenth century, it has seemed best to treat it as one of the true pieces that went to mark the little book.

*
* *

SUCH were the main contents of the Primer, but many smaller pieces, in which far greater variation was shown, were used by the printers to fill in between the more important portions, and to pad out at the end so as to complete the last signature. Few of these minor pieces

Minor Variations in the Primer



can be positively identified, but as they go to make a history of the book, and as their chronology is of some value in settling the approximate decade of imperfect copies of the Primer, they deserve some attention.

*Prayer of
Edward VIth*

In the second edition of the Primer, as the advertisement states, the Prayer of Edward VI, taken from Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" was given, and this prayer appears in the "New English Tutor", but no Primer extant contains it.

*Text of Ear-
liest Editions*

The New English Tutor, The Protestant Tutors of 1715, and 1716, and the New England Primer of 1727 contain the ten commandments, the "Names and Orders of the Books of the Old and New Testament" and "Numeral Letters and Figures, which

may serve for the ready finding of any Chapter and Verse in the Bible". None of these were included in the later eighteenth century editions.

In the edition of 1737 a longish "Verses for Children" beginning "Though I am but a little one" appeared for the first time, and was included in many subsequent editions. This edition also gave a part of the "Duty of Children towards their Parents" which had been given in the "New English Tutor". The only other edition with this was one printed in London in 1781. Most remarkable of all in this edition was its printing of the lines:

*Text of edition
of 1737*

*"Now I lay me down to sleep
I pray the Lord my soul to keep
If I should die before I wake
I pray the Lord my soul to take."*

The author of these famous lines is unknown, and this is their first appearance in print, so far as can be discovered. They were included in almost every subsequent edition of the Primer.

*Text of the
Evangelized
Editions*

With the evangelization of the Primer between 1740 and 1760, besides the change in the rhymed alphabet other material alterations were introduced. In the earliest edition extant so revised the chief variations are the introduction of Watts' Divine Song for Children, his Cradle Hymn, and his Morning and Evening Prayers, Rev. Nathaniel Clap's "Advice to his Children," "Agurs Prayer," (which had appeared in the "New English Tutor") and "Some Proper Names of Men and Women." All

these additions proved fairly popular, though the parts by Watts were the most so, and they formed the text of most editions of the Primer issued between 1762 and 1790. A minor addition was the insertion of a short set of questions, beginning "Who was the first Man", and all to be answered from the Bible. This was lengthened or shortened at the will of each printer, and in the Salem edition of 1784 the printer so far departed from sacred text, as to ask "Who saved America" and "Who betrayed America," the answers being "George Washington" and "Benedict Arnold."

About 1790 a very marked change was made by printers taking some mundane rhymes from an English publication entitled the "Royal Primer",

*Text of the
Popularized
Primers*

describing various animals, with pictures of them. From this source were also taken a "Description of a Good Boy", a "Description of a Bad Boy," and poems on "The Good Girl" and "The Naughty Girl". Their insertion marked the beginning of the end, for no longer salvation was promised to the good, and unending fire to the bad, but "pert Miss Prat-a-pace" was to have none of the "Orange, Apples, Cakes, or Nuts" promised to "pretty Miss Prudence," and the naughty urchin was only threatened with beggary while the good boy was promised "credit and reputation". Worst of all was the insertion of a short poem which should have made the true Puritan turn in his grave, for instead of teaching that let-

He that don't learn his *A B C*,



Cuts of Animals

(From the "New England Primer." Newburyport [N. D.]

For ever will a blockhead be:

N. Nag 	O Owl 	P Peacock 
Q Queen 	R Robin 	S Squirrel 
T Top 	V Vine 	W Whale 
X Xerxes 	Y Young Lamb 	Z Zany 

B

ters were to be learned, that the Bible might be read, and that the figures were to be acquired for the purpose of finding chapter and verse in that work, it said :

*“ He who ne'er learns his A. B. C.
Forever will a blockhead be.
But he who learns his letters fair
Shall have a coach to take the air.”*

The change, nevertheless proved popular, alas, and quite a number of editions between 1790 and 1800 contain more or less of these worldly additions.

Of these successive variations in the American primer, British editions took no heed, and they constitute a class by themselves. Although Harris' issue of the Primer in Old England contained Cotton's "Milk for Babes," later English editions did not include

*Unvarying-
ness of Eng-
lish Editions*

it. But aside from the standard contents of the Primer, there were added "The History of the Creation," a poetical "Advice to Children," a "Collection of the best English Proverbs," and a number of shorter pieces.

*
* * *

*The "Adorn-
ment" with
Cuts*

NO account of the Primer would be complete without some notice of the illustrations, which alone of all its contents bid for popular favor from the children.

In the Protestant Tutor as printed by Harris in 1679, is a frontispiece type-metal cut of Charles I. and from the fact that the New English Tutor and the 1727 edition of the Primer both lack the preliminary leaf of the first



Portrait of Charles II

(From the "Protestant Tutor." London: 1679)



King *G E O R G E* the Third,
Crown'd September 22d 1761,

(From the "New England Primer." Boston : 1762)



KING GEORGE III
crowned September 27, 1761.

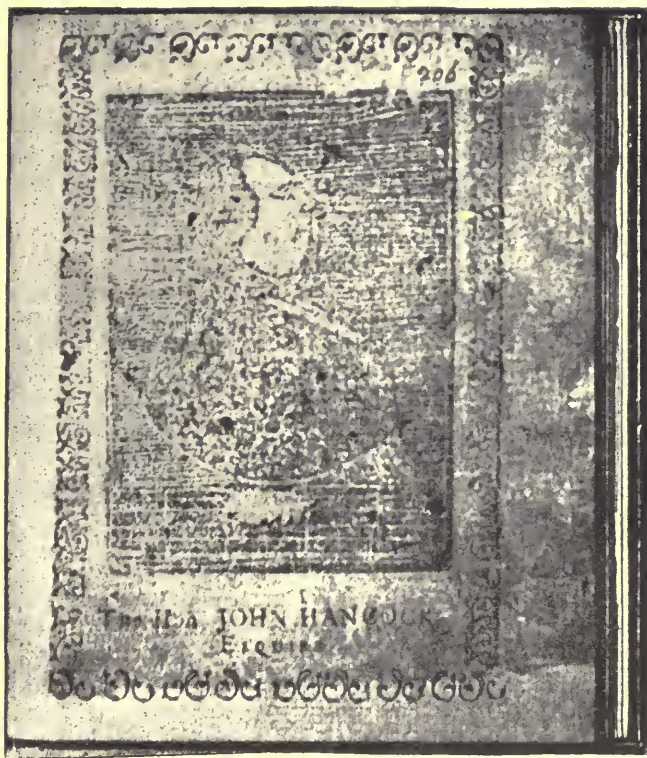
(From the "New England Primer." Providence: 1775)

signature it is a safe assumption that these two books each began with a portrait of the Royal personage reigning at the time of their issue. *The English King.* The Protestant Tutor of 1716 has a cut of George I. The Primer of 1737 gives a very fairly executed portrait of George II. In 1762, though news of the death of this monarch had reached Boston, yet in an edition of the book printed there in that year, there either was too little time, or the printer was too economical, to prepare a new cut, so an additional stroke of the burin changed a II. into a III., and thus a portrait of George III. was improvised, which in its striking likeness to his father clearly shows the wonderful influence of heredity.

The Primer of 1770 was more his-

*His American
Successors*

torically correct, giving a genuine though very crude portrait of George III. Again however, the printer was called upon, by the American Revolution, to change his frontispiece, and in 1776 the portrait of the Royal George was merely relabelled, and came forth as the republican "John Hancock", the likeness between these two being, it is needless to say, very extraordinary considering that they were representatives of such opposite parties. In the Boston edition of 1777 a correct portrait of Hancock was achieved, and in an edition printed in Hartford in the same year a portrait of Samuel Adams, another hero of the hour, was given. At the end of the revolution, the standard portrait became that of Washington, and the



(From the "American Primer." Boston: 1776)



THE HON. SAMUEL
ADAMS *Esquire.*

(From the "New England Primer." Hartford: 1777)

only exception to the use of his features, when any portrait was given in subsequent editions, is one of Isaac Watts printed in a Worcester edition issued about 1850.

The changes in the rhymed alphabet cuts have already been described. One important fact however, is the use of some of the little pictures in a work written by Harris entitled "The Holy Bible In Verse." Harris advertised this book as early as 1701, and in an edition printed in 1717 all of the cuts are clearly taken from his edition of the New England Primer.

*The Rhymed
Alphabet Cuts*

The print of John Rogers at the stake has also been mentioned. There is a picture of the scene in Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," but this departs from the standard of the Primer cuts,

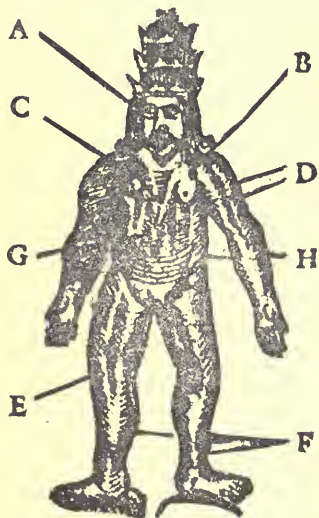
*The Prints of
John Rogers*

by not having wife and children present. The earliest cut found to include them is contained in the "New English Tutor," and the identical block used in that work is also used in Harris' edition of the "Protestant Tutor" of 1715. Probably the most curious of all is that contained in the Albany edition of 1818, in which the guards are costumed in the local militia uniform of the day, with great plumes in their shakos, but scarcely less odd is that in the Lansingburg, 1810 edition, in which the executioner is given a continental cocked hat.

*The Pope, or
Man of Sin*

In the "New English Tutor" a print is given of "The Pope or Man of Sin" which was originally beyond question a cut used to illustrate the signs of the zodiac in an almanac, for

The POPE, or Man of Sins:



(From the "New English Tutor." London: [1702-1714?])



Queen, 1737

(From the "New England Primer." Boston: 1737.)

it is exactly like them with the exception of the addition of a tiara to the otherwise naked figure. To utilize the zodiacal lines and letters radiating from the body, Harris added a key or explanation which replaced Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Scorpion, etc., with Heresy, Disorder, Malice, Murder and Treachery, etc., and which called on the "Child" to "behold that Man of Sin, the Pope, worthy thy utmost Hatred." This print was reproduced in the Primer of 1737, but no key was added, so that the "Child" must have been not a little puzzled to know what the rays and letters meant.

There was a worse lapse, however, in this edition of 1737, for the last leaf prints an engraving which certainly was nothing less than the block

*The Devil's
Picture Card*

of the queen in playing cards, for contemporary packs have just such queens. To find such a print in the godly New England Primer is perhaps the most curious fact yet known, and can only be accounted for by the probability that its purchasers were so ignorant of the appearance of the "Devil's picture cards" that they did not recognize its prototype.

*Biblical and
Worldly Il-
lustrations*

The "New English Tutor" contained pictures of Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, but these do not seem to have been repeated in the Primer. Kindred illustrations however, of "Adam and Eve", the "Nativity and the Passion", "Christ's Death", and "The Assension" were given in the Salem edition of 1784, and some of these prints were used



On Death

*View, my dear Child, what is before thine Eye,
 And know for certain thou art born to dye
 How soon thou know'st not, it may come before:
 Thou shalt enjoy one Minutes Pleasure more;
 When thou wilt leave this World and all behind:
 To be with Worms, in some Church, yard confin'd,
 And as from all thy friend sgrim death shall take thee
 So God will find thee when the trumpet shall be.*

(From the "New English Tutor." London: 1702-1714?)

in other issues printed in the decade 1790-1800. This Salem edition contained pictures of "a little boy and girl bestowing charity" and "a good Boy and Girl at their Books." More important still was its inclusion of certain prints of animals taken from the "Royal Primer," which, with the already described poems, was the first true bid for popularity the Primer had ever made. Some other worldly prints were included, among them two designed to teach the alphabet, no longer by Bible extracts, but by pictures of playthings, animals, etc.

Salem

This secularizing was an attack by its friends from which the book never quite recovered, for the printers having once found how much more saleable such primers were, and parents having

*Extinction of
the Primer*

The CROCODILE.



THE Crocodile, with wa'ry eyes,
O'er Man and ev'ry creature cries.

The A S S.



THE *Ass*, tho' mean, will by his bray,
Oblige your *Horse* to run away.

(From the "New England Primer." Newburyport [N. D.])

The L I O N.



THE *Lion* ranges it thro' the wood,
And makes the lesser beasts his food.

The W H A I F



THE *Whale*, the monarch of the main,
As is the *Lion* of the Plain.

(From the "New England Primer." Newburyport [N. D.])

found how much more readily their children learned, both united in encouraging more popular school-books, and very quickly illustrated primers, which aimed to please rather than to torture, were multiplied. The New England Primer made a brave fight, but it was a hopeless battle. Slowly printer after printer abandoned the printing of editions of the little work, in favor of some more popular compilation. It was driven from the cities, then from the villages, and finally from the farm houses. Editions were constantly printed, but steadily it lost its place as a book of instruction. In the schools it was replaced by other and better books, and though an edition was printed as recently as 1886, it is to be questioned if an American child

of to-day is being taught by the famous little manual.

*
* *

IT is impossible to measure the work the Primer accomplished. *The Work of the Primer* If the Puritan exodus is viewed with the eyes of the Hon. William Stoughton, who asserted that "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into this wilderness," there was little left for the Primer to do. This however is a public speaker's view, and therefore probably approximated more to what would please his audience, than to the truth. Certainly the court records of early New England reveal a condition akin to all frontier settlements in lawlessness and immorality, and in pro-

portion to population show a greater percentage of most crimes than would be found even in our large cities of to-day, bearing out the statement of the Rev. John White,—a leading Puritan — that a large part of the first settlers of New England were “a multitude of rude ungovernable persons, the very scum of the land.” It is related that a newly installed New England pastor said to a spinster parishioner “I hope, madam, you believe in total depravity,” and received the prompt response: “Oh, parson, what a fine doctrine it would be, if folks only lived up to it.” There was far more living up to total depravity in early New England than most people suspect, and when one reads the charges brought against them by

their own ministers, it is not difficult to realize why the New England clergy dwelt so much on the terrors of hell; one even becomes sympathetic with the Presbyterian clergyman who said with disgust that "the Universalists believe that all men will be saved, but we hope for better things." Whatever the first years of New England may have been, however, the church and the school were at work, and what they did needs no other monument than the history of the last two hundred years. The New England Primer is dead, but it died on a victorious battle field, and its epitaph may well be that written of Noah Webster's Spelling Book:

"It taught millions to read, and not one to sin."

New-Engliah
PRIMER

Enlarged.

For the more easy attaining
the true Reading of ENGLISH

To which is added,

The Assembly of Divines
CATECHISM

B O S T O N : Printed by S Kneeland, &
T. Green, Sold by the Booksellers. 1727

we will not depart from it.

Chap. 23. 17, 18. Let not thy heart
envy sinners, but be thou in the fear
of the Lord all the day long.

For surely there is an end, and
thy expellation shall not be cut off.

Eph. 1. 1. Children obey your Pa-
rents in the Lord, for this is right.

Of Serving GOD.

1. God will have no time to save
us, if we find no day to serve Him.

2. Shall we have six days in
seven, and God not one ?

1 Chron. 28. 9. My son, know thou
the God of thy Father, & serve Him with
a perfect heart, & with a willing mind,
for the Lord searcheth all hearts.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m
 n o p q r s t v u w x
 y z &

Vowels.
 A E I O U Y a e i o u y

Consonants,
 b e d f g h i k l m n p q r s t v w x z

Double Letters,
 ff ll tt ss nn rr mm aa ee

Italick Letters.
 Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh
 Ii Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq
 Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Italick Double Letters
 ff ll ss tt nn rr mm aa ee

The Great English Letters,

A B C D E F G H I
K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z.

The Small English Letters,

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z.

Great Letters.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Easie Syllables for Children.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul

am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
sa	se	si	so	su

ta te ti to tu

Words of one Syllable.

Are	be	child	face
air	best	clay	fine
add	bed	cry	fair
all	hold	cup	few
ape	bad	ear	fight
God	kid	grace	give
great	kind	heart	hat
grant	kill	had	hath
good	kick	goose	glafs
grafs	kifs	hair	he
grew	knee	head	health
heal	long	nine	peace
how	man	no	peep
hide	maid	nose	pence
knit	mole	of	pitch
known	moon	old	play
knew	more	once	pure

Words of two Syllables.

Ab-sent	Absent
Bold-ly	Boldly
Con-stant	Constant
De-pend	Depend
En-close	Enclose
Fa-ther	Father
Glo-ry	Glory
Hus-band	Husband

Words of three Syllables.

A-bu-sing	Abusing
Be-witch-ing	Bewitching
Con-found-ed	Confounded
Drun-ken-ness	Drunkenness
E-ras-mus	Erasmus
Fa-cul-ty	Faculty
God-li-ness	Godliness
Ho-li-ness	Holiness
Im-pu-dent	Impudent
Ka-len-der	Kalender.

Words of four Syllables.

Ac-com pa-ny	Accompany
Be-ne-vo-lence	Benevolence
Ce-re-mo-ny	Ceremony
Dis-con-tent-ed	Discontented
E-ver-last-ing	Everlasting
Fi-de-li-ty	Fidelity
Glo-ri-fy-ing	Glorifying
Hu-mi-li-ty	Humility
In-fir-mi-ty	Infirmity.

Words of five Syllables.

Ad mi-ra-ti-on	Admiration
Be-ne-fi-ci-al	Beneficial
Con-so-la-ti-on	Consolation
De-cla-ra-ti-on	Declaration
Ex-hor-ta-ti-on	Exhortation
For-ni-ca-ti-on	Fornication
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on	Generation
Ha-bit-a-ti-on	Habitation
In-vi-ta-ti-on	Invitation

A		<p>In <i>Adam's</i> Fall We Sinned all.</p>
B		<p>Thy Life to Mend This <i>Book</i> Attend.</p>
C		<p>The <i>Cat</i> doth play And after slay.</p>
D		<p>A <i>Dog</i> will bite A Thief at night.</p>
E		<p>An <i>Eagle's</i> flight Is out of sight.</p>
F		<p>The Idle <i>Fool</i> Is whipt at School.</p>

G



As runs the *Glass*
Mans life doth pass.

H



My *Book* and *Heart*
Shall never part.

J



Job feels the Rod
Yet blesses GOD.

K



Our *KING* the
good
No man of blood.

L



The *Lion* bold
The *Lamb* doth hold.

M



The *Moon* gives light
In time of night.

N



Nightingales sing
In Time of Spring.

O



The *Royal Oak*
it was the Tree
That sav'd His
Royal Majesty.

P



Peter denies
His Lord and cries.

Q



Queen *Esther* comes
in Royal State
To Save the **JEW**S
from dismal Fate

R



Rachel doth mour,
For her first born.

S



Samuel anoints
Whom God appoints

T



Time cuts down all
Both great and small.

U



Uriah's beauteous Wife
Made *David* leek his
Life.

W



Whales in the Sea
God's Voice obey.

X



Xerxes the great did
die,
And so mult you & I.

Y



Youth's forward slips
Death soonest nips.

Z



Zacheus he
Did climb the Tree
His Lord to see,



*Now the Child being entred in his
Letters and Spelling, let him
learn these and such like Sen-
tences by Heart, whereby he will
be both instructed in his Duty,
and encouraged in his Learning.*

The Dutiful Child's Promises,

- I** Will fear GOD, and honour the KING.
- I** will honour my Father & Mother.
- I** will Obey my Superiours.
- I** will Submit to my Elders,
- I** will Love my Friends.
- I** will hate no Man.
- I** will forgive my Enemies, and pray to
God for them.
- I** will as much as in me lies keepe all God's
Holy Commandments.

I will learn my Gatechism.
I will keep the Lord's Day Holy.
I will Reverence God's Sanctuary,
For our GOD is a consuming Fire.

An Alphabet of Lessons for Youth.

A Wise Son makes a glad Father, but
a foolish Son is the heaviness of
his Mother.

Better is a little with the fear of the
Lord, than great treasure and trou-
ble therewith.

Come unto CHRIST all ye that la-
bour and are heavy laden, and He
will give you rest.

DO not the abominable thing which
I hate, saith the Lord.

EXcept a Man be born again, he can-
not see the Kingdom of God.

Foolishness is bound up in the heart of
a Child, but the rod of Correction
shall drive it far from him.

Grieve not the Holy Spirit:

Holiness becomes God's House for ever.

It is good for me to draw near unto God.

Keepe thy Heart with all Diligence, for out of it are the issues of Life.

Lars shall have their part in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone.

Many are the Afflictions of the Righteous, but the Lord delivers them out of them all.

Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.

Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.

Pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which sees in secret, shall reward thee openly.

Quit you like Men, be strong, stand fast in the Faith.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy Youth.

Salvation belongeth to the Lord.

B

Trust

TRust in God at all times ye people,
pour out your hearts before him.

TU Pon the wicked God shall rain an
horrible Tempest.

WO to the wicked, it shall be ill
with him, for the reward of his
hands shall be given him.

EX Hort one another daily while is
is called to day, lest any of you
be hardened through the deceitfulness of
Sin.

YOung Men ye have overcome the
wicked one.

ZEal hath consumed me, because thy
enemies have forgotten the words
of God. *Choice Sentences.*

1. Praying will make thee leave sin-
ning, or sinning will make thee leave
praying.

2. Our Weakness and Inabilities break
not the bond of our Duties.

3. What we are afraid to speak before
Men, we should be afraid to think before
God.

The LORD's Prayer.

OUR Fa-ther which art in Hea-ven,
Hal-low-ed be thy Name. Thy
King-dom come. Thy Will be done on
Earth as it is in Hea-ven. Give us this
day our dai-ly Bread. And for-give us
our Debts as we for-give our Deb-tors.
And lead us not in-to Temp-ta-ti-on, but
de-li-ver us from e-vil, for thine is the
Kingdom, the Pow-er and the Glo-ry, for
e-ver, A-MEN.

The CREED.

I Be-lieve in GOD the Fa-ther Almigh-
ty, Ma-ker of Hea-ven and Earth. And
in Je-sus Chrift his on-ly Son our Lord,
which was con-ceiv-ed by the Ho-ly
Ghoft, Born of the Vir-gin *Mary*, Suf-
fer-ed un-der *Pon-ti-us Pi-late*, was cru-ci-
fi-ed, Dead and Bu-ri-ed, He de-scen-ded
in-to Hell. The third Day he a-rose
a-gain from the Dead ; and af-cen-ded
in-to Hea-ven, and fit-teth on the Right
Hand of God the Fa-ther Almigh-ty
From thence he shall come to judge us

the quick and the dead. I be-lieve in the Ho-ly Gholt, the Ho-ly Ca-tho-lick Church, the Com-mu-ni-on of Saints, the For-give-ness of Sins, the Re-sur-rec-ti-on of the Bo-dy, and the Life E-ver-last-ing A-MEN.

The Ten Commandments. Exod. XX.

GOD spake all these Words, saying,
am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the Land of Ægypt, out of the House of Bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or that is in the Earth beneath, or that is in the Water under the Earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jea-

us God, visiting the iniquity of the Fa-
thers upon the Children, unto the third

and fourth
me, and the
of them th
mandment

III. Th
the Lo
will ne
Name

IV
it ho.
all the
Sabbat
shalt no
nor thy
nor thy
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mit Adultery.

the Witness

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er,

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and fourth Generation of them that hate me and shewing Mercy unto thousands of them that love Me and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy, six Days shalt thou labor and do all thy Work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy Son, nor thy Daughter, nor thy Man Servant, nor thy Maid Servant, nor thy Cattle, nor the Stranger that is within thy Gates, for in six Days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh Day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath Day and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy Days may be long upon the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not Kill.

[*Restoration of lacking text*]

VII. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not Steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false Witnesses against thy Neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbor's House, thou shalt not covet thy Neighbor's Wife, nor his Man Servant, nor his Maid Servant, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor anything that is thy Neighbor's.

These Words which I command thee this Day shall be in thy Heart.

DUTY OF CHILDREN TOWARDS THEIR PARENTS.

God hath commanded saying, Honour thy Father and Mother, and who so curseth Father or Mother, let him die the Death. Mat. 15. 4.

Children obey your Parents in the Lord, for this is right.

2. Honour thy Father and Mother, (which is the first Commandment with Promise).

[*Restoration of lacking text*]

3. That it may be well with thee,
and that thou mayst live long on the
Earth.

Children, obey your Parents in all
Things, for that is well pleasing unto the
Lord. Col. 3, 20.

The Eye that mocketh his Father,
and despiseth the Instruction of his
Mother, let the Ravens of the Valley
pluck it out, and the young Eagles eat
it.

Father, I have sinned against Heaven,
and before thee. Luke 15, 10.

19. I am no more worthy to be called
thy Son.

No man ever hated his own flesh, but
nourisheth and cherisheth it. Ephes.
5, 19.

I pray thee let my Father and Mother
come and abide with you, till I know
what God will do for me. 1 Sam.
22, 3.

My Son, help thy Father in his Age,
and grieve him not as long as he liveth.

[*Restoration of lacking text*]

12. And if his Understanding fail,
have patience with him, and despise him
not when thou art in thy full Strength.

Whofo curfeth his Father or his Mother,
his Lamp fhall be put out in obfcure
Darknefs. Prov. 20, 20.

VERSES.

I in the Burying Place may fee
Graves fhorter there than I;
From Death's Arreft no Age is free,
Young Children too may die;
My God, may fuch an awful Sight,
Awakening be to me!
Oh! that by early Grace I might
For Death prepared be.

AGAIN.

First in the Morning when thou doft
awake,
To God for his Grace thy Petition make,
Some Heavenly Petition ufe daily to fay,
That the God of Heaven may blefs
thee alway.

[*Restoration of lacking text*]

*Good Children must,
Fear God all Day, Love Christ alway,
Parents obey, In Secret Pray,
No false thing say, Mind little Play,
By no Sin stray, Make no delay,
In doing Good.*

*Awake, arise, behold thou hast
Thy Life a Leaf, thy Breath a Blast;
At Night lye down prepar'd to have
Thy sleep, thy death, thy bed, thy grave.*

Learn these four Lines by Heart-

*Have Communion with few,
Be Intimate with ONE.
Deal justly with all.
Speak Evil of none.*

**The Names and Order of the Books
of the Old and New-Testament.**

G <i>Enesis</i>	<i>Levitiens</i>
<i>Exodus</i>	<i>Numbers</i>

Deuteronomy	Isaiah
Joshua	Jeremiah
Judges	Lamentations
Ruth	Ezekiel
I. Samuel	Daniel
II. Samuel	Hosea
I. Kings	Joel
II. Kings	Amos
I. Chronicles	Obadiah
II. Chronicles	Jonah
Ezra	Micah
Nehemiah	Nahum
Esther	Habakkuk
Job	Zephaniah
Psalms	Haggai
Proverbs	Zechariah
Ecclesiastes	Malachi.
Solomons Song	

Matthew

M Atthew	I Timothy,
Mark	II. Timothy
Luke	Titus
John	Philemon
The Acts	Hebrews
Romans	James
I. Corinthians	I. Peter
II. Corinthians	II. Peter
Galatians	I. John
Ephesians	II. John
Philippians	III. John
Colossians	Jude
I. Theſſalonians	Revelations
II. Theſſalonians	

*The numeral Letters and Figures,
which ſerve for the ready finding of any
Chapter, Pſalm, and Verſe in the Bible.*

i.	I	one
ii	2	two
iii	3	three

iv	4	four
v	5	five
vi	6	six
vii	7	seven
viii	8	eight
ix	9	nine
x	10	ten
xi	11	eleven
xii	12	twelve
xiii	13	thirteen
xiv	14	fourteen
xv	15	fifteen
xvi	16	sixteen
xvii	17	seventeen
xviii	18	eighteen
xix	19	nineteen
xx	20	twenty
xxi	21	twenty one
xxii	22	twenty two
xxiii	23	twenty three
xxiv	24	twenty four
xxv	25	twenty five
xxvi	26	twenty six
xxvii	27	twenty seven
xxviii	28	twenty eight

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thirty seven
thirty eight
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forty three
forty four
forty five
forty six
forty seven
forty eight
forty nine
fifty
fifty one
fifty two
fifty three

liv	54	fifty four
lv	55	fifty five
lvi	56	fifty six
lvii	57	fifty seven
lviii	58	fifty eight
lix	59	fifty nine
lx	60	sixty
lxi	61	sixty one
lxii	62	sixty two
lxiii	63	sixty three
lxiv	64	sixty four
lxv	65	sixty five
lxvi	66	sixty six
lxvii	67	sixty seven
lxviii	68	sixty eight
lix	69	sixty nine
lxx	70	seventy
lxxi	71	seventy one
lxxii	72	seventy two
lxxiii	73	seventy three
lxxiv	74	seventy four
lxxv	75	seventy five
lxxvi	76	seventy six
lxxvii	77	seventy seven
lxxviii	78	seventy eight

lxxix	79
lxxx	80
lxxxj	81
lxxxii	82
lxxxiii	83
lxxxiv	84
lxxxv	85
lxxxvi	86
lxxxvii	87
lxxxviii	88
lxxxix	89
xc	90
xcj	91
xcii	92
xciii	93
xciv	94
xcv	95
xcvi	96
xcvii	97
xcviii	98
xcix	99
c	100

seventy nine
 eighty
 eighty one
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 ninety eight
 ninety nine
 an hundred

Mr.



MR. *John Rogers*, Minister of the Gospel in *London*, was the first Martyr in *Q. Mary's* Reign, and was burnt at *Smithfield*, *February* the fourteenth, 1554. His Wife, with nine small Children, and one at

at her Breast, following him to the Stake, with which sorrowful fight he was not in the least daunted, but with wonderful Patience died courageously for the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Some few Days before his Death, he writ the following Exhortation to his Children.

Give ear my Children to my words,
whom God hath dearly bought,
Lay up his Laws within your heart,
and print them in your thought,
I leave you here a little Book,
for you to look upon;
That you may see your Fathers face,
when he is dead and gone.
Who for the hope of heavenly things,
while he did here remain,
Gave over all his golden Years
to Prison and to Pain.
Where I among my Iron Bands,
inclosed in the dark,

Not many days before my Death.
I did compose this Work.
And for Example to your Youth,
to whom I wish all good ;
I send you here God's perfect Truth;
and feel it with my Blood
To you my Heirs of earthly Things;
which I do leave behind,
That you may read and understand,
and keep it in your mind.
That as you have been Heirs of that
which once shall wear away,
You also may possess that part,
which never shall decay.
Keep always GOD before your eery
with all your whole intent ;
Commit no Sin in any wise,
keep his Commandement.
Abhor that arrant Whore of Rome,
and all her Blasphemies ;
And drink not of her cursed Cup,
obey not her decrees.
Give honour to your Mother dear,
remember well her pain ;

And recompense her in her Age
with the like love again.
Be always ready for her help,
and let her not decay ;
Remember well your Father all
that should have been your flay.
Give of your Portion to the Poor,
as Riches do arise ;
And from the needy naked Soul
turn not away your eyes.
For he that doth not hear the cry
of those that stand in need,
Shall cry himself and not be heard,
when he does hope to speed.
If GOD hath given you increase
and blessed well your store,
Remember you are put in trust,
and should relieve the poor.
Beware of feul and filthy Lusts,
let such things have no place,
Keep clean your Vessels in the Lord,
that he may you embrace.
Ye are the Temples of the Lord,
for you are dearly bought .

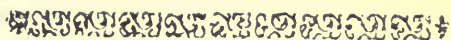
And they that do defile the same
shall surely come to nought.
Be never Proud by any means,
build not thy house too high,
But always have before your eyes,
that you are born to die.
Defraud not him that hired is,
your labour to sustain;
And pay him still without delay,
his wages for his pain.
And as you would another Man
against you should proceed,
Do you the same to them again,
if they do stand in need.
Impart your Fortion to the Poor,
in Money and in Meat,
And send the feeble fainting Soul
of that which you do eat.
Ask Counsel always of the wise,
give ear unto the end,
And ne'r refuse the sweet rebuke
of him that is thy Friend.
Be always thankful to the Lord,
with Prayer and with Praise,

Begging of him to bless your work,
and to direct your ways.
Seek first I say the living GOD,
and always him adore ;
And then be sure that he will bless
your basket and your store.
And I beseech Almighty GOD,
replenish you with Grace,
That I may meet you in the Heav'ns,
and see you face to face.
And tho' the Fire my Body burns,
contrary to my kind ;
That I cannot enjoy your love,
according to my mind.
Yet I do hope that when the Heav'ns,
shall vanish like a scrowl,
I shall see you in perfect shape,
in Body and in Soul,
And that I may enjoy your love,
and you enjoy the Land
I do beseech the living LORD
to hold you in his hand.
Though here my Body be adjudg'd
in flaming Fire to fry,

My Soul I trust will fraight ascend,
to live with GOD on high.
What though this Carcase smart a while,
what though this Life decay,
My Soul I trust will be with GOD,
and live with him for aye.
I know I am a Sinner born,
from the Original;
And that I do deserve to die,
by my Fore-Fathers fall.
But by our Saviour's precious Blood,
which on the Cross was spilt,
Who freely offer'd up his Life,
to save our Souls from Guilt,
I hope Redemption I shall have,
and all that in him trust;
When I shall see him face to face,
and live among the Just.
Why then should I fear Death's grim look,
since Christ for me did die?
For King and Cæsar, Rich and Poor,
the force of Death, must trie.
When I am chained to the Stake,
and Faggots girt me round,

Then pray the Lord my Soul in Heav'n
may be with Glory crown'd.
Come welcome Death, the end of fears,
I am prepar'd to die ;
Those earthly Flames will send my Soul,
up to the Lord on high.
Farewel my Children to the World,
where you must yet remain,
The Lord of Host be your defence
till we do meet again.
Farewel my true and loving Wife,
my Children and my Friends,
I hope in Heaven to see you all,
when all things have their ends
If you go on to serve the Lord,
as you have now begun,
You shall walk safely all your days,
until your life be done.
GOD grant you so to end your days,
as he shall think it best,
That I may meet you in the Heav'ns,
where I do hope to rest.

The



The SHORTER
CATECHISM

Agreed upon by the Reverend
Assembly of Divines at Westminster

Quest **W** *Hat is the chief End
of Man ?*

Answ. Man's chief End is to
Glorify God, and to Enjoy Him
for ever.

*Q. What Rule hath God given to
direct us how we may glorify and
enjoy Him ?*

A. The Word of God which is
contained in the Scriptures of the
Old

Old and New Testament, is th
only Rule to direct us how we
may glorify and enjoy him.

*Q. What do the Scriptures prin-
cipally teach ?*

A. The Scriptures principally
teach, what Man is to believe con-
cerning God, and what duty God
requireth of Man.

Q. What is God ?

A. God is a Spirit, Infinite, E-
ternal, and Unchangeable, in His
Being, Wisdom, Power, Holiness,
Justice, Goodness and Truth.

Q. Are there more Gods than One ?

A. There is but ONE only,
the living and true God.

*Q. How many Persons are there
in the God-head ?*

A. There are Three Persons in

the God-Head, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, & these Three are One GOD the same in Substance, equal in Power & Glory.

Q. What are the Decrees of God ?

A. The Decrees of God are his eternal Purpose, according to the Counsel of his own Will, whereby for his own Glory, he hath fore-ordained what forever comes to pass

Q. How doth God execute his Decrees ?

A. God executeth his Decrees in the Works of Creation & Providence.

Q. What is the Work of Creation ?

A. The Work of Creation is God's Making all things of Nothing, by the Word of his Power,
in

in the space of six days, & all very good.

Q. How did God create Man?

A. God created Man Male and Female, after his own Image, in Knowledge, Righteousness, and Holiness, with Dominion over the Creatures

Q. What are Gods Works of Providence?

A. God's Works of Providence are his most holy, wise & powerful preserving & governing all his Creatures and all their Actions.

Q. What special Act of Providence did God exercise towards Man in the Estate wherein he was created?

A. When God had created Man, He entered into a Covenant of Life with him, upon condition of perfect Obedience, forbidding him to Eat

of the Tree of knowledge of good and evil upon pain of Death.

Q. Did our first Parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?

A. Our first Parents being left to the freedom of their own Will, fell from the estate wherein they were created, by sinning against God.

Q. What is Sin !

A. Sin is any want of Conformity unto, or Transgression of the Law of God.

Q. What was the Sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created ?

A. The Sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.

Q. Did

Q. *Did all Mankind fall in Adam's first transgression ?*

A. The Covenant being made with *Adam*, not only for himself but for his Posterity, all Mankind descending from him by ordinary Generation, sinned in him, & fell with him in his first transgression.

Q. *Into what estate did the Fall bring Mankind ?*

A. The Fall brought Mankind into an estate of Sin and Misery.

Q. *Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto Man fell ?*

A. The sinfulness of that estate whereinto Man fell, consists in the Guilt of *Adam's* first Sin, the want of Original Righteousness, and the Corruption of his whole Nature, which is commonly called Original

Sin, together with all actual Transgressions which proceed from it.

Q. What is the Misery of that estate wherinto Man fell ?

A. All Mankind by their fall, lost Communion with God, are under his Wrath & Curse, and so made liable to all Miseries in this Life, to Death it self, and to the pains of Hell for ever.

Q. Did God leave all Mankind to perish in the estate of Sin & Misery ?

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure from all Eternity, Elected some to everlasting Life, did enter into a Covenant of Grace, to deliver them out of the state of Sin & Misery, and to bring them into a state of Salvation by a Redeemer,

Q. Who

Q Who is the Redeemer of God's El.

A. The only Redeemer of God a
Elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ, who
being the eternal Son of God, be-
came Man, and so was, and conti-
nues to be God and Man in two
distinct Natures, and one Person
for ever.

*Q. How did Christ being the Son
of God become Man ?*

A. Christ the Son of God be-
came Man, by taking to himself a
true Body and a reasonable Soul,
being conceived by the power of
the Holy Ghost, in the Womb of
the Virgin *Mary*, and born of her,
and yet without Sin.

*Q. What Offices doth Christ exe-
cute as our Redeemer ?*

A. Christ

A. Christ as our Redeemer executes the Office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of Humiliation & Exaltation.

Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Prophet ?

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Prophet, in revealing to us by his Word and Spirit, the Will of God for our Salvation.

Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest -

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest, in his once offering up himself a Sacrifice to satisfy Divine Justice, & reconcile us to God, & in making continual Intercession for us

Q. How doth Christ execute the Office of a King ?

A. Christ executeth the Office of

a King, in subduing us to himself in ruling and defending us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our Enemies.

Q. Wherein did Christ's Humiliation consist?

A. Christ's Humiliation consisted in His being born, and that in a low condition, made under the law undergoing the miseries of *this life* the wrath of God, and the cursed Death of the Cross, in being buried and continuing under the power of Death for a time.

Q. Wherein consists Christ's Exaltation?

A. Christ's Exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the Dead on the third day, in ascending up into Heaven, & sitting at the Right

D

Hand

Hand of God the Father, and in coming to judge the World at the last Day.

Q. How are we made Partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ?

A. We are made Partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual Application of it to us by his Holy Spirit.

Q. How doth the Spirit apply to us the Redemption purchased by Christ?

A. The Spirit applieth to us the Redemption purchased by Christ, by working Faith in us, & thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual Calling.

Q. What is effectual Calling?

A. Effectual Calling is the Work of God's Spirit, whereby convincing us of our Sin & Misery, en-

lightning our Minds in the Knowledge of Christ, & renewing our Wills, he doth perswade & enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel.

Q What Benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this Life?

A. They that are Effectually called, do in this Life partake of Justification, Adoption, Sanctification, & the several Benefits which in this Life do either accompany or flow from them.

Q What is Justification?

A. Justification is an act of God's free Grace, wherein he pardoneth all our Sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by Faith alone.

Q. What is Adoption ?

A. Adoption is an Act of God's Free Grace, whereby we are received into the Number, and have Right to all the Priviledges of the Sons of God

Q. What is Sanctification ?

A. Sanctification is the Work of God's free Grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole Man, after the Image of God, & are enabled more & more to die unto Sin, & live unto Righteousness.

Q. What are the Benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption & Sanctification ?

A. The Benefits which in this Life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption or Sanctification, are assurance of God's love,

peace of Conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of Grace, & perseverance therein to the end.

Q. What benefits do Believers receive from Christ at their Death?

A. The Souls of Believers are at their Death made perfect in Holiness, & do immediately pass into Glory, & their Bodies being still united to Christ, do rest in their Graves till the Resurrection.

Q. What benefits do Believers receive from Christ at the Resurrection?

A. At the Resurrection Believers being raised up to Glory, shall be openly acknowledged & acquitted in the Day of Judgment, & made perfectly blessed in full enjoying of God, to all Eternity.

Q. What is the Duty which God

requires of Man ?

A. The Duty which God requires of Man, is Obedience to his revealed will.

Q. What did God at first reveal to Man for the Rule of his Obedience ?

A. The Rule which God at first revealed to Man for his Obedience was the Moral Law.

Q. Where is the Moral Law summarily comprehended ?

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the Ten Commandments.

Q. What is the Sum of the Ten Commandments ?

A. The Sum of the Ten Commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our Heart, with all our Souls, and with all our

Strength, and with all our Mind,
and our Neighbour as ourselves.

*Q. What is the Preface to the
Ten Commandments ?*

*A. The Preface to the Ten
Commandments is in these Words,
I am the Lord thy God, which have
brought thee out of the Land of Egypt,
out of the House of Bondage.*

*Q. What doth the Preface to the
Ten Commandments teach us ?*

*A. The Preface to the Ten Com-
mandments teacheth us, that be-
cause God is the Lord, & our God
and Redeemer, therefore we are
bound to keep all his Command-
ments.*

Q. Which is the first Commandment?

*A. The first Commandment is, Thou
shalt have no other gods before Me.*

Q. What is required in the first Commandment ?

A. The first Commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God and our God, and to worship and glorify him accordingly.

Q. What is forbidden in the first Commandment ?

A. The first Commandment forbiddeth the denying, or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God and our God, & the giving that Worship and Glory to any other which is due to him alone

Q. What are the specially taught by these Words (Before Me) in the first Commandment ?

A. These Words (*Before me*) in the first Commandment, teach us,

That God who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeas'd with the Sin of having any other god.

Q Which is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is, *Thou shalt not make unto thee any Graven Image, or any likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or that is in the Earth beneath, or that is in the Water under the Earth: Thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the Iniquities of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, & shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my Commandments.*

Q. What is required in the second

Commandment ?

A. The second Commandment requireth the receiving, observing, & keeping pure & entire all such religious Worship & Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word.

Q. What is forbidden in the second Commandment ?

A. The second Commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by Images, or any other way, nor appointed in his Word.

Q. What are the Reasons annexed to the second Commandment ?

A. The Reasons annexed to the second Commandment, are God's Sovereignty over us, his Propriety in us, and the Zeal he hath to his own Worship.

Q Which is the third Commandment ?

A. The third Commandment is, *Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.*

Q. *What is required in the third Commandment?*

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy & reverend use of God's Name, Titles, Attributes, Ordinances, Word and Works.

Q. *What is forbidden in the third Commandment?*

A. The third Commandment forbiddeth all prophaning or abusing of any thing whereby God maketh himself known.

Q. *What is the Reason annexed to the third Commandment?*

A. The Reason annexed to the

Third Commandment is, That however the Breakers of this Commandment may escape Punishment from Men yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous Judgment.

Q. Which is the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment is, Remember the Sabbath-Day to keep it Holy six Days shalt thou labour & do all thy Work, but the seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work; thou nor thy Son, nor thy Daughter, thy Manservant, nor thy Maid servant, nor thy Cattle, nor the Stranger that is within thy Gates; for in six Days the Lord made Heaven & Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, & rested the seventh Day, wherefore the Lord blessed

the Sabbath Day, and hallowed it.

Q. What is required in the fourth Commandment ?

A. The fourth Commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath appointed in his Word, expressly one whole Day in seven to be an holy Sabbath to Himself.

Q. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath ?

A. From the beginning of the World to the Resurrection of Christ God appointed the seventh Day of the Week to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first Day of the Week ever since, to continue to the end of the World, which is the Christian Sabbath.

Q. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified ?

A. The Sabbath is to be sanctified by an holy resting all that Day, even from such worldly Employments & Recreations, as are lawful on other Days, & spending the whole time in publick & private exercises of God's Worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the Works of Necessity & Mercy.

Q *What is forbidden in the fourth Commandment?*

A. The fourth Commandment forbiddeth the Omission or careless Performance of the Duties required, & the prophaning the Day by idleness, or doing that which is in it self sinful, or by unnecessary Thoughts, Words or Works, about worldly Employments or Recreations.

Q. What are the Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment ?

A. The Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment, are God's allowing us six Days of the Week for our own Employments, His challenging a special Propriety in the seventh, his own Example, and his blessing the Sabbath Day.

Q. Which is the fifth Commandment ?

A. The fifth Commandment is, Honour thy Father & thy Mother, that thy Days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Q. What is required in the fifth Commandment ?

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the Honour & performing the Duties belonging to every one in their several

Places and Relations, as Superiours, Inferiours, or Equals.

Q. What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment forbiddeth the neglecting or doing any thing against the Honour and Duty which belongeth to every one in their several Places & Relations.

Q. What is the Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?

A. The Reason annexed to the fifth Commandment, is a promise of long Life & Prosperity, (as far as it shall serve for God's Glory and their own good) to all such as keep this Commandment.

Q. Which is the sixth Commandment?

A. The sixth Commandment is,

Thou shalt not Kill.

Q. What is required in the sixth Commandment ?

A. The sixth Commandment requireth all lawful Endeavours to preserve our own Life, and the Life of others.

Q. What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment ?

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own Life, or the Life of our Neighbour unjustly, and whatsoever fendeth thereunto.

Q. Which is the seventh Commandment

A. The seventh Commandment is, Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

Q. What is required in the seventh Commandment ?

E

A

A. The seventh Commandment requireth the preservation of our own, and our Neighbour's Chastity, in Heart, Speech & Behaviour.

Q. What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment ?

A. The seventh Commandment forbiddeth all unchast Thoughts, Words and Actions.

Q Which is the eighth Commandment ?

A. The eighth Commandment is, *Thou shalt not Steal.*

Q What is required in the eighth Commandment ?

A. The eighth Commandment requireth the lawful procuring & furthering the Wealth & outward Estate of our selves and others.

Q. What is forbidden in the eighth Commandment ?

A. The eighth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own, or our Neighbours Wealth or outward Estate.

Q. Which is the ninth Commandment

A. The ninth Commandment is, *Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.*

Q. What is required in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of Truth between Man and Man, and of our own, & our Neighbours good Name, especially in Witness bearing.

Q. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment for-

biddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to Truth, or injurious to our own or our Neighbours good Name.

Q Which is the Tenth Commandment?

A. The Tenth Commandment is, Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's House, thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife, nor his Man servant, nor his Maid servant, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is thy Neighbours.

Q. What is required in the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment requireth full Contentment with our own Condition, with a right & charitable frame of Spirit towards our Neighbour, & all that is his.

Q What is forbidden in the tenth Commandment?

A. The Tenth Commandment forbiddeth all Discontentment with our own estate, envying or grieving at the good of our Neighbour, and all inordinate motions & affections to any thing that is his.

Q Is any Man able perfectly to keep the Commandments of God?

A. No meer man since the Fall is able in this Life perfectly to keep the Commandments of God, but daily doth break them in Thought, Word and Deed.

Q Are all Transgressions of the Law equally heinous?

A. Some Sins in themselves, & by reason of several Aggravations are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

Q What doth every sin deserve?

A. Every Sin deserveth God's Wrath and Curse, both in this Life, and that which is to come.

Q. What doth God require of us, that we may escape his Wrath and Curse, due unto us for Sin?

A. To escape the Wrath & Curse of God due to us for Sin, God requireth of us Faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto Life, with the diligent use of all outward Means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption,

Q. What is Faith in Jesus Christ?

A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving Grace, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for Salvation, as He is offered to us in the Gospel

Q. What is Repentance unto Life?

A. Repentance unto Life, is a saving Grace, whereby a Sinner out of a true sense of his Sin, and apprehension of the Mercy of God in Christ, doth with grief & hatred of his Sin, turn from it unto God, with full purpose of, & endeavour after new Obedience.

Q. What are the outward & ordinary means whereby Christ communiceth to us the benefits of Redemption?

A. The outward and ordinary means whereby Christ communiceth to us the benefits of Redemption are his Ordinances, especially the Word, Sacraments & Prayer; all which are made effectual to the Elect for Salvation.

Q. How is the word made effectual to Salvation?

A. The Spirit of God maketh the Reading, but especially the Preaching of the Word an effectual Means of Convincing & Converting Sinners, and of building them up in Holiness & Comfort, through Faith unto Salvation.

Q. How is the Word to be Read and Heard that it may become effectual to Salvation?

That the Word may become effectual to Salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence, Preparation & Prayer, receive it with Faith & Love, lay it up in our Hearts, & practice it in our Lives.

Q. How doth the Sacraments become effectual means of Salvation?

A. The Sacraments become effectual Means of Salvation, not

from any vertue in them, or in him that doth administer them, but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of the Spirit in them that by Faith receive them.

Q. What is a Sacrament ?

A. A Sacrament is an holy Ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein by sensible Signs, Christ and the benefits of the New Covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to Believers.

Q. Which are the Sacraments of the New Testament ?

A. The Sacraments of the New Testament, are Baptism, and the Lord's Supper.

Q. What is Baptism ?

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein by washing with Water in the

Name of the Father, & of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, doth signify and seal our ingrafting into Christ, & partaking of the benefits of the Covenant of Grace, and our Engagement to be the Lord's.

Q. To whom is Baptism to be administered?

A. Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible Church, till they profess their Faith in Christ, and Obedience to Him, but the Infants of such as are Members of the visible Church are to be Baptised.

Q. What is the Lord's Supper?

A. The Lord's Supper is a Sacrament, wherein by giving and receiving Bread & Wine according to Christ Appointment, His

Death is shewed forth, and the worthy Receivers are not after a corporal and carnal Manner, but by Faith made Partakers of His Body & Blood, with all his benefits, to their Spiritual Nourishment and growth in Grace.

Q. What is required in the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper?

A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper, that they examine themselves of their Knowledge to discern the Lord's Body, of their Faith to feed upon Him, of their Repentance, Love, & new Obedience, lest coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.

Q. What is Prayer ?.

A Prayer is an offering up of our Desires to God, for Things agreeable to His Will, in the Name of Christ, with Confession of our Sins, and thankful Acknowledgment of his Mercies.

Q. What Rule hath God given for our Direction in Prayer ?

A The whole Word of God is of use to direct us in Prayer, but the special Rule of Direction is that form of Prayer which Christ taught His Disciples, commonly called, *The Lord's Prayer.*

Q. What doth the Preface of the Lord's Prayer teach us ?

A. The Preface of the Lord's Prayer, which is, *Our Father which art in Heaven,* teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy Reve-

rence, and Confidence, as Child
to a Father, able & ready to
us, and that we should pray
and for others.

Q What do we pray for in the first Peti

A. In the first Petition, which
Hallowed be thy Name, we pray
that God would enable us and
others, to glorify Him in all things
whereby he makes himself known
and that He would dispose
things to His own Glory.

Q What do we pray for in the 2nd Peti.

A. In the second Petition, which
is, *Thy Kingdom come*, we pray that
Satan's Kingdom may be destroyed,
the Kingdom of Grace may be
advanced, ourselves & others bro't
into it, & kept in it, & that the
Kingdom of Glory may be hastned.

*What do we pray for in the
Petition ?*

In the third Petition, which
is *Will be done on Earth as it is
in Heaven*, we pray, that God by
Grace, would make us able &
willing, to know, obey & submit
his Will in all things, as the
angels do in Heaven.

What do we pray for in the 4th Petition

In the fourth Petition, which
is *Give us this Day our daily Bread*,
we pray, that of God's free Gift
we may receive a competent Portion
of the good things of this Life,
and enjoy his blessing with them.

Q What do we pray for in the 5th Petition

A. In the fifth Petition, which is,
*And forgive us our Debts, as we
forgive our Debtors*, we pray, that

God, for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins, which we are rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

Q. *What do we pray for in the 4th petition?*

A. In the sixth petition, which is, *And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil*, we pray, that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

Q. *What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?*

A. The conclusion of the Lord's prayer, which is, *For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever, Amen*, teacheth us to make our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to

[*Restoration of lacking text*]

praise him, ascribing kingdom, power and glory to him, and in testimony of our desires, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.

[*Restoration of lacking text*]



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