

An Early Nineteenth-Century Virginia Mennonite Church *Ordnung*

Introduced and annotated by

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Abstract: A manuscript written by Daniel Good, a Mennonite bishop in Rockingham County, Virginia, during the first half of the nineteenth century, presents important elements of Mennonite church life in Rockingham County. The manuscript, introduced, translated, and annotated here, includes a homiletic section suggesting the content and style of preaching, along with formularies for baptism, excommunication and restoration to membership, ordination to church offices, and marriage, and procedures for receiving church members from other denominations. Two original hymns and a prayer are also included. The manuscript documents church life before the developments that divided change-minded and tradition-minded Mennonites, the latter group becoming Virginia's Old Order Mennonites. The manuscript thus offers a window onto the world that Virginia Old Order Mennonites sought to maintain.

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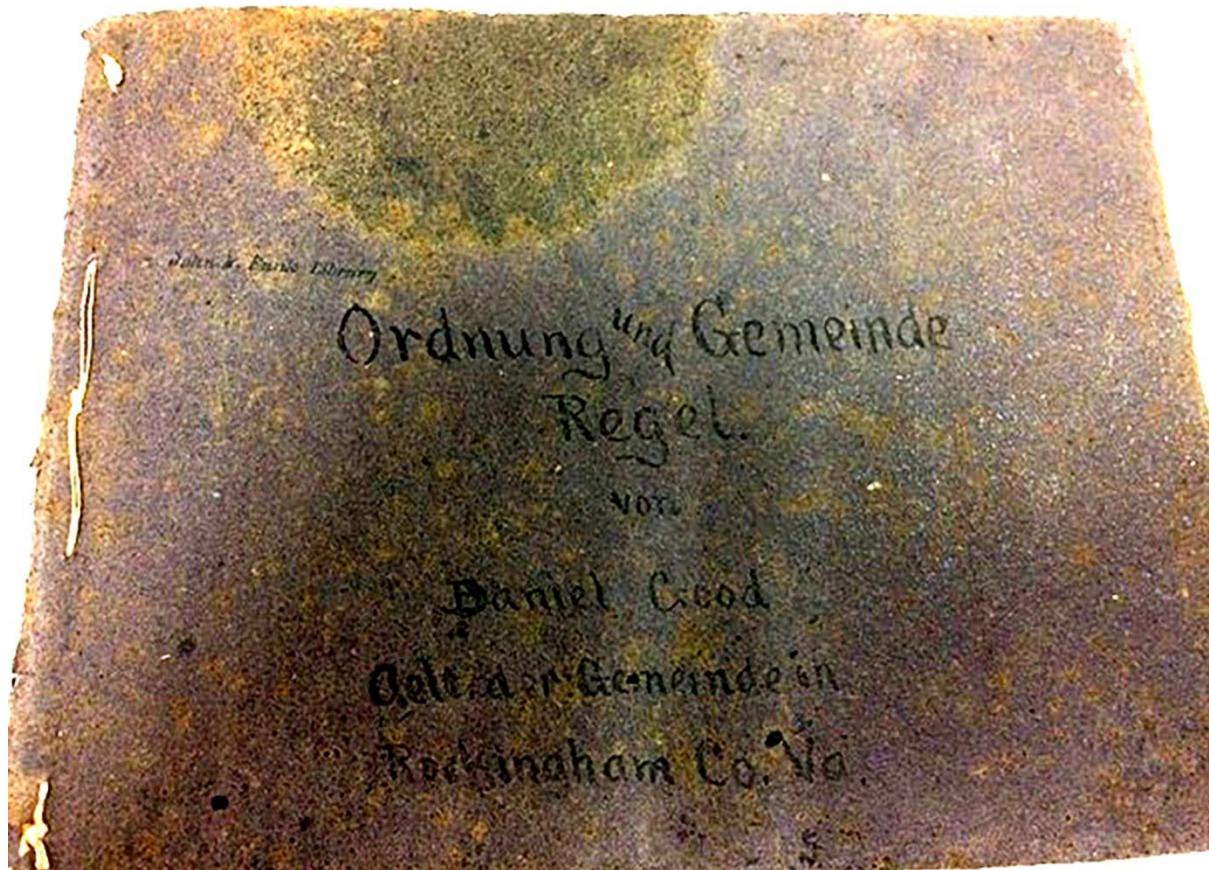
A manuscript titled *Ordnung und Gemeinde Regel von Daniel Good Aelt. der Gemeinde in Rockingham Co. Va.* (Church Order and Church Discipline, by Daniel Good, Bishop of the Church in Rockingham County, Virginia) presents important aspects of Mennonite church life in the early nineteenth century, in Rockingham County, where Good served as a bishop.¹ Daniel Good (1781–1850) was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and moved with his family to the Shenandoah Valley in 1795.² He was ordained as a minister in 1820 and as a bishop in 1837. Good's manuscript offers a rare, early window onto Mennonite church life before the developments of the later nineteenth-century that resulted in the growing divide between change-minded and tradition-minded Mennonites, with the latter becoming known as Old Order Mennonites. The manuscript thus documents the old traditions of church order, ritual formulae,

¹ Original manuscript is located in John F. Funk Papers, HM1/064SC, Mennonite Church USA Archives, Elkhart, IN.

² David L. Good, *All in Good Time: From Switzerland to the Shenandoah and Beyond* (D. L. Good, 2024).



and sermon themes that the tradition-minded Mennonites who became the Old Order Mennonites sought to maintain.



The cover of the Good Ordnung, showing discoloration, hand-stitching and lettering, and a stamp from John F. Funk's library. (Photo courtesy of E. K. Knappenberger)

The manuscript was partially translated by John S. Umble (1881–1966) in the mid-twentieth century.³ Umble believed it was written at the end of Good's life (thus, in 1850)—a dating that Harry A. Brunk (1898–1990) seemingly accepted when he discussed the work in the first volume of his history of Mennonites in Virginia.⁴ However, it is unclear exactly when the document was composed, portions possibly as early as the 1820s. The entirely handmade manuscript, stitched into a booklet-like form, consists of multiple strata, written in both English and German. It includes a very brief preface by Bishop Jacob Hildebrand (1816–1899). The contents begin with a homily by Good, which makes up the bulk of the booklet, followed by ritual formulae, and finally two hymns and a prayer that convey something of the Mennonite spirituality of the day.

³ An early draft translation on onionskin paper and now very difficult to read is among the John S. Umble Papers, Goshen College Archives, Goshen, IN. A copy of Umble's final translation is located in vertical files (under "Good"), Menno Simons Historical Library, Eastern Mennonite University, Harrisonburg, VA.

⁴ Harry A. Brunk, *History of Mennonites in Virginia, 1727–1900*, vol. 1 (McClure, 1959), 58–64.

The fact that the booklet was clearly composed in several stages and lacks editorial markings indicates the possibility that it evolved over a longer period of time and is significantly older. Good himself had been ordained closer to the turn of the nineteenth century than to the middle of the century. The homiletic tone of the first two-thirds of the manuscript suggests it may be a single sermon or, perhaps as likely, a compilation of sermonic motifs common in the German language preaching that was beginning to die out in Virginia in the 1820s.⁵ One of the last sections appended to the booklet, and in Bishop Good's same hand, is on different paper and in English, indicating, perhaps, that it was composed mid-century and, thus, toward the end of Good's life. These final pages may have been what led Hildebrand (and Umble) to date the work to ca. 1850, as it reached its final form only upon Bishop Good's death.

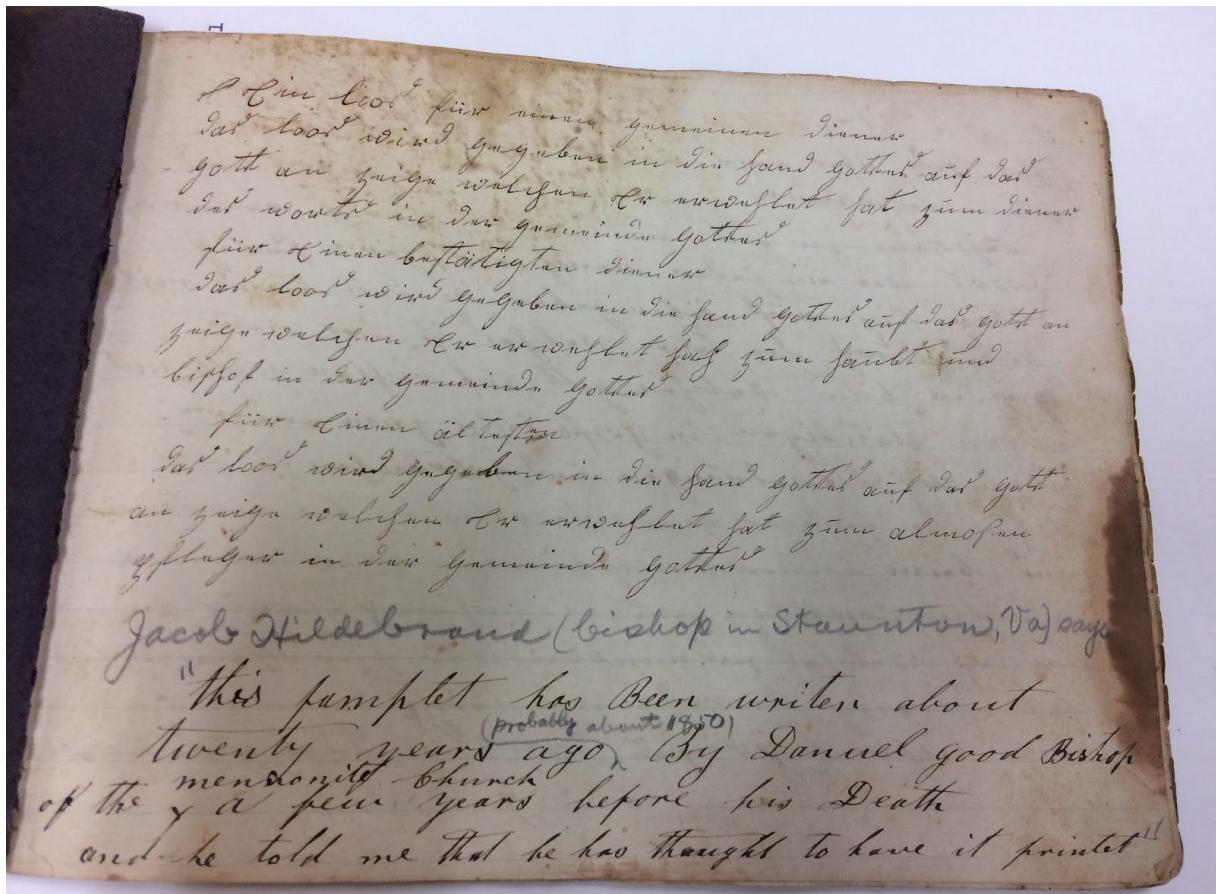
Several things are worth noting about Umble's translation. His first draft, which encompasses only Hildebrand's preface and Good's homiletic sections, was clearly an initial effort, with handwritten editorial and draft marks. It also contains several serious mistakes. It would seem that Harry Brunk, who discusses Good and his *Ordnung* at some length in his 1959 history of Virginia Mennonites, had received Umble's final draft translation, completed in 1958, which is preserved in photocopy in the Menno Simons Historical Library at Eastern Mennonite University. Because Brunk seemingly received the translation late in the process of writing his book, the full significance of Good's *Ordnung* was not entirely reflected in Brunk's magnum opus, and Brunk likely did not have a chance to examine the original manuscript himself. Umble did not translate the final sections, which include two German hymns and a prayer, for unknown reasons. These have been translated by Lois Bowman Kreider and Evan Knappenberger and appear here for the first time.

Bishop Good's German language was nonstandard, related to the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect of the late 1700s, but recognized now by linguists as evolving differently from the dialect developing in the Pennsylvania German heartland.⁶ Good's punctuation and capitalization are also nonstandard, making it difficult for translators to deal with the manuscript. His usage of nonstandard words in several places should be of interest to those studying historical linguistics.

Nearly twenty years after Bishop Daniel Good's death in 1850, Bishop Jacob Hildebrand sent Good's handmade booklet to John F. Funk in Elkhart, Indiana, hoping that Funk, then the owner of the Mennonite Publishing Company, would publish it. For unknown reasons, Funk never did. The manuscript booklet was among his papers that, after his death in 1930, were given to the Mennonite Church Archives, now located in Elkhart, Indiana.

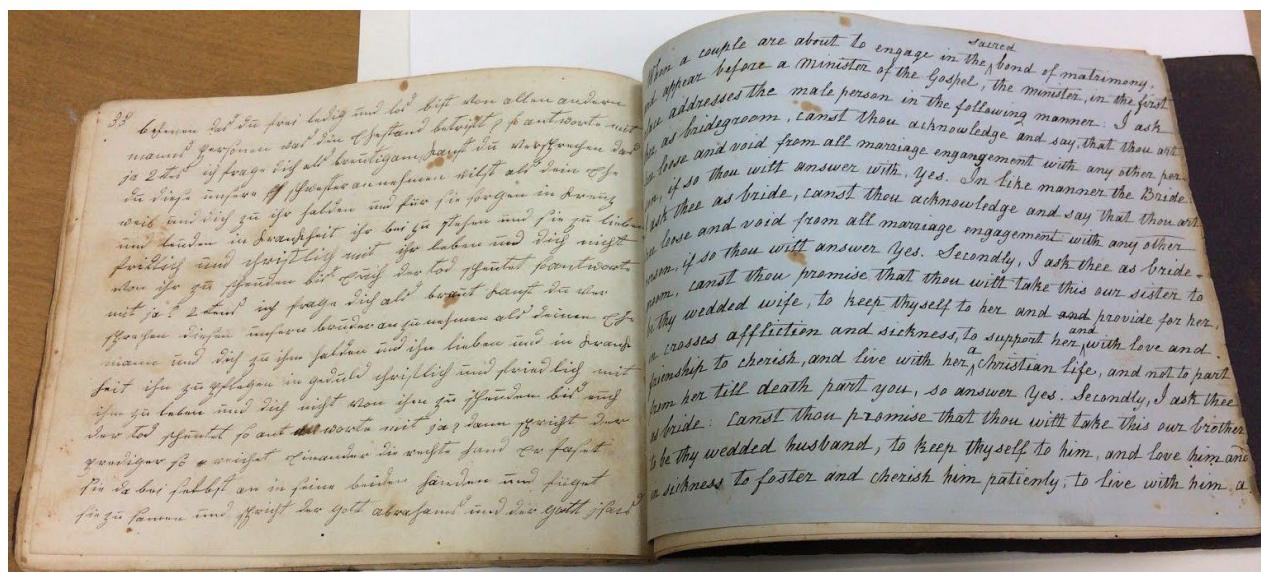
⁵ Daniel Good did not actively oppose the advent of preaching in English when it was a factor in the church strife that shook Virginia Mennonites in the 1820s; see Brunk, *History of Mennonites in Virginia*, 1:82.

⁶ See Elmer L. Smith, John G. Stewart, and M. Ellsworth Kyger, *The Pennsylvania Germans of the Shenandoah Valley* (Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, 1962); and William J. Pulte Jr., "German in Virginia and West Virginia," in *The German Language in America*, ed. Glenn G. Gilbert (University of Texas, 1971).



The opening page of the booklet, showing different historical layers of text.

(Photo courtesy of E. K. Knappenberger)



Pages o 33 and o 2 34 clearly show the stratified nature of the manuscript. Good provided both German and English versions of the matrimonial rites. (Photo courtesy of E. K. Knappenberger)

Bishop Daniel Good's *Ordnung und Geimeide Regel* is important on several levels: as a historical document, for its ethnographic and religious data, and for its theological content. Nevertheless, Good's work has not received the kind of appreciation that perhaps he hoped (and that Bishop Hildebrand also hoped) it would.

An *Ordnung* was not an uncommon genre among nineteenth-century Mennonites. Examples include manuscripts circulating from Pennsylvania bishops Christian Nissley and Jacob Hochstetter.⁷ Like those documents, Good's *Ordnung* is a rare, early example of religious practice, theological reasoning, and common belief among Mennonites in Virginia before the advent of progressive impulses, mediated by Bishop Lewis J. Heatwole (1852–1932), that eventually sparked the withdrawal of those who became the Old Order Mennonites in 1900–1901.⁸ It provides a glimpse into the early period of church practice during the first half of the nineteenth century. Harry Brunk's analysis is interesting but ultimately incomplete. Otherwise, there was little awareness of Bishop Good and his *Ordnung und Geimeide Regel* among Mennonite historians.

During Good's leadership as a minister and then as bishop, Mennonites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia experienced a number of disruptions in their collective life. The first surfaced in the 1820s and involved preaching in English, construction of meetinghouses, and relations with revivalist United Brethren evangelists and theology.⁹

Shortly after this rupture was healed, Virginia Mennonites organized their own conference distinct from the authority of the Pennsylvania-based Lancaster Conference under which the Virginians had long functioned. Given the tensions in the 1830s that were undoubtedly still below the surface from the recent conflict, Daniel Good, ordained bishop in 1837 for the Virginia Conference's Lower (that is, Northern) District, would be a significant voice.¹⁰ Although he had not taken a stand against English preaching in the 1820s, he no doubt was seen

⁷ David J. Rempel Smucker, ed., "Church Practices of Lancaster Mennonites: Writings by Christian Nissley (1777–1831)," *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* 13 (July 1990): 2–11; "Two Manuscripts of Bishop Jacob Hochstetter (1774–1865)," in *The Earth Is the Lord's: A Narrative History of the Lancaster Mennonite Conference*, John L. Ruth (Herald Press, 2001), 1188–1213; John S. Coffman's *Confession of Faith and Ministers [sic] Manual: Containing...Forms for Baptism, the Lord's Supper, Marriage, ordination of Bishops and Ministers, Funeral Lessons, [and] Texts* (Mennonite Publishing Company, 1890); and forms for ordination, marriage, communion, and so forth, issued by Old Order Mennonite groups, such as pp. 135–169 in *Origin and Doctrine of the Mennonites* (Markham-Waterloo Conference, 1999).

⁸ My interpretation of L. J. Heatwole as representing a progressive stream of Mennonite thought not generally acknowledged is presented in my master's thesis, "To Shake the Whole World from Error's Chain: An Alternative History of the Founding of Eastern Mennonite" (Eastern Mennonite Seminary, 2018).

⁹ Steven M. Nolt and Elwood E. Yoder, *People of Peace: A History of the Virginia Mennonite Conference* (Masthof Press, 2025), 25–27.

¹⁰ The three geographic districts of the conference were initially named in terms of their Shenandoah Valley elevation: the Lower and Middle Districts were in Rockingham County and the Upper District was in Augusta County. In time, the districts became associated with cardinal directions, the Lower District being named the Northern District and the Upper District being named the Southern District.

as a more traditionalist voice when compared with his contemporaries in the Middle District, including Bishop Peter Burkholder (1783–1846), who preached in both languages and had his *Confession* translated into English by the progressive figure Joseph Funk (1777–1862). Burkholder also initiated a church school near to Weavers Church.¹¹

The sermonic section of Good’s manuscript reveals the preaching styles and theology of traditional Virginia Mennonism and provides a glimpse into the religious life of a people who had only recently begun meeting in churches and were still not entirely anglicized. Mennonite preaching in Virginia through the 1870s was said to have been done in a “sing-song” style.¹² Harry Brunk describes the preaching of several contemporaries of Good’s as “full of pathos” and even “compelling,” but what exactly that characterization meant is unclear. We can, however, be reasonably certain that the theology and doctrine in Good’s document were fairly standard in their context: the nature of the homiletic appeal, the repeated personal indicators, the strong emphasis on repentance as a response to God’s invitation to salvation, and so forth.

The two hymns at the end of the booklet seem to be original to Good.¹³ They can be described as traditional, the first (on page 35) a song of warning, and the second (on page 39) a song of praise. Both of these are typical of the old style of song, and their composition is somewhat standard, with the first being somewhat lengthy. The title (as well as perhaps the tune) of the second hymn is borrowed from a popular seventeenth-century German hymn. These songs would have been quite traditional and even conservative in language and content when compared with the English language hymns and harmonized music being promoted a few miles from Good’s home at Singer’s Glen by Joseph Funk and family, who championed popular English lyrics and progressive musical education.

The prayer on page 38 deserves critical attention for its theological implications. Good prays on behalf of the “fallen Christians” who have been “nearly completely repressed.” This seems to be a form of enemy love, and, if it was meant to be a public prayer, may refer to other denominations.¹⁴

Good’s fellow bishop, Peter Burkholder of the Middle District, was a prolific and talented writer. Did Good pen his *Ordnung* with the intent to have it published, and if so, why was it lost for twenty years after his death? Or did Bishop Jacob Hildebrand independently decide that it should be published posthumously? In any case, John F. Funk did not deem Good’s *Ordnung* worthy of print in the 1870s, likely because the change-minded Funk was interested mainly in

¹¹ Historians are unsure of the function, purpose, or meaning of these church schools. Were they a compromise by the English faction to appease the conservative German faction? See Brunk, *History of Mennonites in Virginia*, 1:77, 83–85.

¹² This assertion is found in M. S. Steiner’s biography of Virginian J. S. Coffman (1848–1899), who faced serious opposition for refusing to preach in that style and spoke instead in a conversational tone, which many younger people found refreshing; Menno S. Steiner, *John Coffman, Mennonite Evangelist: His Life and Labors* (Mennonite Book and Tract Society, 1903).

¹³ Historian and librarian G. Marcelle Frederick of Eastern Mennonite University could not find any other instances of these compositions.

¹⁴ Good’s several formulae for those outside of the congregation seem to include “bold sinners,” “baptism despisers,” “fallen Christians,” and “unbelieving Jews.”

publishing material of broader religious interest and Bishop Good's sermonic homily may have seemed old-fashioned to Funk.

Perhaps if we listen closely to the distant voice of this church forefather, some things of value can be salvaged to the service of the church which he sought to build up and that is still active to this day.¹⁵

Critical Notations

Because of the nature and age of the manuscript, as well as the poor-quality copies of both Umble's draft translation and the manuscript itself, several challenges arise to textual interpretation. To assist future scholars who may wish to locate exact passages within both the original manuscript and Umble's translation, I have added notations "[o #]" to indicate pages in Good's original manuscript and "[t #]" to indicate pages in Umble's final manuscript translation. Due to the approximations of the translation process, some of the "[t #]" page numbers are located within a few words of the corresponding original.

I have generally followed Umble's translation, but in places I have punctuated for greater clarity, as well as made corrections where Umble's translation is in error and filled in where it is illegible. Umble did not notate where Good's page breaks occurred, so I have tried to do that as well. I have not attempted to uniformly stylize the translation by, for example, capitalizing "He" and "Him." Lois Bowman Kreider graciously offered her time and considerable talents to interpret the last several pages of Good's manuscript. Because of Good's handwriting, the age of the manuscript, the poor quality of photo reproductions, and the nonstandard dialect of the writing, this required significant skill. Her deep knowledge of history and culture has repeatedly proven to be a treasure.

¹⁵ I would like to thank (in no particular order) Marci Frederick, Simone Horst, and Kathy Baugh at the Menno Simons Historical Library, as well as historians Elwood E. Yoder of Eastern Mennonite High School, Mary Sprunger of Eastern Mennonite University, and Nate E. Yoder of Eastern Mennonite Seminary. Also, thanks to Jason Kaufman, archivist at the Mennonite Church USA Archives, Elkhart Indiana; and Joe Springer at the Mennonite Historical Library, Goshen, Indiana; and to Nancy Heisey, Fred Kniss, Mark and Mary Thiesssen-Nation, and Ted Grimsrud for their advisory support. Special thanks to Andrea Early for her encouragement and support in this project and to the Weavers Mennonite Church "Fellowship" Sunday School class for allowing me to present this document to them and ask for suggestions. Thanks to Phil J. Yoder for his assistance in my research. Apologies for anyone I have forgotten to include here.

Thanks also to the *Journal of Plain Anabaptist Communities*, and to Steve Nolt, Joseph Donnermeyer, and Cynthia Nolt.

Ordnung und Gemeinde Regel von Daniel Good, Aelt. der Gemeinde in Rockingham Co. Va.

Church Order and Church Discipline, by Daniel Good, Elder [Bishop¹⁶] of the Church in Rockingham County, Virginia

[o 1] [t 1]

The lot for an ordinary preacher

The lot is given into the hand of God in order that God may show which one he has chosen as minister of the word in the church of God, for authorization to perform the rites of the church.

The lot is placed in the hand of God that may show whom he has chosen as the head and bishop of the church of God.

For an elder

The lot is placed in the hand of God in order that God may show which he has chosen as caretaker of alms in the church of God.

[In English. Unclear who is writing here.] Jacob L. Hildebrand (bishop in Staunton, Va) says,

This pamphlet has been written about twenty years ago¹⁷ by Daniel Good, Bishop of the Mennonite Church a few years before his death and he has told me that he thought to have it printed but did not live to have it done. J Hildebrand.

[o 2]

Introduction to this little word¹⁸

First there is an admonition to repentance and faith and obedience to God and his saving word. For every human being who would like to be saved must give himself over to the covenant with God through baptism which is the new covenant of grace which God wishes to establish with all believers in Christ Jesus.

¹⁶ For background and examples of titles for congregational leaders and their various English renderings, see Edsel Burdge Jr. and Lydia Penner, “Eighteenth-Century Dutch and German Terms for Mennonite Congregational Leaders,” *Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage* 45 (January 2022): 20–31.

¹⁷ See the discussion on dating the manuscript above.

¹⁸ *Werdlein*

Second, are presented the regulations and practices which we observe in our church baptism is the choosing and ordination of ministers, choosing of bishops, and ordaining of deacons, which regulations we consider scriptural; also the regulations in connection with the ban and the receiving [of members who have been expelled.]¹⁹ Prove everything and hold to the good.

D.G.

[t 2]

We see that God is pleased to be in a covenant with us and we with Him; accordingly he wishes to be our God and we are to be his people. In the first book of Moses²⁰ Chapter 17, verse 10, God promised Abraham: “But this is my covenant which you are to keep between me and you and your seed after you. Every male among you is to be circumcised.”

This was the sign of the covenant that they are to keep and us commanded so sternly that if a male child remained uncircumcised it had to be rooted out of the people. They were not to be members in the Jewish congregation. Here we can see and learn how God demanded the keeping of his commandments. Accordingly, Israel kept and perpetuated this covenant of circumcision. It is still

[o 3]

kept among the Jews in unbelief who do not believe on Jesus through whom the true means of salvation and covenant of grace is presented to us. This is called the new covenant. Of this new covenant of grace we can read in the prophet Jeremiah 31 v31: “See, there comes a time, says the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Judah, not like the covenant was which I made with them from the hand and lead them out of the land of Egypt, which covenant they did not keep and I had to compel them says the Lord.” Verse 33, “but this shall be the covenant which I will make with the house of Israel after this time, says the Lord. I will write their law in their heart and in their mind and they will be my people and I will be their God.” From these verses we see that God has made a covenant with which

[o 4]

however they did not keep the outward covenant of circumcision. Nevertheless they had departed from God in their heart and did not serve God with their heart but only with their lips. The Lord also complains, this people draws near to me with their mouth and honors me with their lips but their heart is far from me. God is not served in the mouth, merely, for he wishes to have the heart. This is the [unclear] of the entire new covenant of grace for it is to be a spiritual covenant and not like the former was. For God intends to place his law in their heart and to write it in their mind. Heb. 8:10. Everything points to the time of the Gospel and to Jesus Christ, through whom god will

¹⁹ Umble's notation.

²⁰ Good refers to Genesis as “the first book of Moses,” reflecting the older German style.

establish the everlasting covenant[,] are these believers who believe on Jesus that he is the Son of God are to be his people.

[o 5]

Then He will be their God;

[t 3]

yes, he will be their father, and they are to be his sons and daughters. All those who believed on Jesus while Jesus was on earth, they were obedient, received his word and entered into new covenant. That is, they became converted, repented and believed the Gospel. As Jesus called them when he entered upon his office, they left everything denying themselves, they followed their Jesus, loved him above everything in the world, believed that he was the Son of God. Matt. 16:16. They took up their cross and followed him. That was the beautiful, blessed time when many thousands were converted and entered the new covenant. And when the Lord Jesus intended to ascend to heaven, he gave his disciples the command to go forth to teach all nations in the name of the father the son and the holy ghost, teaching them to observe all that he had commanded them. Matt. 28:19.

[o 6]

Then many nations and great multitudes of heathen were converted and entered into the covenant and were baptized. Then they beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into sickles. That is, they laid off their rude, evil nature through conversion and, instead, have taken on the bearing and nature of a lamb. For they have come to Jesus and have learned from him true meekness and humility which is Jesus' own imitation: Matt 11:28 that all are to come to him who would like to be rid of their burden of sin. All believing and repentant souls receive forgiveness of their sins for all those who come to him he will not cast out. This is a great comfort for all the poor sinners who realize their lost condition and acknowledge that they are wretched sinners, unfit for heaven and eternal life and therefore concerned that they might be lost. If they then turn and leave off sinning and turn to

[o 7]

God in prayer with their whole heart and with hot tears of repentance beg for mercy and forgiveness of their sins, such the Lord Jesus will not cast out. John 5:37.²¹ No, such he will accept who come to him in such a lost state, for the son of man came to save the lost. Matt 18:11. Such

²¹ Umble's error: should be John 6:37.

poor sinners he receives in mercy and acknowledges to them, as he says, I know my own and am known of mine. John 10:11. They recognize him as their precious friend and teacher and savior.

[t 4]

Yes they rejoice in him because their sins were blotted out for them through him. He of his own free will died for their sins. Oh, what joy was among them all for they were filled with the Holy Ghost who gave their spirit witness that they were God's children and obtained mercy.²² Rom 8:16. If we are children then we are also heirs, namely heirs of God and joint-heirs of Jesus Christ. There was joy among them all and they

[o 8]

were daily and continually in the temple and broke bread here and there in houses. Acts 2:6. They ate food and praised God with joy and singleness of heart. Here the Godly life was again restored.²³ Here the spiritually dead became alive again through repentance and through true living and saving faith in Jesus which the Apostle Paul called "a gift of God" when he says "through which you are risen through the faith which God works in you, Col. 2:12. Through this faith Christ lives in the hearts of believers. Therefore the spiritually dead sinners become alive through the will of God because the quickening spirit lives in them. Here is another life than the former was for this is that new life which a man receives in the new birth. Jesus says you must be born anew. John 3:7. The ancient Christians believed the Gospels, repented, were converted, became obedient, received baptism as Jesus had

[o 9]

commanded and were diligent in keeping everything that Jesus had commanded. Therefore God showed such mercy to them and endowed them with light and understanding and spiritual power so that through the spiritual power they were able to overcome all opposition for Jesus lived in them. As Paul says, I live yet not I but Christ lives in me. What I now live in the flesh I live in the faith of the Son of God. Gal 2:20. The grace of God and the love for Jesus was so mighty in them that Paul says, "I am certain that neither death nor life, neither angels nor principalities, nor force nor things present nor things to come neither height nor depth nor any other creature may separate us from the

²² This formulation shares something with a Wesleyan-style explanation of justification and experiential transformation. The fact that these groups' spirituality shared much in common contributed to the often-close relationship between Mennonites and United Brethren in Virginia—as well as the tension between them.

²³ In this early period (see analysis notes above), the Virginia Mennonite ecclesial ideal reflects church practice, which, for nearly an entire century, was familial, meeting in private homes—not in church buildings or other formal settings—and involving meals and praise. Here, Bishop Good understands the godly life to be "singleness of heart" and communalistic.

love of God which is in Christ Jesus.” Rom 8:38–39. No martyrdom nor wretchedness nor death could turn them aside. They were one spirit with Jesus and of a like mind with Jesus and looked forward to heaven and eternal life and despised the world with its cunning craftiness and Godlessness.

[t 5]

Yes they had entered into the holy covenant with God and were therefore members of the family of God and God’s possession and heirs of eternal

[o 10]

life. Matt 25:34. Now they are in eternal rest and glory and now enjoy the good things as the Lord says, preach about the just that they have it good for they will eat the fruit of their labors. But woe to the ungodly for they are malicious and what they deserve they will receive. Isa 3:10–11. The reward will be according to the works. Let us therefore do good while we are in the time of grace and let us fear God while he is to be feared for it is a terrible thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Heb 10:31. For God is just and treats no one unjustly but rewards all men according to their deeds. Let us then show all obedience.

The obedient will meet a merciful and loving father. On the other hand however the fleshly minded and ungodly and disobedient will meet an implacable God as Paul says, that he will be short and angry with the ungodly who will suffer pain in eternal destruction separation from the face of the Lord and from his glorious majesty. Oh dear fellow traveller to eternity let us consider how heavy and unbearable the punishment of the almighty God will be, how terrible and sharp he will be toward the ungodly, disobedient and unerkändlichen.²⁴ He will come, says Paul, with flames of fire to take vengeance on those who do not know God and on those who are not obedient to the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. They will suffer the pain of eternal destruction. 2 Thess. 1:9.²⁵

[o 11]

Yes dear ones, we have great reason to consider it. For we must all die and be translated into eternity. And if we then have not made peace with God through true repentance and conversion, we shall fall under the judgment of God. For we are all sinners before God. Therefore, dear one, God bids all men everywhere to repent.

²⁴ Umble fails to translate this word. Brunk reproduces the passage with the word untranslated. Contextuality suggests a meaning close to “unrepentant.”

²⁵ The reference by Good might encompass 2 Thess. 1:7–9.

[o 12]

Therefore because he has set a day in which he will judge the circle of the earth, therefore the true God judges and punishes and calls to repentance all men because he does not wish that anyone should perish but that everyone should turn to repentance. 2 Peter 3:9. If then we wish to be saved we must forsake the old life and repent and lead a new and Godly life. Whoever leads a pious life, he is pleasing to God. Enoch led

[t 6]

a godly life; therefore he was so dear to God that God took him away and he was seen no more. 1 Moses 5:24.²⁶ Enoch did not live in sin and worldly lusts but he walked with God. Accordingly we must also have our walk and activities with and in God. God is in us and we are in God as our dear savior says: I in them and they in me, John 17:23. Dear precious souls, if we wish to inherit salvation we must loose ourselves from the love of this world, for a true Christian dare not love the world nor what is in the world.

[o 13]

For in the world there is the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh and the pride of life which is not from the Father but from the world. And the world with its lust decays. But whoever does the will of God, he endures into eternity.

1 John 2:15, 16. Now let us prove ourselves whether we still love the world and what is in the world. If we still love the world and the Godless life of this world we are still no true Christians. I have said that a true Christian dare not love the world, but now I say that a true Christian has no inclination at all for the perishable things of this world. For through faith in Jesus the world is crucified to him and he to the world. Gal. 6:14. For by faith a Christian looks on eternal things with a spiritual view. For he looks at the reward. It is to be wished that we might think more on eternal things. For it is to be feared that many a man just lives along in the world as if he might live here forever and had no soul to save. And as he thinks little of eternity so he thinks little of his conversion and still less about God and the frightful judgment which will come upon the godless.

[o 14]

Dear man, you surely know that there is a God and you are convinced of it. That man knows that God is, that is clear to him, for God has revealed it to them. Rom. 1:19. God is so just that he has declared Himself to all men. You are convinced in your heart. Your conscience tells you there is an almighty God. You cannot excuse yourself; you have no excuses. Therefore, dear one, turn before

²⁶ Again, Good refers to Genesis as “1 Moses,” reflecting the older German style.

you will be snatched away by death and are sent into eternity where there will be no more time to repent. The door then will be closed and the time of grace will be past. Today, so long as it is today, do not put off repentance from one day to the next, for

[t 7]

you do not know what tomorrow will bring. The Holy Scriptures teach us that those who neglect this time have neglected everything. O, you frivolous sinners, come for Jesus' sake and repent; do think how frightful it will be to be eternally rejected by God and to be cast out where you can nevermore find rest. The Holy Scriptures say that there will be everlasting pain, that the smoke of their torment

[o 15]

will rise from everlasting to everlasting. Dear fellow human being, do reflect on this and take warning. Think how painful and unbearable the suffering from fire is. Yet the pains of hell will be much greater for the nature of damnation in hell is described as a pool of fire which will burn with fire and sulfur. This is the second death. Rev 21:8. And all godless and unregenerate, fleshly minded sinners who have lived only according to the lusts of the flesh, their portion, will be in the pool which burns with fire and sulfur and yet they cannot die. Dear fellow human being, you who live so securely in your sins, do reflect that your undying soul must endure the pain of eternal fire where the worm does not die and the fire is not quenched. Mark 9:48.²⁷ The worm, that is your never dying soul, which can never more become nothing but must suffer the pain of inextinguishable fire. The fire is not quenched and the anger of God remains upon them. John 3:36. For after the ungodly has died he has no more

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time for repentance, for the door of grace is closed. Luke 13:25. Now however the door of grace stands open still, stands open for us who are still living. Yes, heaven stands open and God's will is that we shall come; for God has no pleasure in the death of sinners but that the sinner should repent and live. Ezek. 18:32. God's will is that we shall come; for God gives us all opportunity for repentance; has also sent to us his Holy Word from heaven and has let us know what his holy will is for us. Therefore come, dear souls, with your burden of sin and call to God: "Lord do not punish me in your anger and chasten me not in your displeasure!" Ps. 38:1, 5. For my sins go over my head like a heavy burden, they have become too heavy for me, and, verse 7, I go troubled and

²⁷ It is interesting to note that Good refers to Mark 9:48, which is itself derivative of Isaiah 66:24. This may be reflective of Mennonite preference for the Gospels over the prophetic texts, and it certainly reflects Good's preferred readings of Scripture emphasizing the New over the Old Testament.

bowed down greatly all day long. We must feel the burden of our sins and from the depth of our heart we must wish

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to be rid of them and keep on praying and pleading to God. Then he will have mercy for with Him there is much forgiveness. Isaiah 55:7. We must seek God with our

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whole heart and he will let us find him, and not alone that but he will bind himself to us with a vow. As he says to the prophet, I will betroth thee unto me forever; I will betroth thee unto me in judgment, in loving kindness and mercy. Hosea 2:19. Yes, in faithfulness I will betroth thee unto me and thou wilt know the Lord. Verse 20. So we can see how willing and ready God is to join himself to us. All this takes place by faith in Jesus; for if we believe in our heart that Jesus is God's son then Christ dwells in us. For Paul says that Christ through faith lives in the believer. Gal 2:20. Eph 3:12. And then if we have the true faith the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts. If then we love God with our whole heart as the scriptures teach us, then we also love our neighbor and the dear savior who first loved us. Through love we are constrained to keep his commandments, as he also says "whoever loves me will keep my word and my Father will love him and we will come to him and take

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our abode with him. John 14:23. Then God our heavenly Father will come with the Son and make His dwelling in us. Yes, God loves us human beings so ardently, for that reason he often comes to our heart door and knocks, and would gladly come in and live with us by his grace. Rev 3:20. Since then the dear God wishes to receive us in mercy let us by no means strive against the grace of God but with penitent hearts receive him in order to be made holy and to become worthy to be children of God in Christ Jesus in whom also our reconciliation took place. For God was in Christ and reconciled the world to himself and did reckon their sins to them and has set up among us the word of reconciliation. 2 Cor. 5:19. Now if we wish to receive reconciliation through Christ, we must accept the word of reconciliation; that is, the gospel of the eternal Father's word which Jesus Christ brought from heaven in which God made known to us his eternal will. This word teaches us that we must repent and believe on Jesus.

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For in him our salvation consists and no other name is given to us whereby we must be saved, because he came into the world as Redeemer and Savior of the world.

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All those who believe in him and repent in their heart receive forgiveness of their sins. He has obtained salvation through his death and shed blood, for his blood makes us free from our sins. 1 John 1:7. That is, if we walk in the light as he is in the light, that is, we must shun evil works and have no fellowship with the works of Darkness. But we must walk in the light, accept the teachings of the gospel, believe the Word, do genuine repentance. That leads us out of darkness and we attain the illumination of the Spirit so that we recognize the condition of our souls then we will also equip ourselves with those. What shall we do? The command will come: repent, be baptized in the name of Jesus for the forgiveness of sins. Acts 2:37–38.

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And those who hear the word gladly, receive baptism. Then come, all you who stand outside the covenant of God and accept the Word with repentant and believing hearts and be baptized. For the Word says, those who receive his word gladly, were baptized. These have entered into the covenant have obtained mercy and forgiveness of their sins through faith in Jesus. And now, beloved souls, do accept this grace, and do not do like the Pharisees and scribes who despised God's counsel against them who refused baptism. Luke 7:30. If you do not accept this word and this proffered grace, and do not receive baptism, you will have no part in the holy covenant now in the work of salvation which Jesus performed for all for his believers. Through his death and resurrection, he has brought eternal salvation for all those who obey him and keep his commandment. Beloved, do reflect on what Jesus has done for you through his great love. You were in your sins and dying in the wrath of the great God. You would always

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have had to remain under such heavy condemnation and never would you have been able to be saved if Jesus had not come to save us and himself offered our sins in his body on the wood of the cross. 1 Peter 2:24. From this we see the great love that he had for us. It stands to reason that we should realize that we are not purchased with silver or gold but redeemed by the precious blood of Christ as of an innocent lamb. 1 Peter 1:18, 19. Come then and believe on the Son of God; otherwise the wrath of God will rest on you. For whoever does not believe on the

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Son of God cannot believe in his holy, saving Word. Therefore, the wrath of God remains over him (John 3:36)²⁸ and be under sin and condemnation. For on account of the sin of one, condemnation came upon all men (Rom. 5:18); but whoever believes on Jesus and receives his teaching and walks

²⁸ Umble mistakenly has "John 8:36."

in it, he has eternal life. Now, dear fellow being, accept the teachings of Jesus, for they are the power of God which will save all those who believe them. Rom 1:16. But we must accept all the commandments: baptism, through which

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a person is incorporated into the fellowship of believers; this is the new covenant which God wishes to set up with all believers in Christ Jesus. Then you must also keep the communion which the Lord Jesus himself commanded and said, "this do in remembrance of me." Luke 22:19. For in this way we are to remember how painfully he suffered for us. Come, then, and consider aright what Jesus suffered for us when he died for us. Yes, we are debtors to keep everything which he commanded us. Come, accept Jesus and remain true to him till death.²⁹ Then he will lead you into eternal life where you can be his in great joy and glory and shine like the sun in the Father's kingdom. Matt. 13:43. Now great will be the joy among those who now are saved! They will praise and glorify God forever for the peace which is bestowed upon them through Jesus Christ.

God help us to the end. Amen.

[Order]³⁰

To reach this state of happiness we must obey everything which Jesus commanded us. In our church we find ourselves indebted and constrained by love to our dear redeemer and savior to keep everything which he commanded us. Our regulations and practice you may see in the following pages.³¹

The first question before baptism: in the first place you are to be asked whether you can confess that there is an Almighty God who is eternal without beginning of days or end of life, who made all things which are made, in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, who upholds and maintains everything by His almighty Word.³² Can you confess this with a yes? Secondly: then in the second place you are to be asked whether you can confess that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that He was sent into the world by the Father to be the redeemer and savior of

²⁹ This emphasis on perseverance and obedience to the end is characteristic of traditional Mennonite soteriology and remains so among Old Order Anabaptists. In contrast to some of the revivalist groups around them, they emphasized a sustained conversion.

³⁰ Section header added for clarity; it is not in the original manuscript.

³¹ Umble's first draft of the translation manuscript ends here.

³² This confession is strikingly parallel to the creedal confessions of other Christian denominations.

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the world and that he suffered much under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, and on the third day he arose from the dead and ascended to heaven from whence he will come again to judge the living and the dead. Can you confess this with yes? In the third place you are to be asked whether you can confess that there is a Holy Ghost and He is of the same essence³³ as the Father and the Son in power and activity and that He is Comforter of all believers and purifies their hearts and leads them on the road of life. And further, are you willing also to deny the devil, the world and every evil work and your own will and are you willing also to submit yourself to the teaching of the Gospel and to strive for the truth even until death. Can you confess this with yes?

After this the preacher and the candidate³⁴ kneel and the preacher prays. After the prayer the preacher rises, lays his hands on the candidate's head and says: "You are now baptized on your confessed faith which you have confessed before God and these witnesses, with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." As he speaks the three high names he pours double handful of water on his head. After this he offers him his hand and says, "Arise to a new life as Christ awakened from the dead through the glory of the father." Accordingly we should also walk in a new life. You are now recognized as a brother (sister) in the church of Jesus Christ³⁵ so long as you do not transgress and remain in the teaching of Jesus. As Jesus said if you remain in my word then you are my true disciples.

Excommunication or ban is also commanded. "Put away from yourselves whoever is evil" says Paul in 1 Corinthians 5:13. Whenever a member walks disorderly and a complaint comes against him and then is interviewed and found guilty but is stubborn and will not receive direction or accept some punishment then nice directions are given to us for such disobedient members.³⁶ In Matthew 18 the Lord Jesus tells us that we should consider them as heathen and publicans and they should not be considered as members in the church any more but should be cut off and put out in the ban. But we should not consider such as enemies but much more

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as brothers and exhort them that they might become submissive and repent of their wrong and again allow themselves to be received in the congregation. 2 Thes. 3:15.

³³ *Wesen*

³⁴ *Täufling*

³⁵ This formula, "the church of Jesus Christ," is repeatedly used to denote the Mennonite congregation and/or conference specifically; there is no self-conscious awareness, in these formulae, of denominationalism, despite the documented interdenominational conflicts and formulations for accepting members who had been baptized by other groups.

³⁶ Harry Brunk finds this section to be of special interest in his history and finds significance in the gentleness of Good's wording; see Brunk, *History of Mennonites in Virginia*, 1:58–64.

When such a person who has been put out and was in the ban makes request to be received in the church again after satisfactory penance then an inquiry is held and if no one has any objection to receiving him again³⁷ then he will be received again with these words[: "Can you confess that you have been punished in a just manner and were put out of the church? Yes. And are you minded to better your life with true repentance and with real earnestness to hold yourself to God and his word to lead a holy and godly life and to strive for the truth until death?"] Yes. Then the preacher gives him his hand and says "You are now again to be considered as a brother (sister) in the church of Jesus Christ so long as you remain true to the teaching of Jesus Christ and do not transgress[.]"] Then he gives him the brotherly kiss and commits him to God.

A form for ordaining an ordinary preacher

The congregation is admonished to pray earnestly to God that he might point out a man for the work of the office. After that the congregation votes (for candidates) then the men who have been voted for are interviewed [to learn] whether they are willing to go in a lot and whether they would be willing to cooperate with whomever it would hit according to our regulations. If so, then as many books are taken as there are men who voted for and the lot is placed in one. After the sermon the bishop admonishes the congregation to earnest prayer. Then they kneel again and pray with the apostles: "Lord who knowest the hearts of all men show which of these thou hast chosen." After prayer and after everything has been committed to God the hand of it is arranged so that no one in the house knows which book the lot is, then one after another takes a book until they are all taken. Then the authorized preacher [bishop] examines the books and in whichever book the lot is found that person then is ordained as minister of the word. He reads the words from the lot which are "The lot is given into the hand of God in order that God may show which one he has chosen as minister of the word in the

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church of God." After that he offers him his hand and says, "Arise to obedience" (which then takes place with tears in his eyes)³⁸ "for the Lord has chosen you to preach his holy gospel." I now commit the gospel to you to preach repentance to the unrepentant, to exhort,³⁹ to comfort the comfortless. Persevere with reading and teaching,⁴⁰ threaten, admonish in season and out of season,

³⁷ A feature of Mennonite polity that repeatedly surfaces here is the emphasis on consensus.

³⁸ Bishop Good is suggesting this show of emotion is normal in such a setting. Weeping on the part of the man on whom the lot "falls" and who is about to be ordained remains common in Old Order Mennonite and Amish ordination services.

³⁹ The difference in emphasis between preaching and exhorting may be taken from the Methodists and the United Brethren, who had to distinguish between preaching and exhortation for reasons of authority. For instance, lay members were allowed to exhort, but only ordained men were allowed to preach.

⁴⁰ Education is bound up with the duties of ordination. This combination was challenged by the rise of Sunday schools, in which lay men and women acted as teachers of religion. Old Order Mennonites continue to vest the educational task of the church in the ordained ministry.

do the work of an evangelical preacher, administer your office wisely, feed the flock of Christ not from constraint not for filthy lucre but from a true heart. So be faithful and the Lord will give you light and wisdom, to which I wish you the grace of God. Amen.⁴¹ Your preacher, be at peace with him and pray for him.⁴²

A form for establishing a preacher in the complete ministry

If a preacher is to be placed in the complete ministry [bishop] it is presented to the congregation. Then if there is more than one ordinary preacher, the vote of the congregation is taken. If all the votes fall on one person, no lot is necessary. On the day of the meeting, with divine assistance, 1 Tim. 3, Titus 1, and 1 Peter 5 are read. Then a sermon is preached from those on the duties of a bishop and the seriousness of the office: how a bishop should walk in faithfulness and show humility and love toward everyone and how he should conduct himself in all his dealings as a truly consecrated disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. After the discourse the one who is to be ordained is asked to come forward. At the direction of the bishop he kneels. Then the bishop lays his hands on his head and says: you are now authorized (to serve as) a head and bishop in the church of Jesus Christ. You are to make known the true teaching of the Gospel of our salvation. To you is committed the baptism of the repentant and believing, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and you are to teach them and to keep everything which our savior commanded. To you is committed also the presentation of the remembrance of the bitter suffering and death of Jesus.⁴³ You shall also have the authority to place under the ban, and to excommunicate, the godless and abominable according to the counsel of Paul when he says, put away from yourselves whoever is evil. 1 Cor. 5:13. The entire administration is

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committed to you that you may do and administer in all things according to the Gospel. So now be faithful housekeeper in the house of the Lord. Bear with and care for the flock of Christ as a faithful shepherd of the sheep, so that you also may hear, with all the saints, the voice, Thou true and faithful servant, you have been faithful over little, I will place you over much; enter in to the joy of the Lord.⁴⁴ I wish you the grace of God, the Lord, may he bestow on you the spirit of wisdom. Amen. I offer you my hand in the name of God. Arise to obedience. Then he gives him the kiss of

⁴¹ Here the ordaining bishop presumably turns to the congregation to speak.

⁴² This injunction to the congregants to “be at peace with him” reflects the recent conflict in the 1820s where some preachers were declared by laity as illegitimate and other preachers were self-ordained. See Brunk, *History of Mennonites in Virginia*, 1:79–83.

⁴³ This is a fascinating charge codifying the gravitas of the role of bishop in administering the Lord’s Supper. It would have been important in keeping sacred spaces and activities serious in tenor. Perhaps it is this charge which, late in the nineteenth century, Bishop L. J. Heatwole was seen to be guilty of neglecting when tradition-minded members of the Middle District became dissatisfied.

⁴⁴ From Matthew 25:21.

peace. Afterwards he speaks to the congregation: Here you have your minister; be at peace with him and pray for him.

A Form for committing the ministry to an elder [deacon]

Votes are taken and a lot is prepared. Then the one who is chosen receives the following address from the authorized minister (bishop): dear brother, the Lord has chosen you to be an overseer and an alms caretaker in the church of Christ. You are commanded, first, to be a leader of the congregation in a good and Christlike walk, to support the ministers of the word, to give testimony to the sermon,⁴⁵ to read the scriptures in the meeting, also to help smooth out quarrels in the congregation,⁴⁶ to care for the poor members in the congregation, to give them alms when necessary, from the poor fund of the congregation. It is also committed to you to be a helper and supporter of the ministers at baptism and communion. If it may happen sometime that no preacher can come, then you are to conduct a worship service with singing, reading scripture and praying.⁴⁷ So manifest faithfulness to God and the church, then God will bless you and sustain you by his grace which I now wish you from my heart. Amen.

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[Marriage, English]⁴⁸

When a couple are about to engage in the sacred bond of matrimony and appear before a minister of the Gospel, the minister in the first place addresses the male person⁴⁹ in the following manner: I

⁴⁵ Deacons were expected to provide *Zeugnis*, or testimony, after a sermon, along with other ministers present. This practice remains standard in Old Order Mennonite and Amish worship today, in which other ministers offer brief affirmations of or expansion on the main sermon (or, rarely, correction to something that was said). The custom represents the collective nature of ministry and that the lone preacher does not have the only or last word.

⁴⁶ Conflict resolution was distinct from the pastoral ministry of the preacher. Deacons are still charged with being peacemakers in Old Order churches today.

⁴⁷ Again, because of the congregational authority of the church, worship is not dependent upon clergy, whose primary function in worship is exegetical.

⁴⁸ This two-page English section (presumably also by Good) duplicates the earlier German text. Here, I have provided Umble's translation and Good's own English original, which Umble omits. That this section is in English may be indicative of being written later, or because it was used when a couple spoke only English. Or, perhaps English-speaking non-church members called upon Mennonite clergy to perform marriage ceremonies for them. This last possibility seems likely given that the question of how to handle such situations appeared before Virginia Conference several times.

Because the pages of the booklet are numbered—probably by Good himself—and the two English pages in this section are not included in that numbering, I have indicated page numbers here with [o2 34] and [o2 35].

⁴⁹ An interesting, gendered formulation for the early nineteenth century. Note also, it is not necessarily male *member*, suggesting perhaps that ministers were called upon to perform this ceremony for those who had not yet joined the church.

ask thee, as bridegroom, canst thou acknowledge and say, that thou art free loose and void from all marriage engagement with any other person, and if so thou wilt answer with, Yes. In like manner the Bride: I ask thee as bride, canst thou acknowledge and say that thou art free loose and void from all marriage engagement with any other person, if so thou wilt answer, Yes. Secondly, I ask thee as bridegroom, canst thou promise that thou wilt take this our sister to be thy wedded wife, to keep thyself to her and provide for her, in crosses affliction and sickness, to support her and with love and friendship to cherish, and live with her a Christian Life, and not to part from her till death part you, so answer Yes. Secondly, I ask thee as bride: canst thou promise that thou wilt take this our brother to be thy wedded husband, to keep thyself to him, and love him and in sickness to foster and cherish him patiently, to live with him a

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Christian and peaceable life and not to part from him till death part you, so answer Yes. Then the preacher will tell them to join their right hand, and will embrace their hands in both his, and thus join them together, saying: the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, be with you and unite you, and bless you, with his rich blessing abundantly. Now go in peace; fear God and keep his commandments.

Marriage [German]

When a couple wish to engage in matrimony it is made known publicly in the meeting two or three times. If then no one has any objections that would interfere with it then on the day of the wedding they are married by a minister of the congregation. He asks them to step before him. Then he first addresses the man: I ask you as bridegroom, do you confess that you are free, single, and unattached from all other women; then answer with yes. Then the bride. I ask you as bride can you confess that you are free, single, and unattached from all other men so far as marriage is concerned? Then answer with yes. Secondly. I ask you as bridegroom can you promise that you will take this our sister as your wife, keep yourself to her, care for her in cross and suffering, in sickness, to stand by her, to love her and to live with her in a peaceful and Christlike manner and not to part from her till death separates you? Then answer with yes. Second I ask you as bride can you promise to take this brother as your husband, to keep yourself to him, to love him, to care for him in sickness, to live with him in patience in a Christlike and peaceful manner and not to separate yourself from him until death separates you? Then answer with yes. Then the preacher says to them give each other your right hand. Then he clasps their hands in both of his, joins them together, and says: The God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob be with you and help you both and shed his blessing richly upon you. Go forth as married people, fear God and keep his commandments.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Umble's translation of the German section on marriage ends here.

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Re-baptism

If anyone from any one of our churches⁵¹ wishes to unite with ours and has already received baptism on confession of faith he will not be baptized again if he is satisfied with his baptism but he will be instructed in our confession of faith. If he agrees with it and the congregation has nothing against him then he is asked whether he believes our confession of faith is evangelical.⁵² If he answers with yes, the preacher extends him his hand, gives him the kiss and says you are now considered as a brother in the church of Jesus Christ so long as you do not transgress and remain in the teaching of Christ. As Jesus says, whoever believes my word he is my true disciple.⁵³

God bless us all in Jesus. Amen.⁵⁴

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A song on the bold sinners and the despiser of baptism

1. Oh, sinners bold, think indeed
 That you also must die,
 Though God gives you mercy too.
 Soon go you into destruction
 If you be converted not to God.
 How God's word justly teaches
 That you should be converted.

2. Oh we indeed behold your evil deeds.
 With your evil⁵⁵ lives
 You plunge yourselves in fire⁵⁶
 Where you must be suspended for eternity.
 Oh, we understand indeed what it means
 To suffer hell's fire:
 The scriptures teach us well.

⁵¹ It is unclear exactly who Good means here, but the reference to having been baptized as a believer but also needing to be “instructed in our confession of faith” suggests he means members of other adult-baptizing denominations, such as German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) or Baptists.

⁵² The intended meaning of this statement is likely “believes our confession of faith to be true.”

⁵³ From John 8:31.

⁵⁴ Umble's final translation ends here.

⁵⁵ *bößen* is a nonstandard word. Probably intended to be *bösen*, which means “evil” in standard modern German.

⁵⁶ *Ihr stürzt euch selben in die gluth*

3. Oh yes—ye think not of God,
 Nor either on his words
 Which teach you of the eternal death.
 Therefore come to the narrow gates.
 Oh, but you want it not!
 Oh, yes, you rush to judgment?
 You plunge yourselves to hell!

4. Oh sinners take your good time—
 It goes fast; prepare yourselves for death!
 Therefore come, submit yourselves to baptism
 Rather than continuing to commit evil—

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Because you are still in unprofitable dread⁵⁷ —
 Indeed, Jesus has commanded it.

5. You say, “Baptism does not make me pure,⁵⁸
 Or cleanse my from my evil life;
 It must be the Spirit’s work;
 God must give himself to me.”
 Baptism alone does not make you pure
 Yet faith must be fulfilled in action
 Which, through love, compels one.

6. Fear in your heart and deepest chambers,⁵⁹
 And cry out for salvation,
 Yes, over your grievous wound,
 That God might heal it
 And purchase you also to himself.
 And that he then gain for you the baptism of the spirit—
 Which is the righteous baptism.

7. Who believes and accepts baptism—
 He shall come to eternal life.
 Such a one is a faithful servant,⁶⁰

⁵⁷ *Weil ihr noch sind unnützen furcht*

⁵⁸ *rein*

⁵⁹ *Befahre dich von herz und ground*, where “befahren” in the poetic sense means “to fear.”

He escapes death.
Whoever does not submit himself to baptism,
In such is the belief unrighteous --
He stands in utter danger.

8. So that He might be an example to us,
The Savior had himself baptized.
He knew nothing at all of sin.
Thus, if we all believe he shows us the correct ways,
Then we will follow him in baptism,
Because of it we are in need.

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9. The evil world thinks not of God
Nor of His sacraments.
It cares much more for entertainments.
The New Testament has revealed to us
God and all his words
Through Jesus his son.

10. Don't despise the Lord's word.
He will purchase you for himself,
Because indeed, he loves you.
Come then to baptism.
Come also to communion
So that you may come into heaven's halls.
To Jesus' table, come.

11. Then you will rejoice greatly
With all of heaven's spirits.
When you shine brightly and clearly,
Just as the master does,
You will then in great joy
Live there in the glory,
And be called citizens.⁶¹

⁶⁰ *Ein solche ist ein frommer knecht*

⁶¹ *Salner bürger heisen*, the meaning of which is unclear.

12. Lord Jesus prepare us for life,
 And prepare for us the wedding garments
 Which will make us free from sin,
 So that we may be saved
 Through Jesus Christ, Amen.

D.G.

[o 38]

A prayer for God's mercy and blessing⁶²

Almighty and everlasting God who alone is wise; father in Christ Jesus; you who are father over all who are called children in heaven and on earth; and you are father of all mercy, and a God of all comfort; look down at us in grace and be merciful. Think not of our high defiance⁶³ and sins, but hold us as your children. You consider us so very dear that for our sake you did not even spare your only Son, because you knew that we could not help ourselves. I thank you and praise you for such undeserved grace! Also, father, have mercy upon the fallen Christians, they who in mercy you long for, father, for they are almost completely repressed,⁶⁴ oh God, that they come to their senses so that their souls can be saved. Take notice of the many, oh God. Build your church and hold them; grant that many might also act so that your kingdom will increase on earth. Bless your servants who proclaim your word. Give them wisdom, give us understanding, so that we comprehend your word correctly, and that we teach your mysteries correctly.⁶⁵ In your word is the power. God bless us in Jesus, Amen.

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He who only allows dear God to lead⁶⁶

1. Lord Jesus you have conquered the entire power of the kingdom of hell You have bound the old dragon, caught in the deep abyss
 Lord Jesus, be also our support
 You alone are conqueror of the world

⁶² This section consists of a prayer composed by Good; however, the intended use of the prayer is unknown. Was it a prayer for public use in worship or a private, devotional prayer?

⁶³ *tiber trotzung*

⁶⁴ *verhaltet* could mean repressed, controlled, curbed, or oppressed.

⁶⁵ *Geheimnissen*

⁶⁶ *Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walden* is borrowed from a 1641 Georg Neumark (1621–1681) hymn of the same name.

2. Lord Jesus we are weak children; oh stand by us with your power We come, yes, as poor children and beg your steadfast love Strengthen us with the true faith that flows from the fountain of love

3. Oh dear savior lead us all
And train us in the way of your cross
That we come to your throne where eternal joy reigns
Oh dear Lord draw us after you, that we thank you forever and ever

4. Unfailing Lord we say “Amen” as heaven is opened to us Oh praise we all Jesus name who to us opened it through love Oh praise with me God’s name through Jesus Christ
Amen.

DG