

**Classic Poetry Series**

**John Bunyan**  
**- poems -**

**Publication Date:**

2012

**Publisher:**

Poemhunter.com - The World's Poetry Archive

# John Bunyan(28 November 1628 – 31 August 1688)

John Bunyan was an English Christian writer and preacher, who is well-known for his book *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Though he was a Reformed Baptist, he is remembered in the Church of England with a Lesser Festival on August 30th, and on the liturgical calendar of the Episcopal Church (US) on August 29th.

## <b>Life</b>

John Bunyan was born in 1628 to Thomas and Margaret Bunyan in Bunyan's End in the parish of Elstow, Bedfordshire, England. Bunyan's End was located approximately half way between the hamlet of Harrowden (one mile southeast of Bedford) and Elstow's High Street. He is recorded in the Elstow parish register as having been baptised John Bunyan, on 30 November 1628.

On 23 May 1627, Thomas married his first wife, Margaret Bentley. Like Thomas, she was from Elstow and she was also born in 1603. In 1628, Margaret's sister, Rose Bentley, married Thomas' half-brother Edward Bunyan. They were ordinary villagers, with Thomas earning a living as a chapman but he may also have been a brazier - one who made and/or mended kettles and pots. Bunyan wrote of his modest origins, "My descent was of a low and inconsiderable generation, my father's house being of that rank that is meanest and most despised of all the families of the land".

John was probably educated at his father's house, possibly with other poor country boys, but in his writings he refers to his days in school. So he must also have spent some time at a school, possibly the one in Houghton Conquest. Some think that Bunyan may have attended Bedford Grammar School but some records show that only pupils living in the Borough of Bedford were eligible for a place there. Either way, his later writings demonstrate a high degree of English literacy.

Like his father, John chose a job 'on the road', by adopting the trade of tinker. This was a semi-skilled occupation. Few people could afford to purchase new pots when old ones became holed, so they were mended time and time again. The arrival of a tinker was therefore often a welcome sight, although the semi-nomadic nature of their life led to tinkers being regarded by some in the same poor light as gypsies.

1644 was an eventful year for the Bunyan family: in June, John lost his mother and, in July, his sister Margaret died. Following this, his father married (for the

third time) to Anne Pinney (or Purney) and a half-brother, Charles, was born. It may have been the arrival of his stepmother that, following his 16th birthday, led John to leave the family home and enlist in the Parliamentary army.

From 1644 to 1647 John served at Newport Pagnell garrison. The English Civil War was then nearing the end of the first stage. John was probably saved from death one day when a fellow soldier volunteered to go into battle in his place and was killed while walking sentry duty. After the civil war was won by the Parliamentarians, Bunyan returned to his former trade.

In his autobiography, *Grace Abounding*, Bunyan wrote that he led an abandoned life in his youth and was morally reprehensible as a result. However, there appears to be no outward evidence that he was any worse than his neighbours. Examples of sins to which he confessed to are profanity, dancing, and bell-ringing. The increasing awareness of his (in his view) un-Biblical life led him to contemplate acts of impiety and profanity; in particular, he was harassed by a curiosity in regard to the "unpardonable sin", and a prepossession that he had already committed it. He was known as an adept linguist as far as profanity was concerned; even the most proficient swearers were known to remark that Bunyan was "the ungodliest fellow for swearing they ever heard".

He continually heard voices urging him to "sell Christ," and was tortured by fearful visions. While playing a game of Tip-cat on Elstow village green, Bunyan claimed to have heard a voice that asked: "Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven or have thy sins and go to hell?" Because Puritans held the Sabbath day sacred and permitted no sport, John believed that this had been the voice of God, chastising his indulgent ways. John's spirituality was born from this experience and he began to struggle with his sense of guilt, self-doubt and his belief in the Bible's promise of damnation and salvation.

In 1649, when he was about 21, he moved into a cottage on the western side of the northern end of Elstow's High Street. In 1650 he married a young woman, an orphan whose father had left her only two books as her inheritance. The two books were Arthur Dent's *Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven* and Lewis Bayly's *Practice of Piety*, and the content of these two books appears to have strongly influenced John towards a religious life. John's wife's name is not recorded, but the Bunyan's first, blind, daughter (born in 1650), was called Mary, and it is possible that she was named after her. The Bunyans' life was modest, to say the least. Bunyan wrote that they were "as poor as poor might be", not even "a dish or spoon between them".

As John struggled with his new found Christian faith, he became increasingly

despondent and fell into mental turmoil. During this time of conflict, Bunyan began a four year long discussion and spiritual journey with a few poor women of Bedford who belonged to a nonconformist sect that worshipped in St. John's Church. He also increasingly identified himself with St. Paul, who had characterised himself as "the chief of sinners", and believed he was one of the spiritual elite, chosen by God.

As a result of these experiences, John Bunyan was baptised and received into St John's church and he began to follow the teachings of its pastor, John Gifford.

A second daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1654, and in 1655 Bunyan moved his family to St Cuthberts Street, Bedford. That same year John Gifford died and John started preaching.

John's son Thomas was born in 1656, his first book "Some Gospel Truths" was published and John Bunyan was appointed minister at St John's church; in 1657 he became a deacon. His son John was born and his second book "Vindication" was published.

### **<b>Imprisonments</b>**

As his popularity and notoriety grew, Bunyan increasingly became a target for slander and libel; he was described as "a witch, a Jesuit, a highwayman" and was said to have mistresses and multiple wives. In 1658, aged 30, he was arrested for preaching at Eaton Socon and indicted for preaching without a licence. That same year his wife died leaving him with 4 children, one of which was blind. He continued preaching, however, and did not suffer imprisonment until November 1660, when he was taken to the County gaol in Silver Street, Bedford. In that same year, Bunyan married again, Elizabeth, by whom he had two more children, Sarah and Joseph. The Restoration of the monarchy by Charles II of England began Bunyan's persecution as England returned to Anglicanism. Meeting-houses were quickly closed and all citizens were required to attend their Anglican parish church. It became punishable by law to "conduct divine service except in accordance with the ritual of the church, or for one not in Episcopal orders to address a congregation." Thus, John Bunyan no longer had that freedom to preach which he had enjoyed under the Puritan Commonwealth. He was arrested on 12 November 1660, whilst preaching privately in Lower Samsell by Harlington, Bedfordshire, 10 miles south of Bedford.

John was brought before the magistrate John Wingate at Harlington House and refused to desist from preaching. Wingate sent him to Bedford County Gaol, to consider his situation. After a month, Bunyan reports (in his own account of his

imprisonment) that Wingate's clerk visited him, seeking to get him to change his mind. The clerk said that all the authorities wanted was for Bunyan to undertake not to preach at private gatherings, as it was suspected that these non-conformist meetings were in fact being used by people plotting against the king. In answer to the clerk, John argued that God's law obliged him to preach at any and every opportunity, and refused to consider the suggested compromise.

In January 1661, Bunyan was brought before the quarter sessions in the Chapel of Herne, Bedford. His prosecutor, Mr. Justice Wingate, despite Bunyan's clear breaches of the Religion Act of 1592, was not inclined to incarcerate Bunyan. But John's stark statement "If you release me today, I will preach tomorrow" left the magistrates - Sir John Kelynge of Southill, Sir Henry Chester of Lidlington, Sir George Blundell of Cardington, Sir Wllm Beecher of Howbury and Thomas Snagg of Milbrook - with no choice but to imprison him. So Bunyan was incarcerated for 3 months for the crimes of "pertinaciously abstaining" from attending mandatory Anglican church services and preaching at "unlawful meetings".

Strenuous efforts were made by Bunyan's wife to get his case re-heard at the spring assizes but Bunyan's continued assertions that he would, if freed, preach to his awaiting congregation meant that the magistrates would not consider any new hearing. Similar efforts were made in the following year but, again, to no avail. In early 1664, an Act of Parliament the Conventicles Act made it illegal to hold religious meetings of five or more people outside of the auspices of the Church of England.

It was during his time in Bedford County Gaol that John Bunyan conceived his allegorical novel: *The Pilgrim's Progress*. (Many scholars however believe that he commenced this work during the second and shorter imprisonment of 1675, referred to below.) Bunyan's incarceration was punctuated with periods of relative freedom - lax gaolers allowing him out to attend church meetings and to minister to his congregation.

In 1666, John was briefly released for a few weeks before being re-arrested for preaching and sent back to Bedford's County gaol, where he remained for a further six years. During that time, he wove shoelaces to support his family and preached to his fellow prisoners - a congregation of about sixty. In his possession were two books, John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, the Bible, a violin he had made out of tin, a flute he'd made from a chair leg and a supply of pen and paper. Both music and writing were integral to John's Puritan faith.

John Bunyan was released in January 1672, when Charles II issued the Declaration of Religious Indulgence.

<b>1672 to 1688</b>

In the same month as his release, John Bunyan became pastor of St John's Church. On 9 May, Bunyan was the recipient of one of the first licences to preach under the new law. He formed a nonconformist sect from his surviving parishioners and established a church in a barn in Mill Street, Bedford - the present day site of the Bunyan Meeting Free Church.

By his preaching, Bunyan became popular in Bedfordshire and several surrounding counties, such as Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, to name a few. His own congregation at the independent church in Bedford grew strongly at this time and many village chapels, for miles around Bedford, owed their roots to John Bunyan's influence. He would even speak to large crowds and congregations as far away as London and, as his fame and popularity as a preacher increased, he became affectionately known as 'Bishop Bunyan.

In March 1675, following Charles II's withdrawal of the Declaration of Religious Indulgence, John was again imprisoned for preaching - not, as formerly thought, in the Bedford town jail on the stone river bridge but once again in the county gaol. (The original warrant, discovered in 1887, is published in facsimile by Rush and Warwick, London.)

It was the Quakers which most probably helped secure Bunyan's release. When the King asked for a list of names to pardon, the Society gave Bunyan's name along with those of their own members. Within six months, John was free and, as a result of his popularity, was never arrested again although, for a time, Bunyan was said to have dressed like a waggoner, whip in hand, when he visited his various parishes - so as to avoid another arrest.

When, in 1687, the King James II of England asked Bunyan to oversee the royal interest in Bedford, John declined this influential post because James refused to lift the tests and laws which served to persecute nonconformists.

In 1688, John served as chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Shorter.

As John Bunyan was riding from Reading, Berkshire to London, to resolve a disagreement between a father and son, he caught a cold and developed a fever. He died at the house of his friend John Strudwick, a Grocer and chandler on Snow Hill in Holborn, on 31 August 1688.

John Bunyan's grave lies in the cemetery at Bunhill Fields in London.

In 1862 a recumbent statue was created to adorn his grave. He lies among other historic nonconformists, George Fox, William Blake and Daniel Defoe.

In 1874, a bronze statue of John Bunyan, sculpted by Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, was erected in Bedford. This stands at the south-western corner of St Peter's Green, facing down Bedford's High Street. The site was chosen by Boehm for its significance as a crossroads. Bunyan is depicted expounding the Bible, to an invisible congregation, with a broken fetter - representing his imprisonment - by his left foot. There are three scenes from "The Pilgrim's Progress" on the stone plinth: Christian at the wicket gate; his fight with Apollyon; and losing his burden at the foot of the cross of Jesus. The statue was unveiled by Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the Dean of Westminster, on Wednesday 10 June 1874.

### <b>The Pilgrim's Progress</b>

Bunyan wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* in two parts, the first of which was published in London in 1678 and the second in 1684. He began the work in his first period of imprisonment, and probably finished it during the second. The earliest edition in which the two parts combined in one volume came in 1728. A third part falsely attributed to Bunyan appeared in 1693, and was reprinted as late as 1852. Its full title is *The Pilgrim's Progress from This World to That Which Is to Come*.

*The Pilgrim's Progress* is arguably one of the most widely known allegories ever written, and has been extensively translated. Protestant missionaries commonly translated it as the first thing after the Bible.

Two other successful works of Bunyan's are less well-known: *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman* (1680), an imaginary biography, and *The Holy War* (1682), an allegory. A third book which reveals Bunyan's inner life and his preparation for his appointed work is *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners* (1666). It is a classic example of a spiritual autobiography, and thus is focused on his own spiritual journey; his motive in writing it was plainly to exalt the Christian concept of grace and to comfort those passing through experiences like his own.

The above works have appeared in numerous editions. There are several noteworthy collections of editions of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, e.g., in the British Museum and in the New York Public Library, collected by the late James Lenox.

Bunyan became a popular preacher as well as a prolific author, though most of his works consist of expanded sermons. Though a Baptist preacher, in theology he was a Puritan. The portrait his friend Robert White drew, which has often been

reproduced, shows the attractiveness of his true character. He was tall, had reddish hair, prominent nose, a rather large mouth, and sparkling eyes.

He was no scholar, except of the English Bible, but he knew scripture thoroughly. He was also influenced by Martin Luther's Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians, in the translation of 1575.

Some time before his final release from prison Bunyan became involved in a controversy with Kiffin, Danvers, Deune, Paul, and others. In 1673 he published his Differences in Judgement about Water-Baptism no Bar to Communion, in which he took the ground that "the Church of Christ hath not warrant to keep out of the communion the Christian that is discovered to be a visible saint of the word, the Christian that walketh according to his own light with God." While he owned "water baptism to be God's ordinance," he refused to make "an idol of it," as he thought those did who made the lack of it a ground for disfellowshipping those recognised as genuine Christians.

Kiffin and Paul published a response in Serious Reflections (London, 1673), in which they argued in favour of the restriction of the Lord's Supper to baptised believers, and received the approval of Henry Danvers in his Treatise of Baptism (London, 1673 or 1674). The controversy resulted in the Particular (Calvinistic) Baptists leaving the question of communion with the unbaptised open. Bunyan's church admitted paedobaptists to fellowship and finally became paedobaptist (Congregationalist).

At one time, *The Pilgrim's Progress* was considered the most widely read and translated book in the English language apart from the Bible.[4] The charm of the work, which gives it wide appeal among old and young, learned and ignorant, readers of all possible schools of thought and theology, lies in the interest of a story in which the intense imagination of the writer makes characters, incidents, and scenes alike live in the imagination of his readers as things actually known and remembered by themselves, in its touches of tenderness and quaint humour, its bursts of heart-moving eloquence, and its pure, nervous, idiomatic English. Macaulay has said, "Every reader knows the straight and narrow path as well as he knows a road on which he has been backwards and forwards a hundred times," and he adds that "In England during the latter half of the seventeenth century there were only two minds which possessed the imaginative faculty in a very eminent degree. One of these minds produced the *Paradise Lost*, the other *The Pilgrim's Progress*."

The images Bunyan uses in *Pilgrim's Progress* are but reflections of images from his own world; the strait gate is a version of the wicket gate at Elstow church,

the Slough of Despond is a reflection of Squitch Fen, a wet and mossy area near his cottage in Harrowden, the Delectable Mountains are an image of the Chiltern Hills surrounding Bedfordshire. Even his characters, like the Evangelist as influenced by John Gifford, are reflections of real people. This pilgrimage was not only real for Bunyan as he lived it, but his portrait evoked this reality for his readers. Rudyard Kipling once referred to Bunyan as "the father of the novel, salvation's first Defoe."

Bunyan wrote about 60 books and tracts, of which *The Holy War* ranks next to *The Pilgrim's Progress* in popularity. A passage from Part Two of *The Pilgrim's Progress* beginning "Who would true Valour see" has been used in the hymn "To be a Pilgrim".

The Scottish philosopher David Hume used Bunyan to illustrate the idea of a "standard of taste" in aesthetic matters: 'Whoever would assert an equality of genius and elegance between Ogilby and Milton, or Bunyan and Addison, would be thought to defend no less an extravagance, than if he had maintained a mole-hill to be as high as Teneriffe, or a pond as extensive as the ocean.' (Hume, "Of the Standard of Taste", originally published in his *Four Dissertations* (1757).)

<b>Films and other media based on Bunyan's works</b>

The novel was made into a film, *Pilgrim's Progress*, in 1912. Another film version was made in 1977 by Ken Anderson films, in which Liam Neeson played the role of Evangelist and other smaller roles like the crucified Christ. Maurice O'Callaghan played Mr. Worldly Wiseman and other "bad" characters that met Christian in his journey. A sequel *Christiana* followed in 1979. A version by Danny Carrales was produced in 2008.

In 1950 an hour-long animated version was made by Baptista Films. This version was edited down to 35 minutes and re-released with new music in 1978. As of 2007 the original version is difficult to find, but the 1978 has been released on both VHS and DVD.

In 1985 Yorkshire Television produced a 129-minute 9-part serial presentation of *The Pilgrim's Progress* with animated stills by Alan Parry and narrated by Paul Copley entitled *Dangerous Journey*.

In 1989, Orion's Gate, a producer of Biblical/Spiritual radio dramas produced "The Pilgrim's Progress" as a 6 hour dramatization. This production was followed several years later by "Christiana: Pilgrim's Progress Part II," an 8 hour dramatization.

In 1992 David MacAdam of New Life Fine Arts, presented Celestial City a musical adaptation of Pilgrim's Progress and John Bunyan's life. It was performed in Massachusetts throughout the 1990s and early 2000s. It's music was released on Audio Cassette and CD in the early 2000s.

In 1993, the popular Christian radio drama, Adventures in Odyssey (produced by Focus on the Family), featured a two-part story, titled "Pilgrim's Progress: Revisited."

A 2006 computer animation version was made, directed and narrated by Scott Cawthon

At the 2009 San Antonio Independent Christian Film Festival, the adaptation Pilgrim's Progress: Journey to Heaven received one nomination for best feature length independent film and one nomination for best music score.

Director Todd Fietkau is making a version of Pilgrim's Progress, scheduled to be released in 2009.

A children's animation series titled The Pilgrim's Progress is set to be produced by Cliff McDowell, scheduled to be released in 2010

# A Boy And Watchmaker

This watch my father did on me bestow,  
A golden one it is, but 'twill not go,  
Unless it be at an uncertainty:  
But as good none as one to tell a lie.  
When 'tis high day my hand will stand at nine;  
I think there's no man's watch so bad as mine.  
Sometimes 'tis sullen, 'twill not go at all,  
And yet 'twas never broke nor had a fall.

Watchmaker.

Your watch, though it be good, through want of skill  
May fail to do according to your will.  
Suppose the balance, wheels, and springs be good,  
And all things else, unless you understood  
To manage it, as watches ought to be,  
Your watch will still be at uncertainty.  
Come, tell me, do you keep it from the dust,  
Yea, wind it also duly up you must?  
Take heed, too, that you do not strain the spring;  
You must be circumspect in every thing,  
Or else your watch, were it as good again,  
Would not with time and tide you entertain.

Comparison.

This boy an emblem is of a convert,  
His watch of the work of grace within his heart,  
The watchmaker is Jesus Christ our Lord,  
His counsel, the directions of his Word;  
Then convert, if thy heart be out of frame,  
Of this watchmaker learn to mend the same.  
Do not lay ope' thy heart to worldly dust,  
Nor let thy graces over-grow with rust,  
Be oft' renewed in the' spirit of thy mind,  
Or else uncertain thou thy watch wilt find.

John Bunyan

## An Introduction To The Ensuing Discourse.

These lines I at this time present  
To all that will them heed,  
Wherein I show to what intent  
God saith, Convert[2] with speed.

For these four things come on apace,  
Which we should know full well,  
Both death and judgment, and, in place  
Next to them, heaven and hell.

For doubtless man was never born  
For this life and no more:  
No, in the resurrection morn  
They must have weal or woe.

Can any think that God should take  
That pains, to form a man  
So like himself, only to make  
Him here a moment stand?

Or that he should make such ado,  
By justice, and by grace;  
By prophets and apostles too,  
That men might see his face?

Or that the promise he hath made,  
Also the threatenings great,  
Should in a moment end and fade?  
O! no, this is a cheat.

Besides, who is so mad, or worse,  
To think that Christ should come  
From glory, to be made a curse,  
And that in sinners' room,

If nothing should by us be had  
When we are gone from hence,  
But vanities, while here? O mad  
And foolish confidence.

Again, shall God, who is the truth,  
Say there is heaven and hell  
And shall men play that trick of youth  
To say, But who can tell?

Shall he that keeps his promise sure  
In things both low and small,  
Yet break it like a man impure,  
In matters great'st of all?

O, let all tremble at that thought,  
That puts on God the lie,  
That saith men shall turn unto nought  
When they be sick and die.

Alas, death is but as the door  
Through which all men do pass,  
To that which they for evermore  
Shall have by wrath or grace.

Let all therefore that read my lines,  
Apply them to the heart:  
Yea, let them read, and turn betimes,  
And get the better part.

Mind therefore what I treat on here,  
Yea, mind and weigh it well;  
'Tis death and judgment, and a clear  
Discourse of heaven and hell.

John Bunyan

# Author's Apology For His Book

WHEN at the first I took my pen in hand  
Thus for to write, I did not understand

That I at all should make a little book  
In such a mode: nay, I had undertook

To make another; which, when almost done,  
Before I was aware I this begun.

And thus it was: I, writing of the way  
And race of saints in this our gospel-day,

Fell suddenly into an allegory  
About their journey, and the way to glory,

In more than twenty things which I set down  
This done, I twenty more had in my crown,

And they again began to multiply,  
Like sparks that from the coals of fire do fly.

Nay, then, thought I, if that you breed so fast,  
I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last

Should prove ad infinitum, I and eat out  
The book that I already am about.

Well, so I did; but yet I did not think  
To show to all the world my pen and ink

In such a mode; I only thought to make  
I knew not what: nor did I undertake

Thereby to please my neighbor; no, not I;  
I did it my own self to gratify.

Neither did I but vacant seasons spend  
In this my scribble; nor did I intend

But to divert myself, in doing this,  
From worser thoughts, which make me do amiss.

Thus I set pen to paper with delight,  
And quickly had my thoughts in black and white;

For having now my method by the end,  
Still as I pull'd, it came; and so I penned

It down; until it came at last to be,  
For length and breadth, the bigness which you see.

Well, when I had thus put mine ends together  
I show'd them others, that I might see whether

They would condemn them, or them justify:  
And some said, let them live; some, let them die:

Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so:  
Some said, It might do good; others said, No.

Now was I in a strait, and did not see  
Which was the best thing to be done by me:

At last I thought, Since ye are thus divided,  
I print it will; and so the case decided.

For, thought I, some I see would have it done,  
Though others in that channel do not run:

To prove, then, who advised for the best,  
Thus I thought fit to put it to the test.

I further thought, if now I did deny  
Those that would have it, thus to gratify;

I did not know, but hinder them I might  
Of that which would to them be great delight.

For those which were not for its coming forth,  
I said to them, Offend you, I am loath;

Yet since your brethren pleased with it be,  
Forbear to judge, till you do further see.

If that thou wilt not read, let it alone;  
Some love the meat, some love to pick the bone.

Yea, that I might them better palliate,  
I did too with them thus expostulate:

May I not write in such a style as this?  
In such a method too, and yet not miss

My end-thy good? Why may it not be done?  
Dark clouds bring waters, when the bright bring none.

Yea, dark or bright, if they their silver drops  
Cause to descend, the earth, by yielding crops,

Gives praise to both, and carpeth not at either,  
But treasures up the fruit they yield together;

Yea, so commixes both, that in their fruit  
None can distinguish this from that; they suit

Her well when hungry; but if she be full,  
She spews out both, and makes their blessing null.

You see the ways the fisherman doth take  
To catch the fish; what engines doth he make!

Behold how he engageth all his wits;  
Also his snares, lines, angles, hooks, and nets:

Yet fish there be, that neither hook nor line,  
Nor snare, nor net, nor engine can make thine:

They must be groped for, and be tickled too,  
Or they will not be catch'd, whate'er you do.

How does the fowler seek to catch his game  
By divers means! all which one cannot name.

His guns, his nets, his lime-twigs, light and bell:  
He creeps, he goes, he stands; yea, who can tell

Of all his postures? yet there's none of these  
Will make him master of what fowls he please.

Yea, he must pipe and whistle, to catch this;  
Yet if he does so, that bird he will miss.

If that a pearl may in toad's head dwell,  
And may be found too in an oyster-shell;

If things that promise nothing, do contain  
What better is than gold; who will disdain,

That have an inkling to of it, there to look,  
That they may find it. Now my little book,

(Though void of all these paintings that may make  
It with this or the other man to take,)

Is not without those things that do excel  
What do in brave but empty notions dwell.

"Well, yet I am not fully satisfied  
That this your book will stand, when soundly tried."

Why, what's the matter? "It is dark." What though?  
"But it is feigned." What of that? I trow

Some men by feigned words, as dark as mine,  
Make truth to spangle, and its rays to shine.

"But they want solidness." Speak, man, thy mind.  
"They drown the weak; metaphors make us blind."

Solidity, indeed, becomes the pen  
Of him that writeth things divine to men:

But must I needs want solidness, because  
By metaphors I speak? Were not God's laws,

His gospel laws, in olden time held forth  
By types, shadows, and metaphors? Yet loth

Will any sober man be to find fault  
With them, lest he be found for to assault

The highest wisdom! No, he rather stoops,  
And seeks to find out what, by pins and loops,

By calves and sheep, by heifers, and by rams,  
By birds and herbs, and by the blood of lambs,

God speaketh to him; and happy is he  
That finds the light and grace that in them be.

But not too forward, therefore, to conclude  
That I want solidness-that I am rude;

All things solid in show, not solid be;  
All things in parable despise not we,

Lest things most hurtful lightly we receive,  
And things that good are, of our souls bereave.

My dark and cloudy words they do but hold  
The truth, as cabinets inclose the gold.

The prophets used much by metaphors  
To set forth truth: yea, who so considers

Christ, his apostles too, shall plainly see,  
That truths to this day in such mantles be.

Am I afraid to say, that holy writ,  
Which for its style and phrase puts down all wit,

Is everywhere so full of all these things,  
Dark figures, allegories? Yet there springs

From that same book, that lustre, and those rays  
Of light, that turn our darkest nights to days.

Come, let my carper to his life now look,  
And find there darker lines than in my book

He findeth any; yea, and let him know,  
That in his best things there are worse lines too.

May we but stand before impartial men,  
To his poor one I durst adventure ten,

That they will take my meaning in these lines  
Far better than his lies in silver shrines.

Come, truth, although in swaddling-clothes, I find  
Informs the judgment, rectifies the mind;

Pleases the understanding, makes the will  
Submit, the memory too it doth fill

With what doth our imagination please;  
Likewise it tends our troubles to appease.

Sound words, I know, Timothy is to use,  
And old wives' fables he is to refuse;

But yet grave Paul him nowhere doth forbid  
The use of parables, in which lay hid

That gold, those pearls, and precious stones that were  
Worth digging for, and that with greatest care.

Let me add one word more. O man of God,  
Art thou offended? Dost thou wish I had

Put forth my matter in another dress?  
Or that I had in things been more express?

Three things let me propound; then I submit  
To those that are my betters, as is fit.

1. I find not that I am denied the use  
Of this my method, so I no abuse

Put on the words, things, readers, or be rude  
In handling figure or similitude,

In application; but all that I may  
Seek the advance of truth this or that way.

Denied, did I say? Nay, I have leave,  
(Example too, and that from them that have

God better pleased, by their words or ways,  
Than any man that breatheth now-a-days,)

Thus to express my mind, thus to declare  
Things unto thee that excellentest are.

2. I find that men as high as trees will write  
Dialogue-wise; yet no man doth them slight

For writing so. Indeed, if they abuse  
Truth, cursed be they, and the craft they use

To that intent; but yet let truth be free  
To make her sallies upon thee and me,

Which way it pleases God: for who knows how,  
Better than he that taught us first to plough,

To guide our minds and pens for his designs?  
And he makes base things usher in divine.

3. I find that holy writ, in many places,  
Hath semblance with this method, where the cases

Do call for one thing to set forth another:  
Use it I may then, and yet nothing smother

Truth's golden beams: nay, by this method may  
Make it cast forth its rays as light as day.

And now, before I do put up my pen,  
I'll show the profit of my book; and then

Commit both thee and it unto that hand  
That pulls the strong down, and makes weak ones stand.

This book it chalketh out before thine eyes  
The man that seeks the everlasting prize:

It shows you whence he comes, whither he goes,  
What he leaves undone; also what he does:

It also shows you how he runs, and runs,  
Till he unto the gate of glory comes.

It shows, too, who set out for life amain,  
As if the lasting crown they would obtain;

Here also you may see the reason why  
They lose their labor, and like fools do die.

This book will make a traveler of thee,  
If by its counsel thou wilt ruled be;

It will direct thee to the Holy Land,  
If thou wilt its directions understand

Yea, it will make the slothful active be;  
The blind also delightful things to see.

Art thou for something rare and profitable?  
Or would'st thou see a truth within a fable?

Art thou forgetful? Wouldest thou remember  
From New-Year's day to the last of December?

Then read my fancies; they will stick like burs,  
And may be, to the helpless, comforters.

This book is writ in such a dialect  
As may the minds of listless men affect:

It seems a novelty, and yet contains  
Nothing but sound and honest gospel strains.

Would'st thou divert thyself from melancholy?  
Would'st thou be pleasant, yet be far from folly?

Would'st thou read riddles, and their explanation?  
Or else be drowned in thy contemplation?

Dost thou love picking meat? Or would'st thou see  
A man i' the clouds, and hear him speak to thee?

Would'st thou be in a dream, and yet not sleep?  
Or would'st thou in a moment laugh and weep?

Would'st thou lose thyself and catch no harm,  
And find thyself again without a charm?

Would'st read thyself, and read thou know'st not what,  
And yet know whether thou art blest or not,

By reading the same lines? O then come hither,  
And lay my book, thy head, and heart together.

John Bunyan

# From Mount Ebal

Thus having heard from Gerizzim, I shall  
Next come to Ebal, and you thither call,

Not there to curse you, but to let you hear  
How God doth curse that soul that shall appear

An unbelieving man, a graceless wretch;  
Because he doth continue in the breach

Of Moses' law, and also doth neglect  
To close with Jesus; him will God reject

And cast behind him; for of right his due  
Is that from whence all miseries ensue.

Cursed, saith he, are thy that do transgress  
The least of my commandments, more or less.

Nothing that written is must broken be,  
But always must be kept unto by thee,

And must fulfilled be; for here no man  
Can look God in the face, or ever stand

Before the judgment-seat; for if they be  
Convict, condemned too assuredly.

Now keep this law no mortal creature can,  
For they already do, as guilty, stand

Before the God that gave it; so that they  
Obnoxious to the curse lie every day,

Which also they must feel for certainty,  
If unto Jesus Christ they do not fly.

Hence, then, as they for ever shall be blest,  
That do by faith upon the promise rest,

So peace unto the wicked there is none;  
'Tis wrath and death that they must feed upon.

That what I say may some impression make  
On carnal hearts, that they in time may take

That course that best will prove when time is done,  
These lines I add to what I have begun.

First, thou must know that God, as he is love  
So he is justice, therefore cannot move,

Or in the least be brought to favour those  
His holiness and justice doth oppose.

For though thou mayst imagine in thy heart  
That God is this or that, yet if thou art

At all besides the truth of what he is,  
And so dost build thy hope for life amiss,

Still he the same abideth, and will be  
The same, the same for ever unto thee.

As God is true unto his promise, so  
Unto his threat'ning he is faithful too.

Cease to be God he must, if he should break  
One tittle that his blessed mouth did speak.

Now, then, none can be saved but the men  
With whom the Godhead is contented when

It them beholds with the severest eye  
Of justice, holiness, and yet can spy

No fault nor blemish in them; these be they  
That must be saved, as the Scriptures say.

If this be true, as 'tis assuredly,  
Woe be to them that wicked live and die;

Those that as far from holiness have been  
All their life long as if no eye had seen

Their doings here, or as if God did not  
At all regard, or in the least mind what,

Wherein, or how they did his law transgress,  
Either by this or other wickedness;

But how deceived these poor creatures are,  
They then shall know when they their burthen bear.

Alas, our God is a consuming fire;  
So is his law, by which he doth require

That thou submit to him, and if thou be  
Not in that justice found that can save thee

From all and every sentence which he spake  
Upon mount Sinai, then as one that brake

It, thou the flames thereof shall quickly find  
As scourges thee to lash, while sins do bind

Thee hand and foot, for ever to endure  
The strokes of vengeance for thy life impure.

What I have said will yet evinced be,  
And manifest abundantly to thee,

If what I have already spoken to  
Be joined with these lines that do ensue.

Justice discovers its antipathy  
Against profaneness and malignity.

Not only by the law it gave to men,  
And threatenings thereunto annexed then.

But inasmuch as long before that day,  
He did prepare for such as go astray,

That dreadful, that so much amazing place—  
Hell, with its torments—for those men that grace

And holiness of life slight and disdain,  
There to bemoan themselves with hellish pain.

This place, also, the pains so dismal be,  
Both as to name and nature, that in me

It is not to express the damning wights,  
The hellish torture, and the fearful plights

Thereof; for as intolerable they  
Must needs be found, by those that disobey

The Lord, so can no word or thought express  
Unto the full the height of that distress;

Such miserable caitiffs, that shall there  
Rebukes of vengeance, for transgressions bear.

Indeed the holy Scriptures do make use  
Of many metaphors, that do conduce

Much to the symbolizing of the place,  
Unto our apprehension; but the case—

The sad, the woeful case—of those that lie  
As racked there in endless misery,

By all similitudes no mortals may  
Set forth in its own nature; for I say

Similitudes are but a shade, and show  
Of those or that they signify to you.

The fire that doth within thine oven burn,  
The prison where poor people sit and mourn,

Chains, racks, and darkness, and such others, be  
As painting on the wall, to let thee see

By word and figures the extremity  
Of such as shall within these burnings lie.

But certainly, if wickedness and sin  
Had only foolish toys and trifles been,

And if God had not greatly hated it,  
Yea, could he any ways thereof admit,

And let it pass, he would not thus have done.  
He doth not use to punish any one

With any place or punishment that is  
Above or sharper than the sin of his

Hath merited, and justice seeth due;  
Read sin, then, by the death that doth ensue.

Most men do judge of sin, not by the fruits  
It bears and bringeth forth, but as it suits

Their carnal and deluded hearts, that be  
With sensual pleasures eaten up; but he

That now so judgeth, shortly shall perceive  
That God will judge thereof himself, and leave

Such men no longer to their carnal lusts,  
To judge of wickedness, and of the just

And righteous punishment that doth of right  
Belong thereto; and will, too, in despite

Of all their carnal reason, justify  
Himself, in their eternal misery.

Then hell will be no fancy, neither will  
Men's sins be pleasant to them; but so ill

And bitter, yea, so bitter, that none can  
Fully express the same, or ever stand

Under the burden it will on them lay,  
When they from life and bliss are sent away.

When I have thought how often God doth speak  
Of their destruction, who HIS law do break;

And when the nature of the punishment  
I find so dreadful, and that God's intent,

Yea, resolution is, it to inflict  
On every sinner that shall stand convict,

I have amazed been, yet to behold,  
To see poor sinners yet with sin so bold,

That like the horse that to the battle runs,  
Without all fear, and that no danger shuns,

Till down he falls. O resolute attempts!  
O sad, amazing, damnable events!

The end of such proceedings needs must be,  
From which, O Lord, save and deliver me.

But if thou think that God thy noble race  
Will more respect, than into such a place

To put thee; hold, though thou his offspring be,  
And so art lovely, yet sin hath made thee

Another kind of creature than when thou  
Didst from his fingers drop, and therefore now

Thy first creation stands thee in no stead;  
Thou hast transgressed, and in very deed

Set God against thee, who is infinite,  
And that for certain never will forget

Thy sins, nor favour thee if thou shalt die  
A graceless man; this is thy misery.

When angels sinned, though of higher race  
Than thou, and also put in higher place,

Yet them he spared not, but cast them down  
From heaven to hell; where also they lie bound

In everlasting chains, and no release  
Shall ever have, but wrath, that shall increase

Upon them, to their everlasting woe.  
As for the state they were exalted to,

That will by no means mitigate their fear,  
But aggravate their hellish torment here;

For he that highest stands, if he shall fall,  
His danger needs must be the great'st of all.

Now if God noble angels did not spare  
Because they did transgress, will he forbear

Poor dust and ashes? Will he suffer them  
To break his law, and sin, and not condemn

Them for so doing? Let not man deceive  
Himself or others; they that do bereave

Themselves by sin of happiness, shall be  
Cut off by justice, and have misery.

Witness his great severity upon  
The world that first was planted, wherein none

But only eight the deluge did escape,  
All others of that vengeance did partake;

The reason was, that world ungodly stood  
Before him, therefore he did send the flood,

Which swept them all away. A just reward  
For their most wicked ways against the Lord,

Who could no longer bear them and their ways,  
Therefore into their bosom vengeance pays.

We read of Sodom, and Gomorrah too,  
What judgments they for sin did undergo;

How God from heaven did fire upon them rain,  
Because they would not wicked ways refrain;

Condemning of them with an overthrow,  
And turned them to ashes. Who can know

The miseries that these poor people felt  
While they did underneath those burnings melt?

Now these, and many more that I could name,  
That have been made partakers of the flame

And sword of justice, God did then cut off,  
And make examples unto all that scoff

At holiness, or do the gospel slight;  
And long it will not be before the night

And judgment, painted out by what he did  
To Sodom and Gomorrah, fulfilled

Upon such sinners be, that they may now  
That God doth hate the sin, and persons too.

Of such as still rebellious shall abide,  
Although they now at judgment may deride.

John Bunyan

# From Mount Gerizzim

esides what I said of the Four Last Things,  
And of the weal and woe that from them springs;

An after-word still runneth in my mind,  
Which I shall here expose unto that wind

That may it blow into that very hand  
That needs it. Also that it may be scann'd

With greatest soberness, shall be my prayer,  
As well as diligence and godly care;

So to present it unto public view,  
That only truth and peace may thence ensue.

My talk shall be of that amazing love  
Of God we read of; which, that it may prove,

By its engaging arguments to save  
Thee, I shall lay out that poor help I have

Thee to entice; that thou wouldst dearly fall  
In love with thy salvation, and with all

That doth thereto concur, that thou mayst be  
As blessed as the Blessed can make thee,

Not only here but in the world to come,  
In bliss, which, I pray God, may be thy home.

But first, I would advise thee to bethink  
Thyself, how sin hath laid thee at the brink

Of hell, where thou art lulled fast asleep  
In Satan's arms, who also will thee keep

As senseless and secure as e'er he may,  
Lest thou shouldst wake, and see't, and run away

Unto that Jesus, whom the Father sent  
Into the world, for this cause and intent,

That such as thou, from such a thrall as this  
Might'st be released, and made heir of bliss.

Now that thou may'st awake, the danger fly,  
And so escape the death that others die,

Come, let me set my trumpet to thine ear,  
Be willing all my message for to hear:

'Tis for thy life, O do it not refuse;  
Wo unto them good counsel do abuse.

Thou art at present in that very case,  
Which argues thou art destitute of grace:

For he that lies where sin hath laid him, lies  
Under the curse, graceless, and so he dies

In body and in soul, within that range,  
If God his heart in mercy doth not change

Before he goes the way of all the earth,  
Before he lose his spirit and his breath.

Repentance there is none within the grave,  
Nor Christ, nor grace, nor mercies for to save

Thee from the vengeance due unto thy sin,  
If now thou dost not truly close with him.

Thou art like him that sleepeth in the sea  
On broken boards, which, without guide or stay,

Are driven whither winds and water will;  
While greedy beasts do wait to have their fill

By feeding on his carcass, when he shall  
Turn overboard, and without mercy fall

Into the jaws of such as make a prey  
Of those whom justice drowneth in the sea.

Thou art like him that snoring still doth lie  
Upon the bed of vain security,

Whilst all about him into burning flame  
By fire is turned; yea, and while the frame

And building where he lies consuming is,  
And while himself these burnings cannot miss.

Thou art like one that hangeth by a thread  
Over the mouth of hell, as one half-dead;

And O, how soon this thread may broken be,  
Or cut by death, is yet unknown to thee!

But sure it is, if all the weight of sin,  
And all that Satan, too, hath doing been,

Or yet can do, can break this crazy thread,  
'Twill not be long before, among the dead,

Thou tumble do, as linked fast in chains,  
With them to wait in fear for future pains.

What shall I say? Wilt thou not yet awake?  
Nor yet of thy poor soul some pity take?

Among the lions it hood-winked lies;  
O, that the Lord would open once thine eyes

That thou might'st see it, then I dare say thou,  
As half-bereft of wits, wouldst cry out, How

Shall I escape? Lord help, O! help with speed,  
Reach down thy hand from heav'n, for help I need,

To save me from the lions, for I fear  
This soul of mine they will in pieces tear.

Come, then, and let us both expostulate  
The case betwixt us, till we animate

And kindle in our hearts that burning love  
To Christ, to grace, to life, that we may move

Swifter than eagles to this blessed prey;  
Then shall it be well with us in that day

The trump shall sound, the dead made rise, and stand,  
Then to receive, for breach of God's command,

Such thunder-claps as these, Depart from me  
Into hell-fire, you that the wicked be,

Prepared for the devil, and for those  
That with him and his angels rather chose

To live in filthy sin and wickedness,  
Whose fruit is everlasting bitterness.

We both are yet on this side of the grave,  
We also gospel-privileges have;

The word, and time to pray; God give us hearts,  
That, like the wise man, we may act our parts,

To get the pearl of price; then we shall be  
Like godly Mary, Peter, Paul, and we

Like Jacob, too, the blessing shall obtain;  
While Esau rides a-hunting for the gain

Of worldly pelf, which will him not avail  
When death or judgment shall him sore assail.

Now, to encourage us for to begin,  
Let us believe the kingdom we may win,

And be possess'd thereof, if we the way  
Shall hit into, and then let nothing stay

Or hinder us; the crown is at the end,  
Let's run and strive, and fly, and let's contend

With greatest courage it for to obtain;  
'Tis life, and peace, and everlasting gain.

The gate of life, the new and living way,  
The promise holdeth open all the day,

Which thou by Jacob's ladder must ascend,  
Where angels always wait, and do attend

As ministers, to minister for those  
That do with God, and Christ, and glory close.

If guilt of sin still lieth at our door,  
Us to discourage, let us set before

Our eyes a bleeding Jesus, who did die  
The death, and let's believe the reason why

He did it, was that we might ever be  
From death and sin, from hell and wrath set free.

Yea, let's remember for that very end  
It was his blessed Father did him send;

That he the law of God might here fulfil,  
That so the mystery of his blessed will

Might be revealed in the blessedness  
Of those that fly to Christ for righteousness.

Now let us argue with ourselves, then, thus  
That Jesus Christ our Lord came to save us,

By bearing of our sins upon his back,  
By hanging on the cross as on a rack,

While justice cut him off on every side,  
While smiles Divine themselves from him did hide,

While earth did quake, and rocks in pieces rent,  
And while the sun, as veiled, did lament

To see the innocent and harmless die  
So sore a death, so full of misery.

Yea, let us turn again, and say, All this  
He did and suffered for love of his.

He brought in everlasting righteousness,  
That he might cover all our nakedness;

He wept and wash'd his face with brinish tears  
That we might saved be from hellish fears;

Blood was his sweat, too, in his agony,  
That we might live in joyful ecstasy;

He apprehended was and led away,  
That grace to us-ward never might decay.

With swords, and bills, and outrage in the night,  
That to the peace of heav'n we might have right.

Condemned he was between two thieves to die,  
That we might ever in his bosom lie;

Scourged with whips his precious body were,  
That we lashes of conscience might not fear;

His head was crowned with thorns, that we might be  
Crowned with glory and felicity;

He hanged was upon a cursed tree,  
That we delivered from death might be;

His Father from him hides his smiles and face,  
That we might have them in the heavenly place;

He cry'd, My God, why hast forsaken me?  
That we forsaken of him might not be.

Into his side was thrust a bloody spear,  
That we the sting of death might never fear;

He went into the grave after all this,  
That we might up to heav'n go, and have bliss.

Yea, rise again he did out of the earth,  
And shook off from him all the chains of death;

Then at his chariot wheels he captive led  
His foes, and trod upon the serpent's head;

Riding in triumph to his Father's throne,  
There to possess the kingdom as his own.

What say'st thou, wilt not yet unto him come?  
His arms are open, in his heart is room

To lay thee; be not then discouraged,  
Although thy sins be many, great, and red;

Unto thee righteousness he will impute,  
And with the kisses of his mouth salute

Thy drooping soul, and will it so uphold,  
As that thy shaking conscience shall be bold

To come to mercy's seat with great access,  
There to expostulate with that justice

That burns like fiery flames against all those  
That do not with this blessed Jesus close;

Which unto thee will do no harm, but good,  
Because thou hast reliance on that blood

That justice saith hath given him content,  
For all that do unfeignedly repent

Their ill-spent life, and roll upon free grace,  
That they within that bosom might have place,

That open is to such, where they shall lie  
In ease, and gladness, and felicity,

World without end, according to that state  
I have, nay, better than I, can relate.

If thou shalt still object, thou yet art vile,  
And hast a heart that will not reconcile

Unto the holy law, but will rebel,  
Hark yet to what I shall thee farther tell.

Two things are yet behind that help thee will,  
If God should put into thy mind that skill,

So to improve them as becometh those  
That would with mercy and forgiveness close.

First, then, let this sink down into thy heart,  
That Christ is not a Saviour in part,

But every way so fully he is made  
That all of those that underneath his shade

And wing would sit, and shroud their weary soul,  
That even Moses dare it not control,

But justify it, approve of 't, and conclude  
No man nor angel must himself intrude

With such doctrine that may oppose the same,  
On pain of blaspheming that holy name,

Which God himself hath given unto men,  
To stay, to trust, to lean themselves on, when

They feel themselves assaulted, and made fear  
Their sin will not let them in life appear.

For as God made him perfect righteousness,  
That he his love might to the height express,

And us present complete before the throne;  
Sanctification, too, of his own

He hath prepared, in which do we stand,  
Complete in holiness, at his right hand.

Now this sanctification is not  
That holiness which is in us, but that

Which in the person of this Jesus is,  
And can inherently be only his.

But is imputed to us for our good.  
As is his active righteousness and blood;

Which is the cause, though we infirm are found,  
That mercy and forgiveness doth abound

To us-ward, and that why we are not shent<sup>[1]</sup>  
And empty, and away rebuked sent,

Because that all we do imperfect is.  
Bless God, then, for this holiness of his,

And learn to look by faith on that alone,  
When thou seest thou hast nothing of thine own;

Yea, when thy heart most willing is to do  
What God by his good word doth call thee to;

And when thou find'st most holiness within,  
And greatest power over every sin,

Yet then to Jesus look, and thou shalt see  
In him sanctification for thee,

Far more complete than all that thou canst find  
In the most upright heart and willing mind,

That ever man or angels did possess,  
When most filled with inherent righteousness.

Besides, if thou forgettest here to live,  
And Satan get thee once into his sieve,

He will so hide thy wheat, and show thy brun[2]  
That thou wilt quickly cry, I am undone.

Alas, thy goodliest attainments here,  
Though like the fairest blossoms they appear,

How quickly will they lour and decay,  
And be as if they all were fled away,

When once the east-wind of temptations beat  
Upon thee, with their dry and blasting heat!

Rich men will not account their treasure lies  
In crack'd groats and four-pence half-pennies,[3]

But in those bags they have within their chests,  
In staple goods, which shall within their breasts

Have place accordingly, because they see  
Their substance lieth here. But if that be

But shaken, then they quickly fear, and cry,  
Alas, 'tis not this small and odd money,

We carry in our pockets for to spend,  
Will make us rich, or much will stand our friend.

If famine or if want do us assail,  
How quickly will these little pieces fail!

If thou be wise, consider what I say  
And look for all in Christ, where no decay

Is like to be; then though thy present frame  
Be much in up-and-down, yet he the same

Abideth, yea, and still at God's right hand,  
As thy most perfect holiness will stand.

It is, I say, not like to that in thee,  
Now high, then low, now out, then in, but he

Most perfect is, when thou art at the worst  
The same, the very same; I said at first,

This helpeth much when thou art buffeted,  
And when thy graces lie in thee as dead;

Then to believe they are all perfect still  
In Christ thy head, who hath that blessed skill,

Yet to present thee by what is in him  
Unto his Father, one that hath no sin.

Yea, this will fill thy mouth with argument  
Against the tempter, when he shall present

Before thee all thy weakness, and shall hide  
From thee thy graces, that thou mayst abide

Under the fretting fumes of unbelief,  
Which never yielded Christian man relief.

Nor help thyself thou mayst against him thus:  
O Satan, though my heart indeed be worse

Than 'twas a while ago, yet I perceive  
Thou shalt me not of happiness bereave,

Nor yet of holiness; for by the Word  
I find that Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord,

Is made sanctification for me  
In his own person, where all graces be,

As water in the fountain; and that I,  
By means of that, have yet a sanctity,

Both personal and perfect every way;  
And that is Christ himself, as Paul doth say.

Now, though my crazy pitcher oft doth leak,  
By means of which my graces are so weak,

And so much spent, that one I cannot find  
Able to stay or help my feeble mind;

Yet then I look to Jesus, and see all  
In him that wanting is in me, and shall

Again take courage, and believe he will  
Present me upright in his person, till

He humble me for all my foolishness,  
And then again fill me with holiness.

Now, if thou lovest inward sanctity,  
As all the saints do most unfeignedly,

Then add, to what I have already said,  
Faith in the promise; and be not afraid

To urge it often at the throne of grace,  
And to expect it in its time and place.

Then he that true is, and that cannot lie,  
Will give it unto thee, that thou thereby

Mayst serve with faith, with fear, in truth and love,  
That God that did at first thy spirit move

To ask it to his praise, that he might be  
Thy God, and that he might delight in thee.

If I should here particulars relate,  
Methinks it could not but much animate

Thy heart, though very listless to inquire  
How thou mayst that enjoy, which all desire

That love themselves and future happiness;  
But O, I cannot fully it express:

The promise is so open and so free,  
In all respects, to those that humble be,

That want they cannot what for them is good;  
But there 'tis, and confirmed is with blood,

A certain sign, all those enjoy it may,  
That see they want it, and sincerely pray

To God the Father, in that Jesus' name  
Who bled on purpose to confirm the same.

John Bunyan

## He That Is Down Needs Fear No Fall,

He that is down needs fear no fall,  
He that is low no pride;  
He that is humble ever shall  
Have God to be his guide.

I am content with what I have,  
Little be it or much;  
And, Lord, contentment still I crave  
Because Thou savest such.

Fulness to such a burden is  
That go in pilgrimage;  
Here little and hereafter bliss  
Is best from all to age.

John Bunyan

# How Graces Are To Be Obtained

The next word that I would unto thee say,  
Is how thou mayst attain without delay,

Those blessed graces, and that holiness  
Thou dost with so much godly zeal express

Thy love to, and thy longing to enjoy,  
That sins and weakness might thee less annoy.

Know, then, as I have hinted heretofore,  
And shall now speak unto a little more,

All graces in the person of the Son  
Are by the Father hid, and therefore none

Can them obtain but they who with him close;  
All others graceless are but only those;

For of his fullness 'tis that we receive,  
And grace for grace; let no man then deceive

Himself or others with a feigned show  
Of holiness, if Jesus they eschew.

When he ascended to his Father, then  
It was that he received gifts for men;

Faith, hope, and love, true zeal, an upright heart,  
Right humbleness of mind, and every part

Of what the word of life counts holiness,  
God then laid up in him, that we redress

And help might have, who do unto him fly  
For righteousness and gospel sanctity.

John Bunyan

# Introduction To A Pilgrim's Progress

As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place where was a den (the gaol), and I laid me down in that place to sleep: and as I slept, I dreamed a dream. I dreamed; and behold, I saw a man clothed with rags standing in a certain place, with his face from his own house, a book in his hand, and a great burden upon his back. I looked, and saw him open the book, and read therein; and as he read, he wept and trembled;

"For mine iniquities are gone over mine head: as an heavy burden they are too heavy for me."

~ Psalm 38:4 ~

"But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away."

~ Isaiah 64:6 ~

"So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple."

~ Luke 14:33 ~

"For if the word spoken by angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward; How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation; which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him;"

~ Hebrews 2:2, 3 ~

and, not being able longer to contain, he brake out with a lamentable cry, saying, "What shall I do?"

"Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?"

~ Acts 2:37 ~

In this plight, therefore, he went home, and refrained himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress; but he could

not be silent long, because that his trouble increased: wherefore at length he brake his mind to his wife and children; and thus he began to talk to them: "O my dear wife," said he, "and you the children of my bowels, I, your dear friend, am in myself undone, by reason of a burden that lies hard upon me; moreover, I am for certain informed, that this our city will be burned with fire from heaven; in which fearful overthrow, both myself, with thee, my wife, and you my sweet babes, shall miserably come to ruin; except (the which yet I see not) some way of escape can be found, whereby we may be delivered." At this his relations were sore amazed; not for that they believed that what he had said to them was true, but because they thought that some frenzy distemper had got into his head; therefore, it drawing towards night, and they hoping that sleep might settle his brains, with all haste they got him to bed: but the night was as troublesome to him as the day; wherefore, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears. So, when the morning was come, they would know how he did: he told them, "Worse and worse." He also set to talking to them again; but they began to be hardened. They also thought to drive away his distemper by harsh and surly conduct to him: sometimes they would deride; sometimes they would chide; and sometimes they would quite neglect him. Wherefore he began to retire himself to his chamber, to pray for and pity them, and also to condole his own misery. He would also walk solitarily in the fields, sometimes reading and sometimes praying; and thus for some days he spent his time.

John Bunyan

# Love Inducin Christian Conduct

When understand my meaning by my words,  
How sense of mercy unto faith affords

Both grace to sanctify, and holy make  
That soul that of forgiveness doth partake.

Thus having briefly showed you what is  
The way of life, or sanctity, of bliss,

I would not in conclusion have you think,  
By what I say, that Christian men should drink

In these my words with lightness, or that they  
Are now exempted from what every day

Their duty is. No, God doth still expect,  
Yea, doth command, that they do not neglect

To pray, to read, to hear, and not dissent  
From being sober, grave, and diligent

In watching, self-denial, and with fear  
To serve him all the time thou livest here.

Indeed I have endeavoured to lay  
Before your eyes the right and only way

Pardon to get, and also holiness,  
Without which never think that God will bless

Thee with the kingdom he will give to those  
That Christ embrace, and holy lives do choose

To live, while here all others go astray,  
And shall in time to come be cast away.

John Bunyan

# Meditation Upon The Day Before The Sun Rising

But all this while, where's he whose golden rays  
Drives night away and beautifies our days?  
Where's he whose goodly face doth warm and heal,  
And show us what the darksome nights conceal?  
Where's he that thaws our ice, drives cold away?  
Let's have him, or we care not for the day.  
Thus 'tis with who partakers are of grace,  
There's nought to them like their Redeemer's face.

John Bunyan

# Meditations Upon A Candle

Man's like a candle in a candlestick,  
Made up of tallow and a little wick;  
And as the candle when it is not lighted,  
So is he who is in his sins benighted.  
Nor can a man his soul with grace inspire,  
More than can candles set themselves on fire.  
Candles receive their light from what they are not;  
Men grace from Him for whom at first they care not.  
We manage candles when they take the fire;  
God men, when he with grace doth them inspire.  
And biggest candles give the better light,  
As grace on biggest sinners shines most bright.  
The candle shines to make another see,  
A saint unto his neighbour light should be.  
The blinking candle we do much despise,  
Saints dim of light are high in no man's eyes.  
Again, though it may seem to some a riddle,  
We use to light our candles at the middle.  
True light doth at the candle's end appear,  
And grace the heart first reaches by the ear.  
But 'tis the wick the fire doth kindle on,  
As 'tis the heart that grace first works upon.  
Thus both do fasten upon what's the main,  
And so their life and vigour do maintain.  
The tallow makes the wick yield to the fire,  
And sinful flesh doth make the soul desire  
That grace may kindle on it, in it burn;  
So evil makes the soul from evil turn.  
But candles in the wind are apt to flare,  
And Christians, in a tempest, to despair.  
The flame also with smoke attended is,  
And in our holy lives there's much amiss.  
Sometimes a thief will candle-light annoy,  
And lusts do seek our graces to destroy.  
What brackish is will make a candle sputter;  
'Twixt sin and grace there's oft' a heavy clutter.  
Sometimes the light burns dim, 'cause of the snuff,  
Sometimes it is blown quite out with a puff;  
But watchfulness preventeth both these evils,

Keeps candles light, and grace in spite of devils.  
Nor let not snuffs nor puffs make us to doubt,  
Our candles may be lighted, though puffed out.  
The candle in the night doth all excel,  
Nor sun, nor moon, nor stars, then shine so well.  
So is the Christian in our hemisphere,  
Whose light shows others how their course to steer.  
When candles are put out, all's in confusion;  
Where Christians are not, devils make intrusion.  
Then happy are they who such candles have,  
All others dwell in darkness and the grave.  
But candles that do blink within the socket,  
And saints, whose eyes are always in their pocket,  
Are much alike; such candles make us fumble,  
And at such saints good men and bad do stumble.  
Good candles don't offend, except sore eyes,  
Nor hurt, unless it be the silly flies.  
Thus none like burning candles in the night,  
Nor ought to holy living for delight.  
But let us draw towards the candle's end:  
The fire, you see, doth wick and tallow spend,  
As grace man's life until his glass is run,  
And so the candle and the man is done.  
The man now lays him down upon his bed,  
The wick yields up its fire, and so is dead.  
The candle now extinct is, but the man  
By grace mounts up to glory, there to stand.

John Bunyan

# Meditations Upon An Egg

1.

The egg's no chick by falling from the hen;  
Nor man a Christian, till he's born again.  
The egg's at first contained in the shell;  
Men, afore grace, in sins and darkness dwell.  
The egg, when laid, by warmth is made a chicken,  
And Christ, by grace, those dead in sin doth quicken.  
The egg, when first a chick, the shell's its prison;  
So's flesh to the soul, who yet with Christ is risen.  
The shell doth crack, the chick doth chirp and peep,  
The flesh decays, as men do pray and weep.  
The shell doth break, the chick's at liberty,  
The flesh falls off, the soul mounts up on high  
But both do not enjoy the self-same plight;  
The soul is safe, the chick now fears the kite.

2.

But chicks from rotten eggs do not proceed,  
Nor is a hypocrite a saint indeed.  
The rotten egg, though underneath the hen,  
If crack'd, stinks, and is loathsome unto men.  
Nor doth her warmth make what is rotten sound;  
What's rotten, rotten will at last be found.  
The hypocrite, sin has him in possession,  
He is a rotten egg under profession.

3.

Some eggs bring cockatrices; and some men  
Seem hatch'd and brooded in the viper's den.  
Some eggs bring wild-fowls; and some men there be  
As wild as are the wildest fowls that flee.  
Some eggs bring spiders, and some men appear  
More venom'd than the worst of spiders are.[16]  
Some eggs bring piss-ants, and some seem to me  
As much for trifles as the piss-ants be.  
Thus divers eggs do produce divers shapes,

As like some men as monkeys are like apes.  
But this is but an egg, were it a chick,  
Here had been legs, and wings, and bones to pick.

John Bunyan

## O Wondrous Dreamer, With Thy Power Divine,

O Wondrous dreamer, with thy power divine,  
How all our pilgrim-life thy dream hath told  
Our load of sin, our hopes, our doubts so cold,  
The fearful battle with the foe malign;  
And Beulah's beauteous land, where none repine  
We long to see ; we dare with joy ' be bold,'  
While we with thee in living faith behold  
The New Jerusalem on high to shine.  
When, as thy gaze beyond the gates did pass,  
Which open'd wide to let thy pilgrims in,  
And thou didst feast thine eyes, oft filled with tears,  
Well may we feel that thou could'st wish, alas !  
That thou had'st done with this world's care and sin,  
To rest amid that throng for endless years.

John Bunyan

# Of Child With Bird At The Bush

My little bird, how canst thou sit  
And sing amidst so many thorns?  
Let me a hold upon thee get,  
My love with honour thee adorns.  
Thou art at present little worth,  
Five farthings none will give for thee,  
But pr'ythee, little bird, come forth,  
Thou of more value art to me.  
'Tis true it is sunshine to-day,  
To-morrow birds will have a storm;  
My pretty one come thou away,  
My bosom then shall keep thee warm.  
Thou subject are to cold o'nights,  
When darkness is thy covering;  
At days thy danger's great by kites,  
How can'st thou then sit there and sing?  
Thy food is scarce and scanty too,  
'Tis worms and trash which thou dost eat;  
Thy present state I pity do,  
Come, I'll provide thee better meat.  
I'll feed thee with white bread and milk,  
And sugar plums, if them thou crave.  
I'll cover thee with finest silk,  
That from the cold I may thee save.  
My father's palace shall be thine,  
Yea, in it thou shalt sit and sing;  
My little bird, if thou'lt be mine,  
The whole year round shall be thy spring.  
I'll teach thee all the notes at court,  
Unthought-of music thou shalt play;  
And all that thither do resort,  
Shall praise thee for it every day.  
I'll keep thee safe from cat and cur,  
No manner o' harm shall come to thee;  
Yea, I will be thy succourer,  
My bosom shall thy cabin be.  
But lo, behold, the bird is gone;  
These charmings would not make her yield;  
The child's left at the bush alone,

The bird flies yonder o'er the field.

Comparison.

This child of Christ an emblem is,  
The bird to sinners I compare,  
The thorns are like those sins of his  
Which do surround him everywhere.  
Her songs, her food, and sunshine day,  
Are emblems of those foolish toys,  
Which to destruction lead the way,  
The fruit of worldly, empty joys.  
The arguments this child doth choose  
To draw to him a bird thus wild,  
Shows Christ familiar speech doth use  
To make's to him be reconciled.  
The bird in that she takes her wing,  
To speed her from him after all,  
Shows us vain man loves any thing  
Much better than the heavenly call.

John Bunyan

# Of Death

Death, as a king rampant and stout  
The world he dare engage;  
He conquers all, yea, and doth rout  
The great, strong, wise, and sage.

No king so great, nor prince so strong,  
But death can make to yield,  
Yea, bind and lay them all along,  
And make them quit the field.

Where are the victors of the world,  
With all their men of might?  
Those that together kingdoms hurl'd,  
By death are put to flight.

How feeble is the strongest hand,  
When death begins to gripe!  
The giant now leaves off to stand,  
Much less withstand and fight.

The man that hath a lion's face  
Must here give place and bend,  
Yea, though his bones were bars of brass,  
'Tis vain here to contend.

Submit he must to feeble ones,  
To worms who will enclose  
His skin and flesh, sinews and bones,  
And will thereof dispose

Among themselves, as merchants do  
The prizes they have got;  
Or as the soldiers give unto  
Each man the share and lot,

Which they by dint of sword have won,  
From their most daring foe;  
While he lies by as still as stone,  
Not knowing what they do.

Beauty death turns to rottenness,  
And youth to wrinkled face;  
The witty he brings to distress,  
And wantons to disgrace.

The wild he tames, and spoils the mirth  
Of all that wanton are,  
He takes the worldling from his worth,  
And poor man from his care.

Death favours none, he lays at all,  
Of all sorts and degree;  
Both old and young, both great and small,  
Rich, poor, and bound, and free.

No fawning words will flatter him,  
Nor threat'nings make him start;  
He favours none for worth or kin,  
All must taste of his dart.

What shall I say? the graves declare  
That death shall conquer all;  
There lie the skulls, dust, bones, and there  
The mighty daily fall.

The very looks of death are grim  
And ghastly to behold;  
Yea, though but in a dead man's skin,  
When he is gone and cold.

How 'fraid are some of dead men's beds,  
And others of their bones;  
They neither care to see their heads,  
Nor yet to hear their groans.

Now all these things are but the shade  
And badges of his coat;[3]  
The glass that runs, the scythe and spade,  
Though weapons more remote:

Yet such as make poor mortals shrink

And fear, when they are told,  
These things are signs that they must drink  
With death; O then how cold.

It strikes them to the heart! how do  
They study it to shun!  
Indeed who can bear up, and who  
Can from these shakings run?

But how much more then when he comes  
To grapple with thy heart;  
To bind with thread thy toes and thumbs,[4]  
And fetch thee in his cart?

Then will he cut thy silver cord,  
And break thy golden bowl;  
Yea, break that pitcher which the Lord  
Made cabin for thy soul.

Thine eyes, that now are quick of sight,  
Shall then no way espy  
How to escape this doleful plight,  
For death will make thee die.

Those legs that now can nimbly run,  
Shall then with faintness fail  
To take one step, death's dart to shun,  
When he doth thee assail.

That tongue that now can boast and brag  
Shall then by death be tied  
So fast, as not to speak or wag,  
Though death lies by thy side.

Thou that didst once incline thine ear  
Unto the song and tale,  
Shall only now death's message hear,  
While he, with face most pale,

Doth reason with thee how thy days  
Hath hitherto been spent;  
And what have been thy deeds and ways,

Since God thee time hath lent.

Then will he so begin to tear  
Thy body from thy soul,  
And both from life, if now thy care  
Be not on grace to roll.

Death puts on things another face  
Than we in health do see:  
Sin, Satan, hell, death, life and grace  
Now great and weighty be.

Yea, now the sick man's eye is set  
Upon a world to come:  
He also knows too without let[5]  
That there must be his home.

Either in joy, in bliss and light,  
Or sorrow, woe, and grief;  
Either with Christ and saints in white,  
Or fiends, without relief.

But, O! the sad estate that then  
They will be in that die  
Both void of grace and life! poor men!  
How will they fear and cry.

Ha! live I may not, though I would  
For life give more than all;  
And die I dare not, though I should  
The world gain by my fall.

No, here he must no longer stay,  
He feels his life run out,  
His night is come, also the day  
That makes him fear and doubt.

He feels his very vitals die,  
All waxeth pale and wan;  
Nay, worse, he fears to misery  
He shortly must be gone.

Death doth already strike his heart  
With his most fearful sting  
Of guilt, which makes his conscience start,  
And quake at every thing.

Yea, as his body doth decay  
By a contagious grief,  
So his poor soul doth faint away  
Without hope or relief.

Thus while the man is in this scare,  
Death doth still at him lay;  
Live, die, sink, swim, fall foul or fair,[6]  
Death still holds on his way.

Still pulling of him from his place,  
Full sore against his mind;  
Death like a sprite stares in his face,  
And doth with links him bind.

And carries him into his den,  
In darkness there to lie,  
Among the swarms of wicked men  
In grief eternally.

For only he that God doth fear  
Will now be counted wise:  
Yea, he that feareth him while here,  
He only wins the prize.

'Tis he that shall by angels be  
Attended to that bliss  
That angels have; for he, O he,  
Of glory shall not miss.

Those weapons and those instruments  
Of death, that others fright:  
Those dreadful fears and discontents  
That brings on some that night.

That never more shall have a day,  
Brings this man to that rest

Which none can win but only they  
Whom God hath called and blest

With the first fruits of saving grace,  
With faith, hope, love, and fear  
Him to offend; this man his face  
In visions high and clear,

Shall in that light which no eye can  
Approach unto, behold  
The rays and beams of glory, and  
Find there his name enroll'd,

Among those glittering stars of light  
That Christ still holdeth fast  
In his right hand with all his might,  
Until that danger's past,

That shakes the world, and most hath dropt  
Into grief and distress,  
O blessed then is he that's wrapt  
In Christ his righteousness.

This is the man death cannot kill,  
For he hath put on arms;  
Him sin nor Satan hath not skill  
To hurt with all their charms.

A helmet on his head doth stand,  
A breastplate on his heart:  
A shield also is in his hand,  
That blunteth every dart.

Truth girds him round the reins, also  
His sword is on his thigh;  
His feet in shoes of peace do go  
The ways of purity.

His heart it groaneth to the Lord,  
Who hears him at his call,  
And doth him help and strength afford,  
Wherewith he conquers all.

Thus fortified, he keeps the field  
While death is gone and fled;  
And then lies down upon his shield  
Till Christ doth raise the dead.

John Bunyan

# Of Godly Fear

Us godly fear delightful unto thee,  
That fear that God himself delights to see

Bear sway in them that love him? then he will  
Thy godly mind in this request fulfil.

By giving thee a fear that tremble shall,  
At every trip thou takest, lest thou fall,

And him offend, or hurt thyself by sin,  
Or cause poor souls that always blind have been

To stumble at thy falls, and harder be  
Against their own salvation and thee.

That fear that of itself would rather choose  
The rod, than to offend or to abuse

In anything that blessed worthy name,  
That hath thee saved from that death and shame;

That sin would soon have brought thee to, if he  
Had not imputed righteousness to thee.

I will love them, saith God, and not depart  
From them, but put my fear within their heart,

That I to them may always lovely be,  
And that they never may depart from me.

John Bunyan

# Of Heaven

Heaven is a place, also a state,  
It doth all things excel,  
No man can fully it relate,  
Nor of its glory tell.

God made it for his residence,  
To sit on as a throne,  
Which shows to us the excellence  
Whereby it may be known.

Doubtless the fabric that was built  
For this so great a king,  
Must needs surprise thee, if thou wilt  
But duly mind the thing.

If all that build do build to suit  
The glory of their state,  
What orator, though most acute,  
Can fully heaven relate?

If palaces that princes build,  
Which yet are made of clay,  
Do so amaze when much beheld,  
Of heaven what shall we say?

It is the high and holy place;  
No moth can there annoy,  
Nor make to fade that goodly grace  
That saints shall there enjoy.

Mansions for glory and for rest  
Do there prepared stand;  
Buildings eternal for the blest  
Are there provided, and

The glory and the comeliness  
By deepest thought none may  
With heart or mouth fully express,  
Nor can before that day.

These heav'ns we see, be as a scroll,  
Or garment folded up,  
Before they do together roll,  
And we call'd in to sup.

There with the king, the bridegroom, and  
By him are led into  
His palace chambers, there to stand  
With his prospect to our view.

And taste and smell, and be inflam'd,  
And ravished to see  
The buildings he hath for us fram'd,  
How full of heaven they be.

Its state also is marvellous,  
For beauty to behold;  
All goodness there is plenteous,  
And better far than gold.

Adorn'd with grace and righteousness,  
While fragrant scents of love  
O'erflow with everlasting bliss,  
All that do dwell above.

The heavenly majesty, whose face  
Doth far exceed the sun,  
Will there cast forth its rays of grace  
After this world is done.

Which rays and beams will so possess  
All things that there shall dwell,  
With so much glory, light, and bliss,  
That none can think or tell.

That wisdom which doth order all  
Shall there be fully shown;  
That strength that bears the world there shall  
By every one be known.

That holiness and sanctity

Which doth all thought surpass,  
Shall there in present purity  
Outshine the crystal glass.

The beauty and the comeliness  
Of this Almighty shall  
Make amiable with lasting bliss  
Those he thereto shall call.

The presence of this God will be  
Eternal life in all,  
And health and gladness, while we see  
Thy face, O immortal!

Here will the Lord make clear and plain  
How sweetly did agree  
His attributes, when Christ was slain  
Our Saviour to be.

How wisdom did find out the way,  
How strength did make him stand,  
How holiness did bear the sway,  
And answer just demand.

How all these attributes did bend  
Themselves to work our life,  
Through the Christ whom God did send  
To save us by his might.

All this will sparkle in our eye  
Within the holy place,  
And greatly raise our melody,  
And flow our hearts with grace.

The largest thought that can arise  
Within the widest heart  
Shall then be filled with surprize,  
And pleas'd in every part.

All mysteries shall here be seen,  
And every knot, unty'd;  
Electing love, that hid hath been,

Shall shine on every side.

The God of glory here will be  
The life of every one;  
Whose goodly attributes shall we  
Possess them as our own.

By wisdom we all things shall know,  
By light all things shall see,  
By strength, too, all things we shall do,  
When we in glory be.

The Holy Lamb of God, also,  
Who for our sakes did die,  
The holy ones of God shall know,  
And that most perfectly.

Those small and short discoveries  
That we have of him here,  
Will there be seen with open eyes,  
In visions full and clear.

Those many thousand acts of grace  
That here we feel and find,  
Shall there be real with open face  
Upon his heart most kind.

There he will show us how he was  
Our prophet, priest, and king;  
And how he did maintain our cause,  
And us to glory bring.

There we shall see how he was touch'd  
With all our grief and pain  
(As in his word he hath avouch'd),  
When we with him shall reign;

He'll show us, also, how he did  
Maintain our faith and love,  
And why his face sometimes he hid  
From us, who are his dove;

These tempting times that here we have,  
We there shall see were good;  
Also that hidden strength he gave,  
The purchase of his blood.

That he should stand for us before  
His Father, thus we read.  
But then shall see, and shall adore  
Him for his gracious deed.

Though we are vile, he without shame  
Before the angels all  
Lays out his strength, his worth, and name,  
For us, who are in thrall.

This is he who was mock'd and beat,  
Spit on, and crown'd with thorns;  
Who for us had a bloody sweat,  
Whose heart was broke with scorns.

'Tis he who stands so much our friend,  
As shortly we shall see,  
With open face, world without end,  
And in his presence be.

That head that once was crown'd with thorns,  
Shall now with glory shine;  
That heart that broken was with scorns,  
Shall flow with life divine;

That man that here met with disgrace,  
We there shall see so bright;  
That angels can't behold his face  
For its exceeding light.

What gladness will possess our heart  
When we shall see these things!  
What light and life, in every part,  
Will rise like lasting springs!

O blessed face and holy grace,  
When shall we see this day?

Lord, fetch us to this goodly place  
We humbly do thee pray.

Next to this Lamb we shall behold  
All saints, both more and less,  
With whit'ned robes in glory roll'd,  
'Cause him they did confess.

Each walking in his righteousness  
With shining crowns of gold,  
Triumphing still in heav'nly bliss,  
Amazing to behold.

Each person for his majesty  
Doth represent a king;  
Yea, angel-like for dignity,  
And seraphims that sing.

Each motion of their mind, and so  
Each twinkling of their eye;  
Each word they speak, and step they go,  
It is in purity.

Immortal are they every one,  
Wrapt up in health and light,  
Mortality from them is gone,  
Weakness is turn'd to might.

The stars are not so clear as they,  
They equalize the sun;  
Their glory shines to perfect day,  
Which day will ne'er be done.

No sorrow can them now annoy,  
Nor weakness, grief or pain;  
No faintness can abate their joy,  
They now in life do reign.

They shall not there, as here, be vex'd  
With Satan, men, or sin;  
Nor with their wicked hearts perplex'd,  
The heavens have cop'd[8] them in.

Thus, as they shine in their estate,  
So, too, in their degree;  
Which is most goodly to relate,  
And ravishing to see.

The majesty whom they adore,  
Doth them in wisdom place  
Upon the thrones, and that before  
The angels, to their grace.

The saints of the Old Testament,  
Full right to their degree;  
Likewise the New, in excellent  
Magnificency be.

Each one his badge of glory wears,  
According to his place;  
According as was his affairs  
Here, in the time of grace.

Some on the right hand of the Lamb,  
Likewise some on the left,  
With robes and golden chains do stand  
Most grave, most sage, and deft.[9]

The martyr here is known from him  
Who peaceably did die,  
Both by the place he sitteth in,  
And by his dignity.

Each father, saint, and prophet shall,  
According to his worth,  
Enjoy the honour of his call,  
And plainly hold it forth.

Those bodies which sometimes were torn,  
And bones that broken were  
For God's word; he doth now adorn  
With health and glory fair.

Thus, when in heav'nly harmony

These blessed saints appear,  
Adorn'd with grace and majesty,  
What gladness will be there!

The light, and grace, and countenance,  
The least of these shall have,  
Will so with terror them advance,  
And make their face so grave,

That at them all the world will shake,  
When they lift up their head;  
Princes and kings will at them quake,  
And fall before them dead.

This shall we see, thus shall we be,  
O would the day were come,  
Lord Jesus take us up to thee,  
To this desired home.

Angels also we shall behold,  
When we on high ascend,  
Each shining like to men of gold,  
And on the Lord attend.

These goodly creatures, full of grace,  
Shall stand about the throne,  
Each one with lightning in his face,  
And shall to us be known.

These cherubims with one accord  
Shall cry continually,  
Ah, holy, holy, holy, Lord,  
And heavenly majesty.

These will us in their arms embrace,  
And welcome us to rest,  
And joy to see us clad with grace,  
And of the heavens possess'd.

This we shall hear, this we shall see,  
While raptures take us up,  
When we with blessed Jesus be,

And at his table sup.

Oh shining angels! what, must we  
With you lift up our voice?  
We must; and with you ever be,  
And with you must rejoice.

Our friends that lived godly here,  
Shall there be found again;  
The wife, the child, and father dear,  
With others of our train.

Each one down to the foot in white,  
Fill'd to the brim with grace,  
Walking among the saints in light,  
With glad and joyful face.

Those God did use us to convert,  
We there with joy shall meet,  
And jointly shall, with all our heart,  
In life each other greet.

A crown to them we then shall be,  
A glory and a joy;  
And that before the Lord, when he  
The world comes to destroy.

This is the place, this is the state,  
Of all that fear the Lord;  
Which men nor angels may relate  
With tongue, or pen, or word.

No night is here, for to eclipse  
Its spangling rays so bright;  
Nor doubt, nor fear to shut the lips,  
Of those within this light.

The strings of music here are tun'd  
For heavenly harmony,  
And every spirit here perfum'd  
With perfect sanctity.

Here runs the crystal streams of life,  
Quite through all our veins.  
And here by love we do unite  
With glory's golden chains.

Now that which sweet'neth all will be  
The lasting of this state;  
This heightens all we hear or see  
To a transcendant rate.

For should the saints enjoy all this  
But for a certain time,  
O, how would they their mark then miss,  
And at this thing repine?

Yea, 'tis not possible that they  
Who then shall dwell on high,  
Should be content, unless they may  
Dwell there eternally.

A thought of parting with this place  
Would bitter all their sweet,  
And darkness put upon the face  
Of all they there do meet.

But far from this the saints shall be,  
Their portion is the Lord,  
Whose face for ever they shall see,  
As saith the holy word.

And that with everlasting peace,  
Joy, and felicity,  
From this time forth they shall increase  
Unto eternity.

John Bunyan

# Of Hell And The Estate Of Those Who Perish

hus, having show'd you what I see  
Of heaven, I now will tell  
You also, after search, what be  
The damned wights of hell.

And O, that they who read my lines  
Would ponder soberly,  
And lay to heart such things betimes  
As touch eternity.

The sleepy sinner little thinks  
What sorrows will abound  
Within him, when upon the brinks  
Of Tophet he is found.

Hell is beyond all though a state  
So doubtful[10] and forlorn,  
So fearful, that none can relate  
The pangs that there are born.

God will exclude them utterly  
From his most blessed face,  
And them involve in misery,  
In shame, and in disgrace.

God is the fountain of all bliss,  
Of life, of light, and peace;  
They then must needs be comfortless  
Who are depriv'd of these.

Instead of life, a living death  
Will there in all be found.  
Dyings will be in every breath,  
Thus sorrow will abound.

No light, but darkness here doth dwell;  
No peace, but horror strange:  
The fearful damning wights[11] of hell  
In all will make this change.

To many things the damned's woe  
Is liked in the word,  
And that because no one can show  
The vengeance of the Lord.

Unto a dreadful burning lake,  
All on a fiery flame,  
Hell is compared, for to make  
All understand the same.

A burning lake, a furnace hot,  
A burning oven, too,  
Must be the portion, share, and lot,  
Of those which evil sow.

This plainly shows the burning heat  
With which it will oppress  
All hearts, and will like burnings eat  
Their souls with sore distress.

This burning lake, it is God's wrath  
Incensed by the sin  
Of those who do reject his path,  
And wicked ways walk in.

Which wrath will so perplex all parts  
Of body and of soul,  
As if up to the very hearts  
In burnings they did roll.

Again, to show the stinking state  
Of this so sad a case,  
Like burning brimstone God doth make  
The hidings of his face.

And truly as the steam, and smoke,  
And flames of brimstone smell,  
To blind the eyes, and stomach choke,  
So are the pangs of hell.

To see a sea of brimstone burn,

Who would it not affright?  
But they whom God to hell doth turn  
Are in most woful plight.

This burning cannot quenched be,  
No, not with tears of blood;  
No mournful groans in misery  
Will here do any good.

O damned men! this is your fate,  
The day of grace is done,  
Repentance now doth come too late,  
Mercy is fled and gone.

Your groans and cries they sooner should  
Have sounded in mine ears,  
If grace you would have had, or would  
Have me regard your tears.

Me you offended with your sin,  
Instructions you did slight,  
Your sins against my law hath been,  
Justice shall have his right.

I gave my Son to do you good,  
I gave you space and time  
With him to close, which you withstood,  
And did with hell combine.

Justice against you now is set,  
Which you cannot appease;  
Eternal justice doth you let  
From either life or ease.

Thus he that to this place doth come  
May groan, and sigh, and weep;  
But sin hath made that place his home,  
And there it will him keep.

Wherefore, hell in another place  
Is call'd a prison too,  
And all to show the evil case

Of all sin doth undo.

Which prison, with its locks and bars  
Of God's lasting decree,  
Will hold them fast; O how this mars  
All thought of being free!

Out at these brazen bars they may  
The saints in glory see;  
But this will not their grief allay,  
But to them torment be.

Thus they in this infernal cave  
Will now be holden fast  
From heavenly freedom, though they crave,  
Of it they may not taste.

The chains that darkness on them hangs  
Still ratt'ling in their ears,  
Creates within them heavy pangs,  
And still augments their fears.

Thus hopeless of all remedy,  
They dyingly do sink  
Into the jaws of misery,  
And seas of sorrow drink.

For being cop'd[12] on every side  
With helplessness and grief,  
Headlong into despair they slide  
Bereft of all relief.

Therefore this hell is called a pit,  
Prepared for those that die  
The second death, a term most fit  
To show their misery.

A pit that's bottomless is this,  
A gulf of grief and woe,  
A dungeon which they cannot miss,  
That will themselves undo.

Thus without stay they always sink,  
Thus fainting still they fail,  
Despair they up like water drink,  
These prisoners have no bail.

Here meets them now that worm that gnaws,  
And plucks their bowels out,  
The pit, too, on them shuts her jaws;  
This dreadful is, no doubt.

This ghastly worm is guilt for sin,  
Which on the conscience feeds,  
With vipers' teeth, both sharp and keen,  
Whereat it sorely bleeds.

This worm is fed by memory,  
Which strictly brings to mind,  
All things done in prosperity,  
As we in Scripture find.

No word, nor thought, nor act they did,  
But now is set in sight,  
Not one of them can now be hid,  
Memory gives them light.

On which the understanding still  
Will judge, and sentence pass,  
This kills the mind, and wounds the will,  
Alas, alas, alas!

O, conscience is the slaughter shop,  
There hangs the axe and knife,  
'Tis there the worm makes all things hot,  
And wearies out the life.

Here, then, is execution done  
On body and on soul;  
For conscience will be brib'd of none,  
But gives to all their dole.

This worm, 'tis said, shall never die,  
But in the belly be

Of all that in the flames shall lie,  
O dreadful sight to see!

This worm now needs must in them live,  
For sin will still be there,  
And guilt, for God will not forgive,  
Nor Christ their burden bear.

But take from them all help and stay,  
And leave them to despair,  
Which feeds upon them night and day,  
This is the damned's share.

Now will confusion so possess  
These monuments of ire,  
And so confound them with distress,  
And trouble their desire.

That what to think, or what to do,  
Or where to lay their head,  
They know not; 'tis the damned's woe  
To live, and yet be dead.

These cast-aways would fain have life,  
But know, they never shall,  
They would forget their dreadful plight,  
But that sticks fast'st of all.

God, Christ, and heaven, they know are best,  
Yet dare not on them think,  
The saints they know in joys do rest,  
While they their tears do drink.

They cry alas, but all in vain,  
They stick fast in the mire,  
They would be rid of present pain,  
Yet set themselves on fire.

Darkness is their perplexity,  
Yet do they hate the light,  
They always see their misery,  
Yet are themselves all night.

They are all dead, yet live they do,  
Yet neither live nor die.  
They die to weal, and live to woe,  
This is their misery.

Amidst all this so great a scare  
That here I do relate,  
Another falleth to their share  
In this their sad estate.

The legions of infernal fiends  
Then with them needs must be,  
A just reward for all their pains,  
This they shall feel and see.

With yellings, howlings, shrieks, and cries,  
And other doleful noise,  
With trembling hearts and failing eyes,  
These are their hellish joys.

These angels black they would obey,  
And serve with greedy mind,  
And take delight to go astray,  
That pleasure they might find.

Which pleasure now like poison turns  
Their joy to heaviness;  
Yea, like the gall of asps it burns,  
And doth them sore oppress

Now is the joy they lived in  
All turned to brinish tears,  
And resolute attempts to sin  
Turn'd into hellish fears.

The floods run trickling down their face,  
Their hearts do prick and ache,  
While they lament their woful case,  
Their loins totter and shake.

O wetted cheeks, with bleared eyes,

How fully do you show  
The pangs that in their bosom lies,  
And grief they undergo!

Their dolour in their bitterness  
So greatly they bemoan,  
That hell itself this to express  
Doth echo with their groan.

Thus broiling on the burning grates,  
They now to wailing go,  
And say of those unhappy fates  
That did them thus undo.

Alas, my grief! hard hap had I  
Those dolours here to find,  
A living death, in hell I lie,  
Involv'd with grief of mind.

I once was fair for light and grace,  
My days were long and good;  
I lived in a blessed place  
Where was most heav'nly food.

But wretch I am, I slighted life,  
I chose in death to live;  
O, for these days now, if I might,  
Ten thousand worlds would give.

What time had I to pray and read,  
What time to hear the word!  
What means to help me at my need,  
Did God to me afford!

Examples, too, of piety  
I every day did see,  
But they abuse and slight did I,  
O, woe be unto me.

I now remember how my friend  
Reproved me of vice,  
And bid me mind my latter end,

Both once, and twice, and thrice.

But O, deluded man, I did  
My back upon him turn;  
Eternal life I did not heed,  
For which I now do mourn.

Ah, golden time, I did thee spend  
In sin and idleness,  
Ah, health and wealth, I did you lend  
To bring me to distress.

My feet to evil I let run,  
And tongue of folly talk;  
My eyes to vanity hath gone,  
Thus did I vainly walk.

I did as greatly toil and strain  
Myself with sin to please,  
As if that everlasting grain  
Could have been found in these.

But nothing, nothing have I found  
But weeping, and alas,  
And sorrow, which doth now surround  
Me, and augment my cross.

Ah, bleeding conscience, how did I  
Thee check when thou didst tell  
Me of my faults, for which I lie  
Dead while I live in hell.

I took thee for some peevish foe,  
When thou didst me accuse,  
Therefore I did thee buffet so,  
And counsel did refuse.

Thou often didst me tidings bring,  
How God did me dislike,  
Because I took delight in sin,  
But I thy news did slight.

Ah, Mind, why didst thou do those things  
That now do work my woe?  
Ah, Will, why was thou thus inclin'd  
Me ever to undo?

My senses, how were you beguil'd  
When you said sin was good?  
It hath in all parts me defil'd,  
And drown'd me like a flood.

Ah, that I now a being have,  
In sorrow and in pain;  
Mother, would you had been my grave,  
But this I wish in vain.

Had I been made a cockatrice,  
A toad, or such-like thing;[13]  
Yea, had I been made snow or ice,  
Then had I had no sin;

A block, a stock, a stone, or clot,  
Is happier than I;  
For they know neither cold nor hot,  
To live nor yet to die.

I envy now the happiness  
Of those that are in light,  
I hate the very name of bliss,  
'Cause I have there no right.

I grieve to see that others are  
In glory, life, and well,  
Without all fear, or dread, or care,  
While I am racked in hell.

Thus will these souls with watery eyes,  
And hacking of their teeth,  
With wringing hands, and fearful cries,  
Expostulate their grief.

O set their teeth they will, and gnash,  
And gnaw for very pain,

While as with scorpions God doth lash  
Them for their life so vain.

Again, still as they in this muse,  
Are feeding on the fire,  
To mind there comes yet other news,  
To screw their torments higher.

Which is the length of this estate,  
Where they at present lie;  
Which in a word I thus relate,  
'Tis to eternity.

This thought now is so firmly fix'd  
In all that comes to mind,  
And also is so strongly mix'd  
With wrath of every kind.

So that whatever they do know,  
Or see, or think, or feel,  
For ever still doth strike them through  
As with a bar of steel.

For EVER shineth in the fire,  
EVER is on the chains;  
'Tis also in the pit of ire,  
And tastes in all their pains.

For ever separate from God,  
From peace, and life, and rest;  
For ever underneath the rod  
That vengeance liketh best.

O ever, ever, this will drown'd  
Them quite and make them cry,  
We never shall get o'er thy bound,  
O, great eternity!

They sooner now the stars may count  
Than lose these dismal bands;  
Or see to what the motes[14] among  
Or number up the sands.

Then see an end of this their woe,  
Which now for sin they have;  
O wantons, take heed what you do,  
Sin will you never save.

They sooner may drink up the sea,  
Than shake off these their fears;  
Or make another in one day  
As big with brinish tears;

Than put an end to misery,  
In which they now do roar,  
Or help themselves; no, they must cry,  
Alas, for evermore.

When years by thousands on a heap  
Are passed o'er their head;  
Yet still the fruits of sin they reap  
Among the ghostly dead.

Yea, when they have time out of mind  
Be in this case so ill,  
For EVER, EVER is behind[15]  
Yet for them to fulfill.

John Bunyan

# Of Holiness Of Life

Now, then, if holiness thou wouldst obtain,  
And wouldst a tender Christian man remain,

Keep faith in action, let that righteousness  
That Christ fulfilled always have express

And clear distinction in thy heart, from all  
That men by Scripture, or besides, it, call

Inherent gospel holiness, or what  
Terms else they please to give it; for 'tis that,

And that alone, by which all graces come  
Into the heart; for else there is no room

For ought but pride, presumption, or despair,  
No love or other graces can be there.

Received you the Spirit, saith St. Paul,  
By hearing, faith, or works? not works, and shall

No ways retain the same, except you do  
Hear faith, embrace the same, and stick thereto.

John Bunyan

# Of Imputed Righteousness

Now, if thou wouldst inherit righteousness,  
And so sanctification possess

In body, soul, and spirit, then thou must  
To Jesus fly, as one ungodly first;

And so by him crave pardon for thy sin  
Which thou hast loved, and hast lived in;

For this cannot at all forgiven be,  
For any righteousness that is in thee;

Because the best thou hast is filthy rags,  
Profane, presumptuous, and most beastly brags

Of flesh and blood, which always cross doth lie  
To God, to grace, and thy felicity.

Then righteousness imputed thou must have,  
Thee from that guilt and punishment to save

Thou liest under as a sinful man,  
Throughout polluted, and that never can

By any other means acquitted be,  
Or ever have true holiness in thee.

The reason is, because all graces are  
Only in Christ, and be infused where,

Or into those whom he doth justify,  
By what himself hath done, that he thereby

Might be the whole of all that happiness  
The sinner shall enjoy here, and in bliss.

Besides, if holiness should first be found  
In those whom God doth pardon, then the ground

Why we forgiven are would seem to be,  
He first found holiness in thee and me;

But this the holy Scriptures will refute,  
And prove that righteousness he doth impute

Without respect to goodness first in man;  
For, to speak truth indeed, no goodness can

Be found in those that underneath the law  
Do stand; for if God goodness in them saw,

Why doth he once and twice say, There is none  
That righteous be; no, not so much as one;

None understandeth, none seek after God,  
His ways they have not known, but have abode

In wickedness, unprofitably they  
Must needs appear to be then every way.

Their throats an open sepulchre, also  
Their mouths are full of filthy cursings too;

And bitterness, yea, underneath their lips  
The asp hath poison. O how many slips

And falls in sin must such poor people have!  
Now here's the holiness that should them save,

Or, as a preparation, go before,  
To move God to do for them less or more?

No, grace must on thee righteousness bestow,  
Or, else sin will for ever thee undo.

Sweet Paul this doctrine also doth express,  
Where he saith, Some may have righteousness,

Though works they have not; and it thus may stand,  
Grace by the promise gives what the command

Requireth us to do, and so are we  
Quitted from doing, and by grace made free.

John Bunyan

# Of Judgement

As 'tis appointed men should die,  
So judgment is the next  
That meets them most assuredly;  
For so saith holy text.

Wherefore of judgment I shall now  
Inform you what I may,  
That you may see what 'tis, and how  
'Twill be with men that day.

This world it hath a time to stand,  
Which time when ended, then  
Will issue judgment out of hand  
Upon all sorts of men.

The Judge we find, in God's record,  
The Son of man, for he  
By God's appointment is made Lord  
And Judge of all that be.

Wherefore this Son of man shall come  
At last to count with all,  
And unto them shall give just doom,  
Whether they stand or fall.

Behold ye now the majesty  
And state that shall attend  
This Lord, this Judge, and Justice high  
When he doth now descend.

He comes with head as white as snow,  
With eyes like flames of fire;  
In justice clad from top to toe,  
Most glorious in attire.

His face is filled with gravity;  
His tongue is like a sword;  
His presence awes both stout and high,  
The world shakes at his word.

He comes in flaming fire, and  
With angels clear and bright,  
Each with a trumpet in his hand,  
Clothed in shining white.

The trump of God sounds in the air,  
The dead do hear his voice;  
The living too run here and there,  
Who made not him their choice.

Thus to his place he doth repair,  
Appointed for his throne,  
Where he will sit to judge, and where  
He'll count with every one.

Angels attending on his hand  
By thousands on a row;  
Yea, thousand thousands by him stand,  
And at his beck do go.

Thus being set, the books do ope  
In which all crimes are writ.  
All virtues, too, of faith and hope,  
Of love; and every whit

Of all that man hath done or said,  
Or did intend to do;  
Whether they sinn'd, or were afraid  
Evil to come into.

Before this bar each sinner now  
In person must appear;  
Under his judgment there to bow  
With trembling and with fear:

Within whose breast a witness then  
Will certainly arise,  
That to each charge will say Amen,  
While they seek and devise

To shun the sentence which the Lord

Against them then will read,  
Out of the books of God's record,  
With majesty and dread.

But every heart shall opened be  
Before this judge most high;  
Yea, every thought to judgment he  
Will bring assuredly.

And every word and action, too,  
He there will manifest;  
Yea, all that ever thou didst do,  
Or keep within thy breast,

Shall then be seen and laid before  
The world, that then will stand  
To see thy judge open ev'ry sore,  
And all thy evils scann'd.

Weighing each sin and wickedness  
With so much equity,  
Proportioning of thy distress  
And woful misery.

With so much justice, doing right,  
That thou thyself shalt say,  
My sins have brought me to this plight,  
I threw myself away.

Into that gulph my sins have brought  
Me justly to possess,  
For which I blame not Christ, I wrought  
It out by wickedness.

But O! how willingly would these  
That thus in judgment be,  
If that they might have help or ease,  
Unto the mountains flee.

They would rejoice if that they might  
But underneath them creep,  
To hide them from revenging right,

For fear of which they weep.

But all in vain, the mountains then  
Will all be fled and gone;  
No shelter will be found for men  
That now are left alone.

For succour they did not regard  
When Christ by grace did call  
To them, therefore they are not heard,  
No mountains on them fall.

Before this Judge no one shall shroud  
Himself, under pretence  
Of knowledge, which hath made him proud,  
Nor seeming penitence.

No high profession here can stand,  
Unless sincerity  
Hath been therewith commixed, and  
Brought forth simplicity.[7]

No mask nor vizor here can hide  
The heart that rotten is;  
All cloaks now must be laid aside,  
No sinner must have bliss.

Though most approve of thee, and count  
Thee upright in thy heart;  
Yea, though preferred and made surmount  
Most men to act thy part,

In treading where the godly trod,  
As to an outward show;  
Yet this hold still, the grace of God  
Takes hold on but a few,

So as to make them truly such  
As then shall stand before  
This Judge with gladness; this is much  
Yet true for evermore.

The tree of life this paradise  
Doth always beautify,  
'Cause of our health it is the rise  
And perpetuity.

Here stands the golden throne of grace  
From out of which do run  
Those crystal streams that make this place  
Far brighter than the sun.

Here stands mount Zion with her king.  
Jerusalem above,  
That holy and delightful thing,  
So beautified with love.

That, as a mother succours those  
Which of her body be,  
So she far more, all such as close  
In with her Lord; and she

Her grace, her everlasting doors  
Will open wide unto  
Them all, with welcome, welcome, poor,  
Rich, bond, free, high and low,

Unto the kingdom which our Lord  
Appointed hath for all  
That hath his name and word ador'd;  
Because he did them call

Unto that work, which also they  
Sincerely did fulfil,  
Not shunning always to obey  
His gracious holy will.

Besides, this much doth beautify  
This goodly paradise,  
That from all quarters, constantly,  
Whole thousands as the price

Of precious blood, do here arrive;  
As safe escaping all,

Sin, hell, and satan did contrive  
To bring them into thrall.

Each telling his deliverance  
I' th' open face of heaven;  
Still calling to remembrance  
How fiercely they were driven

By deadly foe, who did pursue  
As swift as eagles fly;  
Which if thou have not, down thou must  
With those that then shall die  
The second death, and be accurs'd  
Of God. For certainly,

The truth of grace shall only here  
Without a blush be bold  
To stand, whilst others quake and fear,  
And dare not once behold.

That heart that here was right for God  
Shall there be comforted;  
But those that evil ways have trod,  
Shall then hang down the head.

As sore confounded with the guilt  
That now upon them lies,  
Because they did delight in filth  
And beastly vanities.

Or else because they did deceive  
With hypocritical  
Disguises, their own souls, and leave  
Or shun that best of all

Approved word of righteousness,  
They were invited to  
Embrace, therefore they no access  
Now to him have, but woe.

For every one must now receive  
According to their ways;

They that unto the Lord did cleave,  
The everlasting joys.

Those that did die in wickedness,  
To execution sent,  
There still to grapple with distress,  
Which nothing can prevent.

Of which two states I next shall write,  
Wherefore I pray give ear,  
And to them bend with all our might  
Your heart with filial fear.

John Bunyan

# Of Love To God

When I do this begin to apprehend,  
My heart, my soul, and mind, begins to bend

To God-ward, and sincerely for to love  
His son, his ways, his people, and to move

With brokenness of spirit after him  
Who broken was, and killed for my sin.

Now is mine heart grown holy, now it cleaves  
To Jesus Christ my Lord, and now it leaves

Those ways that wicked be; it mourns because  
It can conform no more unto the laws

Of God, who loved me when I was vile,  
And of sweet Jesus, who did reconcile

Me unto justice by his precious blood,  
When no way else was left to do me good.

If you would know how this can operate  
Thus on the soul, I shall to you relate

A little farther what my soul hath seen  
Since I have with the Lord acquainted been.

The word of grace, when it doth rightly seize  
The spirit of a man, and so at ease

Doth set the soul, the Spirit of the Lord  
Doth then with might accompany the word;

In which it sets forth Christ as crucified,  
And by that means the Father pacified

With such a wretch was thou, and by this sight,  
Thy guilt is in the first place put to flight,

For thus the Spirit doth expostulate:  
Behold how God doth now communicate

(By changing of the person) grace to thee  
A sinner, but to Christ great misery,

Though he the just one was, and so could not  
Deserve this punishment; behold, then, what

The love of God is! how 'tis manifest,  
And where the reason lies that thou art blest.

This doctrine being spoken to the heart,  
Which also is made yield to every part

Thereof, it doth the same with sweetness fill,  
And so doth sins and wickednesses kill;

For when the love of God is thus reveal'd,  
And thy poor drooping spirit thereby seal'd,

And when thy heart, as dry ground, drinks this in  
Unto the roots thereof, which nourish sin,

It smites them, as the worm did Jonah's gourd,  
And makes them dwindle of their own accord,

And die away; instead of which there springs  
Up life and love, and other holy things.

Besides, the Holy Spirit now is come,  
And takes possession of thee as its home;

By which a war maintained always is  
Against the old man and the deeds of his.

When God at first upon mount Sinai spake,  
He made his very servant Moses quake;

But when he heard the law the second time,  
His heart was comforted, his face did shine.

What was the reason of this difference,  
Seeing no change was in the ordinance,

Although a change was in the manner, when  
The second time he gave it unto men?

At first 'twas given in severity,  
In thunder, blackness, darkness, tempest high,

In fiery flames it was delivered.  
This struck both Moses and the host as dead;

But Moses, when he went into the mount  
The second time, upon the same account

No fear, nor dread, nor shaking of his mind,  
Do we in all the holy Scripture find;

But rather in his spirit he had rest,  
And look'd upon himself as greatly blest.

He was put in the rock, he heard the name,  
Which on the mount the Lord did thus proclaim:

The Lord, merciful, gracious, and more,  
Long-suffering, and keeping up in store

Mercy for thousands, pardoning these things,  
Iniquity, transgressions, and sins,

And holding guilty none but such as still  
Refuse forgiveness, of rebellious will.

This proclamation better pleased him  
Than all the thunder and the light'ning.

Which shook the mount, this rid him of his fear,  
This made him bend, make haste, and worship there.

Jehoshaphat, when he was sore opprest  
By Amnon and by Moab, and the rest

Of them that sought his life, no rest he found,  
Until a word of faith became a ground

To stay himself upon; O, then they fell,  
His very song became their passing-bell.

Then holiness of heart a consequence  
Of faith in Christ is, for it flows from thence;

The love of Christ in truth constraineth us,  
Of love sincerely to make judgment thus:

He for us died that for ever we  
Might die to sin, and Christ his servants be.

O! nothing's like to the remembrance  
Of what it is to have deliverance

From death and hell, which is of due our right,  
Nothing, I say, like this to work delight

In holy things; this like live honey runs,  
And needs no pressing out of honey-combs.

John Bunyan

# Of Man By Nature

From God he's a backslider,  
Of ways he loves the wider;  
With wickedness a sider,  
More venom than a spider.  
In sin he's a considerer,  
A make-bate and divider;  
Blind reason is his guider,  
The devil is his rider.

John Bunyan

## Of Moses And His Wife

This Moses was a fair and comely man,  
His wife a swarthy Ethiopian;  
Nor did his milk-white bosom change her sin.  
She came out thence as black as she went in.  
Now Moses was a type of Moses' law,  
His wife likewise of one that never saw  
Another way unto eternal life;  
There's mystery, then, in Moses and his wife.  
The law is very holy, just, and good,  
And to it is espoused all flesh and blood;  
But this its goodness it cannot bestow  
On any that are wedded thereunto.  
Therefore as Moses' wife came swarthy in,  
And went out from him without change of skin,  
So he that doth the law for life adore,  
Shall yet by it be left a black-a-more.

John Bunyan

# Of The Boy And Butterfly

Behold, how eager this our little boy  
Is for a butterfly, as if all joy,  
All profits, honours, yea, and lasting pleasures,  
Were wrapped up in her, or the richest treasures  
Found in her would be bundled up together,  
When all her all is lighter than a feather.

He halloos, runs, and cries out, 'Here, boys, here!'  
Nor doth he brambles or the nettles fear:  
He stumbles at the molehills, up he gets,  
And runs again, as one bereft of wits;  
And all his labour and his large outcry  
Is only for a silly butterfly.

## Comparison

This little boy an emblem is of those  
Whose hearts are wholly at the world's dispose.  
The butterfly doth represent to me  
The world's best things at best but fading be.  
All are but painted nothings and false joys,  
Like this poor butterfly to these our boys.

His running through nettles, thorns, and briers,  
To gratify his boyish fond desires,  
His tumbling over molehills to attain  
His end, namely, his butterfly to gain,  
Doth plainly show what hazards some men run  
To get what will be lost as soon as won.

John Bunyan

# Of The Cuckoo

Thou booby, say'st thou nothing but cuckoo?  
The robin and the wren can thee outdo.  
They to us play thorough their little throats,  
Not one, but sundry pretty tuneful notes.

But thou hast fellows, some like thee can do  
Little but suck our eggs, and sing cuckoo.

Thy notes do not first welcome in our spring,  
Not dost thou its first tokens to us bring.  
Birds less than thee by far, like prophets, do  
Tell us 'tis coming, though not by cuckoo.

Nor dost thou summer have away with thee,  
Though thou a yawling, bawling cuckoo be.  
When thou dost cease among us to appear,  
Then doth our harvest bravely crown our year.

But thou hast fellows, some like thee can do  
Little but suck our eggs, and sing cuckoo.

Since cuckoos forward not our early spring,  
Nor help with notes to bring our harvest in:

And since while here she only makes a noise,  
So pleasing unto none as girls and boys,  
The formalist we may compare her to,  
For he doth suck our eggs, and sing cuckoo.

John Bunyan

# Of The Flie At The Candle

What ails this fly thus desperately to enter  
A combat with the candle? Will she venture  
To clash at light? Away, thou silly fly;  
Thus doing thou wilt burn thy wings and die.  
But 'tis a folly her advice to give,  
She'll kill the candle, or she will not live.  
Slap, says she, at it; then she makes retreat,  
So wheels about, and doth her blows repeat.  
Nor doth the candle let her quite escape,  
But gives some little check unto the ape:  
Throws up her heels it doth, so down she falls,  
Where she lies sprawling, and for succour calls.  
When she recovers, up she gets again,  
And at the candle comes with might and main,  
But now behold, the candle takes the fly,  
And holds her, till she doth by burning die.

Comparison.

This candle is an emblem of that light  
Our gospel gives in this our darksome night.  
The fly a lively picture is of those  
That hate and do this gospel light oppose.  
At last the gospel doth become their snare,  
Doth them with burning hands in pieces tear.

John Bunyan

# Of The Going Down Of The Sun

What, hast thou run thy race, art going down?  
Thou seemest angry, why dost on us frown?  
Yea, wrap thy head with clouds and hide thy face,  
As threatening to withdraw from us thy grace?  
O leave us not! When once thou hid'st thy head,  
Our horizon with darkness will be spread.  
Tell who hath thee offended, turn again.  
Alas! too late, intreaties are in vain.

Comparison.

Our gospel has had here a summer's day,  
But in its sunshine we, like fools, did play;  
Or else fall out, and with each other wrangle,  
And did, instead of work, not much but jangle.  
And if our sun seems angry, hides his face,  
Shall it go down, shall night possess this place?  
Let not the voice of night birds us afflict,  
And of our misspent summer us convict.

John Bunyan

# Of The Love Of Christ

The love of Christ, poor I! may touch upon;  
But 'tis unsearchable. O! there is none  
Its large dimensions can comprehend  
Should they dilate thereon world without end.  
When we had sinned, in his zeal he swore,  
That he upon his back our sins would bear.  
And since unto sin is entailed death,  
He vowed for our sins he'd lose his breath.  
He did not only say, vow, or resolve,  
But to astonishment did so involve  
Himself in man's distress and misery,  
As for, and with him, both to live and die.  
To his eternal fame in sacred story,  
We find that he did lay aside his glory,  
Stepped from the throne of highest dignity,  
Became poor man, did in a manger lie;  
Yea, was beholden unto his for bread,  
Had, of his own, not where to lay his head;  
Though rich, he did for us become thus poor,  
That he might make us rich for evermore.  
Nor was this but the least of what he did,  
But the outside of what he suffered?  
God made his blessed son under the law,  
Under the curse, which, like the lion's paw,  
Did rent and tear his soul for mankind's sin,  
More than if we for it in hell had been.  
His cries, his tears, and bloody agony,  
The nature of his death doth testify.  
Nor did he of constraint himself thus give,  
For sin, to death, that man might with him live.  
He did do what he did most willingly,  
He sung, and gave God thanks, that he must die.  
But do kings use to die for captive slaves?  
Yet we were such when Jesus died to save's.  
Yea, when he made himself a sacrifice,  
It was that he might save his enemies.  
And though he was provoked to retract  
His blest resolves for such so good an act,  
By the abusive carriages of those

That did both him, his love, and grace oppose;  
Yet he, as unconcerned with such things,  
Goes on, determines to make captives kings;  
Yea, many of his murderers he takes  
Into his favour, and them princes makes.

John Bunyan

# Of The Mole In The Ground

The mole's a creature very smooth and slick,  
She digs i' th' dirt, but 'twill not on her stick;  
So's he who counts this world his greatest gains,  
Yet nothing gets but's labour for his pains.  
Earth's the mole's element, she can't abide  
To be above ground, dirt heaps are her pride;  
And he is like her who the worldling plays,  
He imitates her in her work and ways.  
Poor silly mole, that thou should'st love to be  
Where thou nor sun, nor moon, nor stars can see.  
But O! how silly's he who doth not care  
So he gets earth, to have of heaven a share!

John Bunyan

# Of The Rose Bush

This homely bush doth to mine eyes expose  
A very fair, yea, comely ruddy rose.  
This rose doth also bow its head to me,  
Saying, Come, pluck me, I thy rose will be;  
Yet offer I to gather rose or bud,  
Ten to one but the bush will have my blood.  
This looks like a trapan,[34] or a decoy,  
To offer, and yet snap, who would enjoy;  
Yea, the more eager on't, the more in danger,  
Be he the master of it, or a stranger.  
Bush, why dost bear a rose if none must have it.  
Who dost expose it, yet claw those that crave it?  
Art become freakish? dost the wanton play,  
Or doth thy testy humour tend its way?

Comparison.

This rose God's Son is, with his ruddy looks.  
But what's the bush, whose pricks, like tenter-hooks,  
Do scratch and claw the finest lady's hands,  
Or rend her clothes, if she too near it stands?  
This bush an emblem is of Adam's race,  
Of which Christ came, when he his Father's grace  
Commended to us in his crimson blood,  
While he in sinners' stead and nature stood.  
Thus Adam's race did bear this dainty rose,  
And doth the same to Adam's race expose;  
But those of Adam's race which at it catch,  
Adam's race will them prick, and claw, and scratch.

John Bunyan

# Of The Spouse Of Christ

Who's this that cometh from the wilderness,  
Like smokey pillars thus perfum'd with myrrh,  
Leaning upon her dearest in distress,  
Led into's bosom by the Comforter?  
She's clothed with the sun, crowned with twelve stars,  
The spotted moon her footstool she hath made.  
The dragon her assaults, fills her with jars,  
Yet rests she under her Beloved's shade,  
But whence was she? what is her pedigree?  
Was not her father a poor Amorite?  
What was her mother but as others be,  
A poor, a wretched, and a sinful Hittite.  
Yea, as for her, the day that she was born,  
As loathsome, out of doors they did her cast;  
Naked and filthy, stinking and forlorn;  
This was her pedigree from first to last.  
Nor was she pitied in this estate,  
All let her lie polluted in her blood:  
None her condition did commiserate,

There was no heart that sought to do her good.  
Yet she unto these ornaments is come,  
Her breasts are fashioned, her hair is grown;  
She is made heiress of the best kingdom;  
All her indignities away are blown.  
Cast out she was, but now she home is taken,  
Naked (sometimes),  
but now, you see, she's cloth'd;  
Now made the darling, though before forsaken,  
Barefoot, but now as princes' daughters shod.  
Instead of filth, she now has her perfumes;  
Instead of ignominy, her chains of gold:  
Instead of what the beauty most consumes,  
Her beauty's perfect, lovely to behold.  
Those that attend and wait upon her be  
Princes of honour, clothed in white array;  
Upon her head's a crown of gold, and she  
Eats wheat, honey, and oil, from day to day.  
For her beloved, he's the high'st of all,

The only Potentate, the King of kings:  
Angels and men do him Jehovah call,  
And from him life and glory always springs.  
He's white and ruddy, and of all the chief:  
His head, his locks, his eyes, his hands, and feet,  
Do, for completeness  
, out-go all belief;  
His cheeks like flowers are, his mouth most sweet.  
As for his wealth, he is made heir of all;  
What is in heaven, what is on earth is his:  
And he this lady his joint-heir doth call,  
Of all that shall be, or at present is.  
Well, lady, well, God has been good to thee;  
Thou of an outcast, now art made a queen.  
Few, or none, may with thee compared be,  
A beggar made thus high is seldom seen.  
Take heed of pride, remember what thou art  
By nature, though thou hast in grace a share,  
Thou in thyself dost yet retain a part  
Of thine own filthiness; wherefore beware.

John Bunyan

# Of Uprightness And Sincerity

Wouldst thou be very upright and sincere?  
Wouldst thou be that within thou dost appear,

Or seem to be in outward exercise  
Before the most devout, and godly wise?

Yea, art thou thus when no eye doth thee see  
But that which is invisible? and be

The words of God in truth thy prop and stay?  
And do they in thy conscience bear more sway

To govern thee in faith and holiness,  
Than thou canst with thy heart and mouth express?

And do the things that truly are divine,  
Before thee more than gold or rubies shine?

And if, as unto Solomon, God should  
Propound to thee, What wouldst thou have? how would

Thy heart and pulse beat after heav'nly things,  
After the upper and the nether springs?

Couldst, with unfeigned heart and upright lip,  
Cry, Hold me fast, Lord, never let me slip,

Nor step aside from faith and holiness,  
Nor from the blessed hope of future bliss?

Lord, rather cross me anywhere than here;  
Lord, fill me always with thy holy fear,

And godly jealousy of mine own heart,  
Lest I, Lord, should at any time depart

From thy most blessed covenant of grace,  
Where Jesus rules as King, and where thy face

Is only to be seen with comfort, and  
Where sinners justified before thee stand.

If these thy groanings be sincere and true,  
If God doth count thee one that dost pursue

The things thou cryest after with thy heart,  
No doubt but in them thou shalt have a part.

John Bunyan

# On Promising Fruitfulness Of A Tree

A comely sight indeed it is to see  
A world of blossoms on an apple-tree:  
Yet far more comely would this tree appear,  
If all its dainty blooms young apples were.  
But how much more might one upon it see,  
If all would hang there till they ripe should be.  
But most of all in beauty 'twould abound,  
If then none worm-eaten should there be found.  
But we, alas! do commonly behold  
Blooms fall apace, if mornings be but cold.  
They too, which hang till they young apples are,  
By blasting winds and vermin take despair,  
Store that do hang, while almost ripe, we see  
By blust'ring winds are shaken from the tree,  
So that of many, only some there be,  
That grow till they come to maturity.

Comparison.

This tree a perfect emblem is of those  
Which God doth plant, which in his garden grows,  
Its blasted blooms are motions unto good,  
Which chill affections do nip in the bud.  
Those little apples which yet blasted are,  
Show some good purposes, no good fruits bear.  
Those spoiled by vermin are to let us see,  
How good attempts by bad thoughts ruin'd be.  
Those which the wind blows down, while they are green,  
Show good works have by trials spoiled been.  
Those that abide, while ripe upon the tree,  
Show, in a good man, some ripe fruit will be.  
Behold then how abortive some fruits are,  
Which at the first most promising appear.  
The frost, the wind, the worm, with time doth show,  
There flows, from much appearance, works but few.

John Bunyan

## On The Cackling Of A Hen

The hen, so soon as she an egg doth lay,  
(Spreads the fame of her doing what she may.)  
About the yard she cackling now doth go,  
To tell what 'twas she at her nest did do.  
Just thus it is with some professing men,  
If they do ought that good is, like our hen  
They can but cackle on't where e'er they go,  
What their right hand doth their left hand must know.

John Bunyan

# On The Rising Of The Sun

Look, look, brave Sol doth peep up from beneath,  
Shows us his golden face, doth on us breathe;  
He also doth compass us round with glories,  
Whilst he ascends up to his highest stories.  
Where he his banner over us displays,  
And gives us light to see our works and ways.  
Nor are we now, as at the peep of light,  
To question, is it day, or is it night?  
The night is gone, the shadows fled away,  
And we now most sure are that it is day.  
Our eyes behold it, and our hearts believe it;  
Nor can the wit of man in this deceive it.  
And thus it is when Jesus shows his face,  
And doth assure us of his love and grace.

John Bunyan

# The Fowls Flying In The Air

Methinks I see a sight most excellent,  
All sorts of birds fly in the firmament:  
Some great, some small, all of a divers kind,  
Mine eye affecting, pleasant to my mind.  
Look how they tumble in the wholesome air,  
Above the world of worldlings, and their care.  
And as they divers are in bulk and hue,  
So are they in their way of flying too.  
So many birds, so many various things  
Tumbling i' the element upon their wings.

Comparison.

These birds are emblems of those men that shall  
Ere long possess the heavens, their all in all.  
They are each of a diverse shape and kind,  
To teach we of all nations there shall find.  
They are some great, some little, as we see,  
To show some great, some small, in glory be.  
Their flying diversely, as we behold,  
Do show saints' joys will there be manifold;  
Some glide, some mount, some flutter, and some do,  
In a mix'd way of flying, glory too.  
And all to show each saint, to his content,  
Shall roll and tumble in that firmament.

John Bunyan

# The Necessity Of A New Heart

Now wouldst thou have a heart that tender is,  
A heart that forward is to close with bliss;

A heart that will impressions freely take  
Of the new covenant, and that will make

The best improvement of the word of grace,  
And that to wickedness will not give place;

All this is in the promise, and it may  
Obtained be of them that humbly pray.

Wouldst thou enjoy that spirit that is free,  
And looseth those that in their spirits be

Oppressed with guilt, or filth, or unbelief;  
That spirit that will, where it dwells, be chief;

Which breaketh Samson's cord as rotten thread,  
And raiseth up the spirit that is dead;

That sets the will at liberty to choose  
Those things that God hath promis'd to infuse

Into the humble heart? All this, I say,  
The promise holdeth out to them that pray.

John Bunyan

# The Operation Of Faith

The word of faith unto me pardon brings,  
Shows me the ground and reason whence it springs:

To wit, free grace, which moved God to give  
His Son to die and bleed, that I might live

This word doth also loudly preach to me,  
Though I a miserable sinner be,

Yet in this Son of God I stand complete,  
Whose righteousness is without all deceit;

'Tis that which God himself delighteth in,  
And that by which all his have saved been.

John Bunyan

# The Pilgrim

Who would true Valour see  
Let him come hither;  
One here will Constant be,  
Come Wind, come Weather.  
There's no Discouragement,  
Shall make him once Relent,  
His first avow'd Intent,  
To be a Pilgrim.

Who so beset him round,  
With dismal Storys,  
Do but themselves Confound;  
His Strength the more is.  
No Lyon can him fright,  
He'l with a Gyant Fight,  
But he will have a right,  
To be a Pilgrim.

Hobgoblin, nor foul Fiend,  
Can daunt his Spirit:  
He knows, he at the end,  
Shall Life Inherit.  
Then Fancies fly away,  
He'l fear not what men say,  
He'l labour Night and Day,  
To be a Pilgrim.

John Bunyan



# The Sinner And The Spider

Sinner.

What black, what ugly crawling thing art thou?

Spider.

I am a spider—-----

Sinner.

A spider, ay, also a filthy creature.

Spider.

Not filthy as thyself in name or feature.  
My name entailed is to my creation,  
My features from the God of thy salvation.

Sinner.

I am a man, and in God's image made,  
I have a soul shall neither die nor fade,  
God has possessed me with human reason,  
Speak not against me lest thou speakest treason.  
For if I am the image of my Maker,  
Of slanders laid on me He is partaker.

Spider.

I know thou art a creature far above me,  
Therefore I shun, I fear, and also love thee.  
But though thy God hath made thee such a creature,  
Thou hast against him often played the traitor.  
Thy sin has fetched thee down: leave off to boast;  
Nature thou hast defiled, God's image lost.  
Yea, thou thyself a very beast hast made,  
And art become like grass, which soon doth fade.  
Thy soul, thy reason, yea, thy spotless state,  
Sin has subjected to th' most dreadful fate.

But I retain my primitive condition,  
I've all but what I lost by thy ambition.

Sinner.

Thou venom'd thing, I know not what to call thee,  
The dregs of nature surely did befall thee,  
Thou wast made of the dross and scum of all,  
Man hates thee; doth, in scorn, thee spider call.

Spider.

My venom's good for something, 'cause God made it,  
Thy sin hath spoiled thy nature, doth degrade it.  
Of human virtues, therefore, though I fear thee,  
I will not, though I might, despise and jeer thee.  
Thou say'st I am the very dregs of nature,  
Thy sin's the spawn of devils, 'tis no creature.  
Thou say'st man hates me 'cause I am a spider,  
Poor man, thou at thy God art a derider;  
My venom tendeth to my preservation,  
Thy pleasing follies work out thy damnation.  
Poor man, I keep the rules of my creation,  
Thy sin has cast thee headlong from thy station.  
I hurt nobody willingly, but thou  
Art a self-murderer; thou know'st not how  
To do what good is; no, thou lovest evil;  
Thou fliest God's law, adherest to the devil.

Sinner.

Ill-shaped creature, there's antipathy  
'Twixt man and spiders, 'tis in vain to lie;  
I hate thee, stand off, if thou dost come nigh me,  
I'll crush thee with my foot; I do defy thee.

Spider.

They are ill-shaped, who warped are by sin,  
Antipathy in thee hath long time been  
To God; no marvel, then, if me, his creature,  
Thou dost defy, pretending name and feature.

But why stand off? My presence shall not throng thee,  
'Tis not my venom, but thy sin doth wrong thee.  
Come, I will teach thee wisdom, do but hear me,  
I was made for thy profit, do not fear me.  
But if thy God thou wilt not hearken to,  
What can the swallow, ant, or spider do?  
Yet I will speak, I can but be rejected,  
Sometimes great things by small means are effected.  
Hark, then, though man is noble by creation,  
He's lapsed now to such degeneration,  
Is so besotted and so careless grown,  
As not to grieve though he has overthrown  
Himself, and brought to bondage everything  
Created, from the spider to the king.  
This we poor sensitives do feel and see;  
For subject to the curse you made us be.  
Tread not upon me, neither from me go;  
'Tis man which has brought all the world to woe,  
The law of my creation bids me teach thee;  
I will not for thy pride to God impeach thee.  
I spin, I weave, and all to let thee see,  
Thy best performances but cobwebs be.  
Thy glory now is brought to such an ebb,  
It doth not much excel the spider's web;  
My webs becoming snares and traps for flies,  
Do set the wiles of hell before thine eyes;  
Their tangling nature is to let thee see,  
Thy sins too of a tangling nature be.  
My den, or hole, for that 'tis bottomless,  
Doth of damnation show the lastingness.  
My lying quiet until the fly is catch'd,  
Shows secretly hell hath thy ruin hatch'd.  
In that I on her seize, when she is taken,  
I show who gathers whom God hath forsaken.  
The fly lies buzzing in my web to tell  
Thee how the sinners roar and howl in hell.  
Now, since I show thee all these mysteries,  
How canst thou hate me, or me scandalize?

Sinner.

Well, well; I no more will be a derider,

I did not look for such things from a spider.

Spider.

Come, hold thy peace; what I have yet to say,  
If heeded, help thee may another day.  
Since I an ugly ven'mous creature be,  
There is some semblance 'twixt vile man and me.  
My wild and heedless runnings are like those  
Whose ways to ruin do their souls expose.  
Daylight is not my time, I work in th' night,  
To show they are like me who hate the light.  
The maid sweeps one web down, I make another,  
To show how heedless ones convictions smother;  
My web is no defence at all to me,  
Nor will false hopes at judgment be to thee.

Sinner.

O spider, I have heard thee, and do wonder  
A spider should thus lighten and thus thunder.

Spider.

Do but hold still, and I will let thee see  
Yet in my ways more mysteries there be.  
Shall not I do thee good, if I thee tell,  
I show to thee a four-fold way to hell;  
For, since I set my web in sundry places,  
I show men go to hell in divers traces.  
One I set in the window, that I might  
Show some go down to hell with gospel light.  
One I set in a corner, as you see,  
To show how some in secret snared be.  
Gross webs great store I set in darksome places,  
To show how many sin with brazen faces;  
Another web I set aloft on high,  
To show there's some professing men must die.  
Thus in my ways God wisdom doth conceal,  
And by my ways that wisdom doth reveal.  
I hide myself when I for flies do wait,  
So doth the devil when he lays his bait;

If I do fear the losing of my prey,  
I stir me, and more snares upon her lay:  
This way and that her wings and legs I tie,  
That, sure as she is catch'd, so she must die.  
But if I see she's like to get away,  
Then with my venom I her journey stay.  
All which my ways the devil imitates  
To catch men, 'cause he their salvation hates.

Sinner.

O spider, thou delight'st me with thy skill!  
I pr'ythee spit this venom at me still.

Spider.

I am a spider, yet I can possess  
The palace of a king, where happiness  
So much abounds. Nor when I do go thither,  
Do they ask what, or whence I come, or whither  
I make my hasty travels; no, not they;  
They let me pass, and I go on my way.  
I seize the palace, do with hands take hold  
Of doors, of locks, or bolts; yea, I am bold,  
When in, to clamber up unto the throne,  
And to possess it, as if 'twere mine own.  
Nor is there any law forbidding me  
Here to abide, or in this palace be.  
Yea, if I please, I do the highest stories  
Ascend, there sit, and so behold the glories  
Myself is compassed with, as if I were  
One of the chiefest courtiers that be there.  
Here lords and ladies do come round about me,  
With grave demeanour, nor do any flout me  
For this, my brave adventure, no, not they;  
They come, they go, but leave me there to stay.  
Now, my reproacher, I do by all this  
Show how thou may'st possess thyself of bliss:  
Thou art worse than a spider, but take hold  
On Christ the door, thou shalt not be controll'd.  
By him do thou the heavenly palace enter;  
None chide thee will for this thy brave adventure;

Approach thou then unto the very throne,  
There speak thy mind, fear not, the day's thine own;  
Nor saint, nor angel, will thee stop or stay,  
But rather tumble blocks out of the way.  
My venom stops not me; let not thy vice  
Stop thee; possess thyself of paradise.  
Go on, I say, although thou be a sinner,  
Learn to be bold in faith, of me a spinner.  
This is the way the glories to possess,  
And to enjoy what no man can express.  
Sometimes I find the palace door uplock'd,  
And so my entrance thither has upblock'd.  
But am I daunted? No, I here and there  
Do feel and search; so if I anywhere,  
At any chink or crevice, find my way,  
I crowd, I press for passage, make no stay.  
And so through difficulty I attain  
The palace; yea, the throne where princes reign.  
I crowd sometimes, as if I'd burst in sunder;  
And art thou crushed with striving, do not wonder.  
Some scarce get in, and yet indeed they enter;  
Knock, for they nothing have, that nothing venture.  
Nor will the King himself throw dirt on thee,  
As thou hast cast reproaches upon me.  
He will not hate thee, O thou foul backslider!  
As thou didst me, because I am a spider.  
Now, to conclude since I such doctrine bring,  
Slight me no more, call me not ugly thing.  
God wisdom hath unto the piss-ant given,  
And spiders may teach men the way to heaven.

Sinner.

Well, my good spider, I my errors see,  
I was a fool for railing upon thee.  
Thy nature, venom, and thy fearful hue,  
Both show that sinners are, and what they do.  
Thy way and works do also darkly tell,  
How some men go to heaven, and some to hell.  
Thou art my monitor, I am a fool;  
They learn may, that to spiders go to school.

John Bunyan

# The Song Of The Shepherd Boy In The Valley Of Humiliation

He that is down need fear no fall,  
He that is low, no pride;  
He that is humble ever shall  
Have God to be his guide.

I am content with what I have,  
Little be it or much:  
And, Lord contentment still I crave,  
Because Thou gavest such.

John Bunyan

# The Spirit Of Prayer

Wouldst thou have that good, that blessed mind,  
That is so much to heavenly things inclin'd

That it aloft will soar, and always be  
Contemplating on blest eternity.

That mind that never thinks itself at rest,  
But when it knows it is for ever blest;

That mind that can be here no more content,  
Than he that in the prison doth lament;

That blessed mind that counts itself then free  
When it can at the throne with Jesus be,

There to behold the mansions he prepares  
For such as be with him and his co-heirs.

This mind is in the covenant of grace,  
And shall be theirs that truly seek his face.

John Bunyan

# To The Reader

The title page will show, if there thou look,  
Who are the proper subjects of this book.

They're boys and girls of all sorts and degrees,  
From those of age to children on the knees.

Thus comprehensive am I in my notions,  
They tempt me to it by their childish motions.

We now have boys with beards, and girls that be  
Big[8]as old women, wanting gravity.

Then do not blame me, 'cause I thus describe them.  
Flatter I may not, lest thereby I bribe them

To have a better judgment of themselves,  
Than wise men have of babies on their shelves.[9]

Their antic tricks, fantastic modes, and way,  
Show they, like very boys and girls, do play

With all the frantic fopperies of this age,  
And that in open view, as on a stage;

Our bearded men do act like beardless boys;  
Our women please themselves with childish toys.

Our ministers, long time, by word and pen,  
Dealt with them, counting them not boys, but men.

Thunderbolts they shot at them and their toys,  
But hit them not, 'cause they were girls and boys.

The better charg'd, the wider still they shot,  
Or else so high, these dwarfs they touched not.

Instead of men, they found them girls and boys,  
Addict to nothing as to childish toys.

Wherefore, good reader, that I save them may,  
I now with them the very dotterel[10] play;

And since at gravity they make a tush,  
My very beard I cast behind a bush;

And like a fool stand fing'ring of their toys,  
And all to show them they are girls and boys.

Nor do I blush, although I think some may  
Call me a baby, 'cause I with them play.

I do't to show them how each fingle-fangle  
On which they doting are, their souls entangle,

As with a web, a trap, a gin, or snare;  
And will destroy them, have they not a care.

Paul seemed to play the fool, that he might gain  
Those that were fools indeed, if not in grain;[11]

And did it by their things, that they might know  
Their emptiness, and might be brought unto

What would them save from sin and vanity,  
A noble act, and full of honesty.

Yet he nor I would like them be in vice,  
While by their playthings I would them entice,

To mount their thoughts from what are childish toys,  
To heaven, for that's prepared for girls and boys.

Nor do I so confine myself to these,  
As to shun graver things; I seek to please

Those more compos'd with better things than toys;  
Though thus I would be catching girls and boys.

Wherefore, if men have now a mind to look,  
Perhaps their graver fancies may be took

With what is here, though but in homely rhymes:  
But he who pleases all must rise betimes.

Some, I persuade me, will be finding fault,  
Concluding, here I trip, and there I halt:

No doubt some could those grovelling notions raise  
By fine-spun terms, that challenge might the bays.

But should all men be forc'd to lay aside  
Their brains that cannot regulate the tide

By this or that man's fancy, we should have  
The wise unto the fool become a slave.

What though my text seems mean, my morals be  
Grave, as if fetch'd from a sublimer tree.

And if some better handle[12] can a fly,  
Than some a text, why should we then deny

Their making proof, or good experiment,  
Of smallest things, great mischiefs to prevent?

Wise Solomon did fools to piss-ants[13] send,  
To learn true wisdom, and their lies to mend.

Yea, God by swallows, cuckoos, and the ass,[14]  
Shows they are fools who let that season pass,

Which he put in their hand, that to obtain  
Which is both present and eternal gain.

I think the wiser sort my rhymes may slight,  
But what care I, the foolish will delight

To read them, and the foolish God has chose,  
And doth by foolish things their minds compose,

And settle upon that which is divine;  
Great things, by little ones, are made to shine.

I could, were I so pleas'd, use higher strains:  
And for applause on tenters[15] stretch my brains.

But what needs that? the arrow, out of sight,  
Does not the sleeper, nor the watchman fright;

To shoot too high doth but make children gaze,  
'Tis that which hits the man doth him amaze.

And for the inconsiderableness  
Of things, by which I do my mind express,

May I by them bring some good thing to pass,  
As Samson, with the jawbone of an ass;

Or as brave Shamgar, with his ox's goad  
(Both being things not manly, nor for war in mode),

I have my end, though I myself expose  
To scorn; God will have glory in the close.

John Bunyan

# Upon A Looking Glass

In this see thou thy beauty, hast thou any,  
Or thy defects, should they be few or many.  
Thou may'st, too, here thy spots and freckles see,  
Hast thou but eyes, and what their numbers be.  
But art thou blind? There is no looking-glass  
Can show thee thy defects, thy spots, or face.

Comparison.

Unto this glass we may compare the Word,  
For that to man advantage doth afford  
(Has he a mind to know himself and state),  
To see what will be his eternal fate.  
But without eyes, alas! how can he see?  
Many that seem to look here, blind men be.  
This is the reason they so often read  
Their judgment there, and do it nothing dread.

John Bunyan

# Upon A Lowering Of Morning

Well, with the day I see the clouds appear,  
And mix the light with darkness everywhere;  
This threatening is, to travellers that go  
Long journeys, slabby rain they'll have, or snow.  
Else, while I gaze, the sun doth with his beams  
Belace the clouds, as 'twere with bloody streams;  
This done, they suddenly do watery grow,  
And weep, and pour their tears out where they go.

Comparison.

Thus 'tis when gospel light doth usher in  
To us both sense of grace and sense of sin;  
Yea, when it makes sin red with Christ's blood,  
Then we can weep till weeping does us good.

John Bunyan

# Upon A Penny Loaf

Thy price one penny is in time of plenty,  
In famine doubled, 'tis from one to twenty.  
Yea, no man knows what price on thee to set  
When there is but one penny loaf to get.

Comparison.

This loaf's an emblem of the Word of God,  
A thing of low esteem before the rod  
Of famine smites the soul with fear of death,  
But then it is our all, our life, our breath.

John Bunyan

# Upon A Sheet Of White Paper

This subject is unto the foulest pen,  
Or fairest handled by the sons of men.  
'Twill also show what is upon it writ,  
Be it wisely, or nonsense for want of wit,  
Each blot and blur it also will expose  
To thy next readers, be they friends or foes.

Comparison.

Some souls are like unto this blank or sheet,  
Though not in whiteness. The next man they meet,  
If wise or fool, debauched or deluder,  
Or what you will, the dangerous intruder  
May write thereon, to cause that man to err  
In doctrine or in life, with blot and blur.  
Nor will that soul conceal from who observes,  
But show how foul it is, wherein it swerves.  
A reading man may know who was the writer,  
And, by the hellish nonsense, the inditer.

John Bunyan

# Upon A Snail

She goes but softly, but she goeth sure,  
She stumbles not, as stronger creatures do.  
Her journey's shorter, so she may endure  
Better than they which do much farther go.  
She makes no noise, but stilly seizeth on  
The flower or herb appointed for her food,  
The which she quietly doth feed upon  
While others range and glare, but find no good.  
And though she doth but very softly go,  
However, 'tis not fast nor slow, but sure;  
And certainly they that do travel so,  
The prize they do aim at they do procure.

Comparison.

Although they seem not much to stir, less go,  
For Christ that hunger, or from wrath that flee,  
Yet what they seek for quickly they come to,  
Though it doth seem the farthest off to be.  
One act of faith doth bring them to that flower  
They so long for, that they may eat and live,  
Which, to attain, is not in others power,  
Though for it a king's ransom they would give.  
Then let none faint, nor be at all dismayed  
That life by Christ do seek, they shall not fail  
To have it; let them nothing be afraid;  
The herb and flower are eaten by the snail.

John Bunyan

# Upon Apparel

God gave us Cloaths to hide our Nakedness,  
And we by them, do it expose to View.  
Our Pride, and unclean Minds, to an excess,  
By our Apparel we to others shew.

John Bunyan

# Upon Fire

Who falls into the fire shall burn with heat;  
While those remote scorn from it to retreat.  
Yea, while those in it, cry out, O! I burn,  
Some farther off those cries to laughter turn.

Comparison.

While some tormented are in hell for sin;  
On earth some greatly do delight therein.  
Yea, while some make it echo with their cry,  
Others count it a fable and a lie.

John Bunyan

## Upon Over-Much Niceness

Tis much to see how over nice some are  
About the body and household affair,  
While what's of worth they slightly pass it by,  
Not doing, or doing it slovenly.  
Their house must be well furnished, be in print,  
Meanwhile their soul lies ley, has no good in't.  
Its outside also they must beautify,  
When in it there's scarce common honesty.  
Their bodies they must have tricked up and trim,  
Their inside full of filth up to the brim.  
Upon their clothes there must not be a spot,  
But is their lives more than one common blot.  
How nice, how coy are some about their diet,  
That can their crying souls with hogs'-meat quiet.  
All drest must to a hair be, else 'tis naught,  
While of the living bread they have no thought.  
Thus for their outside they are clean and nice,  
While their poor inside stinks with sin and vice.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Barren Fig-Tree In God's Vineyard

What, barren here! in this so good a soil?  
The sight of this doth make God's heart recoil  
From giving thee his blessing; barren tree,  
Bear fruit, or else thine end will cursed be!  
Art thou not planted by the water-side?  
Know'st not thy Lord by fruit is glorified?  
The sentence is, Cut down the barren tree:  
Bear fruit, or else thine end will cursed be.  
Hast thou been digg'd about and dinged too,  
Will neither patience nor yet dressing do?  
The executioner is come, O tree,  
Bear fruit, or else thine end will cursed be!  
He that about thy roots takes pains to dig,  
Would, if on thee were found but one good fig,  
Preserve thee from the axe: but, barren tree,  
Bear fruit, or else thy end will cursed be!  
The utmost end of patience is at hand,  
'Tis much if thou much longer here doth stand.  
O cumber-ground, thou art a barren tree.  
Bear fruit, or else thine end will cursed be!  
Thy standing nor thy name will help at all;  
When fruitful trees are spared, thou must fall.  
The axe is laid unto thy roots, O tree!  
Bear fruit, or else thine end will cursed be.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Bee

The bee goes out, and honey home doth bring,  
And some who seek that honey find a sting.  
Now would'st thou have the honey, and be free  
From stinging, in the first place kill the bee.

Comparison.

This bee an emblem truly is of sin,  
Whose sweet, unto a many, death hath been.  
Now would'st have sweet from sin and yet not die,  
Do thou it, in the first place, mortify.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Disobedient Child

Children become, while little, our delights!  
When they grow bigger, they begin to fright's.  
Their sinful nature prompts them to rebel,  
And to delight in paths that lead to hell.  
Their parents' love and care they overlook,  
As if relation had them quite forsook.  
They take the counsels of the wanton's, rather  
Than the most grave instructions of a father.  
They reckon parents ought to do for them,  
Though they the fifth commandment do contemn;  
They snap and snarl if parents them control,  
Though but in things most hurtful to the soul.  
They reckon they are masters, and that we  
Who parents are, should to them subject be!  
If parents fain would have a hand in choosing,  
The children have a heart will in refusing.  
They'll by wrong doings, under parents gather,  
And say it is no sin to rob a father.  
They'll jostle parents out of place and power,  
They'll make themselves the head, and them devour.  
How many children, by becoming head,  
Have brought their parents to a piece of bread!  
Thus they who, at the first, were parents joy,  
Turn that to bitterness, themselves destroy.  
But, wretched child, how canst thou thus requite  
Thy aged parents, for that great delight  
They took in thee, when thou, as helpless, lay  
In their indulgent bosoms day by day?  
Thy mother, long before she brought thee forth,  
Took care thou shouldst want neither food nor cloth.  
Thy father glad was at his very heart,  
Had he to thee a portion to impart.  
Comfort they promised themselves in thee,  
But thou, it seems, to them a grief wilt be.  
How oft, how willingly brake they their sleep,  
If thou, their bantling, didst but winch or weep.  
Their love to thee was such they could have giv'n,  
That thou mightst live, almost their part of heav'n.  
But now, behold how they rewarded are!

For their indulgent love and tender care;  
All is forgot, this love he doth despise.  
They brought this bird up to pick out their eyes.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Fish In The Water

The water is the fish's element;  
Take her from thence, none can her death prevent;  
And some have said, who have transgressors been,  
As good not be, as to be kept from sin.

2.

The water is the fish's element:  
Leave her but there, and she is well content.  
So's he, who in the path of life doth plod,  
Take all, says he, let me but have my God.

3.

The water is the fish's element,  
Her sportings there to her are excellent;  
So is God's service unto holy men,  
They are not in their element till then.

John Bunyan

## Upon The Flint In The Water

This flint, time out of mind, has there abode,  
Where crystal streams make their continual road.  
Yet it abides a flint as much as 'twere  
Before it touched the water, or came there  
Its hard obdurateness is not abated,  
'Tis not at all by water penetrated.  
Though water hath a soft'ning virtue in't,  
This stone it can't dissolve, for 'tis a flint.  
Yea, though it in the water doth remain,  
It doth its fiery nature still retain.  
If you oppose it with its opposite,  
At you, yea, in your face, its fire 'twill spit.

Comparison.

This flint an emblem is of those that lie,  
Like stones, under the Word, until they die.  
Its crystal streams have not their nature changed,  
They are not, from their lusts, by grace estranged.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Frog

The frog by nature is both damp and cold,  
Her mouth is large, her belly much will hold;  
She sits somewhat ascending, loves to be  
Croaking in gardens, though unpleasantly.

Comparison.

The hypocrite is like unto this frog,  
As like as is the puppy to the dog.  
He is of nature cold, his mouth is wide  
To prate, and at true goodness to deride.  
He mounts his head as if he was above  
The world, when yet 'tis that which has his love.  
And though he seeks in churches for to croak,  
He neither loveth Jesus nor his yoke.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Horse And His Rider

There's one rides very sagely on the road,  
Showing that he affects the gravest mode.  
Another rides tantivy, or full trot,  
To show much gravity he matters not.  
Lo, here comes one amain, he rides full speed,  
Hedge, ditch, nor miry bog, he doth not heed.  
One claws it up-hill without stop or check,  
Another down as if he'd break his neck.  
Now every horse has his especial guider;  
Then by his going you may know the rider.

Comparison.

Now let us turn our horse into a man,  
His rider to a spirit, if we can.  
Then let us, by the methods of the guider,  
Tell every horse how he should know his rider.  
Some go, as men, direct in a right way,  
Nor are they suffered to go astray;  
As with a bridle they are governed,  
And kept from paths which lead unto the dead.  
Now this good man has his especial guider,  
Then by his going let him know his rider.  
Some go as if they did not greatly care,  
Whether of heaven or hell they should be heir.  
The rein, it seems, is laid upon their neck,  
They seem to go their way without a check.  
Now this man too has his especial guider,  
And by his going he may know his rider.  
Some again run as if resolved to die,  
Body and soul, to all eternity.  
Good counsel they by no means can abide;  
They'll have their course whatever them betide.  
Now these poor men have their especial guider,  
Were they not fools they soon might know their rider.  
There's one makes head against all godliness,  
Those too, that do profess it, he'll distress;  
He'll taunt and flout if goodness doth appear,  
And at its countenancers mock and jeer.

Now this man, too, has his especial guider,  
And by his going he might know his rider.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Hour Glass

This glass, when made, was, by the workman's skill,  
The sum of sixty minutes to fulfil.  
Time, more nor less, by it will out be spun,  
But just an hour, and then the glass is run.  
Man's life we will compare unto this glass,  
The number of his months he cannot pass;  
But when he has accomplished his day,  
He, like a vapour, vanisheth away.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Lark And The Fowler

Thou simple bird, what makes thou here to play?  
Look, there's the fowler, pr'ythee come away.  
Do'st not behold the net? Look there, 'tis spread,  
Venture a little further, thou art dead.  
Is there not room enough in all the field  
For thee to play in, but thou needs must yield  
To the deceitful glitt'ring of a glass,  
Plac'd betwixt nets, to bring thy death to pass?  
Bird, if thou art so much for dazzling light,  
Look, there's the sun above thee; dart upright;  
Thy nature is to soar up to the sky,  
Why wilt thou come down to the nets and die?  
Take no heed to the fowler's tempting call;  
This whistle, he enchanteth birds withal.  
Or if thou see'st a live bird in his net,  
Believe she's there, 'cause hence she cannot get.  
Look how he tempteth thee with is decoy,  
That he may rob thee of thy life, thy joy.  
Come, pr'ythee bird, I pr'ythee come away,  
Why should this net thee take, when 'scape thou may?  
Hadst thou not wings, or were thy feathers pull'd,  
Or wast thou blind, or fast asleep wer't lull'd,  
The case would somewhat alter, but for thee,  
Thy eyes are ope, and thou hast wings to flee.  
Remember that thy song is in thy rise,  
Not in thy fall; earth's not thy paradise.  
Keep up aloft, then, let thy circuits be  
Above, where birds from fowler's nets are free.

Comparison.

This fowler is an emblem of the devil,  
His nets and whistle, figures of all evil.  
His glass an emblem is of sinful pleasure,  
And his decoy of who counts sin a treasure.  
This simple lark's a shadow of a saint,  
Under allurings, ready now to faint.  
This admonisher a true teacher is,  
Whose works to show the soul the snare and bliss,

And how it may this fowler's net escape,  
And not commit upon itself this rape.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Lord's Prayer

Our Father which in heaven art,  
Thy name be always hallowed;  
Thy kingdom come, thy will be done;  
Thy heavenly path be followed  
By us on earth as 'tis with thee,  
We humbly pray;  
And let our bread us given be,  
From day to day.  
Forgive our debts as we forgive  
Those that to us indebted are:  
Into temptation lead us not,  
But save us from the wicked snare.  
The kingdom's thine, the power too,  
We thee adore;  
The glory also shall be thine  
For evermore.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Pismire

Must we unto the pismire go to school,  
To learn of her in summer to provide  
For winter next ensuing. Man's a fool,  
Or silly ants would not be made his guide.  
But, sluggard, is it not a shame for thee  
To be outdone by pismires? Pr'ythee hear:  
Their works, too, will thy condemnation be  
When at the judgment-seat thou shalt appear.  
But since thy God doth bid thee to her go,  
Obey, her ways consider, and be wise;  
The piss-ant tell thee will what thou must do,  
And set the way to life before thine eyes.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Sacraments

Two sacraments I do believe there be,  
Baptism and the Supper of the Lord;  
Both mysteries divine, which do to me,  
By God's appointment, benefit afford.  
But shall they be my God, or shall I have  
Of them so foul and impious a thought,  
To think that from the curse they can me save?  
Bread, wine, nor water, me no ransom bought.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Sight Of A Pound Of Candles Falling To The Ground

But be the candles down, and scattered too,  
Some lying here, some there? What shall we do?  
Hold, light the candle there that stands on high,  
It you may find the other candles by.  
Light that, I say, and so take up the pound  
You did let fall and scatter on the ground.

Comparison.

The fallen candles do us intimate  
The bulk of God's elect in their laps'd state;  
Their lying scattered in the dark may be  
To show, by man's lapsed state, his misery.  
The candle that was taken down and lighted,  
Thereby to find them fallen and benighted,  
Is Jesus Christ; God, by his light, doth gather  
Who he will save, and be unto a Father.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Skilfull Player Of An Instrument

He that can play well on an instrument,  
Will take the ear, and captivate the mind  
With mirth or sadness; for that it is bent  
Thereto, as music in it place doth find.  
But if one hears that hath therein no skill,  
(As often music lights of such a chance)  
Of its brave notes they soon be weary will:  
And there are some can neither sing nor dance.

Comparison.

Unto him that thus skilfully doth play,  
God doth compare a gospel-minister,  
That rightly preacheth, and doth godly pray,  
Applying truly what doth thence infer.  
This man, whether of wrath or grace he preach,  
So skilfully doth handle every word;  
And by his saying doth the heart so reach,  
That it doth joy or sigh before the Lord.  
But some there be, which, as the brute, doth lie  
Under the Word, without the least advance  
Godward; such do despise the ministry;  
They weep not at it, neither to it dance.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Sun's Reflection Upon The Clouds In A Fair Morning

Look yonder, ah! methinks mine eyes do see  
Clouds edged with silver, as fine garments be;  
They look as if they saw that golden face  
That makes black clouds most beautiful with grace.  
Unto the saints' sweet incense, or their prayer,  
These smoky curdled clouds I do compare.  
For as these clouds seem edged, or laced with gold,  
Their prayers return with blessings manifold.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Swallow

This pretty bird, O! how she flies and sings,  
But could she do so if she had not wings?  
Her wings bespeak my faith, her songs my peace;  
When I believe and sing my doubtings cease.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Thief

The thief, when he doth steal, thinks he doth gain;  
Yet then the greatest loss he doth sustain.  
Come, thief, tell me thy gains, but do not falter.  
When summ'd, what comes it to more than the halter?  
Perhaps, thou'lt say, The halter I defy;  
So thou may'st say, yet by the halter die.  
Thou'lt say, Then there's an end; no, pr'ythee, hold,  
He was no friend of thine that thee so told.  
Hear thou the Word of God, that will thee tell,  
Without repentance thieves must go to hell.  
But should it be as thy false prophet says,  
Yet nought but loss doth come by thievish ways.  
All honest men will flee thy company,  
Thou liv'st a rogue, and so a rogue will die.  
Innocent boldness thou hast none at all,  
Thy inward thoughts do thee a villain call.  
Sometimes when thou liest warmly on thy bed,  
Thou art like one unto the gallows led.  
Fear, as a constable, breaks in upon thee,  
Thou art as if the town was up to stone thee.  
If hogs do grunt, or silly rats do rustle,  
Thou art in consternation, think'st a bustle  
By men about the door, is made to take thee,  
And all because good conscience doth forsake thee.  
Thy case is most deplorably so bad,  
Thou shunn'st to think on't, lest thou should'st be mad.  
Thou art beset with mischiefs every way,  
The gallows groaneth for thee every day.  
Wherefore, I pr'ythee, thief, thy theft forbear,  
Consult thy safety, pr'ythee, have a care.  
If once thy head be got within the noose,  
'Twill be too late a longer life to choose.  
As to the penitent thou readest of,  
What's that to them who at repentance scoff.  
Nor is that grace at thy command or power,  
That thou should'st put it off till the last hour.  
I pr'ythee, thief, think on't, and turn betime;  
Few go to life who do the gallows climb.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Vine Tree

What is the vine, more than another tree?  
Nay most, than it, more tall, more comely be.  
What workman thence will take a beam or pin,  
To make ought which may be delighted in?  
Its excellency in its fruit doth lie:  
A fruitless vine, it is not worth a fly.

Comparison.

What are professors more than other men?  
Nothing at all. Nay, there's not one in ten,  
Either for wealth, or wit, that may compare,  
In many things, with some that carnal are.  
Good are they, if they mortify their sin,  
But without that, they are not worth a pin.

John Bunyan

# Upon The Whipping Of The Top

Tis with the whip the boy sets up the top,  
The whip makes it run round upon its toe;  
The whip makes it hither and thither hop:  
'Tis with the whip the top is made to go.

Comparison.

Our legalist is like unto this top,  
Without a whip he doth not duty do;  
Let Moses whip him, he will skip and hop;  
Forbear to whip, he'll neither stand nor go.

John Bunyan

# Upon Thebegger

He wants, he asks, he pleads his poverty,  
They within doors do him an alms deny.  
He doth repeat and aggravate his grief,  
But they repulse him, give him no relief.  
He begs, they say, Begone; he will not hear,  
But coughs, sighs, and makes signs he still is there;  
They disregard him, he repeats his groans;  
They still say nay, and he himself bemoans.  
They grow more rugged, they call him vagrant;  
He cries the shriller, trumpets out his want.  
At last, when they perceive he'll take no nay,  
An alms they give him without more delay.

Comparison.

This beggar doth resemble them that pray  
To God for mercy, and will take no nay,  
But wait, and count that all his hard gainsays  
Are nothing else but fatherly delays;  
Then imitate him, praying souls, and cry:  
There's nothing like to importunity.

John Bunyan

# Upon Time And Eternity

Eternity is like unto a Ring.  
Time, like to Measure, doth it self extend;  
Measure commences, is a finite thing.  
The Ring has no beginning, middle, end.

John Bunyan

# Who Would True Valour See

Who would true Valour see  
Let him come hither;  
One here will Constant be,  
Come Wind, come Weather.  
There's no Discouragement,  
Shall make him once Relent,  
His first avow'd Intent,  
To be a Pilgrim.

Who so beset him round,  
With dismal Storys,  
Do but themselves Confound;  
His Strength the more is.  
No Lyon can him fright,  
He'l with a Gyant Fight,  
But he will have a right,  
To be a Pilgrim.

Hobgoblin, nor foul Fiend,  
Can daunt his Spirit:  
He knows, he at the end,  
Shall Life Inherit.  
Then Fancies fly away,  
He'l fear not what men say,  
He'l labour Night and Day,  
To be a Pilgrim.

John Bunyan