

THE BAPTIST CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY, FROM THE DAYS OF CHRIST.

Christianity in contact, 1st, with Judaism; 2d, Pagan Rome; 3d, Papal Dogmas. Bible doctrine and Historic proof, both of a pure succession of Gospel Churches and
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Reprinted by the
History and Archives
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About the author...

Reverend Cyrus William Rees, a son of Rev. William Rees, a prominent Baptist minister of Indiana, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1828. He had two brothers, Baptist ministers; one in California, the other in Texas. He was converted and baptized into the Delphi Baptist church, Carroll county Indiana, in 1845. He attended school at Franklin College, Indiana, and at Kalamazoo, Michigan, graduating at the latter in the class of 1855. He was licensed by the Lebanon church, in Lebanon county, Indiana, in 1850, and ordained by the Macomb church, Macomb county, Michigan, November 15, 1855. He preached for a year for one of the churches in that vicinity, and then went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he built a meeting house and baptized 60 converts. In 1859 he went to California and labored in the Eastern part of that state, and in Nevada for 15 years; about two years of the time under the A. B. H. M. Society. He built a meeting house at Petaluma, and is said to have been the first Baptist minister at Carson, Virginia City, Silver City, Dayton and Fort Churchill. In this section he organized more Baptist churches than any other Baptist missionary on the coast at that time. He also labored at Sacramento and Red Bluff and helped to organize the Eastern Association of California and Oregon. He moved to Oregon in 1876, was pastor at Eugene two years, and from there went to The Dalles. After preaching at The Dalles, he was pastor at Forest Grove and Hillsboro; organizing the latter church in 1884. In November, 1886, he went to Kittitas county, Washington, laboring there about two years. In April, 1888, he contracted a cold, resulting in an illness, which terminated his life June 16, 1888.

His faith was strong, and his hope bright. Brother Rees was a practical, logical speaker and preferred the pastorate. He was also quite a facile writer, and published several small works, noted for their terse and epigrammatic style. He published "The Baptist Chronological History From The Days Of Christ," originally in map form, which he claimed to be what an atlas is to a geography, and that it gives some important facts, and compared pure and corrupt Christianity down the centuries.

"The apostolic churches were Baptist churches, holding to the same doctrines, and observing the same ordinances now dear to us. For more than a thousand years these principles can be traced among the dwellers in the vales of the Piedmont, and in Wales, and in the dawning of the Reformation thousands of Baptists were fond scattered in the various countries of Europe." Excerpt from 1860 Circular Letter by C.W. Rees

"The Baptists claim that every true Gospel church must hold and carry out only New Testament doctrines and commands, or the claim to a Gospel church is forfeited. Thus each Gospel church in all ages and lands would resemble the Apostolic churches, and, consequently, each other." Excerpt from 1874 Circular Letter by C.W. Rees

Dr. J. M. Carroll produced the Trail of Blood: "Illustrating the History of the Churches from the time of their founder, the Lord Jesus Christ, until the 20th century. See Introduction to the Trail of Blood by Clarence Walker of Ashland Ave. Baptist Church, the Booklet was copyrighted in 1931. Rees Chart pre-dates the Carroll Booklet by over 70 years. We were able to get an original scanned from the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California in 1998.

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Christianity in contact, 1st, with Judaism; 2nd, Pagan Rome; 3rd, Papal Dogmas. Bible Doctrine and Historic Proof, both of a pure succession of Gospel Churches and True Witnesses in every age, and of the Rise, Persecutions and Bloodshed of the Romish Anti-Christ. The Origin, Doctrines, History and Statistics of all Churches, chronologically arranged. The Epitome of Extensive Libraries on Ecclesiastical History, exhibiting in each Century consecutively, the leading events of the Gospel Churches and the operations of "The Man Of Sin," being a diagram of history. The gradual growth of errors ripening into the corrupt anti-church, Rome. The faithful testimony and sufferings of "The Witnesses for God," holding a Pre-Gospel, and practicing Apostolic Ordinances. The final triumph of "The Martyrs of Jesus," and the Church of Christ, the "Gates of Hell could not prevail against it."

The Old Testament in prophetic declaration teaches most clearly and distinctly that Christ should establish a kingdom, which should never be destroyed. Daniel 2:44, "In the days of these kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed, and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." Daniel 7:11, "His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." Daniel 7:18, "But the saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom and possess the kingdom, even forever and ever." Daniel 4:34, "Whose dominion is an everlasting dominion, and his kingdom is from generation to generation." Do we find an counter part to these prophetic passages in the New Testament? We do. Luke 3:1,2,3 "Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar... the word of God came unto John... and he came into all the country about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance." Mark 1:1-4, "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the son of God... John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." The Scriptures not only inform us when the Christian dispensation commenced, but when the Jewish ended. Luke 16:16 The law and the prophets were until John, since that time the Kingdom God is preached." Matthew 11:12,13, "From the days of John the Baptist until now, the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence... for all the prophets and the law prophesied until John." We have then the definite period when the Kingdom of Christ was set up. It was in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, or the 752 of Rome, and at the commencing of the preaching of John the Baptist. This kingdom is to be perpetual, enduring forever. Luke 1:33, "Of His kingdom there shall be no end." "I will send you the comforter and he shall abide with you forever." Matthew 16:18, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Matthew 6:13, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever." Matthew 28:20, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." 2 Peter 1:11. "The everlasting kingdom of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Psalm 145:13, "Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations." Revelation 11:3, "I will give power unto my two witnesses, and they shall prophesy one thousand two hundred and three score days (1,260 years) clothed in sackcloth." Revelation 8:9, "Their dead bodies shall lie in the streets of the great city... three days and a half", (1,260 years). Revelation 8:15, "He shall reign forever and ever." Revelation 12:6, "And the woman (ch) fled into the

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wilderness (Piedmont), where she hath a place prepared of God, that they should feed her there one thousand two hundred and three score days” (1,260 years). Revelation 12: 14, “To the woman (Church) were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness unto her place where she is nourished for a time and times and half a time (1,260 years), from the face of the serpent.”

1ST CENTURY-From 30 A.D. to 100 New Testament or Apostolic Baptist. John the Baptist commenced preaching in the fifteenth year of Tiberius Caesar. After six months, Christ is immersed by John in Jordan and enters upon His public ministry in 30. Christ received John’s disciples as a prepared people, which proves both their conversion and baptism to be Christian. 30-John cast in prison; 31-Beheaded. 33-Christ crucified/ Pentecost. 36-Proto-martyr Stephen. 37-Paul converted and Josephus born. 39-Gospel introduced into Britain, supposed by Paul; in 63 had many Christians. 47-Rome had 5,984,072 citizens, and 25,419,066 in the Empire. 49-London founded. James the Greater preaches to the dispersed Jews; martyred about 44. Bartholemew in Arabia, Persia and Armenia, and there martyred. Thomas in Persia, Bactria and India. Matthew in Persia, and there martyred. Jude in Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. Simon in Egypt, Libya and Mauritania. Philip in Asia Minor, and martyred in Phrygia. Mark martyred. 62 Paul preaches in Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece and the Isles of the Mediterranean, and is martyred about 66. Peter in Palestine, Pontus, Galatia, Bythinia, Cappadocia and Asia; is crucified in 67. Andrew in Greece; crucified in 83. John the Evangelist in Palestine and Asia Minor; banished to Patmos by Domitian in 96; writes Rev.; returns and dies at Ephesus 100. The other Apostles are all martyred. By the year 60, gospel preached to nearly the "whole habitable globe." 1st Church constituted at Jerusalem. 1st Gentile Church at Antioch. The Kingdom of Christ on earth embraces all the converted. But, 1st, a Gospel Church is a company of immersed believers. Matthew 3:1-6, 13-17; 28:19-20. Mark 1:4,5,9-11; 16:15,16. Luke 3:3,7,8,21,22. John 1:32-34;3:22,23. Acts 2:37-47; 8:12,13,26-39; 9:17,18; 10:44-48; 16:13-15, 19-54; 18:8,25; 19:1-5; 22:16. Rom. 6:3-5. 1st Cor. 1:13-16; 10:2. Gal. 3:27. Ephes. 4:5. Col. 2:12. The Greek word baptizo, rendered into English is immersed; hence the command to baptize is a command to immerse. John, Christ, and the Apostles all immersed; neither precept nor example in the New Testament for anything but immersion. Barnabas says; “We go down into the water but come up again bringing forth fruits in our hearts.” Mosheim says in this century, “The sacrament of baptism was performed by the immersion of the whole body.” 2d. Each true Gospel Church is local, separate and independent, controlling its own matters; hence the Church at Jerusalem, the Church at Antioch, the Church at Ephesus, the 7 Churches of Asia Minor etc. 3d. The local Church is the highest ecclesiastical earthly power-is the kingdoms executive-but has no legislative power. Acts 1:26. Mosheim p. 68, paragraphs 6 and 7. Gibbon D. and F. of R. E., p. 557-8. 4th. Its Articles of Faith must only be the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, Christ being its sole head and law-giver. 5th. Its origin was with Christ and ends only with time. Daniel 7:14. 6th. No apostate Church can be a true Gospel Church 7th. A Gospel Church is not a persecuting body. 63 “Gospel introduced into Wales by Claudia, and Prudens her husband, where it has remained ever since.” -Orchard. Baptist in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and France, from 63 to

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1861. 70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus-had stood 1,500 years; 1,100,000 killed, 90,000 led into captivity; Christians kept the first day of the week as Sabbath. 10. General Pagan persecutions. 1st under Nero from 64-68. 2nd under Domitian, 95-96, in which 40,000 Christians were slain. 3rd under Trajan 89-117; 2000 years from the first writings of Moses to that of Revelation, which closes the Bible canon. Mosheim says: "The sacrament of baptism was administered in this century without public assemblies, in places appointed and prepared for the purpose, and was performed by the immersion of the whole body in the baptismal font. Whoever acknowledges Christ as the Savior of mankind, and made a solemn profession of his confidence in him, was immediately baptized and received into the Church." 33-100 Apostolic age.

2ND CENTURY-100-Christianity is spread through Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Parthia, Arabia, Egypt, Greece, Ilyria, Italy, France, Scotland, Mediterranean Islands, and the Northern Coast of Africa. 102-Pliny, Governor of Bythinia writes his celebrated letter as to the increase and character of the Christians. 118-126 Persecution under Adrian. 120-130 Aquila translates the O.T. into Greek. 130-Two Welshmen, Tagnaus and Damianus, were converted at Rome, return to Wales, and become eminent ministers of the gospel. 130 Lucius, the Welsh King, is immersed; first King in the world to embrace Christianity. 4th General persecution under Antonius from 136-156. Many Christians martyred by Pagan Rome, in Asia, France and Egypt. 150-Justin Martyr says: "None are allowed to be partakers of the eucharist, but such only as are true believers, and have been baptized." 150-Christians flee to the valleys of Piedmont; hence the origin of the Waldenses-meaning the inhabitants of a valley. Here they maintained a pure Christianity up to Luther, a period of 1,373 years. Till the Reformation, they immersed, condemned baptism, re-baptized (or more truly baptized, once according to the gospel) those coming from the Catholic Church; hence called Anabaptist (meaning again, or baptized over). 150-The Montanists Baptist preach against errors which had commenced to infest the Churches: continued 'til 500 "spread though Asia, Africa, and all parts of Europe," Mosheim Messalians or Euchites, endeavored to bring the Church to primitive simplicity. 150-Syriac and Latin versions of the New Testament. Parts of the Sibylline Oracles and Trinity Controversy. The six Apostolic Fathers are Barnabas, Clement, Hermas, Ignatius, Papia and Polycarp, extending from the days of the Apostles to 167. "It is generally agreed that about 167, many Pagan temples in Britain were converted into Christian churches." Fuller's Ecclesiastical History p.13. Irenaeus becomes pastor of the Church in Lyons, France. This Church has since furnished about 20,000 martyrs. 160-170-A Christian school at Athens. 161-174 -Persecution under Marcus Aurellus. 164-Justin Martyr put to death. 180-Christianity in contact (1) with Greek and Roman heathenism; (2) Civil power; (3) Popular faith; (4) The philosophy of the age. Eastern and Western Churches begin to divide. Catechetical School founded at Alexandria. 182-A School founded in Britain to educate Ministers-many Christians. 185-Origin born. 190-Symmachus version of the Old Testament. Each Church was independent and controlled its own matters. "The persons to be baptized, after renouncing their sins, were immersed under water." Mosheim " In our public assemblies the Scriptures are read, psalms are sung, sermons are preached, and prayers are presented." Tertullian.

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3RD CENTURY-220-Tertullian says: "A baptized person is let down into the water and dipped between the utterance of a few words. Those wishing to dip themselves wholly in water must prepare by sincere repentance. It is all one whether we are washed in the sea, in a pond, in a fountain, or in a river, freestanding or running water; nor is there any difference between those that John baptized in Jordan and those that Peter baptized in the Tiber." 230-Baptism of children opposed in Egypt, and the first school of Christian Theology founded at Alexandria. 5th General persecution under Severus from 199-211. 6th Under Maximinus 235. 7th Under Decius 249-251 requires all Christians to embrace the Pagan worship on the pain of death; many are martyred. 8th Under Valerian 257-260. 9th Under Aurelian 273-275. Novatian Baptist 251-600. Novatian and his party first dissent from the Dominant Church or body, on account of corruptions; become very numerous throughout the Roman Empire, France and Phrygia. They maintained purity of communion and re-baptized those coming from the dominant party. Many of these Christians were afterwards driven into the Piedmont, and Robinson says "A succession of them continued till the Reformation." 251-Were 44 Jewish Christian congregations in Rome. Gospel spread in France and Spain. New Platonism in opposition to Christianity. During the first three centuries, Christian congregations all over the East existed in separate independent bodies; all this time they were Baptist Churches." -Robinson. 254-Dionysius says; "We baptize upon a profession of faith." "Wherever any are found fit among the brethren, the bishops of their own accord ask them to preach unto the people." Eusebius. "They baptized those that were well instructed in religion, and who had given satisfactory signs of their sincere conversion." Mosheim.

4TH CENTURY-10th General persecution under Diocletian. 302-312-85,000 Christians perish; all civil and religious privileges taken from them, their sanctuaries destroyed, and books and writings burnt; extends to the Christians in Britain and in Wales. 304-Struggle between Christianity and Heathenism. Donatist Baptist 311-750-They contended against the corruptions of the Dominate or Catholic party: re-baptized all coming from their faith; were called Anabaptist; admitted none to their Churches but true believers; each Church independent; contend against union of Church and state, and asked, "What has the Emperor to do with the Church" Syrell, bishop of Jerusalem, born 315, says "Jesus died; so also, those going down into the water, and in a manner buried in the water, as He in the rock, are raised again, walking in newness of life." 326-Persian Christians violently persecuted. 330-350-Churches formed in Ethiopia, Abyssinia, Armenia, and Arabia. Patrines (suffering or martyrs) Baptist. 380-1250 A Church, they said, "should consist of good people," and ought not to persecute - faith alone could save a man. They immersed and opposed infant baptism. Hence Dr. Allix says of them: "Very truly we are found a body of men in Italy, 500 years before the Reformation, who believed contrary to the Church of Rome, and condemned their errors." 350-The Puritans of Novatian become numerous in Phrygia; baptized on profession of faith; re-baptize all coming from the Catholic party. 362-"There was scarcely a town or city in Africa in which there was not a Donatist Church" Jones. 370-Basil, bishop of Caesaria says, "Imitating the burial of Christ by the immersion, for the bodies of those immersed are, as it were, buried in the water." "The water presents the image of

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death, receiving the body as in a tomb.” “One must believe first, and then be sealed with baptism.” 370-Syrus says: “ It was the custom when anyone was baptized, to declare they did forsake the devil and all his works.” “During the first three centuries, Christian congregations all over the East subsisted in separate independent bodies unsupported by government and consequently without any secular power over one another.” “All this time they were Baptist Churches.” says Robinson, “and none of the Church fathers for the first four centuries down to Jerome, (370) though giving great numbers of histories of the baptism of adults, yet there is not one record of the baptism of a child until the year 370, when Galetes, the dying son of the Emperor Valens was baptized (immersed) by order of the monarch who swore he would not be contradicted.” Orchard, p. 36, Rob. Res. p. 55. 370-Donatists are charged by Optatas, bishop of Mela, “with re-baptizing Catholics as if they were heathen.” 377-They are deprived of their Churches by Emperor Gratian and both their public and private assemblies prohibited - spread in Spain and Italy. 375-The reformer Arius appears; followers become numerous; he condemns prayers for the dead, and other similar rites; he aimed to restore Christianity to its primitive simplicity; contended there was no difference between Bishops and Pastors. 376-Bible translated in Gothic; Gospel spreads in Persia, Africa and Europe. 378-Jerome on Matthew 28:19 says, “They first teach all nations; then when they are taught they baptize them, for it cannot be that the body should receive baptism unless the soul have before received the true faith.” 386-Gregory, bishop of Nazianzen, says: “There are three classes of persons who do not receive baptism: 1st, the impious, and vicious: 2nd, those who delay for liberty to sin; 3d, those who cannot receive it, because of their infancy, or some accident. The baptized first confess their sins, and renounce the devil and all his works, before many witnesses. They prepare for baptism by watching, fasting, and prayer. None were baptized of old but they that did so confess their sins.” Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople, 398, says: “For to be immersed, then to emerge, is a symbol of the descent into and ascent from the underworld. Hence Paul calls the immersion the tomb: so then, we were buried therefore with him by the immersion into death.”

5TH CENTURY-409-“The mode of baptism in Spain was by dipping; nor does it appear that they baptized any but believers.” Rob. Res. 197. 411-A Conference at Carthage between the Catholics and Donatists; present 286 Catholic Bishops, mid 279 Donatist Ministers. 411-423-Gospel spreads in Germany, Portugal Spain, South Gaul, and North Africa. 412-Novatian Church edifices closed and robbed. 413-Many thousand Donatist Ministers in Africa torn from their Churches and banished; are called Anabaptists, because they would not receive Catholic baptism; they ask Augustin, a Catholic bishop, “What good is baptism to infants?” He replies, “The faith of those presenting the child, profits the child.” 413-An edict in East and West, “That both the persons re-baptizing and baptized should suffer death.” Gibbon says on account of this edict many thousands were torn from their Churches, stripped of their possessions and banished. 432-Novatianists robbed of all their Church edifices in Rome. 450-500-Ancient British Baptist Churches broken up and meeting-houses burnt by Anglo Saxon invasion; Christians driven into Wales, Northumberland and Cornwall. Dr. R. Davis, bishop of Monmouth, said, “There was a vast difference

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between the Christianity of the Ancient Britons, and that mock Christianity introduced by Austin into England; for the Ancient Britons kept their Christianity pure, without any mixture of human traditions as they received it from the disciples of Christ.” “We have the strongest reason to conclude that these islands enjoyed the blessings of a pure enlightened piety, such as our Saviour himself taught, unembarrassed by any of the idle tenets of the Romish Church.” Archbishop Usher.

6TH CENTURY—“The place of administering baptism was not in the Church edifice, but in a river, in which people were dipped in the presence of witnesses.” Bochmer. All extant documents prove believers’ immersion in the early British Churches. 550-The Nestorian Theological School at Nesibes, the only one in this century. 563-595-British Christians retire to Wales. 595-Immersion alone practiced the Churches in Spain. 597-Austin, a Monk, was sent by Gregory, 1st bishop of Rome, to promulgate the Romish faith in Britain. No account of infant baptism in England up to this time, when it was subjugated by Austin to the Catholic yoke. “It was by means of the Patrines that the truth was preserved in Milan and Turin.” Dr. Allix. “The sentiments and doctrines of the Paulicians were propagated at Rome and Milan.” Gibbons. “Primitively, baptistries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the Sixth Century they were taken into the church-porch, and afterwards into the church edifice itself.” Encyc. The Welsh Baptists reject Austin’s infant baptism, retired to the recesses of their mountainous principality, and maintained the principles of a pure and unalloyed gospel through all the dark nights of popery.

7TH CENTURY-600-Cair Leon, and Bangor, England, two seats of learning; at the later 2,100 Baptist afterwards destroyed by Austin for refusing to baptize children. Jeffery of Monmouth says, “Christianity has flourished in Britain, even from Apostolic times, without decay, having the preaching of the gospel, sincere in doctrine and faith and such form of worship as was delivered to the Churches by the Apostles themselves; and that the British Christians, even to death itself, withstood the Romish rites and ceremonies introduced by Austin.” Orchard p. 65. Paulician Baptist from 653-1017. Their creed was, “The baptism and communion of the faithful.” “They baptized only by immersion.” Orchard p. 130. Mosheim says: “The Paulicians supposed all religion to consist in pious exercises, and in actions conformed to the law of God... They rejected baptism and rite of no use as regards salvation, and especially the baptism of infants.” Robinson says, “They are hooted in councils for calling the established Church a worldly community, and re-baptizing such as joined their Churches” “Were called Anabaptists - Orthodox in the doctrine of the Trinity - and made Christ alone mediator; became numerous, and traces of them may be found till 16th Century.” Orchard p. 135. “Afterward,” continues Robinson, “when penal laws obliged them to lurk in corners, and worship God in private, they were distinguished by a variety of names, and a succession of them continued until the Reformation.” Reiner Sacco mentions authors of note among the disciples of Lyons, who date their “antiquity remote in the Apostolic Age.” “They (Paulicians) were Anabaptists, or rejectors of infant baptism, and were often reproached with that term.” Dr. Allix. “They (Paulicians) were simply Scriptural in the use of the

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sacraments.” Milner. 692-Paulicians in Phrygia, Bulgaria, Sclavonia, and are said to have inundated Europe.” Orchard p. 135. In the preface to the French Bible, the translator says, “They (Valdenses) have always had the truth of the Holy Scriptures ever since they were enriched by the name by the Apostles, having preserved the entire Bible in their native tongue from generation to generation in manuscript.” The venerable Bede, who was born 673, says: “The Supremacy of Rome was unknown to the ancient Irish, and no ceremonies used which were not strictly warranted by Scripture, and all classes consulted the sacred writings as their only rule of conduct.”

8TH CENTURY-721-Saxon version of the Gospels. John of Damascus says: “We are buried with the Lord by immersion as says the holy Apostle.” Christian toleration in China. The Principality of Piedmont contains 13,000 square miles, and is the place where God nourished his people 1,200 years. The learned Alcuin, born 785, in Epistle XC to the canons of Lyons, says, “As the inner man is formed anew after the image of his Master, so in the name of the holy Trinity, so is baptized with a triune submersion.” 750-The public religion of the Paterines consisted of prayer, reading and expounding the gospel, baptized once, the Lord’s supper as often as convenient. Italy was full of such Christians. “They say a Christian Church ought to consists only of good people, and no power to make laws; ought not to persecute, and that faith alone could save a man.” Bonizo, Orchard p. 149. “About 750, many thousands of Spanish Vaudois emigrated over the Pyrenees, on being invaded by the Saracens.” Orchard p. 262. “The first writers against the Vaudois never censured their mode of baptism, for in those times all parties administered baptism by dipping, except in cases of danger.” Rob. Res. p. 417. “Greece was the parent of the Vaudois, while Piedmont was the jailor.” Rob. pp. 458, 469. In the provinces of the Goths and Lombards, the Baptists, or Anabaptists, as they were called by the Catholics, had many churches.

9TH CENTURY-From 845 to 854, 100,000 Paulician Baptist put to death in the most cruel manner, and goods confiscated, on account of their purity of faith and practice, by Empress Theodora. They spread through the different countries of Europe and became very numerous. 850-Anabaptist Ministers could pass through the whole German Empire, and lodge at the house of a friend every night. The Dissenters both in the East and West adopted the system of itinerating through different kingdoms. M. Sismoadi’s History of the Crusades against the Albigenses, says: “That they had been transmitted in Gaul from generation to generation almost from the origin of Christianity.” 880-Christian persecution in Denmark. 890-Oxford university founded by Alfred the Great. Trial by jury in England. Moravians founded by Methodius and Cyrilius, who translated the Scriptures into the Sclavonian language. “Each house in the East has its bagnio, where there is every convenience for bathing in hot or cold water.” Montague’s Letter, p. 43, Rob. Baptist Cen. 9. “Many paintings are extant representing the act of immersion; the beautiful building with extensive baptisteries prove the mode to be dipping.” Orchard p. 47.

10TH CENTURY-The Paulician Baptist scattered through every country of

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Europe. Gregory of Nyssa says, "In baptism, coming to the water we hide ourselves in it." From 945, the Paterine Baptist increase and multiply to the 13th Century. 945-"The Anabaptist deprived of their Church edifices by the Catholics." Rob. Res. p. 405. 955-Gospel preached in Russia. 981-Christianity introduced into Iceland. "Many of the Bulgarian Baptist lived single, and adopted an itinerant life to better serve the cause of their Redeemer." "These are they which came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Revelation 7:14. 990-While the Catholic world were in a deep slumber of moral darkness, Mosheim says, "Many efforts were made by Protestants, the witnesses of the truth, by whom are meant such pious and judicious Christians as adhered to the pure religion of the gospel, and remained uncorrupted amidst superstitions. This heretic piety was principally exhibited in Italy and France." "I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal," Rom. 11:42. Learning revived. Aside from Jordan and Kidron, Jerusalem has six large pools; one alone covers four acres. The inhabitants of Cornwall, descendants of the ancient Christian Baptist refugees, still resist the authority of Rome.

11TH CENTURY-1000-Leutard, a reformer in France, gains many followers. Mezeray's French History p. 228. 1003-Albigenses and Waldenses come from France, Germany and Holland into England. 1019-A Council held at Toulouse, to rid the province of the Albigenses; and in 1022 the whole sect is said to have been burnt, yet the churches were recruited from Bulgaria and spread into Languedoc and Gascony. Mezeray's French History p. 229. "These worthy clergymen," says Archbishop Usher, "affirm that there was no virtue capable of sanctifying the soul in the eucharist or in baptism." 1022-13 Christians burnt at Orleans, France, for opposing infant baptism. Paulician Baptist migrate into most of the European countries and are called by different names; are murdered by thousands for denying baptism confers grace, and rejecting infant baptism. 1035-Bruno and Beranger appear as reformers: they spread their doctrine over France, Italy, Germany, and other kingdoms. Their followers were called Gospellers for 100 years. They embraced primitive Christianity, administered baptism only to adults, and rejected infant baptism. The followers of Beranger, says Ewer, "were Baptists in sentiment, denied infant baptism, and were the purest Christians in the darkest times." 1095-Many Christians put to death in Italy for their opposition to infant baptism. "From Italy", says Mosheim, "the Paulicians sent out colonies, who adhered to their doctrine, while realizing every opposition and indignity from the Popes." "In Italy they were called Paterini and Cathari, in France, Bulgarians, from the kingdom of their emigration; also Publicans instead of Paulicians, and, boni homines, good men, but were chiefly known by Albigenses." "The Paterines become very numerous at Milan, where they flourished at least 200 years, having no connection with the Romish church - calling them the corruptors of Christianity and the cross - the mark of the beast." Their churches were divided into 11 compartments, or what would now be called associations, and one of these, in Milanese, embraced over 1,500 members. Ritual of Eastern of Greek Church says, "The servant of God is immersed in the name of the Trinity." Conant.

12TH CENTURY-Mazaray says,"In baptism, in the 12th Century, they plunged

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the candidate into the sacred font.” Moheim says, “From 1100 to 1150, the Anabaptists spread themselves through most European countries, and called the Pope Anti-Christ.” 1105-Many Christians banished from Tryos for opposing infant baptism. 1110-Peter De Breys appears as a reformer in France, preaches 20 years, draws vast numbers to the gospel, contended baptism should only be administered to adults; rejecting infant baptism; persons baptized in infancy should be re-baptized when they believe; prayers could not benefit the dead; and that the real body and blood of Christ was not in the elements. 1105-Henry of Toulouse, a reformer; multitudes follow his teaching; administers baptism only on profession of faith; denies baptism to children. 1137-Arnold appears, and for 18 years a bold contender of primitive faith and denouncer of Catholic corruption: draws many from the Romish church; baptized only adult believers, rejected infant baptism; followers called Arnoldites; set to work influences which worked out the Reformation; in sentiment a Waldensian Baptist 1160-The Gospellers numbered about 80,000, and Sosarius says, “infested a 1,000 cities.” Waldenses are spread over all Europe, and Neander says, “They had descended from the Donatists.” “The poor of Lynas were called Anabaptists for baptizing otherwise than the Church of Rome.” 1170-Pope Alexander “anathematized the Waldenses for opposing infant baptism.” 1175-The Albigenses or good men of Lyons are condemned in council because they held infants are not saved by baptism.” 1176-Many Christians burnt because they would not subscribe to the Papish article. “We believe that none are saved except they are baptized, and that children are saved by baptism, and that baptism is to be performed by a priest in the Church” 1177-Albigenses, Paulicians, or Waldenses, expelled for heresy from Gascony and Provence. 1178-Albigenses banished from Toulouse for heresy. 1179-Alexander III in council “anathematized the Waldensians, Puritan heresy for denying infant baptism.” 1181-The Albigenses condemned for preaching without Papal authority, and for teaching the sacraments and baptism different from the Church of Rome. 1181-Peter Waldo expelled from Lyons. Cassander the Church historian says, “Nearly all the Waldenses and Albigenses were Baptists.”

13TH CENTURY-From 1206 to 1228, one constant slaughter of the disciples of Christ, thousands on thousands of the Albigenses put to death, till Papists thought the heresy was destroyed. Gibbons says: “The visible assemblies of the Paulicians, or Albigeola, were exterminated by fire and sword, and the bleeding remnant escaped by flight and concealment. But the invincible spirit which they had kindled still lived and breathed in the western world.” “And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held. And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants, also, and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.” Revelation 6:9-11. 1224-Pope Honorius III procures the decree from Frederick: “We shall not suffer those wretches (Puritans, Paterines, Arnoldites, etc.,) to live.” 1229 -The Albigenses exiles in Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Gascony. 1229-Waldenses had spread through all Italy, and had

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10 schools alone in Valenmonica, and in 1250 Reiner Sacco, a Waldensian dissenter to the Catholic Church, says: "There were an innumerable multitude of them and the Paterine Christians had 4,000 members in thee perfect class; but those called disciples were exceedingly numerous; had Churches and schools in Italy, Bohemia and Poland." 1233-Many Christians burnt in Germany. 1243-The whole territory of the Albigensian Churches delivered over to the will of the Pope; to gain this, and extirpate these followers of the Lamb, cost 1,000,000 innocent lives. "Waldenses and Albigenses befriended by the lords, barons, and others of the French nobility." Bible divided into chapters. 1260-"800,000 Gospellers or followers of Beranger." The Novationists, Donatists, Paulicians, Gospellers, Paterines, Arnoldites, Waldenses and Albigenses, and Anabaptists, were Baptists under different names, each demanding faith and immersion of their followers as indispensable to Church fellowship, rejecting infant baptism and the corruptions of the Romish Church. "Immersion was the ordinary mode of baptism for 1,300 years." Dr. Whitby. "For 1,300 years, baptism was generally an immersion of the person under water." Brenner. "First society for circulating the Bible in the vernacular tongue for France was formed at Toulouse." Orchard p. 224.

14TH CENTURY-Waldenses number 80,000 in Bohemia; rebaptize those from the Catholics, hence often called Anabaptists. 1315-Lollard began to preach with great power; was burnt in 1322, and in 1336, 21,000 Lollard Baptists in Germany, and 80,000 in Austria and Bohemia. Wickliffe born in 1325; adopted baptismal sentiments; in 1360 he attacks the Monks, and in 1371 the clergy; 1383 completes the translation of the New Testament, a manuscript copy of which cost \$177 78. 1384 gives England her first manuscript Bible, and for 130 years her only Bible in the common tongue. A Council at Blackfriars accuses Wickliffe and his followers with holding that children can be saved without baptism; he dies in 1381, aged 59; 41 years after his bones are exhumed and burnt. Jerome of Prague born about 1370; adopts the Waldensian sentiments, and immersed; his doctrine spread far and wide. 1373-John Huss born; becomes a bold reformer; is a Baptist in sentiment. "The Hussites renounced the Catholic Church; they ridiculed our doctrine and practice in both the sacraments; they admit none until they are dipped in water, and without distinction of rank, call each other brothers and sisters." Erasmus.

15TH CENTURY-From 1401 to 1417, vast numbers put to death and imprisoned, for reading Wickliffe's writings, in England. 1410-The Lollard Baptists censured for not bringing their children to church to be baptized, and in 1413 were 100,000 strong in Britain. 1415-John Huss burnt. 1416-Jerome of Prague burnt while singing. "This soul of mine, in flames of fire, O Christ! I offer thee." From 122 to 1461, 400 Baptists suffer death, for rejecting infant baptism, by Henry VI of England. 1444-Art of printing invented. 1471-First English book printed. 1480-William Tyndale born: becomes a bold reformer; adopts the sentiments of Wickliffe. As to baptism he says, "The plunging into the water signifies that we die and are buried with Christ, and the pulling out again signifies that we are again with Christ in a new life full of the Holy Ghost." "Before the rise of Luther or Calvin, there lay concealed in almost all the countries of Europe, particularly in Bohemia, Moravia, Switzerland and Germany, many persons who adhered

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tenaciously to the doctrine of the Dutch Baptists, which the Waldenses, Wickliffites and Hussites had maintained, some in a more disguised and others in a more open and public manner, viz: That the visible Church on earth was an assembly of true real saints. This maxim is the true source of all the peculiarities that are found in the religious doctrine and discipline of the Baptists, and it is evident many approved of these views before the dawn of the Reformation.” Mosheim. “In times of ignorance and unbelief, they have been the depositories of uncorrupted Christianity. Without the Waldenses, the Wickliffites and the Hussites, the Reformation never could have taken place.” Knapp’s Chr. Theo. p. 427. “During the dark ages, the Baptists prepared the way for the Reformation.” Underhill. “Before the name of Luther, as a reformer, was known, it appears that the Anabaptists in this land carried on the work of reformation, originally undertaken by others, and drew many from the Romish Church to them, and rebaptized them. Had these Anabaptists then possessed really learned men (their institutions of learning were broken up), how great would have been the harvest from the good seed which they had scattered; in all probability all the light which now shines in Europe would have emanated from their community, and at a much earlier period.” Hist. Neth. Ref. Church “Long before Luther the Baptists sowed the seed of the great Reformation.” Jones.

16TH CENTURY-1500-200 Baptist congregations in Bohemia and Moravia. Bible translated into the Bohemian tongue. 1507-Bohemian congregations broken up and meeting-houses closed. 1512-“The German Baptists passed in shoals into Holland and the Netherlands, and in the course of time amalgamated with the Dutch Baptists.” Mosheim. 1517-Tydsworth burnt in England; his daughter compelled to fire the fagots. 1518-Cruel Domestic Inquisition; each member of an English family compelled to tell the religious opinions of the rest. 1518-Mann burnt in England; had turned 700 from the Catholic faith. 1519-Six men and women burnt at Coventry for teaching their children the Lord’s Prayer and the Ten Commandments in English. Henry VIII gives an edict, “Those convicted of the crime of reading, hearing, or circulating Tyndale’s English New Testament, to be fined, whipped, imprisoned, and if found unyielding, to be burnt at the stake.” The Baptists called Anabaptists in Germany from 1524 to 1674. 1525-A Decree in Switzerland from the Reformers, “All persons to abstain from re-baptism or suffer drowning.” 1525-New Testament first printed in the English language by William Tyndale, and the entire Bible in 1563. 1529-Erasmus says, “The Anabaptists abound in great numbers, but nowhere permitted to use the church edifices; and yet are worthy of greater commendation than others on account of the harmlessness of their lives; but are oppressed by all other sects.” “Amidst all the teachers of the gospel in Germany, the Baptists best understood the doctrine of religious liberty;” “and to their immortal honor, be it recorded, that the Baptist were always on the side of liberty.” Rob. Res. p. 545. 1533-Merel, a Waldensian Historian, says, “More than 800,000 persons professed the religion of the Waldenses.” They had both the Old and New Testaments; many could repeat all the New Testament. 1533-A reward of twelve guilders, for the apprehension of Anabaptist teachers in Germany. Frith, a companion of Tyndale and Martyr, at Smithfield, in 1533, says “baptism is the plunging down in water and lifting up again.” On Romans 6 he says, “We are plunged bodily into the water and are raised

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with Christ, that we may walk in a new life.” 1536-“In most all the countries of Europe an unspeakable number of Baptists preferred death in its worst forms to a recantation of their sentiments.” Mosheim. 1536-Menno, a reformer, was immersed and labored 25 years with great success; opposed infant baptism and plead for religious liberty; the origin of the Mennonite Baptists. Bublenger’s History of German AnaBaptist, in 1538, says, “They are the only true Church of Christ; refuse communion with other Churches, though called Evangelical; infant baptism arose from the Pope and Devil; believes immersion is true baptism, and no distinction among preachers.” 1538-Strype says, “The Anabaptists pester the Church, and the King has set forth a proclamation against them and their books.” 1539-31 Baptists put to death in Holland, having fled from England. 1540-Crammer’s Bible. From Edward 6th, in 1547, to the present, the Anglo-Saxon has read his Bible unmolested, save five and a half years of the reign of Bloody Mary. “The Anabaptists teach that which is not found in the Scriptures to be rejected.” Bellarmine. 1547-“Anabaptists of England always immersed, and taught children ought not to be baptized.” 1549-“Many Anabaptists in England” Bishop Hooper. 1550-Oseander says, “Our modern Anabaptists are the same as the Donatists of old.” 1552 -Baptist congregations in London, and in 1589 Churches. 1557-Many Baptist imprisoned for holding infant baptism is anti-Scriptural, and came from the Pope of Rome. 1569-“The Baptist in Great Britain publish a protest against all persecutions for conscience sake.” Curtis. 1560-Bible divided into verses. 1570-Cardinal Hosius, President of the Council of Trent in 1545, says, “For these 1,200 years, no sect has been more grievously punished than the Anabaptists;” (which dates them back to 370) and “in numbers the Anabaptists would swarm above all others if they were not cut off with the knife of persecution.” “The Waldenses were the relics of the pure primitive Churches, and some of them were called the poor of Lyons.” Beza. Under Luther and Calvin many of the Waldenses are persuaded to adopt their creed, after having contended for primitive ordinances and faith over 1,300 years, through fire, sword, and fagot. Frederick issued an edict, “to banish all Anabaptists from his dominions on pain of death.” “During the Reformation, both Catholics and Protestants persecuted the Baptist.” 1587-Perry first Baptist martyr after the Reformation. “The institution of anabaptism is no novelty, but for 1,300 years has caused great disturbance in the Church, and has required such a strength that the attempt in this age to contend with it appeared futile for a time.” Zuingle. Reinerius, a Catholic writer, referring to the Waldenses, says, “Of all the sects which have been or now exist, none is more injurious to the Church, (of Rome) for three reasons: 1st, because it is more ancient, claiming their existence from the very time of the Apostles; 2nd, because it is so universal, there is scarcely any country into which this sect has not crept; 3rd, because they have a great appearance of piety, as they live justly before men, . . . yet they hate and revile the Church of Rome, and their accusations are easily believed by the people.” M. de Potter’s History of the Waldenses says, “They call the Pope Anti-Christ, opposed the payments of tithes, abolished the distinctions in the priesthood, denied the authority of councils, rejected all the ceremonies of baptism, except simple ablution, and laying stress on the truth that in infancy there can be no actual conversion to the Christian faith; they therefore baptized anew all those who left the Romish Church wishing to embrace their doctrine.”

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17TH CENTURY-1611-English Baptists publish their Confession of Faith of 27 articles; agrees with present Baptist views. 1618-A book published on baptism, vindicating Baptist principles. 1620-The English Parliament petitioned by Baptists in behalf of their sufferings, doctrines and liberty. 1630-Church formed at Hatch, England yet exists. 1635-Roger Williams banished from Massachusettes and in 1636 places the great Baptist idea of perfect religious liberty, for the first time in the world's history, in a code of laws for Rhode Island, from which our Government and all the States have modeled. Bancroft, in speaking of this Baptist colony, says: "Freedom of conscience, unlimited freedom of mind, was from the first the trophy of the Baptist" "The Baptist were from the beginning the friends and advocates of absolute liberty; just and true liberty; equal and impartial liberty." Locke. 1639-1st Baptist Church formed in U.S. at Providence. 1643-7 Baptist Churches in London, 147 in the country; their articles say: "Dipping baptism and believers the subjects, are reproached for not communing with any but dipped persons. 1743-Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists, were all united in efforts to exterminate the Baptists." 1644-2nd Baptist Church in America at Newport, by John Clark. 1645-1st Open Communion Church in England 1646-Many Baptist in Cromwell's army. 1650-Baptist associations formed in England, Scotland, and Wales. 1650-Friends, or Quakers originate in England under George Fox. 1653-10 Baptist Churches in Ireland, 1654-Cromwell offers Baptist ministers, with other Dissenters, Church living, but true to principle refuse. 1655-Waldenses endure severe persecutions, but are assisted by Cromwell and others of note. 1658-The Baptist were urged to banish from Providence, Rhode Island, all Dissenters, but refused. Thomas Ruller's England Church History says: "The Baptist of England in his day were but the Donatists new dipped." 1660-Petition presented to Charles II, on behalf of 20,000 Baptist" They suffered much under Charles II, having publicly professed the principles of religious liberty." Mackintosh. "The Baptist stood alone, amidst all their contemporaries, for liberal and enlightened views." Underhill. "When our principles have won their way to more general acceptance, the share of the Baptists in the achievement of that day (English liberty) will be disinterred, . . . who contended manfully, some with bitter sufferings, for the rights of conscience and the truth as it is in Jesus; that to them English as well as Pedobaptist, referring to the Baptist of England, ascribed to them "the chief events which hurried on the subversion of monarchy and the establishment of a republic." 1661-Bunyan imprisoned, and remained in Bedford jail near 13 years. 1663-1st Baptist Church in Massachusettes. 1664-Baptist compelled to hold their meetings at midnight in England 1665-1st Baptist Church in Boston. 1670-Powell, a Baptist Minister, dies having been confined in 13 different prisons. 1670-Brandt says, "On the Continent the Anabaptists consist of such a number that scarcely anybody can number them." 1670-Limborch, Professor of Theology in Amsterdam University, says, "Of all the modern sects of Christians, the Dutch Baptists most resemble both the Albigenses and Waldenses." 1681-Over 10,000 Baptist in and about London. 1683-1st Church in South Carolina. 1685-Bossnet, Bishop of Meaux, says, "The sect of Waldenses is a kind of Donatism, and their re-baptizing an open declaration that the Catholic Church has lost baptism." 1688-1st Church in Pennsylvania, and in New Jersay. 1688-Philadelphia Association formed - first in U.S. 1688-Dr. Wall says, "The Baptist that are now, are sober, grave, quiet, and peaceable;

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they maintain their poor liberally; they hold it necessary to renounce communion with all Christians that are not of their way, and any whom the congregation approved could teach in their assemblies.” “The Baptist were generally men of virtue and universal charity.” Burnell. “Whoever properly estimates the doctrines and practices of the Baptist must allot them a place among the faithful, notwithstanding their views of baptism.” Dr. Hawes. “The Baptist are a pious body of men, obnoxious to all other sects for their rejection of infant baptism, as not being enjoined by the New Testament. 1689-Over 100 Churches represented at London in an Association. 1691-Twelve Associations in England and Wales; measures taken to educate ministers. “Under the gospel, the first of the sacraments, commonly so called, is baptism, wherein the bodies of believers, who engage themselves in pureness of life, are immersed in running water to signify their regeneration by the Holy Spirit.” Matthew 28:19; Mar. 16:16,16; Acts 8:36,37; Eph. 5:26; 1st Peter 3:21. “Thence follows that infants are not to be baptized, inasmuch as they are incompetent to receive instruction, or believe, or to enter into a covenant, or to promise or answer for themselves, or even to hear the Word.” John Milton. 1695-Bayle says, “If the martyrology of the Anabaptists were written, their sufferings would make a large volume.” “It is commonly confessed by us to the Anabaptists, that in the Apostles’ times the baptized were dipped in the water.” Baxter. “The Jordan is almost thirty yards broad, and I found it nine feet deep at the brink.” Dr. Shaw. “The Greek Church, in all its branches, does still use immersion; and so do all Christians who have not submitted to the Pope’s authority.” Dr. Wall. “The Baptists,” says Halbersma, “existed several centuries before the Reformation...Repudiating all the doctrines and ceremonies of the Romish Church, which Jesus had not commended... The kingdom of God was shut up in their bosoms, and was made known by no outward actions whatever (from fear of Papal Church); they existed by hundreds of thousands, as if not in existence, and only were known of men through the prosecutions and investigations made by the Inquisition.” Sir Isaac Newton says, “The Baptists were the only Christians who had never symbolized with the Church of Rome.”

The classical use of baptizo. 520 B.C.-Rindas says; “As when a net is cast into the sea, the cork swims above, so am I unplunged (abaptizos); on which the Greek scholiast says: As the cork, ou dunei, does not sink, so I am abaptistos, unplunged - not immersed.” 430 B.C.-Hippocrates says: “shall I not laugh at the man who sinks (bapatisonta) his ship by overloading it, and then complains of the sea for ingulfing it with its cargo?” 330 B.C.-Heraclides Ponticus says: “When a piece of iron is taken red hot from the fire, and plunged in the water, (udati baptizetai) the heat ceases, being quenched by the water.” 332 B.C. -Aristotle says: “There were certain places, beyond the pillars of Hercules, which, when it is ebb-tide, are not overflowed, (mee baptizethai).” Diodorus Siculus says: “Most of the land animals that are intercepted by the river (Nile) perish, being overwhelmed (baptizomena); the river borne along by a more violent current overwhelmed (ebaptizo) many.” Sirabo, who died A.D. 2, says of a lake near Agrigetum: “Things that elsewhere cannot float, do not sink (mee patizesthai) in the water of this lake, but swim in the manner of wood.” Again; “If one shoots an arrow into the channel (of a rivulet in Cappadocia) the force of the water resists it so much that it will scarcely plunge in (baptizethai).” Again: “They (the soldiers) marched a whole day through the

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water - plunged in (baptizomenon) up to the waist.” Once more: “Nor can any one who enters it (the bitumen on lake Sirbo) plunge in, (baptizesthai) but is borne up.” Josephus 37-90, “Mellontos baptizesthai too skapous - the ship being about to sink.” “Our ship being immersed or sinking (baptisthentos) in the midst of the Adriatic.” The boy was sent to Jericho, and there, agreeable to command, being immersed in a pond (bapizomenos en kolumbethra) he perished - a sinking ship (baptizomenees neos) the waves overwhelmed or immersed them (ebaptin). Stuart on Baptism, pp. 14,15,16,19,20; also Pendleton’s Three Reasons, pp. 97-100.

The Lexicons as to the primary meaning of baptizo: Scapula, “to dip or immerse; also to dye, as we immerse things for coloring or washing.” Hedericus, “to dip, immerse, to cover with water.” Stephanus, “to dip, to immerse, to merge, submerge, to cover with water. Schleusner, “to plunge, to immerse.” Parkhurst, “to immerse in or wash with water.” Robinson, “to immerse, to sink.” Schrevelius, “to baptize, to immerse.” Groves, “to dip, immerse, immerge, plunge.” Bretschneider, “properly often to dip.” Sidas, “to sink, to plunge, to immerse.” Greenfield, “to immerse, immerge, submerge, sink.” Robertsons’ Thesaurus, “to immerse, to wash.” Porson, “to dip, to immerse, to dye, because it is done by immersing.” Donegan, “to immerse repeatedly into a liquid, to submerge, to sink.” Jones, “to plunge, dip, baptize, bury, overwhelm.” Bass, “to dip, immerse, to plunge in water.” Stokius, “to dip, to immerse in water.” Liddell and Scott, “to dip, dip under.” Pickering, “to dip, immerse, submerge, plunge, sink, overwhelm, to steep, to soak, to wet.”

18TH CENTURY-1705-1st Baptist Church in Conn. and Delaware. 1714-1st Church in Virginia 1718-Benjamin Stinton dies, having for years been employed in collecting materials for a history of the English Baptist from the days of Christ. 1719-Origin of the Dunkards. 1727-1st Church in North Carolina and Baptist release from tithes in Massachusettes; in 1729 released in New Hampshire and Connecticut. 1730-1st Church in Maryland. 1734-Welsh Baptist in Pennsylvania. 1752-1st Church in Georgia. 1755-1st Church in New Hampshire. 1762-1st Church in New York; irregular worship from 1669. 1764-Brown University founded. 1768-1st Church in Vermont. 1770-Age of Gill and Fuller. 1771-251 Baptist Churches in England. “Jefferson conceives his idea of our form of Government by seeing a Baptist Church in Virginia transact its business,” Andrew Trebble being pastor. 1774-Baptist Churches petitioned the first Continental Congress of Philadelphia to grant perfect religious liberty; also the Provincial Congress at Cambridge. 1775-Baptist petitioned the Massachusettes Legislature for religious liberty. 1776-Independence declared. 1781-1st Church in Kentucky. 1784-Monthly concert of prayer in England. 1785-Baptist released from tithes in Virginia, and great revival. 1780-When General Washington was President, he was petitioned by the Baptist Churches of Virginia for religious liberty; he pledged his influence to this end, and says: “I recollect, with satisfaction, your denomination throughout America has been the firm friends of civil liberty.” The following law passed the next month: “Congress shall make no law establishing articles of faith, or a mode of worship, or prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.” 1790-1st Church in Ohio., and 360 Churches in England, 56 in Wales, and “The Baptist Annual

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Register,” by Dr. Rippon of London, being the first denominational periodical. 1790-“The ancient Vaudois are distinguished from the reformed Churches by not using any liturgy, by not compelling faith, by condemning parochial Churches by allowing all to teach, by not practicing infant baptism, by not admitting godfathers, by denying all ecclesiastical orders of priesthood, Papal and Episcopal, and by their abhorrence of every species of persecution.” Rob. Res., p. 461. 1792-English Baptist Missionary Society. 1793-Cary sent to India, who, in connection with his associates, translates the Bible into forty different Oriental languages, and publishes 212,000 volumes. 1796-1st Church in Illinois. 1798-1st Church in Arkansas. “Greece was the parent, Spain and Navarre the nurses, France the step-mother, and Savoy the jailor of that class of Christians known as Waldenses.” Rob. “The Donatists were trinitarian Anabaptists.” Rob. ”No space of 20 years occurs from Christ to the present, but we read of the Baptist as a persecuted people.” “The true origin of the Baptist denomination is hid in the remote depths of antiquity.” Mosheim. “The Russians baptize adults in the rivers, by trine immersion.” Miller. “The Mahometans are totally immersed, or bathed in water.” Sale’s Koran. “The English Baptist, contending for the sufficiency of Scripture; and for Christian liberty to judge of its meaning, can be traced back, in authentic documents, to the first Non-conformists and to the Apostles.” Robinson. President Edwards, speaking of the interval between the rise of Anti-Christ and Reformation, says: “In every age of this dark time (of Popery) there appeared particular persons in all parts of christendom who bore testimony against the corruption and tyranny of the Church of Rome. There is no one age of Anti-Christ, even in the darkest times, but historians mention by name those who manifested an abhorrence of the Pope and his idolatrous worship, and pleaded for purity of doctrine and worship. God was pleased to maintain an uninterrupted succession of many witnesses, through the whole time, in Britain, Germany, and France. And there were numbers, in every age, who were persecuted and put to death for this testimony.” “The Apostles admitted none to the Lord’s Supper but such as were previously baptized.” Robert Hall’s Works, vol. 2d, pp. 213,214. “The Paulicians,” says Gibbon, “were inclined to abolish all visible objects of worship; and the words of the gospel were, in their judgment, the baptism and communion of the faithful.”

19TH CENTURY-1802-1st Baptist Church in Indiana and District of Columbia. 1804-1st Church in Missouri and England Baptist Mission to Jamaica. 1807-1st Church in Mississippi. 1809-English Baptist Magazine. 1810-1st Church in Alabama. 1812-1st Church in Louisiana. 1814-Triennial Convention. 1815-Dr. Pinkerton, in Russia, says: “This day the infant had to be three times dipped in the ice bath.” 1816-A Society formed at Bath, England, to assist aged and infirm Baptist ministers. 1819-R. Dermont and Ybey, say “The Baptist may be considered as the only Christians who have stood since the days of the Apostles and preserved pure the doctrines of the gospel through all ages;” and Holland in consequence of the above conclusion of her scholars, offers Baptist Churches state support but true to their principles they decline. “With greater consistency than Luther, the Baptist applied their doctrine to the Reformation, to social life, and threatened an end to priest-craft and king-craft, spiritual dominion, tithes and vassalae, and though their history is written in the blood of myriads, yet naturally the paths of the Baptist are

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paths of freedom and peace.” Bancroft. 1820-Alexander Campbell, in debate with John Walker, p. 287, says: “That the Baptist communed on the day of pentecost, and have continued from that day till now.” “The practice of immersion in the first centuries was, beyond all doubt, prevalent in the whole Church. There can be no doubt whatever that in the primitive times the ceremony was performed by immersion, to signify a complete immersion into the new principle of life divine, which was to be imparted by the Messiah.” Neander’s letter to Judd Jones, in preface to first edition, 1825, of his History of the Waldenses, says: “They brought up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, but they neither sprinkled nor immersed them; they were, in a word, so many distinct Churches of Anti-pedobaptists.” Missionaries Smith and Swight say, (1832): According to the rules of the Armenian Church, baptism consists in plunging the whole body in water three times.” Dr. Griffin, President of Willams College says: “I agree with the advocates of close communion in two points. 1st, that baptism is the initiating ordinance into the visible Church; of course where there is no baptism there are no visible Churches. 2nd, that we ought not to commune with those who are not baptized, and of course are not Church members, even if we regarded them as Christians...In other words, I have no right to send the sacred elements out of the Church” Dr. Hibbard (Methodist) says: “It is but just to remark, that in one principle the Baptists and Pedobaptist Churches agree. They both agree in rejecting from communion at the table of the Lord, and in denying the rights of Church fellowship to all who have not been baptized. Valid baptism they consider as essential to constitute visible Church membership. This also we hold, (then if sprinkling and pouring are not valid New Testament baptism, we have no visible Pedobaptist Churches nor Church membership.) The only question, then, that here divides us is, What is essential to valid baptism?...And the charge of close communion is no more applicable to Baptists than to us.” 1820-Hamilton Theological Seminary founded, and England had 620 Churches. 1822-1st Church in Michigan. 1824-American Baptist P. Society; Judon imprisoned, and remained 18 months. 1826-Newton Theological Seminary. 1830-Church of God, or Winebrennarians. 1827-Alexander Campbell commences the work of dissension, and he and his party were expelled in 1832 from the Dover Association. 1832-Amerian Baptist Home Missionary Society; England and Wales have 200 congregations. 1833-Commencing of the division of the Old School Baptist on the mission question. 1834-Baptist Ref. in Germany under Oncken. 1836-1st Church in Iowa, and Christian Review. 1837-1st Church in Wisconsin. 1838 American and F. B. Society. 1840-1st Church in Texas. 1842-1st Church in Florida. 1843-American Baptist Free Missionary Society. 1845-Southern Baptist Convention. 1846-Triennial Convention merged into the Missionary Union. 1847-Southern Baptist P. Society. 1849-1st Church in California. 1850-Rochester University: American Bible Union; Judson dies. 1852-Baptist Historical Society. 1858-Over 70,000 Baptist increase in the U.S., and in 1859, 72,000. Statistics for 1861 in U.S.: Free Will Baptist originated in 1770, and now have 143 Associations, 1,298 Churches, 1,044 ministers, and 59,791 members. Tunkers in 1708, and have 150 Churches, 150 ministers, and 8,200 members. Seventh Day Baptist in 1651 have 56 Churches, 70 ministers, 6,571 members. Six Principle Baptist in 1639 have 18 Churches, 16 ministers, 3,000 members. Campbellites or Disciples in 1832 have 2,400 Churches, 2,000 ministers, 350,000 members. Total number of minor

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sects of Baptists, 5,897 Churches, 4,512 ministers, 527,648 members. The Regular or Missionary Baptist originated with John the Baptist, Christ and the Apostles, and have continued through every age and generation to the present, called by various names yet in doctrine and practice essentially the same; and although millions on millions of her brotherhood have been martyred, yet today she stands as a divine monument, that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against his Church;" and "of his kingdom there shall be no end." Bearing testimony for the truth in every age, being persecuted by all other sects, yet be it inscribed to the proud honor of the Baptists, that their principles of religious liberty - soul freedom - have not, under the most aggravating circumstances, permitted them to become a persecuting people. Numbers in the U.S. 1861-576 associations, 12,371 Churches, 7,837 ordained ministers, 1,115 licentiates, 1,020,442 membrs, and average one minister per week, and 2,000 members per year from other Churches, and 50,000 by conversion; with a Baptist populaton of 5,200,000, have 34 Baptist Colleges and Universities, 14 Theological Seminaries, and 54 periodicals; support 44 missions, 192 stations, 1,254 out stations, 480 missionaries, 538 native preachers, and 473 missionary Churches; contributed last year \$500,000 for benevolent purposes. Grand total of the Baptist family in the U.S., 18,268 Churches, 13,464 ministers, 1,548,080 members. England and Wales have 1,947 Churches, 1,725 ministers, 190,000 members. Canada has 13,717 Baptist; Nova Scotia 13,057; New Brunswick 7,703; West India Islands 36,250; Germany 7,000; Sweden 4,348; with missionaries and stations, and churches dotting nearly the entire globe, as lights for liberty and a pure gospel. "Ah, there is a future for you Baptists." Neander.

Scriptures Showing That Anti-Christ, or the Romish Church, Would Arise

2ND CENTURY-Daniel 7:8, 11, 24-27, "Another beast shall arise after them, and he shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws, and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of times (1260 years), but the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion-to consume and destroy it unto the end." 2 Thes. 2:3-10, "Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God showing himself that he is God. The mystery of iniquity doth already work,... even him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all the deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish." Revelation 12:17, "The dragon was wroth with the woman (Church) and went to make war with the remnant of her seed which kept the commandments of God and have the testimony of Jesus Christ." 13:11-18. 17: "I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet colored beast full of names of blasphemy,...having seven heads and ten horns, and upon her foirehead was a name written, Mystery Babylon, the mother of Harlots and abominations of the earth,...and I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus." Church at Rome supposed to be founded by the instrumentality of some of those converted on the day of Pentecost. New

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Testament and Apostolic Fathers silent as to Peter ever being at Rome. The Churches remained mainly pure in doctrine and practice 200 years. The pastor of Rome occupied the city of the greatest political power and influence in the world; is made Chairman of all religious assemblies; at first gives only his advice; soon that advice becomes law in ecclesiastical matters; he grasps spiritual power; the surrounding pastors gradually yield; those of Alexandria, Constantinople, and Antioch, contend longest against him, but at last are compelled to submit to his demands. Rome, politically, swayed the world-should Rome, Ecclesiastically, contended the Metropolitan Bishops. 170-First use of the phrase Catholic Church. 192-Victor, pastor of Rome, excluded the Eastern Churches from fellowship with the Western, for refusing to keep the Pascal feast, afterwards called Easter, the same day Church of Rome did; first assumption of power but is not regarded.

3RD CENTURY-Ordinances corrupted; baptismal waters blessed; ablutions for the dead; monastic life come into fashion, and system of nunnery. First record of sprinkling. "Novation falling into a grievous distemper, and it being supposed he would die immediately, he received baptism, being sprinkled with water on the bed whereon he lay, if that could be termed baptism." Sprinkling unknown to this time. The idea now became prevalent in North Africa of a saving power in baptism, and infants were thought to be lost without it, hence the rise of infant baptism and baptismal regeneration, and its application to sick and dying persons, and soon after of infant communion. 252-Infant baptism decreed necessary by a council at Carthage with Cyprian at its head. 252-"Infant baptism and sponsors first introduced together."-Mosheim. 257-A council at Carthage decreed "infants might be baptized." A passage in an Alexandrian Church book says, "baptism of new born infants was utterly unknown to the early Christians, not only down to the end of the second century, but indeed to the middle of the third; but Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, was the first Father who, by a fanatical enthusiasm, and a bad interpretation of the Old Testament, established it as a principle." "Infant sprinkling is a regular article in Pagan mythology."-Dr. Robinson. "These lustrations, holy water, and sprinkling, were borrowed from the heathen by the Catholics.-Dr. Middleton's letters from Rome, p. 15, and pp. 136-143, and Rob. History Baptist pp. 421, 458. "Pouring, aspersion, and sprinkling, were customs among the heathen before Christ or Moses."-Potter's Antiquities. Catholic Church received sprinkling from the surrounding heathen; Pedo-baptists from the Catholics. 260-Influence of councils increase. 375-Influence of country pastors supplanted by Metropolitan pastors, or Bishop's. 280-290-"The creed of the Apostolic Constitution." Marcellinus, Bishop. of Rome, 296-304, "offers incense to the god's."

4TH CENTURY-305-Constantine the Great becomes Emperor; 313-grants religious liberty to all Christians; 320-issued an edict against the Donatists. 326-unites Church and State for the first time, and this made what was called "The Church;" removes the seat of government from Rome to Constantinople; builds splendid Church edifices and baptistries, and all here were immersed professing Christianity; made a creed demanding all to conform to it, hence Constantines, or the dominant party were called "The Catholic or Universal Church" He died in 337, aged 66. 314-The Galatian Council first prohibited pastors from marrying; pilgrimages grew into repute; relics much esteemed; prayer offered

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to departed saints; Virgin Mary worshiped; mass adopted; pretend to discover the real cross of Christ; Epiphanius writes on; 80 heresies in Catholic Church; baptistries introduced in Church edifices. 318-Arian Controversy begins. 320-heathen temples used as Church edifices. 325-First Nicene Council; from 250 to 300 oppose Arianism; draw up the Nicene creed. 344-Chrysostom born. 347-Council of Sardis provides "if a minister is dissatisfied with the decision of a council at home in his case, he may apply to the Bishop of Rome for a rehearing." 350-Special singers in Churches; 1,000 Bishops in the East and 800 in the West. 354-Augustine born. 363-Julian attempts to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 366-Bloody contest between Damascus and Ursinus to be Bishop of Rome in which 137 were killed in the Church edifice alone. 370-First recorded baptism of a child-"Galeates, the dying son of Emperor Valens, was baptized by order of the Monarch, who swore he would not be contradicted." 372-A law of Valentinian empowers the Bishop of Rome to judge other Bishops. 376-The Emperor Valens closed the Novation Churches and banished their ministers. 381-Second General Constantinople Council; 150-prelates present; oppose heresy in the Church. 384-Sirielus "the first Bishop of Rome who issues decrees enjoying celibacy on the clergy," and the first called Papa (Pope). 384-400-Controversy as to the perpetual virginity of the Virgin Mary. 396-Jerome translates the Bible in the Latin vulgate. 397-Council at Carthage decrees, "Sick persons shall be baptized who cannot answer any longer, when these who are by them testify that they desire it."

5TH CENTURY-Pictures and images introduced in Church edifices; prayers for the dead: lights first used in Church edifices during the day; feast of Advent; Palm Sunday; Ash Wednesday; and private confessions; great efficiency attributed to bones of martyrs and figures of the cross. 401-A Council at Carthage says, "Children ought to be baptized." 413-"Re-baptism forbidden throughout the Roman Empire, under penalty of death." 415-Numidian Council of 92 Bishops decreed "new born infants should be baptized to take away original sin, and anathematized all opposers to the doctrine." 415-A Council at Carthage decreed, "We will that whoever denies that little children by baptism are freed from perdition and eternally saved, that they be accursed." 417-Pelagian controversy. 418-Council of Carthage "affirms the doctrine of eternal perdition of all unbaptized infants." 419-26 Church edifices in Rome. 441-Council of Ephesus met "to judge the Nestorian heresy." Council of Mela, Africa, "enjoin Christians to baptize their infants for forgiveness of sins; and curses all who deny the doctrine." 431-462 Saint Patrick preaches in Ireland. 440-Crosses on altars; prostration before the elements. 449-461-Fall of R. F. 470-Forms of prayer in North Africa. 476-Library of 120,000 volumes burnt at Constantinople. 481-Rise of Feudal system. 496-"On Christmas eve, Clovis, founder of French Monarchy, was plunged into the sacred lavatory; 3000 of his subjects followed his example." - Mezeray's French History, p. 15.

6TH CENTURY-500-Daily mass; Christmas Eve celebrated, connected with heathen rites; Lord's Supper esteemed a sacrifice; Felix of Rome institutes extreme unction; purgatory; burning incense and holy water introduced; the seamless coat of Christ found in a chest in Zophar. 517-"Seven Bishops made the first European canon enjoin-

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ing baptism for babies." 524-Reading the gospels proscribed by council. 538-Church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople, first built in the form of a cross. 550-Church bells introduced in France. 566-Consecration of Church ground. 569-Mohammed born at Mecca. 573-Superstition takes the place of devotion, and ritualism of preaching. 589-First Catholic King in Spain. 591-Bishop of Constantinople assumes the title of Universal Bishop.; Gregory, Bishop of Rome, brands the title with Anti-Christ." 598-On Christmas, by influence of Austin, Catholic missionary, 10,000 were immersed in the river Swale, in Britain; he also introduced infant immersion in Wales. Thrice Rome witnessed the disgraceful spectacle of rival Pontiffs. 599-"The heads of 6,000 illegitimate children found near one convent." Orchard. Ritual of Western or Latin Church by Pope Gregory I says, "Then let the priest baptize with a trine immersion."

7TH CENTURY-601-"Gregory, pontiff of Rome, instructs Austin to baptize infants in Britain as soon as born, in danger of death." "Those entering the Catholic Church were immersed." - Warner, 1, 102. "The subject of single and trine immersion much agitated." 606-Boniface III assumes the title of Universal Bishop or Pope of Rome; this title is given him and his successors by the tyrant Phoeas; the so-called Dominant or Catholic Church now becomes "the Roman Catholic Church proper," and adding the 1,260 prophetic years to 606, we have 1866, time of destruction of Romish Church, or its duration. 608-Partheans used for a Church edifice; Feast of exaltation of the cross introduced. 619-A council at Seville decrees, "No Monk shall converse with a Nun without three witnesses;" Invocation of saints and angels admitted into the Church liturgy; but few Catholic clergy can compose a sermon, and many Bishops cannot write their own names. 622-The Hegira or Mohammed's flight to Medina, which begins the Mohammedan era; 632, Mohammed dies; now has 140,000,000 followers. 635-1st Missionary to China. 640-Alexandrian library of half a million volumes burnt by Omar. 650-Growing power of Arch-deacons. 633-Meat forbidden on fast days by council of Toledo-mass for the dead. 680-Paulicians capitally punished, their books burnt, and any person secreting them to be put to death and their goods confiscated." - Orchard p. 134 684-First public document dated from birth of Christ. 692-Ina, Catholic Saxon Prince, unites Church and State in Britain, and all infants to be immersed in 30 days from birth, or \$30 fine, and the child dying unbaptized all personal estate is forfeited, and the priest dismissed from office neglecting to confer baptism beyond the proper time. "Affusion was first applied to the sick, but was gradually introduced for others after the 7th century, and in the 13th became the prevailing practice in the West." - Winer. "Gothic, Roman, Ambrosian, Milanese, Spanish, and Grecian liturgies all show the mode of single and trine immersion, and nothing is said of infant baptism." Oreb. p. 298, Rob. Res. 387.

8TH CENTURY-710-The Emperor Justinian kisses the feet of the Pope, Constantine 1st, hence the origin of the practice. 720-Chants in Church services in England and Germany. 726-846-Image controversy. 750-True gospel light extinguished in Africa. 756-Pope Stephen 3rd becomes a temporal Sovereign by aid of Pepin, King of France, and being asked by some Monks, decides pouring valid, in case of extremely sick persons.; this decision becomes authentic law; he is the first who sanctioned it. - Rob. Baptist pp.

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228-9. "Immersion was first left off in France." - Dr. Wall. "Neither Catholic clergy nor laity knew anything of general religion."-Mosheim. In Spain not one priest in a thousand could write a letter. 779-Tithes granted the clergy. 787-Second Nicene Council enjoins image worship, and damns all those rejecting Catholic tradition. 789-Charles the Great made the first baptismal law in Europe, obliging the Saxons to receive baptism, and their children in a year after birth, on pain of death.-Orchard p. 85. "Infant baptism had made no progress until this despotic rule was issued."-Rob. History p. 282-3. "Baptism remained the same in the Catholic Church, and was performed by dipping, or plunging,-not by throwing, or sprinkling."-Mezeray. The Georgian liturgy introduced into France from Rome, by Charles the Great.

9TH CENTURY-800-Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the Romans, by Pope Leo 3rd, at Rome; transubstantiation introduced. 801-Everlasting damnation denounced against all opposers of the Catholic faith. 816-A Catholic British Council "requires all Church edifices to be sprinkled with holy water, and all children to be dipped, and not sprinkled, and in case of danger the midwife might baptize the child."-Orchard. 816-Canon of council of Catholic Church says, "Let the presbyters also know, when they administer the holy baptism, that they may not pour the water over the infant's head, but let them always be immersed in the font." After 844, each Pope, on election, changed his name, because Christ changed Simon's to Peter. 859-King of France dubbed the "most Christian King," not a peculiar appellation till 1469. 875-Pope John the 8th claimed the right of confirming the elections of Emperors. 885-Greek (Russian) Church separates from the Catholic. 855-Joanna (a woman) becomes Popess. "No one circumstance ever gave such footing, or ever strengthened national establishments so much as infant baptism."-Mosheim. 896-Pope Boniface 6th expelled for wickedness. 897-Pope Stephen 7th still greater monster in crime.

10TH CENTURY-Pope John deposed for drinking the Devil's health; turns the Lateran Palace into a brothel, and other most nefarious practices. Pope Leo caught in adultery and slain by the husband. Baronius, a Catholic annalist, calls this "the iron, leaden, and obscure age, in which both Christ and themselves were in a very deep sleep." Agnus Dei. Prayer for release of souls in purgatory. 903-Christopher gains the Papal chair by open force and violence. 931-Pope John 11th, the son of the harlot Morozia, by Pope Sergius, who was the slave of every vice and the most wicked of men. 931-The Pope gives a rib of St. Matthew to the cloister of Corvy. 944-Crosses fall in Germany. 960-Married clergy expelled from their office; Church clergy, and cloisters become rich; clergy tried for crime only before Ecclesiastical councils. 964-First baptism of Bells. 969-King Edgar in council charges the Catholic clergy with abominable practices, and by 16th canon are commanded to bring off their people from the worship of trees, stones, and fountains, and from other Paganish rites; 24th canon appoints Godfathers, and the time to pare finger nails.-Orchard English History p. 95. A general belief Christ was about to come. 973-Shoes of Christ and hair of St. John the Baptist exhibited in Constantinople. About 981 the Council of Amesbury require all children to be immersed within nine days after birth. 993-First Canonization of a Saint.

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11TH CENTURY-1020-Third head of St. John the Baptist shown in Spain. 1025-Auricular confession universal; money in place of penance; good works meritorious. 1041-66-One third of England's lands Church property. 1046-Council met at Sutri and deposed three Popes, Sylvester 3rd, Benedict 9th, and Gregory 6th, who had seized upon the papal chair; each residing in Rome among their respective votaries, and elect Clement 2nd. 1050-Leo 9th commands young children to be baptized because of original sin; and first that kept an army. 1052-A tear of Christ shone in France. 1054-Schism between Greek and Latin Churches made irreparable. After 1059, Popes elected by a college of Cardinals. 1066-87-Conquest of England, by William of Normandy by sanction of Pope Gregory. 1870-Theophylact, Archbishop of Achinida, says, "Christ having first died and risen, we are also immersed, imitating death by sinking down and resurrection by coming up." 1073-Gregory 7th, or Hildebrand, decreed, "children whose parents are unknown shall be forcibly taken and baptized according to the tradition of the fathers." Deylingius, about the same time, says, "If parents having the spirit of Baptists refuse to have their children baptized, then by authority the infant is taken and initiated into popery by baptism." 1077-Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, stands three days barefooted, in mid winter, before the Pope's gate; is then permitted to enter, and kiss the toe of Gregory 7th, as penance. Gregory deposed Henry IV, "That all men might know he had power not only to bind and loose in heaven, but on earth also." Papal glory, earth's midnight. 1076-The infallibility of the Pope and Catholic Church claimed; Henry III of England paid annually to the Pope 70,000 pounds sterling. 1079-Pope's authority introduced into England fully. 1091-Sprinkling the forehead with ashes on Ash Wednesday established. 1095-Council at Clermont gives the title of Pope exclusively to the head of the Church-Bishops till now claimed part of the title,- and also decrees the first crusade to the Holy land and Jerusalem, led by Peter the Hermit. 1099-Jerusalem taken.

12TH CENTURY-1100-Pope claims to be Vicar of God. 1100-Rome had 40 Monasteries, 20 Nunneries, and 60 Cathedrals; Number of Sacraments fixed at 7; Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, and Orders; Clergy restrained from marriage by Council in 1107 and 1122. 1118-Two Popes. 1139-2nd Lateran Council, 1000 Bishops present. Peter De Bruys and Arnold condemned for denying infant baptism. 1147-2nd Crusade by Emperor Conrad III and Louis VII of France, against Damascus. 1148-"Council of Rheims; Bishops, Deacons, Sub-deacons, Monks, and Nuns, restrained from marrying." 1155-Emperor Frederick kisses the Pope's feet, and leads the Pope's mule through St. Market Square, Venice. 1157-Pope Adrian gives Ireland as a gift to King Henry; Henry II of England and Louis II of France, led the Pope's horse by the bridle and walked, one on each side, in France. 1159-Two Popes. 1163-Canon by Alexander III against the Albigenses, "To damn that heresy that had so infested as a canker all those parts about Gascogne." 1181-Lucius III says: "We declare all Puritans, Paterines, poor of Lyons, or followers of Waldo, Arnoldists, Catharists, to be under a perpetual curse for teaching baptism and the Lord's Supper otherwise than the Church of Rome." Christians flee to Piedmont, Germany, Spain and Netherlands. 1189-3rd Crusade, headed by Emperor Frederick; 300,000 warriors engaged. 1193-Pope Innocent III, the acma of Popery, sends messengers to burn all the leaders of the Albergenses-confiscate

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their goods, scatter their flocks, and then offers the whole Albigenian country to the King of France for their destruction." 1194-King of Arragon publishes an edict "To all Waldenses, poor of Lyons, and other heretics who cannot be numbered, to immediately depart from all the Spanish domain." "The life of Christ is denied to infants by refusing the grace of baptism."-Barnard. 1194-4th Crusade by Emperor Henry VI, to rescue the Holy Land from the Infidels. 1196-5th Crusade by Pope Innocent, for the same object. 1199-Innocent says, "The heretics teach that it was to no purpose to baptize children, since they could have no forgiveness thereby." All persons are prohibited "buying and selling" with the Albigenses. Henry II brands the English Waldenses on the forehead with a red hot iron for confessing themselves followers of the Apostles and rejecting infant baptism." A Catholic Council at York, Britain, "orders baptism always to be by immersion."

13TH CENTURY-1200 Crusade against the Albigenses by Pope Innocent; "nearly 100,000 put to death by Papists." Inquisition established by Saint Dominic, by which 150,000 dissenters perished in 30 years. 1104-Peter II takes the oath: "I, Peter, King of Arragoneans, promise to be ever faithful and obedient to my Lord, Pope Innocent, to his Catholic successors, and the Romish Church" This oath became the pattern for all future kings. 1207-Innocent offers Philip king of France, "The most alluring promises of indulgences to extirpate heresy by fire and sword from his kingdom. 1208-England laid under an interdict by the Pope. 1208-King Otho's oath, "I promise to honor and obey Pope Innocent, as my predecessor has honored and obeyed him." 1209-Franciscan Order of Friars founded by Saint Francis. 1209-A Catholic Crusade of nearly 500,000 men, sent by Innocent against the Albigenses; slaughtered 200,000 in a few months. 1210-A Popish Council at Paris burns Aristotle's works of Philosophy, lest being applied to religion would have a bad tendency on men's minds. 1210-A woman named Alice, led a Romish Crusade against the Albigenses, all engaged in it to have "the gated of Paradise" with all its glories thrown open to them." 1211-A Crusading Catholic army to destroy all heresy-and others in 1215, 1217, 1218, 1227. 1212-A Crusade of 37,000 children, of both sexes, to the Holy Land. 1213-King John of England compelled to surrender all his dominion to the Pope, for the remission of sins. Pope Innocent declares he occupies the place of God on earth. The states of Church given the See of Rome by Emperor Rudolph. 1059-It was determined Christ's body was present in the Sacrament, but in 1215 decreed the elements were actually changed. 1215-4th Lateran Council object to extirpate heresy and England's Magna Charta. 1216-Pope Innocent III dies, the curse of his age, but the glory of Catholicism. 1221-"The Order of the Father of Jesus Christ" instituted, for the defense of Romish Church and destruction of heresy-many victims. 1226-Marriages in the Edifices, scholasticism, and monasticism reach their acme. 1228-6th Crusade begins; 7th in 1249, and 8th in 1279, both by Saint Louis; 200,000,000 people supposed to have perished in these Catholic Crusades, mostly to gain the Holy Land. 1229-Scriptures first forbidden in the forbidden tongue. 1231-Pope prohibits laymen disputing religion under penalty of excommunication. Gregory 9th commands all heretics to be delivered to the flames. 1245-Festival of Corpus Christi instituted by Pope Urban 4th. 1281- Pope Martin 4th excommunicates the Emperor of Constantinople. Boniface 8th decrees:

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"Every human being shall be subject to the Romish Pontiff," Kings only reign by the pleasure of Popes. Decline of the Papal temporal kingdom dates from Boniface 8th, who was imprisoned by King Philip of France. From Gregory 7th, in 1073, to Boniface 8th, in 1294, over 200 years, Popery was the world's despot. "Baptism remained in the Catholic Church the same, and was performed by dipping or plunging, not by throwing or sprinkling."-Mezeray.

14TH CENTURY-Romish Jubilee established; Indulgences first publicly sold. 1304-113 Waldenses burned at Paris. 1305-Romish seat removed from Rome to Avignon, France, by Pope Clement V, where it remains for 70 years. Two rival Popes preside, one at Rome, the other at Avignon - each infallible and the true successor of Saint Peter. 1311-A Council at Ravenna, Scotland, decreed "There is no difference between immersion and sprinkling." Heresy condemned by Council in Gaul. From 1378 to 1414, 136 years, Papal Schism 2 and 3, infallible rival Popes by rival parties.

15TH CENTURY-1401-Decreed any person possessing Wickliffe's writing to suffer death. 1409-Gregory XII of Rome, and Alexander V of Candia, both duly elected Popes by rival parties - each claiming infallibility and to be true successor to Saint Peter. 1414-Council of Constance sentenced Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt alive. 1416- 15,107 Benedictine Cloisters in Europe. 1417-Lord Cobham, a Lollard Baptist and England's first martyred royal blood, was burnt with 18 others, by Catholic clergy. 1417-The infallible Church again divides; two rival Popes. "Pope Martin V styles himself the most Holy and most happy, who is the Arbiter of Heaven and the Lord of the earth, successor of Saint Peter, the Master of the Universe, the Father of kings, and the light of the world." 1457-Many Waldenses put to death in Germany. 1472-Pope Sixtus IV condemned the freedom of the press. 1477-Spanish Inquisition destroyed 30,000 persons, imprisoned and confiscated 30,000 more. 1483-Martin Luther born. 1187-300 Waldenses are slaughtered; women and children smothered in a cave in Piedmont. 1488-18,000 Catholics march against the Waldenses in Piedmont; many Christian victims. "Pope Innocent VIII was the father of seven illegitimate children, who were mostly fed from the ecclesiastical treasury. "Pope Innocent issued a bull against the Waldenses, or poor of Lyons; all engaged in their destruction to have their sins all forgiven once in life, and at death. 1492-America discovered and given by Pope Alexander VI to be reduced to Catholicism. During the 15th and 16th Centuries in England, baptismal regeneration was taught, and midwives, and even scullions, were licensed to baptize the child at or before birth, in case of danger, in the absence of the Clergy, parents refusing this rite to their children, were often put to death. Great many priests could not read, and but few had ever seen a Bible, while other declared on oath that they knew not that there was a New Testament. 1495-Joan Boughton, mother of Lady Young, and first of England's females burnt for Baptist sentiments. The Emperor Maximillian asked Crato, his physician, "what sect he thought came nearest the simplicity of the Apostles?" Crato replied, "I verily think the people called Picards." The Emperor replied, "I think so too."

16TH CENTURY-1501-No book to be printed without the sanction of the Bishop in

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the Diocese where printed. 1503-Pope Julius 2nd, 10 years on the battle-field; 200,000 slain through his influence. 1506-Cornerstone of Saint Peter's Church edifice, Rome, laid -completed 1614-cost \$60,000,000-seats 54,000. 1507-Luther made a priest. 1507-An edict to slay all the Picards, without distinction of age or sex. 1507-Luther, when 24 years old, found the Latin Vulgate Bible in the monastery at Erfurt, at which he was a monk. 1509-Calvin born. 1510-Imperial Diet, assembled at Augsburg, handed the Emperor a statement of 10 crying grievances against the Pope and clergy. 1512-A strong popular movement in the Rhenish provinces against the Popery. 1516-Zuingle, a reformer. Reformation during the Pontificate of Leo X, who, in connection with the 5th Lateran Council from 1512-1517 condemned the freedom of the press, and enjoined the extirpation of heresy, and grants eternal salvation to all purchasing indulgences. 1517-Luther a reformer; disputes with Zetzel, the peddler of Romish indulgences, who says to the people: "The moment the money clinks against the bottom of the chest, the soul escapes from Purgatory and flees free to Heaven;" publishes his 95 propositions against Popery. 1518-Trial for heresy; 1519 - Promises not to endeavour to weaken the Romish power; 1520-His books and doctrines anathematized - burns the Pope's bull with Canon law. 1521-Before the Diet of Worms; excommunicated by Leo X, and his writings burnt wherever found. 1522-His translation of New Testament 1530-Old Testament. 1520-A Catholic said to Tyndale, "We were better to be without God's law, than the Pope's." 1521-100 martyred in Lincoln for reading or repeating parts of the English Bible. 1522-An edict in Germany "to brand all with a silver mark No. 23, who suffered themselves to be rebaptized, or withhold baptism from their children." 1527-Henry VIII King of England sought a divorce from Catherine, his brother's widow whom he had lived with near 20 years, to marry Anne Boleyn, but is opposed by the Pope. 1531-Broke from the Papal Domain, bringing all England with him. 1533-Marries Anne Boleyn. 1534-Become the founder and is proclaimed head of the English Episcopal Church 1529-6 Lutheran Princes protests against the decrees of the Diet of Spire-hence the origin of the term "Protestants." 1530-Baptist Tunstal's great Bible bonfire in England; \$5,000 paid for Bibles to burn; great Church dignitaries preside. 1530-Law made in Switzerland, "Making it death to be re-baptized, if christened in infancy." 1530-Augsburg Confession. 1534-Order of Jesuits founded by Loyola, by which 900,000 Christians were slain in less than 30 years. 1540-Parliament of Aix "Decreed the destruction of all the Waldenses subject to the French king." 1541-Jesuitism planted in China, and 1549 in Japan-spreads through the world. Trent Council met 1545, closed 1563; decreed "Christ in the wafer at Mass-by consecration the Bread and wine become the real body and blood of Christ-tradition or the Unwritten Word to have the same authority and veneration as the Written Volume-the Vulgate the only authentic version-Apocryphal books equal in authority with the Inspired Word-no person to interperet the Bible contrary to the doctorines of the Romish Church-no Papist to read the Bible without priestly permission-Purgatory fully defined and established-Venial and Mortal sins assigned-curse all being re-baptized, and denying infant baptism, does not remit original sin." Bloody Mary crowned 1553-reigns 54 years. 1554-Makes the Pope head of the English Episcopal Church; burnt in England 288 protestants, among whom were Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, and banished at one time near 1000 others. 1555-John Rogers burnt. 1560-An inquiry in Spain as to priestly

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solicitation of females at the confessional-10 days given to send in complaints, but so many and grievous were the charges, that time was extended to 20, then 30, 40, 50, till over a hundred days elapsed, and so horrible and numerous were the priestly outrages, that "it was thought best to close the inquiry, lest both the priestly outrages, and character of the confessional would be ruined." 1569-Queen Elizabeth excommunicated by Pope Pius V, "who decrees himself Prince over all nations and kingdoms." 1572-Saint Bartholomew's Massacre in Paris, in which near 40,000 Protestants were slaughtered, under Charles IX. Pope Gregory XIII congratulates the "Most Christian King" on his success. 1588-200 ships, 28,202 men sail from Spain, blessed by the Pope and called the "Invincible Armada," destined to subdue England to the Romish Pontiff; but God destroyed them by winds and waves. 1591-Many priests could not read, but few had seen a Bible or New Testament

English Episcopal Church-1534-The English Episcopal Church came out of the Catholic Church in 1534; under King Henry 8th of England; the Catholic's oldest daughter; cannot be a true gospel Church, for it is a subject to the King, and Parliament in England, and Baptists in U.S., in place of having Christ alone as head; is a vast Ecclesiastical hierarchy; it receives infants and unregenerate persons to membership; formerly immersed, but by council in 1545, changed the mode to sprinkling; until of late has been a persecuting Church. 1535-22 Baptist put to death in England; monasteries destroyed in England by Henry 8th; value \$2,000,000. 1536-English Anabaptists persecuted. 1536-Erasmus says: "We in England dip children, new born, all over in cold water." 1538-Cloverdale's Bible in English, and appointed read in English Episcopal Church, and soon after Tavenor's version. 1538-Three Sacramentarians burnt. 1540-Burns a martyr. 1542-Service book by Cranmer. 1543-Decreed no one to read the Bible unless appointed by the King. 1546-Ann Askew executed, and no one to possess Tyndale's New Testament. Henry 8th ruled from 1509 to 1547; fined, persecuted, banished, and burnt 72,000 persons, as first head of English Episcopal Church. 1548-Images removed from English Church edifices. 1549-King Edward 6th, book of common prayer says, "Then the priest, naming the child shall dip it in the water thrice; if the child be weak it will suffice to pour water upon it," also has prayers for the dead. 1551-Pane. Anabaptist burnt in England. 1552-Episcopal council in London; adopts 42 articles leveled against the Baptist to enforce uniformity. The 2nd book of Edward 6th, in 1552, also his 1st book of Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, and that of King James, in 1601, called the Hampton Court book," says, "Then the priest shall take the child and ask the name, and naming the child shall dip it in the water; and if the child be weak, it shall suffice to pour water upon it." 1559-Act of Uniformity. 1559-60-Prayer book revised; the 42nd Romish articles reduced to 39. 1560-All Anabaptists to leave England. 1568-Baptists Bible. 1573:27 Anabaptists imprisoned; part burnt, others banished. 1575-German Anabaptist burnt in London. 1583-Brownites, or Independents, originates from Robert Brown, in England; he dies in prison in 1630, having been confined, for his religious opinions, in 33 different ones. 1583-Dissenters fined, imprisoned, and hung. 1586-Bapists of England and all other dissenters, greatly prosecuted, and books burnt. Sprinkling and pouring were brought from Geneva to Scotland in 1555, thence to England in the reign of Elizabeth; at first prohibited by the

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Queen, but in time supplants dipping in the English Episcopal Church. 1595-Royal edict, "All Anabaptist and other heretics to leave England, or imprisonment and loss of goods."

1540-Lutheran Church-The Lutheran church came out of the Catholic, under Luther, in 1540; is ruled by Vestry, Conference, and general Synod, from which no appeal; "Augsburg Confession is their Creed;" its Churches form parts of a vast Ecclesiastical establishment; unites Church and State when it has power; holds to consubstantiation; repentance not required for membership; believes in baptismal regeneration, its members being mostly made such in infancy by sprinkling, although Luther says,"it cannot be proven by the scriptures that infant baptism was instituted by Christ, or began with the first Christians after Christ. Young children cannot understand the word of God, therefore if the commandment be followed, children ought not to be baptized. It was the Pope who established this rite, but in times past it was not thus, for baptism was administered to none but those confessing faith to the Church. Baptism is a Greek word and may be translated to immerse, as when we immerse something in water so that it may wholly be covered. "Luther first adopted baptismal views; these not being popular, and finding many Baptist reformers to take his glory if he builds on their foundation, recants. 1521-Carolstadt attempted to form a gospel Church at Wittenburg, requiring repentance and immersion for membership and communion. Luther in 1522 fled from confinement and broke it up, banishing Carolstadt, Pelargus, More, Didymus, and others.-Orchard p.345. 1530-Luther wrote to the Princes of Germany, "Let the sword exercise its right over them (Anabaptists) for it is the will of God;" and in 1532 Frederick banished the Anabaptists from the Germanic domain on pain of death. "When Luther persecuted the Baptists he let out the life of his own cause."-Hosel. "The Muncer rebellion of 1535 commenced by Bernard Rotman,of the Lutheran persuasion, ending in a general revolt of the Peasants for liberty, indiscriminate of religious opinions." Orchard p.360. 1546-Luther dies, aged 63; lived a Catholic 38 years, and over 10 years a priest. "There is no plain command in scripture that children should be baptized, for baptism is a sign of regeneration."-Melancthon.

1541-Presbyterian Church-The Presbyterian Church seceded from the Catholic in 1541, under Calvin, at Geneva. Its Churches are not independent, but form parts of a great Confederacy, having above them the Session, which may appeal to the Presbytery and the Presbytery to the Synog, and the Synod to the General Assembly, being the ultimatum. It sprinkles for Baptism, and a Church consists of believing parents and their rhantized children. In the days of Calvin a persecuting Church, but not in U.S. 1535-Calvin's institutes. 1543-His liturgy for Church in Geneva; its pastor. 1552-Calvin writes, "The dissenters, or Gospelers, who oppose state religion ought to feel the weight of a severe correction, and have the sword drawn against them." 1559-Calvin Professor of Divinity of Geneva College. 1560-Geneva Bible. 1561-Calvin writes, "They (Baptists) ought to be exterminated, as I have exterminated Serretus," who was burnt 1553, by the influence of Calvin, for his baptistical and trinitarian views. "The word, Baptizo, signifies to immerse, and the rite of immersion was observed by the ancient Church."-Calvin. "It is certain that immersion was the practice of the ancient Church."-Calvin. "It is nowhere expressly

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mentioned by the Evangelists that any one child was by the Apostle's hands baptized."-Calvin. "Baptism does not seem to be rightly administered except faith precede."-Calvin. 1564-Calvin dies, aged 54, having lived a Catholic 36 years, and a reformer 18. 1548-Beza comes to Geneva. 1555- Presbyterianism and sprinkling introduced into Scotland by John Knox, thence to England during the reign of Elizabeth, in 1556. "The baptism of children is nowhere commanded."-Zuinglie. "It is nowhere expressed in Apostolic writings that they baptized children."-Erasmus. "All should be instructed in the faith before baptism."-Beza. 1581-First Presbytery in Scotland. 1592-The established religion.

17TH CENTURY-1605-Jesuits plot to blow up the King, royal family, both houses of Parliament, and to place Papists on the English throne. 1610-Rhemish Version; Henry IV, King of France, killed by a Jesuit. 1612-congregations of Cardinals and priests establish at Rome to diffuse Popery over the world. 1626-Queen Maria compelled by priests to walk to Tyburn for penance. 1627-Romish College founded, from which Jesuits went to all parts of the world. 1631-25,000 Dissenters in one German city put to death. 1633-Galileo imprisoned by the inquisition for asserting the earth moves. 1641-Attempt by priests to slay all Dissenters in Ireland; 15,000 perish in one year. Louis 14th put to death about 15,000 Waldenses; Papists forbidden to marry Protestants; children branded illegal. 1686-Edict of Nantz repealed, by which no toleration could be allowed to Dissenters from Catholics; 2,000,000 condemned and banished from their native homes.

Congregational Church-1602 The Congregational Church originated from the English Church in 1602, under John Robinson, in the North of England; driven to Holland 1608; in 1620 part comes to America and form a Church at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Each Church is independent in government; mostly Orthodox; some, however, have embraced Unitarianism; in adults, require conversion, but most of their members are made such by sprinkling in infancy; driven from England by persecution, yet has been a persecuting body till of late. 1610-John Robinson wrote in defense of Magistrates using power "to punish, civilly, religious doctrine." 1616-Independents appear in England claiming origin from John Robinson, who dies in Holland 1625. 1629-First Church at Salem. 1631-Geneva Court, at Boston, made a law, "None to vote but Church members." 1633-First called Congregationalists. 1634 to 1684-No man to vote but Congregationalists communicants. 1636-Massachusetts made a law, "No person to join a Church without consent of the Magistrates and Ministers of the Dominant (Congregationalist) Church, and no person should be admitted to the commonwealth who shall join Dissenting Churches." 1636-Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts, and Harvard University founded. 1637-First church edifice in America. 1638-New Haven Colony planted, none but church communicants to be freemen. 1638-Law made in Massachusetts "to compel all to pay for the support of Congregationalist ministers. 1639-An attempt made to organize Baptist Church in Weymouth, Massachusetts; leaders imprisoned, and fined. 1620-1639-90 ministers come to New England. 1643-7 Baptists tried, convicted, put in irons, imprisoned in Boston, and in 1644 banished and forbidden to return under penalty of death; and all this for the crime of being Baptist. 1644-Painter, near Boston, was condemned, tied up and whipped for turning Baptist

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and refusing to have his child sprinkled. 1644-Massachusetts made a law, "to banish all persons denying infant baptism. 1648-Cambridge Platform. 1651-While John Clark was preaching in Lynn he and two other Baptist ministers were arrested, fined, and imprisoned, and Mr. Holmes cruelly whipped, receiving 30 lashes; and two men showing sympathy for Holmes, arrested and sentenced to be publicly whipped, and pay 40 shilling. 1653-Dunster turned out from the presidency of Cambridge College, for baptistical views. When Cromwell proposed religious toleration in England, the Synod of Massachusetts protested. 1658-A law made in Connecticut "prohibiting all conversation of the common people with either Baptists and Quakers, or giving them any entertainment, on penalty of 5 lbs. fine;" also law to "banish the Quakers on pain of death;" four Quakers, having been banished, were hung at Boston for returning; two in 1659; one (a woman) in 1660, the other 1661. 1661-New Testament printed in America; Bible 1663, by Eliot, in Indian language. 1663-Elder Miles and church fined for meeting in Rehoboth, where there was a Congregational Church. 1668-Three Baptists sentenced to banishment, but not obeying, were cast into Boston jail for near a year. A set of Commentaries on the Bible, sold from Mr. Scofield of Connecticut, to pay Congregationalist ministers' tax. 1672-Law to banish Baptists reenforced; many fined and imprisoned. Nailed up the door of the Baptist Church edifices in Boston. 1688-New England witchcraft delusion; 28 convicted, 19 hung, 55 tortured into confession, 150 imprisoned, and charges against 200 others.

English Episcopal Church-1602-Elizabeth dies; had burned 168 persons for religious opinions contrary to English Episcopal Church. 1603-Collier says, "Calvinists pouring, gradually encroached on dipping." 1603-Pouring for dipping first introduced into the canon of Episcopal Church by King James. 1605-Any person absenting from English Episcopal Church was fined. 1607-Church and State united in Virginia. 1611-Present English Bible printed; 47 translators under direction of King James 1st, the head of English Episcopal Church. 1618-All persons to attend Episcopal Church Sundays and holidays in Virginia, or lie tied neck and heels that night, and be a colonial slave a week; 2nd offense, a slave a month; 3rd, a year. 1626-Charles 1st forbids all controversial writings on religion. 1639-Attempts to enforce uniformity in Scotland by arms; "decreed the Canon shall be in full force against all Anabaptists, Brownites, and Separatists." 1641-80 Baptists are arrested for declaring that "Magistrates are only to be obeyed in civil matters." 1641-Barker, a Baptist minister imprisoned 11 months for writing a book on baptism. 1642-No minister to preach in Virginia without ordination from English Baptist and conformity to Episcopal Church. 1643-Three Congregational ministers expelled from Virginia. 1643-49-Westminster confession. 1644-Keach imprisoned and fined for publishing a Baptist Catechism; many Baptist ministers imprisoned for preaching against infant baptism; and Hawes denied the common burying ground for denying infant baptism. 1645-Blake, English Clergy, says, "I have seen many infants dipped, but never one sprinkled or rhantized." 1645-An Episcopal Council, assembled by the King, changed dipping to sprinkling, by a majority of one, 24 voting to retain dipping, 25 for changing to rhantism. 1648-A law to imprison those denying infant baptism or re-baptizing. 1653-58-Cromwell's Protectorate; repeals all laws infringing on religion. 1654-Cromwell offers Dissenters Church living. 1660-English Episcopal Church

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reestablished by Charles II, who is petitioned in 1662 for religious liberty in behalf of 20,000 Baptists. 1632-Act of Uniformity; over 2,000 ministered expelled. The Ritual Books of 1549 and 1552, by Edward VI, and 1559 of Elizabeth, and of James in 1604, are all revised by Savoy Conference under Charles II in 1662, and say, "Then the priest taking the child, shall say to the godfathers and godmothers, name the child, and then naming after them he shall dip it in the water;" but if they certify the child is weak, "it shall suffice to pour water upon it."Conant's Revelation Scr. J. Lingard's "Anglo Saxon Church" says, "The regular manner of administering it (baptism) was by immersion." Conant's Revelation Scr. 1659-63-Virginia Assembly passed acts to compel parents to have their children baptised. 1665-Five mile act in England, by which no Dissenter could come within five miles of an Episcopal church corporation. 1669-Episcopal Church established in the Carolinas and Georgia. 1670-20 pounds fine to let a Dissenter preach in your house, yard, or barn. 1679-First Episcopal church in Boston. About 1682 Danne is imprisoned by Parliament for preaching against infant baptism. 1684-Baptists imprisoned, meeting houses closed, and congregations broken up in England. Between the restoration, 1660, and revolution, in 1688, 70,000 families ruined, and 8,000 destroyed, for non-conformity. 1689-Act of Toleration in England by William and Mary; high and low churchmen. 1692-Episcopal Church established in Maryland; 1693 in New York. That the baptism of John was plunging the body, seems to appear from those things which are related of him, namely, that he baptized in Jordan, and also in Enos, because of much water, and that Christ being baptized came up out of the water." Dr. Lightfoot.

Lutheran Church-1621-First Lutheran Church in U.S., in New York, about 1621. Curcelleus says, "Pedobaptism was not know in the world the two first ages after Christ in the third and fourth it was aapproved by fete; at length, in the fifth and following ages, it began to obtain in divers plaes, and therefore we (Pedobaptist) observe this rite indeed, as an Apostolic ancient custom, but not as an Apostolic tradition. The custom of baptizing (immersing) infants did not begin before the third age after Christ, and that there appears not the least footstep of it for the first two centuries."

Presbyterian Church-1601-An edict in Friesland "to compel Anabaptist to renounce their sentiments, adopt infant sprinkling, and attend reform Churches: 1st offense, imprisonment; 2nd banishment; 3rd death; no one to harbor or suffer them to preach in their houses or on their estates." 1603-Armenian Controversy begins. 1618-Synod of Dort urged heresy to be punished by law. 1636-Seven Baptist ministers of Switzerland had their property seized, and the choice to go to the Reform Churches or die in prison. 1636-General Assembly of Scotland forbid "the printing of any confession of faith unless subscribed to by the clerk of the Assembly. 1637-An Anabaptist minister and two brethren imprisoned 60 weeks, and the Church edifice robbed of \$2,000. 1638-Covenanters, Reformed Dutch Church. 1639-Arter and wife fled from persecution; their children were banished, and their property of 4,000 florins confiscated. 1639-Hess, an Anabaptist minister, being imprisoned, died; his estate of 4,000 florins confiscated. 1640-Catholics of Scotland ordered to renounce their obstinacy, or imprisonment and

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banishment. 1643-Dr. Hurd says, "The Baptists were now severely persecuted by the Presbyterians as they had been by the Episcopal Church. 1645-English Parliament is petitioned to establish the Presbyterian form of worship. 1646-Oates immersed a young lady of feeble health, dying four weeks after; he was imprisoned and tried for murder by the Presbyterians. 1648-Condemned religious toleration in their papers. 1655-Baptists suppressed by Cromwell, through Presbyterian influence. 1659-Seven Mennonite Baptists in Switzerland forced to go to the established church, or the galleys, or be executed; last account, six years after, were in prison. 1659-An edict in Bern, Switzerland, "to banish all Anabaptists, and in 1671, 700 were driven out." "That the original meaning of the word baptism is immersion. and we doubt not that in the Apostles' days the administration was by an actual submerging of the whole body under water." Dr. Chalmers.

18TH CENTURY-115,000 Franciscan friars and 28,000 nuns, or followers of St. Francis. 300,000 Protestants put to death during the reign of the Romish King Louis 14th of France, he died 1715. 1758-Jesuits attempt to murder the King of Portugal. 1762-Martyrdom of the Huguenots. 1773-Jesuits banished from most European countries and the order abolished. 1781-Last public burning of the Inquisition in Spain. 1790-Age of Voltaire. 1798-Papal government suppressed by the French; the Pope quits Rome and seeks refuge in a convent near Florence.

English Episcopal Church-1711-no person to hold office, or take the Lord's Supper, but in accordance with the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church. 1714-Law to prevent "the growth of schisms and no Dissenter to vote." 1714-King George comes to the throne and grants religious liberty. 1727-The reign of Infidelity. 1736-Whitfield says, "Mary Welch was baptized according to the first Church and rule of the English Church, by immersion;" and in 1737 he says on Romans 6:3 and 4, "There is an allusion to baptism, which was by immersion." "Immersion was religiously observed by all Christians for upwards of 13 centuries, and approved by our Church, and it were to be wished that it might again be of general use." Dr. Whitby. 1739-Great revival under Whitfield. 1768-Three ministers imprisoned in Virginia 43 days for preaching contrary to the Episcopal Church. From 1776-1784, 30 Baptist ministers imprisoned in Virginia for preaching the Gospel without license from Episcopal Church. 1785-First general convention at Philadelphia; Church laws somewhat modified for U.S. 1785-A law to grant equal State support to all denominations, rejected by the Baptists. 1786-Prayer book published in U.S. "Among all the persons baptized by the Apostles, there is no express mention of any infant." Dr. Wall.

Lutheran Church-"The Lutheran Church of Sweden," says Dr. Steane, is, perhaps, the most despotic Ecclesiastical body in existence, not excepting even the Papacy." 1748-First Synod in U.S. Unscriptural Pedobaptism sprang from the reformation under Luther. "He who finds infant baptism there (in New Testament) must first put it there." Schleiermacher.

Presbyterian Church-1703-First Presbyterian Church U.S. at Philadelphia, and 1704, first Presbyter. 1716-First Synod. 1733-Associate Presbyterian Church secedes. 1734-Split into O. and N. Side; reunited in 1753. 1757-Princeton College. 1782-Associate Reformed

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Presbyterian Church organized. At the close of the Revolutionary war, 170 ministers and a few more Churches. "The word baptizein, both in sacred authors and in classical, signifies to dip, plunge, to immerse." Dr. George Campell, of Scotland.

Congregational Church-1700-Yale College; and New England had 120 Congregational Churches, 6 Baptist, 1 Episcopal Church. 1718-Law made to enforce all persons to assist in building and repairing Congregational Church edifices; 14 persons imprisoned for refusing to pay said tax. 1719-Attempt to force the two Baptist Churches in Swanzy to receive and support a Congregational minister when they had three of their own. 1729-28 Baptist, 2 Quakers, and 2 Episcopalians imprisoned at Bristol, Massachusetts, (now Rhode Island) for Congregational ministers' tax. 1734-Great revival; preaching of Edwards. 1740-Ministers imprisoned and expelled from Connecticut for preaching without leave. 1742-Law enacted in New Haven to "imprison any minister who shall preach in the parish of another without his consent, unless giving 100 pound bond not to do so any more; also, all to pay 10 shillings, meeting to worship apart from the established Church. 1746-Marsh imprisoned for preaching without leave. 1770-"400 acres of land owned by members of the Baptist Church in Ashfield, 10 of which were the Baptist minister's, were sold at auction to pay Congregational ministers' tax." "South Demock, Baptist minister, lay nine months in Windham jail, Connecticut, for preaching contrary to law." 1779-"Law at Boston to compel Baptists and other Dissenters to support by tax Congregational ministers." "Baptist Church in Borslaic forced by law to pay over \$150 to Congregational ministers whom they did not hear." 1795-Baptist imprisoned, and taxed for Congregational ministers. 1795-Massachusetts Home Mission Society.

Methodist Church-1729-The Methodist Society come from the Episcopal Church in 1729, under John Wesley, who, during life, gave it rules from year to year; but the Methodist Evangelical Church was organized in America in 1734, by Thomas Coke; in government a vast clerical despotism; "the Popery of protestantism" wheels within wheels in which the Bishops rule the presiding elders; these the traveling and local preachers; these in turn the class leaders; and these, with the preacher in charge, the members, making four rulers over each private member. Its members consist: 1st of true christians; 2nd of unconverted seekers; 3rd of rhanized infants. In baptism the conscience of the candidate is the guide, and not the Bible. Armenian in faith, and formerly held to baptismal regeneration. 1738-Wesley's conversion, and 1768 his first field sermon; chapel, class, and watch-meetings. 1741-Mission Society divide; Calvinistic part follow Whitfield; Arminian, Wesley. 1743-Wesley's rules. 1766-First Society in America, New York, and 1768 first chapel; Missionary Society joined with the Episcopal Church of Virginia, in favor of the support of religion by State. 1773-Rankin sent to America as general superintendent, and first Conference at Philadelphia; Methodist ministers, chiefly English, were driven home at the outbreak of the American war, Wesley having written against the Americans. 1784-Methodist Evangelical Church organized at Baltimore, with 60 preachers, and Coke and Asbury, General Superintendents, for Wesley neither believed in or established the office of Bishops in the Methodist Evangelical Church. 1784-Wesley reduced the

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39 articles of English church to 24, with new forms of prayer and discipline for the Methodist Evangelical Church in U.S., subject to change every four years and is much between the church and the New Testament. 1790-"As long as I live, the people shall have no share in choosing their leaders among the Methodists; we are no republicans, and never intend to be." Wesley. "If infants are guilty of original sin, they cannot be saved unless this is washed away by baptism." Wesley. "By baptism, we who were by nature the children of wrath are made the children of God." Wesley. "By water as a means the water of baptism, we are regenerated or born again." Wesley's Tract on Baptism, pp. 251 and 248. "Buried with him, alluding to the ancient manner of baptizing by immersion." Wesley. "That the baptism of John was by plunging the body, seems evident from the fact that he baptized in Jordan and Enon, because there was much water there." Adam Clark. 1792-First General Conference. 1799-Camp meetings received from Presbyterians.

19TH CENTURY-1803-Inquisition suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, yet exists in Papal States: Popery alone able to invent such a system of torture. 1814-Order of Jesuits revived by Pius 7th. Circulation of Bibles and Bible Societies condemned by bulls from Pope Pius 7th in 1818, Leo 12th in 1824, Pius 8th in 1829, and by Gregory 16th in 1853-54, who also issued a bull against the liberty of the press, and condemned to flames books of heresy. Before 1826, Catholics only permitted to administer in holy things in Texas. 1837-400 dissenters banished from Tyral of Zetterthal by Papists. 1839-Canonization of five saints. From 1949, Papists have endeavored to drive the Bible from public schools in America. 1840-42 \$340,000 sent over to aid Catholic missions in the U.S. 1841-Children of mixed marriages to be trained Catholics. 1842-Bibles burnt in heaps in open day in Western New York. 1844-Pope Gregory 16th condemned religious and political liberty, and civil war caused in Switzerland by efforts of Jesuits to control education. 1844-Some Catholics, changing their faith were whipped, imprisoned, their New Testament burnt, and one woman sentenced to death. 1844-Holy seamless coat of Christ on exhibition fifty days in Treves, Germany, and said to possess miraculous power; visited by 110,000 Baptists who would be heard to say "Holy coat pray for us?" brought to the priests \$100,000. 1845-Pope Pius 8th elected. 1848-fled from Rome, returned in 1850. 1851-Dogma of immaculate conception. "The toe is almost kissed off the statue of Saint Peter in Rome, originally a statue of Jupiter." Pretended miracles yet performed, indulgences granted, and a book at Rome giving the price to be paid to commit any crime. Papal Sardinia has 547,112 inhabitants, 512,318 can neither read or write. 100 deaths by crime in Catholic countries to four in Protestant. Have been 272 Popes, 40 anti-Popes, and 1854 Papish Councils. The sacred College of Cardinals may be composed of 70 members, the Church is ruled by the common Law, all Catholics obey their Bishops, the Bishops the Metropolitans, the Metropolitans the Primates and Patriarchs, and the whole Church the Pope. Statistics for 1861 in U.S.: 43 Dioceses, 45 Bishops, 2,317 Priests, 2,517 Churches, 43 Ecclesiastical Institutions, and 2,500,000 population. From the birth of Popery in 606, to the present, there have been over 30,000,000 martyrs for the truth as in Jesus, or over 40,000 each year of its existence. Amidst all this glorious cloud of martyred witnesses before the 16th century, were there any Episcopalians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, or Campbellites? No, for none of these had an existence

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before the Reformation, and since then most of the Pedobaptists Churches have been persecuting bodies till of late. It must then have been Baptist blood from Baptist martyrs that the Revelator refers to when he says, "And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus." Earths last and future historian can write the history of the Romish Church with the words: THE CURSE OF THE WORLD.

English Episcopal Church-1802-39 Articles ratified in U.S. 1822-Theological Seminary, New York incorporated. 1822-D. and F.M.S. of P. Episcopal Church in U.S. organized. Until 1829 no man could hold any civil office in England, have a seat in Parliament, or be tax collector, without communing in the Episcopal Church once a year. Between 1836 and 1855, 52 clergy went over to Romanism. Gen. P.E.S.S. Union and Church Book Society. P.E. Society for promotion of evangelical knowledge. "There can be no question that the original form of baptism was complete immersion,, and for at least four centuries any other form was either unknown or disregarded, unless in case of dangerous illness as an exceptional, almost a monstrous case. To this form the Eastern Church still rigidly adheres, and the Byzantine Empire, absolutely repudiates any other mode as essentially invalid." Dr. Stanley's Eastern Church. Statistics for 1861 in U.S.; 33 Dioces, 43 Baptists, 2,156 clergy, 3,128 parishes, 146,688 communicants, contributed \$1,870,914 for benevolence.

Lutheran Church-1828-Evangelical Lutheranism originated in the secession of the Synod of Tennessee, and have 75 congregations and 5,049 communicants. 1835-Parent Education Society. 1837-Foreign Mission Society. 1843-Lutheran Historic Society. 1845-Home Mission Society. 1850-Nielson, a Baptist minister, while preaching in Sweden, is torn from his congregation and imprisoned. 1853-Church extension Society. 1855-Hijdenberg, Baptist minister, imprisoned in Sweden for immersing and preaching the gospel. 1857-"Six Baptist colpoteurs cast into the Cell prison at Christianstad." Baptists in Sweden, p. 182. 1858-"Sven Svenson, Baptist minister, cast into chains while on a missionary tour." Baptists in Sweden, p. 146. "The priests persecute the Baptists, and their children are taken by force and sprinkled, while police officers stand godfathers for them." Baptists in Sweden, p. 138. 1850-Axel Oberg had his feet burned, beat nearly to death, imprisoned, because he wished to leave the Church and become a Baptist. "The question at this moment is not how to carry out, but how to prepare a second grand reconstructive Reformation. The porch of the temple must first be more thoroughly cleaned than it was in the sixteenth, and above all, restored more honestly than it was in the seventeenth century; and lastly, the work must be handled more practically than has yet been done by the critical German School of this age." Bunsen. "As to baptism, there can be no doubt whatever that in primitive times it was performed by immersion." Neander. It is the established Church in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, most of Germany and Prussia, in Saxony, Livonia, and Esthonia. Statistics in U.S.; 34 Synods, 900 ministers, 2,000 congregations, 200,000 communicants, 19 institutions of learning, 11 periodicals, and a population throughout the world if 42,250,000.

Presbyterian Church-1810-American Board of Com. F.M. 1812-Princeton Theological

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Seminary. 1818-Board of Education; Board of Publication. 1825-American Home Mission Society. 1837-Division into O. and N. School. "The classical meaning of baptizo is to dip, submerge, sink." Dr. Hodge. Question as to the validity of Romish baptism, Bishop Hughes in debate with Breckenridge (President) says, "You are inconsistent with yourselves, for all know infant baptism has no authority whatever, but in the decision of the Church of Rome. By adopting infant baptism you practically make the decision of the Romish Church your rule of faith, and yet pretend the Bible is your only rule of faith." Statistics in the U.S., 1861, O. Synod, 33 Synods, 171 Presbyteries, 2,556 ministers, 3531 Churches, 294,927 communicants. N. Synod, 26 Synods, 120 Presbyteries, 1,612 ministers, 1,867 Churches, 143,510 communicants; combined 12 Colleges, 10 Theological Seminaries, and 18 periodicals. German Reform Presbyterian Church originated in 1516, with Zuingle, and have 250 Churches, 273 ministers, 75,000 members. Associate Presbyterian Church seceded 1733, and have 100 ministers, 190 congregations, and 20,000 communicants. The Associate Reform Presbyterian Church, 1782; have 125 ministers, 200 Churches, and 15,000 communicants. Covenanters 1838, in Scotland, and have 30 ministers, 50 congregations, and 400 communicants. Reformed Dutch Church 1639; have 322 Churches, 332 ministers, and 36,297 members. Cumberland Presbyterian Church; in 1810, 1 General Assembly, 15 Synods, 1,250 Churches, 900 ministers, and 90,000 members. Reformed Mennonites, in 1811; 100 Churches, 100 ministers, 5,000 members. Grand total in U.S. 7,770 Churches, 5,928 ministers and 678,134 communicants.

Congregational Church-1803-Andover Theological Seminary. 1810-American Board of F.M. 1815-Unitarian Congregationalists. 1816-Boston Recorder. 1817-Dr. Dwight dies. 1832-Massachusetts S.S. Society. 1853-Congregational Library Association and American Congregational Union. "Bapto and baptizo means to dip, plunge, or immerse into anything liquid. All lexicographers and critics of any note are agreed in this." Professor Stuart. "There is no express precept respecting infant baptism in our sacred writings." Dr. Woods. Statistics 1861: 2,369 Churches, 2,408 ministers, and 230,094 members.

Methodist Episcopal Church-1817-Asbury College. 1818-Methodist Magazine. 1819-Missionary Society. 1826-Christian Advocate. 1827-S.S. Union. 1836-Book concern burnt. 1834-Split between North and South. Statistics for 1861 in U.S.: Methodist Episcopal Church North, 6,512 traveling preachers, 7,530 local, 9,063 Churches, 768,000 members, 138,555 probationists, and 17 Colleges. Methodist Episcopal Church South, (1858) 3,434 traveling preachers, 4,907 local, 655,000 members. Total North and South, 1,662,332 members, 49 Conferences, 10,000 Churches, and ministers. United Brethren originated in 1800, and have 1,900 Churches, 530 ministers, 70,000 members. Reformed Methodists in 1814, have 2,000 members. African Methodist Episcopal Church. in 1816 have 300 ministers, and 2,000 members. Zion Wesleyan Methodist Connection in 1820 have 50 Churches, 5,000 members. Independent Methodists in 1827; 100 lay preachers, and 4,000 members. Methodist Protestant Churches have 841 Churches, 1,720 ministers, 70,015 members. Wesleyan Associate Methodists in 1835 have 98 ministers, 220,416

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members. True Wesleyan Methodist Churches in 1843 have 400 ministers, and 40,000 members. Minor sects; 1,950 Churches, 3,168 ministers, 215,416 members. The great battle as to the priority of Churches is to be fought between the Baptists, Catholics, and not with Pedobaptists.

P.S. In presenting the above for perusal, the author asks no apology, as public acts and documents become public property. He has endeavored to separate between the Church and anti-Church for 1,800 years. It is recreant to truth subversive of known facts, to write the history of the great anti-Church power - all reeking with "the Blood of the Saints" - and call it "The History of the Church of Christ," as too many historians have done. The author bids his work adieu, upon which he has spent much time and means, hoping when his tongue is silent, and his pen moves not, it will still be "earnestly contending for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

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