

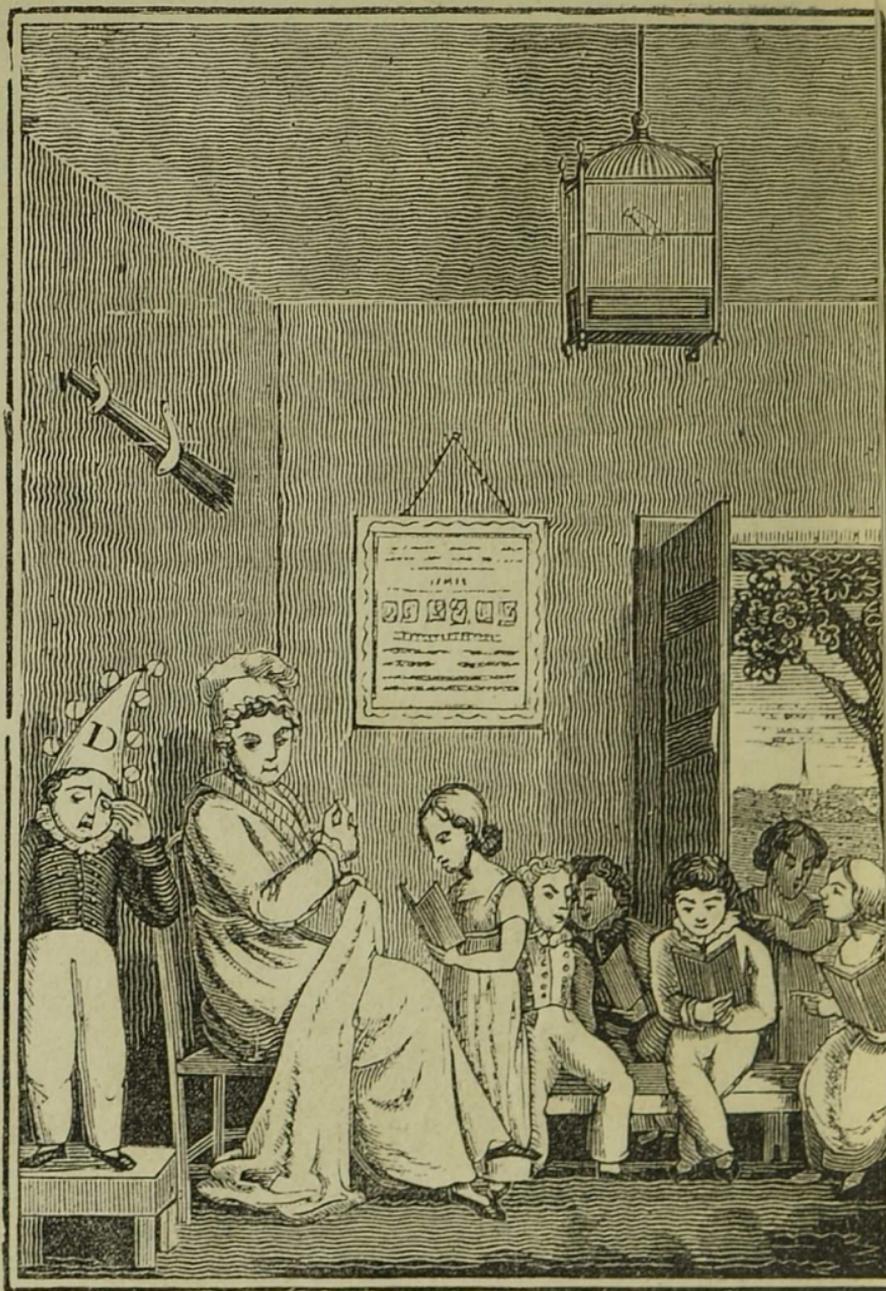
THE  
UNIVERSAL PRIMER:  
OR,  
READING MADE EASY;  
CONTAINING  
A VARIETY OF EASY LESSONS  
IN  
READING AND SPELLING.

---



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London:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. S. JOHNSON,  
60, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.



Train up a child in the way he should go, and  
when he is old he will not depart from it.

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OR,  
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ROMAN ALPHABET.

A B C D E F

G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V W

X Y Z

a b c d e f g h

i j k l m n o p

q r s t u v w

x y z

Old English Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J  
 K L M N O P Q R S  
 T U V W X Y Z  
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p  
 q r s t u v w x y z

---

The Letters promiscuously arranged,

D B C F G E H A X U Y M V  
 R W N K P J O Z Q I S L T  
 z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k  
 r t g e j a u i

---

The Italic Letters.

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M*  
*N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z*  
*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r*  
*s t u v w x y z*

The Vowels are,

*a e i o u y*

A

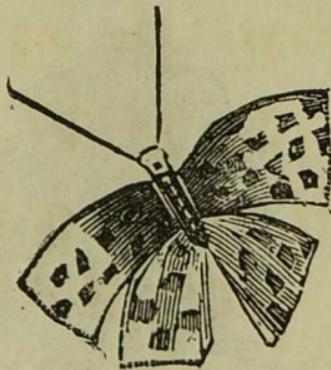
a



Arab.

B

b



Butterfly.

C

c



Courtier.

D

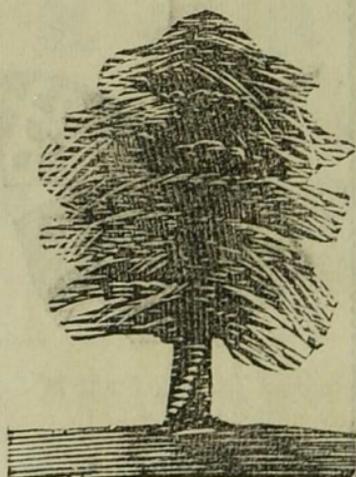
d



Dunce.

E

e



Elm.

F

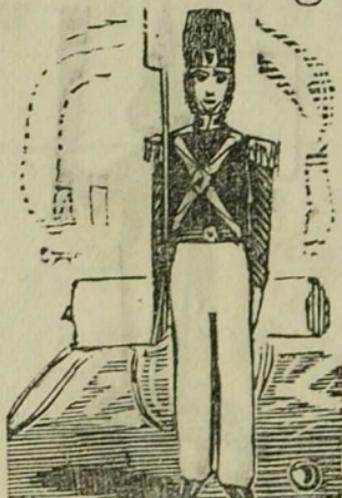
f



Frenchman

G

g



Grenadier.

H

h



Highlander.

I

i

J

j



Indian.



Judge.

K

k

L

l



King.



Lad.

M

m



Moor.

N

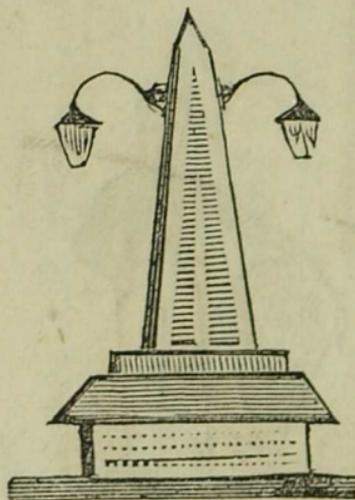
n



Negro.

O

o



Obelisk.

P

p



Punch.

Q

q



Queen.

R

r



Raven.

S

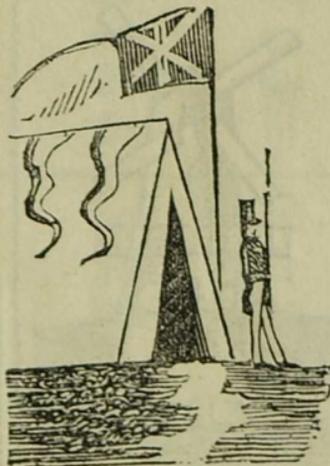
s



Sailor.

T

t



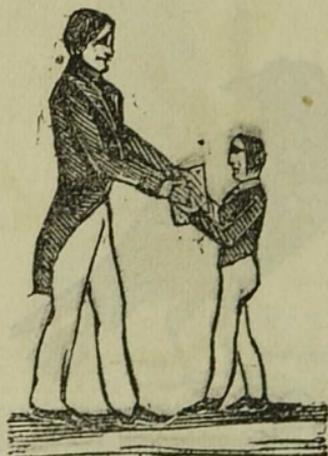
Tent.

U

u

V

v



Uncle.



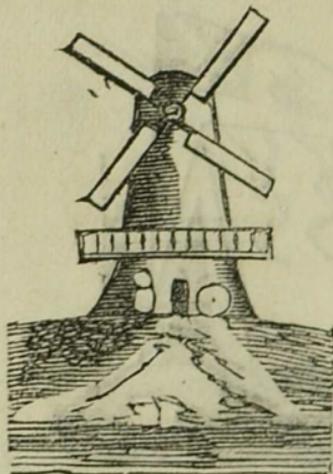
Vulture.

W

w

X

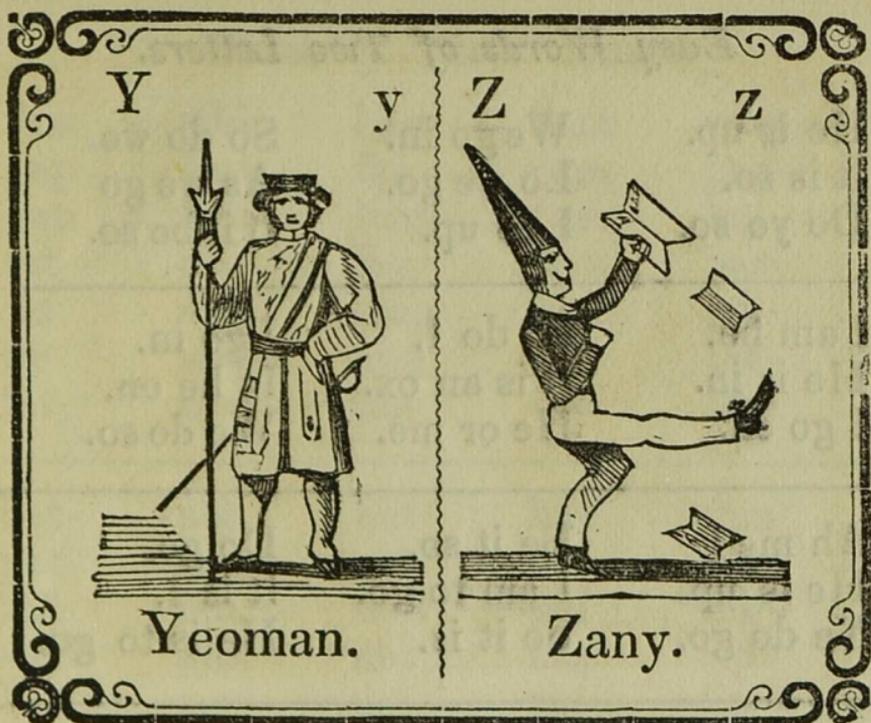
x



Windmill.



Xenophon.



Yeoman.

Zany.

*Lessons of Two Letters.*

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry

*Easy Words of Two Letters.*

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

---

I am he.	So do I.	I go in.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

---

Ah me !	Be it so.	Do go.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.

---

Ye go by us.	Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox.	If ye do go in.
Do as we do.	So do we go on.

---

If he is to go.	Is it so?
I am to do so.	If I do so.
It is to be on.	Am I to go on.

---

Am I to do it?	If I do it so.
Be as he is.	Is it to be so.
Do ye go as we go?	Ye are to go.

---

Am I to be so?	He is to go up.
It is to be so.	Am I to go?
He is to be up.	So I am to be.

READING MADE EASY.

*Words of Three Letters.*

fan	add	bag	ham	map
gap	bad	fag	pam	pap
gat	lad	hag	ram	lap
fat	pad	lag	dam	bar
fin	mad	mag	sap	jar
fir	sad	nag	rap	tar
for	wag	rag	tap	war

---

bat	peg	bet	hid	dim
pat	den	get	lid	him
rat	fen	met	did	kie
vat	hen	net	big	tip
beg	pen	pet	rig	lip
leg	ten	set	pig	sip
meg	yes	bid	gig	cit

---

win	fit	mix	jod	dog
rim	hit	hob	nod	fog
bin	pit	nob	pod	hog
pin	sit	job	rob	jog
ap	wit	sob	tub	fob
up	fix	hod	bog	hop

---

lop	pug	tun	fur	nut
mop	rug	cup	pin	jut
top	tug	pup	hug	hut
fop	fun	sup	mug	cut
nop	gun	cur	put	cud
lug	pun	pur	rut	sud

*Easy Words of One Syllable.*

bread	fowl	tripe	cakes
milk	pig	tea	tench
beef	sheep	eggs	carp
veal	heart	duck	sprats
pork	goose	nuts	ale
lamb	beans	wine	cream
hare	peas	ham	fish
beer	tarts	cheese	fruit

---

brick	beam	desk	gate
roof	glass	bed	torch
stairs	shop	spoon	thatch
hall	mop	joint	key
floor	pail	room	chair
wheel	stools	sash	tongs

---

sun	south	coast	land
moon	east	ground	town
cloud	west	hill	vale
wind	north	dirt	shore
stars	chalk	bank	sand

---

face	mack	came	send
lace	pack	dame	spend
mace	sack	flame	vend
pace	black	blame	lend
race	clerk	male	mend
grace	page	pale	friend
trace	rage	sale	bend
back	stage	stale	blend

*Lessons of Easy Words of One Syllable.*

Come James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

---

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with. If you have a top you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

---

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spoil the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat and you must not waste it.

---

A wise child will strive to learn, but one that is not wise will not do so. He that minds his book shall have praise, but he that will not learn must feel the rod.

---

When you rise out of your bed in the morn, pray to God to bless and keep you this day, and all the days of your life from all things that may hurt you.

*Lessons of Easy Words.*

Bread is made of flour, flour is made of wheat and other corn ; to have corn we must sow, before we can sow we must have the ground dug. When corn is put in the ground, it soon has a root and a stalk, and out of the stalk comes an ear, and in the ear are grains of corn.

---

Trees have roots, which serve them for feet to stand on, their boughs are like hands ; on the boughs come leaves and blossoms ; when the blossom falls off it leaves small fruit, and when the fruit grows large and ripe it is fit to eat.

---

Our shirts are made of cloth, the cloth is made of thread, the thread is made of hemp ; they sow hemp seed in the ground ; hemp grows from those seeds. Men's coats are made of wool ; wool grows on the sheep's backs : it is made into cloth. Once a year they shear sheep ; a year is twelve months.

---

We should not eat or drink too much, for if we do, it will make us ill. We must not throw bread upon the ground, for if we have too much, there are a great many who want it and would be very glad of it, yet we may give the crumbs to the birds.

*Words of Two Syllables.*

Ab-bot	Cab-bage	Dar-ling
ab-bey	ca-per	di-al
ab-sence	car-rot	di-et
ac-cept	car-ter	din-ner
ac-tor	cham-ber	doc-tor
ad-der	chan-nel	doc-trine
add-ed	chap-man	drum-mer
af-ter	chap-ter	drunk-ard
a-lum	chat-ter	du-ty
am-ber	ches-nut	El-bow
ar-bour	child-hood	em-ber
art-ful	chil-ly	em-blem
art-less	chi-na	en-ter
ar-chive	chis-el	e-vil
Back-ward	cho-ler	ev-en
ba-con	cho-rus	en-tire
bank-er	ci-der	Fac-tor
bank-rupt	cin-der	fan-cy
ban-ner	cir-cus	far-mer
bap-tist	clam-ber	fa-ther
bar-bel	cler-gy	fe-male
bar-ber	cof-fin	fen-der
bare-bone	com-fort	fin-ger
bear-er	com-ment	fod-der
beat-en	com-mon	fol-ly
bea-ver	con-cert	foot-man
bri-dle	con-duct	for-feit
bri-er	con-test	foun-tain
brim-mer	con-vent	fro-zen
bro-ken	con-fine	fun-nel



*The Boy who Stole the Apples.*

A man found a rude naughty boy upon one of his fruit trees, stealing apples. He asked him to come down and not steal his fruit, but the young saucebox told him he should not come down. "Won't you," said the man, "then I will make you. So he got some tufts of grass and threw at him, which only made this bad boy laugh. "Well," said the man, "since you do not mind either words or tufts, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so he got some stones, which soon made the boy dismount and beg the old man's pardon.

*Moral.*—If good and gentle means will not reclaim wicked Boys, they must be dealt with in a way which perhaps they will not like so well.

*Words of Two Syllables.*

Gal-lant	La-ment	Pa-gan
gan-der	lan-tern	pam-per
gar-den	le-mon	pan-nel
gar-land	les-ser	pa-per
gar-lick	lin-net	par-don
gar-ner	li-on	pen-cil
gar-net	lord-ly	Quar-rel
gar-ret	lug-gage	qui-et
gol-den	lu-cre	Rab-bit
gra-vel	Ma-chine	ram-mer
grun-ter	ma-dam	rem-nant
gun-ner	man-date	ri-ot
Ham-let	man-ful	Se-clude
ham-mer	man-ger	sha-lot
help-ful	man-gle	sub-lime
her-mit	mar-gin	sub-tract
hin-der	max-im	sur-pass
hand-ful	mæd-ley	sus-tain
hap-py	mer-chant	Tra-ducco
har-dy	mil-ler	trans-act
har-vest	mix-ture	trans-late
hat-chet	mis-chief	tre-pan
horse-man	mis-tress	Un-apt
hun-ter	mud-dy	un-bar
I-dol	mut-ter	un-bo.t
i-mage	mur-mur	un-cut
in-fant	Nap-kin	un-guide
in-side	nim-ble	un-hook
is-land	nine-ty	un-lace
Jai-lor	Of-fer	With-all
jol-ly	sf-fice	with-in
joy-ful	or-gan	with-stand

### *The Jay in the Peacocks Feathers.*

At the season of the year when birds shed their feathers, a jay passed through a farm yard, where pea fowls were kept. Ah! said she, here is a fine plume, and here is one, and here, I will put them on; so she dressed herself in those fine feathers. You would have smiled to have seen how she strutted about the yard with her long train. At night, when the fowls came home to roost, one looked at her and cried, who is this? Who can this be? said a second. At last an old sly fowl plucked the proud jay by the tail and part of her fine dress came off. Then they all plucked at it until she was stripped and brought to shame, for she not only lost her false plumes, but also her own, until she was left bare.

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### *The Two Frogs.*

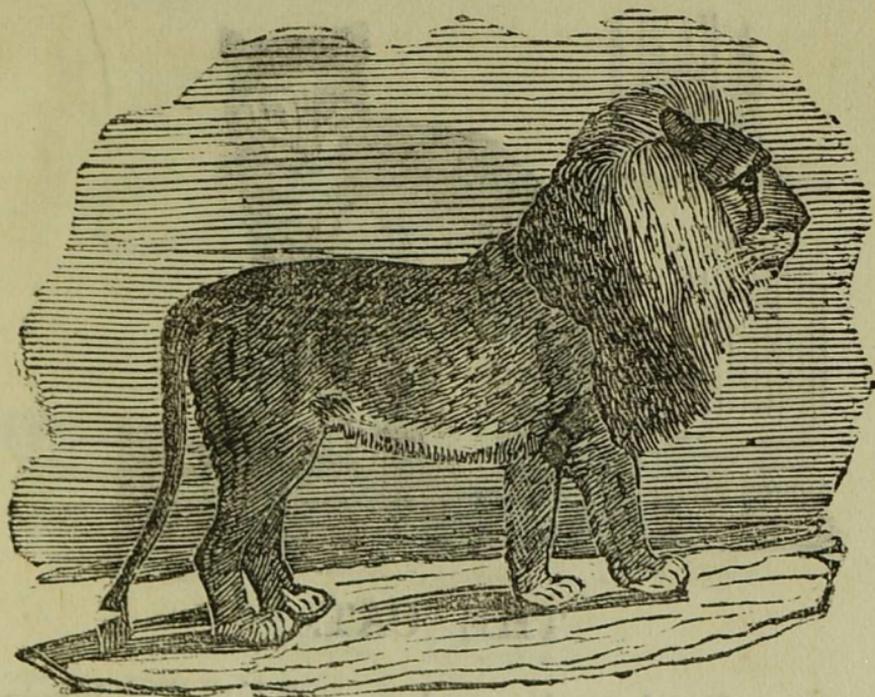
One hot sultry summer, when the lakes and ponds were almost dried up, two frogs set out to travel in search of water. At last they came to a deep well, and setting upon the brink of it, began to consult whether they should leap in or not. One of them was for it, urging that there was plenty of clear water, and no danger near. All this may be true, said the other, and yet I cannot agree with you for my life, for if the water should dry up here too, how shall we get out?

*Words of Three Syllables.*

<b>A</b> -no-ther	bay-o-net	com-pa-ny
a-go-ny	beau-ti-ful	con-si-der
a-nar-chy	be-ne-fice	co-pi-ous
a-ven-ger	bi-go-try	cor-di-al
ab-di-cate	blas-phe-my	cre-a-tor
ab-ju-cate	blun-der-buss	cus-tom-er
ab-so-lute	blun-der-ing	De-li-ver
ab-ro-gate	blus-te-ring	di-li-gent
ac-ci-dent	Ca-bi-net	dis-so-lute
ac-cu-rate	ca-len-dar	dread-ful-ly
ac-know-ledge	cal-cu-late	du-ti-ful
ac-tu-ate	can-ni-bal	Ea-ger-ness
ad-ju-tant	ca-pa-ble	eb-o-ny
ad-mi-ral	ca-pi-tal	el-e-gance
ad-vo-cate	cap-ti-vate	en-e-my
af-fa-ble	car-di-nal	en-dea-vour
al-migh-ty	car-pen-ter	ex-cel-lent
am-pu-tate	care-ful-ly	ex-pi-ate
an-ec-dote	car-me-lite	Fab-u-lous
au-di-tor	ca-su-al	fab-ri-cate
au-gu-ry	ca-ta-logue	fac-ul-ty
au-tho-rise	ca-ti-chise	fam-i-ly
Ba-che-lor	ca-te-chism	fa-mous-ly
back-sli-der	ce-le-brate	fan-ci-ful
bal-lot-ing	cen-tu-ry	far-ri-er
ba-nish-ment	cer-tain-ly	fa-ther-less
bar-ba-rous	cer-ti-fy	fear-ful-ness
bar-ris-ter	char-i-ty	fee-ble-ness
bar-o-net	cho-co-late	fee-ling-ly
bat-te-ry	ci-ti-zen	for-tu-nate

*Words of Three Syllables.*

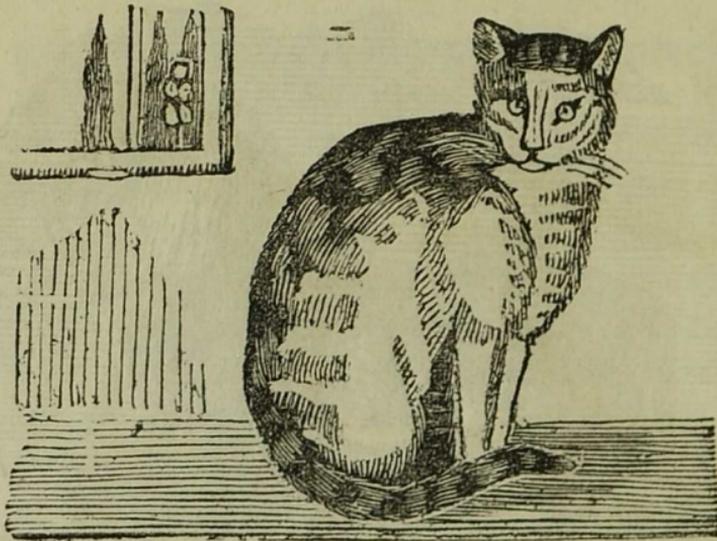
gal-lant-ry	in-fan-cy	mas-cu-line
gal-le-ry	in-ju-ry	me-lo-dy
gar-de-ner	in-no-cence	me-mo-ry
gar-ri-son	in-so-lent	men-di-cant
ge-ne-ral	in-ter-course	mer-can-tile
ge-ne-rous	in-ter-est	mer-ci-ful
gen-tle-man	Jo-cu-lar	mi-ne-ral
gid-di-ness	jol-li-ness	mo-nu-ment
glo-ri-fy	jo-vi-al	mu-si-cal
god-li-ness	ju-gu-lar	Nar-ra-tive
go-ver-nor	jus-ti-fy	na-tu-ral
gra-ti-fy	Kid-nap-per	ne-ga-tive
gun-pow-der	kil-der-kin	night-in-gale
Han-di-ly	kins-wo-man	no-mi-nate
har-bin-ger	kna-vish-ly	no-ta-ry
har-mo-ny	La-bour-er	no-vel-ty
he-rald-ry	lar-ce-ny	nur-se-ry
her-mi-tage	le-pro-sy	nu-tri-ment
his-to-ry	le-ve-ret	Ob-du-rate
ho-nes-ty	li-be-ral	ob-li-gate
hos-pi-tal	li-ber-tine	ob-so-lete
hy-po-crite	li-ga-ment	ob-sta-cle
I-dle-ness	like-li-hood	oc-cu-py
ig-no-rant	li-on-ess	o-ra-tor
im-pli-cate	lu-na-cy	or-der-ly
im-po-tence	lux-u-ry	or-ga-nist
im-pre-cate	Mag-ni-fy	o-ri-gin
im-pu-dent	ma-jes-ty	or-na-ment
in-di-cate	ma-ni-fest	or-tho-dox
in-di-gent	man-ful-ly	o-ver-throw
in-do-lent	man-li-ness	o-ver-sight



## THE LION.

This noble animal has a large head, short round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and long tail tufted at the ex-trem-i-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full grown lion will measure eight feet.—The lioness is somewhat smaller and is destitute of a mane.

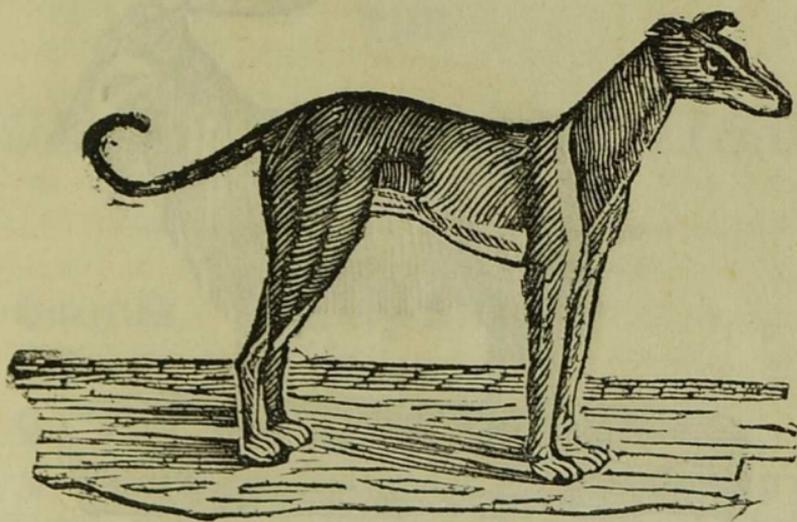
☞ To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-na-ni-mous in his courage, and grateful in his dis-po-si-tion.



## THE CAT.

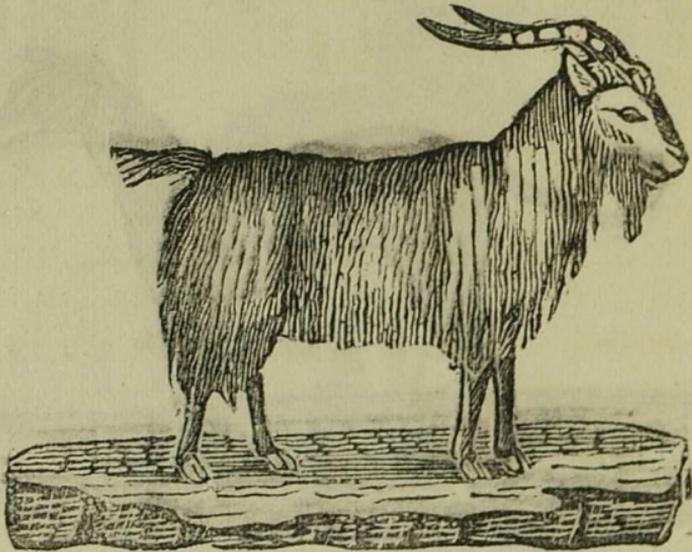
The Cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her : then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs ; their attachment is chiefly to the house, but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The Cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye ; they lay in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise, then sport with it, and torment the poor animal, till they kill it. Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-di-ent to the owner ; they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes, but dislike cold water, cold, and bad smells.



## THE DOG.

THE DOG is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vi-gi-lance, and fi-del-ity, which qual-i-fy him to be the guard, the com-pan-ion, and friend of man. No other animal is so much the com-pan-ion of man as the dog. The dog is always able to dis-tin-guish his mas-ter, as well as every member of the fam-i-ly, from all others. He always knows his own name and can dis-tin-guish the voice of every person with whom he has any ac-quaint-ance and will know them again after a long ab-sence. He is humble and patient and will lick the hand that is lifted to strike him.— In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen : a dog will hunt his game by the scent, and his only am-bi-tion seems the desire of pleas-ing.



## THE GOAT.

A Goat is somewhat like a sheep, but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs ; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the Goat is more valuable than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid ; the flesh of kids is much esteemed ; gloves are made of their skins ; persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of Goats. Goats are very playful, but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased.

THE  
**CHURCH CATECHISM,**

---

*Question. What is your name ?*

*Answer. N. or M.*

*Q. Who gave you that Name ?*

*A. My Godfathers and my Godmothers in my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.*

*Q. What did your God-fathers and God-mothers then for you ?*

*A. They did promise and vow three things in my name : First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the christian faith ; and Thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.*

*Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and do as they have promised for thee ?*

*A. Yes, verily, and by God's help so I will, and I heartily thank my heavenly father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour, and I pray unto God : I give me grace, that I may continue in the same to my life's end. Amen.*

*Rehearse the articles of thy belief?*

A. I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into hell; the third day he arose again from the dead: he ascended into Heaven and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?*

A. First, I learn to believe in God, the Father, who made me and all the world: Secondly, in God, the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind: Thirdly, in God, the Holy Ghost, who hath sanctified me and all the elect people of God.

Q. *You said that your God-fathers and God-mothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's holy will and commandments. Tell me how many there be?*

A. Ten.

Q. *Which are they?*

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

Thou shalt have none other Gods but me

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them nor serve them : for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me ; and show mercy unto thousands, in them that love me and keep my commandments.

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

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do ; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work ; thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house,

thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, or anything that is his.

*Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?*

*A.* I learn two things : my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

*Q. What is thy duty towards God?*

*A.* My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength ; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name, and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

*Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?*

*A.* My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do unto all men as I would they should do unto me. To love, honour, and succour my father and mother. To honour and obey the quee , and all who are put in authority under her. To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters. To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters. To hurt nobody by word or deed. To be true and just in all my dealings. To bear no malice or hatred in my heart. To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering. To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity. Not to covet nor desire other men's goods, but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my

duty in that state of life, unto which it shall please God to call me.

*Q. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do those things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, nor to serve him without his especial grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear therefore if thou canst repeat the Lord's Prayer?*

*A. Our father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.*

*Q. What desireth thou of God in this prayer?*

*A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace to me and to all people, that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that he will send us all things that be needful both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do, of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say Amen.—So be it.*

*Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?*

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

*Q. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament ?*

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

*Q. How many parts are there in a Sacrament ?*

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

*Q. What is the outward visible sign, or form in Baptism !*

A. Water; wherein the person is baptised in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

*Q. What is the inward and spiritual grace ?*

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

*Q. What is required of persons to be baptized ?*

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

*Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them ?*

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

*Q. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?*

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we received thereby.

*Q. What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's supper?*

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

*Q. What is the inward part or thing signified?*

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful at the Lord's supper.

*Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?*

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

*Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?*

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, stedfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

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