## $\mathbb{T}_{\text {nnmorbia }}$ Triquloffa

## 

Deuffity-Iafeinifaty-madifat

alz Denkmal Dex vierfunderfjährigen Iuhelfeize der Meformafion, anno Domini 1917, hexauzaegeben auf beduluk dex evangelifdy-luftexifuen Synode nom

## CONCORDIA TRIGLOTTA

## Libri symbolici Ecclesiae Lutheranae

Germanice-Latine-Anglice,
monumenti instar in memoriam Anni Iubilaei MCMXVII quadringentesimi post inchoatam Ecclesiae reformationem communi consilio et mandato Synodi Missouriensis Lutheranae typis vulgata.

## TRIGLOT CONCORDIA

## The Symbolical Books of the Ev. Lutheran Church, <br> German-Latin-English, <br> Published as a Memorial of the Quadricentenary Jubilee of the Reformation anno Domini 1917 by resolution of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.



St. Louis, Mo. CONCORDIA PUblishing house.

## PREFACE.

Memorialized by the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, assembled as Fifteenth Delegate Synod from June 20 to 29, 1917, at Milwaukee, Wis., unanimously passed the very appropriate resolution to publish as a Memorial of the Quadricentennial of the Glorious Reformation a German-Latin-English edition of the Book of Concord containing the Symbols of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The work on Concordia Triglotta was begun immediately. Chiefly owing to the economic conditions created by the World War, however, the completion of the large undertaking was delayed much longer than anticipated. And the fact that we are now in a position to write the Preface to the finished book, together with its detailed Indexes and extensive Historical Introductions, we regard and gratefully acknowledge as a special favor of God, whom alone also we credit with whatever merit any one may anywhere justly ascribe to this work, or any part of it.

As for the German and Latin texts embodied in Concordia Triglotta, the former was compared with the original German edition, published 1580 at Dresden. Obsolete forms as "Gezeugnis," "Oberkeit," "gebeutet," and, as a rule, also such forms as "nimmet," "gehet," "stehet," etc., were replaced with: "Zeugnis," "Obrigkeit," "gebietet," "nimmt," "geht," "steht," etc. The Latin text was revised according to the first authentic Latin edition, published 1584 in Leipzig, and quite a number of misprints still found in Mueller's eleventh edition of 1912 were corrected.

While I, the undersigned, alone am responsible for the Latin and German texts, the English translation of the Triglot is throughout the joint effort of Prof. W. H. T. Dau and myself. It is based on the original German and Latin texts, respectively, and on the existing English translations, chiefly those incorporated in Jacobs's Book of Concord.

The Preface to the Christian Book of Concord, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, and the treatise Of the Power and Primacy of the Pope are translated from the Latin; the Smalcald Articles, the two Catechisms of Luther, the Formula of Concord, and the Visitation Articles, from the German. In the Catalog of Testimonies the translation of the introduction, the ten theses, and the conclusion are based on the German text, while the passages quoted from "Orthodox Antiquity" are translated from the original Greek and Latin, respectively.

In the running titles of the Triglot the small numbers indicate the pages in the editions of the Symbolical Books of J. T. Mueller and J. G. Walch. The pages of A. Rechenberg's edition are given in brackets in the Latin columns; e.g., on page 100 of the Triglot, "M. 74. 75" indicates the corresponding pages in Mueller; "W. 67 -69," the pages in Walch; "R. 49," the page in Rechenberg.

Whatever in the three texts of the Triglot is included in brackets does not belong to the text proper. When reading the longer passages, it may perhaps, in some instances, be advisable simply to skip the brackets in order not to disturb the natural flow of a period.

In the Latin and German texts brackets with a star contain different textual readings, while all other brackets contain explanations, quotations from authors referred to in the texts, etc. Unless otherwise indicated, citations from Church Fathers, etc., are taken from Mueller's edition of the Symbolical Books, p. 840 ff .

In keeping with the principle otherwise observed in the Triglot, the superscriptions of the first 21 articles of the Latin and German Augsburg Confession (with the exception only of Article XX in the German text), furthermore Articles I, II, and IX of the Apology, and a number of Bible references should have been put in brackets, because they are additions not found in the original German and Latin editions of 1580 and 1584.

Brackets in the English text contain words, phrases, sentences, or shorter or longer passages from the respective German or Latin text which is not the basis of the translation.

The "Index of Scripture Texts" and the German "Sach- und Namenregister" have been appropriated from Mueller's edition of the Lutheran symbols, while the English "Index of Subjects" is the one found in Jacobs's Book of Concord, which, however, is also based on Mueller. The tedious work of changing the page-numbers of these indexes to those of the Triglot was done by Prof. Dau. All three indexes have also been revised and substantially augmented.

The Lutheran Church differs from all other churches in being essentially the Church of the pure Word and unadulterated Sacraments. Not the great number of her adherents, not her organizations, not her charitable and other institutions, not her beautiful customs and liturgical forms, etc., but the precious truths confessed by her symbols in perfect agreement with the Holy Scriptures constitute the true beauty and rich treasures of our Church, as well as the never-failing source of her vitality and power.

Wherever the Lutheran Church ignored her symbols or rejected all or some of them, there she always fell an easy prey to her enemies. But wherever she held fast to her God-given crown, esteemed and studied her confessions, and actually made them a norm and standard of her entire life and practise, there the Lutheran Church flourished and confounded all her enemies.

Accordingly, if Lutherans truly love their Church, and desire and seek her welfare, they must be faithful to her confessions and constantly be on their guard lest any one rob her of her treasure. To strengthen this loyalty and to further and facilitate the study of our "Golden Concordia," - such is the object also of this Jubilee Edition - the Triglot Concordia.

May God be pleased, as in the past, so also in the future, to bless our Church, and graciously keep her in the true and only saving Christian faith as set forth and confessed in the Lutheran symbols, whose paramount object is to maintain the gem of Luther's Reformation, the blessed doctrine of salvation by grace only, which most wonderfully magnifies the great glory of our God, and alone is able to impart solid comfort to poor sinners.

## F. BENTE,

July 4, 1921.
Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## Page

Preface to the Christian Book of Concord ..... 6-27
The Three Universal or Ecumenical Creeds ..... 29-35
The Augsburg Confession ..... 37-95
Apology of the Augsburg Confession ..... 97-451
The Smalcald Articles ..... 453-502
Of the Power and Primacy of the Pope ..... 502-529
The Small Catechism of Dr. Martin Luther ..... 530-563
The Large Catechism of Dr. Martin Luther ..... 565-773
Epitome of the Formula of Concord ..... 775-843
Thorough Declaration of the Formula of Concord ..... 845-1103
Catalog of Testimonies ..... 1105-1149
Visitation Articles ..... 1150-1157
Index of Scripture Texts ..... 1158-1162
Sach- und Namenregister ..... 1163-1245
Index of Subjects ..... 1246-1285

## CONCORDIA.

## יהוה

## 

<br> $\mathfrak{A n f e x f y x i e b e n t e x ~} \mathbb{T h e n l o g e n ~}$<br>\section*{}



## woblgrariindeter ©rrklïrumg ptlidjer Artikel,


Bizputation und Streit norgefaller.



# zum Ilntarridt mid $\mathfrak{W a n m a n g}$ 

in 1 Drunk paxfertigt.

[^0]
## CONCORDIA.

Pia et unanimi consensu
repetita

## CONFESSIO FIDEI ET DOCTRINAE

Electorum, Principum et Ordinum Imperii atque eorundem Theologorum, qui Augustanam Confessionem amplectuntur.

Cui ex Sacra Scriptura, unica illa veritatis norma et regula,

## QUORUNDAM ARTICULORUM,

qui post Doctoris Martini Lutheri felicem ex hac vita exitum in controversiam venerunt,

## SOLIDA <br> accessit <br> DECLARATIO.

Communi consilio et mandato eorundem Electorum, Principum ac Ordinum Imperii et erudiendis et monendis Subditis, Ecclesiis et Scholis suis,

## AD MEMORIAM POSTERITATIS

denuo typis vulgata.

## CONCORDIA.

## The Pious Confession of Faith and Doctrine,

Reiterated by Unanimous Consent of the Electors, Princes, and Estates of the Empire, and of Their Theologians, who Embrace the Augsburg Confession.

Whereunto there has been added from Holy Scripture, that Only Norm and Rule of Doctrine,

## A Thorough Explanation of Certain Articles,

 which after Dr. Martin Luther's happy departure from this life were being controverted.Published by the joint resolution and order of the said Electors, Princes, and Estates of the Empire for the Instruction and Admonition of their Subjects, Churches, and Schools, as a

## MEMORIAL TO POSTERITY.

## Burxede

$\mathfrak{z u} \mathfrak{b e m}$

## 

## PRAEFATIO

Electorum, Principum et Ordinum<br>Imperii

Augustanae Confessioni Addictorum.

## PREFACE to the

Christian Book of Concord.
anen und jeden，benen biejes unjer Sduretben zut lejen vorfommt，entbieten wir，die bernach $=$ benamnten ber $\mathfrak{A l u g} \mathfrak{b u r g i f}$（hen Ronfejion $\mathfrak{z u =}$ getanen surfürten，飞ürften und Stände im beiligen Reid Deuticher Mation，nach Erforderung eines jeden Standes und Wuiurben，unjere ge＝
 $\mathfrak{u n d}$ geneigten $\mathfrak{W i n k}$ ，audh $\mathfrak{u n t e r t a ̈ n i g f t e , ~ u n t e r = ~}$
tänige und willige Dienft und biemit
zu wiffen:
 Beiten ber bergänglidfen Welt aus unermeßlider Biebe，（Fnabe und Barmbersigfeit Dem menfit＝ liden ©efaledt bas \＆idt feine beiligen Eban＝ gelii und alleinjeligmactenden Mortes aus der abergläubifacn päpftif $\ddagger$ en Finiternis beuticher Nation，unjerm geliebten $\mathfrak{B a t e r l a n d}$ ，rein，lauter und unberfălidet erideinen and borleuchten lafien und barauf aus gottlicher，prophetifder，apofto＝ lifder Schrift ein furz Befenntnis zufammen＝
 1530 weiland Saifer（Garolo bem fünften，boch $=$ Iöblicfiter（sedädtuiᄅ，von unjern gottjeligen und driftiden $\mathfrak{B o r f a h r e n}$ in beutider und lateinifder Spracte iibergeben，bor allen Etänden bes æeidys Dargetan und bifentlid burd）Die ganze Ebriften＝ beit in ber weiten Welt autgebreitet morben und eridollen ift：

21t［io］baben fich forgends zu foldjem Befennt＝ nis biele sirchen und Saulen als diejer Beit zum Symbolo ibres slaubens in ben bornebmiten ftreitigen $\mathfrak{A}$ rtifeln wider Das §apftum und afler＝
 einmiutigem $\mathfrak{B e r f t a n d}$ und ohne einigen Streit und 3weifel fich gezogen，berufen und bie barin begriffene und in gittlider Sdrift moglgegriin＝ bete，auth in Den bewäbrten alten Symbola furz berfabte Bebre fuir ben einigen alten und bon Der alfgemeinen rectutlebrenben sircte ebyrifti ge＝ glaubten，wiber biele Regereien und Jortuimer erftrittenen and wieberbolten sonjens erfant， feft und beftändig gebalten．

Was aber bald auf ben driftichen Mbjaied bes bocberleutbteten und gottjeligen Mannes D．Mar＝ tin Suthers in unjerm geliebten Baterland beut＝ føer Nation für ganz gefäbrliche \＆äufte und be＝ fíwerliche $\mathfrak{U n r u h e n}$ erfolgt，und wie bei foldeem forgliden $\mathfrak{Z u f t a n d} \mathfrak{u n d}$ ，2erriittung，Des mohl＝ gefapten Æegiments ber ひreind bes menjbliden SSefifledts fid bemilht，feinen Samen，falice Sebre und uneinigfeit，auszuiprengen，in sir＝ den $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Sぁuten fぁäblide $\mathfrak{u n d}$ ärgerlide Spal＝ tung zu erregen，bamit Die reine Sebre Gottes Worts zu berfälichen，das Band ber driftlicten \＆iebe und Einmitigfeit zu trennen and ben \＆auf Des beiligen（ebangelii bieburc）merflid zu ber＝ bindern und aufzubalten，und welder Geftalt ba＝ $\mathfrak{b e r}$ Die Widerjacher ber gïttliden Wabybeit $\mathfrak{U r}=$ fade genommen，uns und unjere Sdfuten und sirchen $\mathfrak{i b}$ el autzurufen，ibre Jartitmer zu be＝

Omnibus et singulis has nostras lecturis nos， qui iisdem nomina nostra subscripsimus， Augustanae Confessioni addicti Electores， Principes et Sacri Romani Imperii in Ger－ mania Ordines pro dignitate et gradu cu－ iusque nostra studia，amicitiam ac salutem cum officio coniunctam deferimus et nuntiamus：

Ingens Dei Opt．Max．beneficium est，quod postremis temporibus et in hac mundi senecta pro ineffabili amore，clementia ac misericor－ dia sua humano generi lucem evangelii et verbi sui（per quod solum veram salutem accipimus），post tenebras illas papisticarum superstitionum in Germania，carissima patria nostra，puram et sinceram exoriri et prae－ lucere voluit．Et eam sane ob causam brevis et succincta confessio ex verbo Dei et sacro－ sanctis prophetarum et apostolorum scriptis collecta est，quae etiam in Comitiis Augu－ stanis anno 1530 Imperatori Carolo Quinto， excellentis memoriae，a pientissimis maio－ ribus nostris Germanico et Latino idiomate oblata et Ordinibus Imperii proposita，deni－ que publice ad omnes homines christianam doctrinam profitentes adeoque in totum ter－ rarum orbem sparsa ubique percrebuit，et in ore et sermone omnium esse coepit．

Hanc deinceps confessionem multae eccle－ siae et academiae ut symbolum quoddam horum temporum in praecipuis fidei articulis praesertim controversis illis contra Romanen－ ses et varias corruptelas doctrinae coelestis complexae sunt et defenderunt，et perpetuo consensu ad eam absque omni controversia et dubitatione provocaverunt．Doctrinam etiam in illa comprehensam，quam scirent et solidis Scripturae testimoniis suffultam et a veteri－ bus receptisque symbolis approbatam，unicum et perpetuum illum vere sentientis ecclesiae ac contra multiplices haereses et errores olim defensum，nunc autem repetitum consensum esse，constanter iudicaverunt．

At vero ignotum＇nemini esse potest，statim posteaquam summa pietate praeditus et prae－ stantissimus heros D．Martinus Lutherus re－ bus eximeretur humanis，dulcem patriam no－ stram Germaniam periculosissima tempora et rerum perturbationes gravissimas excepisse． In quibus sane difficultatibus et reipublicae ante florentis optimeque constitutae misera distractione hostis ille mortalium astute labo－ ravit，ut semina falsae doctrinae et dissen－ siones in ecclesiis et scholis spargeret，dissi－ dia cum offendiculo coniuncta excitaret，atque his suis artibus puritatem doctrinae coelestis corrumperet，vinculum caritatis christianae et pium consensum solveret，sacrosancti evan－ gelii cursum maiorem in modum impediret et retardaret．Notum etiam universis est，qua ratione hostes veritatis coelestis inde occasio－

To the Readers, one and all, of these Writings of ours, we, the Electors, Princes, and Deputies of the Holy Roman Empire in Germany, adherents of the Augsburg Confession, who have subscribed our names to the same, announce and declare, according to the dignity and rank of each one, our devotion, friendship, and greeting, combined with willing service.
It is a remarkable favor of Almighty God that in these last times and in this old age of the world He has willed, according to His unspeakable love, forbearance, and mercy, that after the darkness of papistical superstitions the light of His Gospel and Word, through which alone we receive true salvation, should arise and shine clearly and purely in Germany, our most beloved fatherland. And on this account, indeed, a brief and succinct confession was prepared from the Word of God, and the most holy writings of the Prophets and Apostles, and at the Diet of Augsburg, in the year 1530, was offered, by our most godly ancestors, in the German and Latin languages, to the Emperor Charles V, of excellent memory, and laid before [all] the deputies of the Empire, and finally, being circulated publicly among all men professing Christian doctrine, and thus in the entire world, was diffused everywhere, and began to be current in the mouths and speech of all.

Afterwards many churches and schools embraced and defended this Confession as a symbol of the present time in regard to the chief articles of faith, especially those involved in controversy with the Romanists and various corruptions of the heavenly doctrine [sects], and with perpetual agreement have appealed to it without any controversy and doubt. The doctrine comprised in it, which they knew both to be supported by firm testimonies of Scripture, and to be approved by the ancient and accepted symbols, they have also constantly judged to be the only and perpetual consensus of the truly believing Church, which was formerly defended against manifold heresies and errors, and is now repeated.

But it can be unknown to no one that, immediately after Dr. Martin Luther, that most distinguished hero, endowed with most eminent piety, was removed from human affairs, Germany, our dear fatherland, experienced most perilous times and most severe agitations. In these difficulties, and in the sad distraction of a government before flourishing and well regulated, the enemy of mortals cunningly labored to scatter in the churches and schools the seeds of false doctrine and dissensions, to excite divisions combined with offense, and by these arts of his to corrupt the purity of the heavenly doctrine, to sever the bond of Christian love and godly agreement, and to hinder and retard to a greater
degree the course of the most holy Gospel. It. is also known to all in what manner the enemies of the heavenly doctrine seized this opportunity to disparage our churches and
mänteln unb bie armen berirrten ©etwifen bon Der Grfenntnis ber reinen ebangelifden \＆ehre ab＝ zumenden und befto williger unter bem päpftifden Jock und 3bang，wie auth unter anbern wiber Gottes Mort frreitigen surtumern bu balten： foldess ift gbar männiglifi betwift，offenbar und unberborgen．

Wiemobl wit nun niats＠ieberes gefehen und bon bem allmädtigen getwinidat und gebeten， Denn bab unfere sirchen und Sdulen in ber Sebre ©ottes Morts，aud lieblider，driftlider Einigleit erbalten und wie bei Sebzeiten D．§u＝ thers nach \｛nteitung ©ottes Worts driftid und wobl angeffell und fortgepflanzt werben mödten： io ift Dod gleider ©eftalt mie nod bei ber bei＝ ligen axpoftel \＆eben in Den \＆ircben，Darinnen fie Das reine，lautere Wort ©oottes felby gepflanzt， burd falithe Sebrer vertebrte Sebre eingefabben worben，alfo aud uber unjere sirchen $\mathfrak{u m ~ u n j e r e r ~}$ $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Der unbantbaren $\mathfrak{B e l t} \mathfrak{H n b u p f e r t i g f e i t ~ u n d ~}$ Sünde miffen berbängt porben．

Derwegen wir benn uns unjers bon Gott be＝ fohlenen unb tragenden $\mathfrak{A m t s}$ erinnert $\mathfrak{u n b}$ nidyt unterlaffen baben，unjern ofleip babin anzumen＝ Den，bamit in unjern Sanben und Gebieten ben＝ felben barin eingefăhrten und ie länger，je mehr einiduleidenden faliden，berfiahrerifden Sebren gefteuert，und unjere $\mathfrak{u n t e r t a n e n}$ auf recter $\mathfrak{O a h n}$ ber einmal erfannten unb befannten gött＝ liajen Wabrbeit erbalten und niat babon abge＝ fibhrt werben mobiten．Jnmagen benn unjere löbliden Borfabren und zum Teil wir aud ber＝ toegen uns zu Dem Ende miteinander zu frant＝ furt am Main bes 1558．Jahres bei ber bamats borgeftandenen Gelegenbeit bes gehaltenen sur＝ fürftentages eines abbicieds und bahin bergliden， Das wir in einer gemeinen Berfammlung zubauf gefommen und bon etliden Sadjen，bie bon un＝ fern Wiberbärtigen uns und unjern $\operatorname{Pirc}$ ）en und S內ulen zum ärgften gebeutet worben，notbiarfig und freundiad uns unterreden wollten．

Darauf bann folgenbs unjere feligen $\mathfrak{F o r}=$ fabren und zum reil wir uns gegen ber Naum＝ burg in $\mathfrak{L b j u r i n g e n ~ z u j a m m e n g e t a n , ~ m e h r g e b a d t e ~}$
 fiunften in ber gropen feidsberfammlung $\mathfrak{z u}$ Мugsburg $\mathfrak{A n n o ~} 1530$ itberantwortet，an bie Sand genommen und fold dariflid Befenntnis， fo auf bas ßeugnis ber untandelbaren Mabrbeit göttlifees worts gegrindet，bamit finftiglia auch unjere Nablommen bor unreiner，falføer $\mathfrak{u n b}$ bem Wort ©ottes wibermärtiger £ebre，fo＝ biel an uns，zu warnen und zu berwahren，aber＝ mals cinbelliglid unteridrieben und foldergeftalt gegen ber röm．¥aif．Mrajeftät，unjerm alfer＝ gnäbigften Sgerrn，und fonft männiglid bezeugt $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Dargetan，Daß unjer ©femiat und Meinung gar nidet märe，einige andere ober neue Sehre an＝ zunebmen，zu verteibigen ober auszubreiten，fon＝ Dern bei ber zu \｛ugsburg ⿹勹⿰亻nno 1530 einmal er＝ fannten und befannten Wahrbeit bermittelit göttlider Berleihung beitändig zu berbarren und zu bleiben，Der ふuberfiat und goffinng，es follten nidt allein baburd bie Miberfader ber reinen
nem arripuerint，ut ecclesiis et academiis no－ stris detraherent，suis erroribus integumenta invenirent，pavidas errantesque conscientias a puritate doctrinae evangelicae abstraherent， ut illis in ferendo et tolerando iugo servitutis pontificiae et amplectendis reliquis etiam cor－ ruptelis cum verbo Dei pugnantibus obsequen－ tioribus uterentur．
Nobis profecto nihil vel gratius accidere poterat，vel quod maiore animorum conten－ tione et precibus a Deo Opt．Max．petendum iudicaremus，quam ut nostrae et ecclesiae et scholae in sincera doctrina verbi Dei ac ex－ optata illa et pia animorum consensione per－ severassent et，quod Luthero adhuc superstite fiebat，pie et praeclare secundum regulam verbi Dei institutae et propagatae ad poste－ ritatem fuissent．Animadvertimus autem， quemadmodum temporibus Apostolorum in eas ecclesias，in quibus ipsi evangelium Chri－ sti plantaverant，per falsos fratres corrupte－ lae introductae fuerunt，ita propter nostra peccata et horum temporum dissolutionem tale quid irato Deo contra nostras quoque ecclesias permissum．
Quare nostri officii，quod divinitus nobis iniunctum esse novimus，memores in eam curam diligenter nobis incumbendum existi－ mamus，ut in provinciis et ditionibus nostris falsis dogmatibus，quae ibi sparsa sunt et subinde magis magisque sese quasi in consue－ tudinem et familiaritatem hominum insinu－ ant，occurratur et imperio nostro subiecti in recta pietatis via et agnita et hactenus constanter retenta defensaque veritate do－ ctrinae coelestis perseverent，nec ab ea se abduci patiantur．Qua sane in re partim antecessores nostri laudatissimi，partim nos elaborare studuimus，quum anno Christi 1558 Francofurti ad Moenum oblata comitiorum， quae tum ab Electoribus habebantur，occa－ sione communibus votis in eam sententiam itum est，peculiarem et communem conven－ tum habendum esse，in quo de iis rebus，quae ab adversariis ecclesiis et academiis nostris odiose per calumniam obiicerentur，solide et familiariter tamen inter nos ageretur．
Et quidem post deliberationes illas ante－ cessores nostri，piae excellentisque memoriae， et partim etiam nos Numburgi in Thuringia congressi sumus．Et tum Augustanam Con－ fessionem，cuius iam aliquoties meminimus， Imperatori Carolo Quinto in frequentioribus illis imperii comitiis Augustae anno 1530 habitis oblatam in manus sumsimus，et piae illi confessioni，quae solidis testimoniis im－ motae ac in verbo Dei expressae veritatis superstructa est，tum una mente omnes sub－ scripsimus．Videlicet ut ea ratione posteri－ tati consuleremus et，quantum quidem in no－ bis erat，auctores et monitores essemus ad vitanda falsa dogmata，quae cum verbo Dei pugnarent．Idque eo consilio fecimus，ut et apud Caesaream Maiestatem，Dominum no－ strum clementissimum，deinde in universum apud omnes testificatio sempiterna exstaret， nunquam in animum nos induxisse，novum aliquod et peregrinum dogma vel defendere vel spargere velle，sed cupere，eam veritatem， quam Augustae anno 1530 professi sumus，
schools, to find covering for their errors, to draw alarmed and erring consciences away from the purity of the Gospel-doctrine, in order to render them more compliant in bearing and tolerating the yoke of the papal slavery, and in embracing also other corruptions conflicting with God's Word.

To us, indeed, nothing could happen, either more agreeable, or which, we would judge, should be sought for more earnestly and prayerfully from Almighty God, than that both our churches and our schools should have persevered in the pure doctrine of God's Word and in that longed-for and godly unanimity of mind, and, as was the case while Luther was still alive, that they should have been regulated according to the rule of the divine Word, and handed down to posterity in a godly and excellent way. We notice, however, that, just as in the times of the Apostles, into those churches in which they themselves had planted the Gospel of Christ corruptions were introduced by false brethren, so, on account of our sins and the looseness of these times, this has been allowed by an angry God against our churches also.

Wherefore, mindful of our duty, which, we know, has been divinely enjoined upon us, we think that we ought diligently to apply ourselves to the labor of attacking in our provinces and realms the false teachings which have been disseminated there, and are gradually insinuating themselves, as it were, into the intimate acquaintance and familiarity of men, and that we should see to it that the subjects in our government may persevere in the straight way of godliness and in the truth of the heavenly doctrine, acknowledged and thus far retained and defended, and not be suffered to be led away from it. In this matter, indeed, partly our most worthy predecessors, partly we ourselves, were eagerly at work, when, in the year of Christ 1558, on the occasion of the Diet which was then being held by the Electors at Frankfort on the Main, the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote that a special, general assembly should be held, where in a thorough, but nevertheless amicable manner there might be a conference among us concerning such matters as are maliciously charged, by our adversaries, against [us and] our churches and schools.
And, indeed, after these deliberations our predecessors, of godly and excellent memory, together with some of us, assembled at Naumburg in Thuringia. On that occasion we took in hand the Augsburg Confession, offered to the Emperor Charles $V$ in the great assembly of the Empire at Augsburg in the year 1530, and mentioned by us several times previously, and to that godly confession, built upon solid testimonies of the truth, which cannot be shaken, and is expressed in the Word of God, we all subscribed with one mind. In this way, of course, we meant to provide for the interests of posterity, and to enable and urge them, as far as we could, to avoid false doctrines conflicting with God's Word. This we did also with the design that, both with his

Imperial Majesty, our most clement lord, and also universally among all, there might be a permanent testimony that it has never been our intention to wish to defend or spread any new and strange dogma, but that we desired, God aiding us, to constantly support and retain the truth which we professed at Augs-
ebangelifaen gebre bon ihrem erdidteten \&äftern und $\mathfrak{B e r u n g l i m p f u n g ~ w i b e r ~} \mathfrak{u n s}$ abgeftanden $\mathfrak{u n b}$ andere gutberzige Seate burdi) foldes unjer wie= Derboltes und repetiertes Befenntnis erinnert und angereizt morben fein, mit befto mebr Ernit Der Wabrbeit bes alleinjeligmachenden göttlithen Worts nactzuforiden, beizupflidten und zu ibrer Seelen Seil und ewigen Wohlfahrt babei ohne einige fernere ©isputation unb Sezänf driftlid зu bleiben und zu berbarren.

Wix baben aber, beffen affen ungeadftet, nidyt obne Bejdwerung erfabren mifien, daß diefe $\mathfrak{u n}=$ fere Erflärung und wiedergolung unjers borigen あuriftithen Befenntniffes bei ben Wiberjachern wenig geadftet, nod bierburd wir ober unjere Sirchen ber ausgefprengten befdmerliden Nadh= reben erledigt, fondern bon ben andern, unjern und $\mathfrak{u n j e r e r}$ driftlichen Meligion wiberwärtigen und irrigen Dpinionsberwanden, autd foldee wohlmeinende sandlung nactmals bahin veritan= ben und gebeutet toorben, als follen wir unjers Sfaubens und æeligionsbefenntniffes jo ungewib fein $\mathfrak{a n d}$ basjelbe jo biel und oft berändert baben, Dā weder wir nod unjere zhedlogen wiffen mögen, weldes bie rect)te und cinmal itbergebene $\mathfrak{A u g} \mathfrak{b u r g i f}(\mathrm{be}$ donfejfinn fei; Durd beld $\mathfrak{u n =}$ gegriindet $\mathfrak{B o r g e b e n}$ biel fromme §gerzen bon $\mathfrak{u n =}$ fern Sirchen und Sdulen, Sefre, ©(auben und Bcfenntnis abgefdrecát und abgebalten morben. Dasu aud biefer $\mathfrak{U n r a t}$ gefommen, bás unter dem
 die wibermärtige gefre bom beifigen Saframent Des \&eibes und $\mathfrak{B l u t e}$ © $C$ grifti und andere irrige Dpinionen bin und wieber in Sircten und S(fu= len eingejdoben morden.
Wann benn foldhes etliche gottesfürdtige, fried= liebende und gelebrte shedlogen bermerit und wobl gejeben, bap biejen faljaen Berleumbungen und Den täglidu weiter einreipenden Feligion马: ftreiten beffer nidy zu begegnen, benn io bie ein= gefallenen Spaltungen bon allen ftreitigen $\mathfrak{A r}=$ tifeln grindlid) und eigentlid) aus (sottes Mort erflärt, entichieden und falide Sehre ausgejegt und bermorfen, bie göttlide $\mathfrak{B a h r h e i t}$ aber Ianter befannt, babutch ben wiberfadjern mit beftändi= gem ©runbe ber Mund geftopft und ben einfäl= tigen frommen Serzen ridtige Erflarung und $\mathfrak{U}$ aleitung borgeftellt twirbe, wie fie fid in jol= den 3wiefpalt íjifien und füntiglid mard) ©Sot= tes ©nabe bor falider Sehre bewabrt werben mödten:

So baben obgedachte Theologen fich anfänglich burch ausfuihrlid) Sduriften aus (sottes Wsort gegeneinander beutlid und ridtig ertlärt, wel: dergeftalt mehrgedade ärgerlide Spaltungen ohne Berriutung ber gittliden Wabrbeit bei= gelegt und aufgeboben und baburd ben wider= fadjern aller gejuthte Sdein und $\mathfrak{u r j a c h e}$ zu läftern abgeftriăt und benommen werben fönte, endlith auch bie freitigen $\mathfrak{A l t r i f e l}$ bor bie sand genommen, in Gottegfurch betrachtet, ermogen, ertlärt und, wie bie eingefallenen Spaltungen duriftid) $\mathfrak{z u}$ entideiden, in eine Sarift berfabt.

Deo nos iuvante, constanter tueri ac retinere. Fuimus etiam in spem non dubiam adducti, fore, ut ea ratione non solum ii, qui puriori doctrinae evangelicae adversantur, a confictis criminationibus et accusationibus abstinerent, sed alii etiam boni et cordati homines hac nostra iterata et repetita confessione invitarentur, ut maiori studio et cura verita. tem coelestis doctrinae (quae sola nobis ad salutem ductrix est) quaererent et investigarent, et in ea, saluti animae ac aeternae felicitati suae consulturi, repudiatis in posterum omnibus controversiis et disceptationibus acquiescerent.

Sed non absque animi perturbatione certiores facti sumus, hanc nostram declarationem ac repetitionem illam piae confessionis apud adversarios parum admodum ponderis habuisse, nec nos et ecclesias nostras calumniis praeiudiciorum, quae contra nos illi in vulgus sane gravissima sparserant, liberatas. Esse etiam ab adversariis verae religionis ea, quae nos optimo animo et consilio fecimus, in eam partem accepta, perinde ac si ita incertí de religione nostra essemus eamque toties in alias atque alias formulas transfuderimus, ut nec nobis nec theologis nostris constaret, quae illa olim Augustae Imperatori oblata confessio esset. Haec adversariorum commenta multos bonos ab ecclesiis, scholis, doctrina, fide et confessione nostra absterruerunt et abalienaverunt. Ad haec incommoda id etiam accessit, quod sub praetextu Augustanae Confessionis dogma illud pugnans cum institutione sacrae coenae corporis et sanguinis Christi, et aliae etiam corruptelae passim et in ecclesias et in scholas introducerentur.

Quae omnia quum nonnulli pii, pacis et concordiae amantes, praeterea etiam docti theologi animadvertissent, iudicarunt, calumniis illis et subinde magis magisque crescentibus dissidiis in religione rectius occurri non posse, quam si controversi articuli ex verbo Dei solide accurateque declararentur et explicarentur, falsa dogmata reiicerentur et damnarentur, contra autem divinitus tradita veritas diserte et luculenter proponeretur; ut qui sibi persuaderent, hac ratione et adversariis silentium imponi, et simplicioribus et piis viam ac rationem certam demonstrari posse, quomodo porro in his se dissidiis gerere et in posterum etiam, divina adiuti gratia, corruptelas doctrinae vitare possent.

Principio igitur theologi scripta quaedam hac de re, eaque satis prolixa et ex verbo Dei desumta inter se communicarunt, quibus diserte et dextre ostenderunt, quomodo controversiae illae cum offensione ecclesiarum coniunctae absque ulla veritatis evangelicae iactura sopiri et tolli e medio possent; ita enim futurum, ut adversariis occasiones et praetextus ad calumniam quaesiti praeciderentur et eriperentur. Postremo articulos controversos, in manus sumtos, accurate et religiose perpenderunt et declararunt, adeoque scripto quodam peculiari complexi sunt, qua via ac ratione dissidia illa exorta recte et pie componi possent.
burg in the year 1530. We were also led to entertain a not uncertain hope that in this way not only those who oppose the pure evangelical doctrine would abstain from fabricated charges and accusations, but also other good and well-disposed men would be attracted by this renewed and repeated confession of ours, and, with greater zeal and care, would seek and investigate the truth of the heavenly doctrine, which alone is our guide to salvation, and, out of regard for the salvation of the soul and their eternal happiness, would assent to it, all further controversies and disputations being rejected.

But, not without agitation of mind, we were informed that this declaration of ours and that repetition of a godly confession had too little weight with our adversaries, and that neither we nor our churches were delivered from the most grievous slanders, arising from prejudice, which they had circulated against us among the people; also, that those things which we have done, with the best intention and purpose, have been received by the adversaries of the true religion in such a way as though we were so uncertain concerning our [confession of faith and] religion, and so often had transfused it from one formula to another that it was no longer clear to us or our theologians what is the Confession once offered to the Emperor at Augsburg. These fictions of the adversaries have deterred and alienated many good men from our churches, schools, doctrine, faith, and confession. To these disadvantages there is also added that, under the pretext of the Augsburg Confession, the teaching conflicting with the institution of the Holy Supper of the body and blood of Christ and also other corruptions were introduced here and there into the churches and schools.

When some godly men, lovers of peace and harmony, besides also learned theologians, had noticed all these things, they judged that these slanders and the dissensions in religion which were constantly increasing more and more, could not be better met than if the contraverted articles would be thoroughly and accurately set forth and explained from the Word of God, the false teachings would be rejected and condemned, and, on the other hand, the truth divinely delivered be clearly and lucidly presented; because they were convinced that by this method both silence could be imposed upon the adversaries, and the more simple and godly be shown a sure way and plan as to how they should act in these dissensions, and, aided by divine grace, could also in the future avoid corruptions of doctrine.

In the beginning, therefore, the theologians communicated to one another certain writings concerning this subject, sufficiently comprehensive, and derived from the Word of God, in which they showed clearly and skilfully how these controversies, which were not without offense to the churches, could be put to rest and removed from sight without any loss to the truth of the Gospel; for the result would be that the opportunities
and pretexts sought for slander would be cut off and removed from the adversaries. Finally they took up and accurately and in the fear of God pondered and explained the controverted articles, and accordingly in a special writing stated comprehensively in what way and by what method the dissensions which had arisen could be settled in a right and godly manner.

Und als uns sum Teil bon foldem deriftiden Werf Beridet eingefommen, baben wir barob nidyt allein ein gutes ©efallen gebabt, jonbern bas= felbe aud mit driftlidem ©̌nft ind Eifer zu be= fördern uns bon wegen unfers tragenden $\mathfrak{u n d}$ bon ©fott beforlenen $\mathfrak{3}$ metes fauldig geadtet.
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ Demnach $\mathfrak{W i x}$, Der surfiurt zu Sadjen $\mathfrak{u}$ im., mit Rat und Butun etlider unjerer reli= gionsberwandten $\mathfrak{S u r}=$ und $\mathfrak{F i t f t e n}$ zu Beforbe= rung ber driftlichen Sebrer Einigfeit etlide vor= $\mathfrak{n e b m e}$, unberbädtige, woblerfahrene und gelebrte Thedlogen gen Torgau ber wenigern $3 \mathfrak{a b l}$ im
 fid) miteinander bon ben ftreitigen $\mathfrak{A x t i f e} \mathfrak{I n} \mathfrak{u n d}$ ber jegt angezogenen, berbalben gefabten ifurift= lithen $\mathfrak{B e r g l e i d u n g ~ d r i f t i d y ~ u n t e r r e d e t ~ u n d ~ m i t ~}$ $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{n r u f u n g ~ ( S b t t e \mathfrak { ~ b ~ b e ̉ ~ M u m a ̈ d t i g e n ~ s u ~ f e i n e m ~ }}$ Eob und (Ebre endlid) mit gutem Bebacht und jorgfältigem گfeip Durch bejondere Gnabe des §eiligen ©eiftes alles, jo bierzu geborig und not= wenbig, in gute Dronung zuiammengefapt und in ein $\mathfrak{B u c}$ gebracht baben, weldes bernach et= lityen bielen ber $\mathfrak{A H}$ gsburgifden sonfefion ber= wandten Rurfürften und Ständen zugejand und begehrt worben, Dás ibre \&iebden und fie bas= felbe burch inte bornehmiten sheologen mit be= \{onderem (Ernft und driftidem (Eifer Durd)lejen, bin und ber erbägen, Darauf ibre Erflärungen und censuras in Sbiriften berfafien lafien und uns baruiber alfenthalben ifr ratfames Bedenfen ohne Safu zu erfennen geben wollen.

Nathbem num jolde ertholte iudicia und Be= benten eingebradit und in benfelben allerband driflide e, notwendige und nüblide Erinnerungen gejdeben, weldergeftalt die in ber itberfaifiten Erflärung begriffene dititlide Debre wiber aller= Iei gefährliden Mipberftand mit Gottes Mort berwabrt werben finnte, Damit unter Derjelben fianftiglid) nidgt unreine Qebre verftectt, fondern eine lautere Ertlärung ber Wabrbeit aud auf unjere શadtommen gebradt werben mödte: als [io] ift baraus legtlid) obberiffrtes Fud ber difitliden Sontorbie, wie bernad folgt, berfer= tigt morben.

Darauf unter uns etlide, Dieweil eร્ર bei uns aflen aus jonderbaren berbinderlid.en $\mathfrak{U r j a c h e n}$ wie aud bei etlidfen andern mehr Stänben nod zurzeit nidt [hat] borgenommen werben mögen, basjelbe ferner allen und jeben unjerer Sande und Gebiete Thedlogen, sirchen= und Sdulbie= $\mathfrak{n e r n}$ bon $\mathfrak{A r t i f e l}$ zu $\mathfrak{U r t i f e l}$ borlejen und fie zu fleipiger und ernftidger Betractutung ber Darinnen begriffenen Sebre [baben] erinnern und ermahnen Iaffien.
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ nactibem fie bie Ertlärung Der eingefalle= nen Broiejpaltungen zubörberft Dem Morte ©pt= tes und bann auth ber 彐ugsburgifden Ronfefion gemäß und gleidfiormig befunden, als [io] baben fie, benen es obgebortermajen borgelegt morben, mit erfrentem ©femiut und bersfider Dantiagung gegen Sott ben Mumädtigen bies Rontorbienbut
 burgifden ronfeffion freimillig und mit wohl= bedadtem Mut angenommen, approbiert, unter= farieben und joldees mit \&erjen, Mand und \$and

Nos autem de hoc pio theologorum proposito facti certiores, non modo id probavimus, sed magno etiam studio ac zelo pro ratione muneris et officii divinitus nobis commissi promovendum nobis esse iudicavimus.

Ac proinde nos Dei gratia, Dux Saxoniae, Elector etc., de consilio quorundam etiam aliorum Electorum et Principum in religione nobiscum consentientium, ad provehendum pium illud inter doctores ecclesiae concordiae institutum, eximios quosdam minimeque suspectos, exercitatos etiam et singulari eruditione praeditos theologos Torgam anno septuagesimo sexto evocavimus. Hi cum fuissent congressi, de articulis controversis et scripto pacificationis (cuius paulo ante meminimus) religiose inter se contulerunt. Et quidem primum precibus piis ad Deum Opt. Max. eiusque laudem et gloriam susceptis, cura deinde et diligentia singulari (iuvante eos Domini Spiritu gratia sua) omnia ea, quae ad hanc deliberationem pertinere et requiri videbantur, optimo convenientissimoque ordine scripto quodam complexi sunt. Is postea liber praecipuis nonnullis Augustanam Confessionem profitentibus Electoribus et Principibus ac Ordinibus transmissus est, et petitum, ut ipsi, adhibitis praestantissimis et doctissimis theologis, sollicita cura et pio zelo eum legerent, diligenter examinarent et suam de eo sententiam et censuram scriptis comprehenderent, et postremo de omnibus et singulis iudicium suum eiusque rationes nobis liberrime exponerent.

Has ergo censuras cum accepissemus, multas in iis pias et utiles commonefactiones invenimus, quomodo transmissa illa declatatio sincerae doctrinae Christianae contra corruptelas ac depravationes sacrarum literarum testimoniis muniri et confirmari posset, ne forte progressu temporis sub eius praetextu impia dogmata occultarentur, sed sineerae veritatis minime fucata declaratio ad posteritatem transmitteretur. Ex his ergo, quae optime meditata ad nos pervenerant, liber iste piae concordiae, de quo diximus, compositus et ea forma, qua subiicietur, absolutus est.

Deinceps ex nostro ordine quidam (neque enim nos omnes, ut et alii nonnulli, hoc tempore certas ob causas, quae obstabant, id facere poteramus) librum hunc omnibus et singulis nostrarum regionum et ditionum theologis, ecclesiae et scholarum ministris articulatim et distincte recitari, et ipsos ad diligentem accuratamque considerationem earum doctrinae partium, quae in illo continentur, excitari curavimus.

Cum ergo illi declarationem controversorum articulorum congruere imprimis quidem cum verbo Dei, deinde Augustana Confessione animadverterent, promtissimo animo et testificatione suae erga Deum gratitudinis hunc Concordiae librum, ut piam et genuinam sententiam Augustanae Confessionis exprimentem, ultro et quidem accurate meditatum et consideratum receperunt, approbarunt eique subscripserunt, et de eo corde, ore et manu palam testati sunt. Quare pia illa pacificatio

Having been informed of this godly purpose of the theologians, we have not only approved it, but have also judged that it ought to be promoted by us with great earnestness and zeal, in view of the office and duty divinely committed to us.

And accordingly, upon the counsel of some other Electors and Princes agreeing with us in religion, we, by the grace of God, Duke of Saxony, Elector, etc., summoned certain eminent and least suspected theologians, who were also experienced and endowed with preeminent learning, to Torgau in the year 1576, for the purpose of promoting the godly design of harmony among the teachers of the Church. When they had assembled, they conferred devoutly with one another concerning the controverted articles and the peace document which we have just mentioned. And indeed, after prayers had first been offered to Almighty God, and His praise and glory, they comprised, with extraordinary care and diligence, - the Spirit of the Lord aiding them by His grace, - all those things which seemed to pertain to, and to be required for, this deliberation in a very good and suitable document. Afterwards this book was transmitted to some chief adherents of the Augsburg Confession, Electors, Princes, and Deputies, with the request that they themselves, calling to their aid the most eminent and most learned theologians, should read it with anxious care and godly zeal, should diligently examine it, and commit their opinion and criticism upon it to writing, and, finally, express their judgment and the reasons therefore concerning the whole and each part.

Therefore, when we had received these criticisms, we found in them many godly and useful suggestions how the transmitted declaration of the pure Christian doctrine could be fortified and strengthened against corruptions and perversions by the testimonies of Holy Scripture, in order that in the course of time, under its guise, godless doctrines might not be concealed, but an altogether unvarnished declaration of the pure truth might be transmitted to posterity. Therefore, out of those things which had been considered best when they came to us, that book of godly concord of which we spoke was composed, and completed in the form in which it will be submitted.

Then some of our rank (for at that time not all of us, nor some others as well, were able to do this, on account of certain causes which were in the way), have caused this book to be recited article by article and distinctly to the theologians, and the ministers of the church and of the schools collectively and individually, and have caused them to be urged to a diligent and accurate consideration of those parts of the doctrine which are contained in it.

Accordingly, when they perceived that the explanation of the controverted articles, indeed, agreed especially with the Word of God, and then with the Augsburg Confession, they received this Book of Concord with a very ready mind and an expression of their grati-
tude towards God, as expressing the godly and genuine meaning of the Augsburg Confession, having voluntarily, and indeed accurately, pondered and considered it, and they approved it and subscribed to it, and publicly bore witness concerning it with heart; mouth, and hand. Wherefore that

Bffentlidy bezeugt．Derwegen benn auct biejelbe duriflicje Bergleidung nidft allein etlidjer menig $\mathfrak{u n j e r e r}$ Theologen，fondern insgemein aller und jeber $\mathfrak{u n j e r e r}$ \＆itchen $=$ und Sduldiener in unjeren Banden und sebieten einmiitiges und einhelliges Befenntnig beipt und ift．

Diebeil Dent $\mathfrak{n u n}$ bie vorgemelbeten unjerer löblicten $\mathfrak{B o r f a b r e n ~} \mathfrak{u n d}$ unjere zu チrantfurt am Main und Naumburg aufgeridteten und wohl＝ gemeinten abbjaiede nid）t aflein bas begebrte Ende ber driftichen ©inigfeit nidt erreidt，jon＝ bern biefelben auch bon etliden zur Beftatigung ifrex irrigen Sebre baben toollen angezogen wer＝ Den，ba boch in $\mathfrak{u n j e r}$（semiit $\mathfrak{u n d}$ §erz nidht ge＝ fommen，das wix burch biejelbigen einige neut， falfde ober irrige Behre einfithren，bejabnen，be＝ ftätigen oder bon ber $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{n o} 1530$ übergebenen
 meithen wollten，und wix，fobiel unjer bei $\mathfrak{o b}=$ erwähnter Naumburgifder Sanblung getweien， $\mathfrak{u n s}$ Damals borbebalten und erboten baben， wenn $\mathfrak{u t j e r} \mathfrak{B e f e n n t n i s ~ b o n ~ i e m a n d ~ f u ̈ n f t i g ~ a n = ~}$ gefodten，ober zu welder Beit es bie Motburft erforbern würbe，bak wir berwegen fernere $\mathfrak{A u s}=$ fiifong tun mollten：jo baben wir uns zu end＝ litfer Grflärung unjers §smiuts nunmehr ge＝ Dachten $\mathfrak{B u c j e s}$ Der fonfordie und Wiiberbolung $\mathfrak{u n f e r s}$ chiftidyen ©faubens und Befenntnifies duritlid bereinigt und bergliden．Und bamit fich burct unjerer Wiberjacher ungegründete $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ leumbung，als jolften wir felbit nidft wifien，wels かees die redte $\mathfrak{A}$ ugburgifde Ronfeifion wäre， niemand dürfte irremachen lafien，fondern bie，fo jegt leben，fowohl als unjere lieben Nachfommen eigentlid und griindlidy mödten beridgtet merben $\mathfrak{u n d}$ endlide（sewīheit baben，welctes biefelbe chrifticife Ronfefion，dazu fich bis anber wir und bie Rirden und Schuten unjerer \＆ande jeberzeit befannt und berufen，fei：Gaben wix in bem＝ felben nadd bem reinen，unfeblbaren und $\mathfrak{u n =}$ mandelbaren Wort ©ottes uns einig und alfein
 rolo bem fünften $\mathfrak{A x n v} 1530$ in ber groken §eidsberfammlung zu 引uggburg übergeben，wie bie in unjerer feligen $\mathfrak{F o r f a h r e n}$ ，welcte biefelbige Raijer ©arolo dem 于iunften auf jebtgemeldetem Feidgsage felbit überantwortet，9trdiben bor＝ banden getwejen und bernach mit bem rectiten， Dem Raifer übergebenen Driginal，fo in bes bei＝ ligen Æeide Bermahrung geblieben，burd mohl＝ beglaubigte \＆eute mit gropem fleib tollationiert und bernach beide bas lateinifice und deutide Exemplar alfentyalben gleider Meinung befun＝ Den，und zu feiner andern befennen wollen，aud） ber $\mathfrak{H r j a d})$ folde bamals $\mathfrak{i b b e r g e b e n e ~ S o n f e f i n g ~}$ biefer nadfolgenden unjerer ©rifärung und son＝ fordienbuch einberleiben lafien，auf bá männig＝
 den und Schulen feine andere Rebre zu gebulden gemeint，Dent wie biefelbe zu 引ugsburg $\mathfrak{A l n n d}$ 1530 Durch mebrgedachte Surfürfen，Fürften und Stände einmal befannt worben，babei wix auth bermittelit der ©snade ©sottes bie an unjer feliges Ende gedenfen zu berharren und bor bem Fidter＝
 $\mathfrak{u n e r j}$ broctenem Seerzen und Setwiffen zu exichei＝ nen． $\mathfrak{u n d}$ berboffen demnadt，es werben hinfür $\mathfrak{u n j e r e} \mathfrak{W i b e r j a d j e r} \mathfrak{u n j e r}$ ，autb unjerer sircten $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Derjelben Diener mit ben bejdmerliden $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{H} f=$ lagen berjabnen，ba fie borgeben，ale ob wir
non solum paucorum quorundam nostrorum theologorum，sed in universum omnium et singulorum ecclesiae ministrorum et ludimo－ deratorum in nostris provinciis et ditionibus consentiens et concors confessio et vocatur et perpetuo erit．

Quia vero nostrae et praeclari nominis antecessorum nostrorum primum Francofurti ad Moenum，deinde Numburgi pio et sincero animo susceptae et scriptis comprehensae con－ ventiones non modo eum，qui expetebatur， finem et pacificationem non sunt assecutae， sed ex iis etiam a quibusdam patrocinium erroribus et falsis dogmatibus quaesitum est： cum tamen nobis ne in mentem quidem un－ quam venerit，hoc nostro scripto vel novum aliquod et falsum doctrinae genus introdu－ cere，integumentis commendare，confirmare， vel in minimis etiam a Confessione illa anno 1530 Augustae exhibita discedere，quin potius， quotquot nostrum actionibus Numburgicis illis interfuimus，tum etiam id integrum no－ bis reservavimus et promisimus insuper，ut si quid successu temporis in nostra Confes－ sione desideraretur，aut quoties id necessitas postulare videretur，nos porro omnia solide et prolixe declaraturos esse．Ideoque hanc ipsam ob causam in hoc Libro Concordiae ad declarationem constantis et perpetuae volun－ tatis nostrae et repetitionem Christianae fidei et confessionis nostrae magno et pio consensu elaboravimus．Ideo ne adversario－ rum nostrorum calumniis de ingenio suo confictis，quibus lactant ne nobis quidem constare，quae sit vera et genuina illa Augu－ stana Confessio，aliqui se turbari sinant，sed et ii，qui nunc in vivis sunt，et posteritas etiam diserte et firmiter doceatur ac certior reddatur，quaenam illa pia confessio sit，quam et nos et ecclesiae ac scholae nostrarum ditio－ num omnibus temporibus professae et am－ plexae fuerint：post sinceram et immotam verbi Dei veritatem solam primam illam Augustanam Confessionem Imperatori Ca－ rolo V．anno 1530 in celebribus illis Comitiis Augustanis exhibitam，solam（dicimus）nec ullam aliam，amplecti nos velle luculenter testamur，cuius exempla in archivis Anteces－ sorum nostrorum excellentis memoriae，qui ipsi Carolo V．in Comitiis illis eam exhibue－ runt，reposita，per fide dignos homines，ne quid ad accuratissimas rationes diligentiae in nobis desideraretur，cum eo，quod Impera－ tori ipsi exhibitum est et in Sacri Rom．Imp． archivo asservatur，conferri voluimus，et certi sumus nostra et Latina et Germanica exempla per omnia sibi conformi sententia invicem re－ spondere．Qua etiam de causa confessionem illam tum exhibitam nostrae，quae his sub－ iicietur，declarationi sive Libro Concordiae inserere voluimus，ut omnes intelligant，quod in nostris ditionibus，ecclesiis et scholis nul－ lam aliam doctrinam ferre constituerimus， quam quae Augustae anno 1530 a commemo－ ratis supra Electoribus，Principibus et Im－ perii Ordinibus solenni confessione approbata fuit．Hanc confessionem etiam，Deo nos bene iuvante，usque ad ultimos spiritus，pie ex hac vita ad coelestem patriam migraturi，tenebi－ mus，excelso et intrepido animo puraque con－
godly agreement is called, and forever will be, not only the harmonious and concordant confession of some few of our theologians, but, in general, of the ministers of our churches and rectors of schools, jointly and severally, in our provinces and realms.

Now, our conferences and those of our illustrious predecessors which were undertaken with a godly and sincere intention, first at Frankfort on the Main, and afterward at Naumburg, and were recorded in writing, not only did not accomplish that end and peaceful settlement which was desired, but from them even a defense for errors and false doctrines was sought by some, while it had never entered our mind, by this writing of ours, either to introduce, furnish a cover for, and establish any false doctrine, or in the least even to recede from the Confession presented in the year 1530 at Augsburg, but rather, as many of us as participated in the transactions at Naumburg wholly reserved it to ourselves, and promised besides that if, in the course of time, anything would be desired with respect to the Augsburg Confession, or as often as necessity would seem to demand it, we would further declare all things thoroughly and at length. And that is the reason why we have elaborated in this Book of Concord with great and godly agreement a declaration of our constant and perpetual wish, and a repetition of our Christian faith and confession. Accordingly, in order that no persons may permit themselves to be disturbed by the charges of our adversaries spun out of their own mind, by which they boast that not even we are certain which is the true and genuine Augsburg Confession, but that both those who are now among the living and posterity also may be clearly and firmly taught and informed what that godly Confession is which both we and the churches and schools of our realms at all times professed and embraced, we emphatically testify that after the pure and immutable truth of God's Word we wish to embrace the first Augsburg Confession alone which was presented to the Emperor Charles V, in the year 1530, at the famous Diet of Augsburg (this alone we say), and no other; copies of which, deposited in the archives of our predecessors, of excellent memory, who presented it in the Diet to Charles V himself, we caused to be compared by men worthy of confidence (lest we should be found wanting in most accurate regard for diligence) with the copy which was presented to the Emperor himself, and is preserved in the archives of the Holy Roman Empire, and we are sure that our copies, both the Latin and the German, in all things correspond to it, with like meaning. For this reason also we wished to insert the confession then presented in our explanation, which will be submitted herewith or in the Book of Concord, in order that all may understand that we have resolved to tolerate in our realms, churches, and schools no other doctrine than that which, in the year 1530, was approved at Augsburg in a solemn confession, by the above-mentioned

Electors, Princes, and Deputies of the Empire. This Confession also, by the help of God, we will retain to our last breath, when we shall go forth from this life to the heavenly fatherland, to appear with joyful and undaunted mind and with a pure conscience before the tribunal of our Lord Jesus Christ. We hope, therefore, that our adversaries will
$\mathfrak{u n j e r}$ ©laubens ungetio feien und Deswegen faft alle Jabr doer Monat eine neue sonfefion madjen follten.
scientia comparituri coram tribunali Domini nostri Iesu Christi. Speramus itaque adversarios nostros posthac et nobis et ecclesiarum nostrarum ministris parsuros esse, nec consuetis illis et gravissimis criminationibus usuros, nos de fide nostra nihil certi apud nos ipsos posse constituere, eamque ob causam fere singulis annis imo vero mensibus novas confessiones cudere.
$\mathfrak{W a \xi}$ bann bie andere Ebition ber $\mathfrak{A u g \mathfrak { b u r g i } =}$ fden Sonfefinn anlangt, beren aud in ber Maumburgifden Sxandlung Meldung geideben, weil wir befunben und männiglich offenbar und unberborgen ift, Daja fif ettiche unterftanden, bie Sortuimer bom beiligen abendmabl und andere unreine Sebren unter ben Worten berjelben andern Edition $\mathfrak{z u}$ beritecten und $\mathfrak{z u}$ berbergen $\mathfrak{u n d}$ jol= ches in bffentliden Schriften und ausgegangenem Drudif ben einfältigen §euten einzubilben, unge= adbtet, Daj folde irrige Debre in ber zu 9tugsburg $\mathfrak{u}$ bergebenen תonfefion mit ausbriactiden $\mathfrak{B o r}=$ ten berworfen, und biel ein anderes $\mathfrak{z u}$ erweijen ift: \{o baben wir biemit auth offentlid bezeugen und bartun mollen, daj bamals, wie auti nod, $\mathfrak{u n j e r}$ Wille und Meinung feine马begs getwejen, faljde und unreine \&ebre, jo barunter berborgen merden möchte, baburch zu befdybnen, zu bemän= teln ober als ber evangelifchen Sehre gemäp zu beftätigen; inmaben mir Denn bie andere Edition
 zumider niemats berftanden nod aufgenommen oder andere mehr nifflide Sduriften Seeran $\mathfrak{P h i}=$ lippi Melandythonis, wie aud Brentii, $\mathfrak{U r b a n i}$ §egii, Momerani uim., wofern fie mit ber Morm, Der Sonforbie einverleibt, übereinftimmen, nidft berworfen doer berdammt baben mollen.

Desgleiden, obwobl etliche Theologi wie aut Sutherus felbft vom beiligen atbendmahl in bie Disputation von ber perfönliden Bereinigung beiber Maturen in Ebrifto (Dod) wider ifren Willen) bon Den Wiberjactern gezogen, fo er= flären fith unjere Zhediogen Sibalts bes sonfor= bienbucbs und der barin begriffenen Morma lau= ter, dá unierer und bes $\mathfrak{F u ø s ~ b e f t a ̈ n d i g e r ~ M e i = ~}$ nung nady bie ©hriften im Sandel bon be SeErrn Obenbmabl auf feinen andern, fondern auf bie= fen einigen ©frund und F̛ubament, nämlid auf Die Worte ber Stiftung bes reftaments ebrifti, gewiefen werben follen, welder allmädtig und wahrbaftig und bemnach su berfdaffen vermag, was er berorbnet und in feinem Wort berbeiben Gat, und ba fie bet biefem serund unangefodten bleiben, bon andern Seruinden nidet bisputieren, \{ondern mit einfältigem ©flauben bei ben einfäl= tigen Worten $^{(6) r i f t i}$ berbarren, weldes am ficher= ften und bei bem gemeinen \&aien aud erbaulid), Der biefe Disputation nidyt ergreifen $\mathfrak{f a n n}$. Wenn aber bie Wiberfacher folden unjern einfältigen ©lauben und Berfand ber Worte bes Teftaments Chrifti anfecten und als einen $\mathfrak{U n g l a u b e n}$ jdet= ten und uns borwerfen, als fei unjer einfältiger Berjtand und slaube midet bie $\mathfrak{A r t i f e l} \mathfrak{u n j e r s}$ (briftiden ©laubens, bejonbers von ber Menjd $=$ werbung bes Sohnes ©sottes, bon feiner simm= melfabrt und Sigen zur Æedten ber allmädtigen Sraft und Majeftät (Sottes, und Demnach falja und unredt: jo foll burch wabrbaftige Erflärung ber $\mathfrak{Z r t i f e l} \mathfrak{u n j e r s}$ driftiden ©laubens angezeigt und erwiefen werben, Dás obgemelbeter unjer ein=

Porro quod ad alteram Augustanae Confessionis editionem, cuius etiam in Numburgicis actis fit mentio, attinet, animadvertimus (quod et notum universis est) quosdam sub praetextu verborum posterioris illius editionis corruptelas in negotio coenae et alios errores contegere et occultare voluisse, et scriptis publice excusis imperitae plebeculae obtrudere conatos, nec motos esse Augustanae Confessionis (quae prima exhibita est) disertis verbis, quibus errores illi palam reiiciuntur, ex quibus etiam longe alia, quam ipsi volunt, sententia evinci potest. Visum igitur est nobis, hisce literis publice testari et certiores facere universos, quod nec tum ac ne nunc quidem ullo modo voluerimus, falsa et impia dogmata et opiniones (quae sub integumentis aliquibus verborum latere possent) defendere, excusare aut veluti cum doctrina evangelica consentientes approbare. Nos sane nunquam posteriorem editionem in ea sententia accepimus, quae a priori illa, quae exhibita fuit, ulla ex parte dissideret. Nec etiam alia scripta utilia D. Philippi Melanchthonis neque Brentii, Urbani Regii, Pomerani et similium repudianda ac damnanda esse iudicamus, quatenus cum ea norma, quae Concordiae libro expressa est, per omnia consentiunt.

Quamquam autem nonnulli theologi et in his ipse Lutherus, cum de coena dominica agerent, inviti etiam ab adversariis ad disputationes de personali unione duarum in Christo naturarum pertracti sint, tamen theologi nostri in Concordiae libro et ea, quae in illo est, sanioris doctrinae norma diserte testantur et nostram et huius libri sententiam constantem et perpetuam esse, pios homines in negotio coenae dominicae ad nulla alia fundamenta quam verborum institutionis testamenti Domini nostri Iesu Christi deducendos esse. Nam cum ille et omnipotens et verax sit, expeditum ei esse ea, quae et instituit et verbo suo pollicitus est, praestare. Et sane cum hoc fundamentum $a b$ adversariis impugnatum non fuerit, de aliis probandi rationibus in hoc argumenti genere non contendent, sed in vera fidei simplicitate verbis apertissimis Christi firmiter insistent, quae ratio tutissima et erudiendis imperitis hominibus accommodatissima est; neque enim illi ea, quae de his rebus accuratius disputata sunt, intelligunt. At vero cum illa assertio nostra et simplex verborum testamenti Christi sensus ab adversariis impugnatur, et velut impius et rationibus verae fidei repugnans reiicitur, denique articulis Symboli Apostolici (praesertim de Filii Dei incarnatione, ascensione in coelum et sessione ad dexteram omnipotentis virtutis et maiestatis Dei) contrarius et proinde etiam falsus esse contenditur, vera solidaque articulorum illorum inter-
hereafter spare both us and the ministers of our churches, and not employ these customary and most grievous accusations, that we cannot decide among ourselves upon anything as certain concerning our faith, and that, on this account, we are forging new confessions almost every year, yea, even every month.

Moreover, as to the second edition of the Augsburg Confession, of which mention is made also in the transactions at Naumburg, we notice, what is also known to all, that, under the pretext of the words of this latter edition, some have wanted to cover and conceal corruptions with respect to the Lord's Supper and other errors, and by means of published writings have attempted to obtrude them upon an ignorant populace; nor have they been moved by the distinct words of the Augsburg Confession, (which was first presented,) by which these errors are openly rejected, and from which a far different meaning than they wish can be shown. Therefore we have decided in this writing to testify publicly, and to inform all, that we wished neither then nor now in any way to defend, or excuse, or to approve, as though agreeing with the Gospel-doctrine, false and godless doctrines and opinions which may lie concealed under certain coverings of words. We, indeed, never received the latter edition in a sense differing in any part from the former which was presented. Neither do we judge that other useful writings of Dr. Philip Melanchthon, or of Brenz, Urban Rhegius, Pomeranus, etc., should be rejected and condemned, so far as, in all things, they agree with the norm which has been set forth in the Book of Concord.

Now, although some theologians, and among them Luther himself, when they treated of the Lord's Supper, were drawn, against their will, by their adversaries to disputations concerning the personal union of the two natures in Christ, nevertheless our theologians in the Book of Concord, and by the norm of sound doctrine which is in it, testify that both our constant and perpetual opinion and that of this book is that with regard to the Lord's Supper godly men should be led to no other foundations than to those of the words of institution of the testament of our Lord Jesus Christ. For since He is both almighty and true, it is easy for Him to do those things which He has both instituted and promised in His Word. And indeed, when this foundation will not be assailed by their adversaries, they will not contend in this kind of argument concerning other methods of proof, but, in true simplicity of faith, will firmly insist upon the very plain words of Christ, which method is the safest, and is best suited to the instruction of uneducated men; for those things which have been discussed with greater exactness they do not understand. But indeed, since this our assertion and the simple meaning of the words of Christ's testament are assailed by the adversaries, and rejected as godless and conflicting with the nature of
true faith, and finally are claimed to be contrary to the Apostles' Creed (especially to the statements concerning the incarnation of the Son of God, His ascension into heaven, and His sitting at the right hand of the almighty power and majesty of God) and therefore to be false, it must be shown by a true
fältiger $\mathfrak{B e r f t a n d}$ ber Worte © Chrift Denjelben


Die phrases und modos loquendi, bas ift, Die $\mathfrak{2 r t} \mathfrak{u n b}$ Weije su reben, welde im Puct ber Ron= forbie gebraumt ben ber Majeftat ber menja)= licten Satur in ber Ferion Ebrifti, barein fie zur Recten ©sottes gejegt und erbibt, betreffend, Damit aud bezbalben affer Mipberfand und ërgernis aufgehoben, dieweil bas Mort abstractum nidyt in einerlei Berftand bon ben Saut= $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Sirctenlehrern gebraucht, erflären fich unjere Thedlogi mit lautern, flaren Morten, Dás ermel= Dete göttliche Majeftät Der menjdliden Matur Cbrift nityt auberbalb ber perfönlichen Bereini= gung zugejarieben, oder bab fie biejelbe an und fiur fich felbit auch in Der perfönlicjen Bereini= $\mathfrak{g u n g}$ (essentialiter, formaliter, habitualiter, subiective, wie bie S(bullebrer reben), babe, Der= geftalt bann, und ba alfo gelegrt wiurbe bie gittliche und menidylide satur famt Derjelben Gigenichaften miteinander bermifdt, und bie menjoflicte Natur ber götticiden satur nach ihrem Wejen und Eigenjaften exäquiert und alfo berleugnet witbe, jonbern, wie bie alten sirchenlehrer geredet, ratione et dispensatione hypostaticae unionis, bas ift, bon wegen ber peribulidyen Bereinigung, meldes ein unerforidy= lide ©feheimnis ift.

Was bann bie condemnationes, $\mathfrak{A u s j e g u n g e n ~}$ $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Berwerfungen falfwer und unreiner Sebre,
 betrifft, io in diejer Erflärung und griandlicen Sinlegung ber ftreitigen $\mathfrak{A r t i f e l} \mathfrak{a u s b r i u f l i t y} \mathfrak{u n d}$ unterjciedlid) gejegt werben miifien, bamit fid männiglid bor Denfelben miibte $\mathfrak{z u}$ biten, und $\mathfrak{a u s}$ bielen andern $\mathfrak{H r j a c h e n}$ feineswegs umgangen werben fann, ift gleidergeftalt $\mathfrak{u n j e r}$ Wille $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Meinung nidet, das biemit bie ßerjonen, jo aus Einfalt irren und die Mabrheit bes gjitliden Wortes nidyt läftern, biel weniger aber ganze Sircten int ober auberbalb bes beiligen शeidys Deuticher sation gemeint, jonbern baß alfein $\mathrm{b} a=$ mit bie faliden und berfithrerifden Sehren und Derjelben galsitarrige \&ebrer und \&äterer, bie wir in $\mathfrak{u n j e r n}$ Randen, sircten und Sdulen feines= begs zu gebulben gebenten, eigentlich bermorfen werben, bietweil biefelben bem ausgebriacten Mort Gottes zumider und neben foldem nidt bejteben Zönnen, auf dap fromme seerzen bor denjelben getwarnt werben mbehten, fintemal wir uns ganz $\mathfrak{u n d}$ gar feinen 3 beeifel maden, bas biel fromme, $\mathfrak{u n}$ (d)uldige Seute, aud in ben Sircten, bie fid bisber mit uns nidt afferbings bergliden, $\mathfrak{z u}$ finden find, welde in ber Einfalt intes seerzens wanbeln, bie Sadje nidt rectit verfteben unb an ben @äfterungen wiber bas beilige albenbmabl, wie foldees in unfern sircjen nady ber Stiftung Chrift gebalten und bermöge ber Worte feines Teftaments babon einhelliglid gelejrt wird, gar feinen Gefallen tragen und fid berboffentlid, wenn fie in ber \&egre redf interriditet werben,
 feblbaren Wabrbeit Des gittlixen worts mit $\mathfrak{u n s} \mathfrak{u n d} \mathfrak{u n j e r n}$ sirden und S(fulen begeben und wenben werben; wie benn ben Shedlogen $\mathfrak{u n d}$ sirdendienern obliegen will, bab fie aus
pretatione demonstrandum est, nostram illam sententiam nec a verbis Christi neque ab articulis illis dissidere.

Quod vero ad phrases et loquendi modos attinet, qui in hoc Concordiae libro, quando de maiestate humanae naturae in persona Christi ad dexteram Dei collocatae et evectae agitur, usurpantur, ut omnes sinistrae suspiciones et offendicula, quae ex varia significatione vocabuli abstracti (quemadmodum hoc nomine et scholae et patres hactenus usi sunt) existere possent, e medio tollantur, theologi nostri disertis et expressis verbis testatum volunt, maiestatem illam humanae Christi naturae extra unionem personalem nequaquam adscribendam esse, nec etiam concedendum, quod humana natura eam maiestatem, vel propriam, vel per se (etiam in unione personali), essentialiter, formaliter, habitualiter, subiective (haec enim, quamvis non satis Latine, vocabula scholis placent) possideat. Nam si eam et dicendi et docendi rationem teneremus, divina et humana naturae una cum proprietatibus suis confunderentur, humana etiam divinae ratione essentiae et proprietatum exaequaretur, imo vero tota negaretur. Sentiendum ergo esse theologi iudicant, id ratione et dispensatione hypostaticae unionis fieri, quemadmodum docta antiquitas ea de re caute locuta est, quod mysterium tantum habet, ut omnes ingenii nostri intelligentiaeque vires superet.

Ad condemnationes, reprobationes et reiectiones impiorum dogmatum et eius praesertim, quod de sacra coena exstitit, quod attinet, hae sane in hac nostra declaratione et controversorum articulorum solida explicatione et decisione expresse et distincte non solum eam ob causam, ut universi sibi ab his damnatis dogmatibus caverent, omnino proponendae fuerunt, sed ob alias etiam quasdam rationes nullo modo praetermitti potuerunt. Sic ut nequaquam consilium et institutum nostrum sit eos homines, qui ex quadam animi simplicitate errant, nec tamen blasphemi in veritatem doctrinae coelestis sunt, multo vero minus totas ecclesias, quae vel sub Romano Imperio Nationis Germanicae vel alibi sunt, damnare; quin potius mens atque animus noster fuerit, hac ratione fanaticas opiniones et earundem pervicaces doctores et blasphemos duntaxat (quos in ditionibus, ecclesiis et scholis nostris nequaquam tolerandos iudicamus) palam reprehendere et damnare, quod illi errores expresso verbo Dei repugnent, et quidem ita, ut cum eo conciliari nequeant. Deinde etiam eam ob causam hoc suscepimus, ut pii omnes de his diligenter vitandis monerentur. Nequaquam enim dubitamus multos pios et minime malos homines in iis etiam ecclesiis, quae hactenus non per omnia nobiscum senserunt, reperiri, qui simplicitatem quandam suam sequantur et negotium quidem ipsum non probe intelligant, sed blasphemias, quae contra sacram coenam (quemadmodum ea in ecclesiis nostris secundum institutionem Christi dispensatur et iuxta verba testamenti ipsius magna bonorum omnium consensione docetur) evomuntur, nullo modo probant. Magna etiam in spe sumus, illos, si recte de
and thorough interpretation of these articles that our opinion differs neither from the words of Christ nor from these articles.

As to the phrases and forms of expression which are employed in this Book of Concord, when we treat of the majesty of the human nature in the person of Christ, elevated and placed at the right hand of God, in order to remove all subtle suspicions and causes of offense which might arise from the different significations of the word abstract, (as both the schools and the fathers have hitherto employed this term,) our theologians in distinct and express words wish to testify that this majesty is in no way to be ascribed to the human nature of Christ outside of the personal union, neither are we to grant that the human nature possesses this majesty as its own or by itself (even in the personal union) essentially, formally, habitually, subjectively. (The schools like these terms, although they are not good Latin.) For if we would adopt this method both of speaking and teaching, the divine and human natures with their properties would be confounded, and the human, with respect to its essence and properties, would be made equal to the divine, yea, indeed, would be altogether denied. Therefore the theologians judge that we ought to believe that this occurs according to the method and economy of the hypostatic union, as learned antiquity has spoken cautiously concerning this subject, that it is a mystery so great as to exceed all the powers of our natural ability and understanding.

As to the condemnations, censures, and rejections of godless doctrines, and especially of that which has arisen concerning the Lord's Supper, these indeed had to be expressly set forth in this our declaration and thorough explanation and decision of controverted articles, not only that all should guard against these condemned doctrines, but also for certain other reasons could in no way have been passed by. Thus, as it is in no way our design and purpose to condemn those men who err from a certain simplicity of mind, but are not blasphemers against the truth of the heavenly doctrine, much less, indeed, entire churches, which are either under the Roman Empire of the German nation or elsewhere; nay, rather has it been our intention and disposition in this manner openly to censure and condemn only the fanatical opinions and their obstinate and blasphemous teachers, (which, we judge, should in no way be tolerated in our dominions, churches, and schools,) because these errors conflict with the express Word of God, and that, too, in such a way that they cannot be reconciled with it. We have undertaken this also for this reason, viz., that all godly persons might be warned diligently to avoid them. For we have no doubt whatever that even in those churches which have hitherto not agreed with us in all things many godly and by no means wicked men are found who follow their own simplicity, and do not understand aright the matter itself, but in no way approve the blas-
phemies which are cast forth against the Holy Supper as it is administered in our churches, according to Christ's institution, and, with the unanimous approval of all good men, is taught in accordance with the words of the testament itself. We are also in great hope that, if they would be taught aright concerning all these things, the Spirit of the Lord aiding them, they would agree with us, and with our churches and schools, to the infallible truth of God's Word. And assuredly, the duty is especially incumbent upon all the theologians and ministers of the Church, that with such moderation as is becoming they teach from the Word of
©ottes Mort autb biejenigen, fo aus (Einfalt und $\mathfrak{u n w i f f e n d}$ irren, ibrer Seelen ©sefahr gebührlid erinnern und babor berwarnen, damit fidit nidt ein Blinder burch ben andern berfeiten lafie. Derwegen wir benn aud biemit bor Gottes des М4mädtigen $\mathfrak{A n g e f i c h t ~ u n b ~ [ b o r ] ~ D e r ~ g a n z e n ~ © b r i = ~}$ ftenheit bezeugen, das unjer Gemiit und Meinung gar nidit ift, Durd bieje chriftlide Bergleidung $\mathfrak{z u}$ einiger $\mathfrak{B e j}$ dherung $\mathfrak{u n d} \mathfrak{B e r f o l g u n g}$ Der armen, bebrängten ©friften $\mathfrak{H r j a c h e}$ zu geben. Denn wie wir mit benfelben aus driftlider Siebe ein beionderes Mitleid tragen, alio baben wix an ber $\mathfrak{B e r f o r g e r}$ Wiiten einen 2 bjdeut und berz= lides Mixfafen, wolfen uns aud biefes Bluts ganz und gar nidit teithaftig machen, weldes fonder 3weifel bon ber $\mathfrak{B e r f o l g e r}$ Sänden an bem grojen Tag des Ş氏rrn bor bem erniten und ge= ftrengen $\mathfrak{F i d}$ terftubl sbotes wird geforbert, fie auth Dafur eine (f)were Æechenidaft geben werben $\mathfrak{m u i j} \mathfrak{i} \mathrm{en}$.
his omnibus doceantur, iuvante eosdem Domini Spiritu, immotae veritati verbi Dei nobiscum et cum ecclesiis ac scholis nostris consensuros esse. Et profecto theologis omnibusque ecclesiae ministris imprimis hoc negotii incumbit, ut ex verbo Dei etiam eos, qui ex quadam vel simplicitate vel inscitia a veritate aberrarunt, de periculo salutis suae ea, qua decet, moderatione doceant et contra corruptelas muniant, ne forte, dum coeci coecorum sunt duces, universi periclitentur. Quamobrem hoc nostro scripto in conspectu omnipotentis Dei et coram tota ecclesia testamur nobis propositum nunquam fuisse; hac pia conciliationis formula molestiam aut periculum creare piis, qui persecutionem hodie patiuntur. Quemadmodum enim christiana caritate moti in societatem doloris cum eis dudum venimus, ita a persecutione et gravissima tyrannide, quae in miseros illos maxima exercetur, abhorremus eamque ex animo detestamur. Nullo etiam modo in profusionem innocentis illius sanguinis consentimus, qui haud dubie in tremendo illo Domini iudicio ac coram tribunali Christi a persecutoribus illis magna severitate repetetur, et hi sane tum tyrannidis suae gravissimas rationes reddituri ac poenas horrendas subituri sunt.
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ Dieweil $\mathfrak{u n j e r}$ Gemuit $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Meinung, wie oben gemeldet, allezeit bahin geridetet gewejen, Dab in unjern \&anden, Ssebieten, Schulen und Sirchen feine andere Behre benn affein bie, jo in Der beiligen göttliden Sarift gegründet und der
 ihrem rechten Berftande einberleibet, gefuibrt und getrieben, und babei nidets, io derielben zuent= gegen, einreiben mödte, berftattet mürde, Dahin benn biefe jesige Bergleidung aud gejtellt, gemeint $\mathfrak{u m b}$ ind Werf geridetet: io wollen wir biemit $\mathfrak{a b e r m a l s ~}$ Dffentlich bor (Gott $\mathfrak{u n d}$ allermänniglic) beseugt baben, daj mir mit biefgedadter jegiger Erflärung ber frreitigen $\mathfrak{A r t i f f e l}$ feine neue oder andere Ronfejfion benn bie, io einmal faifer ©arolo bem fuinften drifticher ©sebäctutis zut $\mathfrak{2 u g} \mathfrak{b u r g} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{n n o} 1530$ uibergeben morben ift, ge= madht, iondern unjere sixchen und Sdulen $\boldsymbol{3} \mathbf{u}=$ börberft auf bie Seilige Sarift und Symbola, bann aut auf erftermeldete $\mathfrak{A x g s b u r g i f d e ~} \mathfrak{8 0 n}=$ feffion gewiefen und biemit ernitlid bermahnt baben mollen, dak bejonders bie Jugend, io sum Sirchendienjt und beiligen Minifterio auferzogen, in folder mit Treue und Fleī unterricftet werde,
 Sehre und Befenntniz des sflauben bis auf bic berrlite 3 ufunft unjers einigen Grlojers und Seligmacters J̧ju ©hrifi burc Silfe und Bei= fand des Seiligen ©feiftes erbalten und fort= gepflangt werben möge.
$\mathfrak{W a n n}$ [weil] denn bem aljo und wir unjers
 lider, prophetijcher und apofolifder Schrift ge= wib, und defien burch die Esnade des Seiligen Geiftes in uniern seerzen und chriftliden ©emifien genugjam verfichert find, und [es] Denn bie göchite und äuberfte Notburft erforbert, dá bei fo bielen eingerififnen srrtümern, erregten ërgerniffen, Streiten und langmierigen Spaltungen eine drift= litde Erflärung und Bergleid)ung aller einge=
 Wort mohl gegriindet, nad welder bie reine Sehre bon ber berfälfaten erfannt und unter= idjieden werbe, $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Den unruhigen, zanfgierigen

Nostrum equidem in his (ut supra meminimus) id semper propositum fuit, ut in terris, ditionibus, scholis et ecclesiis nostris non alia doctrina, quam quae verbo Dei fundata et Augustana Confessione, tum Apologia (et ea quidem dextre in genuino suo sensu intellecta) continetur, sonaret et accurate proponeretur, nec pugnantes cum his opiniones admitterentur, quo sane consilio haec pacificationis formula instituta et absoluta fuit. Quare denuo etiam coram Deo et omnibus mortalibus profitemur et testamur, nos declaratione articulorum controversorum, quorum iam aliquoties mentio facta est, non novam confessionem, aut ab ea, quae Imperatori Carolo V. felicis recordationis anno 1530 exhibita fuit, alienam afferre, sed ecclesias et scholas nostras imprimis quidem ad fontes sacrarum literarum et Symbola, tum ad Confessionem Augustanam, cuius ante meminimus, deducere voluisse. Hortamur etiam severissime, ut imprimis iuventus, quae ad sacrum ecclesiarum et scholarum ministerium educatur, in hoc fideliter et diligenter instituatur, ut ad posteritatem etiam nostram sincera doctrina professioque fidei usque ad gloriosum illum adventum unici Redemptoris et Servatoris nostri Iesu Christi (largiente hoc Sancto Spiritu) conservetur et propagetur.

Cum ergo haec sic habeant, et nos de doctrina et confessione nostra propheticis et apostolicis scriptis eruditi certi simus, gratiaque Sancti Spiritus mentes et conscientiae nostrae maiorem in modum confirmatae sint, librum hunc Concordiae in lucem edendum putavimus. Videbatur enim id apprime esse necessarium, ut inter tot nostris temporibus exortos errores, tum offendicula, certamina et diuturnas distractiones illas pia explicatio et conciliatio harum omnium controversiarum e verbo Dei exstructa exstaret, ut secundum rationes eius sincera doctrina a falsa internosceretur et secerneretur. Praeterea ea res

God also those who either from a certain simplicity or ignorance have erred from the truth, concerning the peril of their salvation, and that they fortify them against corruptions, lest perhaps, while the blind are leaders of the blind, all may perish. Wherefore, by this writing of ours, we testify in the sight of Almighty God and before the entire Church that it has never been our purpose, by means of this godly formula for union to create trouble or danger to the godly who to-day are suffering persecution. For, as we have already entered into the fellowship of grief with them, moved by Christian love, so we are shocked at the persecution and most grievous tyranny which with such severity is exercised against these poor men, and sincerely detest it. For in no way do we consent to the shedding of that innocent blood, which undoubtedly will be required with great severity from the persecutors at the awful judgment of the Lord and before the tribunal of Christ, and they will then certainly render a most strict account, and suffer fearful punishment.

In regard to these matters (as we have mentioned above) it has always been our purpose that in our lands, dominions, schools, and churches no other doctrine be proclaimed and accurately set forth than that which is founded upon the Word of God, and contained in the Augsburg Confession and the Apology, (and that, too, when understood properly in its genuine sense,) and that opinions conflicting with these be not admitted; and indeed, with this design, this formula of agreement was begun and completed. Therefore before God and all mortals we once more declare and testify that in the declaration of the controverted articles, of which mention has already been made several times, we are not introducing a new confession, or one different from that which was presented in the year 1530 to Charles V, of happy memory, but that we wished indeed to lead our churches and schools, first of all, to the fountains of Holy Scripture, and to the Creeds, and then to the Augsburg Confession, of which we have before made mention. We most earnestly exhort that especially the young men who are being educated for the holy ministry of the churches and schools be instructed in this faithfully and diligently, in order that the pure doctrine and profession of our faith may, by the help of the Holy Ghost, be preserved and propagated also to our posterity, until the glorious advent of Jesus Christ, our only Redeemer and Savior.

Since, therefore, such is the case, and being instructed from the Prophetic and Apostolic Scriptures, we are sure concerning our doctrine and confession, and by the grace of the Holy Ghost our minds and consciences have been confirmed to a greater degree, we have thought that this Book of Concord ought to be published. For it seemed exceedingly necessary that, amidst so many errors that had arisen in our times, as well as causes of offense, variances, and these long-continued
dissensions, there should exist a godly explanation and agreement concerning all these controversies, derived from God's Word, according to the terms of which the pure doctrine might be discriminated and separated from the false. Besides, this matter is of importance also in this respect, viz., that troublesome and contentious men, who do not suffer themselves to be bound to any formula of the pure doctrine, may not have the liberty, according to their good pleasure, to excite controversies which furnish ground for

Seuten，fo an feine getwiffe Form ber reinen Sebre gebunben fein twollen，nibt alles frei und offen ftebe，ibres ©efafens ärgerlidy ©isputationen zu erwecten und ungereimte §rrtiimer eingufuthren und zu berfecten，baraus nidut anderes erfolgen fann，benn bás endlid bie rectite Sehre gar ber＝ bunfelt und berloren und auf bie nact）fommende Welt anderes nidts benn ungewifie opiniones $\mathfrak{u n d}$ zweifelfaftige，bizputierlide $\mathfrak{W a b n}$ und Meinungen gebracty serben；und benn wir aus gittlidem Befebl unfers tragenden $\mathfrak{A m t s}$ halben， unjerer eigenen und $\mathfrak{u n j e r e r}$ zugeförigen $\mathfrak{H n t e r}=$ tanen zeitlidjer und ewiger $\mathfrak{W o h}$ fahrt wegen $\mathfrak{u n z}$ føuldig erfennen，alfes das zu tun und fort＝子ujegen，was zu［Der］Bermebrung und $\mathfrak{A u s b r e i =}$ tung ©fottes 8obs und ©bre und zu feines alleit＝ feligmachenden Worte Fortpflanzung，zu［r］刃uhe $\mathfrak{u n d}$ ひrieben ariftitifer Sauten und sirden， auch $\mathfrak{z u}$ notwendigem $\mathfrak{Z r o f t}$ und $\mathfrak{U n t e r r i d f t}$ ber armen berirrten Gewiffen bienfllid und nüt lid jein mag，und uns baneben unberborgen ift， Dab biel gutherzige criftliche 円erionen boben und niebrigen Standes nach biejem beilfamen Werf ber curitlichen sonfordie jebnlich feufzen und ein befonderes Berlangen tragen；bieweil Denn aud anfangs diefer unjerer chriftiden $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ gleidung unjer ©femüt und meinung niemals ge＝ wejen，wie auch nody nidt ift，biefes beilfame und bodnnötige gonfordientwerf im Finftern vor jeber＝ mann beimlid）und berborgen zu balten ober bas Sidft Der gittlichen Wabrbeit unter Den Sdeffel $\mathfrak{u n d} \mathfrak{T i j} \boldsymbol{d}$ zu fegen：jo baben bir bie edition $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Publizierung desfelben nidt länger ein＝ ftellen noth aufbalten follen $\mathfrak{u n d}$ zweifeln gar nidet，es toerben alle frommen seerzen，io redit＝ \｛afffene Biebe zu göttlider Wabrbeit und drift＝ lider，gottgefäliger（Einigfeit tragen，ihnen［fid）］ Diejes heilfame，bochnötige und dyrifliche werif $\mathfrak{n e b e n ~ u n s ~ d r i f t l i d ~ g e f a l l e n ~ u n d ~ a n ~ i b n e n ~ b i e s f a l l s ~}$ zur Beförberung ber Ebre Sotte $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Der ge＝ meinen emigen $\mathfrak{u n d}$ zeitlichen $\mathfrak{W o b l f a h r t ~ f e i n e n ~}$ Mangel jein Iaffen．

Denn wix－abermals jaließlid）und endlid §u wiebergolen－Durch biejes Ronfordientert nitets Meues zu macten nod bon ber einmal bon $\mathfrak{u n j e r n}$ gottjeligen Borfahren und uns erfannten $\mathfrak{u n d}$ befannten göttlidjen Wahrheit，wie bie［fie］ in prophetifder und apoftolifater Schrift gegrïn＝ Det $\mathfrak{u n d}$ in Den brei Symbolis，auch Der $\mathfrak{A x g s b} \mathfrak{u r}=$ gifden Sonfefion $\mathfrak{A}$ nno 1530 Saifer Carolo Dem Ơiunften boamilben ©sebäctuiffes $\mathfrak{u b}$ bergeben，Der barauf erfolgten 2tpologia，in ben Sdmalfaldi＝ faten $\mathfrak{A r t i f e} \mathfrak{l n}$ und Dem（sroben und Sleinen Satechismo Des bocherleudteten Mannes Doftor \＆uthers ferner begriffen ift，gar nidt，weder in rebus nod phrasibus，abzubeiden，fondern bielmehr burab bie Efnabe des Seiligen Sfeiftes einmiutiglid babei zu berbarren und zu bleiben， aud）alle Feligionsftreite und Deren Erflärungen Danadi zu regulieren gefinnt und Daneben mit $\mathfrak{u n j e r n}$ Mitgliedern，Den \＆utfürfen und Stän＝ Den im Seiligen æömifchen Reid，aud andern driftliden §otentaten，nach snbalt des beiligen Feids Dronungen und fonderer Bereinigungen， Die wir mit ignen baben，in gutem Frieden und （Einigfeit zu leben und einem jeben nact feines Standes ©Sebiifr alle \＆iebe， $\mathfrak{D i e n f t ~ u n d ~} \mathfrak{F r e u n d}=$ jafat zu erzeigen entic）lofien and gemeint find．
ad hoc etiam confert，ut turbulentis con－ tentiosisque hominibus，qui ad nullam formu－ lam purioris doctrinae adstringi se patiuntur， liberum non sit，pro sua libidine controversias cum offendiculo coniunctas movere et pro－ digiosas opiniones et proponere et propu－ gnare．Ex his enim hoc tandem consequitur， ut purior doctrina obscuretur et amittatur， ad posteritatem autem nihil quam opiniones et $\bar{\varepsilon} \pi<\chi \alpha i$ academicae transmittantur．His accedit et illud，quod pro officii a Deo nobis iniuncti ratione hoc nos subditis nostris debere intelligimus，ut，quae ad huius et secuturae vitae rationes pertinent，diligenter curemus ac demus operam，ut，quae ad am－ plificationem nominis ac gloriae Dei et propagationem verbi ipsius（ex quo solo salus speratur），ad pacem et tranquillitatem ecclesiarum et scholarum，ad commonefactio－ nes et consolationem perturbatarum conscien－ tiarum faciunt，summo studio et quidem， quantum fieri potest，procuremus．Praeser－ tim cum nobis certo constaret，a multis bonis et cordatis hominibus summi et infirmi or－ dinis hoc salutare christianae concordiae opus dudum seriis gemitibus summoque desiderio fuisse expetitum et exspectatum；ac ne nos quidem ab initio suscepti negotii pacificatio－ nis huius in ea sententia fuerimus neque etiamnum simus，hoc tam salutare et ap－ prime necessarium opus concordiae ab homi－ num oculis removendum et penitus occultan－ dum，ac lucem illam coelestis veritatis subter modium aut mensam ponendam esse：qua－ propter editionem eius diutius extrahere neu－ tiquam debuimus．Neque dubitamus pios omnes，qui et veritatis coelestis et concordiae Deo gratae sunt amantes，una nobiscum hoc salutare，utile，pium et pernecessarium insti－ tutum probaturos et non commissuros esse， ut ad amplificationem gloriae Dei et utilita－ tem publicam，quae et in aeternis et tempo－ ralibus cernitur，in ipsis aliquid vel ad sum－ mum conatum desiderari possit．
Nos certe（ut ad extremum id repetamus， cuius aliquoties supra meminimus）hoc con－ cordiae negotio nequaquam nova comminisci， aut a veritate doctrinae coelestis，quam maio－ res nostri pietatis nomine celeberrimi，sicut et nos，agnoverunt et professi sunt，ullo modo discedere voluimus．Eam autem doctrinam intelligimus，quae ex propheticis et aposto－ licis scriptis exstructa，in tribus veteribus Symbolis：Augustana Confessione，anno 1530 Imperatori Carolo V．excellentis memoriae ex－ hibita，deinde Apologia，quae huic coniuncta fuit，Smalcaldicis Articulis，utroque denique Catechismo excellentis viri D．Lutheri，com－ prehensa est．Quare etiam nos ne latum qui－ dem unguem vel a rebus ipsis vel a phrasibus， quae in illa habentur，discedere，sed iuvante nos Domini Spiritu summa concordia con－ stanter in pio hoc consensu perseveraturos esse decrevimus，controversias omnes ad hanc veram normam et declarationem purioris do－ ctrinae examinaturi．Deinde etiam apud ani－ mum nostrum constituimus velle nos cum reliquis Electoribus，Principibus et Ordinibus Sacri Romani Imperii et aliis christianae reipublicae Regibus，Principibus et Magnati－
offense, and to publish and contend for extravagant opinions. For the result of these things, at length, is that the pure doctrine is obscured and lost, and nothing is transmitted to posterity except academical opinions and suspensions of judgment. To these considerations was also added this that, agreeably to the office committed to us by God, we understand that we owe our subjects this, viz., that we should diligently care for the things which pertain to this life and the life to come, and that we should take pains, with the greatest earnestness and to our utmost ability, to attend to those matters which promote the extension of God's name and glory, the propagation of His Word, (from which alone we hope for salvation,) the peace and tranquillity of churches and schools, and the instruction and consolation of disturbed consciences, especially since it is certainly a settled fact with us that this salutary work of Christian concord has already been longed for and expected with anxious prayers and the greatest desire by many good and sincere men both of the highest and the lowest rank. For from the beginning of this work of peaceful settlement, indeed, we have not been of the opinion, neither are we even now, that this work of concord, which is so salutary and exceedingly necessary, should be removed from the eyes of men, and altogether concealed, and that the light of heavenly truth should be placed under a bushel or table; wherefore we ought in no wise to defer its publication. Nor do we doubt that all the godly who are lovers of the heavenly truth, and of concord pleasing to God, will approve, together with us, of this salutary, useful, godly, and very necessary undertaking, and that they will act so that nothing may be wanting in them, even to the greatest effort, whereby the glory of God and the common welfare in both temporal and eternal things may be promoted.

We indeed (to repeat in conclusion what we have mentioned several times above) have wished, in this work of concord, in no way to devise what is new, or to depart from the truth of the heavenly doctrine which our ancestors, renowned for their piety, as well as we ourselves, have acknowledged and professed. We mean that doctrine, which, having been derived from the Prophetic and Apostolic Scriptures, is contained in the three ancient Creeds, in the Augsburg Confession, presented in the year 1530 to the Emperor Charles V, of excellent memory, then in the Apology, which was added to this, in the Smalcald Articles, and lastly in both the Catechisms of that excellent man, Dr. Luther. Therefore we also have determined not to depart even a finger's breadth either from the subjects themselves, or from the phrases which are found in them, but, the Spirit of the Lord aiding us, to persevere constantly, with the greatest harmony, in this godly agreement, and we intend to examine all controversies according to this true norm and declaration of the pure doctrine. Then, also with the rest of the Electors, Princes, and

Deputies of the Holy Roman Empire, and other kings, princes, and magnates of the Christian state, in accordance with the constitution of the Holy Empire, and the agreements which we have with them, we determined and desired to cultivate peace and
bus secundum Sacri Imperii constitutiones et pacta conventa (quae nobis cum illis sunt), pacem et concordiam colere et singulis pro dignitatis et ordinis ratione omnia nostra officia cum benevolentia coniuncta et deferre et exhibere.

So wolfen wir $\mathfrak{u n s}$ autd weiter freunblid ber= gleiden, weldergeftalt in $\mathfrak{u n j e r n}$ Qanden burd fleipige $\mathfrak{B i f i t a t i o n}$ ber sirchen und Sdulen, $\mathfrak{A l u f}=$ febung auf bie Druffereien und andere beiliame Mittel $\mathfrak{n a d} \mathfrak{u n i e r}$ jelbit und jedes $\operatorname{Orts}$ Gelegen= $\mathfrak{b e i t} \mathfrak{u b}$ er biefem Ronforbientwerf ernitlid) $\mathfrak{z u} \mathfrak{b a l}=$ ten, und wo fith bie jegigen oder neue Streite bei unjerer driftlifen かeligion wieder regen mollten, wie diefelben ohne gefährlide weit= Iäufigfeit, zu[r] Bergiitung alferlei घ̈rgerniffes, zeitlid) mögen beigelegt und bergliden werben.
$\mathfrak{B u}$ [Des zux] $\mathfrak{H r f u n d}$ ' haben wir $\mathfrak{u t s}$ mit ein= mixtigem Serzen unteridrieben und unjer Sefret aufbrucien laffen:

 $\mathfrak{b a n t i s e c r g , ~ M a r f g r a f ~ z u ~ B r a n d e n b u r g , ~}$ Surfürf. Goadim Friebrid, Marfgraf zu Brandenburg, $\mathfrak{A}$ (bminiftrator Des Erzfifts
 ©bertard, Bifchof zu \&übect, Mominifrator bes Stifts Berben. Bhilipp \&ubwig; Pfalz= graf. Seerzog fritedrid woilbelm $\mathfrak{F i n d}$ Serzog Jobanns zu Sactien Bormumbe.
 $\mathfrak{J} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{a n} \mathfrak{n}$ Exnfts $\mathfrak{z u}$ Sadjen Bormunde. (Sedrg friebrid), Marfgraf zu Branden=
 \&utneburg. Dtto, seerzog zu Braunidmeig und \&üneburg. Se int id ber Jüngere, Serzog zu $\mathfrak{B r a u n j}$ bweig und \&üneburg. Wilbelm ber Süngere, Seerzog zu Braunidmeig und \&uneburg. $\mathfrak{F}$ olff, §erzog zu Braunfaweig und \&üne= burg. $\mathfrak{u l r i t h}$, Serzog zu Meefilenburg. §zer=

 wig, Şerzog zu Mürttemberg. Marfgraf ©rnits und Marfgraf Jafob zu Baben Bormunde. ©érg Ernit, (Sraf und Seerr zut Sennenberg. 千ricedrid, ssaf zu Wuirt=
 Graf zu Sdmarbburg. $\mathfrak{W i l b e l m}$, $\mathfrak{G r a f}$ zu Sdwarbburg. $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{l b r e d t}$, Graf zu Sdmarb= $\mathfrak{b u r g}$. ©mich, ©raf zu Qeiningen. Mbilipp, ©raf zu. Sanau. ©sottfried, (Sraf zu ©it= tingen. © © erg, Graf und seerr zu caftel. §eintid), ©raf und seerr zu ©aftel. Dtto, Soraf zu saoya und $\mathfrak{B u r g h a u f e n . ~ Э o b a n ~} \mathfrak{n c} \mathfrak{S}$, Sraf zu Dloenburg und Delmentorit. Se ans Soier, Graf zu Mansfeib. Bruno, Graf $\mathfrak{z u}$ Mansferd. Sovier ©friftoph, ©sraf zu Mansfeld. Beter छrnft ber Jungere, Graf zu Mansfeld. ©brifoph, $\mathfrak{G r a f}$ zu Mans=


 Gleiwen. Ernft, sfaf zu Reinftein. Boto,
 ftein. Sgeinrid, seerr zu Simburg, Semperfrey. Sedrg, Serr bon Sajnburg. Wolff, Serr bon Scböburg. $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{n a r d y} \mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{r i e b r i d}$, Serr zu Wildenfeľ. Burgermeiter und Rat ber Stabt $\mathcal{B u b e d f . ~ B u ̈ r g e r m e i f t e r ~ u n d ~ \Re a t ~ b e r ~}$

Praeterea communicatis consiliis in hoc etiam sedulo incumbemus, ut in ditionibus nostris per diligentes ecclesiarum et scholarum visitationes et inspectiones officinarum typographicarum et alias denique salutares rationes observatis occasionibus et circumstantiis, quae ex nostro et aliorum usu sint, hoc concordiae opus magna severitate et summo studio defendamus. Dabimus etiam operam, si vel renascantur controversiae iam sopitae, vel novae in religionis negotio oriantur, ut eae absque longioribus et periculosis ambagibus ad praecavenda offendicula in tempore e medio tollantur et componantur.

In cuius rei evidens testimonium nomina nostra magno consensu subscripsimus et sigilla etiam adiunximus.

Ludovicus, Palatinus Rheni, Elector. Augustus, Dux Saxoniae, Elector. Johannes Georgius, Marchio Brandeburgensis, Elector. Joachimus Fridericus, Marchio Brandeburgensis, Administrator Archiepiscopatus Magdeburgensis. Johannes, Episcopus Misnensis. Eberhardus, Episcopus Lubecensis, Administrator Episcopatus Verdensis. Philippus Ludovicus, Palatinus Rheni. Friderici Vilhelmi et Johannis, Ducum Saxoniae, Tutores. Johannis Casimiri et Johannis Ernesti, Ducum Saxoniae, Tutores. Georgius Fridericus, Marchio Brandeburgensis. Julius, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis. Ottho, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis. Henricus Junior, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis. Vilhelmus Junior, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis. Vuolfgangus, Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis. Ulricus, Dux Megalopurgensis. Johannis et Sigismundi Augusti, Ducum Megalopurgensium, Curatores. Ludovicus, Dux Virtembergensis. Ernesti et Jacobi, Marchionum Badensium, Curatores. Georgius Ernestus, Comes et Dominus Hennebergensis. Fridericus, Comes Virtembergensis et Mumpelgartensis. Johannes Guntherus, Comes Schvuarcenburgensis. Vilhelmus, Comes Schvuarcenburgensis. Albertus, Comes Schvuarcenburgensis. Emich, Comes Leimingensis. Philippus, Comes Hanauensis. Gottfridus, Comes Oetingensis. Georgius, Comes ac Dominus in Castel. Henricus, Comes ac Dominus in Castel. Otto, Comes Hoiensis et Bruchhusensis. Johannes, Comes Oldenburgensis et Delmenhorstensis. Johannes Hoirus, Comes Mansveldensis. Bruno, Comes Mansveldensis. Hoierus Christophorus, Comes Mansveldensis. Petrus Ernestus Junior Comes Mansveldensis. Christophorus, Comes Mansveldensis. Albertus Georgius, Comes Stolbergensis. Vuolfgangus Ernestus, Comes Stolbergensis. Ludovicus, Comes Glichensis. Carolus, Comes Glichensis. Ernestus, Comes Reinsteinensis. Boto, Comes Reinsteinensis. Ludovicus, Comes Leonsteinensis: Henricus, Baro Limpurgensis Semperfrei. Georgius, Baro Schonburgensis. Vuolfgangus, Baro Schonburgensis. Anarc Fridericus, Baro Vuildenfeldensis. Consul et Senatus Lube-
harmony, and to render to each one, according to his rank, all duties belonging to us, together with the offices of friendship.

Besides, having made known our objects, we will also earnestly apply ourselves with great strictness and the most ardent zeal to the defense of this work of concord, by diligent visitations of the churches and schools in our realms, oversight of printing-offices, and other salutary means, according to occasions and circumstances which may be offered to ourselves and others. We will also take pains, if either controversies already composed should be renewed, or new controversies concerning religion should arise, to remove and settle them betimes, for the purpose of avoiding offense, without long and dangerous digressions.

As a manifest testimony of this, we have with great consent subscribed our names, and attached also our seals:-

Louis, Count Palatine on the Rhine, Elector. Augustus, Duke of Saxony, Elector. John George, Margrave of Brandenburg, Elector. Joachim Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg, Administrator of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg. John, Bishop of Meissen. Eberhard, Bishop of Luebeck, Administrator of the Episcopate of Werden. Philip Louis, Count Palatine on the Rhine. The guardians of Frederick William and John, Dukes of Saxony. The guardians of John Casimir and John Ernest, Dukes of Saxony. George Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg. Julius, Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg. Otho, Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg. Henry the Younger, Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg. William the Younger, Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg. Wolfgang, Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg. Ulrich, Duke of Mecklenburg. The guardians of John and Sigismund Augustus, Dukes of Mecklenburg. Louis, Duke of Wuerttemberg. The guardians of Ernest and Jacob, Margraves of Baden. George Ernest, Count and Lord of Henneburg. Frederick, Count of Wuerttemberg and Moempelgard. John Gunther, Count of Schwartzburg. William, Count of Schwartzburg. Albert, Count of Schwartzburg. Emich, Count of Leiningen. Philip, Count of Hanau. Gottfried, Count of Oettingen. George, Count and Lord in Castel. Henry, Count and Lord in Castel. Otho, Count of Hoya and Burgkhausen. John, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. John Hoier, Count of Mansfeld. Bruno, Count of Mansfeld. Hoier Christopher, Count of Mansfeld. Peter Ernest, Jr., Count of Mansfeld. Christopher, Count of Mansfeld. Albert George, Count of Stolberg. Wolfgang Ernest, Count of Stolberg. Louis, Count of Gleichen. Charles, Count of Gleichen. Ernest, Count of Reinstein. Boto, Count of Reinstein. Louis, Count of Lewenstein. Henry, Baron of Limburg, Semperfrei. George, Baron of Schoenburg. Wolfgang, Baron of Schoenburg. Anarc Frederick, Baron of Wildenfels. Mayor and Council of the City of Luebeck. Mayor and Council of the City of Lueneburg. Mayor and Council of the City of Hamburg. Council of the City
© 10.

Stabt $\mathcal{B} \mathfrak{i n c b u t} \mathfrak{r}$. Der Mat ber Stabt $\mathfrak{S}^{\mathfrak{A}} \mathfrak{m b u r g}$. Der Fat Der Stabt $\mathfrak{B r a n} \mathfrak{n}=$ fiftoeig. Biargermeifter und Fat Der Stabt Bandau. Firgermeifter und ?at ber Stabt $\mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{i n} \mathfrak{n}$ ter in St. ©eorgental. Der Fat ber
 Stabt $\mathfrak{U l m}$. Fiurgermeifter und $\mathfrak{F a t}$ ber Stabt EBEIngen. Der Rat ber Stabt Reut= $\mathfrak{l i n g e n}$. Bixrgermeifter und æat ber Stabt
 $\mathfrak{R o t e n b u r g a . ~ b . ~ T a u b e r . ~ S t a b t m e i f t e r ~ u n d ~}$
 meifter und Mat Der Stabt Seilbronn. Biur germeifter und Fat ber Stabt Memmingen. Burgermeifter und Rat ber Stabt $\mathcal{B i n b a u . ~}$ Bürgermeifter und æat ber Stabt Satwein=
 Sämmerer $\mathfrak{u n d}$ Rat ber Stabt $\mathfrak{R}$ egensbut g. Bixgermeifter und $\mathfrak{F a t}$ ber Stabt $\mathfrak{F} \mathfrak{i} \mathfrak{m p f f e n}$. Bürgermeifter und Rat ber Stabt © iengen. $\mathfrak{B i t r g e r m e i f t e r} \mathfrak{u n d} \mathfrak{F a t}$ zu $\mathfrak{B o p f i n g e n}$. Bix= germeifter $\mathfrak{u n d}$ §at ber Stadt $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{l e n}$. Buirger= meifter unb Fat ber Stadt $\mathcal{A} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{u} f \mathrm{beqren}$.
 germeifter und Fat ber Stabt fempten. Der fat ber Stadt ofittingen. Bixger= meifter und æat ber Stabt Beatfird. Die



of Brunswick. Mayor and Council of the City of Landau. Mayor and Council of the City of Muenster in the Gregorian Valley. Council of the City of Goslar. Mayor and Council of the City of Ulm. Mayor and Council of the City of Esslingen. Council of the City of Reutlingen. Mayor and Council of the City of Noerdlingen. Mayor and Council of Rothenburg on the Tauber. Mayor and Council of the City of Hall in Swabia. Mayor and Council of the City of Heilbronn. Mayor and Council of the City of Memmingen. Mayor and Council of the City of Lindau. Mayor and Council of the City of Schweinfurt. Council of the City of Donauwoerth. Chamberlain and Council of the City of Regensburg. Mayor and Council of the City of Wimpffen. Mayor and Council of the City of Giengen. Mayor and Council of Bopfingen. Mayor and Council of the City of Alen. Mayor and Council of the City of Kaufbeuren. Mayor and Council of the City of Isna. Mayor and Council of the City of Kempten. Council of the City of Goettingen. Mayor and Council of the City of Leutkirch. The entire Government of the City of Hildesheim. Mayor and Council of the City of Hameln. Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Hannover. Council of Muehlhausen. Council of Erfurt. Council of the City of Eimbeck. Council of the City of Nordheim.

## I.

## Bie orei 道aupfinmbola <br> DDer

 

## TRIA SYMBOLA

Catholica seu Oecumenica.
-

## THE THREE UNIVERSAL or

ECUMENICAL CREEDS.

## 

ift bas gemeine Beffenntnis ber Mpoftel，Darin Der Grund gelegt ift bes driftliden Glaubens， $\mathfrak{u n d}$ lautet alfo：
Jat glaube an（fott $\mathfrak{B a t e r} \mathfrak{a H m}$ ädtigen，Sdopp＝ fer Simmels und Der Erbe．
$\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{n}$ an $\mathfrak{j c f u m ~ © h r i f t u m , ~ f e i n e n ~ e i n i g e n ~ S o h n , ~}$ $\mathfrak{u n j e r n ~ S g e r r n , ~ b e r ~ e m p f a n g e n ~ i f t ~ b o m ~ s e i l i g e n ~}$ Seift，geboren von ber sungfrau Maria，gelitten $\mathfrak{u n t e r}$ Pontio ßilato，gefreuzigt，geftorben und begraben，niebergefabren zur Şb゙Me，am britten Tage auferitanden bon ben $\mathfrak{T o t e n}$ ，aufgefabren gen Simmel，figend zur Fectiten ©fottes，des all mäctigen Vaters，bon bannen er fommen wird， zu richten bie \＆ebendigen und bie Ioten．

Sid glaube an ben Sgeiligen ©eift，eine beilige driftitife Rircte，Die Semeinbe Der Sgeiligen，Ber＝ gebung ber Sünden，alufertebung Des Fleifdes und ein ewiges $\mathfrak{L e b e n}$ ． $\mathfrak{A m e n}$ ．

## Das anbere Befentuis vber Mizäifup © $\mathfrak{m b d l a m}$ ．

J̌b glaube an einen einigen allmäthtigen ©sott， Den Bater，Scjöpfer Simmels und ber Erbe， alles，bas fictrbar und unithtbar ift．
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ an einen einigen $\mathfrak{S E r r n} \mathfrak{J C j u m}$ ©briftum， Gottes einigen Sohn，der bom Bater geboren ift bor Der ganzen Welt，©ett bon Bott，Sifyt bom Sidjt，wabrhaftigen ©ott bom wabryaftigen sott， geboren，nidet gefdiffen，mit bem Bater in einer＝ lei Wefen，burch welden altes gejdaffen ift；wet＝ der $\mathfrak{u m} \mathfrak{u n s}$ Meniden und $\mathfrak{m}$ unjerer Seligfeit willen bom Simmel gefommen ift und leibhaftig gemorben burch ben Seiligen（Seift bon ber $\mathfrak{j u n g}=$ frau Maria und Menid getoorben，aud fiur uns gefreuzigt unter Pontio Pilato，gelitten und be＝ graben；und am britten Tage auferftanben nad ber Sarift und ift aufgefabren gen simmel und fift zur Æeciten Des Baters．Hud wirb wieder＝ fommen mit Seerrlidfeit，zu ridften bie Reben＝ bigen und bie Toten；Des 刃tid）fein Enbe baben birb．
$\mathfrak{U n b}$ an ben Sgerrn，ben Sgeiligen ©eift，ber ba lebendig madt，ber bom $\mathfrak{B a t e r} \mathfrak{u n d}$ Dem Sohn ausiget，ber mit Dem Bater und bem Sohn zu＝ gleid angebetet und zugleid geebrt wird，ber Durch bie $\$$ Propheten geredet bat．
$\mathfrak{U n}$ d eine einige，Geilige，driftide，apoftolifde sirche．

Sod befenne eine cinige Saufe zur Fergebung ber Suinden und warte auf bie かuferftehung ber $\mathfrak{L}$ oten $u$ ub ein Leben ber zutunftigen $\mathfrak{W e l t}$ ． $\mathfrak{U} \mathfrak{m e n}$ ．

## Das bxitt Melentinis ober Cnmbilumt Geipt Sancti Athanasii，weldes er gemadyt bat wider bie Reger，Ariani genannt，und lautet aljo：

Wer ba will jelig werben，ber mup bor allen Dingen ben redten drifliteen ©lauben baben．

Wer benielben nidit ganz und rein bält，ber wird ohne $\mathbf{J}^{\text {beeifel ewiglid berloren fein．}}$

## Symbolum Apostolicum．

i］Credo in Deum，Patrem omnipotentem， Creatorem coeli et terrae．
［R． 1
2］Et in Iesum Christum，Filium eius uni－ 3］cum，Dominum nostrum，qui conceptus est 4］de Spiritu Sancto，natus ex Maria virgine， passus sub Pontio Pilato，crucifixus，mortuus ${ }^{5}$ ］et sepultus，descendit ad inferna，tertia die resurrexit a mortuis，ascendit ad coelos，sedet 6］ad dexteram Dei，Patris omnipotentis，inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos．

7］Credo in Spiritum Sanctum，sanctam ecclesiam catholicam，sanctorum communio－ 8］nem，remissionem peccatorum，carnis re－ surrectionem et vitam aeternam．Amen．

## Symbolum Nicaenum．

1］Credo in unum Deum，Patrem omnipo－ tentem，Factorem coeli et terrae，visibilium omnium et invisibilium．

2］Et in unum Dominum Iesum Christum， Filium Dei unigenitum et ex Patre natum 3］ante omnia saecula，Deum de Deo，lumen de lumine，Deum verum de Deo vero，geni－ tum，non factum，consubstantialem Patri，per 4］quem omnia facta sunt；qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem descen－ dit de coelis，et incarnatus est de Spiritu Sancto ex Maria virgine et homo factus est； 5］crucifixus etiam pro nobis sub Pontio Pi－ lato，passus et sepultus est；et resur－［R． 2 rexit tertia die secundum Scripturas et ascen－ 6］dit ad coelos；sedet ad dexteram Patris et iterum venturus est in gloria iudicare vivos et mortuos，cuius regni non erit finis．

7］Et in Spiritum Sanctum，Dominum et vivificantem，qui ex Patre Filioque procedit， qui cum Patre et Filio simul adoratur et glorificatur，qui locutus est per prophetas．

8］Et unam，sanctam，catholicam et apo－ stolicam ecclesiam．

9］Confiteor unum Baptisma in remissio－ 10］nem peccatorum et exspecto resurrectio－ nem mortuorum et vitam venturi saeculi． Amen．

## Symbolum Athanasii <br> contra Arianos scriptum．

1］Quicunque vult salvus esse，ante omnia opus est，ut teneat catholicam fidem．

2］Quam nisi quisque integram inviolatam－ que servaverit，absque dubio in aeternum peribit．

## THE THREE UNIVERSAL OR

 ECUMENICAI CREEDS.
## The Apostles' Creed.

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 rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on 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.

## The Nicene Creed.

I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible.

And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the onlybegotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds, God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father; by whom all things were made; who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man, and was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate; He suffered and was buried; and the third day He rose again according to the Scriptures; and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father; and He shall come again with glory to judge the quick and the dead; whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son; who with the Father and the Son together is worshiped and glorified; who spake by the Prophets.

And I believe in one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins; and I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

## The Creed of Athanasius.

## Written against the Arians.

Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith.

Which faith except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly.

Dies ift aber ber redte driftide Slaube, baß
 Perjonen in einiger ©fottheit ebren
$\mathfrak{U n b}$ nidat bie $\mathfrak{F e r} \mathfrak{j o n e n}$ ineinanbermengen, nod Das gättliche Wejen zertrenten.
Eine andere Berjon if ber Bater, eine andere ber Sohn, cine andere ber Seeilige Geift.
2bber ber Bater und Sohn und Seeilige 『seift ift ein einiger Sott, gleid) in ber seerrlicheeit, gleid) in emiger Majeftät.

Welderlei ber $\mathfrak{B a t e r}$ ift, folderlei ift ber Sohn, folderlei ift auth ber seeilige sefif.
Der Bater ift nidft geidaffen, ber Sohn ift nidgt gejdaffen, Der seeilige Geift ift nidt ge= idaffen.

Der $\mathfrak{B a t e r}$ ift unméplid, Der Sohn ift unmeß $=$ lid), Der Sexilige Efeift ift unmeßlidy.
Der Bater ift ewig, ber Sohn ift emig, ber Secilige ©feift ift emig;
$\mathfrak{H}$ nd find bod nidt brei cwige, fondern es ift ein Emiger,
(Sleid)wie auth nidgt brei $\mathfrak{u n g e f}$ (daffene noct brei $\mathfrak{U n m e ß l i d}$ e, fondern es ift ein $\mathfrak{H z g e j} d$ affener und ein $\mathfrak{H n m e p l i d e r}$.
$\mathfrak{A l j o}$ audd ber $\mathfrak{B a t e r}$ ift allmäctig, ber Sohn ift allmädtig, ber Seilige sefift ift allmädhtig;
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ find Dody nidht brei atymäditige, fondern es ift ein $\mathfrak{A K m a ̈ c b t i g e r . ~}$

Mljo ber Mater ift Gott, ber Sogn ift Gott, Der Seilige ©reit ift Gsott;
$\mathfrak{H}$ nd find bod nidet brei ©fotter, jondern es ift ein (bott.

MHjo ber $\mathfrak{B a t e r}$ ift ber Sefrr, Der Sohn ift ber Sgerr, ber Seilige Geift ift Der Secrr;
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ find Doch nidt brei Sefrren, fondern es ift ein 5efrr.
$\mathfrak{D e n n}$ gleidmie $\mathfrak{w i x}$ miiffen nad (briftid)er
 se (rrm befennen,

Oljo tönnen wir im duiftithen Glauben nidft brei Goblter ober brei Sgerren nennen.

Der Bater ift bon niemand weber gemadit nod geiduaffen nod geboren.

Der Sohn ift allein bom Bater, nidgt gemadyt noch geidaffen, fondern geboren.
$\mathfrak{D e r}$ Seifige Geift ift bom $\mathfrak{B a t e r}$ und Sohn, nid) gemadht, nicht gejifaffen, nidft geboren, jon= bern ausgebend.

So ift's nun ein $\mathfrak{B a t e r , ~ n i d y t ~ b r e i ~} \mathfrak{B a ̈ t e r}$, ein Sohn, nidht brei Söhne, ein sexiliger (Eseift, nid)t Drei Sxeilige Seifter.
$\mathfrak{U n d}$ unter biejen brei ßerjonen ift feine bie erfte, feine bie legte, feine bie größte, feine bie fleinite,

Sondern afte brei Perionen find miteinander gleide emig, gleidy grob,
$\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{u f}$ Das alid, wie gejagt ift, brei ßerjonen in einer ©bottheit und ein ©ott in brei Berjonen geehrt merde.
$\mathfrak{W e r} \mathfrak{n u n}$ will felig werben, ber muf alfo von ben brei ßerionen in $\mathfrak{F s}$ ott balten.
(E) ift aber audi not zux ewigen Seligfeit, Dan man treulid glaube, bab Jefus (chriftus, unjer ŞErr, jei wahrbaftiger Menfぁ.

So ift nun bies ber recte ©flaube, fo wir glau= ben und befennen, Dab unjer SEErr jEfus ©bri= ftuß, Efottes Sohn, Eott und Menfd ift.

3] Fides autem catholica haec est, ut unum Deum in Trinitate et Trinitatem in unitate veneremur,
4] Neque confundentes personas, neque substantiam separantes.

5] Alia est enim persona Patris, alia Filii, alia Spiritus Sancti.

6] Sed Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti una est divinitas, aequalis gloria, coaeterna maiestas.
7] Qualis Pater, talis Filius, talis Spiritus Sanctus.

8] Increatus Pater, increatus Filius, increatus Spiritus Sanctus.

9] Immensus Pater, immensus Filius, immensus Spiritus Sanctus.

10] Aeternus Pater, aeternus Filius, aeternus Spiritus Sanctus;

11] Et tamen non tres aeterni, sed unus aeternus, [R. 3

12] Sicut non tres increati, nec tres immensi, sed unus increatus et unus immensus.

13] Similiter omnipotens Pater, omnipotens Filius, omnipotens Spiritus Sanctus;

14] Et tamen non tres omnipotentes, sed unus omnipotens.

15] Ita Deus Pater, Deus Filius, Deus Spiritus Sanctus;

16] Et tamen non tres Dii sunt, sed unus est Deus.

17] Ita Dominus Pater, Dominus Filius, Dominus Spiritus Sanctus;

18] Et tamen non tres Domini, sed unus est Dominus.

19] Quia sicut singulatim unamquamque personam Deum ac Dominum confiteri christiana veritate compellimur,

Ita tres Deos, aut tres Dominos dicere catholica religione prohibemur.

20] Pater a nullo est factus, nec creatus, nec genitus.

21] Filius a Patre solo est, non factus, nec creatus, sed genitus.

22] Spiritus Sanctus a Patre et Filio, non factus, nec creatus, nec genitus, sed procedens.
$23]$ Unus ergo Pater, non tres Patres; unus Filius, non tres Filii; unus Spiritus Sanctus, non tres Spiritus Sancti.

24] Et in hac Trinitate nihil prius aut posterius, nihil maius aut minus;

25] Sed totae tres personae coaeternae sibi sunt et coaequales,

Ita ut per omnia, sicut iam supra dictum est, et Trinitas in unitate et unitas in Trinitate veneranda sit.

26] Qui vult ergo salvus esse, ita de Trinitate sentiat.

27] Sed necessarium est ad aeternam salutem, ut incarnationem quoque Domini nostri Iesu Christi fideliter credat.

28] Est ergo fides recta, ut credamus et confiteamur, quod Dominus noster Iesus Christus, Dei Filius, Deus et homo est:


[^0]:    min

