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1659

The Christian Commonwealth: or The Civil Policy Of The Rising Kingdom of  
Jesus Christ.  
An Online Electronic Text Edition.

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## JOHN ELIOT

## The Christian Commonwealth (1659)

John Eliot (1604-1690), the Puritan missionary to the New England Indians, developed this plan of political organization for the Christianized tribes that he converted. In the late 1640s, he adapted it for English use and sent a manuscript copy to England, where it appeared in print 10 years later, in 1659, following the death of Cromwell and before the accession of Charles II.

Eliot's "Preface" to the work was far more radical and troublesome than the utopian theocracy described in the main body. "Much is spoken of the rightful Heir of the Crown of England, and the injustice of casting out the right Heir: but Christ is the only right Heir of the Crown of England, and of all other Nations also." He proposed to the English nation, "That you would now set the Crown of England upon the head of Christ, whose only true inheritance it is," and set their "civil polity" on the model given by God to Moses in the wilderness (in Exodus 18), so that "then shall the will of God be done on earth, as it is done in heaven." The work throughout anticipates an imminent start of the millennium.

Within three years the book had been banned, and Eliot was forced to issue a public retraction and apology. His unique and fascinating work has been called the first book of political theory written by an American and also the first book to be banned by an American government.

This online edition reproduces the full text of the original, including the contemporary spellings and punctuation. A few typographic errors have been corrected and are noted. The entire work can be printed out on 30 sheets of letter-size paper.

The Christian  
**COMMONWEALTH:**

OR,

**The Civil Policy**

Of

The Rising Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

Written

Before the Interruption of the Government,  
by Mr. John Eliot, Teacher of the Church  
of Christ at Roxbury in New-England

And

Now Published (after his consent given) by a Server  
of the Season.

LONDON:

Printed for Livewell Chapman, at the Crown in Popes-  
Head-Alley,

[1659]

To the Chosen, and Holy, and Faithful, who manage the Wars of the Lord, against Antichrist, in great Britain; and to all the Saints, faithful Brethren, and Christian people, of the Commonwealth of England: Grace and Mercy, with Peace and Truth be multiplied, through Jesus Christ our Sovereign Lord and King.

Ever Honoured, and Beloved in Christ,

He late great Changes, which have fallen out in great Britain and Ireland, have so amazed the most of men; and the black, and confused Clouds, which have over-spread the whole Land, have so darkened the way of those wheels of Providence by which Christ is coming to set up his Kingdom, that they whose eyes the Lord hath begun to open, to see Christ coming in power and in

great glory, according to his Promise, do also see the other part of his Word verified, namely, that the coming of Christ is in the Clouds of darkness; by means whereof it is long ere all men can see him, or be persuaded that it is he, who is now coming; though afterwards, they shall see that even those Clouds were needful a while to obscure the bright appearance of his design.

Lately reading a Book called a Plea for Non-subscribers, or the grounds and reasons of many Ministers of Cheshire and Lancashire, &c. though I had before heard of the sad differences, distances of spirit, and dissatisfactions among the people of the Lord: yet then my heart bled to see such precious holy men, pleading (as they believe) for God, with a pure and sincere Conscience, and yet in so doing strongly to speak against the glorious work of the Lord Jesus, in casting down Antichrist, and setting up his own Kingdom foretold in Scripture, and now fulfilling, as also strongly and sharply speaking against those whom the Lord hath pleased to employ, and improve as his Instruments in accomplishing thereof.

On the other side, those writings which that Book Answereth, have so missed the Principles on which the Cause standeth, whereby the Consciences of others should be satisfied, who oppose; as that the Answerers have clearly the upper ground of them in many things: and therefore stand firme in that which they suppose to be a right Cause, and weaken those who have indeed a right Cause in hand, insomuch as that hereby the difference is exceedingly increased and sharpened.

Now though I am the most unmeet of all men, to undertake to interpose and speak unto such learned, grave, holy, and eminent persons, every way beyond me in all accomplishments for the Lords work, and in a Cause so much above me; yet was I

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pressed in my spirit, considering whose Cause I plead, to take the boldness to propound that unto them, which I believe to be the true state of the Cause, and which (by the blessing of God) may reach to their satisfaction; when they see that they, into whose hands the Lord (to the wonderment of men) hath been pleased to put power, do follow the Lord, and accomplish his Word, aim at the fulfilling of his ends and design, denying themselves, that they may advance Christ Jesus in the Throne, and let him reign over them. The prayers, the expectation, and faith of the Saints, in the Prophecies and Promises of holy Scripture, are daily sounding in the ears of the Lord, for the downfall of .Antichrist, and with him all humane Powers, Polities, Dominions, and Governments; and in the room thereof, we wait for the coming of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus, who by his Divine Wisdom, Power, Government and Laws, given us ( although hitherto sealed up in a great measure) in the holy Scriptures, will reign over all the Nations of the earth in due time: I mean, the Lord Jesus will bring down all people, to be ruled by the Institutions, Laws, and Directions of the Word of God, not only in Church-Government and Administrations, but also in the Government and .Administration of all affairs in the Commonwealth. And then Christ reigneth, when all things among men, are done by the direction of the word of his mouth: his Kingdom is then come amongst us, when his will is done on earth, as it i's done in heaven; where no Humane or .Angelical Policy or Wisdom doth guide any thing, but all is done by Divine direction (a); and so it shall be on earth, when, and where Christ reigneth.

(a) Psal. 103. 20. Angels do his commandment, hearkening to the voice of his word.

Dan.2. 34, 35, &c.

It is Prophesied, (b) Dan. 2. 34, 35, &c. Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out, without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces. 35 Then was the iron, the clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing-floors; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image, became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth, &c. Which Prophecie doth clearly foreshew the forenamed points: for there is an epitomy of all the Monarchies, Governments, and Polities of men, who have had their Humane Glory in this world: the last, and strongest of all which Dominions is the Roman; so mixed and interwoven in many States, by the combining of that dirty Roman Religion, with civil Powers, as that when that stone Christ, by his faithful Instruments, shall overthrow, and beat in pieces that Religion, they must and shall according as it is written, beat down withall the strongest Iron sinews of civil States, which are propagators, and supporters thereof, whether professed or secretly.

(a) Dan. 2. 43. They shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixt with clay.

Yea, moreover, when Christ that stone, shall by his chosen Instruments, smite in pieces all the Romish Religion, and civil States, which are complicated with it, and supporters of it, (who though they greatly care not for it (a), yet for their own ends they are supporters of it) then, down cometh the whole Image from top to bottom; all Dominions and Governments of man, by Humane Policy, formes of Government and Laws in all

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places whatsoever, in Gods order and time; who by their fall shall be so dashed in pieces, that though they were before, a terrour to men, yet now they shall be light and contemptible things, of no more account with men then dust or chaff: because Divine institutions, both of Government and Laws, arising in the room of Humane, they will be quite darkened, even as the Stars are by the rising-Sun: for in the room of them shall arise the Government of the Lord Jesus, who by the Word of his Mouth, written in the holy Scriptures, shall order all affairs among men; And great shall be his Dominion: for the Stone Christ shall grow to be a mountain filling the whole earth: all men submitting to be ruled by the Word, in civil as well as Church-affairs.

Now it seemeth to me that the Lord Christ is now accomplishing these things in great Britain. The faithful Brethren in Scotland gave the first blow at the dirty toes, and feet of this Image; with whom the faithful brethren in England, presently concurred. But the Iron of the Civil State, stuck so fast to the miry clay, that according to the Word of Christ, they are (beyond all the thoughts of men) both fallen together; they are fallen, they are fallen, they are both fallen together: Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord, for his faithful Word, and goodness for his mercy endureth for ever! and all his faithful Word shall be accomplished. Amen, Amen.

There be many other Prophecies of holy Scriptures touching these things ( as the Saints well know) the application whereof to what is now done in England, I will not undertake, it being a worke rather for a Treatise then a Preface. Tea, some Prophecies, (as I apprehend) do more particularly describe what is now done; but I shall not mention them, hoping that others



will do it, according as the Lord shall please to open that door.

Now these things being so, it doth deeply concern those holy and faithful ones of the Lord, who have been Instruments in his hand, to accomplish these great and glorious works, whether by Councils or Wars, or otherwise, to be wise, and discerning of the times, to know what Israel ought to do, in this great work of bringing about the Kingdom to David, to lay the Government upon his shoulders : that after all these clouds and storms, the peaceable Kingdom of Christ may rise up, and the Lord may reign in England. Much is spoken of the rightful Heir of the Crown of England, and the injustice of casting out the right Heir: but Christ is the only right Heir of the Crown of

England (a), and of all other Nations also (b); and he is now come to take possession of his King-  
making England first in that blessed work  
of setting up the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus: and  
in order thereunto, he hath cast down not only the  
mire Religion, and Government of Antichrist, but  
also the former form of civil Government, which  
did stick so fast unto it, until by an unavoidable  
necessity, it fell with it; which while it stood, and  
as it stood, was too high to stoop to the Lord Jesus,  
to be ruled by his command. Now therefore by these

preparations made by the naked Arm of the Lord Jesus, to set up his Kingdom in England, he calleth upon those Worthies into whose hands he hath entrusted the managing of this great work, now to advance Christ, not man; not themselves, but Christ; which doing, taketh off those heavy imputations of investing themselves with Authority, of taking the Inheritance to themselves-God forbid, God forbid, that it should enter into

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our hearts, to think so unworthily, so unchristianly, so dishonorably of such renowned servants of the Lord, who have so graciously, and humbly ever given unto the Lord, all the glory of all their Victories, that now at last they should rob him of his Crown, Dominion, and Government; which to set up in England, hath been the mark and Scope of all these late great works of God; and if it be not yet done, surely it is either because the Lord hath not yet fully revealed to them, what his will is they should do in the midst of these confusions, or because the unquietness of the times permits them not to go about it.

That which the Lord now calleth England to attend, is not to search humane Politie and Platformes of Government, contrived by the wisdom of man; but as the Lord hath carried on their works for them, so they ought to go unto the Lord, and enquire at the Word of his mouth, what Platforme of Government he hath therein commanded and prescribed; and humble themselves to embrace that as the best, how mean soever it may seem to Humane Wisdom. Faith can see beauty, power and glory in any Divine institution, when Humane Wisdom may think it weak and contemptible.

There is undoubtedly a forme of Civil Government instituted by God himself in the holy Scriptures; whereby any Nation may enjoy all the ends and effects of Government in the best manner, were they but persuaded to make trial of it. We should derogate from the sufficiency and perfection of the Scriptures, if we should deny it. The Scripture is able thoroughly to furnish the man of God (whether Magistrate in the Commonwealth, or Elder in the Church, or any other) unto every good work.

And when a Christian people are to choose their Government, should they take their Patern from the Nations of the

(a) I Sam. 8. 5. Make us a King to judge us like all the Nations.

World (a), we know what an offence that would be to Christ, who intends to Rule them himself, by his own Divine Patern and Direction. Christ is now about to ruine the Roman-Image; Wisdom therefore it is, to look above all such Paterns to find out a Divine Plat-forme, taught by God himself, which he will delight to bless unto such men as shall submit unto it.

And if there be a Divine institution of civil Government that may suit the State of England, I doubt not but all the godly in the Land would chuse that way of Government before any other in the World: for every Divine institution hath a Divine blessing in it. Yea, God himself is more eminently present, ruling thereby; and the Spirit of God doth breath in and bless every institution of the Word, to make it powerful and effectual to attain its end better, and more effectually then any Humane Ordinance and Institution in the World can do. The Promise also of God's blessing and protection is unto all those, who walk in Scripture-ways and Ordinances. Moreover, that uncomfortable difference among the people of God about that great business of changing the Government in England, would hereby be reconciled, and all things brought unto an holy peace, every one readily yielding that the Lord Jesus should assume the Sovereignty, to appoint them what Government to set up over them: and would most readily embrace that, whereby the Lord himself, should reign in England.

I think it needful to insert this word of Apology for my self; That it pleased the Lord of his free mercy to me (in myself being no way fitted for such a work) to put me on, to instruct our poor, blind, and dark Indians, in the good knowledge of the Lord:

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who when (through grace) they tasted of the knowledge of God, of themselves, of Christ and redemption by him; they desired to leave their wild and scattered manner of life, and come under Civil Government and Order; which did put me upon search, after the mind of the Lord in that respect. And this VOW I did solemnly make unto the Lord concerning them; that they being a people without any forme of Government, and now to chuse; I would endeavour with all my might, to bring them under the Government of the Lord only: Namely, that I would instruct them to imbrace such Government, both Civil and Ecclesiastical as the Lord hath commanded in the holy Scriptures; and to deduce all their Laws from the holy Scriptures, that so they may be the Lords people, ruled by him alone in all things. Which accordingly they have begun to do through grace, covenanting with the Lord, in a day of fasting and prayer, to be the Lords people; and to receive that forme of Government, which they had learned to be a Divine institution in the holy Scriptures. This occasion did first put me upon this Study, who am no Statesman, nor acquainted with matters of that nature; but only spend my time in the Study of the holy Book of God. But having collected by the Lords help out of the holy Scripture this following forme of Government: and seeing the excellent harmony and order thereof, both in the several Courts, gradually ascending one above another, and all cases among the people coming under such a certain, and orderly way of receiving speedy issue; and all Appeals, having such a free and unprejudiced passage, in their gradual ascent, even to the highest, and final determination: These and such other things made me think, that it i's a most desirable, and peaceable forme of Gov-

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ernment, and suitable to any Christian people, who reverence the Word of God; yea, the more eminent and Christian they be, the more suitable it i's for them.

Especially also considering, that though the single form of tens, fifties, hundreds, and thousands, will be but of small capacity in great Commonwealths, and populous Cities: yet the superior orders, of Myriades or ten thousands, fifty thousands, hundred thousands, and thousand thousands, are exceeding comprehensive, to extend Government to the greatest people; and yet with that certain and peaceable order (without any interfering or confusion) for speedy Justice, and determination of all Causes, as that it seemeth to me to be the most excellent Government that ever was in the World . And adding to this, above all considerations and commendations, that it is a DIVINE INSTITUTION, sprung from heavenly wisdom commanded in Scripture, filled with the Spirit of God, which i's able to carry on the Wheels of this Government, with a most irresistible and successful force and power, to the attainment of all the ends of Government among men most effectually. Yea, it seemeth to me, that this i's that forme of Government, by which Christ meaneth to rule all the Nations on earth according to the Scriptures. Yea farther, repenting-believing Israel and Judah, I believe, shall serve and obey Christ in this way of Civil Government; and who knoweth but our obedience hereunto, may hasten and farther their coming in?

I would not exceed bounds of humble modesty; yet let me make bold to adventure the producing a farther Meditation, touching the Divinity and heavenly excellency of this Government of the Lord; namely, that the Angels of Heaven are governed by this order of Government, according as it i's applyable

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to their condition. It i's past all doubt, that there i's an heavenly order, (I do not say Judicature, as with us) among the Angels: for as Hell is a place of confusion, so heaven of order; and if God is the God of order in the Church, whereby the place of his feet is beautified; much more is heaven beautified, by a most heavenly order of the Church there residing. And if Solomons Court was in that respect of a ravishing glory, namely, by the order of it, and of his attendants: much more is heaven in an excellent order, and all the Angels the holy attendants of God's Throne, attending in comely order. And if the order of Solomon's Court, was one effect of his great wisdom, can we think that the infinite wisdom of God, attended by Angels, Spirits of such wonderful wisdom, should not be attended in a most glorious order, and his attendants excellently beautified, by walking in an heavenly order ( therefore there is an heavenly order among them. And that it i's this order of tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. doth appear in several Scriptures, where we find mention made of them in this order; wherein it is observable, that so great is the number of them, that they are not mentioned in their single order; but the lowest that I have observed, is Myriades of Angels, Heb. 12. 22. and so the Saints shall find them ordered when they come to heaven (a). They are also mentioned by the highest degree of the Superior order, viz. thousands of thousands; and not only so, but by a Supreme order, viz. Myriades of Myriades, Rev. 5.11 which I call Supreme, being the highest I find mentioned in Scripture: but whether that be the highest order of Angels, is not revealed that I know of: but thus it seemeth unto me, that the Angels are in this order of Government. Likewise the Saints in

- (a) Mat. 26.53. Christ maketh mention of twelve Legions of Angels, for his present assistance, if he though good; which is all one with Myriades.

heaven seem to be in the same order; for when Christ cometh to Judgement, and all the Saints with him, 1 Thes. 4. 13. they shall come in this order, Jude, vers. 14. With Myriades of his Saints, behold the Lord cometh.

Now if this be the order of Government in Heaven, what an heaven upon earth shall that be, when all the Kingdoms and Nations on the earth shall be so ruled? and then shall the will of God be done on earth, as it is done in heaven, when he reigneth over men on earth, in the same order of Government as he doth in heaven (a).

(a) It is not nothing, that when Christ fed the people miraculously, he set them down by hundreds, and by fifties, Mar. 6. 40. as if Christ delighted in that order.

Let me be yet farther bold to propound another Meditation, under the correction of better Judgements, according as I do the former, upon that text Dan. 7. 10. where is set forth the judgement of God executed upon Antichrist. Many things might be shewed out of the context, to prove, that it is not the last judgement, which is there spoken of. The means of execution of that judgment, is by the Wars of the Lamb, the Lord Jesus, as appears in the Book of the Revelation; and the people executing those Wars, by this text seem to be a people ruled by this order of Government: which if it be so, may it not give some light to find out the ten Kings, which shall hate the Whore, make her desolate and naked, eat her flesh, and burn her with fire?

These things considered, touching the excellency of this forme of Government, and especially the Divinity of it, and now also by a wonderful work of God, England being in a capacity to chuse unto themselves a new Government, and in such deep perplexity about that great Question, where to set their

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foot in peace; some pleading for the injustice of casting off the Kingly Government, others unsatisfied with the present, and all expecting what will be the conclusion. And seeing no Humane Forme, quiet and safe, to set down their foot upon, in rest and tranquillity, hereby all hearts are perplexed, sighing up to heaven for direction what to do, and where to find rest and quiet to the Land. By this means, all hearts are prepared to embrace any help or counsel from the Lord; and when they have wearied themselves with differences, they will gladly all concur together, to set open the door, to let in the Lord Jesus, to give them rest; who hath been all this while knocking at the door, by these perplexing troubles: that his Government might be on all hands gladly embraced, and himself find a free and peaceable enterance, to begin his blessed and waited-for reign over the Nations of the earth, according as it is Prophesied in the holy Scriptures.

Therefore in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Saints (whose Kingdom I desire to advance, with all my might and heart) I do beseech those chosen, and holy and faithful Saints, who by Councils at Home, or by Wars in the field, have fought the Lords Battels against Antichrist, and have carried on the Cause of Christ hitherunto, That you would now set the Crown of England upon the head of Christ, whose only true inheritance it is, by the gift of his Father (a): Let him be your JUDGE, Let him be your LAW-GIVER. Let him be your KING! take the pattern and form of your Government, from the Word of his Mouth, which will have power over the Consciences of all the people of the Land, and compose all differences about that point, into a sweet harmony

(a) Psa. 2. 8. Ask of me, and I will give thee the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession.



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of obedience and subjection to Christ our Lord and King, with one heart and consent; and will bring about all the people with one heart, and shoulder, to promote the designs of Christ, and yours also, when they see that yours are not for your selves, but for the Lord, to accomplish all the remainder of the great works of the Lord, even until Antichrist be destroyed, and the Throne of the Beast burnt with fire, and the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus set up in many Nations.

You blessed ones of the Lord, who have so eminently, beyond the wont of Conquerors, humbled and abased your selves, as nobodies in the work, and ascribed all the praise and glory of your Valiant Achievments, unto the Lord Jesus, whom by faith you did always see fighting for you, and (to your admiration) getting the Victory for you! You that have with an holy boldness of faith, made those dreadful appeals (unheard of in other stories) unto the Lord Jesus, to witness to the sincerity of your Cause and Conscience by his own arm, and in all your straights have never found him to foil you, or forsake you; but still made you Conquerors, not only of your Enemies, but (which is more) of your selves also, not to arrogate praise unto your selves; nor to improve your Victories beyond the bounds of Christian patience and love to the conquered; and all for the honour and glory of Christ, and his grace; that his Name and Cause might find room and acceptance in the hearts of your Enemies, whom you therefore used like Christian Brethren, and not like Enemies.

Shall such holy ones as you, need persuasion to set that Crown upon the head of Christ, which he hath put into your hands to dispose of? where can you make a better choice, then to take the Lord to be your King? and where can you think to find, a better patern of Government, then in the Word of God?

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and where can you think to finde better Laws, then in the holy Scriptures?

This following Platform of Government, I do no farther urge, then you shall finde it to be purely deduced from the holy Scriptures. It is the holy Scriptures of God onely that I do urge, to be your onely Magna Charta, by which you should be ruled in all things; which being, Christ is your King and Sovereign Law-giver, and you are his people ruled by him in all things.

And you my dear Brethren, the faithful Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, and all Christian Brethren, who do not yet see cause of submitting, and yielding unto this Change; I do beseech you to consider the times, and compare the Prophecies of Scripture, with the present providences; and see if you find not all things to come to pass, according as it is written; and that these wonderful providences are not without Scripture-authority, and much to be regarded by the people of God. Nor be they the executions of Divine wrath upon either Church or World, by prophane hands, who act their own wills and lusts, though they accomplish Gods ends; but they be the pouring out of the wrath of God upon Antichrist, for his destruction, and overthrow of his Kingdom, by the hands of holy Saints, according to the command of Christ; Christ himself riding forth Victoriously among them, and performing his great works, written and foretold in the holy Scriptures. May not Queen Maries coming to the Crown by the help of the Saints, be seasonably called to remembrance for if not, yet now the time is come, to change Governments, and to cast down all at the foot of Christ, that he may Reign, and fill the Earth with the glory of his Government.

No Oaths or Covenants of Gods People are against Christ, but in subordination to him, and to the advancement of his

Kingdom. If therefore these great Changes are carried up to that head, that i's the true scope, and end of those Vows and Promises. It were not lawful to terminate such a Vow or Covenant, as that is, upon any Person, Family or Creature; it were Idolatry; nor was it so; nor is it now broken, by breaking all Creatures in pieces, that stood in the way of obtaining the true end thereof, namely, the advancement of the Lord Jesus, and his Kingdom.

I beseech you therefore help forward this work, which Christ hath put into the hands of those whom he hath made eminent, in accomplishing the works of his glorious coming to set up his Dominion on earth. Be not behind in bringing Christ to the Throne in England! You, you, the holy Watchmen of the Lord, have given God no rest by your uncessant Prayers, for the bringing about what is now done; follow on therefore to follow the Lord, and, as Antichrist falleth, with whatever else stood in the way of Christ : so now let Christ come in, and help ye forward the setting up of his Kingdom.

I am bold to present this Scripture-Platform of Government, to publique view, ( if advice so carry it) at this season; because I do believe it to be a Divine Institution of a Civil Government; and seemeth to me to be such, as will well suit the present condition of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or any other religious people in the World, who fear the command of God, and tremble at his Word: and being persuaded in my heart, that it is the minde of the Lord, that Nations should be governed by Scripture-Institutions, the time being come that the Lord is about to shake all the Earth, and throw down that great Idol of Humane Wisdome in Governments, and set up

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Scripture-Government in the room thereof. It may please God to give acceptance unto this poor beginning and move the hearts of such as are wise, to prosecute this design of Christ, and more accurately to search the Scriptures, to finde out the perfect will of God in this point, which yet i's but in its birth, and dawning; many things being yet dim, and dark: in the morning twilight, we cannot see for before us, nor round about us; but the Rising-Sun, will through grace, bring greater light with him.

As for such wholesome, just, and wise Laws, as any Nation hath already made, the Wisdome of the Lord will teach his People to refer them to their Scripture-principles, demonstrating the truth and equity thereof, by the Word of God, whereby they will appear to be the deducts from the Word of God; and hence they that are governed by them, are governed by the Lord; they that break them sin against the Lord, by breaking his Commandment and Law.

It were a Work worthy the labours of the best Divines, and the best of Men, to demonstrate the equity of all the wholesome and wise Laws of ENGLAND by the Word of God; the effects of which Work would be of admirable consequence to sanctifie the whole Land, to make the Rulers more expresly to govern for the Lord, and the People to obey the Lord, in obeying their Governours; and so the Lord himself should Reign over them.

My continual Prayer in this behalf, at the Throne of Grace is, that the Lord would so for scatter those black Clouds, which do darken the mindes of God's People in ENGLAND, that they may see some Beams of the brightness of CHRIST his

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coming to Reign; and that the Lord would please to bow their divided hearts, to meet with one consent and accord, to make CHRJST their LAW-GIVER, and JUDGE, and KING, in whom alone they shall finde settlement and assured peace.

Amen, Amen.

THE  
CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH:

OR,

The Civil Polity of The Rising Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

CHAP. I.

IT is the Commandment of the Lord, that a people should enter into Covenant with the Lord to become his people, even in their Civil Society, as well as in their Church-Society(a). Whereby they submit themselves to be ruled by the Lord in all

(a) Deut. 29.10, 11, 12, 13.

You stand this day all of you, before the Lord your God; your Captains of your Tribes, your Elders, and your Officers, with all the men of Israel, (n.) For little ones, your wives, and the stranger that is in thy Camp, &c. ( 12.) That thou shouldest enter into Covenant with the Lord thy God, and into his oath which he maketh with thee this day, (13.) That he may establish thee to day for a people unto himself, and that he may be to thee a God, as he hath said unto thee, and as he hath sworn unto thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac and to Jacob.

## 2            The Christian Commonwealth.

(a) Isai. 33.22 The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our Law-giver, the Lord is our King, he shall save me.

things, receiving from him, both the platform of their Government, and all their Laws; which when they do, then Christ reigneth over them in all things, they being ruled by his Will, and by the Word of his Mouth (a).

(b) Deut. 26. 1. ad 12. I profess this day unto the Lord thy God, that I am come into the Countrey, which the Lord thy God sware unto thy fathers to give us, &c. vers. 5. And thou shalt speak, and say before the Lord thy God, A Syrian ready to perish was my father, and he went down into Egypt, &c. vers. 7. And when we cried unto the Lord, he heard us, &c. ver. 8. And the Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, &c.

The substance of which Covenant, and subjection of themselves unto the Lord, to be ruled by him in all things, is this. That they do humbly confess their corruption by nature, and lost condition; that they acknowledge the free grace (b) of God, in their redemption by Christ, and in the promulgation of the Gospel unto them, and making application thereof effectually unto their souls: and therefore the Lord hath shewed his everlasting Love unto them, and caused them inwardly by faith, to give up themselves unto him, to be for ever his, to love, serve, and obey him, in all his Word and Commandments: so now they do outwardly, & solemnly with the rest of Gods people joyn together so to do in their Civil Polity, receiving from the Lord, both the platform of their civil Government, as it is set down (in the essentials of it) in the holy Scriptures; and also all their Laws, which they resolve through his grace, to fetch out of the Word of God, making that their only Magna Charta; and accounting no Law, Statute or Judgement valid, farther then it appeareth to arise and flow from the Word of God.

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(a) 1 Cor. 16. 31. Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

Such as with a lively faith enter into or walk in this Covenant, do perform every Act (wherein they are free from temptation) of civil conversation among men (a) by faith in obedience unto God. Instructing, that all should do so, who take this Covenant; and if they do not, they are guilty of breach of Covenant, before God. A willing subjection of a mans self to Christ in this Covenant, is some hopeful sign of some degree of faith in Christ, and love to God; and as a good preparative for a more neer approach to Christ in Church-fellowship, and Covenant: he that is willing to serve Christ by the Polity of the second Table civilly, is in some degree of preparation to serve him, by the Polity of the first Table Ecclesiastically.

(b) Deut. 29. 14, 15. Neither with you onely do I make this Covenant this day, but with him that standeth here this day before the Lord our God, and with him that is not here with us this day.

The Child is implicitly comprehended in the Fathers Covenant (b), the Wife is explicitly comprehended in her Husbonds, insomuch that in her Widowhood she and her Family are one, under the order of the Government of God.

(c) Exod. 18. 23. If thou shalt do this thing, and God command thee so.

(d) Exod. 18. 24. Mom hearkened, and did all. (e) 18. 21. Thou shalt provide able men. With Deut. 1. 13. Take ye wise men, and I will make them Rulers.

The particular form of Government, which is approved of God (c), instituted by Moses (d) among the sons of Israel, ( and profitable to be received by any Nation or People, who reverence the command of God, and tremble at his Word) is this; that they chuse (e) unto



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(f) Exod.18.2. Dent. 1. 15.

themselves Rulers of thousands (f), of hundreds, of fifties and of tens, who shall govern according to the pure, holy, righteous, perfect, and good Law of God (g), written in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

(g) Deut. 1. 17. Fear not the face of man, for the judgement is God's. 2 Chro. 19. 6. And said to the Judge, Take heed what ye do :for ye fudge not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgement: Ezek. 44. 24. They shall fudge it according to my judgement.

The forming of which Platforme of Government, deduced from Scriptures, is as followeth.



## 6 The Christian Commonwealth.

of Family-government, they are not personally capable of interest in publick Political Elections: it is enough to attain Gods ends, that they be virtually comprehended in their Fathers Covenant.

But if they Marry, or live in the state of allowed publick Free-men, then are they capable of, & are bound personally to act, in the choice of their publick Rulers. The Rulers of the Father are virtually Rulers of the Child: but when the child putteth forth an act of choice, he hath liberty to chuse, in due order, another Ruler of ten, unto whom he doth personally submit himself: for all men are commanded to chuse unto themselves Rulers.

By that one act of chusing his Ruler of ten, and subjecting himself unto him, he doth chuse, and subject himself unto all the Superior orders, under whom his Ruler of ten is ruled.

No man may lawfully, or without sin, live out of the order of Gods Government: and should any man refuse to chuse and subject himself unto the same, he cannot justly challenge any privy-ledge, benefit, or protection thereby, though his virtual interest (in such as have it) hath hold upon him, until his actual choice doth more expresly engage him, and Love will improve every thing for the good of those, who know not what is good for themselves. He is beneath the condition of a stranger, who shall Apostacize from the Government of the Lord; yea, beneath the condition of Barbarians, who are not yet come in, either by themselves, or their Progenitors.

As the Ruler of ten may rule over more then ten, even any number under twenty: so it is with

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the other orders, One Ruler of fifty, may rule over nine orders of ten; but if they become ten, then they must chuse another Ruler of fifty: for the Lord hath said, Chuse you Rulers of fifties; that is, every five orders of ten shall chuse a Ruler of fifty.

Again, one Ruler of an hundred, may rule over three orders of fifties; but if they become four orders of fifties, then two of them must chuse another Ruler: for God hath said, Chuse Rulers of hundreds; that is, of ten orders of tens.

Again, one Ruler of a thousand, may rule over nineteen orders of an hundred; but if they become twenty orders, then they must by Gods institution chuse another Ruler of a thousand: for the Lord hath said, Chuse you Rulers of thousands.

Hence one Ruler of a thousand may, in case all the orders under him be at the fullest, rule over 8436. men; which ordinarily, amounteth to 33687 souls: which doth thus appear.

One Ruler of ten may rule over nineteen men.

One Ruler of fifty may rule over nine orders of ten; and nine times nineteen, maketh one hundred seventy one.

One ruler of an hundred, may rule over three orders of fifty; and thrice 171, maketh 413.

One Ruler of a thousand, may rule over nineteen orders of an hundred; and nineteen times 413, maketh 7847.

Add therefore to the people, their Rulers, thus:

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One Ruler of 50. with his nine Rulers of ten,  
make ten Rulers.

One Ruler of an 100. may rule over three or-  
ders of 50. which maketh 30. Rulers.

One Ruler of a thousand, may have under him  
nineteen Rulers of an hundred. So that 19.  
times 30. and 19. added to them,

	makes 589 Rulers
Add to them	7847 People

Summa totalis is	8436
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And generally among mankind, for one head  
of a Family, there be at least three more souls  
of women and children: so that four times 8436.  
amounteth to 33 687. soules. But it will be rare for  
all orders to be full at once.

Again, these orders of men, may be multiplied  
thus: when such as are Supernumerary in sev-  
eral orders, agree together to make another or-  
der. For example, if two Rulers of ten, have each  
of them fifteen men under them, then five men of  
one order, and five of the other order, may agree  
together to make another, a new order: and so in  
all other orders it may be.

But if they do this, if they make a new order  
because they desire it, and not because the Word  
of the Lord commandeth it; when they multiply  
orders by choice, and not by necessity of institu-  
tion: then their next Superiors shall guide and  
direct them in peace and mutual love: for Moses  
guided the people in all their Elections (d).

(d) Exod. 18. 21, 25. Thou shalt provide able men. 25. Moses chose able men.  
Deut. 1. 15. So I took the chief of your Tribes.

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If they cannot agree, then they may appeal to their next Superiours, and so unto the highest ( e) Council, if need be: For the Council is (in ordinary dispensation) in Moses stead; and the Scriptures are the Mouth of God, at which they must enquire, and by the guidance thereof determine of all Cases, so far as the Lord giveth light; and until the mind of God be known, the Case must stay, whatever it be (f).

(e) Deut. 1. 17. The case that is too hard for you, bring it unto me.

(f) Num. 15. 34. And they put him in ward, because it was not declared what should be done unto him. Numb. 9. 8. Stand still and I will hear what the Lord will command concerning you.

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## CHAP. III.

THE Lord hath given this Commandment in the ordering of his Government, that judgement should be executed speedily (a) ; and also that it should be managed with the greatest respell: to the ease, both of the Governours, and People (b).

(a) Ezra 7.26. Let judgment be executed speedily upon them. Eccles. 8. 11. Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men, is fully set in them to do evil. (b) Exod. 18. 17, 18, 22, 23. This thing is not good; thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee: ver. 22. So shall it be easier: ver. 23. Thou shalt be able to endure, and all the people shall go to their place in peace, viz. having judgement among themselves in their own Quarters, and places of abode, and not be troubled to come to the chief Court, with every cause.

(c) Exod. 18. 22. Let them fudge the people at all seasons.

But particular times, means and other circumstances, the Lord hath not particularly commanded (c). Hence it is left unto the wisdom of the Rulers, to order time, means and other circumstances, for the best, and most effectual attainment of the forementioned speedy and easie determination and execution of Judgement, in all Cases whatsoever, and in all places, Cities, or Towns where the people dwell (a).

(a) Exod. 18. 23 All the people shall go to their own place in peace.

Hence again, it well accordeth with Gods institution, that every order do co-habit together (b) as neer as may be; because that doth tend to facilitate both the watch, and work of the Lords and made them Government.

(b) Deut. 1.15, I took the chief of your Tribes, and made them heads over you.

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Hence also limits of place (c) (in a general observation with allowance to some particular exceptions, as prudence and piety may require) may be useful to attain this end.

(c) Deut. 21. 2, 3. Thy Elders and Judges shall measure unto the Cities about, and the City which is next unto the slain man. Deut. 16.18. Judges shalt thou make in all thy gates throughout thy Tribes.

Hence again, if any shall remove his habitation to a more remote place; meet it is that he do change his Rulers, by chusing a Ruler of ten in the place whither he goeth to dwell: and hence it is meet that such removings and changes be made by a due approbation of the Rulers whence he goeth, and with the acceptance of those to whom he removeth, lest by such unstable changes, as some may affect, they may slip out from under the Government of the Lord, at least from under the watch and use thereof, though from the right thereof they cannot, because it is a general command to honour thy Father and thy Mother; and lest by the confluence of unruly persons to a place more remisly governed, the Government of the Lord should be undermined, and scandalized.

Because sin will grow apace, like ill weeds, if it be not always watched, and often weeded out; and fire of strife will soon flame out, if it be not speedily suppressed and quenched: and it edifieth many ways, that justice should be speedily done; especially it promoteth peace and piety.

Hence it is meet, that Rulers of ten appoint one day in a week, solemnly to hear and determine Causes, and guide the common Affairs of his ten, for the more orderly, easie, and speedy proceed-



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- (a) Exod. 18. 26. They judged the people at all seasons:  $\eta\epsilon$  doth frequently in Scripture signifie a stated time.

ing of justice and peace, which are facilitated and expedited, by a stated and appointed time (a).

Again, it is meet that the Ruler of fifty keep the Court of six, consisting of five Rulers of ten, and himself the Ruler of them, once in a moneth, for the more solemn proceeding of Justice, & Appeals, if need be: because the higher Cases ascend, the more solemnity is in them (b); and need the more time and deliberation.

- (b) Exod. 18.22. Every great matter they shall bring unto thee.  
(c) Psal. 82. 1.

I call these a Court, because they are an Assembly of Judges, among whom God promiseth to stand (c). Six is the lowest number of this Court; but they may be more, according as the orders of ten be more under a Ruler of fifty; but they cannot exceed ten; because a Ruler of fifty cannot by Gods institution, have more then nine orders of ten under him.

Again, it is meet that the Ruler of an hundred keep the Court of three, consisting of two Rulers of fifty, and himself the Ruler of them, four times in the year, upon the former grounds.

Three is the lowest number of this Court, and it cannot exceed four; because by Gods institution, he cannot have more then three orders of fifty under him.

Again, it is meet that the Ruler of a thousand keep the Court of eleven, consisting of ten Rulers of an hundred, and himself the Ruler of them, twice in a year: and here judgement runneth with

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greatest Solemnity and Majesty; I say, Greatest in the single platform.

Eleven is the lowest number of this Court; but there may be more, according as orders of an hundred under him be multiplied; but they cannot exceed twenty, because he cannot have above nineteen orders of an hundred under him.

It is necessary that every Court have such Officers (a) to attend, as are necessary to accomplish and execute those ends for which the Lord hath instituted those Courts: because the appointment of the end, doth command all means requisite for the attainment of that end, being such as accords with Justice and Prudence.

It is also necessary to have persons ( b), and all other Instruments, for the inflicting of all kinds of Punishments, which the Law of God appointeth.

But touching the several Punishments of Cost, Shame, or Smart; and touching the several ways of putting to Death, by Stoning, Burning, Strangling, or by the Sword; as also touching Banishment, I am here silent. They more properly appearing in the handling of such Laws which do inflict several punishments, according to the demerit of the sin, or use of terrour unto others, proportioning them to the Standard in the holy Scriptures.

(a) Dent. 16. 18. Judges and Officers shalt thou make, Vide Ainsworth in Loc.

(b) Lev. 24. 12. Num. 15. 34. They put him in ward.

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#### CHAP. IV.

(a) Lev. 19. 17. Thou shalt not suffer sin upon him.

UPon the forenamed grounds of speedy Justice, for the stablishing of firme peace, all Causes betwixt man and man, pertaining to the Cognizance of the Ruler of ten, must be put upon Suit or Tryal, within the space of one moneth (a). Cases belonging to the Court of six, must be put upon Suit or Tryal within the space of three moneths. Causes belonging to the Court of three, must be put upon Suit or Tryal, within the space of nine moneths. Causes belonging to the Court of eleven, must be put upon Suit or Tryal, in the space of one year and half; or else to be frustrate, and lose the priviledge of receiving judgement by man; unless it appear that the providence of God did hinder, or that the Defendant or Delinquent party did disappoint it: in those cases it may be admitted to Tryal, and receive Judgement, though it be of a longer standing.

But Criminal Offences are to be judged, at the time when, and in the place where they be discovered, and that with the most speed that may be.

Such Cases as are difficult, weighty, and worthy such attendance, and cannot attain an acceptable issue in the Court where they firstly appertain, may ascend from Court to Court, either by Appeal, or by Transmission to the Court of eleven. And whatsoever Cause of weight cannot receive issue there, may yet ascend either by Ap-

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(a) Exod. 18. 22. Great matters they shall bring to thee. 26. Hard matters they brought to Moses. Deut. 17. 8, 9. If there arise a matter too hard for thee, &c. thou shalt come to the Priests, Levites and Judges that shall be in those days. (b) And thou shalt do according to the sentence, &c. Deut. 17.10.

In lesser Commonwealths, where there be no Rulers or Courts of the Superiour order, Cases ascend to the highest Council from the Court of eleven: but where there be Rulers and Courts of the Superiour order, there the Cause must ascend from the Court of eleven in the single Platform, to the Court of one Myriade, or the lowest Court in the Superiour order; and so proceed until it come to the Supreme Council.

Every Appeal in this Platform of Government which the Lord hath instituted, doth ascend to an higher Court, and to other Judges. There is one of the Judges from whom he appealeth, a member of the Court to which he doth Appeal, truly to inform the Court of the Reasons of their Judgment: and but one, lest they should sway overmuch, and the Appealant want the priviledge of new and unprejudiced Judges.

Whosoever shall trouble the free passage of Justice in the ending of Causes, through a perverse will, or base ends, or captious and quarrelsome wit, besides the charges of such agitations, he is worthy of some other medicine, as may most effectually do him good, and warn others.

In all Courts, he that hath power to call the Court, hath a double Vote: as for example, in the

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Court of Three, if the Ruler of an hundred differ from the two Rulers of fifty, the Court is equally divided: if there be three Rulers of fifty, and one of them concur with the Ruler of an hundred, their sentence standeth.

When the Court is equally divided, it is a difficult Case, and must ascend to the Court next above them by Transmission; or if the lesser part of the Court oppose the sentence of the Court, as judging it sinful, then it must ascend by Transmission.

If a Judge of any Court shall oppose the rest in point of sin, without weighty and considerable grounds, in the judgement of the Court whither it ascends or is transmitted; his first offence shall be corrected with the charge of such transmission, and admonition from the higher Court: after, offences in like kind are to be considered and judged, by proportion to the process of Christ in the Church, even unto rejection from his Place and Office.

The highest Council is to consist of a convenient number of the most holy and able men (a) orderly chosen for that purpose, by all the orders of (b) men under their jurisdiction, every man in order having an equal voice therein, from among all the Elders of the people: both in the Commonwealth, and in the Churches (c), the biggest number being civil Elders ( d).

(a) Num. 11. 16. Whom thou knowest, to be Elders of the people. With Exod. 18. 21. Able men, such as fear God; men of truth, hating covetousness. (b) Deut. 1.13. Take ye wise men. (c) Deut. 17. 9. And thou shalt come to the Priests, Levites, and Judges that shall be in those days, and enquire, and they shall shew thee, &c. 2 Chro. 19. 8. Moreover, in Jerusalem did Jehosaphat set of the Levites, and of the Priests, and of the chief of the fathers in Israel, for the judgement of the Lord, and for controversie. Deut. 21. 2. Then thy Elders and Judges shall come forth, and shall measure, & c. ver. 5. And the Priests the sons of Levi shall come neer, and by their word shall every stroke and every controversie be tryed. Deut. 19. 17. Both the men between whom the controversie is, shall stand before

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The Lord commanded Moses that seventy Elders should stand with him before the Lord; hence there were seventy one of the Council, and Moses was the chief, and ordained the rest.

According to which patern, the people are to chuse their chief Ruler first; who being installed by some, instead of the whole people, must instal the rest, and is chief Ruler of the Supreme Council, who must call and manage their Assemblies.

As the overburdensomness of the work of Government by one man, was the ground of the institution of the forenamed orders of Government: so the overburdensomness of the work for one man to hear all hard Cases, and Appeals, together with other Cares to provide for the welfare of the people, was the ground of the institution of the Supreme Council (a).

(a) Deut. 1. 9. I spake to you, and said, I am not able to bear you alone. Numb. 11. 11. ad 16. ver. 11. And Moses said unto the Lord, Wherefore hast thou afflicted thy servant, and wherefore have I not found favour in thy sight, that thou layest the burden of all this people upon me r ver. 14. I am not able to bear all the people alone, because it is too heavy far me.

The conveniency of the number of this high Council, is thus to be measured, and judged by Gods Standard. Israel had at least three Millions of people, (though not one Million of men in or-

the Lord, before the Priests and Judges. Ezek. 44. 24. And in controversie they shall stand in judgement, and they shall judge it according to my judgement. (d) Numb. 11.16. Gather to me seventy men of the Elders of Israel. Vide Ainsw. in Loc. Hence the Hebrews gather, that they were chose out of all the Tribes, and therefore there was not less then five of a Tribe, and so many of Levi, who before the institution of the Sanhedrim, were taken of God instead of the first born, to be Priests unto God: far they were taken to be Priests at Sinai: Numb. 3. 14. And this institution was at Kibroth-hattaavah, Numb. 11. 34. with Numb. 31.15, 16, 17.

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der, or not much more: for the Souldiers were but six hundred thousand) now their Supreme Council consisted of seventy one; therefore that is the highest number that will be needed among men ordinarily; yea, though a people should be much bigger, I see not but that number may suffice: But that number is not limited; because God denyeth not this Government to fifty who are the least Court, and a lesser number of men then the highest Council in Israel had, by Gods appointment; and if it be not limited on the one side, so nor on the other.

Again, the lowest number of the Supreme Council that may be, is five; because that Council must consist both of Magistrates, and Elders of Churches; Elders of both sorts; one of a sort sufficeth not, and the bigger part must be Magistrates.

This Council must alwaies be in being, personally or virtually, to give answer to all Cases propounded, touching the Law of God, and the application thereof, to any particular Person or Cause, and to take care for the general Protection, Provision, and Government of the whole, in truth, holiness, and peace.

## CHAP. V.

THE duties of all the Rulers of the civil part of the Kingdom of Christ, are as followeth. The Office and Duty of all the Rulers, is to govern the people in the orderly and seasonable practice of all the Commandments of God, in actions liable to Political observation, whether of piety and love to God, or of justice, and love to man with peace.

Hence they are keepers of both Tables, and are so to look that all the Commandments of God be observed, as to compel men to their undoubted duty, and punish them for their undoubted sins, errors and transgressions.

A Case, a Duty, a Sin, is said then to be undoubted, when either it is expresly, or by general approved consequence, commanded or forbidden in the Scriptures; or when it hath passed the circuit of Gods Polity, and received its final determination according to the Scriptures; unto which not to submit, is capital presumption.

Hence again, Rulers are eminently concerned to maintain the purity of Religion, with all care and power; holiness, truth, and peace being much concerned herein.

Hence again, all Rulers must be skilful in the Scriptures; they must read and meditate in the same all the daies of their life, that thereby they may be enabled to do their Office faithfully, and religiously so long as they live.



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Hence again, they are to give counsel and command for the well ordering of all the Publick Affairs of their people; both in Education of Youth, whether in Schools or other Occupations; in walking in their Callings, in their Neighbourhood, commerce and converse with men, in subjecting themselves to Government, with Religion, Justice and Peace.

## CHAP. VI.

THE Office of the Ruler of ten, is to see all his people walk as becometh Gods people in their several places, furthering the same upon all occasions. And at appointed times to sit alone, to hear and determine Causes of Justice, and of evil conversation; to declare Gods sentence and counsel in every Case, and see it executed.

Provided it be with the consent and submission of the party or parties concerned.

All difficult Cases, and Appeals, he shall binde over to the Court of six; and Capitals in life, limb or banishment, to the Court of eleven.

These Rulers are next the people; hence they see them\* most: and therefore they need be singularly wise, patient, loving, faithful, and zealously holy men. So great is his work and charge, that it had need extend but to a small compass. If he well perform his Office, it doth prevent much trouble to Superiour Courts.

\* Each other.

The Office of the Ruler of fifty, is to see that all the Rulers of ten under him, be faithful in their Office and Duty; and to help on their work, in all Cases, and toward all persons, as he hath occasion.

As also to call and keep the Court of six in their seasons; where all Cases, pertaining to the publick good of all his order, and particular Cases betwixt parties of the several of the orders of ten under him, are nextly to be tryed and determined,

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together with Appeals from any of the Rulers of ten under him: and difficult Cases transmitted from them to this Court.

This Court hath power to end strifes, judge Causes, declare and pronounce the sentence of Gods Word, in mulcts, and punishments, and see them executed. Difficult Cases they shall transmit; and also Appeals they shall bind over, unto the Court of three. But capitals in life, limb or banishment, to the Court of eleven.

The Office of the Ruler of an hundred, is to see that the Rulers of fifty under him, do perform their Office and Duty faithfully; to help them what lieth in him, in any of their works towards their Rulers of ten, or any particular person under him. Also all Causes which concern the Publick good of all Orders under him, are in his charge. And also to call and keep the Court of three, where Causes betwixt parties of his several orders of fifty, are properly to be tryed and determined; with Appeals from the Court of six, and such difficult Cases as that Court shall transmit to them.

This Court hath power to end all strifes, judge and determine Causes, declare and pronounce the sentence of Gods Word, in mulcts and punishments, and see them executed. Also to take care of the Publick good of all their Orders. Appeals, difficult Cases, and capitals in life and limb, and banishment, they shall bind over and transmit to the Court of eleven.

The Office of the Ruler of a thousand, is to see that all the Rulers of hundreds under him, do perform their Office and duty faithfully; to help

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them what lieth in him in any part of their charge toward their Rulers of fifties, or Rulers of ten, or any person under him; also all Cases which concern the Publick good of all the orders under him, are in his care and charge. As also to call and keep the Court of eleven, where all Causes betwixt persons in several of his Hundreds, are properly belonging; with Appeals from the Court of three, and difficult Cases transmitted to them. Also all Cases which concern the Publick good of all the Orders under them.

Also all capital Cases of life, limb or banishment, belong this Court: because it is the highest and most solemn Judicatory in the single Platform, and fullest of Majesty. The highest punishment is fitly pronounced, in a more solemn Judicatory, then is the Court of six, or three; unless the smallness or paucity of the people have no higher.

Also Cases betwixt parties of several thousands belong to this Court: at the choice of the Plaintiff in which Court of eleven, either that which himself doth belong to, or that which his Adversary is under. But this consideration doth belong to lesser Commonwealths, where they have no Governour of the Superiour order, and yet more then one Ruler of a thousand.

This Court hath power to hear and judge all Causes brought before them; declare and pronounce the sentence of Scripture, in all mulcts and punishments, even death itself, and see them executed.

Also to pronounce, and see executed, all such sentences as the Supreme Council doth determine, and remit unto them. Namely, thus it is in

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lesser Commonwealths, where there be no Courts of the Superiour order, difficult Cases they must transmit to the highest Council, and bind over Appeals unto them, where there be no Courts of the Superiour order, betwixt the Supreme Council and them.

The Office of the Supreme Council, is to see that all the Rulers of thousands, yea, all Rulers and Officers, of all orders and degrees, do their Office and Duty faithfully; and to receive difficult Cases and Appeals, from the Court of eleven; to search the Scriptures with all faithfulness, to find out the pure mind of God, impartially and sincerely to apply the Cause propounded thereunto; to declare the will of God in the Case, and so return it to the Court of eleven, whereto it appertaineth, there to receive judgement accordingly. And whosoever will do presumptuously, and not hearken unto that sentence, shall be put to death, Deut. 17. n, 12.

In the single Platform, the Court of eleven is next to the Supreme Council, for transmission and remission of Causes; but where there be Courts of the Superiour order, it is not so.

Also they are to declare the Counsel and Will of God, touching War and Peace, and accordingly transmit the work to such of the Rulers as they judge most meet to accomplish the same.

Also to take care for, and provide means for Publick welfare and subsistence, by Trading, both Foraign and Domestick, Fishing, Tillage, &c. with all other necessary and useful Occupations.

Especially they are to take care for peace and truth in Religion, in all the Churches, and among

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all the people; and the propagation also thereof. As also the furtherance of all good learning in all the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The Supreme Council, and all Courts, yea, and all Rulers, have power to bind Offenders, and Persons concerned, to appear, or prosecute in due order and season; punish for offences in that kind; and if need be, commit to prison for security.

If Rulers offend either morally or politically, by rigor, partiality or remisness, his or their next Superiours have power to correct such evils, according to the Word of God; and as need may be, the Case may orderly ascend, from Court to Court, even to the highest Council. Heresie, Blasphemy, and other gross (especially if capital) sins, are just cause, in due order, of deposition from his Office, by the Supreme Council; the Cause coming to them either by orderly ascent, or taken in immediately, as a notorious scandal, which calleth for speedy remedy.

## CHAP. VII.

SO much for the single Platform of Christ his Government: now followeth the Superiour, arising out of the first.

When the Lord shall bow the hearts of great Nations, to embrace this form of Government, there being populous Cities, Provinces, and Countries, where the Rulers of thousands will be greatly multiplied, and Causes frequently fall out, betwixt parties of several thousands; yea, and betwixt the Rulers of thousands sometimes, being so numerous, insomuch that the Supreme Council will be overburdened, even as Moses was.

Hence there will be a necessity of erecting the Superiour platform of the Lords Government: which by proportion unto the single Platforme (which is more fully exprest in Scripture) doth arise from it, and is builded upon it.

Namely, that every ten orders of thousands, should chuse a Ruler of ten thousand, or a Myriade; and five orders of Myriades, a Ruler of fifty thousand, or five Myriades; and two orders of five Myriades should chuse a Ruler of an hundred thousand, or ten Myriades: and ten orders of an hundred thousands, or ten Myriades, should chuse a Ruler of a thousand thousand, or an hundred Myriades, or a Million.

I am led to believe, that this Superiour order of Rulers, is a Divine institution, not only by consequence of proportion to the single Platform; but

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expresly, and that it was practised by Moses in Israel: namely, that ten Rulers of thousands had a Ruler over them of ten thousands, or of a Myriade; and that the order of Myriades or ten thousands, were as duly & orderly observed, as the orders of thousands were. For Numb. 10. 36. when they rested from their marching, Moses blessed them, and said, Return O Lord, to the Myriades of the thousands of Israel: therefore there were orders of Myriades, as well as of thousands.

Furthermore, it is expresly said, by Moses in his song, Dent. 33.2. The Lord came from Sinai (namely, where the order of Government was first instituted) and he came with myriades of Saints. Therefore orders of Myriades were instituted and acted from the first foundation of this Government.

Likewise, Deut. 33.17. he speaketh of the orders of Myriades among the Tribes, as familiarly observable, as the orders of thousands. So that we may see this Superiour order and platform of Government, observed in Israel, and expressed in the holy Scriptures.

The Ruler of a Myriade hath this eminency, above a Ruler of ten in the single Platform, that all his ten whom he immediately ruleth, are eminent Rulers.

Hence they are an Assembly of Judges, and a Court, for number every way proportionable to the Court of eleven: but for eminency and distinction they are more properly called the Court of one Myriade.

The Ruler of fifty thousand or five Myriades holdeth a Court for number proportionable to



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the Court of six in the single Platform: but for eminency and distinction, they are more properly called the Court of five Myriades.

The Ruler of an hundred thousand, or ten Myriades, holdeth a Court for number proportionable to the Court of three in the single Platform: but for eminency and distinction, it is more properly called the Court of ten Myriades.

The Ruler of a thousand thousand, or an hundred Myriades, holdeth a Court for number proportionable to the Court of eleven; but for eminency and distinction, it is more properly called the Court of one hundred Myriades.

The times or seasons, Officers or other means for the most effectual ordering of these Courts, will be most fitly discerned, and agreed, by such a people as may have use of them.

The Causes which most properly belong to the Court of one Myriade, are such as fall out betwixt parties of their several thousands; as also difficult Cases transmitted from the Court of eleven, and Appeals from them.

Also all such Cases as concern the Publick good of all under them.

All Courts of the Superiour order have power to judge all capital Cases whatsoever.

The Court of one Myriade hath also power to judge any Cause betwixt the Rulers of the thousands of that Myriade, who are not to judge in the Court when their own Case is judged. Difficult Cases they transmit, and Appeals they bind over to the Court of five Myriades, if there be such a Court betwixt them and the Supreme Council: otherwise they transmit them to the Council.

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The Causes which properly belong to the Court of five Myriades, are such as fall out betwixt parties of the several Myriades under them.

I will ascend no higher, in describing the Courts of the Superiour order: partly because Gods Method is plain, and also it will be rarely of use in any Commonwealth; especially considering that which I farther propound.

Namely, seeing God himself was pleased to appoint a Prince, a chief Ruler, over every Tribe in Israel, who were distinguished, by that civil distinction of kindreds:

By proportion thereunto, in populous Nations, where there be other civil distinctions of societies and cohabitations of men, viz. by Cities, Provinces, Countries, &c should not they chuse a Prince, a chief Ruler of those several Precincts of civil society?

Whose Office is chiefly to take care of the good Government, firstly, of all the Superiour Rulers under him; as also of all the rest, as he hath opportunity, that the Lord may rule among them.

Likewise to hold a Court, consisting either of the Rulers of Myriades, or of five Myriades, or of ten Myriades, or of an hundred Myriades, according to the greatness of the people in his Precincts.

This Court to be called the Court of the Prince, or Lord, or chief Ruler of such a Precinct; and to be next unto the Supreme Council: from which Court, onely difficult Cases and Appeals have access to the Supreme Council, and to which they remit the determinations of the Cause, to receive its judgement: Lest the Supreme Council

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be oppressed with business from so many Courts, and thereby the people with delays of hearing and issue, occasioned thereby.

It seemeth to be right Orders, and according to Gods institution, that these Princes of the severall Tribes or Societies of men should be members of the Supreme Council: The whole Dominion being distributed unto the Supreme Counsellours, or to so many of them as may be meet. For the Princes of the Tribes of Israel (it seemeth to me) were members of the Sanhedrim or Supreme Council; because God commanded that they should be chosen very carefully from among the Elders of the people. Hence they will chuse the most choice of their Elders to send up with Moses to stand before God. Now they could not chuse better, fitter, and men more acceptable to God, out of all their Elders, then those whom God himself had chosen by name, to be Princes of the Tribes.

Besides, it is exceedingly harmonious, in the frame of this Government, that it should be so: for though whoever of the other Elders, whether of the single or Superiour Order, be chosen to the Supreme Council, it may seem requisite, they should leave the lower station, lest when Appeals have passed in the circuit of Gods Government, and come to the highest Council, there should be sundry of them, through whose judgement the Cause had formerly passed, which may prove prejudicial both to their persons, and to the Cause.

But when it hath lastly passed through the Court of the Prince of the Tribe, meet it is that one of the last Court through which it passed,

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should be present in the Supreme Council, to give true information, how they lastly after all former Tryals did find the Cause.

But this is to be observed in the distribution of the whole Dominion to the several Supreme Counsellours, that no such civil Dominion is to be put upon or accepted by such Elders of Churches, as are Members of the high Council; as being such whose only Office and Work is to search the holy Scriptures, and give all attendance to declare the Divine Oracle of God in such Cases as are in hand, of what nature soever they be: yea, and if the Council see need, to call Ecclesiastical Councils, greater or lesser, to search out the mind of Christ; for his presence and blessing is in every Ordinance; and all joyntly conspire the advancement of his Kingdom, and the doing of his will.

The Election of all Superiour Rulers, is to be after the same manner as in the single form, viz. by all the people\*, over whom they are to rule. \*Or orders of men.

Some of the Princes of the Tribes of Israel, may seem to be Rulers of fifty thousands, or of five Orders of Myriades: yet the Office of the Princes was not onely under that notion, but also as an head of a civil society, a kindred, an eminent part, a division of the Commonwealth: for some of the Tribes had but four Myriades, and some but three, and therefore could not in that way and order have a Ruler of five Myriades. Therefore they must needs be instituted under another consideration, viz. as being the head or chief Ruler over an eminent part, or division of the Commonwealth, being civilly divided into such Societies.

## CHAP. VIII.

SO much for the Platform of the Lords Government. Now it remains to consider of the Laws by which these Rulers are to Govern the Lords people. The written Word of God is the perfect Systeme or Frame of Laws, to guide all the Moral actions of man, either towards God or man: the Application whereof to every Case according to its circumstances, must be by the wisdom and discretion of the Judges, guided by the light of the Scriptures, and a pure Conscience.

The judgement and determination of a Cause, is nothing else, but the particular application of the Cause, according to all its circumstances, unto the Rule and Standard of Gods Word.

The Records of which judgements, are equivalent to Humane Laws. Which so far as the Case with all its circumstances considered is rightly applied to the Rule of the Word, is a deduct from Scripture, and bindeth the Consciences, both of Judges alway so to judge in the like case, and the people so to walk.

Which Records to order wisely, and publish for common instruction and edification, is a work of great wisdom, and tendeth much to Gods glory, the good of the people, and the facilitating and expediting justice, among them. All Strangers, are to be accounted under the Government of those Orders where they reside, and where their business lieth; so as to have the benefit of the Government of the Lord, as our own people have.

FINIS.

## The Christian Commonwealth 33

## Editor's Note

The Christian Commonwealth is believed to have been written before the execution of King Charles I on January 30, 1649, although not published until 1659. After the accession to the English throne of Charles II in May 1660, Eliot issued a retraction and apology for the book on March 24, 1661, and the General Court of Massachusetts, on May 22, 1661, ordered its suppression and the destruction of all copies. (Transcriptions of these documents are printed below.) There are nine known surviving copies.

This edition of *The Christian Commonwealth* follows the text of the first edition, published in London in October 16;9. That edition was accessed in the Early English Books Online series, derived from microfilm of a copy held by the British Museum. Spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and italics of the original have been retained. The notes appearing in the margins of the original edition have been renumbered (i.e., re-lettered) as required. Otherwise, the layout and page design are based on those of the first edition. In deference to modern readers, the long s (for f) and its ligatures (fl, fl, ft, fi, ff, ff, fh, jb, ft, ff, fli, and ffi) are not used. Semicolons, colons, question marks, and exclamation marks are preceded by a word space.

The typeface used in this edition is the IM Fell English roman and italic, digitized and supplied by Iginò Marini [<http://iginomarini.com> ], and based on late seventeenth-century samples. The ornaments and initials are copies of those in the first edition.



The following typographical errors in the original (keyed to page and line numbers in this edition) have been corrected:

page.line	1659 edition	emended to
v.2	pashed	dashed
v.23	endurteh	endureth
vii.26	throughly	thoroughly
xi.14.	attendantss	attendants
xiii.13	galdly	gladly
xiv.18	farsake	forsake
xvi.17	for ward	forward
xvii.8	graze	grace
5:1	CHAP II.	CHAP. II.
10(note a,b).8	vers. 13	vers. 23
14.5	Cognizance	Cognizance
26.25	heundred	hundred
29.5	party	partly

Eliot's calculation of the maximum number of souls a Ruler of a thousand may rule over (pages 30-31) has not be altered, although it is generally acknowledged that 4 times 8436 yields 33,744, rather than 33,687.

The only other published edition of this work was printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 3rd series, volume IX (1846), pp. 127-164. In May 1937, fifteen photostatic copies were made from an original at the Boston Public Library and distributed to libraries. A facsimile edition was issued by Ayer Publishing in 1972, in their Research Library of Colonial Americana. A manuscript copy of the work is held at the Massachusetts Historical Society.



For discussions of Eliot's utopianism, millennialism, and mission to the Indians, see:

Richard W. Cogley, "John Eliot and the Millennium," *Religion and American Culture* 1:2 (Summer 1991), pp. 227-250.

----, *John Eliot's Mission to the Indians*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999.

Dick Hoefnagel, "The Dartmouth Copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible (1639): Its Provenance," *Dartmouth College Library Bulletin* 33:2 (April 1993);

James Holstun, "John Eliot's Empirical Millenarianism," *Representations*, 1:4 (1983), pp. 128-153.

----, *A Rational Millennium: Puritan Utopias of Seventeenth-Century England and America*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.

David Thomson, "The Antinomian Crisis: Prelude to Puritan Missions," *Early American Literature* 38:3 (2003), pp. 401-435.

Zdenek Vancura, "Bringing the Gospel to the Indians of New England," *Philologica Pragensia* 14:3 (1971), pp. 81-90.

Craig White, "Cross-Cultural Apocalypse in the Contact Generation of Native America and New England," *Journal of Millennial Studies* 2:2 (Winter 2000).

THE BIBLICAL SOURCES FOR ELIOT'S "INSTITUTION"  
(King James Version):

Exodus, CHAPTER 18

13 And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses sat to judge the people: and the people stood by Moses from the morning unto the evening.

14 And when Moses' father in law saw all that he did to the people, he said, What is this thing that thou doest to the people? why sittest thou thyself alone, and all the people stand by thee from morning unto even?

15 And Moses said unto his father in law, Because the people come unto me to enquire of God:

16 When they have a matter, they come unto me; and I judge between one and another, and I do make them know the statutes of God, and his laws.

17 And Moses' father in law said unto him, The thing that thou doest is not good.

18 Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou, and this people that is with thee: for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone.

19 Hearken now unto my voice, I will give thee counsel, and God shall be with thee: Be thou for the people to God-ward, that thou mayest bring the causes unto God:

20 And thou shalt teach them ordinances and laws, and shalt shew them the way wherein they must walk, and the work that they must do.

21 Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens:

22 And let them judge the people at all seasons: and it shall be,

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that every great matter they shall bring unto thee, but every small matter they shall judge: so shall it be easier for thyself, and they shall bear the burden with thee.

23 If thou shalt do this thing, and God command thee so, then thou shalt be able to endure, and all this people shall also go to their place in peace.

24 So Moses hearkened to the voice of his father in law, and did all that he had said.

25 And Moses chose able men out of all Israel, and made them heads over the people, rulers of thousands, rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens.

26 And they judged the people at all seasons: the hard causes they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves.

## DEUTERONOMY, CHAPTER I

8 Behold, I have set the land before you: go in and possess the land which the LORD swore unto your fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to give unto them and to their seed after them.

9 And I spake unto you at that time, saying, I am not able to bear you myself alone:

10 The LORD your God hath multiplied you, and, behold, ye are this day as the stars of heaven for multitude.

11 (The LORD God of your fathers make you a thousand times so many more as ye are, and bless you, as he hath promised you!)

12 How can I myself alone bear your cumbrance, and your burden, and your strife?

13 Take you wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you.

14 And ye answered me, and said, The thing which thou hast spoken is good for us to do.

15 So I took the chief of your tribes, wise men, and known, and made them heads over you, captains over thousands, and captains

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over hundreds, and captains over fifties, and captains over tens, and officers among your tribes.

16 And I charged your judges at that time, saying, Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him.

17 Ye shall not respell: persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's: and the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me, and I will hear it.

18 And I commanded you at that time all the things which ye should do.

JOHN ELIOT'S RETRACTION AND APOLOGY FOR  
*The Christian Commonwealth*

*Order of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony,*  
22 May 1661

This Court taking notice of a booke entitled the Christian Commonwealth, written, as is expressed in the said booke, by Mr John Eliot, of Roxbury, in New England, which in sundry passages and expressions thereof is justly offensive, & in speciall relating to kingly government in England, the which the said Mr Eliot hath also freely & fully acknowledged to this Court, it is therefore ordered by this Court & the authority thereof, that the said booke be totally suppressed, & the authors acknowledgment recorded, and that all persons whatsoever in this jurisdiction that have any of the said bookes in their custody, shall, on their perills, within fourteen daies after publication hereof, either cancel & deface the same, or deliver them unto the next magistrate or to the secretary, whereby all farther divulgment & improovement of the said offensive booke may be prevented.

And it is further ordered, that Mr. Elliots acknowledgment, & the Courts order for the calling in of those bookes, be forthwith transcribed by the secretary, & caused to be posted up in Boston, Charls Tonne, Cambridg, Salem, & Ipswich, that so all persons concerned therein may take notice of their duties, & act accordingly. All which was done accordingly.

Mr Eliots acknowledgments, word for words.

Boston, this 24 of the 3d mo. 1661

Understanding by an act of the honored council that there is an offence taken at a booke published in England by others, the

copie whereof was sent over by myself about nine or tenn yeares since, and that the further consideration thereof is comended to this honored Generall Court, now sitting at Boston.--upon perusal thereof I doe judge myself to have offended, & in way of satisfaction, not only to the authority of this jurisdiction, but also unto any others that shall take notice thereof, I doe hereby acknowledg to this honored Court such expressions as doe too manifestly scandalize the government of England, by King, Lords, & Commons, as anti Christian, & justify the late innovators. I doe sincerely beare testimony against, and acknowledg it to be, not only an lawfull, but an eminent forme of government.

2. All formes of civil government deduced from Scripture, either expressly or by just consequence, I acknowledg to be of God, & to be subjected unto for conscience sake; and whatsoever is in the whole epistle or booke inconsisting herewith, I doe at once for all cordially disoune.

JOHN ELIOT.

From Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Volume IV.- Part II. 1661-1674. Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff Boston, 1854.

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University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
December 19, 2005

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