

the like accounts is this short
ent into thee. I hope I
and the chief design of my
hath placed in the hearts
my own and in the hearts
of our Lord and Saviour
passing of which end, if
sum of the account I
saints, it will be looked
by its unworthy author,

JOHN OWEN.

OF THE
MORTIFICATION OF SIN IN BELIEVERS, ETC.

CHAPTER I.

The foundation of the whole ensuing discourse laid in Rom. viii. 13.—The words
of the apostle opened.—The certain connection between true mortification and
salvation.—Mortification the work of believers.—The Spirit the principal effi-
cient cause of it.—What meant by "the body" in the words of the apostle—
What by "the deeds of the body"—Life, in what sense promised to this duty.

TEXT what I have of direction to contribute to the carrying on of
the work of mortification in believers may receive order and perspi-
cuity. I shall lay the foundation of it in these words of the apostle,
Rom. viii. 13. "If ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the
flesh, ye shall live." The whole to an improvement of the

Puritan Writing: Style/Genres

Puritan Writing Styles

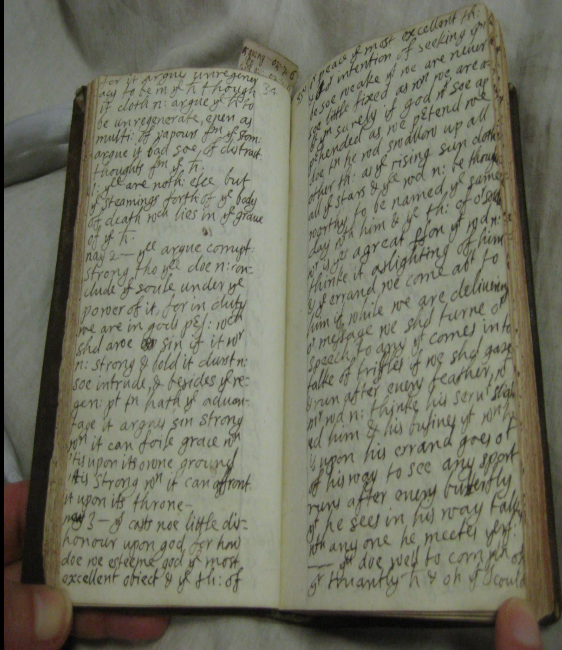
Plain Style – Puritans believed adorning writing with figurative language was “sinful” unless used for religious purposes. They believed figurative language could cause the mind to be imaginative, which might make the reader prey for the Devil.

Archaic Language – Puritans attempted to mimic language found in old translations of the Old Testament. Words like “whilst,” “betook,” and “betimes” were actually less modern than other writings of the time.

Allusive – Puritan writings were filled with allusions (or references) to the Bible



Puritan Writing Genres



Chronicles and histories – the Puritans kept detailed records of the daily happenings of their lives and communities – nonfiction writing was seen as recording the workings of God

Journals and diaries – Every good Puritan kept a journal in which (s)he recorded their spiritual reflections and contemplations of whether they were one of the Elect

Some poetry – Although Puritans did write poetry (secretly, for the most part) about personal life experiences, it was considered sinful to write poetry unless the theme was religious

Puritan Writing Genres

Sermons – Puritans loved going to sermons. They would, at times, listen to two 2-3 hour sermons a day on Sunday, and during the week would often travel to neighboring towns to hear additional sermons. Sermons were essentially their form of entertainment.

No Stories – as imagination was considered sinful, novels and short stories were not developed until the late 1700s.

