Charles Spurgeon

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| **Charles Haddon Spurgeon** |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/97/Charles_Haddon_Spurgeon_by_Alexander_Melville.jpg/175px-Charles_Haddon_Spurgeon_by_Alexander_Melville.jpg |
| **Born** | 19 June 1834(1834-06-19)[Kelvedon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kelvedon), [Essex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essex), England |
| **Died** | 31 January 1892(1892-01-31) (aged 57)[Menton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menton), [Alpes-Maritimes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpes-Maritimes), France |
| **Nationality** | [British](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) |
| **Occupation** | Pastor, author |
| **Religion** | [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) ([Reformed Baptist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformed_Baptist)) |
| **Spouse** | Susannah Spurgeon ([née](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%A9e) Thompson)(January 8, 1856) |
| **Children** | Charles and [Thomas Spurgeon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Spurgeon) (twins) (1856) |
| **Parents** | John and Eliza Spurgeon |

**Charles Haddon** (**C.H.**) **Spurgeon** (19 June 1834 – 31 January 1892) was a [British](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) [Particular Baptist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strict_Baptist) [preacher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pastor) who remains highly influential among [Christians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christians) of different [denominations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_denomination), among whom he is still known as the "Prince of Preachers". He was a strong figure in the [Reformed Baptist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformed_Baptist) tradition, defending the Church in agreement with the [1689 London Baptist Confession of Faith](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1689_London_Baptist_Confession_of_Faith) understanding, and opposing the liberal and pragmatic theological tendencies in the Church of his day.

In his lifetime, Spurgeon preached to around 10,000,000 people,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon%22%20%5Cl%20%22cite_note-0) often up to 10 times each week at different places. His [sermons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sermon) have been [translated](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation) into many [languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language). Spurgeon was the pastor of the congregation of the [New Park Street Chapel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Park_Street_Chapel) (later the [Metropolitan Tabernacle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Tabernacle)) in [London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London) for 38 years.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-1) He was part of several controversies with the [Baptist Union of Great Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist_Union_of_Great_Britain) and later had to leave the denomination.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-BUGB-2) In 1857, he started a [charity organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charitable_organization) called [Spurgeon's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon%27s) which now works globally. He also founded [Spurgeon's College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon%27s_College), which was named after him posthumously.

Spurgeon was a prolific author of many types of works including sermons, an autobiography, commentaries, books on prayer, devotionals, magazines, poetry, hymns and more.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-3)[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-4) Many sermons were transcribed as he spoke and were translated into many languages during his lifetime. Spurgeon produced powerful sermons of penetrating thought and precise exposition. His oratory skills held throngs of listeners spellbound in the Metropolitan Tabernacle and many Christians have discovered Spurgeon's messages to be among the best in Christian literature.

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**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=1)**] Biography**

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=2)**] Early life**

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| Part of [a series](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category%3ABaptist) on |
| [Baptists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptists) |
| From "Baptizing in the Jordan" by Silas X. Floyd (1869-1923) |
| Background[show][Christianity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity)[Protestantism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism)[Puritanism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritan)[Anabaptism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anabaptist) |
| [Doctrine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist_beliefs)[show][Priesthood of all believers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Priesthood_of_all_believers)[Individual soul liberty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soul_competency)[Separation ofchurch and state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptists_in_the_history_of_separation_of_church_and_state)[Sola scriptura](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sola_scriptura)[Congregationalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregationalist_polity)[Ordinances](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist_ordinance) **·** [Offices](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist_offices)[Confessions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Baptist_confessions) |
| Key figures[show][John Smyth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Smyth_%28Baptist_minister%29)[Thomas Helwys](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Helwys)[Roger Williams](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Williams_%28theologian%29)[John Bunyan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Bunyan)[Shubal Stearns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shubal_Stearns)[Andrew Fuller](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Fuller)**Charles Spurgeon**[D. N. Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D._N._Jackson)[William Bullein Johnson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bullein_Johnson) |
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| **Baptism by immersion2.png**[**Baptist portal**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal%3ABaptist) |
| [v](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template%3ABaptist) **·** [d](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template_talk%3ABaptist) **·** [e](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:Baptist&action=edit) |

Born in [Kelvedon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kelvedon), [Essex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essex), Spurgeon's conversion to [Christianity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity) came on 6 January 1850, at age 15. On his way to a scheduled appointment, a snow storm forced him to cut short his intended journey and to turn into a [Primitive Methodist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primitive_Methodist_Church) chapel in [Colchester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colchester) where "God opened his heart to the salvation message." The text that moved him was Isaiah 45:22 - "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth, for I am God, and there is none else." Later that year on 4 April 1850, he was admitted to the church at Newmarket.

His baptism followed on May 3 in the [river Lark](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Lark), at [Isleham](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isleham). Later that same year he moved to Cambridge, where he later became a sunday school teacher. He preached his first sermon in the winter of 1850-51 in a cottage at Teversham while filling in for a friend. From the beginning of his ministry his style and ability were considered to be far above average. In the same year, he was installed as pastor of the small [Baptist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist) church at [Waterbeach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterbeach), [Cambridgeshire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridgeshire), where he published his first literary work, a [Gospel tract](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gospel_tract) written in 1853.

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=3)**] New Park Street Chapel**





Spurgeon at age 23.

In April 1854, after preaching three months on probation and just four years after his conversion, Spurgeon, then only 19, was called to the pastorate of London's famed [New Park Street Chapel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Park_Street_Chapel), [Southwark](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southwark) (formerly pastored by the [Particular Baptists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strict_Baptist) [Benjamin Keach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Keach), theologian [John Gill](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gill_%28theologian%29) and [John Rippon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Rippon)). This was the largest Baptist congregation in London at the time, although it had dwindled in numbers for several years. Spurgeon found friends in London among his fellow pastors, such as [William Garrett Lewis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Garrett_Lewis) of Westbourne Grove Church, an older man who along with Spurgeon went on to found the London Baptist Association.

Within a few months of Spurgeon's arrival at Park Street, his ability as a preacher made him famous. The following year the first of his sermons in the "New Park Street Pulpit" was published. Spurgeon's sermons were published in printed form every week and had a high circulation. By the time of his death in 1892, he had preached nearly 3,600 sermons and published 49 volumes of commentaries, sayings, anecdotes, illustrations and devotions.

Immediately following his fame was criticism. The first attack in the press appeared in the [*Earthen Vessel*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthen_Vessel) in January 1855. His preaching, although not revolutionary in substance, was a plain-spoken and direct appeal to the people, using the Bible to provoke them to consider the teachings of [Jesus Christ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Christ). Critical attacks from the media persisted throughout his life. The congregation quickly outgrew their building, and moved to [Exeter Hall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exeter_Hall), then to [Surrey Music Hall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surrey_Music_Hall). In these venues Spurgeon frequently preached to audiences numbering more than 10,000. At 22, Spurgeon was the most popular preacher of the day.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-5)

On 8 January 1856, Spurgeon married Susannah, daughter of Robert Thompson of Falcon Square, London, by whom he had twin sons, Charles and [Thomas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Spurgeon) born on 20 September 1856. At the end of that year, tragedy struck on October 19, 1856, as Spurgeon was preaching at the Surrey Gardens Music Hall for the first time. Someone in the crowd yelled, "Fire!" The ensuing panic and stampede left several dead. Spurgeon was emotionally devastated by the event and it had a sobering influence on his life. He struggled against depression for many years and spoke of being moved to tears for no reason known to himself.





Walter Thornbury later wrote in "Old and New London" (1897) describing a subsequent meeting at Surrey:

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| **“** | a congregation consisting of 10,000 souls, streaming into the hall, mounting the galleries, humming, buzzing, and swarming – a mighty hive of bees – eager to secure at first the best places, and, at last, any place at all. After waiting more than half an hour – for if you wish to have a seat you must be there at least that space of time in advance… Mr. Spurgeon ascended his tribune. To the hum, and rush, and trampling of men, succeeded a low, concentrated thrill and murmur of devotion, which seemed to run at once, like an electric current, through the breast of everyone present, and by this magnetic chain the preacher held us fast bound for about two hours. It is not my purpose to give a summary of his discourse. It is enough to say of his voice, that its power and volume are sufficient to reach every one in that vast assembly; of his language that it is neither high-flown nor homely; of his style, that it is at times familiar, at times declamatory, but always happy, and often eloquent; of his doctrine, that neither the 'Calvinist' nor the 'Baptist' appears in the forefront of the battle which is waged by Mr. Spurgeon with relentless animosity, and with Gospel weapons, against irreligion, cant, hypocrisy, pride, and those secret bosom-sins which so easily beset a man in daily life; and to sum up all in a word, it is enough to say, of the man himself, that he impresses you with a perfect conviction of his sincerity. | **”** |

Spurgeon's work went on. A Pastors' College was founded in 1857 by Spurgeon and was renamed [Spurgeon's College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon%27s_College) in 1923, when it moved to its present building in South Norwood Hill, London;[[1]](http://www.spurgeons.ac.uk). At the Fast Day, 7 October 1857, he preached to the largest crowd ever – 23,654 people – at [The Crystal Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crystal_Palace) in London. Spurgeon noted:

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| **“** | In 1857, a day or two before preaching at the Crystal Palace, I went to decide where the platform should be fixed; and, in order to test the acoustic properties of the building, cried in a loud voice, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." In one of the galleries, a workman, who knew nothing of what was being done, heard the words, and they came like a message from heaven to his soul. He was smitten with conviction on account of sin, put down his tools, went home, and there, after a season of spiritual struggling, found peace and life by beholding the Lamb of God. Years after, he told this story to one who visited him on his death-bed. | **”** |

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=4)**] Metropolitan Tabernacle**





Spurgeon preaching at the [Surrey Music Hall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surrey_Music_Hall) circa 1858.

On 18 March 1861, the congregation moved permanently to the newly constructed purpose-built [Metropolitan Tabernacle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Tabernacle) at [Elephant and Castle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elephant_and_Castle), Southwark, seating 5000 people with standing room for another 1000. The Metropolitan Tabernacle was the largest church edifice of its day and can be considered a precursor to the modern "[megachurch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megachurch%22%20%5Co%20%22Megachurch)".[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-6) Spurgeon continued to preach there several times per week until his death 31 years later. He never gave [altar calls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altar_call) at the conclusion of his sermons, but he always extended the invitation that if anyone was moved to seek an interest in Christ by his preaching on a Sunday, they could meet with him at his vestry on Monday morning.

Without fail, there was always someone at his door the next day. He wrote his sermons out fully before he preached, but what he carried up to the pulpit was a note card with an outline sketch. [Stenographers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stenographers) would take down the sermon as it was delivered and Spurgeon would then have opportunity to make revisions to the transcripts the following day for immediate publication. His weekly sermons, which sold for a penny each, were widely circulated and still remain one of the all-time best selling series of writings published in history.





Missionary preaching in China using [The Wordless Book](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wordless_Book)

Besides sermons, Spurgeon also wrote several [hymns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hymn) and published a new collection of worship songs in 1866 called "Our Own Hymn Book". It was mostly a compilation of [Isaac Watts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Watts)'s Psalms and Hymns that had been originally selected by [John Rippon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Rippon), a Baptist predecessor to Spurgeon. Singing in the congregation was exclusively [a cappella](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_cappella) under his pastorate. Thousands heard the preaching and were led in the singing without any amplification of sound that exists today. Hymns were a subject that he took seriously. While Spurgeon was still preaching at New Park Street, a hymn book called "The Rivulet" was published. Spurgeon aroused controversy because of his critique of its theology, which was largely [deistic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deist). At the end of his review, Spurgeon warned:

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| **“** | We shall soon have to handle truth, not with kid gloves, but with gauntlets, – the gauntlets of holy courage and integrity. Go on, ye warriors of the cross, for the King is at the head of you. | **”** |

On June 5, 1862, Spurgeon challenged the [Church of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_England) when he preached against [baptismal regeneration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptismal_regeneration).[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-7) However, Spurgeon taught across denominational lines as well. It was during this period at the new Tabernacle that Spurgeon found a friend in [James Hudson Taylor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hudson_Taylor), the founder of the inter-denominational [China Inland Mission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Inland_Mission). Spurgeon supported the work of the mission financially and directed many missionary candidates to apply for service with Taylor. He also aided in the work of cross-cultural evangelism by promoting "[The Wordless Book](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wordless_Book)", a teaching tool that he described in a message given on January 11, 1866, regarding Psalm 51:7: "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." The book has been and is still used to teach illiterate people and people of other cultures and languages – young and old – around the globe about the Gospel message.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-8)[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-9)

Following the example of [George Müller](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_M%C3%BCller), Spurgeon founded the Stockwell Orphanage, which opened for boys in 1867 and for girls in 1879, and which continued in London until it was bombed in the [Second World War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).[[2]](http://www.spurgeonschildcare.org/briefhistory.php)[[3]](http://www.thebirchingtonroundabout.co.uk/BirchingtonHistory.htm)[[4]](http://www.vauxhallsociety.org.uk/Orphanage.html) The orphanage became [Spurgeon's Child Care](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon%27s_Child_Care) which still exists today. On the death of [missionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missionary) [David Livingstone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Livingstone) in 1873, a discolored and much-used copy of one of Spurgeon's printed sermons, "Accidents, Not Punishments,"[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-10) was found among his few possessions much later, along with the handwritten comment at the top of the first page: "Very good, D.L." He had carried it with him throughout his travels in [Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Africa). It was returned to Spurgeon and treasured by him.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-11)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=5)**] Downgrade Controversy**





[Caricature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caricature) of Spurgeon from [*Vanity fair*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vanity_Fair_%28British_magazine_1868-1914%29) (1870)

A controversy among the Baptists flared in 1887 with Spurgeon's first "Down-grade" article, published in *The Sword & the Trowel*. In the ensuing "Downgrade Controversy," the Metropolitan Tabernacle became disaffiliated from the [Baptist Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist_Union), effectuating Spurgeon's congregation as the world's largest self-standing church. Contextually the Downgrade Controversy was British Baptists' equivalent of hermeneutic tensions which were starting to sunder [Protestant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism) fellowships in general.

The Controversy took its name from Spurgeon's use of the term "Downgrade" to describe certain other Baptists' outlook toward the Bible (*i.e.*, they had "downgraded" the Bible and the principle of [*sola scriptura*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sola_scriptura)).[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-12) Spurgeon alleged that an incremental creeping of the [Graf-Wellhausen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Documentary_hypothesis#The_Wellhausen_.28or_Graf.E2.80.93Wellhausen.29_hypothesis) hypothesis[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)], [Charles Darwin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin)'s theory of [evolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution), and other concepts was weakening the Baptist Union and reciprocally explaining the success of his own evangelistic efforts. The standoff even split his pupils trained at the College, each side accused the other of raising issues which did not need to be raised.[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-13)[[15]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-14)

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=6)**] Final years and death**

Spurgeon's wife was often too ill to leave home to hear him preach. Spurgeon also suffered ill health toward the end of his life, afflicted by a combination of [rheumatism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rheumatism), [gout](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gout) and [Bright's disease](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bright%27s_disease). He often recuperated at [Menton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menton), near [Nice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nice), France, where he eventually died on 1892 January 31. Spurgeon was survived by his wife and sons. His remains were buried at [West Norwood Cemetery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Norwood_Cemetery) in London, where the tomb is still visited by admirers. His son Tom became the Pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle after he died.

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=7)**] Library**

[William Jewell College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Jewell_College) in [Liberty, Missouri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberty%2C_Missouri) purchased Spurgeon's 5,103-volume library collection for £500 ($2500) in 1906. The collection was purchased by [Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midwestern_Baptist_Theological_Seminary) [[5]](http://www.mbts.edu/library/spurgeon_collection.html)in Kansas City, Missouri in 2006 for $400,000 and is currently undergoing restoration. A special collection of Spurgeon's handwritten sermon notes and galley proofs from 1879–1891 resides at [Samford University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samford_University) in [Birmingham, Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham%2C_Alabama).[[6]](http://library.samford.edu/about/sc/spurgeon.html) [Spurgeon's College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spurgeon%27s_College) in London also has a small number of notes and proofs.

**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Charles_Spurgeon&action=edit&section=8)**] Works**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * *2200 Quotations from the Writings of Charles H. Spurgeon*
* *Able To The Uttermost*
* *According To Promise*
* *All of Grace* : [ISBN 1-60206-436-9](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/1602064369)
* *An All Round Ministry*
* [*Around the Wicket Gate*](http://www.spurgeon.org/misc/wg.htm)
* *Barbed Arrows*
* *C. H. Spurgeon’s Autobiography* : [ISBN 0-85151-076-0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0851510760)
* *Chequebook of the Bank of Faith* : [ISBN 1-85792-221-2](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/1857922212)
* *Christ’s Incarnation*
* *Come Ye Children*
* *Commenting and Commentaries*
* *The Dawn of Revival, (Prayer Speedily Answered)*
* *Down Grade Controversy, The*
* *Eccentric Preachers*
* *Feathers For Arrows*
* *Flashes Of Thought*
* *Gleanings Among The Sheaves*
* *God Promises You* : [ISBN 0-88368-459-4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0883684594)
* *Good Start, A*
* *Greatest Fight In The World, The*
* *Home Worship And The Use of the Bible in the Home*
* *Interpreter, The or Scripture for Family Worship*
* *John Ploughman’s Pictures*
* *John Ploughman’s Talks*
* *Lectures to My Students* : [ISBN 0-310-32911-6](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0310329116)
* *Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, The*
 | * *Miracles and Parables of Our Lord*
* *Morning & Evening* : [ISBN 1-84550-014-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/1845500148)
* *New Park Street Pulpit, The*
* *Only A Prayer Meeting*
* *Our Own Hymn Book*
* *Pictures From Pilgrim’s Progress*
* *The Power of Prayer in a Believer's Life* : [ISBN 0-88368-441-1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0883684411)
* *The Preachers Power and the Conditions of Obtaining it*
* *Saint And His Saviour, The*
* *Sermons In Candles*
* *Sermons On Unusual Occasions*
* *Smooth Stones taken from Ancient Brooks - Selections from Thomas Brooks* : [ISBN 9781848711136](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/9781848711136)
* *Soul Winner, The* : [ISBN 1-60206-770-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/1602067708)
* *Speeches At Home And Abroad*
* *Spurgeon's Commentary on Great Chapters of the Bible*
* *Spurgeon’s Morning and Evening*
* *Spurgeon's Sermon Notes* : [ISBN 0-8254-3768-7](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0825437687)
* *Sword and The Trowel, The*
* *Till He Come*
* *The Salt Cellar*
* *Treasury of David, The* : [ISBN 0-8254-3683-4](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0825436834)
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* [*The Wordless Book*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wordless_Book)
* *Word and Spirit* : [ISBN 0-85234-545-3](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special%3ABookSources/0852345453)
* *Words Of Advice*
* *Words Of Cheer*
* *Words Of Counsel*
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Spurgeon's works have been translated into many languages, including: [Arabic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language), [Armenian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_language), [Bengali](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengali_language), [Bulgarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulgarian_language), [Castilian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castilian_language) (for the Argentine Republic), [Chinese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language), [Kongo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kongo_language), [Czech](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_language), [Danish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danish_language), [Dutch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_language), [Estonian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estonian_language), [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language), [Gaelic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaelic_language), [German](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language), [Hindi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindi), [Hungarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian_language), [Italian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_language), [Japanese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_language), [Kaffir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaffir)[[*disambiguation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AWikiProject_Disambiguation/Fixing_links)], [Karen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karen_language), [Lettish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lettish), [Maori](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maori_language), [Norwegian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwegian_language), [Polish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_language), [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language), [Serbian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbian_language), [Spanish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language), [Swedish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish_language), [Syriac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syriac_language), [Tamil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_language), [Telugu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telugu_language), [Urdu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language), and [Welsh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welsh_language), with a few sermons in Moon's and [Braille](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille) type for the blind. He also wrote many [volumes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volume) of [commentaries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exegesis), [sayings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proverb), and other types of [literature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature).[[16]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Spurgeon#cite_note-15)

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Spurgeon near the end of his life.

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The tomb of Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

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