

THE ORANGE BANNER

"The Protestant Religion and Liberties of England I will maintain"
- William III, Prince of Orange

*"Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee,
that it may be displayed because of the truth" - Psalm 60:4*

Issue No.142

July/August 2007

Grand Lodge Parade in London

On Saturday June 9th 2007 the Grand Orange Lodge of England held a successful 200th Anniversary Parade through the streets of London. Beginning on the junction of Park Lane and Hyde Park Corner the parade went via Grosvenor Place and Buckingham Gate, past Buckingham Place, down Victoria Street to Westminster Abbey, up Whitehall past Downing Street and the Cenotaph, before finishing on the Victoria Embankment.

The police estimated around two thousand people on the parade, but one suspects this figure may have been a little low. The parade concluded with a short rally with speeches at the Inner Temple Garden.

Grand Lodge Officers from the Grand Lodges of Ireland (the Grand Master Brother Robert Saulters and Grand Treasurer Brother Mervyn Bishop) and Scotland (Deputy Grand Master Brother Jim Maclean and Grand Mistress Sister Helyne Maclean) were present on this historic occasion.

Members of the Orange Institution from all over England were present and they were joined by members from Northern Ireland and Scotland. The response from the watching public was good and a number asked the purpose of the parade. They had thought that Orangeism was not to be found in England!

The highlight for this particular Orangeman was the sound of the four Lambeg drums towards the rear of the parade reverberating around the narrow streets of London. Any sleeping locals were definitely woken up!

There are three film clips of the parade that can be viewed on the You Tube website

News from the Lodge Room

Houses of Parliament Lodge Elections

The annual elections for office in the Houses of Parliament Loyal Orange Lodge were recently held. Bro. Jeffrey Donaldson was returned as Worshipful Master, Bro. David Simpson was returned as Deputy Master, Bro. Rev. William McCrea was returned as Chaplain. Other offices are filled by appointment from the Grand Orange Lodge of England so that the administrative work of the lodge will not impinge on the constituency work of the members.

Bro. M.E. Phelan
W. Secretary
Houses of Parliament Lodge
Sons of the Boyne L.O.L. 28 Centenary

On May 26th 2007 Sons of the Boyne L.O.L. 28 celebrated their 100th Anniversary with a social at the Liverpool Provincial Headquarters.

Grand Lodge Junior Parade and Service

The annual Grand Lodge Junior Parade and Service was held this year on Sunday June 17th under the auspices of the Bootle Province. The service was held at Bootle Protestant Free Church and the preacher was Pastor Richard Woods from Liverpool.

Junior representatives from Bootle Province, Liverpool Province, Manchester Province and the Northern Province were present. During the service a number of presentations were presented to members of the Junior Institution who had represented the Grand Orange Lodge of England in the International Scripture Examination and winners from the swimming gala and the general knowledge quiz.

Despite a weather forecast for showers the weather was good for the parades to and from the church and a good number of local residents came out to watch the parade go by.

Strategic Review of Parading Body in Northern Ireland

The British Government has set up a Strategic Review of Parading Body (SRPB) to carry out a review of parades and the regulations that apply to them in Northern Ireland. The chairman of this new body is Lord Ashdown.

At this moment in time in Northern Ireland the Parades Commission determines whether a parade can be held and if any restrictions on the parade are necessary. In many respects the impartiality of their judgements has been questioned and the Parades Commission does not have the respect of the unionist people.

A series of advertisements in the Northern Ireland press have asked for people to make submissions to the review and the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland have indicated that they will be making a detailed submission. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland had lobbied the government for this type of review.

3 MAY 2007 – JUDGMENT DAY FOR BLAIR AND BROWN

Bro. CHRISTOPHER LUKE May 2007

On 3 May the electorate of England, Scotland and Wales spoke in large numbers and, after judging New Labour's track record, told both outgoing Prime Minister Tony Blair and his incoming successor Gordon Brown in no uncertain terms "Catch Yerself On: You're Not Wanted: Go Away"!

In England, where almost 10,500 seats were up for grabs, Labour lost 505 seats, the Liberal Democrats lost 246 seats, other parties and independents lost 1,012 seats, but the Conservatives gained 911 seats. In the Pembury Ward of Tunbridge Wells Borough Council which I unsuccessfully contested for the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), June Crowhurst (the Conservative candidate) came first with 955 votes, taking the seat from the Liberal Democrats who came second with 687 votes, despite Lorraine Braam (the Liberal Democrat candidate) being a former leader of the Council – followed by yours truly

with 118 votes (five votes short of tripling UKIP's vote from when my good friend Vic Webb first contested Pembury for UKIP in a borough council-by-election on 30 June 2005), as Labour did not bother to file a candidate; the electoral turnout in Pembury was 39.7%.

In Scotland, where 129 Scottish Parliamentary seats and just over 1,200 council seats were being contested, Labour lost 4 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) and 161 councillors, the Liberal Democrats lost 1 MSP and 9 councillors, other parties and independents lost 14 MSPs and 37 councillors respectively, the Conservatives lost 1 MSP but gained 21 councillors, and the Scottish National Party (SNP) gained 20 MSPs and 182 councillors.

In Wales, where 60 Welsh Assembly seats but no local authority seats were being contested, Labour lost 4 Assembly Members (AMs) whilst Plaid Cymru gained 3 AMs and the Conservatives gained 1 AM.

For the record, there were no elections in Northern Ireland either to elect local councillors or Members of the Northern Ireland Assembly otherwise known as Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs).

Of course, it is not uncommon for the electorate to vote differently in local government elections to that which they would vote in a general election, particularly halfway through the lifetime of a parliament, but the real blow to Blair and Brown – and primary cause for concern for those of us who cherish the maintenance of the Union of the United Kingdom – was in Scotland when, two days after the 300th Anniversary of the 1707 Treaty of Union coming into being and the tenth anniversary of Tony Blair first being returned as Prime Minister, the separatist SNP was narrowly returned as the largest party in the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood, prompting renewed speculation as to how much longer the Union of the United Kingdom will remain intact.

Whilst it has to be said that, to quote Ian Wilson (Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland), “the people of Scotland are looking for an alternative government at Holyrood not a ticket out of the United Kingdom, the vast majority of Scots are more concerned about the quality of government over bread-and-butter issues like education and health than with dreams of independence”, there can be no grounds for complacency in the need to step up the fight to maintain the union between England and Scotland to avert any further diminution of the ties between these two members of the Kingdom if the Union which joins all four component parts of the United Kingdom together is to be conserved for future generations.

That said, the sheer size of Labour's defeat – particularly in its traditional heartlands of Northern England, the English Metropolitan Boroughs, Scotland and Wales, should not be simply written off as a “one-off protest vote” at outgoing Prime Minister Tony Blair and his successor Gordon Brown, but growing disillusionment and genuine frustration right across the country with the whole direction which New Labour is taking the UK as a whole, on a wide range of issues from involvement in the war against Iraq to dissatisfaction with Labour's mismanagement of the economy at home.

Amidst post-election introspection by the leadership, officers and members of all political parties following the elections on 3 May, one urges one and all to consider: -

- (i) The impact of population change (particularly recent immigration into the United Kingdom and/or migration of indigenous voters within the UK) has on each party's share of the vote.
- (ii) What changes (if any) need to be made to the voting system to return local councillors across the UK and/or AMs, MLAs or MSPs - not least in view of the use of a form of proportional representation to elect AMs in Wales, MLAs in Northern Ireland and MSPs in Scotland, and councillors in Scotland and Northern Ireland, not currently used to elect members of local authorities in England and Wales - and the advantages/disadvantages of electing local authorities in thirds every fourth year in rotation (as is the case with several unitary authorities and some borough councils in England) or in their entirety on the same day

every four years (which applies to the remainder of English borough councils and unitary authorities, English county councils and all local authorities in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland).

(iii) The effect which the centralisation of local authority powers and responsibilities in the hands of civil servants, quangos and Government Ministers has had on the ever-decreasing turnout of voters in many council elections over the past three or four decades.

(iv) The impact which the alternative methods of controlling local authorities (i.e. directly-elected mayors with executive powers, Cabinet-style administration by the largest party on a council and Committee-style administration wherein all parties share executive positions in proportion to their elected strengths within the council) has on electoral support for each party on a specific council and the overall turnout of electors.

(v) What changes (if any) need to be made to the financing, powers and responsibilities of the Scottish Parliament/Welsh Assembly/Northern Ireland Assembly.

(vi) what changes (if any) need to be made to the structure, financing, powers and responsibilities of local authorities.

(vii) what else can be done to reverse electoral apathy and end the impotence of local authorities if accountable democracy is not to be permanently destroyed.

There can be little doubt in my mind of the need for the United Kingdom to (i) withdraw from the European Union; (ii) exercise stringent control over immigration into the United Kingdom; and (iii) secure greater independence from the Whitehall Mafia by devolving greater powers and responsibilities to local authorities across the UK, to make government good and local.

Lodge Cards

LORD CARSON MEMORIAL LOL 20 meets at the Ash Centre, Ash Hill Road, Ash, Surrey, at 2.30pm on the third Saturday of each month (DV). New members and visitors are most welcome. For further details contact the Lodge Secretary Rory Mackay at ruairidh57@hotmail.com.

NORTH ESSEX MARTYRS MEMORIAL L.O.L. 45 meets on the third Saturday each month in Harlow. Membership enquiries and visiting Brethren warmly welcomed.

STAR OF HALEWOOD BISHOP J.C. RYLE MEMORIAL L.O.L. 66 meets the first Thursday of every month at 8pm from February to December at the Orange Hall, Heald Street, Garston, Liverpool. Further details can be obtained via e-mail: -
ianthompson@orangenet.org.

THE IVY L.O.L. 783 meets at 6:30pm on the second Saturday in each month at the Provincial Headquarters, Everton Road, Liverpool. New members welcome.

VICTORIA'S PRIDE L.O.L. 788 meets the third Thursday of each month in the centre of Bolton. New members and visitors most welcome.

CITY OF CHESTER L.O.L. 375 meets second Monday of each month in the centre of Chester. Visiting Brethren always welcome. Membership enquires from Cheshire and North Wales please phone Dave Reynolds on 0151 3563358.

BLACKPOOL FAITH DEFENDERS L.O.L. 2001 meets the first Tuesday of every month in Blackpool. Telephone 07787858614 for further details.

QUEEN ELIZABETH L.L.O.L. 2001 meet on the third Saturday of the month in Corby. Visitors are always welcome. Any new member enquiries please contact by phone 01536 205450 or by e-mail to Sec1lol2001corby@aol.com.

Wm ALEXANDER MEMORIAL L.O.L. 1689 London meet on the second Saturday in central London. New members and visitors welcome. For more details contact T. Parkinson on 078 1581 0763 or tomparkinsonuk@yahoo.co.uk.

BLACKPOOL FIRST FLUTE BAND – for further details see www.freewebs.com/blackpoolfirstflute.

LONDON PROTESTANT FLUTE BAND require new and experienced musicians. Practice regularly in central London. For more details contact T. Parkinson on 078 1581 0763 or tomparkinsonuk@yahoo.co.uk.

For further details of membership of the Orange Institution and the Biblical principles of Orangeism please contact the editor of The Orange Banner.

The Heidelberg Catechism

Part Thirteen

Lord's Day 23

Question 59 - But what does it help you now that you believe all this?

Answer - In Christ I am righteous before God and heir to life everlasting.[1]

[1] *Hab. 2:4; John 3:36; Rom. 1:17; 5:1, 2.*

Question 60 - How are you righteous before God?

Answer - Only by true faith in Jesus Christ.[1] Although my conscience accuses me that I have grievously sinned against all God's commandments, have never kept any of them,[2] and am still inclined to all evil,[3] yet God, without any merit of my own,[4] out of mere grace,[5] imputes to me the perfect satisfaction, righteousness, and holiness of Christ.[6] He grants these to me as if I had never had nor committed any sin, and as if I myself had accomplished all the obedience which Christ has rendered for me,[7] if only I accept this gift with a believing heart.[8]

[1] *Rom. 3:21-28; Gal. 2:16; Eph. 2:8, 9; Phil. 3:8-11.* [2] *Rom. 3:9, 10.* [3] *Rom. 7:23.* [4] *Deut. 9:6; Ezek. 36:22; Tit. 3:4, 5.* [5] *Rom. 3:24; Eph. 2:8.* [6] *Rom. 4:3-5; II Cor. 5:17-19; I John 2:1, 2.* [7] *Rom. 4:24, 25; II Cor. 5:21.* [8] *John 3:18; Acts 16:30, 31; Rom. 3:22.*

Question 61 - Why do you say that you are righteous only by faith?

Answer - Not that I am acceptable to God on account of the worthiness of my faith, for only the satisfaction, righteousness, and holiness of Christ is my righteousness before God.[1] I can receive this righteousness and make it mine my own by faith only.[2]

[1] *I Cor. 1:30, 31; 2:2.* [2] *Rom. 10:10; I John 5:10-12.*

THE UNION, SCOTLAND & THE BRITISH EMPIRE

British imperialism and Unionism are inextricably linked, so says BBC Radio 4's Analysis programme on Thursday April 6th. So far as this Orangeman is concerned that is nothing to be ashamed of and the decline

of both is a cause for great sorrow and the world is a poorer place for it. Between its founding in 1934 and the end of the 1950's (did Sir Ian Macleod, the then Aberdonian Colonial Secretary in the Conservative Government realise that by deciding to liquidate the African empire in 1959/60 he was also undermining the Unity of the United Kingdom and also undermining the Conservative Party which held the most seats in Scotland in 1955, 36 in fact, a position never repeated since?), the Scottish National Party's share of the Scottish vote at general elections never rose above 5 per cent. At the height of decolonisation, between 1959 and 1974, the SNP's share of the vote soared from 0.1 to 30.4%.

How involved were the Scots in the creation of the British Empire and how much did they get out of it? Has there been an attempt in recent times to divorce Scotland from the achievements of the British Empire and an attempt to portray Scotland as yet another victim of English imperialism? By the 1730's and 40's, the evidence from the East India Company suggests that Scottish cadres, above 50 per-cent for example, of the highest grade within the Indian civil service were Scots; that the Scots made up the largest number of free merchants by 1800 in Bengal and other areas; the two great commercial syndicates in Canada, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, both dominated by the Orcadians and from the Outer Hebrides. Scotland also exported a huge number of trained doctors and engineers all over the British Empire after 1750 from its five great Universities. In the Caribbean the largest number of physicians and plantation overseers were Scots. The Scots not only played a disproportionate role in the British Empire, in the creation and maintenance of the Empire, but they were also involved in the Slave Trade. Glasgow's Gallery of Modern Art in Royal Exchange Square is housed in the former mansion of a Caribbean Tobacco Baron.

Providing a Scot was loyal to King George there was to be no barrier to what he could achieve, proclaimed Prime Minister Henry Pelham in 1746. The Secretary of War, Lord Barrington, in 1751 said that such were the qualities of Scottish soldiers and in particular, highland soldiers, that he wanted as many as possible in the British army. Linda Colley's new book "Britons" has a particularly interesting chapter on British military heroes of the second half of the eighteenth century, many of whom (e.g. Lord Adam Gordon, General Simon Fraser) were Scots.

The Scottish economy expanded after the 1750's at a faster rate than ever before. Between 1750 and 1800 its overseas commerce grew by 300%, England's by 200%. Scotland's major cities and towns were transformed in this period. They had new broad streets, elegant private houses and imposing public buildings. The showpiece was Edinburgh new town designed by James Craig in 1767 as a celebration of British patriotism, and as an assertion of Scotland's and the city's importance in the Union, Prince's Street, George Street and Queen Street intersected with Hanover and Frederick Street, thereby paying tribute to George III, his immediate family, his father and his dynasty. Also created were St Andrews Square and St George Square. The very heart of Scotland's capital was a monument to its parity with England and in loyal attachment to the House of Hanover.

The inventor of the steam engine, James Watt, did not regard himself as a stooge of English cultural hegemony. When Catherine the Great of Russia tried to persuade him to leave to work for her, he replied that he could never leave his nation which was Great Britain.

If you walk around Glasgow's George Square, the architecture clearly reflects Glasgow's perception of itself in the latter part of the 19th century as the second city of the Empire. Most of the statues in the square are of imperial heroes. The most famous is that of Field Marshall Sir Colin Campbell, Baron Clyde (1792-1863). The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny called for a General of tried experience and on July 11th 1857 the command was offered to him by Lord Palmerston. On being asked when he would be ready to set out, he said "Within 24 hours". He left England the next evening, and reached Calcutta on August 13th. After spending two months in the capital to organise his resources, he started for the front on October 27th, and on November 17th relieved Lucknow for the second time. Sir Colin, however, considered Lucknow a false

position, and once more abandoned it to the rebels, retaking it in March 1858. He continued in charge of the operations in Oudh until the embers of the revolt had died away. For these services he was raised to the peerage, in 1858, as Baron Clyde, and returning to the UK in 1859, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a pension of £2000 a year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, he received a Sword of Honour from the City of Glasgow and the town of Clyde was named after him in New Zealand in 1865. Earlier in his career, he had quelled the slave revolt in the colony of Demerara in 1823. Demerara became united with Berbice and Essequibo as the colony of British Guiana on 21st July 1831.

Various aspects of Scottish victim hood abound, including much coverage of the process known as the Highland clearances as well as a concentration on the events post-Culloden in 1746. What Scotland needs to do is to acknowledge its role in the creation and maintenance of the British Empire rather than pretend it was a victim of imperialism. That is a false history that must be scuppered once and for all. If the nation is embarrassed by links with slavery, it could equally point to Dr Livingston's campaigns against slavery in the African interior and that Scottish MPs at Westminster voted to abolish slavery at Westminster, as did English Members in 1807.

The SNP want to see the UK broken up and our total absorption into the European Union. Their policies should not be criticised on the grounds of cost alone, they are an insult to our national mission. Large parts of the world, particularly in Africa & the Middle East, are in a mess and are getting worse and not better since the so-called "yolk of imperialism" was so "kindly" removed in the 1960's. Many mistakes were made in the 60's - some of the economic follies have been remedied. Alas the follies in social, defence and foreign policy have not been remedied. This is a vital task for a new British Government. Withdrawal from the EU, the restoration of God's Laws and standards at Westminster, a tougher approach to terrorism, both against terrorist organisations and terrorist states & nations (e.g.. Iran), and an end to self-flagellation over "imperialist guilt" are essential if a more confident British nation is to take shape in the 21st century. It is my dearest wish that the UK enjoys again the same national renaissance as it enjoyed after 1707.

BRO ALLAN ROBERTSON,
DEPUTY MASTER, LOL 1689 (LONDON)

Remembering the Boyne

Once again another year has come around and we find ourselves remembering the victory of the Battle of the Boyne, a battle that was fought on July 1st 1690. Here King William III defeated James II and secured for us the civil and religious liberties that come down to us today.

The battle site is now in the Republic of Ireland and it is finally being developed as a tourist attraction. On May 11th a delegation from the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland visited the site with the Northern Ireland First Minister Dr Ian Paisley and they were welcomed by the Taoiseach Mr Bertie Ahern.

It is good that the Republic of Ireland is finally accepting the relevance of the Battle of the Boyne in European as well as British history. It is a part of history that they have neglected in the past as it was a Protestant victory over Roman Catholicism. We trust that the Twelfth will pass off peacefully and that its spectacle will be enjoyed by many.

Banner Pulpit: -

J.C. Ryle on John 1:1-5

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the

beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.”

The five verses now before us contain a statement of matchless sublimity concerning the divine nature of our Lord Jesus Christ. He it is, beyond all question, whom St John means, when he speaks of “the Word”. No doubt there are heights and depths in that statement which are far beyond man’s understanding. And yet there are plain lessons in it, which every Christian would do well to treasure up in his mind.

We learn, firstly, that our Lord Jesus Christ is eternal. St John tells that “in the beginning was the Word”. He did not begin to exist when the heavens and the earth were made. Much less did He begin to exist when the Gospel was brought into the world. He had glory with the Father “before the world was” (John 17:5). He was existing when matter was first created, and before time began. He was “before all things” (Colossians 1:17). He was from all eternity.

We learn, secondly, that our Lord Jesus Christ is a person distinct from God the Father, and yet one with Him. St John tells us that “the Word was with God”. The Father and the Word, though two persons, are joined by ineffable union. Where God the Father was from all eternity, there was also the Word, even God the Son, - their glory equal, their majesty co-eternal, and yet their Godhead one. This is a great mystery! Happy is he who can receive it as a little child, without attempting to explain it.

We learn, thirdly, that the Lord Jesus Christ is very God. St John tells us that “the Word was God”. He is not merely a created angel, or a being inferior to God the Father, and invested by Him with power to redeem sinners. He is nothing less than perfect God, - equal to the Father as touching his Godhead, - God of the substance of the Father, begotten before the worlds.

We learn, fourthly, that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Creator of all things. St John tells us that “by him were all things made, and without him was not anything made”. So far from being a creature of God, as some heretics have falsely asserted, He is the Being who made the worlds and all that they contain. “He commanded and they were created” (Psalm 60:8).

We learn, lastly, that the Lord Jesus Christ is the source of all spiritual life and light. St John tells us, that “in him was life, and the life was the light of men”. He is the eternal fountain from which alone the sons of men have ever derived life. Whatever spiritual life and light Adam and Eve possessed before the fall, was from Christ. Whatever deliverance from sin and spiritual death any child of Adam has ever enjoyed since the fall, whatever light of conscience or understanding any one has obtained, all has flowed from Christ. The vast majority of mankind in every age have refused to know Him, have forgotten the fall, and their own need of a Saviour. The light has been constantly shining “in darkness”. The most have “not comprehended the light”. But if any men and women out of the countless millions of mankind have ever had spiritual life and light, they have owed it all to Christ.

Such is a brief summary of the leading lessons which these wonderful verses appear to contain. There is much in them, without controversy, which is above our reason; but there is nothing contrary to it. There is much that we cannot explain, and must be content humbly to believe. Let us however never forget that there are plain practical consequences flowing from the passage, which we can never grasp too firmly, or know too well.

Would we know, for one thing, the exceeding sinfulness of sin? Let us often read these first five verses of St John’s Gospel. Let us mark what kind of Being the Redeemer of mankind must needs be, in order to provide eternal redemption for sinners. If no one less than the Eternal God, the Creator and Preserver of all things, could take away the sin of the world, sin must be a far more abominable thing in the sight of God

than most men suppose. The right measure of sin's sinfulness is the dignity of Him who came into the world to save sinners. If Christ is so great, then sin must indeed be sinful!

Would we know, for another thing, the strength of a true Christian's foundation for hope? Let us often read these first five verses of St John's Gospel. Let us mark that the Saviour in whom the believer is bid to trust is nothing less than the Eternal God, One able to save to the uttermost all that come to the Father by Him. He that was "with God" and "was God" is also "Emmanuel, god with us". Let us thank God that our help is laid on One that is mighty. (Psalm 79:19). In ourselves we are great sinners. But in Jesus Christ we have a great Saviour. He is a strong foundation-stone, able to bear the weight of a world's sin. He that believeth on Him shall not be confounded. (1 Peter 2:6).

(Taken from Expository Thoughts on the Gospels—John: Volume 1)

Daily Bible Readings

July 2007

2 Kings

1. Ch.18:1-16
2. Ch.18:17-37
3. Ch.19:1-19
4. Ch.19:20-37
5. Ch.20:1-21
6. Ch.21:1-26
7. Ch.22:1-20
8. Ch.23:1-14
9. Ch.23:15-37
10. Ch.24:1-20
11. Ch.25:1-30

1 Chronicles

12. Ch.1:1-27
13. Ch.1:28-54
14. Ch.2:1-24
15. Ch.2:25-55
16. Ch.3:1-24
17. Ch.4:1-23
18. Ch.4:24-43
19. Ch.5:1-26
20. Ch.6:1-48
21. Ch.6:49-81
22. Ch.7:1-20
23. Ch.7:21-40
24. Ch.8:1-40
25. Ch.9:1-26
26. Ch.9:27-44
27. Ch.10:1-14
28. Ch.11:1-19
29. Ch.11:20-47
30. Ch.12:1-22
31. Ch.12:23-40

August 2007

Matthew

1. Ch.16:1-28
 2. Ch.17:1-27
 3. Ch.18:1-14
 4. Ch.18:15-35
 5. Ch.19:1-15
 6. Ch.19:16-30
 7. Ch.20:1-16
 8. Ch.20:17-34
 9. Ch.21:1-22
 10. Ch.21:23-46
 11. Ch.22:1-22
 12. Ch.22:23-46
 13. Ch.23:1-12
 14. Ch.23:13-39
 15. Ch.24:1-28
 16. Ch.24:29-51
 17. Ch.25:1-13
 18. Ch.25:14-46
 19. Ch.26:1-25
 20. Ch.26:26-46
 21. Ch.26:47-75
 22. Ch.27:1-30
 23. Ch.27:31-66
 24. Ch.28:1-20
- ### *Mark*
25. Ch.1:1-22
 26. Ch.1:23-45
 27. Ch.2:1-28
 28. Ch.3:1-35
 29. Ch.4:1-20
 30. Ch.4:21-41
 31. Ch.5:1-43