

# 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*

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May/June 2008

## UK Grand Lodges Conference

On March 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 2008 the first UK Grand Lodges Conference was held in Scotland under the auspices of the Grand Orange Lodge of Scotland and the chairmanship of their MWGM Brother Ian Wilson. Forty senior Orange delegates were present from the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. The conference idea came from the Imperial Orange Council who had asked for closer cooperation between the three UK jurisdictions in common areas and it may now become an annual event.

The arrangements for the Imperial Orange Council sessions in Ireland in 2009 were discussed as well as a variety of other relevant issues to the three Grand Lodges. A major challenge for Orangeism within the UK is that of the Union and the need to support it against those who would destroy it and this was discussed. The Union needs to be defended and promoted.

Also discussed was the feasibility of an "Orangefest", a winter programme of events and exhibitions throughout the country. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland spoke of education modules that could be used within the Junior movement, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland on reconnecting with our spiritual roots. A discussion paper on Islam by Brother Revd Richard Harvey, Grand Chaplain of England, was also discussed. The delegates were split into six syndicate sessions to discuss recruiting and retaining members, and the subject of retaining interest with Junior membership was also discussed.

Overall it appears to have been a successful and enjoyable conference, and no doubt it will bring food for thought to future Grand Lodge sessions.

## Lodge News

### **Rose of Hebburn Ladies LOL 102 Centenary**

On February 2<sup>nd</sup> 2008 the Rose of Hebburn Ladies LOL 102 held a celebration dinner at Hebburn Orange Hall to celebrate its centenary. In attendance were the Grand Master of England, WM Brother Ron Bather, and the Grand Mistress of England, WM Sister Lillian Hall.

### **New Orange Booklet**

At the end of February a new booklet written by Brother Jack Greenald was launched at Schomberg House in Belfast. Brother Greenald was originally a member of the Orange Institution in Manchester, Harpurhey True Blues, LOL 906, before moving to Northern Ireland.

The subject of the booklet is the Revd Dr Richard Rutledge Kane, 1841-1898. He was a Church of Ireland minister and a prominent Unionist leader. Perhaps he was a man not as widely well known as other Unionist leaders of that time, but certainly a man who earned great respect. It is estimated that about 60,000 people watched his funeral procession, and a number of Orange Lodges in Ireland were named in his memory.

This is an interesting read and available for £2.50, including postage, from The Orange Banner.

### **Diamond Dan**

Last November the Orange Institution in Ireland launched a cartoon-like character that would appeal to young people. A competition was run to choose a name for the colourful figure and the result was announced at the beginning of April Popular suggestions were "Sash Gordon" and "Boyne Wonder", but the winner was "Diamond Dan" which reflects the significance of the Battle of the Diamond at Dan Winter's cottage in 1795 in the formation of the Orange Order.

### **Silver Jubilee LOL 1977 Annual Parade & Service**

The Annual Parade and Service organised by the Silver Jubilee LOL 1977 will be held on Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> June 2008 in Southampton.

### **Portsmouth District Annual Parade & Service**

The Portsmouth District Annual Parade will be held on Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> June 2008 in Petersfield where there is a prominent King William III statue in the centre of the town.

### **Knights of Enniskillen RBP 477 Annual Dinner**

Knights of Enniskillen RBP 477 will be hosting their second annual dinner on Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> June 2008 in London when the guest speaker will be Sir Knight David Burnside MLA and he will speak on "What the Royal Black Institution means to me". Tickets are priced at £25.

### **Lord Carson Memorial LOL 20 Boyne Anniversary Service**

Lord Carson Memorial LOL 20 will be holding in a Boyne Anniversary Service in Aldershot on Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> July 2008.

## **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. For more details please contact the secretary Mike Borrott by e-mail at: michaelborrott@hotmail.com.

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 [Secllol2001corby@aol.com](mailto:Secllol2001corby@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](mailto:tomparkinsonuk@yahoo.co.uk).

BLACKPOOL FIRST FLUTE BAND – for further details see [www.freewebs.com/blackpoolfirstflute](http://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](mailto:tomparkinsonuk@yahoo.co.uk).

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

# The Heidelberg Catechism

## Part Eighteen

### Lord's Day 28

Question 75 - How does the Lord's Supper signify and seal to you that you share in Christ's one sacrifice on the cross and in all His gifts?

Answer - In this way: Christ has commanded me and all believers to eat of this broken bread and drink of this cup in remembrance of Him. With this command He gave these promises:[1] First, as surely as I see with my eyes the bread of the Lord broken for me and the cup given to me, so surely was His body offered for me and His blood poured out for me on the cross. Second, as surely as I receive from the hand of the minister and taste with my mouth the bread and the cup of the Lord as sure signs of Christ's body and blood, so surely does He Himself nourish and refresh my soul to everlasting life with His crucified body and shed blood.

*[1] Matt. 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:19, 20; I Cor. 11:23-25.*

Question 76 - What does it mean to eat the crucified body of Christ and to drink His shed blood?

Answer - First, to accept with a believing heart all the suffering and the death of Christ, and so receive forgiveness of sins and life eternal.[1] Second, to be united more and more to His sacred body through the Holy Spirit, who lives both in Christ and in us.[2] Therefore, although Christ is in heaven[3] and we are on earth, yet we are flesh of His flesh and bone of His bones,[4] and we forever live and are governed by one Spirit, as the members of our body are by one soul.[5]

*[1] John 6:35, 40, 50-54. [2] John 6:55, 56; I Cor. 12:13. [3] Acts 1:9-11; 3:21; I Cor. 11:26; Col. 3:1. [4] I Cor. 6:15, 17; Eph. 5:29, 30; I John 4:13. [5] John 6:56-58; 15:1-6; Eph. 4:15, 16; I John 3:24.*

Question 77 - Where has Christ promised that He will nourish and refresh believers with His body and blood as surely as they eat of this broken bread and drink of this cup?

Answer - In the institution of the Lord's supper: The Lord Jesus on the night when He was betrayed took bread, and when He had given thanks, He broke it and said, "This is my body which is for you. Do this in remembrance of me." In the same way also the cup, after supper, saying, "Do this, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of me." For as often as you eat this bread and drink the cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until He comes (I Corinthians 11:23-26). This promise is repeated by Paul where he says: The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not a participation in the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not a participation in the body of Christ? Because there is one bread, we who are many are one body, for we all partake of the one bread (I Corinthians 10:16, 17).

# WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

By Christopher Luke

(Former Secretary, Friends of Ulster LOL 1688 (House of Commons), and Member, UK Independence Party Constitutional Affairs Policy Group)

Whilst women worldwide celebrate International Women's Day on 8<sup>th</sup> March each year, 2008 – like all years – is no exception in the sense that it marks a number of significant anniversaries, most notably the 90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Representation of the People Act 1918 (granting women the right to vote and be elected to Parliament) which received Royal Assent on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1918; the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Life Peerages Act (which created peerages for men and women for life, and saw women sit in the House of Lords for the first time) which received Royal Assent on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1958; whilst 8<sup>th</sup> February 2008 marked the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the premature death of the late Rt. Hon. J. Enoch Powell MBE (arguably the greatest Prime Minister the United Kingdom never had, with the possible exception of former Ulster Unionist Leader Lord Molyneux of Killead KBE).

Thirteen years ago the Conservative MP for Birmingham Edgbaston, Dame Jill Knight, now Baroness Knight of Collingtree DBE, published her political memoirs entitled “**About The House: A Parliamentarian's Commentary**”. In it, Lady Knight explains how and why at the age of thirteen she decided to become an MP. Lady Knight goes on to recall her early political career as a Member of Northampton Borough Council from 1956 to 1966 before first being returned to Westminster as Tory MP for Birmingham Edgbaston in 1966.

Her memoirs are filled from cover to cover with on one hand amusing, and on the other hand serious, events which spawned Lady Knight's long and distinguished career in the House of Commons – prior to her being raised to the peerage in 1997 – throughout which time she was a doughty opponent of the 1967 Abortion Act (which legalised abortion in England, Scotland and Wales, if not thankfully Northern Ireland). One chapter entitled “Hurling Glasses Across Russia” gives expert advice to any budding Foreign Secretary or visitor to Russia on how to avoid drinking excessive amounts of vodka without offending the Russians at official functions!

Another chapter in her memoirs entitled “Ted Heath and the Ulstermen” explains how the late Ted Heath prematurely withdrew the Conservative and Unionist Whip from the Ulster Unionist MP's as the results of the February 1974 General Election were coming in, which not only lost the Tories that election but consigned the Ulster Unionist Parliamentary Party to being a permanent independent centre-right opposition party in the House of Commons. It is surprising how many Conservative MP's – who have entered the House since 1974 – are unaware of this incident, yet when it explained to them they understand more clearly why Ulster Unionists are sceptical about their policies.

A further chapter, “Night of Decision”, reminds readers of the pivotal role Ulster Unionist MP's played in bringing down the Callaghan Government by voting with the then Conservative Opposition in a motion of “No Confidence” on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1979.

Perhaps the most disappointing chapter in this 215 page book is one entitled “If You Can’t Stand The Heat” which completely misunderstands the late Enoch Powell’s reasons for leaving the Conservative Party and joining the Ulster Unionist Party. This is surprising as one would have thought that Lady Knight – who broadly shared Powell’s views on the economy, immigration and Northern Ireland, if not the European Union – would have appreciated that Powell always put loyalty to his country above loyalty to his party: a laudable position of any politician even if, sadly, one held by so few.

Apart from Lady Knight’s misunderstanding of Powell, the only other sore point about her autobiography book is the absence of an index of events and individuals mentioned in it. That said it is sufficiently gripping to ensure that as soon as one begins to read it, one is loath to put it down until one has finished it. It is a fascinating book that will commend itself to Unionists of all ages, and one which deserves to be read.

Here are twelve other facts about women in Parliament you may not know: -

1. Constance Markiewicz (in 1918) was the first woman MP to be elected to the House of Commons although, as a Sinn Fein Member, she did not take her seat.
2. There are currently 126 women MP’s in the House of Commons of which 17 are Conservative, 1 is a Democratic Unionist Party Member, 1 is an Independent Labour Member, 95 are Labour, 9 are Liberal Democrat, 1 is Sinn Fein, and 1 is an Ulster Unionist Party Member.
3. There are currently 18 women MLA’s (out of a total of 108 MLA’s) in the Northern Ireland Assembly of which 2 are Alliance Party Members, 3 are Democratic Unionist Party Members, 1 is a Progressive Unionist Party Member, 4 are SDLP and 8 are Sinn Fein. Two of these women MLA’s (Michelle Gildernew and Iris Robinson) are also MPs.
4. Baroness Swanborough was the first female Member of the House of Lords (in 1958) to take her seat on the famous red benches of the House of Lords.
5. Baroness Strange of Knokin was the first female hereditary peer (in 1963) to take her seat in the House of Lords.
6. Baroness Young was the first female Leader of their Lordships’ House (from 1981 to 1983).
7. Baroness Llewellyn-Davies of Hastoe was the first female Chief Whip in the House of Lords (from 1973 to 1982).
8. Baroness Hale of Richmond was the first woman to be made a Law Lord in 2004.
9. Baroness Ashton of Upholland is the current Leader of the House of Lords.
10. Baroness D’Souza is the current Convenor of Crossbench Peers.
11. Members of the House of Lords elected Baroness Hayman as the first Lord Speaker in 2006.
12. May Blood MBE, a founding member of the Northern Ireland Women’s Coalition and a former Information Officer with the Greater Shankill Partnership, was raised to the peerage as Baroness Blood of Blackwatertown in the County of Armagh in 1999.

On 19<sup>th</sup> September 1981 a company of Orangewomen established Friends of Ulster Ladies Loyal Orange Lodge No 1 (House of Commons) to provide a home for the Loyal Orange Ladies of London to compliment Friends of Ulster Loyal Orange Lodge No 1688 (House of Commons) which was originally founded by the late Sir James Craig MP (later 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Craigavon, First Prime Minister of Northern Ireland) for Members of – or persons connected to – the Imperial House of Commons on 5<sup>th</sup> November 1919, thus preceding the recently established Houses of Parliament Loyal Orange Lodge.

Friends of Ulster LOL 1688 (House of Commons) continued to sit until 1941 when due to the war effort, meetings of the Lodge were prorogued and it was not until 19<sup>th</sup> July 1955 that the Lodge was reconvened by the late Captain Willie Orr (who preceded Enoch Powell as Ulster Unionist MP for South Down and later held office as Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of England). For further information about Orangeism in London and Southern England please visit [www.orangeorderssouthenengland.org](http://www.orangeorderssouthenengland.org).

## **GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND**

With the arrival of the early settlers to New Zealand there were among them members of the Orange Order from Ireland and England and they had a desire to seek to establish its influence and spirit in their new homeland.

In 1840, Orangemen occasionally gathered in Auckland to discuss the future, but having no Warrant to hold a Lodge, they could only wait and hope that one would come. This did happen in 1842, when Brother James C. Hill from County Wicklow, Ireland, arrived in the settlement and produced a Warrant giving authority to plant the seed of the Orange Organisation in the land of their adoption. The Warrant was Number 1707 and had been issued on the 13<sup>th</sup> September 1828 to a Brother J. Booth and bore the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland signed by Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, Right Worshipful Grand Master.

The first general meeting of the Order in New Zealand was held in Auckland early 1843 in the Osprey Inn, Hight Street and was called by an advertisement to which members responded. At the meeting Brother Hill was voted into the Chair. During the following years the meeting was held in different Hotels with the membership always growing. Many of the members who were in the military were called away and henceforth the Lodge ceased working.

After some considerable time the Lodge was re-opened in a house at Cabbage-tree Swamp, kindly lent to them by the Sexton of the Church of England Cemetery, Brother Walker, and here the most primitive lodge in the world was opened. The home which was also primitive, it was only a shell, roofed with raupo and minus all furniture. The only item in the house was an old three-legged pot. The Warrant was placed on the pot, the Bible on the Warrant, and there in the peace and quietness, did the members return thanks to God for raising up for their deliverance from tyranny and arbitrary power, William the Third, of glorious memory.

About June 1857, prior to the departure of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment to Wanganui, it was decided to close the Lodge and leave the Warrant with Brother Osborne. The Warrant was taken up in the next year until 1866, when a meeting was held in Queen Street, Auckland, on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1867 for the purpose of taking steps for constituting a Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The Warrant having arrived in October the members met for the actual purpose of constituting the Grand Lodge for New Zealand on Thursday December 26<sup>th</sup> 1867. The following was the authority, with the seal of the Grand Lodge of Ireland:

Grand Lodge of Ireland, Dublin, December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1866.

Moved by Brother William Johnston, seconded by Brother H. Chambers, and resolved : "That the Grand Lodge of Ireland having heard with much pleasure of the zeal and earnestness of the Orangemen of New Zealand, and of the success of their efforts to promote the cause and anxious to meet them in every way, recommend and empower the Officers of the several Lodges unite and form themselves into a Grand Orange Lodge of New Zealand, exercising the full privileges of a Grand Lodge, issuing warrants and making such laws as shall seem advisable for the guidance of the Lodges in the colony."

Enniskillen, Grand Master, United Kingdom

The first Grand Master elected was Brother John Geddis and the Grand Secretary Brother William Rea, both holding their office for two years.

In 1864 Canterbury Brethren were issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland with Warrant No. 1886 to open a Lodge at Lyttelton, with Brother F.J. Redpath as Worshipful Master. It was mistakenly assumed locally that the Warrant conferred the powers of a Grand Lodge and from it other Warrants had been issued to private Lodges. The Grand Lodge in Auckland refused to recognise these proceedings, so Canterbury brethren requested Grand Lodge of Ireland to authorise them to constitute an independent Grand Lodge of the South or Middle Island of New Zealand. This was approved and the first Grand Lodge of the Middle Island was constituted at Christchurch in 1870, the foundation Grand Master being William Clifford, with Brother S. Ashton as Grand Secretary.

As time went by it became increasingly obvious that the existence of two Grand Lodges in a comparatively small country such as New Zealand was not in the best interests of the Institution.

Agreement was reached by both Grand Lodges of the North & Middle Island to unite as one and the amalgamation took place in Wellington on Friday, April 18, 1908. The ceremony was conducted by the then Grand Secretary of the Loyal Orange Grand Council of Australasia, Most Worshipful Brother Major Gilchrist. The first Grand Master of the united Grand Lodge being Most Wor. Brother J. Middleton of Christchurch and the Grand Secretary was Wor. Brother E.N. Budden.

The Grand Lodge met annually until 1952 when they became biennial. The next major change took place in 1970 when the constitution was amended to allow two sisters of the Ladies Conference to be elected, and they were Sisters Eileen Anderson of Christchurch and Ruby Nicholls of Wellington. This number was later reduced to one Sister. Wor. Sister Thelma Larny was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary in 1980.

At the 1990 Sessions the Constitution was further amended to make the Grand Lodge fully integrated with the Ladies henceforth at the 60<sup>th</sup> Sessions of Grand Lodge held in Wellington in 1992 saw the first elections take place with Sister Beverley Buist of Christchurch elected to Junior Deacon., and in 2000 saw the first Sister elected as Grand Master namely Sister Patricia Ellis of Christchurch.

This year, 2008, to celebrate the centennial the Imperial President of the Orange Council, M.Wor. Brother Robert Saulters will be in attendance and also the Grand Masters of Scotland, England, Australia, and the United States will be represented.

(Taken from the Autumn 2008 issue of the Orange News published by the Grand Orange Lodge of New Zealand)

Note - The Ladies Grand Mistress of England, MW Sister Lillian Hall, will also be attended.

## **Banner Pulpit: -**

**“All that the Father giveth me shall come to me”**

By C.H. Spurgeon

The remarkable portion of Scripture which we are about to read, Matthew 11:20-30, contains in a small space the three great truths of human responsibility, the sovereignty of electing love, and the free proclamation of the gospel. If we cannot reconcile them, we must nevertheless, believe them, and wait for clearer light.

“Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done, because they repented not:”

There it is clear that they ought to have repented. Jesus would not have upbraided them for impenitence, if penitence were not their duty.

“Woe unto thee, Chorazin! woe unto thee, Bethsaida! for if the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes.”

(A very mysterious statement, since it involves the singular fact that the mighty works were not done among those who would have repented, and were done amongst those who refused to repent. The way of the Lord is far above the comprehension of men.)

“But I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the day of judgment, than for you.”

(Though as open to sin the Sidonians were beyond measure vile, yet they were not so guilty as those who had wilfully refused the gospel, and therefore their punishment would be less. This the Lord repeated, varying the words.

“And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell: for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day. But I say unto you, That it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment, than for thee.”

Yet Sodom’s doom is fearful beyond imagination – where then will despisers of the gospel appear? Our Lord now changed the theme and discoursed upon sovereign grace.

“At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes. Even so, Father: for so it seemed good in thy sight. All things are delivered unto me

of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and *he* to whomsoever the Son will reveal *him*.”

Here is the author of election – the Father, his right to choose – Lord of heaven and earth, the objects of his choice – babes, and the only reason of his choice which he deigns to give us – “so it seemed good in thy sight”. Our Lord next bore testimony to himself as the great channel by which the blessings of electing love flow down to those whom he has chosen. The doctrines of grace are as true as the fact of responsibility, and the two agree in one, though few can see where they meet. Salvation is all of grace, damnation is man’s fault, and his fault alone.

The third part of our reading contains a full, free, personal, present invitation to sinners to come to Jesus . No ministry is complete where this is kept in the background. As we read it may we feel the drawing influence of the Holy Spirit, and find rest in Jesus at once.

“Come unto me, all *ye* that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke *is* easy, and my burden is light.”

(Is there one here, who has hitherto refused the invitation? Let him come now! Come, and welcome. Remember it is not sacraments, or to priests that you are to come, but to Jesus himself. He, and he alone, can give perfect rest to all who are obedient to him.)

(Taken from Spurgeon’s Devotional Bible - “Selected passages from the Word of God with running comments”.)

## **The Act of Settlement**

The Government indicated at the end of March that it would look at abolishing the Act of Settlement of 1701 which forbids the monarch from becoming or marrying a Roman Catholic. This would, of course, be a complex issue for the Church of England and would probably lead to it being disestablished.

To remove this act from the statute book would also require the agreement of sixteen Commonwealth countries and it is a constitutional minefield that most governments would be advised to avoid.

Vigilance is required if legislation to its abolishment was brought before the House of Commons.

# Daily Bible Readings

## May 2008

### *Job*

1. Ch.19:1-29
2. Ch.20:1-29
3. Ch.21:1-16
4. Ch.21:17-34
5. Ch.22:1-14
6. Ch.22:15-30
7. Ch.23:1-17
8. Ch.24:1-25
9. Ch.25:1-6
10. Ch.26:1-14
11. Ch.27:1-23
12. Ch.28:1-28
13. Ch.29:1-25
14. Ch.30:1-14
15. Ch.30:15-31
16. Ch.31:1-23
17. Ch.31:24-40
18. Ch.32:1-22
19. Ch.33:1-13
20. Ch.33:14-33
21. Ch.34:1-15
22. Ch.34:16-37
23. Ch.35:1-26
24. Ch.36:1-14
25. Ch.36:15-33
26. Ch.37:1-24
27. Ch.38:1-24
28. Ch.38:25-41
29. Ch.39:1-30
30. Ch.40:1-24
31. Ch.41:1-34

## June 2008

### *Acts of the Apostles*

1. Ch.6:1-15
2. Ch.7:1-21
3. Ch.7:22-36
4. Ch.7:37-60
5. Ch.8:1-13
6. Ch.8:14-40
7. Ch.9:1-22
8. Ch.9:23-43
9. Ch.10:1-18
10. Ch.10:19-48
11. Ch.11:1-18
12. Ch.11:19-30
13. Ch.12:1-25
14. Ch.13:1-13
15. Ch.13:14-37
16. Ch.13:38-52
17. Ch.14:1-28
18. Ch.15:1-21
19. Ch.15:22-41
20. Ch.16:1-24
21. Ch.16:25-40
22. Ch.17:1-15
23. Ch.17:16-34
24. Ch.18:1-28
25. Ch.19:1-20
26. Ch.19:21-41
27. Ch.20:1-16
28. Ch.20:17-38
29. Ch.21:1-18
30. Ch.21:19-40