



# EASTER 2012

Deane Parish Church

[www.deanechurch.org](http://www.deanechurch.org)



Welcome to our Easter edition of the church magazine! Once again we have looked at the main points of the Easter story. A reminder can give rise to a new vision. Our curate Stephen is the subject of the profile for this month; Lee has drawn our attention to an interesting link between Deane church and wider history and the subject of our timeline of Christianity this month is the Puritans.

	9.00	10.30	6.00
1 Apr	Holy Communion	All-Age Service	<b>Marks of a healthy church 5</b> <b>Evangelism</b>
	<b>See, your King comes to you!</b> Zechariah 9:9–10		
6 Apr Good Friday	(10.30)		No Evening Service
	John 10:19b–30		
8 Apr	Holy Communion	All-Age Communion	<b>Consequences of the Resurrection 1</b> <b>Christ's resurrection and ours</b>
	<b>The day death died</b> John 19:31–10:9		
15 Apr	Holy Communion	Morning Servic2	<b>Consequences of the Resurrection 2</b> <b>The resurrection body</b>
	<b>Releasing God's prevailing power</b> Exodus 17:8–13		
22 Apr	Holy Communion	Morning Service	<b>Marks of a healthy church 6</b> <b>A biblical understanding of church membership</b>
	<b>God's desires to bless children</b> Luke 18:2–5		
29 Apr	Holy Communion	Holy Communion	<b>Marks of a healthy church 7</b> <b>Biblical church discipline</b>
	<b>God's power over circumstances</b> Acts 12:1–19		
May 17	<b>Ascension Day</b>		
May 27	<b>Pentecost</b>		

Following our pattern of seasonal editions of the magazine the next edition will be published on Sunday May 27th, Pentecost Sunday. Matter for inclusion to the editor by Monday 7th May please.

# On the road to Emmaus

**Journeys and meals.** Two things that most of us can relate to! Even if you are not very mobile, you are journeying with the rest of us through life, and each new day brings its challenges, its encouragements and its new horizons. Being a keen gardener and a botanist (as well as a vicar!), I love walking around gardens and in the countryside. People walking with me in the countryside tend to get frustrated however since I tend to stop every few yards to look at some flower, fern or tree!

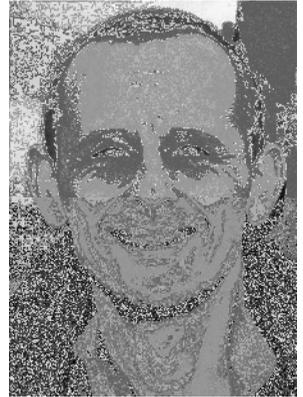
One Sunday afternoon some years ago two people were on a seven mile walk back to their home village and they were very frustrated. Then suddenly a stranger joined them on the walk and initially this stranger made them feel even more frustrated! (You can read about this in Luke's Gospel, chapter 24, and the stranger was Jesus who had just risen from the dead... it's the first Easter Sunday afternoon... although they don't recognise him yet.)

He engaged them in con-

versation and got them to tell him why they were frustrated. Jesus does this today. Perhaps you have experienced it?

There you are on life's journey. Perhaps it's easy going. Perhaps it's a rocky road. Then there is Jesus alongside you - not physically of course, he's in heaven now - but by his Spirit. You still may not know it is him exactly but you do know that you are not alone. Perhaps you talk with him (the Bible calls it prayer!) and although the condition of the road doesn't necessarily change, something in you changes and the journey is somehow different and more meaningful.

The two people on the road to Emmaus (the name of their village) were frustrated since they had been in Jerusalem that weekend and Jesus, who



they thought was going to lead them and somehow rescue them, had been crucified, dying the death of a common criminal. Their hopes and dreams were shattered. And what is worse, Jesus' body had also disappeared! The tomb was empty!!! They had been thinking that Jesus was going to redeem his people *from* suffering when actually at the Cross Jesus was redeeming his people *by* suffering. So wrapped up were they in the immediate, they couldn't see the big picture. Have you ever been in that situation!?

They shared with Jesus their feelings of frustration and disappointment, maybe also anger and sense of loss, and then he shared with them what God was doing in all this.

*He said to them,  
"How foolish you are, and how slow to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Did not the Christ have to suffer these things and then enter his glory?"  
And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.  
(Luke 24:25-27 NIV)*

What an amazing Easter Sunday sermon that must have been! Do you bring your frustrations, disappointments and other hurts, as well as your thanks and praise to God? It's OK to do that you know... God is big enough to cope with it! And it can be quite wonderful and surprising how he answers us. And remember, God is closer to us on the walk than we so often think!

Then there are meals! Meals figure heavily in the Bible, including in the ministry and teaching of Jesus. Meals (shared ones at any rate) tend to bring us together and can help us relax and talk with each other. Jesus gave us a special meal, the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, as a way of remembering what he has done for his redeemed people. On reaching Emmaus the two urge Jesus to join them for food and at table Jesus breaks bread and they recognise who he is.

This Easter let's ask ourselves: are we looking down the right end of the telescope? Are we seeing Jesus for who he really is according to the Bible, according to the big picture? Or are we holding on to some cherished  
(continued p 15)

# "Between Naivety and Hostility"

Edited by Steve Ball and Colin Chapman, CPI Group (UK) Ltd

In February, Canon Rawlings spoke at our Men's Breakfast about relations in Britain between Muslim and Christian. *Between Naivety and Hostility* was one of the books he brought with him to illustrate his theme in more detail. The title suggests a third way between easy, uninformed acceptance of Islam and the aggressive desire to oppose it. Whilst the followers of Christ and Muhammad are firm in their beliefs, it is possible for them to work, talk and live together, conscious of what they have in common.

"The Case for Dialogue" tells us that Muslims have traditionally distinguished between their belief in one God and Christian belief in the Trinity. Muslim scholars of many denominations now accept that Christians worship only one God, though in three persons. This acceptance was expressed in an open letter sent to the leaders of Christian churches in 2007. In the same letter Is-

lamic teaching is summarised as loving God and our neighbour. A difference which cannot be overcome is in our understanding of Jesus. For Muslims he is a great prophet but not, as we see him, the Son of God.

There are chapters about history, Muslim conquest and the Crusades, conversion, violence in the community and Islamic law. We hear of varying interpretations of truth by Muslim and Christian political leaders. In contrast, at a personal level, there is a story of two girls who learned to pray together and grew in mutual understanding. In spirit they were far away from the riots and assaults recorded in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The list of contributors demonstrates the knowledge and experience which inform the writing of the book. Above all, the reader is aware of the seriousness with which relations are approached. There are further records of failure and success at international, local and personal levels. The communities keep on trying as they must.

# Death, resurrection and ascension

**April 1 PALM SUNDAY: Jesus at the gates of Jerusalem**  
Holy Week begins with Palm Sunday, when the Church remembers how Jesus arrived at the gates of Jerusalem just a few days before the Passover was due to be held. He was the Messiah come to his own people in their capital city, and yet he came in humility, riding on a young donkey, not in triumph, riding on a war-horse.

As Jesus entered the city, the crowds gave him a rapturous welcome, throwing palm fronds into his path. They knew his reputation as a healer, and welcomed him. But sadly the welcome was short-lived and shallow, for Jerusalem would soon reject her Messiah, and put him to death. On this day churches worldwide will distribute little crosses made from palm fronds in memory of Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem.

**April 5 MAUNDY THURSDAY - time to wash feet**  
Maundy Thursday is famous for two things. The first is one of the

final acts that Jesus did before his death: the washing of his own disciples' feet. (see John 13) Jesus washed his disciples' feet for a purpose: "A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another." His disciples were to love through service, not domination, of one another.

In Latin, the opening phrase of this sentence is 'mandatum novum do vobis' The word 'mundy' is thus a corruption of the Latin 'mandatum' (or command). The ceremony of the 'washing of the feet' of members of the congregation came to be an important part of the liturgy (regular worship) of the medieval church, symbolising the humility of the clergy, in obedience to the example of Christ.

But Thursday was also important because it was on that night that Jesus first introduced the Lord's Supper, or what we nowadays call Holy Communion. Jesus and his close friends had met in a secret upper room to

share the Passover meal together - for the last time. And there Jesus transformed the Passover into the Lord's Supper, saying, 'this is my body' and 'this is my blood' as he, the Lamb of God, prepared to die for the sins of the whole world. John's gospel makes it clear that the Last Supper took place the evening BEFORE the regular Passover meal, and that later Jesus died at the same time that the Passover lambs were killed.

**April 6 GOOD FRIDAY - the day the Son of God died for you**



Good Friday is the day on which Jesus died on the cross. He was crucified at 9am in the morning, and died six hours later, at 3pm. It is the most solemn day in the Christian year, and is widely marked by the removal of all decorations from churches. In Lutheran churches, the day was

marked by the reading of the passion narrative in a gospel, a practice which lies behind the 'passions' composed by Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750). Both the St Matthew Passion and the St John Passion have their origins in this observance of Good Friday.

The custom of observing a period of three hours' devotion from 12 midday to 3 pm on Good

O head, full of blood and wounds,  
full of sorrow and full of scoffing!  
O head, wreathed for mockery  
with a crown of thorns!  
O head, once beautifully adorned  
with highest honour and renown,  
but now highly abused:  
Let me hail You! Your noble  
countenance,  
before which shrinks and cowers  
the mightiest of world powers,  
how You are spat upon!  
How pallid You are,  
who has treated your eyes! light,  
that no light else can equal,  
so shamefully amiss?

*Words from Bach's Matthew Passion upon the hymn, 'O sacred head sore wounded...' is based.*

Friday goes back to the 18th century. The 'Three Hours of the Cross' often take the form of an extended meditation on the 'Seven Last Words from the Cross', with periods of silence, prayer, or hymn-singing.

## 8 April EASTER - the most joyful day of the year



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Easter is the most joyful day of the year for Christians. Christ has died for our sins. We are forgiven. Christ has risen! We are redeemed! We can look forward to an eternity in his joy! Hallelujah!

The Good News of Jesus Christ is a message so simple that you can explain it to someone in a few minutes. It is so profound that for the rest of their lives they will be still be 'growing' in their Christian walk with God.

Why does the date more around so much? Because the

date of Passover moves around, and according to the biblical account, Easter is tied to the Passover. Passover celebrates the Israelites' exodus from Egypt and it lasts for seven days, from the middle of the Hebrew month of Nisan, which equates to late March or early April.

Sir Isaac Newton was one of the first to use the Hebrew lunar calendar to come up with firm dates for Good Friday: Friday 7 April 30 AD or Friday 3 April, 33 AD, with Easter Day falling two days later. Modern scholars continue to think these the most likely.

Most people will tell you that Easter falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the Spring Equinox, which is broadly true. But the precise calculations are complicated and involve something called an 'ecclesiastical full moon', which is not the same as the moon in the sky. The earliest possible date for Easter in the West is 22 March, which last fell in 1818 and won't fall again until 2285. The latest is 25 April, which last happened in 1943 and is next due in 2038.

Pray that this Easter will be a time when we all realise to a new extent the meaning of the resurrection for our lives today.

### 17 May Ascension Day - Forty Days with the Risen Christ

40 days after Easter comes Ascension Day. It may seem crazy to call it Eastertide when Easter is clearly over! - but these are the 40 days during which the Risen Christ appeared again and again to his disciples, following his death and resurrection.

The Gospels give us little of Christ's teachings and deeds during those forty days. Jesus was seen by numerous disciples: on the road to Emmaus, by the Sea of Galilee, in houses, etc. He strengthened and encouraged his disciples, and at last opened their eyes to all that the Scriptures had promised about the Messiah. Jesus also told them that as the Father had sent him, he was now going to send them - to all corners of the earth, as his witnesses.

If you want to add more detail to Christ's appearances, the stories can be found in Matthew 28; Mark 16; Luke 24; and John 20.



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One very poignant event during this 40 day period was the reinstatement of Peter. Jesus asked Peter three times if he loved him and to feed Jesus' sheep. Peter disowned Jesus three times before Jesus crucified. This happened when Jesus met up with his disciples by Galilee and he helped them to catch fish and they had breakfast on the beach together.

Jesus of Nazareth was a man accredited by God to you by miracles, wonders and signs, which God did among you through him, as you yourselves know.<sup>23</sup>

This man was handed over to you by God's deliberate plan and foreknowledge; and you, with the help of wicked men,<sup>[d]</sup> put him to death by nailing him to the cross.<sup>24</sup> But God raised him from the dead, freeing him from the agony of death, because it was impossible for death to keep its hold on him.

(Peter in Acts 2)

## **BBC announces centre-piece of its Easter output**

BBC1 is to broadcast a live modern adaptation of the **Passion story** following a string of hit live events on BBC3. The 1 x 60-minute programme due to be broadcast on Good Friday, follows live event performances including *Frankenstein's Wedding in Leeds*, the *Passion in Manchester* and the nativity story from Liverpool, which have all been aired on BBC3.

**The Preston Guild** is working with the BBC to give a real sense of the City. Over 1,000 local people are expected to take part in a contemporary performance which will draw on the themes from the passion story.

Three pre-recorded dramas using themes from the passion story and based on Preston's culture and history will also feature in the programme. The stories will follow a mill owner who has to make a decision that affects the lives of his workers, a woman who looked after some of the 3.5m soldiers who passed through Preston train station in WW1, and a modern story about a carework-

er.

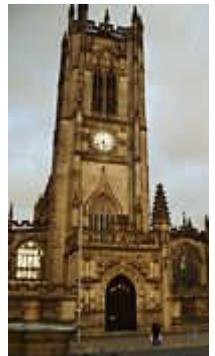
BBC head of religion and ethics, and executive producer, Aaqil Ahmed said the programme will "form the centre piece of the BBC's religious programming for 2012".

## **BBC Radio 4 celebrates the life of cathedrals**

Cathedrals still dominate Britain's cities - once symbols of temporal power, technological wonder and musical heritage. In Holy Week BBC Radio 4 will broadcast **The People's Passion**. The series will look at life in cathedrals across the land in five new dramas, documentaries and specially commissioned choral music.

A new choral piece is to be performed during **Radio 4's Sunday Worship from Manchester Cathedral** on Easter Sunday morning.

The aim is to encourage choirs of all kinds - school choirs, community choirs, cathedral choirs and choral ensembles - to perform the same new music in the same week.



Christine Morgan, Head of Radio, BBC Religion & Ethics, said: **"It's very exciting that BBC Radio 4 have commissioned a brand new piece of music for Easter 2012 and we hope that choirs of all styles, across the country, will go to the Radio 4 website and download the music from The People's Passion page and get singing."**

### **PS (from the Editor)**

From my childhood I remember occasional reference (usually in a cynical or sarcastic fashion) to the Preston Guild. If an event was relatively rare, like a man helping his wife in the house(!) (ok, sexist comment!), it was said that it occurred 'every Preston Guild' because that occurs only every twenty years. Well, this year is one of those years so here's a bit of information about that.

### **What is Preston Guild? Why is it so special? Why would you be mad to miss it?**

Preston Guild is a historic celebration dating back to 1179. It is the only Guild still celebrated in the UK and as such is unique. The 2012 celebration will be the first Guild in the 21st century and the first since the granting of

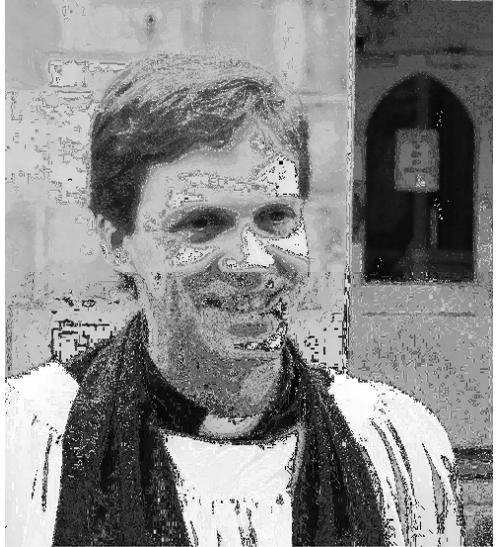
Preston's city status in 2002. Held only once every twenty years, the Guild plays an important role in the development of Preston as a thriving and important Lancashire city. The changing times mean that each Guild has its own identity but shares a heritage of over 800 years.

Residents and visitors, artists and businesses, athletes and performers - everyone gets involved in Preston Guild. The Guild has a long history and has evolved over the centuries, but one thing that has always remained the central focus of the Guild is people—the people who plan it, participate in it, promote it and the people who tell their stories of the Guild to children and grandchildren.

King Henry II granted Preston the right to have a Guild Merchant in 1179, when he gave the town its first royal charter. The Guild was an organisation of traders, craftsmen and merchants. It had a monopoly of trade in the town and only its members could carry on a craft or business. Newcomers could only trade here with the permission of the Guild, and such approval

# This month's profile: Stephen Bazeley

Hello Deane, my name is Stephen and I am married to Jo and we moved to Bolton the summer of 2011. We moved to be a part of the church, as I continue my training to one day be a Vicar. So I came to be the Curate, to learn and grow alongside the staff and congregation of St Mary's. Jo and I have felt accepted and welcomed into the family at Deane, and really enjoy meeting new people and getting to know others better as time goes by.



Just to give you a bit of background, I was born at bible college, as my Dad was training to be a Vicar at the time, and now my mum is also a Methodist Lay Preacher, so you can see it runs in the family. This meant I

I heard the good news about Jesus explained really clearly and I knew I had to commit my life to following Jesus.

moved about when I was young, living in Liverpool for 3 years and then in Sheffield. It was difficult then for people to understand my northern accent (if you can still hear it?) when we moved to London. I enjoyed parts of London life, the mixed church we went to and the great Sunday school.

It was through that Sunday school that they encouraged us to go on a Christian summer camp, and it was on that camp that I heard the good news about Jesus explained really clearly and I

knew I had to commit my life to following Jesus. It was true and Jesus had died for me, so I knew I needed to stop living life without him and start living with him. I had always gone to church but I realised then that going to church wasn't the same as making a decision for myself.

Years later and I found myself at university, involved in the Christian Union and at my church and I was encouraged to think about working for a church. So when I finished I went to work at a church in North London. It was there that I met my beautiful wife and also learned a lot about being given the opportunity to serve God in that kind of a situation. One of the things that struck me most was how important every member of a church is. If you don't use your gifts and serve each other, no one else can do it for you. As we have been hearing at church you are unique and significant in God's kingdom; he gave you as a gift to the rest of the church. So don't hold back, and watch with me as we see Deane growing from strength to strength.

Anyway Jo and I thank God for our new church and family, we are so blessed to be here and look forward to seeing what else God has in store for us all.

Pray for our clergy as they work so hard each week to lead us in our walk with Christ.

Pray for their health and times of relaxation, for quality time in which to be refreshed in mind, body and spirit.

Pray for Beccy as she works in the office and carries so much responsibility in the area of communication.

Pray for the wardens and the PCC as they pray about decisions about buildings and so many other areas of the church's life.

Pray for group leaders and children and young people's leaders. And that we will all grow and move forward in our Christian lives.

## Rear Admiral Edward Grey Hulton and HMS Hercules

Many of you may have noticed the old white ensign in the Hulton Chapel. This was given to the church by Rear Admiral Edward Grey Hulton and comes from a Royal Navy Ironclad - HMS Hercules, which was built at Chatham dockyard in 1868. The ironclad had a huge complement of 638 persons and could achieve 17mph under power, which was quite a feat for the early Victorian days. She was fitted with thick armour and armed with an arsenal of eight x 10inch guns, a host of smaller guns and from 1878 torpedoes. She also sported a pointed ram which could be used in close quarter situations, though this was a double edged sword as during a gale in 1872, she accidentally rammed HMS Northumberland; both ships sustaining serious damage. From 1875-



1877, (some of which was spent under Hulton's command,) she served as flagship of the Mediterranean fleet. The Mediterranean fleet was in existence from 1665 right up to 1967. Its purpose was to defend the vital trade route between England and the British Empire in the East reached via the Suez canal. HMS Hercules finished her active days as guard ship in the Clyde until 1881. She then spent 23 years in reserve, before being used as depot ship at Gibraltar until 1914.

Later in his career, Hulton took command of HMS Dryad in 1884. During this posting, some of the ships company formed part of an expeditionary force which was to engage in conflict in Eastern Sudan at the Battle of Tamai. The naval brigade along with 400 marines charged the Arab positions, capturing their gun emplacements thus driving an Arab retreat. 109 British lives were lost in the battle (over 2,000 Arab soldiers were killed in the same conflict). Trag-

ically, Hulton's only son, Alan Edward Grey, a Lieutenant in the Army was also to die from his wounds in 1915 during the Great War.

In addition to the epitaph to Admiral Hulton, there is another memorial adjacent to the Paise Chapel making reference to the Survey Ship, Palinurus and Jessop George Hulton who served as the ships surgeon on the vessel during three voyages 1833-1836. Palinurus was operated by the East India Company and was tasked at the time with surveying the coast of Southern Arabia with the aim of charting obstructions and establishing a coaling station on the island of Socotra so that the Company steam ships operating on the Bombay - Suez route could take on bunkers.

In 1835, the island of Socotra was occupied by East India Company forces and a British / Indian garrison was established there in the run up to the seizing of Aden in 1839. We know from the meticulous journals he kept, that Hulton was present during the occupation of Socotra. He also recorded visits to the ports of Muscat, Mukalla, Aden and Mocha. In 1836, whilst ashore in the Yemen, Hulton journeyed from the trading port of Mocha (the source of mocha coffee) to Sana'a, the then capital of Yemen. During this journey, he fell ill, most likely with Smallpox (which was rife on the coastal areas of Arabia). He never recovered and died a few weeks later at sea at the young age of 26. His burial took place at sea, though the memorial tablet in the church commemorates his life. His elder brother collated and published the "Palinurus Journals" and these were recently republished in 2003, though it is hard to obtain a copy now.

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(continued) comfortable picture of Jesus that we really know isn't the Jesus of the Scriptures? Do we need to meet afresh with Jesus on the road and get to know him, afresh or for the first time? A good place to start is by

reading a gospel... there are four to chose from but if you are new to this I'd recommend Luke!

May you encounter the Lord Jesus Christ afresh and powerfully in his word this Easter!

Terry Clark

# Timeline of Christianity

## The Puritans of the 17th century

The Puritans were a group of people who grew discontent in the Church of England and worked towards religious, moral and societal reforms. They contended that The Church of England had become a product of political struggles and man-made doctrines. The Puritans were one branch of dissenters who decided that the Church of England was beyond reform. Escaping persecution from church leadership and the King, many emigrated to America.

The Puritans believed that the Bible was God's true law, and that it provided a plan for living. The established church of the day described access to God only within the confines of "church authority". Puritans stripped away the traditional trappings and formalities of Christianity which had been slowly building throughout the previous 1500 years. Theirs was an attempt to "purify" the church and their own lives.



What many of us remember about the Puritans is a reflection of the modern definition of the term and not of the historical account. In England many of sat in Parliament. So great was the struggle that England's Civil War pitted the Puritans against the Crown Forces. Though the Puritans won the fight with Oliver Cromwell's leadership, their victory was short-lived; hence their displacement to America.

Most of the Puritans settled in the New England area. As they immigrated and formed individual colonies, their numbers rose from 17,800 in 1640 to 106,000 in 1700. Religious exclusiveness was the foremost principle of their society. The spiritual beliefs that they

held were strong. Since God was at the forefront of their minds, He was to motivate their actions in every area of life..

The common unity strengthened the community. In a foreign land surrounded with the hardships of pioneer life, their spiritual bond made them sympathetic to each other's needs. Their overall survival techniques permeated the colonies.

Each church congregation was to be individually responsible to God, as was each person. The New Testament was their model and their devotion so great that it permeated their entire society. People of opposing theological views were asked to leave the community or to be converted.

Their interpretation of scriptures was a harsh one. They emphasized a redemptive piety. Conversion was a rejection of the "worldliness" of society and a strict adherence to Biblical principles. While repression was not encouraged in principle, it was evident in their actions. Actions spoke louder than words, so actions had to be constantly controlled.

God had already chosen who would be in heaven or hell, and many puritans believed that each believer had no way of knowing which group they were in. They held to the Protestant work ethic as the belief that hard work was an honour to God which would lead to a prosperous reward. Any deviations from the normal way of Puritan life met with strict disapproval and discipline. There was no margin for error.

The devil was behind every evil deed. Constant watch needed to be kept in order to stay away from his clutches. Words of hell fire and brimstone flowed from the mouths of eloquent ministers as they warned of the persuasiveness of the devil's power. Many of their sermons were elegant, well formed, exegetical renditions of

(continued 6 pages forward)



## Men of Deane

23 of us met at the Cafe Vienna on the 25th February for a Men's Breakfast. We were blessed with an excellent and knowledgeable speaker - Phil Rawlings, the Church of England Inter-Faith Officer (there is only one such post!). The subject of his talk was "British Islam - Threat or Opportunity". It covered the social, economic and religious backgrounds of Muslims emigrating from the Commonwealth in the 50's and 60's into Britain and the challenges faced by the 2nd and 3rd generation Muslims who are with us today in Bolton and beyond. He spoke at length about the various branches of Islam, including the more radical branches of Wahhabism and the possible reasons for and dangers associated with radicalisation. For anyone who missed out on the breakfast, I have several copies of his notes and powerpoint presentation which make very interesting reading. Please do come along to any of the events below. They are an excellent way of getting to know other men in the congregation and we always have a great time of fellowship together. Contact myself or Terry for further details.

### Programme Spring / Summer 2012

Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> March 7:30pm: Topical Discussion Night—King's Head

Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> April 7:30pm: Quiz Night at the Rectory

May Event TBC: Watch this space

Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> June 7:30pm: BBQ and Bowling Night at the Rectory

Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> July 7:30pm: Archery on the Rectory Lawn

Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> August - Men's Breakfast (Guest Speaker) TBC"

Do you help out at a children's or young people's group at church?

**Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> May 2012 9am - 2:30pm St Andrew's**

A training session being held for you at St Andrew's Over Hulton

Susan Mapledoram will be taking us through the Diocese Child Protection Training with opportunities so we can make sure we do a brilliant job with the young people in our churches.

To book your free place contact Deane church office.

## Church Weekend Away

If you were at our church weekend away at Conway last year you'll know what a good time it was. In the end we had pretty much a full house (47 of us); it was a really good time of fellowship and the adult teaching on 'Confidence in God' from Adrian Youings and the work with the children by Kathleen Hughes was brilliant. Folk on the weekend were saying that they would be keen to go on another Deane weekend away. What did strike us about the Conway venue however was that it would be too small for a larger group and so did not allow us to 'grow'.

Looking around at lots of different alternative venues, we have made a booking at Cloverly Hall in North Shropshire for the weekend of **Friday 12th-Sunday 14th October 2012**.

This is one week before Bolton half term holidays start.

Cloverly Hall is 55 miles from Deane (Conway is 87 miles) and they can take 70 of us for that weekend. There is another group already booked in for that weekend but there is plenty of space at Cloverly.



Friday 12 -  
Sunday  
14th  
October at  
Cloverley  
Hall, nr  
Whitchurch  
The week-  
end will be  
relaxed and  
will have  
built into it  
teaching  
times and  
free time  
for you to  
reflect or  
just chill  
out! Costs  
from  
£90.00 per  
adult, full  
board from  
Friday tea  
to Sunday  
lunch.  
Children  
under 6 are  
free.

# A Day in the Falklands

Once having rounded the Horn in relatively mild conditions, on February 11<sup>th</sup> of this year, our cruise ship made anchor in the deep water of Port William facing East Falkland Island. The tenders then started taking us ashore to spend the day there, in Stanley as it's now called not Port Stanley. Ann and I decided to leave early; we had a tour booked in the afternoon but we wanted to look round under our own steam first.

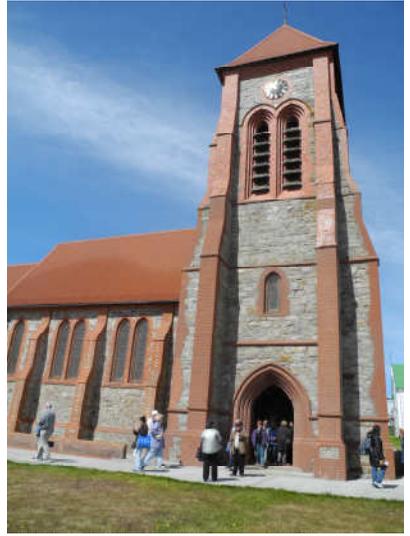
Stanley itself is quite a bright town with brightly coloured roofs on many buildings. Most are not brick but brought in flat-packed on container ships, with modern insulation. The customs formalities were very limited, and we were soon free to look around in the mild weather. Despite our preconceptions, Stanley is the same latitude in the south that London is in the north, so it rarely gets snow and not much rain, although it usually has strong winds. The main road, Ross Road led along a sheltered harbour, and we looked across the water to the hillsides of another island with the names of famous ships that had visited or finished their days there, including Darwin's Beagle and the Dreadnought. In the days before the Panama Canal, the Horn was a major trading route and ships frequently used the Falklands to take on supplies or repair the ship after a difficult trip.

In a very pleasant gift shop we met one of the 14 policemen on the island who joined three years before from Birmingham. He was full of praise for the island and said he wanted to end his days there. Apparently crime is very limited on the islands, and mainly drink and car related. It was very strange to pay for things in sterling again, though any change is not legal tender in Britain.

Stanley is very much the hub of the islands, with a hospital and schools as well as the governor's residence, and most of the 3000 or so population live there. Nonetheless the economy seems healthy, with no unemployment and even the need to bring some

workers in for service jobs such as hotels.

There is a Catholic and Protestant Church in Stanley. Christ Church Cathedral is the most southerly Anglican Cathedral in the world and was consecrated in 1892. In 1992 the local embroiders produced several new kneelers for the centenary including one with rock hopper penguins and another showing its sister church on South Georgia. Outside the cathedral is a whale bone arch of 4 in a pleasant garden. A short walk are three significant war memorials, one to the Royal Marines, who have long had a significant link with the islands, one to the Battle of the Falklands which took place between the British and German fleets in 1914, and one to the 1982 Liberation, with the names of the fallen (including three female civilians) and all the troops and ships that took part.



Ann and I then returned for our tour and to see some penguins. Our guide was a retired but very fit gentleman, who showed us pictures of him being held at gunpoint by the Argentinean invasion forces. He had been a captain in the local militia, was considered a danger and kept under house arrest. His family had lived on the islands for over 200 years, as had his wife's, who was also a local magistrate.

There followed a trek across rather rough ground, looking at plants and birds, until we dropped into a bay full of Magellan penguins. They were very tame and quite happy for us to walk amongst them. Apparently they mate for life and return to the same spot each year, to meet up and dig a burrow; however if the female doesn't like the one her partner has dug, she will refuse all privileges until it is to her satisfaction. All four major types of penguin can be seen in the Falklands and sea lions and rare birds like the Falkland

Steamer Duck which is flightless but moves its wings at such a rate through the water that it looks like a paddle steamer.

I felt at the end of the day there that these were friendly and happy people, living a good life and wanting to be British. I am not sure I could cope with the isolation, but clearly it appealed to them. They have three supermarkets (Tesco, Waitrose and Sainsbury's goods) and order extras on line. They pay no VAT on goods, so the freight charges means the cost of living is roughly similar to ours. The military base has another 2000 personnel, and I was told if I saw a yellow helicopter it was Prince William.

When we stopped at our next stop Buenos Aires, there was a street demonstration about the Falklands, and on its return voyage the ship we had sailed on was refused access to Ushuaia because it had stopped in the Falklands, so we were lucky to have seen both.

What the future holds for them is hard to answer. They have found oil in the bay and are looking at drilling for it. Chile has a friendly relationship with them, and it's unlikely the Argentinean Government will move against significant fire power and military hardware. If their youngsters want to go to University they are paid to travel to England for A levels and further study, but many of them choose to return and there are healthy numbers in the primary schools and many young families. The 1982 invasion is termed a conflict and not a war since neither Britain nor Argentina actually declared war. As the 30 year anniversary comes round, let us pray for peace in the region, and for those who lost their lives to keep the islands free. There are two benches overlooking the sound on Ross Road near Thatcher Drive, they simply say `From the Sea Freedom`.

Barbara Winder



**Pray for a peaceful solution to the tension about the Falklands.**

(continued from previous pages)  
scriptures... with a healthy dose of fear woven throughout the fabric of the literary construction.

Great pains were taken to warn their members and especially their children of the dangers of the world. Religiously motivated, they were exceptional in their time for their interest in the education of their children. Reading of the Bible was necessary to living a pious life. The education of the next generation was important to further "purify" the "purify" the church and perfect social living.

For the first time in history, free schooling was offered for all children. (continued inside back cover)

Four years later, the first American College was established; Harvard in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Puritans were the first to write books for children, and to discuss the difficulties in communicating with them. At a time when other Americans were physically blazing trails through the forests, the Puritans efforts in areas of study were advancing the country intellectually.

Religion provided a stimulus and prelude for scientific thought. Of those Americans who were admitted into the scientific "Royal Society of London," the vast majority were New England Puritans.

The moral character of England and America were shaped in part by the words and actions of this strong group of Christian believers called the Puritans.

(adapted from <http://www.nd.edu/~rbarger/www7/puritans.html>)

### **Activities Banned by the Puritans in England:**

- Horse Racing, cock-fighting and bear baiting
- Any gathering of people without permission
- Drunkenness and swearing
- Theatre-going, dancing and singing
- Games and sports on Sundays (including going for a walk)
- Gambling
- Many public houses were closed down.

Team Rector	Terry Clark	01204 61819
Curate	Stephen Bazely	01204 849228
DLM	Elizabeth Plant	01204 63730
Readers	David Dewhurst	01204 651347
	Nola Kilsby	01204 665700
Wardens	Les Kilsby	01204 665700
	Beccy Rutter	01204 654737
	Ken Tidmarsh	01204 652184
Church Office		01204 654737

### **District Church Council**

Lay Chair	Jane Hampson	01204 848433
Hon Treasurer	Les Kilsby	01204 665700
Hon Secretary	Bryan Shephard	01942 817288

### **Other Responsibilities**

Flowers	Josie Crompton	01204 655964
Gift Aid Sec	Les Kilsby	01204 665700
Handicraft Group	Dorothy Benyon	01204 417794
Ladies' Guild	Josie Crompton	01204 655964
	Pat Sewell	01204 61278
Magazine Editor	Anne Roberts	01204 849468
Music Co-ordinator	Beccy Rutter	01204 654737
Verger	Josie Crompton	01204 655964
Weddings Admin	Anne Roberts	01204 849468

### **Sunday Schools**

Climbers (3-7)	Sally Cooper	0777 644 1440
Explorers (7-11)	Paula Small	01204 650981
Pathfinders 7-9	Elizabeth Tidmarsh	01204 652184
CYFA (10-13)	Karen Greenhalgh	01204 654737

### **Youth Groups**

Voltage/Element	Karen Greenhalgh	01204 654737
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### **Uniformed Organisations**

Rainbows	Paula Small	01204 650981
Brownies	Anne Calderbank	01204 398206
Guides	Carole Baxendale	01204 419167

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