

**ST.ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOLKATA,CNI  
ROSTER FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER  
SERVICES AT 9:30 AM**

**01/10/17. 17 Sunday after Pentecost: The way of the Cross.**

Conductor and Preacher : Revd. Philip Gupta  
Isaiah 53:1-4,10-11 : Mr. Ashok Pasricha  
Matthew 16: 13-24 : Ms. Devjani Samaradivakera

**08/10/17. 18 Sunday after Pentecost: Though we have to face temptation,  
it is God's will that all should be saved**

Conductor & Preacher : Revd. Dr. Swarup Bar  
Deuteronomy 13:1-5 : Bishop's College  
Matthew 18: 7-14 : Ms. Gailing Sondhi

**15/10/17. 19 Sunday after Pentecost: Those who refuse to forgive cannot  
be forgiven**

**HOLY COMMUNION**

Celebrant and Preacher : Revd. Dr. Sunil M.Caleb  
Genesis 45: 1-8 and 15 : Mr. Ashok Pasricha  
2 Corinthians 1:23 - 2: 11 : Mr. David John  
Matthew 18 : 21- 35 : Revd. Dr. Sunil M.Caleb

**22/10/17. 20 Sunday after Pentecost: God gives us far more than we de-  
serve**

Conductor & Preacher : Rev. James Gomez  
Romans 5:6-11 : Ms. Beulah Caleb  
Matthew 20:1-16 : La Martiniere for Boys

***Kirk Session and Deacon's Court Meetings after Service***

**29/10/17. 20 Sunday after Pentecost: Reformation Sunday:**

Conductor & Preacher : The Rev. Dr. Swarup Bar  
2 Kings 23: 1-9 : Mrs. Sonali Bar  
Luke 11:23-41 : Mrs. Zeena Mondal

***Women's Guild Seminar after Service***

**FREE HOMEOPATHY CLINIC EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 12 NOON**



**St. Andrew's Church  
Newsletter**



**September 2017**

*Private Circulation Only*

*FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESBYTER-IN-CHARGE*



**Reformation 500: John Knox and the Scottish Reformation**

As this year is celebrated as the 500th year of Reformation, it will be worthwhile to look particularly at the legacy of John Knox and the Scottish Reformation. While Reformation during the 16th century spread throughout Germany, other parts of Europe, England and Scotland, the Scottish Reformation has its distinctive character which led to the establishment of the reformed/Presbyterian church in Scotland.

***Scotland during the Reformation Era***

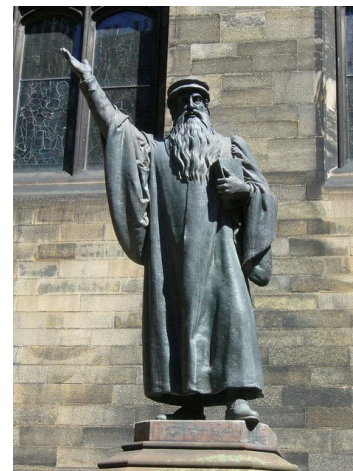
It is said that the Scottish Reformation was a deeply spiritual movement but it had a strong political undercurrent. The social and political condition of Scotland at the time of reformation was at a low ebb. On the one hand was the corruption of the church and on the other the growing influence of the Reformers like Martin Luther. The reformation reached Scotland by way of England, partly through the activity of returning Protestant students, and partly through the circulation of Lutheran and Reformed writings. The Bible translations of Tyndale and Coverdale were popular. Luther's writings were so widely read that the Parliament formally prohibited their printing and distribution in 1525. George Wishart, an early Protestant reformer preached the gospel in various parts of Scotland and was ultimately burnt stake in 1546. (p.3)

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Please visit our newly updated website : <http://standrewschurchkolkata.in/>

## EDUCATION SUNDAY HELD ON 10TH SEPTEMBER, 2017



The Guest speaker was Rev. Dr. Arun Sarkar, Principal of Buntain Theological College, accompanied by his wife Mrs. Rupkatha Sarkar, Principal of La Martiniere for Girls. Dr. Sarkar gave an inspiring message and along with Mrs. Sarkar honoured the Heads of Institutions and teachers with special mementos. The children's choir from La Martiniere for Boys led by Mr. Quentin Pope sang wonderfully. Special refreshments and fellowship followed after service.



### *The Legacy of John Knox (1514-1572)*

John Knox was born near Haddington, East Lothian, but died in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was the foremost leader of the Scottish Reformation, who set the austere moral tone of the Church of Scotland and shaped the democratic form of government it adopted. He was influenced by George Wishart mentioned earlier and after his death, the following year Knox became the spokesman for the Reformation in Scotland. After a period of intermittent imprisonment and exile in England and on the European continent, in 1559 he returned to Scotland, where he supervised the preparation of the constitution and liturgy of the Reformed Church.

The statue of John Knox at New College, School of Divinity, University of Edinburgh, U.K.

### *Shaping of the Reformed Church in Scotland*

His most important literary work was his *History of the Reformation in Scotland*. In three respects Knox left his mark : he took part in the shaping of its articles; he secured the insertion into *The Book of Common Prayer* of the so-called black rubric, which denies the corporal presence of Christ in the consecrated bread and wine used in Holy Communion and explains that kneeling at communion implies no adoration of the elements; and he was one of the chief foster fathers of English Puritanism, a reform movement started within the state church with a view to the more rigorous application of Reformation principles in doctrine and worship. Knox, aided by a committee of distinguished churchmen, laid before the Scottish Parliament the *First Book of Discipline* containing proposals for the constitution and finance of the Reformed Church. Worship was to be regulated by the *Book of Common Order* (also called Knox's Liturgy), according to which congregations were to be governed by elders elected annually by the people and the elders were to aid the minister to maintain firm moral discipline among the people. Amidst political upheavals and religious fervor, Knox guided the ship of reformation to ultimately shape the Reformed Church in Scotland.

**(Resources: F. Hrangkhuma, *An Introduction to Church History*; Entry on John Knox in Encyclopaedia Britannica online)**