REFORMATION WORSHIP

The Westminster morning service follows the classical pattern of the major Protestant Reformers as they sought to return Christian worship to the pattern and elements of the immediate post-Apostolic church. The service consists of four major parts—the acts of entrance, the ministry of the Word, the ministry of prayer and the acts of commitment. Not only does the practice of "classic" worship place the focus on Almighty God himself and his majesty—as opposed to human personalities and entertainment—but the "means of Grace" are central in the service.

THE LORD'S DAY AT WESTMINSTER

9:45 A.M. Sunday Bible School for the entire family
11:00 A.M. Morning Service
6:00 P.M. Confession class and Q&A Club
6:00 P.M. Revival Prayer

REVIVAL PRAYER, TONIGHT AT THE CHURCH 6 PM

CONFESSION CLASS AND Q&A CLUB TONIGHT AT 6 PM!

MEMBERSHIP CLASS THIS FALL

Please sign-up in the narthex if you would like to attend the class.

HARVEST FESTIVAL AND CHILI COOK-OFF

Our annual Harvest Festival will take place at the church, Saturday November 7 from 1-5 pm!

PRESBYTERY

The one hundred and sixty-second stated meeting of Gulf Coast Presbytery will convene this Tuesday October 13, at the First Presbyterian Church, Panama City, FL. Attending from Westminster will be the pastor and ruling elders Brett Doster and Drew Mcleod.

*__BOOK OF THE MONTH:__ *Identity and Attributes of God* by Terry Johnson*

Westminster Presbyterian Church

THE MORNING SERVICE
eleven o'clock
Lord's Day, October 11, 2026

Visitors will note that the Westminster morning service proceeds without announcement. Written direction is found in the bulletin for each component of the corporate expression of worship of the Almighty and Majestic Triune God. The service is planned in this manner so as to eliminate as much as possible interruptions of the flow of thought and expressions of reverent worship that is commensurate with the majesty of Almighty God. This worship begins with the prelude.

*Indicates the congregation standing, as one is able.
+Latecomers may be seated.

"O Lord GOD, you are God, and your words are true . . ." II Samuel 7:28

JUSTIFICATION AND MERIT

The doctrine of justification, the storm center of the Reformation, was for Paul the heart of the gospel (Rom. 1:17; 3:21-5:21; Gal. 2:15-5:1), shaping his message (Acts 13:38-39) and his devotion (II Cor. 5:13-21; Phil. 3:4-14). Though other New Testament writers affirm the same doctrine in substance, the terms in which Protestants have affirmed and defended it for almost five centuries are drawn primarily from Paul.

Justification is God's act of pardoning sinners and accepting them as righteous for Christ's. sake. In it, God puts permanently right their previously estranged relationship with Himself. This justifying sentence is God's bestowal of a status of acceptance for Jesus' sake. (II Cor. 5:21).

God's justifying judgment seems strange, for pronouncing sinners righteous may appear to be precisely the kind of unjust action by a judge that God's own law forbids (Deut. 25:1; Prov. 17:15). Yet it is a just judgment, for its basis is the righteousness of Jesus Christ. As "the last Adam (I Cor. 15:45), our representative head acting on our behalf, Christ obeyed the law that bound us and endured the punishment for lawlessness that we deserved and so "merited" our justification. Our justification is on a just basis (Rom. 3:25-26; I John 1:9), with Christ's righteousness reckoned to our account (Rom. 5:18-19).

God's justifying decision is in effect the judgment of the Last Day regarding where we will spend eternity, brought forward into the present and pronounced here and now. It is a judgment on our eternal destiny; God will never go back on it, however much Satan may appeal against the verdict (Zech. 3:1; Rom. 8:33-34; Rev. 12:10). To be justified is to be eternally secure (Rom. 5:1-5; 8:30).

—The Rev. J. I. Packer, D. Phil. (Oxford)
from *The Reformation Study Bible*, 2d. ed., p. 1695

The Prelude

O Worship the King . . . . . Kraus
Beneath the Cross of Jesus . . . . . Maker
I Greet Thee, Who My Sure Redeemer Art . . . . . *Genevan Psalter*, 1551

***The First Lesson** – 1 Chronicles 29:10-13

Blessed are you, O Lord, the God of Israel our father, forever and ever. Yours, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heavens and in the earth is yours. Yours is the kingdom, O Lord, and you are exalted as head above all.

Both riches and honor come from you, and you rule over all. In your hand are power and might, and in your hand it is to make great and to give strength to all. And now we thank you, our God, and praise your glorious name. (ESV)

***The Hymn No. 101** – "Come thou Almighty King" . . . . . *Trinity*

***The Invocation and the Lord's Prayer**

Our Father, who art in heaven; Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done; On earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts; As we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil; For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

***The Response** (Sung by all) . . . . . *Old Hundredth*

All hail, adored Trinity; all hail, eternal Unity; O God the Father, God the Son, and God the Spirit, ever One. Three Persons praise we evermore, One only God our hearts adore; in your sweet mercy ever kind may we our sure protection find. (Anglo-Saxon, 11th century)

+The Interlude – How Sweet and Awesome Is the Place ..... Ancient Irish hymn melody

***The Ascription of Praise** (Sung by all) . . . . . *Regent Square*

Christ is made the sure foundation, Christ the head and cornerstone, chosen of the Lord and precious, binding all the church in one; holy Zion's help forever and her confidence alone. (anon., 6th or 7th century, tr. John M. Neale, 1861, alt., mod.)

***The Great Commandment** (Unison)

And he *[Jesus]* said . . . "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets." (St. Matthew 22:37-40 [Deuteronomy 6:5; Leviticus 19:18]) (ESV)

***The Response** (Sung by all) . . . . . *Slane*

Be thou my vision, O Lord of my heart; naught be all else to me, save that thou art—thou my best thought by day or by night, waking or sleeping, thy presence my light. Be thou my wisdom, and thou my true word; I ever with thee and thou with me, Lord; thou my great Father, I thy true son; thou in me dwelling, and I with thee one. Riches I heed not, nor man's empty praise, thou mine inheritance, now and always: thou and thou only, first in my heart, High King of heaven, my treasure thou art.

***The Apostles' Creed**

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth;

And in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost; Born of the Virgin Mary; Suffered under Pontius Pilate; Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell;* The third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven; And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Catholic Church; The Communion of Saints; The Forgiveness of sins; The Resurrection of the body; And the Life everlasting. Amen.
*i. e. His body continued in the state of the dead until the third day.
(from the 2nd c.; the term "Catholic" is the Anglicization of the Latin for universal)

***The Gloria Patri** (Sung by all) . . . . . *Greatorex*

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen, Amen. (2nd cent.)

***The Second Lesson –** Isaiah 6:1-7 (Responsively)

1 In the year that King Uzziah died I saw the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up: and the train of his robe filled the temple.

2 Above him stood the seraphim. Each had six wings: with two he covered his face, and with two he covered his feet, and with two he flew.

3 And one called to another and said:

"Holy, holy, holy is the LORD of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory!"

4 And the foundations of the thresholds shook at the voice of him who called, and the house was filled with smoke.

5 And I said: "Woe is me! For I am lost; for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; and my eyes have seen the King, the LORD of hosts!"

6 Then one of the seraphim flew to me, having in his hand a burning coal that he had taken with tongs from the altar.

7 And he touched my mouth and said: "Behold, this has touched your lips; your guilt is taken away, and your sin atoned for."

*__The Silent Prayers of God's People__

*__The Hymn__ – "My God, how wonderful you are" . . . . . *Martyrdom*

My God, how wonderful you are, your majesty how bright! How beautiful your mercy seat in depths of burning light!

Wondrous are your eternal years, O everlasting Lord, by holy angels day and night unceasingly adored!

O how I fear you, living God, with deepest, tend'rest fears, and worship you with trembling hope, and penitential tears.

No earthly father loves like you, no mother half so mild bears and forbears, as you have done with me, your sinful child.

How wonderful, how beautiful, the sight of you will be, your endless wisdom, boundless pow'r, and awesome purity! (from Psalm 113)

*__The Westminster Larger Catechism__

Pastor: Q. 61. Are all they saved who hear the gospel, and live in the church?
Congregation: A. All that hear the gospel, and live in the visible church, are not saved; but they only who are true members of the church invisible.
Pastor: Q. 62. What is the visible church?
Congregation: A. The visible church is a society made up of all such as in all ages and places of the world do profess the true religion, and of their children.
Pastor: Q. 63. What are the special privileges of the visible church?
Congregation: A. The visible church hath the privilege of being under God's special care and government; of being protected and preserved in all ages, notwithstanding the opposition of all enemies; and of enjoying the communion of saints, the ordinary means of salvation, and offers of grace by Christ to all the members of it in the ministry of the gospel, testifying, that whosoever believes in him shall be saved, and excluding none that will come unto him.

*__The Psalm__ (Sung by all) . . . . . *Austrian Hymn*

God of vengeance, O Jehovah, God of vengeance, O shine forth! Rise up, O You Judge of Nations! Render to the proud their worth. O LORD, how long shall the wicked, how long shall the wicked boast? Arrogant the words they pour out, ill men all, a taunting host. They, Jehovah, crush Your people and your heritage distress; they kill sojourner and widow, murder they the fatherless. And they say, "Jehovah sees not; Jacob's God does not have eyes." Understand, O foolish people! When, O fools, will you be wise? (Psalm 94, *Trinity Psalter*, 1994)

The Interlude – O God, We Praise Thee . . . . . *Scottish Psalter*, 1615

The Third Lesson – St. Mark 1:12-15 (Pew Bible, p. 836, Large Print, p. 994)

The Sermon – THE TEMPTATION AND KINGDOM OF CHRIST ..... Mr. McGowan

III. JESUS CHRIST: THE SERVANT KING: AN EXPOSITION OF MARK

*__The Hymn No. 165__ – "Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim" . . . . . *Lyons*

*__The Benediction__

*__The Response__ (Sung by all) . . . . . *Wem in Leidenstagen*

Glory be to Jesus, who in bitter pains poured for me the lifeblood from his sacred veins! Lift we then our voices, swell the mighty flood, louder still and louder praise the Lamb of God! (Italian, 18th century, tr. Edward Caswall, 1857)

The Postlude – Be Thou My Vision . . . . . Traditional Irish melody, arr. Evans

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Westminster Church is a congregation of Gulf Coast Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in America. The church was officially chartered on April 29, 1954, by Florida Presbytery of the then Presbyterian Church, U. S. In 1973 the congregation affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in America to remain fully loyal to the sound doctrine of the Reformed Faith as set forth in the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms and to be obedient to the Great Commission.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AS SANCTIFIER

God calls every person to mirror and reflect His holy character. "As He who called you is holy, you also be holy in all your conduct, since it is written, 'You shall be holy, for I am holy.'" (1 Peter 1:15-16). Our problem is that in ourselves we are not holy; we are unholy. Yet the Bible refers to us as "saints." The term *saint* means "one who is holy." Since holiness is not found in ourselves, we must be made holy. The One who works to make us holy, to conform us to the image of Christ, is the Holy Spirit. As the third person of the Trinity, the Holy Spirit is no more holy than the Father and the Son. Yet we do not speak of the Holy Father, the Holy Son, and of the Holy Spirit. That the Spirit of God is called the Holy Spirit is not so much because of His person (which is indeed holy) but because of His work, to make us holy.

It is the special work of the Holy Spirit to make us saints. He consecrates us. The Holy Spirit fulfills the role of the sanctifier. To be sanctified is to be made holy, or righteous. Sanctification is a process that begins the moment we become Christians. The process continues until death when the believer is made finally, fully, and forevermore righteous.

The Reformed faith is distinctive in its emphasis on the working of the Holy Spirit *alone* in regeneration. We do not assist the Holy Spirit in our rebirth. We reject outright any notion of cooperative effort in the rebirth of the believer. Sanctification, however, is a different matter. Our sanctification is a cooperative venture. We must work with the Holy Spirit to grow in sanctification. The apostle Paul expressed this idea in his letter to the church at Phillipi: "Therefore, my beloved, as you have always obeyed, so now, not only as in my presence but much more in my absence, work out your salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God who works in you, both to will and to work for his good pleasure." (Philippians 2:12-13).

The call to cooperation is one that involves work. We are to work in earnest. To work with fear and trembling does not suggest a spirit of terror but reverence coupled with effort. We are consoled by the knowledge that we are not left to do this work alone or by our own efforts. God is working within us to accomplish our sanctification.

The Holy Spirit indwells the believer, working to bring about a more righteous life and heart. We must be careful, however, not to confuse the indwelling Spirit with any deification of the individual. The Spirit is in the believer and works with the believer, but does nor become the believer. The Spirit works to produce sanctified human beings, not deified creatures. When the Spirit indwells us, He does not become human and we do not become gods. The Holy Spirit does not destroy our personal identities as human beings. In our sanctification we are to become godlike in character, but not in being.

—The Rev. R. C. Sproul, Drs. (Free Uni., NL)
Founding pastor, St. Andrew's Chapel (Ind. Reformed), Sanford, FL
from *The Reformation Study Bible*, 3d. ed., p. 2023

CURSED

"His body shall not remain all night on the tree, but you shall bury him the same day, for a hanged man is cursed by God . . ." (Deuteronomy 21:23, NKJV)

"Christ redeemed us from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for us—for it is written, 'Cursed is everyone who is hanged on a tree'—" (Galatians 3:13, NKJV)

My ordination hymn was "'Tis midnight, and on Olive's Brow." I love that hymn is spite of a line in it that bothers me. It declares that Jesus was "not forsaken by his God." Some theologians say, "Jesus, in his humanity, felt forsaken on the cross, but he wasn't really forsaken." But if Jesus was not really forsaken on the cross, we are still in our sins. We have no redemption. We have no salvation. The whole point of the cross is that if Jesus was going to bear our sins and the sanctions of the covenant, then he had to experience utter and complete forsakenness by the Father . . .

. . . When Jesus took the curse upon himself, he so identified with our sin that he became a curse. God cut him off and justly so. This was an act of divine justice. At the moment that Christ took upon himself the sin of the world, he became the most grotesque, most obscene mass of sin in the history of the world. God is too holy to even look at iniquity. When Christ was hanging on the cross, the Father, as it were, turned his back on Christ. He removed his face. He turned out the lights. He cut off his Son. There was Jesus, who in human nature had been in a perfect, blessed relationship with God throughout his life. There was Jesus, the Son in whom the Father was well pleased. Now he hung in darkness, isolated from the Father, cut off from fellowship—fully receiving in himself the curse of God—not for his own sin but for the sin he willingly bore by imputation for our sake.

I have heard many sermons about the physical pain of death by crucifixion. I've heard graphic descriptions of the nails and the thorns. Surely the physical agony of crucifixion was a ghastly thing. But there were thousands who died in crosses and may have had more painful deaths than that of Christ. But only one person has ever received the full measure of the curse of God while on a cross. I doubt that Jesus was even aware of the nails and the spear—he was so overwhelmed by the outer darkness. On the cross Jesus was in the reality of hell. He was totally bereft of the grace and the presence of God, utterly separated from all blessedness of the Father. He became a curse for us so that we someday will be able to see the face of God. So that the light of his countenance might fall upon us, God turned his back on his Son. No wonder Christ screamed. He screamed from the depth of his soul. How long did he have to endure it? We don't know, but a second of it would have been of infinite value.

Finally, Jesus cried, "It is finished!" (John 19:30). It was over. What was over? His life? The pain of nails? No. It was the forsakenness that ended. The curse was finish.

—The Rev. R. C. Sproul, Drs. (Free Uni., NL)

SANCTIFICATION: THE SPIRIT AND THE FLESH

According to the *Westminster Shorter Catechism* (Q. 35), sanctification is "the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness." It is a continuing change worked by God in us, freeing us from sinful habits and forming in us Christlike affections, dispositions, and virtues. It does not mean that sin is instantly eradicated, but it is also more than a counteraction, in which sin is merely restrained or repressed without being progressively destroyed. Sanctification is a real transformation, not just the appearance of one.

The basic meaning of "sanctify" is to set apart to God, for His use. But God works in those whom He claims as His own to conform them "to the image of his Son" (Rom. 8:29). This moral renovation, in which we are increasingly changed from what we once were, flows from the agency of the indwelling Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:13; 12:1, 2; 1 Cor. 6:11, 19, 20; 2 Cor. 3:18; Eph. 4:22-24; 1 Thess. 5:23; 2 Thess. 2:13; Heb. 13:20, 21). God calls His children to holiness and graciously gives what He commands (1 Thess. 4:4; 5:23).

Regeneration is birth; sanctification is growth. In regeneration, God implants desires that were not there before: desire for God, for holiness, and for glorifying God's name in the world; desire to pray and worship; desire to love and bring benefit to others. In sanctification, the Holy Spirit "works in you, both to will and to work" according to God's purpose, enabling His people to fulfill their new, godly desires (Phil. 2:12, 13). Christians, as the moral profile of Jesus (the "fruit of the Spirit") is progressively formed in them (2 Cor. 3:18; Gal. 4:19; 5:22-25).

Regeneration is a momentary act, bringing a person from spiritual death to life. It is exclusively God's work. Sanctification is an ongoing process, dependent on God's continuing action in the believer, and consisting of the believer's continuous struggle against sin. God's method of sanctification is neither activism (self-reliant activity) nor apathy (God-reliant passivity), but human effort dependent on God (2 Cor. 7:1; Phil. 3:10-14; Heb. 12:14). Knowing that without Christ's enabling we cannot do good works, but also that He is ready to strengthen us for all we have to do (Phil. 4:13), we "abide" in Christ, asking for His help constantly—and we receive it (Col. 1:11; I Tim. 1:12; 2 Tim. 1:7; 2:1).

The standard to which God's work of sanctifying His saints is directed is His own revealed moral law, expounded and modeled by Christ Himself. Christ's love, humility, and patience are a supreme standard for Christians (Rom. 13:13; Eph. 5:2; Phil. 2:5-11; 1 Pet. 2:21).

Believers find within themselves contrary urgings. The Spirit sustains their regenerate desires and purposes, but their fallen instincts (the "flesh") obstruct their path and drag them back. The conflict of these two is sharp. Paul says he is unable to do what is right, and unable to restrain himself from doing what is wrong (Rom. 7:14-25). This conflict and frustration will be with Christians as long as they are in the body. Yet by watching and praying against temptation, and cultivating opposite virtues, they may through the Spirit's help "put to death" particular bad habits (Rom. 8:13; Col. 3:5). They will experience many particular deliverances and victories in their battle with sin, while not being exposed to temptations that are impossible to resist (1 Cor. 10:13).

—The Rev. J. I. Packer, D. Phil. (Oxford)
author of *Knowing God*, *Fundamentalism and the Word of God*, *Evangelism and the Sovereignty of God*
from *The Reformation Study Bible*, 2d. ed., p. 1650

REBIRTH

It was Jesus who first declared that spiritual rebirth was an absolute necessity for entering the kingdom of God. He declared to Nicodemus, "Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3). The word *unless* in Jesus' teaching signals a universally necessary condition for seeing and entering the kingdom of God. Rebirth, then, is an essential part of Christianity; without it, entrance into God's kingdom is impossible. *Regeneration* is the theological term used to describe rebirth. It refers to a new generating, a new genesis, a new beginning. It is more than "turning over a new leaf'; it marks the beginning of a new life in a radically renewed person. Peter speaks of believers having "been born again, not of perishable seed but of imperishable, through the living and abiding word of God" (I Peter 1:23).

Regeneration is the work of Holy Spirit upon those who are spiritually dead (see Ephesians 2:1-10). The Spirit recreates the human heart, quickening it from spiritual death to spiritual life. Regenerate people are new creations. Where formerly they had no disposition, inclination, or desire for the things of God, now they are disposed and inclined toward God. In regeneration, God plants a desire for Himself in the human heart that otherwise would not be there.

Regeneration is not to be confused with the full experience of conversion. Just as birth is our initiation, our first entrance into life outside the womb, so our spiritual rebirth is the starting point of our spiritual life. It occurs by God's divine initiative and is an act that is sovereign, immediate, and instantaneous. An awareness of our conversion may be gradual. Yet rebirth itself is instantaneous. No one can be partially reborn.

—The Rev. R. C. Sproul, Drs. (Free Uni., NL)
Founding pastor, St. Andrew's Chapel (Ind. Reformed), Sanford, FL
Founder of Ligonier Ministries, author of over one hundred books
from *The Reformation Study Bible*, 3d. ed., p. 1857

JOHN CALVIN ON THE NECESSITY FOR REFORMING THE CHURCH

More than 450 years ago, a request came to John Calvin to write on the character of and need for reform in the Church. The circumstances were quite different from those that inspired other writings of Calvin, and enable us to see other dimensions of his defense of the Reformation. The Emperor Charles V was calling the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire to meet in the city of Speyer in 1544. Martin Bucer, the great reformer of Strassburg, appealed to Calvin to draft a statement of the doctrines of and necessity for the Reformation. The result was remarkable. Theodore Beza, Calvin's friend and successor in Geneva, called *The Necessity for Reforming the Church* the most powerful work of his time . . .

. . . Calvin focuses on four topics, which he calls the soul and body of the church. The soul of the church is worship and salvation. The body is sacraments and church government. The great cause of reform for Calvin centers in these topics. The evils, remedies and necessity for prompt action all relate to worship, salvation, sacraments and church government.

. . . Proper worship is Calvin's first concern.

WORSHIP

Calvin stresses the importance of worship because human beings so easily worship according to their own wisdom rather than God's. He insists that worship must be regulated by the Word of God alone: "I know how difficult it is to persuade the world that God disapproves of all modes of worship not expressly sanctioned by His Word. The opposite persuasion which cleaves to them, being seated, as it were, in their very bones and marrow, is, that whatever they do has in itself a sufficient sanction, provided it exhibits some kind of zeal for the honour of God. But since God not only regards as fruitless, but also plainly abominates, whatever we undertake from zeal to His worship, if at variance with His command what do we gain by a contrary course? The words of God are clear and distinct, 'Obedience is better than sacrifice.'" This conviction is one of the reasons that reform was required: " . . . since . . . God in many passages forbids any new worship unsanctioned by his Word; since he declares that he is grievously offended with the presumption which invents such worship, and threatens it with severe punishment, it is clear that the reformation which we have introduced was demanded by a strong necessity." . . .

For Calvin the worship of the medieval church had become "gross idolatry." The issue of idolatry was for him as serious as the issue of works righteousness in justification. Both represented human wisdom replacing divine revelation. Both represented a pandering to human proclivities, rather than desiring to please and obey God . . .

The reformers, like the prophets of old, needed to attack the idolatry and the "external show" of the worship of their time. The antidote to the theatrics of the church in Calvin's day was a godly simplicity of worship — as reflected in the order of service in the church of Geneva . . .

—The Rev. W. Robert Godfrey, Ph.D. (Stanford)
From www.Ligonier.org, July 8, 2016

*Westminster's worship service follows Calvin's 1542 order of service.

THE SESSION

Sean W. T. McGowan, Moderator

Brett Doster — George E. Close — Drew D. Mcleod
Robert Peterson — Arthur E. Wahl

THE DIACONATE

Christopher J. Colson — Kerry S. Langston
Luke May — Dick Metcalf

OUR MINISTER

Sean W. T. McGowan, Pastor

OUR MISSIONARIES

Rev. and Mrs. Allen M. Baker, III, Reformed Evangelistic Fellowship . . . . Africa, India and USA
Rev. and Mrs. Ethan P. Brown, Reformed University Fellowship (PCA) . . . University of Illinois
Mr. and Mrs. Juan C. Cardenas, TEAM (The Evangelical Alliance Mission) . . . . . India
Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Davila, Presbyterian Church in America . . . . . El Salvador
Rev. and Mrs. J. Kelly Jackson, Reformed University Fellowship (PCA) . . Florida State University
Rev. and Mrs. George Sayour, Ministry to State (PCA Mission to North Am.) . . . . . Tallahassee
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, Presbyterian Church in America . . . . . Japan

OUR MISSION AGENCIES

A Women's Pregnancy Center . . . . . Tallahassee
Calvary Home for Children . . . . . Anderson, SC
Chelsea House, Good Samaritan Network . . . . . Tallahassee
Good Samaritan Inn for Men, Good Samaritan Network . . . . . Tallahassee
Gulf Coast Presbytery, Presbyterian Church in America . . . . . Madison, FL to Mobile, AL
Palmer Home for Children . . . . . Memphis and Nashville, TN
Pregnancy Center of Gadsden County . . . . . Havana and Quincy
Presbyterian Church in America Retired Ministers and Widows Relief Fund . . . . . USA

THE ORDINARY MEANS OF GRACE-BASED MINISTRY

"What exactly do you mean by 'ordinary means of grace-based ministry?'" The "ordinary means of grace" are "the Word, sacraments, and prayer." These are the ordinances given by God with which spiritual life is nurtured. By ordinances we mean spiritual instruments of grace and growth in grace appointed by God in the Bible. So, when we say ordinary means of grace-based ministry, we mean a ministry that focuses on doing the things God says are central to the spiritual health and growth of His people. The key things that the church can do to help people know God and grow in their knowledge of God are: (1) the public reading and preaching of the Word; (2) emphasize the confirming efficacy of the sacraments; and (3) emphasize a life of prayer. —The Rev. J. Ligon Duncan, III, Ph.D.