Ordained Servant

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ORDAINED SERVANT

Statement Of Purpose

Ordained Servant exists to provide solid materials for the equipping of office-bearers to serve more faithfully. The goal of this journal is to assist the ordained servants of the church to become more fruitful in their particular ministry so that they in turn will be more capable to prepare God's people for works of service. To attain this goal Ordained Servant will include articles (both old and new) of a theoretical and practical nature with the emphasis tending toward practical articles wrestling with perennial and thorny problems encountered by office-bearers.

Editorial Policy

1. Ordained Servant publishes articles inculcating biblical presbyterianism in accord with the constitution of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church and helpful articles from collateral Reformed traditions; however, views expressed by the writers do not necessarily represent the position of Ordained Servant or of the Church.

2. Ordained Servant occasionally publishes articles on issues on which differing positions are taken by officers in good standing in the Orthodox Presbyterian Church. Ordained Servant does not intend to take a partisan stand, but welcomes articles from various viewpoints in harmony with the constitution of the Orthodox Presbyterian Church.

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Ordained Servant — Vol. 8, No. 4
It hardly seems possible (to me, at least) but this issue marks the completion of eight years of publication of *Ordained Servant*. I am thankful for your generally positive response to this journal, and the encouragement I've received from you, my brethren. May the Lord be pleased to enable *Ordained Servant* to continue to be of assistance to you in the future. And to this end—and with thanks to Mr. John Muether (who prepared them)—we are pleased to devote most of the space in this issue to two indicies. The first gives a list of all the subjects dealt with in the thirty-one issues (including this one). The second lists all who have been contributors to the pages of *Ordained Servant*. We hope that these will help make this journal a permanent source for pastors, elders and deacons of the church.

Though *Ordained Servant* is produced primarily for the office-bearers of the OPC, we are thankful that it is proving useful to others as well. And in order to enhance this usefulness Pastor Stephen Pribble is diligently working to make the material contained in past issues more easily available on the OPC web site (www.opc.org). Though all the material is 'there' in Adobe .pdf files, these are quite long because they are, at present, only available in long files containing entire issues. The goal is to 'individualize' the material so that any specific article can be quickly downloaded anywhere in the world. We have already had very encouraging reports concerning the number of visits to our web site, but we believe the completion of this project will greatly increase the usefulness to the wider family of the Lord.

We had originally planned to make this issue a special issue on the subject of creation. We even tried to put an issue together with articles on this subject together with the indicies. But because of the size of these indicies we soon discovered that we had only two choices: either make the type size for the indicies so small that they were hard to read, or delay until the next issue our dealing with the subject of creation. Because we want the indicies to be easy to use we decided on the latter choice. We can only apologize to the writers that we had 'kept after' for the material, hoping that even they will understand.

In the previous issue of *Ordained Servant* we inadvertently lost part of the conclusion to Larry Wilson's article entitled 'A Modest Proposal.' This has been corrected in the version available on the internet, but here it is in black and white!

My point is that perhaps taking a page from presbyterian history can provide a helpful solution to our dilemma. On a presbytery level, we could have the relationships which make for meaningful pastoral care. On a synod level, we could have the resources which make for effective church extension.

If the OPC wanted to implement structural changes like this, it would have a lot of logistical details to work out. But what do you think of the idea in theory? Is it too outrageous even to consider? Or does it help toward a biblical answer to our dilemma?

“...let us not refuse any of the parcels of enlightenment on many aspects of truth which even this confused generation may bring us. But let us beware of the controlling framework of modern thinking lest its patterns and presuppositions become our own, and then, before we know it, we are carried away by a current of thought and attitude that makes the sufficiency and finality of Scripture not only extraneous but alien to our way of thinking. Sadly enough this is what has taken place so often, and there comes to be no basic affinity between the faith entertained and proclaimed, on the one hand, and that which the implications of the sufficiency and finality of Scripture demand and constrain, on the other.”

—Professor John Murray
Introduction

Should little children participate in the worship of God? Well, in one sense the Bible says that we are all little children, as Jesus indicated when He said to His disciples: “Little children, yet a little while I am with you” (John 13:33). Therefore, in principle, it is clear that little children must worship Him. But there is another sense in which we speak of “little children,” and that, of course, is in reference to infants or toddlers. What, if any obligation do they have to worship God and, more particularly, what—if any—place do they have in the corporate worship of God?

As God’s people, we should rejoice over hearing infant noises in our midst. This is an indication of His covenant blessings and of His gift of life. God thereby adds to our number and advances His kingdom through the generations. But does this mean that without exception children must always be present with their parents in the congregation? This article seeks to offer some biblical direction for both the parents of small children as well as the congregation of corporate worshippers.

The Youngest of Children are Capable of Learning Great Things.

Little children are sponges when it comes to soaking in new information. In Luke 1:44 the Bible reports this statement from Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist, when she heard Mary, “For, lo, as soon as the voice of thy salutation sounded in mine ears, the babe leaped in my womb for joy.” Even when they seem not to be paying attention, the youngest of children often surprise us when we hear them recite the very thing we thought had passed them by (sometimes to our delight or chagrin). From the moment a child is born (or perhaps even before that), parents begin to teach their children by speaking, singing and living out before them a Christian life. The fact that they cannot articulate or emulate immediately all that we impart to them does not cause us to stop teaching them. We know that soon they will pick it up and mimic what they have been taught. Even if the child does not understand all that he is doing, he is learning that these are the things God’s people do. In time he will understand why.

There is nothing more important for a child to learn than the worship of God, both privately and corporately. This is one of the chief obligations of all God’s creatures. As we teach our children to walk and talk, at the same time we should diligently teach them the Scriptures and how they should worship God when they “sit in their house,” when they “walk in the way,” when they “lie down,” or when they “rise up” (Deut 6:6-7). We have a clear biblical example of the importance of this very early training found in 2 Timothy 3:15, where the apostle Paul writes to Timothy, saying, “And that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.” The Greek word for “child” in this text is the word used to describe a “nursing babe.” No doubt, the infant Timothy heard the word of God from the mouths of his faithful mother Eunice and his grandmother Lois from the time he was born.

Being grown-up is no guarantee that one will learn or comprehend the truth of God. Jesus is thankful that truth is revealed even to the immature: “In that hour Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, ‘I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that 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’” (Luke 10:21). While it may be a mystery to adults, nevertheless God is clearly capable of communicating with and receiving praise from even nursing children. In fact, we read the prophesy in Psalm 8:2 that this would, in fact, be the case; a prophecy that was fulfilled in Matthew 21:15-16: “And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that He [Jesus] did, and the children crying in the temple, and saying, ‘Hosanna to the Son of David’ they were sore displeased, and said unto Him, ‘Hearest Thou what these say?’ And Jesus saith unto them, ‘Yea;
have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise?” While Christians should not be mystics, nevertheless, neither should we dismiss the fact that there are mysteries in the ways of God, and that the Spirit, like the wind, “blows where it wishes” (John 3:8).

**Children are Members of the Covenant Community**

We should first be clear that all of God’s covenant promises belong to “you and your children.” Covenant children are members of the covenant community and are entitled to its benefits. Just as circumcision was an advantage for Jews (“much in every way” (Rom. 3:2)), so too, those who have received the covenant sign and seal of baptism have all the covenant privileges. Paul especially points to the fact that their chief privilege is having been given “the oracles of God.” In other words, God’s Word is given to all the members of the covenant community, including the little children.

When Moses assembled the congregation of the Lord, whereby God established them as His covenant people, the congregation was all-inclusive:

“Ye stand this day all of you before the LORD your God; your captains of your tribes, your elders, and your officers, with all the men of Israel, your little ones, your wives, and thy stranger that is in thy camp, from the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water: that thou shouldest enter into covenant with the LORD thy God, and into His oath, which the LORD thy God maketh with thee this day: That He may establish thee today for a people unto Himself, and that He may be unto you a God, as He hath spoken of him” (Deut. 29:10-15).

God’s covenant with His people obviously includes not only their little children, but even those yet to be born. This covenant continues in the New Covenant where the promise is reaffirmed on the day of Pentecost: “For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call” (Acts 2:39). Even the New Testament epistles are often addressed to the constituent members of the covenant household, i.e., husbands, fathers, wives, mothers, children and slaves (cf. Eph. 5-6; Col. 3:18-25).

Children were central to the work of the Old Covenant and, since the New Covenant is but an expansion of the Old Covenant, they continue to be central to God’s redemptive work among His people. At the heart of God’s covenant with Abraham was the condition that God placed on Abraham: “For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the LORD, to do justice and judgment; that the LORD may bring upon Abraham that which He hath spoken of him” (Genesis 18:19).

**Should Little Children Be Included in the Public Worship Assembly?**

This is an important question. We find biblical precedent for both affirmative and negative answers, or perhaps better put: sometimes yes and sometimes no. Often, when the Bible refers to the assembly of God’s people or to the congregation, it includes the youngest of children. For example, in 2 Chronicles 20:13, “And all Judah stood before the LORD, with their little ones, their wives, and their children”; and in Joshua 8:35, “There was not a word of all that Moses commanded, which Joshua read not before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them.” Likewise, in Joel 2:15-16 we read: “Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly: gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children, and those that suck the breasts: let the bridegroom go forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet.” Soon after this trumpet call in this prophecy (2:28-32), Peter tells us that Joel was speaking of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.

Jesus Himself thought it was appropriate for children to be brought into His presence: Mark 10:13-16, “And they brought young children to Him, that He should touch them: and His disciples rebuked those that brought them. But when Jesus saw it, He was much displeased, and said unto them, ‘Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein.’ And He took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them, and blessed them.” Again, the Greek word used here is for “nursing babes.” It seems to be a mistake to forbid even the youngest of children to participate in the worship of Christ.
As a rule, covenant children should be present with the congregation for worship. They are part of the corporate body and therefore should be part of the corporate worship. This is of the essence of who they are as covenant children. Nevertheless, this is not the same as saying that it is always necessary that these little ones be present in every kind of congregational meeting. Some meetings may not be appropriate for very young children. In the Old Testament we see that three times a year only the males appeared before the Lord, and in Nehemiah 8:2 we read: "And Ezra the priest brought the law before the congregation both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding, upon the first day of the seventh month." Some meetings may be especially geared to men, or pastors, or some other special occasion. They may be too long for small children, as in the case of conferences with multiple sessions, or (as in the case cited above) it is simply beyond their comprehension. However, these meetings are primarily for instruction rather than worship.

**Training Children for Worship**

When children are brought into the corporate worship service it is essential that parents be conscious of the fact that it is not enough for them simply to be present, but that they must also be trained in the proper way to worship. Children should be taught to sit still and be quiet out of respect for their parents and others, and they should also learn that the reason for this is the honor and worship of God. Parents likewise have an obligation toward the other worshipers and toward God Himself not to allow their children to distract from worship. It is the parents' responsibility to teach, discipline, and maintain control of their child in the worship service. The goal is to train the child to exercise self-control and learn how to worship.

Parents must clearly establish the rules of behavior for their children as well as helping them understand the reason they are in the worship service. During this training process children will inevitably cross the lines and need further teaching, reproof, correction and instruction in righteousness (2 Tim. 3:16). I mentioned in the introduction that congregations “should rejoice over hearing infant noises in our midst.” One of the sounds they should rejoice over are the sounds of discipline—a child being quietly corrected by father or mother, or even the occasional sound of crying as they are being led out of the sanctuary for a more intense form of reproof.

Parents with very young infants, and those with children in the process of being trained, should sit near an exit and be prepared to quietly exit the sanctuary if their child begins to cry or otherwise becomes distracting to others. An occasional whimper or coo is normal and usually does not require much more than being picked up and rocked or patted on the back. However, if this fails to quiet the child, parents should, out of courtesy and respect for others and for worship, take their child out of the assembly until they have been quieted.

Toddlers pose a different challenge for parents. They should have been trained at this point to understand what “no” means and should be expected to sit through a service quietly. Failure to do so should be treated as any other willful disobedience (i.e., sin) and the appropriate discipline should be enforced. We all understand that they are “little children,” but remember, our responsibility as parents is to bring them to maturity by teaching them what is expected and insisting that they obey. If a child is cranky because he has been sick, is cutting teeth, or has some other legitimate reason for not feeling well, then perhaps he is not equipped to be present with the congregation that day. However, even tired or sick children should not be allowed to sin.

Some practical suggestions for the parents of toddlers are:

1. Be sure you have made the rules of behavior clear to your child concerning what is expected of them during the worship service (e.g., no talking, making other noises, wiggling, rustling papers, turning around in their seat, etc.).

2. Teach them what worship is for, using terms appropriate to their age. Have “practice” for public worship during your family worship—teaching them to be quiet when the Bible is read, to listen to the preacher, and to sing psalms and hymns. If you have regular, orderly worship at home, you should have no problem at public worship on the Lord’s Day.

3. Parents know what their children’s needs are. Some kids need to burn off a little energy (e.g., running and playing), while others do better if they do not get wound up before or between services. In either case, parents are responsible to help their children be prepared for worship and children have a duty to obey their parents and conduct themselves in a respectful manner.

4. Take them to the restroom and to get a drink before or between services.

5. If your child breaks your rules during the worship service, and a minor correction does not bring about conformity, then parents should take
the child out, discipline him and bring him back in. Simply taking them out of the worship service or taking them to the nursery without discipline will not work. They will simply learn that their bad behavior enables them to manipulate their parents.

6. When parents consistently teach their child that they mean what they say and will consistently punish him for it if he does not obey, he will be more inclined to heed the whispered correction during the worship service.

7. Parents should keep in mind that “toddler worship” is going to look different from adult worship. They may hold the hymnbook upside down, or say amen at the wrong place. Moreover, this will vary from child to child and they will not all learn in the same way or at the same pace. The important thing is that they are learning how to worship.

What About Nurseries?

Of course Scripture is silent about what we have come to call nurseries. The key biblical principle that governs this issue is the fact that parents are responsible for their children. The church is under no specific obligation to provide childcare, though certainly works of mercy or necessity may call for volunteer help under special circumstances. We are all sympathetic to the burdens of a new mother or mother with several children. Sometimes she feels overwhelmed by her responsibilities and may think, “it’s not even worth going to church if I have to deal with these young children.” Perhaps the following suggestions will be of some help:

1. Fathers should provide some time-off for mother during the week by caring for the children himself or at least making sure his wife has some other form of assistance from her constant labors. This will avoid having Sunday seem like the only time that she gets a break.

2. Regular church members should bring their children into the worship service immediately to begin training them in one of the most important things God calls on us to do—worship.

3. Fellow church members or relatives may be called upon to assist with this task of helping with the children during the worship service, especially when there are several children to attend.

4. Deacons should make sure that seats near the exits of the sanctuary remain available for parents with young children in order to better facilitate any needed exit.

5. Deacons, where possible, could provide a “Crying Room” for mothers and their infants. This room could be equipped with sound, video or a two-way mirror so that mothers could still receive some portion of the worship service if they have to excuse themselves temporarily.

6. A list of volunteer nursery workers should be maintained for special needs, especially for visitors whose children may not be under control or prepared to sit through a worship service.

Conclusion

Clearly, little children should be a part of the corporate worship. They are ready to participate with the congregation as soon as parents assume the responsibility to teach, train and discipline their children for worship. Certainly, there are exceptions where it is either unwise or inappropriate for very young children to be present in a congregational meeting. In such cases, while parents are still responsible for the care of their children, a volunteer nursery may prove of genuine Christian service to meet these temporary needs.

When parents take seriously their responsibility to train their children to participate in the corporate worship of God (respecting the needs of the others present) then their little ones will be a delight to everyone—especially the Lord. Likewise, the patience, prayers and help given these parents and children by the rest of the congregation will facilitate the preparation of covenant children for the worship service. This labor will be well worth the effort as another generation of children is equipped to faithfully serve and worship our glorious God.

Robert [Randy] Booth has been Pastor of Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church (PCA) in Texarkana, Arkansas, for the past 16 years. He also serves as the director of Covenant Meida Foundation, is a member of the board of Veritas Classical Christian School, and is the author of the book, Children of the Promise.
Does anybody know where our Reformed churches are going? When Alice in Wonderland asked the cat where she ought to go the cat said “That depends a good deal on where you want to get to.” Now back to my original question: Does anybody know where our Reformed churches want to get to?

God commissioned Joshua to plant the twelve tribes of Israel—the church of the Old Testament—in an area without the approval of the demographic experts and without the assistance of a “flagship” tribe (church). Joshua was not told to go to the church planting center for a seminar or the assessment center for an assessment. He was not told to listen to the experts in the field of sociology, psychology, or management experts. Joshua’s instruction may be summed up in these few words: “Only be strong and very courageous, that you may observe to do according to all the law which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right hand or to the left, that you may prosper wherever you go. This Book of the Law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate in it day and night, that you may observe to do according to all that is written in it” (Joshua 1:7-8).

Sylvester Stallone was the protagonist in the movie “Lockup.” He was unjustly imprisoned, so he tried to escape. During the escape, his partner told Stallone to turn left, but Stallone argued that he should go right. At his partners insistence, Stallone turned left and the prison guards captured him. It turned out that his partner betrayed him and was an informer for the prison officials. Making the wrong turn can be very painful or bring death itself. Is it possible that many professing Reformed ministers and ruling elders have taken the wrong turn in church leadership? Is it possible that the spirit of this modern/post-modern world has deceived Reformed ministers and ruling elders? Is it possible to discuss these possibilities? I think the answer to all three of those questions is “yes!”

There are, to my mind, many professing Reformed ministers and ruling elders who have taken a wrong turn in church leadership. The evidence demands a verdict. The evidence is that more and more professing Reformed churches have adopted the methods and the world of the church growth movement. Notice I said methods, because the church growth movement is supposed to have no definitive theological system. I made that comment in a paper Dr. Michael Horton reviewed and he quickly pointed out that they do have a theological system. Are they not all Arminian in their evangelistic views? I’ve never known a church that adopted the methodology of the church growth movement that didn’t employ eclectic worship practices. Their theology drives them to pragmatism. Their pragmatism drives them toward man-centered authority and away from God-centered authority in matters of faith and practice.

The advocates of the church growth movement have agendas that are incongruous with what the Puritans called the regulative principle and what we call a Reformed world and life view. I could cite numerous examples, but one will suffice. I have before me a report from a mission church that boasts of its women’s ministry, Promise Keepers involvement, children’s church, small group dynamics, and drama team. In the four page report one whole page is given to “church growth patterns” which is a statistical report about increases in membership and money. If the word church was removed, it would appear that it was no more than a progress report of any entrepreneurial enterprise. The goal is success, and success is in numbers. Success in this case is the development of unbiblical programs and using doctrinal principles that are opposite of those in the confession used by that particular denomination.

The arguments in favor of the pragmatic methods always center around “stewardship.” The advocates tell us that “God requires good stewardship.” Therefore, prudence dictates the consultation of management experts to get the most for your money. Biblical stewardship is married to good sound management, but biblical stewardship follows from faithfulness. Faithfulness is what God had in mind when He sent Joshua into the land of Canaan. Joshua didn’t have the option of hiring the Egyptian Army to do his fighting. Joshua had to do it God’s way and nothing else was acceptable.

The church growth movement has turned from
God’s regulative principle. Denominational leaders and financiers actively promote the church growth movement through denominational and independent seminaries. The watershed effect finds its way to pastors who are constantly challenged by sessions and congregations to grow, grow, grow. The pastor sees the glitter and gold. He needs an increase in salary, so why not employ these church growth movement methods. The pastor probably thinks “its not that big of a compromise and who would be against church growth.” No Christian can be opposed to church growth, but all Christians must be opposed to church growth methodology that is not in keeping with the Word of God. Compromise is dangerous because the uncritical thinker assumes that God will not require obedience. Dr. Os Guinness reminds us that “[C]ompromise is compromise regardless of when, how, or why it happens.

The wrong turn to the methods of the church growth movement began at the top with church leadership. Sometimes it seems so right to make the wrong turn. “We should therefore heed Origin’s ancient principle: Christians are free to plunder the Egyptians, but forbidden to set up a golden calf” (Dining With the Devil, p. 90).

Why are Christians so easily diverted to the right or to the left? I think it is the spirit of this modern/post-modern world. It doesn’t matter which world you live in, they both have seductive powers that are equally dangerous. The end of each system denies the authority and sovereignty of God. Modernity depends on the inherent ability of rationalism to conquer the world with modernism through industry, technology and telecommunications. Post-modernity reduces intelligent human discourse to an irrational vacuum supported only by the feeling of personal interpretation. It stands to reason that if a church planter just uses the right laws of management, understands psychological needs, embraces the pietistic practices of Christianity, and makes a vow to a creed or confession that can be interpreted relative to purpose, then surely he will be successful and please God at the same time. And after all, look at what the church planter has done for God!

The temptation to follow the ways of the world is very strong indeed. So many diversions are before God’s people. The dangers of idolatry are ever present. Therefore, I think it is possible for Reformed leaders and laymen to embrace the church growth movement. But I also think it is possible for God to show them the error of their ways.

It doesn’t take a precocious genius to realize that the language of the Bible simply doesn’t square with the language of the church growth movement experts. It doesn’t take an intellectual giant to realize that a “user-friendly church” is nothing more than the *argumentum ad populum*. This argument simply appeals to public opinion. God’s Word will not change even if a hundred percent of the people vote against Him. You don’t have to be a scholar to realize that churches in this movement keep their sermons brief and humorous. Anecdotal preaching reduces the sermon to a talk that ultimately entertains. You don’t have to look very far to see the anti-intellectual agenda in the church growth movement.

The starting point for these discussions is the Puritan regulative principle. The Word of God must be the determining principle for any Christian belief system and the method that follows from that belief system. The church growth movement advocates must meet at the debate table willing to engage in fruitful discussion that will lead to reformation (discovery or rediscovery) of biblical truth.

The primary duty of converted souls is to offer acceptable worship to the God of our salvation—in other words, *God*-centered worship. During the concourse of worship the law and the gospel goes forth and something happens when a soul hears the preaching of the Word of God (see 2 Corinthians 2:12-17). All the programs, all the man-centered ideas, all the managerial expertise, and all the psychological strategies that men can devise will never change God’s plan for planting churches. The glitter, gold, and glib tongue of the church growth movement may be the popular way to plant churches today, but God’s people, gracious patience, and genuine preaching is the God-centered (and God-appointed) way to plant churches.

Martin Murphy is presently serving as the pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (ARPC), in York, Alabama. We thank him for permission to publish this article in *Ordained Servant.*
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