

saints

Kettering All Saints
Monthly Update

Alive!

**“The Church in the Park – Growing
in Faith, Hope and Love”**



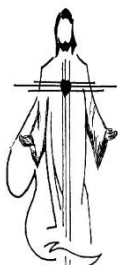
Ceramic by Louise Crookenden-Johnson

October 2022

kettallsaintschurch@gmail.com

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER

Sun 2nd	10.30am	Parish Eucharist – Trinity 16
3 rd	7.30-8pm	Holy Eucharist
7 th	7.30pm	“JL Carr Remembered- Author, Artist, Local Headteacher” Talk by Ian Addis - £5
8 th	2.30-4.30pm	Tea Dance - £3
Sun 9th	10.30am	Parish Eucharist – Trinity 17 with The Dean
10 th	7.30-8pm	Holy Eucharist
	8-9.30pm	PCC meeting
14 th	7.30-9.30pm	Dave Clemo Sings (supported by Vince Gorman) £5
Sat 15th	7.30-9.30pm	Kettering Silver Band Concert - £7 under 10's free
Sun 16th	10.30am	Parish Eucharist – Trinity 18
17 th	7.30-8pm	Holy Eucharist with Healing
21 st	7.30 start	Fun Quiz evening £2 each includes tea/coffee. Max 4 in a team. Bring your own drink and nibbles. Raffle.
Sun 23rd	10.30am	Parish Eucharist Bible Sunday - Bishop Ed
24 th	7.30-8pm	Holy Eucharist
29 th	10.30-12.30	Listening to God – speak to Jennie re venue
30th	10.30am	Patronal Service with Vice Dean. Tim Alban-Jones with cold buffet lunch afterwards (please book)
31 st	7.30-8.15pm	All Souls service



Listening to God

Christian meditation group meeting
 29th October
 10.30 – 12.30
 Ring Jennie Loasby
 on 07990 588135 for details



A MESSAGE FROM CARYS

Greetings to all from David in Korea! So far, he has stayed in three places, and been offered great hospitality and well looked after - not least by Father Aeduk, the incumbent of our link parish.

Below is a story of his time, so far, which has been shared in the Peterborough diocesan news, and which is shared with you too, as you will see, there's also information at the end of the article about how to follow David's journey.

A Journey to Korea:

Revd David Walsh, incumbent at St Peter & St Paul with St Michael & All Angels and All Saints, is currently on sabbatical in Korea having fallen in love with the city of Seoul during a Diocesan visit in 2019 with the Dean of Peterborough.

Inspired by this, David decided to spend his sabbatical this autumn in South Korea, living for around a month in Seoul, and the rest of the time visiting all four corners of the country, including the north-eastern city of Sokcho; the second city, the southern port of Busan; and South Korea's sub-tropical island of Jeju.

It is a fascinating country with a culture which happens to be very prominent right now. The opening at London's Victoria and Albert Museum of the exhibition 'Hallyu! The Korean Wave', K-Pop, the Oscar winner 'Parasite' and TV's Squid Game to name just three examples. As well as this, South Korea currently has the church with the largest congregation in the world; the department store with the largest turnover, recently overtaking Harrods; the largest car factory and largest shipyard in the world. David is planning to visit all these during his time in the country.

The sabbatical is an opportunity for rest, relaxation and reflection; but also a chance to be stimulated and to learn. David said 'I hope it will also strengthen links between our Diocese of Peterborough and the Diocese of Seoul; and between our three churches in Kettering and our link church in Osan.'

And rather unexpectedly, David has already led a service in Seoul Cathedral. The Queen died just a few days before he flew out and the Bishop of Seoul asked if he would lead their Service of Commemoration, which involved working closely with the British Embassy. The eulogy was given by the British Ambassador; other ambassadors of Commonwealth nations took part, whilst other ambassadors - including the United States - also attended.



(Portrait of Her Late Majesty on display in Seoul Anglican Cathedral.)

You can follow David's journey on Twitter either by searching for the tag davidinkorea2022 or by following his account @davidwalsh1959 or visit his blog at davidwalsh1959.blog.

Taken from <https://peterborough-diocese.org.uk/>

The Christian Chronicle

Adventists, Our Lady and Existentialism

It's difficult to say exactly in what directions things are moving. There are lots of ideas and activities swirling around, some religious, some social, some political, but there are ripple effects from everything. It's therefore probably a good idea that we've taken another short step forward and I give you the details so you can make your own mind up.

From 1841 we've moved on to 1863. In America things are happening, not happening, or just generally changing, so that's where we'll start. Indeed, we start with familiar names and 3 events in 1844. Joseph Smith Jnr was the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and author

of 'The Book of Mormon'; simply put, a falling out in the leadership meant accusations were made. Smith found himself in a jail in Carthage, Illinois, along with his brother Hyrum. Before they could stand trial, an angry mob stormed the jail and murdered the two brothers. Opinions are divided as to whether this constituted martyrdom or justly comeuppance.

We've also met William Miller before – he'd declared the Second Advent of Jesus would occur in 1843/44. When this hadn't happened by October 22nd, 1844, this got called the "Great Disappointment". However, one of Miller's followers, Ellen G White, started having a series of visions from December 1844. It's said that, since then, Ellen's had over 100 visions, often publicly witnessed. She's described to enter a form of trance that lasts 30 minutes, or up to 3 hours. Just recently, she's become one of the co-founders of what is now known as the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

Christianity is spreading across America, almost town by town, but rather than there be one church approach, there's a slightly different church or community in each place. Might this bring disharmony in due course?

Back to Europe: in the Roman Catholic Church there's been quite some discussion about the Virgin Mary over the last 20 years. 1846, South-east France, and two young girls aged 15 and 11 are said to have encountered a lady in tears who spoke to them at length. It's believed this was the Virgin Mary. The girls reported this encounter and by 1851 the local bishop approved public devotion and prayers to "Our Lady of La Salette".

More 'Marian apparitions', this time South-west France, 1858, and a young girl called Bernadette Soubirous. Bernadette's series of visions occurred near the town of Lourdes over 5 months. The apparition, who identified herself as the "Immaculate Conception", is said to have asked for a chapel to be built at a nearby cave. These visions have just been declared "worthy of belief" by the Catholic Church and the lady in these visions declared as "Our Lady of Lourdes". Now, the term 'Immaculate Conception' is one that's been debated by Roman Catholics for centuries, but in 1854 Pope Pius IX formally declared that this belief (that the Virgin Mary was free of original sin from the moment of her conception) should become part of Catholic Dogma (that is a truth revealed by God).

As well as settling this debate, Pope Pius IX has reached out to the Eastern Orthodox Church urging them to enter into communion with Catholics. This 'Epistle to the Easterners', in 1848, however, failed to bring the East and West together. The Orthodox response, "Encyclical of the Eastern Patriarchs", also in 1848, restated the theological controversies between the two sides. Clearly two significant obstacles remain: the inclusion of the 'Filioque clause' (the Holy Spirit.....from the Father and the Son) in the Nicene Creed, and demands that the Catholic Pope be seen as Supreme amongst the Patriarchs. Unfortunately, neither will change easily.

In the United Kingdom there's been a chain of events that have impacted on Catholics and, ultimately, on society in general. Between 1845 and 1849, Ireland, now part of the UK, suffered major crop failure resulting in starvation and disease. It's been termed the 'Irish Potato Famine' as a significant cause was a spread of potato blight. Blight had infected crops across Europe, but the West and South of Ireland with an intensely Catholic population were particularly affected. It's estimated about 1 million people died during this period but, more significantly, many left Ireland due to the devastation, trying to find a way to survive. Over 2 million left Ireland between 1845 and 1855; some emigrating across the Irish Sea to Britain, but many more crossing the Atlantic to America.

Following the Napoleonic Wars, Britain had introduced "Corn Laws", a taxation on imports designed to protect the price of home produce and maintain the wealth of the wealthy. The Irish Potato Famine put such a strain on the agricultural market that Prime Minister Robert Peel was forced to repeal these laws despite opposition from most of his own party. Although the repeal went ahead, it cost Peel his Premiership and the Conservatives became divided. Ultimately the Peelite Conservatives merged with the Whigs to form the Liberal Party.

Socially, a number of changes are happening. Under Peel, Income Tax was introduced in Britain for the first-time during peace time. The Corn Laws had raised the cost of living and benefitted the wealthy, giving greater profits to business owners and landlords. The repeal, therefore, benefitted the less well off. The potato famine stimulated a campaign by the Tenant Rights League for 3 F's: Free Sale, Fixity of Tenure and Fair Rent. This put

great pressure on the Landlords, most of whom were absentees – being English. This movement also fuelled an ‘Independent Irish Party’ seeking to separate the majority of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

The Industrial Revolution is really bringing in changes. It was only in 1829 that the Rainhill Trials, held near Manchester, established Stephenson’s Rocket as the locomotive of choice for the new Liverpool to Manchester railway. By 1850 there was railway connecting London with Edinburgh by the East Coast Mainline. Now, in 1863, there’s even an Underground railway in London. The desire to show off such developments has resulted in a series of World Fairs, exhibiting culture and industry. Queen Victoria’s husband and Consort, Prince Albert, has been instrumental in establishing the first of these, known as The Great Exhibition, in London in 1851. The young Queen and her Prince have put a significant positive image on Britain. Sadly, the Prince died 2 years ago, aged just 42. The Queen has been devastated and the mood of the country has changed as a result.

Even before the Irish Potato Famine, there’d been growing unrest among the working classes - the idea that, for many, their toils only succeeded in lining the pockets of landowners and, increasingly, factory owners. There’ve been various workers’ protests during this century to date: the Luddite movement in the East Midlands, the 1820 rising in Scotland, the Merthyr Rising in Wales, 1831, and the Tolpuddle Martyrs in Dorset, 1834. The political response was a movement called Chartism, after a People’s Charter in 1838, and resulting in a general strike of 1842. Increasingly, groups of workers are coming together to form ‘Trade Unions’ even though such organisations are neither official nor legal. In London, a Trades Council was established in 1860 to promote the voice of workers. Clearly this is a social change that’s not going away. Various revolutions occurred across Europe in the late 1840’s, categorised as a class struggle and particularly against the inequalities of capitalism. A new term has emerged: ‘Communism’, with German philosopher’s such as Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels defining the movement’s goals. Marx and Engels published a ‘Manifesto of the Communist Party’ in London in 1848 and it’s already being seen as a document of most significant political influence.

After nearly 40 years of relative peace, Britain, this time with various allies, entered into a war on foreign soil. The origins of the war were in the rights of

Christian minorities in Palestine. The Ottoman (Turkish) Empire controlled Palestine but was steadily declining, with the Russian Empire seeking to capitalise on the Ottoman weakness. Britain and France preferred the maintenance of a balance of power that the Ottomans provided in Europe whilst also protecting the rights of passage of Western Christians to Palestine. Following Russian invasions, seeking to extend their territories, the Ottomans declared war on Russia. Whilst other areas of the Black Sea formed part of this conflict, the key engagements were based upon the Crimea, a peninsular extending into the northern Black Sea, and especially the largest city and main port, Sevastopol. The conflict lasted just 2½ years, but it has gained notoriety for a number of reasons. The conditions in which the troops served were particularly brutal, not least due to the winter weather; casualties were high, as traditional battle protocols came into conflict with modern technology and greater explosive fire power. But the war was also the first to be covered extensively by journalists, with both written reports and photographs bringing the reality of war home. The Russian advance was repulsed, and peace achieved through a Treaty of Paris in 1856, but beyond that many other lessons were learnt. Besides military tactics, a young British woman, Florence Nightingale, has come to the fore after applying a scientific approach to the care of the injured in the field hospitals. A new profession of nursing has been born.

Finally, a new philosophy has emerged describing Christian ethics and the institution of the church. Soren Kierkegaard was a Danish theologian, philosopher and religious author who started to apply existentialism to Christianity. Whilst Kierkegaard died in 1855 aged just 42, he's being seen as a pioneer in this approach. This philosophical inquiry explores problems of human existence centring on subjectivity experiences: thinking, feeling, acting. The approach considers meaning and value. Much of Kierkegaard's work deals with Christian love, emotions and feelings. He was critical of the doctrine and practice of Christianity as a state-controlled religion, as is the case in Denmark. Knowledge of Kierkegaard's work is only just emerging from Scandinavia, but the approach is being received with interest. The word doesn't trip off tongue easily, but existentialism may be the new Christian philosophy.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Throughout an exceptionally long life of public service, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth frequently said "Thank You" and "Well done" on our behalf to countless deserving people. On the sad news of her death, we now have an opportunity to say "Thank you" and "Well done" most deservedly to her.

In doing so, I believe we will be joining our words to those of Christ, quoted in the old Prayer Book funeral service; "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter now into thy rest".

I was deeply moved by our late Queen's Platinum Jubilee letter signed simply "Your servant Elizabeth". Someone once called her "the servant Queen following the Servant King" and this was most evident in her annual Christmas broadcasts.

In the days since Her Majesty's death I have been reminded of the lovely General Thanksgiving prayer which I have discovered was written by a former Rector of All Saints Church in Northampton, Edward Reynolds (1599 -1676). He based it upon an earlier private prayer of the first Queen Elizabeth.

As I reflected on this beautiful



prayer, I was filled with gratitude for God's goodness in ordinary life ("creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life"), spiritual life ("inestimable love in the redemption of the world"), eternal life ("the hope of glory"). It pleads for unfeigned thankfulness to be lived out in deeds not just words ("giving up ourselves to thy service") and for faithful life-long goodness ("holiness and righteousness all our days").

The more I read the prayer, the more it described our late Queen, humble gratefulness leading to life-long servant-hearted faithfulness. It is printed on the next page so you may use it in your thankful reflection upon her.

With my love and prayers,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a flourish.

+John
Bishop of Brixworth

Diocese of Peterborough - Magazine Resource - October 2022

Produced by the Diocesan Office, The Palace, Peterborough, PE1 1YB

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www.peterborough-diocese.org.uk

HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II

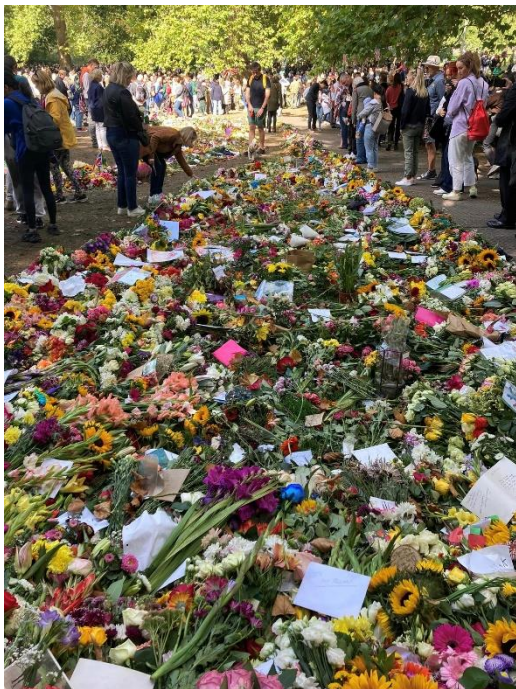
On Friday 16th September Paul and I caught the train at midday to go to London to pay our respects to our beautiful Queen. It had been a sudden decision made on the Wednesday evening when we both decided we just had to be there. Unfortunately, we had heard at 10am on Friday that the queue for lying in state had reached capacity and had been paused for at least 6 hours. We decided to go anyway so we would be nearby when the queue reopened.

We arrived in London at 1pm and decided to go to Green Park and see the floral tributes. These were truly amazing, absolutely 100's of 1000's of flowers of all shapes, sizes and colours. Some people had gone to so much trouble making pictures, wreaths and particularly poignant were the many tributes from children and whole schools or classes. The flowers were everywhere, on the ground, around the trees and even tributes hanging from the tress and attached to the tree trunks, the smell was stunning.



We then walked up The Mall towards Buckingham Palace, walking across the front of the palace and up Constitution Hill to the Wellington Arch. The crowds were huge and so many people were carrying flowers to lay in Green Park.

We caught the tube to Bermondsey tube station and arrived at Southwark Park at 4pm and were informed that the queue for the lying in state had just reopened! On the way to the park, we got chatting to Bill and his wife from Kent and Abbie a 22 year old student who was living in London who we joined the queue with. By the time we left the park we had also got chatting to others in the queue behind us, John from Stoke, Ruth from Wales, two sisters from West Sussex and a lady from Liverpool who we spent the whole experience with.



Once leaving the park we walked through Bermondsey where locals had set up stalls selling coffee and cakes and by 6pm we emerged from the back streets onto the bank of the Thames. As the sun started to set, we walked along the South Bank and saw the beauty of our capital when lit up at night. After passing Tower Bridge we were given our wristbands which produced a cheer from everyone, knowing we were now truly on our way.

Our little group stuck together all night until reaching Westminster Hall at 3am and the camaraderie

was truly lovely. Everyone was there for the same reason and the atmosphere of the queue was an experience in itself. The volunteers and stewards along the route were constantly happy and encouraging us and it really felt like we were experiencing something very special.

Although we were all exhausted and had aching feet, legs, back and muscles we didn't know we had, when we eventually entered Westminster Hall at 4.15am it was completely overwhelming and absolutely worth every ache and pain. The silence and solemnity inside was palpable and we were very lucky that they changed the guards around the coffin while we were in there so got to stay for longer.

We all said our goodbyes outside Westminster Hall and went our separate ways, although many of us got on the tube together. Paul and I got home at 7am on Saturday morning and it took us 3 days for our aches and pains to go but what an experience. It is something we will always remember, and we are so glad we managed to say our own goodbyes to such a wonderful monarch who has been there all our lives.

RIP Your Majesty, God Save the King!

Donna & Paul

AN ODE FOR THE KING

The rainbow in the stormy sky
the teardrop in the new King's eye
through pain and loss and sorrow too
tomorrow will dawn bright and blue.

Just as we rise to greet the spring
we now rise to greet the King
this earthly realm we love and share
will heal with joy after despair.

From spring's return to autumn's fall
we see the beauty of it all
the tiny snowdrop in the ice
the sunflower in paradise.

We sit and watch the flowers grow
we feel the winds of change that blow
by changing moon and rising tide
nature is our loving guide.

The world evolves in many ways
with hopes and joys and bright new days
the morning mist begins to lift
to bring a sunbeam's golden gift.

From melting snow and winter floods
to bluebells in the springtime woods
we hear the song the robin sings
we feel the joy that nature brings.

The winter world that slept so long
it soon awakes to sweet birdsong
the melting snow on mountaintops
gives way to crocus and snowdrops.

The joy of springtime daffodils
is worth a million Prozac pills

the joy and warmth the spring can bring
thrills the pauper and the King.

At autumn fall we pick the fruits
before the earth kicks off its boots
to take its well earned winter rest
before it wakes at spring's bequest.

The setting sun and rising moon
the songbird's sweet melodic tune
from the east unto the west
the earth and sky are heaven blessed.

The rainbow in the stormy sky
the teardrop in the new King's eye
through pain and loss and sorrow too
tomorrow will dawn bright and blue.

All rights reserved – **Steve Howkins (from Rothwell)**

DON'T FORGET

If you are buying things on-line please don't forget to go through EasyFundraising first and select All Saints Church Kettering. This costs you, as the customer, nothing extra, but we at All Saints get a small amount of commission every time you use it. Most on-line retailers are listed. You need to go to <https://www.easyfundraising.org.uk/> create an account and choose All Saints Church Kettering as your cause, then simply go through the web site when you start on-line shopping.



Email: kettallsaintschurch@gmail.com

Website Address: <https://kettallsaintschurch.chessck.co.uk/>
<https://www.facebook.com/allsaintsparishchurchkettering/>

Or follow us on **Twitter** @[AllSaintsKett](#)

Community Highlights for November 2022

5th - Pre-loved and New, Table-Top Sale 8.30-11.30am open to public. Contact Richard on 07887617978 (set up from 8am) you must book a £6 stall in advance!!	11th – Illustrated talk by Mick Britton “From Kettering to Van Diemens Land” – the transportation of local convicts in the early 19th century. Entry £5 includes tea/coffee. Starts 7.30pm-9.15pm. Raffle available.
12th - Tea Dance starts 2-30pm-4.30pm. Raffle available. Entry £3 includes tea/coffee and cake.	18th – Fun Quiz evening £2 each includes tea/coffee. Max 4 in a team. Bring your own drink and nibbles. Raffle. 7.30pm start.
26th – Winter Fair starts 9-12.30. Entry adults 50p.	

We have 368 people checking our events page on:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/Ketteringallsaintsevents>

WHO'S WHO AT ALL SAINTS PARISH CHURCH

Priest-in-charge	Rev. David Walsh	
Reader	John Stapleton	520342
Reader	Alan Ridley	529426
Churchwardens:	Richard Lewis	513703
	Angela Brett	522158
Safeguarding:	Julie Loake	07743400812
Hall Manager:	Lyn Ridley	529426
Secretary:	John Sockett	501851
Treasurer:	Marie Morrison	725219
Saints Alive!	Angela Brett	522158

CHURCHES AROUND OUR AREA

(Photographs by permission of Caroline Bantock-Brown of churches, porches, spires, grotesques, stained-glass windows etc.)

St Rumbold's Church at Stoke Doyle

Rebuilt In 1725
on an existing
site. Bells
refurbished by
Aeyres of
Kettering.



I wonder what
was kept in
here? It says
"The Rev Robt
Roberts Curate,
St Rowlett St
Bonfield,
churchwardens
1813"



This church also has a one-handed clock!

DEADLINE FOR COPY - Please send in your snippets, news, prayers etc to Angela. The deadline for the November edition of Saints Alive! is 25th October. It will be available from Sunday 30th October.



NewsLetter

DEADline

Novembers Saints Alive magazine is still available to sponsor.

**Pam Chandler and family sponsor
Saints Alive! in memory of
Ruby and Stan Hewitt, cherished parents
and grandparents, always remembered
with great love.**

