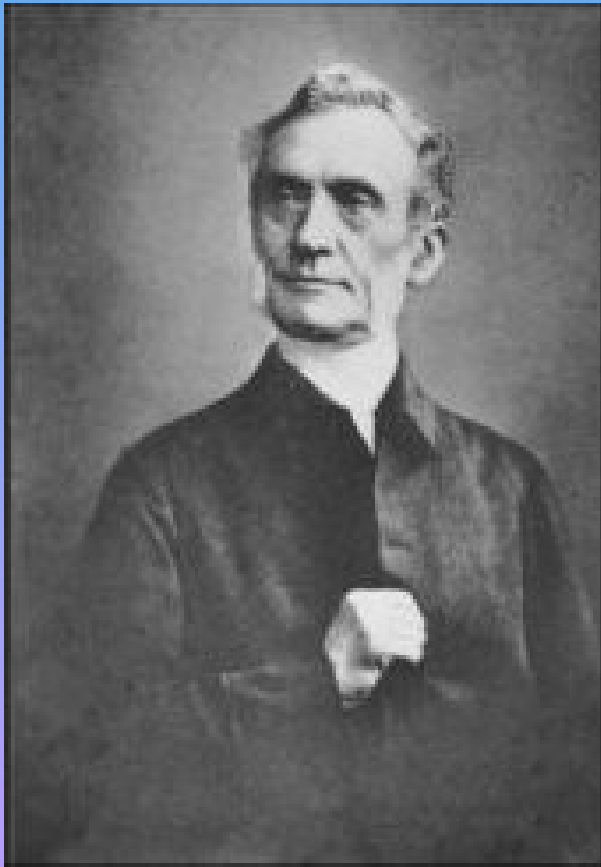


George Muller (1805-1898)

The beginning of 'Living by Faith' Missions



Attended University of Halle

1828 Came to England to work with Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

1830 Took pastorate in Devon

1832 Moved to Bristol began working with orphans

Eventually having five buildings at Ashley Down, Bristol housing 2000 orphans

George Muller and the example of receiving finance by faith

Emphasis on prayer

First priority – the glory of God

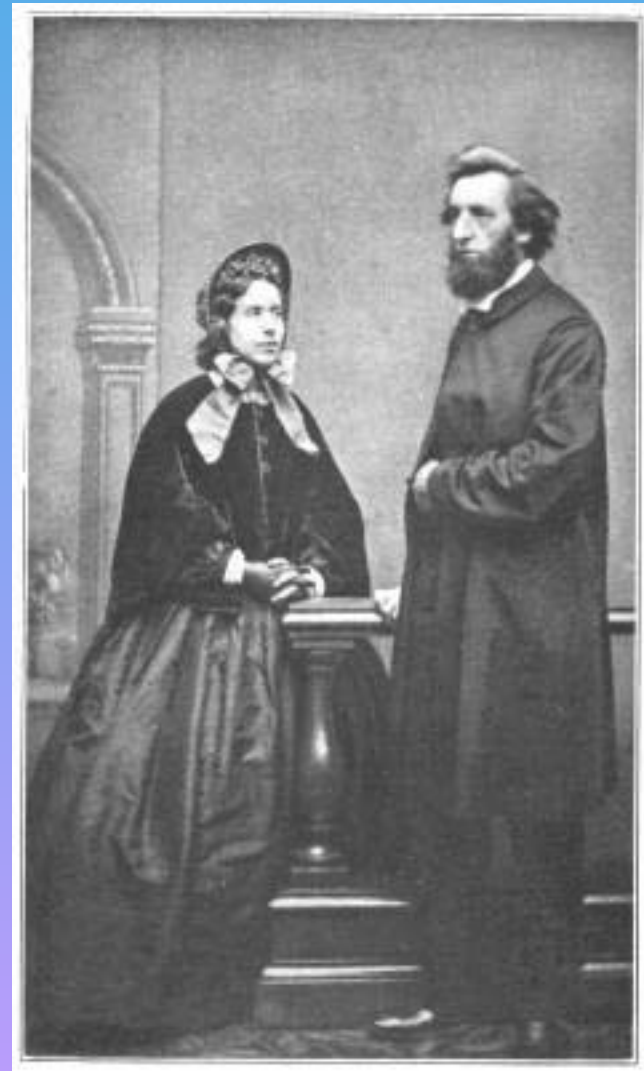
Funds given on a voluntary basis.

George Muller would not ask for funds.

The mission became well known through Mullers writing - 'The Lords Dealings with George Muller' (published 1856) which was widely circulated.

During the last seventeen years of his life, George Muller preached in Europe, America, India, Australia and China.

**William Booth (1829 – 1912) and
Catherine Booth (1829 – 1890)**



William Booth in the East end of London

‘When I saw those masses of poor people, so many of them evidently without God or hope in the world, and found that they so readily and eagerly listened to me, following from Open-Air Meeting to tent, and accepting, in many instances, my invitation to kneel at the Saviour's feet there and then, my whole heart went out to them. I walked back to our West-End home and said to my wife:--

“O Kate, I have found my destiny! These are the people for whose Salvation I have been longing all these years. As I passed by the doors of the flaming gin-palaces to-night I seemed to hear a voice sounding in my ears, Where can you go and find such heathen as these, and where is there so great a need for your labours? And there and then in my soul I offered myself and you and the children up to this great work. Those people shall be our people, and they shall have our God for their God.””

Four principles of William Booth and the Salvation Army

Firstly, we do not fish in other people's waters, or try to set up a rival sect. -
They aimed for the worst in society not churchgoers.

Secondly. We get at these people by adapting our measures. They did not promote formal religion.

Hallelujah lassies

Used buildings that had not been churches.

Thirdly. We set the Converts to work. Experience meetings where testimonies were given of salvation.

Lastly. We succeed by dint of hard work. William Booth maintained that holiness and hard work always succeeds.

Catherine Booth (1829 – 1890)

Born January 17th, 1829.

Died October 4th, 1890

Promoted women's ministry.

Prayed openly at evening meeting in
Gateshead.

Statue outside the Salvation Army Memorial
Training College in Camberwell



In Darkest England and the Way Out (1890)

William Booth was inspired by the writing of Stanley 'In Darkest Africa'

The Cab Horse Charter

'These are the two points of the Cab Horse's Charter. When he is down he is helped up, and while he lives he has food, shelter and work. That, although a humble standard, is at present absolutely unattainable by millions - literally by millions - of our fellow-men and women in this country. Can the Cab Horse Charter be gained for human beings? I answer, yes.'

200,000 copies sold in the first year

Before end of century Salvation Army had:

- served 27 million cheap meals,
- found accommodation for 11 million homeless,
- traced 18,000 missing people,
- found work for 9,000 unemployed



The 78 year-old General speaks to a crowd in Wales from the back of his car on the 1907 motor campaign

Gypsy Rodney Smith (1860 – 1947)

Born: Epping Forest, London

Never went to school

Converted 1876

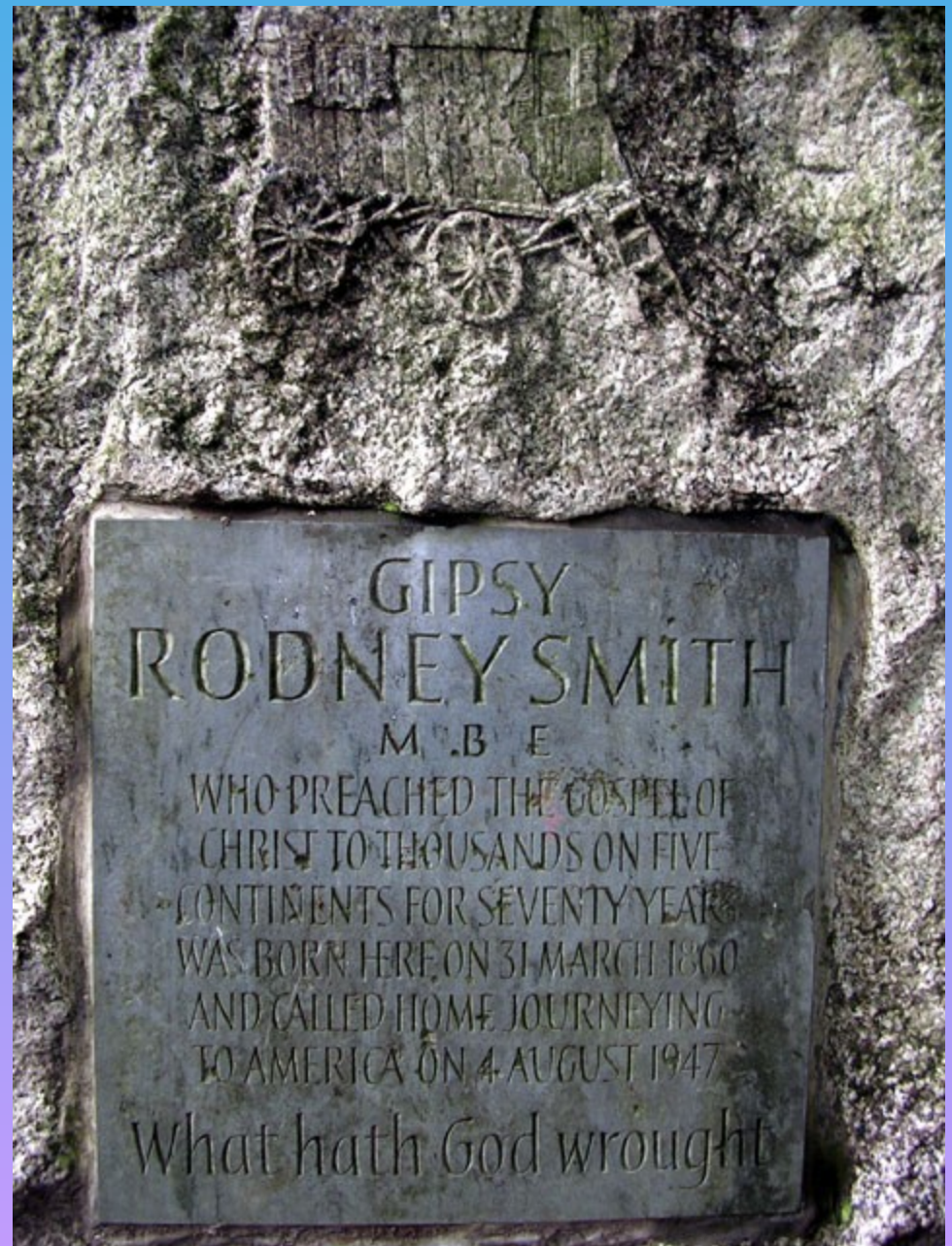
Invited by William Booth to do evangelistic work with Salvation Army.

1877-1882 worked as an officer with the Salvation Army

1882 began his own itinerant ministry



Plaque on the stone in Epping Forest where Gypsy Smith was born and grew up.



GIPSY
RODNEY SMITH

M.B.E.

WHO PREACHED THE GOSPEL OF
CHRIST TO THOUSANDS ON FIVE
CONTINENTS FOR SEVENTY YEARS
WAS BORN HERE ON 31 MARCH 1860
AND CALLED HOME JOURNEYING
TO AMERICA ON 4 AUGUST 1947

What hath God wrought

