

Continue































In one God, the Almighty Father, Creator of heaven and earth and all things, visible and invisible; and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, born of the Father from eternity. God out of God and Light out of Light, truly God and of same being as Father; who for us as man and for our salvation, descended from heaven and became flesh, truly God and truly man, conceived by Holy Ghost and born of Virgin Mary; who suffered, was crucified, died, descended into hades and was resurrected on third day; who ascended into heaven and sitteth on right hand of God the Father, from where He cometh again in glory to judge living and dead; and of whose kingdom there shall be no end; and in Holy Ghost that speaketh through prophets, whereby we bear image of Father, and that dwelleth in us and is our teacher and guide in all truth; and that He is one God... In holy Apostolic Church, fellowship of saints and Apostle sent to us as anointed of Jesus Christ... In three holy sacraments, namely: Holy Baptism with water unto repentance in Name of Jesus Christ; Holy Communion whereby we receive forgiveness of sins by blood of Jesus Christ; and Holy Sealing by laying on of hands of Apostle of Jesus Christ, whereby we receive Holy Ghost; and in administering, through living for dead, of three holy sacraments unto souls in realm of the dead... In holy Scriptures, Old and New Testament, and in fulfilment of all promises contained therein... Our souls are sanctified and clothed in righteousness in body of Jesus Christ, in preparation for our membership of soul-bride; that as children of God we must love Him above all, serve Him in submissiveness, honour brotherhood and love our neighbour as ourselves; that for Lord's sake, we must subject ourselves to every ordinance and acknowledge and respect legitimate rulers of land in which we live, even if we have to suffer anguish... OAC Confession of Faith comprises five tenets, will serve as basis for HTC. We believe in: 1) God (Father, Son and Holy Ghost); 2) Church; 3) Three holy sacraments; 4) Holy Scriptures, 5) Members of Church, love for God, brotherhood, our neighbour and ourselves; and submission to authority... Home Tuition Calendar can be accessed by clicking on embedded hyperlinks above to see details behind every tenet. Tenets not what they seem and are discussed elsewhere on this blog in further detail. John 3:16-21 For God so loved world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into world to condemn world; but that world through him might be saved. He that believeth on him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in name of only begotten Son of God... There are several groups which call themselves "Apostolic." Generally speaking, these churches all seek to uphold or return to teachings and practices of first church. Some of these churches hold to Pentecostal doctrine, while some do not. The largest group is probably Apostolic Church (or Apostolic Faith Church), which was born out of Welsh revival of 1904-1905; and New Apostolic Church International, which is traced back to British revivals of 1830s... The Apostolic Church stands for first-century Christianity, emphasizing faith, practice, and government. Their doctrine is centered around the atoning death of Christ, baptism by immersion, and the Holy Spirit's signs and wonders. They believe in the unity of the Godhead and distinguish between the Trinity's members. Regarding salvation, they emphasize conviction of sin, repentance, restitution, and confession. However, they differ from many evangelicals in their Pentecostal teaching on tongues as a sign of Holy Spirit baptism and the continued ministry of apostles and prophets. The New Apostolic Church International has over 11 million members worldwide. The movement's revival led to the formation of the Catholic Apostolic Church, which eventually split due to disagreements over Scripture interpretation and apostle appointments. In America, German immigrants founded the first New Apostolic Church in Chicago in 1872. Their doctrine shares similarities with other evangelical churches, including the virgin birth, sinless life, and atoning death of Jesus Christ. However, they distinguish themselves through their emphasis on baptism as a necessary step for rebirth and entitling believers to the Holy Spirit's sealing. The Holy Spirit is given by an apostle, making believers children of God and incorporating them into Christ's body. The Apostolic Christian Church in America was formed in 1847, with its roots tracing back to Samuel Froehlich's work in Switzerland. Like Anabaptists, they hold to a literal reading of Scripture and use it as their basis for life and practice. =====The old apostolic way of life is a unique expression of christianity that emphasizes personal relationship with jesus christ as the foundation for all spiritual activity. The church's teachings are based on the idea that members should be actively engaged in daily activities that foster community and deepen their faith. These activities, such as testimony, choir, bread break, and sunday service, serve as a way to apply christian principles to everyday life. The beginning of Evangelist Carl Klibbe's missionary work in Southern Africa marked a significant milestone in the establishment of The New Apostolic Church. In 1889, Apostle Niemeyer commissioned Klibbe to travel to South Africa with the goal of spreading the Lord's Work. Klibbe arrived in Cape Town and purchased a small-holding at Bellville but later moved to Worcester due to his inability to communicate effectively with the local population. Despite initial struggles, Klibbe persevered, focusing on German-speaking communities where he could share his message. The arrival of Carl Klibbe's family was instrumental in his success. In Hatton Vale, Queensland, they met three families who testified about the re-establishment of the Apostle ministry, which sparked Klibbe's conviction that this was indeed God's Work. He and his family were sealed with other families after Niemeyer's ordination as an Apostle in 1886. The determination of Carl Klibbe is reflected in a letter from Apostle Niemeyer to Apostle Menkhoff, dated October 21, 1889. Klibbe's courage and joy are evident as he received a new addition to his family during his journey to Africa. He would soon face trials but remained steadfast in his faith. Klibbe's missionary work bore fruit in East London, where he found German-speaking people eager to listen to his testimony. The first congregation emerged in 1892, with Carl Klibbe being called to the Apostle ministry by Apostle College in Europe in 1893. Within a few years, the congregation grew, and Klibbe was ordained into the Deacon-Evangelist ministry. The New Apostolic Church continued to thrive under Carl Klibbe's leadership, with significant milestones including the ordination of Brother Schlaphoff into the Deacon-Evangelist ministry in 1902. Despite financial difficulties caused by the Anglo-Boer War, Apostle Klibbe commissioned Schlaphoff to move to Cape Town to continue the Lord's Work. =====After Apostle Klibbe left East London due to severe financial loss, he moved to iMvuni, buying a farm where he aimed to improve his finances and establish a congregation amongst German immigrant farmers and in nearby Queenstown. Meanwhile, Wilhelm Schlaphoff struggled to survive when he arrived in Cape Town in January 1903. Despite this, he continued to testify about the Work of God, although only his family attended his services held at their home in Woodstock. However, one day a stranger named Mr. Reimers appeared, seeking more information about the teaching of Apostles on earth. This encounter led to Mr. Reimers becoming the first member to join the nucleus congregation in Cape Town. A few months later, eight souls were sealed by Apostle Klibbe, who had traveled from iMvuni, marking a significant milestone for the Work in Cape Town. The sealing service took place at Evangelist Schlaphoff's home in Woodstock, where Mr. Gaugusch, a German-Austrian immigrant, was also drawn to the Work of God. In 1905, Evangelist Schlaphoff and Mr. Gaugusch opened a tobacco shop in Long Street, Cape Town, using it as an opportunity to spread the Word to their customers. One such customer was Mr. Hinrichsen, who later became the father-in-law of District Apostle Albert Budden, and his family soon joined the congregation. As the congregation grew, they needed more space for services, leading them to hire a hall in Station Road, Claremont. Eventually, they purchased land in Palmyra Road, Claremont, where their first church was built and dedicated by Apostle Klibbe on Pentecost, 4 June 1906. This event attracted the attention of local residents, many of whom were also present. During this period, Cape Town saw the adoption and sealing of Christian and Jacobus Kreunen, who would later play a significant role in developing the Lord's Work in South Africa. They initially immigrated to South Africa from Holland in 1904 and were sealed at the beginning of 1907. Apostle Klibbe and the Development of the Chief Apostle Ministry ===== Klibbe sent a Brother Tobin to Kimberley, but Apostle Klibbe himself faced challenges in the iMvuni region due to many people speaking Dutch or Cape Dutch. He requested Evangelist Schlaphoff to send Priest Christian Kreunen, who spoke Dutch, to assist him. In 1907, Priest C. Kreunen and his family moved to Queenstown and began testimony without formalities. Although few in Queenstown showed interest, he established a congregation at iMvuni with the help of Jacobus Kreunen, his younger brother. The First Visit to Chief Apostle Niehaus: In 1908, Apostle Niemeyer, then an Evangelist, visited Chief Apostle Niehaus, marking the emergence of the Chief Apostle ministry. Initially, the Apostles operated independently, following the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Apostle Schwartz in Holland was the first to promote unity among the Apostles through his publication 'The Herald'. When Apostle Schwartz died in 1895, Apostle Krebs took over, and on Pentecost 1897, he received a calling to lead God's Work. Apostle Klibbe followed Apostle Niemeyer's guidance until 1906, when he visited Chief Apostle Niehaus in Europe. Apostle Klibbe then held a farewell service in iMvuni and journeyed to the Chief Apostle. His arrival was met with jubilation, but later struggles awaited him. Devastating natural circumstances on his farm led Apostle Klibbe to sell his land, leaving him penniless. Priest Kreunen provided accommodation for the family, but soon, Queenstown faced financial stress. Motivated by this and a desire to spread the Lord's Work, Apostle Klibbe moved to Johannesburg, where he heard of the growing testifying work. Apostle Klibbe asked Priest Christian Kreunen to accompany him, familiar with Dutch and the city. In Johannesburg, they held services for a small group, including two families. A vacant shop was rented for sealing services, and soon another congregation was founded in La Rochelle. In 1911, Apostle Klibbe sent Brother J. R. Kreunen to Pretoria, where he established a new congregation. The early years of the New Apostolic Church in South Africa were marked by trial and tribulation. Young Apostle J. R. Kreunen had high hopes for his testimony, but faced significant skepticism from the public. Despite this, he persevered and eventually gained a small congregation. In 1912, Apostle Klibbe suddenly severed ties with Chief Apostle Niehaus, sparking a period of crisis within the Church. This decision was not isolated, as other prominent leaders in Australia and Germany had also withdrawn from the movement. The exact reasons for these departures remain unclear, but it is believed that Apostle Niemeyer's visit to Germany and South Africa may have played a significant role. Apostle Klibbe's actions caused division within the Church, particularly with Evangelist Wilhelm Schlaphoff. Their disagreement began in Cape Town, where Klibbe had ordained Schlaphoff as a Bishop, only later rescinding the appointment. This decision led to consternation among the brethren and prompted Schlaphoff to write to Chief Apostle Niehaus. The situation was further complicated when Klibbe returned unopened mail from the Chief Apostle, indicating his severance from the Church. Meanwhile, in Germany, Wilhelm Schlaphoff received the Apostle ministry from Chief Apostle Niehaus on September 21, 1913. News of Schlaphoff's ordination reached Johannesburg, but caused little initial reaction. However, as tensions between Klibbe and Schlaphoff escalated, unrest spread throughout the country. Priests Jacobus Kreunen and Christian were deeply troubled by Klibbe's actions and eventually broke ties with him. Kreunen traveled to Johannesburg to investigate the situation and ask Apostle Klibbe about his unity with Chief Apostle Niehaus. The response was vague and angry, leading Kreunen to declare that he was no longer part of the congregation. He later wrote to Apostle Schlaphoff for guidance, who responded with a promise to help. This period was marked by uncertainty and division within the Church, but ultimately led to the establishment of a new apostolic leadership under Wilhelm Schlaphoff. Apostle Klibbe's Container: A Symbol of Faith and Leadership The First Apostles: 1901-1914 Apostle Wilhelm Schlaphoff had an unusual dream in which he saw two men holding containers. One contained water, representing Apostle Klibbe, whom the protagonist recognized. The other held fire, symbolizing Apostle W. Schlaphoff. After his return from Jeppe station, Brother Jordaan and others accepted Apostle Klibbe's leadership. In 1914, World War I broke out, forcing Apostle Schlaphoff to leave Cape Town. Initially, he was imprisoned in Pietermaritzburg but later transferred to Kimberley. Despite this, the brethren there remained loyal, and Apostle Schlaphoff could continue his services at Priest Sandilands' home. Apostle Schlaphoff returned to Pretoria in 1917 and strengthened God's children before facing another crisis in 1918 with a great influenza epidemic. Consolidation: 1918-1928 Upon his return from World War I, Apostle Schlaphoff set out to strengthen faith across congregations. He ordained his son, Heinrich Franz, into the Community Elder ministry in the Transvaal. Carl Klibbe's Departure Carl Klibbe refused to acknowledge his removal from office and continued his activities under a new name, New Apostolic Church. This led to conflict, which was finally settled in 1926 when it was ruled that he could operate under 'The Old Apostolic Church of Africa'. Apostle Schlaphoff's Passing Apostle Wilhelm Schlaphoff passed away on August 16, 1928, after exhausting his energy and strength in preserving the faith. He was buried in Cape Town. =====A person's legacy lives on through those they've touched and taught. ===== Seek ye his monument, you will find it by us who have been blessed to know and love him. ===== This love letter is dedicated to those who tirelessly labour each day, often sacrificing relationships, well-being, and even their lives to win a soul. The Lord Jesus Christ, the God over all nations, Loves You ===== This love letter is