

St Philip's Church was built on the site of a temporary iron church known as 'Little St Philip' and opened on January 27<sup>th</sup> 1886. The parish merged with an adjacent parish in the late 1980s and was then known as the Church of St Philip and St Paul. In 1999 it became a Local Ecumenical Partnership, joining with Wesley Southbank Road Methodist Church and was named St Philip and St Paul with Wesley.

### 1 PILLAR

**October 11<sup>th</sup> 1887. Church.** The building was opened on January 27<sup>th</sup> 1886 and consecrated by Bishop Ryle of Liverpool on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1887. Consecration is the *formal dedication* of a church to a religious purpose. A cross in this shape is called a Patée Formée cross.



### 2 CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT



Jesus is holding a **shepherd's crook** and a **lamb**. There are **sheep at His feet**.

The words '**I am the good shepherd**' appear in the window.

This font is made from **wood** and it holds **water**. There is another older font made from alabaster which looks similar to the pulpit. The Font (from Latin meaning 'fount', 'fountain' or 'spring') is used during a christening (baptism) when someone is welcomed into the family of God.

The font has **8** sides, an **octagon**.

### 3 KNEELER



**BENEDICITE** means 'blessing'.

Wordsearch: **squirrel, rabbit, bee, horse, goose, owl, flowers, crab, goat, fox, gull, butterfly, sheep, fish.**

### 4 WAR MEMORIAL

**To remember the people from this church who went to war** (WW1) and **those who gave their lives** (their names are recorded in gold lettering). There is a memorial in the Lady Chapel commemorating those who fought in WW2.

It feels **hard, cold, smooth**. Alabaster is a type of gypsum, soft and easy to carve.



### 5 LECTERN



**Holy Bible. Brass.** The lectern is a bookstand. It holds the large Holy Bible from which the lessons are read during services.

The bird, an **eagle**, stands on a sphere which represents the world. Eagles are thought to be the birds that can fly the highest and so nearest to the heavens. The symbolism extends further to the Word of God being transported (flown) across the globe.



### 6 CHANCEL

The **2** angels are playing **trumpets**. The angel playing a harp is carved on one of the **pews** or **choir stalls**.

Anagram - **mosaic**



### 7 ALTAR



The colour of the altar cloth varies according to the season.

**White or Gold:** Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Trinity Sunday (also on Saints' Days)

**Red:** Palm Sunday, Pentecost (also on Saints' Days, if martyred)

**Purple:** Advent and Lent

**Green:** Sundays after Trinity, Sundays before Advent, Sundays before Lent (known as Ordinary Time).

The carving depicts **The Last Supper** or **people sitting at a table/eating a meal**.

The Altar is the table where, traditionally, the Priest leads worship during the Eucharist\* (also called Holy Communion, the Lord's Supper or the Mass). This is the main act of Christian Worship and it commemorates the last meal that Jesus ate with his friends, the disciples, on the eve of His crucifixion. This scene is carved in the Reredos behind the altar. (\*see answer 8)



## ALTAR (continued)

The banners were made for **St Philip's** Southport and **St Paul's** Southport before the parishes merged.

**Mary** is holding the baby **Jesus**.

The two windows high up on the side walls are worth noting because of the unusual colours in the glass.



## 8 COMMUNION TABLE



**Bread** and **wine** (with a flask of water to dilute the wine). The altar was formerly used during a service of Holy Communion before the Church was reordered in 2000. Reordering involved substantial alterations to the interior of the Church, resulting in a shorter Nave and the creation of the Lounge with the Hall above. This Communion table came from Wesley Methodist Church and is placed closer to the congregation. The clergy are now less remote during these services.

## 9 PULPIT

**Stone. Marble.** Marble is limestone – harder to carve but easily polished.

Alabaster is gypsum – less easy to polish to a high shine.

The pulpit is raised so that the speaker is easily **seen** and **heard**. This is rarely used since a screen and projector were introduced.



## 10 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



**Organ. Windpipes.** The small pipes produce high notes and the large pipes make the low notes. The organ was made in Liverpool by Rushworth and Dreaper. This company also made the organ in Liverpool's Anglican cathedral. The Church now has an electronic organ.

**Drum kit, guitar, grand piano, keyboard, tambourine, etc.**



## 11 ARCHES

The sentence should read, '**the stone pillars support the painted arches**'.

The arches are **pointed**. They look **cut off** or **they disappear into the wall**.

They reappear in the Hall upstairs.



**Go through the doors at the back of the Church to the Lounge.**

## 12 LOUNGE

There is a bust of John Wesley on the wall to the left. He was born in Epworth, Lincolnshire on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1703 and died on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1791 in London. He was a Church of England clergyman, a theologian and an evangelist. John founded the Methodist movement with his brother Charles (1707-1788 - the writer of many well-known hymns).



**Find the door marked STAIRS and go up to the Hall**

## 13 HALL



**The arches reappear but without pillars.**

**The shape of the ceiling** is another clue.

This room is used by **The Girls' Brigade, Guides, Brownies, Rainbows, Trekkers.**

There are **32** faces in the window.

## MATCH MATERIALS AND OBJECTS

A6, B3, C5, D1, E7, F2, G4

**Please leave the Hall through the door on the left of the stained glass window**