

Holy Trinity WATERHEAD

**Suggested
donation
50p**

May 2023

holytrinitywaterhead.co.uk



Services at Holy Trinity Church

Sunday 11:00 am Parish Worship
Wednesday 7:00 pm Family Communion
Baptisms and marriages by arrangement with the Vicar.

Please submit items for the June 2022 magazine by May. You can e-mail files to paulmonk111@gmail.com

People at Holy Trinity Church

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Brownies	Val Lees and Moira Belcher	
Guides	Karen and Lisa Cannon	
Beavers and Cubs	Lee Thompson	(07907) 907 354
Scouts	Mark Dickinson	(07976) 666 512

Letter from the Vicar

It's not every month that Britain has a coronation. The last was seventy years ago in 1953! On Saturday 6 May, Charles Mountbatten-Windsor is formally crowned as King Charles III.

Obviously, much of Charles' role is ceremonial. Much of his power comes from continuity: his family derives from the brothers Hengist and Horsa who landed at Ebbsfleet on the Isle of Thanet in the 400s AD during the so called 'Dark Ages'. A very ancient tradition suggests that Horsa was the first King of Kent.

Charles has a great many titles such as Duke of Lancaster and Lord of Mann, as well as countless minor titles. And he is also Supreme Head of the Church of England, which is why we pray for him so often, individually and in our services in Church. It also explains why it is the Archbishop of Canterbury who places the crown on Charles' head rather than a secular person.

The Church follows another king. It's important to recognise that Jesus is not like an earthly monarch, for he told Pontius Pilate, 'My Kingdom is not of this world'. The Bible warns us repeatedly to guard against wanting earthly power because it so often leads to sin. Rather, we are to have the 'mind of Christ' who 'being in very nature God, did not consider equality with God something to be used to his own advantage; rather, he made himself nothing by taking the very nature of a servant, being made in human likeness. And being found in appearance as a man, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to death' (Philippians 2:5-8a).

Jesus also said that we cannot truly serve two masters because we will love one more than the other: he is warning us not to serve any earthly power to the extent that it hinders our serving God.

As we prepare to see Charles III crowned and given regal authority, we realise that the best way to recognise him as king is, paradoxically, to serve God to the best of our ability.

I hope you enjoy the pageantry and spectacle of the coronation and the additional Bank Holiday. Wishing you every blessing as you serve our heavenly King, Jesus:

PAUL

Bible readings for May

Sunday 8 May 1:00 pm: **Coronation party** at Waterhead Church (below).
Saturday 13 May 7:00 pm: **Quiz** at Waterhead Church.
Thursday 18 May 10:00 am: **Ascension Day service**.
Sunday 1 Oct 11:00 am: **Harvest Festival**
Sunday 29 Oct 4:00 pm: **Commemoration of the faithful departed**
Sunday 12 Nov 11:30 am Service for **Remembrance Sunday**.
Weds 14 Dec 7:00 pm **Carol Service** includes Tame Valley Brass.
Sunday 24 Dec 4:00 pm **Christingle service** at Waterhead Church.
Sunday 24 Dec 11:30 pm **Midnight Mass** at Waterhead Church.
Monday 25 Dec 9:30 am **Christmas Day** at St Barnabas.

Diary for May

Coronation party

Sunday 7 May

1:00 pm at Waterhead Parish Centre

Afternoon tea and well-stocked bar

Music and party games for children

Activities for the adults with prizes and raffle

All are welcome

holytrinitywaterhead.co.uk



Sunday 7 May

Fifth Sunday of Easter

First: Acts 7:55–end
Epistle: 1 Peter 2:2–10
Gospel: John 14:1–14

Thursday 18 May

Ascension Day

First: Acts 1:1–11
Epistle: Ephesians 1:15–end
Gospel: Luke 24:44–end

Sunday 28 May

Pentecost (Whit Sunday)

First: Acts 2:1–21
Epistle: 1 Corinthians 12:3b–13
Gospel: John 7:27–39

Sunday 14 May

Sixth Sunday of Easter

First: Acts 17:22–31
Epistle: 1 Peter 3:13–end
Gospel: John 14:15–21

Sunday 21 May

Seventh Sunday of Easter

First: Acts 1:6–14
Epistle: 1 Peter 4:12–14; 5:6–11
Gospel: John 17:1–11

From the parish registers

Christian baptism

Sunday 9 April
Sunday 23 April
Sunday 30 April

Sarah Ruth Immanuel, at Holy Trinity
Brodie Anthony Kemp, at Holy Trinity
Neveah Jacques Ashton, at Holy Trinity

Christian wedding

Saturday 1 April
Saturday 22 April

Vicky Connor and Adam Butterworth, at St Barnabas
Matthew Shaw and Ellie Brennan, at Holy Trinity

Christian funeral

Tuesday 13 April

baby Orla Rose Mercer-Barlow, at Holy Trinity

Burial of ashes

Tuesday 18 April

David Williams, at Greenacres Cemetery

It is important that we find a posture that works for us, when we pray. Why then, in the past, did so many people pray while kneeling down, with their hands held together?

The practice started in medieval times. At that time, society was highly organised in terms of social status, with the king at the very top and serfs at the bottom. Everyone had to know their place.

One of the ways in which this feudal society maintained this pyramid was a simple display of status known as 'homage'. For example, a peasant paid homage to a local baron; barons paid homage to their overlord; and lords paid homage to the king at the top.

The process of homage was simple. The person of lower status knelt before the person of higher status. While kneeling, he placed his hands together in front of his face. His overlord stood or sat before him while placing his own hands over the hands of the underling. Public promises then cemented the bond, and were ratified with a series of prayers, usually with a priest present.

In the same way, when we come before God, we acknowledge that He is vastly greater than we are. In effect, we pay homage and renew our relationship. We do so kneeling before him, with our hands held together and outstretched in front of us.

Homage

Explaining posture when praying



A duke pays homage to King George VI immediately after his coronation in Westminster Abbey on 12 May 1937.

All the classic elements appear here: posture, bishops overseeing the ceremony to represent God, and the newly-crowned king being flanked by his bishops and dukes to emphasise his right to receive homage.

F M T G P A G E A N T R Y B M R F K
 V A U T S Q G U U R L Y F A T B S D
 R J L Q H N C A O L N N N H U E E H
 L E U U G A O H I O G T X A O E Q T
 K S K E F Z E I M L L N Q Q A J L H
 W T C E J W N E T E A M I R J U W R
 V Y G N Z O R X J A C G C K M S I O
 T S W C O E X P F Q N H E R O T Y N
 E O Y E C C H A I R B O T R L E T E
 R C R G S G E C X I O N R Y N D K D
 T L O O Y T A R S K I I E O N W V O
 P R G F B R M H L O H B L W C A M N
 E L U C R E O I N A B C O C M R K A
 C V O I H P A A N A Y R R Q I D F O
 S T A G M A T Y R S C O J A M S T C
 G G O N T Z H H Z L T N R W N S U P
 E R O M S S E R V I C E J V B O R M
 B R J N D A N T H E M Q R S M V M U

Abbey, Anoint, Anthem, Archbishop, Carriage, Ceremony,
 Chair, Conation, Crown, King, Majesty, Mantle, Monarch,
 Music, Oath, Oil, Orb, Pageantry, ueen, Regalia, Robe, Royal,
 Sceptre, Service, St Edwards, Throne, Westminster



Coronation wordsearch

Colour this page



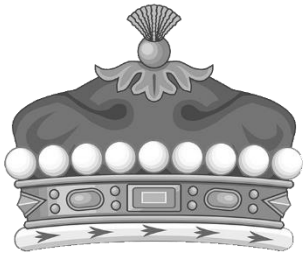
1



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Coronets

Kinds of crown at a coronation

In Britain, there are five categories of lord (or 'peer'), from Duke at the top through to baron at the bottom. Each wears a distinctive coronet at ceremonial occasions such as a coronations, which mainly differ in the number of pearls and strawberry flowers placed around the periphery above the gold rim and fur headband.

- (1) Duke (2) Marquis (3) Earl
(4) Viscount (5) Baron

See if you can find all these types of coronet at the Coronation.

Draw in this box the crown you would like to wear at if it you were attending the coronation.

A large number of solemn moments occur during a coronation. The most visible element is clearly the crowning itself, when the Archbishop of Canterbury places St Edward's crown on the monarch's head. This 'crowning' gives its name to the overall service of 'coronation'.

But, in a spiritual sense, the most important elements involves anointing the monarch on the hands, head, and breast. It will also be used to anoint Queen Camilla.

The 'chrism' oil is made from a mixture of sesame and olive oils containing ambergris, civet, orange flowers, jasmine, cinnamon, roses, musk, and benzoin. The exact recipe is secret. The oil is made using olives harvested from two groves on the Mount of Olives, at the Monastery of Mary Magdalene and the Monastery of the Ascension, and pressed just outside Bethlehem.

During the ritual, the highly scented oil is poured into a spoon. During the anointing, the choir sang the dramatic song, 'Zadok the Priest', generally to the wonderful tune by Handel. The words themselves are taken from the 1 Kings 1, and have been sung at every coronation since King Edgar's in 973 AD. The anointment ritual is much older and goes back to King Solomon being anointed by Zadok himself in the tenth century BC.

The Greek word for 'anointing' is *christos* from which we get the title 'Christ' and derivatives such as 'Christening' and even 'Christian'. Other anointings with holy oil include a Christening, confirmation or ordination.

Anointing

Ampulla and spoon

The holy oil is contained in the 'ampulla', a word that simply means a sealed container. It was made for Charles II in 1661 and cast the form of an eagle with outspread wings. The oil is poured from the eagle's beak into the spoon.

The spoon is first recorded in 1349 as preserved among St Edward's Regalia in Westminster Abbey. But, already at this date, it was described as a spoon of 'antique forme'. Its design suggests it was made in the twelfth century. It is therefore a remarkable survival—the only piece of royal goldsmiths' work to remain from that century. It may have been made for Henry II or Richard I. The spoon is 26 cm long.

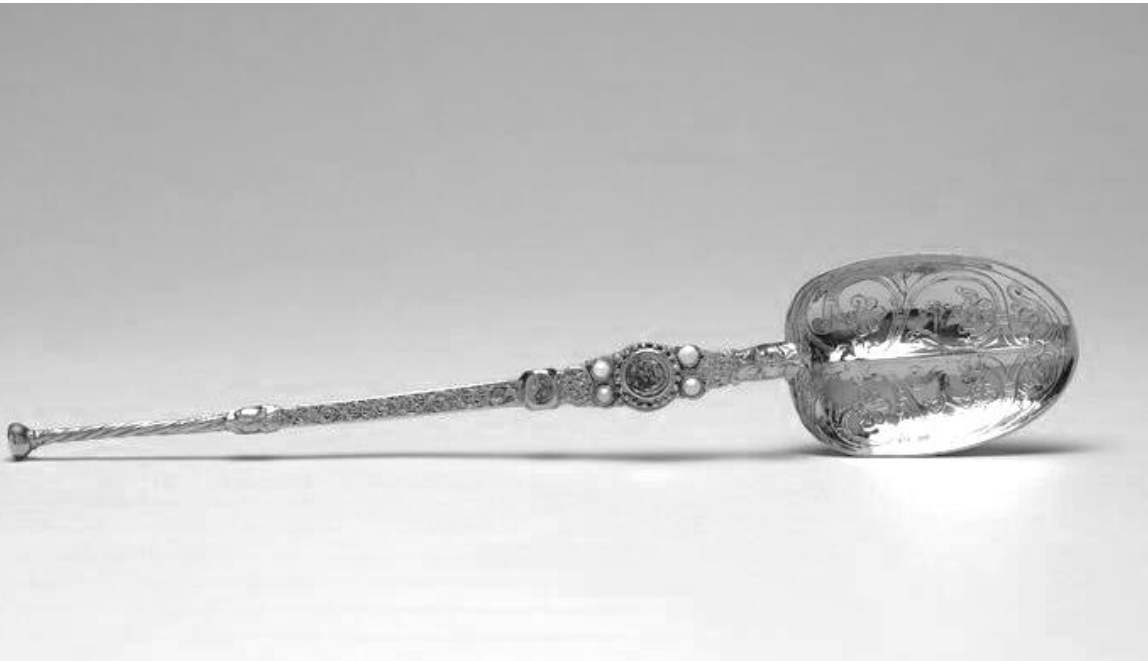
For more information

<https://perfumesociety.org/scented-secrets-queens-coronation-anointing-oil/>

<https://www.rct.uk/collection/themes/trails/the-crown-jewels/the-regalia-of-charles-ii/the-ampulla>

<https://www.royal.uk/consecration-coronation-oil>

<https://www.rct.uk/collection/31733/the-coronation-spoon>



The saints are a favourite topic in Christian artwork and stained-glass windows. They are easy to find because they are generally shown with a 'halo'.

A halo is an artistic device designed to point toward the spiritual idea that the light of Christ flows through them. Indeed, the word 'halo' comes from a Greek word '*halos*' which means the 'disc of the sun or moon'. We get words like 'helium' from the same source.

In artwork, a halo looks something like an astronaut's spherical headwear. But there are in fact several types of halo in Christian art.

[Follow this link for more kinds of halo, as below.](#)



Very often, **Jesus** is shown with his halo 'quartered', that is, with a cross positioned behind his head. The cross may be upright as here but not always. No one else is ever shown this way. This example may be found in St Barnabas Church, Clarksfield.



The **Virgin Mary** is often shown with a circle of twelve stars around her head or with a halo of stars. This follows from a description in Revelation 12:1 'There appeared in heaven a woman ... and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.'



A modern image of **St Anne Line**, one of the martyrs of the Reformation. Here, her head has been painted at the centre of a large gold-coloured halo that is perfectly circular. As usual, the halo is light to suggest the light of heaven flowing through her.

Halo

The crowns of eternal life

Draw here the halo that you would like if someone painted your portrait as a saint.

Did you know?

Pilate took Jesus and had him flogged. The soldiers twisted together a crown of thorns and put it on his head. They clothed him in a purple robe and went up to him again and again, saying, 'Hail, king of the Jews!' And they slapped him in the face. John 19:1-3

The Palestinian thorn differs from our English thorn. Our thorns—for example on a rose or brambles—will hurt if we touch it. The Palestinian thorn's spikes can be 3 or 4 inches in length, which is longer than a human finger. The Palestinian thorn is as hard as flint and as sharp as a stiletto. The Roman soldier who 'crowned' Jesus would have been trained to administer pain and death. If he did not cause extreme pain and massive death, he would himself be executed. He had to be good at his job.

Imagine a crown made up of sharp steel spikes, and imagine it being forced onto a man's head. The spikes would pierce his skin extremely easily. Actually, they could readily enter the bone and we have records of them passing through the plates of bone that comprise a human skull. These spikes could enter the brain of the victim, though it's safe to guess that didn't happen to Jesus because he remained lucid to the end.

Jesus was crowned with thorns because he claimed to be a king, or at least the description of his crime above his head says so: 'INRI: Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews'. The purple robe points in the same direction. But Jesus actually said his kingdom was not of this world; tyrants, though, don't understand irony or subtlety. Crowning Jesus with a crown of thorns was intended to address the absurdity of a Palestinian claiming to be a king. His 'coronation' was therefore a piece of political theatre, saying something like, 'This is what happens to people who have ideas above their station. Be warned!'

As we watch Jesus' crucifixion, we are invited to look at his kingship and the way we are his willing subjects. We're invited to look at the way our thoughts make kings of ourselves rather than subjects of the King of Heaven.



**High King of heaven, Thou heaven's bright sun
O grant me its joys, after victory is won;
Great Heart of my own heart, whatever befall,
Still be Thou my vision, O Ruler of all.**

Sixth-century poem by Irish poet



There is an awkward adjustment period
when evangelists first get to heaven.

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Quiz night

Saturday 13 May 2023

In case you missed the news last month we will at last be holding our next **Quiz Night** on Saturday 13 May in the Parish Centre.

The quiz will start at 7.30 pm so please take your places as soon after 7:00 pm as possible so that we can start promptly. Getting there early will give you a head start on one of the picture rounds so bring your friends to make up your team (maximum of 6 people per team). Tickets are £5 for adults and that includes nibbles and a (mostly) cheese buffet supper. Children under 12 are free and for those between 12 and 18 years of age tickets are £3.

The bar will be open and there will be a raffle as well as a cash prize of £30 for the winning team. If anyone would like to donate a raffle prize please contact Lynne Schofield on (07804) 094457. The money raised will go towards the new kitchen in the Parish Hall. We have already secured some grant funding for this but will need to raise more to cover the full cost so come along for a fun evening and help us to make the new kitchen a reality.

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Ascension Day

Said Eucharist

Thursday 18 May at 10:00 am

barnabas-oldham.co.uk



St Edward's crown is named after Edward the Confessor.

Edward was the seventh or maybe eighth son of King Æthelred 'the Unready' and the first by his second wife Emma of Normandy. He was born between 1003 and 1005 in Islip, Oxfordshire.

He was driven into exile in Normandy by the Danes and vowed that, should he ever return home safely, he would make a pilgrimage to Rome to offer thanks. That pilgrimage did occur many years later.

Edward's half-brother King Harthacnut died in 1042 so, 28 years after fleeing, Edward was invited back to England. Godwin, the most powerful of the English earls, was supporting Edward's succession to the throne. Edward was crowned in Winchester Cathedral in 1043. From then on, he proved to be a popular king.

In point of fact, until the mid-1050s Edward was a weak king because he could not stand up to the Godwin family. However, Godwin himself died in 1053, and Harold inherited the earldom of Wessex. Thereafter, he consolidated his position and stabilised the monarchy and church. The country was finally at peace.

Edward the Confessor was the only king of England to be formally canonised. He was actually an unlikely saint, which explains why some historians think his choice was a political statement rather than based on faith. But the many traditions of his sanctity and the very early start of his cult suggest that it must have had something credible to build on.

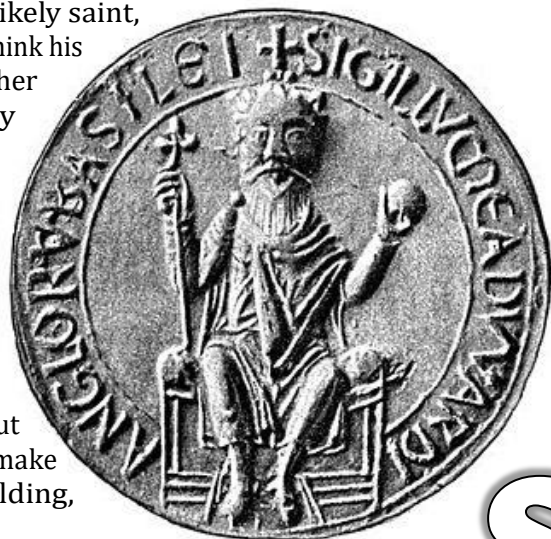
Edward's greatest statement of faith was building Westminster Abbey, although none of his abbey still remains: while Edward's church was completed after his death in about 1090, it was demolished in 1245 to make way for Henry III's huge new building, which still stands today.

Edward died in early 1066, which precipitated a succession crisis that resulted in the Norman Conquest. Edward's cult as a saint started in a subdued way. Hatred for the Normans may have helped promote his standing in the eyes of the residual English

clergy but it was discouraged by the first Norman abbots of Westminster. His cult nevertheless increased gradually so that, by the early twelfth-century, Osbert the prior of Westminster Abbey, started a campaign for Edward's canonisation, no doubt also aiming to increase the wealth and power of the abbey.

Until about 1350, Edmund the Martyr, Edward the Confessor, and Thomas à Becket were regarded as the three national saints in England, but Edward III preferred the more war-like figure of Saint George and so, in 1348, he established the Order of the Garter with Saint George as its patron.

Nevertheless, the shrine of Saint Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey remains where it was after his body was finally moved on 13 October 1269 by Henry III to a chapel east of the sanctuary. The day of this move, is still a Lesser Festival in the Church of England. For some time the abbey had claimed that it possessed a set of coronation regalia that Edward had left for use in all future coronations. Following Edward's canonisation, these were regarded as holy relics, and thereafter they were used at all English coronations from the 13th century until their destruction by Oliver Cromwell in 1649.



Left: The Great Seal of Edward the Confessor.

St Edward

For more information:

<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/about-the-abbey/history/celebrating-st-edward>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_the_Confessor

The Coronation service follows directly from that of King Edgar at Bath in 973.

King Edgar's service was conducted in Latin. The first coronation conducted in English was that of Elizabeth I.

The person responsible for organising a Coronation is the Earl Marshal. This role is hereditary and, since 1386, is always undertaken by The Duke of Norfolk.

Since the Norman Conquest of 1066, the service is always conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The King is crowned while sitting on St Edward's Chair, which was made in 1300 for King Edward I and has been used at every Coronation since.

Since the Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II, the monarch is accompanied throughout the entire service by the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The service falls into six parts: the recognition, the oath, the anointing, the investiture (which includes the crowning), the enthronement, and the homage.

The crowning occurs near the end of the investiture—this last word means a formal 'clothing' of a person. During this clothing ceremony, the King first puts on a linen garment called a *colobium sindonis*, then a cloth-of-gold robe called a 'dalmatic'. The Lord Great Chamberlain presents him with a pair of golden spurs (as a symbol of chivalry), then the Archbishop of Canterbury presents him with a jewelled sword and the armills (golden bracelets of sincerity and wisdom). The King then puts on a stole and the Robe Royal made of cloth-of-gold, then receives the orb, coronation ring, glove, and finally the sceptre. Lastly, when fully vested, he is crowned.

The investiture



*The investiture of
Queen Elizabeth II
In 1953*



St Edward's crown with the orb and sceptre lie on the coffin of H M Queen Elizabeth II in Westminster Hall.

Photograph © Kirsty Wigglesworth

St Edward's crown

The centrepiece of the Coronation is the investiture, which ends with the King being crowned with St Edward's Crown.

The crown is named after Edward the Confessor. It was regarded as a holy relic and kept at Edward's burial place in Westminster Abbey.

Versions of this crown have been used at the coronation of every English and British monarch since the thirteenth century, though the first time a crown used during a coronation was described as 'St Edward's' appears in 1220 and concerns the crowning of King Henry III.

Soon after the English Civil War, Cromwell melted down or sold the Crown Jewels when Parliament abolished the monarchy in 1649, so the current crown is a replica. It follows detailed drawings of the original, and was made for Charles II in 1661.

Click [here](#) for more information.

Collect for the Coronation

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness,
bless our Sovereign Lord, King Charles,
and all who are in authority under him;
that they may order all things
in wisdom and equity, righteousness and peace,
to the honour of your name,
and the good of your Church and people;
through Jesus Christ our Lord.

All Amen.

The Coronation Oath

King Charles will place his hand on the Bible and say,

The things which I have here before promised,
I will perform and keep. So help me God.

He will then sign an oath,
pledging to serve the people
and rule according to law.



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(with apologies to John 5:14)

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From the memorial book

- 1 **Eva Buckley** died this day 1976. Our memory of you is like the heart of a rose. The longer it lives, the sweeter it grows.
- 5 **Frank Kirkpatrick** died 1993 age 80 years. 'Loved and remembered always.'
- 8 **Thomas Metcalf Pollard** died 1933. 'TREASURED MEMORIES.'
- 12 **James Harrison Fitton** Born 15 September 1912, died this day 1988.
- 13 **Jack Battersby** A beloved husband, dad, grandad and father-in-law, died this day 1997. Loved and Remembered Every day.
- 16 **Norman John Taylor** died this day 2002. Never more than a thought away. Loved and remembered every day.
- 17 **Frank Feber** died this day 1979. BELOVED BY ALL.
Roger Wynn died 1996 aged 49 years. Only a thought away — affectionately Remembered.
- 18 **Albert Feber** died this day 1945 CONSISTENTLY STEADFAST
Phyllis Wrigley Born 19 August 1909, died this day 1982.
Loved and remembered always: Peter.
- 19 **Frank Hanson** died 1994. 'Loved and remembered always.'
- 20 **Joseph Henry Nicholson** died 1986. Remembered as a Loving Father and Grandad – Loved and missed.
- 25 **William Woodworth** died this day 1991, his 38th birthday.
In loving memory of a dear Godfather and very special friend.
'Sadly missed.'
- 26 **Thomas Huttley** A faithful servant of the church for many years, died 1995. Lovingly appreciated by his family.
- 26 Birthday memories of **Betty Wadsworth**. A loving mother, a devoted grandmother and a true friend, gone from our lives but not from our hearts.
- 30 **Fred Adams** died this day 1995. 'Loved and Remembered Every Day.'
- 31 **James Edward Tattersall Wrigley** was buried on this day 1990.

**Crown him with many crowns!
The lamb upon His throne.
Hark! How the heav'nly anthem drowns
All music but it's own!
Awake, my soul, and sing,
Of Him who died for thee;
And hail Him as thy matchless king,
Through all eternity.**

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