



The Pastor's Child

**April Special
Edition!**

**The Medieval
Church**

**Important people,
places, and events (Pg.
5)**

More Comics!

**Extra comics including
Genius Gordon, Pixton
comics, and LEGO
comics! (Pg.15)**

**Exclusive Inter-
view with Bobby
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**Read what Pastor
Bobby has to say
about pastors kids!
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PLUS:

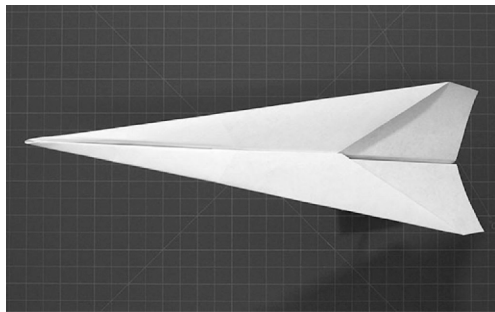
Make your own paper airplane! A how to (Pg. 2)

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Make Your Own Paper Airplane! A how to

Okay, you probably have flown at least one paper airplane, right? If you have, it's probably this one:



This is a classic airplane, but if you want to build your own you're going to need to learn about how other paper airplanes work.

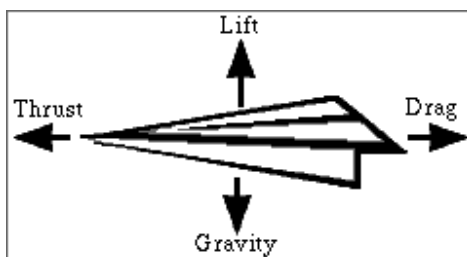
First we're going to talk about the types of airplanes. The airplane to the left is a dart, but what even is a dart plane? Good question, because that's what we're about to talk about.

There are two types of airplanes, darts and gliders. There's also duds, but duds are basically failed darts or failed gliders. We're not going to talk about duds that much because that's what we're trying not to make.

First, darts. Darts are paper airplanes which are meant to go fast. Like the name suggests, the darts act much like a throwing dart you throw at a dartboard. Darts often try to maximize thrust (I'll explain this later) a bunch. They often use more layers on the nose (sorry, but I'll have to explain this later too), and therefore have small(ish) sized wings.

Gliders are the opposite of darts. They don't go that fast, but they stay in the air longer and glide well. Gliders have large wings that help maximize their lift (I'll also explain this later).

Now that we know about the types of airplanes, we'll learn about the forces that move the plane; thrust, lift, drag, and gravity (and weight). When you make a plane, you want to maximize thrust and lift, and minimize drag. Minimizing gravity would help, but we can't exactly do that. We could minimize weight, but you're probably going to be using the same



size of paper. Just don't tape together four pieces of paper and then make a paper airplane. That will crash in about 2 seconds. I've tested. Now I'll talk about how to maximize and minimize the right things.

First of all, thrust. Thrust is the force that makes the plane go forward. To maximize thrust, you'll need to throw your plane hard. Unfortunately, not all planes are able to be thrown hard without

crashing. To make sure your plane can be thrown hard you'll need to make lots of layers on the nose and the front of the wings. That's what darts try to maximize.

Next, lift. Lift is the force that makes the plane go and stay up. To maximize lift, you need large wings. Gliders try to maximize lift and therefore have large wings. Keep in mind that large wings means less layers on the nose and front of the wings, which means less thrust

We can do many things to minimize drag, but I'll only say a few to save time. First, you need no backward forward facing pockets (I'll explain this later too), and second, the nose should come to a tip, so the plane is streamline.

Now that we know the four forces, we can move on to making your own plane. Your own plane should have a combination of lots of layers and large wings to be extremely good. Also, try to minimize drag AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE (unless for artistic purposes). Experiment with different folds and designs. Remember: You're going to fail (unless you're extremely lucky) before making the perfect plane.

I have made my own plane that I really like that flies something like 20 yards. It took me about two hours (not counting breaks) to figure it out. It probably won't win any competitions, but I'm happy with it.

That's pretty much it, so let's move on to some other articles. But wait, didn't I say I'd explain those parts of the plane. Oops. Let's go to the glossary first then.

Glossary

1. **Nose:** The tip of the plane
2. **Wings:** The horizontal triangles (sometimes other shapes) coming out of the fuselage
3. **Fuselage:** The body of the plane
4. **Tail:** Not all paper airplanes have tails, but it's a vertical triangle (or a rectangle or square) coming out of the back of the plane
5. **Pockets:** Openings in the paper, sort of like pockets in your jacket

That's it! Thanks for reading. Also, when you make a paper airplane, another good strategy is to just wing it.

By Lucas Dunlop, journalist for the Pastor's Child Magazine



Lucas Dunlop is a Co-editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 6th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 11 (almost 12!) years old and likes to rollerblade, code, and play Minecraft.

Verse of the Month: Proverbs 6:20 - 23

²⁰My son, keep your father's

commands

And do not forsake your mother's

teaching.

²¹Bind them upon your heart forever;

fasten them around your neck

²²When you walk, they will guide you

when you sleep they will watch

over you

When you awake, they will speak to you.

²³For these commands are a lamp,

this teaching a light,

And the corrections of discipline

are the way of life

By King Solomon, inspired by God

Mask by CJ Dunlop

I walk out
the door
No backpack
No lunchbox
No -
What is it?
Check my pockets
Check my hair
Check my face
for glasses

Check my feet
for shoes
Check my bag
for phone
Check my face again
for -
Oh
My mask

The Medieval Church

Clovis was born to the Merovingian royal family around 465. He was a king and a conqueror. When he was elected king at age 15, he began waging wars on the Frankish tribes (what now is France), having no mercy for his victims. But, in 493 Clovis married Clotilde to form an alliance with the Burgundian kingdom. Clotilde was a Christian, and converted Clovis, when in a battle, Clovis called to God to help him and won the battle. Now you might be thinking “what does this guy called Clovis have to do with the Medieval Church?”. The answer is that as Clovis was king over a large empire, he was able to share the gospel with many, many people, helping to start the Medieval Church, a church which was spread all over Europe.

Important Events in the time of the Medieval Church:

See below for timeline. And remember: these are not ALL the important events.

There are many more important things that happened.



Council of Orleans (511 A.D.): Convoked by Clovis, King of the Franks. Held to reform the church and figure out the relationship between the crown (the king) and the church.



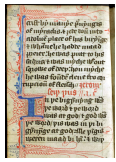
Bubonic Plague (542 A.D. - 594 A.D.): The beginning of the first plague pandemic. It arrived from Roman Egypt and spread around the Mediterranean Sea.



Church divided East and West (1054 A.D.): The split was caused by Theological differences between the Eastern (Orthodox) and Western (Catholic) churches.



Fourth Lateran Council (1215 A.D.): A council held by Pope Innocent III in which the Catholic church decided that during the Lord’s Supper, the sacraments actually become Christ’s body and blood. This is not true, but this council is still an important event. The Fourth Lateran Council is sometimes called the “Great Council”.



Wycliffe begins to translate the Bible (1381 A.D.): John Wycliffe translated the Bible into English from Latin so that the common people could read it.



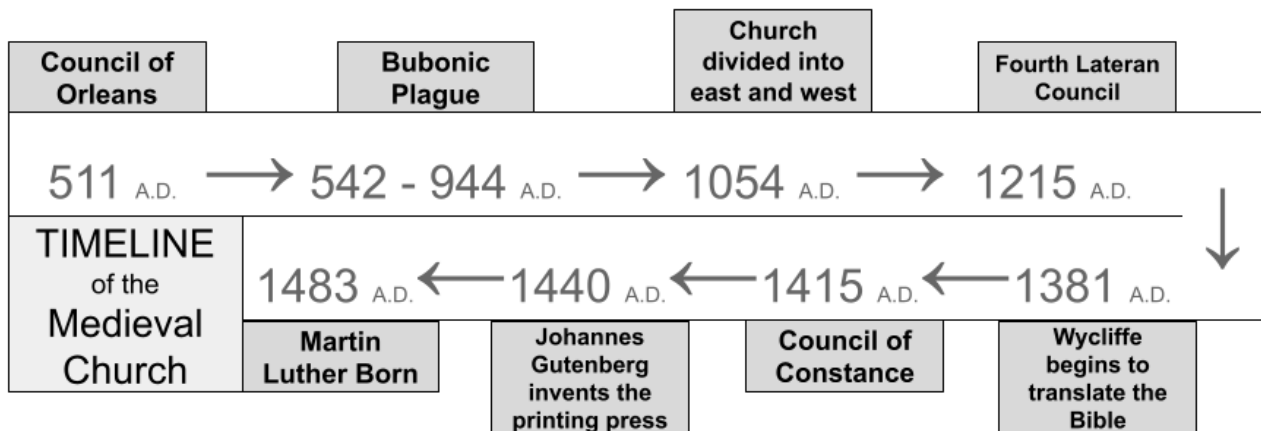
Council of Constance (1415 A.D.): This council elected Pope Martin V as pope and condemned Jan Hus as a heretic.



Johannes Gutenberg invents printing press (1440 A.D.): Johannes Gutenberg invents the printing press and prints the Bible for people to read.



Martin Luther born (1483 A.D.): That explains it all. No need for further explanation.



Who's Who?

Important People in the Medieval Church



Pope Gregory the Great (540 A.D. - 604 A.D.): Called by John Calvin "the last great pope". See him in Issue 5.



Peter Lombard (1100 A.D. - 1160 A.D.): Scientific theologian and Bishop of Paris, who wrote the Four Books of Sentences which became the standard theological textbook.



Raymond Lull (1235 A.D. - 1316 A.D.): The first missionary to the Muslims. See him in Issue 7.



John Wycliffe (1331 A.D. - 1384 A.D.): He translated the Bible from Latin into English. See him in Issue 8.



Jan Hus (1369 A.D. - 1415 A.D.): One of the leaders of the Czech Reformation and a key predecessor to Protestantism. See him in Issue 6.

By CJ Dunlop, Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine (timeline by Lucas Dunlop, Co-Editor)

Information from God's Timeline, by Linda Finlayson



CJ Dunlop is the Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 7th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 13 years old and likes to swim, play the piano, and unicycle.

Book Recommendations:

Here are our top book choices of the month!

1. The Bible
2. The Ology: Ancient Truths, Ever New by Marty Machowski
3. Who is Jesus? By Greg Gilbert.
4. I Survived (series) by Lauren Tarshis
5. Wings of Fire (series) by Tui T. Sutherland
6. The Green Ember (series) by S.D. Smith
7. Blue Hat, Green Hat (the OOPS book) by Sandra Boynton

Exclusive Interview with Pastor Bobby Jamieson

In this issue, instead of interviewing a *Pastor's Kid*, we are interviewing a Pastor, Pastor Bobby. Today we will be asking him a few questions on what he thinks are great things that Pastor's kids should know. Here we go.

This interview has been edited for length and clarity

Reporter: Hi Pastor Bobby, and thanks for being interviewed. Usually we interview a Pastor's kid, but for our special editions we're interviewing Pastors.

Pastor Bobby: Thanks for having me.

Reporter: Rose put you on. So our first question is:
When you make a sermon do you try to make it kid friendly? If so, how?

Pastor Bobby: That's a great question. I certainly do. One way is by trying to have a short and simple outline that would be easy for kids to notice. So maybe even if they happen to not pay attention to every single part of the sermon, hopefully they hear the outline points, and it can help them start listening better once I get to a new outline point. And if they want to take notes, to just take the outline is an easy part of the sermon to get down. So I certainly want kids to be able to hear the outline, and hear the main points, and maybe take notes if they want. That's one way.
Another way is in general, if I can put an idea as simply and plainly as I can, maybe using the simplest, shortest words that I can, that just makes it easy for everybody to understand, and especially kids. So

that's one thing.

Another thing would be trying to have illustrations that might be really simple word pictures or basic experiences of things like if it's springtime and the plants are blooming, or playing with your pet, or taking care of an animal or something. I think oftentimes if a preacher can use simple illustrations from daily life, that's stuff that's easy for kids to relate to as well as adults. So that's one thing, trying to have simple illustrations.

And finally, I don't do this in every sermon, but I think in most circumstances, I try to have at least one application point or one time when I speak directly to kids. And I try to refer to their experiences, maybe dealing with siblings, or parents, or school. Or something that would be specific for kids.

Reporter: Our second question is:

What is some advice you have for pastor's kids?

Pastor Bobby: That is a good question. I think I should be better prepared for this question, because I have four of them. Let me think for a moment. I think one would be simply advice I would give to any kids, which is to obey scripture's teachings, and be obedient to your parents. So in one sense my advice to pastor's kids is not different from what I would say to any kids. Ephesians 6:1: "Children, obey your parents in the LORD for this is right. Honor your father and mother, this is the first commandment in the promise, that it may go well with you, and that you may live long in the land." But that applies to all kids. How about advice for pastor's kids specifically?

I think that pastor's kids have had an opportunity in some ways to be more involved in ministry in the church, in getting to know people, hosting people, having people in their homes. I think I would encourage them to see those things as opportunities. Those things could sometimes feel like inconveniences, like 'oh, dad has to be at an extra thing' or 'we have to have people in our home' or 'we have to do this kind of thing for the church'. I would encourage them to view it as opportunities to learn, to learn how to serve the church, and how to serve other people. Even opportunities to learn, maybe if you're hosting a missionary, or Christian, or pastor from somewhere else. What can you, even as a child, learn from that person's experience, maybe from serving the LORD in a different culture, or how God has been good to them or provided for them. So I think maybe view some of the things that would be more challenging as opportunities to grow and learn spiritually.

Reporter: Our last question is:
Is it hard from a pastor's perspective to have pastor's kids?

Pastor Bobby: Do you mean, sometimes, that being a pastor is hard for my kids, is that the question?

Reporter: Is it hard to be a pastor and have kids?

Pastor Bobby: Oh, sure. Well, being a pastor and being a parent in some ways are a lot alike. You're trying to provide for people, care for people, lead people. That's one of the reasons that in Scripture, managing your household well is one of

the requirements for being an Elder. They're a lot alike. I think they can help each other. So the work I do as a pastor makes me be a better father, and I think being a father certainly prepared me well and equipped me for being a pastor. So, it can be challenging, because leadership is sacrificial, and those who are in positions of authority are meant to sacrifice themselves for the good of others. That can be tiring, that can be frustrating, it certainly exposes my selfishness, and my pride, and my impatience with other people. So sometimes being a pastor and a father, it can be challenging how similar they are, and how much they overlap, but actually they also help each other and feed into each other. Things I learn in one hopefully make me better in doing the other.

Reporter: That was our last question. Thanks for being interviewed.

Pastor Bobby: Thanks for having me! I appreciate it!

Reporter: CJ Dunlop, Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine.



CJ Dunlop is the Editor of the Pastor's Child Magazine and is a 7th grader at DC International School in Takoma, DC. He is 13 years old and likes to swim, play the piano, and unicycle.

The Secession of the Southern States

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln ran for president. He was opposed to slavery, and wanted it to end. Lincoln thought the United States was “a house divided against itself” and that it “could not stand.”

Then South Carolina vowed that if Lincoln (who was a Republican) was elected they would secede. They would secede over matters of states rights and the matter of slavery, which was allowed in the South, but not in the North.

On November 6, 1860, Lincoln was elected. As promised, South Carolina seceded. They had a special convention on December 20, 1860, during which the state unanimously agreed to secede. Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia followed suit in the January of 1861, with Texas voting to secede on February 1, 1861. All this was before Lincoln was even inaugurated!

These seven states banded together and called themselves the Confederate States of America. They were also called the Confederacy.

The Confederacy elected Jefferson Davis to be their president. They made Montgomery, Alabama their capital.

They had their own flag and soldier’s uniforms. They even moved their capital from Montgomery to Richmond, Virginia. In other words, they were set up as a nation.

The secession of the Southern states started the Civil War, and even though the Confederacy lost, they certainly made their mark. Even though what they thought about slavery was wrong, they stood up for what really mattered to them: state’s rights. If they thought rights for states were important, how about the rights for slaves? Even though it took a while, most of the slaves went free!

The secession helped start the Civil War, and even though the war cost so much and hurt so many, it resulted in America becoming a better place, with more freedom for all.



Rose Jamieson is a journalist for the Pastor’s Child magazine and is a 5th grader at the Classical Christian Conservatory of Alexandria. She is 11 years old and likes to read, learn Latin, and play the piano.

Amazing Animals



Beavers, swiftlets, and honeybees make incredible homes. The bright beavers build lodges that cause many ponds to appear in this world. These lodges are constructed so enemies will not spot the Beavers. Here is how Beavers make the lodges: First, they get mud and stones which they pile up in the water. Next, they cut trees with their awfully sharp teeth and stack them until the mound sticks up high. To make the large strong they pack mud in between the sticks with their tails. They will be safe for the winter because when they are in these lodges their enemies will not see them.

Although swiftlets nests are crafted from spit, swiftlets or birds that form tasty nests. But how do they do this? First, swiftlets outlined the shape of the nest with their tongue which helps them create the sticky nests. Next, they spit saliva that hardens rapidly. Afterwards they spit more and more saliva until their spit takes the form of a nest. Unluckily, men take these nests and sell them. Chefs buy them and cook bird's nest soup. Swiftlet's nests are the tastiest bird nests ever.



Honeybees live in hives. They symbol the hives in hollow places like old trees. These hives have tiny rooms called cells. The walls of cells are called honeycombs because bees store honey in them. They also raise their young and store pollen in the Combs. The Queen, which is the biggest bee of all, lays eggs in these cells willingly. Other bees protect this home like many guards. All of these animals build interesting homes.

More Amazing Animal articles will be written soon!

By Tiago Oliveira, Journalist for the Pastor's Child Magazine



Tiago Oliveira is a journalist for the Pastor's Child magazine and is in the 6th grade. He is homeschooled. He is 11 years old. We have no information on what he likes yet, but it's coming soon!

COOL FACTS!

The ULTIMATE Cool Facts of the Month. This month: History

The facts that are bolded are the coolest ones in the editor's opinion

Did you know that Alexander the Great was buried alive... accidentally

Did you know that the World's most successful pirate in history was a woman

Did you know that in the Ancient Olympics, athletes performed naked

Did you know that there were female gladiators

Did you know that in Ancient Asia, death by an elephant was a popular form of execution

Did you know that when Marcus Crassus (a super wealthy roman guy) died, molten gold was poured down his throat

Did you know that Germany uncovers 2,000 tons of unexploded bombs every year

Did you know that in Ancient Greece, wearing skirts was manly

Did you know that a singing birthday card has more computer power than the entire Allied army in WWII

Did you know that in 1386, a pig was arrested, kept in prison, and sent to court where it stood trial for murder, was found guilty, and was executed!!!

Did you know that since 1945, all British tanks are equipped with tea-making facilities

Did you know that 4% of the Normandy beaches are made up of shrapnel from the D-Day landings

Did you know that "Fox tossing" was once a popular sport

Did you know that Albert Einstein turned down an offer to become president of Israel

Did you know that Roman Emperor Caligula made one of his favorite horses a Senator

Did you know that one man survived the Hiroshima AND Nagasaki bombings. After surviving the Hiroshima bombing he boarded a train for Nagasaki.

Did you know that the shortest war in history lasted 38 minutes

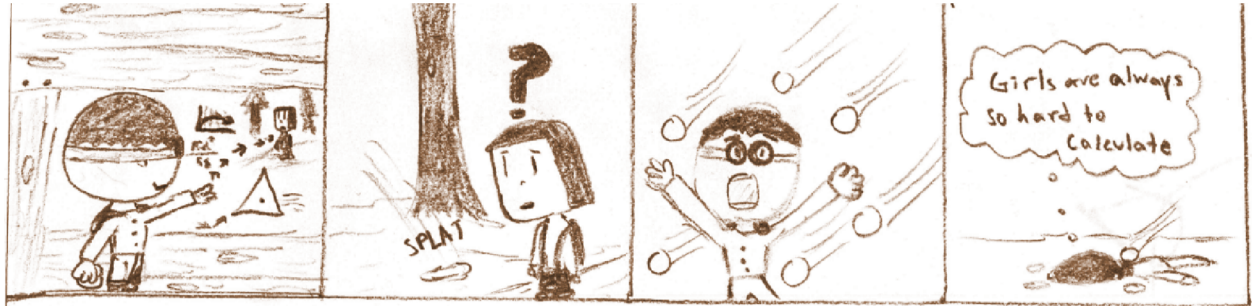
Did you know that because people used to be buried alive so often, a bell would be attached to people's coffins so that they could ring it if they had been buried alive

Haiku Competition Winner:

David Oliveira! David is featured in Issue 8!

COMICS!!!

Genius Gordon



Pixton Comic



Lego Comic



Today's Country

Indonesia

Indonesia is an island nation in Oceania. It is the largest island nation in the world and the 14th largest country by land area. Indonesia has so many islands that it is made up of 17,508 islands which include 5 main ones and about 30 groups of smaller ones. 6,000 of the islands are inhabited. Its five main islands are Borneo, Java, New Guinea, Sulawesi, and Sumatra.

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country coming after China, India, and the USA. Its most populous island, Java, is also the world's most populous island and is home to about half of the country's population. The capital city of Indonesia is Jakarta, which is the second most populous urban area in the world.

Indonesia is a presidential, constitutional republic with 34 provinces. Countries bordering Indonesia are East Timor (Timor-Leste), Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea. Other countries near Indonesia include Australia, Brunei, Palau, the Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam.

There was an Indonesian submarine that may have sunk or been shipwrecked with 53 crew members on board. The government is still searching for it. Australia and the USA now are searching as well. Please pray that the people on board will be found and that they will be safe.

Christianity is Indonesia's second largest religion after Islam. Indonesia has the second largest Christian population in Southeast Asia after the Philippines. There were 28.6 million Christians in Indonesia, 10.72% of the country's population in 2018, with 7.6% Protestant and 3.12% Catholic.



Map of Indonesia (highlighted in red). The map on the bottom left is where Indonesia is in the world.

HIRING! (Not really for any money, but...)

The Pastor's Child Magazine is in need of a journalist to write a Little Kids section for each issue. If you have not been writing articles and would be happy to commit to writing each week, email us at thepastorschild@gmail.com. Once you have committed to writing, you can send us articles by email.

Also, if you would like to write any articles for us, you can just send them to us by email. You don't need to ask us what to write about. As long as it's appropriate, is not more than 2 or 3 pages long (most articles should be 1-2 pages), and you think it will be great for CHBC kids and other kids to read about. It must also be easy to read and be illustrated. See issue 8 for sample.

Thank you!

Fun Activities

Airplanes

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

Word Bank:

Jet Plane Engine Propeller Lift Thrust
Drag Weight Airforce Fast Wing Boeing

CHBC History *for Kids!*

Rev. Stephen H. Mirick

Written April 22, 2021

Stephen Hervey Mirick (1819-1883) was born in Salem, Mass., on Jan. 9, 1819 to Stephen and Ursula Mirick.¹ A bright student, he studied at the “Public Latin School,” in Salem until his entrance to Waterville College in Maine (later “Colby University”), in September, 1834 at age 15. During this time he set his sights on entering the ministry. Graduating in 1838 at the age of nineteen years, however, he was thought too young to engage profitably in the study of theology, and therefore moved to the South in order to teach. In 1839 he taught school in St. Helena parish, LA, and in 1840 was employed in the preparatory department of the University of Louisiana. It wasn’t until the fall of 1840 when he was 21 that he returned North to begin his theological studies at Newton Theological Institute.²

Mirick graduated three years later in 1843. From there he began a series of brief ministries that were always interrupted by health issues,³ serving for six months in Philadelphia and then in Charlottesville, VA in 1844. His health challenges prevented him from continuing further in ministry. Instead in 1845 he opened a school for women in Charlottesville, a position he held for eight years. In 1845 he married Miss Anna J. George of Philadelphia, with whom he had two children, Charles and Emily. In 1853, Stephen moved with his family to Washington DC to take charge of another school for women. But his longing for the pastorate not being satisfied, he relinquished teaching in 1858, with the purpose of giving himself wholly to the work of the ministry. He became the pastor of First Baptist Church in Camden, N.J., where he remained only a year, before moving to Lewisburg, PA, in 1859 where he remained as pastor until 1866.⁴

However, Mirick was forced to once again resign due to a return of bronchial disease. As a result, Mirick reluctantly gave up all hope of further ministry and moved to

¹ Much of what follows is based on an account in *Alumni of Colby University Obituary Record from 1873 to 1877: Supplement No. 2 Including Notices of All Alumni Whose Decease Has Been Learned from July, 1873, to July, 1877* (Alumni, 1870), 23.

² See entry for Stephen Hervey Mirick in Andover Newton Bulletin, *General Catalogue*, 11th ed. (1912), 53.

³ Cathcart attributes this to “bronchial disease” mainly to “exposure during the war” (Cathcart, 1883, p. 801).

⁴ While in Lewisburg, he served for some time as Professor of Greek in Lewisburg University.

Washington DC in February 1867 to work a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office.⁵ In DC, his health slowly improved, so that for years he was able to preach, often supplying pulpits in Washington and the surrounding country. He also supported Baptist denominational papers as a writer and editor.⁶ According to William Cathcart, Mirick was "quite active in promoting Sunday-school interests and in supplying churches destitute of pastors."⁷ Perhaps it was in this way that he came into contact with the Metropolitan Baptist Association. In any case, he began regularly supplying their Sunday evening services and leading the Wednesday evening prayer meetings, while continuing his work for the Third Auditor's Office.



A photograph of the Auditors Building, completed in 1880 for a division of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, where both Stephen Mirick and Celestia Ferris worked.

In January 1877, the Metropolitan Baptist Association on Capitol Hill approached Mirick about preaching at their Sunday night gatherings and leading their Wednesday night prayer meetings (they were not yet a church). Mirick wrote back on February 11, 1877 that *"believing the blessing of God will accompany its act, I accept your call and will endeavour to*

⁵ In September, 1867 Mirick is listed as "clerk" in the Third Auditor's Office in Washington DC with a salary of \$1,400. *Official Register* (1867), 38. In 1879 and 1881 he is listed as a "clerk" in the Third Auditor's Office, with a salary of \$1,400 but this time as residing in Massachusetts. *Official Register*, Vol. 1 (1881), 69. In 1883 his "whence appointed" is listed as Pennsylvania and his pay as having increased to \$1,600. *Official Register*, Vol. 1 (1883), 74. Mirick's name does not reappear in the 1885 register because of his death in 1883. The fact that Mirick continues to be listed in the *Official Register* as a Clerk in the Third Auditor's Office in 1877 and 1879 may suggest that his work for the Metropolitan Baptist Association did not interfere with his day job.

⁶ See entry for Stephen Hervey Mirick in Andover Newton Bulletin, *General Catalogue*, 11th ed. (1912), 53.

⁷ William Cathcart, *The Baptist Encyclopaedia* (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts, 1883), 801.

serve you as well as the limited time at my command will allow." The next Sunday evening, the fifty-eight-year-old Mirick preached his first sermon to them on Romans 1:15: *"So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you."* As far as I can tell, Mirick did this work without payment while continuing his work for the Third Auditor's Office.

Mirick continued to serve the church, preaching weekly, until his health once again began to fail. On December 18, 1878, Rev. Mirick wrote to the church informing them of his resignation and leaving them with this promise from Acts 20:32: *"And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."*⁸

Nearly five years later, on October 29, 1883, Rev. Mirick died in Washington DC at the age of 65. His funeral service was held at E Street Baptist Church on November 1, 1883,⁹ where Rev. Dr. Faunce delivered the eulogy. He praised Mirick's efforts for the gospel. For although poor health had compelled him to leave the ministry, Dr. Faunce said, "His whole life was devoted to the church, and his place among the workers can never be filled."¹⁰

Questions for discussion:

1. Have you seen the stained-glass window at CHBC with Stephen H. Mirick's name on it? Can you find it?
2. Stephen Mirick wanted to be a pastor from a young age but his health problems often forced him to leave the ministry. How was God able to work through Mirick despite his weakness? What does that tell you about God? (Hint: see 1 Corinthians 1:27-28).



Caleb Morell is an adult writer for the Pastor's Child. He is a CHBC Pastoral Assistant. He is married and has a little kid named Theodore.

⁸ *Metropolitan Baptist Church Minutes (1877-1906)*, 37. The original letter is in the file "Rev. S.H. Mirick" in BR9D "Pastors of CHBC (Church History, Anniversaries, and Celebrations)."

⁹ *Evening star*. (Washington, D.C.), 31 Oct. 1883.

¹⁰ *National Republican*. (Washington City (D.C.)), 05 Nov. 1883.



This is the April Special Edition. Issue 9 coming out next Sunday.

We would love to have some help. If you would like to help, contact us at church or email thepastorschild@gmail.com

Thank you for reading this edition. We hope you enjoyed this second special edition. As always, if you have any feedback, please go to <https://forms.gle/FhXhKxUoDjdU18Gq7> (sorry, the link is kind of long). We hope we can give you the best experience possible.

Remember: Church at 11 AM at Anacostia Park (1900 Anacostia Drive SE). Prayer Service on Zoom or at church at 5:00 pm.

Thanks for reading!

The Pastor's Child

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