



St. Peter's Episcopal Church

Member of the Diocese of Southern Virginia



224 South Military Hwy - Norfolk, VA 23502

757-466-9392

www.stpeters-norfolk.org

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CHURCH INFORMATION

Church:

Name: St. Peter's Episcopal Church
City: Norfolk, VA
Address: 224 South Military Highway
Phone: (757) 466-9392
Email: rector@stpeters-norfolk.org

Contact Person:

Name: Laura Kallestad
Address: 224 South Military Highway
Phone: (757) 466-9392
Email: laura@stpeters-norfolk.org

Weekly Average Sunday Attendance (ASA): 45

Number of Worship Services:

Weekend: Sunday (8am and 10am)
Weekday: None
Others per month: Wednesday (9 during Lent and Holy Week)

PREVIOUS INCUMBENTS IN THIS POSITION

Name: The Rev. Dr. Jim Hunter
Interim Rector
Date Begun: June 2022
Date Ended: estimated July 2024

Name: The Rev. Jesse Lassitter
Priest in Charge
Date Begun: January 2021
Date Ended: May 2022

Name: The Rev. John Eidam
Rector
Date Begun: February 1997
Date Ended: July 2020

Name: The Rev. Jim Neill
Rector
Date Begun: 1995
Date Ended: 1996

Name: The Rev. Anthony Diffenbaugh
Rector
Date Begun: 1959
Date Ended: 1991

MISSION

We **Celebrate** the love of Christ and **Proclaim** our Faith by **Welcoming** and **Serving** all.

INTRODUCTION

This Parish Profile was prepared by the Search Committee whose members were selected from the vestry and other members of the parish. The goal of producing this document is to provide information necessary to recruit and select the best available rector for the parish.

The parish profile contains a summary of the expectations of the parishioners about their rector and church. It also includes a detailed description of the church organization and the financial, physical, and human resources of the church. Finally, a discussion of the climate, geography, and other characteristics of the Norfolk area is included.

A questionnaire was used to assess the parishioners' expectations for their rector and for their church, and their personal characteristics. This parish profile will be made available to prospective rectors and is intended to convey a clear picture of who we are, how we worship, and how we serve our community. Also described are the physical resources of St. Peter's and the characteristics of Norfolk and the surrounding area.

CHURCH HISTORY

The history of St. Peter's starts in the year 1885 when the Rev. Beverly D. Tucker and a committee from old St. Paul's began a new parish in the village of Brambleton. The first services were held in a meeting room over what was Tatum's Drug store on the corner of Park and Brambleton.

A cornerstone was laid in 1886, at 1625 Brown Ave. in Norfolk, VA as the site of the new church. The first vestry was elected November 15, 1886. The building was consecrated on March 14, 1887 and the first confirmation was the next day, March 15, 1887.

After World War II, many members began to leave the Brambleton area for the outlying suburbs, and in December 1956 the congregation voted to move its place of worship. The search went into the Elizabeth Park and Poplar Hall areas of the city. A site was located at 224 S. Military Highway, St. Peter's current location. The last service in the old St. Peter's location was held in May of 1959. In November 1959, with approximately 30 communicants and The Rev. Anthony Diffenbaugh, ground was broken at the new site and the new St. Peter's congregation was established. To help the building fund grow, congregation members purchased cinder blocks at \$.45 a piece. Services were held at 5722 Sellger Dr. until the first worship service was held in an unfinished sanctuary, Christmas Eve, 1959.

In January 1960, the first official worship service was held, including confirmation with the Rt. Rev. George P. Gunn and the Rt. Rev. William A. Brown (retired) presiding. The remainder of the building, which includes the library and office spaces, was completed by the spring of 1961. St. Peter's became self-supporting in January 1962 and parish status was granted in May that year. The Rev. A. G. Diffenbaugh was called as the permanent rector.

During the years that followed, St. Peter's saw a new sanctuary built in 1963. The day school was completed in March 1965 and continues to be a pillar of education for preschool and kindergarten.

The Rev. John Eidam was called to St. Peters in February, 1997 as the Rector and remained until his retirement in July, 2020.

In January 2021 the Rev. Jesse Ray Lassiter was called to St. Peters as the Priest-in-Charge. He left the church in May of 2022. Since then, St. Peter's has been led by the Rev. Dr. Jim Hunter as Interim Rector. Under his guidance and God's grace St. Peters continues to grow, ***Celebrating and Proclaiming our Life in Jesus Christ!***

HISTORY OF HAMPTON ROADS

The history of Hampton Roads dates to 1607, when Jamestown was founded. Two wars have taken place in addition to many other historical events.

The harbor area of Hampton Roads, from the official state map of pre-civil war Virginia circa 1858.



Colonial era

1607: the English colonists chose Jamestown

The first colonists arrived in 1607 when English Captain Christopher Newport's three ships, his flagship Susan Constant, the smaller Godspeed, and even smaller Discovery landed in April 1607 at Cape Henry along the Atlantic Coast in today's City of Virginia Beach, an event now known as the "First Landing." However, they moved on, under orders from the Virginia Company of London, the crews and new colonists sought a more sheltered area up one of the rivers. Their major concern was other European competitors such as the Spanish, who had earlier discovered the Chesapeake Bay and Virginia's rivers, and had even in 1570 begun a small settlement on the Virginia Peninsula known as the Ajacán Mission, which had failed.

During 18 days of exploring the area, they surely saw the enormous harbor of Hampton Roads, and some of the party must have appreciated its possibilities. However, after exploring the James River west at least as far as present-day Hopewell, they agreed upon Jamestown Island, where they established the first English speaking settlement to survive in the New World on 14 May 1607.

The site was deep enough water for ships to dock but was also easily defensible. But despite the defensive advantages of that location against Spanish attacks, the low and marshy site at Jamestown proved a very poor choice in many other ways. More than five years of fragile existence, disease-carrying insects and high mortality rates followed, including the Starving Time of 1609-10 when over 80% of the 500 colonists perished before the future of the Virginia Colony began to appear more promising. The change came about with the just-in-time arrival of

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a new Governor, Lord Delaware, and a new colonist with a successful business idea of cultivating tobacco in Virginia named John Rolfe.

Values of the harbor: commerce, military control

For centuries, the harbor and rivers of Hampton Roads have been ideal locations for both commerce and for many major shipyards. Some were established as early as the late 17th century such as the Gosport Navy Yard (now Norfolk Naval Shipyard) in what is now the City of Portsmouth.

The harbor was also a key point for military control of the region. Even the earliest settlers created fortifications at Old Point Comfort by 1610 against potential attacks by ships of Spanish or other unfriendly European forces.

American Revolutionary War

Important conflicts of the American Revolutionary War involved Norfolk and Craney Island (at the mouth of the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth). It was at Norfolk where the last Royal Governor of the Virginia Colony, Lord Dunmore, departed mainland Virginia for the last time.

19th Century

War of 1812

The first naval action of the War of 1812 took place on 8 July 1812, when the Bermuda sloop, HMS *Whiting*, its crew oblivious to the US declaration of war, lowered anchor in Hampton Roads. As its captain was being rowed ashore, the Royal Naval vessel was seized by the American privateer *Dash*, which happened to be leaving port.

Federal improvements

Under the new United States government, by the 1830s, the entrance from Chesapeake Bay was defended by Fort Monroe, built by the U.S. Army beginning in 1819 on Old Point Comfort, and by Fort Wool, built as Fort Calhoun in 1829, on a small island called the Rip Raps near the middle of the channel (and now adjacent to one of the man made islands of the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel). Much work in the building of these fortresses in the early 19th century was done by a 24-year-old engineer in the U.S. Army, a Lieutenant named Robert E. Lee.

American Civil War, emancipation and education of former slaves

During the American Civil War (1861-1865), the famous Battle of Hampton Roads between the first American ironclad warships, the USS *Monitor* and the CSS *Virginia* (ex-USS *Merrimack*) took place off Sewell's Point, on March 8–9, 1862. That battle was inconclusive, but later in 1862, Union forces took control of Hampton Roads, Norfolk, and the lower James River.

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However, their efforts to take the Confederate capital of Richmond via the James River with their vastly superior Navy were thwarted by a strong Confederate battery position high above a bend in the river about 8 miles (13 km) below Richmond at Drewry's Bluff.

Fort Monroe was the launching place for Union General George McClellan's massive 1862 Peninsula Campaign, a land campaign of many months which began at Fort Monroe and advanced up the Virginia Peninsula, with a Siege at Yorktown and another battle at Williamsburg before the Union Army almost literally reached the gates of Richmond, ending at the Chickahominy River within earshot of the city's church bells, according to the journals of Union soldiers. However, the Confederates mounted a credible defense of their capital city, and McClellan's campaign failed to capture Richmond, ending in the Seven Days Battles, during which the Union Army withdrew, effectively extending the War for almost three more years.

On February 3, 1865, as the Confederacy was near total collapse, President Abraham Lincoln met with three senior Confederates in an effort to negotiate for peace (the "Hampton Roads Conference"). Lincoln wanted the states to return to the Union and indicated the Union would pay for the slaves. The Confederates insisted their demand was complete independence, so the 4-hour conference ended in failure.

Beginning in 1861, some of the former slaves found refuge near Fort Monroe, which remained in Union hands throughout the War. There, the commander, Union Army General Benjamin F. Butler, a lawyer by training, declared them to be "Contraband of war". On that legal basis, Union forces refused to return them to Confederate owners as would have been the practice even in many "free states" before Virginia seceded and declared itself a foreign power. Soon, word spread, and many slaves were understandably anxious to become "contraband."

Although many of the "contraband" men at Hampton and elsewhere during the War volunteered and became part of the United States Colored Troops (USCT), others and the women and children grew in increasing numbers near Fort Monroe in Elizabeth City County. From the wood and materials salvaged from the remains of the Town of Hampton, which had been burned earlier by retreating Confederates, they built the Grand Contraband Camp, near, but outside the protective walls of the Army base. It was the first self-contained African American community in the United States.

Close by, was (and still is) the Emancipation Oak, on the grounds of the school which grew to become Hampton University. Beginning as a normal school founded to train teachers, Hampton University was established by church groups and former Union Army officers. Early educators of the era included Mary Smith Peake and former Union Army General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who was himself the son of missionaries, and had commanded a USCT force during the War. Among the earlier students was a young former slave named Booker T. Washington, who became a famed African-American educator and was the first head of present-day

Tuskegee University. The Emancipation Oak is part of the official logo of the modern city of Hampton.

Twentieth century

Sewell's Point: Jamestown Exposition and a Navy Base

The Jamestown Exposition for the 300th anniversary of the 1607 founding of Jamestown was held at Sewell's Point in a rural section of Norfolk County in 1907.

President Theodore Roosevelt arrived by water in the harbor of Hampton Roads, as did other notable persons such as Mark Twain and Henry Huttleston Rogers, who both arrived aboard the latter's steam yacht Kanawha. A major naval display was featured, and the U.S. Great White Fleet made an appearance. The leaders of the U.S. Navy apparently did not fail to note the ideal harbor conditions, as was later proved.

Beginning in 1917, as the United States became involved in World War I under President Woodrow Wilson, formerly rural Sewell's Point became the site of what grew to become the largest Naval Base in the world which was established by the United States Navy and is now known as the Naval Station Norfolk.

Military use of northern side of the Peninsula

Twice in the 20th century, families of mostly African American heritage were displaced in entire communities when land along the northern side of the Peninsula primarily in York County west of Yorktown was taken in large tracts for military use during World War I and World War II, creating the present-day U.S. Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, which includes Cheatham Annex, and a former Seabee base which became Camp Peary.

Communities including "the Reservation", Halstead's Point, Penniman, Bigler's Mill, and Magruder were all absorbed into the large military bases.

Although some left the area entirely, many of the displaced families chose to relocate nearby to Grove, an unincorporated town in southeastern James City County where many generations of some of those families now reside. From a population estimated at only 37 in 1895, Grove had grown to an estimated 1,100 families by the end of the 20th century. (To its north, Grove actually borders the Naval Weapons Station property and on its extreme east, a portion of the U.S. Army's land at Fort Eustis extends across Skiffe's Creek, although there is no direct access to either base).

Colonial Williamsburg

A dream of one Episcopalian priest to save his 18th century church building was to expand to create the world's largest living museum. Replacing Jamestown at the end of the 17th century, Williamsburg had been capital of the Colony and the new State of Virginia from 1699-1780. After the capital moved to Richmond in 1780, Williamsburg became a quieter and sometimes described as "sleepy" small town. It saw some action during the Battle of Williamsburg of the 1862 Peninsula Campaign during the Civil War. However, it was not located along any major waterway and did not have railroad access until 1881. Perhaps due to the secure inland location originally known as Middle Plantation, for Williamsburg, growth and great expansion of commerce in the 19th century did not occur as rapidly as in many other Virginia cities. The main activities were the College of William and Mary and Eastern State Hospital, each historic institutions in their own right. In addition to the city's historic past, quite a few buildings of antiquity from the 18th century were still extant, although time was taking a toll by the early 20th century.

The Reverend Dr. W.A.R. Goodwin of Bruton Parish Church initially had wanted merely to save his historic church building. This he accomplished by 1907. He later served in Rochester, New York for many years. Upon returning to Williamsburg in 1923, he began to realize that many of the other colonial-era buildings also remained, but were in deteriorating condition, and their continued longevity was at risk.

Goodwin dreamed of a much larger restoration along the lines of what he had accomplished with his historic church. A cleric of modest means, he sought support and financing from a number of sources before successfully drawing the interests and major financial support of Standard Oil heir and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr. and his wife Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. The result of their combined efforts was the creation of Colonial Williamsburg, which included a restoration of the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary and a change of much of the downtown Williamsburg area into a 301-acre (1.2 km²) Historic Area of restored and replica buildings and surrounds to celebrate the patriots and the early history of America.

By the 1930s, Colonial Williamsburg had become the centerpiece of the Historic Triangle of Colonial Virginia. These were, of course, Jamestown, where the colony started, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, where independence from Great Britain was won. The three points were joined by the U.S. National Park Service's Colonial Parkway, a remarkable accomplishment built over a period of 27 years. The Historic Triangle area of the Hampton Roads region became one of the largest tourist attractions in the entire world.

In Dr. Goodwin's words: "Williamsburg is Jamestown continued, and Yorktown is Williamsburg vindicated."

Other notable Hampton Roads "firsts"

In 1957, the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel was the first bridge-tunnel complex in the world, to be followed by the area's much longer Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel in 1963.

In the 1960s, the first astronauts of Project Mercury trained at the NASA facility adjacent to Hampton's Langley Air Force Base. Local features including Mercury Boulevard commemorate this fact.

AMENITIES IN THE AREA

Beaches - Over 25 in Virginia with 7,213 miles of shoreline

Norfolk Tides minor league baseball

Concerts and entertainment - Hampton Coliseum and Norfolk Scope

Busch Gardens; Water Country USA; Kings Dominion

Norfolk Zoo

Virginia Aquarium

Ocean Breeze Waterpark

Jamestown, Yorktown, and Williamsburg

Fort Monroe National Monument

Education: Regent University, Old Dominion University, Norfolk State University, Hampton University, Christopher Newport University, VA Wesleyan University

Waterside, Norfolk

Harborfest - annually

Annual Neptune's Festival

Numerous 5K, 8K, half-marathons, and full marathons in the area

Home of the World's largest Naval Base

Home of the USS Wisconsin

Norfolk Botanical Gardens

Chrysler Museum

Air and Space Museum

Broadway performance theater: Sandler Center, Chrysler Hall, Wells Theater, Harrison Opera House, Virginia Beach Pavilion

CHURCH BUILDING AND GROUNDS



Educational Wing

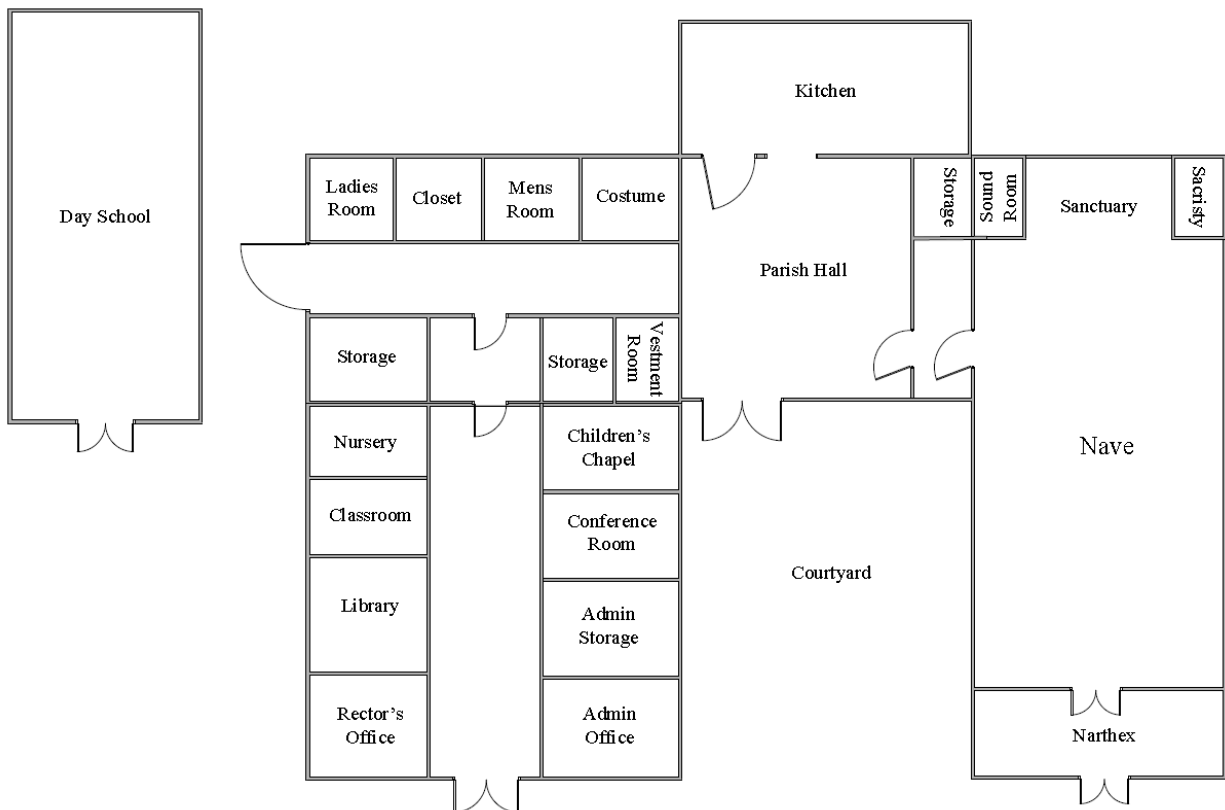


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Sanctuary

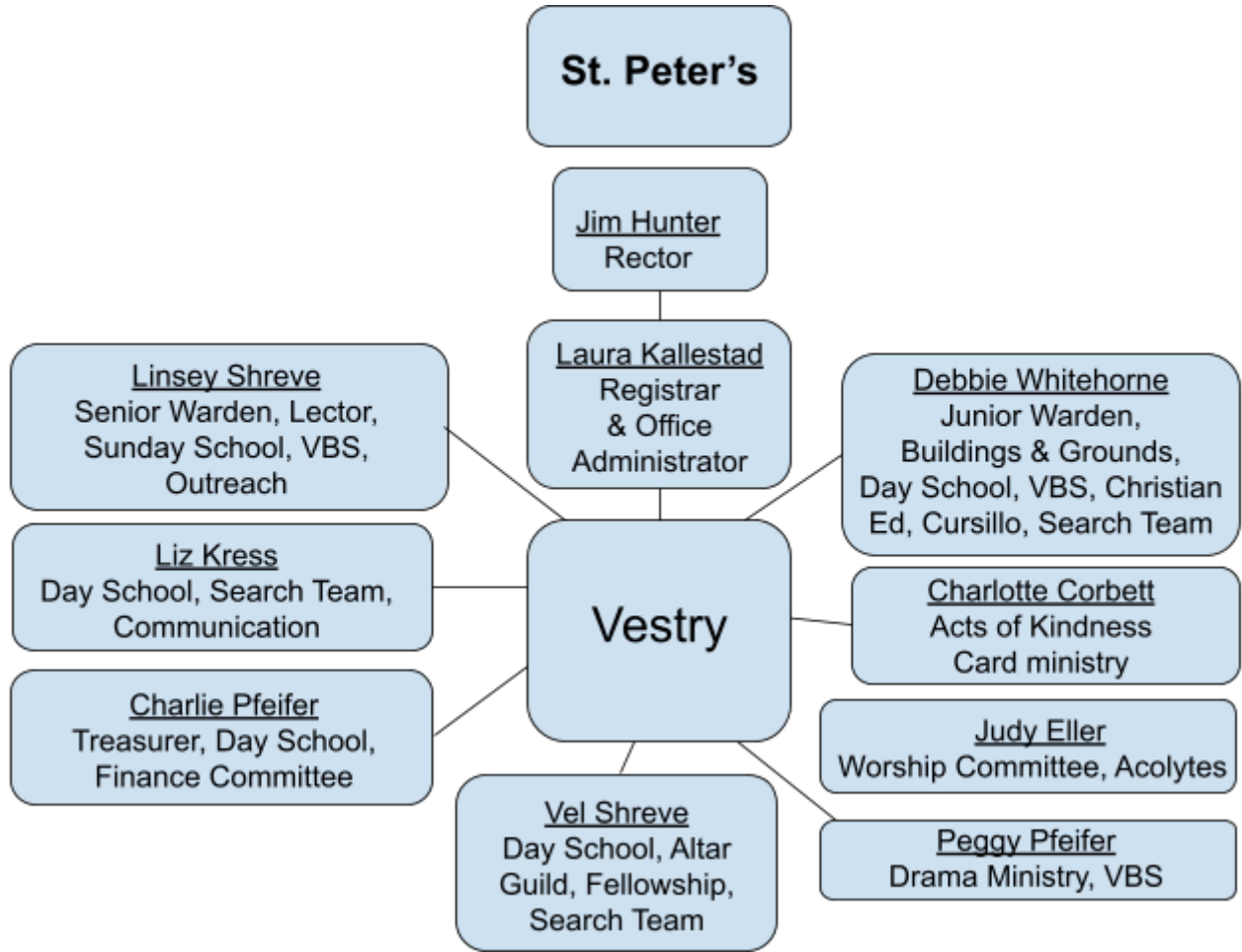


Administrative Offices/Parish Hall



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VESTRY ORGANIZATION



PARISH FINANCES

CURRENT Annual Compensation: \$47,674
Cash Stipend: Yes/No No
Cash Stipend Detail: \$ n/a
Housing Allowance: \$ \$36,520
Utilities: Yes/No included in housing
Utilities Detail: \$ included in housing
SECA Reimbursement: \$ included in housing
Full
Half
None
Other

Additional Compensation Note: *(100 character limit including punctuation and spaces):*

Compensation Available for NEW Position (includes Stipend, Housing, SECA): \$46,196

Negotiable: Yes/No Yes
Housing Available for (#persons): No
Pension Plan:
Church Pension Fund Yes
Other? No
Healthcare: Full family
Clergy + 1 To Be Determined
Clergy Only
Negotiable Yes

Dental: Yes/No?

Housing Equity Allowance in Budget: Yes/No No
Annual Equity Amount: \$

Vacation Weeks: Negotiable
4 weeks?
One Month (including 5 Sundays)
Other (indicate # of weeks and days)

Continuing Education: Negotiable
Weeks:
Funding in Budget: \$

Sabbatical Provision: Yes/No No

Travel/Auto Account: Yes/No Yes

Other Professional Account: Yes/No

Comments *(100 character limit including punctuation and spaces):*

SCHOOLS

Church School:

Children?

Teachers/Leaders: 5; (Yvonne, Wendy, Bronwyn, Linsey, Debbie)

Students: 10

Teens/Young Adults

Teachers/Leaders: none

Students: 8

Adults?

Teachers/Leaders: 3; (Jim, Kimberly, Laura)

Students: 10

Day School (indicate all that apply): (as of 1/21/24)

Pre-K 2yrs: 10, 3yrs: 9 students, 4yrs: 11 students

Kindergarten 5 students

K-6 n/a

K-12 n/a

Students: 40 students

Teachers: 5

Total Staff: 9

Notes (500 character limit including punctuation and spaces): The day school board is in discussions of opening an additional 18mo-2yr class and closing the kindergarten class for the next school year.

CONNECTIONS

St. Peter's Websites:

<https://www.stpeters-norfolk.org/index.html>

<https://dayschool.stpeters-norfolk.org/>

Languages significantly represented in your worshiping community: English

Average Sunday Attendance that worships in a language other than English: 0%

Worship or classes in the following languages: English

Notes (*~100 words*):

REFERENCES

Bishop Name: The Rt. Rev. Susan B. Hayes
Bishop Phone Number: 757-423-8287
Bishop E-mail Address: bishop@diosova.org

Diocesan Transition Minister Name: Canon Roy Hoffman (Canon to the Ordinary)
Diocesan Transition Minister Phone Number: 757-213-3390
Diocesan Transition Minister E-mail Address: canontotheordinary@diosova.org

Current Warden/Board Chair Name: Linsey Shreve
Current Warden/Board Chair Phone Number: 757-581-1123
Current Warden/Board Chair E-mail Address: linseyshreve@cox.net

Previous Warden/Board Chair Name: Kimberly Truxell
Previous Warden/Board Chair Phone Number: 757-407-1904
Previous Warden/Board Chair E-mail Address: 2thelight@cox.net

Search Chair Name: Vel Shreve
Search Chair Phone Number: 757-530-4831
Search Chair E-mail Address: velshreve001@gmail.com

Parish/Institution Leader Name: The Rev. Dr. Jim Hunter
Parish/Institution Leader Ministry:
Parish/Institution Leader Phone Number: 301-643-2923
Parish/Institution Leader E-mail Address: rector@stpeters-norfolk.org

NARRATIVE

In our baptism we promise to proclaim by word and example the Good News of God in Christ, seeking and serving Christ in all persons. You are invited here to reflect on your ministry by responding to all of the following questions (1200 character limit per question, including punctuation and spaces). You may answer in more than one language, if appropriate. (Please attach a sheet with the answers to these questions.)

1. Describe a moment in your worshipping community's recent ministry which you recognize as one of success and fulfillment.

One recent activity was when a group of parishioners came together to decorate/adorn the church for Christmas. It was beautiful and no one person could have done it. Nice comments were received from all so I felt that was a success and certainly a fulfillment of gratitude that no one got hurt doing it. Another is our Vacation Bible School Program which brought the community of the Day School, Elders, Youth, and the whole community of our church together in some way of support. Parishioners volunteered to teach, do crafts, make snacks, sing, help with decorations, manage games, donate money, snacks, and supplies.

2. Describe your liturgical style & practice. If your community provides more than one type of worship service, please describe all.

St. Peter's is a traditional church with traditional worship and values. We provide communion at both an 8am Rite I spoken service and a Rite II 10am service with music. We stand to sing, sit to listen, and kneel to pray.

3. How do you practice incorporating others in ministry?

We welcome people to serve and attend through bulletin announcements, our website, The Call newsletter, in-church announcements, Remind text messages, neighborhood facebook group, and phone calls to those that have talent for the given ministry.

4. As a worshipping community, how do you care for your spiritual, emotional and physical well-being?

Through Bible Study and Cursillo groups during the week and community worship held each Sunday, with additional services and gathering events during Christmas, Lent, and Holy Week. A period of social fellowship follows every service. We pray together and enjoy fellowship together.

5. Describe your worshipping community's involvement in either the wider Church or geographical region.

We have had the opportunity to work with St. James Holiness Church, the original site of St. Peter's. Also, in the past we have united with other churches in our community and other congregations.

6. How do you engage in pastoral care for those beyond your worshipping community?

St. Peters supports numerous outreach opportunities, including the Veteran's Medical Center in Hampton, the Birchwood Park Nursing home, Canterbury Episcopal Center at Old Dominion University, the Day School and Summer Camp program, repairs to the Trinidad and Tobago Cathedral, a local homeless ministry, as well as other local causes such as Judeo-Christian Outreach Center, local hospitals, Virginia Oncology and local doctors who receive handmade items made by the Prayer Shawl Ministry. Items have been blessed at the altar during services. During the summer months, we hold a Christian Movie Night each Wednesday (6 weeks, during July and August) with fellowship and refreshments, which is advertised through our website and is open to the community. Prayers and cards are sent to sick and shut-in members of the church.

7. Tell about a ministry that your worshipping community has initiated in the past five years.

Who can be contacted about this?

The Acts of Kindness ministry collects items for those in need in the community, nursing homes and the VA. Nancy Comfort chairs this ministry. Millie Comfort is the contact for the Prayer Shawl Ministry which provides homemade items to local doctors offices, hospital, and oncology offices.

8. How are you preparing yourselves for the Church of the future?

The first thing we have done is to consciously work toward change as a parish. To that end, we have already undergone a series of transition formation events to determine who we are as a parish and how we can move forward with greater vision and purpose of what the Lord is calling us to be and do. We are a much smaller parish post COVID-19 but that does not mean we cannot expand in number and in spiritual purpose and fulfillment. The data collected through the four formation events is to be used by the Vestry and incorporated into the final parish profile we are now formulating—the first St. Peter's has ever produced. Throughout the transition, formation, and search processes we are being led to come to a new understanding of what the Lord is calling us to do.

9. What is your practice of stewardship and how does it shape the life of your worshipping community?

Stewardship is recognizing that everything we have is a gift from God; that everything we have and everything we do is a result of some gift that God has placed into our hands. It is returning a portion of our gifts back to God. The gifts we return are our time, our talents, and our treasure. We should not give in proportion to what other parishioners give, but in proportion to the gifts God has given to us. To that end, and through our many diverse ministries, St. Peters has a relatively small congregation but one that is exceedingly generous in the support of its ministries, which in turn benefits not only St. Peters but external recipients.

10. What is your worshipping community's experience of conflict? And how have you addressed it?

Our largest area of conflict has been with our pastoral leadership since the retirement of our long standing Rector. After a six month vacancy, we accepted a part-time shared Rector. While this is not an issue moving forward, the church we shared the Rector with is just about the liturgical opposite of St. Peters and this put a strain on the Rector as well as his commitment to our church. After 18 months and little notification, the churches were informed that he and his family would be accepting a new position out of state. Following his departure, we were able to secure an Interim Rector, who will be finishing his contract in July 2024. Things have leveled out under his mature leadership and guidance.

11. What is your experience leading/addressing change in the church? When has it gone well? When has it gone poorly? And what did you learn?

During Covid shutdown, we live streamed our services and published information regarding church events on our website: <http://www.stpeters-norfolk.org>. The suggestion of utilizing the Remind messaging app was suggested and has been well received.

The Rector before our Interim Rector was not a good fit. We shared him with another church and his time was not shared equally. In addition, the other church is the liturgical opposite of St. Peters and added to the Rector's strain.

12. Please provide words describing the gifts and skills essential to the future leaders of your worshipping community. (Enter no more than four descriptions made up of one or two words each. For example: administration, asset management, preaching, pastoral care. This section provides you with the opportunity to present key words that describe the gifts and skills essential to the future leaders of your worshipping community. You may choose any words you like.)

Calling vs J-O-B
Sermon deliverer
Pastoral care
Warm personality