Vol. 2, No. 2 **February 2026**

PAULINE LETTER

From St. Paul AME Church – Lake Alfred
"The Church Where the Spirit Leads"
180 Clark Rd, Lake Alfred, Florida 33850
Reverend Dorian Harris, Pastor
Wayne & Jane Coleman, Editors

St. Paul Mission Statement

The Mission of St. Paul AME Church is to preach, teach, and reach fellow image bearers with the gospel of Jesus Christ.

St. Paul Vision Statement

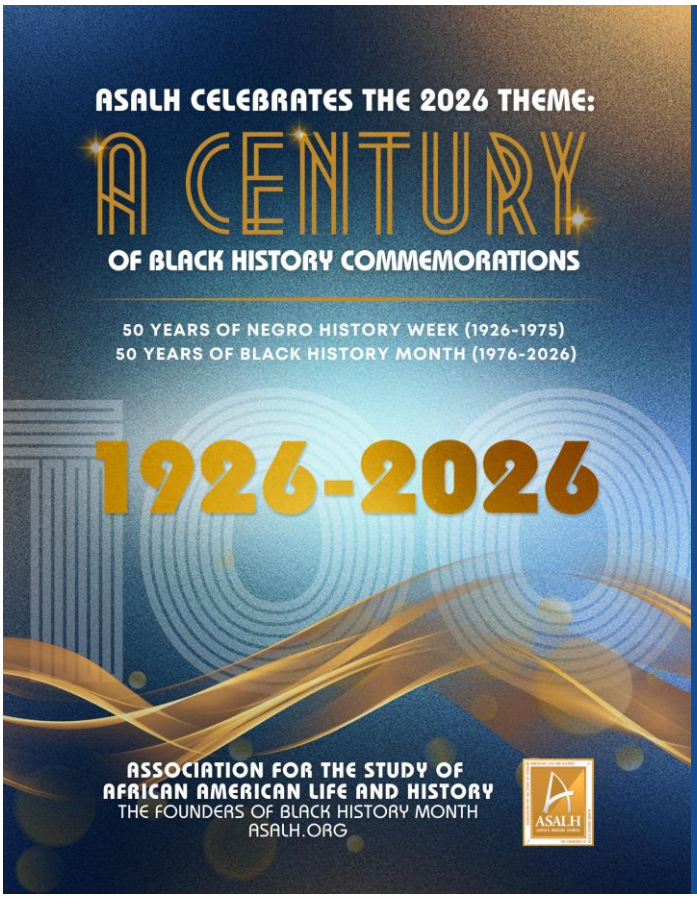
The Vision of St. Paul AME Church is to create an atmosphere of worship where the Holy Spirit is welcome.

St. Paul Core Values

Biblical Preaching, Gospel Centered Teaching, Christ- centered leadership, The Image of God and Embracing Deliberative over Embedded Theology

AME Church Motto

The motto of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) is "God Our Father, Christ Our Redeemer, the Holy Spirit Our Comforter, Humankind Our Family". This motto summarizes the church's beliefs.





Word from the Pastor



St. Paul AME Church – Lake Alfred

"The Church Where the Spirit Leads"

From the Desk of Rev. Dorian Harris, Pastor

Grace and peace to you, St. Paul family,

As we move through February and continue into this new year, I give thanks to God for the many ways His hand has already been at work among us at St. Paul AME Church. This season has been filled with moments of worship, learning, service, and celebration that remind us of God's faithfulness.

One of the highlights of early January was the Weekend of Splendor, held at the Bartow Recreation Center. This powerful weekend was dedicated to training and equipping leaders for service, culminating in a meaningful Commitment Service at 4:00 p.m. for all officers. Leaders from across our lively Lakeland District gathered under the faithful leadership of Presiding Elder Jimmy James Thompson, recommitting themselves to serve with excellence, humility, and faithfulness.

We were also richly blessed by the sermon preached by Bro. Fields, which focused on the Sovereignty of God. That timely word reminded us that even as we plan, organize, and move forward, it is God who remains fully in control—guiding His church and accomplishing His purpose in every season.

On a personal note, I want to thank each of you for the love shown as we celebrated my 50th birthday. Your prayers, kind words, and thoughtful gestures meant more to me than I can express. I am deeply grateful to serve a congregation that embodies care, generosity, and Christian love.

Our mission continues beyond the sanctuary through our outreach ministry at Talbot House in Winter Haven, where we seek to share the compassion of Christ in practical and life-giving ways. Thank you to all who continue to support this vital ministry.

Finally, we are excited about the launch of our new preaching and teaching emphasis, the "Better" series from the Epistle to the Hebrews. This series calls us to fix our eyes on Jesus, who is better than anything this world can offer, and to walk boldly in faith as we move forward together in 2026.

Beloved, thank you for your faithfulness, prayers, and commitment to God's work through St. Paul AME Church. I am honored to serve as your pastor and look forward with great expectation to what God will continue to do in and through us this year.

Yours in Christ,

Rev. Dorian Harris
Pastor, St. Paul AME Church

ST. PAUL AME CHURCH

The Reverend Dorian Harris, IE, Pastor
The Reverend Daisy Montenegro, IE
The Reverend Billy A. Shaw, IE, Retired

SUNDAY MORNINGS

CHURCH (SUNDAY) SCHOOL
Continental Breakfast 9:00AM
Lesson 9:30 AM – 10:45 AM
Sister Qiana Davenport, Superintendent

WORSHIP SERVICE 11:00 AM

WEDNESDAY NIGHT BIBLE STUDY
Fellowship & Meal 5:30 - 6:30 PM
Lesson 6:30 – 7:30 PM

Church Stewards
Sister Kay Fields - Pro Tem
Brother Wayne Coleman
Sister Jessica Lowery
Sister Cheryl Taylor
Brother Lester Thomas

Church Trustees
Brother Robert Jackson - Pro Tem
Sister Qiana Davenport
Brother Jaylyn Harris
Sister Cecilia Summersett

Church Other Leadership Positions
Sister Tracey Harris – Women's Missionary Society (WMS)
Sister Qiana Davenport – Young People's and Children's Division (YPD) President
Sister Kay Fields - Lay President
Brother Antwann Jones – Sons of Allen (SOA)
Brother Wayne Coleman – Christian Education (CED)
Sister Miracle Gray – Richard Allen Young Adult Council (RAYAC)
Brother Timothy Key – Richard Allen Young Adult Council (RAYAC)

LECTIONARY READINGS FOR FEBRUARY

Lectionary - A sequence or list of lections (passages of scripture) to be read in church services during the year. The AME Lectionary is on a 3 year cycle designated as Year A, B and C in the AME Hymnal #795.

02/01/2026 - FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY
Zephaniah 2:3: 3:11-13; I Corinthians 1:26-31; Matthew 5:1-12

02/08/2026 - FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY
Isaiah 58:5-12; I Corinthians 2: l-5; Matthew 5:13-16

02/15/2026 - LAST SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY
(Sunday of the Transfiguration of the Lord)
Exodus 24:12, 15-18 ; I Corinthians 12:31-13:13; Matthew 17:1-9

– LENTEN SEASON –

02/18/2026 - ASH WEDNESDAY
Joel 2:12-19 ; II Corinthians 5:20b-6:10; Matthew 6:1-6, 16-21

02/22/2026 - FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT
Genesis 2:7-9, 15-17,3:1-7a; Romans 5:12-19; Matthew 4:1-11





February – Celebration of Black History Month

First Sunday – Communion Sunday
Second Sunday – Super Bowl Sunday & Founders Day
Third Sunday – Son's of Allen (Men's Sunday)
Fourth Sunday – YPD (Youth Sunday)

Group Colors
Pastors – black suit and round clergy shirt
Stewards – black and purple
Trustees – black and white
WMS – Royal Blue and White
YPD – Green and White
Sons of Allen – Burgundy and White
Lay – Navy Blue and White
Ministers Spouses – Black with corsage

Mondays – Alcoholics Anonymous Meetings 8:00 pm in St Paul's Fellowship Hall

Tuesdays – Talbot House Ministries Bible Study 6:30 pm at
320 MLK Blvd NW, Winter Haven, FL, 33881

Wednesdays – St Paul Bible Study ~ Meal 5:30 – 6:30 PM ~ Study 6:30 – 7:30 PM

2/6/26 – Bishop Marvin C. Zanders II Birthday

2/7/26 – Lakeland District WMS/ YPD meeting ~ 9am (Hosted by Us)
Collection items will coming in on 2/7 from across the district for Talbot House

2/8/26 – Founders Day

2/9/26 – Quarterly Conference with Elder Thompson

2/13/26 & 2/14/26 – Black Heritage Weekend in Jacksonville

2/15/26 & 2/16/26 – District Conference – New Bethel, Winter Haven

2/18/26 – Ash Wednesday

2/27-28/26 – 11th Episcopal District Lay Retreat – Virtual/Zoom

3/8/26 – White-Fishburn Area Women's Missionary Society Annual Empowerment Service

4 PM – Greater St Mark AME Church, Haines City - Rev. Sidney Bain, Pastor

3/8/26 – Daylight Savings Time Begins – Move clocks ahead 1 hour Sunday morning 2 AM







Happy February Birthday to All

Please text your name & birthday to the Church at 863-301-4859 or to Wayne Coleman at 516-633-4566 To get your birthday added to our birthday list Or to have names deleted.

Birthday Blessings

Instead of counting candles, or tallying the years,
Contemplate your blessings now, as your birthday nears.
Consider special people who love you, and who care,
And others who've enriched your life just by being there.
Think about the memories passing years can never mar,
Experiences great and small that have made you who you are.
Another year is a happy gift, so cut your cake, and say,
"Instead of counting birthdays, I count blessings every day!"

By Joanna Fuchs

Happy Birthday

We pray you have many more happy & healthy birthdays.

Bishop Marvin C. Zanders II

Brother Robert Jackson

Brother Gow Fields

Sister Cheryl Taylor

Brother Wayne Coleman

Church Activities




January 11, 2026 - Commitment Sunday of the Lively Lakeland District Weekend of Splendor
Rev. Harris did the Call to Worship






January 14, 2026 – Sister Kay Fields was presented the Jere Annis Leadership Award





January 17, 2026 - Rev. Harris 50th Birthday Celebration



January18, 2026 –St Paul's Sons of Allen Sunday – Brother Gow Fields Guest Speaker



January 25, 2026 – First Local YPD Meeting at St. Paul – Lake Alfred

Black History Moment

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF
AFRICAN AMERICAN LIFE AND HISTORY®

301 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, NW | SUITE 1508 | WASHINGTON, DC 20001
202.238.5910 | ASALH.ORG

2026 BLACK HISTORY THEME EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
A CENTURY OF BLACK HISTORY COMMEMORATIONS

2026 marks a century of national commemorations of Black history. Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, George Cleveland Hall, William D. Hartgrove, Jesse E. Moorland, Alexander L. Jackson, and James E. Stamps institutionalized the teaching, study, dissemination, and commemoration of Black history when they founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH) on September 9, 1915.

In 1925, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson planned the inaugural week-long observance of Black history, he could hardly have anticipated the imprint he would leave on the world. From Negro History Week to Black History Month, ASALH has carried forth the tradition, and the observances have become part of the warp and weft of American culture and increasingly the global community. For our 100th theme, the founders of Black History Month urge us to explore the impact and meaning of Black history and life commemorations in transforming the status of Black peoples in the modern world.

As part of the global African diaspora, people of African descent in the United States have viewed their role in history as critical to their own development and that of the world. Along with writing Black histories, antebellum Black scholars north of slavery started observing the milestones in the struggle of people of African descent to gain their freedom and equality. Revealing their connection to the diaspora, they commemorated the Haitian Revolution, the end of the slave trade, and the end of slavery in Jamaica. They observed American emancipation with Watch Night, Jubilee Day, and Juneteenth celebrations. Eventually they feted the lives of individuals who fought against slavery, most notably Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. The scholar Arthur A. Schomburg captured the motivation of Black people to dig up their own history and present it to the world: “The American Negro must remake his past in order to make his future.”

When Carter G. Woodson, as director of the Association, established Negro History Week, he did so as part of that tradition. Yet, by concentrating the attention of the American public on the scientific findings of historians, he sought to turn the commemorations more forthrightly into a far-reaching, organized, and sustained effort to transform how Black folks viewed themselves and how the world viewed them. Year after year, he built Negro History Week into an African American and American cultural institution. He set the themes and provided materials to illustrate the contributions people of African descent had made to the movement of history and modern culture. As his contemporary W. E. B. Du Bois put it, "He literally made this country ... recognize and celebrate each year a week in which it studied the effect which the American Negro has had upon the life, thought and action in the United States. I know of no other man who in a lifetime has unaided built up such a national celebration."

Since the passing of the founder, ASALH has continued his work, making Negro History Week and Black History Month an even more deeply rooted American institution. On February 10, 1976, during the United

States Bicentennial, President Gerald R. Ford became the first president to issue a message recognizing Black History Month. Then in 1986, Congress passed Public Law 99-244 designating February as Black History Month. These efforts have made February the month when Black history finds its way not simply into the schools of the American nation, but also into cultural heritage sites (museums, archives, libraries, parks, etc.), public squares, workplaces, houses of worship, and homes across the land and across the oceans. These institutions offer sites to discover and learn more about African American history through programming, camps, book displays, and exhibitions.

To understand the modern world, especially nations where Black peoples form a significant population, one must grapple with the impact that the public observances have had on the past and the present. This year, when we are also commemorating the 250th anniversary of United States independence, it is important to tell not only an inclusive history, but an accurate one. We have never had more need to examine the role of Black History Month than we do when forces weary of democracy seek to use legislative means and book bans to excise Black history from America's schools and public culture. Black history's value is not its contribution to mainstream historical narratives, but its resonance in the lives of Black people.

Bishop Richard Allen and the Origins of the AME Church

June 9, 2021 by NationalArchivesBlog, posted in Antebellum Era, Slavery and the Slave Trade
Today's post was written by Holly Rivet, archival technician at the National Archives in St. Louis.



Richard Allen was born February 14, 1760, enslaved to Benjamin Chew, a Quaker lawyer in Philadelphia. As a child, he was sold to Stokley Sturgis, a plantation owner in Dover, DE where Allen taught himself to read and write. Allen's owner was involved in the Methodist Church and permitted his slaves to attend their services. Allen was also drawn to the Church and began evangelizing as a teenager while still enslaved.

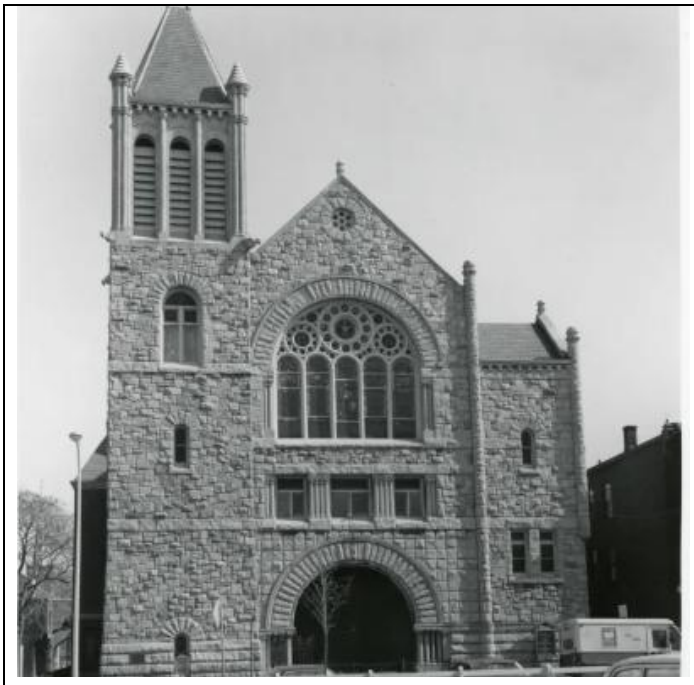
In 1780 he bought his freedom at a cost of $2000 (approximately $36,364 in modern U.S. dollars), by working on his own time over a period of five years. He continued his involvement with the Church and in 1786 he became a preacher at St. George's Methodist Church, but was only permitted to conduct segregated sermons. The frustration of segregation and further racial tensions led Allen and more than forty others to leave St. George's.

In 1787, Richard Allen and Absalom Jones established the Free African Society (FAS). This civic organization drew freemen, freedom seekers, and Haitian refugees. They assisted people in finding work and homes, provided literacy and financial education, and assisted in community projects. One such event that employed members of FAS was the Yellow Fever Epidemic. Doctors promoted the falsehood that African Americans could not contract the illness and FAS members were hired as nurses, collected human remains, and buried them for the city of Philadelphia. Many of them died of the illness.

While they remained friends and colleagues, Allen and Jones parted ways religiously. Absalom Jones established the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas in 1792 and became the first African American ordained priest. Allen built the Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1793. The original Church was demolished and replaced with a red brick building in 1805 and was completed in 1890. A tunnel was constructed to connect to the Arch Street Friends Meeting House. This became part of the Underground Railroad.

In 1816, Allen united other African Methodist congregations from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland to officially form the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) at a meeting in Philadelphia. He was then elected Bishop.

Allen spent the remainder of his life tending his station on the Underground Railroad, along with his wife Sarah Bass. He also worked with community leaders to open schools for African Americans. His life's work established ways African Americans (both freed and enslaved) could organize, learn, and help one another. These efforts set the wheels in motion for others to lead across the country. Allen passed away at his home on March 26, 1831 and is buried in the basement of Mother Bethel in Philadelphia.



**Mother Bethel AME Church,
Philadelphia, PA, 1967**



**Tomb of Bishop Richard Allen
in Mother Bethel AME Church
Philadelphia, PA**



Bishops of the AME Church

Portraits of Richard Allen and other African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) bishops, surrounded by scenes including Wilberforce University, Payne Institute, missionaries in Haiti, and the A.M.E. church book depository in Philadelphia.

Taken from https://rediscovering-black-history.blogs.archives.gov/2021/06/09/richard-allen/

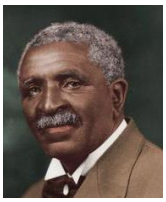
Black Inventors Inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame

The Patent and Trademark Office has been working closely with the National Inventors Hall of Fame Foundation to honor the true story of Black History.

- George Washington Carver - Inducted in 1990
- Mark Dean - Inducted in 1997
- Percy Lavon Julian - Inducted in 1990
- James E. West - Inducted in 1999

George Washington Carver

By Mary Bellis, About.com Guide



Born: January 1, 1864 ~ Died: January 5, 1943
Agricultural Chemistry
As an agricultural chemist, Carver discovered three hundred uses for peanuts and hundreds more uses for soybeans, pecans and sweet potatoes. Among the listed items that he suggested to southern farmers to help them economically were his recipes and improvements to/for: adhesives, axle grease, bleach, buttermilk, chili sauce, fuel briquettes, ink, instant coffee, linoleum, mayonnaise, meat tenderizer, metal polish, paper, plastic, pavement, shaving cream, shoe polish, synthetic rubber, talcum powder and wood stain. Carver received approval for the three patents he applied for.
U.S. Patent No. 1,522,176 (1/6/1925): For a pomade or vanishing cream made from peanuts, allowing for various shades.
U.S. Patent No. 1,541,478 (6/9/1925): For a process of producing paints and stains.
U.S. Patent No. 1,632,365 (6/14/1927): Also for the process of producing paints and stains from clay, yielding different colors and pigments.

Mark Dean and Dennis Moeller

By Mary Bellis, About.com Guide



Mark Dean



Dennis Moeller

Mark Dean: Born: March 2, 1957 Dennis Moeller: Born: April 28, 1950
Mark Dean and his co-inventor Dennis Moeller created a microcomputer system with bus control means for peripheral processing devices. Their invention paved the way for the growth in the

information technology industry. We can plug into our computer's peripherals like disk drives, video gear, speakers, and scanners.

He received his undergraduate degree in electrical engineering from the University of Tennessee, his MSEE from Florida Atlantic University, and his Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Stanford University. Early in his career at IBM, Dean was chief engineer working with IBM personal computers. The IBM PS/2 Models 70 and 80 and the Color Graphic Adapter are among his early work. He holds three of IBM's original nine PC patents.

Currently, Dean is vice president of performance for the RS/6000 Division. He was named an IBM fellow in 1996 and in 1997, received the Black Engineer of the Year President's Award. Dean holds more than 20 patents. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 1997.

Percy Julian and the Invention of Improved Synthesized Cortisone

Percy Julian was noted most for his synthesis of cortisone from soy beans.

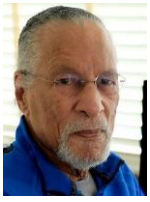
By Mary Bellis, https://www.thoughtco.com/percy-julian-improved-synthesized-cortisone-1991925



Born: April 11,1899 ~ Died: April 19, 1975
Percy Julian synthesized physostigmine for treatment of glaucoma; and synthesized cortisone for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Percy Julian is also noted for inventing a fire-extinguishing foam for gasoline and oil fires. Julian also synthesized the female and male hormones, progesterone and testosterone, by extracting sterols from soybean oil and received dozens of honors over the course of his career, and after his death, related to his scientific work.

James West

By Mary Bellis, About.com Guide



Born: February 10, 1931
James Edward West, Ph.D., is a Bell Laboratories Fellow at Lucent Technologies where he specializes in electro, physical, and architectural acoustics. James West's research in the early 1960s led to the development of foil-electret transducers for sound recording and voice communication that are used in 90% of all microphones built today and at the heart of most new telephones being manufactured. The new microphone became widely used because of its high performance, accuracy, and reliability, in addition to its low cost, small size, and light weight.



Health Corner



What Do Blood Types Actually Mean?

by Tony Dunnell



In 1901, the Austrian immunologist and pathologist Karl Landsteiner made a breakthrough discovery: He found there were four major blood groups, which he classified in his ABO blood type system. Prior to his discovery, blood transfusions were incredibly risky and often fatal. Early attempts, including animal-to-human transfusions, frequently resulted in severe adverse reactions and were eventually banned across much of Europe.

Some human-to-human transfusions were successful, but not consistently, and doctors struggled to understand why. Landsteiner's work cracked the code, making safe blood transfusions possible for the first time in history — an achievement for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1930.

Today, blood typing saves millions of lives. But what exactly is the science behind it, and what do the different blood types mean?

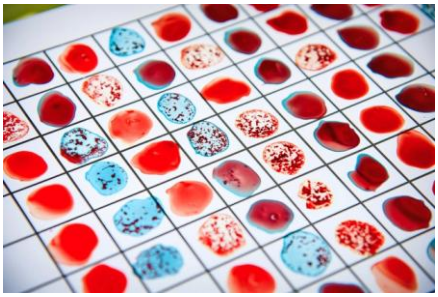


How Are the Eight Blood Types Different?

Our blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in a liquid called plasma. Our blood type, also known as our blood group, is determined by special proteins called antigens that sit on the surface of red blood cells. Landsteiner discovered that the nature of those antigens differs between people and that four main blood groups exist, which he defined as the ABO system.

If you have type A blood, your red blood cells carry A antigens. Type B blood has B antigens and type AB has both A and B antigens. Type O blood, meanwhile, has neither A nor B antigens. But the classification doesn't end there.

In 1940, Landsteiner and his colleague A.S. Weiner discovered a second significant blood group factor based on the presence or absence of the Rh antigen, often called the Rh factor, on the cell membranes of red blood cells. Your blood type is classified as positive (+) if the Rh factor is present in your blood and negative (-) if it's absent. Taken together, this creates the eight common blood types: A positive, A negative, B positive, B negative, AB positive, AB negative, O positive, and O negative.



What Determines Your Blood Type?

Everyone inherits their blood type from their parents, just like eye color, height, handedness, and freckles. Blood types follow simple inheritance rules: Each parent gives you one blood type gene, and the combination determines your blood type. The genes for A and B blood types are codominant — in other words, they dominate equally — while the gene for blood type O is recessive.

So if you inherit an A gene from one parent and an O gene from the other, you'll have Type A blood because A is stronger. You need two O genes (one from each parent) to have Type O blood. If you receive both A and B genes, you'll have Type AB blood since both are equally strong.

Globally, the most common blood type is O positive, with more than a third of the population sharing it, followed by A positive. The rarest of the standard blood types are AB positive (2% of the population) and AB negative (1%), which can make finding a match difficult in some cases.

Rh status is also inherited from our parents, albeit separately from our blood type. If you inherit the dominant Rh antigen from one or both of your parents, then you're Rh-positive (about 85% of the population). If you don't inherit the Rh antigen from either parent, then you're Rh-negative — and therefore your blood type will be negative



The Universal Donor

Blood type compatibility is crucial for enabling safe medical procedures. Before the discovery of blood types, blood transfusions that weren't a match could result in clumping, or agglutination, of red blood cells. Those clumps could block small blood vessels throughout the body, depriving tissues of oxygen and nutrients, causing numerous problems and even fatality.

Receiving blood from the wrong ABO group can be life-threatening because antigens present on red blood cells can trigger an immune response if they're not compatible. For example, if someone with group B blood is given group A blood, their anti-A antibodies will attack the group A cells.

The exception to this is type O, as those red blood cells don't have any A or B antigens. Type O negative, specifically, can safely be given to any other blood type because it's compatible with all groups. This is why people with O negative blood are considered "universal donors" (in the U.S., only about 7% of the population are O negative) and also why, during medical emergencies when the blood type is not immediately known, doctors will often use O negative blood.

Conversely, people with O positive blood can only receive transfusions from O positive or O negative blood types, because their anti-A and anti-B antibodies would attack any donor blood with A or B antigens. The only blood type that can receive blood from any other type is AB positive, which is therefore known as the universal recipient.



Tony Dunnell

Writer

Tony is an English writer of nonfiction and fiction living on the edge of the Amazon jungle.



Food of the Bible

Every food listed is contained within the group of letters on the next page. Words can be found in a straight line horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. They may be read either forward or backward. Leftover letters spell a verse from Job.

Bonus: Which food on the list never spoils?

ALMONDS (Genesis 43:11)
ANISE (Matthew 23:23)
APPLES (Song of Solomon 2:5)
BARLEY (Deuteronomy 8:8)
BEANS (2 Samuel 17:28)
BREAD (Genesis 25:34)
BUTTER (Proverbs 30:33)
CALF (Luke 15:23)
CHEESE (2 Samuel 17:29)
CINNAMON (Exodus 30:23)
CORIANDER (Exodus 16:31)
CORN (Matthew 12:1)
CUCUMBERS (Numbers 11:5)
CUMIN (Isaiah 28:25)
CURDS (Isaiah 7:15)
DATES (2 Samuel 6:19)
DILL (Matthew 23:23)
DOVE (Leviticus 12:8)
EGGS (Job 6:6; Luke 11:12)
FIGS (Nehemiah 13:15)
GARLIC (Numbers 11:5)
GOAT (Genesis 27:9)
GRAPE JUICE (Numbers 6:3)
GRAPES (Leviticus 19:10)
HONEY (Exodus 33:3)
LAMB (2 Samuel 12:4)
LEEKS (Numbers 11:5)
LENTILS (Genesis 25:34)
MELONS (Numbers 11:5)
MILK (Exodus 33:3)
MINT (Matthew 23:23)
MUSTARD (Matthew 13:31)
OLIVE OIL (2 Kings 18:32)
OLIVES (Isaiah 17:6)
ONIONS (Numbers 11:5)
OXEN (1 Kings 19:21)
PARTRIDGE (1 Samuel 26:20)
PIGEON (Genesis 15:9)

POMEGRANATES (Numbers 20:5)
QUAIL (Psalm 105:40)
RAISINS (Numbers 6:3)
SALT (Ezra 6:9)
SHEEP (Deuteronomy 14:4)
SPELT (Ezekiel 4:9)
VENISON (Genesis 27:7)
VINEGAR (Ruth 2:14; John 19:29)
WHEAT (Deuteronomy 8:8; Ezra 6:9)
WINE (Ezra 6:9; John 2:1–10)

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

Hidden verse: _____

_____

Answers on page 192



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Prayers of the Faithful
From Genesis to Revelation

These Scriptures highlight how God hears, responds to, and treasures the prayers of faithful people—especially in times of need, fear, hope, and restoration.

- Genesis 4:26 – People began to call on the name of the LORD.
- Genesis 18:22–33 – Abraham intercedes for others.
- Genesis 24:12–15 – God answers a prayer for guidance.
- Genesis 25:21 – Isaac prays for his wife.
- Genesis 32:9–12 – Jacob prays for protection.
- Exodus 2:23–25 – God hears the cries of the oppressed.
- Exodus 32:11–14 – Moses intercedes for the people.
- Deuteronomy 4:7 – God is near when His people call.
- 1 Samuel 1:9–20 – Hannah's prayer in sorrow.
- 2 Chronicles 7:14 – God hears and heals when people pray.
- Psalm 18:6 – The LORD hears cries for help.
- Psalm 34:15–17 – The LORD listens to the righteous.
- Psalm 55:16–17 – God hears constant prayer.
- Psalm 102:17 – God hears the prayer of the destitute.
- Isaiah 41:17 – God hears the poor and needy.
- Isaiah 65:24 – God answers before they call.
- Daniel 9:3–23 – God responds to humble prayer.
- Jonah 2:1–7 – God hears prayers from desperate places.
- Matthew 6:6–13 – Jesus teaches sincere prayer.
- Matthew 7:7–11 – Ask, seek, knock.
- Luke 18:1–8 – Persistent prayer honored.
- John 14:13–14 – Jesus promises answered prayer.
- Acts 4:24–31 – The church prays and God moves.
- Romans 8:26–27 – The Spirit intercedes for us.
- Philippians 4:6–7 – Prayer brings peace.
- Hebrews 4:16 – Approach God with confidence.
- James 5:16 – The prayer of the righteous is powerful.
- Revelation 5:8 – Prayers rise before God.
- Revelation 8:3–4 – God receives the prayers of His people.



PLEASE PRAY FOR



Please remember these persons and families in your prayers, and/or perhaps send a card, drop by and visit, or give them a call. Rev. Harris needs to be informed when members become ill or hospitalized so that he can minister to them. You can contact him directly at 214-213-5714.

Sister Mary Euline - Back at Home - 513 Sears Ave NE, Winter Haven, FL 33881
Sister Retha Roberts – Health
Brother Moses Dennis - Nursing Home
Sister Mildred Davis - Health
Brother John Parker (Pops) – Health
Prayers for all those who are incarcerated. Hebrews 13:1-2

Hebrews 13:1-2 English Standard Version
Sacrifices Pleasing to God
[1] Let brotherly love continue. [2] Do not neglect to show hospitality to strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.

