



### *The Anglican Orthodox Church Flag*

*Our Church is blessed with a flag. You will be interested in knowing something about it.*

*The four crosses on the corners represent the Gospel, which we are committed to proclaim To the “four corners” of the earth.*

*The gold triangle in the center is the symbol for The Holy Trinity, and representative of the letter “A” in “Anglican.”*

*The “A” also stands for Alpha (Rev. 1:8) – Christ is the first to be resurrected and was with God in the Beginning (John 1:1).*

*The blue and gold circles are symbolical of the Eternity of God and representative of the letter “C” in Church.”*

*The “C” in the Center of the Circle also stands for Christ who is central in the Trinity. The circle stands, also, for Omega – the End and summary of all things which Christ was and is (Rev. 1:8)*

*The colors:*

*White for Purity; Blue for Faithfulness;  
Gold for Divinity; and Red for Sacrifice,  
the blood of our Saviour on the Cross.*

THE COAT OF ARMS

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of  
**The Anglican Orthodox Church**



1. **THE CROWN.** The crown is symbolical of the crown with which our ascended Lord is crowned. “We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor.” (Hebrews 2:9)

The crown is symbolical of glory that is reserved for those who are victorious in Christ. “And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.” (I Peter 5:4)

2. **THE LAMB.** The lamb is symbolical of the triumphant Lamb of God “that taketh away the sins of the world.” “Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory and blessings. And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying, Blessing and honour, and glory, and power, be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever.” (Revelations 5:12–13)
3. **THE GRAPE VINE.** Symbolical of our Lord and of our relationship with Him. “I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing.” (St. John 15:5)
4. **THE DOVE.** The Holy Spirit. “And Jesus, when He was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto Him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon Him” (St. Matthew 3:16)
5. **THE STAR.** The Star of Epiphany, symbolical of the revelation of Christ to the Gentiles. “Now when Jesus as born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen His star in the east, and are come to worship Him....When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.” (St. Matthew 2:1–2, 10)
6. **THE CROWN OF THORNS.** Our Lord’s crown on the cross. “And they stripped Him, and put on Him a scarlet robe. And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon His head.” (St. Matthew 27:28–29)
7. **NAILS.** The nails with which our Lord was nailed to the cross, one for each hand and one for both feet. “Thomas said unto them, Except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into His side, I shall not believe.” (St. John 20:25)

8. **THE SYMBOL OF THE ANGLICAN ORTHODOX CHURCH.**

The Triangle: The symbol of the Holy Trinity is representative of the Letter “A” in “Anglican”. It has double relevance to the Alpha in the Greek alphabet. Christ is Both the beginning letter, the last, and all between. He is the complete Word incarnate.

The Circle: Symbolical of the Eternity of God, and representative of the Letter “O” in “Orthodox”. Also, refers to Omega of the Greek alphabet. Christ said, “I am Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End.”

The Letter “C”: Stands for Christ and is representative of the Letter “C” in “Church”. Christ is the center Person of the Trinity. Here He is represented, too, as the central figure.

The letter “C” is colored red, indicating the blood of our Lord shed for the sins of the world: “without the shedding of blood is no remission of sin.” (Hebrews 10:22) “But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood He entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.” (Hebrews 9:11–12)

The symbol of the blood of Christ is at the center of our Coat of Arms, as it is at the center of the Christian Faith. The atoning sacrifice of the Cross effects the reconciliation between our righteous God and sinful man, and makes available Divine Grace, which effects the regeneration of man: “For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God.” (I Peter 3:18)

Significantly, the atoning sacrifice of our Lord, which is at the center of the Christian Faith, is represented by the red letter “C” at the center of our Coat-of-Arms, and is identified with the name of our Church.

In the symbols for the Christian Faith, we find the letters A O C, representing the Anglican Orthodox Church.

The colors in the symbol represent:

**Blue:** for fidelity,  
**White:** for purity,  
**Gold:** for divinity,  
**Red:** for sacrifice.

9. **THE PHOENIX.** One of the most widely used of all the symbols of our Lord’s Resurrection is the phoenix. The legends concerning this fabled bird vary slightly. According to one version of the phoenix legend, this bird, which resembles an eagle somewhat, lives to an age of four or five hundred years. Then it gathers a nest of sweet smelling twigs and spices. These are set on fire by the heat of the sun (a variation of the legend says by the fanning of the bird’s wings), and the phoenix is consumed in the fire. Out of the ashes the bird rises again, recreated and young, destined to live another five hundred years. A different legend states that the phoenix, having attained an age of five hundred years, flies to Heliopolis, in Egypt, and burns itself upon the high altar in the temple. When the priest comes, he finds among the ashes on the altar a small worm of very sweet savor. This worm turns into a bird, which attains full growth on the fourth day, and the phoenix flies away with its youth renewed.
10. **THE LION OF JUDAH.** The Lion of the Tribe of Judah is among the well-known symbols of our Lord. There are several variations of the old-time lion legend. The lion was thought by the ancients to be able to obliterate his tracks with his tail in order to escape the hunter. So, too, did our Lord conceal His glory from His enemies, and accomplish the will of His Father despite their evil plottings. The ancients believed that the lion sleeps with one eye open. So also is it said that “He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep” – Psalm 121:4. Because of their closed eyes, the people of olden times thought that the cubs of the lioness were born dead, and were brought to life on the third day by the breath of the lioness, or the voice of the lion. In like manner was our Lord brought to life on the third day by the voice of the Father.  
  
The Lion likewise opens the seals of the Book of Life (Revelations 5:5), and is thus pictured in many an old church. “And one of the elders saith unto me, Weep not: behold, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will lighten my darkness.” (II Samuel 22:29)
14. **THE CROSS.** The Cross in white covers the face of the shield, reminding us of the salvation wrought for us on the Cross by God our Saviour.
15. **THE MOTTO:** “FIDE ET FORTITUDINE IN DEO.” “Faith and Courage in God.”

For More Information write or call:

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the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof.”

11. **THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.** Symbolical of the righteousness of God which is witnessed to by His Holy Spirit; the proclamation of God’s law. “Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good.” (Romans 7:12) “Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord. Blessed are they that keep His testimonies, and that seek Him with the whole heart.” (Psalm 119:1–2)
12. **THE CUP OF BLESSING.** The symbol of God’s grace and the new life in Christ available through His blood shed on the cross and received through the Sacrament of Holy Communion. “Likewise after supper He took the Cup; and when He had given thanks, He gave it to them saying, Drink ye all of this; for this is my Blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins.” (Prayer Book, Page 80; St. Luke 22:20; St. Matthew 26:26–29; Mark 14:22–25; I Corinthians 11:23–25)
13. **THE BIBLE AND LAMP.** The Bible at the base of the shield reminds us that our Church and our lives in the Church are based on the Word of God. The Lamp reminds us that the Word of God as found in the Bible is a “Lamp unto our feet to guide us into His ways of peace.” “For thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will lighten my darkness.” (II Samuel 22:29)
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