

**The Whys of Worship: What Christians do on Sundays and why we do it.
Class #5: What is all this stuff?**

2/26/14, TCP

Church Architecture:

Narthex: the entry-hall. (1)

Nave: Where the people sit (2)

Transept: in cruciform (cross-shaped) architecture, the spaces to the sides of the nave (the arms of the cross). (3)

Chancel: the pews where the choir sits. Usually facing in to the center aisle. (4)

Lectern: Stand where the Bible is read. (5)

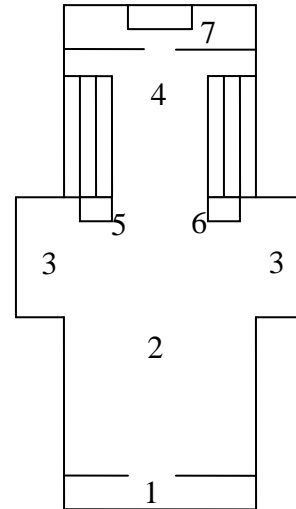
Pulpit: Stand where the sermon is preached. (6)

Ambo: a stand used for both reading the Bible and preaching the sermon.

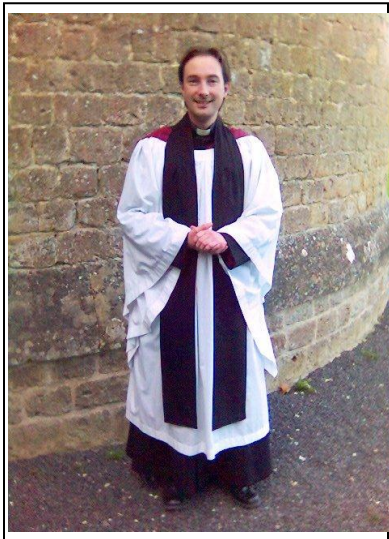
Sanctuary: sometimes used to describe the area within the altar rail. (7)

Font: the furnishing that holds water for Baptism (from small bowls or large pools).

Sacristy: Room where the altar equipment, bread and wine and linens are stored and maintained.



Vestments:



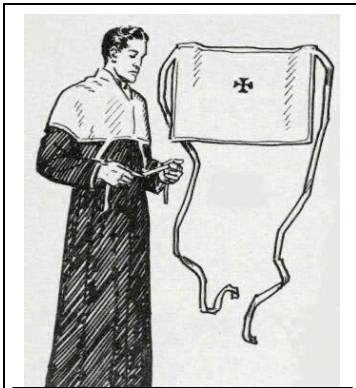
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choir_dress

Cassock: a simple black robe; the basic clergy dress.

Surplice/Cotta: A white garment worn over the cassock for worship services without communion. Cassock and surplice or cotta is the standard dress for a choir. (a cotta is a shorter version of a surplice)

Tippet: A black cloth similar to a scarf, gathered at the neck, worn by clergy at services without communion (a sign of office).

Cassock, Surplice & Tippet (and academic hood) are “choir dress.”



Priest with cassock and amice (before adding the alb on top).

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amice>

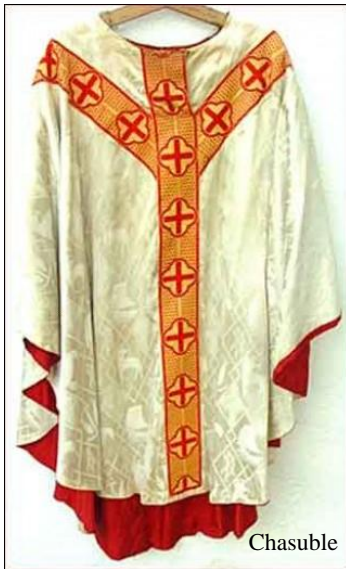


An Anglican priest vested as a deacon, with alb and cincture and a purple stole.

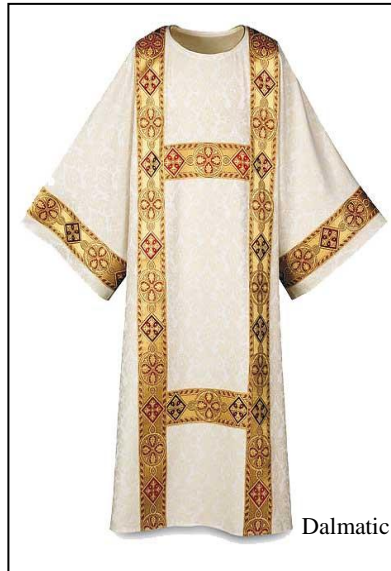
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alb>

Alb: A long white garment worn by ministers of the Eucharist, sometimes including altar servers and Eucharistic Ministers. Traditional albs are worn over a cassock with an amice (a detachable collar—see drawing). Today’s albs are technically “cassock-albs.”

Stole: A scarf-like cloth worn over one shoulder (for Deacons) or both shoulders (for priests) in the color of the liturgical season. Signifies the order of ordained ministry. Priests are also Deacons first.



Chasuble



Dalmatic

http://www.french-treasures.net/Chasuble_170/Roman-Chasuble-Silk-Damask-with-Golden-braid-and-Embroidery_855.html

<http://paredwka.blogspot.com/2009/09/liturgical-vestments-iii.html>

Chasuble: a poncho-like garment without sleeves worn by the priest or bishop who is the presider or chief celebrant at the Eucharist.

Dalmatic: like a chasuble, but with sleeves, sometimes worn by priests assisting at the table.

Maniple: a rarely seen cloth worn over the wrist by a deacon or priest (like a stole for the wrist), signifying the deacon’s role as servant (like a towel over a servant’s forearm).

Cincture: the rope tied around the waist, worn with an alb.

Cope: like a fancy cape, worn especially by bishops

Miter: the fancy pointy bishop’s hat.



Rochet: A white garment similar to a surplice, but with sleeves and cuffs, worn by a bishop over a cassock (a bishop's "choir dress" with a red chimere).

Chimere: a sleeveless robe, open in the front. Red ones are worn by bishops; grey ones are worn by Vergers.

Pectoral Cross: A large cross worn over the chest by a bishop.

<http://www.almy.com/Product2/ZC0003240/category/EpiscopalBishopCassockMan/parent/>

Next page: vested chalice diagram:
<http://www.catholictradition.org/Eucharist/sacred-mass.htm>

Titles for Clergy:

There are only three orders of ordained ministry: Deacon, Priest (presbyter) and Bishop. Other titles are titles of office, rather than order. The order of ministry is maintained for life. Thus a Bishop is also first a Priest and Deacon.

Rector: a priest in charge of a congregation who serves with tenure.

Vicar (also priest-in-charge): a priest in charge of a congregation who serves under direct oversight by the bishop (usually because the diocese financially supports the congregation, or because of a temporary arrangement).

Curate: a priest assisting a rector, usually newly ordained.

Associate Rector or Assistant Rector: a priest assisting a rector (serving under the rector's authority).

Bishop Diocesan: the bishop of the diocese, with full authority.

Bishop Suffragan: a bishop elected to serve a diocese without full authority; assists the Bishop Diocesan.

Bishop Coadjutor: a bishop elected to succeed the Bishop Diocesan when the Diocesan retires or resigns.

Assisting Bishop: a bishop hired to assist the Bishop Diocesan (usually retired, usually in a specialized role).

Archdeacon: The exact definition varies. Often a Deacon who oversees the deacons of the diocese.

Canon: a priest serving a cathedral, or an officer serving a bishop.

Canon to the Ordinary: the chief assistant to the bishop, active in implementing the bishop's ministry; usually a priest. Like the "Executive Officer" to the military's "Commanding Officer."

Roles in Worship:

Celebrant/Presider: the priest who presides at the celebration of the Eucharist.

Liturgical Deacon: the deacon (a priest is also a deacon) who serves the deacon's role in the liturgy: reads the Gospel, sets the table, assists in serving communion, dismisses the people.

Vergers: originally a kind of "bouncer" that cleared the way for the procession (thus the stick, called the "verge"); Vergers now function like an escort or emcee for the liturgy: directing traffic and often overseeing the servers to free up the attention of the clergy. They wear a cassock and grey chimere.

Crucifer: a server who carries the cross in procession.

Acolyte: a server who lights/extinguishes candles (and/or carries "torches:" candles on posts).

Altar Gear:

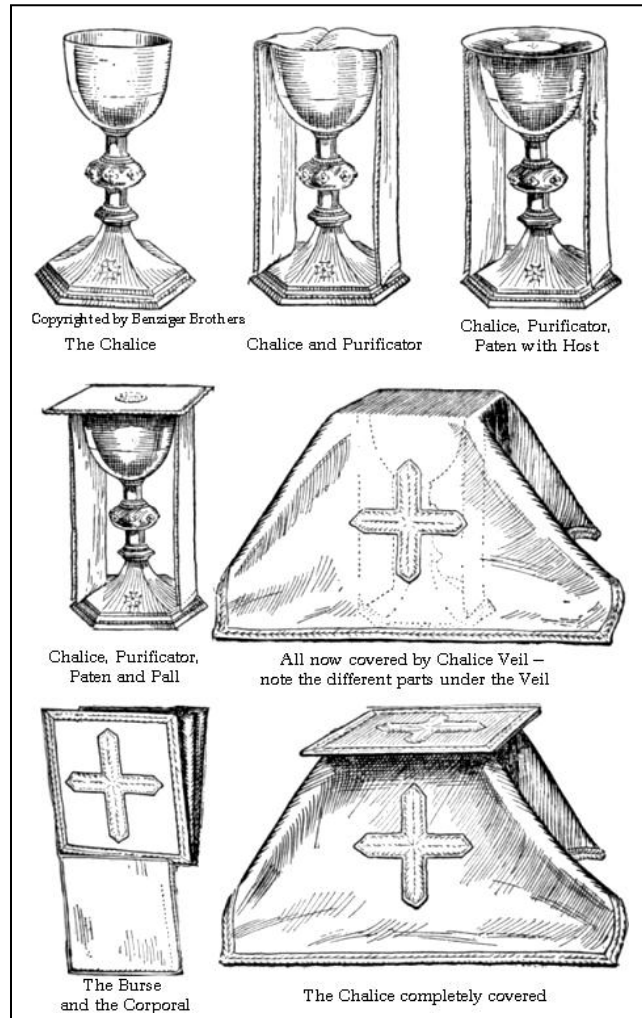
Taper: the tool for lighting and extinguishing candles.

Gospel Book: the book containing the Gospel readings for Sundays. Often in an elaborate case.

Altar Book: A selection of the prayer book in large print designed to be used by the priest during the service, especially at the Eucharistic Prayer.

Fair Linen: the white cloth covering the whole altar/table.

Altar Frontal: the cloth hanging down the front of the altar/table with the color of the season.



Corporal: a square white cloth set in the middle of the altar/table, on which the bread and wine are set for communion. Designed to catch crumbs and drips for reverent care. Folded square.

Chalice: the cup for the wine.

Paten: the plate for serving the bread.

Purificator: a white cloth folded in a long rectangle, used for wiping clean the chalice while serving (or cleaning spills).

Pall: 1) a cloth that covers a casket or urn at a funeral. 2) a small, flat, stiff square cover for the chalice. For structure to the veil and for flies (!).

Veil: a cloth (in the liturgical color) that covers the chalice, paten, purificator and pall when set up for the Eucharist.

Burse: the two-part square envelope (in the liturgical color) that sits on top of the Veil, and holds the folded corporal & extra purificators.

More Gear:

Ciborium: a silver bread-box used for consecrated bread.

Flaggon: a large container for wine.

Cruet: a small container for wine or water.

Lavabo: a small bowl used for ceremonial washing of hands by the altar clergy.

Pyx: a very small container for communion wafers.

Oil Stock: a small container of holy oil, usually dripped into lamb's wool.

Aumbry: a case set in a wall in which is set consecrated bread & wine.

Tabernacle: (in liturgical use): a case not built into a wall for consecrated bread & wine.

Aumbry light: a candle or oil lamp that burns when the aumbry contains consecrated bread & wine.

Incense: wood resin burned as an act of worship (making sweet smoke like prayers ascending) or used as an act of blessing.

Thurible: a metal container with vents, hung by a chain, in which hot charcoal burns incense.

Thurifer: a server who carries and swings the thurible to help incense smoke to rise.

Boat: a ceremonial container for incense.

Pacina: a special sink in the sacristy where consecrated wine is poured and vessels are cleaned. It goes to the ground rather than the sewer.

Sanctus Bells: Bells rung at the elevation of the bread and wine in the Eucharistic prayer, drawing attention to the words of institution and the great Amen (especially helpful when the service was in Latin).