

Intro to Anglicanism



Week 6 Handout
Revised 10/25/23

CELEBRATION AND BLESSING OF A MARRIAGE (BCP p. 201)

OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN: PRIEST WRAPS STOLE AROUND (RINGED) HANDS

DIOCESAN CANON ON MARRIAGE

Sacrament of Marriage (a) The Sacrament of Holy Matrimony is a lifelong covenant between a man and a woman in which the two become one flesh. It is both an ordinance of Creation, affirmed as such by our Lord, and also a sign of the mystical union between Christ and His Church, as commended by Saint Paul. (b) All members of the clergy of this Diocese are prohibited from solemnizing or blessing any union or intimate personal relationship other than between one man and one woman in Holy Matrimony (c) No church facility may be used to solemnize, bless, or celebrate any union or intimate personal relationship other than Holy Matrimony between one man and one woman. (d) All members of the clergy of this Diocese may refuse to solemnize the marriage of any couple for any reason. (ADSJ Canons, Sec. 31.03)

ON THE BOUNDARY LIMITING MARRIAGE TO BETWEEN ONE MAN & ONE WOMAN

SCRIPTURAL REASONS: Matthew 19:5 of Jesus quoting Genesis 2:24; Romans 1:26-27; Leviticus 18:22 & 20:13

THEOLOGICAL REASONS: MARRIAGE BETWEEN A MAN AND A WOMAN REFLECTS THE LOVE CHRIST HAS FOR HIS CHURCH

NOT A DENIAL THAT SOME EXPERIENCE SAME-SEX ATTRACTION, BUT RATHER A DENIAL THAT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IS INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HUMAN FULFILLMENT (SEE: JESUS LIVED AN UNMARRIED LIFE)



BLESSING OF A CIVIL MARRIAGE

REMARRIAGE IN THE ACNA - REQUIRES APPROVAL OF DIOCESAN BISHOP



SACRAMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE PENITENT (CONFESSION) (BCP p. 223)

So then, confess your sins to one another... - James 5:16

MINISTER: BISHOP OR PRIEST

NOT REQUIRED, BUT A GIFT

FORESHADOWS THE LAST JUDGMENT

NO (ROMAN CATHOLIC) DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN SIN (MORTAL VS VENIAL)¹

¹ THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DISTINCTION BETWEEN VENIAL & MORTAL SINS, WHICH IS NOT A DISTINCTION MADE BY ANGLICANS IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS... (CC signifies references from the Catholic Catechism)

On Venial Sins

Venial Sins are such sins as drunkenness, lying about something trivial, etc. Venial sin is a lesser sin against the Law of God, committed accidentally and/or without full consent of the will. Venial sins do not damn a person. But, they result in the loss of some justifying grace. If enough venial sin is committed it can lead to mortal sin and the loss of sanctifying grace (salvation). ...in the process of maintaining one's salvation, participation in the Eucharist (CCC 1416), having proper contrition (CCC 1452), and

THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL - the absolute obligation of the confessor not to reveal anything said by a penitent using the Sacrament of Penance. To do so is a violation of canon law.

DIOCESAN CANON ON THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSIONAL

The sacramental seal of confession is inviolable. There are never any circumstances whatsoever in which communications between a penitent and a confessor, made under the sacramental seal, may be disclosed by the confessor in any manner, directly or indirectly, to any third party, not even to a third party that purports to act under ecclesiastical or legal authority. (c) A confessor is completely prohibited from using knowledge acquired during confession to the detriment of the penitent, even when any possibility of revelation is excluded. A person who has been placed in authority cannot use knowledge about sins which he has received in confession in any manner for external governance. (ADSJ Canons, Sec. 31.02 b-c)

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFESSION MAY BE MADE WITH PRIESTS OR BISHOP

- Download a guide for making confession to a priest at www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/confession-guide
- Any priest at St Matthias is available for confession by appointment.



SACRAMENT OF ANOINTING / UNCTION (BCP p. 225 (+237))

Are any among you sick? They should send for the church elders, who will pray for them and rub olive oil on them in the name of the Lord. - James 5:14

“RITES OF HEALING”: THREE SACRAMENTS RESPOND TO ILLNESS: UNCTION, COMMUNION, CONFESSION

OIL STOCK

HOLY COMMUNION TAKEN TO THE INFIRMED (BCP p. 227)

ANOINTING FOR HEALING (BCP p. 225)

ANOINTING AT THE TIME OF DEATH (BCP p. 237)

MINISTRY TO THE DYING, ALSO CALLED “LAST RITES”

DOES NOT PRECLUDE MIRACULOUS HEALING

OTHER BCP MISCELLANY

BURIAL (BCP p. 249ff)

NOT A SACRAMENT

Give your family the gift of pre-planning your funeral by completing the form at the following link and submitting it to Fr John: www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/funeral-planning

SACRAMENT OF ORDINATION (BCP p. 472, 483, 497)

participating in penance (CCC 1468, 1496) are means by which the proper level of sanctifying grace is maintained so that salvation is not lost.

On Mortal Sins

Salvation, or the state of being in sanctifying grace (infused grace that makes a person holy and acceptable to God), can be entirely lost if Mortal Sin is committed. Mortal sins are extremely serious sins such as murder, adultery, homosexuality, etc. Mortal sin is a transgression of God’s law that is willful, knowledgeable, and on purpose. Mortal sin results in the complete loss of all grace. The person’s relationship with God is severed. Mortal sins damn a person. If the person dies in a state of mortal sin, he goes to hell and will never escape.

(<https://carm.org/roman-catholicism/maintaining-salvation-in-roman-catholicism/>)

OUTWARD SIGN OF THE SACRAMENT: THE LAYING ON OF HANDS, WHICH CAN ONLY BE DONE BY BISHOPS and we will see why in a minute

ORDINATIONS REQUIRE BISHOP(S), HENCE “EPISCOPAL SERVICES” in Table of Contents

APOSTLES WERE GIVEN AUTHORITY BY CHRIST TO...

BAPTIZE

And Jesus came and said to them, “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you.”
- Matthew 28:18-19

CELEBRATE EUCHARIST

And Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to them, saying, “This is my body, which is given for you. Do this in remembrance of me.” And likewise the cup after they had eaten, saying, “This cup that is poured out for you is the new covenant in my blood. - Luke 22:19-20

PRONOUNCE THE LORD’S FORGIVENESS (ABSOLUTION)

If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven them; if you withhold forgiveness from any, it is withheld. – John 20:23

...Anyone whom you forgive, I also forgive. Indeed, what I have forgiven, if I have forgiven anything, has been for your sake in the presence of Christ... - 2 Corinthians 2:10

TEACH THE FAITH

And Jesus came and said to them, “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you.”
- Matthew 28:18-20

APOSTLES’ OWN “ORDINATION” BY JESUS

And when he had said this, he breathed on them and said to them, “Receive the Holy Spirit.” - John 20:22

APOSTLES ORDAINING THROUGH THE LAYING ON OF HANDS

And what they said pleased the whole gathering, and they chose Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Prochorus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicolaus, a proselyte of Antioch. These they set before the apostles, and they prayed and laid their hands on them. – Acts 6:5-6

APOSTLES HANDED ON AUTHORITY TO NEXT GENERATION OF OVERSEERS

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION²

SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY MUST BE RECEIVED

AKIN TO A DIVINE POWER-OF-ATTORNEY

BISHOPS DELEGATED SACRAMENTAL & PASTORAL WORK TO PRIESTS

THREE-FOLD ORDER OF ORDAINED CLERGY

² Apostolic Succession refers to the successive commission of apostolic authority, handed down from the apostles to their successors in the episcopate, then conferred by them to the lower orders of priests, deacons, and laity.

ETYMOLOGY

Greek > English

Episcopos > Bishops (often translated “Overseers”)

Presbyteros > Presbyters (Priests; often translated “Elders”)

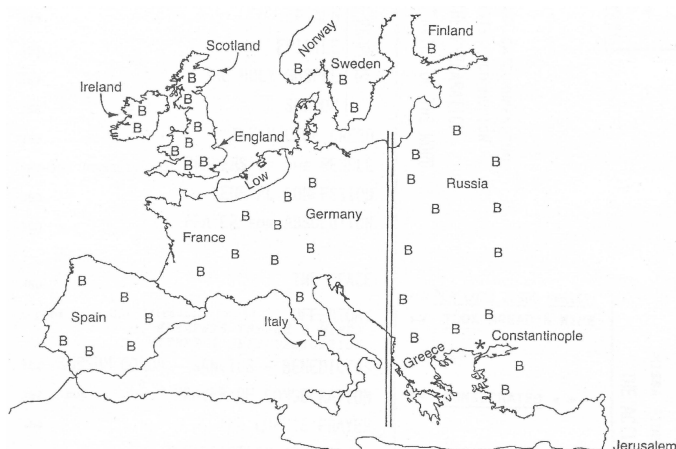
Diakonos > Deacons

HISTORY: THREE-FOLD ORDER SOLIDIFIED DURING THE SECOND CENTURY A.D.

DEACON (*BCP p. 472-482*)

DIAKONOS - GREEK FOR
‘SERVANT’

EXTENSION OF CHURCH’S
MINISTRY TO THE WORLD



CANNOT ADMINISTER THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS

DURING SUNDAY EUCHARIST:

READS GOSPEL

MAY PREACH

LEADS PRAYERS OF THE PEOPLE

INVITES PEOPLE TO CONFESSION

PREPARES ALTAR BEFORE HOLY COMMUNION

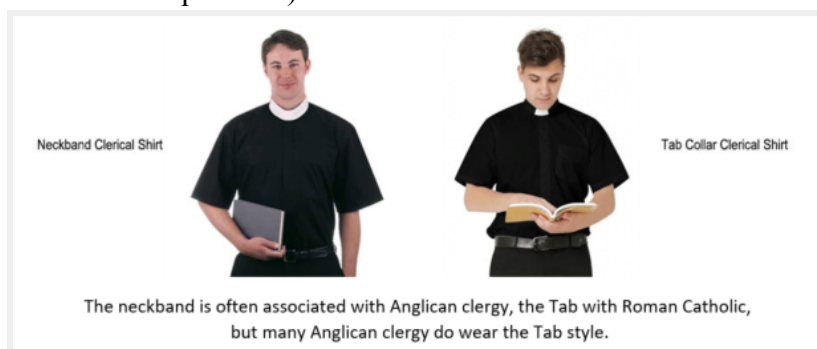
ASSISTS IN ADMINISTERING HOLY COMMUNION

CLEANS UP ALTAR FOLLOWING HOLY COMMUNION

PROCLAIMS DISMISSAL

MALE (DEACON) OR FEMALE (FORMERLY ‘DEACONESS’, NOW ALSO CALLED DEACON)³

CLERICAL⁴ DRESS: WEARS COLLAR WITH BLACK SHIRT (or any other color shirt except violet)



VESTMENTS: STOLE OVER *ONE* SHOULDER⁶

MINISTERING AT HOLY COMMUNION: CASSOCK UNDER ALB OR A CASSOCK-ALB⁷+ DALMATIC

³ Until the mid-20th century, a female deacon was referred to as a Deaconess

⁴ The term clericals refers to the clothing and accessories that clergy wear as street clothes, such as a tab-collar shirt, which make it evident that they are clergy. The difference between clericals and vestments is that clericals are street clothes, while vestments are only worn during worship.

⁵ https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0605/5084/0501/files/2_Types_of_Clergy_Shirts.jpg?v=1663209086

⁶ https://www.autom.com/product/alpha-omega-deacon-stole-set-of-4-NC009?gclid=CjwKCAjwh4ObBhAzEiwAHZyU0xk933MOILxgD0tFHhy0HxSWxC3vbUCdjO4qbmXZlgDmUW5VpsAMhoC0J4QAvD_BwE

⁷ Particularly in warmer climates like the Diocese of San Joaquin

WHITE ALB:

- DERIVED FROM GRECO-ROMAN UNDER-TUNIC
- ALSO CONNOTES THOSE DRESSED IN WHITE IN BOOK OF REVELATION (3:5, 7:9-17)

CHOIR DRESS⁸: CASSOCK & SURPLICE

A Deacon's stole (with alb)



A Deacon's Dalmatic

9 10



Cassock

11 12



Cassock & Surplice with Tippet (preaching scarf)

PRIEST (BCP p. 483-496)

BISHOP EXTENDER

FIVE OF SEVEN SACRAMENTS (all except Confirmation and Ordination)

EVERY PRIEST IS A DEACON FIRST (AND REMAINS A DEACON)

CLERICAL DRESS: NO DIFFERENT FROM DEACON, WEARS COLLAR WITH BLACK CLERICAL SHIRT (or any other color shirt except violet)

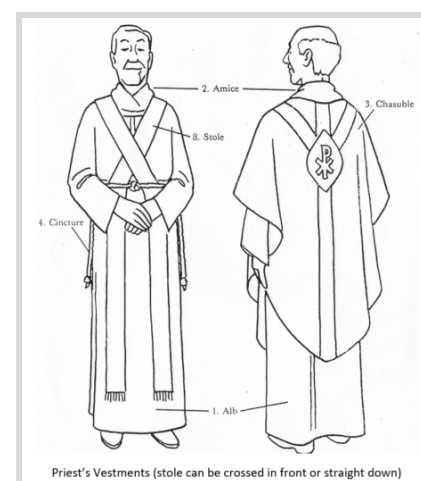
VESTMENTS: STOLE OVER *BOTH* SHOULDERS (CROSSED IN FRONT OR STRAIGHT DOWN)

IF MINISTERING AT HOLY COMMUNION: CASSOCK UNDER ALB OR A CASSOCK-ALB¹³ + CHASUBLE

CHOIR DRESS¹⁴: CASSOCK & SURPLICE ¹⁵

COMMON STOLE COLORS:

- **Green:** at regular services on the Sundays after Epiphany or after Pentecost; actually, most of the year.
- **Red:** Holy Week services, on Pentecost, at ordinations, and on services that commemorate the death of a Christian martyr.
- **White (and/or Gold):** during the twelve days of Christmas, during the fifty days of Easter, at funerals, and at weddings. Also at a service celebrating a secular holiday, and on certain special days, such as Epiphany Day, the Baptism of our Lord (which is the Sunday after the Epiphany), on Trinity Sunday, and All Saints Sunday.



Priest's Vestments (stole can be crossed in front or straight down)



Priest's Cassock & Surplice with Stole

⁸ Choir dress refers to what is worn during a Eucharist service when the individual is not part of the altar party or at a service where there is not Holy Eucharis (e.g. Daily Office). Choir dress may also be worn by lay people, just without a clergy collar.

⁹ https://www.almy.com/Product/W250STA?gclid=CjwKCAjwh4ObBhAzEiwAHZzYU9yIzTsTqvjsXiOE_U1fJ_rhvcQE5uiur_mIoh9nTmO-Ux8LakuxSSRoC2vIQAvD_BwE

¹⁰ https://www.almy.com/UI/CMAlmyImages/VestHang_7/p_294294_Purple_de.jpg

¹¹ https://www.almy.com/UI/CMAlmyImages/Haberdashery_2/p_292634_d.jpg

¹² https://www.almy.com/UI/CMAlmyImages/Haberdashery_2/p_293184_e.jpg

¹³ Some priests also wear the amice and maniple

¹⁴ Choir dress refers to what is worn during a Eucharist service when the individual is not part of the altar party or at a service where there is not Holy Eucharis (e.g. Daily Office). Choir dress may also be worn by lay ministers, just without a clergy collar.

¹⁵ https://www.almy.com/UI/CMAlmyImages/VestHang_6/p_290294_de.jpg

- **Purple**: worn during Lent and Advent, when hearing confessions, and when administering Communion in the hospital.¹⁶

BISHOP (BCP p. 497-509)¹⁷

ARCHBISHOP IS TYPICALLY THE CHIEF CONSECRATOR

MINIMUM THREE BISHOPS REQUIRED¹⁸ (TO ENSURE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION), BUT ALL MEMBERS PRESENT FROM COLLEGE BISHOPS LAY HANDS



The 2022 consecration of a new Bishop in the Diocese of South Carolina

ALL SEVEN SACRAMENTS

EVERY BISHOP IS ALREADY A PRIEST & A DEACON (AND REMAINS BOTH)

CLERICAL DRESS: WEARS COLLAR WITH **PURPLE** OR **MAGENTA** SHIRT

VESTMENTS: STOLE OVER BOTH SHOULDERS

CASSOCK IS TYPICALLY A **PURPLE** OR **MAGENTA** COLOR

MITRE - TONGUE-SHAPED HEADDRESS¹⁹ WITH TWO LAPPETS²⁰

COPE²¹ + CROZIER²² + EPISCOPAL RING WITH DIOCESAN SEAL

CHOIR DRESS FOR BISHOP: (see picture)



A Bishop's Vestments



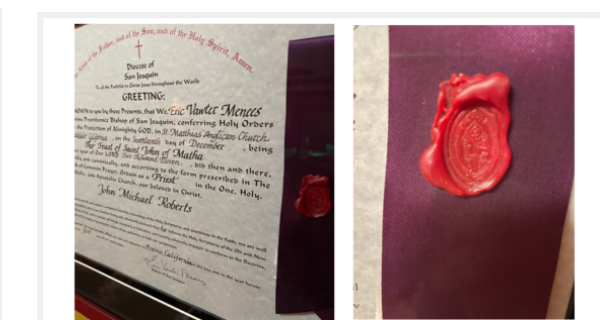
Choir Dress for a Bishop

Bishop's Cassock + Rochet with cuffs + Chimere + Bishop's Scarf

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Episcopal Ring, often with reverse of Diocesan Seal



Ordination certificate, sealed with wax imprint of Bishop's ring (close-up on right)



Bishop Menees chooses to wear a zucchetto (skull cap) under his mitre. This is an Anglo Catholic tradition dating back to the Middle Ages. Its roots go back to the Jewish yarmulke and the command to cover one's head. It later developed to replicate the Tonsure of a Monk or Friar as a reminder that the priest is under orders. He explains, "We remove the Zucchetto at the words of Institution because at that moment we are *in persona christi* and our Lord would not need to cover his head."

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WOMEN'S ORDINATION

¹⁶ <https://www.kencollins.com/glossary/vestment-02.htm#plaincassock>
¹⁷ The 2019 BCP titles this service "The Ordination and Consecration of a Bishop." while the 1662 titles it "The Ordination or Consecration of a Bishop," but uses the language of "or" within the rite.
¹⁸ See BCP p. 506
¹⁹ Shape of mitre symbolizes the Holy Spirit imparted on the apostles on the day of Pentecost
²⁰ Two Lappets represent the Old & New Testaments, symbolizing the Bishop's submission to the authority of Holy Scripture
²¹ The Cope is replaced with the chasuble at Holy Communion
²² Mimicking a shepherd's crook
²³ <https://www.almy.com/Category/EpiscopalBishopCassockMan/parent/EpiscopalBishopsApparel-Men>
²⁴ https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQ_2YQT0mp5zG2CaP1KIMwi5L0urRYJWvrE0sIq4p8klnfUpO-G3LDRnYyW_FfeJkQ568&usqp=CAU

Chart on Women's Ordination in the Anglican Provinces

Anglican Provinces	Does not ordain to any order	Deacon only	Priest/Deacon	Bishop/Priest/Deacon
Global South	Central Africa Melanesia Myanmar Nigeria Papua New Guinea Southeast Asia	Congo Pakistan	Burundi Jerusalem/Middle East West Africa West Indies	Bangladesh North India Southern Africa South India
GAFCON	(ACNA <i>practice varies</i>)	Tanzania	Kenya Rwanda South America Uganda	Sudan
Other			Korea	Aoteroa/New Zealand/Polynesia Australia Brazil Church of England Hong Kong Japan (Nippon Sei Ko Kai) Mexico Philippines Scottish Episcopal TEC Wales

- Chapter 29 of Thomas McKenzie's book, *The Anglican Way*, explains the primary points of the arguments for and against women's ordination to the priesthood. Theologically, it does follow that if one concludes women can be ordained to the priesthood, they should also be able to be ordained as bishops.
- In the ACNA, the majority of ACNA dioceses do not ordain women to the priesthood (including the Diocese of San Joaquin), but a slight majority of the membership of the ACNA resides in dioceses where ordained women can serve as priests.²⁵ As an accommodation to those who do not believe in the Ordination of Women to the priesthood, the ACNA does not allow for women to be ordained to the Episcopate.
- An ACNA Task Force studied the issue in 2012 and released a report that can be found here: https://anglicancompass.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/HolyOrdersTaskForce_Section-1_The-Task-Force-and-its-Process.pdf
- The issue was last considered by the College of Bishops in 2017 (statement here: <https://anglicanchurch.net/college-of-bishops-statement-on-the-ordination-of-women/>)

Visit www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/sermon-02-24-21 or a sermon that addresses why, in part, Fr John Roberts is in favor of women's ordination to all three orders (Diaconate, Presbyterate/Priesthood, & Episcopate) and does not prescribe to or promote the doctrine of complementarianism²⁶ but the mutualist²⁷ position instead. See also: <https://willgwitt.org/a-guide-to-my-essays-about-womens-ordination/>

CATEGORIES OF CLERGY

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<http://esaumccaulley.com/come-let-us-read-together-a-hopefully-warm-invitation-to-think-the-best-of-each-other-in-the-womens-ordination-discussion/>

²⁶Complementarianism - This belief asserts that while women and men are of equal value, God has assigned them specific gender roles. Specifically, it promotes men's headship or authority over women, while encouraging women's submission.

²⁷ Mutualism (Egalitarianism) - This belief affirms that women and men are different but equal and that correct interpretations of St. Paul teaches the mutual submission between husband & wife ecclesial and does not restrict women from any roles or offices in the Church.

BISHOPS	About		Style of Office (Title) & Current
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY 	<p>The Archbishop of Canterbury is the first among equals, of the Anglican Communion.</p>	<p>Although he has no authority outside of the Church of England, he hosts and chairs the Lambeth Conference and Anglican Communion Primates' Meeting, and is president of the Anglican Communion Office.</p>	<p>The Most Reverend</p> <p>Current ABoC is ++Justin Welby</p>  <p>28</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PRIMATE (ARCHBISHOP) 	<p>Each member church of the Anglican Communion is an independent body headed by a primate. A primate is the most senior bishop of a member church.</p>	<p>Although some member churches of the Anglican Communion title their primates as Primate or Primate Bishop, most churches use other titles for their primates. Following the style of the Archbishop of Canterbury, many Anglican primates are styled Archbishop. The Scottish Episcopal Church uniquely calls its primate Primus. Other churches have followed the example of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America by calling the primate Presiding Bishop, or President Bishop.</p>	<p>The Most Reverend</p> <p>Current Archbishop of the ACNA is ++Foley Beach</p>  <p>29</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •METROPOLITAN 		<p>In some provinces, one of the diocesan bishops has oversight of all of the other bishops of the province, and is known as a metropolitan bishop, or simply a metropolitan.</p>	<p>The Most Reverend</p> <p>The ACNA does not have metropolitans</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •DIOCESAN BISHOP (“the Ordinary of the Diocese”) 		<p>The majority of bishops in the Anglican Communion are the spiritual, pastoral, and executive heads of dioceses. A diocesan bishop is the Ordinary of his or her diocese, and has wide-ranging legal and administrative responsibilities</p>	<p>The Right Reverend</p> <p>The current and 5th bishop of the Anglican Diocese of San Joaquin is +Eric Menees</p>  <p>30</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •BISHOP SUFFRAGAN 	<p>In larger or more populous dioceses, diocesan bishops may be assisted by one or more junior bishops. Where the role of an assistant bishop is a legal part of the structure of the diocese, he or she is known as a suffragan bishop</p>	<p>Some dioceses divide into episcopal areas, with each assigned to a suffragan area bishop. For example, the Bishop of Toronto has suffragans assisting him by providing certain delegated duties in four different geographical divisions.</p>	<p>The Right Reverend</p> <p>The Diocese of San Joaquin does not have a suffragan bishop.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •BISHOP COADJUTOR 		<p>Though it is less common, a diocese may appoint a bishop as coadjutor bishop, an assistant bishop who</p>	<p>The Right Reverend</p>

²⁸ <https://www.thesun.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/nintchdbpict000226508289.jpg>

²⁹ https://anglicanchurch.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Archbishop_Foley_Beach.jpg

³⁰ <https://www.dioceseofsanjoaquin.net/bishop--staff.html>

	will become diocesan bishop on the retirement of the current diocesan.	The Diocese of San Joaquin does not have a Bishop Coadjutor at this time.
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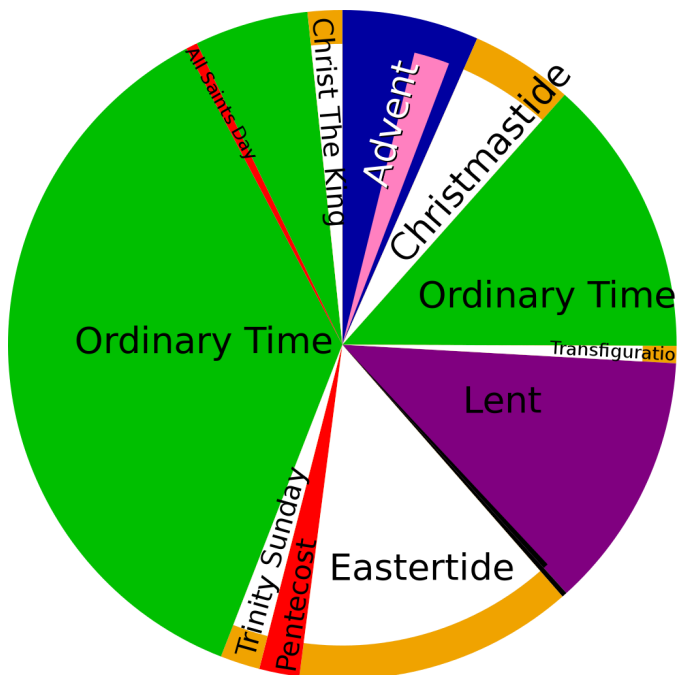
PRIESTS			Style
•ARCHDEACON	After bishops, archdeacons are the most senior clergy in dioceses (with only a few exceptions).	Archdeacons are usually priests, but deacons also occasionally serve as archdeacons (for example, when women have not been allowed to be ordained priests, or when a deacon is given administrative responsibility over other deacons).	The Venerable (The Archdeacon in the Diocese of San Joaquin is a Deacon - see below)
•DEAN OF THE CATHEDRAL	The Diocese of San Joaquin, unusually, does not have a Cathedral at this time. The former cathedral congregation, St James, merged in recent years with the Spanish congregation, Our Lady of Guadalupe, to form Emmanuel Anglican Church, but they do not have their own property at this time.		The Very Reverend
•CANON	The dean is assisted by other senior clergy who are called canons. These have different roles within the cathedral community.	Some non-cathedral clergy or even non-clergy are awarded the title of Honorary Canon as a particular distinction.	The Reverend Canon The Diocese of San Joaquin currently has one clergy Canon, The Rev Canon Carlos Raines, and two non-clergy honorary canons, Dave Francis and Beth Conkle.
•CANON TO THE ORDINARY	Priest appointed to assist the Bishop		The Reverend Canon The Diocese of San Joaquin does not have a Canon to the Ordinary at the time, but certainly has in the past.
•RURAL DEAN	In addition to leading a monthly Clericus meeting of clergy in their deanery, the rural deans serve in an advisory role for the Bishop, meeting with him once a month. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Rural Dean: Fr John Roberts • Central Rural Dean: Fr Townsend Waddill of St. Michael's, Fresno • Southern Rural Dean: Fr Karl Dietze, Trinity, Bakersfield • Rural Dean: Fr Gordon Kamai, Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, Oakhurst 		The Very Reverend
•RECTOR/VICAR	"Vicar" is no longer used since the category between Parish and Mission was dissolved a few years ago.		The Reverend Fr John became Deacon-in-charge at St Matthias in 2011 and priest-in-charge later that year. He was installed as rector (BCP p. 515) of St Matthias in 2014.
•CURATE	After ordination most clergy serve as assistants to parish priests before taking up a lead post in a parish. As they share the cure of souls with the parish priest they are often known as assistant curates, although in many places they are colloquially known simply as "curates"		

DEACONS		
•ARCHDEACON	Archdeacons are usually priests, but deacons also occasionally serve as archdeacons (for example,	The Venerable

	when women have not been allowed to be ordained priests, or when a deacon is given administrative responsibility over other deacons).	The Archdeacon in the Diocese of San Joaquin is Frances Levy
•DEACON		The Reverend Deacon

Lay Commissioned Roles		
•CHAPLAIN	A chaplain can be ordained or lay.	While there can be chaplains canonically resident in the Diocese of San Joaquin, the ACNA has a separate non-geographic diocese, with its own bishop, called The Jurisdiction of the Armed Forces and Chaplaincy (JAFC)
•SUBDEACON	A lay person designated and trained for a specific liturgical role	

CHURCH YEAR (BCP p. 716ff)



OBSERVES GOD’S MIGHTY ACTS TO RESCUE HUMANITY

FORMATIVE

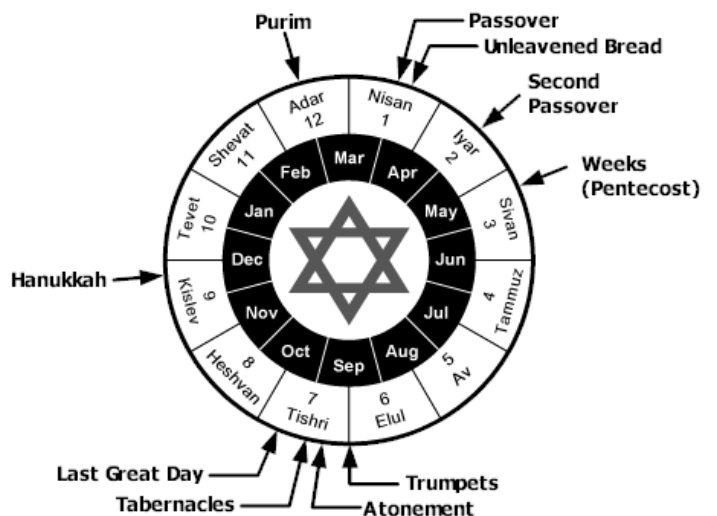
BUILT UPON FOUNDATIONS OF JEWISH CALENDAR³¹

ADVENT

BEGINNING OF THE CHURCH YEAR

ADVENT = LATIN “COMING TO”

DUAL MEANING OF SEASON = CHRIST’S NATIVITY & SECOND COMING



³¹ <https://catholic-resources.org/Bible/Festivals.htm>

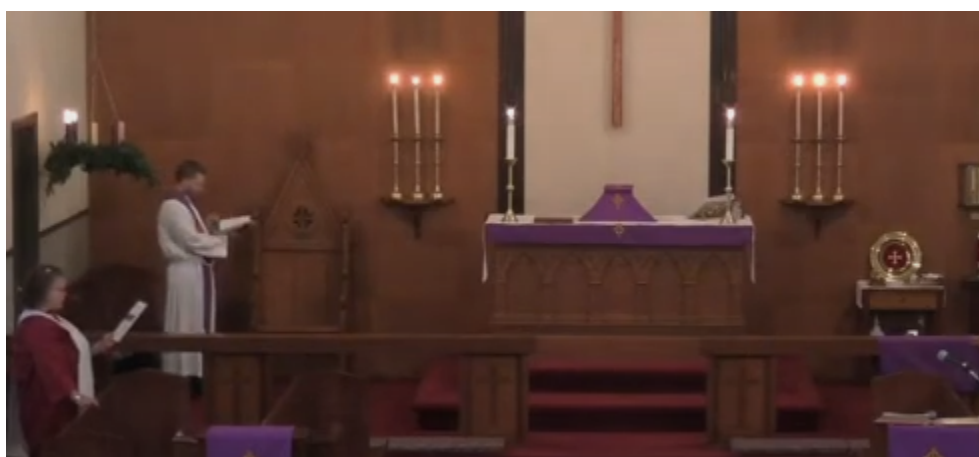
EMPHASES...

- 1st SUNDAY OF ADVENT: ANTICIPATION OF JESUS' SECOND COMING
 - ADVENT SUNDAYS 2-4: ANTICIPATION OF JESUS' FIRST COMING
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- Advent 1 - Hope
 - Advent 2 - Peace
 - Advent 3 - Joy
 - Advent 4 - Love

PENITENTIAL SEASON

NO "ALLELUIAS"

LITURGICAL COLOR: PURPLE/VIOLET - PENITENCE & EXPECTATION



ADVENT WREATH

Three violet candles + one pink candle + white "Christ" candle at center, lit at Christmas

NO CHRISTMAS MUSIC

ALTERNATIVE COLORS

*The high altar at York Minster.*

Royal Blue: Historically, around the time of the Reformation, there was a particular lack of uniformity in the use of violet/purple during Advent, as Royal Blue was often used instead, especially in England. Some churches continue this practice today (blue is even an official color for Advent in the Church of England). A benefit is distinguishing Lent and Advent. Blue is thought to represent the theme of expectation.³²

³² read more on Blue Advent at <http://romananglican.blogspot.com/2019/12/blue-for-advent-anglican-tradition.html>



Rose: The Third Sunday of Advent is Gaudete Sunday, also known as Rose Sunday, which is often observed by replacing the violet liturgical color of the other Sundays of Advent with the color rose, as well lighting the pink or rose-colored candle among the four candles of an Advent wreath. The origins of Gaudete Sunday can be traced to the opening words of the introit antiphon at the beginning of the ancient Latin mass on this day "Rejoice (Gaudete) in the Lord always." The scriptures appointed for the day include the theme of joy or rejoicing.

CHRISTMASTIDE

CHRISTMAS EVE NIGHT: THE FEAST OF THE HOLY NATIVITY

TRADITIONALLY A MIDNIGHT, BUT AT 10PM AT ST MATTHIAS

ORIGIN OF CHRIST-MASS

CENTER, WHITE CHRIST CANDLE LIT ON ADVENT WREATH FOR ALL OF CHRISTMASTIDE

TWELVE DAYS

LITURGICAL COLOR: WHITE - REJOICING

OTHER FEAST DAYS DURING CHRISTMASTIDE (*BCP p. 730*)

12/28 – HOLY INNOCENTS

1/01 – HOLY NAME

Optional Homework for next week:

1. Read Fr Thomas McKenzie's 29th chapter of *The Anglican Way* on the controversy over Women's orders and/or visit www.saintmatthiasoakdale.com/sermon-02-24-21 to read/watch Fr John's sermon on the topic.
2. Thumb through pages 691-712 of the 2019 BCP and scan the calendars of Red Letter days and other (optional commemorations)
3. Consider if you have any outstanding questions about any sacraments or categories of clergy that you would like to ask at the beginning of class 7.