

The Ways of Our Church

by

Ruth Kay Baltzell

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WHY WE GO TO CHURCH

There are boys and girls in our own country who have never been inside a church. If you should meet one of them some day, he might ask, "What do you go to church for?" What would you say? Would you say, "We go to church to worship God."? That would be a true answer. Maybe you would say, "We go to church to pray." That would be true also. But if these boys and girls have never said a prayer and have never heard that God is the Heavenly Father who loves us all, they might not think they would like going to church. How could you help them want to go?

As we learn more about the church, we will discover that "church," means people as well as a building. It is people who make up "The Holy Church throughout all the world." God's Great Family are all baptized people. Small groups need buildings where they may feel at home with God and with each other.

Worship, study, fellowship and service in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, are the real reasons for going to church.

THE CHURCHES OF OUR CITY

Here in our city there are many church buildings. Some are built of stone, some of brick and some of wood. We have friends who go to them.

When we visit other cities, or ride along country roads, we see more churches. Some are large and very beautiful. Some are very small and plain. Church buildings may be different both outside and inside. The customs of the people who attend the services may be different. But one thing about a church is always the same. **A church is always built for the worship of God.**

Anyone, old or young, rich or poor, very important, or very humble, may go to the church of their choice to worship God. So we sometimes call the church building "A house of prayer for all people."

We know that God is everywhere, but we need to find Him somewhere. So we have churches to help us find His Presence very near. Everybody needs the church.

THIS IS OUR CHURCH

When we say “Our Church”, we mean more than Trinity Church on West Hardin Street in Findlay, Ohio. **Our Church** means the **Episcopal** Church, which is found in other cities and towns in Ohio, and all over the United States and in other lands.

The name “Episcopal” means that our Church has bishops. Long ago when most people spoke Greek, they called their bishop, “Episcopos.” He was the one to “oversee” the teaching and care of the people in the Christian faith. The twelve apostles were the first “overseers” of the Christian Church.

Jesus chose the twelve to be His special disciples or “learners.” For three years they lived with Jesus all the time, learning every day. There were many other learners whose names we do not know, but the twelve were the ones Jesus trusted to be the leaders in His church when He returned to His Heavenly Home. Jesus **sent** them to carry out His Great Commission. The word “Apostle” means “the sent one.” So the twelve apostles were the first appointed missionaries and the first appointed bishops in the church.

Our Lord appointed the first twelve, and they appointed others, and so it has gone on all the years. This is the original way of appointing ministers in the Christian Church. Bishops lay their hands on new ministers and ordain them to be deacons or priests or other bishops. The Episcopal Church has kept the oldest way. So our Bishops hold us together in our church in relation to a living line of living men.

Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit to the Apostles to strengthen and guide them. It was on the Feast of Pentecost, fifty days after the first Easter that the Holy Spirit came.

The new Christian church started moving ahead with its work at once, beginning at Jerusalem where the Apostles were. The Apostles soon chose seven deacons to help them and then priests. They were very busy telling the story of our Lord far and near. They had to face many dangers, even to suffer, but they would not stop.

At first there were no Church buildings. Christians had daily prayers at home. Every Sunday they had Holy Communion. One of the Apostles or another Bishop or a Priest would hold the service. It might be in some Christian's house and the friends would come there. Sometimes the service had to be held in a secret place, even in a cave, because Christians were persecuted for a long time and it was not safe to meet together.

The first Christians were grown up people. The Apostles taught people who wanted to be baptized what to believe about Jesus. Later, they brought their children and little babies to be baptized. When it was time, the baptized people came to Confirmation.

After awhile, the Apostles' teachings were written down in a short form. This was called The Apostles' Creed. Later there was a meeting of all the Bishops to decide how to explain more clearly who Jesus is and what He taught. This is written down in the Nicene Creed which we say at Holy Communion. You see how careful the Apostles and the early leaders were to see that the church should not make mistakes about our faith!

In time, St. Paul became a great missionary and wrote letters to the Christians in different cities where he started the church. The story of Jesus was written in the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. . .the Gospels and the Letters were put together to make the New Testament. This was added to the Old Testament which Jesus read and studied. Several extra books, called The Apocrypha, were in between the two testaments. Finally the church had the whole Bible. Another name for the Bible is the Holy Scriptures.

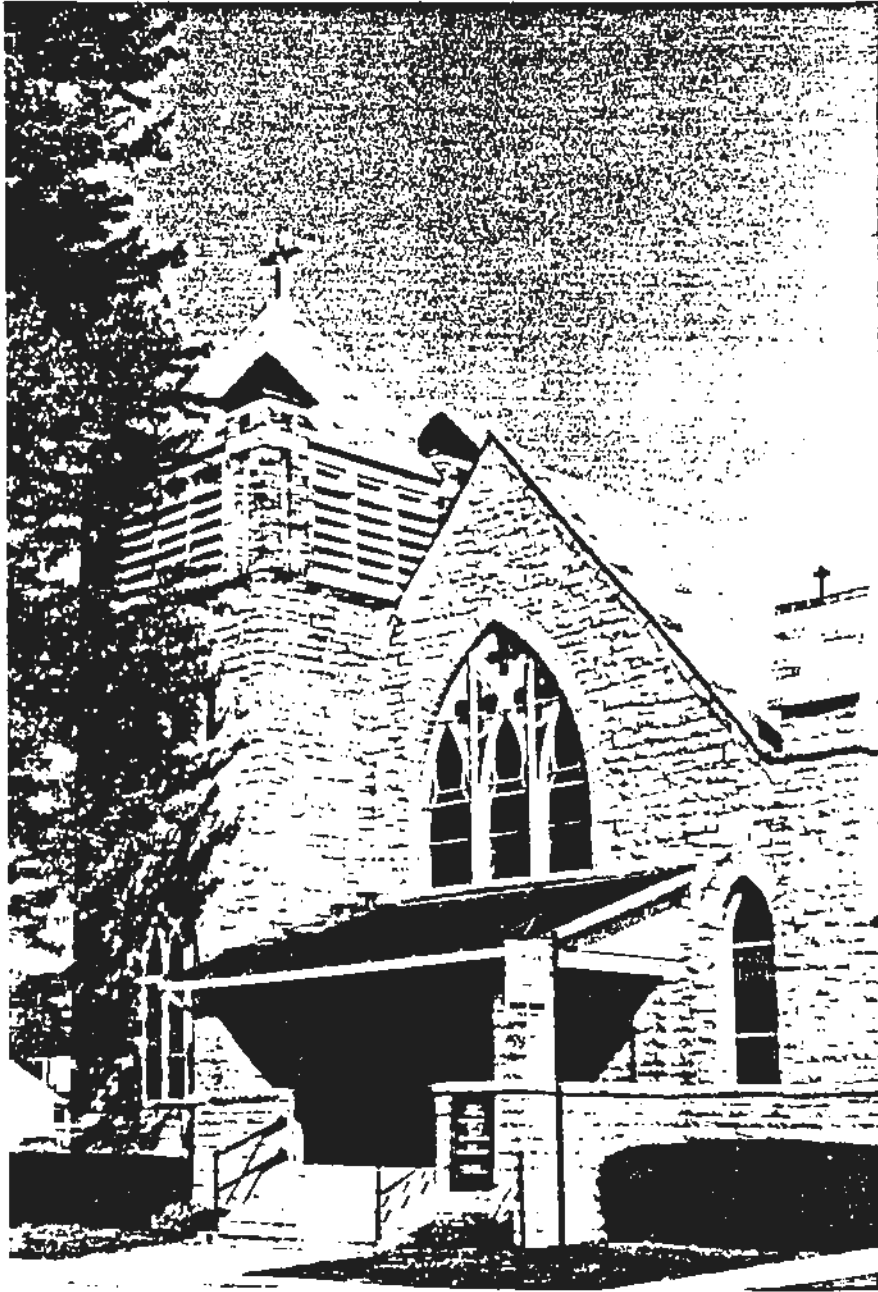
When we say "Our Church" or the "Episcopal Church," it does not mean just having candles, or wearing certain vestments, or marching in a processional and carrying a cross. These are old and lovely customs. Most of our customs have come down from the early days of the Christian Church, and they have real meanings. When we understand the meanings, these customs help us to feel God's presence. Some people want many such helps in their worship, others want very few such helps. This is the reason the ways of worship are a little different in different places.

When we say that our church is the Episcopal Church, we need to know that it has four marks which tie it back to those precious days of the Apostles. These are the four marks:

1. The whole Bible or Holy Scriptures
2. The Historic Creeds - nothing added - nothing taken away
3. The Sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion - ordained by Christ himself.
4. The Historic Episcopate with three orders or grades of ministers
Bishops
Priests - local ministers
Deacons - assistant ministers

No matter where you go to an Episcopal Church the same Bible, the same Prayer Book and the same Hymnal are used. These things make us feel at home and help us never to forget the necessary things in our worship and our Christian faith.

THE SIGN BOARD



At the front of a church we look for a sign board. Sometimes it is on the lawn, but usually it is on the building near the door. It tells the name of the church, the time of the services and the name of the minister.

Some churches are named for a Christian hero or saint, like St. Paul or St. Andrew or St. Mary. Some are named for an event in the life of our Lord, like the Epiphany or the Ascension. Others are named for one of the great teachings or doctrines of the Church. When we see the name Trinity Church, we know it means, "The Christian Idea of God." "God above me, God beside me, God within me, all the days of my life" is what the name Trinity means to us. Our one God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

The Episcopal Church also has a sign that is used in front of, or near every Episcopal Church in the United States. It says, "The Episcopal Church Welcomes You." It has the name of the church on it and sometimes has an arrow to point the direction to the church.

Do we have a sign board in the front of our church?_____

Do we have an Episcopal Church sign too?_____

A PILGRIMAGE TO TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

A pilgrimage is a journey to a Holy Place. We have come to our church more times than we can count, but probably we have not noticed all the interesting things about it. This is what we are going to be learning about during this Lenten season. . . .the history of Trinity Parish, Findlay, Ohio, as well as the names of the pieces of furniture and parts of the building where we have chosen to worship God.

We wish we could know the names of the boys and girls who came to church here long ago, but since we can't, we will start where we have some history written down about our church.

In 1820, a town was laid out near the site of a fort that had been established by Colonel James Findlay during the war of 1812, but its growth was not so rapid. There were few navigable waterways in this part of Ohio, but there was water everywhere on the land, for this was part of the Great Black Swamp. The land was rich though, even if somewhat soggy, and the homesteaders were eager to rush in when the last of the Wyandot Indians left in 1830.

Many of these people came from Germany and were not Episcopalians. They were inclined to group themselves by denominations, however, and to make their separate ways to establish such villages as Jenera, for the Lutherans, or New Riegel, for the Roman Catholics. By 1880, there were 19 Episcopal churches in Ohio, but only 10 in northwestern Ohio. . . .five of them in Toledo and none in Findlay.

In 1881 there were enough people in Findlay interested in the Episcopal Church to begin having services in the Lutheran Church, then at the corner of Cory and Crawford streets. In a few months they were ready for quarters of their own and rented a room at 113 East Sandusky Street.

The first services were held by rectors from Fremont and Lima until a man by the name of Rev. George Bolsey was assigned to both Findlay and Kenton. The railroad did not extend south of Findlay, however, so the 27 miles that separated these two towns had to be traveled by horseback, or stage coach, and Rev. Bolsey was worn out after almost 2 years of service. In November 1883, services stopped in Findlay.

In January 1886, the Karg well came in and the gas boom was on! Stirred up by this and the Diocesan general missionary, Trinity revived, and began construction of its own building in 1887. This church was south of "Maddox Street," now Lima Avenue, about where 836 and 837 South Cory Street are now. In November 1890, the frame building was burned down. Rebuilt in the same place, it was again destroyed by fire in January 1893.

The same cornerstone was laid for a third time in May 1893, but in a new location...at 128 W. Hardin Street where the church still stands.

Let's pause here to understand what happens when the cornerstone is laid. A short service, conducted by the Bishop and the Rector is held for a gathering of the people who are to worship in the church when the building is completed. Then the cornerstone, containing in a little hollow the papers and books telling the story of the parish, and sometimes a Bible or Prayer Book is put in place.

After the cornerstone was laid, the big stones for the walls were laid carefully by good masons. Different families gave the windows. The roof was put on and a square tower was built up high and a cross was put on the very top.

The church was consecrated 12 years later in 1905. You can find this service in the Prayer Book on page 567. This service is always led by the Bishop. He knocks three times on the big doors with his pastoral staff. Men of the church open the doors. The Bishop, the priest and visiting priests enter, saying "Peace to this House." They walk in procession up to the altar. The Bishop blesses and consecrates the building and everything in it. Then all the people join in joyful hymns and prayers of Thanksgiving.

At last our church was ready for worship. Ever since then, the church bell has rung week after week to call the people to worship and they have come. On Sundays and Holy Days they have come to worship God. On all the great days of their lives they have come to receive God's blessing.

Some churches have spires, topped by a cross lifted high for all to see. The cross, the sign of our faith is loved, just as we love the flag of our country. Some churches have a bell tower or belfry hung with bells that call the faithful to prayer and to worship. Other churches have chimes in the tower on which lovely hymns are played.

On these lines write down the things we have on the outside of our church.

Cornerstone (Where)_____ (Date)_____

Cross (How Many?)_____

Sign Board (Yes or No?)_____

Belfry (Yes or no?)_____ (Do we use it?)_____

Draw a picture of the door of our church. The door of God's house is open to anyone, and everyone is welcome. God's Family is all people of all nations who want to follow the Lord Jesus. There are many different kinds of Christian people in the world, but they are all brothers because God is the Father of them all.

INSIDE OUR CHURCH

Our houses must have furniture. . . tables, chairs, beds, a stove, dishes and other things for living. Our houses have special rooms for different purposes. God's house, the church, must have furniture for worshipping. The church has different parts for different purposes. We all know the names of things in our own houses. It is important to know the names of things in God's House. You should know how to spell them, too. Then you will not make mistakes as some grown-up people do.

Here are some names to learn. Be sure you can tell where each part or piece of furniture is and something interesting about it. We will be making visits to see as many of these things as possible, but you might want to be finding out about them yourselves.

1. The Baptismal Font
2. The Nave
3. The Pews
4. The Chancel
5. The Choir Stalls
6. The Lectern
7. The Pulpit
8. The Organ
9. The Altar Rail
10. The Sanctuary
11. The Altar
12. The Litany Desk
13. The Sacristy
14. The Parish Hall

Some things in our church have been given in loving memory of people who have died. They loved the church and we honor their memory. We should be "good housekeepers" to help take care of our church, then even after years and years more, people will find it as beautiful as it is now. They will be glad to come here to worship God.

THE STAINED - GLASS WINDOWS

Some of these windows tell stories in beautiful color of some of the events in our Lord's life, or the lives of saints or leaders or martyrs of the early church. Stained glass windows are particularly beautiful in the sunlight.

Describe something about each window that tells a story in our church:

Altar Window

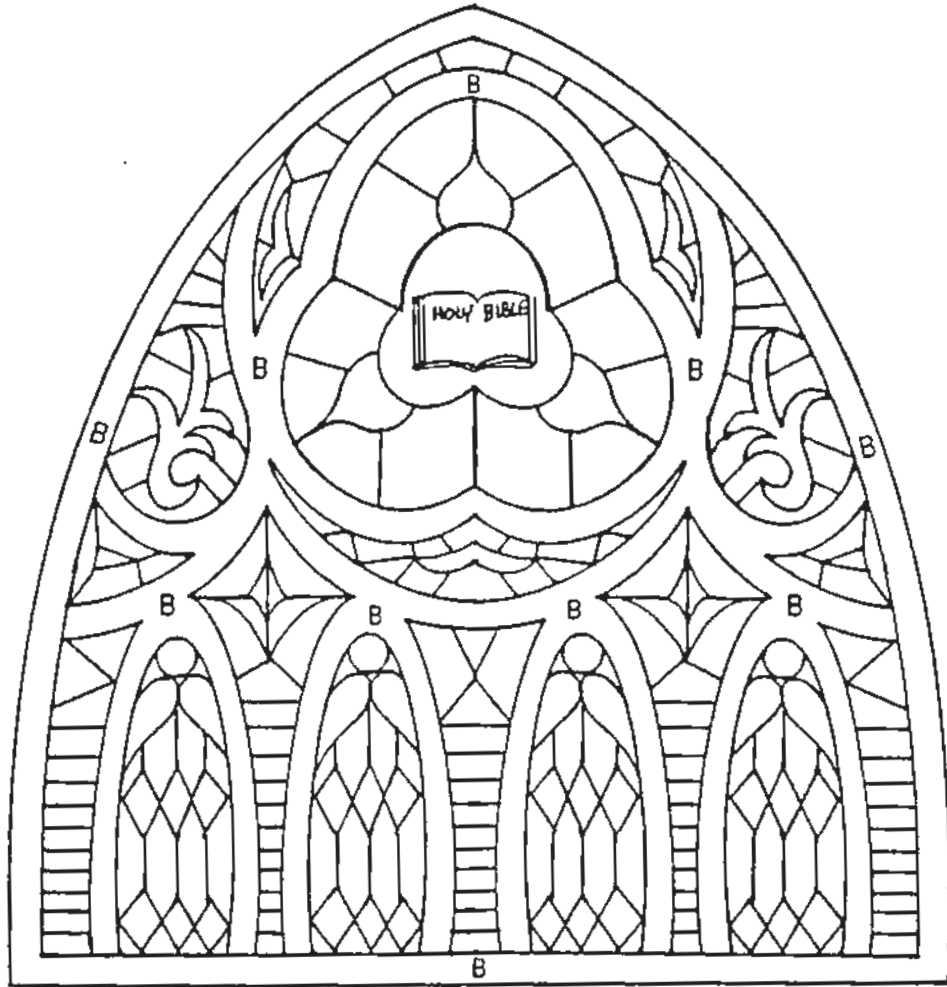
Northeast Window

Northwest Window

Middle east Window

South Window

JUST FOR KIDS



The church of God is the body of Christians or people who worship God. We have built buildings where we go to worship and we call them churches. Some are very fancy, some are plain. The important thing is to keep Jesus and the Word of God in the center of the church. Some churches have windows with all different colors of glass to make pictures and designs. Here is a stained glass window for you to color. First color the parts marked B with black, then use your imagination and lots of colors to make a beautiful window for the Glory of God.

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE BAPTISMAL FONT

Each part of a church building reveals some aspect of the life of the church. One of the first things you will see when you step through the door in most churches is the baptismal font. This is the usual place for it, as it reminds us that Baptism is the first step in the Christian life.

A little baby usually comes to church for the first time when he is brought to be baptized. The very first service the baby takes part in is held at the Font. On this day he "joins the church." He will always "belong." Such little babies have just had their birthday. . .when they were born into the families to which they belong. Now they have a Baptism Day or Spiritual Birthday. . .when they are born into Christ's great family. . .the church.

The word Font comes from the word fountain. The very first fonts were fountains, springs of water, pools or rivers, because many people were baptized before any Christian churches were built. Our fonts are made of carved wood with a basin inside, or marble. We put fresh, clean water in the font for a baptism.

Who comes to the Baptism Service? Father, mother, the little child, the God-parents and other friends who wish to come, and of course, the minister or priest. The priest reads from the Prayer Book what God's promises are to us and what our promises are to God. He tells the God-parents that they must promise that the child learn The Creed, The Lord's Prayer, The Ten Commandments and all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe. Then the minister takes the baby in his arms and the parents tell the name they have chosen. The priest dips a pretty silver scallop shell into the font and pours water three times over the baby's head, repeating the baby's name, and saying "John, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Then the priest makes the sign of the cross on the baby's forehead.

My Birthday _____

My Baptism Day _____

My Parents _____

My God-Parents _____

Find the words on the Font and write them here:

At the very bottom of the Font you will find out where ours came from. If you find out, write what it says here:

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE NAVE

When we come into the church we see many rows of seats. These are the pews. The word pew comes from a French word. It means a post, or place. To us, it means a place to sit. So we might call it "A sitting place and a listening post!"

This part where the people sit is the largest part of the church. It is called the **Nave**. The Nave is the part of the church between the door and the choir. There is a clear, unbroken view up the long center aisle to the altar. Nothing stands in the way of the worshiping people and God.

Let's learn some Latin. The word Nave comes from a Latin word which means "ship." Look up in the roof of the church. It is shaped as if it could float if it were turned upside down. The early Christians thought of being safe in the church and in the fellowship of Christians, just as Noah and his family were safe from the storm and the flood in the ship that God told him to build.

There is room for many people in our church. Having so many pews helps us remember that God wants many people to come to His House. The Nave helps us remember that all people ought to come to God's house and learn to know Him.

OUR ENTERING AND LEAVING PRAYERS

We come into the church to meet God. Even if we are all alone, we must remember that God is here. We are quiet when we are in God's house, so we can listen to Him.

When we go to visit someone, we say "Hello, how are you." When we come to God's House, the polite thing to do, is to kneel and say a prayer. Politeness in God's House is being reverent. Here is a prayer to learn.

Dear Father, thank you for loving and caring for us every day of our lives. Help us to remember your love, and to love you in return. *Amen.*

When we have been a guest, we go to the hostess before we leave and say, "I have had a lovely time. Thank you. Good-by." When we have been a guest in God's House, we kneel before we leave and say a good-by prayer. Here is one you might use:

O God, go with me through each day;
Guide me in all I do and say,
And help me never turn away from Thee. *Amen.*

OUR CHURCH SERVICE

There are three main parts to our church service: **Praise** because we love God; **Instruction** because we want to obey God and **Prayer** because we want to thank God.

We stand to praise. Do not stand on the kneelers. Find places in the Prayer Book and Hymnals and try to follow the service the best you can. Soon you will be able to find where we are right away and say the prayers along with everyone else at the service.

We sit to listen. Sit quietly and really listen. Try to pay attention and keep your mind from wandering. You might be surprised that you can go home and talk over what you heard with your family. They will be surprised too!

We kneel or stand to pray. We can keep our eyes closed or on the cross. Concentrate on God, listen to the prayers and make them your own. Be ready to say the Amen in a clear voice.

We bow our heads before we go into the pew, when we pass before the altar, and when the cross is carried in procession. We do all these things as acts of reverence out of respect for our Lord Jesus Christ.

Reverence in church is like good manners or good behavior anywhere. When these acts of reverence become a habit, you will not feel that you are on the outside looking in, but that you are a real part of the church.

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE CHANCEL

Today we will talk about the chancel, which is the place where you are sitting now. The chancel is separated from the nave by the chancel steps. The word chancel comes from a Latin word which means a screen, because it used to be the custom to have a screen between the nave and this higher part of the church.

The priest and the choir are in the chancel to lead our worship. They wear vestments to cover their own clothes. The vestments are similar to garments our Lord wore in Palestine. This adds dignity to our service and helps keep our minds on the worship we offer to God. The priest, layreaders and the choir read and sing in plain, clear voices. They expect the congregation to pay attention so they can join in at the right times and say "Amen" at the end of each prayer.

Notice the place where the priest sits, and where he kneels when he is not in the sanctuary. Notice the special chair we call the Bishop's Chair. Do you know that the choir seats are not called pews? They are called stalls! That word was used long ago when monks chanted the services every day, even several times a day. Christian people have always loved to sing for God. The choir sings versicles (little verses) and canticles (little songs) and anthems and hymns. They are:

- Hymns of praise and thanksgiving
- Prayer hymns
- Story hymns
- Doctrinal - that means teaching hymns
- Festival hymns
- Carols

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE LECTERN AND THE PULPIT

At one side of the church, facing the people in the nave stands the **Lectern**. The word lectern means a place for reading. Some lecterns are carved in the form of an angel and some in the form of an eagle. An angel might represent a messenger from heaven; and an eagle might symbolize strength and speed.

What is the design of our lectern? _____

Of what material is it made? _____

Can you find out how old our lectern is and who gave it to our church as a gift?

Why do we have an eagle? The eagle is one of the strongest birds. It can fly very high in the sky. It can fly for miles without growing weary. The eagle makes us think of God's unfailing strength. It reminds us not to grow weary of working to send God's word to other people.

In our church, the lectern holds the Bible from which the priest or layreader reads the lessons at Morning and Evening Prayer, and during the service of Holy Eucharist.

The first lesson is usually read from the Old Testament and the second lesson from the New Testament, which tells the story of Jesus' life and the work of the Apostles in starting our Christian church.

On the side of the chancel opposite the lectern stands the **Pulpit**. This is raised a little and the priest goes up some steps to enter the pulpit. The word pulpit comes from a Latin word which means stage or "a preaching place." The preaching is called a sermon. The priest teaches the congregation the truths about the Christian faith.

Are there any figures or symbols on our pulpit? _____

Write something about the pulpit in our church. _____

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE ORGAN

At one side of the chancel is the organ. It is a good thing to be able to sing without having music played for us, but our church service would not be as beautiful or as joyful if there were no music. The organist plays a **Prelude** before the service begins to prepare our thoughts; she plays the **Processional** hymn when the choir and clergy enter with the Crucifer leading; she plays the hymn and other parts of the service; she plays the **Recessional** hymn when the choir and clergy march out; then she plays a **Postlude** while the congregation leaves smiling and happy.

Can you find out how old our organ is? _____

Was our organ a gift to the church? _____

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE SANCTUARY

The **Sanctuary** means Holy Place. In it is the altar, the most sacred piece of furniture in the church. The altar is the Lord's Table where Christians share the Family Meal called Holy Communion.

As we go up the steps into the chancel we come to the altar rail. This is where we kneel for Communion. The altar rail separates the sanctuary from the choir. When you attend a service of Holy Communion (also called Holy Eucharist) you will notice how quietly and reverently people go up to the altar rail. They feel they are going very near to God. List all of the things you can find that are part of the sanctuary:



A PILGRIMAGE TO THE ALTAR

On the previous page we learned that the altar is the most sacred piece of furniture in the church. Now we are going to learn some more about the altar.

What do you see on the altar that makes you think especially of our Lord and Savior? _____

The cross has the place of highest honor in the church. We have said that the cross is the sign of our faith, the sign of Christ's love for us. It reminds us of Good Friday when our Lord gave His life for us, but it also reminds us of Easter and tells us that we, too, shall live forever. Without Good Friday there never would have been an Easter.

What do you see on each side of the cross? _____

Two candles, or lights as they are called. These two candles are lighted when the Holy Communion is celebrated. Jesus said, "I am the Light of the world," and the candles remind us that He lights our way every day. There are also other candles used; sometimes a pair of single ones, sometimes three, five or seven candles in branched candlesticks. These candles are used to make the altar more beautiful to honor the presence of our Lord.

What else do you see near the altar? _____

Flowers are the symbol of the Resurrection and are a part of God's creation. They add beauty to the sanctuary.

The altar service book is placed on the altar to be used by the priest in the service of Holy Eucharist. It contains all the parts of the Prayer Book which relate to the Holy Eucharist.

The cup of silver or gold into which the wine is poured is called the **Chalice** and the silver or gold plate upon which the bread is placed is called the **Paten**. The chalice and paten are often on the altar at the time the Communion service begins. They are reverently covered with the silk chalice veil until the time in the service when the priest is ready to use them. When all the people have received the Bread and Wine, what remains is treated with reverence and consumed by the priest. (Occasionally some of the consecrated bread and wine is set aside for communion of the sick of the parish.)

In every service of the Holy Eucharist, our blessed Lord is very near to us. We cannot see Him, but He feeds our souls and we know in our hearts that He is there. In the Holy Eucharist God really comes to people in a special way through the gift of Bread and Wine which have a special blessing.

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE SACRISTY

The **Sacristy** is a room in the church where the sacred utensils and vestments are kept. The altar linens and hangings are also kept here.

The women of the church who clean the utensils, wash and iron the linens and prepare the altar for services is called an **Altar Guild**. Our altar guild is named:

The person who leads this group is called the Sacristan. The Sacristan this year is

Someone from the Altar Guild will show us where things are kept and what is kept here and how they are cared for.

List here some of the things you learned were kept in the Sacristy of our church.

GOD'S HELPERS IN OUR PARISH

There are many people who serve God and help in our own church. How many of these missing names can you fill in?

Our rector teaches us, leads us in worship, and brings us the sacraments. His name is _____.

The Director of Christian Education has charge of our Church School and helps with the educational program of the parish. His or her name is _____.

The Altar Guild keeps the altar beautiful and ready for all the services. The Chairman of the Altar Guild is _____.

Our Church School teachers help us to learn about God and our Church. My teacher's name is _____.

Our choir leads us when we praise God by singing. The leader of our choir is _____.

Another person worships God every Sunday in His Church and tries to learn to love Him more. My name is _____.

SOME IMPORTANT CHURCH WORDS TO KNOW

Parish - a local church community. We are members of _____
_____ Parish.

Diocese - Churches within a certain area under one bishop. We are members of _____.

Chancellor - A lay legal advisor of an Anglican Diocese or parish. The chancellor of our parish is _____.

Province - a group of dioceses

Vestry - The business meeting of our church; the elected people who take care of the business affairs of the Episcopal parish. Can you name anyone who is a member of our vestry? _____

Vestryman - a member of the vestry.

Layreader - a lay person licensed to read sermons and help conduct some of the services of our church. Can you name one layreader? _____

Minister - If you will check through the Prayer Book you will see that the word Minister is used, with the exception of the Holy Eucharist, to designate the person who is conducting the services. This can mean a layreader who is permitted to conduct parts of the services. When the word minister is used when speaking of a clergyman, it can also refer to his duties as preacher and parish shepherd, although these can also be shared by lay people.

Priest - the clergyman, when we refer to his sacramental functions, especially in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

Rector - the clergyman as the administrator of a parish in the Episcopal Church.

Vicar - a clergyman who is in charge of a mission and is directly responsible to the bishop.

Trinity Sunday -

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SHIELD

The Episcopal Church Shield has a red cross on a white background. In the upper left corner there are nine white crosses on light blue. The nine crosses recall the nine original dioceses represented at the First General Convention in 1789. Some people put this shield in their car window or in a window of their home to let other people know they are Episcopalians.

NAMES OF VESSELS FOR LITURGICAL SERVICES

Alms Bason - A large plate, usually of metal in which are placed the offerings of the worshippers, for the presentation at the altar.

Chalice - The cup, usually of silver or gold, in which the wine is consecrated in the liturgy.

Ciborium or Bread Box - A covered chalice or box, usually of silver holding the bread of the Eucharist.

Cruets - Two small vessels of glass or metal provided for unconsecrated water and wine.

Ewer - A pitcher, usually of silver or brass for holding the water for the font in Baptism.

NAMES OF OTHER VESSELS OR ITEMS

Crosier - A Bishop's pastoral staff, a symbol of leadership and pastoral care.

Pyx - A small receptacle or case used to carry the consecrated bread and wine of Communion to the sick.

Processional Cross - A cross carried in front of a choir or ecclesiastical procession.

Processional Torch - A lighted torch with a long wooden handle carried in procession.

HANGINGS AND LINENS

Burse - The square pocket or purse which is made to contain the corporal, linen chalice veil, and extra purificators. It is placed over the veiled chalice and paten on the altar.

Corporal - A napkin of linen embroidered with a cross on the front. It can be spread on the altar over the fair linen with the Communion vessels.

Cerecloth - The basic cloth which covers an altar and lies beneath the fair linen.

Fair Linen - The altar cloth, a long linen cloth covering the altar and hanging over the ends.

Frontal - A cloth, usually of silk or damask, which hangs in front of the altar.

Pall - (Communion pall) A square piece of cardboard or metal covered with white linen, which is placed over the chalice.

Post Communion Veil - A veil that covers the chalice and paten before the cleansing.

Pulpit and Lectern Hangings - Those hangings that show the liturgical seasons by their color, and hang from the pulpit and lectern.

Purificator - A small linen napkin used to wipe or cleanse the chalice after the administration of the Holy Communion.

Veil - The embroidered silk covering usually in the color of the season to cover the chalice and paten.

Paten - A plate of precious metal for the Eucharistic bread.

VESTMENTS

Cassock - An ankle length garment with close-fitting sleeves worn especially in Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches by the clergy and by laymen assisting in the services. This vestment is usually black.

Albe - A long white linen vestment with straight sleeves. It is always worn with a girdle.

Amice - A vestment consisting of a linen neck-piece or collar, which is worn on the albe. Originally a covering for the head, as well as the neck. With the newer vestments available today, the amice is already attached to the albe.

Chasuble - An outer vestment extending over the arms with a hole in the center for the head. This vestment is worn over the albe.

Cope - A semicircular cloak of rich material, varying in color according to the church season. This vestment is also worn over the albe.

Girdle - A linen rope or band two to three yards long which may be white or colored.

Stole - A long narrow band of silk or brocade worn around the neck and secured by the girdle.

Surplice - A loose white outer vestment of knee length with large open sleeves that is worn by some clergymen and layreaders.

Tippet - A long black scarf worn over the robe by the clergy.