

**The Metropolitan Archdiocese of the Americas, Europe,
Australia, Africa and In Partibus Infidelium of the
Spanish Orthodox Church EACS/Orthodox Catholic Church
and Allied Jurisdictions**

Terms and Definitions:

Acolyte: Traditionally, one of the Minor Orders. A person licensed to serve the altar. An acolyte is actually taking the place of a deacon in service at the altar.

American Catholic Church, Reformed: A valid and legal Orthodox Catholic Jurisdiction started by His Eminence +John Robert Collier.

Anathema: A formal condemnation by the Orthodox Catholic Church of a certain theological position that is contrary to the Orthodox Catholic faith and morals. This could be as simple as telling your bishop that you "disagree" theologically. The bishops teach the faith--not vice versa.

Apostolic Commission for Royalty and Nobility: An entity under the Metropolitan Archdiocese of the SOC EACS that evaluates the credibility of religious military and sovereign orders of chivalry as well as nobility and royalty. It is presided over by the Metropolitan Archbishop and issues certifications of recognition and blessings. Candidates for certification may be individuals or organizations. It requires high moral standards as well as verification of credentials. The website is:
www.apostoliccommissionroyaltynobility.com

Apostolic Confraternity Seminary: An Orthodox Catholic seminary program operating under the auspices of the Spanish Orthodox Church and EACS. It is directed by the Metropolitan Archbishop/President.

Apostolic Succession: The unbroken and historically traceable lineage of hands on consecrations (ordinations) of the bishops that runs back to the Holy Apostles of Jesus Christ. Each bishop carries multiple lines of succession. The lines are like "electric wires" carrying the Holy Spirit forward in time within the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church. Examples: Rome and Antioch carry the succession of St. Peter; Constantinople carries the succession of St. Andrew; Jerusalem carries the succession of St. James, etc. Because each bishop is consecrated by 2 or 3 bishops, a bishop carries numerous lines of succession. See also: Holy Orders, bishop

Archbishop's Guard, (The Archbishop's Guard of Saint Sebastian): Originally named the Conservative Christian Corps, this was formed as an ecumenical entity under the SOC EACS and Metropolitan Archdiocese to promote conservative Christian values. Members receive a military style rank. It was elevated to an Order of Chivalry in August 2011.

Archdiocese of International Health Facilities: Formerly called the Archdiocese of California Healthcare Facilities, it exists under the auspices of the SOC EACS. It is the Ecclesiastic Jurisdiction for the Order of the Missionaries of Mercy, The Third Order of St. Mary and the Order of Caring Chaplains. It is for priests, deacons and Religious serving the sick--especially in nursing homes.

Archdiocese of Religious Military Orders of Chivalry: The ecclesiastical jurisdiction including the Knights of God, the Third Order of the Lion of Styria, and the Archbishop's Guard of Saint Sebastian. It is an archbishopric under the Metropolitan Archdiocese as the titular see of occupied North Cyprus and Ayia Anastasia, the desecrated church. It was founded November 2, 2002 by Patriarch Alexis I (+George A. Bussmann, SGS) as a diocese. +David Leon Cooper was appointed to that see at that time.

Bishop: A bishop is the third office of the sacrament of Holy Orders. He has been ordained the third time in what is called a **consecration by two or three other bishops**. He is an "overseer" of a diocese as its primary pastor. Archbishops govern their diocese (called an archdiocese) as well as guide the other bishops of a nearby area. All titles after bishop are **honorary. The ranking of bishops is of honor**. Many jurisdictions have forgotten this and act like the military! The relationship between bishops is fraternal. The relationship between a bishop and a priest is paternal. Without a bishop there is no church. A church without a bishop is **not a church but a group of sheep without a shepherd**.

Auxiliary bishops are bishops appointed to assist an archbishop in administering an archdiocese.

A coadjutor bishop is one that governs a diocese or archdiocese along with another bishop. The coadjutor is the one that is appointed to succeed the bishop of the diocese of which he is coadjutor. He automatically becomes the Vicar General. (see: Vicar General)

Ordinary bishop is the main bishop of the diocese

A diocese is a geographical area under the control of a bishop. It can however be a diocese of **quality** rather than territory. An example is a Diocese of Religious Military Orders. Another example is a diocese for a particular **rite**. This is seen in the Eastern Orthodox Church in the various **ethnic** jurisdictions in the USA. (It actually is uncanonical and has been for many centuries. The **Eastern Rite dioceses** in the Roman Catholic Church are in a similar situation in the USA.)

A typical geographic diocese is divided into smaller sections called parishes which may contain a parish church. An archdiocese is the territory an archbishop oversees which can be fairly small or vast. It can also be one of **quality**. An example is an Archdiocese of Military Services which is for the chaplains and military.

Canon Law: The books and writings that contain the basic laws of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church. Local and Ecumenical Councils have promulgated canons since the earliest days of the ancient church. The Metropolitan Archdiocese of this church decides which canons to use from the various collections and dispenses with others. An example of a dispensed canon is the prohibition regarding the marriage of bishops. It is not used by this church. We also allow our priests and deacons to perform marriages and give Holy Communion to Roman Catholics and Protestants. (These are a few examples.)

Cantor: A singer or one who chants; traditionally, one of the Minor Orders.

Catechism: the articulated dogma of the Faith. In our church, it is the Holy Orthodox Catholic Faith and is posted on our website for viewing. It is essentially the same as that of the Romanian Orthodox. We hold to 7 Ecumenical Councils and 7 sacraments.

Catechist: an individual that helps teach religious education classes.

Catholic: A term that means "universal" and is not the sole property of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a term that has also been used by the Orthodox at times to indicate the global church, a national church, etc. The term "Holy Orthodox Catholic Church" is a reference to all Orthodox. Ancient charters read: The Holy Orthodox Catholic Church of (nation).

Censure: Another name for a medicinal penalty, or a penalty intended to help the offender repent and return to the heart of the Orthodox Catholic Church. Our Orthodox Catholic Canon Law presently contains three censures: suspension, interdict, and excommunication.

Chancellor: The chancellor is a judge of the consistory or council. In our church, the Chancellor Archbishop sits in the Council of Bishops with the Metropolitan to determine canonical issues.

Charter License: A Charter License for a parish and/or group of oblates is the authorization to operate by the Metropolitan Archbishop. The entity must have its own corporation properly registered with the national and local authorities. Financially the parish must be totally independent. The Charter License is purely canonical.

No authority to contract or otherwise financially obligate the Spanish Orthodox Church and Ecumenical Apostolic Chaplain Service is granted nor implied by a Charter License.

Christian Cadets: This began as an Outreach Ministry under the spiritual guidance of the Knights of God and the Conservative Christian Corps (Now the Archbishop's Guard). Conceived as an ecumenical program to teach traditional, conservative morality in a Christian structure, it is now part of the Archbishop's Guard.

Cleric, clerical: An individual that has been received into the clergy. Normally this means that the person has received tonsure and thus is a member of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. Such individuals are by Divine right part of an order or state which is essentially distinct from that of the laity. It can also include all persons that have received clerical privileges by the bishop. This includes the members of religious orders: Monks and nuns, and even lay brothers and novices as well as tertiaries (Third Orders).

Conservative Christian Corps (See The Archbishop's Guard): An ecumenical entity under the SOC EACS and Metropolitan Archdiocese to promote conservative Christian values. Members received a military style rank. It was patterned similar to the Papal Swiss Guard. The name was changed 7/10/09.

Council of Bishops: This is a "synod" or senate of bishops. It makes policy and sets liturgical standards for the church. When it acts it has the effect of creating local canon law.

Custom: A common practice arising within a church community that through constant repetition becomes the law within that community, even if the custom is not written down anywhere. Canon law holds that custom is the best interpreter of the law. (For example, our custom is to only have married priests and Religious to avoid scandals.)

Deacon, diaconate: In general, the role of a deacon is to assist. They either assist the priest or the bishop. Deacons can conduct many of the rituals a priest can. The main

exception is Mass. A deacon is not authorized to consecrate the Eucharist therefore can not celebrate the Mass. A deacon could provide a group service for holy communion using the hosts previously consecrated by the bishop or a priest if allowed to do this by the bishop.

Our church does not differentiate between a transitional or a permanent deacon. Our view is this "A deacon is a deacon is a deacon." A deacon can stay a deacon or go on to be a priest. There are deacons that stayed that way for 20 years and finally got ordained to the holy priesthood!

Diocese, Archdiocese: A diocese is a geographical area under the control of a bishop. It can however be a diocese of quality rather than territory. An example is a Diocese of Religious Military Orders. Another example is a diocese for a particular rite. This is seen in the Eastern Orthodox Church in the various ethnic jurisdictions in the USA . (It actually is uncanonical and has been for many centuries. The Eastern Rite dioceses in the Roman Catholic Church are in a similar situation in the USA .)

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Discipline of the Faith: A practice of the faith that is not of itself doctrinal, but is meant to help us observe the Church's teaching. In other words, it is something the Church asks us to do in order to help us focus on God's commandments.

Declare Sentence: A public declaration by the competent Orthodox Catholic Church authority that someone has incurred an automatic penalty according to canon law. (Such as to deny the faith. Such a person would be automatically excommunicated and anathema.) This is different from an imposed penalty, in which a bishop finds you guilty.

Eastern Orthodox: The Eastern Orthodox are those that share the Faith of this church. We do not share their disciplines. (We allow, for example, the marriage of bishops. We use the oldest canon which was also used by the ancient "Undivided Church"--east and west.) These are the "Churches of the 7 Ecumenical Councils" and are considered part of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church.

Ecumenical Council: The highest authority for the Promulgation of dogma or doctrine on earth. Led by the Holy Spirit, bishops from all parts of the globe gathered together and uttered truths of the Holy Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Orthodox Catholics count the first 7 as Ecumenical. (A few at least advocate for an 8th; it is, however, not the one recognized by the Roman Catholic Church! It is the one that restored Photius in about 879AD and was accepted by the pope at the time.)

Episcopal, Episcopate: Terms that refer to the bishops. It does not refer to a specific church.

Episcopal Vaganti: A derogatory term used by the Roman Catholic Church for a valid bishop that is not under their control. A so called "wandering bishop" not recognized by the Roman Catholic Church. (They still have effective powers of Orders.) Some of them are actually doing good work!

Since the Roman Catholic holds to "indelibility of orders" these bishops are still valid and carry the apostolic succession and thus are real bishops. The Roman Catholic Church does not like them because they can not control them!

Excommunication: The Orthodox Catholic Church's highest censure or medicinal penalty, in which the offender is completely cut off from the daily life of the Church, including sacraments.

--Excommunication *ferendae sententiae*: An excommunication imposed as the result of a judgment of a bishop.

Exorcist: Traditionally one of the Minor Orders. A cleric that has been licensed by the bishop to cast out demons. (See: Minor Orders)

Expiatory Penalty: A penalty imposed as a penance by the bishop.

Faculty/Faculties: The power and permission from the bishops of the Orthodox Catholic Church to carry out certain acts, such as hearing confessions. This is a license by the bishop.

Ferendae Sententiae: A penalty imposed after the bishop finds a person guilty in which the offender has been judged guilty of some violation.

Filioque: Literally, "and from the Son" in Latin, it is forbidden to utter in the Nicene Creed by all Orthodox. Pope Leo III condemned the utterance. It was not in the Nicene Creed until it was added in Spain. It was opposed by the Roman Bishops. It was forced into the Church in the West by the Franks under Charlemagne. This led to serious breaks in the Undivided Church: First in the late 800s AD with Patriarch (saint) Photius and later in the massive Schism of 1054 AD.

Holy Orders: One of the 7 Sacraments of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church. The offices include: deacon, priest and bishop. All other titles are honorary. A man is ordained each time for each office. This church shares the Roman Catholic view that Holy Orders are indelible. That means that one can not erase them--they are permanent. This is true even if a man is excommunicated! (See also: Orders, Holy; bishop; priest; deacon)

Jurisdiction or Ecclesiastic Jurisdiction: The power to carry out certain acts among a portion of Christ's faithful. Jurisdiction flows from the Apostolic Succession by the Holy Spirit through the **bishops**. Without bishops there is no real church--just scattered sheep. Ministries of priests, deacons and Religious are licensed by the bishop and under his Jurisdiction. (Individuals operating without license from the bishop are lost sheep and "usurpers of holy things." They must repent and return to the fold and come under a true apostolate under a bishop, a real Ecclesiastic Jurisdiction.)

Knights of God: A Religious Military Order of Chivalry under the auspices of the Spanish Orthodox Church and Ecumenical Apostolic Chaplain Service and the Metropolitan Archdiocese. It falls under the Archdiocese of Religious Military Orders of Chivalry. It is a full religious order--not fraternal. Members are entitled to use the letters "KTG" after their names.

Latae Sententiae: An automatic penalty imposed by virtue of canon law. For example, if a priest is a rebel and defies his bishop, he is automatically excommunicated.

Latin Rite Orthodox Church sui iuris: Western Rite Orthodox (Orthodox Catholic Churches of the Western Rite) These are the Churches of the 7 Ecumenical Councils

that use a Roman or Roman derived rite. Some are under Eastern Orthodox Sees (bishops) while others are self governing (autocephalous) and independent. We are an independent Orthodox Catholic Church. If we were not, we could not administer the sacraments to Roman Catholics and Protestants! We would also have to use "celebrate" bishops.)

Lector, reader: Traditionally, one of the Minor Orders. This is a license to read the Holy Scripture at the Mass—except the Gospel. (See also: Minor Orders)

Legislate: For the bishops to pass a church law (lex) with the intention of binding the faithful to that law.

Licit/Illicit Status: The lawfulness or unlawfulness of a certain act that may or may not affect the validity of that act. For example, an unlicensed priest says Mass illicitly because, according to the Orthodox Catholic Church, it is **unlawful** for him to say Mass. (However, his Mass is still **valid** because the bread and wine are consecrated into the real presence: Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ during the Mass.) (See also: Valid/Invalid Status)

Medicinal Penalty: A penalty not so much intended to punish the offender as to force him to repent and be restored to the Church.

Mere Ecclesiastical Law: Church law that is only disciplinary in nature and thus can be changed or dispensed from to meet the needs of the Church. Dispensations are granted by the bishops. For example, we allow the administration of sacraments to Roman Catholics and in many cases Protestants. We allow the consecration of married bishops. We allow married Religious. These are only a few examples.

Minor Orders: Those that have taken vows and have received a blessing and license for ministry. They are NOT ordained. The list includes: Porter, Lector, Acolyte, Exorcist, and Subdeacon. The highest of these is Subdeacon. In Orthodoxy, subdeacon is not in Holy Orders.

Our church uses the older system of Minor Orders. We want to tonsure, and make the recipient take vows of service. The Minor Orders are: Lector (Reader), Porter, Acolyte, Exorcist and Subdeacon. We normally administer the first four initially for our full Religious Oblates. Our full Religious Oblates are in the Knights of God, The Order of the Missionaries of Mercy and the Order of Caring Chaplains. These Orders have both Religious in Minor Orders as well as those in Holy Orders.

Our Third Orders do not require Minor Orders. Only vows which may be signed or verbally spoken to the bishop. Our Third Order is: The Third Order of St. Mary. The Congregation of the House of Hohenstaufen and Antioch, Caputo Dynasty has the standing of a Third Order. The "Congregation" has members at all levels: Third Order laity, Religious in Minor Orders and men in Holy Orders.

An example of one of the Minor Orders is the Lector. Lectors are Readers for the Mass and are licensed as such. They are in Minor Orders in our church. Others are Porter, Exorcist and Subdeacon--the highest in rank.

Our church may license all of the Minor Orders in one license. One or more may be deleted until additional study is completed. The subdiaconate (subdeacon) may be held back until some seminary work has been completed.

Novus Ordo Missae: We refer to this as the "Modern Roman Rite"; it is the liturgical missal (book) revised by Pope Paul VI after the Second Vatican Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which is presently used in the Spanish Orthodox Church sui iuris without the filioque and with the addition of the epiclesis. (A reference to the Archbishops/bishops of this church as well as to the "patriarchs of the East" must also be done within the Mass along with the "Holy Father of Rome, the successor of St. Peter".)

Oblate: One who has taken vows for a Religious Order. We do not have a real distinction in our church between oblates regular and oblates secular except to say that our Third Orders are not for those in Holy Orders and thus can be viewed as secular.. All of our Religious are taking vows of service and obedience. Our church does not require Religious to live in a Religious Community.

Orders, Holy: Deacons, priests and bishops; one of the 7 sacraments of the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church **and considered by this church to be indelible** which is a view shared with the Roman Catholic Church and most Western Orthodox ecclesiastic Jurisdictions.

Order of Caring Chaplains: An Orthodox Catholic Order presently under the Metropolitan Archdiocese of the Americas, Europe, Australia and In Partibus Infidelium. It is dedicated to nursing home ministry. It is a high honor to be admitted since it requires many years of regular nursing home ministry. It is incorporated and was founded by +John Robert Collier. At one time the SOC EACS also had that name. Members are indicated by the letters "OCC" after their names.

Order of the Missionaries of Mercy: Under the auspices of the SOC EACS and the Metropolitan Archdiocese, it is for men in holy orders that minister in nursing homes. It requires liturgical proficiency in Spanish prior to admission. A member is designated by the letters "OMM" after their name.

Oriental Orthodox: Also called "Lesser Orthodox" by some, these are the Churches that did not accept the 4th Ecumenical Council. They include the Armenian Church, the Coptic Church, the Ethiopian Church as well as the West Syrian Church and their branches.

Orthodox: A term meaning "right teaching" or "correct teaching" and was first used in the ancient church in a significant way after the Council of Chalcedon in 451AD. This was the 4th Ecumenical Council. Rome, Constantinople and the churches that were with them departed the Council saying: "We are the Orthodox." (The Oriental Orthodox split off at that time.)

Orthodox Catholic, Orthodox Catholic Church: A term used 3 different ways;

1. A term used to refer to all Orthodox Christians of the 7 Ecumenical Councils;
2. A term used to refer to the Western Rite Orthodox--especially those of an independent jurisdiction; and,
3. A term used for a specific group by some sources such as wikipedia in an erroneous manner due to their ignorance (hyphenated as Orthodox-Catholic).

Orthodox Catholic Church, NP: An incorporated entity that has never been financially active. It is used only as a denominational designation. Membership is honorary and is used to indicate the denomination as "Orthodox Catholic". See:

Orthodox Catholic, Orthodox Catholic Church (Note: It was under this title that the OMM was given an award from the California Assembly.)

Penalty: This is punishment given by the legitimate Church authority (bishops) to someone who acts contrary to canon law as determined by the bishops.

Porter: Traditionally, one of the Minor Orders. The porter is a "doorkeeper." It was the lowest of the Minor Orders.

Priest, presbyter: *Priests* are assistants to the bishop. They celebrate the rituals with all the people in parishes, missions, and facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes and prisons. The bishop or archbishop gives the priests the authority to administer the sacraments by what is called license or faculties. The bishop is considered the ordinary minister so the priests are granted permission by the bishop to perform a bishop's duties in place of him. (This is why the main bishop is called an "Ordinary.")

Episcopal vicar is a priest who has the authority to act in place of the bishop. An episcopal vicar's authority is defined by the bishop at the time of his appointment and can be limited to a geographic area of the diocese, a type of activity, a group of the faithful, or otherwise as the bishop specifies.. Episcopal vicars are not required but the bishop or archbishop may have many if he desires. They are appointed for a fixed duration and lose their authority if the bishop dies.

Vicar general is the highest position in an archdiocese or diocese after the Ordinary (bishop). He is the deputy of the Ordinary. A vicar general may be an additional bishop or a priest who has the general executive power to act in place of the bishop throughout the diocese unless limited by canon law. If the vicar general is a priest, he must be appointed for a fixed duration and loses his authority if the bishop dies. A coadjutor bishop must be appointed vicar general.

Monsignor is a special designation given to a priest of exemplary stature. It is an honorary title.

The *pastor* is a parish priest when appointed to lead the faithful in a parish. He directs the spiritual life of the parish.

An *associate pastor* is an assistant to the pastor and receives his responsibilities from him.

A *diocesan priest* has been ordained for the service of a diocese or archdiocese and is subject to the authority of the local ordinary in all matters.

A *religious order priest* is one that belongs to a religious order. Religious orders vary, but in general work to serve a particular cause or mission in the world or in the church. Some religious orders may require their members to take additional vows to the normal priestly vows. These priests serve the brothers in their order or other communities such as a college, school, prison, hospital, nursing home, police, military, etc.

Promulgate: The creation of a new law or entity within the Church. This is done by the bishops by letters, declarations and decrees and may include dispensations that are standing (continue).

Religious: A term used to indicate those in a Religious Order. Both those in Holy Orders as well as those in Minor Orders may be included depending on the rules. Some in the Third Orders may not even be in Minor Orders. Our church does not require

celibacy nor a vow of poverty in any of our Religious Orders. Our Religious are not required to live in a separate religious community as a monk or nun. We require a vow of service and obedience in our Religious Orders. Our Third Order members are not tonsured nor are they put in Minor Orders. The extent of their vows and duties is at the discretion of the Metropolitan Archbishop. Our full professed Religious receive tonsure and the Minor Orders except Subdeacon upon entry. Subdeacon is reserved for advanced members who take on additional study--especially seminary.(See also: Minor Orders, Holy Orders and Religious Communities).

Religious Communities, Religious House: Religious communities are groups of lay and ordained people organized around a specific cause in the Church and often live together. There are male and female religious communities and also religious orders for married people. The latter is preferred by our Church to avoid scandals.

These communities exist functioning to serve a particular cause within the Church, such as service, evangelization, education and health care.

Taking the vows of a religious community is not the same as being ordained. All people in a religious community that do not have the title of deacon, father or bishop are laity. They may be in Minor Orders. We refer to all of them by the term "Religious." An oblate is one who has taken vows.

Male religious communities often have both priests and brothers. Brothers are men who have taken the vows of a religious order and devote themselves to the cause of the order while not being ordained a priest. Our church only wants married men to avoid scandals.

Female religious orders have members called sisters. The head of a religious community of women is called Mother.

Our church does not require vows of chastity nor poverty. We require vows of obedience and service. Our professed Religious may be married. This is also true for men in Holy Orders. As a matter of fact, we prefer married Religious men so as to avoid the risk of scandals.

We substitute poverty for at least some ministerial service without compensation. We do not require that our Religious live together in a building such as a convent. Again, we prefer married Religious so that we will not have scandals and shame brought upon the church as has been the case with others with their forced celibacy.

Roman Pontiff: A title in the Roman Catholic Church, the bishop of Rome. We view him as one who occupies the see founded by St. Peter and St. Paul, and who succeeds St. Peter along with all bishops that carry the Apostolic Succession linked to St. Peter. St. Peter founded the See of Antioch before coming to Rome, so that Apostolic Succession also runs to St. Peter. We acknowledge the pope as "bishop of Rome" and historically first in honor among his equals--the bishops.

Sacristy: The room where the wine and bread, altar cloths, vessels, purificators, corporals, lavabo towels and other supplies for the altar are kept and prepared. It is also used to store vestments. Additionally it is a place for the priest and other ministers to put on their vestments (robes) before the Mass. It may also be called a vestry. The term vestry, however, may also be used to indicate a parish council.

Sacristan: a helper for the Mass that assists and coordinates with providing that which is needed for the Mass.

Schism: For the bishops to separate from each other by excommunications.

Sedevacantist: A person who believes the Chair of Peter has been empty (sede vacante) since at least the time of the Second Vatican Council of the Roman Catholic Church. Most sedevacantists think that the last valid pope was Pius XII. (Considered by this Church to be a fringe group of odd individuals.)

Society of St. Pius X (SSPX): A break-off group that is a society of priests and seminarians founded by Archbishop Lefebvre to preserve the pre-Vatican II liturgy. They reject the Second Vatican Council of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1988, the SSPX went with +Lefebvre into schism from the Roman Catholic Church when he consecrated four of his priests as bishops without Rome's approval. A valid but fanatical group that only wants to use the Tridentine Mass.

Spanish Orthodox Church and Ecumenical Apostolic Chaplain Service: The main Orthodox Catholic Church entity of this Metropolitan Archdiocese. Under it are: The Archdiocese of the Americas, Europe, Australia and In Partibus Infidelium; The Archdiocese of Religious Military Orders of Chivalry (Knights of God, Congregation of the House of Hohenstaufen and Antioch, Caputo Dynasty); The Archdiocese of California Health Facilities (Order of the Missionaries of Mercy, Third Order of St. Mary); and, the Ecumenical Outreach Ministries. It exists as an unincorporated association and is recognized as such by the IRS and State of California. It has gone through numerous name changes since its founding in 1987.

State of Necessity: An emergency situation in which canon law no longer applies because of a greater need for the good of souls. (We believe that we have a state of necessity to minister to Roman Catholics because of the failure of that church to adequately minister to their flock. This is because of their shortage of priests and their canonical and organizational dysfunctions.)

Subdeacon, subdiaconate: Traditionally, the highest in rank of the Minor Orders. In our church it is used; a man is brought into the subdiaconate after some seminary study.

Sui iuris, sui juris: A term that means autonomous or "capable of managing one's own affairs" and denotes in ecclesiastical use the ability to self govern. The minimum requirement for a church to self govern is the oversight of a bishop of the apostolic succession. (It is best to have 2 or more bishops to provide a council and be able to perpetuate itself.)

Supplied Jurisdiction: This is an emergency situation in which the Orthodox Catholic Church provides jurisdiction in a certain case that is otherwise lacking. This is due to a "state of necessity."

Supreme Legislator: The the Council of Bishops in agreement when using their authority to legislate or interpret Orthodox Catholic canon law. An Ecumenical Council should be seen as supreme; however, one has not been held in the Orthodox view since the late 700s AD.

Suspension: The censure of a priest, deacon, Religious or licensed lay person in which his rights, obligations and faculties arising from holy orders or minor orders (or license) are removed. For example, a suspended priest is no longer permitted to celebrate Mass or otherwise function as a priest.

Third Order: A religious order lower in status and rank than a full Religious Order. It was established historically to allow laity into religious orders. Members have vows and are blessed.

Third Order of St. Mary: A Third Order open to those who support the priests performing nursing home ministry. It is also used for foreign missionaries to start their ministries prior to holy orders. It is under the auspices of the SOC EACS and Metropolitan Archdiocese. Members are entitled to use the letters "OSM" after their names.

Titular See: A bishopric in partibus infidelium. It has historically been used to award a bishop performing other work a diocese as a title--even though he could not go to that city because of the occupation of infidel armies.

Tonsure: This is the cutting of the hair ceremoniously when one enters the clerical state. It is normally done before the Minor Orders. The bishop may not require this for entering the clerical state. The modern practice is to cut very little of the hair symbolically in most practices of the rite.

Tradition: The Holy Orthodox Catholic deposit of faith left by Christ and His apostles, which has been passed down to us through the Orthodox Catholic Church. The bishops, with their helpers the priests and deacons, interpret for the faithful.

Traditional Mass (Tridentine Mass): In the Roman Catholic Church, the Mass offered according to the 1962 liturgical missal which was the last liturgical missal before the reforms of Pope Paul VI. In this Orthodox Catholic Church it may be used in either English or Latin without the filioque and with modified rubrics. The Orthodox epiclesis must also be added.

Traditionalist Movement: In the Roman Catholic Church, a movement seeking to preserve, and in some cases completely restore, the (Latin) Tridentine Mass within the Roman Catholic Church sui iuris. It is divided into various camps, both inside and outside the Roman Catholic Church.

Tridentine Mass: In the Roman Catholic Church, another commonly used name for the 1962 Missal which, apart from some minor changes, closely resembles the liturgical missal codified by Pope St. Pius V around the time of the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century. (See also: Traditional Mass entry above)

Valid/invalid status: Validity determines the effectiveness of the act one is attempting to carry out, regardless of whether such an act is licit or illicit (canonically legal or illegal). An act can be valid but illicit. canonically legal or illegal). An act can be valid but illicit.(See also: Licit/Illicit Status)

Vicar General: A bishop or priest that is second in command of a diocese; the Vicar General has executive authority throughout the diocese and is appointed by the Ordinary.
(See also: Vicar General under the definition and discussion of priest above.)

Western Rite Orthodox, Western Orthodox: Orthodox Christians using a Roman or Roman derived rite for the sacraments. Some are under the Eastern Orthodox Churches. Others are independent. See: Orthodox Catholic The Spanish Orthodox Church EACS and the other entities of this Metropolitan Archdiocese are classified as "Western Rite Orthodox" (independent).

