

Study Packet for St. Peter's Acolyte

Level Four: Purple Ribbon

Motto: . . . I have come among you as one who serves.

Luke 22:27



Requirements for Level Four: Purple Ribbon

(May serve any position as well as team leader. Eligible to train as thurifer.)

1. Achieve blue ribbon.
2. Faithful in attendance.
3. Participates in worship.
4. Match additional selected terms.
5. Demonstrate knowledge of order of the service of The Holy Eucharist.
6. Knowledge of vestments, i.e., only celebrant wears a chasuble.
7. List order of procession.
8. Demonstrate knowledge of, location of, and be able to differentiate between a purificator, lavabo towel, corporal, postcommunion veil.

Packet includes:

- Study list of selected terms
- Description of linens
- Labeled drawing of linens
- Order of procession
- Order of service
- Description of vestments

See a service sheet and/or *Book of Common Prayer* to further review order of the service of The Holy Communion.

Revised 05.15.08

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Acolyte Study Sheet
for **Purple** Ribbon

Advent Candles	The four candles in the ring of the Advent Wreath. Candles may be blue or purple.
Baptismal Towel	A small rectangular towel, same size as a lavabo towel, embroidered with shell rather than a cross. Used for baptisms only.
Celebrant	The priest who presides at the Eucharist and consecrates the bread and the wine.
Chasuble	The chief Eucharistic vestment. It is oval in shape, made without sleeves and has an opening for the head. Usually made of satin brocade.
Chrism	A silver or gold small container or ring containing consecrated oil used for ceremonial anointing.
Chrism - Gold	Holds oil blessed by a bishop and used at baptism only.
Chrism - Silver	Holds oil blessed by the priest and used for anointing for healing, etc.
Christ Candle	The white candle in the center of the Advent Wreath.
Communion Kit	A case, usually of wood or leather, holding cruets, chalice, paten, bread box and linens necessary to distribute blessed wine and bread to the homebound.
Corporal	This large square of "linen" takes its name from the Latin <i>corpus</i> (meaning body). It is a "placemat" to protect the fair linen. It is placed at the center back of the fair linen and the vested chalice is placed on it. A cross is embroidered at the edge.
Deacon	At the Eucharist, the priest who reads the Gospel and sets the table.
Fair Linen	The principal white linen cloth covering the top of the altar and extending over the ends. It is the only linen required by rubric in the <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> .
Gospeller	At the Eucharist, the priest who reads the Gospel. The deacon and Gospeller may be the same person.

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Acolyte Study Sheet
for **Purple** Ribbon

Liturgical Colors	Colors associated with various seasons, holy days and services of the church; such as white for Easter, baptisms and weddings, purple for Lent, blue for Advent, etc.
Sub-deacon	At the Eucharist, the priest who stands on the epistle side of the celebrant. Also called the assisting priest.
Verge	The staff carried in procession, symbolic of the mace formerly used to clear the way for the procession and to control unruly choristers.
Verger	At St. Peter's, the volunteer lay minister who assists the clergy in the conduct of public worship; especially in preparing those who serve in the liturgy and in marshaling the procession.
Watch	A time of prayer and meditation; a watch takes place in front of the Blessed Sacrament reserved from the Maundy Thursday service.

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Study Packet for Acolyte Purple Ribbon
Linens

The word "linen" is now used as a convenient general term to describe the various cloths used, rather than as an actual description of a type of material.

Fair Linen

The linen on top of the altar is called the *fair linen*. It covers the entire top of the altar and hangs down over the ends. They are often embroidered in white with five crosses or other fitting Eucharistic symbols, in the center and at the four corners before the extensions over the ends. It is the only linen required by rubric in the *Book of Common Prayer*.

Corporal

This large square of "linen" takes its name from the Latin *corpus* (meaning body). It is a "placemat" to protect the fair linen and to catch any consecrated particles or drops of wine which might fall on it during the Eucharist. At St. Peter's, the corporal is placed back center of the fair linen and the vested chalice is placed upon it. A cross is embroidered in white at the edge.

Pall

The square of stiffened linen is placed over the chalice and paten containing the host wafer. It originally served to keep insects out of the chalice. A pall is placed over a body -- the host is the body of Christ.

Purificator

The *purificator* was developed to purify -- cleanse or wipe -- the lip of the chalice after each person is communicated. Considerably smaller than a corporal, a purificator is also used to clean the chalice and paten during the ablutions (cleaning done at the altar by the priests as part of the service, after communion). A folded purificator is always placed over a chalice.

Lavabo towel

This rectangular linen is folded and placed on the Epistle credence table to be used when the celebrant washes his or her fingers during the offertory. A cross is embroidered in white on the edge.

Baptismal towel

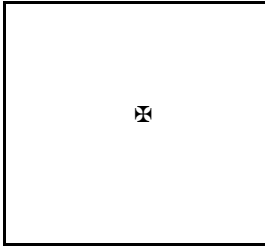
The towel looks the same as a *lavabo towel* except that it is embroidered with a shell instead of a cross and is used at baptism.

Postcommunion veil

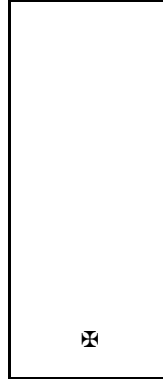
The same size as a corporal, the *postcommunion veil* is embroidered with a cross in the center instead of the edge. It is used to cover a flagon of wine or ciborium of consecrated bread that will be used at the next service.

Revised 02.03.06

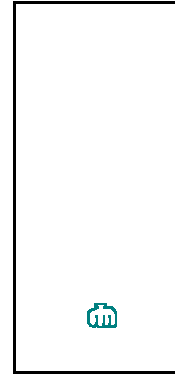
Linens



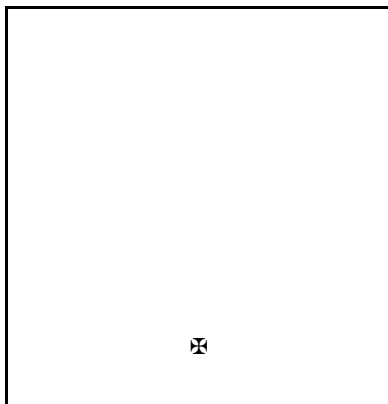
Purificator



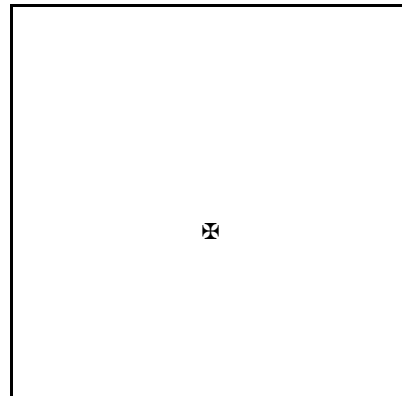
Lavabo



**Baptism
Towels**



Corporal



Postcommunion Veil

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Acolyte Study Packet
for **Purple** Ribbon

Order of Procession IN

thurifer
first torch - 1st crucifer - first torch
acolyte master (assisting vergers if no AM)
banner
choir
second torch - 2nd crucifer - second torch
LEM's/Lectors
lead vergers and assisting vergers
subdeacon (assisting priest)
Gospel torch - deacon w/Gospel Book - Gospel torch
celebrant

Order of Procession OUT

thurifer
first torch - 1st crucifer - first torch
banner
lead vergers
LEM's/Lectors
second torch - 2nd Crucifer - second torch
assisting vergers
subdeacon (assisting priest)
Gospel torch - deacon w/Gospel Book - Gospel torch
celebrant

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Acolyte Study Packet
for **Purple** Ribbon
Order of Service

At a “regular” Sunday Eucharist, the service consists of **two** parts -- the **Liturgy of the Word** and the **Liturgy of the Table**. Knowing the order of the service not only aids in worship, but also in knowing what duties you are to perform at which point in the service. Using a Sunday service sheet and the listing below, be prepared to list the correct order of a “regular” service.

The Liturgy of the Word

Entrance Hymn* (*Where incense may be used)
The Opening Acclamation
The Collect for Purity
Hymn of Praise
The Collect of the Day
First Lesson
Psalm
Second Lesson
Sequence Hymn*
The Gospel*
The Sermon
The Nicene Creed
The Prayers of the People
Confession of Sin
The Peace

The Holy Communion

The Offertory*
The Great Thanksgiving
Memorial Acclamation
The Lord's Prayer
Invitation to Communion
Postcommunion Hymn
Postcommunion Prayer
Closing Hymn*
Dismissal

Revised 02.03.06

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Acolyte Study Packet
or **Purple Ribbon**

Vestments

Vestments are ecclesiastical garments worn by the various orders of ministers in the performance of their duties. Vestments are classified as **choir vestments** or **Eucharistic vestments** depending on the service. Vestments also vary according to the titles and duties of those who wear them.

- **Choir vestments:** garments worn at all services except for the clergy when they celebrate the Eucharist.
 - cassock: a long close fitting garment with long sleeves typically buttoning down the center front. It is the basic dress of clergy, choir and lay assistants including acolytes. At St. Peter's, the priests wear black cassocks (**except at Eucharistic celebrations**) as do the lay Eucharistic ministers, lectors, vergers and adult choir. Acolytes who serve as torch or banner bearers as well as youth choir wear red cassocks.
 - surplice: a white yoked garment worn over a cassock. Surplices are usually below the knee in length and are worn by clergy, LEM's and lectors.
 - cotta: a waist length white yoked garment worn over a cassock. Cottas are worn by choir and acolytes.
 - tippet: looks very much like a stole, but it is black and can have institutional emblems embroidered on the ends. Tippets are worn by clergy.

- **Eucharistic vestments:** garments worn by priest or celebrant, deacon, and sub-deacon, if any, during the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

St. Peter's Anglican Church
Acolyte Study Packet
or **Purple** Ribbon

Vestments

- cassock-alb: traditionally, albs were very loose-fitting and cassocks were very fitted, so the cassock-alb is a cross between the two. The cassock-alb may lap or may button. It is usually tied at the waist with a cincture. At St. Peter's, the priests wear white cassock-albs. Crucifers and thurifers wear white server albs.
- stole: a long narrow strip of material, usually in the liturgical color of the day, that is the badge of ordination. Priests and bishops wear the stole around the neck and hanging straight down in front. Deacons wear the stole over the left shoulder, across the chest and fastened at the right hip.
- chasuble: a one-piece sleeveless garment, open on the sides with an opening for the head. It typically reflects the liturgical color of the day.