

CANONS OF THE UNITED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

AS ADOPTED IN GENERAL CONVENTION, 1992

I.

DEFINITIONS.

CANON 1.

Definitions.

Sec. 1. Whenever used in these Canons, unless otherwise clearly indicated in the context, the following terms shall have only the meanings as defined in this Canon 1.

Sec. 2. "Chapel" means a local society of persons organized for the purpose of maintaining religious worship of God in accordance with the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, which society has been established as a Chapel by a Religious Community in accordance with Canon 13.

Sec. 3. "Clergyman" means a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon.

Sec. 4. "Congregation" means Parish, Mission, or Chapel.

Sec. 5. "Ecclesiastical Authority" means the Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop, Standing Committee, or Council of Advice authorized or requested to act in the stead of the Bishop Ordinary pursuant to the provisions of Canon 12, Sec. 3; Canon 41, Sec. 7; Canon 45, Sec. 5 (a); Canon 45, Sec. 5 (b); or Canon 45, Sec. 10.

Sec. 6. "Mission" means a local society of persons organized for the purpose of maintaining public religious worship of God in accordance with the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, which society has not met the requirements for status as a Parish, but has been accepted as a Mission in accordance with Canon 13.

Sec. 7. "Parish" means a local society of persons organized for the purpose of maintaining public religious worship of God in accordance with the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, which society has a defined presence in the community, operates under the rule of a Vestry and a resident Incumbent, does not receive regular financial support from the National Church, a Diocese, or a Missionary District, and has been accepted as a Parish in accordance with Canon 13. Once a society has been accepted as a Parish in accordance with Canon 13, its status shall not be reduced to that of a Mission without the consent of its Vestry.

Sec. 8. "Presbyter" means Priest.

Sec. 9. "Religious Community" means a society of persons organized for the purpose of maintaining religious worship of God in accordance with the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, which society has been officially recognized as a Religious Community in accordance with Canon 13.

II.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

CANON 2.

Of the General Convention.

Sec. 1 (a). At the time and place appointed for the meeting of the General Convention, the Secretary of the House of Deputies, or, in his absence a Secretary pro tempore appointed by the President of the House or if there be none such a Secretary pro tempore appointed by the National Council, shall call to order the members present, and record the names of those whose testimonials, in due form, shall have been presented to him, which record shall be prima facie evidence that the persons whose names are therein recorded are entitled to seats. If there be a quorum present, according to the record, the Secretary shall so declare, and the House shall proceed to organize by the election by ballot of a President from the members of the House, and of a Secretary; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to an election. The President, so elected, shall continue in office until the next meeting of the General Convention. As soon as a President and Secretary have been elected a committee shall be appointed to wait upon the House of Bishops, and inform them of the organization of the House of Deputies, and of its readiness to proceed to business.

(b). When members of the House of Deputies are chosen in accordance with the second paragraph of Article I., Section 4, of the Constitution, and in order to aid the Secretary in preparing the record specified in Clause (a), it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese and of the Secretary of the Convocation of **every** Missionary District to forward to him, as soon as may be practicable, a copy of the latest Journal of the Diocesan Convention or Missionary District Convocation.

(c). The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the House; record them, with all reports, in a book **provided** for that purpose; preserve the Journals and Records of the House; deliver them to the Registrar, as hereinafter provided, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the House. He may, with the approval of the House, appoint Assistant Secretaries, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries shall continue in office until the organization of the next General Convention, and until their successors be chosen.

(d). It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the House of Deputies, whenever any alteration of the Book of Common Prayer or of the Constitution is proposed, or any other subject submitted to the consideration of the several Diocesan Conventions, to give notice thereof to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Church in every Diocese and Missionary District, as well as to the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese and of the Convocation of every Missionary District, and written evidence that the foregoing requirement has been complied with shall be presented by him to the General Convention at its next session. All such notices shall be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipts being required. He shall notify each Secretary that it is his duty to make known such proposed alterations of the Book of Common Prayer, and of the Constitution, and such other subjects, to the Convention of his Diocese or to the Convocation of his Missionary District at its next meeting, and to certify to the Secretary of the House of Deputies that such action has been taken by him.

(e). The Secretary of the House of Deputies and the Treasurer of the General Convention shall be entitled to seats upon the floor of the House, and, with the consent of the President, they may speak on the subjects of their respective offices.

(f). At the meetings of the House of Deputies the Rules and Orders of the previous meeting shall be in force until they are amended or repealed by the House.

(g). In case of the resignation, death or total disability of the President during the recess of the General Convention, the Secretary of the House of Deputies shall perform such ad interim duties as may appertain to the office of President until the next meeting of the General Convention or until such disability is removed.

(h). If during recess a vacancy shall occur in the office of Secretary of the House of Deputies, the duties thereof shall devolve upon the First Assistant Secretary, or, if there be none such, upon a Secretary pro tempore appointed by the President of the House, or if the office of President be also vacant, by the National Council.

(i). At every triennial meeting of the General Convention, the Secretary elected by the House of Deputies shall, by concurrent action of the two Houses of the General Convention, also be made the Secretary of the General Convention, who shall have responsibility for the printing of the Journal of the General Convention, and attend to any other matters which may be referred to him.

Sec. 2 (a). The right of calling special meetings of the General Convention shall be vested in the House of Bishops. The Presiding Bishop shall issue the summons for such meetings, designating the time and place thereof, with the consent, or on the requisition, of a majority of the House of Bishops, expressed to him in writing.

(b). The Deputies elected to the preceding General Convention shall be the Deputies at such special meetings of the General Convention, except in those cases in which other Deputies shall have been duly chosen in the meantime, and then such other Deputies shall represent in the special meeting of the General Convention the Church of the Diocese or Missionary District in which they have been chosen.

(c). Any vacancy in the representation of any Diocese caused by the death, absence or inability of any Deputy, shall be supplied either temporarily or permanently in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Diocese or Missionary District, or, in the absence of any such provision, by appointment by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District. During such periods as shall be stated in the certificate issued to him by the appointing power, the Provisional Deputy so appointed shall possess and shall be entitled to exercise the power and authority of the Deputy in place of whom he shall have been designated.

Sec. 3 (a). The House of Deputies, upon the nomination of the House of Bishops, shall elect a Presbyter, to be known as the Registrar of the General Convention, whose duty it shall be to receive all Journals, files, papers, reports and other documents or articles that are, or shall become, the property of either House of the General Convention; to arrange, label, index, and put them in order, and to provide for the safe keeping of the same in some fire-proof, accessible place of deposit, and to hold the same under such regulations as the General Convention may, from time to time, provide.

(b). It shall also be the duty of the said Registrar to procure a suitable book, and to enter therein the record of the ordinations and consecrations of all the Bishops of this Church, designating accurately the time and place of the same, with the names of the consecrating Bishops, and of others present and assisting; to have the same authenticated in the fullest manner practicable; and to take care for the similar record and authentication of all future ordinations and consecrations of Bishops in this Church. Due notice of the time and place of such ordinations and consecrations shall be given by the Presiding Bishop to the Registrar; and thereupon it shall be his duty to attend such ordinations and consecrations, either in person or by deputy.

(c). He shall prepare, in such form as the House of Bishops shall prescribe, the Letters of Ordination and Consecration in duplicate; and he shall have the same immediately signed and sealed by the ordaining and consecrating Bishops, and by such other Bishops assisting as may be practicable; and he shall deliver to the newly consecrated Bishop one of the said Letters, and shall carefully file the other among the papers in his custody, and make a minute thereof in his book of record.

(d). The Registrar shall also be Historiographer, unless in any case the House of Bishops shall make a separate nomination; and in this event the House of Deputies shall confirm the nomination.

(e). The necessary expenses incurred under this Section shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention.

(f). It shall be the duty of the Secretaries of both Houses, within six months after the adjournment of the General Convention, to deliver to the Registrar the Manuscript minutes of the proceeding of both Houses, together with the Journals, files, papers, reports, and all other documents of either House. The manuscript minutes of both Houses shall remain filed until after the adjournment of the Second Convention following that at which such minutes shall have been taken; Provided, however, that any part of such minutes, for any reason unpublished in the Journal, shall remain filed in the Archives. The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall also deliver to the Registrar, when not otherwise expressly directed, all the Journals, files, papers, reports, and other documents specified in Canon 7. The Secretaries shall require the Registrar to give them receipts for the Journals and other papers delivered to him.

(g). In the case of a vacancy in the office of Registrar, the Presiding Bishop shall appoint a Registrar, who shall hold office until the next General Convention.

Sec. 4 (a). The House of Deputies, upon nomination of the House of Bishops, shall elect a Recorder (who may be a natural person or an incorporated organization of this Church), whose duty it shall be to continue the List of Ordinations and to keep a list of the Clergymen in regular standing.

(b). It shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District, to forward to the Recorder on or before the first day of March in each and every year a report certifying the following information as of the thirty-first day of December in the preceding year: (1) the

names of the Clergymen canonically resident therein with their several charges; (2) the names of the Clergymen licensed by the Ecclesiastical Authority to officiate, but not yet transferred; (3) the names of all persons connected with the Diocese or District who have been ordered Deacons or Priests during the preceding twelve months, with the date and place of ordination and the name of the Bishop ordaining; (4) the names of the Clergymen of the Diocese or District who have died during the preceding twelve months, with the date and place of death; (5) the names of the Clergymen who have been received during the preceding twelve months, with the date of their reception and the name of the Diocese or District from which received, and, in the case of Clergymen not received from a Diocese or District of this Church, the date and place of ordination and the name of the Bishop ordaining; (6) the names of the Clergymen who have been transferred during the preceding twelve months, with the dates of the Letters Dimissory and of their acceptance, and the name of the Diocese or District to which transferred; (7) the names of the Clergymen who have been suspended during the preceding twelve months, with the date and ground of suspension; (8) the names of the Clergymen who have been deprived or deposed during the preceding twelve months, with the date, place, and ground of deprivation or deposition; (9) the names of the Clergymen who have been restored during the preceding twelve months, with the date; (10) the names of Deaconesses canonically resident therein.

(c). It shall be the duty of the Recorder to furnish, upon proper authority and at the expense of the applicant, such information as may be in the possession of the Recorder based upon the reports required under Clause (b) hereof, but in no case shall the Recorder publish or furnish for publication the grounds of any suspension, deprivation or deposition.

(d). The Recorder shall prepare and present to each session of the General Convention a list of all Clergymen ordained, received, suspended, deprived, deposed, or restored, and of all Bishops consecrated, and of all Clergymen who have died, such list to cover the period from the last preceding similar report of the Recorder through the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding each session of the General Convention.

(e). The necessary expenses incurred under this Section by the Recorder, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention.

(f). In case of a vacancy in the office of Recorder, the Presiding Bishop shall appoint a Recorder, who shall hold office until the next General Convention.

Sec. 5 (a). At every triennial meeting of the General Convention a Treasurer shall be elected by concurrent action of the two Houses, and shall remain in office until a successor shall be elected. It shall be his duty to receive and disburse all moneys collected under the authority of the Convention, and of which the collection and disbursement shall not otherwise be prescribed; and, with the advice and approval of the Presiding Bishop and the Treasurer of the National Council, to invest, from time to time, such surplus funds as he may have on hand. His account shall be rendered triennially to the Convention, and shall be audited by a committee acting under its authority.

(b). In case of a vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the office of Treasurer of the General Convention, the Presiding Bishop and the President of the House of Deputies shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall hold office until a successor is elected. In case of temporary inability of the Treasurer to act, from illness or other cause, the same officials shall appoint an Acting Treasurer who shall perform all duties of the Treasurer until the Treasurer is able to resume them.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the General Convention shall have authority to borrow, in behalf and in the name of the General Convention, with the approval of the Presiding Bishop, such a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, as in his judgment may be necessary to help defray the expenses of the General Convention; Provided, that the total amount of the indebtedness authorized in this Section shall at no time exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall submit to the General Convention at each regular meeting thereof a detailed budget for which he proposes to request appropriations for the ensuing triennium. He shall have power to expend all sums of money covered by this budget, subject to such provisions of the Canons as shall be applicable.

Sec. 8. The Treasurer may appoint, subject to the approval of the Presiding Bishop, an Assistant Treasurer, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Treasurer and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the Treasurer.

CANON 3.

Of the Presiding Bishop.

Sec. 1. The Presiding Bishop, when elected according to the provisions of Article I., Section 3, of the Constitution, shall hold office until the fifteenth day of November succeeding the General Convention which follows his attainment of the age of seventy-two years or which occurs in the calendar year in which he attains that age. Except that when a Presiding Bishop has been elected by the House of Bishops to fill a vacancy, as provided for in the second paragraph of Article I., Section 3, of the Constitution, the Presiding Bishop elected by the next General Convention shall take office immediately.

Sec. 2. The Presiding Bishop shall preside over meetings of the House of Bishops, and shall take order for the consecration of Bishops, when duly elected. He shall also perform all other duties prescribed for him by other Canons of the General Convention.

Sec. 3. If there be no Presiding Bishop, or if the Presiding Bishop is under disability or is for any reason unable to act, the Bishop who, according to the Rules of the House of Bishops, becomes its Presiding Officer, or, if there be no such Rules, the Bishop having jurisdiction in North America who is senior in order of Consecration, shall, by and with the advice and consent of the National Council, discharge the duties assigned to the Presiding Bishop for all the purposes of these Canons, except the Canon entitled, "Of the National Council."

CANON 4.

Of the Chancellor.

Sec. 1. The Presiding Bishop may, by and with the advice and consent of the National Council, appoint a person learned in the law and a communicant of this Church, Chancellor of the Church.

Sec. 2. The Chancellor shall advise the General Convention, the Presiding Bishop, the other Bishops, and the National Council regarding any questions of law which may arise in the administration of the Constitution, Canons, and affairs of the Church at the national level, and shall perform such other duties as the General Convention, the Presiding Bishop, the National Council, or these Canons may assign or require.

Sec. 3. The Chancellor shall be entitled to a seat upon the floor of the House of Deputies, and, with the consent of the President, may speak to questions of law and to other subjects within the Chancellor's assigned or required duties.

Sec. 4. The Chancellor shall continue in office until death, resignation, or, by and with the advice and consent of the National Council, revocation of appointment by the Presiding Bishop.

CANON 5.

Of The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The General Convention may establish The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the United Episcopal Church of North America for the purpose of organizing and funding the expansion work of the Church.

CANON 6.

Of the National Council.

Sec. 1 (a). The Presiding Bishop and the National Council as hereinafter constituted shall have charge of the unification, development and prosecution of the Missionary, Educational, and Social Work of the Church at the national level, of which work the Presiding Bishop shall be the executive head.

(b). The officers of the National Council shall be a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, with such duties as the Council, pursuant to this Canon, from time to time, may prescribe.

Sec. 2 (a). The National Council, herein referred to as the Council, shall be composed of the Presiding Bishop; eleven members elected by the General Convention at each triennial meeting thereof, of whom two shall be Bishops, three shall be Presbyters, and six shall be Laymen; two members of the Women's Auxiliary elected by it, by and with the advice and consent of the General Convention; and the Deans of the Theological Seminaries, which Seminaries, by and with the advice and consent of both the House of Bishops and the National Council, have been accepted as Theological Seminaries within the Church or any of its constituent jurisdictions.

Of the members to be elected by the General Convention, the Bishops shall be elected by the House of Bishops subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies, and the Presbyters and Laymen shall be elected by the House of Deputies subject to confirmation by the House of Bishops.

(b). The terms of office of the members of the Council elected by the General Convention shall be three years and the terms of office of the members of the Council elected by the Women's Auxiliary shall be three years. The terms of office of all members elected as above provided shall commence immediately upon their election. Members shall remain in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Should any vacancy occur in the Council through the death or resignation of a member elected by the General Convention or through the change in status of any such member by consecration or ordination, the Council shall fill such vacancy by the election of a suitable person to serve until his successor is elected by the General Convention.

Should any vacancy occur in the Council through the death or resignation of a member elected from the Women's Auxiliary to the National Council, the Executive Board of the Women's Auxiliary shall nominate a suitable person to serve the portion of the term which will remain unexpired.

(c). The Council shall exercise the powers conferred upon it by Canon, and such further powers as may be designated by the General Convention, and between sessions of the General Convention may initiate and develop such new work as it may deem necessary. It may, subject to the provision of this Canon, enact By-laws for its own government and the government of its several departments.

Sec. 3. The Presiding Bishop shall be the President of the Council. The Council shall elect from its members the Vice Presidents, the Secretary, and the Treasurer. The agents and employees of the Council shall be such and shall perform such duties as the Presiding Bishop and the Council may from time to time designate.

Sec. 4 (a). The Council shall meet at such place, and at such stated times, at least once each year, as it shall appoint and at such other times as it may be convened. Prior to adjournment of any regularly scheduled meeting, the Council shall appoint the time and place of the next regularly scheduled meeting. Special meetings of the Council shall be convened at the request of the President, or on the written request of any eight members thereof made to the President.

(b). Eight members of the Council shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council.

Sec. 5 The salaries of all agents and employees of the Council shall be fixed by the Council and paid by the Treasurer.

Sec. 6 (a). The Council shall submit to the General Convention at each regular session thereof a program for the triennium, including a detailed budget of that part of the program for which it proposes to make appropriation for the ensuing year, and estimated budgets for the two succeeding years.

(b). There shall be joint sessions of the two Houses for the presentation of such program; and thereafter consideration shall be given and appropriate action taken thereon by the General Convention. The Council shall have the power to expend all sums of money covered by the budget and estimated budgets approved by the Convention, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the General Convention. It shall also have power to undertake such other work provided for in the program approved by the General Convention, or other work under the jurisdiction of the Council, the need for which may have arisen after the action of the General Convention, as in the judgment of the Council its income **will** warrant.

(c). The National Council shall approve a standard form requiring information as to all institutions in any way connected with the Church for use in Dioceses, Missionary Districts, and in Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities in Other Places organized under Canon 17, for the purpose of showing receipts and the distribution of receipts for all purposes. The Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese and Missionary District shall annually report to the National Council all receipts and the distribution of such receipts on the standard form and shall report the state of the Church in its jurisdiction at the date of such report.

Sec. 7. The Ecclesiastical Authority of a Diocese or Missionary District, or of Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities organized under Canon 17, receiving aid from the Council shall report at the close of each fiscal year to the Council giving detailed account of the work in its jurisdiction supported in whole or in part by the Council.

Sec. 8. The Council, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, shall make and publish a full report of its work to the Church. Such report shall contain an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements and of all trust funds and property in its possession or under its control. The Council shall make a like report including a detailed schedule of the salaries paid to all agents and principal employees, to each General Convention.

CANON 7.

Of the Mode of Securing an Accurate View of the State
of this Church.

Sec. 1. A report of every Parish, Mission, and Religious Community of this Church shall be prepared annually for the year ending December 31st preceding, upon the blank form prepared by the National Council, and shall be sent not later than February 1st to the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof. In every Parish the preparation and delivery of this report shall be the joint duty of the Rector and Vestry, and in every Mission the joint duty of the Clergyman in charge and the Vestry Committee, and in every Religious Community the duty of the Chief Officer thereof. This report shall include the following information: (1) the number of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials during the year; the total number of baptized persons and communicants in good standing at the time of the report; and for all purposes the number of members of the Church shall be deemed to be the number of baptized persons; (2) a summary of all receipts and expenditures, from whatever source derived, and for whatever purpose used. The foregoing reporting requirements are for informational purposes only, and they shall not constitute, nor shall they be construed as constituting, any basis for interfering in any way with the rights of ownership of property, be the same real or personal, of the Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities. And every Clergyman not in charge of any Congregation shall also report his services, and if there have been none, the causes or reasons which have prevented the same. And these reports, or such parts of them as the Ecclesiastical Authority may deem proper, shall be entered in the Journal of the Convention of the Diocese or of the Convocation of the Missionary District.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Convention of every Diocese and of the Convocation of every Missionary District to forward to the Secretary of the House of Deputies immediately upon publication the Journals of the Convention of the Diocese or Convocation of the Missionary District, together with Episcopal charges, statements and such other papers as may show the State of the Church in his Diocese or Missionary District.

CANON 8.

Of Business Methods in National Church Affairs.

Sec. 1. In all business matters under the direction of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies of the General Convention, the following standard business methods shall be observed:

(1). Trust and permanent funds and all securities of whatsoever kind shall be deposited with a Federally insured Federal or State Bank, or with some other agency approved in writing by the National Council, under either a deed of trust or an agency agreement, providing for at least two signatures on any order of withdrawal of such funds or securities.

But this paragraph shall not apply to funds and securities refused by the depositories named as being too small for acceptance. Such small funds and securities shall be under the care of the persons or corporations properly responsible for them.

(2). Records shall be made and kept of all trust and permanent funds showing at least the following:

- (a) Source and date.
- (b) Terms governing the use of principal and income.
- (c) To whom and how often reports of condition are to be made.
- (d) How the funds are invested.

(3). Books of account shall be so kept as to provide the basis for satisfactory accounting.

(4). All accounts shall be audited annually by a Certified or Independent Public Accountant, or by such an accounting agency as shall be permitted by the National Council.

(5). All Buildings and their contents shall be kept adequately insured.

(6). The fiscal year shall begin January 1.

(7). No Trustee or other body, authorized by Civil or Canon law to hold, manage, or administer real property for any National Church Board or Institution shall encumber or alienate the same or any part thereof (save for the refinancing of an existing loan) without approval of the National Council.

CANON 9.

Of The Church Pension Fund.

The General Convention may establish The Church Pension Fund for the purpose of administering the clergy pension system of the Church.

CANON 10.

Of Provinces.

The General Convention may establish Provinces in accordance with Article VII of the Constitution.

CANON 11.

Of New Dioceses.

Sec. 1. Whenever a new Diocese shall be formed within the limits of any Diocese, or by the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, or in a Missionary District, and such action shall have been ratified by the General Convention, the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District within the limits of which a Diocese is formed, or in case of the junction of two or more Dioceses or Missionary Districts, or parts of Dioceses or Missionary Districts, the Bishop Ordinary senior by consecration, shall thereupon call the primary Convention of the new Diocese, for the purpose of enabling to organize, and shall fix the time and place of holding the same, such place being within the territorial limits of the new Diocese.

Sec. 2. In case there should be no Bishop who can call such Primary Convention, pursuant to the foregoing provision, then the duty of calling such Convention for the purpose of organizing and of fixing the time and place of its meeting, shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Council of Advice of the Missionary District within the limits of which the new one is erected, or in the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the oldest of the Dioceses or Missionary Districts by the junction of which, or of parts of which, the new Diocese may be formed. And such Standing Committee, or Council of Advice, shall make the call immediately after ratification of the General Convention.

Sec. 3. Whenever one Diocese is about to be divided into two Dioceses, the Convention of such Diocese shall declare which portion thereof is to be the new Diocese, and shall make the same known to the General Convention before the ratification of such division.

Sec. 4. Whenever a new Diocese shall have organized in Primary Convention in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and Canons in such case made and provided, and in the manner prescribed in the previous Sections of this Canon, and shall have chosen a name and acceded to the Constitution of the General Convention in accordance with Article V., Section 1 of the Constitution, and shall have laid before the General Convention certified copies of the Constitution adopted at its Primary Convention, and the proceedings preparatory to the formation of the proposed new Diocese, such new Diocese shall thereupon be admitted into union with the General Convention.

Sec. 5. The Convocation of a Missionary District at the time of its organization as a Diocese, shall be entitled to elect Deputies to the succeeding General Convention, and also to elect a Bishop Ordinary, if the Missionary Bishop Ordinary in charge of such District shall elect not to become the Bishop Ordinary of said Diocese.

Sec. 6 (a). When a Diocese, and another Diocese which has been formed either by division therefrom or by erection into a Diocese from a Missionary District formed by division therefrom, shall desire to be reunited into one Diocese, the proposed reunion must be initiated by a mutual agreement between the Conventions of the two Dioceses, consented to by the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese. If the said agreement is made and the consents given more than three months before the next meeting of the General Convention, the fact of the agreement and consents shall be certified by the Ecclesiastical Authority and the Secretary of the Convention of each Diocese to all the Bishops of the Church having jurisdiction in North America, and to the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses; and when the consents of a majority of such Bishops and of a majority of the Standing Committees to the proposed reunion shall have been received, the facts shall be similarly certified to the Secretary of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, and thereupon the reunion shall be considered complete. But if the agreement is made and the consents given within three months of the next meeting of the General Convention, the facts shall be certified instead to the Secretary of the House of Deputies, who shall lay them before the two Houses; and the reunion shall be deemed to be complete when it shall have been sanctioned by a majority vote in the House of Bishops, and in the House of Clerical and Lay deputies voting by orders.

(b). The Bishop Ordinary of the parent Diocese shall be the Bishop, and the Bishop Ordinary of the junior Diocese shall be the Bishop Coadjutor, of the reunited Diocese; but if there be a vacancy in the Episcopate of either Diocese, the Bishop Ordinary of the other Diocese shall be the Bishop Ordinary, and the Bishop Coadjutor if there be one shall be the Bishop Coadjutor, of the reunited Diocese.

(c). When the reunion of the two Dioceses shall have been completed, the facts shall be certified to the Presiding Bishop and to the Secretary of the House of Deputies. Thereupon the Presiding Bishop shall notify the Secretary of the House of Bishops of any alteration in the status or style of the Bishop or Bishops concerned, and the Secretary of the House of Deputies shall strike the name of the junior Diocese from the roll of Dioceses in union with the General Convention.

CANON 12.

Of Standing Committees.

Sec. 1. In every Diocese the Standing Committee shall elect from their own body a President and a Secretary. They may meet in conformity with their own rules from time to time, and shall keep a record of their proceedings; and the President may summon a special meeting whenever he may deem it necessary. They shall be summoned on the requisition of the Bishop Ordinary whenever he shall desire their advice; and they may meet of their own accord and agreeably to their own rules when they may be disposed to advise the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 2. In all cases in which a Canon of the General Convention directs a duty to be performed, or a power to be exercised, by a Standing Committee, or by the Clerical members thereof, a majority of said members, the whole having been duly cited to meet, shall be a quorum; and a majority of the quorum so convened shall be competent to act, unless the contrary is expressly required by the Canon.

Sec. 3. When it is certified to the Presiding Bishop by at least three reputable physicians who shall have examined the case, that the Bishop Ordinary of any Diocese is incapable of authorizing the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, or a Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese, if there be one, or the Standing Committee, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority, then upon the advice of two Bishops of neighboring Dioceses to be selected by the Presiding Bishop, the Bishop Coadjutor, if there be one, or a Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese, if there be one, and if the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese so

provide, or the Standing Committee, shall be declared by the Presiding Bishop to be the Ecclesiastical Authority for all purposes set forth in these Canons, and shall retain such authority until such time as, acting upon a like certificate, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the said Bishop Ordinary competent to perform his official duties.

CANON 13.

Of Congregations and Religious Communities.

Sec. 1. Each Congregation within this Church shall be organized as a Parish, Mission, or Chapel.

Sec. 2. Every Congregation and Religious Community of this Church shall belong to the Church in the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which its place of worship is situated; and no Clergyman having a Congregation in more than one jurisdiction shall have a vote in the Convention or Convocation of any jurisdiction other than that in which he has canonical residence.

Sec. 3. (a). The qualifications, formation, establishment, admission, official recognition, and suspension of, and the dissolution connection with, Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities within the territorial limits of Dioceses and Missionary Districts are left to the action of the several Diocesan Conventions and Missionary District Convocations.

(b). Until a Canon or other regulation of a Diocesan Convention or Missionary District shall have been adopted, the qualifications, formation, establishment, admission, official recognition, and suspension of, and the dissolution of connection with, Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities shall be vested in the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice thereof.

Sec. 4. The Ecclesiastical Authority shall appoint a Clergyman in charge of a Mission. The Clergyman in charge shall hold office at the pleasure of the Ecclesiastical Authority, who shall define his duties and powers.

Sec. 5. One or more Chapels shall be established by each Religious Community officially recognized by this Church.

Sec. 6. This Canon shall not affect the legal rights of property of any Parish, Mission, or Religious Community.

CANON 14.

Of Parish Vestries.

Sec. 1. In every Parish of this Church the number, mode of election, and term of office of Wardens and Vestrymen shall be such as the law of the Church in the place where the Parish is situated may permit or require, and the Wardens and Vestrymen elected under such law shall hold office until their successors are elected and have qualified.

Sec. 2. Except as provided by the law of the State or of the Church in the place where the Parish is situated, the Vestry shall be agents and legal representatives of the Parish in all matters concerning its corporate property and the relations of the Parish to its Clergy.

Sec. 3. Unless it conflict with the law as aforesaid, the Rector, when present, shall preside in all the meetings of the Vestry.

CANON 15.

Of Mission Vestry Committees.

Sec. 1. The Ecclesiastical Authority having jurisdiction in the place where a Mission is located shall appoint a Vestry Committee for the Mission. The members of the Vestry Committee shall hold office at the pleasure of the Ecclesiastical Authority, which shall define their number, duties, and powers not inconsistent with these Canons.

Sec. 2. The Clergyman in charge, when present, shall preside in all the meetings of the Vestry Committee.

CANON 16.

Of Chapel Vestry Committees.

Sec. I. Members of a Vestry Committee shall be elected or appointed for each Chapel of a Religious Community in a manner agreeable to the Rule and Constitution of the Religious Community. The Rule and Constitution shall define their number, terms, duties, and powers not inconsistent with these Canons.

Sec. 2. The Chaplain, when present, shall preside in all the meetings of the Vestry Committee.

CANON 17.

Of Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities in Other Places.

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful, under the conditions hereinafter stated, to organize Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities in places which are in States and Territories or parts thereof, within or without North America, not organized into Dioceses or Missionary Districts.

Sec. 2. The Presiding Bishop or the Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese or Missionary District may authorize any Presbyter of this Church to officiate temporarily at any place to be named by him within any such place, upon being satisfied that it is expedient to establish at such place a Parish, Mission, or Religious Community of this Church.

Sec. 3. Such Presbyter, after having publicly officiated at such place on four consecutive Sundays, may give notice, in the time of Divine Service, that a meeting of the Persons of full age, confirmed or ready and desirous of being confirmed, and attending the services, will be held, at a time and place to be named by the Presbyter in charge, to organize the Parish, Mission; or Religious Community. The said meeting may proceed to effect an organization subject to the approval of the said Bishop.

Sec. 4. Before being taken under the jurisdiction of a Bishop of this Church as a Bishop in Charge, such Parish, Mission, or Religious Community shall be required, in its Constitution, Rule and Constitution, Plan, or Articles of Organization, to recognize and accede to the Constitution, Canons, Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and to agree to submit to and obey such directions as may be, from time to time, received from the Bishop in Charge and his successors.

Sec. 5. The desire of such Parish, Mission, or Religious Community to be taken under the direction of the General Convention shall be duly certified by the Minister, if there be one, and two Vestrymen, Vestry Committeemen, Trustees, or other Officers of said Parish, Mission, or Religious Community, duly elected.

Sec. 6. Such certificate, and the Constitution, Rule and Constitution, Plan, or Articles of Organization, shall be submitted to the Bishop; and if he approves the same, such Parish, Mission, or Religious Community, and the Clergymen officiating therein, shall be placed under the government and

jurisdiction of the Bishop in Charge and shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of this Church and of the Diocese or Missionary District of the Bishop in Charge, and to the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Council of Advice of the Missionary District, but the place of the Parish, Mission, or Religious Community shall form no part of the territory of the Diocese or Missionary District. The Constitution or Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District may provide for the seating of delegates from the Parish, Mission, or Religious Community in the Convention of the Diocese or the Convocation of the Missionary District, with or without voice, and with or without vote.

Sec. 7. The Bishop in Charge shall be the Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese or Missionary District. If the Bishop approving the certificate and other documents be the Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese or Missionary District, he shall be the Bishop in Charge. If the Bishop approving the certificate and other documents be the Presiding Bishop, he may, and if he is not the Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese or Missionary District he shall, assign the full charge of the Parish, Mission, or Religious Community to the Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese or Missionary District as the Bishop in Charge. Succession as the Bishop in Charge shall follow succession to the see of the Diocese or Missionary District. The Presiding Bishop shall give notice in writing to the Parish, Mission, or Religious Community affected by any assignment made under the provisions of this Section.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this Canon is to be construed as preventing the election of a Bishop to have charge of such Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities under the provisions of Canon 41.

Sec. 9. To aid the Bishop in Charge of these Parishes, Missions, and Religious Communities in administering the affairs of the same, and in settling such questions as may, by means of their peculiar situations, arise, the Bishop in Charge may appoint one or more Advisory Councils, composed of Clergymen and Laymen, communicants of this Church, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Bishop in Charge. Advisory Councils shall be convened on the requisition of the Bishop in Charge whenever he may desire their advice, and they may meet of their own accord and agreeably to their own rules when they may wish to advise the Bishop in Charge. When a meeting is not practicable, the Bishop in Charge may ascertain their mind by letter.

CANON 18.

Of Regulations Respecting the Laity.

Sec. 1 (a). A communicant or baptized member in good standing, removing from one Congregation to another, shall be entitled to receive and shall procure from the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation of his or her last enrollment or, if there be no Clergyman in charge, from one of the Wardens, a certificate addressed to the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation to which removal is desired or, if there be no Clergyman in charge, to one of the Wardens, stating that he or she is duly registered or enrolled as a communicant or baptized member in the Congregation from which he or she desires to be transferred, and the Clergyman in charge or Warden of the Congregation to which such communicant or baptized member may remove shall enroll him or her as a communicant or baptized member when such certificate is presented, or, on failure to produce such certificate through no fault of such communicant or baptized member upon other evidence of his or her being such a communicant or baptized member, sufficient in the judgment of said Clergyman in charge or Warden. Notice of such enrollment in such Congregation to which such communicant or baptized member shall have removed shall be sent by the Clergyman in charge or Warden thereof to the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation or Warden from which the communicant or baptized member is removed. Nothing in this Canon shall require a Chaplain or other Clergyman to enroll any person as a communicant or baptized member of a Chapel of a Religious Community until such person has conformed to the Rule and Constitution of the Religious Community.

(b). Any communicant of any Church in communion with this Church shall be entitled to the benefit of this Section so far as the same can be made applicable.

(c). It shall be the duty of the Clergyman in charge of every Congregation or, if there be no Clergyman in charge, one of the Wardens, learning of the removal of any member of his Congregation to another Congregation without having secured a letter of transfer as herein provided, to transmit to the Clergyman in charge of such Congregation or, if there be no Clergyman in charge, to one of the Wardens, a letter of advice informing him thereof.

Sec. 2. When a person to whom the Sacraments of the Church shall have been refused, or who has been repelled from the Holy Communion under the Rubrics, or who desires a judgment as to his status in the Church, shall lodge a complaint or application with the Ecclesiastical Authority, it shall be the

duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority, unless it sees fit to require the person to be admitted or restored because of the insufficiency of the cause assigned by the Clergyman, to institute such an inquiry as may be directed by the Canons of the Diocese or Missionary district, and should no such Canon exist, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall proceed according to such principles of law and equity as will insure an impartial decision; but no Clergyman of this Church shall be required to admit to the Sacraments a person so refused or repelled, without the written direction of the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 3 (a). If any Bishop not a Bishop Ordinary, any Priest, or any Deacon of this Church shall have cause to think that a person desirous of Holy Baptism, or of Confirmation, or of receiving the Holy Communion, has been married otherwise than as the word of God and discipline of this Church allow, such Bishop not a Bishop Ordinary, Priest, or Deacon, before receiving such person to these ordinances, shall refer the case to the Ecclesiastical Authority for its judgment thereupon. The Ecclesiastical Authority, after due inquiry into the circumstances, and taking into consideration the godly discipline both of justice and of mercy, shall give its judgment thereon in writing. Provided, however, that no Clergyman shall in any case refuse these ordinances_ to a penitent person in imminent danger of death.

(b). Any persons who have been married by civil authority, or otherwise than as this Church provides, may apply to the Ecclesiastical Authority or to the Ecclesiastical Court of their domicile for the recognition of communicant status or for the right to apply for Holy Baptism or Confirmation. After due inquiry into all the facts relevant thereto, judgment shall be given in writing to the petitioners by the Ecclesiastical Authority or by the Ecclesiastical Court acting through the Ecclesiastical Authority.

(c). When marital unity is imperiled by dissension, it shall be the duty of either or both parties, before contemplating legal action, to lay the matter before a Clergyman of this Church; and it shall be the duty of such Clergyman to labor that the parties may be reconciled.

CANON 19.

Of the Solemnization of Holy Matrimony.

Sec. 1. Every Clergyman of this Church shall conform to the laws of the State governing the creation of the civil status of marriage, and also to the laws of this Church governing the solemnization of Holy Matrimony.

Sec. 2. No Clergyman of this Church shall solemnize any marriage unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a). He shall have ascertained the right of the parties to contract a marriage according to the laws of the State.

(b). He shall have ascertained the right of the parties to contract a marriage according to the laws of this Church, and not in violation of the following impediments:

(1). Consanguinity (whether of the whole or of the half blood) within the following degrees:

(a) One may not marry one's ascendant or descendant.

(b) One may not marry one's brother or sister.

(c) One may not marry the sister or brother of one's ascendant or the descendant of one's brother or sister.

(2). Mistake as to the identity of either party.

(3). Mental deficiency of either party sufficient to prevent the exercise of intelligent choice.

(4). Insanity of either party.

(5). Failure of either party to have reached the age of puberty.

(6). Impotence, sexual perversion, or the existence of venereal disease or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in either party known and undisclosed to the other.

(7). Facts which would make the proposed marriage bigamous.

(8). Concurrent contract inconsistent with the contract constituting canonical marriage.

(9). Attendant conditions: error as to the identity of either party, fraud, coercion or duress, or such defects of personality as to make competent or free consent impossible.

(c). He shall have ascertained that at least one of the parties has received Holy Baptism.

(d). He shall have instructed the parties as to the nature of Holy Matrimony.

(e). The intention of the parties to contract a marriage shall have been signified to the Clergyman at least three days before the service of solemnization; Provided, that, for weighty cause, the Clergyman may dispense with this requirement, if one of the parties is a member of his Congregation, or can furnish satisfactory evidence of his responsibility. In case the three days' notice is waived, the Clergyman shall report his action in writing to the Ecclesiastical Authority immediately.

(f). There shall be present at least two witnesses to the solemnization of the marriage.

(g). The officiating Clergyman shall record in the proper register the date and place of the marriage, the names of the parties and their parents, the age of the parties, their residence, and their Church status, and the witnesses and the officiating Clergyman shall sign the record.

Sec. 3. The officiating clergyman shall have required that the parties sign the following declaration:

We, A. B. and C. D., desiring to receive the blessing of Holy Matrimony in the Church, do solemnly declare that we hold marriage to be a lifelong union of husband and wife as it is set forth in the Form of Solemnization of Holy Matrimony in the Book of Common Prayer. We believe it is for the purpose of mutual fellowship, encouragement, and understanding, for the procreation (if it may be) of children, and their physical and spiritual nurture, for the safeguarding and benefit of society. And we do engage ourselves, so far as in us lies, to make our utmost effort to establish this relationship and to seek God's help thereto.

Sec. 4. It shall be within the discretion of any Clergyman of this Church to decline to solemnize any marriage.

Sec. 5. No Clergyman of this Church shall solemnize any marriage except in accordance with these Canons.

Sec. 6. No Clergyman of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been the husband or wife of any other person then living whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved by the civil court, except as hereinafter in these

Canons provided; nor shall any member of this Church enter upon a marriage when either of the contracting parties has been the husband or the wife of any other person then living whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved by a civil court, except as hereinafter in these Canons provided.

CANON 20.

Of Regulations Respecting Holy Matrimony.

Sec. 1. The provisions of this Canon shall apply only to an active member of this Church in good standing.

Sec. 2 (a). Any person, being a member of this Church in good standing, whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved by a civil court of competent jurisdiction may apply to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which such person is canonically resident for a judgment as to his or her marital status in the eyes of the Church. And any person, being a member of this Church in good standing, who desires to marry a non-member of this Church whose previous marriage has been dissolved or annulled by a civil court of competent jurisdiction may apply to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District in which he or she is canonically resident, for permission to be married by a Clergyman of this Church, provided in both cases that the judgment of the civil court has become final and that at least one year shall have elapsed from the date that the decree became final. Such application should be made at least thirty days before a contemplated marriage.

(b). Where permission to be married by a Clergyman of this Church is sought, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall first be satisfied that the parties intend a true Christian marriage. The Ecclesiastical Authority shall take care that its judgment is based upon and conforms to the doctrine of this Church, that marriage is a physical, spiritual, and mystical union of a man and woman created by their mutual consent of heart, mind and will thereto, and is a Holy Estate instituted of God and is in intention lifelong; but when any of the facts set forth in Canon 19, Section 2, Clause (b), are shown to exist or to have existed which manifestly establish that no marriage bond as the same is recognized by this Church exists, the same may be declared by proper authority. No such judgment shall be construed as reflecting in any way upon the legitimacy of children or the civil validity of the former relationship.

(c). Every judgment rendered under this Canon shall be in writing and shall be made a matter of permanent record in the Archives of the Diocese or Missionary District.

(d). Any person in whose favor a judgment has been granted under the provisions of this Canon may be married by a Clergyman of this Church, provided, that if the marriage is proposed to be solemnized in another jurisdiction than the one in which said judgment has been granted, the said judgment shall have previously been submitted to and approved by the Ecclesiastical Authority of that jurisdiction.

WORSHIP.

CANON 21.

Of the Due Celebration of Sundays.

All persons within this Church shall celebrate and keep the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, by regular participation in the public worship of the Church, by hearing the Word of God read and taught, and by other acts of devotion and works of charity, using all godly and sober conversation.

CANON 22.

Of Translations of the Bible.

The Lessons at Morning and Evening Prayer shall be read from the translation of the Holy Scriptures, commonly known as the King James or Authorized Version (which is the Standard Bible of this Church); or from one of the two translations known as Revised Versions, which are the English Revision of 1881 and the American Revision of 1901.

CANON 23.

Of the Standard Book of Common Prayer.

Sec. 1. The copy of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David, the Form of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bishops, Priests and Deacons, the Form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel, and an Office of Institution of Ministers, and Articles of Religion, accepted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in the year of our Lord, 1928, and authenticated by the signatures of the Presiding Officers and secretaries of the two Houses of the General Convention, is hereby declared to be the Standard Book of Common Prayer of this Church.

Sec. 2. All copies of the Book of Common Prayer to be hereafter made and published shall conform to this Standard, and shall agree therewith in paging, and, as far as it is possible, in all other matters of typographical arrangement, except that the Rubrics may be printed either in red or black, and that page numbers shall be set against the several headings in the Table of Contents. The requirement of uniformity in paging shall apply to the entire book but shall not extend to editions smaller than those known as 32mo, or to editions noted for music.

Sec. 3. In case any typographical inaccuracy shall be found in the Standard Book of Common Prayer, its correction may be ordered by a joint resolution of any General Convention, and notice of such corrections shall be communicated by the Custodian to the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese of this Church, and to actual publishers of the Book of Common Prayer.

Sec. 4. No copy, translation, or edition of the Book of Common Prayer, or a part or parts thereof, shall be made, printed, published, or used as of authority in this Church, which contains or is bound up with any alterations or additions thereto, or with any other matter, except the Holy Scriptures or the authorized Hymnal of this Church.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of any Diocese or Missionary District in which any unauthorized edition of the Book of Common Prayer, or any part or parts thereof, shall be published or circulated, to give public notice that the said edition is not of authority in this Church.

CANON 24.

Of a Standing Liturgical Commission.

Sec. 1. The General Convention may establish a Standing Liturgical Commission. It shall be the duty of this Commission to collect and collate material bearing upon future revisions of the Book of Common Prayer, to prepare and present to the General Convention from time to time recommendations concerning the Lectionary and the use of the Psalter, to prepare Offices for Special Occasions as authorized or directed by the General Convention or the House of Bishops, and upon request to advise concerning Liturgical uses.

Sec. 2. (a). The Commission shall consist of seven members, of whom two shall be Bishops, two Presbyters, and two Laymen. The Custodian of the Book of Common Prayer shall be the seventh member of the Commission.

(b). The members shall be appointed by the Chairmen of the two Houses of the General Convention, the Bishops by the Presiding Bishop, and the Presbyters and Laymen by the President of the House of Deputies, for a term of three years. Vacancies occurring during the interval between sessions of the General Convention may be filled by the Chairmen of the two Houses in the manner of original appointments, those so appointed to serve until the close of the next session of the General Convention.

(c). The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and Secretary and have power to constitute committees necessary for the carrying on of its work.

Sec. 3. The expenses of the Commission shall be met by appropriations by the General Convention.

CANON 25.

Of the Authorization of Special Forms of Service.

In any Congregation, worshipping in other than the English language, it shall be lawful to use a form of service in such language; Provided, that such form of service shall have previously been approved by the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, until such time as an authorized edition of the Book of Common Prayer in such language shall be set forth by the authority of the General Convention, and Provided, further, that no Bishop shall license any such form of service until he shall first have been satisfied that the same is in accordance with the doctrine and worship of this Church; nor in any case shall such form of service be used for the ordination or consecration of Bishops, Priests, or Deacons.

CANON 26.

Of the Music of the Church.

It shall be the duty of every Minister to see that music is used in his Congregation as an offering for the glory of God and as a help to the people in their worship in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer and as authorized by the Rubric or by the General Convention of this Church. To this end he shall be the final authority in the administration of matters pertaining to music with such assistance as he may see fit to employ from persons skilled in music. It shall be his duty to suppress all light and unseemly music and all irreverence in the rendition thereof.

CANON 27.

Of the Consecration of Churches.

Sec. 1. No Church or Chapel shall be consecrated until the Bishop shall have been sufficiently certified that the building and the ground on which it is erected have been fully paid for, and are free from lien or other encumbrance; and also that such building and ground are secured from the danger of alienation, either in whole or in part, from those who profess and practice the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, except in the cases provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this Canon.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for any Vestry, Vestry Committee, Trustees, or other body authorized by laws of any State or Territory to hold property for any Diocese, Missionary District, Parish, Mission, or Religious Community, to encumber or alienate any consecrated Church or Chapel belonging to the Corporation which they represent, without first securing deconsecration of the same, which deconsecration shall not be unreasonably refused.

Sec. 3. No consecrated Church or Chapel shall be removed, taken down, or otherwise disposed of for any worldly or common use, without first securing deconsecration of the same, which deconsecration shall not be unreasonably refused.

IV.

THE MINISTRY.

CANON 28.

Of Postulants.

Sec. 1 (a). Every person desiring to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders is, in the first instance, to consult his immediate Pastor, or, if he have none, some Presbyter to whom he is personally known, setting before him the grounds of his desire for admission to the Ministry, together with such circumstances as may bear on his qualifications, or tend to affect his course of preparation.

(b). If, as the result of a thorough inquiry into the physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualifications of the applicant, he is counseled by the aforesaid Presbyter to persevere in his intentions, he shall make his desire known personally, if possible, or in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority in whose jurisdiction he has been canonically resident for the three months preceding. But with the written consent of the said Ecclesiastical Authority, and on the recommendation of a least one Presbyter of the said jurisdiction who is acquainted with the applicant, the latter may at once apply to some other Ecclesiastical Authority. He shall give to the Ecclesiastical Authority the name of his Pastor, or, if he have none, of some other Presbyter in good standing, to whom he is personally known, from whom the Ecclesiastical Authority may ascertain, either by personal conference, or by direct report in writing, his qualifications, as stated above, for the work of the Ministry.

Before the admission of a Postulant the Ecclesiastical Authority shall whenever possible confer in person with the applicant, and shall require the applicant to submit to a thorough examination by a physician appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority. This examination shall cover the man's mental and nervous as well as his physical condition. The Ecclesiastical Authority may require from the Postulant's Clergyman and Vestry or Vestry Committee, or if he have none, from two Presbyters to whom he is personally known, a certificate in the following words, viz.:

To the Right Reverend

Bishop of

We, whose names are hereunder written, testify to our belief (based on personal knowledge or on evidence satisfactory to us) that A. B. is sober, honest and godly, and that he is a communicant of this Church in good standing. We do furthermore declare that, in our opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him to be admitted a Postulant for Holy Orders.

(Signed)

Whenever such a recommendation is required a copy shall be filed with the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Council of Advice of the Missionary District.

A record of the medical report shall be kept on file by the Ecclesiastical Authority and shall be submitted to the Standing Committee, or Council of Advice, when application is made by the Postulant to be recommended for admission as a Candidate.

(c). The applicant shall state to the Ecclesiastical Authority in writing:

- (1). His full name and age.
- (2). The length of time he has been resident in the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Authority.
- (3). When, and by whom, he was baptized.
- (4). When, and by whom, he was confirmed.
- (5). When, and where, he was admitted to the Holy Communion.
- (6). Whether he has ever before applied for admission as a Postulant or as a Candidate for Holy Orders.
- (7). On what grounds he is moved to seek the Sacred Ministry

Sec. 2 (a). The Ecclesiastical Authority, in a book to be kept for that purpose, shall enter the name of each applicant, with the fact of his approval or disapproval of the application, and the date of such entry. If he approve of the application, he shall inform the applicant of the fact and of the date of his admission as Postulant in the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Authority, in which the applicant has canonical residence.

(b). Similar records shall be made and information given of the removal of a name from the list of Postulants. Without further reason, the Ecclesiastical Authority may remove the name of a Postulant who fails to be admitted as a Candidate for Holy Orders within four years from the date of his reception as a Postulant.

(c). Every Postulant for Holy Orders shall report himself to the Ecclesiastical Authority personally or by letter, four times a year, during the Ember Days, giving account of his manner of life and progress in his studies; and if he fails to make such reports to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Authority, his name may be stricken from the list of Postulants.

Sec. 3 (a). No Ecclesiastical Authority shall accept as a Postulant any person who has been refused admission as a Postulant or as a Candidate for Holy Orders in any other Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or who, having been admitted, has afterwards ceased to be a Postulant or a Candidate, until he shall have produced a certificate from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he has been refused admission, or in which he has been a Postulant or a Candidate, declaring the cause of refusal or of cessation.

(b). Should the Ecclesiastical Authority accept such applicant as a Postulant, he shall send the said certificate, or a copy thereof, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese or to the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, to be considered by them if the said Postulant should apply to be recommended for admission as a Candidate.

Sec. 4 (a). The Postulant, before entering upon his course of theological studies, must lay before the Ecclesiastical Authority and the Board of Examining Chaplains satisfactory evidence that he is a graduate of some college or university, together with a full statement of the work done by him in such college or university. If this work includes sufficient instruction in the subjects specified in Clause (b) of this Section and is otherwise deemed adequate and satisfactory, no further examination shall be required; but if not, the Postulant must satisfy the Board of Examining Chaplains that he possesses the intellectual ability to enter with advantage upon a course of study preparatory to Holy Orders.

(b). If the Postulant be not a graduate as aforesaid, he shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:

- (1). English:
 - (a) Language (including grammar and composition),
 - (b) Literature (English and American);
- (2). Latin, or a reading knowledge of an ancient or modern language other than English;
- (3). History, ancient and modern;
- (4). Mathematics, or one of the Natural Sciences;
- (5). Philosophy;
- (6). Psychology, or one of the Social Sciences.

(c). If the Postulant have attained the age of thirty-two years, and have shown such proficiency in business or professional life as gives promise of usefulness in the Ministry, the Ecclesiastical Authority, on recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may, at its discretion, dispense him from examination in all but the following subjects:

- (1). English:
 - (a) Language (including grammar and composition),
 - (b) Literature (English and American);
- (2). History, ancient and modern;
- (3). One of the following subjects;
 - (a) Mathematics,
 - (b) A Natural or Social Science,
 - (c) Philosophy,
 - (d) Psychology.

(d). If the Postulant be of other speech, and is to exercise his Ministry among people of his speech in North America, the Ecclesiastical Authority, on recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may, at its discretion, dispense him from all examinations except those specified in the Clause immediately preceding this Clause. But if the Postulant is to exercise his Ministry among people of his speech in a foreign Missionary District, the Ecclesiastical Authority may, at his discretion, dispense him from all such examinations; Provided, only, that he shall satisfy the Ecclesiastical Authority and the Board of Examining Chaplains that he possesses good mental ability and sufficient education to enable him to pursue a course of study preparatory to the work of the Ministry.

(e). If the Postulant have served with good repute and success in the regular Ministry of some other body of Christians for at least five years, and shall lay before the Board of Examining Chaplains satisfactory evidence of a thorough theological training in his previous communion, the Bishop, on recommendation of the Board, may, at his discretion, dispense him from the above examinations. But in all other cases such Minister shall conform to the requirements of other Postulants.

(f). Should a Postulant who has been examined in any of the above subjects afterwards apply for admission as Postulant in any other Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, he shall lay before the Ecclesiastical Authority of such Diocese, District, or place a certificate from the Ecclesiastical Authority who admitted him as Postulant, stating what examinations he has taken and the result of each. And if he has failed to pass in any subject, he shall not be admitted to examination in that subject until at least six months after such failure.

Sec. 5. The Board of Examining Chaplains shall report to the Ecclesiastical Authority in writing whether these examinations have been satisfactorily sustained, and the Ecclesiastical Authority shall transmit this report to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice.

CANON 29.

Of Candidates for Holy Orders.

Sec. 1. A Postulant, having been duly received, may apply to the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, in or under which he is a Postulant, for recommendation to the Bishop Ordinary to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders, and shall submit the following papers, viz.:

- (1). An application signed by himself.
- (2). The Ecclesiastical Authority's certificate of his admission as a Postulant.
- (3). A certificate from the Theological Seminary where he is studying, or from the clergyman under whose direction he is pursuing his studies, showing his scholastic record and personal qualifications for the Ministry of this Church as revealed by one year's work.
- (4). A certificate in the following words:

To the Standing Committee (OR Council of Advice) of
Place, Date,

We, whose names are hereunder written, testify to our belief (based on personal knowledge or on evidence satisfactory to us) that A. B. is sober, honest, and godly, and that he is a communicant of this Church in good standing. We do furthermore declare that, in our opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

(Signed)

This certificate must be signed by the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation to which the Postulant belongs and by a majority of the whole Vestry or Vestry Committee, and must be attested by the Clergyman in charge, or by the Clerk or Secretary of the Vestry or Vestry Committee, as follows, viz.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing certificate was signed at a meeting of the Vestry (or Vestry Committee) of Parish (or Mission or Chapel), duly convened at on the day of , and that the names attached are those of all (or a majority of all) the members of the Vestry.

(Signed)

The Clergyman in charge of or Clerk or Secretary of Vestry (or Vestry Committee).

Sec. 2. But should the Congregation be without a Clergyman in charge, it shall suffice that in his place the certificate from the Vestry or Vestry Committee be signed by some Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing to whom the Postulant is personally known, the reason for the substitution being stated in the attesting clause.

Sec. 3 (a). Should there be no organized Congregation at the place of residence of the Postulant, or should it be impracticable, through circumstances not affecting his moral or religious character, to obtain the signatures of the Clergyman in charge and Vestry or Vestry Committee, or of the Vestry or Vestry Committee, it may suffice if the certificate be signed by at least--

(1). One Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing to whom the Postulant is personally known; and,

(2). Four Laymen, communicants of this Church in good standing, to whom the Postulant is personally known.

(b). In such case, the reasons for departing from the regular form must be given in the attesting clause, which shall be signed by the same, or some other Presbyter of this Church in good standing, and shall be in the following words, viz.:

I hereby certify that the Laymen whose names are attached to the foregoing certificate are communicants of this Church in good standing, and that this form of certificate was used for no reasons affecting the moral or religious character of the candidate, but because (here give the reasons for departing from the regular form).

(Signed)

Presbyter of the Diocese, or Missionary District of

Sec. 4 (a). Should the Postulant have been a Minister or Licentiate in some other body of Christians, instead of the certificate required in Sec. 1(4), he shall submit a certificate in the following words:

To the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of
Place, Date,

We, whose names are hereunder written, testify to our belief (based on personal knowledge, or on evidence satisfactory to us) that A. B. is sober, honest, and godly. We do furthermore declare that in our opinion, he possesses such qualifications as fit him to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

(Signed)

This certificate may be signed by--

- (1). Eight adult male members in good standing of the denomination from which the applicant has come, or
- (2). Eight adult Laymen, members in good standing of this Church, or
- (3). Eight adult male members in good standing, in part lay members of this Church and in part members of the denomination from which the applicant has come.

(b). The genuineness of the signatures to such certificate and the good standing of the signers must be attested by some person or persons known to a member of the Standing Committee, or under the seal of a Notary Public, in the following words, viz.:

I do hereby certify that the names attached to the foregoing certificate are genuine, and are those of persons in good standing, members of (as the case may be).

(Signed)

(c). He shall also lay before the Standing Committee or the Council of Advice a certificate signed by two Presbyters of this Church known to the Committee, in the following words, viz.:

To the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of
Place, Date,

We do hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with A. B.; that he has become a communicant of this Church, and that we believe him to be sober, honest, and godly. Furthermore we are satisfied after personal examination and due

inquiry concerning him as to his former religious relations, that he accepts the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and that his change of relations has not arisen from any circumstances unfavorable to his moral or Christian character, or on account of which it may not be expedient to admit him to the Ministry of this Church.

(Signed)

Sec. 5. The Standing Committee or Council of Advice, on receipt of the report of the Board of Examining Chaplains required in Canon 28, Sec. 5, and of the certificate or certificates as above prescribed, and after investigation, having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient objection on grounds either physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, to the admission of the applicant, may, at a meeting duly convened (a majority of all the members consenting), recommend the Postulant for admission to Candidateship, by a testimonial bearing the signatures of a majority of all the members of the Committee or Council, and addressed to the Ecclesiastical Authority, in the following words, viz.:

To the Right Reverend

Bishop of

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, do testify, that from personal knowledge or from certificates laid before us, we are well assured that A. B. is sober, honest, and godly; and that he is a communicant of this Church in good standing; and we do furthermore declare that, in our opinion, he possesses qualifications which fit him to be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this
day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

This testimonial shall be presented to the Ecclesiastical Authority without delay.

Sec. 6. When the aforesaid requirements have been complied with, the Ecclesiastical Authority may admit the Postulant as a Candidate for Holy Orders. He shall thereupon record his name, with the date of his admission, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall inform the Candidate and the Secretary of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the fact and date of such admission.

CANON 30.

Of General Provisions Concerning Candidates
for Holy Orders.

Sec. 1 (a). The superintendence of all Candidates for Holy Orders, both as to their daily life and as to the direction of their theological studies, pertains to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which they belong. The Ecclesiastical Authority may at its discretion ask one or more of the Board of Examining Chaplains to assist it in this superintendence.

(b). Every Candidate shall pursue his studies diligently under proper direction; he shall not indulge in vain or trifling conduct or in amusements unfavorable to godly and studious habits and to that good report which becomes a person preparing for the Holy Ministry.

(c). When the Standing Committee of a Diocese or the Council of Advice of a Missionary District is the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, the Clerical members of the Committee or Council shall, through the President, discharge the duties assigned in this Section to the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 2 (a). A Candidate must remain in canonical connection with the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he has been admitted, until his ordination, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

(b). For reasons satisfactory to the Ecclesiastical Authority, Letters Dimissory may be granted to a Candidate on his own request to any other Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

(c). Convenience of attending any Theological or other Seminary shall not be a sufficient reason for change of canonical residence.

Sec. 3 (a). Every Candidate for Holy Orders shall report himself to the Ecclesiastical Authority, personally or by letter, four times a year, during the Ember Days, giving account of his manner of life and progress in his studies; and if he fail to make such report to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiastical Authority, his name may be stricken from the list of Candidates.

(b). If a Candidate for Holy Orders shall fail to present himself for examination within three years from the date of his admission as a candidate, his name may, after due notice, be stricken from the list of Candidates at the discretion on the Ecclesiastical Authority.

(c). If a Candidate for Holy Orders shall have passed his canonical examinations, but is refused, on other grounds, recommendation for ordination, the Ecclesiastical Authority, with the consent of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, may remove his name from the list of Candidates.

Sec. 4. A Candidate for Holy Orders, in any Diocese or Missionary District of this Church, or in other place under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this Church, or of any Church in communion with this Church, whose name shall have been stricken from the list of Candidates, or whose application for *ordination* shall have been rejected, shall not be ordained without re-admission to candidateship, said candidateship to *continue* for not less than one whole year; Provided, that in no such case shall the whole term of candidateship be less than two years.

Sec. 5. A Candidate for Holy Orders shall not be a Deputy to the General Convention.

CANON 31.

Of the Normal Standard of Learning and Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders.

Sec. 1 (a). Before ordination to the Diaconate, the Candidate must pass examinations before the Board of Examining Chaplains in the following subjects required for Deacons' and Priests' Orders:

- (1). Holy Scripture: The Old and New Testaments in English, their contents and historical background; a reading knowledge of the New Testament in Greek, together with special knowledge of one Synoptic Gospel and the Gospel according to Saint John, and of three Epistles, one of which shall be Romans or First Corinthians;
- (2). Church History: From the beginning to the present time; together with:
 - (a) Special knowledge of a period or topic elected by the Candidate with the approval of the Examining Chaplains;
 - (b) The history, extent, and methods of Christian Missions;
 - (c) Ecclesiastical Polity;

- (3). Theology: Historical, philosophical, and Systematic;
- (4). Christian Ethics, and Moral Theology;
- (5). Liturgics: The Principles and History of Christian Worship; the Contents of the Book of Common Prayer;
- (6). Practical Theology:
 - (a) The use of the Book of Common Prayer, the Administration of the Sacraments, and the Conduct of Public Worship;
 - (b) Homiletics: Principles of Sermon Composition and Delivery. In connection with the examination in this subject the Candidate shall present three sermons, composed by himself, on texts of Holy Scripture appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority, but when the Standing Committee of a Diocese or the Council of Advice of a Missionary District is the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, the Clerical members of the Committee or Council shall, through the President, discharge the duties assigned in this Clause to the Ecclesiastical Authority;
 - (c) Pastoral Care;
 - (d) Parish Organization and Administration, including the keeping of records;
 - (e) Principles and methods of Christian Education in the Parish;
 - (f) Canon Law, including the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese or District to which the Candidate belongs;
 - (g) The use of the voice in reading and speaking.
- (7). He must also offer one of the following elective subjects:
 - (a) Hebrew,
 - (b) The History of Religions,
 - (c) The Philosophy of Religion,
 - (d) Advanced Sociology,
 - (e) Advanced Psychology,
 - (f) Church Music,
 - (g) Advanced Exegesis of the Greek New Testament,
 - (h) Advanced Theology.

The Board of Examining Chaplains may, in lieu of examination, accept satisfactory evidence of the fulfillment of the requirements in any of the above mentioned elective subjects.

(b). If a Candidate desires a dispensation from examination in the Greek of the New Testament, he shall make application to the Ecclesiastical Authority in writing, stating his reasons for the request. The Ecclesiastical Authority may,

upon recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, at his discretion, grant the same_ A Candidate so dispensed shall be examined in the special exegetical knowledge in English of one Synoptic Gospel and the Gospel according to Saint John, and of three Epistles, one of which shall be Romans or First Corinthians.

(c). If the Candidate has been a Minister or Licentiate in some other body of Christians, he shall also be examined, in writing, on those points of Doctrine, Discipline, Polity, and Worship, in which the communion from which he has come differs from this Church. This portion of the examination shall be conducted, in part at least, by written questions and answers; the replies shall be kept on file for at least three years.

Sec. 2 (a). In special cases, under urgent circumstances, with the approvals of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice and of the Board of Examining Chaplains, a Candidate may be admitted to the Diaconate after passing examinations in the following subjects:

- (1). Holy Scripture: The Bible in English, its contents and historical background;
- (2). Church History: a general outline;
- (3). Doctrine: The Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and the Offices of Instruction;
- (4). Liturgics: The Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;
- (5). Practical Theology:
 - (a) The Office and Work of a Deacon,
 - (b) The Conduct of Public Worship,
 - (c) Principles of Sermon Composition and Delivery,
 - (d) Principles and Methods of Christian Education in the Parish,
 - (e) The Missionary Work of the Church,
 - (f) Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese or District to which the Candidate belongs,
 - (g) The use of the voice in reading and speaking.

(b). Before his advancement to the Priesthood such a Candidate shall be examined in all the subjects prescribed in Section 1 (a) of this Canon.

Sec. 3 (a). Examinations at any theological or other literary institution shall not supersede any canonical examination, nor shall any certificate of graduation or diploma be sufficient ground for dispensing with any part of the canonical examination, except as provided in this Canon.

(b). It shall be the privilege of the Priest who is to present a Candidate for ordination to be present at his examinations; but no other person save the Bishop Ordinary shall be permitted to be present without the consent of the Board of Examining Chaplains.

(c). The Candidate shall be examined by the Bishop who is the Ecclesiastical Authority, or if there be no such Bishop, by the ordaining Bishop, in the presence of two Priests both before his ordination to the Diaconate and before his ordination to the Priesthood. The Bishop may conduct one or both of these examinations by taking some part in the regular examinations held by the Examining Chaplains.

CANON 32.

Of Theological Education.

Sec. 1. No institution of learning shall be recognized as a Theological Seminary of this Church which does not conform in its course of study to the standards of theological learning laid down in the Canons of the General Convention.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each Seminary of the Church to present to the National Council yearly reports of its operations and activities, such reports to be made on forms prepared and provided by the Council.

CANON 33.

Of a Board of Examining Chaplains.

Sec. 1. In every Diocese and Missionary District there shall be a Board of Examining Chaplains, consisting of at least two learned Presbyters, canonically resident within the said Diocese or Missionary District. Examining Chaplains shall be nominated by the Ecclesiastical Authority at the Annual Convention or Convocation, the nomination being confirmed by the vote of the Convention or Convocation. Their term of office shall be fixed by Diocesan or Missionary District Canons. Should vacancies occur in the Board when the Convention or Convocation is not in session, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall similarly nominate to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, upon whose confirmation the person or persons so designated shall be added to the Board and shall serve until the next meeting of the Convention or Convocation.

Sec. 2. The Board of Examining Chaplains may adopt rules for its work, subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Authority, provided the same are not inconsistent with the Canons of the General Convention. These rules may include the appointment of committees of the Board to act on its behalf.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examining Chaplains, under the guidance and oversight of the Ecclesiastical Authority, to conduct the examinations of Postulants and Candidates prescribed by these Canons. These examinations shall be, in part at least, in writing. The Examining Chaplains, when so requested by the Ecclesiastical Authority, shall give oversight to Postulants, Candidates, and Deacons, and shall advise them in regard to their studies and preparation.

Sec. 4. The Board of Examining Chaplains shall promptly report, in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority the results of all examinations held by them, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, making separate reports upon each of the appointed subjects, and upon each person examined. The Ecclesiastical Authority shall transmit these reports to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, who shall in no case recommend a Postulant for admission as Candidate for Holy Orders, or recommend a Candidate for Ordination to the Diaconate or to the Priesthood, until they have received a report from the Board of Examining Chaplains that he has successfully passed the required examinations.

The report of the Board shall be made in the following form, viz.:

To the Right Reverend	Bishop of
(or the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of	as the case may be)
Place,	Date,

We, having been assigned as Examiners of A. B., hereby testify that we have examined the said A. B. upon the subjects prescribed in Canon . Sensible of our responsibility, we give our judgment as follows: (Here specify the proficiency of A. B. in each of the subjects appointed, as made apparent by the examinations).

(Signed)

Sec. 5. The Board shall make an annual report concerning its work to the Convention or Convocation-

Sec. 6. The Ecclesiastical Authority, with the consent of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may ask the Examining Chaplains of another Diocese or Missionary District to conduct the examination of a Postulant or Candidate on their behalf.

Sec. 7. When the Standing Committee of a Diocese or the Council of Advice of a Missionary District is the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, the Clerical members of the Committee or Council shall, through the President, discharge the duties assigned in this Canon to the Ecclesiastical Authority.

CANON 34.

Of Examination for Admission to Holy Orders in Special Cases.

Sec. 1. In special cases the requirements of the Normal Standard of Learning may be modified as hereinafter provided. But in every case before a Deacon shall be ordered Priest, he shall be examined, by the Bishop who is the Ecclesiastical Authority, or if there be no such Bishop; by the ordaining Bishop, and by two Presbyters, in the office and work of a Priest, and as to his ability to serve the Church in that Order of the Ministry.

Sec. 2. A Deacon who prepared for ordination under the provisions of Canon 28, Sec. 4 (d), and who has served two years in the Diaconate with good repute and success, may be admitted to the Priesthood without further examination by the Board of Examining Chaplains; Provided, that if he is to minister within a Country of North America, he pass a special examination in the history and government thereof. But he shall not be granted letters dimissory from one Diocese or District to another without the request, in writing, of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or District to which he wishes to go, unless he shall have passed the full examinations prescribed in Canon 31, Sec. 1.

Sec. 3 (a). A Candidate, who as a Postulant entered upon his course of theological studies under the provisions of Canon 28, Sec. 4 (e), shall, before his ordination to the Diaconate, be required to pass an examination in at least the following subjects:

- (1). Church History: the History of the Church of England, and of this Church;
- (2). Doctrine: the Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and the Offices of Instruction;

- (3). Liturgics: the Principles and History of Christian Worship; the Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;
- (4). Practical Theology:
 - (a) The Office and Work of a Deacon,
 - (b) The Conduct of Public Worship,
 - (c) The Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese or District in which he is canonically resident,
 - (d) The use of the voice in reading and speaking.
- (5). The points of Doctrine, Discipline, Polity, and Worship in which the communion from which he has come differs from this Church. This portion of the examination shall be conducted in part at least by written questions and answers, and the replies kept on file for at least three years.

(b). The Board of Examining Chaplains shall in any case have the right to examine such a Candidate in all the subjects required by Canon 31, Sec. 2, if they deem it necessary.

(c). Upon recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, a Deacon so ordained may be advanced to the Priesthood without further examination, save as prescribed in Sec. 1 of this Canon; Provided, that such recommendations shall not be made, unless the Board of Examining Chaplains have satisfactory evidence of a thorough theological training in all the subjects prescribed in Canon 31, Sec. 1 (a).

(d). In all other cases a Candidate who has been a Minister or Licentiate in some other body of Christians shall pass the examinations required of other Candidates.

. Sec. 4. If the Candidate have attained the age of thirty-two years, and have shown such proficiency in business or professional life as gives promise of usefulness in the Ministry, the Ecclesiastical Authority, on recommendation of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may, at its discretion, dispense him from examination in all but the following subjects:

- (1). Holy Scripture: The Old and New Testaments in English, their contents and historical background; together with special knowledge of one Synoptic Gospel and the Gospel according to Saint John, and of three Epistles, one of which shall be Romans or First Corinthians;
- (2). Church History: the History of the Church of England, and of this Church;
- (3). Doctrine: the Church's teaching as set forth in the Creeds and the Offices of Instruction;

- (4). Liturgics: the Principles and History of Christian Worship; the Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;
- (5). Practical Theology:
 - (a) The Office and Work of a Deacon,
 - (b) The Conduct of Public Worship,
 - (c) The Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese or District in which he is canonically resident,
 - (d) The use of the voice in reading and speaking.

Sec. 5. In all cases of the ordination under this Canon of men with modified requirements of learning, a record of the modifications shall be kept by the Ecclesiastical Authority, and the standing of every Clergyman thus ordained shall be reported to the Recorder with the other matters required in Canon 2, Sec. 4 (b).

CANON 35.

Of General Provisions Respecting Ordination.

Sec. 1. In accordance with ancient Canons, ordinations shall be held on the Sundays following the Ember Days, except that the Bishop Ordinary may, if he deem proper, for urgent reasons, appoint special ordinations at other times.

Sec. 2. No appointment for the ordination of any Candidate shall be made until the Bishop Ordinary has had due notice that all the canonical requirements have been complied with.

Sec. 3 (a). For the purposes of Canons 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, the authority assigned to the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District may be exercised by the Bishop Coadjutor, when so empowered under Canon 40, Sec. 2 (a) or Canon 41, Sec. 4, or by a Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District when requested by the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District, or by any other Bishop of this Church canonically in charge of a Diocese or Missionary District when requested by the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District.

(b). The Council of Advice in a Missionary District shall, for the purposes of Canons 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, have the same powers as the Standing Committee of a Diocese-

(c). In case of a vacancy in the episcopate in a Diocese or Missionary District, the Ecclesiastical Authority may authorize and request another Bishop to take order for an ordination.

Sec. 4 (a). No certificate or testimonial, the form of which is supplied by Canon, shall be valid, unless it be in the words prescribed; the omission of the date therefrom shall render such certificate or testimonial liable to rejection.

(b). No Postulant or Candidate for Holy Orders shall sign any of the certificates prescribed in the Canons of Ordination.

(c). Whenever the testimonial of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice is required, such testimonial must be signed at a meeting duly convened, and, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, by a majority of the whole Committee or Council.

(d). Whenever the certificate of a Vestry OR Vestry Committee is required, such certificate must be signed by a majority of the whole Vestry or Vestry Committee, at a meeting duly convened, and the fact must be attested by the Secretary of the said Vestry or Vestry Committee or by the Clergyman in charge.

Sec. 5. Whenever dispensation from any of the requirements of the Canons of Ordination is permitted, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, the application must be first made to the Bishop Ordinary, and, if he approve it, be by him referred to the Committee or Council.

Sec. 6. If, in the case of any applicant for admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, or for ordination, a majority of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice refuse to recommend, or shall fail to act within three months, although the required certificates have been laid before the Committee or Council, it shall be the duty of the Committee or Council, without delay, to give to the Bishop Ordinary the reasons, in writing, for such refusal or failure to act.

Sec. 7 (a). No Bishop of this Church shall ordain any person to officiate in any Congregation beyond the limits of North America until the testimonials and certificates required by the Canons of Ordination shall have been supplied, except as provided for as follows:

(b). Any Bishop in Charge, having jurisdiction in other places pursuant to Canon 17, may ordain as Deacons or Presbyters, to officiate within such places, any persons of the age required by the Canons of this Church, who shall exhibit to him the testimonials required by Canons 36 and 37, signed by not less than two Presbyters of this Church within his jurisdiction, and other satisfactory evidence of moral character from persons of the place not in Holy Orders; Provided, nevertheless, that if there be only one Presbyter of this Church capable of acting at the time, the signature of a Presbyter in good standing under the jurisdiction of any Bishop in communion with this Church may be admitted to supply the deficiency.

CANON 36.

Of Ordination to the Diaconate.

Sec. 1. No one shall be ordered Deacon until he shall be twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 2. No one shall be ordered Deacon within two years from his admission as Candidate for Holy Orders, unless the Bishop Ordinary, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, shall shorten the time of his candidateship; but the time shall not be shortened to less than one year, except in the case of a person who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have had experience in speaking and teaching publicly; and in no case shall the time be shortened to less than six months. In the computation of time required to elapse between his admission as a Candidate and his ordering as a Deacon, the successful completion of the last two academic years in any incorporated Seminary of the Church may be considered as equivalent to two calendar years.

Sec. 3. Before the ordination of a Deacon, the Bishop Ordinary shall require the applicant to submit to a thorough examination by a physician appointed by the Bishop Ordinary. This examination shall cover the man's mental and nervous as well as his physical condition. This report shall be kept on file by the Bishop Ordinary and shall be submitted to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice when application is made by the candidate to be ordained Deacon.

Sec. 4. No one shall be ordered Deacon unless he be first recommended to the Bishop Ordinary by the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to which he belongs.

Sec. 5. In order to be recommended for ordination the Candidate must lay before the Standing Committee or Council of Advice:

(1). An application therefore in writing, signed by himself, which shall state the date of his birth.

(2). A certificate from the Ecclesiastical Authority by which he was admitted a Candidate, declaring the date of his admission; but when such certificate cannot be had, other evidence satisfactory to the Committee or Council shall suffice.

(3). A certificate from a Presbyter of this Church, known to the Ecclesiastical Authority, in the following words, viz.:

To the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of Place, Date,

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A. B., and that I believe him to be well qualified to minister in the Office of Deacon, to the glory of God and the edification of His Church.

(Signed)

(4). A certificate from the Clergyman in charge and the Vestry or Vestry Committee of the Congregation of which he is a member, in the following words, viz.:

To the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of
Place, Date,

We do certify that, after due inquiry, we are well assured and believe that A. B., for the space of three years last past, hath lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and that he is loyal to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church, and does not hold anything contrary thereto. And, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Deacons.

(Signed)

This certificate must be attested by the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation, or by the Clerk or Secretary of the Vestry or Vestry Committee, as follows, viz.:

I hereby certify that A. B. is a member of
Parish (or Mission or Chapel) in and a
communicant of the same; that the foregoing certificate was
signed at a meeting of the Vestry (or Vestry Committee) duly
convened at
on the day of and that the names attached are those of all (or a
majority of all) the members of the Vestry (or Vestry Committee)-

(Signed)

The Rector (or Clergyman in
charge) of
or Clerk or Secretary of Vestry
(or Vestry Committee).

(5). A certificate from the theological seminary where he
has been studying, or from the clergyman under whose direction
he has been pursuing his studies, showing his scholastic record in
the subjects required by the Canons, and giving a judgment as to
his personal qualifications for the Ministry of this Church.

Sec. 6. Should the Congregation be without a Clergyman in
charge, it shall suffice that in his place the certificate
required in paragraph (4) above be signed by some Presbyter of
the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing, the reason
for the substitution being stated in the attesting clause.

Sec. 7 (a). Should there be no organized Congregation at
the place of residence of the Candidate, or should it be
impracticable, through circumstances not affecting his moral or
religious character, to obtain the signatures of the Clergyman
in charge and the Vestry or Vestry Committee, or of the Vestry
or Vestry Committee, it may suffice if the certificate be signed
by at least--

One Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in
good standing, and six laymen, communicants of this Church in
good standing; or should the Candidate within the space of
three years last past have been a Minister or Licentiate in
some other body of Christians, by three Presbyters of this
Church as to the period during which he has been a Candidate,
and by six adult male members in good standing of the
denomination from which the Candidate came, as to the period,
within the space of three years last past, before he became a
Candidate.

(b). In such case, the reasons for departing from the
regular form must be given in the attesting clause, which shall be
signed by the same, or some other Presbyter of this Church in
good standing, and shall be in the following words, viz.:

I hereby certify, that the Laymen whose names are attached to the foregoing certificate are communicants of this Church in good standing, and that this form of certificate was used for no reasons affecting the moral or religious character of the Candidate, but because (here give the reasons for departing from the regular form).

(Signed)

Presbyters of the Diocese, or
Missionary District of

Sec. S. The Standing Committee or Council of Advice, on the receipt of the certificates prescribed above and the report of the Board of Examining Chaplains prescribed in Canon 33, Sec. 4, and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, may, at a meeting duly convened, a majority of all the members of the Committee or Council consenting, recommend the Candidate for ordination by a testimonial addressed to the Bishop Ordinary in the following words, viz.:

To the Right Reverend

Bishop of

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, do testify that A. B., desiring to be ordered Deacon, hath laid before us satisfactory certificates that for the space of three years last past he hath lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and that he is loyal to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church and does not hold anything contrary thereto. And we hereby recommend him for ordination to the Diaconate.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this
day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

This testimonial shall be signed by all consenting to its adoption.

Sec. 9. The testimonial having been presented to the Bishop Ordinary, and there being no sufficient objection on grounds physical, mental, moral, doctrinal, or spiritual, the Bishop Ordinary may take order for the ordination; and at the time of the ordination he shall require the Candidate to subscribe and make, in his presence, the declaration required **in** Article VIII. of the Constitution.

Sec. 10. (a). A man of devout character and proved fitness, desirous to serve in the capacity of Deacon without relinquishing his secular occupation and with no intention of seeking advancement to the Priesthood, may be accepted as a Postulant and admitted as a Candidate upon the following conditions:

- (1). He shall not be less than thirty-two years of age.
- (2). He shall be accepted as a Postulant as provided in Canon 28.
- (3). Fulfillment of the requirements of Clause (c) of Section 4 of Canon 28 shall suffice as educational qualification for admission to candidateship.

(b). A Candidate so admitted may be ordained to the Diaconate at any time after six months from his admission as a Candidate, upon the following conditions:

- (1). He shall have passed examinations in the subjects set forth in Canon 31, Sec. 2 (a); but the Bishop Ordinary may at his discretion dispense him from examination in subjects (c), (d) and (e) of Practical Theology.
- (2). He shall be recommended for ordination to the Diaconate by the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, as required by Sec. 5 of this Canon, except as to term of Candidateship.

(c). A Deacon ordained under the provisions of this Section shall exercise his Ministry as assistant in any Congregations to which, at the request or with the consent of the Clergyman in charge and the Vestry or Vestry Committee, he may be assigned by the Ecclesiastical Authority. As such assistant he may execute all functions appertaining to the office of a Deacon; he may not in any respect act as Deacon in charge of a Congregation. He may not be transferred to another jurisdiction except upon the express request in writing of the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof.

(d). Any Deacon ordained in accordance with this Section who may afterward desire to be advanced to the Priesthood shall be required to pass all examinations required of other Candidates for the Priesthood and to comply with all other canonical requirements precedent to such ordination.

CANON 37.

Of Ordination to the Priesthood.

Sec. 1. No one shall be ordered Priest until he be twenty-four years of age.

Sec. 2. No one shall be ordered Priest until he has been a Deacon one full year, unless it shall seem good to the Bishop Ordinary, for reasonable causes, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, to shorten the time; nor within three years from his admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, unless the Bishop Ordinary, for urgent reasons fully stated, with the advice and consent of a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, shall shorten the time. And in no case shall he be ordered Priest within less than one year from his admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders, nor until he has been a Deacon for at least six months.

Sec. 3. No Deacon shall be ordered Priest unless he be first recommended to the Bishop Ordinary by the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to which he belongs.

Sec. 4. In order to be recommended for ordination by the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, the Deacon must lay before the Committee or Council:

(1). An application therefore in writing signed by himself, which shall state the date of his birth.

(2). A certificate from the Bishop Ordinary declaring that the term of his candidateship and the time of his service in the Diaconate have been completed; but when such certificate cannot be had, other evidence, satisfactory to the Committee or Council, may suffice.

(3). A certificate from the Clergyman in charge and Vestry or Vestry Committee of the Congregation where he resides, in the following words viz.:

To the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of Place, Date,

We do certify that, after due inquiry, we are well assured and believe that the Reverend A. B., Deacon, since the day of
in the year
being the date of his ordination to the Diaconate (or for the space of three years last past), hath lived a sober, honest,

and godly life, and hath not written, taught, or held anything contrary to the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of this Church. And, moreover, we think him a person worthy to be admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests.

(Signed)

This certificate must be attested by the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation, or by the Clerk or Secretary of the Vestry or Vestry Committee, as follows, viz.:

I hereby certify that the Reverend A. B. is a resident of
Parish (or Mission or Chapel) in ;
that the foregoing certificate was signed at a meeting of the
Vestry (or Vestry Committee) duly convened at
on the day of and the names attached are
those of all (or a majority of all) the members of the Vestry
(or Vestry Committee).

(Signed)

The Rector (or Clergyman in
charge) of
or Clerk or Secretary of Vestry
(or Vestry Committee).

Sec. 5. But should the Congregation be without a Clergyman in charge, it shall suffice that in his place the certificate be signed by some Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District in good standing, the reason for the substitution being stated in the attesting clause.

Sec. 6 (a). Should there be no organized Congregation at the place of residence of the Candidate, or should it be impracticable, through circumstances not affecting his moral or religious character, to obtain the signatures of the Clergyman in charge and the Vestry or Vestry Committee, or of the Vestry or Vestry Committee, it may suffice if the certificate be signed by at least--

(1). One Presbyter of the Diocese or Missionary District, in good standing; and,

(2). Six Laymen, communicants of this Church, in good standing.

(b). In such case, the reasons for departing from the regular form must be given in the attesting clause, which shall be signed by the same, or some other Presbyter of this Church in good standing, and shall be in the following words, **VIZ.:**

I hereby certify that the Laymen whose names are attached to the foregoing certificate are communicants of this Church in good standing, and that this form of certificate was used for no reasons affecting the moral or religious character of the Candidate, but because (here give the reasons for departing from the regular form).

(Signed)

Presbyter of the Diocese, or
Missionary District of

Sec. 7. The Standing Committee or Council of Advice, on the receipt of the certificates prescribed above and the report of the Board of Examining Chaplains prescribed in Canon 33, Sec. 4, and having reason to believe that all other canonical requirements have been complied with, and having no reason to suppose the existence of any sufficient obstacle, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, may, at a meeting duly convened, a majority of all the members of the Committee consenting, recommend the Deacon for ordination by a testimonial addressed to the Bishop Ordinary in the following words, viz.:

To the Right Reverend

Bishop of

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee (or Council of Advice) of _____ and having been duly convened at _____, do testify that the Reverend A. B., Deacon, desiring to be ordered Priest, hath laid before us satisfactory certificates that since the day of _____ in the year _____ being the date of his ordination to the Diaconate (or for the space of three years last past), he hath lived a sober, honest, and godly life, and hath not written, taught, or held anything contrary to the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of this Church; and we hereby recommend him for ordination to the Priesthood.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

This testimonial shall be signed by all consenting to its adoption.

Sec. 8. The testimonial having been presented to the Bishop Ordinary, and there being no sufficient objection on grounds physical, mental, moral, doctrinal, or spiritual, the Bishop Ordinary may take order for the ordination; and at the time of the ordination he shall require the Deacon to subscribe and make, in his presence, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

Sec. 9. No Deacon shall be ordered Priest until he shall have been appointed to serve in some Congregation within the jurisdiction of this Church, or as a Missionary under the Ecclesiastical Authority of some Diocese or Missionary District, or as an officer of some Missionary Society recognized by the General Convention, or as a Chaplain of an active or reserve component of the Army, Navy or Air Force of the United States, or of the National Guard, or as a Chaplain in some recognized hospital or other welfare institution, or as a Chaplain or instructor in some college or other seminary of learning, with opportunity for the exercise of his Ministry judged sufficient by the Bishop Ordinary.

CANON 38.

Of Clergymen Ordained in Foreign Countries
by Bishops in Communion with this Church.

Sec. 1 (a). A Clergyman declaring himself to have been ordained beyond the limits of North America by a foreign Bishop in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign country by Bishops of this Church under Article III. of the Constitution, shall, before he be permitted to officiate in any Congregation of this Church, exhibit to the Clergyman in charge, or, if there be no Clergyman in charge, to the Vestry or Vestry Committee thereof, a certificate of recent date, signed by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District, that his letters of Holy Orders and other credentials are valid and authentic, and given by a Bishop in communion with this Church, and whose authority is acknowledged by this Church, and also that he has exhibited to the said Ecclesiastical Authority satisfactory evidence of his moral and godly character, and of his theological acquirements.

(b). And before he shall be permitted to take charge of any Congregation, or be received into any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this Church as a Clergyman thereof, he shall produce to the Ecclesiastical Authority Letters Dimissory or equivalent credentials under the hand and seal of the Bishop Ordinary with whose Diocese or Missionary District he has been last connected, which letters or credentials shall be delivered within six months from the date thereof. Before such Clergyman shall be so received, the Bishop Ordinary shall require him to promise in writing to submit himself in all things to the discipline of this Church, without recourse to any foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical; and shall further require him to subscribe and make in his presence, and in the presence of two or more Presbyters, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution. He shall also be examined by

the Bishop Ordinary and at least one Presbyter as to his knowledge of the history of this Church, its worship and government. The said Ecclesiastical Authority, being satisfied of his theological acquirements, may then receive him into the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as a Clergyman of this Church.

(c). A Clergyman declaring himself to have been ordained beyond the limits of North America by a foreign Bishop in communion with this Church, or by a Bishop consecrated for a foreign country by Bishops of this Church, under Article III. of the Constitution, shall not be accepted nor shall the Clergyman named therein be placed on the clergy list of this Church until such a Clergyman shall have submitted himself to, and satisfactorily passed, a thorough examination by a physician appointed by the Bishop Ordinary. This examination shall cover the man's mental and nervous, as well as his physical condition.

Sec. 2. If such Clergyman be a Deacon, he shall not be ordered Priest until he shall have resided in North America or in a Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this Church located outside North America at least one year.

CANON 39.

Of the Admission of Clergymen Ordained
by Bishops in the Apostolic Succession
but Not in Communion with This Church.

Sec. 1. When a Clergyman ordained by a Bishop in the Apostolic Succession but not in communion with this Church shall apply to an Ecclesiastical Authority of this Church for admission into this Church as a Clergyman thereof, he shall produce to the Ecclesiastical Authority satisfactory evidence of his moral and godly character and of his theological acquirements, and that his letters of Holy Orders and other credentials are valid and authentic; he shall also produce a written certificate from at least two Presbyters of this Church, stating that, from personal examination, or from satisfactory evidence laid before them, they believe that his desire to leave the Communion to which he has belonged has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his moral or religious character, or on account of which it may not be expedient to admit him to the exercise of the Ministry in this Church. Before such Clergyman shall be received into the Ministry of this Church, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall require him to promise in writing to submit himself in all

things to the discipline of this Church without recourse to any foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical; and shall further require him to subscribe and make in its presence, and in the presence of two or more Presbyters, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

If such a Clergyman furnish evidence of a satisfactory theological training in his previous communion, and have exercised his ministry therein with good repute and success for at least five years, he shall be examined by the Ecclesiastical Authority and two Presbyters in the following subjects:

- (1). Ecclesiastical Polity and Canon Law, including the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, and of the Diocese or Missionary District in or under which he expects to serve;
- (2). The History of the Church of England and of this Church;
- (3). The History, Contents and Use of the Book of Common Prayer;
- (4). The points of Doctrine, Discipline and Worship in which the Communion from which he has come differs from this Church.

But if such Clergyman cannot furnish evidence of a satisfactory theological training in his previous Communion, or if he have not exercised his Ministry therein with good repute and success for at least five years, he shall conform to the requirements of Canon 23, Sec. 5, and Canon 31, Sec. 1, in full.

After which the Ecclesiastical Authority, being satisfied of his theological acquirements and soundness in the faith, may, with the consent of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, receive him into the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under his Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as a Clergyman of this Church.

Sec. 2. If such Clergyman be a Deacon he shall not be ordered Priest until he shall have resided in North America or in a Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this Church located outside North America at least one year.

Sec. 3. No Clergyman ordained by a Bishop in the Apostolic Succession but not in communion with this Church shall be accepted by an Ecclesiastical Authority of this Church or placed on the clergy list of this Church until such Clergyman shall have submitted himself to, and satisfactorily passed, a thorough examination by a physician appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority. The examination shall cover the man's mental and nervous, as well as his physical condition.

Sec. 4. When the Ecclesiastical Authority is not a Bishop, then the consent of the Presiding Bishop shall be first obtained before receiving such Clergyman into the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Authority as a Clergyman of this Church, in accordance with Sec. 1 of this Canon.

CANON 40.

Of the Ordination and Consecration of Diocesan Bishops.

Sec. 1. (a). Whenever the Church in any Diocese shall desire the ordination and consecration of a Bishop-elect, if the election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the Standing Committee of the said Diocese shall, by their President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, forward to the Secretary of the House of Deputies, evidence of the election of the Bishop-elect by the Convention of the Diocese, together with evidence of his having been duly ordered Deacon and Priest, and also a testimonial, signed by a constitutional majority of such Convention, in the following words, viz.:

We, whose names are hereunder written, fully sensible how important it is that the Sacred Order and Office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that the Reverend A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness of life; and that we know of no impediment on account of which he ought not to be ordained and consecrated to that Holy Office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, of such soundness in the Faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the Office of a Bishop to the honor of God and the edifying of His Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

(Signed)

The Secretary of such Convention shall certify upon this testimonial that it has been signed by a constitutional majority thereof.

There shall also be forwarded with the testimonial and other documents a certificate from two medical doctors, who shall be chosen by the Presiding Bishop, that they have thoroughly examined the Bishop-elect and have not discovered in his physical, mental or nervous condition any reason why it would not be wise for him to undertake the work for which he has been chosen.

The Secretary of the House of Deputies shall lay the said testimonials before the House, and if the House shall consent to the consecration of the Bishop-elect, notice of said consent, certified by the President and Secretary of said House, shall be sent to the House of Bishops, together with the testimonials aforesaid.

(b). If the House of Bishops consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify such consent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and to the Bishop-elect; and upon notice of the acceptance by the Bishop-elect of his election, the Presiding Bishop shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop-elect either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

In time of extreme circumstance, the Bishop-elect may be consecrated by one or two Bishops.

For good reason, one or more of the consecrating Bishops may be Bishops in valid Orders but not of this Church.

In all particulars the service at the consecration of a Bishop shall be under the direction of the Bishop presiding at such consecration.

(c). If the election of a Bishop shall have taken place more than three months before the meeting of the General Convention, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall, by their President, or by some person or persons specially appointed, immediately send certificate of the election to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses, together with copies of the necessary testimonials and other documents, including the medical certificate as required in Sec. 1 (a) of this Canon; and if a majority of the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses shall consent to the consecration of the Bishop-elect, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall then forward the evidence of said consent, with the other necessary testimonials, to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately communicate the same to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in North America, and if a majority of such Bishops shall consent to the consecration, the Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify such consent to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing and to the Bishop-elect, and upon notice of his acceptance of

the election, the Presiding Bishop shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop-elect either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the testimonials.

In time of extreme circumstance, the Bishop-elect may be consecrated by one or two Bishops.

For good reason, one or more of the consecrating Bishops may be Bishops in valid Orders but not of this Church.

The evidence of the consent of the several Standing Committees shall be a testimonial in the following words, signed by a majority of the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses:

We, being a majority of all the members of the Standing Committee of _____, and having been duly convened at _____, fully sensible how important it is that the Sacred Order and Office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that the Reverend A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness of life; and that we know of no impediment on account of which he ought not to be ordained and consecrated to that Holy Office.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this
day of _____ in the year of our Lord

(Signed)

If the Presiding Bishop shall not have received the consent of a majority of the Bishops within three months from the date of his notice to them, he shall then give notice of such failure to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing.

(d). In case a majority of all the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses shall not consent to the consecration of a Bishop-elect within the period of six months from the date of the notification of the election by the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing, or in case of majority of all the Bishops entitled to act in the premises shall not consent within the period of three months from the date of notification to them by the Presiding Bishop of the election, the Presiding Bishop shall declare the election null and void, and the Convention of the Diocese may then proceed to a new election.

(e). It shall be the duty of the Bishop-elect to notify the Presiding Bishop of his acceptance or declination of the election at the same time as he notifies the electing Diocese.

Sec. 2 (a). When a Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese is unable, by reason of age, or other permanent cause of infirmity, or by reason of the extent of Diocesan work, fully to discharge the duties of his office, a Bishop Coadjutor may be elected by and for said Diocese, who shall have the right of succession; Provided, that before the election of a Bishop Coadjutor for the reason of extent of Diocesan work, the consent of the General Convention, or during the recess thereof, the consent of a majority of the Bishops having jurisdiction in North America and of the several Standing Committees, must be had and obtained. Before any election of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese shall read, or cause to be read, to the Convention thereof, his written consent to such election, and in such consent he shall state the duties which he thereby assigns to the Bishop Coadjutor, when duly ordained and consecrated, and such consent shall form part of the proceedings of the Convention. The duties assigned by the Bishop Ordinary to the Bishop Coadjutor in any Diocese may be enlarged by mutual consent whenever the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese may desire to assign such additional duties to the Bishop Coadjutor. In case of the inability of the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese to issue the aforesaid consent, the Standing Committee of the Diocese may request the Convention to act without such consent, and such request shall be accompanied by certificates of medical men as to the inability of the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese to issue his written consent.

(b). In the case of a Bishop Coadjutor, the grounds for his election, as stated in the record of the Convention, shall be communicated, with the other required testimonials, to the General Convention, or to the Standing Committees and the Presiding Bishop.

(c). In case of application for the ordination and consecration of a Bishop Coadjutor, the Standing Committee shall forward to the Presiding Bishop, in addition to the evidence and testimonials required by the preceding section, a certificate of the Presiding Officer and Secretary of the Convention that every requirement of this Section has been complied with.

(d). There shall not be in any Diocese at the same time more than one Bishop Coadjutor.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful, within six months prior to the effective date of the resignation or retirement of a Bishop Ordinary from his jurisdiction, for the said Bishop Ordinary, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, to call a special meeting of the Convention of the Diocese to elect a

successor; Provided, that if the Convention is to meet in regular session meanwhile, it may hold the election during such regular session. The proceedings incident to preparation for the ordination and consecration of such successor shall be as provided in Section 1 of this Canon; but the Presiding Bishop shall not take order for the consecration to be on any date prior to that upon which the resignation is to become effective.

Sec. 4. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop unless he shall at the time subscribe, in the presence of the ordaining and consecrating Bishops, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

CANON 41.

Of Missionary Bishops.

Sec. I. The House of Bishops may establish Missionary Districts in States and Territories or parts thereof not organized into Dioceses. It may also, from time to time, change, increase, or diminish the territory included in such Missionary Districts.

Sec. 2 (a). The House of Bishops may, from time to time, elect a suitable person or persons to be a Bishop or Bishops of this Church in Missionary Districts, such election to be subject to confirmation by the House of Deputies during the session of the General Convention, and at other times to confirmation by a majority of the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses. An advisory vote of confirmation shall be conducted amongst the Councils of Advice of the Missionary Districts but is to be held as a recommendation only to the House of Bishops and the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses. The medical certificate as required in Canon 40, Sec. 1 (a), shall also be required of Missionary Bishops-elect.

(b). The evidence of such election shall be a certificate signed by the Bishop presiding in the House of Bishops and by its Secretary, with a testimonial, or certified copy thereof, signed by a majority of the Bishops of the House, in the form required in Canon 40, Sec. I (a), which shall be sent to the Presiding Officer of the House of Deputies, or to the Standing Committees of the several Dioceses and to the Councils of Advice of the Missionary Districts, if the General Convention be not in session.

(c). When the Presiding Bishop shall have received a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the House of Deputies (or certificates signed by the Presidents and Secretaries of a majority of the Standing Committees as the case may be), that the election has been approved, and shall have received notice of the acceptance by the Bishop-elect of his election, he shall notify the Council of Advice of the Missionary District concerned of the same and shall take order for the consecration of the said Bishop-elect either by himself and two other Bishops of this Church, or by any three Bishops of this Church to whom he may communicate the certificates and testimonial.

In time of extreme circumstance, the Bishop-elect may be consecrated by one or two Bishops.

For good reason, one or more of the consecrating Bishops may be Bishops in valid Orders but not of this Church.

In all particulars the service at the consecration of a Missionary Bishop shall be under the direction of the Bishop presiding at such consecration.

Sec. 3. The House of Bishops shall have power, at their discretion, to transfer a Missionary Bishop from one Missionary District to another, and, in case of the permanent disability of the Bishop in charge, to declare the Missionary District vacant. The Presiding Bishop shall promptly notify the Council of Advice of any Missionary District concerned of such transfer or declaration of vacancy made by the House of Bishops.

Sec. 4_ When the Bishop Ordinary of a Missionary District is unable, by reason of age or other permanent cause of disability, fully to discharge the duties of his office, at his request a Bishop Coadjutor may be elected for that Missionary District with inchoate right of succession and subject to all the other provisions of this Canon governing the election of Missionary Bishops. Before such election the Bishop Ordinary asking for such assistance shall state the duties which he thereby assigns to the Bishop Coadjutor. The duties assigned by the Bishop Ordinary may be enlarged by mutual consent whenever the Bishop Ordinary of the Missionary District may desire to assign such additional duties to the Bishop Coadjutor.

Sec. 5. Any Bishop or Bishops elected and consecrated under this Canon shall be entitled to a seat and vote in the House of Bishops, and shall be eligible to the office of Bishop Ordinary or Bishop Coadjutor or Suffragan Bishop, in any organized Diocese within or without North America; Provided, that such Bishop shall not be so eligible within five years from the date of his consecration, except to the Office of Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese formed in whole or in part out of his Missionary District. And whenever a Diocese shall have

been organized within the jurisdiction of such Missionary Bishop, if he shall be elected Bishop Ordinary of such Diocese, he may accept the office without vacating his Missionary appointment; Provided, that he continue to discharge the duties of Missionary Bishop within the residue of his original jurisdiction, if there be such residue, until the House of Bishops shall elect a Missionary Bishop Ordinary of such residue.

Sec. 6 (a). When a Diocese, entitled to the choice of a Bishop, shall elect as its Bishop Ordinary, or as its Bishop Coadjutor, or Suffragan Bishop, a Missionary Bishop of this Church, if such election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof and notice of the acceptance by the elected Bishop of his election shall be laid before each House of the General Convention, and the concurrence of each House, and its express consent, shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same; so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop of the Diocese which has elected him.

(b). If the said election have taken place more than three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz..

The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in North America thereof, and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese.

On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of such Bishops and of the Standing Committees in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing shall transmit notice thereof to the Presiding Bishop and to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District within North America; which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. On receiving this notice and notice of the acceptance by the elected Bishop of his election, the Presiding Bishop shall certify to the Secretary of the House of Bishops the altered status and style of the Bishop so elected.

If the Presiding Bishop shall not have received the consent of a majority of the Bishops within three months from the date of his notice to them, he shall then give notice of such failure to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing.

(c). The Presiding Bishop shall promptly notify the Council of Advice of the Missionary District concerned of the election thus completed and of the altered status and style of the Bishop so elected.

Sec. 7. In case of the death or resignation of a Missionary Bishop Ordinary, or of a vacancy in the Missionary District from other cause, the charge thereof shall devolve upon the Bishop Coadjutor of the District, or, if there be none, upon the Presiding Bishop with the power of appointing some other Bishop of this Church as his substitute in said charge until the vacancy is filled. Upon his appointment of some other Bishop of this Church as his substitute in said charge, the Presiding Bishop shall promptly notify the Council of Advice of the Missionary District of the same.

Sec. 8. If during the recess of the General Convention, there shall be a vacancy in a Missionary District arising from any cause, the House of Bishops, on the volition of the Presiding Bishop may, or on the written request of at least one-fourth of the members of the same shall, be convened by the Presiding Bishop; and thereupon the House of Bishops, a quorum being present, may proceed to elect a Bishop for such District. The Presiding Bishop shall promptly notify the Council of Advice of the Missionary District of such election.

Sec. 9. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop unless he shall at the time subscribe, in the presence of the ordaining and consecrating Bishops, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

CANON 42.

Of Suffragan Bishops.

Sec. 1. A Suffragan Bishop shall be elected in accordance with the Canons enacted in each Diocese for the election of a Bishop. But the initiative shall always be taken by the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese asking for the assistance of a Suffragan.

Sec. 2. Before the election of a Suffragan Bishop in a Diocese or Missionary District the consent of the General Convention, or during the recess thereof the consent of a majority of the Bishops having jurisdiction in North America and of the several Standing Committees must be had and obtained.

Sec. 3. There shall not at any time be more than two Suffragan Bishops holding office in and for any Diocese or Missionary District, save by special consent of the General Convention previously obtained-

Sec. 4. The House of Bishops, from time to time in its discretion, may elect a Suffragan Bishop for any Missionary District in the same manner as provided by Canon 41, Sec. 2, and subject to all the provisions thereof.

Sec. 5. A Suffragan Bishop shall act, in all respects, as an assistant to the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese, or Missionary District, and under his direction.

Sec. 6 The tenure of office of a Suffragan Bishop shall not be terminated on the death or removal of the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District.

Sec. 7 (a). Whenever a Suffragan Bishop shall be elected Bishop Ordinary or Bishop Coadjutor of a Diocese or of a Missionary District, if such election shall have taken place within three months before a meeting of the General Convention, evidence thereof and notice of the acceptance by the elected Bishop of his election shall be laid before each House of the General Convention and the concurrence of each House and its express consent shall be necessary to the validity of said election, and shall complete the same, so that the Bishop thus elected shall be thereafter the Bishop Ordinary or Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese which has elected him; or the Bishop Ordinary or Bishop Coadjutor of the District, as the case may be.

(b). If the said election has taken place more than three months before a meeting of the General Convention, the above process may be adopted, or the following instead thereof, viz.:

The Standing Committee of the Diocese electing, or the Secretary of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, shall give duly certified evidence of the election to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in North America and to the Standing Committee of every Diocese.

On receiving notice of the concurrence of a majority of the Bishops and of the Standing Committees in the election, and their express consent thereto, the Standing Committee of the Diocese concerned or the Secretary of the House of Bishops, as the case may be, shall transmit notice thereof to the Presiding Bishop and to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District within North America; which notice shall state what Bishops and what Standing Committees have consented to the election. On receiving this notice and notice of the acceptance by the elected Bishop of his election, the Presiding Bishop shall certify to the Secretary of the House of Bishops the altered status and style of the Bishop so elected.

If the Presiding Bishop shall not have received the consent of a majority of the Bishops within three months from the date of his notice to them, he shall then give notice of such failure to the Standing Committee of the Diocese electing.

Sec. H. No one shall be ordained and consecrated Bishop unless he shall at the time subscribe, in the presence of the ordaining and consecrating Bishops, the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

CANON 43.

Of Notice to the People.

Whenever a Bishop, Bishop Coadjutor, or Suffragan Bishop shall receive other than provisional jurisdiction within a Diocese or Missionary District, whether by consecration, alteration of status and style, or transfer, the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District shall transmit to every Congregation thereof, to be publicly read therein, a notice of the same, and also cause public notice thereof to be given in such other way as they may think proper.

CANON 44.

Of the Consecration of Bishops for Foreign Lands.

Sec. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution the following conditions are prescribed as necessary to be fulfilled before the Presiding Bishop of this Church shall take order for a Consecration to the Episcopate authorized by that Article.

(1). A person seeking to be ordained and consecrated a Bishop for a foreign land, within the purport of Article III. of the Constitution, must present to the Presiding Bishop of this Church a statement in writing subscribed by him setting forth his name, and the date and place of his birth; his Ecclesiastical and Civil status; whether he is in Priest's Orders, and, if so, the time and place and Episcopal source of his admission thereto, and to the Diaconate; the fact of his election or appointment, by a body of Christian people in a foreign land, to be, when duly ordained and consecrated, their Bishop; the corporate name under which such body is or desires and intends to be known as a distinct part of the Catholic Church of Christ; and the land wherein and the civil government under which it claims and purposes to exercise its jurisdiction as such; that the position of this body of Christian people in the land wherein they dwell is such as to justify its distinct organization as a Church therein; that the members of that body will receive the person consecrated for them by the Episcopate of this Church as a true and lawful Chief Pastor, will suitably maintain him as such, and will render to him all due canonical

obedience in the exercise of his proper Episcopal functions; that by the lawful authority recognized in the body applying through him for the Episcopate there has been prescribed for use in that body a Book of Offices containing the Creeds commonly called the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, together with forms for the Administration of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, an Ordinal, an Office for the Administration of Confirmation by the Laying on of Hands, and an Order for the public reading of the Holy Scripture of the Old and New Testaments, in which Book the Faith and Order of the Church, as this Church hath received the same, are clearly set forth and established as the Faith and Order of the Church in which the Episcopate is as aforesaid desired to be settled and maintained; and that the person presenting himself for consecration is, in his life and teaching, in entire conformity with the principles of such Faith and Order, that he is not justly liable to evil report for error in religion or viciousness of life, and that he has no knowledge of any impediment on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to the Office of a Bishop.

(2). In case a Bishop should already have been consecrated for a foreign land under the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution, and application should be made for the consecration of a second or of a third Bishop for the same country, the judgment in writing of the Bishop or Bishops already exercising jurisdiction in that land concerning the proposed consecration shall be presented to the Presiding Bishop together with the papers required in the foregoing Clause.

(3). The applicant making the statement required in Clause (1) shall with it present to the Presiding Bishop evidence fully substantiating the said statement in every particular thereof; and shall make such further statement, supported by such further evidence, as the Presiding Bishop may in the premises deem to be desirable or essential.

(4). If the Presiding Bishop shall deem the statement so submitted, with the evidence substantiating the same, sufficient to justify the consideration of the application by the Bishops of this Church, he shall lay the whole record embodying such statement and evidence before the House of Bishops on the next occasion on which they may be duly convened as such, with the presence of a majority of all the Bishops of this Church entitled to vote in that House.

Sec. 2. If after consideration of the statement and evidence so presented, and of any other evidence of which they may be cognizant, a majority of the Bishops of this Church entitled to vote in the House of Bishops shall consent to the proposed ordination and consecration under the provisions of Article III. of the Constitution, the Presiding Bishop shall

take order therefore in the same manner as order is prescribed to be taken by him in the consecration of Bishops in this Church, the Order of Consecration being conformed, as nearly as may be in the judgment of the Bishops consecrating, to that used in this Church.

Sec. 3. Immediately after a consecration as herein provided shall have taken place, the Presiding Bishop shall lodge the original record of the statement and evidence above required, together with such other papers and documents as he may deem essential to the true and complete history of the proceedings, with the Registrar of the General Convention for preservation among the Archives of this Church.

CANON 45.

Of Duties of Bishops.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of every Bishop of this Church to reside within the limits of his jurisdiction; nor shall he absent himself therefrom for more than three months without the consent of the Convention or the Standing Committee of the Diocese, or, in the case of a Missionary Bishop, without the consent of the Presiding Bishop.

Sec. 2 (a). Every Bishop Ordinary shall visit the Congregations within his Diocese or Missionary District at least once in three years, for the purposes of examining their condition, inspecting the behavior of the Clergy, administering Confirmation, preaching the Word, and at his discretion celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. At every visitation it shall be the duty of the Bishop Ordinary to examine the records required by Canon 47, Section 3.

(b). If a Bishop Ordinary shall for three years have declined to visit a Congregation, the Clergyman in charge thereof and the Vestry or Vestry Committee, or the Bishop Ordinary, may apply to the Presiding Bishop to appoint the three Bishops in charge of Dioceses or Missionary Districts who live nearest to the Diocese or Missionary District in which such Congregation may be situated as a Council of Conciliation, who shall amicably determine all matters of difference between the parties, and each party shall conform to the decision of the Council in the premises; Provided, that in case of any subsequent trial of either party for failure to conform to such decision, any constitutional or canonical right of the defendant in the premises may be pleaded and established as a sufficient defense, notwithstanding such former decision; and, Provided, further, that in any case the Bishop may at any time apply for such Council of Conciliation.

(c). Every Bishop shall keep a record of all his official acts, which record shall be the property of the Diocese or Missionary District, and shall be transmitted to his successor.

Sec. 3. Every Bishop Ordinary shall deliver, from time to time at his discretion, a Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under his Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and may, from time to time, address to the people of his Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under his jurisdiction, Pastoral Letters on points of Christian doctrine, worship, or manners, which he may require the Clergy to read to their congregations.

Sec. 4. At every Annual Convention or Convocation the Bishop Ordinary shall make a statement of the affairs of the Diocese or Missionary District since the last meeting of the Convention or Convocation; the names of the Churches which he has visited; the number of persons confirmed; the names of those who have been received as Candidates for Holy Orders, and of those who have been ordained, and of those who have been by him suspended or deposed from the Ministry; the changes by death, removal, or otherwise, which have taken place among the Clergy; and all matters tending to throw light upon the affairs of the Diocese or Missionary District; which statement shall be inserted in the Journal.

Sec. 5 (a). It shall be the duty of a Bishop Ordinary, whenever leaving his Diocese or District for the space of six calendar months, to authorize, by writing, under his hand and seal, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District senior in order of consecration, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the District, to act as the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof during his absence.

(b). The Bishop Coadjutor, or, should there be none, the Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary District senior in order of consecration, or, should there be none, the Standing Committee or the Council of Advice, may become at any time the Ecclesiastical Authority upon the written request of the Bishop Ordinary, and continue to act as such until the request be revoked by him in writing.

Sec. 6 (a). Any Bishop of this Church may, on the invitation of the Convention or of the Standing Committee of any Diocese where there is no Bishop, or where the Bishop Ordinary is for the time under a disability to perform Episcopal offices by reason of a judicial sentence, visit and perform Episcopal offices in that Diocese, or in any part thereof; and this invitation may be for a stated period, and may be at any time revoked.

(b). A Diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop Ordinary is for the time under a disability, may, by its Convention, be placed under the provisional charge and authority of a Bishop of another Diocese or of a Missionary District, who shall by that act be authorized to perform all the duties and offices of the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese so vacant or whose Bishop Ordinary is under disability, until, in the case of a vacant Diocese a Bishop Ordinary be duly elected and consecrated for the same; or in the case of a Diocese whose Bishop Ordinary is disabled, until the disability be removed; or, until, in either case, the said act of the Convention be revoked.

(c). A Diocese or Missionary District, while under the provisional charge of a Bishop, shall not invite any other Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty or exercise authority.

Sec. 7 (a). Every Bishop upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, shall forthwith tender his resignation from his jurisdiction, as required by Section 8 of Article II. of the Constitution, by sending it to the Presiding Bishop, who shall immediately communicate the same to every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in North America and shall declare the said Bishop's resignation effective at a designated date not later than three months from the date of such resignation.

(b). The Presiding Bishop shall communicate to the resigning Bishop the fact of the receipt of his resignation and the termination of his jurisdiction effective as of the date fixed, and shall certify the same to the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District concerned. He shall also order the Secretary of the House of Bishops to record the same, effective as of the date fixed, to be incorporated in the Journal of the House.

(c). If any Bishop should for any reason fail to submit his resignation upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, as provided in Clause (a) above, the Presiding Bishop shall certify that fact to the House of Bishops. The House of Bishops shall then declare the said Bishop's jurisdiction terminated, effective at a date not later than three months from the date of declaration; and shall order the Presiding Bishop's certificate and its own declaration and action to be recorded in its Journal. It shall then be the duty of the Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops to pronounce such jurisdiction terminated, effective as of the date fixed, and to communicate the fact to the House of Deputies, if in session, and to the Bishop whose jurisdiction has been terminated, and to the Ecclesiastical Authority of each Diocese and Missionary District.

Sec. 8 (a). If any Bishop Ordinary, Bishop Coadjutor, or Suffragan Bishop of this Church shall desire to resign his jurisdiction, he shall send his resignation in writing to the Presiding Bishop.

(b). The Presiding Bishop shall, without delay, notify the resigning Bishop, the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District concerned, and every Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction in North America, of the receipt of such resignation and the termination of said Bishop's jurisdiction, effective at a designated date not later than three months from the date of such resignation. He shall also order the Secretary of the House of Bishops to record the same, effective as of the date fixed, to be incorporated in the Journal of the House.

(c). At each meeting of the General Convention, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer of the House of Bishops to communicate to the House of Deputies, when in session, a list of the resignations which have been received since the preceding meeting of the General Convention.

Sec. 9 (a). A Bishop whose resignation has become effective shall exercise Episcopal functions only as he may be authorized by the Ecclesiastical Authority of a Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. He may also be given an honorary seat in the Convention of the Diocese or Convocation of the Missionary District, with voice, but without vote, and an honorary seat in the Cathedral of the Diocese or of the Missionary District, if there be one, or such honorary appointment as may be designated by the Convention of the Diocese or Convocation of the Missionary District with the consent of the Bishop Ordinary. He shall report all ministerial acts to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under its Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which such acts are performed.

(b). A Bishop whose resignation has become effective shall still be subject in all matters to the Canons and authority of the General Convention.

(c). A Bishop who has resigned his jurisdiction, may, at the discretion of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under his Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which the retired Bishop chooses to reside, be enrolled among the clergy of that Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and become subject to its Canons and regulations; and if he accept any pastoral charge or ministerial appointment within the Diocese,

Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, he may be accorded a seat and vote in the Convention of the Diocese or Convocation of the Missionary District according to its canonical provisions for the qualification of Presbyters.

Sec. 10. If there be no Bishop Ordinary of a Diocese, the Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese senior in order of consecration, if there be one, or the Standing Committee shall be the Ecclesiastical Authority for all purposes set forth in these Canons; provided, however, that the Standing Committee shall not be the Ecclesiastical Authority during the time the Diocese is under the provisional charge and authority of a Bishop of another Diocese or Missionary District pursuant to Sec. 6 (b) of this Canon.

CANON 46.

Of Duties of Missionary Bishops.

Sec. 1. A Missionary Bishop shall exercise jurisdiction in his Missionary District and other places under his Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in conformity with the Constitution and Canons of this Church and under such regulations and instructions, not inconsistent therewith, as the House of Bishops may prescribe.

Sec. 2. On the formation of a Missionary District the Bishop Ordinary consecrated therefore, or assigned thereto, shall, for the administration of his jurisdiction, adopt the Canons approved by the House of Bishops for Missionary Districts, or he may select the Constitution and Canons of one of the Dioceses of this Church, which shall remain in force, so far as applicable to the circumstances of such Missionary District, except so far as altered by the Bishop Ordinary and Convocation from time to time with the approbation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church.

Sec 3 (a). Every Missionary Bishop Ordinary shall appoint annually a Council of Advice, to be composed of not less than two or more than four Presbyters, and an equal number of Laymen, communicants of this Church, resident within his Missionary District, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Missionary Bishop Ordinary and shall perform the duties of a Standing Committee for such District, except insofar as these Canons otherwise provide, and who shall, so far as the circumstances of the District permit, be governed by the Constitution and Canons that have been adopted for such District.

(b). In all cases in which a Canon of the General Convention directs a duty to be performed, or a power to be exercised, by a Council of Advice, or by the Clerical members thereof, a majority of said members, the whole having been duly cited to meet, shall be a quorum; and a majority of the quorum so convened shall be competent to act, unless the contrary is expressly required by the Canon.

CANON 47.

Of Congregational Clergymen and Their Duties.

Sec. 1 (a). The control of the worship and the spiritual jurisdiction of the Parish, are vested in the Rector, subject to the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, the Canons of the Church, and the godly counsel of the Bishop Ordinary. All other Clergymen of the Parish, by whatever name they may be designated, are to be regarded as under the Authority of the Rector.

(b). For the purposes of his office and for the full and free discharge of all functions and duties pertaining thereto, the Rector shall, at all times, be entitled to the use and control of the Church and Parish buildings with the appurtenances and furniture thereof.

(c). In a Mission the control and responsibility belong to the Priest who has been duly appointed to the charge thereof, subject to the authority of the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 2 (a). It shall be the duty of Clergymen of this Church who have charge of Congregations to be diligent in instructing the children in the Catechism, and from time to time to examine them in the same publicly before the congregation. They shall also, by stated catechetical lectures and instruction, inform the youth and others in the Holy Scriptures and the Doctrine, Polity, History and Liturgy of the Church. They shall also instruct all persons in their Congregations concerning all the missionary work of the Church at home and abroad, and give suitable opportunities for offerings to maintain that work.

(b). It shall be the duty of Clergymen before baptizing infants or children to prepare the sponsors by instructing both the parents and the Godparents concerning the significance of Holy Baptism, the responsibilities of parents and Godparents for the Christian training of the baptized child, and how these obligations may properly be discharged.

(c). It shall be the duty of Clergymen to prepare young persons and others for Confirmation; and on notice being received from the Bishop Ordinary of his intention to visit any Church, which notice shall be at least one month before the intended visitation, the Clergyman shall announce the fact to the congregation on the first Sunday after the receipt of such notice; and he shall be ready to present for Confirmation such persons as he shall judge to be qualified, and shall deliver to the Bishop Ordinary a list of the names of those to be confirmed.

(d). At every visitation it shall be the duty of the Clergyman having pastoral charge, and of the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, Vestry Committeemen, or some other officer, to exhibit to the Bishop Ordinary the Congregation Register and to give information to him of the state of the Congregation, spiritual and temporal, under such heads as shall have been previously signified to them, in writing, by the Bishop Ordinary.

(e). Whenever the House of Bishops shall put forth a Pastoral Letter, it shall be the duty of every Clergyman having a pastoral charge, or, if there be none, a Lay Reader or the senior Churchwarden, to read it to his Congregation on some occasion of public worship on a Lord's Day, not later than one month after the receipt of the same.

Sec. 3 (a). A Register shall be maintained for every Congregation of this Church.

(b). The registry of every Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, and Burial shall be signed by the officiating Clergyman.

(c). Every Clergyman of this Church in charge of a Congregation shall have recorded in the Register thereof the names and all other pertinent information: (1) of all Communicants of the Congregation, (2) of all persons who have received Holy Baptism, (3) of all persons who have received Confirmation, (4) of all persons who have received Holy Matrimony, and (5) of all persons who have received Burial. He shall indicate upon the Congregation Register each year the names of those who have died in the past year or whose names have been removed by letter of transfer. He shall also indicate in such Register (1) those whose domicile is unknown, and (2) those whose domicile is known but are inactive- Apart from the Register, he shall maintain as far as practicable a list of all families and persons within his Congregation, which list shall remain in the Congregation for the use of his successor. If a Congregation shall have no Clergyman in charge, the senior Churchwarden or Officer thereof shall perform the duties of this Clause.

Sec. 4 (a). No Clergyman of this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers in public worship, or by performing any other priestly or ministerial function, in the Congregation of another Clergyman, without the consent of the Clergyman of that Congregation; or of one of its Churchwardens if, in his absence or disability, the Clergyman fail to provide for the stated services of such Congregation.

(b). If any Clergyman of this Church from disability or any other cause, neglect to perform the regular services in his Congregation, and refuse, without good cause, his consent to any other duly qualified Clergyman of this Church to officiate within his Congregation, the Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Vestry Committeemen of the Congregation shall, on proof before the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or Missionary District of such neglect or refusal, have power, with the written consent of the said Authority, to permit any duly qualified Clergyman of this Church to officiate.

Sec. 5 (a). A Priest or Deacon of this Church removing into a Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction shall, in order to gain canonical residence within the same, present to the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof, a testimonial from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he last had canonical residence, which testimonial shall set forth his true standing and character. The said testimonial shall be given by the Ecclesiastical Authority to the applicant, and a duplicate thereof may be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which he proposes to remove. The testimonial may be in the following words:

I hereby certify that the Reverend A. B., who has signified to me his desire to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of _____ is a Presbyter (or Deacon) of _____ in good standing, and has not, so far as I know or believe, been justly liable to evil report, for error in religion or for viciousness of life, for three years last past.

(Signed)

(b). Such testimonial shall be called Letters Dimissory. The canonical residence of the Priest or Deacon so transferred shall date from the acceptance of his Letters Dimissory, of which prompt notice shall be given both to the applicant and to the Ecclesiastical Authority from which it came.

(c). Letters Dimissory not presented within six months from the date of their transmission to the applicant shall become wholly void.

(d). If a Priest or Deacon, removing into another Diocese, Missionary District or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, has been called to a Congregation therein, he shall present Letters Dimissory in the form above given. It shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which he has removed, to accept them within three months, unless the Ecclesiastical Authority shall have heard rumors, which it believes to be well founded, against the character of the Priest or Deacon concerned, which would form a proper ground of canonical inquiry and presentment, in which case the Ecclesiastical Authority shall communicate the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to whose jurisdiction the said Priest or Deacon belongs; and in such case, it shall not be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to accept the Letters Dimissory unless and until the Priest or Deacon shall be exculpated from the said charge.

(e). No Clergyman, removing from one Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to another, shall officiate in any Congregation of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which he removes, until he shall have obtained from the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof a certificate in the words following:

I hereby certify that the Reverend (or Right Reverend) A. B. has been canonically transferred to my jurisdiction and is a Clergyman in good standing.

(Signed)

(f). No person who has been refused Ordination or reception as a Candidate in any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and who has afterwards been ordained in another Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall be transferred to the Diocese or Missionary District in which such refusal has taken place without the consent of its Ecclesiastical Authority.

(g). No person who has been ordained under the provisions of Canon 34, Sec. 2 shall be transferred to another Diocese or Missionary District, save as provided in the said Canon.

Sec. 6. No Clergyman shall officiate more than two months, by preaching, ministering the Sacraments, or holding any public service, within the limits of any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction other than that in which he is canonically resident, without a license from the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 7 (a). Any Priest or Deacon of this Church desiring to officiate temporarily without the confines of this Church shall, in order so to do, obtain from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he has canonical residence, a testimonial which shall set forth his true standing and character, and may be in the following words:

I hereby certify that the Reverend A. B., who has signified to me his desire to be permitted to officiate temporarily in churches not under the jurisdiction of the United Episcopal Church, is a Presbyter (or Deacon) of
in good standing, and as such is entitled to the rights and privileges of his order.

This testimonial is valid for one year from date of issuance and is to be returned to the Ecclesiastical Authority at the end of that period.

(b). The Ecclesiastical Authority giving such testimonial shall keep a record of issuance of such, in which the date of issuance and of return shall be recorded, together with the name of the Priest or Deacon to whom the testimonial has been issued.

Sec. 8. Upon attaining the age of seventy-two years, every Priest or Deacon of this Church occupying any remunerative position in this Church shall resign the same and retire from active service, and his resignation shall be accepted. Thereafter, he may accept any position in this Church, provided, that (a) the tenure in such position shall be for a period of not more than one year, which period may be renewed from time to time, and (b) service in such position shall have the express approval of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which such service is to be performed, acting in consultation with the Ecclesiastical Authority of the canonical residence of such Priest or Deacon.

CANON 48.

Of the Dissolution of the Pastoral Relation.

Sec. 1. Except as provided in Canon 47, Sec. 8, a Rector may not resign his Parish without the consent of the said Parish or its Vestry, whichever may be authorized to act in the premises, nor may any Rector canonically or lawfully elected and in charge of any Parish be removed therefrom by said Parish or Vestry against his will, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. If for any urgent reason a Rector as aforesaid or the body authorized to elect a Rector in the Parish committed to his charge, shall desire a separation and dissolution of the pastoral relation, and the parties be not agreed respecting a separation and dissolution, notice in writing may be given by either party to the Ecclesiastical Authority having jurisdiction. The Bishop Ordinary, in case the difference be not settled by his godly judgment, shall ask the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or of the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, and, proceeding with its aid and counsel, shall be the ultimate arbiter and judge. The judgment shall be either that the pastoral relation between the parties shall cease at a time and upon terms therein specified, or that the said relation shall not be terminated; and such judgment shall be binding upon both parties. In the event of the failure or refusal of either party to comply with the terms of such judgment, the Bishop Ordinary may impose such penalties as may be provided by the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District; and in default of any provisions for such penalties therein, the Bishop Ordinary may (1) in the case of a Rector, suspend such Rector from the exercise of his priestly office until he shall comply with said judgment; (2) in the case of a Vestry, recommend to the Diocesan Convention or Missionary Convocation that the union of the Parish with the Convention or Convocation shall cease until they have complied with his judgment, or, if the Parish be not within a Diocese or Missionary District, that the union of the Parish with the Church be dissolved.

Sec. 3. In case of the regular and canonical dissolution of the connection between a Rector and his Parish under this Canon, the Ecclesiastical Authority shall direct the Secretary of the Convention or Convocation to record the same.

Sec. 4. When the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which the Parish is situated has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary is under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Presiding Bishop or a Bishop appointed by him, shall discharge the duties of this Canon assigned to the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 5. This Canon shall not apply in any Diocese or Missionary District which has made, or shall hereafter make, provision by Canon upon this subject, nor in contravention of any right of any Rector, Parish, or Vestry under the law of the Civil Authority.

CANON 49.

Of the Filling of Vacant Congregations.

Sec. 1. When a Congregation becomes vacant, the Churchwardens or other proper Officers shall notify the fact to the Ecclesiastical Authority having jurisdiction. If the authorities of the Congregation shall for thirty days have failed to make provision for Divine services, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to take such measures as it may deem expedient for the temporary maintenance of Divine services therein.

Sec. 2. No election of a Rector shall be had until the name of the Bishop or Priest whom it is proposed to elect has been made known to the Ecclesiastical Authority having jurisdiction and sufficient time, not exceeding thirty days, has been given the Ecclesiastical Authority to communicate with the Vestry thereon, nor until such communication, if made within that period, has been considered by the Parish or Vestry at a meeting duly called and held for that purpose.

Sec. 3. Written notice of the election, signed by the Churchwardens, shall be sent to the Ecclesiastical Authority having jurisdiction. If the Ecclesiastical Authority be satisfied that the person so chosen is a duly qualified Bishop or Priest, and that he has accepted the office, the notice shall be sent to the Secretary of the Convention or Convocation, who shall record it; and such record, shall be sufficient evidence of the relation between the Rector and the Parish.

Sec. 4. In case of the election of an Assistant Clergyman, the name of the Clergyman whom it is proposed to elect shall be made known to the Ecclesiastical Authority having jurisdiction and sufficient time, not exceeding thirty days, shall be given the Ecclesiastical Authority to communicate with the Rector and Vestry thereon.

CANON 50.

Of Deacons.

Sec. 1. Every Deacon shall be subject to the direction of the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction for which he has been ordained until he is canonically transferred to some other jurisdiction. He shall officiate in such places only as the Bishop Ordinary may designate. He shall not accept any appointment for work outside the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which he canonically belongs without the written consent both of his own Ecclesiastical Authority and of the Ecclesiastical Authority under whose jurisdiction he desires to minister.

Sec. 2 (a). No Deacon shall be a Rector of a Parish, nor be permitted to accept a Chaplaincy in the Armed Forces of any Country.

(b). A Deacon ministering in a Congregation under the charge of a Priest shall act under the direction of such Priest in all his ministrations.

(c). A Deacon ministering in a Congregation not under the charge of a Priest, shall, if not under the immediate direction of the Bishop Ordinary, be placed under the authority of some neighboring Priest, by whose direction in subordination to the Bishop Ordinary, he shall in all things be governed.

Sec. 3. No Deacon who shall not have passed the examinations prescribed in Canon 31, Sec. 1, shall be transferred to another jurisdiction without the written request of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the same.

Sec. 4. In case of a Deacon desiring to be transferred from one Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to another, the Ecclesiastical Authority of the former Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction must state in the Letters Dimissory the exact standing of the Deacon as regards Examinations passed or Dispensations received; also the dates of his birth, admission as a Candidate, and ordination.

Sec. 5. When the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which the Deacon is canonically attached has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Clerical members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice shall, through their President, discharge the duties assigned in this Canon to the Bishop Ordinary.

CANON 51.

Of Persons Not Clergymen in this Church
Officiating in any Congregation Thereof.

No Clergyman in charge of any Congregation of this Church, or, in case of vacancy or absence, no Churchwardens, Vestrymen, or Vestry Committeemen of the Congregation, shall permit any person to officiate therein, without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this Church; Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid communicants of the Church to act as Lay Readers; or to prevent the Ecclesiastical Authority of any Diocese or Missionary District giving permission to a Clergyman of any Church in the Anglican Tradition to preach the Gospel, or to Christian persons, who are not Clergymen of this Church, to make addresses in the Church on special occasions.

CANON 52.

Of Lay Readers.

Sec. 1. A competent person ready and desirous to serve the Church in the public services statedly as a Lay Reader must procure a written license from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of which he is a canonical resident. Such license shall not be granted to any but a male communicant of this Church, and must be given for a definite period, not longer than one year, but may be renewed from time to time, or revoked at any time. Such license may be given for any vacant Congregation without a Clergyman, but where a Presbyter is in charge, his request and recommendation must have been previously signified to the Ecclesiastical Authority. A license shall not be granted for conducting the service in a Congregation without a Clergyman, which is able and has had reasonable opportunity to secure the services of a Clergyman.

Sec. 2. A Lay Reader shall be subject to the regulations prescribed by the Ecclesiastical Authority, and shall not serve in any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction other than that in which he is licensed, unless he shall have received a license from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he desires to serve.

Sec. 3. In all matters relating to the conduct of the service, and to the Sermons or Homilies to be read, he shall conform to the directions of the Clergyman in charge of the Congregation in which he is serving, and, in all cases, to the directions of the Ecclesiastical Authority. He shall read only the following offices, or parts thereof, and shall observe the limitations mentioned:

(1). Morning and Evening Prayer, omitting the Absolution, and making no substitution for it;

(2). The Litany;

(3). The Penitential Office;

(4). The Offices of Instruction;

(5). In the Order for Holy Communion, the Epistle only;

(6). The Burial Offices: substituting for the priestly blessing the concluding prayer at the end of the Shorter Form for Family Prayer at Evening; substituting for the priestly blessing at the grave the final prayer at the end of the Shorter Form for Family Prayer at Morning; and substituting for the priestly blessing at the Burial of a Child the concluding prayer at the end of the Shorter Form for Family Prayer at Evening.

He shall not deliver sermons or addresses of his own composition, unless, after instruction and examination, he be specially licensed thereto for urgent needs by the Ecclesiastical Authority. He shall not wear the dress appropriate to Clergymen ministering in the Congregation.

CANON 53.

Of Deaconesses.

Sec. 1. A woman of devout character and proved fitness, may be appointed and admitted Deaconess, subject to the provisions of this Canon. Such appointment and admission is not, and shall not be construed as, an ordination.

Sec. 2 (a). The duty of a Deaconess is to assist in the work of the Congregation or institution to which she may be appointed, under the direction of the Rector or Priest in charge; **Or**, if there be none such, to perform such functions as

may be directly entrusted to her by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which she is canonically attached.

(b). The following are the chief functions which may be entrusted to a Deaconess:

- (1). To care for the sick, the afflicted, and the poor;
- (2). To give instruction in the Christian faith;
- (3). Under the Rector or the Priest in charge, to prepare candidates for Baptism and for Confirmation;
- (4). To assist at the administration of Holy Baptism and in the absence of the Priest or Deacon to baptize infants;
- (5). Under the Rector or Priest in charge to organize, superintend, and carry out the Church's work among women and children:
- (6). With the approval of the Bishop Ordinary and the incumbent, to read Morning and Evening Prayer (except such portions as are reserved for the Priest) and the Litany; and when licensed by the Bishop Ordinary, to give instruction or deliver addresses at such services;
- (7). To organize and carry on social work; and in colleges and schools to have a responsible part in the education of women and children, and to promote the welfare of women students.

Sec. 3 (a). A woman desiring reception as candidate for the office of Deaconess shall submit to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which she desires to be canonically attached, letters of recommendation from her Rector or Priest in charge, and from two women communicants of the Church, together with evidence that she is a communicant of the Church in good standing; and that she is a graduate of a High School or of a school with standards equivalent to a High School, or is prepared to take such examinations as shall qualify her for reception.

(b). During the period of candidateship, she shall be under the supervision of the Bishop Ordinary, and shall report to him quarterly during the Ember Days. If possible at least one-half of the time of her preparation shall be spent in residence with Deaconesses, or at a Church Training School.

(c). For due cause the Bishop Ordinary may terminate any candidacy.

Sec. 4 (a). Before admission to the office of Deaconess a candidate shall be required to pass examinations in the following subjects:

(1). Holy Scripture: The Bible in English; introduction to and contents of the various books; special knowledge of at least one Gospel and one Epistle.

(2). Church History: A general outline, including the History of the Church in North America, and special knowledge of the first five centuries.

(3). Christian Missions: History; present extent and methods; at least one missionary biography.

(4). Doctrine: Contents and teaching of the Book of Common Prayer, including preparation for the Sacraments.

(5). Ministration: The office and work of a Deaconess; Parish Work and Organization.

(6). Religious Education: Psychology; Educational methods: Church School Management.

(7). Social Service: Principles involved in the adjustment of individuals to each other and to the community; the methods of social case work; familiarity with the recognized standards of the work of social organizations including institutions.

(b). This examination shall be conducted by examiners appointed by the Bishop Ordinary. The results of the examination shall be certified to the Bishop Ordinary, and to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice.

(c). The candidate shall also be required to furnish evidence that she has had at least nine months of field work under competent supervision, or satisfactory previous experience in social service, educational, or Congregation work.

Sec. 5. No one shall be admitted a Deaconess until she is twenty-five years of age; nor within two years of her reception as a candidate, unless the Bishop Ordinary, with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice, shall shorten the time of her candidateship; but the time shall not be shortened to less than one year.

Sec. 6. No woman shall be admitted a Deaconess until she shall have laid before the Ecclesiastical Authority testimonials showing that she is a communicant of this Church in good standing, and that she possesses such characteristics as, in the judgment of the persons testifying, fit her for the duties of that office. The testimonials of fitness shall be signed by four Presbyters of this Church and by eight Lay communicants, six of whom shall be women.

Sec. 7. Before admission as a Deaconess, the Bishop Ordinary shall require the candidate to submit to a thorough examination by a physician appointed by the Bishop Ordinary. This examination shall cover her mental and nervous as well as her physical condition. This report shall be kept on file by the Bishop Ordinary and shall be submitted to the Standing Committee or Council of Advice with the application to be recommended for admission to the office of Deaconess.

Sec. 3. When the foregoing specified requirements have been complied with, the Bishop conducting the service of admission, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction where she is to be canonically attached, may admit the candidate to the office of Deaconess. The fact of the setting apart of a Deaconess shall be transmitted by the Ecclesiastical Authority to the Recorder of the General Convention, together with the following data:

- (1). Her full name.
- (2). Place and date of birth.
- (3). Date and place of such setting apart.

Any change in the status of a Deaconess shall be likewise notified to the Recorder by the Ecclesiastical Authority.

Sec. 9. No woman shall be recognized as a Deaconess until she has been admitted to that office by a service prescribed either by the General Convention or, in the absence of such prescription, by the Bishop conducting the service. The service of admission shall be conducted by the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction where she is to be canonically attached.

Sec. 10. A Deaconess shall not accept work in a Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction without the express authority in writing of the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof; nor shall she undertake work in a Congregation without the like authority from the Rector or Clergyman in charge of the Congregation. No candidate shall be admitted as Deaconess until she shall have been appointed to serve in some position under the jurisdiction of the Church.

Sec. 11. When not connected with a Congregation, the Deaconess shall be under the direct oversight of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which she is canonically attached. Each Deaconess shall report annually to the Ecclesiastical Authority of her Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the form prescribed by the Ecclesiastical Authority. A

Deaconess may be transferred from one Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to another by Letters Dimissory. A Deaconess may at any time resign her office by sending her resignation in writing to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which she is attached under this Canon, but she may not be suspended or removed from office except by the Bishop Ordinary for cause. A Deaconess thus suspended or removed may demand a trial by a special Court, to be composed of two Presbyters and four Lay communicants, one man and three women, of whom two shall preferably be Deaconesses. The members of the Court shall be chosen by the Standing Committee or Council of Advice. The procedure of the Court shall be according to the rules governing the trial of a Clergyman in the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which the Deaconess is attached under this Canon.

Sec. 12. When the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which the woman desires to be canonically attached has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary is under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Clerical members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice shall, through their President, discharge the duties assigned in Sections 2 (b) (6), 3 (b), 3 (c), 4 (b), 5, and 7 of this Canon to the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 13. When the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which the woman is canonically attached has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary is under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Presiding Bishop or a Bishop appointed by him, shall discharge the duties assigned in Section 9 of this Canon to the Bishop Ordinary and the duties of suspension or removal assigned in Section 11 of this Canon to the Bishop Ordinary.

CANON 54.

Of Religious Communities.

Sec. 1. A Religious Community of men or of women desiring the official recognition of the Church shall submit its Rule and Constitution to the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction wherein the Mother-house of the Community is situated; and upon the granting of official recognition in accordance with Canon 13, no change in the Rule or Constitution shall be made without his approval.

Sec. 2. In such Constitution there shall be a distinct recognition of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of this Church as of supreme authority.

Sec. 3. No Religious Community shall establish itself in another Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction without permission of the Bishop Ordinary thereof.

Sec. 4. The Community shall elect a Chaplain who shall be in charge of the Chapel, but without tenure; but if he be a Priest who is not canonically resident in the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, he must be licensed by the Bishop Ordinary. Any Priest ministering in a Chapel of a Religious Community shall be responsible to the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction for his ministrations, in the same manner as a parochial Clergyman.

Sec. 5. In the administration of the Sacraments the Book of Common Prayer shall be used without alteration, save as it may be lawfully permitted by lawful authority.

Sec. 6. Members of a Religious Community who are in Holy Orders shall be subject to all canonical regulations concerning the Clergy.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Bishop Ordinary to see that the Constitution and Rule, as approved, are duly observed, and to receive and hear appeals either from the Community or from individual members thereof as to transgressions of the Rule. No full member of a Community shall be dismissed therefrom without appeal to the Bishop Ordinary, nor shall any be released from his or her obligations thereto without the sanction of the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 3. When the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which the Mother-house is situated has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary is under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Presiding Bishop or a Bishop appointed by him, shall discharge the duties of this Canon assigned to the Bishop Ordinary.

V.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

CANON 55.

Of Offenses for which Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons
May Be Tried.

A Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon of this Church shall be liable to presentment and trial for the following offenses, viz.:

- (1). Crime or immorality.
- (2). Holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly, any doctrine contrary to that held by this Church.
- (3). Violation of the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.
- (4). Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention.
- (5). Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District to which he belongs.
- (6). Any act which involves a violation of his Ordination vows.
- (7). Habitual neglect of the exercise of his Ministerial Office, without cause; or habitual neglect of Public Worship, and of the Holy Communion, according to the order and use of this Church.
- (8). Conduct unbecoming a Clergyman.

CANON 56.

Of Amenability, Citation, and Attendance.

Sec. 1. Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons are amenable for offenses committed by them; a Bishop to the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop, and a Presbyter or Deacon to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese or the Missionary District in which he is canonically resident at the time the charge is made.

Sec. 2. A notice or citation required by any law of this Church to any Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon to appear, at a certain time and place for the trial of an offense, shall be in writing and shall be deemed to be duly served upon him if a copy thereof be given him personally or be left at his last usual place of abode within North America, sixty days before the day of appearance named therein; and in case such Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon has departed from North America, if a copy

of such notice or citation be also published once a week for six successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the Diocese or Missionary District in which the Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon is cited to appear as the Ecclesiastical Authority shall designate, the last publication to be six months before the said day of appearance. Acceptance of service will render unnecessary any further process of citation.

Sec. 3. It is hereby declared to be the duty of all members of this Church, when duly cited, to attend and give evidence in any Ecclesiastical trial under the authority of this Church and in any investigation pertaining to any such Ecclesiastical trial, whether actual or prospective.

CANON 57.

Of General Procedures.

Sec. 1. For purposes of the Canons of Ecclesiastical Discipline, unless expressly stated otherwise, if there be no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary is under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Presiding Bishop or a Bishop appointed by him, shall discharge the duties assigned to the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 2. For purposes of the Canons of Ecclesiastical Discipline, a Presbyter or Deacon under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Bishop in Charge shall be deemed to have canonical residence in the Diocese or Missionary District of the Bishop in Charge.

Sec. 3. A written notice or citation required by any Canon of Ecclesiastical Discipline of this Church, when no other mode of service is provided, may be served personally, or by registered or certified mail, addressed to the person to be served, at his last known place of residence, or by leaving a copy at his last usual place of abode within North America.

Sec. 4. In the conduct of investigations preliminary to presentments, as well as in all trials, the laws of the civil jurisdiction in which such investigation or trial is had so far as they relate to evidence, shall be adopted and taken as the rules by which said investigations and trials shall be governed, and trials shall be conducted according to the principles of the common law as the same is generally administered in the United States except in those Dioceses and Missionary Districts where Ecclesiastical Courts are provided for by Civil Constitution or Statute, in which case the same shall govern.

Sec. 5. In the case of a Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon finally convicted in a Civil Court of Record of any crime or misdemeanor involving immorality, or against whom a final judgment has been entered in a Civil Court of Record in a cause involving immorality, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop, in the case of a Bishop, and in the case of a Presbyter or Deacon, of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or of the Council of Advice of the Missionary District in which he is canonically resident, to institute an inquiry into the matter. If in the judgment of either, there is sufficient reason for further proceedings, it shall be their duty to present him, or to cause that he be presented, for trial.

Sec. 6. No presentment shall be made or conviction had for any offense, unless the offense shall have been committed within five years immediately preceding the time of the presentment, except that in a case of a final conviction in a Civil Court of Record exercising criminal jurisdiction as aforesaid, a presentment may be made at any time within one year after such conviction notwithstanding five years may have elapsed since the commission of the offense.

Sec. 7. The several Ecclesiastical Courts may adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with the Constitution or Canons of this Church, with power to alter or rescind the same from time to time.

Sec. 8. The several Ecclesiastical Courts shall appoint Clerks, and if necessary Assistant Clerks, who shall be Presbyters of this Church to serve at the pleasure of the Court.

Sec. 9. The several Ecclesiastical Courts may appoint not less than two nor more than three lay communicants of this Church learned in the law, as Assessors. They shall have no vote. It shall be their duty to give the Ecclesiastical Court an opinion on any question, not theological, upon which the Ecclesiastical Court or any member thereof, or either party, shall desire an opinion. If a question shall arise as to whether any question is theological, it shall be decided by the Ecclesiastical Court by a majority of the votes.

Sec. 10. The several Ecclesiastical Courts shall keep a record of all their proceedings.

Sec. 11 (a). The several Ecclesiastical Courts shall permit the parties to be heard in person or by counsel of their own selection, but the Court may regulate the number of counsel who may address the Court.

(b). In every trial of a Bishop, Presbyter, or Deacon, the Ecclesiastical Trial Court may regulate the number of counsel who may examine witnesses, the number of witnesses to be examined, and the scope of the testimony.

Sec. 12 (a). The President, or any other member an Ecclesiastical Trial Court, shall upon application of either party issue subpoenas for witnesses, but before doing so the person who issues the same shall first be satisfied that the testimony sought to be adduced is material and that the witness is one whom the Court would be willing to hear upon the trial, otherwise he may refuse to issue the same.

(b) In any Diocese or Missionary District in which the **Civil** Government shall have authorized the Ecclesiastical Courts therein to issue subpoenas for witnesses or to administer an oath, the Ecclesiastical Trial Court shall act in conformity to such law.

Sec. 13 (a). If in the course of a trial it becomes necessary to take the testimony of absent witnesses, it may be taken upon a commission as such commissions are authorized by the common law in the civil jurisdiction in which the trial takes place, and in case there is ground to suppose that the attendance of a witness at the forthcoming trial cannot be obtained, it shall be lawful for either party to apply to the Ecclesiastical Trial Court, if in session, or if not, to any member thereof, who shall thereupon appoint a Commissioner to take the deposition of such witness; and such party desiring to take such depositions shall give the opposite party reasonable written notice of the time and place of taking depositions, accompanying such notice with the interrogatories to be propounded to the witness, whereupon it shall be lawful for the other party within six days after such notice to propound cross-interrogatories, and such interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, if any be propounded, shall be served on the Commissioner, who shall thereupon proceed to take the testimony of such witness and transmit it under seal to the Court. Such testimony shall be preceded by a declaration of the witness similar to that of a witness testifying in person before the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop.

(b) No deposition shall be taken or read at trial unless the Ecclesiastical Trial Court shall deem such testimony to be material and also have reasonable assurance that the attendance of the witness cannot be procured, and the several Ecclesiastical Trial Courts shall have power to limit the scope of the testimony taken by deposition and the number of witnesses whose depositions shall be taken.

(c) No deposition shall be read or otherwise used at trial unless the deponent shall have subscribed his or her name at the end thereof, unless prevented from doing so by serious intervening circumstance.

Sec. 14. No determination or judgment of any Ecclesiastical Court shall be disturbed for technical errors not going to the merits of the cause.

CANON 58.

Of the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon.

Sec. 1. In each Diocese and Missionary District there shall be an Ecclesiastical Trial Court and it shall be the duty of each Diocese and Missionary District to provide by Canon for the establishment of such Court and the filling of vacancies occurring in such Court

Sec. 2. Each Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon is vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine the trials of Presbyters and Deacons canonically resident in the Diocese or Missionary District in and for which such Court is established.

Sec. 3. No person shall sit as a member of any Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon who is a presenter of charges or who is related to the accused or to the presenter of charges by affinity or consanguinity in a direct ascending or descending line, or as a brother, uncle, nephew or first cousin; nor shall any Bishop, Presbyter, or Layman who for any other reason upon objection made by either party is deemed by the other members of such Court to be disqualified shall sit as a member of the Court.

Sec. 4 (a). All of the provisions of the Canons herein and of the Dioceses and Missionary Districts relating to persons originally appointed as members of the Ecclesiastical Trial Courts for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon, shall apply to those persons appointed in succession to the persons originally appointed, and all proceedings which may have been taken on any cause pending at or prior to such appointment, shall have the same force and effect as if the appointee had been a member of the Court when such cause was commenced, and such appointee may participate in the continuing hearing and determination of the said cause.

(b) If the term for which a member of an Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon was chosen shall have expired during the course of a trial, said member shall notwithstanding be competent to act in the cause until the termination of the trial.

Sec. 5. The procedure in Ecclesiastical Trial Courts for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon shall be as provided by the Canons, not inconsistent with the Constitution or Canons of this Church, of the respective Dioceses or Missionary Districts.

Sec. 6 (a). The presentment of a Presbyter or Deacon shall be in accordance with the mode, not inconsistent with the Constitution or Canons of this Church, provided by the Canons of the Diocese or Missionary District wherein the accused is canonically resident.

(b). In the case of a Presbyter or Deacon charged with the offense of Conduct unbecoming a Clergyman, before proceeding to a presentment, the consent of three-fourths of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the Diocese or Missionary District in which the Presbyter or Deacon is canonically resident, shall be required.

Sec. 7. The Bishop Ordinary of the jurisdiction within which a trial was held shall cause to be served on the accused written notice of the decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court in the jurisdiction. When the jurisdiction has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Standing Committee or Council of Advice acting through their President, shall discharge the duties assigned in this Sec. 7 to the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 8. In case of conviction by the Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon, the Bishop Ordinary shall not proceed to sentence the accused before the expiration of thirty days after he shall have been served with the written notice of the decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court specified in Sec. 7 of this Canon, nor in case an appeal is taken shall sentence be pronounced pending the hearing and determination thereof.

Sec. 9. Upon a Presbyter or Deacon being found guilty, such Presbyter or Deacon shall be admonished, or shall be suspended or deposed from the Sacred Ministry, as shall be adjudged by the Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon, except as provided in Canon 66, Sec. 3.

CANON 59.

Of the Review of the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon.

Sec. 1 (a). For each appeal, the Bishops of the House of Bishops entitled to vote, excepting Foreign Missionary Bishops, Bishops who have resigned their jurisdictions, and all Bishops having jurisdiction in the Diocese or Missionary District of which the accused is canonically resident, shall constitute an Ecclesiastical Court of Review.

(b). The Presiding Bishop, unless he be a Bishop having jurisdiction in the Diocese or Missionary District of which the accused is canonically resident, shall be the President of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review and its Presiding Officer.

Sec. 2. In case the Presiding Bishop shall be a Bishop having jurisdiction in the Diocese or Missionary District of which the accused is canonically resident, his duties under this Canon shall be performed by the Bishop who, according to the Rules of the House of Bishops, becomes its Presiding Officer, or, if there be no such Rules, the Bishop having jurisdiction in North America who is senior in order of Consecration,

Sec. 3. Each Ecclesiastical Court of Review is vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine an appeal from the decision of an Ecclesiastical Trial Court in a Diocese or Missionary District, on the trial of a Presbyter or Deacon.

Sec. 4 (a). All of the provisions of the Canons relating to Bishops originally members of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review shall apply to those Bishops who become members such Court by accession to the House of Bishops, and all proceedings which may have been taken on any appeal pending but unheard at or prior to their becoming members, shall have the same force and effect as if they had been members of such Court when the appeal was commenced, and such new members may participate in the hearing and determination of the said appeal.

(b). Any member of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review who, during the pendency of any appeal, resigns his jurisdiction pursuant to Canon 45, Sec. 7 (a), shall notwithstanding be competent to act in the cause until the termination of the appeal.

Sec. 5 (a). An appeal to the Ecclesiastical Court of Review may be taken by the accused from a decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon which sustains in whole or in part a charge of any

canonical offense. Such appeal may be taken by the accused within thirty days after service of the written notice provided in accordance with Canon 58, Sec, 7, by serving a written Notice of Appeal on the Bishop Ordinary or Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court and a duplicate on the Presiding Bishop. Such Notice of Appeal shall be subscribed by the accused and shall briefly set forth the decision from which the appeal is taken and the grounds of the appeal. Service of the Notice of Appeal shall be made in accordance with Canon 57, Sec. 3.

(b). An appeal to the Ecclesiastical Court of Review may be taken by the Bishop Ordinary or the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District within which a trial was had, from a decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court in such Diocese or Missionary District acquitting the accused of a charge involving a question of doctrine, faith, or worship; Provided, however, that such appeal shall be on the question of the Church's doctrine, faith or worship only, and that the decision shall not be held to reverse the acquittal of the accused on charges other than these. But such an appeal by the Standing Committee or Council of Advice can be taken only when there is no Bishop in the Diocese or Missionary District who is able to act. An appeal by the Bishop Ordinary or Standing Committee or Council of Advice may be taken by service of a written Notice of Appeal upon the accused and a duplicate upon the Presiding Bishop within thirty days after the decision from which the appeal is taken. Such Notice of Appeal shall be subscribed by the appellant and shall briefly set forth the decision from which the appeal is taken and the grounds of the appeal. Service of the Notice of Appeal shall be made in accordance with Canon 57, Sec. 3.

Sec. 6. An appeal shall be heard upon the record of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court for the Trial of a Presbyter or Deacon. When an appeal shall have been taken, the Bishop Ordinary, within thirty days after receiving the Notice of Appeal, shall transmit to the President of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review and to the accused, a full and correct transcript of the record, proceedings, and decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court, including all the evidence taken upon the trial, duly certified by the President or Clerk of such Court. Except for the purpose of correcting the record, if defective, no new evidence shall be taken by the Ecclesiastical Court of Review. When the jurisdiction has no Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop Ordinary is under disability, the Bishop Coadjutor, or, if there be none, the Suffragan Bishop senior in order of Consecration, or, if there be none, the Standing Committee or Council of Advice shall, through their President, discharge the duties assigned in this Sec. 6 to the Bishop Ordinary.

Sec. 6. The President of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review, within ninety days after the record shall have been received by him, shall appoint a time and place for hearing the appeal. At least thirty days prior to the day appointed, written notice of such time and place shall be given by him to the other members of the Court, and also to the accused, and to the Bishop Ordinary and Standing Committee of the Diocese or Council of Advice of the Missionary District in which the trial was had.

Sec. 7. Three members of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review, of whom the President of the Court shall be one, shall constitute a quorum, but the members present, if less than a quorum, may adjourn the Court from time to time, until the attendance of a quorum shall be secured.

Sec. 8. At the time and place appointed, the Ecclesiastical Court of Review shall assemble and, a quorum being present, proceed to hear the appeal.

Sec. 9 (a). The Ecclesiastical Court of Review may reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, the decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court from which the appeal has been taken, or, if in its opinion, justice shall so require, it may grant a new trial. If after having been duly notified, the appellant fail to appear, and no sufficient excuse be shown, the Court, in its discretion, may dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution, or may proceed to hear and determine the appeal in the absence of the appellant.

(b). The concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review present during the hearing shall be necessary to pronounce a judgment. The judgment or decision of the Court shall be in writing, signed by the members of the Court uniting therein, and shall distinctly specify the grounds of the decision. and shall be attached to the record. If the concurrence of two-thirds of the members cannot be obtained as provided, that fact shall be stated in the record, and the decision of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court shall stand as affirmed. Immediately after the determination of the appeal, the President of the Court shall give notice thereof in writing to the accused, and to the Bishop Ordinary and the Standing Committee of the Diocese or Council of Advice of the Missionary District in which the trial was had. Upon the determination of the appeal, the original record upon which the appeal was heard, together with the record of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review, certified by the President and the Secretary or Clerk, shall be remitted to the Bishop Ordinary or the Standing Committee of the jurisdiction in which the trial was had. All records remitted as herein provided shall be deposited and preserved among the archives of the jurisdiction to which they are sent.

Sec. 10. The Ecclesiastical Court of Review shall not pronounce sentence on the affirmation of a conviction. When the appeal is so determined, upon receipt of the record by the Bishop Ordinary or Standing Committee or Council of Advice of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Trial Court, the accused shall be sentenced in accordance with Canon 66, the provisions of which shall be complied with.

Sec.11. The necessary charges and expenses of the Ecclesiastical Court of Review, including the necessary expenses of the Assessors, shall be charges upon the Diocese or the Missionary District, as the case may be. They shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Diocese or of the Missionary District, upon the order of the President of the Court.

CANON 60.

Of the Trial of a Bishop.

Sec. 1 (a). The Bishops of the House of Bishops entitled to vote, excepting Foreign Missionary Bishops and Bishops who have resigned their jurisdictions, shall constitute an Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop. The accused Bishop shall not be disqualified from membership on the Court because he is the accused, nor shall the Bishops who are presenters of charges be disqualified from membership on the Court because they are presenters of charges.

(b). The Presiding Bishop, unless he is the accused Bishop or a presenter of charges, shall be the President of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop and its Presiding Officer.

Sec. 2. In case the Presiding Bishop shall be either a presenter of charges or the accused, his duties under this Canon shall be performed by the Bishop who, according to the Rules of the House of Bishops, becomes its Presiding Officer, or, if there be no such Rules, the Bishop having jurisdiction in North America who is senior in order of Consecration,

Sec. 3. The Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop is vested with jurisdiction to try a Bishop who is duly charged with any one or more of the offenses specified in Canon 55.

Sec. 4 (a). All of the provisions of the Canons relating to Bishops originally members of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop shall apply to those Bishops who become new members of such Court by accession to the House of Bishops, and all proceedings which may have been taken on any trial pending but unheard at or prior to their becoming members, shall have the same force and effect as if the new members had been members of such Court when said trial was commenced, and such new members may participate in the hearing and determination of the said trial.

(b) Any member of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop who, during the pendency of any cause, resigns his jurisdiction pursuant to Canon 45, Sec. 7 (a), shall notwithstanding be competent to act in the cause until the termination of the trial.

Sec. 5 (a). A Bishop may be charged with any one or more of the offenses specified in Canon 55. Such charges shall be made in a presentment in writing, signed by and sworn to by all the presenters, and which shall be served upon the Presiding Bishop of the Church. The grounds of accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place, and circumstance-

(b). A Bishop may be presented for any of the offences specified in Canon 55, other than that of holding and teaching doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, by two or more Bishops or by ten or more communicants of this Church in good standing of whom at least two shall be Presbyters; one Presbyter and not less than six communicants shall belong to the Diocese or Missionary District of the accused, or, in case the accused have no jurisdiction, to the Diocese or District in which he has domicile.

(c). A Bishop may be presented by any two Bishops of this Church having jurisdiction, for holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly, doctrine contrary to that held by this Church.

Sec. 6. In case any presentment shall be made to the Presiding Bishop as hereinbefore provided, he shall at once transmit the same to the President of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop, and shall cause a true copy of the presentment to be served upon the accused Bishop, in the manner provided in Canon 56.

Sec. 7 (a). When the President of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop shall receive a presentment, he shall call the Court to meet at a certain time and place, said time not to be less than two nor more than six calendar months from the day of service of such notice, and at a place within the Diocese or Missionary District of the accused Bishop, unless the same be of such difficult access, in the judgment of the President of the Court, that reasonable convenience requires the appointment of another place; and in case the accused have no jurisdiction, at a place within the Diocese or Missionary District in which he has his domicile. With said notice, he shall send to each member of the Court a copy of the presentment.

(b). The President of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop shall also summon the accused to appear at the same time and place to answer the said presentment.

Sec. 8. A majority of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop shall constitute a quorum, but the members present, if less than a quorum, may adjourn the Court from time to time, until the attendance of a quorum shall be secured.

Sec. 9. Where a presentment of a Bishop is made, the presenters of charges shall be considered the party on one side and the accused the party on the other.

Sec. 10 (a). At the time and place appointed, a quorum of the Court being present, the President shall declare the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop open for hearing the case; and when thus open, he shall direct the Clerk to call the names of the parties; and if all appear, he shall then cause the Clerk to read the presentment.

(b). The accused shall then be called upon by the Court to plead to the presentment and his pleas shall be duly recorded; and on his neglect or refusal to plead, the plea of not guilty shall be entered for him and the trial shall proceed; Provided, that for sufficient cause the Court may adjourn from time to time; and Provided, also, that the accused shall, at all times during the trial, have liberty to be present, and in due time and order to produce his testimony and to make his defense.

(c). If the accused fail or refuse to appear in person, according to the notice served on him as aforesaid, except for reasonable cause to be allowed by the Court, it shall pronounce him in contumacy, and give him notice that sentence of suspension or deposition will be pronounced against him by the Court at the expiration of three months, unless at that time he shall appear and take his trial upon the presentment. If he do not so tender himself for trial, sentence of suspension, or of deposition from the Ministry may be pronounced upon him by the Court.

Sec. 11. The accused being present and the trial proceeding, it shall be conducted in accordance with Canon 55. The accused shall in all cases have the right to be a witness on his own behalf, subject to cross-examination in the same manner as any other witness. No testimony shall be received at the trial, except from witnesses who have signed a declaration in the following words, to be read aloud before the witness testifies and to be filed with the records of the Court.

I, A. B., a witness on the trial of a presentment against the Right Reverend _____, a Bishop of the United Episcopal Church of North America, now pending, do most solemnly call God to witness that the evidence I am about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

Sec. 12. During the trial, exceptions in writing may be taken by either side to the admission or exclusion of evidence, or to any ruling of the Court, and such exceptions shall form part of the record of the case.

Sec. 13. The Court, having fully heard the allegations and proofs of the parties, and having deliberately considered the same after the parties have withdrawn, every member of the Court sitting in the cause shall declare whether in his opinion the accused is guilty or not guilty, and with respect to each particular charge and specification contained in the presentment. The accused shall be deemed not guilty upon every charge and specification in respect of holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly any doctrine contrary to that held by this Church, upon which he shall not be pronounced guilty by at least two-thirds of the members of the Court sitting in the cause. The accused shall be deemed not guilty upon every other charge and specification upon which he shall not be pronounced guilty by a majority of the members of the Court sitting in the cause.

Sec. 14. The decision of the Court as to all the charges and specifications shall be reduced to writing, and signed by those who assent to it, and the Court shall also, if the accused is found guilty of any charge or specification, determine and embody in the written decision the penalty which it shall adjudge should be imposed upon the accused, which penalty may be admonition or suspension or deposition from the Ministry, as shall be by the Court adjudged; and the decision so signed shall be recorded as the judgment of the Court, and shall be judgment nisi until it becomes final as hereinafter stated. A certified copy of the judgment shall be promptly served upon the accused Bishop.

Sec. 15 A Bishop found guilty upon a presentment for crime or immorality shall not, after the rendering of such judgment, and while the same continues unreversed, perform any Episcopal or Ministerial functions, except such as relate to the administration of the temporal affairs of his Diocese or Missionary District.

Sec. 16 (a). If the accused shall be found guilty of any charge or specification, he may file a motion for a new trial, a motion for a modification of penalty, or both such motions. Any such motion or motions shall be filed within sixty days from the date of the filing of the decision, and the motion shall set forth all the reasons therefore, and no other shall be relied on at the hearing of the motion without the consent of the Court. The President of the Court shall set a place and time for hearing the motion and shall serve written notice upon the parties and the members of the Court of such time and place. At the appointed time and place he shall reconvene the Court to hear and determine the motion.

(b). The Court may in the interest of justice grant a new trial or modify the penalty. If a motion for a new trial is granted, the President of the Court shall set a time and place for the new trial, and serve written notice upon the parties and the members of the Court of such time and place. If the motion for a new trial is denied, the judgment nisi as to the guilt of the accused shall become final; but the Court in the exercise of its discretion may modify or change the penalty, and shall in writing signed by a majority of the Court direct what penalty is to be incorporated in the final judgment to be recorded by the Clerk. If no motion for a new trial or for modification of sentence shall be filed within the time limited for filing such motions, the Clerk of the Court shall on the next secular day enter, as final, the judgment rendered by the Court.

Sec. 17. After the entry of final judgment, the President of the Court shall appoint a time and place not less than sixty days thereafter for pronouncing sentence. At the time and place appointed, the President of the Court or a member thereof designated in writing by a majority of the members thereof to do so, shall in the presence of the accused, if he shall see fit to attend, pronounce the sentence which has been adjudged by the Court, and direct the same to be recorded by the Clerk.

Sec 13. The record of the case shall be kept by the Clerk, and inserted in a book to be attested by the signature of the President and Clerk. The record shall be in the custody of the Clerk and kept in the depository of the Registrar of the General Convention, and shall be open to the inspection of every member of this Church.

Sec. 19. The necessary charges and expenses of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop, including the necessary expenses of the Assessors, shall be charges upon the General Convention. They shall be paid by the Treasurer of the General Convention upon the order of the President of the Court.

CANON 61.

Of a Presbyter or Deacon in any Jurisdiction Chargeable with Offense in Another.

Sec. 1. If a Presbyter or Deacon having canonical residence in any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction shall have conducted himself in any other Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in such a way as to be liable to presentment under the provisions of Canon 55, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its truth. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, after due notice given, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending Presbyter or Deacon, or shall request the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed, to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction within which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed, to institute proceedings according to the mode provided by the Diocese or Missionary District under the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Authority instituting the proceedings.

Sec. 2. If a Presbyter or Deacon shall come temporarily into any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction under the imputation of having elsewhere been guilty of any of the offences within the provisions of Canon 55, or if any Presbyter or Deacon, while sojourning in any Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction shall so offend, the Bishop Ordinary, upon probable cause, may admonish such Presbyter or Deacon and inhibit him from officiating in said Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. And if, after such inhibition, the said Presbyter or Deacon so officiate, the Bishop Ordinary shall give notice to all Clergymen and Congregations in his jurisdiction, that the officiating of the said Presbyter or Deacon is inhibited; and like notice shall be given to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which the said Presbyter or Deacon belongs, and to the Recorder. And such inhibition shall continue in force until the Bishop giving such notice be satisfied of the innocence of the said Presbyter or Deacon, or until he be acquitted on trial.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the last Section shall apply to Presbyters and Deacons ordained in foreign lands by Bishops in communion with this Church; but in such case notice of the inhibition shall be given to the Bishop from whose jurisdiction the Presbyter or Deacon shall appear to have come, and also to all the Bishops exercising jurisdiction in this Church, and to the Recorder.

CANON 62.

Of Renunciation of the Ministry.

Sec. 1. If any Presbyter or Deacon of this Church not under presentment shall declare, in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he is canonically resident, his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church, and his desire to be removed therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to record the declaration and request so made. The Bishop Ordinary, being satisfied that the person so declaring is not amenable for any canonical offense, and that his renunciation of the Ministry is not occasioned by foregoing misconduct or irregularity, but is voluntary and for causes, assigned or known, which do not affect his moral character, shall defer formal action upon the declaration for three months, and meanwhile shall lay the matter before the Clerical members of the Standing Committee or

of the Council of Advice, and with their advice and consent he may pronounce that such renunciation is accepted, and that the Presbyter or Deacon is released from the obligations of the Ministerial office, and that he is deprived of the right to exercise the gifts and spiritual authority as a Minister of God's Word and Sacraments conferred on him in his Ordination. He shall also declare in pronouncing and recording such action that it was for causes which do not affect the man's moral character, and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so removed from the Ministry. In all other cases of Renunciation of the Ministry, where there may be a question of foregoing misconduct or irregularity, the Bishop Ordinary shall not pronounce sentence of Deposition save with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District. The Bishop Ordinary shall give due notice of every such Removal or Deposition from the Ministry, in the form in which the same is recorded, and in accordance with the provisions of Canon 66, sec. 3 (b):

Sec. 2. If a Presbyter or Deacon making the aforesaid declaration of renunciation of his Ministry be under presentment for any canonical offense, or if he shall have been placed on trial for the same, the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made, shall not consider or act upon such declaration until after the said presentment shall have been dismissed, or the said trial shall have been concluded and sentence, if any, pronounced. If the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made shall have ground to suppose that the person making the same is liable to presentment for any canonical offense, such person may, in the discretion of the said Ecclesiastical Authority, be placed upon trial for such offense, notwithstanding such declaration of renunciation of the Ministry.

CANON 63.

Of the Abandonment of the Communion of this Church by a Bishop.

Sec. 1. If a Bishop abandon the communion of this Church, either by an open renunciation of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of the Church, or by formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, or in any other manner, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District of said Bishop to certify the fact to the Presiding Bishop, and with such certificate to send a statement of the acts or

declarations which show such abandonment, which certificate and statement shall be recorded by the Presiding Bishop. The Presiding Bishop, with the consent of the two Bishops having jurisdiction in North America who are senior in order of consecration, shall then suspend the said Bishop from the exercise of his Office and Ministry until such time as the House of Bishops shall investigate the matter.

Sec. 2. The Presiding Bishop shall forthwith give notice to the said Bishop of such suspension, and that unless he shall, within six months, make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, and shall demand a trial, he will be liable to deposition from the Ministry. And if such declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop to convene the House of Bishops to consider the case; and if the said House, by a majority of the whole number of Bishops entitled to vote, shall give their consent, the Presiding Bishop shall depose the said Bishop from the Ministry, and pronounce and record in the presence of two or more Bishops, that he has been so deposed.

CANON 64.

Of the Abandonment of the Communion of this Church by a Presbyter or Deacon.

Sec. 1. If any Presbyter or Deacon shall, without availing himself of the provisions of Canon 62, abandon the communion of this Church, by an open renunciation of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, or in any other way, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District in which the said Presbyter or Deacon is canonically resident to certify the fact to the Bishop Ordinary and with such certificate to send a statement of the acts or declarations which show such abandonment; which certificate and statement shall be recorded, and shall be taken and deemed by the Ecclesiastical Authority as an equivalent to a renunciation of the Ministry by the Presbyter or Deacon himself; and the said Bishop shall then suspend the said Presbyter or Deacon for six months. Notice shall then be given by the said Bishop Ordinary to the Presbyter or Deacon so suspended that, unless he shall within six months transmit to the Bishop Ordinary a retraction of such acts, or make declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the Ministry.

Sec. 2. If such retraction or declaration be not made within six months, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop Ordinary to depose the said Presbyter or Deacon from the Ministry, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more Presbyters, that he has been so deposed.

CANON 65.

Of a Presbyter or Deacon Absenting Himself or Abandoning the Work of the Ministry.

Sec. 1. If a Presbyter or Deacon shall have been absent for more than two years from the Diocese or Missionary District in which he has canonical residence, or from the other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he has actual canonical residence (*vis-à-vis* that imputed by Canon 57, Sec. 2), without having given reasons satisfactory to the Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop in Charge thereof; or if he shall engage in any secular calling or business without the consent of such Bishop and shall refuse to engage in the work of the Ministry at the call of such Bishop, coupled with reasonable provision for his support; it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the Diocese or the Council of Advice of the Missionary District, or of any two Presbyters of the Diocese or Missionary District, the case being brought to their attention by the written statement of the Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop in Charge, to present the offending Presbyter or Deacon for trial.

Sec. 2. Whenever a Presbyter or Deacon of this Church shall have been absent from the Diocese or Missionary District in which he has canonical residence or from an other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in which he has actual canonical residence (*vis-à-vis* that imputed by Canon 57, Sec. 2), for a period of more than two years, and has failed to make the annual report, so that his whereabouts are unknown, the Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop in Charge may send the name of such Presbyter or Deacon to the Secretary of the House of Bishops of the Church, who shall keep a list of such Presbyters and Deacons; but upon application of either the said Bishop or the Presbyter or Deacon himself, or at the discretion of the Presiding Bishop, he shall be reinstated.

While the name of the Presbyter or Deacon remains upon the list of the Secretary of the House of Bishops he shall not be considered as canonically connected with the Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

CANON 66.

Of Sentences.

Sec. 1. Whenever the penalty of suspension shall be imposed on a Bishop, Presbyter or Deacon, in this Church, the sentence shall specify on what terms and on what conditions and at what time the penalty shall cease.

Sec. 2. Whenever a Clergyman is deposed from the Sacred Ministry, he is deposed therefrom entirely, and not from a higher to a lower Order in the same.

Sec. 3 (a). If a Presbyter or Deacon is liable to sentence upon conviction by an Ecclesiastical Trial Court or upon affirmance of such conviction by an Ecclesiastical Court of Review, sentence shall be imposed by the Bishop Ordinary of the jurisdiction in which the original trial of the accused was had, and it shall be lawful for the Bishop Ordinary in his discretion to pronounce a lesser sentence than that adjudged by the Court. The Bishop Ordinary shall appoint a time and place for pronouncing such sentence and shall cause notice thereof in writing to be served upon the accused in the manner provided in Canon 56 at least thirty days before the time appointed.

(b). In the case of renunciation of the Ministry by a Presbyter or Deacon as provided in Canon 62, and in case of the abandonment of the communion of this Church by a Presbyter or Deacon as provided in Canon 64, sentence of Removal or Deposition shall be pronounced in the presence of two or more Presbyters, and shall be entered in the official records of the jurisdiction in which the Presbyter or Deacon being removed or deposed is canonically resident. The Bishop who pronounces sentence of Removal or Deposition as provided in Canon 62 or Canon 64 shall give notice thereof in writing to the Presiding Bishop, the Recorder, the Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Secretary of the House of Deputies. In giving such notice the Bishop who pronounces sentence of Removal or Deposition may request, for reason to be stated by him, that the sentence be held in confidence until the regular date of the next ensuing publication of the list or ordained clergy of this Church. Unless the Presiding Bishop shall disapprove in writing, within thirty days, of the granting of the request that the sentence be held in confidence, those notified as above provided of the sentence of Removal or Deposition shall not publish or give notice of the same, but shall record the sentence in confidence in the official records kept by each of those to whom notice is sent as above provided.

(c). If the sentence to be pronounced upon a Presbyter or Deacon be deposition, the Bishop acting in the matter shall pronounce and record the same in the presence of two or more Presbyters.

(b). In case an accused Presbyter or Deacon confesses the truth of the charges made against him, and in writing waives the right to a trial and submits himself to disciplinary action, the Bishop Ordinary or the Bishop in Charge may in his discretion proceed at once to pronounce sentence.

(e). After a Presbyter or Deacon shall have been convicted by an Ecclesiastical Trial Court of an offense rendering him liable to canonical sentence, the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District where trial was had shall have the right to suspend him from all public ministrations. Such suspension shall continue until a final judgment upon the case.

(f). When the sentence imposed on a Presbyter or Deacon is one of Suspension or Deposition, the Bishop who pronounces the same shall without delay give notice thereof in writing to every Presbyter, Deacon, Vestry, and Vestry Committee in the Diocese or Missionary District in which the sentenced Presbyter or Deacon had canonical residence (and, in case the sentenced Presbyter or Deacon had actual canonical residence, vis-à-vis that imputed by Canon 57, Sec. 2, in an other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to every Presbyter, Deacon, Vestry, Vestry Committee, and Advisory Council in said place); to all the Bishops of the Church, and where there is no Bishop, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese or to the Council of Advice of the Missionary District as the case may be; to the Recorder, and to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, who shall deposit and preserve such notice among the archives of the House. The notice shall specify under what Canon the Presbyter or Deacon has been suspended or deposed.

Sec. 4. No sentence shall be pronounced until an opportunity shall have been given to the accused either on conviction or on confession to show cause, if any, why sentence should not be pronounced, and to offer any matter in excuse or palliation for the consideration of the Bishop to pronounce sentence.

Sec. 5. When a Bishop is liable to sentence under a judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court for the Trial of a Bishop, the sentence to be imposed, the Bishop to pronounce the same, and the procedure to be followed in imposing sentence shall be as provided in the several Canons governing the procedure of said Court.

Sec. 6. In the case of the suspension or deposition of a Bishop it shall be the duty of the Presiding Bishop to give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District of this Church and to the Recorder and to the Secretary of the House of Bishops and to the Secretary of the House of Deputies and to all Archbishops, Metropolitans, and Presiding Bishops of Churches in communion with this Church.

Sec. 7. A Bishop found guilty upon a presentment for an offense shall not, on the rendering of such judgment, and while the same continues unreversed, perform any Episcopal or Ministerial functions, except such as relate to the administration of the temporal affairs of his Diocese, Missionary District, or other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

CANON 67.

Of the Remission or Modification of Judicial Sentences.

Sec. 1. The House of Bishops may remit and terminate any judicial sentence which may have been imposed upon a Bishop, or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time, or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which such sentence shall utterly cease, and be of no further force or effect; Provided, that no such remission or modification shall be made except at a meeting of the House of Bishops, during the session of some General Convention, or at a special meeting of the said House, which shall be convened by the Presiding Bishop on his own volition or on the application of any two Bishops, three months' notice, in writing, of the time, place and object of the meeting being given to each Bishop; Provided, also that such remission or modification be assented to by not less than a majority of the whole number entitled at the time to seats in the House of Bishops; and Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or alter the provisions of Canon 66.

Sec. 2. A Bishop Ordinary of this Church may, for reasons which he shall deem sufficient, remit and terminate any sentence of deposition or removal pronounced in his jurisdiction upon a Presbyter or Deacon; but he shall exercise this power only upon the following conditions:

(1). That he shall act with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Standing Committee or Council of Advice.

(2). That he shall submit his proposed action, with his reasons therefore, to the judgment of two of the Bishops Ordinary of this Church, whose Dioceses or Missionary Districts are nearest to his own, and shall receive in writing, from the said Bishops, their approval of the said remission, and their consent thereto.

(3). That before remitting such sentence, he shall require the person to be restored to the Ministry to subscribe to the declaration required in Article VIII. of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. In case such person was deposed for abandoning the communion of this Church, or, having been deposed by reason of his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church, or for other cause, he have also abandoned its communion, the Bishop Ordinary before granting such remission, shall be satisfied that such person has lived in lay communion with this Church for three years next preceding his application for such remission.

Sec. 4. In case the person applying for such remission shall be domiciled beyond the Diocese or Missionary District in which he was deposed, the Bishop Ordinary, before granting such remission, shall be furnished with written evidence of the approval of such application by the Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese or Missionary District, or by the Bishop in Charge of the other place under Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in which such person is domiciled.

Sec. 5. Whenever a Bishop Ordinary shall remit and terminate any sentence of deposition, he shall, without delay, give due notice thereof under his own hand, sending said notice in a sealed envelope to the Presiding Bishop, the Ecclesiastical Authority of every Diocese and Missionary District of this Church, to the Recorder, to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, and to the Secretary of the House of Deputies, giving, with the full name of the person restored, the date of the deposition and the Order of the Ministry to which he is restored.

VI.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL ECCLESIASTICAL RELATIONSHIPS.

CANON 68.

Of Agreements in Respect of Interdenominational
Ecclesiastical Relationships.

The House of Bishops shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Deputies assembled in General Convention, to enter into agreements, conventions, compacts, and accords of full communion, partial communion, intercommunion, cooperation, or recognition, with other Bodies of Christians of the Anglican tradition or of other traditions, provided however, that prior to entering into any of the agreements as enumerated above, the National Council will be advised of the intent.

VII_

CANONICAL LEGISLATION.

CANON 69.

Of Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal.

Sec. 1. No new Canon shall be enacted, or existing Canon be amended or repealed, except by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the General Convention. Such resolution may be introduced first in either House.

Sec. 2. Whenever a Canon which repealed another Canon, or part thereof, shall itself be repealed, such previous Canon or part thereof shall not thereby be revived or re-enacted, without express words to that effect.

Sec. 3. In all cases of future enactment, the same, if by way of amendment of an existing provision, shall be in substantially the following form: "Canon.... (or Section or Clause of Section.....of Canon....) is hereby amended to read as follows: (here insert the new reading)." And in the event of insertion of a new Canon, or of a new Section, or Clause, in a Canon, or of the repeal of an existing Canon, or of a Section or Clause, the numbering of the Canons, or of divisions of a Canon, which follow shall be changed accordingly.

Sec. 4 (a). The Secretary of the General Convention shall, at the close of each regular meeting of the General Convention, certify the changes, if any, made in the Canons, including a correction of the references made in any Canon to another, and publish them in the Journal.

(b). The Secretary of the General Convention shall, at the close of each regular meeting of the General Convention, certify in like manner the changes, if any, made in the Constitution, or proposed to be made therein under the provisions of Article XII. of the Constitution, and publish them in the Journal.

Sec. 5. All Canons enacted and all amendments and repeals of Canons made, unless otherwise expressly ordered, shall take effect on the first day following the adjournment of the General Convention at which they were enacted or made-