
GLOSSARY

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Introduction: The purpose of this Glossary is to provide definitions of certain terms found in the Constitution, Canons and Rules of Order to assist individuals in understanding more fully the import of such documents. With regard to the references to the General Canons, if a hard copy of that document is not readily available, a link to it can be found in the Chancellor's Corner of the Diocesan Website at www.episcopalhawaii.org.

Adjournment sine die: literally "without a day" - refers to the end of an annual or special meeting of the Convention.

Affiliated Organization: an entity affiliated with the Diocese pursuant to Canon 17.

Affinity: relationship by marriage.

Arbitration: a form of nonjudicial dispute resolution in which an arbitrator makes a decision binding on the parties to the arbitration.

Assistant Bishop: a Bishop who has been appointed to assist a Bishop Diocesan. See Title III, Canon 12.

Assisting Bishop: a resigned or retired Bishop who has been asked by a Bishop Diocesan to perform episcopal acts.

Bishop: a Priest who has been ordained and consecrated in accordance with Article II of the General Constitution and Title III, Canon 11 of the General Canons.

Bishop Diocesan: (Sometimes called a Diocesan Bishop) a canonically elected Bishop who exercises the principal jurisdiction within a Diocese. See Title III, Canon 11 of General Canons.

Bishop Coadjutor: a canonically elected Bishop who serves as assistant to the principal Bishop (cf. "Diocesan" and "Ordinary" below), and who has automatic right of succession when the Diocesan Bishop resigns, retires, or dies. A Diocese can have only one Bishop Coadjutor. See Title III, Canon 11 of the General Canons.

Bishop Suffragan: (Frequently referred to as Suffragan Bishop) a canonically elected Bishop who serves as assistant to the principal Bishop. A Suffragan does NOT have the right of automatic succession, but a Suffragan may be elected Coadjutor if there is none. A Diocese may have one or more Suffragan Bishops instead of, or in addition to, a Coadjutor. See Title III, Canon 11 of the General Canons.

Bylaws: Regulations for the internal affairs of an organization.

Candidate for Holy Orders: a person who has previously been admitted as a Postulant for Holy Orders who has been admitted in accordance with the provisions of Title III, Canon 8 of the General Canons.

Canon: Either:

(1) A specific rule of law enacted by the Convention in conformity with the Constitution (see Article XVII of the Diocesan Constitution); or

(2) A Priest on the staff of the Cathedral appointed by the Dean with the approval of the Bishop and confirmed by the Chapter.

Canonical: in accordance with the Canons of the Diocese and/or the National Church. Ex: Clergy canonically resident in the Diocese.

Canonical certificate: (letter dimissory). An official letter, signed by the Bishop, authorizing the transfer of clergy to another Diocese. See Title III, Canon 16 of the General Canons.

Canonically resident: applies to a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon who has been canonically received into a Diocese by the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof by acceptance of Letters Dimissory duly recorded, by ordination, or by reception from another Communion of the Catholic Church.

Cathedral: the church containing the cathedra or Bishop's chair; the Bishop's church.

Charter of Incorporation: the charter issued in 1862, as amended, incorporating a nonprofit corporation now named The Episcopal Church in Hawai'i.

Chief Pastor: the position of the Diocesan as the senior member of the clergy within a Diocese.

Clergy: persons canonically ordained. Bishop, Priest or Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Clerical: pertaining to the clergy.

Clerical Deputy: a Presbyter or Deacon who represents the Diocese at either the General Convention or the Provincial Synod.

Communicant: a member of PECUSA who has received Holy Communion at least three times during the preceding year. See Title I, Canon 17, Sec. 2(a) of the General Canons.

Communicant in good standing: a communicant who, unless for good cause prevented, has been faithful in corporate worship during the next preceding year and who has been faithful in working, praying, and giving for the spread of the Kingdom of God. See Title I, Canon 17, Sec. 3 of the General Canons.

Congregation: a Parish or a Mission, or also the members collectively of either of the aforesaid.

Consanguinity: blood relationship; descended from a common ancestor.

Constitution: the fundamental law of the government of an organization.

Contumacy: defiance of authority.

Convention: the legislative body of the Diocese, convened annually to adopt the Budget for the coming year, and to initiate and/or approve recommended programs and policies of the Diocese. Special meetings of the Convention may be called for specific purposes (Constitution, Article IV).

Members of the Convention are all the Clergy canonically resident in this Diocese together with the duly elected lay delegates from each Parish and Mission in union with this Diocese.

County caucus: the members of the Convention from a given County the function of which is to select nominees for election by the Convention to the Diocesan Council pursuant to Canon 13.1.

Curate: a Priest or Deacon called by the Vestry to assist the Rector either permanently or for a specified period of time.

Cure: the spiritual charge of a Parish or Mission.

Deacon: (i) a person ordained pursuant to Title III, Canon 6 of the General Canons, who, under usual circumstances, will remain a Deacon, or (ii) a Candidate for Holy Orders who has complied with all of the requirements of Title III, Canon 7 of the General Canons and has been ordained in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Dean: in the absence of the Diocesan, the head of the Chapter of the Cathedral, the Rector of the Parish of the Cathedral.

Diaconate: the collective order of Deacons.

Diocesan: the Bishop of the Diocese. (cf. Ordinary).

Diocesan Corporation: the Hawai'i non-profit corporation known as "The Episcopal Church in Hawai'i."

Diocese: either

(1) a geographical unit in the Church, always under the supervision of a Bishop, or other Ecclesiastical Authority; or

(2) when spelled with an initial capital letter: the Diocese of Hawai'i.

Diocesan Review Committee: appointed in accordance with Title IV, Canon 3.1. In the Diocese of Hawai'i, the Standing Committee is, ex officio, the Diocesan Review Committee in accordance with Canon 42A. The Committee acts with regard to clergy discipline in a manner similar to a secular grand jury.

Discipline: the process by which members of the Clergy are held accountable for alleged misdeeds. See Canon 43 and Title IV of the General Canons.

Division, Vote By: affirmative voters rise to be counted, then negative voters rise to be counted. Used when voice vote is not conclusive.

Ecclesiastical Authority: authority relating to the Church, especially a formal and established institution. The Bishop of the Diocese or in the absence of the Diocesan, the Bishop Coadjutor if there be one, the Suffragan Bishop if there be one, or in the absence of all Bishops, the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

Episcopate: office of the Bishop.

Ex Officio: any person having membership on a body by virtue of holding an office, such member shall be entitled to vote on all matters regularly coming before such body.

Ex parte: from the interest of one party only; non-adversary in nature.

General Canons: the Canons of PECUSA.

General Constitution: the Constitution of PECUSA.

General Convention: the legislative body of PECUSA.

Glossary: a partial dictionary of a work explaining terms or words.

Indemnification: the right or duty of a corporation to pay the costs incurred by its directors, officers, employees or agents in defending proceedings brought against them, including payment of defense costs, settlements, judgments, fines or other costs.

Institution: an entity of the Diocese, a Mission or a Parish organized under Canon 16.

Journal: the Diocesan Journal, published yearly, containing two parts:

Part I. Annual reports of Diocesan Staff, Committees, Commissions, Task Forces, etc., as well as reports from affiliated organizations and institutions.

Part II. The official record, certified by the Secretary and the Bishop, of The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Convention; Clergy listings; Diocesan Officers; Diocesan Statistics; Deputies to the General Convention and to the Provincial Synod; and the names of the elected or appointed members of the Committees and Commissions.

Laity: the membership of the church other than the clergy.

Lay delegate: a member of the laity who represents a Parish or Mission in the Convention of the Diocese.

Lay deputy: a member of the laity who represents the Diocese in the General Convention or the Provincial Synod.

Lay member: a member of a legislative body who is a member of the laity.

Mediation: a form of nonjudicial dispute resolution in which a mediator facilitates a resolution of the dispute by the parties themselves.

Minister: (1) in a general and liturgical sense executor officij, one who is duly ordained, licensed or appointed to perform sacred functions in this Church, including the three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons as well as others who serve and minister; (2) in a titular sense, a Priest or Deacon whose settlement in a Parish or Mission is determined as to time and other conditions by specific agreement, as in the case of a Rector, Assistant, or Vicar, or also, as in the case of a Deacon, by the office.

Mission: an ecclesiastical body organized according to the provisions of Canon 19, Part "B", admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese.

Necrology: a register of deaths.

Orders, Vote By: a vote in which clerical and lay votes are counted and reported separately.

Ordinary: the Bishop of the Diocese; a prelate exercising jurisdiction over a specified territory or group. (cf. Diocesan).

Parish: an ecclesiastical body organized according to the provisions of Canon 20, admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese.

Parochial: of, or pertaining to, a Parish or Mission.

Pastor: a Rector or Vicar.

Pastoral Cure: the spiritual charge of a Parish or Mission.

Pastoral letter: a letter from the Diocesan declared to be such in accordance with Title III, Canon 24, Sec. 5 or a letter from the House of Bishops in accordance with Title III, Canon 14, Sec. 2(g).

PECUSA: the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Postulant: i.e., Postulant for Holy Orders; a person who has complied with all of the requirements of Title III, Canon 8 of the General Canons and been admitted to such status in accordance therewith.

Presbyter: an ordained Priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Presentment: a document which specifies the offense(s) of which a Priest or Deacon is alleged to be guilty, with reasonable certainty as to time, place and circumstances.

Priest: a Deacon who has complied with all of the requirements of Title III, Canon 8 of the General Canons and has been ordained in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Priest-in-Charge: a Priest whose settlement in a Parish or Mission is that of a temporary administrator and is subject, as to tenure and other conditions, to the discretion of the Bishop.

Prima facie: evidence sufficient to raise a presumption unless rebutted.

Pro tempore: temporarily; for the time being.

Province: a geographical division of PECUSA consisting of several dioceses.

Quorum: the minimum number of members of a body whose presence is required in order to transact business.

Rector: a Priest who is canonically settled in a Parish which is self-supporting, fully organized and in canonical union with the Convention of the Diocese, whose settlement is without limitation of time and the conditions of whose call are of the nature of a permanent contract.

Region: a geographic division of the Diocese. The Counties of Kauai, Hawaii and Maui are Regions. The boundaries of the four Regions within the City and County of Honolulu are determined by the Diocesan Council pursuant to Canon 13A.1.

Regional Council: an entity established pursuant to Canon 13A.2 to conduct the affairs of a Region.

Rules of Order: rules adopted by a legislative body designed to facilitate its orderly processes.

Suffragan Bishop: see Bishop Suffragan.

Synod: the legislative body of a Province.

Temporalities: properties, goods or revenues of an ecclesiastical body.

Vicar or Missionary: a Priest or Deacon sent by the Bishop to be in charge, as the Bishop's representative, of a Mission and whose settlement is determined as to time and condition by agreement with the Bishop.

Warden: a member of the laity within a Parish or Mission chosen as a leader to fulfill specific responsibilities.