

Liturgical Protestants

Week 2

Funeral Directing & Professional Relationships

What is a Protestant?

- **Any Western Christian who is not Catholic**
- That includes: Baptists, Mennonites, Amish, Mormons, Quakers, Shakers, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Christian Scientists, Adventists, and more.

Liturgical vs. Non-Liturgical

- A **Liturgical Protestant** church ...
 - is one that is **Eucharist** centered
 - has a prescribed order of worship published in a book of prayer, manual or hymnal
 - which will include **rubrics** (directions for the service)
 - will be more or less consistent regardless of location
 - usually have cross-shaped churches
 - Although usually less ornate than Catholic churches

Lutherans

- Founded in **1517** by **Martin Luther**, German monk & theologian
- Angry about indulgences
- Wrote *95 Theses*
- Major figure of the Protestant Reformation



Lutherans

- Branches are called **synods**
 - Although liturgical, synods are self-governing
- Each synod elects a leader
- Priests are called **pastors**
 - They may marry
 - They may be women
- Liturgical, but there will be slight variations



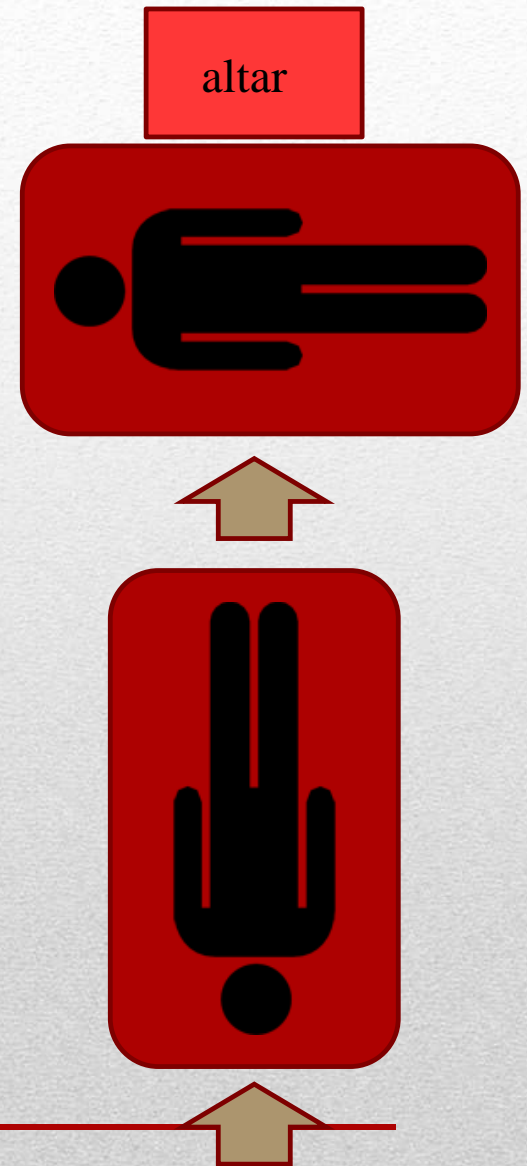
Lutherans

- Notify pastor when reasonable
 - May be present for arrangements
- No restrictions for removal or preparation of the body
 - Embalming is fine
 - Cremation is discouraged but not prohibited
- Dressing & casket is the choice of the family



Lutherans: funerals

- Will follow rubric
- Normally held in the church
- Processional:
 - crossbearer (crucifer)
 - pastor
 - FD
 - casketbearers & casket
 - family
- Casket placed feet to epistle



Lutherans: funerals

- Flowers are permitted
- Acolytes, cross, candles, pall & incense may be used
- Communion may be offered

- Committal service:
 - Preferably interment or entombment
 - Include prayer & scripture reading
 - Flower petals or earth may be used to make the sign of the cross on the casket



Episcopals

- Separated from Catholic church in the mid-1500s because **Henry VIII** wanted to divorce his wife
- AKA **Anglicans**
- Formed in USA in **1789**
- In USA & Scotland, known as Episcopals
 - after *episkopos*, Greek for *bishops*



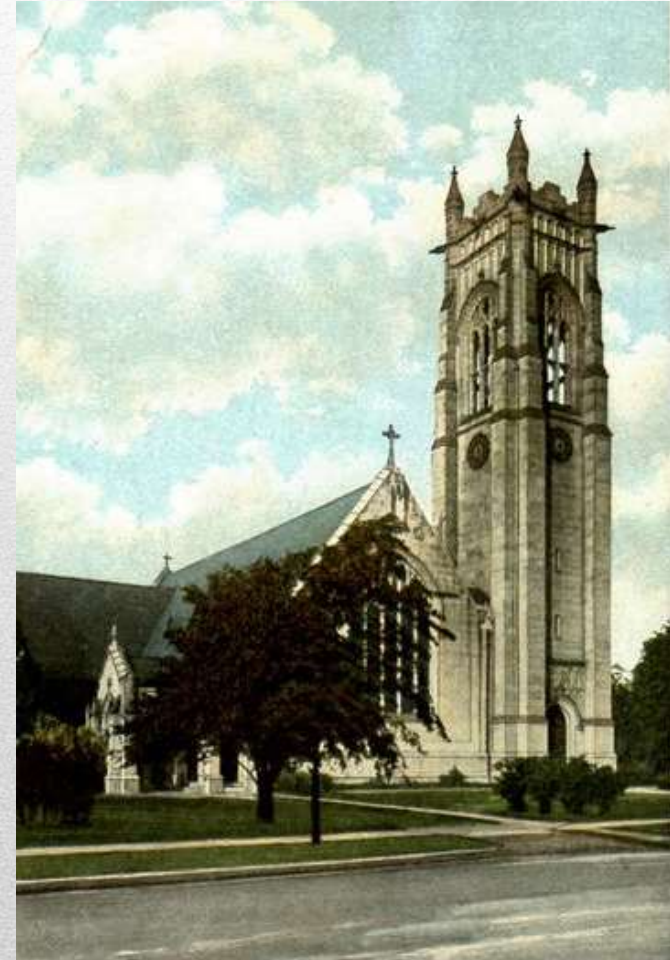
Episcopals

- More liberal than Catholics or Lutherans



Episcopals: pre-funeral

- Notify clergy in a timely manner
- No restrictions for removing remains
 - Maybe if clergy
- No restrictions for preparation
 - OK with interment, entombment & cremation,
so embalming is up to the family
- Dressing is family's choice
 - Robes if clergy



Episcopals

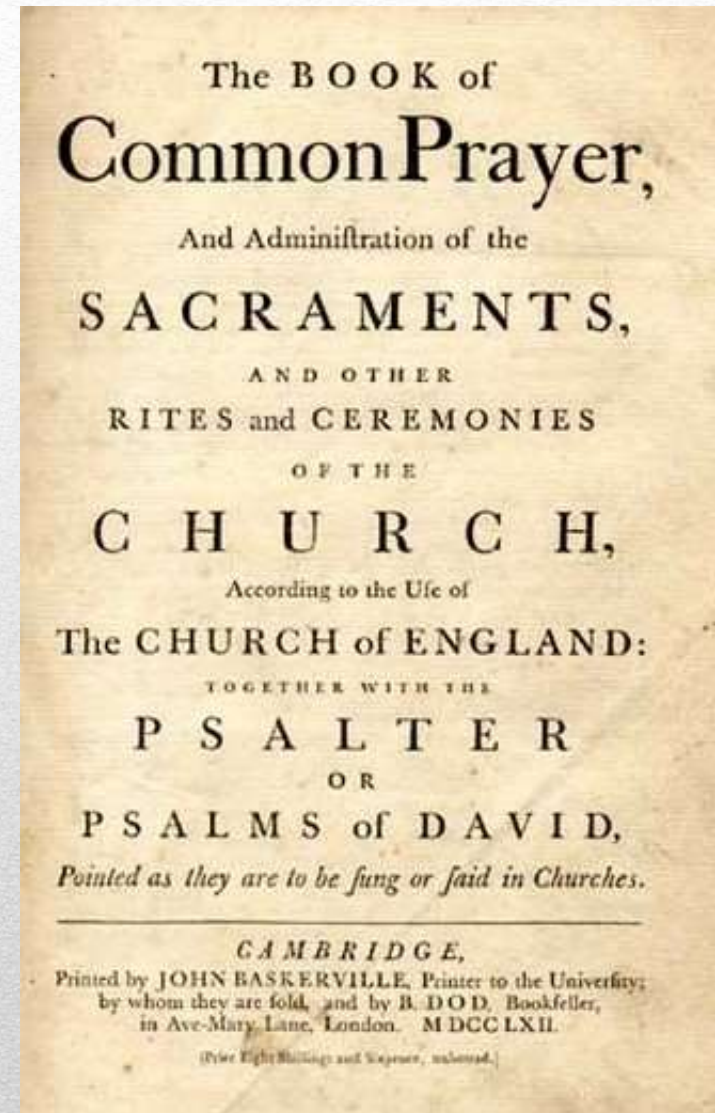
- Visitation at funeral home
 - Flowers are fine
- Services should be in the church
 - No flowers besides altar flowers
- Processional:
 - Crucifer
 - Celebrant (Bishop or Priest)
 - Pall-covered casket & bearers
 - Family





Episcopals

- Follow a prescribed order of worship from the **Book of Common Prayer**
- Funeral service may begin with the Holy Communion
- Sermon: death is reuniting with God
- No eulogy
- Hymns are common



Episcopals

- The funeral liturgy is an act of worship
- Emphasis on resurrection & transformation



Episcopals: committal

- To include:
 - Prayer
 - Scripture reading
 - Priest makes the sign of the cross in sand or flower petals on the closed casket

Episcopals: extra terms

- **Benediction**
= ritual blessing offered at the conclusion of a service
- **Parochial**
= belonging to a parish;
limited in range or scope

