

XTOPHORUS PROTONOTARIUS ET VICARIUS SEDIS GENEVAE

ECCLESIASTICAL CONSTITUTION II

CONCERNING THE GOVERNANCE OF THE CHURCH

Introduction.

1. Need for a Church. Being ever desirous of establishing and promoting the true worship of the Triune God throughout all of the world, inasmuch as my meagre abilities allow, and finding that in the Empire of the Alexandrians there exists no place where her citizens can go to pray, to worship together, and perhaps to increase their knowledge of the Faith and the Holy Scriptures, I have sought and by the grace of God have abundantly received the support of the Alexandrian people for the establishment of a new Church in and for the Empire, being honoured even by the support of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor.

2. Establishment of the Church. Therefore, I do by this Constitution create, establish, and constitute a Christian Church for the Empire of the Alexandrians, to be known as the Church of Alexandria. And I do appoint and declare this Constitution, and such subsequent Ecclesiastical Constitutions as may lawfully be made, to be its governing rule and charter in perpetuity.

Ranks and Offices in the Church.

3. Clergy and Laity. Within the Church there are laity, or the ordinary members of the Church, and clergy, or the members who have been designated to lead the laity in worship, and to preach on the Faith. No clergyman of the Alexandrian Church shall, however, claim for himself the sacramental authority which is held only by those in Holy Orders, validly conferred by macronational Christian Churches alone. The titles and offices held by the clergy lend grace and majesty to the Church, and enrich its ceremonies, but are not intended to imply the actual possession of the relevant ranks of Holy Orders.

4. The Archbishop. The Primate of the Empire, who holds episcopal title as Archbishop of Geneva, is the highest officer and the overall spiritual leader of the Church. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, he has the appointment and dismissal of all offices within the Church. The Primate himself is elected by the Sacred College to serve until his natural death, voluntary resignation, or removal by a three-fourths majority of the same body. The Primate shall also serve as Diocesan Bishop of the Diocese of Geneva.

5. Diocesan Bishops. Each See or Diocese of the Church shall have a Bishop, appointed by the Archbishop, with the exception of the Bishop of Geneva, to serve until reaching the age of 72, resignation, or removal by a two-thirds majority of the Sacred College. The persons appointed to the Bishopric shall be priests of the Church, having a minimum of five years as a priest, and over the age of 30. No person shall serve as Bishop in multiple Dioceses. No person shall be appointed bishop of a diocese unless that diocese has at least three members of the church residing in its boundaries.

6. Suffragan Bishops. Should they feel it necessary, a Diocesan Bishop may request the Archbishop appoint a Suffragan Bishop to serve their diocese to assist in Episcopal matters of their choosing. The titles will be as follows: for the Diocese of Edgardia, the Suffragan Bishop of Rennes; for the Diocese of Crecy, the Suffragan Bishop of Arras; for the Diocese of Los Santos, the Suffragan Bishop of Altamira; for the Diocese of Lautenberg, the Suffragan Bishop of Cevennes; for the Diocese of Geneva, the Suffragan Bishop of Rouen; for the Diocese of Guaynbo, the Suffragan Bishop of Port Alexandri; for the Diocese of Cardenas, the Suffragan Bishop of Trevoux; for the Diocese of Ali'i Kaona, the Suffragan Bishop of Xechaspolis.

7. Archdeacons and Ecclesiastical Authority. The Archbishop may appoint an archdeacon to aid in the affairs of the Archdiocese. Suffragan bishop may appoint archdeacons to aid in the affairs of their diocese. In the absence of regularly appointed suffragan bishops, the Archbishop may appoint a committee to aid in the affairs of a diocese until a bishop is appointed and consecrated.

Dioceses and Sees of the Church.

8. Diocesan Sees. The Archdiocese shall be divided into four dioceses, each led by a suffragan bishop: the Diocese of Edgardia, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Province of Valenciennes; the Diocese of Crecy, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Province of Ibelin; the Diocese of Los Santos, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Province of San Martin; the diocese of Lautenberg, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Province of Galatia; the diocese of Geneva, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Province of Baudrix; the diocese of Guaynabo, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Provinces of South Tapfer, Rio Grande, New Alexandria, and East Baudrix; the diocese of Cardenas, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Provinces of Valencia, Santander, and Corcovado; and the diocese of Ali'i Kaona, which shall handle the ecclesiastical affairs of the Imperial Provinces of Leon-Venezia and Luthoria. The Archbishop or The Sacred College may establish or suppress Dioceses throughout the Empire. No Diocese may be established that would not have at least three laity residing within it

The Sacred College.

9. Composition and Jurisdiction. The Sacred College shall comprise all members of the Church, sitting together in a single chamber under the presidency of the Archbishop or a person designated by him. It shall meet regularly to exercise its elective and executive functions as set out in this Constitution, and to discuss and debate matters of the Faith.

10. Manner of Voting. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all votes in the Sacred College shall be decided by a majority of those who declare their votes within twenty-four hours of the vote in question being called.

Documents of the Church.

11. Ecclesiastical Constitutions. The Church regulates its internal administration and defines its various ranks and divisions by promulgating Ecclesiastical Constitutions. Both the Archbishop

and the Sacred College shall have authority to issue such Constitutions, provided that the Constitutions of the Archbishop are not repugnant to those of the Sacred College, which have superior weight and force.

12. Amendment. This Constitution may only be revised, amended, or abrogated by the Sacred College.

GIVEN AT GENEVA ON THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
TWO-THOUSAND AND SIXTEEN

+++RAIMONDO ALEXANDRINA