

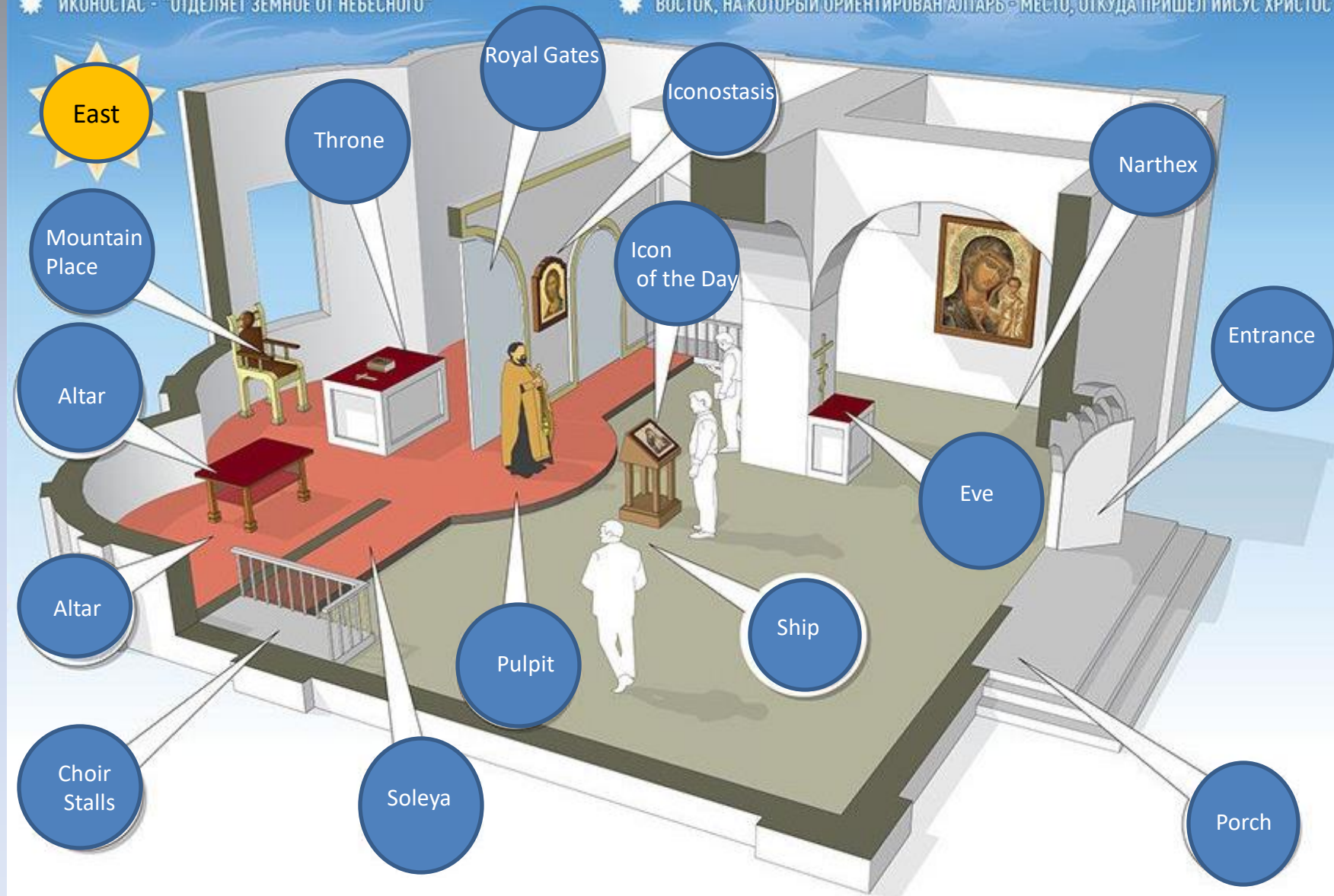


The Russian Church Of Great Martyr Tatiana

narthex	- притвор
health and repose	- здравие и упокой
confession	- исповедь
the repose of the deceased	- упокоение усопших
the eve	- канун
Iconostasis	- иконостас
solea	- солея
pulpit	- кафедра проповедника, амвон
choir stalls	- клирос
altar	- алтарь
Royal Gates	- царские врата
Bowl with the Holy Gifts	- чаша со святыми дарами
diaconal gates	- диаконские врата
deacon	- дьякон
curtain	- занавес
Holy Sepulcher	- гроб господний
the Sacrament of the Eucharist	- таинство причастия
bishop	- епископ

- ☀ ВХОД - "ТЕСНЫЕ ВРАТА"
- ☀ ПРИТВОР - "ГРЕШНЫЙ МИР"
- ☀ СРЕДНЯЯ ЧАСТЬ - "ЗЕМЛЯ"
- ☀ ИКОНОСТАС - "ОТДЕЛЯЕТ ЗЕМНОЕ ОТ НЕБЕСНОГО"

- ☀ ЦАРСКИЕ ВРАТА - "ВХОД В ЦАРСТВИЕ НЕБЕСНОЕ"
- ☀ АЛТАРЬ - "НЕБО"
- ☀ ПРЕСТОЛ - "ЗНАМЕНИЕ ЕДИНОГО БОГА ВСЕДЕРЖИТЕЛЯ"
- ☀ ВОСТОК, НА КОТОРЫЙ ОРИЕНТИРОВАН АЛТАРЬ - МЕСТО, ОТКУДА ПРИШЕЛ ИИСУС ХРИСТОС





Immediately at the entrance, at the door, there is a narthex (narthex in Slavic means "door"). Here is usually a candle box, where we can take candles, write notes about health and repose, order a prayer or memorial service.



Going farther, we will find ourselves in the middle part of the temple, it is also called "ship". This part means the Earth, the whole of the Earth's space. Here we stand at the divine service, pray in front of the icons, and here, in a specially designed place, confession is held.

Candles about health are placed on candlesticks near icons, and candles about the repose of the deceased - on the eve, a quadrangular candlestick with the image of the Crucifixion of Christ.



Between the middle part of the temple and its main part, the altar, there is an iconostasis. The icons on it seem to connect our world with the world of heaven. The traditional Russian iconostasis has 4 or 5 rows.





The iconostasis is located on a certain elevation, on the solea, the center of which in front of the Royal Gates forms a semicircular ledge which is called the pulpit. This place marks the mountain from which the Lord Jesus Christ himself preached.

To the right and left along the edges of the soleya, choir stalls are arranged, where the choristers sing. They can also sing in choirs from above. The choir stalls and those who sing on them represent choirs of angels singing the glory of God.





The main part of the temple is the altar. The altar is located on the east side of the temple, since the Savior is called the Sun of Truth and the East. The altar should be oriented towards the sunrise, so that people standing in front of the iconostasis face the East. This is how temples are built today.



The main entrance to the altar in the center is called the Royal Gates because through them the Lord Jesus Christ, the king of Glory, passes invisibly in the Bowl with the Holy Gifts.



To the left and right of the Royal Gates there are the so-called diaconal gates (otherwise-the North and South door of the iconostasis), through which deacons most often pass.

Inside the altar, behind the Royal Gates, there is a special curtain which is open at the moments of worship. It symbolizes the Stone rolled away by the Angel from the Holy Sepulcher. Behind the Royal Gates, in the altar, on a table called the throne, the sacrament of the Eucharist takes place. Here, to the left of the Throne, there is an altar, a small table on which Gifts are prepared for the sacrament of Eucharist.



Behind the Throne in the Eastern part of the altar is a Mountain Place. In the High place there is usually a chair for the Bishop.

