











REFERENCES

VESTMENTS

The vestments we use today are very ancient in origin. They help us tell easily who is doing what at Mass. In the earliest days of the Church, Mass was usually celebrated in people's homes. There were relatively few Church members then. The priest and other ministers wore what everybody else wore. As years passed, the Church community got much bigger, so Mass had to be celebrated in large buildings. Sometimes there were thousands of people there. People had to be able to tell easily who the various ministers were. As a result, special garments were adopted for the various ministers at Mass.














ALB		The Alb is a long, white, dress-like vestment and can be used by all liturgical ministers. It is used by altar servers in place of a cassock and surplice. Alb is short for tunica alba, which means "white tunic".
CASSOCK		A long outer garment worn by some clerics and servers. It is usually black, but for servers red or white cassocks may be worn for special feasts.
CHASUBLE		The chasuble is the sleeveless outer vestment, slipped over the head, hanging down from the shoulders and covering the stole and alb. It is the proper Mass vestment of the priest and its color varies according to the feast.
CINCTURE		This is a long cord used for fastening some albs at the waist. It holds the loose-fitting type of alb in place and is used to adjust it to the proper length. The cincture is usually white, although the liturgical color of the day may be used.
COPE		A cape-like vestment that is put on over the shoulders and hangs to the ankles, it is open in the front and clasped at the neck. The priest frequently wears it in processions, at Benediction, and in other services. Copes can be found in any of the liturgical colors.
DALMATIC		The dalmatic is a loose-fitting robe with open sides and wide sleeves worn by the deacon. It takes its color from the liturgical feast.
HUMERAL VEIL		The humeral veil is a long, narrow, shawl like vestment used at Benediction and in processions where the Blessed Sacrament is carried.


SERVERS ALB		This is a vestment used by servers in place of the cassock. It is similar to the priest's alb, but sometimes has a cowl (hood). It is usually fastened around the waist with a cincture, often in the liturgical color.
STOLE		A stole is a long cloth scarf, often ornately decorated, of the same color and style as the chasuble. According to the manner in which it is worn, it is a mark of the office of priest or deacon. A priest wears it around the neck, letting it hang down in front. A deacon wears it over his right shoulder and fastened at his left side like a sash. (There is a smaller stole, white on one side and purple on the other, which many priests use for the anointing of the sick and the Sacrament of Reconciliation.)
SURPLICE		This is a wide sleeved garment, slipped over the head, covering the shoulders, and coming down below the hips. It is worn over the cassock for services in which the alb is not used.

SACRAMENTALS

The Sacramentals that we use at Mass are also ancient in origin. Some come from the ancient traditions of the Old Testament sacrifice. Some are modeled after things we use every day. The most special of these are used to hold the Blessed Sacrament. Anything which touches the Eucharist is washed in a special sink, so that not even the smallest part of Christ's Body or Blood is treated disrespectfully.





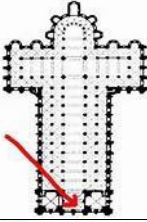
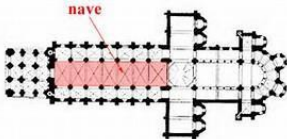
Aspergil (Aspergillum)		The Aspergil is an implement used to sprinkle holy water. It may be a type of brush, or it may be a ball on a handle with holes in it. Early aspergilla were made from the Hyssop plant. The bucket into which the aspergillum is dipped is called the aspersorium.
Boat (Incense Boat)		The Incense Boat is a covered metal bowl with hinged lids used to hold the incense to put in the Thurible. It usually has a matching spoon.
Book of Gospels		A special edition of the Lectionary, the Book of Gospels contains only the gospel readings for Mass. It is carried in procession. The Book of Gospels is often more decorated than the simpler lectionary.
Candlelighter		The Candlelighter is a long hollow tube with a wick in it for carrying the flame to light the altar candles. Our serves a dual purpose, as it has an extinguisher on the end of it.
Candles		There are two main kinds of candles used in most Masses: The Processional Candles are carried in the procession and used to call attention to the Ambo when Gospel is being read. The Altar Candles remain on either side of the Altar. Other candles used include Pascal Candle, Chapel lamp, and Advent candles.



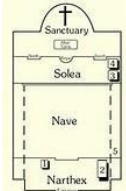

Chalice		A Chalice is a special cup lined with gold used to hold the Blessed Blood at the Eucharist. Every Priest has at least one chalice of his own.
Ciborium (plural: Ciboria)		A Ciborium is a bowl, sometimes on a pedestal, lined with gold and used to hold the Blessed Body of the Eucharist.
Cruet		A cruet is a small pitcher with a stopper used to hold the water and wine for consecration.
Finger Towel		A Finger Towel is a plain white linen towel for the priest to dry his fingers after the ceremonial washing (lavabo).
Lavabo		The Lavabo is the small bowl that catches the water poured over the priest's hands at the ceremonial washing. The name comes from an ancient prayer in Latin which begins, "I will wash" (lavabo, in Latin).
Lectionary		The Lectionary is the book of Scriptures from which the First and Second reading, and sometimes the Psalms are read.
Lunette		The Lunette is a small, circular windowed box that holds the Blessed Sacrament in the Monstrance.
Monstrance		The Monstrance is a large, ornate, often gold covered vessel to display the Blessed Sacrament for Benediction.
Pall		The Pall is a square stiff linen cloth used to cover the chalice.
Paten		The Paten is a small ornate plate which sits on top of the Chalice and hold the Host at consecration
Purificators		Purificators are linen towels, folded in thirds, used to wipe the edge of a Chalice or Communion Cup after each communicant has received the Eucharistic Blood.
Pyx		A pyx is a small metal box to hold the Eucharist to be taken to the Ministry of the sick or homebound.
Sacramentary		The Sacramentary (officially called the Roman Missal) is the book of prayers and instructions for the priest which includes all Masses, special prayers, and rites.

Thurible		The Thurible is a metal container on a chain in which incense is burned
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THE CHURCH BUILDING

Churches have changed over the centuries. Early Christians met in private homes to celebrate the Eucharist. Often, they met in secret, to avoid persecution. Churches in the Middle Ages were often the center of a town, and the largest building. Today's churches can be large or small, traditional, or modern. All Catholic churches have important features in common.

AMBO		The Ambo is the raised reading stand where the Scriptures are read, and the homily is normally given. It is sometimes incorrectly called a "lectern" or "pulpit". The term "Ambo" means that there is only one stand which serves all the purposes.
AMBRY		The Ambry is the locked cabinet that stores the blessed oils used for Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders, and the Anointing of the Sick. The bishop blesses these oils during Holy Week at the Chrism Mass. When they are brought back to the Parish from the Cathedral the oils are placed in glass vessels and stored in a locked cabinet or niche located near the baptismal pool.
CHAPEL OF RESERVATION		The Chapel of Reservation or Eucharistic Chapel is the small room where the tabernacle is kept. Its door is marked with a red candle to indicate the presence of Christ in the Tabernacle.
CHOIR		The choir refers to that group of persons who assist the assembly in their duty of singing the liturgy. Choir also refers to that area of the church space reserved for this group of persons. Musical instruments that support the music ministry are located in this space as well.
CREDESCENCE TABLE		The Credence Table is a smaller table near the altar where the sacred vessels are kept during mass when they are not being used at the altar.
NARTHEX		The Narthex is the enclosed room between the outside doors and the nave. Our Narthex is a gathering space for people to meet before and after Mass. Our Narthex allows access to the cry room.
NAVE		The Nave is the main area of the church where the people at mass sits. The term "nave" comes from the same word as "navy" and represents the ship of our salvation, like in Noah's Ark.

SACRARIUM (also PISCINA)	 <p>The Sacrarium</p>	The Sacrarium is a sink with its drain going directly into the ground, usually fitted with a cover and lock. It is used to dispose of sacred linen wash and rinse water, used holy water, used baptismal water and blessed ashes. The Sacrarium is never used for anything else.
SACRISTY		The Sacristy is the room where the vestments and Sacramentals are kept.
SANCTUARY		The sanctuary area is the open space immediately around the altar. Our Sanctuary is a raised platform with steps. It is in this space that you find the presider's chair, altar, ambo, cross, and candles.
STOUP		The holy water fountains or bowls at the entrances of the church.
TABERNACLE		The Tabernacle is a gold-lined box that holds the consecrated Eucharist. It is locked to prevent the Eucharist from being treated sacrilegiously.

APPENDICES

HOW TO TIE A CINCTURE



CM ALMY HOW TO TIE A ROPE CINCTURE



Fold cincture in half



Wrap around waist
with knots on your
right side



Grab end of loop made
by the fold and overlap
as shown



Using right hand, slip
loop over left hand,
keeping hold of cincture



Grab knotted end with
your right hand



Slip knotted ends through
loop (where left hand is
making sure that single loop
is on top of double cincture.)
Feed knotted ends through
loop from top to bottom



Drop loop and then
tighten around waist



Knot is on left hip

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