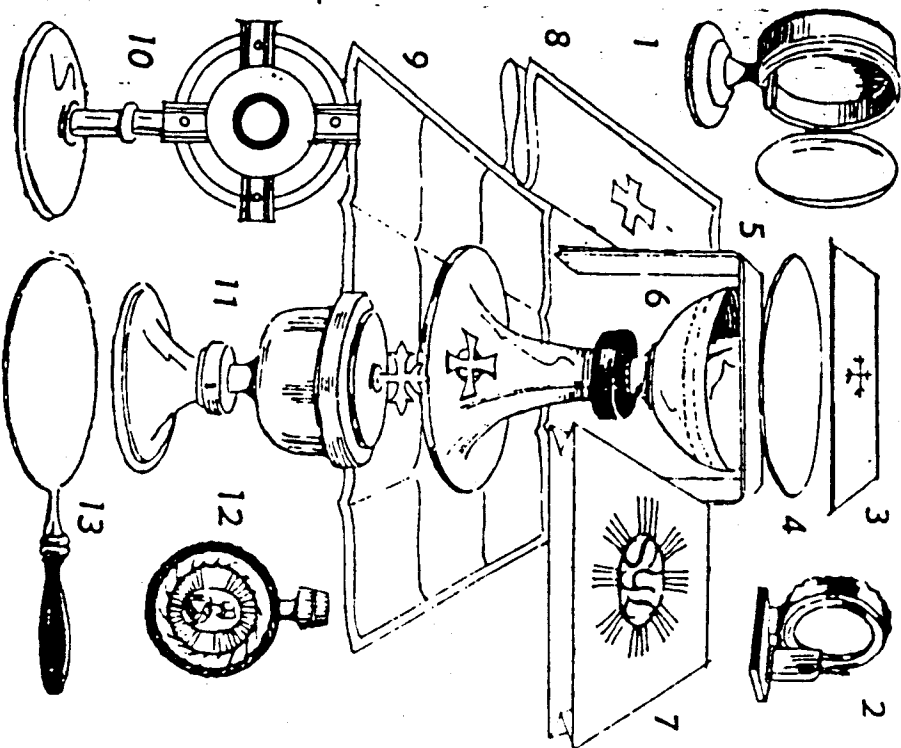


SACRED VESSELS & APPOINTMENTS



1. Ciborium. 2. Purificator or Lunula. 3. Pall. 4. Paten.
5. Purificator. 6. Chalice. 7. Burse. 8. Chalice Veil. 9. Corporal.
10. Ostensorium. 11. Ciborium. 12. Pyx. 13. Communion Paten.

EXPLANATION OF SACRED VESSELS

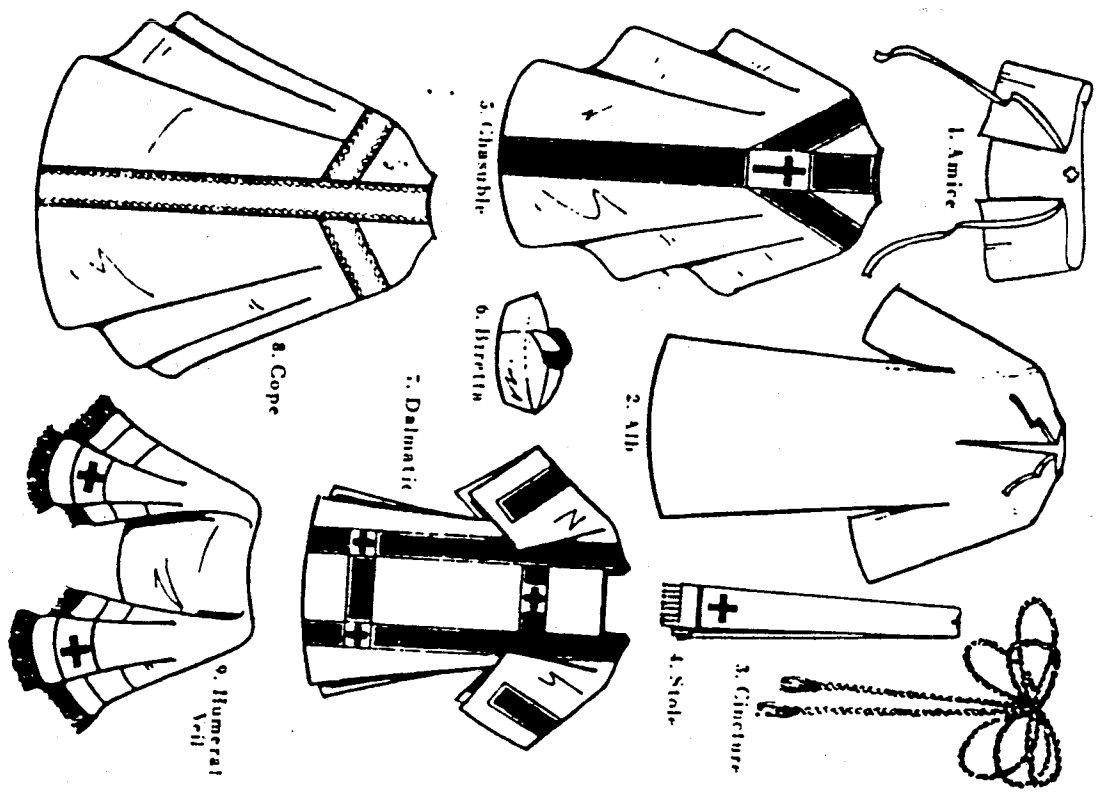
Every altar boy has seen the acerriman who lays out the vestments, or the priest before he puts them on, arrange the sacred vessels for celebration of Holy Mass. The most important is the CHALICE (#6) because after the consecration it contains the Sacred Blood of Christ. The cup is frequently made of gold or gold-plated silver, at least inside the bowl. Most chalices are entirely gold-plated, but they may be made from any solid materials which are considered suitable to a region. A PURIFICATOR (#5) is folded and placed over the chalice and on top of it the PATEN (#1) with a large host on it. Above this is placed the PALL (#3) a linen covered piece of stiff material. The CHALICE VEIL (#4) is then draped over the chalice and the BURSE (#7) containing a linen CORPORAL (#9) is placed over it.

The CIBORIUM (#11) is made similar to a chalice, but must have a cover. In recent years because of the increased number of communions it has become customary to have ciboria (that is the plural form of the word) made without any stem or base, but more like a large bowl and always with a cover to fit.

When a large consecrated Host is reserved for giving Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament it is placed in a small frame called a LUNETTE or LUNULA (#2), which is slid firmly into a groove in the CUSTODIA (#1) in which it is kept in the tabernacle. Then at Benediction the LUNETTE is taken out of the CUSTODIA and slid into the MONSTRANCE also called OSTENSORIUM (#10) for exposition on the altar. Consecrated Hosts to be taken on sick calls are placed in a PYX (#12) which is a small receptacle similar to a watch case. This is then put into a purse-like bag of silk with cords to place around the priest's neck so it will not slip out of his pocket.

At a Solemn Mass the deacon holds the chalice paten under the elms of persons receiving Holy Communion, but otherwise the acolyte uses the COMMUNION PATEN (#13), which is similar, but usually has a handle.

CLERICAL VESTMENTS



EXPLANATION OF VESTMENTS

When the priest comes into the sacristy to celebrate Mass he puts on vestments over his cassock at the same time reciting certain prayers appropriate to each item he dons. First he puts on the AMICE (#1), a white piece of linen about one foot wide and two feet long with ribbons or tapes at upper corners. He puts it on over his shoulders, passing the long tapes under his arms and tying them in front. He tucks the cloth over his collar. He then puts on the ALB (#2), a long white linen garment, with sleeves like a coat, and reaching to his feet. He gathers it in at the waist using the CINCTURE (#3) which he knots at the front. The cincture is a cord, usually white, with tassels at the ends. The priest then puts on the STOLE (#4), which is the distinctive sign of his priesthood, placing it over his head on his shoulders and crossing it over his chest, holding it in position by looping the cincture over it. He then assumes the CHASUBLE (#5), often commonly called "the vestment". Chasuble and stole are always made of the same material and color depending on the feast or Mass being celebrated. If the Blessed Sacrament is not exposed on the altar he then puts on his BERETTA (#6) and follows the acolytes to the altar.

For a Solemn Mass the deacon puts a stole on his left shoulder and crosses it under his right arm and then puts on a DALMATIC (#7). Dalmatic and Chasuble are always the same color.

When a priest assists the celebrant in distribution of Holy Communion he puts on a SURPLICE and a stole in this manner for preaching, baptizing and other ceremonies. If he is celebrant at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament then he puts on over surplice and white stole a white COPE (#8) and before Benediction is actually given, the altar boy puts over the priest's shoulders the HUMERAL VEIL (#9) a long piece of vestment cloth with pockets in the lining to cover his hands while he turns with the monstrance to give the blessing.