

APPENDIX

ALB: a full-length white tunic worn by the priest when offering Mass.

AMICE: an oblong piece of white cloth worn by the priest under the alb covering his shoulders.

CHALICE: the cup-shaped vessel used at Mass to contain the Precious Blood of Christ.

CHASUBLE: the outer garment worn by the priest celebrating Mass.

CIBORIUM: a vessel with a lid used to hold the consecrated Hosts which we receive in Holy Communion.

CINCTURE: a cord tied around the waist of the alb.

COPE: a large semi-circular cloak worn by the priest at Benediction and in processions.

CORPORAL: a square white linen cloth on which the paten and chalice are placed during Mass.

CRUETS: small bottles or vessels that contain the water and wine used during Mass.

DALMATIC: the outer garment worn by a deacon at Mass or other liturgical celebrations.

FINGER TOWEL: a cloth used by the priest to dry his hands during the Mass.

HUMERAL VEIL: a long, oblong piece of cloth worn like a shawl over the priest's shoulders during Benediction when the priest holds the Monstrance.

LAVABO DISH OR FINGER BOWL: a shallow dish for the water used when the priest washes his hands at Mass.

PALL: a stiff, square card covered with white linen used to cover the chalice at Mass.

PATEN: a plate of precious material on which the Body of Christ is placed during Mass.

PURIFICATOR: a small white linen towel used by the priest to purify the chalice and paten after Communion.



alb



amice



chalice



chasuble



ciborium



cincture



cope



corporal

STOLE: a long, narrow strip of cloth worn around the priest's neck during Mass; it is the same color as the chasuble.

VESTMENTS: special garments worn by the clergy at all liturgical celebrations. At Mass these include the amice, alb, cincture, stole, and chasuble. For Benediction the cope and humeral veil are used.

LITURGICAL COLORS

The different colors used throughout the liturgical year for vestments and decorations in the Church symbolize various truths and sentiments of the Faith.

WHITE: symbolizes purity, joy, innocence, holiness, and glory; it is used during the Christmas and Easter Seasons, for feasts and commemorations of Christ (other than the Passion) and for feasts and memorials of Mary, the angels, and saints who were not martyrs, and it may be used for Masses of the dead.

RED: symbolizes fire and blood; used for celebrations of the Passion, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, for Pentecost, for feasts of the Apostles and Evangelists, and for feasts of martyrs.

GREEN: symbolizes life and hope; used for days which are not feasts during Ordinary Time (the time after Epiphany up to Ash Wednesday and after Pentecost up to Advent).

VIOLET: symbolizes penitence and sorrow; used during the penitential seasons of Advent and Lent. It may also be used for Masses of the dead.

ROSE: is an indication of a more joyful celebration, and is used on Gaudete Sunday during Advent and Laetare Sunday during Lent.

BLACK: symbolizes mourning; it may be used in Masses for the dead, on All Soul's Day, and on Good Friday.



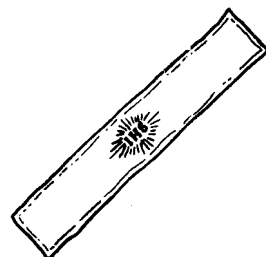
cruets



dalmatic



finger towel



humeral veil



pall



paten



purificator



stole