

Embrace God in THE MASS

Let's take a look at:

- **Vestments and Liturgical Colors**
- **Sacred Vessels**



PRIEST ALB

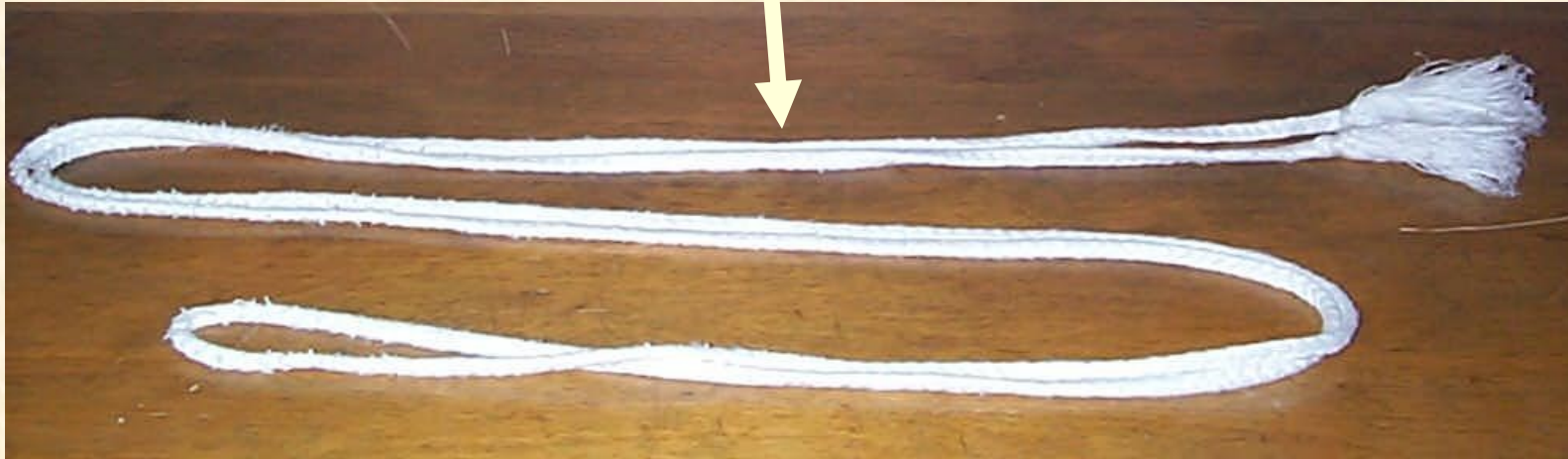
Vesting Prayers

ALB

CINCTURE

Handout # 2 – Pgs 3 - 4

CINCTURE



Worn around the waist

STOLE



**IS THE MARK OF THE
OFFICE OF PRIEST**

**SAME COLOR AS THE
CHASUABLE**

**PRIEST HAS SMALL STOLE
WHITE/PURPLE USED FOR
RECONCILIATION &
ANOINTING OF THE SICK**

COLORS OF THE VESTMENT USED DURING THE LITURGICAL YEAR

Liturgical Calendar Handout # 3

Purple

RED

WHITE

ROSE

GREEN

GOLD

CHASUBLE

The word literally means 'little house'



**WORN BY THE
PRIEST OVER THE
ALB.
THE COLOR
VARIES
ACCORDING TO
THE LITURGICAL
SEASON OR FEAST**

PURPLE (VIOLET) CHASUBLE



•ADVENT

•LENT

**MAY BE USED
FOR FUNERALS**

**•SYMBOL OF
PENANCE**

WHITE CHASUBLE



- **EASTER**
- **CHRISTMAS**

FEASTS OF:

- **JESUS**
- **BLESSD MOTHER**
- **ALL SAINTS**
- **ANGELS**

WHITE CHASUBLE



- **SAINTS WHO ARE NOT MARTYRS**
 - **MARRIAGES**
 - **BAPTISMS**
 - **MASS FOR THE DEAD (FUNERALS)**
- SYMBOLIZES JOY**

GREEN CHASUBLE



**ORDINARY TIME
IN THE CHURCH
YEAR**

SYMBOLIZES HOPE

RED CHASUBLE



- **PASSION SUNDAY**
- **GOOD FRIDAY**

• **IT SYMBOLIZES
THE BLOOD OF
JESUS**

IT IS ALSO USED ON

RED CHASUBLE



- **PENTECOST**
- **FEASTS OF MARTYRS**
- **MASS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT**

ROSE CHASUABLE



**3RD SUNDAY OF
ADVENT**

•GAUDETE SUNDAY

**4TH SUNDAY OF
LENT**

•LAETARE SUNDAY

GOLD CHASUBLE



**HIGH FEASTS IN
THE CHURCH:**

**CHRISTMAS
EASTER
SPECIAL LITURGIES**

DALMATIC



• **WORN BY THE
DEACON FOR
LITURGY OF THE
EUCCHARIST**

• **HAS WIDE SLEEVES**

DEACON'S STOLE



**STOLE GOES
OVER THE
LEFT SHOULDER
Under the Damatic**

**THEY HAVE THE
SAME LITURGICAL
COLORS AS THE
CHASUABLE**

COPE- USED FOR:



- **BENEDICTION**
- **PROCESSIONS**
- **WORN OVER ALB FOR LITURGIES OTHER THAN MASS**

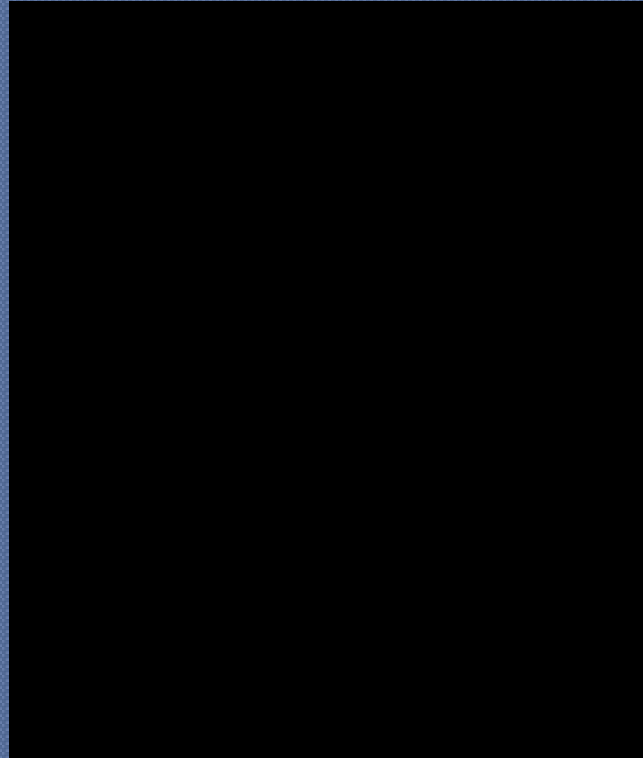
COPE/HUMERAL VEIL



**USED FOR BENDICTION
OF THE BLESSED
SACRAMENT AND WHEN
THE EUCHARIST IS
CARRIED IN A
PROCESSION**

Vessels and Linens

Handout # 2 – Pgs 2 -3





CRUETS - a (small) pitcher-like vessel containing the wine or water for the Eucharist



HOST - the name for the unleavened bread used at the Eucharist in the Western churches. (Latin: *hostia* – “victim, sacrifice”)



CHALICE - the name for the cup used to hold the wine for the Eucharist
(Latin: *calix* – “cup”)

PATEN – the name for the plate on which the Eucharistic bread is placed
(Latin: *patena* – “dish, pan”)



CIBORIUM - (Plural: *ciboria*) the goblet-like vessels used for the Eucharistic bread. Contemporary ciboria are more commonly made in the form of plates or bowls. Both styles frequently are made with a covering lid.
(Latin: *ciborium* – “covered cup”)



CORPORAL - the cloth on which the vessels containing bread and wine are placed on the altar. It is placed on top of the altar cloth during the preparation of the altar and gifts, and removed after Communion. (Latin: *corporalis* – “bodily” from *corpus* – “body”)



PALL - a flat, square, cloth-covered board, about six inches on a side, that is used to cover the chalice to keep insects out. (Latin: *pallium* – “cloak”)



PURIFICATOR - the cloth used to wipe the edge of the chalice containing the Precious Blood and used to dry the vessels after purification.



PYX – a container for the Eucharistic bread, specifically, the small containers used to carry communion to the sick (Greek: *puxis* – “box”)



BURSE – small, black, purse-like container, frequently attached to a string, into which a pyx for bringing communion to this sick is placed (Latin: *bursa* – “purse, pouch”)



LUNETTE – the container with glass sides that hold a large host that is placed in a monstrance for Solemn Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. (Latin: *luna* – “moon”)

MONSTRANCE - the vessel used to display a large consecrated host during exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. (Latin: *monstrare* – “to show, to point out”)

**Now we will take a Closer Look
at the General Structure
of the Mass.**