

PASTOR

SACRED ITEMS

ABBREVIATIONS

CCC	=	Catechism of the Catholic Church
CMRR	=	Ceremonies of the Modern Roman Rite (By Msgr. Peter J. Elliot, Ignatius Press, San Francisco, 1995)
DOL	=	Dictionary Of the Liturgy (By Rev. Jovian P. Lang, OFM, Catholic Book Publishing Co., New York, 1989)
GIRM	=	General Instruction of the Roman Missal
PASTOR	=	Pastor's Preference (An author-supplied definition)

(Unless stated otherwise, where ever the **BOLD** type face appears, it has been added for emphasis.)

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SACRED ITEMS



DOL: **Tabernacle**...the shrine or receptacle either round or rectangular that serves as a place for the exclusive reservation of the Blessed Sacrament...**Tabernacle Key**...the key that unlocks the doors of the tabernacle.



DOL: **Sanctuary Light**...a wax candle or an oil lamp that burns constantly near the tabernacle wherever the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in churches or chapels as a sign of honor shown to the Lord.



CCC #1383: **The Altar**...the altar, around which the Church is gathered in the celebration of the Eucharist, represents the two aspects of the same mystery: the altar of the sacrifice and the table of the Lord. This is all the more so since the Christian altar is the symbol of Christ himself, present in the midst of the assembly of his faithful, both as the victim offered for our reconciliation and as food from heaven who is giving himself to us..."The altar represents the body [of Christ] and the Body of Christ is on the altar."



GIRM #304: **Altar Cloth**...there should be at least one white cloth, its shape, size and decoration in keeping with the altar's design. When, in the dioceses of the United States of America, other cloths are used in addition to the altar cloth, then those cloths may be of other colors possessing Christian honorific or festive significance according to longstanding local usage, provided that the uppermost cloth covering the mensa (i.e., the altar cloth itself) is always white in color.



GIRM #295: **The Sanctuary**...is the place where the altar stands, the word of God is proclaimed, and the priest, deacon and other ministers exercise their offices...



GIRM #309: **AMBO** (i.e., Pulpit) - The dignity of the word of God requires the church to have a place that is suitable for proclamation of the word and which the attentions of the whole congregation of the faithful naturally turns during the Liturgy of the Word. It is appropriate that this place be ordinarily a stationary ambo and not simply a movable lectern. The ambo must be in keeping with the design of each church in such a way that the ordained ministers and lectors may be clearly seen and heard by the faithful...



GIRM #310: Celebrant's Chair or Presider's Chair...The chair of the priest celebrant must signify his office of presiding over the gathering and of directing the prayer. Thus the best place for the chair is in a position facing the people at the head of the sanctuary, unless the design of the building or other circumstances impede this: for example, if the great distance would interfere with communication between the priest and the gathered assembly, or if the tabernacle is in the center behind the altar. Any appearance of a throne, however, is to be avoided...



DOL: Credence Table... A moveable table to the side of the altar upon which are placed things needed for sacred functions, particularly the Mass, such as the chalice, cruets, basin and finger cloth or towel.



D.O.L.: Sacrarium...A basin or sink, with a separate drainpipe directly to the earth for disposal of water used for any sacred purpose, as when washing chalices or altar linens. The ashes of blessed, burnt objects, such as oils used in the Sacraments are also washed down this drain. If the baptismal font does not have its own sacrarium, the [holy] water is poured down the sacrarium...



DOL: Alb...A full length white linen garment, usually gathered by a cincture, worn by the principle clergy over the cassock or habit at liturgical functions. Based on the Greco-Roman tunic, it symbolizes the purity consonant with the celebration of Mass and resembles the white robe with which Herod, in derision, ordered Christ to be covered.



DOL: Cincture...A lengthy cord, usually of linen or hemp, tied at the waste to gather and confine the full, long flowing alb.



DOL: Candles and Lights...Because of pagan custom of using lights to restrain demons, the use of candles or lights in worship in the early centuries was solely for practical reasons. However, by the 4th century popular customs arose to use candles for honorary reasons, such as carrying them ahead of the celebrant as a sign of respect, and eventually for religious purposes, giving symbolic emphasis to the candle, as a symbol of Christ...Candles at Mass became obligatory only in the 17th century...Symbolically, the candle represents Christ as the light of the world (Easter Vigil). Illumination by candlelight is usually a sign of joy...electrical bulbs are banned. It is also most unfitting that electric vigil lights be used for devotional purposes...A candle can be considered a Sacramental, and it is burned by the faithful before relics, shrines, and images...



DOL: **Candlestick**... A prop or support on which is placed a wax candle, and thus a very practical, useful article. Candlesticks used during processions are smaller, less ornate and lightweight, made from various metals or wood. (**Follower**...a brass or metal piece which is placed on top of a candle to help contain melted wax and thus help the candle to burn longer.)



DOL: **Candelabrum**...a candlestick with many branches...any multiple candle holder...



Taper...a thin wick coated with wax and used for lighting candles.



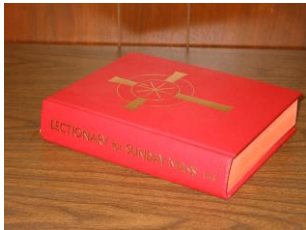
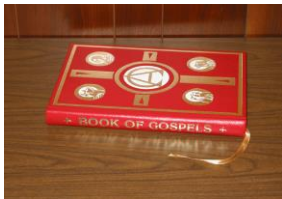
Candle Lighter...a thin brass or metal tube having a handle and designed to hold a taper for the lighting of candles before Mass.



DOL: Sacramentary...The volume of presidential prayers for the officiant of the Eucharist and for any rites connected with Mass.



DOL: Cushion...A pillow upon which the Sacramentary rests when placed on the altar. In many areas it is replaced by a **book stand**.



GIRM #349: Lectionary & Book of the Gospels...In a particular way, care must be taken that liturgical books, particularly the Book of the Gospels and the Lectionary, which are intended for the proclamation of the Word of God and hence enjoy special veneration, really serve in a liturgical action as signs and symbols of heavenly realities, and hence are truly worthy dignified, and beautiful.



GIRM #308: Cross...There is also to be a cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it, either on the altar or near it, where it is clearly visible to the assembled congregation. It is appropriate that such a cross calls to mind for the faithful the saving Passion of the Lord, remain near the altar even outside of liturgical celebrations.



GIRM 150: **Bells**...A little before the consecration, the server, when appropriate, a server rings a bell as a signal to the faithful. According to local custom, the server also rings the bell as the priest shows the host and then the chalice.



DOL: **Burse**...a case to hold the folded corporal at Mass.

DOL: **Corporal**...A sacred cloth of white linen around twenty inches square upon which the chalice, paten and ciboria are placed during Mass.



DOL: **Chalice Veil**...a square cloth of silk large enough to cover the chalice and paten when they are on the credence table and is draped naturally over them.



DOL: **Pall**...a square of linen stiffened with starch, cardboard, or plastic, set on the chalice to prevent dirt or insects from falling into it.



DOL: [**Large**] **Bread**...one of the elements of the Eucharist...is bread [made] from wheat flour...Once the bread is consecrated, it is frequently called the Host, from the Latin word *hostia* meaning “victim,” namely, Christ as our sacrificial offering.



DOL: **Paten**...A round, thin convex plate, of the same material as the chalice and gold plated, large enough to extend over the lip of the chalice. The bread to be consecrated, at least for the priest, would be placed upon it.



DOL: **Purificator**...A small piece of white absorbent linen, approximately eight by eighteen inches, folded in three lengthwise, and marked with a Cross in the center, employed during the Mass. It is used to wipe the lip of the chalice after reception of the Precious Blood and to dry the chalice after it was washed at the end of or after Mass.



DOL: **Chalice**...a sacred vessel in which the Eucharistic wine is consecrated at Mass.



DOL: **Ciboria**...this sacred vessel is a covered container in which are reserved small hosts used for distribution at mass.



DOL: **Communion Plate**...a projecting handle on this saucer-like metal gilded

plate makes it easy to hold it under the chin of the communicant to catch any fragment that might fall from the Sacred host.



DOL: **Cruets**...Vessels or bottles, usually in the form of jugs, having a handle and a beak, made of glass or metal, intended to contain the wine and water for mass. The acolyte [i.e., server] carries them on a tray from the credence table to the altar for the Preparation of the Gifts and ablution of the chalice after communion. The tray serves as a **basin** while the priest washes his hands after the Preparation of the Gifts. Cruets usually have a metal cover or a glass stopper to protect the contents from insects.



DOL: **Towels**...small cloths used by the celebrant at various times in the liturgy, for instance, at the preparation of the Gifts in Mass, or by the bishop when administering the Sacraments of Confirmation and Holy orders.



CMRR 107: **A Holy Water Vessel and Sprinkler**...Water may be blessed in this

vessel at the rite of the blessing and sprinkling at the beginning of a Sunday Mass. A reasonably deep “bucket” with a moveable handle is more convenient. The sprinkler may take the form of a brush or of a hollow, perforated ball, perhaps containing a sponge.



DOL: Thurible...A vase or vessel wherein mixtures of various aromatics, incense, are burned over lighted charcoal. (It is also called a Censer)...**Thurifer**...The minister or acolyte (i.e., server) in charge of the thurible whose duty is to make sure sufficient burning charcoal is available. He carries the thurible itself together with the incense boat so that incense can be added at the proper times.



DOL: Incense Boat...A small oblong receptacle, usually in the shape of a little vessel, which holds incense that is transferred to the thurible with a spoon.



Thurible Stand...a stand which is designed to hold the thurible and the incense boat.



Pyx...the small watch-shaped receptacle used to carry Communion privately to the sick. (A pyx can be square in shape. A leather purse houses the pyx and may be worn around the neck.)



DOL: ORDO...Ritual book that regulates the rites for the administration of a Sacrament...The annual calendar that regulates the celebration of Mass and the Liturgy of the Hours for each day. Its purpose is to effect a uniform Liturgy by giving proper directions for liturgical rites. Each diocese, or group of them, each Religious order or Congregation, may have its own Ordo, though many may have only a supplement to the general Ordo.

1 ✠ FOURTH SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME

Gr HOURS* Pss IV Seasonal prop
 V'R' MASS Prop Gl Cr Sun Pf I-VIII
 RDGS 72: Jer 1:4-5,17-19 Ps 71:1-6,15,17
 1 Cor 12:31-13:13 or 13:4-13 Lk 4:21-30

"No prophet is accepted in the prophet's hometown." Thus did Jeremiah and Jesus encounter opposition and lack of faith (1,3); thus did both place their hope in the Lord (Ps). Paul speaks eloquently of the greatest of all the gifts: love (2).

2 Monday: THE PRESENTATION OF THE LORD

F HOURS* Sanctoral prop MP: prop antt pss Sun I
 Wh DP: pss Mon IV
 V'R' MASS Prop Blessing of candles and procession
 (one of two forms) Gl prop Pf
 RDGS 524: Mal 3:1-4 Ps 24:7-10 Heb 2:14-18
 Lk 2:22-40 or 2:22-32

Jesus, the King of glory (Ps), yet like us in all things (2), comes to his temple (1) to be a light for all the nations (3).

This feast, originating in 4th c. Jerusalem, came to be celebrated in Rome by the middle of the 5th c. under its Greek title, Ὑπαπαντή, or, "Feast of the Meeting"; known also as Candlemas Day.

• Beginning tonight, the final anthem at Compline may be *Ave, Regina caelorum*, through the season of Lent.

3 Tuesday: Weekday [4]; Blaise, bishop, martyr; Ansgar, bishop

m HOURS Pss IV Seasonal wkdy Sanctoral of either
 Gr mem Common of pastors or of one martyr
 Rd Common of pastors
 Wh MASS any Mass or of either mem Sugg: 9 Sun
 V'R' RDGS 324: 2 Sm 18:9-10,14b,24-25a,30-19:3
 Ps 86:1-6 Mk 5:21-43

David weeps (Ps) over the death of his son (1). Jairus appeals to Jesus on behalf of his critically ill daughter (2).

Blaise, believed martyred in the persecution of Licinius, early 4th c.; bishop of Sebaste in Armenia; associated with the healing of throats (see PN below); venerated as well by the Eastern Church.

Ansgar, † 865 at Bremen; O.S.B. Missionary to Denmark and Sweden; bishop of Hamburg; great preacher and administrator; known as the "Apostle of the North"; patron of Denmark, Germany, and Iceland.

PN In memory of St. Blaise, the **blessing of throats** may be given today by a priest, deacon or lay minister who follows the rites and prayers designated for a lay minister. During Mass, the blessing follows the homily and general intercessions, or, for pastoral reasons, it may take the place of the final blessing of the Mass. Outside Mass, it is preceded by a brief celebration of the Word; if given at MP or EP, it follows the reading and responsory (and homily). If, for pastoral reasons,

A page from the ORDO.

Gr = Green Vestments

Wh = White Vestment

Rd = Red Vestments

(Vi = Violet/Purple vestment)