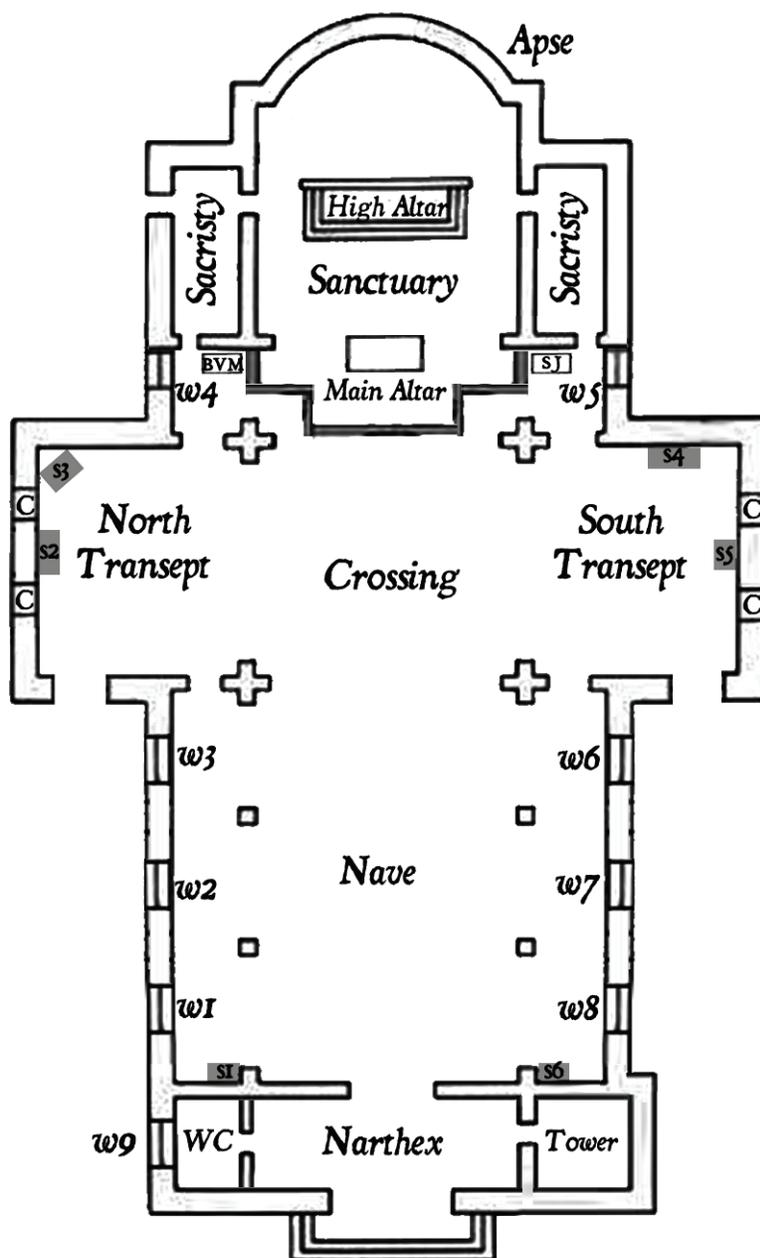


## GLOSSARY

### SACRED SPACE

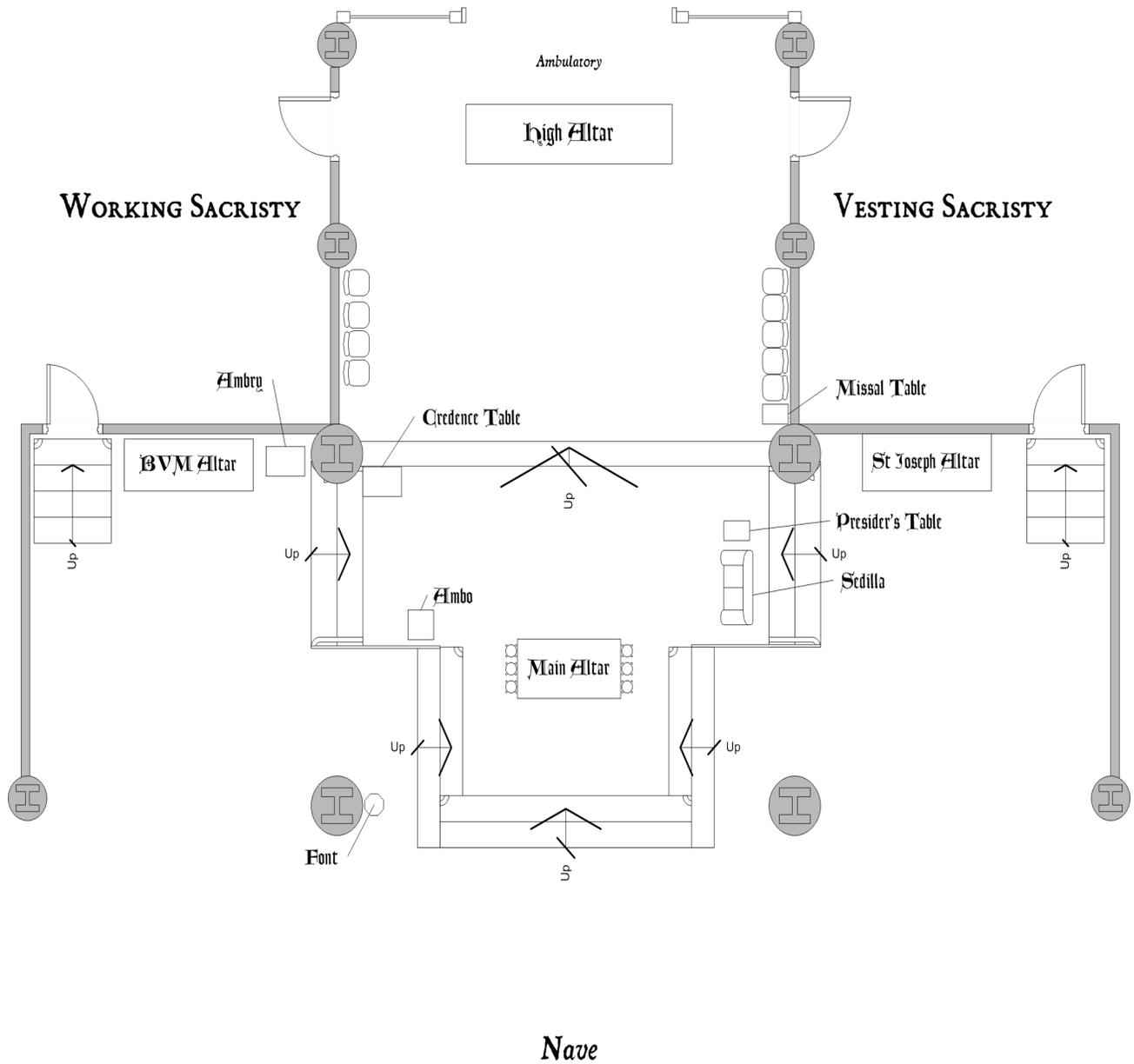
#### The Church

The map below uses a liturgical compass. When the faithful in the Nave face the Altar, they face *Liturgical East*, where the sun rises and the day begins, representing the Resurrection and a new creation.

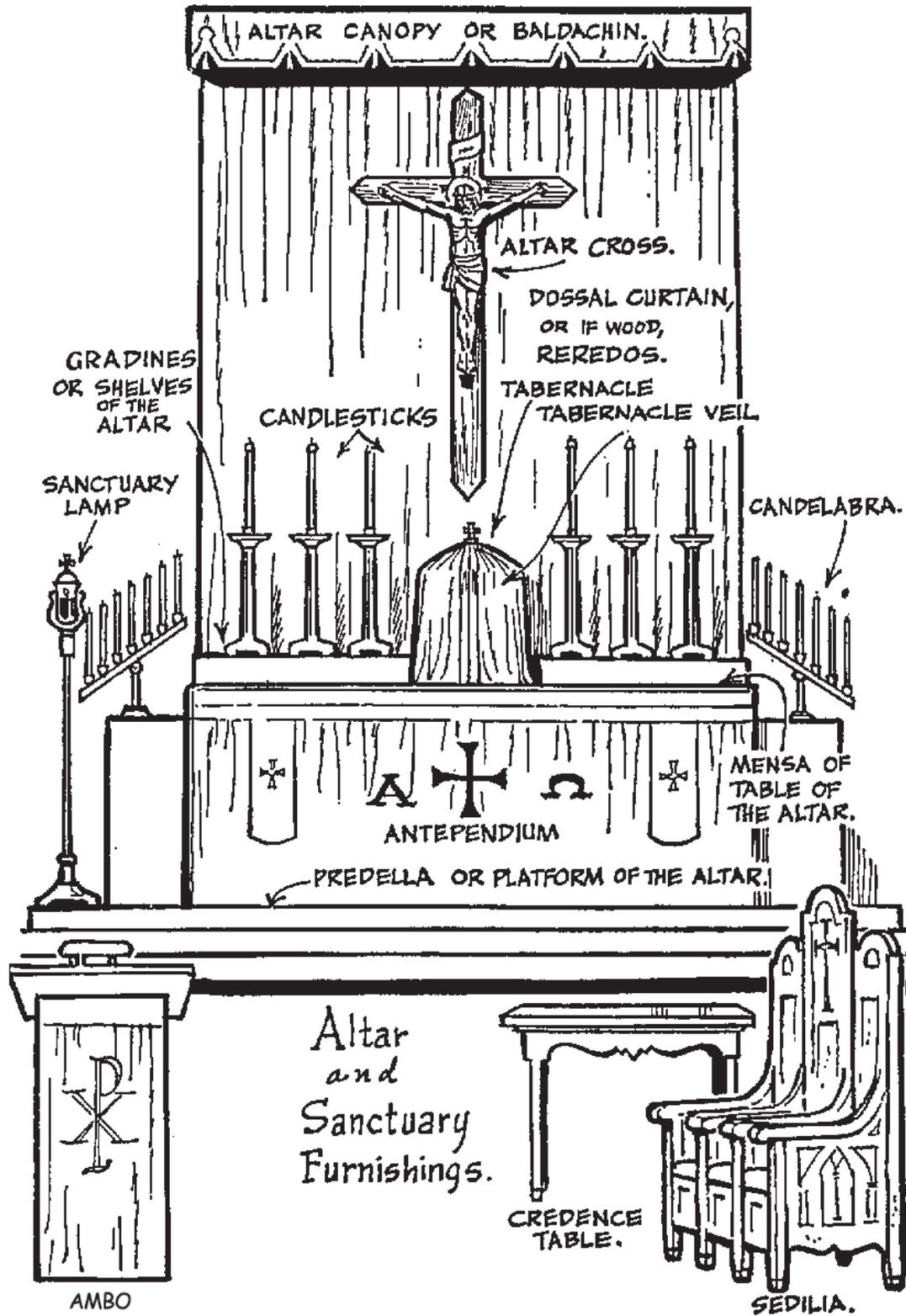


*Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church*

# The Sanctuary at Holy Rosary



# The Altar



## Sacred Space: Definitions

**Altar** The Altar of Sacrifice is the *mensa* (table) on which the one bloody sacrifice of Calvary is offered in an unbloody manner and the Body and Blood of our Lord is made present. It often sits on a platform called the *predella*.

**Ambo** The platform, lectern, or pulpit from which the Word of God is proclaimed and the homily is given.

**Ambry** A receptacle that houses the holy oils (Chrism Oil, Oil of the Sick, Oil of Catechumens). The word Ambry is derived from the Latin word *armarium*, which means “closet.”

### Ambulatory

The ambulatory is the walkway behind the high altar. The word ambulatory is derived from the Latin word *ambulo*, which means “I walk.”

**Apse** The Apse is the architectural structure which surrounds the rear of the sanctuary. The word Apse derives from the Latin word *apsis*, which means “arch or vault.”

### Baptismal Font

The stone bowl near the sanctuary that is used for the Sacrament of Baptism.

### Credence Table

The table in the sanctuary where the cruets, chalices, and ciboria are kept before and after the Consecration.

**Font** See *Baptismal Font*.

**Narthex** When in the Narthex, the faithful are not yet technically inside the church. In the early Church, penitents and catechumens (unbaptized persons preparing for Baptism) were confined to this area until their reconciliation with or admittance into the Church took place.

**Nave** The Nave is the area where the faithful assemble to sit, stand, or kneel as called for in the rubrics. From the Latin word for ship, *navis*, the assembled faithful are on a ship, as it were, a vessel that keeps them safe on their journey to Heaven. The Nave may contain confessionals, pews, holy water fonts, and stained glass windows that depict Saints or scriptural events.

### Paschal Candle

The paschal candle symbolizes Jesus Christ crucified. At the Easter Vigil, five grains of incense, symbolizing the Five Wounds of Christ, are inserted into the paschal candle in the form of a cross. It is made of at least 51% beeswax. The wax symbolizes the pure flesh of Christ. The wick, which is inside the candle, signifies the soul of Christ. The flame, which is on top of the candle, represents

His divinity. All candles used in liturgical functions are to be seen as extensions of the paschal candle. The word paschal comes from the Latin word *pasch*, which in turn comes from the Hebrew word *pesach*, which means “Passover.”

### **Presider’s Chair**

The seat of the Celebrating Priest at Mass. See also *Sedilia*.

### **Reliquary / Sepulcrum**

The cavity on the altar in which the relic(s) of the patron saints of that church or chapel are incased.

### **Sacrarium**

A sink with its drain going directly into the earth, usually fitted with a cover and lock which is used for the disposal of the following:

- sacred linen wash and rinse water,
- used holy water,
- used baptismal water,
- holy oils,
- blessed ashes.

No other use is allowed. It is usually located in the working sacristy.

**Sacristy** The room where the priest, acolytes, and others prepare for the celebration of Mass. Larger churches may have more than one, typically a working sacristy and a priestly vesting sacristy. The sacristy is the area where the sacred vestments, vessels, and linens are stored, and the ministers prepare to celebrate a liturgical action. The words sacristy and sacrarium are derived from the Latin word *Sacer*, which means “sacred.”

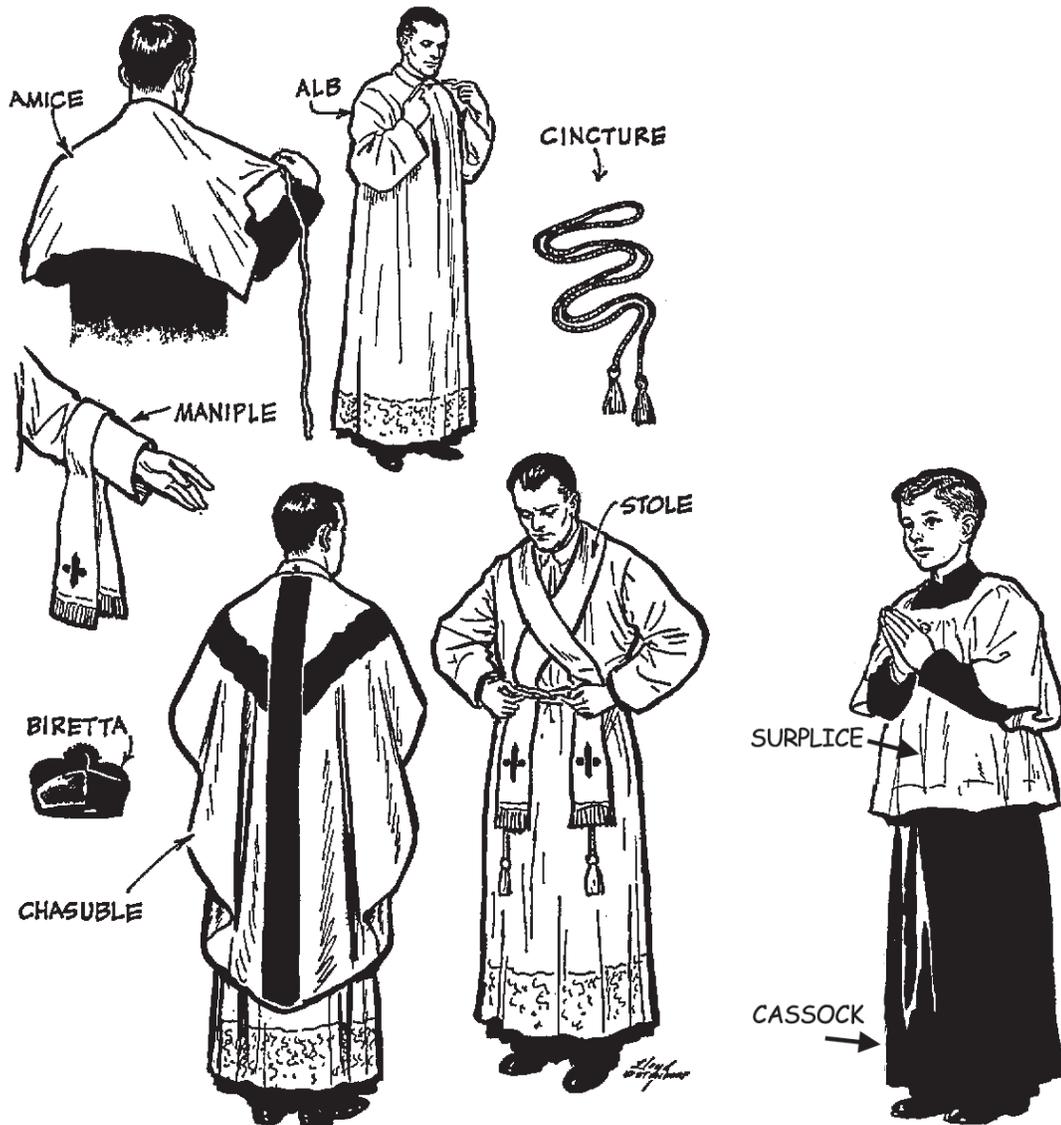
### **Sanctuary**

The sanctuary is the holy place where the ordained celebrate the sacred mysteries. The word sanctuary is derived from the Latin word *sanctus*, which means “holy.” Aside from being the place of the Altar, the sanctuary is also the place where the tabernacle, the receptacle which holds the Blessed Sacrament, is kept. A sanctuary lamp is kept lit to indicate and honor the presence of the Eucharistic Christ in the tabernacle.

**Sedilia** (Plural. Singular form is *sedile*) Originally, stone seats found on the liturgical south side of an altar for the use during Mass by the Celebrating Priest and his assistants, the deacon and sub-deacon. Now used to designate the seats for the presiding priest and any concelebrating priest(s) and / or deacon(s).

**Stoup** Holy water fountain or bowl at the entrances of the church. There are stoups in the sacristies for use when entering the nave or sanctuary.

## SACRED VESTMENTS



**Amice** The amice is used, if necessary, to cover street clothing (*General Instruction*, no. 119) when wearing an alb. A Priest puts it on his head first, recalling when Jesus was blindfolded and mocked, as well as when he was crowned with thorns. The Priest then places it on his shoulders. The word amice comes from the Latin word *amictus*, which means “mantle.”

**Alb** A long, white tunic-like garment that reaches from the neck to the heels, usually tied by a cincture. The alb is a symbol of baptism, reminiscent of the baptismal garment. The word alb comes from the Latin word *albus*, which means “white.”

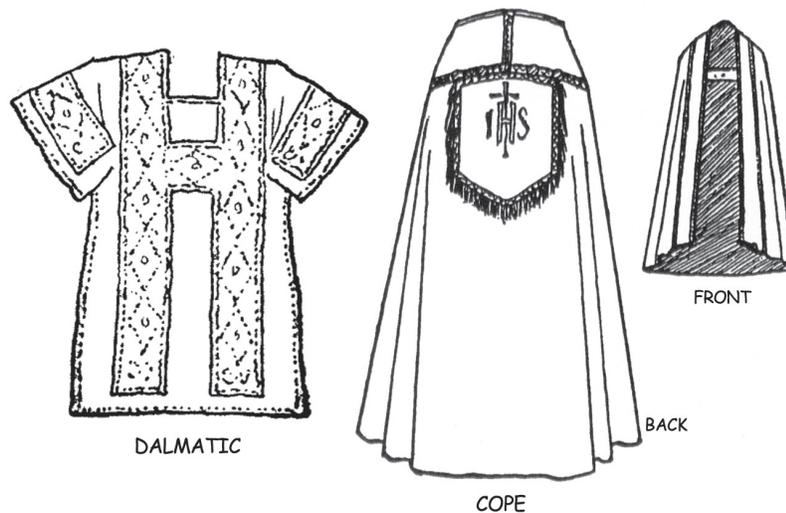
**Biretta** Traditional hat worn by clergy.

**Cassock** A long, black tunic-like garment that reaches from the neck to the heels. It is worn by some servers and clergy. Cardinals may wear one of red color or with red piping, cincture, and buttons; a bishop may wear purple. The Pope's is always white. Many cassocks have thirty-three buttons, symbolizing the years of the life of Jesus. The word, cassock, comes from the Italian word *casacca*, which means "long coat."

**Chasuble** The chasuble recalls the purple cloth that Pilate's soldiers put upon Christ, after having scourged him, in mockery declaring him King of the Jews. The word chasuble comes from the Latin word *casupula*, which means "little house." The vestment is called this because it covers everything else.

**Cincture** A belt, girdle, or cord tied around the waist of an alb. It sometimes has a tassel of the liturgical color of the day. It symbolizes chastity. The word cincture comes from the Latin word *cinctus*, which means "to gird."

**Cope** A large semi-circular cloak, reaching to the feet and having a small cape in the back. It is clasped in front at the breast. The cope is worn by the officiating Priest at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and in processions. It is also used in solemn blessings such as the blessing of the ashes on Ash Wednesday and of the palms on Palm Sunday. The word cope comes from the Latin word *cappa*, meaning "cloak."



**Crotalus** Also called a "clacker" or "clapper", the crotalus is used instead of bells when the bells are to remain silent from Holy Thursday until the *Gloria* of the Easter Vigil. In some parishes, this use is by custom expanded throughout Passiontide, the last two weeks of Lent. The word crotalus derives from the Latin *crotalum*, meaning "rattle".

**Crozier** The crozier is the shepherd's staff used by Bishops. It is a symbol of the Bishop's pastoral role. The word crozier derives from the German word *crose*, which means "hooked stick."

### **Dalmatic**

A liturgical vestment based on a garment from Dalmatia (in Eastern Europe). While the chasuble traditionally has one stripe down the middle, the dalmatic typically has two stripes. The Deacon, who is ordained into the priestly ministry of Christ the servant, wears the dalmatic during formal celebrations.

### **Humeral Veil**

The humeral veil is worn like a shawl over the Priest's shoulders. In the folds of the humeral veil he holds the Monstrance when giving Benediction. The word, humeral, comes from the Latin word *humerus* which means "the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow."

**Maniple** An embroidered band of silk or similar fabric that hangs from the Priest's left arm when he is wearing a chasuble, and sometimes from the Deacon's left arm when wearing a dalmatic. It is no longer required. The word comes from the Latin *manipulus*, meaning "a small bundle".

**Miter** The miter is the traditional hat of Bishops. It imitates the head covering of the Old Testament Priests. The word, miter, comes from the Greek word *mitra* which means "turban."

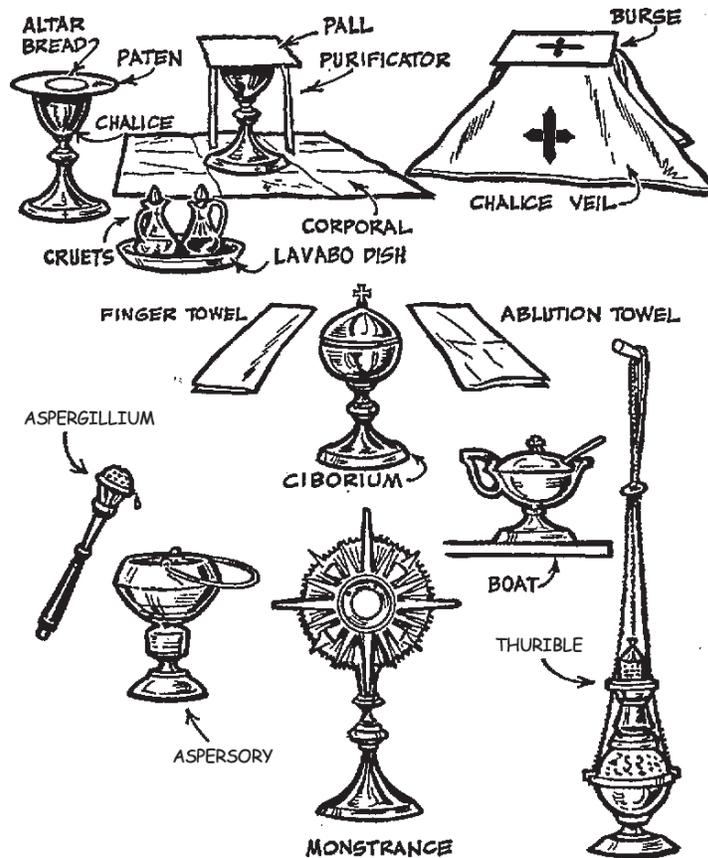
**Stole** The stole is the mark of spiritual authority. It also reminds us of the cross of Christ resting and carried on his shoulders. It is worn by Priests, Deacons, and Bishops. The word stole comes from the Latin word *stola*, which means "garment."

**Surplice** The surplice is a white garment that is worn over the cassock. The surplice is loose, wide sleeved and reaches no farther than the knees. It is a liturgical garment worn by all clergy in choir and during processions, as well as altar servers.

The word "surplice," comes from the Latin words, *super* and *pellis*, and it means "above the skin."

**Vimpa** A veil worn over the shoulders of altar servers who, during liturgical functions, hold the Bishop's Miter and crozier. The altar servers use the vimpa so as to avoid direct contact with the miter and crozier, and thereby show that they do not have the authority of the Bishop. The word "vimpa" comes from the French word *guimpe* which means "a narrow flat fabric used for trimming."

## SACRED BOOKS, VESSELS, AND LINENS



### Altar Cloth

The white cloth covering the Altar.

### Aspersory

A bucket for containing Holy Water. Also called *aspersorium*.

### Aspergillum

An implement used to sprinkle holy water. Also called *aspergill*.

### Baldachin

A processional canopy of rich cloth supported by staves and held over the Blessed Sacrament when it is carried in procession.

**Boat** The incense boat is the liturgical vessel that contains the incense that will be put into the thurible. Traditionally, this vessel is in the shape of a boat.

### Book of the Gospels

Also known as the *Evangelarium*. The large book which contains the readings from the Holy Gospels to be proclaimed at Mass.

## **Chrism Oil**

Olive oil mixed with a small amount of balsam, a sweet perfume. The oil is consecrated for use in the sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and in the consecration of a Bishop.

## **Ciborium**

A chalice-like vessel used to contain the Blessed Sacrament. The word ciborium comes from the Latin word *cibus*, which means “food,” and the Greek *kirorion*, which means “cup.”

## **Communion Paten**

A dish-like vessel used during the distribution of Holy Communion. When the communicant responds, “Amen,” the communion paten is held under the communicant’s chin. The word paten comes from the Latin word *patina*, which means “platter.”

## **Corporal**

A white linen cloth, usually with a cross in the center, used to protect any particles of the Precious Body and Blood of Jesus from falling to the altar cloth. It is always folded and unfolded as to protect any particles from being lost. The corporal is like the body winding sheet used to hold the crucified body or Our Lord in the tomb.

## **Evangeliarium**

Also known as the *Book of the Gospels*. The large book which contains the readings from the Holy Gospels to be proclaimed at Mass.

## **Lavabo Dish**

The lavabo dish is used when the Priest’s hands are washed as he prepares to offer the Eucharistic sacrifice. This act is an ancient symbol for purifying one’s soul. *Lavabo* is Latin for “I will wash.”

## **Lectionary**

The book of reading used for the Liturgy of the Word. It usually contains all the Biblical reading used for the three year cycle of Sunday Mass readings and the two year cycle of daily Mass readings.

**Lucifer** Combination candle lighter and snuffer. From the Latin word *lucem*, which means “light”.

**Missal** The book containing the prayers said by the priest during the Mass. The full name of this book is the *Roman Missal (Missale Romanum)*.

## **Monstrance**

A liturgical vessel used to expose the Blessed Sacrament. The word monstrance comes from the Latin word *monstrare*, which means “to show.”

### **Oil of Catechumens**

Olive oil used to help strengthen the person about to receive the Sacrament of Baptism.

### **Oil of the Sick**

Olive oil blessed by the Bishop for use in the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.

**Pall** A square piece of cardboard or plastic which is covered by linen and used to cover the chalice.

**Paten** A small saucer shaped plate of precious metal that holds the Host. Not to be confused with a communion paten. The word paten comes from the Latin word *patina*, which means “platter.”

### **Processional Cross**

A crucifix attached to a staff that is about six foot long.

### **Processional Torch**

A short candle affixed to a long staff. There are many different styles. There are usually four or eight of these carried in Eucharistic Processions and during the Eucharistic Prayer and Communion during especially solemn Masses.

### **Purificator**

A linen cloth used by the priest or deacon to dry the chalice after washing and purifying it. Used Purificators must always be placed in the proper container for sacred cloths.

**Pyx** A container used for taking the Blessed Sacrament to those who are sick or homebound. The word pyx comes from the Latin word *pyxis*, which means “box.”

### **Server Candles**

Candlesticks carried by altar servers in processions during the Mass. Each pair of Altar servers should have a matching pair of Server Candles.

**Stock** The containers used to hold the oil of the catechumens, the oil of chrism, and the oil for anointing the sick.

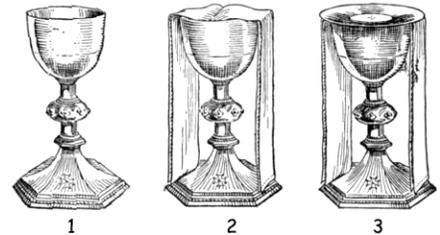
**Thurible** The thurible is a metal censer that is suspended from one or more chains. Incense is burned in the thurible during liturgies. The word thurible comes from the Latin word *thus*, which means “incense.”

## The Chalice

**Chalice** A cup of precious metal that holds the wine which becomes the Blood of Jesus after the consecration (figure 1). All chalices should be placed in their places after Mass. If the chalices were left unpurified by the priest or deacon for some reason, they should be left out for purification by the priest or deacon. Never put an unpurified chalice away.

### Purificator

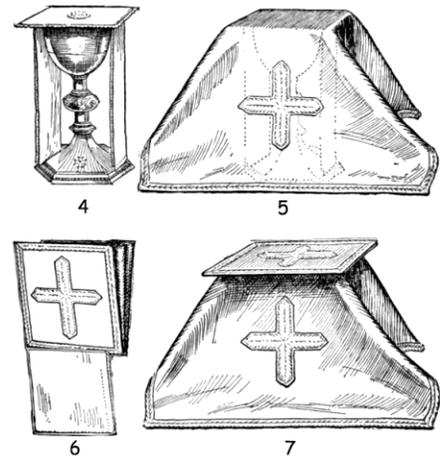
The purificator is a sacred linen which is draped over the chalice (figure 2). The purificator is used to clean and dry the chalice. The paten and the communion bread that is to be consecrated sit on top of the purificator (figure 3).



### Pall and Corporal

The pall is a stiff square, covered with cloth, used to cover the chalice (figure 4). The chalice is covered to prevent any foreign objects or insects from desecrating the sacred elements. The word pall comes from the Latin word *pallium*, which means “cloak, or covering.”

The corporal is a sacred linen on which the body and blood of Christ are placed (figure 5). The word corporal comes from the Latin word *corpus*, which means “body.”



### Chalice Veil and Burse

The chalice veil is a sacred cloth which is used to cover the chalice. The veil is placed over the pall.

When vesting the chalice with a veil, a clean corporal is inserted into the burse (figure 6) and placed on top of the chalice veil (figure 7). The burse allows the corporal to lay neatly on the veil.

If the chalice is not vested with the veil, then the corporal is placed directly on top of the pall.