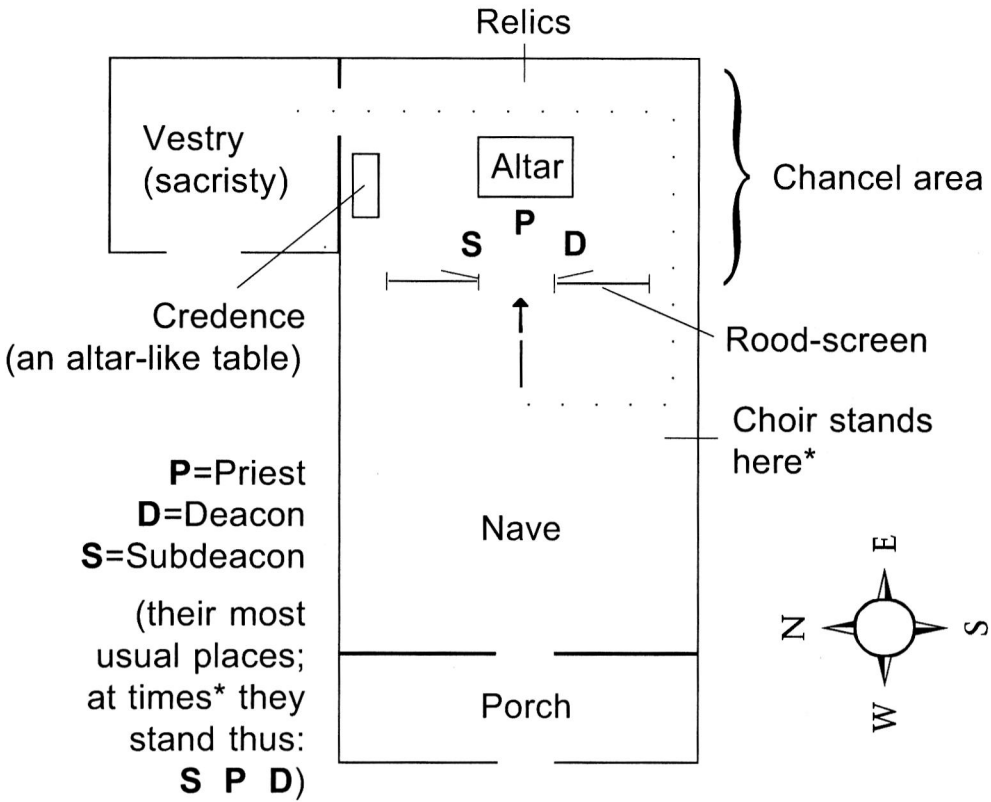


ILLUSTRATIONS

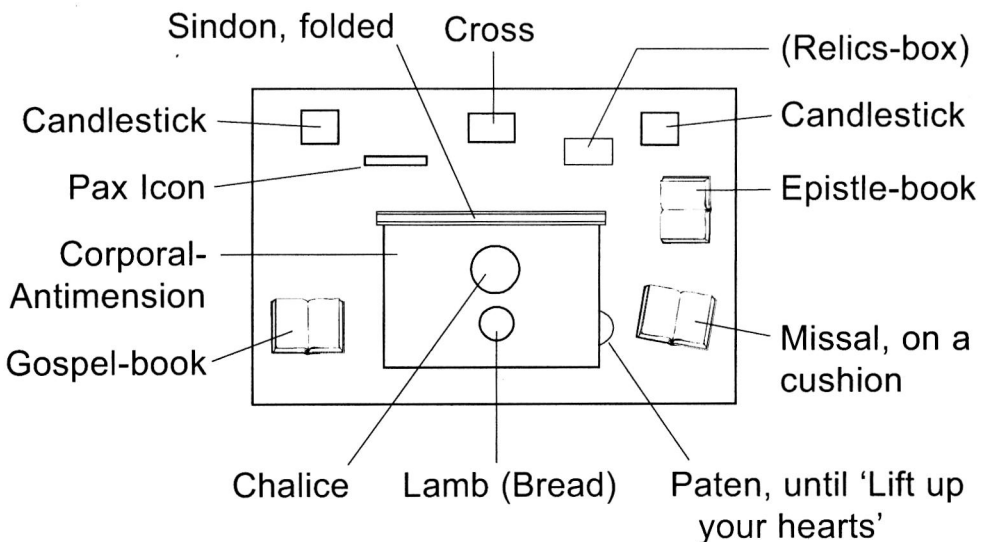
Church Building



... = entrances route * or on either side of holy doors
 ** e.g., at the Angelic Hymn, Sanctus, & Agnus Dei

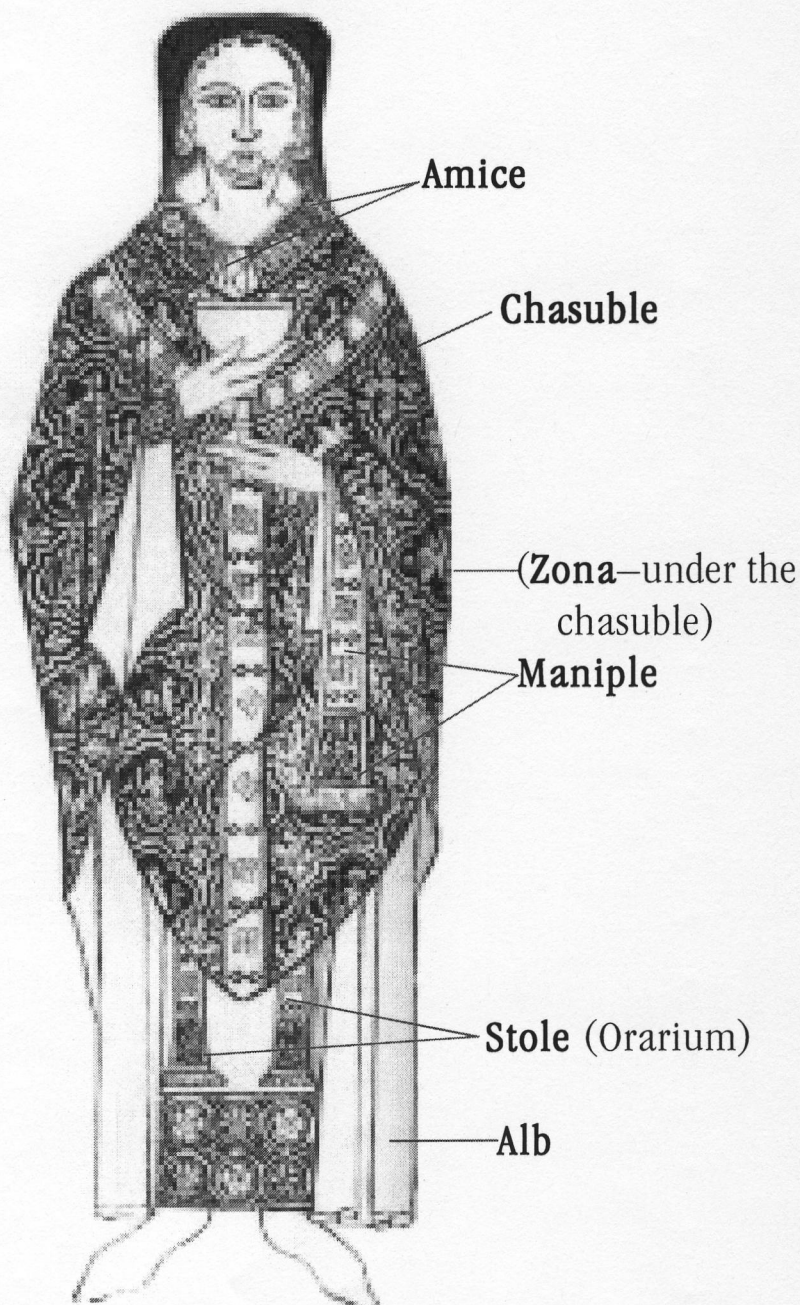


The Altar or Holy Table



Priest's Vestments

The following shows the vestments which the Servers place upon the altar for the Priest's vesting prior to the beginning of the Liturgy. The zona, not visible below, is a belt of rich cloth. If the Priest is awarded a subcingulum— similar belt, with maniple-like pendants—he puts it on over the stole; otherwise, the Priest must put on first the stole, then the zona.



GLOSSARY

- ablution goblet—a goblet with wine the Thurifer offers to each communicant to help wash down Holy Communion.
- alb—essential vestment of all clergy and servers; silk ankle-length robe with narrow sleeves, white or coloured. The sleeves have cuff-like ornaments sewn on them.
- Alleluya—a choir chant usually following the Graduale; consists of an ornate ‘alleluya’ sung 2x, then a verse, then a 3rd ‘alleluya.’
- ambo—means either the rood-loft or, if there is no rood-loft, a space several paces west of the holy (rood) doors.
- amice—essential vestment of all clergy and servers. Rectangular cloth with an ornate edge (the apparel), tied on over the shoulders before the alb is put on.
- ante et retro—deep bow eastward, followed by a bow to the others in church, sweeping ‘round in an arc or circle.
- antimension—modern practice. A consecrated altar cloth which the Priest must have to celebrate Liturgy. In practice it also serves as the middle corporal, q.v.
- apologiae—priest’s prayers said softly while the choir is chanting. These prayers were never standardised, so the priest may say as many or few of them as he wishes.
- aumbrey—storage cabinet built into the chancel wall. The aumbrey shelf is in the wall below the aumbrey itself.
- banns—required announcements of upcoming weddings.
- bidding prayers—intercessions for the living and dead which varied place to place. Like the apologiae, they were never standardised, so variety in texts is possible.
- bow—always means a deep bow of the body, such that the head is level, if possible, with the hips.
- Bowed Heads—variable prayer, later restricted to Lent, which is a blessing over the people at the end of Mass.
- burse—a square, purselike container which is placed atop the chalice and in which the corporals and spoon are brought to the chancel.
- Canon—the most unchanging and sacred part of the Mass, from the Sanctus to the Elevation of the Gifts.
- chancel—area east of the rood-screen; sanctuary.
- chasuble—the outermost vestment of the priest at Mass and, in Advent & Lent, of the Deacon and Subdeacon.
- choir step—in small parishes, approximates to a space a yard or two west of the holy doors.
- collect—short variable prayer ending in a doxology. The

Collect of the Mass is a keynote prayer found in the Missal.

Communicantes—variable prayer in the Canon Missae.

Communion Antiphon—chant the choir sings for the communion of the clergy (and/or people).

Companion—a book by St. Hilarion Press, containing all Scripture readings for Mass throughout the year.

cope—vestment worn by Priests and singers in processions and for certain ceremonies apart from Mass.

corporals—cloths, of linen or silk, placed upon the altar during Mass. Today, the first one is usually of linen; over it goes the antimimension, which in common practice serves as the 2nd of the 3 corporals; the 3rd corporal is the sindon, q.v.—this latter is used to veil the Gifts.

credence—an altar-like table set up at some distance from the altar. Upon it are placed the cruets tray, chalice, etc.

Crucified—image of Christ found in the Missal at the opening of the Canon of the Mass or Canon Missae.

cruet—gold or silver container holding wine or water.

Cup—the holy chalice

dalmatic—sakkos-like vestment of the Deacon, typically matching the priest's chasuble. It comes down at least to the knees and its sleeves are wide.

Divine Office—daily round of prayer services: Vespers, Compline, Matins, First Hour (Prime), Third Hour (Terce), Sixth Hour (Sext), and Ninth Hour (None).

Double Feasts—great feasts characterised by processions, the best vestments, and singing the antiphon before as well as after the Gospel canticles at Vespers and Matins.

Dove—dove-shaped container for the Reserved Gifts.

eagle stand—an eagle-shaped lectern.

economia—the compassionate 'bending of rules' by the Church or by the Lord God, permitting a maximum of good to be accomplished overall. In Latin this word is 'dispensatio.'

Epiclesis—invocation of the Holy Spirit upon the Gifts of bread and wine. There are 2 in the ancient Western Liturgies, one before the Sanctus and an 'ascending' epiclesis in the Canon at 'We humbly beseech Thee, O almighty God, command these things to be carried...' A 3rd is added by modern-day Western Rite Orthodox.

Epistle-book—book containing the Epistles and Lessons for Mass throughout the year.

epistoler—Subdeacon (or server) who reads the Epistle.

Gifts—the Holy Gifts, that is, the bread and wine

consecrated as the Body and Blood of Christ.
Gloria—the Angelic Hymn: ‘Glory to God in the highest...’
Glory be—the Gloria Patri: ‘Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, and now and always, and unto the ages of ages. Amen.’
Gospel-book—book containing all the Gospel pericopes sung throughout the year at Mass.
Graduale—(1.) a book containing all the chants for the choir with musical notation; (2.) a chant sung by the choir immediately after the Epistle or Lesson.
Hanc Igitur—variable prayer in the Canon of the Mass.
holy doors—doors in the centre of the rood screen.
holy spoon—used to lower water into the chalice and, in some places, to give Holy Communion to the people.
horns of altar—edges or corners of the holy altar table.
Hour—one of the prayer services of the Divine Office.
houssing cloth—long cloth held by the Servers under each communicant’s chin so none of the Gifts are spilled.
humeral veil—long veil thrown over the shoulders; prevents the hands from touching something directly.
kissing the altar—the sign of the cross is traced upon the altar; a bow is made and the place of the cross is kissed.
Lamb—the oblation set forth for consecration as the Body of Christ. The Latin is ‘hostia’—or Sacrificial Animal.
lavabo—(1.) act of washing the hands; (2.) the ewer, pitcher, and towel used for this purpose.
litany—Litany of Saints, done before Mass in Lent.
maniple—vestment for Priest, Deacon, and Subdeacon; a band of cloth which hangs from the left wrist.
ministers—altar servers; clergy assisting the Priest.
Missal—book containing everything needed for the Priest to sing Mass, having changeable prayers for each day.
nave—body of the church, where the people gather.
oblation—a small loaf of bread for use in the Mass.
Offerenda Antiphon—variable choir chant sung at the offertory, with verses between the repeats.
offertory veil—richly ornamented veil which drapes over the chalice until the chalice is placed on the altar.
Officium Antiphon—a variable choir chant sung as the priest enters for Mass. Includes one or more verses and a Glory be, after each of which the antiphon repeats.
Over the Gifts—variable Mass prayer found in the Missal.
pall—modern usage. Stiff square placed across the mouth of the Cup; helps the veil drape over the Cup.

Paschaltide—begins on the Day of Pascha (Easter-Day) and concludes at the Ninth Hour before 1st Vespers of Trinity Sunday.

paten—sacred gold vessel, plate on which bread is placed at Mass; represents the manger of the Christ Child.

patener—server who holds the paten during the Canon.

pax icon—icon of Christ brought 'round for the people to kiss at the time of the pax or kiss of peace.

pericope—pronounced puh-RIH-kuh-pee. An excerpt of Scripture appointed for the day.

petitions—the 9 Kyrieleyson verses sung by the Deacon.

Placeat—prayer to the Holy Trinity at the end of Mass.

Postcommunion—priest's variable prayer from the Missal.

Preface—priest's variable chant or prayer which leads into the Sanctus. Each day's Preface is in the Missal; the beautiful Preface chant is used to sing the Canon.

procession—refers to a procession of clergy and ministers (choir may be included) circling the church (on Sundays, on the inside; on feasts, around the outside).

P.T.:—an indication that something is to be done, as shown, throughout Paschaltide (see Paschaltide).

purificator—small cloth used for wiping the priest's fingers and the chalice, after Communion.

pyx—a small square box in which the bread or the Gifts are placed.

Relics—Relics of the Saints. These were orig. placed in a great box or shrine east of the altar. In common practice, the 'censing of Relics' now includes censing east of the altar.

Reserved Gifts—Holy Gifts saved after Mass in case a sick person needs Communion to be brought to him or her.

response—short phrase sung in response to a short phrase ('versicle') of the priest. Tone is: Fa-Fa-Fa-Fa-Re. A bow is always made before each response.

rood—great cross surmounting the rood-screen. 'At the rood' means just outside the holy or rood doors.

rood doors—doors in the rood-screen or iconostasis.

rood-loft—area atop the rood-screen in larger churches, from which the Epistle, Alleluya, and Gospel are sung, and certain proclamations made.

rood-screen—divides the altar area from the nave.

sedilia—seats set up for the Priests, or, in later usage, for the Priest, Deacon, and Subdeacon.

Sequence—variable choir chant for Sundays and feasts.

server—ordained Acolyte, or unordained parishioner, who

vests and assists the priest in the chancel at services.

sign—verb: to make the sign of the cross over something.

signing the forehead—the thumb and first 2 fingers of the rt. hand are joined, and a cross is traced on the forehead with the thumb, up to down, right to left.

sindon—topmost of the corporals, a jewelled, richly ornamented silk cloth kept in a folded row at the back (east end) of the 2nd corporal (antimension). In the Mass it is drawn forward and over the Cup (and it is drawn back).

spoon—see holy spoon.

station—a formation made when clergy and servers pause during a procession or when they reach the destination.

stole—also called ‘orarium,’ standard vestment of Priests and Deacons. The Priest’s is worn ’round his neck and hangs down, in front, on the rt. and l. sides. The Deacon’s hangs from his l. shoulder and falls ankle-length before and behind. In later times the Deacon’s was fastened under his rt. shoulder.

subcingulum—belt-like, the subcingulum attaches the stole to the zona and has maniple-like pendants hanging from it to below the level of the zona or cinctum (hence the name).

taper-bearer—any server who holds a lit candle at service.

Third Hour—or Terce. Part of the Divine Office sung just before Mass on Sundays and feasts.

Thurifer—server who wields the censer. He is the highest-ranking of the servers and always wears a dalmatic.

Tract—variable choir chant sung only at penitential times.

tunicle—Subdeacon’s vestment; a dalmatic made narrower.

verses—refers to (1.) the Deacon’s 9 petitions on the Kyrieleyson; (2.) small phrases, usually scriptural, inserted between repetitions of a chant; or (3.) the sentences which together make up a Psalm and are sung by one side then the other.

versicle—short, usually scriptural, phrase sung by the Priest while all bow. Tone is Fa-Fa-Fa-Fa-Re. See ‘versicle.’

vestry—sacristy, the place where the vestments are kept.

zona—richly adorned liturgical belt, worn by all clergy and servers to gird up the alb. Also called the cingulum (i.e., belt).

