

The General Reader's Visual Dictionary

A Visual Survey of the Roman Sanctuary



General-reader edition

A visual field guide to recognition, relationship, and use



ISOLATE ♦ ASSEMBLE ♦ COMPARE

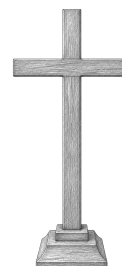
Credence table*abacus*

The credence is a sanctuary service table for objects needed in the ceremony. The credence is a sanctuary service table on which objects needed for the selected ceremony are prepared or temporarily placed; construction, covering, contents, and exact location vary.

Lectern*legile*

The 1962 Holy Week rites use freestanding legilia for readings, Passions, and the Paschal proclamation. Palm Sunday and Good Friday specify bare lecterns; the Easter Vigil specifies a lectern covered with a white cloth.

Reader note. The Holy Week rites distinguish bare lecterns from a lectern covered with white cloth; the pedestal form is illustrative.

Sacristy cross or suitable image*cruz vel imago*

The sacristy cross or suitable image is the locally appointed visual focus for the ministers' reverence. The appointed cross or image is presupposed by the sacristy departure rubric and is identified locally.

Sanctuary lamp*lampas*

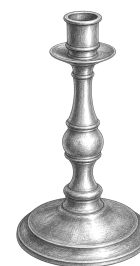
At least one sanctuary lamp burns continuously before the tabernacle in which the Blessed Sacrament is reserved. The Ceremonial directs that lamps around the place of reservation burn perpetually.

Reader note. The single suspended vessel is one recognizable form; the ceremonial also describes arrangements with several lamps.

Altar candle*candela*

The candle is the wax light set in a candlestick; the ceremonial distinguishes the light from its support. The Ceremonial repeatedly distinguishes candlesticks from the wax candles they support and appoints both altar and carried lights.

Reader note. Read the candle as the light itself, not the candlestick beneath it; the drawing is representative.

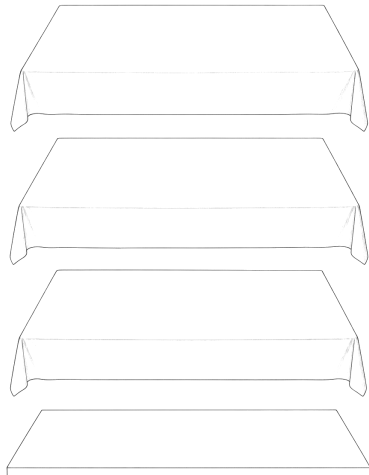
Altar candlestick*candelabrum*

A candlestick is the support that holds the candle; it is distinct from the wax light. The Ceremonial names candlesticks and wax candles among objects prepared for episcopal ceremonies and describes two acolytes carrying them.

Reader note. This is the support beneath an altar candle, shown empty so that support and light remain distinct.

Altar cloths

tobaleae



The altar cloths are the three clean blessed cloths that cover the altar for Mass. The 1962 Missal directs that the altar be covered with three clean blessed cloths.

Reader note. These are the three cloths that cover the altar, distinct from the corporal spread beneath the sacred vessels.

Missal cushion

cussinus



The 1962 Missal names the *cussinus* as a support beneath the Missal. At Low Mass the Missal is opened on its cushion; the general rubric also permits a stand instead.

Reader note. The cushion is the soft alternative to the stand beneath the altar Missal; this silhouette is illustrative.

Missal stand

legile



The 1962 Missal names the *legile* as the stand alternative beneath the Missal. A cushion or stand is placed beneath the Missal.

Reader note. This low stand is one of two named supports beneath the altar Missal; its construction varies.

Chalice

calix



The chalice is the sacred vessel named by the 1962 Missal throughout the Offertory, Canon, Communion, ablutions, and removal from the altar. The 1962 Missal names the calix throughout the Offertory, Canon, Communion, ablutions, and concluding removal from the altar.

Reader note. The isolated exemplar and prepared cutaway distinguish the vessel from its assembled formation; the design and ornament are not universal.

Paten

patena

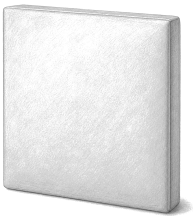


The paten is the celebrant's shallow sacred vessel, distinct in the 1962 Missal from the plate held beneath communicants' chins. In the prepared chalice stack, a clean purificator lies over the chalice mouth and the paten with host lies over the purificator.

Reader note. The drawing shows one cataloged paten and its Missal-controlled prepared relationship, not a universal Roman design.

Burse

bursa

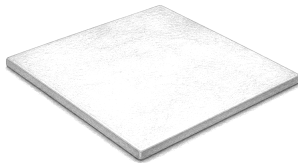


The burse is the case that contains the folded corporal and rests above the chalice veil in the prepared composition. The 1962 Missal places the folded corporal in the burse and the burse above the chalice veil in the prepared composition.

Reader note. The burse is the stiff square case containing the folded corporal, not the smaller chalice pall.

Chalice pall

palla



The chalice pall is the small linen cover placed above the paten in the prepared composition and used over the chalice during Mass. The 1962 Missal names a small linen pall placed above the paten in the prepared chalice stack and used over the chalice during Mass.

Reader note. The chalice pall is the small square cover used over the chalice, not the larger corporal or closed burse.

Chalice veil

velum sericum

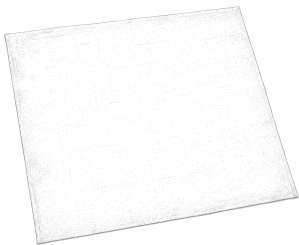


The chalice veil is the silk covering placed over the prepared chalice. The 1962 Missal places a silk veil over the prepared chalice and names its removal and replacement during Mass.

Reader note. The chalice veil is the textile draped over the prepared chalice, distinct from the stiff burse placed above it.

Corporal

corporale

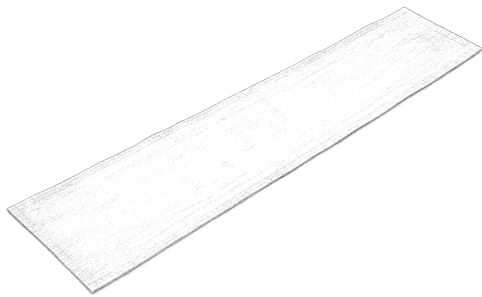


The corporal is the wholly white linen kept folded in the burse for preparation and spread in the middle of the altar. The 1962 Missal requires a wholly white linen corporal, folded in the burse during preparation and spread in the middle of the altar.

Reader note. The corporal is the wholly white linen spread beneath the sacred vessels, not the narrow purificator or small chalice pall.

Purificator

purificatorium

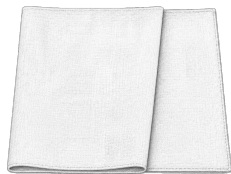


The purificator is the clean linen placed over the chalice mouth during preparation and used by the celebrant to wipe the chalice and his fingers. The 1962 Missal places a clean purificator over the chalice mouth during preparation and names it in the celebrant's wiping of the chalice and fingers.

Reader note. The purificator is the narrow linen used at the chalice, distinct from the square corporal and small pall.

Lavabo towel

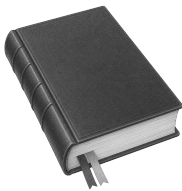
manutergium



The lavabo towel, historically called the manuterge in English, is the hand towel used after the celebrant washes his fingertips at the Offertory Lavabo. After the celebrant washes his fingertips at the Offertory Lavabo, he dries his hands; at Solemn Mass the acolytes minister the hand towel with the water cruet and small basin.

Epistle book

liber Epistolarum



The book itself

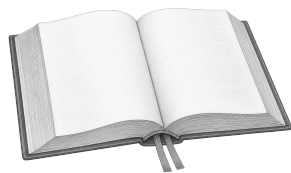
Carried context

The 1962 Ritus names the separate liber Epistolarum used by the subdeacon at Solemn Mass. It is present as a distinct book in the Solemn-Mass Epistle ceremonial.

Reader note. This distinct lesson book is identified by the subdeacon's Solemn-Mass use, not by a universal binding design.

Gospel book

liber Evangeliorum



The book itself



Sung context

The 1962 Ritus names the separate liber Evangeliorum used by the deacon and subdeacon at Solemn Mass. It is present as a distinct book in the Solemn-Mass Gospel ceremonial.

Reader note. This distinct Gospel book is identified by its Solemn-Mass use; the ordinary checked formation has the subdeacon hold it open.

Altar Missal

Missale Romanum



The Missale Romanum is the altar book required for Mass at the 1962 Roman horizon. The 1962 rubrics require the Missal and direct its preparation, placement, and movement.

Reader note. This is the celebrant's Mass book; the substantial binding and ribbons are representative.

Altar bells*campanula*

The altar bell is the small bell prepared for the appointed Mass signals. The minister warns shortly before the Consecration and rings three times, or continuously, at each elevation; the Missal also provides a warning when faithful are to communicate.

Reader note. The governing text requires a small bell and names its signals, but not this cluster form.

Lavabo basin*pelvicula*

The lavabo basin is the small basin that receives the water when the celebrant washes his fingertips at the Offertory Lavabo. At the Offertory Lavabo the basin receives the water used when the celebrant washes his fingertips; at Solemn Mass the acolytes minister it with the water cruet and manuterge.

Communion plate*patina*

The Communion plate is the plate placed beneath communicants' chins, distinct from the celebrant's paten. The 1962 Missal names a distinct patina placed beneath communicants' chins and directs the celebrant to put any fragments found on it into the chalice.

Reader note. This is the distinct under-chin Communion plate, not the priest's smaller paten; the pictured handle belongs to one dated commercial exemplar rather than a prescribed universal form.

Altar cruet*Latin term not asserted***Wine-and-water pair****One cruet**

An altar cruet is a small pouring vessel prepared to supply wine or water for the Mass; two are ordinarily prepared together for the wine-and-water service. The pair is prepared near the altar for the Offertory and later ablutions.

Reader note. The pictured handled pair is a clear representative teaching form; checked examples also vary in material, ornament, closure, and whether a handle is present.

Acolyte candlestick*candelabrum acolythi*

An acolyte candlestick is the tall, footed, self-standing candle support distinguished from a footless elevation torch. At solemn Mass, two candle-bearing acolytes carry their lights in the entrance and flank the subdeacon holding the Gospel book.

Reader note. This is the footed candlestick of a candle-bearing acolyte, distinct from both an altar candlestick and a footless elevation torch; the pictured turned form is representative.

Elevation torch*intortitium*

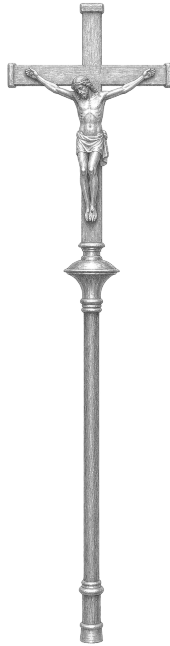
Fortescue distinguishes footless elevation torches, which cannot stand alone and are stored in a rack, from the acolytes' footed carried candlesticks. Torchbearers take lighted torches in the sacristy and bring them to the sanctuary at the Sanctus for the Elevation service; this is not the entrance use of the acolytes' candlesticks.

Reader note. The elevation torch is a footless carried light used for the Elevation service, not the footed candlestick carried by an acolyte in the entrance.

Processional cross

cruz processionalis

Fortescue identifies the processional cross as a crucifix fixed to a long carrying staff that cannot stand alone.



Local sacristy signal bell

campanula



A local sacristy signal bell is a small bell used in some churches at the ministers' departure. The checked sources describe local or usual practice in many churches, not a universal 1962 requirement.

Incense boat and spoon

navicula; cochlear



The 1962 Missal names a cochlear ministered with the incense boat when incense is imposed at the checked Solemn-Mass stations.

Reader note. The boat is the container and its spoon the separate transfer tool; they form one functional set. The pictured hinged, footed form is illustrative rather than prescribed.

Thurible

thuribulum



The 1962 Missal names the thuribulum and thuriferarius in the checked Solemn-Mass and sung-Mass incense loci.

Reader note. The thurible is the vessel used for the appointed incensations; the pictured four-chain construction is one source-bounded representative form, not a universal silhouette.

Aspergillum*aspergillum*

An aspergillum is a holy-water sprinkler; checked sources document brush-ended and perforated hollow-globe forms, and the plate shows the latter. In the named Asperges ceremony, the sprinkler is dipped into holy water, handed by the deacon to the priest, and used by the priest for the sprinkling.

Basilical conopaeum*conopaeum*

Official twentieth-century basilica grants identify the conopaeum and tintinnabulum as institutional basilical insignia; they do not make the conopaeum a generic Mass implement or Eucharistic canopy. Its use belongs to the basilica's institutional privilege and exact ceremonial context; the official acts do not establish it as an ordinary altar, Mass, pontifical, or Eucharistic implement.

Portable holy-water vessel*vas aquae benedictae*

A portable metal vessel holds holy water for use with the aspergillum in the named Asperges ceremony.

Reader note. This is the portable metal vessel paired with the sprinkler for the Asperges; the pictured handle, taper, foot, and waterline are one illustrative form.

Eucharistic ombrellino*umbrella*

The Eucharistic ombrellino is the small one-staff umbrella form, distinct both from the larger processional baldachin and from the institutional basilical conopaeum. In that appointed public route, this canopy serves over the priest who carries the Blessed Sacrament; its availability clause does not make it a required ordinary Mass object.

Chasuble

planeta seu casula



The chasuble is the outer priestly vestment put on last for Mass. The 1962 General Rubrics direct the priest always to use the planeta or casula at Mass; they separately abolish folded chasubles and the broad stole.

Look for. The chasuble is the priest's outer Mass vestment; the two pictured cuts are representative variations.

Amice

amictus



The amice is the first vestment in the 1962 Missal's ordinary priestly vesting sequence. It belongs to the ordinary priestly vesture for Mass at the 1962 horizon.

Reader note. The amice is the first, rectangular linen layer in the ordinary priestly sequence.

Alb

alba



The alb is the long linen vestment put on after the amice. It belongs to the ordinary priestly vesture for Mass at the 1962 horizon.

Reader note. The alb is the long linen layer worn over the amice.

Cincture

cingulum



The cincture is the girdle fastened over the alb at the waist. It belongs to the ordinary priestly vesture for Mass at the 1962 horizon.

Reader note. The cincture girds the alb and secures the priest's crossed stole ends.

Maniple

manipulus

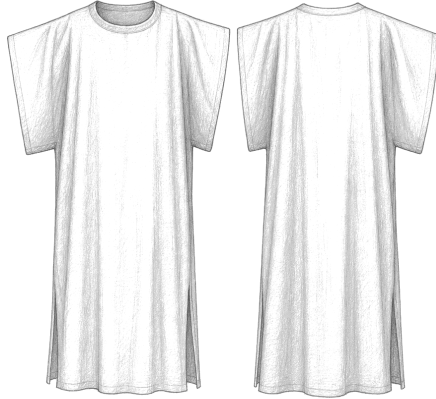


The maniple is the short vestment band worn on the priest's left arm. It is part of ordinary priestly Mass vesture; the 1962 General Rubrics distinguish the cope branch, in which the maniple is not worn.

Reader note. The maniple is the short band worn on the left arm, not the longer neck-worn stole.

Dalmatic

dalmatica



The dalmatic is the deacon's outer Mass vestment, worn over the alb and diagonal stole. The 1962 General Rubrics retain the deacon's dalmatic while expressly discontinuing folded chasubles and the broad stole.

Look for. The dalmatic is the deacon's outer Mass vestment; the pictured cut is representative.

Priest's stole

stola



The priest's stole is the long narrow neck-worn vestment put on after the maniple. It belongs to the ordinary priestly vesture for Mass at the 1962 horizon.

Reader note. The priest wears this long band around the neck, crossed and secured by the cinch.

Deacon's stole

stola

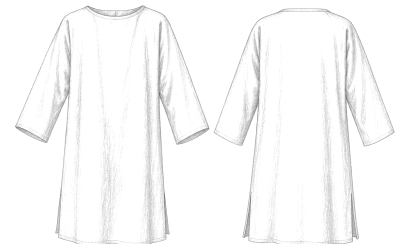


The deacon's stole is the long narrow vestment worn diagonally from the left shoulder under the right arm. At the 1962 horizon the deacon retains the stole and dalmatic; the folded chasuble and broad stole are expressly no longer used.

Reader note. The deacon's stole crosses diagonally from the left shoulder instead of hanging like the priest's stole.

Tunicle

tunicella



The tunicle is the subdeacon's outer Mass vestment. The 1962 General Rubrics retain the subdeacon's tunicle while expressly discontinuing folded chasubles and the broad stole.

Reader note. The tunicle is the subdeacon's outer Mass vestment; its visual distinction from the dalmatic may be modest.

How to use the pictures

Read name, picture, and note together.

Each entry gives an English name and, where the checked record supplies one, a Latin headword. A

Reader note marks the preparation or recognition boundary supported for this audience; it is not a general direction for every ceremony or sacristy.

Representative, not universal.

Drawings teach recognition, not universal dimensions, ornament, material, color, folding, storage, or arrangement. Status and use remain limited to the ceremony, minister, condition, privilege, or local assignment stated.

Scope. This edition includes only the source-audited objects admitted for its named audience; it is not the family's complete inventory. It is a Triptych study reference, not an official liturgical book or local ceremonial direction. The governing books and competent local direction control actual preparation and handling.

LOOK ◇ NAME ◇ COMPARE

Follow the pictured relationship; do not infer an unprinted one.

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