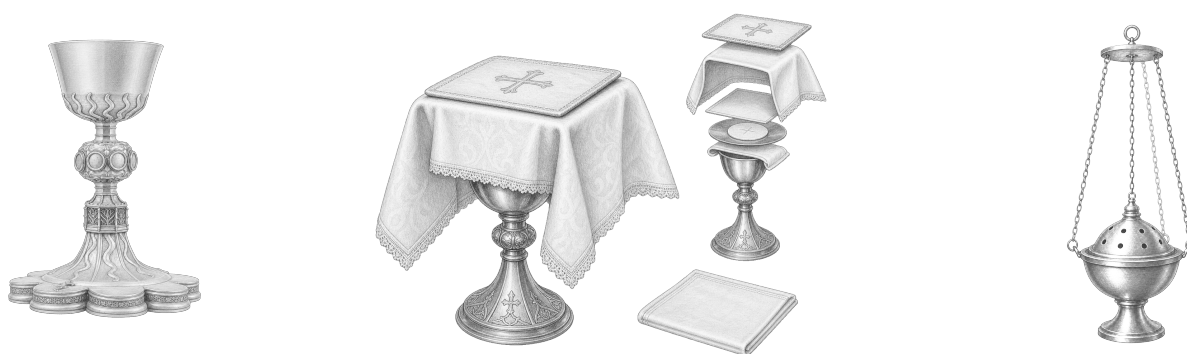


Pontifical Ceremonies Visual Reference

Vesture, Insignia, Furnishings, Ministers, and Objects

Pontifical-ceremonies edition

A visual field guide to recognition, relationship, and use



ISOLATE ♦ ASSEMBLE ♦ COMPARE

Pontifical dalmatic

dalmatica



The 1962 Missal and Ceremonial identify the pontifical dalmatic as a distinct episcopal vestment, separate from the pontifical tunicle and from the deacon's outer dalmatic. In the checked pontifical vesting sequence, the dalmatic is put on as a distinct layer after the tunicle and before the chasuble.

Look for. Use the cutaway for layer order only, not as a universal garment-pattern or ornament guide.

Pontifical tunicle

tunica



The 1962 Missal and Ceremonial identify the pontifical tunicle as a distinct episcopal vestment, separate from the pontifical dalmatic and from the subdeacon's outer tunicle. The 1962 General Rubrics appoint the tunicle beneath the dalmatic and chasuble when a bishop or another person enjoying pontificals celebrates solemnly, and at specified Low Masses, while permitting omission for a reasonable cause.

Reader note. Use the cutaway for layer order only, not as a universal garment-pattern or ornament guide.

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.

Reader note. Use this as the ordinary outer-vestment baseline while keeping episcopal layering and assistance distinct.

Pontifical buskin

caliga



The Ceremonial distinguishes the pontifical buskin from the sandal and treats it as the inner member of the appointed footwear pair. At the checked Solemn Pontifical Mass vesting, buskins and sandals are brought covered from the credence and put on together, right side before left.

Reader note. Teach the buskin only within the combined wearing formation and state the right-first sequence in text.

Pontifical sandal

sandale



The Ceremonial distinguishes the pontifical sandal from the buskin and treats it as the outer member of the appointed footwear pair. At the checked Solemn Pontifical Mass vesting, sandals and buskins are brought covered from the credence and put on together, right side before left.

Reader note. Teach sandal over buskin and state right first, then left in text; do not infer the Pisa exemplar's decoration as normative.

Mitre

mitra

The Ceremonial identifies the mitre as a pontifical object and distinguishes three forms: precious, gold-cloth, and simple. The Ceremonial appoints mitres at pontifical Vespers and Mass, with form and alternation governed by the occasion.

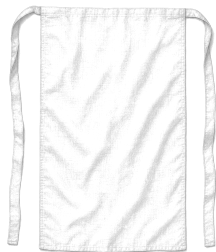
Reader note. Identify the appointed form from the ceremony; the three drawings compare source-defined classes rather than prescribe one construction.

Pontifical gloves

chirothecae

The Ceremonial identifies the pontifical gloves as a paired episcopal vesting object, one for each hand. In the checked Solemn Pontifical Mass vesting, the gloves are put on before the chasuble and before the ring.

Reader note. Teach the right/left ministers and the later ring-over-right-glove relationship without prescribing glove decoration.

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. Use this as the ordinary priestly baseline only; it does not establish an episcopal vesting sequence.

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. Use this only as a relational layer; the ordinary priest's stole arrangement is not the bishop's arrangement.

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. Use this as a relational base layer only; ordinary-priest arrangement does not establish episcopal timing or assistance.

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. This is the ordinary priestly baseline only; episcopal maniple timing differs.

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. Use this as the ordinary diaconal recognition baseline within pontifical compositions; no pontifical layering sequence is inferred.

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. Use this to contrast the ordinary priest's crossed arrangement with the bishop's hanging stole.

Deacon's stole

stola

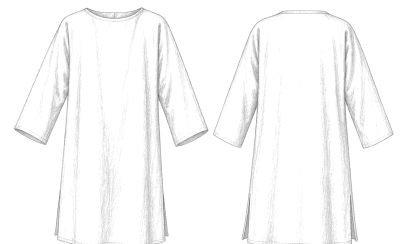


The deacon's stole is the long narrow vestment worn diagonally from the left shoulder under the right arm. At the 1962 horizon the deacon retains the stole and dalmatic; the folded chasuble and broad stole are expressly no longer used.

Reader note. Use this as the ordinary diaconal recognition baseline within pontifical compositions; it does not establish a pontifical vesting sequence.

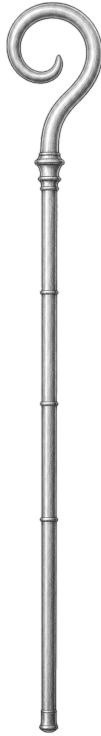
Tunicle

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. Use this as the ordinary subdiaconal recognition baseline within pontifical compositions; no pontifical layering sequence is inferred.

Crosier*baculus pastoralis*

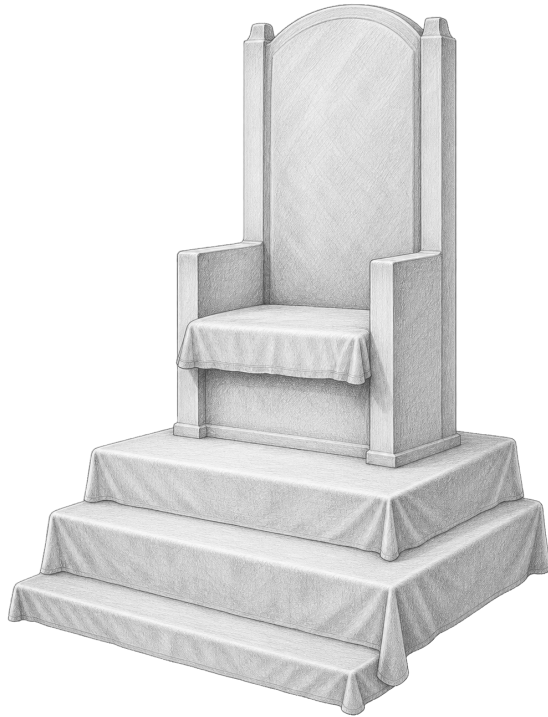
The baculus pastoralis is the bishop's pastoral staff. The Ceremonial places the pastoral staff in specified pontifical Vespers, Masses, and processions; Offices and Masses of the Dead are excluded.

Reader note. Teach the staff together with its designated minister and the applicable jurisdictional branch, not as an always-carried episcopal accessory.

Pontifical ring*annulus pontificalis*

The checked sources identify a distinct pontifical or episcopal ring used in the bishop's vesting. In the checked Solemn Pontifical Mass vesting, the assistant priest places the ring after the intervening actions that follow gloving.

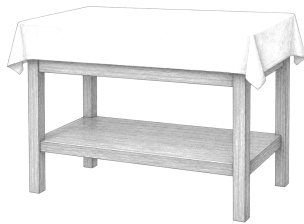
Reader note. Teach the right ring-finger placement and its sequence after gloving; treat the isolated form as recognition art only.

Episcopal throne*solium episcopale*

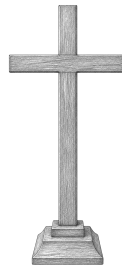
The Ceremonial names the bishop's proper pontifical seat or episcopal throne and distinguishes it from a faldstool. The seat is appointed within the sanctuary according to the arrangement of the sanctuary and choir.

Faldstool*faldistorium*

The faldistorium is an episcopal seat distinct from the bishop's proper pontifical seat or throne. The celebrant's faldstool is placed near the lowest altar step on the Epistle side.

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.

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. This is an ordinary reservation furnishing in a pontifical setting, not pontifical insignia.

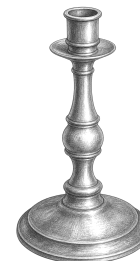
Sedilia*sedilia*

Sedilia are sanctuary seats for the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon in the ceremonies that appoint them; separate movable chairs and a movable three-place bench are representative forms, while construction and placement vary.

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. The ceremonial appoints altar and carried lights and requires attendants to watch them; it does not make this silhouette or a candle count universal.

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. Distinguish altar candlesticks from the candlesticks carried by candle-bearing acolytes.

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 ordinary supporting altar linens in the pontifical Mass composition, not distinct pontifical insignia or a special pontifical form.

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. This movable support belongs to the book relationship; context-specific silk and color directions are not universalized.

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 is an ordinary supporting object in a pontifical composition, not an insignium.

Altar Missal

Missale Romanum

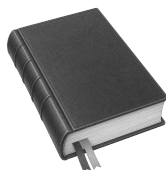


The Missale Romanum is the altar book required for Mass at the 1962 Roman horizon. The 1962 rubrics require the Missal and direct its preparation, placement, and movement.

Reader note. The Missal appears here as an ordinary supporting book in the pontifical composition, not as insignia.

Epistle book

liber Epistolarum



The book itself



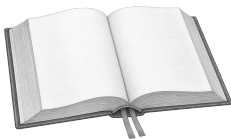
Carried context

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. Recognize this ordinary supporting book by its checked Solemn-Mass minister and use; no distinct pontifical form is asserted.

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. Recognize this ordinary supporting book by its checked altar and minister relationships; no distinct pontifical form is asserted.

Vimpa

vimpa



Fortescue calls the thin silk scarf-like veil a vimpa and describes matching use by the mitre- and crosier-bearers. At pontifical functions in Fortescue's account, the mitre- and crosier-bearers hold those insignia through matching vimpae; the checked Ceremonial expressly prescribes the neck-hung cloth for the mitre minister, while its crosier provision instead directs use of the cotta's end.

Reader note. Distinguish the official mitre-minister function from the Fortescue-attested crosier-bearer custom and retain that qualification in captions.

Mitre minister's veil

velum seu mappa sericea oblonga



The Ceremonial identifies a veil or oblong silk cloth assigned to the mitre minister; this checked locus does not call it a vimpa. When appointed and not vested in a cope, the mitre minister wears the cloth from his neck while supporting the mitre.

Reader note. Teach the checked neck-hung, hands-covered function and the cope exception; do not generalize the drawing's breadth or drape.

Bugia

bugia



The Ceremonial calls the small silver candle-bearing implement used beside the bishop's book the bugia. At solemn Mass, a distinct candle minister normally approaches at the book minister's right and holds the lighted bugia near the bishop while the book is presented, even when daylight is sufficient.

Reader note. Place the bugia in its book-service relationship; the illustrated Watterson form is one licensed exemplar, not a universal construction.

Chalice*calix***Paten***patena***Burse***bursa*

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.

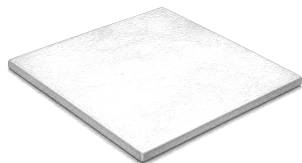
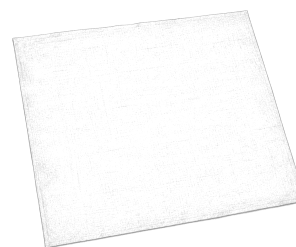
Reader note. This ordinary sacred vessel remains supporting equipment in pontifical Mass; the prepared cutaway establishes no distinct pontifical form.

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. This ordinary sacred vessel remains supporting equipment in pontifical Mass; the plate establishes no distinct pontifical form.

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 ordinary burse and corporal relationship remains part of pontifical Mass preparation; no separate pontifical form is asserted.

Chalice pall*palla***Chalice veil***velum sericum***Corporal***corporale*

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 ordinary chalice pall retains the same prepared relationship in pontifical Mass; no special pontifical construction is asserted.

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. This ordinary prepared-chalice veil remains a supporting object in pontifical Mass; this record does not supply a pontifical color or form rule.

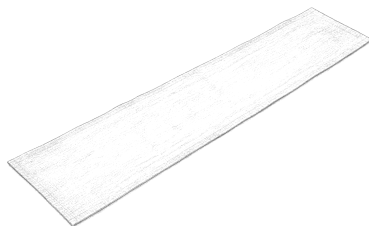
The corporal is the wholly white linen kept folded in the burse for preparation and spread in the middle of the altar. The 1962 Missal requires a wholly white linen corporal, folded in the burse during preparation and spread in the middle of the altar.

Reader note. This is an ordinary supporting linen in the pontifical Mass composition; its identity and altar relationship do not become a distinct pontifical form.

Acolyte candlestick*candelabrum acolythi*

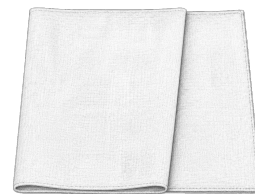
An acolyte candlestick is the tall, footed, self-standing candle support distinguished from a footless elevation torch. At solemn Mass, two candle-bearing acolytes carry their lights in the entrance and flank the subdeacon holding the Gospel book.

Reader note. Treat the acolyte candlestick as an ordinary supporting object used by candle-bearing acolytes, not as pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

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. This ordinary chalice linen remains part of the pontifical Mass preparation without acquiring a separate pontifical identity.

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.

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 an ordinary supporting object used when Communion is distributed, not pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form; the smaller paten in the figure is comparison context only.

Candle lighter and extinguisher*instrumentum ad candelas accendendas et exstinguendas*

One secular 1902 patent shows a long-shaft practical tool combining a taper tube for lighting elevated candles with a separate branch ending in an extinguisher bell; it is material-culture evidence, not a Roman prescription or proof of Catholic prevalence.

Reader note. Recognize this only as practical/local candle equipment that may support the same elevated lights, not as pontifical insignia, a distinct pontifical form, or prescribed equipment.

Altar cruet*Latin term not asserted*

One cruet



Wine-and-water pair

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. These are ordinary supporting vessels used in pontifical Mass, not pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

Elevation torch*intortitum*

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. Treat the elevation torch as an ordinary supporting object used by torchbearers, not as pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

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.

Processional cross*cruz processionalis*

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

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. Treat the boat and spoon as one ordinary incense-service set, not as pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

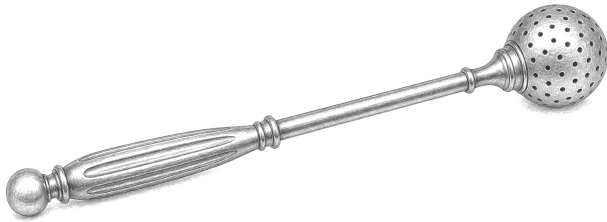
Thurible*thuribulum*

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

Reader note. Treat the thurible as an ordinary incense-service object used in pontifical Mass, not as pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

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.

Reader note. This is an ordinary related-ceremony implement, not pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

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. Treat this as an ordinary related-ceremony vessel, not pontifical insignia or a distinct pontifical form.

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.

Reader note. Cross-reference this as basilical institutional insignia only; it is not pontifical insignia and creates no pontifical ceremonial assignment.

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.

Reader note. Include this only in Eucharistic processional contexts; it is neither pontifical insignia nor the basilical conopaeum.

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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