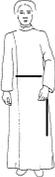
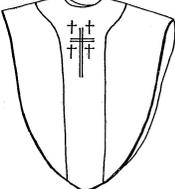
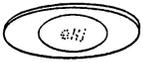
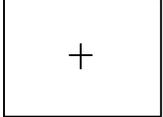
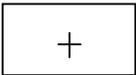
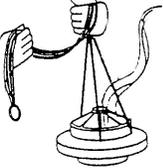


Sacred Vestments and Vessels

<p>ALB</p> <p>The alb is the robe of baptism. It is worn by bishops, priests and deacons and other ministers (the Latin for 'White' is 'alba'). The alb may be fastened at the waist with a cincture.</p>	
<p>STOLE</p> <p>The stole is a long, narrow, scarf-like vestment. It is a symbol of the office of one who is ordained. The bishops and priests wear the stole hanging down in front. The deacon wears his stole draped over one shoulder and across his chest.</p>	
<p>CHASUBLE</p> <p>The chasuble is the outer garment worn by the priest for the celebration of Mass. The colour of the chasuble relates to the liturgical season or feast. The word chasuble comes from the Latin word 'casula' which means a little house. The chasuble is often beautifully decorated with Christian symbols. It is generally flowing in style.</p>	
<p>CHALICE</p> <p>The chalice is the cup that holds the wine during Mass. It is usually made from precious metals, in the shape of a goblet.</p>	
<p>PATEN</p> <p>The paten is the plate or bowl on which the breads for the priest and people are placed.</p>	
<p>CIBORIUM</p> <p>The ciborium is similar in shape to the chalice, but has a lid. Consecrated hosts are reserved in the tabernacle in a ciborium.</p>	
<p>CORPORAL</p> <p>The corporal is the large square white cloth placed in the centre of the altar at the preparation of the gifts. The chalice and paten are placed on it.</p>	
<p>PURIFIER</p> <p>The purifier is the white cloth used to wipe the chalice and other vessels.</p>	
<p>THURIBLE</p> <p>The thurible is the vessel with a long chain used to burn incense. Charcoal is lit inside. The incense is placed on the charcoal and burnt, creating perfumed smoke.</p>	
<p>CRUETS</p> <p>Cruets are the vessels which contain the water and wine to be used at Mass. They are normally made of glass</p>	