

THE CHALICE - (from the Latin calix meaning "cup") A cup, originally of simple design, later made of gold and precious materials. Used to hold the sacred wine during the consecration of the Mass.



THE CIBORIUM - A covered cup, usually plated in gold. It holds consecrated hosts and is stored in the tabernacle.



THE PATEN - (from the Latin patena meaning "pan") A round gold plate that holds the large host used in the consecration.



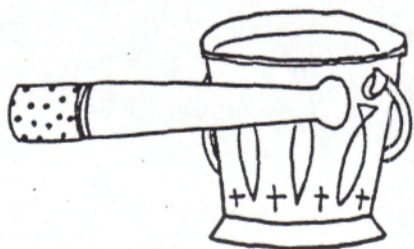
THE PYX - (from the Latin pyx meaning "a box") A small, round container with a hinged lid resembling a watch case and usually made of gold. It is used to bring consecrated hosts to the sick.



THE THURIBLE - (from the Latin thuris meaning "incense.") A vented vessel on a chain in which incense is burned.

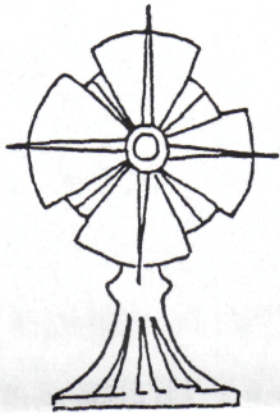


THE ASPERGIL - (from the Latin aspergere meaning "to sprinkle"). An instrument used to sprinkle holy water.

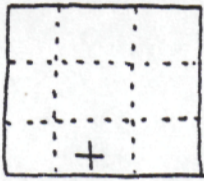


CORRECTIONS
- CIBORIUM · ASPERGILUM -

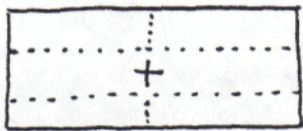
THE MONSTRANCE - (from the latin monstrare meaning "to show.") A large vessel used to expose the host for adoration. A hinged, glass cover holds the host in the center of the vessel.



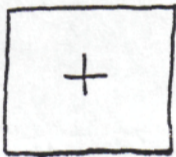
THE CORPORAL - (from the latin corpus meaning "body") A linen square which is spread on the altar during the consecration.



THE PURIFICATOR - (from the Latin purgare meaning "to purify") A linen napkin used to wipe the chalice after the communion.



THE PALL - (from the latin pallium meaning "a mantle.") A square of linen stiffened with cardboard and used to cover the chalice or the host.



THE VEIL - (from the latin velum meaning "a veil") A covering for the chalice of the same color and design as the priest's chasuble.

