

Chapter 1 : Sacristy and Sanctuary Group | St Gregory's RC Church

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Normally Catholic Churches are divided into several parts with a hierarchy of importance: Vestibule or narthex decompression chamber from the profane world to the sacred 2. Nave, the location where the laity participate in the Sacred Mysteries 3. Sanctuary or Presbyterium aka, holy of holies where the clergy participate and preside and offer sacrifice to God, complete the Sacrifice by consuming it and then giving a portion of the Sacrifice to the laity in the nave. This holy of holies can be distinct from the congregation through the use of altar rails or making the sanctuary elevated, higher than the nave. Sacristy where the clergy and lesser clergy vest before the Sacred Rites of the Church. First, a church is a sacred place, made sacred by consecration. The whole church is sacred. From another point of view, it is useful to consider what St. The true Actor of the sacred action of Holy Mass is Jesus Christ the High Priest, who through us His members having different roles, raises words and deeds to the Father. Sometimes He acts and speaks in the person of the alter Christus the priest Head , sometimes in the words and actions of the congregation Body , sometimes when the priest and people act and speak together Christus totus. Christ makes our hands and voices His own in the sacred action, but He is the actor and speaker. The older, Extraordinary Form of Mass may demonstrate more clearly how the priest is the head of the liturgical body and can speak alone for the whole. On the other hand, perhaps the Ordinary Form shows more clearly the three-fold dynamic of Head, Body, and Christus Totus. The church building itself should manifest this three-fold distinction. The sanctuary, at the head of the floor plan, is the place where Christ the Head of the Body speaks and acts, the nave is the place of the congregation, the Body. A communion rail is not only practical. It defines the holy of holies. Some might claim that the Communion rail then becomes a barrier for the laity in the congregation to keep from away from the holy of holies. The lack of a clear delineation of space blurs all our roles. If the priest and people are invading each others space and roles, then proper worship is crippled. The congregation has its own important role and this is defined in the building. Dragging lay people into the sanctuary is a clericalism of the very worst sort. It signals to lay people that they have to be given the duties and place that pertain to the priest in order to elevate their status. Kneeling at the Communion rail is not only a sign of reverence in the Real Presence before reception of Communion, but it is a reverent acknowledgement of the Christus totus in action in the sacred mysteries. This is yet another reason why Summorum Pontificum is so important. We need its gravitational pull. We need what the older form of Mass and all that goes with it to revitalize our Catholic identity which flows first and foremost from our baptism and liturgical worship. The EF Mass and the OF Mass have something to say to each other and that is both are needed for the proper ecclesiology of the Church symbolized at Mass and in Church buildings. Father Z says it perfectly and I believe that both forms of the Mass can do exactly what he writes but work has to happen on both forms in order to make way for the third form of the Mass coming down the pike:

Chapter 2 : Sanctuary - Encyclopedia Volume - Catholic Encyclopedia - Catholic Online

1. Location. The sacristy is a room usually located on one side of or behind the sanctuary. It is here that the sacred vestments, the sacred vessels and all else that is necessary to perform the sacred functions of the Church are kept.

The sanctuary at St. In many churches the architectural term chancel covers the same area as the sanctuary, and either term may be used. In many Western traditions altar rails sometimes mark the edge of the sanctuary or chancel. In the Eastern Orthodox Church , Eastern Catholic Churches of Syro-Malabar Church , Byzantine rite and Coptic Orthodox Churches , the sanctuary is separated from the nave where the people pray by an iconostasis , literally a wall of icons , with three doors in it. In other Oriental Orthodox traditions, a sanctuary curtain is used. The back of the church sanctuary at Church of St. The terminology that applies the word "sanctuary" to the area around the altar does not apply to Christian churches alone: In most modern synagogues , the main room for prayer is known as the sanctuary, to contrast it with smaller rooms dedicated to various other services and functions. There is a raised bimah in the sanctuary, from which services are conducted, which is where the ark holding the Torah may reside; some synagogues, however, have a separate bimah and ark-platform. Sanctuary as a sacred place[edit] In Europe, Christian churches were sometimes built on land considered to be a particularly holy spot, perhaps where a miracle or martyrdom was believed to have taken place or where a holy person was buried. The place, and therefore the church built there, was considered to have been sanctified made holy by what happened there. In modern times, the Catholic Church has continued this practice by placing in the altar of each church, when it is consecrated for use, a box the sepulchrum containing relics of a saint. The relics box is removed when the church is taken out of use as a church. In the Eastern Orthodox Church , the antimension on the altar serves a similar function. Legal sanctuary[edit] In the classical world, some but not all temples offered sanctuary to criminals or runaway slaves. When referring to prosecution of crimes, sanctuary can mean one of the following: Political sanctuary Immunity to arrest afforded by a sovereign authority. The United Nations has expanded the definition of "political" to include race, nationality, religion, political opinions and membership or participation in any particular social group or social activities. People seeking political sanctuary typically do so by asking a sovereign authority for asylum. Right of asylum[edit] Main article: Right of asylum Remains of one of four medieval stone boundary markers for the sanctuary of Saint John of Beverley in the East Riding of Yorkshire Many ancient peoples recognized a religious right of asylum , protecting criminals or those accused of crime from legal action and from exile to some extent. This principle was adopted by the early Christian church, and various rules developed for what the person had to do to qualify for protection and just how much protection it was. All churches had the lower-level kind, but only the churches the king licensed had the broader version. The medieval system of asylum was finally abolished entirely in England by James I in She moved with them into Westminster for sanctuary, living there in royal comfort until Edward was restored to the throne in and giving birth to their first son Edward during that time. When King Edward IV died in , Elizabeth who was highly unpopular with even the Yorkists and probably did need protection took her five daughters and youngest son Richard, Duke of York; Prince Edward had his own household by then and again moved into sanctuary at Westminster. She had all the comforts of home; she brought so much furniture and so many chests that the workmen had to break holes in some of the walls to move everything in fast enough to suit her. Louis met the same fate, first by Cuba "their original destination" and afterwards by the United States and Canada. As a result, most of them were forced back to Europe, where over of them died in Nazi concentration camps during the war. State Department failed to help him, Kudrika was sent back to the Soviet Union, where he was convicted of treason and sentenced to ten years of hard labor but because Kudirka could claim American citizenship through his mother, he was allowed to return to the United States in Later in the s, Estonian national and alleged Nazi war criminal , Karl Linnas , was the target of several sanctuary denials outside the United States before he was finally returned in to the then- USSR to face a highly likely death penalty for alleged war crimes that he was convicted of in see Holocaust trials in Soviet Estonia. Linnas died in a Leningrad prison hospital on July 2, while waiting for a possible retrial in Gorbachev -era courts, 25 years

after Khrushchev -era courts convicted him in absentia. Sanctuary movement in modern times[edit] See also: Sanctuary movement Sanctuary of refugees from Central American civil wars was a movement in the s. Part of a broader anti-war movement positioned against U. These sites included university campuses and cities. From the s continuing into the s, there also have been instances of churches providing "sanctuary" for short periods to migrants facing deportation in Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Australia and Canada, among other nations. In , Iranian refugee Shahla Valadi was granted asylum in Norway after spending seven years in church sanctuary after the initial denial of asylum. Shelter sanctuary A place offering protection and safety; a shelter, typically used by displaced persons , refugees , and homeless people. Institutional sanctuary An institution for the care of people, especially those with physical or mental impairments, who require organized supervision or assistance. The term "sanctuary" has further come to be applied to any space set aside for private use in which others are not supposed to intrude, such as a " man cave ".

Chapter 3 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Sacristy

*In Sacristy and Sanctuary on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A guide for the sacristan with detailed instructions accompanied by directive schedules and diagrams showing how and what to get ready for the proper carrying out of liturgical functions generally according to the Roman ceremonial.*

What is on the Sanctuary? The following furniture and fittings are present on the sanctuary during the celebration of Mass.

Sanctuary The sanctuary is the front part of the church from where the Priest stands during Mass. It is usually elevated from the nave, where the congregation sits.

The Altar The altar is the table where the Priest celebrates the Eucharist and reminds believers that this is a special meal. We bring our gifts of bread and wine to the altar.

Candles Candles are used in Catholic worship to represent the light of Christ. During Mass, candles may be held on either side of the Priest as he proclaims the Gospel. At least two candles are placed on or near the altar. In a cathedral the chair is called a cathedra. It is for the Bishop or Archbishop.

Tabernacle The tabernacle is where the Consecrated Hosts, which have not been used during Mass, are kept. There is a red light left on somewhere close by to remind us that Jesus is present in the hosts.

Lectern During the Mass, the Word of God is read from the lectern. This helps to remind us that what believers are hearing is important and worthy of paying special attention to. The lector is the person who reads the First and Second Readings during Mass. Then the Priest or a Deacon reads the Gospel.

Crucifix A crucifix, a cross with the figure of Jesus, is always clearly visible during Mass. The crucifix reminds us that Jesus died and rose again to new life.

Statues and Images Statues or images of Jesus, Mary and the saints are in the church to inspire us try to live like they did.

Credence Table This is the table where the items that are going to be used for the Mass are stored.

Sanctuary Lamp The red light near the tabernacle is known as the Sanctuary Lamp. A lit Sanctuary Lamp signifies the presence of God in the tabernacle that contains the Eucharist. Take photos of each for display in the classroom, along with a label and explanation. Can you find the Is it similar or different from the one on the computer?

Chapter 4 : For the Sanctuary and Sacristy – Tridentine Mass Society of Madison

"In Sacristy and Sanctuary" A Guide for the Sacristan with Detailed Instructions Accompanied by Directive Schedules and Diagrams Showing How and What to Get Ready for the.

Previous Index Next 1. The sacristy is a room usually located on one side of or behind the sanctuary. It is here that the sacred vestments, the sacred vessels and all else that is necessary to perform the sacred functions of the Church are kept. It is also the place of preparation for the clergy, and as they have obligations to fulfill both before and after the celebration of divine services, the sacristy is, by its nature, a holy place. Hence, too much care cannot be expended toward keeping it neat and orderly. The following suggestions will help to achieve this end: Let there be "a place for everything and everything in its place. Recollection is necessary on the part of the clergy. This is impossible without silence. Also, the sacristy is so close to the tabernacle, the dwelling place of Our Lord, that quiet and decorum must be insisted upon, for is it not written in Sacred Scripture: A card with the word "Silence, " in bold letters, will be an admonishment in this respect. The Furniture of the Sacristy. Generally, a sacristy is outfitted as follows See illustration. The Lavabo, or Lavatory, and towel rack, where the priest washes his hands before beginning to vest for Mass. Here the vestments are laid out and arranged in order as the priest puts them on. Frequently this vesting table also has drawers and small closets in which vestments, linens, missals, etc. A crucifix is generally at the head. There is also a card Vesting Card hung or standing on it containing prayers that the priest says while vesting. Another kind of card, called the Title Card, having certain other prayers that he is reminded to say at Mass for the intention of the Bishop, is generally found hung in a convenient place in the sacristy. This is a basin used to wash and clean the chalice, ciborium or other sacred vessels, and also the small linens used in direct connection with the sacred vessels or certain ceremonies. Here it is also that the priest washes his hands after certain ceremonies. It has a drain pipe, which connects with the ground, so that such water may flow into the earth. These are used to hang vestments of all kinds. Sometimes they also contain drawers in which the vestments are laid flat and in which large linen vestments such as the albs are kept. A storage cabinet, usually of steel, in which such articles as the censer, incense boat, holy water pot also called aspersorium , and supplies such as incense, tapers, etc. A safe made of steel for the safekeeping of sacred vessels such as the chalice, the ostensorium sometimes called monstrance , the church record books and other valuable matter. A kneeling bench also called Prie-Dieu. Generally used by the priest to say the prayers in preparation for Mass or in thanksgiving after Mass. At the door leading to the sanctuary, there is hung a Holy Water Stoup, as priest and altar boy sign themselves when proceeding to the altar. Sometimes there is also a bell sacristy bell for the purpose of giving a signal to the people that services are to begin. If possible, it is best to have a separate sacristy for the altar boys, in which they can assemble and prepare themselves for their assigned duties for divine services. Certain toilet accessories should be at hand for them, such as soap and towels, comb and brush, whisk broom, shoe polish and brush. One with the slightest knowledge of boys knows how forgetful as well as thoughtless they normally can be. The boys should be well groomed and outfitted. The sacristan should encourage the boys to obtain the things necessary toward these ends.

Chapter 5 : Sacristy | Define Sacristy at calendrierdelascience.com

Get this from a library! In sacristy and sanctuary: a guide for the sacristan with detailed instructions accompanied by directive schedules and diagrams showing how and what to get ready for the proper carrying out of liturgical functions generally, according to the Roman ceremonial.

Chapter 6 : Sacristy | architecture | calendrierdelascience.com

The Tridentine Mass Society of the Diocese of Madison, founded in , is a private association of the Roman Catholic faithful dedicated to the preservation of the "ancient form of the Roman rite" or an Extraordinary Form, as a legitimate

usage of the Church's liturgy.

Chapter 7 : Sanctuary lamp - Wikipedia

Best Answer: Sacristy: an apartment in or a building connected with a church or a religious house, in which the sacred vessels, vestments Sanctuary: a sacred or holy place, the holy of holies of these places of worship, an especially holy place in a temple or church, the part of a church around the altar; the chancel.

Chapter 8 : southern orders: THE CATHOLIC SANCTUARY, THE CATHOLIC NAVE AND WHAT ABOUT

When a sacristy directly behind the sanctuary has two entrances, the clergy enter the sanctuary at the gospel side, and leave by the epistle side (S.R.C., ad 12). A double sacristy is sometimes provided, one for the clergy, one for the altar boys.

Chapter 9 : What is difference between SACRISTY and SANCTUARY? | Yahoo Answers

The sanctuary is the area at the front of the church where the altar and cross are located, and the area around it that is usually raised. Also included are the priest's chair and altar servers' seats.