



St Catherine's Seminary is the name of the internal study and training program of the Old Catholic Apostolic Church

Types of Vestments

The word "vestment" comes from Latin. It simply means clothing. Now, it is generally used to represent the garments that are worn by the ministers of religion in the performance of their sacred duties. Vestments are a sacramental. That means they are set apart and blessed by the Church to excite good thoughts and to increase devotion in those who see and those who use them. They are the uniform of the Priest/Deacon/Minister/Pastor when they are "on duty" while they are exercising the functions of their ministry. The clothing that is worn by clergy while they are not "on duty" it is not called vestments.

The Mass vestments were originally ordinary garments of the ancient Roman world. While the fashions of dressing have changed with the passing centuries, the priest continued to wear at the altar the ancient Roman costume of predecessors. Thus, the priest, vested for mass, is a wonderful witness to the historical continuity of the church, founded by the Prince of the Apostles. Gothic influences have shaped vestments since the middle ages and in churches that have separated from Rome.

*Picture credits: taken from online vestment brochures of Ackermanns and Chasubles EU.
Sketches from the American Anglican Council Altar Guild*

ALB



The alb is a long, white linen liturgical vestment with tapered sleeves. It is a garment (or robe) that is worn by the priest during the Holy Mass. It symbolizes the innocence and purity that should adorn the soul of the priest who ascends the altar. While it is white in the Western Church, it can be of any color in the Eastern Church.

AMICE:



The amice is a liturgical vestment consisting of an oblong piece of white linen that is worn around the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb. It measures 36" x 24" with two 36" strings of twill tape. Originally, the purpose of the amice was as a neckcloth to protect the valuable chasuble and stole. Until 1972, in the Roman Church the amice was an obligatory vestment. Now it is optional, provided that the alb worn by the priest does cover all secular clothes underneath. If they are not all covered, an amice must still be used. The amice is associated with the "helmet of salvation." While putting it on, the priest would say, "Lord, give me strength to conquer the temptations of the devil."

BIRETTA



The biretta is a stiff square-shaped hat with silk trim and tuft. It has three or four ridges, called "horns," across the crown. It is worn by the clergy. It is black for priests, deacons, and seminarians, purple for bishops, and scarlet for cardinals. The biretta is now optional for clerics who are celebrating or concelebrating Mass.

CAPPA: "Cappa" or "Cope" is Latin for "choir cape, black cape." It is a long liturgical mantle, open in front and fastened at the breast with a band or clasp. Sometimes it has a hood. It was worn in choir during the Divine Office by the clergy of cathedral churches and by many religious, and is still retained by the Dominicans during winter months. See Cope.

CASSOCK



The cassock, also known as a soutane, comes in a number of styles or cuts, though no particular symbolism attaches to these. It usually has 33 buttons (symbolic of the years of the life of Jesus) down the front. There are two types of cassock: the ordinary cassock and the choir cassock. A band cincture or fascia is also worn with both types of cassocks. The ordinary cassock is the black cassock worn by most clerics. Choir dress cassocks for bishops are purple. Other clergy including Acolytes (Altar Servers) can wear cassocks of other colours such as the green ordinary time cassock on the right.



CHASUBLE



The chasuble is the vestment that is put on over all the others during Liturgical services. Originally this was a very full garment, shaped like a bell and reaching almost to the feet all the way round. During the 18th and 19th centuries the Chasuble suffered much from a process of shortening and stiffening as in the example on the right above. Today there is a return to the historical and beautiful, ample,



nicely draping Chasubles. The Chasuble symbolizes the virtue of charity, and the yoke of unselfish service for the Lord, which the priest assumes at ordination. There are 'Gothic' styles and 'Roman' styles. The example above in green is Gothic style, and the example below in red is Roman style.



CINCTURE



The cincture is the cord used as a belt to gird the Alb. It symbolizes the virtues of chastity and continence (meaning "the exercise of self constraint") required of the priest. It comes in many colors.

COPE



It is a long liturgical mantle, open in front and fastened at the breast with a band or clasp. Sometimes it has a hood. The example on the left is Gothic style, and the example on the right is Roman style.



CROSIER

The word "crosier" comes from the Latin word "crocia" which means "crook or bend." It is a Pastoral Staff, the symbol of authority and jurisdiction. This ecclesiastical ornament is conferred on bishops at their consecration.

DALMATIC

Dalmatic is an outer, sleeved tunic that came to Rome from Dalmatia, hence its name. It is worn in place of the chasuble, by the deacon and sub-deacon during Solemn Mass. It symbolizes the joy and happiness that are the fruit of dedication to God.

Dalmatics are often not used by deacons in OCAC as we don't have perpetual deacons, and they use albs and stoles, to save buying new vestments as they will be ordained priests in the coming months or years. The dalmatic can be used if the deacon so chooses.



EPISCOPAL RING

The episcopal ring was the 'sigillum' or mark of the bishop. Originally used to impress upon wax seals on important documents or scrolls to show the official capacity of the seal. Rarely used in OCAC, but bishops rings can be worn for ceremonial services if desired.

GAUNTLETS

Gauntlets are the liturgical gloves that are an option for bishops to use during liturgical celebrations (as celebrant or concelebrant, not in choir). They are made of silk, and extend partially past the wrist. They can match the liturgical color, or can always be white. The gauntlets, like so many vestments, developed out of necessity to help keep the hands of the bishops warm during liturgical ceremonies in cold, stone churches. These are not usually used in OCAC, except on the consecration of a bishop who desires to wear them for their consecration.

GENEVA GOWN



The Geneva Gown is often worn when visiting non-catholic churches as a preacher. Sometimes called pulpit gown or preachers gown, they come in many colours, but darker colours of black, dark grey or dark blue are more common. OCAC pastors wear these and those in minor orders can wear these too for delivering 'Services of the Word'.

HUMERAL VEIL



Humeral Veil is worn so as to cover the back and shoulders (where it gets its name) and its two ends hang down in front. To prevent its falling from the shoulders, it is fastened across the chest with clasps or ribbons attached to the border. The Humeral Veil is worn by the priest or deacon in processions of the Blessed Sacrament, in giving Benediction, in carrying the Host to its repository on Holy Thursday, and bringing it back to the altar on Good Friday. In processions of the Blessed Sacrament and at Benediction given with the monstrance, only the hands are placed under the humeral veil; in other cases, it covers the sacred vessel which contains the Host. The Humeral Veil is usually and properly some shade of white (from ivory to white is acceptable).

MANIPLE



Maniple is an ornamental vestment of colored silk or damask over the left forearms. Originally this vestment was a handkerchief carried in the left hand or thrown over the left arm. It symbolizes the labor and hardship the priest must expect in his ardent apostolate. Many are shaped with wider ends as in this example.

MITRE



The mitre is the common headdress of bishops, worn at liturgical functions. It is either precious, golden (orphreyed), or simple (simplex). The precious mitre is worn by celebrants, the simple by concelebrants, and the golden by the celebrant at an ordination. All the cardinals wear a damasked mitre (simplex) in presence of the Pope. It is very tall, and is made of layered white damask silk. OCAC bishops use a mitre, but only a simple style mitre.

PECTORAL CROSS

The pectoral cross is a small cross, usually about 6 inches in height, worn around the neck of a bishop and suspended by either the cord (in liturgical vestments or choir) or the chain. The cord is scarlet and gold or green and gold.

STOLE



Roman magistrates wore a long scarf when engaged in their official duties, just as our judges wear a court gown. Whenever a priest celebrates Mass or administers the Sacraments, he wears the stole as a sign that he is occupied with an official priestly duty. When placing the stole about his neck, in vesting for Mass, the priest begs God to give him on the last day the 'garment of immortality' that was forfeited by our sinful first parents. Roman style has wider ends often with tassles.



Deacons stoles are worn on one side only as shown below.



SURPLICE



The surplice, is a knee-length, white vestment worn over the choir cassock, but by priests, deacons, and seminarians rather than bishops. It is typically simple in design, but can be very fancy. It is distinct from the rochet not in the level of decoration, but in the sleeve: the sleeve of a rochet, like an alb, fits flush against the choir cassock; the sleeve of a surplice is fuller, and often bell-shaped as can be seen from this example.

TIPPET

A black scarf of Anglican origin, wider than a stole, worn about the neck, with ends hanging down the front. It is worn by the clergy at choir offices. Usually the diocesan shield and the shield of the priest's seminary are on the ends of the tippet.

ZUCCHETTO



The zucchetto is the silk skullcap worn by the Catholic clergy. It is white for the Pope, scarlet for a cardinal, and violet for a bishop. Priests may use a black cloth zucchetto for everyday wear, but not during the liturgy.

Liturgical Colours for Vestments

Advent (Purple vestments)

Christmas (White vestments)

Ordinary Time (Green vestments)

Lent (Purple vestments)

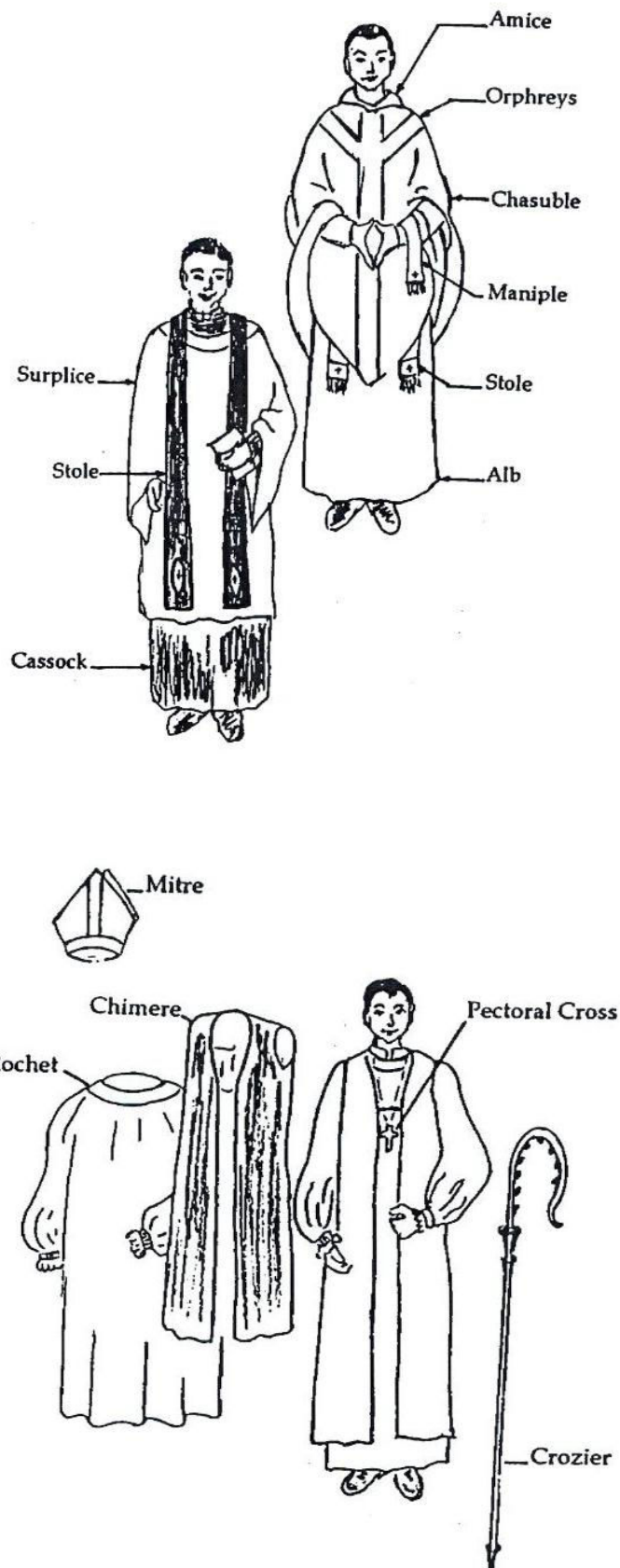
Holy Week (White or Gold vestments)

Easter (White or Gold vestments)

the church then resumes Ordinary time from Easter to Advent (Green Vestments).

Symbols on Vestments

SYMBOL	SIGNIFICANCE
ALPHA-OMEGA	Eternity of Christ
ANCHOR	Faith
BREAD AND WINE	Eucharist--death of Christ
CHI-RHO	First two letters of "Christ" in Greek
CROSS	Death of Christ
DOVE	Holy Spirit at baptism of Christ
FIRE	Holy Spirit on Day of Pentecost
FISH	Initial letters of "Jesus Christ, God's son, Savior" in Greek, spelling ICHTHUS, the Greek word for "fish"; feeding of 5000; "fishers of men"
LAMB	Christ's self-sacrifice
SHEPHERD	Christ's care for His people
SHIP	Church (Noah's ark; cf. baptism)
VINE	Christ's union with His people; wine of Eucharist



Picture Credit: American Anglican Council

Historical Vestments

The description of historic or other vestments that are not used in OCAC is below:

CAMAURO : The camauro is the crimson velvet cap trimmed with white ermine, worn by the Pope, instead of the biretta, on non-liturgical occasions. The camauro, like the biretta, evolved from the academic cap of the Middle Ages. Unlike the biretta, however, it did not evolve much. The camauro in its present form was established by the twelfth century. It is not used in OCAC.

CAPPA MAGNA: The cappa magna (literally, "great cape") is a voluminous ecclesiastical garment with a long train, proper to cardinals, bishops, and certain other honorary prelates. No longer mandatory (and therefore rare), the cappa magna was never abolished and still appears in the Ceremonial of Bishops. Ordinarily scarlet for cardinals and purple for bishops, the garment dates to the first millennium and its train has varied in length over the ages. It is not used in OCAC.

CAPPELLO ROMANO: A cappello romano, meaning Roman hat, is a hat with a wide, circular brim and a rounded rim worn by the clergy. It is made of either beaver fur or felt, and lined in white silk. It serves no ceremonial purpose, being primarily a practical item. The wearing of it is optional, but it is never worn during services. It is generally uncommon outside of Rome today. The pope wears a red cappello with gold cords. All other clerics wear black cappelli. A cardinal may have a cappello with red and gold cords with scarlet lining. A bishop may have green and gold cords with violet lining. A priest may substitute black lining for his. Cappelli worn by deacons and seminarians have no distinguishing items.

CHIMERE: The chimere is a sleeveless gown, usually of red, but sometimes of black material of quality and derived from the Spanish word "Zammarvia" that means "riding cloak." It is an upper robe of a Bishop. This garment serves as a symbol of the mantle of a prophet. The chimere is only worn by the Bishop because it signifies him as chief proclaimer and defender of the faith in the apostolic tradition. It is not used in OCAC.

DOUILLETTE: Douillette (or greca or cappotto) is a long, loose-fitting, double-breasted cloak worn over the cassock or simar by all clerics. It is white for the Pope, black for all other clerics. The douillette came into the Roman Church through France. It was originally employed in the East, where it was known as the Greca. It was adapted from civil wear for the clergy in 1812, and has changed little since. It is not used in OCAC

FANON: Fanon is a shoulder cape that only the pope wear. It consist of two pieces of white silk ornamented with narrow woven stripes of red and gold. It is nearly circular in shape with a round hole in the middle for the head to pass through, and with a small gold cross embroidered in front. It is worn over the alb, and only at solemn pontifical Mass. This is not used in OCAC

FERRAILOLO: Ferraiolo is a full cape, now almost completely out of style, worn by clerics in abito piano. It is scarlet watered silk for a cardinal, violet silk for a bishop, violet wool for a protonotary apostolic, and black wool for any other degree of cleric. The Pope does not make use of a ferraiolo. This is not used in OCAC.

GLOVES

Gloves used by clerics must always be black, and are not used during a liturgical celebration. The master of ceremonies alone may make use of white gloves, and is the only one allowed gloves while vested in choir. Gloves are not used in OCAC.

MANTELLETTA: Mantelletta, while formerly worn by all bishops and some of the monsignori, is now only used by the seven protonotaries apostolic de numero. It is a short, violet mantle with slits for the arms, worn over the rochet and choir cassock. This is not used in OCAC.

MOZZETTA: The mozzetta is the short shoulder-cape worn by bishops over the choir cassock and rochet in choir dress. It is made of the same material and color as the cassock.

PALLIUM: The pallium is only worn by archbishops, patriarchs, and the Pope, as a symbol of the authority of the metropolitan. It is a thin band of white wool worn around the neck with extensions front and back. It has black crosses on it, and is pinned to the chasuble in three places around the neck.

ROCHET: The rochet is a knee-length, white vestment worn over the choir cassock by bishops in choir. It is often, but not necessarily, very fancy with lace and linen. It is not interchangeable with the surplice, contrary to the belief of many bishops. It is distinct from the surplice not in the level of decoration, but in the sleeve: the sleeve of a rochet, like an alb, fits flush against the choir cassock; the sleeve of a surplice is fuller, and often bell-shaped.

SIMAR The simar (or zimarra), is only worn by the ranks of the episcopate. It is the most common dress for a bishop. It resembles a cassock in many respects, but it is not properly a cassock, as it has in addition to it a shoulder-cape of the same material and color. It is always black (except for the Pope), and the trim is scarlet for cardinals and amaranth-red for bishops.

SOPRANA: The soprana is a black wool cloak worn by any cleric, but most notably by Roman seminarians. It is rarely seen outside of Rome today. This cloak originated in the seminaries of Rome, and used to include colored silk trim and facings, which were specific to each seminary. This is not used in OCAC.

TRIREGNO: The triregno, or Papal tiara, is the triple crown reserved to Popes. No Pope since Pope Paul VI (died 1978) has been crowned with it, and no Pope since John XXIII (died 1963) has made use of it. The tiara developed from the mitre. The three crowns are symbolic of the Pope's three-fold powers: potestas magisterii, potestas regimini, and potestas ministerii. [Meaning: "teaching, sanctifying, and governing."]

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