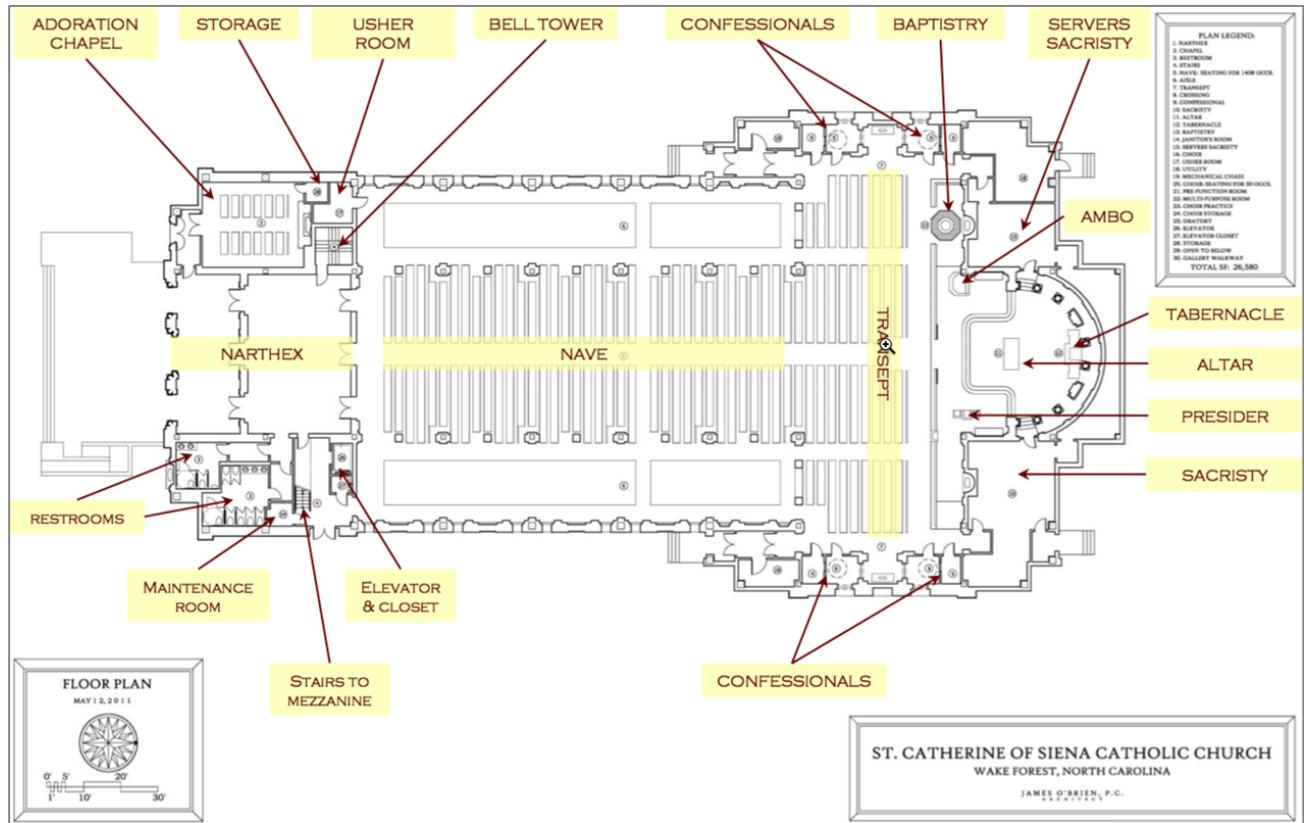


# Church Tour & Calendar

## Narthex (Entrance)

- Typical Catholic Church



- Co-Cathedral's Baptismal Font – Baptism leads to Eucharist
- Sacred Oils
  - SC – Sacred Chrism – *consecrated* – symbolizes strength, and the fragrant balsam represents the "aroma of Christ" (2 Cor 2:15), during the baptismal rite and at Confirmation, Ordination, other consecrations
  - OC – Oil of Catechumens – *blessed* - pre-baptismal anointing,
  - OI – Oil of the Infirm (sick) – *blessed* - used for healing in the Sacrament of the Anointing of the Sick
- Stained glass
- Arts & Environment and the Gospel

## Sacristy

- Church Seasons, Church (Liturgical) Calendar
  - The seasons of the liturgical year are: Advent, Christmas, Ordinary Time, Lent, & Easter
  - The Church Year is organized around the two major festivals that mark sacred time – Christmas and Easter, each of which is a *season* and not just a day
  - Ordinary Time - from the word "ordinal" or "number" just means counted time
  - Seasons have colors, i.e. Advent and Lent are purple. Advent has a blue tint (royalty). Lent has a red tint (cross).
- Church Season as a Walk through the Life of Christ
  - Begin in Advent, anticipating Baby Jesus, waiting for the coming of the King
  - Move into a joyous time. God the Son has become fully man, born in a stable
  - Few weeks of Ordinary Time

- Move into Lent, a time of solemn preparation and penance; along with Jesus, we go into the desert to pray and fast
- Easter is the height of the Liturgical (Church) Year; Christ suffers and dies for our sins so that Heaven can be opened to us
- We then enter into a loooooong stretch of Ordinary (counted) Time
  - Jesus spent around 30 years being a carpenter's apprentice and a master carpenter
  - Only the last 3 years of his life did he teach and perform miracles
  - The first 30 were spent quietly learning and preparing – which is what most of us are called to do
- We are then back to Advent, anticipating the 2<sup>nd</sup> coming of Christ, waiting for the coming of the King
  - Advent, then is waiting for Jesus to come in two ways: one the birth (Christmas) and two His 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming at the End of Time

- Book of the Gospels



### Symbols of the Four Evangelists

- St. Matthew: divine man, because his gospel highlights Jesus' entry into the world
- St. Mark: winged lion, because his gospel references Isaiah; the lion also represents royalty
- St. Luke: winged ox, oxen were sacrificed, his gospel references the fatted calf for the prodigal son, as Jesus was sacrificed for us
- St. John: eagle, because his gospel soars so high

- Vestments



## Stations of the Cross

- 14 stations
- Lent, but year-round

## Confessional

- “Line”
- Discuss Confession, red light, green light, etc.

## Altar

- Vessels

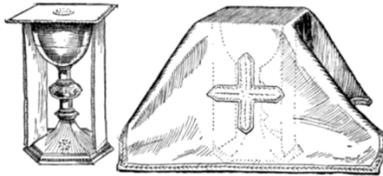
*The Chalice and Its Appurtenances*



Copyrighted by Benziger Brothers  
The Chalice

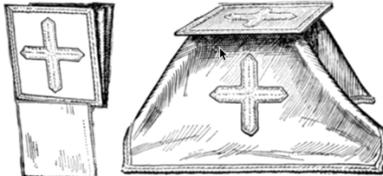
Chalice and Purificator

Chalice, Purificator,  
Paten with Host



Chalice, Purificator,  
Paten and Pall

All now covered by Chalice Veil –  
note the different parts under the Veil



The Burse  
and the Corporal

The Chalice completely covered

- Lectionary

- The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke are the basis for the *Sunday* Mass readings. Each year begins a new cycle: Mathew is Cycle A, Mark is B, Luke is C. The Gospel of John is used in special seasons, especially Easter.
- For *Weekday* Daily Mass readings, there are two: Cycle I (odd years) and Cycle II (even years).
- Using the missalette
- Stained Glass: back of the church, above the altar
- Interior of the church: upside down boat ... why?

## Tabernacle & Working Sacristy

- Our Tabernacle
- Special sink for the Body & Blood
- Cry room: bathroom options

## Additional Information on the Liturgical Calendar (Church Year)

- The Christmas Season encompasses the time of preparation during Advent and the celebration of the Twelve Days of Christmas and Epiphany in early January (the 6th).
- The Easter Season encompasses the time of preparation during the 40 weekdays of Lent and Holy Week, and is linked with Pentecost Sunday 50 days later.
- The rest of the year following Epiphany and Pentecost is known as Ordinary Time.

| Order | Season        | Starts  | Ends  | Information  |
|-------|---------------|---|---|--|
| 1     | Advent        | 4 Sundays Before Christmas                              | Before the Evening prayer of Christmas                              | 2 Parts to Advent: The 1 <sup>st</sup> part highlights Jesus' return. The 2 <sup>nd</sup> part focuses on Jesus becoming human. The mood is one of joy, hope, repentance, expectation, preparation for the coming of Christ. Purple is the main color and symbolizes the penitential spirit of the season. Rose is only used on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sunday of Advent and symbolizes Christmas Joy.   |
| 2     | Christmas     | Dec 25 <sup>th</sup>                                    | Baptism of the Lord (Early Jan)                                     | Here we celebrate the incarnation of the divine Word (birth of Jesus). This is a time of great joy and festivity and is traditionally celebrated at midnight on Christmas Eve. During this time we also celebrate the feast of Mary on January 1 <sup>st</sup> , among other important dates.  |
| 3     | Ordinary Time | Baptism of the Lord                                     | Ash Wed   | The counted time between Epiphany and Lent. "Ordinary" does not mean "ordinary" as in mundane, but is derived from the word "Ordinal," meaning counted time – the 1 <sup>st</sup> Sunday after Pentecost is the 1 <sup>st</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time, the next Sunday is the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday in Ordinary Time, etc.  |
| 4     | Lent          | 40 days before Easter Sunday on Ash Wed                 | Holy Thu  | Lent is the season the Church gives us to take stock and review our lives, to root out all that is not good and true and replace it with the faithful and the holy. In these forty days, the Church turns to the ancient penitential practices of fasting, almsgiving, and prayer. These practices remain as rich and life-giving today as they were when practiced by the early Christians and by our Jewish forebears. Fasting reminds us of our hunger for God which no worldly things can satisfy. Almsgiving reminds us that love of God and love of neighbor are inextricably intertwined and that we bear responsibility for each other. Prayer reminds us to center our lives on God who alone gives meaning to all we do.   |
| 5     | Easter        | Sunday following the full moon after the vernal equinox | Pentecost – 50 days after the beginning of Easter                   | Easter, the feast of the Resurrection of Christ, is the oldest and most important Christian celebration. Catholics and many Eastern Christians celebrate Easter on different days because each follows a different calendar: the Gregorian in the West, and the Julian in the East. The date of Easter determines the dates of other movable feasts, such as the Ascension and Pentecost, as well as the number of weeks before Lent and after Pentecost. The paschal candle, which is blessed at the Easter Vigil, is lighted at Mass during the entire Easter season, and the water that is also blessed at the Easter Vigil is used for Baptism throughout the Easter season. The Easter season is also the time for the newly baptized (neophytes) to continue their catechetical formation. |
| 6     | Ordinary Time | Trinity Sunday (1 <sup>st</sup> Sunday after Pentecost) | Christ the King Sunday (last Sunday before the beginning of Advent) | The counted time between Pentecost and Advent  |

### Seasonal Notes

- Easter is set first -- first Sunday after the Paschal full moon (first full moon on or after Mar 21)
- Advent: we watch expectantly for Jesus to come in two ways -- incarnation (Christmas) and His 2<sup>nd</sup> Coming
- Advent: *When* will Jesus come again? Only the Father knows
- Christmas: Jesus is the reason for the season, and for Catholics it is a *season* and not a day
- Lent: themes are Prayer, Fasting, and Charity
- Ash Wed: ashes a symbol of seal of baptism, ownership (I belong to Christ), penance, mortality
- Easter Triduum: is a single event -- the passion, death, and resurrection are all one act
- 2-Minute Videos
  - <http://bustedhalo.com/video/advent-in-two-minutes>
  - <http://bustedhalo.com/video/ash-wednesday-in-two-minutes> (and Lent)
  - <http://bustedhalo.com/video/holy-week-in-two-minutes>

