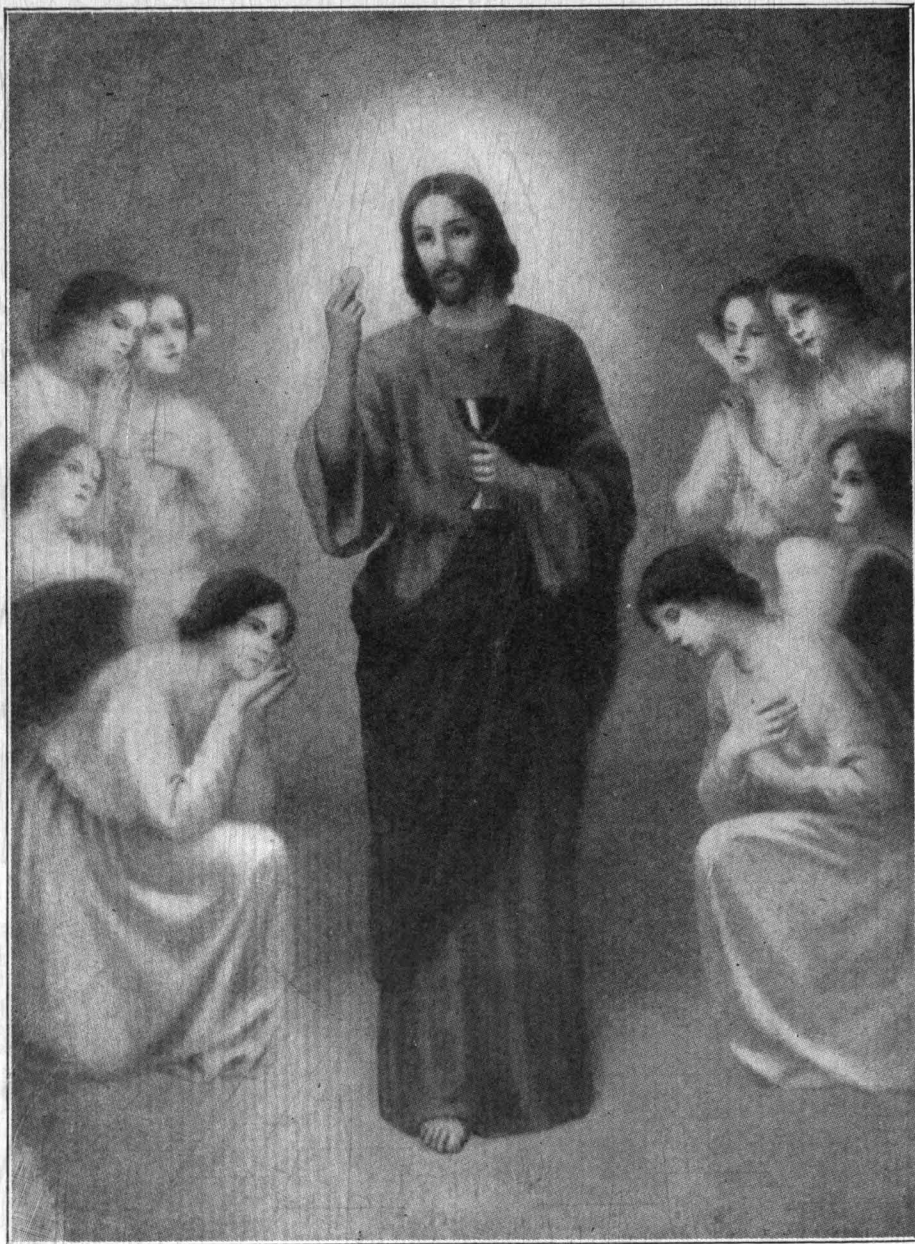


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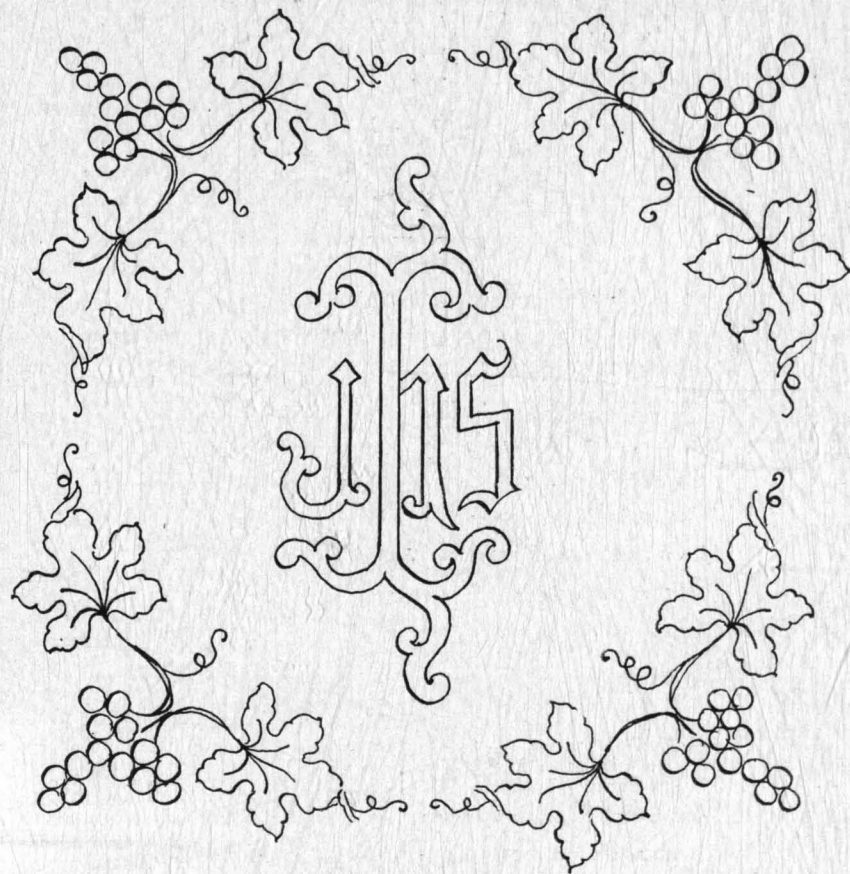
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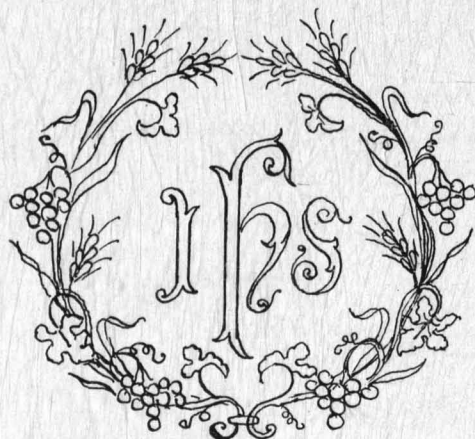


This series of booklets
 THE ART OF MAKING ALTAR LINENS
 THE ART OF MAKING ALTAR LACES
 SEWING FOR THE SANCTUARY

Is Lovingly Dedicated to the Eucharistic Heart of Jesus

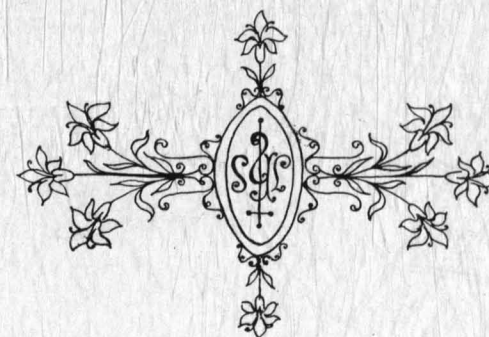
ORDER OF SAINT VERONICA
 OUR SUNDAY VISITOR

HUNTINGTON, INDIANA



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The ORDER OF SAINT VERONICA

is a Society promoted by

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR

to instill into all hearts a deeper devotion to the sufferings of Christ.

MEMBERSHIP is extended to every soul for whom He walked to Calvary.

THE OBLIGATION is "to perform one act of love to commemorate the compassion which Saint Veronica had for the pitiable condition of our dear Redeemer."

THE OBJECT is to aid poor Mission Chapels where Jesus dwells in the Tabernacle for love of us, His children.

A DONATION of Altar linens, vestments or money, should be sent to

ORDER OF SAINT VERONICA

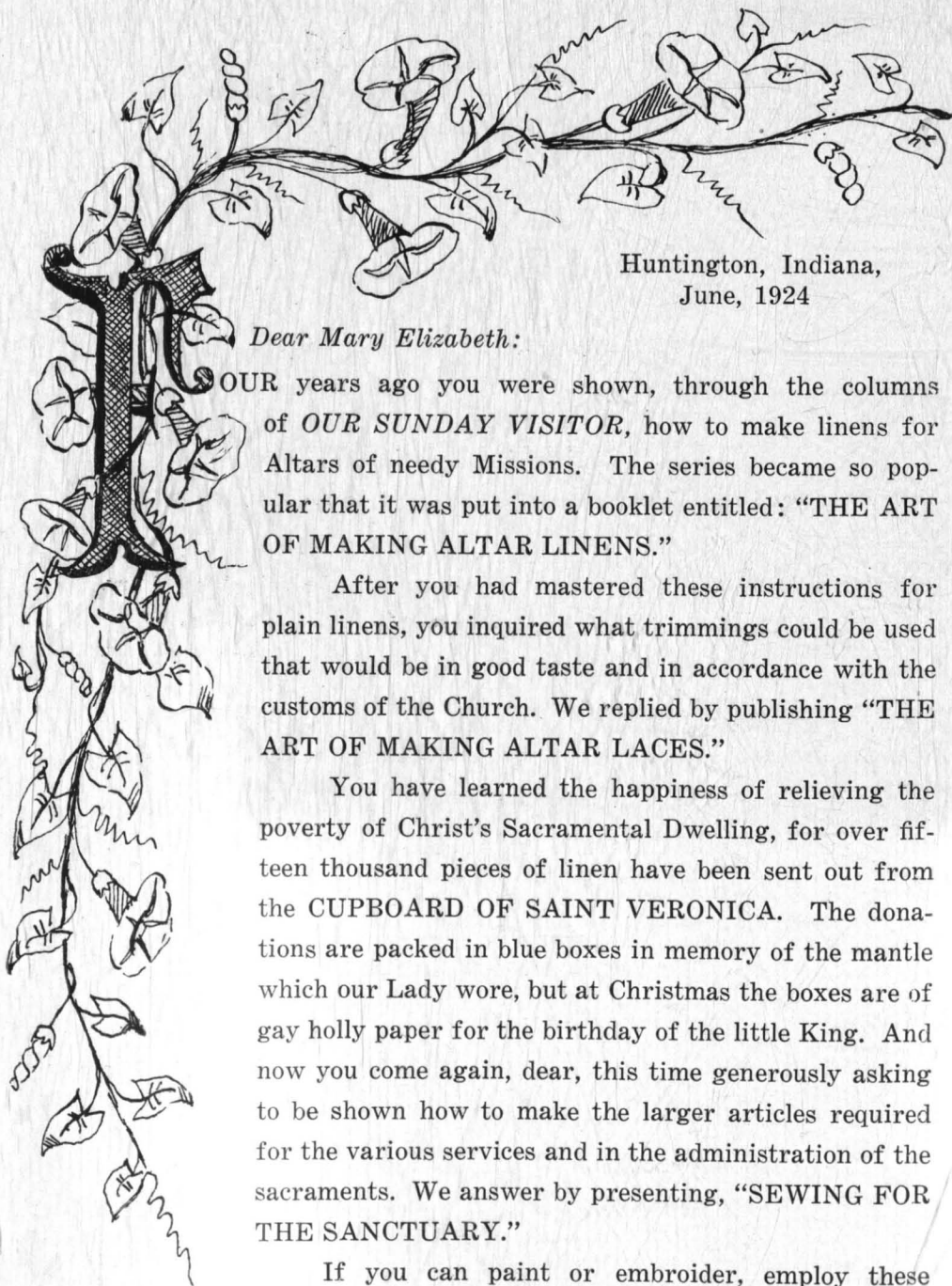
Care Our Sunday Visitor

Huntington, Indiana

A PERPETUAL MEMBERSHIP CARD will then be mailed to the donor on which he may inscribe the name of the person, living or deceased, for whom membership is desired. Retain the card.

Order the following booklets from us:

THE ART OF MAKING ALTAR LINENS.....	25c
THE ART OF MAKING ALTAR LACES.....	25c
SEWING FOR THE SANCTUARY.....	50c



Huntington, Indiana,
June, 1924

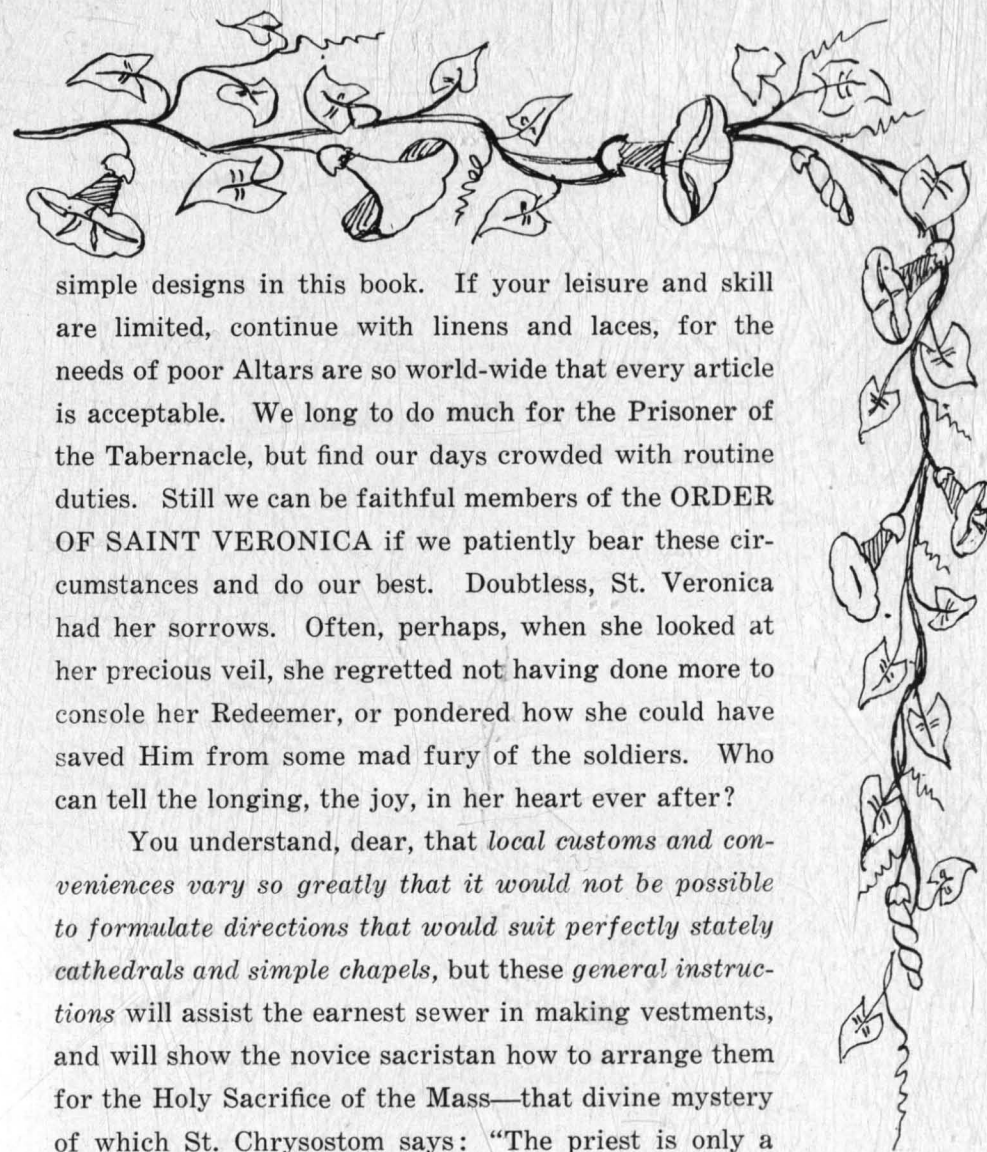
Dear Mary Elizabeth:

FOUR years ago you were shown, through the columns of *OUR SUNDAY VISITOR*, how to make linens for Altars of needy Missions. The series became so popular that it was put into a booklet entitled: "THE ART OF MAKING ALTAR LINENS."

After you had mastered these instructions for plain linens, you inquired what trimmings could be used that would be in good taste and in accordance with the customs of the Church. We replied by publishing "THE ART OF MAKING ALTAR LACES."

You have learned the happiness of relieving the poverty of Christ's Sacramental Dwelling, for over fifteen thousand pieces of linen have been sent out from the CUPBOARD OF SAINT VERONICA. The donations are packed in blue boxes in memory of the mantle which our Lady wore, but at Christmas the boxes are of gay holly paper for the birthday of the little King. And now you come again, dear, this time generously asking to be shown how to make the larger articles required for the various services and in the administration of the sacraments. We answer by presenting, "SEWING FOR THE SANCTUARY."

If you can paint or embroider, employ these artistic talents in fashioning silks, satins and velvets into appurtenances for the sanctuary as shown by the



simple designs in this book. If your leisure and skill are limited, continue with linens and laces, for the needs of poor Altars are so world-wide that every article is acceptable. We long to do much for the Prisoner of the Tabernacle, but find our days crowded with routine duties. Still we can be faithful members of the ORDER OF SAINT VERONICA if we patiently bear these circumstances and do our best. Doubtless, St. Veronica had her sorrows. Often, perhaps, when she looked at her precious veil, she regretted not having done more to console her Redeemer, or pondered how she could have saved Him from some mad fury of the soldiers. Who can tell the longing, the joy, in her heart ever after?

You understand, dear, that *local customs and conveniences vary so greatly that it would not be possible to formulate directions that would suit perfectly stately cathedrals and simple chapels*, but these *general instructions* will assist the earnest sewer in making vestments, and will show the novice sacristan how to arrange them for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass—that divine mystery of which St. Chrysostom says: "The priest is only a minister, for He Who sanctifies and transforms the Victim is Christ Himself, Who at the Last Supper, changed the bread into His flesh."

Wishing you blessings in your labor of love as you sew for some lowly Tabernacle, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Trilla V. Mills

THE SACRISTAN.

The celebration of the Holy Sacrifice requires:

AN ALTAR

which should have the following:

CRUCIFIX: Above Tabernacle, nothing else is permitted to rest on Tabernacle. The **RIGHT HAND** of the crucifix denotes the right side, or Gospel side of Altar; the **LEFT HAND** of corpus indicates the left, or Epistle side, of Altar.

WAX CANDLES: One lighted candle is placed on each side of the Tabernacle, on the first shelf of Altar for a Low Mass; four or six candles are burning on the higher shelf during High Mass; at least twelve lighted candles are required for Benediction. Suitable decorations of flowers may be used. Care should be taken to avoid fire.

ALTAR CLOTHS: Three linen cloths should cover the table of Altar during the Holy Sacrifice. The under cloths may be shorter than the upper cloth, which should touch the floor.

MISSAL STAND: Place at the Epistle side of Altar at beginning of Mass.

MISSAL: Is placed on the vestment case for the priest to mark. The server carries it to and from the Altar.

ALTAR CARDS: Stand the largest card before the Tabernacle; the Gospel of St. John occupies the right side of the Altar; remaining card is placed back of the missal stand.

BELL: For the server should be placed on the Epistle side of Altar step.

ABLUTION CUP: Stands on first shelf of Altar at left of Tabernacle; place small finger-tip towel beside cup.

CREDENCE TABLE: This may be a small stand covered with a neat white cloth on which to place the cruets; one cruet filled with water and the other filled with wine. The finger bowl and finger towel also are placed here.

VESTMENTS: In the correct color of the day, indicated by a sacristy calendar, or the Ordo, should be placed as follows:

CHASUBLE: Right side out, place front down on vestment case. Fold the back up twice so this may be thrown over the head. Place the following articles on top of the chasuble in the order named:

STOLE: Right side down gives correct position for slipping around neck.

MANIPLE: Is placed above stole.

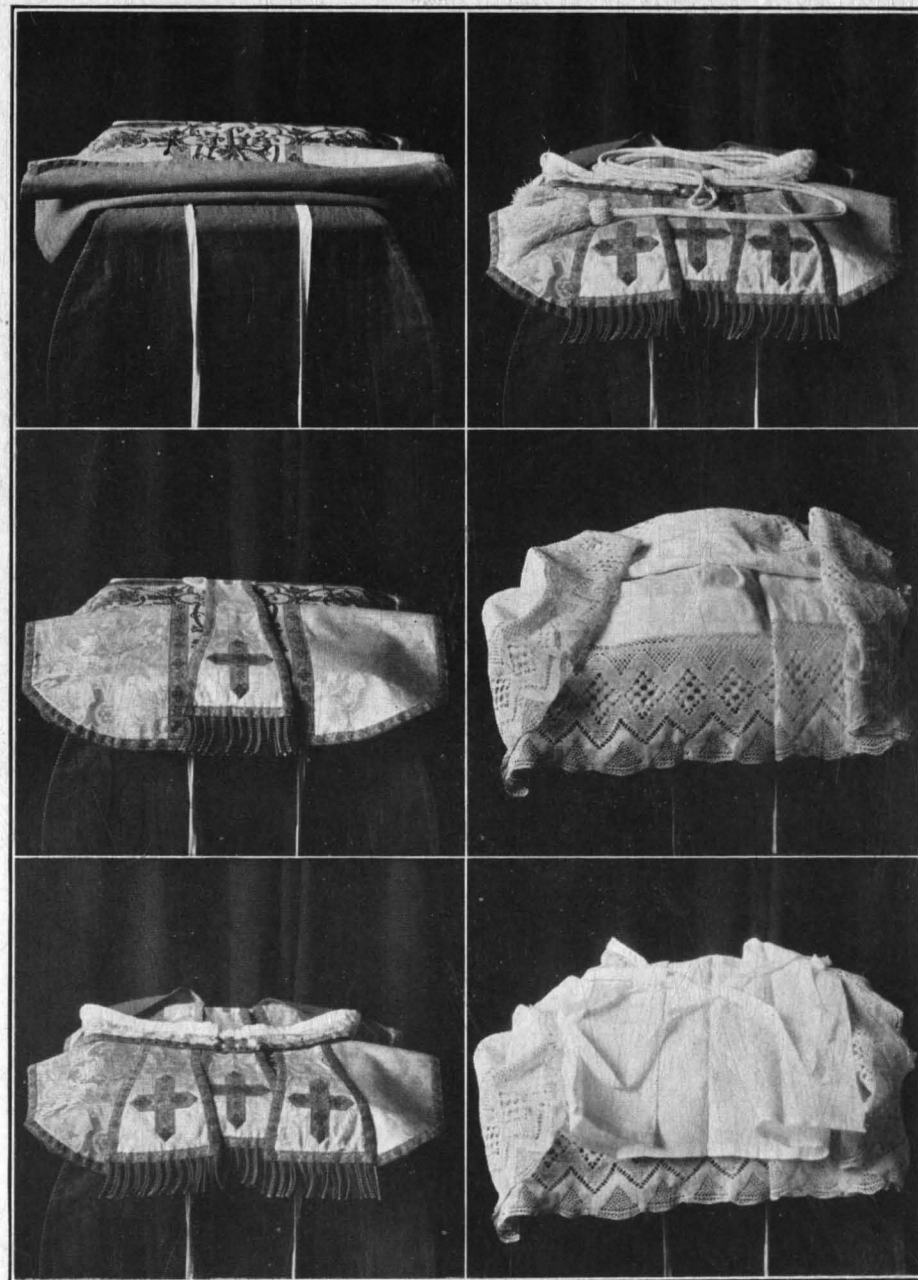
CINCTURE: Folded double and laid across these.

ALB: Arrange sleeves so arms can be inserted easily. Take sides of alb at bottom hem and gather up loosely in your hands into folds until back of alb skirt rests on vestment case.

AMICE: Being the first vestment to be donned is put on top of the others. Arrange tapes so they will not tangle.

CHALICE: This is left in the sacristy to be prepared by the priest. A fresh purificator, corporal, and pall may be laid out beside the chalice veil and Mass burse, which are of the color of the day. Should necessity or accident require a layman to move the chalice, use a linen cloth to keep the hands from touching it.

HAND TOWEL: A fresh towel should be had for use when the celebrant washes his hands before vesting for the Holy Sacrifice.



EXPLANATION OF VESTMENTS.

A set of vestments consists of: CHASUBLE representing the purple robe of derision, and the cross to which Christ was nailed; STOLE represents His chains; MANIPLE, the bonds with which His hands were bound; VEIL of chalice typifies the veil of the temple, rent at the moment of the Redeemer's death; the BURSE holds the corporal, which is always kept separate from the other linens because upon it the Host is consecrated. It reminds us of the napkin which was placed over our Lord's Face while in the tomb, which on Easter Day was found "not with the other linens, but wrapped together in a place by itself."

There are five colors of vestments: white is used on all feasts of our Lord, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of confessors and of virgins to signify innocence; red, on the festival of the Holy Ghost, Who came upon the apostles in the form of tongues of fire, and also for the martyrs who shed their blood for the Faith; purple is worn in time of penitence, Lent, Advent, etc.; green vestments are used on all Sundays when the proper office of the day is said; black is used in Masses for the dead, and on Good Friday, when we commemorate the death of our dear Saviour. Gold vestments may be used in place of white, red, or green, and silver may be used in place of white. The materials permitted in ecclesiastical garments are silk, satin and velvet.

Because the Mass may not be celebrated without vestments, it is a great charity to provide these gifts for the Altar, not a difficult task for a neat sewer with a pattern. Lovely sets have been made from wedding gowns, from dresses worn by novices at their receptions into religious communities, from ball gowns of society women, or from discarded materials in the home. The materials and the colors must conform to the above limitations, and the fabric be in such condition that it will give good service in the sanctuary, or it will not repay making into vestments.

A light weight chasuble is more comfortable than one which burdens the celebrant. If the material will permit making without seams, the chasuble need not be lined. A good quality of sateen makes a durable lining. Silk linings are employed in the finest vestments. For missions, reversible chasubles are convenient, white on one side and black on the other; the red and the purple being joined, the green chasuble being unlined.

Braids and gold and silver galloons trim the vestments, and a simple design, hand embroidered, may be placed at the intersection of the cross on the chasuble. Ecclesiastical emblems of gold or silver threads may be purchased ready to sew on from church goods houses, but it is the touch of handwork that enhances our gift to the sanctuary. Plain vestments are best for mission churches, and the beginner should confine her efforts to these.

An excellent idea is to make an extra panel front for the chasuble, as the front wears by rubbing against the Altar table while the rest of the set is quite serviceable. If you cannot do this, place sateen, same color, under panel to ease the wear at this point.

MAKING THE VESTMENTS.

MATERIALS: 3 yards silk 36 inches wide; 3 yards lining 36 inches wide; 17 yards narrow braid; 10 yards wide braid; 1 yard fringe; 6 cardboards 9x9 inches square; 3 yards white tape.

CHASUBLE FRONT: Baste narrow braid around edge of chasuble, extending outer edge slightly beyond raw edge of silk (just enough to conceal lining which later will be turned in between silk and braid).

PILLAR: A strip of paper, 29 inches long and 6 inches wide, should be creased down the center and basted on central front of chasuble as a guide for placing the wider braid to form "pillar." Baste braid just outside paper. Mitre corners in opposite directions. Base of pillar stands on narrow braid, (see dalmatics, page 13). Remove paper and machine stitch **both edges** of pillar braid. Fasten mitered corners by hand. Baste wide braid across chest **over** ends of pillar braid and insert under narrow braid. Machine stitch **lower edge only** of narrow outlining braid.

LINING: Baste lining to front. Turn edges of lining **over** raw edge of silk and **under** the outer edge of braid. Blind stitch or machine stitch **outer edge** to finish.

CHASUBLE BACK: Make a plain cross, outlined by braid. Or embroider an ecclesiastical decoration on back of chasuble having center of design 10 inches from neck. Baste small braid around chasuble, sewing **inner edge only**. Do not braid neck now.

CROSS: Baste 6 inch paper guide, 40 inches long, from neck to hem for the tree of cross; baste 6 inch strip, 20 inches long, across shoulders to enclose decoration, cross arms coming within 2 inches of outer braid. Start wide braid at neck outlining paper cross as directed for pillar. Remove paper guide. Stitch **both sides** of "cross" braid. Baste braid on neck and sew **lower edge only**.

LINING: Baste lining to back; turn lining over silk and **under** braid; stitch **outer edge** of body and neck braidings.

JOINING: Keep upper front lining free. Lay shoulder pieces of back on front of chasuble, under chest braid and sew securely. Stitch upper edge of chest braid. Sew front lining by hand to finish.

TAPE: A white tape, 3 yards long, should be sewed across front lining, near chest braid. Sew firmly to within 1 inch of outer edges of garment.

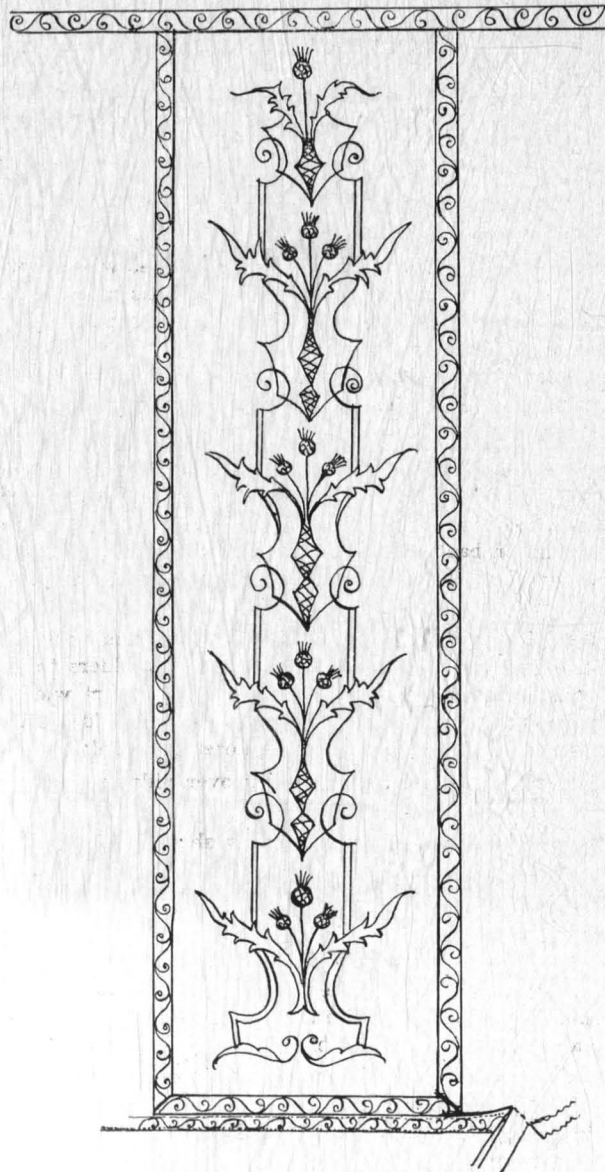
STOLE: Decorate wide ends of stole to conform to chasuble or make a cross with trimming braid (see page 7). Seam sections together at back of neck. Cover this seam with small braid; cross it with braid of equal length to form cross. Baste braid around stole starting at corner where join can be hidden. Sew **inner edge only**. Insert fringe across ends of stole.

LINING: Join sections at neck. Baste to silk and proceed as directed for lining chasuble.

MANIPLE: In making maniple, follow stole directions except that at seam over left forearm, a small loop of braid, 1½ inches long should be sewed on extending toward the elbow, to permit fastening maniple to alb sleeve. Cover seam with braids for cross as at neck. About 9 inches from this seam place a 2-inch piece of narrow braid to draw sections together. Braid, place fringe, and line as directed for stole.

VEIL: Place a cross of the wide braid, or embroidery, in the center of the front half of the veil. Braid and line as directed for the other articles of the vestment set.

BURSE: The directions for the benediction burse will show how to make a Mass burse, but, of course, the color, fabric and style of decoration must conform to the vestment set.

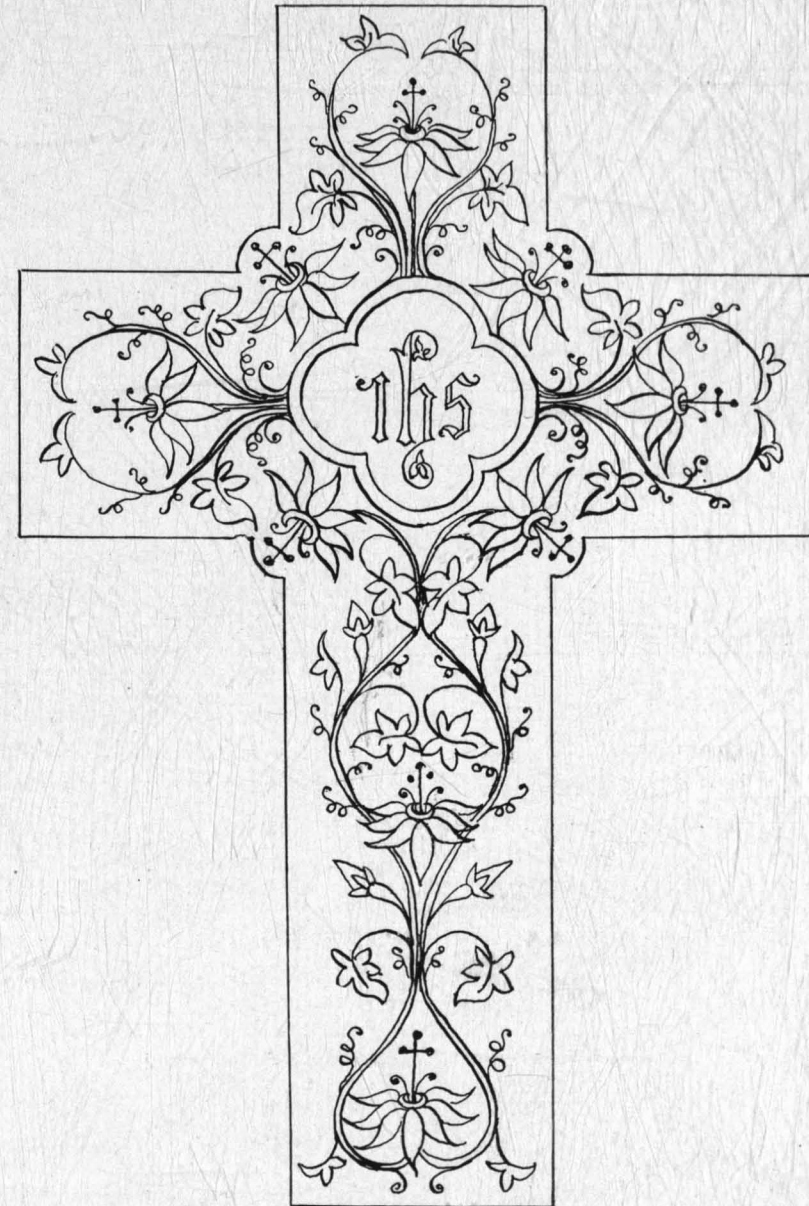


PATTERNS FOR VESTMENTS.

Patterns for vestments, dalmatics, copes, veils, surplices, albs, cassocks and rabat may be purchased from Extension Magazine, 180 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Price each\$.25
Set\$1.50

Before starting to make any of the articles contained in this instruction book, please read the whole book through carefully as the information which you require may be found on another page. When in doubt, cut little paper patterns from the sketches in this booklet, and thus solve your difficulty.

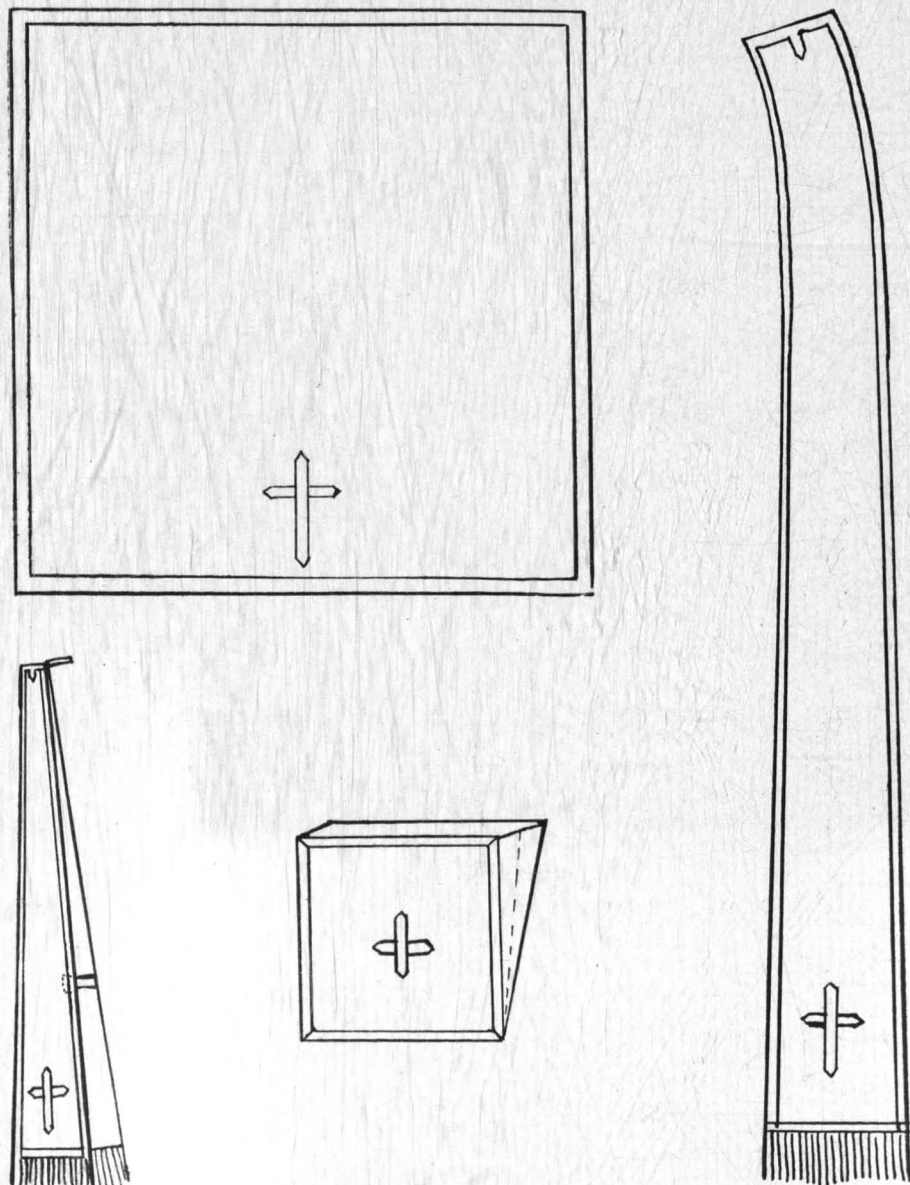


CROSS ON CHASUBLE BACK.

Passion Flower Design.

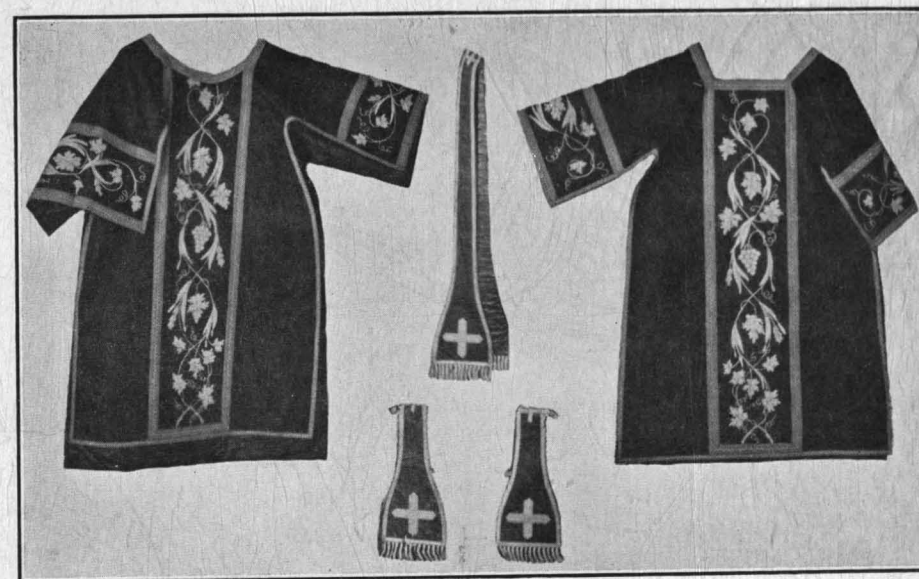
In an elaborate pattern the front panel and the cross on the back of the chasuble may be heavily decorated and the smaller pieces embroidered or painted to correspond.

A plain set may have the pillar and the cross outlined with braid and have no other decoration. Sometimes a small design is placed at the center of the cross-arms. Gold and silver ornaments ready to sew on, may be purchased from church good houses.



VEIL, STOLE, MANIPLE AND BURSE.

This illustration shows how a plain set of vestments is trimmed with braid. The panel and the cross of the chasuble may be simply outlined with the braid.



DALMATICS.

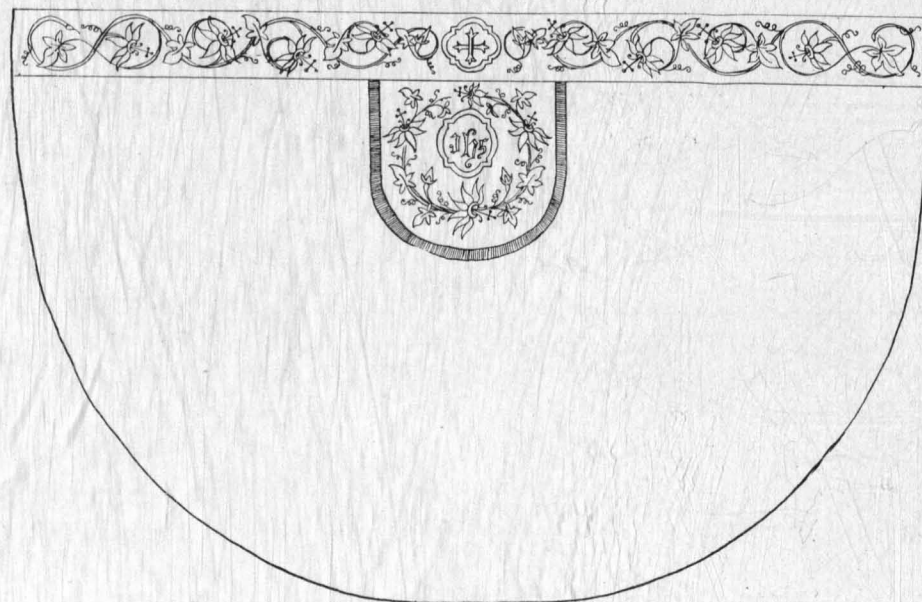
These vestments are worn by the deacon and by the subdeacon during Solemn High Mass, and in processions. The colors usually follow the color of the chasuble.

These vestments differ from the chasuble in the decorations, and also in the wide sleeves which are often tied shut with ribbons.

A stole over the **left** shoulder, and a maniple over the left arm, are worn by the deacon; the subdeacon has a maniple, but no stole.

A set of dalmatics makes a most appropriate gift for a silver ordination anniversary.

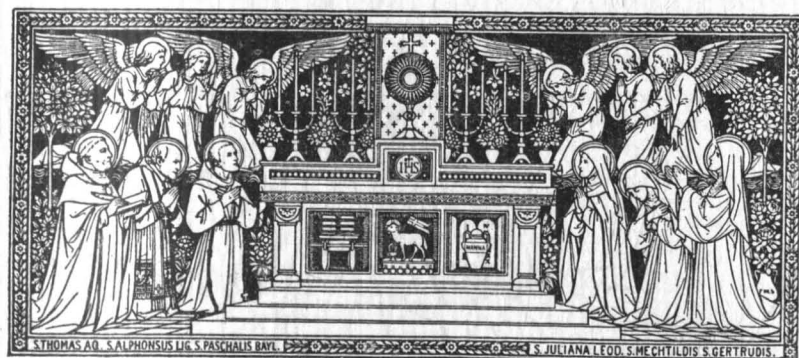




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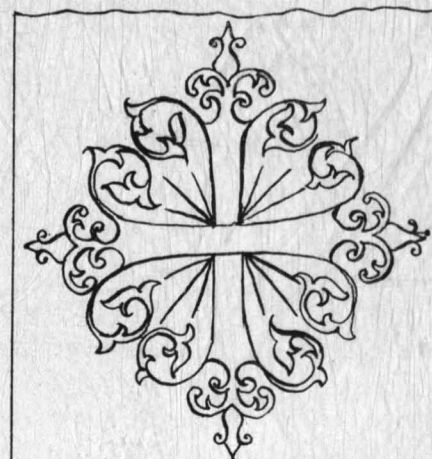
The cope, which is used for benedictions, processions, and at the Asperges, is an ankle length cape shaped like one-half of a circle. It is usually fastened in front by a clasp at the neck. An ornamented cape adorns the back.

At funerals a black cope is used; the other colors are governed by the color of the vestments.



BENEDICTION VEIL.

The white, or yellow, velum is made of silk or satin and is worn over the cope during the time benediction is being given. The veil covering the priest's hands shows that this blessing comes from the Sacred Host.



A veil should measure about 20 inches by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards. Gold fringe usually finishes the ends. A suitable emblem should be placed in the center of the veil. Line with soft sateen or silk in a corresponding color, or in red. Where a heavy material is used, a 16-inch square of lining on each inner end will permit the monstrance to be held with ease and security. For fastening, white ribbons about 27 inches long should be sewed on veil 16 inches from center of neck.

