



The Mass



- 1) Introduction: The Mass is a Religious Ritual and Prayer.
 - A ritual is a routine that works, has meaning, significance or relevance.
 - The central liturgical prayer of the Catholic Church is the Mass; having developed through the centuries. Reference Acts 2:42-47 & Luke 24:13-35
- 2) The word, “Liturgy” is from Latin and Greek. It means “the work of the people.” It is a public duty or service to worship God. There are many liturgical forms; the Mass is one of them.
- 3) The word, “Mass,” comes from Latin and means to be sent out or dismissed for the purpose of living and spreading the Good News; the Gospel, that is, to be missioned. The phrase comes from the late form of the dismissal at Mass: “Go in Peace!”
- 4) When we celebrate the Mass, we are celebrating Jesus’ Passion, Death and Resurrection, and Ascension, otherwise known as the Paschal Mystery.
 - It is an un-bloody Sacrifice of Jesus as He gives Himself to us in Communion.
 - It is a Sacred Banquet in which we share in the Banquet of Heaven; receiving Jesus into our lives and join with Heaven to glorify God.
 - The word, “anamnesis” means to remember as if to re-live. We join with Jesus and the Apostles in the Last Supper.
- 5) Preparation begins long before we gather in the Church building and worship starts.
 - Liturgical Year and Seasons shape
 - Role of and planning of music
 - Lectionary, Book of Gospels and Roman Missal
 - Baptismal Water, movements, silence, announcements
 - Individual Prayer – come as you are
- 6) Basic Outline of Mass:

- Introductory Rites: Entrance hymn, Sign of the Cross, Greeting & Introduction, Penitential Act, Gloria and Opening Collect.
- I) LITURGY OF THE WORD (First major part of the Mass). This includes: First Reading (usually from the Old Testament), Responsorial Psalm, Second Reading (from the New Testament), Gospel Acclamation (Alleluia), Gospel Reading (from Matthew, Mark, Luke or John), Homily, Creed, and Prayer of the Faithful.
- II) LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST (Second major part of the Mass). This includes: Collection of money, Presentation of the gifts of bread and wine, Preparation of the gifts, Prayer Over the Gifts, Eucharistic Prayer (invitation, preface, acclamation, institutional narrative, memorial acclamation, intercessions and great amen), Lord's Prayer, Sign of Peace, Lamb of God, Communion, and Prayer after Communion.
- Concluding Rites: Blessing and Dismissal.

7) Notes:

- Catholics are obligated to participate in Mass every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation, unless they are prevented from doing so (because of work, illness or an illness of a family member they are caring for, or, if they cannot get to a Church while traveling.)
- The celebration of Mass has not ended until after the Final Blessing and Dismissal. But all should remain in their places until the Priest and other ministers have processed out of the Church.



Saint Andrew
Church
Fort Worth, TX
11/4/2013
A Tour



Vestibule or Gathering Area

Holy Water Fonts are in this area as well as at the other entrances of the Church. By using this Baptismal Water to bless ourselves (and our small children), we remind ourselves of our Baptismal Promises and renew them. We do so, especially as we enter, but many do so as they leave, too. Notice that the granite used to make these fonts is the same as the altar and the original baptismal font.

Social Ministry Donation Boxes are located here and near all the entrances to the church. This is to remind us that God is generous to us and we in turn must be willing to give to those in need.

Portraits of the **Pope and Bishop** hang in most Catholic Churches. Not so much to honor the person, but for us to always realize that we are part of a larger Church Community – the Diocese and in unity with the entire Church. Our Pope is Francis. Our Bishop, up to last December, was Kevin Vann. Added in 2012 is a framed set of images below the Pope and Bishop. From left to right there is a photo of the current **Provincial** of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus Province, an image of the San Damiano Cross and the Coat of Arms or Seal of the Sacred Heart Province of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Penance. It is to this Order and Province that the Friars who staff Saint Andrew belong.

The **Parish Book of Intentions** is left out on a podium in the front vestibule so that any parishioner can write in prayer petitions. The petitions are collectively mentioned during most Masses, at the Prayer of the Faithful.

Dorothy Kassel, a parishioner, made the **tapestry of the Pieta**. It won international acclaim when it received an award by Princess Grace of Monaco.

Giftbearers, those who take the gifts of bread, wine, and the monetary collection forward to the altar, may sign-up in the book on the other podium in the vestibule. This is a wonderful way for individuals, groups or families to celebrate a special time during the year such as a birthday or anniversary. On weekends when we do Baptisms, First Holy Communion or Confirmation, members of the particular group will normally take up the gifts.

An **Information Rack** is located here and at the other entrances of the Church. Check here for pamphlets, bulletins, etc.

Hospitality Ministers' and Bride's Room

This room is designed for the Bride and her bridesmaids to use as they dress and prepare for the wedding. This room was renovated using money donated for that purpose.

This is also where the Hospitality Ministers keep all of their supplies such as: name badges, "reserved" signs, pencils, etc. Note also their bulletin board that is a means of communicating with each other and the Liturgy Department about what is happening at the Masses.

Choir Loft

Not all Catholic Churches have a choir loft. With the directives of Vatican II and the Liturgical reforms, the thought was that the faithful needed to participate in the singing and not just listen to a choir. If the choirs were closer to the Assembly, it was thought this goal would be more easily realized. Our Traditional Choir at the 10:30 AM Mass and the adult bell choir use the loft. Most of the other choirs lead the assembly from downstairs.

The **organ** was installed when the original church was built. In 2003, the existing pipes were restored and a portion of the organ became digital. It is now considered a combination organ – part digital, part pipe. It is tuned at least once a year. The **sound chambers** on either side of the choir loft hide the pipes to the organ.

Behind the choir loft is a **music library** which holds music for the choirs.

Note the **Stained Glass Windows** (see handout).

St. Mary & St. Joseph Shrines, Stations of the Cross and Nave

Evaline Sellars, who was a parishioner here, sculpted the statues of Mary, the Mother of God and Saint Joseph. The ceramic tile done in a mosaic style under each statue is also Ms. Sellers work. She is a Fort Worth native. The **votive candles** are lit when someone wants to pray for a special intention. There is a small money box in the wall for donations to help offset the cost of the candles and supplies.

Ms. Sellars also created the **Stations of the Cross** that hang around the back of the main church, along the sound chambers. The stations were designed to hang in the Chapel but the bishop at the time, Bishop Cassata, wanted all of the stations to be in the Church. That is why they may appear out of scale.

The **nave** is the body of the church building where the faithful assemble. For many centuries, this area and that of the Sanctuary were separated by a railing, through which only the priest and ministers at the altar passed.

Sanctuary

The **sanctuary** is composed of 3 main parts – the **ambo**, the **altar**, and the **presider's chair**. The **ambo** is the podium from where the Scripture readings and the Gospel are proclaimed by the Lectors and the Presider, respectively. It is also the appropriate place from which the Homily is spoken. Notice on the ambo there is a needlepoint depiction of the Holy Spirit, which was done by a parishioner, Patricia LeBlanc. The **altar** is the place where the sacrifice of the Mass takes place. Our altar does not have relics in it, like many altars made prior to 1960. Our altar is made of polished granite from Oklahoma. The original baptismal font in the chapel is made of the same stone, as are the Holy Water Fonts at each door. The **chair** is where the Bishop or his designate (the presiding priest) sits. All three should all have equal prominence. Each of them represent Christ, in that from the ambo (table of the Word) we hear Christ's words, at the altar we join Jesus at the table of the Last Supper, and, though the Bishop or Priest is the visible leader of our gathering (hence his own chair), it is Jesus who presides over all our prayer.

In addition to the 3 main parts, we also have

- The **crucifix** was sculpted by Octavio Medellin. The cross is made of bois d'arc wood, different from any other wood in the church. Most Catholic Churches have a Crucifix, not just a Cross, in them. This is because we want to always remember that Jesus both died on the cross and was raised from the dead.
- The **lectern or cantor stand** is from where the Prayer Leader greets the assembly prior to the start of Mass, the Prayers of the Faithful are read, and from where the Cantor sings leads the assembly in singing the hymns, responsorial psalm and Mass parts. Please note the San Damiano Cross on the front of the lectern (see handout explaining this cross).
- The **Baptismal Font** we now use is located on the top step of the sanctuary to the left of the altar with the **Paschal (or Easter) Candle** standing next to it.
- During the month of November, you will notice another podium placed near the Baptismal Font. This is referred to as the **Book of the Dead or All Souls**. It is the custom of Catholics to write in the names of their loved ones, and in this month which begins with the Feast Days of All Saints and All Souls, we collectively pray for all of them. The Body of Christ, which is the Church, in Heaven, on earth and those who await their entrance into God's glory are joined in prayer.

Eucharistic Chapel

The **tabernacle** in the chapel is the place where the **Blessed Sacrament** (consecrated hosts), is kept in reserve for distribution to the sick, for use at the Communion Services each day at 6:30 AM and for the faithful to come before the Lord to pray in adoration. A candle burns 24 hours a day on both sides of the tabernacle indicating that the Blessed Sacrament is present. In the early 1990's the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops requested that churches make an effort to reserve a place outside of the area where Masses were celebrated in which to keep the Blessed Sacrament. This was done so that during Mass the focus and participation of both the priest and the assembly would be on the sacrifice of Christ occurring during the consecration of the hosts and wine at the altar. In our church we decided to make our chapel the Chapel of Reservation for the Blessed Sacrament. However, since there is no place for parents to bring

their young children who are getting fussy, our Blessed Sacrament Chapel is essentially a “cry room” during weekend Masses.

The original **baptismal font**, made of the same granite as the altar in the main church and the Holy Water Fonts at the doors, is in this chapel. We do not use it because we try to have as many baptisms celebrated with Mass as possible, and, the drain for the font is no longer working. A large **Paschal Candle** made by the adult RCIA group some years ago is kept here in the Chapel next to the font.

The figure of **The Risen Christ** above the tabernacle was made by Evaline Sellers, the same artist who designed the statues of Joseph and Mary for the main church. Seeing it (Risen Christ) hung in its current location, she felt it was the wrong scale.

The **Stations of the Cross** in the chapel were made by Gene Owens, a Fort Worth native. He also did the bronze statue of **Mary with the Child Jesus**, a copy of the one inspired by Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuit religious order. Mr. Owen also made the figures of the events in the life of Mary which are hung near the statue of Mary.

The **ambry** holds the holy oils we receive from the Bishop each year during Lent. These oils are used for the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation (& Holy Orders), and the Anointing of the Sick. The Chrism, used for Confirmation and Holy Orders, is also the oil that is used when a Church building is consecrated by the Bishop. Notice the safe-like box built into the wall; this was the original ambry.

The statue of **Our Lady of Guadalupe** was donated and dedicated about 2000. There is also a statue of **St. Francis of Assisi** in the chapel.

The **Confessionals** are located in the chapel too. One is designed to allow for face-to-face or screened reconciliation. The other is only screened.

The **altar** in this chapel is used for communion services, Eucharistic Adoration and on rare occasions when Mass is celebrated in the Chapel. The seating capacity is too limited to make the chapel usable for most of our Masses. Notice there is an **ambo** and a **presider’s chair** in the chapel for when Mass is celebrated here.

Note the **Stained Glass Windows** (see handout).

Vesting Sacristy, Work Sacristy, Art & Environment

Vesting Sacristy – this is the place where the priests and altar servers get vested for Mass (show where the vestments are kept, show the white pall placed on the casket at a funeral reminding us of baptism, the altar cloths, the altar server albs, the chalices, ciboria, Lectionary, Book of Gospels, Roman Missal, sacrarium, electronic bells donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Kostohryz in memory of their first grandchild, Kristen Kellow, etc.). Show the bulletin board with the altar servers' and lectors' schedules as well as the white board used for special services. Incense and candle snuffers are kept in the hallway between the 2 sacristies.

Work Sacristy – this is where all the supplies are kept to keep the church clean and functioning. Point out where various liturgical ministers' schedules are kept. Also show where the extra votive candles, Mass sign-in books, etc. are kept.

Art & Environment – Storage and work area for Seasonal Liturgical decorations.

San Damiano Crucifix

People who visit Assisi almost always make their way to San Damiano and visit this ancient chapel that was the first to be restored by St. Francis.

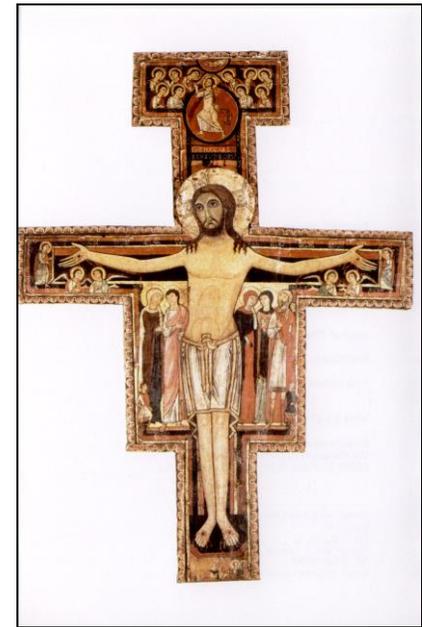
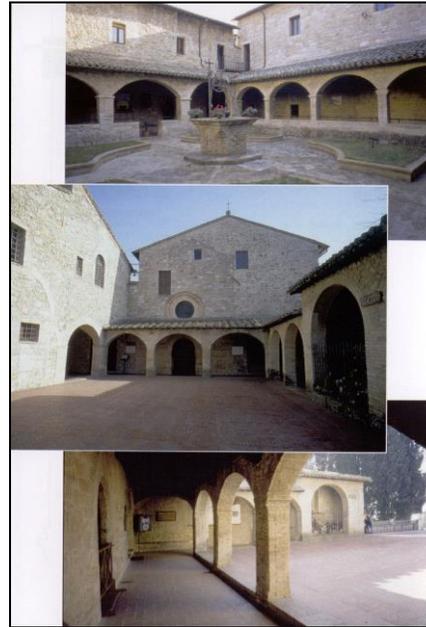
Inside the little church, which has not been modified throughout the centuries, there used to hang a crucifix in the time of Francis. That crucifix can now be admired and venerated in the Basilica of St. Clare and is known throughout the world as the Crucifix, or the Cross, of San Damiano.

In Bonaventure's famous account of St. Francis' life, the one called *Legenda Maior* (Major Legend), we have a description of an extraordinary event which was decisive in the life of the Poverello.

Bonaventure writes:

"... One day he went out to the fields to meditate. As he was passing by the church of San Damiano, which was almost in ruin, he was moved by the Spirit to enter and pray. Prostrate before the image of the Crucified, he prayed and his spirit was filled with consolation. And, while with tears in his eyes he gazed upon the Lord on the cross, he heard with his bodily ears a voice coming from the cross which told him three times: "Francis, go and repair my house, which, as you can see, is falling into ruin". Francis trembled because he was alone in the church. He was stupefied,

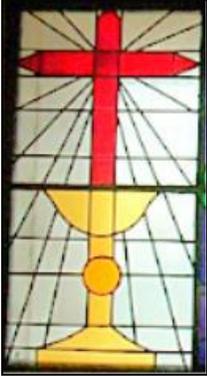
perceiving in his heart the strength of the divine voice, he felt himself enraptured. Coming back to his senses, he prepared to obey. He concentrates all his efforts in fulfilling the mandate of repairing the church building, even though the words were primarily concerned with that Church that Christ had acquired with his own blood (Acts 20:28) as eventually the Holy Spirit would bring him to understand and which he himself revealed to his brothers" (LegMai II:2-5).



Prayer of St. Francis before the Crucifix

*Most High and Glorious God,
enlighten the darkness of my heart.
Give me sincere faith,
confident hope,
perfect charity,
profound humility.
Give me, Lord,
comprehension and understanding
that I might carry out
your holy and true command.*

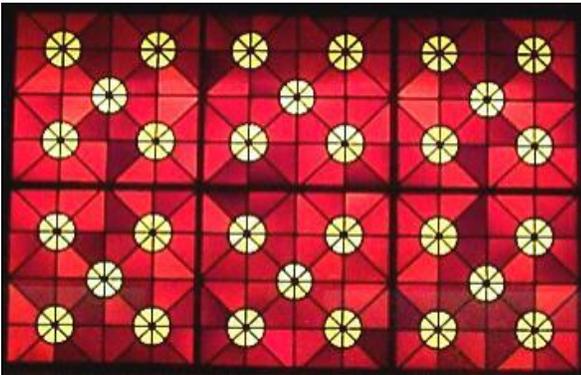
Choir Loft Windows of Saint Andrew Church



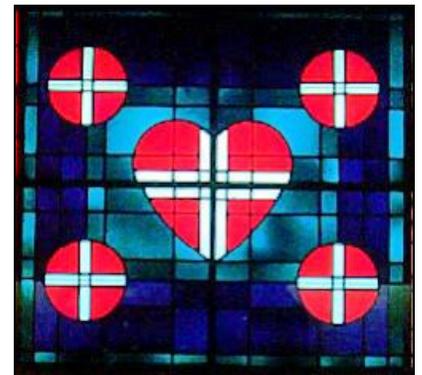
Last Supper – Eucharist & Passion of Christ.



Peter's denial before the cock crowed & Peter's sword with ear that he severed.



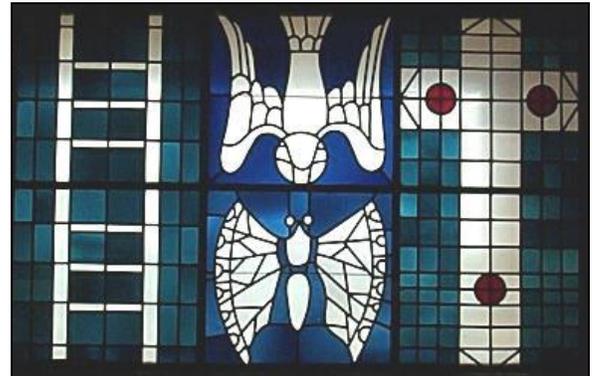
Thirty pieces of silver in a sea of blood - the blood money that Judas received to betray Jesus.



Five wounds of Christ - the heart depicts the love making the sacrifice possible.



The scene of Calvary, as Jesus dies. The cross is red (sacrifice) while the places of the nails radiate light to convey this event will not end in death.



Jacob's Ladder (Gn 28:11-22) a bridge between heaven & earth, the dove or Holy Spirit & butterfly (early symbol of resurrection) cross of new life, but with blood red reminders of Christ's Passion.

Chapel Windows of Saint Andrew Church

East Side



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

West Side



14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Note that all the symbols refer to Christ in some way. The two sets of windows bear the same symbols, but are depicted in opposite order (from left to right) and that the eastern set are reddish hues while the western set bluish hues. The red is for the warmth of the rising of the sun; the day's beginning. The blue is for the coolness of the evening; the day's end. The reverse order might symbolize that Christ is always present – the beginning and ending of all things – in a continuous cycle.

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|---|---|
| 1: The Alpha & the Omega – 1 st and last letters of the Greek (Gk) alphabet. | 2: Genesis & creation of light and dark. |
| 3: Bright sun, Jesus, "I am the light of the world." | 4: Crescent moon, Mary, who reflects the light of Christ. |
| 5: (Top = Passion Cross, Bottom = Christ heals.) | 6: Latin Cross with abbreviated Gk, IHCOYC, Jesus Christ. |
| 7: Top = Gk initials for Jesus Christ, Bottom = Gk monogram, Chi Rho, for Christ. | 8: (Two Crosses.) |
| 9: (Top = Maltese cross, Beatitudes & regeneration, Bottom = "Treparded cross.") | |
| 10: (Two Crosses.) | 11: (Two Crosses.) |
| | 12: (Two Crosses, Bottom is variation of Celtic Cross.) |
| 13: Easter Cross with color burst of light and life. | 14: Cross with triangle, a symbol of the Trinity. |

Note: listings in parentheses are uncertain as to symbolism intended.

Composed: 11/14/2007