

A GLOSSARY OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND ACADEMIC DRESS

Alb: a white linen vestment reaching to the feet and decorated with six apparels: the back, the breast, the cuffs, and the lower hem both front and back. A mass vestment.

Almuce: a fur hood or cape with hanging tails in front. A processional vestment.

Amice: originally a hood, the amice became a rectangle of linen with an embroidered panel (an apparel) along one side which, when folded and placed around the neck, formed an ornamental collar. A mass vestment.

Apparel: any ornamental embroidery, usually a border to an ecclesiastical garment.

Cappa clausa: academic dress. A long garment worn over a cassock or undertunic, fur-lined. The Master's gown has two arm slits; those for holders of the Doctor of Divinity and Canon Law, one slit.

Cassock: an undertunic, usually black, and fur-lined for warmth, the fur sometimes visible at the cuffs on brasses. A processional garment and also the basic garment of academics before the Reformation.

Chasuble: a large, oval mass vestment, originally with an opening in the middle for the head, but later cut away at the sides. The distinctive mark of a priest, it was sometimes decorated in front with a T-shaped orphrey.

Choral cope: a long, plain cope with a hood worn by a canon or monk.

Cope: a semi-circular cloak, often with an orphrey along its edge, that is fastened at the neck by a morse. A processional vestment.

Crosier: a jeweled staff with a crook, often elaborate, at the end; carried by bishops and abbots.

Cross staff: a staff with a cross head rather than a crook; carried by archbishops.

Dalmatic: a vestment worn under the chasuble; a long-sleeved gown with slits at the sides and reaching to the knees where it is fringed; worn by a deacon over a tunicle.

Episcopal gloves: white gloves with a jeweled decoration (monial) on the back; worn by bishops, abbots, and archbishops.

Hood: a covering for head and neck, usually of fur. These were of different sizes and often distinguished various academic or ecclesiastical ranks.

Infulae: two silk strips or lappets hanging from the mitre behind the ears; worn by bishops, abbots, archbishops.

Maniple: once a napkin used in the mass, the maniple dwindled to an embroidered strip looped over the sleeve of the left arm. A mass vestment.

Monial: an enameled plate or jewels on the back of episcopal gloves.

Morse: a large clasp which fastens the cope at the neck; a part of the processional vestment.

Orphrey: a highly ornamental embroidered strip of material sewn down either side of the cope.

Pall (or pallium): a T- or Y-shaped circle of lambs wool worn by archbishops above the chasuble, decorated with crosses, its pendant ends weighted both front and back.

Pileus: a cap rising slightly to a point in the middle; an academic cap usually worn by Doctors of Sacred Theology, Canon Law, etc.

Pontifical ring: ring worn over the glove on a finger of the right hand by bishops, abbots, and archbishops.

Sandals: episcopal slippers ornamented with three strips of embroidery.

Skull cap: small, tight-fitting cap worn by the seven orders of clergy from doorkeeper to priest, and Masters of Art.

Stole: a long embroidered band, usually fringed at the ends, worn around the back of the neck and hanging down in front; on brasses, usually only the fringed ends are visible below the chasuble. A mass vestment.

Surplice: a loose, white linen garment with long hanging sleeves worn over the cassock but usually shorter. A processional garment.

Tabard: a long, fairly close-sleeved or sleeveless garment worn by Bachelors of Art, Medicine, and Canon Law; the sleeves might be wide, end at the elbows, and pointed.

Tunicle: a long-sleeved gown with slits at the sides, worn over the alb by a sub-deacon.

Vexillum: a scarf hanging from or twisted around the episcopal staff, probably to prevent tarnishing.