



G. Emmett Cardinal Carter Display Artifacts, Vestments & Symbols

(Items and case donated with generous support from the family and close friends of the late Cardinal.)

CENTRE
TOP ▼ BOTTOM

Precious Mitre

The precious mitre is worn by the pontiff and all bishops on the most festive occasions in the life of the Church. It is called precious because it is richly adorned, often embedded with gemstones. The precious mitre is always covered in silk cloth, of white or silver, and is elaborately embroidered with silk and gold in filigree style or designs more elaborate in nature. The lining of the precious mitre is red silk and makes use of gold tassels only. When in the presence of the Pope, cardinals wear this mitre.

*Vatican II Council Ring (gold)

Given to Cardinal Carter while he was Bishop of London, Ontario. It was a gift from Pope Paul VI** to all the prelates who attended the ecumenical council of Vatican II. The ring is pointed at the top and shaped like a mitre. Depicted are three arched niches: Christ in the centre; St. Peter on the left; St. Paul on the right. The artist's signature is inscribed, "E. Manfrini". Paul VI's coat of arms is stamped on the inverse of the band. **AF.361 (ACC.2005-020)**.

* *Courtesy of the Archives of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto (ARCAT)*

** *Pope Paul VI was beatified on October 19, 2014 and is now referred to as Blessed Paul VI.*

Portrait as Cardinal

Yousuf Karsh, Ottawa, ON, colour, framed (1980).

Medal

Medal with Pope John Paul II*** on one side and G. Emmett Cardinal Carter's coat of arms, as Archbishop of Toronto, imprinted on the back.

*** *Pope John Paul II was canonized on April 27, 2014 and is now referred to as St. John Paul II.*

Triple Anniversary Coin

Coin in velvet box. Cardinal coin reads: "1912 (birth date), 1937 (ordained as a priest), 1962 (ordained as a Bishop) and 1987 (celebrated 50 years as a priest at 75 years of age)".

Framed photo

Tom & Minnie Carter's 50th wedding anniversary in 1945 with 3 of their 8 children [Rev. Gerald Emmett Carter (far left), Sister Mary Carter and Rev. Alexander Carter]. Other siblings were Margaret, Irene (Sister Mary Lenore), Cyril, Tom and Frank.

Pope Installing Cardinal

Pope John Paul II installing Carter as Cardinal in Rome, June 30, 1979.

Chalice

Chalice and paten presented by Cardinal Carter on the formal opening of the Cardinal Carter Library September 29, 1995. Originally given to Cardinal Carter by Pope John Paul II during the Pope's stay in Toronto (September 1984).

Funeral Prayer Card

Front (depicts Cardinal Carter in profile) and back of card, indicates dates of birth and death, ordination as priest, consecration as a Bishop and creation as Cardinal.

Funeral Guest Register, April 10, 2013

For Cardinal's funeral (wooden covers with etched crest, PAX ET LVX). Inside page indicates

"In Memory of Gerald Emmett Cardinal Carter

Born March 1, 1912

Montreal, Quebec

Entered into Rest April 6, 2003

Age 91 years, 1 month, 6 days"

Funeral Rites Programme

Funeral Rites of Gerald Emmett Cardinal Carter (The Funeral Mass, Thursday, 10th April 2003 – Order of Service).

LEFT

CHOIR DRESS

The choir dress is worn for public prayer apart from the celebration of mass or when attending mass but not as a celebrant. When in choir dress, a Latin-rite cardinal wears scarlet vestments whose red colour symbolizes a cardinal's willingness to die for his faith. The vestments found in scarlet are: his cassock, mozzetta, zucchetto and biretta. His rochet is always in white, and while the previously mentioned items are the same for all cardinals, the rochet can differ in design and intricacies.

Mozzetta

A short, elbow length, cape that completely encircles the prelate. It closes in the front with 12 silk-covered buttons which represent the 12 apostles.

Rochet

A garment of jurisdiction which reaches below the knee made of linen, lace or linen embroidery.

Cassock

A full-length, form-fitting red garment. The choir cassock used for public ceremonies of the church, is made of watered silk. Thirty-three buttons are used to close the garment, regardless of the height of the wearer, to symbolize the 33 years Christ spent on this earth. Each sleeve has 5 buttons, symbolizing the 5 wounds of Christ.

Fascia

The fascia, also most commonly known as the 'sash', became commonplace because of the looser-fitting nature of the cassock of the day; however in 1624 Pope Urban VIII mandated its use as a symbol of one's commitment to a life devoted to Christ. Cardinals wear the scarlet watered silk fascia with hand-knotted silk fringe. The fascia is always draped down the left side, slightly forward and placed above the belt line and just below the breastbone.

Pontifical Pectoral Cross

The pontifical pectoral cross is traditionally more ornate and is made of gold. The stones permitted cardinals are the sapphire, the diamond and the ruby. The pontifical cross is the only pectoral cross permitted for use with the choir dress. The pontifical cross must always be suspended from the silk cord.

*AF.358: Pectoral cross on display is gold with amethyst in centre.

*Courtesy of the Archives of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto (ARCAT)

Biretta

A square, ridged cap worn over the zucchetto in cardinalatial red.



G. Emmett Cardinal Carter's Coat of Arms

RIGHT

SIMAR

A Cardinal will wear a simar at nonliturgical functions. Black wool with scarlet piping, silk stitching and buttons, simars are like a cassock but have an optional elbow-length shoulder cape. A simar is worn with a scarlet sash made of silk and it may be worn with a scarlet skullcap (zucchetto) but not with a biretta.

The simar is a garment of jurisdiction and not of the clerical state. Its use is now restricted to members of the prelature who possess episcopal dignity. The simar was not officially recognized as part of the episcopal or clerical vesture until 1872 when it was granted status at the Papal Court as acceptable garb for papal audiences.

Pectoral Cross

The pectoral cross is a small cross, traditionally no more than 6 inches in length, made of precious metal and worn at the breast by the pope and all cardinals, bishops, and abbots. Its name derives from the Latin word *pectus* (breast), as this cross is suspended from the neck by a chain.

Zucchetto

A close-fitting, saucer shaped, skull cap in cardinalatial red.

What is a Cardinal?

Rooted in the Latin word "cardo", meaning hinge, cardinals are created by a decree (order) of the Holy Father. They are senior church officials of the Roman Catholic Faith who assist the Pope, consulting with the Holy Father on important church matters. When a Pope dies, cardinals from around the world are called upon to elect a new Pontiff, in a gathering referred to as a conclave. Cardinals have been recognized as early as the pontificate of Sylvester I (314-335).

The College of Cardinals comprises cardinals representing the global Roman Catholic Church. Most are heads of major dioceses around the world or serve within the Vatican. The College of Cardinals includes 5 continents and 68 countries, 50 of which have cardinal electors. Cardinals are generally appointed to be members of at least one Vatican agency, and occasionally all cardinals are summoned to Rome to discuss major issues facing the church. When cardinals reach the age of 80, while they retain membership in the college and the title of cardinal, they lose an active role and cannot vote in a conclave to elect a new pope.

Significant Dates for G. Emmett Carter

Born: March 1, 1912 in Montreal, Quebec, the youngest of 8 siblings

Ordained Priest: May 22, 1937

Elected Titular Bishop of Altiburus and Auxiliary Bishop of London:
December 1, 1961

Consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of London: February 2, 1962

Appointed Bishop of London: February 17, 1964

Bishop of London, Ontario (1964-1978)

Promoted Metropolitan Archbishop of Toronto: April 29, 1978

Archbishop of Toronto (1978-1990)

Created Cardinal-priest of the Title of S. Maria in Traspontina:
June 30, 1979

Resigned: March 17, 1990

Served as Archbishop Emeritus of Toronto until 1999

Died: April 6, 2003

G. Emmett Cardinal Carter was a major player in the social and political forces in the latter half of the twentieth century that influenced Catholic public education and the teaching of religion in Quebec and Ontario. As Bishop of London he participated in the four sessions of the Second Vatican Council.

Sources:

Vestments and Symbols of the Office of the Cardinal. [Catholic Register](http://www.catholicregister.org/features/item/13836-vestments-and-symbols-of-the-office-of-the-cardinal), February 12, 2012, A7.

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Noonan, James – Charles, Jr. *The Church Visible: the ceremonial life and protocol of the Roman Catholic Church*. New York: Viking Press, 1996.