







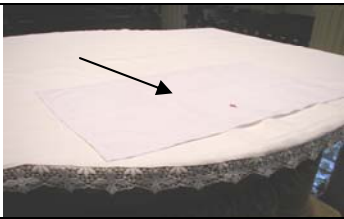











# LITURGICAL MINISTERS VOCABULARY LIST

Listed below are several items we use to celebrate Mass.  
It is helpful if you know what they are, what they are used for and where they are kept.





<p><b>SACRISTY</b> The room where the priests vest for Mass and where the articles for Mass are stored. The servers' sacristy is next to it. That is where the servers vest.</p>	
<p><b>SANCTUARY</b> The center, raised area of the Church where the altar, ambo, and priest's and deacon's chairs are located. The Bishop's chair called the cathedra is also located in the sanctuary.</p>	
	<p>A predella is the platform or step on which an altar stands (predalla It. = kneeling stool)</p>
<p><b>AMBO: (or pulpit)</b> This is where the scriptures are read.</p>	
<p><b>CREDESCENCE TABLE</b> The glass-topped table against the pillar where the sacramentary, communion cups, chalice, ciboria and other items used during Mass is kept.</p>	
<p><b>CHALICE</b> The cup in which the priest puts the wine to be consecrated. Many priests are given chalices as a gift for their ordination. They will generally use their own during the celebration of Mass.</p>	
	<p>Guest President    Msgr Offutt    Msgr Gregory</p>
<p><b>COMMUNION CUPS</b> The gold cups that the congregation drinks from when they receive the Eucharistic wine at mass.</p>	
<p><b>PATEN</b> The round plate on which the priests' host is placed. It always goes with the chalice. It could also refer to the round plates with wooden handles used when the Bishop is here.</p>	

<p><b>CIBORIUM</b> The short, gold bowls that hold the hosts to be consecrated during Mass. The plural form of ciborium is ciboria. This also includes the vessel brought from the Tabernacle containing the Blessed Sacrament.</p>	
<p><b>CORPORAL</b> The square cloth placed on the center of the altar (or on the right side of the altar). It is like a small tablecloth on which the paten, chalice and ciboria are placed.</p>	
<p><b>PURIFICATOR</b> The small white cloths which are used to wipe the chalice and communion cups. One is placed over the chalice and under the paten.</p>	
<p><b>FLAGON</b> A flagon is a vessel (sometimes glass, sometimes metal) for carrying liquids, similar to a pitcher. During the mass, along with the large ciborium, it is used to carry water and wine during the Offertory, the presentation of the Gifts.</p>	
<p><b>CRUETS</b> The small glass bottles which hold water (and in some cases wine) for Mass.</p>	
<p><b>BOWL AND TOWEL</b> The server pours water over the hands of the presider.</p>	
<p><b>ALB</b> White or off-white vestment that servers' wear and that priests wear underneath the stole and chasuble.</p>	

<p><b>CHASUBLE</b> The green, white, red, or purple vestment the priest wears over the alb during Mass.</p>	
<p><b>STOLE</b> The narrow strip of cloth the priest wears around his neck to show he's a priest and that a deacon wears across his chest to show he is a deacon.</p>	
<p><b>TABERNACLE</b> The square, wood container with the gold dome on top of it where the Blessed Sacrament is kept.</p>	
<p><b>SACRAMENTARY</b> Also referred to as the <b>ROMAN MISSAL</b>. The red book which contains all the Mass prayers.</p>	
<p><b>LECTIONARY</b> The book which has the scripture readings for Mass and which is kept on the ambo. The Lectionary is based on a three year cycle. Year A: Matthew Year B: Mark Year C: Luke</p>	
<p><b>BOOK OF THE GOSPELS</b> The book which has the Gospel readings for Mass and is carried in the opening procession by the deacon or the lector then placed on the altar. During the Gospel acclamation, priest/deacon carries the Book of the Gospels in procession to the ambo to proclaim the Gospel.</p>	
<p><b>BLESSED SACRAMENT</b> This looks like bread and wine, but is really the Body and Blood of Jesus.</p>	

<p><b>THURIBLE</b> The vessel in which the charcoal is burned. Incense is placed on the hot charcoal to make a pleasant fragrance.</p>	
<p><b>INCENSE BOAT</b> The small container in which the incense is kept and which is always carried with the thurible. The cathedral has several with different designs.</p>	
<p><b>PALL:</b> The long white cloth placed over a coffin at a funeral.</p>	
<p><b>CONSECRATION</b> That time in the Mass when the priest changes the Bread into the Body and Blood of Jesus by saying, "this is my Body, which will be given up for you." And the words "this is the cup of my blood," changing wine into the Body and Blood of Jesus. From that moment on, Bread and Wine are no longer on the altar, only the Body and Blood of Jesus.</p>	
<p><b>EUCHARIST</b> This can be another name for the Mass, or can refer to the Body and Blood of Jesus.</p>	
<p><b>HOSTS</b> The round flat pieces of bread used in the Mass which become the Body and Blood of Christ that we receive in Holy Communion.</p>	



<p><b>EASTER CANDLE</b>  (Also called the Paschal Candle) The large, richly decorated candle that is placed next to the ambo (pulpit) during the Easter Season or the Baptismal font during Ordinary Time.</p>	
<p><b>GENUFLECT</b>  To go down on one knee, (usually the right knee) out of respect for the Blessed Sacrament.</p>	
<p><b>KNEEL</b>  To go down on two knees and remain there.</p>	
<p><b>ALTAR</b>  The large ornately carved piece of in the middle of the sanctuary. It is called an "altar" because this is where the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ is offered to God. The flat stone forming the top of the altar is called a <b>MENSA</b>. Also called altar slab, altar stone.</p>	
<p><b>VESTIBULE</b>  The front entrance area of the Church where the entrance procession begins.</p>	
<p><b>AMBRY</b> The place behind the Bishop's chair where the sacred oils are kept. There are three kinds of sacred oils.  <b>The Oil of Catechumens</b> ("Oleum Catechumenorum" used in Baptism along with water, in the consecration of churches, in the blessing of Altars, in the ordination of priests.  <b>The Holy Chrism</b> ("Sanctum Chrisma") or "Oil of Gladness," which is olive oil mixed with a small amount of balm or balsam. It is used in Confirmation, Baptism, in the consecration of a Bishop, the consecration of a various things such as churches, chalices, patens, and bells.  <b>The Oil of the Sick</b> ("Oleum Infirmorum"), which is used in Unction.</p>	