

<p>The priest or bishop leading the assembly in a Mass. (Celebrant)</p>	<p>When there are two or more priests or bishops joining in the celebration of Mass. (Concelebrants)</p>
<p>They are ordained; they assist the priest or bishop at the altar, proclaim the Gospel, and, on occasion, may give the homily. (Deacons)</p>	<p>They are entrusted with reading the first reading in daily Mass or the first and second readings at Sunday Masses or other major feasts. (Lectors or Readers)</p>
<p>The church's term for any layperson delegated to assist in distributing Communion because of a lack of sufficient ordained ministers to administer the sacrament in a reasonable amount of time. (Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion)</p>	<p>They were once exclusively male and they assist the priest at the altar. (Altar Servers)</p>
<p>Since servers can also be adults as well as younger boys and girls, this generic term is for all those who assist the priest at the altar. (Acolytes)</p>	<p>In the opening procession of many liturgies, this person holds up a cross atop a pole and leads the procession. (Cross Bearer)</p>
<p>This is the metal vessel fastened to a chain, in which incense is placed atop lit charcoal. (Thurible or Censor)</p>	<p>This person carries the metal vessel fastened to a chain, in which incense is placed atop lit charcoal. (Thurifer)</p>

<p>The individual who leads the congregation in song at various points in the Mass. (Cantor)</p>	<p>A group of singers that sings at Mass. (Choir)</p>
<p>They are also referred to as Greeters or Welcomers. They greet the worshipers as they enter the church and may assist them in finding a seat. (Ushers)</p>	<p>The area of the church that holds the altar, ambo and celebrant's chair and, in a cathedral, the bishop's chair. (Sanctuary)</p>
<p>The raised pulpit where the Liturgy of the Word is proclaimed. (Ambo)</p>	<p>The reading stand from which the word of God is proclaimed during the Liturgy of the Word. (Lectern)</p>
<p>The chair of the priest celebrant is the place where he sits at certain times in the Mass and from which (usually standing) he leads prayers during the introductory rites, the Liturgy of the Word, the prayer after Communion and the closing rite. (Presider's Chair, Celebrant's Chair)</p>	<p>First blessed and lit at the Easter Vigil, it is placed prominently in the sanctuary and lit at all Masses throughout the Easter season. After that, it is often placed in the baptistery for the rest of the year for the celebration of baptism, and it is placed in the sanctuary for funerals. (Pascal Candle)</p>
<p>Contains all the parts of the Mass for a specific season in the liturgical year including instructions on when to stand, sit, or kneel. (Missal)</p>	<p>Contains the opening prayer, prayer over the gifts, prayer after communion, and solemn blessings, Eucharistic prayers and prefaces for all of the Masses, including special occasions. (Sacramentary)</p>

<p>This book contains the gospel reading for each Sunday of the three-year cycle, plus all solemnities, feasts, and ritual Masses that are celebrated throughout the liturgical year. (Book of the Gospels)</p>	<p>The book of readings from Scripture, arranged according to what readings are to be read at any particular Mass throughout the year. (Lectionary)</p>
<p>A table in the sanctuary of a church, usually fixed in place, at which the central part of the Mass, the Liturgy of the Eucharist, is celebrated. (Altar)</p>	<p>A stemmed cup used on the altar at Mass to hold the wine that is consecrated into the blood of Christ. (Chalice)</p>
<p>A vessel used to hold the Hosts which will be used for communion. They are also used to reserve the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle. (Ciborium)</p>	<p>The staff a bishop carries in procession and uses briefly at some other parts of the Mass. It symbolizes the bishop's pastoral authority as shepherd of his people. (Crozier)</p>
<p>A long-sleeved, ankle-length white robe worn by a bishop or priest while celebrating Mass or by a deacon assisting at Mass, and possibly by some lay ministers such as altar servers and lectors. (Alb)</p>	<p>A loose outer vestment similar to a poncho worn by a priest or bishop when celebrating Mass. It rests on the shoulders and may drape, front and back, to somewhere between the knees and ankles. Its color varies with the nature of the feast or liturgical season being celebrated at the Mass of that day. (Chasuble)</p>
<p>A vestment similar to the chasuble, which a deacon assisting at Mass may wear over the alb and stole, especially on more solemn occasions. The alb and stole are required; this is not. (Dalmatic)</p>	<p>The proper name used by Catholics for the consecrated bread and wine which are the body and blood of Christ. (Holy Eucharist)</p>

<p>The deacon, priest or bishop's preaching on the Gospel or other Scripture readings or other texts from the Mass of the day. (Homily)</p>	<p>A common term in Catholicism used for the rounds of unleavened bread consecrated during Mass to become the real body of Christ. (Host)</p>
<p>A folding, pointed hat with two ribbon-like tails that is worn by a bishop at certain times during the Mass, most notably in the opening and closing processions. (Mitre)</p>	<p>A circlet of white lamb's wool with black crosses that an archbishop wears around his neck when celebrating Mass in his archdiocese or any of the neighboring dioceses that form part of his province. It has a tail in front and back, giving it a "Y" shape when viewed from front or back. (Pallium)</p>
<p>A side room in a church where the celebrant and other ministers vest for Mass. (Sacristy)</p>	<p>The locked container in a church, usually of fine artistry and plated with gold or other fine metal, and fixed permanently on a table or in a niche, where consecrated bread that was not consumed at Mass is reserved. (Tabernacle)</p>
<p>The general term for the outer liturgical garb worn by bishops, priests and deacons while celebrating or assisting at Mass. (Vestments)</p>	<p>The small skull cap worn by a bishop at Mass. A pope wears a white one, a cardinal, red, and a bishop, purple. (zucchetto)</p>
<p>A long sleeved, ankle-length black robe with a Roman collar at the neck, but in the United States most priests prefer simple clerical street garb—black pants and a black shirt with the Roman collar. (Cassock)</p>	<p>This is a wide-sleeved garment, slipped over the head, covering the shoulders, and coming down below the hips. It is worn over the cassock. (Surplus)</p>

<p>Historically Roman magistrates wore a long scarf when engaged in their official duties. When a priest celebrates Mass or administers the Sacraments, he wears this as a sign that he is acting in the name of Christ. The priest wears this around his neck. The deacon wears this over his right shoulder, crossing his heart. (Stole)</p>	<p>A rope with tasseled ends, to gird the alb and tie the stole to the waist. (Cincture)</p>
<p>In a cathedral, this is the chair from which the bishop leads prayers when he is the celebrant of a Mass. (Cathedra)</p>	<p>A white cloth used to cleanse the chalice. It resembles a napkin. (Purificator)</p>
<p>The small bowl that priests use to wash their hands during the Liturgy of Eucharist. (Finger Bowl)</p>	<p>The tablecloth for the altar that is always white. (Altar Cloth)</p>
<p>The small table off to one side of the sanctuary for sacred vessels. (Credence Table)</p>	<p>Another name for the holy water fountains or fonts at the entrances of the church. (Stoup)</p>
<p>Holds the incense until it is placed in the metal vessel fastened to a chain, in which incense is placed atop lit charcoal by the celebrant. (Boat)</p>	<p>The small pitchers of water and wine for the Mass. (Cruets)</p>

<p>The cloth covering used to hide the chalice and paten up to the offertory and after Holy Communion. (Chalice Veil or Peplum)</p>	<p>The cross carried during the opening and closing procession of the Mass. (Processional Cross)</p>
<p>The small dish usually used with the chalice. (Paten)</p>	<p>The stiff, square, white cover that is placed over the paten when it is on the chalice. (Pall)</p>
<p>They are rung during the Consecration of the Mass. (Bells)</p>	<p>The small white cloth placed in the center of the altar where the vessels containing the bread and wine during Mass will become the Body and Blood of Christ. (C corporal)</p>
<p>The rod that is dipped into holy water and sprinkled upon the parishioners as the priest passes by. (Aspergillum)</p>	<p>The light that burns continually when the Blessed Sacrament is present. (Sanctuary Lamp)</p>
<p>A sacred vessel designed to expose the consecrated Host to the congregation either for adoration in church or carrying in procession, particularly on the Solemnity of the Body and Blood of Christ. (Monstrance)</p>	<p>A cape-like garment which is put over the shoulders and hangs to the ankles, it is open in the front and worn by a priest or deacon in processions at Benediction and in other services. (Cope)</p>

<p>Also called the humeral veil. This is a long narrow shawl-like vestment used at Benediction. (Benediction Veil)</p>	<p>This is container to hold Holy water that is carried by the priest. (Aspersory)</p>
<p>A 10-inch square container to hold the Corporal. (Burse)</p>	<p>The color worn during Advent and Lent. (Violet)</p>
<p>The color worn during Christmas and Easter seasons. (White)</p>	<p>The color worn on Good Friday, Palm Sunday, Pentecost, and other Masses of the Holy Spirit and the feasts of martyrs. (Red)</p>
<p>The color worn on Ordinary Time. (Green)</p>	<p>Color worn on the 3rd Sunday of Advent (Gaudete Sunday) and the 4th Sunday of Lent (Laetare Sunday). (Rose)</p>
<p>A long bench with a back, placed in rows in the main part of some churches to seat the congregation. (Pew)</p>	<p>A board (sometimes cushioned) for someone to kneel on. (Kneelers)</p>