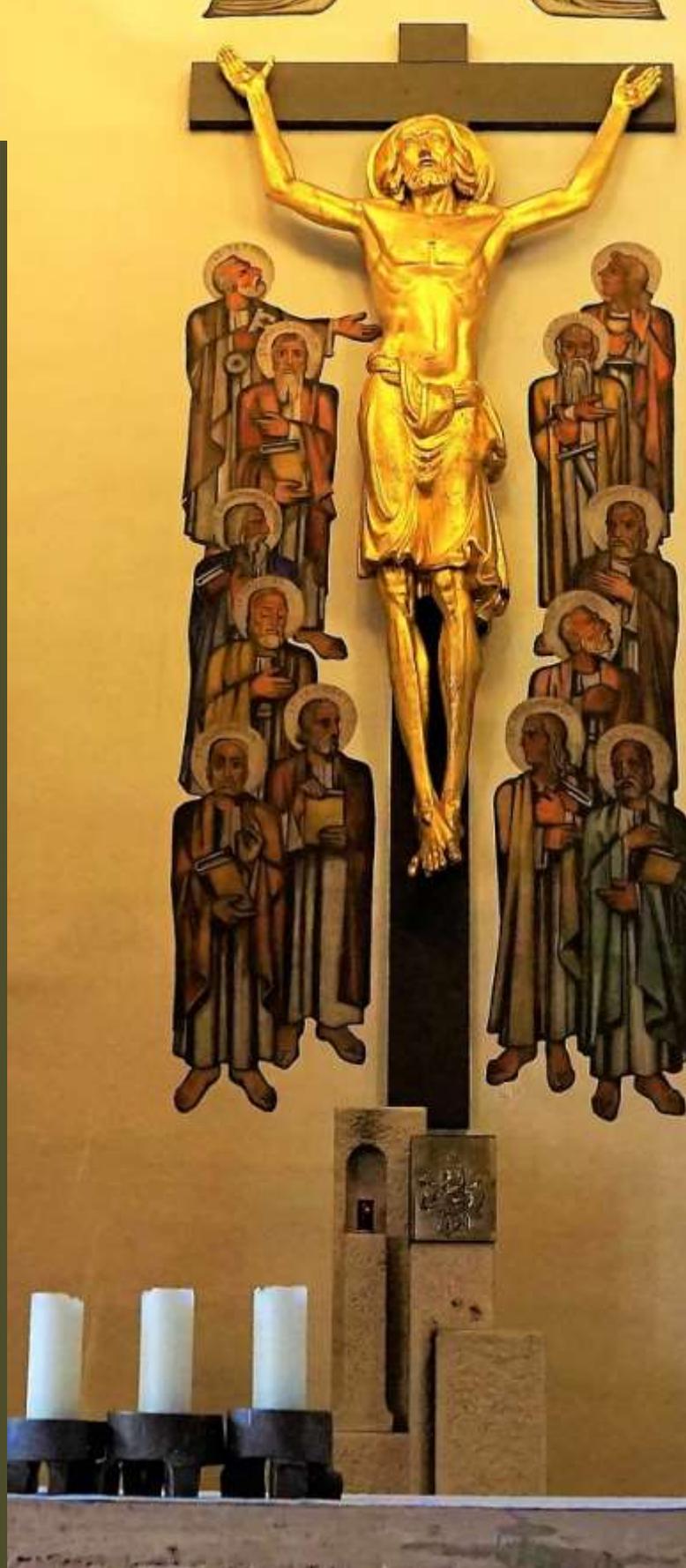


Training Manual
ALTAR MINISTERS
Junior and Senior

Archdiocese of Perth
Liturgical Guidelines

Centre for Liturgy
2018 Edition



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Please Note: Any reference to The General Instruction of the Roman Missal (GIRM) is taken from the Final Text With Application for Australia, 2012.

1. Preamble

In July 1992 Pope John Paul II confirmed a Vatican clarification that the 1986 **Code of Canon Law** allows both males and females of any age to assist at serving Mass.

In the spirit of this clarification the role of the Junior and Senior Ministers in the Archdiocese of Perth is outlined below.

2. Who Can Be an Altar Minister?

Inclusiveness is the objective of all ministries.

Who can be a Junior Altar Minister?

- In the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth those who are to act as Junior Altar Ministers are to be baptised Catholics seven years or older, male or female.

The Parish Priest, in consultation with a parent and the parish coordinator of Junior Altar Ministers approves the appointment of young people to this ministry.

Who can be a Senior Altar Minister?

- Senior Ministers can be male or female 18 years old or older.

Senior Altar Ministers are appointed by the Parish Priest.

3. The Role of Altar Ministers

Junior Altar Ministers: Boys and Girls

- The Altar Ministers take part in the procession to and from the sanctuary and assist in areas pertaining to the altar and ambo allocated to them.
- They assist with the smooth flow of the liturgy, so creating an atmosphere of worship and prayer.
- They enable the priest and the congregation to celebrate the Eucharist in a worthy manner.

Senior Altar Ministers: Men and Women

- The Altar Ministers take part in the procession to and from the sanctuary and assist in areas pertaining to the altar and ambo allocated to them.
- They may assist with the distribution of Communion if they are Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion.
- They may assist with the distribution of Communion as an ad-hoc Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion, if needed.
- In the absence of an Acolyte, for a particular liturgical celebration, a Senior Altar Minister does all that is required to facilitate the dignity of the celebration under the supervision of the Parish Priest or Chaplain.

In the Archdiocese of Perth, the ministry of Altar Ministers both junior and senior is encouraged. In order to make sure that this ministry continues only ONE Acolyte, with the required number of Altar Ministers, assist at parish Masses.

(Guidelines for Altar Ministers, Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion, Acolytes. Archdiocese of Perth, Page 18)

4. Training Objectives

The Objectives of Altar Minister Training

To develop an understanding of the Mass, at an age appropriate level with an awareness of how to serve at Mass and move when necessary to support the dignity of the celebration.

- To develop an understanding of the prayers of the church.
- To develop a knowledge of the books, vessels, and linen used at Mass.
- To carry out the formation and training of both Junior Altar Ministers and Senior Altar Ministers at an age appropriate level.

An altar minister can be male or female, adults or children, who are willing to learn to, or already have knowledge of:

- How and when to genuflect and bow.
- How to make the sign of the cross.
- When to sit, kneel, and stand.
- How to process to and from the sanctuary.
- The flow of the Mass.
- The language of the Mass.
- The seasons of the Liturgical year and major feast days.

5. Preparation before Mass

It is important that ministers are willing to come on time and be committed to their roster. Parents need to be able to support Junior Altar Ministers so that they can arrive in good time to assist with the setting up for Mass.

- Altar Ministers should be present at least 15 minutes before Mass.
- They should dress appropriately for the occasion and come well groomed. Whatever is worn under an alb will show through. Ministers should wear white or a solid colour and sensible shoes.
- Before assisting with the set up for Mass, Altar Ministers should be vested with an alb and cincture.
- Whenever they pass in front of the tabernacle while setting up before Mass they should give a profound bow.
- When helping to set up for the Mass, they should carry things carefully.

- Ministers' responsibilities should be decided before Mass begins.
- When not sure about the items needed they should ask an Acolyte, Deacon, Senior Altar Minister or the Priest.
- They light the candles before the Mass begins.
- Altar Ministers, with direction from the Acolyte, Deacon or Priest, may place the gifts on the offertory table before Mass.
- They make sure any candles/cross to be carried in the Entrance Procession are ready before Mass.
- They should be ready to join in the prayer before Mass.
- When there is no Acolyte or Deacon the Altar Ministers may assist the priest by putting out the Roman Missal and items that are required for Mass.
- The customs of serving will vary slightly for each parish. The guidelines need to be used in a pastoral way and in conjunction with the celebrants needs.

- *Maintain reverence always.*
- *Do not chat or speak loudly when serving Mass.*
- *Hands on knees when seated.*

6. Instructions for Serving at Mass

Forming the Procession

Number of Altar Ministers required for a Sunday Mass

- One Deacon [there may not be a Deacon in the parish]
- One Acolyte.
- One Senior Altar Minister.
- Two Junior Altar Ministers.

The customs of serving will vary slightly for each parish. The guidelines need to be used in a pastoral way and in conjunction with the approved Liturgical books of the Catholic Church. The primary role of the altar minister is to assist the priest in the celebration of the Mass.

Entrance Procession

When the people are gathered, the Priest and ministers, wearing the sacred vestments, go in procession to the altar in this order:

ministers who carry lighted candles, and between them an acolyte or other minister with the cross;

the acolytes and other ministers;

a reader, who may carry a Book of the Gospels [though not a Lectionary] slightly elevated;

[If a Deacon is present he will carry the book of Gospels]

the priest (celebrant) who is to celebrate the Mass. GIRM 120

Reaching the Sanctuary

When they reach the altar, the Priest and ministers make a profound bow. GIRM 122

If, however, the tabernacle with the Most Blessed Sacrament is situated in the sanctuary, the Priest, the Deacon, and the other ministers genuflect when they approach the altar and when they depart from it, but not during the celebration of Mass itself. Ministers carrying the processional cross or candles bow their heads instead of genuflecting. GIRM 274

- Altar Ministers not carrying anything genuflect when the priest genuflects once they reach the sanctuary steps if the Tabernacle is behind the altar.
- If the Tabernacle is not behind the Altar they make a profound bow to the Altar.
- The candle bearers and the cross bearer do not genuflect but give a bow of the head.
- Altar Ministers place what they are carrying in the correct place and then go to their seats. Acolytes and Altar Ministers do not sit beside the Priest.
- The processional and altar candles should remain lit during the entire service. The processional candles are placed on a side credence table.
- The processional candles may also be the Altar candles.

Collect [Opening Prayer]

- The Altar Minister opens the Roman Missal at the correct page (this should have been marked before Mass by the Acolyte) and carries it to a position in front of the priest, so he can read from it.
- If there is a Roman Missal for the chair and another for the Altar the Minister returns to his/her seat and places the book close by for later use.

Gospel

- The candle bearers for the Gospel stand at the end of the second reading and pick up the processional candles from the Altar or the credence table.
- They move toward the centre of the Altar with the Priest or Deacon who is reading the Gospel.
- They process to the ambo with the Deacon or Priest.
- The candle bearers stand on each side of the Ambo, facing towards each other, during the reading of the Gospel and return to their seats after the words, "The Gospel of the Lord."
- If passing the Altar, they give a bow of the head.
- They place candles back on the Altar or the credence table before sitting down.

Preparation of the Gifts

The offerings of the faithful are received by the Priest, assisted by the acolyte or other minister.

GIRM 140

- The Altar Ministers with the Acolyte are responsible for setting the altar before the Presentation of Gifts.
- The Roman Missal and the corporal are placed on the Altar with the chalice.
- Altar Ministers may also be required to assist the Priest with the reception of the bread and wine.
- Altar Ministers hold the cruets with the wine and water for the Priest to use. They are then returned to the credence table.
- The bowl of water and towel are presented to the priest when he turns from the Altar.
- The towel is placed over the forearm of the Altar Minister carrying the bowl.
- An Altar Minister pours the water over the Priest's hands. The Priest then wipes his hands with the towel.
- Once the washing of the hands has taken place, the bowl and towel are returned to the credence table.

The Eucharistic Prayer

A little before the Consecration, if appropriate, a minister rings a small bell as a signal to the faithful. The minister also rings the small bell at each elevation by the Priest, according to local custom.

GIRM 150

The bell may be rung when:

- The Priest joins his hands and places them over the bread and wine to be consecrated.
- The Priest raises the Host, saying "This is my body."
- The Priest raises the Chalice, saying "This is my blood."
- An Altar Minister rings the bell for as long as the celebrant holds up the Eucharistic species.

Communion Time

- After the Priest takes Holy Communion, the Altar Ministers who are receiving Communion join the Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion for Communion.
- There is nothing in the **General Instruction of the Roman Missal** that requires Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion to wash their hands before they distribute the Body or Blood of Christ. If this does happen in your parish it is to be done off to the side of the sanctuary with no attention drawn to this action as it is not part of the ritual of the Mass. If Altar Ministers are involved in assisting with this action they are not to draw any attention to themselves.
- The Altar Ministers remove the Roman Missal from the altar while the community are receiving Holy Communion.
- The Altar Ministers present the Roman Missal to the Priest after Holy Communion for the final prayer and blessing.

Recessional Procession

After the celebration of Mass, the acolyte and other ministers return together with the Deacon and the Priest in procession to sacristy, in the same manner and in the same order in which they entered. GIRM 193

- The cross bearer carries the cross to the step of the sanctuary to form the procession at the end of Mass.
- The Altar Ministers return to the sacristy to finish with a prayer. They return those items that have been used to celebrate the Mass to the sacristy making sure they extinguish the candles.
- Altar Ministers can assist the Acolyte to wash the vessels and return them to their proper place for the next Mass. In the Archdiocese of Perth an Acolyte usually does this.
- They can also help prepare the church for the next Mass by picking up the discarded bulletins and collecting any lost items and placing them in the correct receptacle.



7. Using the Thurible at Mass

Preamble

It is necessary to train those who will be the thurifer and boat bearer at mass.

Thurification or incensation is an expression of reverence and of prayer, as is signified in Sacred Scripture (cf. Ps 140 [141]: 2; Rev 8:3). GIRM 276

Incense may be used optionally in any form of Mass:

- a. *during the Entrance Procession;*
- b. *at the beginning of Mass, to incense the cross and altar;*
- c. *at the procession before the Gospel and the proclamation of the Gospel itself;*
- d. *after the bread and the wine have been placed on the altar, to incense the offerings, the cross, and the altar, as well as the Priest and the people;*
- e. *at the Elevation of the Host and the chalice after the Consecration. GIRM 276*

Three swings of the thurible are used to incense:

- **the Priest**
- **the Book of the Gospels**
- **the people Cf. GIRM 277**

The three swings when incensing the people will go in different directions.

Before and after an incensation, a profound bow is made to the person or object that is incensed, except for the altar and the offerings for the Sacrifice of the Mass. (GIRM 277, Page 90)

How to Prepare the Incense for use at Mass

- Light the thurifer five minutes before Mass.
- Take the thurifer and boat to the Priest in the sacristy. He will put the incense in.

If incense is being used, before the procession begins, the Priest puts some into the thurible and blesses it with the Sign of the Cross without saying anything. GIRM 120

- The thurifer and the boat bearer lead the entrance procession.
- They bow their heads at the steps of the sanctuary when the Priest and other ministers genuflect. (Those who are carrying an object in a procession do not genuflect.)
- Once the priest and other ministers have genuflected or revered the altar with a bow, all Altar Ministers move to where they will be seated.
- The thurifer and boat bearer move with the celebrant to behind the altar.
- The thurifer and boat bearer stand at an appropriate distance from the priest while he venerates the altar.

The Priest goes up to the altar and venerates it with a kiss. Then, if appropriate, he incenses the cross and altar, walking around the latter. GIRM 123

- Once the priest has finished incensing the cross and altar he moves back behind the altar and hands the thurible to the altar minister which is then taken to an appropriate place ready for further incensation that may happen during the Mass.

At the Gospel Reading

*During the singing of the Alleluia or other chant, if incense is being used, the Priest puts some incense into the thurible and blesses it. Then, with hands joined, he bows profoundly before the altar and quietly says the prayer (Cleanse my heart...). **GIRM 132***

The Priest or Deacon then moves to the Altar, where the book of the Gospels has been placed when processed in at the entrance procession. He then moves to the ambo. The book is carried slightly elevated. He is preceded by the altar ministers, who may carry the thurible and the candles.

*At the ambo, the Priest or Deacon opens the book and, with hands joined, says, The Lord be with you, to which the people reply, And with your spirit. Then he says, A reading from the holy Gospel, making the Sign of the Cross with his thumb on the book and on his forehead, mouth, and breast, which everyone else does as well. The people proclaim, Glory to you, O Lord. The Priest or Deacon incenses the book, if incense is being used. **GIRM 134***

- The thurifer leads the procession to the ambo and stands just near or behind it ready to hand the Priest or Deacon the thurible. After the Priest or Deacon has said “*Glory to you, O Lord*”, he takes the thurible to incense the Book of the Gospels.

Procession

Thurifer

Candle bearers side by side

Priest or Deacon carrying the Book of the Gospels.

- Once the Ambo is reached the thurifer moves off to the side near the ambo.
- The candle bearers stand either side of the ambo.
- Once the Book of the Gospels has been incensed the thurible is taken to an appropriate place ready for the incensation during the Eucharistic Prayer.
- Three swings of the thurible are used to incense the Gospel Book which is done by the Priest or Deacon.

Preparation of the Gifts

*After placing the gifts on the altar, the Priest bows profoundly and says quietly (With humble spirit). **GIRM 143***

*If incense is being used, the Priest then puts some in the thurible, blesses it without saying anything, and incenses the offerings, the cross and the altar. While standing at the side of the altar, a minister incenses the Priest and then the people. **GIRM 144***

- After the gifts of bread and wine have been processed to the sanctuary and the priest has received the gifts and placed them on the altar he then prepares the chalice and prays quietly. Once this has all taken place incensation begins.
- The thurifer and boat bearer move to the Priest behind the altar.
- The Priest adds incense to the thurible and then incenses the bread and wine, the cross and the altar, with three swings of the thurible.

- While this is happening the incense boat bearer moves back to his position with the other Altar Ministers.
- The Altar Minister who has handed the thurible to the Priest stands off to the side on the sanctuary while the Priest incenses the bread and wine, cross and altar.
- Once this action is complete the Priest then hands the thurible to the Acolyte or Altar Minister who then incenses the Priest with three swings of the thurible.
- The Acolyte or Altar Minister then moves to the front of the sanctuary and incenses the people using three swings of the thurible (see page 10).
- The three swings go in different directions to take in the whole congregation.

The Eucharistic Prayer

Before and after an incensation, a profound bow is made to the person or object that is incensed, except for the altar and the offerings for the Sacrifice of the Mass. (GIRM 277, Page 90)

If incense is being used, when the host and the chalice are shown to the people after the Consecration, a minister incenses them. GIRM 150

- At the *Holy, Holy, Holy* the thurifer alone moves to the front of the Altar and kneels on the Sanctuary step.
- At the elevation of the Body and Blood of Christ there are three swings of the thurible at each elevation. (No bows are made during this action.)
- When the Priest announces *The Mystery of Faith* the thurifer moves back to his position with the other Altar Ministers.
- The incense is then taken to an appropriate place in the church and is not used in the procession out of the church.



8. When a Bishop Celebrates Mass

- Two extra Altar Ministers are required to assist with the crosier and miter.
- They walk behind the Bishop, give a profound bow and take their seat close enough to be available when needed to assist with the Bishop's crosier and miter.

Crosier

As a rule, the Bishop holds the pastoral staff (crosier) when he:

- walks in procession
- listens to the Gospel reading
- gives the Homily
- bestows a blessing on people.

Mitre

As a rule, the bishop wears the mitre when he:

- is seated.
- gives the Homily
- greets the people, addresses them or gives them the invitation to pray.
- gives a solemn blessing
- confers a Sacrament
- walks in a procession.

The following are the times that the Altar Minister needs to be prepared to assist the Bishop:

- Entrance Procession.
- Incensing of the Altar the Bishop hands the crosier to the Altar Minister.
- After incensing the Altar: Receives crosier to walk back to presider's chair.
- Presiders Chair: Mitre and crosier removed at the chair.
- After the Introductory Rites and before the First Reading: the Bishop receives the mitre.
- When the Bishop stands for the Gospel Acclamation (after he puts incense in the thurible): the mitre is removed, and the crosier given to the Bishop.
- During the Homily: mitre and crosier are used.
- Profession of Faith: mitre and crosier are removed.
- After the Prayer over the Gifts: the Bishop removes the skull cap and either places it on the altar or hands it to an Altar Minister.
- After Holy Communion: the Bishop places the skull cap on his head.
- Final Blessing and Recessional Procession: Mitre and crosier are used.

When the Altar Ministers are seated but not holding mitre or crosier they place their hands on their knees.

Altar Ministers need to be close to the Bishop so that the mitre and crosier are always ready.

9. Assisting with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament

Altar Ministers may carry the candles in procession, and, in the absence of an Acolyte may assist the Priest or Deacon with the incensation and with the humeral veil.

EXPOSITION MAY BE DONE IN ONE OF TWO WAYS

I Placing a ciborium of previously consecrated hosts on the altar (usually done for short periods of adoration).

II Placing a previously consecrated large host in a monstrance on the altar (usually for longer or more solemn periods of adoration).

Exposition of the Holy Eucharist, either in a ciborium or in a monstrance, leads us to acknowledge Christ's marvelous presence in the Sacrament and invites us to the spiritual union with him that culminates in sacramental communion. In such exposition care must therefore be taken that everything brings out the meaning of Eucharistic worship in correlation with the Mass. Holy Communion and Worship of the Eucharist outside Mass, #82

Preparation

I. For exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in a monstrance the following are to be prepared:

1. Monstrance
2. Corporal
3. Four or six candles
4. Thurible and incense boat (used only if a Priest or Deacon is officiating)
5. Vestments for a Priest or Deacon: alb, stole (and optional cope) and humeral veil
6. Vestments for other ministers: albs
7. A copy of the Holy Communion and the Worship of Eucharist Outside Mass
8. Chair and kneeler for the minister
9. Tabernacle key.

II. For exposition of the Blessed Sacrament within a ciborium the following are to be prepared:

1. Corporal
2. At least two candles
3. Thurible and incense boat (used only if a priest or deacon is officiating)
4. Vestments for a Priest or Deacon: alb, stole (and optional cope) and humeral veil
5. Vestments for other ministers: albs, or other approved vesture
6. A copy of the Holy Communion and Worship of Eucharist Outside Mass
7. Chair and kneeler for the minister
8. Tabernacle key.

The Minister of Exposition

The ordinary minister for exposition of the Eucharist is a priest or deacon.

In the absence of a priest or deacon, an acolyte, an extraordinary minister of Holy Communion or another person appointed by the priest may publicly expose the Eucharist for the adoration of the faithful and then later repose it. Such ministers may open the tabernacle and either place the ciborium on the altar or place the Host in the monstrance on the altar. At the end of the period of adoration, they replace the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle. It is not lawful for them to give the blessing with the sacrament, nor do they incense it.

The minister of exposition of the blessed Sacrament and of the eucharistic blessing is a priest or deacon. In special circumstances the minister of exposition and deposition alone, but without the blessing, is an acolyte, an extraordinary minister of holy communion, or another person deputed by the local Ordinary, in accordance with the regulations of the diocesan Bishop.
The Code of Canon Law # 943

An Outline of the Rite

- Entrance Song or Instrumental Music
- Entrance of the Ministers
- Exposition (placing of the Blessed Sacrament on the altar in a Ciborium or monstrance)
- Song of Praise and Adoration
- Incensation (only if a priest or deacon is officiating)
- Greeting
- Opening Prayer
- Liturgy of the Word
 - Reading (s)
 - Meditative Silence
- Homily or Meditative Silence
- Intercessions
- Lord's Prayer
- Incensation during Eucharistic Song (only if a Priest or Deacon is officiating)
- Prayer
- Benediction (only if a Priest or Deacon is officiating)
- Divine Praises
- Reposition (placing the Blessed Sacrament back in the tabernacle)
- Acclamation or Song to accompany the reposition or to conclude this portion of an extended period of exposition
- Recession of Ministers.

An outline for Exposition and Benediction: *O Come let us Adore Him: Worship of the Eucharist outside Mass* is available to download from the Centre for Liturgy website:
www.liturgy.perthcatholic.org.au.

10. Co-Ordinators

- The co-ordinator for the Senior and Junior Altar Ministers is to be approved by the Parish Priest.
- Co-ordinators must have a valid Working with Children Check card.
- It is desirable that they be a member of the parish liturgy committee.
- The co-ordinator works with the safeguarding officers of the parish.
- An Altar Minister coordinator needs to be, where possible, the one who makes up the roster, so that only one person is a contact point and is aware of who is attending or not attending.
- A sign in system should be maintained so that the co-ordinator knows who has attended.

11. Archdiocesan Policy and Legal Requirements

Information is available from your parish Safeguarding officer or the Archdiocesan Safeguarding Office T: 9221 7762 | E: safeguarding@perthcatholic.org.au.

A 'Working with Children Check' card is required by Western Australian State Government legislation for all who are considered to work with children in the course of their duties, that is, for those who are working with any person under eighteen (18) years of age. This includes Senior Altar Ministers, Church workers, paid and unpaid, who are deemed to be working with children are also required to adhere to the policies and procedures of the Perth Catholic Archdiocese Safeguarding Program.

It is the responsibility of each Parish to keep a register of all church workers in child related work (paid and unpaid) with a valid 'Working with Children Check' card. Even those with an exemption are to be on this register.

A person is exempt from obtaining a check if they are a volunteer under the age 18.

An application package should be available from the local Post Office or may be obtained through the Parish Office. The application forms must be signed off by the Parish Priest.

The current cost of the application is: \$11.00 for Volunteers.

The Working with Children category is (11)

12. Training Session Sign-Up Sheet

- At the beginning of training the form below is to be completed by a parent or guardian of the Junior Altar Minister.

Example Signup Sheet

<i>Junior Altar Minister Information</i>	
<i>First Name</i>	<i>Surname</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>
<i>Parent/Guardian Information</i>	
<i>Mother's Full Name</i>	<i>Father's Full Name</i>
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Mobile</i>
<i>Email Address</i>	
<i>Emergency Contact Details</i>	
<i>Emergency Contact</i>	
<i>Emergency Telephone/Mobile Number</i>	

COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT MY CHILD IN THIS MINISTRY

We/I [insert parent names] _____
 will support [insert child's name] in his/her ministry of Altar Service by assisting him/her to attend his/her rostered times and him/her to understand what is required of him/her.

Parents Signature: _____

Date: _____

Coordinators Signature: _____

A choice of the preferred Mass can be added to the registration form if required.

13. Reference Books

Handbook for Altar Servers

Lorenzo Testo Lorenzo Quadri
Catholic Truth Society, UK. 2015

Serve God with Gladness: A Manual for Servers

David Philippart
Liturgical Training Publications, USA. 1999

The General Instruction of the Roman Missal: Final Text with Application for Australia

International Commission on English in the Liturgy
St Paul's Publications, Australia. 2012

Ceremonial of Bishops

International Commission on English in the Liturgy
The Liturgical Press, USA. 1989

Code of Canon Law

The Canon Law Society, UK. 1984.

Making the Most of the Mass

Pilgrims Quest, Australia. 2017

O Come Let Us Adore Him: Worship of the Eucharist outside Mass

Centre for Liturgy, Archdiocese of Perth, Western Australia. 2018

Rite of Holy Communion - Worship of Eucharist outside Mass

International Commission on English in the Liturgy. 1975

Watch and Pray: Prayers for Eucharistic Devotion

Barry J Hickey. Life in Abundance, Western Australia. 2017

14. Glossary of Useful Terms

ALB:	A long white garment worn by priests, deacons, acolytes and altar ministers.
BOAT:	A small container that holds incense.
CHALICE:	A cup used to hold the Precious Blood.
CORPORAL:	A cloth placed on the altar on which the chalice and paten are placed.
CIBORIUM:	A covered container used to hold hosts/consecrated bread.
CINCTURE:	Cord worn around the waist.
CREDENCE TABLE:	A table in the sanctuary where the items needed for Mass are placed.
CROSIER:	A staff carried by the Bishop.
CRUET:	Container for the wine or water.
GENUFLECTION:	Lowering on to one knee out of respect for the presence of Christ.
HAND TOWEL:	A towel used to dry the hands of the priest.
MITRE:	A pointed hat worn by the Bishop.
OFFERTORY TABLE:	A small table on which the gifts of bread and wine that are brought forward at the procession of gifts are placed.
PATEN:	A small plate that is used by the priest to hold the host.
PROFOUND BOW:	A bow made with the body to the Altar.
PURIFICATOR:	A small cloth used to wipe the rim of the chalice during Communion.
ROMAN MISSAL:	The book used during Mass from which the priest takes the prayers.
SANCTUARY:	The raised area of the church where the altar, ambo and presidential chair are situated.
THURIBLE:	A vessel in which incense is burned, usually made of metal with a long chain or chains.
THURIFER:	The person who carries the thurible.



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