

SAINT BRIGID CATHOLIC CHURCH
ALTAR SERVER GUILD TRAINING MANUAL



ST. TARCISIUS
PATRON SAINT OF ALTAR SERVERS



LEAD BY SERVING

- ◆ Our Lord said that those who lead in his Church are called to *serve* others. That is what we do as Altar Server's ... *we lead by serving*.
- ◆ Be an example to others. It is very important to remember that it's not just what we do – it's also how we do it!
- ◆ Besides assisting the Priest and Deacons, we are also examples for the entire congregation. The people in the pews take their cue from us.
- ◆ Altar Servers demonstrate how important it is to worship Our Lord with *Reverence* and *Attentiveness*. We perform our duties with *Dignity* – reflecting the *True Present of Christ* at the Mass.
- ◆ We work with the Priest, Deacon, and others to make the Sacrifice of the Mass and other Liturgical Celebrations meaningful, faith enhancing events for the congregation.
- ◆ Young people have been *serving* at the Mass for centuries. Becoming a proficient Altar Server requires *Maturity* and *Skill*. Serving at the Altar of Christ is an *Honor* and a *Privilege*, and should always be taken seriously.

ALTAR SERVER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- ◆ Being responsible means arriving on-time (15 minutes early) when you are scheduled; or filling-in if you are needed
- ◆ Know the schedule. Sign in when you serve; Find a replacement if you are unable to serve; When not scheduled, stop by the Sacristy to make sure there are always three servers. Be prepared to serve every time you attend Mass. The Parish is depending on us!
- ◆ Post your schedule in a conspicuous place in your home to help you and your Mom and Dad remember.

ALTAR SERVER'S TASKS

We will have at least three Servers at every Mass:

- - 2 CANDLE BEARERS (C1 and C2), and
- - 1 CROSS/BOOK BEARER (CB).

Depending on the occasion, you may be any of these

The Candle Servers (C1 and C2):

- - Carry the candles in the entrance procession and recessional.
- - Assist with setup and cleanup of the altar.

The Cross/Book Server (CB):

- Usually the tallest and senior Server.
- Carries cross in processions
 - ◆ Entrance
 - ◆ Recessional
 - ◆ Assists at Credence Table
- Holds Roman Missal for the Priest during the opening and closing prayers
- Holds the Presider's book during the Creed and Prayers of the Faithful - if needed.
- Places the Roman Missal on the Altar during the Preparation of the Altar.
- Rings the bells at the Elevation of the Host and the Chalice.
- Moves the Roman Missal from the Altar to the chair after receiving Communion.

THE SANCTUARY IS HOLY

Appropriate Dress: As Servers, we *do not* draw attention to ourselves. We are to convey the *respect* and *solemnity* of the Mass.

- Wear your "Sunday Best" - dark shoes; preferably black. Sandals, sneakers and high-heeled or elevated shoes are not allowed. Trousers should be dark (no jeans). Collars should not extend above your cassock, and jewelry should not be loud or large, which includes earrings (posts or similar are best). Ladies with long hair should pull their hair back with inconspicuous hair ties. Socks or stockings, if worn, should be dark with no designs.

Appropriate Actions: Always perform your tasks with *dignity* and *reverence*. Altar Servers should not be a distraction to the congregation. Our ministry is to help others worship, and so we must observe *silence* and *reverence*. Some specifics:

- Walking: Walk with your back straight and your head held high; slowly and with dignity.
- Kneeling: When kneeling, our bodies are upright and our hands are folded in prayer in front of our chest, well above our waist.
- Standing: We stand straight as columns both feet firmly on the floor six to eight inches apart, which gives us balance and comfort at the same time. Do not lean against the furniture or against the walls.
- Sitting: When sitting, we fold our hands on our laps. Do not cross your legs or swing them. Sit down carefully and gracefully. Do not slouch, rock in your chairs, roll your heads, stretch or yawn.
- Bowing: Once Mass begins, the focus is on the Altar: every time we pass the Sanctuary, we stop and bow at the Altar (instead of the Tabernacle) during Mass. When handing or receiving anything from the Priest or Deacon, make a slight bow. Do not walk and bow at the same time.
- Genuflecting (do not do this when carrying something): When entering or leaving the Sanctuary, genuflect towards the Tabernacle. When doing so, keep your body straight and your hands in front of your chest, go down on your right knee. Watch to ensure your cassock does not get caught on the way down or up.

Your hands: Unless you are sitting down or carrying something, always keep your hands joined high in front of your chest, palm to palm, finger pointing upward, right thumb over left thumb. Use both hands when carrying anything. It is inappropriate to wave, fix hair, clean teeth or noses.

Your eyes: Always look toward the place where the action is happening: the Celebrant's chair, the Cantor's podium, Ambo during the Scripture readings and homily, or the Altar. Do not look at the people in the congregation; rather, look just above their heads. If there is an MC or Deacon, keep an eye on him. They might want you to do something at any time.

Others: Never talk during Mass unless it is urgent. Help one another out if someone has forgotten something. If you make a mistake, recover smoothly, no one might ever notice.

How to look sharp:

- Genuflect upon your right knee, bless yourselves with your right hand
- Make an inward turn and always emphasize the Altar.
- Keep cassock and surplice from being wrinkled and neglected. Hang them up in proper places and according to sizes. Leave them better than how you found them.
- Avoid causing distraction in the congregation

GENERAL PROCEDURES

Before you come to Church

- ◇ Make sure you get a good night sleep, so as not to distract the congregation by yawning.
- ◇ Make sure your shoes are clean.
- ◇ Make sure your hands and fingernails are clean.
- ◇ Make sure you have been to the toilet.
- ◇ Make sure you have had something to eat and drink.

When you arrive at church

Make sure you arrive at church at least 15-20 minutes before Mass starts. At 10 minutes before Mass begins, you will be replaced:

- ◇ Sign In on the sheets posted on the Bulletin Board in the main Sacristy
- ◇ Write your name on the Server Sign-in sheet and check the appropriate box
- ◇ Scheduled (you are the one scheduled to serve at this Mass)
- ◇ Substitute (you are taking the place of someone who contacted you)
- ◇ Alternate (you are filling in for someone who did not provide a substitute)

At 10 minutes before Mass if one of the assigned Servers (or their substitute) has not signed in, the Deacon or Priest will call outside the sacristy door for the person who is listed as the first alternate. If the Server who put his/her name down as first alternate is not outside the sacristy door, next to the steps leading to the choir loft, then the second alternate will be called, and so forth until the server positions are filled.

- ◇ If you are on the alternate list and your name has not been called, then at 5 minutes before Mass you may go into the sacristy to check the bulletin board to check whether or not you are needed for that particular Mass.
- ◇ More responsible Servers will have the opportunity to be scheduled more often. Make sure your hair is tidy.

Vesting

- ◇ Vest quickly and quietly
- ◇ Your cassock should reach to the tops of your shoes and the sleeves should reach almost to the palms of your hands. It is better to wear a cassock that's a little too big than one that is too small.

Pray

Gather together and recite a prayer before Mass.

Altar Candles and Ambo Candles

- ◇ Once vested, one server should go down and light the 6 candles around the altar and the 2 candles around the ambo (if they are not already lit).
- ◇ Use the tapers that are in the altar sacristy. After you are finished, return to the main sacristy with the other servers.

Participation at Mass:

All Servers are expected to respond, sing and participate in the Mass.

THE MASS

Entrance & Gathering Rite

Entrance procession lineup

⇒ Cross = 5th pew from rear

⇒ Candles = 3rd pew

Begin the procession when Celebrant/Deacon/sacristan gives “OK” sign,

Walk in a slow, deliberate, and dignified manner, maintaining the spacing with which you began (2 pews).

Lineup in front of Altar Steps

⇒ Cross to the right on the inside of the Cantor Podium

⇒ Candles to the left in front of the ambo

When the Celebrant genuflects, the servers that are not carrying something genuflect at the same time. However, the Servers that are carrying something perform a Simple Bow (just your head) and then proceed outward to the wall of the sanctuary then up the Altar steps. The cross is placed on the right side of the sanctuary near the Cantor’s Podium and the procession candles are placed on the left side near the Ambry.

Go to you Positions on Altar.

⇒ Cross/Book bearer’s chair is on the right side next to the Priest

⇒ The Candle 1’s chair is next to the trailer.

⇒ The Candle 2’s chair is next to Candle 1 at the corner.

Once the Entrance Song is over, the Celebrant greets the congregation and begins the Penitential Rite. Depending on the season, the Gloria may be sung or recited.

Some Celebrants would need the Roman Missal at the beginning of Mass, some other might not until the Collect (Opening Prayer), and he would let the Book Bearer know. He will signal the start of the Opening Prayer with the words "Let Us Pray". The "Book" Server should then open the Roman Missal to the red ribbon and turn toward the Celebrant, extend the Roman Missal in front of the Celebrant. If you cannot hold the book in an extended position, hold the Roman Missal in both hands, resting in your arms and stand at an angle, not directly in front of the Celebrant.

Liturgy of the Eucharist

After the Universal Prayers (Prayers of the Faithful, “Lord, hear our prayer”, petitions), the Servers set up the Altar.

The Deacon moves the Cup Tray from the credence table to the Altar.

The Cross/Book (CB) Server brings the Roman Missal to the Altar; then proceeds across the Sanctuary, reverencing the Altar and proceeds to the credence table to assist (as needed) with setting the Altar.

C2 brings the Chalice to the Deacon, waits for the cup tray and returns to the credence table.

C1 brings the Roman Missal Stand (if needed) to the Deacon waits for the tray, pall and veil; then returns to the credence table.

When the Celebrant stands and descends the altar steps C1 and C2 servers proceed down the steps alongside the Priest to receive the water and wine cruets. The Cross Server remains at the credence table and prepares to assist with the Lavabo bowl and towel for washing of hands.

C1 and C2 server return to the Altar with water and wine cruets; they are joined by the Cross server.

After the Celebrant has washed his hands, all three servers bow to him, and return to the credence table. Together in a neat line, all three servers proceed to the bottom of the steps to the cushions in front of the ambo.

The Cross/Book Server rings the bells and should position himself/herself in front of them. The C1 and C2 servers are to the left of the Cross/Book Server.

Moment of Consecration (at the end of the Holy, Holy, Holy)

Servers kneel on the cushions when everyone else kneels (right after the “Hosanna in the Highest”).

The cross bearer rings the bells at the Epiclesis (when the priest extends his hands over the gifts) and at the Elevation of the Host and Chalice.

Rite of Communion

Altar Servers maintain hands folded in prayer during ‘Our Father’ prayer.

At the Sign of Peace, the servers should immediately come up on the altar forming a line even with the inside of the ambo for the sign of peace; after which they should together return to the cushions at the bottom of the steps.

The servers will receive Communion from the Deacon/Priest in front of the Altar on the ambo side. Stand and approach the Deacon/Priest as he descends the stairs.

After receiving Communion, the Cross/Book server brings the Roman Missal to their chair and opens the Roman Missal to the red ribbon.

The C2 takes the Roman Missal Stand off the Altar and places it on the credence table. C1 returns to their chair.

After Communion

The Deacon/Celebrant returns to the Altar and consolidates the ciboria. When the Deacon reposes the Blessed Sacrament in the Tabernacle, all bow or genuflect with the Deacon.

C1 and C2 Servers bring the empty tray with the veil and pall, and Elijah Cup (as necessary) from the credence table to the Deacon/Celebrant; then return the items to the credence table, then go to chairs.

Concluding Rite and Dismissal

When the Celebrant says, “Let us Pray,” the Cross/Book Server steps up, turns and holds the Roman Missal, just like during the Opening Prayer.

After the closing prayer the server can close the book and return to his/her position unless there is a solemn blessing (usually at the big feasts and Holy Days like Christmas).

If there is a solemn blessing the Deacon will say “Bow down for the blessing.” Then the Celebrant will then give the blessing from the book (usually it comes in three parts with three Amens). When the Celebrant finishes this, he begins to say, “And may almighty God Bless You, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit”, the Cross/Book server closes the book and move back to chair.

After the closing song begins, watch the Priest/Deacon. When the Priest/Deacon move toward to reverence the Altar:

Servers should move to get the cross, candles and proceed straight down the altar steps, turning and moving to your positions at the bottom of the steps.

After the Priest/Deacon genuflects, turn around (inward) and process out before the clergy. (cross then candles).

PHOTO GLOSSARY

CHALICE



(a)



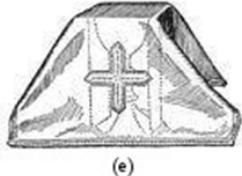
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

- a. Chalice
- b. Chalice with Purificator
- c. Above with Paten
- d. Above with Pall
- e. Chalice Veil
- f. Burse and Corporal
- g. Complete presentation

Not every parish uses these, but sometimes the chalice and paten, together with the purificator and the pall are draped with a CHALICE VEIL that frequently matches the liturgical color of the day. On top of the veiled chalice is held the BURSE, which is like a book that folds over and holds within it the folded corporal. The altar should be covered with a white ALTAR CLOTH of linen, but sometimes it is also dressed up with a FRONTAL that matches the color of the liturgical season.

CRUETS



Cruets -
The small glass jugs that hold the water and wine used in the Mass.

INCENSE & THURIBLE



INCENSE was given to the Christ child by the Magi, and its use in the liturgy of the Old Testament and in the Church's liturgy is quiet ancient. While it is used in a variety of ways in our various liturgies, its presence always adds solemnity to the ceremony.

The THURIBLE is the incenser that holds within it the coals where upon the incense is imposed. The thurible can have a variety of designs, some with one chain, and some with multiple chains.

The thurible is carried by the THURIFER (who is the server charged with the incense). The incense is carried in a BOAT with a spoon (and again here there are many varieties in its design).

ASPERSORIUM & ASPERGILLUM



The ASPERSORIUM (sometimes called a SITULA) is the bucket for Holy Water that is carried during the sprinkling rite, which sometimes takes the place of the Penitential rite.

The ASPERGILLUM is a short handled wand like device that has a perforated top, which holds within it a sponge. This is used also in the sprinkling rite. Some parishes will use other means to sprinkle the people of God with holy water (like a branch representing hyssop).

The aspersorium and the aspergillum are used somewhat infrequently in most parishes, but there are days or seasons where the bishop or priest will want to employ them.

APPENDIX

Liturgical Vessels, Vestments, and other Articles

ABLUTION CUP

A covered dish of water on the side of the tabernacle or on the credence table, which is used by the Priest, Deacon or Extraordinary Ministers of the Eucharist, to wash their fingers after distributing Communion.

AISLE

The carpeted pathway between the pews, usually referring to the center aisle through which the entrance procession makes its way to the sanctuary.

ALTAR

The table upon which the Sacrifice of the Mass is offered and celebrated.

ALTAR CLOTH

The cloth covering an Altar.

ALB

The white garment worn by the Priest/Deacon under their vestments. A cincture usually ties it.

AMBO

The place from which the scriptures are read during the Mass.

AMBRY

(also aumbry) The place where the ampullae containing the holy oils are stored.

AMPULLA

The correct term for the bottles that contain the holy oils. See Chrism, Oils

ASHES

Ashes of palm blessed on the previous Sunday of the Passion are placed on the foreheads of the faithful on Ash Wednesday to remind them to do works of penance, especially during the season of Lent, and that they are dust and unto dust will return. Ashes are a sacramental.

ASPERGILLUM

A vessel or device used for sprinkling holy water. The ordinary type is a metallic rod with a bulbous tip that absorbs the water and discharges it at the motion of the user's hand. Often a branch of evergreen is used. Also known as the Holy Water Sprinkler.

ASPERSORY

The bowl or pail used to carry holy water during sprinkling. Also known as the bucket.

CANTOR

Song leader, leader of the choir.

CASSOCK

A long, black, close fitting garment that reaches the heels. Altar Servers wear a cassock with a surplice over it.

CENSER

A metal vessel with a perforated cover and suspended by chains, in which incense is burned. It is used at some Masses, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and other liturgical functions. Also called a Thurible.

CHALICE

The vessel used at Mass to contain the wine, which becomes the Blood of Christ at the consecration.

CHOIR LOFT

The third floor where the choir sings and the organist plays.

CHASUBLE

The outer most garments worn by the Celebrant (main Priest) at Mass.

CHRISM

A mixture of olive oil and balsam (or balm), that is consecrated by a bishop at the Chrism Mass on Holy Thursday for use in liturgical anointings: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Orders, the blessing of an Altar.

CIBORIUM

The metal vessel that holds the hosts.

CINCTURE

The rope or cord belt that the Priest/Deacon use with the alb.

CLERGY

Men ordained to holy orders and commissioned for sacred ministries and assigned to pastoral and other duties for the service of the people and the Church.

CONFESSIONALS

The two rooms on either side of the back of the nave where the Sacrament of Reconciliation is celebrated.

CONGREGATION

The collective name for the people who form a parish.

CONSECRATION OF THE MASS

The action by which the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ during the Mass.

CONCELEBRANT

Other Priests who celebrate the Mass alongside the main Priest (Celebrant).

COPE

The long, cape like vestment worn by ministers during processions and other liturgical functions. It is closed with a metal clasp (morse) and has an additional piece of cloth in the back as a vestigial hood.

CORPORAL

A square piece of linen upon which is placed the paten and chalice during the Mass.

CREDESCENCE TABLE

The table to the left side of our sanctuary on which is placed the cups, chalice, ciboria, cruets, lavabo bowl and towel, and other objects used during the Mass.

CREED

A profession of faith. Examples are the Apostles Creed and the Nicene Creed that's recited at Mass.

CROSIER

The bishop's staff, symbolic of his pastoral office, responsibility and authority; used at liturgical functions.

CRUET

The small glass jugs that hold the water (and sometimes wine) used in the Mass.

CUP

All the other vessels that hold the wine/Precious Blood which are not the ornate chalice, usually gold colored.

DALMATIC

The proper vestments for a Deacon although it is common for a Deacon to just wear an Alb and Stole. It differs from a chasuble in that it has sleeves and the chasuble doesn't. It usually matches the Priest's Chasuble.

DEACON

Someone who has been ordained into the DIACONATE – the minister of the Gospel and the Cup. They can preside at many of our sacraments. The name comes from the Greek work for service.

ELEVATION

The raising of the host and chalice after consecration at Mass for adoration by the faithful.

FAST

Eating only a small amount of (or no) food. Offered as a personal sacrifice.

FLAGON

The container in which the offering of wine is brought to the Altar.

FONT

The basin used for baptisms (contains holy water).

GENUFLECTION

Bending of the knee, a natural sign of adoration or reverence, as when persons genuflect with the right knee in passing before the tabernacle to acknowledge the Eucharistic presence of Christ.

GIFTS

The bread, wine, water, and the collection, which are gathered at the rear of the church and brought forward in the procession of the gifts.

HOST, THE SACRED

The bread under whose appearances Christ is and remains present in a unique manner after the consecration which takes place during Mass.

HUMERAL VEIL

The rectangular cloth that the Priest/Deacon wears when he carries the Blessed Sacrament in procession (e.g. at the end of the Holy Thursday Mass) or when he raises the Monstrance during Benediction.

INCENSE

A granulated substance which, when burnt, emits an aromatic smoke. It symbolizes the zeal with which the faithful should be consumed, the good odor of Christian virtue, the ascent of prayer to God.

INCENSE BOAT

An incense boat is a small vessel used to hold incense which is to be placed in the censer. While sometimes round, older ones were often in the shape of a boat.

LAVABO

A term used for the Priest's washing of his hands after the offering of the gifts at Mass. The lavabo bowl catches the water and the lavabo towel is used by the Priest to dry his hands.

LECTIONARY

The book(s) that contains the scriptural readings for the Mass.

LECTOR (READER)

Usually used to denote the lay minister who proclaims the scripture readings at Mass.

LITURGY

From the Greek meaning a public duty or work – the prayers, acts and ceremonies used in the public and official worship of the Church. Often used alone to denote the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

MASS

The liturgical celebration of the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. The term comes from the closing words of the Mass in Latin – *Ite, missa est*. Literally – go, dismissal is made. The words don't simply mean to leave but to leave with a mission. The Mass in English offers three alternative phrases with the third most clearly indicating this mission – "Go in peace to love and serve the Lord."

(MC) MASTER OF CEREMONIES

The person (usually a cleric) who helps direct the liturgies, especially ones where the Bishop presides. They are usually dressed in a cassock and surplice.

MITRE

The liturgical headdress worn by bishops. Watch the Bishop during a Mass at which he presides and you'll see that he wears the Mitre when he gives the homily but that he always takes it off when he is saying the prayers of the Mass.

MONSTRANCE

A tall vessel used to expose the Blessed Sacrament. The top is usually circular with simulated sun rays coming from the center where the lunette is inserted. It is used for exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and at Benediction.

NARTHEX

An area in early churches reserved for catechumens and others who were not full members of the Church, sometimes containing the baptismal font. While there have been no churches built in many centuries with a true Narthex, the term has become a popular term (especially in some non-Catholic, Christian denominations) for a vestibule.

NAVE

The central part of the church occupied by the congregation during the liturgies.

OILS, HOLY

The oils blessed by a bishop at the Chrism Mass on Holy Thursday or another suitable day, or by a Priest under certain conditions.

- (1) The oil of catechumens, used at baptism; also, poured with chrism into the baptismal water blessed in Easter Vigil ceremonies.
- (2) Oil of the sick used in anointing the sick.
- (3) Sacred Chrism, which is ordinarily consecrated by a bishop, for use at baptism, in confirmation, at the ordination of a Priest and bishop, in the dedication of churches and Altars.

The bottles (ampullae) containing the oils are identified by letters reflecting the Latin names of the oils (OI - *oleum infirmorum*, OC - *oleum catechumenorum*, and SC *sanctum chrisma*).

PALL

- (1) A square, stiffened piece of linen used as a cover for the chalice.
- (2) A large white cloth covering a casket at requiem Masses.

PALMS

Blessed palms are a sacramental. They are blessed and distributed on the Sunday of the Passion in commemoration of the triumphant entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. Ashes of the burnt palms are used on Ash Wednesday.

PASCHAL CANDLE

A large candle, symbolic of the risen Christ, blessed and lighted on the Easter Vigil and placed at the Altar until Pentecost. It is ornamented with five large grains of incense, representing the wounds of Christ, inserted in the form of a cross; the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, symbolizing Christ the beginning and end of all things, at the top and bottom of the shaft of the cross; and the figures of the current year of salvation in the quadrants formed by the cross.

PASTOR

From the Latin for shepherd, an ordained minister charged with responsibility for the doctrinal, sacramental and related service of people committed to his care; e.g., a bishop for the people in his diocese, a Priest for the people of his parish.

PATEN

A small saucer shaped plate of precious metal that holds the large host.

PRESIDER'S BOOK

The binder that contains the announcements and notes for the celebrating Priest.

PROCESSIONAL CROSS

The crucifix atop a tall pole which is carried in front of processions to and from the sanctuary.

PURIFICATOR

A small linen cloth used during Mass to wipe the Chalice.

PYX

A small, round, metal container used to carry the Blessed Sacrament to the sick.

ROMAN MISSAL

The liturgical book that contains the Priest's parts of the Mass and other ceremonies and rites.

SACRARIUM

A sink with a drain going directly into the ground usually fitted with a silver cover and lock which is used in the cleansing of the sacred vessels and linens.

SACRISTY

A room where vestments, church furnishings and sacred vessels are kept and where the clergy vest for sacred functions. At Saint Brigid's we have three:

- 1) the Altar sacristy [right side of the sanctuary near the Altar]
- 2) the main sacristy [off the narthex, where the Servers vest]
- 3) the Chapel sacristy (in the hall on the first floor outside the day chapel).

SANCTUARY

The elevated part of the church immediately surrounding the Altar and Tabernacle.

SANCTUARY LAMP

The RED lamp that is always lit when there are consecrated Hosts in the Tabernacle. Also called the Tabernacle Lamp.

STATIONS (WAY) OF THE CROSS

A form of devotion commemorating the Passion and death of Christ, consisting of a series of meditations (stations): (1) his condemnation to death, (2) taking up of the cross, (3) the first fall on the way to Calvary, (4) meeting his Mother, (5) being assisted by Simon of Cyrene and (6) by the woman Veronica who wiped his face, (7) the second fall, (8) meeting the women of Jerusalem, (9) the third fall, (10) being stripped and (11) nailed to the cross, (12) his death, (13) the removal of his body from the cross and (14) his burial.

STOLE

The vestment that denotes the authority of those who have received Holy Orders. Bishops and Priests wear the stole around their necks with the two ends in front. Deacons wear the stole over the left shoulder, joined under the right arm.

STOUP

A bowl at the entrance of the church used to contain holy water. More commonly called holy water fonts.

SURPLICE

A loose, white linen vestment with wide sleeves. The Altar Servers at St. Brigid wear a surplice over a black cassock.

TABERNACLE

The receptacle in which the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in churches, chapels, and oratories.

THURIBLE

See Censer

THURIFER

The person at a liturgical function who carries the thurible or censer.

VESTMENTS

The special garments worn in the various liturgies.

A SERVERS PRAYER

LOVING FATHER, CREATOR OF THE UNIVERSE
YOU CALL YOUR PEOPLE TO WORSHIP,
TO BE WITH YOU AND ONE ANOTHER AT MASS
I THANK YOU FOR HAVING CALLED ME
TO ASSIST OTHERS IN THEIR PRAYER TO YOU.

MAY I BE WORTHY OF THE TRUST PLACED IN ME
AND THROUGH MY EXAMPLE AND SERVICE
BRING OTHERS CLOSE TO YOU.
I ASK THIS IN THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST
WHO IS LORD FOREVER AND EVER. AMEN



SAINT BRIGID CATHOLIC CHURCH
JOHNS CREEK, GA 30022

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