

NEIGHBORS NORTH CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SACRISTAN MANUAL

(Last revised October 2019, David Dashiell)

“When the wine ran short, the mother of Jesus said to him, ‘They have no wine.’ Jesus said to her, ‘Woman, how does your concern affect me? My hour has not yet come.’ His mother said to the servers, ‘Do whatever he tells you.’”

John 2:3-5



Just as Mary made sure nothing was lacking from the Feast and handed over its outcome to Jesus, **we as sacristans seek to serve by preparing for the Mass, which foreshadows the Wedding Feast of the Lamb.** We prepare the sacred vessels, and take care of the sacristy, providing for the needs of the lay ministers and clergy.

As sacristans, we follow in the footsteps of the great sacristan saints such as Thérèse of Lisieux and John Vianney. We take the example of Our Lord as our model of service and humility (see John 13:12-17). Submitting our prayer and ministry to Jesus, we seek to serve our community as they come together to worship and receive our Eucharistic Lord. We are content to do much of our ministry behind the scenes, knowing that the Lord sees what no one else does.

Things to Keep in Mind

A Quick Review

- As ministers, we are leaders performing our work in view of the entire congregation. As leaders, we ought to model the Church's teaching. The Church has guidelines for when to sit, stand, kneel, genuflect, and bow during Mass:
 - **Bow from the waist** whenever you pass by the altar. This is called a **profound bow**. The altar is the place of sacrifice, where Christ is truly made present under the species of bread and wine, and it is the focal point of the liturgy.
 - **Genuflect on you right knee** whenever approaching the tabernacle or passing by it. It holds the Lord.
 - **During Mass**, the altar takes precedence over the tabernacle, because the sacrifice of Christ is happening in real time. Therefore, if the tabernacle and altar are in the same area, you should bow towards the altar when you pass by **instead of** genuflecting towards the tabernacle.
 - **Outside of Mass**, Christ present in the tabernacle takes precedence over the altar, since the sacrifice is not going on at the moment. Therefore, if both are in the same area, you should genuflect towards the tabernacle when you pass by **instead of** bowing towards the altar.
 - **During Mass or not**, genuflect when approaching the tabernacle to retrieve the Lord.
- If you believe another minister needs correction, please bring it to the attention of the clergy or staff and **let them correct the minister. Do not approach them yourself.**
- Please **keep your hands folded** if you are not carrying anything. This is a standard posture of reverence for all liturgical ministers. It was specifically requested by our pastor.

General Notes

Arrival: You are expected to begin preparing for Mass at least 30 minutes early. For a Sunday or feast day, arrive at least 35 minutes before Mass. **You are encouraged to pray for a few minutes before you begin** to set up for Mass. Your ministry is an important one and it is good to remember why you are here. If you finish early, make yourself available to the clergy and other ministers.

Noise Level: It is your responsibility to monitor the noise level in the sacristy. Ministers should know that clergy and other ministers are trying to prepare to serve the Lord, and that they need quiet to do this. Gently ask those who are carrying on loud or inappropriate conversations to be respectful and quiet.

Late Ministers: If a scheduled minister does not check in by five minutes before Mass begins, find a replacement with the help of the Priest – make sure he or she is trained to serve here at Neighbors North. Sometimes **you** may be the replacement, if no one can be found.

***** If you encounter any recurring problems with late ministers please contact David Dashiell at ddashiell@avilaparish.org or at 412-367-9001, x517. Constant tardiness is also a noteworthy issue.*****

Carrying Vessels

It is never acceptable to carry more than you can handle. This goes for any time you are carrying sacred vessels. Never carry a vessel under your arm or more than one vessel in each hand. The presider's chalice should be carried with two hands, one on the stem and one on the top.

Basic Procedure

WHEN YOU ARRIVE:

1. Pray for a few minutes before you begin to set up for Mass.
2. Check to see who will be celebrating the Mass.
3. Adjust the lighting to the Pre-Mass setting.

BEFORE MASS BEGINS:

1. Sacristy
 - a. Leave the Lectionary, Missal, and the binders open in the sacristy for the clergy and readers to look over.
 - b. Take out the book stand and/or bells if the celebrant prefers.
 - c. Monitor the noise level in the sacristy.
2. Tray
 - a. Check the number of ciboria and approximate the number of consecrated hosts in the tabernacle. See “Checking the Tabernacle” for details.
 - b. Leave the tabernacle key in the tabernacle.
 - c. Check the “Priest Presider Preferences” sheet in the sacristy to see what a priest prefers.
 - d. Set up the tray:
 - Tray corporal
 - Presider’s chalice, covered in this order: purificator, pall, altar corporal, chalice veil (if preferred).
 - Note: Some priests prefer their own chalices. Please put them out when they are celebrating a Mass.
 - Chalices
 - Cruet, filled with water
 - Hand towel and hand-washing bowl
 - Purificators (equal to the total number of chalices; **do not put them inside the chalices**)
 - Presider’s ciborium if he prefers it and any additional ciboria for extra hosts or Communion stations
 - Wine cruet filled with an appropriate amount of wine (**weekdays only**)
 - Presider’s paten or ciborium with host, placed under the pall on top of his chalice (**weekdays only**)
 - Pyxes with hosts from anyone who gives them to you before Mass.
 - Tip:** remember to use matching cruets and include a lid with each ciborium, even if it is the presider’s ciborium. He may end up using it to consolidate hosts for the tabernacle after Communion.
3. Sanctuary
 - a. If there are not enough altar servers for incense and the presider wants it, find another server to help.
 - b. Altar servers will bring out the vessels and books.
 - c. Make sure that altar servers light all candles prior to the start of Mass.
4. Gifts
 - a. **Sundays and Feast days only:**
 - i. Altar servers will set the gift table with the wine cruet/flagon and the paten with a host on it.
 - ii. Ushers will find gift-bearers.
 - b. For weekdays, the gifts are not taken up in procession and should already be on the tray.
 - c. See “Preparing the Gifts” and “The Gift Procession” for details.
5. Five Minutes Before Mass
 - a. Make sure Mass Lights are turned on.

AFTER MASS:

1. Make sure the sacristy door for the altar servers when they come back with the tray (**Sundays only**).
2. Make sure lights are turned back to Pre-Mass once the music is finished.
3. Make sure altar servers extinguish the candles.
4. Check the tabernacle to see if you put in the right amount of hosts before Mass, then take the key to the safe.
5. Altar servers will return the Missal, the Lectionary, and the binders to their proper places in the sacristy.
6. Make sure that the sacristy is orderly before you leave.
7. If you are the last one to leave, make sure that the light is turned off and the door is locked behind you.
8. Dim the church lights as you leave, unless there is an event in the church going on after Mass.

Detailed Procedures

Preparing the Gifts

The gifts are prepared differently depending on whether it is a weekday or Sunday/Feast day Mass. On weekdays, there is no gift procession during Preparation, so everything is prepared on the tray. Both the wine cruet with its wine and the paten with its presider's host are put on the tray. The paten with its host goes on top of the presider's chalice, between the purificator and the pall. Different presiders prefer different hosts: medium or large, usually, both of which are bigger than the normal-sized hosts.

A presider may also prefer to use a ciborium (the deeper vessel) instead of a paten. In this case, place the ciborium by itself on the tray, filled with as many small hosts as you need, with the presider's host on top. Make sure you know what the celebrant prefers. Presider preference sheets are located in each sacristy. If you cannot find the celebrant before setting the tray use a medium host and check with him once he arrives. Place extra ciboria on the tray if you will need them for more Communion stations or hosts.

Measure the proper amount of wine for the number of stations. Use a smaller cruet for smaller Masses, and a large flagon for the largest Masses. **The goal is to have no Precious Blood left over after Communion.** Each chalice should not be full – it should be $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full. Pay attention to how quickly ministers run out of Precious Blood and how much is left over after Communion. Use this information the next time you serve. Remember, you pour wine into the cruet or flagon, not directly into the chalices. The clergy will do that.

On Sundays and Feast days, the gifts are prepared in the same manner, but they are placed on the gift table. Instead of placing them on the tray, the altar servers will place the wine and the paten or ciborium with its host on the gift table. **Extra ciboria are still placed on the tray and are not taken up with the gifts.**

Exception: Any Mass at the Saint Teresa side chapel will still have a gift procession, since there is no tabernacle. Set up two ciboria on the table by the door, one full of about 50 hosts and a pair of silver tongs and the other empty. Add the presider's host to the empty ciborium if the Priest prefers a ciborium to a paten. The people know to move a host from one ciborium to the other if they wish to receive Communion. The ciborium without the tongs is brought up in a small procession during Preparation, so please **find a gift-bearer** at least five minutes before Mass begins. Nothing else is brought up in the procession. The cruet and the paten with its host are on the tray as usual for weekday Masses.

Checking the Tabernacle

Before setting up the tray, go to the tabernacle to check how many ciboria are there and how many consecrated Hosts are in them. Genuflect when you reach the tabernacle. Unlock and open the tabernacle. Lift the lids of the ciboria in order to approximate how many Hosts are in them. All you need to do is estimate if they are $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or 100% full. You may remove the ciboria from the tabernacle if necessary. Close and lock the tabernacle, then genuflect again. Leave the key in the tabernacle.

Be sure that you prepare enough hosts to be consecrated (in addition to those in the tabernacle) for Mass. Extra consecrated Hosts can always be kept in the tabernacle, but use prudence. Estimate so that enough is consecrated, but not too much. You do not have to fill every ciborium completely. Half full often works well. Please also note that any ciboria already in the tabernacle will be used for Communion. To help figure out how many hosts to put out, here is the seating capacity for each location:

Saint Athanasius: 550

Incarnation of the Lord: 280

Saint Sebastian: 1,000

Saint Teresa of Avila: 1,000

Special Circumstances

If no priest arrives to celebrate Mass:

1. Walk over to the office and ask the receptionist to help you.
2. Call the other offices and ask the receptionist for help.
 - Saint Athanasius: 412-931-4624
 - Incarnation: 412-931-2911, x7
 - Saint Sebastian: 412-364-8999, x8451
 - Saint Teresa: 412-367-9001, x500
3. If none of these options have worked, tactfully apologize to the congregation and tell them that Mass must be cancelled because of an unexpected lack of available priests.
4. Remember: some of our priests tend to arrive just before Mass begins. Others have a reputation for being early.

If we are running out of hosts or wine:

Call David Dashiell, Associate Director of Liturgy, at 412-367-9001 x517 or email ddashiell@avilaparish.org. Be specific about how many hosts or bottles of wine are left, as well as what type of hosts and wine are needed.

If vestments or linens are dirty, ripped, or missing:

Call David Dashiell, Associate Director of Liturgy, at 412-367-9001 x517 or email ddashiell@avilaparish.org. Remember to be specific.

Dress Code

Sundays and Feast Days

Sunday best (formal), clean and tidy

Weekdays

Business Casual (nice shirt/blouse/dress/pants/skirt), clean and tidy

† Notes about this dress code:

- † It is the **clergy's** responsibility to enforce the dress code. They have expressed the desire not to allow a minister to serve if he/she is poorly dressed. Please understand that if a member of the clergy asks you not to serve because of improper dress, it has to do with reverence for the Lord and not disrespect.
 - † The **purpose of a dress code** is twofold: reverence for God and consideration for our neighbor.
 - † We perform our ministries in the presence of Jesus Christ, King of the Universe. At Mass, He comes down from heaven with His angels and offers Himself for us once again on the altar of sacrifice. We should dress for this most special occasion, out of respect for God.
 - † Though we cannot control the actions or thoughts of others, we can control how we present ourselves. Part of this is done through our dress, in which we express our consideration for our neighbor through clothing that most easily directs the congregation to the liturgy. People come to Mass to worship God without distraction, so we should do everything we can to allow them to focus on Him and not us.
 - † This dress code is very general. We trust you to know what is too long, short, or inappropriate for Mass. A word of reminder that the sanctuary is raised higher than the rest of the church – people can see more.
 - † A good rule is that if you have any question about a certain article of clothing, there is a good chance you should not wear it while ministering. When in doubt, ask the priest.
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Things Every Sacristan Should Know

Average Sunday and Vigil Mass Attendance

Here is the average attendance for the Masses in the grouping. The numbers may well have dropped since these were recorded. This should help to determine how many extra hosts to send up and how much wine to use at each Mass:

Saint Athanasius

Saturday 6:00pm: 210
 Sunday 9:00am: 324
 Sunday 12:00pm: 234

Incarnation of the Lord

Sunday 7:30am: 82

Saint Sebastian

Saturday 5:00pm: 388
 Sunday 10:00am: 596
 Sunday 5:00pm: 380

Saint Teresa of Avila

Saturday 4:00pm: 700
 Sunday 8:00am: 350
 Sunday 11:00am: 560

Liturgical Colors

White: Christmas, Easter, celebrations of Mary, feasts of Saints who were not martyrs, nuptial Masses.

Red: Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Pentecost, the Passion, feasts of Apostles, Evangelists (except John), and martyrs.

Green: Ordinary time

Violet: Advent and Lent, Days of Penance/Ember Days

Black: Masses for the Dead, The Passion in the Extraordinary Form

Rose: Third Sunday of Advent (Gaudete Sunday) and 4th Sunday of Lent (Laetare Sunday).

Gold (or other precious vestment): Special occasions, e.g. weddings.

Liturgical Vocabulary List

Ablutions: Liturgical actions that consist in washing or purifying one's body-figuratively one's inner self. Ordinary and extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist do so following the distribution of the Precious Body.

Acolyte: The ministry of acolyte, according to canon law, is open to lay men who have reached a specified age, and there is an installation liturgy at which the candidate receives this non-ordained ministry. Practically speaking, this ministry is usually reserved to seminarians who are preparing for priesthood.

Alb: A full-length white linen garment which covers the entire body, usually gathered by a cincture, worn by the principal clergy over the cassock or habit at liturgical functions. It symbolizes purity and resembles the white robe with which Herod, in derision, ordered Christ to be covered. It is also worn by servers.

Altar: A table or structure used for offering sacrifice; the place for the central sacrifice of the Eucharist, attended by the faithful as the sacrificial meal consisting of their witness, readings, a homily, and prayer. It is the place where the sacrifice of Jesus is offered to the Father and made to us. The Lord's Table, where the Eucharist is celebrated. It is treated with reverence. Respect should be shown to it by bowing when passing in front of it. It is to be made of a solid material, such as marble if it is unmovable. If movable, wood would suffice. At all times, the altar should remain covered. The main altar should stand freely in the sanctuary - i.e., not against a wall.

Altar Cloth: The long cloth that covers the top of the altar and hangs over the ends.

Ambo: A wooden fixture resembling a podium used for reading the Scriptures, the Homily, and the intercessions.

Ambry: A special box where the holy oils are kept safe.

Amice: A short linen cloth, square or oblong in shape and, like the other priestly vestments, needing to be blessed before use. The purpose of this vestment, which is the first to be put on by the priest in vesting for the Mass, is to cover the shoulders, and originally also the head, of the wearer.

Baptismal Font: A water basin placed on a pedestal containing baptismal water for the administration of baptism.

Benediction: A service of special devotion to the Eucharist. This is different from Mass.

Boat: A small container that holds the incense. This is usually carried by the server in the right hand.

Bread: One of the accidents (elements) of the Eucharist; it is baked from pure wheat. Christ probably used unleavened (without yeast) bread, as was the customary offering at the Paschal meal. In the Catholic Church, leavened/unleavened bread is acceptable as long as they are made entirely of wheat flour. Unleavened is the most common in Western Churches.

Carafe/Flagon: The container holding unconsecrated wine for the procession of the gifts.

Cassock: A long robe that reaches from shoulders to ankles. It is usually black.

Chalice: A sacred vessel in which the Eucharistic wine is consecrated at Mass. It consists of three parts- cup, base, and knob or node separating the two. Chalices must be made of non-absorbent material such as metals and should be made of unbreakable material, not glass.

Chasuble: The sleeveless liturgical outer garment used primarily for the celebration of Mass. This garment is worn over the other vestments, such as the alb, amice, and stole. It is a distinct sign of the priestly office. Usually these garments are colorful and ornate. The color worn at Mass is dependent upon the liturgical day, i.e., feast/memorial/ordinary time, etc.

- Ciborium/Ciboria:** Sacred vessel which is covered and is used for the reservation of small hosts and distribution of Communion. According to the Conference of Bishops, this vessel should be made of durable material such as solid metal.
- Cincture:** A lengthy cord, usually of linen or hemp, tied at the waist to gather and confine the full, long flowing alb. It symbolizes chastity and is usually white or matches the liturgical color of the day/season.
- Communion:** An act by which the Victim offered to God, and accepted by Him, is consumed by the priest and the faithful, that they may unite themselves to God and receive His graces. Recipients of Communion should be free of all mortal sin, in recognition of and sorry for venial sins, have fasted for one hour prior to reception, and participate fully in the Eucharist.
- Communion Station:** An area designated for the reception of Communion by the faithful, consisting of the Precious Body alone or both the Precious Body and the Precious Blood.
- Concelebration:** The celebration of one Mass by multiple priests.
- Consecration:** Formalized action with Jesus' words of Institution of the Eucharist, repeated by the priest as the culminating moment of the Mass during which the substance of the bread and wine is changed into the Body and Blood of Christ. (Transubstantiation)
- Cope:** A long, semi-circular cloak, open in front and reaching down to the heels, fastened at the breast with a clasp, with a functional hood or a non-functional one, taking the form of a shield. This garment is never worn at Mass, but is used only in special processions, during Benediction, Vespers, and Holy Hours.
- Corporal:** A sacred cloth of white linen, at least 20" square, upon which the chalice, paten and ciboria are placed during Mass. It is folded in thirds each way to form nine squares. Any vessels that contain wine or hosts to be consecrated, and any vessels that contain the Blessed Sacrament must be placed on the corporal.
- Credence Table:** A movable table to the side of the altar upon which are placed the things needed for sacred functions, particularly the Mass, such as the chalice, cruets, basin, and finger towel.
- Cruets/Bowl:** Vessels or bottles, usually in the form of miniature jugs, having a handle and a beak, made of glass or metal, intended to contain the wine and water for Mass. Also refers to the containers that hold holy oils, and the vessels used for washing the priest's hands.
- Dalmatic:** A coat-like vestment worn by the deacon. It is usually open at the sides, but sometimes is not, looking like a chasuble with sleeves. It is the same color as the chasuble. A deacon may wear an alb and stole instead.
- Elevation:** After the Consecration, during the Eucharistic Sacrifice, the priest holds up the Host for the adoration of the faithful. The purpose of the elevations is to symbolize an offering to the Father and to exhibit the Precious Body and Blood for adoration.
- Eucharist:** Greek word for thanksgiving that is also the technical term for the Mass. The Eucharist is both Sacrament and Sacrifice. The sacrifice becomes visible in the sacrament.
- Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion (EMHC):** The Extraordinary Minister of Holy Communion is an acolyte or other member of the Christian faithful deputed in accord with Church law. Unordained, therefore extraordinary, these persons are authorized to distribute Communion to safeguard its orderly and reverent reception.
- Genuflection:** The act whereby the right knee touches the ground near the left ankle in reverence or to show adoration/homage. Most appropriately done upon entering/exiting the Church where the Blessed Sacrament is present, at the consecration, before Communion, and when passing the Tabernacle.

Host: The round piece of bread made without yeast used for Mass. The celebrant uses a larger host so that everyone in the church will be able to see it.

Holy Oils: Used at the anointings during celebrations of certain Sacraments and at the consecration of persons and things, these oils are blessed by the bishop on Holy Thursday during the Chrism Mass. Usually olive oil is used, however other plant oils are acceptable. The holy oils are blessed during Holy Week by the Bishop and the priests of the diocese. One is called “Oil of the Sick” (OI), used for the sacrament called the Anointing of the Sick. Another is called “Oil of Catechumens” (OS), used in Baptisms. The last one is called “Chrism” (SC), used in Baptisms, Confirmations, and Holy Orders.

Humeral Veil: An oblong, rectangular cloth or vestment, usually very ornate, placed over the shoulders and clasped in front of the chest. It is used to cover the hands when touching or carrying the monstrance or other sacred vessels, especially during Benediction.

Icon: An image represented in an art form through sculpture or painting. They are intended to aid in devotion.

Incense: Grains or powder from aromatic resinous gums, burned during Church services, which release a fragrant odor. Incense creates a reverent and solemn atmosphere. Incensation shows deep reverence and homage to our Lord. The smoke rises and represents our prayers rising to God.

Intinction: One of the methods whereby Communion is received under both Species at the same time. Ordinary ministers of the Eucharist distribute. The faithful cannot “dip.” This is an attempt to prevent Precious Blood being spilled and/or the Precious Body being dropped.

Lavabo dish (ablution bowl): Small bowl of water used for purifying hands after the distribution of the Precious Body.

Lectionary: The liturgical book that holds the scriptural readings used during the Liturgy of the Word in Mass.

Liturgy: Public worship carried out by the People of God, the Mystical Body of Christ, the Church.

Liturgy of the Eucharist: Corresponds to the words and actions of Christ at the Last Supper, following the Liturgy of the Word and ending at the Concluding Rite. It includes 1) Preparation of Gifts, 2) the Prayer over the Offerings, 3) the Eucharistic Prayer, 4) the Communion Rite, 5) the Lord’s Prayer, 6) the Sign of Peace, 7) the Fraction Rite, and 8) Holy Communion.

Luna: Receptacle having the shape of a circle or semi-circle, which serves to hold the Host in an upright position in the monstrance. The primitive shape represents a crescent or growing moon. It is considered a sacred vessel.

Mass: The central act of worship in the Catholic Church. The Sacrifice of the Eucharist.

Missal: The volume of presidential prayers for the celebrant and for any rites connected with the Mass. This book is often held by the server at the beginning and end of Mass. It is placed on the altar for the Eucharistic Prayer and for the whole Mass if there is no server.

Monstrance: A sacred vessel designed to expose the consecrated Host to the faithful either for adoration in church or for carrying in procession.

Ordinary Minister: A cleric, that is to say a bishop, priest, or deacon.

Pall: A square of linen, stiffened with starch, cardboard, or plastic to prevent dirt or insects from falling into the chalice.

Paschal Candle: A large wax candle placed in a floor candlestick to symbolize the light of the Risen Christ. It is blessed at the Easter Vigil on Holy Saturday night. It stays in the sanctuary until the end of Pentecost and is lit during every ceremony. After Pentecost, it is placed near the baptismal font and used during Baptisms and funerals.

Paten: A round, thin, convex plate, of the same material as the chalice, large enough to extend over the lip of the chalice. The bread to be consecrated by the priest, usually a larger host, would be placed upon it.

Processional Cross: A portable crucifix, mounted on a staff, which is used in liturgical processions at the head of the vested members of the clergy.

Purificator: A small piece of white absorbent linen, approximately 8 x 16 inches, folded in three lengthwise, and marked with a Cross in the center. It is used to wipe the lip of the chalice after the reception of the Precious Blood and to dry the chalice after it is purified.

Purify: To clean the sacred vessels after being used for Holy Mass.

Pyx: Small watch-shaped receptacle used to carry Communion privately to the sick.

Sacrarium: A basin or sink, with a separate drain pipe directly to the earth for disposal of water used for a sacred purpose, i.e. purifying vessels and cloths after Communion.

Sacristy: The room in the church where the ministers prepare for Mass. Most of the objects used for Mass and other liturgical celebrations are kept in this room.

Sanctuary: The area around the altar, either raised or marked out by a change in flooring material.

Sanctuary Lamp (light): An oil lamp or wax candle that burns constantly near the tabernacle and/or wherever the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in churches or chapels. Most commonly represented by a red casing or container.

Server: A server prepares the altar and sacred vessels at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Eucharist and assists the celebrant and deacon at Mass and other liturgical functions.

Species: A Latin term, meaning external appearances, that identifies the accidents, that is, the weight, taste, color, size, odor, resistance, of the bread and wine which at the time of Consecration remain when the substance is transfigured into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Stole: A liturgical vestment consisting of a long, narrow band of material several inches wide, worn around the neck by priests and bishops, from the left shoulder like a sash by deacons. It is a mark of authority that the bishops, priests, and deacons wear in the exercise of these liturgical functions. It is a symbol of the Sacrament of Holy Orders. It is usually the color of the Church season, or special day.

Tabernacle: The shrine or receptacle that serves as a place for the exclusive reservation of the Blessed Sacrament. Many churches have a special chapel or shrine on the side for a tabernacle. A person should genuflect when passing in front of the tabernacle.

Thurible: A vessel wherein mixtures incense are burned over lighted charcoal. It can also be called the censer.

Thurifer: The server or acolyte in charge of the thurible who makes sure sufficient burning charcoal is available.

Vestments: The liturgical dress worn by clergy during official priestly duties and religious ceremonies, such as the Mass.

Viaticum: The term given to Holy Communion when someone near death receives it.