**Sacristy Vocabulary (for Thomsen Chapel)**

Ablutions: The ceremonial disposing of the consecrated elements after a service of Eucharist. At Saint Mark’s, our method of ablution is to discard the leftover consecrated bread/wine outside in the grass or dirt somewhere.

Alms basin: the brass (or wood during Lent) plates that we pass for the collection/offering. Also called collection plates.

Bread box: The round silver box (or rectangular wood box during Lent) that unconsecrated wafers are kept in. This box is brought to the altar during the Offertory, along with the cruet of wine. The priest will remove the amount of wafers needed, and the rest will remain unconsecrated.

Burse: The bi-fold flap that sits on top of the chalice stack on the altar leading up to the Liturgy of the Table in a service of Holy Eucharist. The burse should match the liturgical color of the day, and be paired with its matching veil.

Chalice: The silver (or glass during Lent) cup that is used to serve wine during a service of Holy Eucharist. At Saint Mark’s, the chalice is vested and placed on the altar before a service. The vested chalice is also called the “stack”.

Corporal: The square linen that sits in the center of the altar during services of Holy Eucharist. In Thomsen Chapel, there is a square pad that fits below it to protect the marble center of the altar.

Credence shelf: The shelf next to the high altar where the pillow, water cruet, lavabo bowl, pyx of gluten free wafers, and other items are sat for a service of Holy Eucharist.

Cruet: A glass (sometimes silver) container that holds wine or water.

Host: The large wafer that is placed on the paten when making a chalice stack for a service of Holy Eucharist. Also called the “priest’s host”. Some people also call the small wafers “hosts”.

Lavabo bowl: The silver (glass during Lent) bowl that is used for the ceremonial washing of the priest’s hands during a service of Holy Eucharist.

Lavabo towel: The rectangular towel used with the lavabo bowl and water cruet to wash a priest’s hands during a service of Holy Eucharist.

Oblations: The term for those items offered to God during the offertory portion of a service of Holy Eucharist (bread, wine, monetary collection).

Oil stock: A small (usually silver) container that contains cotton and healing oil, used for prayers of healing and anointing. In Thomsen Chapel, this stays on the acrylic tray and is kept in a blue glass dish.

Pall board: The square cloth-covered board with a cross in the center that is used when vesting a chalice (aka: making the chalice stack).

Paraments: The collective term for the liturgical fabrics used to adorn furnishings in a church. In Thomsen Chapel, the burse and veil are called paraments. In the cathedral nave, the altar frontal, and the fabric that adorns the processional cross, are called paraments.

Paten: The silver plate (can be glass in Lent) used by the priest to serve bread during communion. The paten is part of the chalice stack.

Purificator: The small square cloth (similar to a napkin) that is used for wiping a chalice after a communicant drinks from it. A purificator is also part of the chalice stack.

Pyx: The small container (usually brass or silver) that wafers are kept in. In Thomsen Chapel, the gold pyx that stays on the acrylic tray contains consecrated gluten-free wafers. The sacristan checks this periodically to make sure there is a good supply available.

Stack: Nickname given to the collective items used for vesting a chalice. The chalice “stack” contains the chalice, purificator, paten (with host on it), pall board, veil, and burse.

Veil: The square decorative cloth used in the chalice stack. It should match the liturgical color and be paired with its matching burse.

Vest: The verb used when a person puts on their vestments. We also use this term when we “vest” the chalice, or when we make the chalice stack.

Vestments: The liturgical garments worn by liturgical minsters, including clergy and lay people.