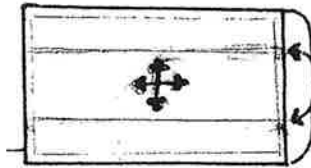


Preparing the Chalice for Communion

I



Chalice



Purificator



Paten

II



Chalice with Purificator,
folded in thirds lengthwise
and laid over top.

III



Chalice with Purificator
and silver Paten with
priest's Host. *

IV



Chalice with Purificator,
silver Paten, priest's Host and
Pall with linen slipcover over it.

V



Silk Veil placed over Chalice, vested
as above. Matching silk Burse placed
on top, opening toward back, and
containing two Purificators.

This is ready to be placed on Altar.

2/17/26

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Advent Wreath	Circle of greenery with four beeswax candles (three blue or purple and one pink) that represent the four Sundays of Advent. Placed on the Advent Wreath Stand, between the pulpit and the steps to the Chancel, at the beginning of Advent; remains there until after the Eucharist service on Christmas Day. Brass Followers are placed on the Advent wreath candles. The Christ Candle is placed in the center of the Advent Wreath.
Advent Wreath Holder	Flat piece of plastic that is placed on top of the Advent Wreath Stand to protect the wood. Has indents that fit around the candle sockets on the top of the Advent Wreath Stand.
Advent Wreath Stand	Wooden pillar with a wooden platform on top, on which the Advent Wreath Holder and the Advent Wreath are placed. Has four brass sockets to hold the four beeswax Advent Wreath candles (three blue or purple and one pink) and a screw in the middle to which the oil-burning Christ Candle is attached (if that candle is used) or on top of which a beeswax Christ Candle is placed.
Alb	Long white garment with narrow sleeves, which is the basic garment worn by the clergy during services.
Altar Cloths	Fair Linens and Undercloths (but not the Protector Cloths or the Cerecloth, which are used to protect the Altar Cloths).
Altar Linens	The following linen items: Altar Cloths, Corporals, Palls, Purificators and Lavabo Towels.
Asperges Bowl	Also called "Holy Water Bowl." Round footed brass bowl lined in white porcelain. Used to hold water that has been blessed for devotional use, which a priest

sprinkles on the congregation during certain liturgies.
See "Aspergillum."

- Aspergillum Also called "Sprinkler." Brass rod with a round top used by a priest for sprinkling water from the Asperges Bowl on the congregation during certain liturgies.
- Aumbry Also called "Tabernacle." Wooden box with locked door on the Credence Shelf on the Gospel Side of the Sanctuary. Contains only consecrated Hosts. Could also contain consecrated wine but is not used for that purpose at St. John's.
- Baptism
Candlesticks Short silver candlesticks that are used to hold baptism candles and decorative white taper candles during baptisms.
- Baptism Towels Embroidered linen towels used to dry the candidate's head during baptisms.
- Bobèche Glass disc, with a hole for a candle, that is placed above a candlestick socket to catch wax drippings. There is a box of glass bobèches in the Vessel Cabinet for use with the Baptism Candles.
- Bread Dish Round silver plate with raised sides used to hold small Hosts that are carried to the altar by Oblation Bearers during the 10:00 Sunday service and other formal services, such as both Easter services. See "Bread Linen."
- Bread Linen Also called "Linen Liner." Linen cloth with four folding panels used to line Bread Dish. Small Hosts are placed in the center of an open Bread Linen and then covered with the four panels.
- Burse Stiff, square folder in Liturgical Color. For Holy Eucharist, one Purificator is placed into a Burse and the Burse is then placed on top of the veil in the Stack.

Candle Lighter/ Extinguisher	Long brass instrument that has both (i) a tube holding a wick for lighting candles and (ii) a snuffer for extinguishing candles.
Candelabras	Two tall brass candleholders, each holding seven candles, which are placed behind the altar at Christmas, Easter and Pentecost and may be placed on the altar for a wedding or a funeral.
Cassock	Long, close-fitting garment with narrow sleeves worn by Eucharistic ministers and acolytes during services and sometimes by clergy. At St. John's, clergy and Eucharistic ministers wear black cassocks and acolytes wear red cassocks.
Censer	Also called a "Thurible." Brass pot on chains in which incense is burned.
Cerecloth	Heavy waxed, waterproof cloth cut to the exact size of the altar and placed directly onto the altar, with the waxed side turned down towards the altar. Protects the Altar Cloths from dampness and prevents the altar from being stained with spilled wine. Instead of a traditional waxed cloth, St. John's currently uses a felt-backed plastic cloth, with the plastic side turned down towards the altar.
Chalice	Silver or pottery goblet used for wine during Holy Eucharist. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Large Chalice: silver chalice that is vested for Sunday services.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Tilted Chalice: silver chalice that is placed on the shelf under the altar for 10:00 Sunday services. This chalice should not be vested.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Small Chalices: small silver chalices (currently not used).</p>

Jeweled Chalice: very large, ornate chalice that is used only for Christmas, Easter and Pentecost services. See “Embossed Paten” under “Paten.”

Pottery Chalices: used (but not vested) for weekday Eucharist services.

Chancel	Raised space at the front of the church where the Choir and Sanctuary are located.
Chasuble	Sleeveless outer vestment in Liturgical Color worn by the celebrant over an Alb, Cincture and Stole at Holy Eucharist. A Chasuble is oval or oblong with an opening for the head.
Choir	Section of the Chancel in front of the Sanctuary. The Pulpit, Lectern, Choir Stalls and organ are in the Choir.
Choir Pews	See “Choir Stalls.”
Chrism	Holy oil that is used for baptisms and certain other ceremonies. See “Oil Stock.”
Christ Candle	White pillar candle placed in the center of the Advent Wreath Stand, which can be either: An oil-burning plastic pillar candle that is screwed onto the center of the Advent Wreath Stand, which is hollow and is filled with oil to burn (but which has leaked); or A beeswax pillar candle candle.
Ciborium	Round, footed, covered silver container used to hold consecrated wafers in the Aumbry. The Aumbry also contains a rectangular silver box that serves and an “auxiliary Ciborium” for gluten-free Hosts.
Cincture	Also called “Girdle.” A rope-like belt tied around the waist, worn by the clergy over an Alb during services.
Cloister	Hallway connecting the Nave to the parish hall, located at the Epistle-Side end of the Transept.

Corporal	Square linen cloth with embroidered cross near the edge that serves as a “placemat” during Holy Eucharist services to catch particles of bread and drops of wine.
Cover Cloth	Large linen cloth used in Sacristy to cover vessels prepared for Holy Eucharist before the vessels are placed on the altar for the service.
Credence Cloth	Square or “oval” (actually oblong) linen cloth used to cover (i) the Credence Shelf on the Epistle Side (square Credence Cloth) for Holy Eucharist and (ii) the Credence Table (“oval” Credence Cloth) for services at which Oblation Bearers will carry Hosts, wine and water to the altar.
Credence Shelf	Wooden shelf attached to the wall on either side of the altar in the Sanctuary.
Credence Table	Small oval wooden table placed at the rear of the church, behind the baptismal font. Prior to any Holy Eucharist at which Oblation Bearers will carry Hosts, wine and water to the altar, the Bread Dish and the containers of water and wine (which will vary depending on the liturgical season or feast), all properly filled, are placed on the Credence Table.
Crossing	Rectangular area of the Nave where the center aisle and the Transept intersect. The steps to the Chancel lead up from the Crossing.
Crucifer	An acolyte or Eucharistic minister who carries a Processional Cross in a procession.
Cruets	Small pitcher-like glass vessels with narrow necks used to hold wine and water at Holy Eucharist. When a Cruet is filled, a Stopper is inserted into the top.

For wine: a glass Cruet is generally used, except on certain special occasions when the Large Flagon is used instead. See “Flagons.”

For water: a glass Cruet is used for Sunday Eucharist services during Lent and for any weekday Eucharist service (assuming that Reverend Lisa wants to use cruets at all for that Eucharist service). Otherwise, the Small Flagon is used to hold water.

Embossed Paten	See “Paten.”
Epistle Side	Right side of Chancel, viewed when facing the altar from the Nave. The Lectern (from which Epistles are read) is on the Epistle Side.
Everlasting Candle	Also called “Sanctuary Lamp.” Candle in a red glass holder hanging on a chain above the Aumbry. The Everlasting Candle is kept lighted at all times to signify the presence of the consecrated Hosts, which are kept in the Aumbry.
Fair Linen	Long embroidered linen cloth covering the altar, hanging down some distance over the ends of the altar. Placed on top of the Cerecloth and the Undercloth. Covered by a Protector Cloth except during services.
Flagons	Silver pitcher-like vessel with a narrow neck and a cover attached on a hinge. There are two Flagons. Large Flagon: used to hold wine for Christmas, Easter and Pentecost services. Small Flagon: used to hold wine for Eucharist services, except for Sunday Eucharist services during Lent and for any weekday Eucharist service, when a Cruet is used to hold water. See “Cruets.”
Flower Room	Small utility room across the hallway from the Sacristy, with a sink, counter, cupboards and drawers.
Flying Saucer	See “Paten.”
Follower	Round brass “caps” that are placed at the top of candles to slow down the burn time and prevent wax from dripping.

Frontal	Silk or brocade covering for the front of the altar in Liturgical Color. Each frontal has a plain material section that extends across the top of the altar and hangs a few inches over the back side of the altar. St. John's has (i) a small blue frontal (or "scarf") for Advent, (ii) a large green frontal for the seasons (but not the actual feasts) of Epiphany and Pentecost and (iii) a large white frontal for the seasons of Christmas and Easter and for certain feast during other seasons. The blue or green frontal must be removed for any wedding or funeral.
Frontal Rod	A flat metal rod that is inserted into the long "pocket" at the end of the section of the frontal that is made with plain material. The rods are therefore placed at the back of the altar, where the priest stands.
Girdle	See "Cincture."
Gospel Book	<p>Large book containing Gospel readings. Placed on the altar for Holy Eucharist, half-way between the Corporal and the Gospel-Side candle, in a position that allows a priest or acolyte to pick it up easily when walking to the altar from the Choir (<i>i.e.</i>, left front of the altar, viewed from the Choir).</p> <p>There are two Gospel Books: (i) one with a red cover and large gold cross design and (ii) another with a heavy, ornate gold cover. The Gospel Book with the gold cover is used for Christmas, Easter and Pentecost services but otherwise is not used unless there is an acolyte strong enough to hold it while a priest reads the Gospel.</p>
Gospel Side	Left side of Chancel, viewed when facing the altar from the Nave. The Pulpit is on the Gospel Side.
Hangings	Silk or brocade cloths in the Liturgical Colors that hang from the Pulpit and the Lectern. The Pulpit hanging is a single cloth; the Lectern hangings are two sash-like cloths, which are hung in alignment with each other.
Holy Water Bowl	See "Asperges Bowl."

Hosts	Also called “Wafers.” Round wafers of unleavened bread that are consecrated during Holy Eucharist. A large Priest Host is placed on the paten in the Stack; small Hosts are distributed to the congregation. Any consecrated Hosts that are not consumed at a Eucharist service are kept in the Aumbry.
Hymn Boards	Two large wooden tables with ridges to hold removable letters and numerals, which hang on the walls at the front of the Nave (one on each side). The hymns and psalm for each Sunday’s 10:00 am service are posted on the Hymn Boards.
Incense	An aromatic gum or other substance that produces a sweet odor when burned and is used in some services. Incense is lighted with charcoal. See “Incense Boat.”
Incense Boat	A small footed brass vessel that holds incense.
Jeweled Chalice	See “Chalice.”
Large Chalice	See “Chalice.”
Lavabo	Ceremonial cleansing of celebrant’s hands during Holy Eucharist. Not currently performed at St. John’s. When Holy Eucharist includes a Lavabo ceremony, a Lavabo Bowl, its accompanying pitcher and a Lavabo Towel are placed on the Credence Shelf on the Epistle Side of the Sanctuary prior to the service.
Lavabo Bowl	Small silver bowl, accompanied by a small silver pitcher, used in a Lavabo ceremony.
Lavabo Towel	Linen towel used to dry the celebrant’s hands in a Lavabo ceremony.
Lectern	Large brass reading stand, with eagle design, from which lessons (including Epistles) and prayers are read during services. The Lectern is on the Epistle Side of the Chancel.
Linen Liner	See “Bread Linen.”

Liturgical Calendar	Calendar hanging in the Sacristy, which shows the Liturgical Color for each season and feast day.
Liturgical Colors	Colors used in worship to mark the seasons and feasts of the liturgical year, as well as special occasions such as weddings and funerals. The Liturgical Color for weddings and funerals is white. The Liturgical Color for each season and feast day can be found on the Liturgical Calendar and in the section of this handbook called “Liturgical Seasons and Colors.”
Missal	Large red book (with no cross on the cover) that contains the Eucharistic Prayer. See “Missal Stand.”
Missal Stand	Brass stand on which the Missal is placed. For Holy Eucharist, the Missal Stand, with the Missal on it, is placed on the Epistle Side of altar, at an angle so that the celebrant can read from the Missal.
Movable Feast	A feast of the church year that is not celebrated on a fixed date, such as Easter.
Narthex	Vestibule inside the front door of the church, leading to the Nave.
Nave	Central part of the church, where the congregation sits.
Oblation Bearers	Members of the congregation who carry the Hosts, wine and water to the altar during the 10:00 Sunday service and other formal services, such as both Easter services.
Offering Plates	Flat-bottomed bowls with wide rims used to collect offerings of money from members of the congregation during services. St. John’s has (i) brass Offering Plates, which are used at all times other than during Lent and (ii) wooden Offer Plates, which are used during Lent.
Oil Stock	Small round silver container used to store Chrism (<i>i.e.</i> , holy oil).

Pall	<p>For vesting a Chalice: stiff white linen-covered square placed over the paten in the Stack (after a Priest Host has been placed on the paten).</p> <p>For funerals: large cloth covering for coffin or small cloth covering for urn containing ashes.</p>
Paschal Candle	<p>Large white candle with decorative markings symbolizing the risen Christ. A new Paschal Candle is introduced each Easter and is lit for all services during the Easter season (from Easter Sunday through the Feast of Pentecost). Outside the Easter season, the Paschal Candle is lit only for baptisms and funerals.</p>
Paschal Candlestick	<p>Tall, floor-standing brass candlestick used to hold the Paschal Candle.</p>
Paten	<p>Round silver plate used to hold Hosts for consecration and distribution at Eucharist services. At weekday services, a pottery bowl is used as a “paten.”</p> <p>Rimmed Paten: plain paten with rim that curves up, which is the Paten that is vested other than with the Jeweled Chalice.</p> <p>“Flying Saucer”: flat paten with a raised cross design, which should not be vested because it is unstable.</p> <p>Embossed Paten: large, ornately embossed paten that is used only with the Jeweled Chalice at Christmas, Easter and Pentecost services.</p> <p>Small Paten: paten that is smaller than the others and that is not currently used.</p>
Pentecost Dove Pole	<p>Long pole with silk-like dove and long ribbons at the top, which is used at services on the Feast of Pentecost.</p>
Piscina	<p>Covered metal basin in corner of Sacristy with drain directly to ground for disposal of consecrated wine, crumbs of consecrated Hosts, water used to rinse</p>

	Chalices after Holy Eucharist and water that has been used for a baptism.
Pottery Chalices	See “Chalice.”
Preparation Cloth	Large cloth laid out in Sacristy during set-up for Holy Eucharist, on which Chalice is vested, and the Bread Dish and vessels for the water and wine (Cruet(s) and/or Flagon(s), depending on the liturgical season or feast) are filled.
Priest Host	Large Host consecrated and broken by celebrant during Holy Eucharist, which is placed on the paten in the Stack.
Processional Cross	Brass cross mounted on a pole that is carried in a procession by an acolyte or Eucharistic minister. St. John’s has two processional crosses, one of which is heavier and more ornate than the other.
Protector Cloth	Large linen cloth used to cover the Fair Linen on the altar between services. A Protector Cloth exceeds the length of the altar only slightly. It is removed (i) for Holy Eucharist and (ii) for weddings, funerals and morning prayer, even if Holy Eucharist is not celebrated.
Pulpit	Raised marble platform on the Gospel Side of the Chancel, surrounded by a brass railing with a brass book stand in the front. Sermons are generally delivered from the Pulpit.
Pulpit Shelf	Wooden ledge that is attached to the pulpit at Christmas and Easter to hold pots of flowers.
Purificator	Small linen “napkin” used by priest or Eucharistic minister during Holy Eucharist.
Receiving Basin	Large, ornate brass plate with raised sides, flat rim and a needlework circle in the center. Used by an acolyte or Eucharistic minister to collect the Offering Plates from the ushers.
Rimmed Paten	See “Paten.”

Sacristy	Room outside the Gospel Side of the Chancel in which vestments and other items used in the liturgy are stored and in which the clergy and Eucharistic ministers vest for services.
Sanctuary	Section of the church within the altar rails, where the altar is located.
Sanctuary Lamp	See “Everlasting Candle.”
Scarf	See “Frontals.”
Sick Call Kit	Small case holding vessels for administering communion to the homebound.
Small Chalices	See “Chalice.”
Small Paten	See “Paten.”
Sprinkler	See “Aspergillum.”
Stack	St. John’s Altar Guild jargon for a “Vested Chalice.” Large Chalice, Paten (containing a Priest Host), Pall, Veil and Burse, stacked one on top of the other in that order and placed at center of altar for Holy Eucharist.
Stole	Long, narrow band of cloth in Liturgical Color worn by the clergy during services. A Stole is worn around the neck, with the two ends hanging down parallel to each other in front.
Stopper	Ornamental plug for closing the top of a Cruet.
Storage Room	Narrow room behind the Epistle Side of the Chancel, lined with storage closets.
Subcredence	Small table under Credence Shelf on Epistle Side of Sanctuary, which is not currently used and may be removed in the future. When the Lavabo was performed, the Lavabo Bowl, its accompanying pitcher and the Lavabo Towel were placed on the Subcredence.

Surplice	Loose white linen vestment varying from hip-length to calf-length, worn over cassock by Eucharistic ministers and acolytes and sometimes by clergy.
Tabernacle	See “Aumbry.”
Thurible	See “Censer.”
Tilted Chalice	See “Chalice.”
Torch	Candle mounted on a brass pole and carried by an acolyte or Eucharistic minister in procession during Holy Eucharist. There is a brass stand for each Torch into which the Torch pole is inserted.
Torch Bearer	An acolyte or Eucharistic minister who carries a Torch in a procession.
Transept	Transverse aisle at the front of the Nave, at a right angle to the center aisle and side aisles. The door to the Sacristy area is at one end of the Transept and the door to the Cloister is at the other end.
Undercloth	<p>Heavy linen cloth, not exceeding the length of the altar, that is placed on the altar between the Fair Linen and the Cerecloth.</p> <p>In the past, two Undercloths were required. Since the liturgical renewal movement, the Undercloths are no longer required, but one is currently being used at St. John’s.</p>
Veil	<p>For Holy Eucharist: square cloth in Liturgical Color draped over the Pall in the Stack.</p> <p>For Crosses during Lent: gauze material, with matching ribbons, used to cover crosses during Lent. There are three colors of these veils: (i) purple for Ash Wednesday until Palm Sunday; (ii) red for Palm Sunday through Maundy Thursday; and (iii) black for Good Friday and Holy Saturday.</p>

Vessel Cabinet	The right-side cabinet under the counter in the Sacristy, where the vessels used for liturgies are kept. When not in use, the Vessel Cabinet is locked.
Vested Chalice	See "Stack."
Wafers	See "Hosts."