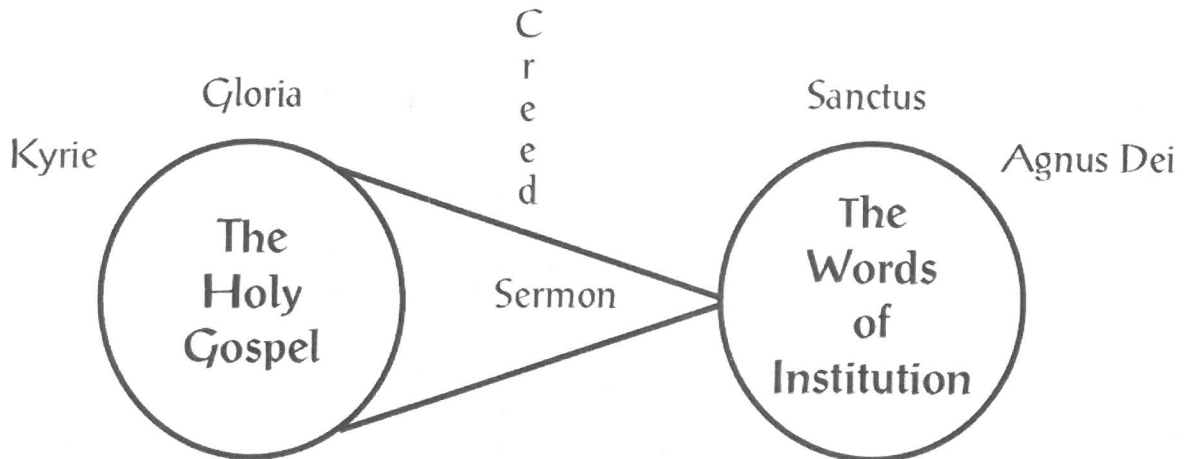


# The Divine Service

## The Lord's Preaching and the Lord's Supper



**Paul's catechesis** in 1 Corinthians 10 and 11 emphasizes the real presence of Christ's body and blood in the Sacrament, the necessity for catechesis and preaching for proper preparation and reception of the Sacrament, and how holy communion with Christ necessitates a renunciation of fellowship with the false doctrine of demons.

**The lectern** is the place from which the Holy Scriptures are read.

**The Pulpit** represents the authoritative Office of the Word by which Jesus calls us to repentance and renewed faith to receive Him rightly in the Supper.

**The Altar** represents the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross for our salvation and becomes the Table of the Lord from which He feeds us with His body and blood.

**The Fair Linen** with its five embroidered crosses represents the righteousness of Christ and the five wounds in his hands, feet, and side.

**The Corporal**, from the word corpus (body) is placed in the center of the altar upon which the Sacrament rests.

**The sacred vessels** are called the chalice, patten, ciborium, flagon, and cruet (for water and/or additional wine)

**The Pall** is a square board placed over the chalice and patten to support the chalice veil.

**The Chalice Veil** is often in the color of the liturgical season.

**The Burse** is a square pouch used to transport linens.

**The Post-communion Veil** covers all the vessels after the celebration of Holy Communion.

**Reliquiae** are the consecrated elements of bread and wine which are typically consumed at the conclusion of the distribution.