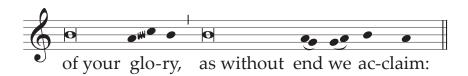
# NATIVITY OF THE LORD THE MASS DURING THE NIGHT

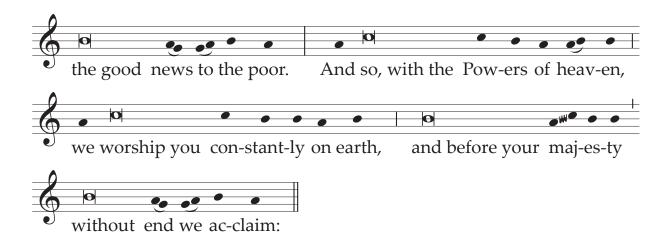




# THE BAPTISM OF THE LORD

# The Baptism of the Lord



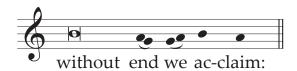


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## THE SECOND SUNDAY OF LENT

# The Transfiguration of the Lord

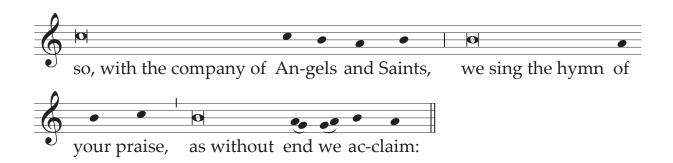




## THE FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT

## The Temptation of the Lord





## THE THIRD SUNDAY OF LENT

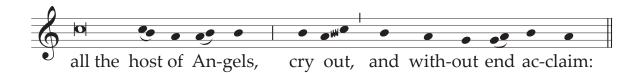
#### The Samaritan Woman



## THE FOURTH SUNDAY OF LENT

#### The Man born Blind

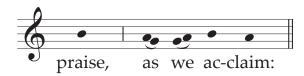




## THE FIFTH SUNDAY OF LENT

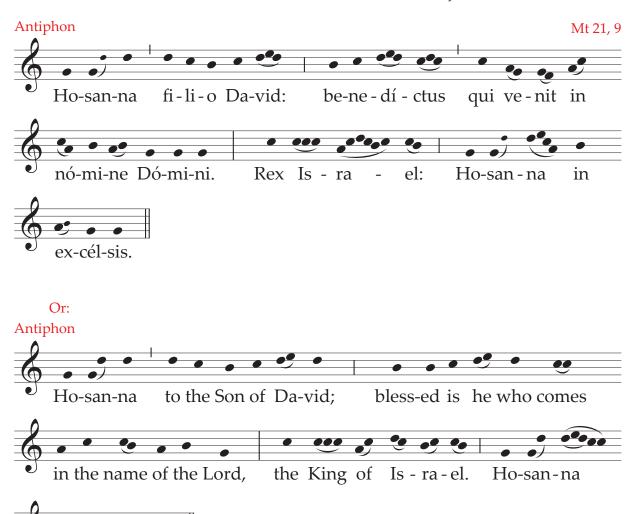
#### Lazarus



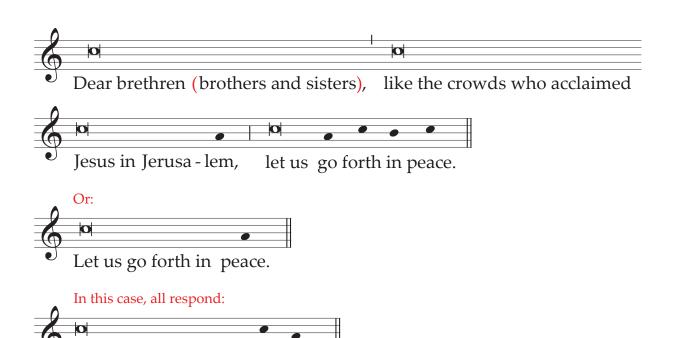


## PALM SUNDAY OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD

The Commemoration of the Lord's Entrance into Jerusalem



in the high-est.



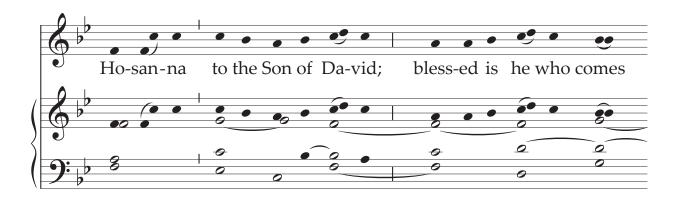
In the name of Christ. A-men.

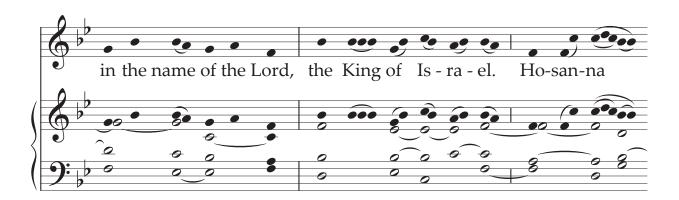
# PALM SUNDAY OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD

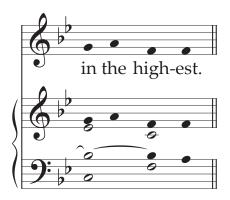
## **Passion Sunday**

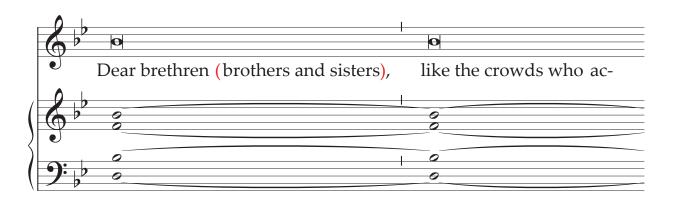


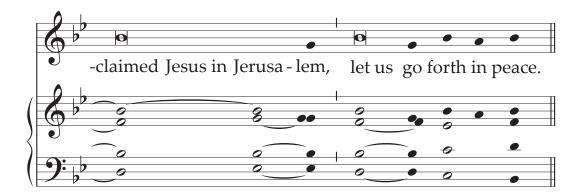
# Palm Sunday



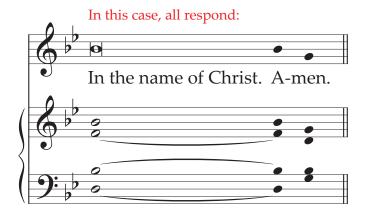












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## THE CHRISM MASS

# The Priesthood of Christ and the ministry of Priests



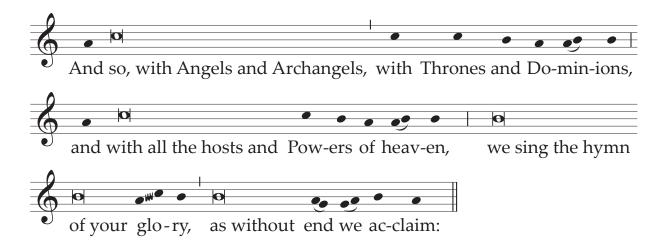


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# PREFACE I OF THE MOST HOLY EUCHARIST

The Sacrifice and the Sacrament of Christ





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#### FRIDAY OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD

#### The Solemn Intercessions

The Liturgy of the Word concludes with the Solemn Intercessions, which take place in this way: the Deacon, if a Deacon is present, or if he is not, a lay minister, stands at the ambo, and sings or says the invitation in which the intention is expressed. Then all pray in silence for a while, and afterwards the Priest, standing at the chair or, if appropriate, at the altar, with hands extended, sings or says the prayer.

The faithful may remain either kneeling or standing throughout the entire period of the prayers.

Before the Priest's prayer, in accord with tradition, it is permissible to use the Deacon's invitations Let us kneel — Let us stand, with all kneeling for silent prayer.



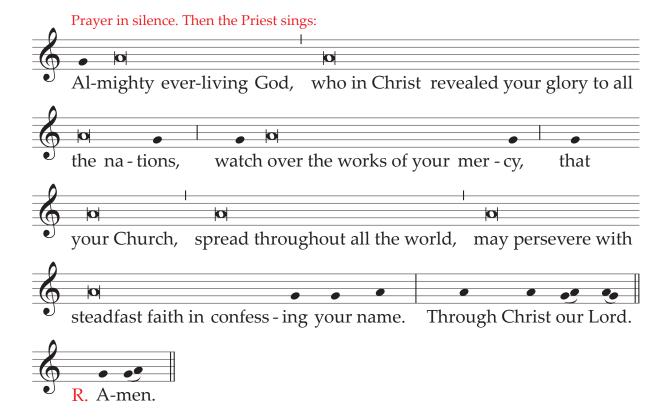
The Conferences of Bishops may provide other invitations to introduce the prayer of the Priest.

In a situation of grave public need, the Diocesan Bishop may permit or order the addition of a special intention.

# I. For Holy Church

The prayer is sung in the simple tone or, if the invitations Let us kneel — Let us stand are used, in the solemn tone.

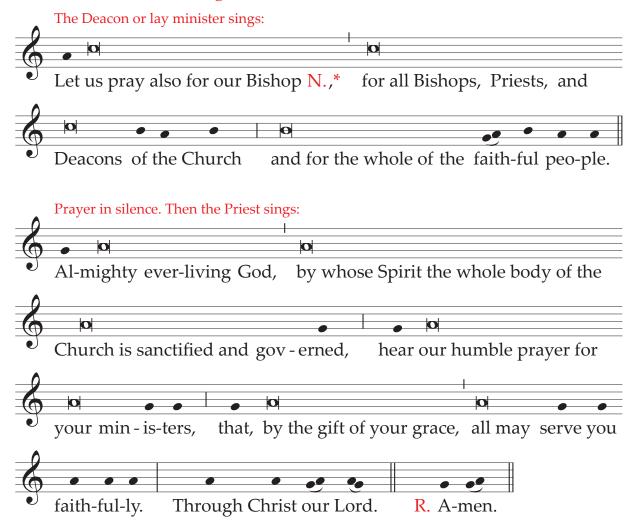




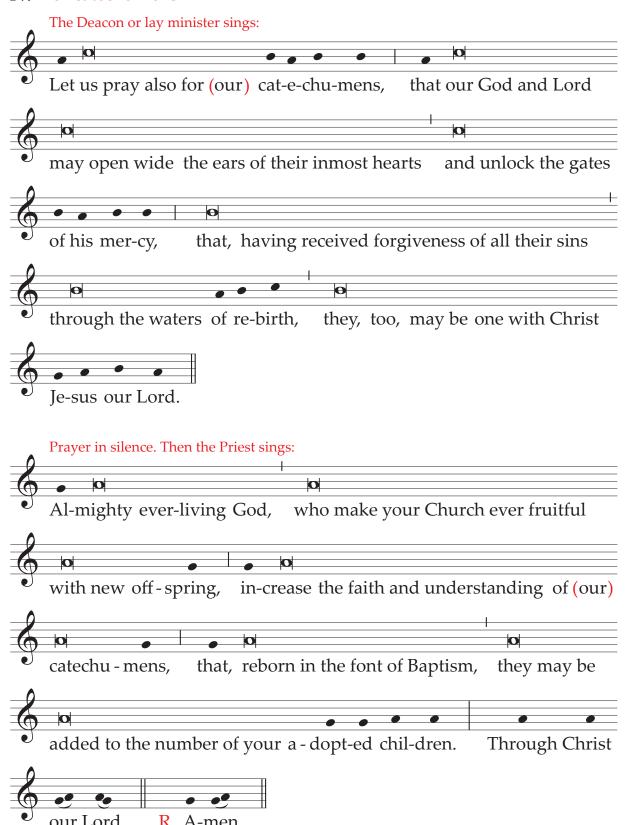
# II. For the Pope



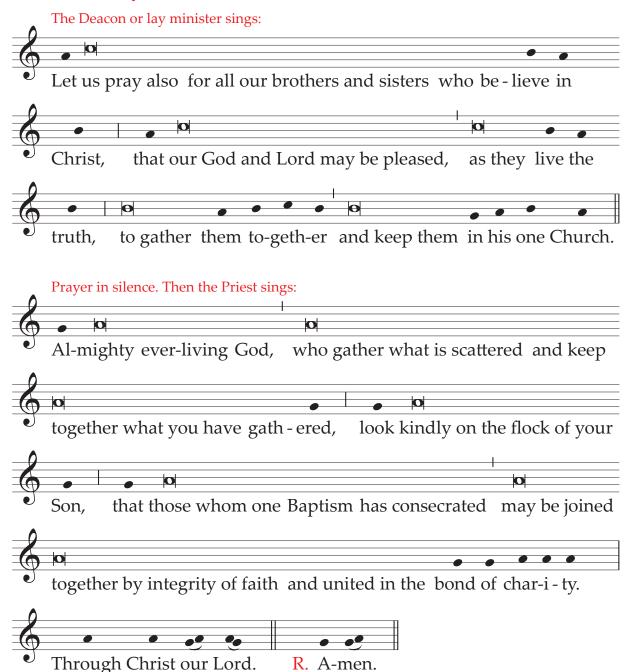
# III. For all orders and degrees of the faithful



# IV. For catechumens

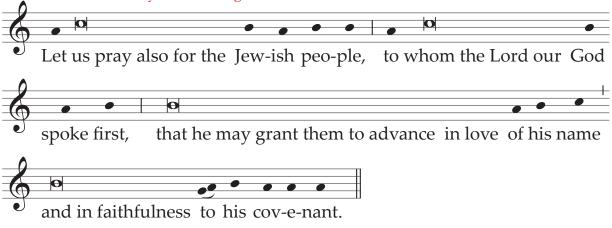


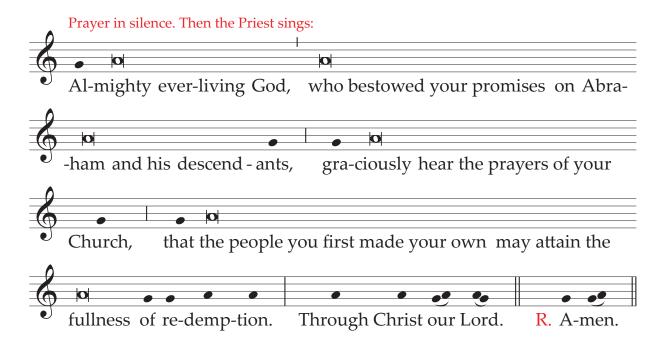
# V. For the unity of Christians



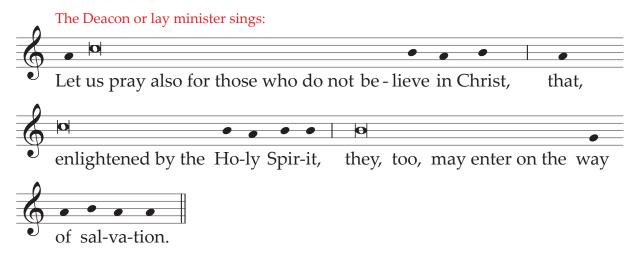
# VI. For the Jewish People

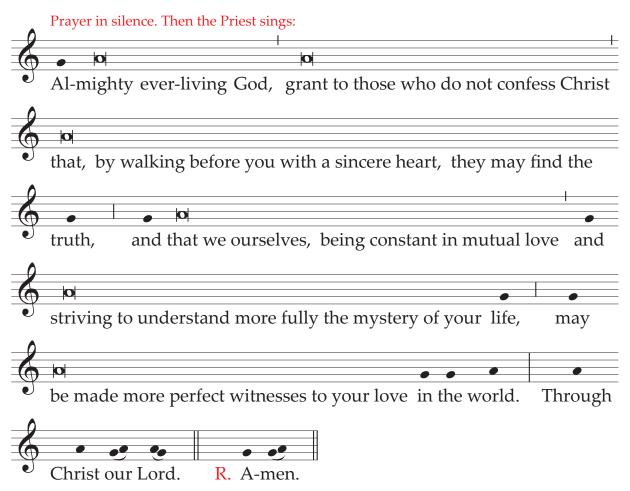
The Deacon or lay minister sings:





# VII. For those who do not believe in Christ



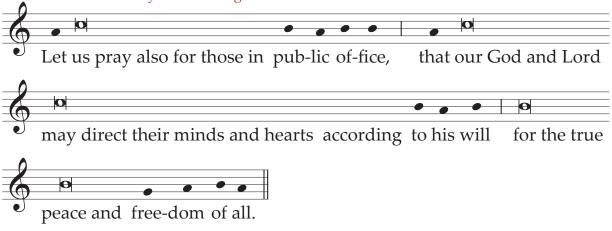


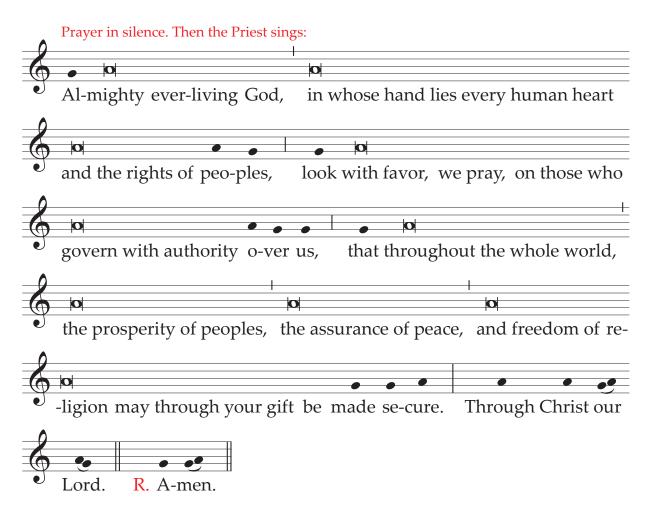
# VIII. For those who do not believe in God



# IX. For those in public office

The Deacon or lay minister sings:





# X. For those in tribulation

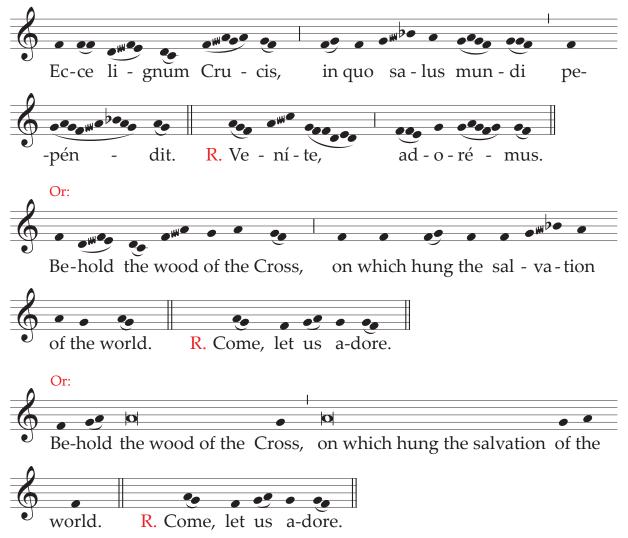


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# The Showing of the Holy Cross

The Deacon accompanied by ministers, or another suitable minister, goes to the sacristy, from which, in procession, accompanied by two ministers with lighted candles, he carries the Cross, covered with a violet veil, through the church to the middle of the sanctuary.

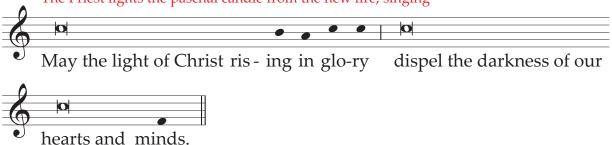
The Priest, standing before the altar and facing the people, receives the Cross, uncovers a little of its upper part and elevates it while beginning the Ecce lignum Crucis (Behold the wood of the Cross). He is assisted in singing by the Deacon or, if need be, by the choir. All respond, Come, let us adore. At the end of the singing, all kneel and for a brief moment adore in silence, while the Priest stands and holds the Cross raised.



# THE PASCHAL VIGIL IN THE HOLY NIGHT LUCERNARIUM

# The Blessing of the Fire and Preparation of the Candle

The Priest lights the paschal candle from the new fire, singing



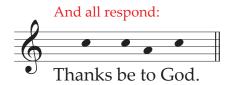
With respect to the preceding elements, Conferences of Bishops may also establish other forms more suited to the culture of the peoples.

## Procession

When the candle has been lit, one of the ministers takes burning coals from the fire and places them in the thurible, and the Priest puts incense into it in the usual way. The Deacon or, if there is no Deacon, another suitable minister, receives the paschal candle from the minister and a procession is formed. The thurifer with the smoking thurible precedes the Deacon or other minister who carries the paschal candle. The Priest with the ministers and the people follow, all holding in their hands unlit candles.

At the door of the church the Deacon, standing and raising the candle, sings:









#### THE PASCHAL PROCLAMATION

Longer form of the Paschal Proclamation

The Deacon, after incensing the book and the candle, proclaims the Easter Proclamation (Exsultet) at the ambo or at a lectern, with all standing and holding lighted candles in their hands.

The Easter Proclamation may be made, in the absence of a Deacon, by the Priest himself or by another concelebrating Priest. If, however, because of necessity, a lay cantor sings the Proclamation, the words Therefore, dearest friends up to the end of the invitation are omitted, along with the greeting The Lord be with you.

The Proclamation may also be sung in the shorter form.









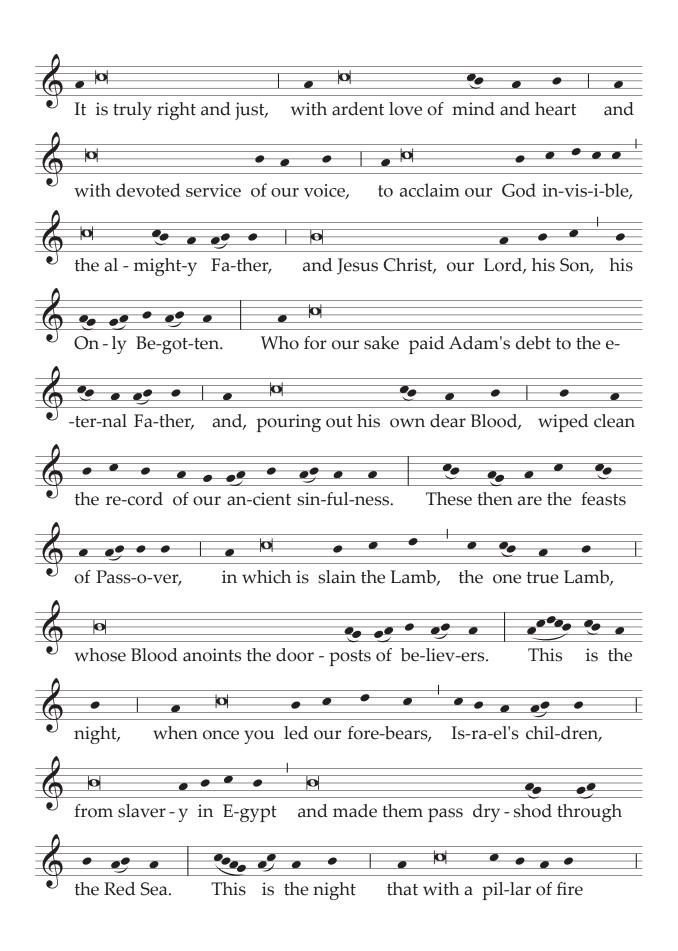




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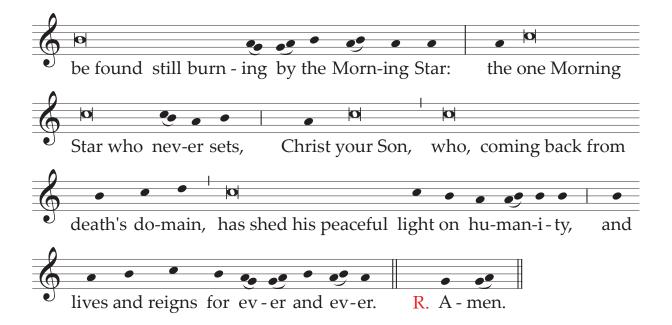
#### Shorter form of the Paschal Proclamation









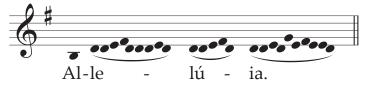


#### LITURGY OF THE WORD

After the last reading from the Old Testament with its Responsorial Psalm and its prayer, the altar candles are lit, and the Priest intones the hymn Gloria in excelsis Deo, which is taken up by all, while the bells are rung, according to local custom.



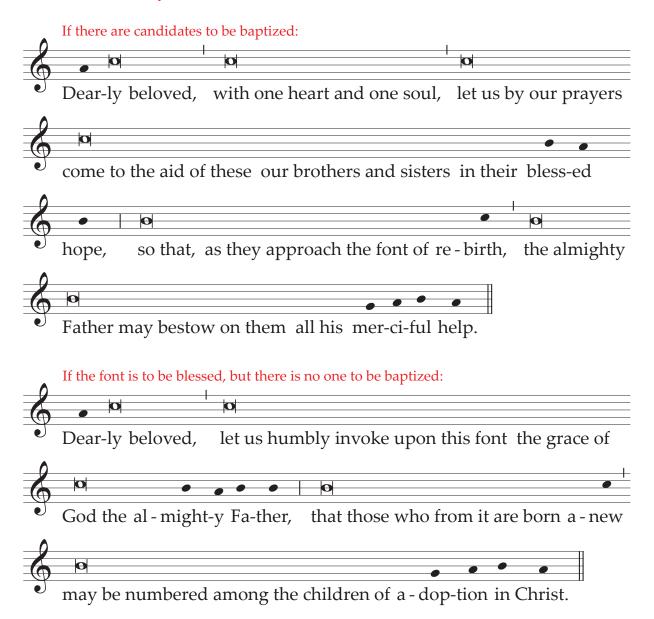
After the Epistle has been read, all rise, and the Priest three times, raising his voice by a step each time, solemnly intones Alleluia, which all repeat. If necessary, the psalmist intones the Alleluia.

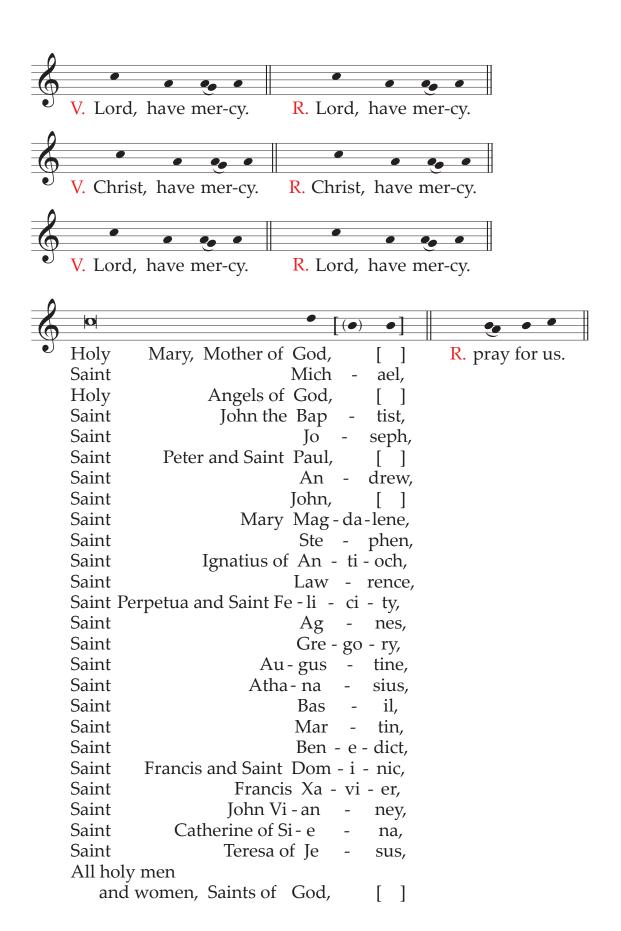


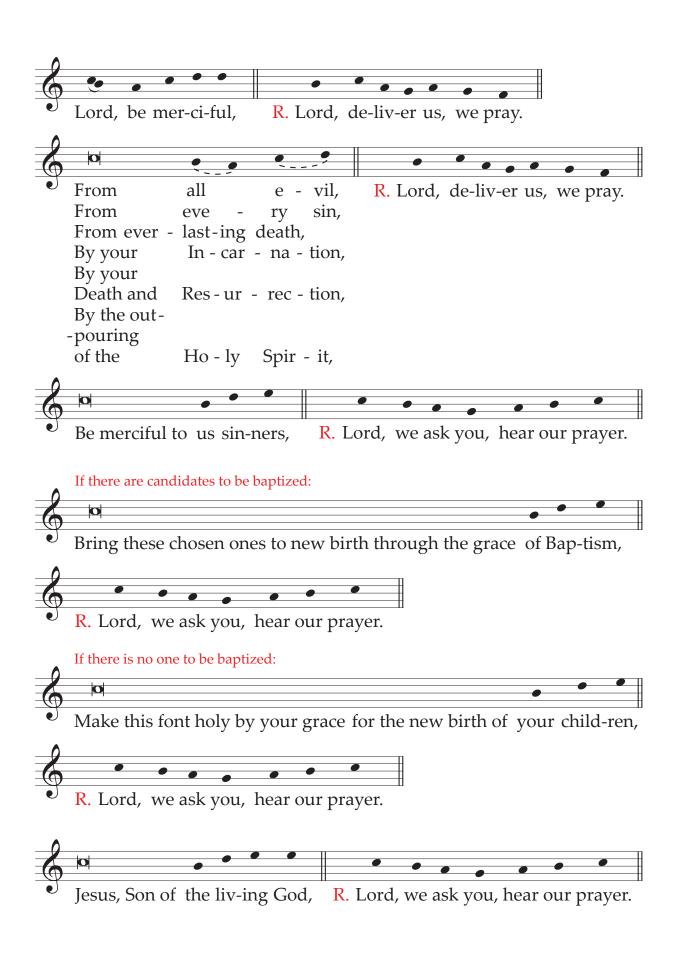
#### **BAPTISMAL LITURGY**

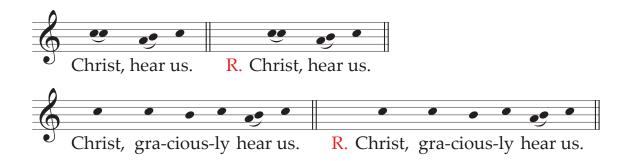
#### Litany

If, however, the baptismal Liturgy takes place in the sanctuary, the Priest immediately makes an introductory statement in these or similar words.





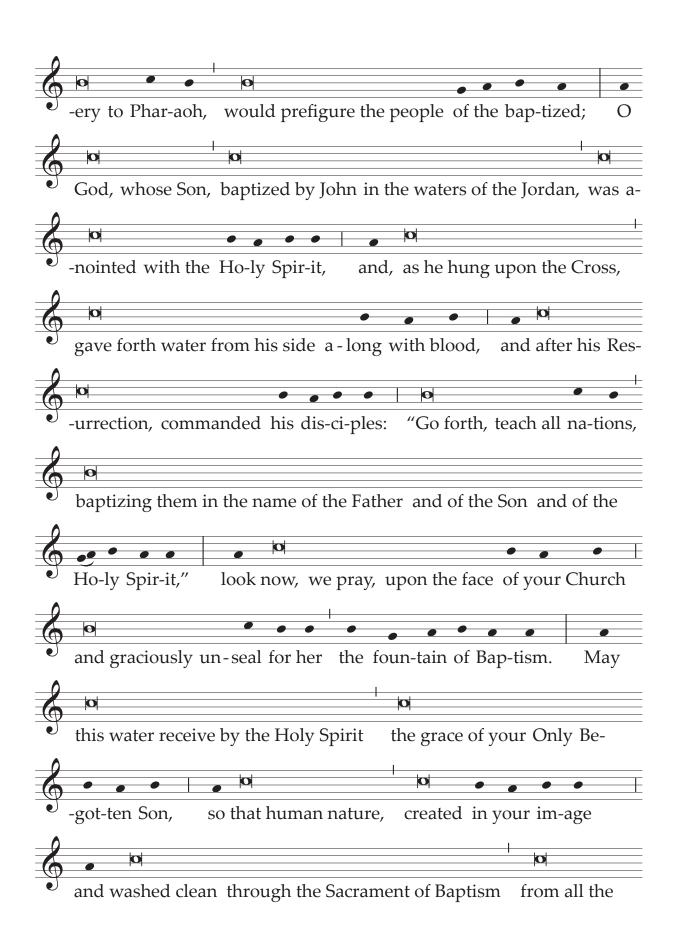


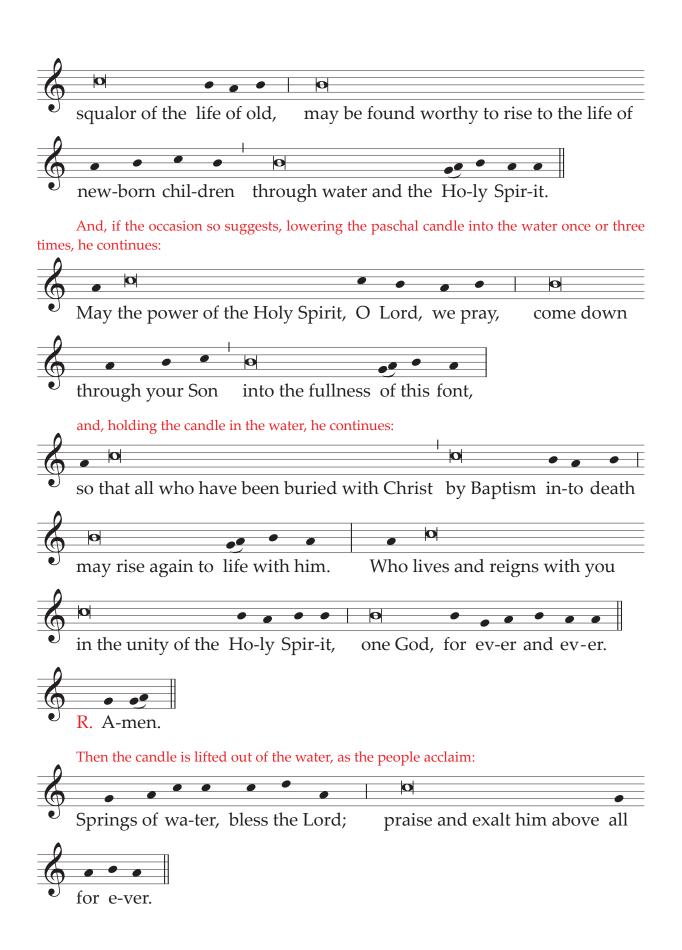


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#### Blessing of Baptismal Water







## The Blessing of Water



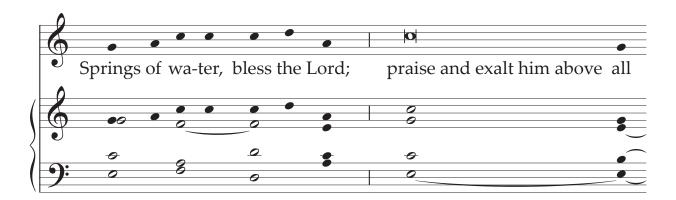


## The Renewal of Baptismal Promises

The Priest sprinkles the people with the blessed water, while all sing:



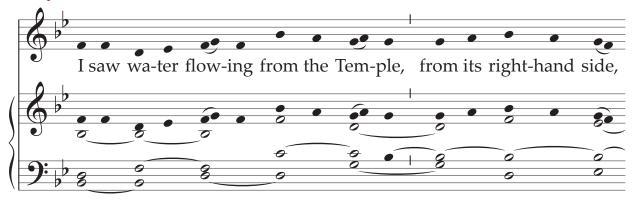
# Easter Vigil

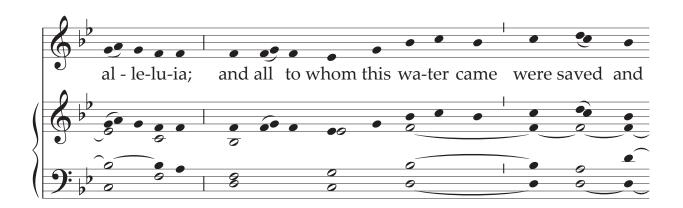




# Easter Vigil

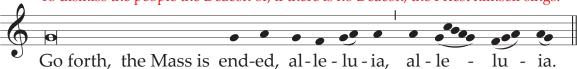
#### Antiphon

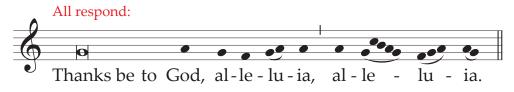






To dismiss the people the Deacon or, if there is no Deacon, the Priest himself sings:



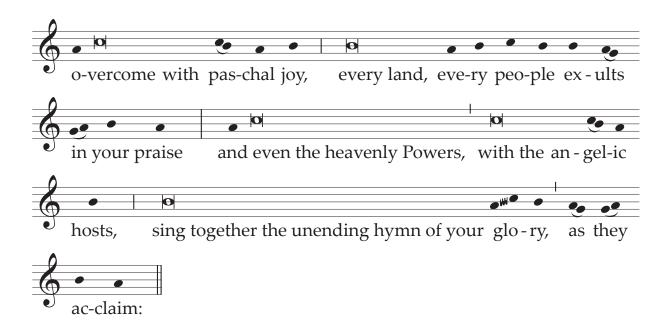


This is observed throughout the Octave of Easter.

#### PENTECOST SUNDAY

#### The mystery of Pentecost



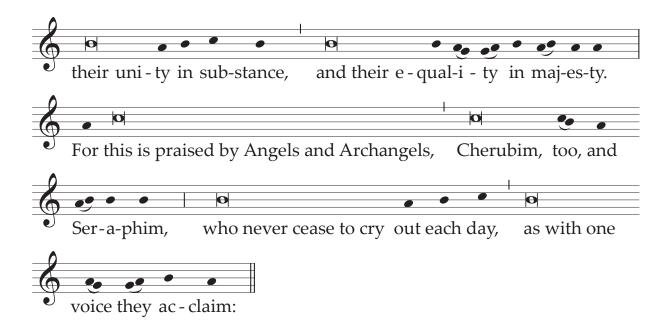


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#### THE MOST HOLY TRINITY

The mystery of the Most Holy Trinity



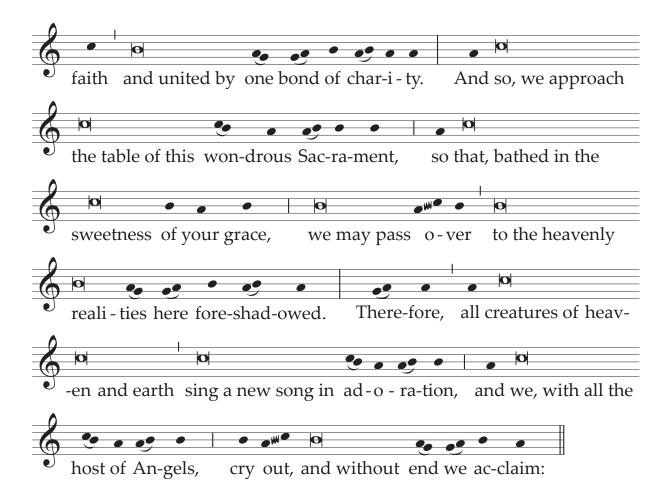


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#### THE MOST HOLY BODY AND BLOOD OF CHRIST

The fruits of the Most Holy Eucharist



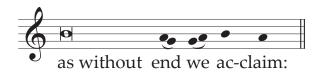


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#### THE MOST SACRED HEART OF JESUS

#### The boundless charity of Christ

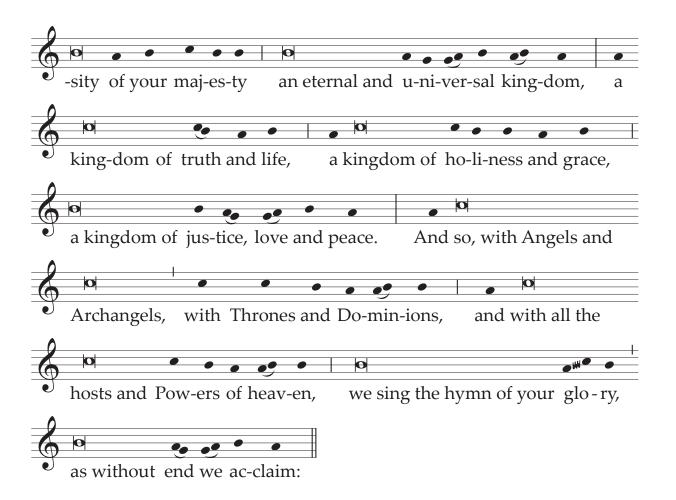




#### OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST KING OF THE UNIVERSE

#### Christ the King of the Universe





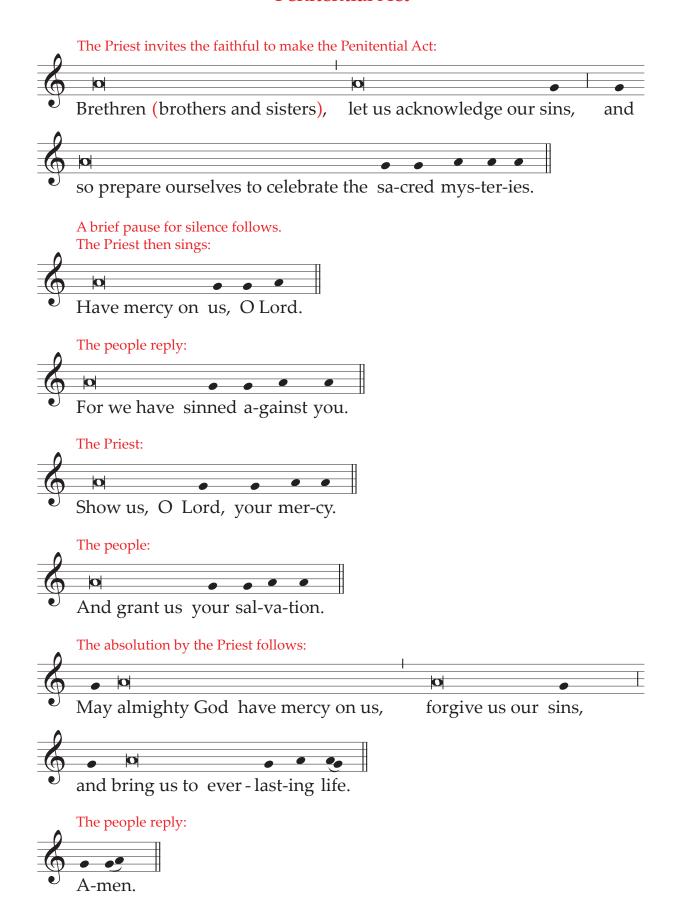
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# The Introductory Rites

### Greeting

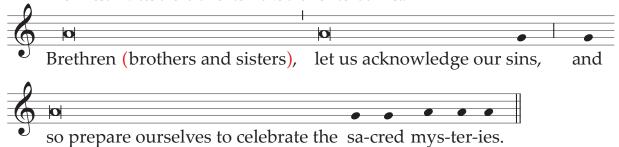


#### Penitential Act





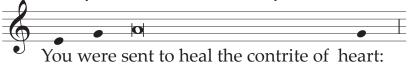
The Priest invites the faithful to make the Penitential Act:



A brief pause for silence follows.

The Priest, or a Deacon, or another minister, then sings the following or other invocations with Kyrie, eleison (Lord, have mercy):

Christe, e - lé - i-son.

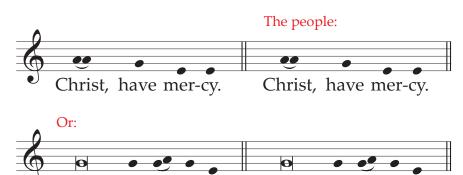






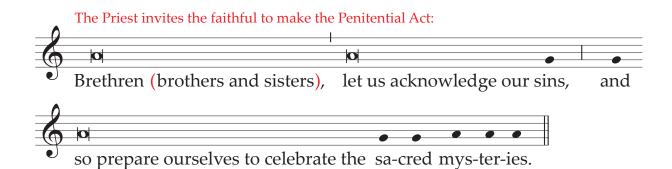


Christe, e - lé - i-son.



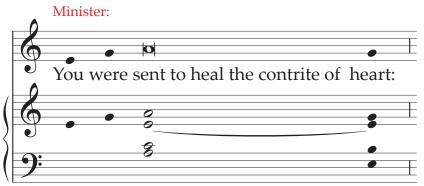


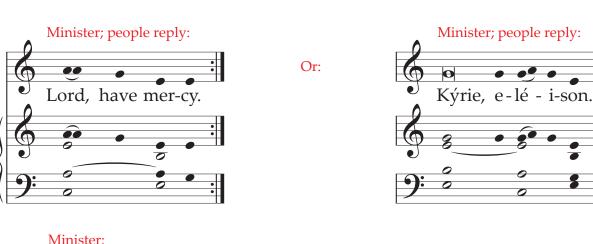
### Penitential Act



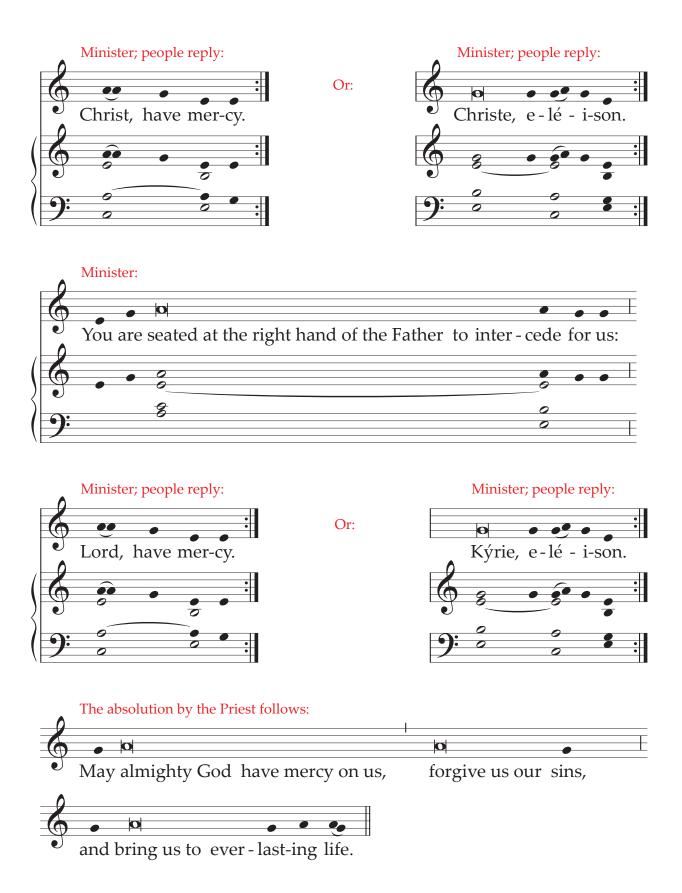
A brief pause for silence follows.

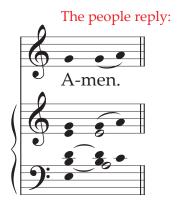
The Priest, or a Deacon, or another minister, then sings the following or other invocations with Kyrie, eleison (Lord, have mercy):











# Kyrie

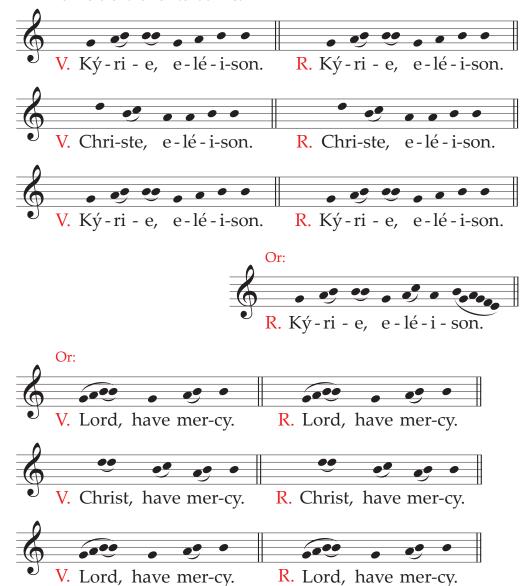






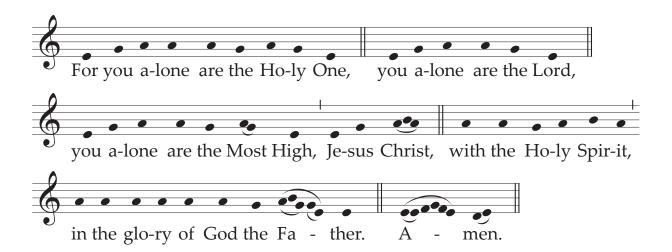
## **Kyrie**

The Kyrie (Lord, have mercy) invocations follow, unless they have just occurred in a formula of the Penitential Act



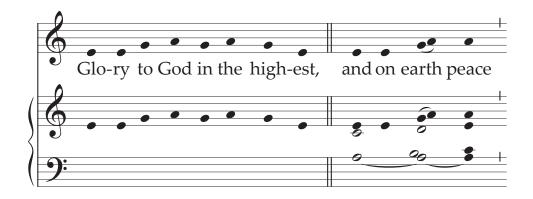
### Gloria

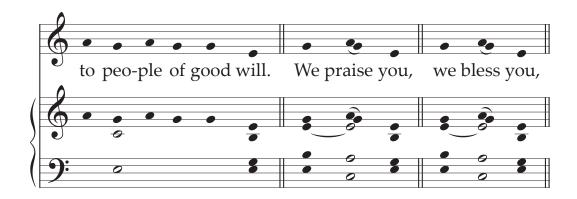




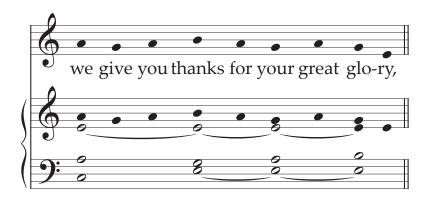
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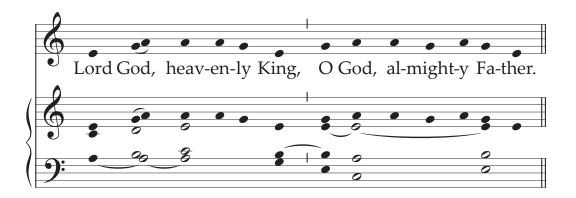
### Gloria

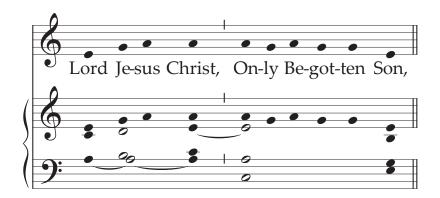


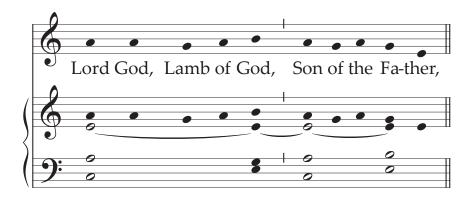


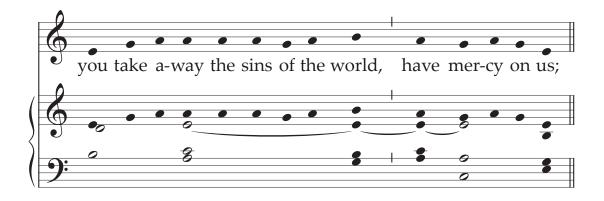














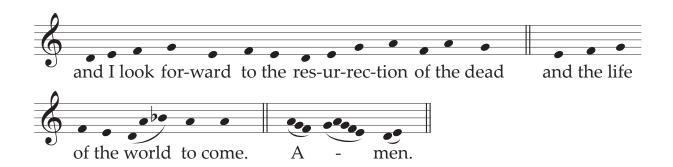


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## Credo I



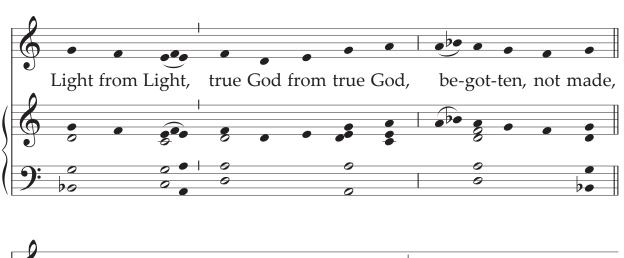




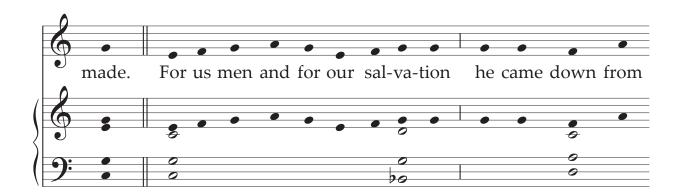
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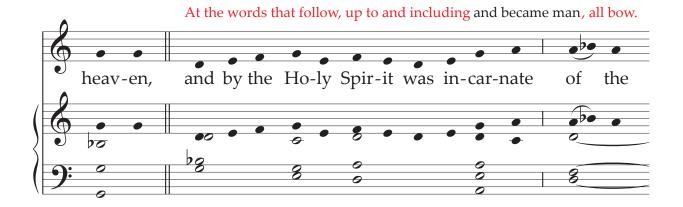
### Credo I



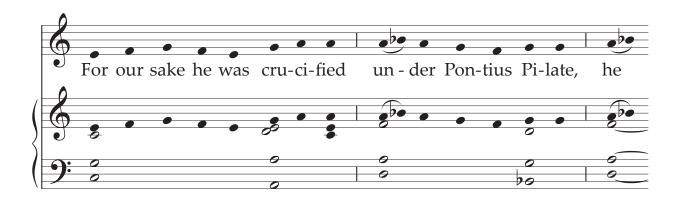


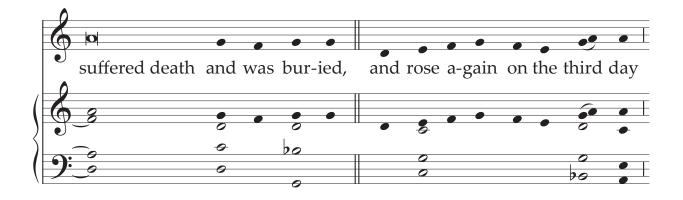


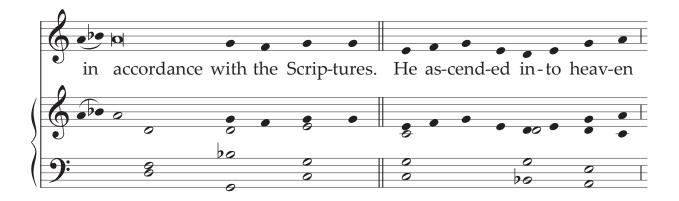


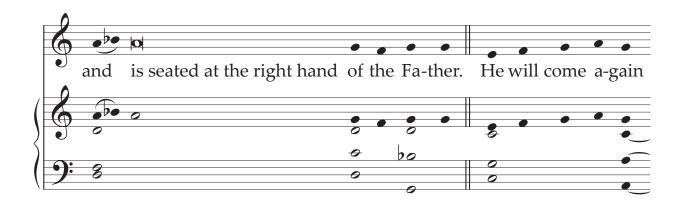


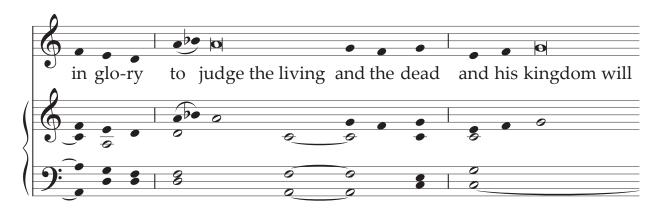








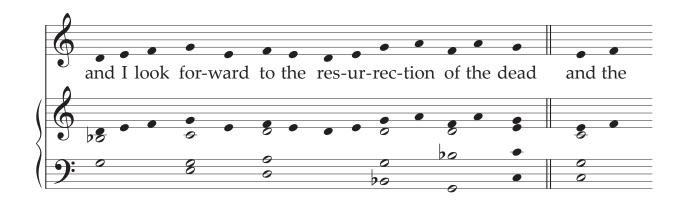


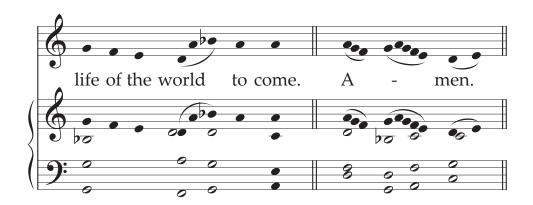












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# The Liturgy of the Eucharist

## Orate, Fratres

Standing at the middle of the altar, facing the people, extending and then joining his hands, he sings:

Pray, brethren (brothers and sisters), that my sacrifice and yours

may be acceptable to God, the al-might-y Fa-ther.

The people rise and reply:

May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands for the praise

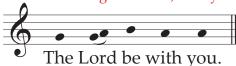
and glory of his name, for our good and the good of all his

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ho-ly Church.

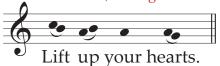
# Preface Dialogue

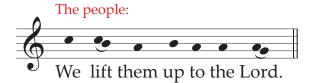
Then the Priest begins the Eucharistic Prayer. Extending his hands, he says:





The Priest, raising his hands, continues:

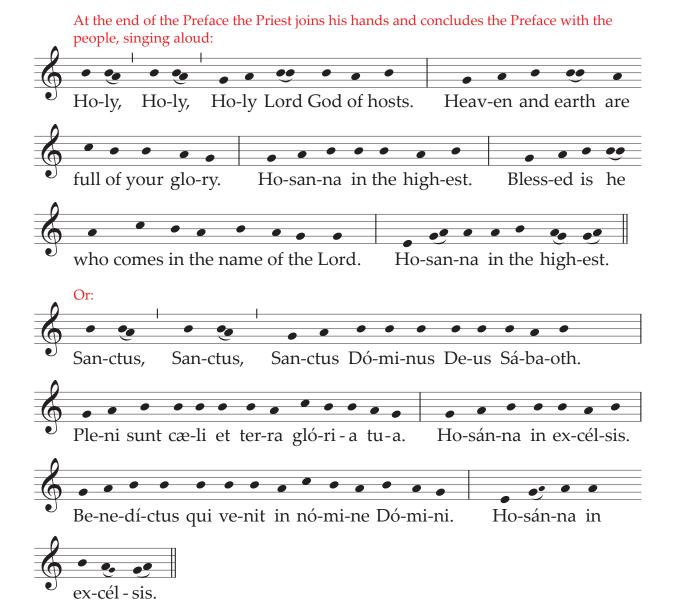




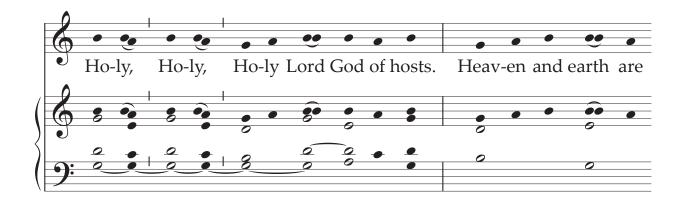


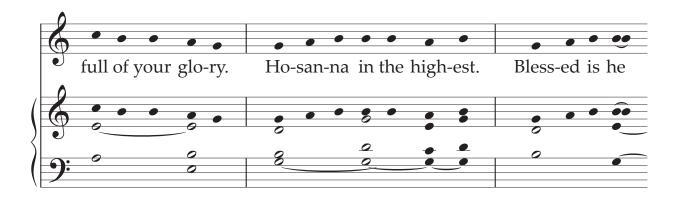


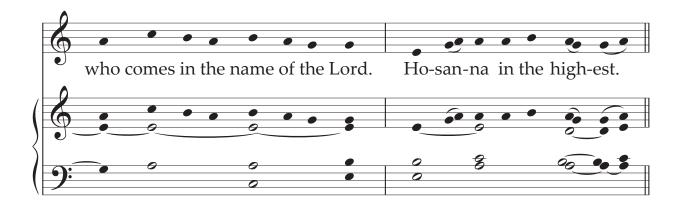
### Sanctus



# Sanctus





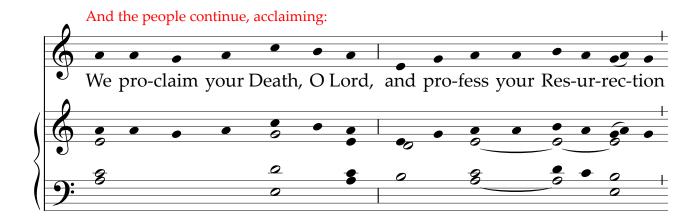


## Memorial Acclamation

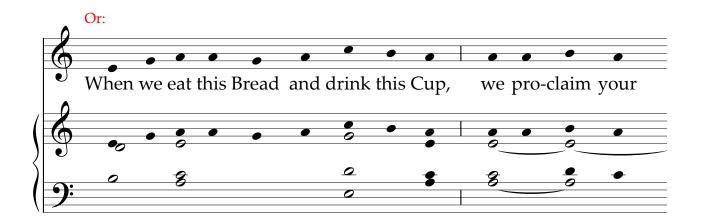


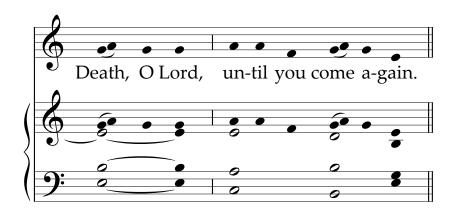
# Memorial Acclamation

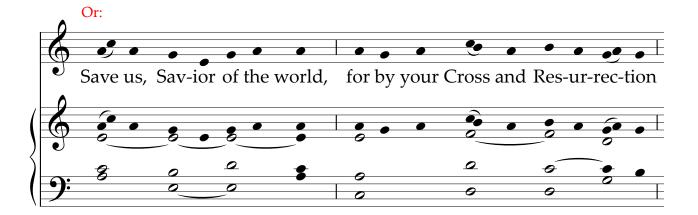










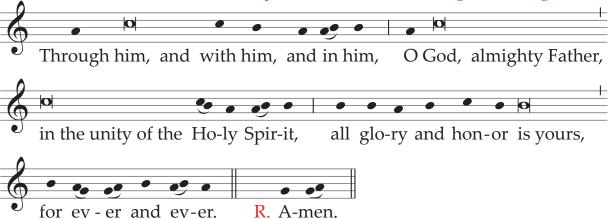




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## Doxology

The Priest takes the chalice and the paten with the host and, raising both, he sings:



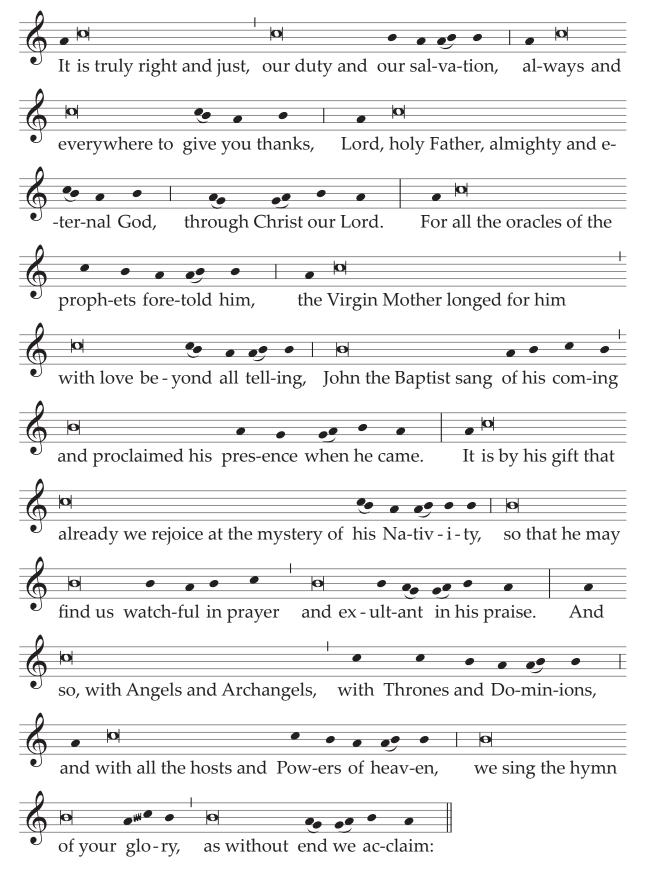
#### PREFACE I OF ADVENT

#### The two comings of Christ



#### PREFACE II OF ADVENT

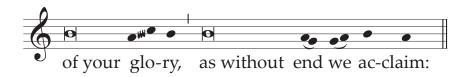
#### The twofold expectation of Christ



### PREFACE I OF THE NATIVITY OF THE LORD

### Christ the Light





### PREFACE II OF THE NATIVITY OF THE LORD

The restoration of all things in the Incarnation



### PREFACE III OF THE NATIVITY OF THE LORD

The exchange in the Incarnation of the Word



### THE EPIPHANY OF THE LORD

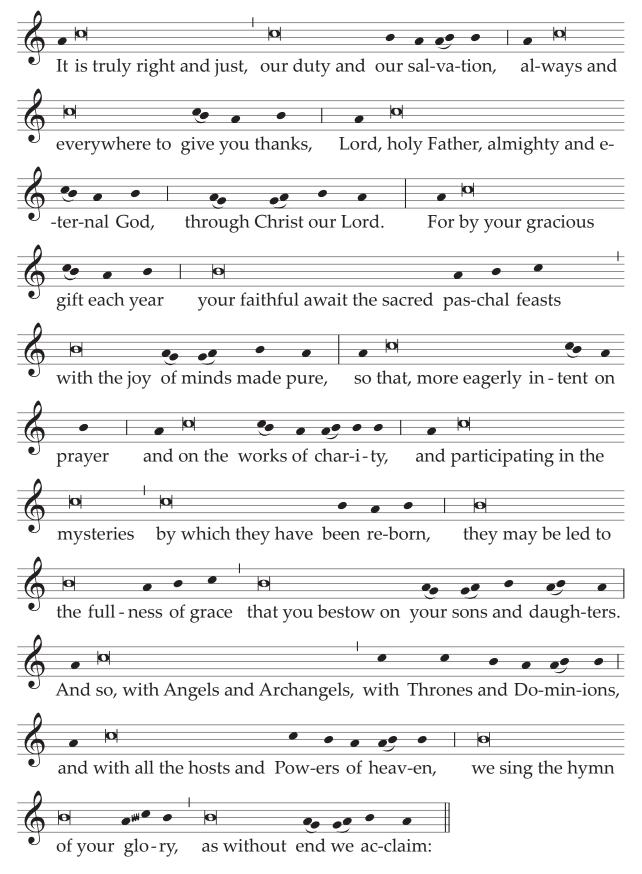
#### Christ the light of the nations





### PREFACE I OF LENT

### The spiritual meaning of Lent



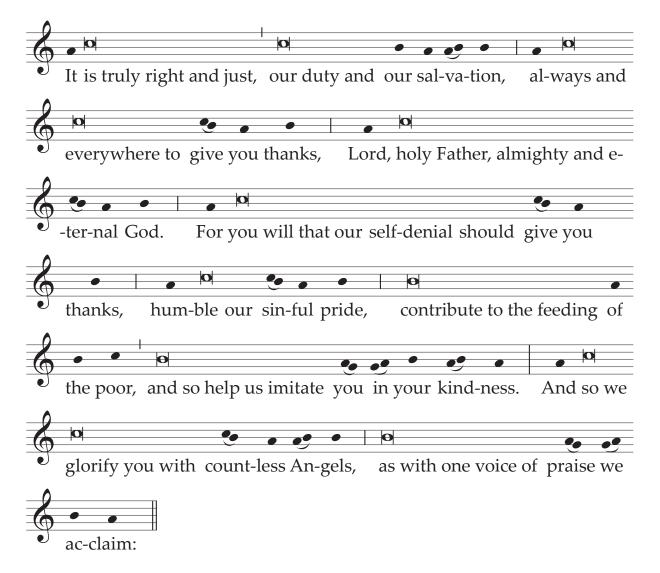
# PREFACE II OF LENT

### Spiritual penance



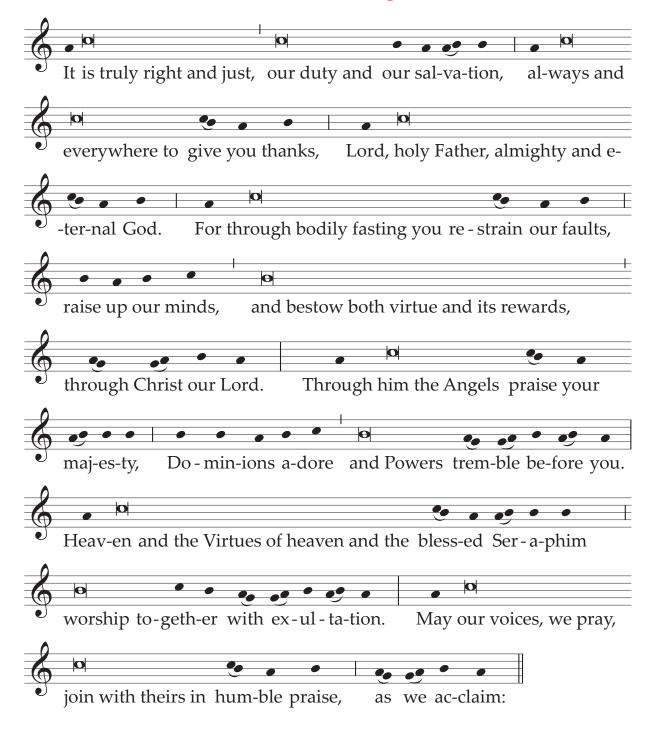
# PREFACE III OF LENT

#### The fruits of abstinence



# PREFACE IV OF LENT

### The fruits of fasting



# PREFACE I OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD

# The power of the Cross



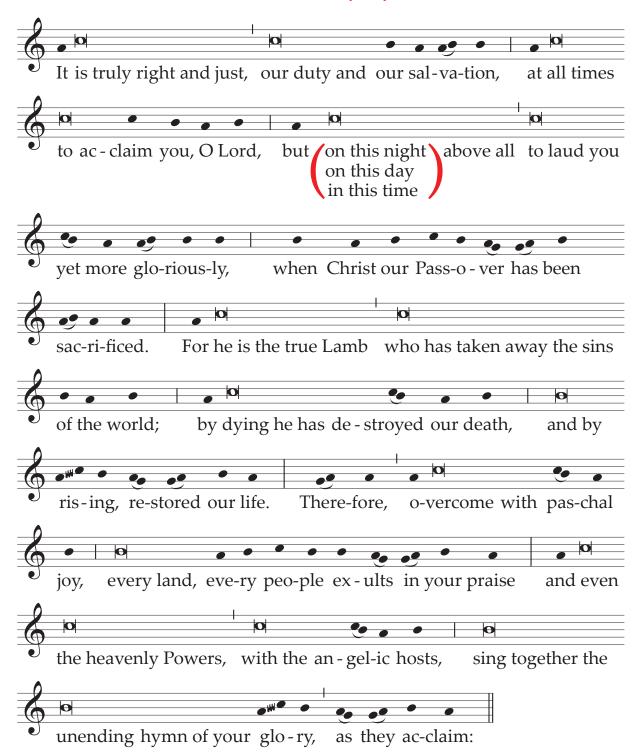
# PREFACE II OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD

### The victory of the Passion



### PREFACE I OF EASTER

### The Paschal Mystery



### PREFACE II OF EASTER

### New life in Christ



### PREFACE III OF EASTER

### Christ living and always interceding for us



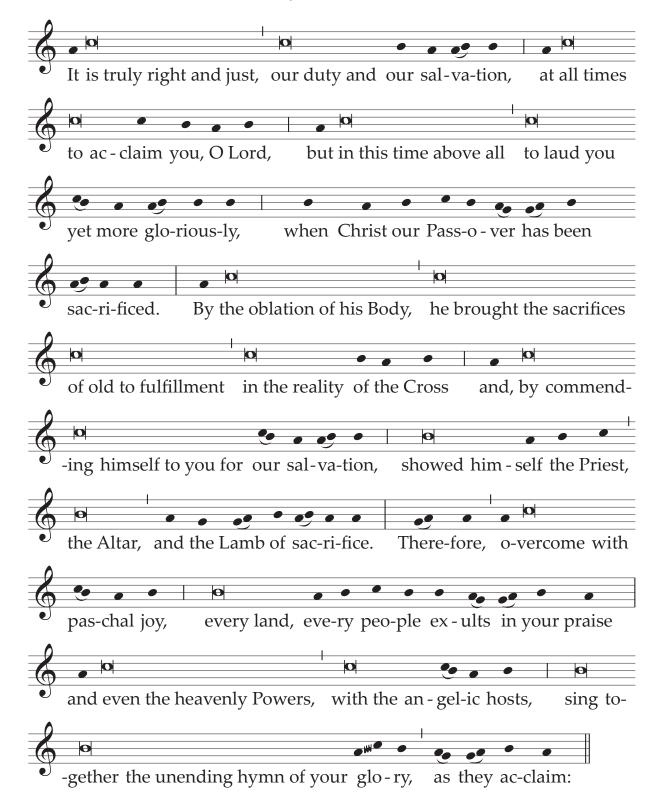
### PREFACE IV OF EASTER

The restoration of the universe through the Paschal Mystery



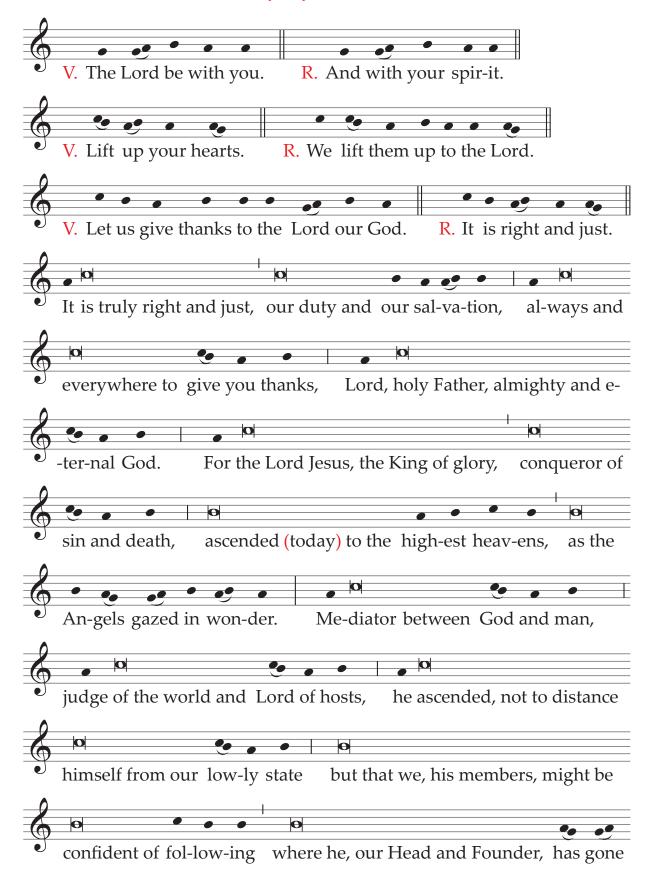
### PREFACE V OF EASTER

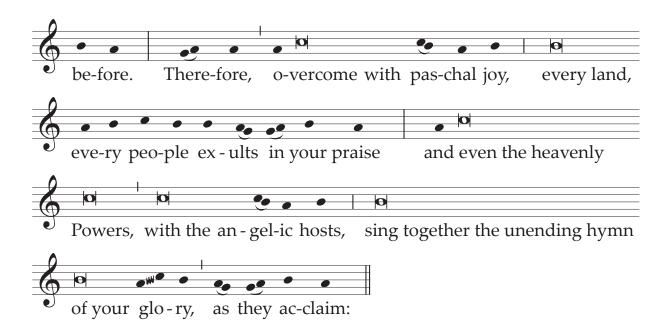
### Christ, Priest and Victim



# PREFACE I OF THE ASCENSION OF THE LORD

### The mystery of the Ascension





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# PREFACE II OF THE ASCENSION OF THE LORD

### The mystery of the Ascension



### PREFACE I OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

The Paschal Mystery and the People of God





# PREFACE II OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

### The mystery of salvation



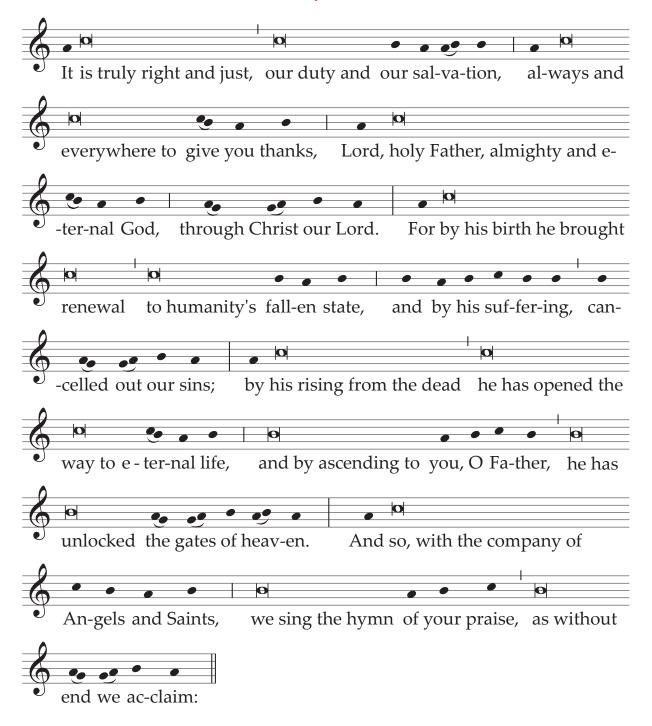
### PREFACE III OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

### The salvation of man by a man



# PREFACE IV OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

### The history of salvation



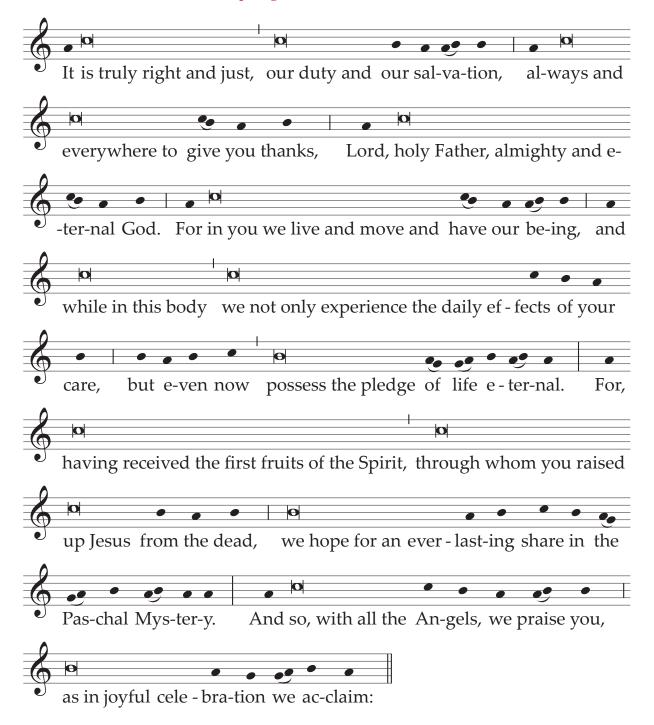
# PREFACE V OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

#### Creation



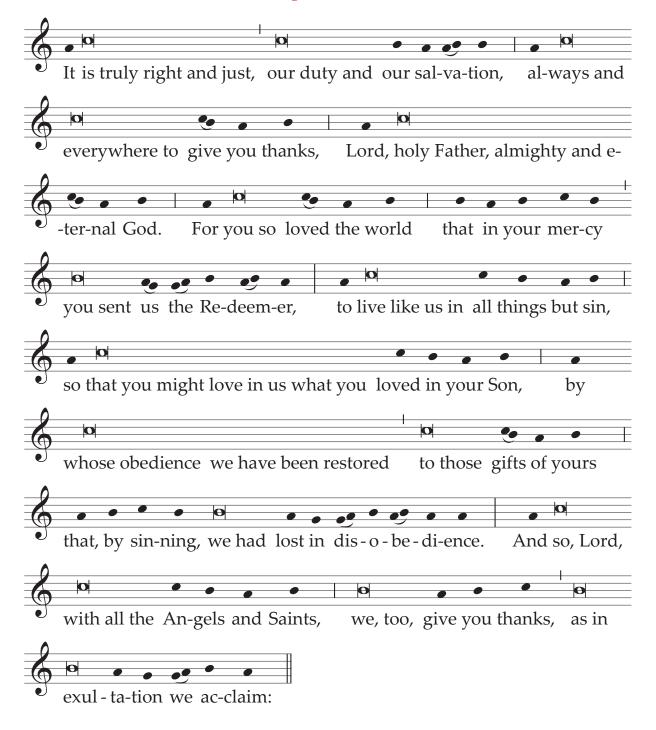
# PREFACE VI OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

### The pledge of the eternal Passover



# PREFACE VII OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

Salvation through the obedience of Christ



# PREFACE VIII OF THE SUNDAYS IN ORDINARY TIME

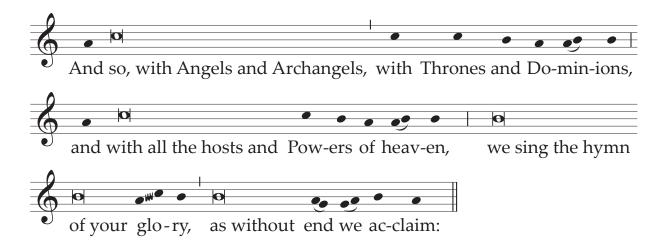
The Church united by the unity of the Trinity



# PREFACE I OF THE MOST HOLY EUCHARIST

The Sacrifice and the Sacrament of Christ



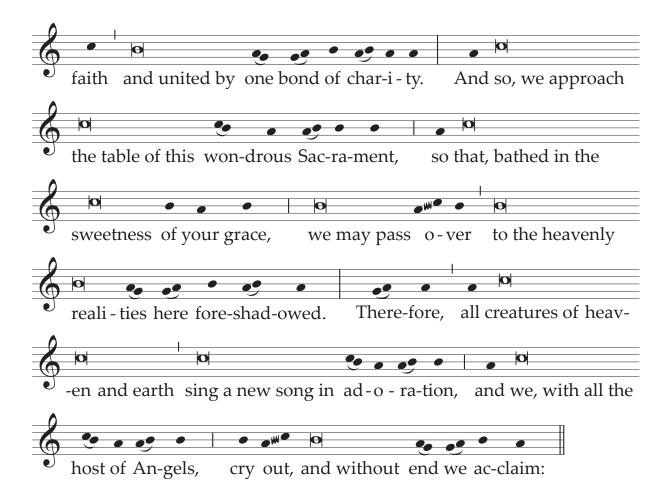


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# PREFACE II OF THE MOST HOLY EUCHARIST

The fruits of the Most Holy Eucharist



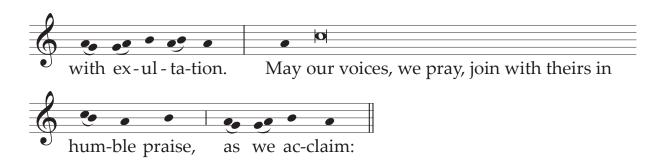


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# PREFACE I OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The Motherhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary





# PREFACE II OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The Church praises God with the words of Mary



# PREFACE I OF APOSTLES

The Apostles, shepherds of God's people



# PREFACE II OF APOSTLES

### The apostolic foundation and witness



### PREFACE I OF SAINTS

# The glory of the Saints





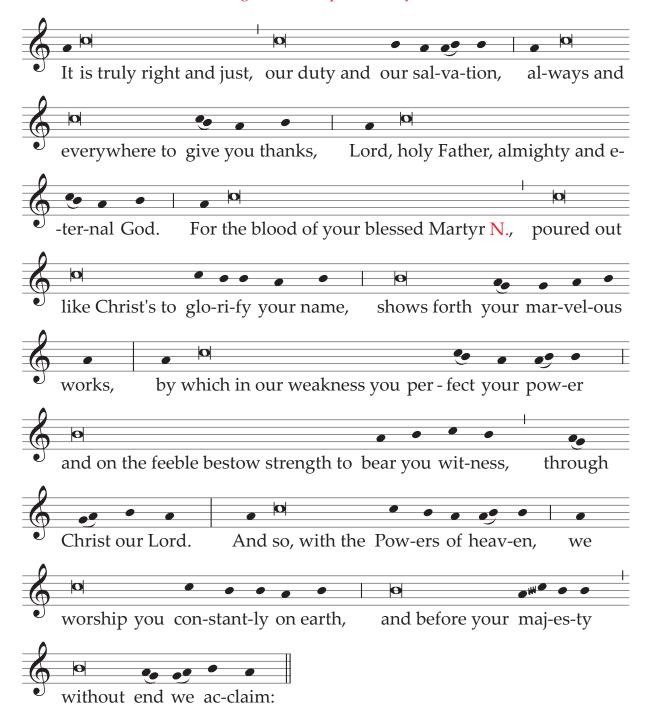
### PREFACE II OF SAINTS

#### The action of the Saints



#### PREFACE I OF HOLY MARTYRS

The sign and example of martyrdom



#### PREFACE II OF HOLY MARTYRS

The wonders of God in the victory of the Martyrs



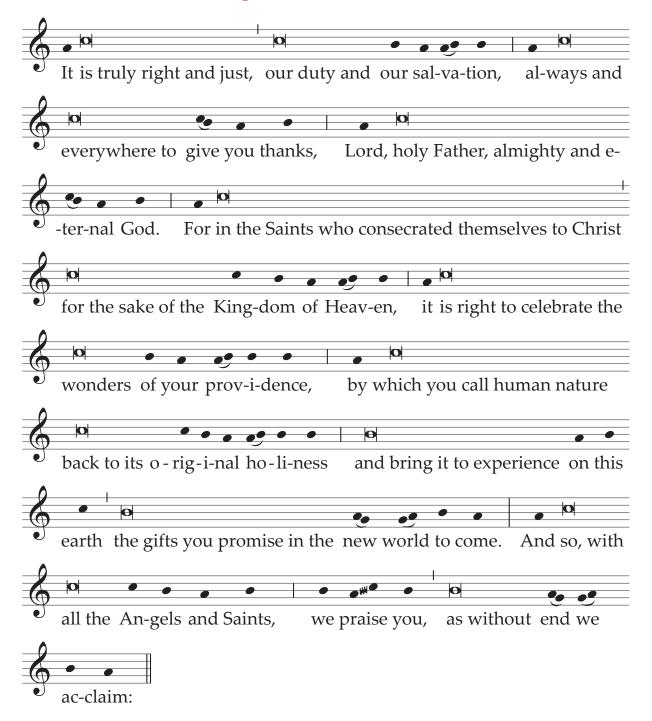
#### PREFACE OF HOLY PASTORS

#### The presence of holy Pastors in the Church



#### PREFACE OF HOLY VIRGINS AND RELIGIOUS

The sign of a life consecrated to God



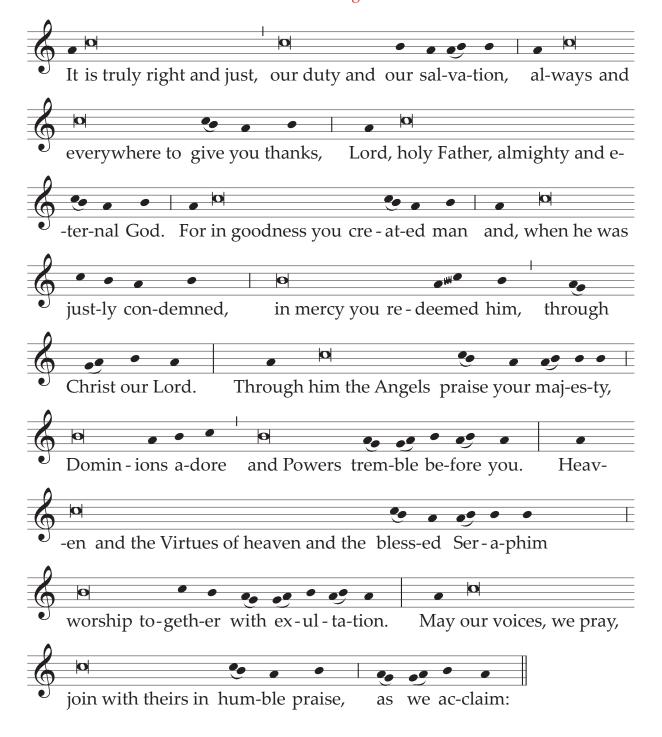
#### COMMON PREFACE I

#### The renewal of all things in Christ



#### COMMON PREFACE II

#### Salvation through Christ



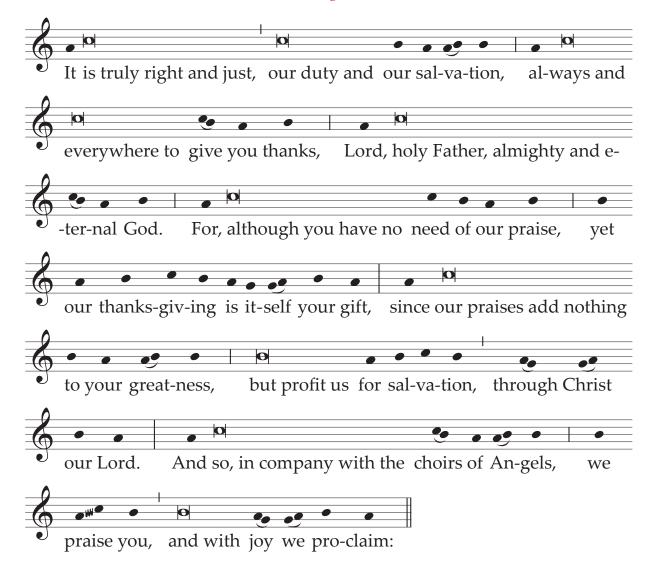
#### **COMMON PREFACE III**

#### Praise to God for the creation and restoration of the human race



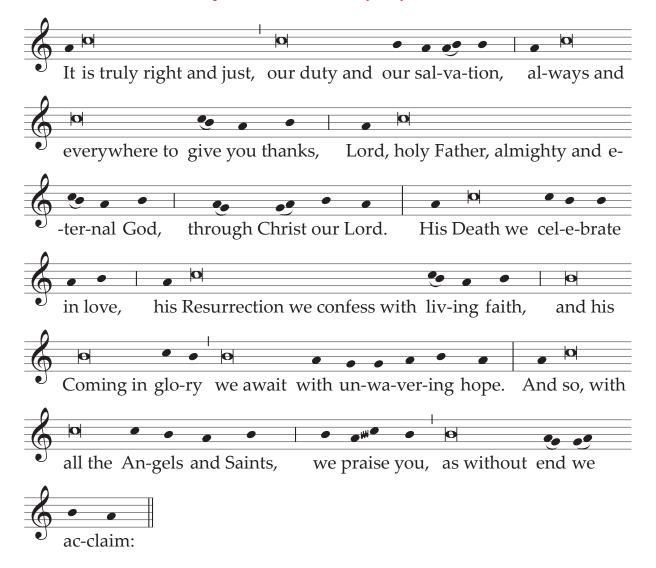
#### **COMMON PREFACE IV**

#### Praise, the gift of God



#### COMMON PREFACE V

#### The proclamation of the Mystery of Christ



#### **COMMON PREFACE VI**

#### The mystery of salvation in Christ



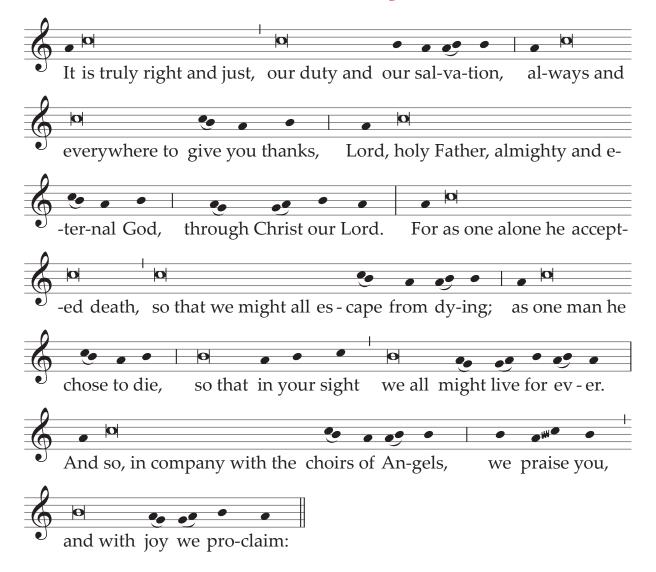
#### PREFACE I FOR THE DEAD

#### The hope of resurrection in Christ



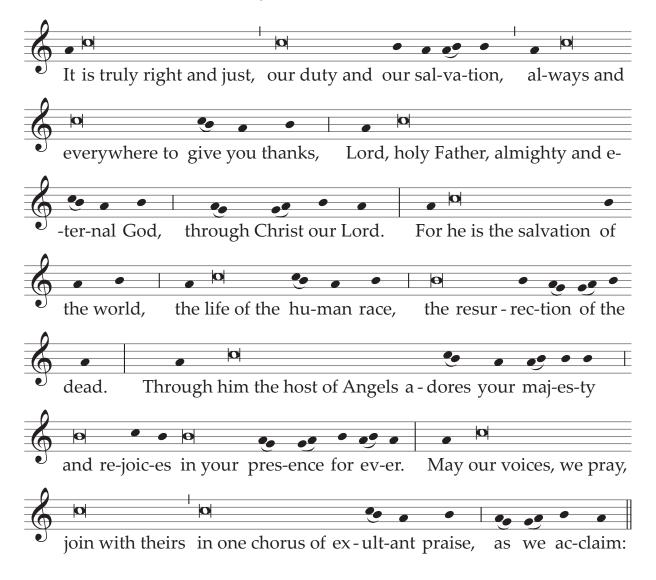
#### PREFACE II FOR THE DEAD

#### Christ died so that we might live



#### PREFACE III FOR THE DEAD

Christ, the salvation and the life



#### PREFACE IV FOR THE DEAD

From earthly life to heavenly glory



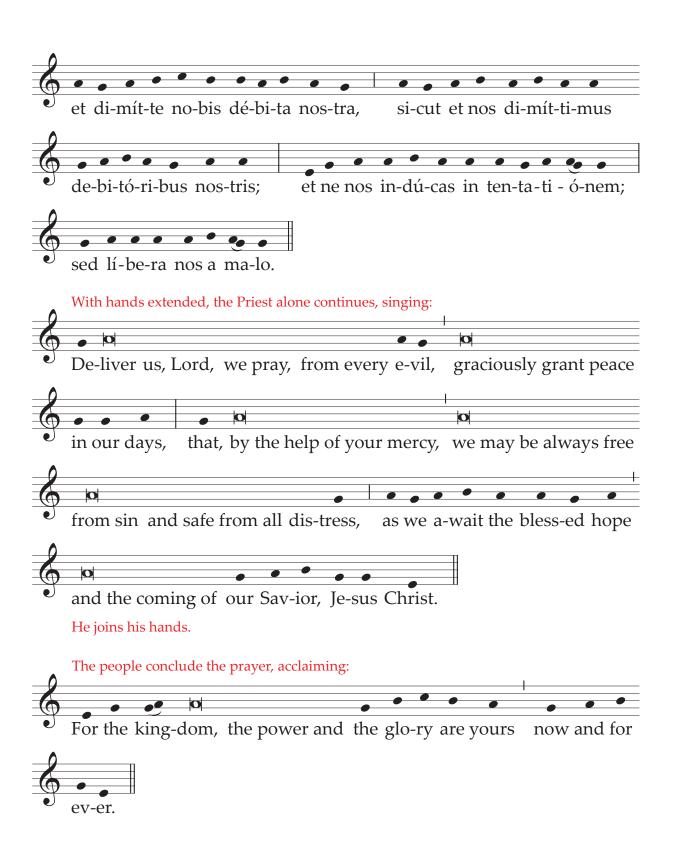
#### PREFACE V FOR THE DEAD

Our resurrection through the victory of Christ



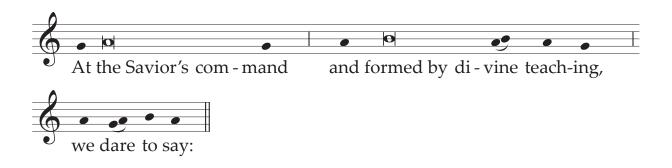
## The Communion Rite Lord's Prayer, Embolism, and Doxology

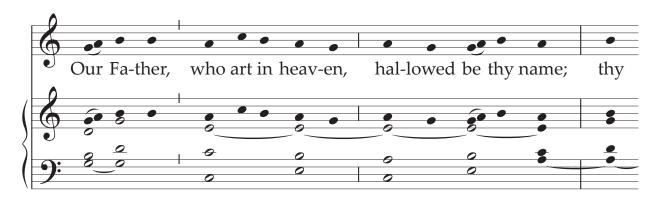
After the chalice and paten have been set down, the Priest, with hands joined, sings: At the Savior's com - mand and formed by di - vine teach-ing, we dare to say: He extends his hands and, together with the people, continues: Our Fa-ther, who art in heav-en, hal-lowed be thy name; king-dom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heav-en. Give us this day our dai-ly bread, and for-give us our tres-pass-es, as we for-give those who tres-pass a-gainst us; and lead us not and lead us not in-to temp-ta-tion, but de-liv-er us from e-vil. Or: Pa-ter nos-ter, qui es in cae-lis: san-cti-fi-cé-tur no-men tu-um; ad-vé-ni-at reg-num tu-um; fi-at vo-lún-tas tu-a, si-cut in cae-lo, Pa-nem nos-trum co-ti-di-á-num da no-bis hó-di-e;



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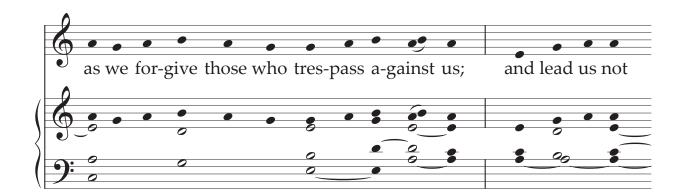
## The Lord's Prayer

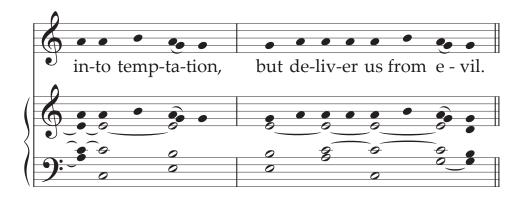






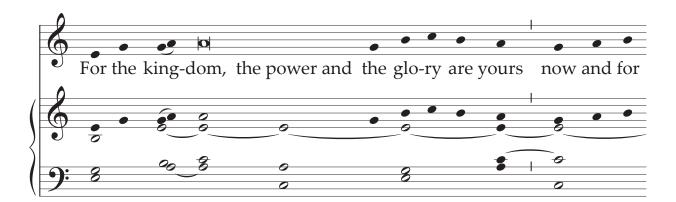






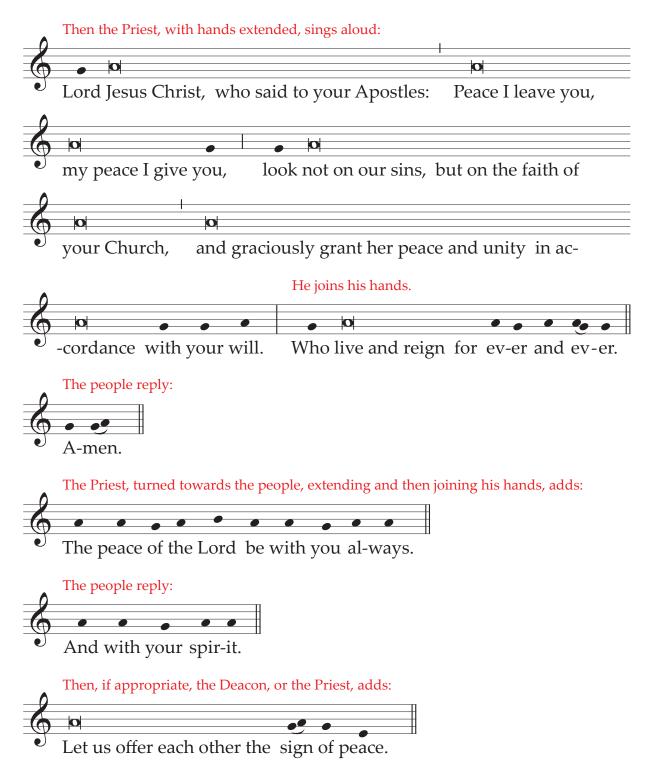
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## Doxology





## Sign of Peace



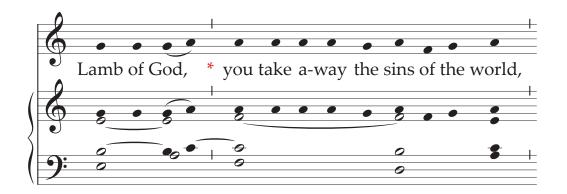
And all offer one another a sign, in keeping with local customs, that expresses peace, communion, and charity. The Priest gives the sign of peace to a Deacon or minister.

### Agnus Dei

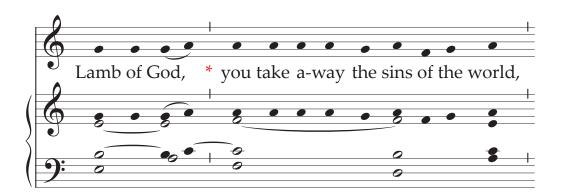


The invocation may even be repeated several times if the fraction is prolonged. Only the final time, however, is grant us peace (dona nobis pacem) sung.

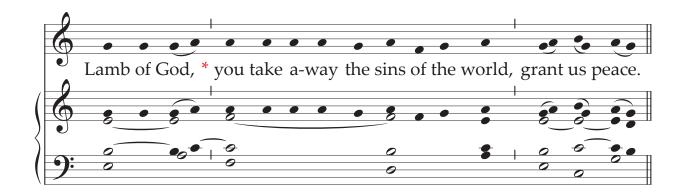
## Agnus Dei







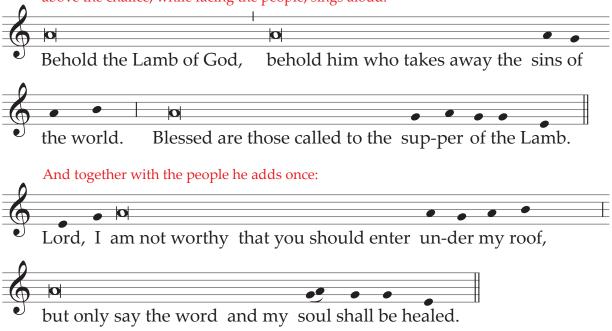




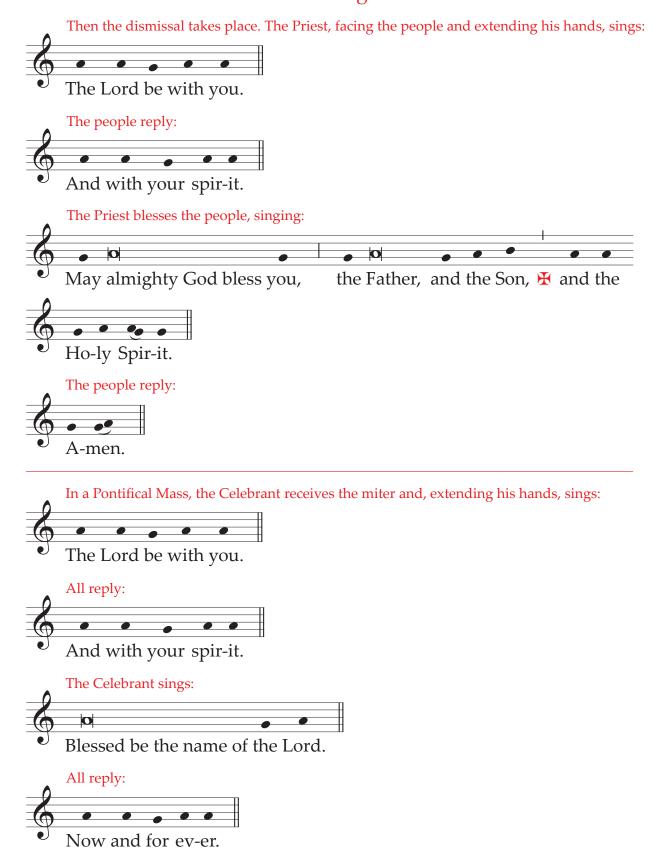
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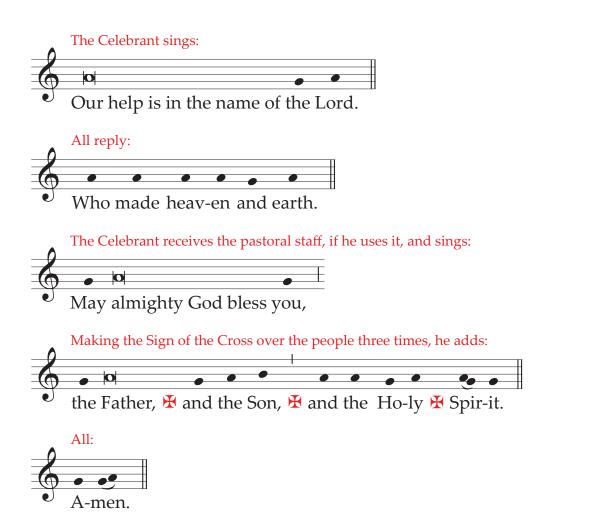
#### **Invitation to Communion**

The Priest genuflects, takes the host and, holding it slightly raised above the paten or above the chalice, while facing the people, sings aloud:

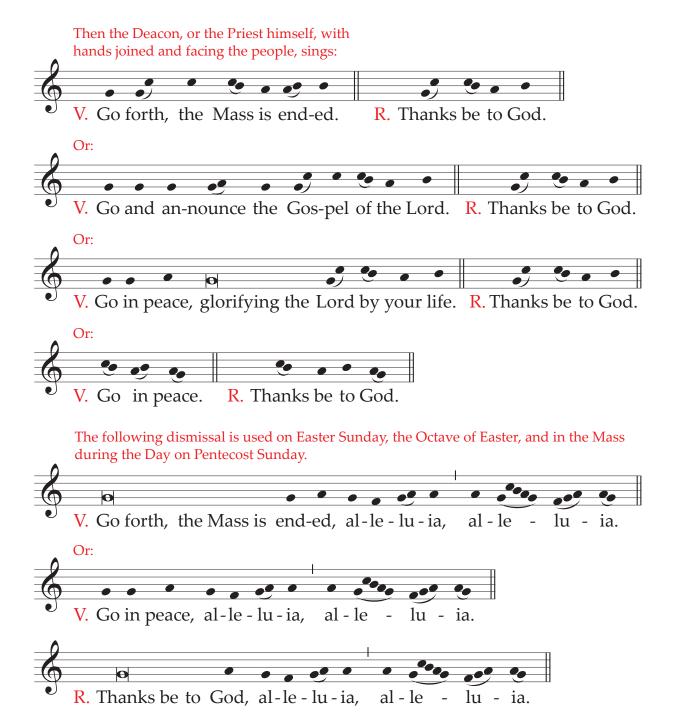


# The Concluding Rites Blessing





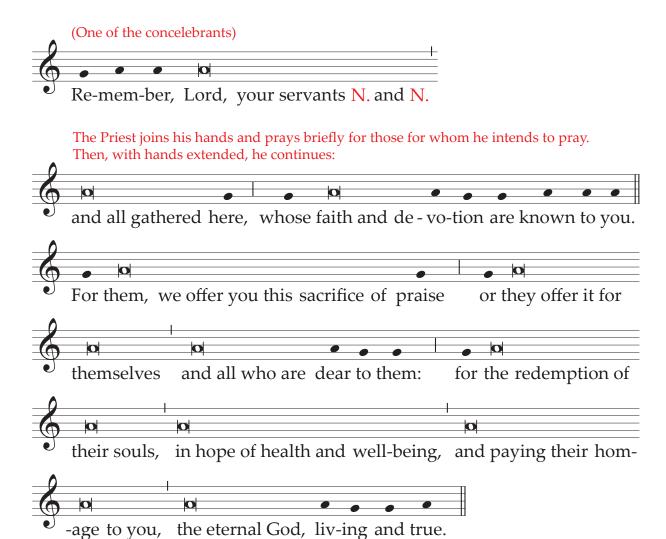
#### Dismissal

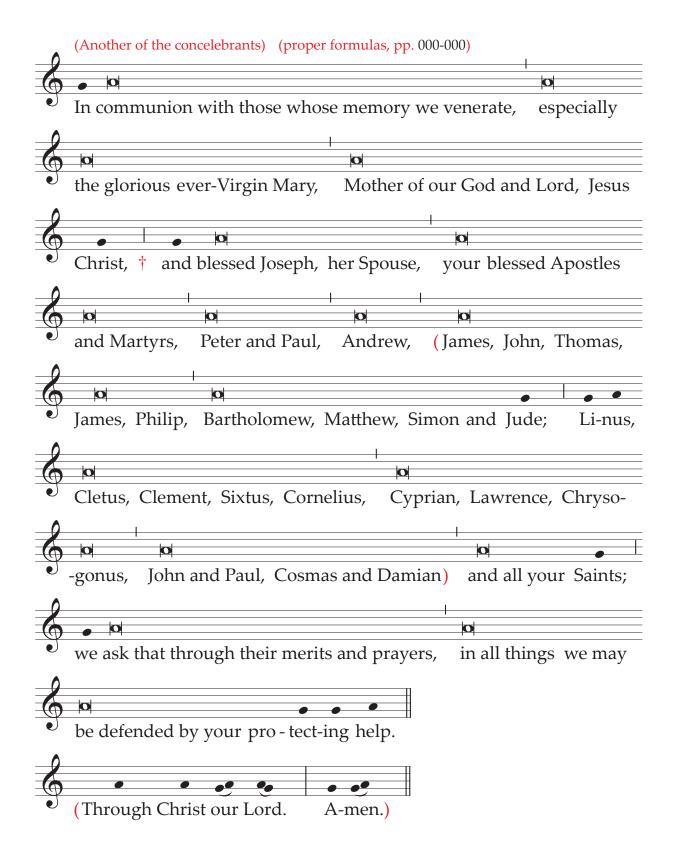


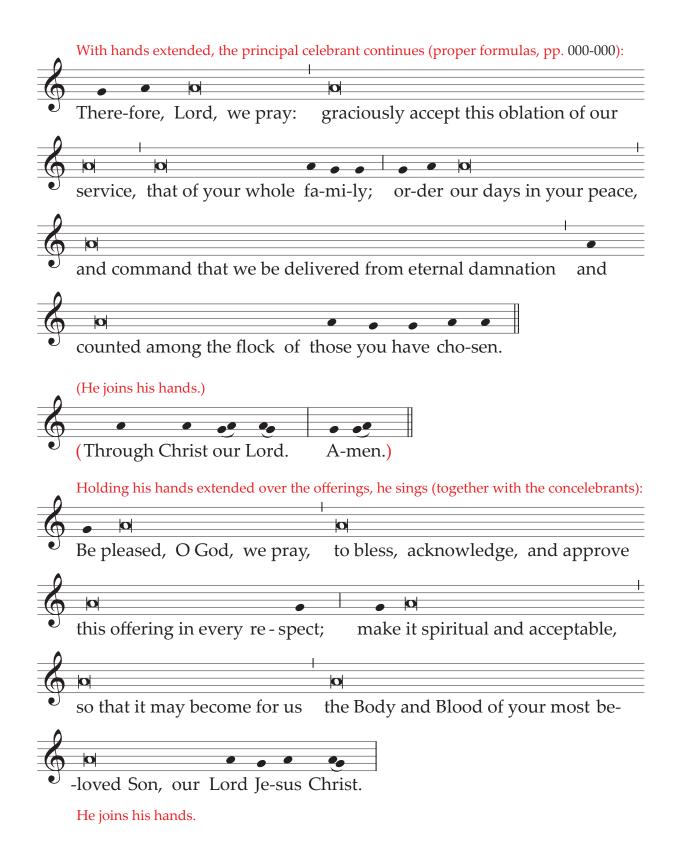
## EUCHARISTIC PRAYER I or THE ROMAN CANON

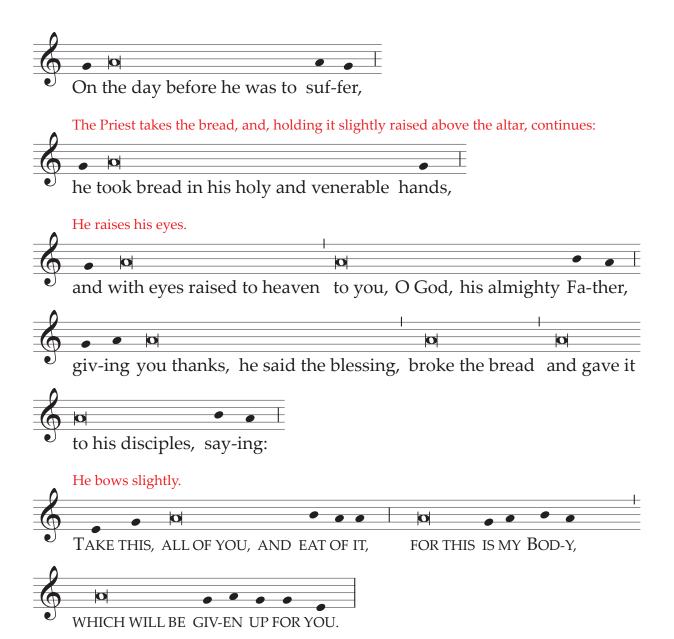


<sup>\*</sup> Mention may be made here of the Coadjutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of The Roman Missal*, no. 149.

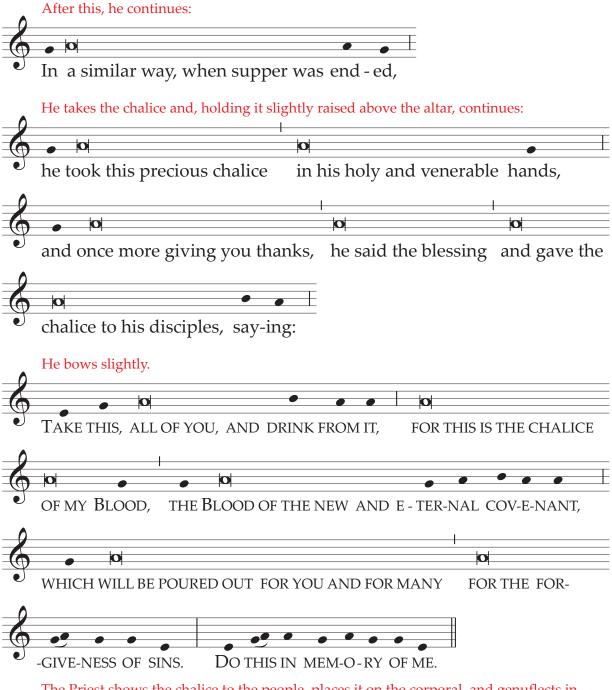




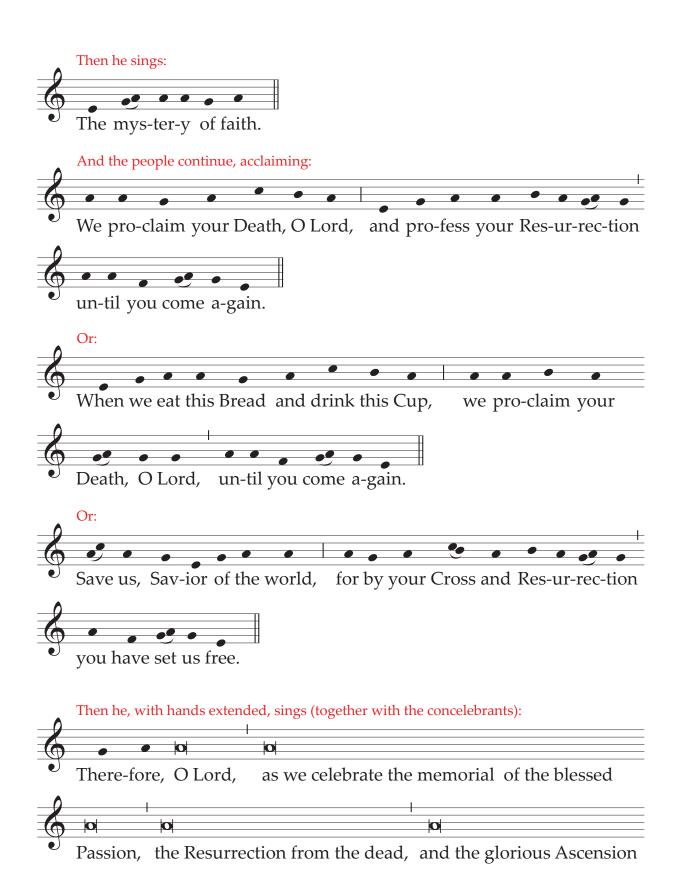


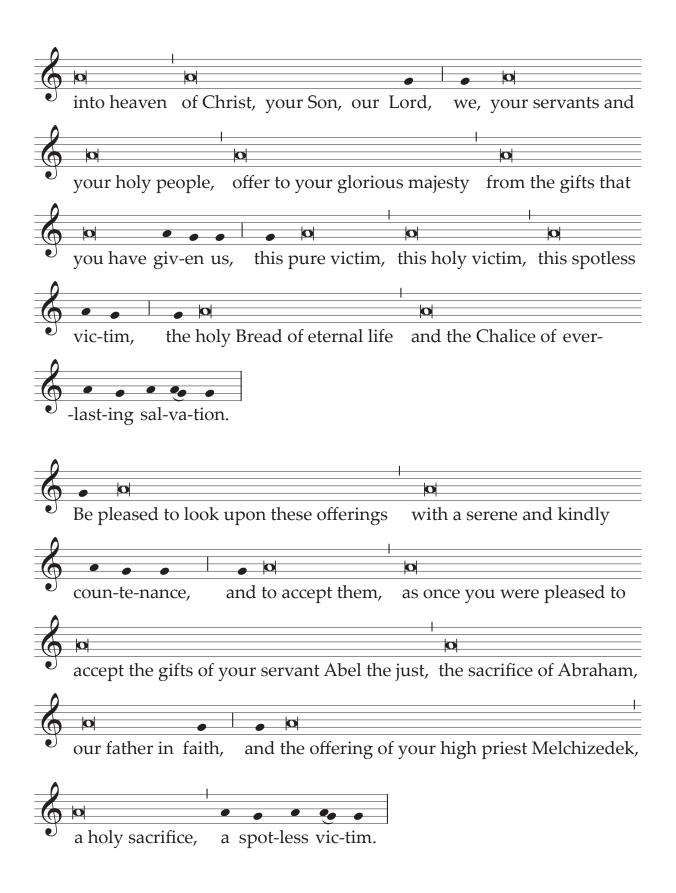


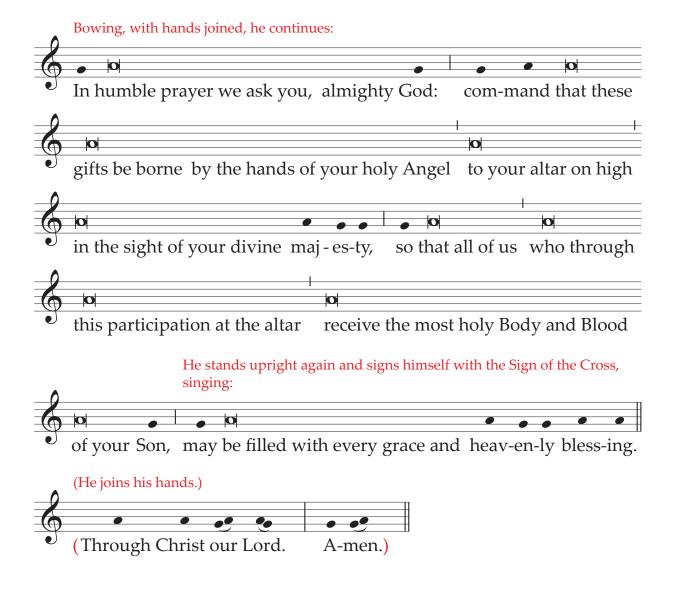
He shows the consecrated host to the people, places it again on the paten, and genuflects in adoration.

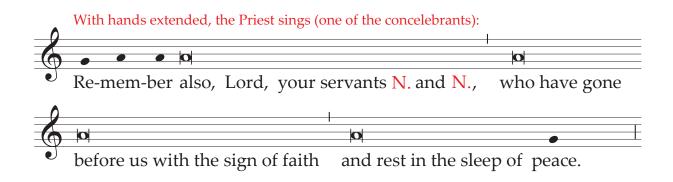


The Priest shows the chalice to the people, places it on the corporal, and genuflects in adoration.

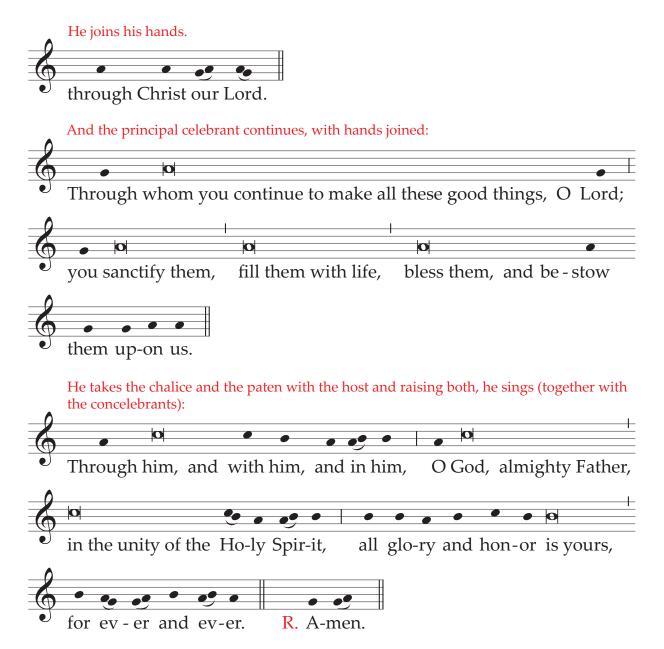








He joins his hands and prays briefly for those who have died and for whom he intends to Then, with hands extended, he continues: Grant them, O Lord, we pray, and all who sleep in Christ, a place of (He joins his hands.) refreshment, light and peace. (Through Christ our Lord. A-men.) (Another of the concelebrants) He strikes his breast with his right hand, singing: And, with hands extended, he continues: O To us, also, your servants, who, though sinners, hope in your abun--dant mercies, graciously grant some share and fellowship with your holy Apostles and Mar-tyrs: with John the Baptist, Stephen, Mat--thias, Barnabas, (Ignatius, Alexander, Marcellinus, Peter, Felicity, 0 Perpetua, Agatha, Lucy, Agnes, Cecilia, Anastasia) and all your O ad-mit us, we beseech you, into their company, Saints: not weigh--ing our merits, but granting us your par-don,



Then follows the Communion Rite, p. 000.

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# PROPER FORMS OF THE COMMUNICANTES AND HANC IGITUR

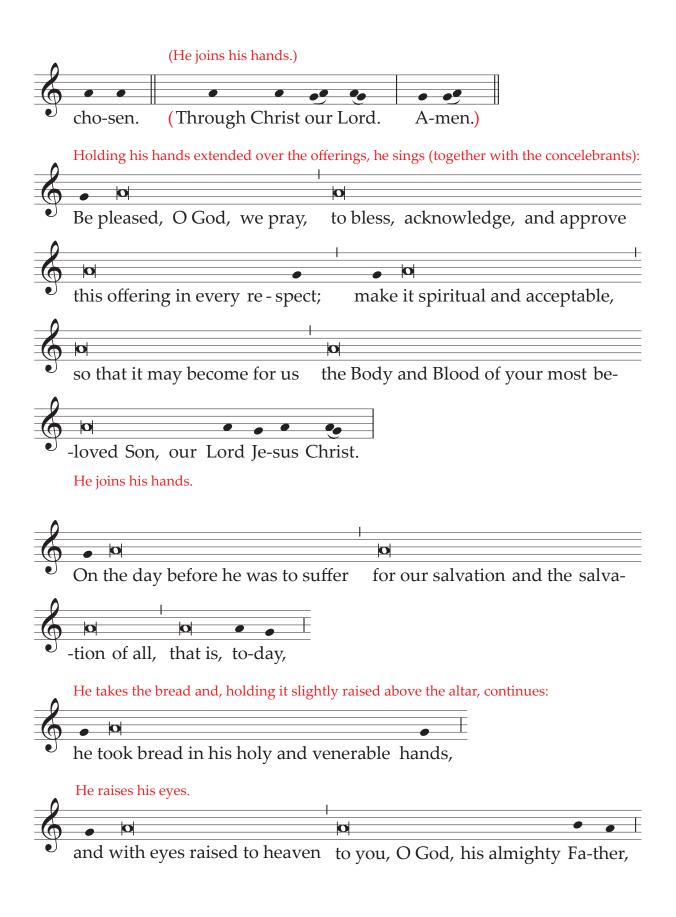
#### On the Nativity of the Lord and throughout the Octave

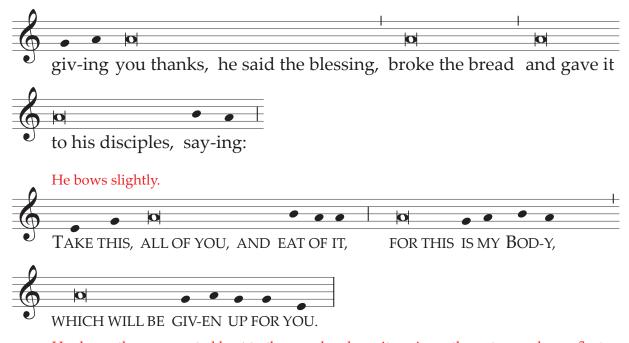


our God and Lord, Jesus Christ,

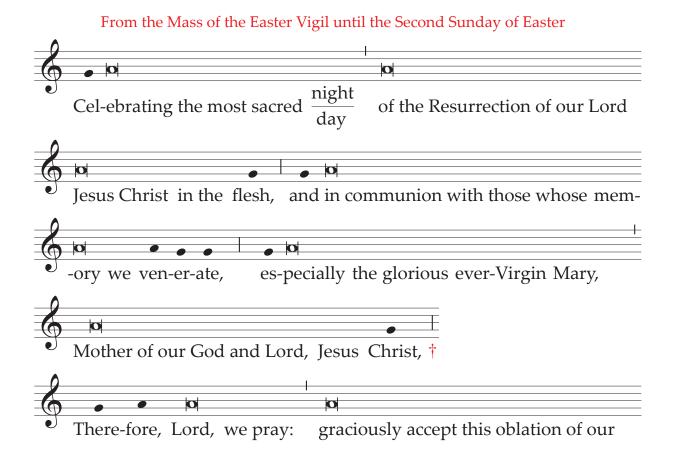
## Thursday of the Lord's Supper

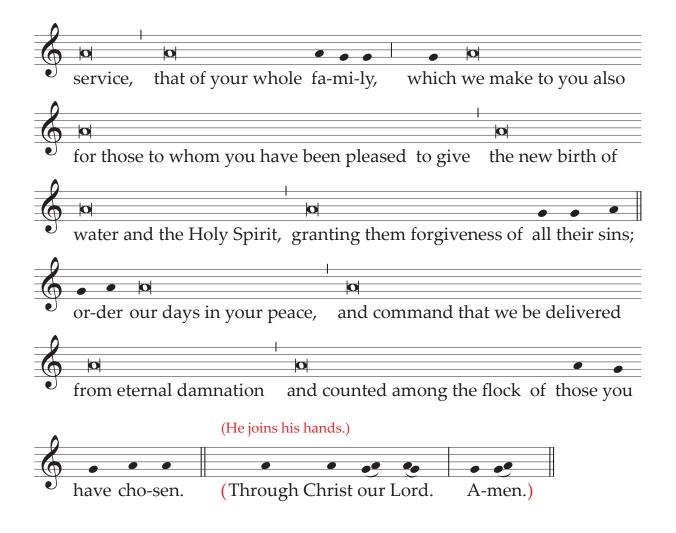




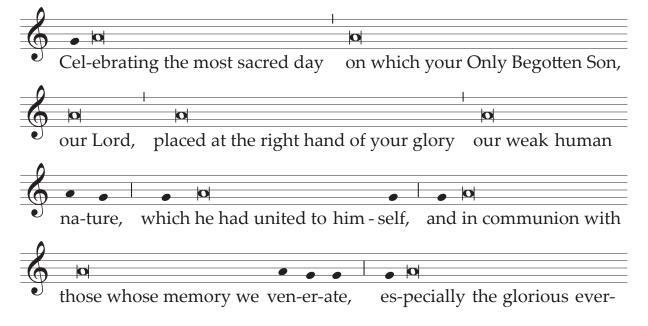


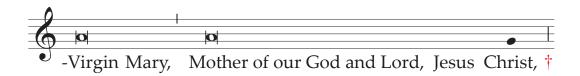
He shows the consecrated host to the people, places it again on the paten, and genuflects in adoration.



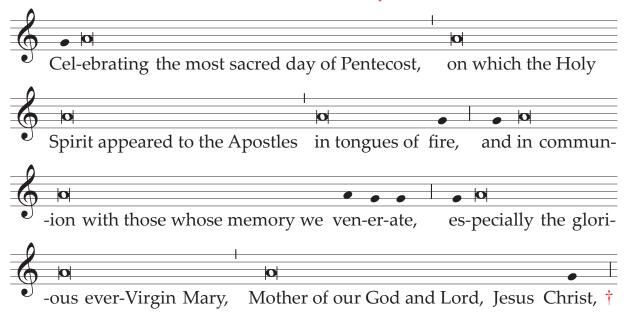


#### On the Ascension of the Lord





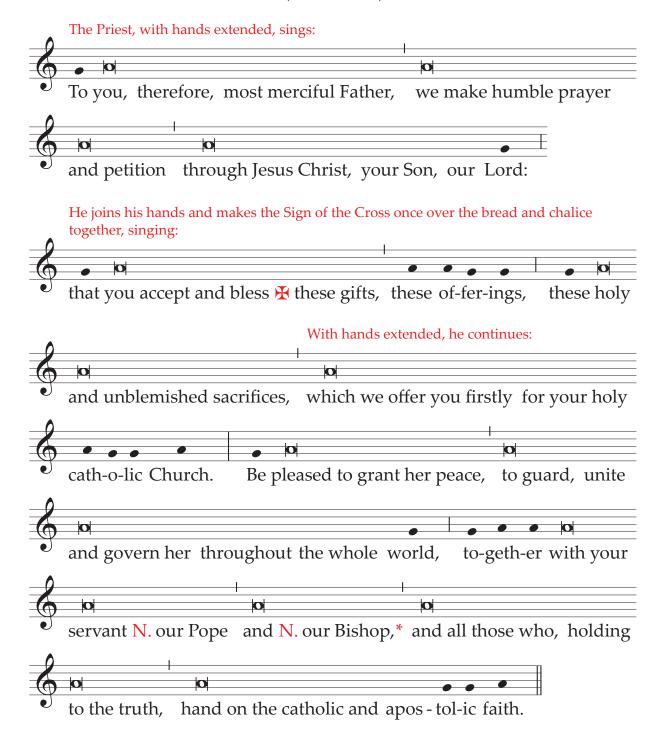
#### On Pentecost Sunday



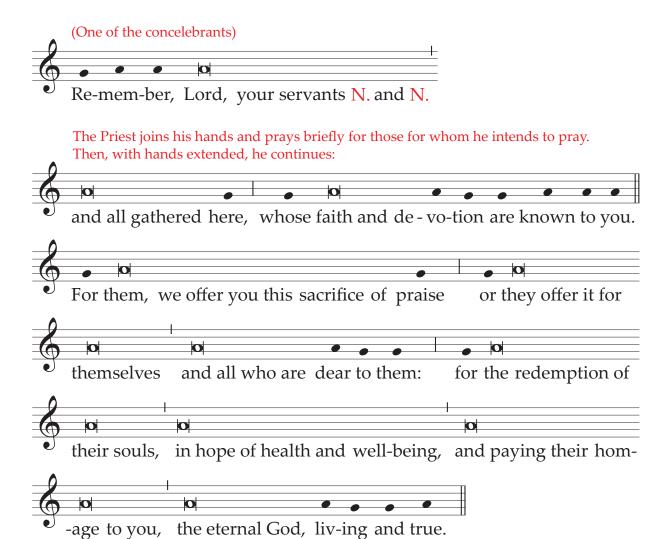
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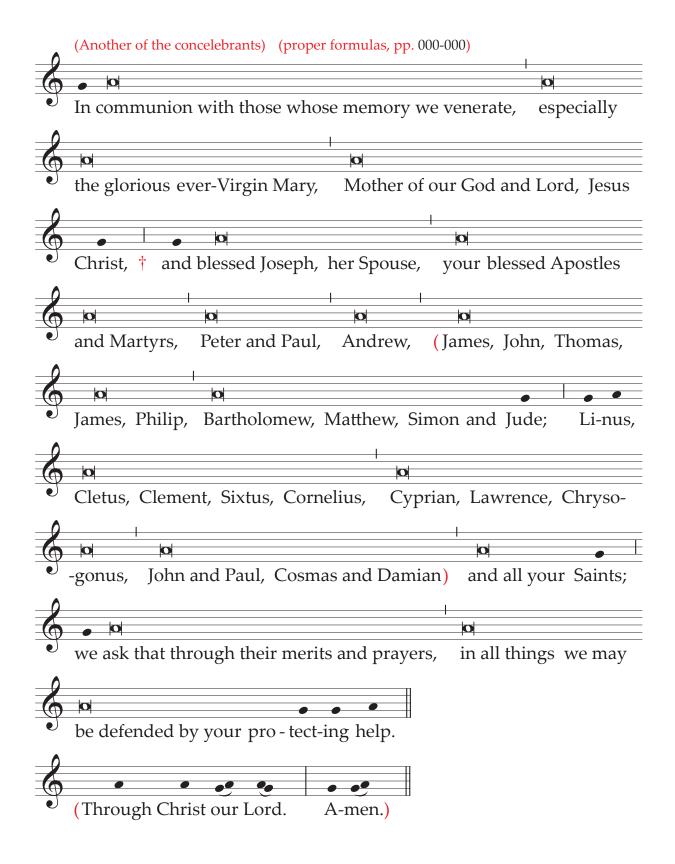
## **EUCHARISTIC PRAYER I**

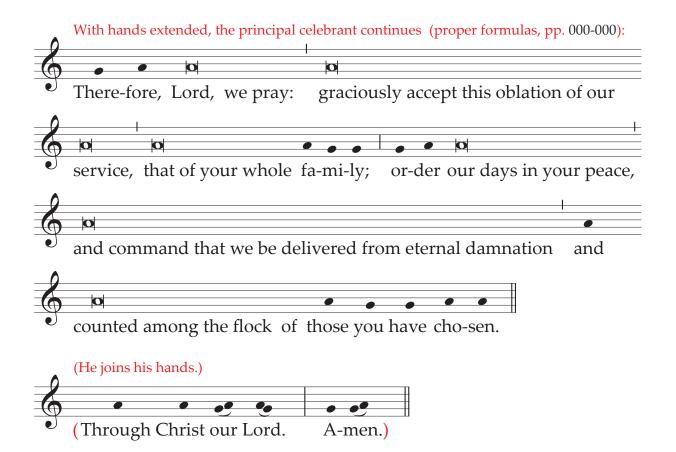
# or THE ROMAN CANON (Solemn Tone)



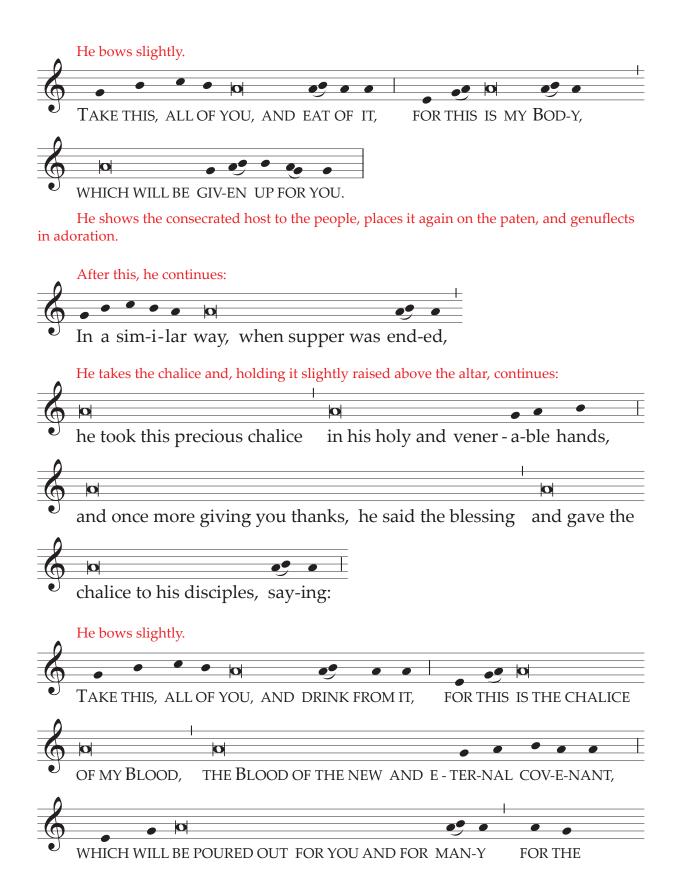
<sup>\*</sup> Mention may be made here of the Coadjutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.

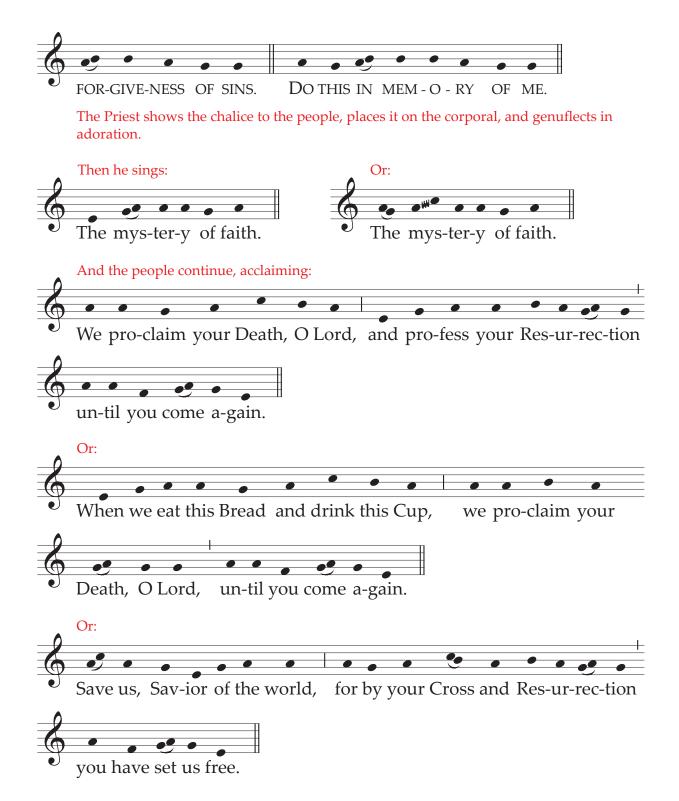


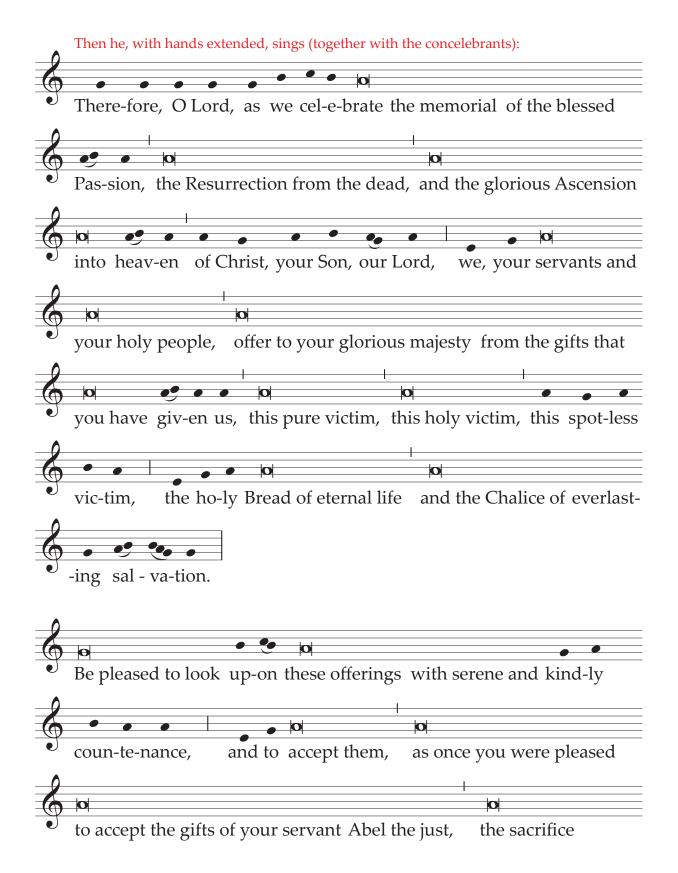


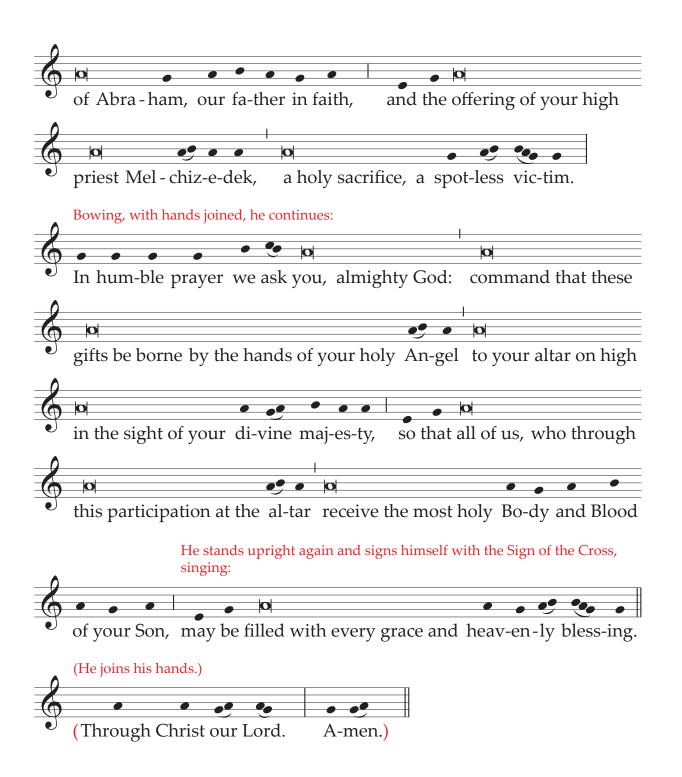


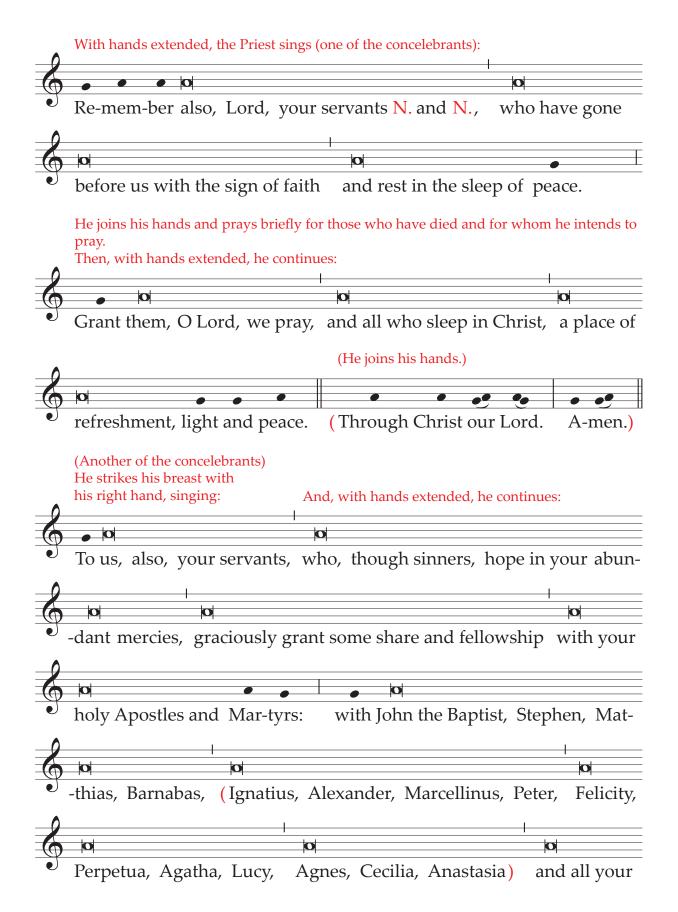


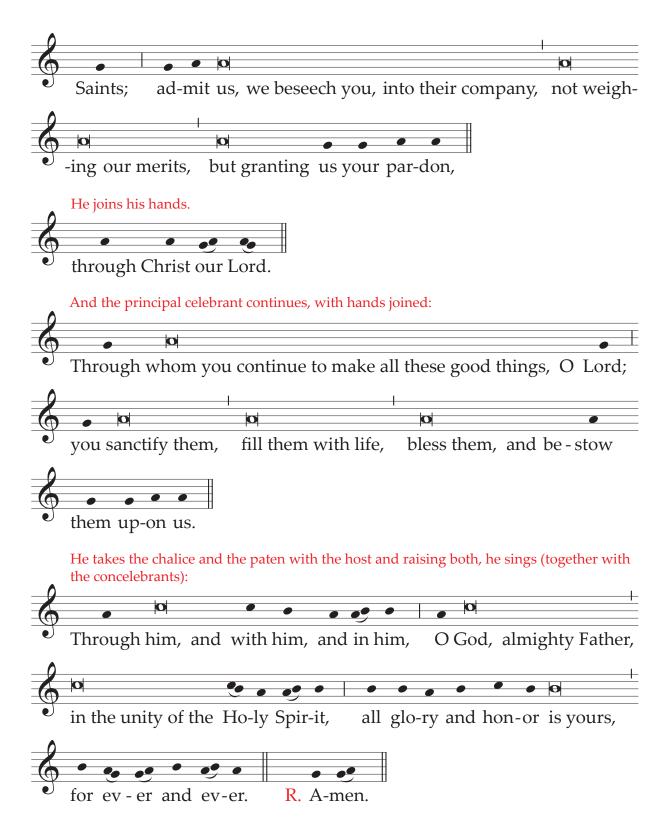








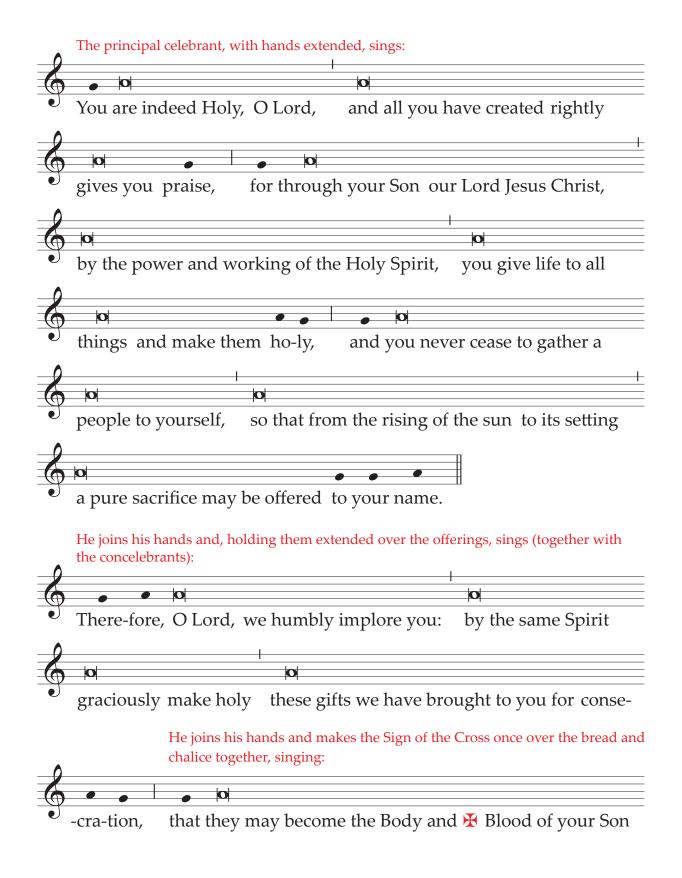


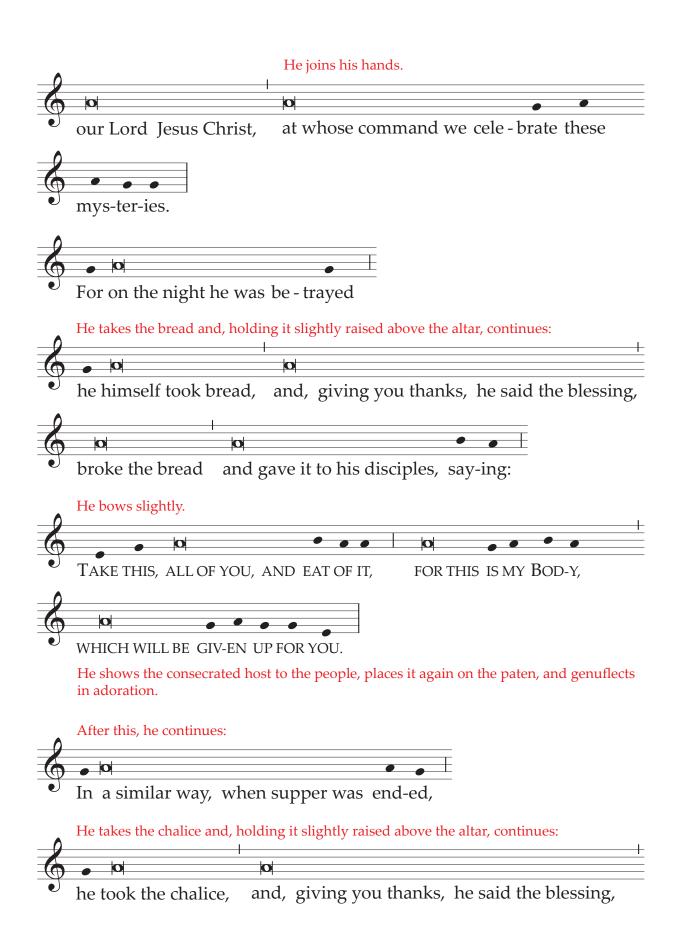


Then follows the Communion Rite, p. 000.

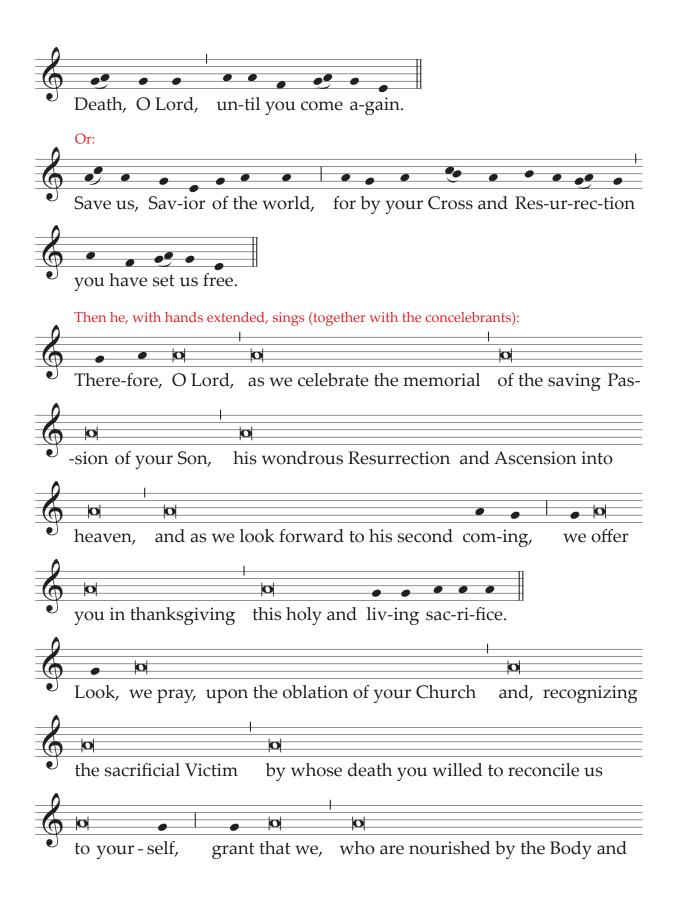
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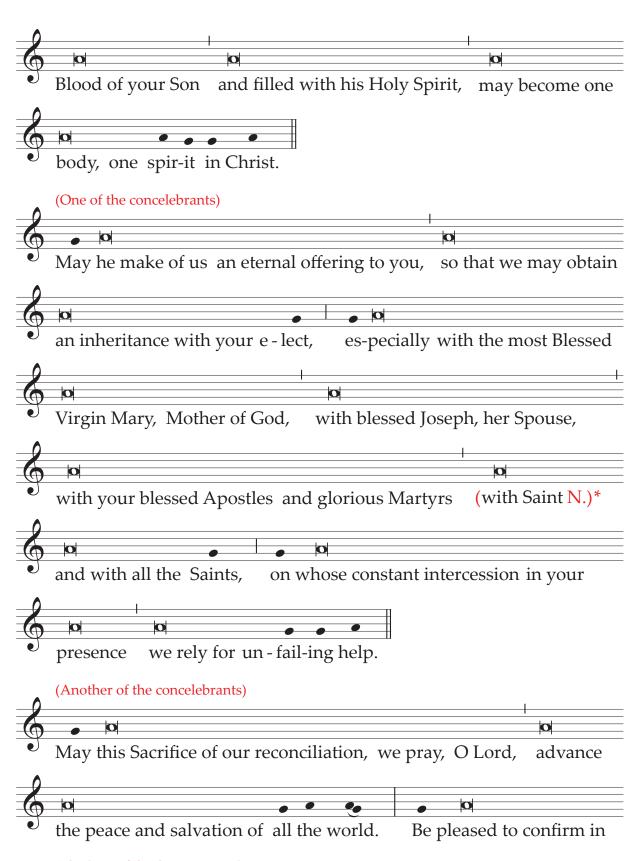
#### **EUCHARISTIC PRAYER III**



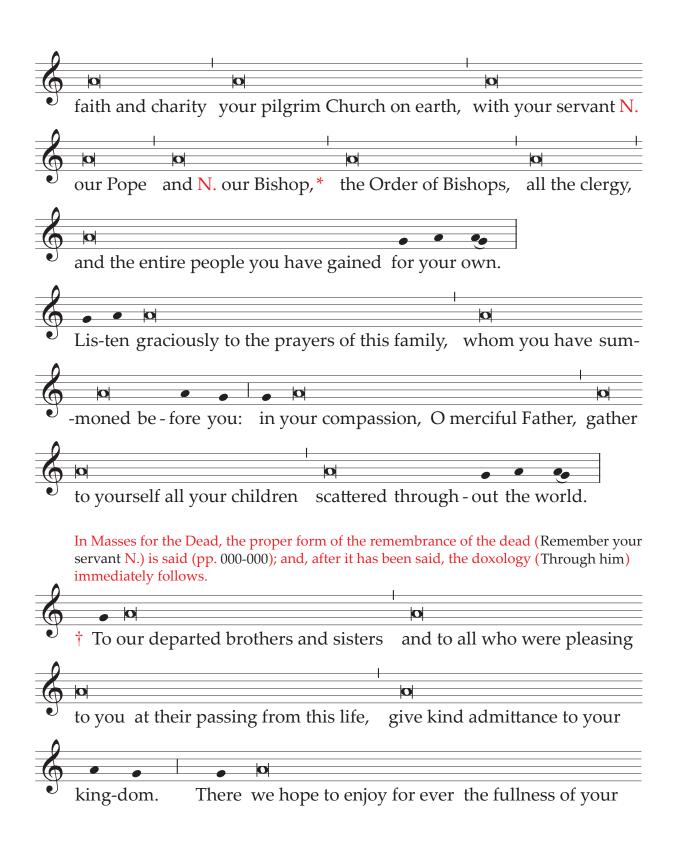




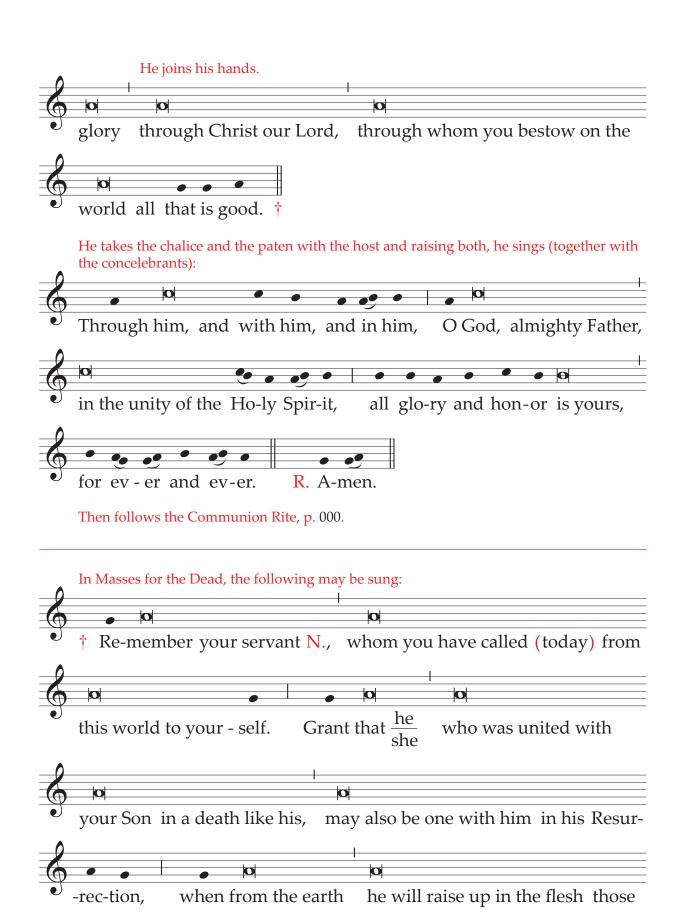


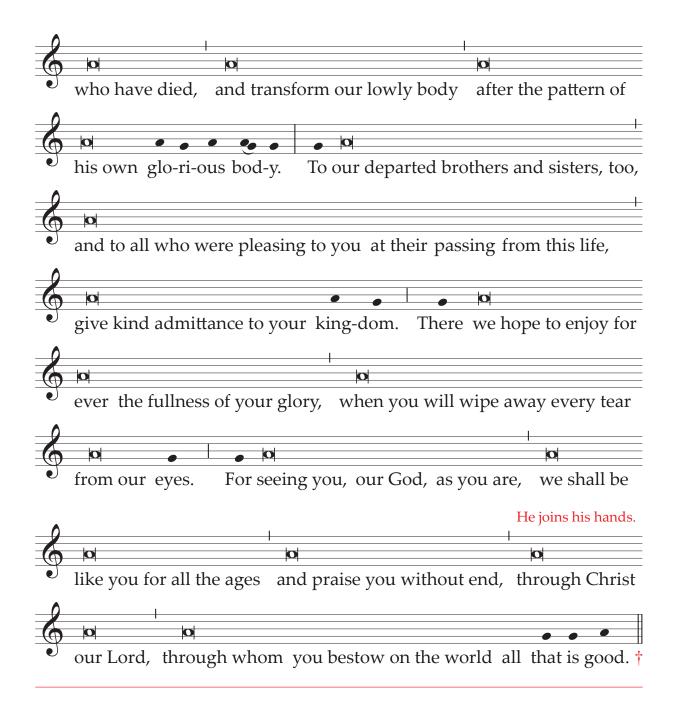


<sup>\*</sup> the Saint of the day or Patron Saint



<sup>\*</sup> Mention may be made here of the Coadjutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.

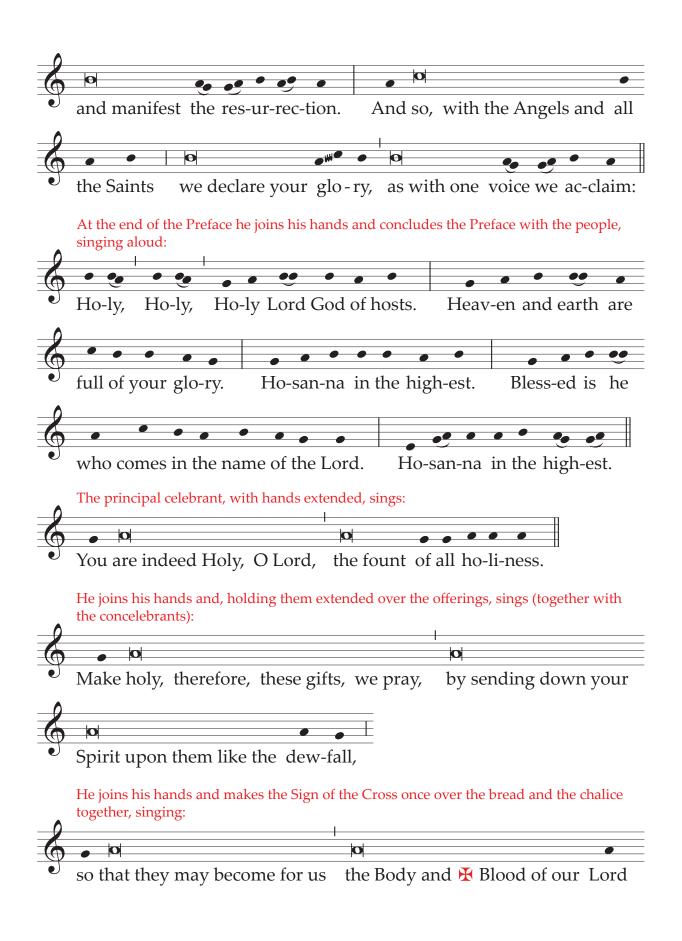




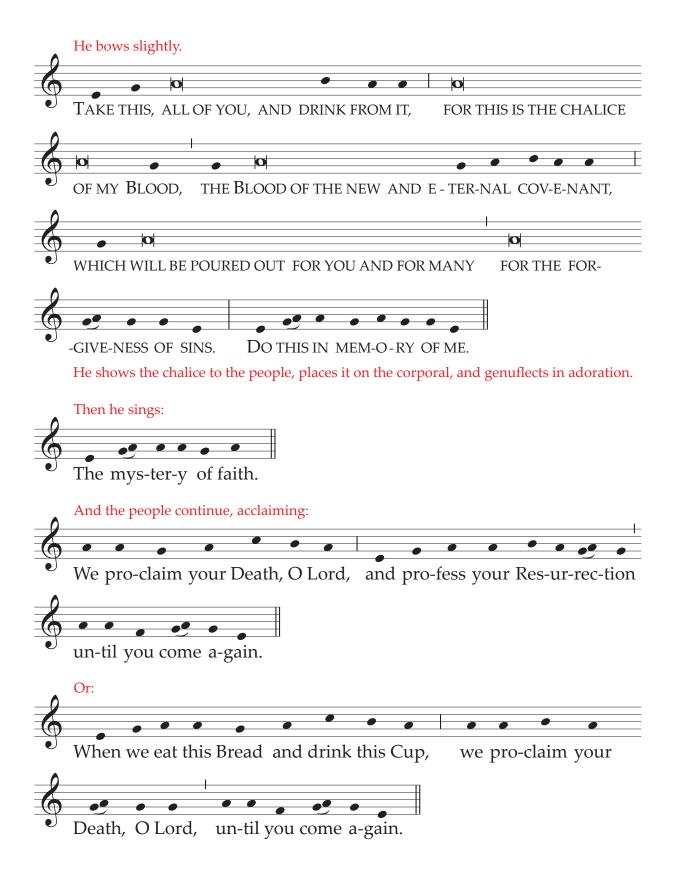
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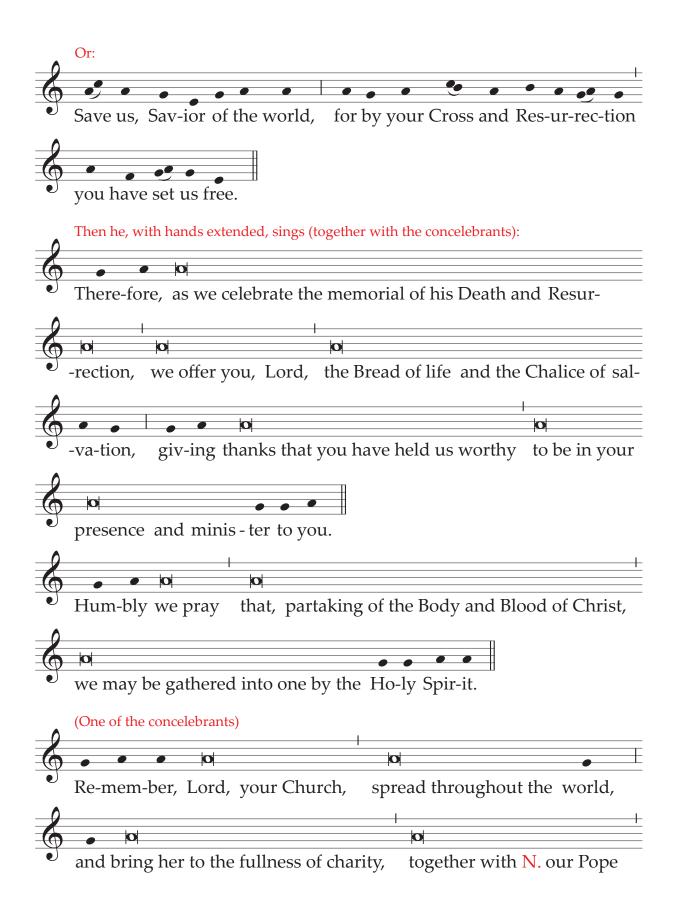
# **EUCHARISTIC PRAYER II**

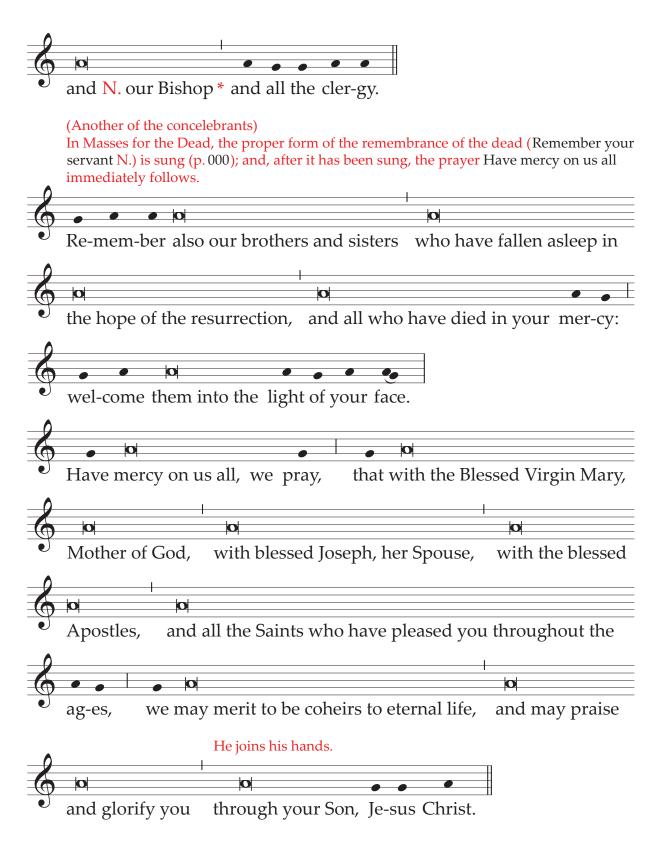






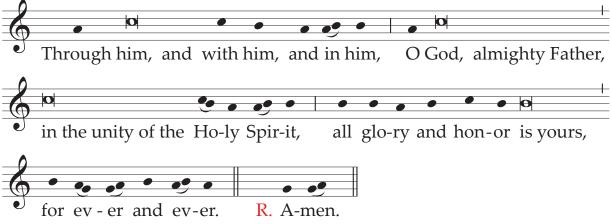




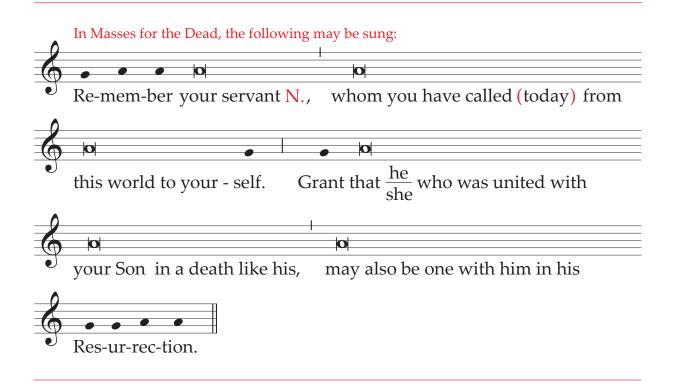


<sup>\*</sup> Mention may be made here of the Coadjutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.

He takes the chalice and paten with the host and raising both, he sings (together with the concelebrants):



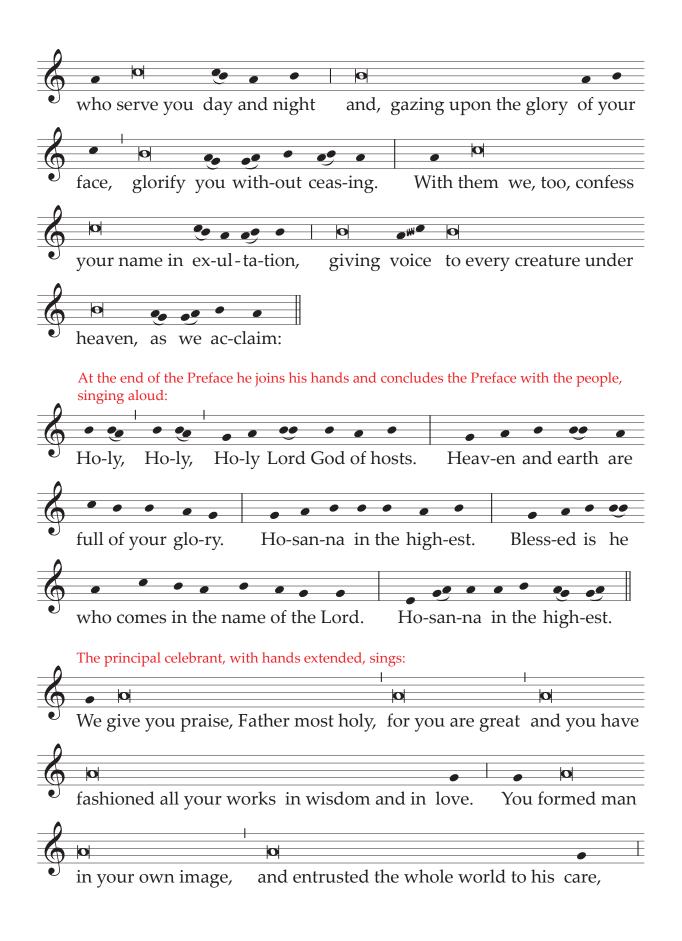
Then follows the Communion Rite, p. 000.

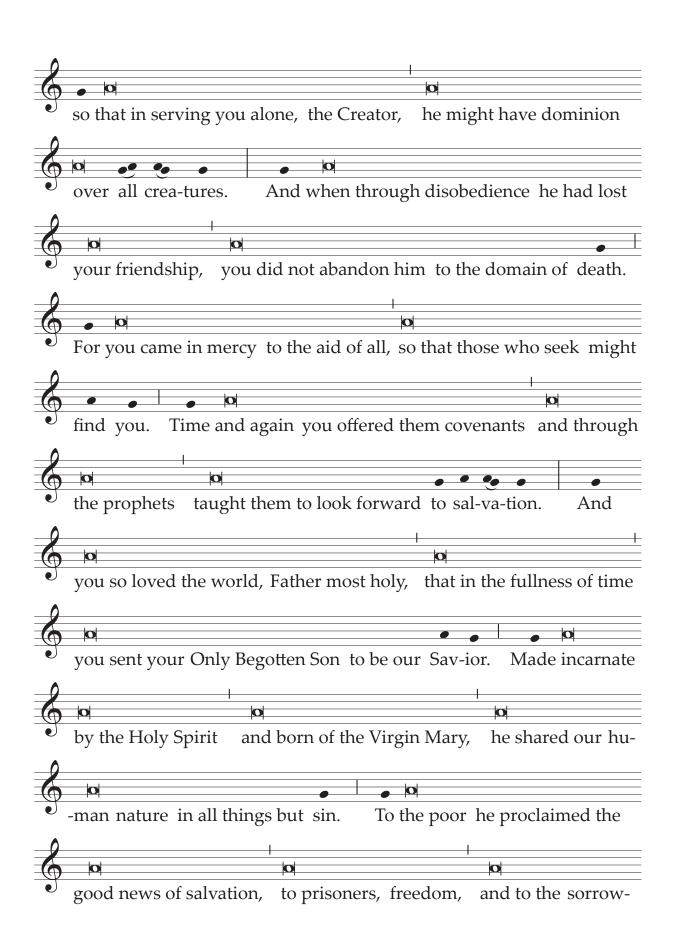


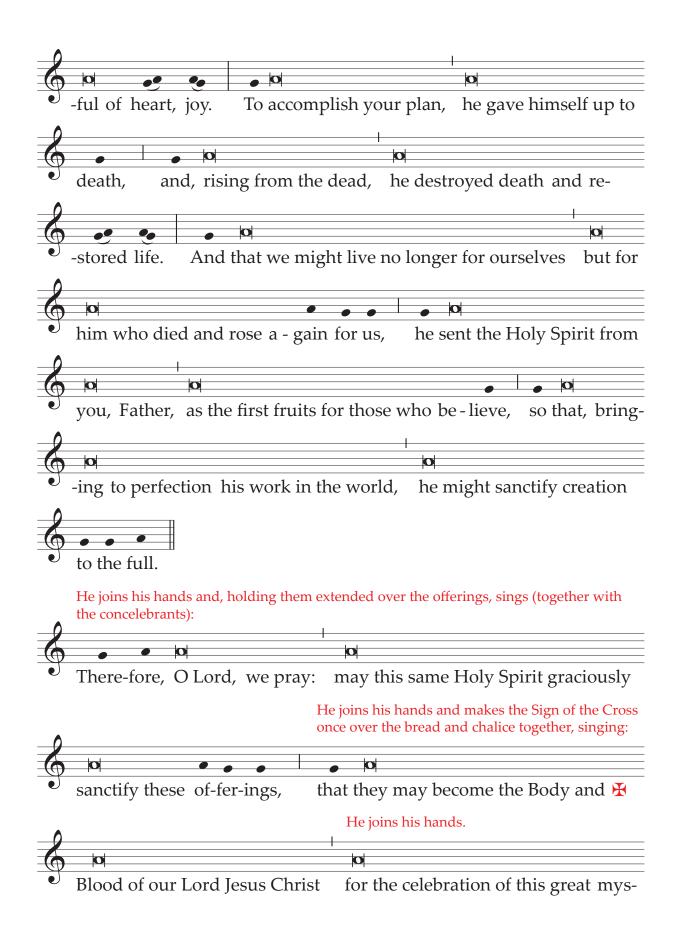
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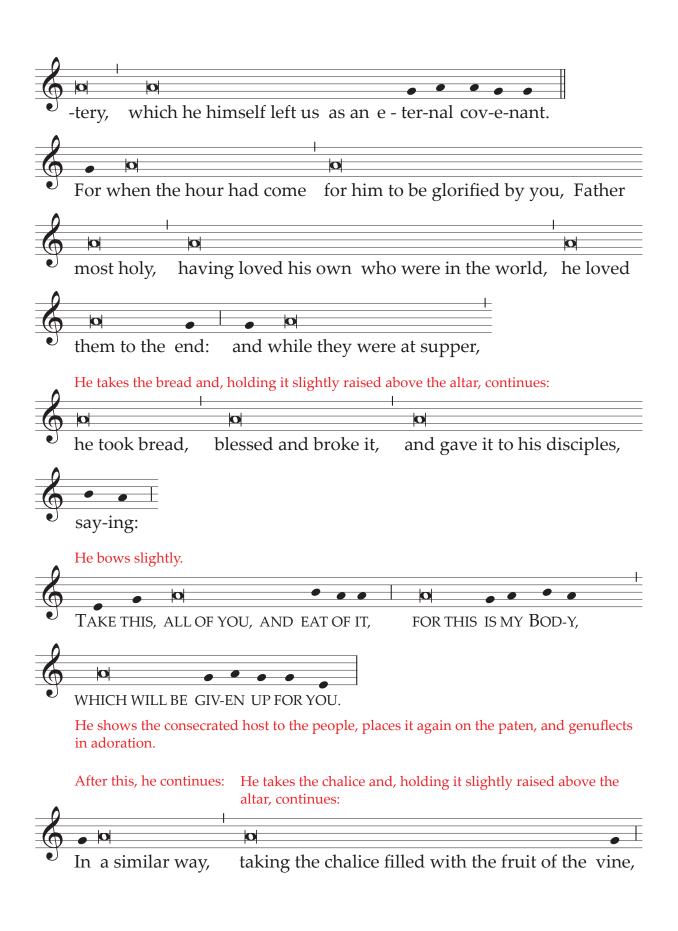
## **EUCHARISTIC PRAYER IV**

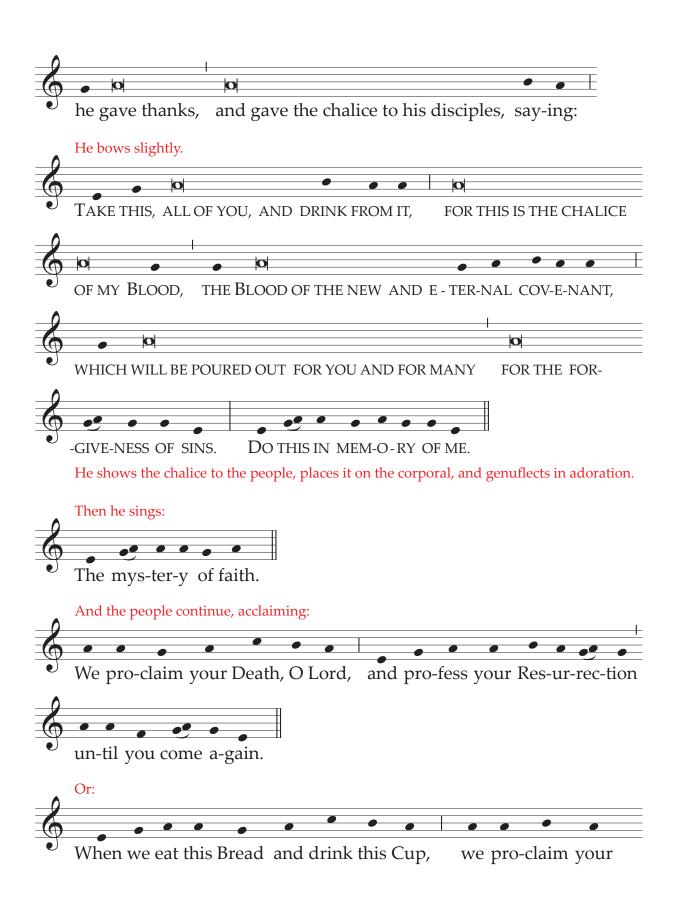




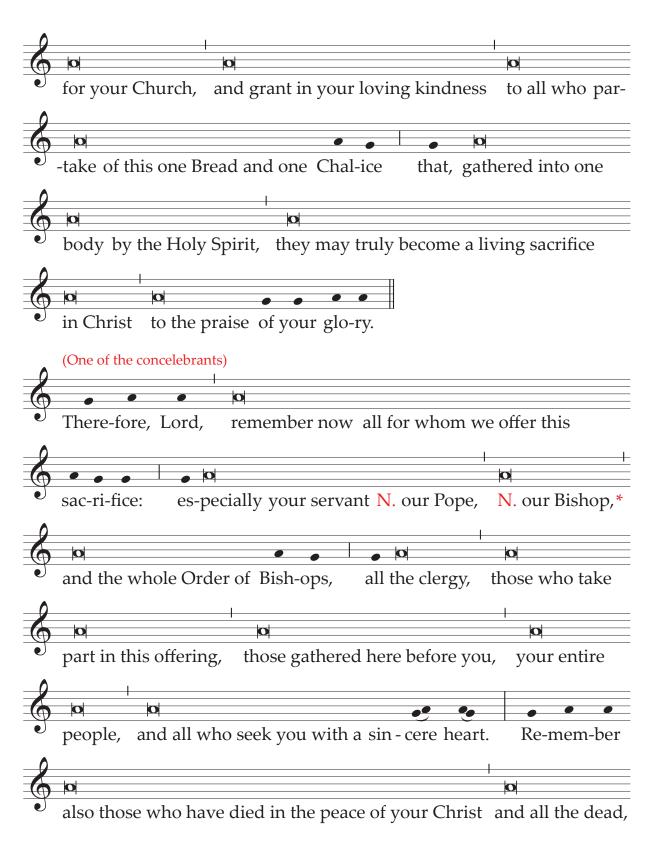




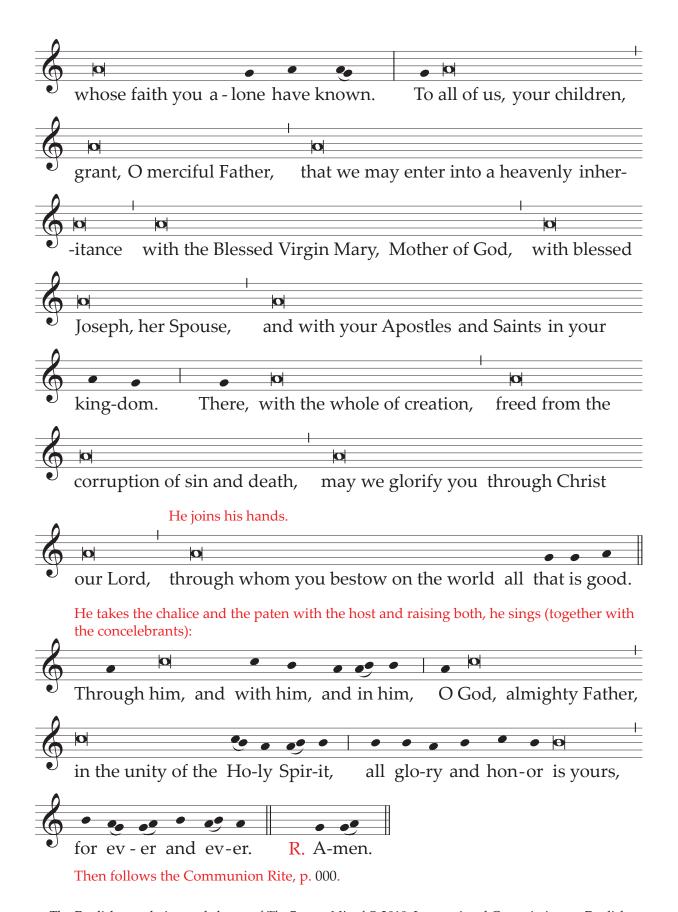








<sup>\*</sup> Mention may be made here of the Coadjutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.



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### **EUCHARISTIC PRAYER FOR RECONCILIATION I**

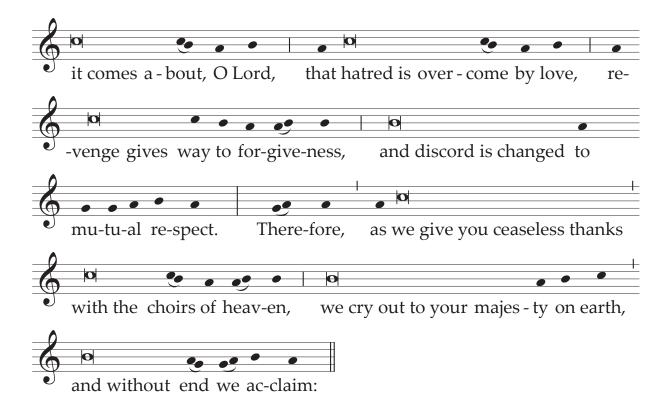




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### **EUCHARISTIC PRAYER FOR RECONCILIATION II**



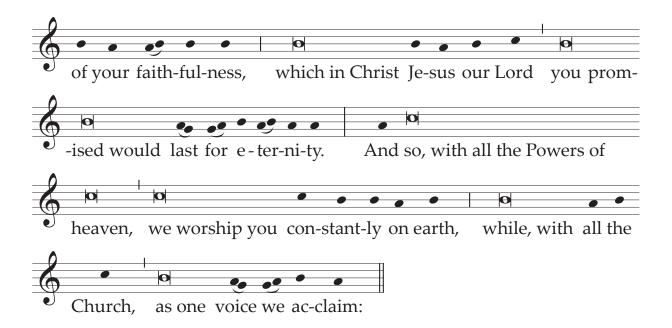


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## THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER FOR USE IN MASSES FOR VARIOUS NEEDS I

#### The Church on the Path of Unity





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### THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER FOR USE IN MASSES FOR VARIOUS NEEDS II

### God Guides His Church along the Way of Salvation



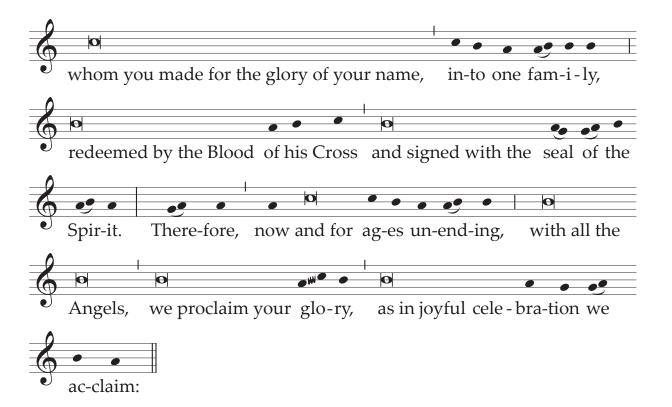


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## THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER FOR USE IN MASSES FOR VARIOUS NEEDS III

### Jesus, the Way to the Father



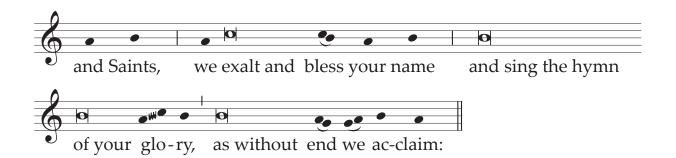


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## THE EUCHARISTIC PRAYER FOR USE IN MASSES FOR VARIOUS NEEDS IV

#### Jesus, Who Went about Doing Good

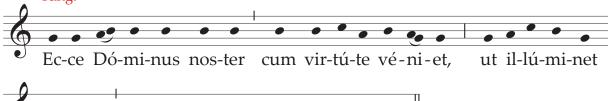


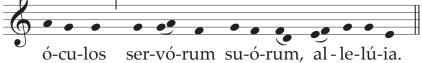


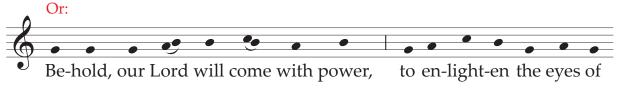
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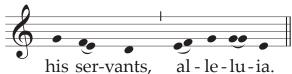
## 2 February THE PRESENTATION OF THE LORD

While the candles are being lit, the following antiphon or another appropriate chant is sung.



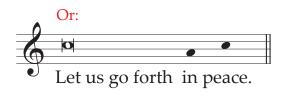


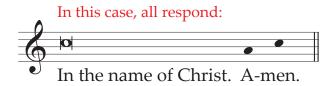




Then the Priest receives from the Deacon or a minister the lighted candle prepared for him and the procession begins, with the Deacon announcing (or, if there is no Deacon, the Priest himself):

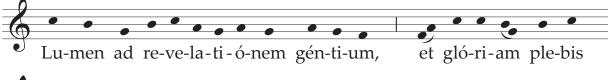








All carry lighted candles. As the procession moves forward, one or other of the antiphons that follow is sung, namely the antiphon A light for revelation with the canticle (Lk 2:29-32), or the antiphon Sion, adorn your bridal chamber or another appropriate chant.

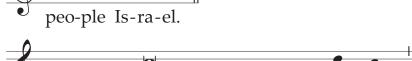










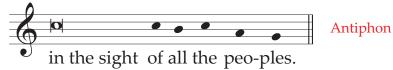


Lord, now you let your servant go in peace, in accord - ance with





For my eyes have seen your sal - va-tion, which you have prepared



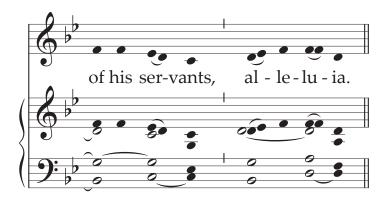
### The mystery of the Presentation of the Lord



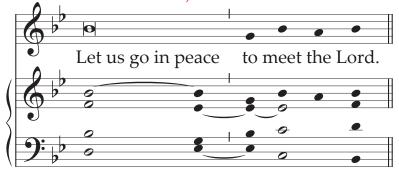
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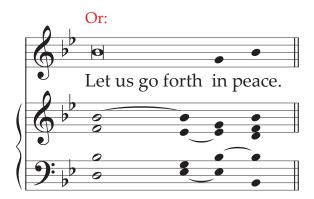
# 2 February THE PRESENTATION OF THE LORD

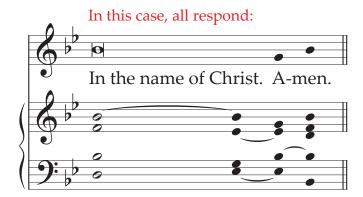




Then the Priest receives from the Deacon or a minister the lighted candle prepared for him and the procession begins, with the Deacon announcing (or, if there is no Deacon, the Priest himself):

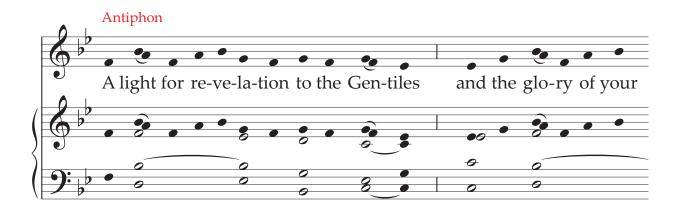


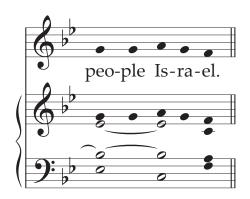


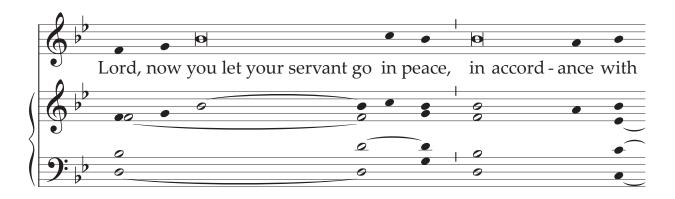


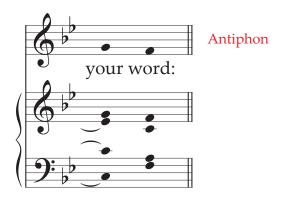
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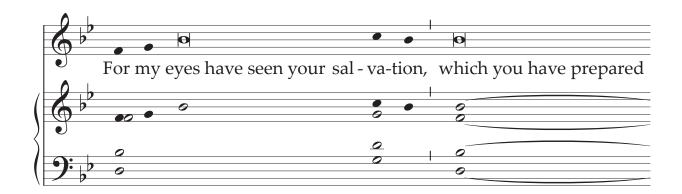
# 2 February THE PRESENTATION OF THE LORD

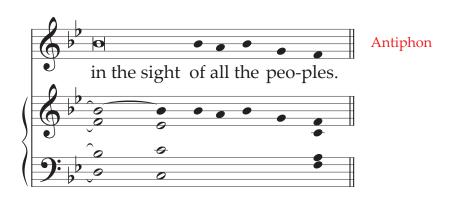










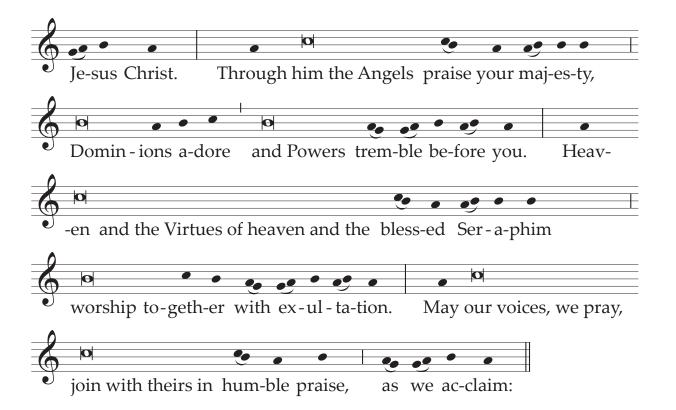


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## 19 March SAINT JOSEPH, HUSBAND OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The mission of Saint Joseph



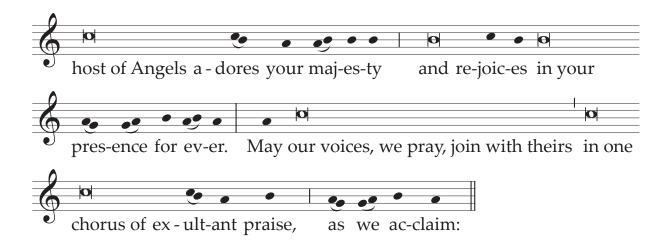


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### 25 March THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE LORD

The mystery of the Incarnation



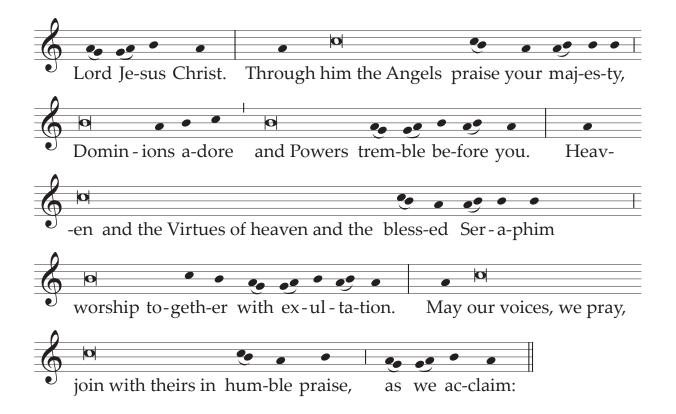


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## 1 May SAINT JOSEPH THE WORKER

The mission of Saint Joseph





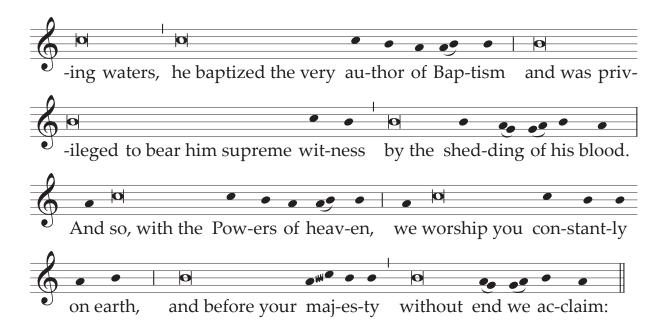
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VOTIVE MASS: SAINT JOSEPH

## 24 June THE NATIVITY OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST

The mission of the Precursor



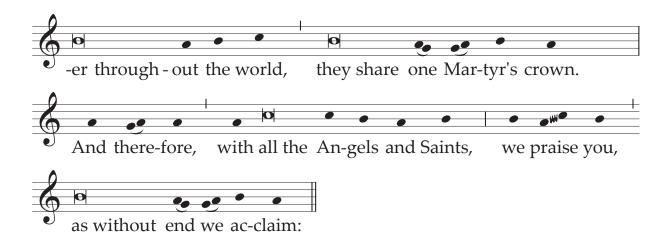


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### 29 June SAINTS PETER AND PAUL, APOSTLES

The twofold mission of Peter and Paul in the Church



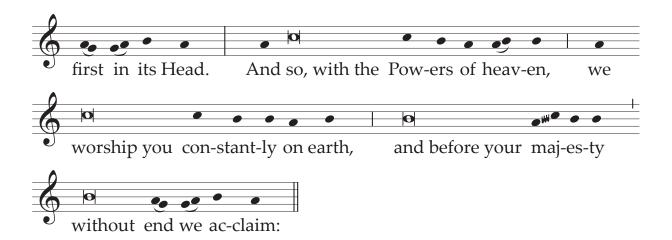


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# 6 August THE TRANSFIGURATION OF THE LORD

The mystery of the Transfiguration



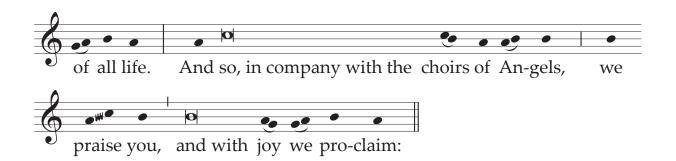


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# 15 August THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The glory of Mary assumed into heaven





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# 14 September THE EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS

The victory of the glorious Cross



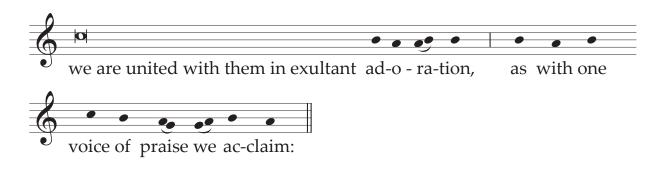


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# 29 September SAINTS MICHAEL, GABRIEL, AND RAPHAEL, ARCHANGELS

God glorified through the Angels



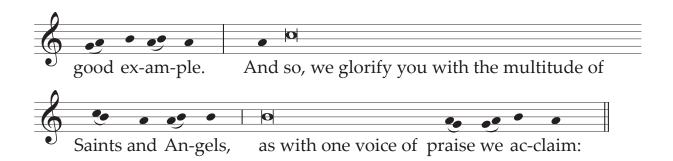


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# 1 November ALL SAINTS

## The glory of Jerusalem, our mother



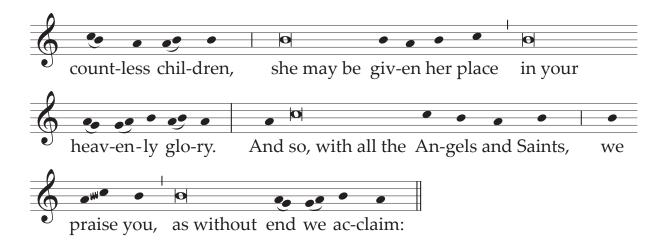


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# 9 November THE DEDICATION OF THE LATERAN BASILICA

The mystery of the Church, the Bride of Christ and Temple of the Spirit





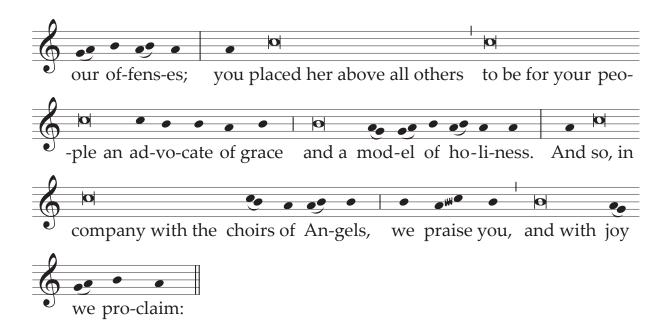
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#### 8 December

# THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

## The mystery of Mary and the Church





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# COMMON OF THE DEDICATION OF A CHURCH I. Inside the Dedicated Church





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RITUAL MASS: THE DEDICATION OF A CHURCH

#### THE ORDINATION OF DEACONS

Christ, the source of all ministry in the Church



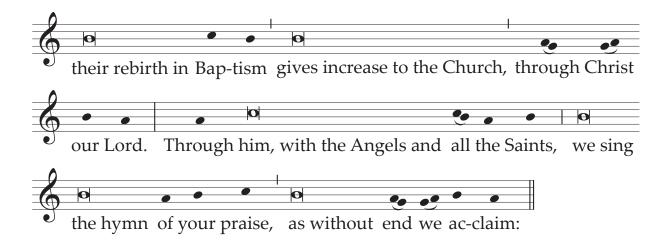


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## THE CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGE A

The dignity of the Marriage covenant



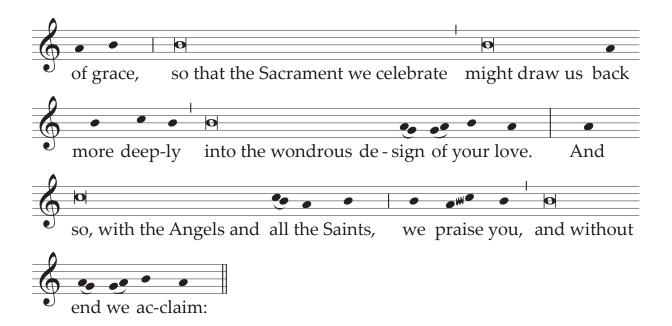


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#### THE CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGE B

The great sacrament of Matrimony



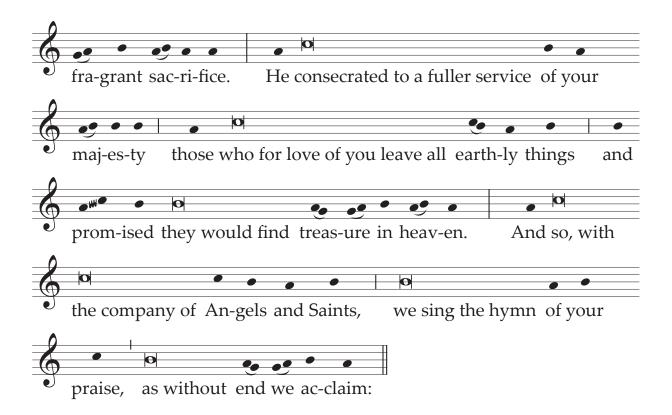


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## PERPETUAL PROFESSION

Religious life as service of God through the imitation of Christ



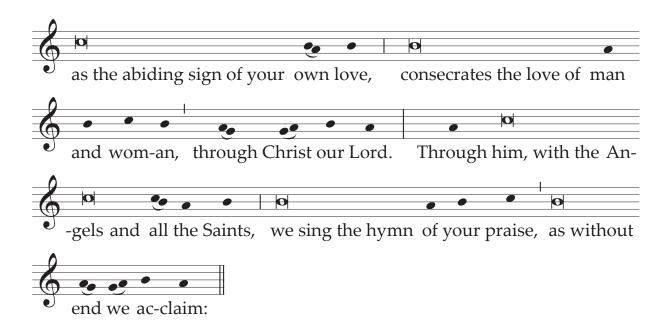


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### THE CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGE C

Matrimony as a sign of divine charity





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#### THE DEDICATION OF A CHURCH

#### The mystery of God's Temple

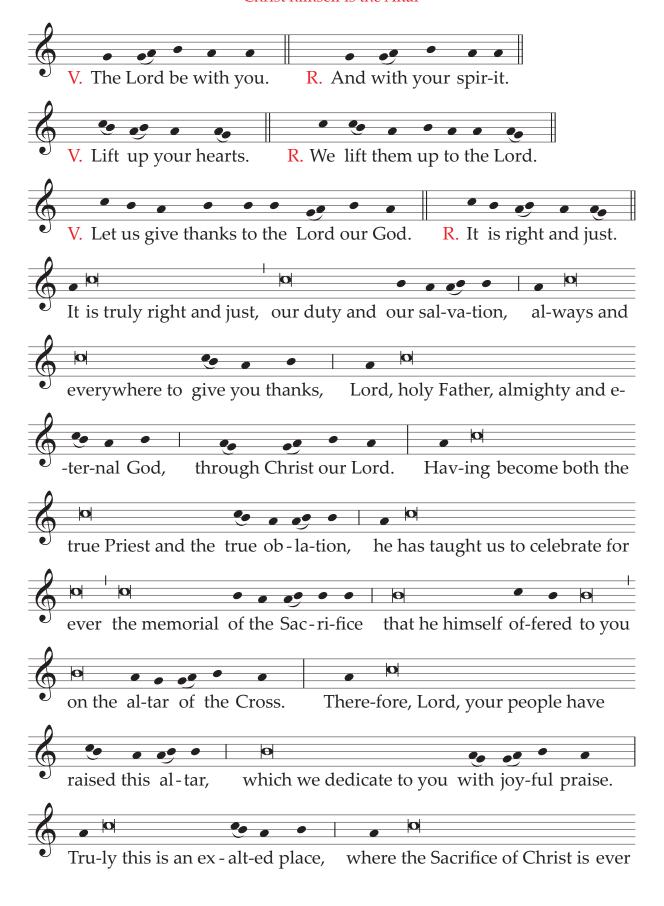




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#### THE DEDICATION OF AN ALTAR

#### Christ himself is the Altar



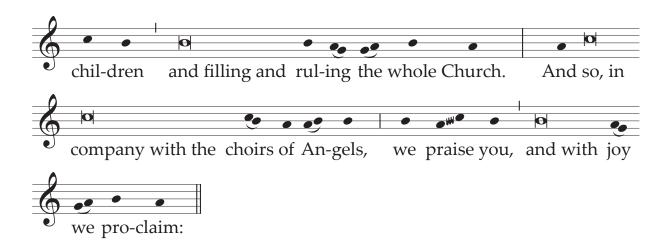


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### THE UNITY OF CHRISTIANS

The unity of the Body of Christ, which is the Church





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#### THE HOLY SPIRIT A

The sending of the Spirit by the Lord upon the Church



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#### THE HOLY SPIRIT B

### The action of the Spirit in the Church





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#### THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

#### Mary, pattern and Mother of the Church



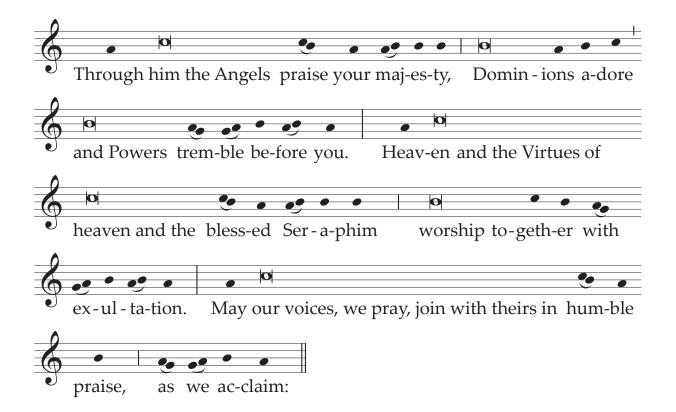


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#### 19 March SAINT JOSEPH, HUSBAND OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The mission of Saint Joseph

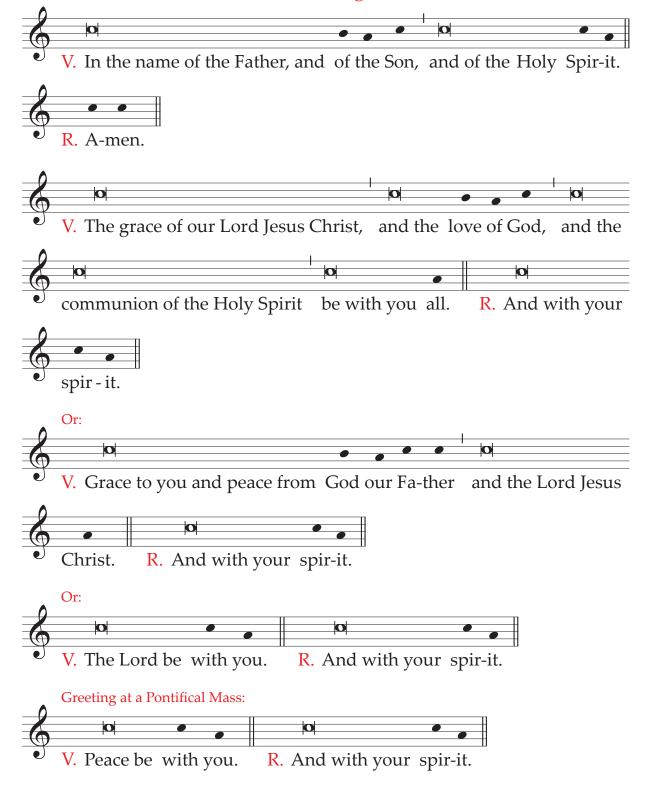




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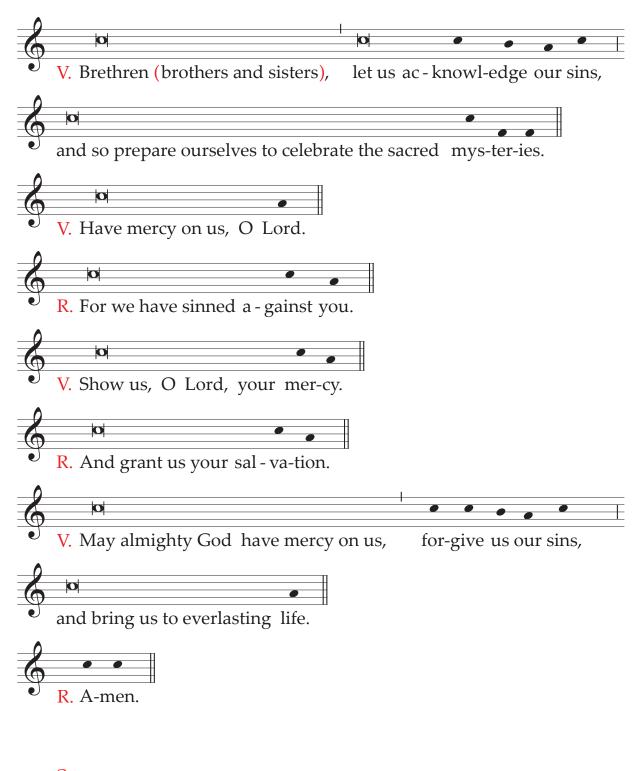
# The Introductory Rites

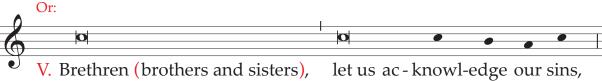
#### Greeting

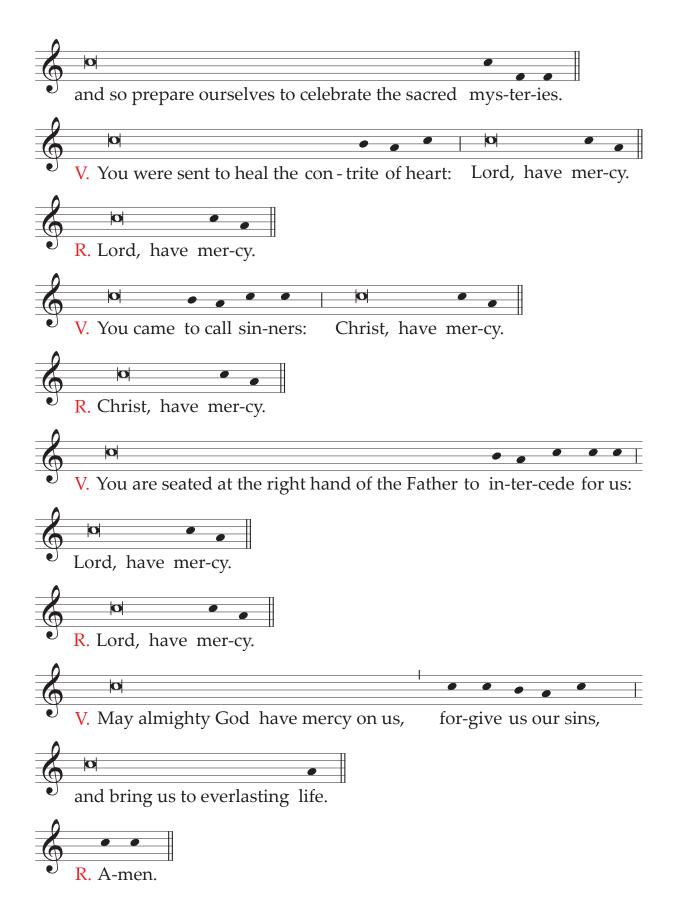


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#### Penitential Act



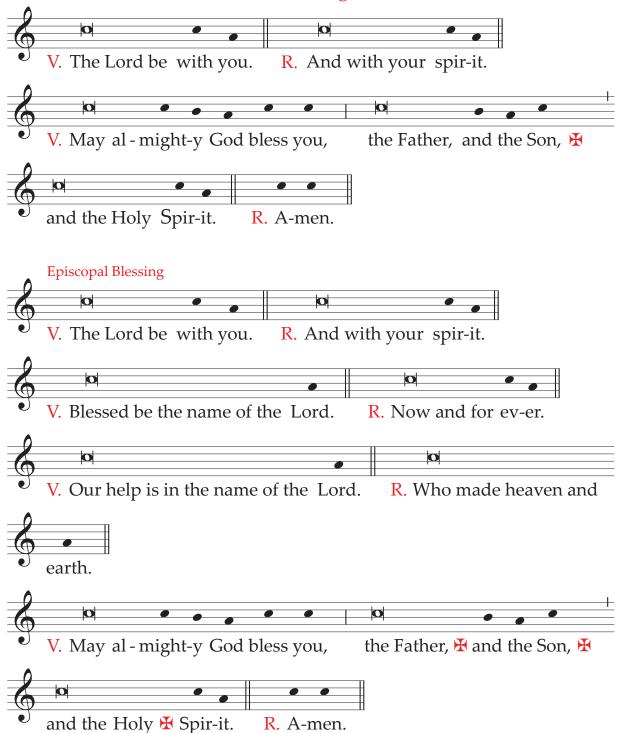




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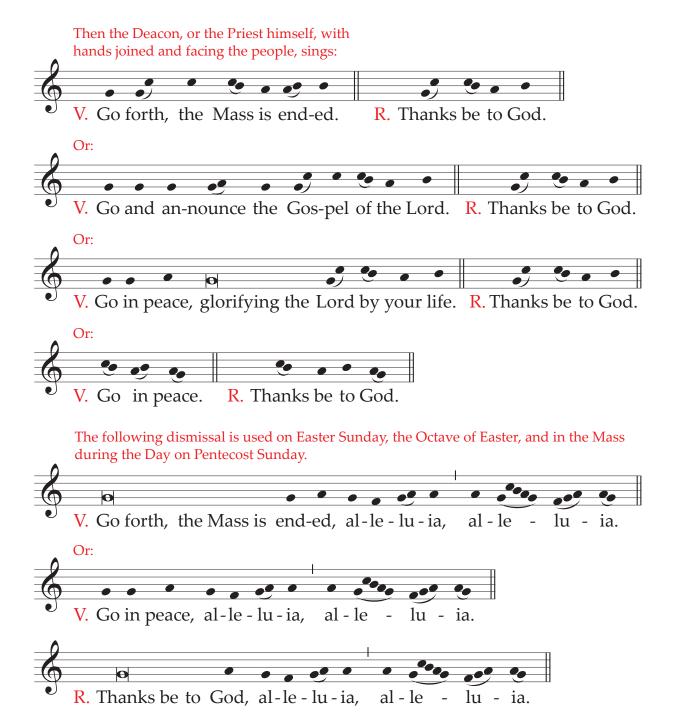
# The Concluding Rites

#### Blessing



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#### Dismissal



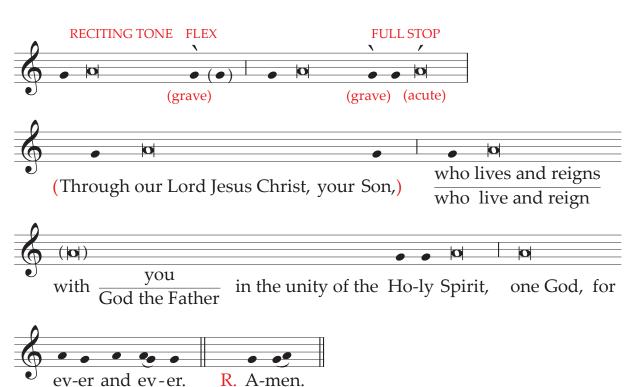
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#### Tones for the Presidential Prayers

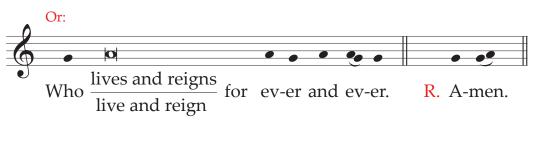
#### Solemn Tone

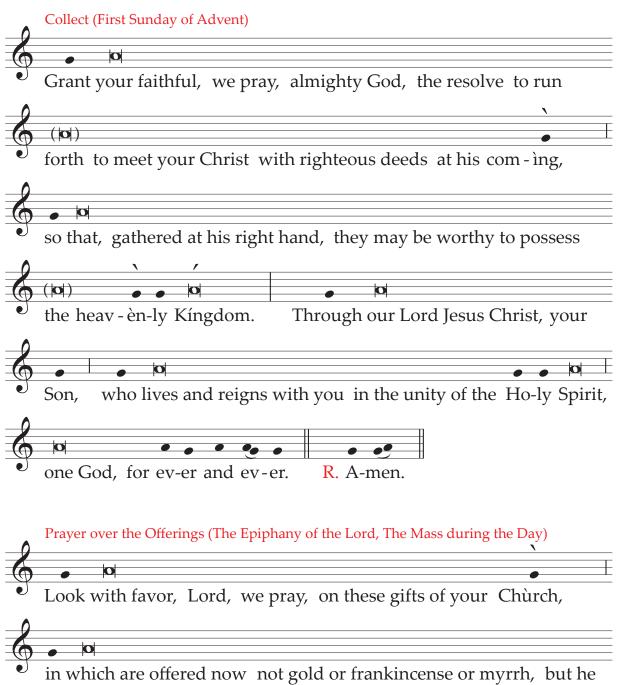
All the presidential prayers in the Missal (Collects, Prayers over the Offerings, Prayers after Communion) may be pointed for use with the solemn tone according to the following formula. The reciting tone is preceded by one "G" (before ascending to "A"), including after the Flex. At every cadence, whether a Flex or a Full Stop, the grave ( $\mathbf{v}$ ) indicates where to descend to "G," and the acute ( $\mathbf{r}$ ) indicates where to ascend back to "A." The grave at the Flex may or may not fall on the text accent, depending on the textual accent pattern. The grave at the Full Stop is always applied to the second to last syllable before the final accent, without respect to the accentuation of that syllable. When the Eucharistic Prayer is sung according to the tone in the Missal, the Prayer over the Offerings must be sung according to the solemn tone.

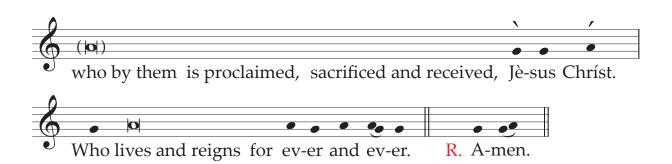








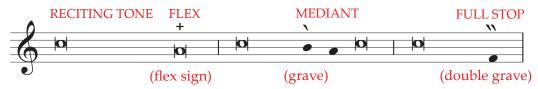




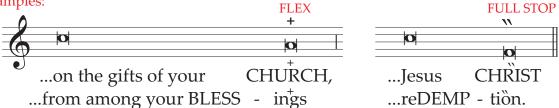
#### Simple Tone

The presidential prayers (Collects, Prayers over the Offerings, Prayers after Communion) may also be sung according to the simple tone, which follows.

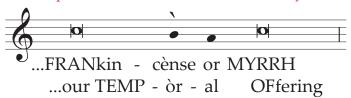


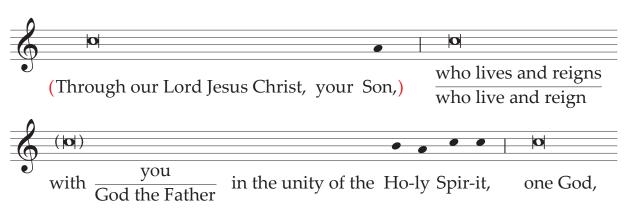


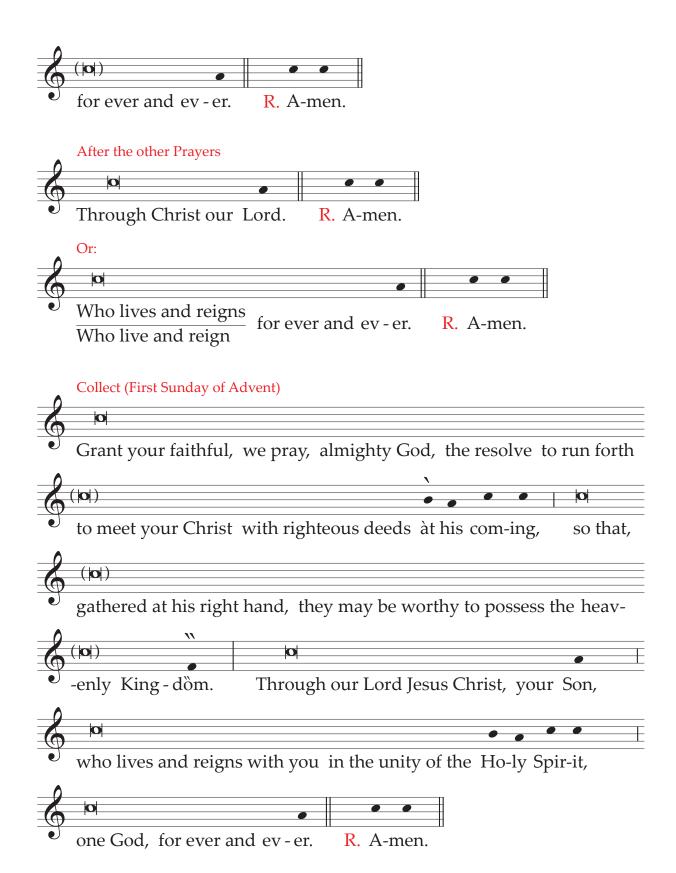
For the Flex and Full Stop, the pointing depends upon where the accent falls. When the final syllable is accented, a flex (+) sign or double grave (w) is to be given to it. When the final syllable is not accented, this syllable is sung on the Reciting Tone and the flex sign or double grave is to be placed so as to indicate where one descends for the non-accented syllable(s). Examples:

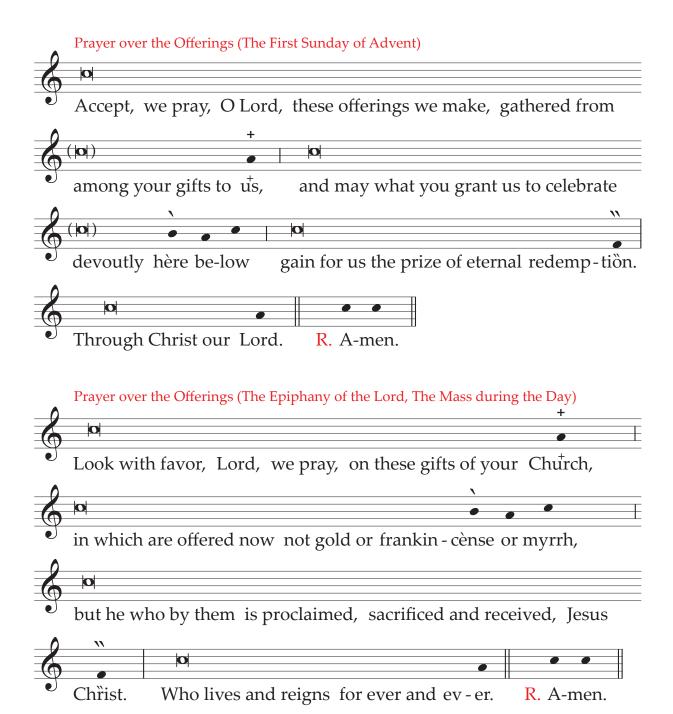


For the Mediant cadence, the grave  $(\mathbf{x})$  is placed two syllables before the final accent, without respect to the accentuation of these two syllables.









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# Tones for the Readings I. Old Testament and Acts of the Apostles

# A reading from the Book of the Prophet I - sai - ah. A reading from the Book of the Prophet E - zek - i - el. A reading from the first Book of Kings. Second A reading from the Book of Prov - erbs. A reading from the Book of Ex - o - dus. A reading from the Book of Wis - dom. A reading from the Acts of the A - pos - tles.







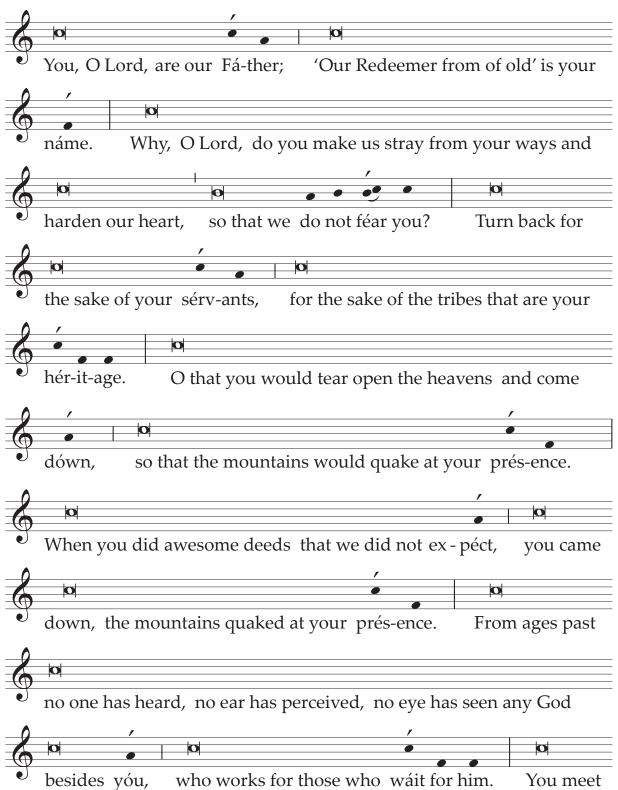


The flex is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. For the flex, one leaves the reciting tone either on the last syllable or an earlier syllable, as the accentuation demands. The flex should not be used to introduce a question. The full stop is used at the end of every sentence. The question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of a reading. In the question formula, one leaves the reciting tone two syllables before the last accent. In long questions, the ending is used only for the last clause of the question, with the reciting tone for the first clause.

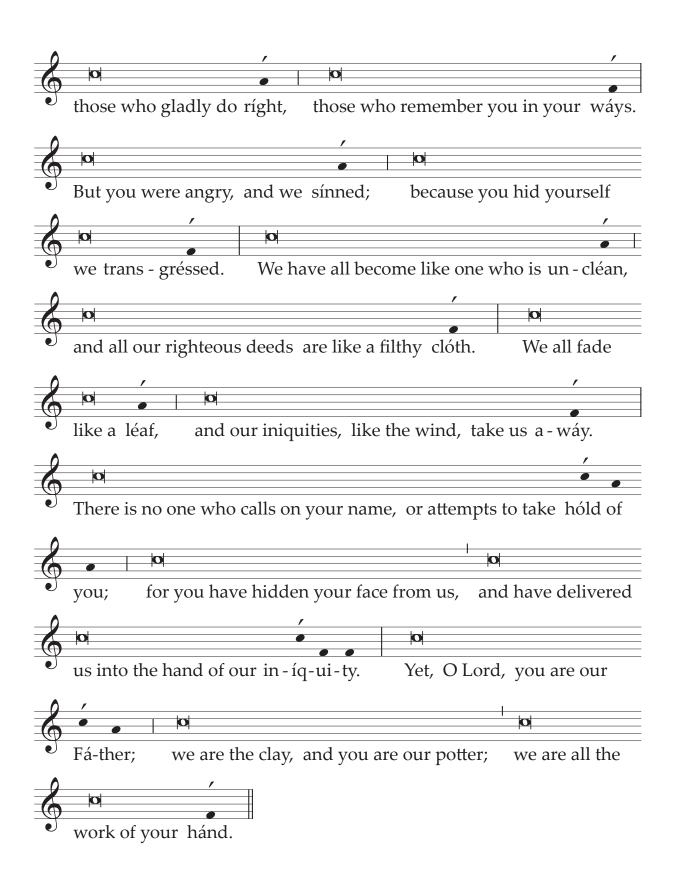
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# First Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year B (NRSV)

Isaiah 63:16b-17, 19b; 64:2-7



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# First Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year B (NAB)

Isaiah 63:16b-17, 19b; 64:2-7

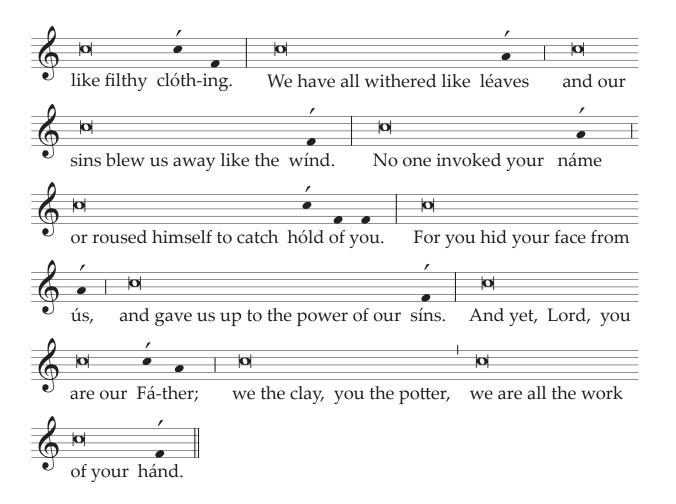




#### First Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year B (JB)

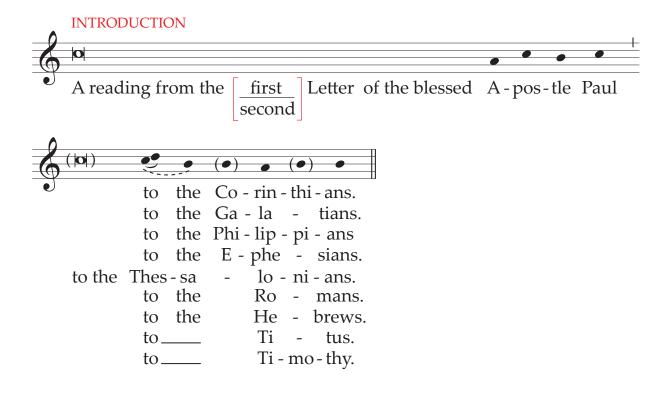
Isaiah 63:16-17; 64:1.3-8

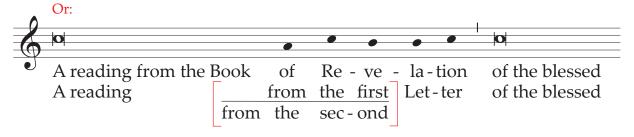


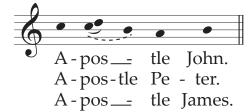


# Tones for the Readings

# II. The Epistle and the Book of Revelation







Each sentence (or group of phrases) in the body of the reading takes the following three elements:

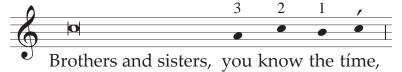


The mediant is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. For the mediant, one always leaves the reciting tone three syllables before the last accent, and then completes the line as indicated for last accent on the final syllable or last accent not on the final syllable. The mediant should not be used to introduce a question. The full stop is used at the end of every sentence, with the formula applied as indicated for the various combinations and penultimate accent and last accent. The question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of a reading. In the question formula, one leaves the reciting tone two syllables before the last accent. In long questions, the ending is used only for the last clause of the question, with the reciting tone for the first clause. The conclusion with its two elements is used for the last two lines of the reading. For these two elements, one leaves the reciting tone one syllable before the last accent and then on the last accent.

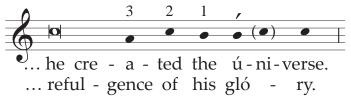
The Mediant and the Full Stop are pointed according to the following accent patterns.

#### MEDIANT ACCENT PATTERNS

When the last accent is on the final syllable:



When the last accent does not fall on the final syllable:



#### **FULL STOP ACCENT PATTERNS**

When the last accent is on the final syllable:



Penultimate accent followed by one unaccented syllable: ... ab-sólved \_\_\_ from sín.

Penultimate accent followed by two unaccented syllables: ... the wón-ders of Gód.

Penultimate accent followed by three unaccented syllables: ... the wón-ders of his lóve.

When the last accent does not fall on the final syllable:



one unaccented syllable: Penultimate accent followed by \( \cdot \)... he is two unaccented syllables: Penultimate accent followed by \( \ldots \) with

three unaccented syllables:

... the

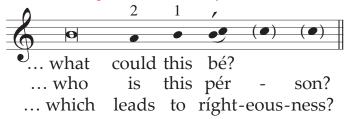
Gód of Lórd of gló - ry

cre - á tion. and má - jes - ty.

wón-ders of his kínd wón-ders of his grá-cious-ness.

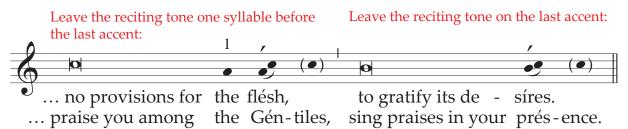
#### **QUESTIONS**

Questions are pointed with two syllables before the final accent:



#### **CONCLUSION**

The end of the reading is pointed with two elements as follows.



#### **ACCLAMATION**



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# Second Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year A (NRSV)

Romans 13:11-14



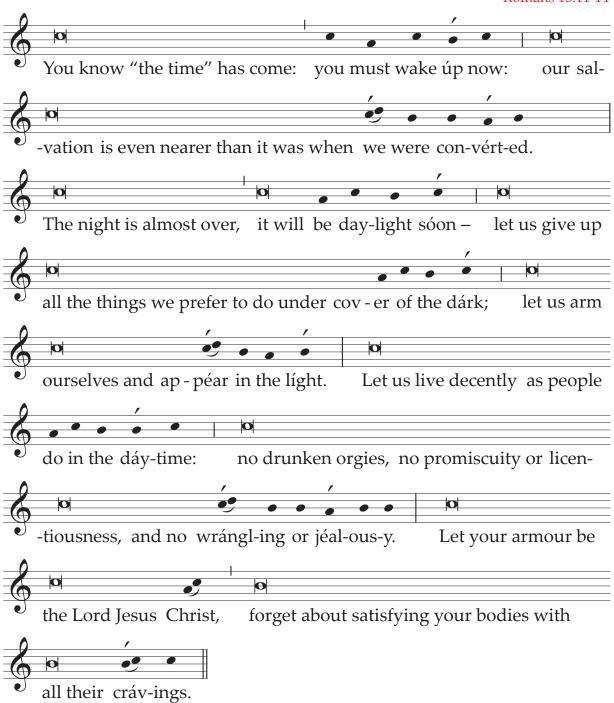
# Second Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year A (NAB)

Romans 13:11-14

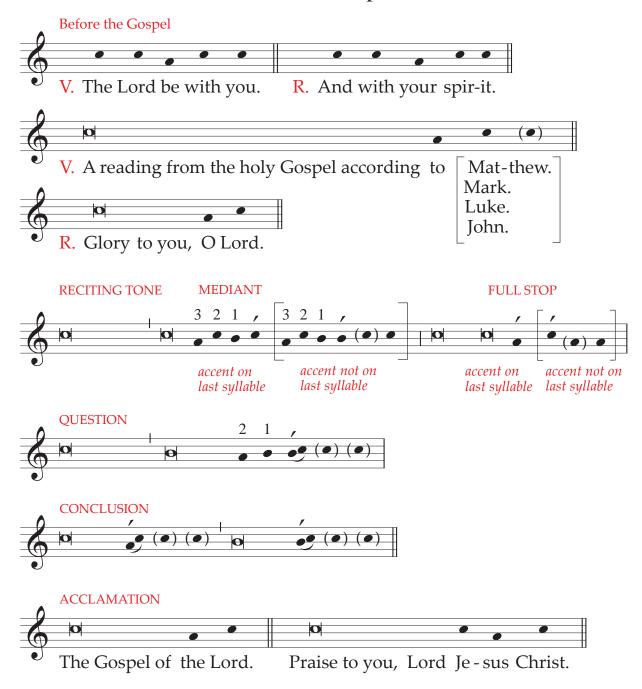


# Second Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year A (JB)

Romans 13:11-14



# Tones for the Readings III. The Gospel



The mediant is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. It should not be used to introduce a question. The full stop is used at the end of every sentence. The question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of a Gospel reading. In the question formula, one leaves the reciting tone two syllables before the last accent. In long questions, the ending is used only for the last clause of the question, with the reciting tone for the first clause. The conclusion with its two elements is used for the last two lines of the reading. For each of these two elements, one leaves the reciting tone on the last accent.

# Gospel Reading for Pentecost (NRSV)

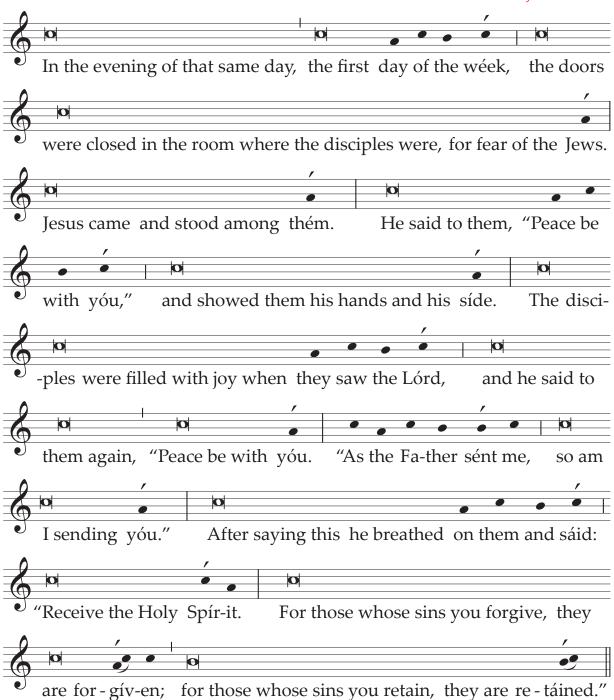


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# Gospel Reading for Pentecost (NAB)



# Gospel Reading for Pentecost (JB)



# Tones for the Readings III. The Gospel

(Solemn Tone)



The mediant is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. It should not be used to introduce a question. The full stop is used at the end of every sentence. The question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of a Gospel reading. In the question formula, one leaves the reciting tone two syllables before the last accent. In long questions, the ending is used only for the last clause of the question, with the reciting tone for the first clause. The conclusion with its two elements is used for the last two lines of the reading. For each of these two elements, one leaves the reciting tone on the last accent.

# Gospel Reading for Pentecost (NRSV)



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# Gospel Reading for Pentecost (NAB)



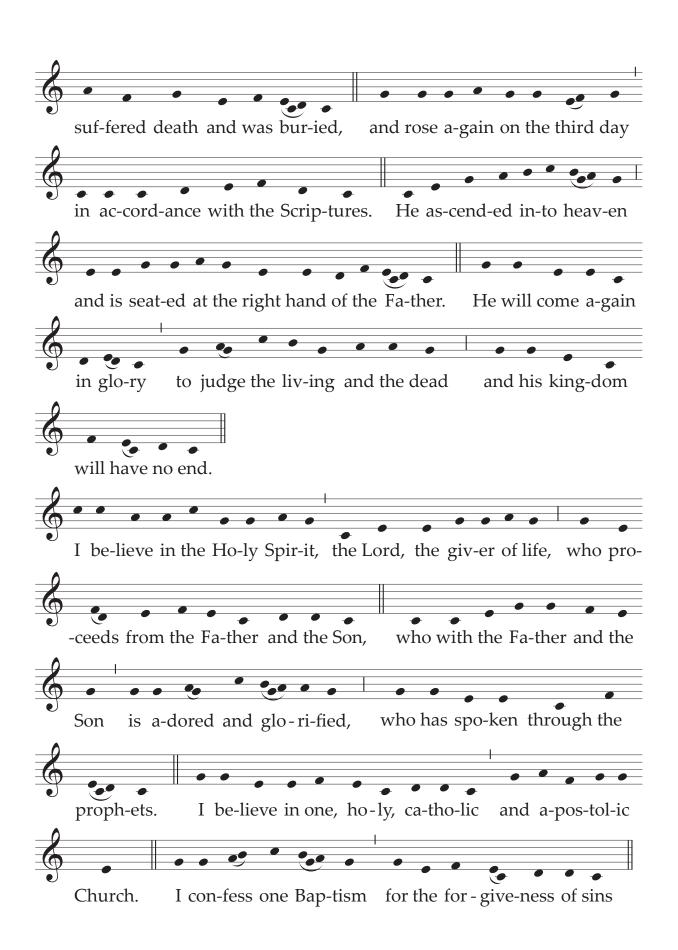
# Gospel Reading for Pentecost (JB)

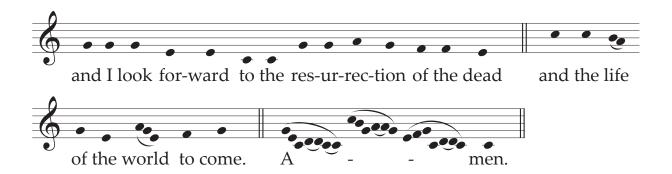
John 20:19-23



### Credo III







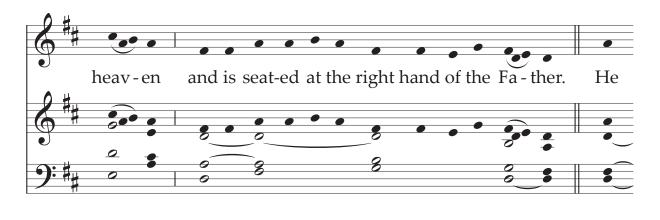
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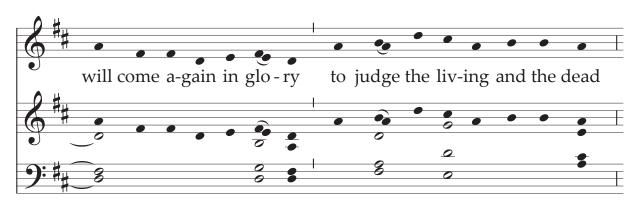
#### Credo III

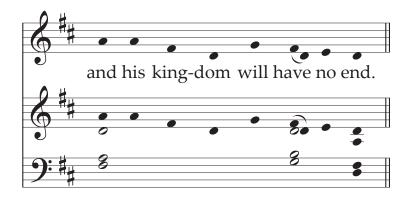






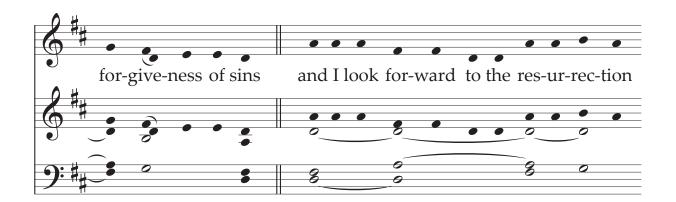


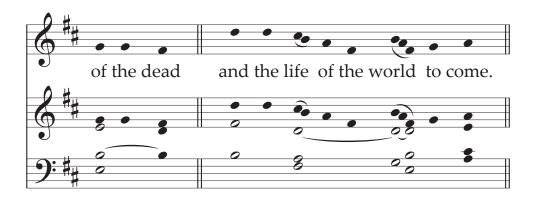


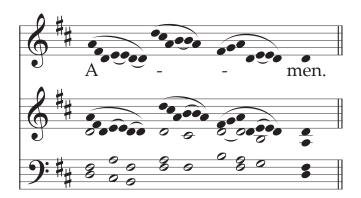






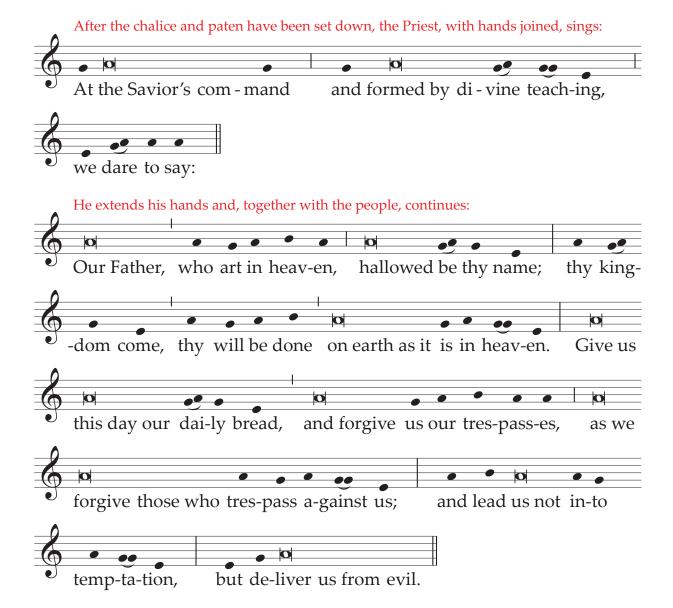






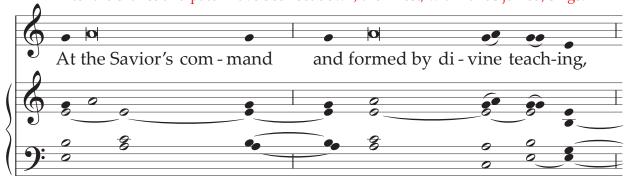
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Tone B (Mozarabic)



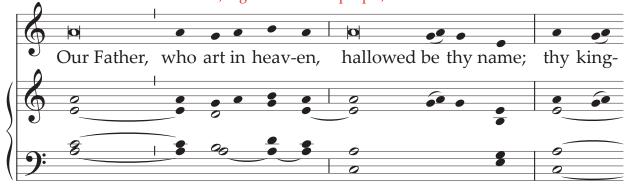
Tone B (Mozarabic)

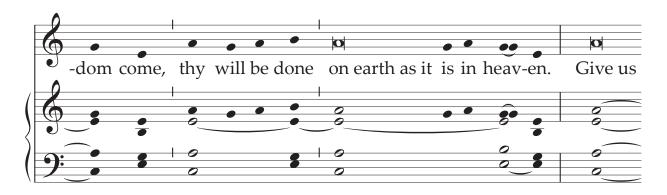
After the chalice and paten have been set down, the Priest, with hands joined, sings:





He extends his hands and, together with the people, continues:

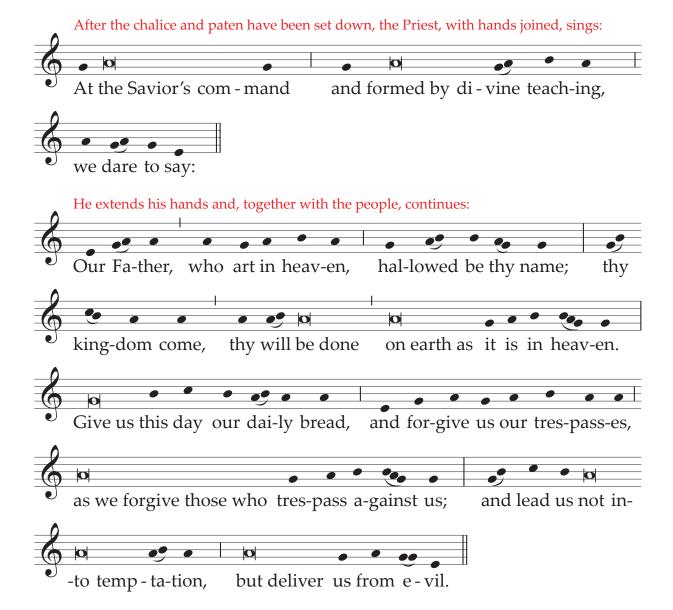






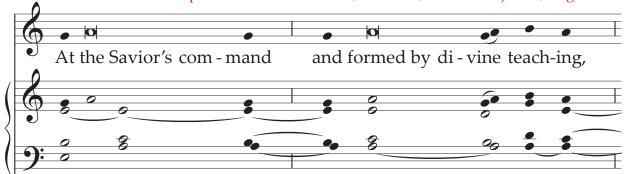
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Tone C (Solemn Anaphora Tone)

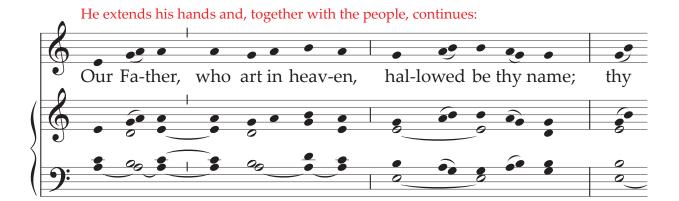


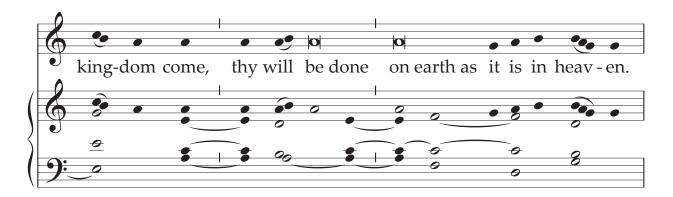
Tone C (Solemn Anaphora Tone)

After the chalice and paten have been set down, the Priest, with hands joined, sings:







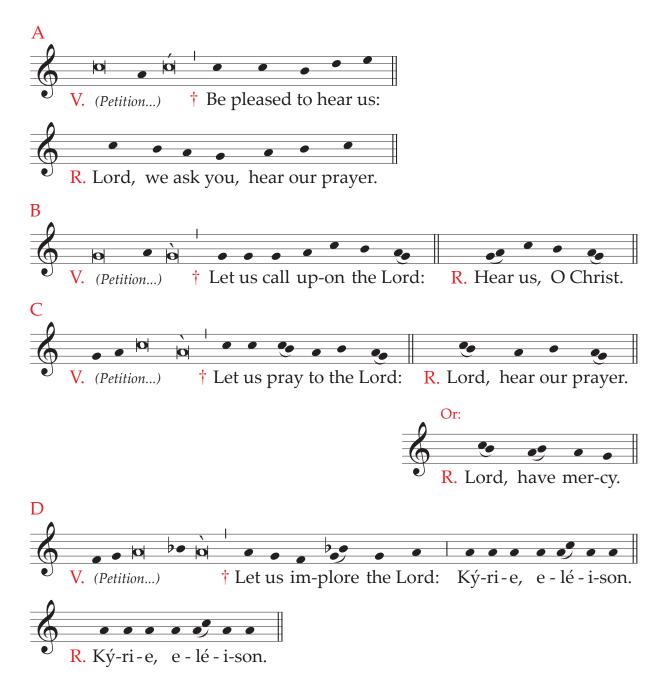




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### PRAYER OF THE FAITHFUL

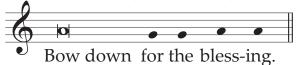
The text that follows the dagger (†) in the invocations given below can also be used to conclude intentions that are not sung; alternatively, the final words of the individual intentions can take its place.

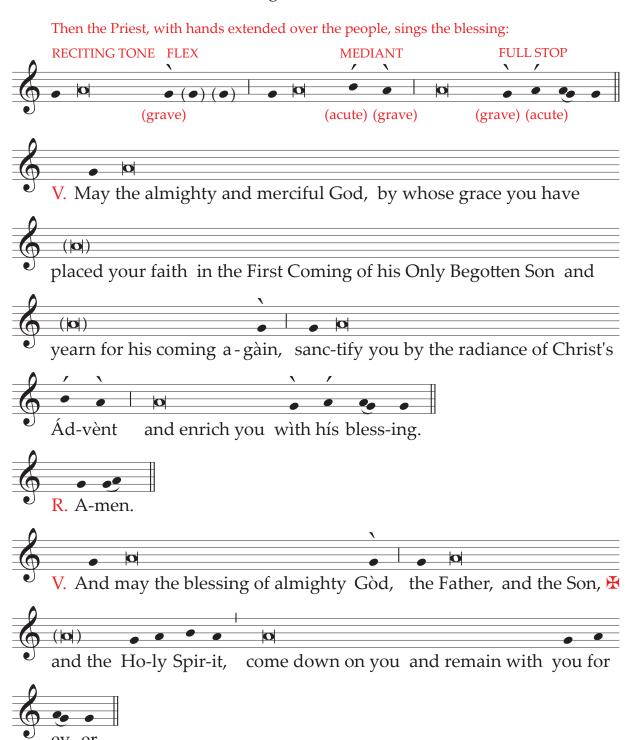


## At the Solemn Blessing

Solemn Tone

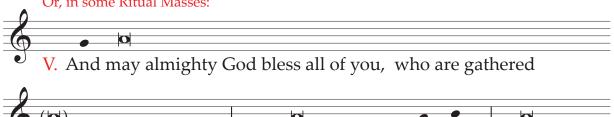
The Deacon or, in his absence, the Priest himself, sings the invitation:







Or, in some Ritual Masses:



the Father, (♣) and the Son, ♣ and the

 $\frac{\text{here,}}{\text{for these sacred rites,}}$ 





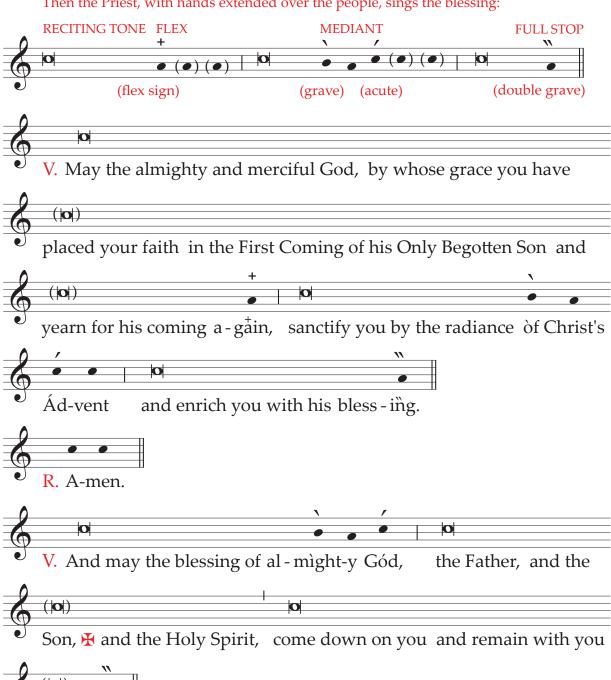


The Deacon or, in his absence, the Priest himself, sings the invitation:

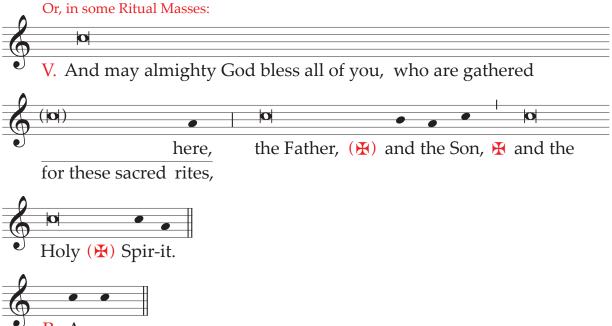


Bow down for the bless-ing.

Then the Priest, with hands extended over the people, sings the blessing:





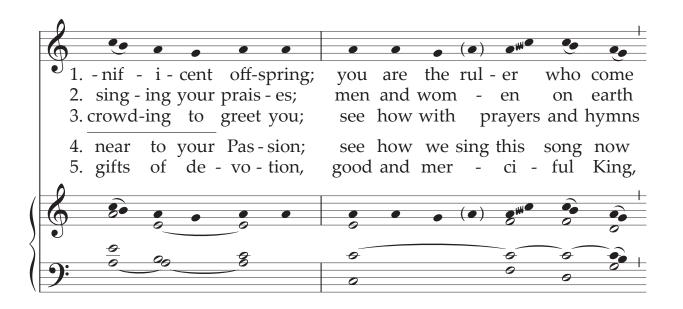


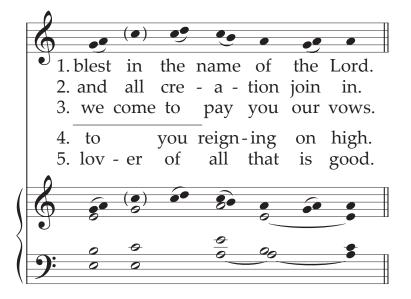
### Gloria laus et honor



## Gloria, laus et honor







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#### Ubi caritas

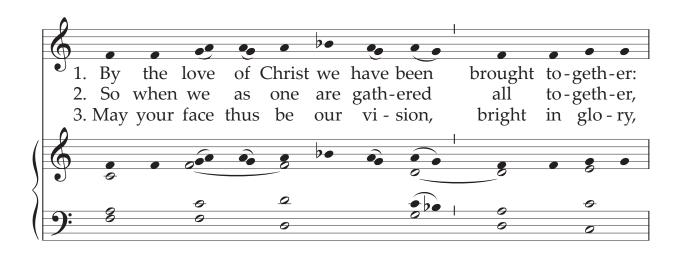


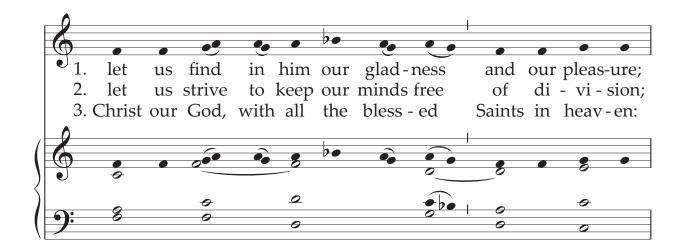


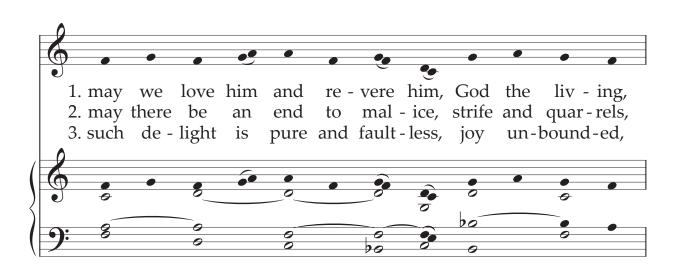
3. A - men.

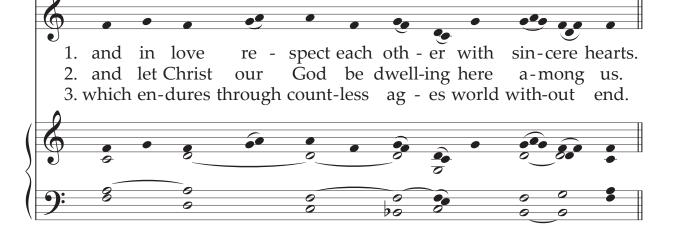
### Ubi caritas

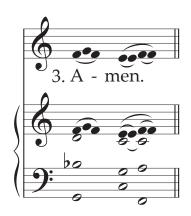






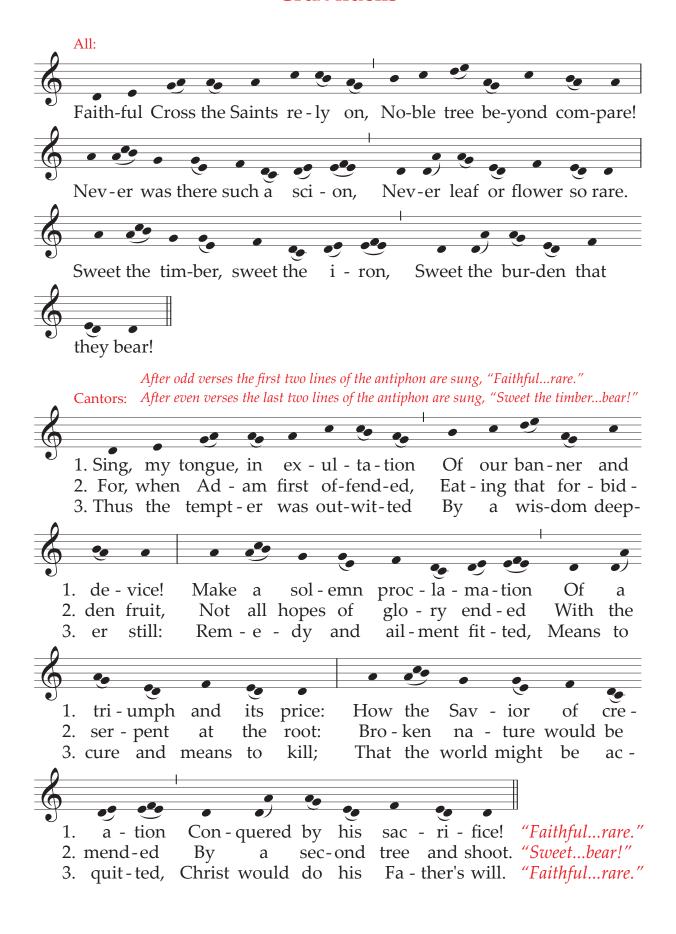


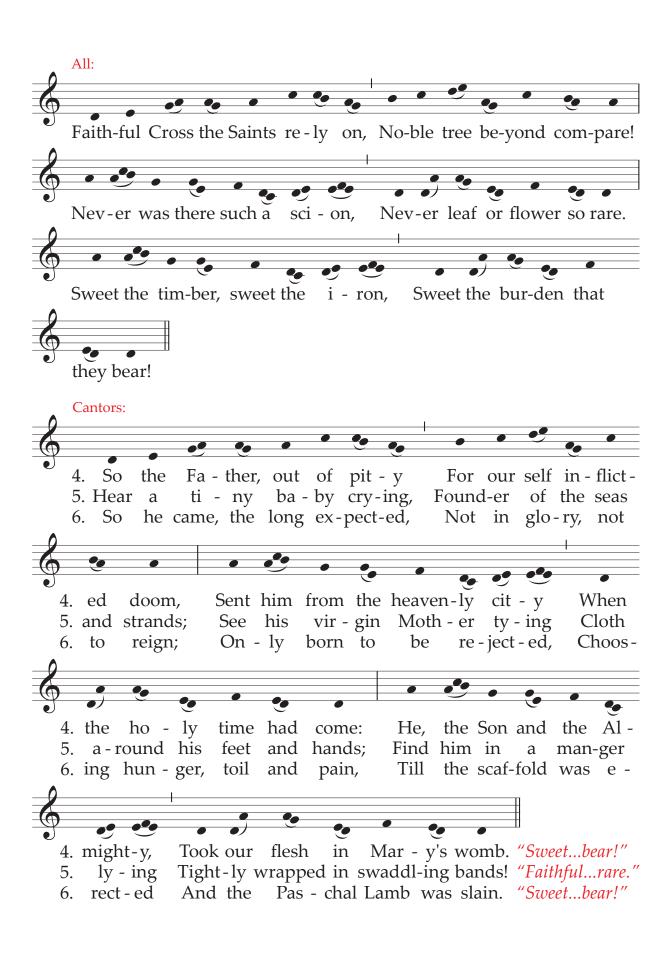


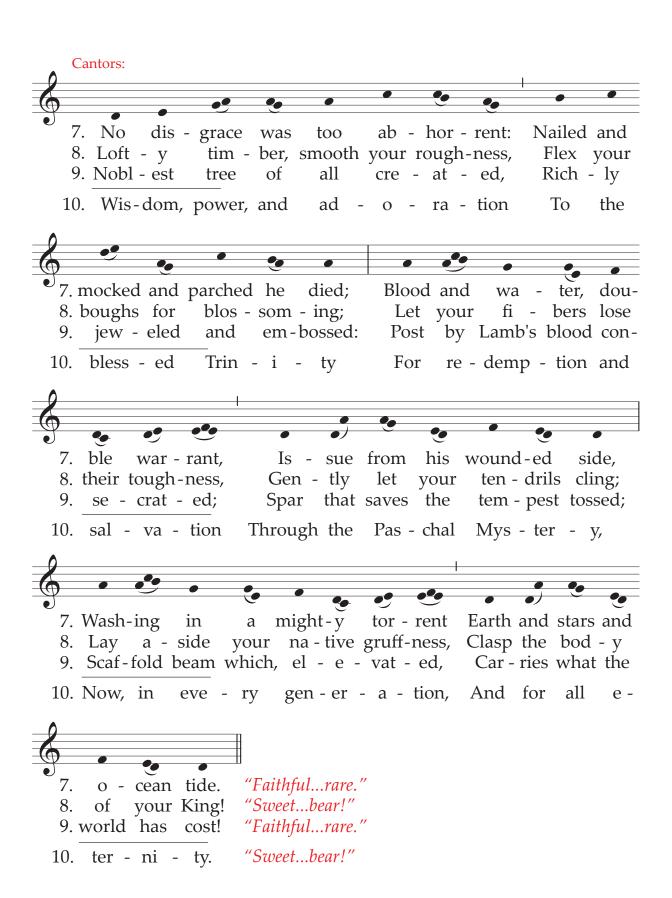


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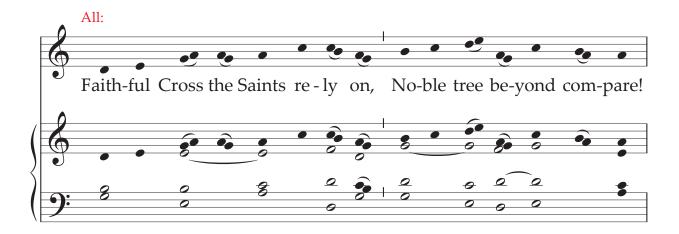
#### Crux fidelis

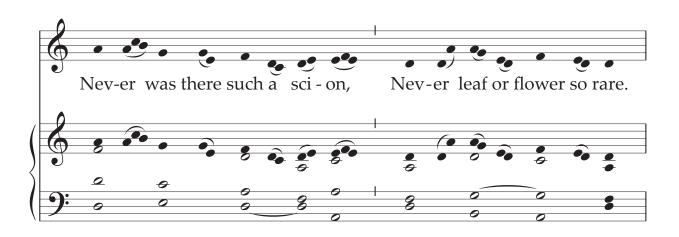


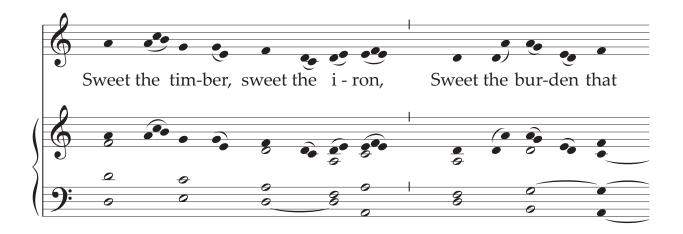




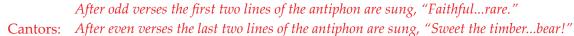
### Crux fidelis

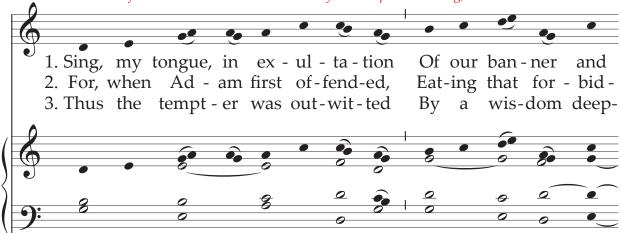


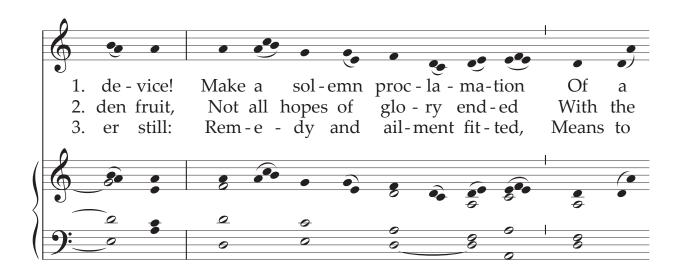


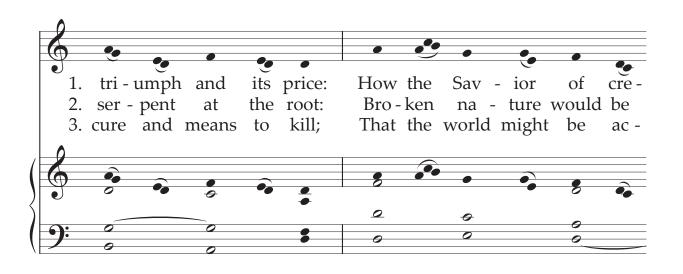


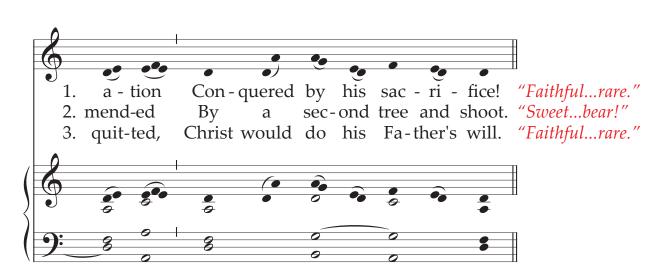


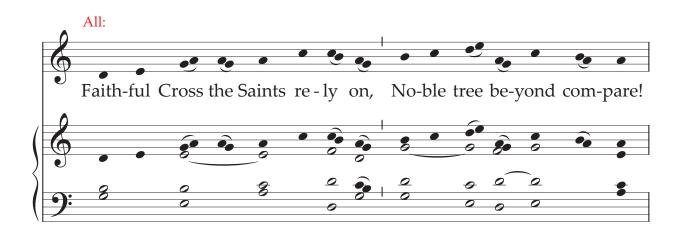


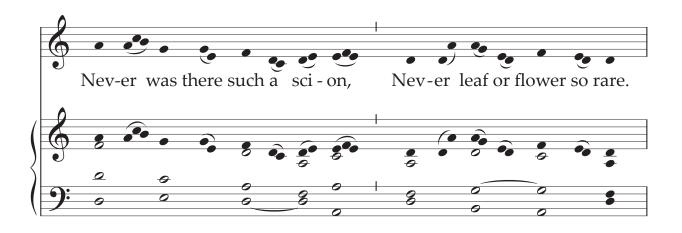


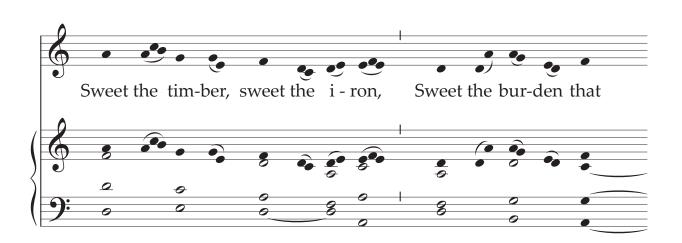






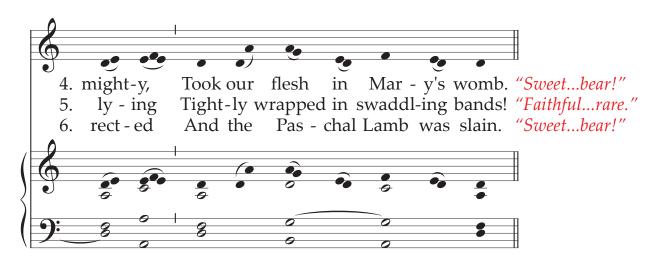


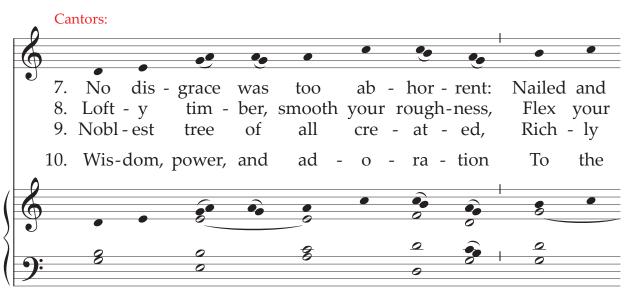


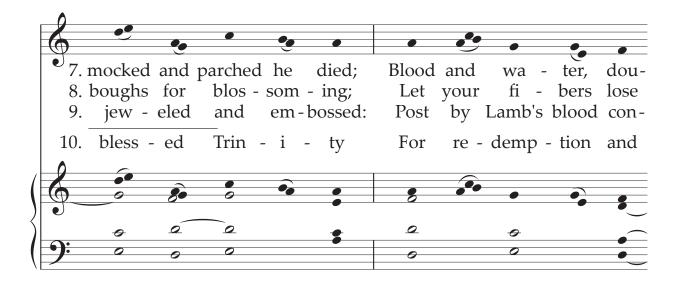


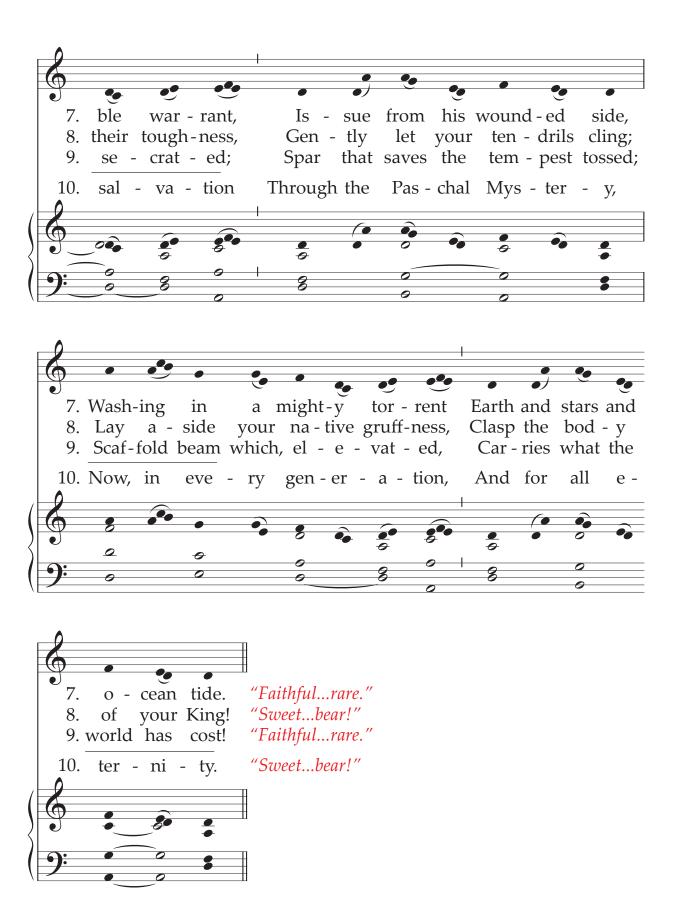










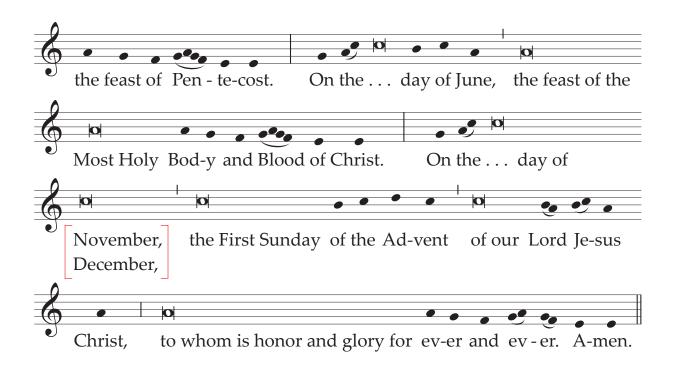


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### The Announcement of Easter and the Moveable Feasts

On the Epiphany of the Lord, after the singing of the Gospel, a Deacon or cantor, in keeping with an ancient practice of Holy Church, announces from the ambo the moveable feasts of the current year according to this formula:





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