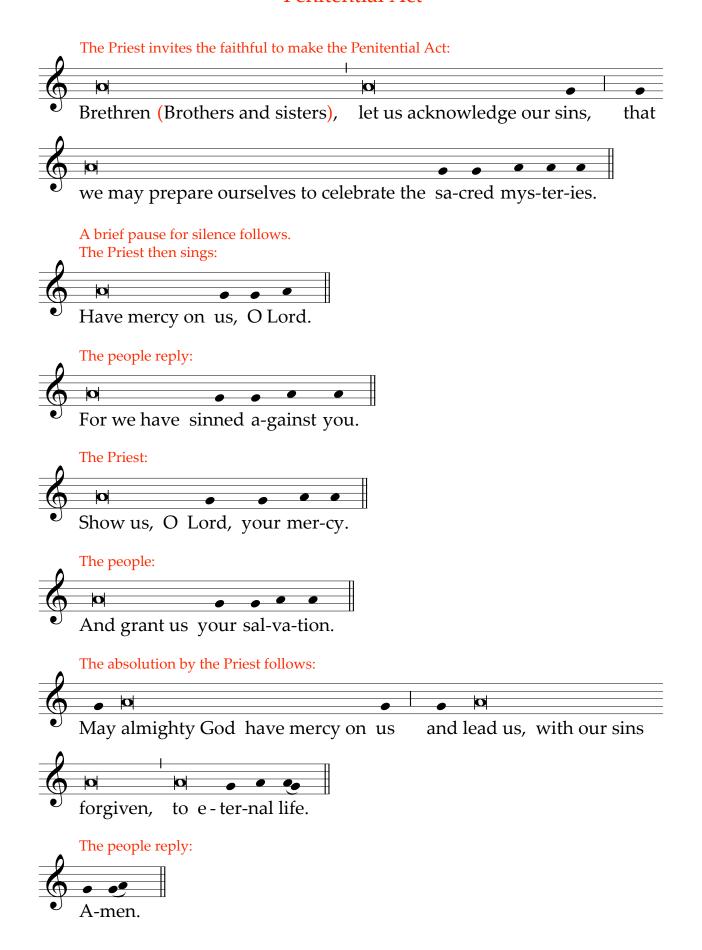
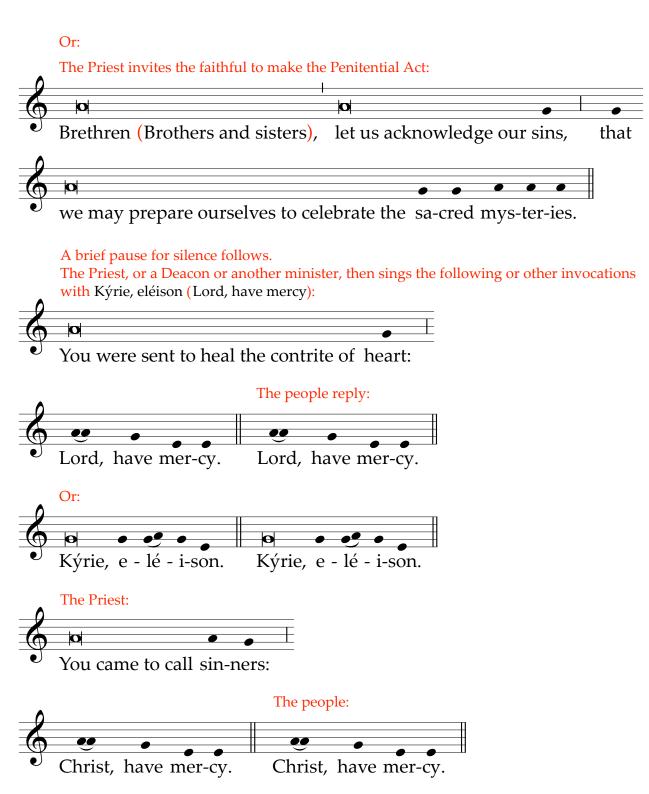
The Introductory Rites

Greeting

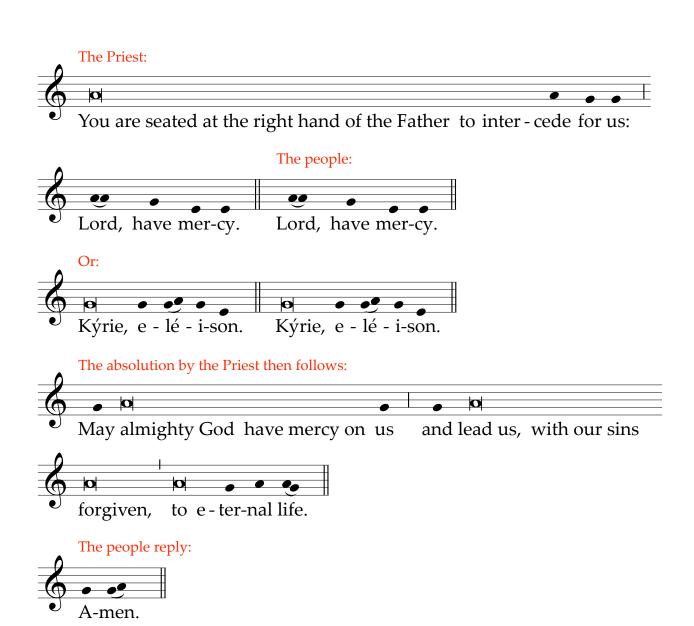


Penitential Act



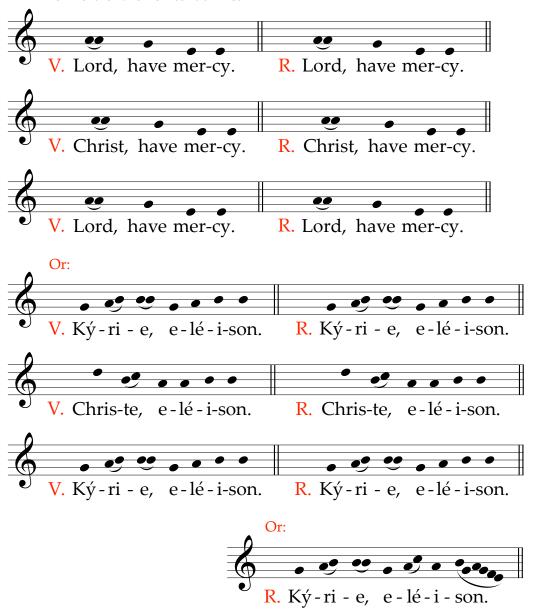




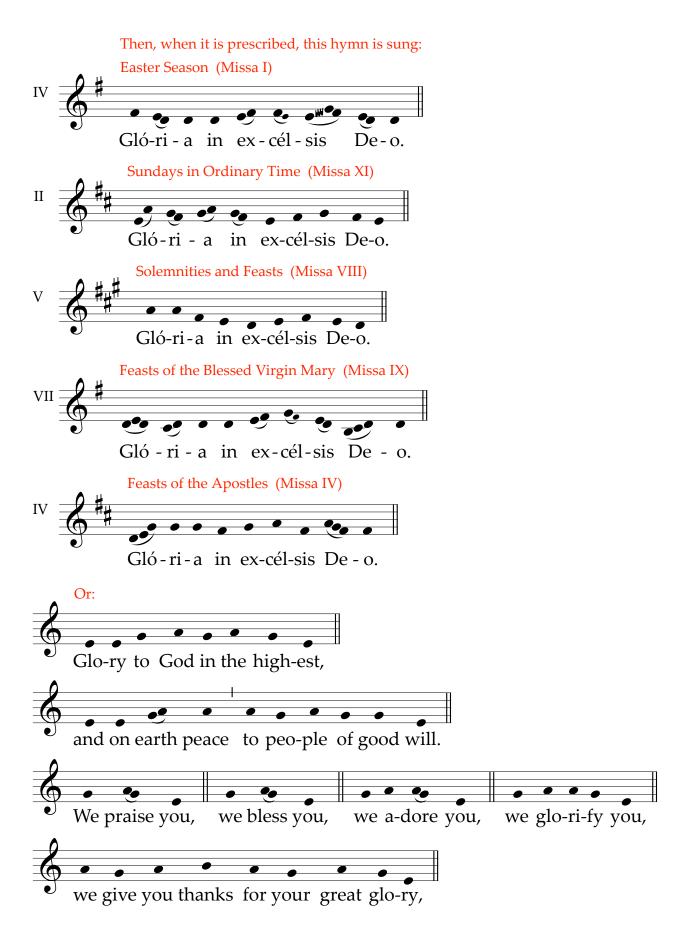


Kýrie

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



Gloria

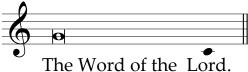


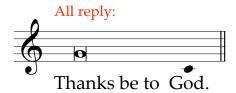


The Liturgy of the Word

First Reading

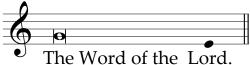
To indicate the end of the reading, the reader acclaims:





Second Reading

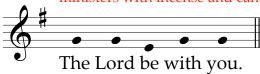
To indicate the end of the reading, the reader acclaims:



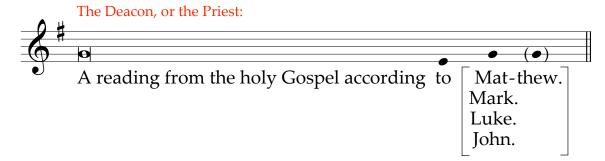


Gospel

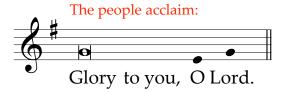
The Deacon, or the Priest, then proceeds to the ambo, accompanied, if appropriate, by ministers with incense and candles. There he says:





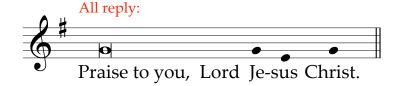


and, at the same time, he makes the Sign of the Cross on the book and on his forehead, lips, and breast.



Then the Deacon, or the Priest, incenses the book, if incense is used, and proclaims the Gospel.





Creed

At the end of the homily, the Symbol or Profession of Faith or Creed, when prescribed, is sung:



Or: *Musical setting of English translation forthcoming.*

Credo I

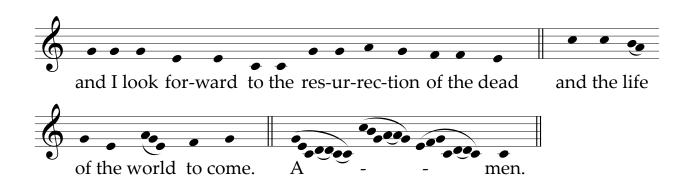




Credo III







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:

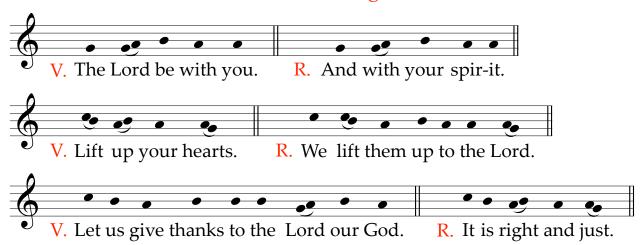
May the Lord accept the sacrifice at your hands for the praise

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

ho-ly Church.

The Eucharistic Prayer

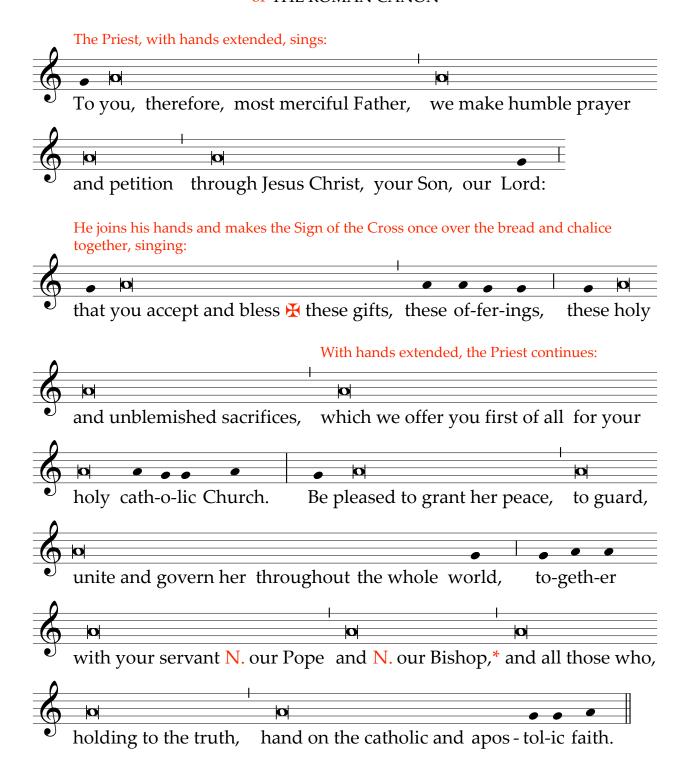
Preface Dialogue



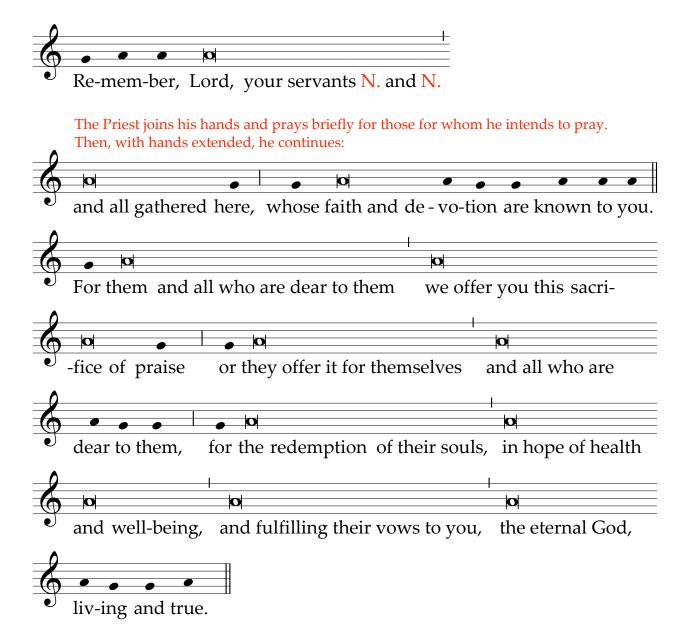
Sanctus

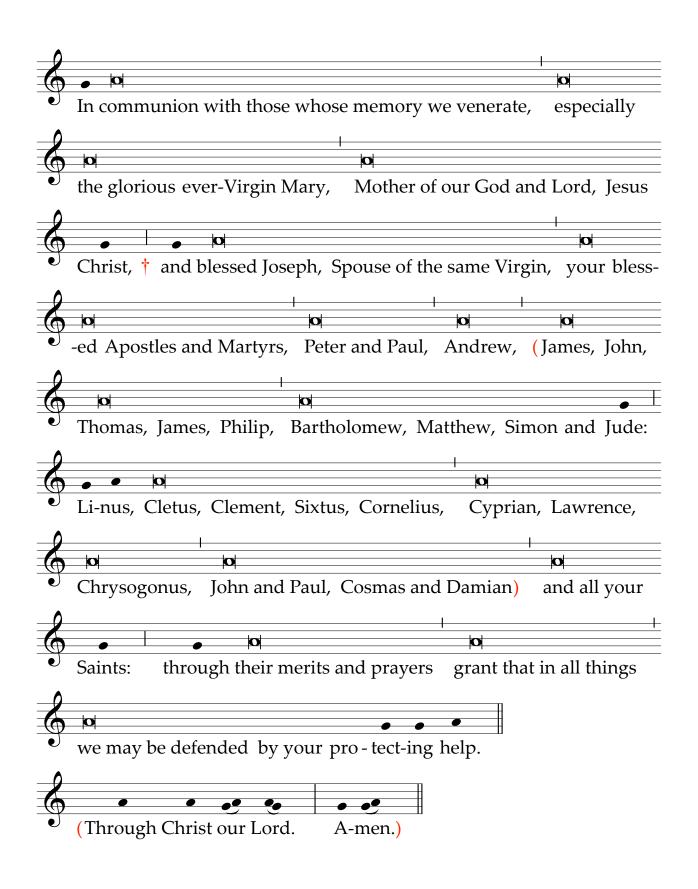


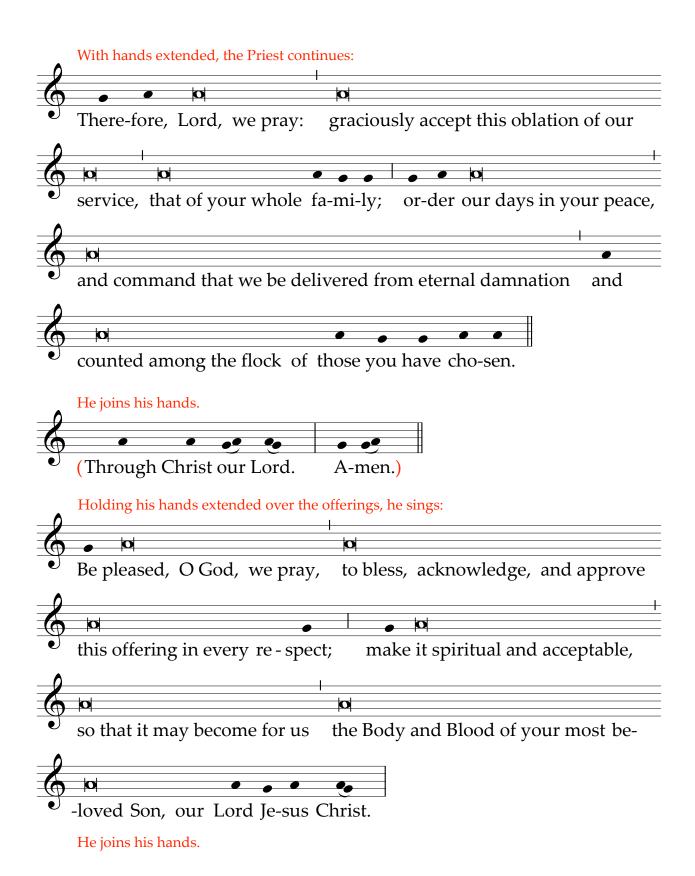
EUCHARISTIC PRAYER I or THE ROMAN CANON



^{*} Mention may be made here of the Coajdutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.

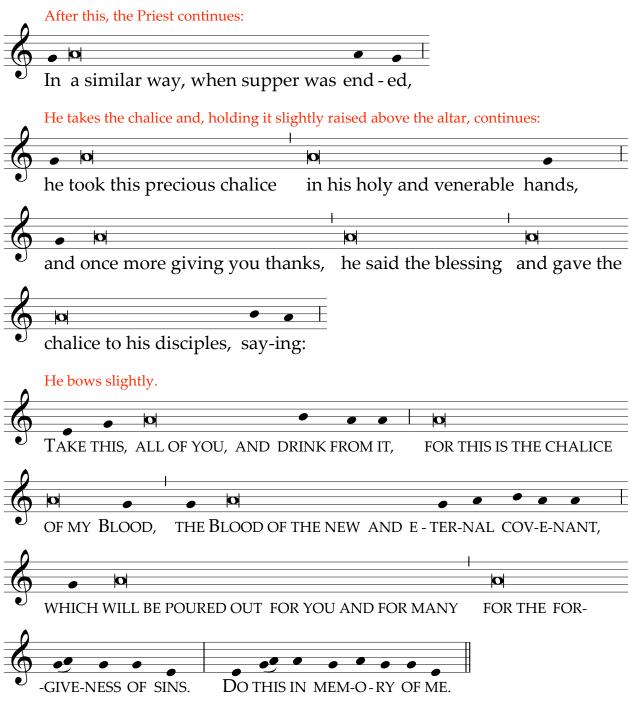




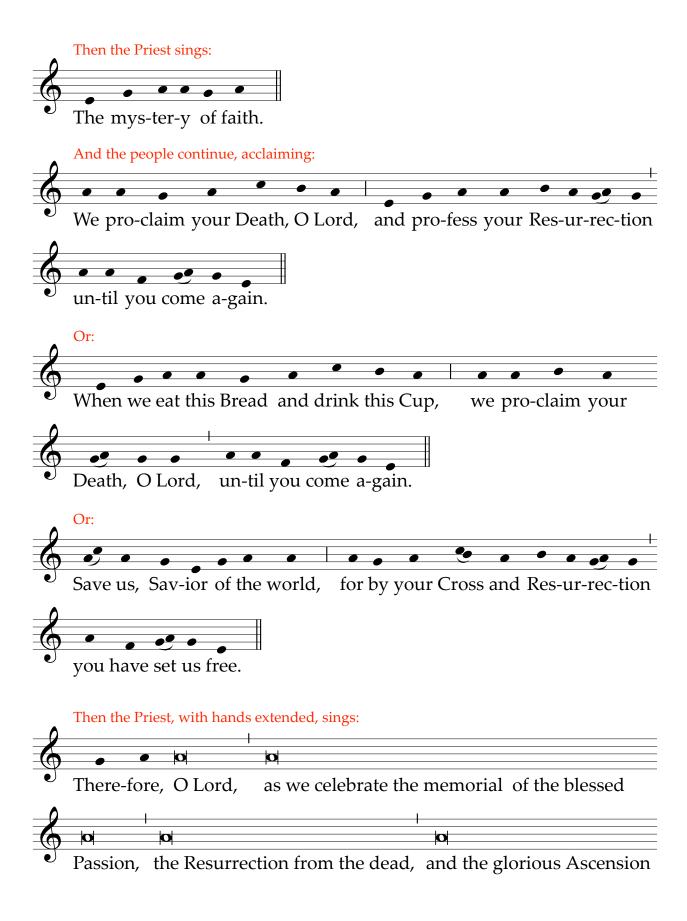


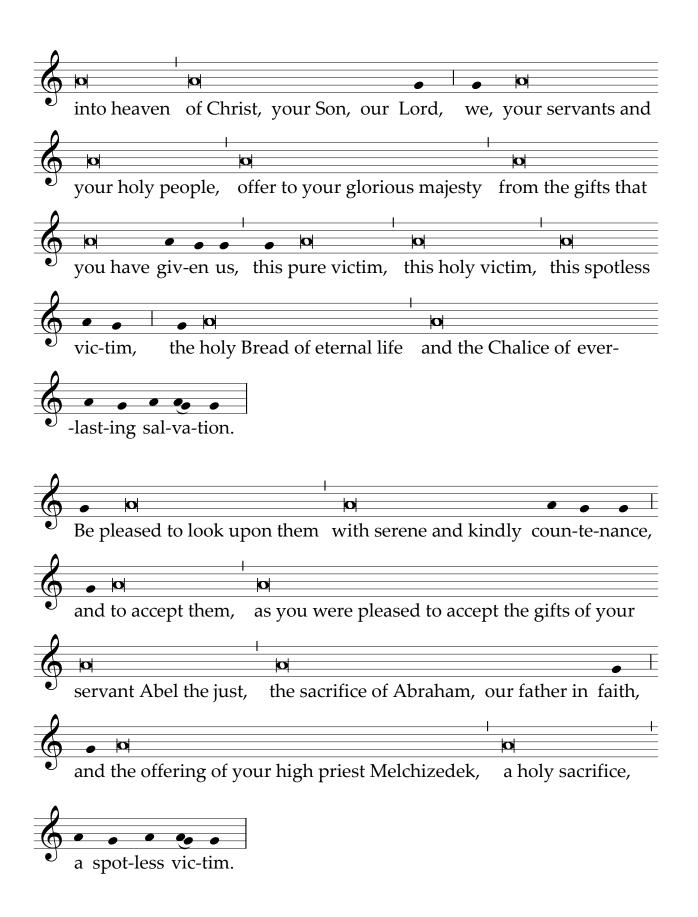
In the formulas that follow, the words of the Lord should be pronounced clearly and distinctly, as the nature of these words requires. On the day before he was to suf-fer The Priest takes the bread and, holding it slightly raised above the altar, continues: he took bread into his holy and venerable hands, He raises his eyes. 0 and with eyes raised to heaven to you, O God, his almighty Fath-er, giv-ing you thanks he said the blessing, broke the bread and gave it to his disciples, say-ing: He bows slightly. TAKE THIS, ALL OF YOU, AND EAT OF IT, FOR THIS IS MY BOD-Y, WHICH WILL BE GIV-EN UP FOR YOU.

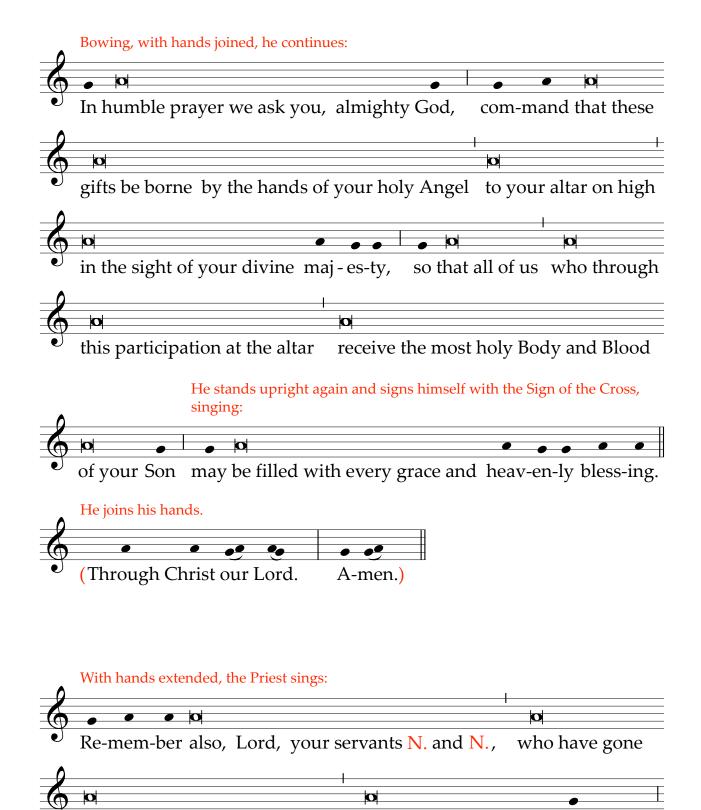
He shows the consecrated host to the people, places it again on the paten, and genuflects in adoration.



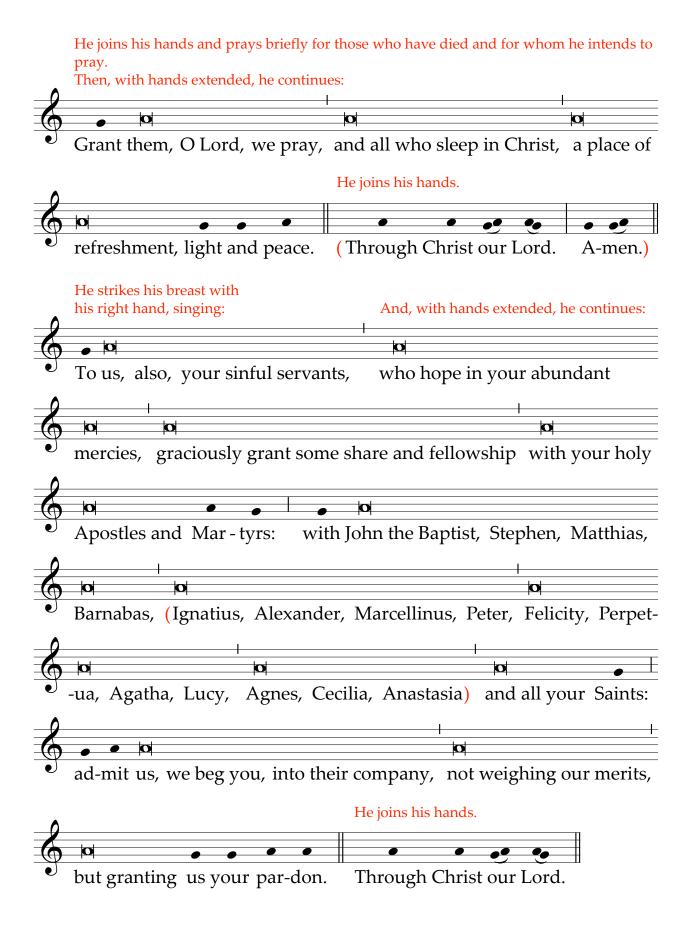
The Priest shows the chalice to the people, places it on the corporal, and genuflects in adoration.

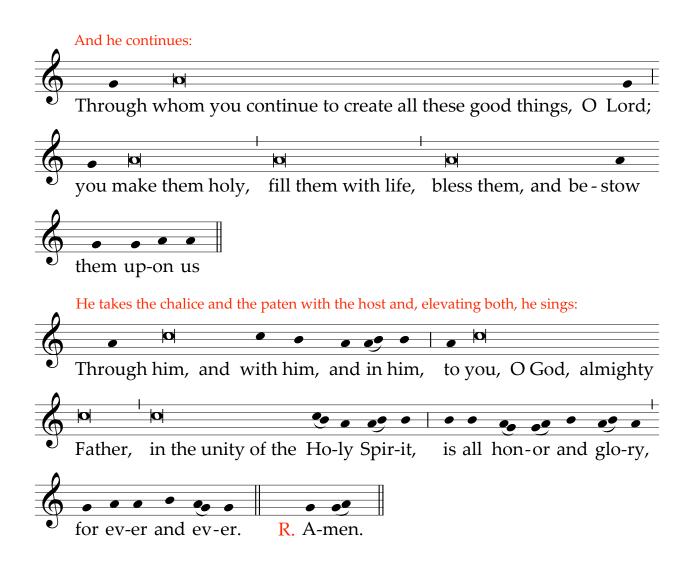






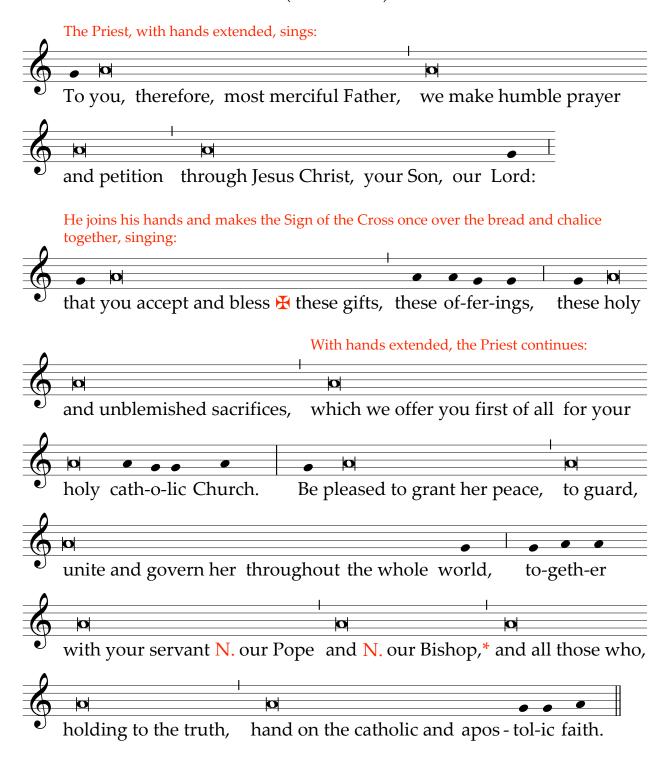
before us with the sign of faith and rest in the sleep of peace.



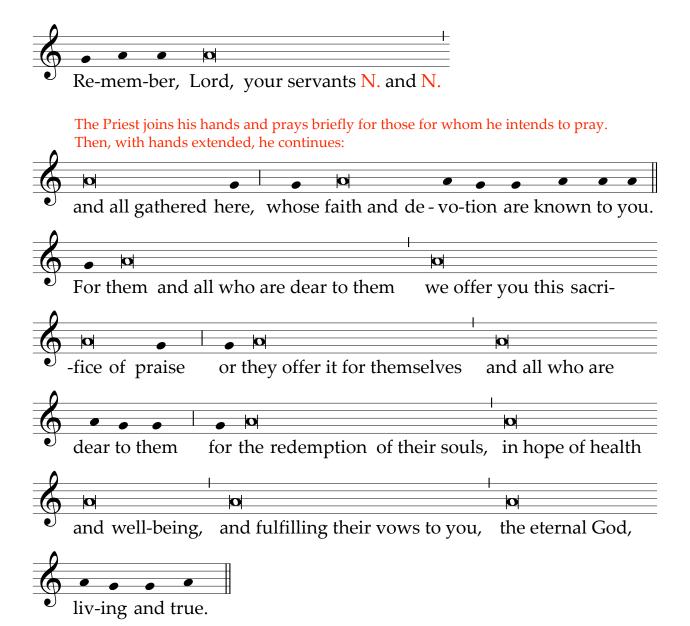


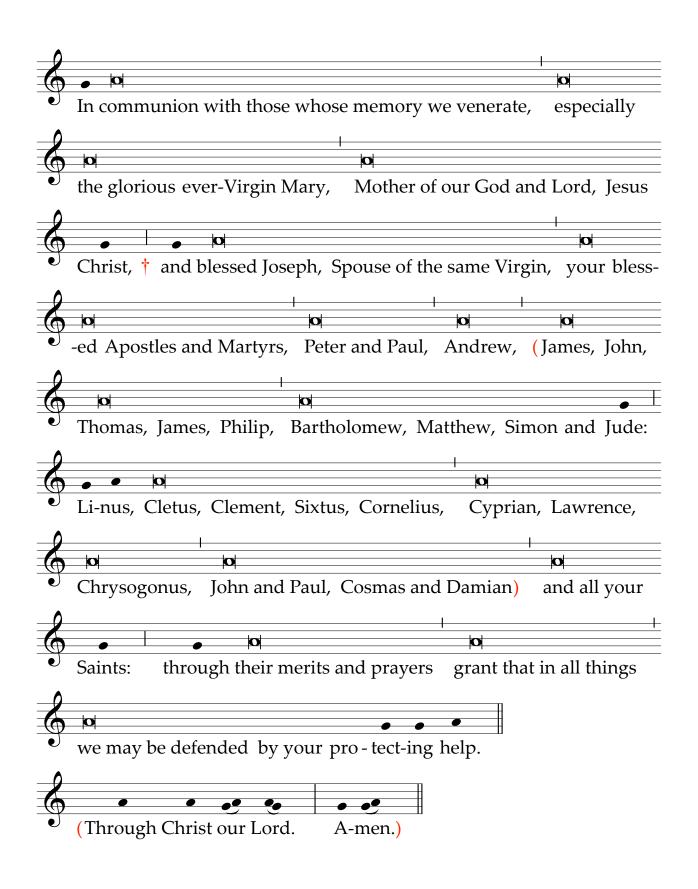
EUCHARISTIC PRAYER I

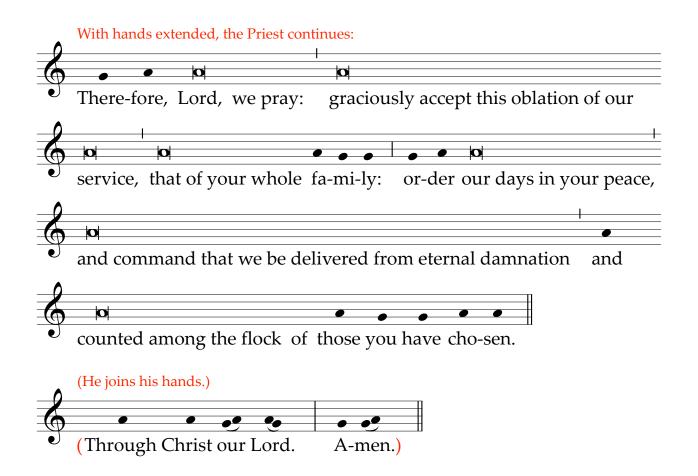
or THE ROMAN CANON (Solemn Tone)

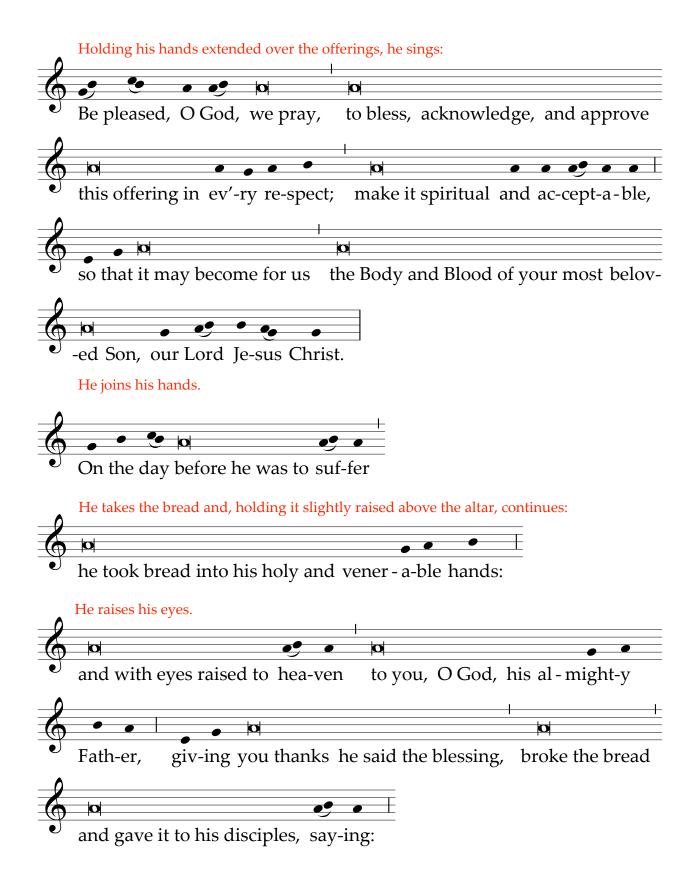


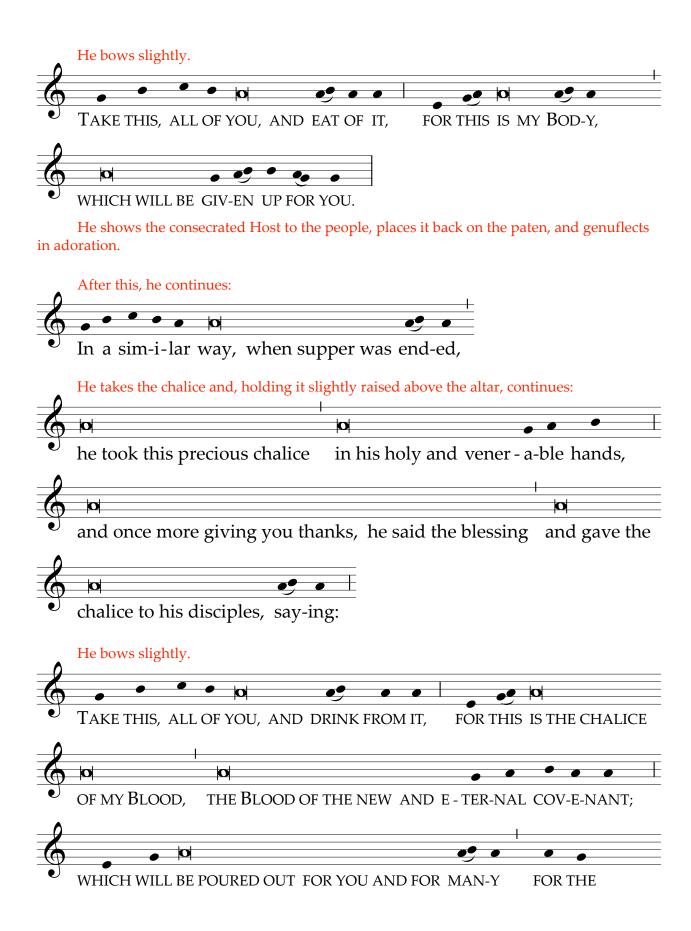
^{*} Mention may be made here of the Coajdutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.

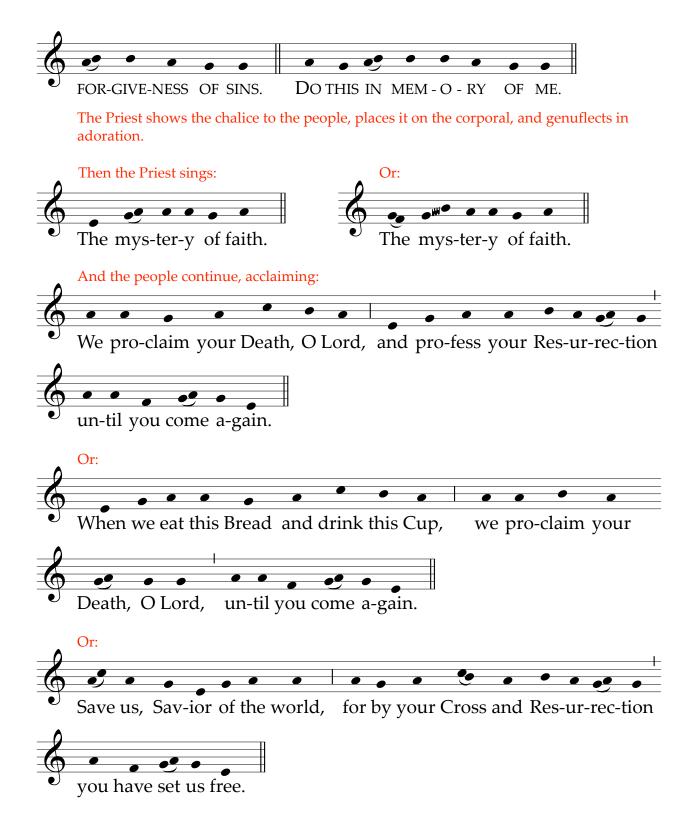


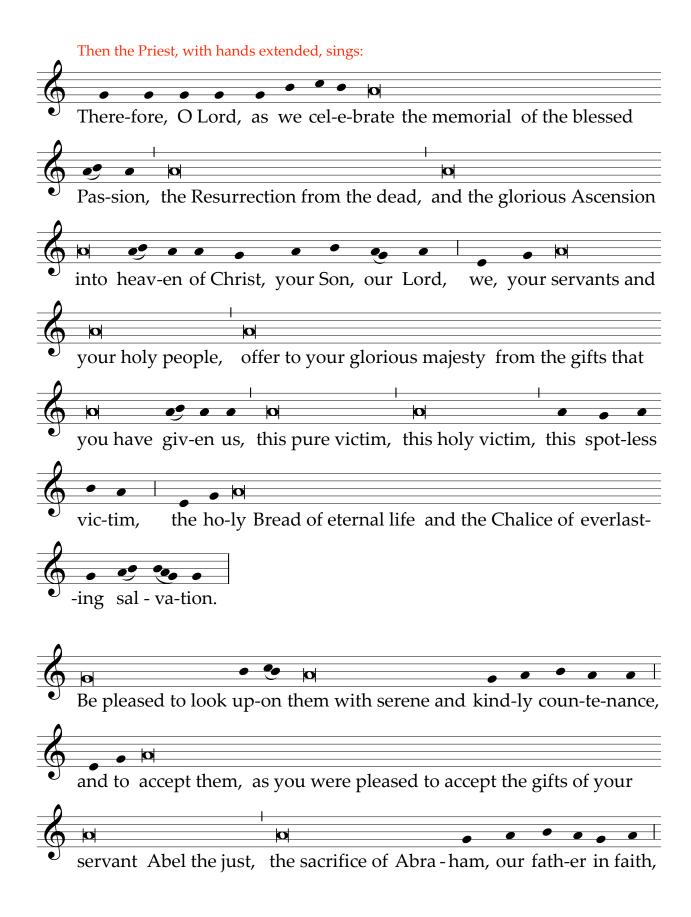


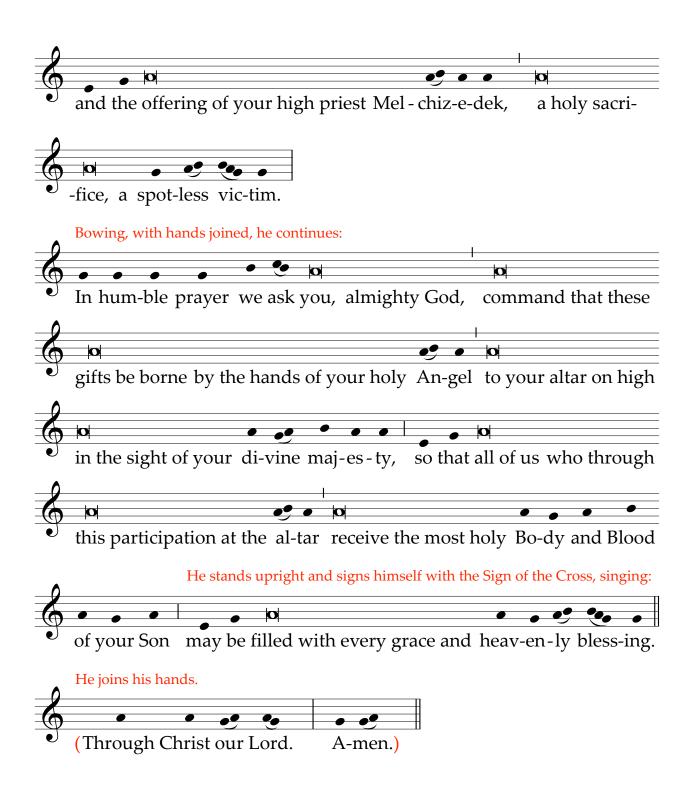


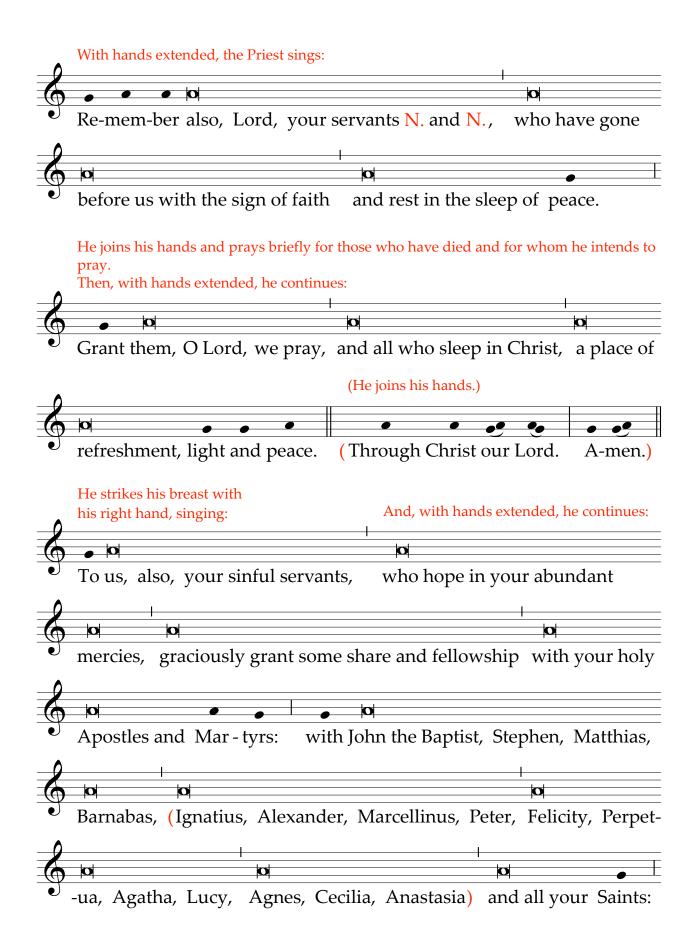


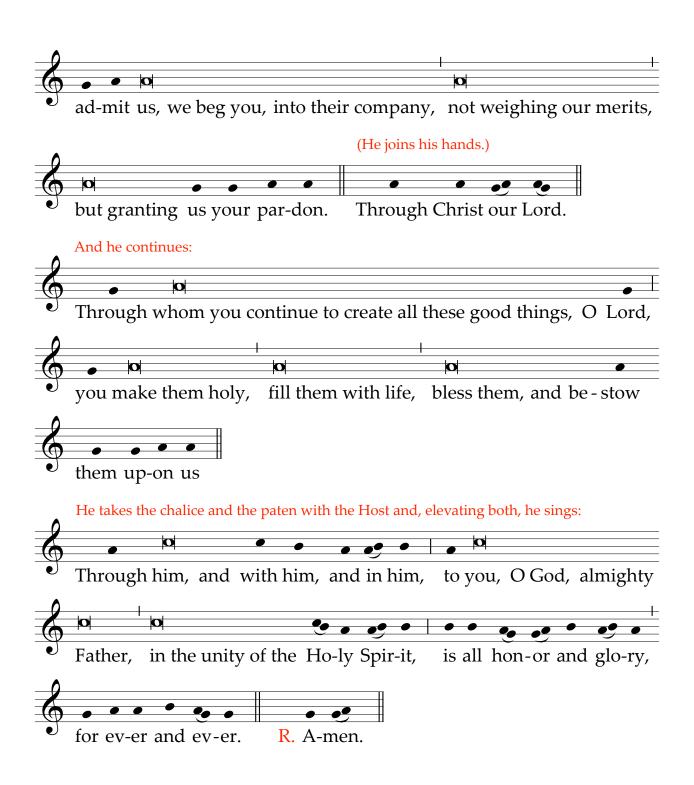








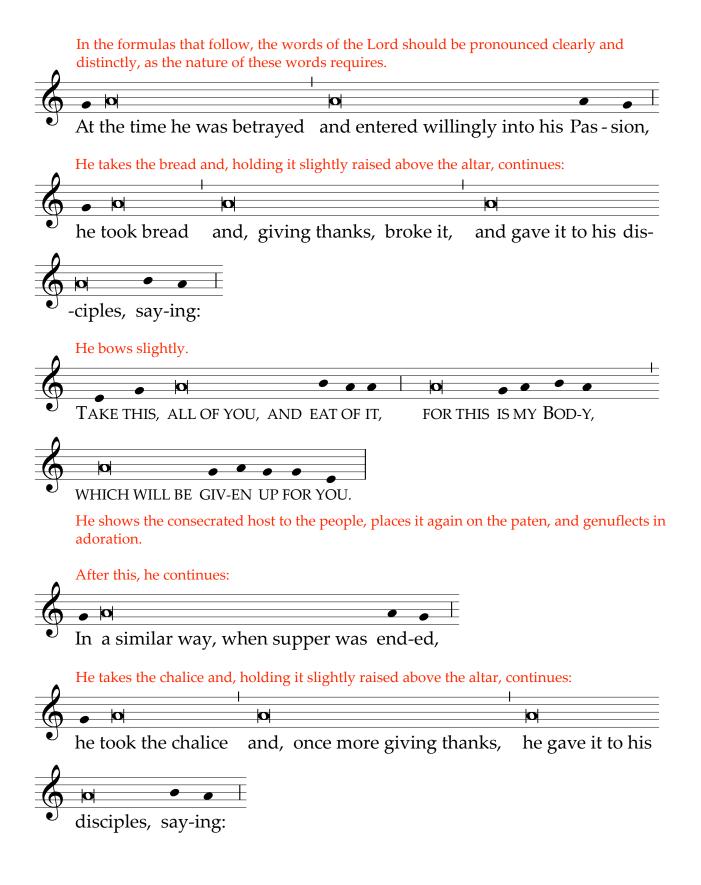


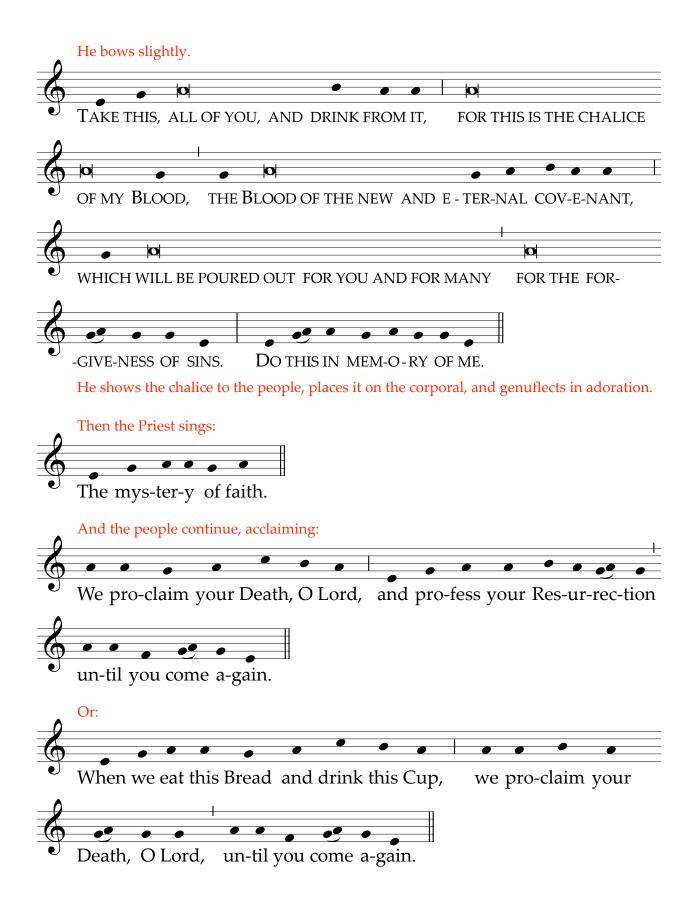


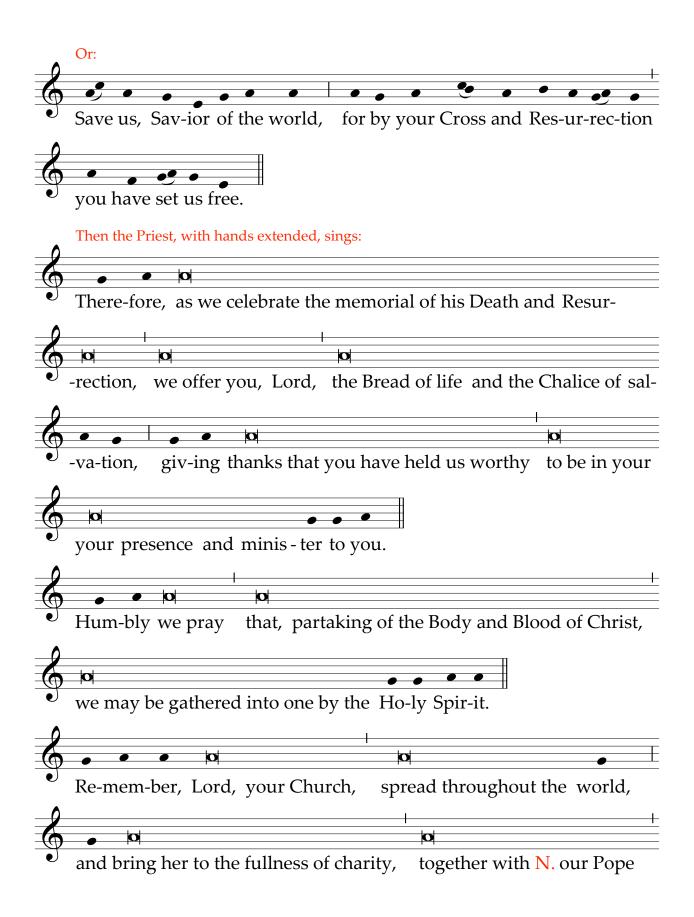
EUCHARISTIC PRAYER II

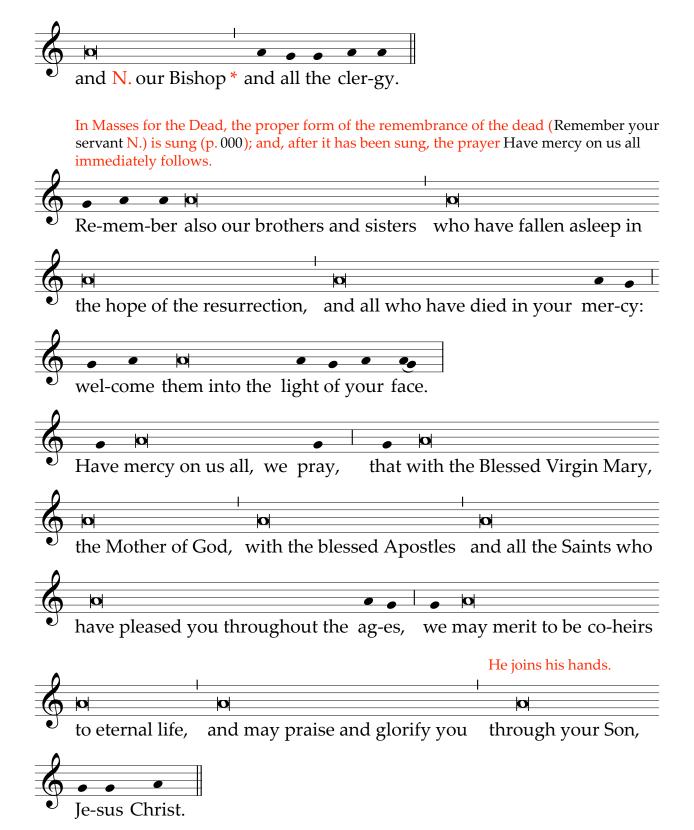




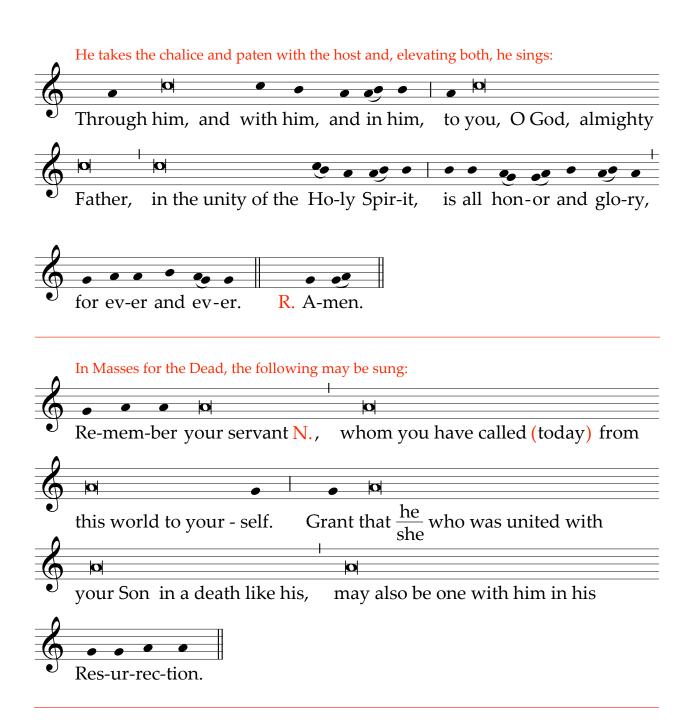




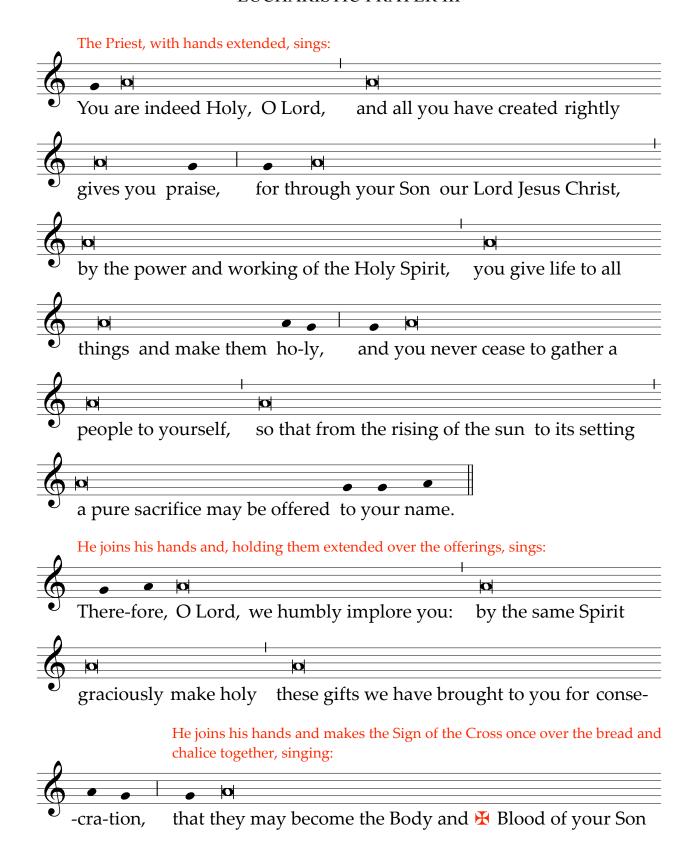


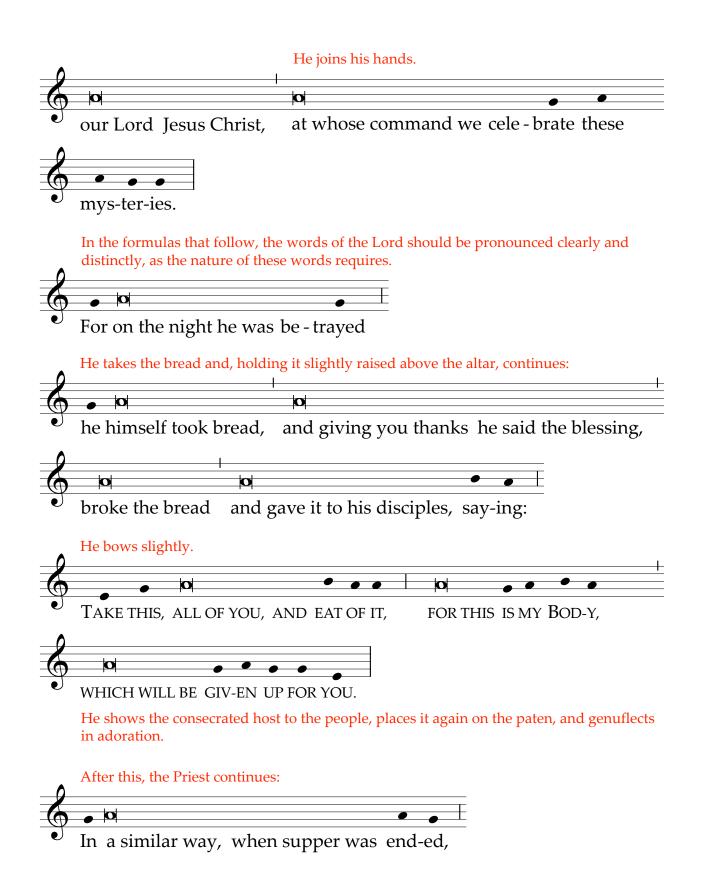


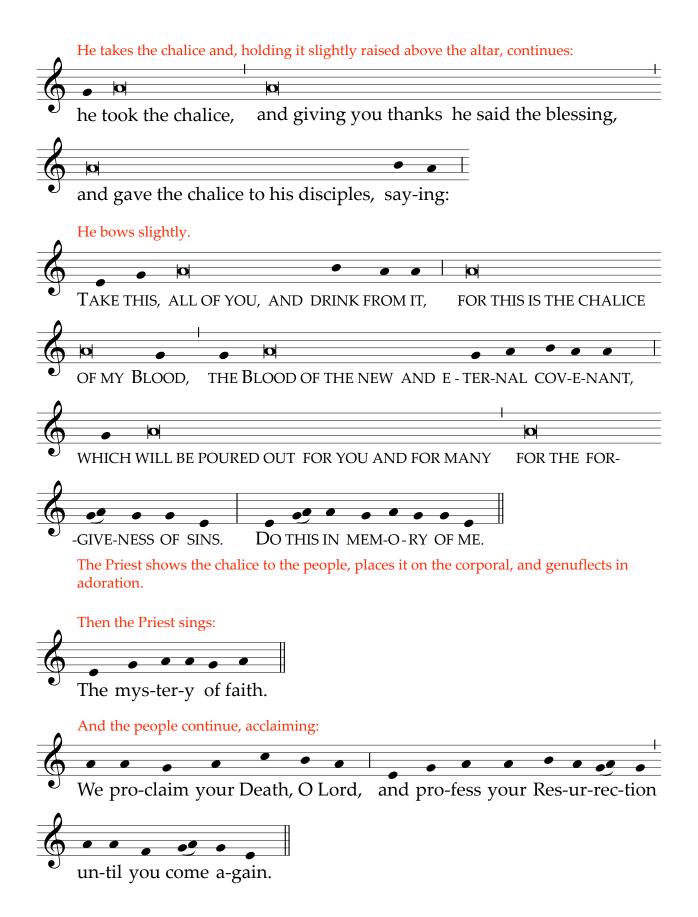
^{*} Mention may be made here of the Coajdutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.

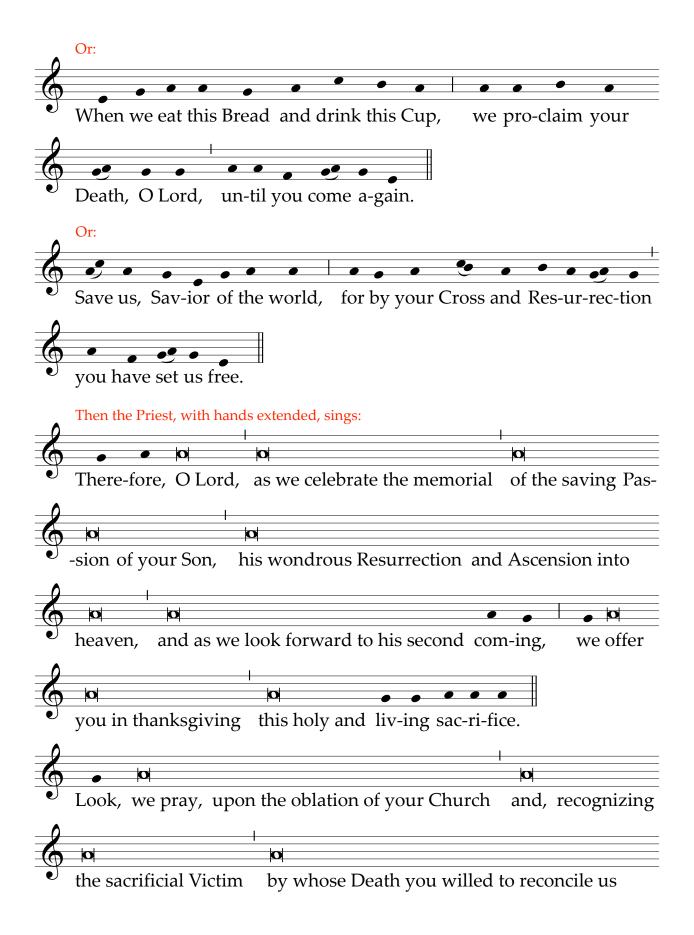


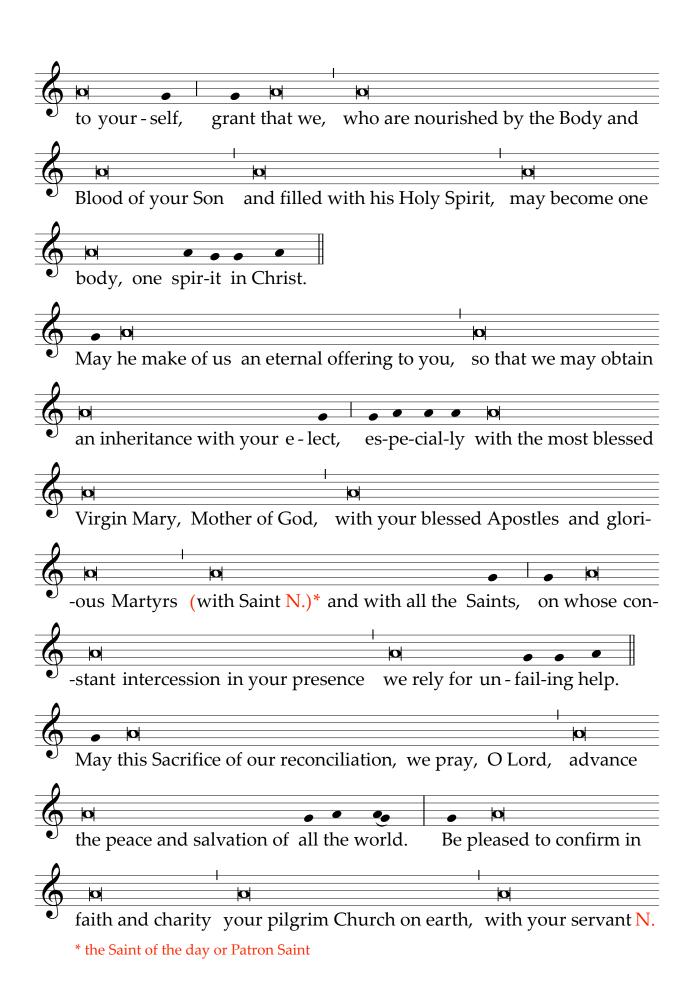
EUCHARISTIC PRAYER III

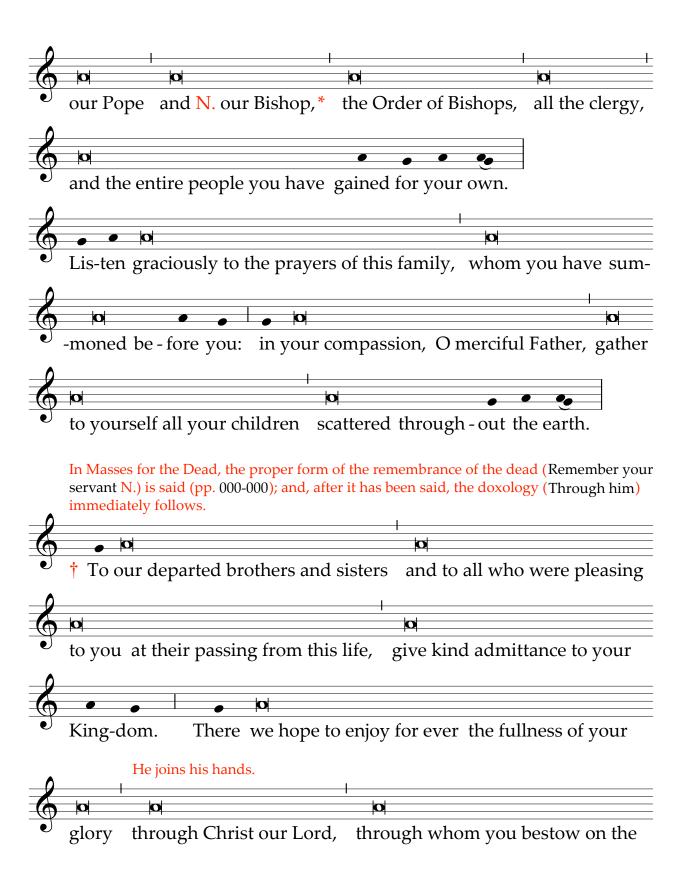




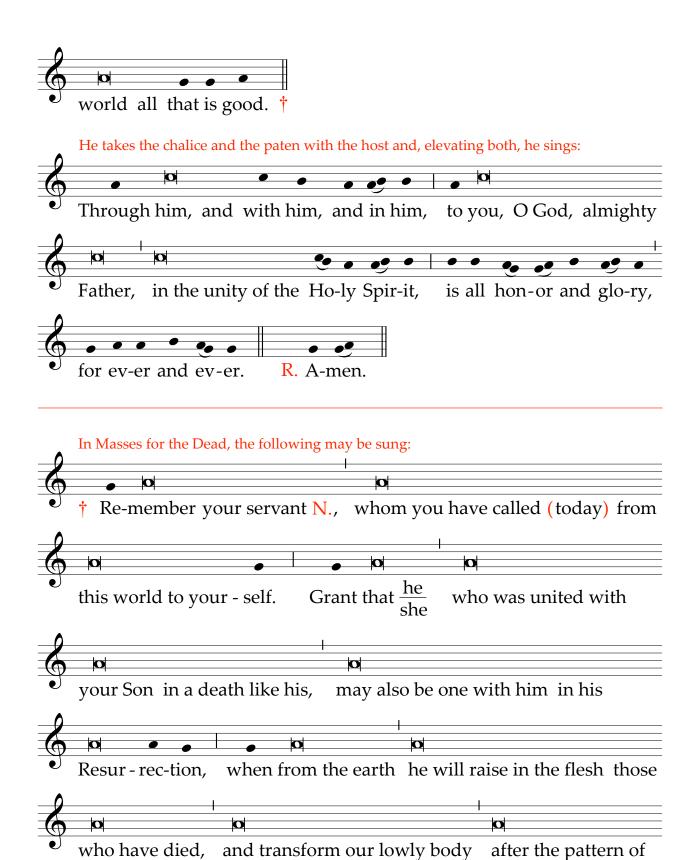








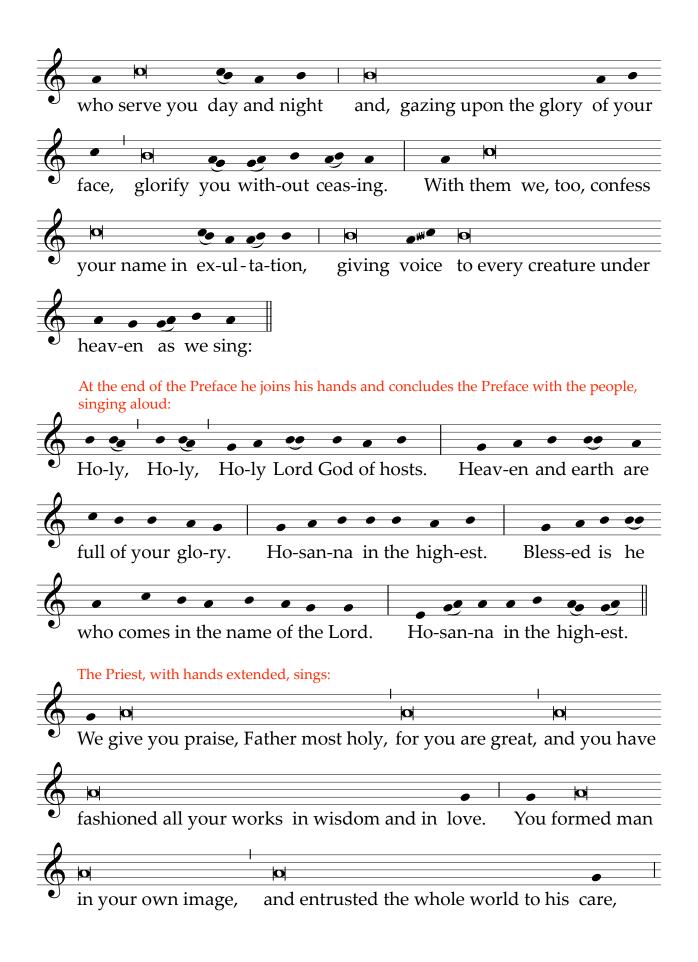
^{*} Mention may be made here of the Coajdutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.



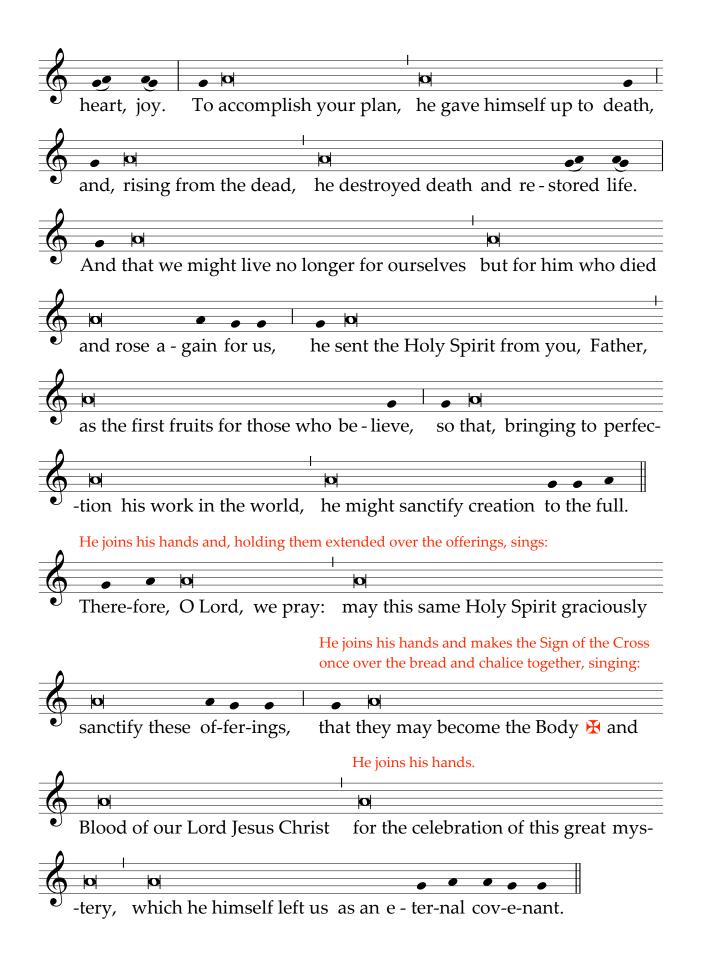


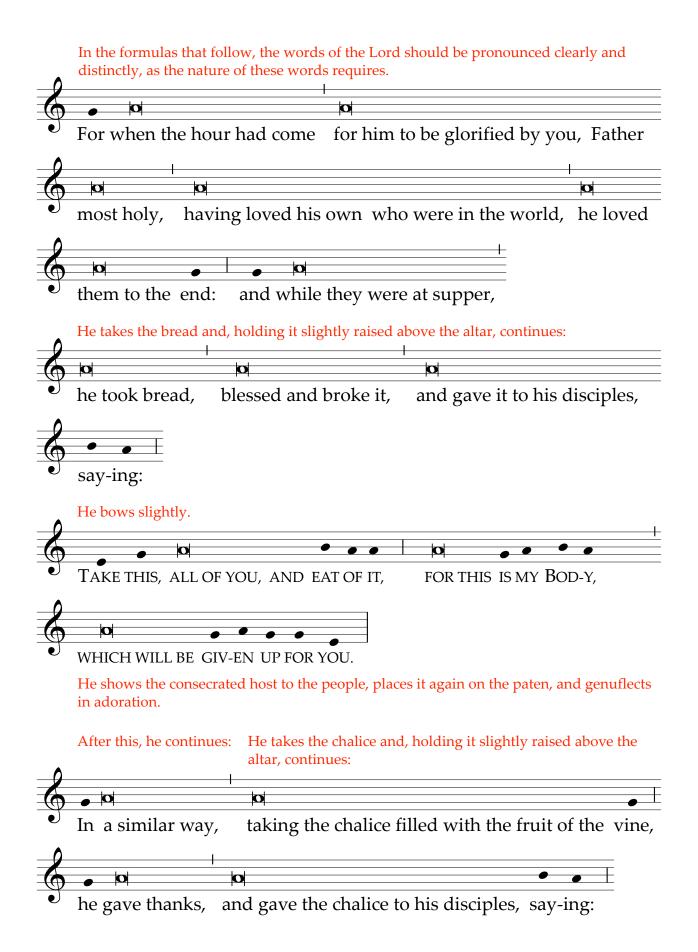
EUCHARISTIC PRAYER IV

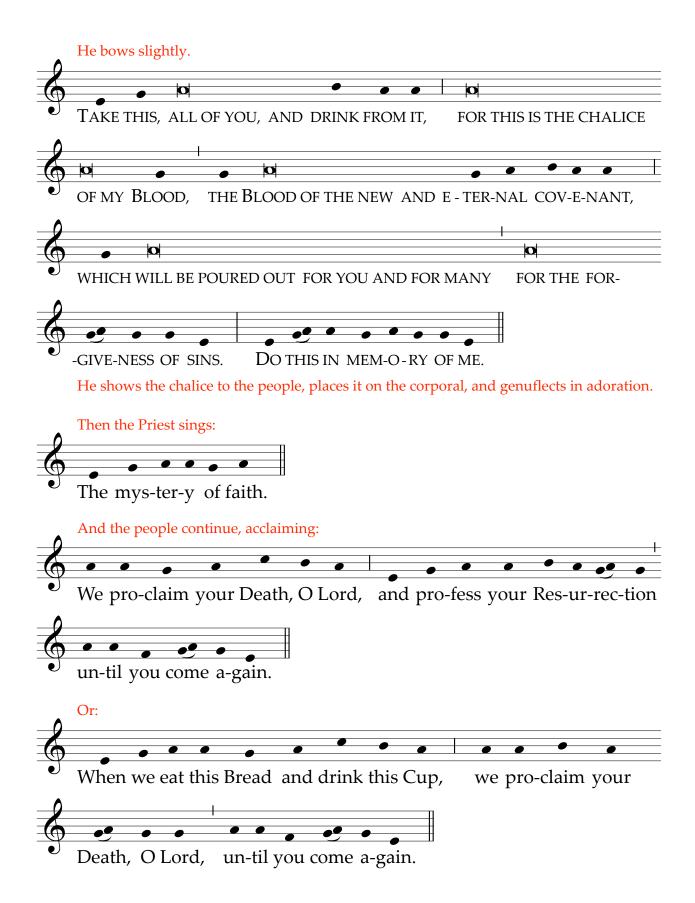


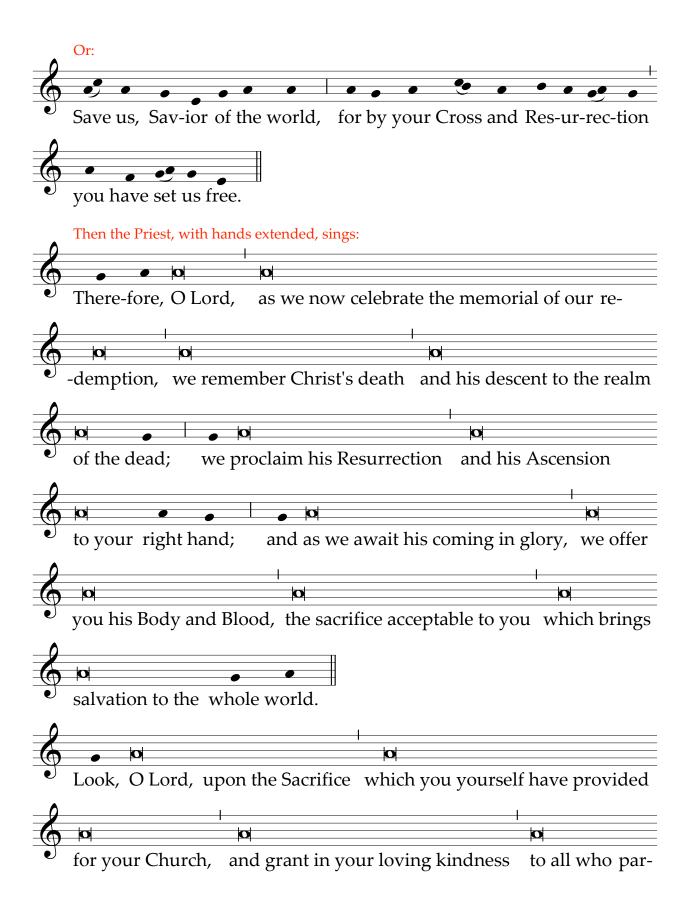


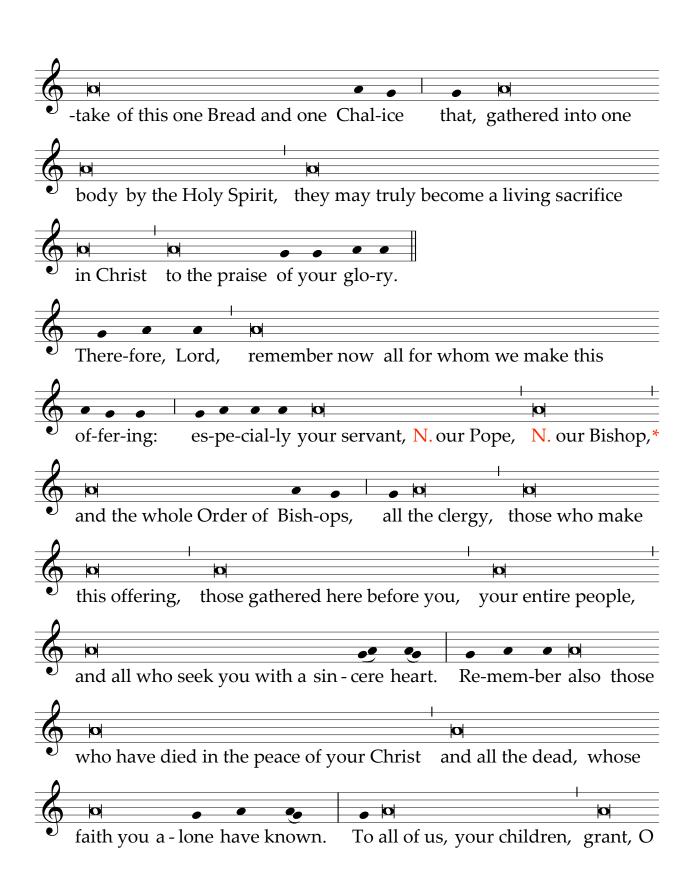




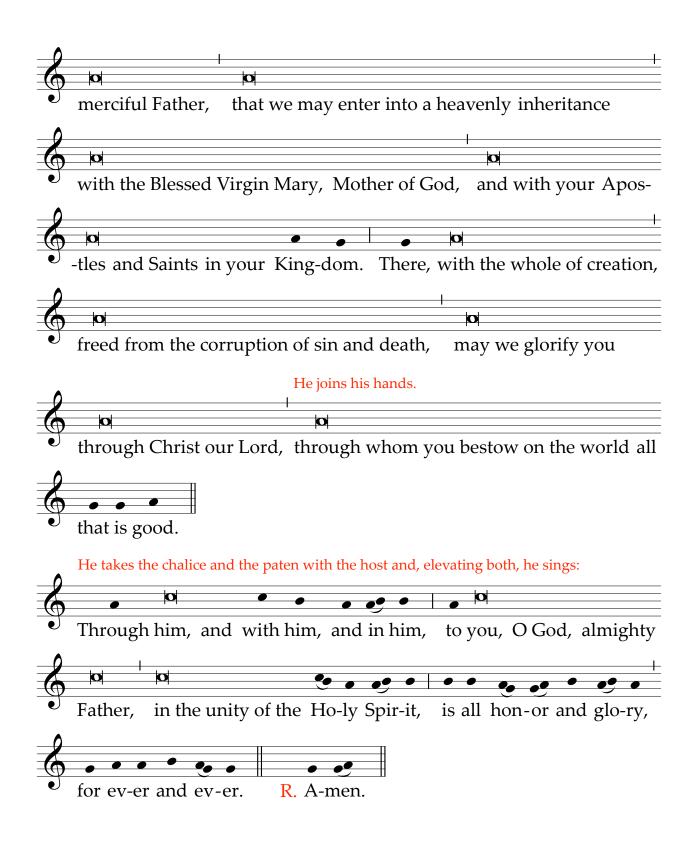




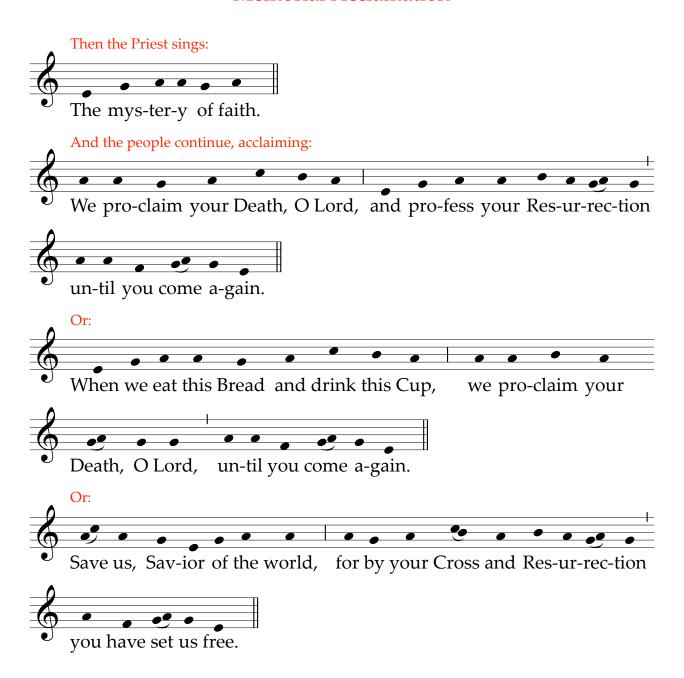




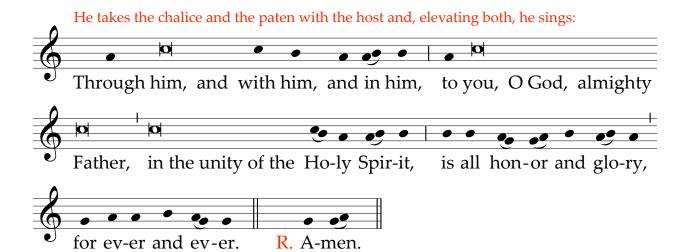
^{*} Mention may be made here of the Coajdutor Bishop, or Auxiliary Bishops, as noted in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, no. 149.



Memorial Acclamation



Doxology



The Communion Rite

Lord's Prayer, Embolism, and Doxology





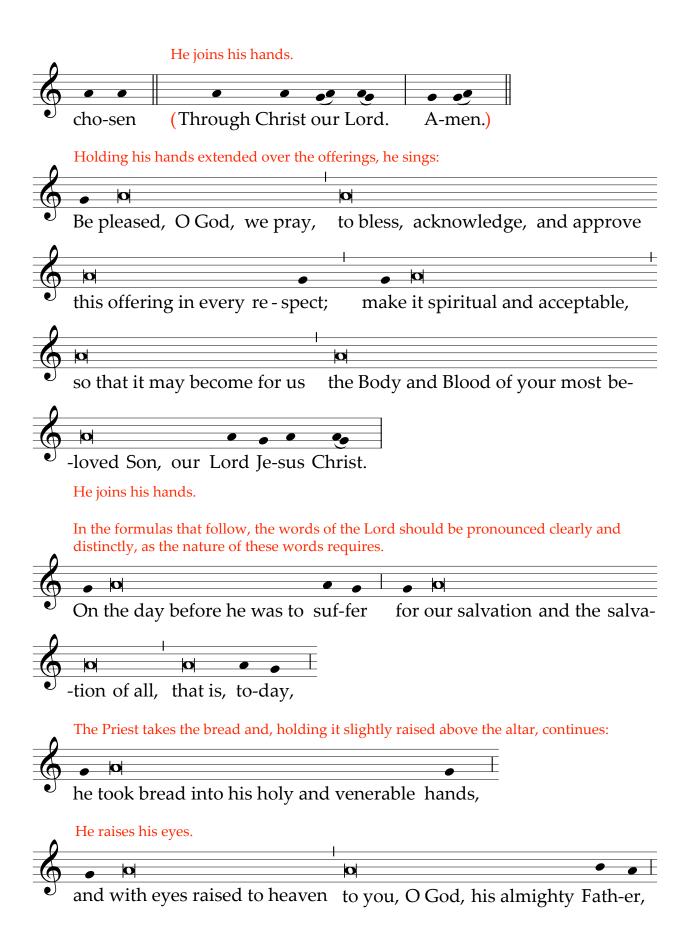
PROPER FORMS OF THE COMMUNICANTES AND HANC IGITUR

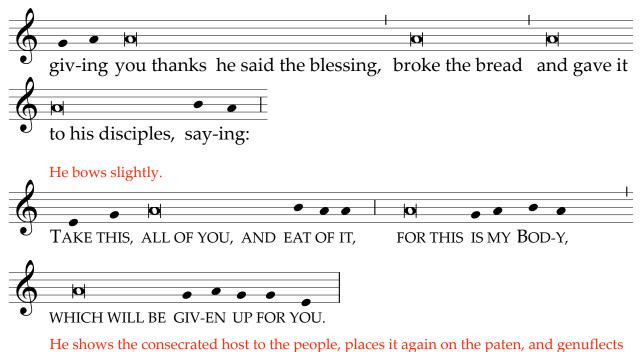
On the Nativity of the Lord and throughout the Octave



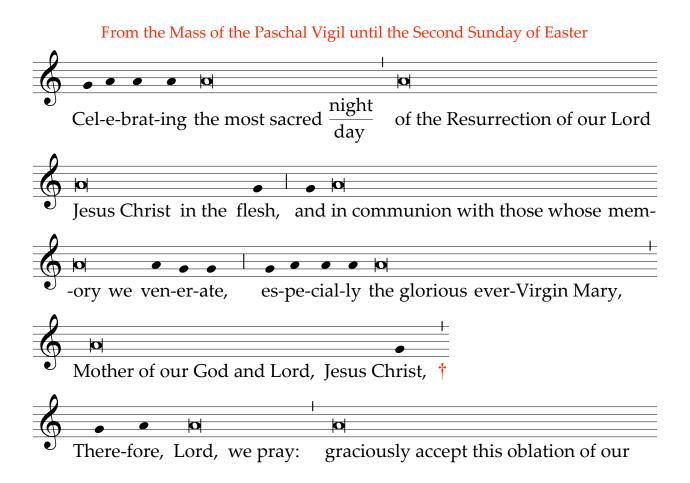
Thursday of the Lord's Supper

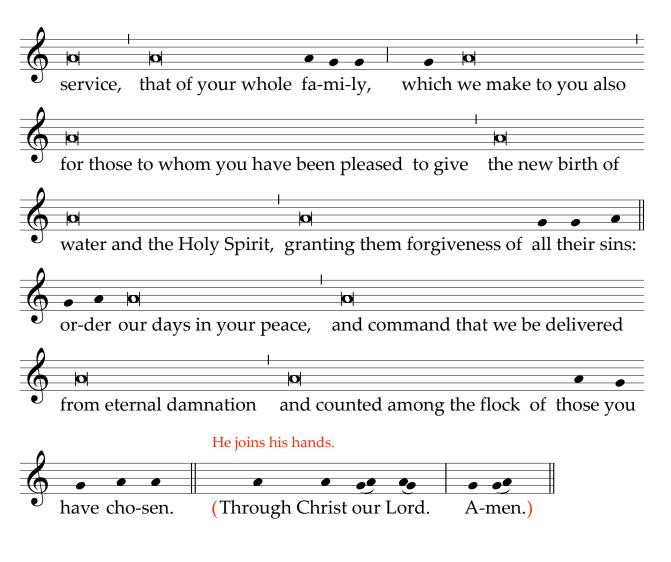




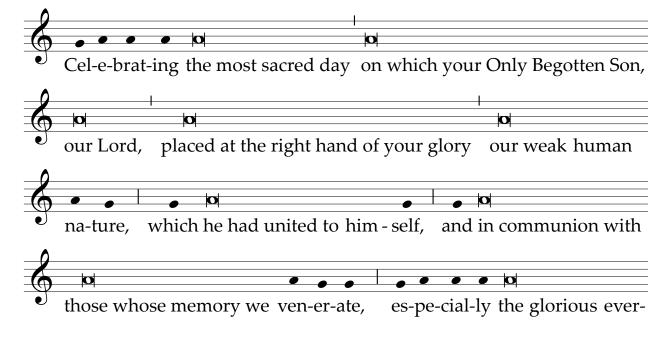


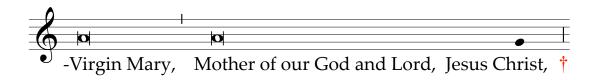
in adoration.



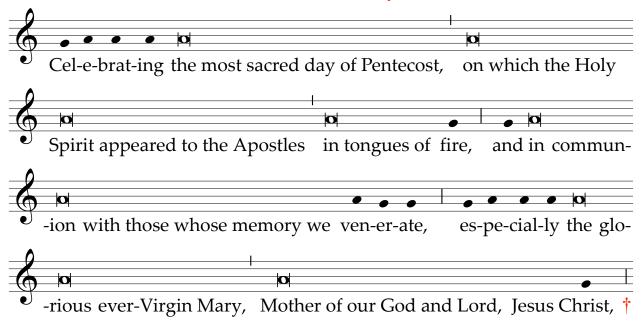




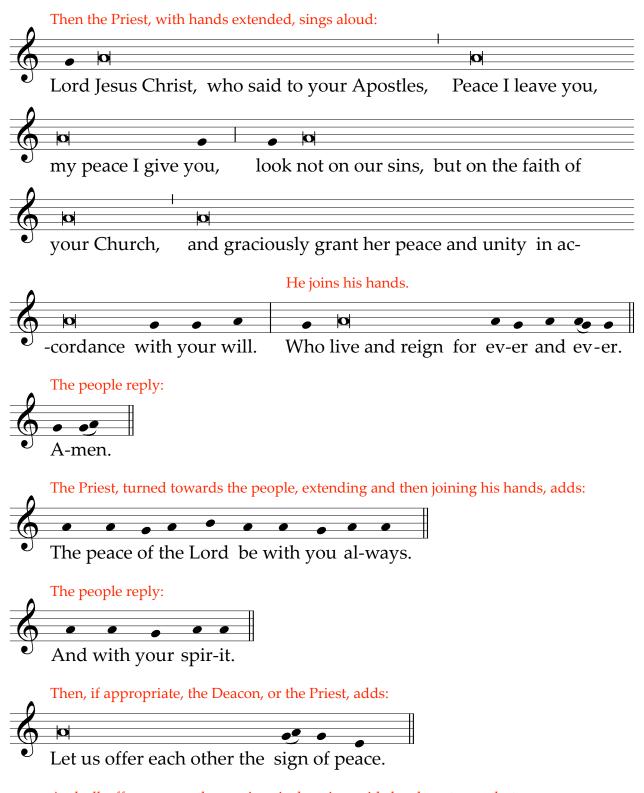




On Pentecost Sunday



Sign of Peace

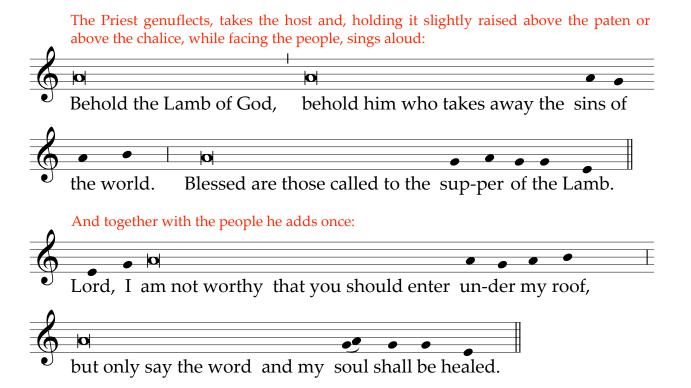


And all offer one another a sign, in keeping with local customs, that expresses peace, communion, and charity. The Priest gives the sign of peace to a Deacon or minister.

Agnus Dei



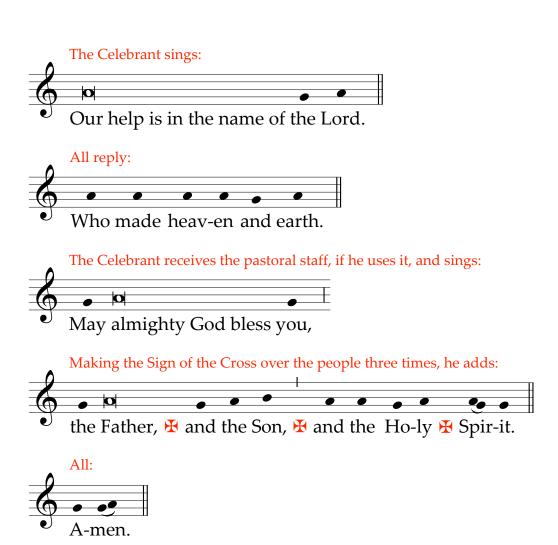
Invitation to Communion



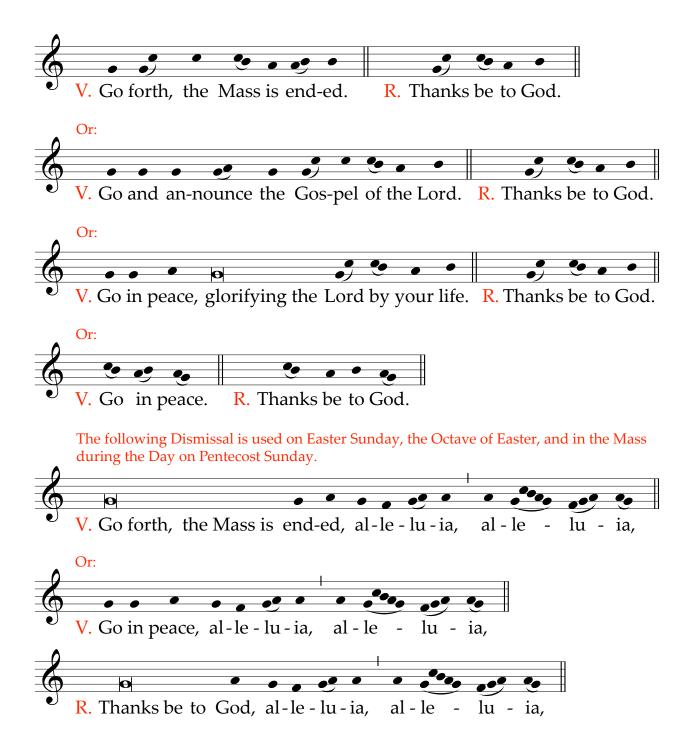
The Concluding Rites

Blessing



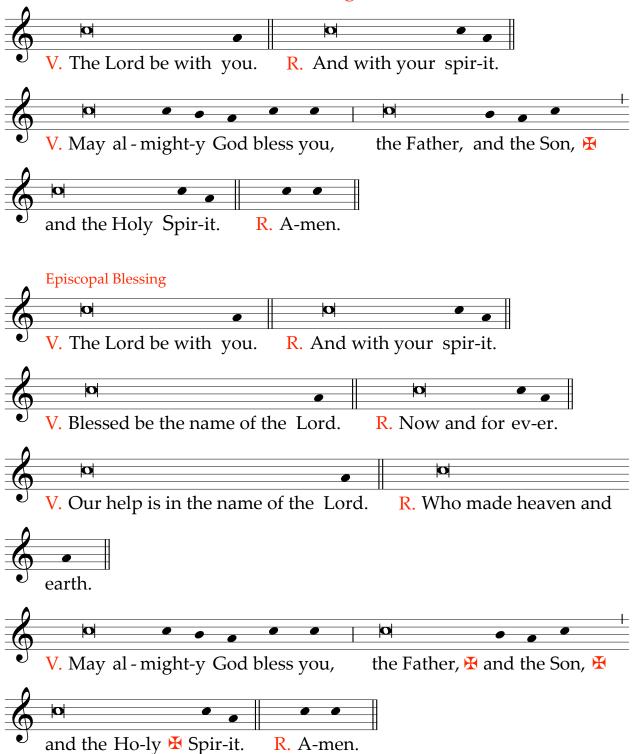


Dismissal

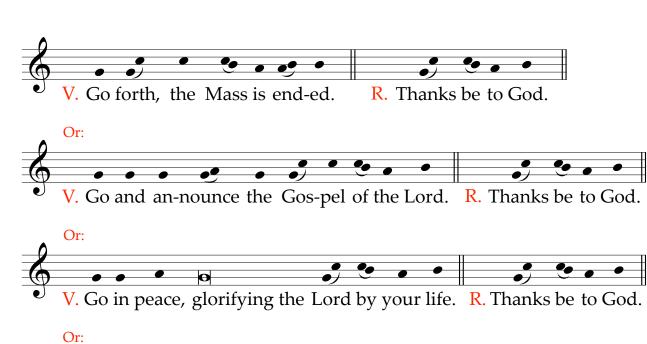


The Concluding Rites

Blessing



Dismissal



V. Go in peace. R. Thanks be to God.

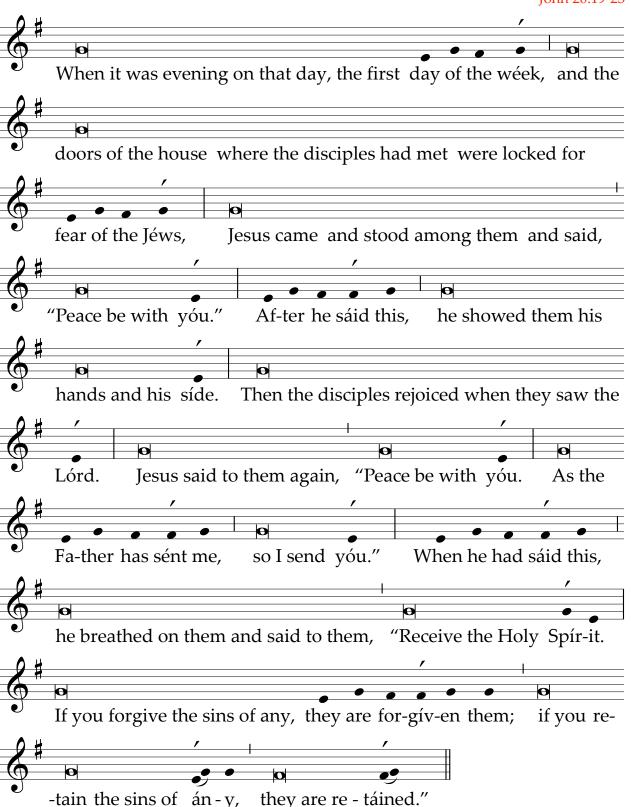
Gospel Reading for Pentecost (NAB)

John 20:19-23



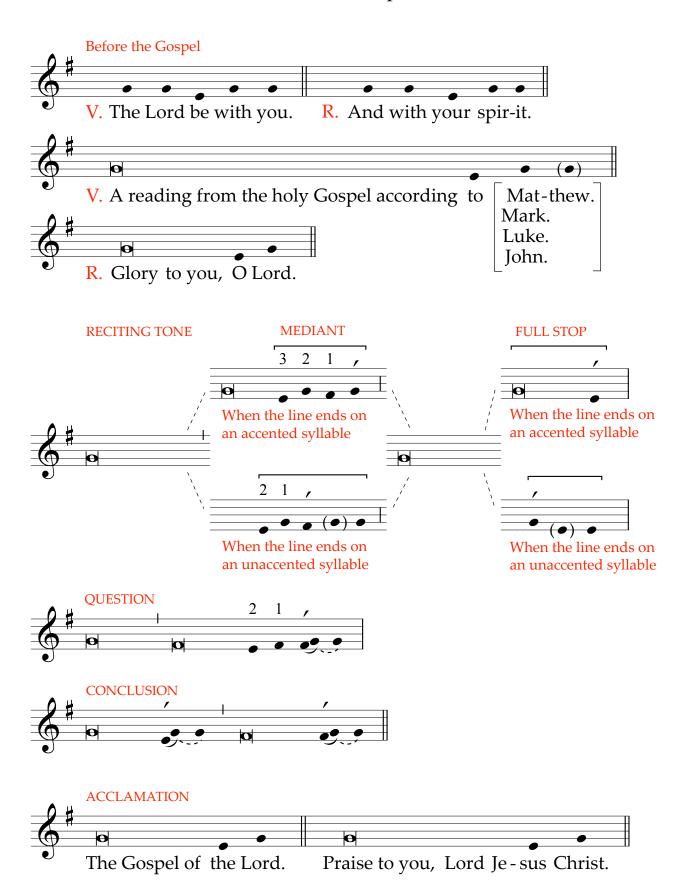
Gospel Reading for Pentecost (NRSV)

John 20:19-23



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Tones for the Readings III. The Gospel



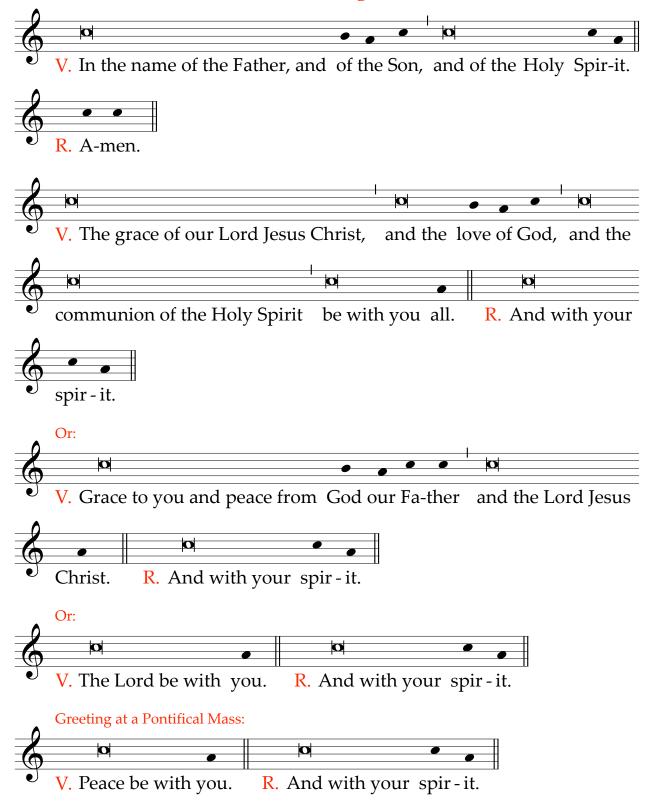
The Mediant is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. It should not be used to introduce a quotation. The Full Stop is used at the end of the sentence. The Question formula is used for all questions; in long questions, the formula may be applied only to the last clause of the question. The Conclusion, with its two elements, is used for the last two lines of the reading.

Order of Mass

(Simple Tone)

The Introductory Rites

Greeting



The Lord's Prayer

Tone B (Mozarabic)

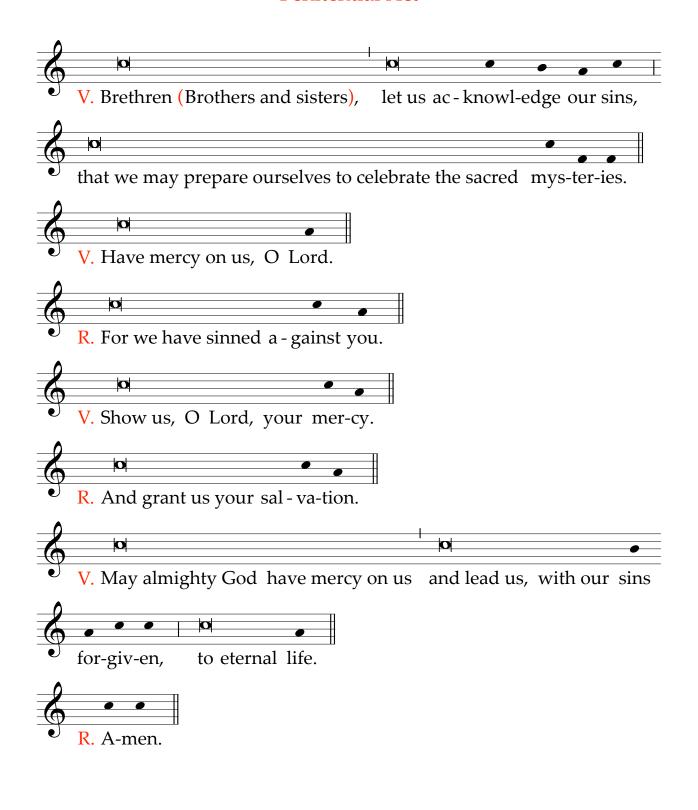


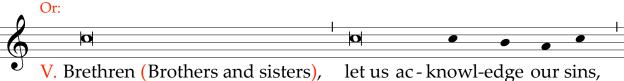
The Lord's Prayer

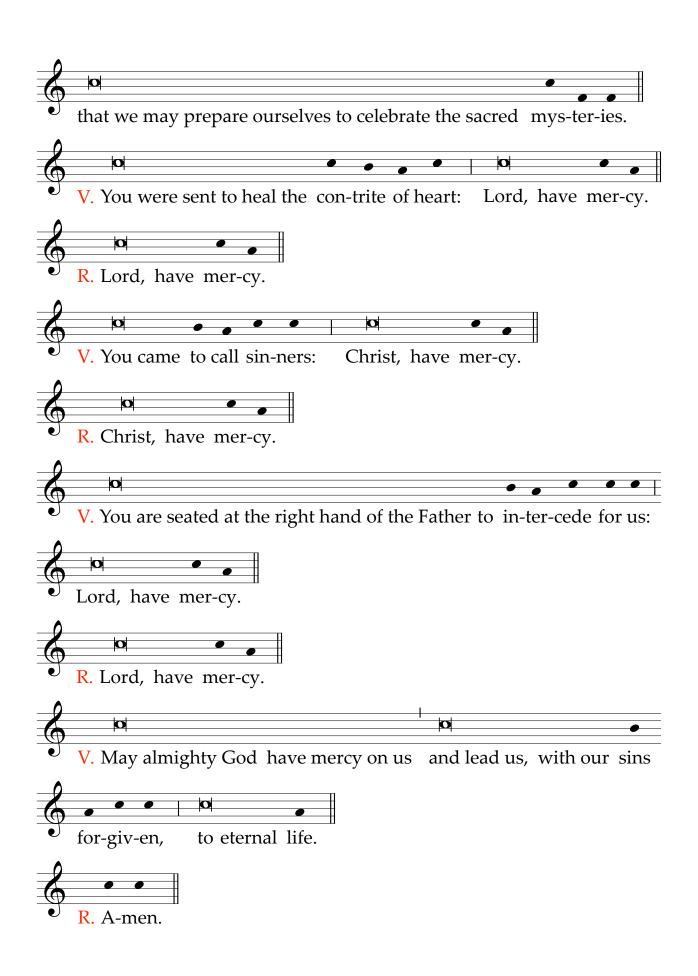
Tone C (Solemn Anaphora Tone)



Penitential Act

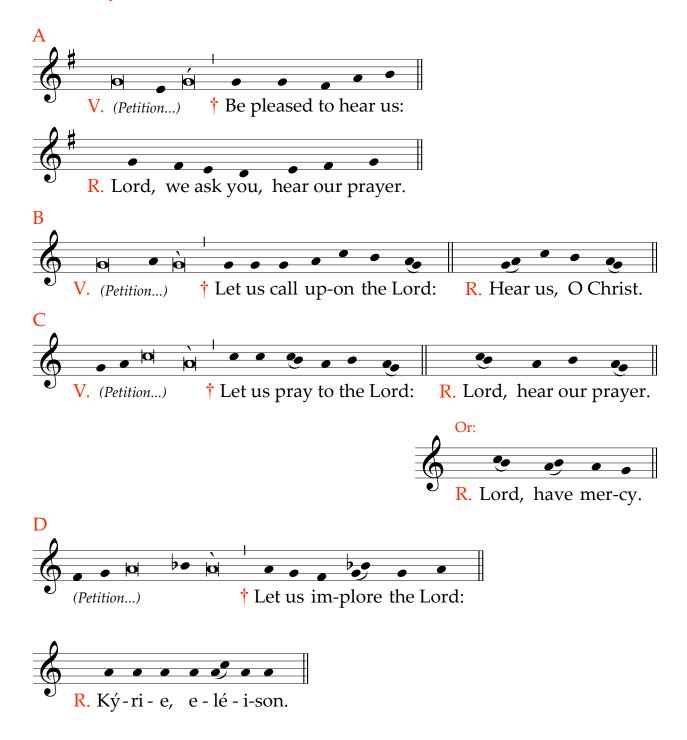






PRAYER OF THE THE FAITHFUL

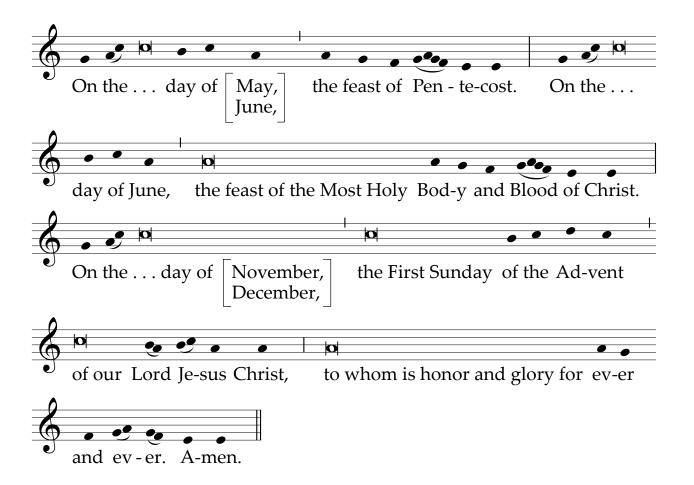
The text that follows the dagger (\dagger) in the invocations given below can also be used to conclude intentions that are not sung; alternatively, the final words of the individual intentions can take its place.



The Proclamation 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:





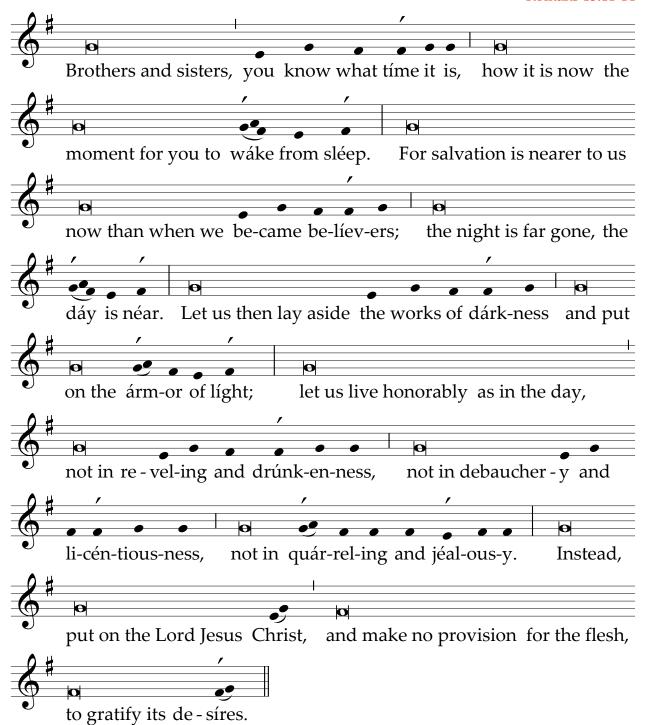
Second Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year A (NAB)

Romans 13:11-14



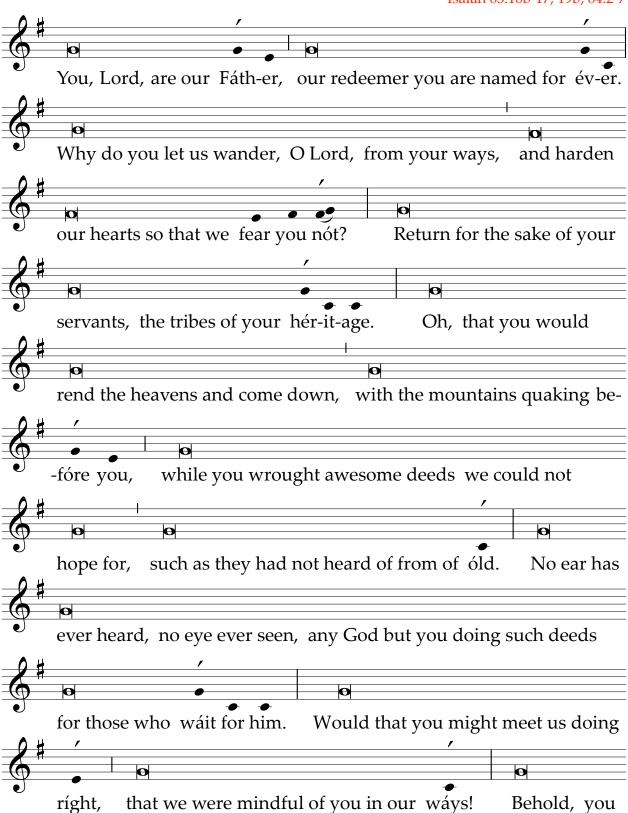
Second Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year A (NRSV)

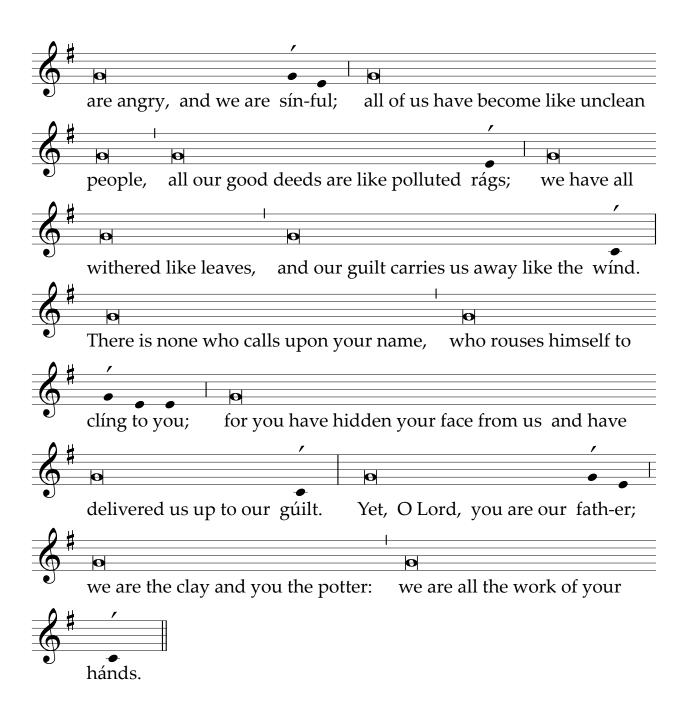
Romans 13:11-14



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

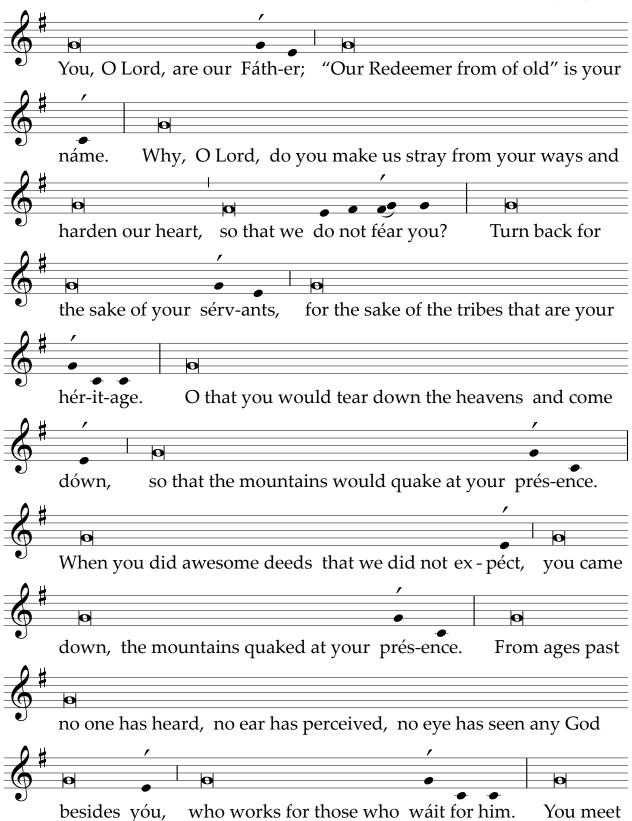
Isaiah 63:16b-17, 19b; 64:2-7



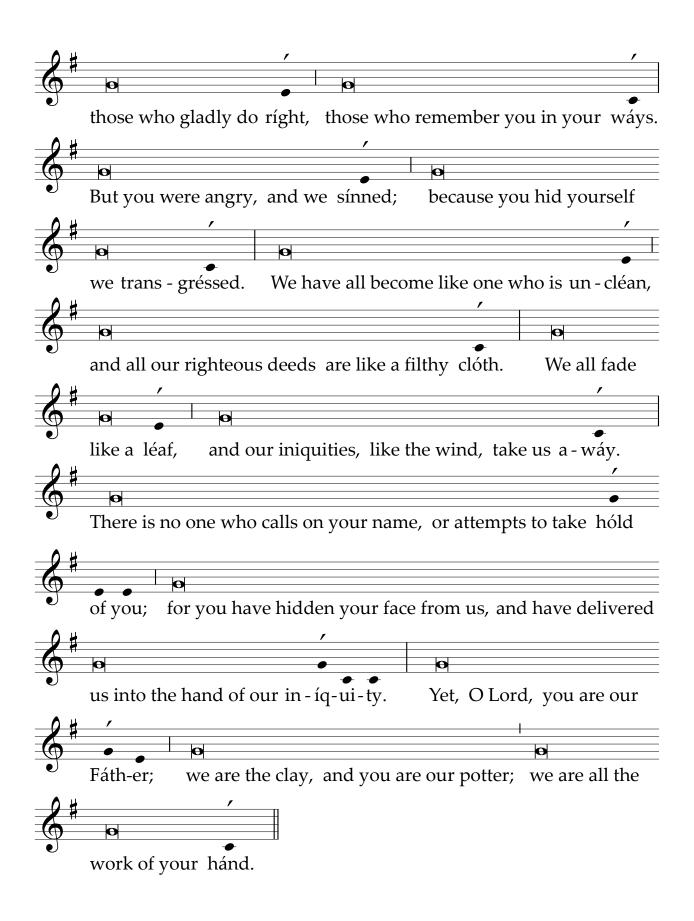


First Reading for the First Sunday of Advent, Year B (NRSV)

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

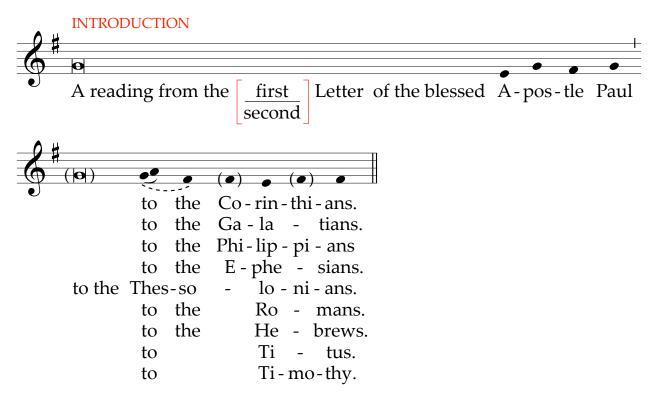


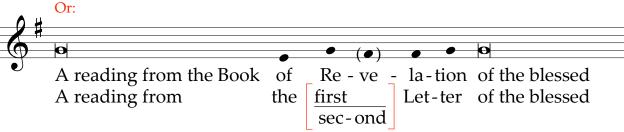
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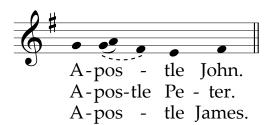


Tones for the Readings

II. The Epistle and the Book of Revelation







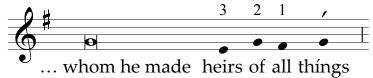
Each sentence (or group of phrases) in the body of the reading takes the following three elements:



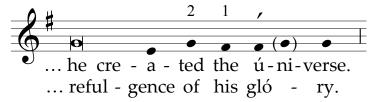
The Mediant and the Full Stop are pointed according to the following accent patterns.

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:

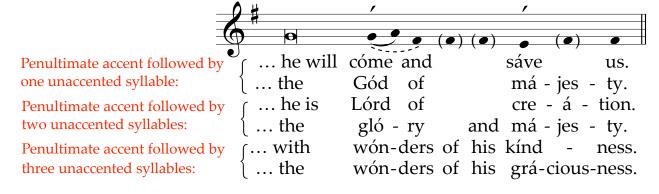


Penultimate accent followed by one unaccented syllable: ... ab-sólved from sín.

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

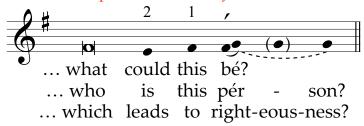
Penultimate accent followed by three unaccented syllables: ... the wón-ders of his lóve.

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



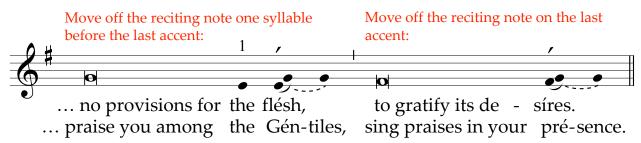
QUESTIONS

Questions are pointed with two syllables before the final accent:



CONCLUSION

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



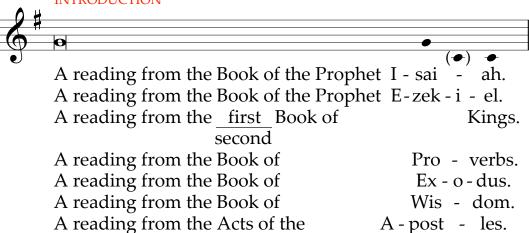
ACCLAMATION

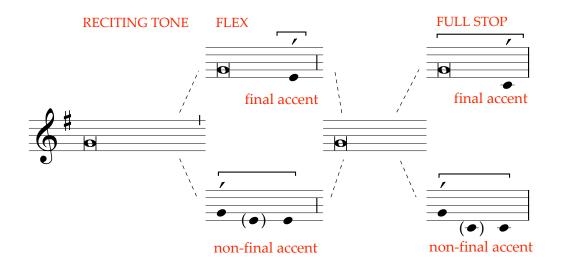


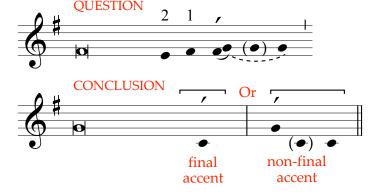
The Mediant is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. It should not be used to introduce a quotation. The Full Stop is used at the end of the sentence. The Question formula is used for all questions; in long questions, the formula may be applied only to the last clause of the question. The Conclusion, with its two elements, is used for the last two lines of the reading.

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











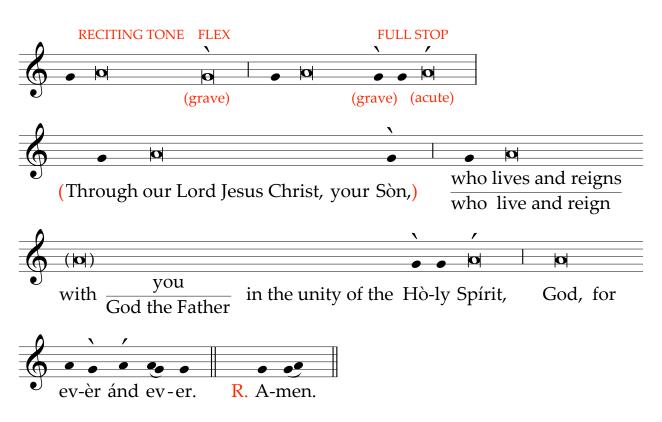
The Flex is used at the end of major clauses within a sentence. In short sentences it may be omitted, and in long sentences it may be used more than once. It should not be used to introduce a quotation. The Full Stop is used at the end of every sentence. The Question formula is used for all questions, except when the question occurs at the end of the reading. In long questions, the ending is used only for the last clause of the question, with the Reciting Tone for the first clause.

Tones for the Presidential Prayers

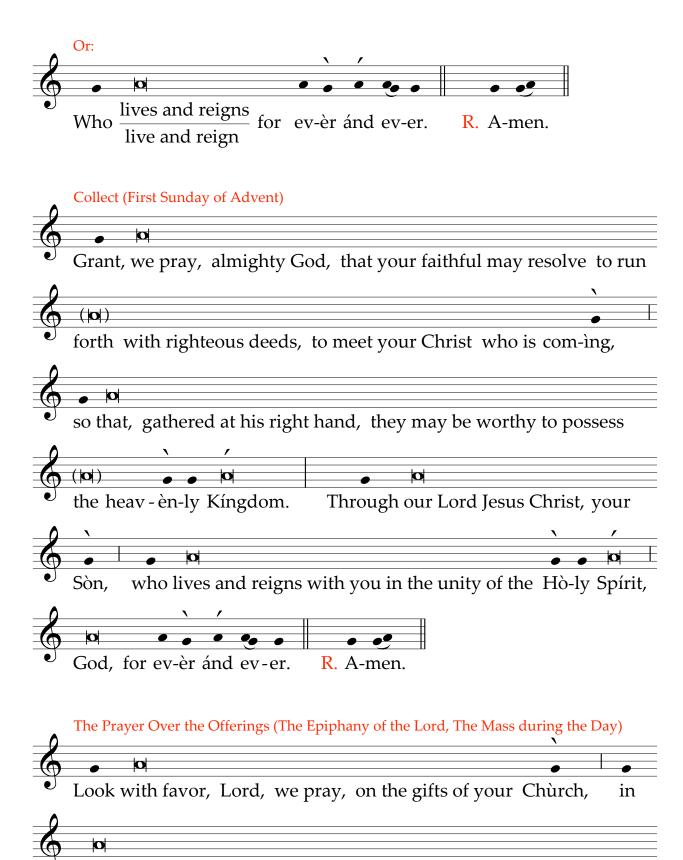
Solemn Tone

All the presidential prayers in the Missal (Collects, Prayers over the Offerings, Prayers after Communion) are 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 (\(\mathbf{\chi}\)) indicates where to descend to "G," and the acute (\(\mathbf{\chi}\)) 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 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.

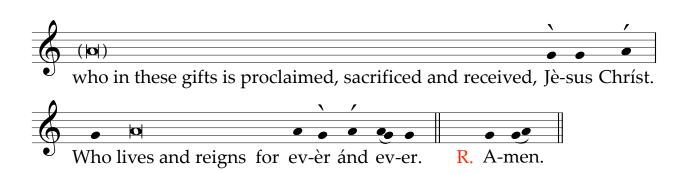








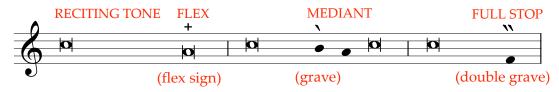
which are offered now not gold or frankincense or myrrh but the One



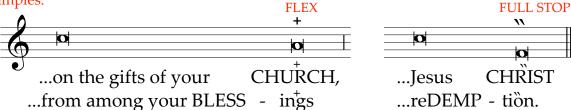
Simple Tone

The presidential prayers (Collects, Prayers over the Offerings, Prayers after Communion) may also be sung according to the simple tone, which follows. Note that the pointing in the Missal applies only to the solemn tone; therefore, a Priest using the simple tone will need first to point the text according to the description below.

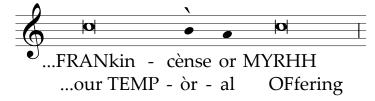


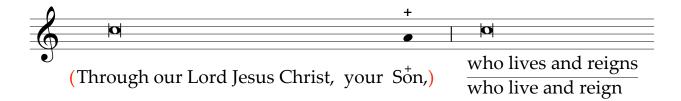


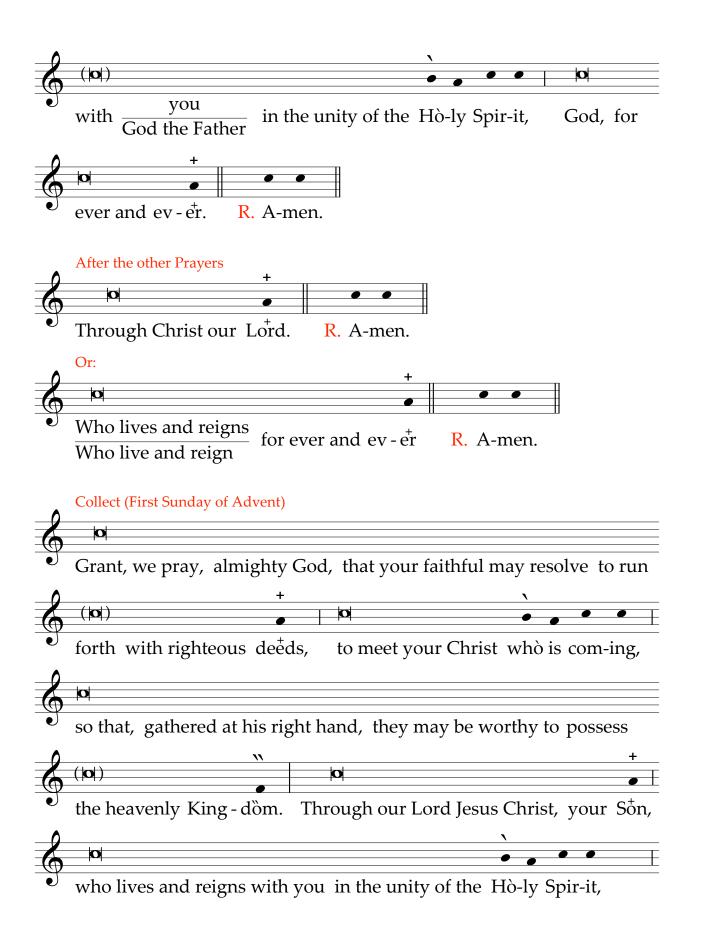
For the Flex and Full Stop, the pointing depends upon where the accent falls. When the final syllable is accented, a flex (+) sign or double grave (n) is to be given to it. When the final syllable is not accented, this syllable is sung on the Reciting Tone and the flex sign or double grave is to be placed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

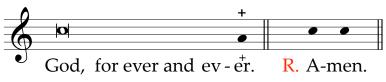


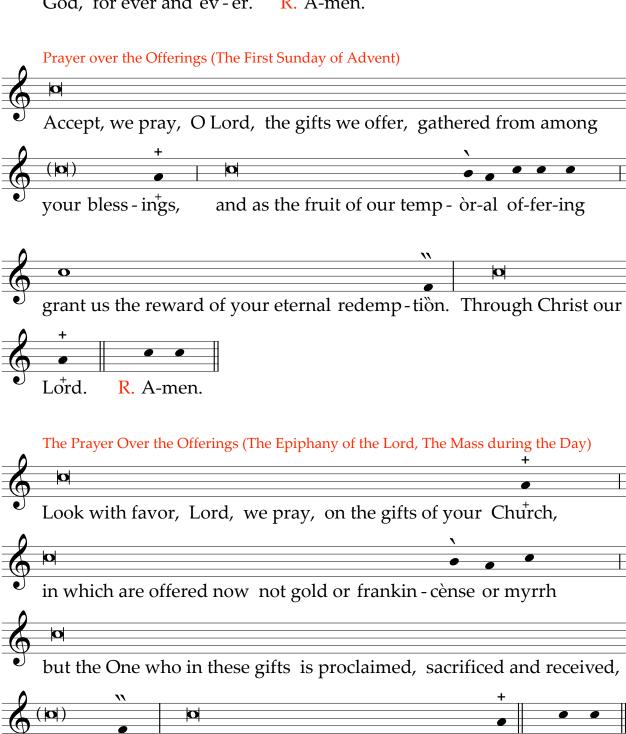
For the Mediant cadence, the grave (x) is placed two syllables before the final accent, without respect to the accentuation of these two syllables.





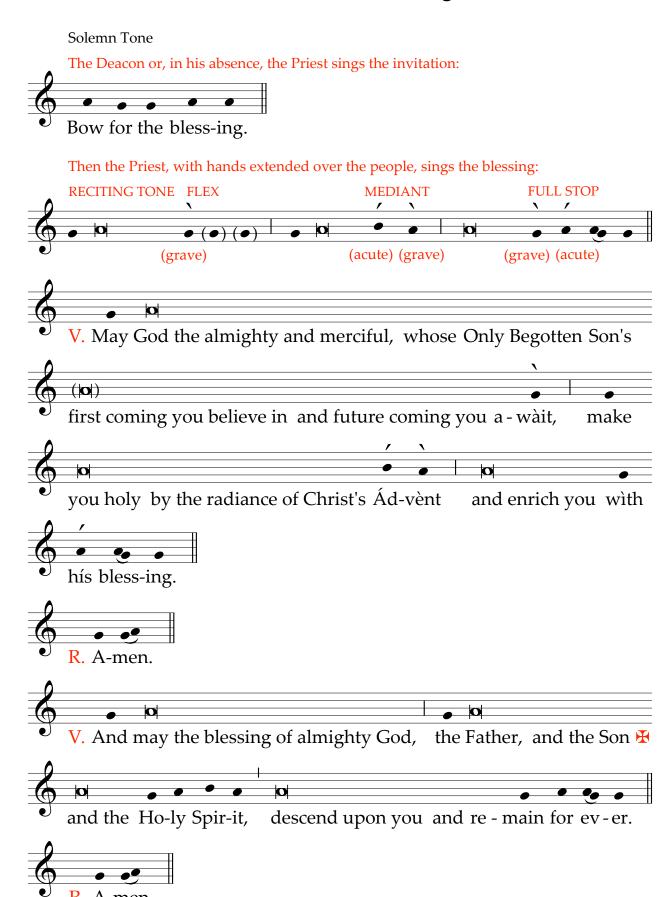




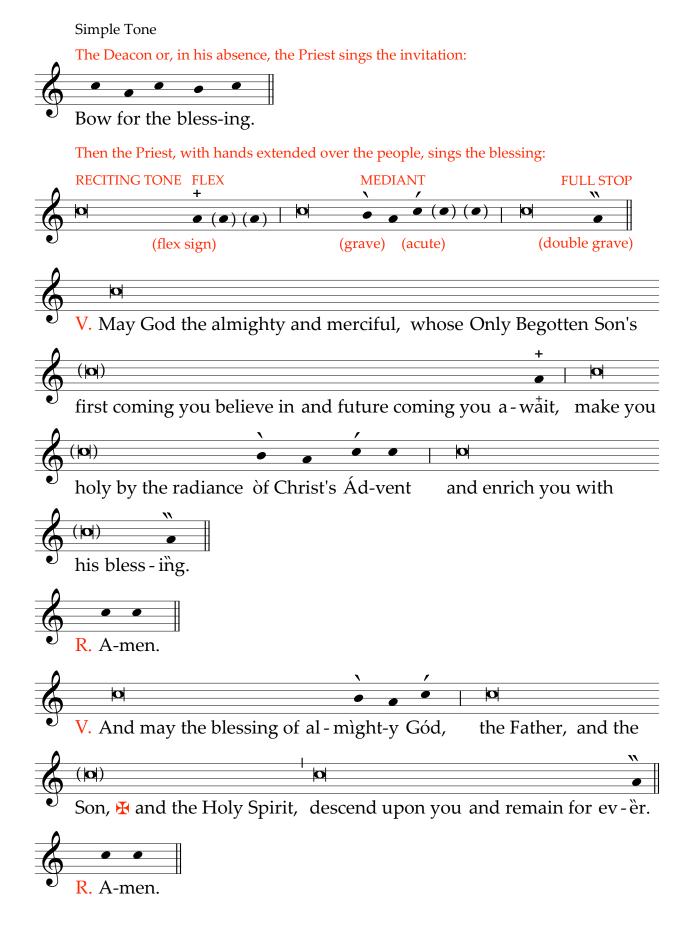


Jesus Christ. Who lives and reigns for ever and ev-er R. A-men.

At the Solemn Blessing



Or, in some Ritual Masses: V. May almighty God bless all of you who are gathered here, the Father, (♣) and the Son, ♣ and the Ho-ly (♣) Spir-it.



Or, in some Ritual Masses:



V. May almighty God bless all of you who are gathered here,



