Liturgical Books and Liturgical Year Workshop January 2022

Liturgical Books

Ordo

Lectionary

Lectionary for Children

Roman Missal

Eucharistic Prayers for Children

GIRM

Directory for Masses with Children

Resources

5 min Break

Q & A

Liturgical Year

Calendar: Seasons - Advent

Christmas Ordinary Time

Lent Triduum Easter

Ordinary Time

Sanctoral Cycle

Marian Cycle

Cultural

Q & A



Order of Prayer in the Liturgy of the Hours and Celebration of the Eucharist 2022

Archdioceses of KANSAS CITY in KANSAS (KCK)

SAINT LOUIS (STL)

Dioceses of

DODGE CITY (DOD)

JEFFERSON CITY (JC)

KANSAS CITY—

SAINT JOSEPH (KC)

LITTLE ROCK (LR)

SALINA (SAL)

SPRINGFIELD—

CAPE GIRARDEAU (SPC)

WICHITA (WCH)

BOOK 18

KEY TO SYMBOLS

	KEY TO STRIBULS
₽	Sunday, holy day of obligation, Mass for the People
	("pro populo")
S	Solemnity
F	Feast
M	Obligatory Memorial
m	Optional Memorial
*	Hymn of Praise (Te Deum) sung at OR
†	year or date of death
Pss I, etc.	respective week of the four week psalter
V^1	Ritual Masses (see <i>General Instruction of the Roman Missal</i> [henceforth GIRM], 372) permitted. Masses and Prayers for Various Needs and Occasions as well as Votive Masses, in cases of serious need or pastoral advantage, at the direction of the diocesan bishop or with his permission (GIRM, 374), allowed.
V^2	Ritual Masses and Prayers for Various Needs and Occasions and Votive Masses, in cases of serious need or pastoral advantage, at the discretion of the rector of the church or the priest celebrant (GIRM, 376), permitted.
V^3	Ritual Masses and Prayers for Various Needs and Occasions and Votive Masses chosen by the priest celebrant in favor of the devotion of the people (GIRM, 373 and 375) allowed.
\mathbb{R}^1	Funeral Mass (GIRM, 380) permitted.
\mathbb{R}^2	R ¹ and Mass on the occasion of news of a death, final burial or the first anniversary (GIRM, 381) permitted.
\mathbb{R}^3	R^1 and R^2 and Daily Mass for the Dead (GIRM, 381) allowed. When R^1 and R^2 are not permitted, neither is R^3 .
Italics	indicates whatever is optional
OR	Office of Readings
MP	Morning Prayer (Lauds)
DP	Daytime (Mid-morning, -day, -afternoon) Prayer [Terce, Sext, None]
EP	Evening Prayer (Vespers)
EP I or II	Evening Prayer I or II (I or II Vespers)
NP	Night Prayer (Compline)
NP I or II	respective Night Prayer after Evening Prayer I or II
PN	Pastoral Note containing suggestions for celebration
•	liturgical directive or point of information
*	exact necrology information unknown
Necrology Note	Letters within parentheses, following a deceased's name designate the (arch)diocesan affiliation for this edition.

ABBREVIATIONS AND REFERENCES

Adv = Advent

alt = alternative Collect ant(t) = antiphon(s) Ascen = Ascension

Ben = Canticle of Zachary (Benedictus)

 $BB = Book \ of \ Blessings$

(Catholic Book Publishing Co., 1989 edition)

B1 = blessing or black

cant = canticle

Collection = Collection of Masses in Honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary

(ICEL, 2012 edition)

comm = commemoration

compl = complementary psalmody (Psalms 120-128)

Cr = Nicene Creed or Apostles' Creed (Profession of Faith)

Directives = Liturgical norms, pp. 265ff.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Epiph} & = & \text{Epiphany} \\ \text{fol} & = & \text{following} \\ \text{Gl} & = & \text{Gloria} \\ \text{Gr} & = & \text{green} \end{array}$

HB = Catholic Household Book of Blessings and Prayers

(National Conference of Catholic Bishops-Committee on

the Liturgy, 2007 edition)

Invit = Invitatory Psalm (either Psalm 95, 100, 67 or 24)

Mag = Canticle of Mary (Magnificat)

mem = Memorial Ord Time = Ordinary Time

PT = Paschaltime or Easter Season

Pent = Pentecost
Pf = Preface
prop = proper
Rd = red
rdg(s) = reading(s)

Ps = Responsorial Psalm or Responsorial Canticle

Seq = Sequence sol = Solemnity Sol Bl = Solemn Blessing Sugg = suggested

Supplement = Liturgy of the Hours Supplement

(Catholic Book Publishing Co., 1992 edition)

(USA) = proper to the liturgical calendar of the United States

 V_i = violet W_i = white W_i = white W_i = weekday

[] = indicates week of the current liturgical season (1, 2, 3, Ps) = indicates respective reading and responsorial psalm

				، د سر گ
	1900 1902 1904 1935 1951 1978 1986 2019	1883 1927 1939 1954 1999 2004	1924 1924 1934 1946 1946 2008 2013	
JANUARY	Rev. John Bertens (STL/SPC) Rev. Ignatius P. Lager (SAL) Rev. John Hennes (STL/SPC) Rev. Lambert Gerold, O.S.B. (LR) Msgr. Cornelius J. Scanlan (KC) Rev. Julian Voskuhl, C.PP.S. (DOD) Rev. William J. Lobeck (KCK) Deacon Elton Harrison (LR)	Rev. Lawrence Madden (STL) Rev. Ernest Zechenter (KC) Rev. William Paul (WCH/DOD) Rev. Alois F. Gryc (SAL) Msgr. James J. Finley (STL) Rev. Charles A. Pfeiffer (JC) Rev. John J. Zich (WCH)	Rev. Joseph O'Rourke (KC) Rev. Thomas A. Conway (KC) Rev. Peter Barabino (\$TL) Rev. Albrecht Kienhoefer (KCK/SAL/WCH/DOD) Rev. John R. Siebrandt (WCH) Rev. James Foley, O.S.B. (LR) Msgr. Joseph A. Stremel (DOD) Msgr. Richard J. Gallagher (\$TL) Rev. Gerald Sheeds (KCK) Rev. Evan Harkins (KC)	
46	26	27	28	

JANUARY

47

26 Wednesday: Saints Timothy and Titus, Bishops

Sanctoral Pss III Seasonal wkdy HOURS NOTE

Prop Pf of Holy Pastors Common of pastors MASS

520; 2 Tm 1:1-8 or Ti 1:1-5 Ps 96:1-3, 7-8a, 10 319; Mk 4:1-20 see 520: Lk 10:1-9

RDGS

Timothy is reminded of the Spirit given to him (1a), and Titus of the mission entrusted to him (1b) to proclaim the good news (Ps). Jesus describes obstacles to hearing his message (2).

Timothy, from Lystra in Asia Minor, and Titus, of Greek origin (Antioch on the Orontes?), † 1st c.; companions of St. Paul and overseers of the churches of Ephesus and Crete, respectively; recipients of the so-called pastoral epistles.

27 Thursday: Weekday [3]; Saint Angela Merici, Virgin

m Gr Wh V3R3

Pss III Seasonal wkdy Sanctoral Common of virgins any Mass or of mem Šugg: Week 1; 13 Sun; 15 Sun 320: 2 Sm 7:18-19, 24-29 Ps 132:1-5, 11-14 HOURS MASS

RDGS

Mk 4:21-25

David prays for God's blessings upon himself and his dynasty (1, Ps). Let your light shine for all to see (2).

Ursulines, the first teaching Order especially for poor young girls; sought re-evangelization of families through the education of future Angela Merici, † 1540 at Brescia; orphaned at ten; foundress of the wives and mothers.

28 Friday: Saint Thomas Aquinas, Priest, Doctor of the Church

M Wh V2R2

Pss III Seasonal wkdy Sanctoral HOURS

Prop Collect Common of Doctors or Pastors Common of pastors or of doctors

Pf of Holy Pastors

MASS

321: 2 Sm 11:1-4a, 5-10a, 13-17 Ps 51:3-7, 10-11 **RDGS**

Mk 4:26-34 see 522: Wis 7:7-10, 15-16 Mt 23:8-12 We all stand in need of the Lord's mercy (Ps), for, like David, we are sinners (1). The kingdom, like a seed, grows slowly to maturity (2).

Thomas Aquinas, † 1274; O.P.; the "Angelic Doctor" who wrote the and Pange lingua; patron of Catholic schools, colleges, and universities, of Summa Theologiæ and authored Adoro te devote, O salutaris, Tantum ergo, philosophers, theologians, and booksellers. 5

Pope's Intention: For religious sisters and consecrated women. We pray for religious sisters and consecrated women; thanking them for their mission and their courage, may they continue to find new responses to the challenges of our times.

_	Rev. Constantine Mauiay (SAL)	1906
		1914
		1915
	Rev. Edward L. Ucker (LR)	1916
		1920
	Franc	1928
	Edmund	1945
	Joseph Browne (SAL)	1949
		1950
	Henry	1950
	William V. Rvan (W	1971
	Patrick I.	1973
		1981
	Rev. Thomas E. Donelly (SPC)	1987
	Bernard Schumacher	1997
	AcCov (KC)	2009
	Most Rev Edward O'Donnell (STL)	2009
	C. Kopp, Ir.	2012
		2014
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n of (DOD)	1975
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Anniversary of Episcopal Ordination and Installation of Diocesan Bishop (2011), John Balthasar Brungardt (DOD)	(IL)/ - 1 10 G
2 A	1

	Diocesali bishop (2011), John Bardiasar Brangara	(1)
	Rev Charles F. Koch (STL)	1875
	William I. Madden	1890
	N silio	1892
	William Klevinghaus	1915
	David C.	1941
		1961
	d S. O	1972
	Murphy (K	1977
	Walter I.	1979
	seph B. C	1980
	loseph W.	1983
	Omer H.	1996
	George \	2001
		2004
	Msgr. Joseph M. O'Brien (STL)	2012
		2013
		2015
	Larry Gregovich	2017
~	Ivo Prass (KC)	1888
•		1898
	~	1934
	Rev. L. G. Plamondon (SAL)	1935
		1940
	Martin I. C	1944
	Thomas F. [1946
	William T.	1953
	. lames Bra	1956
		1962
	Leonard I.	1990
	Lawr	1998
	Rev. David G. Buescher (JC)	2013

1 Tuesday: Weekday [4] NOTE

 $Gr V^3R^3$

Pss IV Seasonal wkdy HOURS MASS

any Mass Sugg: For the Sick, #45; For the Dying, #46; 5 Sun 324: 2 Sm 18:9-10, 14b, 24-25a, 30—19:3

RDGS

David weeps (Ps) over the death of his son (1). Jairus appeals to Jesus on behalf of his critically ill daughter (2) Ps 86:1-6 Mk 5:21-43

2 Wednesday: THE PRESENTATION OF THE LORD

F Wh V'R' NOTE

Sanctoral prop MP: prop antt pss Sun I DP: pss Wed IV HOURS*

Prop Blessing of candles and procession (one of two forms: The Procession or the Solemn Entrance) MASS

Gl prop Pf 524: Mal 3:1-4 Ps 24:7-10 Heb 2:14-18 Lk 2:22-40 or 2:22-32 RDGS

Jesus, the King of glory (Ps), yet like us in all things (2), comes to his temple (1) to be a light for all the nations (3). This feast, originating in 4th c. Jerusalem, came to be celebrated in Rome by the middle of the 5th c. under its Greek title, $\Upsilon\pi\alpha\pi\alpha\nu\tau\dot{\eta}$ or,

• Beginning tonight, the final anthem at Compline may be Ave, Regina "Feast of the Meeting"; known also as Candlemas Day. cælorum, through the season of Lent.

is "to help the entire Church to esteem ever more greatly the witness of PN Today is observed as World Day for Consecrated Life. Its purpose those persons who have chosen to follow Christ by means of the practice of the evangelical counsels" as well as "to be a suitable occasion for consecrated persons to renew their commitment and rekindle the fervor which should inspire their offering of themselves to the Lord" (Pope John Paul II, 1997).

3 Thursday: Weekday [4]; Saint Blaise, Bishop, Martyr; Saint Ansgar, Bishop

m Gr Rd Wh V3R3

Pss IV Seasonal wkdy Sanctoral of either mem HOURS

Common of pastors or of one martyr Common of pastors any Mass or of either mem Sugg: For Charity, #40, Votive of All the Holy Apostles, #14, Votive of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Eternal High Priest, #3 MASS

326: 1 Kgs 2:1-4, 10-12 (Ps) 1 Chr 29:10-11b, 11d-12

David tells Solomon: be faithful to the Lord (Ps) and you will be blessed (1). Jesus sends the Twelve to preach repentance and God's love (2).

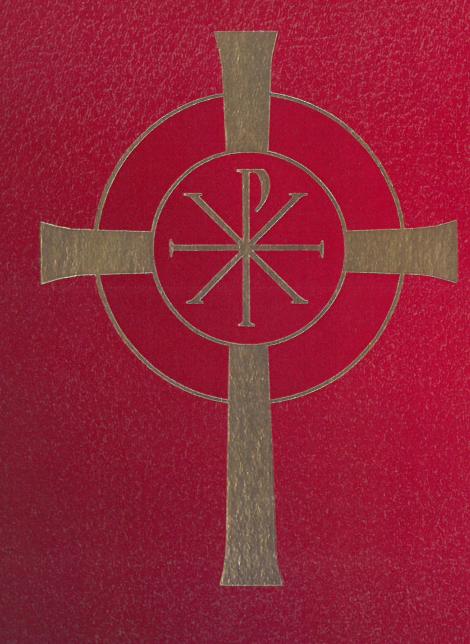
Mk 6:7-13

RDGS

Blaise, believed martyred in the persecution of Licinius, early 4th c.; bishop of Sebaste in Armenia; associated with the healing of throats (see PN below); venerated as well by the Eastern Church.

bishop of Hamburg; great preacher and administrator; known as the "Apostle of the North"; patron of Denmark, Germany, and Iceland. Ansgar, † 865 at Bremen; O.S.B. missionary to Denmark and Sweden;

CTIONARY for SUNDAY MASS H



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LECTIONARY FOR MASS

FOR USE IN THE DIOCESES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SECOND TYPICAL EDITION

Volume I: Sundays, Solemnities, Feasts of the Lord and the Saints

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS





MARY OF MEEKD AN MASS



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LECTIONARY FOR MASS

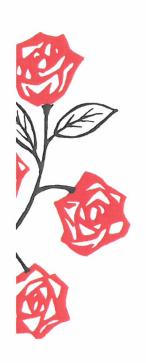
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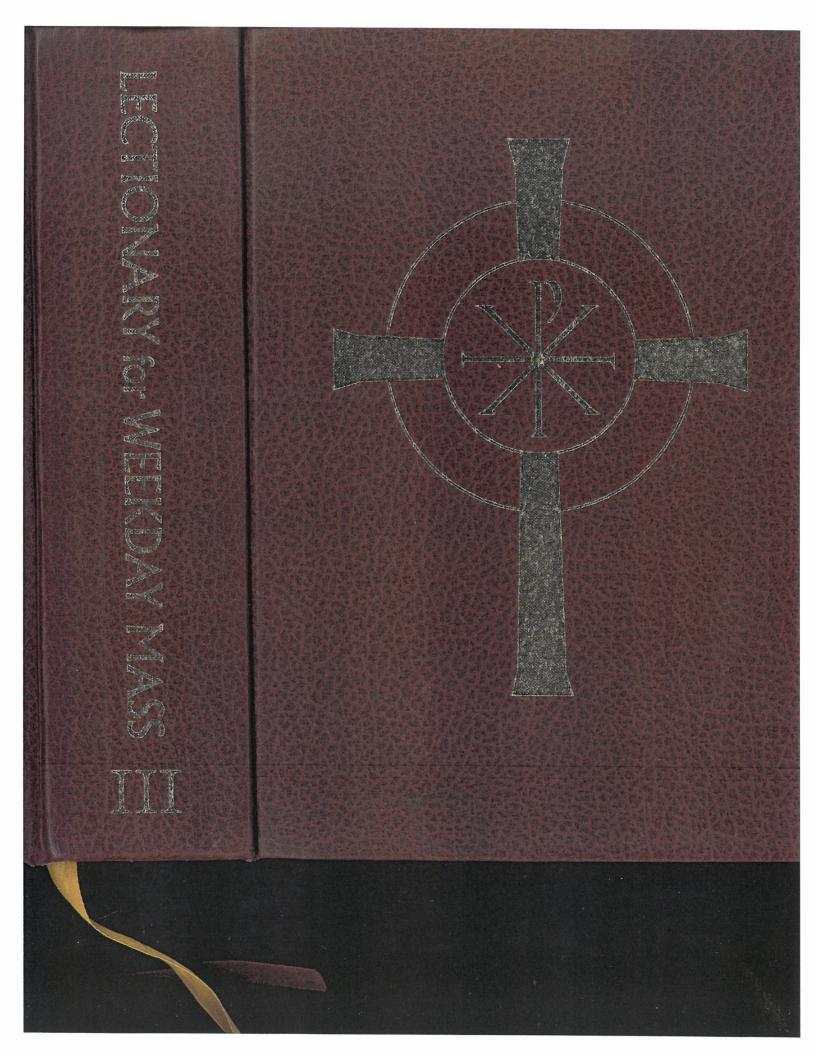
Proper of Seasons for Weekdays, Year I
Proper of Saints
Common of Saints

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS









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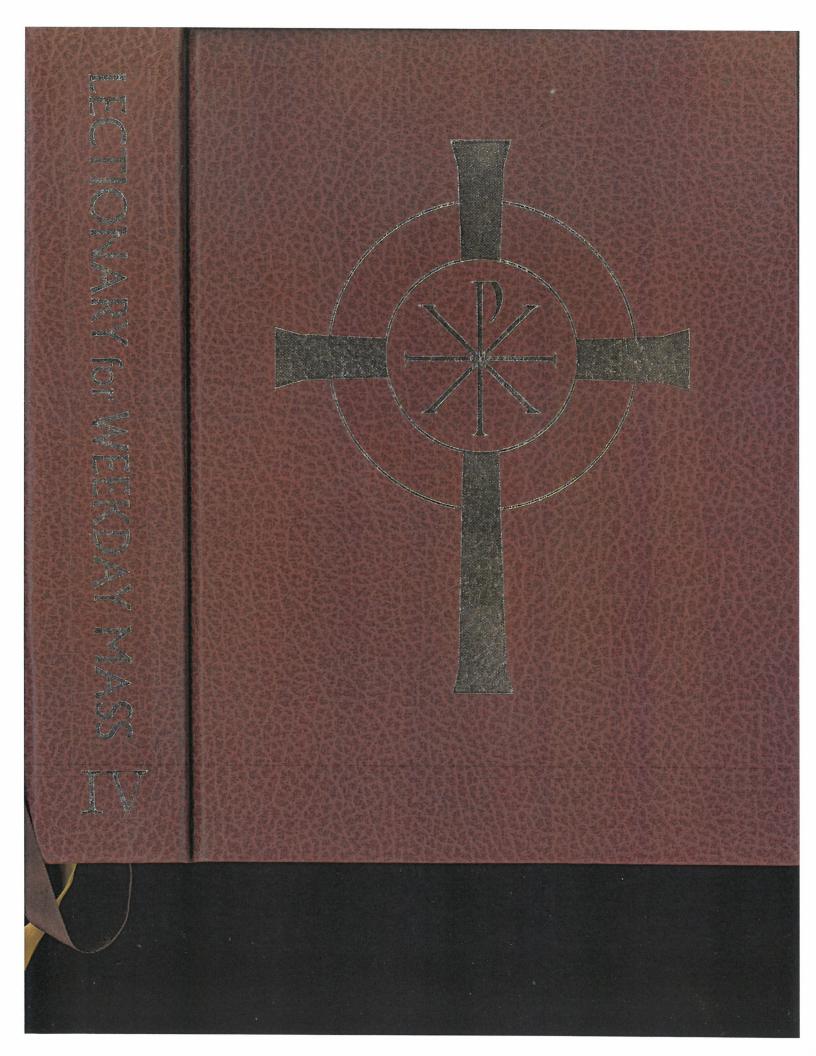
Proper of Seasons for Weekdays, Year II
Proper of Saints
Common of Saints

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LECTIONARY FOR MASS

FOR USE IN THE DIOCESES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SECOND TYPICAL EDITION

Volume IV:

Common of Saints, Ritual Masses, Masses for Various Needs, Votive Masses and Masses for the Dead

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS





320

THURSDAY

FIRST READING Year II

Who am I, Lord God, and who are the members of my house?

A reading from the second Book of Samuel

7:18-19, 24-29

fter Nathan had spoken to King David, the king went in and sat before the Lord and said, "Who am I, Lord God, and who are the members of my house, that you have brought me to this point?

Yet even this you see as too little, Lord God; you have also spoken of the house of your servant for a long time to come: this too you have shown to man, Lord Goo!

"You have established for yourself your people Israel as yours forever, and you, Lord, have become their God.

And now, Lord God, confirm for all time the prophecy you have made concerning your servant and his house, and do as you have promised.

Your name will be forever great, when men say, 'The Lord of hosts is God of Israel,' and the house of your servant David stands firm before you.

It is you, Lord of hosts, God of Israel, who said in a revelation to your servant,

'I will build a house for you.'

Therefore your servant now finds the courage to make this prayer to you.

And now, Lord God, you are God and your words are truth; you have made this generous promise to your servant.

Do, then, bless the house of your servant that it may be before you forever; for you, Lord God, have promised, and by your blessing the house of your servant shall be blessed forever."

The word of the Lord.

RESPONSORIAL PSALM

R). (Lk 1:32b) The Lord God will give him the throne of David, his father.

LORD, remember David and all his anxious care; How he swore an oath to the LORD, vowed to the Mighty One of Jacob.

Ry. The Lord God will give him the throne of David, his father.

"I will not enter the house where I live, nor lie on the couch where I sleep; I will give my eyes no sleep, my eyelids no rest,

Till I find a home for the LORD,

- a dwelling for the Mighty One of Jacob."
- Ry. The Lord God will give him the throne of David, his father.

The Lord swore an oath to David a firm promise from which he will not withdraw:

132:1-2, 3-5, 11, 12, 13-14

"Your own offspring
I will set upon your throne."

- Ry. The Lord God will give him the throne of David, his father.
- "If your sons keep my covenant, and the decrees which I shall teach them,

Their sons, too, forever shall sit upon your throne."

R. The Lord God will give him the throne of David, his father.

For the LORD has chosen Zion, he prefers her for his dwelling: "Zion is my resting place forever; in her I will dwell, for I prefer her."

Ry. The Lord God will give him the throne of David, his father.

THIRD WEEK IN ORDINARY TIME — THURSDAY [320]

ALLELUIA

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

A lamp to my feet is your word, a light to my path.

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

Psalm 119:105

GOSPEL

Years I and II

A lamp is to be placed on a lampstand. The measure with which you measure will be measured out to you.

A reading from the holy Gospel according to Mark

4:21-25

Jesus said to his disciples,
"Is a lamp brought in to be placed under a bushel basket or under a bed, and not to be placed on a lampstand?

For there is nothing hidden except to be made visible; nothing is secret except to come to light.

Anyone who has ears to hear ought to hear."

He also told them, "Take care what you hear.

The measure with which you measure will be measured out to you, and still more will be given to you.

To the one who has, more will be given; from the one who has not, even what he has will be taken away."

The Gospel of the Lord.

d become like children, ne Kingdom of heaven.

from the holy Gospel thew 18:1-5

approached Jesus

greatest in the Kingaven?"

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Lord.

FEBRUARY

February 2

524

The Presentation of the Lord

Feast

FIRST READING

There will come to the temple the Lord whom you seek.

A reading from the Book of the Prophet Malachi

3:1-4

Thus says the Lord God:
Lo, I am sending my messenger
to prepare the way before me;
And suddenly there will come to the temple
the Lord whom you seek,

And the messenger of the covenant whom you desire. Yes, he is coming, says the LORD of hosts.

But who will endure the day of his coming?
And who can stand when he appears?

For he is like the refiner's fire, or like the fuller's lye.

He will sit refining and purifying silver, and he will purify the sons of Levi,

Refining them like gold or like silver

that they may offer due sacrifice to the LORD. Then the sacrifice of Judah and Jerusalem

will please the Lord, as in the days of old, as in years gone by.

The word of the Lord.

RESPONSORIAL PSALM

24:7. 8. 9. 10

R). (8) Who is this king of glory? It is the Lord!

Lift up, O gates, your lintels; reach up, you ancient portals, that the king of glory may come in!

R. Who is this king of glory? It is the Lord!

Who is this king of glory?
The LORD, strong and mighty, the LORD, mighty in battle.

Who is this king of glory? It is the Lord! Lift up, O gates, your lintels; reach up, you ancient portals, that the king of glory may come in!

R). Who is this king of glory? It is the Lord!

Who is this king of glory?

The Lord of hosts; he is the king of glory.

R). Who is this king of glory? It is the Lord!



SECOND READING

He had to become like his brothers and sisters in every way.

A reading from the Letter to the Hebrews

2:14-18

Since the children share in blood and flesh,
Jesus likewise shared in them,
that through death he might destroy the one
who has the power of death, that is, the Devil,
and free those who through fear of death
had been subject to slavery all their life.

had been subject to slavery all their life.

Surely he did not help angels
but rather the descendants of Abraham;
therefore, he had to become like his brothers and sisters
in every way,
that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest before God
to expiate the sins of the people.

Because he himself was tested through what he suffered, he is able to help those who are being tested.

The word of the Lord.

ALLELUIA

Luke 2:32

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

A light of revelation to the Gentiles, and glory for your people Israel.

R. Alleluia, alleluia.

GOSPEL

LONG FORM

My eyes have seen your salvation.

A reading from the holy Gospel according to Luke

2:22-40

hen the days were completed for their purification according to the law of Moses,
Mary and Joseph took Jesus up to Jerusalem to present him to the Lord,
just as it is written in the law of the Lord,
Every male that opens the womb shall be consecrated to the Lord, and to offer the sacrifice of a pair of turtledoves or two young pigeons, in accordance with the dictate in the law of the Lord.

in every way.

2:14-18

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Luke 2:32

Luke

2:22-40

fication

secrated to the Lord,

e Lord.

Now there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon. This man was righteous and devout, awaiting the consolation of Israel,

and the Holy Spirit was upon him.

It had been revealed to him by the Holy Spirit that he should not see death

before he had seen the Christ of the Lord.

He came in the Spirit into the temple;

and when the parents brought in the child Jesus to perform the custom of the law in regard to him, he took him into his arms and blessed God, saying:

"Now, Master, you may let your servant go in peace, according to your word, for my eyes have seen your salvation, which you prepared in the sight of all the peoples: a light for revelation to the Gentiles, and glory for your people Israel."

The child's father and mother were amazed at what was said about him; and Simeon blessed them and said to Mary his mother, "Behold, this child is destined

for the fall and rise of many in Israel, and to be a sign that will be contradicted —and you yourself a sword will pierce—

so that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed."

There was also a prophetess, Anna,

the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher.

She was advanced in years,

having lived seven years with her husband after her marriage, and then as a widow until she was eighty-four.

She never left the temple,

but worshiped night and day with fasting and prayer.

And coming forward at that very time,

she gave thanks to God and spoke about the child to all who were awaiting the redemption of Jerusalem.

When they had fulfilled all the prescriptions of the law of the Lord.

they returned to Galilee, to their own town of Nazareth.

The child grew and became strong, filled with wisdom; and the favor of God was upon him.

The Gospel of the Lord.

OR

SHORT FORM

My eyes have seen your salvation.

A reading from the holy Gospel according to Luke

2:22-32

hen the days were completed for their purification according to the law of Moses,
Mary and Joseph took Jesus up to Jerusalem to present him to the Lord, just as it is written in the law of the Lord,
Every male that opens the womb shall be consecrated to the Lord, and to offer the sacrifice of a pair of turtledoves or two young pigeons, in accordance with the dictate in the law of the Lord.

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It had been revealed to him by the Holy Spirit that he should not see death before he had seen the Christ of the Lord.

He came in the Spirit into the temple; and when the parents brought in the child Jesus to perform the custom of the law in regard to him, he took him into his arms and blessed God, saying:

"Now, Master, you may let your servant go in peace, according to your word, for my eyes have seen your salvation, which you prepared in the sight of all the peoples: a light for revelation to the Gentiles, and glory for your people Israel."

The Gospel of the Lord.

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From the

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A reading to the Ron

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Lectionary for Masses with Children Contents

Decree of National Conference of Catholic Bishops Decree of Congregation for Divine Worship and the Discipline of the Sacraments

Introduction

Sunday Calendars

Sunday Readings: Advent

Christmas

Lent

Easter

Ordinary Time

Solemnities of the Lord during Ordinary Time Common Texts for Sung Responsorial Psalms

- Weekday Readings: Advent 1 Prepare for the Coming of the Lord #172
 - 2 The Kingdom of Heaven is Near #173
 - 3 -The Kingdom if God is Within You #174
 - 4 My Heart Praises the Lord #175

Lent

- 1 Pray, Fast, and Share #176
- 2 -What We do for Others, We Do for Jesus #177
- 3 Forgive One Another #178
- 4 Ask and You Will Receive #179
- 5 Be at Peace with Everyone #180
- 6 Love Everyone #181
- 7 Love of God and Love of Neighbor #182
- 8 Trust in the Lord #183
- 9 Jesus Brings Together All People #184

Easter

- 1 Witnesses of the Resurrection #185
- 2 The Power of Jesus' Name #186
- 3 One in Christ Jesus #187
- 4 Followers of Jesus #188
- 5 Obedience to God #189
- 6 There Are Other Sheep Who Belong to Me #190
- 7 Believe in Jesus #191
- 8 Preaching About Jesus #192

- Ordinary Time 1 Light for the World #193
 - 2 Love Everyone #194
 - 3 This Is How You Should Pray #195
 - 4 Store Up Riches in Heaven #196
 - 5 I Will Take Care of You #197
 - 6 Forgive as the Lord Has Forgiven You #198
 - 7 My Burden is Light #199
 - 8 Treasures of Heaven #200
 - 9 Trust in the Lord #201

10 - Gifts received from God #202

11 – The Word that I Speak #203

12 – I Will Help You #204

13 – The Lord Will Help You #205

14 – We Are Called God's Children #206

15 - Jesus Blessed the Children #207

16 - I Want to See Again #208

17 - They Were Extremely Generous #209

18 - Kind Is the Lord #210

19 - I Will Save You #211

20 - God Is Love #212

21 - Sent to Preach the Kingdom of God #213

22 – Who Is my Neighbor #214

23 - Ask and You Will Receive #215

24 - Become Stronger in Your Faith #216

25 – Show Faith by Actions #217

26 - The Good Shepherd #218

27 - Give Thanks to God #219

28 - Pray Always #220

29 - God Loves Us #221

30 – We Are the People of God #222

31 - The Spirit Has Given Us Life #223

32 - Peace I Leave with You #224

33- One with Jesus #225

34 - May Your Joy be Complete #226

35 - You Are My Friends #227

36 - Last Weeks in Ordinary Time: Entering the Kingdom of Heaven#228

The Banquet of the Kingdom #229 The Lord is Coming Soon #230

The Kingdom of God is Among You #231

Proper of Saints / Commons of Saints

Sacraments Baptism #474-478

Confirmation #479-483 Eucharist #484-487 Reconciliation #488-491

Masses for Various Needs and Occasions: Beginning of the School Year #494-495

End of the School Year #496-500

In Thanksgiving #501-504 For Vocations #505-508

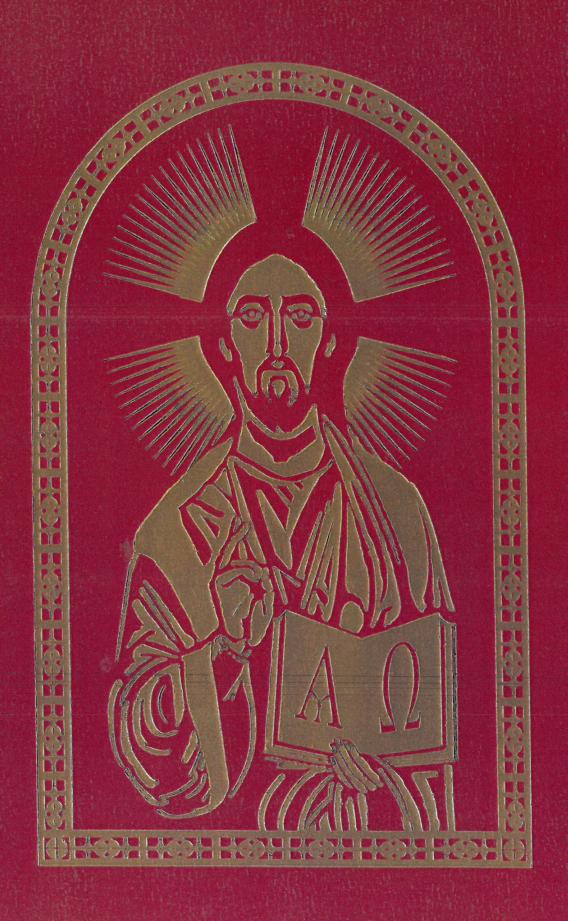
For Unity of Christians #509-512 For Peace and Justice #513-517

For Productive Land and After the Harvest #518-522

For Refugees and Exiles #523-526

For the Sick #527-530 For the Dead #531-535

Indexes



RENEWED BY DECREE OF
THE MOST HOLY SECOND ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN,
PROMULGATED BY AUTHORITY OF POPE PAUL VI
AND REVISED AT THE DIRECTION OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

ENGLISH TRANSLATION ACCORDING TO THE THIRD TYPICAL EDITION

For Use in the Dioceses of the United States of America

Approved by the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops and Confirmed by the Apostolic See

TABLE OF LITURGICAL DAYS ACCORDING TO THEIR ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

I

- 1. The Paschal Triduum of the Passion and Resurrection of the Lord.
- 2. The Nativity of the Lord, the Epiphany, the Ascension, and Pentecost. Sundays of Advent, Lent, and Easter.
 Ash Wednesday.

Weekdays of Holy Week from Monday up to and including Thursday. Days within the Octave of Easter.

3. Solemnities inscribed in the General Calendar, whether of the Lord, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or of Saints.

The Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed.

- 4. Proper Solemnities, namely:
 - a) The Solemnity of the principal Patron of the place, city, or state.
 - b) The Solemnity of the dedication and of the anniversary of the dedication of one's own church.
 - c) The Solemnity of the Title of one's own church.
 - d) The Solemnity either of the Title

or of the Founder or of the principal Patron of an Order or Congregation.

II

- 5. Feasts of the Lord inscribed in the General Calendar.
- 6. Sundays of Christmas Time and the Sundays in Ordinary Time.
- 7. Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of the Saints in the General Calendar.
- 8. Proper Feasts, namely:
 - a) The Feast of the principal Patron of the diocese.
 - b) The Feast of the anniversary of the dedication of the cathedral church.
 - c) The Feast of the principal Patron of a region or province, or a country, or of a wider territory.
 - d) The Feast of the Title, Founder, or principal Patron of an Order or Congregation and of a religious province, without prejudice to the prescriptions given under no. 4.
 - e) Other Feasts proper to an individual church.
 - f) Other Feasts inscribed in the Calendar of each diocese or Order or Congregation.
- Weekdays of Advent from December 17 up to and including December 24.
 Days within the Octave of Christmas.
 Weekdays of Lent.

Ш

- 10. Obligatory Memorials in the General Calendar.
- 11. Proper Obligatory Memorials, namely:
 - a) The Memorial of a secondary Patron of the place, diocese, region, or religious province.
 - b) Other Obligatory Memorials inscribed in the Calendar of each diocese, or Order or Congregation.
- 12. Optional Memorials, which, however, may be celebrated, in the special manner described in the *General Instruction* of the Roman Missal and of the Liturgy of the Hours, even on the days listed in no. 9. In the same manner Obligatory Memorials may be celebrated as Optional Memorials if they happen to fall on Lenten weekdays.
- 13. Weekdays of Advent up to and including December 16.
 Weekdays of Christmas Time from January 2 until the Saturday after the Epiphany.
 Weekdays of the Easter Time from Monday after the Octave of Easter up to and including the Saturday before Pentecost.
 Weekdays in Ordinary Time.
- 60. If several celebrations fall on the same day, the one that holds the highest rank according to the Table of Liturgical Days is observed. However, a Solemnity impeded by a liturgical day that takes precedence over it should be transferred to the closest day not listed under nos. 1-8 in the Table of Precedence, provided that what is laid down in no. 5 is observed. As to the Solemnity of the Annunciation of the Lord, whenever it falls on any day of Holy Week, it shall always be transferred to the Monday after the Second Sunday of Easter.

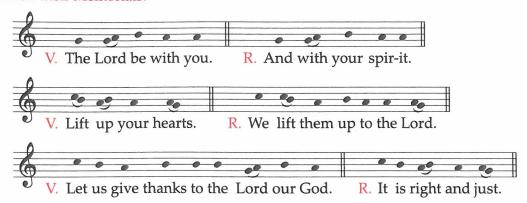
Other celebrations are omitted in that year.

61. Should on the other hand, Vespers (Evening Prayer) of the current day's Office and First Vespers (Evening Prayer I) of the following day be assigned for celebration on the same day, then Vespers (Evening Prayer) of the celebration with the higher rank in the Table of Liturgical Days takes precedence; in cases of equal rank, Vespers (Evening Prayer) of the current day takes precedence.

PREFACE OF HOLY PASTORS

The presence of holy Pastors in the Church

70. The following Preface is said on the Solemnities and Feasts of Holy Pastors. It may also be said on their Memorials.



It is truly right and just, our duty and our salvation, always and everywhere to give you thanks, Lord, holy Father, almighty and eternal God, through Christ our Lord.

For, as on the festival of Saint N. you bid your Church rejoice, so, too, you strengthen her by the example of his holy life, teach her by his words of preaching, and keep her safe in answer to his prayers.

And so, with the company of Angels and Saints, we sing the hymn of your praise, as without end we acclaim:

Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts...



Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts...

January 26 **Saints Timothy and Titus, Bishops**Memorial

Entrance Antiphon

Ps 96 (95): 3-4

Tell among the nations his glory, and his wonders among all the peoples, for the Lord is great and highly to be praised.

Collect

O God, who adorned Saints Timothy and Titus with apostolic virtues, grant, through the intercession of them both, that, living justly and devoutly in this present age, we may merit to reach our heavenly homeland. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.

Prayer over the Offerings

Receive, O Lord, we pray, the offerings of your people, which we bring in celebration of Saints Timothy and Titus, and, in your kindness, render us fully acceptable by giving us sincerity of heart.

Through Christ our Lord.

Communion Antiphon

Mk 16: 15; Mt 28: 20

Go into all the world, and proclaim the Gospel. I am with you always, says the Lord.

Prayer after Communion

May the Sacrament we have received, O Lord our God, nourish in us that faith taught by the preaching of the Apostles and kept safe by the labors of Saints Timothy and Titus. Through Christ our Lord.

January 27 **Saint Angela Merici, Virgin**

From the Common of Virgins: For One Virgin (p. 1092), or from the Common of Holy Men and Women: For Educators (p. 1111).

Collect

May the Virgin Saint Angela never fail to commend us to your compassion, O Lord, we pray, that, following the lessons of her charity and prudence, we may hold fast to your teaching and express it in what we do.

Through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.

January 28 Saint Thomas Aquinas, Priest and Doctor of the Church Memorial

From the Common of Doctors of the Church (p. 1088), or from the Common of Pastors: For One Pastor (p. 1078).

Collect

O God, who made Saint Thomas Aquinas outstanding in his zeal for holiness and his study of sacred doctrine, grant us, we pray, that we may understand what he taught and imitate what he accomplished.

Through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF CELEBRATIONS

Achilleus and Nereus, Martyrs, May 12	859
Adalbert, Bishop and Martyr, April 23	849
Agatha, Virgin and Martyr, February 5	823
Agnes, Virgin and Martyr, January 21	809
Albert the Great, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, November 15	995
All Saints, November 1	979
All the Faithful Departed, Commemoration (All Souls' Day), November 2	982
Aloysius Gonzaga, Religious, June 21	876
Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, August 1	912
Ambrose, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, December 7	1009
André Bessette, Religious, January 6 [USA]	805
Andrew, Apostle, November 30	1003
Andrew Dung-Lac, Priest, and Companions, Martyrs, November 24	1001
Andrew Kim Tae-gon, Priest, and Paul Chong Ha-sang, and Companions,	
Martyrs, September 20	952
Angela Merici, Virgin, January 27	813
Angels, Guardian Angels, October 2	964
Anne and Joachim, Parents of the Blessed Virgin Mary, July 26	908
Anselm, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, April 21	848
Ansgar, Bishop, February 3	822
Anthony, Abbot, January 17	807
Anthony Mary Claret, Bishop, October 24	976
Anthony of Padua, Priest and Doctor of the Church, June 13	875
Anthony Zaccaria, Priest, July 5	899
Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr, July 20	904
Archangels, Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, September 29	959
Athanasius, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, May 2	857
Augustine, Bishop and Doctor of the Church, August 28	938
Augustine of Canterbury, Bishop, May 27	866
Augustine Zhao Rong, Priest, and Companions, Martyrs, July 9	900
Barnabas, Apostle, June 11	874
Bartholomew, Apostle, August 24	935
Basil the Great and Gregory Nazianzen, Bishops and Doctors of the Church,	
January 2	
Bede the Venerable, Priest and Doctor of the Church, May 25	864
Benedict, Abbot, July 11	901
Bernard, Abbot and Doctor of the Church, August 20	
Bernardine of Siena, Priest, May 20	863
Blaise, Bishop and Martyr, February 3	822

INDEX OF PREFACES

A. Liturgical Times

1.	Advent:	534
	I. The two comings of Christ II. The twofold expectation of Christ	534
	The Nativity of the Lord: I. Christ the Light	538 540 542
3.	The Epiphany of the Lord: Christ the light of the nations	
4.	Lent: I. The spiritual meaning of Lent	
5.	The Passion of the Lord: I. The power of the Cross II. The victory of the Passion III. The Passion of the Lord (Palm Sunday)	556
6.	Easter: I. The Paschal Mystery II. New life in Christ III. Christ living and always interceding for us IV. The restoration of the universe through the Paschal Mystery V. Christ, Priest and Victim	560 562 564
7.	The Ascension of the Lord: I. The mystery of the Ascension II. The mystery of the Ascension	570
8.	Pentecost Sunday	454
9.	Sundays in Ordinary Time I. The Paschal Mystery and the People of God	
	VIII. The Church united by the unity of the Trinity	586

IV.	For the Conferral of Holy Orders 1. For the Ordination of a Bishop For the Ordination of One Bishop	1120
	For the Ordination of One Bishop For the Ordination of Several Bishops	
	For the Ordination of Several Priests	1152
	For the Ordination of One Priest	1157
	For the Ordination of Deacons For the Ordination of Several Deacons	1161
	For the Ordination of One Deacon	1168
	4. For the Ordination of Deacons and Priests	1150
T 7	in the Same Celebration	
V.	For the Celebration of Marriage	11//
VI.	For the Blessing of an Abbot or an Abbess 1. For the Blessing of an Abbot	1195
	2. For the Blessing of an Abbess	
VII.	For the Consecration of Virgins	
VIII.	For Religious Profession	
	1. For First Religious Profession	
	2. For Perpetual Profession3. For the Renewal of Vows	
IX.	For the Institution of Lectors and Acolytes	
X.	For the Dedication of a Church and an Altar	
,	1. For the Dedication of a Church	1221
	2. For the Dedication of an Altar	1228
	MASSES AND PRAYERS	
	FOR VARIOUS NEEDS AND OCCASIONS	
I.	For Holy Church	
	1. For the Church	1237
	2. For the Pope	
	3. For the Bishop4. For the Election of a Pope or a Bishop	
	5. For a Council or a Synod	
	6. For Priests	1250
	7. For the Priest Himself	1252
	On the Anniversary of His Ordination	1254
	8. For Ministers of the Church9. For Vocations to Holy Orders	
	10. For the Laity	
	11. On the Anniversaries of Marriage	
	On Any Anniversary	1259

	On the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary	1260
	On the Fiftieth Anniversary	1261
	12. For the Family	1262
	13. For Religious	1262
	On the Twenty-Fifth or Fiftieth Anniversary of Religious Profession	1203
	14. For Vocations to Religious Life	1264
	15. For Promoting Harmony	1266
	16. For Reconciliation	1268
	17 For the Unity of Christians	1270
	17. For the Unity of Christians	1272
	18. For the Evangelization of Peoples	1279
	19. For Persecuted Christians	1282
	20. For a Spiritual or Pastoral Gathering	1284
II.	For Civil Needs	
	21. For the Nation or State	1286
	22. For Those in Public Office	1200
	23. For a Governing Assembly	1207
	24. For the Head of State or Ruler	1207
	25. At the Beginning of the Civil Year	1200
	25. At the Beginning of the Civil Year	1288
	26. For the Sanctification of Human Labor	1289
	27. At Seedtime	1292
	28. After the Harvest	1294
	29. For the Progress of Peoples	1295
	30. For the Preservation of Peace and Justice	1297
	31. In Time of War or Civil Disturbance.	1299
	32. For Refugees and Exiles	1300
	33. In Time of Famine or for Those Suffering Hunger	1302
	34. In Time of Earthquake	1304
	35. For Rain	1304
	36. For Fine Weather	1305
	37. For an End to Storms	1305
III.	For Various Intentions	
	38. For the Forgiveness of Sins	1306
	39. For Chastity	1200
	40. For Charity	1200
	41. For Relatives and Friends.	1210
	42 For Our Oppressors	1211
	42. For Our Oppressors	1311
	43. For Those Held in Captivity	1312
	44. For Those in Prison	1313
	45. For the Sick	1313
	46. For the Organ of a Harry D. 11	1315
	47. For the Grace of a Happy Death	1317
	48. In Any Need	1318
	48/1. For Giving Thanks to God for the Gift of Human Life [USA]	1321
	49. For Giving Thanks to God	1323

VOTIVE MASSES

1.	The Most Holy Trinity	1327
2.	The Mercy of God	1329
2. 3.	Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Eternal High Priest	1330
4.	The Mystery of the Holy Cross	1331
5.	The Most Holy Eucharist	1333
6.	The Most Holy Name of Jesus	1334
0. 7.	The Most Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ	1335
	The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus	1336
8. 9.	The Holy Spirit	1338
	The Blessed Virgin Mary	
10.	Our Lady, Mother of the Church	1345
	The Most Holy Name of Mary	1349
	Our Lady, Queen of Apostles	1351
11	The Holy Angels	1352
11.12.	Saint John the Baptist	1354
	Saint Joseph	1356
13.	All the Holy Apostles	1359
14.	Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles	1360
15.	Saint Peter, Apostle	1362
16.	Saint Peter, Apostle	1363
17.	One Holy Apostle	1365
18.	All Saints	1366
19.	All Saints	
	MASSES FOR THE DEAD	
	WIASSES FOR THE DEAD	
I.	For the Funeral	
	Outside Easter Time	1371
	During Easter Time	1374
	For the Funeral of a Baptized Child	1377
	For the Funeral of a Child Who Died before Baptism	1379
	For the rancial of a crima vivio 2 loss a second sequences	
II.	On the Anniversary	
	Outside Easter Time	1381
	During Easter Time	1383
	Other Prayers on the Anniversary	1384
	Other Frayers on the Finance Court of the Finance C	
III	. Various Commemorations	
	For One Deceased Person	1386
	For Several Deceased Persons or for All the Dead	1392
IV	7. Various Prayers for the Dead	
	1. For a Pope	1401
	101 41 5 7	



EUCHARISTIC PRAYERS FOR MASSES WITH CHILDREN

For Use with the Roman Missal, Third Edition

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS



The General Instruction of the ROMAN MISSAL

including Norms for the Distribution and Reception of Holy Communion under Both Kinds in the Dioceses of the United States of America

and Universal Norms on the Liturgical Year and the General Roman Calendar

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops | Washington, DC

Table of the Principal Celebrations of the Liturgical Years 2010-2039

	Lectionary Cycles					
A.D.	Dominical Letter	Sunday Cycle	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Pentecost
2010	c	C-A	17 February	4 April	13 May	23 May
2011	b	A-B	9 March	24 April	2 June	12 June
2012*	A g	B-C	22 February	8 April	17 May	27 May
2013	f	C-A	13 February	31 March	9 May	19 May
2014	e	A-B	5 March	20 April	29 May	8 June
2015	d	B-C	18 February	5 April	14 May	24 May
2016*	cb	C-A	10 February	27 March	5 May	15 May
2017	A	A-B	1 March	16 April	25 May	4 June
2018	g	B-C	14 February	1 April	10 May	20 May
2019	f	C-A	6 March	21 April	30 May	9 June
2020*	e d	A-B	26 February	12 April	21 May	31 May
2021	c	B-C	17 February	4 April	13 May	23 May
2022	b	C-A	2 March	17 April	26 May	5 June
2023	A	A-B	22 February	9 April	18 May	28 May
2024*	g f	B-C	14 February	31 March	9 May	19 May
2025	e	C-A	5 March	20 April	29 May	8 June
2026	d	A-B	18 February	5 April	14 May	24 May
2027	c	B-C	10 February	28 March	6 May	16 May
2028*	b A	C-A	1 March	16 April	25 May	4 June
2029	g	A-B	14 February	1 April	10 May	20 May
2030	f	B-C	6 March	21 April	30 May	9 June
2031	e	C-A	26 February	13 April	22 May	1 June
2032*	d c	A-B	11 February	28 March	6 May	16 May
2033	b	B-C	2 March	17 April	26 May	5 June
2034	A	C-A	22 February	9 April	18 May	28 May
2035	g	A-B	7 February	25 March	3 May	13 May
2036*	fe	B-C	27 February	13 April	22 May	1 June
2037	d	C-A	18 February	5 April	14 May	24 May
2038	c	A-B	10 March	25 April	3 June	13 June
2039	b	B-C	23 February	10 April	19 May	29 May

^{*} Leap Years

Before Lent		After Easter Time		First Sunday of Advent	
Up Until	Weeks	From	From Week	7 Idvelle	
16 February	6	24 May	8	28 November	
8 March	9	13 June	11	27 November	
21 February	7	28 May	8	2 December	
12 February	5	20 May	7	1 December	
4 March	8	9 June	10	30 November	
17 February	6	25 May	8	29 November	
9 February	5	16 May	7	27 November	
28 February	8	5 June	9	3 December	
13 February	6	21 May	7	2 December	
5 March	8	10 June	10	1 December	
25 February	7	1 June	9	29 November	
16 February	6	24 May	8	28 November	
1 March	8	6 June	10	27 November	
21 February	7	29 May	8	3 December	
13 February	6	20 May	7	1 December	
4 March	8	9 June	10	30 November	
17 February	6	25 May	8	29 November	
9 February	5	17 May	7	28 November	
29 February	8	5 June	9	3 December	
13 February	6	21 May	7	2 December	
5 March	8	10 June	10	1 December	
25 February	7	2 June	9	30 November	
10 February	5	17 May	7	28 November	
1 March	8	6 June	10	27 November	
21 February	7	29 May	8	3 December	
6 February	5	14 May	6	2 December	
26 February	7	2 June	9	30 November	
17 February	6	25 May	8	29 November	
9 March	9	14 June	11	28 November	
22 February	7	30 May	9	27 November	

If it is not sung, it is to be recited by everybody together or by two choirs responding one to the other.

The Universal Prayer

69. In the Universal Prayer or Prayer of the Faithful, the people respond in some sense to the Word of God which they have received in faith and, exercising the office of their baptismal Priesthood, offer prayers to God for the salvation of all. It is desirable that there usually be such a form of prayer in Masses celebrated with the people, so that petitions may be offered for holy Church, for those who govern with authority over us, for those weighed down by various needs, for all humanity, and for the salvation of the whole world.⁶⁶

70. The series of intentions is usually to be:

- a) for the needs of the Church;
- b) for public authorities and the salvation of the whole world;
- c) for those burdened by any kind of difficulty;
- d) for the local community.

Nevertheless, in any particular celebration, such as a Confirmation, a Marriage, or at a Funeral, the series of intentions may be concerned more closely with the particular occasion.

71. It is for the Priest Celebrant to regulate this prayer from the chair. He himself begins it with a brief introduction, by which he calls upon the faithful to pray, and likewise he concludes it with an oration. The intentions announced should be sober, be composed with a wise liberty and in few words, and they should be expressive of the prayer of the entire community.

They are announced from the ambo or from another suitable place, by the Deacon or by a cantor, a reader, or one of the lay faithful.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Cf. Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy, Sacrosanctum Concilium, no. 53.

⁶⁷ Cf. Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instruction, Inter Oecumenici, September 26, 1964, no. 56: Acta Apostolicae Sedis 56 (1964), p. 890.

Directory for Masses With Children

Congregation for Divine Worship 1973

Introduction

- 1. The Church must show special concern for baptized children who have yet to be fully initiated through the Sacraments of Confirmation and Eucharist as well as for children who have only recently been admitted to Holy Communion. Today the circumstances in which children grow up are not favourable to their spiritual progress. [1] In addition parents sometimes scarcely fulfil the obligations they accepted at the Baptism of their children to bring them up as Christians.
- 2. In the upbringing of children in the Church a special difficulty arises from the fact that liturgical celebrations, especially the Eucharist, cannot fully exercise their inherent pedagogical force upon children. [2] Although the vernacular may now be used at Mass, still the words and signs have not been sufficiently adapted to the capacity of children.

In fact, even in daily life children do not always understand all their experiences with adults but rather may find them boring. It cannot therefore be expected of the liturgy that everything must always be intelligible to them. Nonetheless, we may fear spiritual harm if over the years children repeatedly experience in the Church things that are barely comprehensible: recent psychological study has established how profoundly children are formed by the religious experience of infancy and early childhood, because of the special religious receptivity proper to those years. [3]

- 3. The Church follows its Master, who "put His arms around the children . . . and blessed them" (Mk 10:16). It cannot leave children in the condition described. Vatican Council II had spoken in the Constitution on the Liturgy about the need of liturgical adaptation for various groups. [4] Soon afterwards, especially in the first Synod of Bishops held in Rome in 1967, the Church began to consider how participation by children could be made easier. On the occasion of the Synod, the President of the Concilium for the Implementation of the Constitution on the Liturgy said explicitly that it could not be a matter of "creating some entirely special rite but rather of retaining, shortening, or omitting some elements or of making a better selection of texts." [5]
- 4. All the details of Eucharistic celebration with a congregation were determined in the *General Instruction of the revised Roman Missal* published in 1969. Then this Congregation began to prepare a special *Directory for Masses with Children*, as a supplement to the *General Instruction*. This was done in response to repeated petitions from the entire Catholic world and with the cooperation of men and women specialists from almost every nation.

5. Like the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, this *Directory* reserves some adaptations to the conferences of bishops or to individual bishops. [6]

Some adaptations of the Mass may be necessary for children in a given country but cannot be included in a general directory. In accord with the *Constitution on the Liturgy* art. 40, the conferences of bishops are to propose such adaptations to the Apostolic See for introduction into the liturgy with its consent.

- 6. The Directory is concerned with children who have not yet entered the period of preadolescence. It does not speak directly of children who are physically or mentally handicapped, because a broader adaptation is sometimes necessary for them. [7] Nevertheless, the following norms may also be applied to the handicapped, with the necessary changes.
- 7. The first chapter of the *Directory* (nos. 8-15) gives a kind of foundation by considering the different ways in which children are introduced to the Eucharistic Liturgy. The second chapter briefly treats Masses with adults in which children also take part (nos. 16-19). Finally, the third chapter (nos. 20-54) treats at greater length Masses with children in which only some adults take part.

Chapter I

The Introduction of Children to the Eucharistic Celebration

- 8. A fully Christian life is inconceivable without participation in the liturgical services in which the faithful, gathered into a single assembly, celebrate the paschal mystery. Therefore, the religious initiation of children must be in harmony with this purpose. [8] The Church baptizes children and therefore, relying on the gifts conferred by this sacrament, it must be concerned that once baptized they grow in communion with Christ and each other. The sign and pledge of that communion is participation in the Eucharistic table, for which children are being prepared or led to a deeper realization of its meaning. This Liturgical and Eucharistic formation may not be separated from their general education, both human and Christian; indeed it would be harmful if their liturgical formation lacked such a basis.
- 9. For this reason all who have a part in the formation of children should consult and work together toward one objective: that even if children already have some feeling for God and the things of God, they may also experience in proportion to their age and personal development the human values that are present in the Eucharistic Celebration. These values include the community activity, exchange of greetings, capacity to listen and to seek and grant pardon, expression of gratitude, experience of symbolic actions, a meal of friendship, and festive celebration. [9]
- Eucharistic catechesis, dealt with in no. 12, should develop such human values. Then, depending on their age and their psychological and social situation, children will gradually open their minds to the perception of Christian values and the celebration of the mystery of Christ. [10]

10. The Christian family has the greatest role in instilling these Christian and human values. [11] Thus Christian education, provided by parents and other educators, should be strongly encouraged in relation to the liturgical formation of children as well.

By reason of the duty in conscience freely accepted at the baptism of their children, parents are bound to teach them gradually how to pray. This they do by praying with them each day and by introducing them to prayers said privately. [12] If children, prepared in this way even from their early years, take part in the Mass with their family when they wish, they will easily begin to sing and to pray in the Liturgical community and indeed will already have some initial idea of the Eucharistic Mystery.

If the parents are weak in faith but still wish their children to receive Christian formation, they should be urged at least to communicate to their children the human values mentioned already and, when the occasion arises, to participate in meetings of parents and in non-Eucharistic celebrations held with children.

11. The Christian communities to which the individual families belong or in which the children live also have a responsibility toward children baptized in the Church. By giving witness to the Gospel, living communal charity, and actively celebrating the mysteries of Christ, the Christian community is an excellent school of Christian and liturgical formation for the children who live in it.

Within the Christian community, godparents or other persons noted for their dedicated service can, out of apostolic zeal, contribute greatly to the necessary catechesis in the case of families that fail in their obligation toward the children's Christian upbringing.

Preschool programs, Catholic schools, and various kinds of associations for children serve these same ends in a special way.

12. Even in the case of children, the Liturgy itself always exerts its own inherent power to instruct. [13] Yet within religious-education programs in the schools and parishes the necessary importance should be given to catechesis on the Mass. [14] This catechesis should be directed to the child's active, conscious, and authentic participation. [15] "Suited to children's age and capabilities, it should by means of the main rites and prayers of the Mass, aim at conveying its meaning, including what relates to taking part in the Church's life." [16] This is especially true of the text of the Eucharistic Prayer and of the acclamations by which the children take part in this prayer.

The catechesis preparing children for first communion calls for special mention. In it they should learn not only the truths of faith regarding the Eucharist but also how from First Communion on -- after being prepared according to their capacity for penance -- they can as full members of Christ's Body take part actively with the people of God in the Eucharist, sharing in the Lord's table and the community of their brothers and sisters.

13. Various kinds of celebrations may also play a major role in the liturgical formation of children and in their preparation for the Church's liturgical life. By the very fact of such celebrations children easily come to appreciate some liturgical elements, for example,

greetings, silence, and common praise (especially when this is sung together). But care must be taken that the instructive element does not become dominant in these celebrations.

- 14. Depending on the capacity of the children, the word of God should have a greater place in these celebrations. In fact, as the children's spiritual capacity develops, celebrations of the word of God in the strict sense should be held frequently, especially during Advent and Lent. [17] These will help greatly to develop in the children an appreciation of the word of God.
- 15. While all that has been said remains true, the final purpose of all Liturgical and Eucharistic Formation must be a greater conformity to the Gospel in the daily life of the children.

Chapter 2

Masses With Adults in Which Children Also Participate

16. In many places parish Masses are celebrated, especially on Sundays and holy days, at which a good many children take part along with the large number of adults. On such occasions the witness of adult believers can have a great effect upon the children. Adults can in turn benefit spiritually from experiencing the part that the children have within the Christian community. The Christian spirit of the family is greatly fostered when children take part in these Masses together with their parents and other family members.

Infants who as yet are unable or unwilling to take part in the Mass may be brought in at the end of Mass to be blessed together with the rest of the community. This may be done, for example, if parish helpers have been taking care of them in separate areas.

17. Nevertheless, in Masses of this kind it is necessary to take great care that the children present do not feel neglected because of their inability to participate or to understand what happens and what is proclaimed in the celebration. Some account should be taken of their presence: for example, by speaking to them directly in the introductory comments (as at the beginning and the end of Mass) and at some point in the homily.

Sometimes, moreover, if the place itself and the nature of the community permit, it will be appropriate to celebrate the Liturgy of the Word, including a homily, with the children in a separate, but not too distant, room. Then, before the Eucharistic Liturgy begins, the children are led to the place where the adults have meanwhile celebrated their own Liturgy of the Word.

- 18. It may also be very helpful to give some task to the children. They may, for example, bring forward the gifts or perform one or other of the songs of the Mass.
- 19. If the number of children is large, it may at times be suitable to plan the Mass so that it corresponds more closely to the needs of the children. In this case the homily should be directed to them but in such a way that adults may also benefit from it. Wherever the bishop permits, in addition to the adaptations already provided in the Order of the Mass,

one or other of the particular adaptations described later in the Directory may be employed in a Mass celebrated with adults in which children also participate.

Chapter 3 Masses With Children in Which Only a Few Adults Participate

20. In addition to the Masses in which children take part with their parents and other family members (which are not always possible everywhere), Masses with children in which only a few adults take part are recommended, especially during the week. From the beginning of the Liturgical Reform it has been clear to everyone that some adaptations are necessary in these Masses. [18]

Such adaptations, but only those of a more general kind, will be considered later (nos. 38-54).

21. It is always necessary to keep in mind that these Eucharistic Celebrations must lead children toward the celebration of Mass with adults, especially in the Masses at which the Christian community must come together on Sundays. [19] Thus, apart from adaptations that are necessary because of the children's age, the result should not be entirely special rites, markedly different from the Order of Mass celebrated with a congregation. [20] The purpose of the various elements should always correspond with what is said in the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal* on individual points, even if at times for pastoral reasons an absolute *identity* cannot be insisted upon.

1. Offices and Ministries in the Celebration

22. The principles of active and conscious participation are in a sense even more significant for Masses celebrated with children. Every effort should therefore be made to increase this participation and to make it more intense. For this reason as many children as possible should have special parts in the celebration: for example,; preparing the place and the altar (see no. 29), acting as cantor (see no. 24), singing in a choir, playing musical instruments (see no. 32), proclaiming the readings (see nos. 24 and 47), responding during the homily (see no. 48), reciting the intentions of the general intercessions, bringing the gifts to the altar, and performing similar activities in accord with the usage of various peoples (see no. 34).

To encourage participation, it will sometimes be helpful to have several additions, for example, the insertion of motives for giving thanks before the priest begins the dialogue of the preface.

In all this, it should be kept in mind that external activities will be fruitless and even harmful if they do not serve the internal participation of the children. Thus religious silence has its importance even in Masses with children (see no. 37). The children should not be allowed to

forget that all the forms of participation reach their high point in Eucharistic Communion, when the body and blood of Christ are received as spiritual nourishment. [21]

23. It is the responsibility of the priest who celebrates with children to make the celebration festive, familial, and meditative. [22] Even more than in Masses with adults, the priest is the one to create this kind of attitude, which depends on his personal preparation and his manner of acting and speaking with others.

The priest should be concerned above all about the dignity, clarity, and simplicity of his actions and gestures. In speaking to the children he should express himself so that he will be easily understood, while avoiding any childish style of speech.

The free use of introductory comments [23] will lead children to a genuine liturgical participation, but these should be more than mere explanatory remarks.

It will help him to reach the hearts of the children if the priest sometimes expresses the invitation in his own words, for example, at the penitential rite, the prayer over the gifts, the Lord's Prayer, the sign of peace, and communion.

24. Since the Eucharist is always the action of the entire ecclesial community, the participation of at least some adults is desirable. These should be present not as monitors but as participants, praying with the children and helping them to the extent necessary.

With the consent of the pastor or rector of the church, one of the adults may speak to the children after the gospel, especially if the priest finds it difficult to adapt himself to the mentality of children. In this matter the norms soon to be issued by the Congregation for the Clergy should be observed.

Even in Masses with children attention is to be paid to the diversity of ministries so that the Mass may stand out clearly as the celebration of the community. [24] For example, readers and cantors, whether children or adults, should be employed. In this way a variety of voices will keep the children from becoming bored.

2. Place and Time of Celebration

25. The primary place for the Eucharistic celebration for children is the church. Within the church, however, a space should be carefully chosen, if available, that will be suited to the number of participants. It should be a place where the children can act with a feeling of ease according to the requirements of a living Liturgy that is suited to their age.

If the church does not satisfy these demands, it will sometimes be suitable to celebrate the Eucharist with children outside a place of worship. But in that case the place chosen should be appropriate and worthy of celebration. [25]

26. The time of day chosen for Masses with children should correspond to the circumstances of their lives so that they may be most open to hearing the word of God and to celebrate the Eucharist.

27. Weekday Mass in which children participate can certainly be celebrated with greater effect and less danger of boredom if it does not take place every day (for example, in boarding schools). Moreover, preparation can be more careful if there is a longer interval between diverse celebrations. [Notitia 1]

Sometimes it will be preferable to have common prayer, to which the children may contribute spontaneously, or else a common meditation, or a celebration of the word of God. These are ways of continuing the Eucharistic celebrations already held and of leading to a deeper participation in subsequent celebrations.

28. When the number of children who celebrate the Eucharist together is very great, attentive and conscious participation becomes more difficult. Therefore, if possible, several groups should be formed; these should not be set up rigidly according to age but with regard for the children's progress in religious formation and catechetical preparation.

During the week such groups may be invited to the sacrifice of the Mass on different days.

3. Preparation for the Celebration

29. Each Eucharistic celebration with the children should be carefully prepared beforehand, especially with regard to the prayers, songs, readings, and intentions of the general intercessions. This should be done in discussion with the adults and with the children who will have a special ministry in these Masses. If possible, some of the children should take part in preparing and ornamenting the place of celebration and preparing the chalice with the paten and the cruets. Presupposing the appropriate internal participation, such activity will help to develop the spirit of community celebration.

4. Singing and Music

30. Singing must be given great importance in all celebrations, but it is to be especially encouraged in every way for Masses celebrated with children, in view of their special affinity for music. [26] The culture of various peoples and the capabilities of the children present should be taken into account.

If possible, the acclamations should be sung by the children rather than recited, especially the acclamations that form part of the Eucharistic prayer.

- 31. To facilitate the children's participation in singing the *Gloria*, *Credo*, *Sanctus*, and *Agnus Dei*, it is permissible to use with the melodies appropriate vernacular texts, accepted by competent authority, even if these do not correspond exactly to the liturgical texts. [27]
- 32. The use of "musical instruments can add a great deal" in Masses with children, especially if they are played by the children themselves. [28] The playing of instruments will help sustain the singing or to encourage the reflection of the children; sometimes in their own fashion instruments express festive joy and the praise of God.

Care should always be taken, however, that the musical accompaniment does not overpower the singing or become a distraction rather than a help to the children. Music

should correspond to the purpose intended for the different periods at which it is played during the Mass.

With these precautions and with due and special discretion, recorded music may also be used in Masses with children, in accord with norms established by the conferences of bishops.

5. Gestures

33. In view of the nature of the liturgy as an activity of the entire person and in view of the psychology of children, participation by means of gestures and posture should be strongly encouraged in Masses with children, with due regard for age and local customs. Much depends not only on the actions of the priest, [29] but also on the manner in which the children conduct themselves as a community.

If, in accord with the norm of the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, [30] a conference of bishops adapts the congregation's actions at Mass to the mentality of a people, it should take the special condition of children into account or should decide on adaptations that are for children only.

34. Among the actions that are considered under this heading, processions and other activities that involve physical participation deserve special mention.

The children's entering in procession with the priest can serve to help them to experience a sense of the communion that is thus being created. [31] The participation of at least some children in the procession with the Book of the Gospels makes clear the presence of Christ announcing the word to his people. The procession of children with the chalice and the gifts expresses more clearly the value and meaning of the preparation of the gifts. The Communion procession, if properly arranged, helps greatly to develop the children's devotion.

6. Visual Elements

35. The liturgy of the Mass contains many visual elements and these should be given great prominence with children. This is especially true of the particular visual elements in the course of the liturgical year, for example, the veneration of the cross, the Easter candle, the lights on the feast of the Presentation of the Lord, and the variety of colors and liturgical appointments.

In addition to the visual elements that belong to the celebration and to the place of celebration, it is appropriate to introduce other elements that will permit children to perceive visually the wonderful works of God in creation and redemption and thus support their prayer. The liturgy should never appear as something dry and merely intellectual.

36. For the same reason, the use of art work prepared by the children themselves may be useful, for example, as illustrations of a homily, as visual expressions of the intentions of the general intercessions, or as inspirations to reflection.

7. Silence

37. Even in Masses with children "silence should be observed at the designated times as part of the celebration" [32] lest too great a place be given to external action. In their own way children are genuinely capable of reflection. They need some guidance, however, so that they will learn how, in keeping with the different moments of the Mass (for example, after the homily or after communion [33]), to recollect themselves, meditate briefly, or praise God and pray to Him in their hearts. [34]

Besides this, with even greater care than in Masses with adults, the liturgical texts should be proclaimed intelligibly and unhurriedly, with the necessary pauses.

8. Parts of the Mass

- 38. The general structure of the Mass, which "is made up as it were of the liturgy of the word and the liturgy of the Eucharist," should always be maintained, as should certain rites to open and conclude the celebration. [35] Within individual parts of the celebration, the adaptations that follow seem necessary if children are truly to experience, in their own way and according to the psychological patterns of childhood, "the mystery of faith . . . by means of rites and prayers." [36]
- 39. Some rites and texts should never be adapted for children lest the difference between Masses with children and the Masses with adults becomes too pronounced. [37] these are "the acclamations and the responses to the priest's greeting," [38] the Lord's Prayer, and the Trinitarian formulary at the end of the blessing with which the priest concludes the Mass. It is urged, moreover, that children should become accustomed to the Nicene Creed little by little, the right to use the Apostles' Creed indicated in no. 49 remaining intact.

a) Introductory Rites

40. The introductory rite of Mass has as its purpose "that the faithful coming together take on the form of a community and prepare themselves to listen to God's word and celebrate the Eucharist properly." [39] Therefore every effort should be made to create this disposition in the children and not to jeopardize it by any excess of rites in this part of Mass.

It is sometimes proper to omit one or other element of the introductory rite or perhaps to expand one of the elements. There should always be at least some introductory element, which is completed by the opening prayer. In choosing individual elements, care should be taken that each one be used from time to time and that none be entirely neglected.

b) Reading and Explanation of the Word of God

- 41. Since readings taken from holy Scripture "form the main part of the liturgy of the word," [40] even in Masses celebrated with children biblical reading should never be omitted.
- 42. With regard to the number of readings on Sundays and holy days, the decrees of the conferences of bishops are to be observed. If three or even two readings appointed on

Sundays or weekdays can be understood by children only with difficulty, it is permissible to read two or only one of them, but the reading of the gospel should never be omitted.

- 43. If all the readings assigned to the day seem to be unsuited to the capacity of the children, it is permissible to choose readings or a reading either from the Lectionary of the Roman Missal or directly from the Bible, but taking into account the liturgical seasons. It is recommended, moreover, that the individual conferences of bishops see to the composition of lectionaries for Masses with children.
- If, because of the limited capabilities of the children, it seems necessary to omit one or other verse of biblical reading, this should be done cautiously and in such a way "that the meaning of the text or the intent and, as it were, style of the Scriptures are not distorted."

 [41]
- 44. In the choice of readings the criterion to be followed is the quality rather than the quantity of the texts from the Scriptures. A shorter reading is not as such always more suited to children than a lengthy reading. Everything depends on the spiritual advantage that the reading can bring to the children.
- 45. In the biblical texts "God is speaking to his people . . . and Christ is present to the faithful through his own word." [42] Paraphrases of Scripture should therefore be avoided. On the other hand, the use of translations that may already exist for the catechesis of children and that are accepted by the competent authority is recommended.
- 46. Verses of psalms, carefully selected in accord with the understanding of children, or singing in the form of psalmody or the *Alleluia* with a simple verse should be sung between the readings. The children should always have a part in this singing, but sometimes a reflective silence may be substituted for the singing.

If only a single reading is chosen, there may be singing after the homily.

47. All the elements that will help to explain the readings should be given great consideration so that the children may make the biblical readings their own and may come more and more to appreciate the value of God's word.

Among these elements are the introductory comments which may precede the readings [43] and help the children to listen better and more fruitfully, either by explaining the context or by introducing the text itself. In interpreting and illustrating the readings from the Scriptures in the Mass on a saint's day, an account of the saint's life may be given, not only in the homily but even before the readings in the form of a commentary.

When the text of the readings lends itself to this, it may be helpful to have the children read it with parts distributed among them, as is provided for the reading of the Lord's passion during Holy Week.

48. The homily explaining the word of God should be given great prominence in all Masses with children. Sometimes the homily intended for children should become a dialogue with them, unless it is preferred that they should listen in silence.

49. If the profession of faith occurs at the end of the liturgy of the word, the Apostles' Creed may be used with children, especially because it is part of their catechetical formation.

c) Presidential Prayers

- 50. The priest is permitted to choose from the Roman Missal texts of presidential prayers more suited to children, keeping in mind the liturgical season, so that he may truly associate the children with himself.
- 51. Since these prayers were composed for adult Christians, however, the principle simply of choosing from among them does not serve the purpose of having the children regard the prayers as an expression of their own life and religious experience. [44] If this is the case, the text of prayers of the Roman Missal may be adapted to the needs of children, but this should be done in such a way that, preserving the purpose of the prayer and to some extent its substance as well, the priest avoids anything that is foreign to the literary genre of a presidential prayer, such as moral exhortations or a childish manner of speech.
- 52. The Eucharistic prayer is of the greatest importance in the Eucharist celebrated with children because it is the high point of the entire celebration. [45] Much depends on the manner in which the priest proclaims this prayer [46] and on the way the children take part by listening and making their acclamations.

The disposition of mind required for this central part of the celebration and the calm and reverence with which everything is done must make the children as attentive as possible. Their attention should be on the real presence of Christ on the altar under the elements of bread and wine, on his offering, on the thanksgiving through Him and with Him and in Him, and on the Church's offering, which is made during the prayer and by which the faithful offer themselves and their lives with Christ to the eternal Father in the Holy Spirit.

For the present, the four Eucharistic prayers approved by the supreme authority for Masses with adults and introduced into liturgical use are to be employed until the Apostolic See makes other provision for Masses with children.

d) Rites Before Communion

53. When the Eucharistic prayer has ended, the Lord's Prayer, the breaking of bread, and the invitation to communion should always follow, [47] that is, the elements that have the principal significance in the structure of this part of the Mass.

e) Communion and the Following Rites

54. Everything should be done so that the children who are properly disposed and who have already been admitted to the Eucharist may go to the holy table calmly and with recollection and thus take part fully in the Eucharistic mystery. If possible, there should be singing, suited to the children, during the communion procession. [48]

The invitation that precedes the final blessing [49] are important in Masses with children. Before they are dismissed they need some repetition and application of what they have

heard, but this should be done in a very few words. In particular, this is the appropriate time to express the connection between the liturgy and life.

At least sometimes, depending on the liturgical seasons and the different circumstances in the life of the children, the priest should use the richer forms of blessing, but he should always retain the Trinitarian formula with the sign of the cross at the end. [50]

Conclusion

55. The contents of the directory are intended to help-children readily and joyfully to encounter Christ together in the Eucharistic celebration and to stand with Him in the presence of the Father. [51] If they are formed by conscious and active participation in the Eucharistic sacrifice and meal, they should learn day by day, at home and away from home, to proclaim Christ to others among their family and among their peers, by living the "faith, which expresses itself through love" (Gal 5:6).

This Directory was prepared by the Congregation for Divine Worship. On October 22, 1973, the Supreme Pontiff, Paul VI, approved and confirmed it and ordered that it be made public.

From the office of the Congregation for Divine Worship, November 1, 1973, the Solemnity of All Saints.

By special mandate of the Supreme Pontiff.

+ Jean Cardinal Villot Secretary of State

+ A. Bugnini

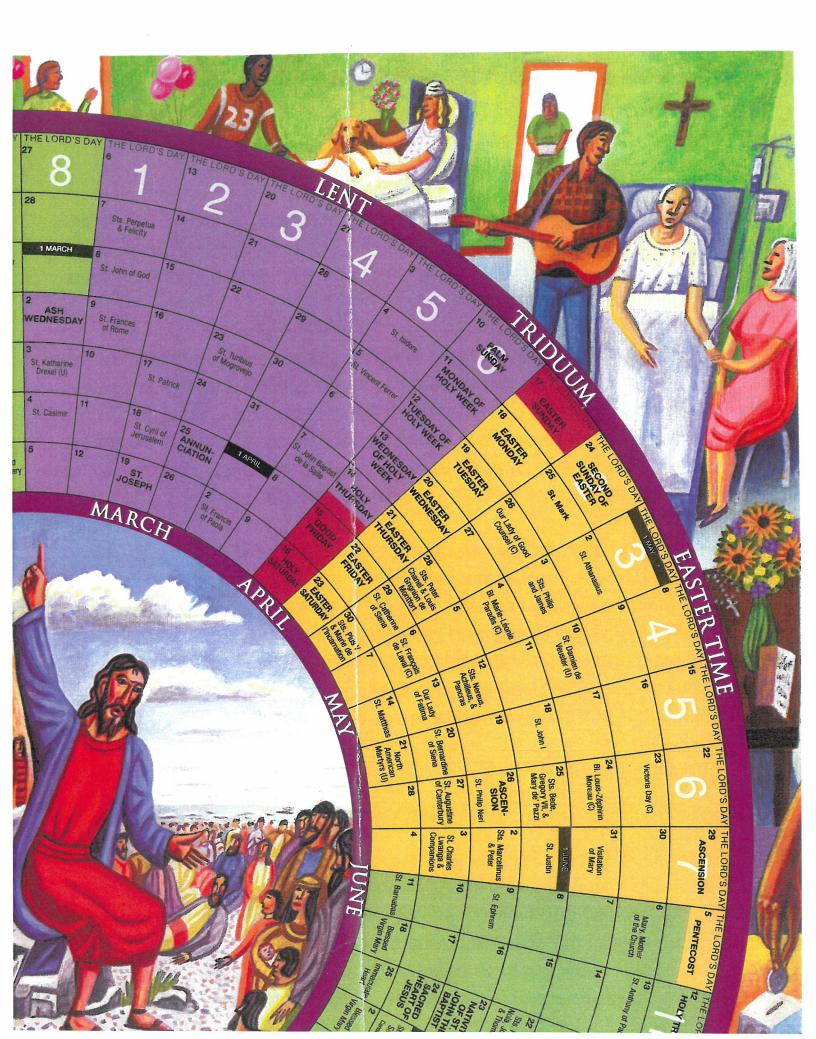
Titular Archbishop of Diocletiana Secretary of the Congregation for Divine Worship

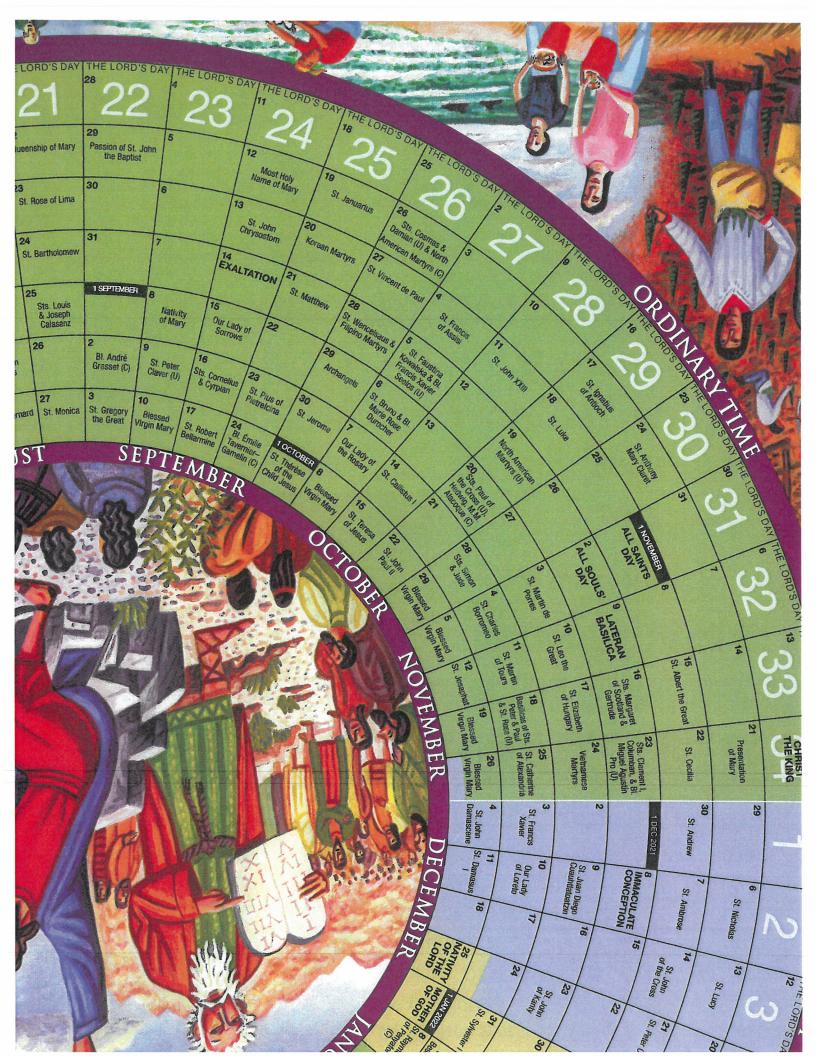
- 1. See Sacred Congregation for the Clergy, General Catechetical Directory no. 5: Acta Apostolicae Sedis 64 (1972) 101-102.
- 2. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 33.
- 3. See Sacred Congregation for the Clergy, General Catechetical Directory no. 78.
- 4. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 38. See also Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship, Instr. Actio pastoralis, 15 May 1969.
- 5. "De Liturgia in prima Synodo Episcoporum": Notitiae 3 (1967) 368.
- 6. See nos. 19, 32, 33 of this Directory.
- 7. See the Order of Mass with deaf and mute children of German-speaking regions approved, that is, confirmed by this Congregation, 26 June 1970.
- 8. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 14, 19.
- $9. \, {\sf See \, Sacred \, Congregation \, for \, the \, Clergy}, \, {\it General \, Catechetical \, Directory \, no. \, 25}.$
- 10. See Gravissimum educationis no. 2.
- 11. See ibid. no. 3: Acta Apostolicae Sedis 58 (1966) 731.
- 12. See Sacred Congregation for the Clergy, General Catechetical Directory no. 78.
- 13. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 33.

- 14. See Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instr. Eucharisticum Mysterium, 25 May 1967, no. 14.
- 15. See Sacred Congregation for the Clergy, General Catechetical Directory no. 25.
- 16. See Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instr. *Eucharisticum Mysterium* no. 14. Sacred Congregation for the Clergy, *General Catechetical Directory* no. 57.
- 17. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 35, 4.
- 18. See no. 3 of this Directory.
- 19. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 42 and 106.
- 20. See "De Liturgia in prima Synodo Episcoporium": Notitiae 3 (1967) 368.
- 21. See GIRM no. 56.

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- 22. See no. 37 of this Directory.
- 23. See GIRM no. 11.
- 24. See Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 28.
- 25. See GIRM no. 253.
- 26. See GIRM no. 19.
- 27. See Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instr. Musicam Sacram, 5 March 1967, no. 55.
- 28. Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instr. Musicam Sacram no. 62.
- 29. See no. 23 of this Directory.
- 30. See GIRM no. 21.
- 31. See GIRM no. 24.
- 32. GIRM no. 23.
- 33. See Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instr. Eucharisticum Mysterium no. 38.
- 34. See GIRM no. 23.
- 35. GIRM no. 8.
- 36. Sacrosanctum Concilium art. 48.
- 37. See no. 21 of this Directory.
- 38. GIRM no. 15.
- 39. GIRM no. 24.
- 40. GIRM no. 33.
- 41. Roman Missal, Lectionary for Mass, Introduction no. 7 d.
- 42. GIRM no. 33.
- 43. See GIRM no. 11.
- 44. See Consilium, Instr. on translations of liturgical texts for celebrations with a congregation, 25 Jan. 1969, no. 20.
- 45. See GIRM no. 54.
- 46. See nos. 23 and 37 of this Directory.
- 47. See no. 23 of this Directory.
- 48. See Sacred Congregation of Rites, Instr. Musicam Sacram no. 32
- 49. See GIRM no. 11.
- 50. See no. 39 of this Directory.
- 51. See Roman Missal, Eucharistic Prayer II.





Liturgical Year

Seasons:	Advent
	Christmas
	Ordinary Time
	Lent
	Triduum
	Easter
	Ordinary Time
Saints: Sancto	oral Cycle
	Solemnities
	Feasts
	Memorials
Marian Cycle	
Man and State	

Cultural / Local

Order of Days

Solemnity 3 readings: Old Testament

New Testament

Gospel

Gloria

Feast 2 readings: Old or New Testament

Gospel

Gloria

Memorial Obligatory may have special readings – 2 readings: Old or New

Testament

Gospel

Optional readings of the day

Canon 1246, §2 - Holy Days of Obligation

On December 13, 1991 the members of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops of the United States of America made the following general decree concerning holy days of obligation for Latin Rite Catholics:

In addition to Sunday, the days to be observed as holy days of obligation in the Latin Rite dioceses of the United States of America, in conformity with canon 1246, are as follows:

January 1, the solemnity of Mary, Mother of God

Thursday of the Sixth Week of Easter, the solemnity of the Ascension

August 15, the solemnity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

November 1, the solemnity of All Saints

December 8, the solemnity of the Immaculate Conception

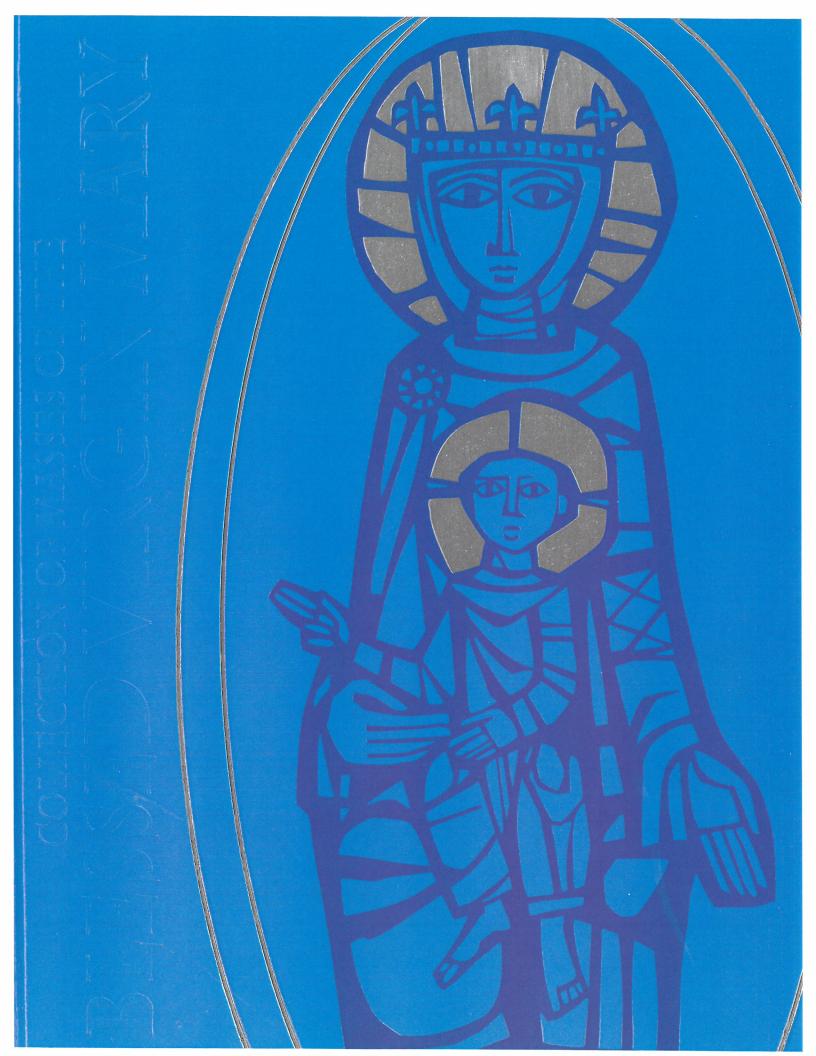
December 25, the solemnity of the Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ

Whenever January 1, the solemnity of Mary, Mother of God, or August 15, the solemnity of the Assumption, or November 1, the solemnity of All Saints, falls on a Saturday or on a Monday, the precept to attend Mass is abrogated.

This decree of the Conference of Bishops was approved and confirmed by the Apostolic See by a decree of the Congregation for Bishops (Prot. N. 296/84), signed by Bernardin Cardinal Gantin, Prefect of the Congregation, and dated July 4, 1992.

As President of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, I hereby declare that the effective date of this decree for all the Latin Rite dioceses of the United States of America will be January 1, 1993, the solemnity of Mary, Mother of God.

Given at the offices of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington, DC, November 17, 1992.





Hispanic Feasts and Marian Days

<u>Country</u> <u>Date</u> <u>Name of Feast</u>

Argentina May 8 Our Lady of Lujan

Bolivia February 2 Bienaventurada Virgen María de Copacabana

Chile July 16 / 16 de julio Bienaventurada Virgen María del Carmen

(Mt.Carmel)

Columbia July 9/ 9 de julio Virgen María del Rosario de Chiquinquirá

Costa Rica August 2 / 2 de agosta Bienaventurada Virgen María de los Ángeles

Cuba September 8 Our Lady of Charity of Cobre

Ecuador Nov 21, 21 de noviembre Bienaventurada Virgen María de la Quinche

El Salvador August 6 / 6 de agosto El Salvador del Mundo

Guatemala Jan 15 / 15 de enero Santo Cristo de Esquipulas

Honduras February 3/3 de febrero Bienaventurada Virgen María de Suyapa

México Dec 12 / 12 de diciembre Bienaventurada Viren María de Guadalupe

Nicaragua Dec 8/8 de diciembre Purísima Concepción de María

Panamá December 8 Santa María La Antigua

Paraguay December 8 Asunción de la Bienaventurada Virgen María

Caacupe

Perú Oct 28 / 28 de octubre El Señor de los Milagros

Puerto Rico Nov 19 / 19 de noviembre Santa María, Madre de la Divina Providencia

Rep Dominicana Jan 21 / 21 de enero Bienaventurada Virgen María de Altagracia

Spain October 12 Our Lady of EL Pilar

Uruguay Nov 8 / 8 de noviembre Bienaventurada Virgen María de los Treinta y Tres

Oriéntales (33 Easterners)

Venezuela September 11 Our Lady of Coromoto