

The Missal

Changes from last year's section

For the Masses on the external solemnities of the Sacred Heart and the B.V.M. of the Rosary, and the votive Masses of the rogations, see Ordo. For the first Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the month, see 'JCHP', 'SH', and 'IH' in the section 'Abbreviations' (page vi). For details of Masses of the dead, see 'Rubrical Primer' (page viii).

Terminology

Throughout this Ordo, by a High Mass is understood a Mass sung with the assistance of Deacon and Subdeacon and by a Sung Mass a Mass sung without the assistance of Deacon and Subdeacon.

Changes in the 1962 Missal

- At a High Mass the celebrant no longer reads the Epistle and Gospel (or any other lesson) but listens while these are sung; seated at the sedilia for the Epistle (or any other lesson), standing at the altar as previously for the Gospel.
- The Confiteor is no longer said immediately before the people's Communion and hence the Celebrant does not say *Misereatur* and *Indulgentiam*.
- *Benedicamus Domino* does not now normally occur, being restricted to the evening Mass on Holy Thursday, Mass on Corpus Christi when followed by the procession and Mass on the opening and closing days of the Quarant'ore. On all other occasions, excepting Requiems, *Ite Missa est* is now said.
- At a Requiem Mass whenever the Absolutions follow the Last Gospel is omitted. The Creed is no longer said on Feasts of Doctors of the Church.

(*Ritus Servandus in Celebratione Missae*, VI 4, 5, 8. XII 4)

Sacred Music

- During High or Sung Mass nothing may be sung in the vernacular.
- If the Sanctus and Benedictus are sung in plainsong they are chanted without a break between them, otherwise the Benedictus is to be sung after the Consecration.
- During the Consecration all singing must cease, nor may the organ (or any other musical instrument) be played.
- The Communion antiphon is sung as the Celebrant distributes Holy Communion. If anything else is sung it is to follow the Communion antiphon.

(*De Sacra Musica* – Instruction of the Sacred Congregation of Rites on Sacred Music and Liturgy 3rd September 1958)

Votive Mass for an External Solemnity

The 'External Solemnity' of a feast is the celebration of it without the office, for the good of the faithful, on a Sunday, on or the day on which the feast is impeded.

External solemnities belong to the following feasts by right. In the below list, unless a Sunday is specified in brackets, the external solemnity may be celebrated on the Sunday before or after the proper feast day.

- The Feast of the Most Sacred Heart (3rd Sunday after Pentecost; listed in Ordo)
- The Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary (1st Sunday of October; listed in Ordo)
- The feast of a duly constituted principal patron.
- The anniversary of the dedication of the church in which the Mass is said.
- The titular feast of the church.
- The titular feast of the order or congregation to which the church belongs.
- The feast of the holy founder of the order of congregation.
- Any feast of the 1st or 2nd class which the local ordinary (i.e. in most cases, one's bishop) judges to be celebrated with an especially large attendance of the faithful.
- Any feast of the 1st or 2nd class that is connected with some special liturgical service that is transferred to a Sunday with the approval of the Holy See, only for the Mass connected with the special service.

Unless otherwise specified only two Masses are allowed for any one external solemnity, of which only one may be high or sung. Masses of External Solemnities are of the 2nd class: hence they may not be said on days of the first class.

(General Rubrics of Missal 356-361)

External solemnities on holydays of obligation in England and Wales

The Bishops of England and Wales have requested that any Holyday of Obligation in England and Wales that is transferred to a Sunday in the New Rite should likewise be celebrated on that same day in the Old Rite. Following a dubium from the LMS the Pontifical Commission Ecclesia Dei in its reply (N107/97 20 October 2008) confirmed that such an external solemnity is to be regulated according to the General Rubrics of the 1962 Missal (356-361). It further confirmed that it is legitimate to continue to celebrate the Mass and Office of these holydays on the days prescribed in the 1962 Calendar.

This year, the only transferred holydays are the Feast of Corpus Christi, which is transferred to the 11th June, and Feast of the Assumption, which is transferred to the 14th August. The external solemnities for these days are listed in the Ordo.

Votive Mass of the Blessed Sacrament on the Days Following Corpus Christi

Where, during the seven days following the Feast of Corpus Christi, a procession of the Blessed Sacrament is held, Mass of the Blessed Sacrament may be celebrated as a Votive Mass of II Class. Gloria, no Sequence, no Creed, Common Preface. (On the Sunday with Gloria and Creed, Preface of the Holy Trinity, no commemoration of the Sunday, no Sequence).

Two such occasions are allowed. This Mass may not be celebrated on days of the I Class.

(Rub. of 1962 Missal given after Corpus Christi)

Third class feasts displaced by other third-class feasts

The Mass of any third-class feast that is displaced by a higher-ranking third-class feast may be said instead of the higher-ranking third-class feast, with a commemoration of the higher-ranking feast at low Mass.

Mass of a Commemorated Saint on a IV Class Feria

Where on a IV Class Feria the commemoration of a Saint is ordered, the Mass of the commemorated Saint may be said ad lib instead of the Ferial Mass. Where two commemorations of Saints are ordered the Mass may be of either ad lib, but in this case a commemoration of the other Saint is made.

(Gen. Rub. Missal 302-303)

Commemorations

Commemorations are either privileged or ordinary.

Privileged commemorations are made in all Masses, and at Lauds and Vespers; ordinary commemorations are made only in Low Masses (and Conventual Masses) and at Lauds (but not Vespers).

The privileged commemorations are:

- of a Sunday,
- of a day of I Class,
- of a day within the Octave of Christmas,
- of the September Ember Days,
- of the Ferias of Advent, Lent and Passiontide,
- of the Greater Litanies (in Mass, no commemoration made in the Office).

All other commemorations are ordinary.

There are in addition certain Collects (with Secrets and Postcommunions) which are ordered to be said under one conclusion with the Collect, Secret and Postcommunion of the Mass. These added prayers referred to in this Calendar as 'commemorations', though not strictly such, are made in all Masses and are reckoned as only one prayer with the prayers of the Mass. Examples of such added prayers are those for the Pope, the Bishop and the propagation of the Faith. No mention is made of them in the Office.

- On days of the 1st class and in High or Sung Masses (non-conventual) only one commemoration, which must be privileged, is admitted.
- On Sundays of the 2nd class, and all other 2nd-class days that fall on a Sunday, only one commemoration is admitted: a privileged commemoration; or, if no privileged commemoration, an ordinary commemoration of a 2nd-class feast.
- On other days of the 2nd class only one commemoration is admitted.
- On days of 3rd or 4th class two commemorations (and not more) are admitted.

Prayers for the Supreme Pontiff, the Bishop and the Priest Himself

On the day of the coronation of the supreme pontiff, on its anniversary and on either the election, consecration or translation of the diocesan bishop (once as chosen by the bishop) for the conventual Mass in the cathedral is said the proper votive Mass, as a votive Mass of the 2nd class. This Mass is permitted on all days of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th class. If the anniversary is perpetually impeded it is permanently moved to the nearest day not so impeded. If it is accidentally impeded by the Nativity of OLJC, Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, or any day within the octave of these three feasts, a day in the Sacred Triduum, the Epiphany, the Ascension, the Most Holy Trinity, Corpus Christi, the Sacred Heart, OLJC the King or the Commemoration of all the Faithful Departed it is transferred to the nearest day not of I Class. If it is otherwise accidentally impeded the votive Mass is only commemorated for that year. On that day, when the votive Mass is to be said or commemorated in the cathedral, in all churches, or all churches of the diocese for the bishop's anniversary, the collect, secret and postcommunion for the supreme pontiff or bishop is to be added to all Masses (except requiems) under one conclusion with the collect etc of the Mass. The day on which this extra collect etc. is to be added for the universal Church or the diocese, where it can be ascertained, is indicated in this calendar.

On the anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood every priest may add the collect etc. for himself under one conclusion to the collect etc of the Mass (except a requiem Mass), provided that it is not the Nativity of OLJC etc. as listed above. When so impeded the collect etc. is transferred to the nearest day not so impeded.

(Gen. Rub. of Missal 343(c), 362-364, 449-450)

Feasts Proper to a Diocese and a Church

Feasts proper to a diocese include:

- the feast of the principal patron of the diocese (1st class),
- the feast of the secondary patron of the diocese (2nd class),
- the anniversary of the day of the dedication of the cathedral (1st class).
- However the feast of the titular of the cathedral is no longer, simply by virtue of its being the titular, observed throughout the diocese as a 1st-class feast

Feasts proper to a church include:

- the anniversary of the day of the Dedication of the Church, if consecrated (1st class),
- the Feast of the Titular of the Church, if consecrated or at least solemnly blessed (1st class).

(Gen. Rub. 40-47)

Mass on 5th and 7th Days within the Octave of the Nativity of OLJC

Those using a pre-1962 edition of the Roman Missal should note:

In these editions no formula is given for the 5th and 7th days within the octave of Nativity, since these days were formerly observed as the feasts of St Thomas B M and of St Silvester P C respectively. However, in the 1962 universal calendar these feasts were reduced to that given for 6th

day within the octave but with appropriate commemorations. (In England and Wales however the 5th day is observed as the feast of St Thomas with the rank of 1st class, as noted).