


NEW USER GUIDE

1. If you are using a phone or tablet to display this Mass, you may orient it in horizontal (landscape) mode to obtain the maximum size font, or, you may orient it in vertical (portrait) mode to see more text on the device's display.
2. The frame at the very top indicates both the title and the liturgical color for this Mass (such as: green, violet, gold, white, red, black, or rose). It may also contain observations about this particular Mass.
3. Each Mass contains the text of the unchanging part of the Mass, called the 'Ordinary,' and the changeable part (specific to this Mass), called the 'Proper' (the readings for the day). The latter's components are labeled and enclosed in frames, for instance:

INTROIT

4. The text is for both Low (read) and High (sung) Mass, but not Solemn High Mass (assisted by deacon and sub-deacon).
5. When a Sunday Mass is said on a weekday ("feria" day) the *Gloria* and *Credo* are omitted, and the "Common" Preface is usually said instead of the Preface of the Most Holy Trinity. (This instruction is also noted in the text.) In addition, the link provided for the Sprinkling Rite before a Sunday High Mass is not used on feria days.

6. Words spoken by the priest are prefaced with 'P: '.
7. The words of the servers are prefaced with 'S: '.
8. Responses which may be made by the congregation (with the servers) are highlighted – for instance - 'S: **Kýrie, eléison.**' This depends on local custom.
9. The symbol † means make the Sign of the Cross.
10. The letter '**N.**' represents a name to be inserted. (Such as one of the four Evangelists, the name of the Pope, the name of the local Bishop, and, the names of the living and dead whom we wish to commend to God at this Mass.)
11. *Italics* are used to indicate the words spoken by the priest when incensing occurs at High Mass.
12. The symbol  represents the minimum recommendation for the ringing of the bell. (Once again, local custom may include additional events for use of the bell.)
13. Guidance regarding where the priest's actions are happening is included to help you follow the Mass – for instance **AT THE FOOT OF THE ALTAR**, and **AT THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE ALTAR**. (It should be noted that, liturgically, the "right side" is actually to the right of Christ's right hand on the cross, but for ease of use this is called the "left side" as you face the altar.)
14. Instructions to **(Stand)**, **(Sit)**, or **(Kneel)** are in parentheses. (These, too, may vary by local custom. For instance, it may be the custom to kneel

throughout Low Mass except for the Gospel, Creed, and Last Gospel.)

15. The rules in effect in 1962 for the celebration of this form of the Mass are still in effect today. For that reason, Communion is received kneeling (unless disability precludes) and on the tongue. There are no Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion. And the communicant does not say "Amen" (because the priest says it).
16. The liturgical calendar is the calendar of 1962 with seasons for Epiphany, Septuagesima (pre-Lent), and Pentecost.
17. Unlike the calendar for the Mass of Paul VI, which has a three-year cycle of Sunday readings, and a two-year cycle for weekday readings, the 1962 calendar has only one year of Propers. This means that the readings for the Fourth Sunday after Pentecost, for example, are the same every year.
18. If you notice errors, please, report them to:

help@extraordinaryform.org