

# 2019 Liturgical Calendar Reminders for the Diocese of Manchester

**RCBM Office of Divine Worship**

The 2019 liturgical year begins on the First Sunday of Advent, December 2, 2018. This resource is not meant to replace the use of the *ordo* but is meant as a supplement. The official documents that guide the arrangement of the Church's liturgical year are the [Universal Norms on the Liturgical Year and the General Roman Calendar](#), and the [General Instruction of the Roman Missal](#). Below are certain highlights to these documents.

## Cycles - Lectionary for Mass

Sunday Cycle	YEAR C	2 December 2018 – 24 November 2019
Weekday Cycle	CYCLE I	14 January 2019 – 5 March 2019 10 June 2019 – 30 November 2019
Sunday Cycle	YEAR A	1 December 2019 – 22 November 2020

## The Liturgy of the Hours

2 December 2018 – 13 January 2019	Advent, Christmas	Vol. I
14 January – 5 March 2019	Ordinary Time, Weeks 1-8	Vol. III
6 March – 9 June 2019	Lent, Triduum, Easter	Vol. II
10 June – 3 August 2019	Ordinary Time, Weeks 10-17	Vol. III
4 August – 30 November 2019	Ordinary Time, Weeks 18-34	Vol. IV
1 December 2019 – 12 January 2020	Advent, Christmas	Vol. I

## Holy Days of Obligations in the United States

### Date

December 8, 2018 (Saturday)  
December 25, 2018 (Tuesday)  
January 1, 2019 (Tuesday)  
May 30, 2019 (Thursday)  
August 15, 2019 (Thursday)  
November 1, 2019 (Friday)

### Feast

The Immaculate Conception  
The Nativity of the Lord  
Mary, the Holy Mother of God\*  
The Ascension of the Lord\*  
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin\*  
All Saints\*

\*If this day falls on a Monday or Saturday (which is not the case this year), it is not a holy day of obligation.

## Regulations for Holy Days:

- Gloria and Creed are used; Funeral Masses are not allowed; Ritual masses are forbidden both for the Holy Day and its Vigil, thus marriages celebrated within Mass must use the Mass of the day with nuptial blessing and the readings may not be changed. Marriage Rite outside of Mass may be used with no restrictions.

## Calendar Advisories for 2019



**Solemnity of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus:** In 2019 since the Solemnity of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus is celebrated on June 28, 2019, the Memorial of Saint Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr, is omitted this year.

**Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles:** Since June 29, 2019 is the Solemnity of Saints Peter and Paul, Apostles, the Memorial of the Immaculate Heart of the Blessed Virgin Mary is omitted this year.

**Mass in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary:** Outside Advent, Christmas Time, Lent, and Easter Time, on Saturdays which have no commemoration having the rank of Obligatory Memorial or higher, a Mass in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary may be celebrated.

**Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary:** Since December 8, 2019, is the Second Sunday of Advent, the Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary is transferred to Monday, December 9, 2019. The obligation to attend Mass, however, does not transfer. The Optional Memorial of Saint Juan Diego Cuauhtlatotzin, December 9, is omitted this year.

**Parish Celebrations of Patronal Feasts and Anniversaries of Church Dedications:** Parishes are reminded that the Anniversary of Dedication of their church and the patronal feast of their church are celebrated as Solemnities for that community. Because these outrank Sundays in Ordinary Time, those celebrations can be moved to the Sunday of that week, as long as they are in Ordinary Time (*Norms Governing Liturgical Calendars*, § 58).

## Principal Celebrations of the Liturgical Year 2019

First Sunday of Advent	December 2, 2018
Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary	December 8, 2018 - <i>Holy day of Obligation</i> - Gloria and Creed are used; Funeral Masses not allowed.
The Nativity of the Lord (Christmas)	December 25, 2018 – <i>Holy day of Obligation</i> - In the Nicene Creed, at the words “and by the Holy Spirit... became man,” all genuflect at all Masses celebrating the Nativity of the Lord.
Solemnity of Mary, the Holy Mother of God	January 1, 2019 – <i>Holy day of Obligation</i> - Gloria and Creed are used; Funeral Masses are not allowed.
The Epiphany of the Lord	January 6, 2019 – <i>Solemnity</i>
The Baptism of the Lord	January 13, 2019 - <i>Ordinary time begins</i>
Ash Wednesday	March 6, 2019
RCIA Rite of Election for Catechumens	March 10, 2019 – St. Joseph Cathedral– 2:00 pm
Feast of St. Joseph	March 19, 2019 - <i>Tuesday</i> <i>Patron Saint of the Diocese of Manchester, celebrated as a Feast in parishes of RCBM, and as a solemnity only in those parishes bearing his name.</i>
Solemnity of the Annunciation of the Lord	March 25, 2019 - <i>Monday (genuflection at “and by the Holy Spirit”)</i>
Palm Sunday of the Passion of the Lord	April 14, 2019
Chrism Mass	Tuesday, April 16, 2019, 6:00 pm at St. Joseph Cathedral
Holy Thursday	April 18, 2019
Good Friday	April 19, 2019
Holy Saturday	April 20, 2019 <b><i>The sun will set at 7:33 pm in Manchester on this date. The Easter Vigil should begin after sunset.</i></b>
Easter Sunday	April 21, 2019

Principal Celebrations of the Liturgical Year 2019 (continued)	
Solemnity of the Ascension of the Lord	May 30, 2019 - <i>Holy day of obligation</i>
Pentecost Sunday	June 9, 2019
The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	August 15, 2019 - <i>Holy day of obligation</i>
All Saints' Day	November 1, 2019 - <i>Holy day of obligation</i>
Solemnity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, King of the Universe	November 24, 2019

## The Season of Advent

“Advent has a two-fold character, for it is a time of preparation for the Solemnities of Christmas, in which the First Coming of the Son of God to humanity is remembered, and likewise a time when, by remembrance of this, minds and hearts are led to look forward to Christ’s Second Coming at the end of time. For these two reasons, Advent is a period of devout and expectant delight” (Universal Norms for the Liturgical Year and the Roman Calendar, 39).

- Prior to 1 December, Advent Preface I is used. On Memorials of the BVM and the saints, however, in this or any other season, the corresponding Preface in the *Roman Missal* may be used in place of the weekday or seasonal Preface.
- The use of organ and other musical instruments and the decoration of the altar with flowers should be done in a moderate manner, as is consonant with the character of the season, without anticipating the full joy of Christmas (*Ceremonial of Bishops*, 236). The same moderation should be observed in the celebration of Matrimony (*The Order of Marriage*, 32).
- The official color for the season of Advent is violet. The use of blue vestments for Advent is not approved for the United States.

### Ritual Masses During the Season of Advent

Ritual Masses for Confirmation or Marriage are prohibited on Sundays of Advent, taking due account of the norms given in the ritual books or in the Masses themselves. (GIRM #372)

### Advent Penance Service

Every effort should be made to schedule communal celebrations of the Sacrament of Penance during the season of Advent. Please note that no parish may schedule general absolution (cf. Code of Canon Law c. 961 § 1,2) Additionally, ample time for individual confession outside of a communal liturgy should be provided. **The Federation of Diocesan Liturgical Commissions has made available an Advent Penance Service. Please feel free to use this format in parish or vicariate gatherings for the communal celebration of Penance during the Advent Season. Please see attachment.**

## **The Advent Wreath**

The Advent Wreath may be placed in the narthex/gathering area, or near the ambo. See the Book of Blessings 1509-1540 for the appropriate Blessing of the Advent Wreath.

## **The Rite for the Blessing of a Child in the Womb**

“The Church welcomes with joy and compassion the mothers who, recognizing that all life is a gift from God, come to the Church seeking a blessing for their unborn child. Such a blessing sustains the parents by imparting grace and comfort... and fosters respect for human life within society” (USCCB, Rite of Blessing). The Season of Advent is a season of hope and expectation, and it would be pastorally beneficial to offer expectant parents the opportunity to receive the Church’s blessing and prayerful support as they prepare to welcome new life into their families. Copies of this Rite of Blessing are available in both Spanish and English at: <http://usccb.org/about/pro-life-activities/prayers/upload/Rite-for-the-Blessing-of-a-Child-in-the-Womb.pdf>

## **The Season of Christmas**

“After the annual celebration of the Paschal Mystery, the Church has no more ancient custom than celebrating the memorial of the Nativity of the Lord and of his first manifestations, and this takes place in Christmas Time” (Universal Norms, 32).

- The Christmas season extends from Evening Prayer I of Christmas through the Baptism of the Lord, Monday, 13 January 2019.
- On Christmas itself, priests may (con-) celebrate the three traditional Masses (during the Night, at Dawn, during the Day), provided they are celebrated at the proper times. A priest who celebrates three times may accept three Mass stipends (*Code of Canon Law*, 951, §1).
- In the Nicene Creed, at the words “and by the Holy Spirit... became man,” all genuflect at all masses celebrating the Nativity of the Lord.

## **“Christmas Pageants” and “Santa Claus” within Mass**

The scheduling of “Christmas pageants” or visits by Santa Claus within Mass are not permitted. “The Mass is not a historical reenactment of the events of salvation history and care should be taken not to give the impression that the Liturgy of the Word is a play. Care should be taken especially at Christmas... not to stage the various liturgies as plays. The Christmas Mass should not be presented as a birthday party for Jesus, nor should secular notions of Santa Claus be introduced into the Christmas liturgy” (*Lectionary for Masses with Children*, 52).

## Blessing of a Christmas Manger or Nativity Scene

*From the Book of Blessings:*

**1541** In its present form the custom of displaying figures depicting the birth of Jesus Christ owes its origin to Saint Francis of Assisi who made the Christmas crèche or Manger for Christmas Eve of 1223. However, as early as the Fourth Century, representations of the nativity of the Lord were painted as wall decorations.

**1542** The blessing of the Christmas manger or nativity scene, according to pastoral circumstances, may take place on the Vigil of Christmas or at another more suitable time.

**1543** The blessing may be given during a celebration of the Word of God, during Mass, or even during another service, e.g. a carol service.

**1544** If the manger is set up in the church, it must not be placed in the presbyterium (sanctuary). A place should be chosen that is suitable for prayer and devotion and is easily accessible by the faithful.

### Suggested Order for the Blessing of the Christmas Manger at Christmas Eve Mass

***In preparation*** for the Mass, the image of the Infant Jesus, covered with a small white or gold cloth, is placed near the Ambo on a small decorated table or stand.

***Before the Entrance Procession begins***, a deacon or server gently uncovers the statue of the Infant, revealing, as it were, the birth of Christ, the Word made Flesh.

***Following the proclamation of the Gospel***, the open Book of the Gospels is placed behind, or in front of and slightly below the statue of the Infant Jesus. The Infant and the open Book of the Gospels remain together for the entire Mass.

***At the conclusion of the Mass, after the Final Blessing and Dismissal***, the servers take their places in the center aisle (as they would for the recessional). The deacon, if there is one present, otherwise the priest, takes the statue of the Infant Jesus from its place and, instead of the usual recessional, the priest and ministers move in solemn procession toward the place of the manger scene. This procession may go throughout the church accompanied by instrumental music or in silence.

***Arriving at the manger scene***, the statue of the **Infant Jesus is placed in the crib** and the priest incenses the manger with three sets of double swings. After a moment of silent adoration, the manger is blessed, the recessional hymn is announced and the priests and ministers process out of the Church.

## The Blessing of Families on the Feast of the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph

The Feast of the Holy Family falls on Sunday, December 30, 2018. A priest may wish to make use of the **Blessing of a Family** as found in the Book of Blessings, numbers 62-67, making the necessary adjustments or additions as needed. The Prayer of Blessing (n. 65) normally takes place at the conclusion of the Prayers of the Faithful, which may be found in the Book of Blessings (n. 64).

## **The Epiphany Announcement of Easter and the Moveable Feasts**

While a day like Christmas is fixed on the calendars on December 25th, many of the important feasts of the Church year move, based upon the date that Easter is set. Easter changes each year moving to the Sunday after the "Paschal Full Moon," and can fall between March 28 and April 26. In ancient times before calendars were common, most people did not know the dates for the upcoming Liturgical year. On Epiphany Sunday, the upcoming dates were "proclaimed". After the singing of the Gospel, a Deacon or cantor, in keeping with an ancient practice of Holy Church, announces from the ambo the moveable feasts of the current year according to the formula: "The Announcement of Easter and the Moveable Feasts" which can be found in musical notation in the Roman Missal: Appendix I, Various Chants for the Order of Mass. Please see the attachment containing the text to be used this year.

## **The Feast of the Baptism of the Lord**

The Feast of the Baptism of the Lord falls on Monday, January 13, 2019. It would be appropriate to use the sprinkling rite found in the *Roman Missal* (Appendix II: Rite for the Blessing and Sprinkling of Water). If this rite is celebrated, it takes the place of the usual Penitential Act at the beginning of Mass.

## **Ordinary Time and General Liturgical Considerations**

### **Liturgical Formularies for Civil Holidays**

Please consult the Ordo to see the liturgical options and Mass texts for civil holidays such as Labor Day, the 4<sup>th</sup> of July and Thanksgiving Day.

### **Sundays and Solemnities**

- The liturgical day runs from midnight to midnight, except for Sundays and Solemnities which begin with the evening of the preceding day (or the Vigil). (GNLYC #2)
- Because of its importance Sunday gives way only to solemnities and feasts of the Lord inscribed in the General Calendar, except that the Sundays of the Advent, Lent, and Easter seasons take precedence over all feasts of the Lord and over all solemnities. (GNLYC #5)
- Solemnities are counted as the principal days in the calendar and their observance begins with the Evening Prayer I of the preceding day. (GNLYC # 11)

### **Ordinary Time**

- On weekdays in Ordinary Time when there is an optional memorial or the Office is of the weekday, it is permissible to use any Mass or oration for various circumstances, though not from the Ritual Masses. (GIRM # 377)
- Votive Masses of the mysteries of the Lord or in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary or of the Angels or of any given Saint or of all the Saints may be said for the sake of the faithful's devotion on weekdays in Ordinary Time, even if an optional memorial occurs. (GIRM # 375)
- On memorials of Saints, the Collect proper to the day is used or, if none is available, one from an appropriate Common. The prayer over the offerings, however, and the prayer after Communion unless they are proper, may be taken either from the Common or from the weekdays of the current Season. (GIRM # 363)

- On the weekdays in Ordinary Time, however, besides the orations from the previous Sunday, orations from another Sunday in Ordinary Time may be used, or one of the prayers for various needs provided in the Missal. It is always permissible, however, to use the collect alone from these Masses (GIRM #263)

## **Lent and Easter**

Guidelines for Lent and Easter will be provided as a separate resource as in years past.

## **Ritual Masses**

- Ritual Masses are connected to the celebration of certain Sacraments or Sacramentals, i.e. Confirmation or Marriage. They are prohibited on Sundays of Advent, Lent, and Easter, on solemnities, on days within the octave of Easter, on the Commemoration of All the Faithful Departed (All Soul's Day), on Ash Wednesday, and during Holy Week, taking due account of the norms given in the ritual books or in the Masses themselves. (GIRM #372)

## **Masses on Saturdays in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary**

Outside Advent, Christmas Time, Lent and Easter Time, on Saturdays which have no commemoration having the rank of Obligatory Memorial or higher, a Mass in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary may be celebrated. The readings and prayers may be selected from the Collection of Masses of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Roman Missal and in the Lectionary.

