

Roman Missal, 3rd Edition

THE EASTER VIGIL

**First Part:**

The Solemn Beginning of the Vigil  
or Lucernarium

## FIRST PART:

### THE SOLEMN BEGINNING OF THE VIGIL OR LUCERNARIUM

#### The Blessing of the Fire and Preparation of the Candle

8. A blazing fire is prepared in a suitable place outside the church. When the people are gathered there, the Priest approaches with the ministers, one of whom carries the paschal candle. The processional Cross and candles are not carried.

Where, however, a fire cannot be lit outside the church, the rite is carried out as in no. 13, below.

9. The Priest and faithful sign themselves while the Priest says: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, and then he greets the assembled people in the usual way and briefly instructs them about the night vigil in these or similar words:

Dear brethren (brothers and sisters),  
 on this most sacred night,  
 in which our Lord Jesus Christ  
 passed over from death to life,  
 the Church calls upon her sons and daughters,  
 scattered throughout the world,  
 to come together to watch and pray.  
 If we keep the memorial  
 of the Lord's paschal solemnity in this way,  
 listening to his word and celebrating his mysteries,  
 then we shall have the sure hope  
 of sharing his triumph over death  
 and living with him in God.

10. Then the Priest blesses the fire, saying with hands extended:

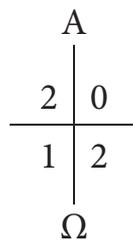
Let us pray.

O God, who through your Son  
 bestowed upon the faithful the fire of your glory,  
 sanctify ✠ this new fire, we pray,  
 and grant that,  
 by these paschal celebrations,  
 we may be so inflamed with heavenly desires,  
 that with minds made pure  
 we may attain festivities of unending splendour.  
 Through Christ our Lord.

℟. Amen.

11. After the blessing of the new fire, one of the ministers brings the paschal candle to the Priest, who cuts a cross into the candle with a stylus. Then he makes the Greek letter Alpha above the cross, the letter Omega below, and the four numerals of the current year between the arms of the cross, saying meanwhile:

1. Christ yesterday and today (he cuts a vertical line);
2. the Beginning and the End (he cuts a horizontal line);
3. the Alpha (he cuts the letter Alpha above the vertical line);
4. and the Omega (he cuts the letter Omega below the vertical line).
5. All time belongs to him (he cuts the first numeral of the current year in the upper left corner of the cross);
6. and all the ages (he cuts the second numeral of the current year in the upper right corner of the cross).
7. To him be glory and power (he cuts the third numeral of the current year in the lower left corner of the cross);
8. through every age and for ever. Amen (he cuts the fourth numeral of the current year in the lower right corner of the cross).



12. When the cutting of the cross and of the other signs has been completed, the Priest may insert five grains of incense into the candle in the form of a cross, meanwhile saying:

1. By his holy 1
2. and glorious wounds,
3. may Christ the Lord 4    2    5
4. guard us
5. and protect us. Amen. 3

13. Where, because of difficulties that may occur, a fire is not lit, the blessing of fire is adapted to the circumstances. When the people are gathered in the church as on other occasions, the Priest comes to the door of the church, along with the ministers carrying the paschal candle. The people, insofar as is possible, turn to face the Priest.

The greeting and address take place as in no. 9 above; then the fire is blessed and the candle is prepared, as above in nos. 10-12.

14. The Priest lights the paschal candle from the new fire, saying:

The musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a half note on G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, and a quarter note on D5. A bar line follows, then a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on F5, and a quarter note on G5. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a half note on G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on B4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

May the light of Christ ris - ing in glo-ry dispel the darkness of our  
hearts and minds.

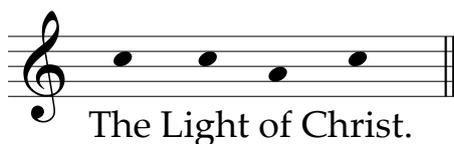
May the light of Christ rising in glory  
dispel the darkness of our hearts and minds.

As regards the preceding elements, Conferences of Bishops may also establish other forms more adapted to the culture of the different peoples.

## Procession

15. When the candle has been lit, one of the ministers takes burning coals from the fire and places them in the thurible, and the Priest puts incense into it in the usual way. The Deacon or, if there is no Deacon, another suitable minister, takes the paschal candle and a procession forms. The thurifer with the smoking thurible precedes the Deacon or other minister who carries the paschal candle. After them follows the Priest with the ministers and the people, all holding in their hands unlit candles.

At the door of the church the Deacon, standing and raising up the candle, sings:



Or:



The Light of Christ.

And all reply:



Or:



Thanks be to God.

The Priest lights his candle from the flame of the paschal candle.

16. Then the Deacon moves forward to the middle of the church and, standing and raising up the candle, sings a second time:

The Light of Christ.

And all reply:

Thanks be to God.

All light their candles from the flame of the paschal candle and continue in procession.

17. When the Deacon arrives before the altar, he stands facing the people, raises up the candle and sings a third time:

The Light of Christ.

And all reply:

Thanks be to God.

Then the Deacon places the paschal candle on a large candlestand prepared next to the ambo or in the middle of the sanctuary.

And lights are lit throughout the church, except for the altar candles.