

SAINT PATRICK CATHOLIC CHURCH

CHURCH OF ST ROCCO

CHURCH OF ST HYACINTH



Congratulations on your intention to marry! In addition to wishing you all the best for your upcoming wedding, we would like to provide you with a list of all the necessary requirements for a wedding.

General Requirements

Ecclesiastical (Church) Requirements

- One of the parties must be a Catholic of the Roman Rite.
- Each Catholic must obtain a copy of his/her baptismal certificate from the church in which he/she were baptized. The copy must be current, obtained no earlier than six months from the wedding date.
- Only couples who, having completed a **Pre-Nuptial Investigation (PNI)** and been found free to marry according to the regulations of the Catholic Church, may be married. The PNI is an interview with a priest or deacon used to establish the freedom of the couple to marry. It is to be completed either in the parish where the wedding preparation will take place or in one's home parish.
- Completion of an approved **Pre-Cana** marriage preparation class or retreat. There may be several options for this, and this will be discussed at the pre-nuptial interview. For those taking the classes offered by the Diocese of Rockville Centre, the registration page for that is found here: <https://www.drvc-faith.org/marriage-ministry/>

Civil Requirements

- All couples must have a Marriage License from New York State valid for the date of the Wedding. Please note: **even if the couple has already married civilly, a new Marriage License** from New York State is still required. Without a valid Marriage License, no wedding can be held. This is a civil requirement and cannot be waived.

Ceremony Details

Language

Weddings may be celebrated in English, Spanish, Italian, German, Polish or Latin (or in more than one of these languages).

Ceremony Type

The default option is the **Wedding Ceremony**, which is the best choice for most couples and their guests, some of whom are typically unfamiliar with the Catholic Liturgy and are unprepared or unable to receive Holy Communion.

The couple may request a **Nuptial Mass** only if the two requirements below are fulfilled with integrity and honesty in the months preceding the wedding. NB: During a Mass, the priest will make an announcement forbidding non-Catholics and discouraging non-practicing Catholics from receiving Holy Communion. Some people find this announcement awkward or offensive, which is why Ceremonies are recommended.

- ✓ The Bride and Groom are both Catholic, and at least one of them must be a **current** and **active** (attending Mass regularly as determined by the pastor) parishioner at St Patrick, St Rocco, or St Hyacinth.
- ✓ The couple must not be living together before marriage, (or, who, having lived together, have separated for at least six months before the Wedding).

Times for Weddings

Beginning Time

Typical times for weddings are as follows. Deviations from these times may be approved only by the priest or deacon celebrating the wedding.

*On Saturdays at: **11:00 am; 12:30 pm; 2:00 pm***

*On Fridays at: **4:00 pm***

On Civic Holidays or other days: At the discretion of the Pastor.

*On Sundays at: **2:00 pm****

* A wedding on Sunday is generally and strongly discouraged for a variety of reasons. These reasons and your circumstances should be discussed at the Pre-Nuptial Interview. Sunday weddings also incur an additional fee.

If the couple should find their own priest willing to celebrate a Nuptial Mass on a Sunday at the available time, they are in general, after consultation with the Pastor, free to invite him. Should the invited priest for some reason not show up on the wedding day, a priest or deacon of the parish would likely celebrate a Wedding Ceremony for the couple. Furthermore, the couple is reminded that a Wedding Ceremony on a Sunday does not fulfill their obligation to attend Mass.

Ending Time

For the parish to be able to plan other events on that day, and out of respect for those helping to make the wedding day possible, an **absolute end time for the wedding** is established, which is **one hour and fifteen minutes (1:15)** after the scheduled beginning, which includes time for photos if desired.

Therefore, regardless of when the Wedding Ceremony or Mass actually begins, it will end on time. Please allow enough time for photographs afterwards if desired. This ensures that the next wedding or other liturgical event (Confessions, Evening Mass, etc.) can begin without delay.

Also, out of respect for the Holy Mass, if the beginning of a planned Nuptial Mass is delayed more than 30 minutes, a Wedding Ceremony will take its place. The Mass cannot be rushed.

Rehearsals

In general, the celebrant will be available to lead a Wedding Rehearsal for you and your wedding party. Rehearsals, **which shall last no longer than thirty (30) minutes**, are typically held one or two evenings before the wedding and are to be schedule with the celebrant. If the celebrant cannot lead a rehearsal, he will arrange for someone else to do so.

Schedule of Fees & General Information

Payments and deposits are to be made **no later than the time of the Rehearsal but** ideally should have been sent to the parish two weeks before the wedding.

For couples who are experiencing genuine financial difficulties, discounted fees can, of course, be discussed with the pastor, **considering the overall cost of the wedding.**

Wedding Ceremony or Mass Donations/Fees

- The **wedding date is reserved with a \$250 non-refundable deposit**, which will be applied to the total church donation and is due after the pre-nuptial interview is completed.
- To qualify for the parishioner rate, one of the two following criteria must be met:
 - The bride or the groom either currently lives within the boundaries of St Patrick Church or is registered at St Rocco or St Hyacinth.
 - The parents of the bride or groom either live within the boundaries of St Patrick Church or are be registered at St Rocco or St Hyacinth.
- The donations/fees are as follows:

	Parishioner	Non-Parishioner
Monday - Saturday:	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00
Sundays:	\$1,500.00	\$2,000.00

Music:	\$350	\$350
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While not obligatory, it is customary for the couple wish to offer an additional gift to the Priest or Deacon who has celebrated the wedding. If this occurs, please address the envelope or check with the name of the celebrant (not the name of the church).

Guests Celebrants

With the permission of the Pastor, the couple may invite any validly ordained Catholic Priest or Deacon in good standing to witness the vows and celebrate the Mass or Ceremony. Please note, however, that according to the regulations of the Diocese of Rockville Centre, a Deacon may only witness the vows at a Wedding Ceremony; at a Mass, only a Priest may receive the vows. Any visiting priest or deacon must possess a letter of suitability from his diocese.

Music

The Fee for Music at Weddings (Organist & Singer) is **\$350.00**. To plan the music for your wedding, please contact the following Music Director:

St Patrick	Fran Howlett 516-205-1266 Fransclef@msn.com
St Rocco	Theresa Volpe stroccomusic@gmail.com
St Hyacinth	Rollin Smith aeolianorgan@gmail.com

In consultation with the Pastor and the Music Director, it may be possible to invite other musicians to play at the Wedding. According to the custom of the Diocese of Rockville Centre, even if outside musicians are permitted to play, the fees for the parish musicians are nevertheless to be paid. ***No recorded music*** is ever permitted. Only music appropriate to a liturgical ceremony is permitted. The decision of the Pastor is final.

Miscellaneous

Flowers

- Flowers on the ends of the pews are permitted.
- Arrangements of flowers are permitted in the sanctuary, however
 - No flowers are ever placed on the Altar itself.
 - No flowers are ever placed directly in front of the Altar;
 - arrangements may be placed at the sides of the Altar, in front of the pulpit, or on either side of the sanctuary at the discretion of the celebrant.
- Flowers may be left after the ceremony or taken away.
- Flower petals are not to be strewn before the Bride in the Entrance Procession.

Runners

A runner is permitted, but it must be removed after the ceremony.

Rice, Bubbles, etc.

Rice is never to be thrown, inside or outside of the church. Bubbles are permitted but only outside the church. Flower petals are permitted outside the church. Artificial flowers or confetti (that will litter the church grounds) are not to be used.

Decorum in a Church

Since many Guests at Weddings today sadly have no experience of the proper etiquette and decorum for a church service, and to ensure the tastefulness of the Wedding Ceremony, the Couple is asked to encourage the Guests and especially the Wedding Party to avoid:

- loud/unnecessary talking before or after the ceremony
- the chewing of bubble gum
- the bringing in of any food or drink whatsoever (except in the case of a medical necessity)
- loud cheering and hooting after the exchange of vows which is disruptive, tasteless and forbidden.

Clothing

Dresses worn by the Bride and the Maid/Matron of Honor and the Bridesmaids should be modest. For those wearing dresses without sleeves, straps and/or appropriate shoulder coverings, we would suggest the wearing of tasteful shawls during the ceremony.

Those who wish to do the readings at the Mass must be modestly dressed.

Outline of a Wedding Ceremony

Processional

Opening Prayer

First Reading - chosen by couple; read by Guest or Priest/Deacon

Responsorial Psalm – sung by cantor

Second Reading – chosen by couple; read by Guest or Priest/Deacon

Alleluia

Gospel - chosen and read by Priest/Deacon

Homily – Priest/Deacon

Wedding Vows

Blessing and Exchange of Rings

Nuptial Blessing

Prayer of the Faithful – read by Guest or Priest/Deacon

The Our Father

Final Blessing and Dismissal

The tradition of bringing flowers to the statue of Mary, if desired, takes place after the Our Father.

The option (**not encouraged** but tolerated) of Lighting a Unity Candle (a practice which has nothing to do with a Catholic Wedding, but which was invented simply to sell candles – this ceremony would be more appropriate at the Wedding Reception) is, however, permitted after the Blessing and Exchange of Rings.

“Sand Ceremonies” and other similar innovations are not permitted.

Where it is culturally significant, the traditions of the *Arras*, the Lasso (*Rosario*), the Veil, and *Thali* are regularly permitted. Other traditions should be discussed with the Pastor.

Outline of a Wedding Mass

Processional

Opening Prayer

First Reading - chosen by Couple; read by Guest (**who must be Catholic**) or Priest/Deacon

Responsorial Psalm – sung by cantor

Second Reading - chosen by Couple; read by Guest (**who must be Catholic**) or Priest/Deacon

Alleluia

Gospel - **chosen and read by Priest/Deacon**

Homily – Priest/Deacon

Exchange of Wedding Vows

Blessing and Exchange of Rings

Prayer of the Faithful – read by Guest (**who must be Catholic**) or Priest/Deacon

Offertory Procession (it is permitted, if desired, that two guests, **who must be Catholic**, bring forth the Gifts for the Eucharist, but it is not recommended)

Offertory Hymn

Preface Dialogue and Preface

Sanctus/Holy Holy

Eucharistic Prayer (all kneel)

The Our Father

Nuptial Blessing (the Couple kneels)

The Sign of Peace – The Bride and Groom **are NOT** to leave their places in order to give the Sign of Peace to others, nor are others to come to them – this disrupts the Mass.

Agnus Dei/Lamb of God

Distribution of Holy Communion – **Only Catholics** who are spiritually prepared are permitted to receive Holy Communion. All other guests are invited to remain in their pews and to pray for the newly-married couple.

Post-Communion Prayer

Final Blessing and Dismissal

The option of bringing flowers to the statue of Mary, if desired, takes place after the Post Communion Prayer.

The option (**not encouraged** but tolerated) of Lighting a Unity Candle (a practice which has nothing to do with a Catholic Wedding, but which was invented simply to sell candles – this ceremony would be more appropriate at the Wedding Reception) is, however, permitted after the Blessing and Exchange of Ring.

“Sand Ceremonies” and other similar innovations are not permitted.

Where it is culturally significant, the traditions of the *Arras*, the Lasso (*Rosario*), the Veil, and *Thali* are regularly permitted. Other traditions should be discussed with the Pastor.

The Wedding Rite

After the homily, the Celebrant (Priest or Deacon), addresses the Bride and Groom:

Dearly beloved, you have come together into the house of the Church, so that in the presence of the Church's minister and the community your intention to enter into Marriage may be strengthened by the Lord with a sacred seal. Christ abundantly blesses the love that binds you. Through a special Sacrament, he enriches and strengthens those he has already consecrated by Holy Baptism, that they may be faithful to each other for ever and assume all the responsibilities of married life. And so, in the presence of the Church, I ask you to state your intentions.

He then asks them the following three questions:

- *N. and N., have you come here to enter into Marriage without coercion, freely and wholeheartedly? (Respond: "**I have**")*
- *Are you prepared, as you follow the path of Marriage, to love and honor each other for as long as you both shall live? (Respond: "**I am**")*
- *Are you prepared to accept children lovingly from God and to bring them up according to the law of Christ and his Church? (Respond: "**I am**")*

He then says:

Since it is your intention to enter the covenant of Holy Matrimony, join your right hands and declare your consent before God and his Church..

Then the Groom, reading from the card held by the Celebrant or repeating after the celebrant, and using his and her first names, looks at his Bride and says:

I _____, take you, _____, for my lawful wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, until death do us part.

Then the Bride, reading from the card held by the Celebrant or repeating after the celebrant, and using his and her first names, looks at the Groom and says:

I _____, take you, _____, for my lawful husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, until death do us part.

Then the Celebrant adds:

May the Lord in his kindness strengthen the consent you have declared before the Church, and graciously bring to fulfillment his blessing within you. What God joins together, let no one put asunder.

Readings at the Wedding

Only readings from Holy Scripture are permitted at Weddings (either Ceremonies or Masses). One reading is required; Two readings are permitted.

Except for Weddings in the Extraordinary Form at St Rocco, the Couple may, if they wish, choose the First and Second Readings; the Gospel is chosen by the Priest/Deacon who is celebrating. If the Couple has a specific request for a Gospel Reading, they may ask the Priest/Deacon.

The First and Second Readings may be read by Guests/Member of the Wedding Party – but this is not necessary. The Readings can also be read by the Priest/Deacon. In choosing readers for the Wedding, one should choose persons who are familiar with the Mass/Liturgy and who can read well.

- **At a MASS, the readers must be Catholics.**
- **At a Ceremony, the readers should be Catholic, but minimally Christian.**

Below you will find the readings from which you may choose. The First Reading is from the Old Testament; the Second Reading is from the New Testament.

Helpful commentaries are provided to assist in your choices.

These commentaries attached to these readings were written by Rev. Darren M. Henson, a priest of the Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas. Fr. Henson holds a licentiate in sacred theology from the University of St. Mary of the Lake. He has served as faculty at Loyola University in Chicago and adjunct faculty for Benedictine College, Atchison, KS, teaching liturgy and sacraments.

Old Testament Readings (First Reading)

OT 1 – Genesis 1:26-28, 31a

A reading from the Book of Genesis

**Then God said: “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.
Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air,
and the cattle, and over all the wild animals
and all the creatures that crawl on the ground.”
God created man in his image;
in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.
God blessed them, saying: “Be fertile and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it.
Have dominion over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air,
and all the living things that move on the earth.”
God looked at everything he had made, and he found it very good.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 1

The Bible’s first book, Genesis, contains not one, but two episodes of creation. They offer differing details, and each contains unique riches. In this offering from the first chapter, human life is the crowning jewel of all cosmic things, made on the sixth day after the earth, sky, water, plants, and animals. Male and female are created at the same time and bear God’s Triune image (v. 26, “Let us make man...”). Made in the image of the creating God, men and women are to participate with God to bring about more life (vs. 28 “be fertile and multiply”). Yet this gift of giving life is intertwined with the gift of prudent stewardship. In this first creation story, God creates out of chaos by ordering it properly. Spouses are called to do the same. Filling the earth with life comes with the responsibility to subdue it (vs. 28), or discipline, calm, and cultivate it. This applies foremost though not exclusively to children, and then towards all life on earth. Peace in societies today begins with spouses participating in God’s desire of ordered harmony among all living things. This text is used every year to begin the Easter Vigil. It is an elaborate nighttime feast celebrating powerful change and new spiritual life for those who are initiated into the Church. At a wedding, this reading signals the new realities and spiritual life that flow from marriage. New life, seen and unseen, will abound for married couples who view their relationship as a mirror of God’s ongoing act of creation.

A reading from the Book of Genesis.

The Lord God said: “It is not good for the man to be alone.
I will make a suitable partner for him.”
So the Lord God formed out of the ground
various wild animals and various birds of the air,
and he brought them to the man to see what he would call them;
whatever the man called each of them would be its name.
The man gave names to all the cattle,
all the birds of the air, and all wild animals;
but none proved to be the suitable partner for the man.
So the Lord God cast a deep sleep on the man, and while he was asleep,
he took out one of his ribs and closed up its place with flesh.
The Lord God then built up into a woman the rib
that he had taken from the man.
When he brought her to the man, the man said:
“This one, at last, is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh;
This one shall be called ‘woman,’ for out of ‘her man’ this one has been taken.”
That is why a man leaves his father and mother
and clings to his wife, and the two of them become one body.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 2

This second version of creation is vastly different from the first. God creates man first, and then the birds, wild animals, and other life forms – the very opposite from the previous account. Yet even with an abundance of natural life surrounding the man, something fundamental is lacking. This passage highlights the importance of human relationships, and the need for a strong society – one that begins with men and women in committed, mutually loving relationships. As Catholics we do not look to the Bible’s creation story for biological truths. Physicians attest that men and women have equal pairs of ribs. (In an ancient language, one word meant both “rib” and “life.”) From the ‘man’ comes ‘two-man’. This passage leads one to ponder a deeper, spiritual truth. Between men and women there is an intimate connectedness, radical unity and kinship, as well as sexual attraction. When the two come together, especially in the sacredness of marriage, their connection is so life-giving, that all other relationships are secondary – even the link to parents who initially provided life. This passage is a biblical meditation on the more contemporary phrase that one’s spouse is “my soul mate.”

A reading from the Book of Genesis.

The servant of Abraham said to Laban: “I bowed down in worship to the Lord, blessing the Lord, the God of my master Abraham, who had led me on the right road to obtain the daughter of my master’s kinsman for his son. If, therefore, you have in mind to show true loyalty to my master, let me know; but if not, let me know that, too. I can then proceed accordingly.”

Laban and his household said in reply: “This thing comes from the Lord; we can say nothing to you either for or against it. Here is Rebekah, ready for you; take her with you, that she may become the wife of your master’s son, as the Lord has said.” So they called Rebekah and asked her, “Do you wish to go with this man?” She answered, “I do.” At this they allowed their sister Rebekah and her nurse to take leave, along with Abraham’s servant and his men.

Invoking a blessing on Rebekah, they said: “Sister, may you grow into thousands of myriads; And may your descendants gain possession of the gates of their enemies!”

Then Rebekah and her maids started out; they mounted their camels and followed the man. So the servant took Rebekah and went on his way. Meanwhile Isaac had gone from Beer-lahai-roi and was living in the region of the Negeb. One day toward evening he went out . . . in the field, and as he looked around, he noticed that camels were approaching. Rebekah, too, was looking about, and when she saw him, she alighted from her camel and asked the servant, “Who is the man out there, walking through the fields toward us?” “That is my master,” replied the servant. Then she covered herself with her veil. The servant recounted to Isaac all the things he had done. Then Isaac took Rebekah into his tent; he married her, and thus she became his wife. In his love for her Isaac found solace after the death of his mother Sarah.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 3

This text is but a piece of a larger story riddled with challenged relationships, unlikely children, and unforeseen circumstances. Key to the story is Abraham's total faith that God will provide and guide. Abraham had left his homeland. Landing in Canaan at a very old age, his barren wife Sarah remarkably gives birth to their son, Isaac. When Sarah dies, Abraham looks to give Isaac a wife.

This snippet from that story appears to be a pre-arranged marriage, but a second consideration of the text reveals a marriage made by God. Abraham's main intent is not to pick his son's wife. Instead, he seeks the fulfillment of a promise made by God to give Abraham descendants as numerous as the stars in the sky. This reading from Genesis' 24th chapter begins with verse 48. Previously in the chapter Abraham exhorted his servant Laban to pray to the Lord God, who had blessed him in all things (vs. 1). Prayer helps to verify that this process is done with God. Laban prays to be guided to the right young woman. Rebekah's consent in the matter (vs. 58) verifies that she is participating in God's will, not some coercive act. Isaac's newfound comfort further confirms all this is God's handiwork. Isaac does not merely accept her. He took her into his tent. He loved her, and they married.

The Catholic Rite of Marriage steers clear of any hint of arranged marriages. Like this passage from Genesis, the bride and groom first declare their own freedom and consent to marry before exchanging vows. Parents are not questioned. The rite does not envision anyone "giving the bride away." In the eyes of the Church, both bride and groom are free individuals who have discerned their love is from God. For this reason, the Church directs that the entrance begin with the priest at the doors of the church greeting the bride and the groom, showing that the Church shares in their joy.

Commentary for Reading 4

There are some fantastically incredible stories in the Scriptures. This one ought to be toward the top. Though fiction, the book of Tobit portrays the ordinary life of an Israelite family. It offers stories of life, death, food, family, and God. A main theme is the nature of human suffering. Some suffering comes from demonic forces. Other suffering can be initiated by God as a corrective measure so the selfish and righteous see God's justice. Tobit is blind. Perhaps this is a metaphor for him to trust in the wife that God's angel (Raphael / Azariah) will choose for his son Tobiah. Sarah suffers from having lost seven husbands after consummating her marriage to each. If past events are any indication, then Sarah's new husband will be dead. Such does not happen. Like the previous scripture option from Genesis 24, their happy marriage and newfound life is a biblical way of revealing that marriage is a participation in God's divine plan. The imposed suffering on the two did in fact lead them more closely to God's will.

This passage does not fit the conventional storyline for marriage most couples imagine. Yet it has a unique inner beauty and inspiration. Look closely. The passage contains heartfelt prayers: "I am sure the Lord will look after you both" (vs. 11); "Your marriage to her has been decided in heaven" (vs. 11); "And may the God of heaven grant both of you peace and prosperity" (vs. 12). The couple overcame major obstacles. Couples in today's society face great difficulties as well, and many bring their own suffering. Passages from this text appear in the final blessing for marriage. Couples may find this passage helps them to trust in God's divine providence regardless of hardships they face.

A reading from the Book of Tobit

Raphael and Tobiah entered the house of Raguel and greeted him. Raguel sprang up and kissed Tobiah, shedding tears of joy. But when he heard that Tobit had lost his eyesight, he was grieved and wept aloud. He said to Tobiah:

“My child, God bless you! You are the son of a noble and good father.

But what a terrible misfortune that such a righteous and charitable man should be afflicted with blindness!” He continued to weep in the arms of his kinsman Tobiah. His wife Edna also wept for Tobit; and even their daughter Sarah began to weep. Afterward, Raguel slaughtered a ram from the flock

and gave them a cordial reception. When they had bathed and reclined to eat,

Tobiah said to Raphael, “Brother Azariah, ask Raguel to let me marry my kinswoman Sarah.” Raguel overheard the words; so he said to the boy:

“Eat and drink and be merry tonight, for no man is more entitled to marry my daughter Sarah than you, brother. Besides, not even I have the right to give her to anyone but you, because you are my closest relative. But I will explain the situation to you very frankly. I have given her in marriage to seven men,

all of whom were kinsmen of ours, and all died on the very night they approached her.

But now, son, eat and drink. I am sure the Lord will look after you both.” Tobiah

answered, “I will eat or drink nothing until you set aside what belongs to me.” Raguel said to him: “I will do it. She is yours according to the decree of the Book of Moses.

Your marriage to her has been decided in heaven! Take your kinswoman from now on you are her love, and she is your beloved. She is yours today and ever after. And tonight, son, may the Lord of heaven prosper you both. May he grant you mercy and peace.”

Then Raguel called his daughter Sarah, and she came to him. He took her by the hand and gave her to Tobiah with the words: “Take her according to the law. According to the decree written in the Book of Moses she is your wife. Take her and bring her back safely to your father. And may the God of heaven grant both of you peace and prosperity.” He then called her mother and told her to bring a scroll, so that he might draw up a marriage contract

stating that he gave Sarah to Tobiah as his wife according to the decree of the Mosaic law. Her mother brought the scroll, and he drew up the contract, to which they affixed their seal. Afterward they began to eat and drink.

The word of the Lord.

A reading from the Book of Tobit

On their wedding night Tobiah arose from bed and said to his wife,
 “Sister, get up. Let us pray and beg our Lord
 to have mercy on us and to grant us deliverance.”
 Sarah got up, and they started to pray
 and beg that deliverance might be theirs.
 They began with these words:
 “Blessed are you, O God of our fathers;
 praised be your name forever and ever.
 Let the heavens and all your creation praise you forever.
 You made Adam and you gave him his wife Eve
 to be his help and support;
 and from these two the human race descended.
 You said, ‘It is not good for the man to be alone;
 let us make him a partner like himself.’
 Now, Lord, you know that I take this wife of mine
 not because of lust, but for a noble purpose.
 Call down your mercy on me and on her,
 and allow us to live together to a happy old age.”
 They said together, “Amen, amen.”

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 5

From their marriage bed, Tobiah rises and tells his bride to get up to join him in prayer to God. Given her history – seven previous husbands dying after making love to Sarah – Tobiah’s request is more than understandable. It’s nearly a necessity! What follows is a tender prayer that any married couple would hope to speak. He blesses the God of his ancestors and praises the God of creation who fashioned Adam and Eve. Just as Eve was a perfect complement to Adam, Tobiah sees Sarah as an equally fitting partner. He tells God that he has taken his wife not for sexual pleasure but for true virtue. He begs God for mercy upon them both and that they may reach old age together. Sarah adds her voice to the prayer as they conclude, “Amen.”

This text reveals that marriage is not just to temper sexual desires, but that real spiritual strength is found in the sacrament. It has a noble purpose – which is to help, support, and mutually uphold one another into old age. This reading encourages couples to foster a shared prayer life, and reveals the blessings that flow from it.

A reading from the Book of Proverbs 31:10-13, 19-20, 30-31

When one finds a worthy wife,
her value is far beyond pearls.
Her husband, entrusting his heart to her,
has an unfailing prize.
She brings him good, and not evil,
all the days of her life.
She obtains wool and flax
and makes cloth with skillful hands.
She puts her hands to the distaff,
and her fingers ply the spindle.
She reaches out her hands to the poor,
and extends her arms to the needy.
Charm is deceptive and beauty fleeting;
the woman who fears the Lord is to be praised.
Give her a reward of her labors,
and let her works praise her at the city gates.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 6

The book of Proverbs is a collection of mostly two-line sayings from sages who studied God, creation, and human nature. These insights of wisdom tend to focus on covenant and redemption. This passage appears at the end of the book and is unusually longer than the shorter sayings that preceded it.

Many couples will find this passage distasteful as it addresses the wife with only a brief mention of the husband. It emphasizes the importance of a grounding faith in the Lord which will be stronger than fleeting beauty or passing charm. Fearing the Lord means awe, obedience, and right relationship with God as the foundation for living wisely. The good husband trusts his wife because she trusts in the Lord. The passage supports the idea that an important aspect of marriage is for couples to walk with each other on their spiritual journey until they reach the gates of God's eternal love.

A reading from the Song of Songs

**Hark! my lover—here he comes
springing across the mountains,
leaping across the hills.
My lover is like a gazelle
or a young stag.
Here he stands behind our wall,
gazing through the windows,
peering through the lattices.
My lover speaks; he says to me,
“Arise, my beloved, my dove, my beautiful one, and come!
“O my dove in the clefts of the rock,
in the secret recesses of the cliff,
Let me see you, let me hear your voice,
for your voice is sweet, and you are lovely.”
My lover belongs to me and I to him.
He says to me:
“Set me as a seal on your heart, as a seal on your arm;
For stern as death is love,
relentless as the nether world is devotion;
its flames are a blazing fire.
Deep waters cannot quench love, nor floods sweep it away.”**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 7

Readers are often shocked to find this little-known book tucked into the pages of the Old Testament. It is a love poem describing two young lovers discovering the beauty of their created bodies, and their desire to share it in love and mutual fidelity. Parts of the book express erotic love. The gift of sexuality is affirmed and portrayed without apology. There is radical equality with both lovers desiring to share in it with equal intensity. Love is seen as a communion of souls. This passage seems operatic. It describes a young man appearing at his beloved's window just before dawn, wooing her into the countryside blossoming with springtime life and promise. The maiden makes a statement that beautifully describes the mutuality of marriage, “My lover belongs to me, and I to him.” He then declares the ferocity of love, for just as stern as death is, love is even more relentless. Love is eternal.

A reading from the Book of Sirach

Blessed the husband of a good wife,
 twice-lengthened are his days;
 A worthy wife brings joy to her husband,
 peaceful and full is his life.
 A good wife is a generous gift
 bestowed upon him who fears the Lord;
 Be he rich or poor, his heart is content,
 and a smile is ever on his face.
 A gracious wife delights her husband,
 her thoughtfulness puts flesh on his bones;
 A gift from the Lord is her governed speech,
 and her firm virtue is of surpassing worth.
 Choicest of blessings is a modest wife,
 priceless her chaste soul.
 A holy and decent woman adds grace upon grace;
 indeed, no price is worthy of her temperate soul.
 Like the sun rising in the Lord's heavens,
 the beauty of a virtuous wife is the radiance of her home.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 8

The book of Sirach, is frequently referred to as "Ecclesiasticus," or "The Book of Wisdom." It is the wisdom writings of Ben Sira. Like the passage from Proverbs (OT option #6), this one emphasizes the role of the wife. She can reveal God's blessing to her husband. He can expect to live twice as long with a good wife, for she brings joy and peace to him. These were traditional blessings, and they are more important than wealth. While it is a compliment to the wife to be compared to the rising of the sun – that which gives life, hope, and promise – the passage has a noticeable tinge of inequality to it. It appears that the woman is to spend her life pleasing her husband and feeding him. At its best, it shows how people can be a blessing from God.

A reading from the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah

**The days are coming, says the Lord,
when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel
and the house of Judah.
It will not be like the covenant I made with their fathers:
the day I took them by the hand
to lead them forth from the land of Egypt.
But this is the covenant which I will make
with the house of Israel after those days, says the Lord.
I will place my law within them, and write it upon their hearts;
I will be their God, and they shall be my people.
No longer will they have need to teach their friends and relatives
how to know the Lord.
All, from least to greatest, shall know me, says the Lord.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for Reading 9

Most couples will not immediately see the hidden beauty and the strength this passage has in its depth of illuminating the marital covenant. The marriage vows bind the couple into a covenant. This passage describe the ideal vision of what that covenant can look like.

Jeremiah was a prophet who could see and hear things from God that others could not. He is on his prophetic tower evaluating the past and future. In the past, God had made a covenant with the people, promising to be their God if they would be faithful to him in return. The covenant was broken. The people failed in fidelity. In this passage, Jeremiah speaks about a new covenant that will be given by God, “I will be their God, and they shall be my people.” The staggering difference in this second covenant is the absence of one little word, “if.” By omitting the word “if” God is making this covenant unconditionally. God is pledging complete, unconditional love. God has forgiven them for their infidelity, and this law of loving forgiveness is written on their hearts.

This image of unconditional love as the foundation for a covenant is a mirror for what married couples strive to do and aspire to be for each another. Sacramental marriage reveals to the world this incredible love that God has for us. Husbands and wives enter into this sacrament with the same commitment to love as God has shown his people. Couples with a deep committed faith in God, those who have reconciled from difficult infidelities, and those committed to forgiveness and unconditional love will want to seriously consider this eloquent passage.

New Testament Readings (Second Reading)

NT 1 – Romans 8:31b-35, 37-39

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Romans

Brothers and sisters:

If God is for us, who can be against us?

He did not spare his own Son

but handed him over for us all,

how will he not also give us everything else along with him?

Who will bring a charge against God's chosen ones?

It is God who acquits us.

Who will condemn?

It is Christ Jesus who died, rather, was raised,

who also is at the right hand of God,

who indeed intercedes for us.

What will separate us from the love of Christ?

**Will anguish, or distress, or persecution, or famine,
or nakedness, or peril, or the sword?**

**No, in all these things, we conquer overwhelmingly
through him who loved us.**

For I am convinced that neither death, nor life,

nor angels, nor principalities,

nor present things, nor future things,

nor powers, nor height, nor depth,

nor any other creature will be able to separate us

from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 1

This reading concludes a long opening section in Paul's letter to the Christian community living in Rome. He preaches that the Gospel announces salvation for all peoples whether they are Jews or Gentiles. Then he offers reflections on our justification to God. Thus, the questions in this passage sound a bit like a back-and-forth argument. It is Christ whose death and resurrection has justified us and now intercedes on our behalf before God (vs. 34). A love that Christ demonstrates by dying for all of us is a bond of love that cannot be broken by anything – earthly, supernatural, or otherwise (vs. 38-39).

The Church offers a sacramental marriage, something different and in addition to a civil marriage. Sacraments are an encounter with and a participation in the life of Christ Jesus. Couples who marry in the Catholic Church root their relationship in this inspiring vision of Christ's love. It is a love that unites and a love that is unbreakable. Husbands and wives who share this strength of love can be as confident as St. Paul knowing that when hardship, suffering, and difficulties arise, their love will help carry them through. No hardship from the heavens or from earth, from creatures, rulers, or angels can destroy their marriage bond. Christ's love was victorious, and any love that imitates his will share in the same gift.

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Romans

**I urge you, brothers and sisters, by the mercies of God, to offer your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy and pleasing to God, your spiritual worship.
Do not conform yourselves to this age but be transformed by the renewal of your mind, that you may discern what is the will of God, what is good and pleasing and perfect.
Let love be sincere; hate what is evil, hold on to what is good; love one another with mutual affection; anticipate one another in showing honor.
Do not grow slack in zeal, be fervent in spirit, serve the Lord.
Rejoice in hope, endure in affliction, persevere in prayer.
Contribute to the needs of the holy ones, exercise hospitality.
Bless those who persecute you, bless and do not curse them.
Rejoice with those who rejoice, weep with those who weep.
Have the same regard for one another; do not be haughty but associate with the lowly; do not be wise in your own estimation. Do not repay anyone evil for evil; be concerned for what is noble in the sight of all.
If possible, on your part, live at peace with all.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 2

When St. Paul speaks of a living sacrifice, the people would initially think this is an impossible contradiction. Sacrifices entailed the blood of an animal offered in the temple. This was done to express the moral life, to make up for one's faults, and to please God. St. Paul, however, is preaching after Jesus' blood was shed on the cross. That sacrifice of his own life was the fulfillment of all sacrifices. The Apostle suggests that those who follow Christ are to offer their bodies as living sacrifices. This is the paradox of faith—that sacrificing, most especially the sacrifice of the cross, gives life and shuns death. In other words, St. Paul is saying that something completely new is taking place because of Christ's death on the cross and his resurrection. The lives of the Christian believers are to look different, and they are to embrace a new way of living in the world because of the beliefs they hold.

Husbands and wives must compromise. A successful compromise entails sacrifice from both. The marriage vows state that each is willing to lovingly sacrifice for the other, whatever the cost. The second portion of this reading outlines a series of outward and visible actions that one can do to reflect sacrificial love that benefits others while also pleasing God. This list of high ideals will inspire many couples, yet it is intended to be a sign for all believers.

Couples who choose the shorter option of this reading will miss some wonderful passages: "weep with those who weep," "have the same regard for one another," "do not repay anyone evil for evil," "on your part, live at peace with all." These images express the hopes for many couples, and should be the ideals for all. Proclaiming them will add to the joy of the celebration.

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Romans

**I urge you, brothers and sisters, by the mercies of God,
to offer your bodies as a living sacrifice,
holy and pleasing to God, your spiritual worship.
Do not conform yourselves to this age
but be transformed by the renewal of your mind,
that you may discern what is the will of God,
what is good and pleasing and perfect.
Let love be sincere;
hate what is evil,
hold on to what is good;
love one another with mutual affection;
anticipate one another in showing honor.
Do not grow slack in zeal,
be fervent in spirit,
serve the Lord.
Rejoice in hope,
endure in affliction,
persevere in prayer.
Contribute to the needs of the holy ones,
exercise hospitality.**

The word of the Lord.

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Romans

Brothers and sisters:

**We ought to put up with the failings of the weak and not to please ourselves;
let each of us please our neighbor for the good,
for building up.**

For Christ did not please himself.

**May the God of endurance and encouragement
grant you to think in harmony with one another,
in keeping with Christ Jesus,
that with one accord you may with one voice
glorify the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.**

**Welcome one another, then, as Christ welcomed you,
or the glory of God.**

**May the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing,
so that you may abound in hope by the power of the Holy Spirit.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 3

This reading emphasizes St. Paul's strong hope that the Christian community in Rome might live in harmony. With different people in our global society today, we hear much about living peacefully with all. We use phrases like, "we agree to disagree;" "we respect one another;" or "we tolerate the things we don't like." Some married couples find that these phrases can balance the differences in their relationship. However, St. Paul calls for a particular expression of harmony, based on an imitating of Christ.

This reading will clearly remind both bride and groom that the success of their marriage will come when they lose track of their own selves and focus their energies on their spouse. Efforts that are made for the good of the other will build up the marriage. Christ has accepted and even welcomed us with all our shortcomings and faults. The loving couple will seek to allow their love to go beyond themselves to friends, family, and even strangers. Couples with convictions about improving their society and faith community will want to consider this reading. Younger couples looking forward to long years of marriage will also appreciate the prayer for endurance, encouragement, joy, and peace.

A reading from the first Letter of Saint Paul to the Corinthians

Brothers and sisters:

The body is not for immorality, but for the Lord,

And the Lord is for the body;

God raised the Lord and will also raise us by his power.

Do you not know that your bodies are members of Christ?

Whoever is joined to the Lord becomes one spirit with him.

Avoid immorality.

Every other sin a person commits is outside the body,

but the immoral person sins against his own body.

Do you not know that your body

is a temple of the Holy Spirit within you,

whom you have from God, and that you are not your own?

For you have been purchased at a price.

Therefore glorify God in your body.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 4

The apostle Paul writes some of his most extensive thoughts to the Corinthians. In these letters he responds to various problems occurring in Corinth. Some are not all that different from society today, including marital obligations and sexual immorality. When this reading is proclaimed before an assembly gathered for a wedding, all will know the immorality referenced in the opening phrase is sexual in nature. When read at the wedding, this reading does not have to be dour or come across as a finger shaking. Rather it upholds the supernatural beauty hidden in the human body.

This scripture passage supports the Catholic teaching of abstaining from sexual intercourse until marriage, precisely because of the dignity given to each individual human body. Sexual relations affect both the individual and collective Christian body—the community. Just as bodily actions can cause harm to others and tear down God's kingdom, so too can they be used to glorify God (vs. 20). Paul states that the body is to be conformed to the Lord. He refers to the Risen Lord (vs. 14) because the resurrected body of Jesus is radiant and glorifies God – an image of what our bodies can be. Furthermore, our bodies are a fitting place for the Holy Spirit (vs. 19). When viewed as holding the potential to glorify God, couples might grow to see their sexual intimacy as a sign of the sacred.

A reading from the first Letter of Saint Paul to the Corinthians

Brothers and sisters:

Strive eagerly for the greatest spiritual gifts.

But I shall show you a still more excellent way.

If I speak in human and angelic tongues

but do not have love,

I am a resounding gong or a clashing cymbal.

And if I have the gift of prophecy

and comprehend all mysteries and all knowledge;

if I have all faith so as to move mountains,

but do not have love, I am nothing.

If I give away everything I own,

and if I hand my body over so that I may boast

but do not have love, I gain nothing.

Love is patient, love is kind.

It is not jealous, is not pompous,

it is not inflated, it is not rude,

it does not seek its own interests,

it is not quick-tempered, it does not brood over injury,

it does not rejoice over wrongdoing

but rejoices with the truth.

It bears all things, believes all things,

hopes all things, endures all things.

Love never fails.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 5

This passage is known as a hymn of love. It is popular for Catholics and other Christians, and it tugs at the heartstrings of engaged couples as soon as they glance over the options. Most will not initially realize that St. Paul is not talking directly to husbands and wives. He is addressing many concerns within Corinth's Christian community and is seeking to strengthen their overall unity. The community appears to have lost some of the vision of Gospel living. Thus, the apostle offers these thoughts.

This bold Christian view of love demonstrates clearly that it cannot be reduced to a romantic emotion. Love looks like something. Here, St. Paul describes it with poetic detail. He tells what love is – patient, kind, enduring– as well as what it is not – jealous, pompous, inflated, rude, quick-tempered. The reading also foretells what happens when love is absent. Without it, lives and relationships are like a noisy gong. We can accumulate things, be showered with gifts, and even give things away, yet without love, all is worthless. Really, what Paul is describing, is a love that looks like Christ, the one who is Love incarnate.

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Ephesians

Brothers and sisters:

**Live in love, as Christ loved us
and handed himself over for us.**

Be subordinate to one another out of reverence for Christ.

Wives should be subordinate to their husbands as to the Lord.

**For the husband is head of his wife,
just as Christ is head of the Church,
he himself the savior of the body.**

**As the Church is subordinate to Christ,
so wives should be subordinate to their husbands in everything.**

**Husbands, love your wives,
even as Christ loved the Church
and handed himself over for her to sanctify her,
cleansing her by the bath of water with the word,
that he might present to himself the Church in splendor,
without spot or wrinkle or any such thing,
that she might be holy and without blemish.**

So also husbands should love their wives as their own bodies.

He who loves his wife loves himself.

**For no one hates his own flesh
but rather nourishes and cherishes it,
even as Christ does the Church,
because we are members of his Body.**

**For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother
and be joined to his wife,
and the two shall become one flesh.**

**This is a great mystery,
but I speak in reference to Christ and the Church.**

**In any case, each one of you should love his wife as himself,
and the wife should respect her husband.**

The word of the Lord.

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Ephesians 5:2a, 25-32

Brothers and sisters:

Live in love, as Christ loved us and handed himself over for us.

Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ loved the Church

and handed himself over for her to sanctify her,

cleansing her by the bath of water with the word,

that he might present to himself the Church in splendor,

without spot or wrinkle or any such thing,

that she might be holy and without blemish.

So also husbands should love their wives as their own bodies.

He who loves his wife loves himself.

For no one hates his own flesh but rather nourishes and cherishes it,

even as Christ does the Church, because we are members of his Body.

For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother

and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh.

This is a great mystery, but I speak in reference to Christ and the Church.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 6

Couples looking for a clear, strong image of sacramental marriage will gravitate toward this passage. It is the most expressive passage in the New Testament regarding marriage. It is also complex. Some couples will dismiss it as objectionable to a contemporary perspective of spousal love. The language within the reading can pose pastoral challenges. Yet couples who pray with this passage might trade in their initial objections for a spirited embrace of the vision of marriage offered here.

The author gives an extended meditation on the second creation story and quotes it directly (Genesis 2:18-24, 2nd Old Testament option). The author is very familiar with the Gospel of Christ Jesus, crucified and raised from the dead. Christ's actions of suffering, dying, and rising make all the difference in the world, even to husbands and wives. The initial verse (2) indicates how to interpret this passage: "Live in love, as Christ loved us, and handed himself over for us." Christ did this for the Church, the living body of believers. Married couples constitute the domestic church. Their mutual love should mirror the love Christ demonstrated. They are not expected to give their lives for the whole world, but they are to offer their lives for their spouse, the one they love. It is a love that is offered and given for another, or as the author states, "be subordinate to one another out of reverence for Christ" (vs. 21).

Some believe this passage unfairly treats women. The passage uses different verbs—to be subordinate, and to love—to describe the actions of wives and husbands, but the intent is the same. Both are to mutually give of themselves and freely love the other all for the sake and unity of their family.

The author stresses the unity present in all creation. When husbands and wives mutually give and love one another in a way that imitates Christ, they help to strengthen the unity in society. All is connected, and this exhortation to spouses to live as Christ is a part of his larger mission "to gather up all things in him, things in heaven and things on earth," (1:10).

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Philippians

Brothers and sisters:

Rejoice in the Lord always.

I shall say it again: rejoice!

Your kindness should be known to all.

The Lord is near.

**Have no anxiety at all, but in everything,
by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving,
make your requests known to God.**

**Then the peace of God that surpasses all understanding
will guard your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus.**

**Finally, brothers and sisters,
whatever is true, whatever is honorable,
whatever is just, whatever is pure,
whatever is lovely, whatever is gracious,
if there is any excellence
and if there is anything worthy of praise,
think about these things.**

**Keep on doing what you have learned and received
and heard and seen in me.**

Then the God of peace will be with you.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Readings 7

This passage urges the Christian people of Philippi to live fully in the ideals of truth, justice, and love, all the while savoring God's peace that will follow them. This is a worthy passage for a marriage liturgy, particularly because the Catholic Church believes that marriages and families are the very building blocks of society. A couple that humbly prays to God, keeps their hearts rooted in Christ, and seeks truth, justice, and love, will be a couple that promotes peace in their home and in society.

Weddings in the United States all too easily turn into elaborate productions and can be the source of enormous stress for the couple and their friends. Couples will bring their doubts and worries with them to the wedding celebration. Some questions linger: Will we be able to establish a home we like? What kind of parents will we be? How will we work out our financial challenges? This passage helps to put all those many things into perspective as it boldly encourages, "Have no anxiety at all." It promotes a radical dependence upon God, whose peace "surpasses all understanding." Starting a covenanted relationship with the firm belief and proclamation that "the God of peace will be with you," is a comforting truth, and will be reason for bride, groom, and guests to rejoice!

A reading from the Letter of Saint Paul to the Colossians

Brothers and sisters:

**Put on, as God's chosen ones, holy and beloved,
heartfelt compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness, and patience,
bearing with one another and forgiving one another,
if one has a grievance against another;
as the Lord has forgiven you, so must you also do.**

**And over all these put on love,
that is, the bond of perfection.**

**And let the peace of Christ control your hearts,
the peace into which you were also called in one Body.**

And be thankful.

**Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly,
as in all wisdom you teach and admonish one another,
singing psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs
with gratitude in your hearts to God.**

**And whatever you do, in word or in deed,
do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus,
giving thanks to God the Father through him.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 8

This selection of the Colossians letter describes to the people what they should do now, in light of their resurrection with Christ Jesus. Throughout much of the New Testament there are descriptions of what is necessary for a good and flourishing Christian community. These readings work well for the wedding liturgy, for the ideals of a good society are the ideals for a good marriage.

The list of characteristics that opens the passage is one that every couple should regularly review. Spending a lifetime growing richly in heartfelt compassion, humility, gentleness, forgiveness, etc. will be a lifetime well spent. The perfection of these attributes will be love. The biblical image of love is not an emotion or feeling, but here, it is the glue and the motivator for each person to pursue a more Christ-like way of life.

Verse 15 references the "Body," which is the Church as the Body of Christ. But in the wedding liturgy, it could refer to the fact that the two now become one through this sacrament. This reading would be a nice complement to the Genesis and Gospel readings referencing the two becoming one flesh, one body.

The passage ends with an inspiring command to "let the word of Christ dwell in your richly," and in all things, "give thanks to God the Father." For Catholics, this can be a gentle reminder of the importance of Sunday Mass. We open our hearts to receive the word of Christ when the scriptures are proclaimed at Mass, and we give thanks at the altar of the Lord. We go to Mass not out mere obligation, but out of love, a love which binds us to one another and to God who is Love.

A reading from the Letter to the Hebrews

Brothers and sisters:

Let mutual love continue.

**Do not neglect hospitality,
for through it some have unknowingly entertained angels.
Be mindful of prisoners as if sharing their imprisonment,
and of the ill-treated as of yourselves,
for you also are in the body.**

**Let marriage be honored among all
and the marriage bed be kept undefiled.**

**Let your life be free from love of money
but be content with what you have,
for he has said, I will never forsake you or abandon you.**

Thus we may say with confidence:

**The Lord is my helper,
and I will not be afraid.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 9

In marriage preparation an often cited phrase is that it takes three to make the marriage successful: the husband, the wife, and God. This short passage speaks to the ways that God can be interwoven with the life of the couple. Generous hospitality can lead to encounters with divine realities. Sharing in the sufferings and hardships of others is a virtue. Loving God and loving one another should clearly take a greater priority than preoccupations with money. These short examples illustrate how the Lord lovingly sustains with us.

Couples who have had struggles in their lives might be drawn to this passage. Those who resist the societal expectations of an extravagant wedding celebration and those who do not have abundant financial resources will find themselves at home with this passage. In place of household gifts for the couple, some are directing guests to make contributions to charitable organizations. This passage certainly reinforces that social consciousness. Those who have seen the Lord with them in their need in the past might use this passage as a proclamation of faith that they trust in God's presence with them as they embark upon their married life.

A reading from the first Letter of Saint Peter

Beloved:

You wives should be subordinate to your husbands so that, even if some disobey the word, they may be won over without a word by their wives' conduct when they observe your reverent and chaste behavior.

Your adornment should not be an external one:

braiding the hair, wearing gold jewelry, or dressing in fine clothes, but rather the hidden character of the heart, expressed in the imperishable beauty of a gentle and calm disposition, which is precious in the sight of God.

For this is also how the holy women who hoped in God once used to adorn themselves and were subordinate to their husbands; thus Sarah obeyed Abraham, calling him "lord."

You are her children when you do what is good and fear no intimidation.

Likewise, you husbands should live with your wives in understanding, showing honor to the weaker female sex, since we are joint heirs of the gift of life, so that your prayers may not be hindered.

Finally, all of you, be of one mind, sympathetic, loving toward one another, compassionate, humble.

Do not return evil for evil, or insult for insult; but, on the contrary, a blessing, because to this you were called, that you might inherit a blessing.

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 10

This letter was originally sent to five Roman provinces in Asia Minor where Christianity had taken root in some small pockets. The Romans were nervous of outside religions like Christianity. Their society was strongly patriarchal, and they feared that strange, new religions would cause revolts. This is why it includes household codes, and ethical statements to wives, slaves, and children.

That bit of background might help to understand the harsh tone of this passage to 21st century readers. The bulk of the reading is directed toward wives. There is mentioned that "husbands should live with your wives in understanding, showing honor." Readers will resonate more favorably with the vision for married life in the final lines that encourage them to be of one mind, loving one another compassionately and humbly. It challenges the couple to resist the temptation to play the blame game, "Do not return evil for evil, or insult for insult." It calls them to a higher way of relating, by striving to be a blessing for one another.

A reading from the first Letter of Saint John

**Children, let us love not in word or speech
but in deed and truth.**

**Now this is how we shall know that we belong to the truth
and reassure our hearts before him**

**in whatever our hearts condemn,
for God is greater than our hearts and knows everything.**

**Beloved, if our hearts do not condemn us,
we have confidence in God
and receive from him whatever we ask,
because we keep his commandments and do what pleases him.**

And his commandment is this:

**we should believe in the name of his Son, Jesus Christ,
and love one another just as he commanded us.**

**Those who keep his commandments remain in him, and he in them,
and the way we know that he remains in us
is from the Spirit that he gave us.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 11

The first letter of St. John was written as a response to some people who had broken away from the early Christian community and were opposed to some of the basic teachings about Jesus. This is why the passage opens with references to what is true. Love is not a matter of words. It must also involve real actions. One's thoughts and beliefs (things of the heart) must match what is done on the outside, for "God is greater than our hearts and knows everything."

The reading emphasizes truth. At the heart of the wedding liturgy is the vows, during which the couple will say, "I promise to be true to you." Traditionally this has referred to sexual fidelity, yet it can include a wider range of truth. Couples also need to be true about their finances, their hopes for family, their personal histories, their struggles and addictions, their beliefs about God, and much more. Being true in all things is an imitation of the way Christ Jesus loves us.

The passage describes a love that is sincere. God has commanded us to believe in Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit will help us to know when we have kept God's commands.

A reading from the first Letter of Saint John 4:7-12

**Beloved, let us love one another,
because love is of God;
everyone who loves is begotten by God and knows God.
Whoever is without love does not know God, for God is love.
In this way the love of God was revealed to us:
God sent his only-begotten Son into the world
so that we might have life through him.
In this is love:
not that we have loved God, but that he loved us
and sent his Son as expiation for our sins.
Beloved, if God so loved us,
we also must love one another.
No one has ever seen God.
Yet, if we love one another, God remains in us,
and his love is brought to perfection in us.**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 12

This passage dives deep into the Christian mystery and spirituality of love. Love one another, not because of anything we have done or felt or experienced. Rather, we love only because God has loved us first. In other words, love is not dependent upon us or our capabilities. Love depends upon God. God, who is unseen, has shown us what love is like – Love is his Son, Jesus. Most especially, love is his embrace of our sinfulness and the new life that follows in the resurrection.

The readings says nothing specifically about marriage. Yet, marriage has everything to do with love. Couples often believe that love has to do with the feelings and emotions they share with one another. That may be one piece, and this reading can help them see that their love is really gift from God and a participation in God. The reading will help couples to see that authentically loving their spouse will at some point include a sacrifice, like the love seen in the actions of the Son. Yet loving each another is a way to experience God's abiding presence, and trusting that God will perfect their love for each another.

A reading from the Book of Revelation

**I, John, heard what sounded like the loud voice
of a great multitude in heaven, saying:
“Alleluia! Salvation, glory, and might belong to our God.”
A voice coming from the throne said:
“Praise our God, all you his servants,
and you who revere him, small and great.”
Then I heard something like the sound of a great multitude
or the sound of rushing water or mighty peals of thunder, as they said: “Alleluia!
The Lord has established his reign, our God, the almighty.
Let us rejoice and be glad and give him glory.
For the wedding day of the Lamb has come,
his bride has made herself ready.
She was allowed to wear a bright, clean linen garment.”
(The linen represents the righteous deeds of the holy ones.)
Then the angel said to me, “Write this:
Blessed are those who have been called to the wedding feast of the Lamb.”**

The word of the Lord.

Commentary for NT Reading 13

The book of Revelations is also referred to as apocalypse, which was an ancient writing genre. An apocalypse was when an author would reveal (hence the title Revelations) visions about the future or heaven. This passage is a glimpse into a heavenly wedding feast. Christ is the central figure, and his bride is the entire church, the people of God. The great multitude is the throngs of angels and saints. Reference is made to a bright, clean garment. At a wedding, one would think of the bride's dress. Here, it is the white garment of the saints, and the baptismal garment of those born into the life of Christ through the waters of baptism. A wedding is referenced twice, yet it is a mystical image of Christ and the Church. It tells us something about the nature of the sacrament of marriage. Christian sacramental marriage intends to show the world the kind of unity that God has with his people. The overabundance of joy in heaven at the union of the faithful with Christ is similar to the joy of a Christian husband and wife.

This reading is mystical in nature and might not easily appeal to the wedding couple and their gathered friends. It could appeal to those who have studied in depth the church's teachings, who have a common love for the Eucharist (a symbol of the banquet feast) and who look forward to a life together on earth and in heaven.