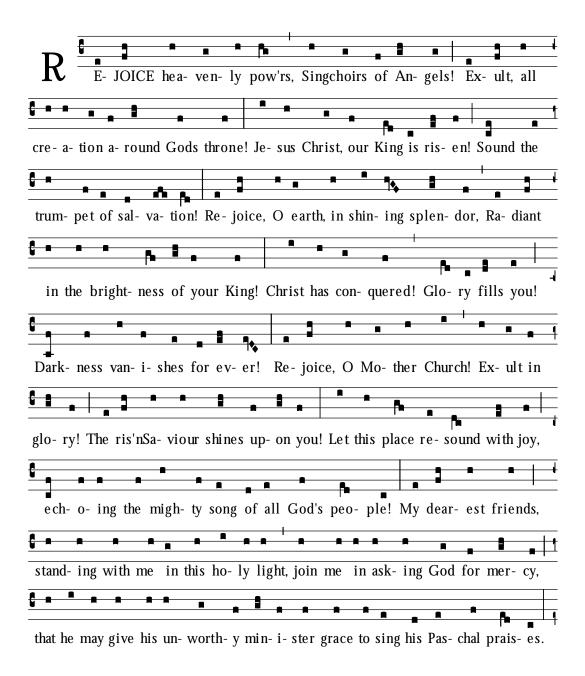
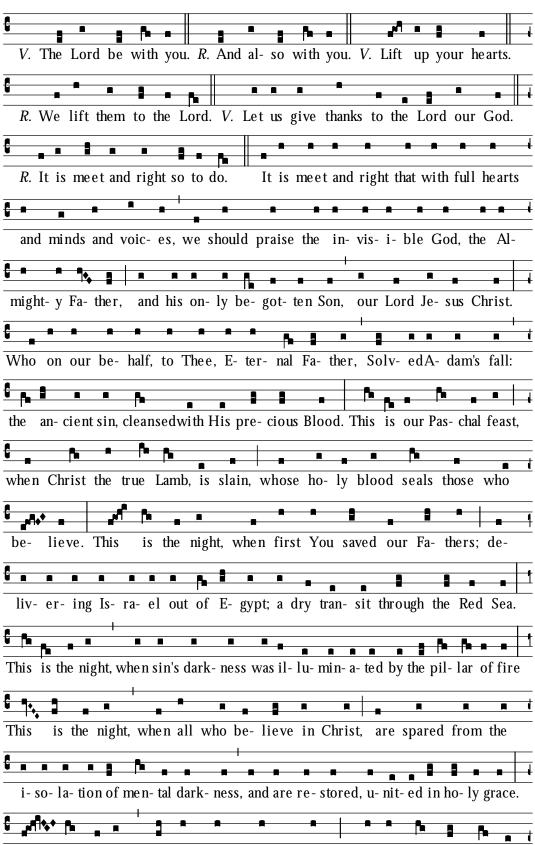
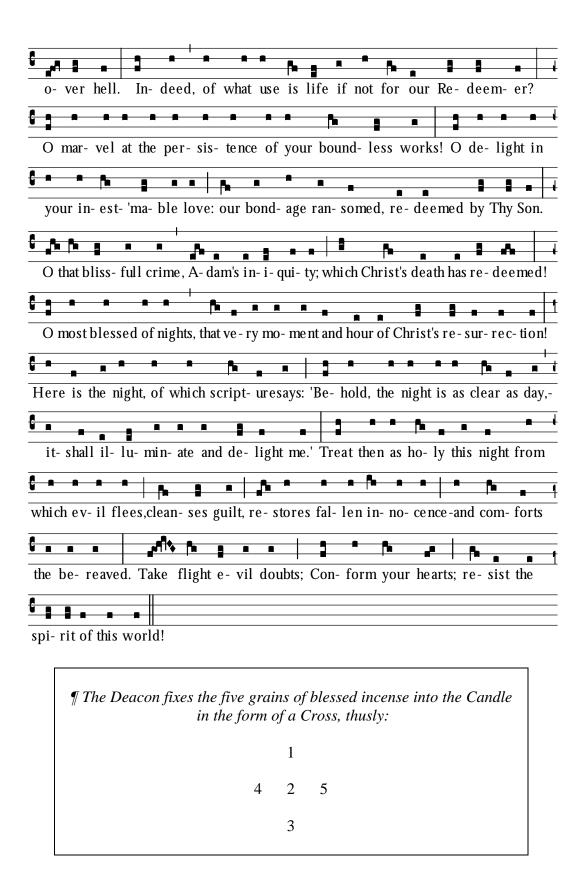
## **Exsultet**

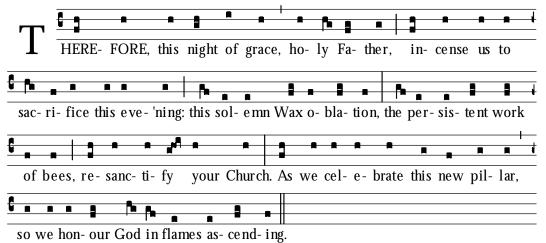
[AT THE EASTER VIGIL]





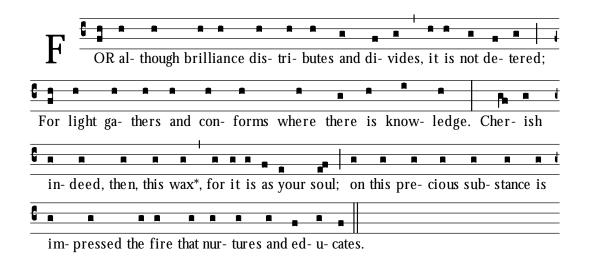
This is the night, that de-stroyed death's chains; Christ as-cend-ing vic-tor



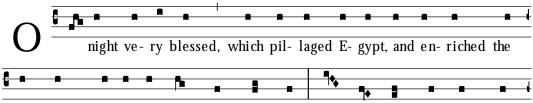


-

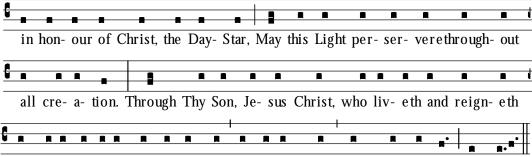
## $\P$ Here the Deacon lights the Paschal Candle from one of the tapers



## ¶ Here the distributed candles are all lighted.



He- brews, may it join earth and hea- ven. Con- se- crate this Can- dle



in the un-i-ty of the Ho-ly Ghost, ev-er one God, world with-out end. A-men.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The word used here is 'ceris', which has several connotations. While it is usually translated 'Paschal Candle', it actually means 'bee's wax', primarily as that which would have covered a wax writing tablet. Bearing in mind that the words 'pillar' and 'tablet' also had similar connotations, both being used for writing inscriptions, the term 'wax', here, is not referring to merely the candle, but the 'mind' as a sort of candle; it is from this where we get the word 'cerebellum', or 'tablet beautiful'. As the word for 'flame' (lumina) is the same as used for 'eye', it can be seen that the eyes are analogous, being the 'flames' of the mind. This has to do with the ancient concept of the physical properties of light. It was believed that the eyes shot out beams or flames of light to perceive reality. The impressions of this reality was melted on the wax of the mind. The point here is that Christ is the true Light, and that while we all have our individual conceptions of reality, there is only one Truth. It is through the grace of God's light that we are able to behold Him.