## The American Gradual 2020

Proper Chants of the Mass Adapted to English Words

Conventional Chant Notation Edition

Bruce E. Ford, Adapter and Editor

Volume I Introits, Offertories, and Communions Copyright © 2019 Bruce E. Ford. All rights reserved.

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## Introduction

#### The Proper Chants of the Mass

This publication contains a substantial portion of the proper chants of the Mass of the Roman rite (introits, graduals, alleluias, tracts, offertories, and communions) adapted to English words.<sup>1</sup>

The *introits* are intended to accompany the entrance of the ministers. The *graduals*, *alleluias*, and *tracts* are intended to be used in the Liturgy of the Word. The *offertories* are intended to accompany the collection of the people's offerings and the preparation of the gifts, and the *communions* are intended to accompany the ministration of Holy Communion.

At all these points in the liturgy the Episcopal Church's Book of Common Prayer (1979) permits the singing of hymns, psalms, or anthems.

While it is true that in the Roman Catholic Church vernacular translations of Latin liturgical texts that have not been of-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>*The American Gradual 2020* is issued in two editions: a modern notation edition and a conventional chant (four-line staff) notation edition. Both editions will be issued in two volumes, the first containing the the introits, offertories, and communions (the chants most widely used); the second containing the graduals, alleluias, and tracts.

ficially authorized may not be used, and no officially authorized translations of the texts in the /textitGraduale Romanum exist, the General Instruction of the Roman Missal states that other suitable songs may be used in place of the introits, offertories, and communions; and English-language adaptations of the Latin introits, offertories, and communions certainly qualify as suitable songs. It does not, on the other hand, authorize the use of other suitable songs in place of the graduals, alleluias, and tracts. So when these are used in place of the responsorial psalms and acclamations appointed in the Lectionary for Mass, they must be sung in Latin.

#### Why Sing These Chants?

The proper chants are fine musical compositions, distinctly sacral in character and well suited to their assigned places in the liturgy. Their texts are almost all drawn from scripture. Although they must usually be sung by trained singers, the number required to sing them is small. Even when they are the only choral music sung, they provide worthy fare for a church with limited resources. When they are combined with a large and varied choral repertory, they provide significant enrichment.

The texts of the chants assigned to a particular day are often related to the assigned readings. After the revision of the Roman Rite calendar and lectionary that followed Vatican II, the Vatican re-assigned the proper chants of the Mass, publishing the new assignments in the *Ordo Cantus Missae* (1972). Because the Episcopal Church in revisions of its own calendar and lectionary has adhered quite closely to the Roman model, the same chants may on most days may be sung in both the Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

#### Why Sing the Chants in English?

In some churches choral music is frequently sung in Latin at services that are otherwise conducted entirely in English. For over four hundred years Anglican authorities were firm in their insistence that everything sung in the liturgy be "understanded of the people," and in the years immediately following Vatican II many Roman Catholic authorities were adamant in their insistence that everything sung in the liturgy be sung in the vernacular. During the past forty years opposition to singing in Latin at English services has gradually yielded to recognition that the texture of some choral works makes their words unintelligible to listeners, regardless of the language in which they are sung, and that much fine choral music cannot be satisfactorily adapted to English words. Nevertheless, the arguments that justify the singing of other kinds of choral music in Latin at English services do not, for the most part, apply to chant.

When chant is sung in English, listeners who understand English *can* understand the words. To concede that special considerations may sometimes outweigh a general preference for language understood by the people is not to discredit this preference altogether. What is called "Gregorian" chant (Romano-Frankish chant) was devised as a vehicle for meditation upon scriptural texts.<sup>2</sup> Hearing a text and immediately understanding its meaning is far more conducive to such meditation than reading a translation of that text from a service leaflet.

#### **Adapting Chant to English Words**

No one at all acquainted with the Latin chant repertory will argue that chant melodies cannot be satisfactorily adapted to more

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>For an extended discussion of this point, see Rembert Herbert, *Entrances: Gregorian Chant in Daily Life* (New York: Church Publishing, 1999).

Introduction

than one set of *Latin* words. A huge part of that repertory is the product of such adaptation. Type melodies like those associated with the antiphon *Lumen ad revelationem*,<sup>3</sup> the gradual *Justus ut palma*,<sup>4</sup> and the Alleluia verse *Dies sanctificatus*,<sup>5</sup> have been adapted to numerous Latin texts, undergoing significant permutations but remaining clearly recognizable in the process. Original melodies composed for particular texts have also been adapted to other Latin texts, both in the era when the authentic Gregorian repertory was developing and in more recent times. The adaptation of the melody of the offertory chant *Stetit angelus* to the text of *Justorum animae* <sup>6</sup> stands as an example from the middle ages. Joseph Pothier's adaptation of the melody of the introit *Vocem jucunditatis* to the text of the introit *Gaudens gaudebo* stands as an example from the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century.

Some chant scholars have denied that chant melodies can ever be adapted to texts in any language *other* than Latin. They have based their stand on the relationship between the chant and the rhythms of Latin prose. That relationship is undeniable. The rhythms of English prose, however, do not differ so significantly from the rhythms of Latin prose as to preclude satisfactory adaptation of chant melodies to English words.

André Mocquereau of Solesmes,<sup>7</sup> whose views held wide sway

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>A tabular analysis of the adaptation of the melody to 22 different Latin texts appears in Paolo Ferretti, *Estetica gregoriana* (New York: Da Capo Press, 1977. Originally Published: Rome: Pontificio Istituto di Musica Sacra, 1931), following page 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>A tabular analysis of the adaptation of this melody to numerous Latin texts, with commentary, appears in Ferretti, *op. cit.* 170-189.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>A tabular analysis of the adaptation of this melody to numerous Latin texts, with commentary, appears in Ferretti, *op. cit.*, 200-206.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See J. Gajard, "L'offertoire de la Toussaint," *Revue grégorienne*, 26, no. 5 (septembre-octobre 1947), 179-185.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Mocquereau devised the "Solesmes Method" of chant interpretation, long abandoned by the monks of Solesmes. Daniel Saulnier has described is as "a

during most of the twentieth century, maintained that satisfactory adaptation of chant to other languages was impossible because the Latin language in the golden age of chant composition had a *pitch accent*, whereas English and most other modern European languages had a *stress accent*. He maintained, in other words, that the rhythms of Latin prose during the period in question were *not based on intensity*. His position finds no support among linguists, who generally agree that by the fourth century—long before the composition of the Gregorian repertory—the Latin accent had evolved from a pitch accent to a stress accent.<sup>8</sup>

Although successful adaptation of chant to English words is possible, not all adaptations have been successful. Poor ones abound. They are usually the work of adapters who have simply strung English words under melodies devised to fit Latin words, without regard for the basic principles of chant composition. Satisfactory adaptations result only from employment of the techniques used by the medieval adapters, who altered melodies wherever necessary to preserve in their adaptations the relationship between text and music that obtained in their sources. I have endeavored to do so in all my work.

Certain characteristics of English require special accommodation. "Accents of isolation" are widely used in Latin chant. In these the accented syllable is placed on a single-note neume, and the following unstressed syllable is placed on a melisma that follows it. When the chant is sung in Latin, these melismas can be sung beautifully because every Latin syllable, stressed or un-

rhythmic theory of Gregorian chant (based on the views propounded in *Le Nom*bre musical grégorien), which has long since been demonstrated to be obsolete."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>See, for example, L.R. Palmer, *The Latin Language*, (London: Faber & Faber, 1954), who wrote, "For the period after 300 A.D. there is general agreement among scholars that a stress accent characterized Latin." (page 214). Whether Latin *ever had a pitch accent remains open to question.* See W. Sidney Allen, *Vox Latina* (Cambridge [England]: Cambridge University Press, 1978), 83-88.

stressed, has a full vowel sound. Unstressed English syllable often do not. They have in place of a pure vowel a *schwa* or *vowel murmur*, represented in most dictionaries by an inverted "e" and pronounced like "uh." The vowel murmur cannot tolerably bear the musical weight of a melisma. In many cases where the accent of isolation is used, the melisma must be moved to the accented syllable, and a note must be added for the following unstressed syllable.

The final cadences of most of the psalm tones used with the introits and communions are *cursive* formulas, in which the last five syllables of the text, irrespective of its accentuation, are set to the last five neumes.<sup>9</sup> To modern ears even Latin texts sound strange when set this way. When English texts are set to these formulas, and unstressed syllables lacking vowel sounds are given more musical weight than they can sustain, texts are grossly distorted. Consequently, I have altered some of these cadences, transforming those of tones 1 and 7 into accentual formulas and shortening the first neume in the cadences of tones 3 and 8.

### Choice of Melodic Readings on Which to Base Adaptations

The production of the Vatican edition of the *Graduale Romanum* was an extraordinary achievement. In many respects the melodic readings adopted in it have stood the test of time. Regrettably, its editor, Dom Joseph Pothier,<sup>10</sup> failed to reverse certain changes in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>For an explanation of why these candences were composed this way, see Eugène Cardine, *Beginning Studies in Gregorian Chant.* tr. William Tortolano (Chicago: GIA Publications, 1988), 57-59.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Although Pius X appointed a commission to produce the Vatican edition of the chant, this commission met only a few times. Pothier did most of the work single-handedly. See John Boe, *The Ordinary in English.* (Thesis. Ph.D. Northwestern University, 1969), vol. 1, 274 *ff.* 

the melodies that had been introduced with the advent of polyphony in the late Middle Ages. To forestall the incidence of the augmented fourth, <sup>11</sup> the medieval editors had raised what were formerly E's to F's and raised what were formerly B's to C's. In some cases the changes that they made obscured the tonality of the chants. In others they led to conflict between the text and music. For example, in the introit *Resurrexi* the original melody for "manum tuam" accords with the accentuation of the text:



ma- num tu- am.

In the Vatican edition, however, Pothier adopted the modified version of the phrase, in which the melody and the accentuation of the text are in conflict.



Examples like this are numerous,<sup>12</sup> and I have restored the earlier form wherever I have encountered this corruption in the Vatican edition.

I nevertheless reject the idea that the earliest form of a chant is always to be preferred to later forms. This idea rests on the assumption that the earliest versions of a chant were never patient of improvement. So I have not always adopted the editoriallyrestored versions of the melodies presented in the *Graduale novum*.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>The augmented fourth was called the "diabolus in musica."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>For other examples see Paolo Ferretti, *op. cit.*, 53-56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>[Rome?]: Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 2011). This is not an official revision of the Vatican ed.

#### **Choice of Translations**

I have drawn Psalm texts largely from the 1979 Prayer Book Psalter and have drawn other scriptural texts from the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, but I have occasionally altered them, as when small changes facilitated adaptation of the music to them, or when their meaning differed significantly from the meaning of the corresponding Latin texts, and the Latin texts had special liturgical relevance.

#### **Semiology and Interpretation**

Eugène Cardine's comparative study of the neumes found in oldest adiastematic<sup>14</sup> manuscripts led him to an evidence-based understanding about the way in which these neumes were to be interpreted.<sup>15</sup> His close associate Jean Claire, the man to whom he dictated his final testament, stated, however, that the prevailing interpretation of Cardine's teaching was erroneous. He wrote that Cardine had never heard a chant recording purportedly based on his teaching that he found satisfactory because in them all his differentiation of note values had been exaggerated. Claire wrote:

Practically everyone has wished to be a disciple of Dom Cardine. Everyone has wished to "do" the cuts—all the cuts; to sing according to the "three values"—all the "values"; to execute each neume—every neume—according to its proper nature, revised and corrected;<sup>16</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>These manuscripts lacked staff lines, and their neumes did not show exact pitches. They did, however, convey interpretative nuances missing in the later manuscripts that did show exact pitches.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>For these interpretations see Eugène Cardine, *Gregorian semiology*, tr. Robert M. Fowells (Sablé-sur-Sarthe, France: Abbaye Saint-Pierre de Solesmes, 1982).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Cardine used the word "neume" in reference to the notes (or single note) to which a syllable is set. He distinguished neumes from the neumatic elements composing a compound neume.

to observe the repercussions completely—all the repercussions, etc. And this has resulted most often only in a dryness, a coldness, an indescribable inexpressiveness...<sup>17</sup>

It will also be good to take a dispassionate account of the of the difference between the value of an average syllable and that of a note within a melisma, which corresponds exactly to the difference between the time required to pronounce correctly an average syllable (consonant plus vowel) and the time required to pronounce a syllable consisting of a vowel alone. If an electronic technician is available in one's group, one should ask him to calculate the difference, that is, to give in fractions of a second, the time it takes to articulate an average syllable and then try to listen to recordings—it matters not how many—with semiological pretensions "according to the works of D. Cardine" without smiling a little. All this is said in his testament.<sup>18</sup>

Claire went on to write about Cardine's ideas about the execution of repercussions.

Finally, the repercussions. This is the domain where it is easiest, with the best intentions in the world, to compromise everything. The repercussion must not interrupt the sound but instead modulate it delicately. It must not chop up the word or interrupt the line of the phrase. Such an execution is undoubtedly beyond the ability of all the voices in the choir, but it is not necessary that such a nuance should be rendered by

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Jean Claire, "Dom Eugène Cardine (1905-1988), *Revue grégorienne* XXIII, (1989), 20. My translation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Claire, *op.cit.*, 23. Boldface added.

the voices that are insufficiently supple. Those who are able should add a discreet vibrato over the sound of the ensemble, and the desired effect will be produced.<sup>19</sup>

In editing the new *Liber hymnarius* the monks of Solesmes made extensive use of the horizontal episema. They discovered that choirs were exaggerating what was supposed to be a nuance. So in editing the new *Antiphonale monasticum* and the new *Antiphonale romanum* they abandoned its use altogether. In his introduction to the *Antiphonale monasticum* Daniel Saulnier wrote,<sup>20</sup>

It has become customary to use this term ["rhythmic signs"] for three signs added by the Solesmes editions to XX century books of chant: the dot, the vertical episema and the horizontal episema. These three signs have been abandoned in our edition for the following reasons: The dot and the vertical episema do not correspond to any traditional information about Gregorian chant. They do not appear in any medieval manuscripts and have only been introduced into Solesmes editions in order to promote a rhythmic theory of Gregorian chant (based on the views propounded in Le Nombre musical grégorien), which has long since been demonstrated to be obsolete. Moreover, they have shown themselves to be in contradiction with the elementary principles of reading medieval neumes. More precisely, this rhythmic theory, to the extent that it inflicts a rhythmic distortion on the words and phrases that are chanted, appears in contradiction to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Claire, *Ibid.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>http://www.chantcafe.com/2010/07/a-translation-of-saulniersintroduction-to-the-new-antiphonale-monasticum/. Viewed September 10, 2019.

the elementary principles of liturgical music composition, which must be set fundamentally at the service of the sacred text. The horizontal episema only appears in two or three medieval manuscripts of the office out of several hundred documents which have come down to us.<sup>21</sup> It is not a rhythmic sign, but an expressive one. It does not inform the singer about basic rhythm, it only indicates-and that in a way very ambiguous for XX century singers-a minute nuance of rhythm (called agogic by musicians for the last century). Most amateur choirs are incapable of producing such subtle nuances,<sup>22</sup> which are the preserve of experienced soloists, and the exaggerated interpretation they give to them leads them in the end to distort the underlying rhythm of such simple Gregorian pieces as antiphons, a rhythm based on the declamation of the text and the flow of the melody.

## The Conventional Chant Notation (Four-line Staff Notation) Edition of This Work

Since the publication of the first edition of this work in 2001, several church musicians have expressed their desire for a conventional chant notation edition. With the Illuminare Score Editor I have been able to typeset the chants in this notation without expending an unreasonable amount of time. Arranging my files for publication in a book was, however, a challenge that I could meet only with the help of Felipe Gasper of Toronto, Ontario, who has arranged them in a beautiful format. To him I am immeasurably grateful.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>The horizontal episema does appear frequently in manuscripts of the Mass propers, but is not reproduced here because it is generally misinterpreted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Boldface added. Experience has convinced me that professional church choirs having little time to rehearse the chant cannot do so, either.

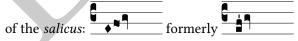
Introduction

I have tried to make this conventional chant edition useful to choirs that endeavor to render all the nuances shown in the adiastematic manuscripts as well as to those that follow prevalent performance practice with little or no change based on semiology.

I have used the following note forms not found in the Vatican edition: The oriscus, the salicus, the pes quassus, the bivirga and trivirga, and the stropha. With these note forms in use singers who attempt to execute all the nuances shown in the Laon and St. Gall manuscripts will need only to add the horizonal episema to the clivis-with-episema and the long torculus. Marking these may even prove unnecessary at cadences because a normal retard achieves their intended effect.

I have not used signs of liquescence. These were not used consistently in the manuscripts—only at points where the scribes believed singers needed reminders to pronounce the consonants carefully. The high incidence of consonantal "pileups" in English would have required such extensive use of them as would make them pointless.

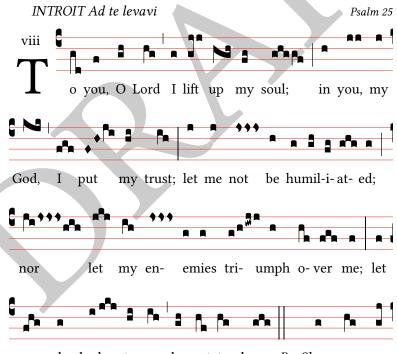
Choirs that adhere to prevailing performance practice, attempting to render only a few of the nuances conveyed in the adiastematic neumes, will continue to ignore most differences in note shapes. I urge them, however, to depart from past practice by executing the repercussions as Claire suggests, (*v.s.*) and by giving added weight to the note *following* the quilisma, to the *top* note



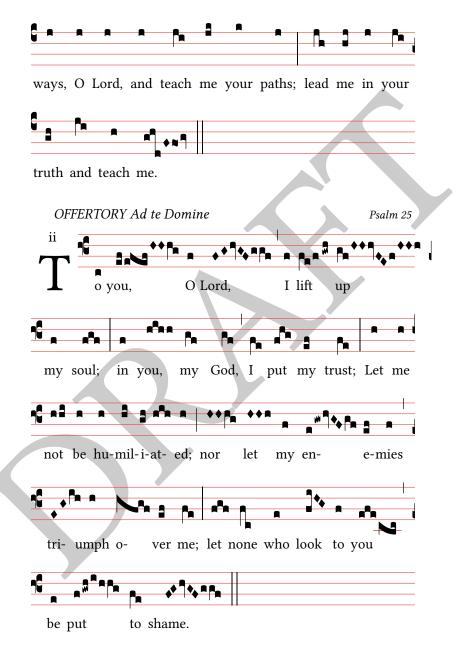
and to the top note of the newly-differentiated pes quassus:

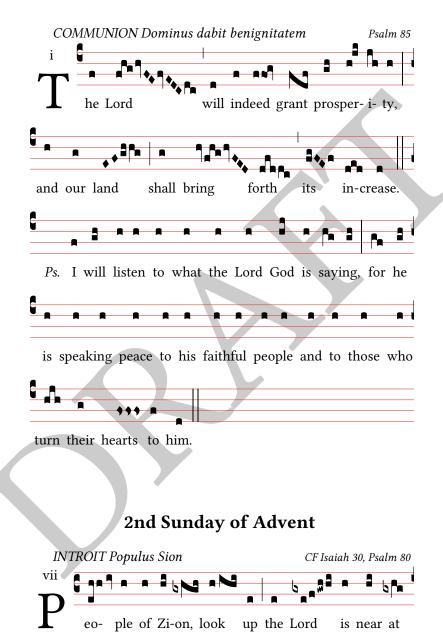
## **Advent Season**

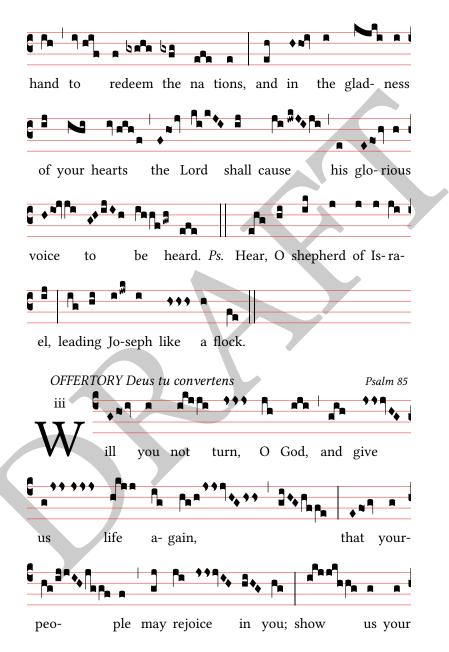
### 1st Sunday of Advent

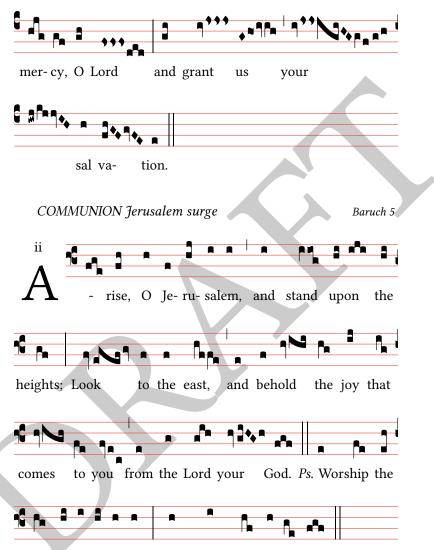


none who look to you be put to shame. Ps. Show me your







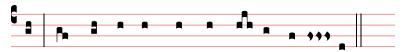


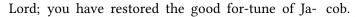
Lord, O Je-ru-salem; praise your God, O Zi-on.

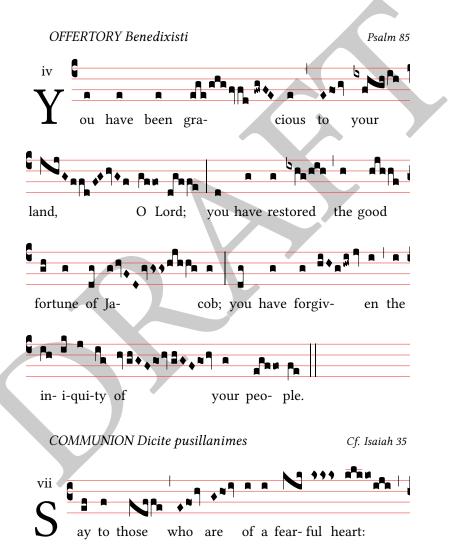
#### INTROIT Gaudete Philippians 4, Psalm 85 i e-joice the Lord al- ways, and again I in 5.9 say rejoice; Let your forbear-ance be known to all, for the Lord is near at hand; have no anx-i- e- ty about 65 ----but in all things, by prayer and supthing, any-▞ pli-ca-tion, with thanksgiv- ing, let your requests be made 1

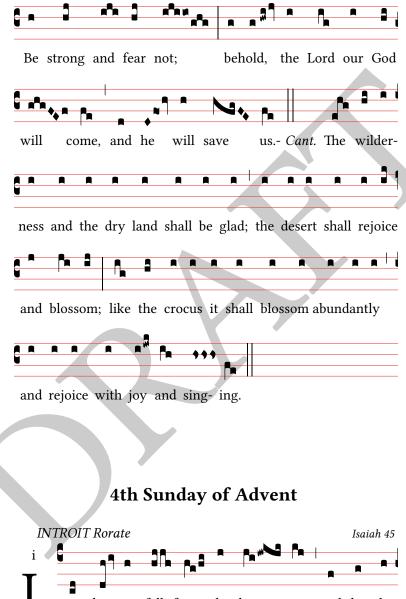
#### 3rd Sunday of Advent

known to God. Ps. You have been gracious to your land, O

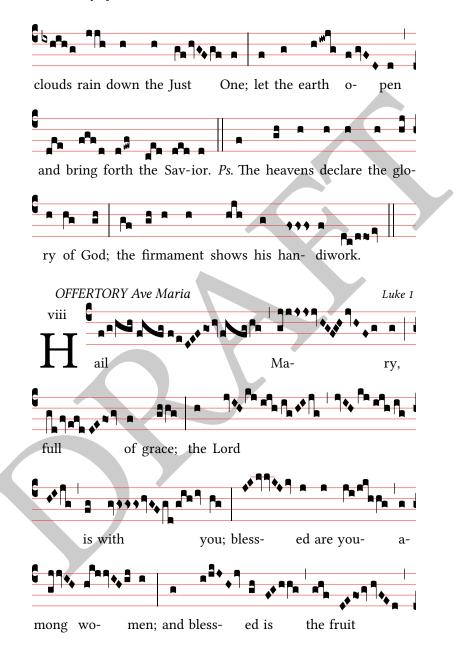


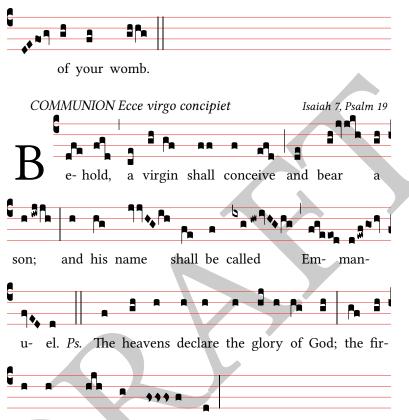




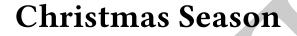


✓ et showers fall from the hea- vens, and let the

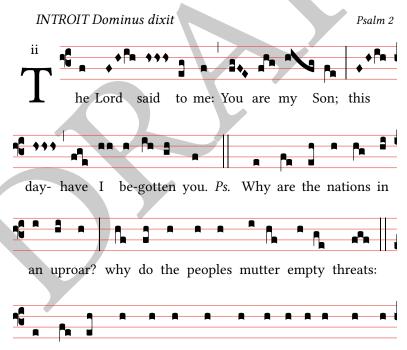




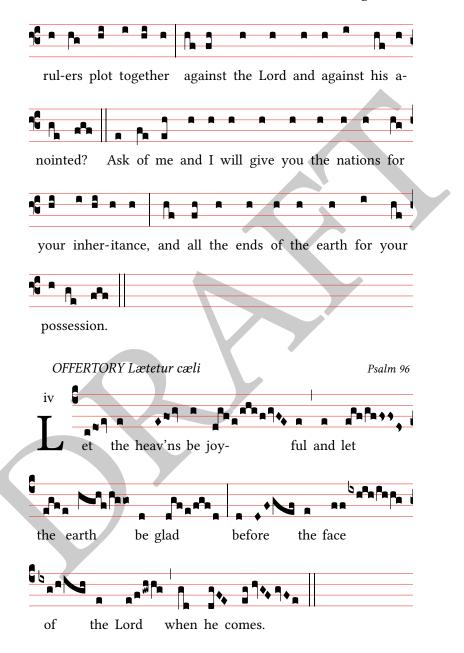
mament shows his han- di-work.



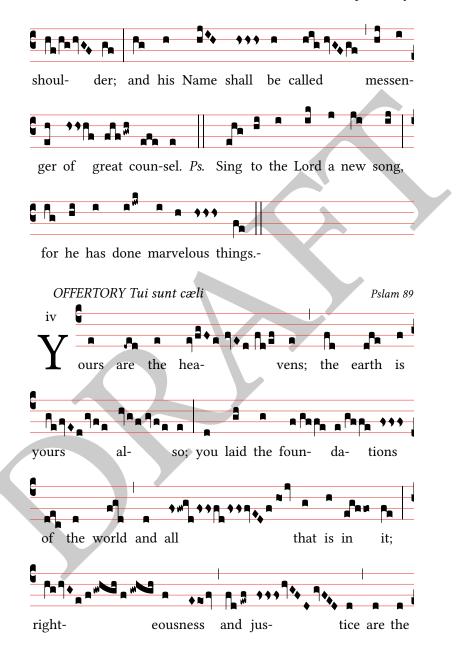
#### **Christmas: Midnight Mass**

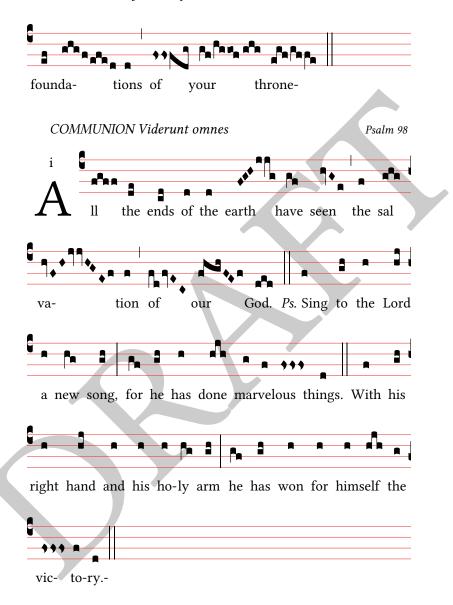


Why do the kings of the earth rise up in revolt and the



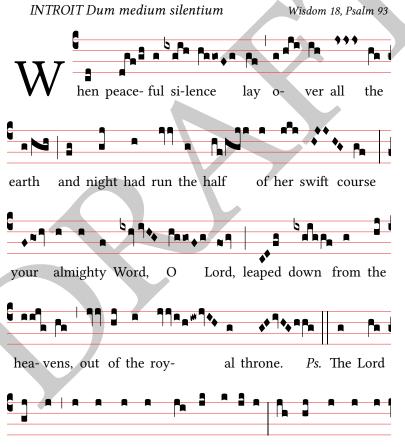




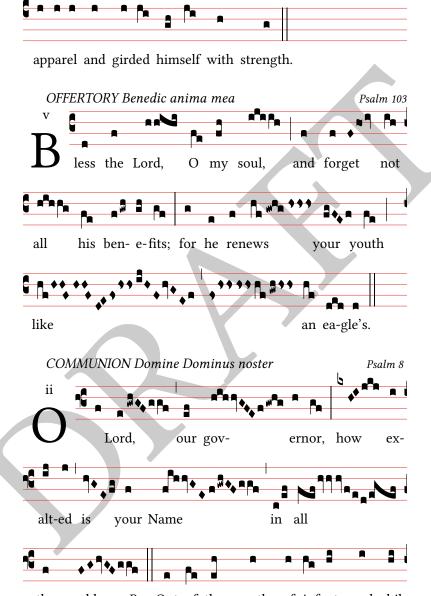


## 1st Sunday After Christmas (Episcopal Church)

## 2nd Sunday After Christmas (Ordo cantus Missæ)



is king he has put on splendid apparel he has put on his



the world. Ps. Out of the mouths of infants and chil-

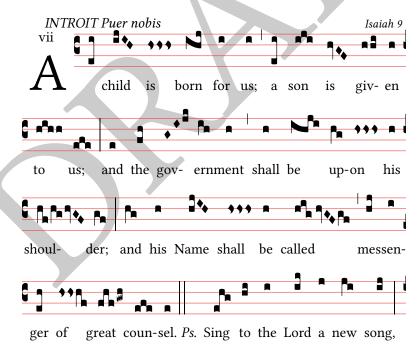


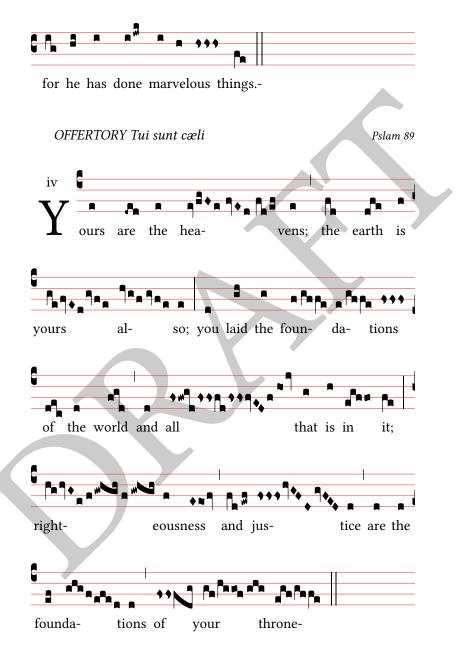
dren your majes-ty is praised above the heavens.

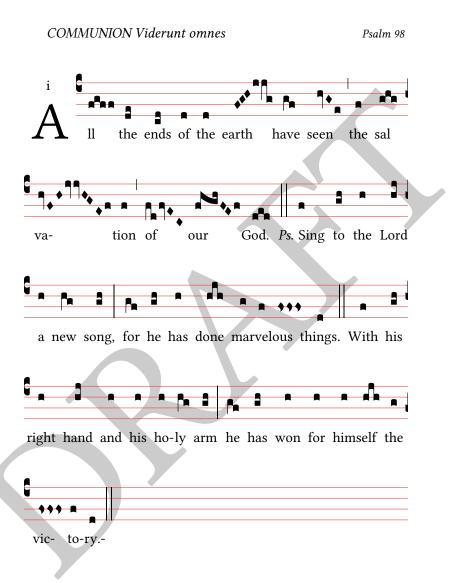
## January 1

## The Holy Name of our Lord Jesus Christ (Episcopal Church)

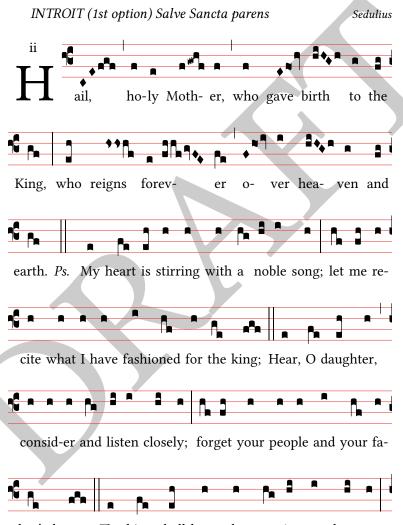
The Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (Ordo cantus Missæ)





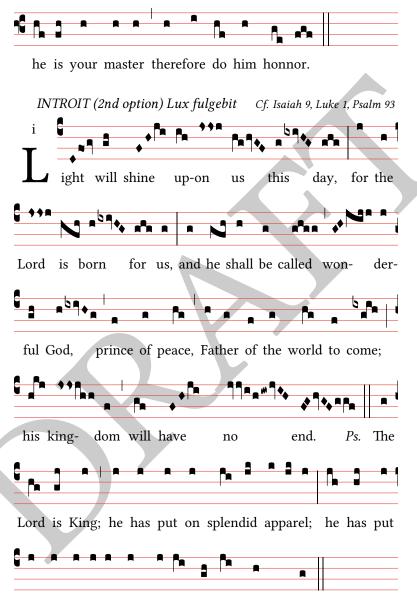


## Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God (Ordo cantus Missae)

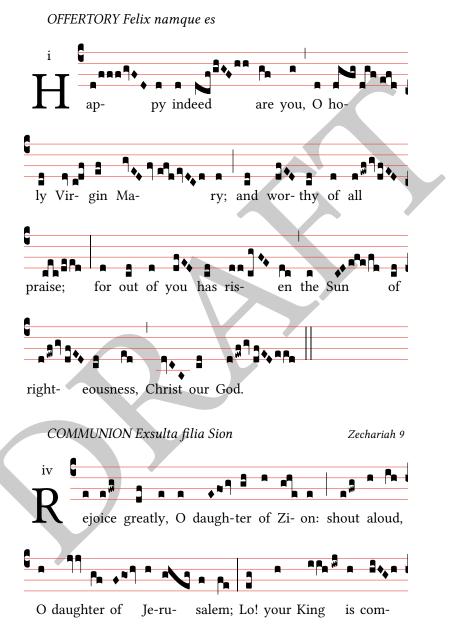


ther's house. The king shall have plea-sure in your beauty;

22

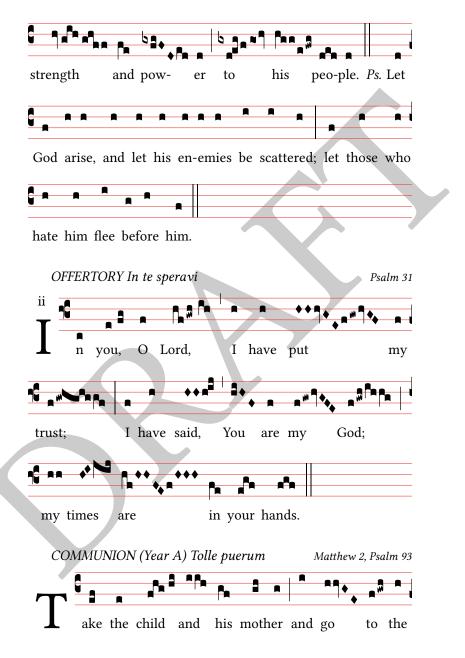


on his apparel and girded himself with strength.



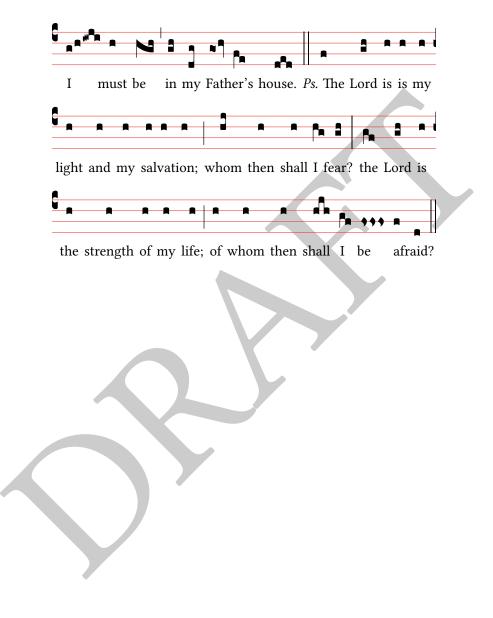
23





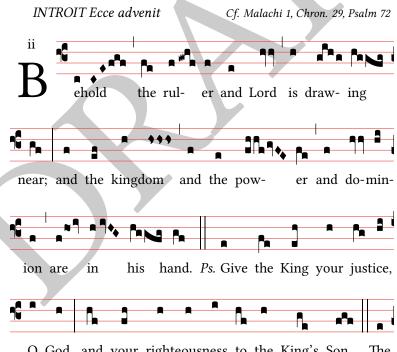


ly. How is-it that you sought me? did you not know that

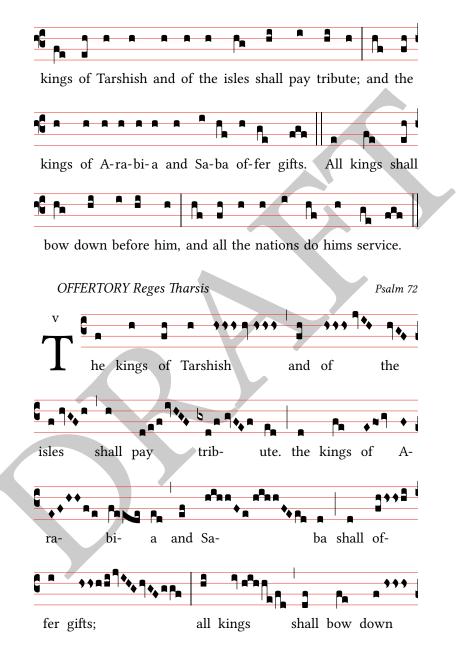


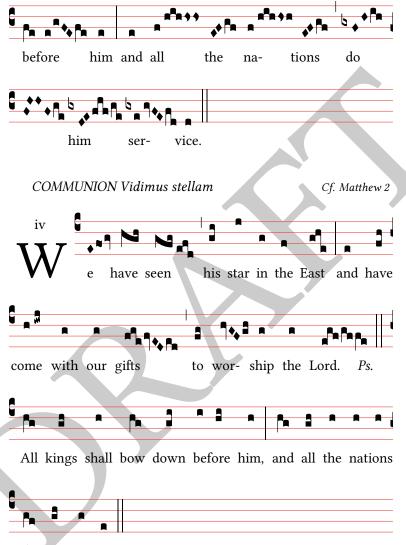
# **Epiphany Season**

## The Epiphany



O God, and your righteousness to the King's Son. The

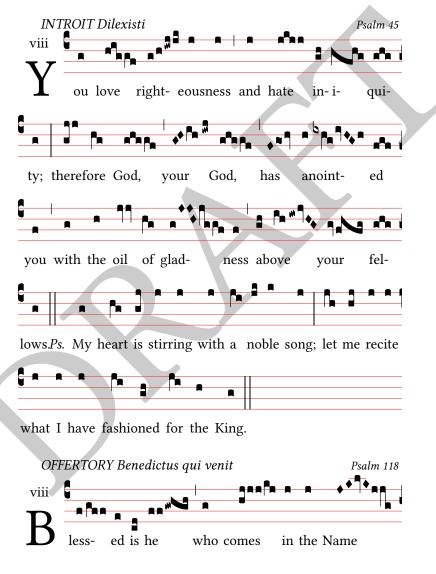


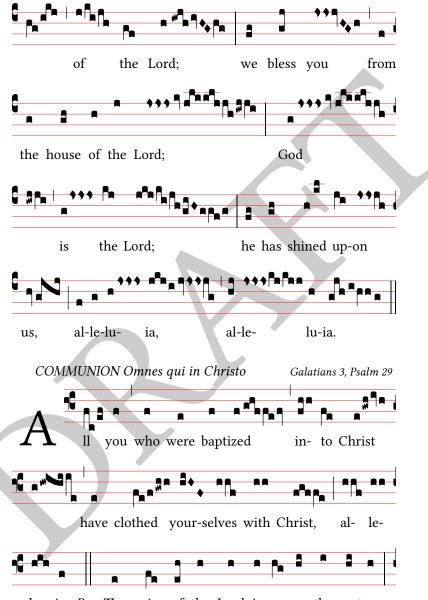


do him service.

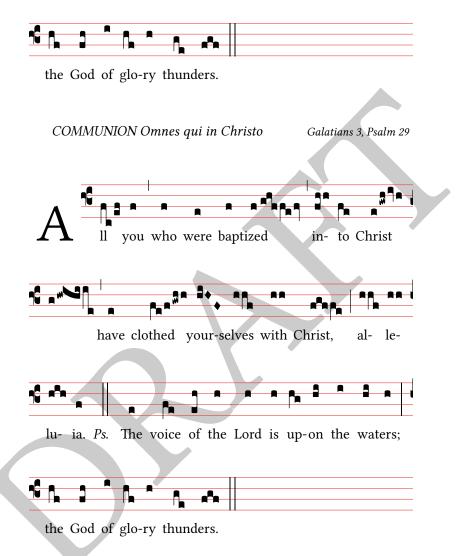
#### **Baptism of Our Lord Jesus Christ**

#### 1st Sunday After the Epiphany



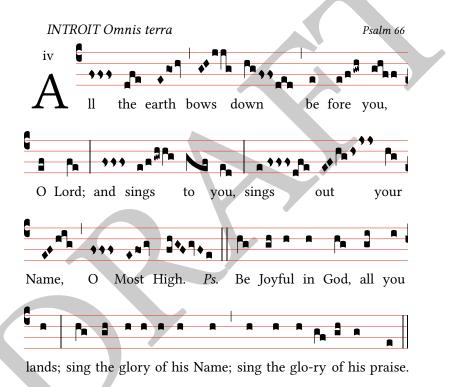


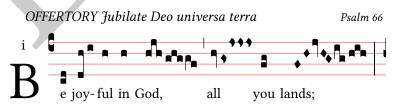
lu- ia. Ps. The voice of the Lord is up-on the waters;

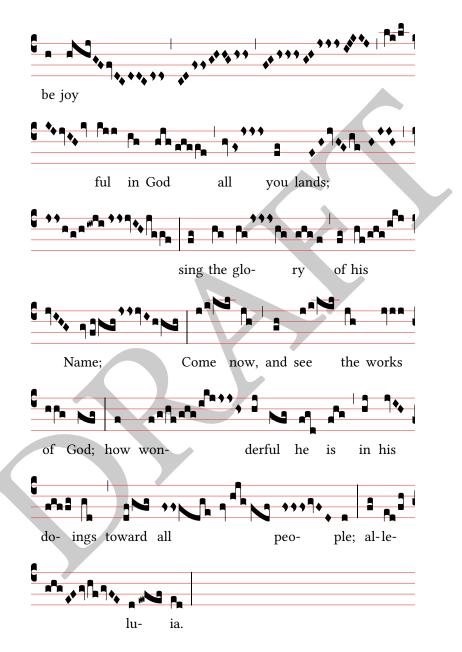


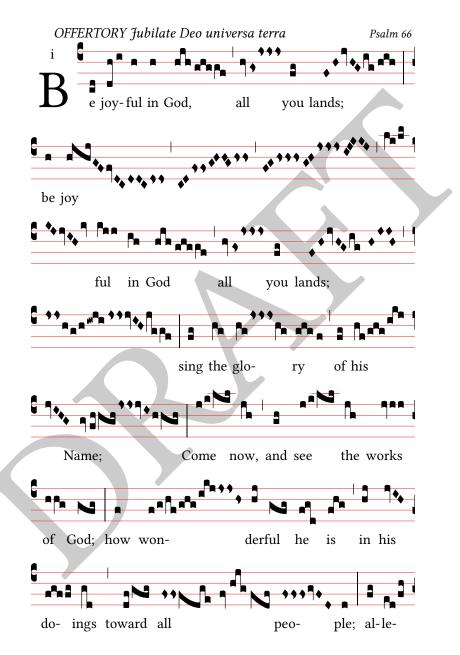
## 2nd Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

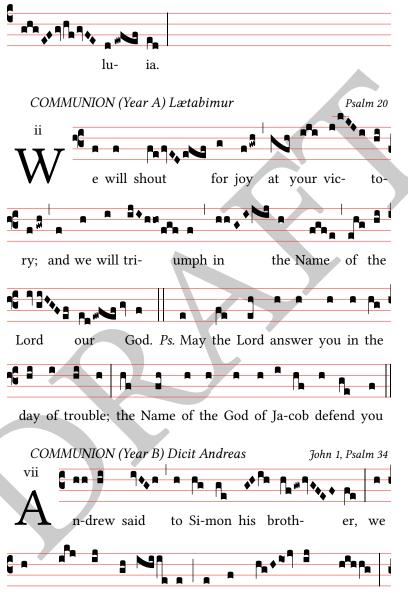




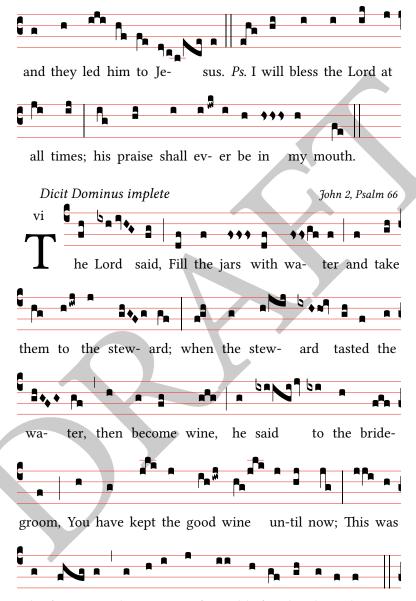




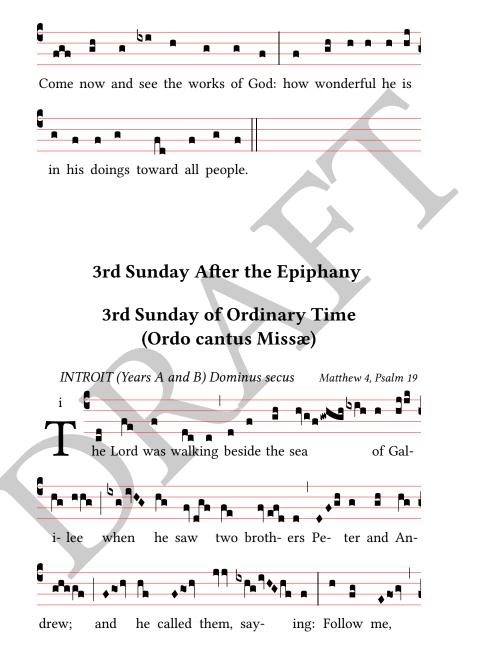


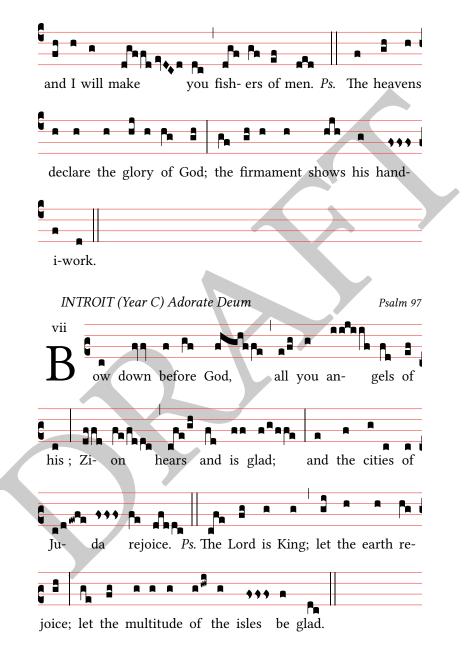


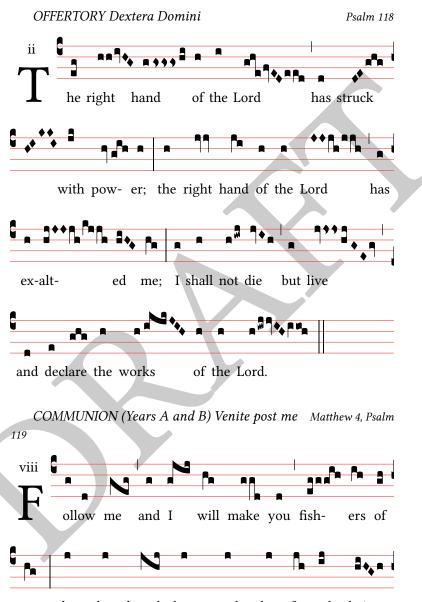
have found the Messi- ah who is called the Christ;



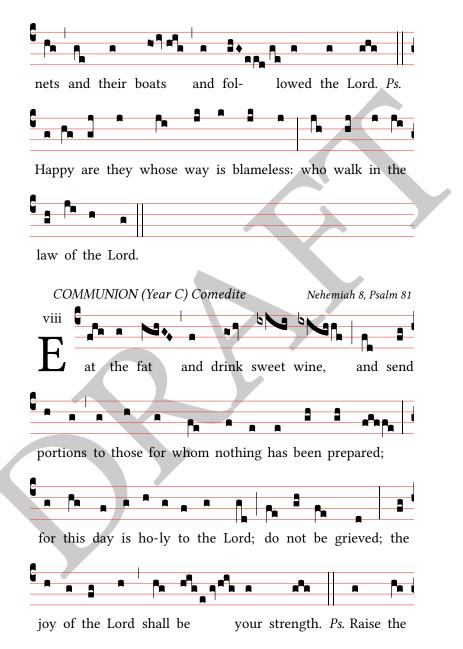
the first sign that Jesus performed before his dis-ciples. Ps.







men; when they heard these words, they forsook their

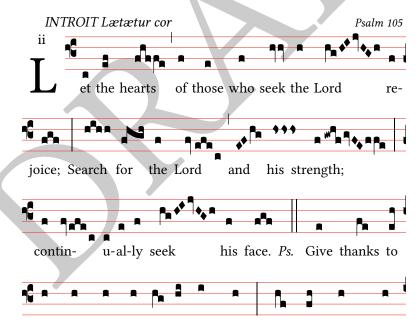




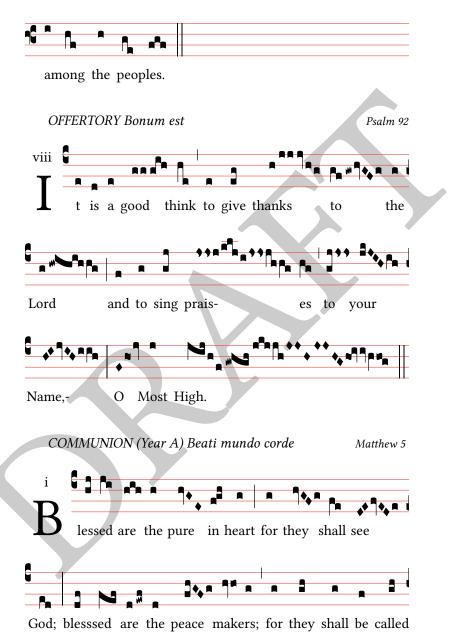
song and sound the timbrel; the merry harp and the lyre.

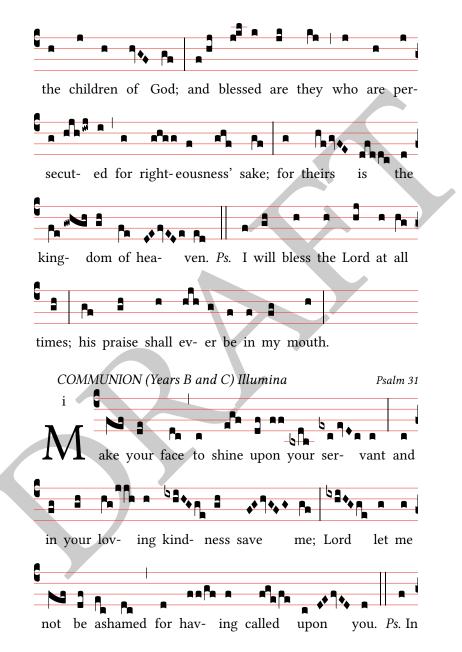
## 4th Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

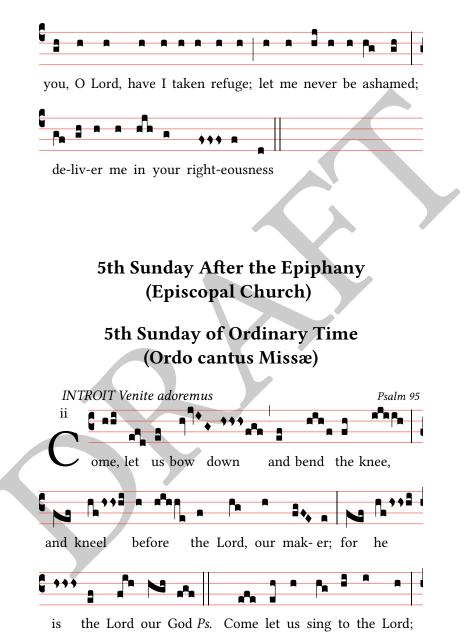
4th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



the Lord and call up-on his Name; make his deeds known

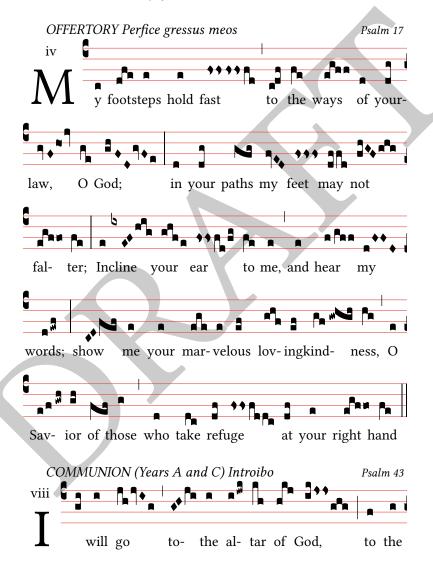


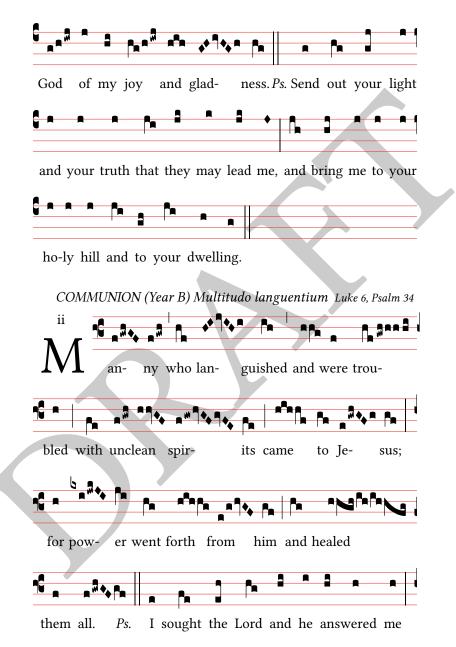


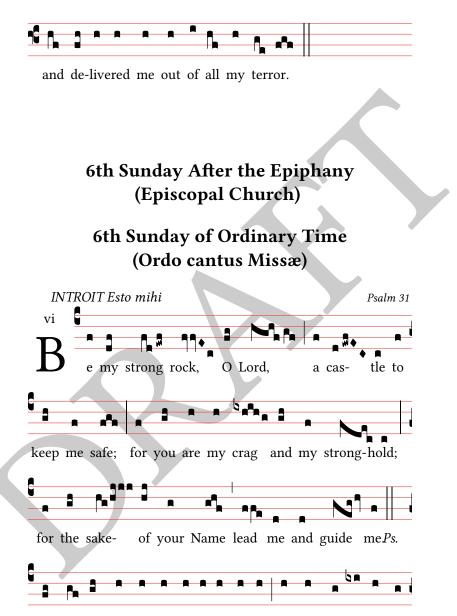




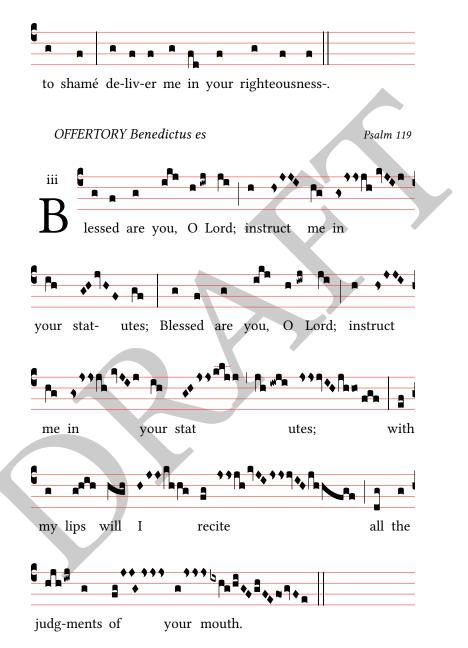
let us shout with joy to the rock of our sal-vation.

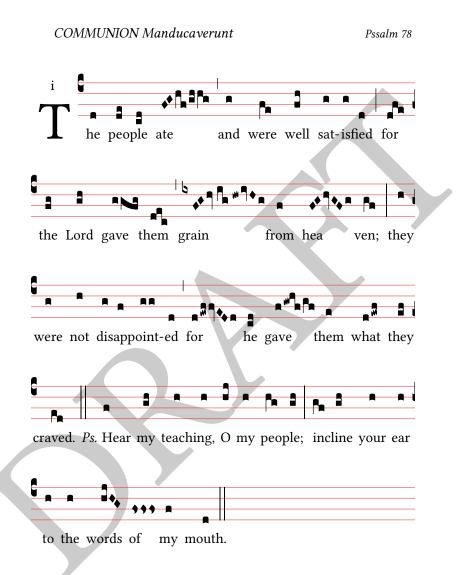






In you,-O Lord, I have I taken refugé let me nev-er be put

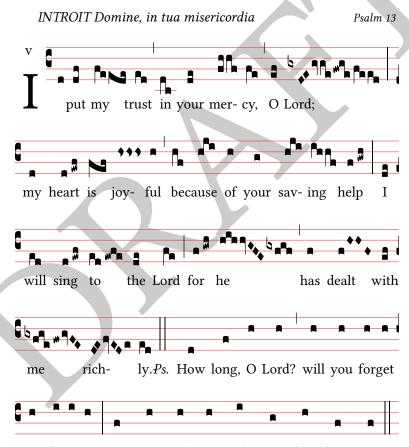




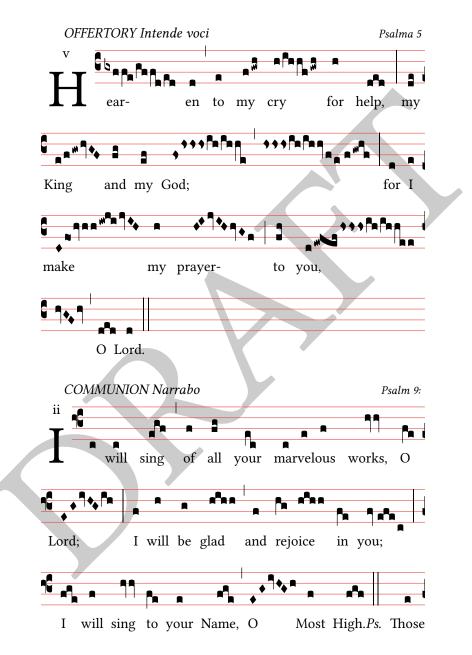
7th Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

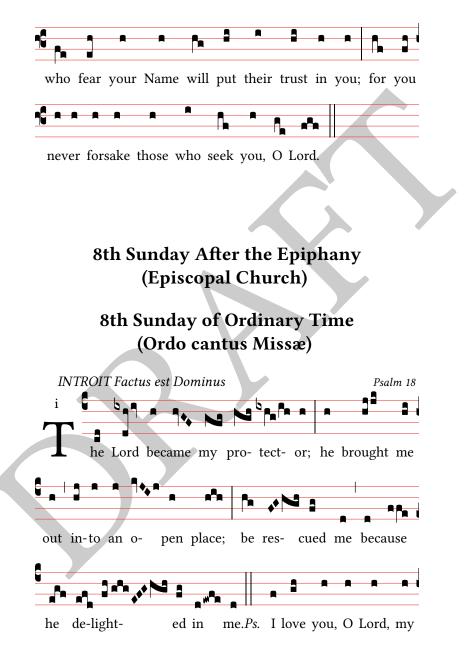
7th Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

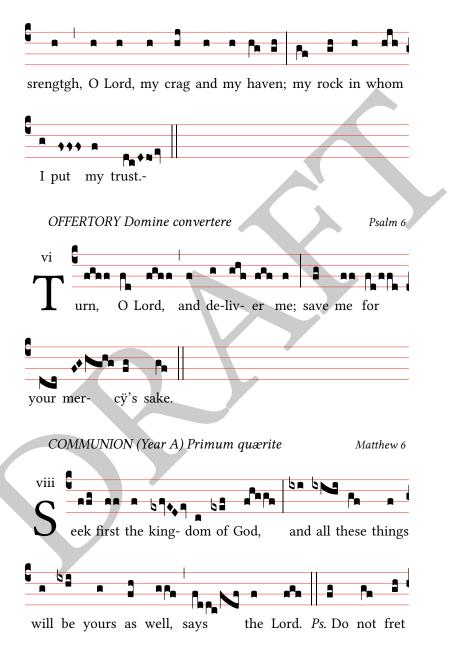
#### 7th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)

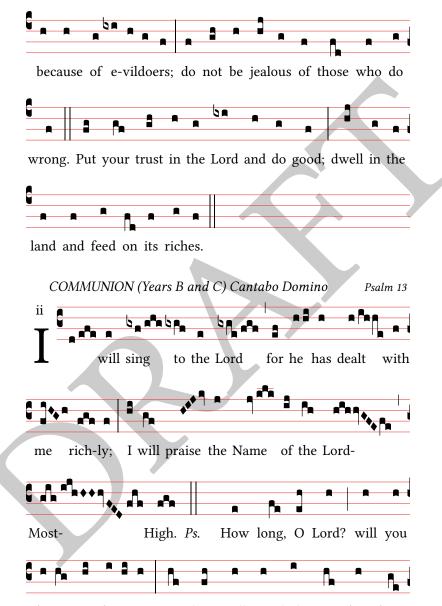


me forever? how long will you hide your face from me?

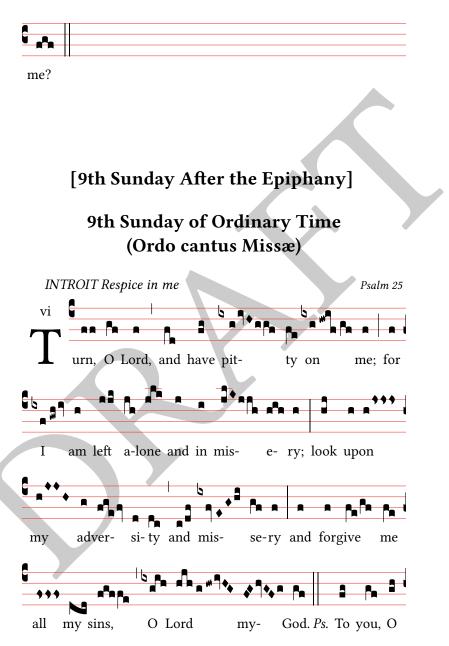


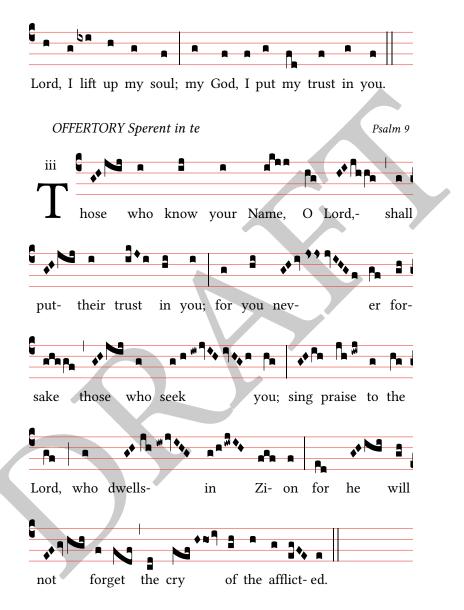




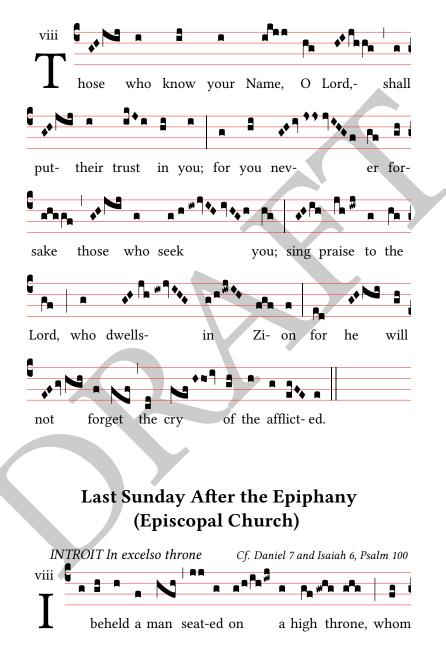


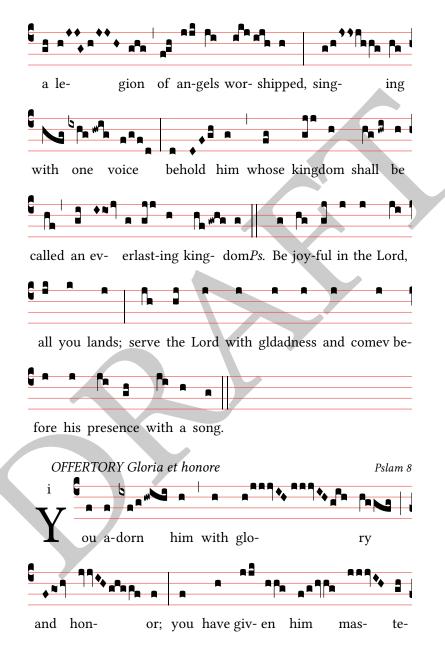
forget me forever? How long will you hide your face from

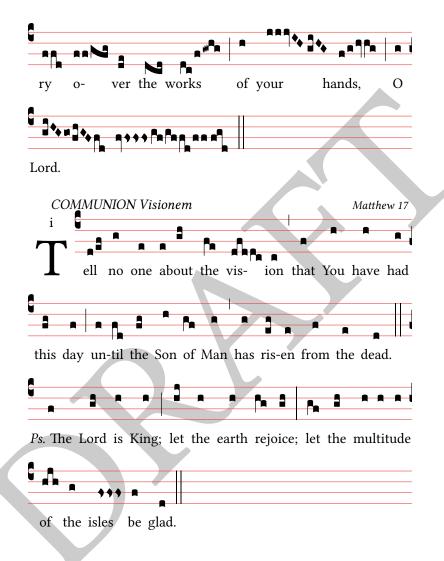




COMMUNION Ego clamavi Psalm 17 name: 9th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)

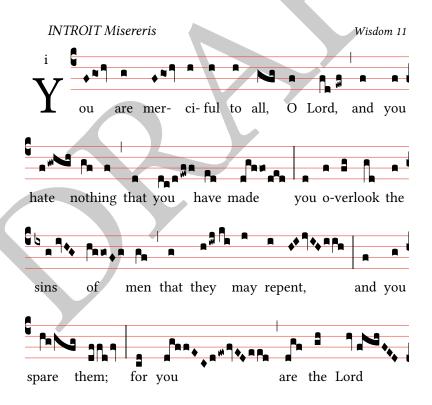


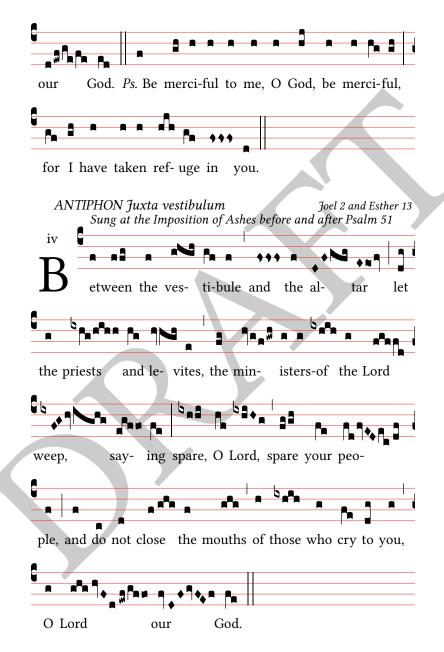


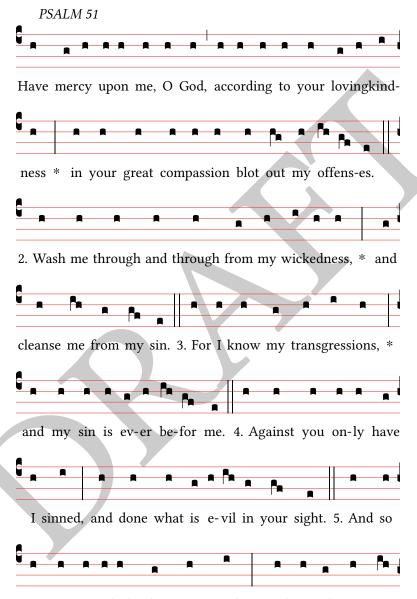


# Lenten Season

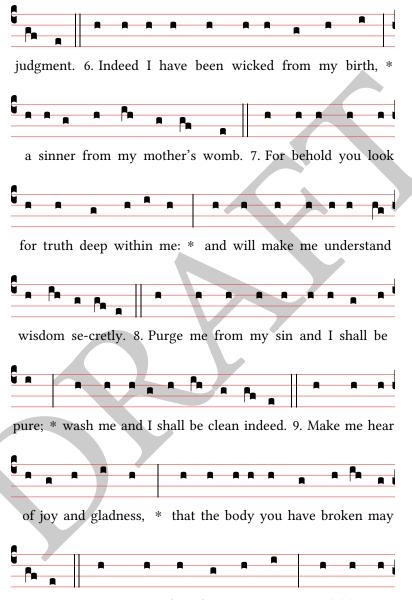
### Ash Wednesday



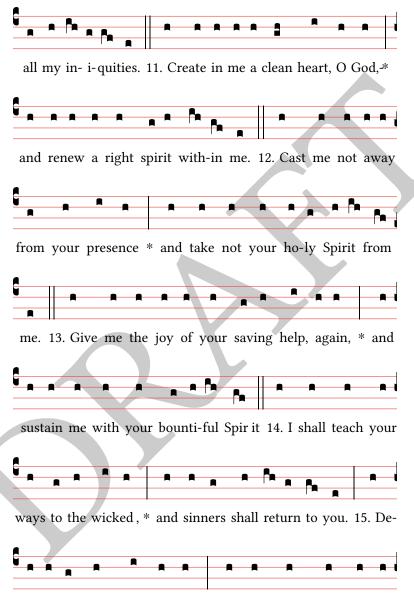




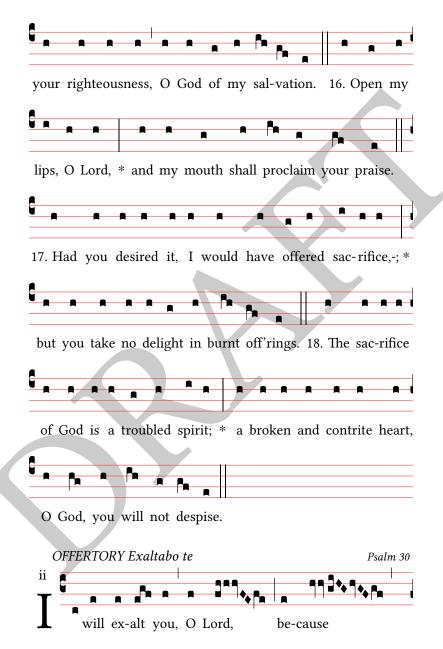
you are jus-tified when you speak, \* and upright in your

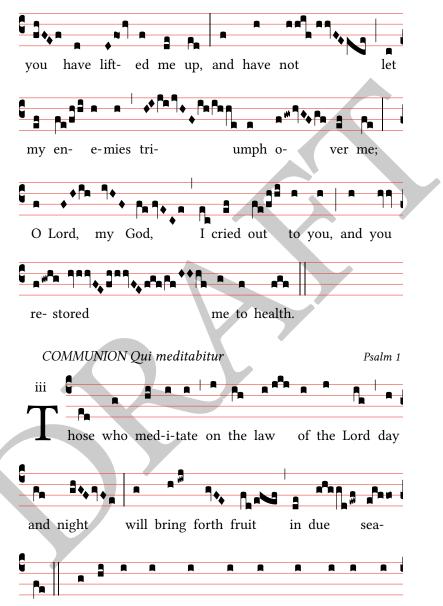


rejoice. 10. Hide your face from my sins, \* and blot out

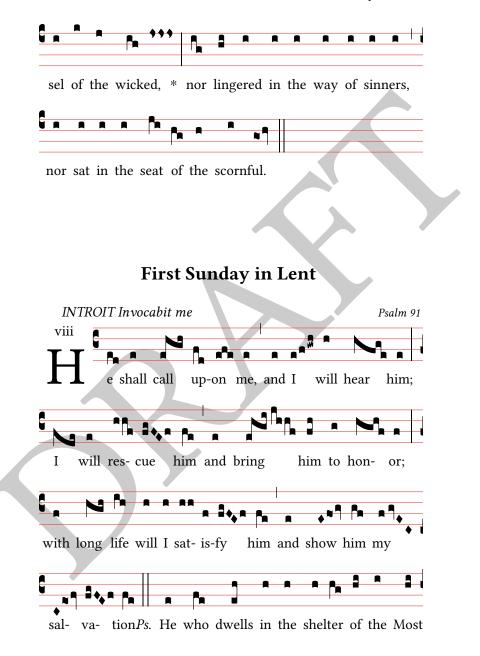


liv-er me from death, O God, \* and my tongue shall sing of



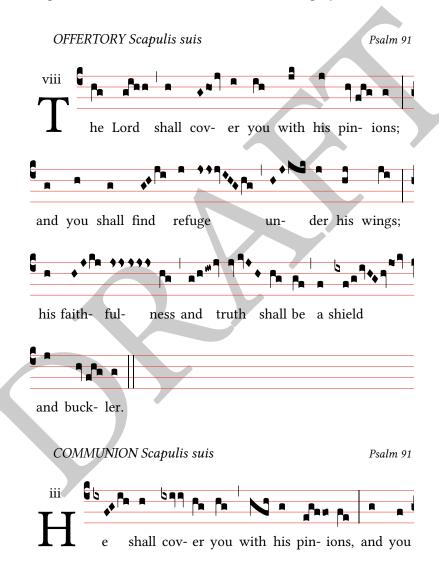


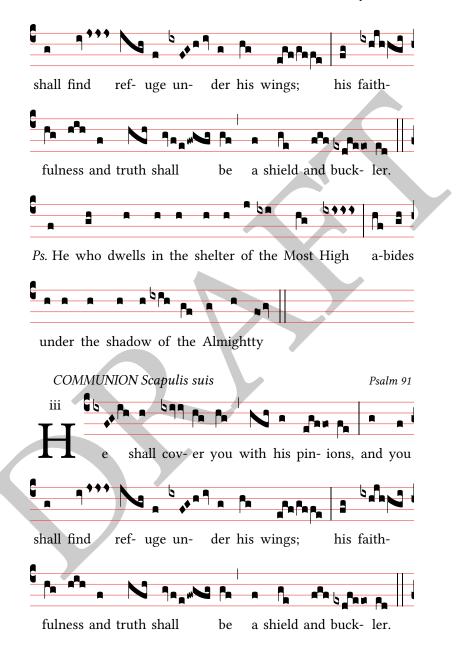
son. Ps. Happy are they whose have not walked in the coun-

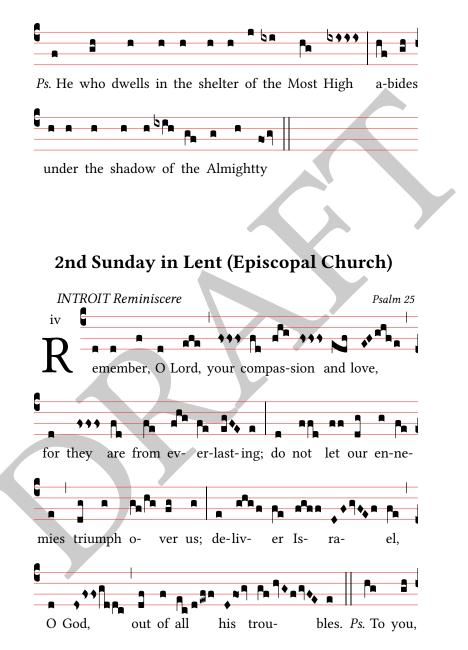


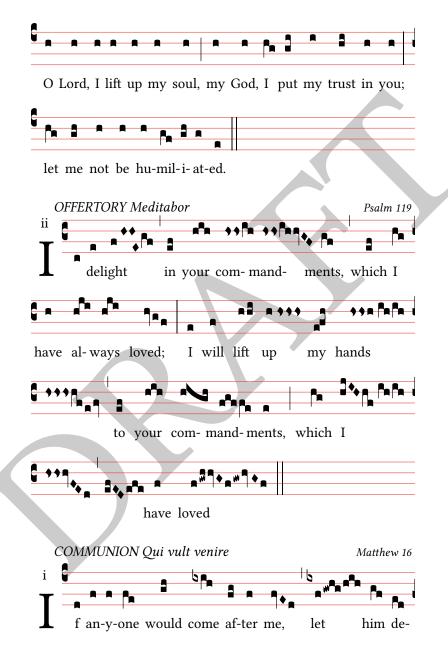


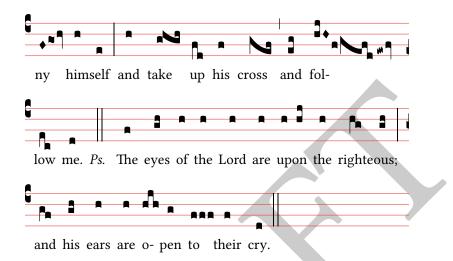
High a-bides under the shadow of the Almighty.



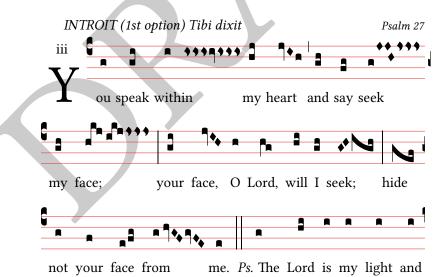


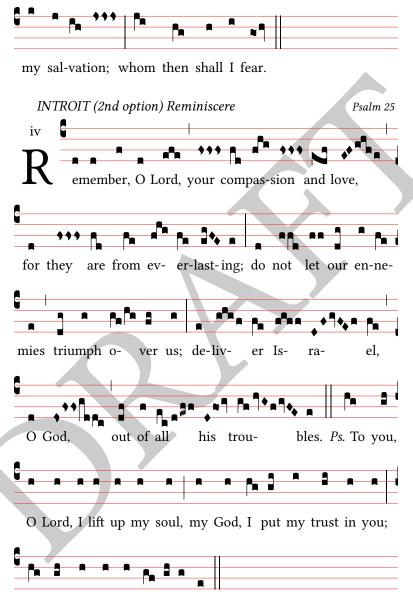




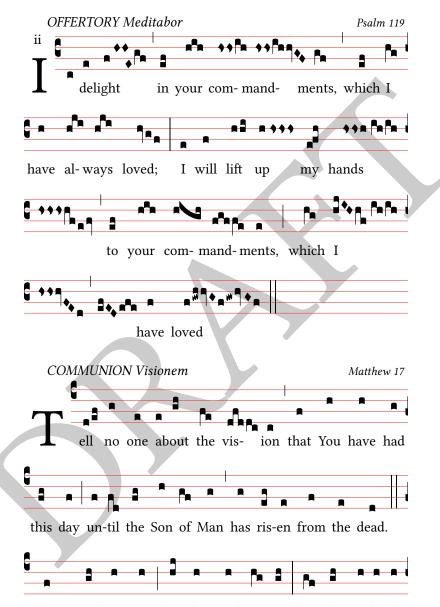


## 2nd Sunday in Lent (Ordo cantus Missæ)

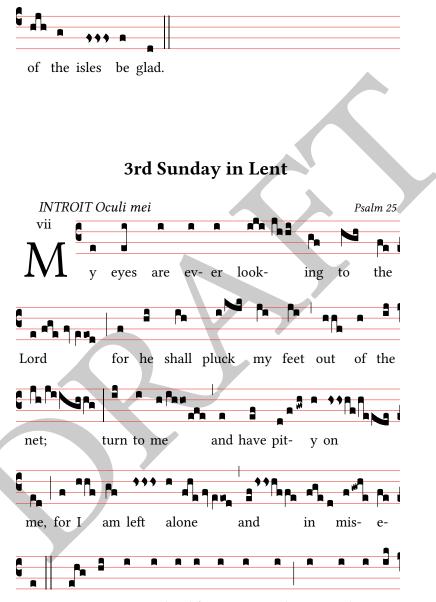




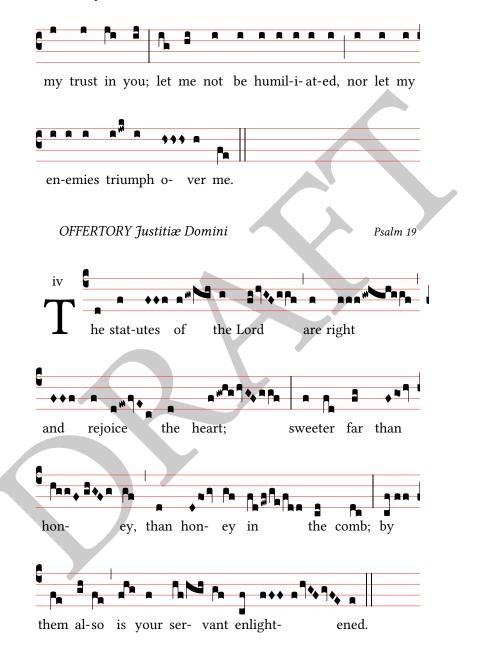
let me not be hu-mil-i-at-ed.

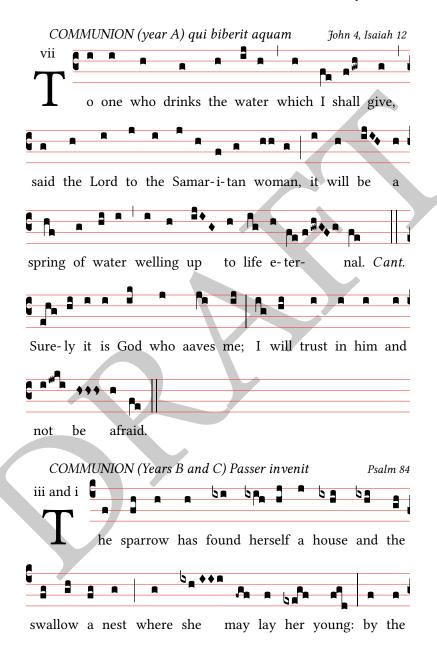


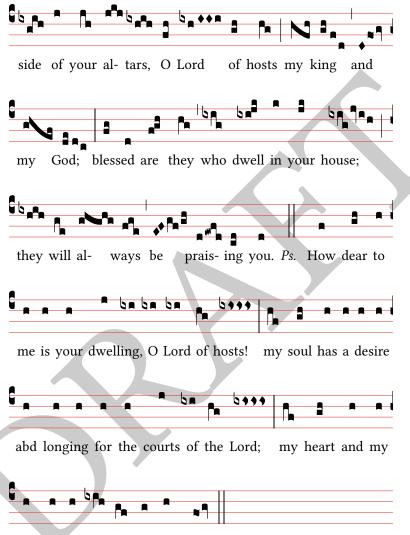
Ps. The Lord is King; let the earth rejoice; let the multitude



ry. Ps. To you, O Lord I lift up my soul; my God, I put

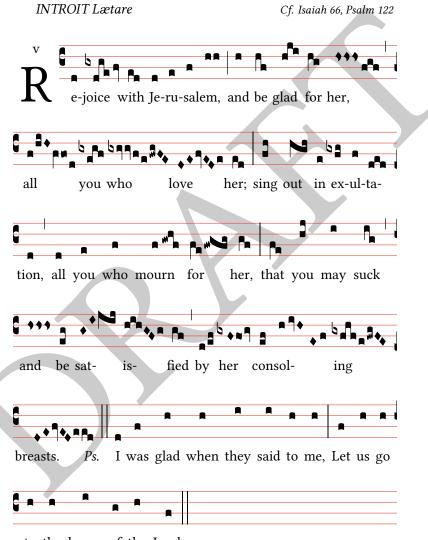




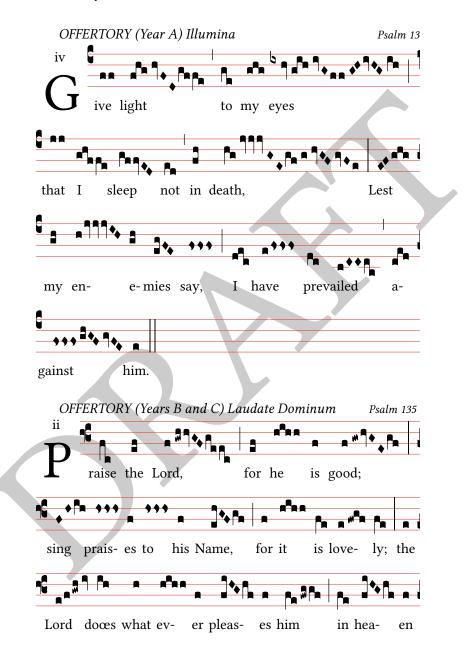


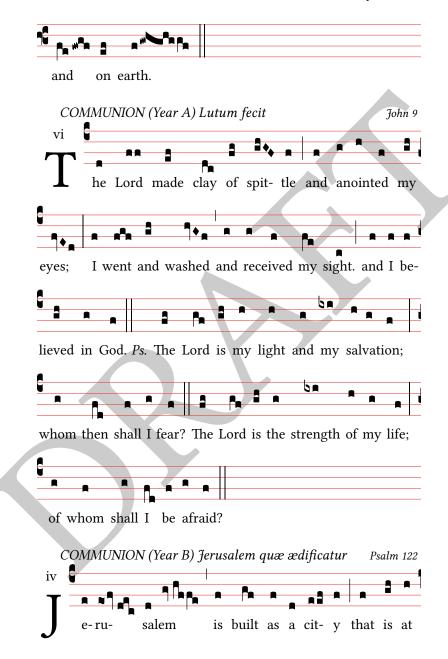
flesh rejoice in the liv-ing God.

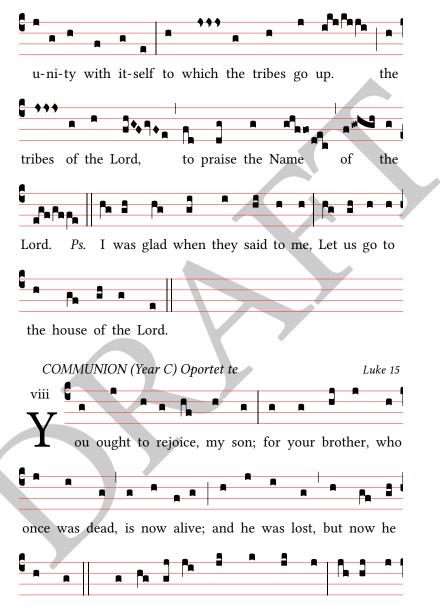
#### 4th Sunday in Lent



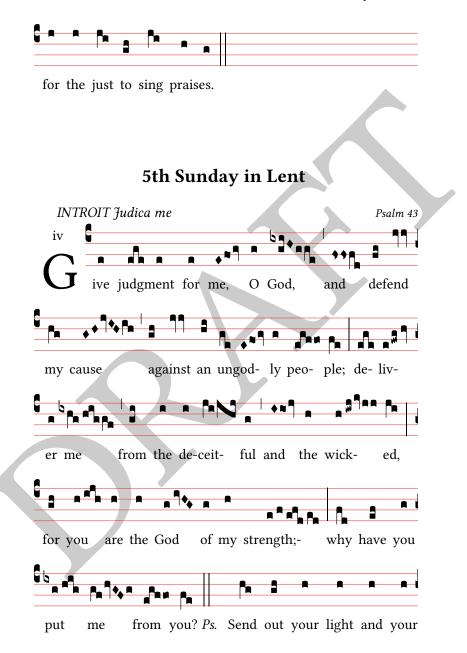
to the house of the Lord.

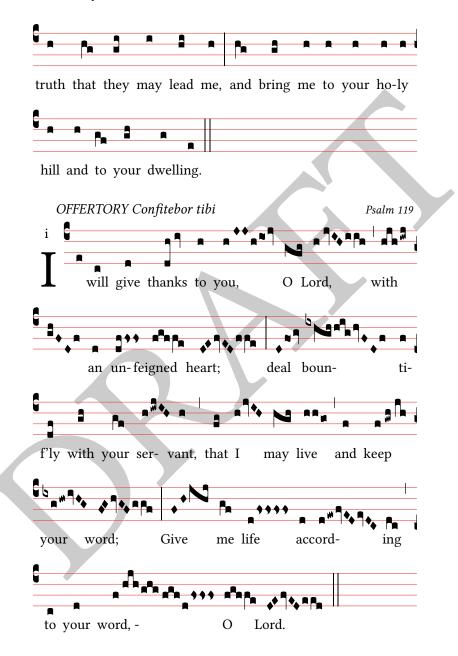




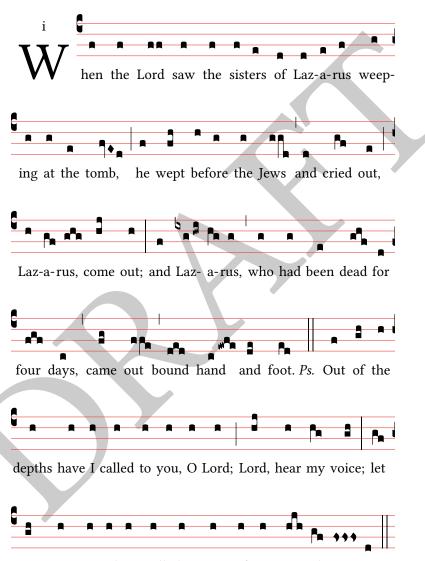


is found. Ps. Rejoice in the Lord, you righteous; it is good

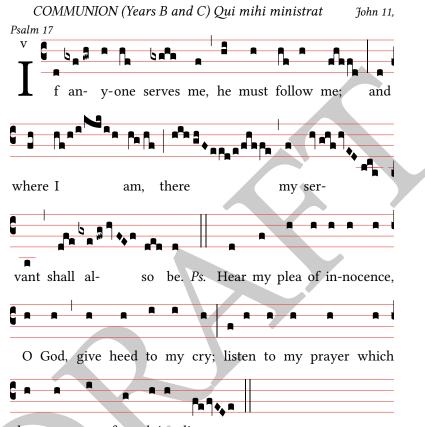




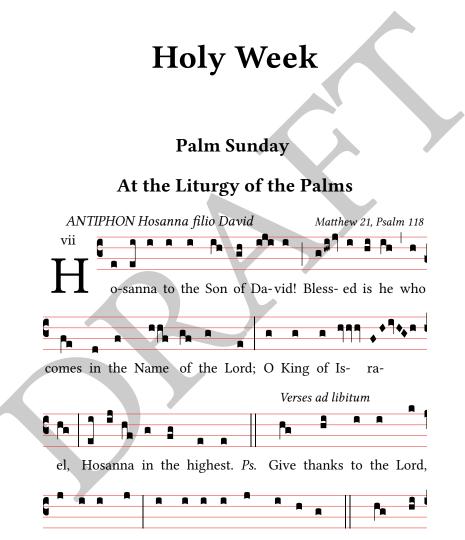
#### COMMUNION (Year A) Videns Dominus John 11, Psalm 130



your ears consid-er well the voice of my sup- pli-ca- tion.



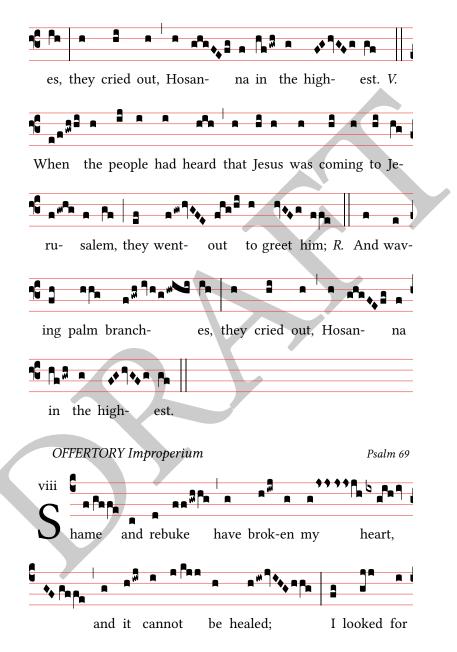
does not come from lying lips.

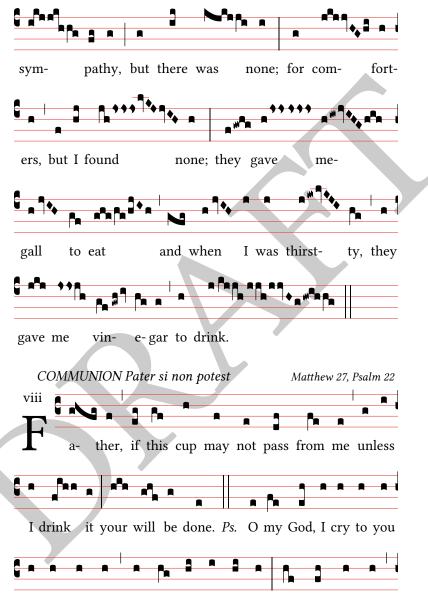


for he is good; his mercy endures for ev-er. Ant. The same

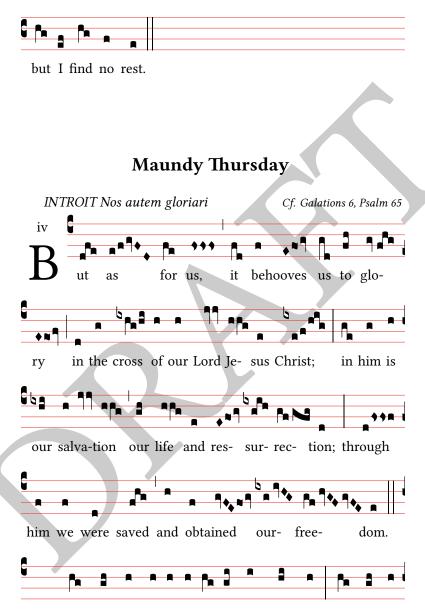
```
Palm Sunday
```







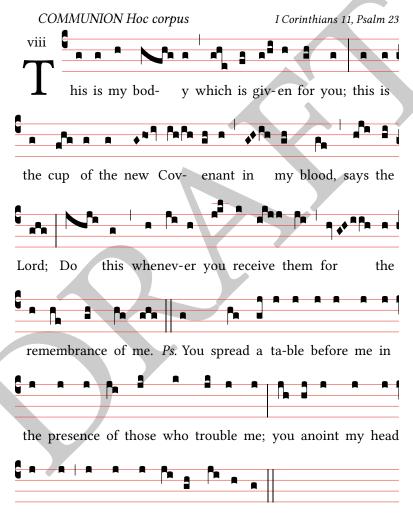
in the daytime, but you do not answer, by night as well,



Ps. May God be merci-ful to us and bless us, show us the



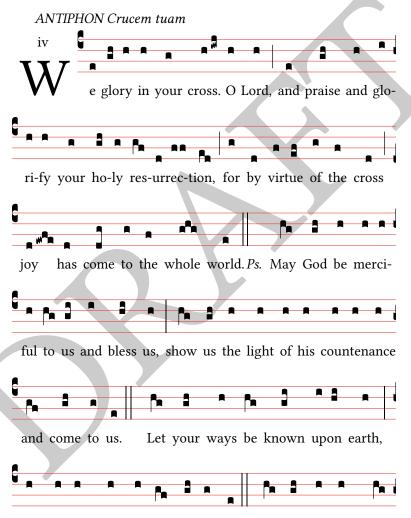
light of his countenance and come to us.



with oil, and my cup is running o-ver.

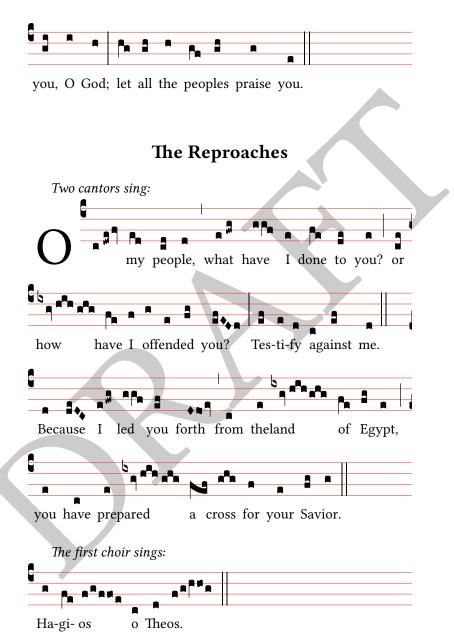
### **Good Friday**

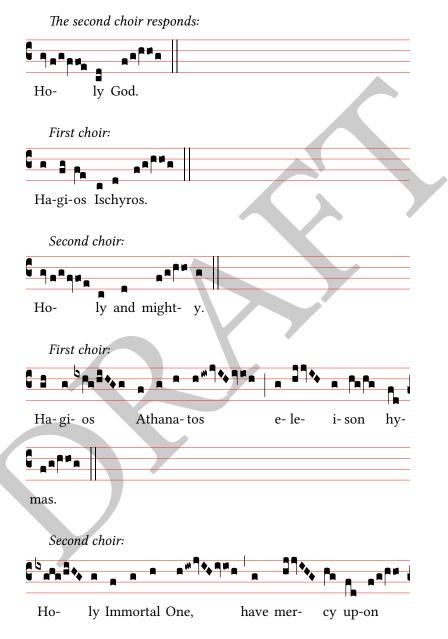
### At the Veneration of the Cross



your saving health among all nations. Let the peoples praise

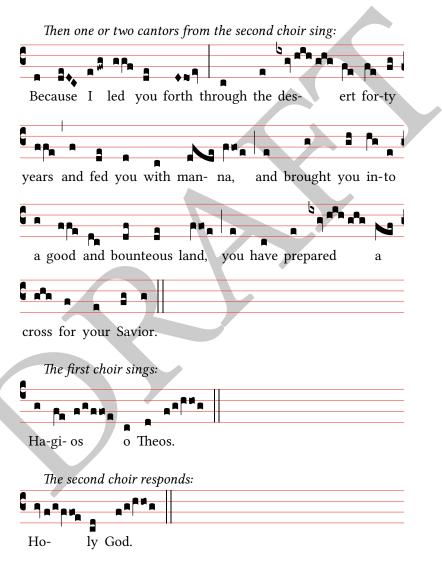
Good Friday



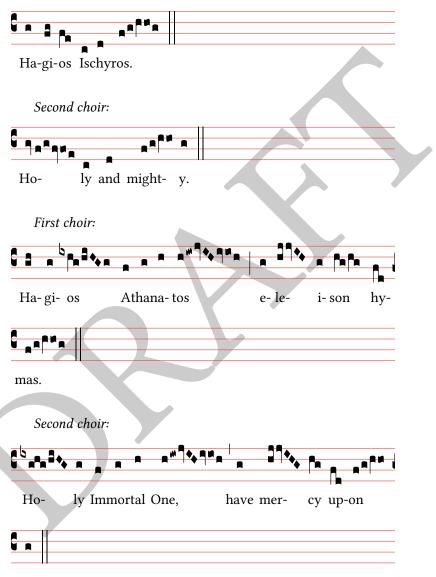




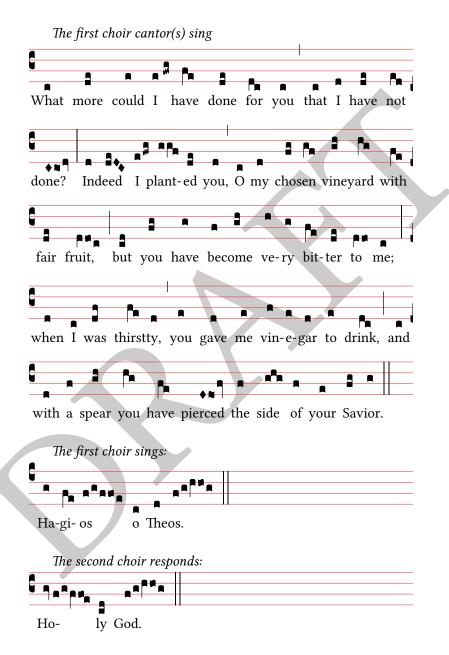
us.



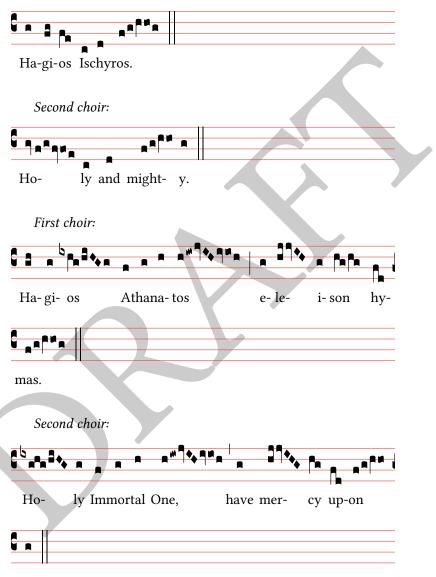
First choir:



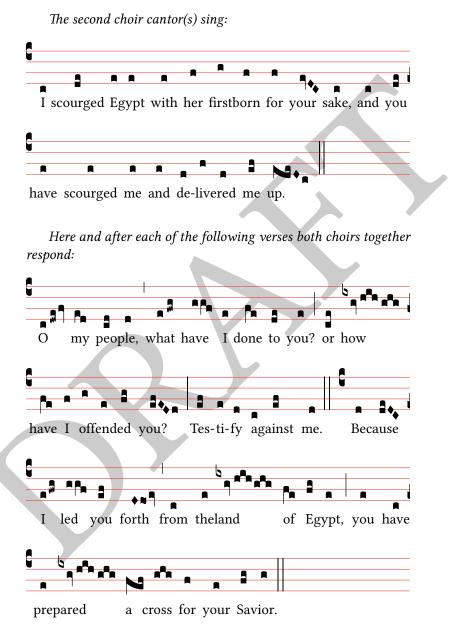
us.



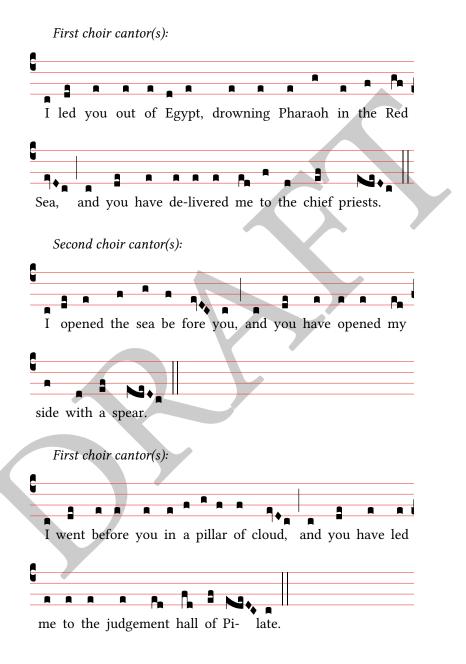
First choir:

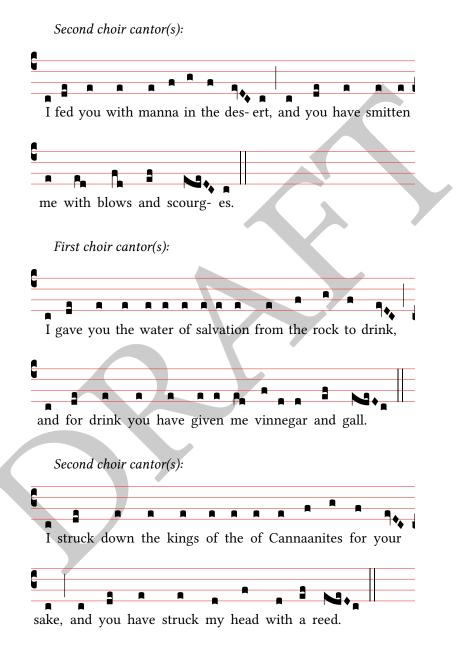


us.



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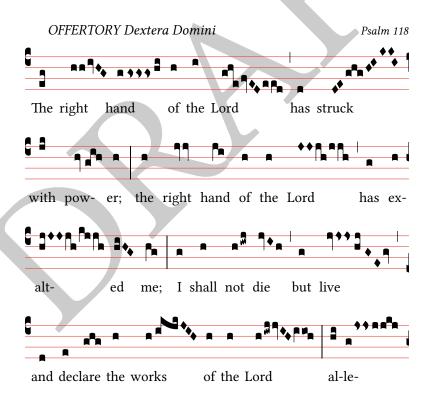


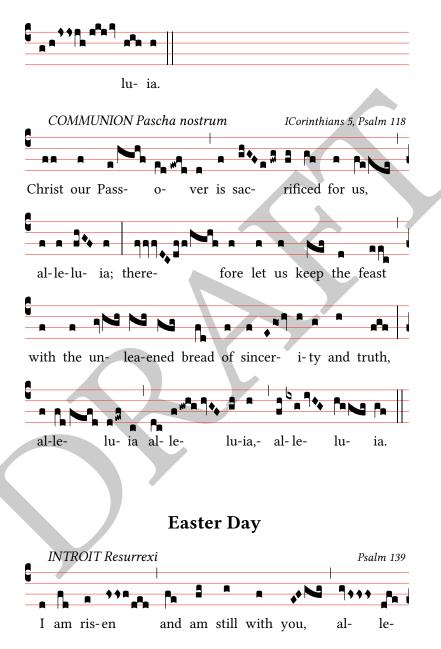
106

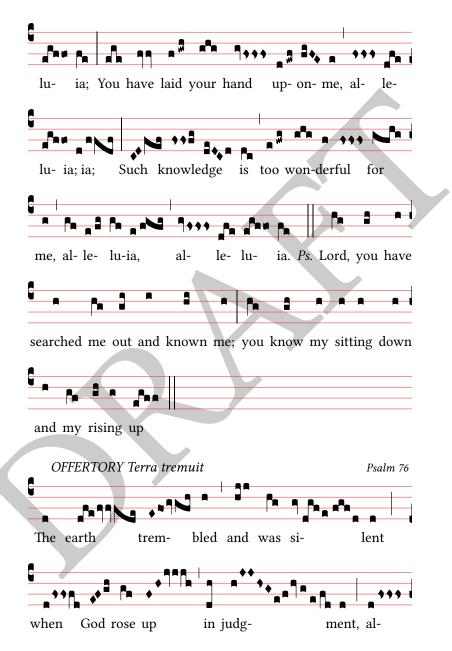


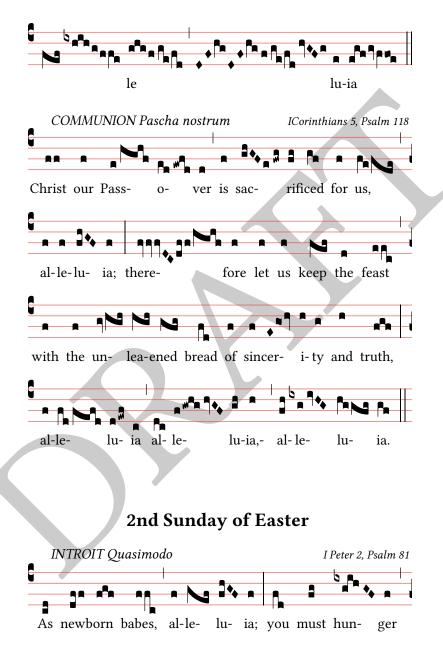
# **Easter Season**

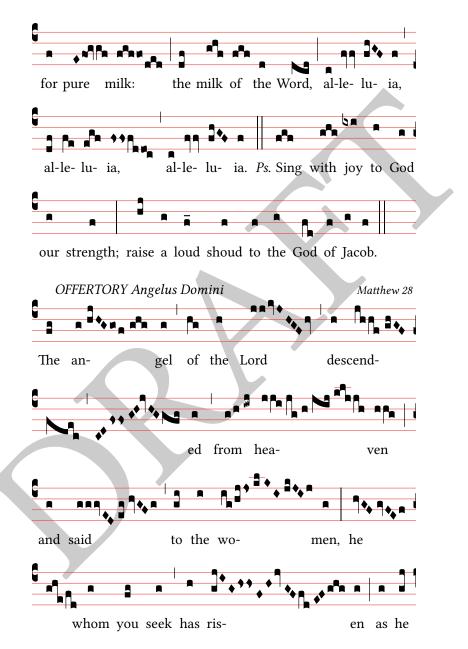
### **Great Vigil of Easter**

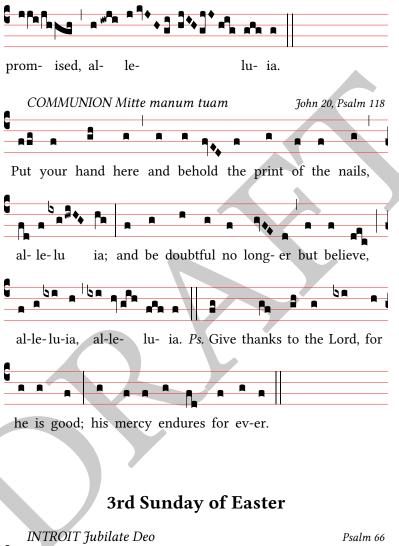


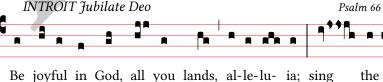


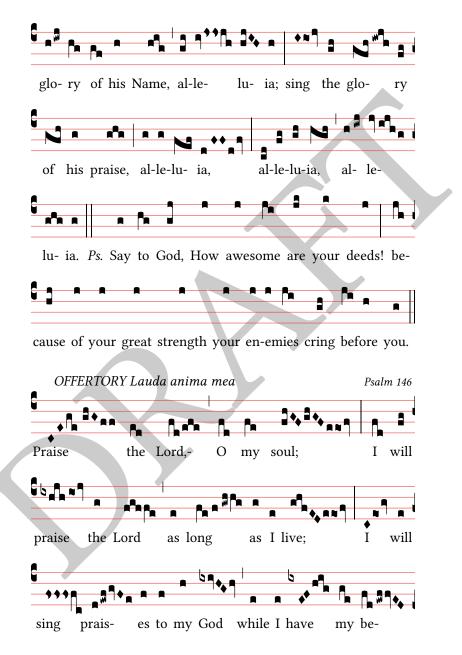


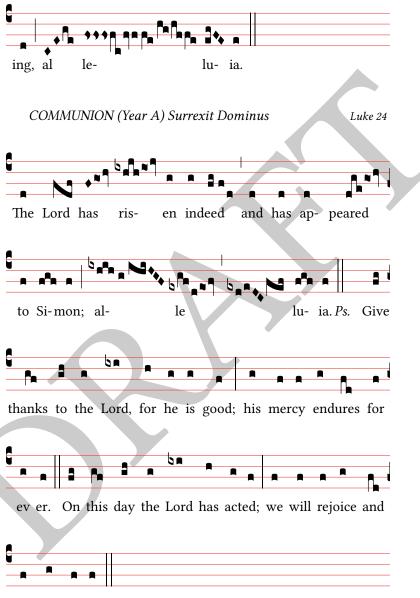




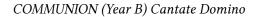




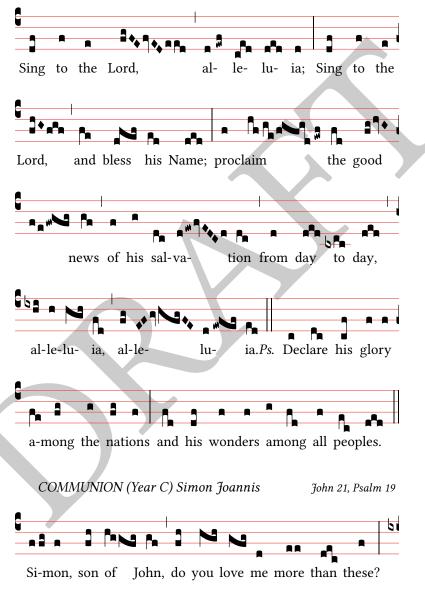


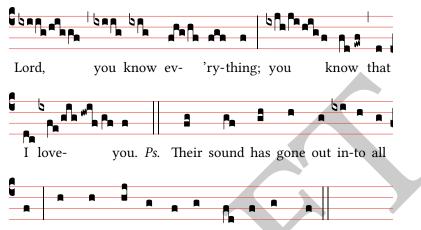


be glad in it.



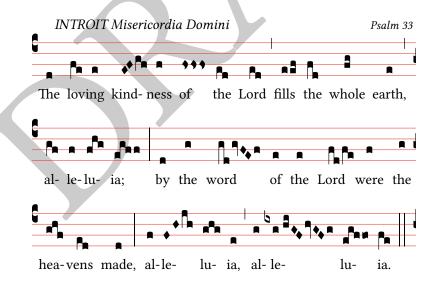


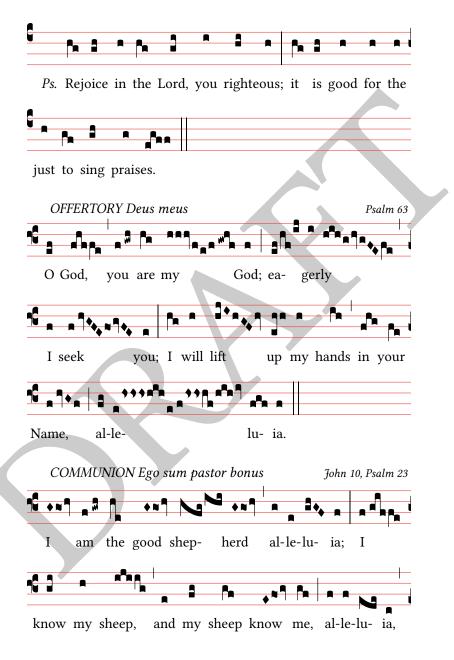


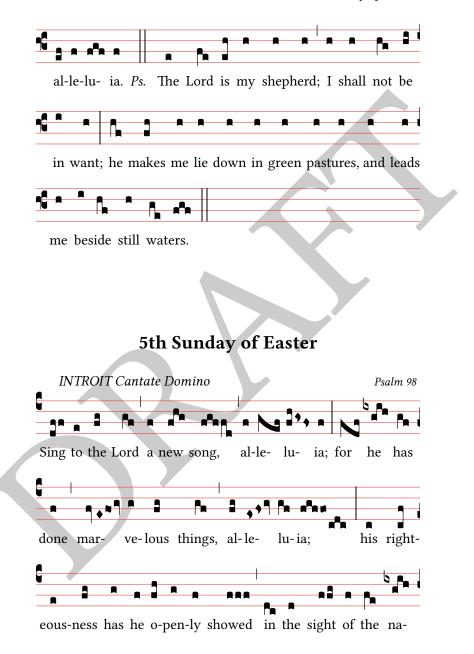


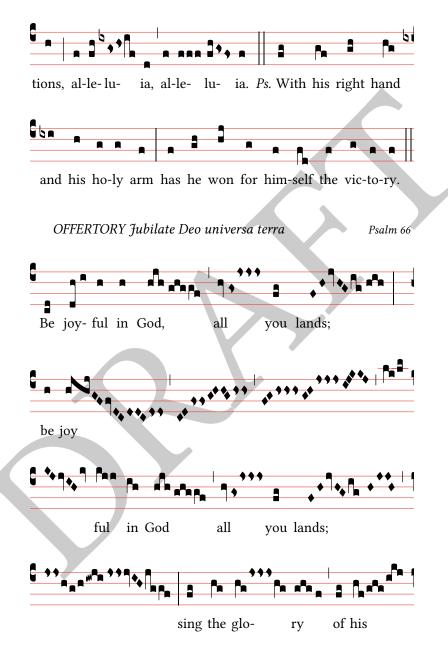
lands and their message to the ends of the world.

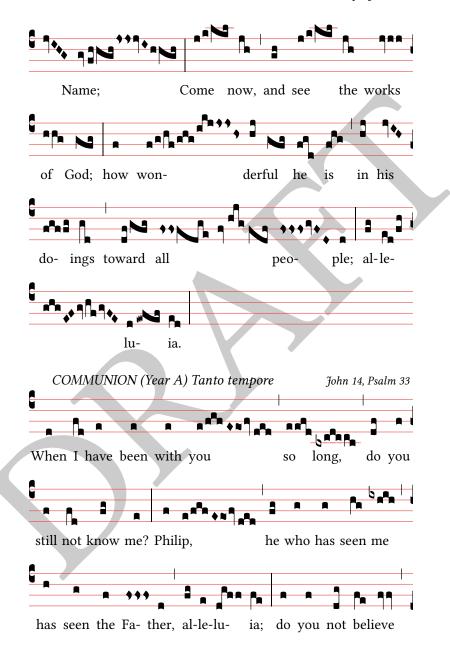
## 4th Sunday of Easter

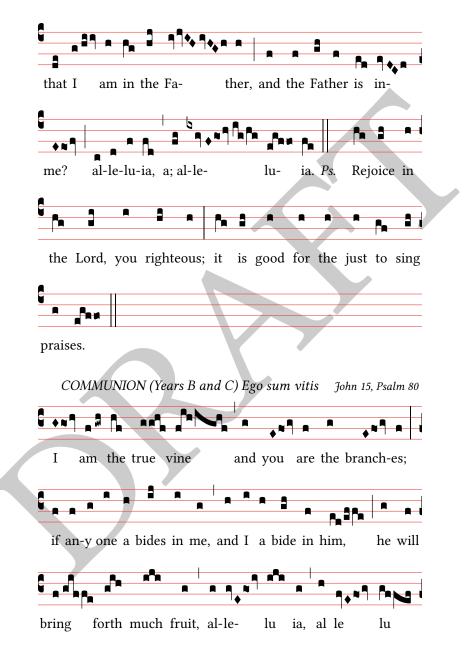


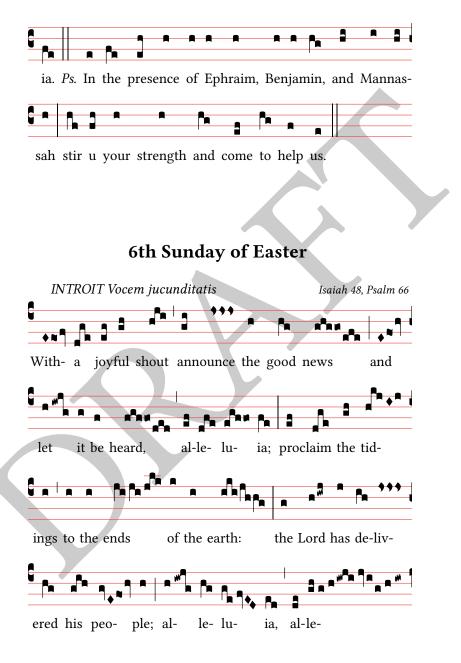


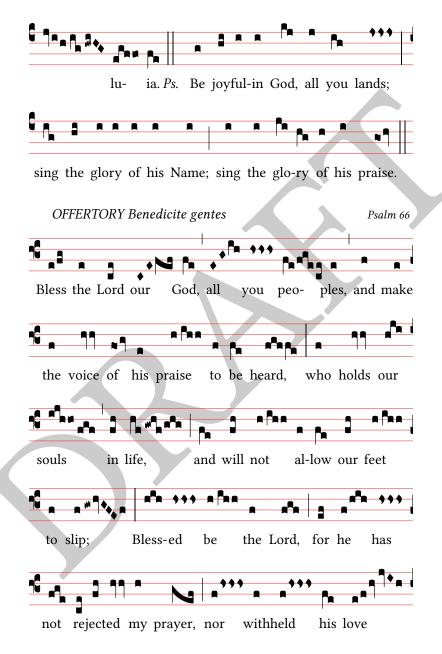


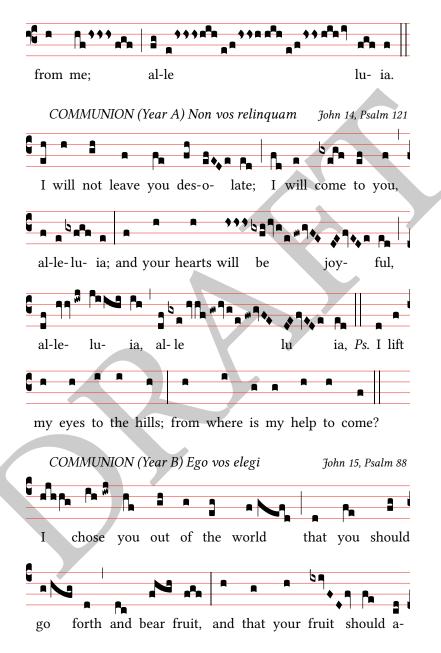


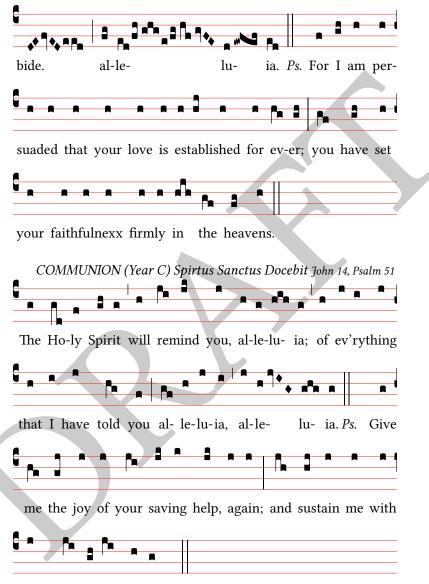






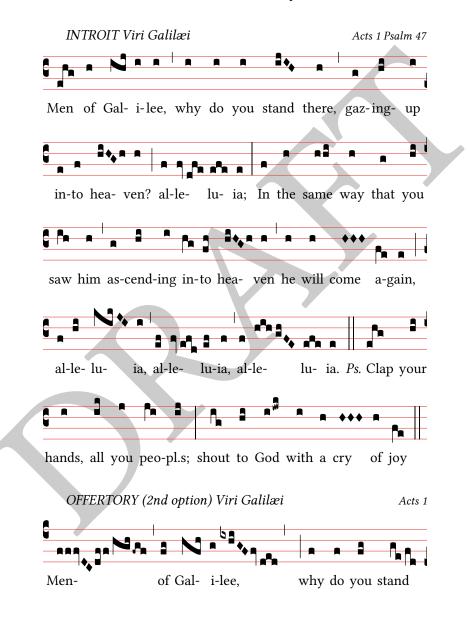


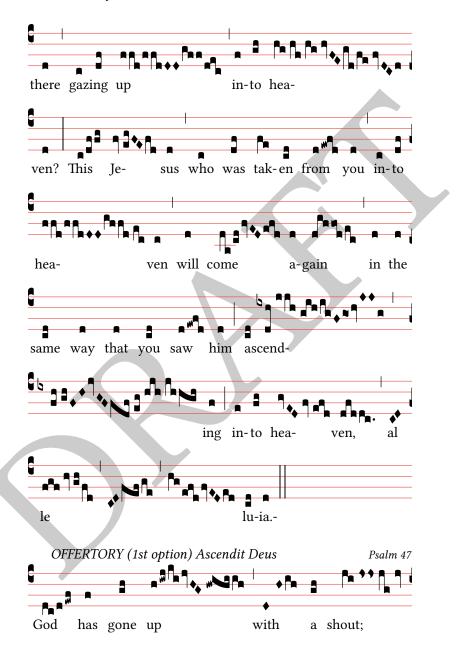


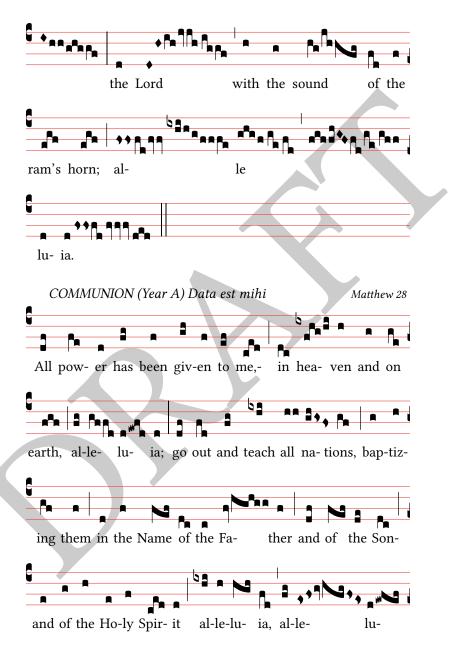


your boun-ti-ful Spirit.-

#### **Ascension Day**

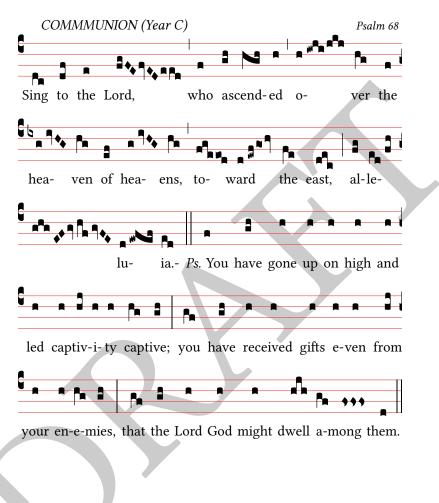




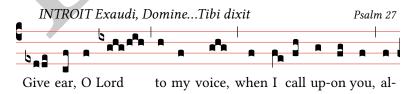


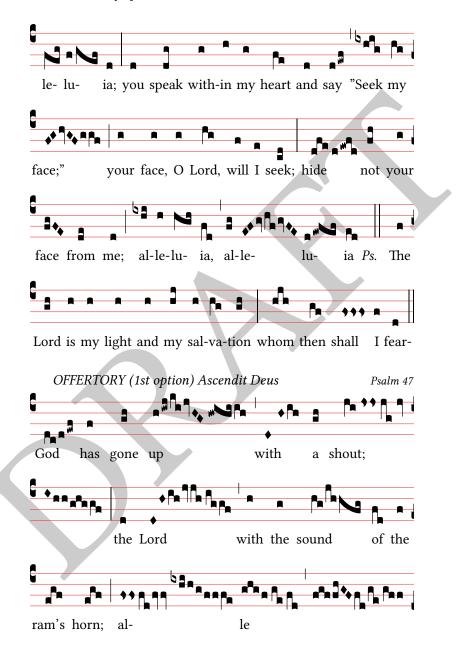


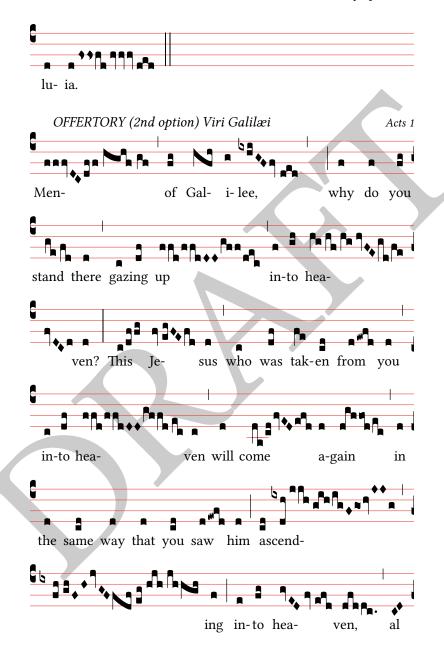
are o- pen to their cry.

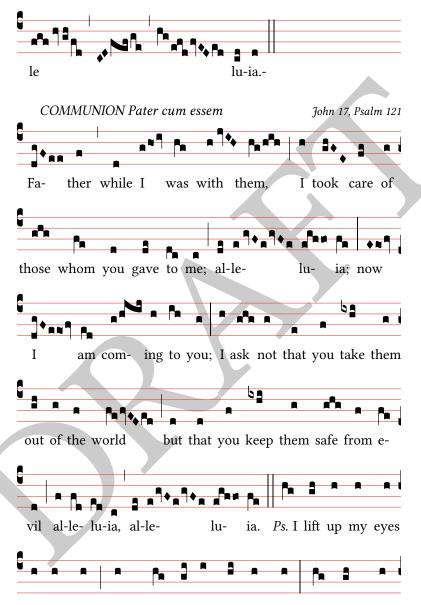


#### Seventh Sunday of Easter

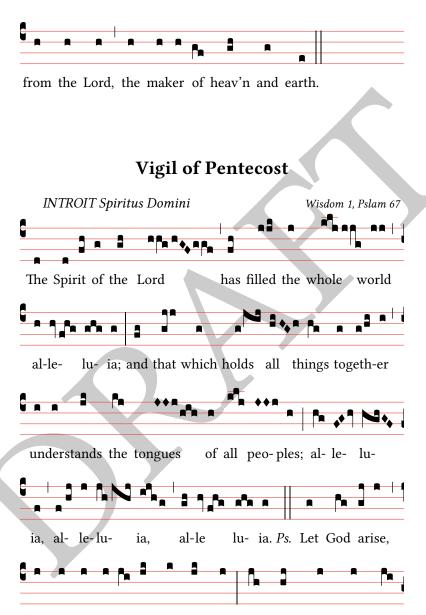




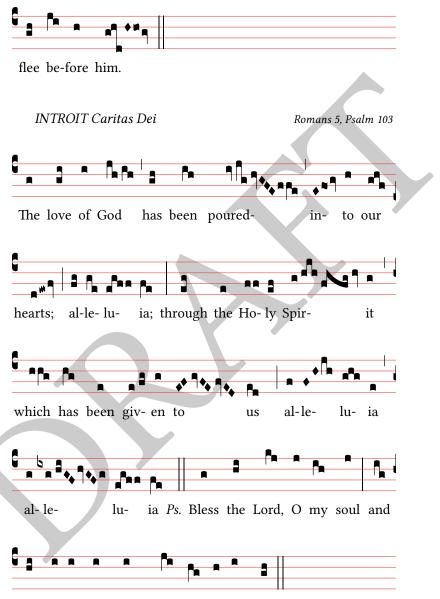




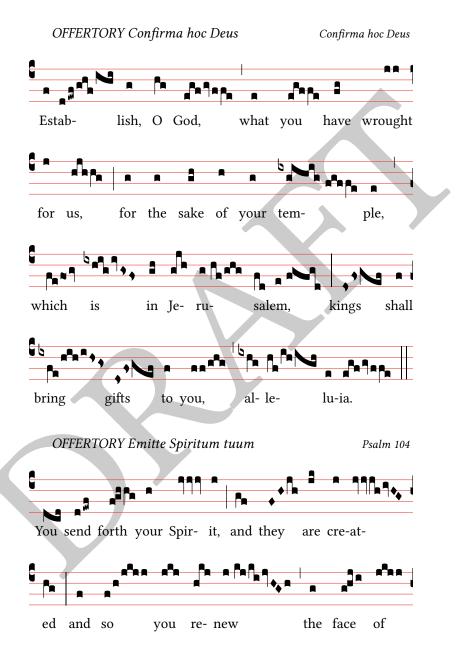
to the hills; from where is my help to come? my help comes



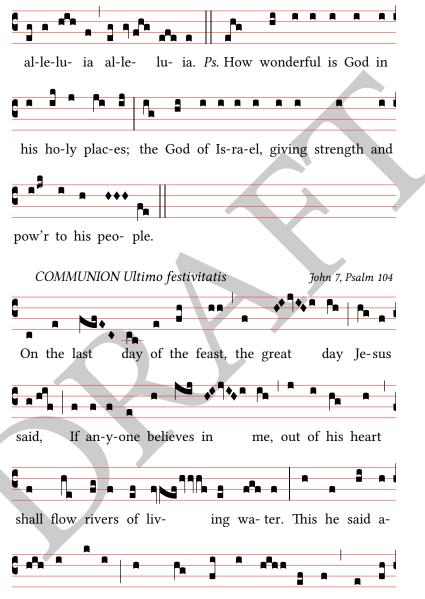
and let his en-e-mies be scattered; let those who hate him



all thatis within me bless his ho-ly Name







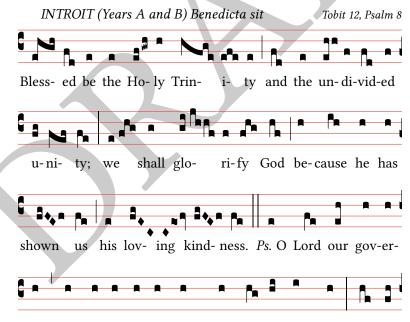
bout the Spirit, which those who believed in him were a-



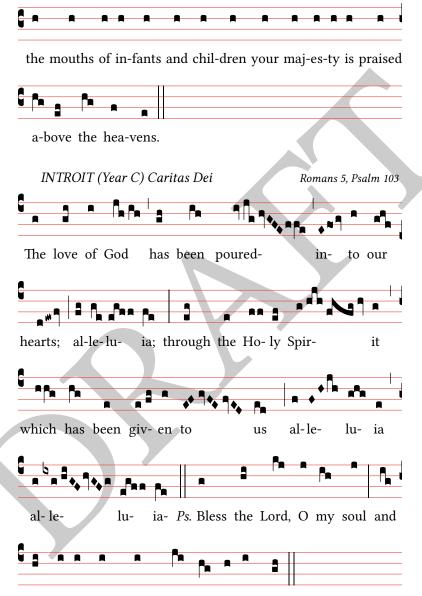
my God, how excellent is your greatness.

# The Season after Pentecost

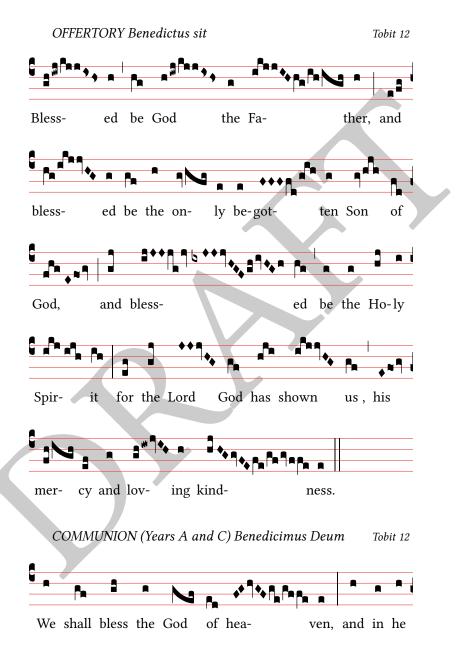
#### **Trinity Sunday**

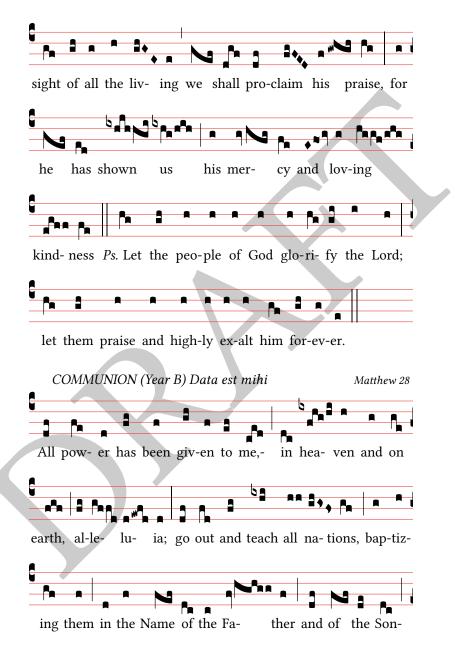


nor, how ex-alt-ed is your Name in all the world out of

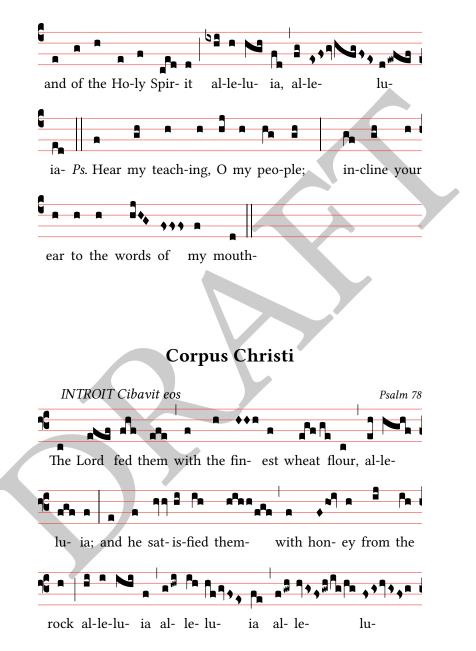


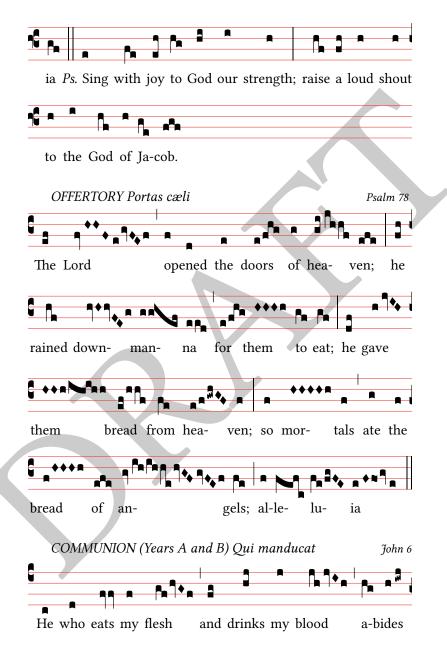
all thatis with-in me bless his ho-ly Name

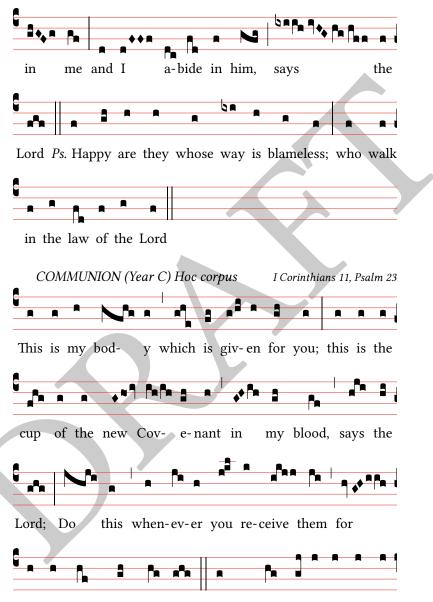




Corpus Christi



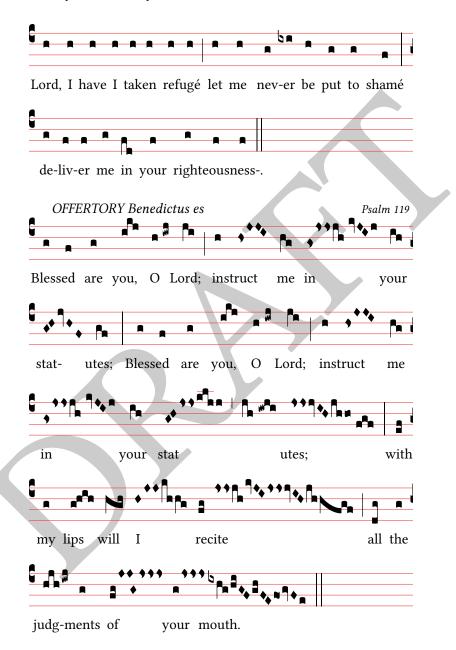


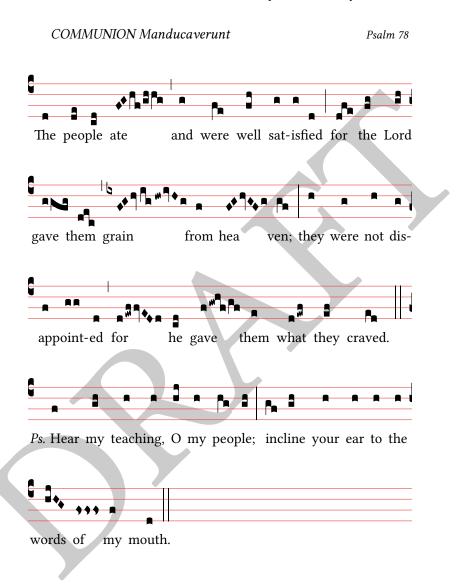


the re-mem-brance of me- Ps. You spread a ta-ble be-fore



sake- of your Name lead me and guide mePs. In you,-O

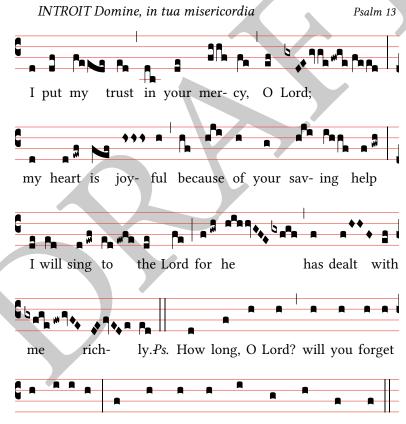




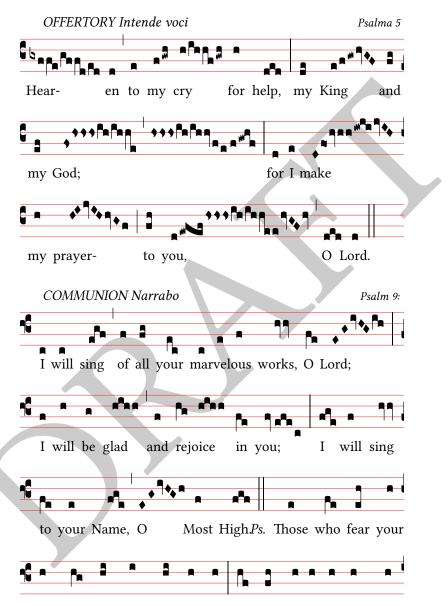
#### Sunday Between May 15 and May 21

# Proper 2 (Episcopal Church)

## 7th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



me forever? how long will you hide your face from me?



Name will put their trust in you; for you never forsake those

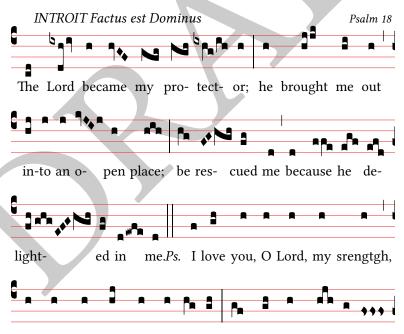


who seek you, O Lord.

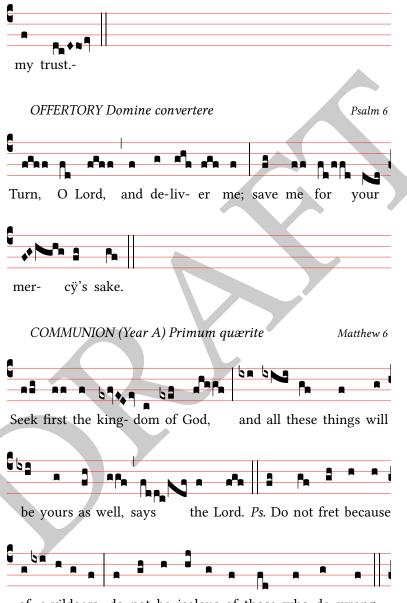
# Sunday Between May 22 and May 28

## **Proper 3 (Episcopal Church)**

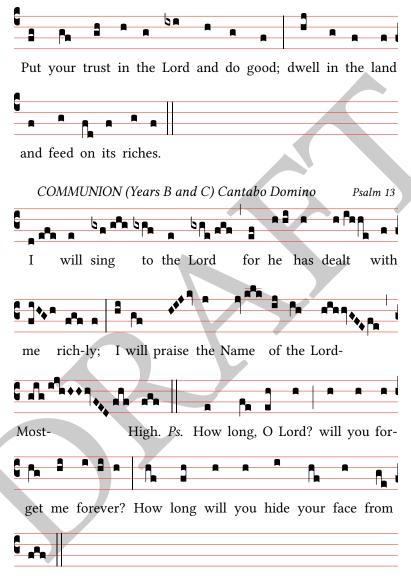
# 8th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



O Lord, my crag and my haven; my rock in whom I put



of e-vildoers; do not be jealous of those who do wrong.

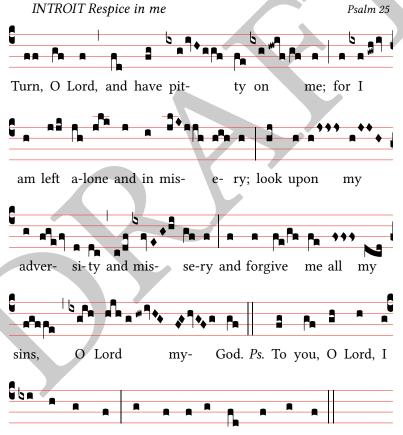


me?

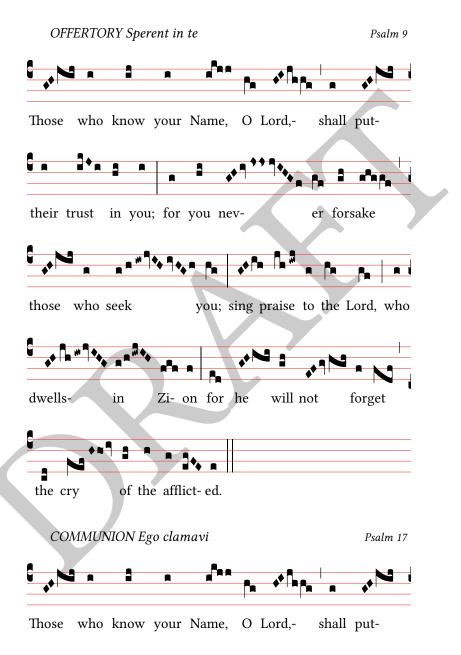
## Sunday Between May 29 and June 4

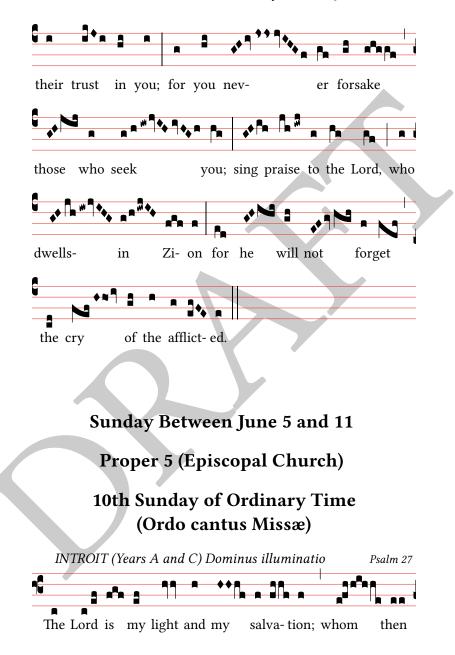
# Proper 4 (Episcopal Church)

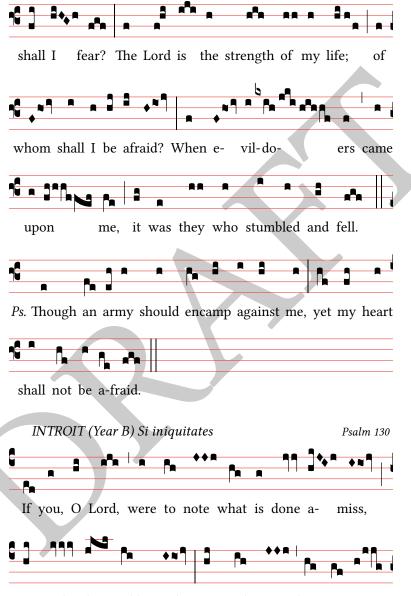
## 9th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



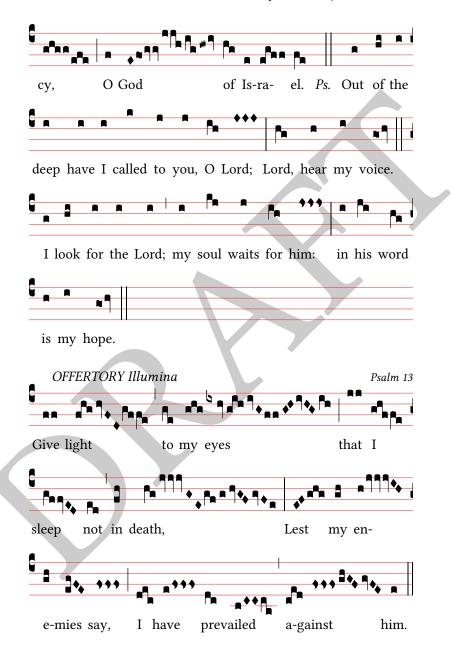
lift up my soul; my God, I put my trust in you.

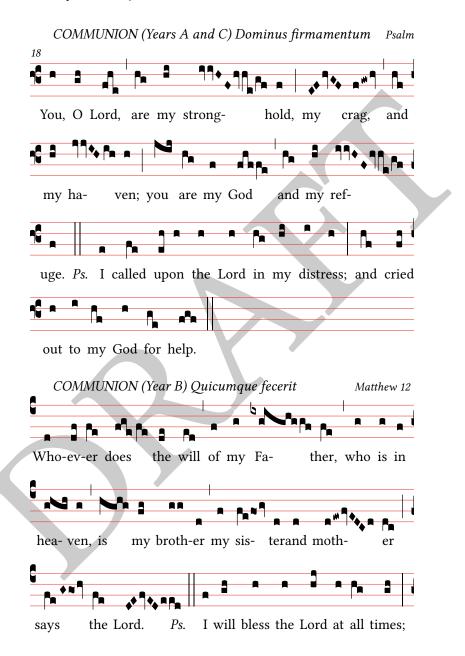


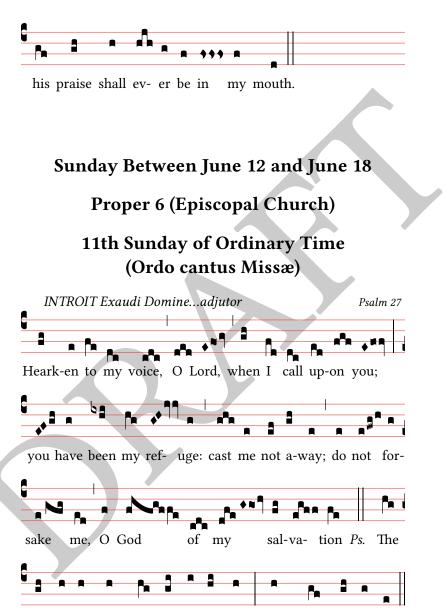




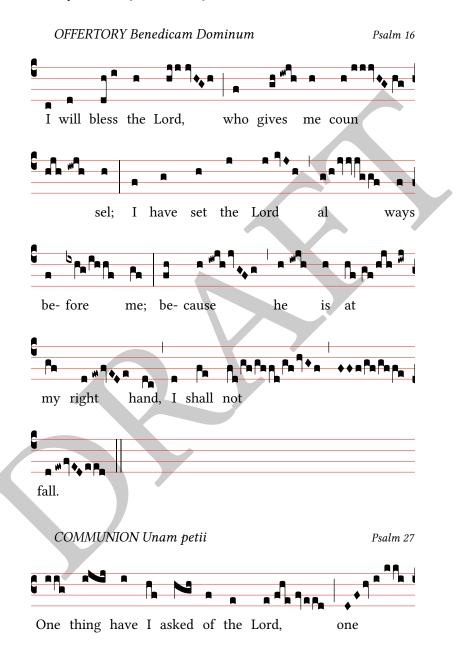
O Lord, who could stand? But with you there is mer-



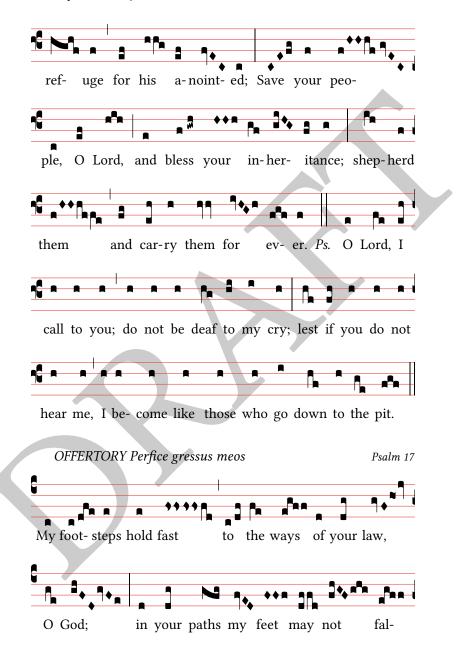


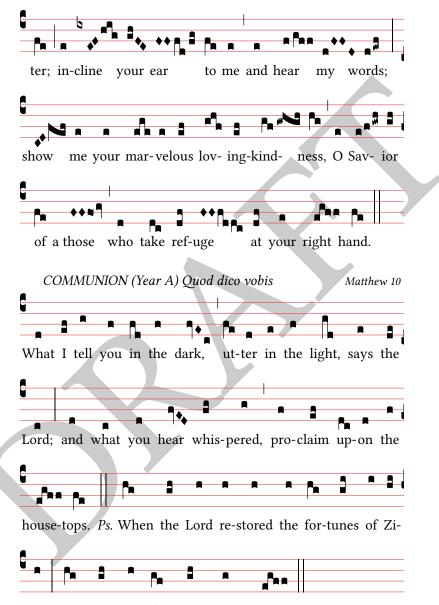


Lord is my light and my sal-va-tion; whom then shall I fear?

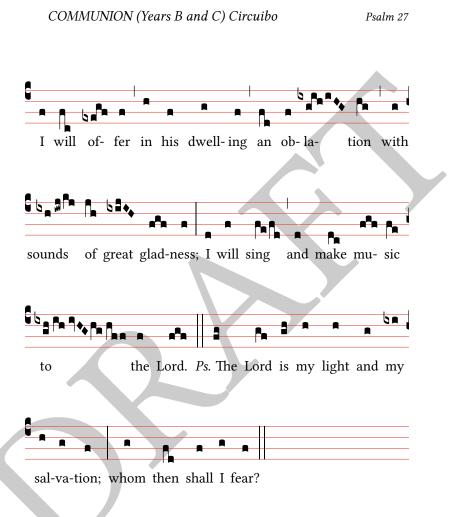








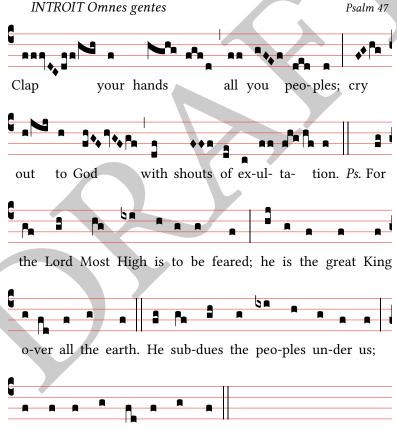
on, then were we like those who dream.



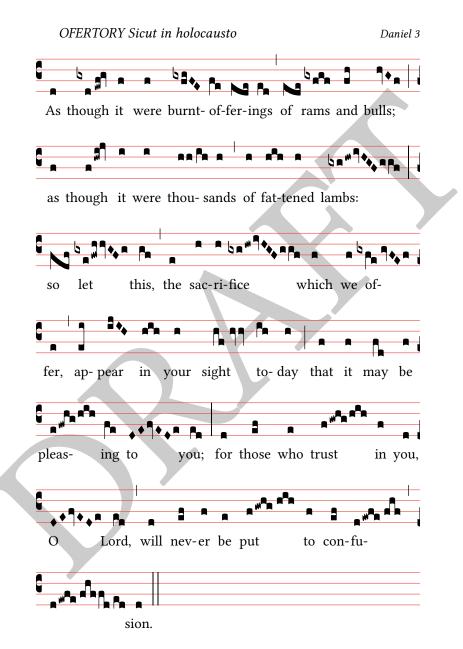
## Sunday Between June 26 and July 2

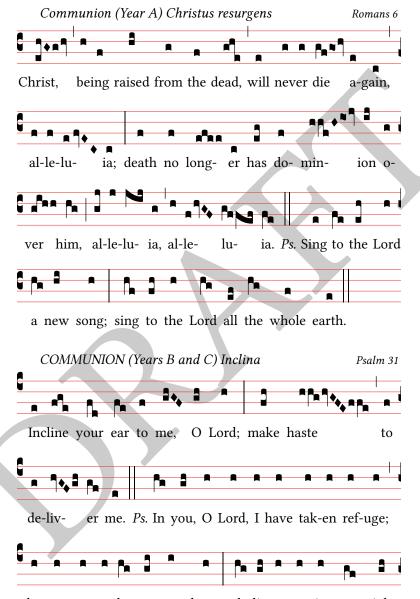
#### Proper 8 (Episcopal Church)

#### 13th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)

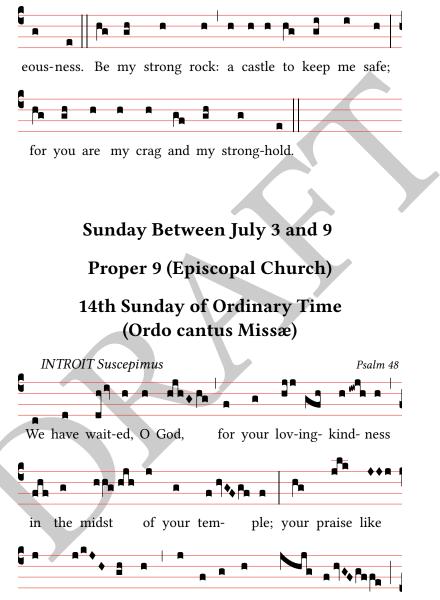


and the na-tions un-der our feet.

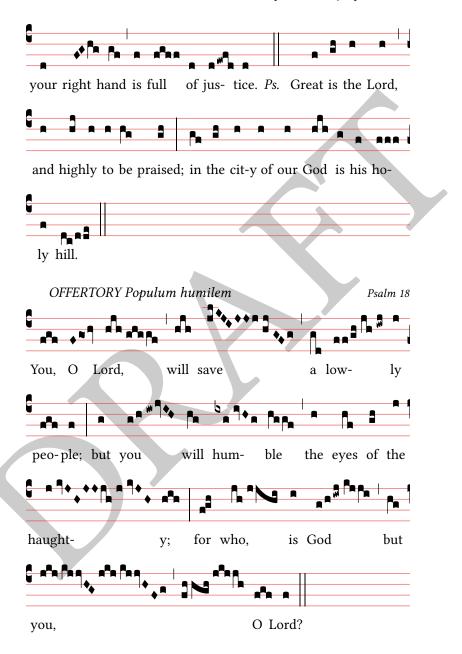


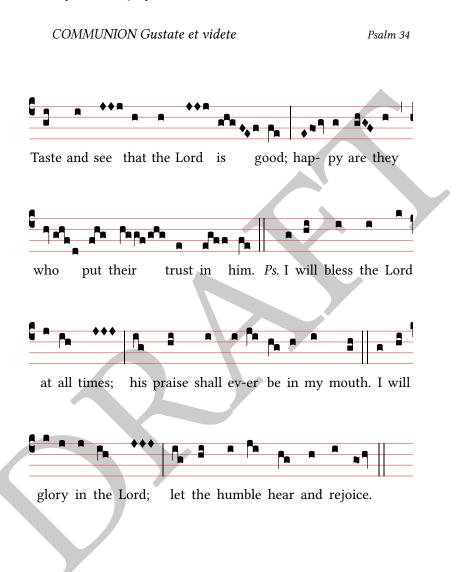


let me nev-er be put to shame; de-liv-er me in your right-



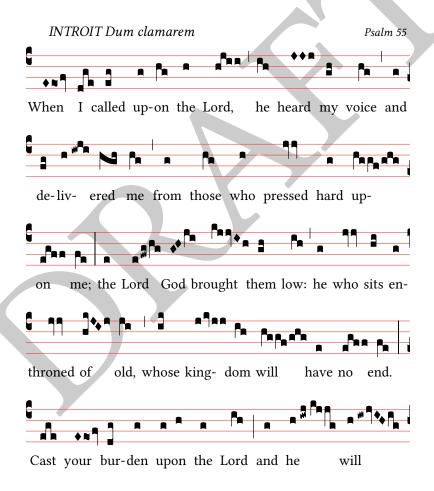
your Name, O God reaches to the world's end;

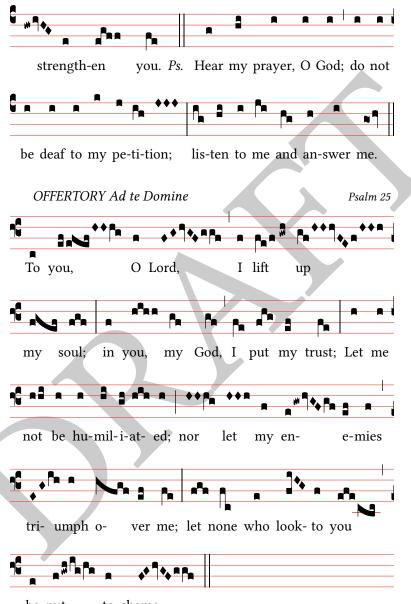




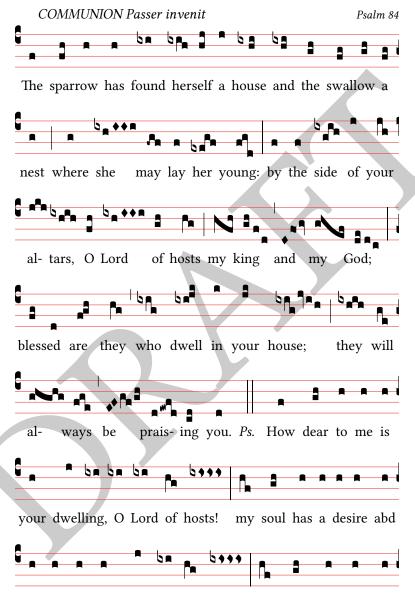
# Sunday Between July 10 and 16

# Proper 10 (Episcopal Church)





be put to shame.



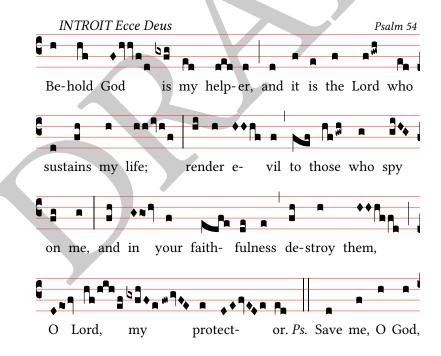
longing for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh

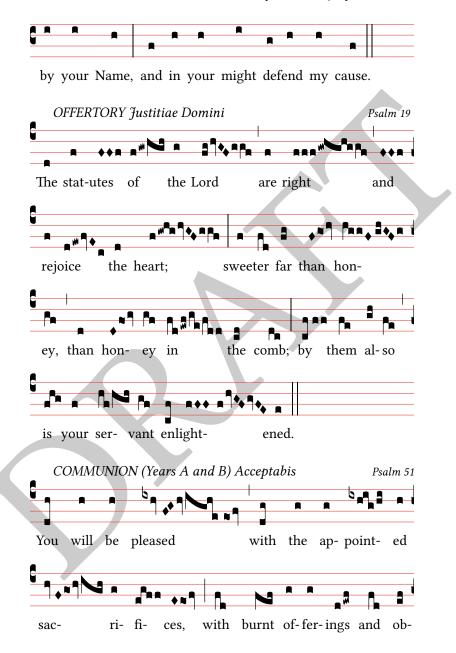


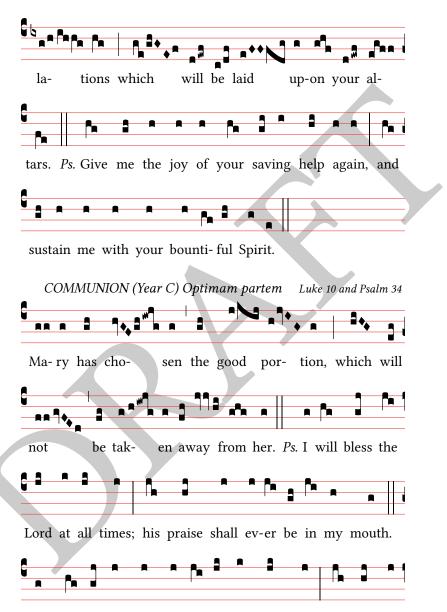
rejoice in the liv-ing God.

#### Sunday Between July 17 and 23

## Proper 11 (Episcopal Church)







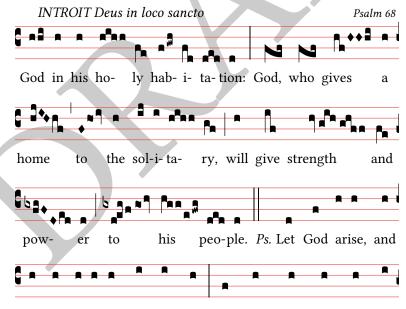
The eyes of the Lord are up-on the right-eous; and his ears



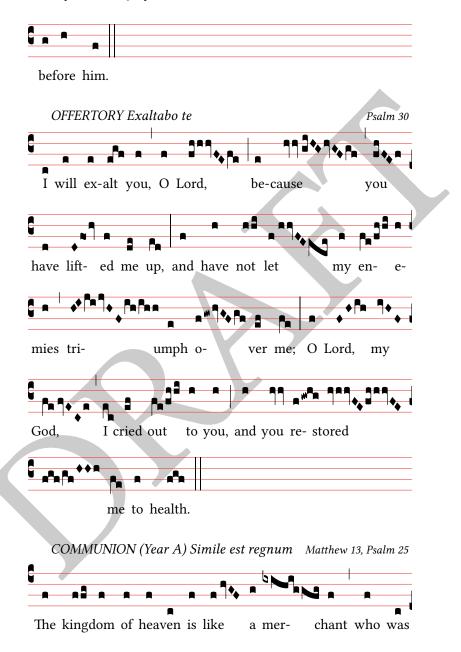
are o-pen to their cry.

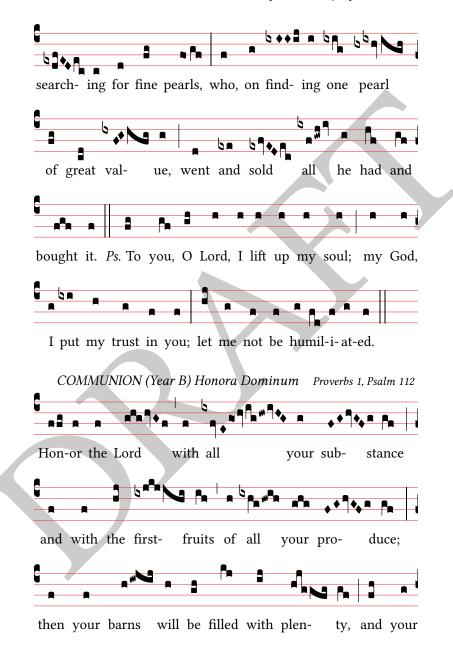
## Sunday Between July 24 and 30

## Proper 12 (Episcopal Church)



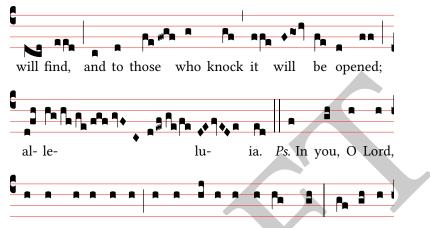
let his en-emies be scattered; let those who hate him flee







for ev-'ryone who asks will receive, and those who seek



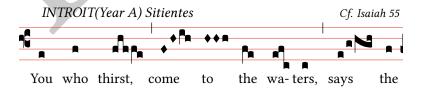
I have taken refuge let me never be put to shame; de-liv-er

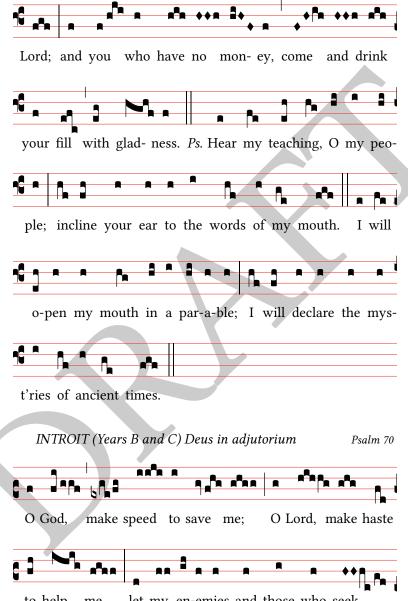


me in your right-eousness.

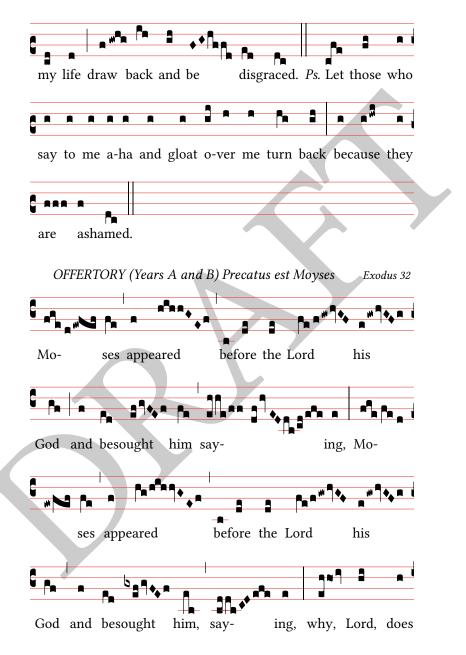
#### Sunday Between July 31 and August 6

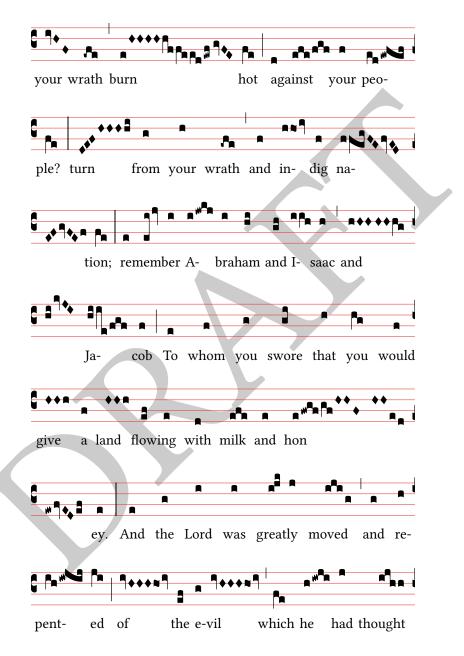
## Proper 13 (Episcopal Church)

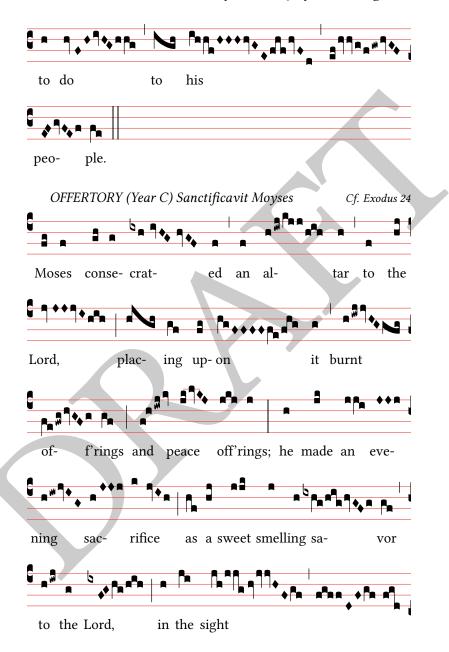


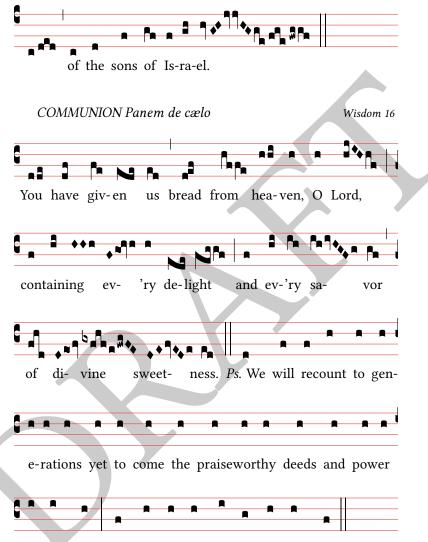


to help let my en-emies and those who seek me





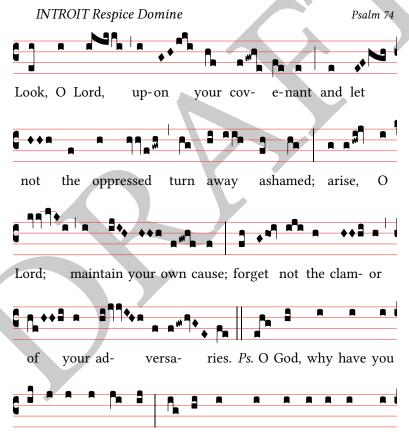




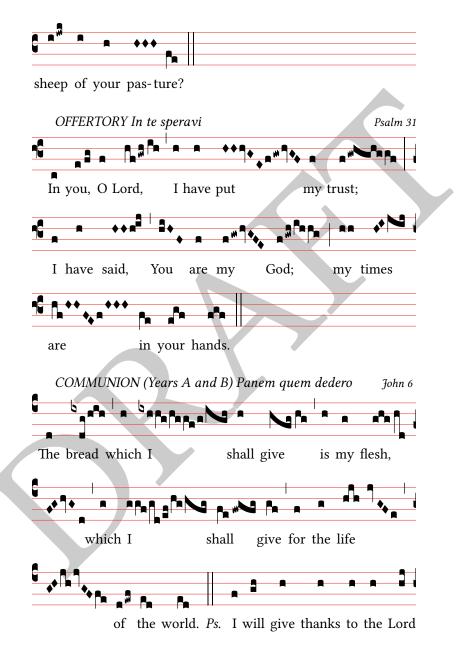
of the Lord; and and all the marvels he has done.

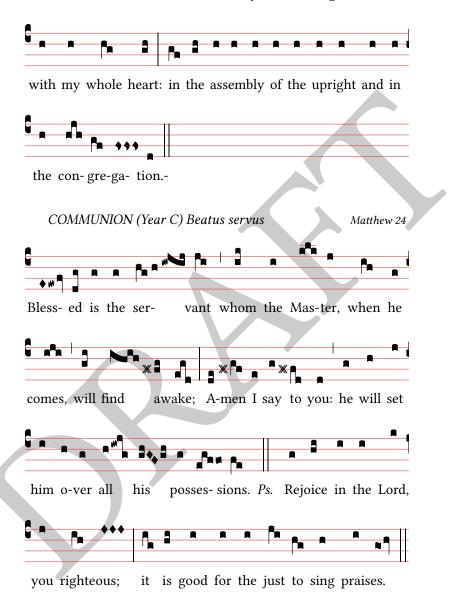
#### Sunday Between August 7 and 13

## Proper 14 (Episcopal Church)



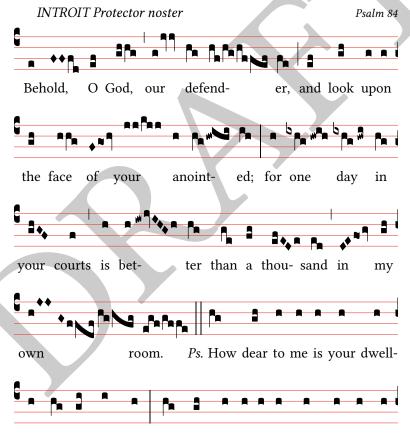
ut-ter-ly cast us off? why is your wrath so hot against the



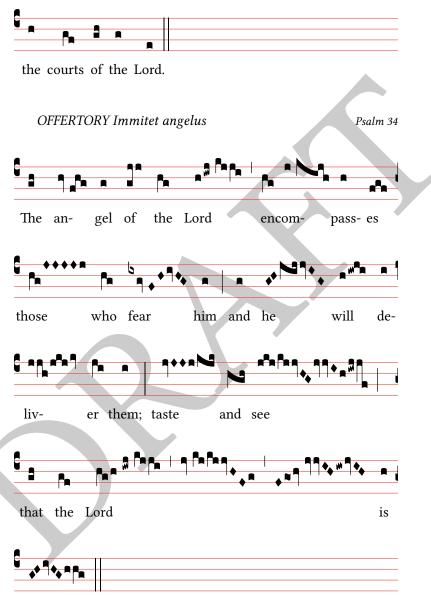


#### Sunday Between August 14 and 20

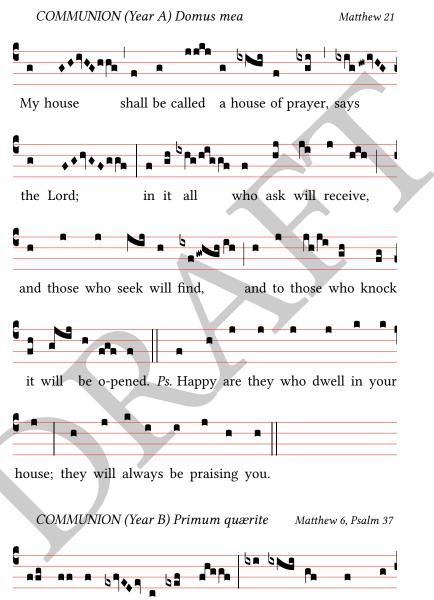
#### **Proper 15 (Episcopal Church)**



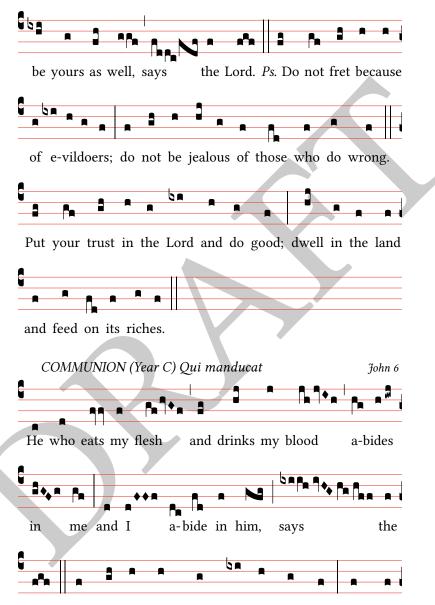
ing, O Lord of hosts! my soul has a desire and longing for



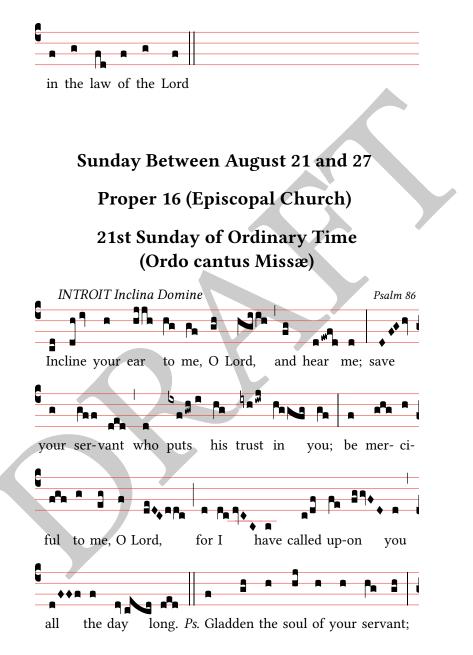
good.

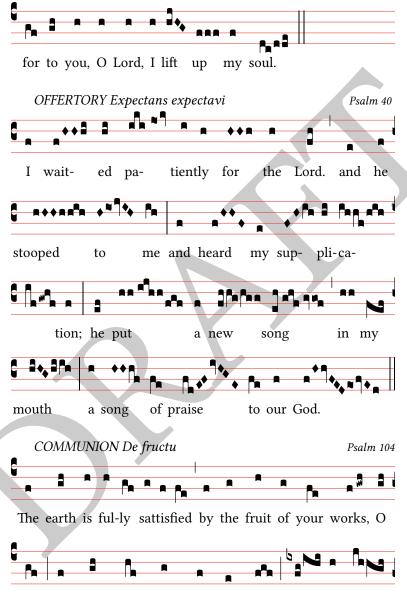


Seek first the king- dom of God, and all these things will

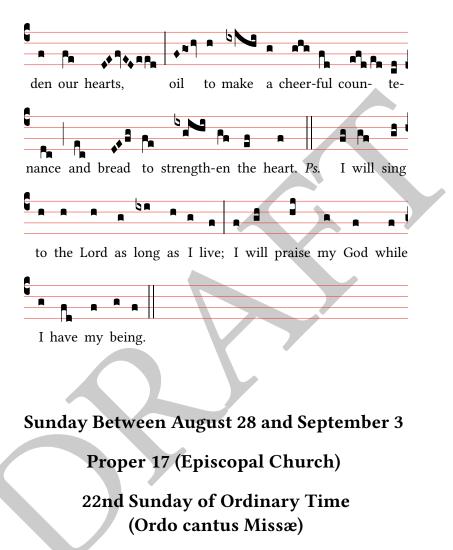


Lord Ps. Happy are they whose way is blameless; who walk

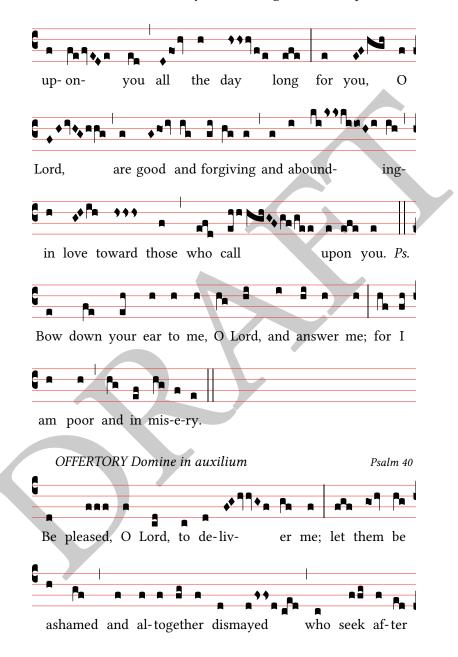


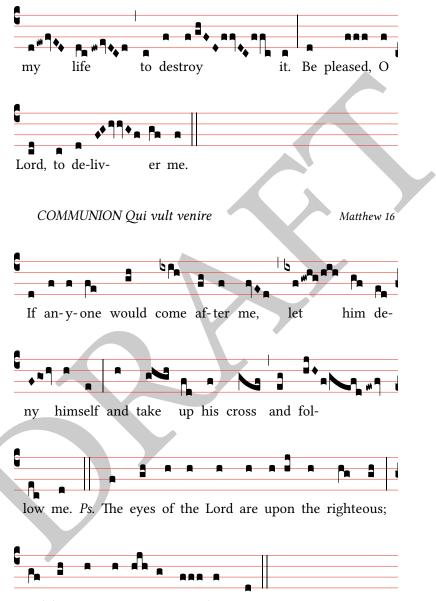


Lord; you bring forth bread from the earth wine to glad-



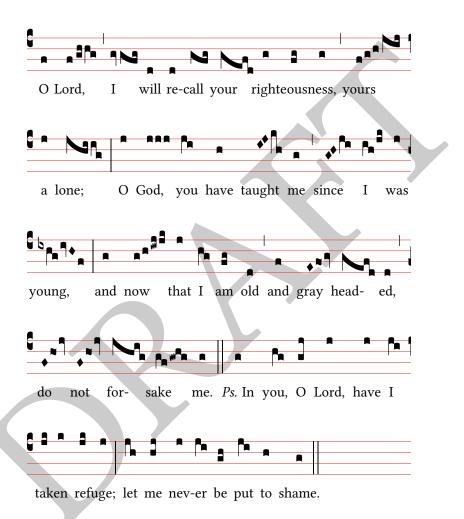






and his ears are o- pen to their cry.

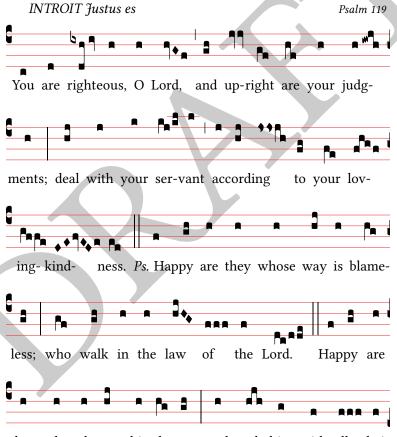
#### COMMUNION (Years B and C) Domine memorabor Psalm 71



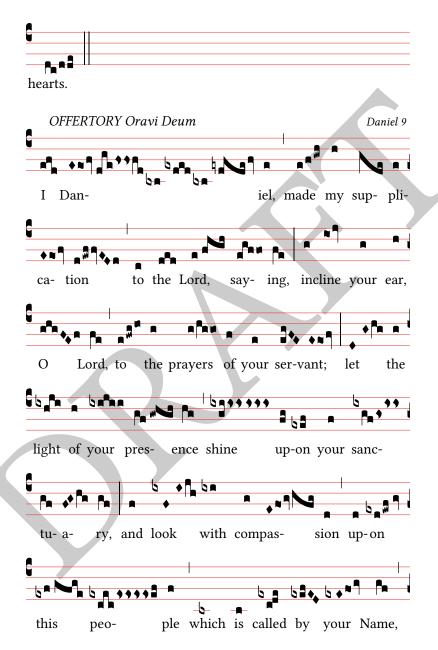
#### Sunday Between September 4 and 10

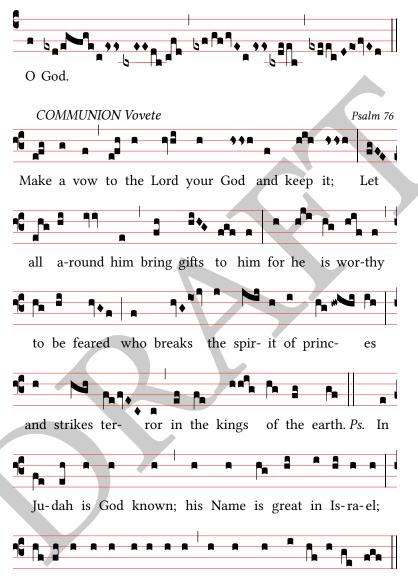
#### Proper 18 (Episcopal Church)

# 23rd Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



they who observe his decrees and seek him with all their



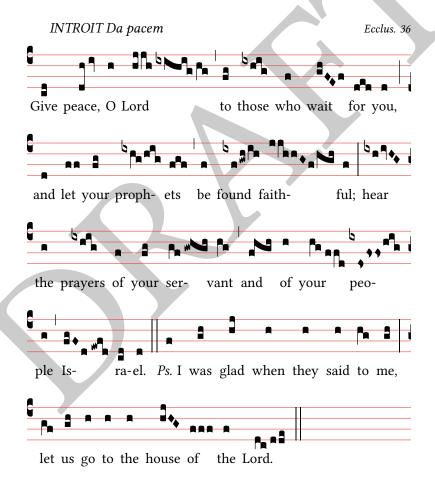


at Salem is his taber-nacle, and his dwelling is in Zi-on.

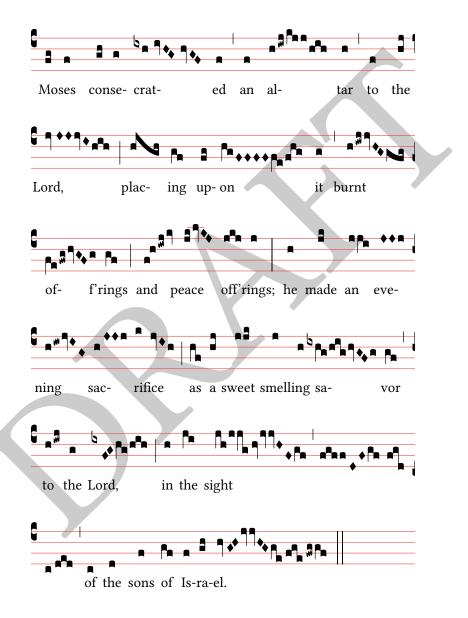
# Sunday Between September 11 and 17

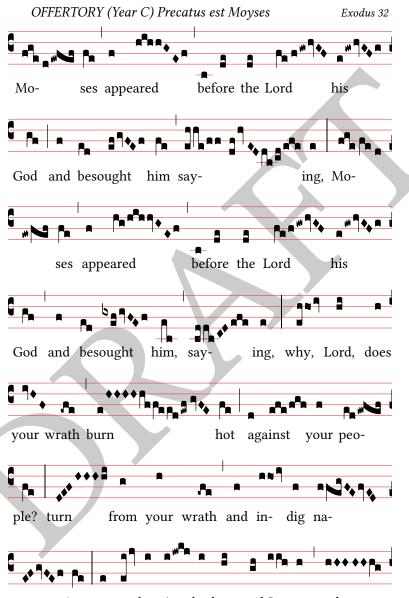
# Proper 19 (Episcopal Church)

# 24th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)

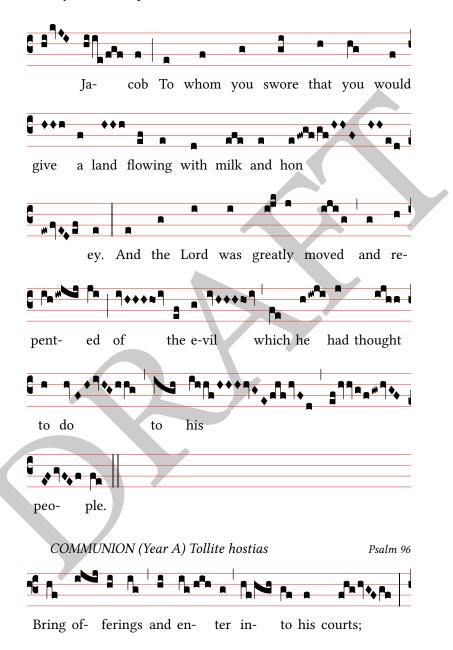


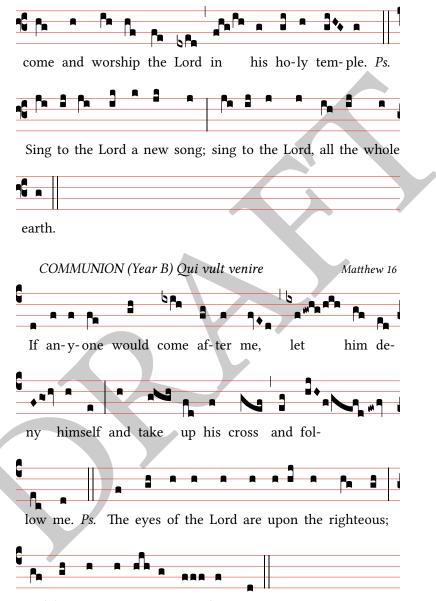
#### OFFERTORY (Years A and B) Sanctificavit Moyses Cf. Exodus 24



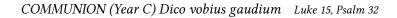


tion; remember A- braham and I- saac and





and his ears are o- pen to their cry.

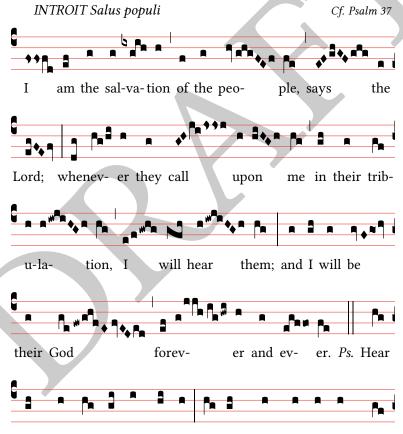




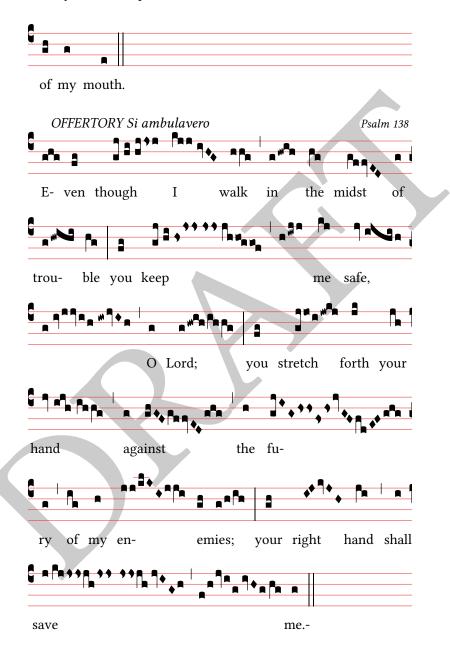
# Sunday Between September 18 and 24

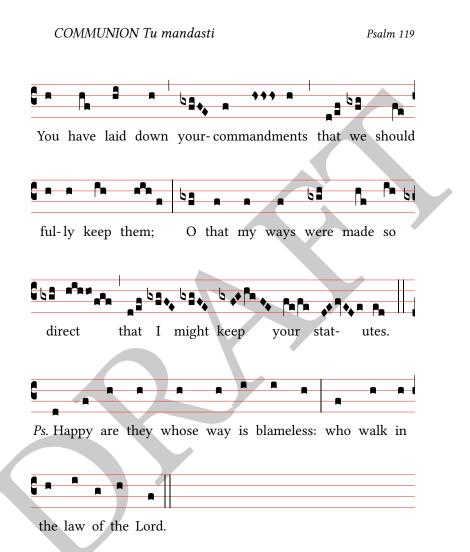
# Proper 20 (Episcopal Church)

# 25th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)

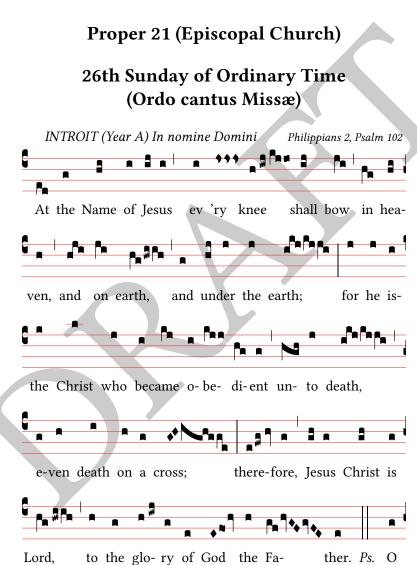


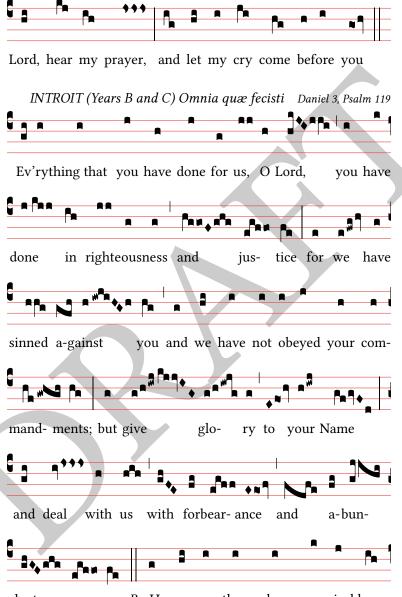
my teaching, O my people; incline your ear to the words



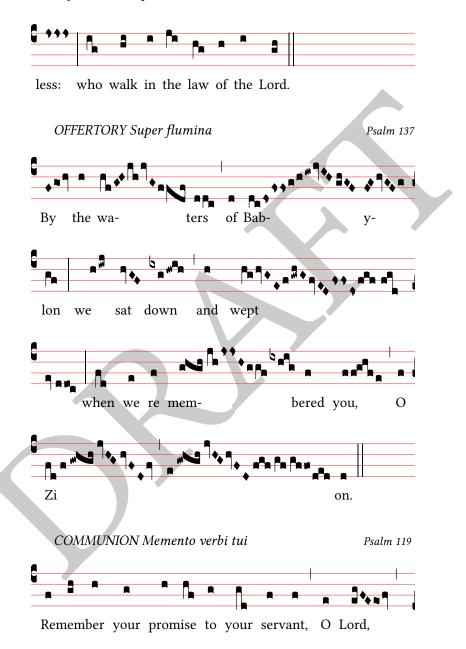


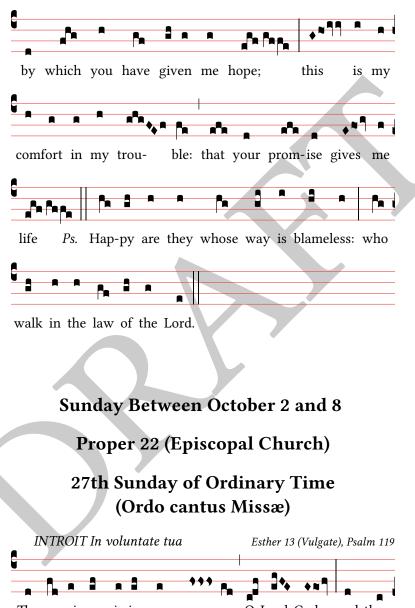
# Sunday Between September 25 and October 1



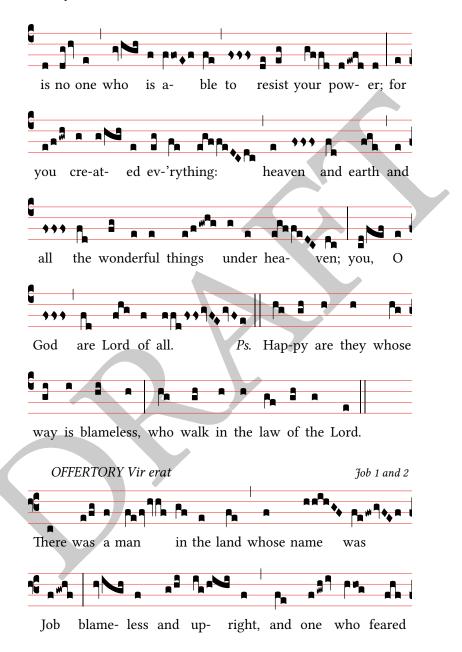


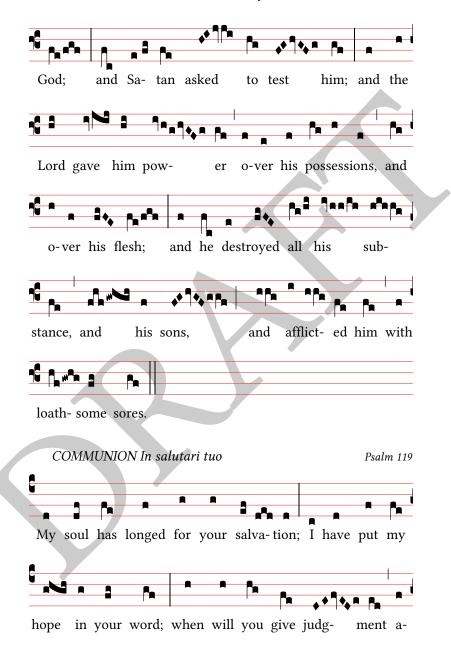
dant mer- cy. Ps. Happy are they whose way is blame-

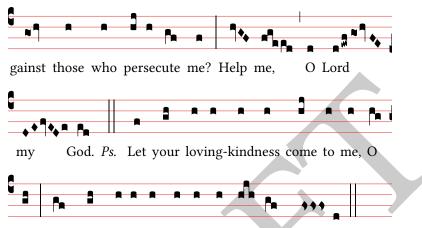




The un-niverse is-in your pow- er O Lord God, and there





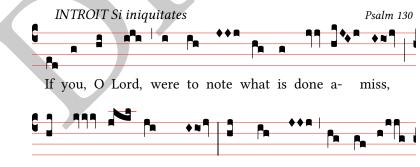


Lord, and your salvation according to your prom-ise.

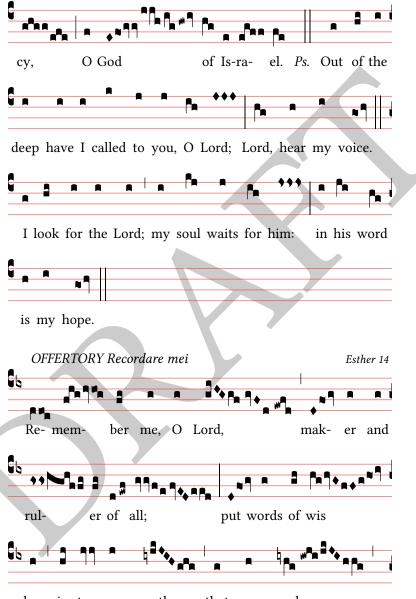
#### Sunday Between October 9 and 15

#### **Proper 23 (Episcopal Church)**

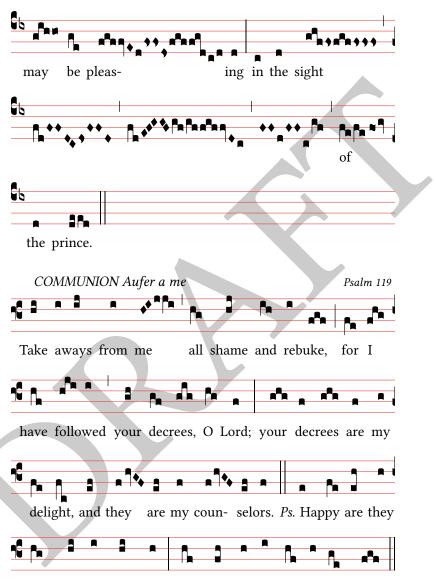
#### 28th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



O Lord, who could stand? But with you there is mer-



dom in- to my mouth, that my words

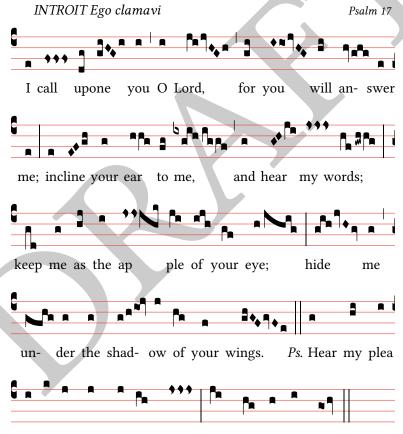


whose way is blameless: who walk in the law of the Lord.

#### Sunday Between October 16 and 22

# Proper 24 (Episcopal Church)

# 29th Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)



of in-nocence, O my God; give heed to my cry.



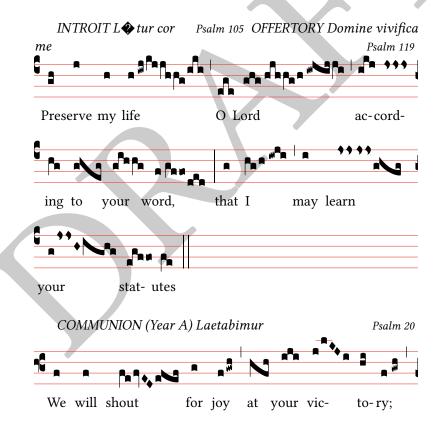
world. Ps. Out of the mouths of infants and children

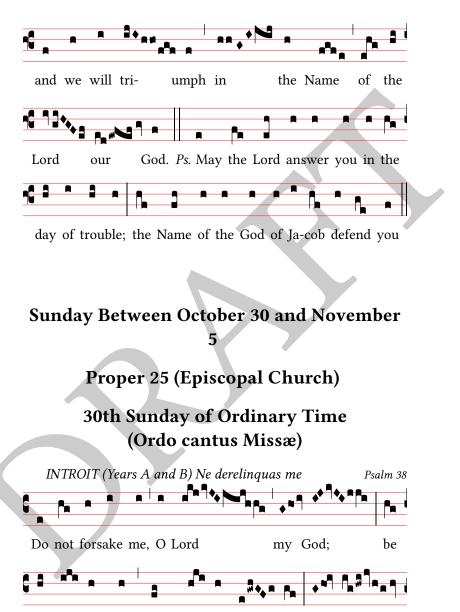


your majes-ty is praised above the heavens.

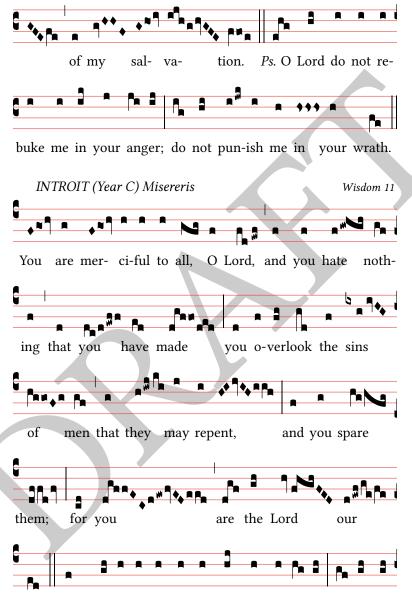
# Sunday Between October 23 and 29

# Proper 25 (Episcopal Church)

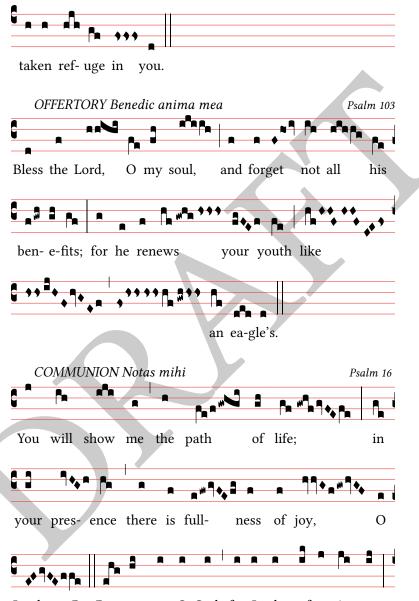




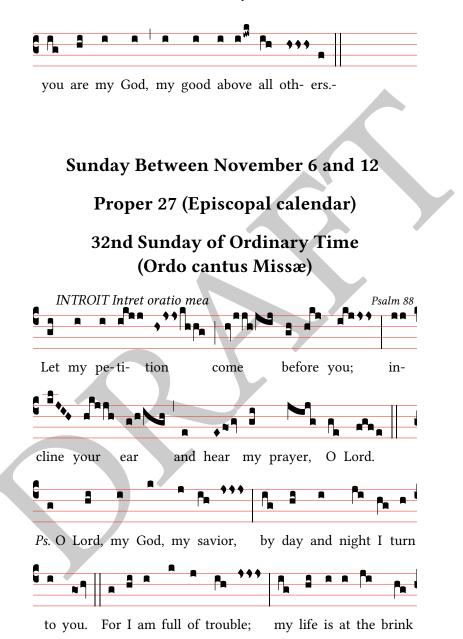
not far from me; make haste to help me; O Lord

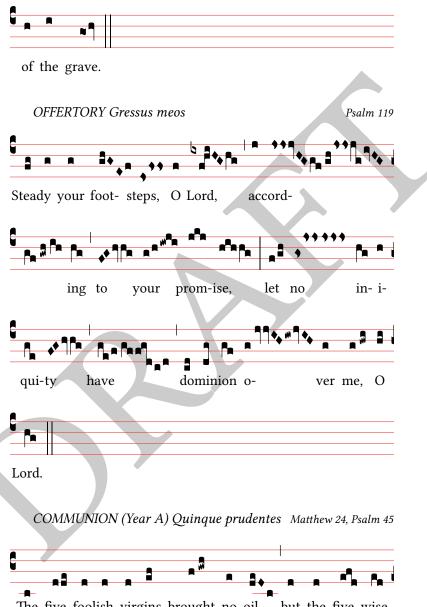


God. Ps. Be merci-ful to me, O God, be merci-ful, for I have

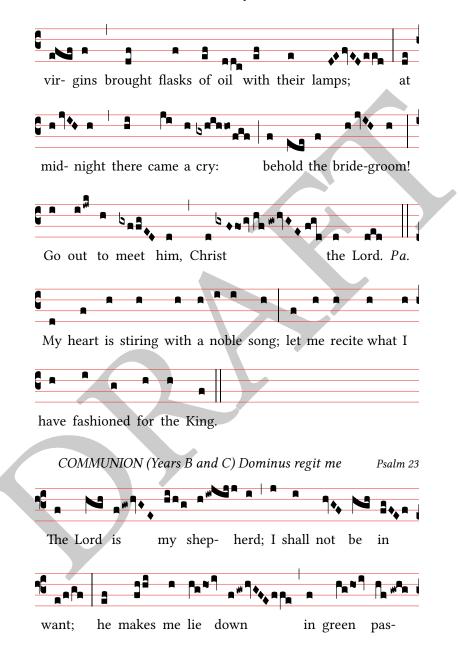


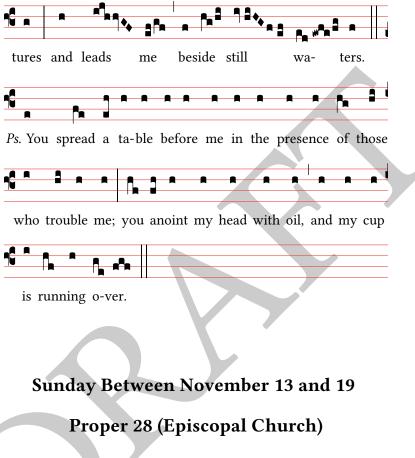
Lord.- *Ps.* Pro-tect me, O God, for I take refuge in you;



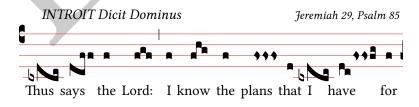


The five foolish virgins brought no oil, but the five wise

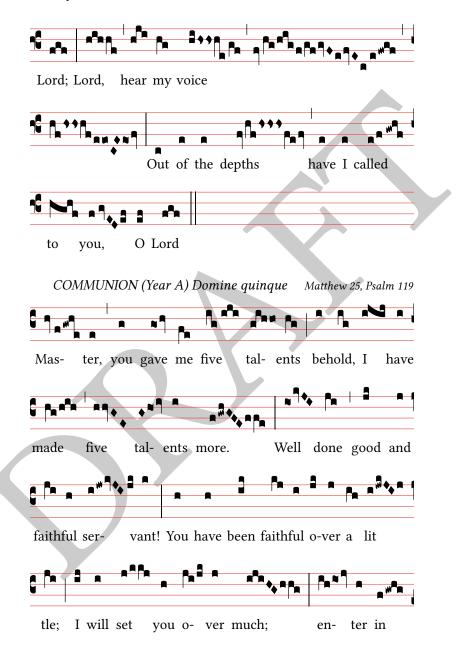


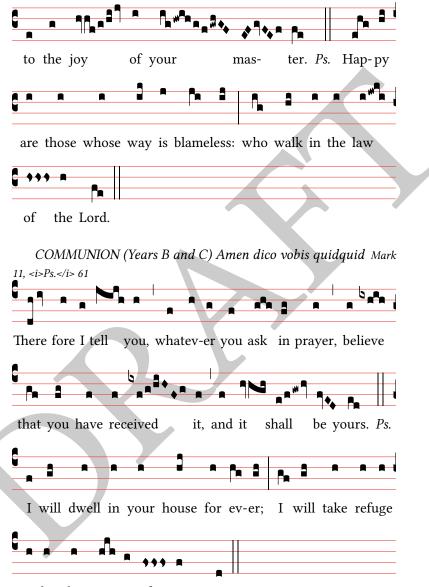


# 33rd Sunday of Ordinary Time (Ordo cantus Missæ)







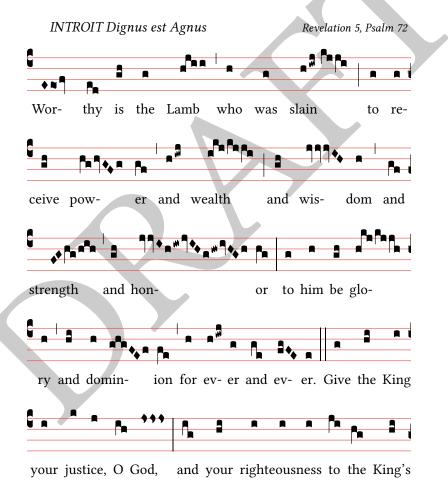


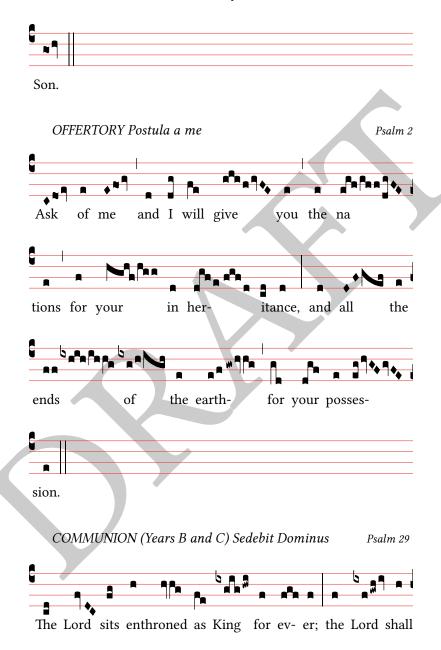
under the cov- er of your wings.

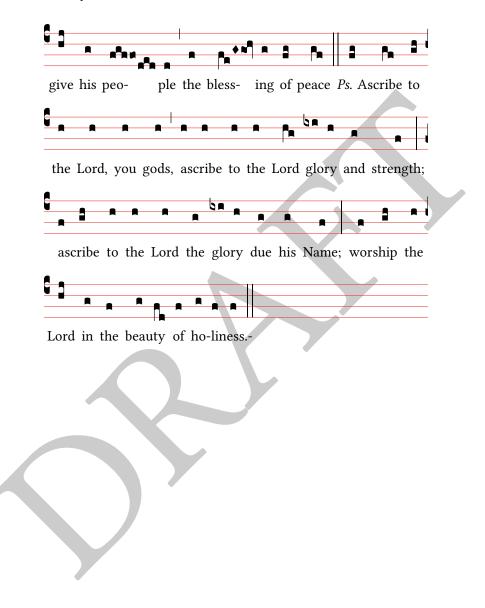
#### Sunday Between November 20 and 26

## Proper 29 (Episcopal Church)

## Christ the King (Ordo cantus Missæ)





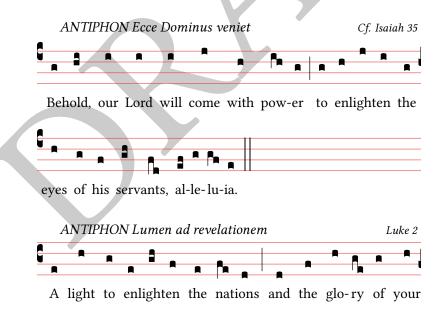


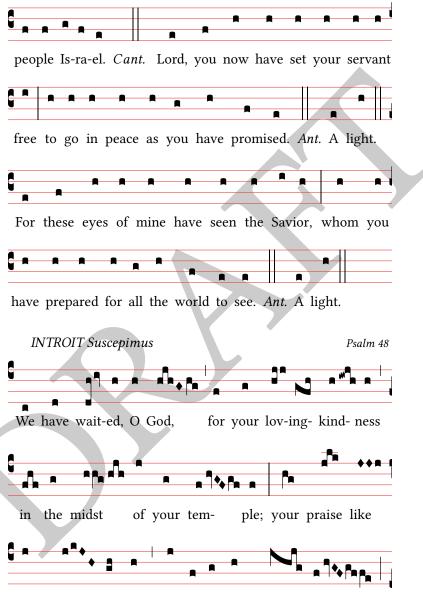
# Holy Days

## February 2

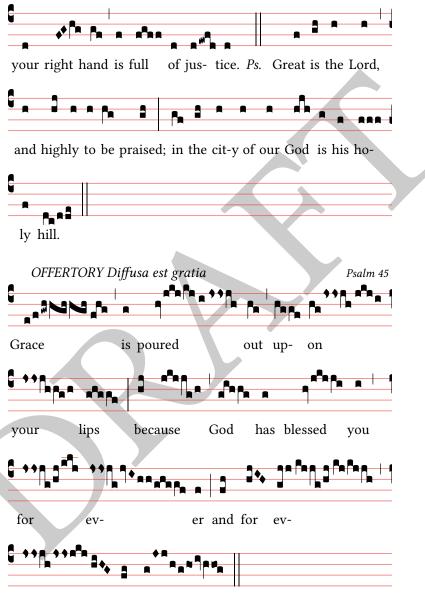
The Presentation

# At the Blessing of Candles and Procession

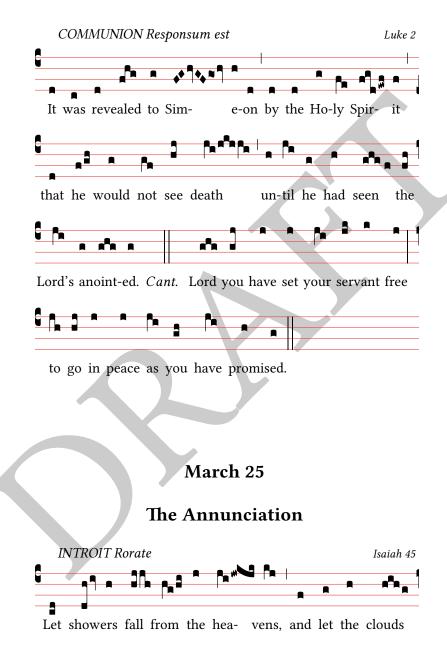




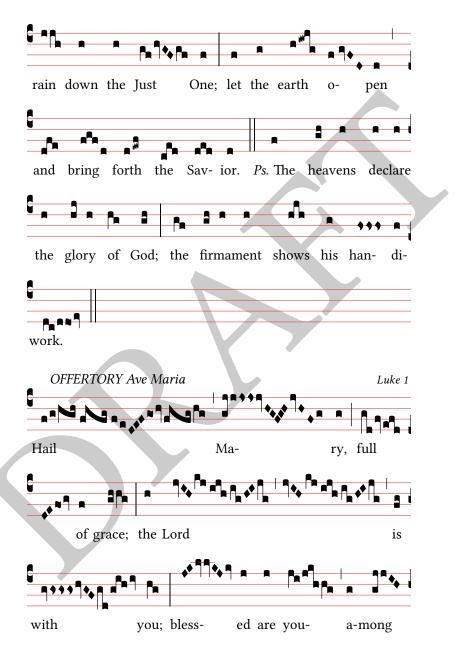
your Name, O God reaches to the world's end;

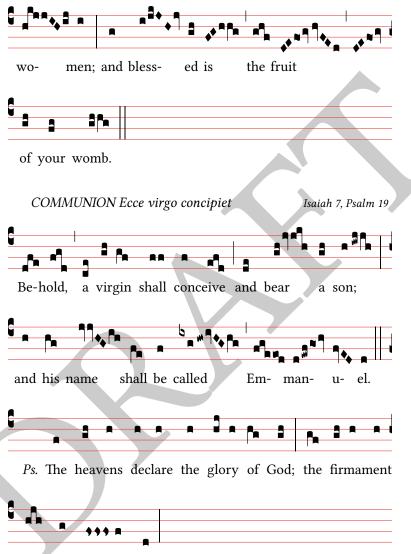


ermore.



March 25

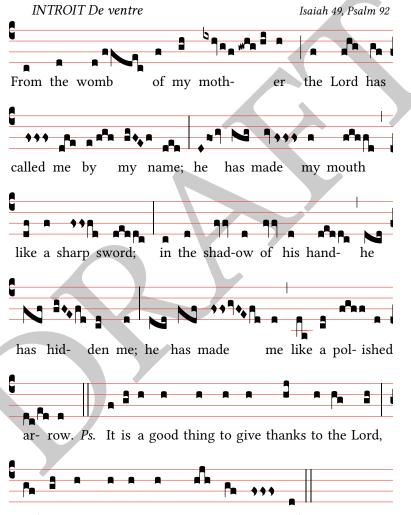




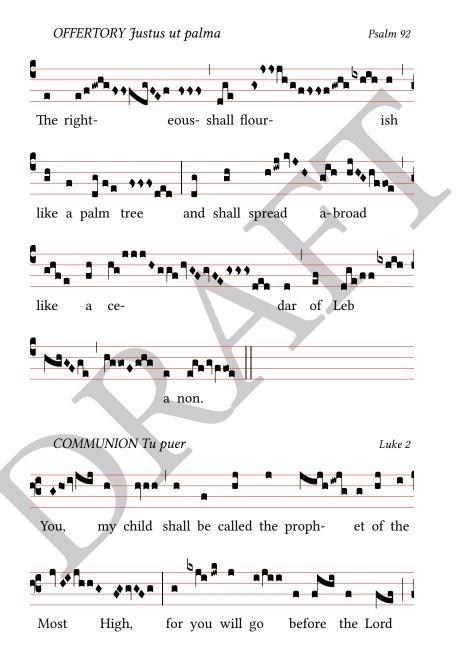
shows his han- di-work.

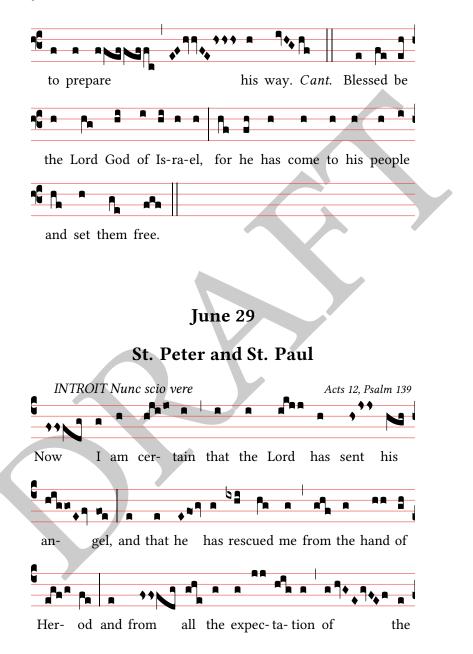
### June 24

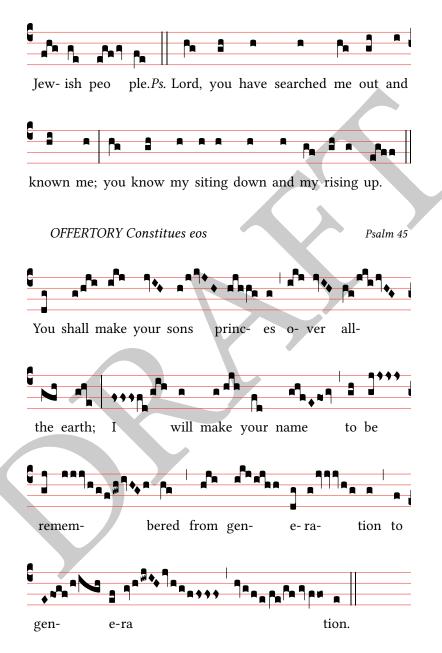
# Nativity of St. John Baptist

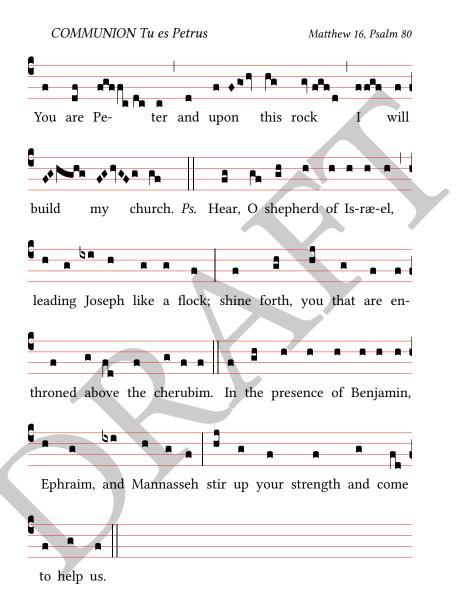


and to sing praises your Name, O Most High.



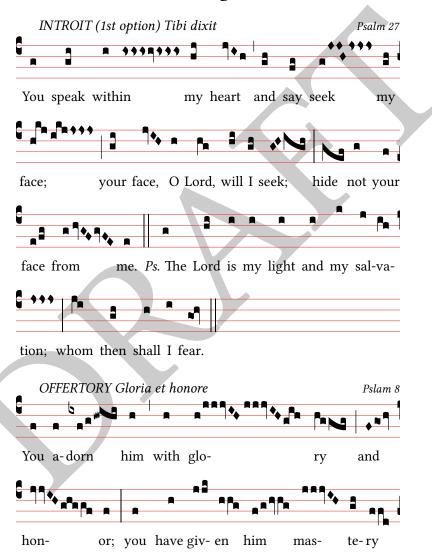


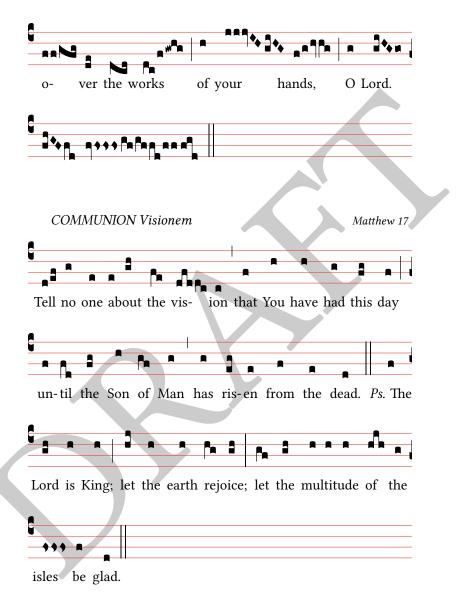




#### August 6

## The Transfiguration

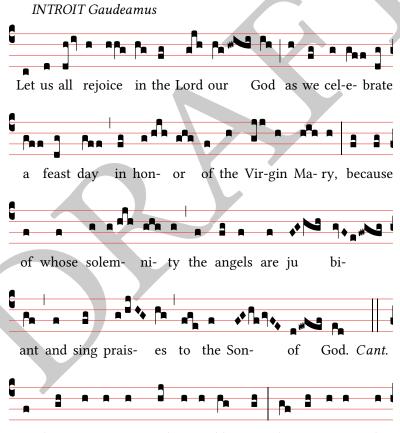




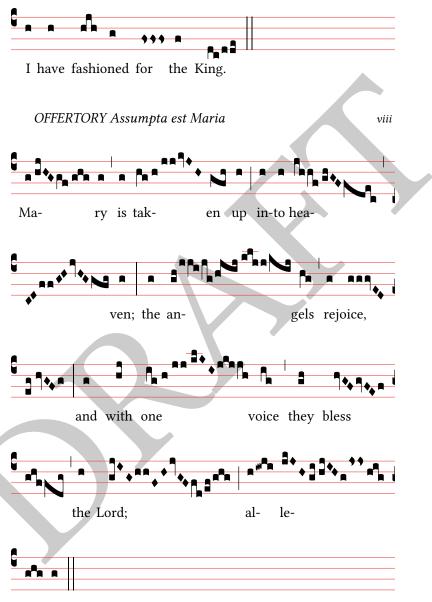
#### August 15

#### St. Mary the Virgin

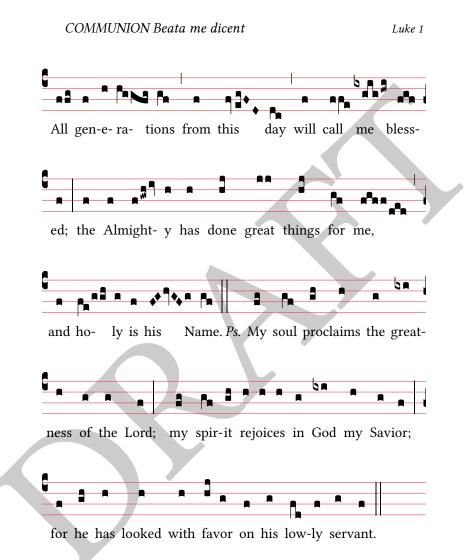
# Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Ordo cantus Missæ)



My heart is stirring with a no-ble song; let me recite what

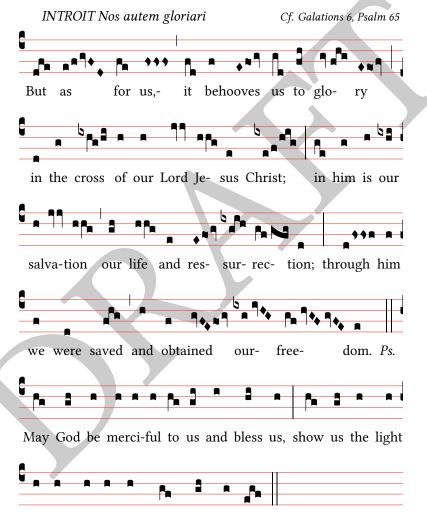


lu- ia.-

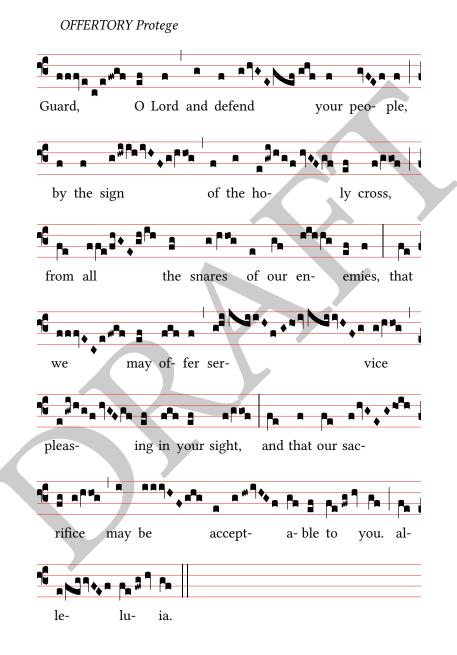


## September 14



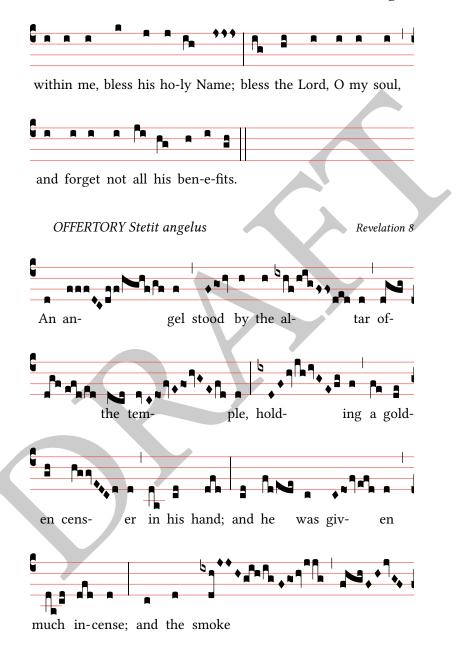


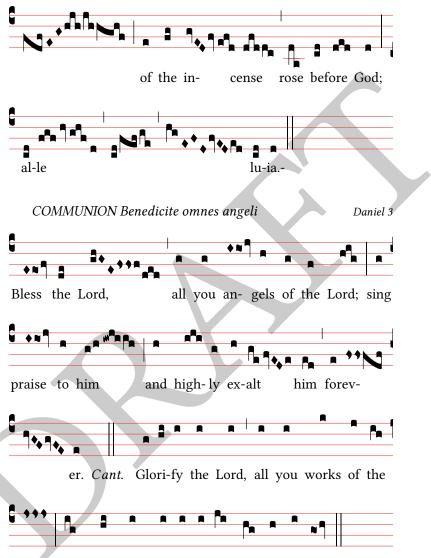
of his countenance and come to us.





his word. Ps. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is

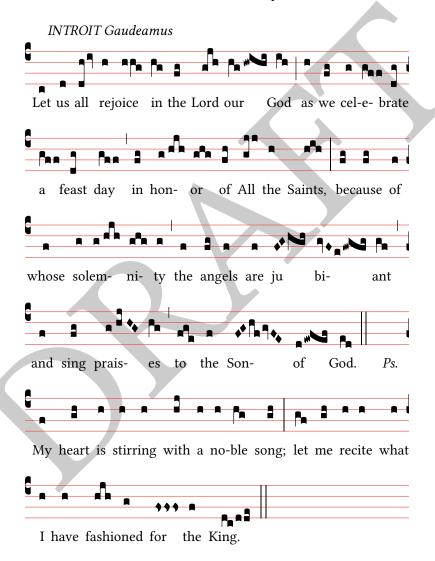


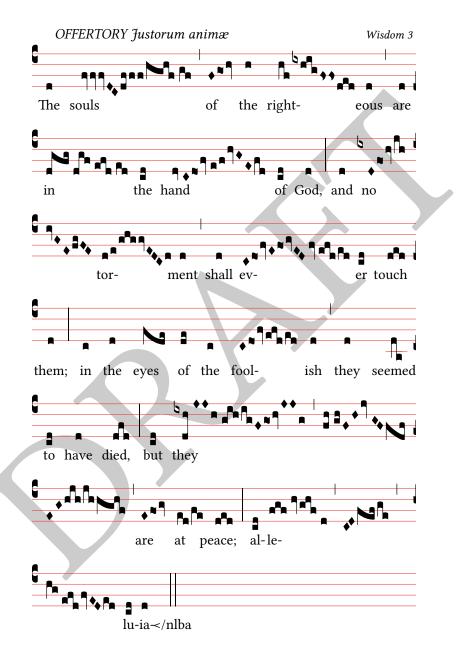


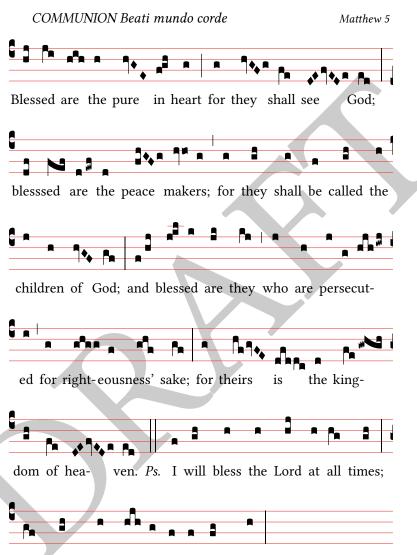
Lord; praise him and highly ex-alt him for ev-er.

#### November 1

## All Saints' Day





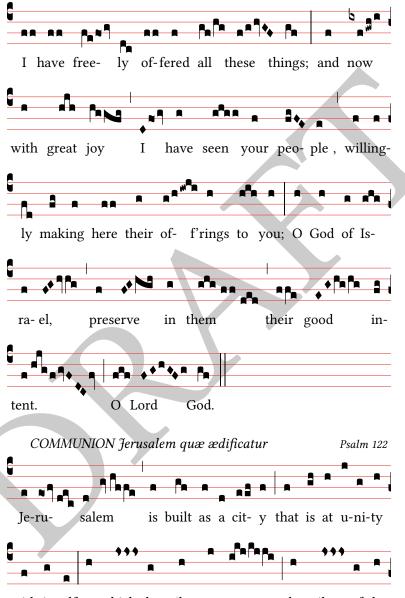


his praise shall ev- er be in my mouth.

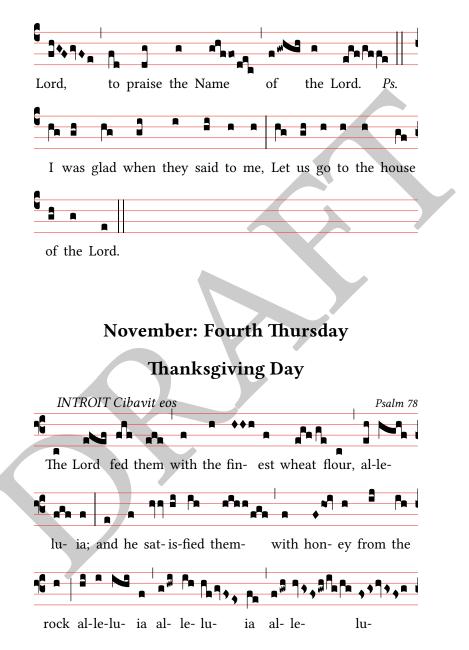
# November 9

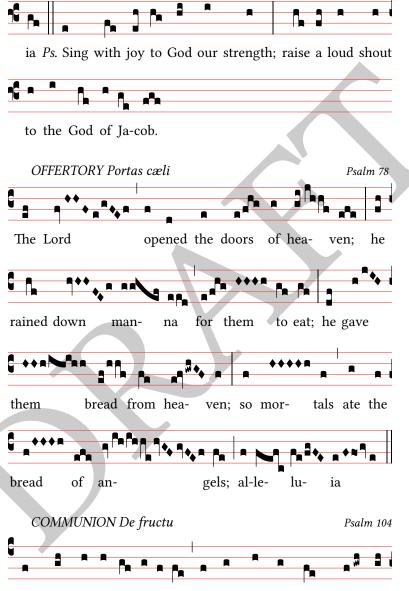
# Dedication of the Lateran Basilica (Ordo cantus Missæ)



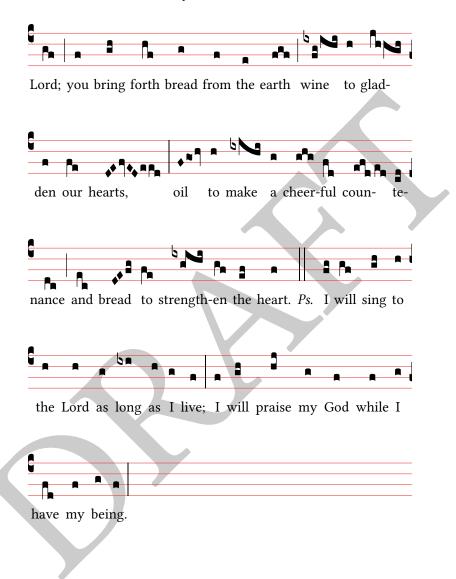


with it-self to which the tribes go up. the tribes of the





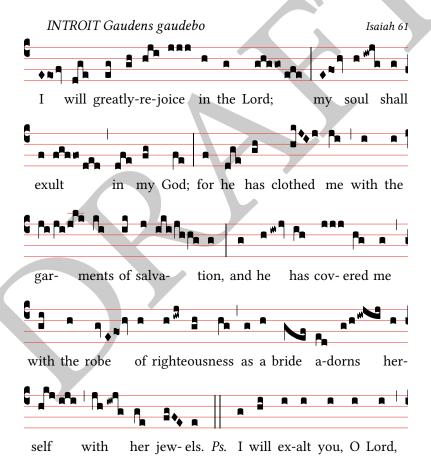
The earth is ful-ly sattisfied by the fruit of your works, O

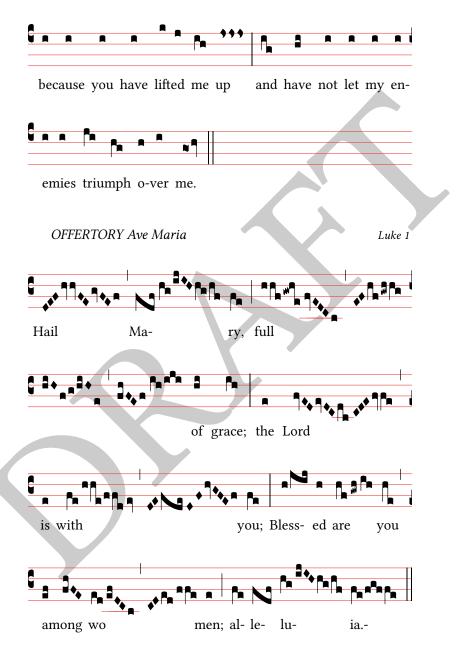


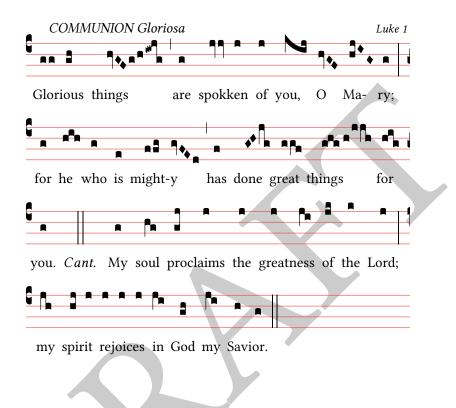
# December 8

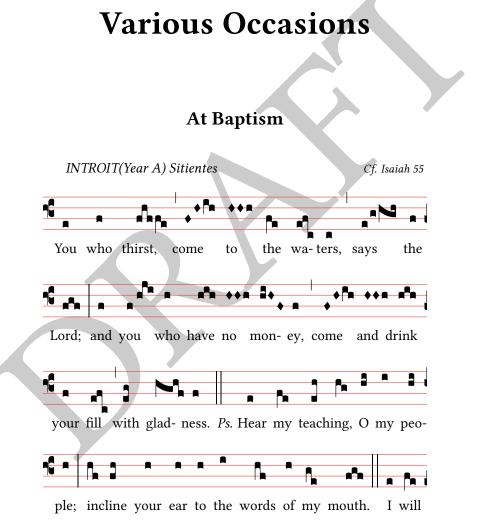
# Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Old Title)

# Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Ordo cantus missae)

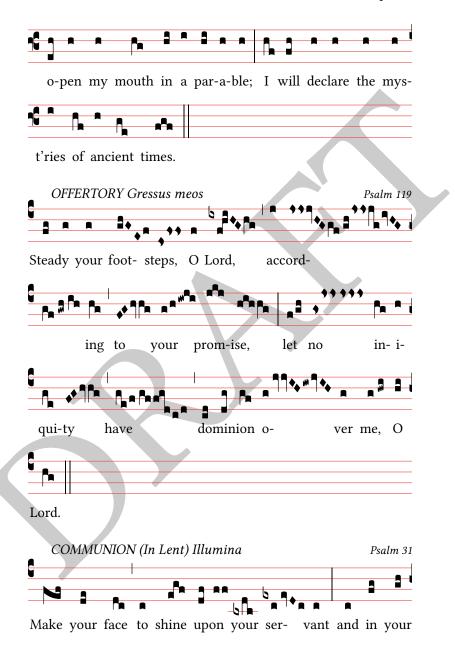






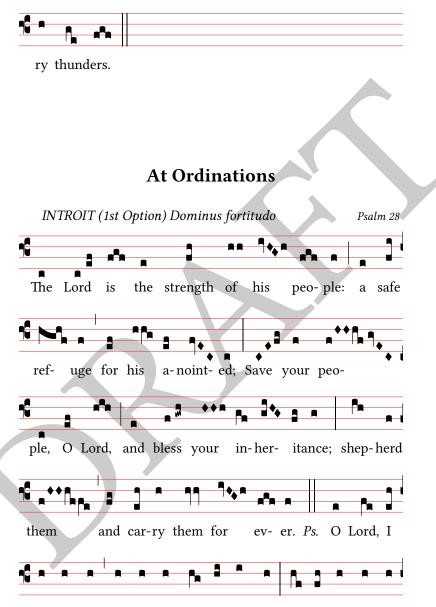


## 



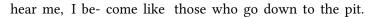


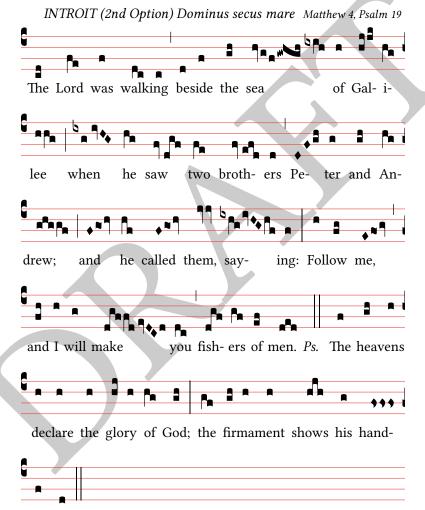
The voice of the Lord is up-on the waters; the God of glo-



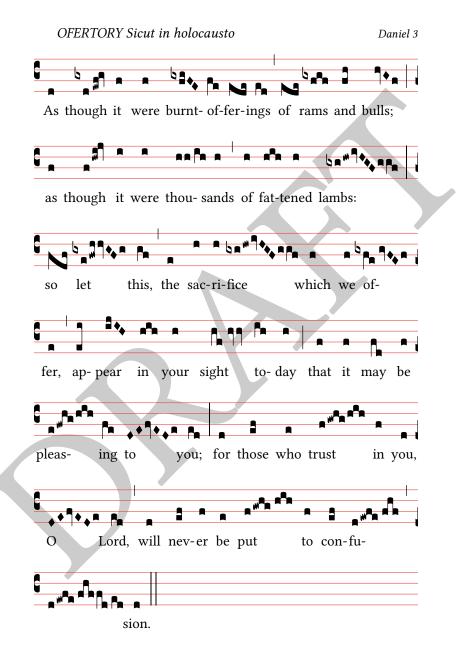
call to you; do not be deaf to my cry; lest if you do not

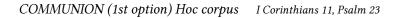


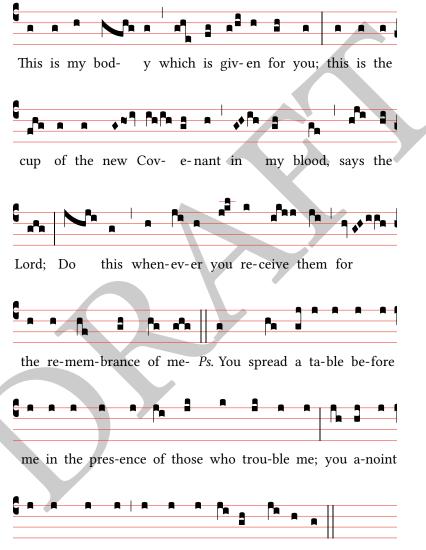




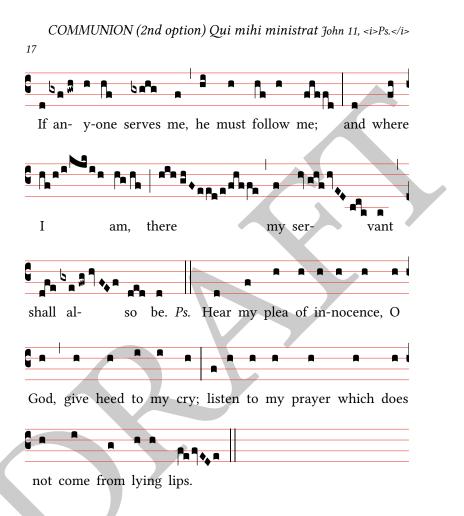
i-work.





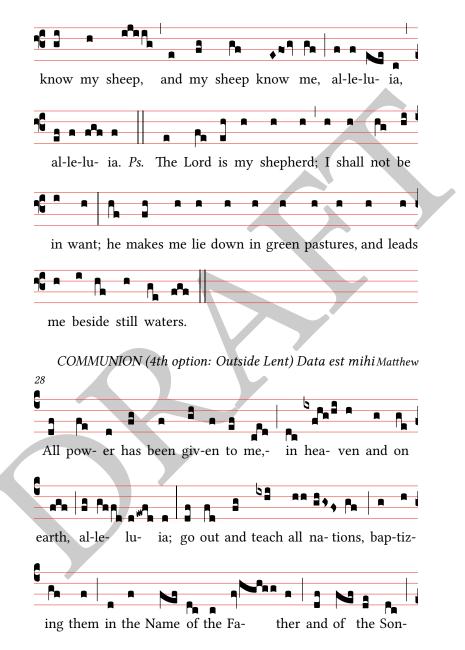


myhead with oil, and my cup is run-ning o-ver.-



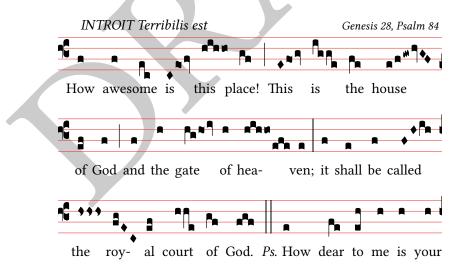
COMMUNION (3rd Option: Outside Lent) Ego sum pastor bonus John 10, Psalm 23

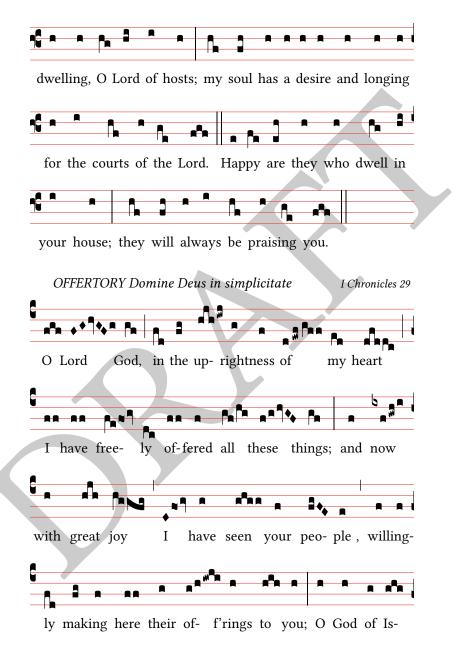


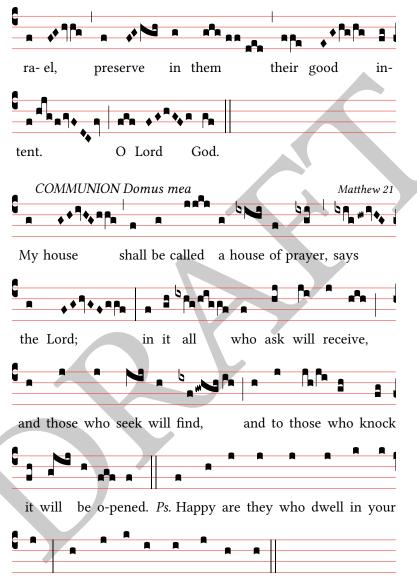




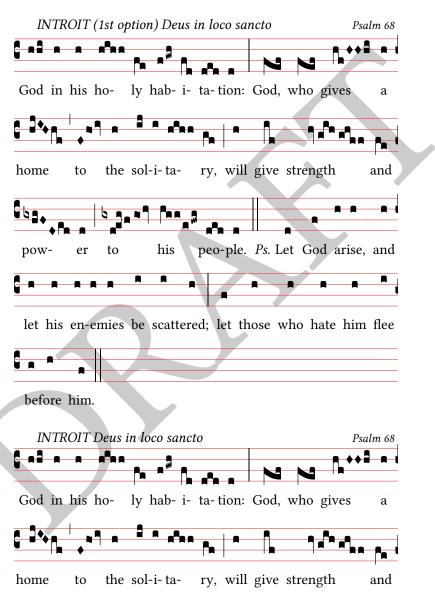
## Anniversary of the Dedication of a Church



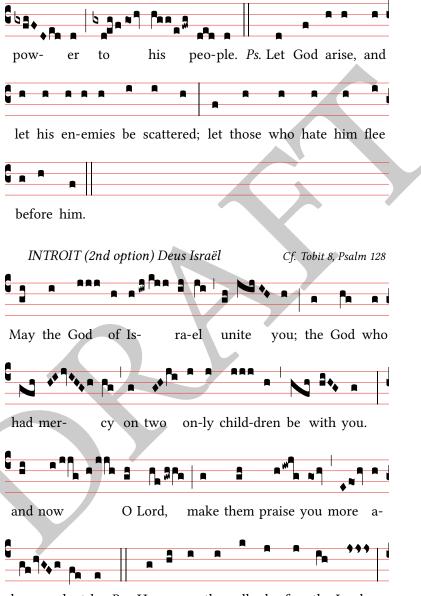




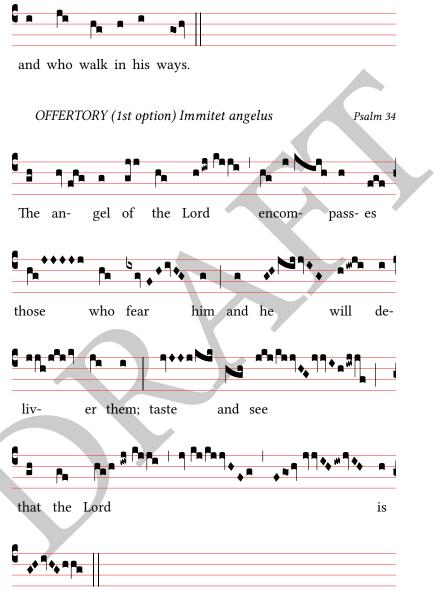
house; they will always be praising you.



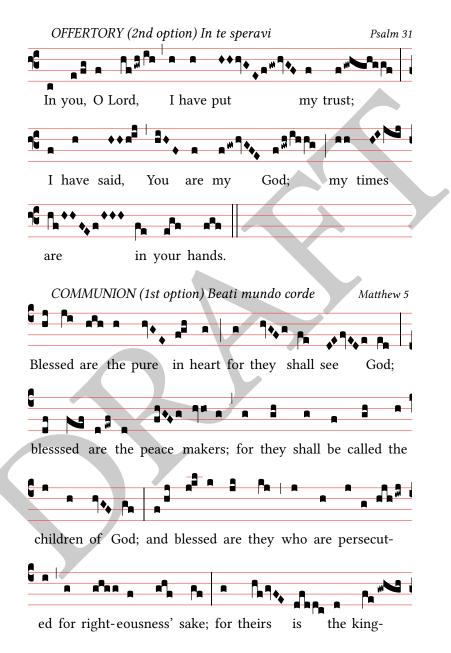
## At a Marriage

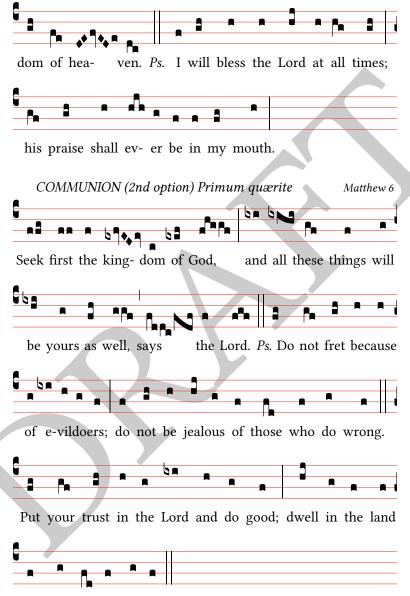


bun- dant-ly. Ps. Happy are they all who fear the Lord



good.

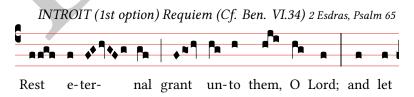


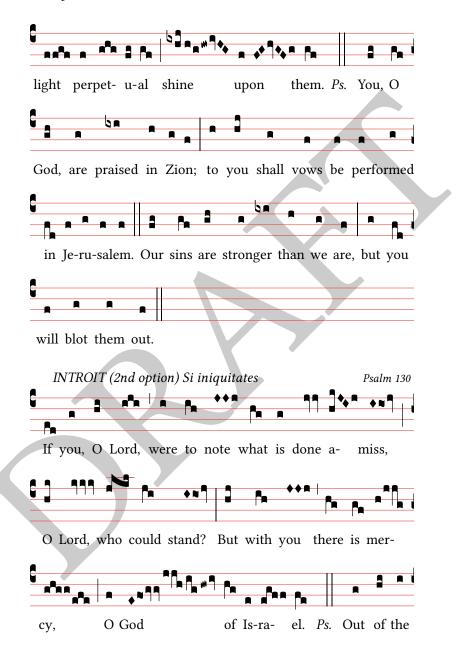


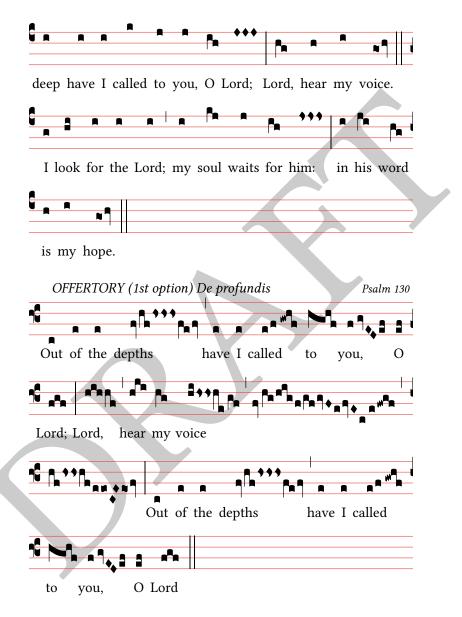
and feed on its riches.



## Mass for the Dead

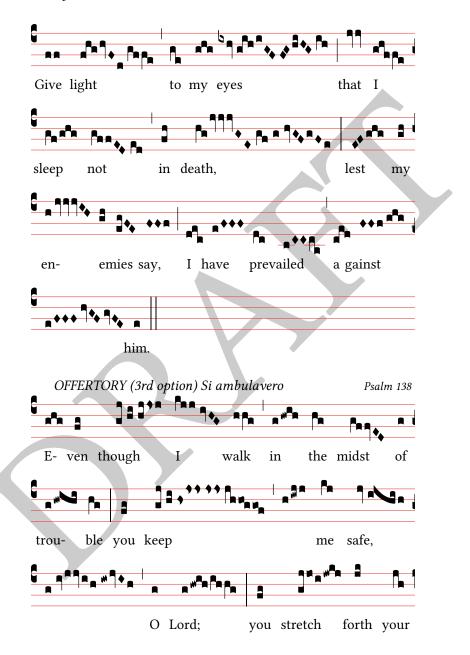


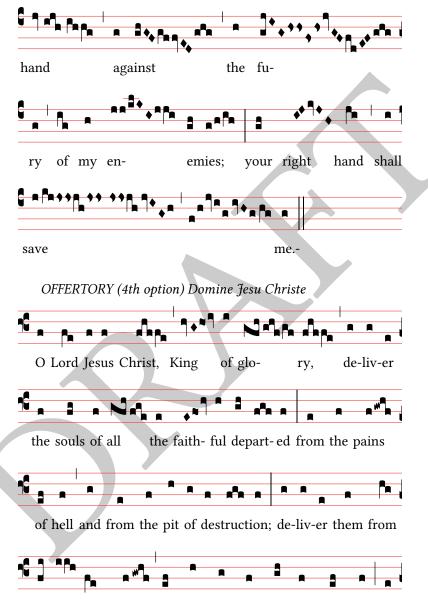




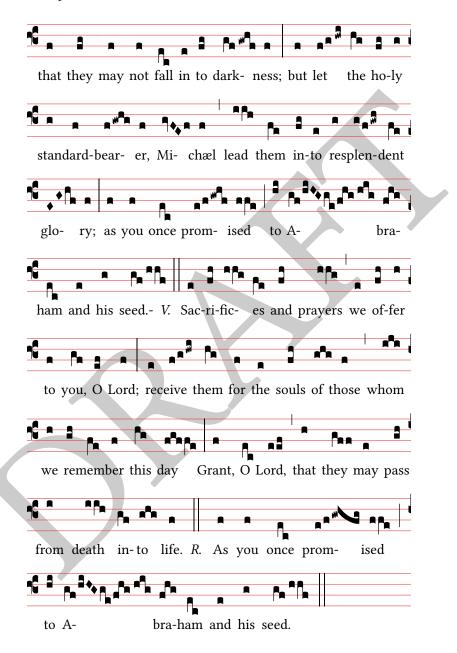
## OFFERTORY (2nd option) Illumina OFFERTORY (2nd option) Illumina

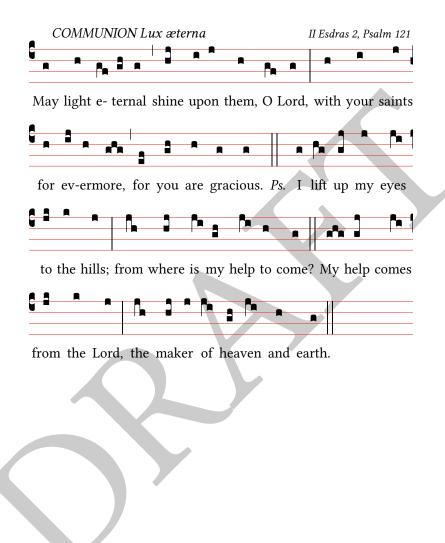
Psalm 13user-notes:

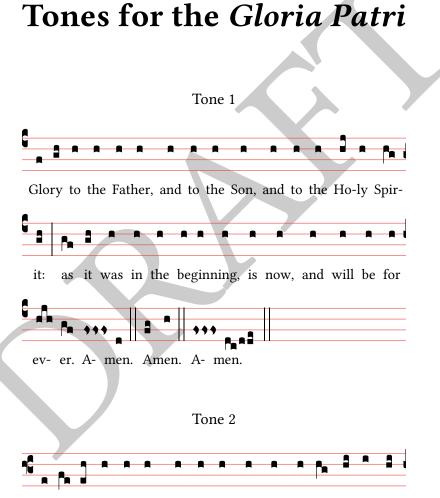




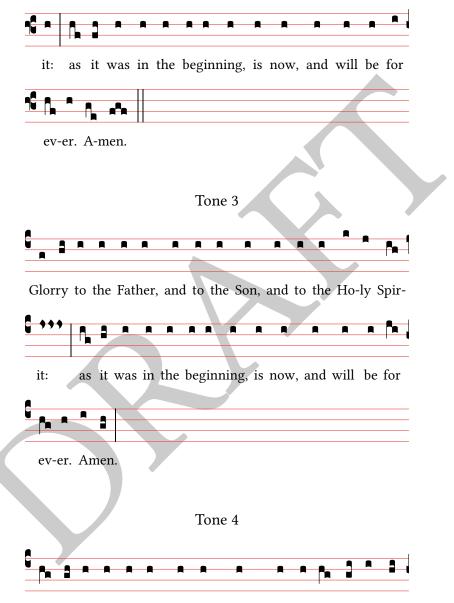
the li- on's mouth, that hell may not swallow them up; and



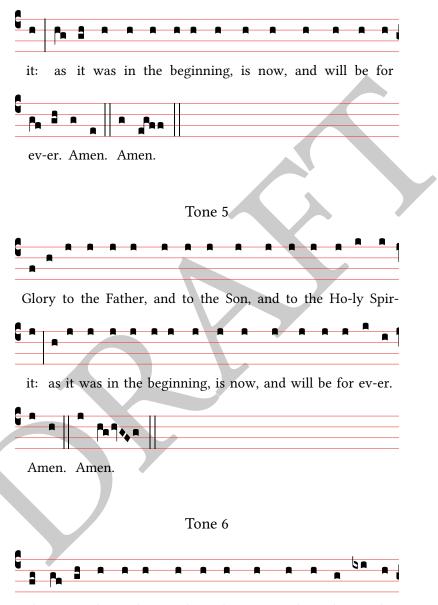




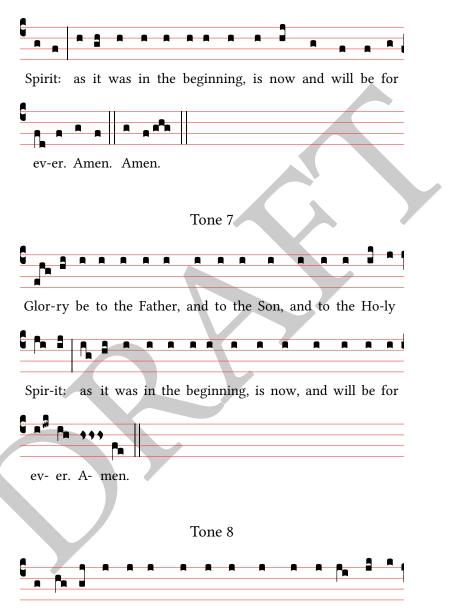
Glorry to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Ho-ly Spir-



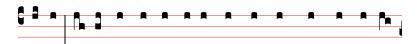
Glo-ry to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Ho-ly Spir-



Glo-ry to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Ho-ly



Glo-ry to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Ho-ly



Spirit: as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be for



ev-er. Amen. Amen.

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