The American Gradual 2020

Proper Chants of the Mass Adapted to English Words

Conventional Chant Notation Edition

Bruce E. Ford, Adapter and Editor

Part I Introits, Offertories, and Communions

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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.¹

The *introits* accompany the entrance of the ministers.² The *graduals*, *alleluias*, and *tracts* are used in the Liturgy of the Word. The *offertories* accompany the collection of the people's offerings and the preparation of the gifts. The *communions* accompany the administration of Holy Communion.³

¹The American Gradual 2020 is to be 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 introits, offertories, and communions (the chants most widely used); the second containing the graduals, alleluias, and tracts.

²The choir sings the antiphon; a cantor or cantors sing whatever verses are sung with it. The antiphon may be sung alone. The psalm verse printed with it, if sung, is followed by a repetition of the antiphon. If the *Gloria Patri* is added, it is also followed by the antiphon. When protraction of the singing seems appropriate, other psalm verses—each followed by the antiphon—may be inserted between the verse provided and the *Gloria Patri*.

³The communions are sung in the same manner as the introits. Detailed instructions about performance of all the chants of the Mass in the Ordinary Form of the Roman rite are given in the preface to the *Ordo cantus Missæ*, an English translation of which is available at https://media.musicasacra.com/pdf/ordo-cantus-missae.pdf.)

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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 officially authorized may not be used, and no generally authorized translations of the texts in the *Graduale 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 Englishlanguage adaptations of the Latin introits, offertories, and communions are certainly suitable songs. The General Instruction does not, on the other hand, authorize the use of other suitable songs in place of the graduals, alleluias, and tracts. Therefore, when these are used in place of the responsorial psalms and acclamations appointed in the Lectionary for Mass, they must usually be sung in Latin. ⁴

Why Sing These Chants?

Their musical merit is widely acknowledged. Most of their texts are drawn from scripture and are suitable for the occasions to which they are assigned. Although they must usually be sung by trained singers, the number required to sing them is small. When they are the only choral music sung, they provide more-than-adequate fare for churches 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 reassigned the proper chants of the Mass, publishing the new assignments in the *Ordo Cantus Missæ* (1972). Because the Episcopal Church in revisions of its own calendar and lectionary has adhered quite

 $^{^4}$ The bishop of Corpus Christi, Texas, has authorized use of the English translations of these texts given in the *Gregorian Missal*.

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closely to the Roman model, the same chants may on most days 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 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 requiring 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 aurally unintelligible, regardless of the language in which they are sung, and that much good choral music cannot be satisfactorily adapted to English words. Nevertheless, the arguments that justify the singing of some 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. ⁵ Hearing a text sung and immediately understanding its meaning is far more conducive to such meditation than is reading a translation of it from a service leaflet while it is being sung in Latin.

⁵For an extended discussion of this point, see Rembert Herbert, *Entrances: Gregorian Chant in Daily Life* (New York: Church Publishing, 1999).

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Adapting Chant to English Words

No one conversant with the Latin chant repertory will argue that chant melodies cannot be satisfactorily adapted to more 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*, the gradual *Justus ut palma*, and the Alleluia verse *Dies sanctificatus*, 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* 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.

Because so much of the Gregorian repertory is based on the accentual patterns of Latin texts, however, the possibility of successfully adapting Gregorian melodies to English texts has long been subject to debate. André Mocquereau, who devised the "Solesmes Method" of chant interpretation, ¹⁰ and whose views held wide sway throughout much of the twentieth century, taught that medieval Latin had *pitch accents* rather than *stress accents*. He maintained, in other words, that the rhythm of medieval Latin was *not based on intensity*.

⁶A 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.

⁷A tabular analysis of the adaptation of this melody to numerous Latin texts, with commentary, appears in Ferretti, *op. cit.* 170-189.

⁸A tabular analysis of the adaptation of this melody to numerous Latin texts, with commentary, appears in Ferretti, *op. cit.*, 200-206.

⁹See J. Gajard, "L'offertoire de la Toussaint," *Revue grégorienne*, 26, no. 5 (septembre-octobre 1947), 179-185.

¹⁰The monks of Solesmes abandoned this "method" some time ago.

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Since English has *stress accents*, adherents to his theories maintained that any effort to adapt Gregorian chant to English words satisfactorily was doomed to failure. Mocquereau's position on the nature of the medieval Latin accent 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.¹¹

Although making good adaptations is possible, poor ones abound. These have usually resulted from simply stringing English words under melodies built around Latin words, without regard to 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.

Certain characteristics of English require special accommodation. "Accents of isolation" are widely used in Latin chant: An accented syllable is set to a single note, and the following unstressed syllable is set to a melisma. When the chant is sung in Latin, these unstressed syllables can be sung beautifully because every Latin syllable, stressed or unstressed, has a full vowel sound. Unstressed English syllables often do not. They have in place of a pure vowel a schwa or vowel murmur, represented in most dictionaries by the symbol "Ə" and pronounced like "uh." The vowel murmur cannot tolerably bear the musical weight of a melisma. In many cases where an accent of isolation is employed, the melisma must be moved to the accented syllable, and a note must be added for the following unstressed syllable.

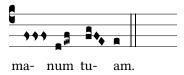
¹¹See, for example, L. R. Palmer, *The Latin Language*, (London: Faber & Faber, 1954), who wrote, "For the period after 300 A.D. there is general agreement among scholars that a stress accent characterized Latin." (page 214) Whether Latin *ever had a pitch accent* remains open to question. See W. Sidney Allen, *Vox Latina* (Cambridge [England]: Cambridge University Press, 1978), 83-88.

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The final cadences of most of the special psalm tones used with the introits and communions are *cursive* formulas, in which the last five syllables of a text, irrespective of its accentuation, are set to the last five neumes.¹² 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, ¹³ failed to reverse certain changes in the melodies that had been introduced with the advent of polyphony in the late Middle Ages. To forestall the incidence of the augmented fourth, ¹⁴ medieval editors had raised certain E's to F's and raised certain B's to C's. In some cases such changes obscured the tonality of the chants. In others they led to conflict between textual and musical accents. For example, in the introit *Resurrexi* the original melody for "manum tuam" accords with the accentuation of the text:



¹²For an explanation of why these cadences were composed this way, see Eugène Cardine, *Beginning Studies in Gregorian Chant*. tr. William Tortolano (Chicago: GIA Publications, 1988), 57-59.

¹³Although 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, 274ff.

¹⁴The augmented fourth was called the "diabolus in musica."

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



Examples like this are numerous, 15 and I have restored the earlier form wherever I have encountered this corruption in the Vatican edition. 16

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 chants were never patient of improvement. I have, therefore, not always adopted the editorially-restored versions of the melodies presented in the *Graduale novum*.¹⁷

Choice of Translations

I have drawn psalm texts largely from the psalter of the Episcopal Church's 1979 Book of Common Prayer and have drawn other scriptural texts from the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, but I have occasionally altered them when small changes facilitated adaptation of the music to them, and also when their meaning differed significantly from that of corresponding Latin texts that had special liturgical relevance.

¹⁵For other examples see Paolo Ferretti, *op. cit.*, 53-56.

¹⁶Because polyphony was late in coming to southern Italy, the unchanged notes survive in Benevento VI.34, to which I have referred.

¹⁷[Rome?]: Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 2011).

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Semiology and Interpretation

Eugène Cardine's comparative study of the neumes found in oldest adiastematic¹⁸ manuscripts led him to an evidence-based understanding about the way in which these neumes were to be interpreted.¹⁹ 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;²⁰ to observe the repercussions completely—all the repercussions, etc. And this has resulted most often only in a dryness, a coldness, an indescribable inexpressiveness...²¹

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

¹⁸These 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.

¹⁹For these interpretations see Eugène Cardine, *Gregorian semiology*, tr. Robert M. Fowells (Sablé-sur-Sarthe, France: Abbaye Saint-Pierre de Solesmes, 1982).

²⁰Cardine 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.

²¹Jean Claire, "Dom Eugène Cardine (1905-1988), *Revue grégorienne* XXIII, (1989), 20. My translation.

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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.²²

Claire went on to write about Cardine's ideas concerning 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 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.²³

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. Consequently, 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,²⁴

It has become customary to use this term ["rhythmic signs"] for three signs added by the Solesmes editions to

²²Claire, op.cit., 23. Boldface added.

²³Claire, *Ibid*.

 $^{^{24}} http://www.chantcafe.com/2010/07/a-translation-of-saulniers-introduction-to-the-new-antiphonale-monasticum/. Viewed September 10, 2019.$

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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 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.²⁵ 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,²⁶ 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.

²⁵The horizontal episema does appear frequently in manuscripts of the Mass propers, but is not reproduced in the conventional chant notation edition because it is generally misinterpreted.

²⁶Boldface added. Experience has convinced me that professional church choirs having little time to rehearse the chant cannot do so, either.

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 not meet. Felipe Gasper of Toronto, Ontario, volunteered to undertake the task and has arranged these files in a beautiful format. To him I am immeasurably grateful.

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 choirs 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 have made them pointless.

Choirs that adhere to prevailing performance practice, with few changes based on semiology, will continue to ignore most differences xii Introduction

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 of

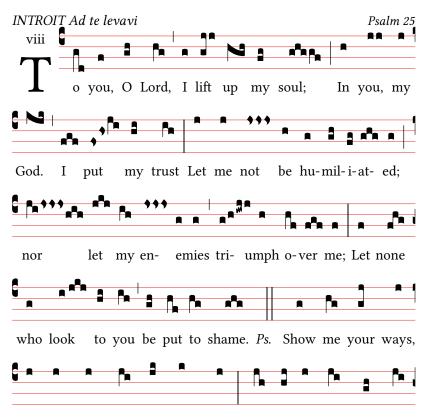


and to the top note of the newly-differentiated *pes quassus*:



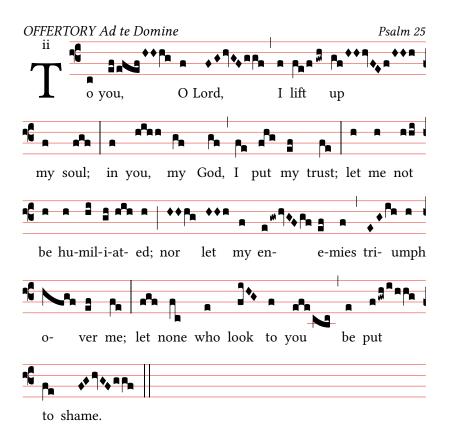
Advent Season

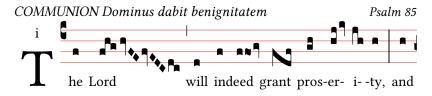
First Sunday of Advent

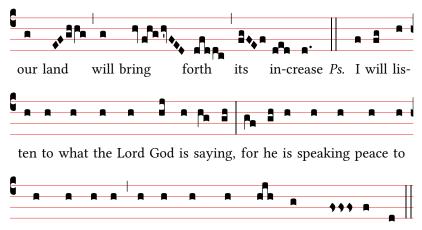


O Lord, and teach me your paths; lead me in your truth and



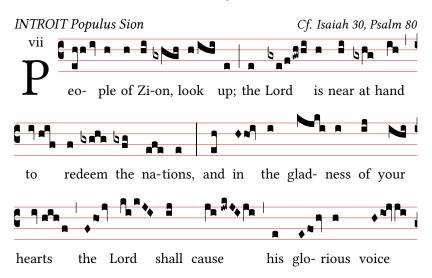


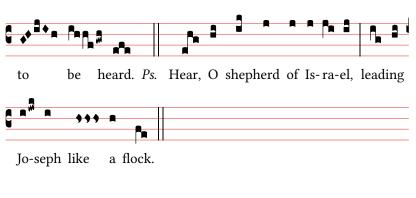


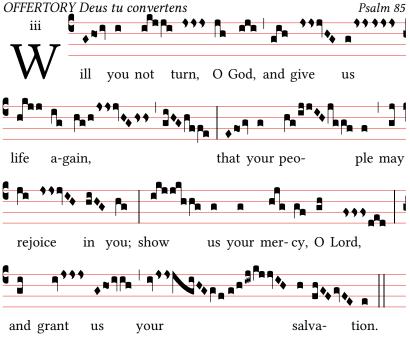


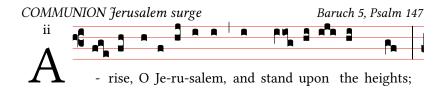
his faithful people and to those who turn their hearts to him.

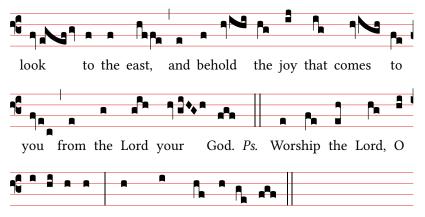
Second Sunday of Advent





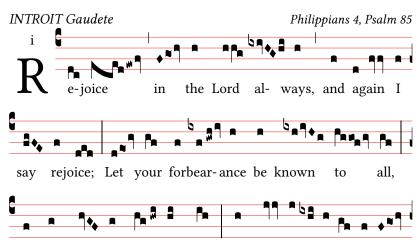




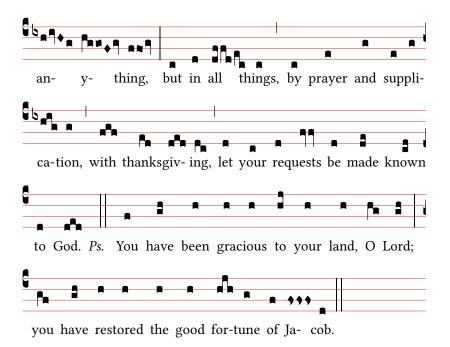


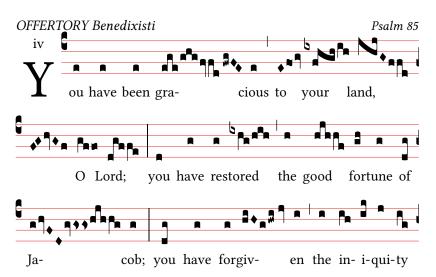
Je-ru-salem; praise your God, O Zi-on.

Third Sunday of Advent



for the Lord is near at hand; have no anx-i- e- ty about

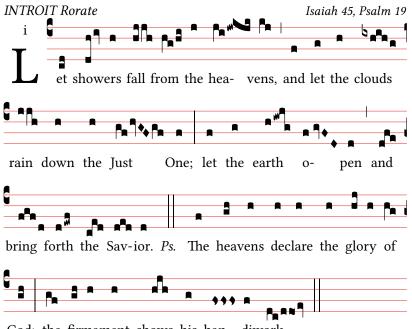




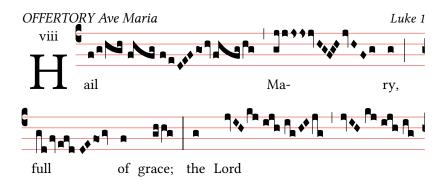


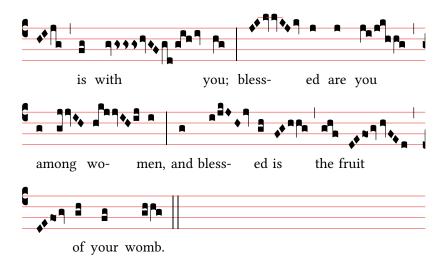


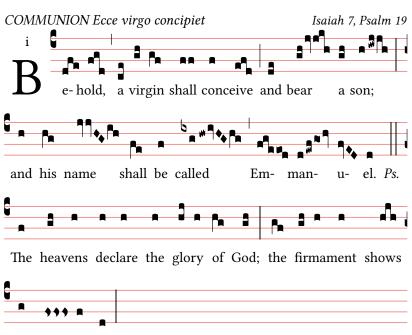
Fourth Sunday of Advent



God; the firmament shows his han- diwork.



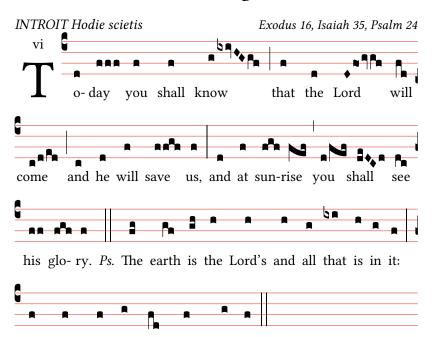




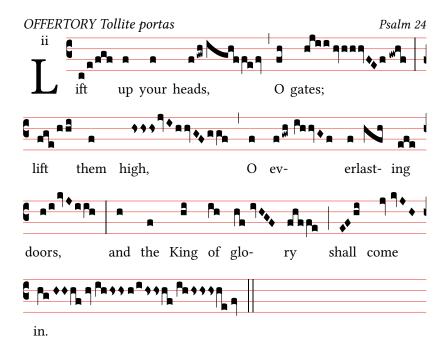
his han- diwork.

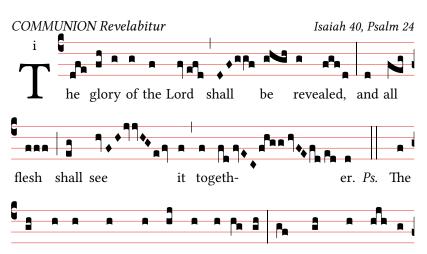
Christmas Season

Christmas: Vigil Mass



the world and all who dwell therein.

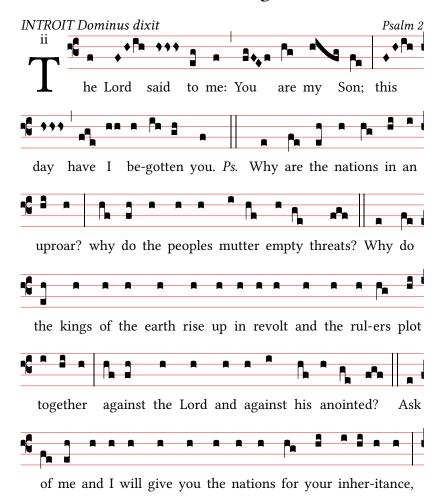


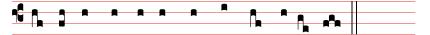


earth is the Lord's and all that is in it: the world and all who

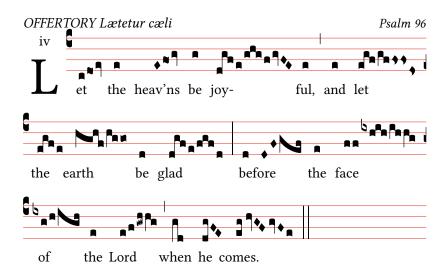


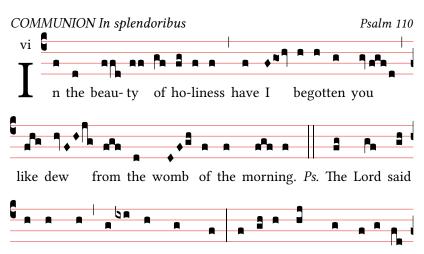
Christmas: Midnight Mass





and all the ends of the earth for your possession.

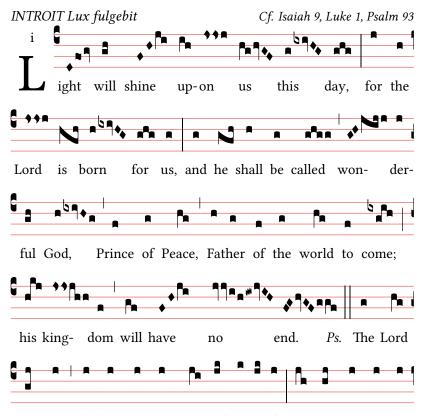




to my Lord: sit at my right hand un-til I make your en-emies



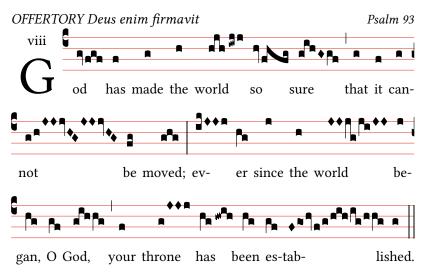
Christmas: Mass at Dawn

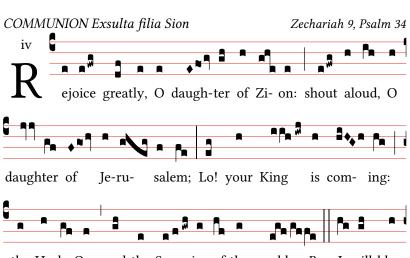


is King; he has put on splendid apparel; he has put on his



apparel and girded himself with strength.



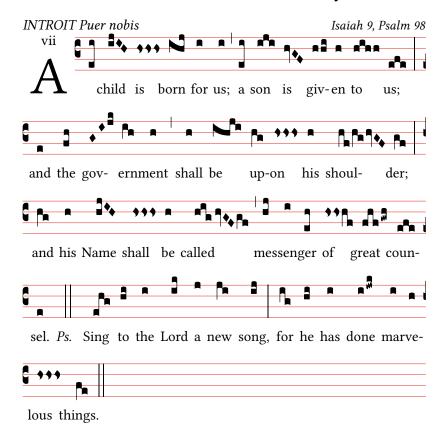


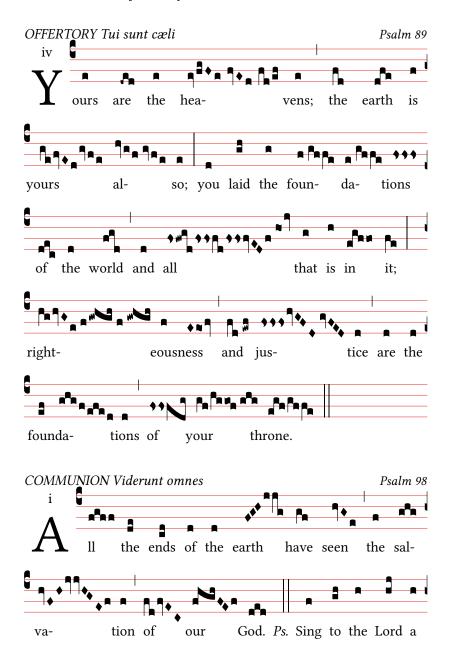
the Ho-ly One and the Sav- ior of the world. Ps. I will bless



the Lord at all times; his praise shall ev-er be in my mouth.

Christmas: Mass of the Day



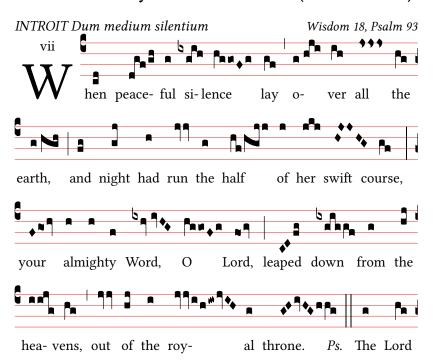


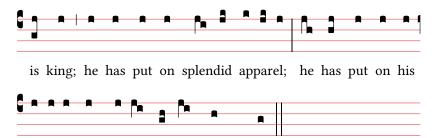


and his ho-ly arm he has won for himself the vic- to-ry.

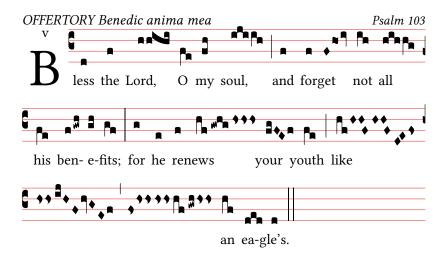
First Sunday After Christmas (Episcopal Church)

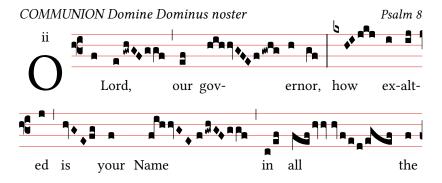
Second Sunday After Christmas (Roman Rite)



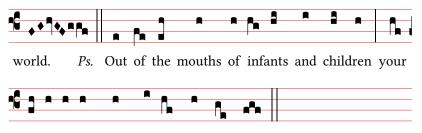


apparel and girded himself with strength.





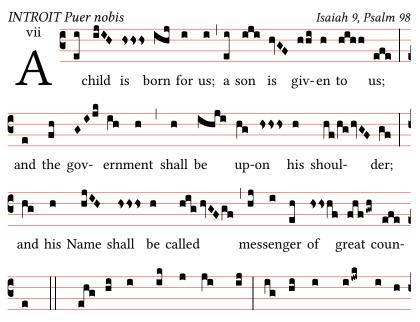
20 January 1



majes-ty is praised above the heavens.

January 1

Holy Name of our Lord Jesus Christ (Episcopal Church)

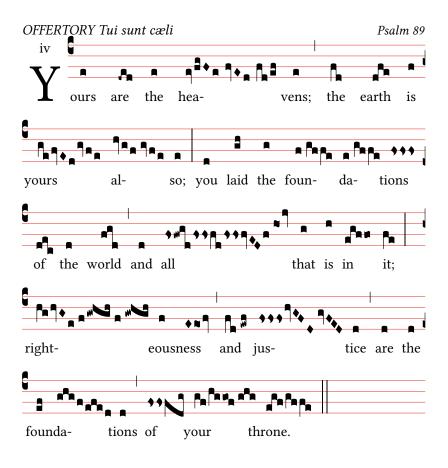


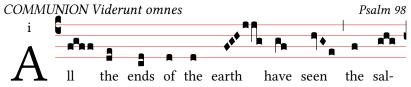
sel. Ps. Sing to the Lord a new song, for he has done marve-

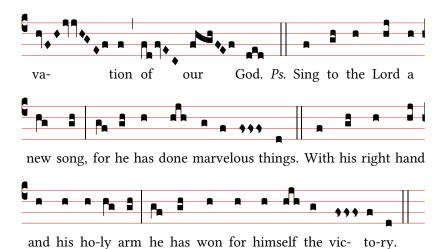
January 1 21



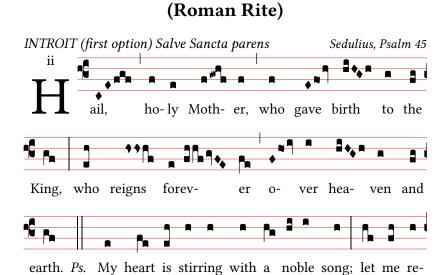
lous things.

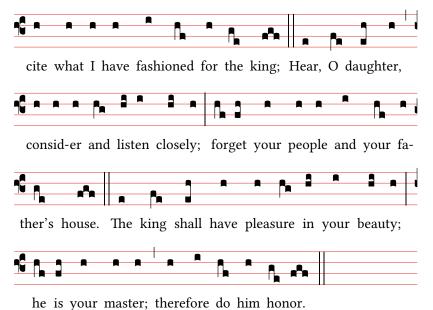




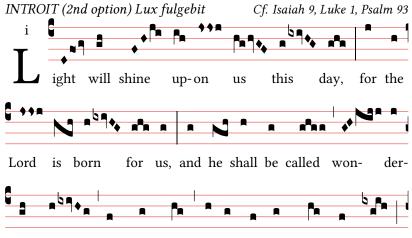


Solemnity of Mary, Mother of God

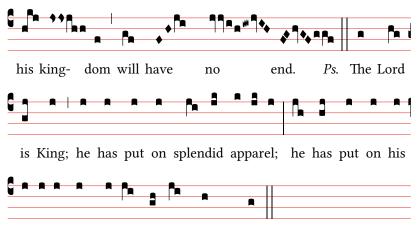




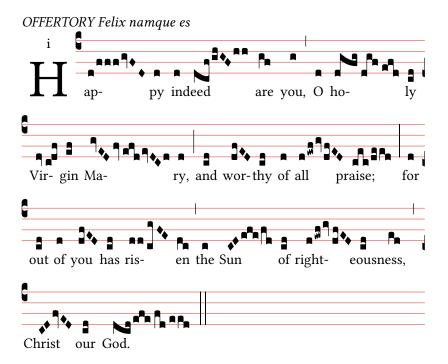
ite is your master, therefore do inin honor

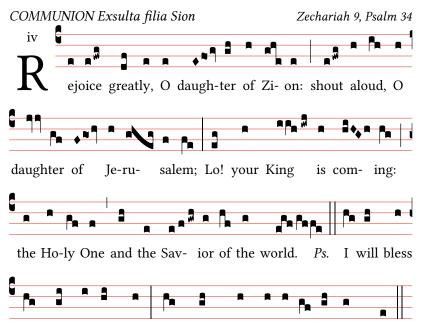


ful God, Prince of Peace, Father of the world to come;



apparel and girded himself with strength.



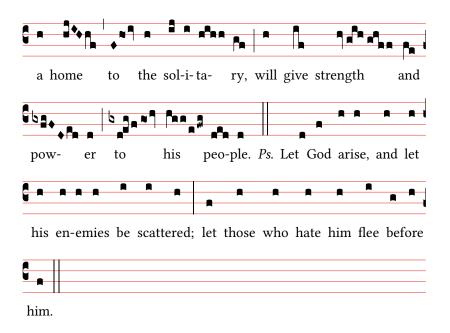


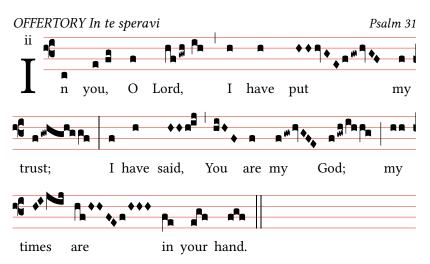
the Lord at all times; his praise shall ev-er be in my mouth.

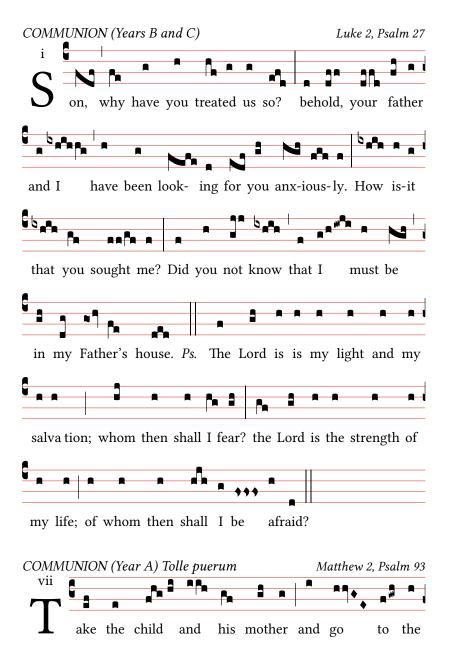
Second Sunday After Christmas (Episcopal Church)

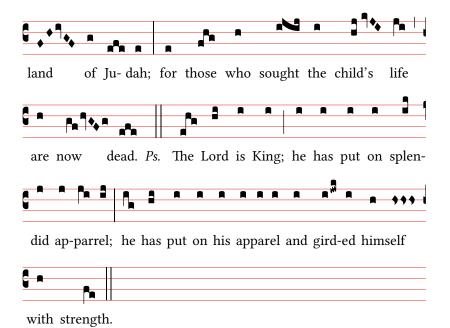
Feast of the Holy Family (Roman Rite)





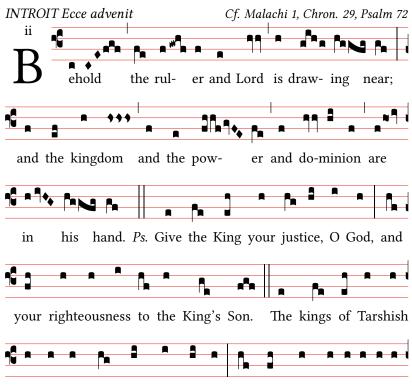






Epiphany Season

The Epiphany

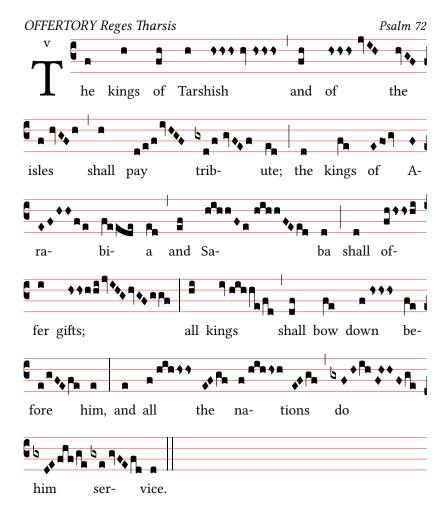


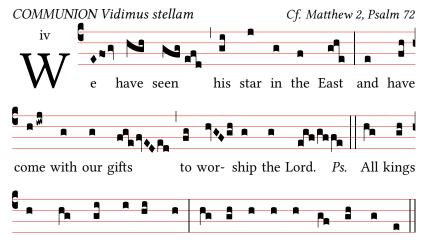
and of the isles shall pay tribute; and the kings of A-ra-bi-a

30 The Epiphany



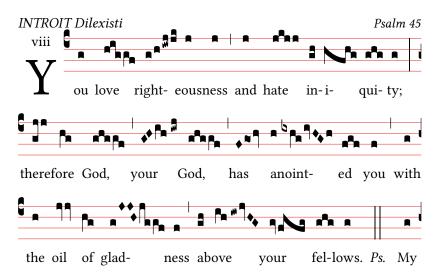
and all the nations do him service.

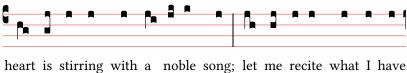




shall bow down before him, and all the nations do him service.

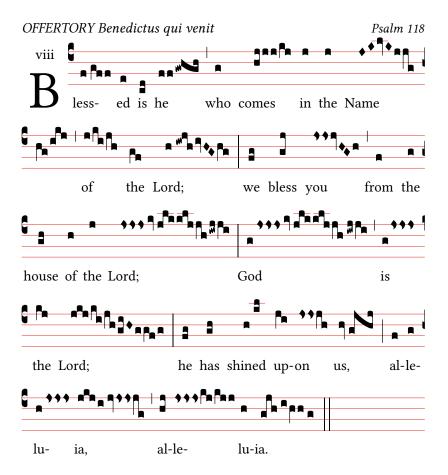
Baptism of Our Lord Jesus Christ First Sunday After the Epiphany

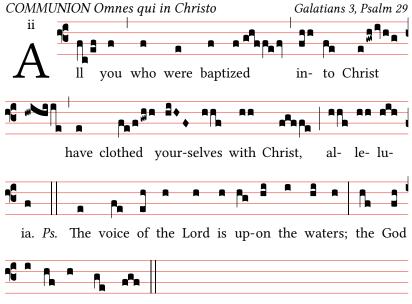






fashioned for the King.

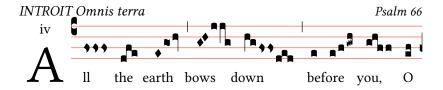


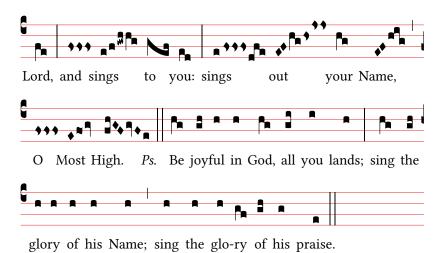


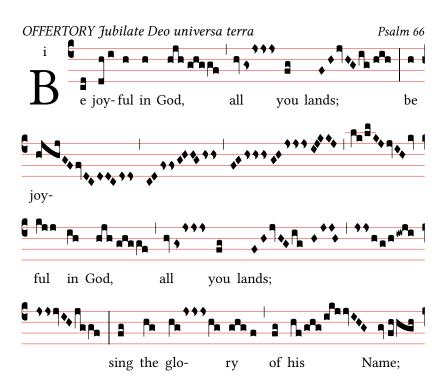
of glo-ry thunders.

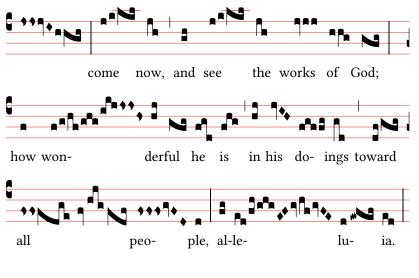
Second Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

Second Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



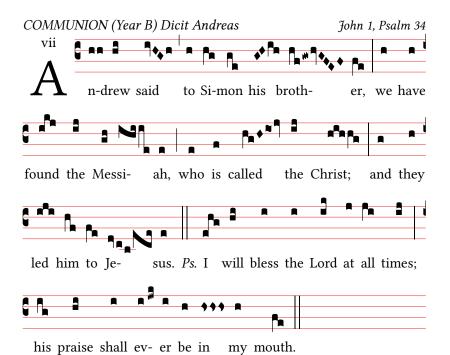


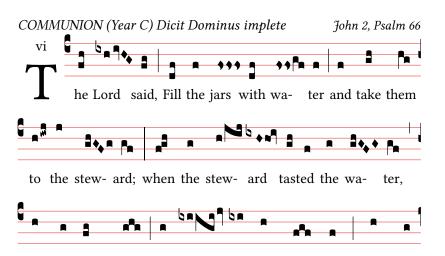






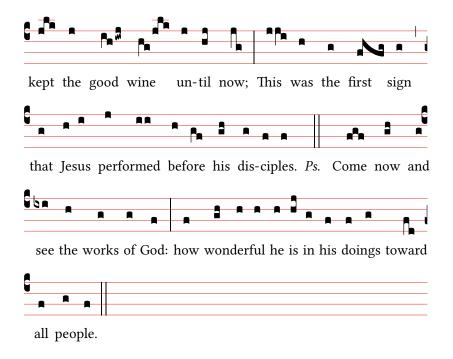
day of trouble; the Name of the God of Ja-cob defend you.



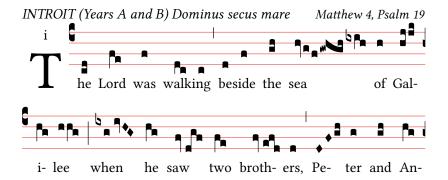


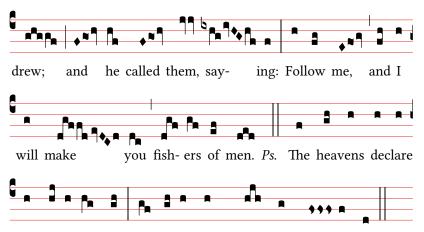
to the bridegroom, You have

then become wine, he said

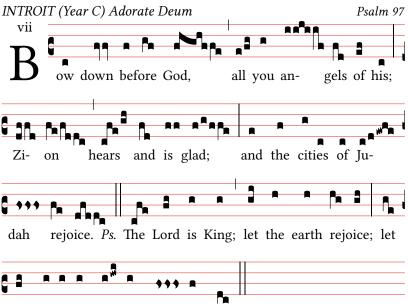


Third Sunday After the Epiphany Third Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

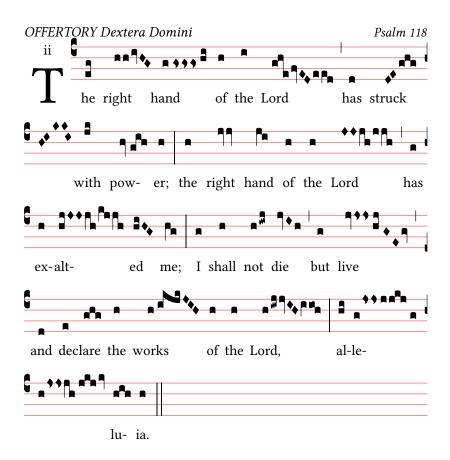




the glory of God; the firmament shows his hand- i-work.

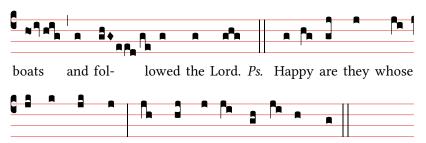


the multitude of the isles be glad.

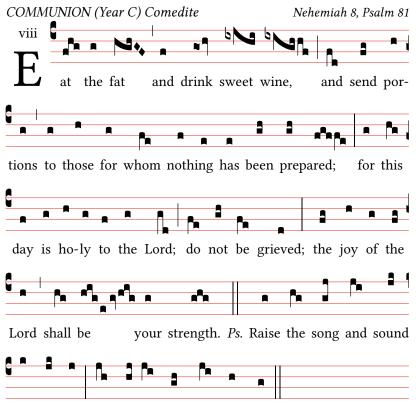




when they heard these words, they forsook their nets and their



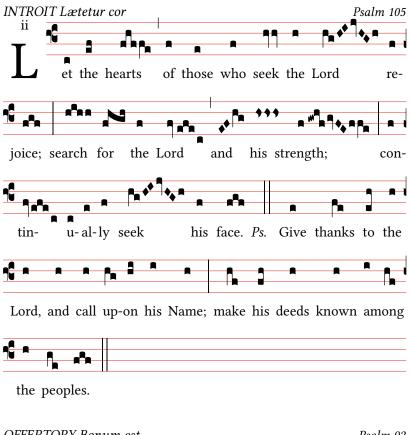
way is blameless: who walk in the law of the Lord.

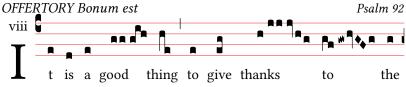


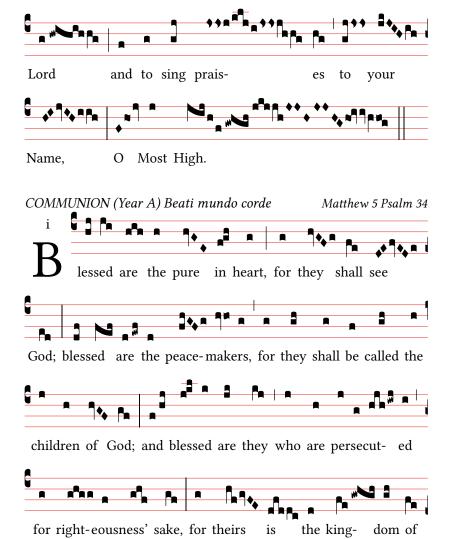
the timbrel, the merry harp and the lyre.

Fourth Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

Fourth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



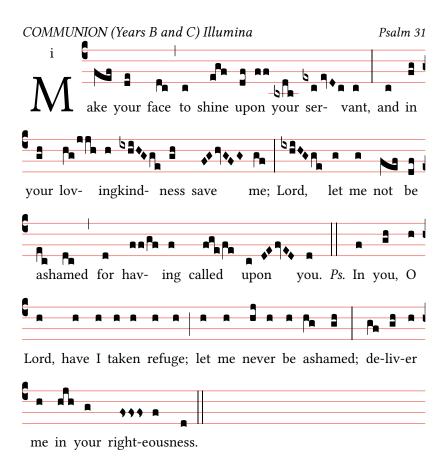




hea- ven. Ps. I will bless the Lord at all times; his praise shall

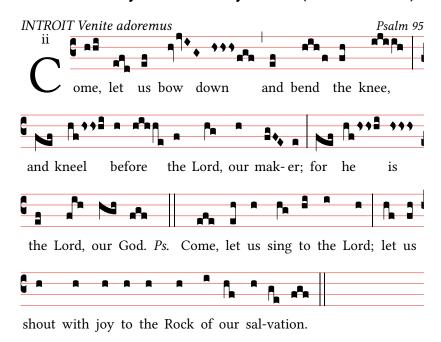


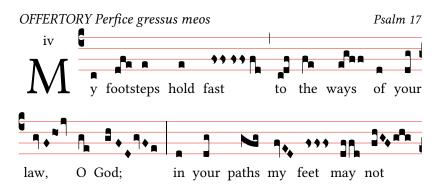
ev- er be in my mouth.

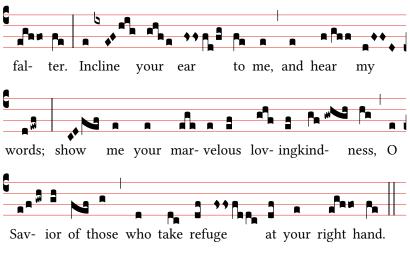


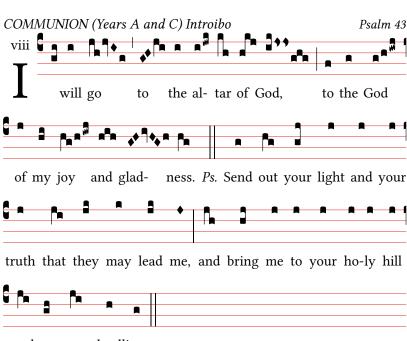
Fifth Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

Fifth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

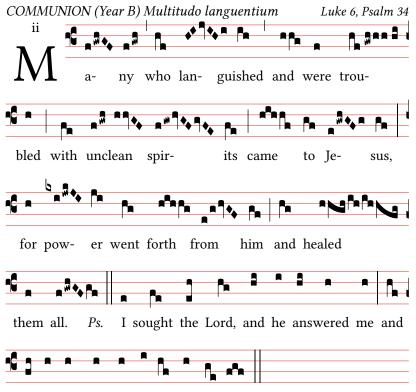








and to your dwelling.

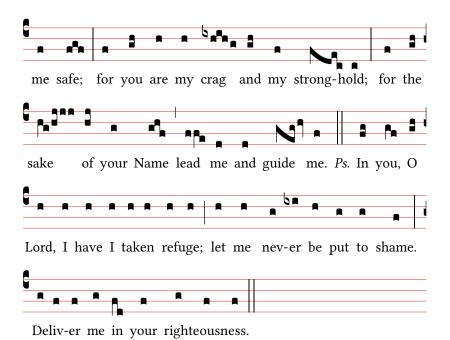


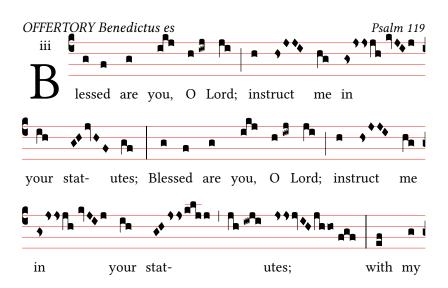
de-livered me out of all my terror.

Sixth Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

Sixth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)







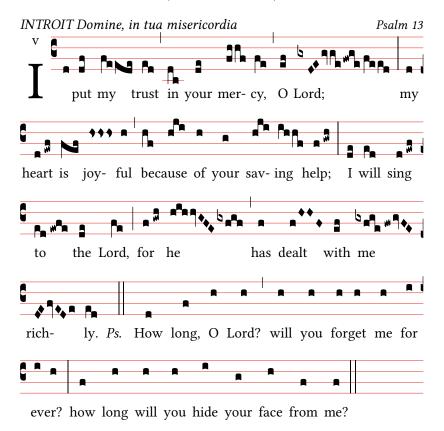


ments of your mouth.



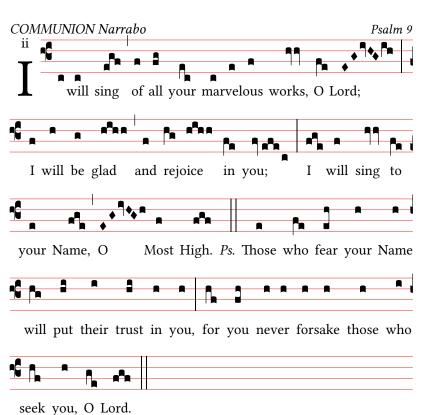
Seventh Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

Seventh Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



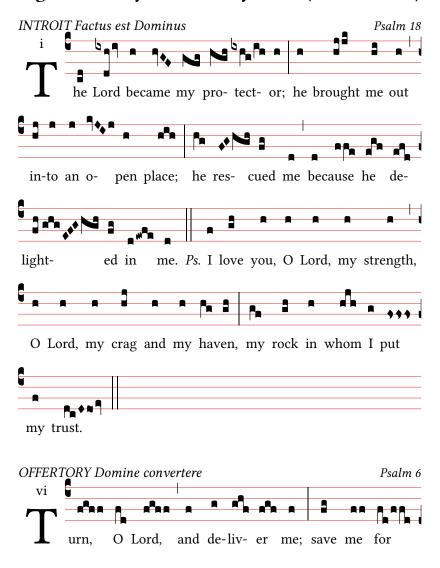




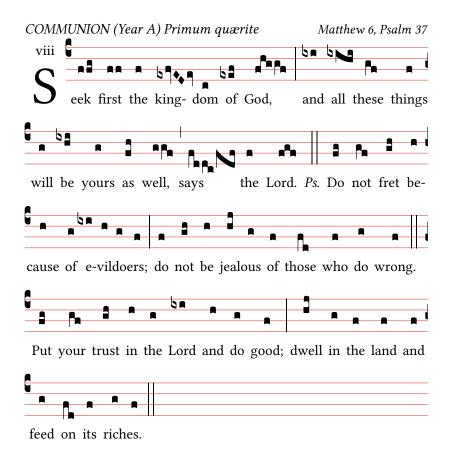


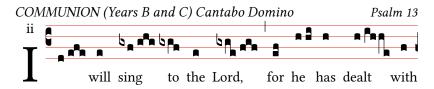
Eighth Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

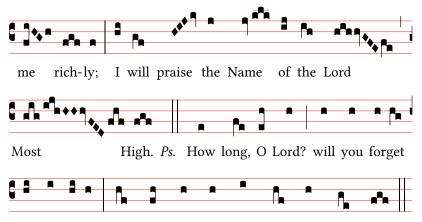
Eighth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





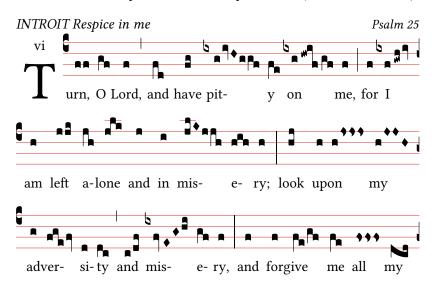


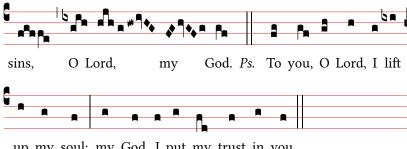




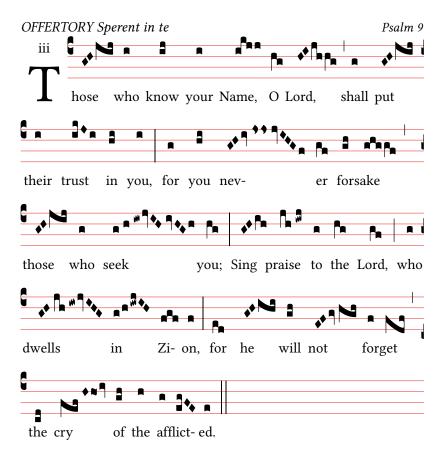
me for ever? How long will you hide your face from me?

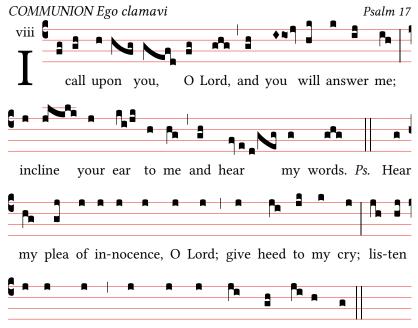
[Ninth Sunday After the Epiphany] Ninth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





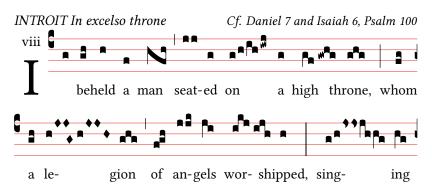
up my soul; my God, I put my trust in you.

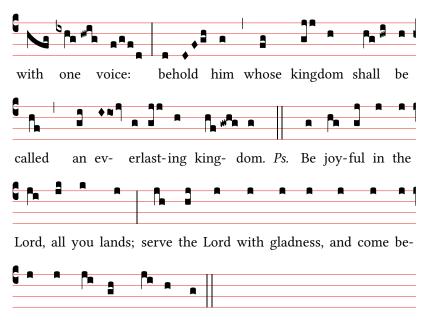




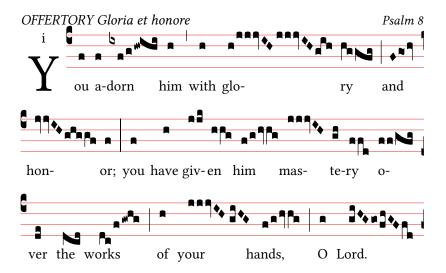
to my prayer, which does not come from ly-ing lips.

Last Sunday After the Epiphany (Episcopal Church)

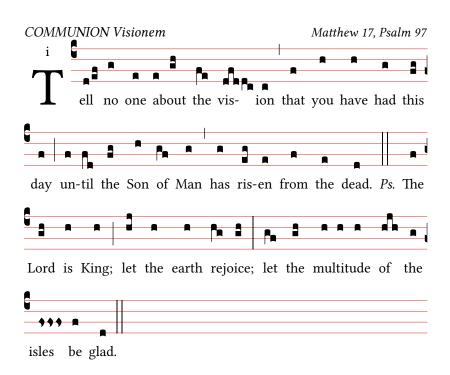




fore his presence with a song.

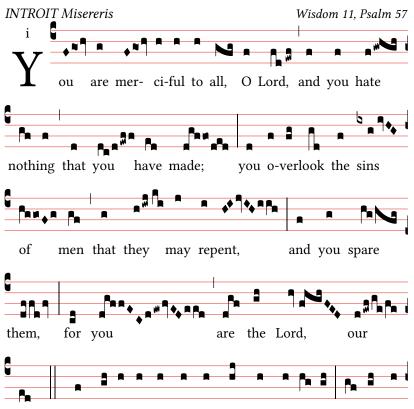






Lenten Season

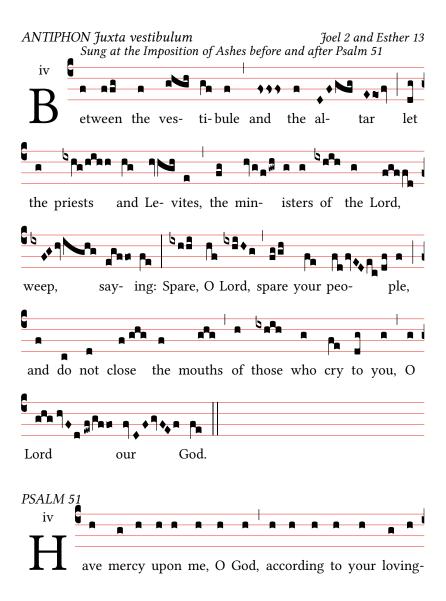
Ash Wednesday

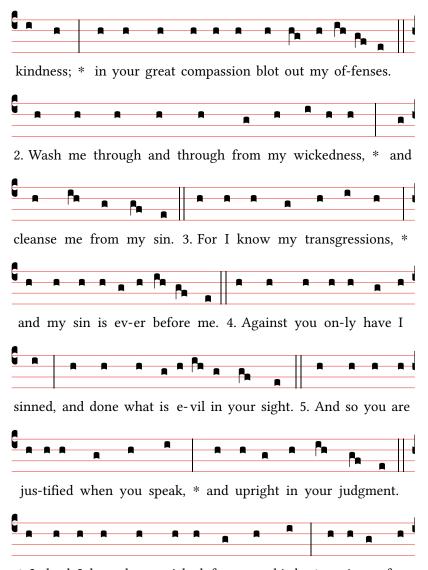


God. Ps. Be merci-ful to me, O God, be merci-ful, for I have

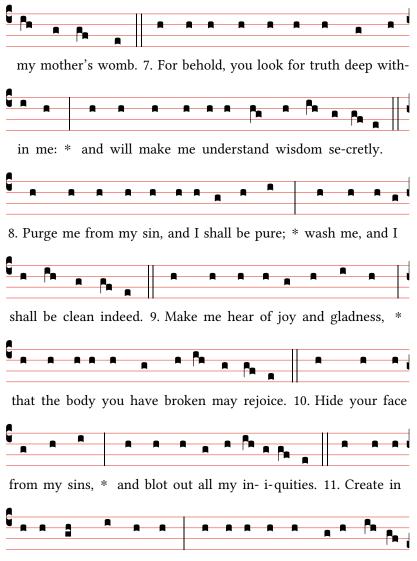


taken ref- uge in you.

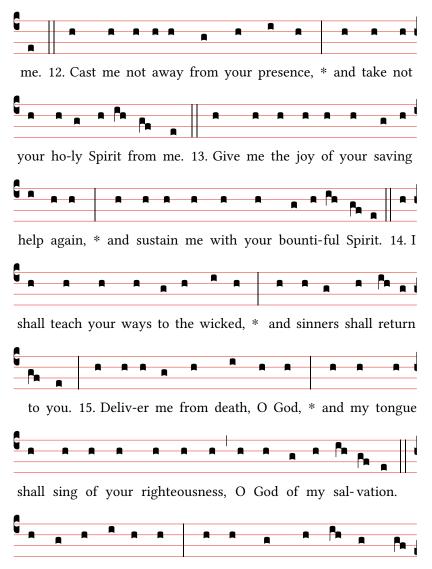




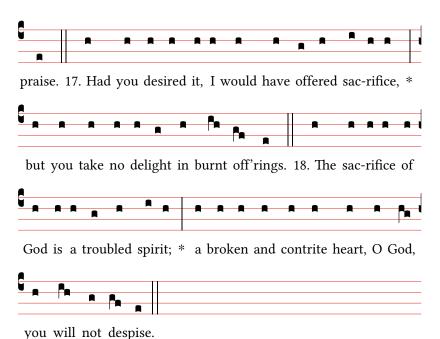
6. Indeed I have been wicked from my birth, * a sinner from

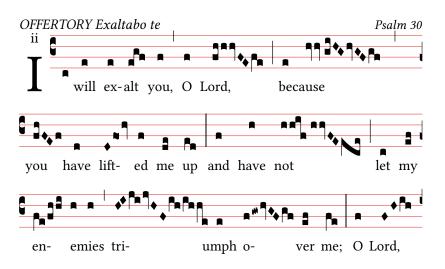


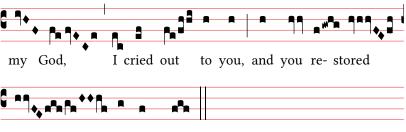
me a clean heart, O God, * and renew a right spirit with-in



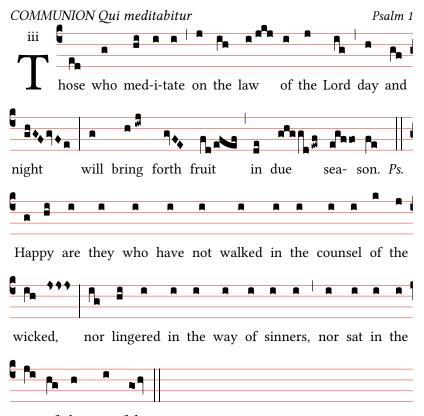
16. Open my lips, O Lord, * and my mouth shall proclaim your





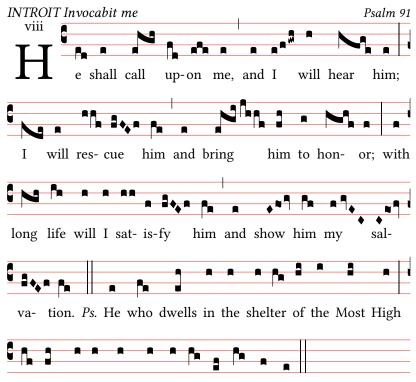


me to health.

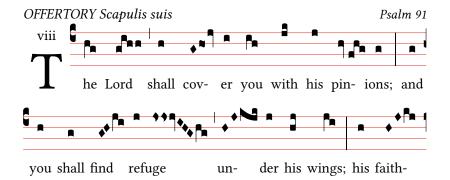


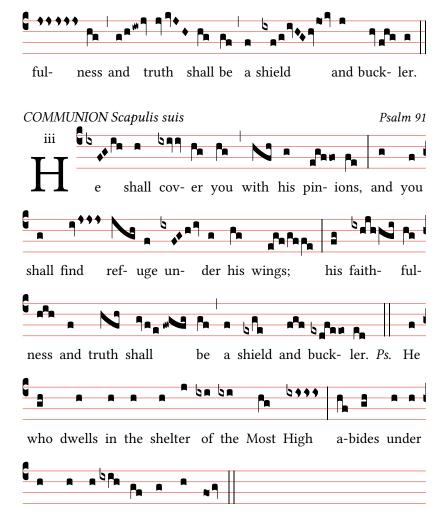
seat of the scornful.

First Sunday in Lent



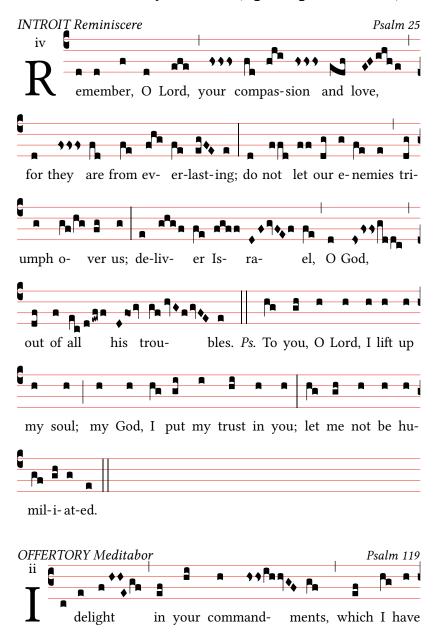
a-bides under the shadow of the Almighty.





the shadow of the Almighty.

Second Sunday in Lent (Episcopal Church)



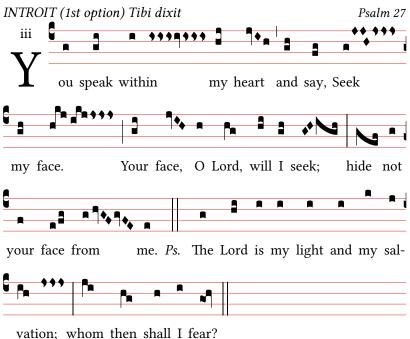


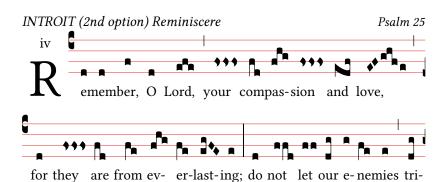
me. Ps. The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his

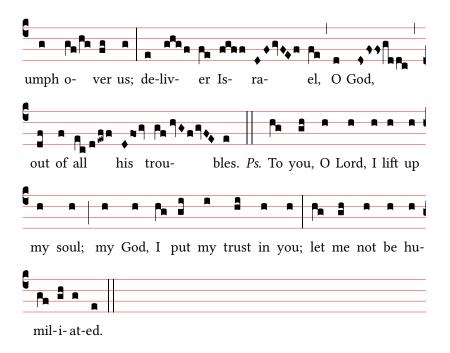


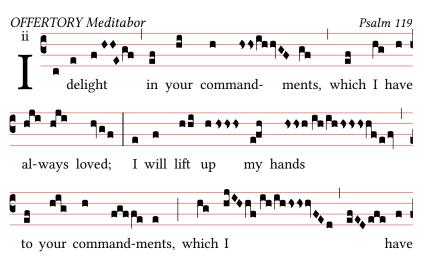
ears are o- pen to their cry.

Second Sunday in Lent (Roman Rite)



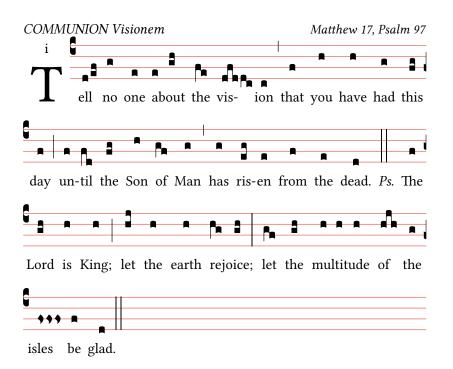






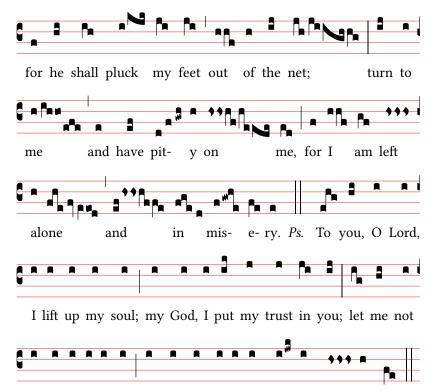


loved.

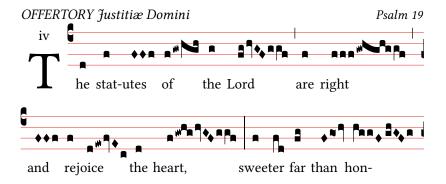


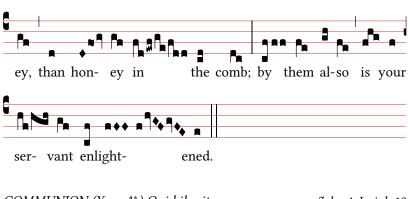
Third Sunday in Lent

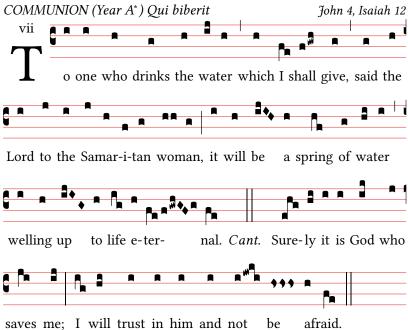


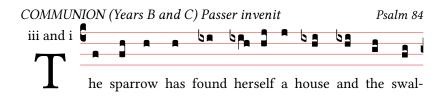


be humil-i-at-ed, nor let my en-emies triumph o- ver me.

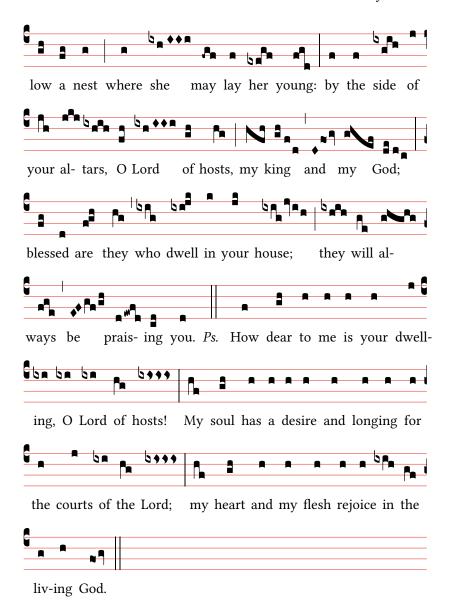




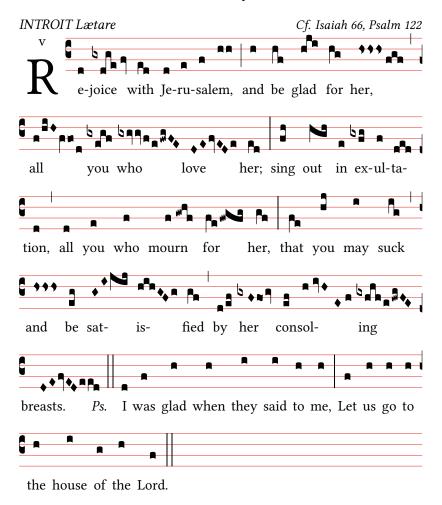


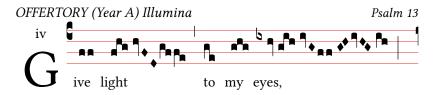


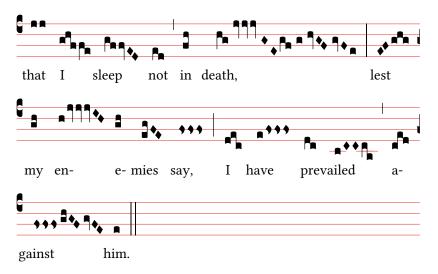
^{*}In certain instances Year A's readings may be used in Year B or Year C.

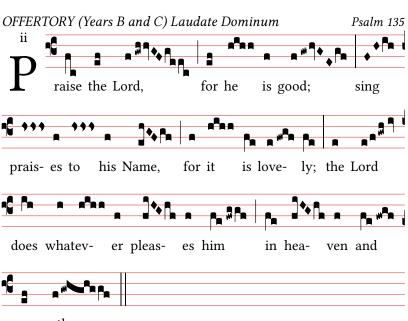


Fourth Sunday in Lent

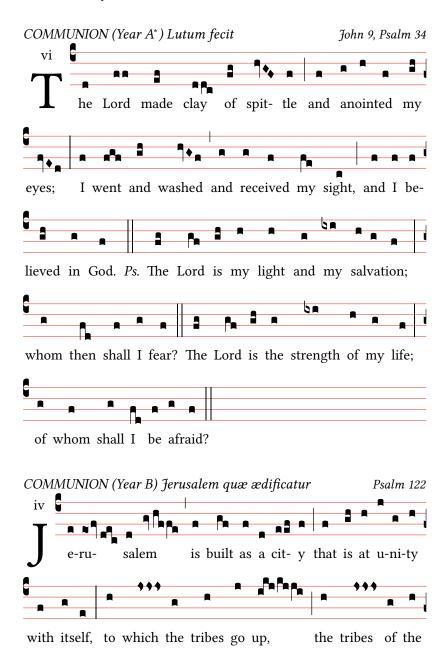








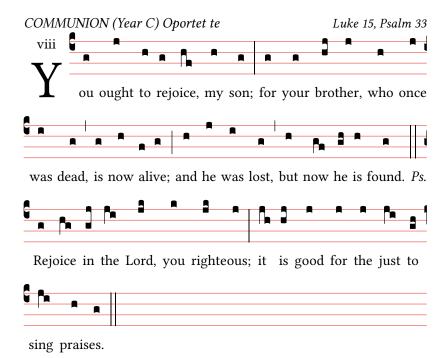
on earth.



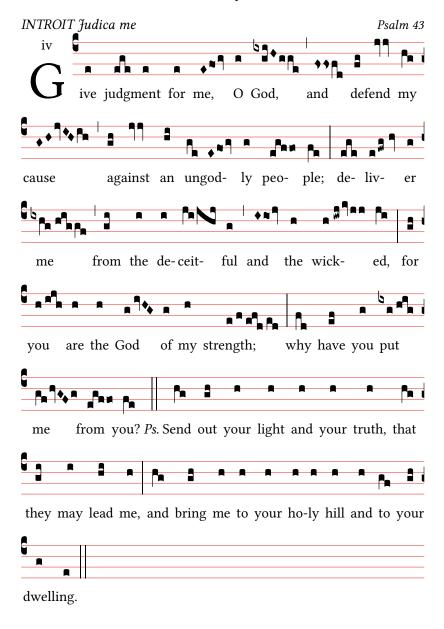
^{*}In certain instances Year A's readings may be used in Year B or Year C.

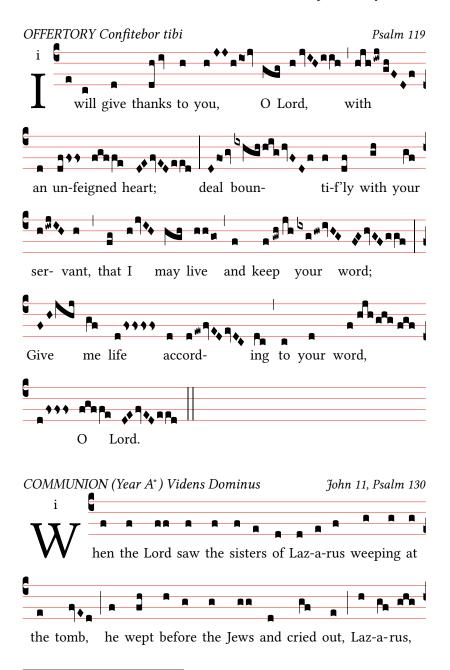


glad when they said to me: Let us go to the house of the Lord.

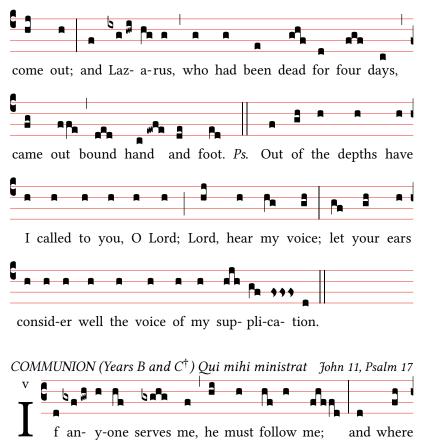


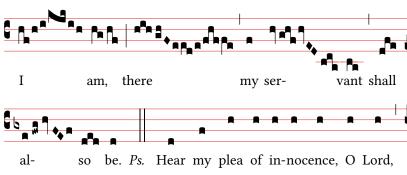
Fifth Sunday in Lent



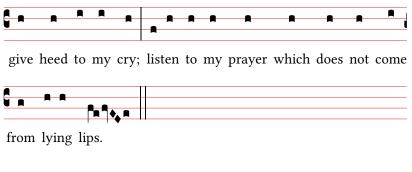


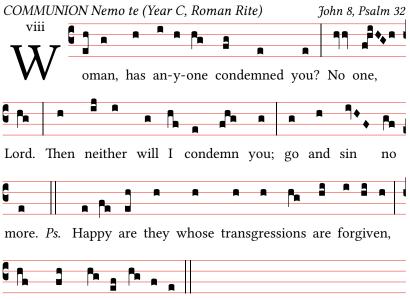
^{*}In certain instances Year A's readings may be used in Year B or Year C.





[†]The Roman Rite prescribes a different chant, adapted below, for Year C.



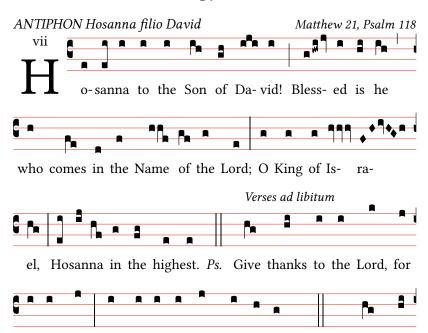


and whose sin is put away.

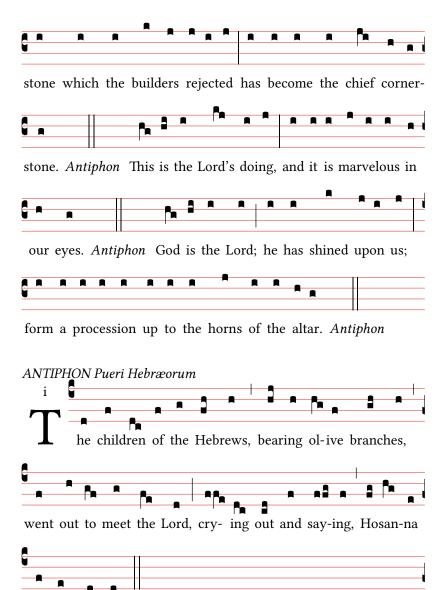
Holy Week

Palm Sunday

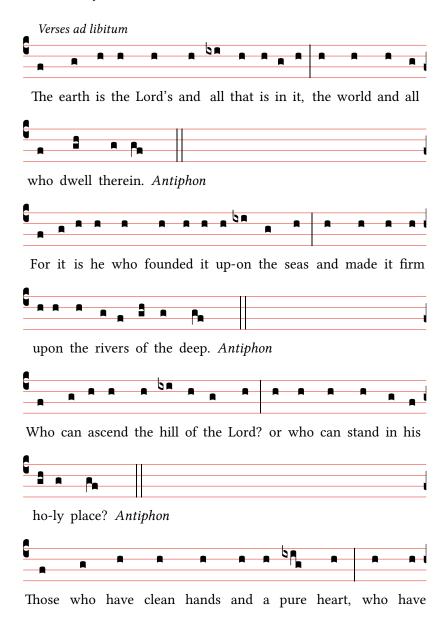
At the Liturgy of the Palms

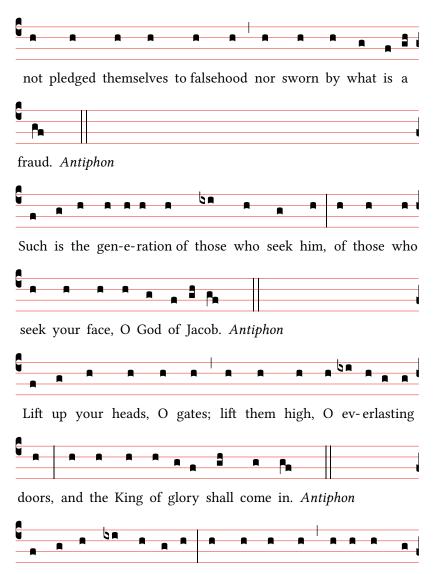


he is good; his mercy endures for ev-er. Antiphon The same



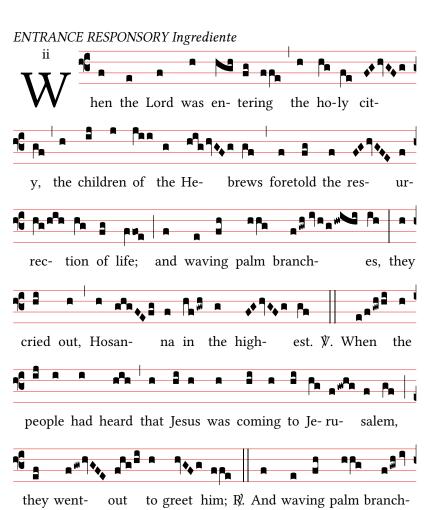
in the highest. Ps.

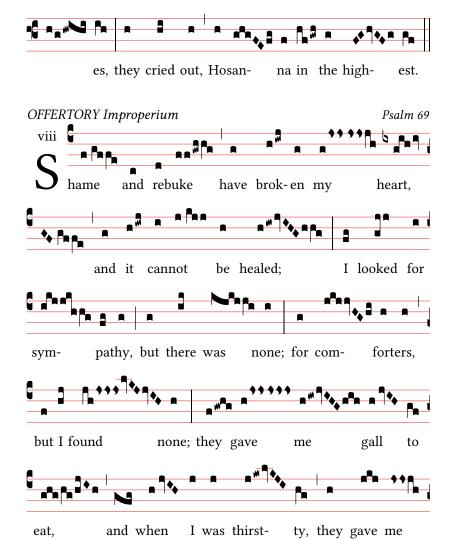




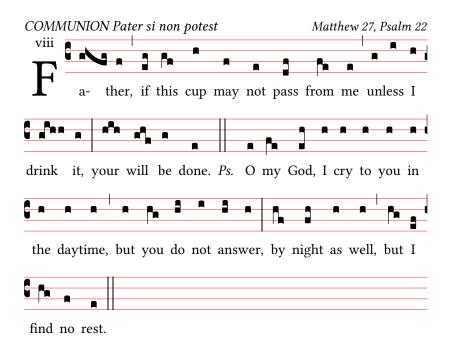
Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King



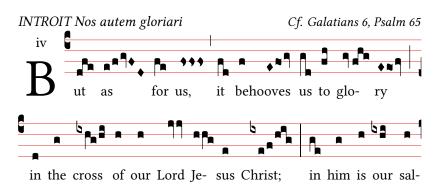


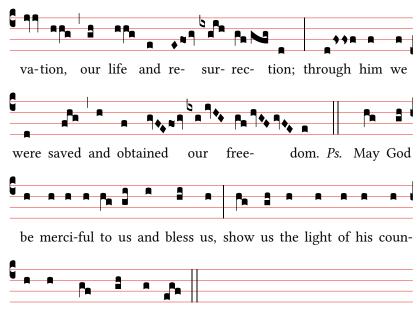


vin- e-gar to drink.

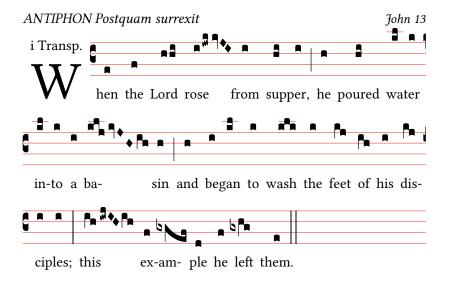


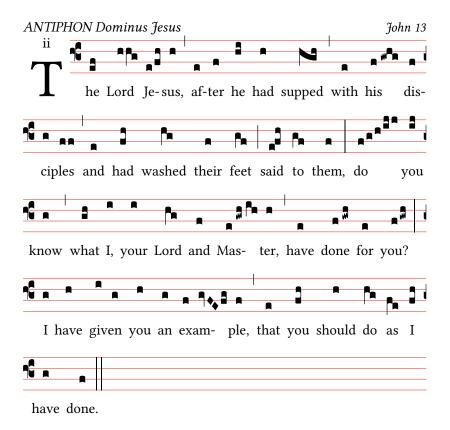
Maundy Thursday





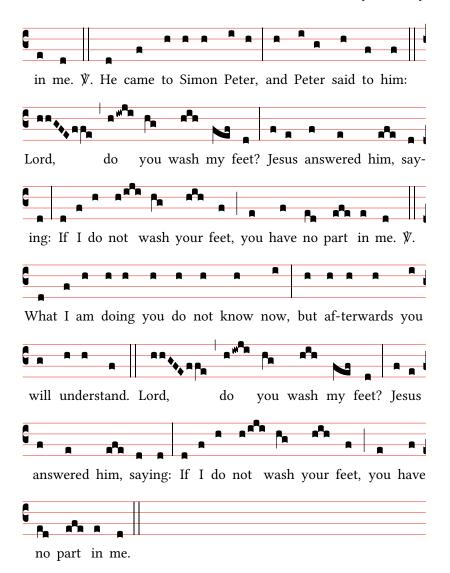
tenance and come to us.

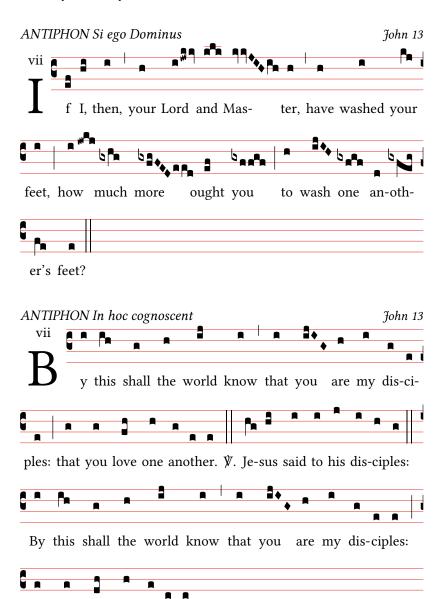






him, saying: If I do not wash your feet, you have no part

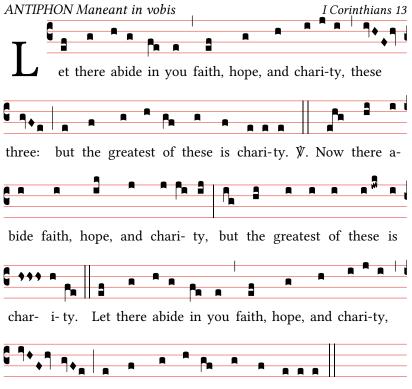




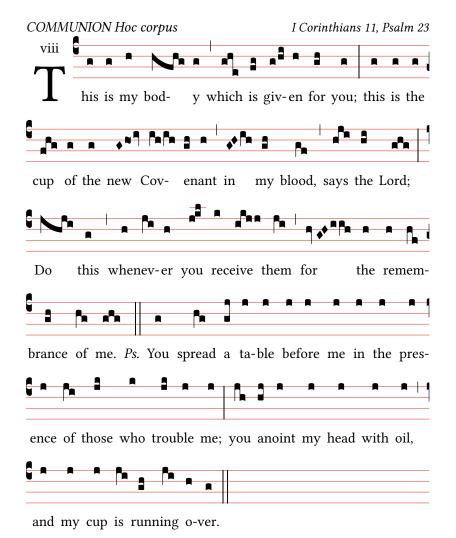
that you love one another.



oth-er as I have loved you, says the Lord.

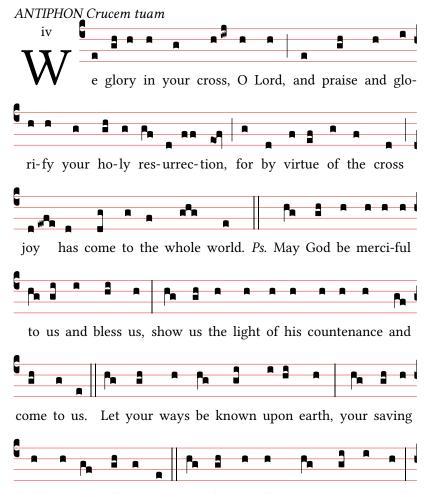


these three: but the greatest of these is chari-ty.



Good Friday

At the Veneration of the Cross

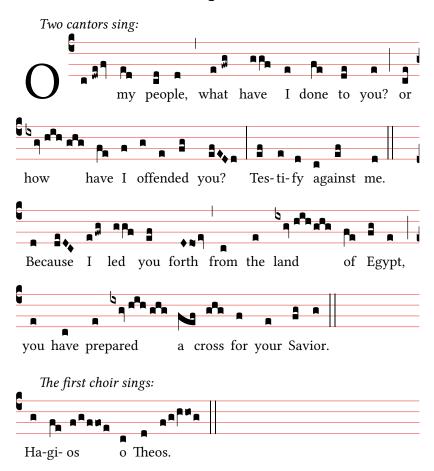


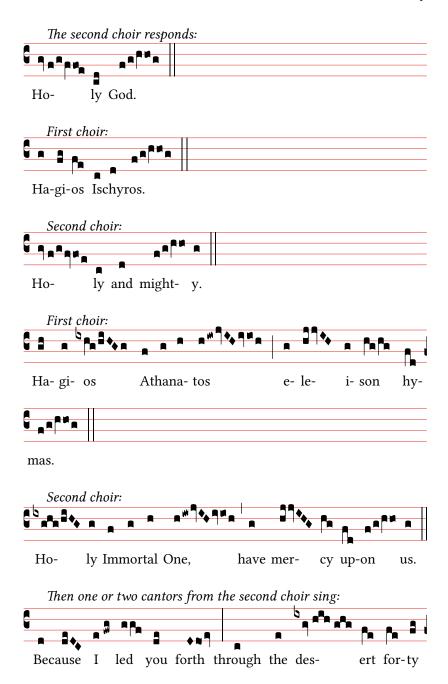
health among all nations. Let the peoples praise you, O God;

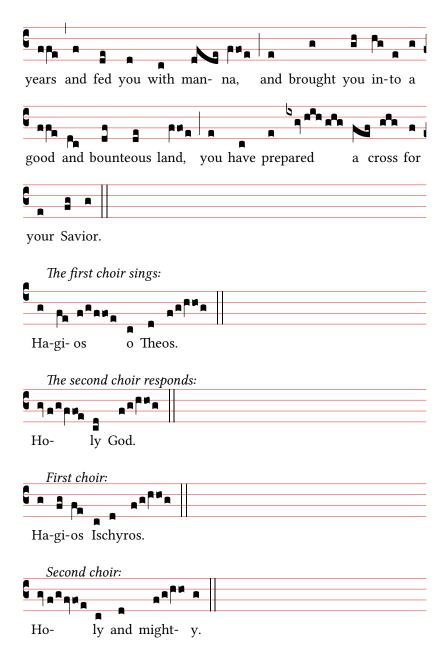


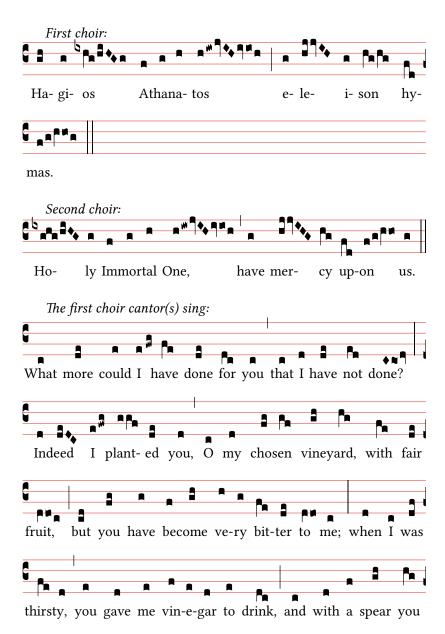
let all the peoples praise you.

The Reproaches



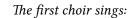








have pierced the side of your Savior.





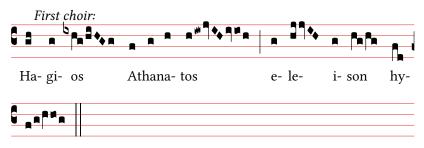
The second choir responds:



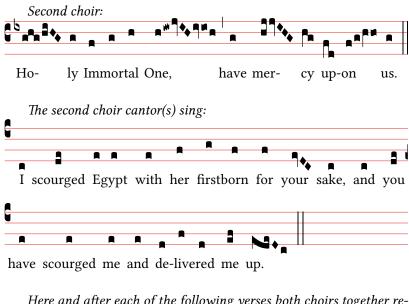


Ha-gi-os Ischyros.

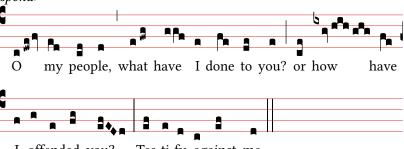




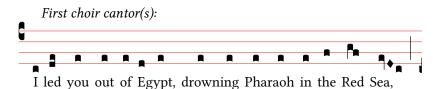
mas.

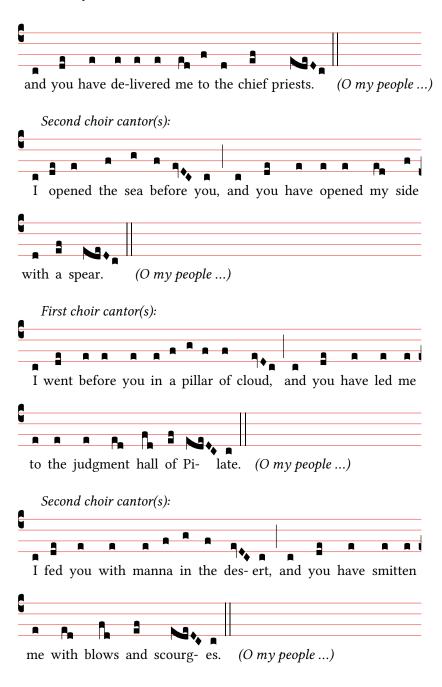


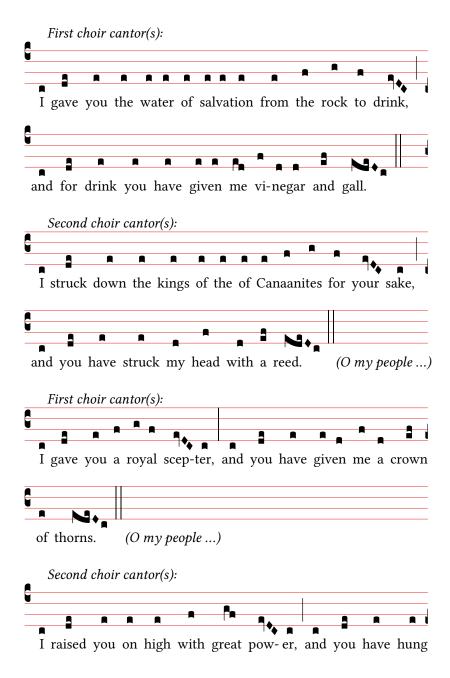
Here and after each of the following verses both choirs together respond:

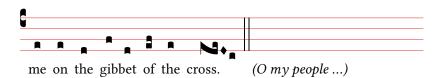


I offended you? Tes-ti-fy against me.



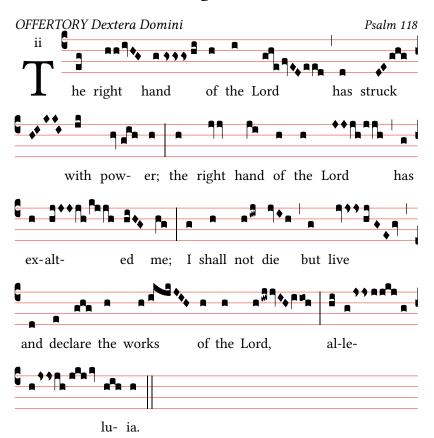




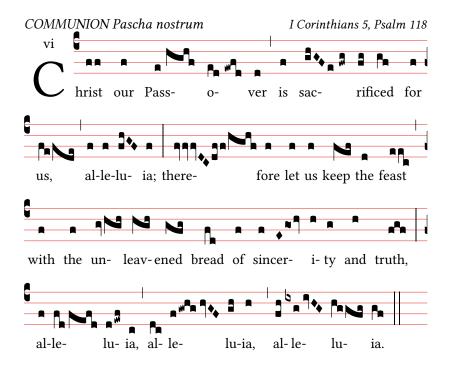


Easter Season

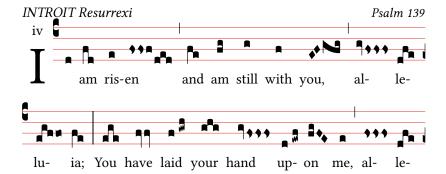
Great Vigil of Easter



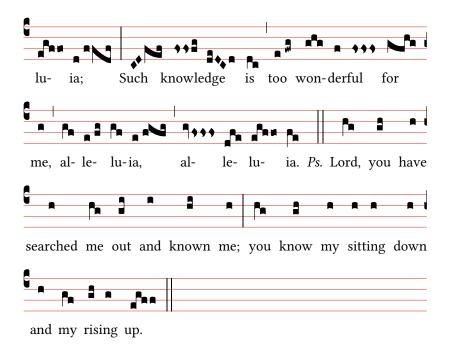
Easter Day 107

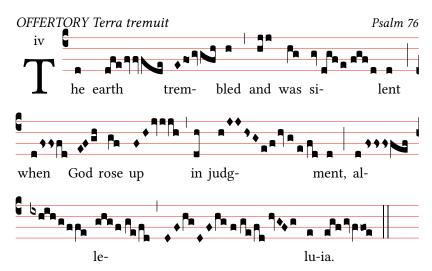


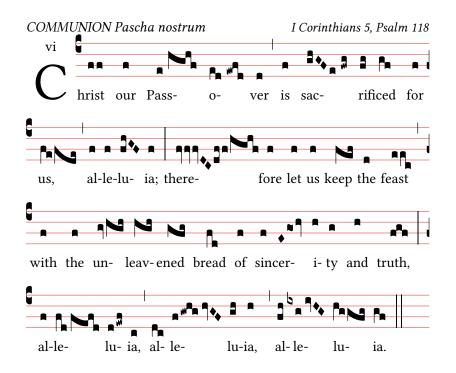
Easter Day



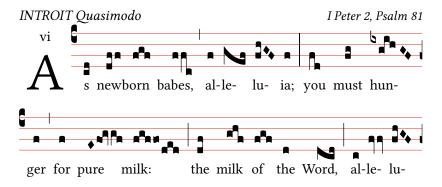
108 Easter Day





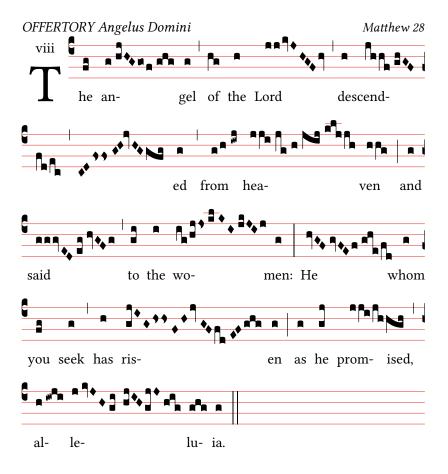


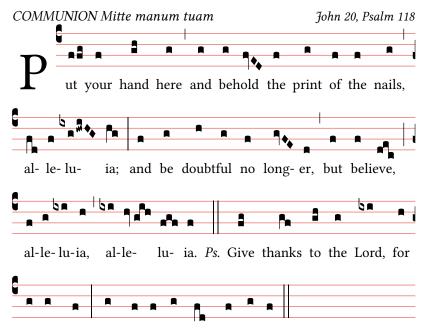
Second Sunday of Easter





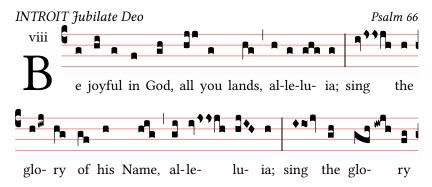
our strength; raise a loud shout to the God of Jacob.

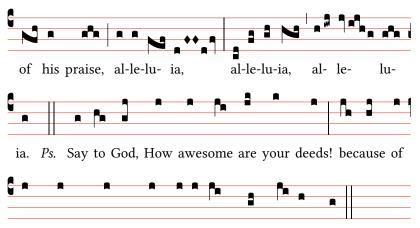




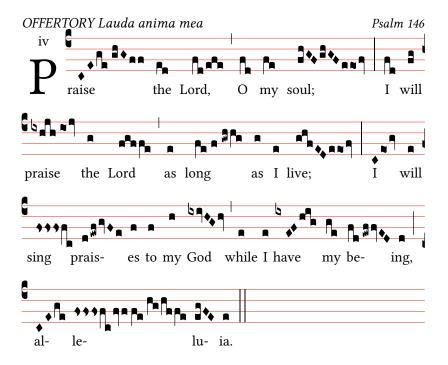
he is good; his mercy endures for ev-er.

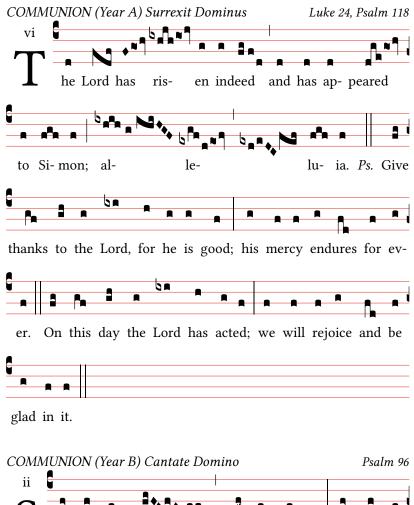
Third Sunday of Easter

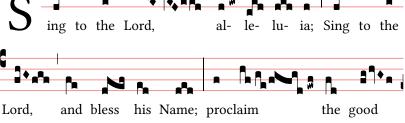


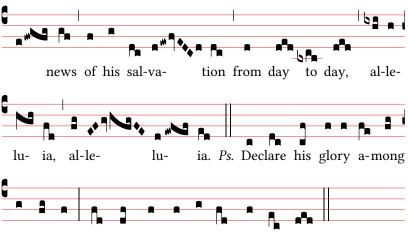


your great strength your en-emies cringe before you.

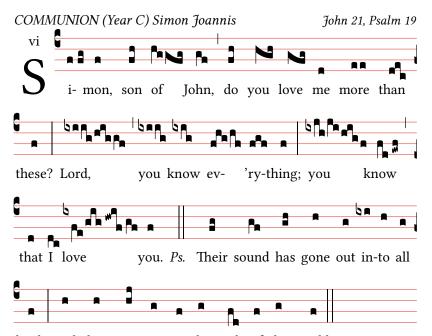






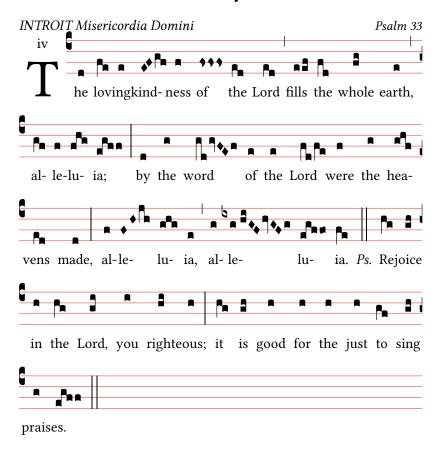


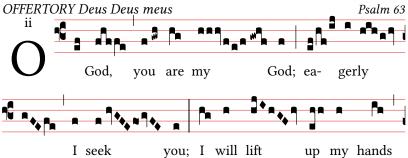
the nations and his wonders among all peoples.

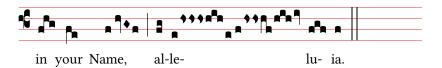


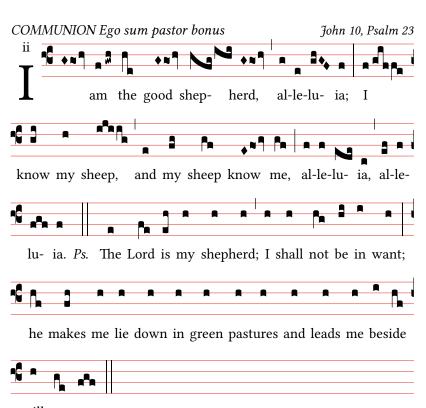
lands and their message to the ends of the world.

Fourth Sunday of Easter



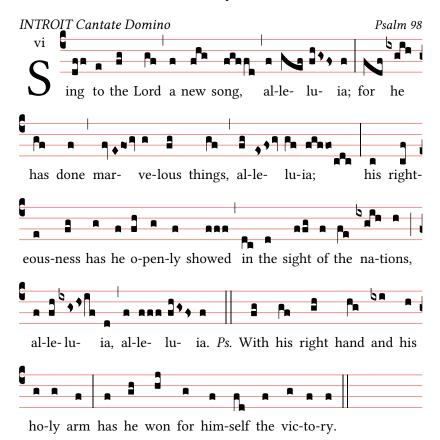




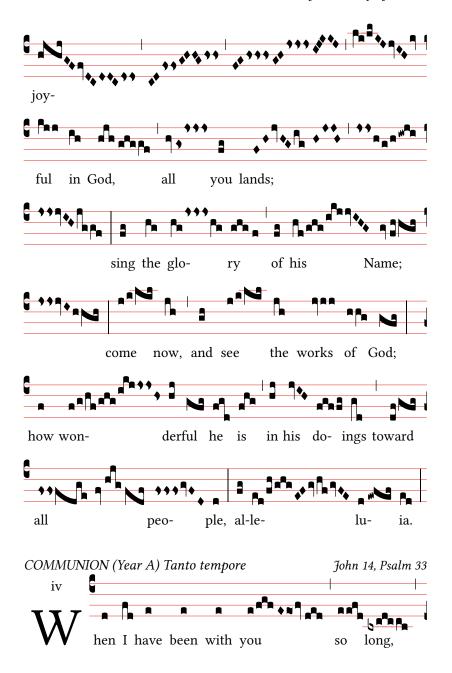


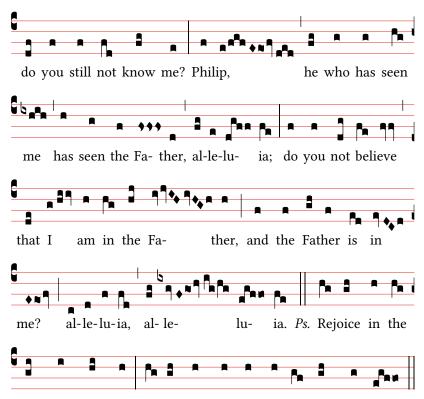
still waters.

Fifth Sunday of Easter





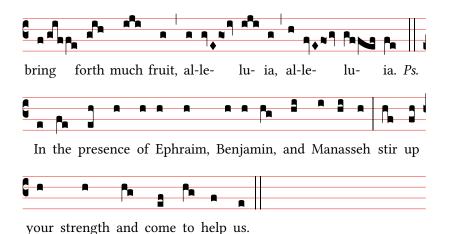




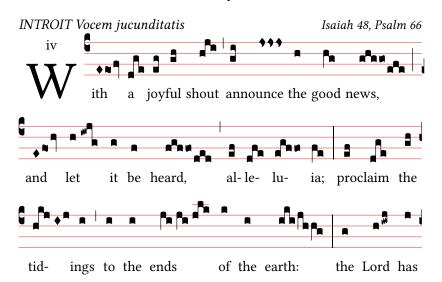
Lord, you righteous; it is good for the just to sing praises.

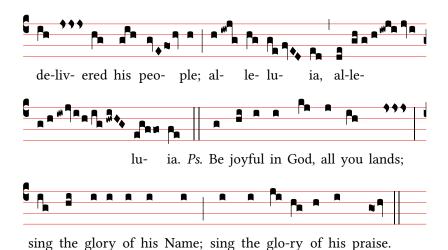


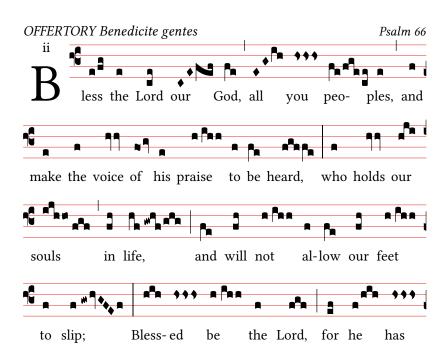
es; if an-y-one abides in me, and I abide in him, he will

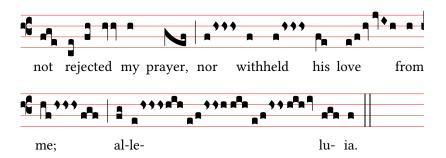


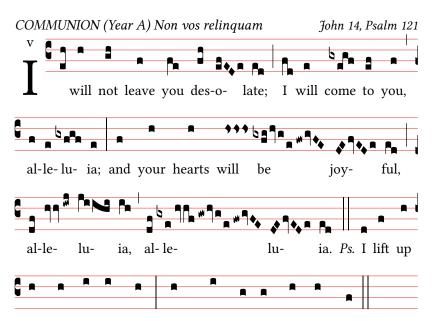
Sixth Sunday of Easter





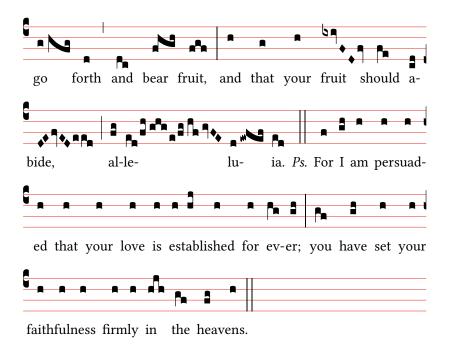


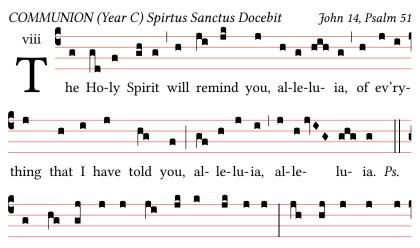




my eyes to the hills; from where is my help to come?







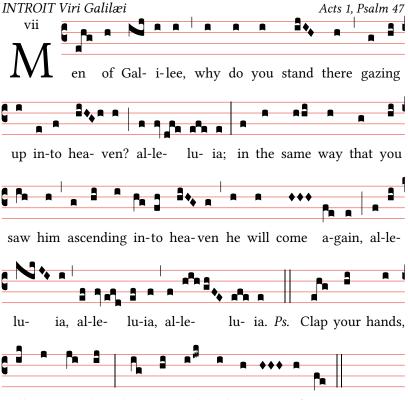
Give me the joy of your saving help again, and sustain me with

124 Ascension Day



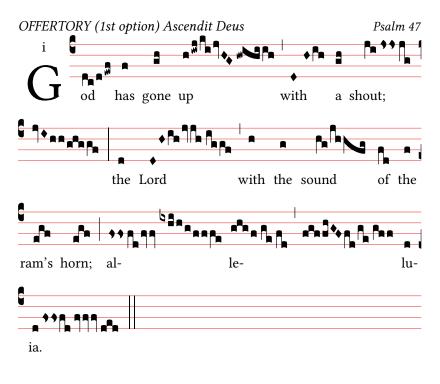
your boun-ti-ful Spirit.

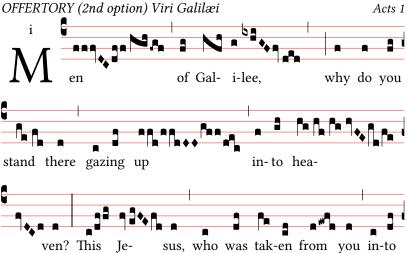
Ascension Day



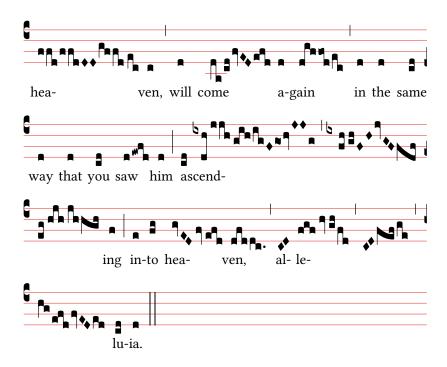
all you peoples; shout to God with a cry of joy.

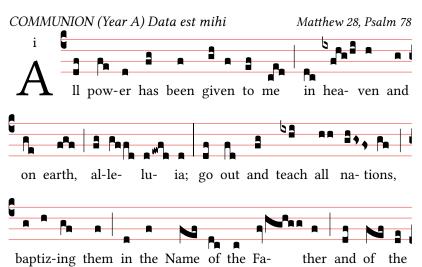
Ascension Day 125



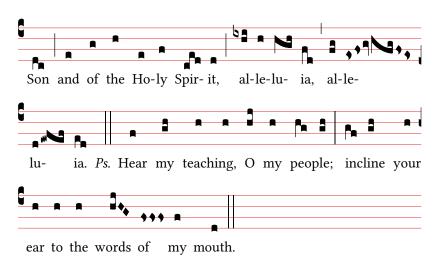


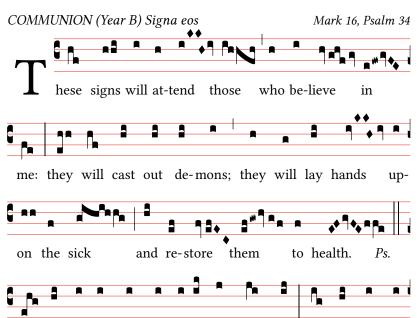
126 Ascension Day





Ascension Day 127

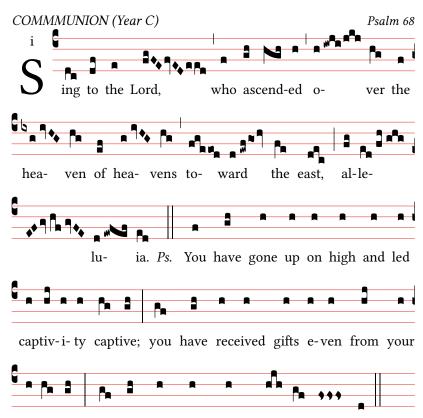




The eyes of the Lord are upon the right-eous, and his ears are

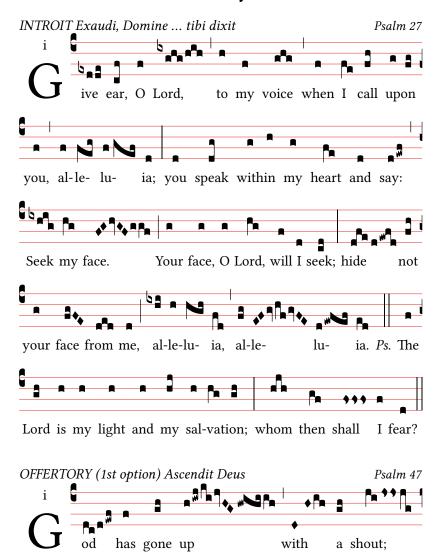
128 Ascension Day

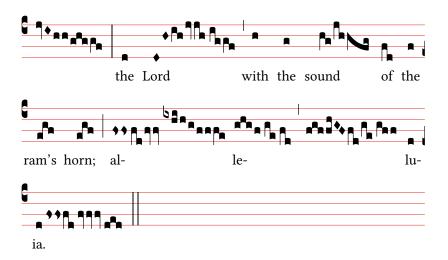


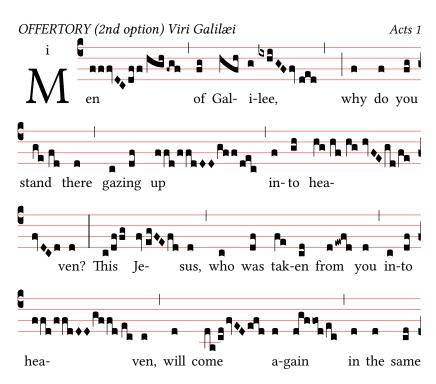


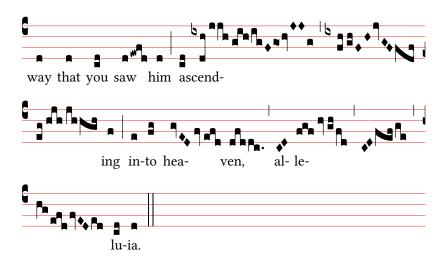
en-e-mies, that the Lord God might dwell a-mong them.

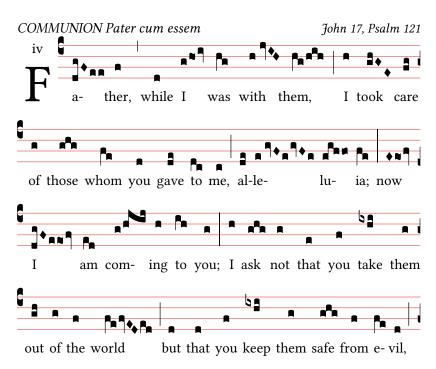
Seventh Sunday of Easter

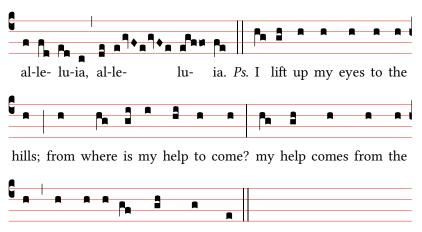






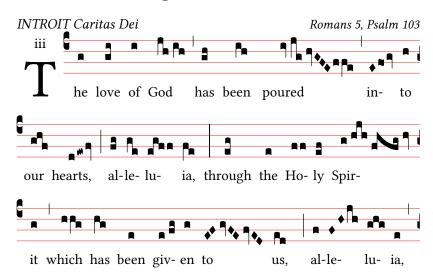






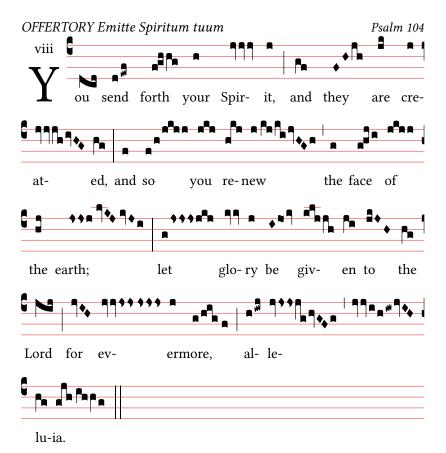
Lord, the maker of heav'n and earth.

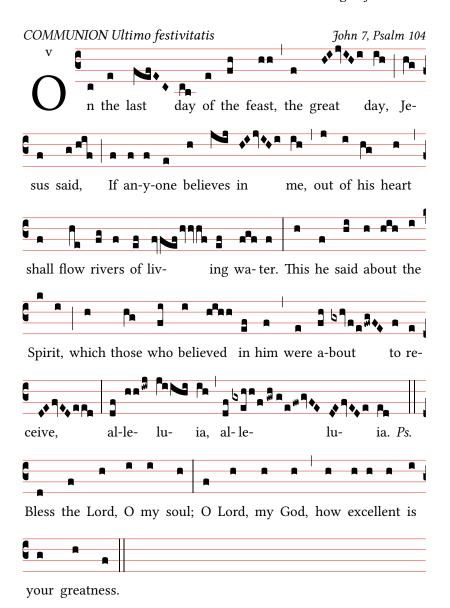
Vigil of Pentecost



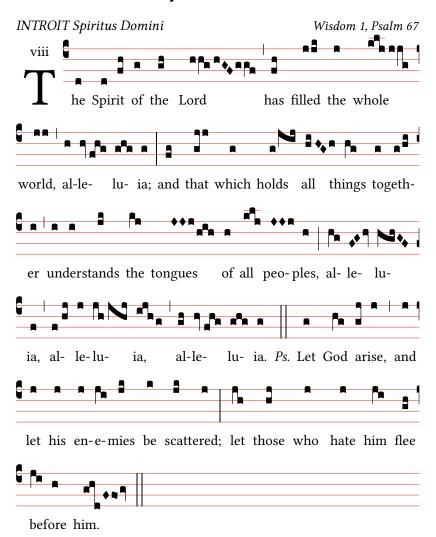


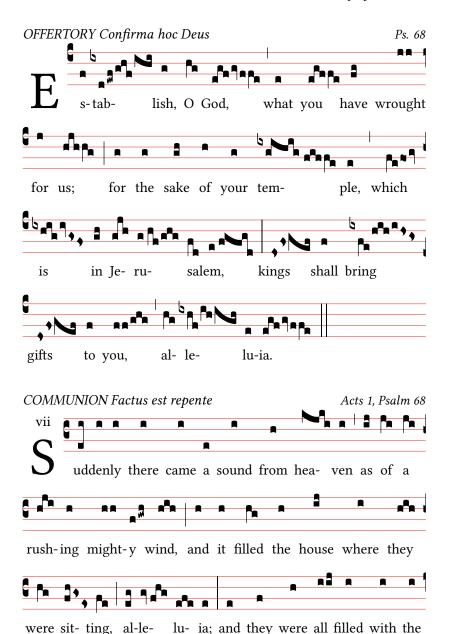
that is within me bless his ho-ly Name.

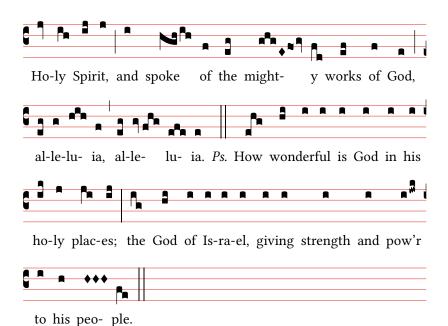




Day of Pentecost

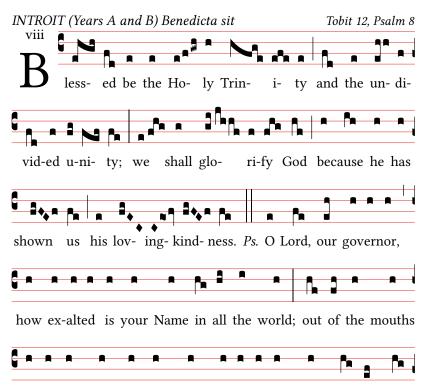






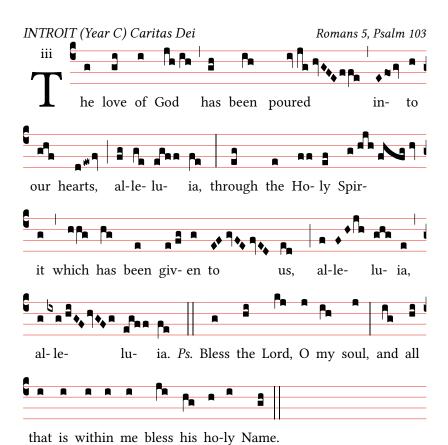
The Season after Pentecost

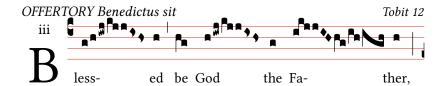
Trinity Sunday

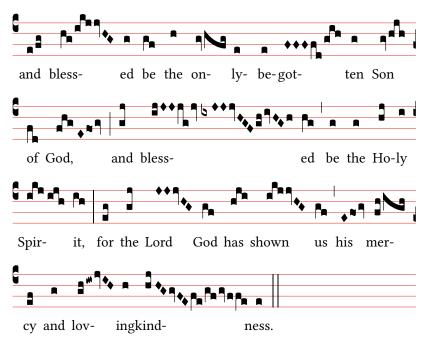


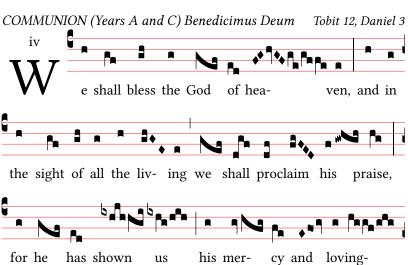
of infants and children your majes-ty is praised a-bove the

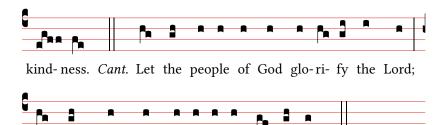




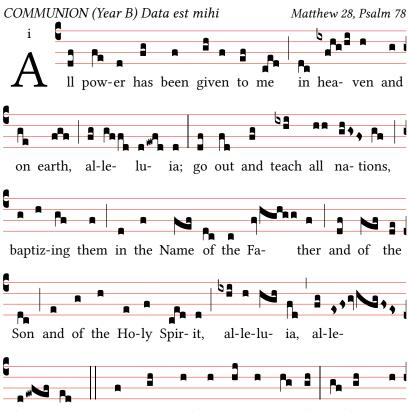








let them praise and highly ex-alt him for ev-er.



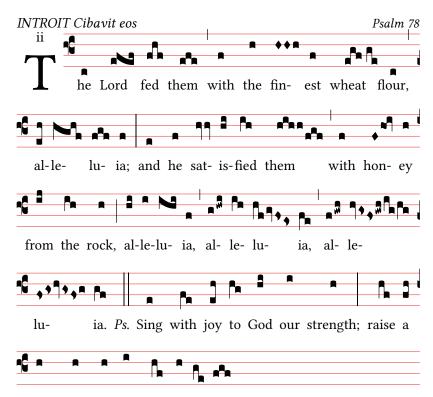
lu- ia. Ps. Hear my teaching, O my people; incline your

142 Corpus Christi



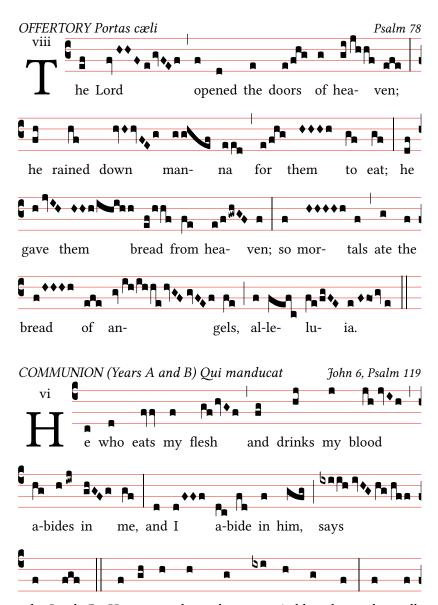
ear to the words of my mouth.

Corpus Christi



loud shout to the God of Jacob.

Corpus Christi 143

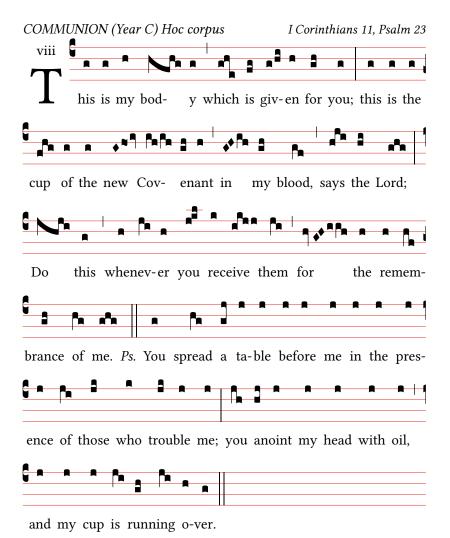


the Lord. Ps. Happy are they whose way is blameless, who walk

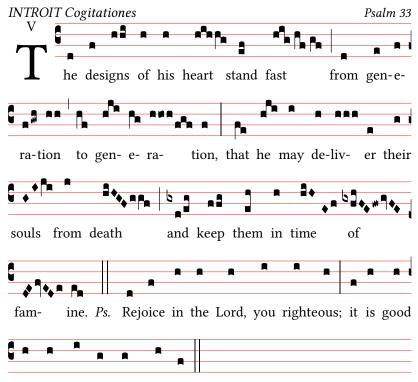
144 Corpus Christi



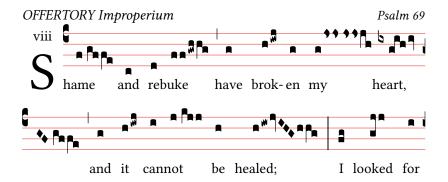
in the law of the Lord.

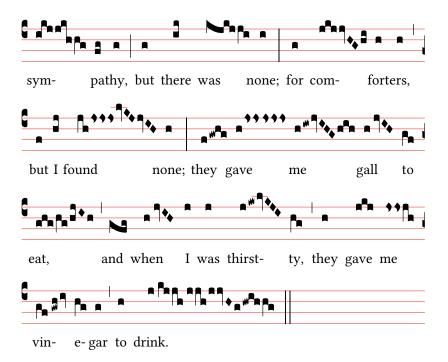


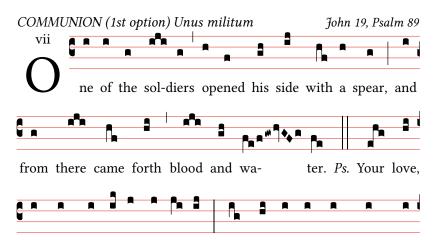
Sacred Heart (Roman Rite)



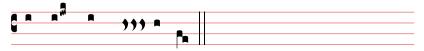
for the just to sing praises.



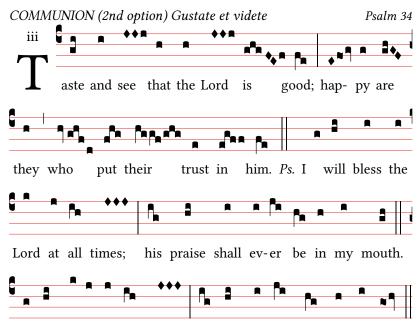




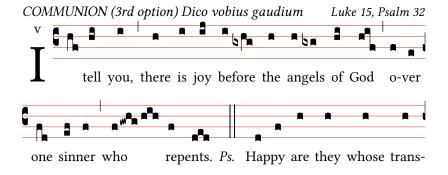
O Lord, for ev-er will I sing; from age to age my mouth will

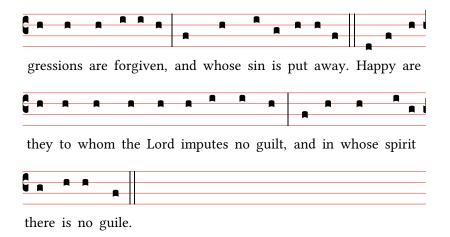


proclaim your faith- fulness.



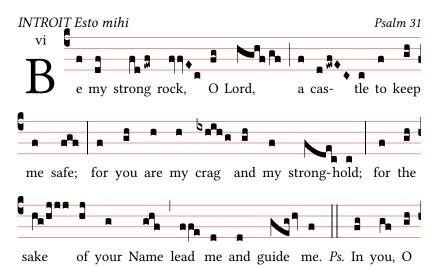
I will glory in the Lord; let the humble hear and rejoice.





Sunday Between May 8 and 14 Proper 1 (Episcopal Church)

Sixth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

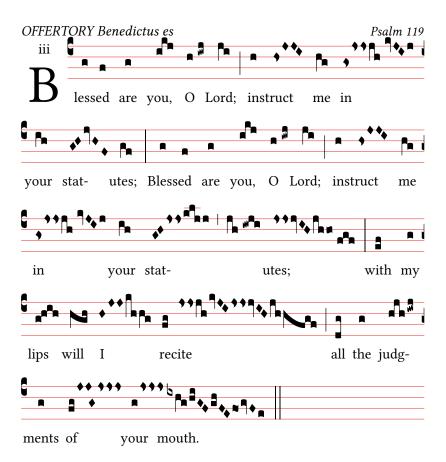


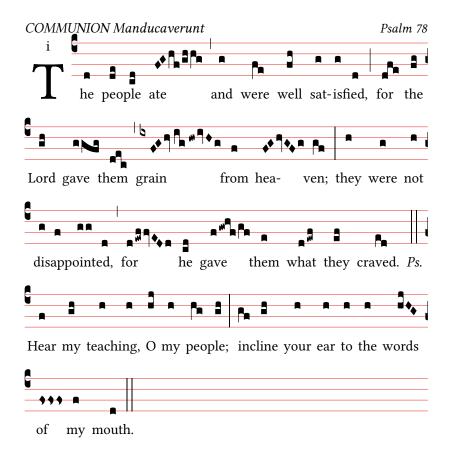


Lord, I have I taken refuge; let me nev-er be put to shame.



Deliv-er me in your righteousness.

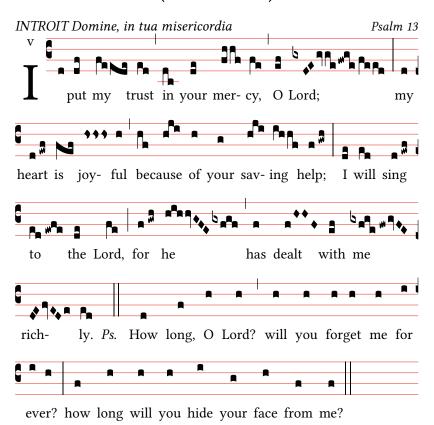


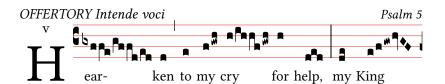


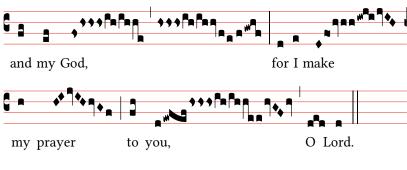
Sunday Between May 15 and May 21

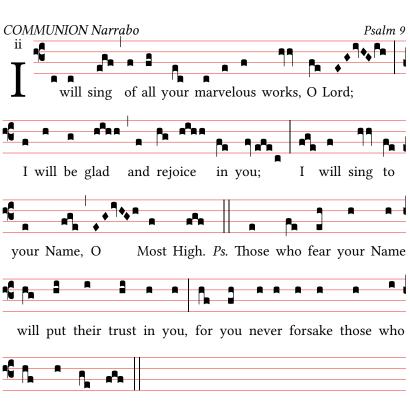
Proper 2 (Episcopal Church)

Seventh Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





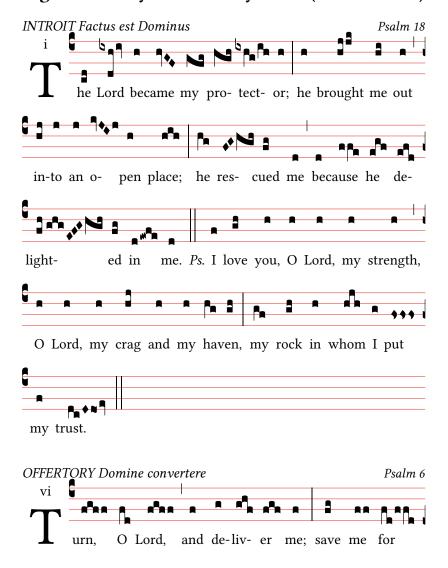




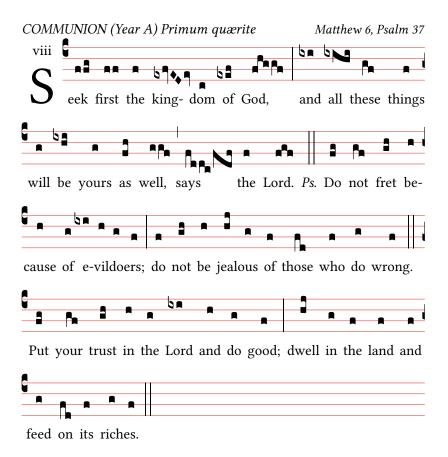
seek you, O Lord.

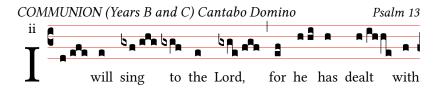
Sunday Between May 22 and May 28 Proper 3 (Episcopal Church)

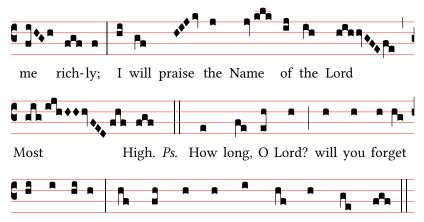
Eighth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)







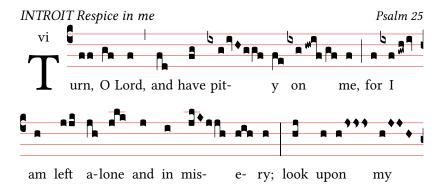


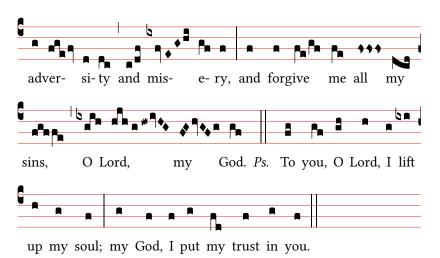


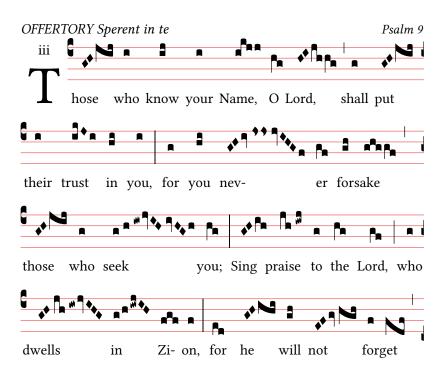
me for ever? How long will you hide your face from me?

Sunday Between May 29 and June 4 Proper 4 (Episcopal Church)

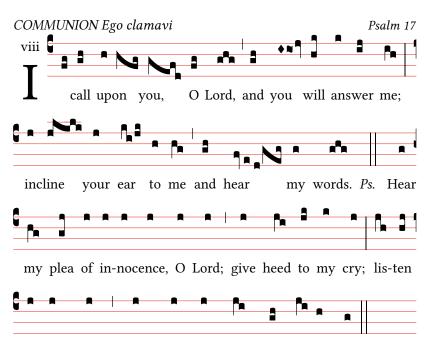
Ninth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)









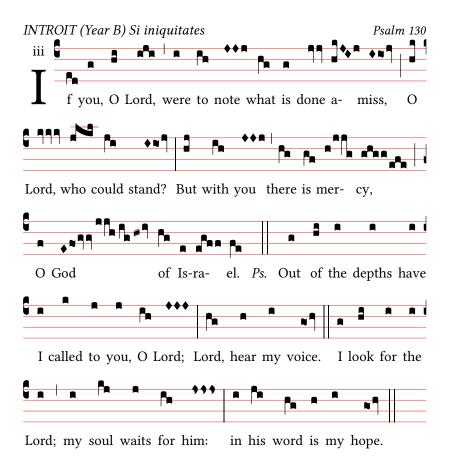


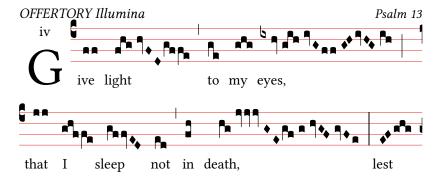
to my prayer, which does not come from ly-ing lips.

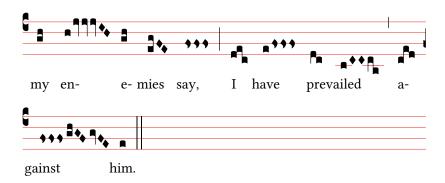
Sunday Between June 5 and 11 Proper 5 (Episcopal Church)

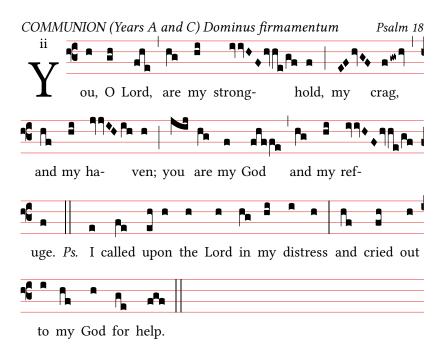
Tenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

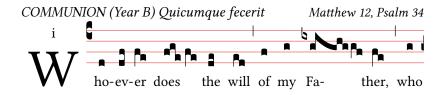


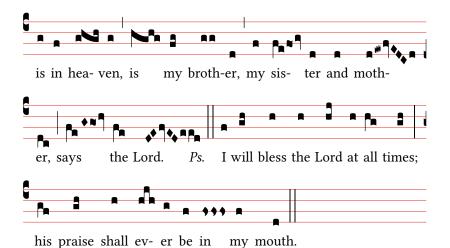






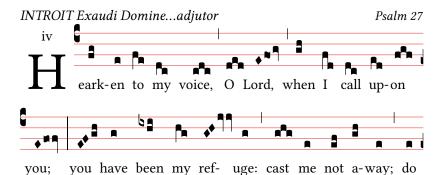


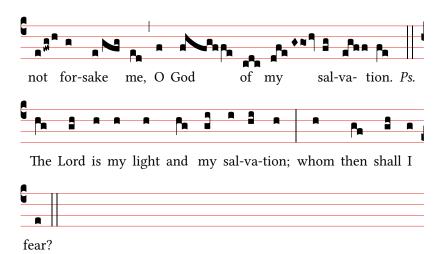


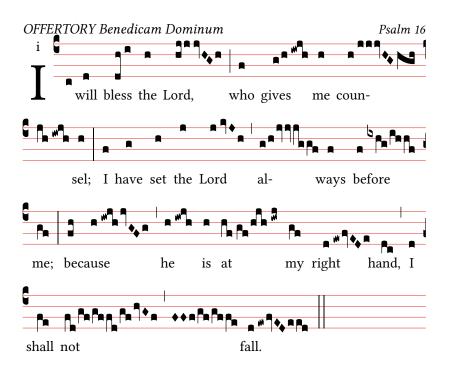


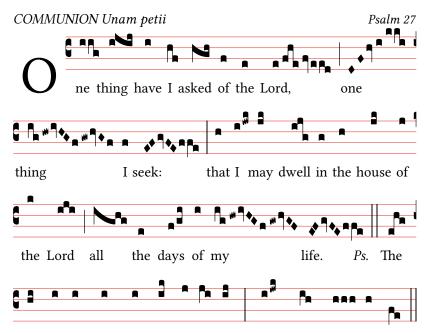
Sunday Between June 12 and June 18 Proper 6 (Episcopal Church)

Eleventh Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)







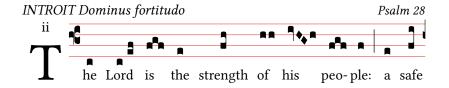


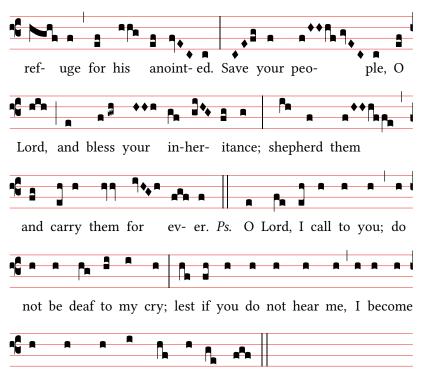
Lord is my light and my sal-vation; whom then shall I fear?

Sunday Between June 19 and 25

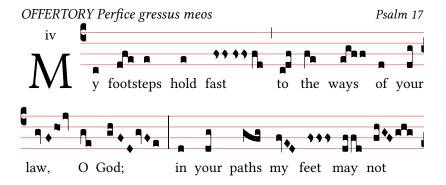
Proper 7 (Episcopal Church)

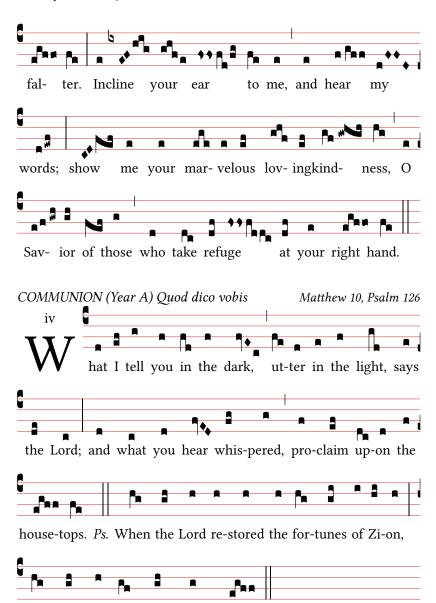
Twelfth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



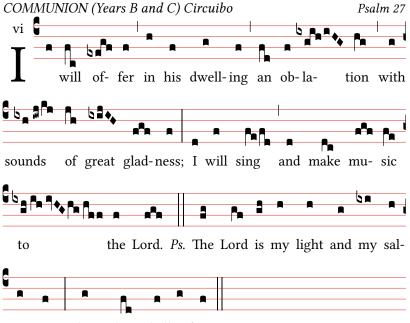


like those who go down to the pit.





then were we like those who dream.



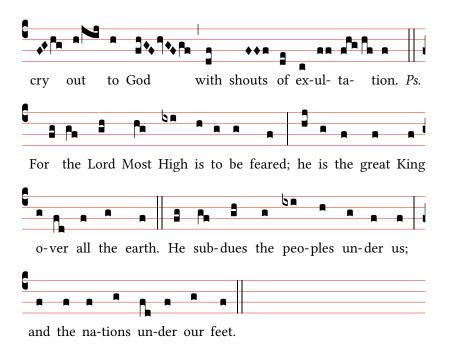
va-tion; whom then shall I fear?

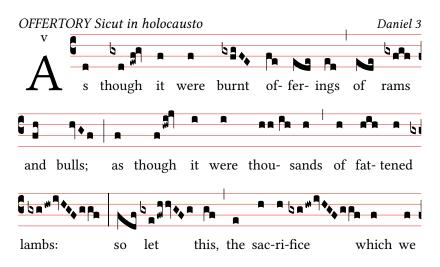
Sunday Between June 26 and July 2

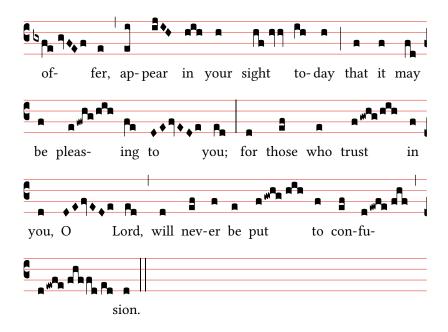
Proper 8 (Episcopal Church)

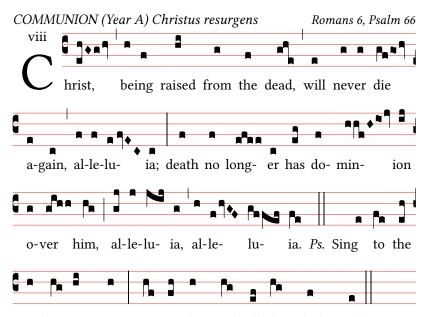
Thirteenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



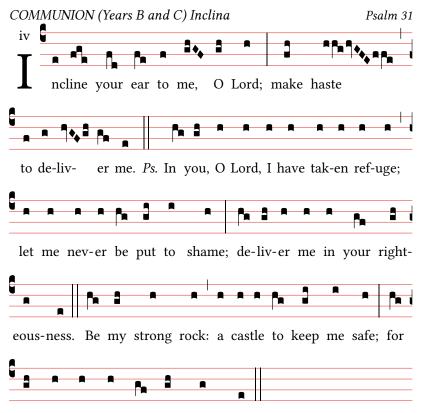








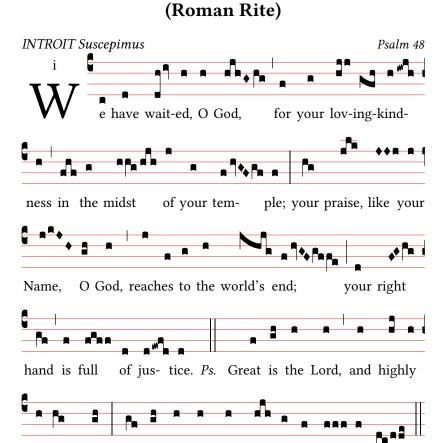
Lord a new song; sing to the Lord, all the whole earth.



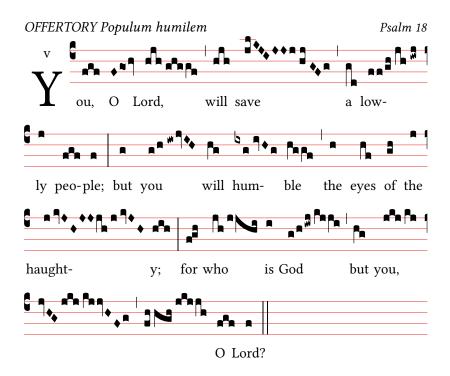
you are my crag and my strong-hold.

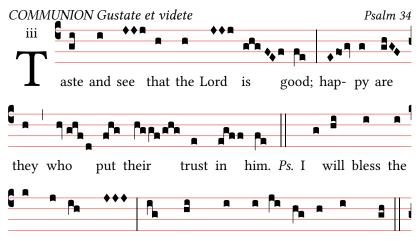
Sunday Between July 3 and 9 Proper 9 (Episcopal Church)

Fourteenth Sunday of Ordinary Time



to be praised; in the cit-y of our God is his ho- ly hill.





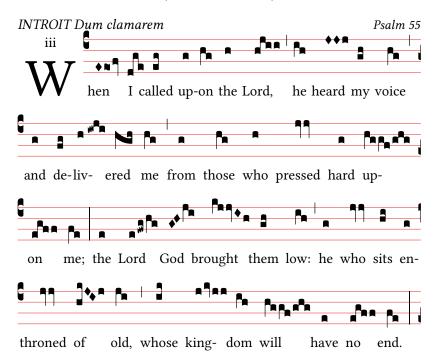
Lord at all times; his praise shall ev-er be in my mouth.

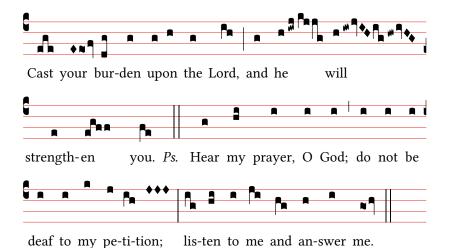


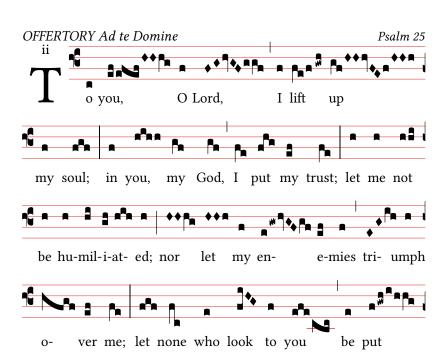
I will glory in the Lord; let the humble hear and rejoice.

Sunday Between July 10 and 16 Proper 10 (Episcopal Church)

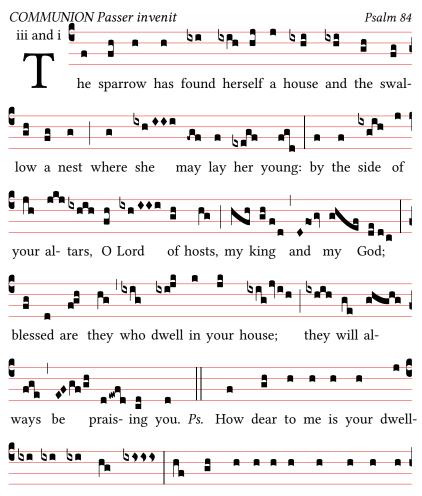
Fifteenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)











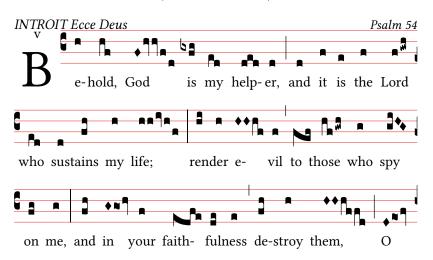
ing, O Lord of hosts! My soul has a desire and longing for



Sunday Between July 17 and 23

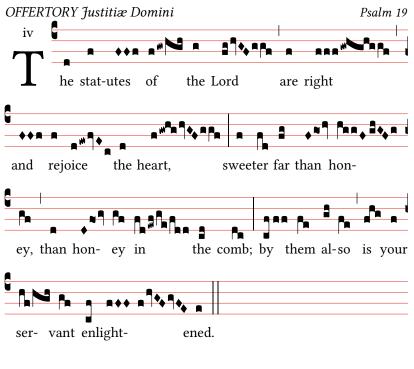
Proper 11 (Episcopal Church)

Sixteenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

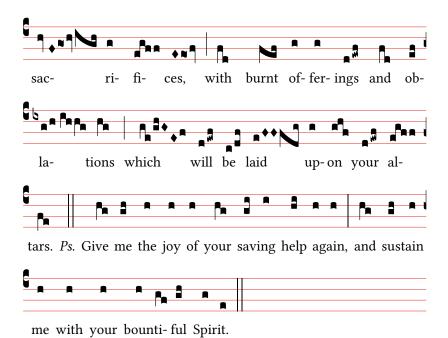


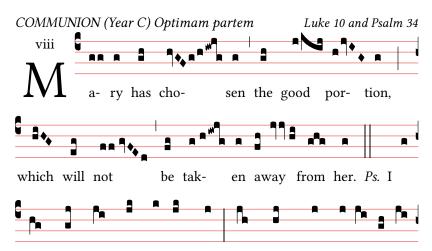


Name, and in your might defend my cause.

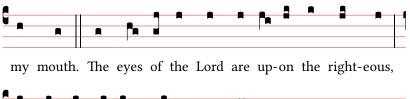








will bless the Lord at all times; his praise shall ev-er be in

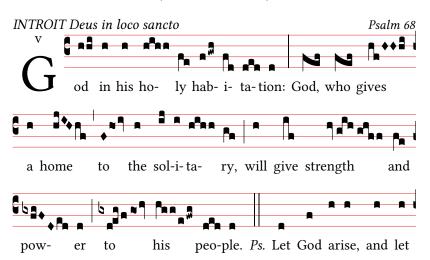


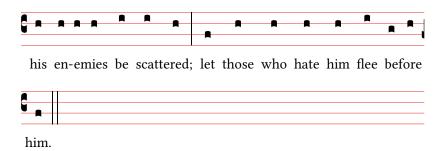


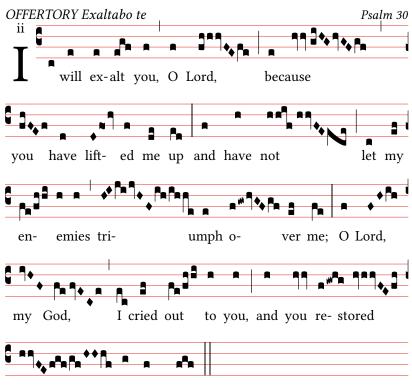
and his ears are o-pen to their cry.

Sunday Between July 24 and 30 Proper 12 (Episcopal Church)

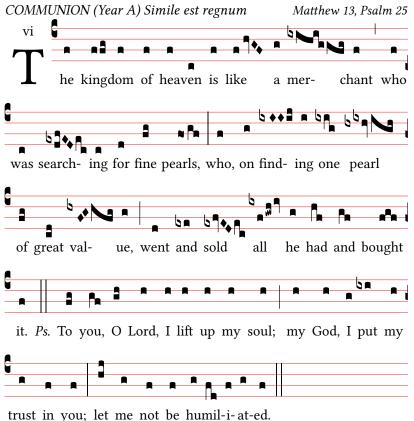
Seventeenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



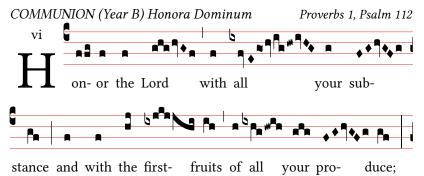


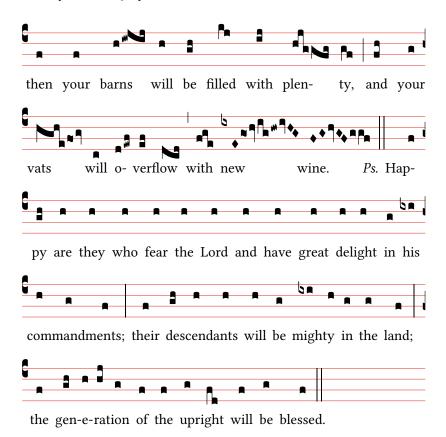


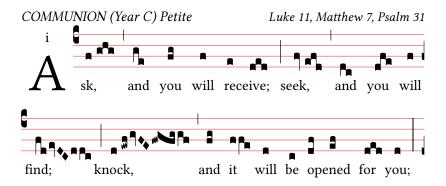
me to health.

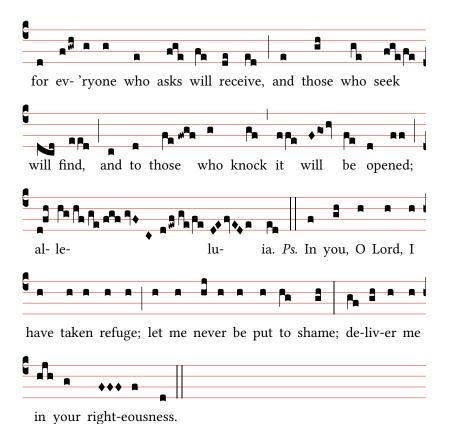






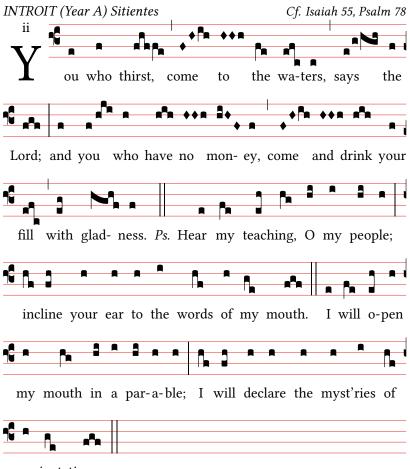




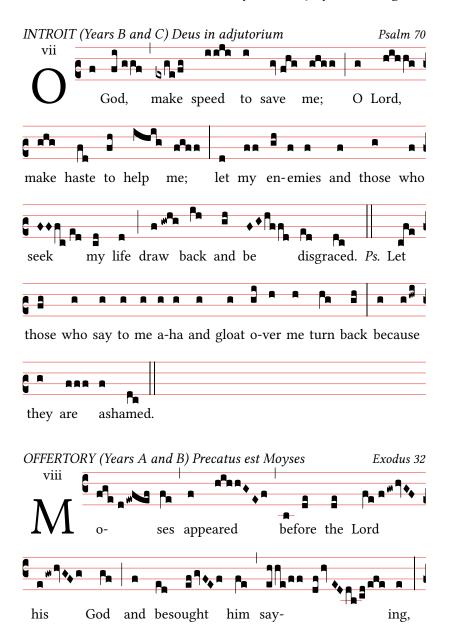


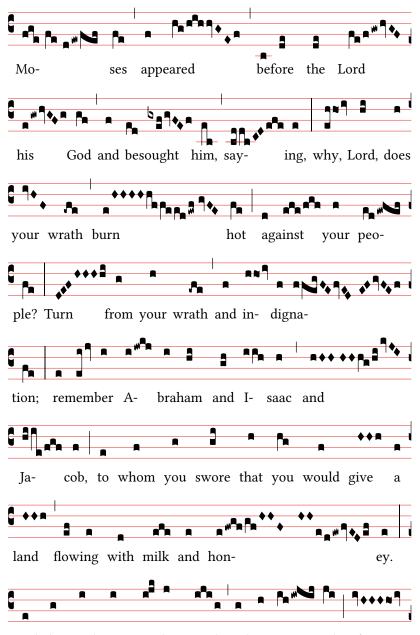
Sunday Between July 31 and August 6 Proper 13 (Episcopal Church)

Eighteenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

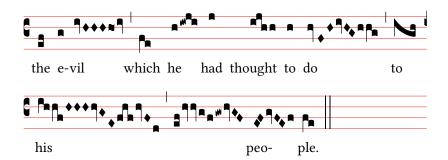


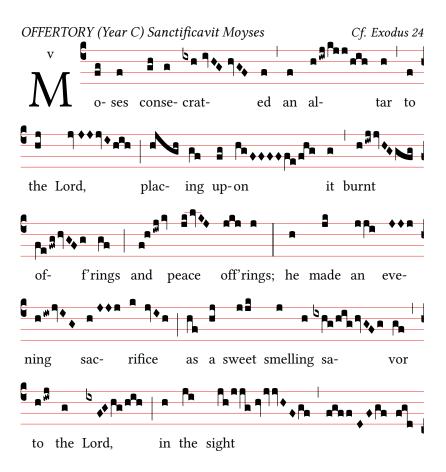
ancient times.



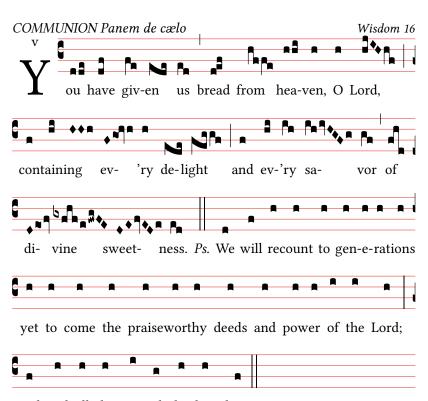


And the Lord was greatly moved and repent- ed of







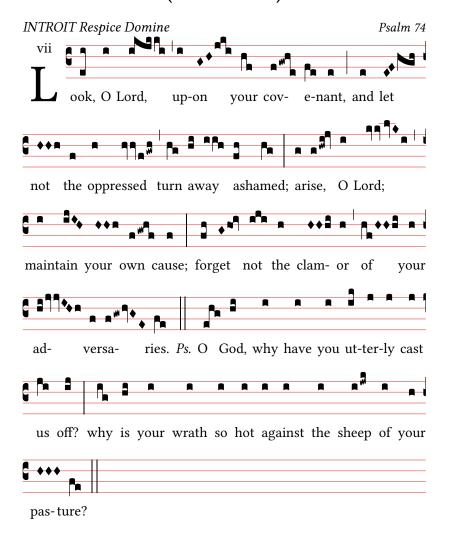


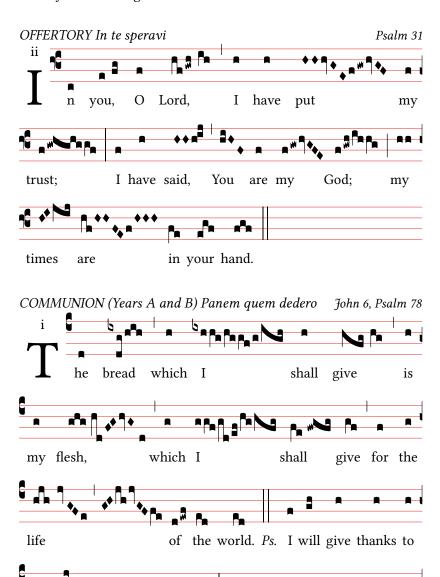
and and all the marvels he has done.

Sunday Between August 7 and 13

Proper 14 (Episcopal Church)

Nineteenth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

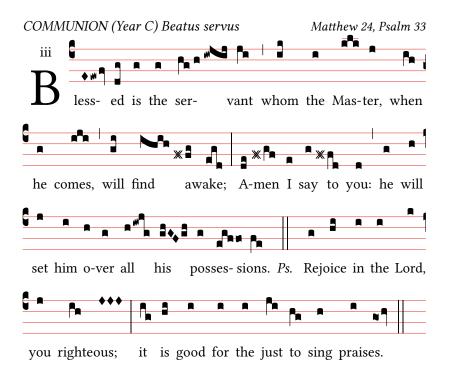




the Lord with my whole heart, in the assembly of the upright

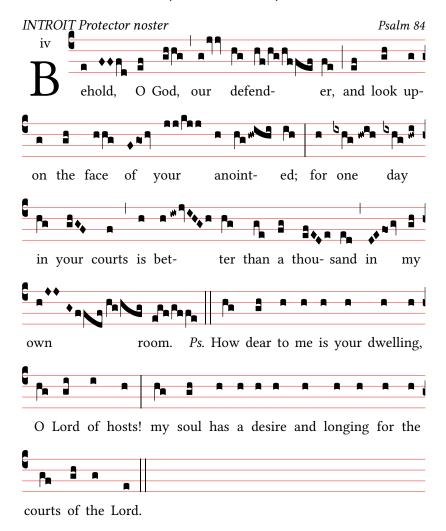


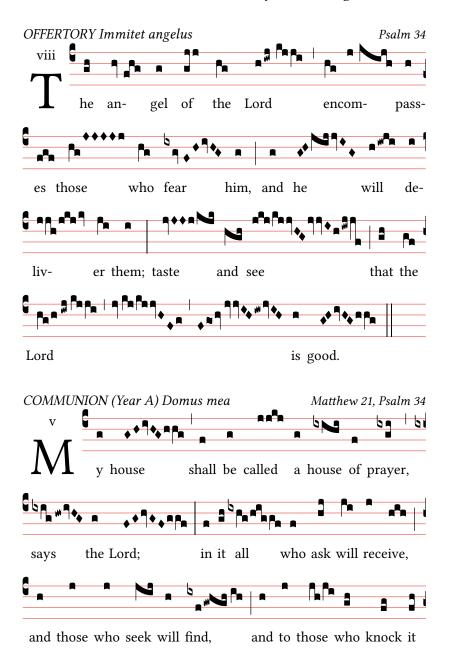
and in the con-gre-ga- tion.

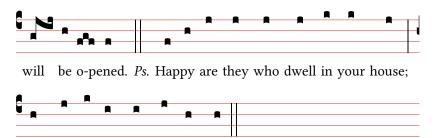


Sunday Between August 14 and 20 Proper 15 (Episcopal Church)

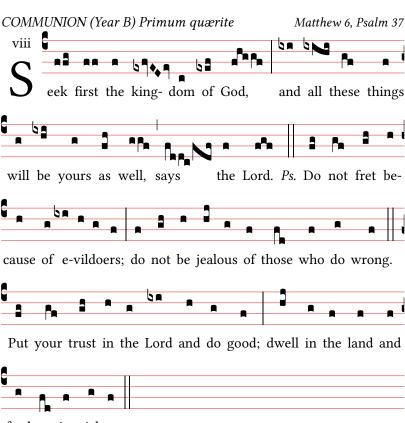
Twentieth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



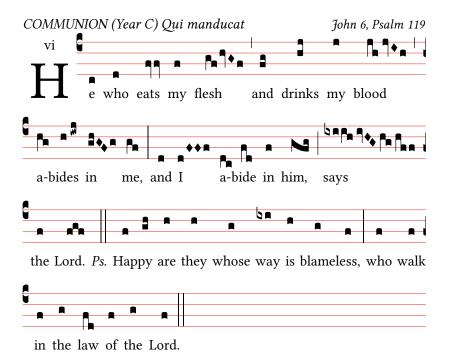




they will always be praising you.

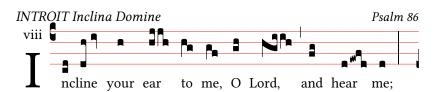


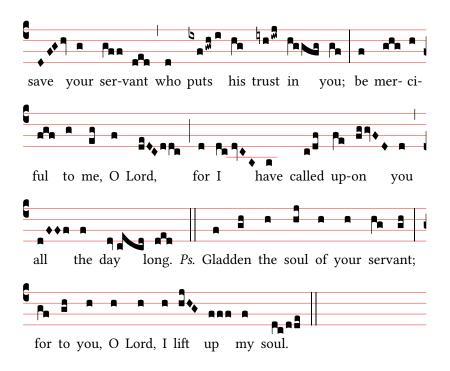
feed on its riches.

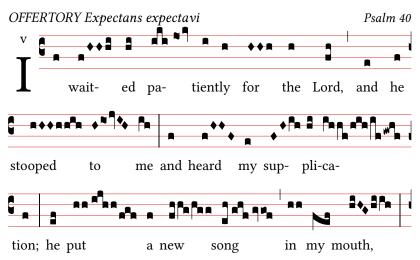


Sunday Between August 21 and 27 Proper 16 (Episcopal Church)

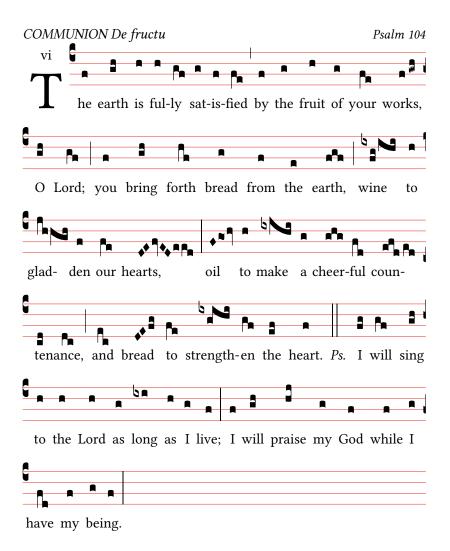
Twenty-First Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





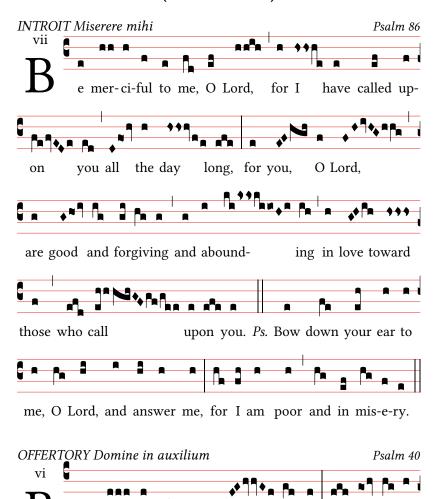






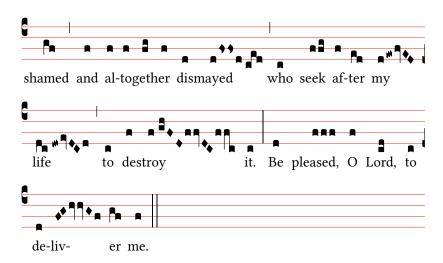
Sunday Between August 28 and September 3 Proper 17 (Episcopal Church)

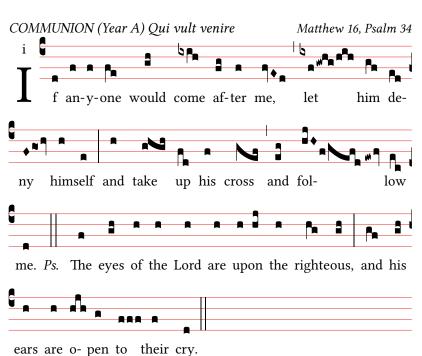
Twenty-Second Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

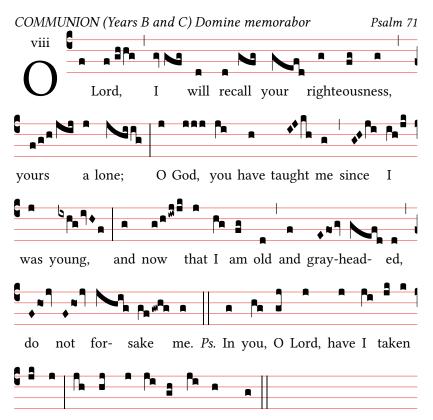


er me; let them be a-

e pleased, O Lord, to de-liv-



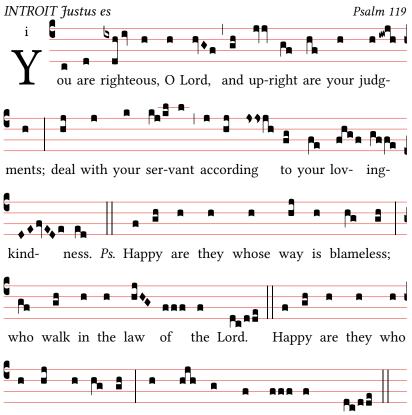




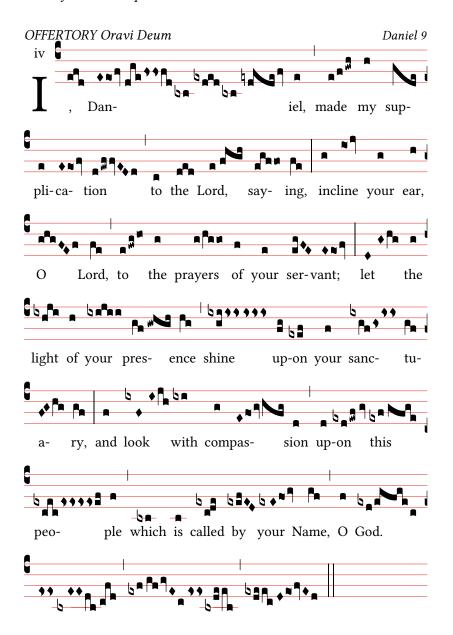
refuge; let me nev-er be put to shame.

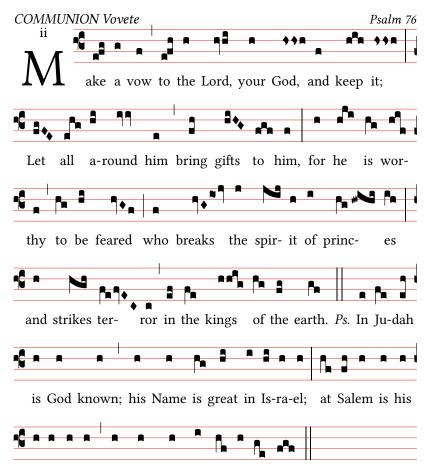
Sunday Between September 4 and 10 Proper 18 (Episcopal Church)

Twenty-Third Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



observe his decrees and seek him with all their hearts.



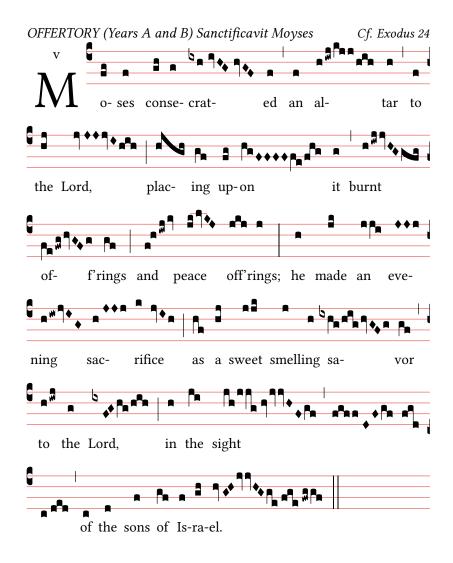


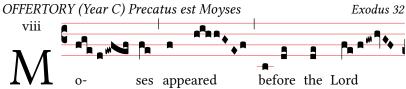
taber-nacle, and his dwelling is in Zi-on.

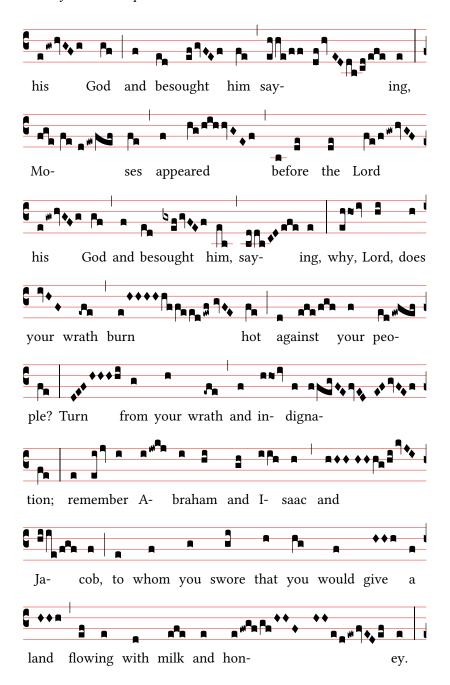
Sunday Between September 11 and 17 Proper 19 (Episcopal Church)

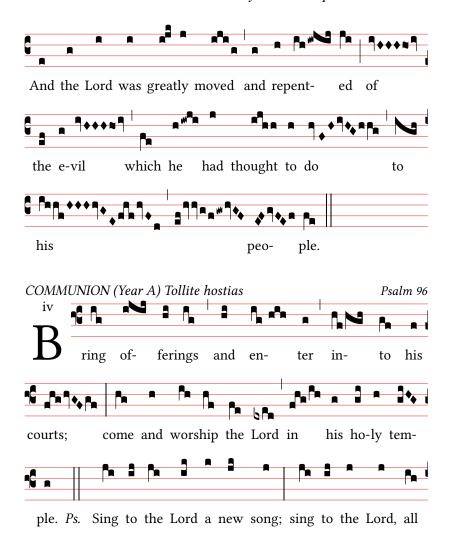
Twenty-Fourth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



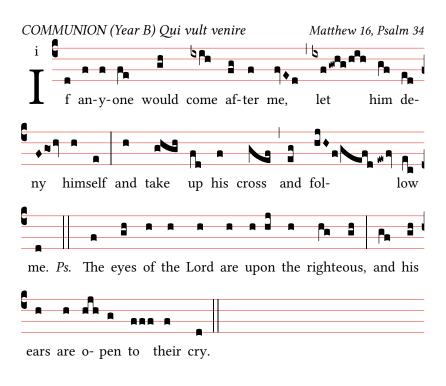


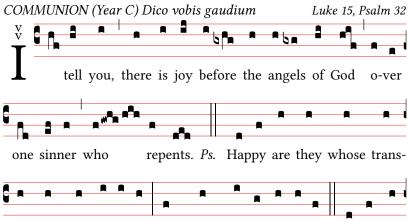




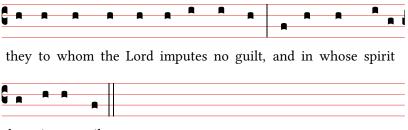


the whole earth.





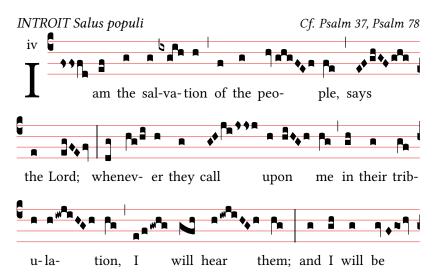
gressions are forgiven, and whose sin is put away. Happy are



there is no guile.

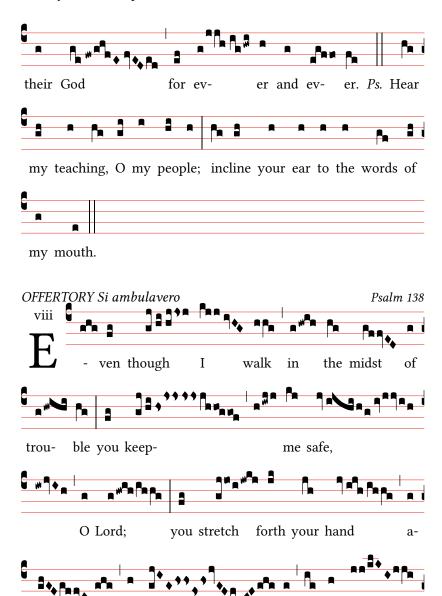
Sunday Between September 18 and 24 Proper 20 (Episcopal Church)

Twenty-Fifth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

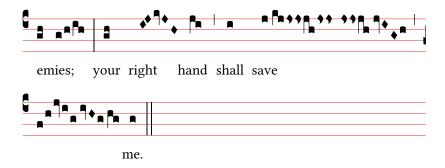


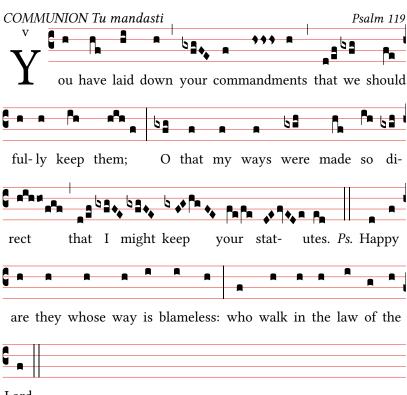
the fu-

gainst



ry of my en-

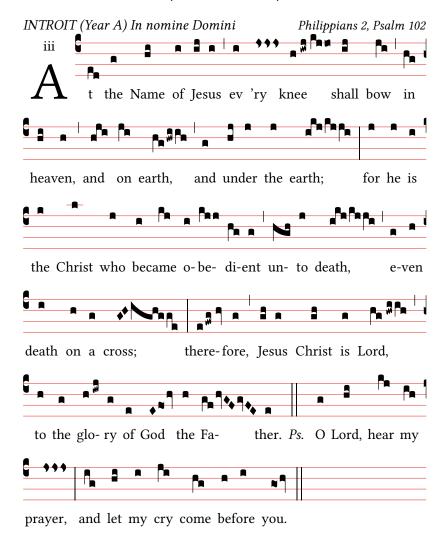


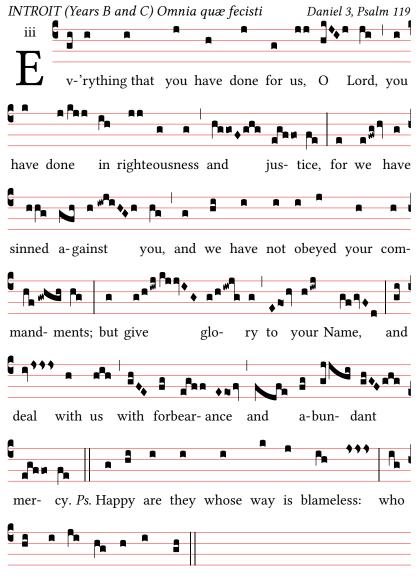


Lord.

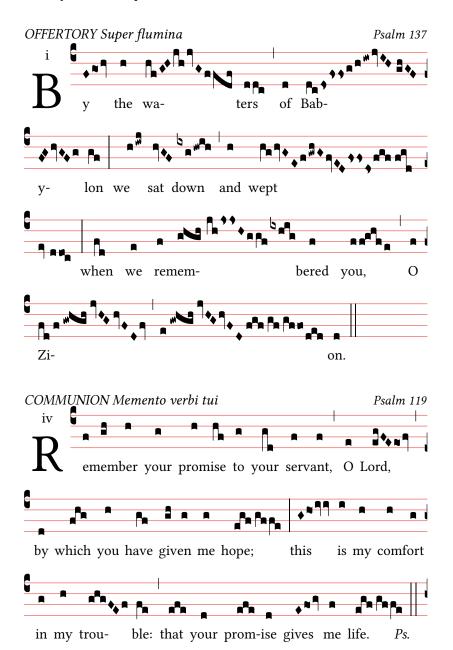
Sunday Between September 25 and October 1 Proper 21 (Episcopal Church)

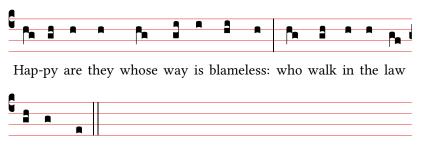
Twenty-Sixth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





walk in the law of the Lord.

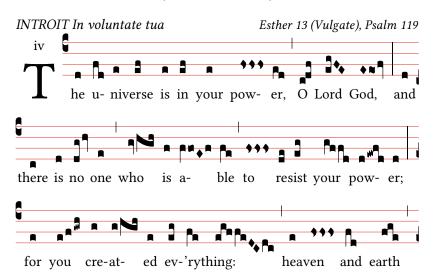


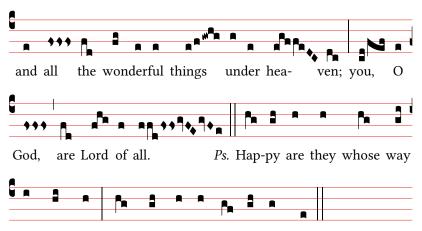


of the Lord.

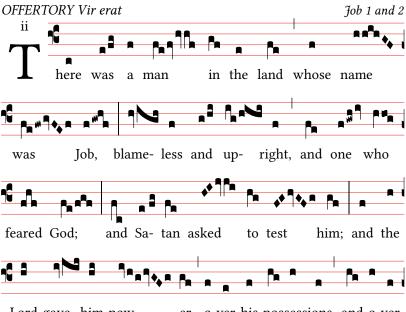
Sunday Between October 2 and 8 Proper 22 (Episcopal Church)

Twenty-Seventh Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

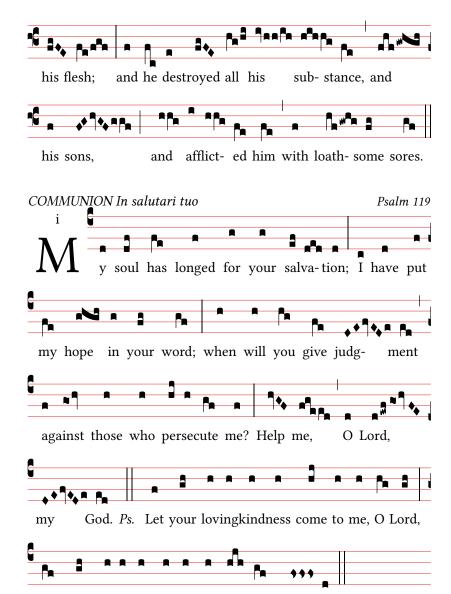




is blameless, who walk in the law of the Lord.



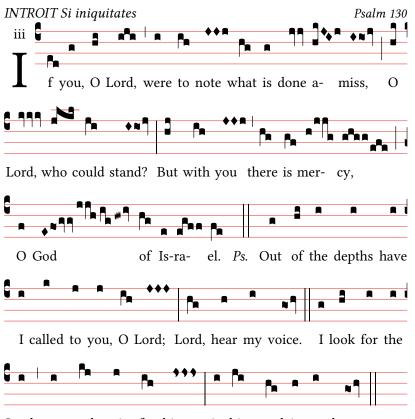
Lord gave him power o-ver his possessions, and o-ver



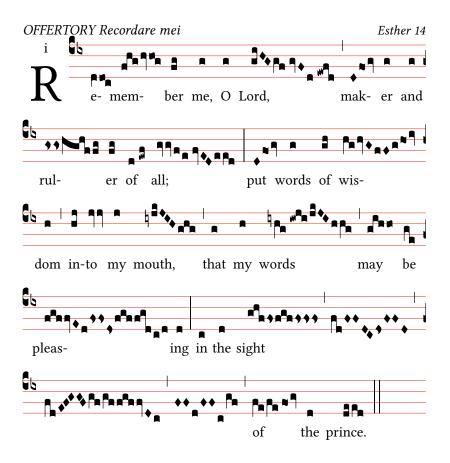
and your salvation according to your prom-ise.

Sunday Between October 9 and 15 Proper 23 (Episcopal Church)

Twenty-Eighth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)



Lord; my soul waits for him: in his word is my hope.





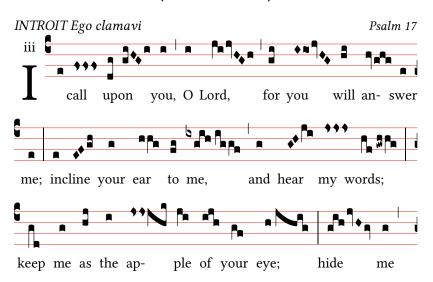
I have followed your decrees, O Lord; your decrees are my



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

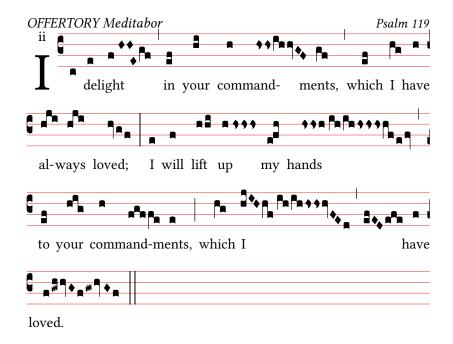
Sunday Between October 16 and 22 Proper 24 (Episcopal Church)

Twenty-Ninth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

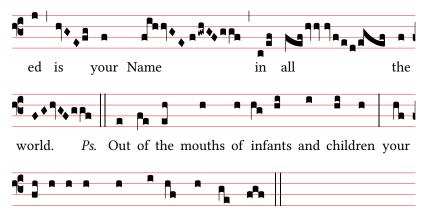




in-nocence, O my God; give heed to my cry.





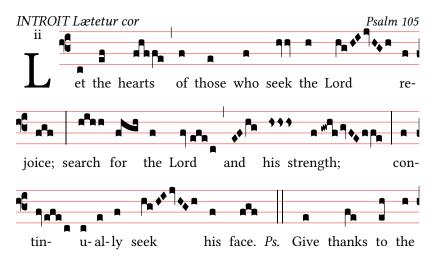


majes-ty is praised above the heavens.

Sunday Between October 23 and 29

Proper 25 (Episcopal Church)

Thirtieth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

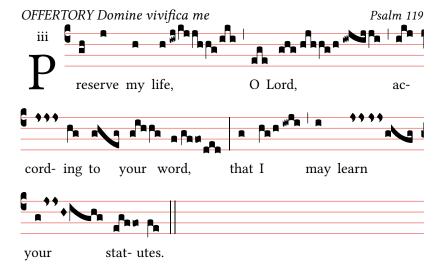


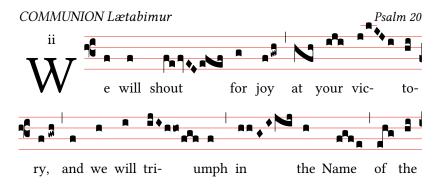


Lord, and call up-on his Name; make his deeds known among



the peoples.



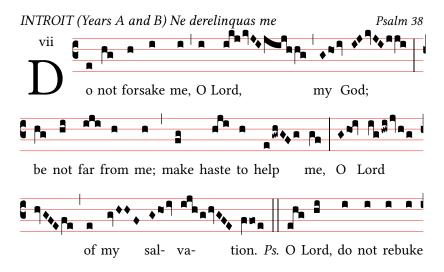




day of trouble; the Name of the God of Ja-cob defend you.

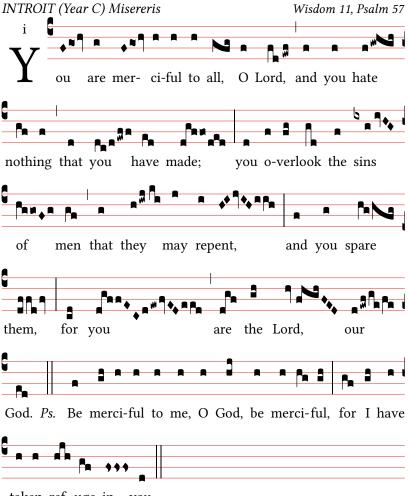
Sunday Between October 30 and November 5 Proper 26 (Episcopal Church)

Thirtieth Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)

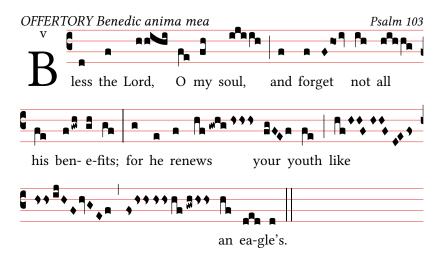


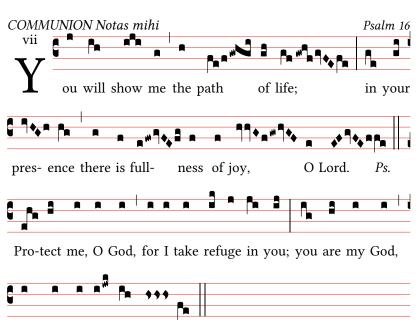


me in your anger; do not pun-ish me in your wrath.



taken ref- uge in you.



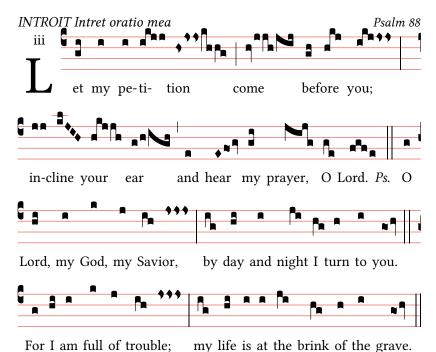


my good above all oth- ers.

Sunday Between November 6 and 12

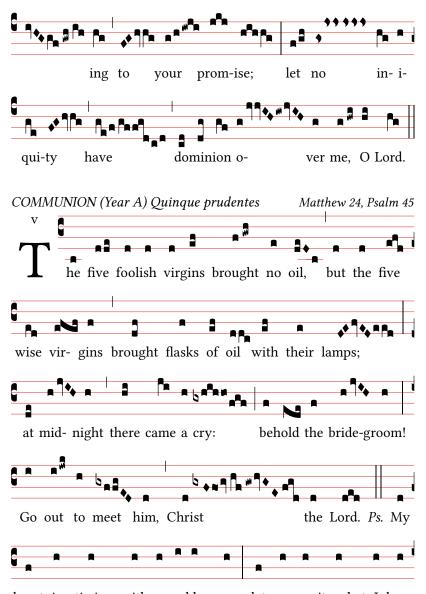
Proper 27 (Episcopal Church)

Thirty-Second Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





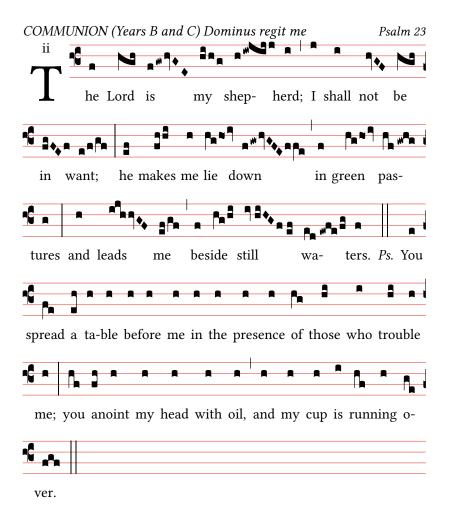




heart is stirring with a noble song; let me recite what I have

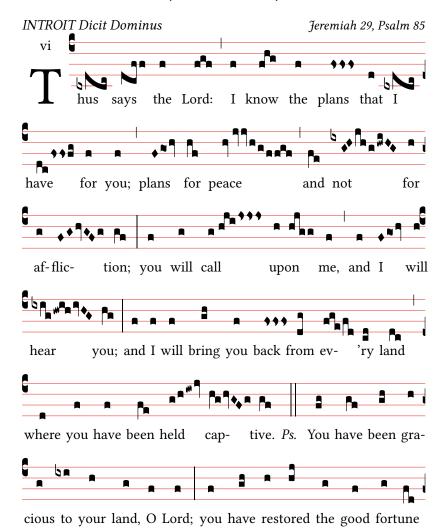


fashioned for the King.

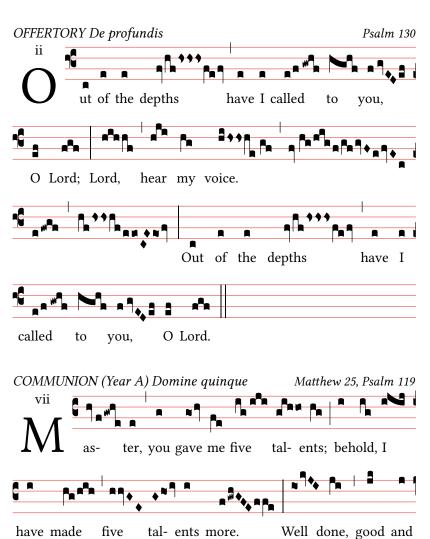


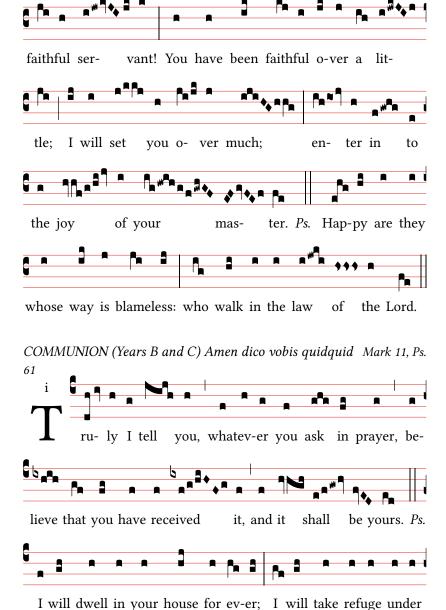
Sunday Between November 13 and 19 Proper 28 (Episcopal Church)

Thirty-Third Sunday of Ordinary Time (Roman Rite)





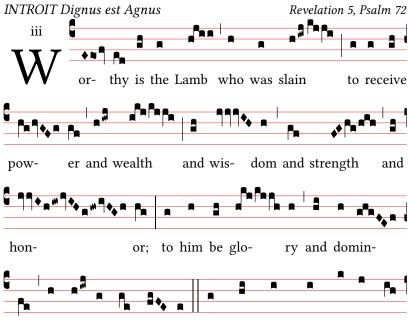






the cov- er of your wings.

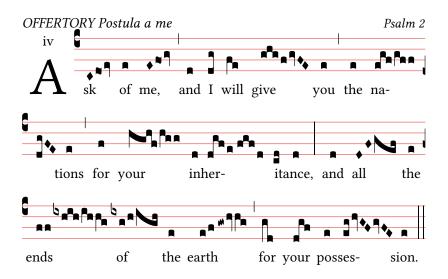
Sunday Between November 20 and 26 Proper 29 (Episcopal Church) Christ the King (Roman Rite)

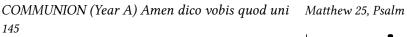


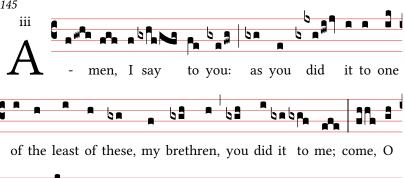
ion for ev- er and ev- er. Give the King your justice, O



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

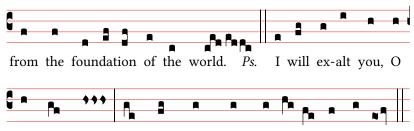




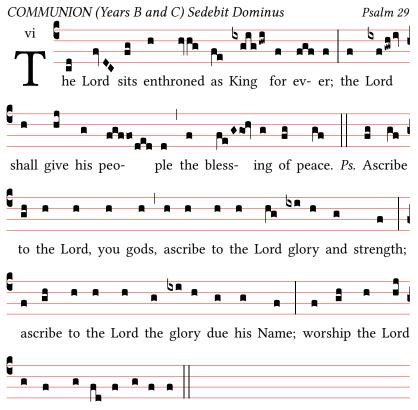




blessed of my Father; inher-it the kingdom prepared for you



God, my King, and bless your Name for ev-er and ev-er.



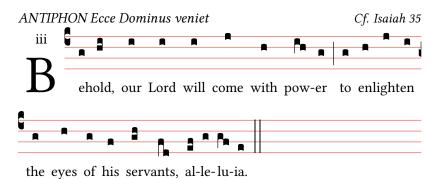
in the beauty of ho-liness.

Holy Days

February 2

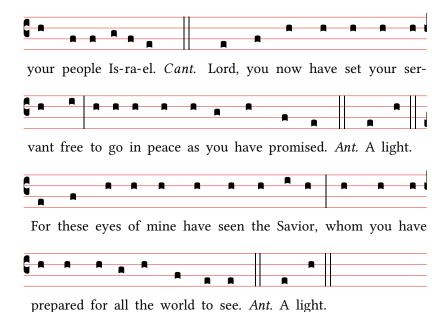
The Presentation

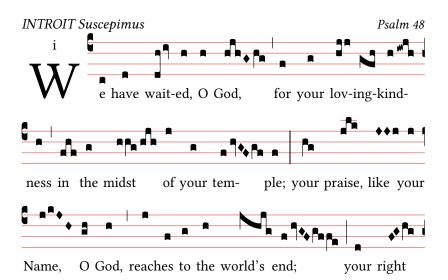
At the Blessing of Candles and Procession



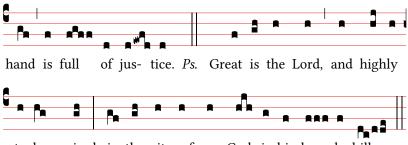


236 February 2

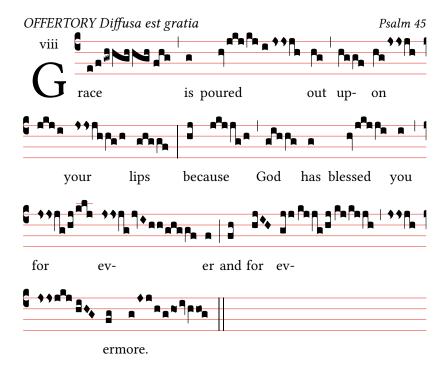


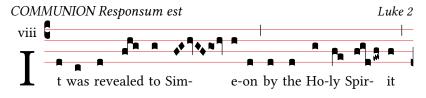


February 2 237

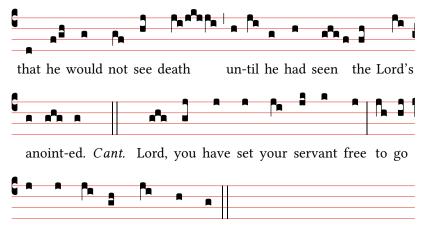


to be praised; in the cit-y of our God is his ho- ly hill.





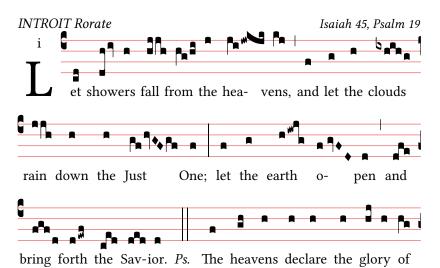
238 *March 25*



in peace as you have promised.

March 25

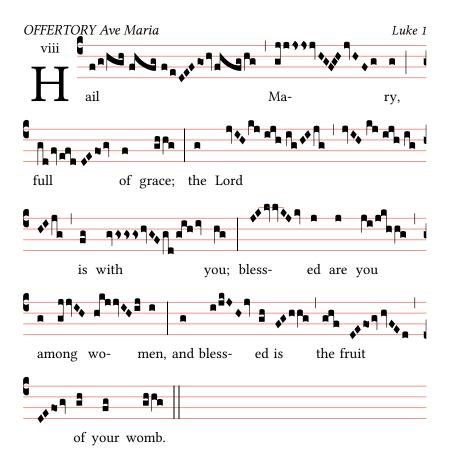
The Annunciation

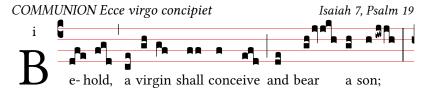


March 25 239

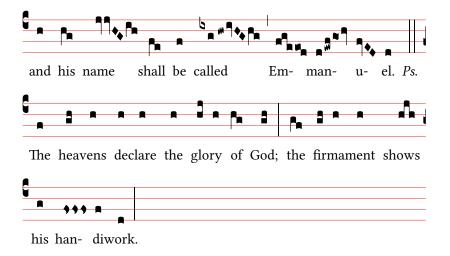


God; the firmament shows his han- diwork.

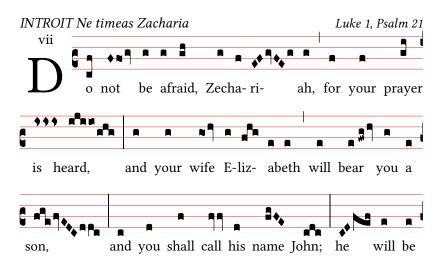




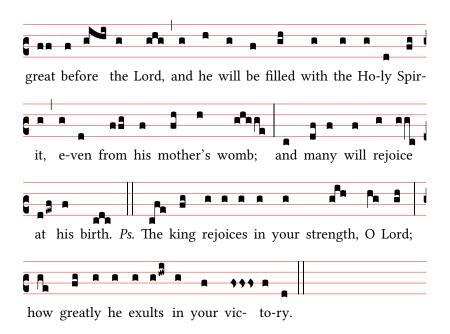
240 June 23

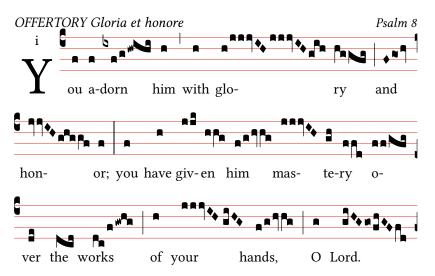


June 23
Vigil of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist



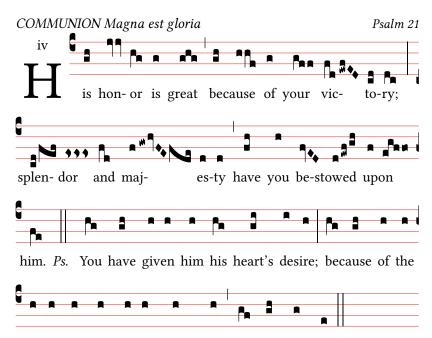
June 23 241





242 June 24



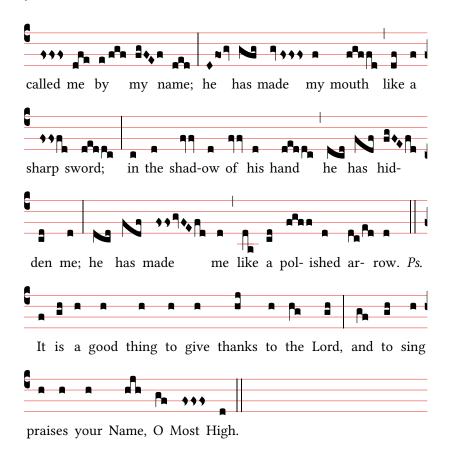


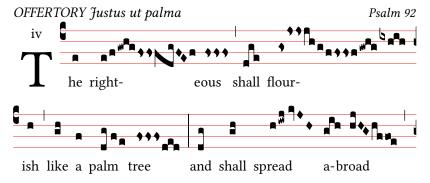
lovingkindness of the Most High, he will not fall.

June 24
Nativity of St. John Baptist

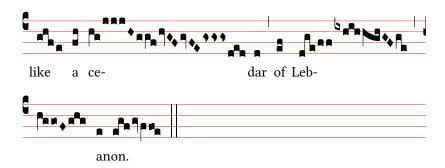


June 24 243





244 June 24

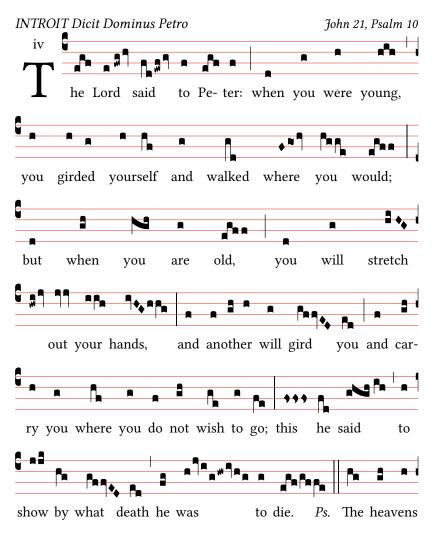


Ou, my child, shall be called the prophet of the Most High, for you will go before the Lord to prepare his way. Cant. Blessed be the Lord, God of Is-ra-el, for he has come to his people and set

them free.

June 28 245

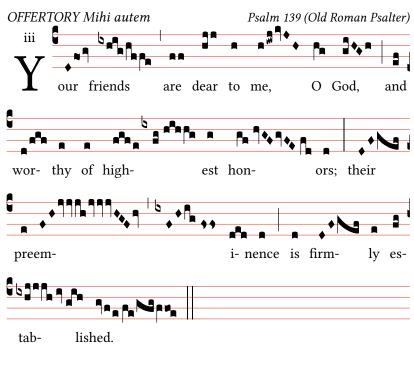
June 28
Vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul

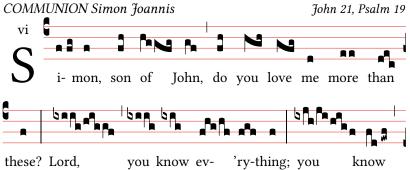


246 June 28

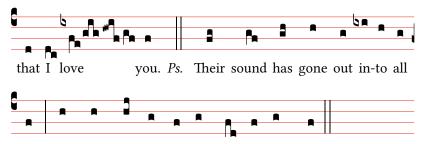


declare the glo-ry of God: the firmament shows his handiwork.



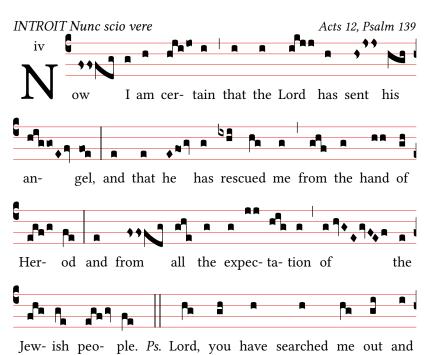


June 29 247



lands and their message to the ends of the world.

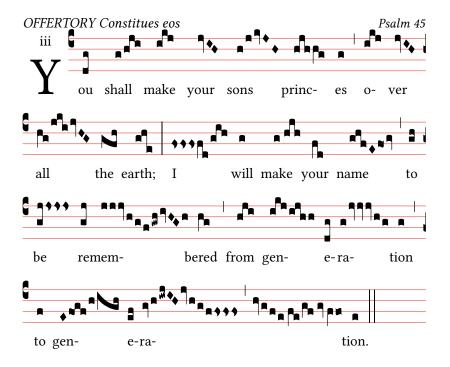
June 29 St. Peter and St. Paul

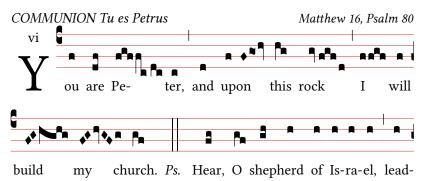


248 June 29

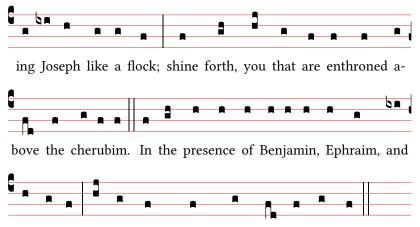


known me; you know my sitting down and my rising up.



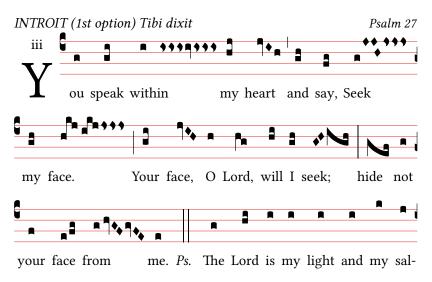


August 6 249



Mannasseh stir up your strength and come to help us.

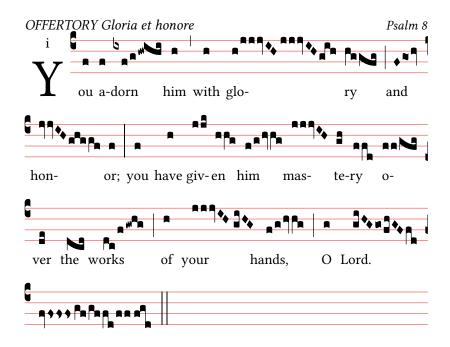
August 6 The Transfiguration

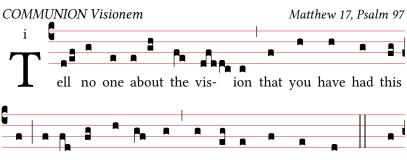


250 August 6



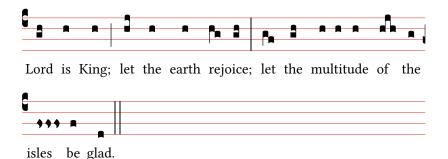
vation; whom then shall I fear?





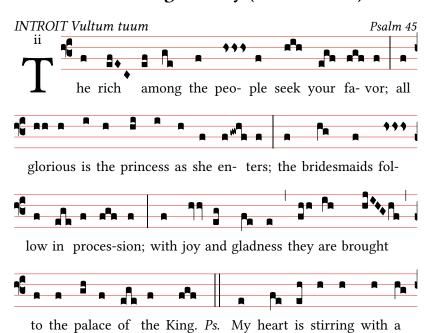
day un-til the Son of Man has ris-en from the dead. Ps. The

August 14 251



August 14

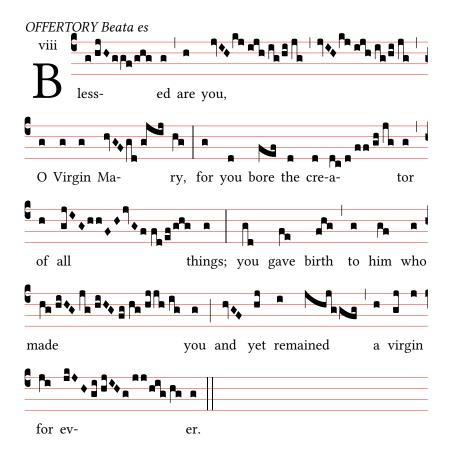
Vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Roman Rite)

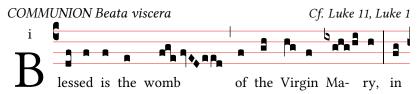


252 August 14

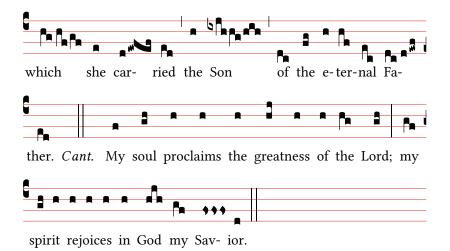


noble song; let me recite what I have fashioned for the King.





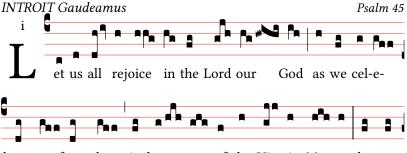
August 15 253



August 15

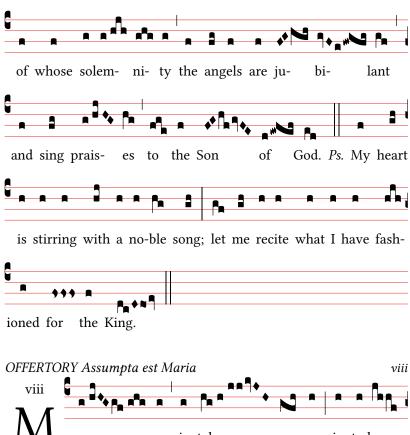
St. Mary the Virgin (Episcopal Church)

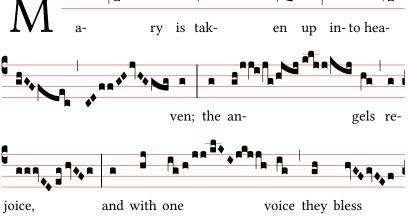
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Roman Rite)



brate a feast day in hon- or of the Vir-gin Ma- ry, because

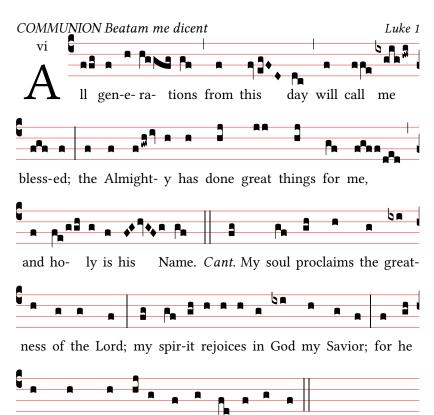
254 August 15





August 15 255



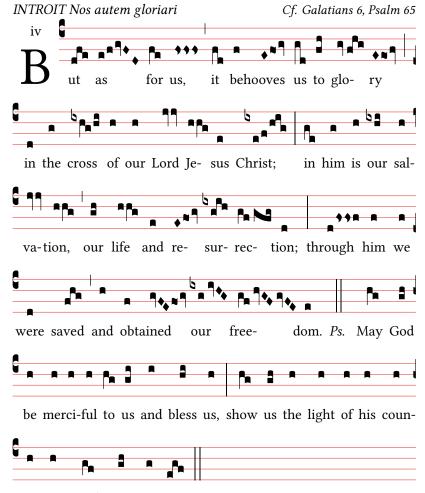


has looked with favor on his low-ly servant.

256 September 14

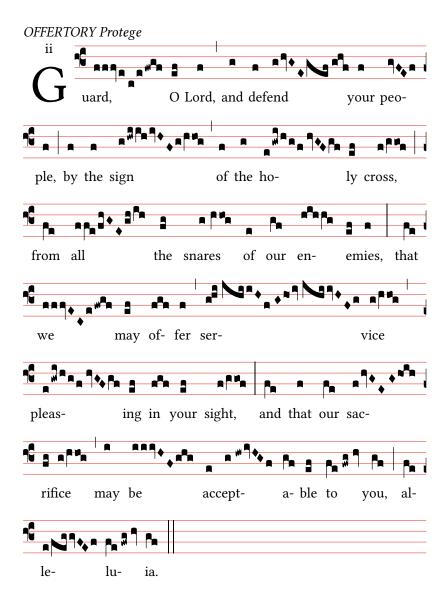
September 14

Holy Cross Day

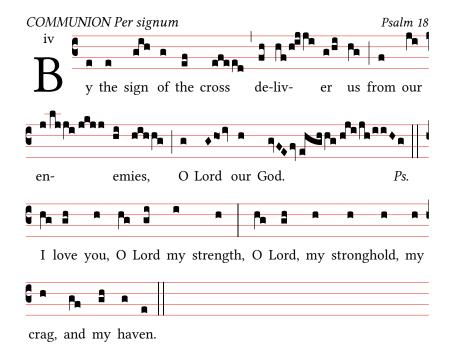


tenance and come to us.

September 14 257



258 September 29

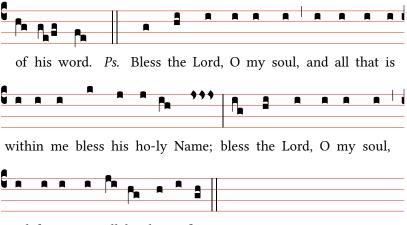


September 29

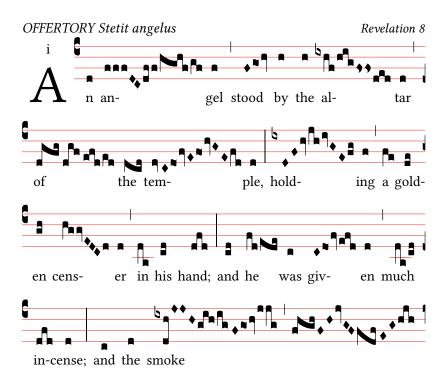
St. Michael and All Angels



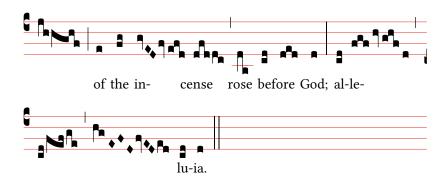
September 29 259



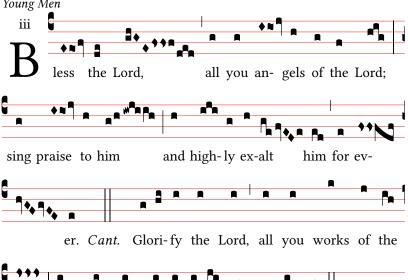
and forget not all his ben-e-fits.



260 September 29



COMMUNION Benedicite omnes angeli Daniel 3, Canticle of the Three Young Men

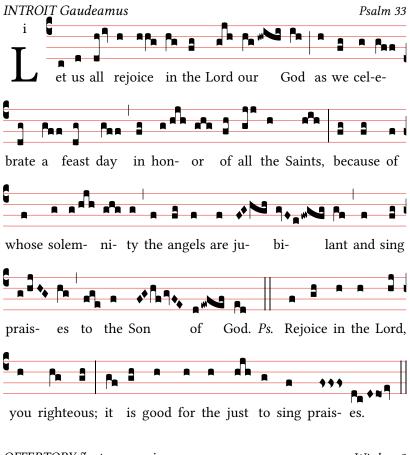


Lord; praise him and highly ex-alt him for ev-er.

November 1 261

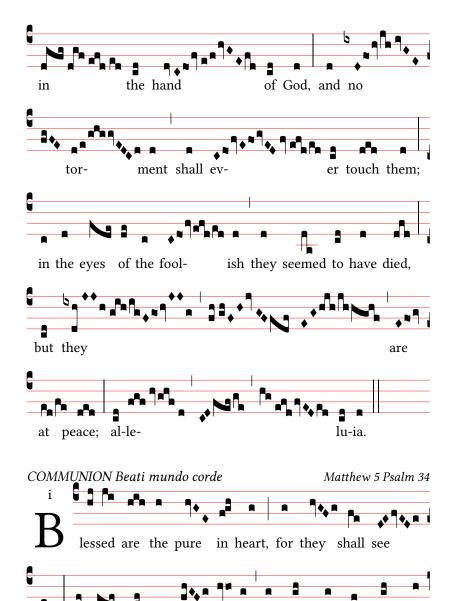
November 1

All Saints' Day



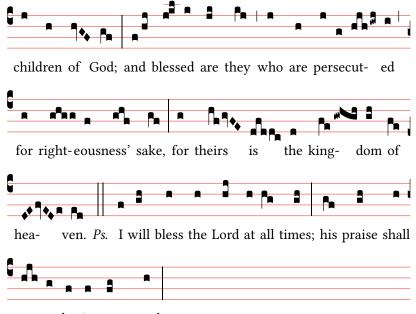


262 November 1



God; blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the

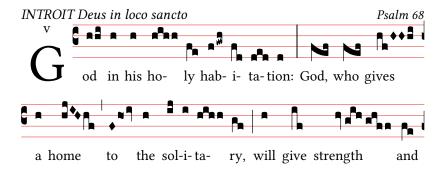
November 9 263



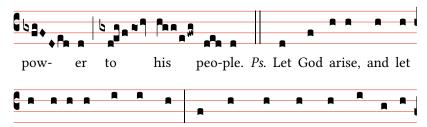
ev- er be in my mouth.

November 9

Dedication of the Lateran Basilica (Roman Rite)



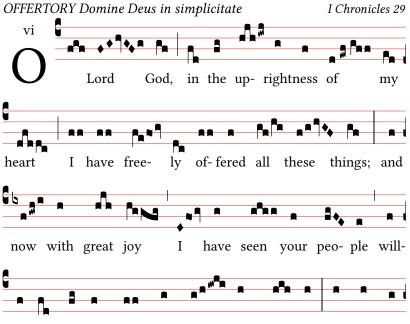
November 9



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

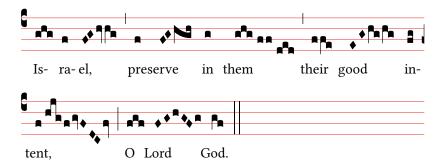


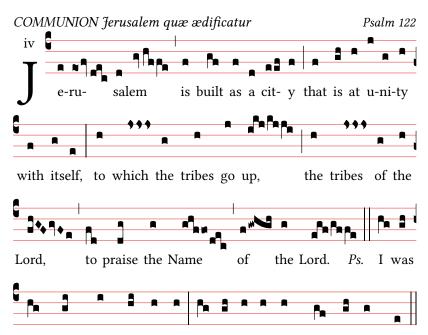
him.



ing-ly making here their of- f'rings to you; O God of

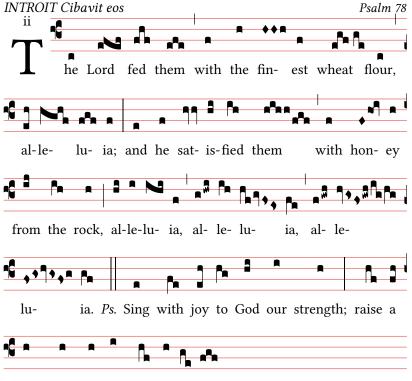
November 9 265





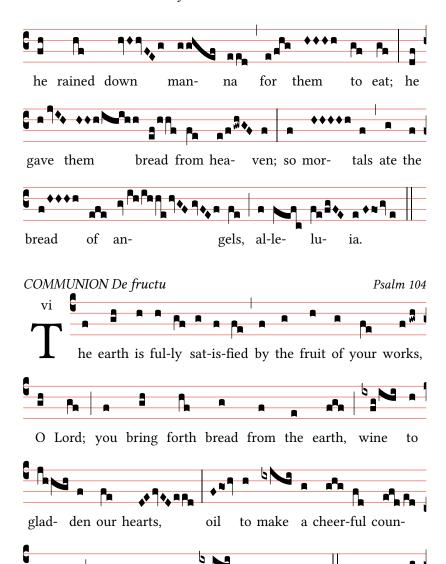
glad when they said to me: Let us go to the house of the Lord.

November: Fourth Thursday Thanksgiving Day



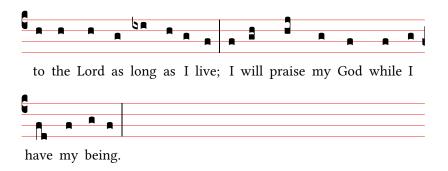
loud shout to the God of Jacob.





tenance, and bread to strength-en the heart. Ps. I will sing

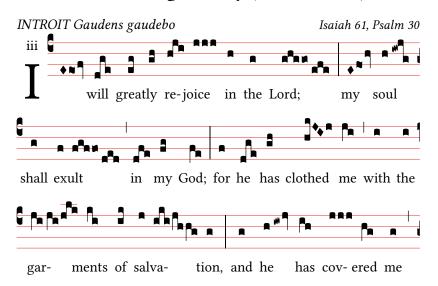
268 December 8



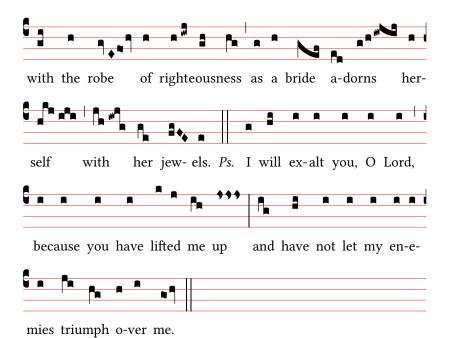
December 8

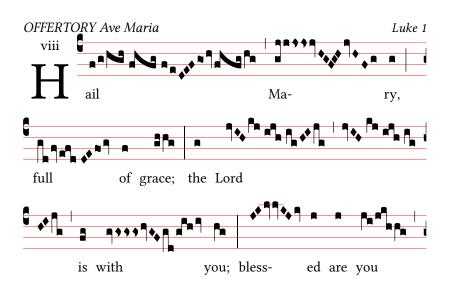
Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Old Title)

Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Roman Rite)



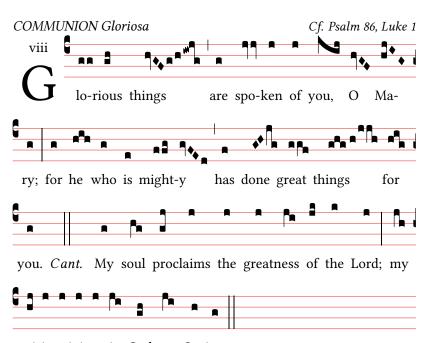
December 8 269





December 8 270

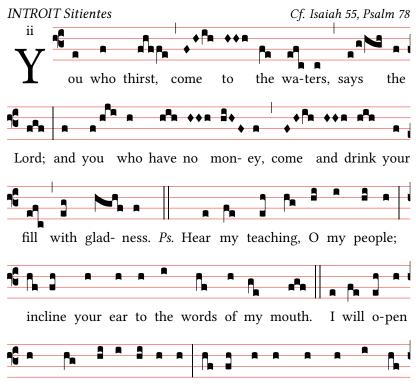




spirit rejoices in God my Savior.

Various Occasions

At Baptism



my mouth in a par-a-ble; I will declare the myst'ries of

272 At Baptism



OFFERTORY Gressus meos

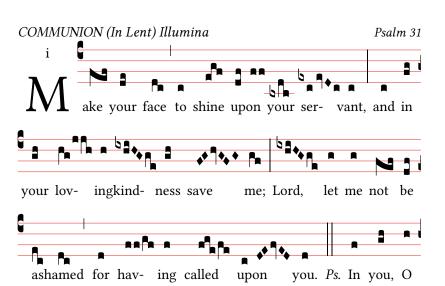
teady my foot- steps, O Lord, according to your prom-ise; let no in- i-

dominion o-

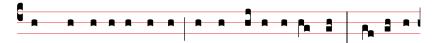
ver me, O Lord.

qui-ty

have



At Baptism 273

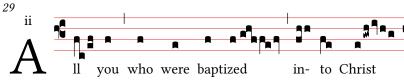


Lord, have I taken refuge; let me never be ashamed; de-liv-er



me in your right-eousness.

COMMUNION (Except in Lent) Omnes qui in ChristoGalatians 3, Psalm





have clothed your-selves with Christ, al- le- lu-

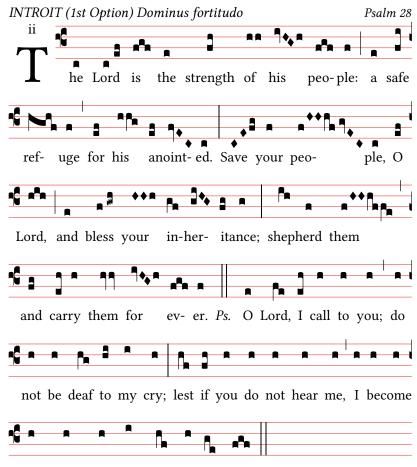


ia. Ps. The voice of the Lord is up-on the waters; the God

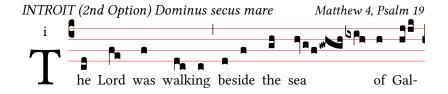


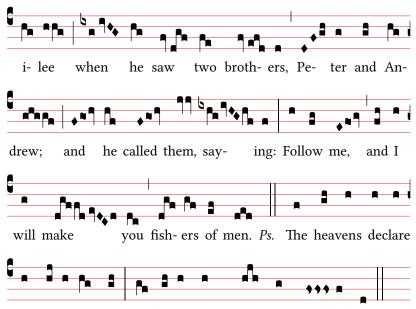
of glo-ry thunders.

At Ordinations

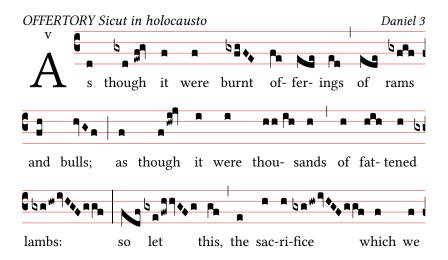


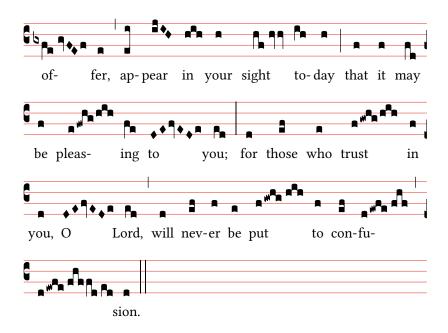
like those who go down to the pit.

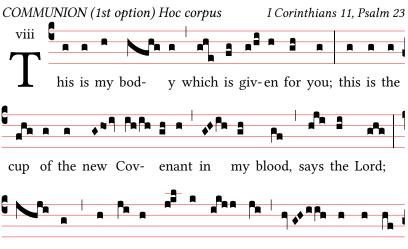




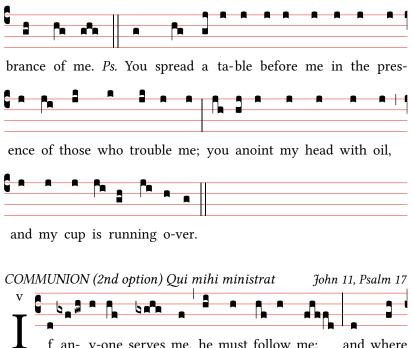
the glory of God; the firmament shows his hand- i-work.

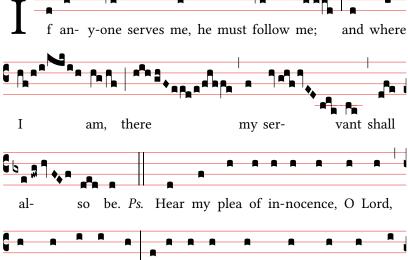






Do this whenev-er you receive them for the remem-



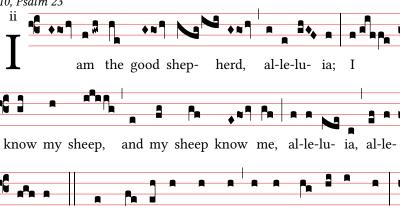


give heed to my cry; listen to my prayer which does not come



from lying lips.

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



lu- ia. Ps. The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not be in want;

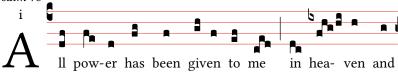


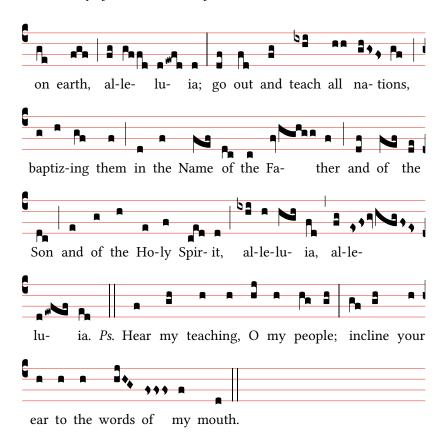
he makes me lie down in green pastures and leads me beside



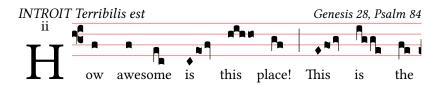
still waters.

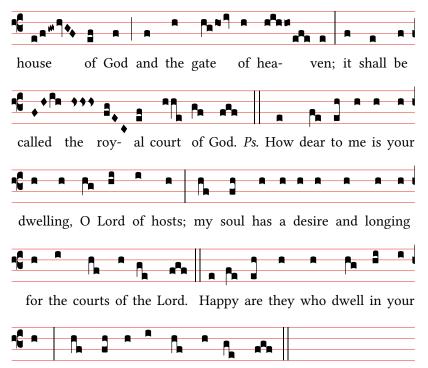
COMMUNION (4th option: Outside Lent) Data est mihi Matthew 28, Psalm 78



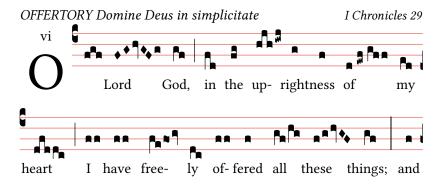


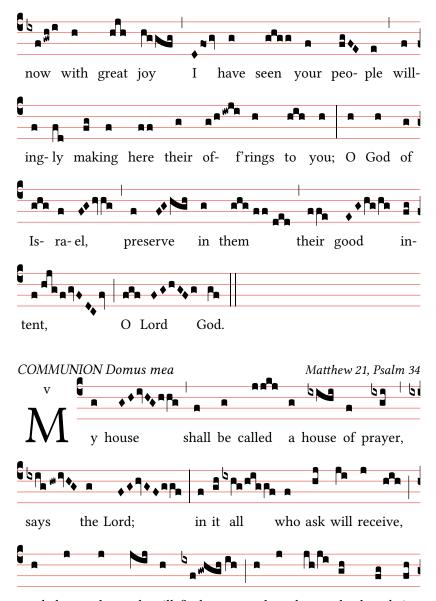
Anniversary of the Dedication of a Church



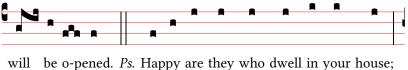


house; they will always be praising you.





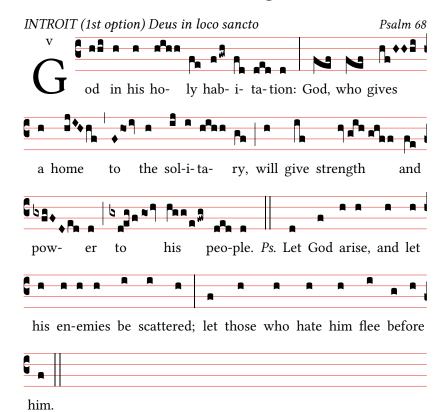
and those who seek will find, and to those who knock it

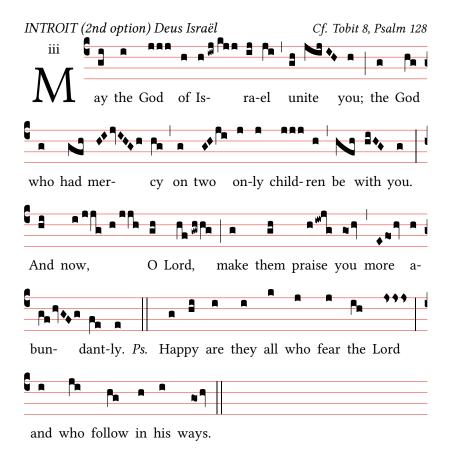


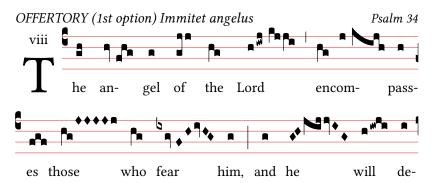


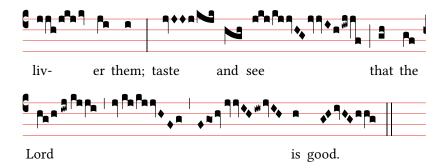
they will always be praising you.

At a Marriage









OFFERTORY (2nd option) In te speravi

II

II

In you, O Lord, I have put

Trust;

I have said, You are my God; my

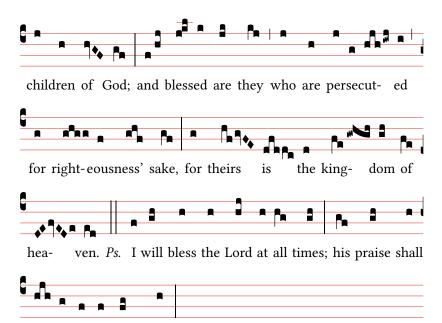


in your hand.

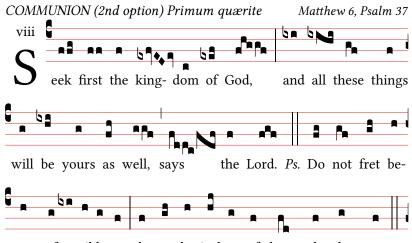
times

are

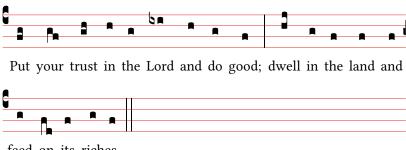
God; blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the



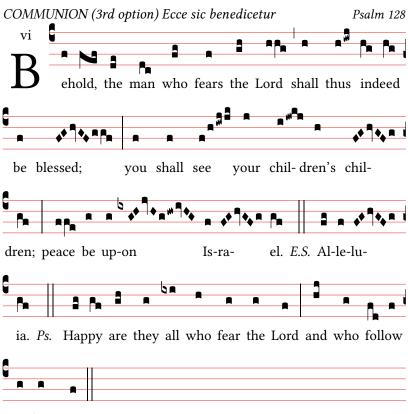
ev- er be in my mouth.



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

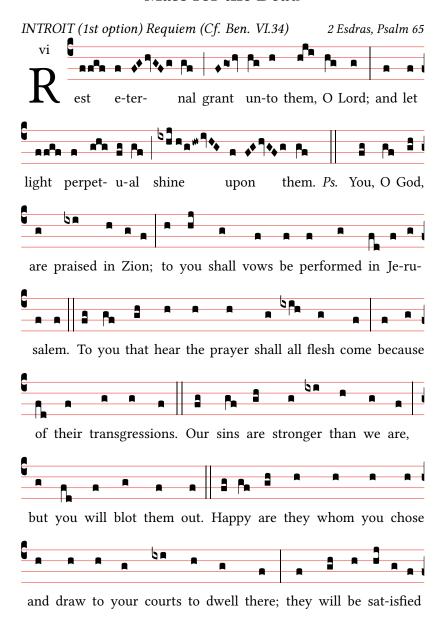


feed on its riches.



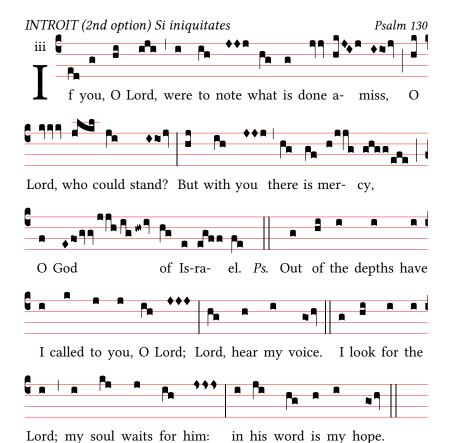
in his ways.

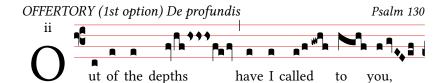
Mass for the Dead





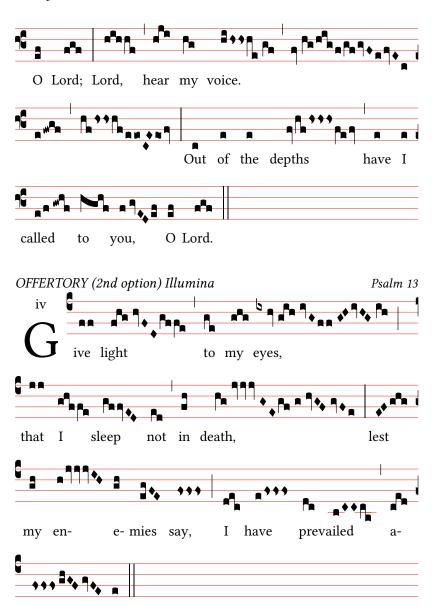
by the beauty of your house, by the ho-liness of your temple.

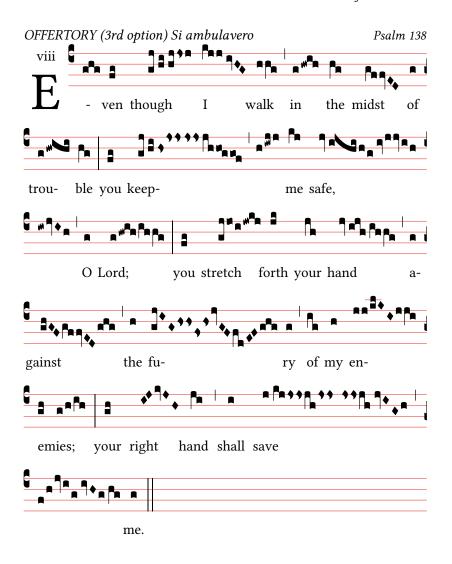


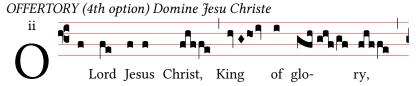


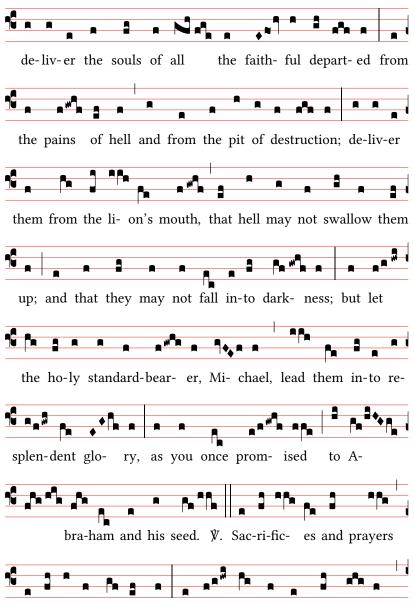
gainst

him.

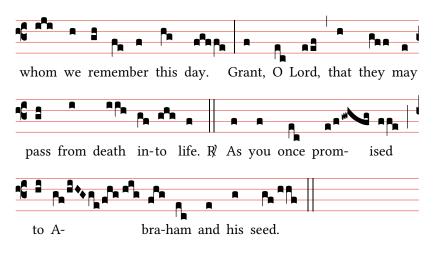


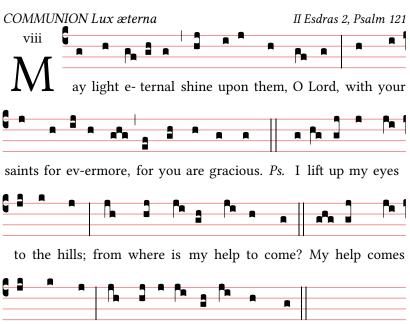






we of-fer to you, O Lord; receive them for the souls of those

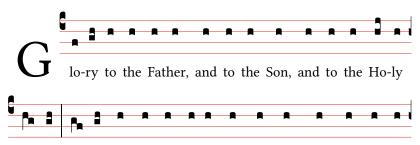




from the Lord, the maker of heaven and earth.

Tones for the Gloria Patri

Tone I

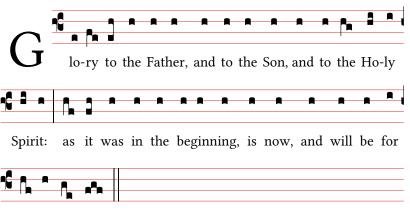


Spir-it: as it was in the beginning, is now, and will be for



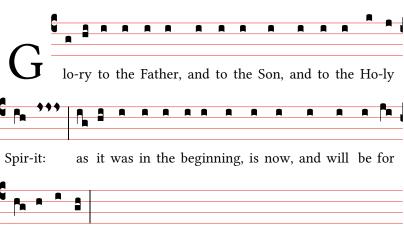
ev- er. A- men. Amen. A- men.

Tone II



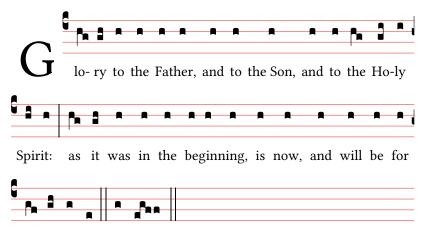
ev-er. A-men.

Tone III



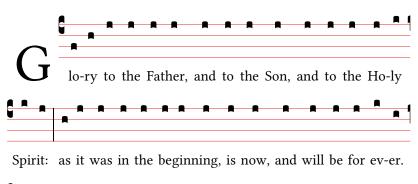
ev-er. Amen.

Tone IV



ev-er. Amen. Amen.

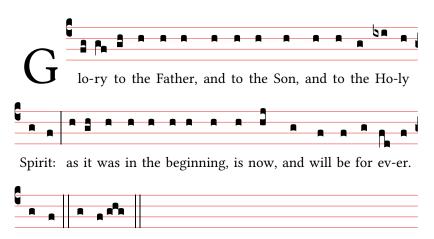
Tone V





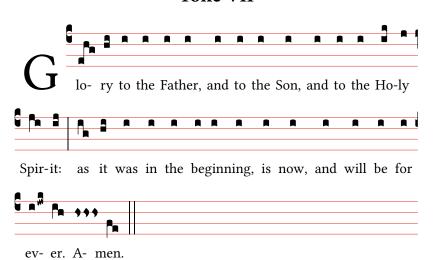
Amen. Amen.

Tone VI

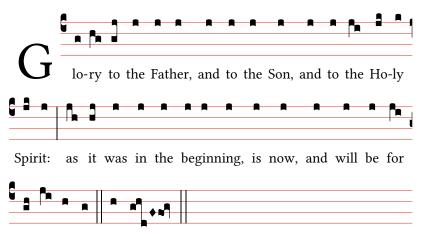


Amen. Amen.

Tone VII



Tone VIII



ev-er. Amen. Amen.

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