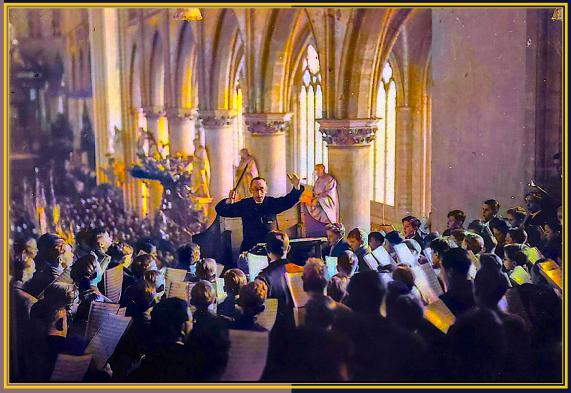
Msgr. Van Nuffel Conducting His Choir



SACRED MUSIC SYMPOSIUM 2022

Priestly Fraternity of Saint Peter



SACRED MUSIC SYMPOSIUM

20-24 June 2022

Musical Booklet for Participants

258 pages

Sponsored by Saint Vitus Parish

Priestly Fraternity of Saint Peter

Los Angeles, CA • WWW.FSSP.LA





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This booklet is dedicated to John Ostrowski, whose generous financial support made this conference possible.

16 May 2022

This is a teaching booklet, made for **Sacred Music Symposium 2022**. Many of our participants have never sung the Divine Office before; therefore, we have striven to make this booklet "user friendly." Indeed, some participants have never sung in Latin before—while others have not done so in a long time.

Anyone who wishes to sing the (Ordinary Form) "Liturgy of the Hours" should first become familiar with the traditional Divine Office, which serves as a model for the "Liturgy of the Hours." It's similar to learning how to paint: the first thing is to obtain classical training. Then—after the artist has mastered the basics—other styles (impressionism, avant-garde styles, minimalism, etc.) may be explored.

We encourage you (please) to send corrections: dom.mocquereau@gmail.com





Al-le-lú-ia.

ŷ. O God, ♣ come to my assistance;

R. O Lord, make haste to help me.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Alleluia.

sæ-cu-ló-rum. Amen.

OPENING HYMN FOR MONDAY

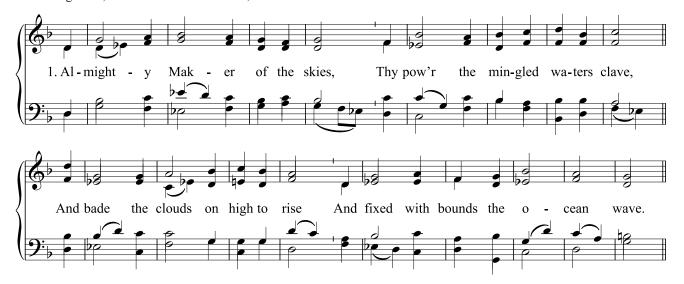
English translation of Imménse Caeli Cónditor

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #259 here: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

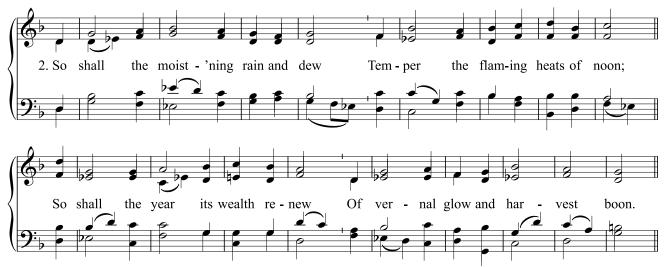
The melody is from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal • Used with permission.

TUNE: "Rogers Park" • 88 88 (LM)

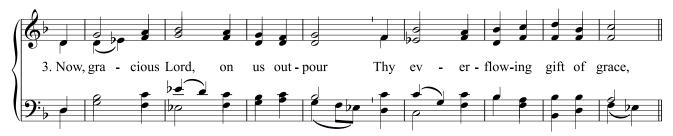
1. Mighty creator of the firmament, You divided the streams of water that, if left together, would cause confusion, and made the firmament the line of division.



2. You fixed a place for the waters of heaven and one for those of earth so that the burning heat, tempered by water, should not scorch the face of the earth.

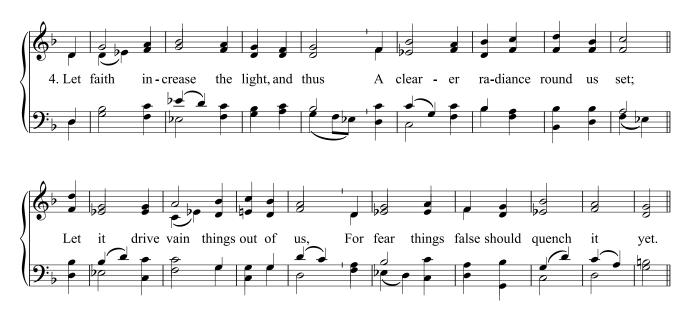


3. Pour into us now, most gracious God, a stream of never-failing grace that the wrong of past days may not be repeated and wear our virtue away.

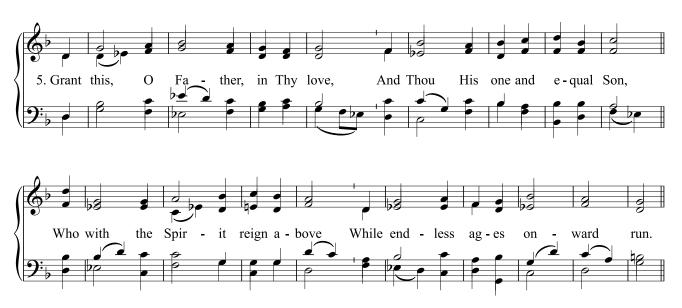




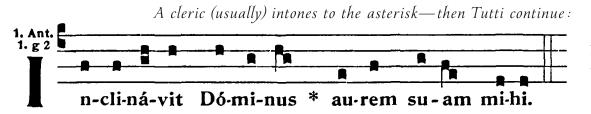
4. Let faith increase the light in our souls. O that faith would bring its radiant light. May faith trample under foot all vanity and let nothing that is false suppress our faith.



5. Grant this, O most gracious Father, and (Thou, Christ) the only equal to the Father With the Spirit Paraclete, ruling through every age.

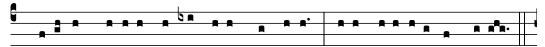






A. The Lord hath inclined His ear unto me.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1.



1. Di-lé-xi, quóni- am ex-áu-di- et **Dó**-minus * vocem ora-ti- *ó-nis* me-æ.

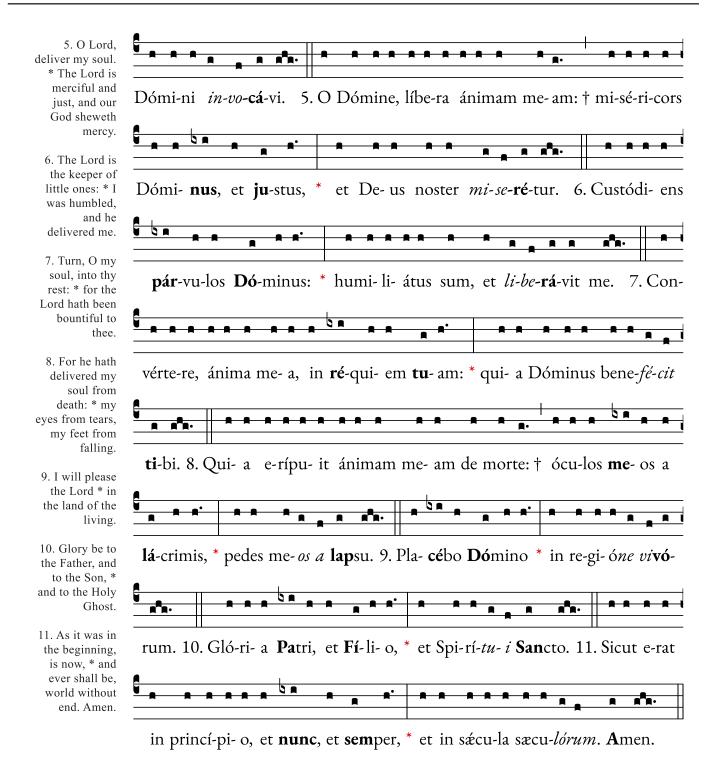
The women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



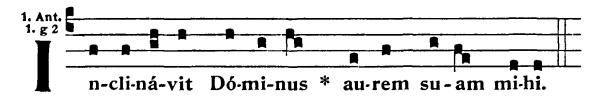
in-ve-né-runt me. 4. Tribu-la-ti- ónem et do- ló-rem in-vé-ni: * et nomen

When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is <u>interlinear</u>, but something like the following can also suffice:

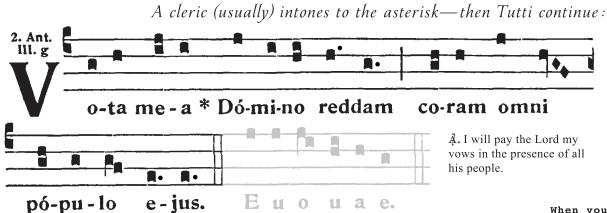
- 1. My heart is aflame, so graciously the Lord listens to my entreaty;
- 2. Because he hath inclined his ear unto me: * and in my days I will call upon him.
- 3. The sorrows of death have compassed me: * and the perils of hell have found me.
- 4. I met with trouble and sorrow: * and I called upon the name of the Lord.



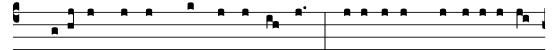
When the antiphon is repeated, no pause is made at the asterisk:



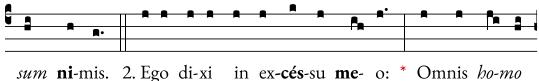




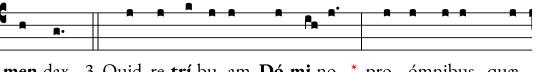
A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Crédi-di, propter quod lo-cú-tus sum: * ego autem humi-li- á-tus



sum ni-mis. 2. Ego di-xi in ex-ces-su me- o: Omnis 100-mo



men-dax. 3. Quid re-trí-bu- am Dó-mi-no, * pro ómnibus, quæ



retrí-bu- it mi-hi? 4. Cá-li-cem sa-lu-tá-ris ac-cí-pi- am: * et nomen

When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is interlinear, but something like the following can also suffice:

- I have believed,
 therefore have I spoken;
 but I have been
 humbled exceedingly.
- 2. I said in my excess: *
 Every man is a liar.
- 3. What shall I render to the Lord, * for all the things that he hath rendered to me?
- 4. I will take the chalice of salvation; * and I will call upon the name of the Lord.

5. I will pay my vows to the Lord before all his people: * precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

6. O Lord, for I am thy servant: * I am thy servant, and the son of thy handmaid.

7. Thou hast broken my bonds: * I will sacrifice to thee the sacrifice of praise, and I will call upon the name of the Lord.

8. I will pay my vows to the Lord in the sight of all his people: * in the courts of the house of the Lord, in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem.

9. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.

10. As it was in the beginning, is now,* and ever shall be, world without end.Amen.

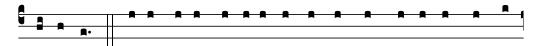




tu- us, et fí- li- us an-cíl-læ tu- æ. 7. Di-ru-pí-sti víncu-la me- a: †



ti-bi sacri-fi-cábo hó-sti- am lau-dis, * et nomen Dómi-ni in-



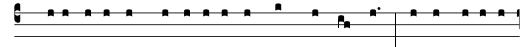
vo-cá-bo. 8. Vo-ta me- a Dómino reddam in conspéctu omnis pó-



-pu-li e- jus: * in átri- is domus Dómi-ni, in médi- o tu- i, Je-



-rú-sa-lem. 9. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o, * et Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto.



10. Sicut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc, et semper, * et in sécu-la

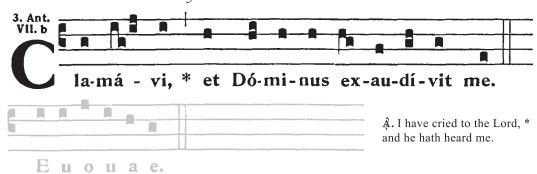


The antiphon is repeated.

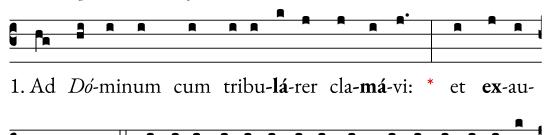
When the antiphon is repeated,
no pause is made at the asterisk.



A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



dí-vit me. 2. Dómine, lí-be-ra á-nimam meam a lá-bi-is



in- í-quis, * et a lin-gua do-ló-sa. 3. Quid detur ti-bi, aut



quid appo-ná-tur ti-bi * ad lin-guam do-ló-sam? 4. Sagíttæ

When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is interlinear, but something like the following can also suffice:

- 1. In my trouble I cried to the Lord: * and he heard me.
- 2. O Lord, deliver my soul from wicked lips, * and a deceitful tongue.
- 3. What shall be given to thee, or what shall be added to thee, * to a deceitful tongue?

- 4. The sharp arrows of the mighty, * with coals that lay waste.
 - 5. Woe is me, that my sojourning is prolonged! I have dwelt with the inhabitants of Cedar: * my soul hath been long a sojourner.
- 6. With them that hated peace I was peaceable: * when I spoke to them they fought against me without cause.
 - 7. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 8. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end.

 Amen.



po-tén-tis a-cú-tæ, * cum carbónibus de-so-la-tó-ri- is.



5. Heu mihi! qui-a in-co-látus meus pro-lon-gá-tus est: †



ha-bi-tá-vi cum ha-bi-tán-ti-bus Ce-dar: * multum ín-co-la



fu-it á-nima me-a. 6. Cum his, qui o-dérunt pacem,



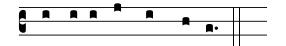
e-ram pa-cí-fi-cus: * cum loquébar il-lis, impu-gná-bant me



gra-tis. 7. Glóri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o, * et Spi-rí-tu-i San-cto.



8. Sicut e-rat in princí-pi-o, et nunc, et semper, * et in sécu-



la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

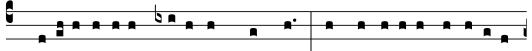
The antiphon is repeated. When the antiphon is repeated, no pause is made at the asterisk.



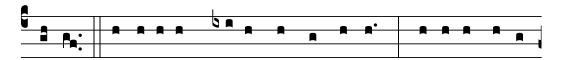
A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Levávi óculos me-os in mon-tes, * unde véni- et auxí-li-um



mi-hi. 2. Auxí-li- um me- um a Dó-mi-no, * qui fe-cit cæ-lum



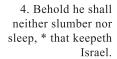
et ter-ram. 3. Non det in com-mo-ti- ó-nem pe-dem tu-



um: * neque dor-mí-tet qui cu-stó-dit te. 4. Ecce, non

When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is interlinear, but something like the following can also suffice:

- 1. I have lifted up my eyes to the mountains, * from whence help shall come to me.
- 2. My help is from the Lord, * who made heaven and earth.
- 3. May he not suffer thy foot to be moved: * neither let him slumber that keepeth thee.

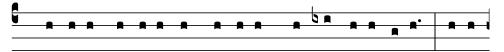


- 5. The Lord is thy keeper, the Lord is thy protection * upon thy right hand.
- 6. The sun shall not burn thee by day:* nor the moon by night.
- 7. The Lord keepeth thee from all evil: * may the Lord keep thy soul.
- 8. May the Lord keep thy coming in and thy going out; * from henceforth now and for ever.
 - 9. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
 - 10. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end.

 Amen.



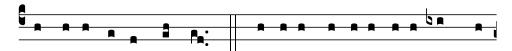
dormi-tábit **ne**-que **dór**-mi- et, * qui cu-stó-dit **Is**-ra- ël.



5. Dóminus custódit te, Dóminus pro- **té**-cti- o **tu**- a, * super



manum déx-te-ram tu- am. 6. Per di- em sol non u-ret te: *



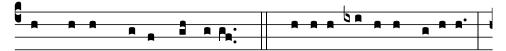
neque lu-na per no-ctem. 7. Dóminus custódit te ab o-mni



ma-lo: * custódi- at ánimam tu- am Dóminus. 8. Dóminus



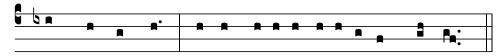
cu-stódi- at intró- i-tum tu-um, et é-xi-tum tu-um: * ex hoc



nunc, et us-que in sáe-culum. 9. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o, *



et Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto. 10. Sicut e-rat in princípi- o, et



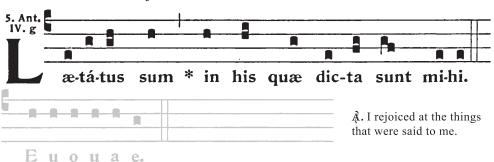
nunc, et semper, * et in sécu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

The antiphon is repeated, with no pause made at the asterisk.



The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



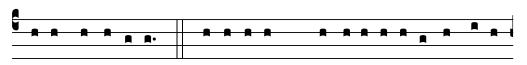
A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Læ-tá-tus sum in his, quæ di-cta sunt mi-hi: * In domum



Dómi-ni í-bimus. 2. Stantes e-rant pe-des no-stri, * in átri- is



tu- is, Je-rú-sa-lem. 3. Je-rú-sa-lem, quæ ædi- fi-cá-tur ut cí-vi-



tas: * cu-jus parti-cipá-ti- o e-jus in id-íp-sum. 4. Illuc enim



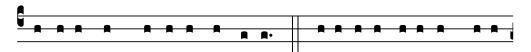
ascendé-runt tribus, *tri-bus* **Dó**-mi-ni: * testimóni- um Isra- ël ad

When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is interlinear, but something like the following can also suffice:

- 1. I rejoiced at the things that were said to me: * We shall go into the house of the Lord.
- 2. Our feet were standing * in thy courts, O Jerusalem.
- 3. Jerusalem, which is built as a city, * which is compact together.
- 4. For thither did the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord: * the testimony of Israel, to praise the name of the Lord.

- 5. Because their seats have sat in judgment,
 * seats upon the house of David.
- 6. Pray ye for the things that are for the peace of Jerusalem: * and abundance for them that love thee.
 - 7. Let peace be in thy strength: * and abundance in thy towers.
- 8. For the sake of my brethren, and of my neighbors, * I spoke peace of thee.
- 9. Because of the house of the Lord our God, * I have sought good things for thee.
 - 10. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
 - 11. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end.

 Amen.



confi-téndum nómi-ni **Dó**-mi-ni. 5. Qui- a il-lic sedé-runt sedes



in ju-dí-ci- o, * sedes super domum Da-vid. 6. Rogá-te quæ ad



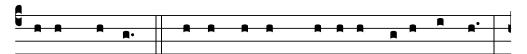
pa-cem sunt Je-rú-sa-lem: * et abundánti- a di-li-géntibus te:



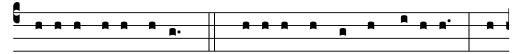
7. Fi- at pax in vir-tú-te tu- a: * et abundánti- a in túrribus



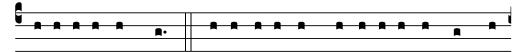
tu- is. 8. Propter fratres me- os, et pró-xi-mos me- os, * loquébar



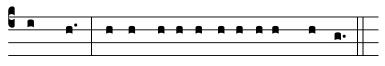
pa-cem **de** te: 9. Propter domum Dómi-ni, *De- i* **no**-stri,



quæ-sí-vi bona ti-bi. 10. Gló-ri- a Pa-tri, et Fí-li- o, * et



Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto. 11. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc, et



sem-per, * et in sécu-la sæcu-lórum. Amen.

The antiphon is repeated, with no pause made at the asterisk.

Capitulum 2 Cor. 1, 3-4

Benedíctus Deus, et Pater Dómini nostri Jesu Christi, Pater misericordiárum, et Deus totíus consolatiónis, qui consolatur nos in omni tribulatióne nostra.

Little Chapter

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation.

Response by Tutti: R. Déo gráti-as.

VESPERS HYMN FOR MONDAY • Imménse Caeli Cónditor

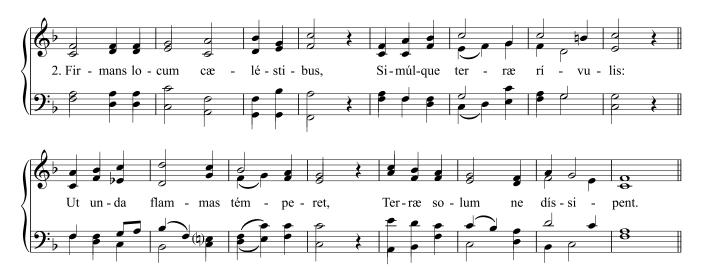
Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #790 or #220 or #266: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/ The melody is from *The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal* • Used with permission. TUNE: "Song 34" • 88 88 (LM)

1. Mighty creator of the firmament, You divided the streams of water that, if left together, would cause confusion, and made the firmament the line of division.

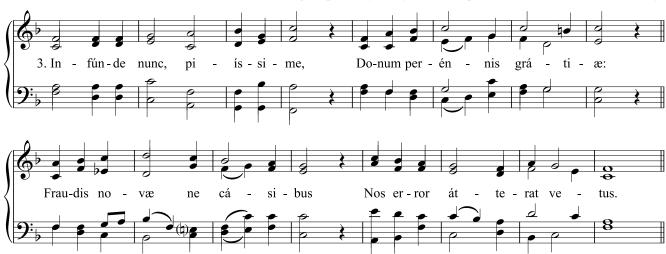




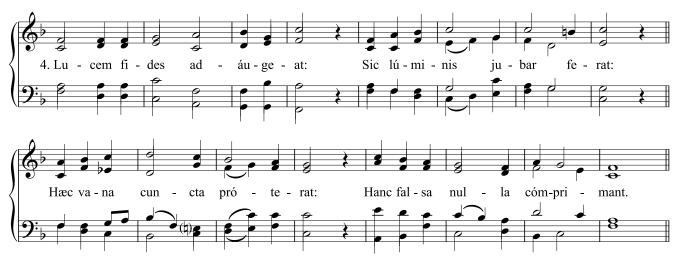
2. You fixed a place for the waters of heaven and one for those of earth so that the burning heat, tempered by water, should not scorch the face of the earth.



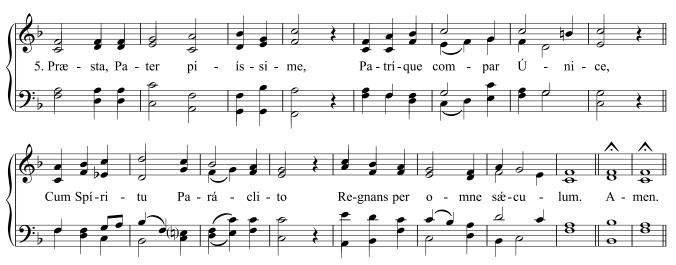
3. Pour into us now, most gracious God, a stream of never-failing grace that the wrong of past days may not be repeated and wear our virtue away.



4. Let faith increase the light in our souls. O that faith would bring its radiant light. May faith trample under foot all vanity and let nothing that is false suppress our faith.



5. Grant this, O most gracious Father, and (Thou, Christ) the only equal to the Father With the Spirit Paraclete, ruling through every age.





🔖 Di-ri-gá-tur, Dómine, orá-ti- o me- a.



R. Sicut incénsum in conspéctu tu-o.

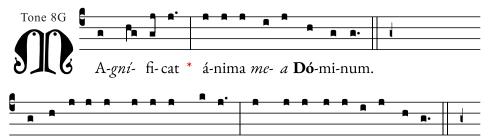


The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

OUR LADY'S OWN HYMN (Lk 1:46-55)



When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is interlinear, but something like the following can also suffice:



MAGNIFICAT

(Luke 1:46) My soul ♣ * doth magnify the Lord.

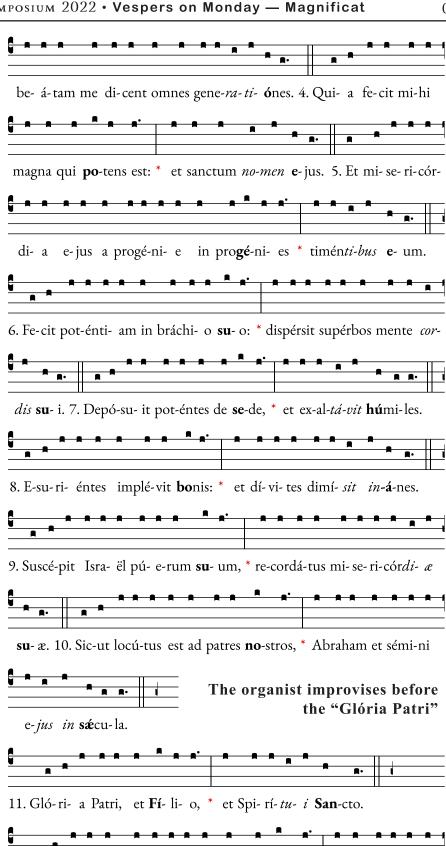
- 2. And my spirit hath rejoiced * in God my Saviour.
- 3. Because he hath regarded the humility of his handmaid; * for behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.

2. Et exsultá-vit spí- ri- tus **me**- us * in De- o sa-lu-*tá-ri* **me**- o.



3. Qui- a respé-xit humi- li-tá-tem ancíllæ su-æ: * ecce e-nim ex hoc

- 4. Because he that is mighty, hath done great things to me; * and holy is his name.
- 5. And his mercy is from generation unto generations, * to them that fear him.
- 6. He hath shown might in his arm: * he hath scattered the proud in the conceit of their heart.
- 7. He hath put down the mighty from their seat, * and hath exalted the humble.
- 8. He hath filled the hungry with good things; * and the rich he hath sent empty away.
- 9. He hath received Israel his servant, * being mindful of his mercy:
- 10. As he spoke to our fathers, * to Abraham and to his seed for ever.
- 11. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 12. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



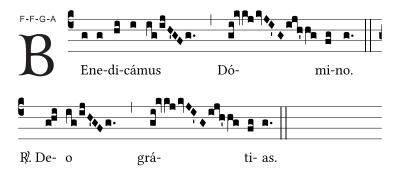
12. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc, et semper, * et in sécu-la sæ-



The antiphon is repeated by Tutti.

cu-ló-rum. Amen.

If the officiant be a priest, he sings "Dóminus vobíscum," to which all respond "Et cum spíritu tuo." (Otherwise: "Dómine, exáudi oratiónem meam" to which all respond: "Et clamor meus ad te véniat."). The closing prayer is then sung, to which all reply: "Amen." The greeting is then repeated, and then:



- y. Fidélium ánimæ per misericórdiam Dei requiéscant in pace.
- R. Amen.

CLOSING HYMN FOR MONDAY

"Hail Redeemer, King Divine" by Fr. Patrick Brennan, Redemptorist

Page 755 from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal • Used with permission.

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #868 or #697: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

TUNE: "Paschal Lamb" • 77 77 D

Below, several verses have been omitted, but the Brébeuf Hymnal contains all the verses.





PROCESSIONAL HYMN FOR TUESDAY

Who doth a -

dorn

English translation of Adesto Pater Domine — Translation: Alan Gordon McDougall

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #790 or #220 or #266: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/
The setting is from *The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal* • Used with permission.



our hum - ble race

With sev'n - fold mys

tic gifts of

grace.

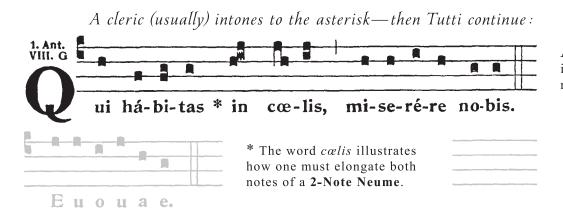


The Officiant intones, and Tutti join and finish:

This must not be sung too slowly; it should not be allowed to "drag."







A. Thou who dwellest in heaven, have mercy on us.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



2. Ecce sic-ut ócu-li ser-vó-rum, * in má-ni-bus domi-nó-rum



su- ó-rum. 3. Sic-ut ócu- li ancíl-læ in má-ni-bus dóminæ

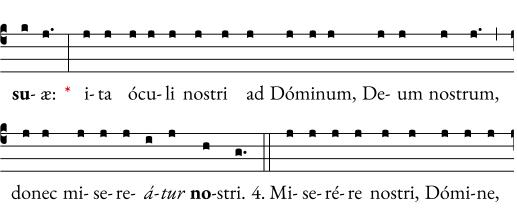
When you prepare
Vespers for your
parish, it's good
to provide some
sort of English
translation.
The best is
interlinear, but
something like the
following can also
suffice:

- 1. To thee have I lifted up my eyes, * who dwellest in heaven.
- 2. Behold as the eyes of servants * are on the hands of their masters,

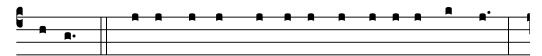
- 3. As the eyes of the handmaid are on the hands of her mistress:

 * so are our eyes unto the Lord our God, until he have mercy on us.
- Have mercy on us,
 Lord, have mercy on us: * for we are greatly filled with contempt.
- 5. For our soul is greatly filled: * we are a reproach to the rich, and contempt to the proud.
- 6. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
 - 7. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end.

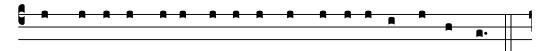
 Amen.



mi-se-ré-re no-stri: * qui- a multum replé-ti sumus de-spe-cti-



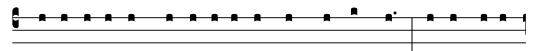
ó-ne: 5. Qui- a mul-tum re-plé- ta est á-nima **no**-stra:



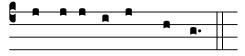
oppróbri- um abundánti-bus, et despécti- o su-pér-bis.



6. Gló-ri- a Patri, et **Fí**- li- o, * et Spi- rí- tu- i **San**-cto.



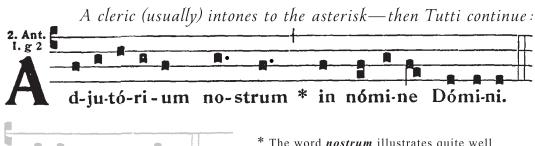
7. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc, et semper, * et in sécu-



The antiphon is repeated, but no pause made at the asterisk.

la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.



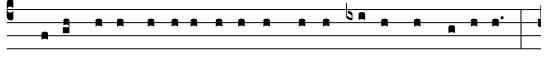


A. Our help is in the name of the Lord.



* The word *nostrum* illustrates quite well the perennial problem of the "Germanic Trochee" vs. the "French Trochee."

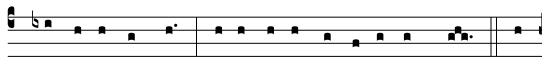
A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Ni- si qui- a Dóminus e-rat in no-bis, di-cat nunc Isra- ël: *



ni- si qui- a Dóminus e-rat in no-bis, 2. Cum exsúrge- rent



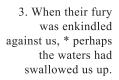
hó-mi-nes **in** nos, * forte vi-vos de-glu-tís-sent nos: 3. Cum



i-rasce-ré-tur fu-ror e- **ó**-rum **in** nos, * fór-si-tan aqua ab-sor-

When you prepare
Vespers for your
parish, it's good
to provide some
sort of English
translation.
The best is
interlinear, but
something like the
following can also
suffice:

- 1. If it had not been that the Lord was with us, let Israel now say: * If it had not been that the Lord was with us,
- 2. When men rose up against us, * perhaps they had swallowed us up alive.

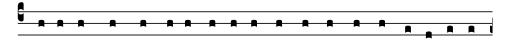


- 4. Our soul hath passed through a torrent: * perhaps our soul had passed through a water insupportable.
- 5. Blessed be the Lord, * who hath not given us to be a prey to their teeth.
- 6. Our soul hath been delivered as a sparrow * out of the snare of the fowlers.
- 7. The snare is broken, * and we are delivered.
- 8. Our help is in the name of the Lord, * who made heaven and earth.
 - 9. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 10. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end.

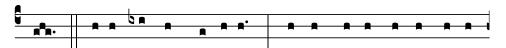
 Amen.



bu- **is-**set nos. 4. Torréntem per-trans-í- vit **á**-nima **no**-stra:



fórsi- tan per-trans-ísset á-nima nostra aquam in-to-le-rá-bi-



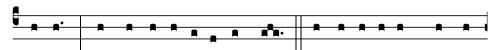
lem. 5. Bene- dí-ctus Dóminus * qui non de-dit nos, in capti-



ónem dénti-bus e- ó-rum. 6. Anima nostra sic-ut pas-ser e-ré-



-pta est * de láque- o ve-nán-ti- um. 7. Lá-que- us con-trí-



tus est, * et nos li-be-rá-ti su-mus. 8. Adju-tó-ri- um nostrum



in **nó**-mi-ne **Dó**-mi-ni, * qui fe-cit cæ-lum et ter-ram.



9. Gló-ri- a **Pa**tri, et **Fí**- li- o, * et Spi-rí-*tu- i* **San**-cto.

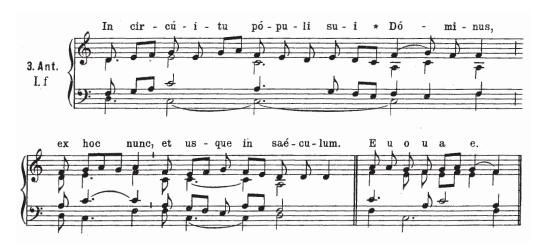


10. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et **nunc**, et **sem**per, * et in

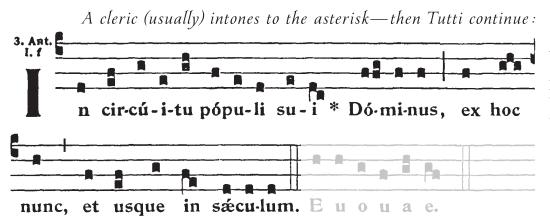


The antiphon is repeated.

sécu-la secu-ló-rum. A-men.



The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

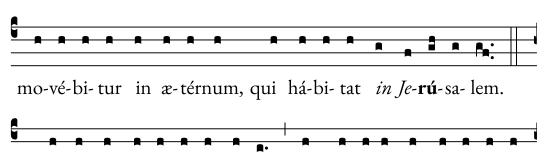


A. The Lord standeth round his people from this time forth and for evermore.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Qui confídunt in Dómi-no, sic-ut mons Si- on: * non com-

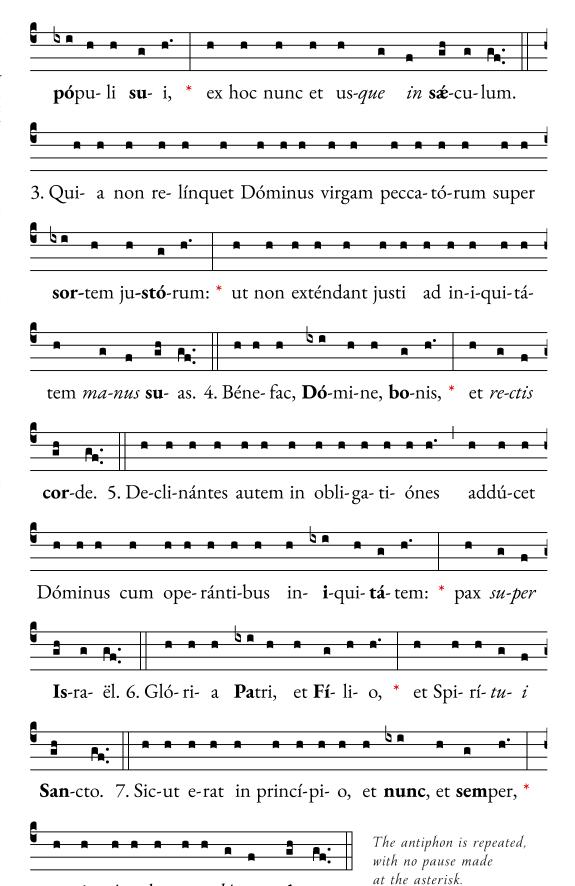


2. Montes in circú- i- tu e- jus: † et Dóminus in circú- i- tu

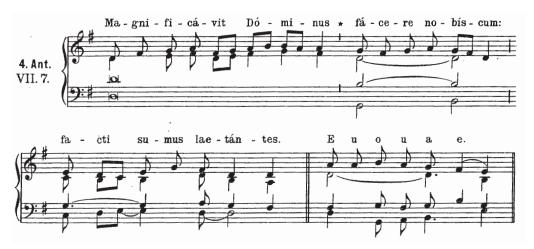
When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation.
The best is interlinear, but something like the following can also suffice:

- 1. They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Sion: * he shall not be moved for ever that dwelleth in Jerusalem.
- 2. Mountains are round about it: * so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth now and for ever.

- 3. For the Lord will not leave the rod of sinners upon the lot of the just: * that the just may not stretch forth their hands to iniquity.
- 4. Do good, O
 Lord, to those
 that are good, *
 and to the upright
 of heart.
- 5. But such as turn aside into bonds, the Lord shall lead out with the workers of iniquity: * peace upon Israel.
- 6. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 7. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



in sæcu- la sæcu- ló-rum. Amen.



The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we rejoice.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. In con-verténdo Dóminus capti-vi-tá-tem Si- on: * facti sumus sic-



ut con-so-lá-ti: 2. Tunc replé-tum est gáu-di- o os no-strum: *



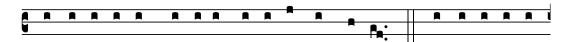
et lingua nostra exsul-ta-ti-óne. 3. Tunc di-cent inter Gentes: *

When you prepare
Vespers for your
parish, it's good
to provide some
sort of English
translation.
The best is
interlinear, but
something like the
following can also
suffice:

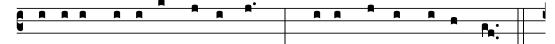
- 1. When the Lord brought back the captivity of Sion, * we became like men comforted.
- 2. Then was our mouth filled with gladness; * and our tongue with joy.



- 4. The Lord hath done great things for us: * we are become joyful.
- 5. Turn again our captivity, O Lord, * as a stream in the south.
- 6. They that sow in tears * shall reap in joy.
- 7. Going they went and wept, * casting their seeds.
- 8. But coming they shall come with joyfulness, * carrying their sheaves.
- 9. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 10. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



Magni- fi- cá-vit Dóminus fá-ce-re cum e- is. 4. Magni- fi- cá-vit



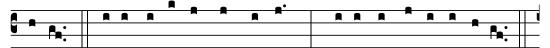
Dóminus fá-ce-re no-bís-cum: * facti sumus læ-tán-tes.



5. Convérte, Dómi-ne, capti-vi-tá-tem no-stram, * sic-ut torrens



in au-stro. 6. Qui sémi-nant in lá-crimis, * in exsulta-ti- ó-ne



me-tent. 7. E-úntes i-bant et fle-bant, * mitténtes sémi-na su-a.



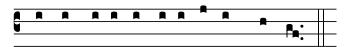
8. Ve-ni- éntes autem vé-ni- ent cum exsul-ta-ti- ó-ne, * portántes



ma-ní-pu-los su- os. 9. Gló-ri- a Pa-tri, et Fí- li- o, * et Spi-rí-tu-

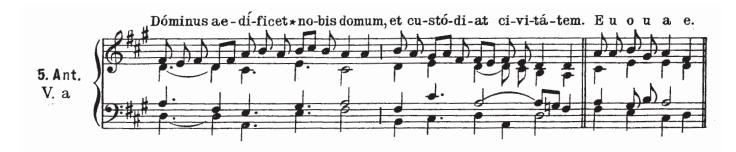


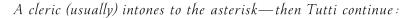
i San-cto. 10. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc, et semper, *

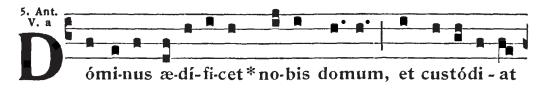


The antiphon is repeated.

et in sæcu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.







A. The Lord builds the house and keeps the city.



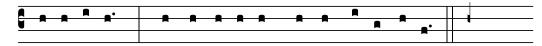
A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Ni- si Dóminus ædi- fi-cá-ve-rit do-mum, * in vanum labo-ra-vé-



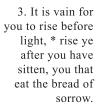
runt qui æ-dí- fi- cant e- am. 2. Ni- si Dóminus custodí- e- rit



ci-vi-tá-tem, * frustra ví-gi- lat qui cu-stó-dit e- am.

When you prepare
Vespers for your
parish, it's good
to provide some
sort of English
translation.
The best is
interlinear, but
something like the
following can also
suffice:

- 1. Unless the Lord build the house, * they labour in vain that build it.
- 2. Unless the Lord keep the city, * he watcheth in vain that keepeth it.



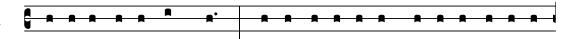
- 4. When he shall give sleep to his beloved, * behold the inheritance of the Lord are children: the reward, the fruit of the womb.
 - 5. As arrows in the hand of the mighty, * so the children of them that have been shaken.
- 6. Blessed is the man that hath filled the desire with them; * he shall not be confounded when he shall speak to his enemies in the gate.
- 7. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 8. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



3. Vanum est vo-bis ante lu-cem súr-ge-re: * súrgi- te postquam



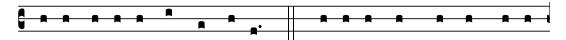
sedé-ri- tis, qui mandu-cá- tis **pa**-nem do-**ló**-ris. 4. Cum déde- rit



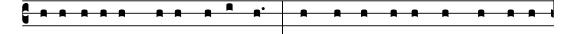
di-léctis su- is so-mnum: * ecce he-ré-di-tas Dómi-ni fí-li- i:



merces, fru-ctus ventris. 5. Sic-ut sa-gít-tæ in manu po-tén-tis: '



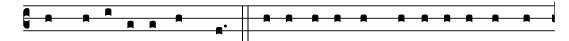
i- ta fí- li- i **ex**-cus-**só**-rum. 6. Be- á-tus vir qui implé-vit



de-si-dé-ri- um su-um ex i-psis: * non confundé-tur cum loqué-tur



in-imí-cis su- is in por-ta. 7. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí- li- o,



et Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto. 8. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc,



et **sem**-per, * et in sæ-cu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

The antiphon is repeated, with no pause made at the asterisk.

Officiant sings the Chapter:

Ecclesiasticus 31:8-9

BÉATUS vir, qui invéntus est sine má-cula: † et qui post aurum non ábiit, nec sperávit in pecúnia et the-sáu-ris. * Quis est hic, et laudábimus eum? fecit enim mirabília in vita su-a.

Sirach 31:8-9

Blessed is the rich man that is found without blemish: and that hath not gone after gold, nor put his trust in money nor in treasures. Who is he, and we will praise him? for he hath done wonderful things in his life.

R. Thanks be to God.



R. Déo gráti-as.

23 March 1955

- c) De quibusdam partibus in officio
- 5. Hymni proprii quorundam sanctorum certis Horis assignati non transferuntur. In hymno *Iste confessor* numquam mutatur tertius versus, qui erit semper : *Meruit supremos laudis honores*.

Father Joseph Connelly served as Dean of Music and Professor of Plainchant at Saint Mary's Seminary in New Oscott (Birmingham) from 1934-1956. His book, *Hymns Of The Roman Liturgy*, bears a 10 December 1954 Imprimature from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster. Father Connelly wrote:

"The *Iste Confessor* loses much of its force when applied to bishops who were not, as was St Martin, famous as wonder-workers, just as it loses much when used for saints who were not bishops and perhaps not even priests. The breviary seems deficient in the offices of Confessors."

Here's the text that is always to be used:

Iste conféssor Dómini, coléntes | Quem pie laudant pópuli per orbem, Hac die lætus **méruit suprémos** | **Laudis honóres.**

But in the olden days, if the feast day were the day of the saint's death, it was:

Iste conféssor Dómini, coléntes | Quem pie laudant pópuli per orbem, Hac die lætus **méruit beátas** | **Scándere sedes.**

In other words, in the olden days (prior to 1954), there were two versions—and it was necessary to know on what day the saint died. For example:

The Confessor of Christ, from shore to shore Worshipp'd with solemn rite;
This day with merits full, his labours o'er,
Went to his seat in light.

[If it be not the day of his death.]

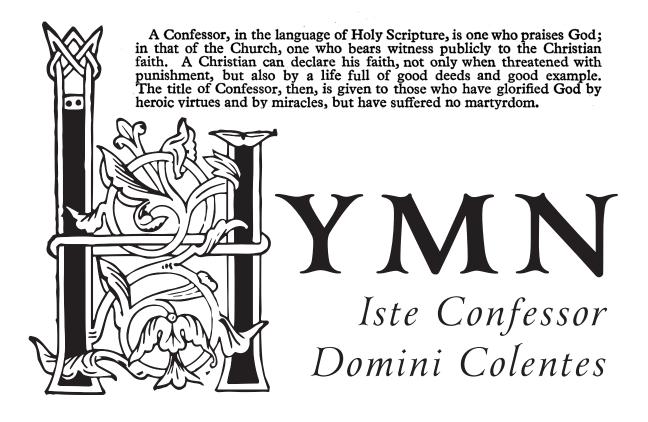
This day receives those honours which are his, High in the realms of light. I This day, most devoutly, throughout the whole world,

All peoples sweet hymns to this Confessor raise,

This day the glad Saint erst ascended on high By the Heavenly ways.

Or if not on his Anniversary.

This day the glad Saint hath deservedly won
Great honour and praise.



Literal English Translation: Fr. Joseph Connelly's Hymns of the Roman Liturgy (1954 Imprimatur from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham) p. 150.

Harmonies from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal.

CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN

1. This confessor of the Lord, honored and lovingly praised by the peoples of the world, on this day merited to receive with joy the highest honor and praise.





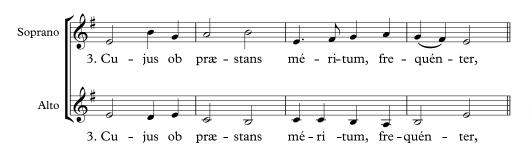
Hac di - e læ - tus mé - ru-it su - pré - mos Lau - dis ho - nó - res.



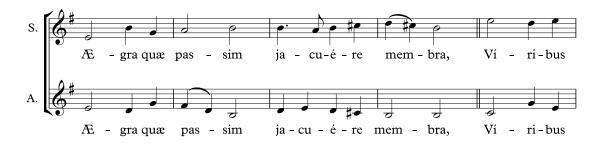


2. He was holy, discreet, humble and chaste; and, as long as the breath of life was in him, he led a mortified and blameless life.





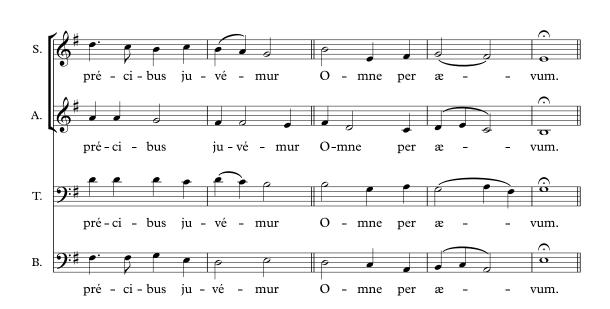
3. Because of his outstanding holiness many sick persons from different places were freed of the malady that afflicted them and restored to health.





4. For this reason, we as a choir sing his praise and celebrate his renowned victories so that he may help us now and always by his prayers.





ce - le-brés - que pal - mas,

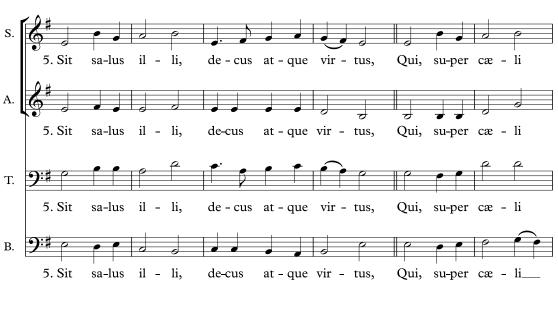
Ut

pi - is

e

jus

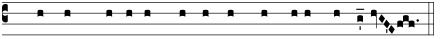
lau - dem_



5. Salvation, glory and power be to Him that sits in dazzling splendor on the heavenly throne and guides creation on its ordered course, God, three and one.



v. The Lord guided the just in right paths.



Vs. Justum dedúxit Dómi-nus per vi-as rectas.

R. And showed him the kingdom of God.



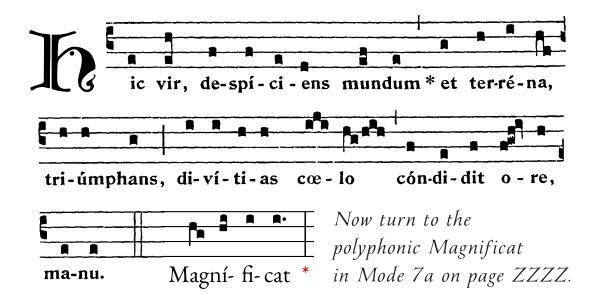
R. Et osténdit illi regnum De-i.



OUR LADY'S OWN HYMN (Lk 1:46-55)

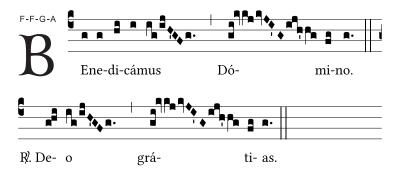
A. Lo, a servant of God who esteemed but little things earthly. And by word and work laid him up treasure in heaven.





After the Magnificat, you must remember to turn back to this page, since the Antiphon is repeated.

If the officiant be a priest, he sings "Dóminus vobíscum," to which all respond "Et cum spíritu tuo." (Otherwise: "Dómine, exáudi oratiónem meam" to which all respond: "Et clamor meus ad te véniat."). The closing prayer is then sung, to which all reply: "Amen." The greeting is then repeated, and then:



- y. Fidélium ánimæ per misericórdiam Dei requiéscant in pace.
- R. Amen.

RECESSIONAL HYMN FOR TUESDAY

Victis Sibi Cognomina ("Conquering kings their titles take")

Page 558 from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal • Used with permission.

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #868 or #697: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

TUNE: "Paschal Lamb" • 77 77 D

Below, several verses have been omitted, but the Brébeuf Hymnal contains all the verses.





PROCESSIONAL HYMN FOR WEDNESDAY

English translation of Jesu Nostra Redemptio ("Redeemer of our fallen state")

Translation: Fr. John Fitzpatrick, Oblate of Mary

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #259 here: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

The melody is from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal • Used with permission.

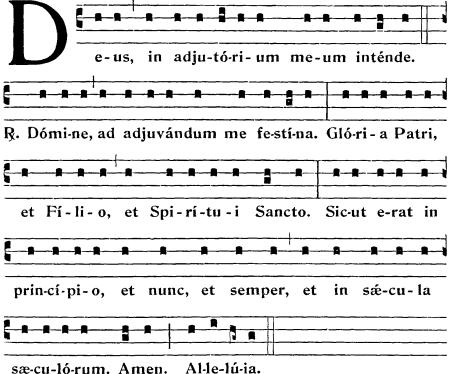
TUNE: "Rogers Park" • 88 88 (LM)





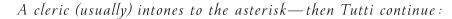
The Officiant intones, and Tutti join and finish:

> This must not be sung too slowly; it should not be allowed to "drag."





The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.





A. Blessed are all they that fear the Lord.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



1. Be- á-ti omnes, qui timent **Dó**-mi-num, * qui ámbu-lant in



vi- is e-jus. 2. Labó-res má-nu- um tu- á-rum qui- a mandu-cá-

4	 * * *	-	 A A	A A 1
	A -			

bis: * be- á-tus es, et bene ti-bi e-rit. 3. Uxor tu- a sic-ut vi-tis

Psalm 127

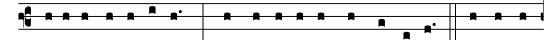
- 1. Blessed are all they that fear the Lord: * that walk in his ways.
- 2. For thou shalt eat the labours of thy hands: * blessed art thou, and it shall be well with thee.
- 3. Thy wife as a fruitful vine, * on the sides of thy house.



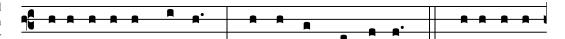
- 5. Behold, thus shall the man be blessed * that feareth the Lord.
- 6. May the Lord bless thee out of Sion: * and mayst thou see the good things of Jerusalem all the days of thy life.
- 7. And mayst thou see thy children's children, * peace upon Israel.
- 8. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 9. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



a-bún-dans: * in la-té-ribus do-mus tu-æ. 4. Fí-li- i tu- i sic-ut



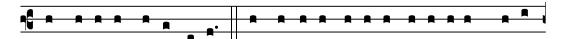
novéllæ o-li-vá-rum: * in circú- i-tu men-sæ tu-æ. 5. Ecce sic



bene-di-cé-tur homo, * qui ti-met Dó-mi-num. 6. Bene-dí-cat



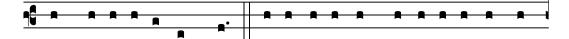
ti-bi Dóminus ex Si- on: * et ví-de- as bona Je-rú-sa-lem ómni-



bus di- ébus vi-tæ tu-æ. 7. Et ví-de- as fí-li- os fi-li- órum tu-ó-



rum: * pa-cem su-per Is-ra- ël. 8. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí- li- o, *



et Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto. 9. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc,



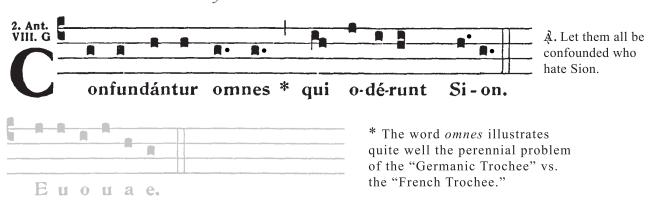
et sem-per, * et in sécu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

The antiphon is repeated.

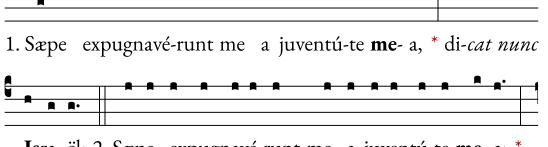


The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



When you prepare Vespers for your parish, it's good to provide some sort of English translation. The best is <u>interlinear</u>, but something like the following can also suffice:

Isra- ël: 2. Sæpe expugnavé-runt me a juventú-te me- a: *



1.Often have they fought against me from my youth, * let Israel now say.

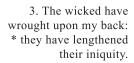
ét-enim non potu-é-runt mi-hi. 3. Supra dorsum me- um

2. Often have they fought against me from my youth: * but they could not prevail over me.



fabri-cavé-runt pecca-tó-res: * pro-longavé-runt in-iqui-tá-tem

is repeated.



- 4. The Lord who is just will cut the necks of sinners: * let them all be confounded and turned back that hate Sion.
- 5. Let them be as grass upon the tops of houses: * which withereth before it be plucked up:
- 6. Wherewith the mower filleth not his hand: * nor he that gathereth sheaves his bosom.
- 7. And they that passed by have not said: The blessing of the Lord be upon you: * we have blessed you in the name of the Lord.
- 8. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 9. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



et in sécu-la sæcu-ló-rum. A-men.



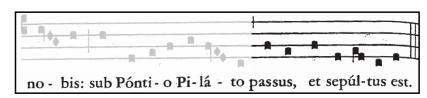
The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



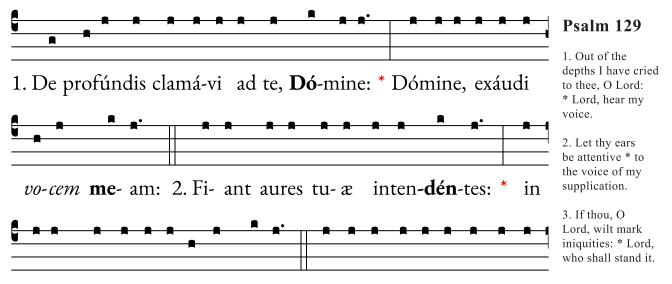


The "dies irae" theme may be (perhaps) the model for the antiphon above; *De profundis* [Psalm 129: *Out of the depths I have cried* to *Thee, O Lord...*] That same theme may have been chosen intentionally for Credo IV (passus et sepúltus est):



A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2;

the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



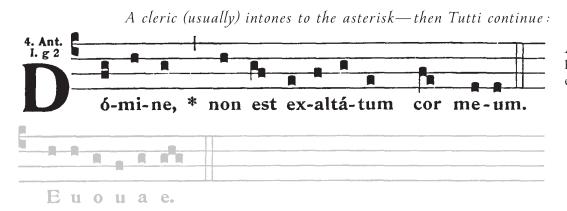
vocem depre-ca-ti- ó-nis me- æ. 3. Si in-iqui-tá-tes observá-

- 4. For with thee there is merciful forgiveness: * and by reason of thy law, I have waited for thee, O Lord.
- 5. My soul hath relied on his word:
 * my soul hath hoped in the Lord.
- 6. From the morning watch even until night, * let Israel hope in the Lord.
- 7. Because with the Lord there is mercy: * and with him plentiful redemption.
 - 8. And he shall redeem Israel* from all his iniquities.
- 9. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 10. As it was in the beginning, is now,* and ever shall be, world without end.Amen.



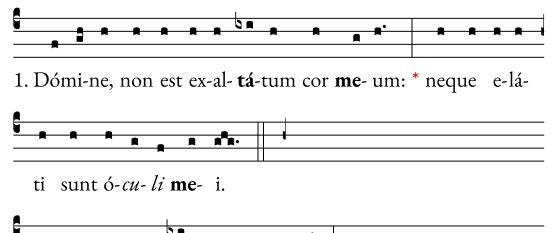


The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.



A. O Lord my heart is not exalted.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.

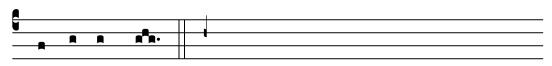


Psalm 130

- 1. O Lord, my heart is not exalted: nor are my eyes lofty.
- 2. Neither have I walked in great matters, * nor in wonderful things above me.



2. Neque ambu- lá-vi in ma-gnis: * neque in mi-ra-bí-li-



bus su-per me.

3. If I was not humbly minded, * but exalted my soul:

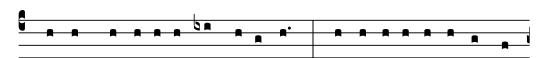
4. As a child that is weaned is towards his mother, * so reward in my soul.

5. Let Israel hope in the Lord, * from henceforth now and for ever.

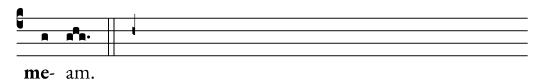
6. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.

7. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end.

Amen.



3. Si non humí-li-ter **sen**-ti- **é**-bam: * sed ex-altá-vi á-ni-mam





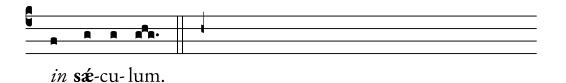
4. Sic-ut abla-ctá-tus est super ma-tre su- a: * i-ta retri-bú-



ti- o in á-nima me- a.

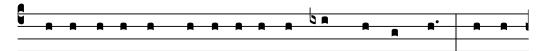


5. Spe-ret Isra- ël in Dó-mi-no: * ex hoc nunc et us-que





6. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o, * et Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto.



7. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et **nunc**, et **sem**per, * et in



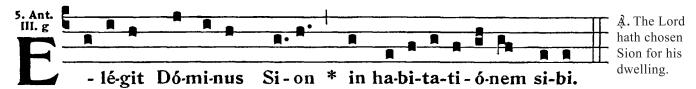
The antiphon is repeated.

sácu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

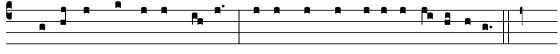


The accompaniment above is not very good; but it can be used for starting pitches.

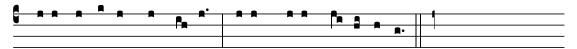
A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



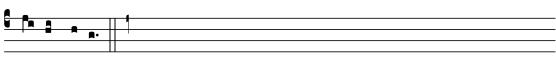
1. Meménto, **Dó**-mi-ne, **Da**- vid, * et omnis man-su- e-tú-*di- nis* e-jus:



2. Sicut ju**-rá**-vit **Dó-mi**-no, * votum vovit *De- o* **Ja**-cob:



3. Si intro- í- ero in tabernáculum **do**-mus **me**- æ, * si ascéndero in lectum



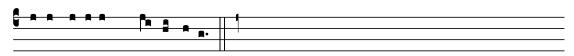
stra- ti me- i:



4. Si dédero somnum **ó**-cu-lis **me**- is, * et pálpebris me- is dormi-*ta-ti-* **ó**nem:



5. Et réqui- em tempó-ribus me- is: donec invéni- am lo-cum Dó-mi-no,



tabernáculum *De- o* **Ja**cob.

Psalm 131

- 1. Lord, remember David, * and all his meekness.
- 2. How he swore to the Lord, * he vowed a vow to the God of Jacob:
- 3. If I shall enter into the tabernacle of my house: * if I shall go up into the bed wherein I lie:
- 4. If I shall give sleep to my eyes,
 * or slumber to my eyelids,
- 5. Or rest to my temples: until I find out a place for the Lord, * a tabernacle for the God of Jacob.



- 7. We will go into his tabernacle: * we will adore in the place where his feet stood.
- 8. Arise, O Lord, into thy resting place: * thou and the ark, which thou hast sanctified.
- 9. Let thy priests be clothed with justice: * and let thy saints rejoice.
- 10. For thy servant David's sake, * turn not away the face of thy anointed.
- 11. The Lord hath sworn truth to David, and he will not make it void: * of the fruit of thy womb I will set upon thy throne.
- 12. If thy children
 will keep my
 covenant, *
 and these my
 testimonies which
 I shall teach them:



6. Ecce audí-vimus **e**- am in **E-phra**- ta: * invénimus e- am in *cam-pis* **sil**-væ.



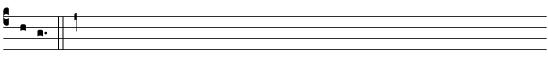
7. Intro- íbimus in taber**ná**culum **e**- jus: * ad-o-rá-bimus in loco, ubi



ste-térunt pe-des e-jus.



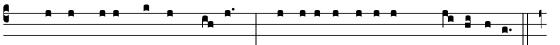
8. Surge, Dómine, in **ré**-qui- em **tu**- am, * tu et arca sancti-fi-ca-ti- *ó-nis*



tu-æ.



9. Sacerdó-tes tu- i indu-án-tur ju-stí-ti- am: * et sancti tu- i ex-súl-tent.



10. Propter David, servum tu- um: * non avértas fá-ci- em Chris-ti tu- i.



11. Jurávit Dóminus David ve-ri-tá-tem, et non fru-strá-bi-tur e- am: * de



fructu ventris tu- i ponam super se-dem tu- am.



12. Si custodí- e-rint fí-li- i tu- i testa-mén-tum me- um: * et testimóni- a me-



a hæc, quæ do-cé- bo e- os.



13. Their children also for evermore * shall sit upon thy throne.

14. For the Lord hath chosen Sion: * he hath chosen it for his dwelling.

15. This is my rest for ever and ever: * here will I dwell, for I have chosen it.

16. Blessing I will bless her widow: * I will satisfy her poor with bread.

17. I will clothe her priests with salvation: * and her saints shall rejoice with exceeding great joy.

18. There will I bring forth a horn to David: * I have prepared a lamp for my anointed.

18. Illuc prodúcam cor-nu Da-vid: * pa-rávi lucérnam Chris-to me-o.

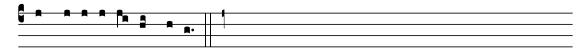
19. His enemies I will clothe with confusion: * but upon him shall my sanctification flourish.

20. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.

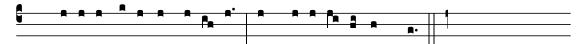
21. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



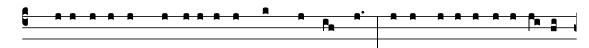
19. Inimícos e-jus índu- am con-**fu**-si- **ó**-ne: * super ipsum autem efflorébit



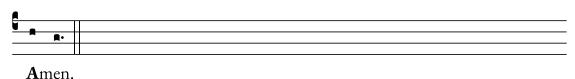
sancti-fi-cá-*ti- o* **me**- a.

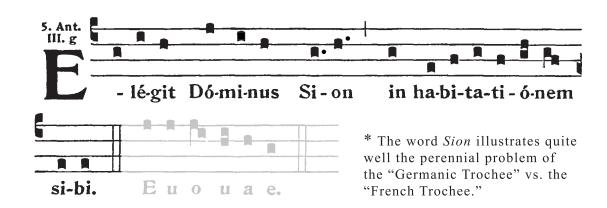


20. Gló-ri- a **Pa**tri, et **Fí-li**- o, * et Spi-rí-tu- i **San**-cto.



21. Sicut e-rat in princípi- o, et **nunc**, et **sem**per, * et in sæcu-la sæcu-ló-rum.





Chapter.

L in diébus suis plácuit Deo, et témpore iracúndiae factus est reconciliátio.

Cce sacérdos magnus, † qui PEhold a great priest, who in his D days pleased God, and was found invéntus est justus : * et in just; and in the time of wrath was made a reconciliation.



R. Thanks be to God.

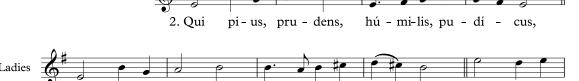
R. Déo gráti-as.

1. This confessor of the Lord, honored and lovingly praised by the peoples of the world, on this day merited to receive with joy the highest honor and praise.

Só - bri-am du - xit



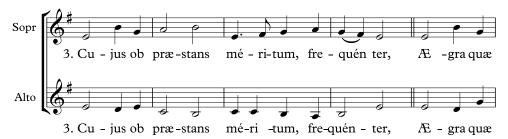




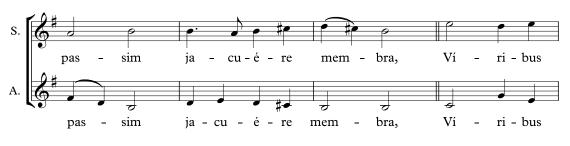
si - ne la - be

2. He was holy, discreet, humble and chaste; and, as long as the breath of life was in him, he led a mortified and blameless life.





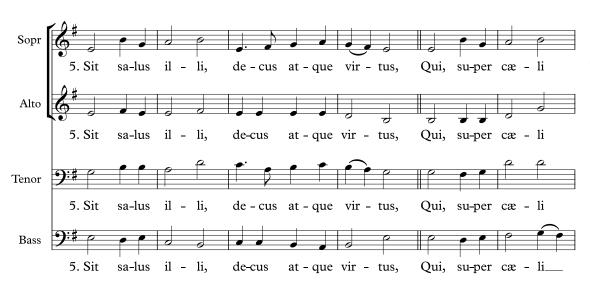
3. Because of his outstanding holiness many sick persons from different places were freed of the malady that afflicted them and restored to health.



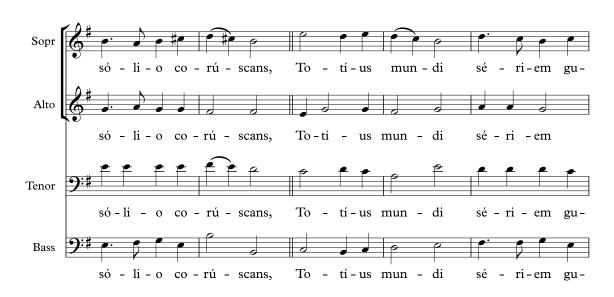


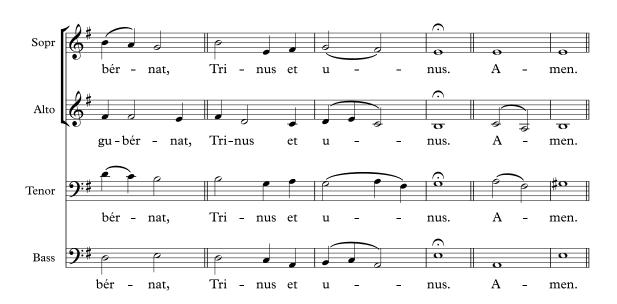
4. For this reason, we as a choir sing his praise and celebrate his renowned victories so that he may help us now and always by his prayers.





5. Salvation, glory and power be to Him that sits in dazzling splendor on the heavenly throne and guides creation on its ordered course, God, three and one.





v. The Lord guided the just in right paths.

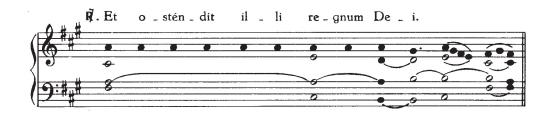


Vs. Justum dedúxit Dómi-nus per vi-as rectas.

R. And showed him the kingdom of God.



R. Et osténdit illi regnum De-i.



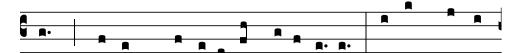
The following is a "Neo-Gregorian" composition. If you are planning to sing the Divine Office according to the Ordinary Form, be prepared to compose your own "Neo-Gregorian" compositions. For the record, the antiphons for the Feast of the Sacred Heart have been changed several times over the last century.

Our Lady's Own Hymn (lk 1:46-55)



A. The Lord loved him and beautified him. He clothed him with a robe of glory, and crowned him at the gates of Paradise.





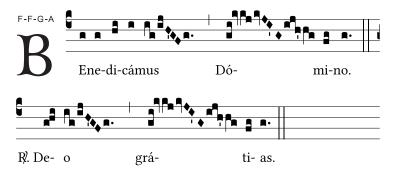
um: sto-lam gló-ri-æ índu-it e- um, et ad portas



pa-radí-si coroná- vit e- um. Magní-fi-cat

Now turn to the polyphonic Magnificat in Mode 7a on page ZZZZ...

If the officiant be a priest, he sings "Dóminus vobíscum," to which all respond "Et cum spíritu tuo." (Otherwise: "Dómine, exáudi oratiónem meam" to which all respond: "Et clamor meus ad te véniat."). The closing prayer is then sung, to which all reply: "Amen." The greeting is then repeated, and then:



- y. Fidélium ánimæ per misericórdiam Dei requiéscant in pace.
- R. Amen.

CLOSING HYMN FOR WEDNESDAY

"Solemn Hymn To The Son Of God" by Fr. Dominic Popplewell

Page 868 from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal • Used with permission.

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #868 or #697: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

TUNE: "Paschal Lamb" • 77 77 D

Below, several verses have been omitted, but the Brébeuf Hymnal contains all the verses.





OPENING HYMN FOR THURSDAY

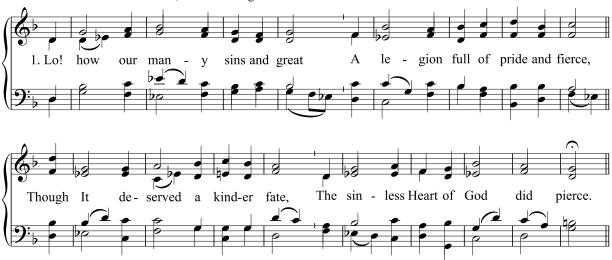
English translation of En Ut Superba Criminum Translation: Fr. John Fitzpatrick, Oblate of Mary "These hymns to the Sacred Heart were written without any reference to a particular Hour, and have been used at different Hours at different periods." Fr Connelly

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #259 here: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

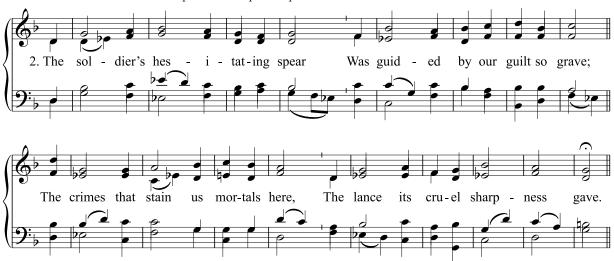
The melody is from *The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal* • Used with permission.

TUNE: "Rogers Park" • 88 88 (LM)

1. Look how the proud cruel multitude of our sins has wounded the sinless heart of God, undeserving of such treatment.



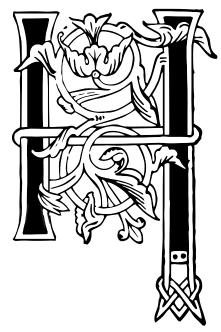
2. It was this that put direction and vigour into the soldier's hesitation; it was man's sin that sharpened the spear's point.



3. The Church, bride of Christ, is born of His pierced Heart; this is the gate in the side of the ark, put there for man's salvation.







ISTORY

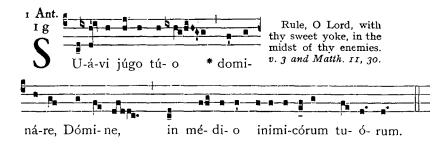
OF THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

In 1856, the feast of the Sacred Heart was prescribed for the universal Church. Later on, Pope Pius XI gave it an octave and raised it to the same rank as the feasts of Christmas and Ascension. It was assigned a new Mass formula and Office by a decree of 29 January 1929. The 1929 Mass formula has various points in common with the Mass *Miserébitur* hitherto prescribed for the universal Church and the Mass *Egredímini* permitted to some localities. It was revised again in 1970.

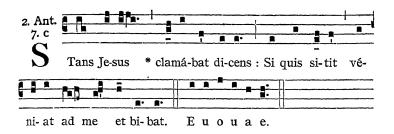
If we examine the Magnificat antiphon in Abbat Pothier's 1891 Antiphonale:



...we observe what appears to be an effort at continuity, when it comes to the 1st Antiphon (at First Vespers) in 1929:



If we examine the 2nd Antiphon (from Second Vespers) in the 1929 version:



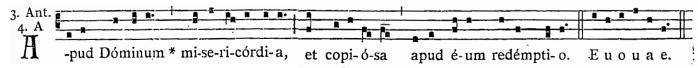
...we observe what appears to be an effort at *continuity*, when it comes to the 1st Antiphon for the Ordinary Form, although the mode is changed from Mode 7 to Mode 8:



Here's the 3rd Antiphon as found in Abbat Pothier's 1891 Antiphonale:



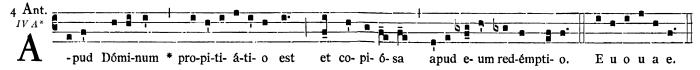
Here's the 3rd Antiphon as found in Dom Mocquereau's 1903 Liber Usualis:



Here's the 1929 version, which we assume was edited by a monk of Solesmes in 1929:

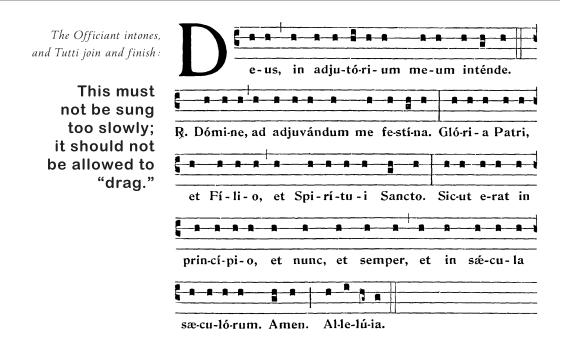


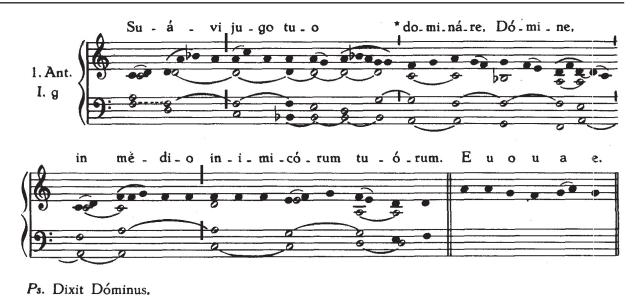
Here's the 1934 version (*Antiphonale Monasticum*). Dom Gajard did not make any changes; but he did make (very slight) changes to other chants from the 1929 version—and such changes are difficult to understand since the 1929 version does not seem to come from ancient sources.

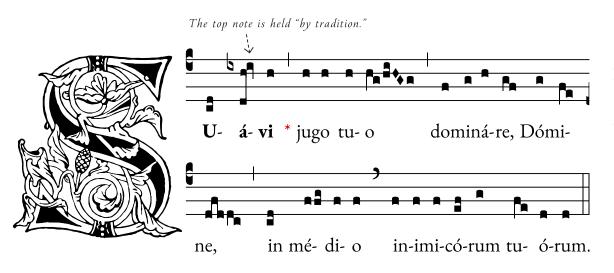


This antiphon is not used for the feast of the Sacred Heart in the *Graduale Simplex* (1967) nor *Antiphonale Romanum II* (2009); instead, it is used for the *Ordo Exsequiarum*:



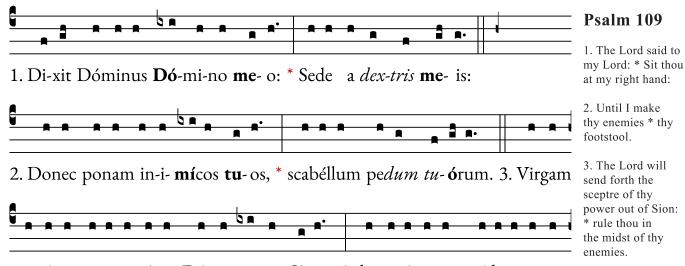




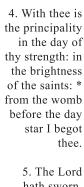


A. Put thy easy yoke upon all mankind, O Lord, and be thou ruler, even in the midst of thine enemies.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



virtú-tis tu-æ emíttet Dómi-nus ex Si-on: * dominá-re in médi-o in-i-



5. The Lord hath sworn, and he will not repent: * Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech.

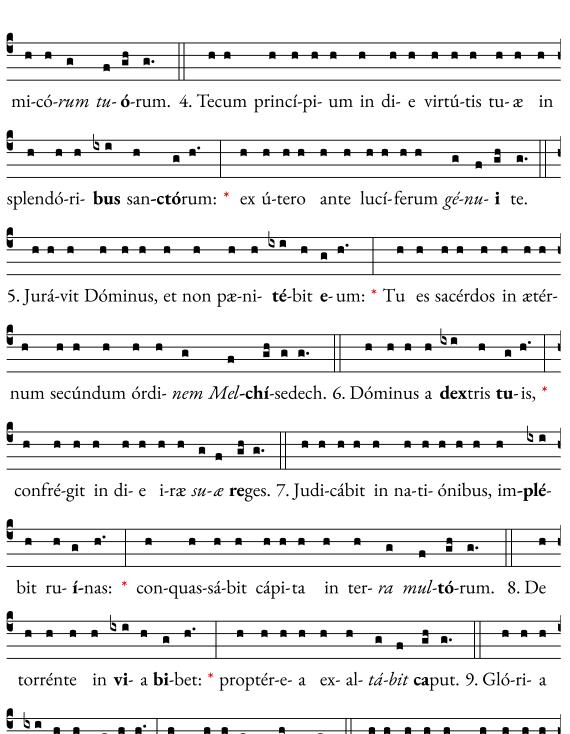
6. The Lord at thy right hand * hath broken kings in the day of his wrath.

7. He shall judge among nations, he shall fill ruins: * he shall crush the heads in the land of many.

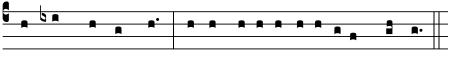
8. He shall drink of the torrent in the way: * therefore shall he lift up the head.

9. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.

10. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

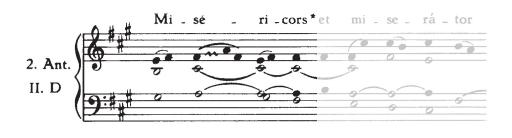


Patri, et Fí-li- o, * et Spi-rí-tu- i San-cto. 10. Sicut e-rat in princí-pi- o,



The antiphon is repeated.

et nunc, et semper, * et in sæcu-la sæcu-lórum. Amen.



A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A. He, the Lord, is kind and merciful. In abundance he fed the men who feared him.

Note: Psalm 110 is an alphabetical acrostic in Hebrew. Psalm 111 is, too.

escam de-dit timéntibus se.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



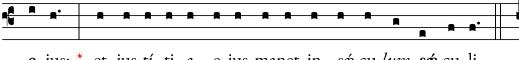
1. Confi-tébor ti-bi, Dómine, in to-to corde me-o: * in consí-li- o jus-



tórum, et congrega-ti-ó-ne. 2. Magna ó-pe-ra Dómini: * exquisí-ta



in omnes voluntá-tes e-jus. 3. Confés-si-o et magni-ficénti- a opus



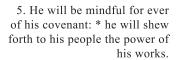
e- jus: * et jus-tí- ti- a e- jus manet in sæ-cu-lum sæ-cu-li.



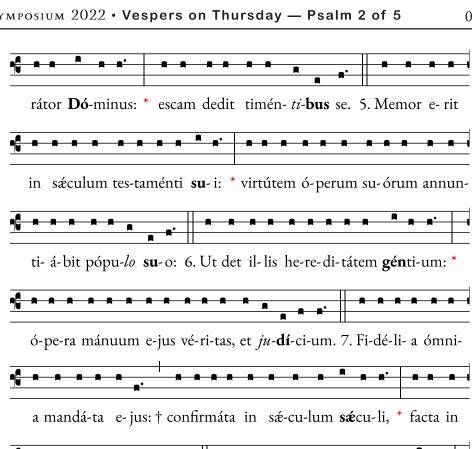
4. Memóri-am fe-cit mi-ra-bí-lium su-órum, † mi-sé-ricors et mi-se-

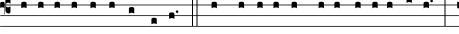
Psalm 110

- 1. I will praise thee, O Lord, with my whole heart; * in the council of the just, and in the congregation.
- 2. Great are the works of the Lord: * sought out according to all his wills.
- 3. His work is praise and magnificence: * and his justice continueth for ever and ever.
- 4. He hath made a remembrance of his wonderful works, being a merciful and gracious Lord: * he hath given food to them that fear him.



- 6. That he may give them the inheritance of the Gentiles: * the works of his hands are truth and judgment.
- 7. All his commandments are faithful: confirmed for ever and ever, * made in truth and equity.
 - 8. He hath sent redemption to his people: * he hath commanded his covenant for ever.
- 9. (bow head) Holy and terrible is his name: * the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.
 - 10. A good understanding to all that do it: * his praise continueth for ever and ever.
- 11. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.
- 12. As it was in the beginning, is now, * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.





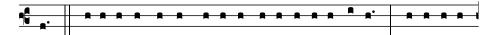
ve-ri-tá-te et æ-qui-tá-te. 8. Redempti-ónem misit pópulo su-o:



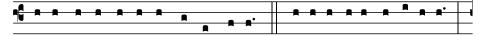
mandávit in æ-tér-num tes-tamén-tum su-um. 9. Sanctum, et



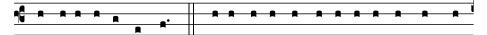
ter-rí-bi-le nomen e-jus: * in- í- tium sa-pi-én-ti-æ ti- mor **Dó**-mi-



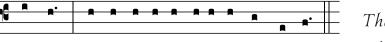
ni. 10. Intelléctus bonus ómnibus fa-ci-én-tibus e-um: * laudá-ti- o



e-jus manet in sæcu-lum sæ-cu-li. 11. Glóri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o,

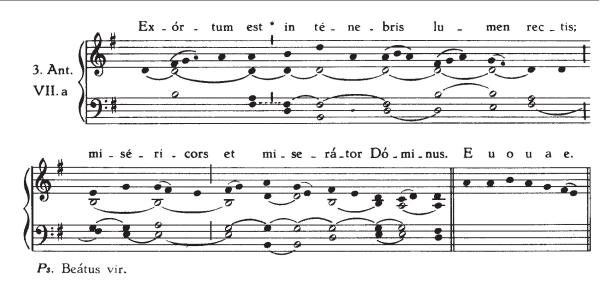


et Spirí-tu- i San-cto. 12. Sicut e-rat in princí-pi-o, et nunc, et

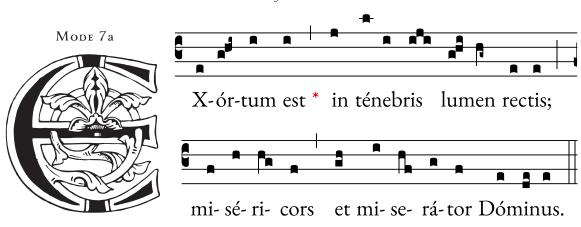


The antiphon is repeated.

sem-per, * et in sæcu-la sæcu-ló-rum. A-men.



A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A. Good men see a light dawn in darkness; his light, who is merciful, kind and faithful.

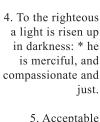
A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



3. Gló-ri- a, et di-ví-ti- æ in do-mo e-jus: * et justí-ti- a e-jus manet in sæ-

Psalm 111

- 1. Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord: * he shall delight exceedingly in his commandments.
- 2. His seed shall be mighty upon earth: * the generation of the righteous shall be blessed.
- 3. Glory and wealth shall be in his house: * and his justice remaineth for ever and ever.



5. Acceptable is the man that sheweth mercy and lendeth: he shall order his words with judgment: * because he shall not be moved for ever.

6. The just shall be in everlasting remembrance: * he shall not fear the evil hearing.

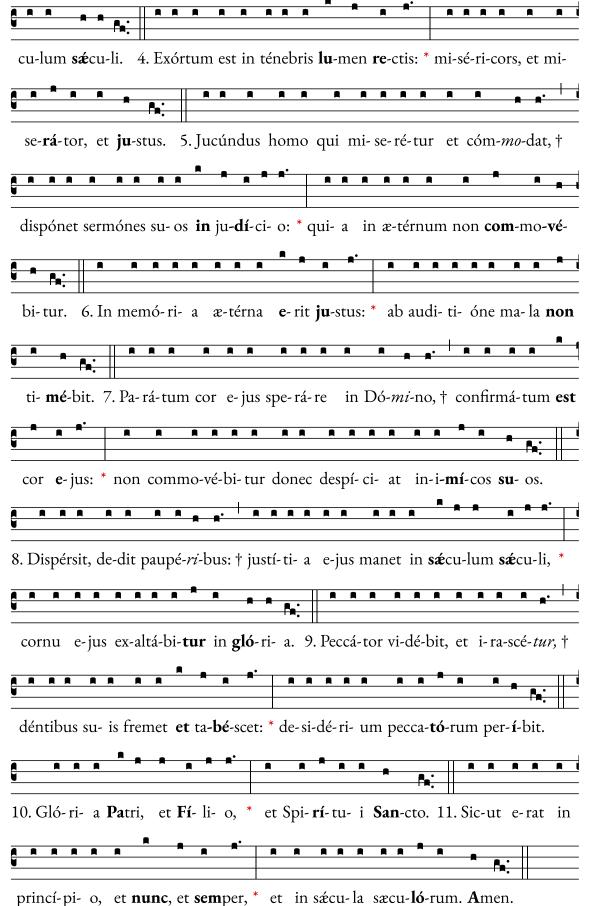
7. His heart is ready to hope in the Lord: his heart is strengthened, * he shall not be moved until he look over his enemies.

8. He hath distributed, he hath given to the poor: his justice remaineth for ever and ever: * his horn shall be exalted in glory.

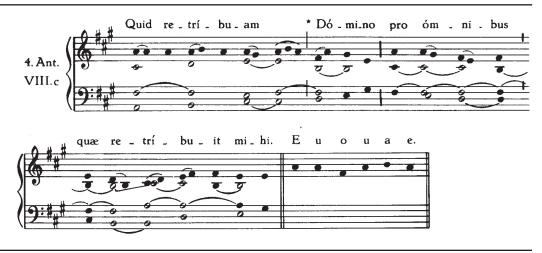
9. The wicked shall see, and shall be angry, he shall gnash with his teeth and pine away: * the desire of the wicked shall perish.

10. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, * and to the Holy Ghost.

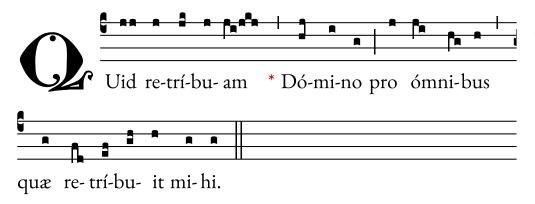
11. As it was in the beginning, is now,
 * and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



The antiphon is repeated.



A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



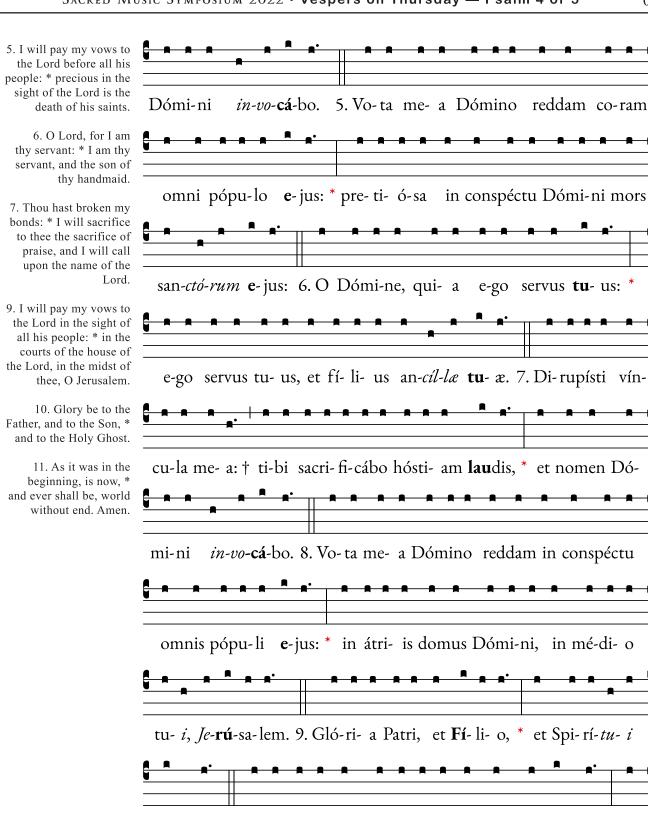
A. What shall I render to the Lord, for all the things that he hath rendered to me?

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



Psalm 115

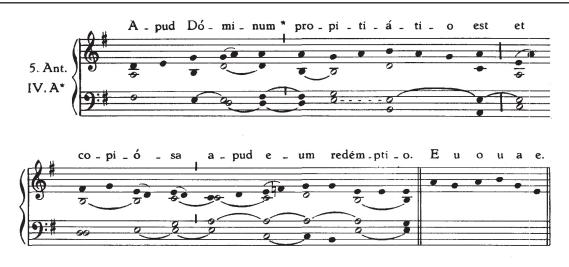
- 1. I have believed, therefore have I spoken; * but I have been humbled exceedingly.
- 2. I said in my excess: * Every man is a liar.
- 3. What shall I render to the Lord, * for all the things that he hath rendered to me?
- 4. I will take the chalice of salvation; * and I will call upon the name of the Lord.



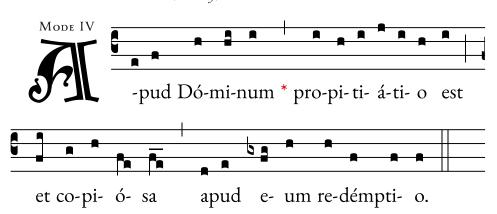
San-cto. 10. Sic-ut e-rat in princí-pi- o, et nunc, et semper, * et

The antiphon is repeated.

in sæcu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

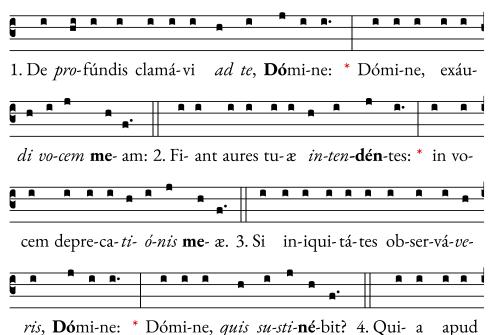


A cleric (usually) intones to the asterisk—then Tutti continue:



A. With the Lord there is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption.

A single cantor intones—then the men complete Verse 1; the women sing Verse 2; the men sing Verse 3; and so forth.



Psalm 129

- 1. Out of the depths I have cried to thee, O Lord: * Lord, hear my voice.
- 2. Let thy ears be attentive * to the voice of my supplication.
- 3. If thou, O Lord, wilt mark iniquities: * Lord, who shall stand it.
- 4. For with thee there is merciful forgiveness: * and by reason of thy law, I have waited for thee, O Lord.



The antiphon is repeated.

et in sæcu-la sæ-cu-ló-rum. Amen.

Chapter.

et nunc, et semper, *

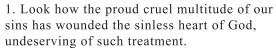
FRatres: Mihi ómnium sanctó-rum mínimo data est grátia haec † in géntibus evangelizăre investigábiles divítias Christi, * diti a saéculis in Deo.

BRethren, to me, the least of all the saints, is given this grace, to preach among the gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ; and to enlighten all et illuminare omnes, quae sit men, that they may see what is the dispensation of the mystery which hath been hidden from eternity in God.



R. Déo gráti-as.









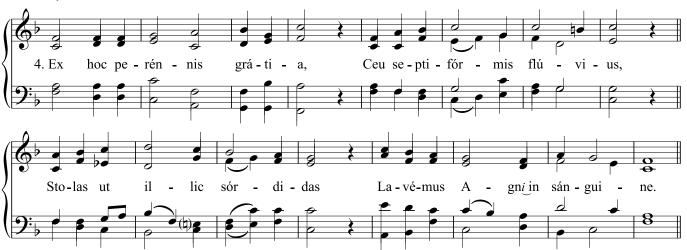
2. It was this that put direction and vigour into the soldier's hesitation; it was man's sin that sharpened the spear's point.



3. The Church, bride of Christ, is born of His pierced Heart; this is the gate in the side of the ark, put there for man's salvation.



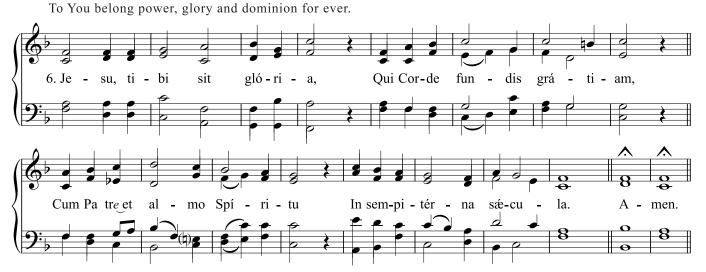
4. Seven streams of never-failing grace flow from this Heart that we may wash our soiled robes in the blood of the Lamb.

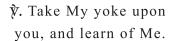


5. How shameful it would be to return to sins which wound this sacred Heart; how much better to try to reproduce in the burning love of our hearts the flames that are signs of the love of His Heart.



6. Grant this to us, Lord Christ; grant this, Father and holy Spirit.







ऐ. Tól-li-te ju-gum me- um su-per vos, et dí-sci-te a *me*.

R. For I am meek and humble of Heart.



R. Qui- a mi- tis sum et húmi- lis Cor-de.

The following is a "Neo-Gregorian" composition. If you are planning to sing the Divine Office according to the Ordinary Form, be prepared to compose your own "Neo-Gregorian" compositions. For the record, the antiphons for the Feast of the Sacred Heart have been changed several times over the last century.

OUR LADY'S OWN HYMN (Lk 1:46-55)



[Lk 12:49] It is fire that I have come to spread over the earth, and what better wish can I have than that it should be kindled?





-gnem ve-ni mít-te-re in ter-ram, * et quid



vo-lo ni- si ut accendá-tur? V. Ma-gní- fi-cat

Now turn to the polyphonic Magnificat in Mode 7a.



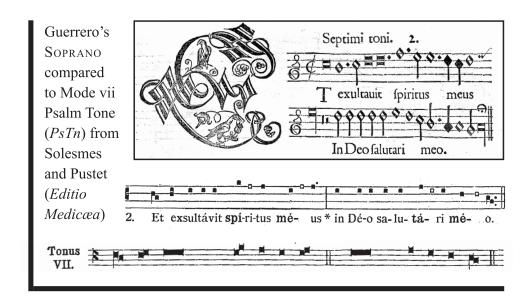
AGNIFICAT IN MODE SEVEN

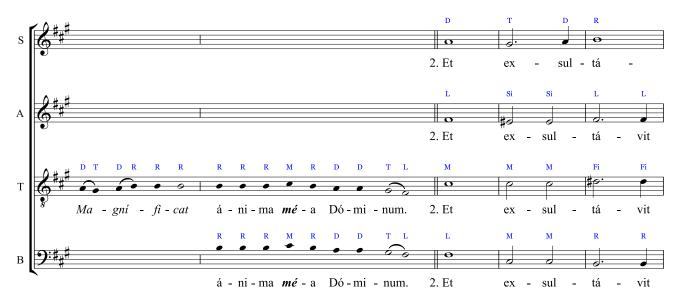
Rehearsal videos are available for each individual voice by searching for number 79075 here:

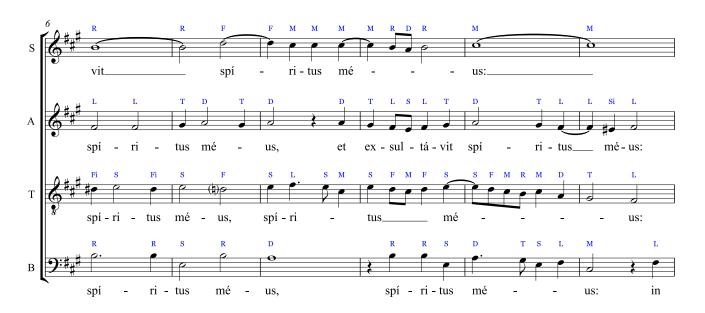
CCWATERSHED.ORG/POLYPHONY

This setting consists of Mode 7a compositions by Father Guerrero, Palestrina and Father Morales:

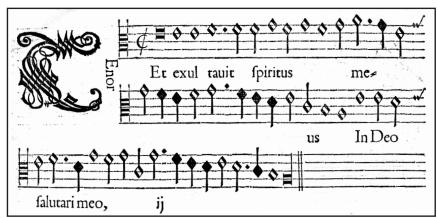
- 2. Et exsultavit ... (Guerrero, 4v) Soprano carries Mode vii PsTn
- 4. Quia fecit mihi magna ... (Morales, 4v) Tenor carries Mode vii PsTn
- 6. Fecit potentiam ... (Guerrero, 4v) Tenor carries Mode vii PsTn
- 8. Esurientes implevit bonis ... (Guerrero, 4v) <u>Bass</u> carries Mode vii PsTn
- 10. Sicut locutus est ... (Palestrina, 4v) Soprano & Tenor carry Mode vii PsTn
- 12. Et nunc, et semper ... (Guerrero, 5v) Alto carries Mode vii PsTn









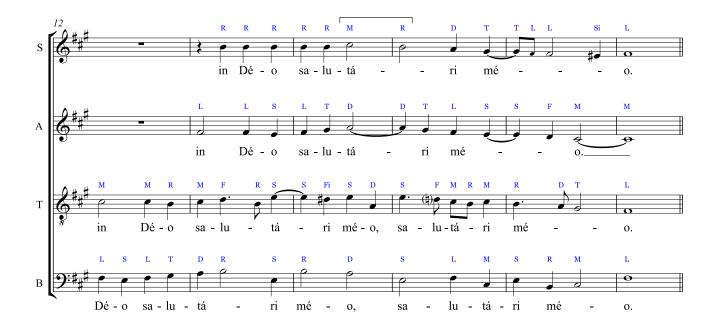






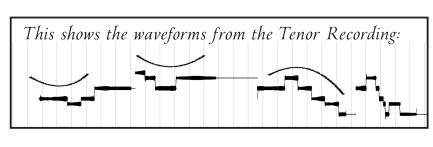
BASS (Bassus)





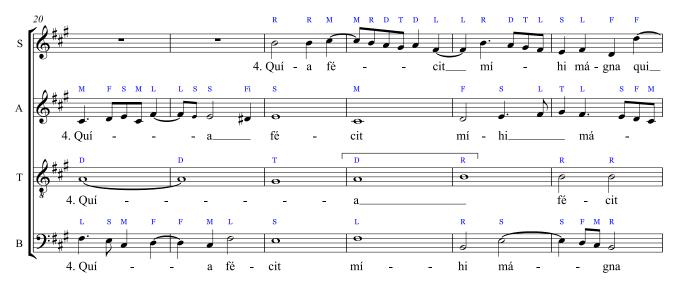


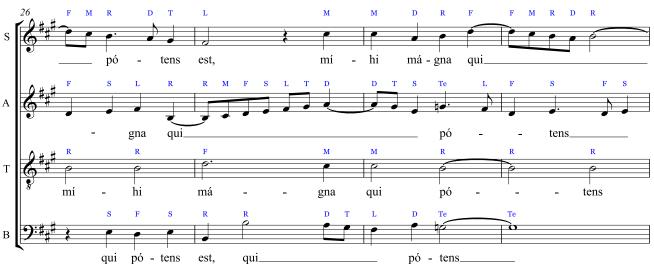
OR Sacred Music Symposium 2020, we have replaced the fourth verse with a verse by Father Cristóbal de Morales, who taught Father Guerrero in Toledo. The Psalm Tone melody is used in "augmentation," and we ask you to compare "et sanctum nomen ejus" in Bass and Tenor (in brackets) to Father Guerrero's "mente cordis sui" in Tenor (in brackets) ending the sixth verse. Beware the minor chord start, testing your tuning!





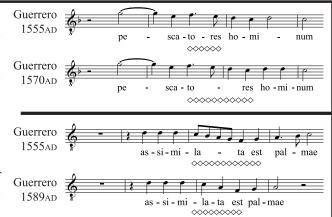




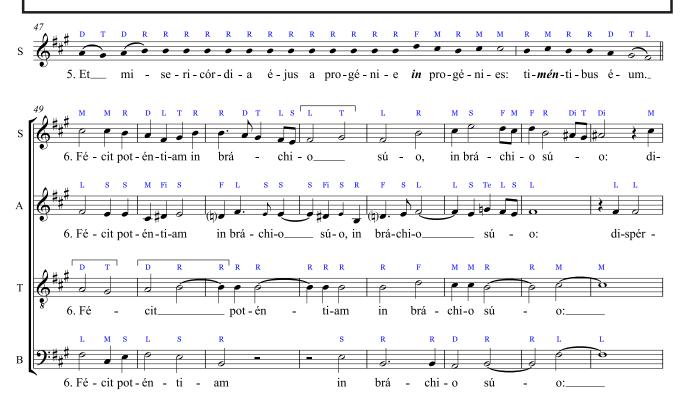




HOSE who sing Renaissance music have *freedom* with regard to Text Underlay for three reasons: (1) it is difficult to ascertain the composer's intentions; (2) the part books are not always clear; (3) composers showed flexibility. Verse 6 (below) is an excellent example, and the editor has changed Text Underlay based on his study of the part books, which are conveniently printed on the opposite page. Dr. Owen Rees, Professor at Oxford, in 2017 published *Reworking in the motets of Francisco Guerrero*, a marvelous document, and two of his examples (1555v1570—1555v1589) are provided. Sometimes Text Underly is puzzling; e.g. *Missa Salve Regina* by Victoria seems to demand different pronunciations of "Kyrie Eleyson" in the same movement! Yet sometimes it could not be more simple; e.g. the Bass line for Verse 8.

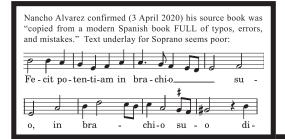


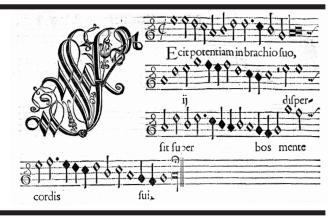
Scholars are divided on whether the Text Underlay was done by the composer or the publisher. Jane Bernstein (Oxford University Press, 1998) says: "a reader would check one of the earliest sheets pulled from the press. [The printer]—or a professional proofreader knowledgeable in music—presumably did this task for many of the music editions, particularly the anthologies, but a composer or his representative was usually responsible for correcting commissioned publications of his own works." She gives two examples where proofreading was undertaken by a surrogate because the composer himself could not be present. Richard Agee (University of Rochester Press, 1998) says: "while music historians might be drawn to the possibility of extensive composer collaboration with in-house editing in printing houses, it is most likely that the printers themselves-who would be forced to reset the type of any portions of the book found objectionable by the composer—would have wanted as little interference as necessary after they had received a fair copy of the music." Although he cites possible involvement by the composer in the editing process in the cases of editions of Cypriano de Rore (d. 1565), Gioseffo Zarlino (d. 1590), and Orlando de Lassus (d. 1594), Agee nevertheless concludes that "as standard practice it would appear that composers rarely participated in the proofreading process." But Tess Knighton (Bulletin of Spanish Studies, 2012) emphasizes the evidence from Spanish printing contracts which say "it was the composer who was responsible for proofreading and corrections." When we consider the utter perfection of the Renaissance compositions, it is somewhat difficult to accept that composers such as Guerrero did not care whether their scores were reproduced accurately; it would be like suggesting that Michelangelo never bothered to pop his head into the Sistine Chapel to see how the ceiling came out.



SOPRANO

(Superius)





TENOR

The second verse (Guerrero) placed PsTn in Soprano. The fourth verse (Morales) placed PsTn in Tenor. The sixth verse (Guerrero) also places PsTn in Tenor, allowing an "apples to apples" comparison between Father Morales and his pupil, Father Guerrero.



ALTO

(Contratenor)

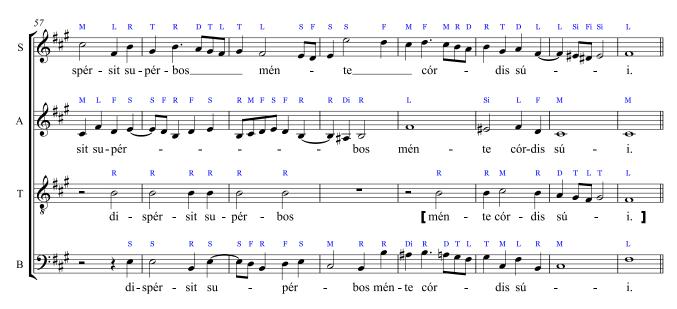
When you see "ij" or "//" it means some part of the text is repeated. The Alto line here demonstrates that it isn't always easy to know which part to repeat; specifically, should the word "in" be repeated, or just the word "bracchio."



BASS (Bassus)

The fourth note of the Bassus line has a "ligature." Why did composers continue using ligatures, even after some were no longer necessary from a notation standpoint? We can assume: (1) "tradition" played a role; (2) making sure the syllable was not broken; (3) reminding the singers of the plainsong origins.





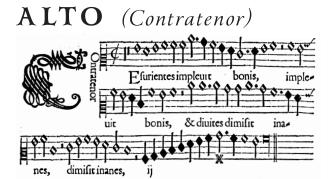
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OWARDS the end, the Alto voice has a most remarkable ascending stepwise passage (more than an octave). This technique is reminiscent of something Felix Mendelssohn like to do; cf. Trio in D Minor (op. 49) *Finale* measure 251 and *Scherzo* measure 133.

This section demonstrates common difficulties with *Musica Ficta*, because certain notes have sharps added while others do not; cf. Soprano measure 88. With regard to *Musica Ficta*, a particularly difficult section begins in measure 74; editors struggle with this.

Notice the lyrical way Father Guerrero sets the words speaking of God sending the rich away empty: Esuriéntes implévit bónis: et dívites dimísit inánes.—"He has filled the hungry with good things, but sent the rich away emptyhanded." Father Guerrero makes up for the incomplete chord in measure 88 by elongating the C-Sharp as much as possible.



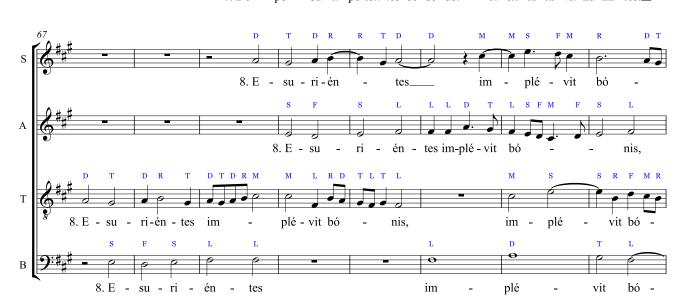




Inanes.







The second verse (Father Guerrero) placed the PsTn in Soprano. The fourth verse (Father Morales) placed the PsTn in Tenor. The sixth verse (Father Guerrero) also placed PsTn in Tenor, allowing "apples to apples" comparison. The eighth verse (Father Guerrero) has the PsTn in the Bass voice, *transposed down a fourth*. Notice how Father Guerrero—or his publisher—places a large **X** on the *Ti* notes. That's because a natural tendency (pardon the pun!) would be to flatten *Ti* into *Te*, because of *Musica Ficta* rules. Therefore, the singer is reminded here NOT to do that. The same thing occurs in the Alto.



di

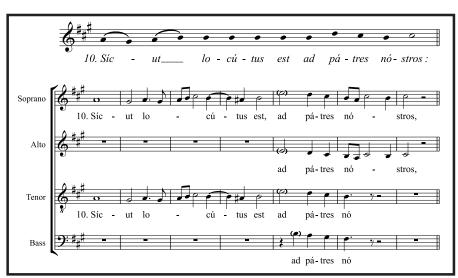
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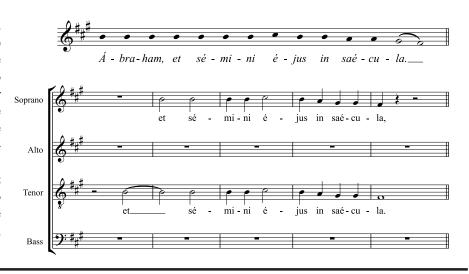
nes.

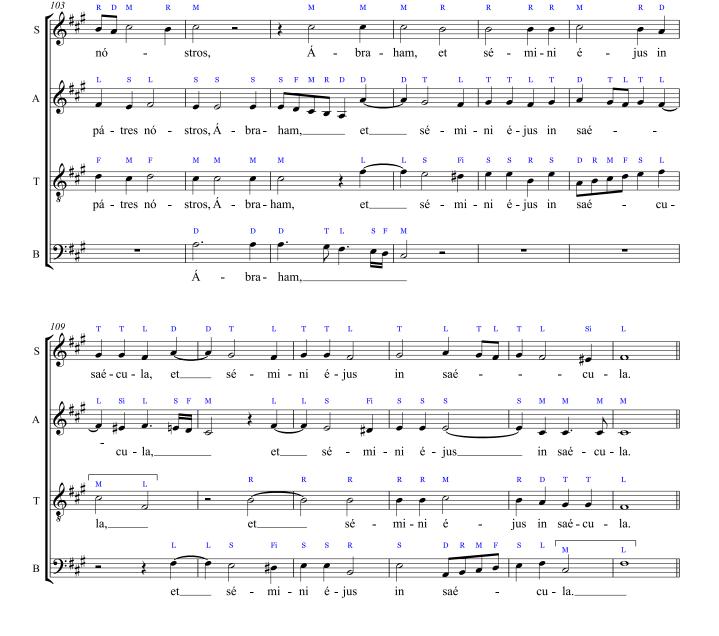
The following verse—Verse #10—comes from Palestrina's collection of Magnificat Settings publ. in Rome (1591ad). There is nothing wrong with what Father Guerrero wrote for Verse #10, but now you can compare what other composers did. The plainsong melody is more or less used in canon at the unison (Soprano and Tenor).





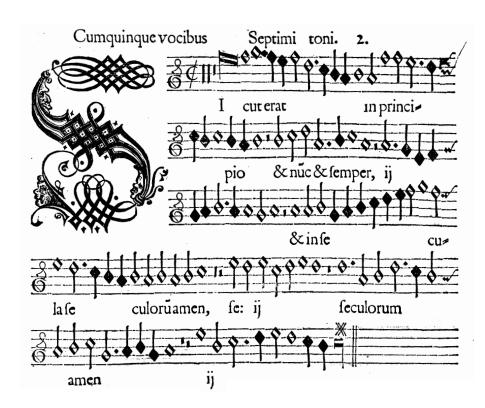
N ORGANIST, singer, and famed composer, Palestrina (d. 1594) uses the Mode 7 "Psalm Tone" as the basis for this movement, but does so differently than Father Morales or Father Guerrero. Carefully study the excerpts and see whether you agree that they come from the plainsong—then *notice them* as you sing them! For the record, the 1570s was difficult for Palestrina: he lost his brother, two of his sons, and his first wife in three separate outbreaks of the plague: 1572, 1575, and 1580, respectively.

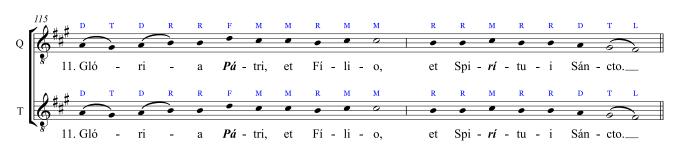




ATHER Guerrero follows a very common practice in this final movement—he adds an extra voice. (Jeff Ostrowski has called this voice "Quintus" and recommends that altos and tenors join together, for a variety of reasons.)

Father Sebastián de Vivanco (ordained a priest in 1581) was the first peninsular composer to make a regular habit of printing two alternate Gloria settings at his Magnificat endings: the first Gloria not increasing the number of voices nor displaying the composer's contrapuntal prowess; the second Gloria increasing voices and spurting with contrapuntal geysers. (This observation comes from Robert Murrell Stevenson.) A printed rubric always appears at the end of the simpler Gloria and usually reads as follows: "Verte folium et alteram videbis" (Turn the leaf and you will see another [Gloria])—such a wonderful and practical idea!





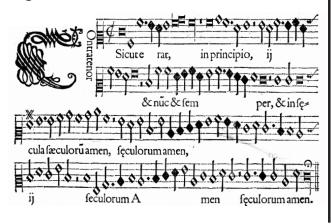


Some will disagree, but it seems Guerrero has introduced a "free counter-melody" (*free* meaning "not taken from the plainsong") based on ascending and descending fifths and octave leaps; but only in the Bass, Tenor, and Quintus voices.

ALTO (Superius II)



QUINTUS (Contratenor)

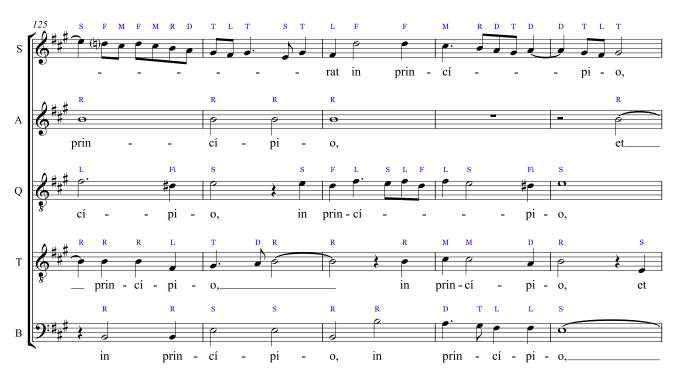


TENOR

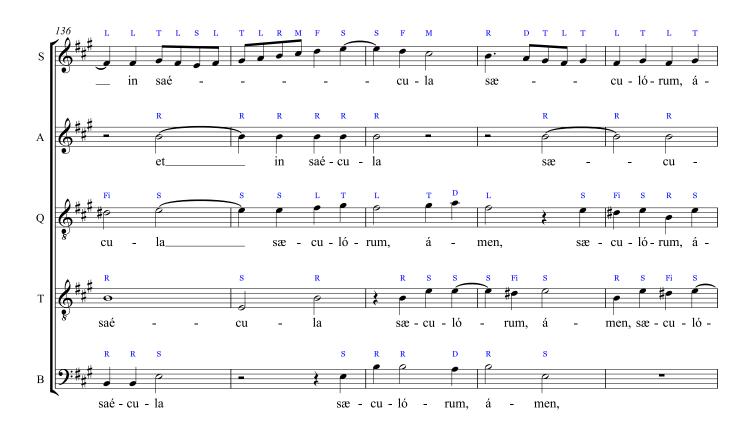


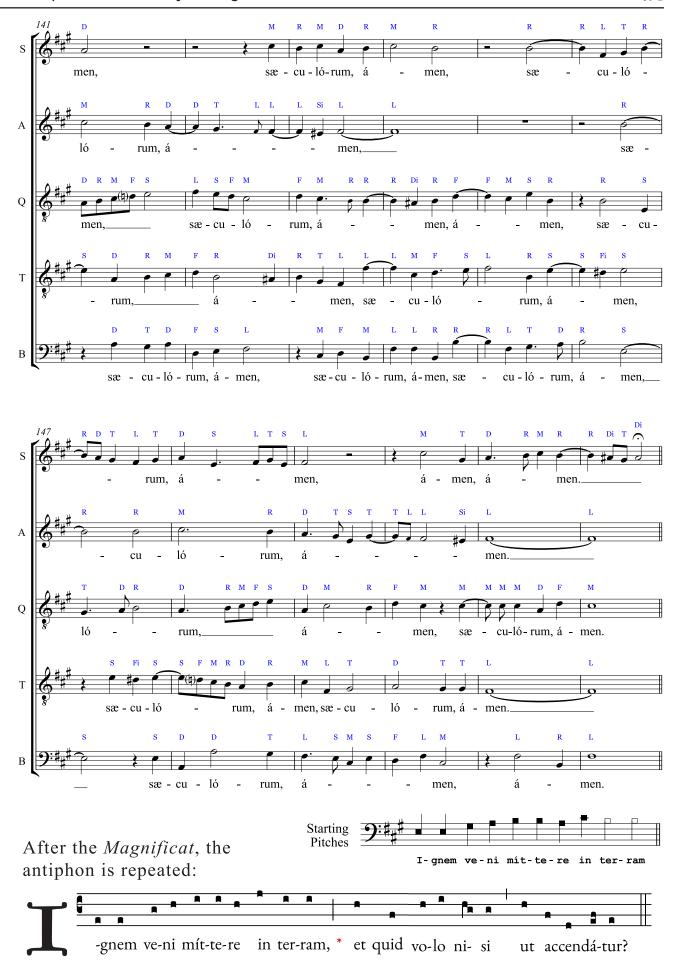
BASS (Bassus)











HEN composers set the Magnificat—"Our Lady's own hymn"—they write sixteen (16) versions: *even* and *odd* for each mode. For Sacred Music Symposium 2020, we sang the "even" setting by Guerrero, which uses plainsong for the odd verses. It seemed appropriate to include a few examples from Guerrero's Mode 7 "odd" setting. Notice the stunning capital letters. Notice, also, the PsTn placed in the SOPRANO voice, as well as how the word "Magnificat" is sung in the treble range. Finally, notice the ascending "free counter-melody."





We will not be surprised Verse 7 has the PsTn in the Tenor voice:



Part books for Verse 4, taken from a 1542AD Magnificat by Father Christóbal de Morales:

SOPRANO • "Quia Fecit" (Father Morales, 1542)



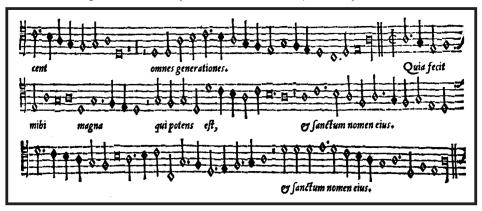
ALTO • "Quia Fecit" (Father Morales, 1542)



TENOR • "Quia Fecit" (Father Morales, 1542)



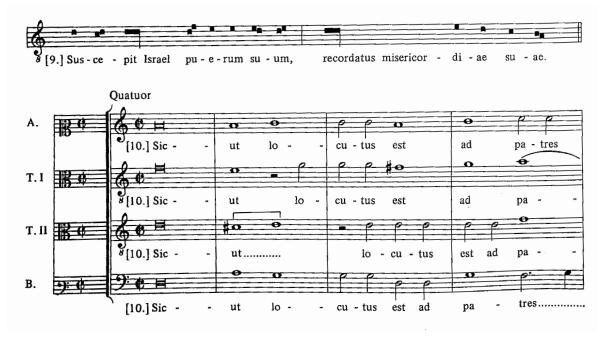
BASS • "Quia Fecit" (Father Morales, 1542)

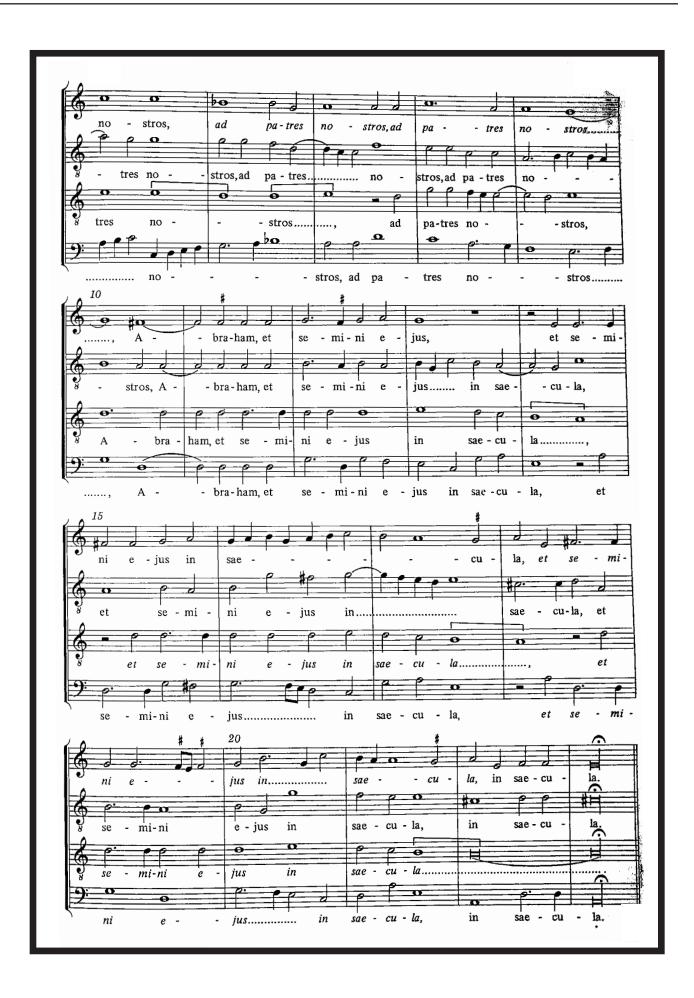


E HAVE now sung the Guerrero/Morales/Palestrina technique: placing the PsTn in different voices, using the PsTn in augmentation, adding variety to the different movements through by means of various methods, and so on. To demonstrate how commonplace that technique was, we include below an excerpt by Orlando de Lassus (d. 1594). In many ways, Lassus was quite a different type of composer—in particular, his preference for chordal (horizontal) textures. Yet, he still uses the same techniques we've emphasized, e.g. placing the PsTn in different voices.

Notice how in Verse 10 (below), Lassus places the PsTn in the Tenor voice. Notice, also, how the PsTn is treated in a "cursive" manner, rather than an "accentual" manner. It will be remembered that Gregorian composers used cursive cadences, accentual cadences, and (sometimes) a mixture of both for psalmody. A cadence which takes the Tonic Accent into consideration—repeating notes if necessary—is "accentual." A cadence which operates without respect to the Tonic Accent is "cursive" (a.k.a. "fixed").

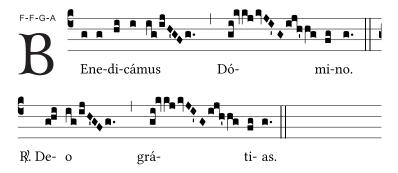
Lassus wrote something like 200+ Magnificat settings, and these are ripe for further investigation!





E SHOULD NOT be surprised that Father Victoria uses the same techniques as his fellow Spanish composers (Morales+Guerrero), or his teacher (Palestrina). His setting of the Mode 7 Magnificat places the PsTn in various voices, but not the Bass voice (as we saw Guerrero do in Verse 8 above). Placing the PsTn in the Bass voice seems to be *relatively* uncommon. Here is an example of Victoria placing the PsTn in the Tenor I voice: cit po - ten-ti - am, fe - cit po-ten -T1ti – tenfe-cit po - ten - ti in bra-chi - o su o di-sper — sit su-per-T1chi-o di-sper bradi-sper - sit su-T1sit su-per men sit su-per mendis su T1dis su -- dis mente cor - dis sui, mente cor - dis su – i.

If the officiant be a priest, he sings "Dóminus vobíscum," to which all respond "Et cum spíritu tuo." (Otherwise: "Dómine, exáudi oratiónem meam" to which all respond: "Et clamor meus ad te véniat."). The closing prayer is then sung, to which all reply: "Amen." The greeting is then repeated, and then:



- §. Fidélium ánimæ per misericórdiam Dei requiéscant in pace.
- R. Amen.

CLOSING HYMN FOR THURSDAY

"Solemn Hymn To The Son Of God" by Fr. Dominic Popplewell

Page 868 from The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal • Used with permission.

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #868 or #697: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

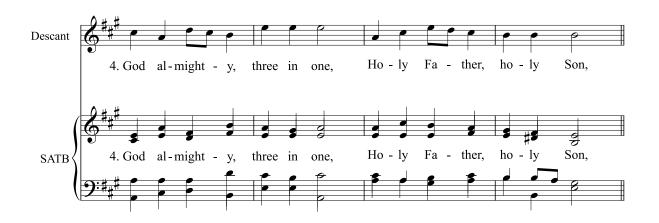
TUNE: "Paschal Lamb" • 77 77 D

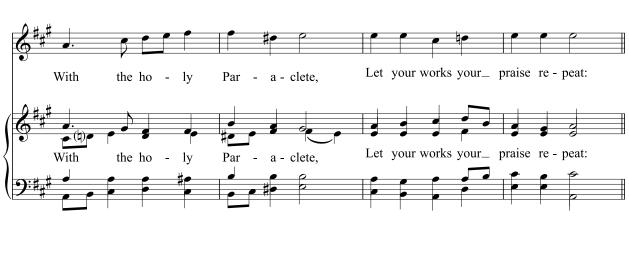
Below, several verses have been omitted, but the Brébeuf Hymnal contains all the verses.



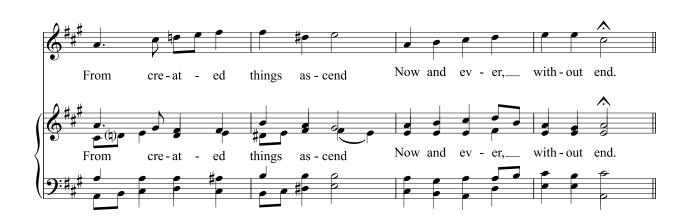


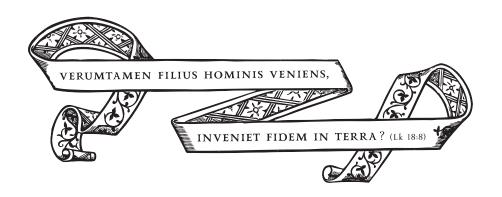
The organist will improvise before the final verse, which includes a Soprano Descant (copyright © *The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal*).

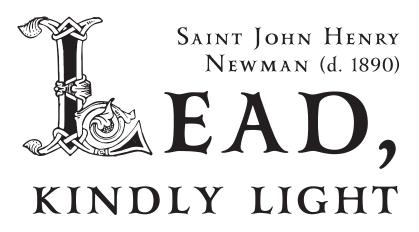






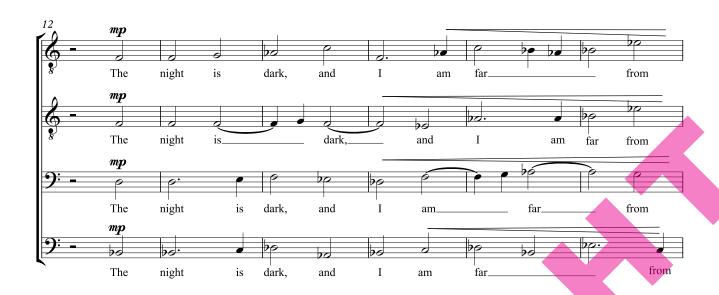




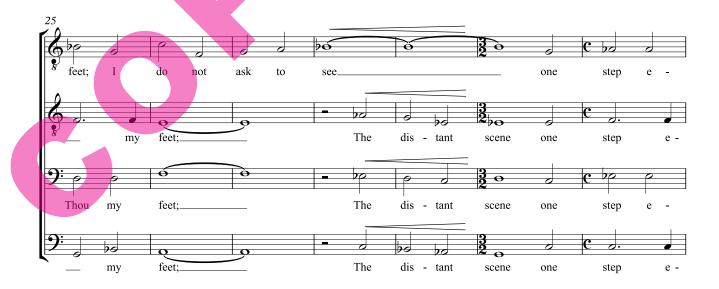


for SSAATTBB Choir

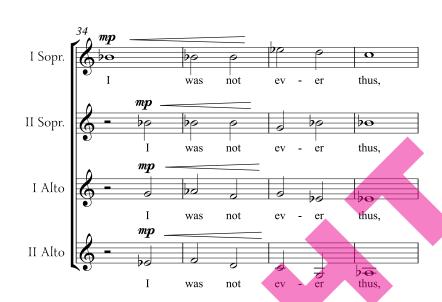




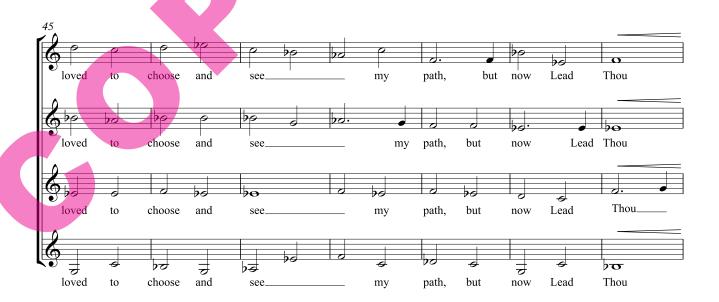






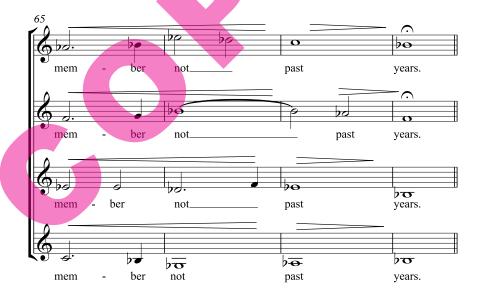












Turn the page very quietly.





This version has the rhythmic markings of Dom Mocquereau:

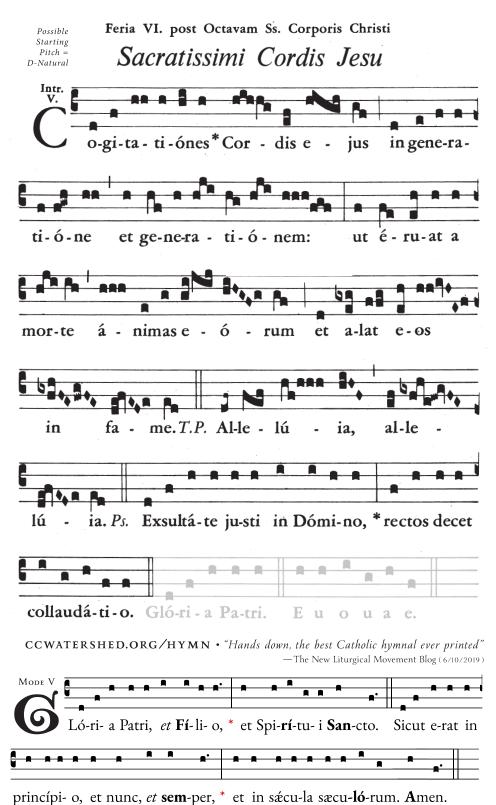


princípi- o, et nunc, et sem-per, * et in sæcu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.

INTROIT. Ps 32: 11, 19

Cogitatiónes Cordis ejus in generatióne et generatiónem: ut éruat a morte ánimas eórum et alat eos in fame. §. Exsultáte, justi, in Dómino: rectos decet collaudátio. §. Glória Patri.

HE THOUGHTS of His Heart to all generations: to deliver their souls from death and feed them in famine. (Ps 32: 1) Rejoice in the Lord, O ye just, praise becometh the upright. §. Glory.



* KYRIE ELEISON



Missa de Beata Virgine • 2001 © Kevin Allen



Missa de Beata Virgine • CCWATERSHED.ORG/ALLEN



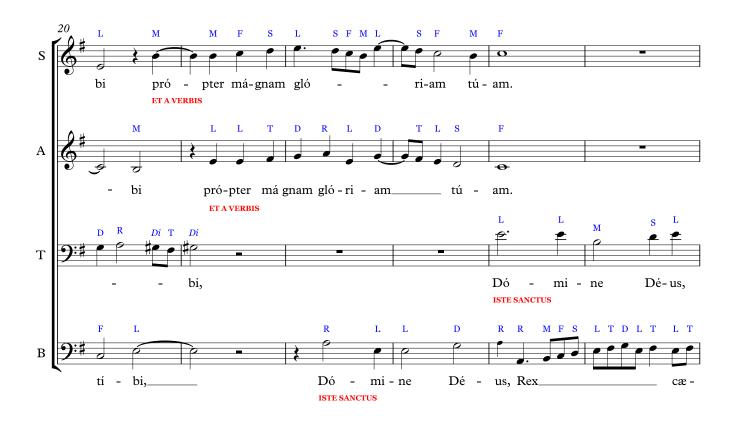
Missa de Beata Virgine • 2001 © Kevin Allen

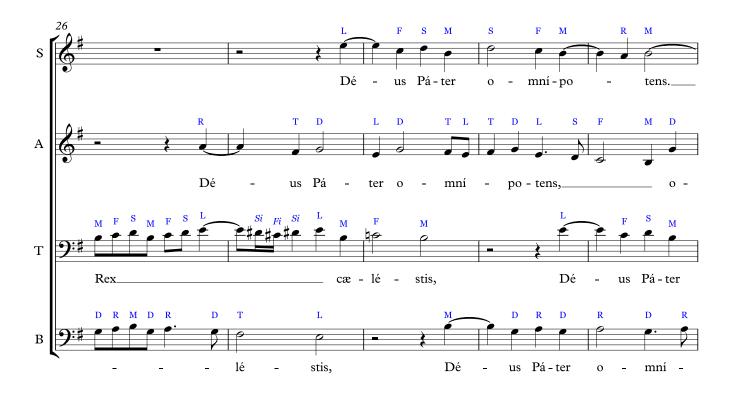


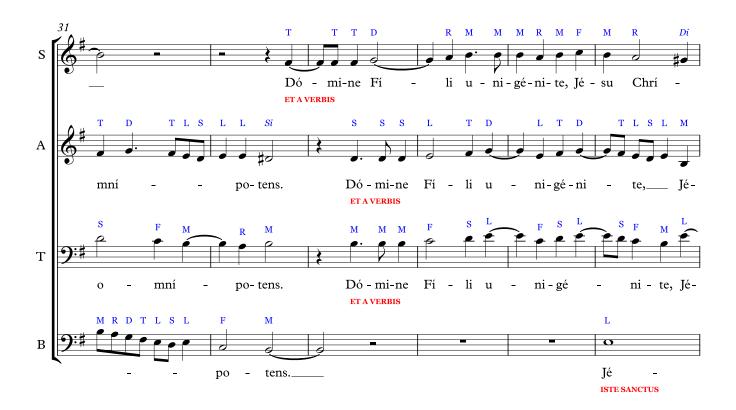


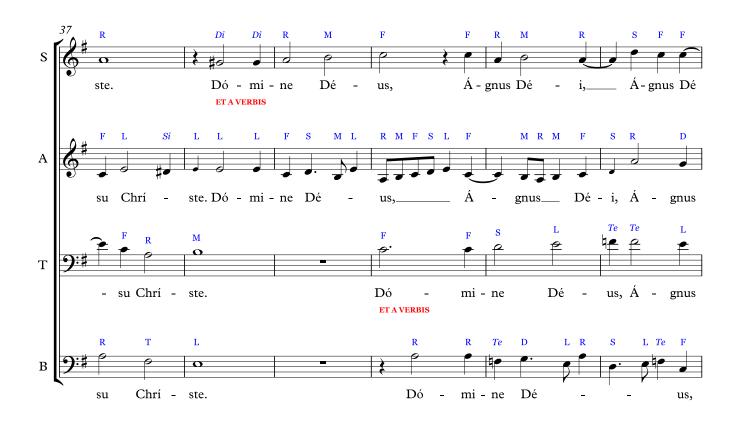


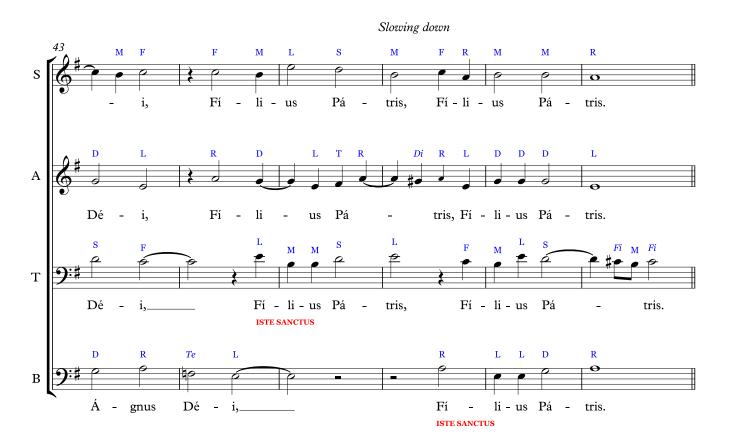
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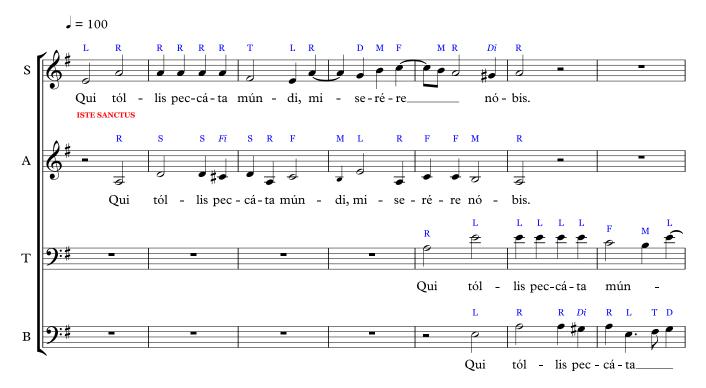






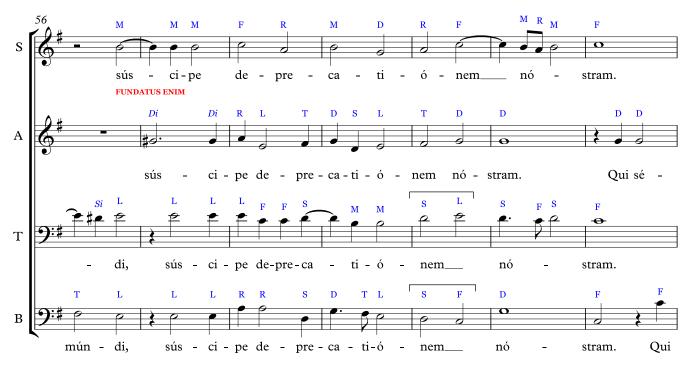


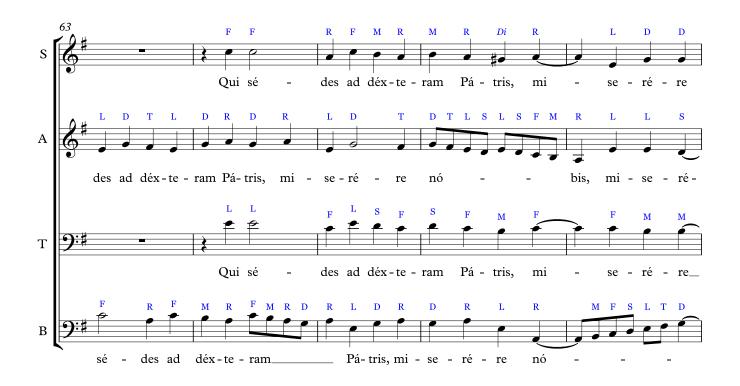


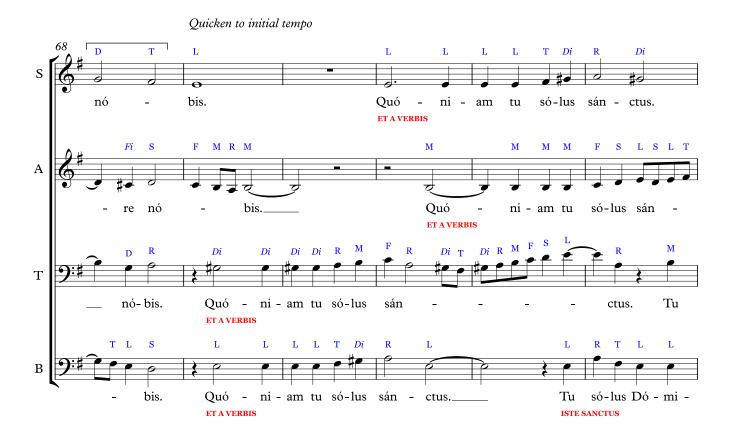


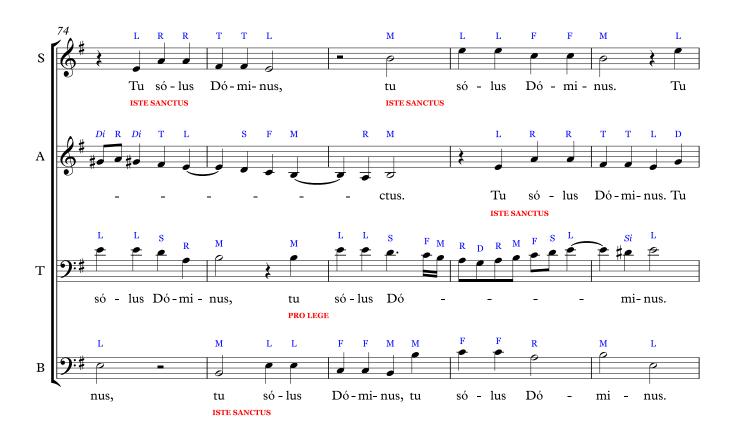
N.B. The time signature changes at "Qui tollis." A Stanford professor of early music explains why:

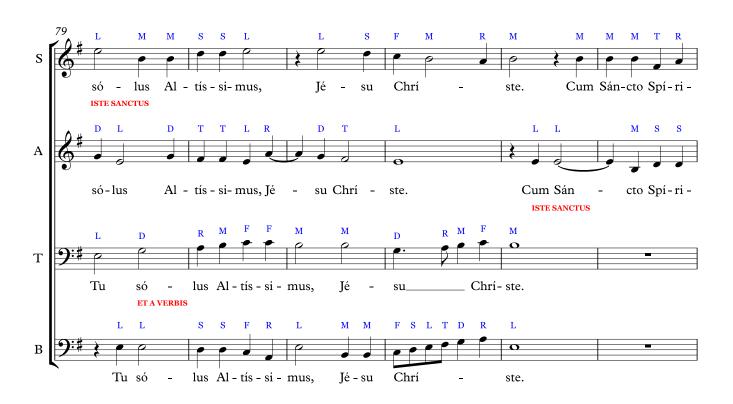
Technically it is *tempus imperfectum diminutum* shifting to *tempus imperfectum* [integer valoris], i.e., cut C and C. You find this occasionally in Masses of Victoria, and I think other Masses of Guerrero, and possibly Morales. It comes at a point in the Gloria or Credo where there could be a slightly slower tempo. In my opinion, it is an occasional mensural indication of a tempo change that would be made even without it. Thus, very likely at "Quoniam tu solus sanctus" the original tempo would be resumed. I have long resisted such tempo changes, but the more I do these pieces, the more I think it is the most appropriate interpretation. In the Josquin era, it seems to me that more strict tempos should be maintained, but by the second half of the sixteenth century, there is acknowledged expressive use of tempo variation, and this is the most likely spot in the Gloria. (3 May 2017)

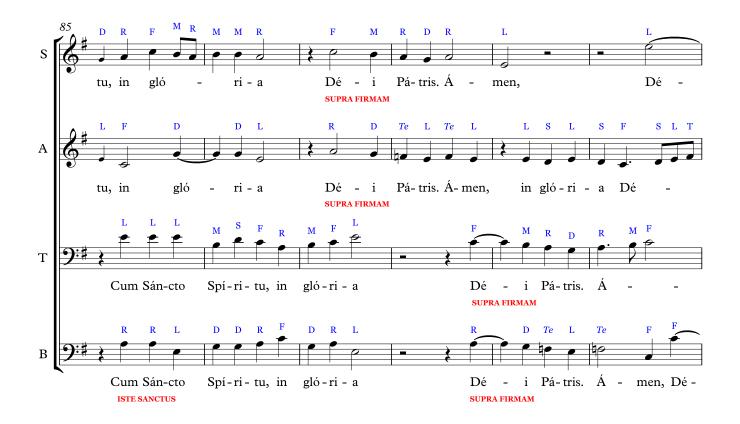


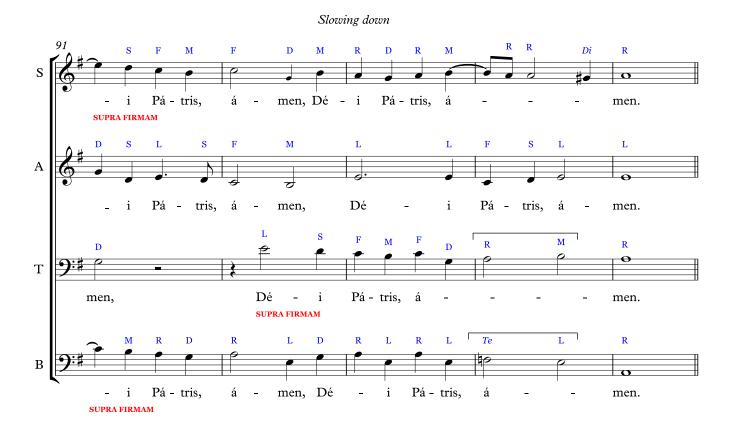












The priest says "Dóminus vobíscum" and we respond "Et cum spíritu tuo." Then he sings the Collect (see below), and



at the end of the Collect we reply as follows:

COLLECT.

GOD, who, in the Heart of Thy Son, wounded by our sins, hast deigned mercifully to bestow infinite treasures of love upon us; grant, we beseech Thee, that as we offer Him the faithful service of our devotion, we may also make worthy reparation. Through the same.

Deus, qui nobis in Corde Fílii tui, nostris vulneráto peccátis, infinítos dilectiónis thesáuros misericórditer largíri dignáris: concéde, quésumus; ut, illi devótum pietátis nostræ præstántes obséquium, dignæ quoque satisfactiónis exhibeámus officium. Per eúmdem Dóminum.

EPISTLE. Eph 3: 8-12, 14-19

B RETHREN: To me, the least of all the saints, is given this grace, to preach among the gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ; and to enlighten all men, that they may see what is the dispensation of the mystery which hath been hidden from eternity in God, Who created all things: that the manifold wisdom of God may be made known to the principalities and powers in the heavenly places through the Church: according to the eternal purpose, which He made in Christ Jesus our Lord, in Whom we have boldness and access with confidence by the faith of Him. For this cause I bow my knees to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of Whom all paternity in heaven and earth is named; that He would grant you, according to the riches of His glory, to be strengthened by His Spirit with might unto the inward man; that Christ may dwell by faith in your hearts; that being rooted and founded in charity, you may be able to comprehend, with all the saints, what is the breadth, and length,

Fratres: Mihi, ómnium sanctórum mínimo, data est grátia hæc, in géntibus evangelizáre investigábiles divítias Christi, et illumináre omnes, quæ sit dispensátio sacraménti abscónditi a sæculis in Deo, qui ómnia creávit: ut innotéscat principátibus et potestátibus in cæléstibus per Ecclésiam multifórmis sapiéntia Dei, secúndum præfinitiónem sæculórum, quam fecit in Christo Jesu, Dómino nostro, in quo habémus fidúciam et accéssum in confidéntia per fidem ejus. Hujus rei grátia flecto génua mea ad Patrem Dómini nostri Jesu Christi, ex quo omnis patérnitas in cælis ei in terra nominátur, ut det vobis, secúndum divítias glóriæ suæ, virtúte corroborári per Spíritum ejus in interiórem hóminem, Christum habitáre per fidem in córdibus vestris: in caritáte radicáti et fundáti, ut possítis comprehéndere cum ómnibus sanctis, quæ sit latitúdo, et longitúdo, et sublímitas, et profúndum: scire étiam supereminéntem sciéntiæ caritátem Christi, ut impleámini in omnem plenitúdinem Dei.

and height, and depth: to know also the charity of Christ, which surpasseth all understanding, that you may be filled unto all the fullness of God.

REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF THE FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART:

This particular Mass formulary dates from 29 January 1929. None of the Propers are ancient, but in the case of the Offertory, it matches the ancient melody for Palm Sunday (until the brackets). In the Vatican Edition—published by Abbat Joseph Pothier under Pope Saint Pius X—the Introit was Egredimini Et Vidéte; the Gradual was Dicite Filiæ Sion; the Alleluia Verse was Discite A Me; the Offertory was Dómine Deus In Simplicitáte; and the Communion was Gustáte Et Vidéte. The 1908 Vatican Edition also gives an alternate Mass for the Sacred Heart with Introit (Miserébitur Secúndum), Gradual (O Vos Omnes), Alleluia Verse (Dícite A Me), Offertory (Bénedic Ánima Mea), and Communion (Impropérium Expectávit).

GRADUAL & ALLELUIA. Ps 24: 8-9 & Matt 11: 29

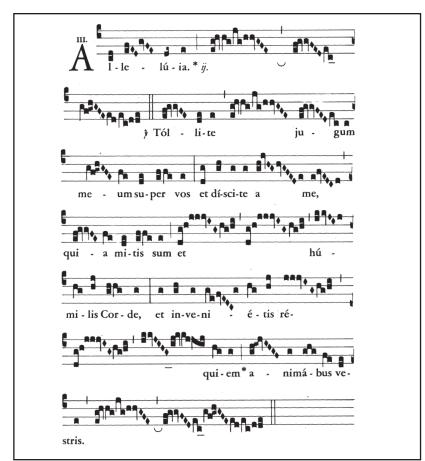
Dulcis et rectus Dóminus: propter hoc legem dabit delinquéntibus in via. ». Díriget mansúetos in judício, docébit mites vias suas.

Allelúja, allelúja. §. Tóllite jugum meum super vos, et díscite a me, quia mitis sum et húmilis Corde, et inveniétis réquiem animábus vestris. Allelúja. HE LORD is sweet and righteous, therefore He will give a law to sinners in the way. V. He will guide the mild in judgment, He will teach the meek His ways.

"For a long time, after the ambo had disappeared, the idea remained of singing the Gradual from a high place."

—Father Fortescue

Note: Sacred Music Symposium 2022 is singing a **POLYPHONIC VERSION** of the Allelúja (a <u>contrafactum</u> from the *Magnificat* Dr. Calabrese is conducting). Nevertheless, you can still examine the Gregorian Alleluia for the Feast of the Sacred Heart, which is a melody composed in 1929:



"We usually speak of all the chant between the epistle and Gospel as the Gradual." —Quote from Fr. Fortescue

1958 New Saint Basil Hymnal, page 240:

"Gradual" can denote 3 things. It is the <u>book</u> containing the choir's chants. It is a particular <u>chant</u> that comes before the Tract. It can also refer to <u>EVERYTHING</u> sung between Epistle & Gospel (e.g. *Gradual*, *Alleluia*, *Sequence*)—i.e. everything that was once sung "from the steps." (GRADUS in Latin means "step.")

GRADUAL (Proper): Sung as soon as the celebrant has completed reading the Epistle.

ALLELUIA (Proper): Follows the Gradual immediately.

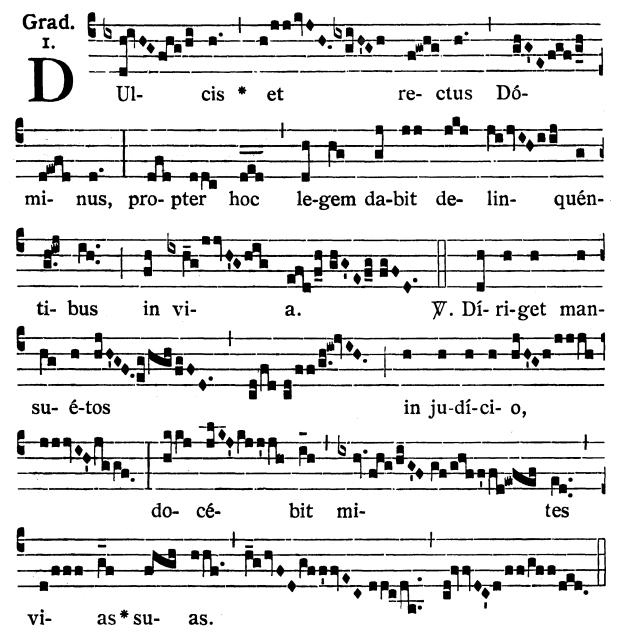
SEQUENCE (Proper): Follows the Alleluid and Verse immediately. (Found in only five Masses of the year.)

N.B. On certain days and in certain seasons there is a *Gradual* and *Tract* – or no *Gradual* but double *Alleluias* with *Verses*, and various other combinations of these which are clearly indicated in all books of Propers. This is called the *Gradual Section* of the Mass, and is sung as one entity regardless of the given combination.

GRADUAL. Ps 24: 8-9 & Matt 11: 29

Dulcis et rectus Dóminus: propter hoc lege dabit delinquéntibus in via. y. Díriget mansúetos in judício, docébit mites vias suas.

HE LORD is sweet and righteous, therefore He will give a law to sinners in the way. V. He will guide the mild in judgment, He will teach the meek His ways.



The Editio Vaticana calls this chant "Responsorium, quod dicitur Graduale" and *prefers* that the first part should be repeated by the choir after two cantors have sung the verse. "Quando magia id videtur opportunum"—*De Ritibus Servandis In Cantu Missae*, section iv. ...but this repeat is seldom taken in real life.



Sloppy in 1929: Below is the same Gradual, as printed in the famous Schwann edition. The committee formed by Pope Pius X in 1905 was disbanded in 1913. This Gradual was written in 1929. Notice how the Schwann editors were very sloppy in marking the "MMV" ("Melismatic Morae Vocis"). For example, look at the Virga on the word "mites." It's almost as if—with the passage of two decades since 1905—they had "given up" or forgotten about the MMV.



Spacing issue: There should be an MMV on the 6th note of the word "et." The NOH (from the 1940s) correctly marks the MMV with a dot. Yet the Schwann edition doesn't appear to leave enough "blank space" before the flat symbol.



The 1951 Mechlin edition does leave the correct amount of space:



Not Sloppy in 1929: Below is the same Gradual, as printed in the famous Pustet edition. Unlike the Schwann, the printers at the Pustet company are much more careful with the MMV. Notice the Imprimatur at the bottom (May 1929):



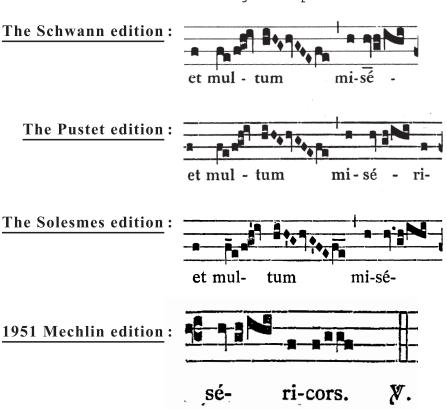
Dr. Höcht Vic. Gen.

Flor Peeters Is Scrupulous: Even though the Sacred Heart *Propria Missae* were composed in 1929, notice how Flor Peeters (and his associates at the Lemmens Institute) scrupulously harmonize them, just like they do for every other chant:

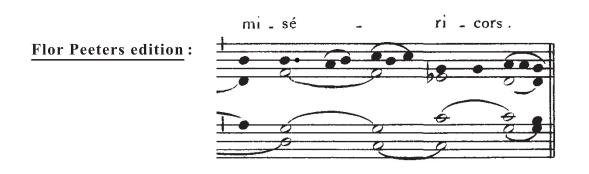
Nóva órgani harmónia ad graduále júxta editiónem vaticánam (1940s-1950s)



Sloppy in 1929: When the Feast of the Sacred Heart is chosen as a "votive Mass," a Tract is sung. Inexplicably, the Schwann edition leaves no blank space after the Virga on "multum miséricors." In 1939, Joseph Gogniat (the greatest and most passionate supporter of the "pure" *Editio Vaticana* rhythm) wrote on page 7 of his book: "as we seemed a little out of date to some persons..." Could it be the Schwann editors had "given up" on the blank spaces by 1929?

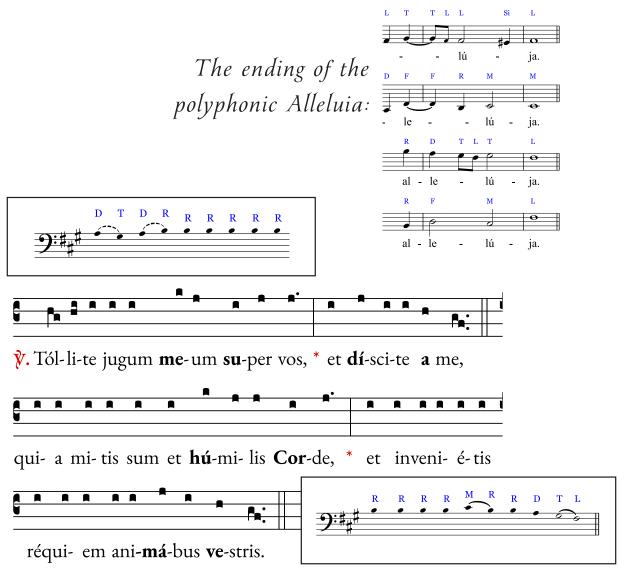






Immediately after the Gradual Chant comes the Alleluia. Below, you will find the verse (which comes between the polyphony). In other words, the form is:

ALLELUIA + Verse + ALLELUIA



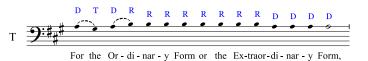
The beginning of the polyphonic Alleluia:





Rehearsal videos posted at: CCWATERSHED.ORG/POLYPHONY

Based on a section of
Magnificat in the Seventh Mode.
by Father Morales (d. 1553)











Priests usually choose Option 3: "Another more ancient Tone"

Introduction to the Gospel:

Inítium or Sequéntia sancti Evangélii secúndum N.

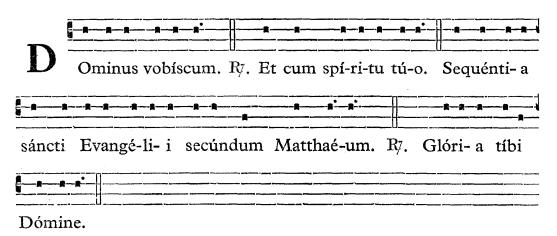
R7. Glória tíbi Dómine.

\(\mathbb{Y}\). The Lord be with you.

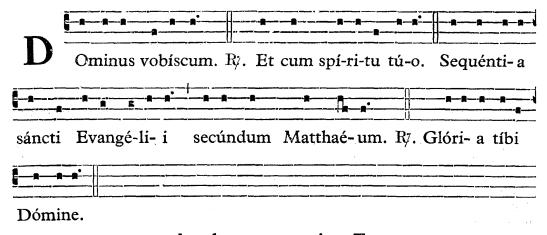
Ry. And with thy spirit.

The beginning or continuation of the Holy Gospel according to N.

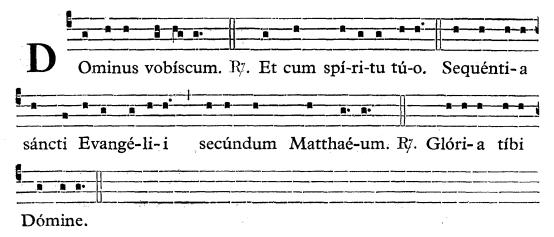
Ry. Glory be to thee, O Lord.



2. Another Tone ad libitum.



3. Another more ancient Tone.



GOSPEL. John 19: 31-37

In illo témpore: Judæi (quóniam Parascéve erat), ut non remanérent in cruce córpora sábbato (erat enim magnus dies ille sábbati), rogavérunt Pilátum, ut frangeréntur eórum crura, et tolleréntur. Venérunt ergo mílites: et primi quidem fregérunt crura et alteríus, qui crucifíxus est cum eo. Ad Jesum autem cum veníssent, ut vidérunt eum jam mórtuum, non fregérunt ejus crura, sed unus mílitum láncea latus ejus apéruit, et contínuo exívit sanguis et aqua. Et qui vidit, testimónium perhíbuit: et verum est testimónium ejus. Et ille scit quia vera dicit, ut et vos credátis. Facta sunt enim hæc ut Scriptúra implerétur: Os non comminuétis ex eo. Et íterum alia Scriptúra dicit: Vidébunt in quem transfixérunt.

HE JEWS (because it was the Parasceve) that the bodies might not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath-day (for that was a great Sabbath-day) besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away. The soldiers therefore came, and they broke the legs of the first, and of the other that was crucified with him. But after they were come to Jesus, when they saw that He was already dead, they did not break His legs, but one of the soldiers with a spear opened His side, and immediately there came out blood and water. And he that saw it hath given testimony; and his testimony is true. And he knoweth that he saith true, that you also may believe. For these things were done that the Scripture might be fulfilled: You shall not break a bone of Him. And again another Scripture saith: They shall look on Him whom they pierced. Credo.

There will undoubtedly be a Homily.

Organist will improvise (loudly) as Preacher walks to Pulpit.

During the sermon, Choir A changes places with Choir B.

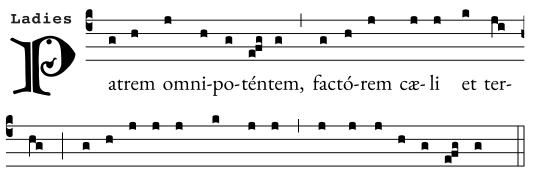
CREDO VII. With polyphony by Father Francisco Guerrero.

IMPRIMATUR. — Tornaci, die 13 septembris 1924 V. CANTINEAU, VIC. GEN. Imprimé par la Société S. Jean l'Evangéliste, DESCLÉE & CIE. — Tournai (Belgique).

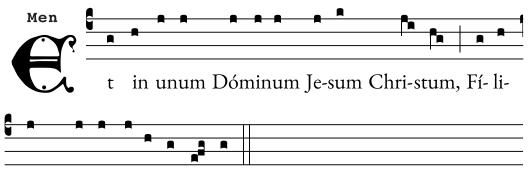




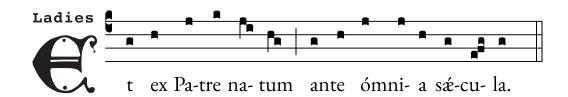
The singers begin on F-Natural. They must not sink, otherwise the bass section will struggle with the polyphonic sections toward the end.

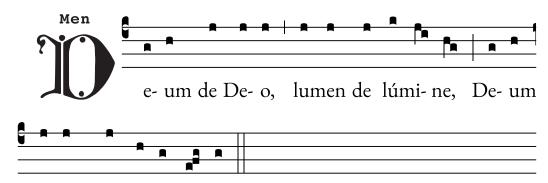


ræ, vi- si-bí- li- um ómni- um, et invi- si-bí- li- um.

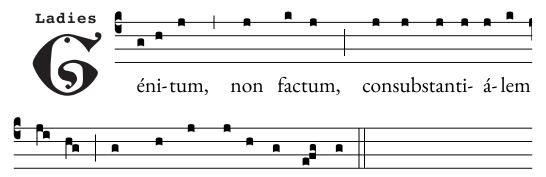


um De- i uni-gé-ni- tum.

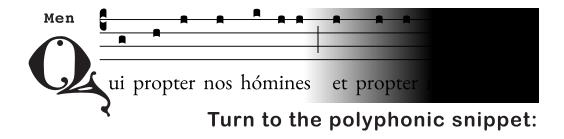


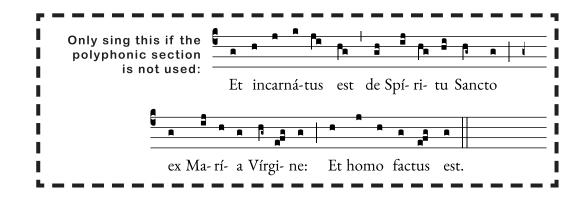


ve-rum de De- o ve- ro.



Pa-tri: per quem ómni- a fa-cta sunt.

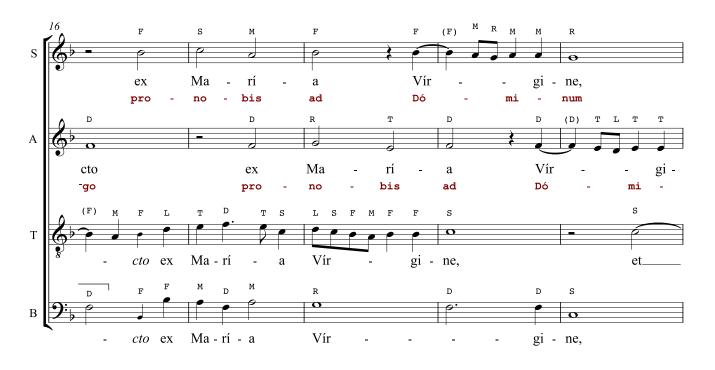


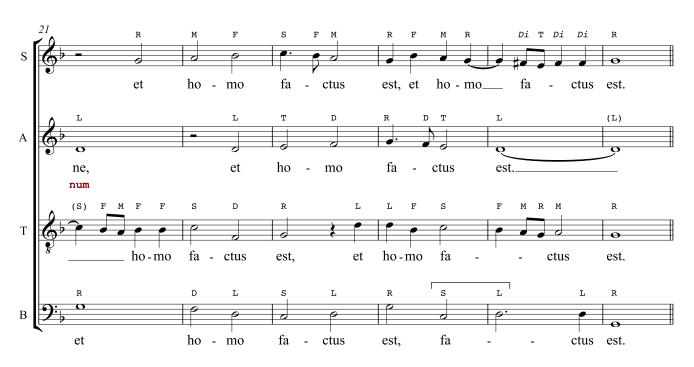


Credo "Et Incarnatus Est" Canonic Extension • Fits with Plainsong Credo 7 using Missa Beata Mater (Father Guerrero) which was published at Paris in 1566

Like his teacher [Morales], Father Guerrero published two books of Masses: the first at Paris in 1566 containing nine Masses; the second at Rome in 1582 containing eight.



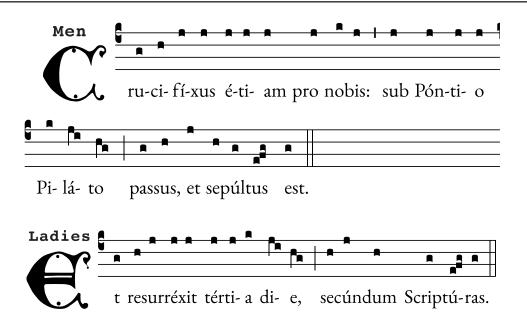






Seville: Actas Capitulares against "troped" & "poly-textual" Mass settings:

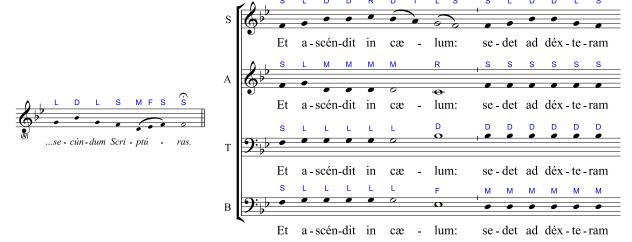
1575 January 7: the chapter decrees that henceforth the Roman rite, as reformed by the Council of Trent, is to be used exclusively. At a stroke this decree renders obsolete such a troped mass as Guerrero's *De beata Virgine* (*Liber primus missarum* [1566], folios 79^v-95) or polytextual mass as his *Beata Mater* ([1566] folios 119^v-133).

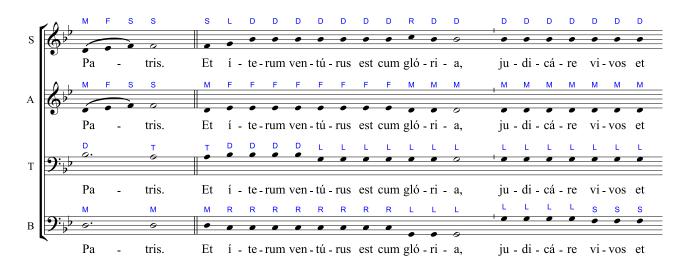


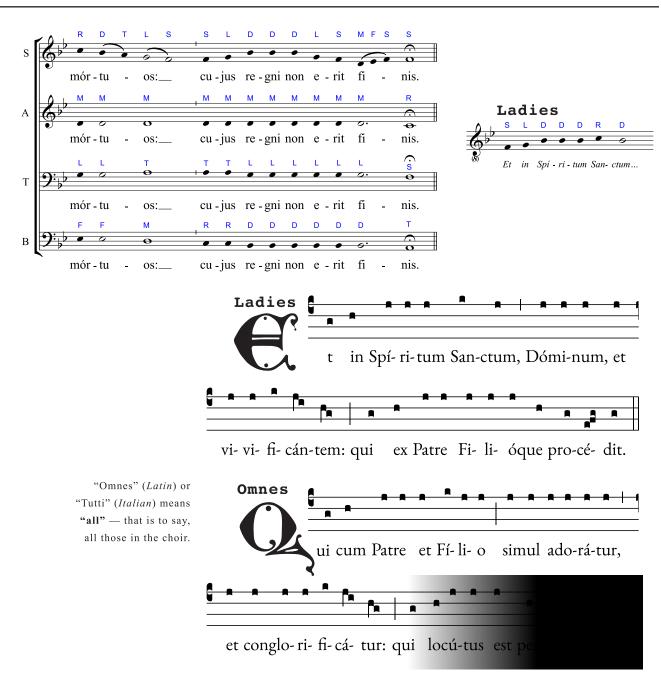
What follows might be called an "NOH Falsobordone" or "NOH Fauxbourdon":

This teaches participants it's not necessary to sing the **entire** Creed in polyphony or fauxbourdon.

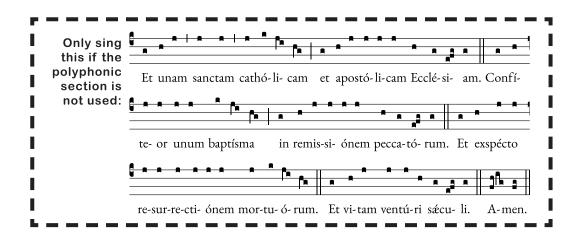
It is "mixed" with Credo VII.







Turn to the polyphonic snippet:



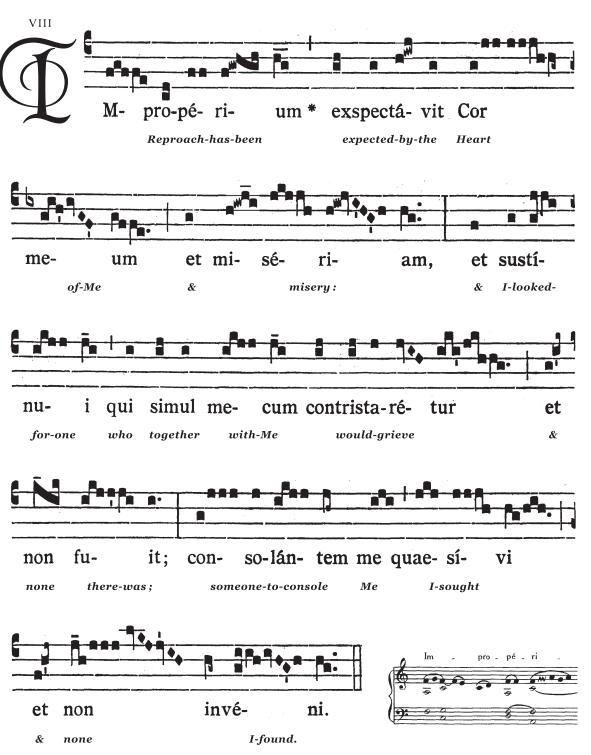
Canonic Extension by Father Guerrero 1566AD





After the Homily and Creed (and after "Dóminus vobíscum" — "Et cum spíritu tuo" and "Orémus") the Offertory is sung:

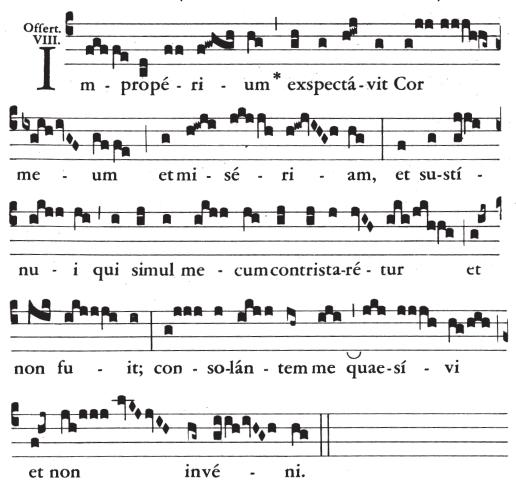
OFFERTORY • Sacred Heart, EF (Ps 68: 21) My heart is broken with insults and sadness, and I looked for one who would share my grief, and there was no one; for one who would comfort me, and I found no one.



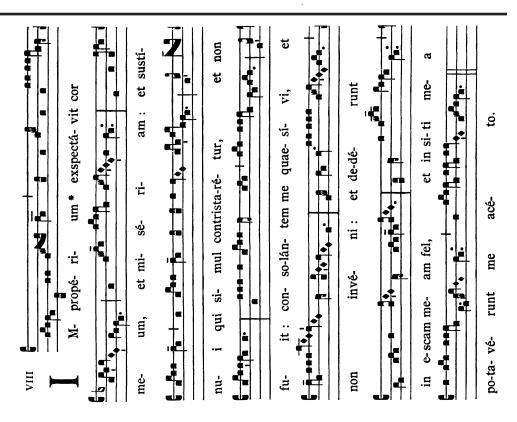
Antiphon Text is identical to Palm Sunday Offertory, except that it was truncated:

Impropérium exspectávit Cor meum et misériam: et sustínui, qui simul mecum contristarétur, et non fuit: consolántem me quæsívi, et non invéni.

For purposes of comparison, here is the same Offertory in the Schwann edition. There are no instances of MMV ("melismatic morae vocis"):



For purposes of comparison, here is the Offertory for Palm Sunday:







The picture on the left shows Monsignor Jules Van Nuffel conducting *Missa Papae Marcelli* by G. P. Palestrina in the Mechelen Cathedral, which is dedicated to Saint Rumbold.





To sing hymn tunes by Flor Peeters (Van Nuffel's organist), purchase the Brébeuf Hymnal.







IMPORTANCE OF VARIETY:

At the FSSP Masses in Los Angeles, we seek variety: (1) unaccompanied plainsong; (2) accompanied plainsong; (3) plainsong by women only; (4) plainsong by men only; (5) Medieval music; (6) Baroque music; (7) organ music with no singing; (8) Renaissance polyphony; (9) contemporary polyphony; (10) melismatic plainsong; (11) hymns with interludes, descants, alternation; and so forth and so on.

Reminder: It is not mandatory to have a Motet—nor a hymn—at the Offertory or Communion. In fact, it is (perhaps) better to have the organ playing at the Offertory.

ONSIDER the mandatory songs for High Mass. These items follow one another *immediately*, without any silence. Reading through these items, do you see why Mr. Ostrowski favors having organ music at Offertory and Communion whenever possible? Do you agree that when motets are sung at Offertory and Communion, the argument can easily be made that there is too much singing at Mass?

Entrance Hymn is sung (or organ is played)

Asperges is sung, followed by special Responses

Introit is sung

Kyrie is sung

Gloria is sung

Epistle is sung

Gradual & Alleluia are sung

Gospel is sung, followed by the HOMILY (which, of course, is not sung)

Offertory Antiphon is sung

BLANK SPACE (motet, hymn, or solo organ)

Preface is sung

Sanctus is sung

There is a slight moment of Silence during the Consecration

Benedictus is sung

Pater Noster is sung

Agnus Dei is sung

There is a pause while the Confiteor is recited at the front of Church

Communion Antiphon is sung

BLANK SPACE (motet, hymn, or solo organ)

Post-Communion is sung

Ite Missa Est is Sung

Recessional Hymn is sung

This view of Mr. Ostrowski can also (quite easily) be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the Ordinary Form.

Choosing one of the following, the priest then sings the "Preface"—then comes the SANCTUS.

He will most likely

choose this one:

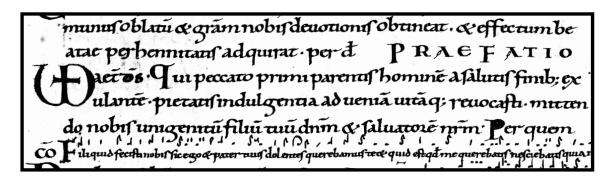


<u>Post-Conciliar Developments</u> • The Second Vatican Council never spoke about adding more prefaces, but did say that "other elements which have suffered injury through accidents of history are now to be restored to the vigor which they had in the days of the holy Fathers" (*Sacrosanctum Concilium* §50b). In 1979, Bishop Rudolf Graber of Regensburg spoke to the Institutum Liturgicum of his diocese:

"At this point, I must address a comment to all liturgists. Apart from the fact that the post-conciliar reform of the liturgy is taking place too quickly and has almost everywhere brought with it changes which cause one to wonder why such changes were necessary, one omission seems particularly regrettable to me: namely, the failure to state what sources the new collects and prefaces, for example, were taken from. How much annoyance among our loyal Catholics could have been avoided if evidence had been provided that various elements had been taken from old sacramentaries and were not more or less arbitrary innovations. I do not know whether this omission can still be made good."

The answer to Bishop Graber's question is partially given by Father Antoine Dumas, who became director of Coetus 18bis (responsible for euchological texts) upon the death of Dom Placide Bruylants. In 1971, Dom Dumas published an article ("Les Préfaces du nouveau Missel") in Ephemerides Litugicae, explaining that "very few prefaces have been kept in their entirety." The venerable prayers, Dom Dumas admits, were deemed "unsatisfactory" by the reformers, owing to many defects (insufficances des textes traditionnels) and so the reformers modified them, making them conform to a "contemporary mindset" (adaptés à la mentalité contemporaine). He calls the Preface of the Dead "tiresome" (fastidieuse). He labels the ancient Preface for the Apostles—giving no explanation—one of the "false prefaces" (fausses préfaces). The traditional Common Preface he refers to as "an empty frame" (cadre vide), and finds the traditional preambles and conclusions—loved by so many Catholics—to be "monotonous" (la monotonie des préambules et des conclusions fixés). Dom Dumas even says that the authentic prefaces "reproduced in their original form would be intolerable, if not erroneous" (reproduits clans leur forme originale, eussent été insupportables, sinon fautifs). As a result, the reformers after Vatican II inserted into the 1970 Missale Romanum hundreds of prefaces which were manufactured (in spite of Sacrosanctum Concilium §23 and §50). In the United States, there is even a preface for Independence Day on July 4th.

MAGNIFICENT MONOGRAM • More than 1,000 years ago, a very clever monk discovered that the beginning of the preface—VERE DIGNUM—forms a monogram. That is to say, if those letters are rotated a certain way, each letter "fits" in the monogram (although several must be rotated 180°). The monogram was often illuminated, covering the entire page with ornate beauty. Below is an excerpt from a manuscript written around the year 988AD, and you will notice the preface for Missa Dominicæ Primæ post Theophaniam (First Sunday after Epiphany) indicated by the monogram, which was written in blue ink:



De sacratissimo Corde Jesu:

ET JUSTUM est, æquũ et salutáre, nos tibi semper et ubíque grátias ágere: Dñe sancte, Pater omnípotens, ætérne Deus. Qui Unigénitum tuum, in Cruce pendéntem, láncea mílitis transfígi voluísti: ut apértum Cor, divínæ largitátis sacrárium, torréntes nobis fúnderet miseratiónis et grátiæ: et, quod amóre nostri flagráre numquam déstitit, piis esset réquies et pæniténtibus patéret salútis refúgium.

Et ídeo cum Ángelis et Archángelis, cum Thronis et Dominatiónibus cumque omni milítia cæléstis exércitus hymnum glóriæ tuæ cánimus, sine fine dicéntes:

(1928) ADDED BY POPE PIUS XI

PREFACE FOR THE MOST SACRED HEART.

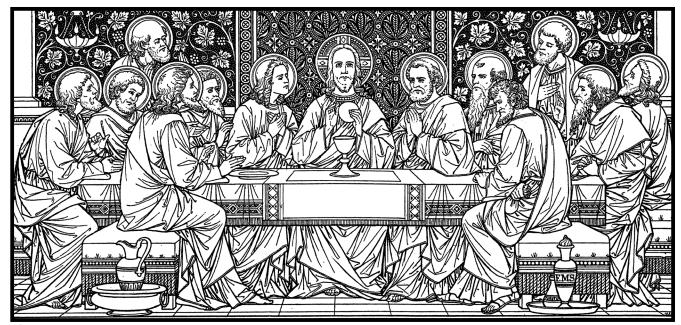
orthy and right it is in truth, apt it is and saving, that at all times and places we should thank thee: O holy Lord, Father almighty, eternal God; Who hast willed that Thine only-begotten Son hanging on the cross should be transfixed with a soldier's lance, so that the opened Heart, treasure-place of divine bounty, might flood us with the torrents of compassion and grace, and that that which never ceased to burn with love for us, should be repose for the devout and to the penitent should open the shelter of salvation. And therefore with the angels and archangels, with the thrones and dominations and with all the array of the heavenly host, we sing a hymn to Thy glory and unceasingly repeat:

 $f{\star}$ Now is sung the Sanctus, Pleni Sunt Cœli, and Hosanna.



After the consecration, the Benedictus & Hosanna are sung.

CHRIST WANTED WHAT HE DID AT THE LAST SUPPER TO BE REPEATED IN HIS MEMORY.



QUOD IN COENA CHRISTUS GESSIT FACIENDUM HOC EXPRESSIT IN SUI MEMORIAM.



ANCTUS "MILLE REGRETZ"

Multiplicatis intercessoribus ("Intercessors having been multiplied") cf. Vespers November 1st Type of Canon: Augmentation ~ the first half of the chanson at the distance of four breves.

Cappella Sistina MS 17 • Father Cristóbal de Morales (d. 1553)







Finally, a hymnal that is truly Roman Catholic: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN







OSANNA IN EXCELSIS

Duplicatam vestem fecit sibi ("He made himself a double set of clothing") cf. Prov. 31:22
Type of Canon: Augmentation ~ the second half of the chanson melody is stretched out.

Cappella Sistina MS 17 • Father Cristóbal de Morales (d. 1553)









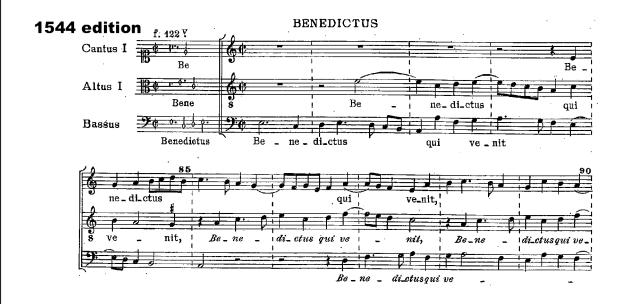
To be sung by a small group of singers:

5bis. Benedictus



mi-ni

Contrafactum • Whenever we host the Sacred Music Symposium, we sing the praises of "contrafactum." We encourage choirmasters to use it whenever possible. Indeed, the Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal makes constant use of contrafactum. The Sacred Music Symposium held a few years ago was completely dedicated to contrafactum. It's so important, because choirmasters only have a limited amount of rehearsal time for their choirs. It is hardly necessary to "prove" the value of contrafactum; anyone in possession of rudimentary knowledge of plainsong knows that contrafactum (in the Gregorian hymnal, the Graduale, and the Antiphonale) is on every page. Nevertheless, you can see the Father Cristóbal de Morales agrees with us. By examining a different version of the Sanctus, you can see that he created a contrafactum version of the "Pleni Sunt Cœli" when he composed his alternate Mille Regretz Mass parts:



Before beginning the Canon, the Celebrant first joins his hands, separates, elevates, and rejoins them, as he lifts his eyes to the Cross, then bows profoundly with joined hands resting on the Altar edge. This entire gesture is made in silence. Only once he is bowed down does he begin "Te ígitur..."

CANON MISSAE

QUAM LAETUS EST, QUEM VISITAS; CONSORS PATERNAE DEXTERAE, HAPPY IS HE WHOM THOU VISITEST; THOU WHO SITTEST AT THE RIGHT HAND OF THE FATHER;



THOU ART THE LIGHT CONSOLING HEAVEN, BUT WHO CANNOT BE SEEN BY MORTAL EYES. TU DULCE LUMEN PATRIAE, CARNIS NEGATUM SENSIBUS. (Lux Alma)

TE ígitur, clementíssime Pater, per Jesum Christum Fílium tuum Dóminum nostrum, súpplices rogámus, ac pétimus, uti accépta hábeas, et benedícas haec dona, haec múnera, haec sancta sacrifícia illibáta, in primis, quae tibi offérimus pro Ecclésia tua sancta cathólica: quam pacificáre, custodíre, adunáre, et régere dignéris toto orbe terrárum: una cum fámulo tuo Papa nostro N. et Antístite nostro N. et ómnibus orthodóxis, atque cathólicae et apostólicae fídei cultóribus.

WHerefore, we humbly beg and beseech thee, most merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord, to receive and to bless these gifts, these oblations, these holy and spotless sacrifices which we offer up unto thee for, in the first place, thy Holy Catholic Church. Do thou vouchsafe in all the earth to bestow upon her thy peace, to keep her, to gather her together, and to guide her; as likewise, thy servant N., our Pope, N., our Bishop, and all men who are orthodox in belief and who profess the Catholic and Apostolic Faith.

The Commemoration of the Living:

Meménto, Dómine, famulórum famularúmque tuárum, N. et N.; et ómnium circumstántium, quorum tibi fides cógnita est, et nota devótio, pro quibus tibi offérimus : vel qui tibi offerunt hoc sacrificium laudis, pro se, suísque ómnibus : pro redemptione animarum suarum, pro spe salútis, et incolumitátis suae : tibíque reddunt vota sua aetérno Deo, vivo et vero.

¶ Communicántes, et memóriam venerántes, in primis gloriósae semper Vírginis Maríae, Genitrícis Dei * et Dómini nostri Iesu Christi: sed et beatórum Apostolórum ac Mártyrum tuórum, Petri et Pauli, Andréae, Jacóbi, Joánnis, Thomae, Jacóbi, Philippi, Bartholomaéi, Matthaéi, Simónis et Thaddaéi: Lini, Cleti, Cleméntis, Xysti, Cornélii, Cypriáni, Lauréntii, Chrysógoni, Joánnis et Pauli, Cosmae et Damiáni: et ómnium sanctórum tuórum; quorum méritis, precibúsque concédas, ut in ómnibus protectiónis tuae muniámur auxílio. Per eúmdem Christum Dóminum nostrum. Amen.

Be mindful, O Lord, of thy servants and of thine handmaidens, N. and N.; and of all here present, the faith of each one of whom is known to thee, nor is his devotion hidden from thee. For them we offer up to thee this sacrifice of praise; as they too, for themselves, for their households and all dear to them, for the salvation of their own souls, for the health and welfare they hope for, offer it up. and pay their vows to thee, God everlasting, living and true.

¶ Having communion with and venerating the memory in the first place of the glorious Mary ever a Virgin, Mother of Jesus Christ * our God and our Lord; but also of thy blessed Apostles and Martyrs, Peter and Paul, Andrew, James, John, Thomas, James, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Simon, and Thaddaeus; of Linus, Cletus, Clement, Xystus, Cornelius, Cyprian, Laurence, Chrysogonus, John and Paul, Cosmas and Damian, and all thy Saints: for the sake of whose merits and prayers do thou grant us to be in all things safeguarded by thy sure defence. Through the same Christ, our Lord. Amen.

With his hands spread over the offerings, the Priest continues the prayer:

Hanc ígitur oblatiónem servimíliae tuae, ¶ quaésumus Dómi- | which we, thy servants, and with us

ne, ut placátus accípias : diésque nostros in tua pace dispónas, atque ab aetérna damnatióne nos éripi, et in electórum tuórum júbeas grege numerári. Per Christum Dóminum nostrum. Amen.

Quam oblationem tu, Deus, ctam, adscríptam, ratam, rationábilem, acceptabilémque fácere dignéris : ut nobis Corpus et Sanguis fiat dilectíssimi Fílii tui Dómini nostri Jesu Christi.

Wherefore, we beseech thee, O tútis nostrae, sed et cunctae fa- Lord, to be appeased by this oblation

> thy whole family, offer up to thee, ¶ and graciously receive it: do thou establish our days in thy peace, nor suffer that we be condemned, but rather command that we be numbered in the flock of thine elect. Christ, our Lord. Amen.

And moreover, do thou, O God, in in ómnibus, quaésumus, benedí- | all ways vouchsafe to bless this same oblation, to take it for thy very own. to approve it, to perfect it, and to render it well-pleasing to thyself, so that, on our behalf, it may become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, thy most dear Son, our Lord.

Consecration of the Bread.

QUI prídie quam paterétur, accépit panem in sanctas ac venerábiles manus suas, et elevátis óculis in caelum, ad te Deum Patrem suum omnipoténtem, tibi grátias agens, benedíxit, fregit, dedítque discípulis suis, dicens: Accípite, et manducáte ex hoc omnes:

HOC EST ENIM CORPUS MEUM.

WHO the day before he suffered, took bread into his holy and venerable hands, and having lifted up his eyes to heaven to thee, God, his almighty Father, giving thanks to thee, blessed it, broke it, and gave it to his disciples, saying: Take ye, and eat ye all of this;

FOR THIS IS MY BODY.

The Priest adores and elevates the Body of Christ to show it to the people.

Consecration of the Wine.

Simili modo postquam coenátum est, accipiens et hunc praeclárum Cálicem in sanctas ac venerábiles manus suas: item tibi grátias agens, benedíxit, dedítque discípulis suis, dicens: Accípite et bíbite ex eo omnes:

HIC EST ENIM CALIX SANGUINIS MEI, NOVI ET AETERNI TESTA-MENTI : MYSTERIUM FIDEI : QUI PRO VOBIS ET PRO MULTIS EFFUNDETUR IN REMISSIONEM PECCATORUM.

Haec quotiescúmque fecéritis, in mei memóriam faciétis.

In like manner, after they had supped, taking also into his holy and venerable hands this goodly chalice, again giving thanks to thee, he blessed it, and gave it to his disciples, saying: Take ye, and drink ye all of this;

FOR THIS IS THE CHALICE OF MY BLOOD, OF THE NEW AND EVERLASTING TESTAMENT, THE MYSTERY OF FAITH, WHICH FOR YOU AND FOR MANY SHALL BE SHED UNTO THE REMISSION OF SINS.

As often as ye shall do these things, ye shall do them in memory of me.

The Priest adores and elevates the Precious Blood of Christ. Then he goes on:

Unde et mémores, Dómine, nos servi tui, sed et plebs tua sancta, ejúsdem Christi Fílii tui Dómini nostri tam beátae passiónis, nec non et ab ínferis resurrectiónis, sed et in caelos gloriósae ascensiónis : offérimus praeclárae majestáti tuae de tuis donis, ac datis, hóstiam puram,

hóstiam sanctam, hóstiam immaculátam, Panem sanctum vitae aetérnae, et Cálicem salútis perpétuae.

Wherefore, O Lord, bearing in mind the blessed Passion of the same Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord, his Resurrection likewise from the grave, and his glorious Ascension into heaven, we too, thy servants, as also thy holy people, offer up to thine excellent majesty from among the things thou hast given to

us and bestowed upon us, a Victim which is pure, a Victim which is holy, a Victim which is stainless, the holy Bread of life everlasting and the Cup of eternal salvation.

Supra quae propítio ac seréno vultu respicere dignéris : et accépta habére, sícuti accépta habére dignátus es múnera púeri tui justi Abel, et sacrifícium Patriárchae nostri Abrahae: et quod tibi óbtulit summus sacérdos tuus Melchísedech, sanctum sacrifícium, immaculátam hóstiam.

Vouchsafe to look upon them with a gracious and tranquil countenance, and to accept them, even as thou wast pleased to accept the offerings of righteous Abel, thy servant, the sacrifice of Abraham, our Patriarch, and that which Melchisedech, thy high priest, offered up to thee, a holy sacrifice, a victim without blemish.

The Priest bows low.

Súpplices te rogámus, omnípotens Deus : jube haec perférri per manus sancti Angeli tui in sublíme altáre tuum in conspéctu divínae majestátis tuae : ut quotquot, ex hac altáris participatione, sacrosanctum Filii tui Corpus, et Sánguinem sumpsérimus, omni benedictione caelésti et grátia repleámur. Per eúmdem Christum Dóminum nostrum. Amen.

Humbly we beseech thee, Almighty God, to command that by the hands of thy holy Angel, this our Sacrifice be uplifted to thine altar on high, into the very presence of thy divine majesty; and to grant that as many of us as, by partaking thereof from this altar, shall have received the adorable Body and Blood of thy Son. may from heaven be filled with all blessings and graces. Through the same Christ our Lord.

Memory of the Departed.

Meménto étiam, Dómine, famulórum, famularúmque tuárum N. et N., qui nos praecessérunt cum signo fídei, et dórmiunt in somno pacis.

Ipsis, Dómine, et ómnibus in Christo quiescéntibus, locum refrigérii, lucis et pacis, ut indúlgeas, deprecámur. Per eúmdem Christum Dóminum nostrum. Amen.

Be mindful also, O Lord, of thy servants, and of thine handmaidens, N. and N., who have gone before us with the sign of faith and who sleep the sleep of peace.

For them, O Lord, and for all who rest in Christ, do thou, we beseech thee, appoint a place of solace, of light, and of peace. Through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Priest strikes his breast.

Nobis quoque peccatóribus fámulis tuis, de multitúdine miseratiónum tuárum sperántibus, partem áliquam, et societátem donáre dignéris, cum tuis sanctis Apóstolis et Martýribus : cum Joánne, Stéphano, Mat-

On ourselves too, who are sinners, but yet thy servants, and who put our trust in the multitude of thy tender mercies, vouchsafe to bestow some lot and fellowship with thy holy Apostles and Martyrs: with Stephen, John, Matthias, Barnabas, thía, Bárnaba, Ignátio, Alexán-Ignatius, Alexander, Marcellinus,

dro, Marcellíno, Petro, Felicitáte, Perpétua, Agatha, Lúcia, Agnéte, Caecília, Anastásia, et ómnibus Sanctis tuis: intra quorum nos consórtium, non aestimátor mériti, sed véniae, quaésumus, largítor admítte. Per Christum Dóminum nostrum.

Peter, Felicity, Perpetua, Agatha, Lucy, Agnes, Cicely, Anastasia, and with all thy Saints. Into their company do thou, we beseech thee, admit us, not weighing our merits, but freely pardoning us our sins. Through Christ our Lord.

Conclusion of the Canon.

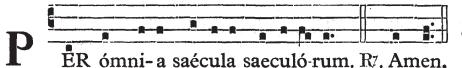
Per quem haec ómnia, Dómine, semper bona creas, sanctíficas, vivíficas, benedícis, et praestas nobis.

Per ipsum, et cum ipso, et in ipso, est tibi Deo Patri omnipoténti, in unitate Spíritus Sancti, omnis honor et glória.

By whom, O Lord, thou dost, at all times, create, hallow, quicken, bless, and bestow upon us all these good things.

Through him, and with him, and in him, is to thee, who art God, the Father almighty, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honour and all glory.

The Priest sings the final words in order that the people may share and ratify by their Amen all that he has said in silence.



World without end. Ry. Amen.

Communion in the Sacrifice.

The priest begins the preparation for the Communion by singing the Our Father.

Orémus.

Praecéptis salutáribus móniti, et divína institutióne formáti, audémus dícere:

PAter nóster, qui es in caélis: Sanctificétur nómen túum: Advéniat régnum túum: Fíat volúntas túa, sicut in caélo, et in térra. Pánem nóstrum quotidianum da nóbis hódie: et dimítte nóbis débita nóstra, sicut et nos dimíttimus debitóribus nóstris.

Let us pray.

Thereto admonished by wholesome precepts, and in words taught us by God himself, we presume to say:

Our Father, who art in heaven: hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. Ry. But deliver us from evil.



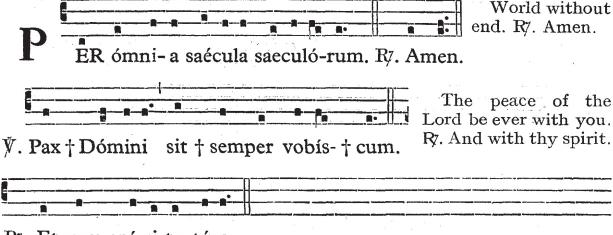
V. Et ne nos indúcas in tenta-ti-ónem. R. Sed líbera nos a má-lo.

The Priest answers Amen in a low voice, and then goes on:

Líbera nos, quaésumus, Dómine, ab ómnibus malis, praeet intercedénte beáta et gloriósa semper Vírgine Dei Genitríce María, cum beátis Apóstolis tuis Petro et Paulo, atque Andréa, et ómnibus Sanctis, da propítius pacem in diébus nostris : ut ope misericórdiae tuae adjúti, et a peccáto simus semper líberi, et ab omni perturbatióne secúri. Per eúmdem Dóminum nostrum Jesum Christum Fílium tuum. Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spíritus Sancti Deus.

Deliver us, we beseech thee, O Lord. from all evils, past, present and to téritis, praeséntibus, et futúris : come, and by the intercession of the blessed and glorious Mary, ever a Virgin, Mother of God, of thy holy Apostles Peter and Paul, of Andrew, and of all thy Saints, of thy lovingkindness grant peace in our time; so that in the help thy mercy shall afford us, we may all the days of our life find both freedom from sin and assured safety in every trouble. Through the same Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord, who lives and reigns with thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God.

During this prayer the Priest breaks the Host. Then he sings:



R7. Et cum spí-ri-tu tú-o.

Haec commíxtio et consecráaetérnam. Amen.

May this commingling and consetio Córporis et Sánguinis Dó-crating of the Body and Blood of our mini nostri Jesu Christi fiat Lord Jesus Christ be to us who shall accipiéntibus nobis in vitam receive it, unto life everlasting. Amen.

The AGNUS DEI is now sung.

During the singing of the "Agnus Dei," the priest says three prayers in preparation for Holy Communion.

Agnus Dei Missa Christus Latens Hortulanus

W. J. Fritz

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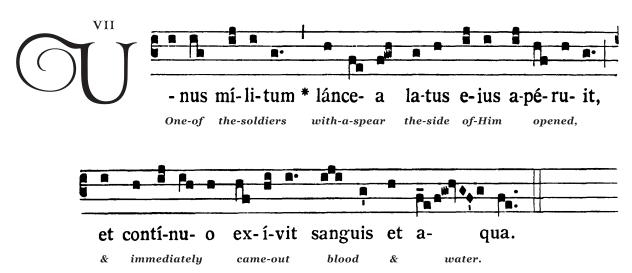








COMMUNION • Sacred Heart, EF (John 19: 34) One of the soldiers stabbed his side with a spear, and at once blood and water poured out.

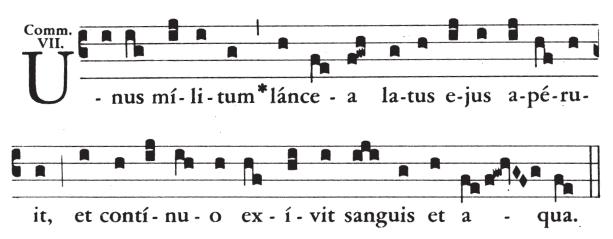


A "pure" Editio Vaticana score, as printed by Schwann:

COMMUNION. John 19: 34

NE OF THE SOLDIERS with a spear opened His side, and immediately there came out blood and water. §. The mercies of the Lord I will sing for ever: I will show forth Thy truth with my mouth to generation and generation.

Unus mílitum láncea latus ejus apéruit, et contínuo exívit sanguis et aqua. (Ps 88: 2) §. Misericórdias Dómini in ætérnum cantábo; in generatiónem et generatiónem annuntiábo veritátem tuam in ore meo.



The 501(c)3 organization — Corpus Christi Watershed — is named in honor of this communion antiphon. That is to say: Water, Shed from the Heart of Christ.



A "pure" Editio Vaticana accompaniment by Flor Peeters and associates:



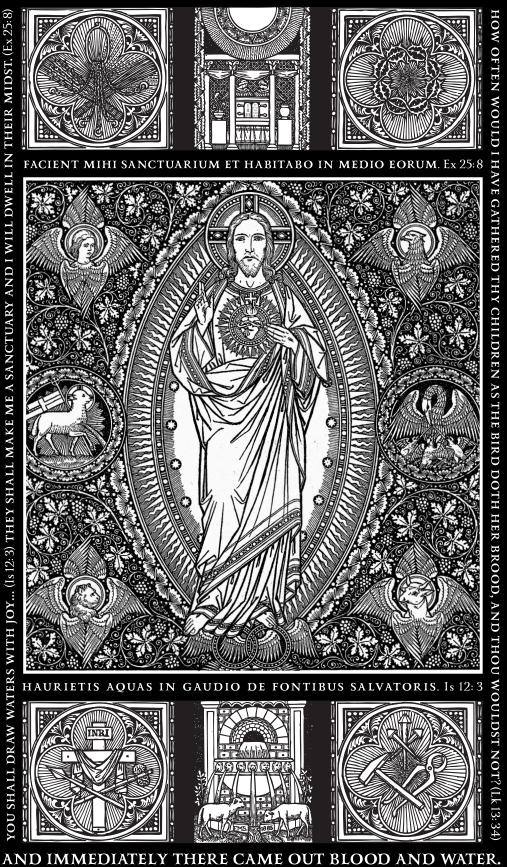
A Dom Mocquereau accompaniment by Henri Potiron:



A "pure" Editio Vaticana accompaniment by Father Mathias:



ONE OF THE SOLDIERS WITH A SPEAR OPENED HIS SIDE

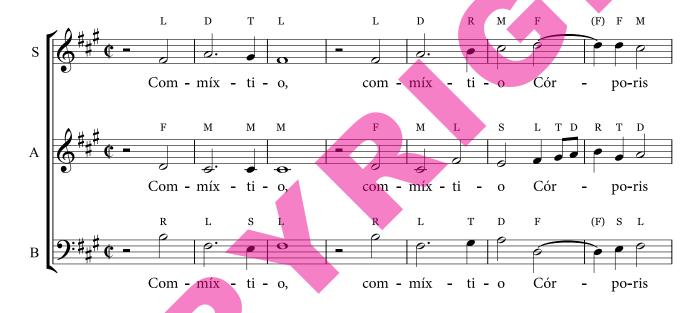


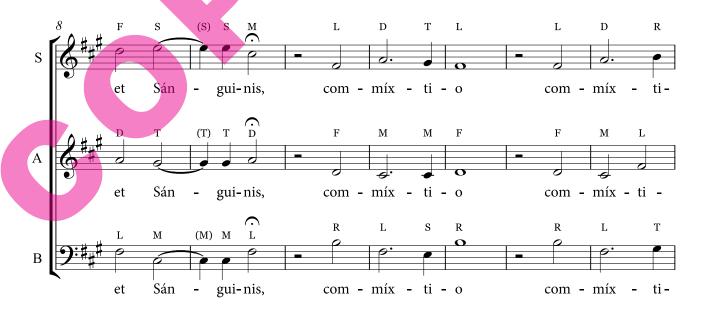


OMMIXTIO CORPORIS

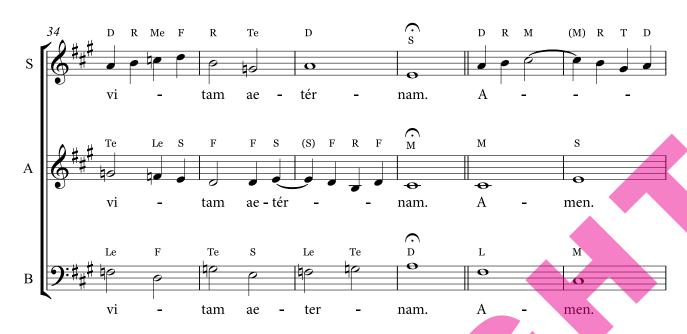
Kevin Allen • Copyright © 2022

Commíxtio Córporis et Sánguinis Dómini nostri Jesu Christi sit nobis salus in vitam ætérnam. Amen. May the blending of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ be welfare for us unto everlasting life. Amen.





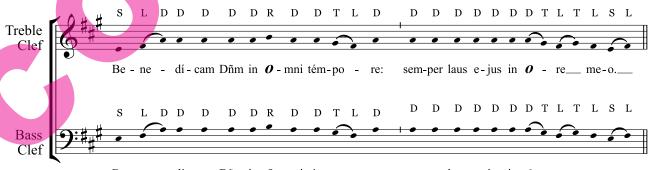




This piece is from the "Stowe Missal Motets" • Copyright © 2022



The following shows how Psalm 33 (on the following pages) intermingles with the Refrain:



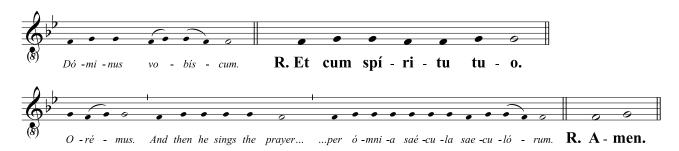
Be - ne - dí - cam Dnm in \boldsymbol{o} - mni tém-po - re: sem-per laus e-jus in \boldsymbol{o} - re_ me-o._



fá-ci- es vestræ non con-fun-dén-tur. 6. Iste pauper



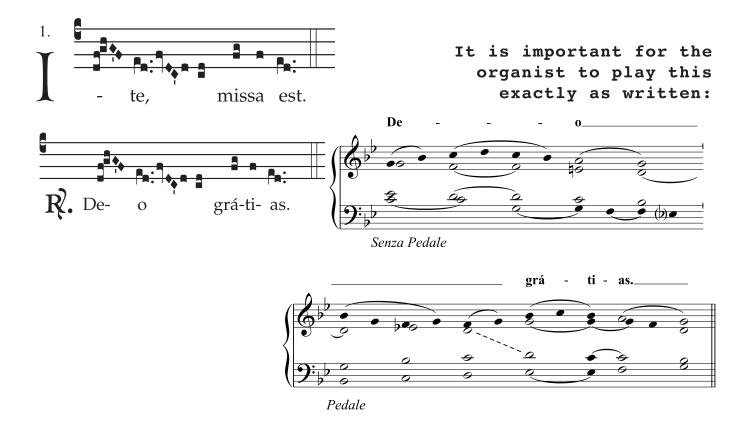
Then comes the Post-Communion prayer:



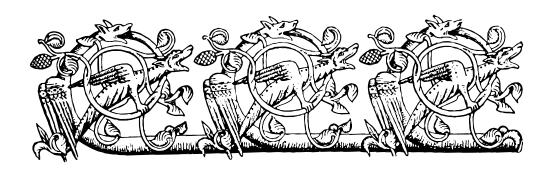
POSTCOMMUNION.

May Thy holy mysteries, O Lord Jesus, give us holy fervor; that by it perceiving the sweetness of Thy most loving Heart, we may learn to despise earthly things and to love those of heaven. Who livest.

Præbeant nobis, Dómine Jesu, divínum tua sancta fervórem: quo dulcíssimi Cordis tui suavitáte percépta; discámus terréna despícere, et amáre cæléstia: Qui vivis.



During the (silent) reading of the Last Gospel, the organist plays the final hymn softly:



CLOSING HYMN FOR FRIDAY'S MASS

"Solemn Hymn To The Son Of God" by Fr. Dominic Popplewell Page 868 from *The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal* • Used with permission.

Rehearse the SATB harmonies at #868 or #697: CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN/

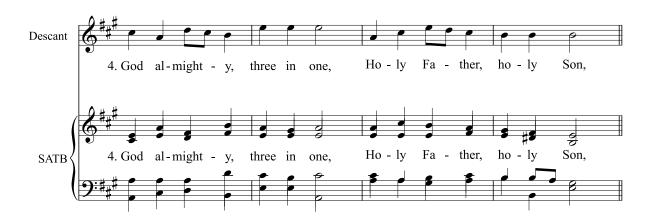
TUNE: "Paschal Lamb" • 77 77 D

Below, several verses have been omitted, but the Brébeuf Hymnal contains all the verses.

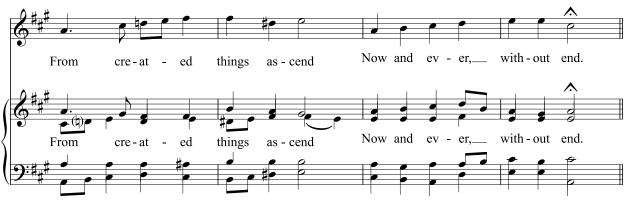


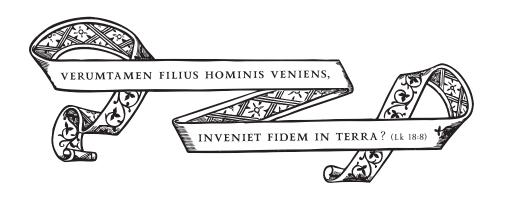


The organist will improvise before the final verse, which includes a Soprano Descant (copyright © *The Saint Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal*).









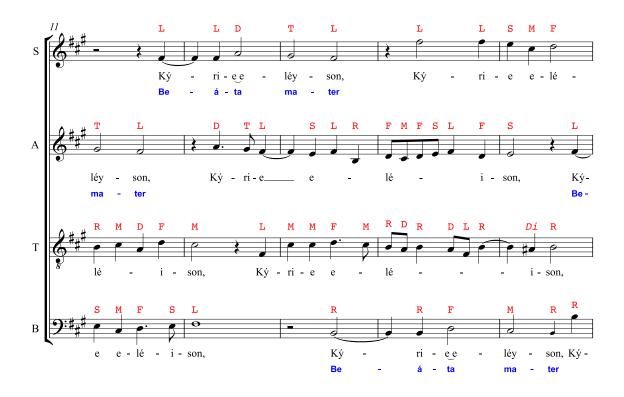
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR STUDY

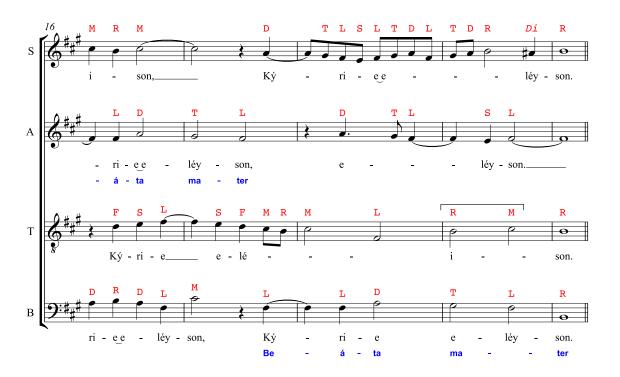








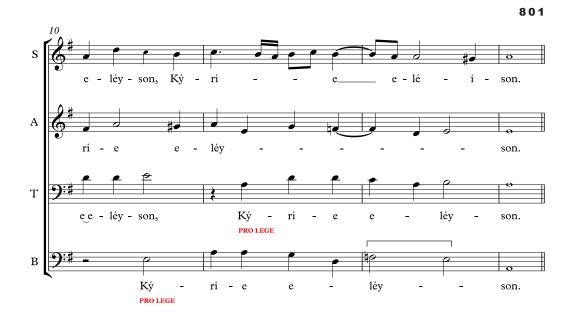




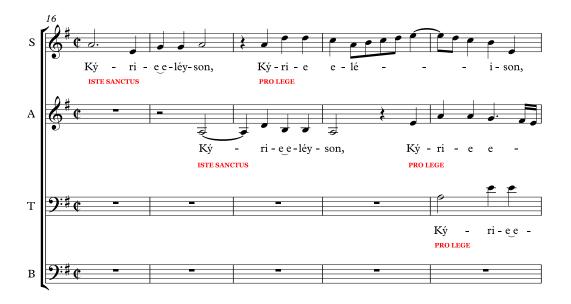


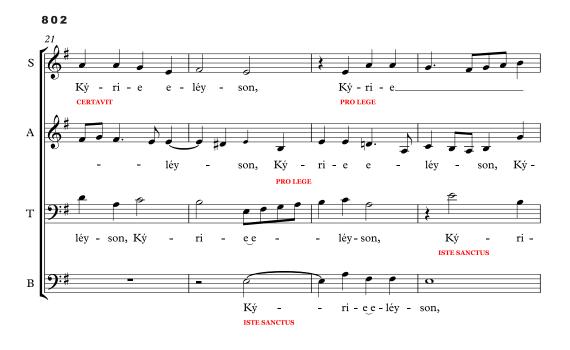


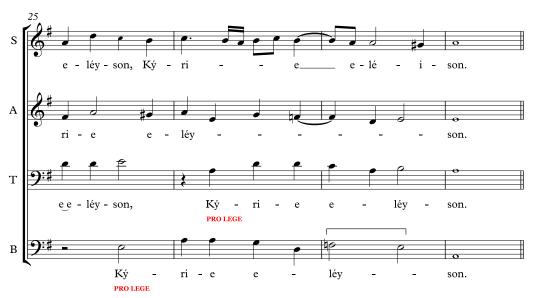




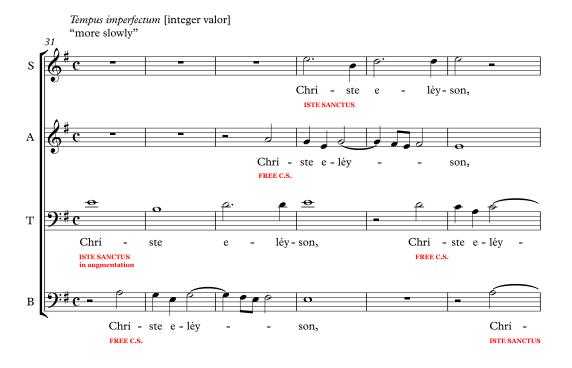


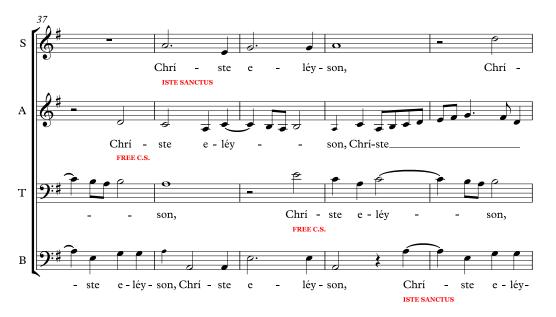


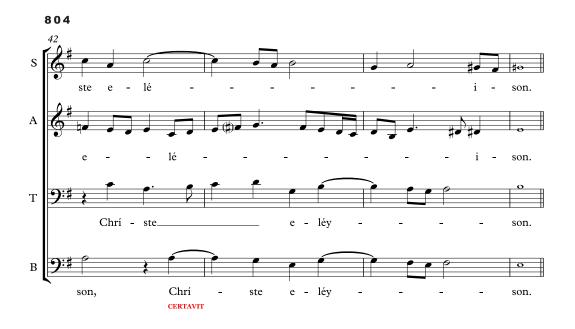


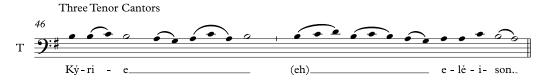


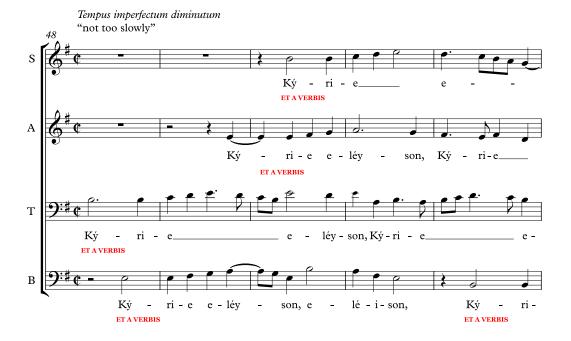












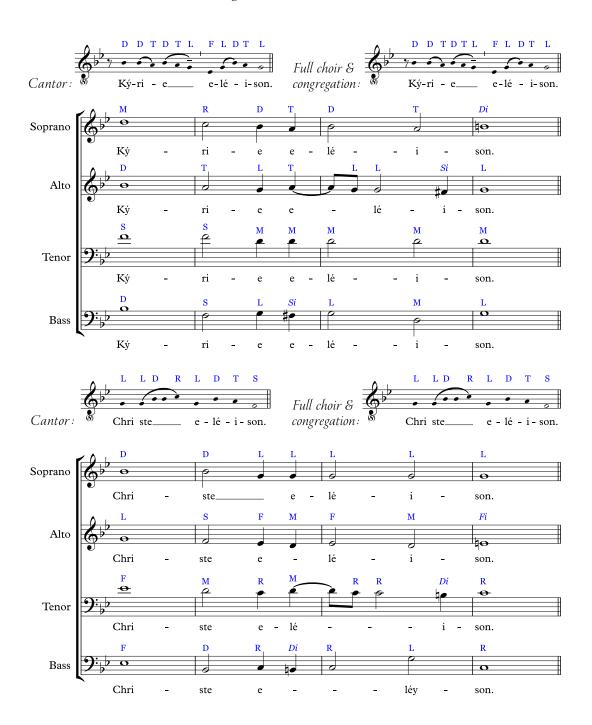


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KYRIE FOR OUR LADY OF THE HOLY ROSARY

Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (d. 1594)

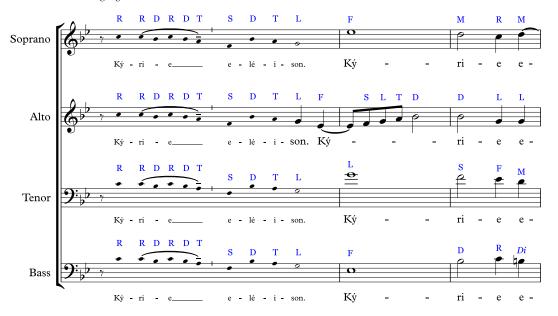


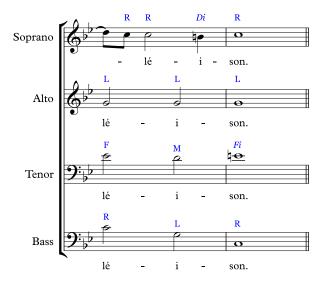
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Rehearsal videos are found there.

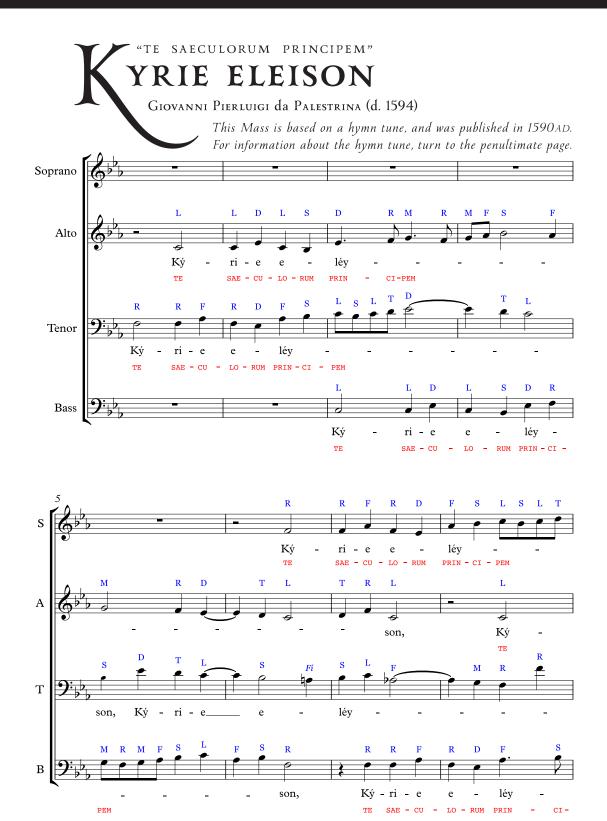


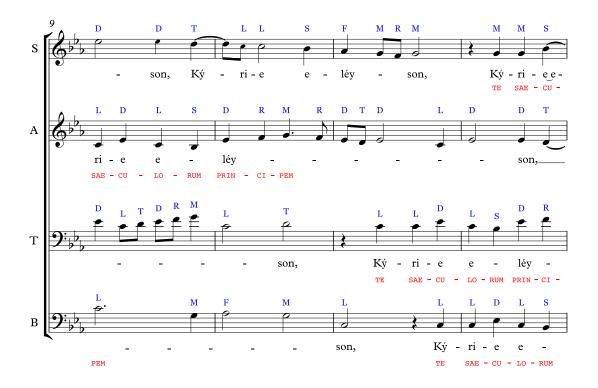
Full choir & congregation:



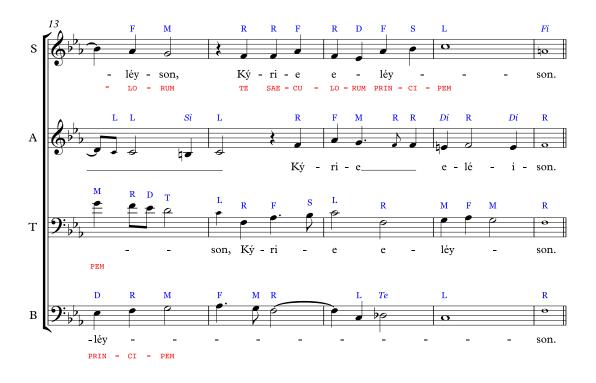


The polyphonic sections are from a Litany by Palestrina. The chant sections were added by the editor.



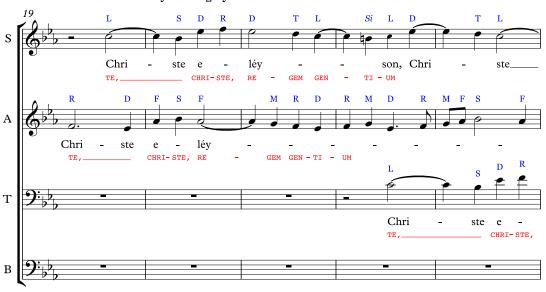


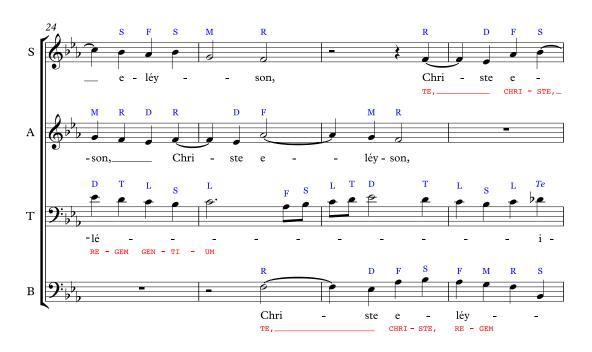
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The "Christe" section may be sung by soloists.



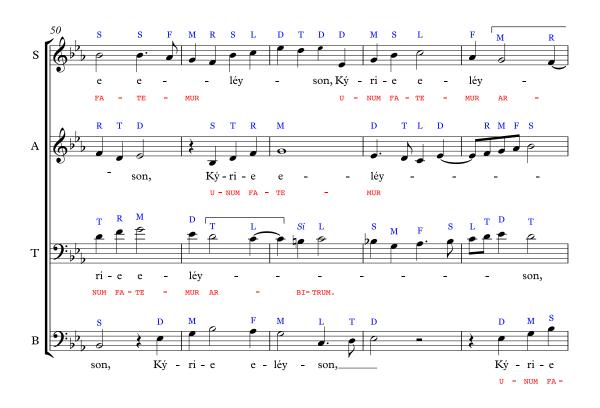




ALESTRINA BASED his Missa Jam Christus astra ascenderat on a hymn tune shared by many texts. Modern pairings include Vexílla Christus ínclyta & Te saeculorum Príncipem. Ancient pairings include Te lucis ante términum, Jam Christus astra ascénderat, and Lucis Creátor óptime. The New English Hymnal contains a melody based on this tune (#150, from the 17th century) called "Lucis Creator." For a modern setting using the same tune as Palestrina, cf. http://www.ccwatershed.org/mercier



U - NUM FA - TE - MUR



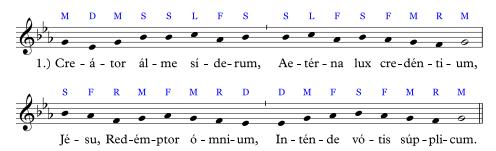


Francisco Guerrero (d. 1599)

CREATOR ALME SIDERUM

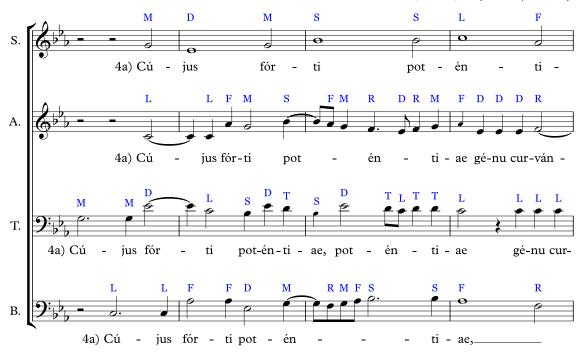
$\underline{\text{Refrain}}$ (4a):

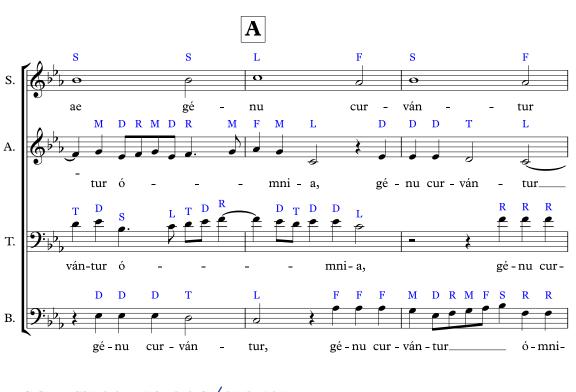
Cújus fórti poténtiae génu curvántur ómnia; caeléstia, terréstria nutu faténtur súbdita. Before Your fearsome power all things bend the knee; in heaven, on earth, let all in subjection profess You by their humble stance.



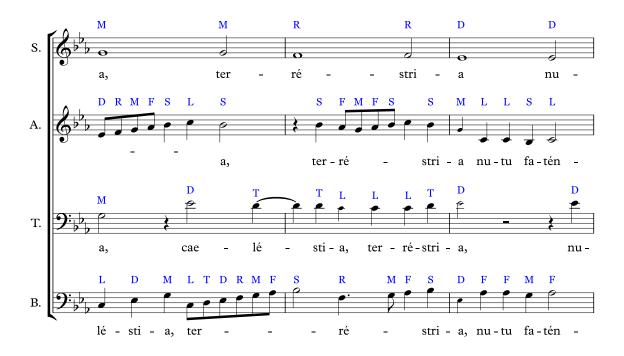
1. Jesus, loving creator of the heavenly bodies, eternal light of the faithful and redeemer of all men, hear Your suppliants' prayers.

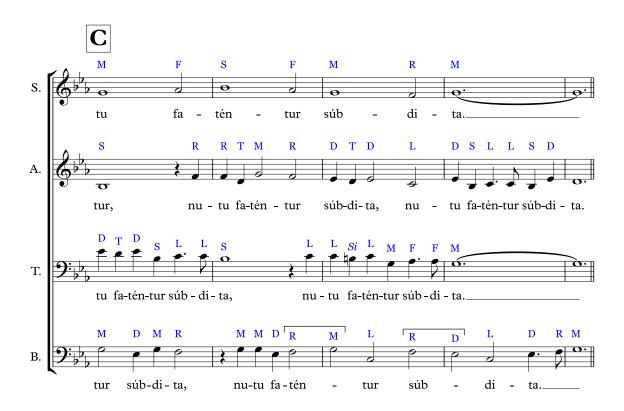
Literal rendering into English by Fr. Joseph Connelly

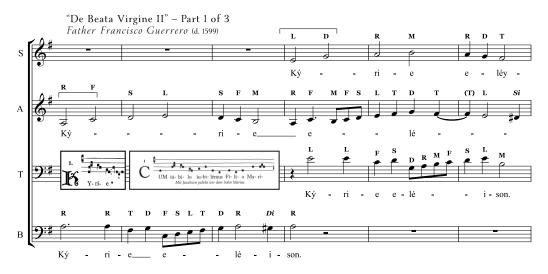






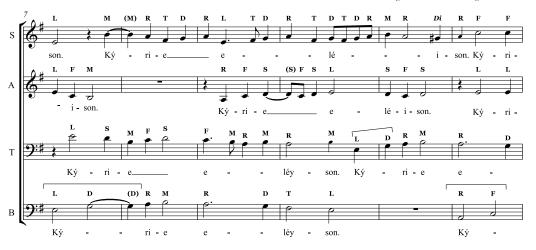






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—The New Liturgical Movement Blog (6/10/2019)





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—The New Liturgical Movement Blog (6/10/2019)

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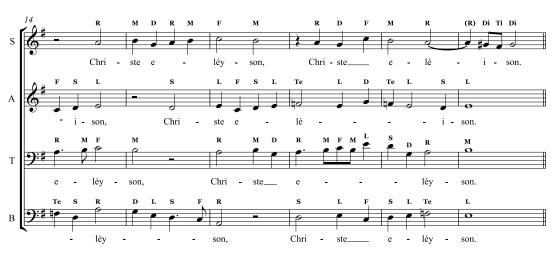
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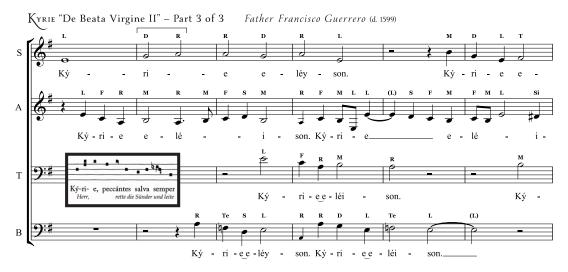
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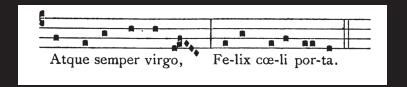


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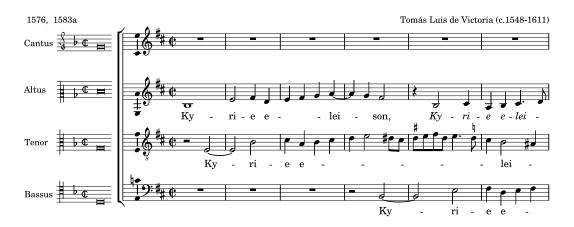


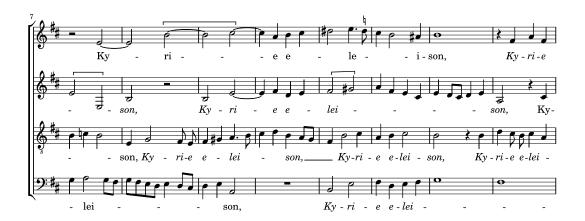
FIFTHS invert to FOURTHS
FOURTHS invert to FIFTHS
SIXTHS invert to THIRDS
THIRDS invert to SIXTHS

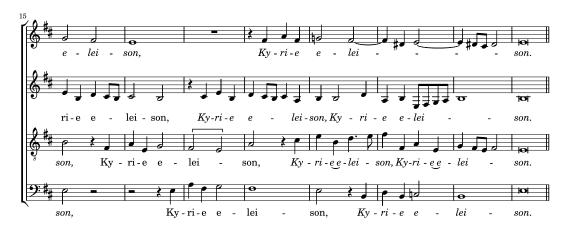
The Kyrie is short, so he jumps to the end and emphasizes the 1/2 step:



Kyrie • Ave Maris Stella (part 1 of 3)

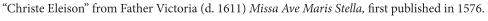






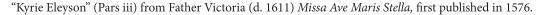
Edited by Nancho Alvarez

http://tomasluisdevictoria.org











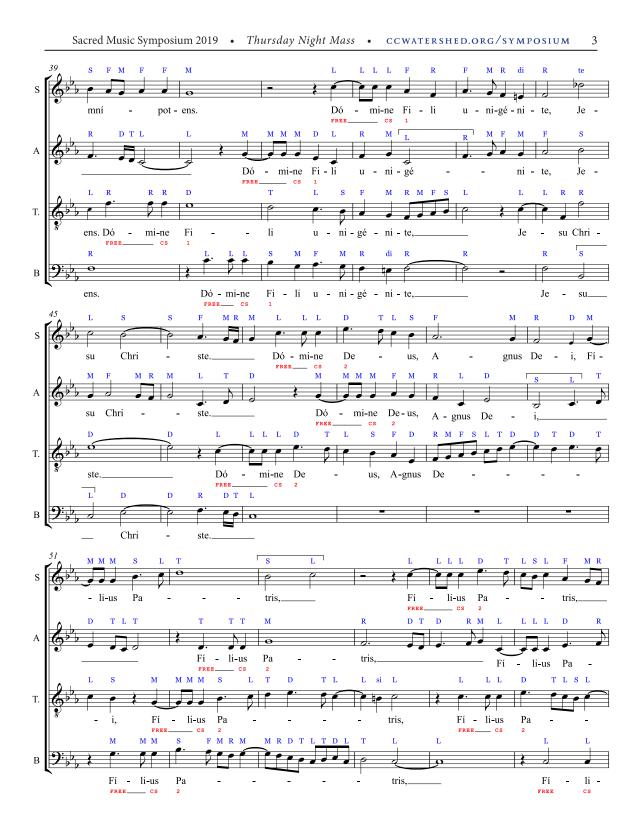
"Superius" (Soprano) Part Book















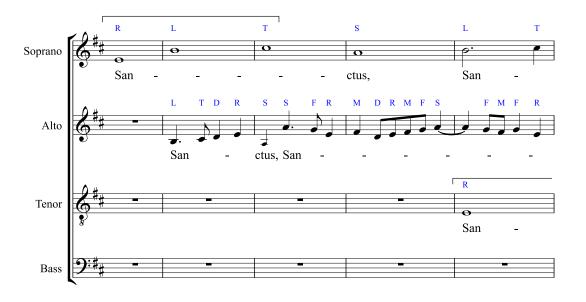


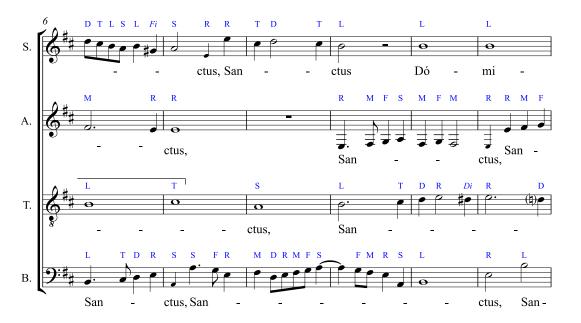
Even though "ancient artifice" had fallen away by the time of Victoria, he still intentionally evokes it for what is one of the most ancient hymns: AVE MARIS STELLA.

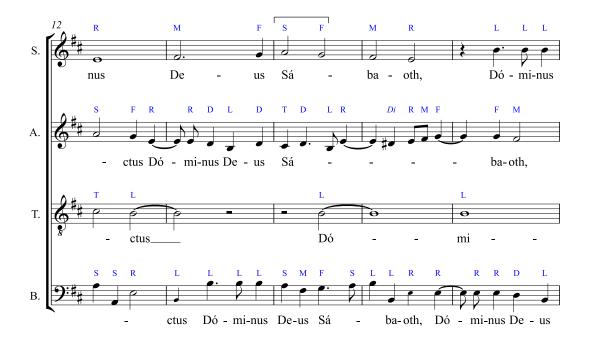
The long lines, the difficult ranges, the use of augmentated Cantus Firmus, the "hinting" at a double canon—all these items evoke a composer like Josquin, Ockeghem, or Obrecht.

SANCTUS & HOSAN.

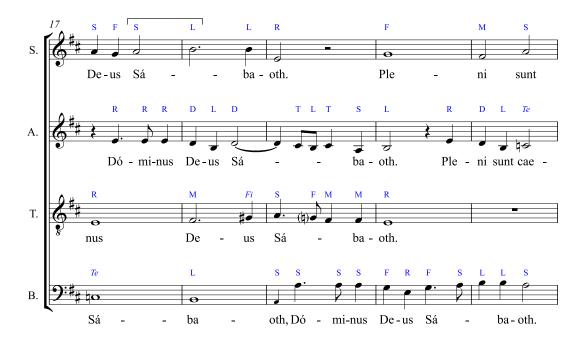
Rev'd Tomás Luis de Victoria (d. 1611) • Organist, Singer, & Priest

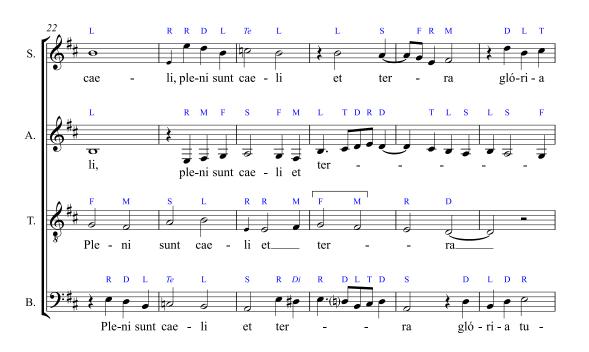


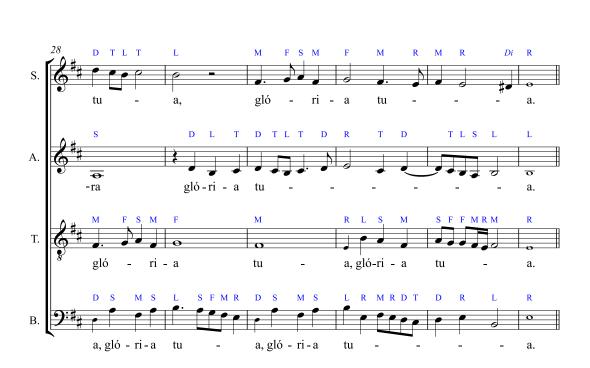


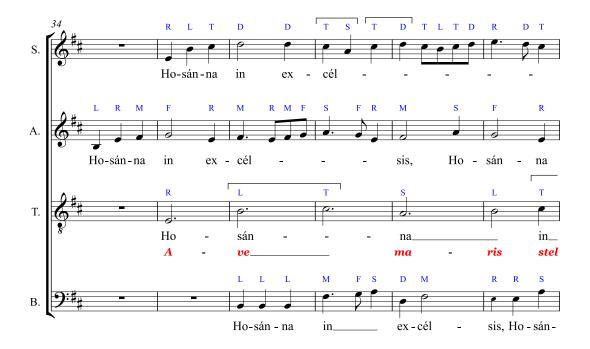


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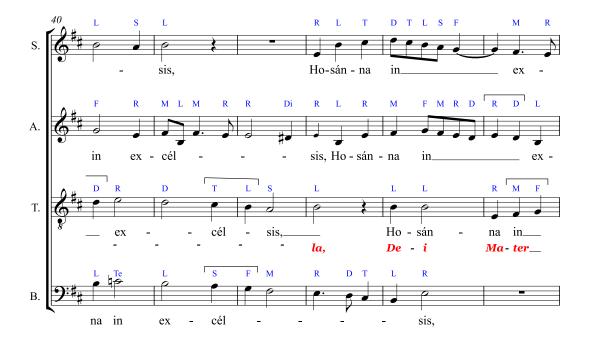


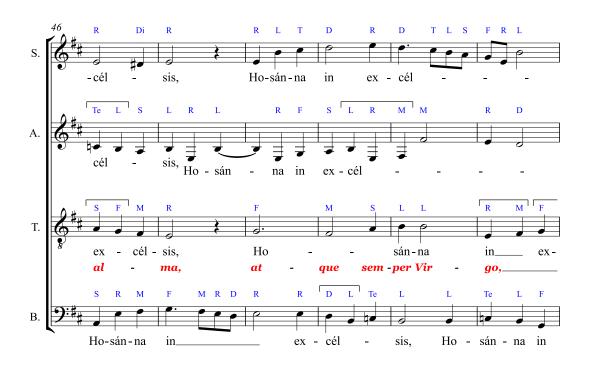


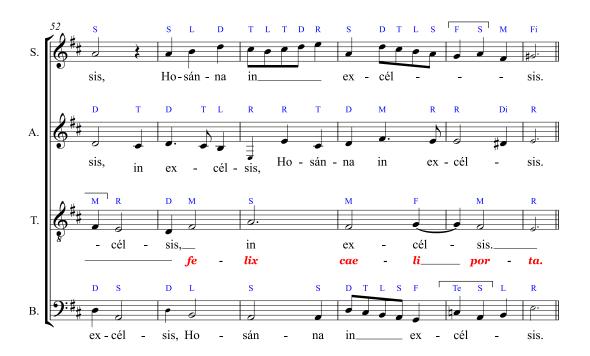


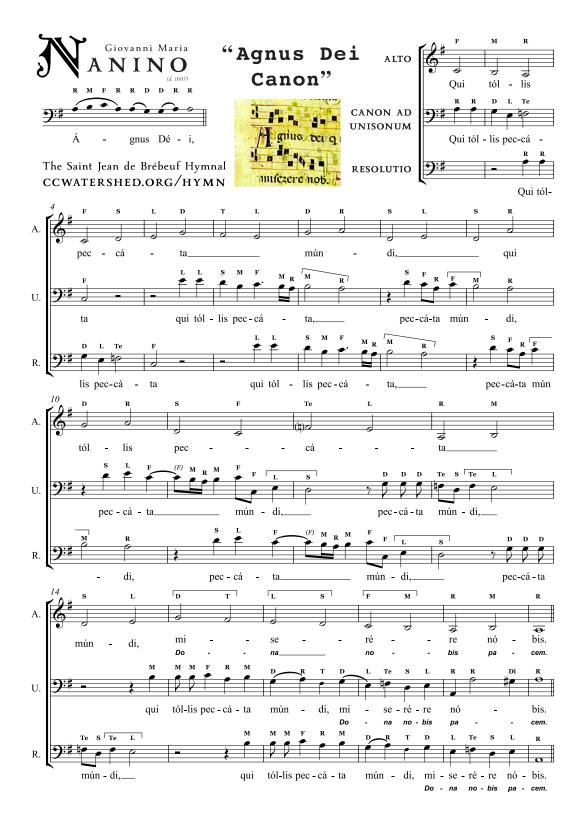


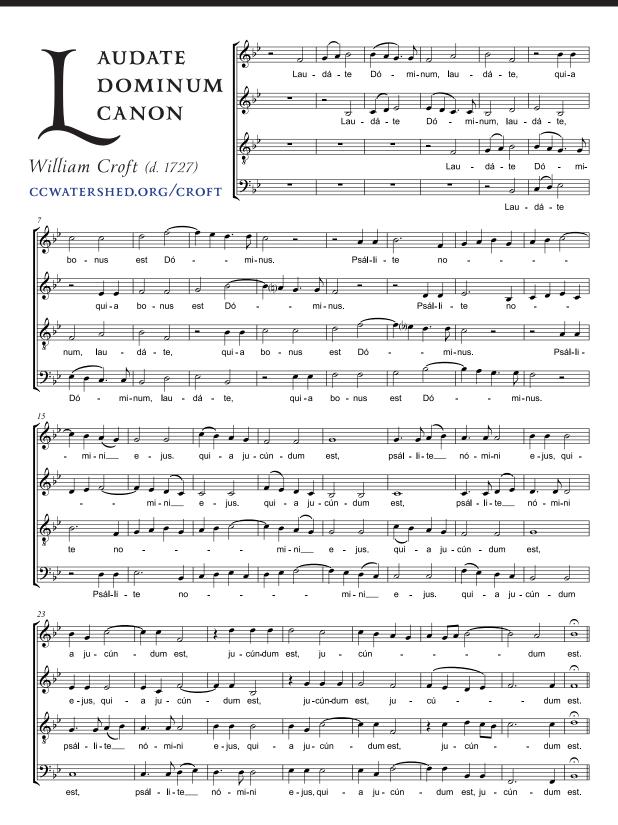
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MOTET FOR BENEDICTION

Also suitable for use on 6 August (Transfiguration)

Tomás Luis de Victoria (1548-1611)

(Matthew 17: 2-3) His face did shine as the sun, and his garments became white as snow. And behold, there appeared to them Moses and Elias talking with Jesus. Alleluia.

Canons are often employed for this text because the previous verse says: "Jesus took Peter and James and his brother John with him, and led them to a high mountain..."

CCWATERSHED.ORG/570





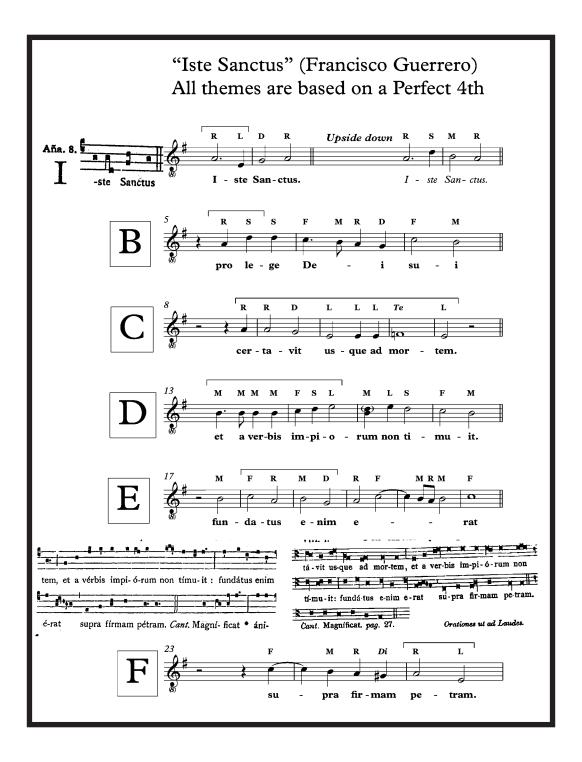










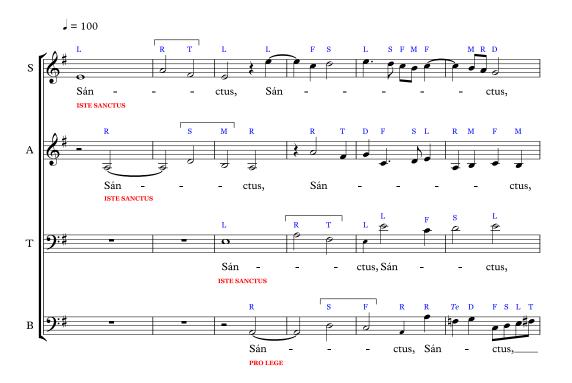


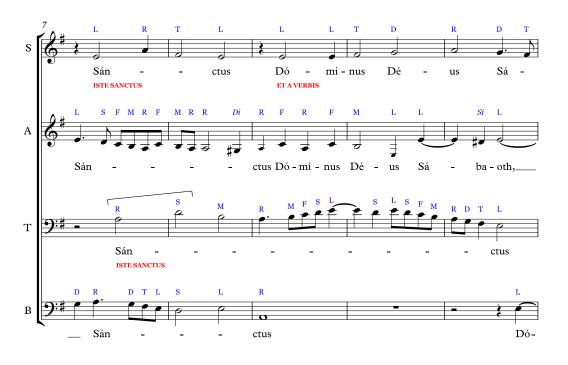


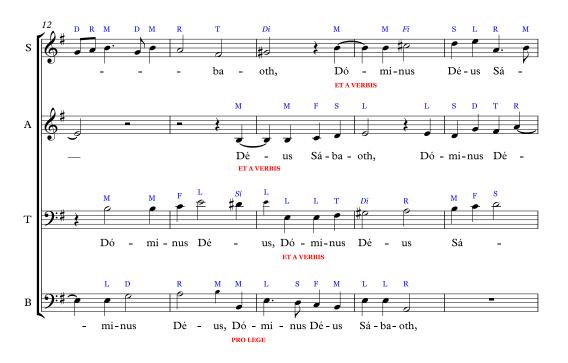
Missa "Iste Sanctus"

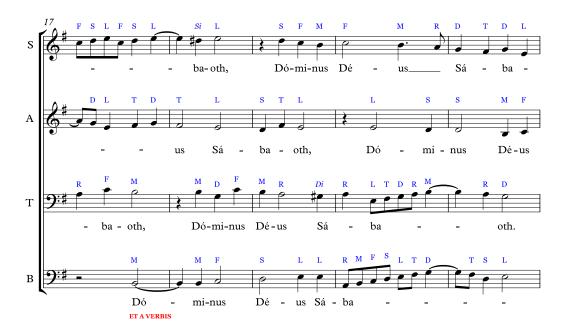
Published in 1582 AD

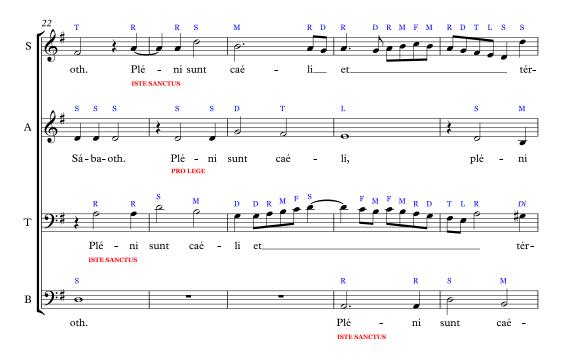
Francisco Guerrero (d. 1599)

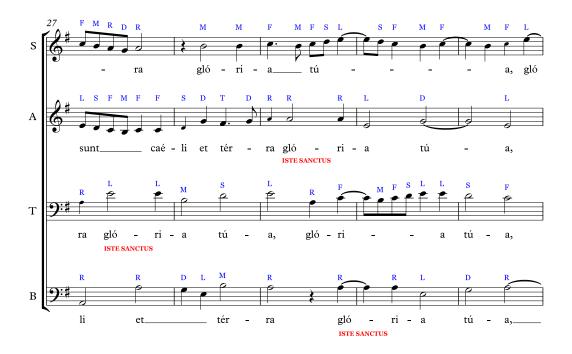












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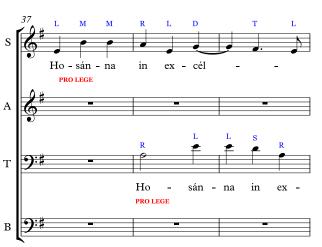


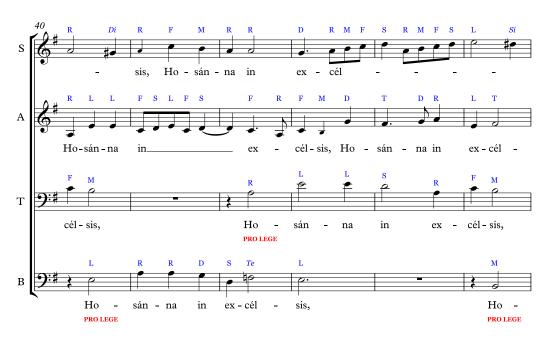
JOSAN.

Missa "Iste Sanctus"

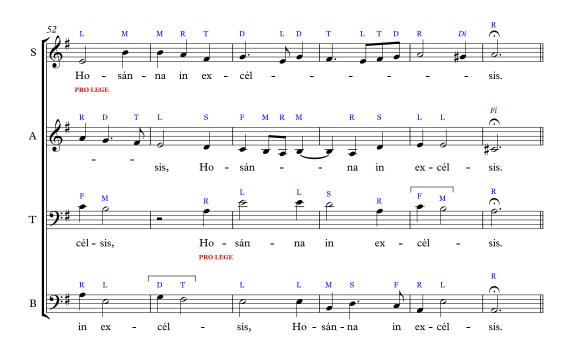
Published in 1582 AD

Francisco Guerrero (d. 1599)











CCWATERSHED.ORG/HYMN • "Hands down, the best Catholic hymnal ever printed"

—The New Liturgical Movement Blog (6/10/2019)



The **St. Jean de Brébeuf Hymnal** used approximately 250 hymnals as source material. A fascinating example was the "Arundel Catholic Hymnal," edited by the Duke of Norfolk, with Introductory letter from Pope Leo XIII. William Byrd's Canon ("**Non Nobis, Domine**") appears on page 548 in this 1905 edition:

301. GRACE BEFORE MEAT.







sed No-mi-ni

no - - bis,



Tuo.....

glo - ri -

Bach's Art of Fugue • Contrapunctus 7









Fugue 1, C Major

Well-Tempered Clavier, Book I, BWV 846

Johann Sebastian Bach





Fugue No. 22 in 4 voices in Bb Minor

from "Das Wohltemperierte Klavier" Book II BWV 891 Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750)





















Partial Introduction to Bach's Art of Fugue

performances might employ different numbering, especially for Contrapuncti 12-14 and the canons.

Contrapuncti 1-4: Simple fugues

The designation "simple fugue" means that each fugue is based on only one subject, which appears without notable alterations. **Contrapunctus 1** presents the subject in its simple version:



In Contrapunctus 2, the subject is rhythmically altered;



in Contrapuncti 3 and 4, it is inverted.



Contrapuncti 5-7: Counter-fugues

In these fugues, different variants of the subject appear simultaneously, playing against one another. These fugues are also referred to as "stretto fugues", since the voices enter in quick succession – whereas in the simple fugues, each voice makes its initial entry only after the preceding voice stated the entire subject.

In **Contrapunctus 5**, the subject and its inversion are juxtaposed. In **Contrapunctus 6**, the subject appears in inversion and diminution; **Contrapunctus 7** is titled "per Augemntationem et Diminutionem", but features inversion as well.

Contrapuncti 8-11: Double and Triple fugues

In these fugues, the subject – or one of its variants – is joined by one or two additional subjects in invertible counterpoint (that is, lower and upper parts are exchanged without contravening the rules of harmony).

Contrapunctus 8 is a triple fugue in three parts; Contrapuncti 9 and 10 are double fugues. Contrapunctus 9 is "alla Duodecima": that is, one of the two subjects "is moved above or below the other by transposing it up or down a 12th" (Richard

THOUSANDS MORE EXAMPLES COULD EASILY BE INCLUDED.

THESE EXAMPLES WERE
TAKEN FROM PIECES
WE HAVE SUNG DURING
PAST SYMPOSIA • AND
MOST ARE WITHIN REACH
OF A VOLUNTEER CHOIR.

WHEN IT COMES TO
COUNTER-POINT, PLEASE
DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE
THE MAGNIFICAT (ABOVE)
AND THE "MILLE REGRETZ"
SANCTUS/HOSANNA (ABOVE)
AND CREED (CANON) ABOVE.

