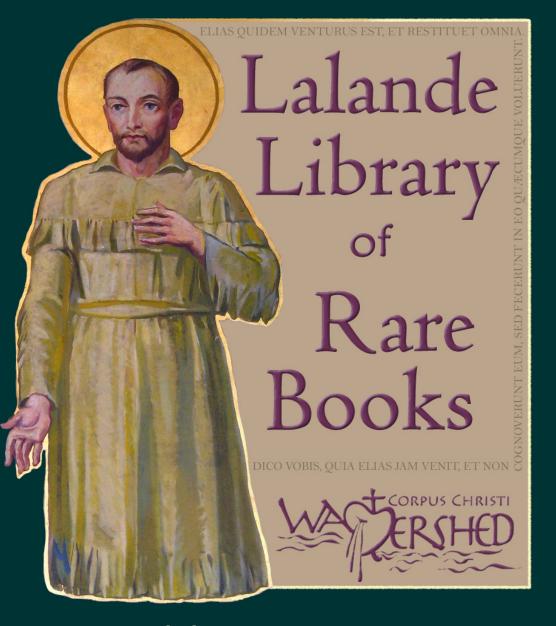
Saint Jean de Lalande, pray for us!

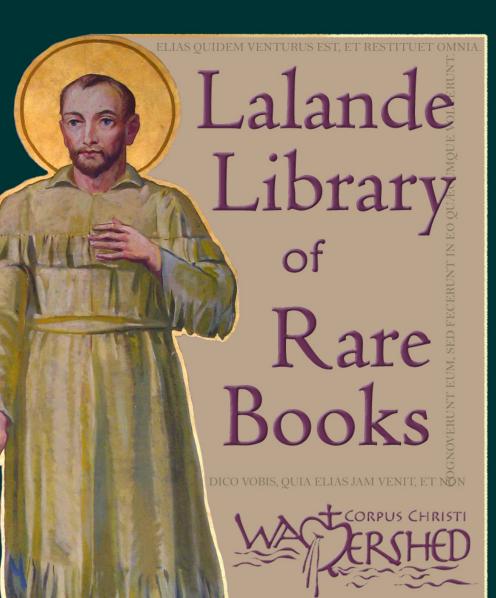


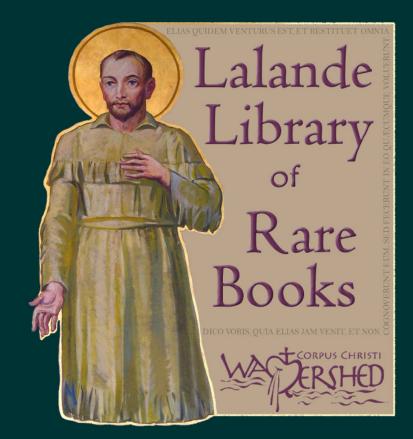
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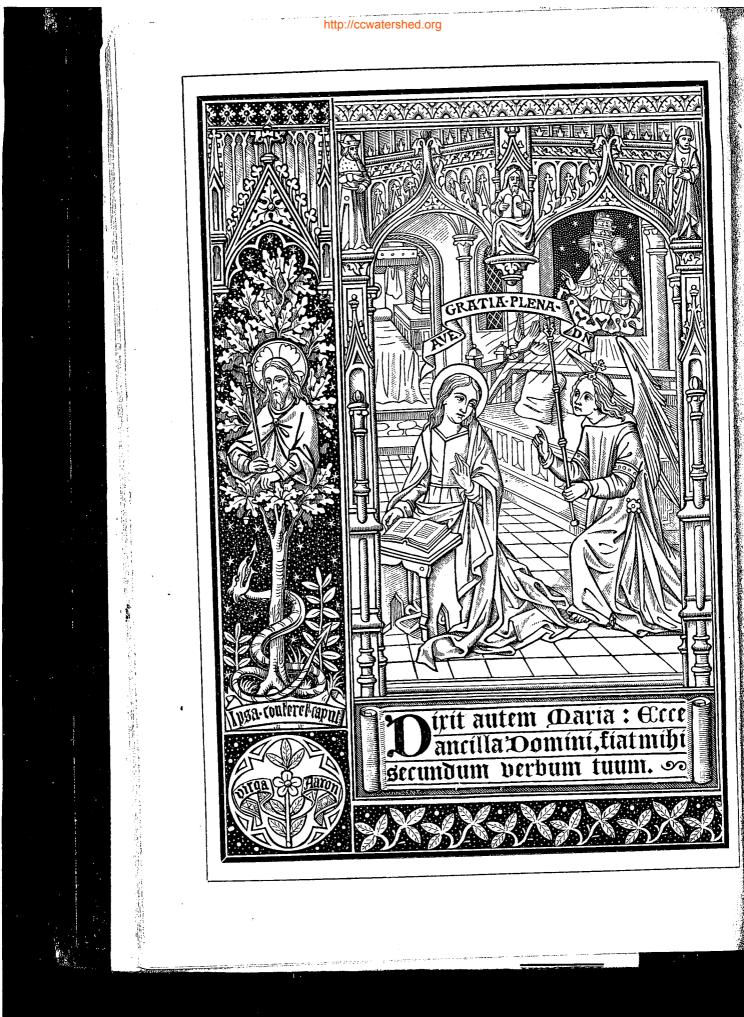


Liber Gradualis : a S. Gregorio Magno olim ordinatus : postea Summorum Pontificum auctoritate recognitus ac plurimum auctus : cum notis musicis ad majorum tramites et codicum fidem figuratis ac restitutis in usum Congregationis Benedictinae Galliarum praesidis ejusdem jussu editus. 598, [232], 100\* pages 1883 Tornaci Nerviorum : Typis Societatis Sancti Joannis Evang. : Desclée, Lefebvre et Sociorum,. Pothier's 1883 Liber Gradualis OR, more accurately, Graduale Romanum.

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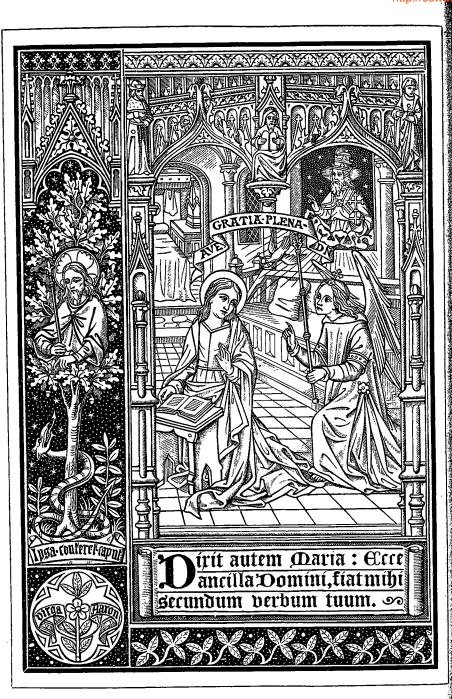




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# viij.

copiam. Itemque habetur, si opus est, spiritum reficiendi spatium, ubi reperitur inter neumas distantia non parva. Si frequentius cantor desiderat pulmonibus indulgere, inter juncturas tantum sermonis vel cantus, ne scindentur verba aut neumæ, spiritum quasi subripiendo colligat; idque sine intellectu moræ; neque diu, neque cum sono, neque omnino ut manifestum sit. Exercendus est igitur spiritus ut sit quam longissimus; neque potest esse longus spiritus cum immoderate effunditur. (Quint. *Inst. or.* XI.)

Hoc signum cantus finem aut maximam divisionem denotat;

vel etiam locum ubi post inceptum cantum chorus ipsum prosequitur, aut ubi vices cantandi mutantur.

"Nunquam cantus nimis basse, quod est ululare; nec nimis alte, quod est clamare; sed mediate, quod est cantare, ita ut cantores aut major pars eorum acumen et gravitatem cantus attingere possint." Quo vero facilius ab eo qui intonat congruus possit tonus inveniri, cuilibet hujus libri cantui præposita est notula indicatrix chordæ, ut aiunt, dominantis; quin tamen sit opportunum, nedum necessarium, ad eumdem semper tonum hanc referre.

Quidam musici corrumpunt cantum, sæpius introducentes in eo semitonium contra naturalem generis diatonici constitutionem, aut legitimam modorum dispositionem; alii vero ab hujusmodi deductionibus modulandi, etiam per b molle, ita abhorrent, ut in tertio et quarto Modo fere nunquam, in aliis raro admittant. Nec nimiæ horum austeritati, nec illorum laxitati, sed medium iter tenentium veritati consentit hæc libri Gradualis editio. In hoc volumine h molle, quando ponitur, solum valet usque dum occurrat

# quadratum \, aut lineola divisionis +, aut dictio nova.

Observata distinctionum ac tonorum ratione, maxima quoque adhibenda est cura ne inæqualitas cantionis cantica sacra vitiet. Non per momenta neuma quælibet aut sonus indecenter protendatur aut contrahatur. Una qualitate cantemus, simul pausemus, semper auscultando. Si morose cantamus, longior pausa fiat. Ut in choro, quod maxime necesse est, voces omnes in unam exeant, enitatur humiliter unusquisque suam vocem inter sonum chori ix.

concinentis includere. Omnem vocum falsitatem, jactantiam seu novitatem detestemur, et quæcumque modos theatrales redolent. Neque imitemur eos qui levitate nimia præcipitant cantum, aut gravitate inepta syllabas fantur. Omnem vero cantum si morose ac propere psallimus, semper cum facultate vocum et rotunde suavi melodia peragamus. (*Hucbaldus. Nicetius. Instituta Patrum.*) Hæc de gremio sanctorum Patrum collegimus; quorum quidam hunc modum cantandi ab Angelis didicerunt; alii Spiritu Sancto rimante in cordibus eorum, per contemplationem perceperunt. Quam formam si diligenti studio imitari conamur, nos quoque subtilem percipiemus dulcedinem intellectus, canentes Deo in cordibus nostris, spiritu et mente. (*Inst. Patrum.*)

## vj.

Primo curandum est ut verba quæ cantantur plane perfecteque intelligantur. (Benedictus XIV.)

Cantus enim oportet ut litteræ sensum non evacuet sed fæcundet. (S. Bernardus. Ep. 312.)

In omni igitur textu Lectionis, Psalmodiæ vel cantus, accentus sive concentus verborum, in quantum suppoint facultas, non negligatur; quia exinde permaxime redolet intellectus. (Instit. Patrum.)

Ipsa enim natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem (etiam in iis verbis quæ sunt syllabæ unius) nec plus una. Hæc autem syllaba acuitatis privilegio donata, ac prorsus impulsu majore præ cæteris efferenda in quolibet verbo est aut proxima extremæ, aut ab ea tertia; ultima quidem in nominibus hebraicis nullo casu obliquo flexis; sed in latinis ultima nunquam, nec a postrema citra tertiam. (Cf. Cic. *De oratore.* 18. Quint. *Inst. or.* 1. 15.)

Præter accentum concentus quoque verborum attendendus est, ita ut per legitimas pausas sive moras partes elocutionis vel cantus intellectui distribuantur, variæque distinctiones observentur; sive illæ perfectæ quæ notant finitum sensum tum melodiæ tum verborum, sive illæ imperfectæ quæ lectionis vel cantus interruptum tenorem aliud adhuc illaturæ suspendunt.

Bifarium istud præceptum de accentu et de concentu præcipue valet, quando ad unam syllabam sola reperitur nota simplex; tunc enim eadem tribuenda est notæ in cantando virtus quæ syllabæ in dicendo concedi solet. Definitur ergo valor cujusque notæ simplicis ex communi regula : "Cantabis syllabas sicut pronuntiaveris." (Directorium chori.)

Ut vero notæ compositæ sive neumæ recte cantentur, sequentia præcipue tenenda sunt præcepta.

Quod jam supra dictum est de iis compressius enuntiandis quæ Ouod jam supra dictum est de iis compressius enuntiandis quæ compressius notantur, ad cuncta neumarum genera pertinet : in eo enim stat communis ratio figurarum, quod singulæ fiant ex plurium copulatione in scribendo notularum, in cantando vocum. Notulæ autem inter se copulantur, ut supra quoque ostensum

hac et illa simul ratione :

Voces itidem in quacumque neuma oportet ut adhærenter sonent : quod ut fiat, prima ex illis nisu præcipuo proferenda est, ita ut subsequentes ex ipsa nasci videantur, cunctis quidem communi impetu deductis et effusis.

Neumæ quæ, ut modo dictum est, partium suarum unitate singulæ totum perficiunt, opus est ut aliæ ab aliis tam oculis quam auribus distinguantur.

Oculis, seu in scriptura, ab invicem neumæ separantur duplici causa:1° ut singulæ singulis verborum syllabis aptari queant; 2° ut series neumarum quæ eidem syllabæ aliquando referuntur, ad normam veterum codicum in partes ordine congruo concinnatas dividatur, inter eas majore vel minore servata distantia, vel interjecta etiam quandoque lineola divisionis:



Auribus autem percipitur discretio neumarum modo sequenti.

I<sup>o</sup> Quando neumæ distinctis quæque respondent syllabis; tunc per syllabarum, si recte articulantur, distinctionem ipsæ neumæ distinguuntur. Verum etiam neuma quævis a syllaba cui addicitur indolem ac potestatem ita mutuatur, ut majore impulsu efferatur neuma, si ipsa syllaba proprio sit fortior accentu; minore vero, si obscuriorem sonum syllabæ natura requirat.

2º Quando ad eamdem syllabam plurimæ sunt neumæ, hæc cantu separantur per majorem vel minorem in singulis moram ultimæ vocis, habita ratione majoris vel minoris quæ in libro accurate notato inter neumas ipsas observatur distantiæ, ut in exemplo supra jam posito videre est. Summopere tamen caveatur ne hujusmodi mora fiat, præterquam in Strophico, cum immediate sequitur syllaba jam inchoatæ dictionis; neque a fortiori tunc fiat silentium, quod incongrue scinderet dictionem.

Quoad pausam, sciendum est hanc proprie ex mora ipsa constitui, de qua modo dictum est. Si distinctio sit major, id est hoc

signo notata  $\ddagger$  fit longior mora cum plena respiratione. Distinctio seu pausa minor, ad hoc signum  $\pm$ , dat etiam cantanti respirandi

vij.

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Imprimi potest. Tornaci 23<sup>a</sup> Maii 1883. Isid. Jos. Epũs Tornacen. De ratione et usu libri hujus bradualis.

iher Gradualis, seu ut vocant Graduale, cui olim etiam titulus erat LIBER ANTIPHONARIUS, eas Missæ partes per ordinem digestas et notis musicis auctas exhibet, quæ in choro sive de Tempore sive de Sanctis canendæ sunt. Alius est ab eo qui ab antiquis Liber Responsalis seu Officialis, a modernis vero Antiphonale vel Antiphonarium nuncupatus, complectitur cursum totius anni tam pro nocturnis quam pro diurnis Horis, cum officiis Sanctorum occurrentibus.

Utriusque originem a prioribus Ecclesiæ sæculis repetendam esse compertum est, sed præcipue libri hujus Gradualis, quem labente sæculo sexto S. Gregorius Magnus veterum Patrum, maximeque SS. Decessorum suorum Damasi, Cœlestini, Leonis, Hilarii, Gelasii, etc. vestigia premens renovasse dicitur et auxisse. Nec immerito præcipua laus illi sapientissimo Præsuli propter musicæ compunctionem dulcedinis tribuitur; cujus nempe quoad ipsum cantum sacra juxta avitos usus instituta, prius quidem Romæ studiosissime observata, et inde per totum Occidentem propagata, ubique perdiu sedulo cultu tradita floruerunt.

Sæculorum fidem produit Gradualia et Antiphonaria quæ in bi-Sæculorum fidem produit Gradualia et Antiphonaria quæ in bibliothecis passim asservantur, quin et illa picturis splendissima, quæ præsertim in Italia usque adhuc in chori pulpito videntur. Licet enim Ecclesiæ diversæ per Italiam, Britanniam, Galliam, Germaniam et Hispaniam, cum Romanos seu Gregorianos sacræ liturgiæ libros ad suum cujusque usum convertere et aptare voluerunt, plurima sæpe addiderint, nonnulla etiam detraxerint, mira tamen inter codices exstat cantus uniformitas: et hæc quidem reperitur eo major quo sunt illi antiquiores; ita ut si quis eos inter se conferre voluerit, ex plerumque consensione valeat genuinum S. Gregorii cantum, remoto omni dubio, recognoscere. Ad confirmandam hanc documentorum etiam posteriorum sinceritatem accedit quod testatur in vita S. Gregorii Joannes Diaconus, asserens Antiphonarium-hujus Pontificis authenticum tempore suo, labente sæculonono, Romæin patriarchio Lateranensi magna cum veneratione

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ij.

servari : Antiphonarii scilicet exemplar, ut videtur, ab ipso Papa relictum, si quidem aliis ejusdem sacris reliquiis annumeratur.

Ouia vero inferioribus ævis nonnullæ inductæ fuerunt Missæ novæ, aut saltem partes Missæ, tung necesse fuit novas etiam pariter inducere melodias, vel potius ad textus recentiores antiquas adaptare. Quod pro novissimis equidem Missis in hac editione observatum est; plurimis quippe cantibus undique collectis ac ne pereant restitutis, ex iis præsertim qui usu jam exciderant, et in pulvere oblivioneque jam sepulti jacebant. Tum ipsi vetustissimi, tum etiam ex veteribus renovati, in hoc volumine integram quam Majores tradiderunt servant formam. Neque adeo sunt illi cantus difficiles; mentibus enim simul ac auribus eo se facilius ac jucundius insinuant, quo plenioribus fluunt rhythmo et melo. Id servare aut etiam restituere quod in se perfectum docti merito reputant commendantque, et patres nostri intactum constanti fide per tot sæcula servaverunt, legitimum prorsus esse videtur, quidquid aliunde statutum sit de cantu quam vocant planum vel firmum. Equidem, salvo jure, passim usurpantur in Ecclesiis diversa musicorum genera, ratione mensurarum ac symphoniarum utique difficillima; quibus excolendis multæ jam erogantur curæ ac pecuniæ; utinam pars earum saltem minima ad veterem artem convertatur! Dum autem ex praxi universali, cui favet etiam Cæremoniale Episcoporum, lib. 1. cap. 28. non tantum illorum artis procerum, quorum Petrus Aloysius Prænestinus coryphæus habetur, sed et cujuslibet musici recipiuntur opera, intercipi jam nequit solus Gregorianorum in forma antiqua et integra usus modulaminum.

Hoc vero genus musicæ cæteris merito præfertur "quod S. Gregorio divinitus datum", ait S. Odo, "peritissimorum musicorum sanctissimorumque virorum ratione suaviori ac veraciori et naturali modulatione constat perfectum. Ex quo probatur quod S. Papa Gregorius plus omnibus per divinam gratiam hujus artis industriam sit adeptus. Nam, si perpendas, valde mirabile est quod in nocturnis responsoriis ad vigilandum nos exhortare videtur : in antiphonis vero plane et suaviter sonat : in Introitibus quasi voce præconia ad divinum clamat officium : in *Alleluia* suaviter gaudet : in Tractu et Gradalibus plane et protense humiliataque voce incedere videtur. In Offerendis et earum versibus, maximeque in Communionibus, quantum in hac arte valuerit patefecit. Ille autem maxime auctoritati Ecclesiæ contradicit, qui propter aliorum iij.

cantus divinum B. Gregorii donum penitus prætermittit. Nam cum alia sunt accipienda, tanti tamen patris auctoritas summopere est veneranda." (S. Odo. De musica.)

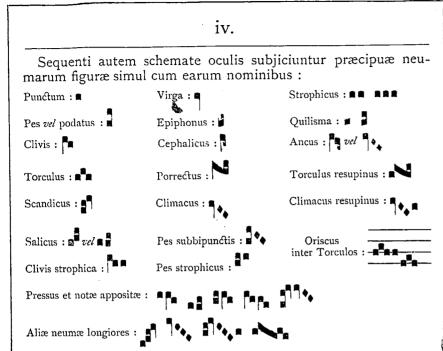
In eo autem præcipue codices, licet ætate, origine, scribendi genere diversi, quoad saltem Missas veteres concordant, quod ad unamquamque verborum syllabam eumdem omnes notularum numerum referunt, easque pariter vel ab invicem separatas, vel simul tum appositione tum suppositione tum superpositione pro diversitate consonantiarum seu, ut aiunt, *neumarum* conjunctas.

Hunc veró notulas conjungendi atque figurandi modum, ab antiquo inventum et per totum medium ævum constanter observatum, ad bene cantandi rationem maxime spectare ipse probat usus universalis, et auctores insuper non semel affirmant.

S. Bernardus in Præfatione Cisterciensis Antiphonarii præmunitos esse vult eos maxime qui libros notaturi sunt, ne notulas vel conjuncilas disjungant vel conjungant disjuncilas; quia per hujusmodi variationem gravis cantuum potest oriri dissimilitudo. Quod obsecrando et obtestando in Præfatione Gradualis rursus inculcat. Ad cantandi scientiam, ait S. Odo, nosse quibus modis ad se invicem voces jungantur summa utilitas est. Tanta enim dissimilitudo hoc argumento fieri potest ut eumdem cantum pene alium reddere videatur. (Gerbert. Script. t. I. p. 275.-277.) Instituta Patrum hanc habent regulam : Caveamus ne neumas conjuncilas nimia morositate disjungamus vel disjuncilas inepta velocitate conjungamus. Fubilus vero dulci modulamine bene discretis neumis deponatur. (Script. t. I. p. 7.) Item Hucbaldus observandam dicit distinctionum rationem; id est, ut scias quid cohærere conveniat, quid disjungi. (Script. t. I. p. 183.)

Hanc et alias neumarum, si distincte figurantur, utilitates ipse Guido perstringens : Quomodo autem, ait, liquescant voces, et an adhærenter aut discrete sonent; quæve sint morosæ et tremulæ et subitaneæ; vel quomodo cantilena distinctionibus dividatur; et an vox sequens ad præcedentem gravior vel acutior, vel æquisona sit, facili colloquio in ipsa neumarum figura monstratur, si, ut debent, ex industria componantur. (Gerbert. Script. t. II. pag. 37.)

Neque ideo mirum quod ipse Guido, cum super lineis per claves et colores distinctis ac in mediis linearum spatiis veteres notulas ingeniose disposuerit, quo deinceps gradus acuitatis vel gravitatis uniuscujusque soni jam non incerto, ut prius, vestigio dignosci possit, nil tamen de consueta earum et necessaria forma mutavit,



Ne quis forte in interpretandis his figuris erret, quædam primum sunt advertenda.

1º Binæ notulæ ex quibus constat Podatus sic intelligantur, ut inferior semper proferatur ante illam quæ ipsi directo eminet.



2º Linea crassa Porrecti in obliquum ducta pro duabus tantum ponitur notulis, ita quidem graphice copulatis, ut pro una habeatur pars summa hujus lineæ, et ima pro altera.



la sol la la fa sol sol mi sol fa sol ré mi

3º Seminota, qua Cephalicus et Epiphonus desinunt, haud reperitur nisi in fine unius syllabæ, quando etiam, altera continuo succedente, occurrunt aut gemellæ more diphtongi junctim efferendæ vocales, v. g. AUtem, EJus, allelUIa; aut plures contiguæ consonantes, v. g. oMNis saNcTus. Nam, ipsa cogente syllabarum natura, vox de una ad alteram limpide transiens tunc "liquescit"; ita ut in ore compressa "non finiri videatur," et quasi dimidium suæ, non moræ, sed potestatis amittat. (Cf. Guid. Microl. c. 15.)

Si vero natura syllabarum exigit ut sonus non liquescat, sed "plenius proferatur" Epiphonus locum cedit Podato, et Cephalicus Clivi.



Aliquando duæ notæ, quæ alteram superiorem seu Virgam subsequuntur ad modum Climaci, liquescunt vel saltem ultima earum; tunc ambæ in minori charactere pinguntur,  $|\bullet_{\bullet}|$  aut in Epiphonum Virgæ suppositum  $|\bullet_{\bullet}|$  mutantur. Hujusmodi neuma Climaco affinis vocatur Ancus.

4º Quando plures simplices notæ, ut in Strophico, aut compositarum partes, ut in Presso et huic consimilibus, sunt appositæ, scilicet in eodem gradu ita dispositæ, ut modicis tantum inter se spatiis distent, super his "vario tenore," aut etiam, si placet, tremula voce immorandum est, habita majoris vel minoris earumdem numeri ratione.

5º Alia existit nota tremulævocis, id est Quilisma; quæ etiam dicitur nota volubilis, et gradata. Qui has exprimere voces tremulas ac volubiles non didicit, vel in his exercitatus non solus cantat, simpliciter ictu quasi mordaciori feriat notam quæ Quilisma præcedit, ut subtilior fiat sonus ipsius Quilismatis, potius quam velocior.

6º Cauda qua pars summa Climaci, Clivis et Porrecti insignitur, est de "proprietate" ipsius eorum figuræ quam Majores usu tradiderunt. Hujusmodi notula vehementiori sæpius gaudet impulsu; non tamen quia caudata, sed quia ulli cum non sit ligata præcedenti, directo vocis ictu percutitur. Lineola quandoque de una notula ad alteram ducta, ad utramque ligandam simpliciter ponitur.

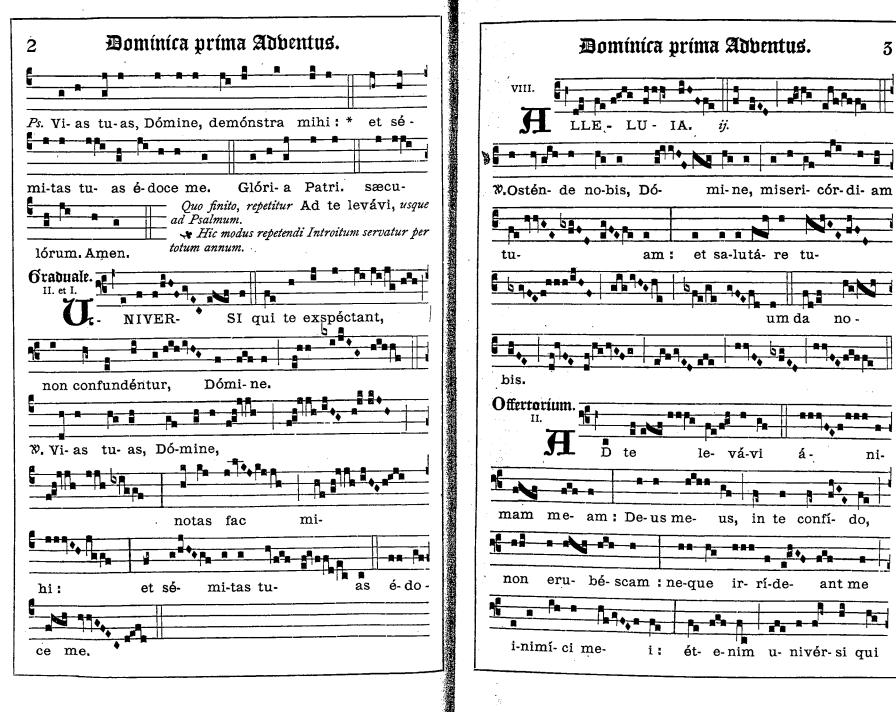
7° Neque per se ad temporis rationem spectant puncta inclinata; quæ in aliquibus neumis superiorem subsequuntur notam,  $[\bullet]$ . Huic illa subdita fore ex suapte forma et ipso ordine obliquo demonstrantur; ac proinde connexis inter se vocibus sunt exprimenda. His ideo positis, ad regulas cantus magis necessarias veniamus.

v.









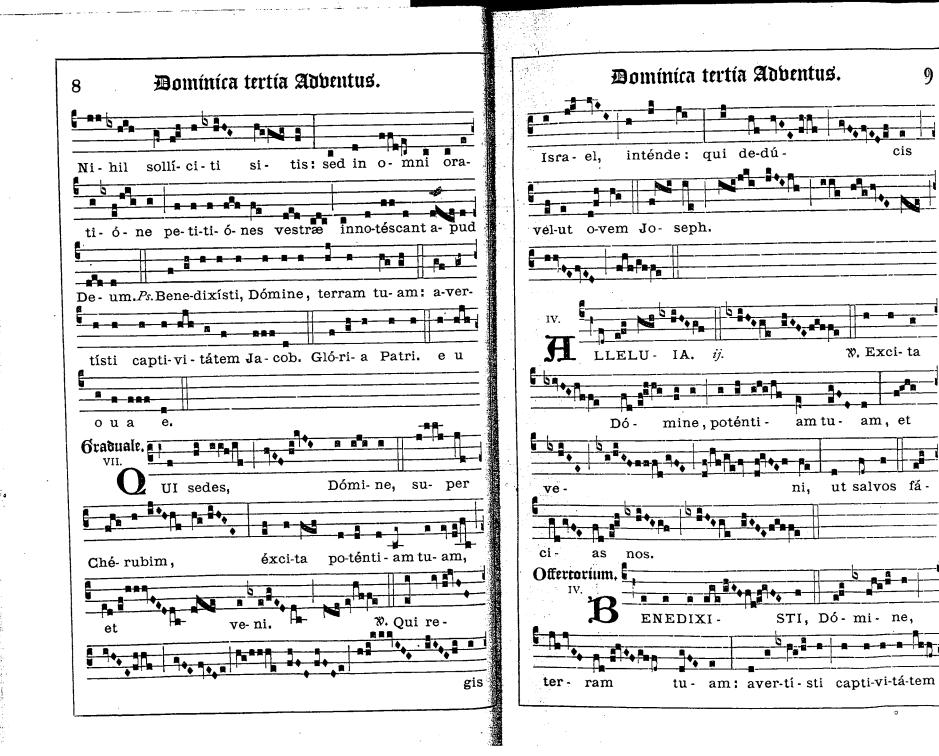
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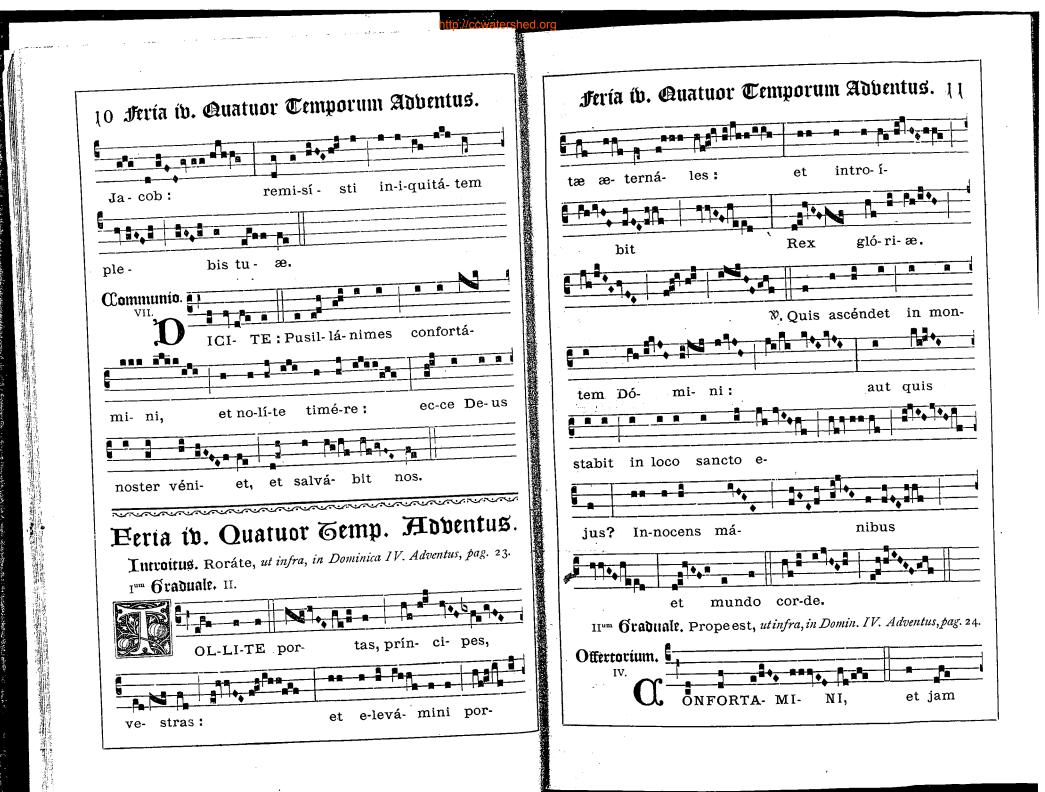


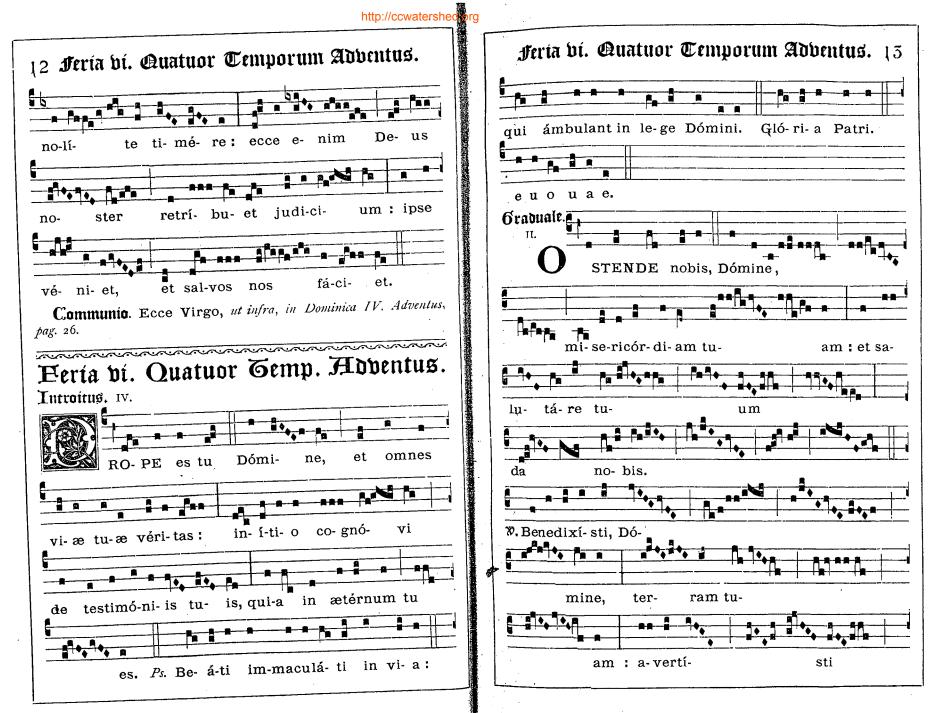


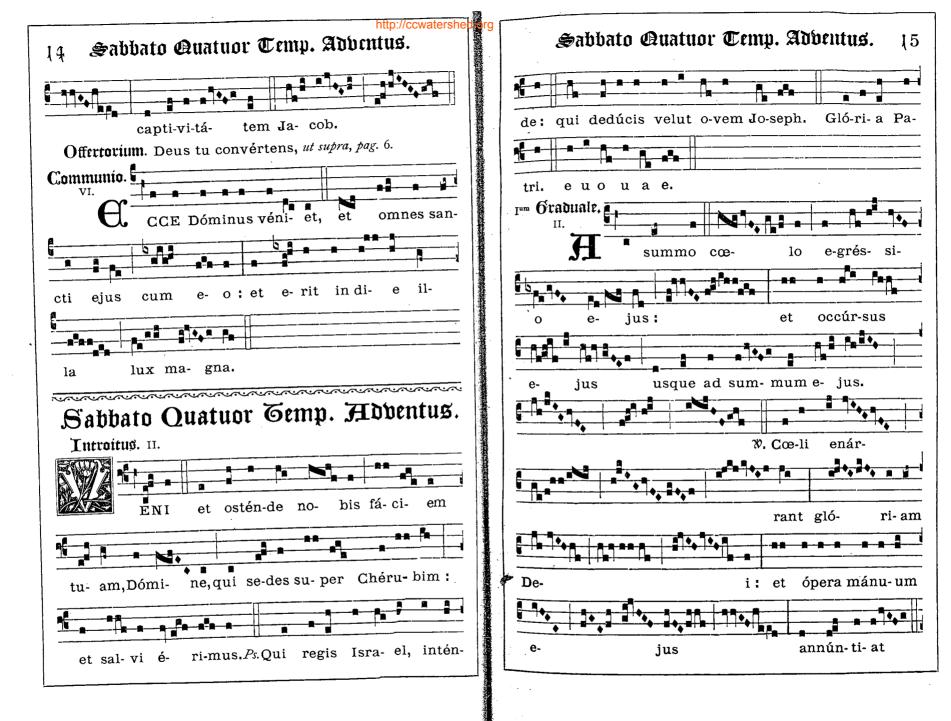
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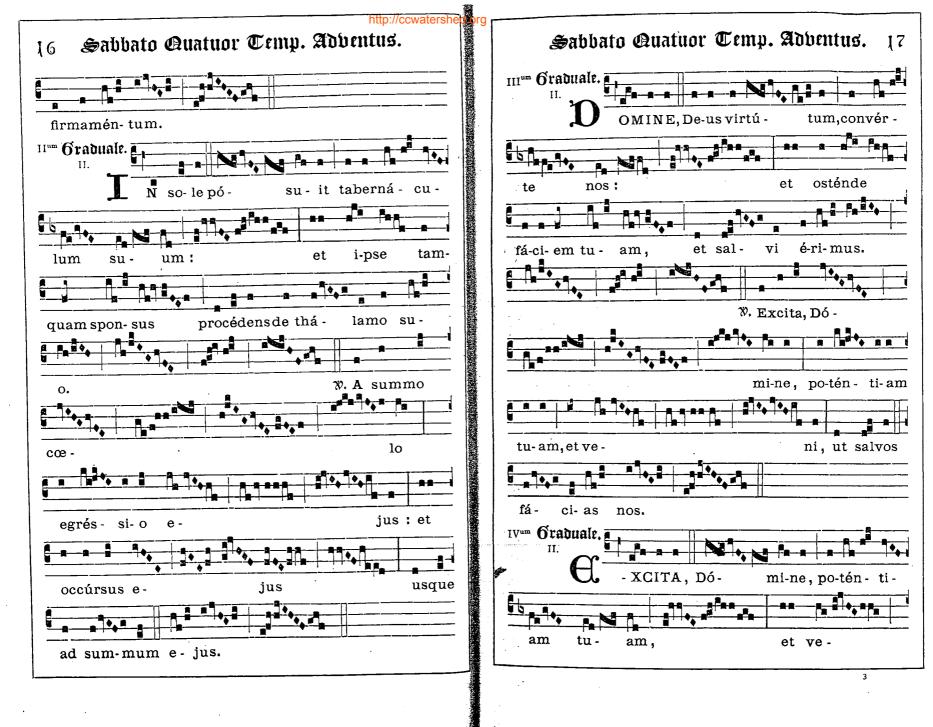
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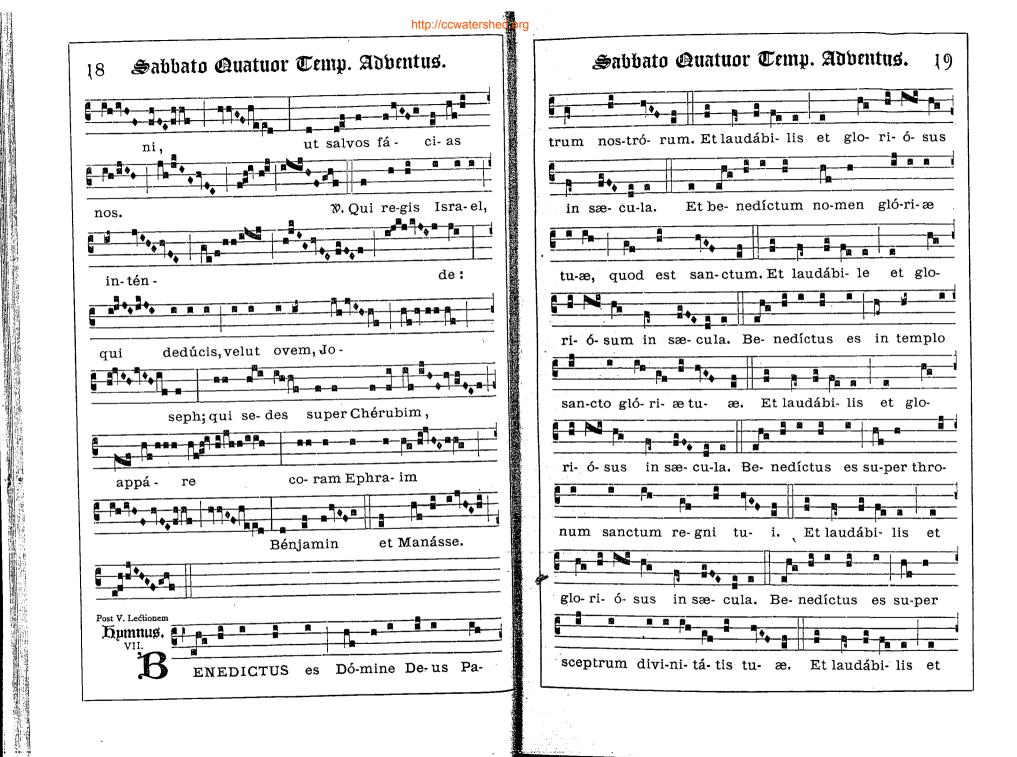




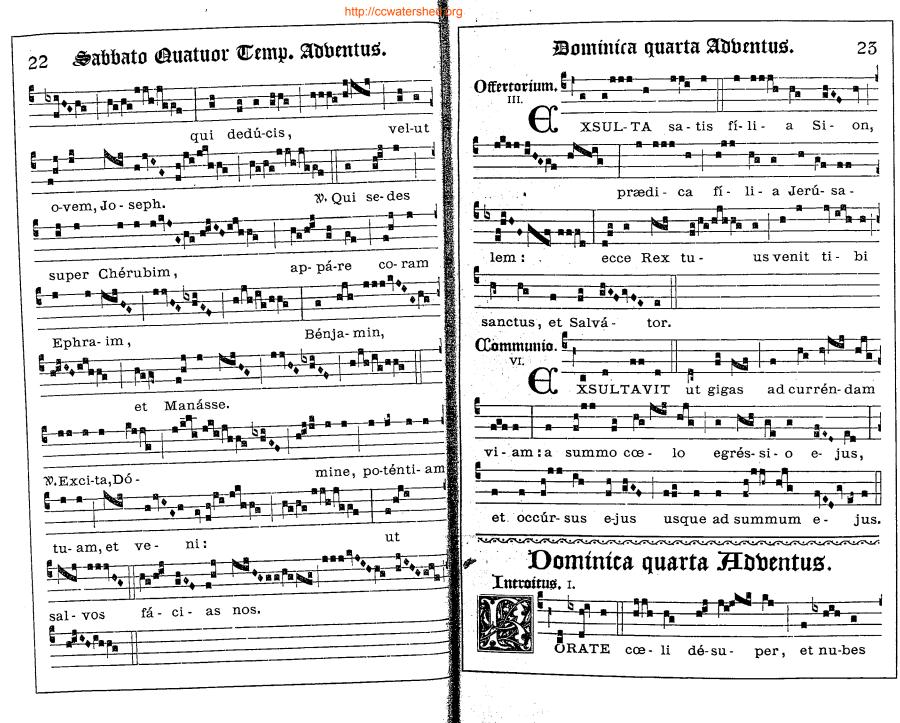


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http://ccwatershee.org Sabbato Quatuor Temp. Adventus. Sabbato Quatuor Temp. Adventus. 21 20 dent te, et glo- rí- fi- cent in sæ- cula. Gló- ri- a glo-ri- ó- sus in sæ- cula. Be- nedíctus es qui Patri, et Fí-li- o, et Spi-rí- tu- i sancto. Et lausedes super Chérubim, in-tu- ens abys- sos. Et et glo-ri- ó- so in sæ- cula. Sic- ut edábi-li laudábi- lis et glo- ri- ó- sus in sæ- cula. Be-8 8 nedíctus es qui ám-bulas super pennas ventórum et nunc, et semper, et in særat in prin-cípio, cula sæcu-ló-rum. A-men. Et laudábi-li et super un-das ma- ris. Et laudábi- lis et gloet glo-A 1 ri- ó- so in sæ- cula. Be- nedíctus es, Dó-mine ri- ó- sus in sæ- cula. Be- nedícant te o-mnes **a a e** De-us Pa-trum no-stró- rum. Et laudábi- lis et glo-Et laudent te, et glo-Ange-li, et San-cti tu- i. ri- ó- sus in sæ- cula. rí- fi- cent in sæ- cula. Be- nedí-cant te cœ-li, ter-Post Epistolam Tractus. . VIII UI re- gis in-ténde : I-sra-el, ra, mare, et ómni-aquæ in e-is sunt. Et lau-

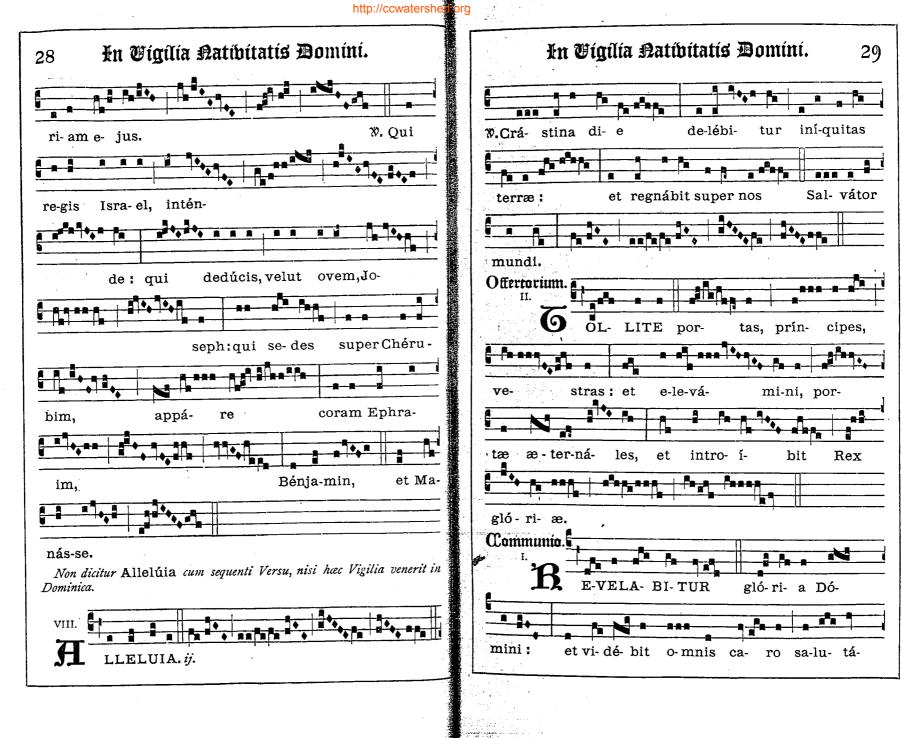


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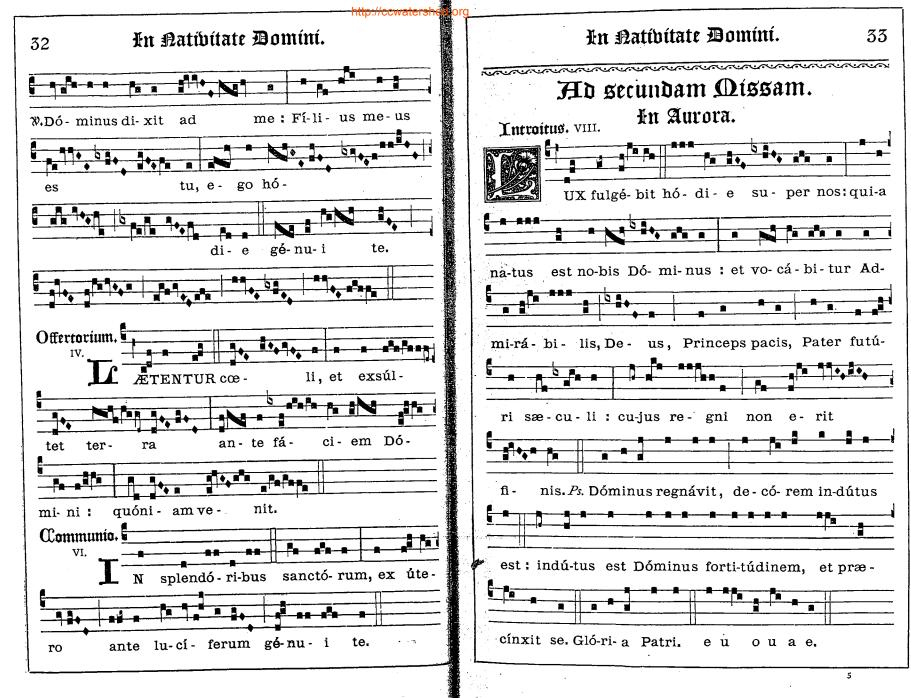




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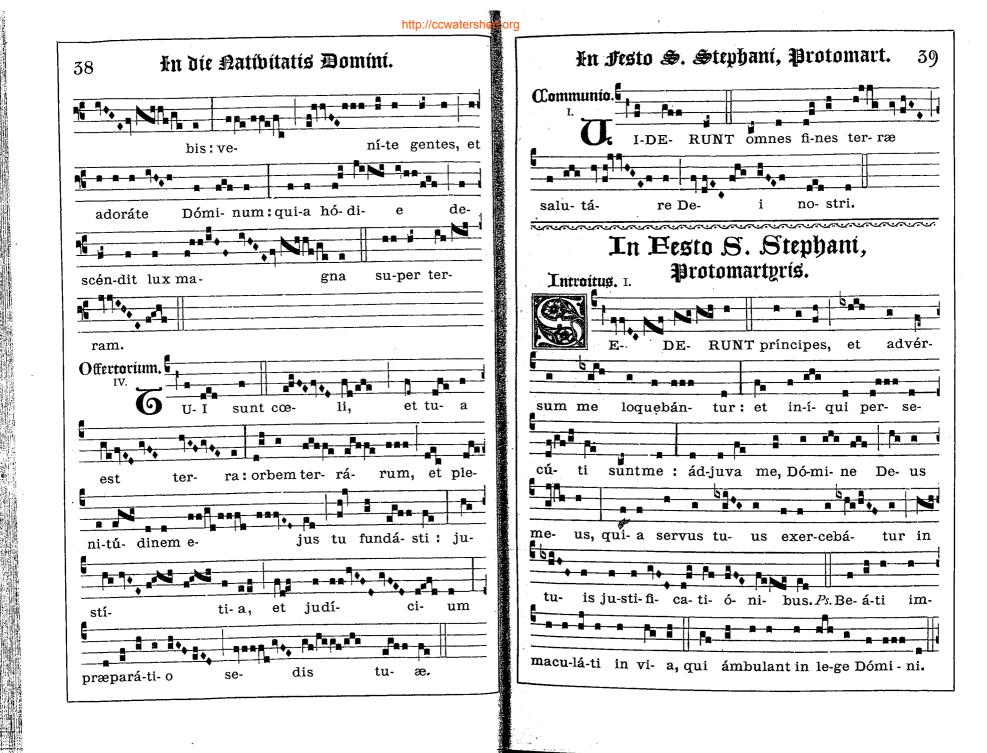


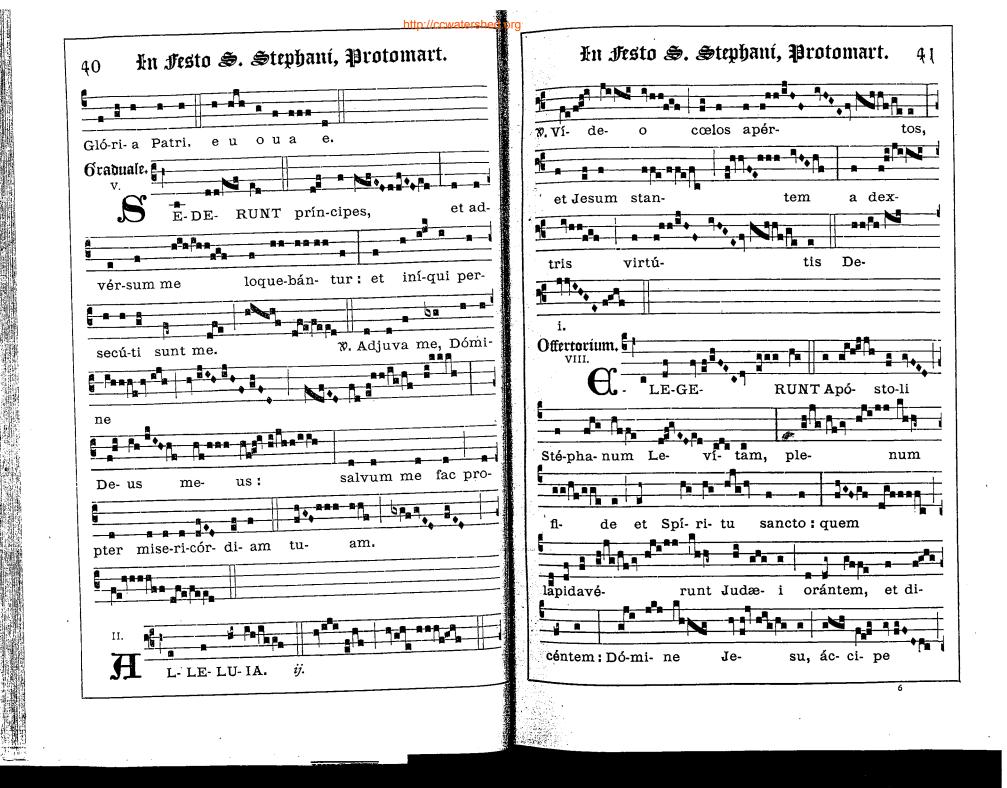


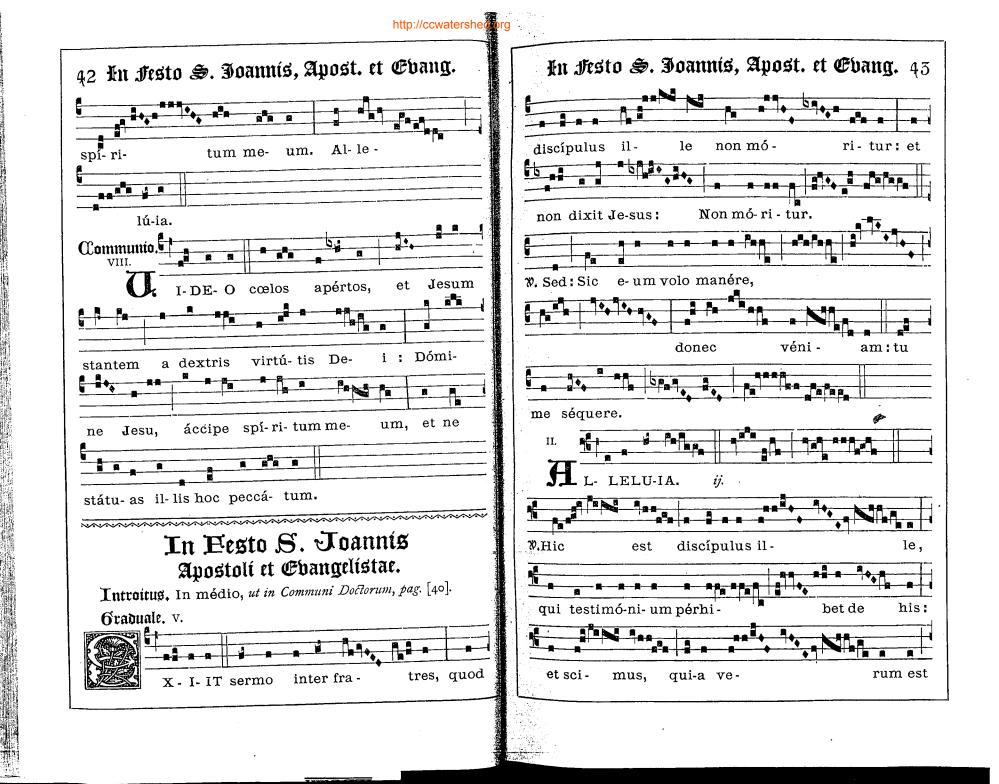




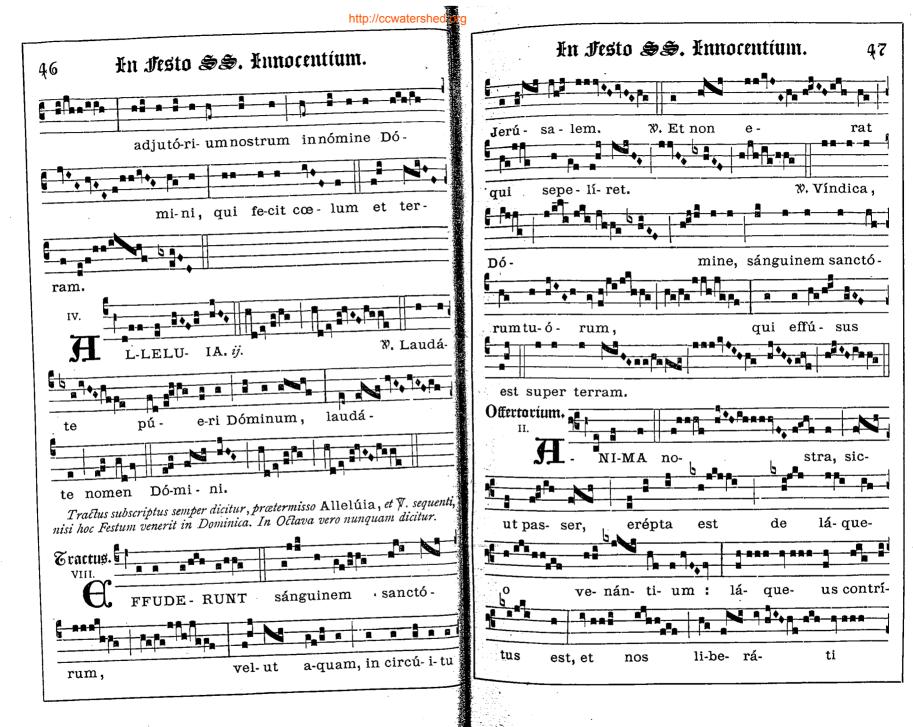


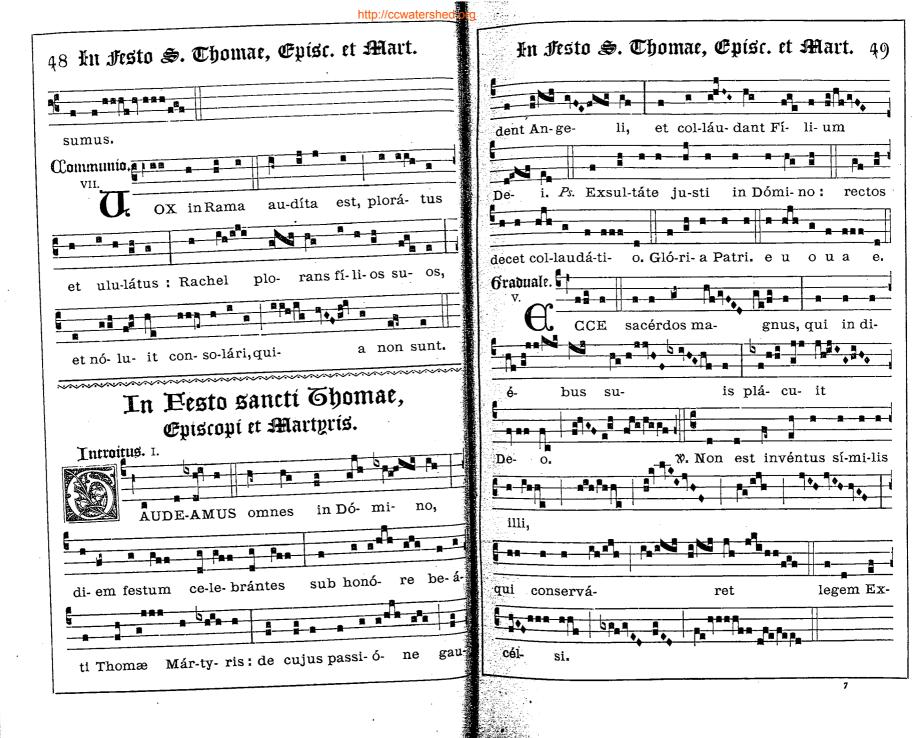


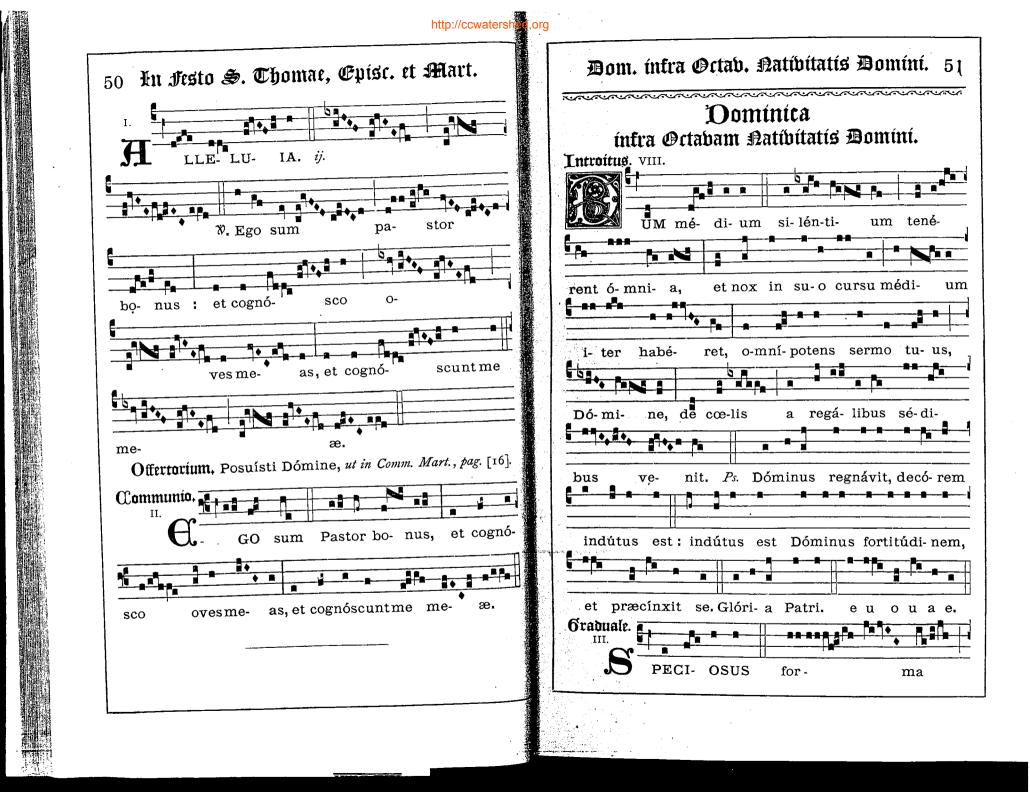








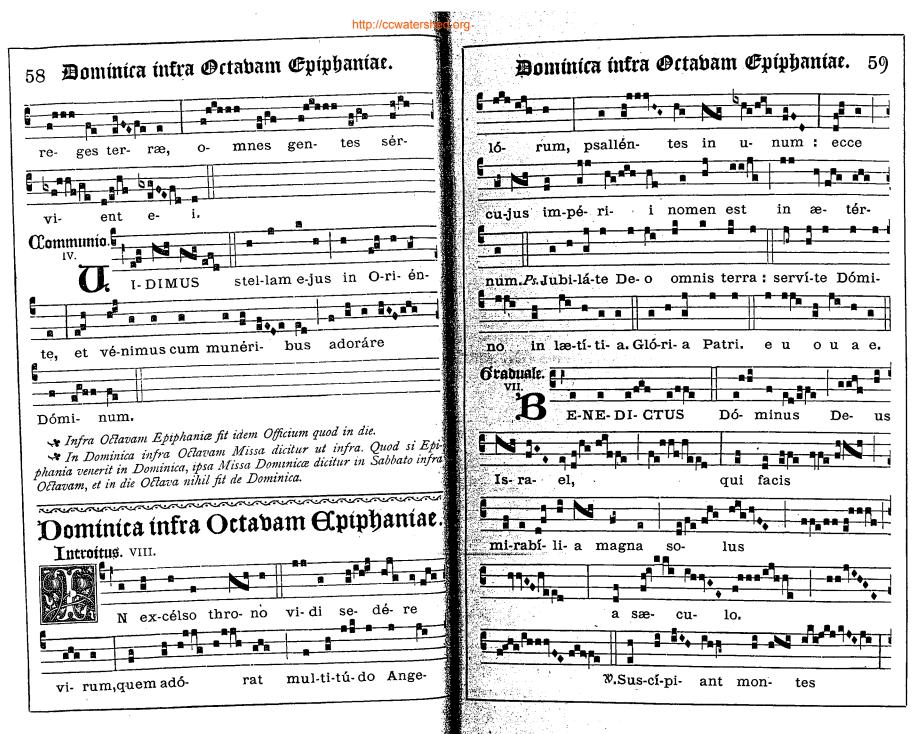


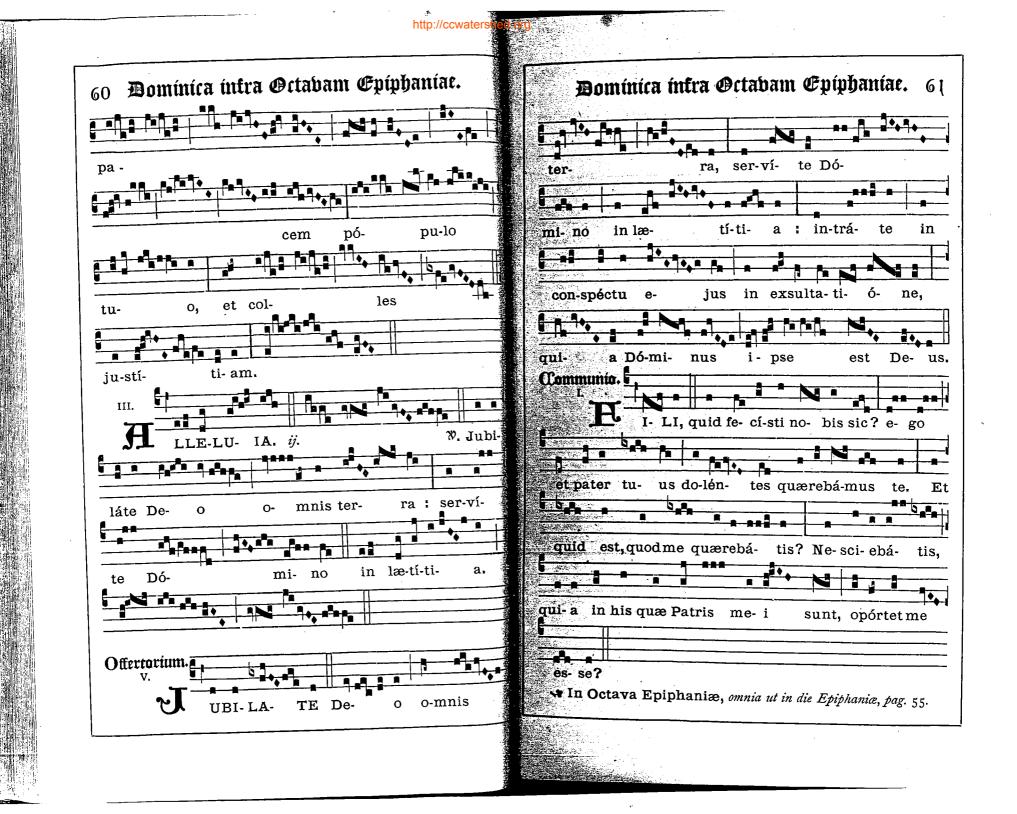


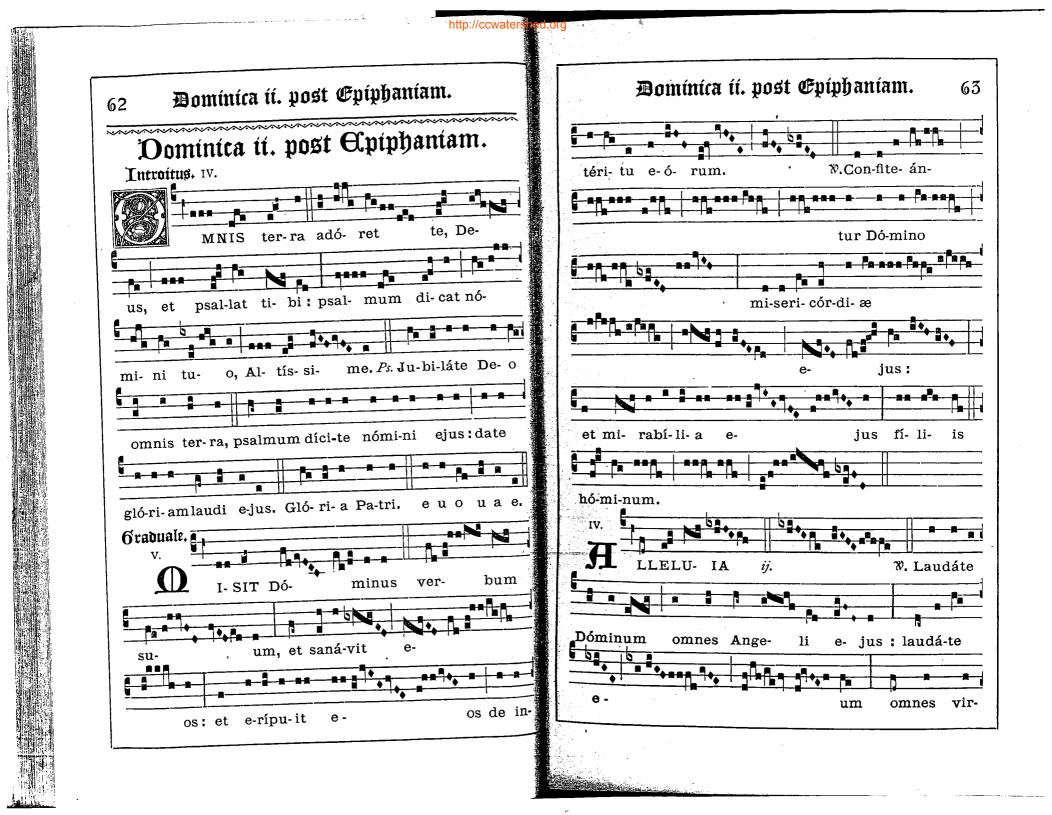


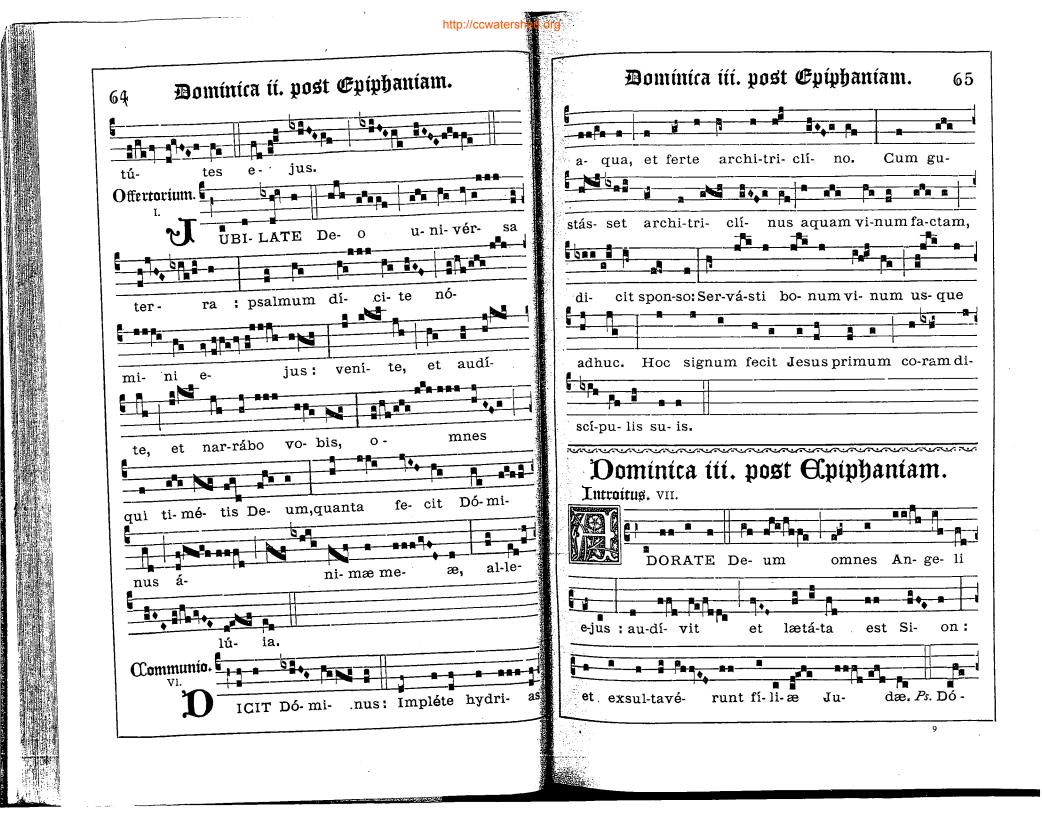


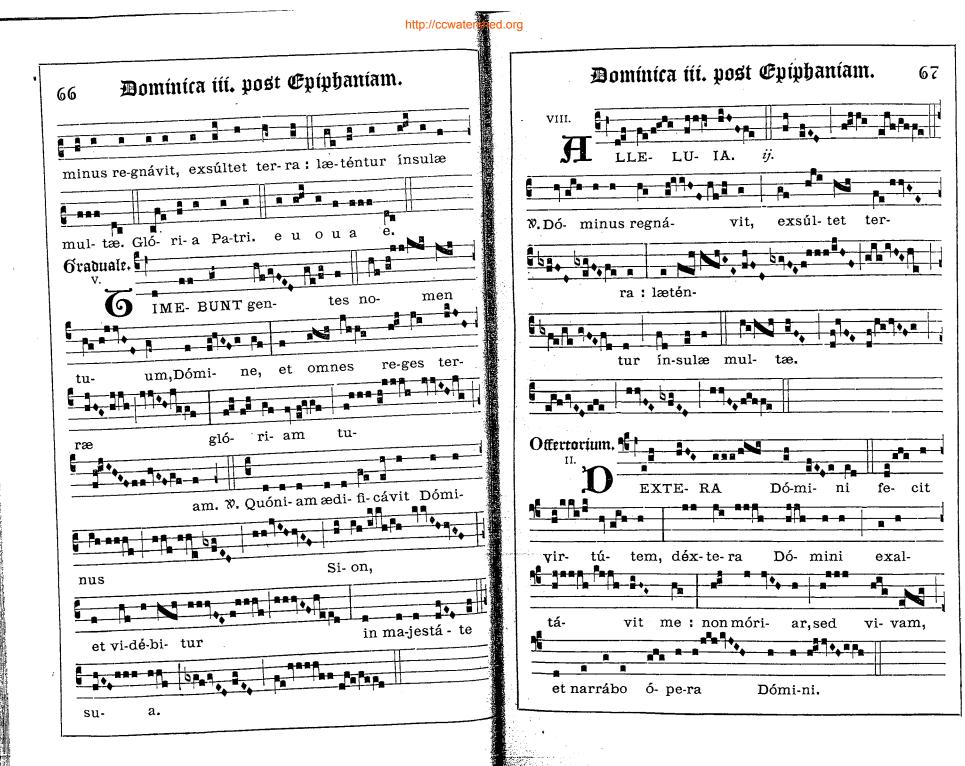






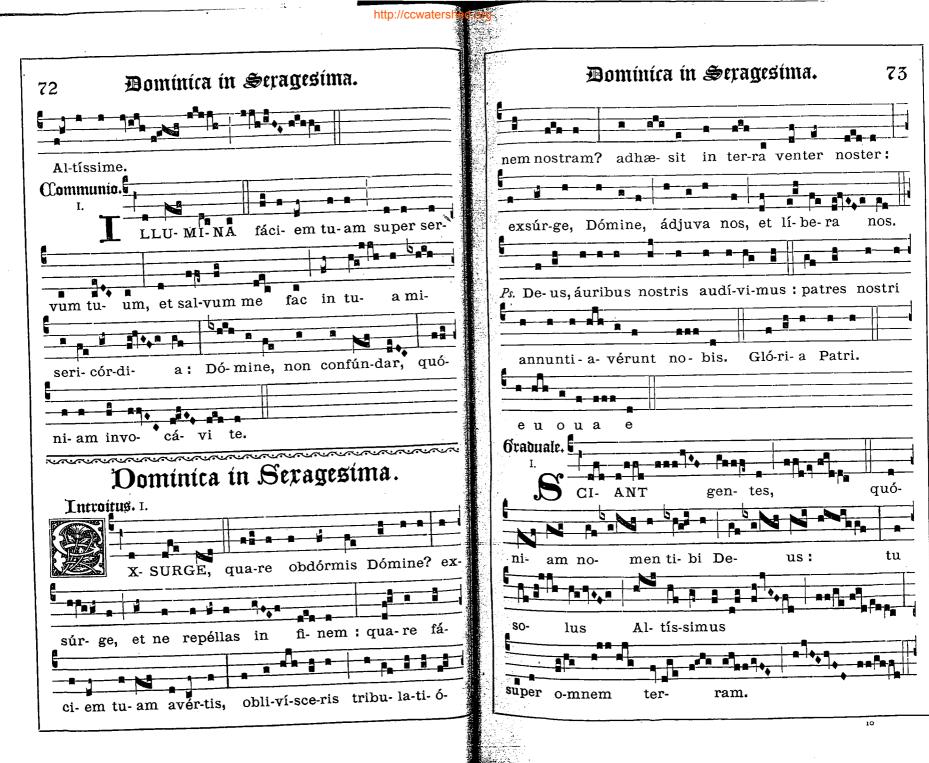


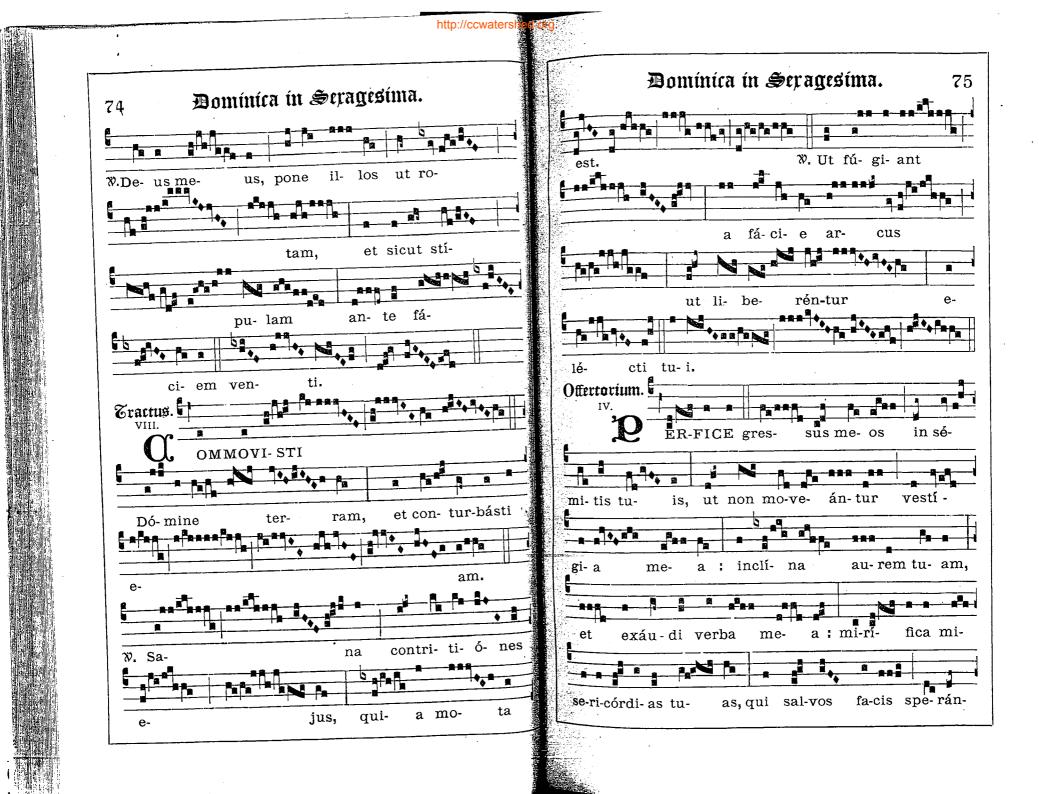




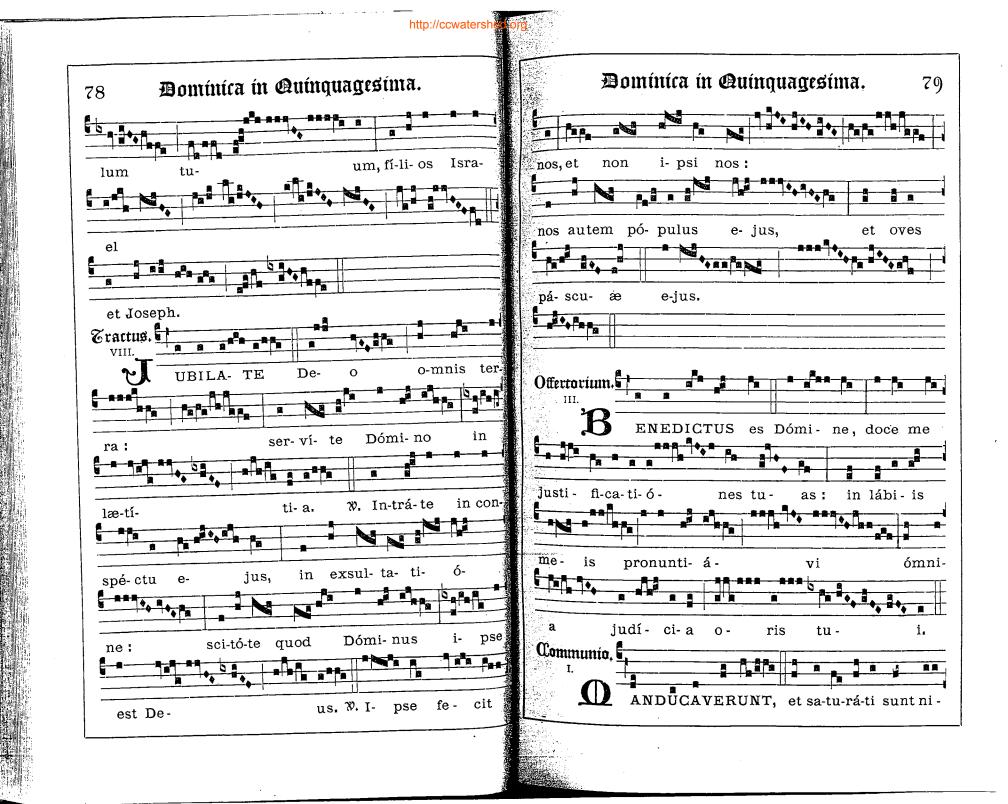


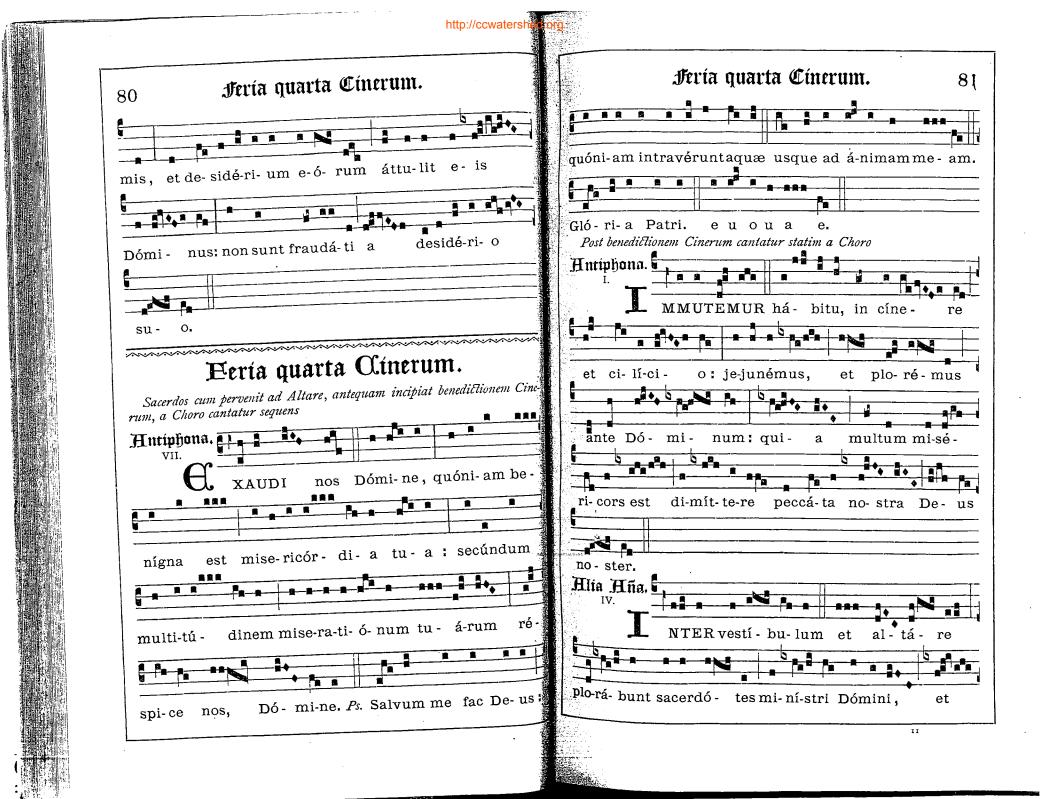


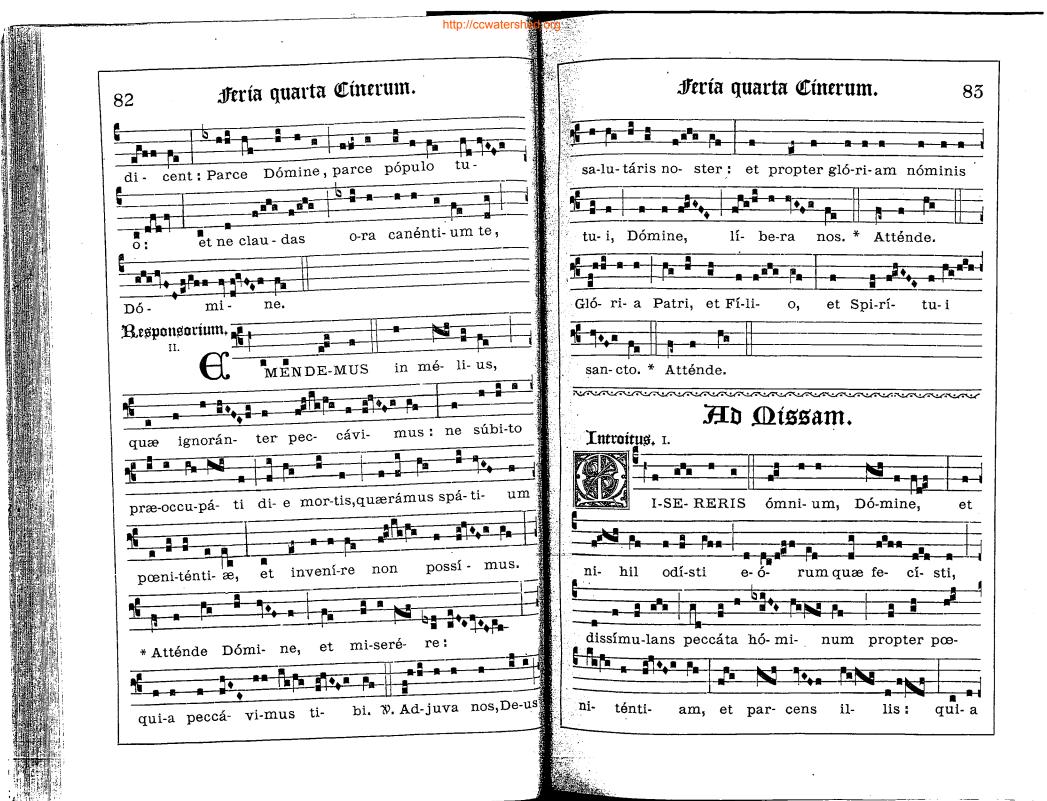


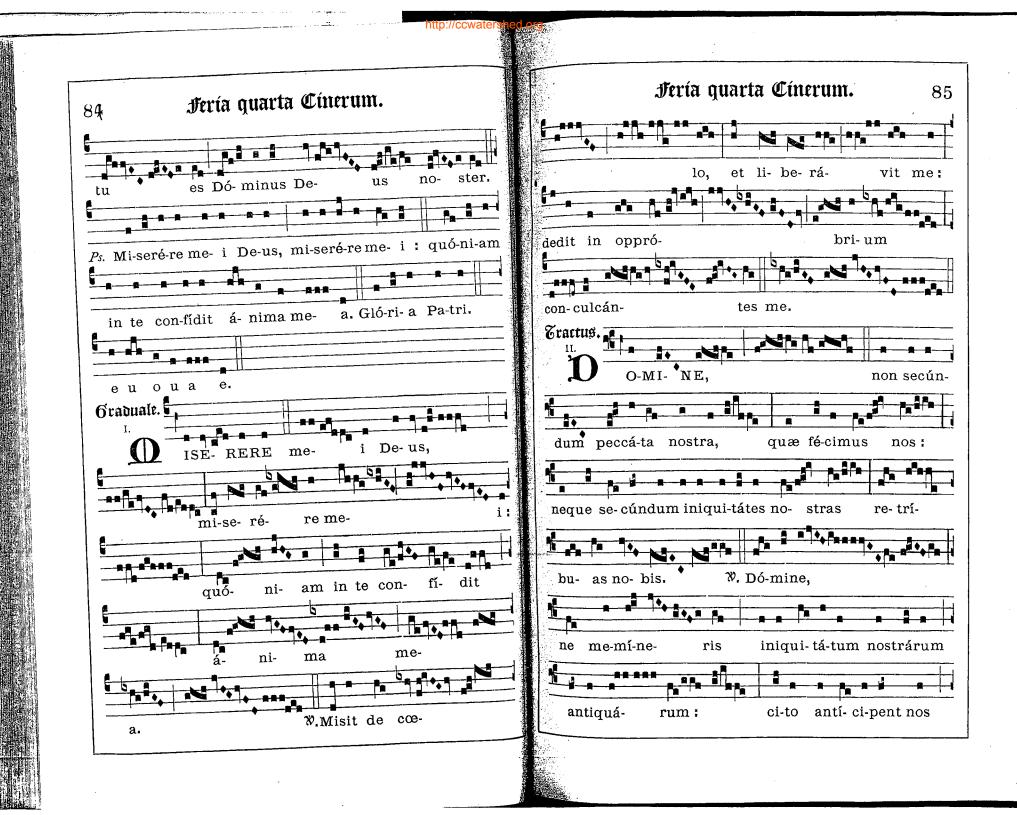




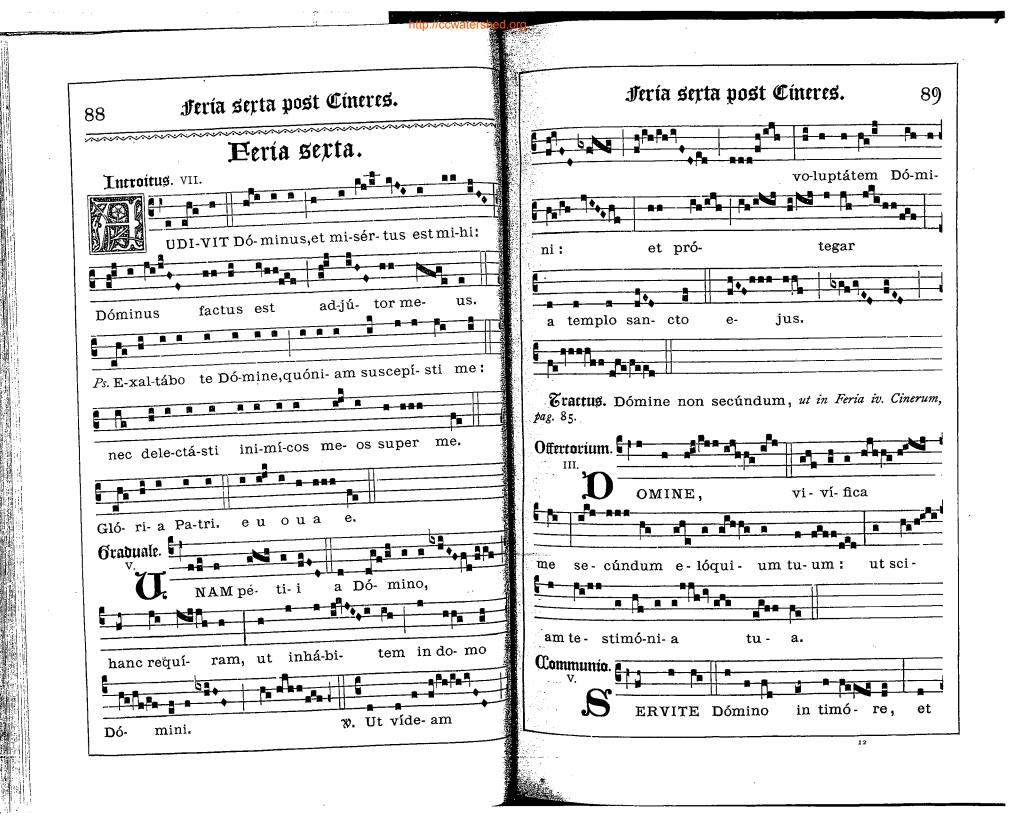




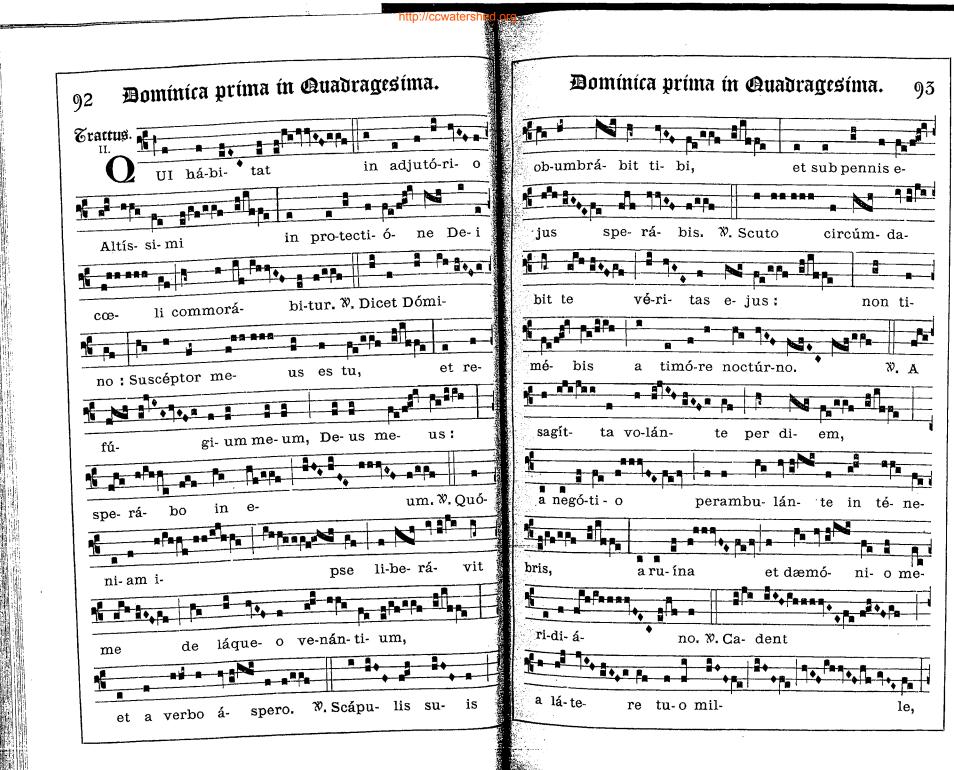


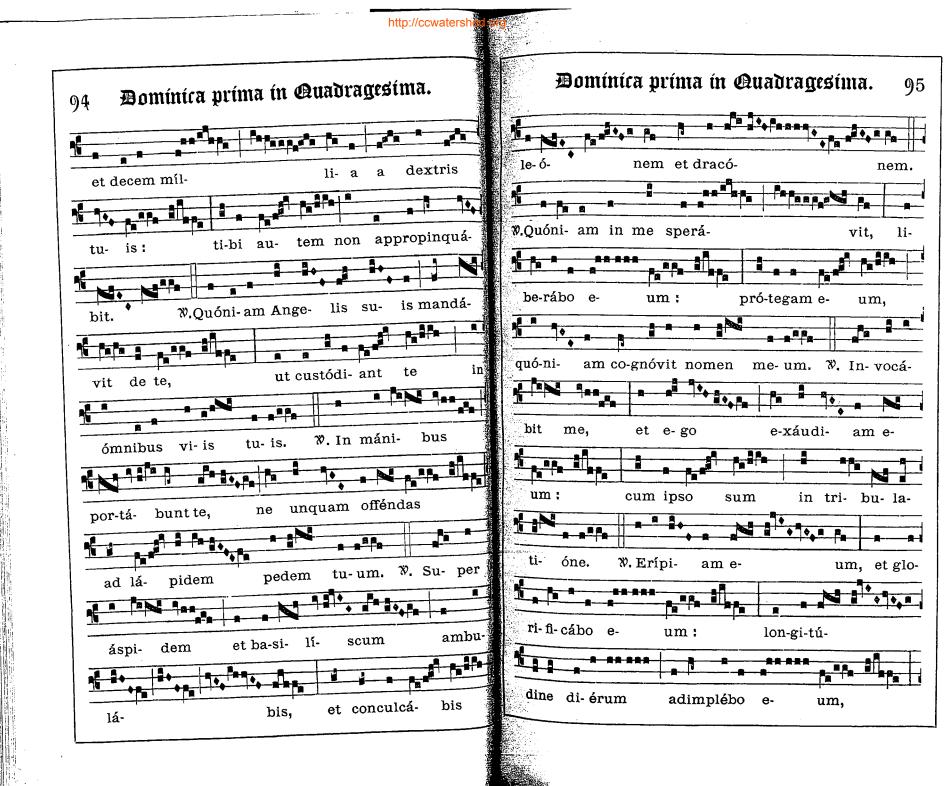




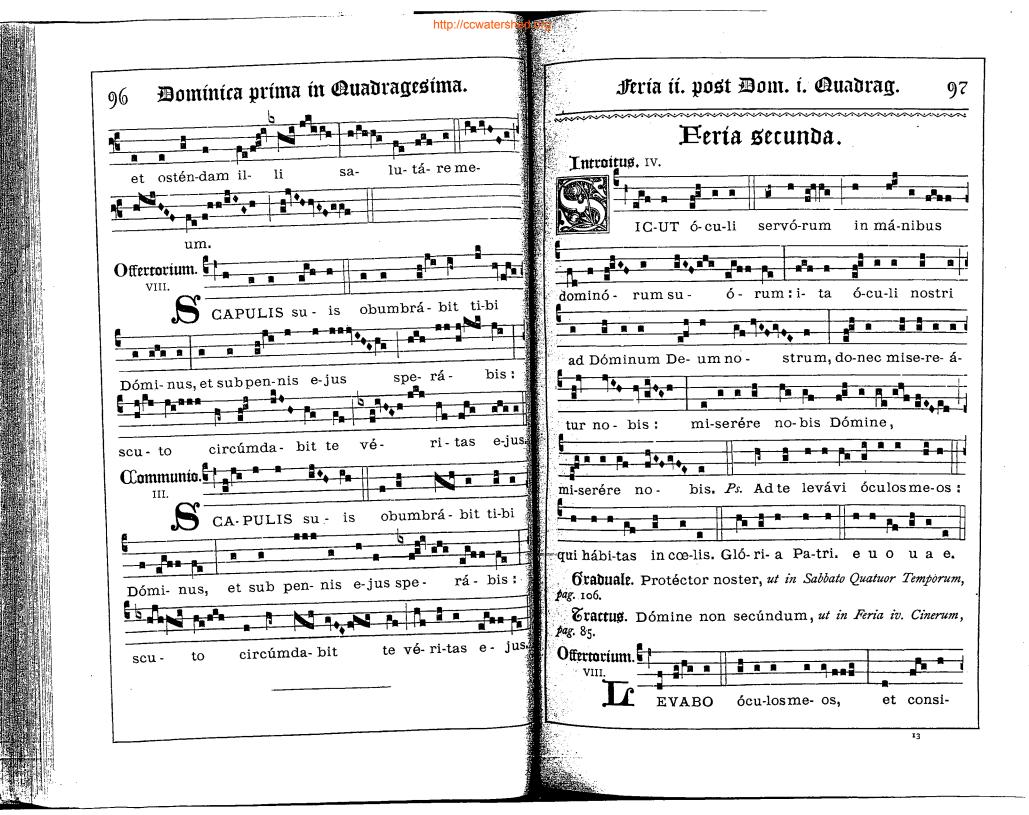


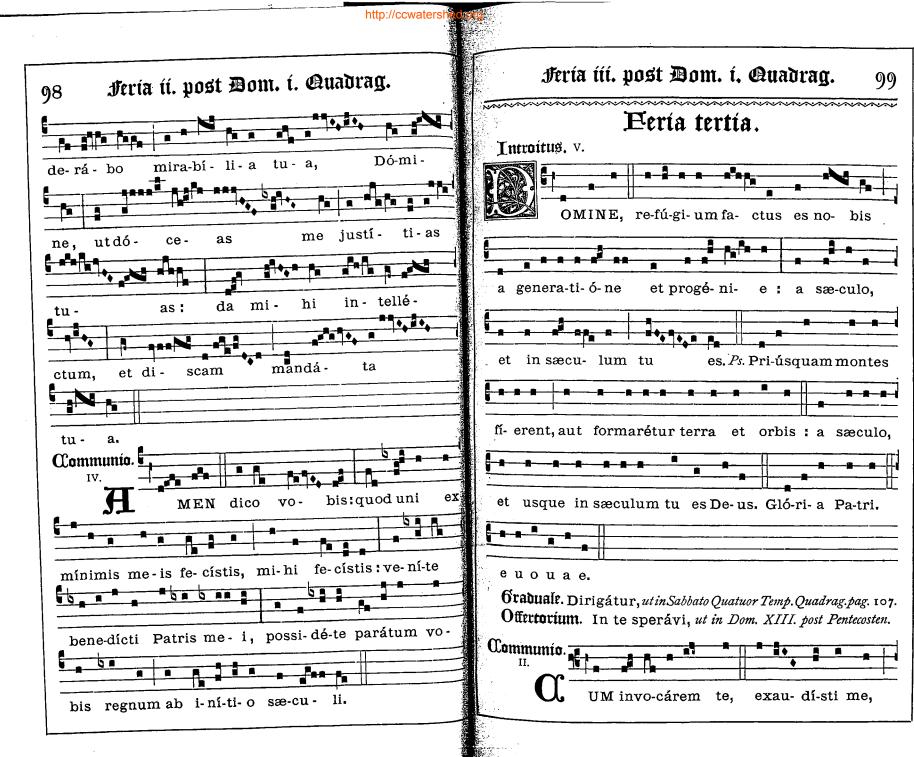


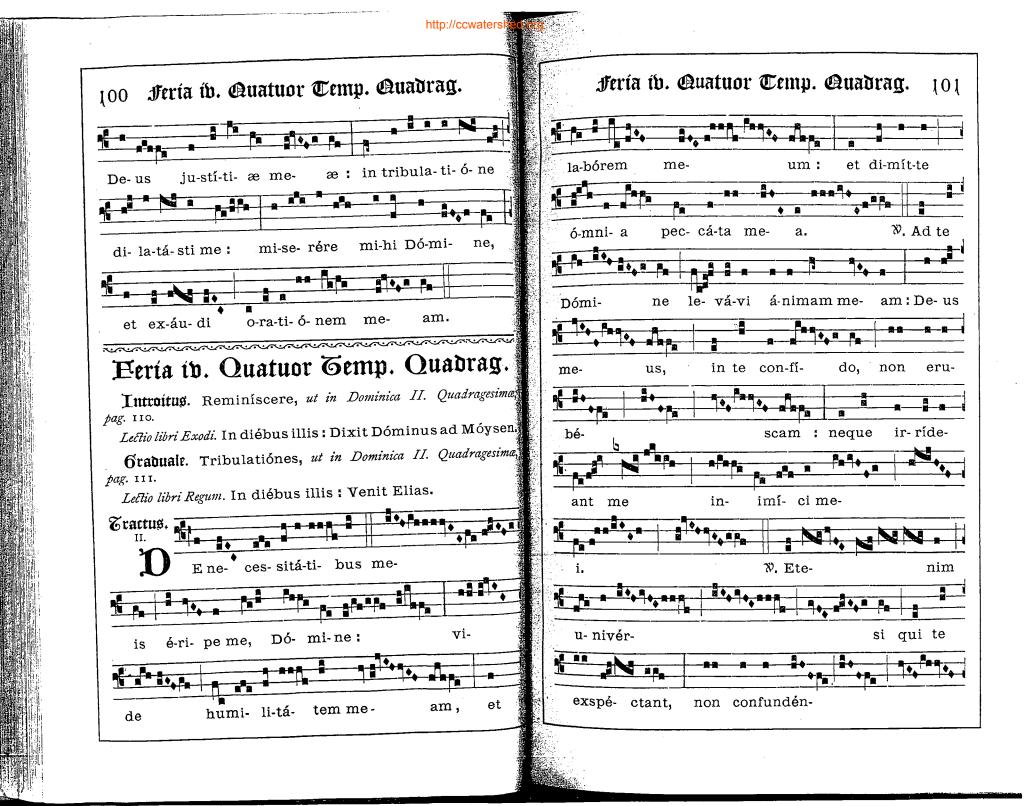


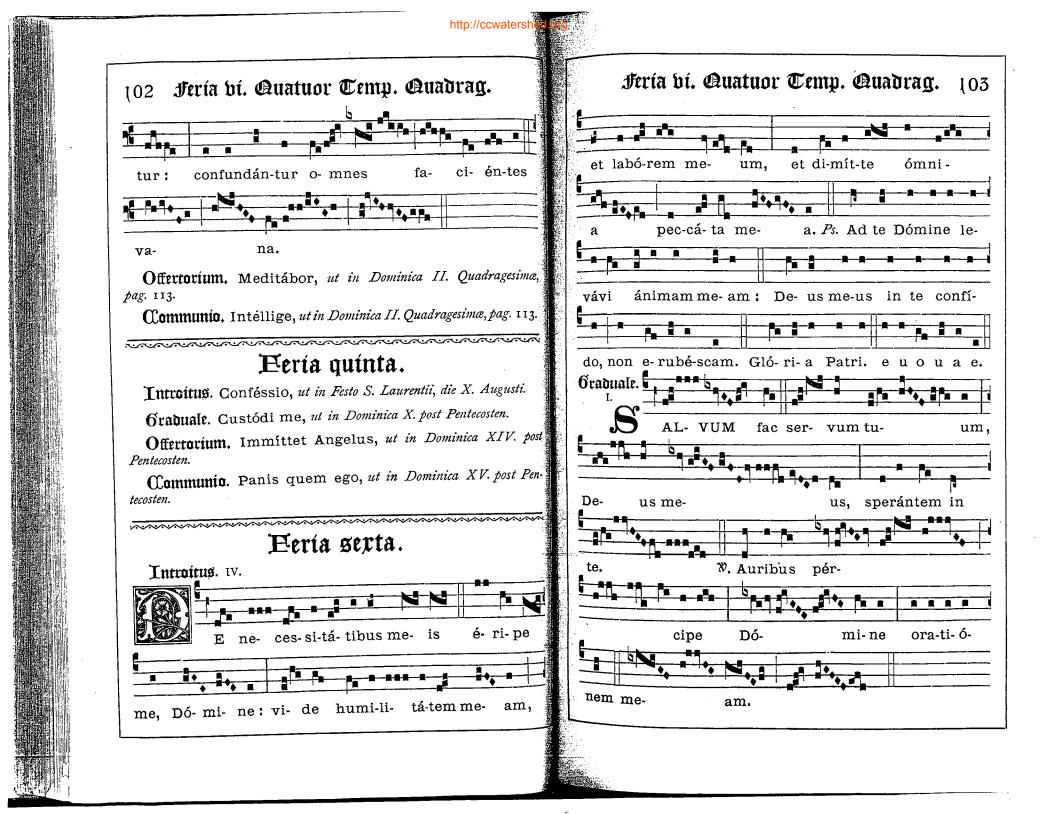


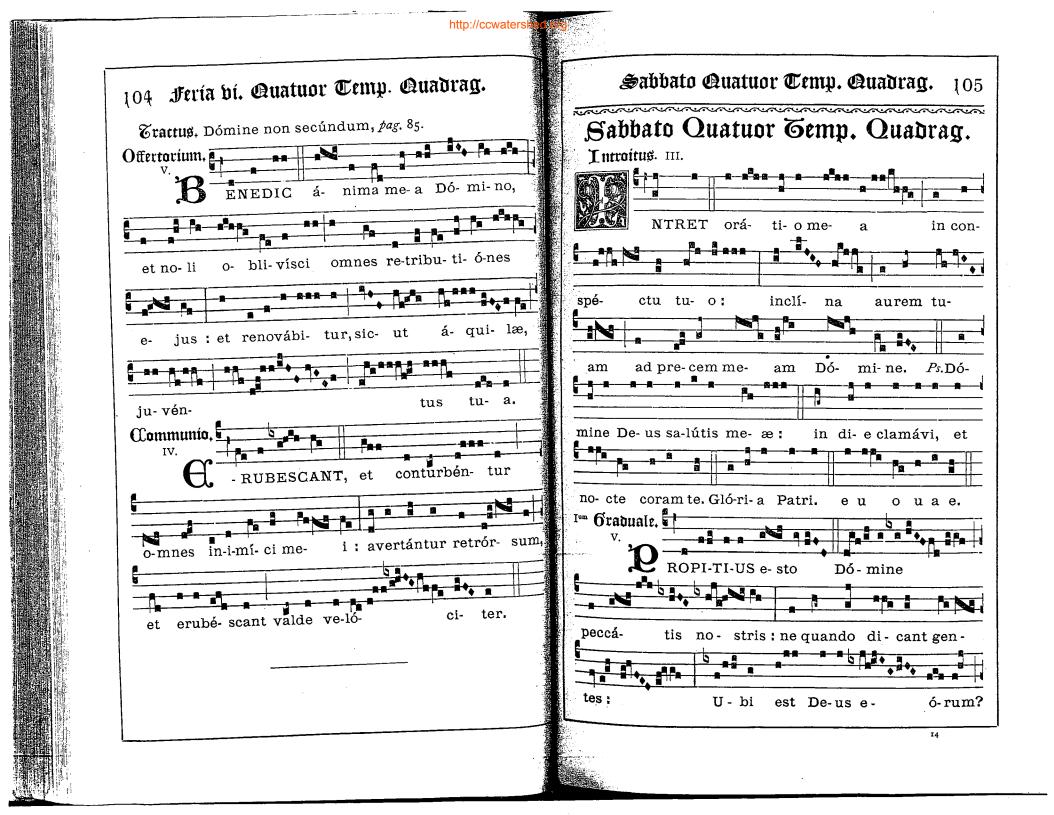
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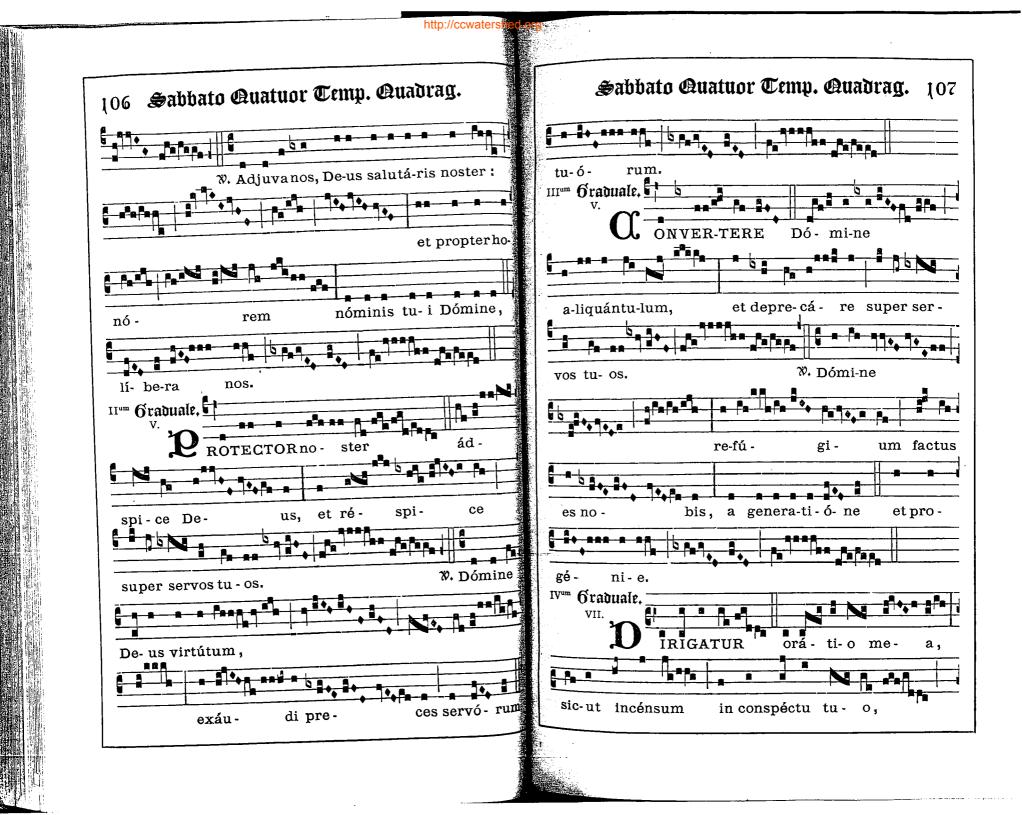


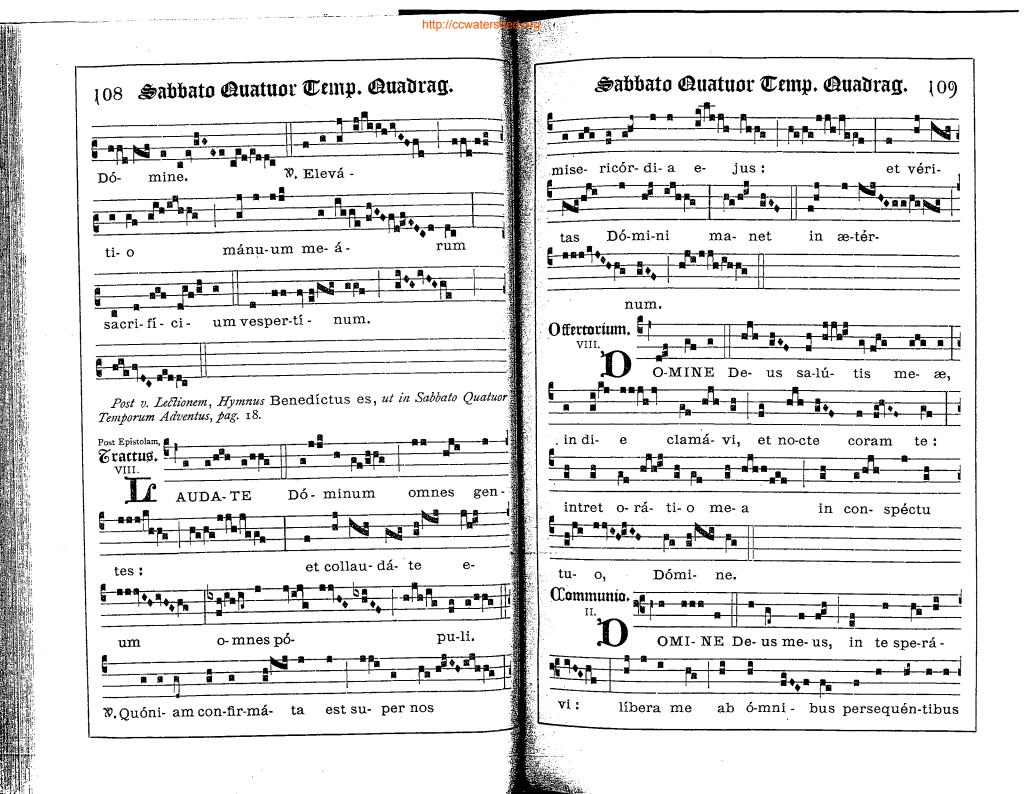


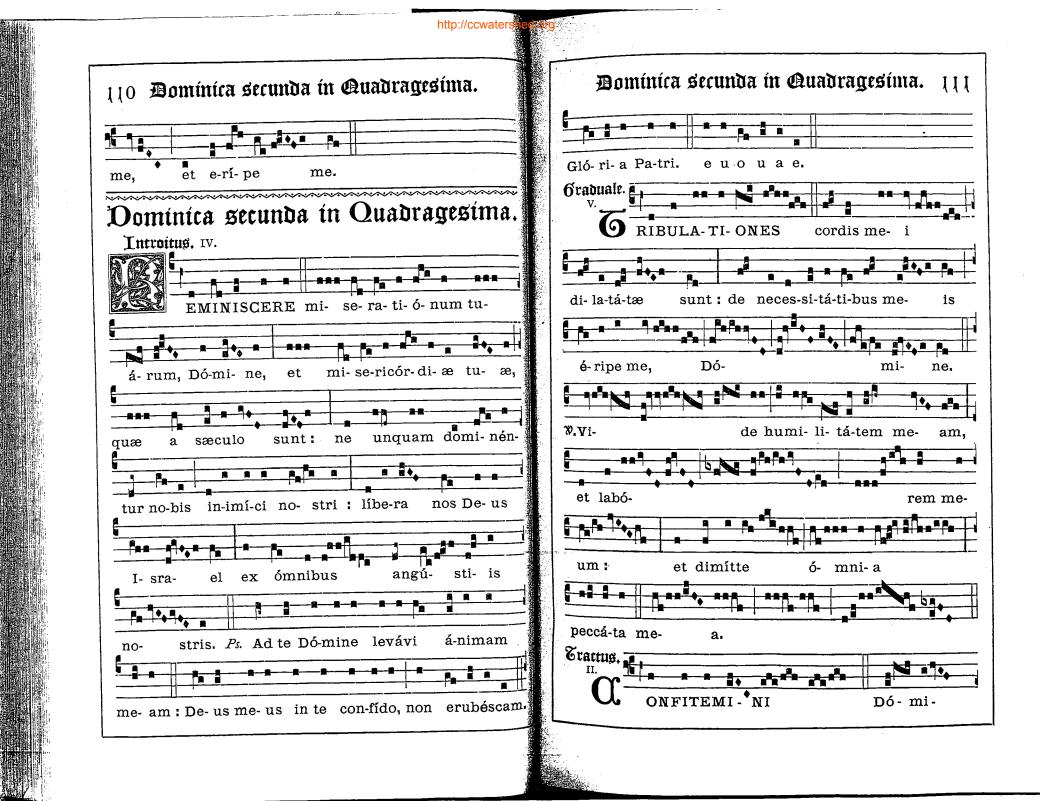


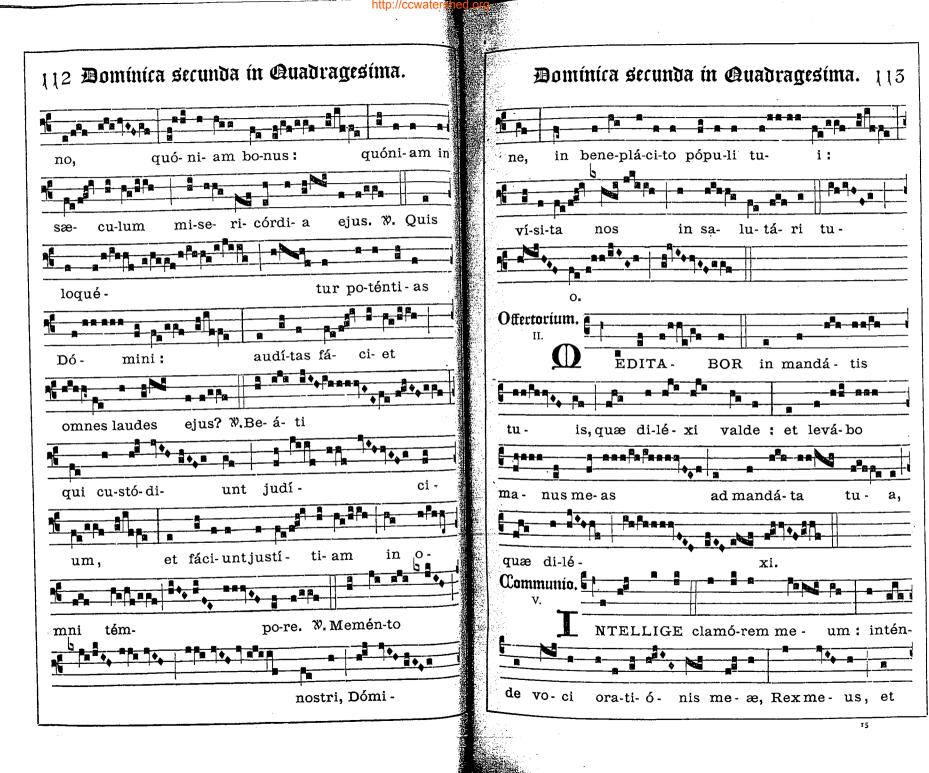




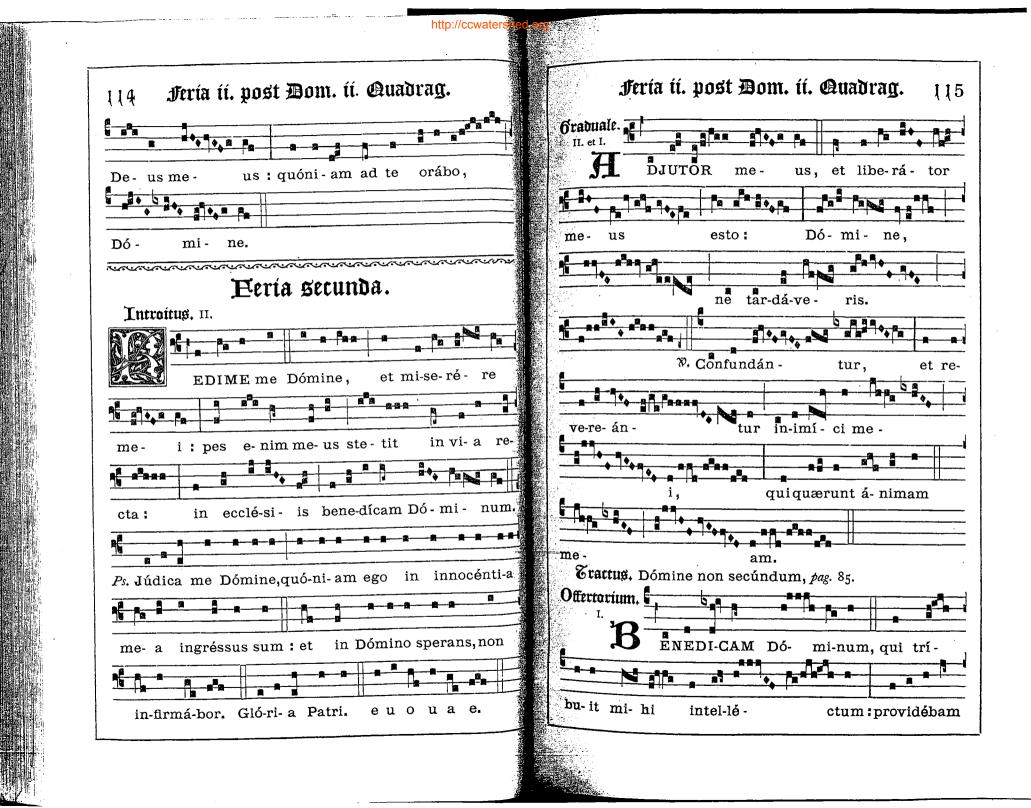


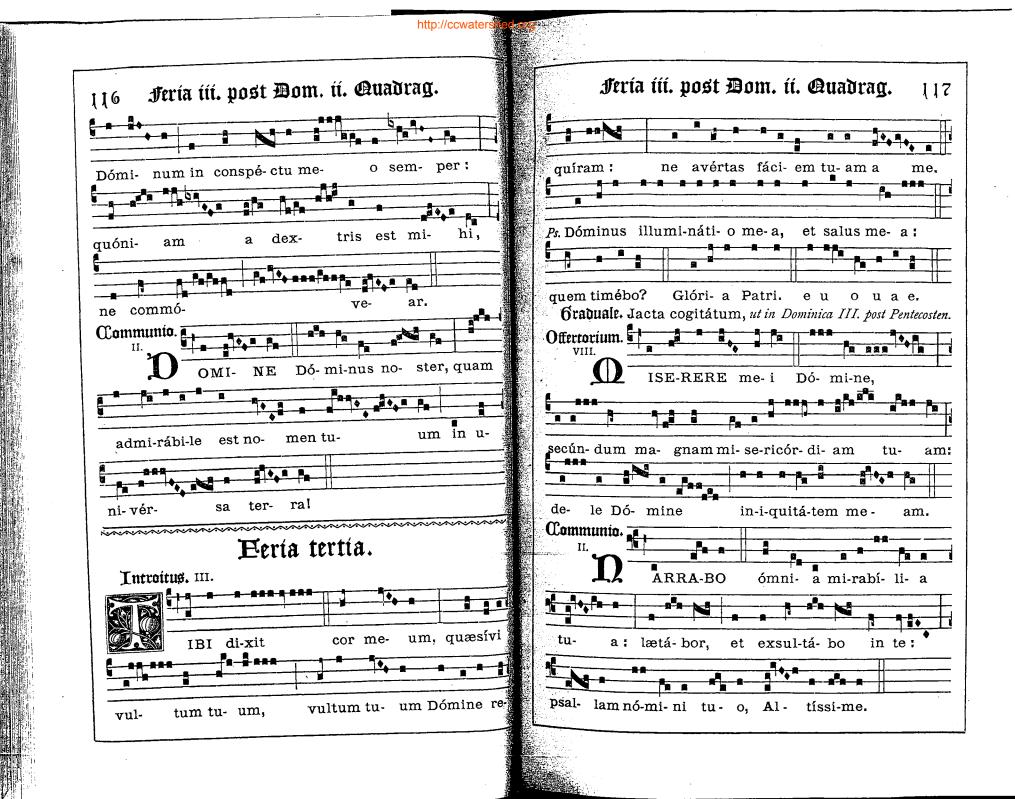


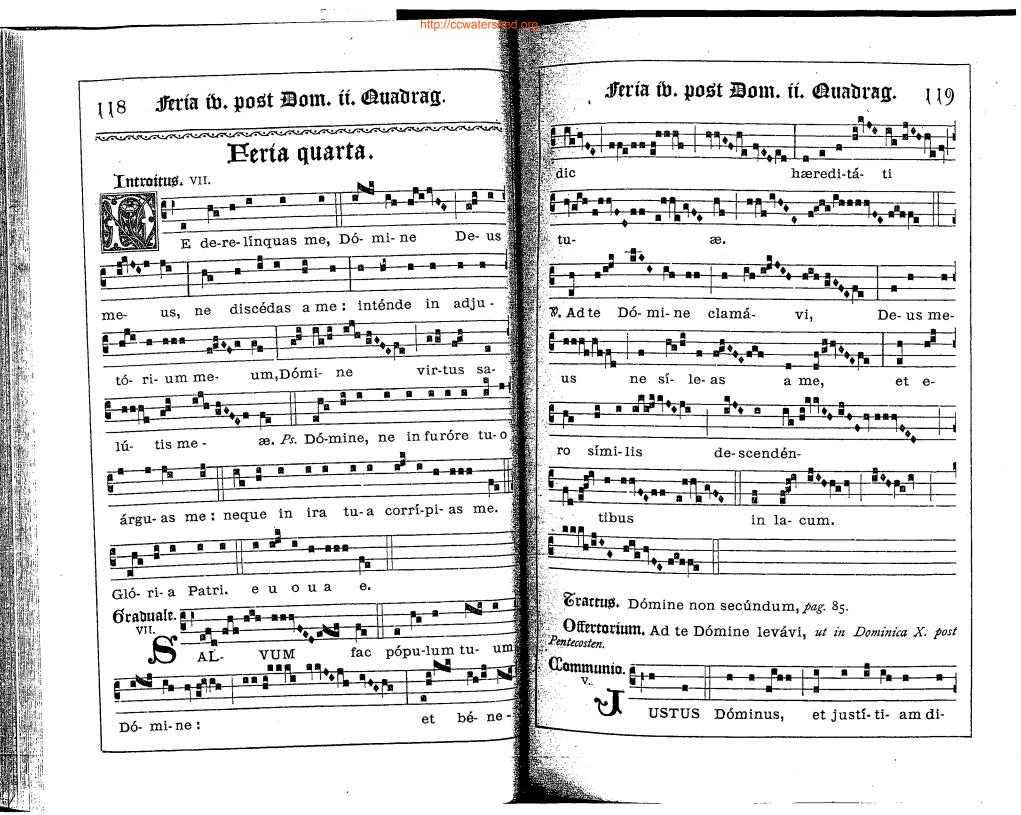




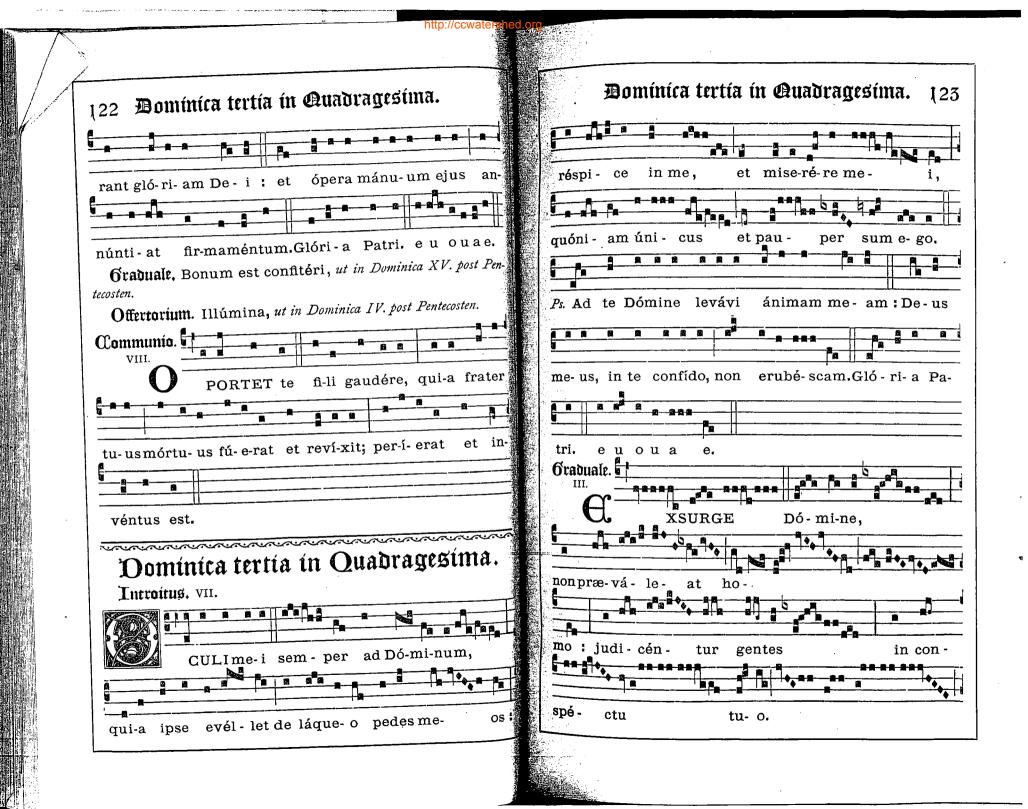
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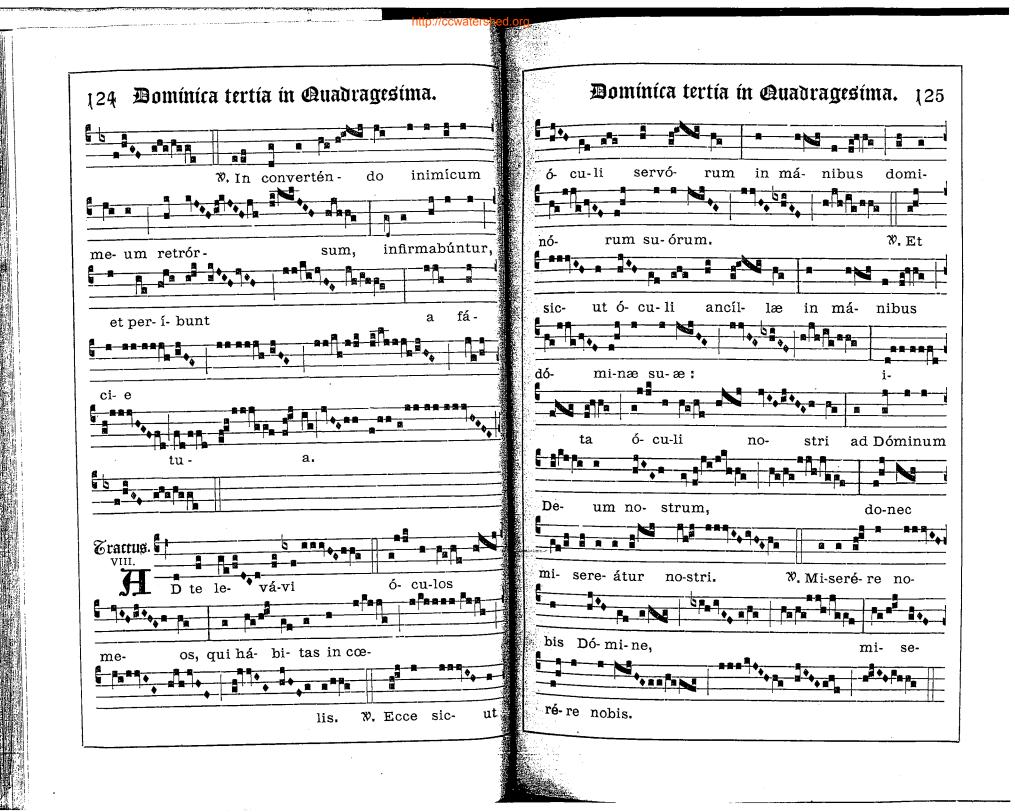


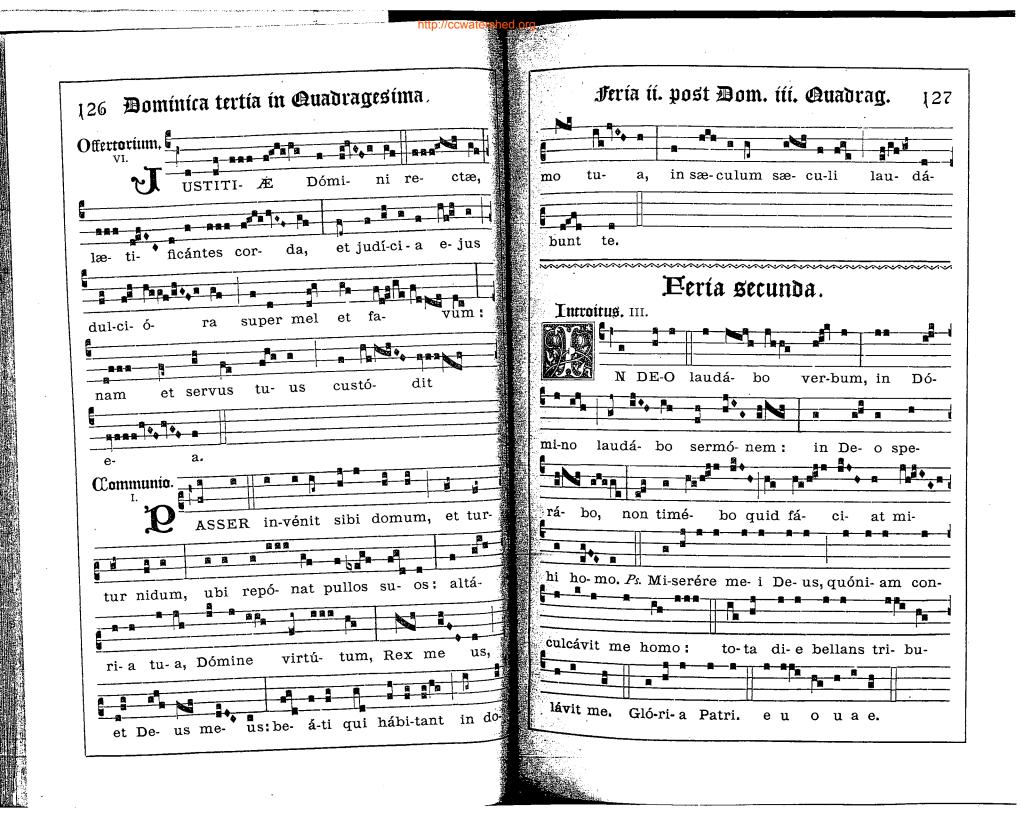


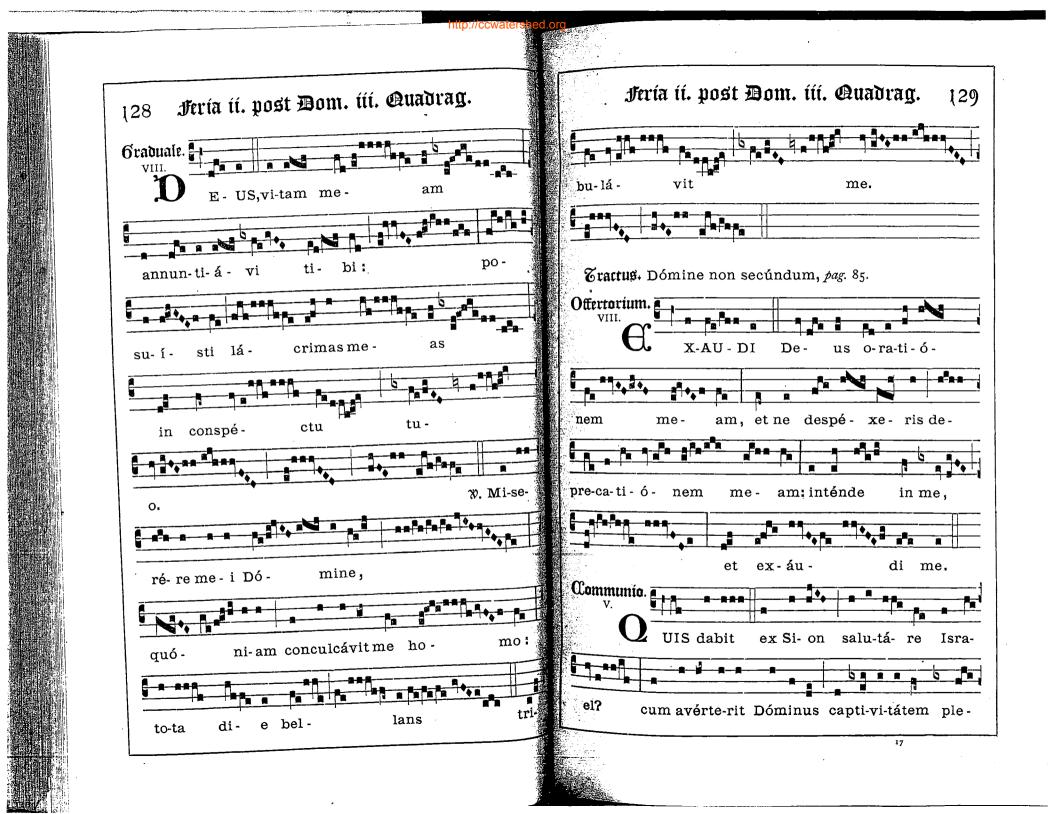


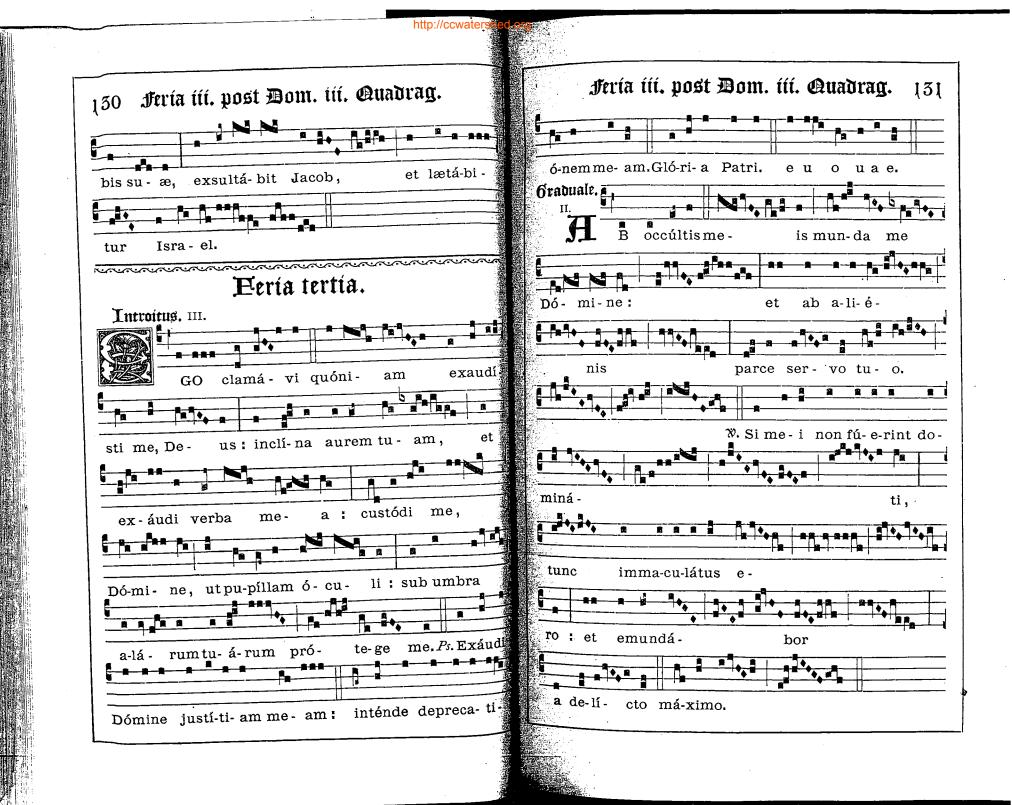


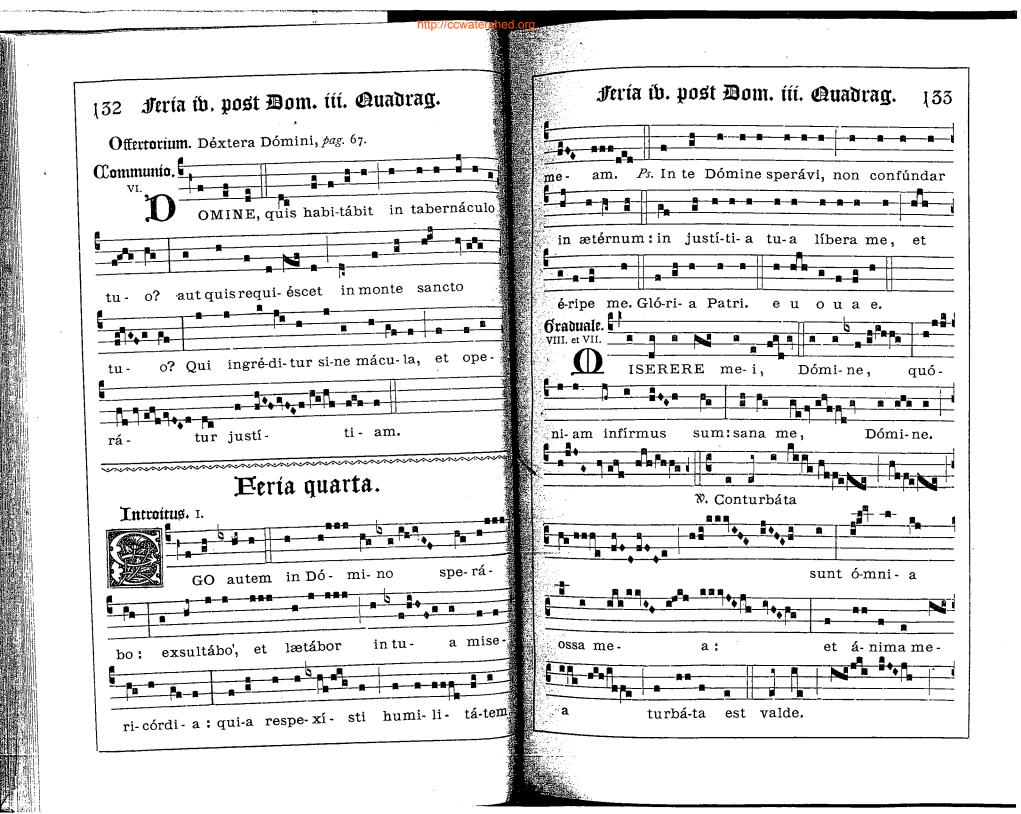










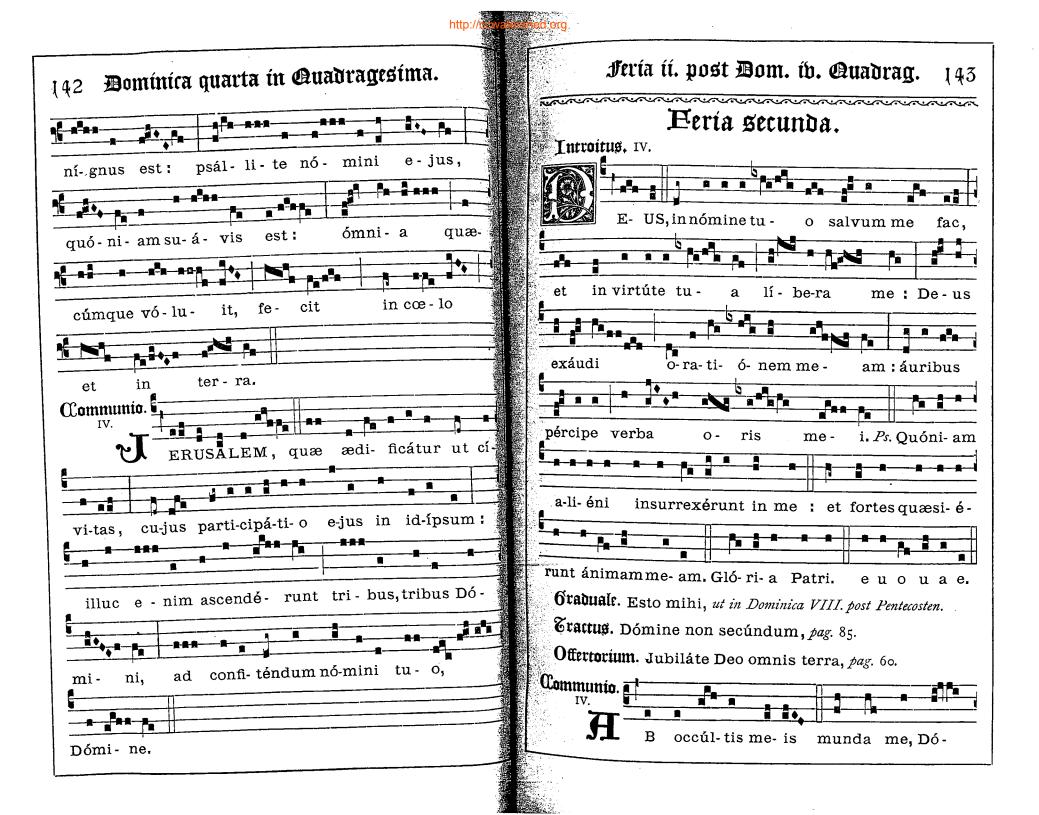


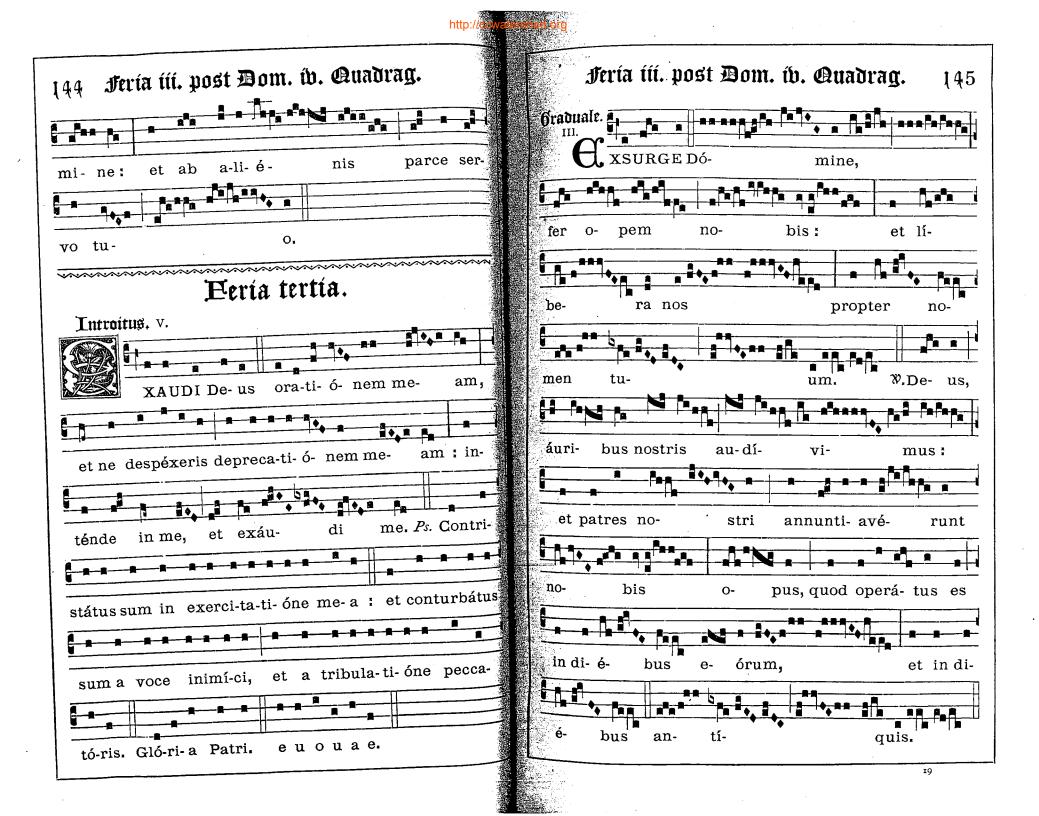


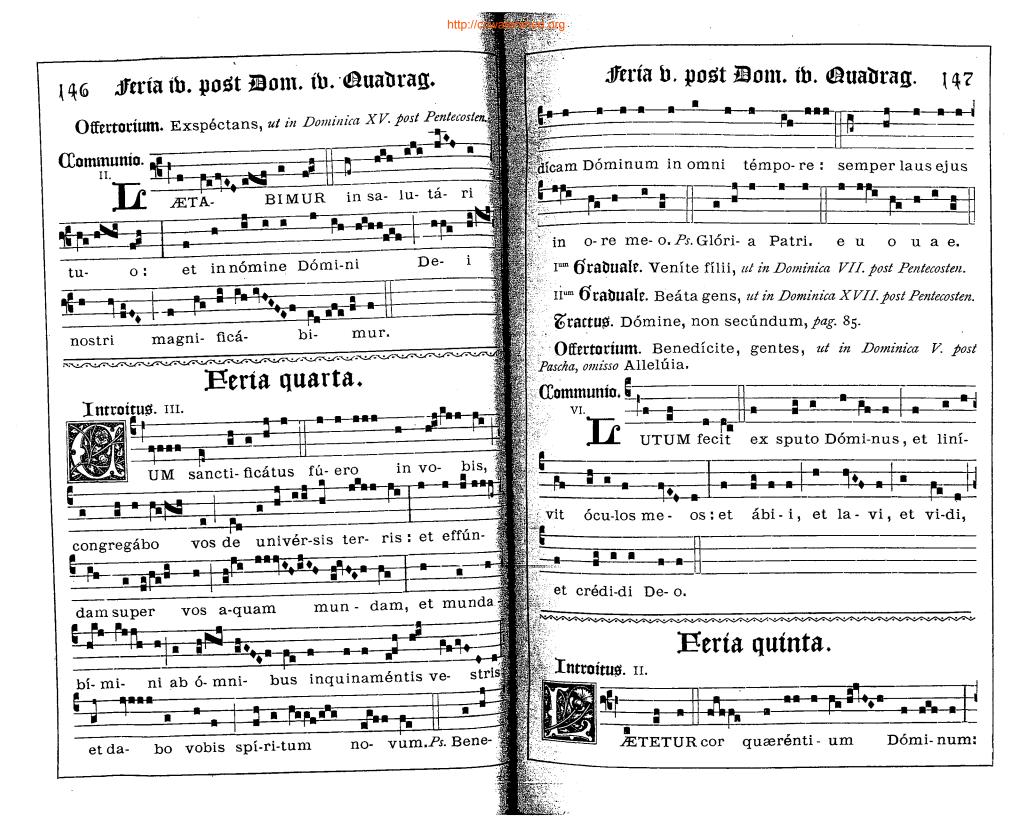


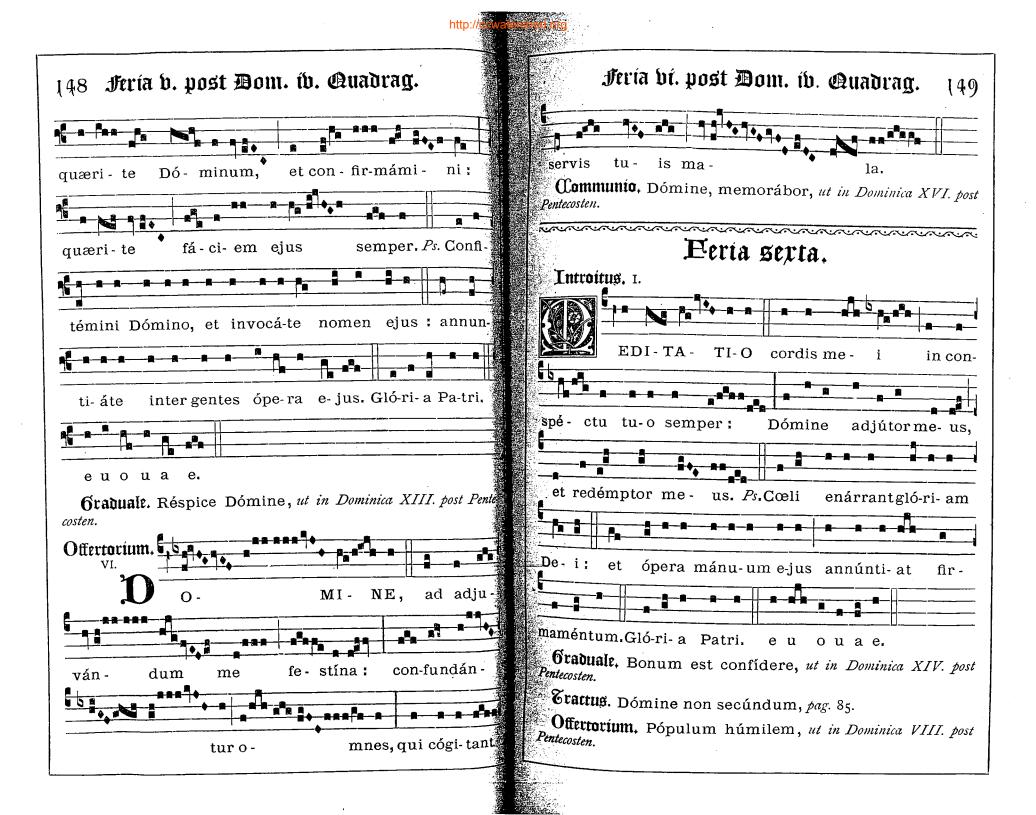






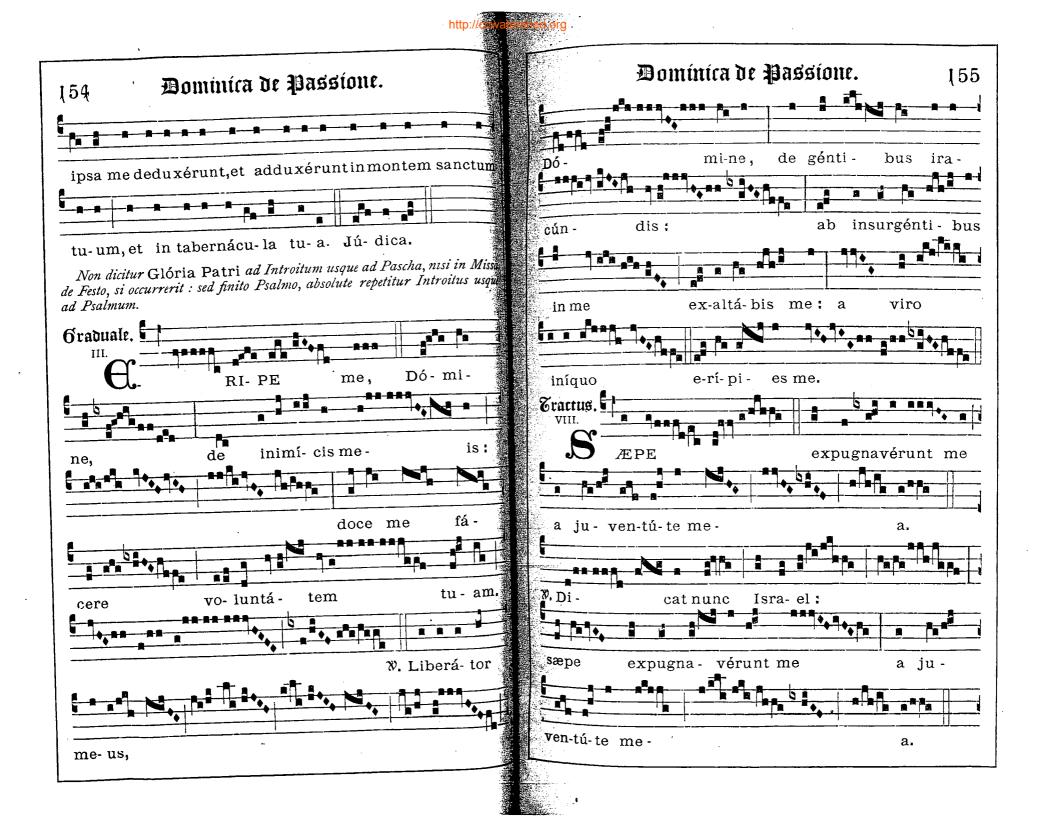




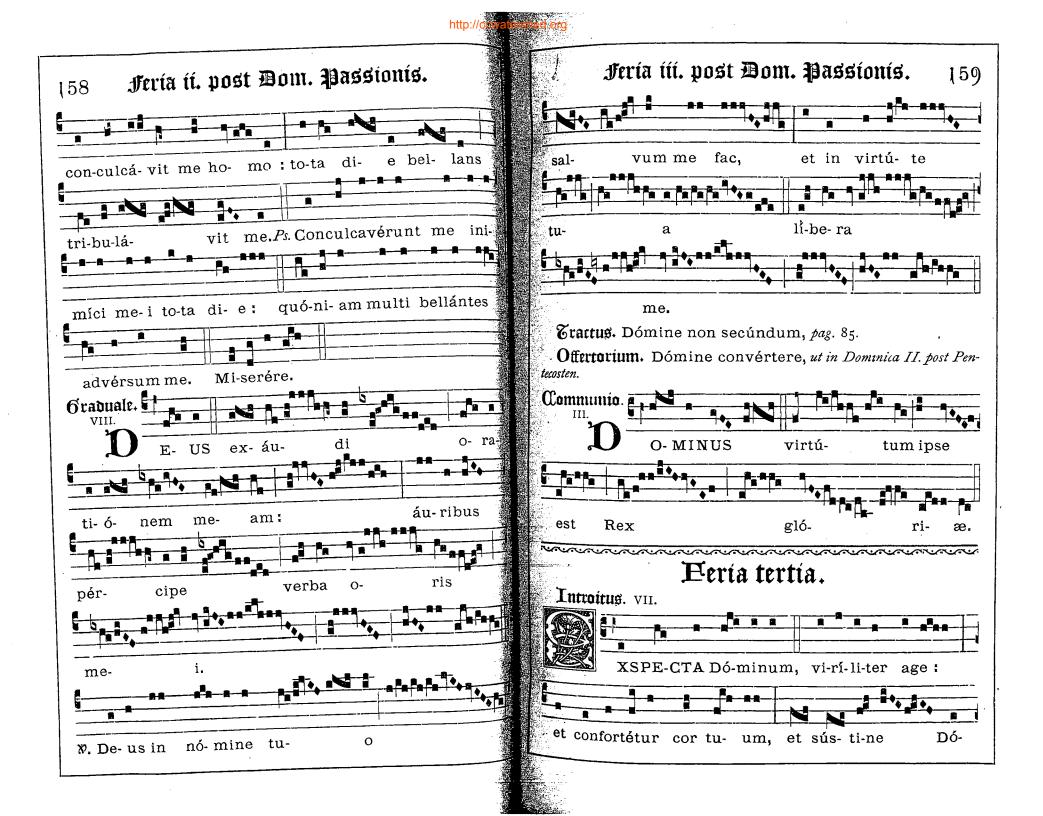


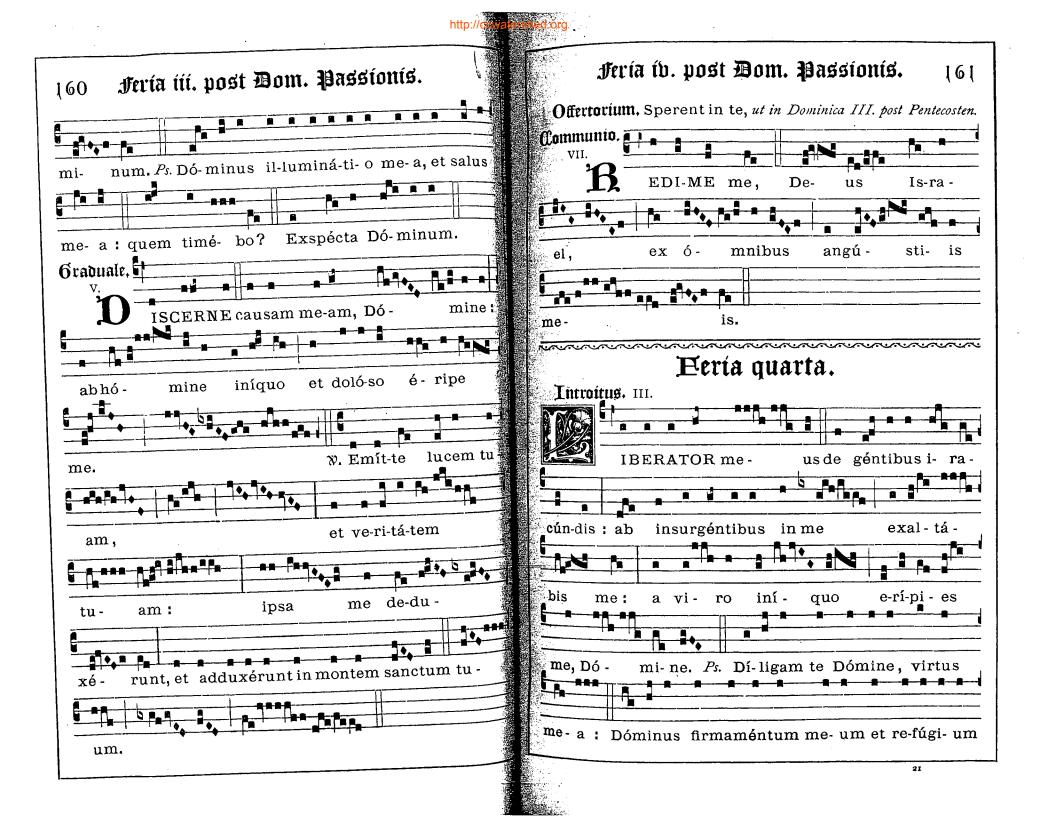


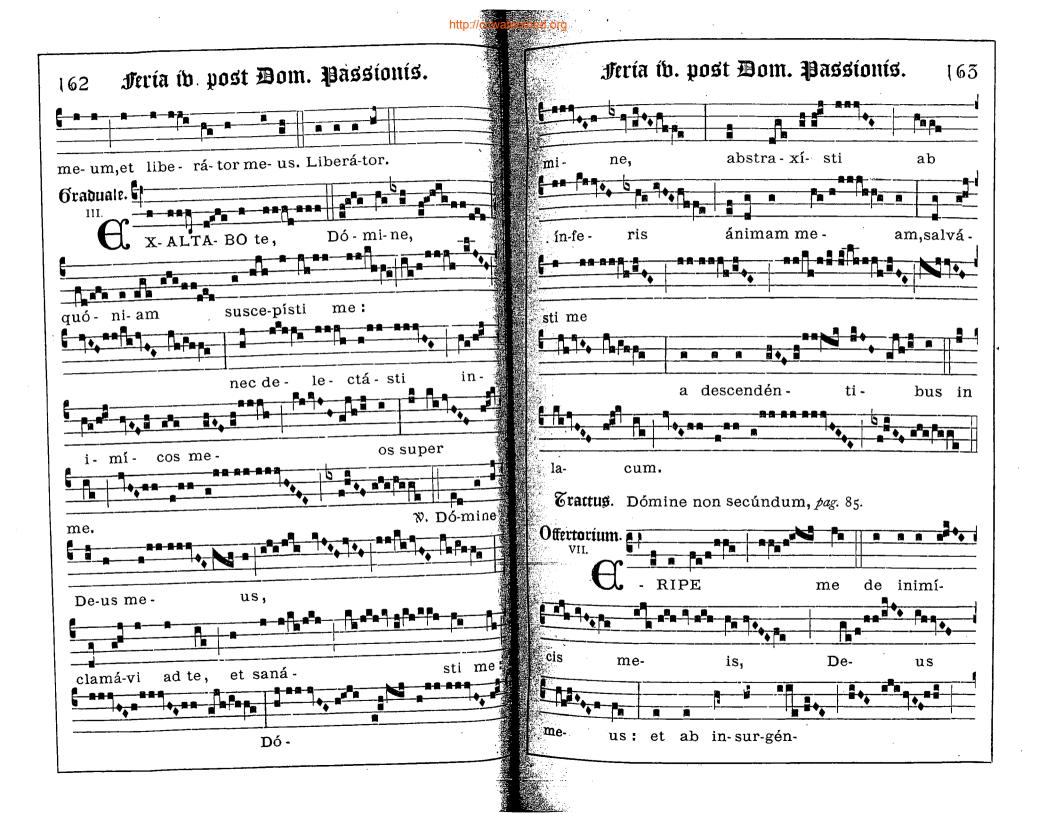


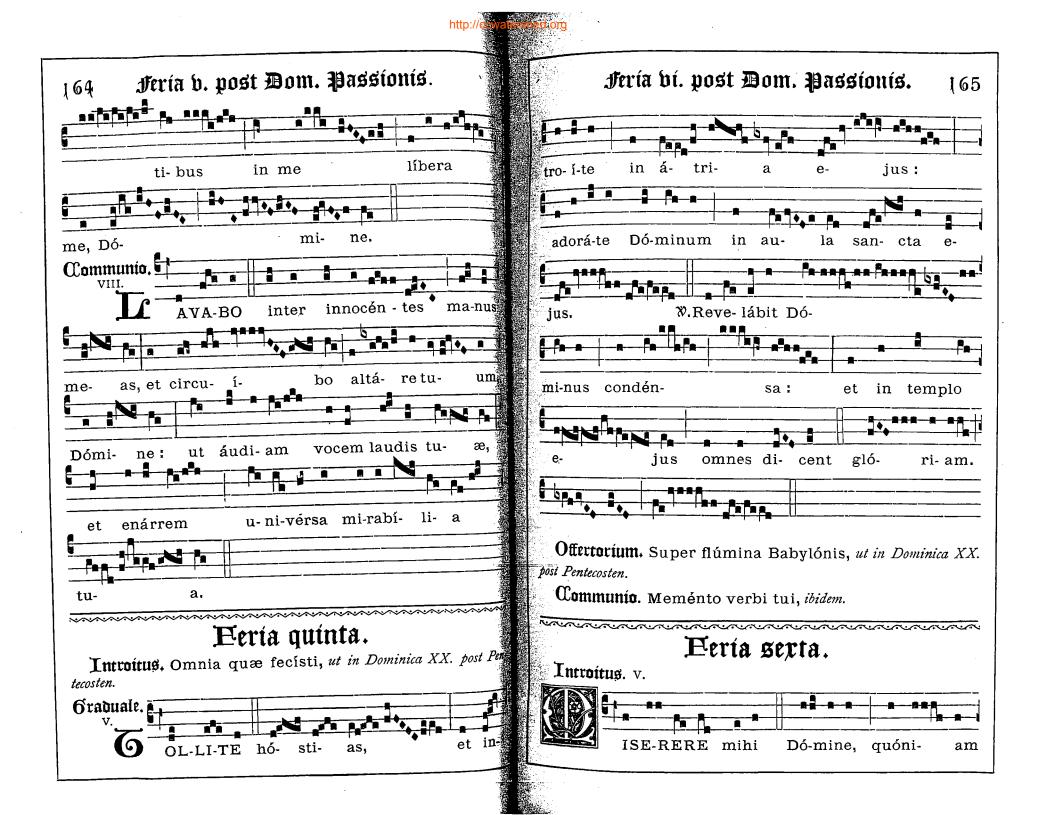






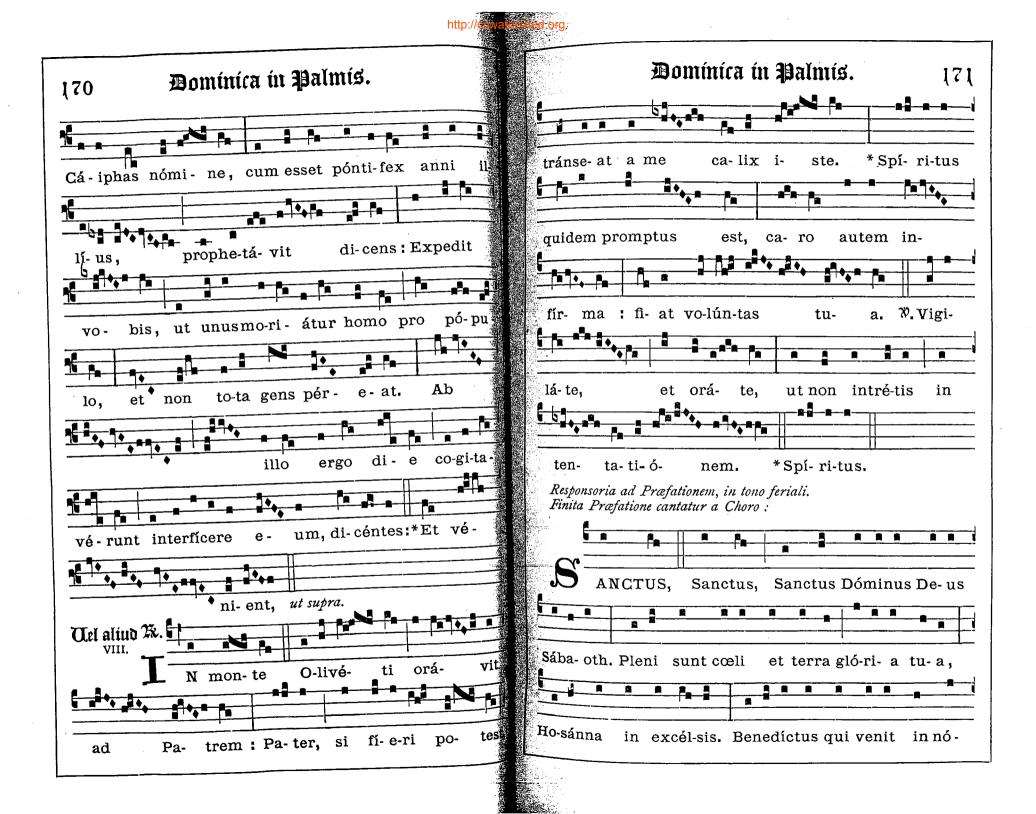


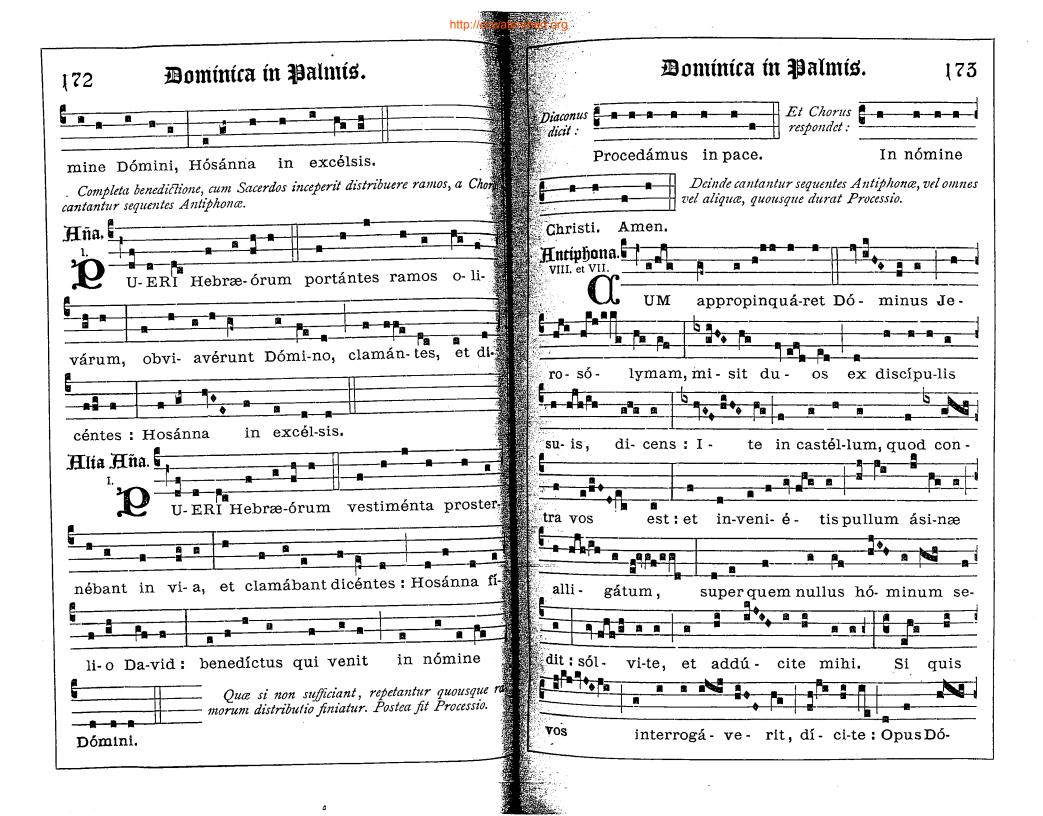


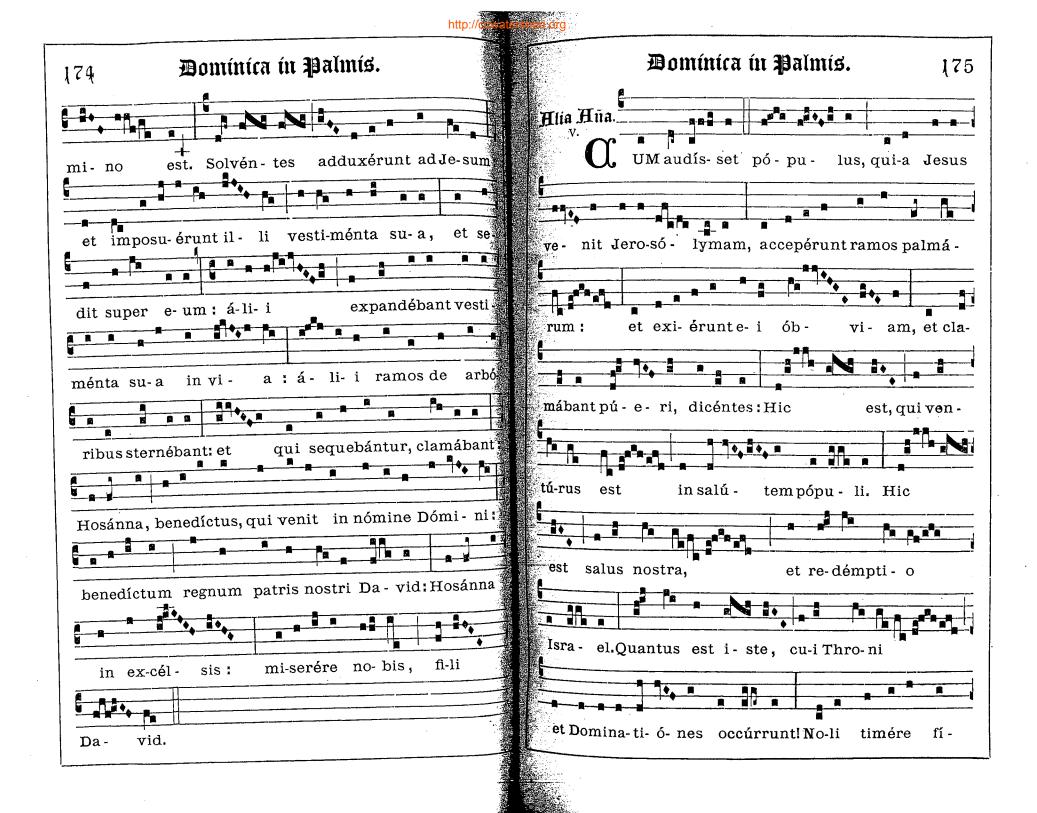




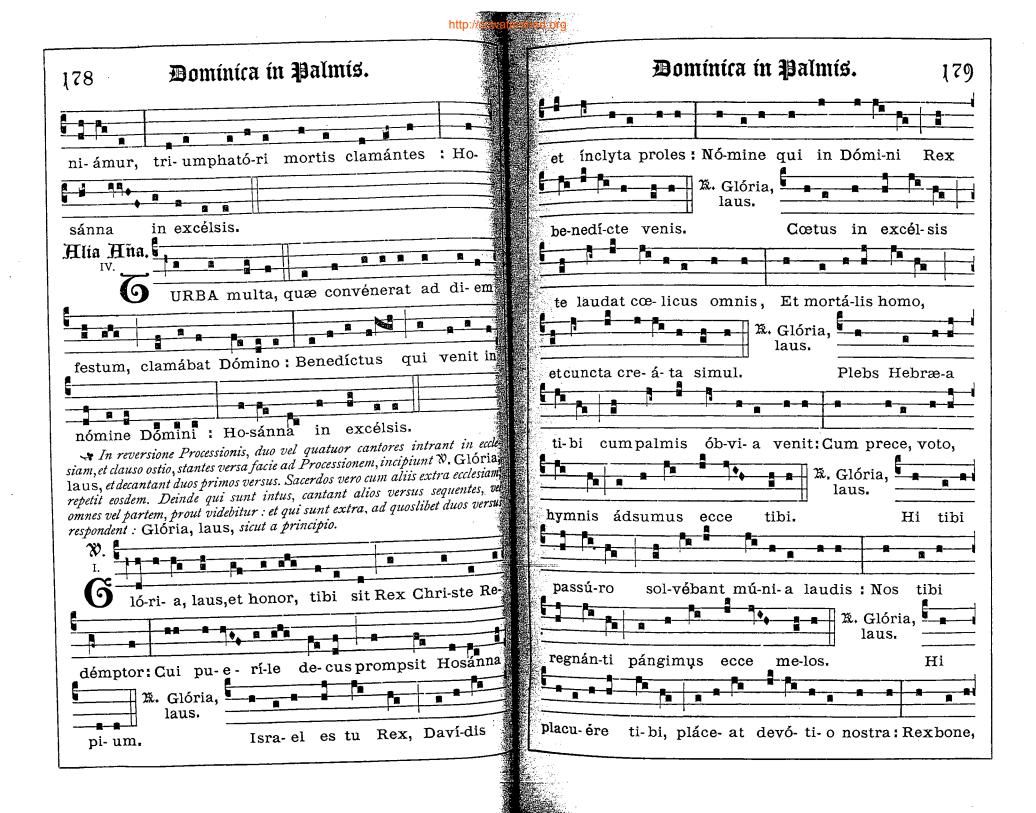




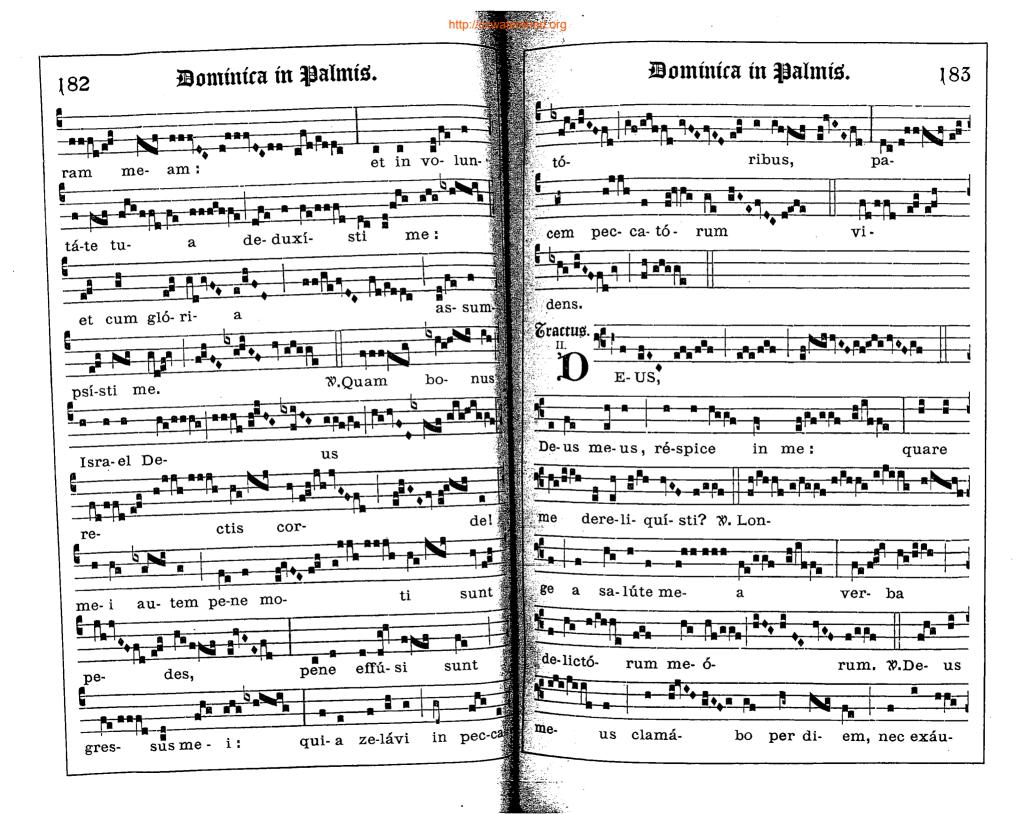


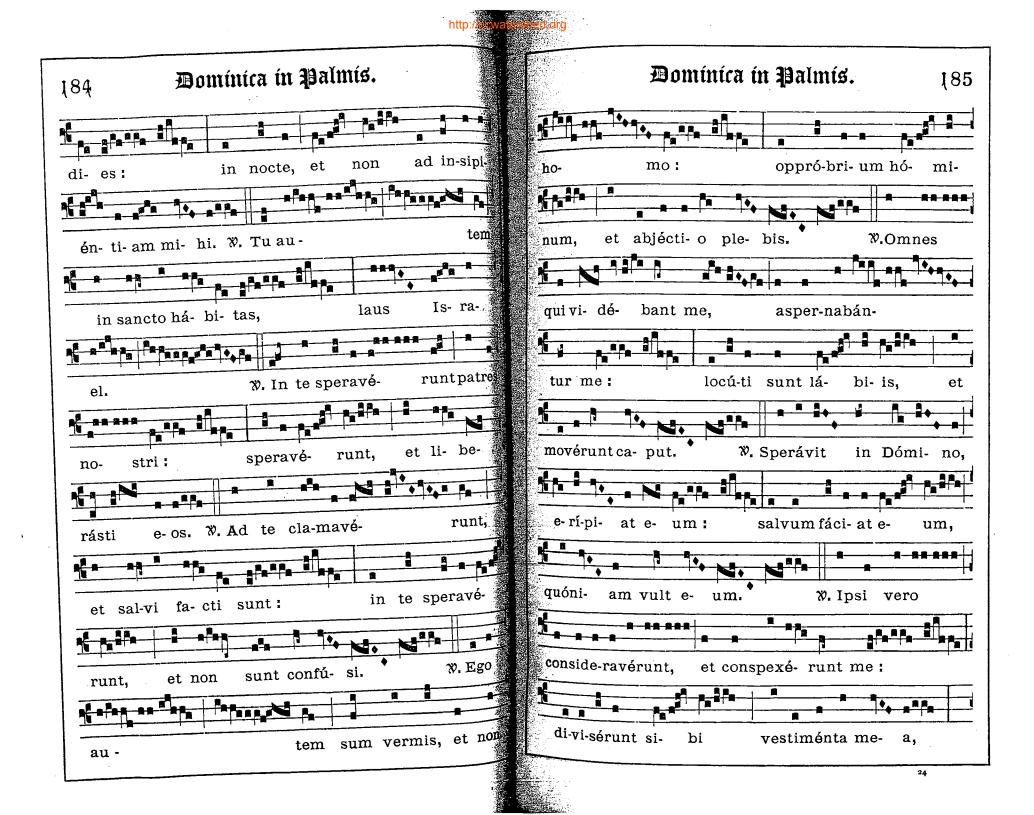


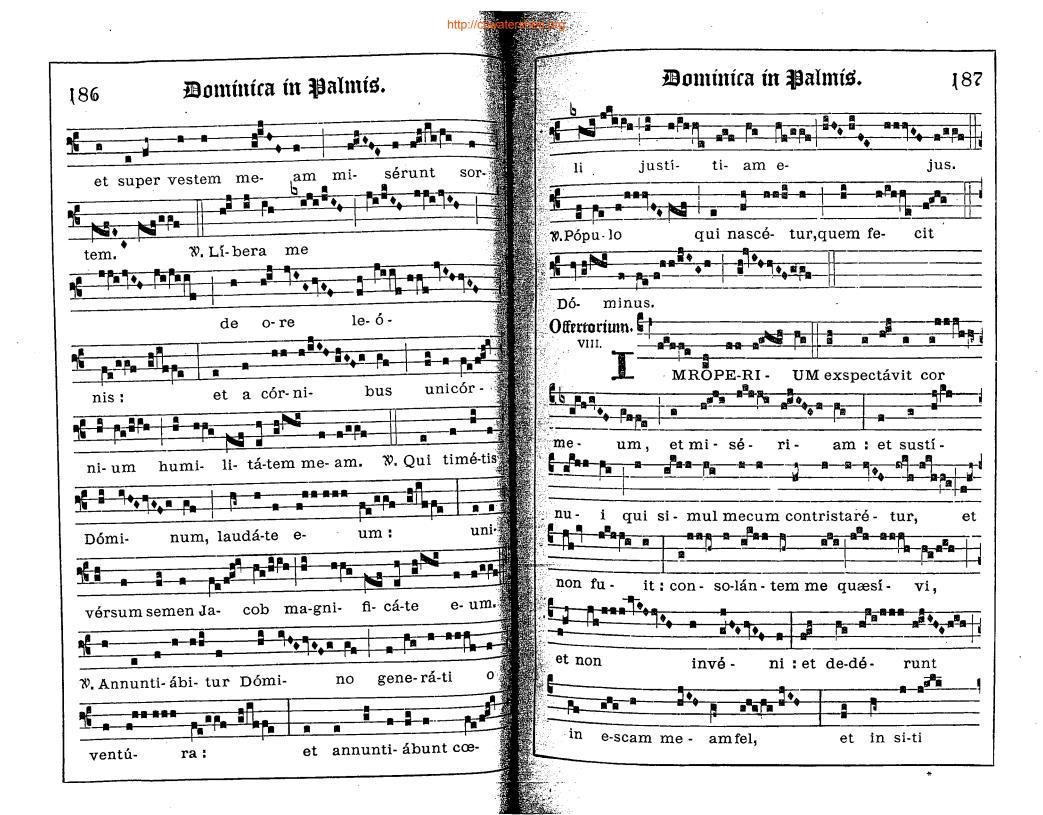


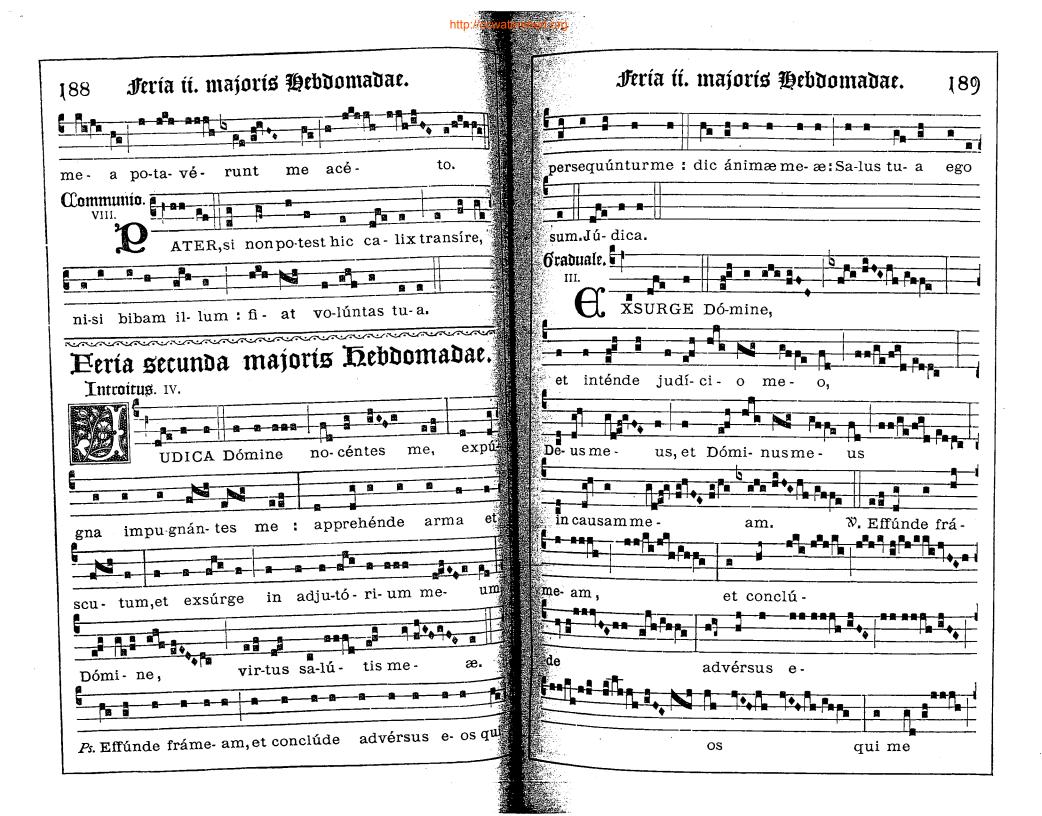










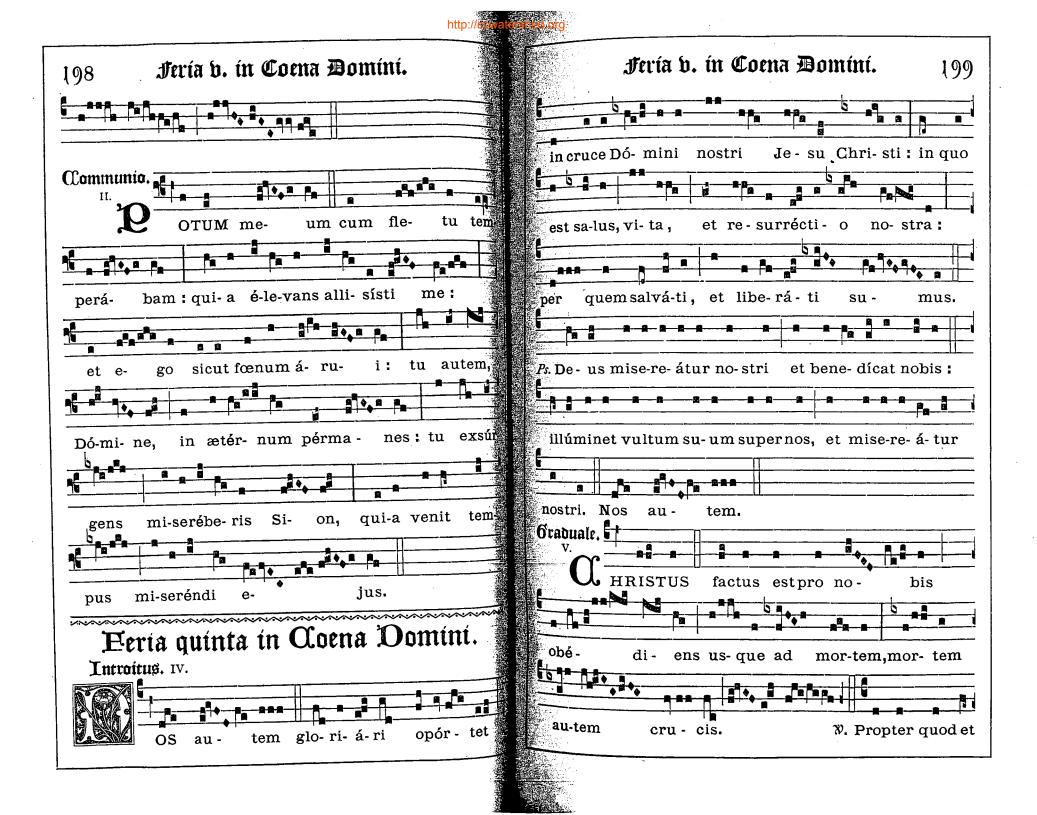


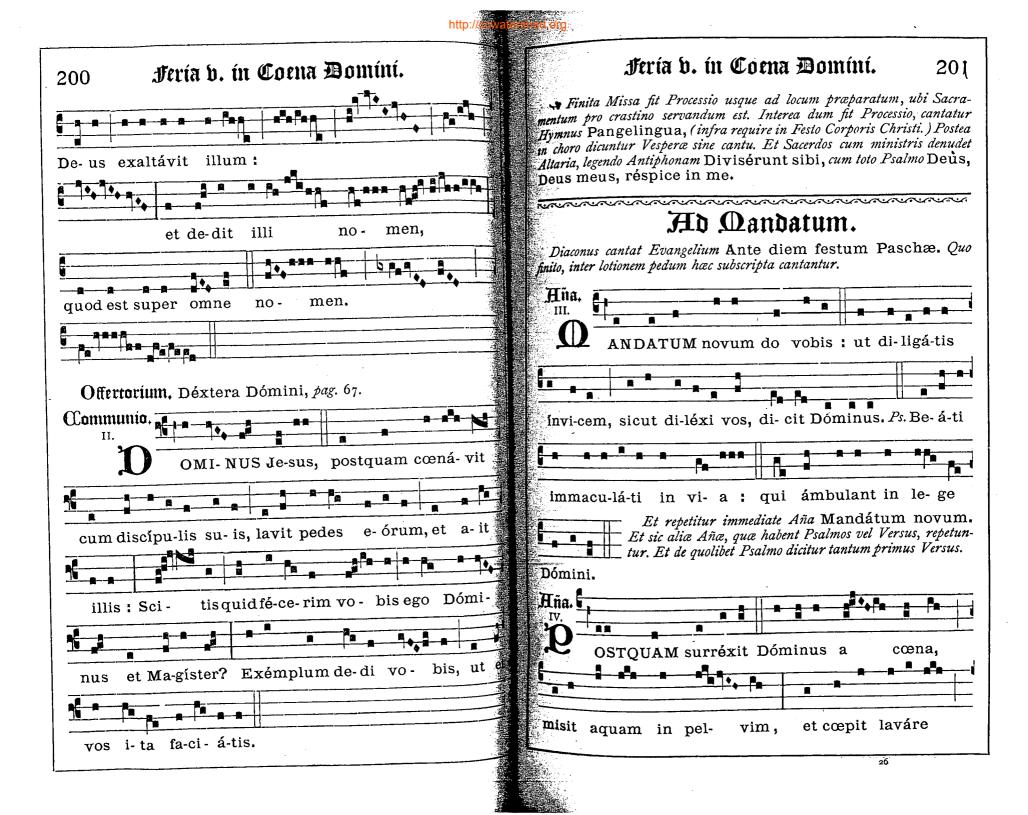


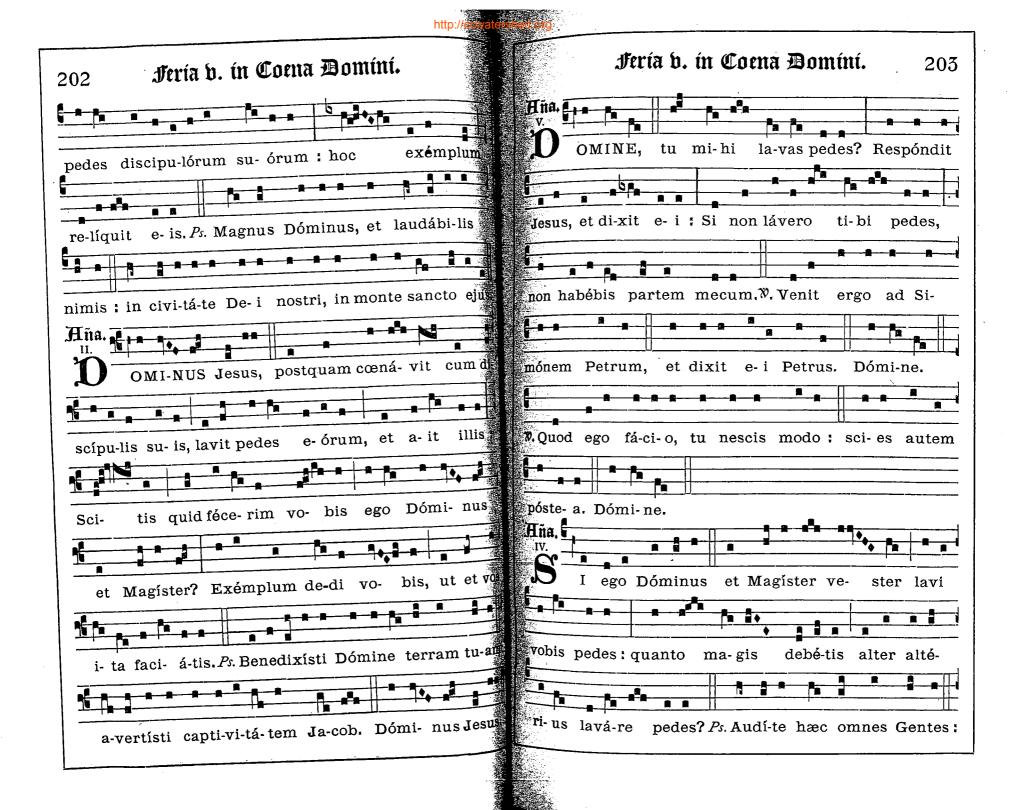


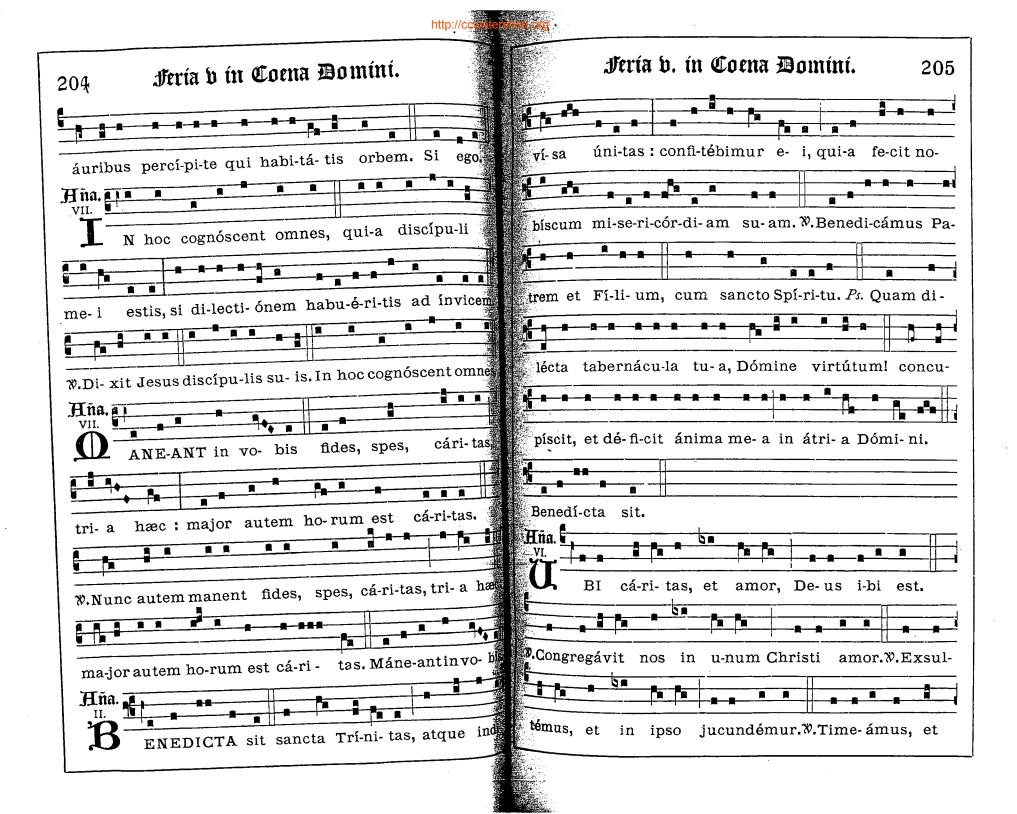




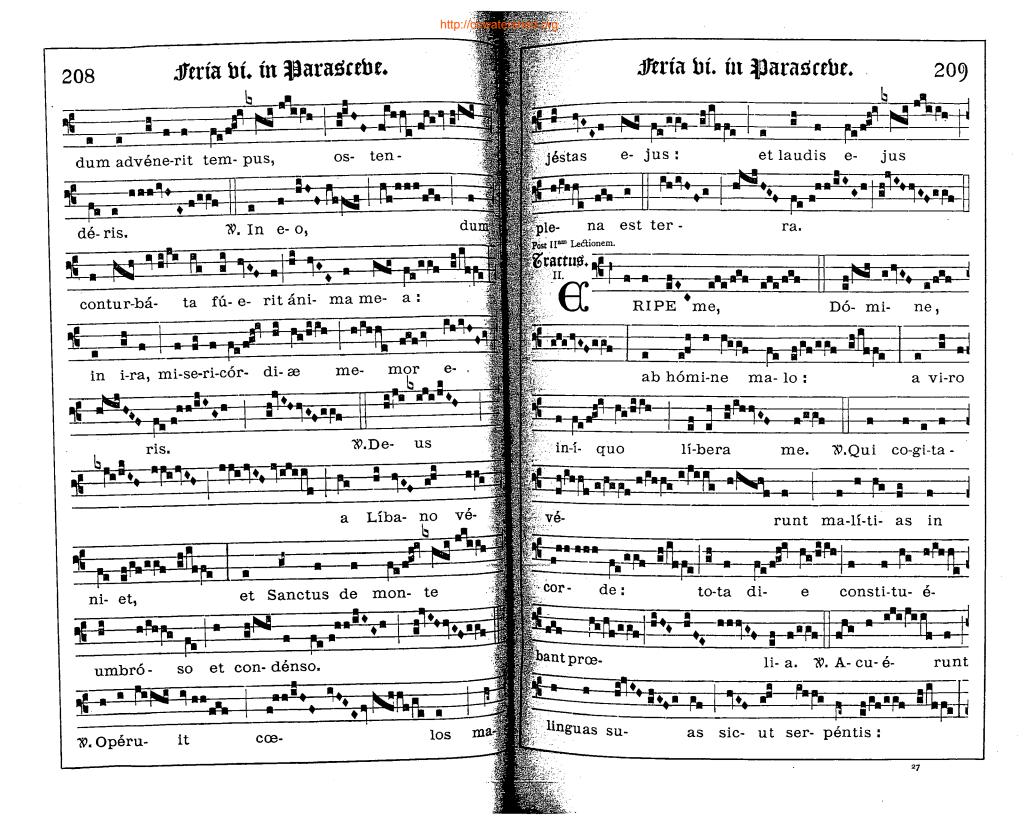






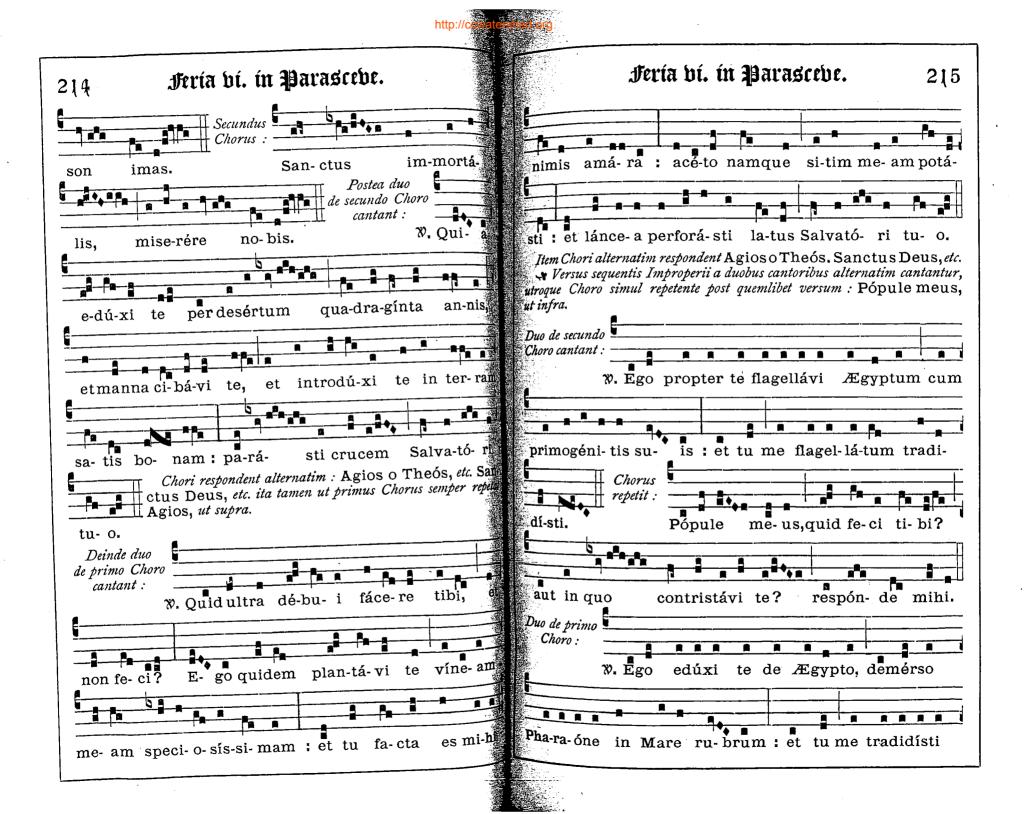


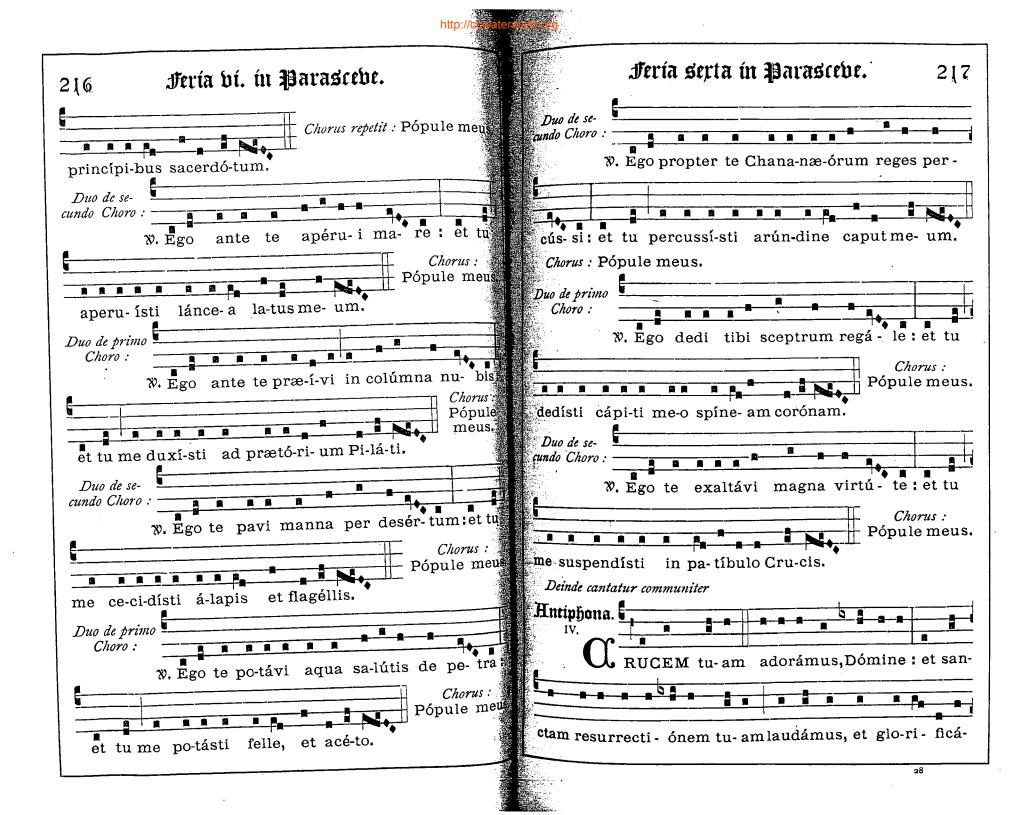


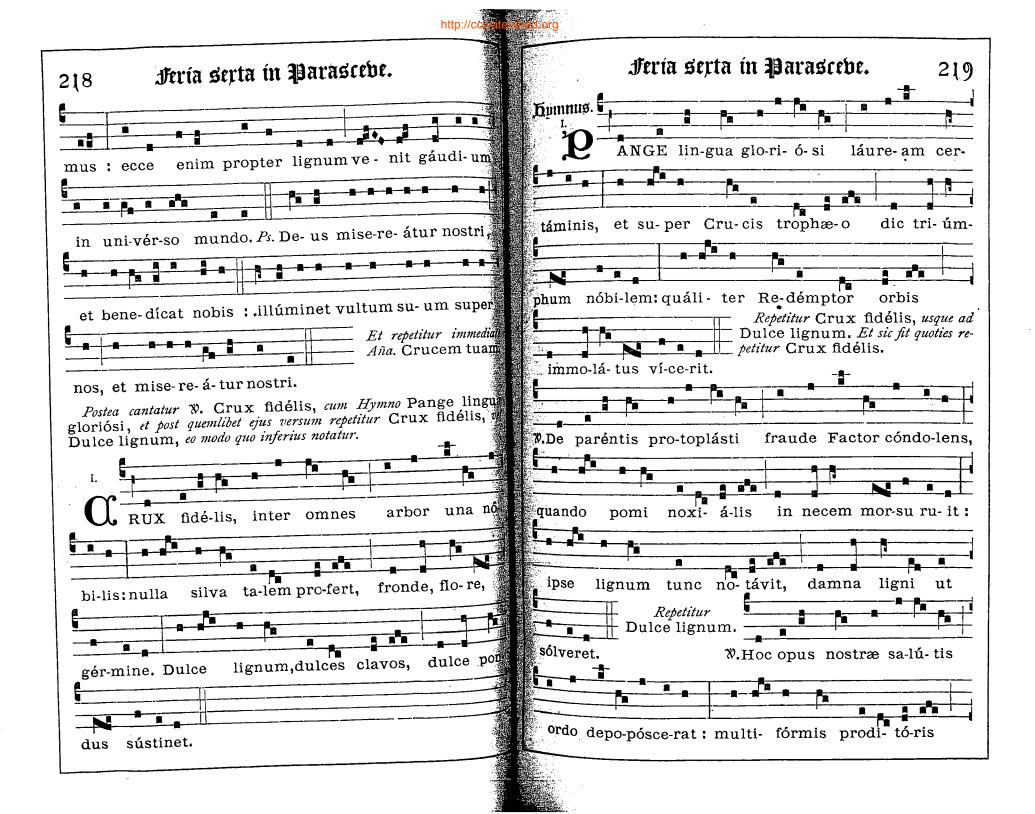


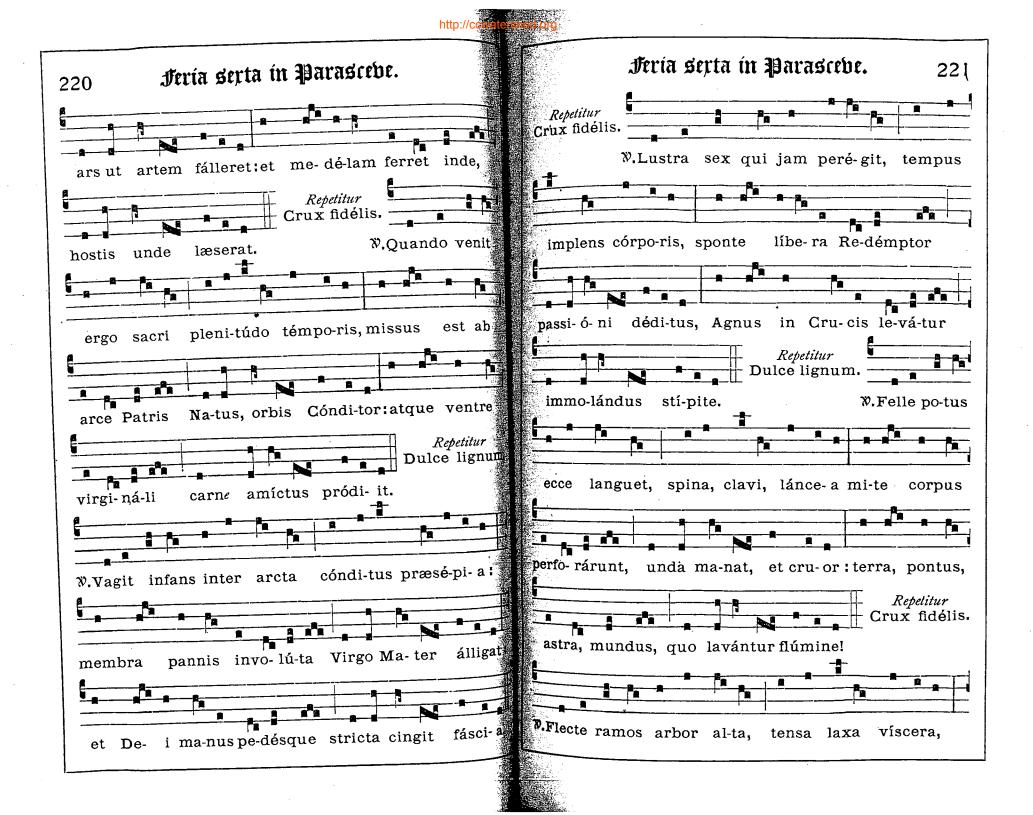




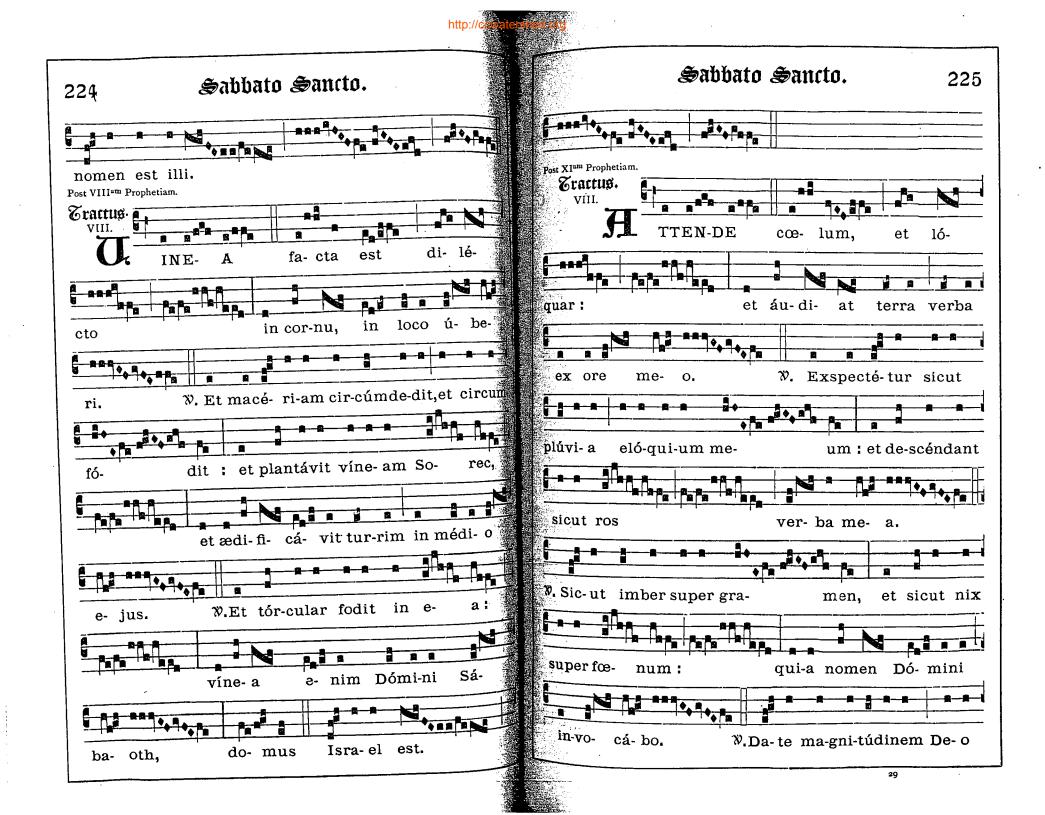


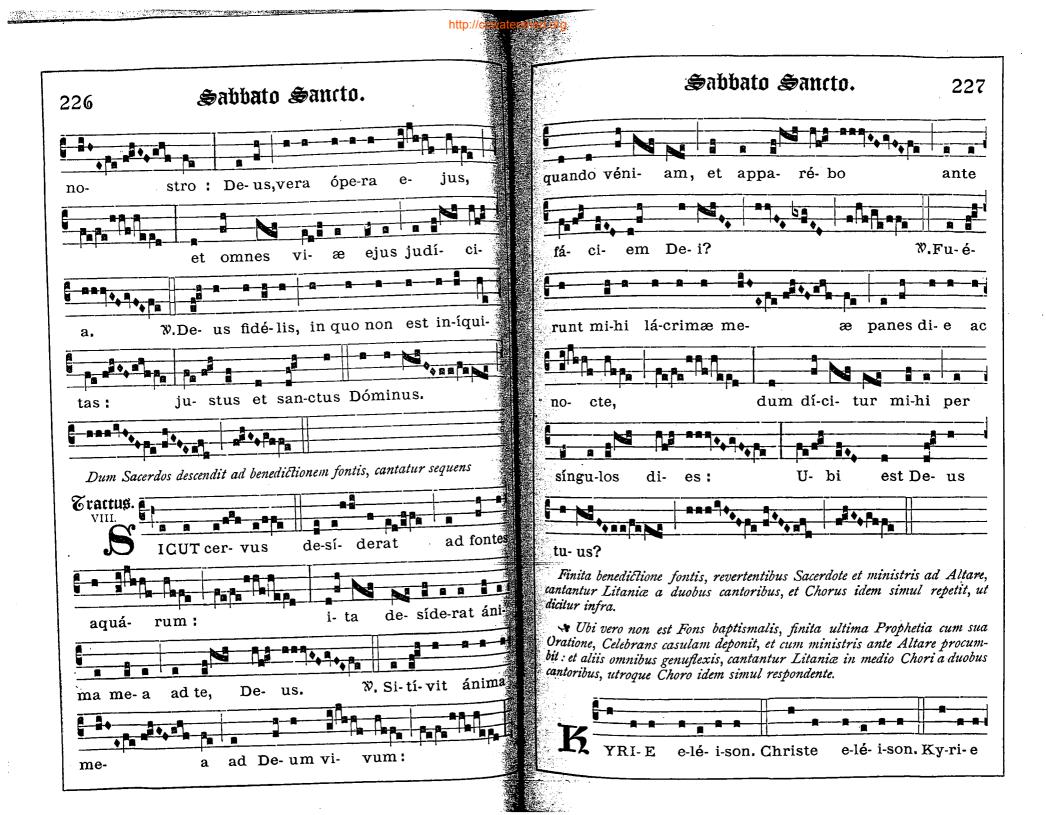


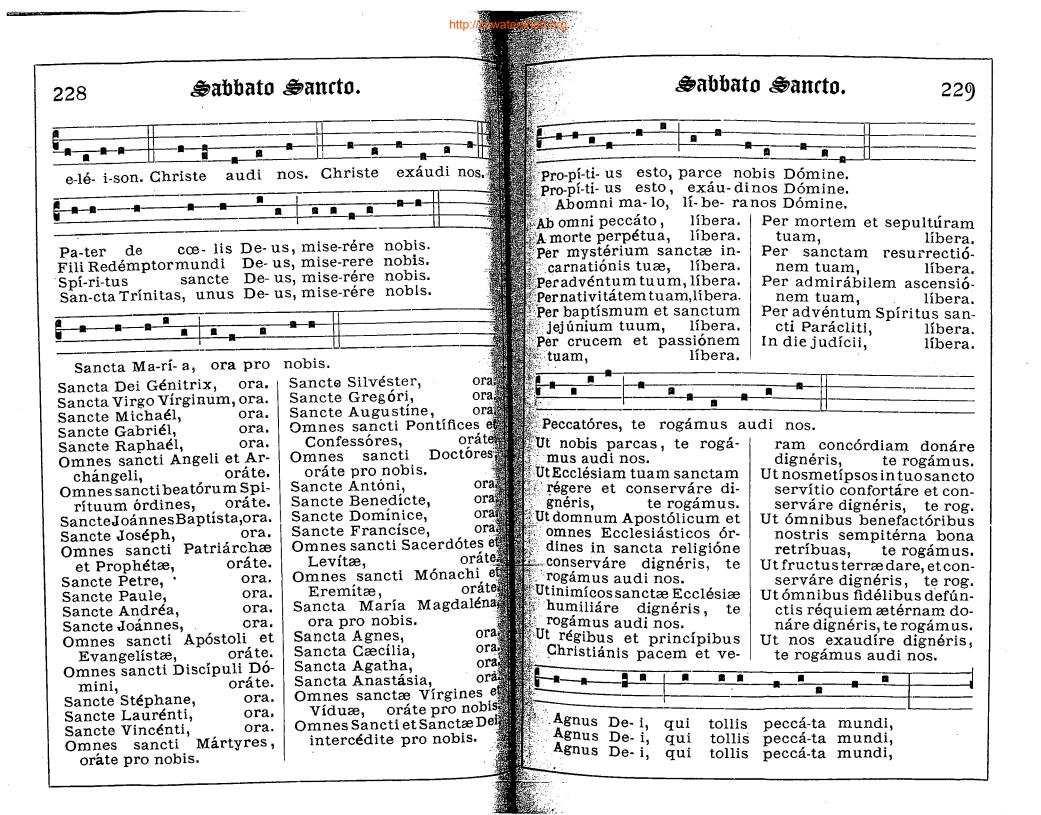


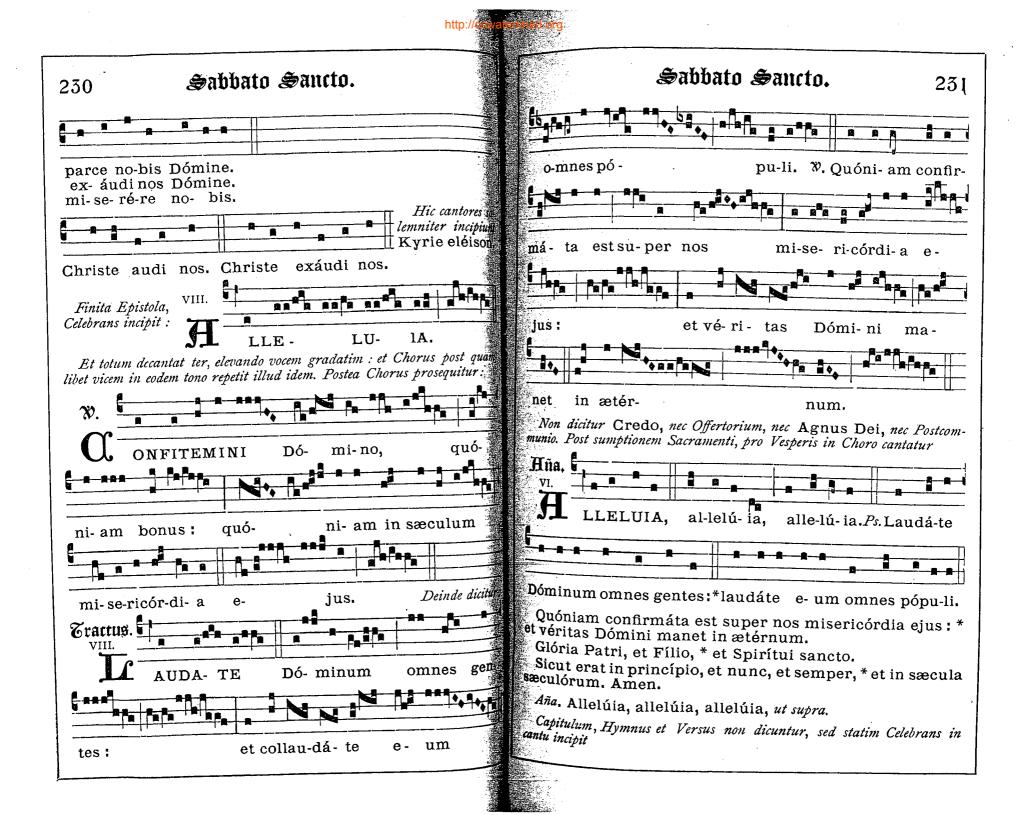


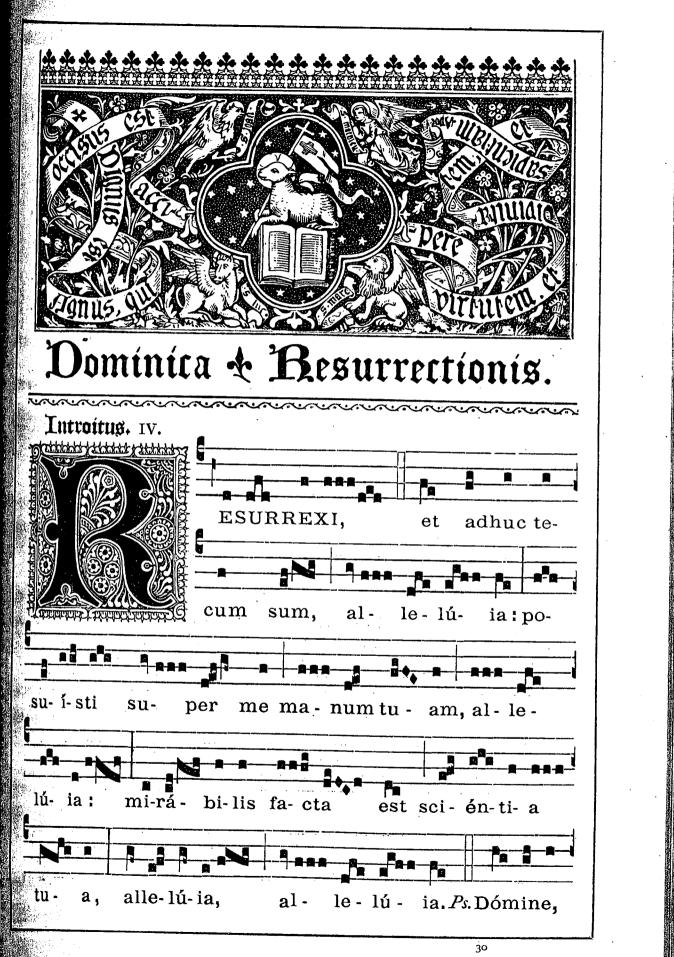










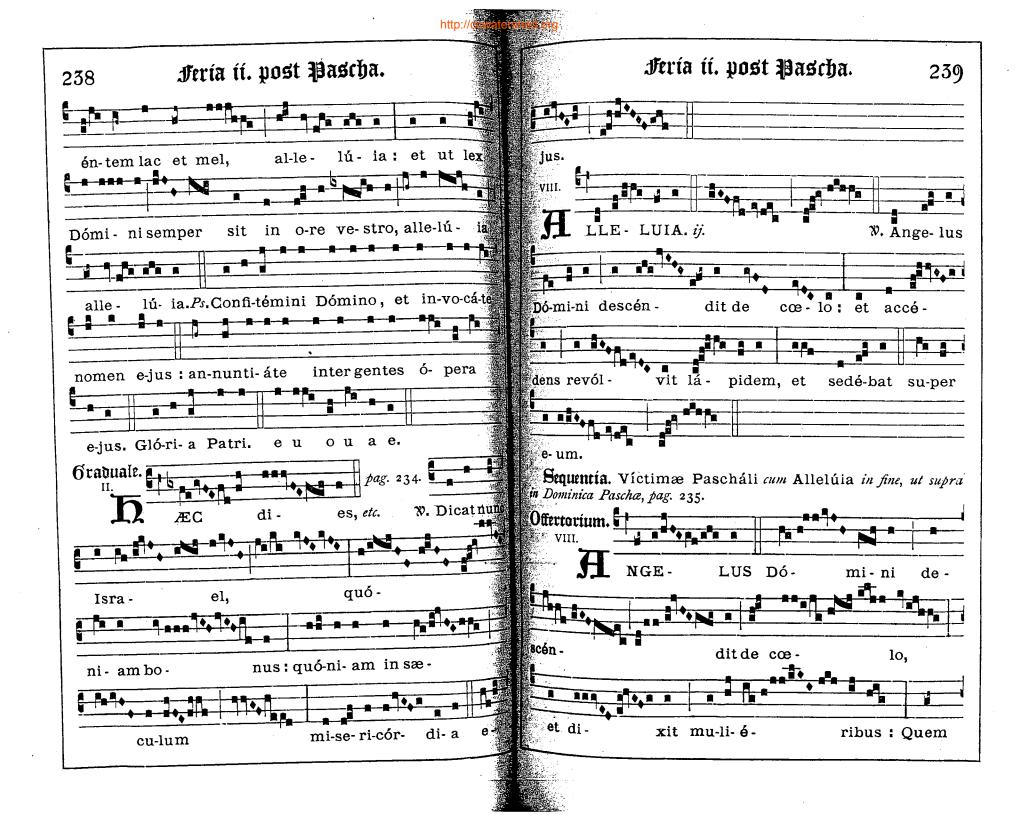




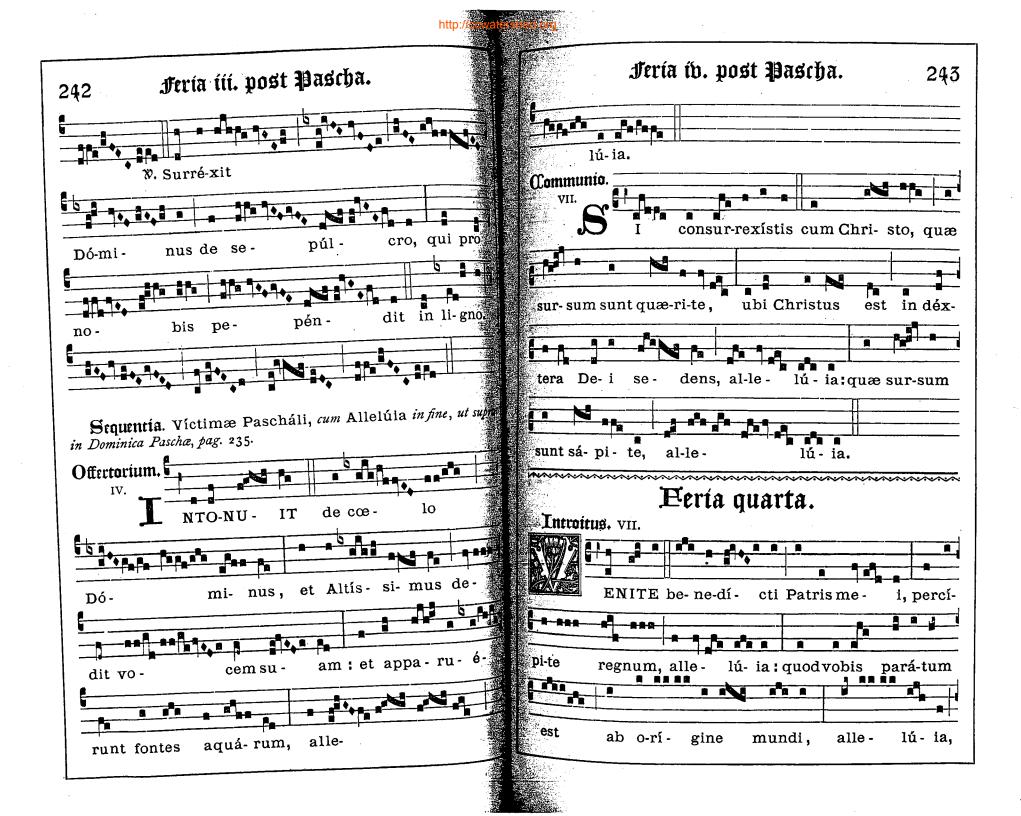


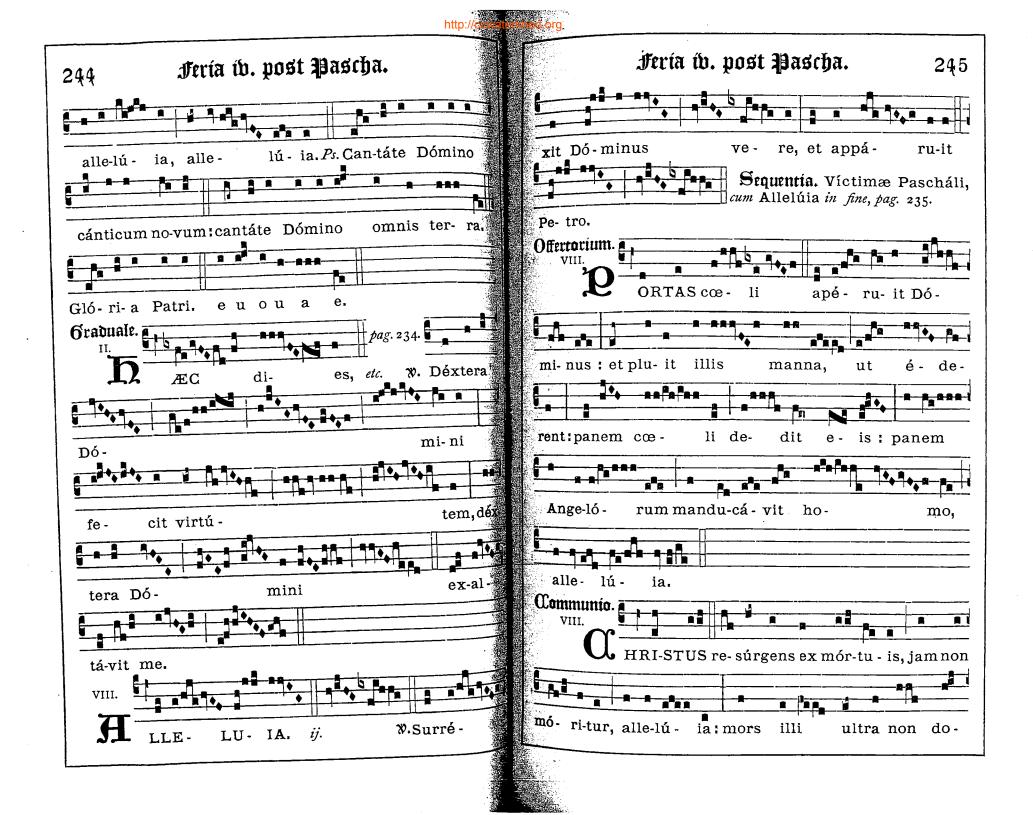


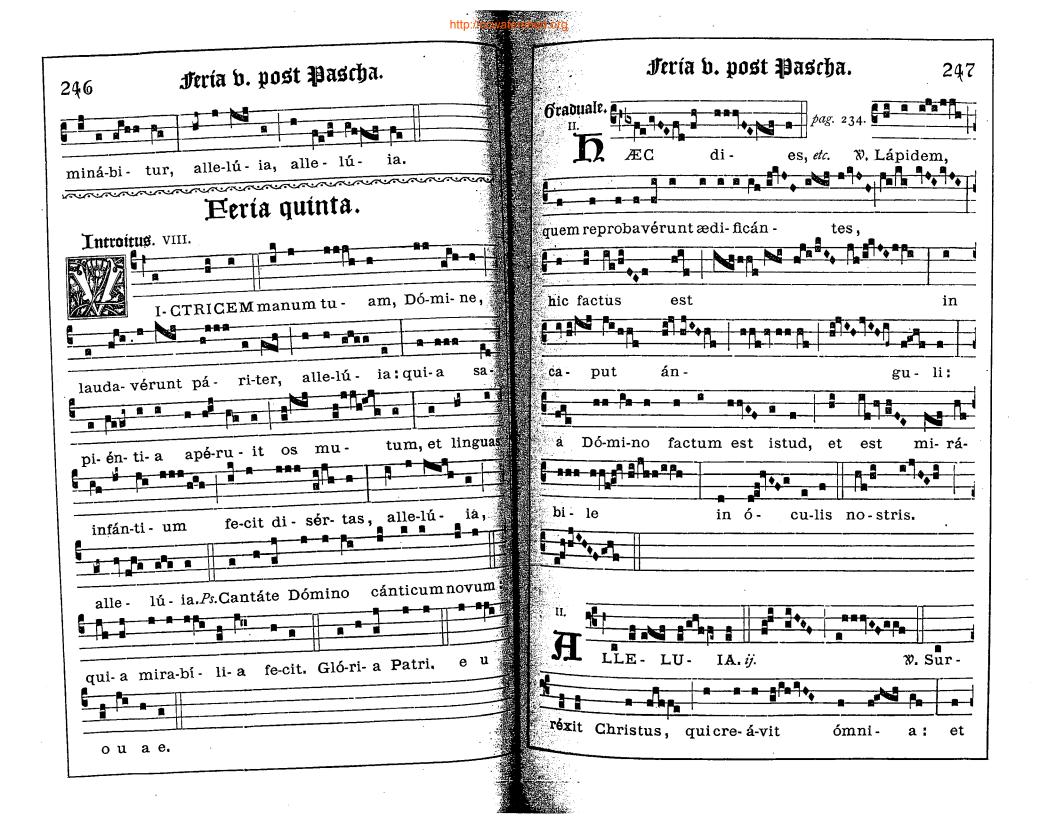


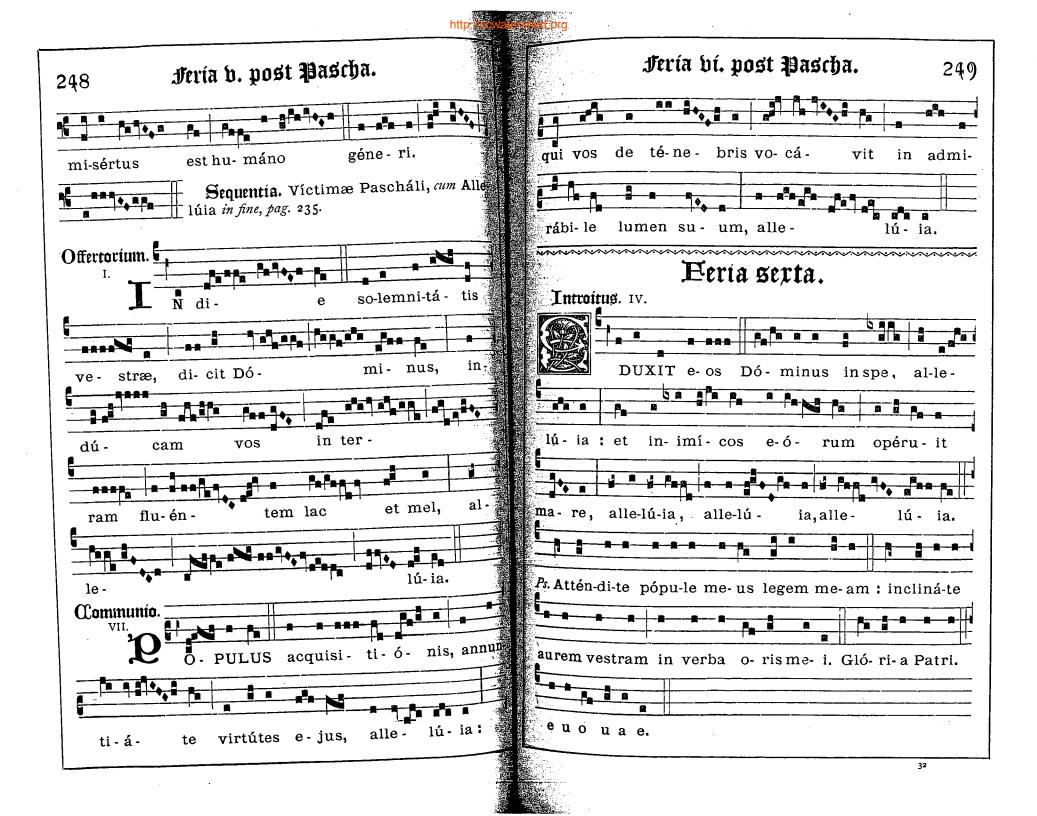


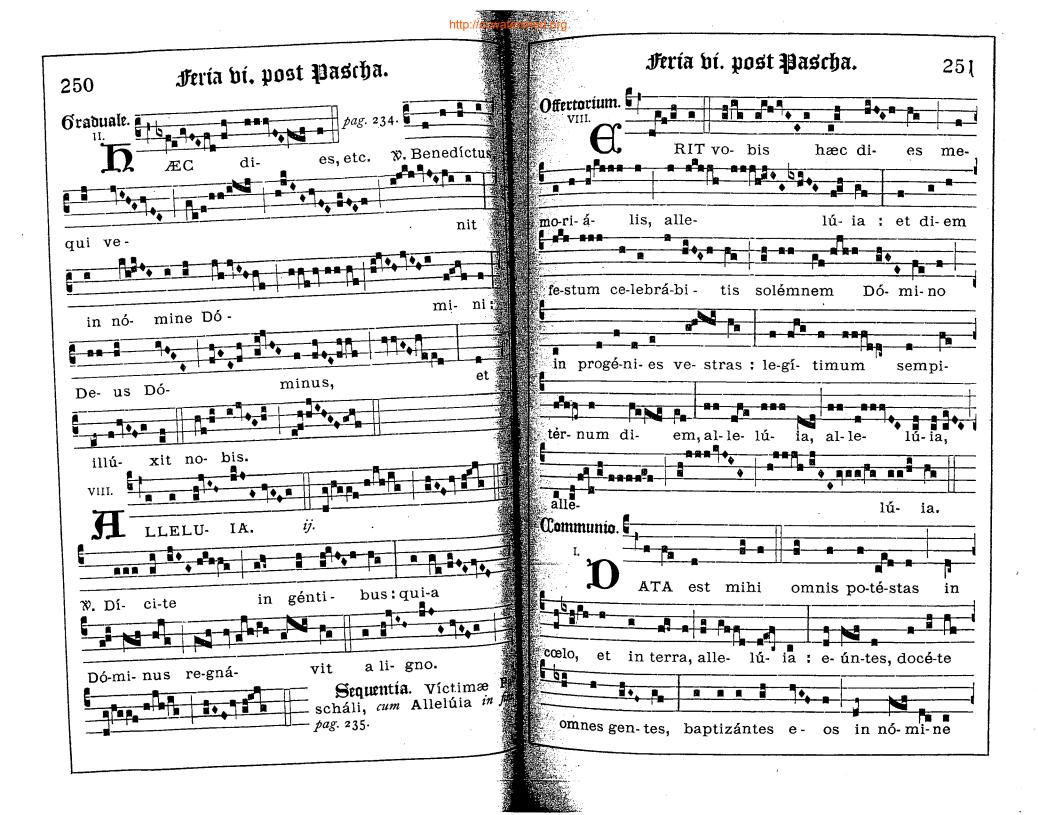


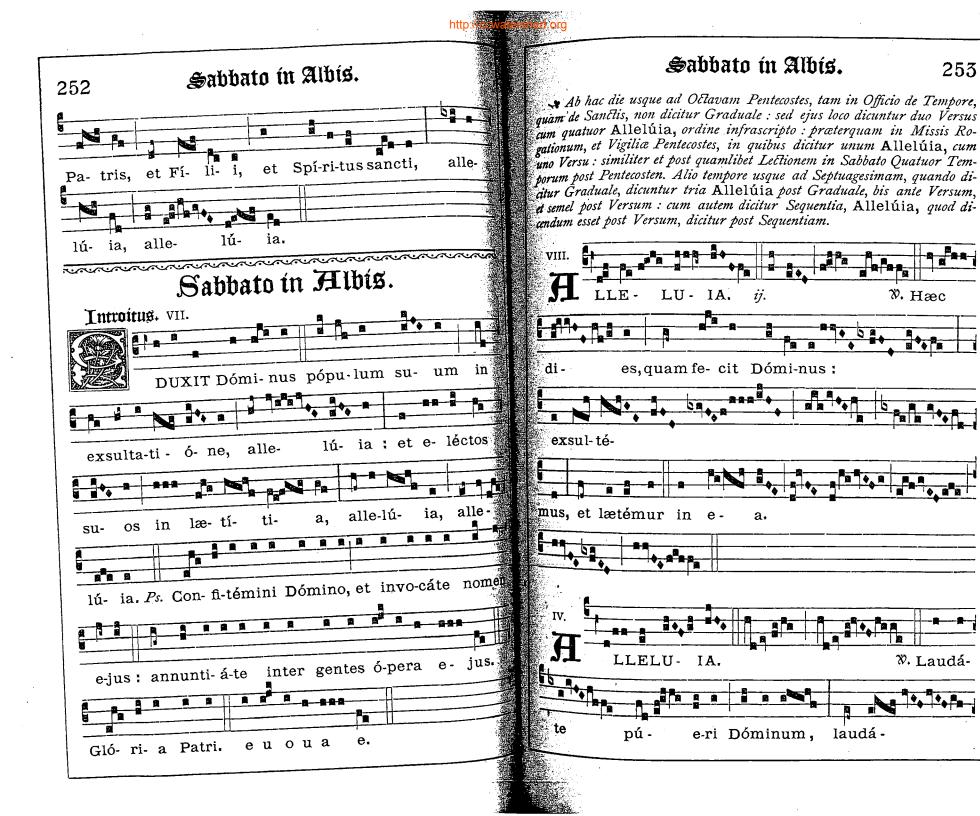




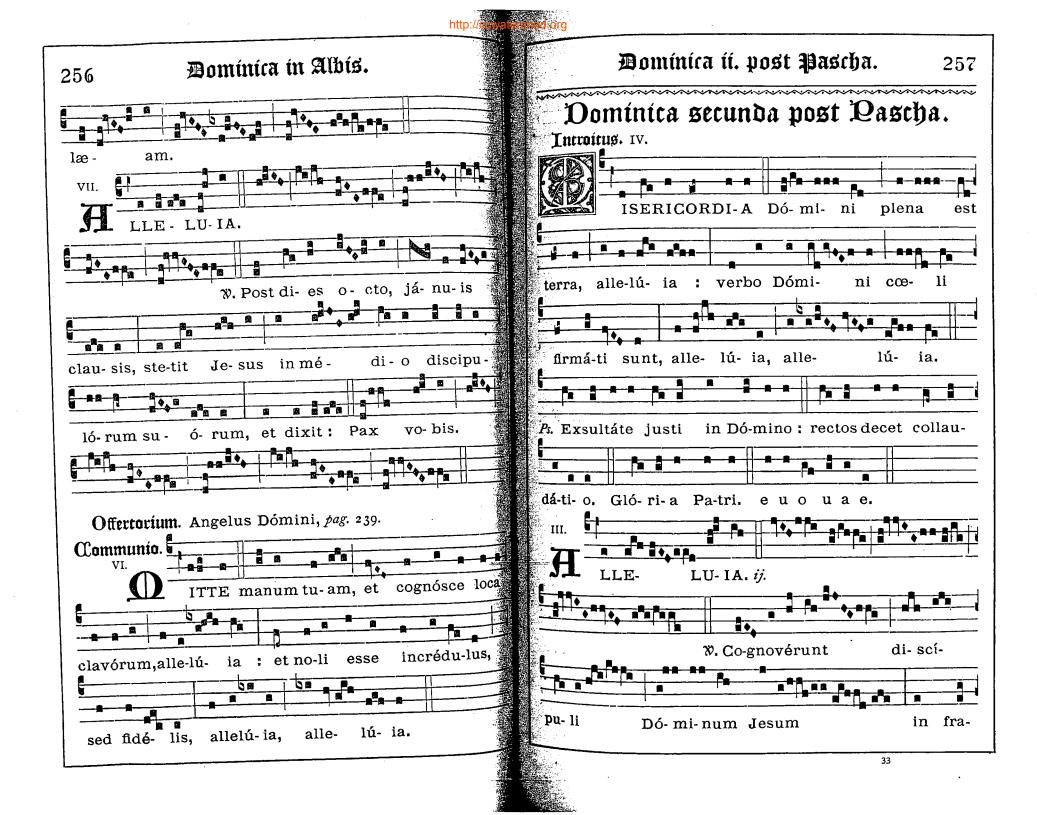


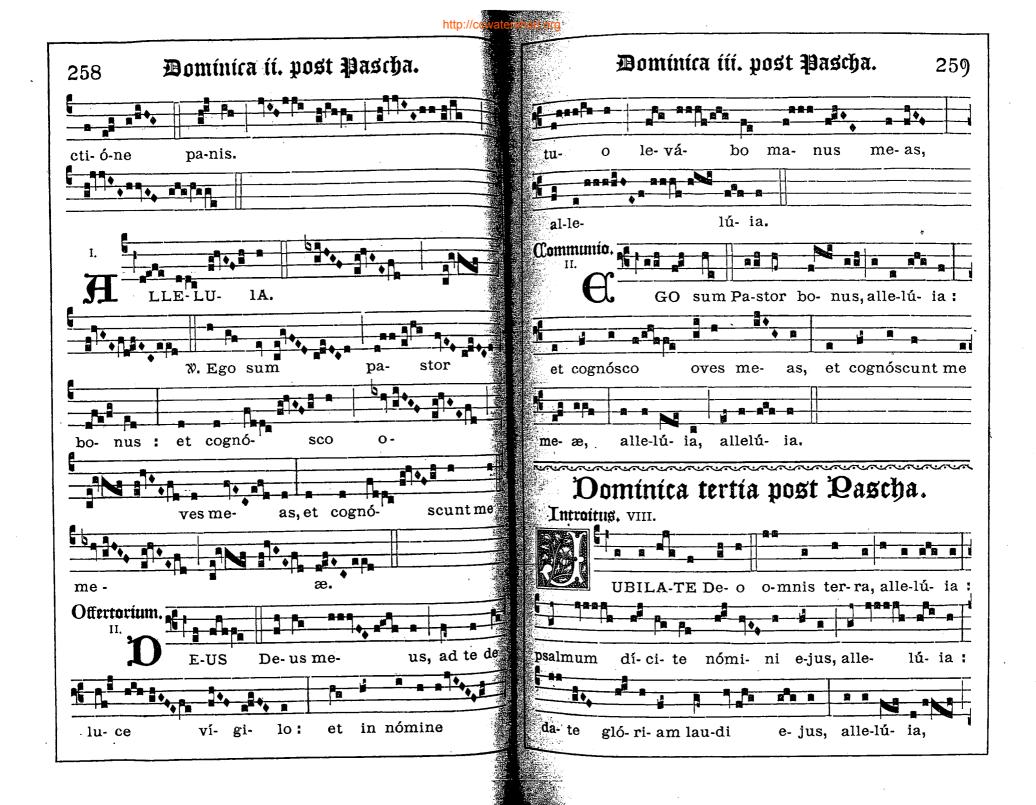


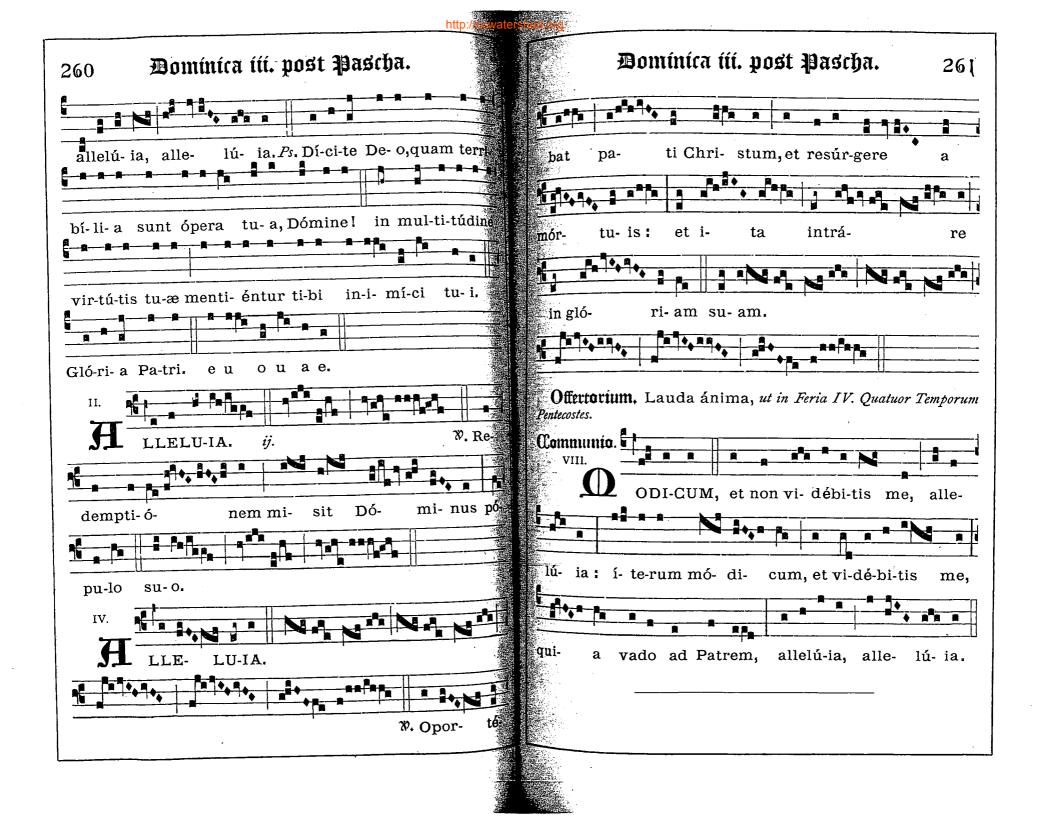


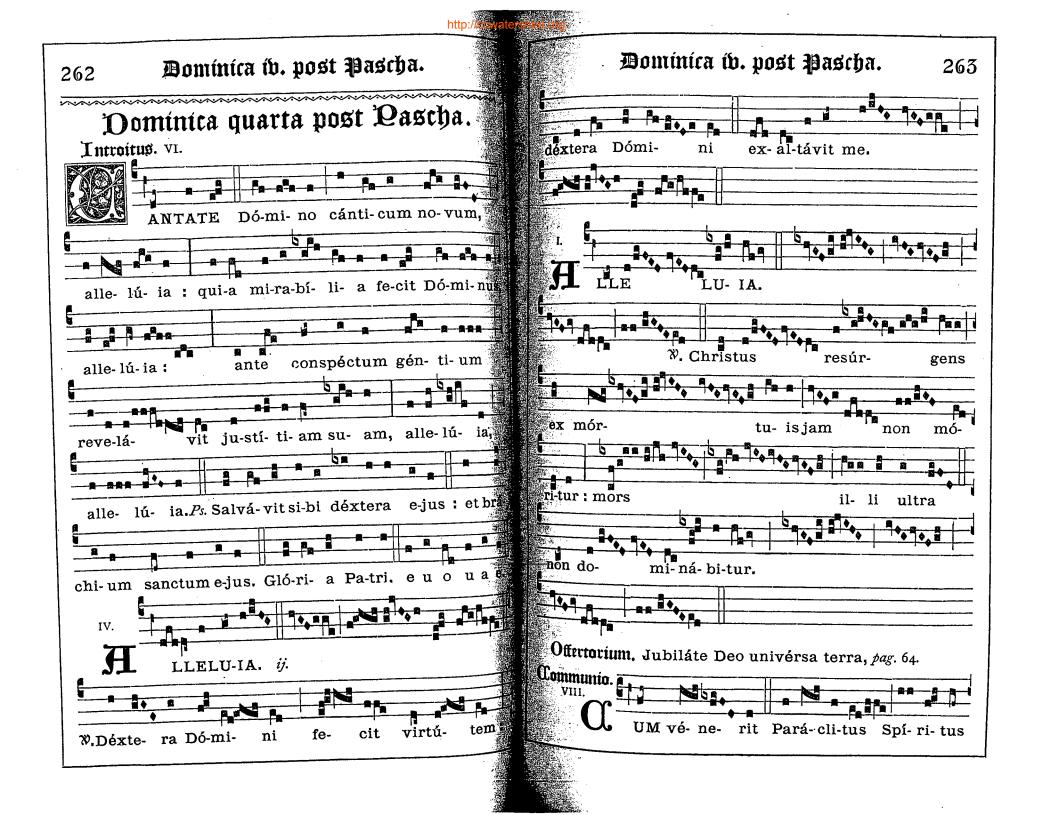


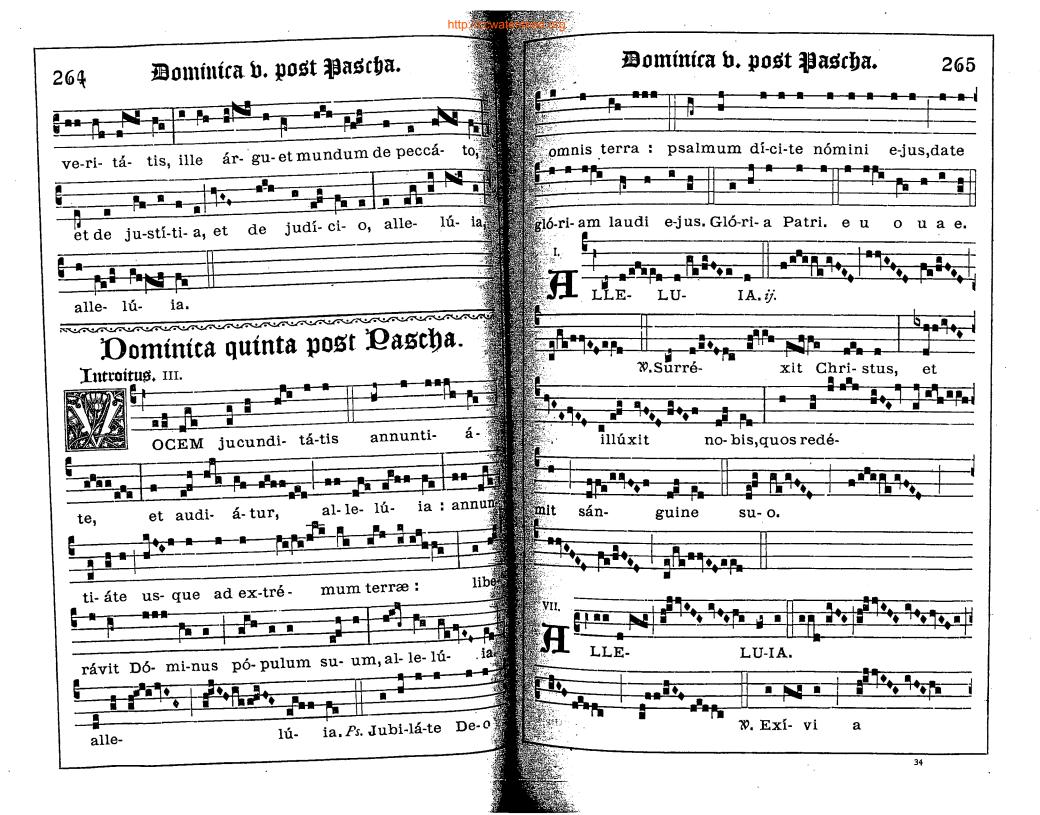


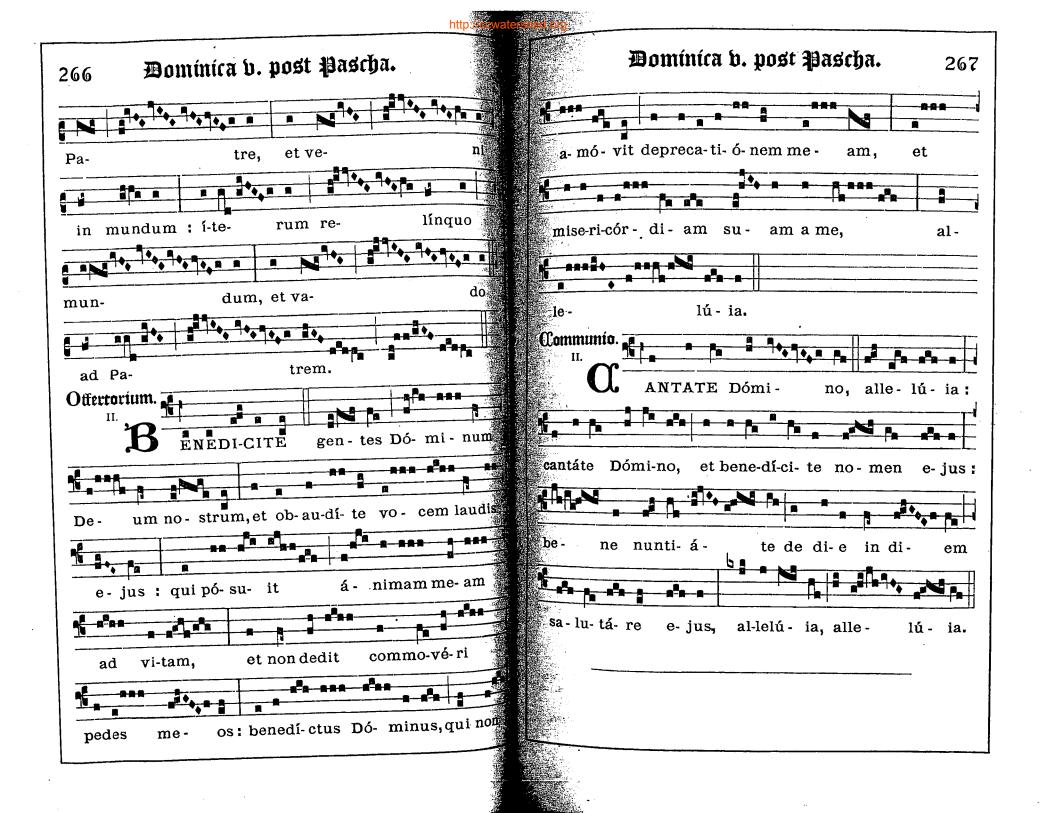








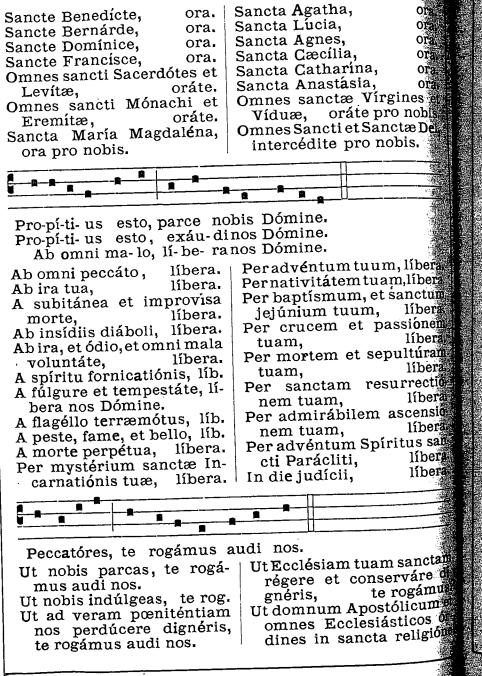






## 270 In Litaniis Majoribus et Minoribus.

http



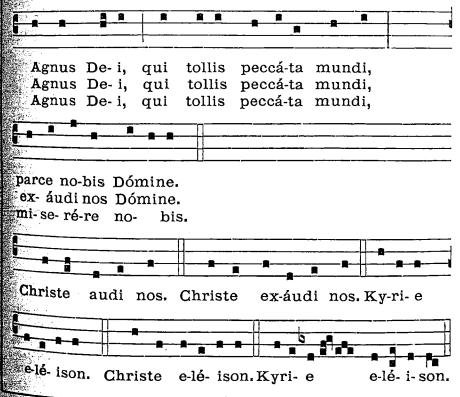
## In Litaniis Majoribus et Minoribus. 271

conserváre dignéris, te | rogámus audi nos. Iltinimicossanctæ Ecclésiæ humiliáre dignéris, te rogámus audi nos. nt régibus et principibus Christianis pacem et veram concórdiam donáre te rogámus. dignéris. Utcunctopópulo Christiáno pacem et unitátem largíri dignéris. te rogámus. Utnosmetipsosintuosancto servítio confortáre et conserváre dignéris, te rog. Ut mentes nostras ad cœléstiadesidériaérigas, te rog. Fili Dei, 8 8

Ut ómnibus benefactóribus nostris sempitérna bona te rogámus. retríbuas. Ut ánimas nostras, fratrum, propinguórum, et benefactorum nostrorum ab ætérna damnatióne eríte rogámus. pias. Ut fructusterrædare.etconserváre dignéris, te rogámus audi nos. Ut ómnibus fidélibus defúnctis réquiem ætérnam donáre dignéris, te rogámus.

Ut nos exaudíre dignéris, te rogámus audi nos.

te rogámus.



## 272 In Litaniis Majoribus et Minoribus.

Pater noster, secreto.

V. Et ne nos indúcas in tentatiónem. 28. Sed líbera nos a malo.

**Løalmus** 69.

DEUS in adjutórium meum inténde : \* Dómeum inténde : \* Dómine ad adjuvándum me festína.

Confundántur, et revereántur, \* qui quærunt ánimam meam.

Avertántur retrórsum, et erubéscant. \* qui volunt mihi mala.

Avertántur statim erubescéntes, \* qui dicunt mihi: Euge, euge.

Exsúltent et læténtur in te omnes qui quærunt te :\* et dicant semper : Magnificétur Dóminus: qui díligunt salutáre tuum.

Egoveroegénus, et pauper sum : \* Deus, ádjuva me.

Adjútor meus, et liberátor meus es tu : \* Dómine, ne moréris.

Glória Patri. Sicut erat.

V. Salvos fac servos tuos.

X. Deus meus, sperántes in te.

%. Estonobis, Dómine, turris fortitúdinis.

X. A fácie inimíci.

». Nihil proficiat inimícus in nobis.

**X. Et fílius iniquitátis non** appónat nocére nobis.

ŵ. Dómine, non secúndum peccáta nostra fácias nobis.

X. Neque secúndum quitates nostras retribus nobis.

V. Orémus pro Pontifice nostro N.

22. Dóminus consérver. eum, et vivificet eum, et bea tum fáciat eum in terra, e non tradat eum in ánimam inimicórum ejus.

N. Orémus pro benefa ctóribus nostris.

%. Retribúere dignáre, De mine, ómnibus nobis bona faciéntibus propter noment tuum vitam ætérnam. Amen

V. Orémus pro fidélibus defúnctis.

X.Réquiemætérnamdona eis Dómine, et lux perpétur, lúceat eis.

V. Requiéscant in pace. %. Amen.

». Pro frátribus nostria abséntibus.

X. Salvos fac servos tuos Deus meus, sperántes in te V. Mitte eis, Dómine, auxi

lium de sancto. A. Et de Sion tuére eos.

%. Dómine exáudi oration nem meam.

3. Et clamor meus ad véniat.

%. Dóminus vobíscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oratio. Orémus.

DEUS, cui próprium es miseréri semper, párcere : súscipe depreca tiónem nostram; ut nos, omnes fámulos tuos, que

## In Litaniis Majoribus et Minoribus. 273

delictórum caténa constríngit, miserátio tuæ pietátis cleménter absólvat.

**C** mine, súpplicum preces, et confiténtium tibi parce peccátis : ut páriter nobis indulgéntiam tríbuas benignus et pacem.

NEFFABILEM nobis. Dómine, misericórdiam mam cleménter osténde : ut simulnoseta peccátisómnibus éxuas, et a pœnis, quas pro his merémur, erípias.

DEUS, qui culpa offén-deris, pœniténtia placáris, preces pópuli tui supplicántis propítius réspice: et flagélla tuæ iracúndiæ, quæ pro peccátis nostris merémur, avérte.

**OMNIPOTENS** sempi-térne Deus, miserére lámulo tuo Pontifici nostro N. et dírige eum secúndum tuam cleméntiam in viam salútis ætérnæ : ut te donánte tibi plácita cúpiat, et tota virtúte perfíciat.

MEUS, a quo sancta desi-U déria, recta consília, etjusta suntópera, da servis tuis illam, quam mundus dare non potest, pacem : ut et corda nostra mandátis tuis dédita, et hóstium sublata formidine, témpora sint lua protectione tranquilla.

**U**RE igne sancti Spíritus renes nostros, et cor nostrum, Dómine : ut tibi

casto córpore serviámus, et mundo corde placeámus.

**P**<sup>I</sup> D E L I U M, Deus, 'ómnium Cónditor et Redémptor, animábus famulórum famularúmque tuárum remissiónem cunctórum tríbue peccatórum : utindulgéntiam, quam semper optavérunt, piis supplicationibus consequantur.

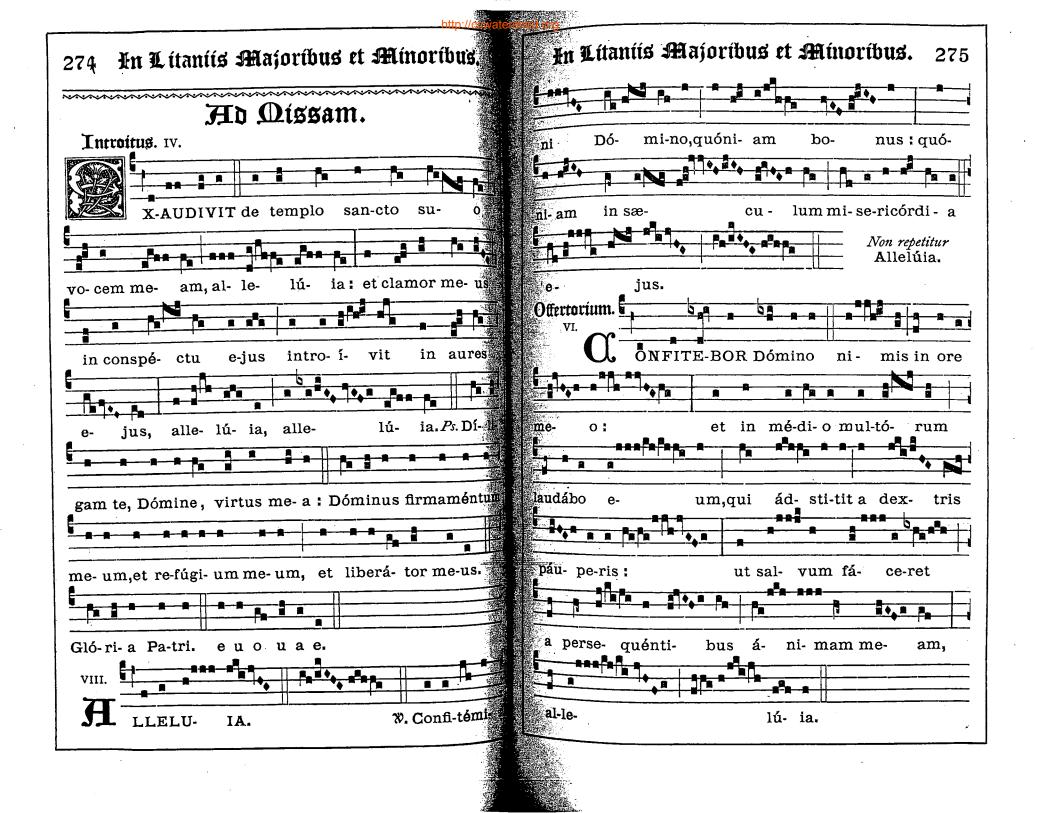
**CTIONES** nostras. **SL** quæsumus Dómine, adspirándo præveni, et adjuvándo proséquere : ut cuncta nostra orátio et operátio a te semper incípiat. et per te cœpta finiátur.

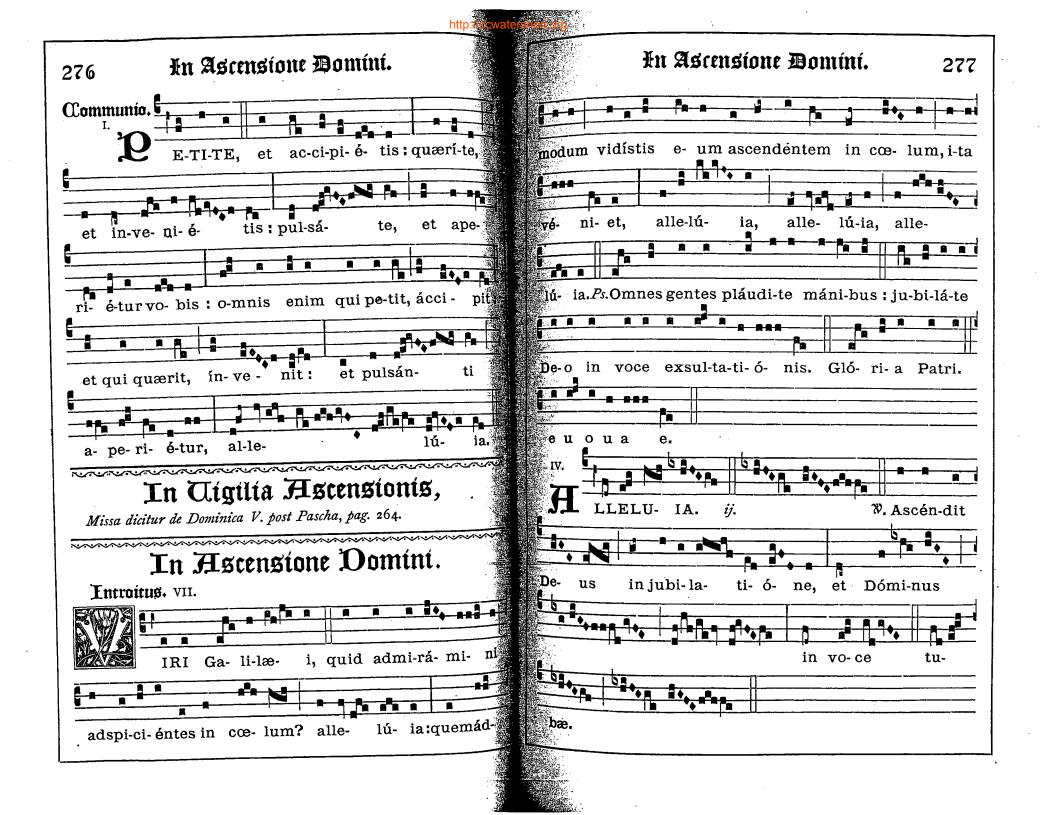
MNIPOTENS sempitérne Deus, qui vivórum domináris simulet mortuórum, omniúmque miseréris, quos tuos fide et ópere futúros esse prænóscis : te súpplices exorámus; ut pro quibus effundere preces decrévimus, quosque vel præsens sæculum adhuc in carne rétinet, vel futúrum jam exútos córpore suscépit, intercedéntibus ómnibus Sanctis tuis, pietátis tuæ cleméntia, ómnium delictórum suórum véniam consequántur. Per Dóminum.

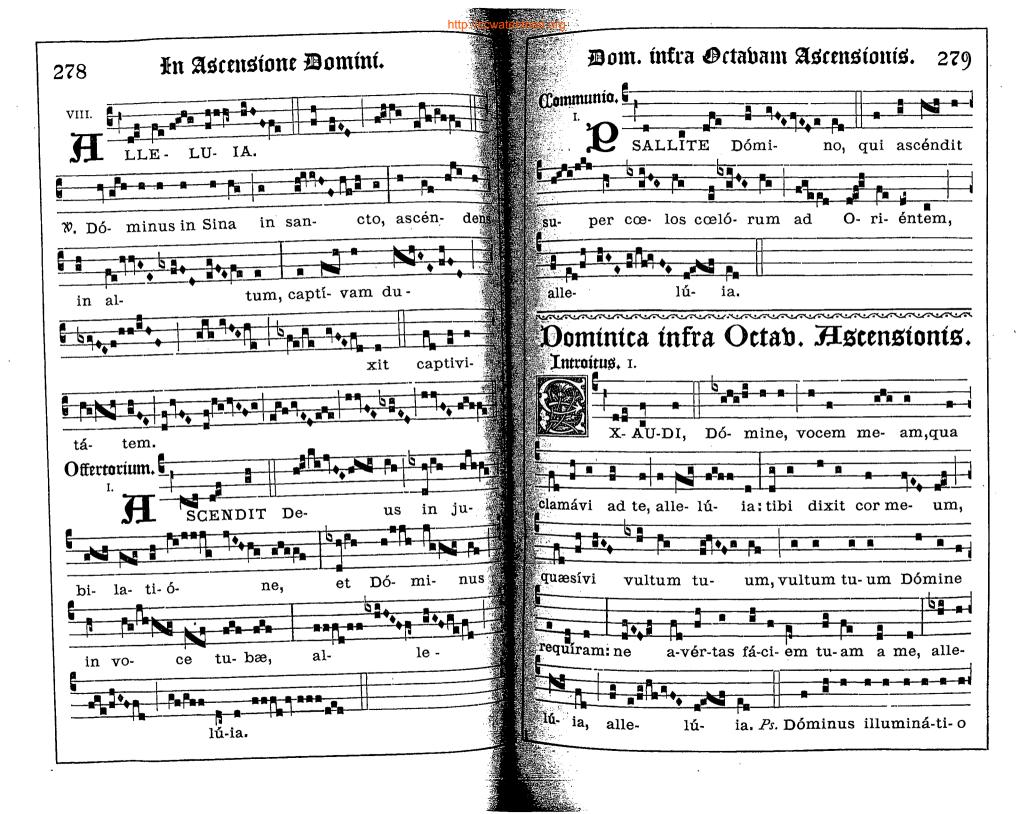
». Dóminus vobíscum. **X.** Et cum spíritu tuo.

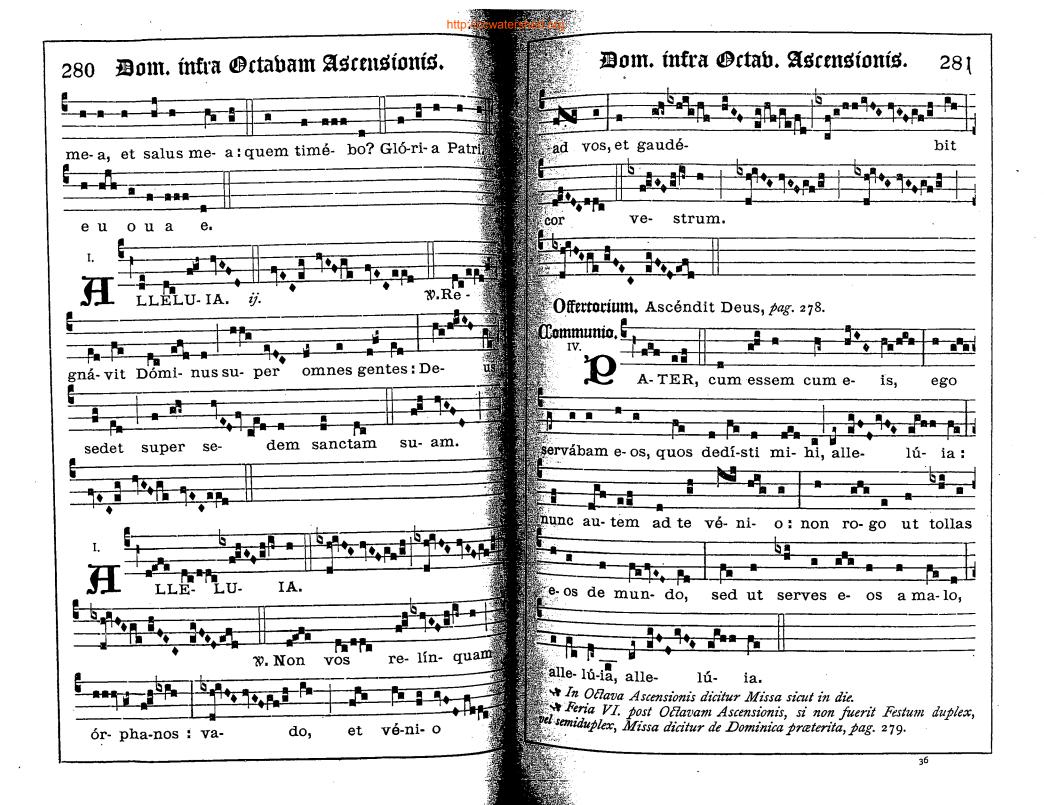
N. Exáudiat nos omnípotens et miséricors Dóminus. 2. Amen.

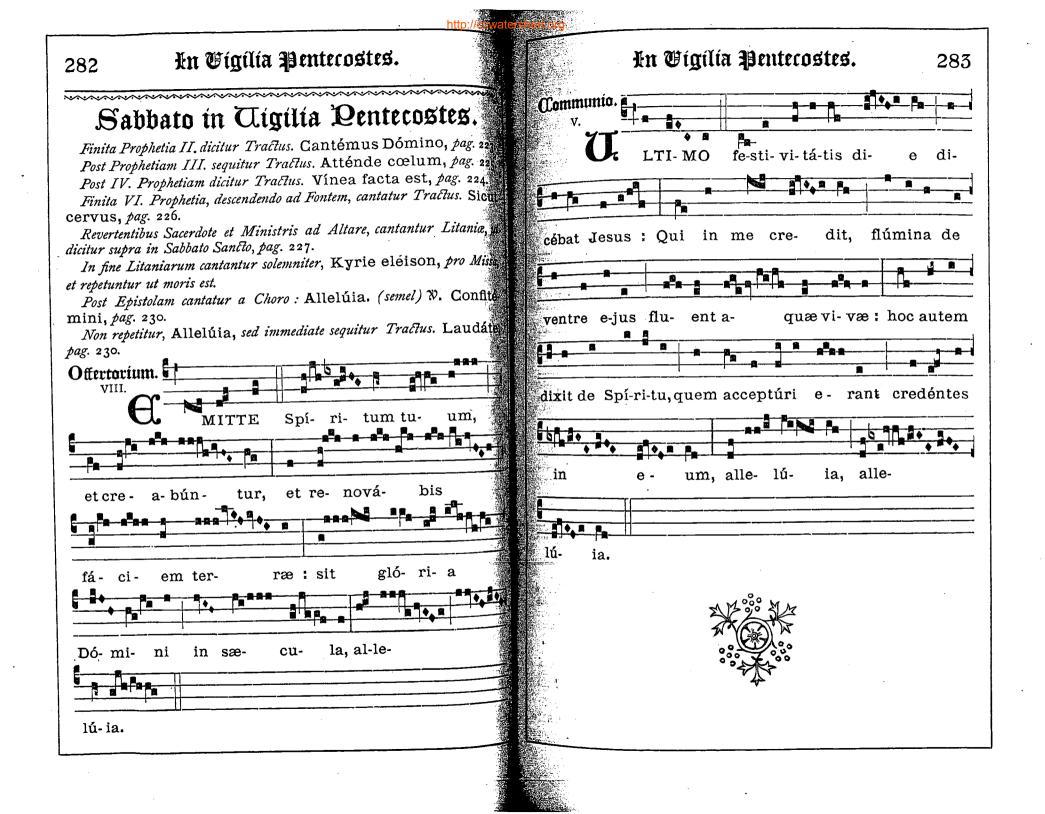
N. Et fidélium ánimæ per misericórdiam Dei requiéscant in pace. X. Amen.

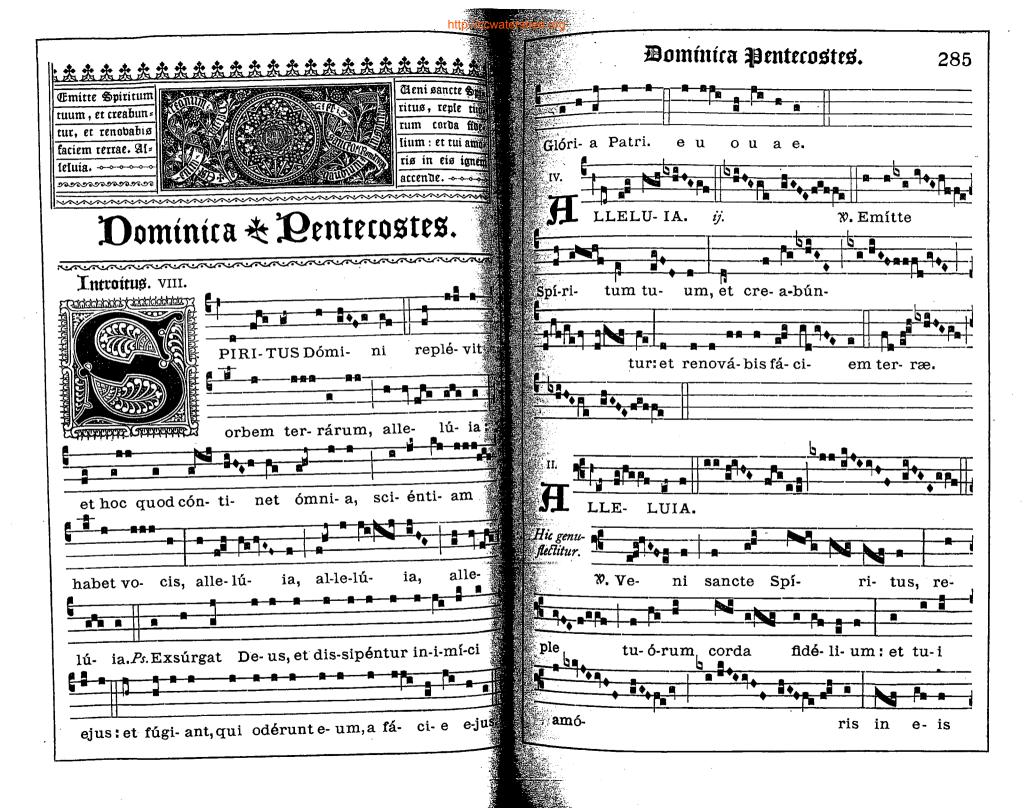


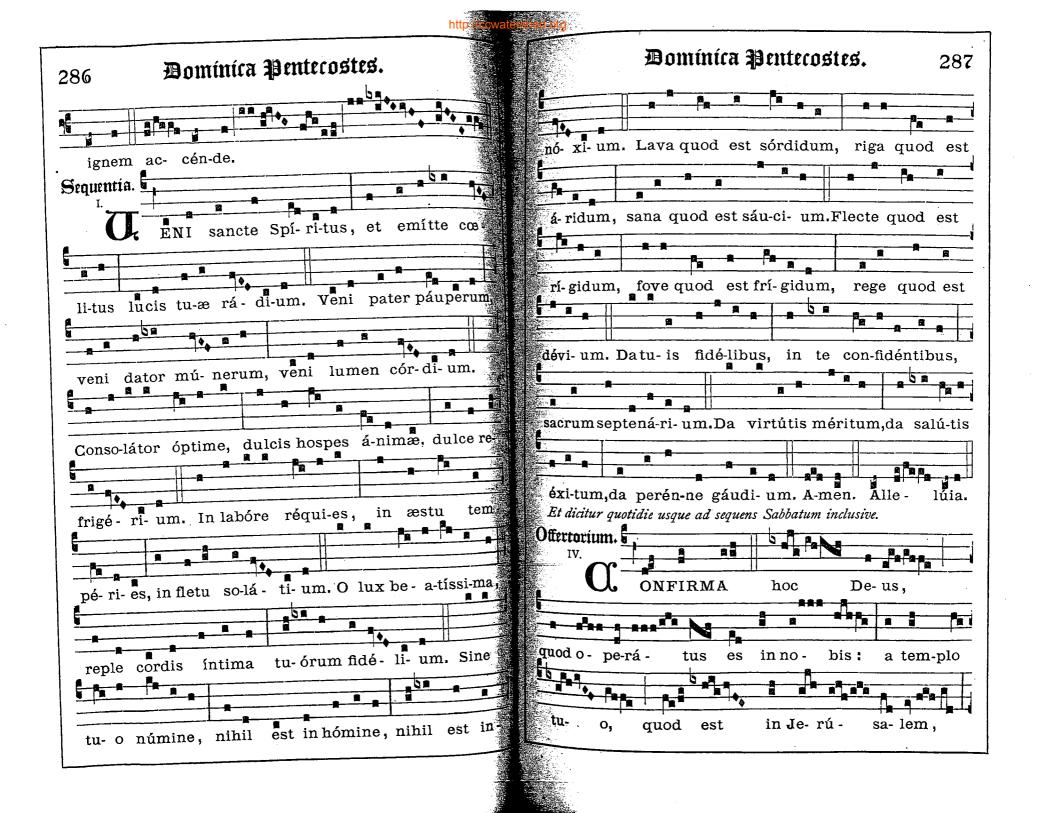


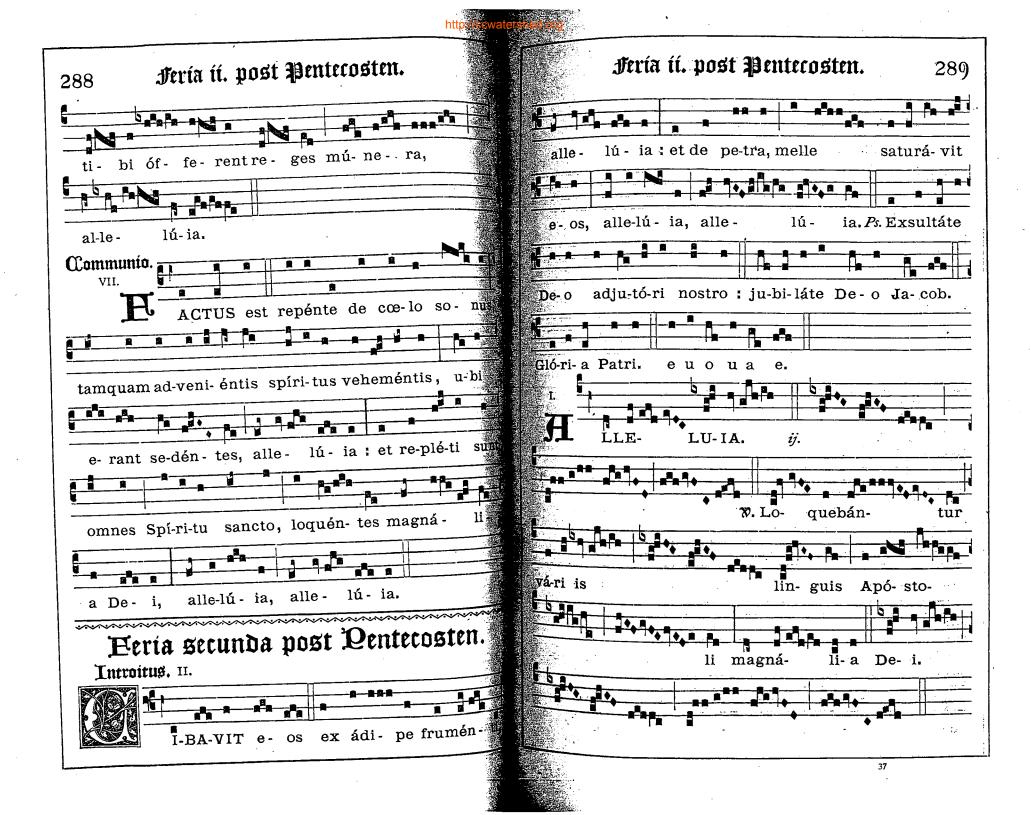




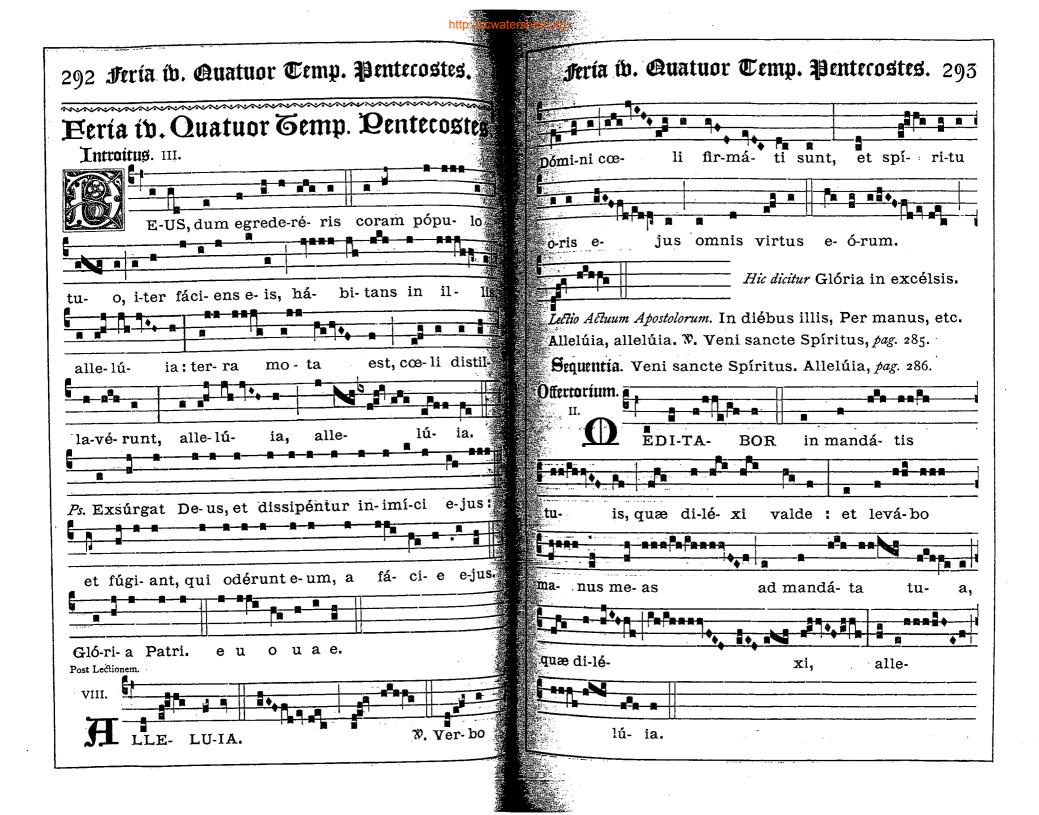


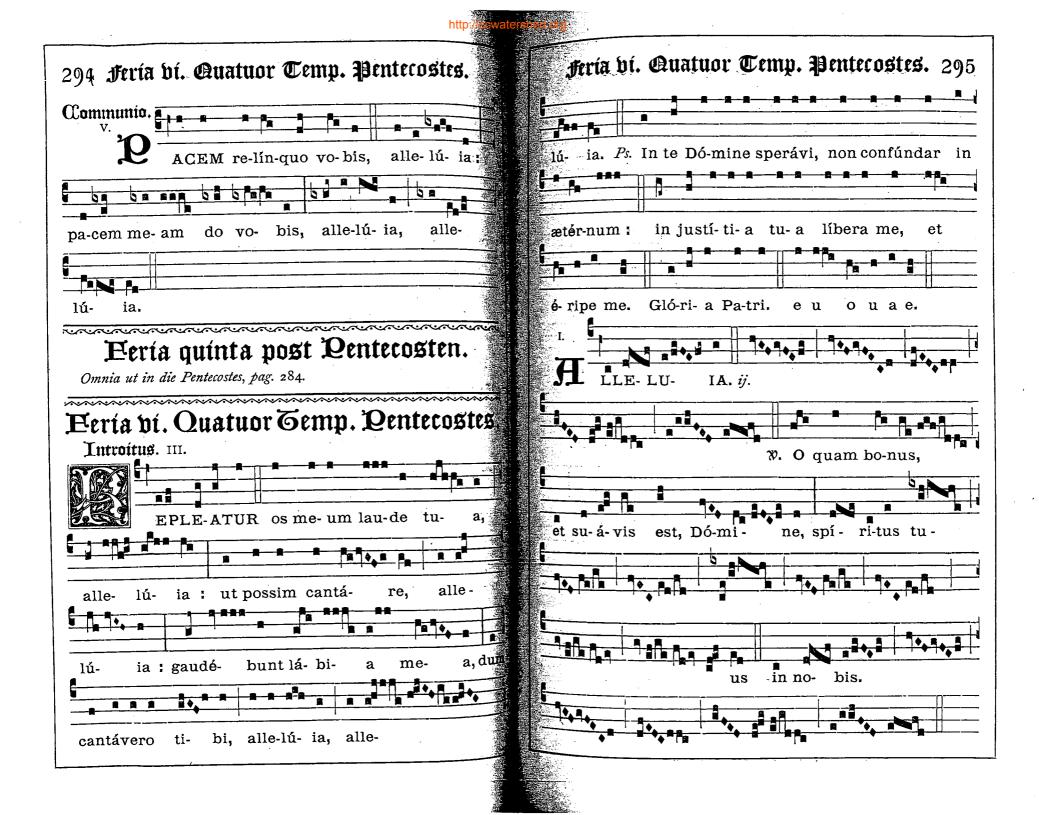


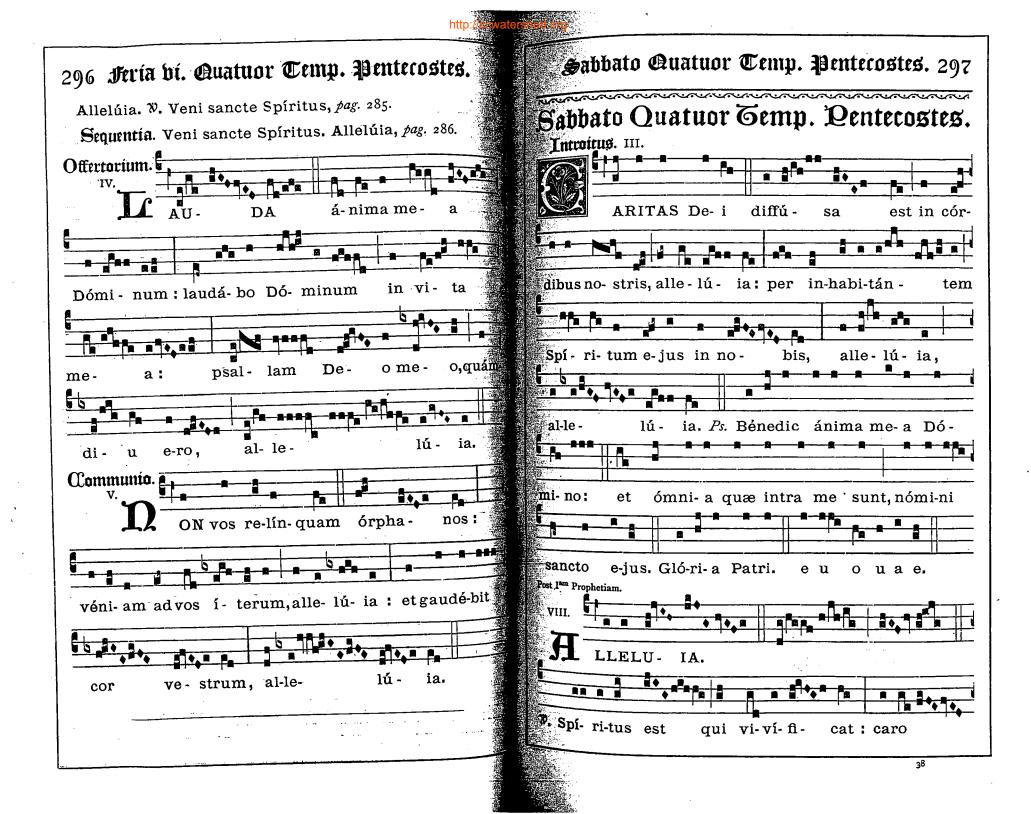


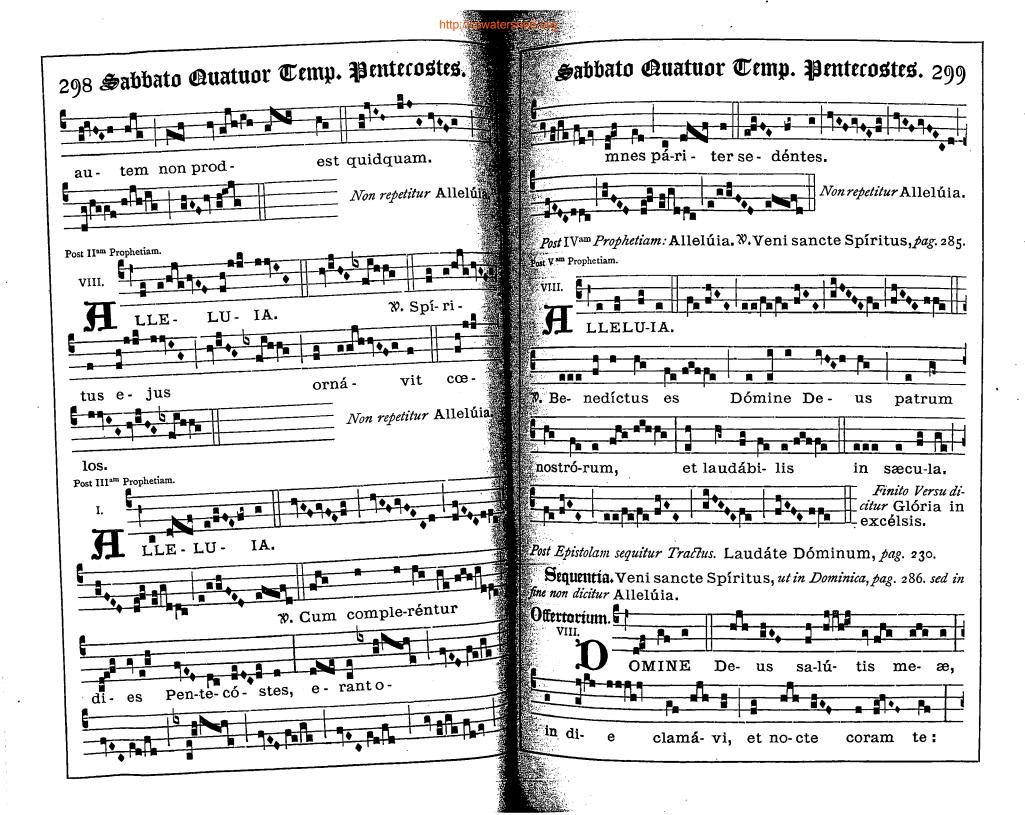


Feria iii. post Pentecosten. Feria iii. post Pentecosten. 291 290 Allelúia. V. Veni sancte Spíritus, pag. 285. Sequentía. Veni sancte Spíritus. Allelúia, pag. 286. Offertorium. Intónuit de cœlo, pag. 242. ja. Ps. Atténdi-te pópu-le me- us legem me- am : 14-Communio, VIII. incliná-te aurem vestram in verba o-ris me-i. sanctus docébit vos, alle-PI-RITUS Gló-ri-a Patri. lú- ia: quæcúmque díxero vo-bis, alle-lú-ia, alleeuouae. VIII. LLE- LU- IA. ij. lú- ia. Eería tertia post Ventecosten. 🧖 Spí-ri-tus sanctus do-cé-bit vos quæcúm-que Introitus. IV. dí-xe-ro vo-bis. ju-cundi- tá- tem gló- ri-æ CCI-PITE Allelúia. V. Veni sancte Spíritus, pag. 285. Sequentia. Veni sancte Spíritus. Allelúia, pag. 286. Offertorium. Portas cœli, pag. 245. ia : grá-ti-as agéntes De- 0, stræ, al-lelúve-Communia. 🕇 PIRITUS qui a Patre procédit, alleia: qui vos ad cœlé-sti- a regna voalle-lú -lú-ia : ille me cla-ri-fi-cá-bit, alle-lú- ia, alle-lú-ia. alle-lúallealle-lú-ia, cá- vit, ia,





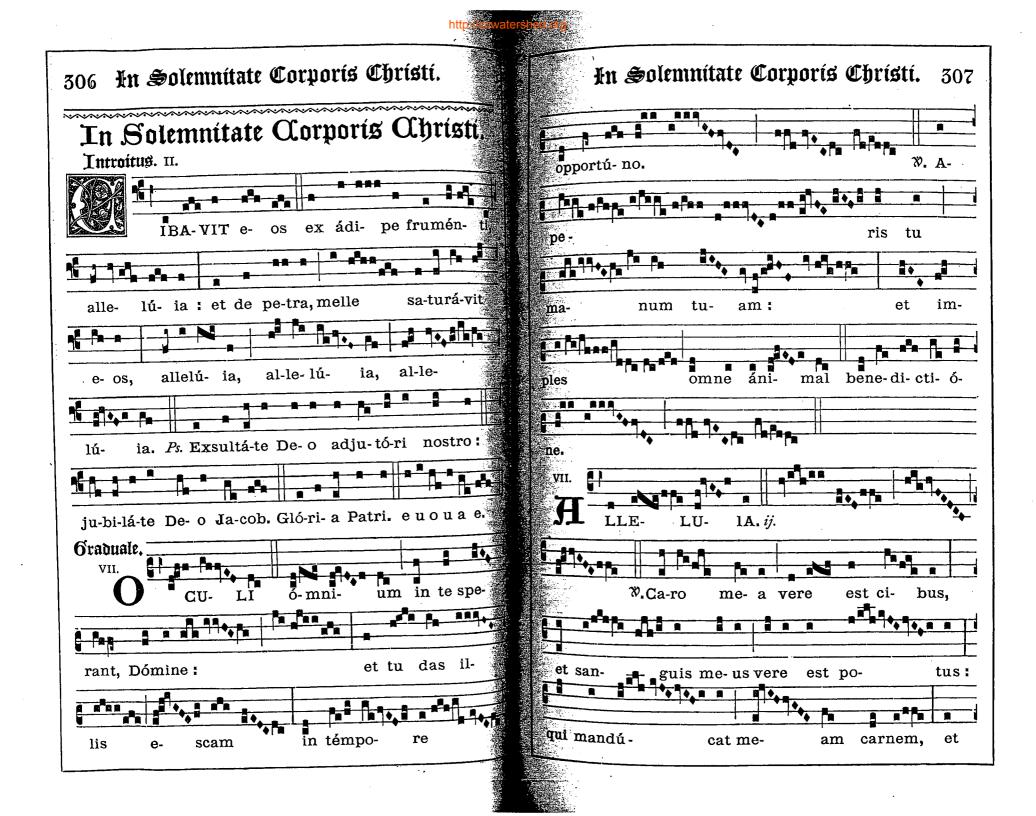


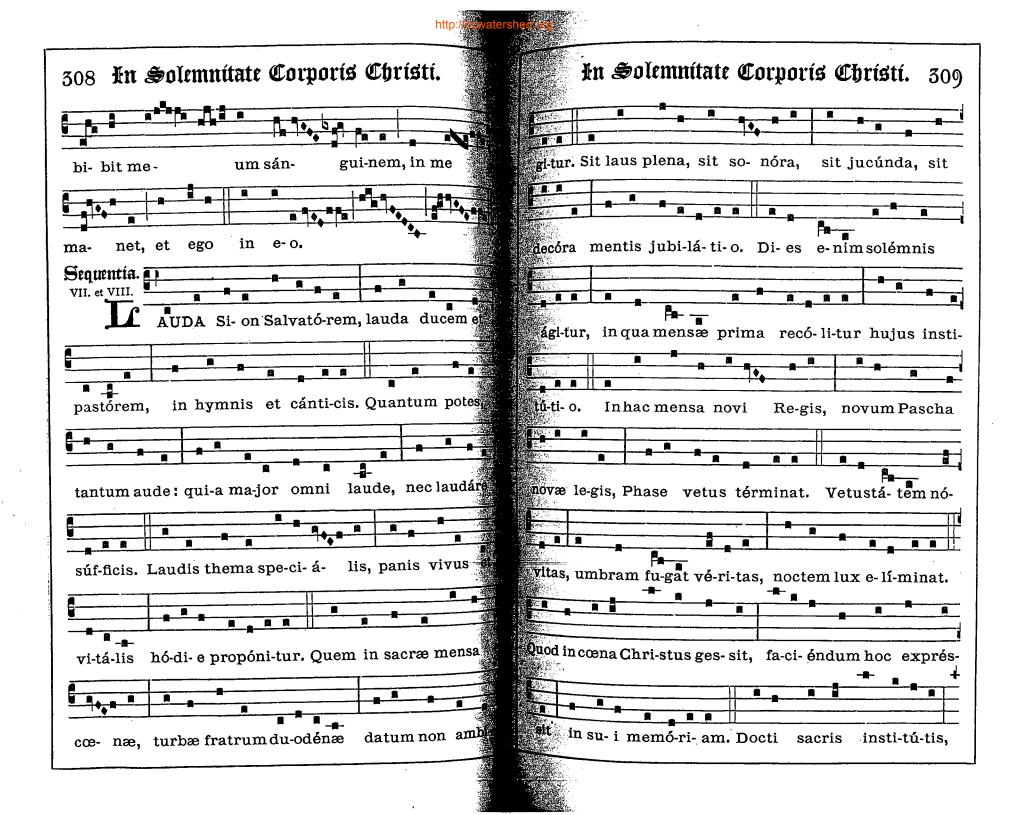


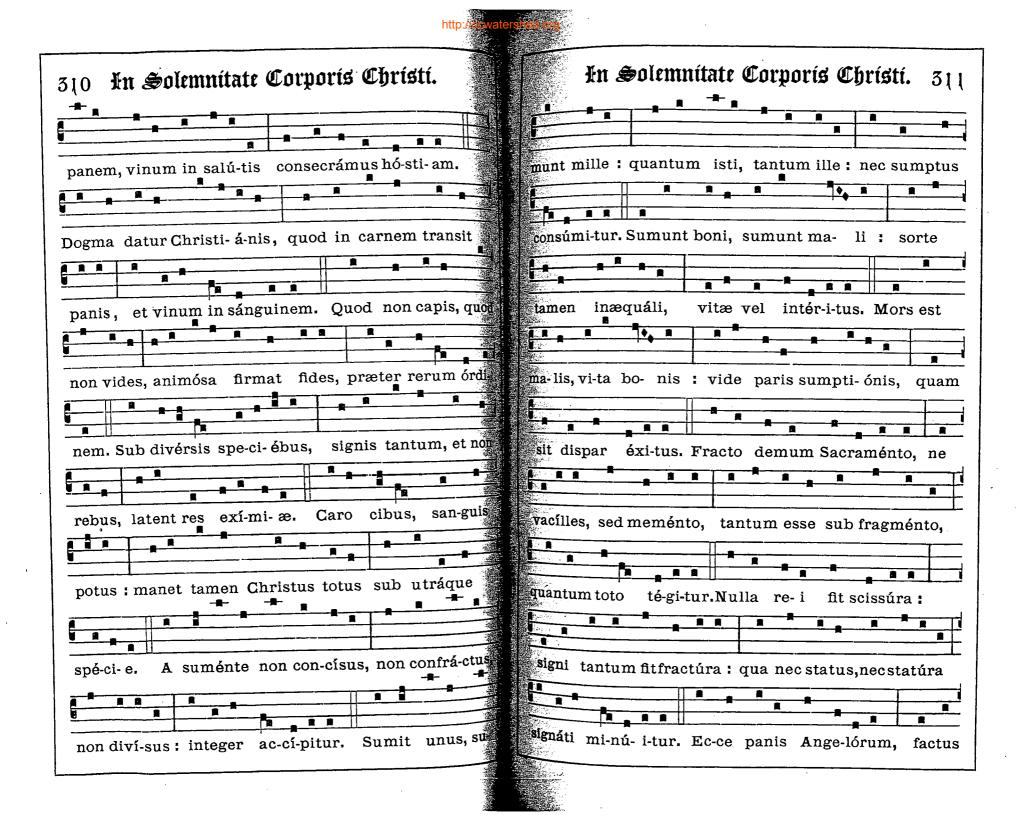
In festo SS. Trinitatis. In Jesto SS. Trinitatis. 300 301 in con-spéctu tuqui-a fe-cit no- bís- cum mi- se- ri- córintret o-rá- ti-o me-a Ai, 8 8 am. Ps. Dómine Dóminus noster: quam adalle- lúdi, am suia. Dómine. 0 Communio. VIII. mi-rábi-le est nomen tu-um in uni- vérsa terral ubi vult spi- rat: et vocens PIRITUS Gló-ri- a Patri. e-jus audis, alle-lú-ia, alle-lú- ia : sed nescis unde e u ou a e. Graduale. ENE-DICTUS es, Dó-mine, dat, allelú-ia, alle-lú-ia vé-ni-at, aut quo va-0. Post Missam exspirat tempus Paschale. qui in- tu-é-ris lú- 🗉 alleia. In *Eesto* SS. Grinitatis. a- byssos, et se-des su- per Chéru- bim. Introitus. VIII. R. Benedísancta Trí- ni-tas, ENEDICTA sit ctus es Dó-mi-ne mu at-que indi- ví- sa ú- ni- tas : confi- tébiin firmamén- to cœli, et

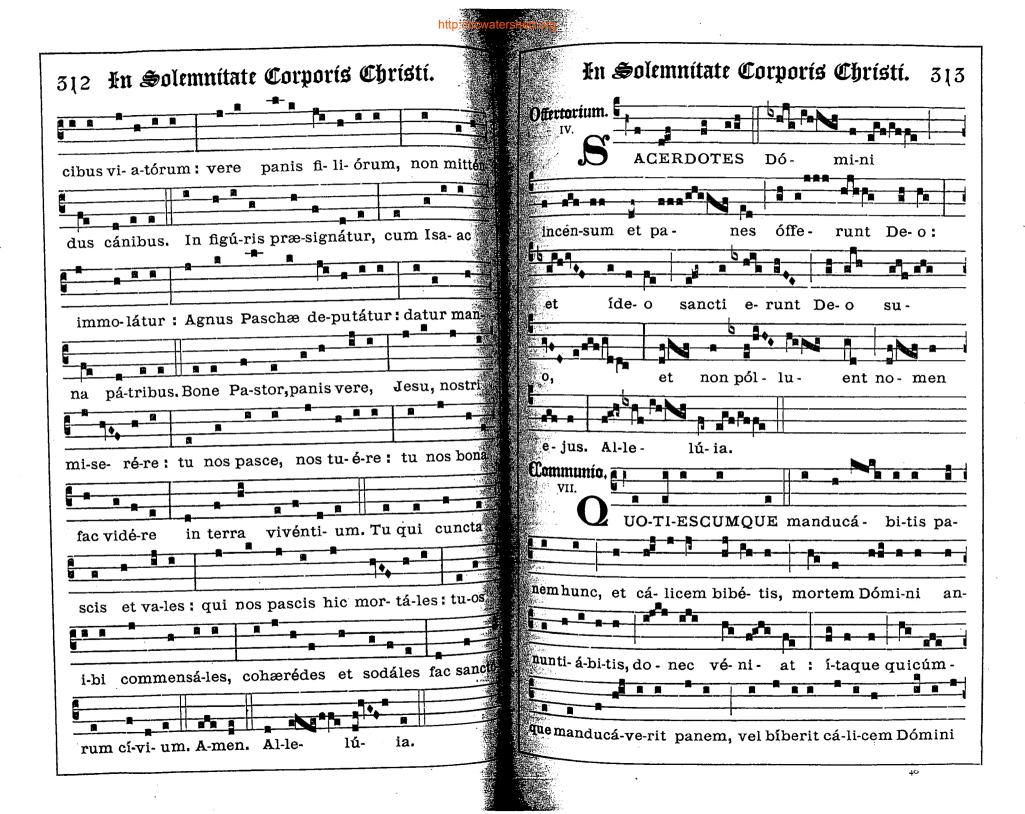




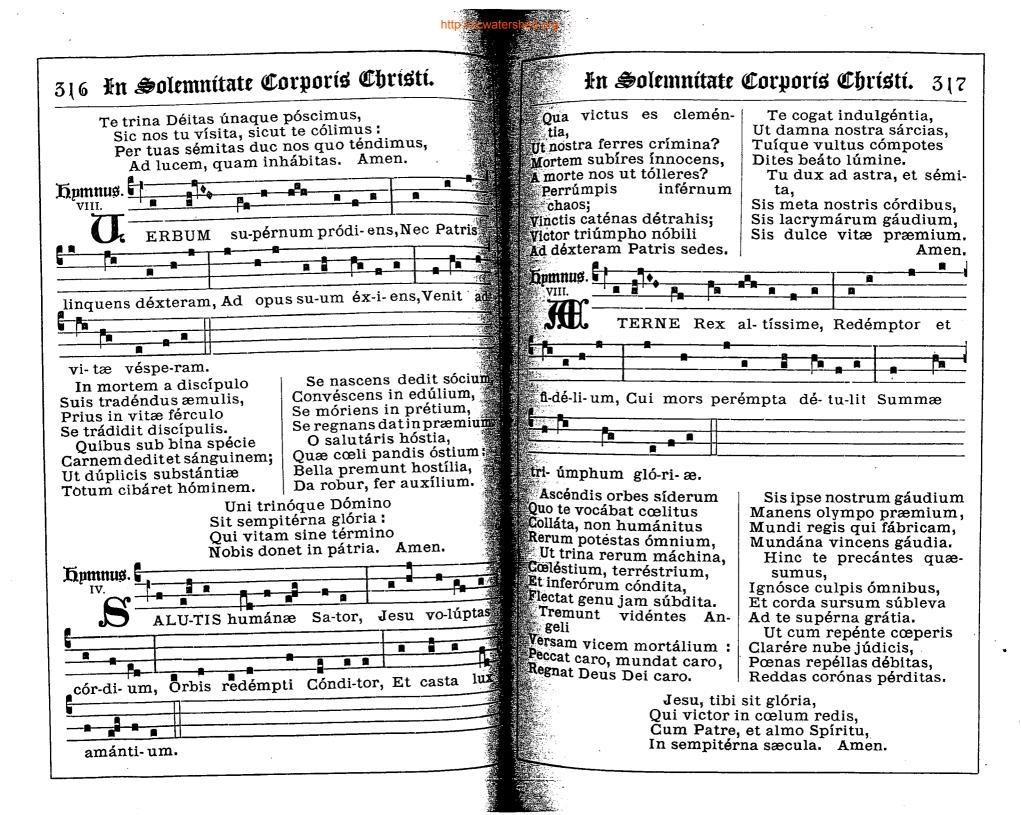




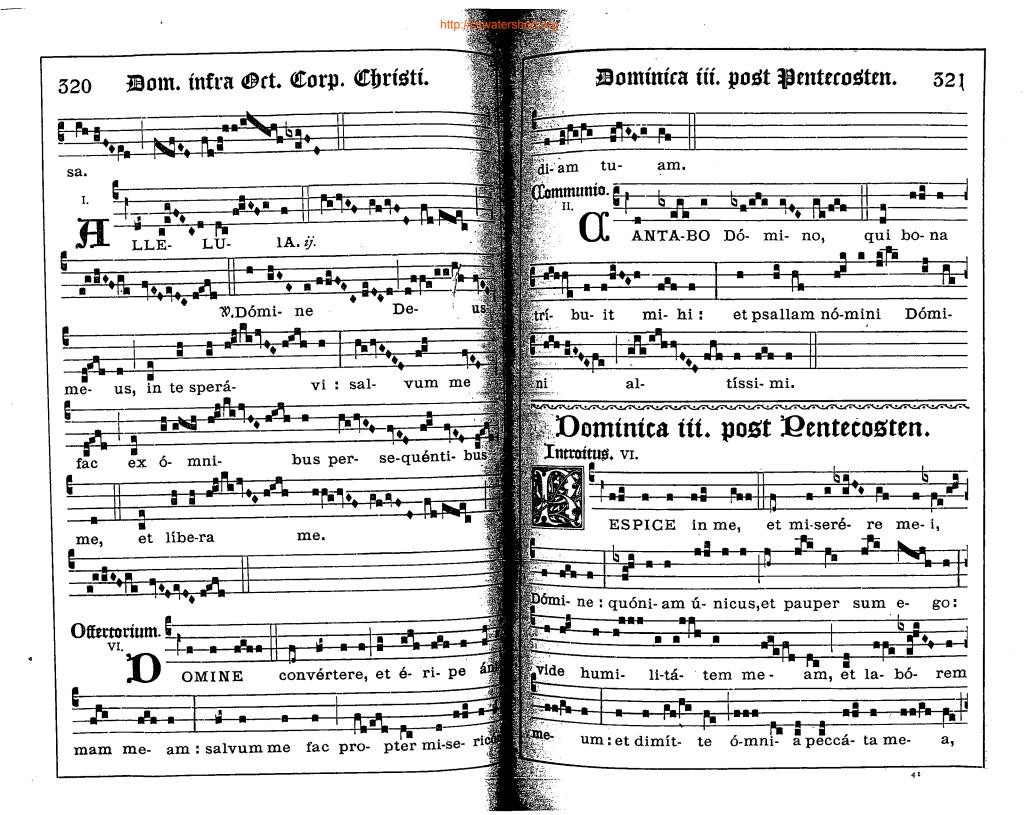


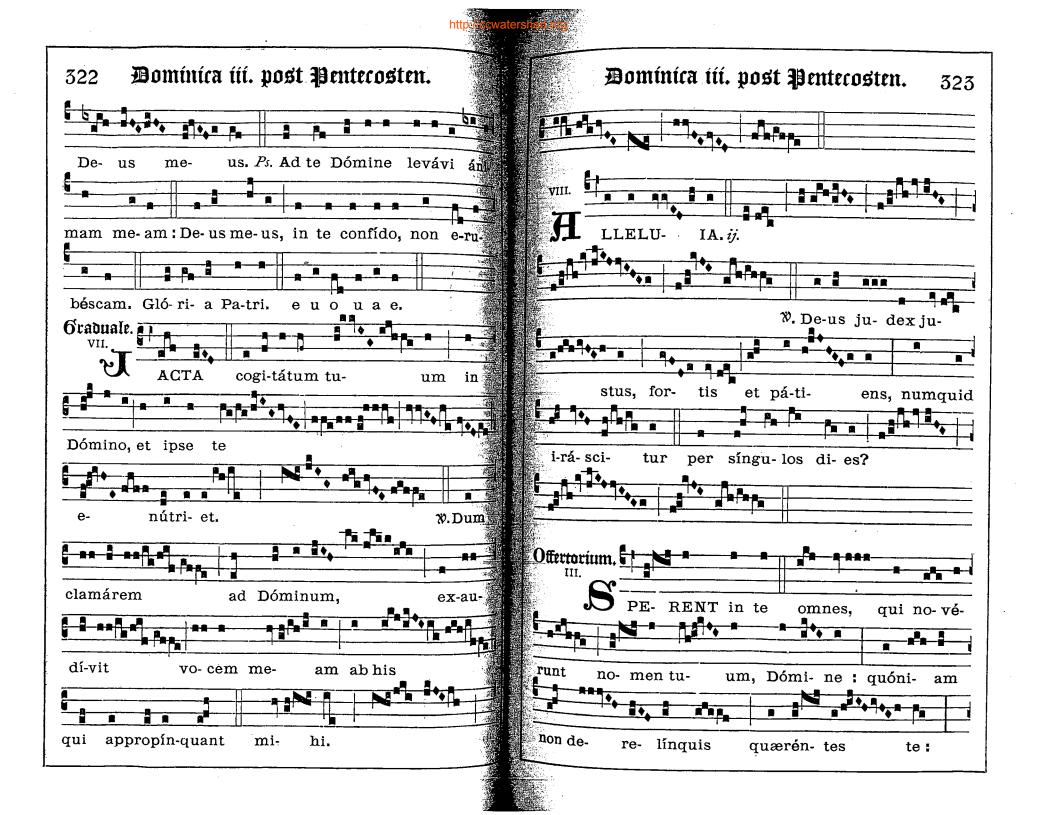


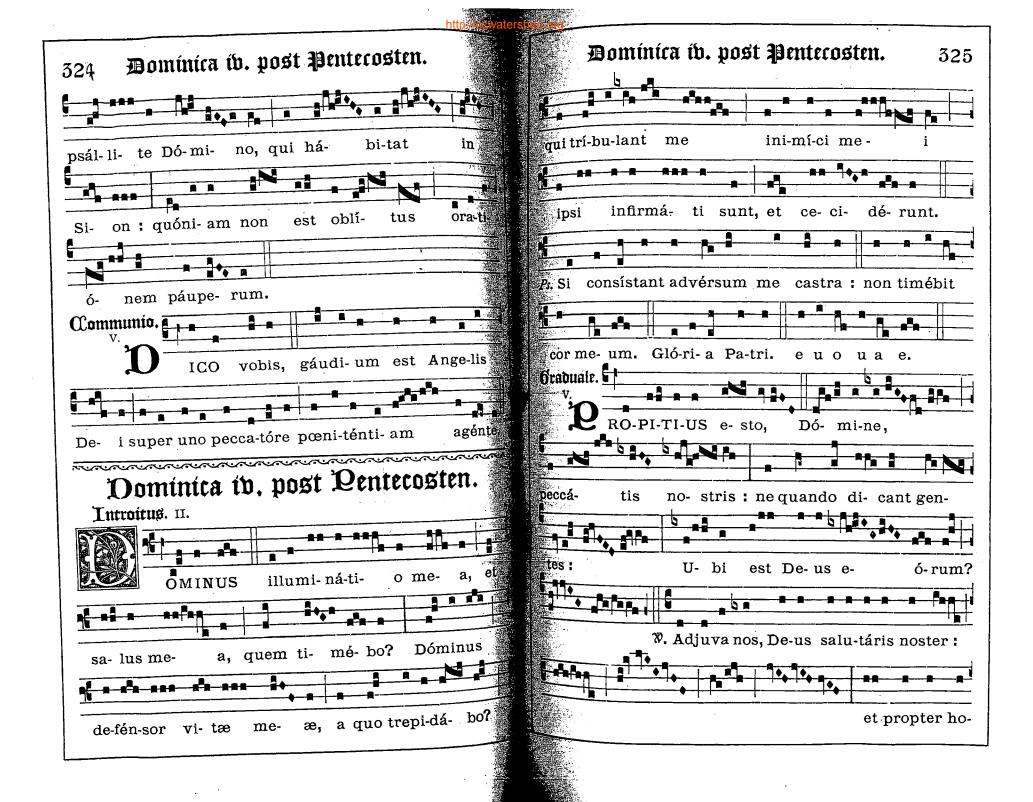


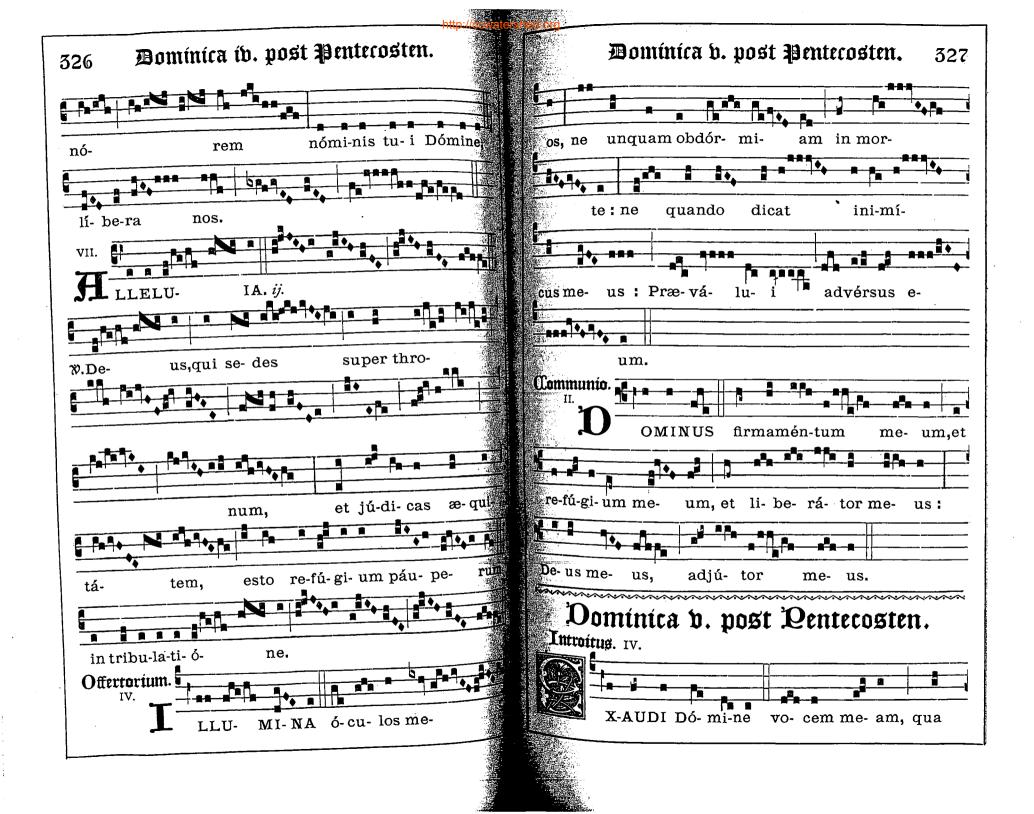


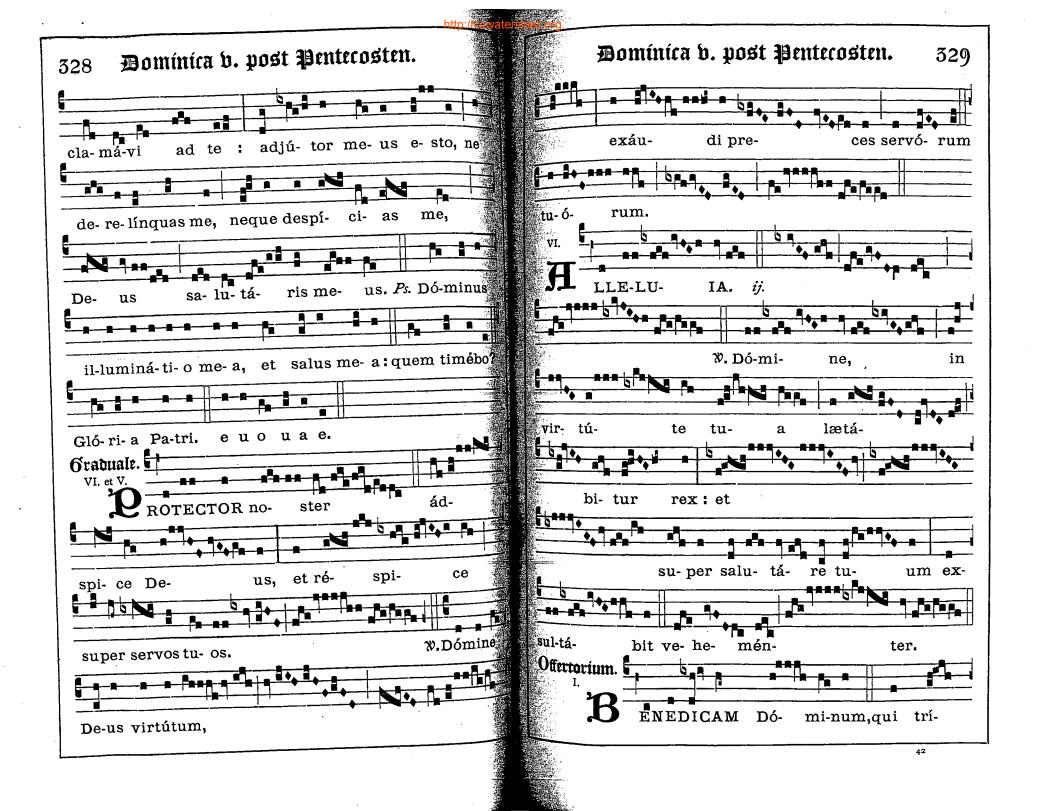


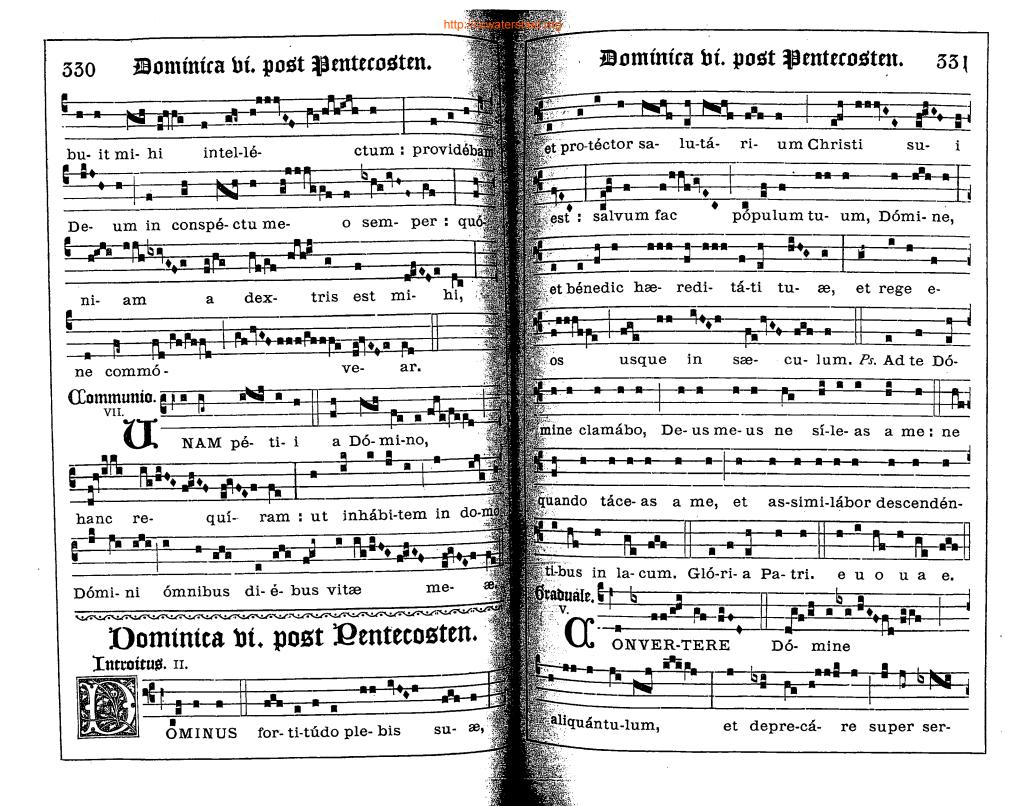




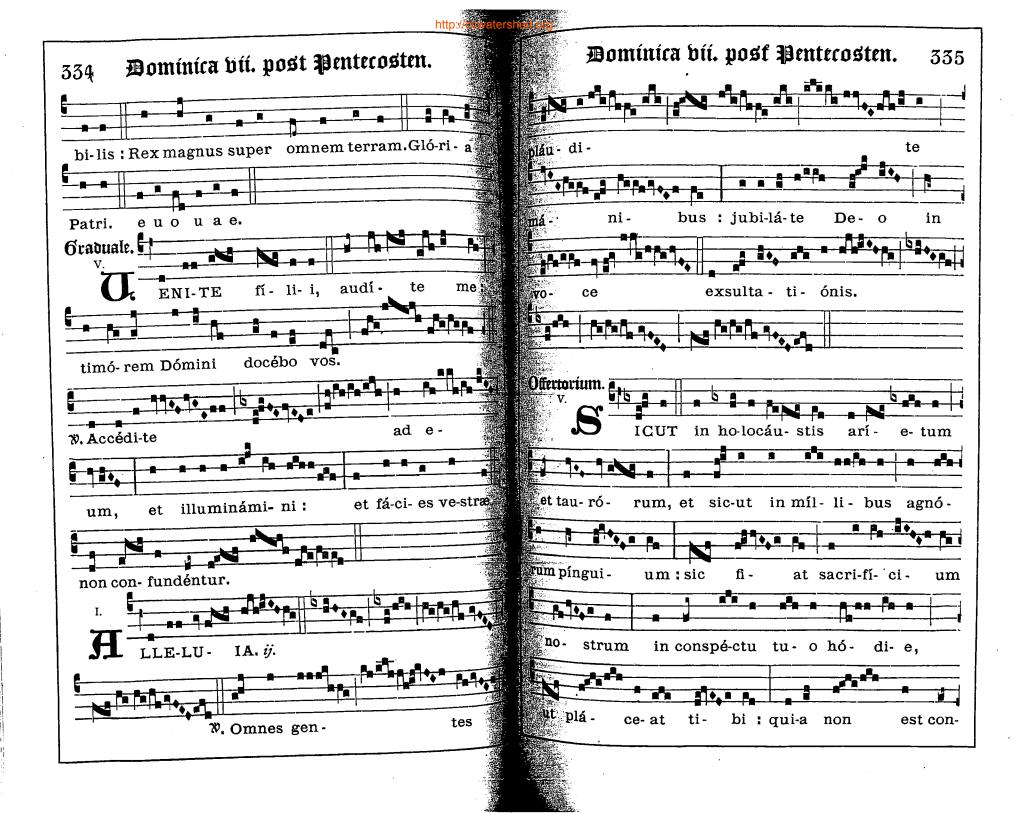


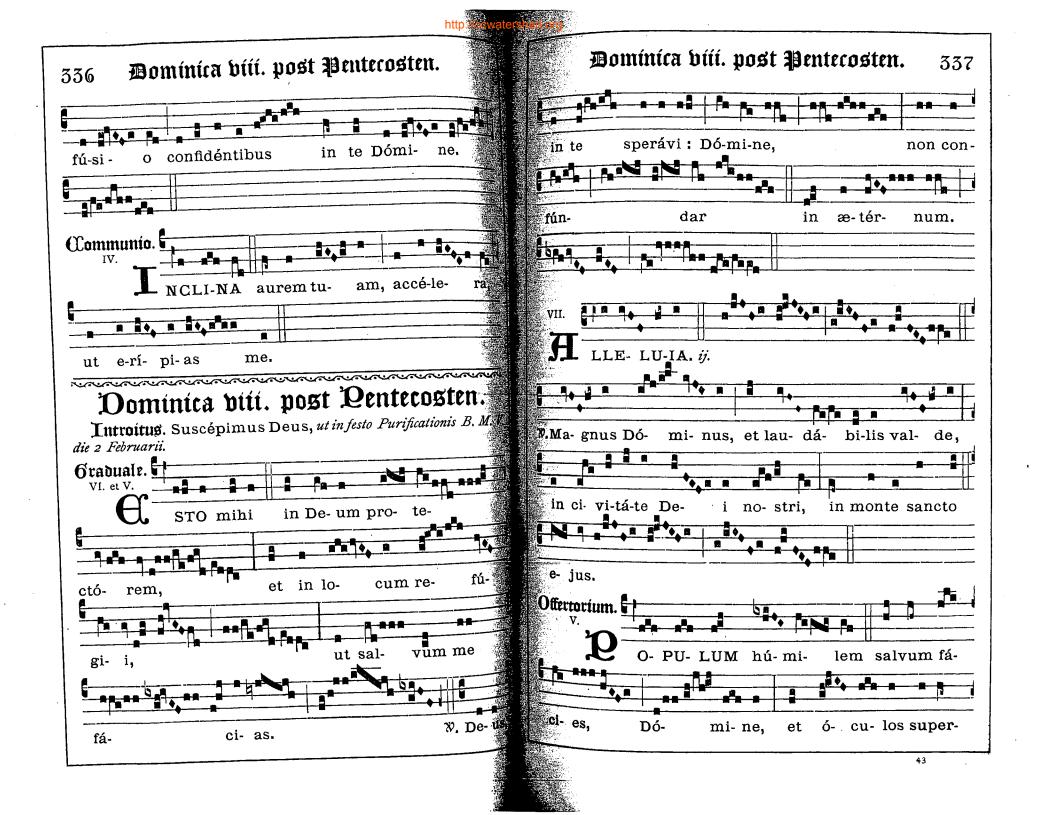


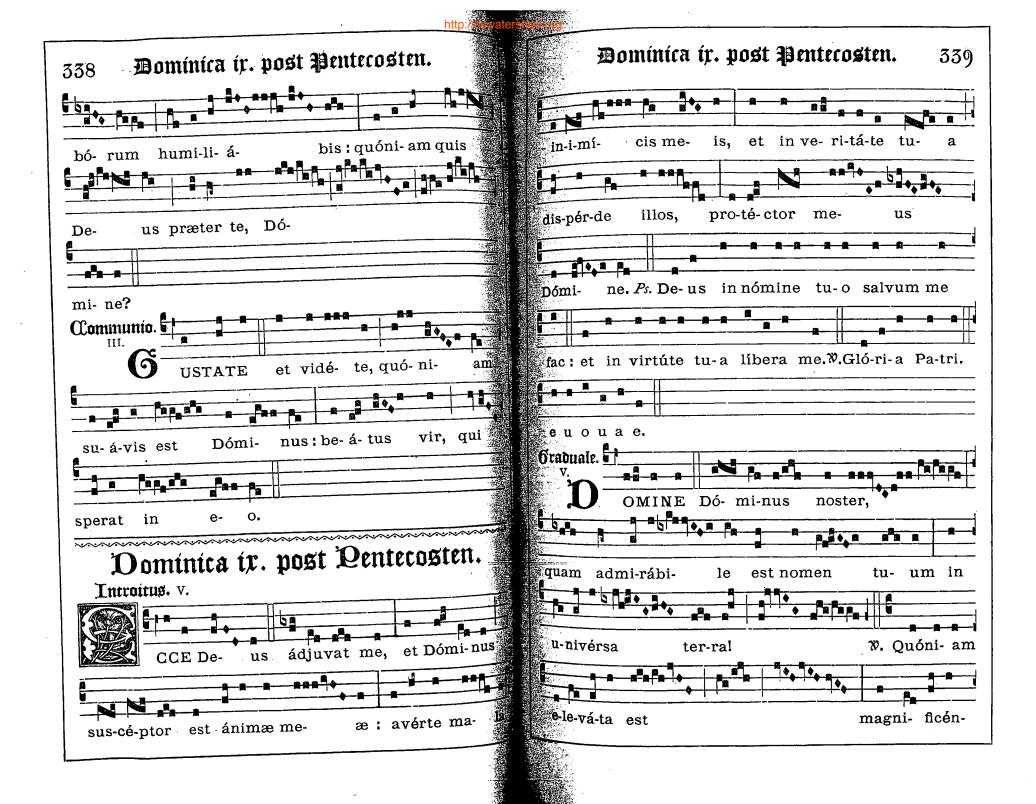




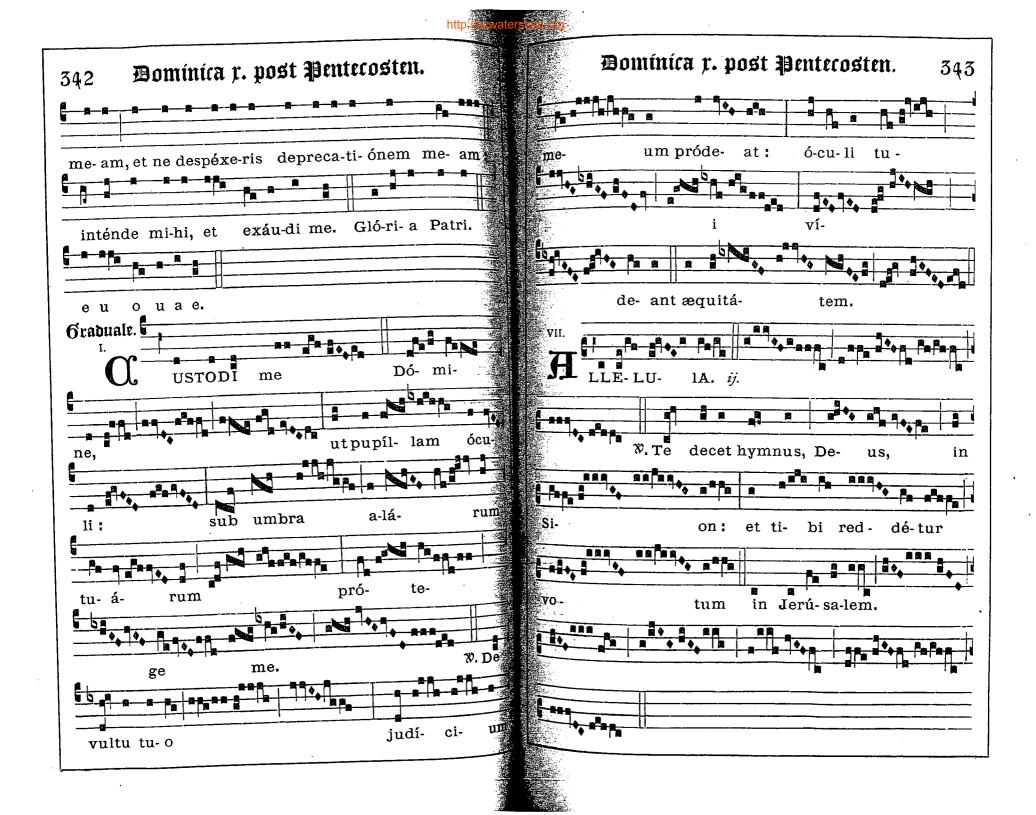


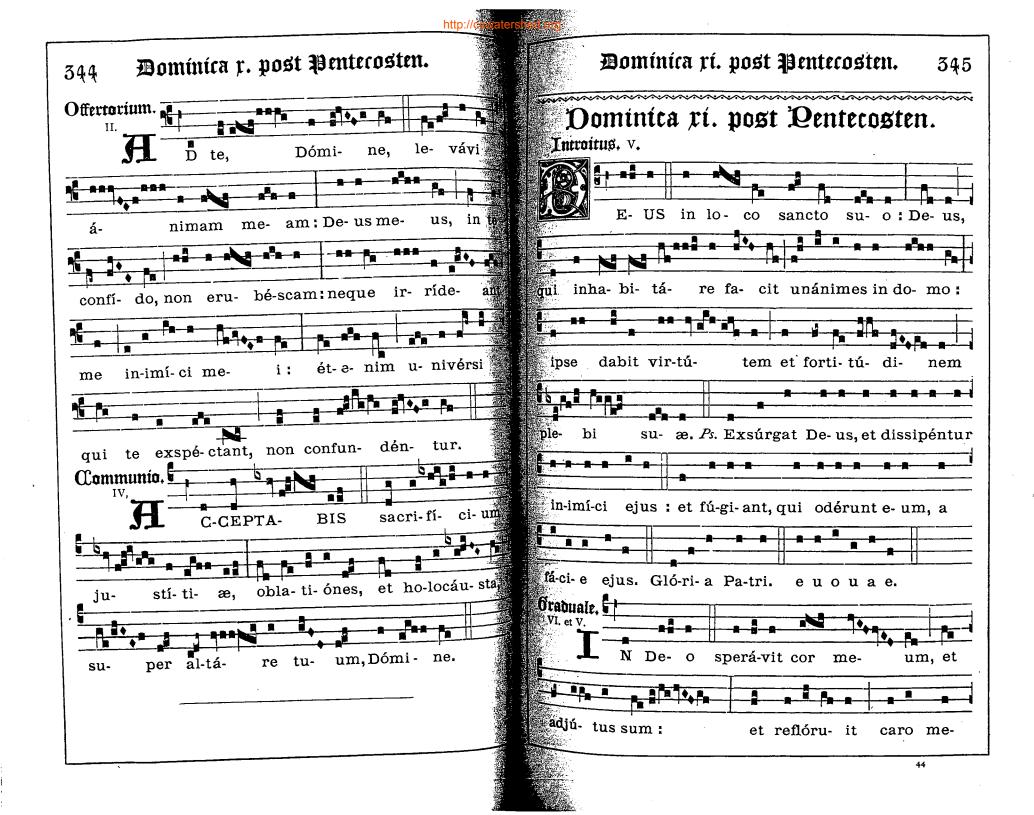


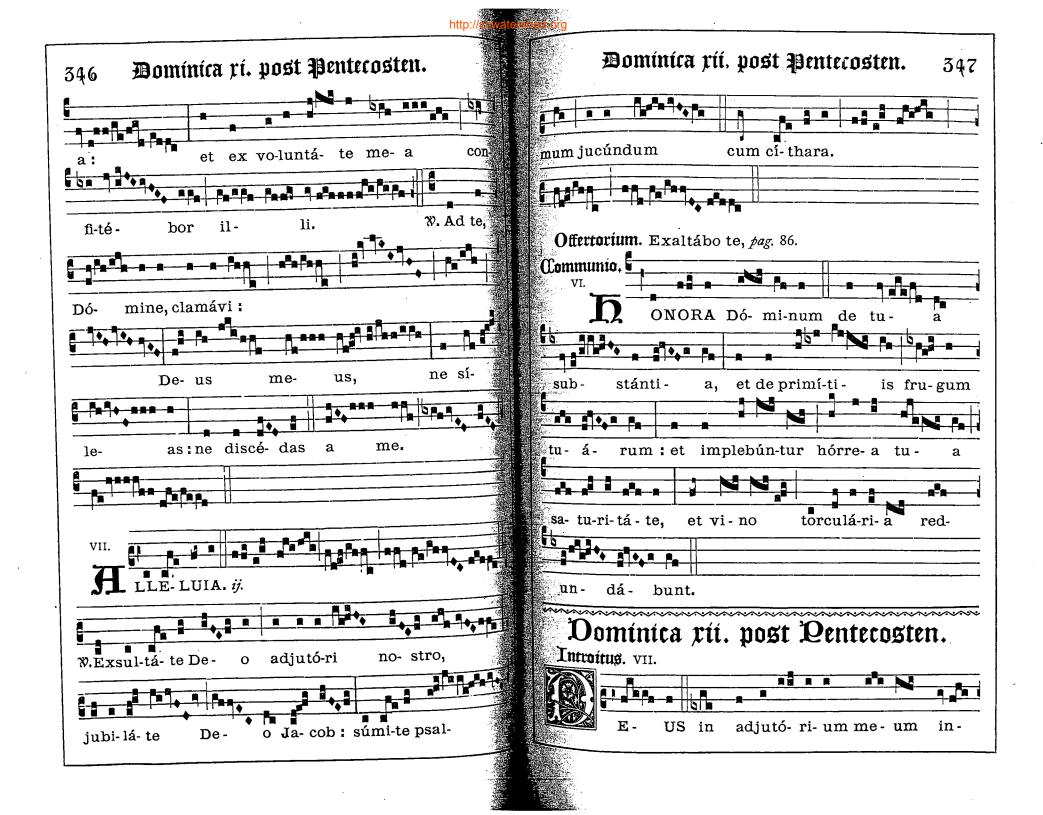


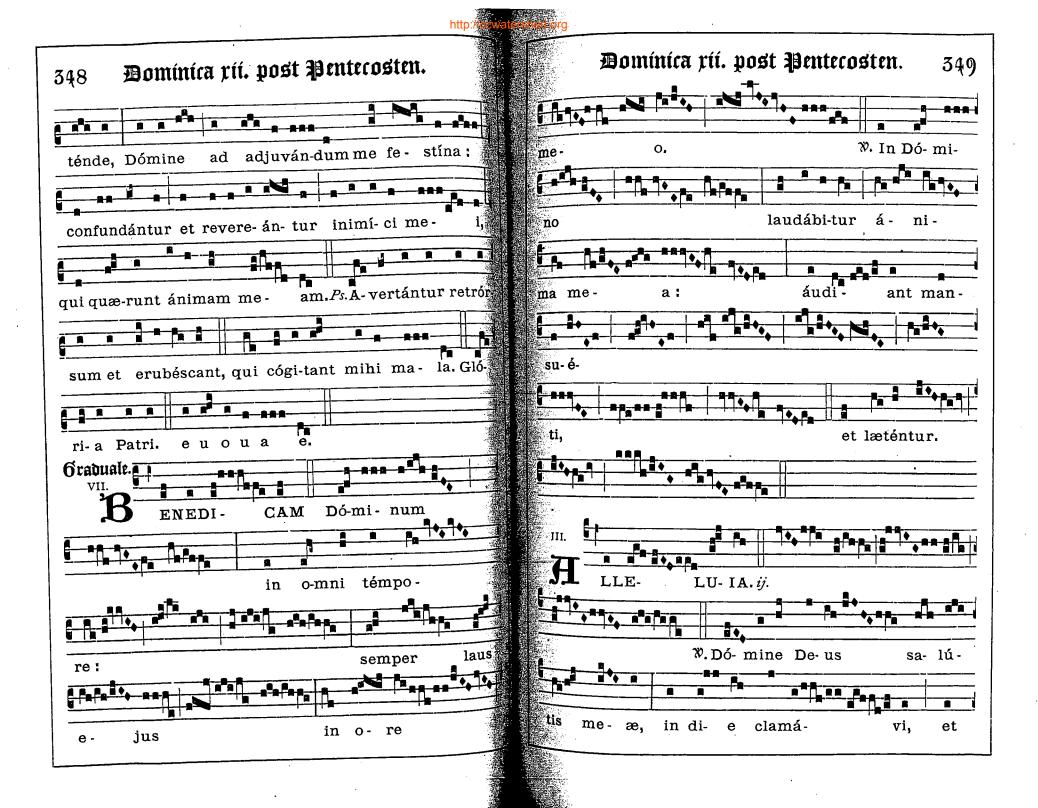




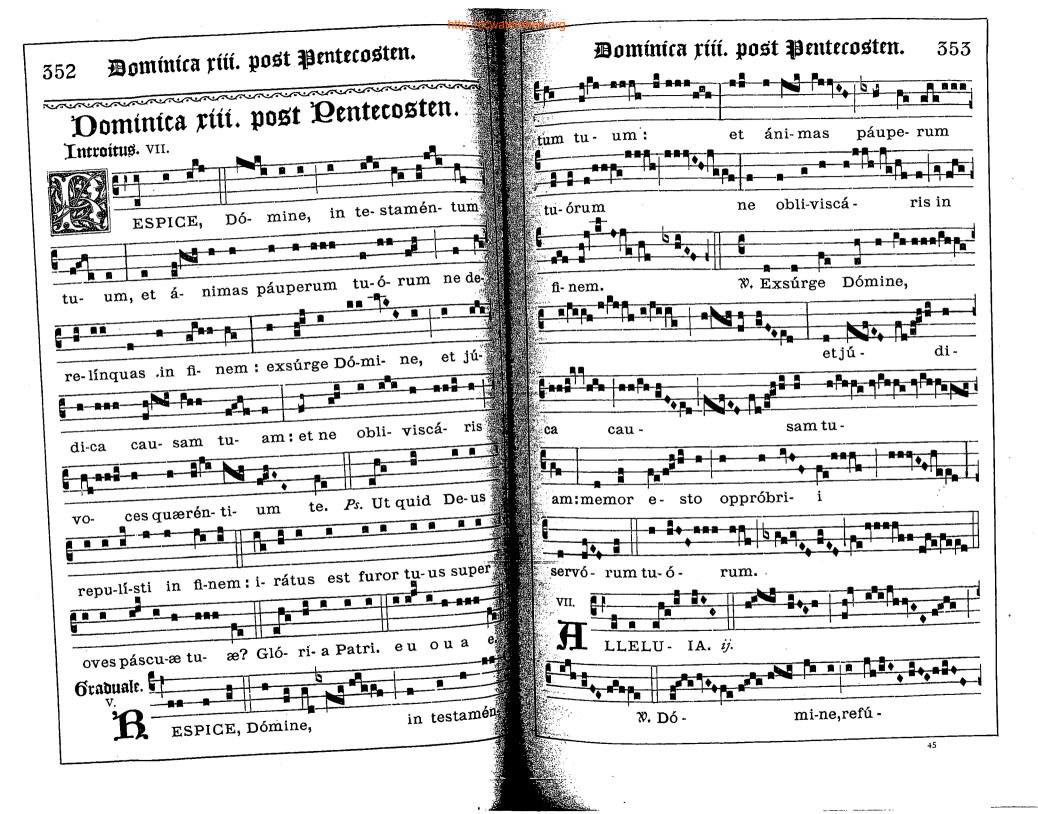




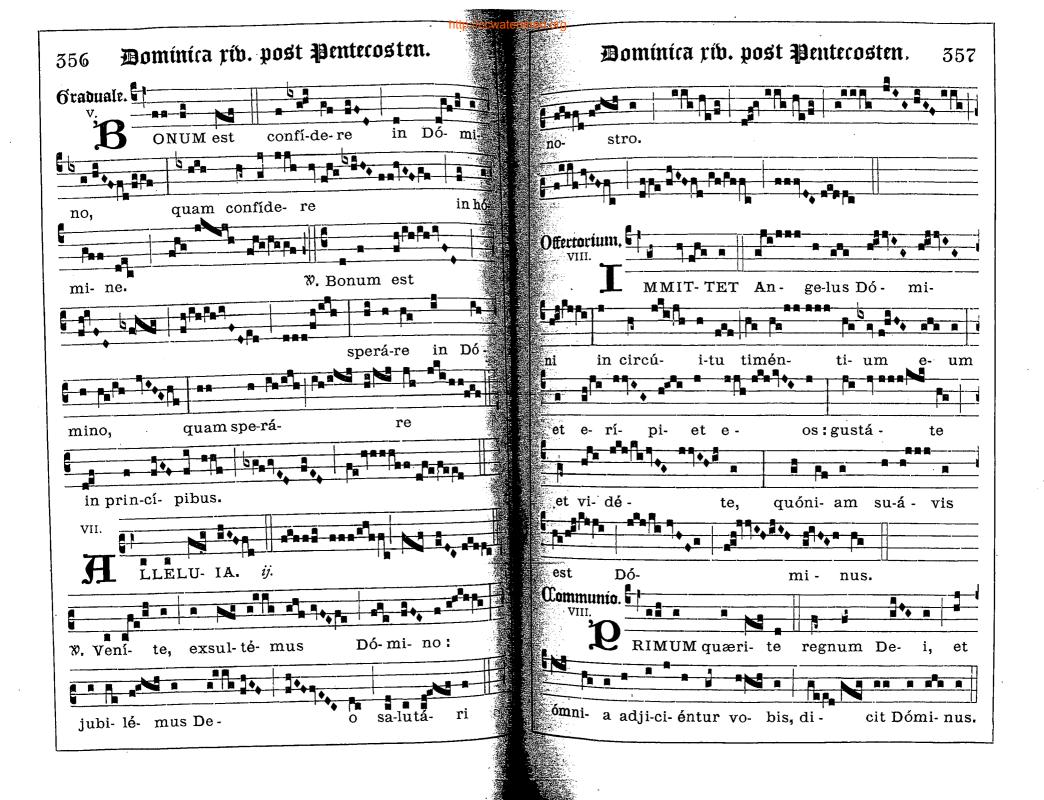


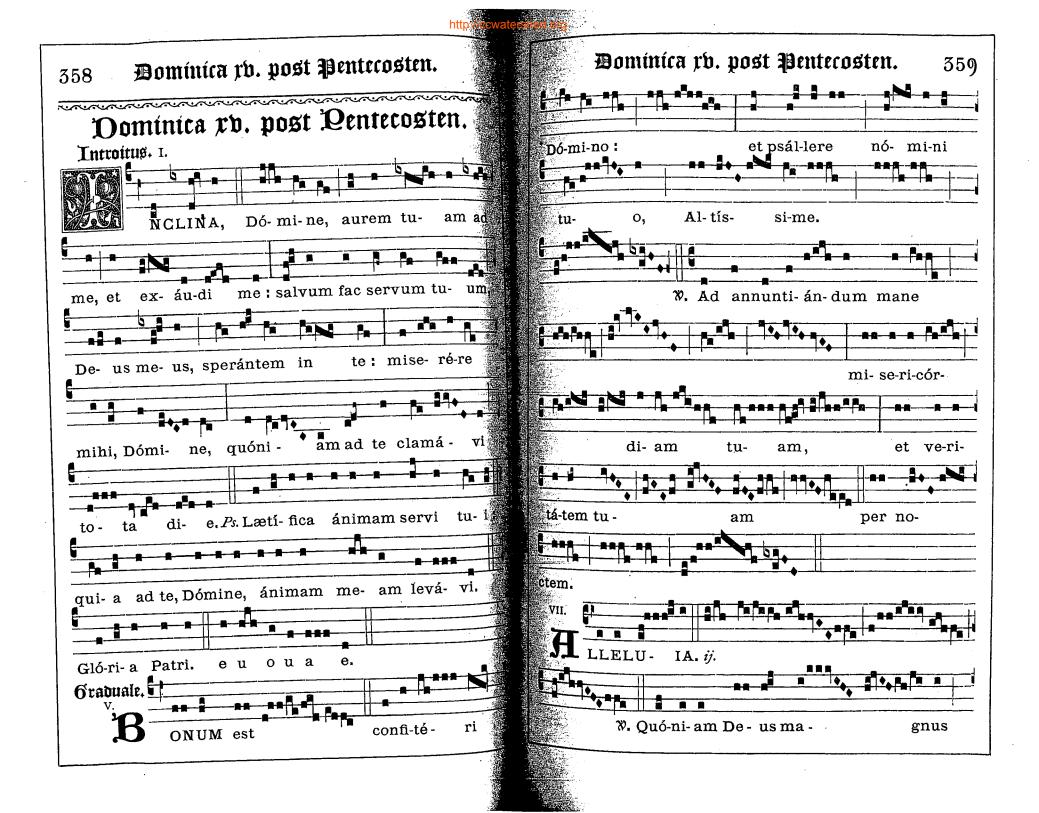


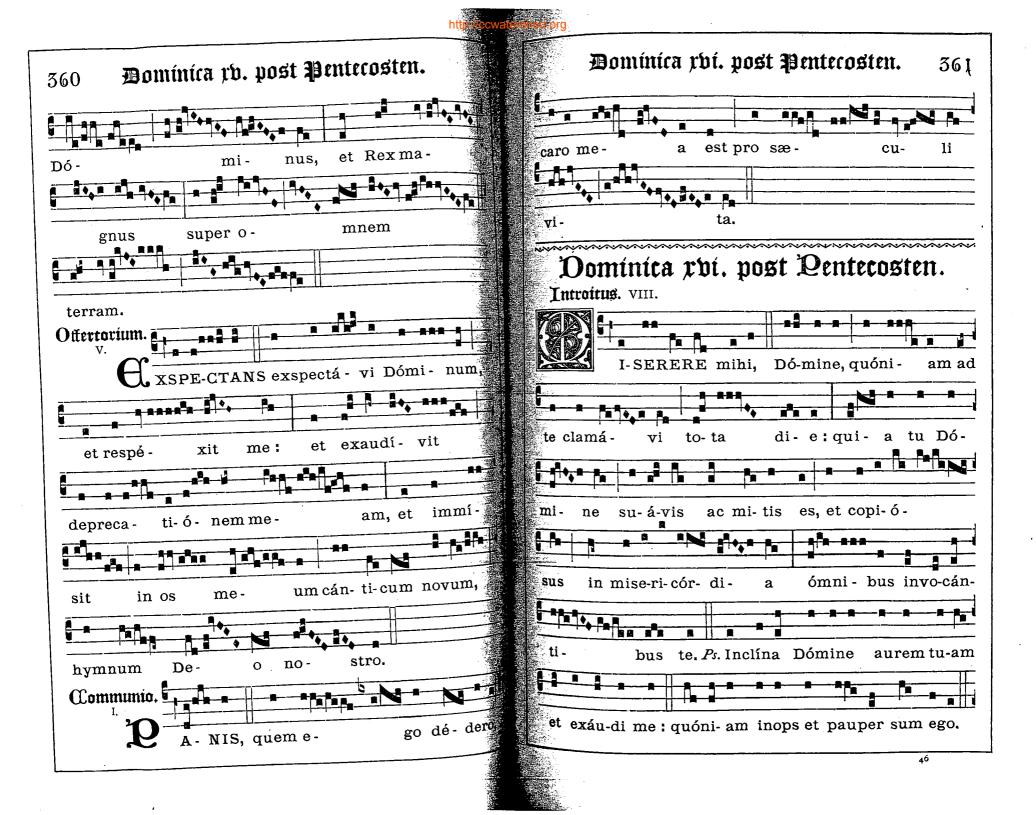






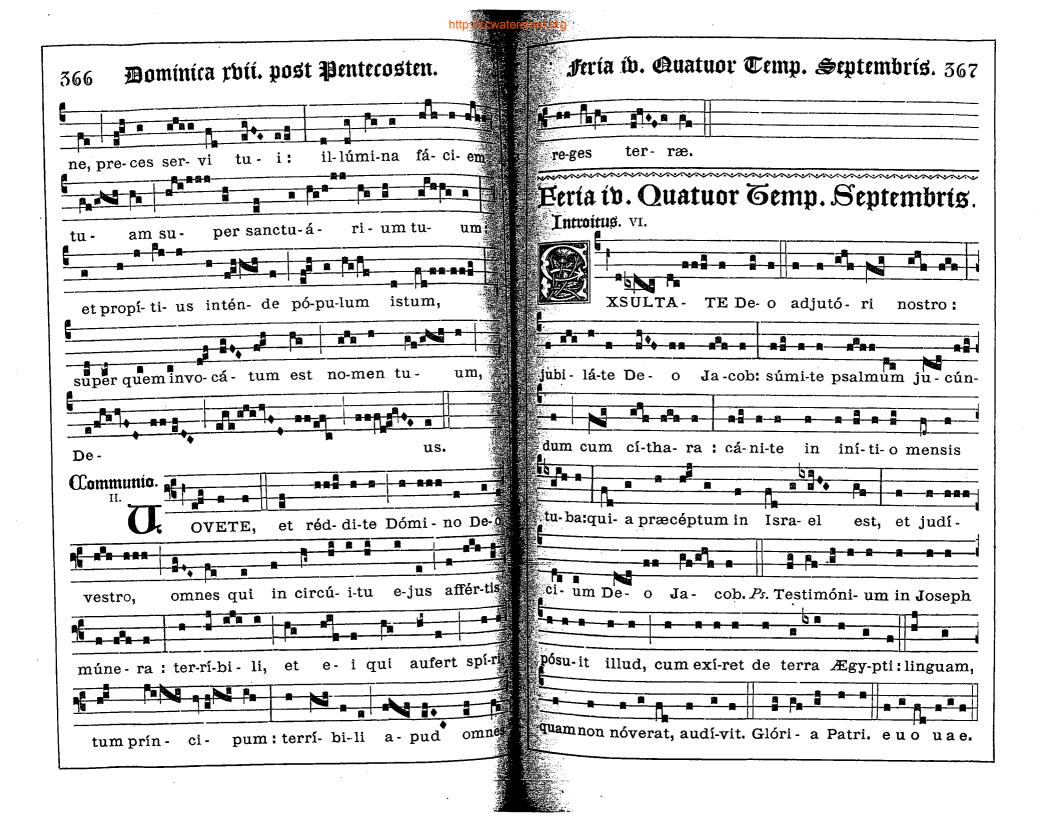




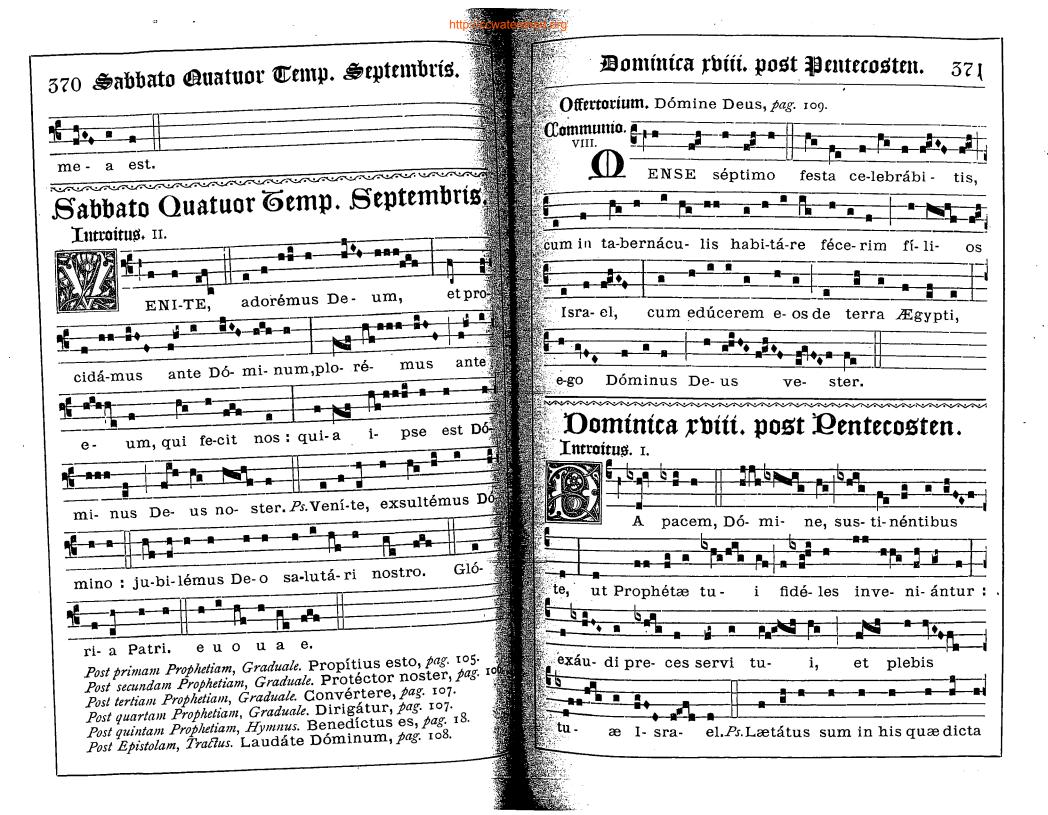


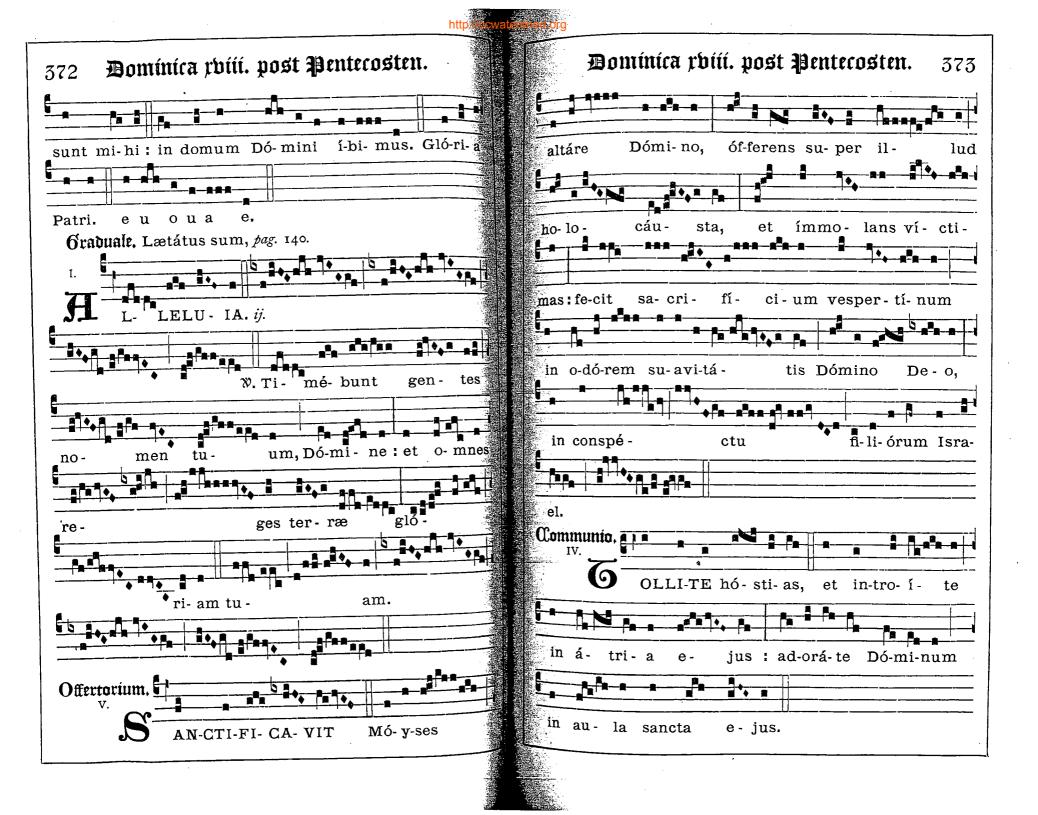




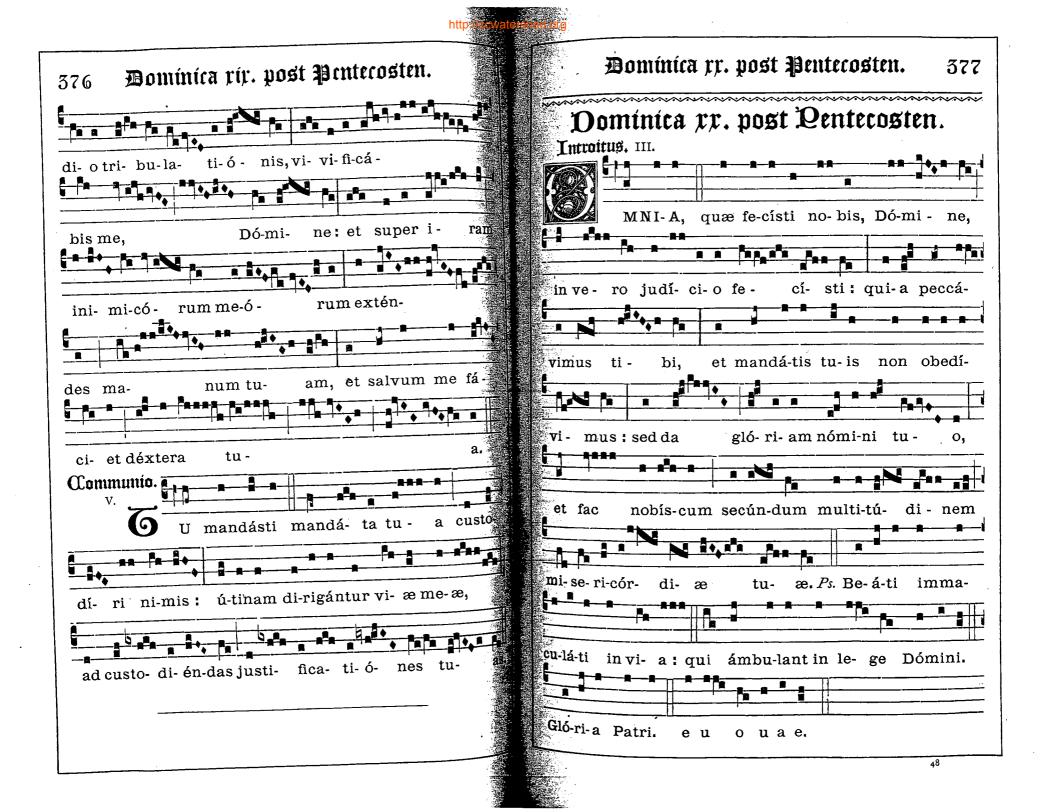


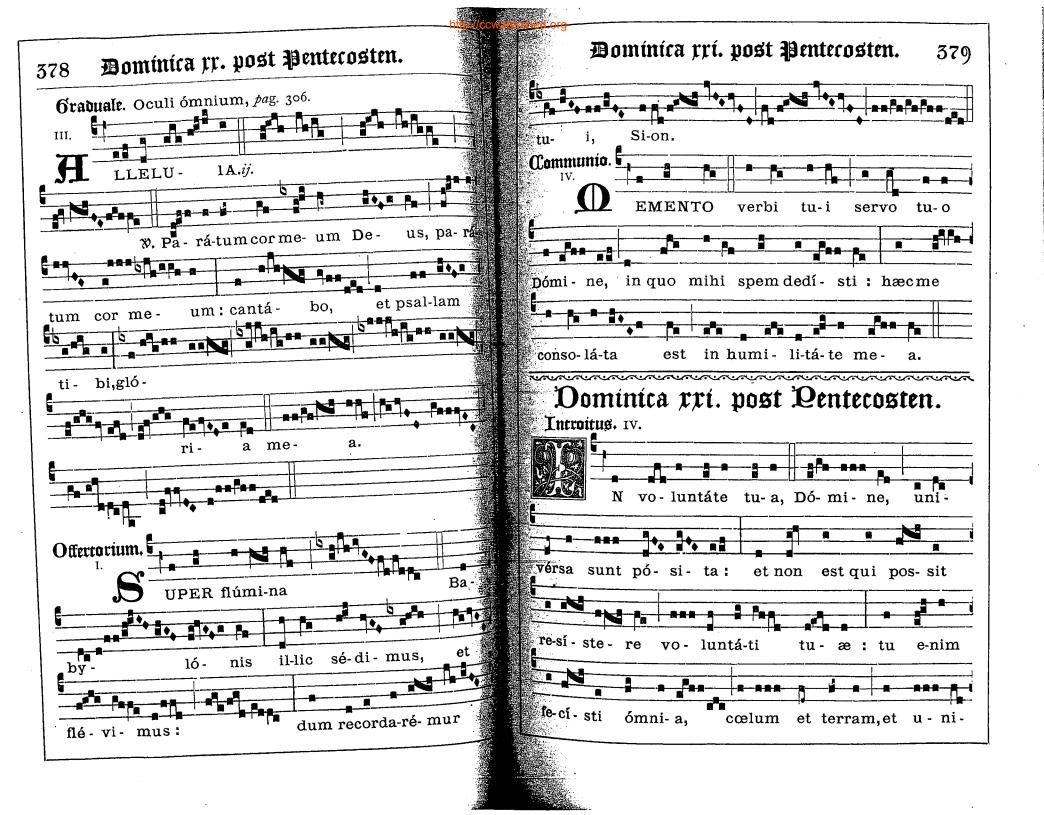


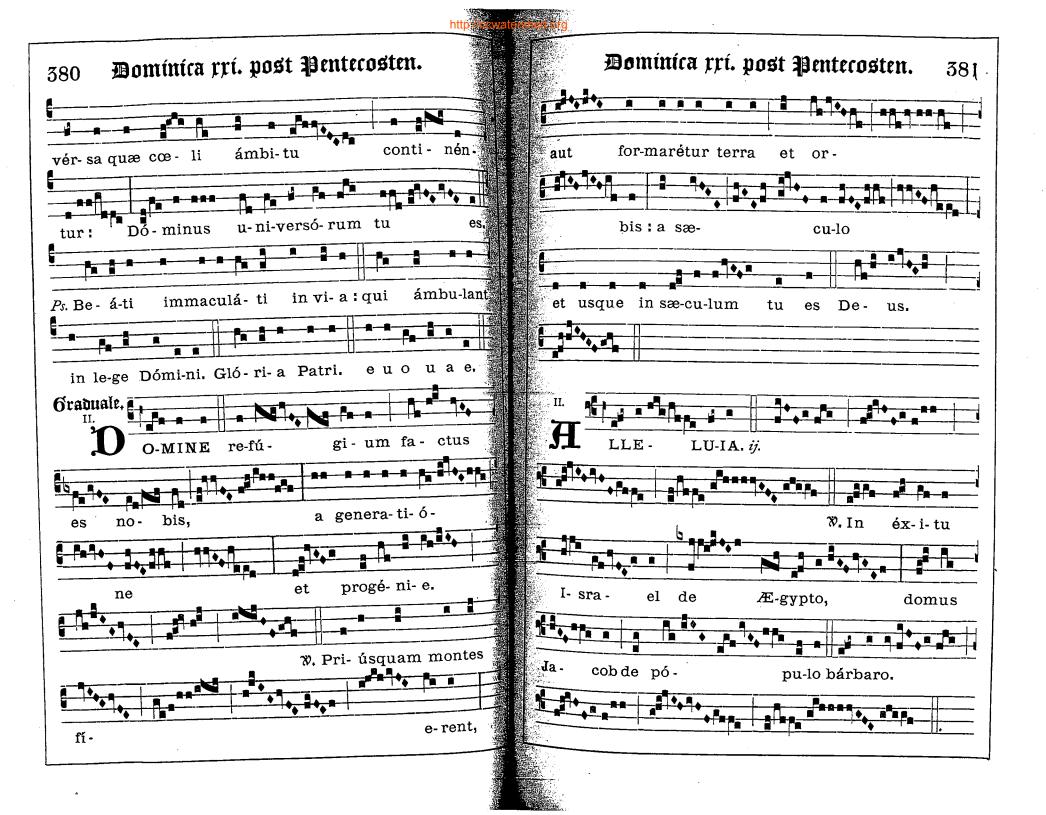




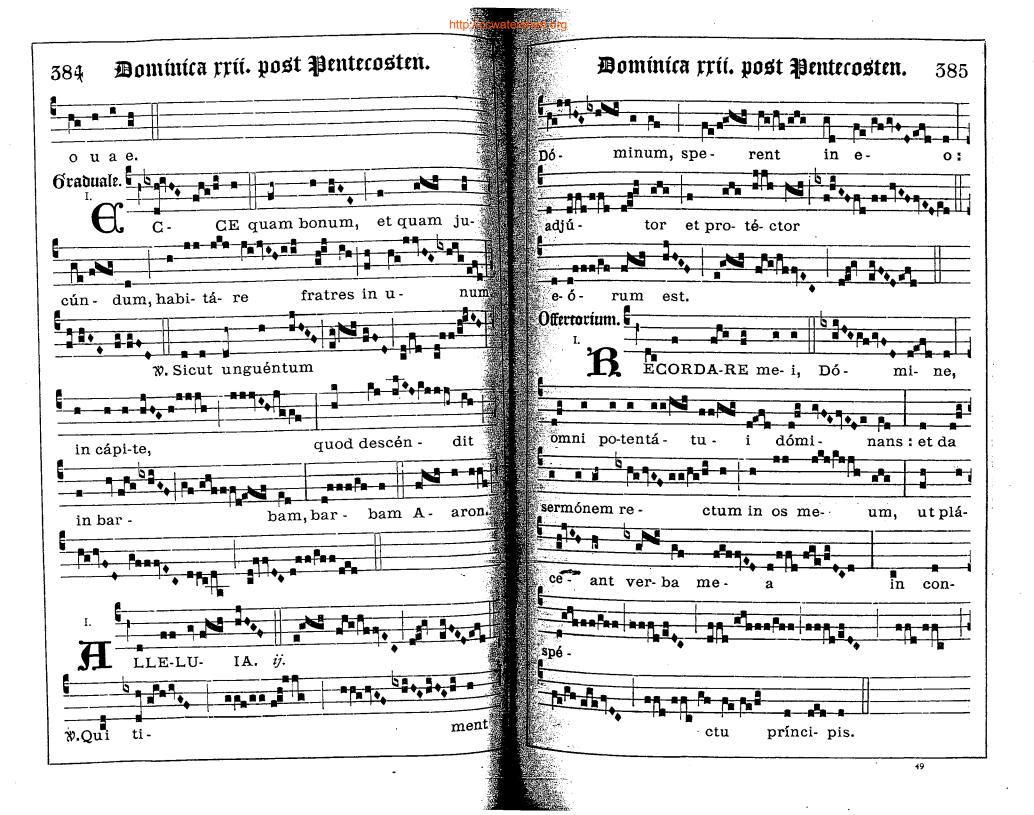


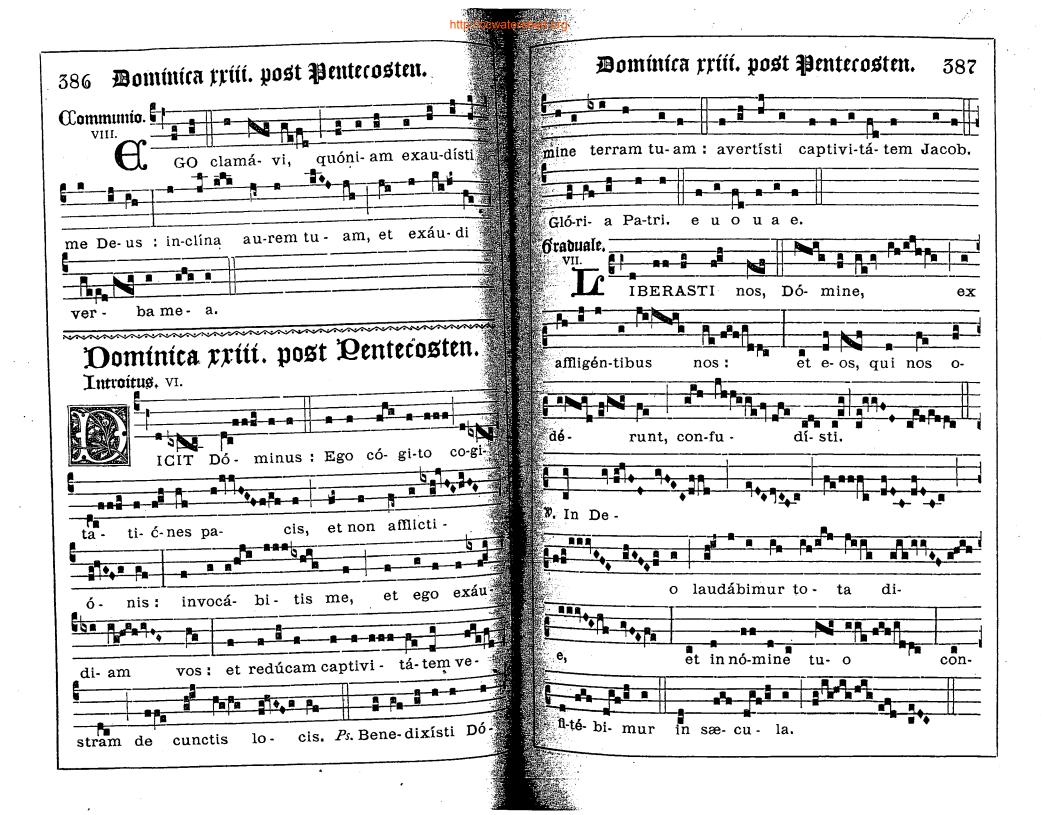




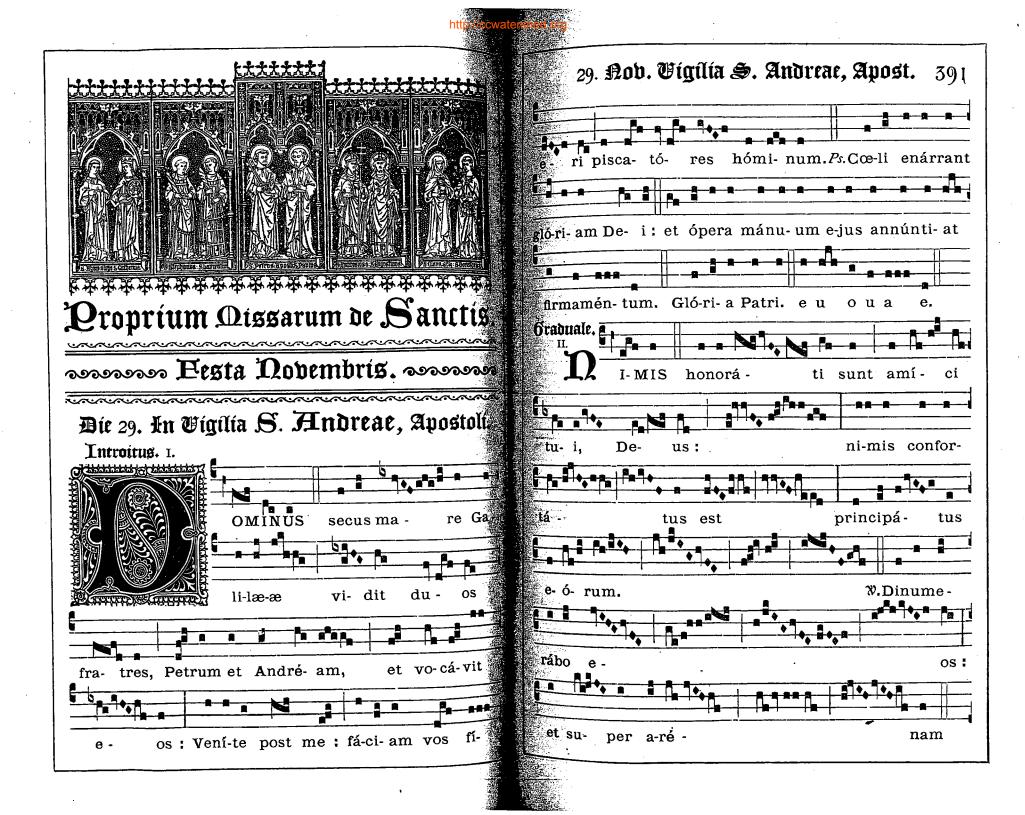




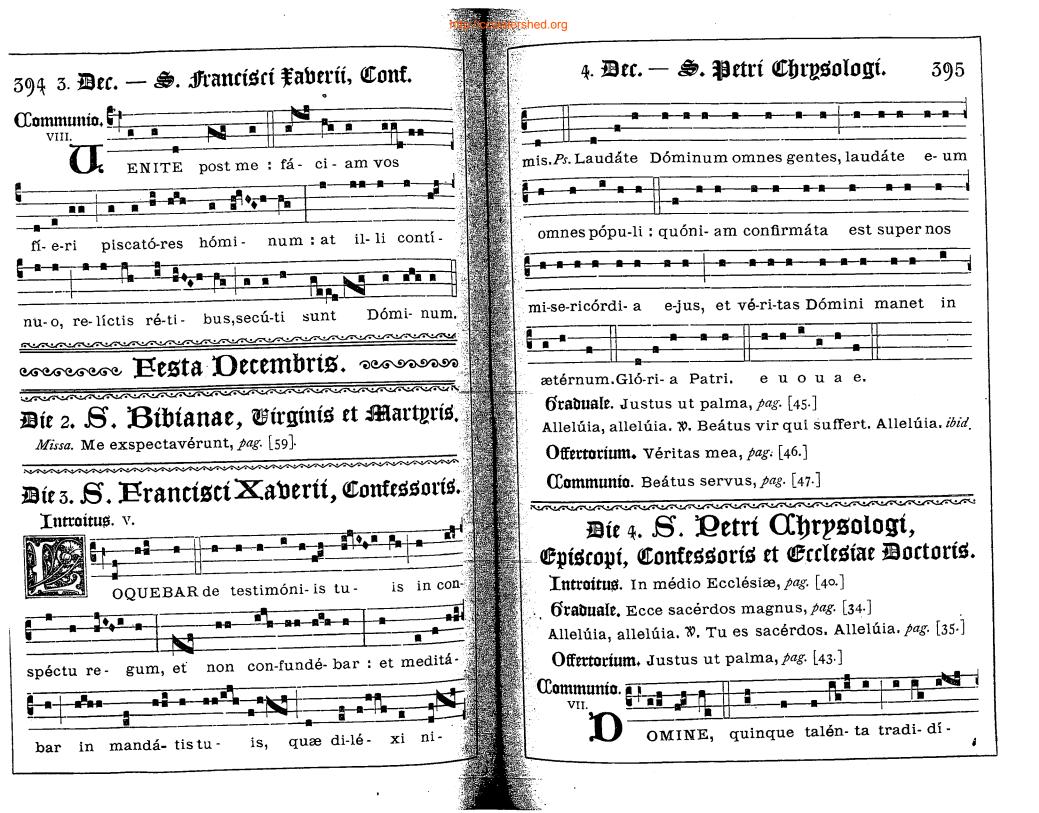


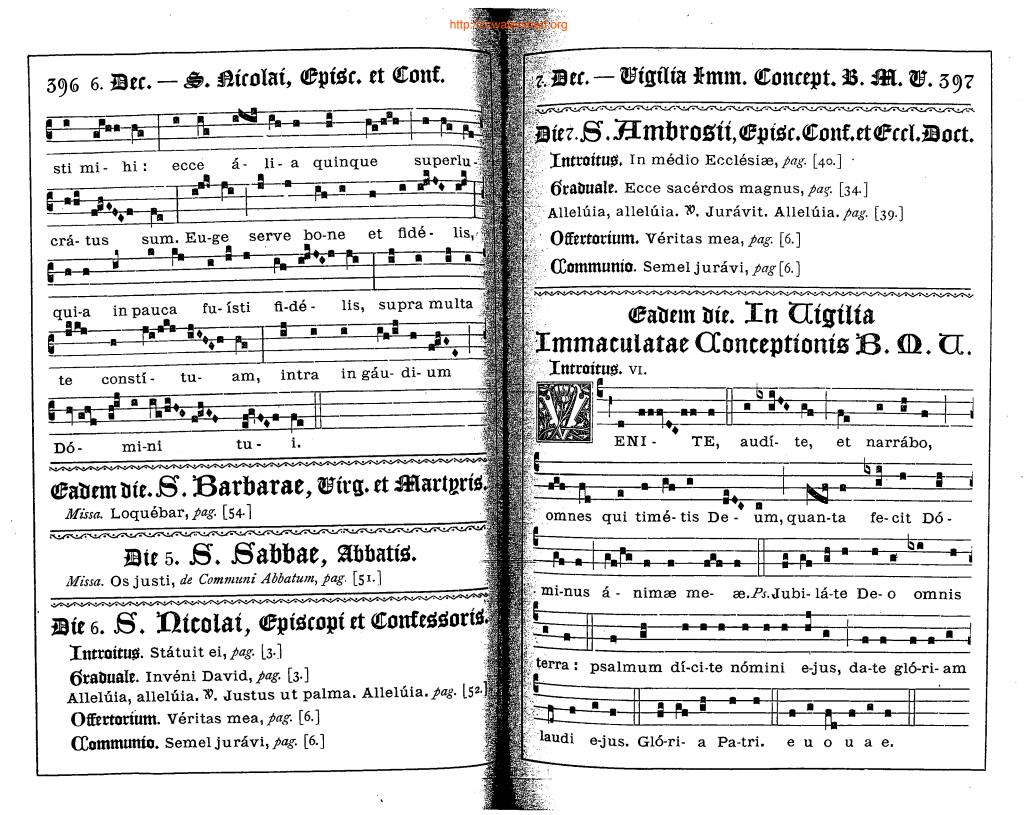


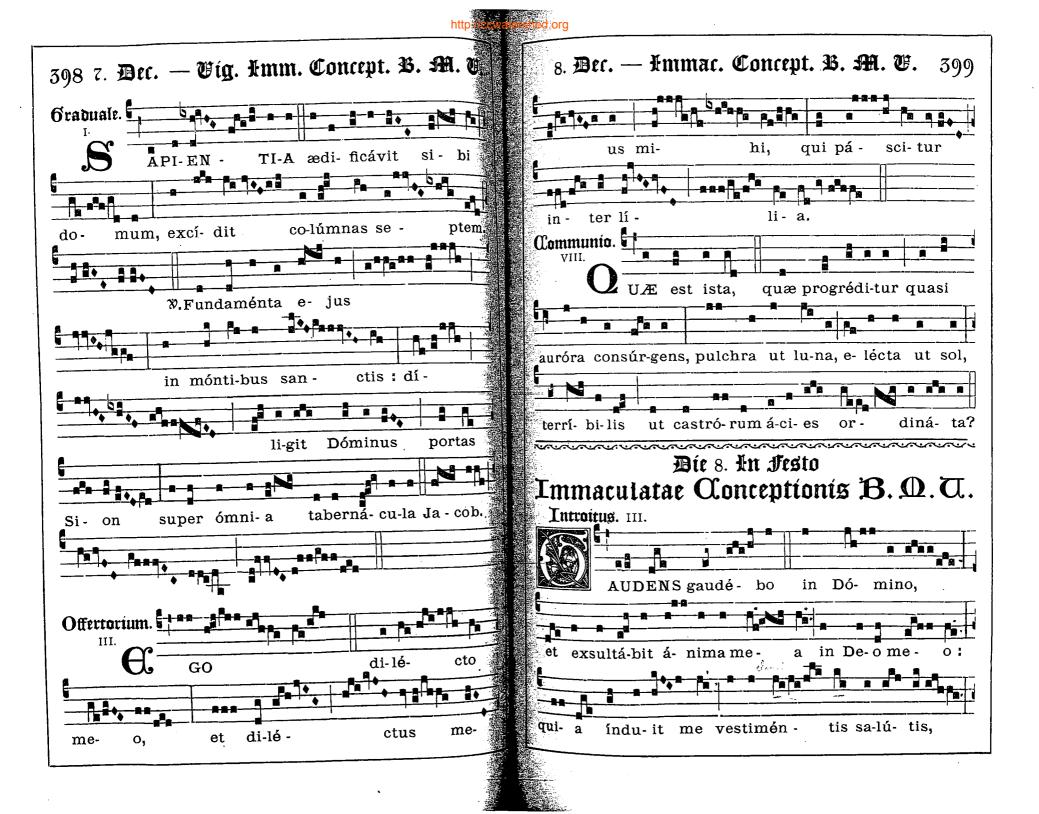


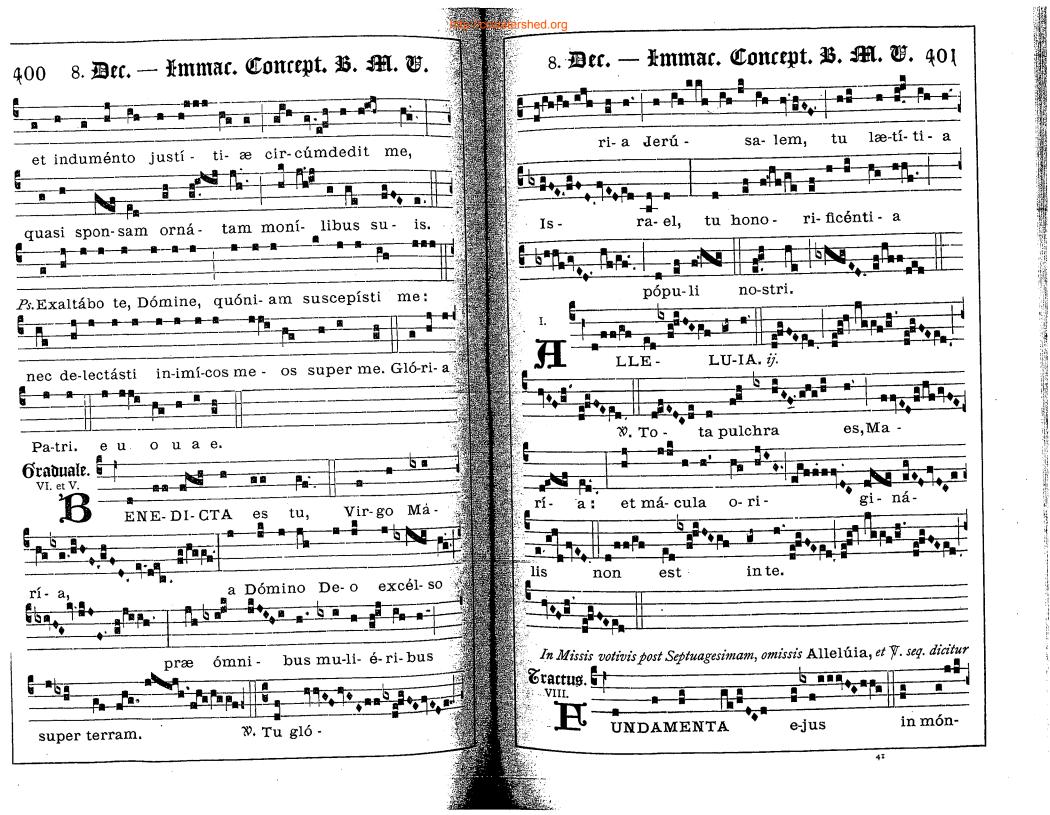


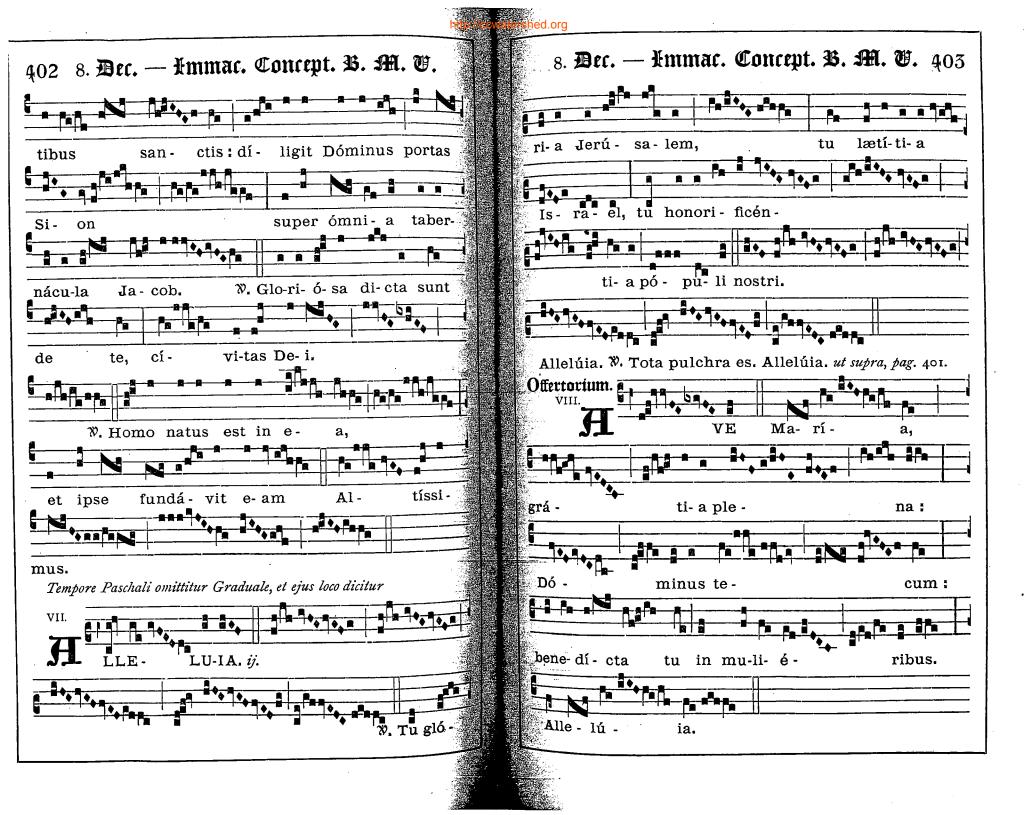




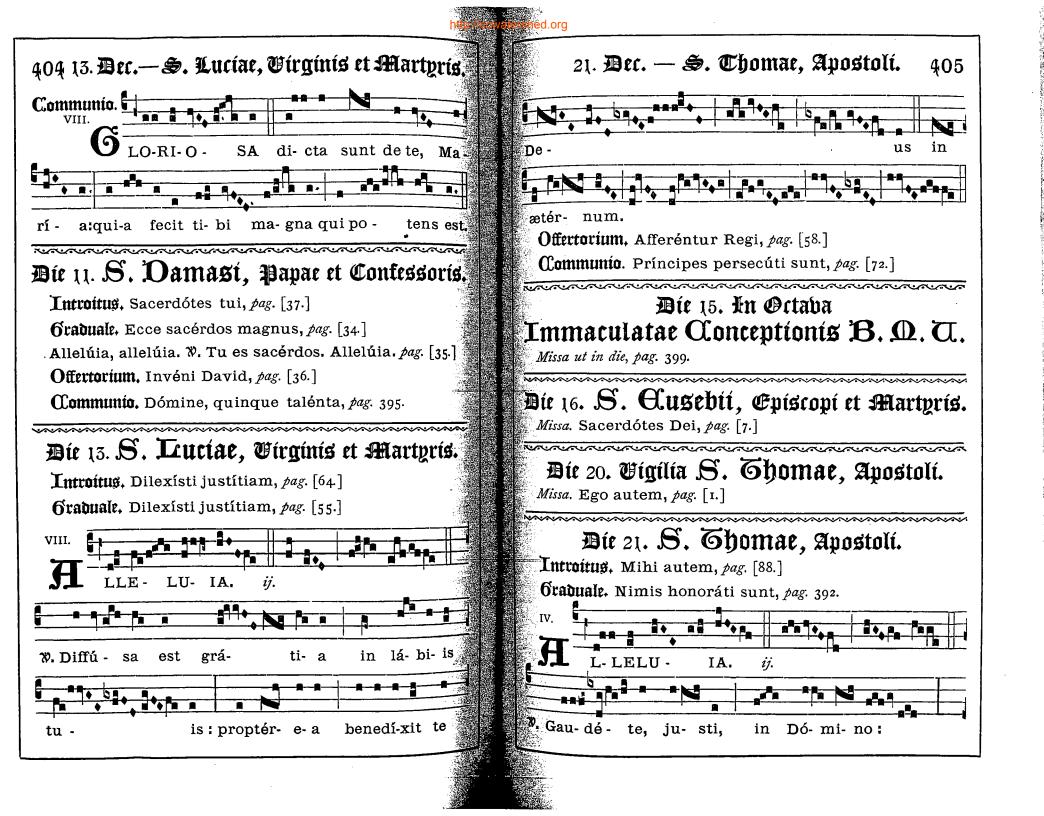


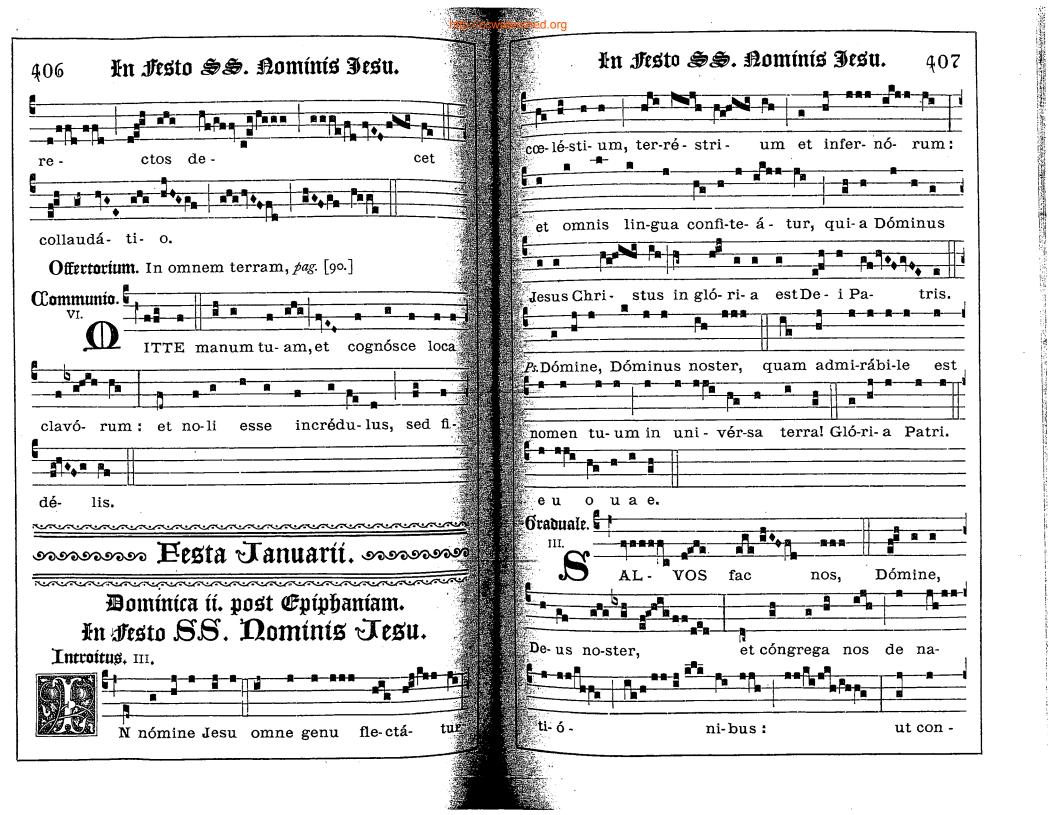


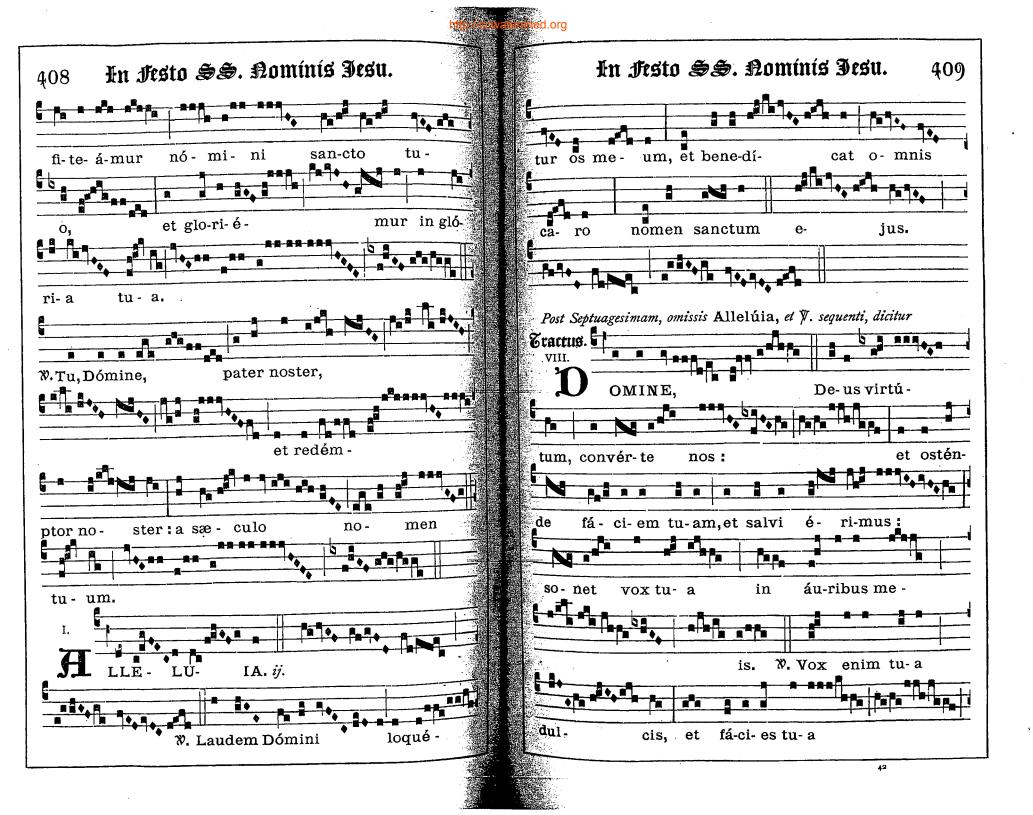


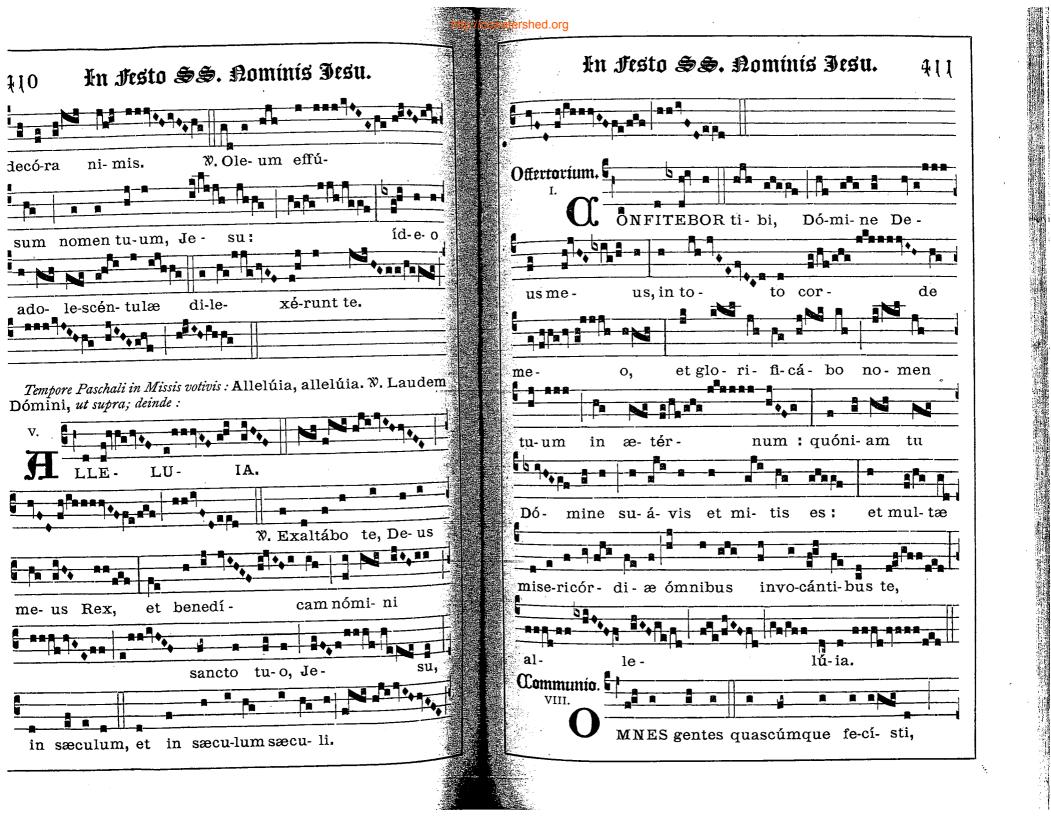


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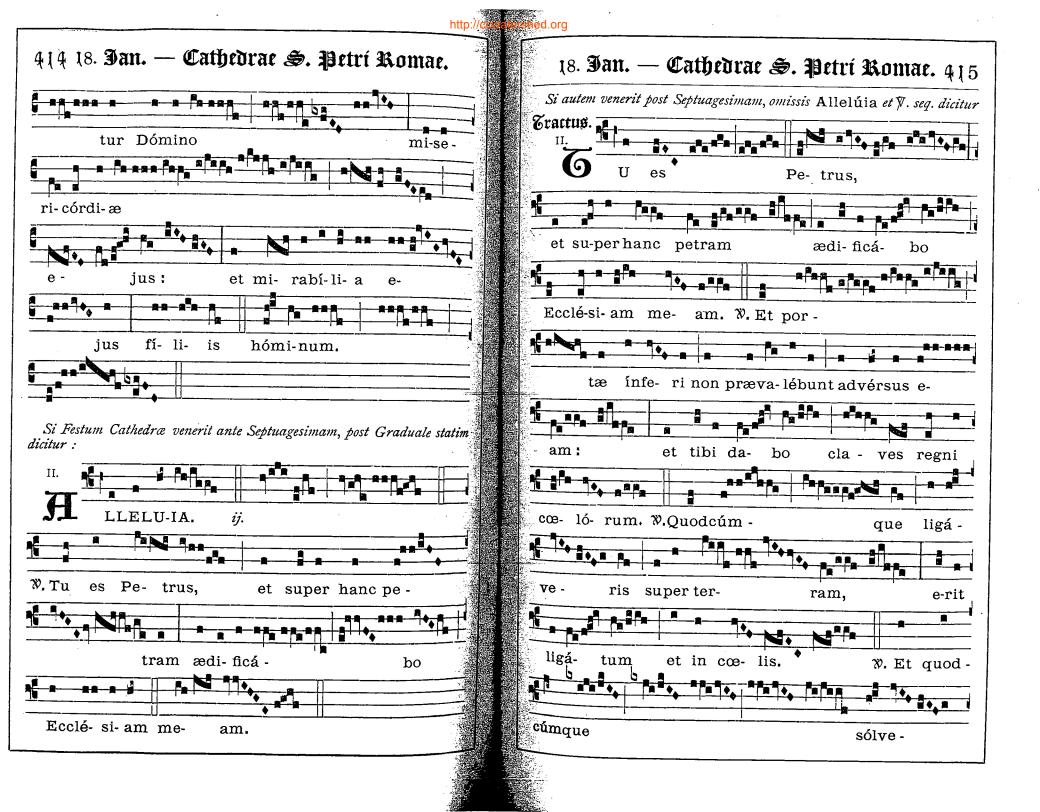






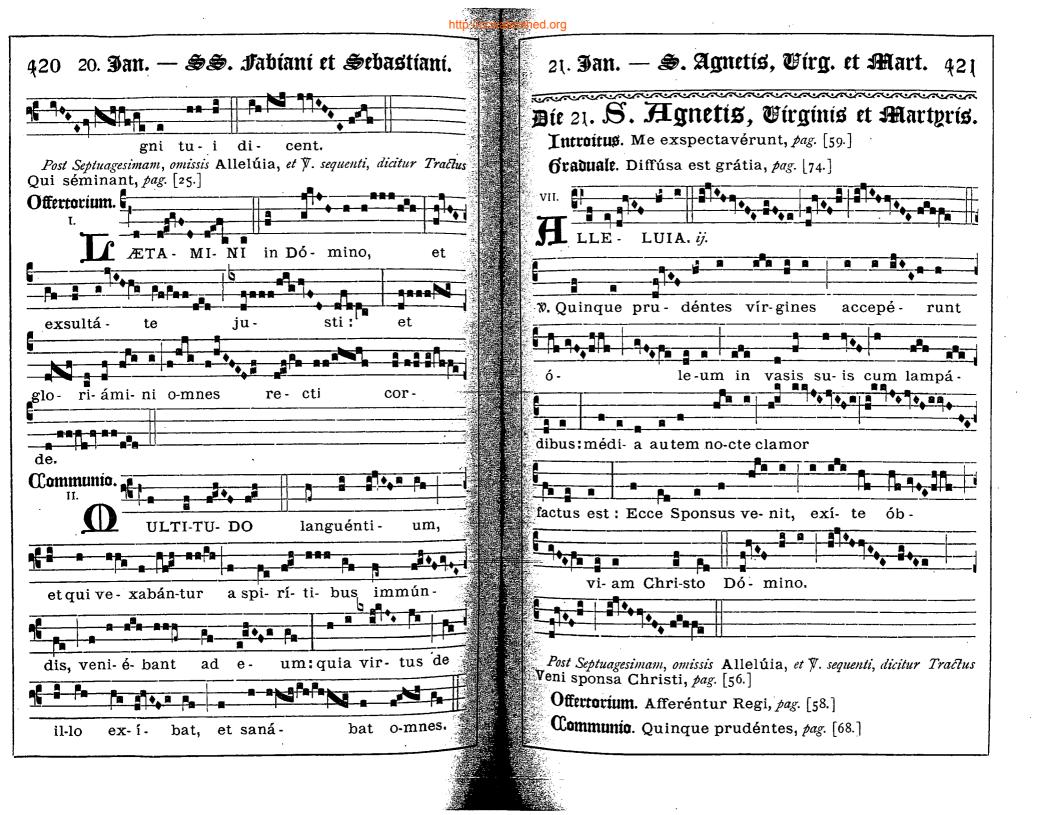


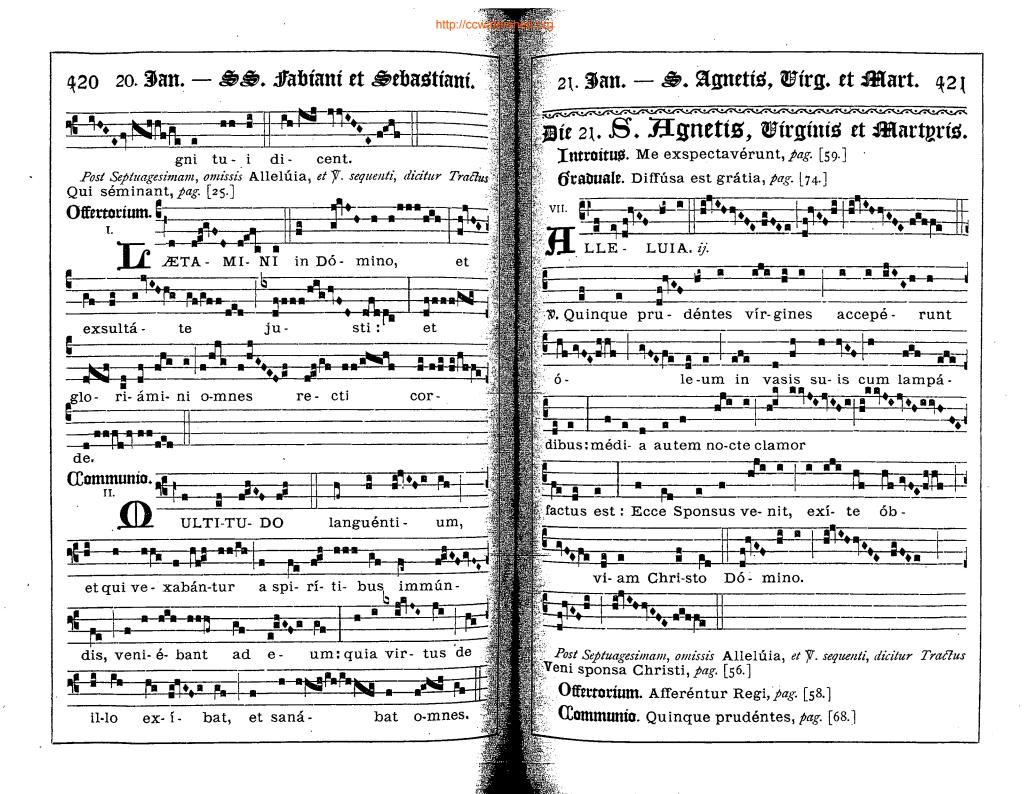


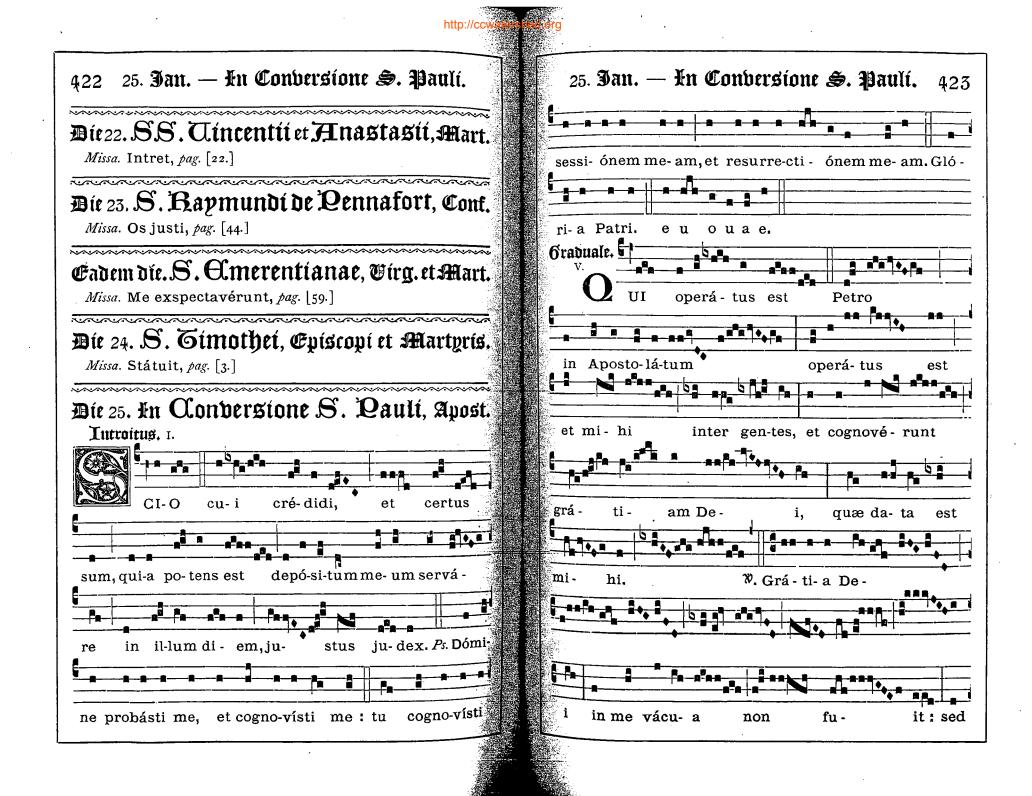


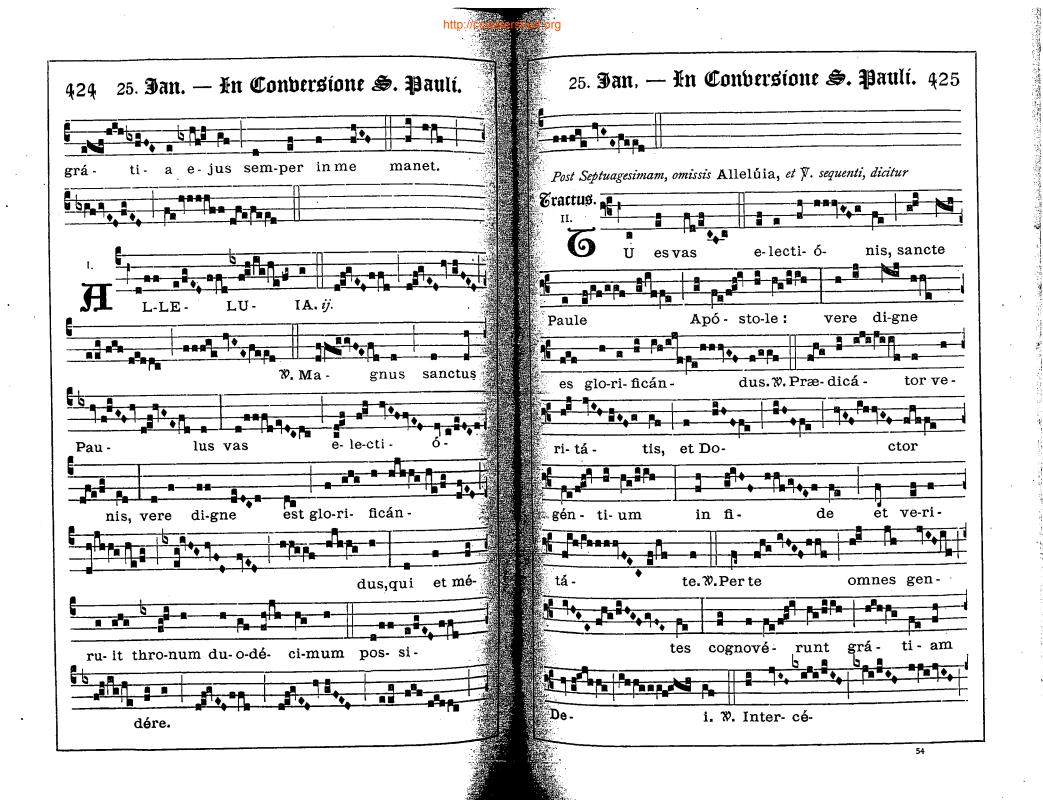


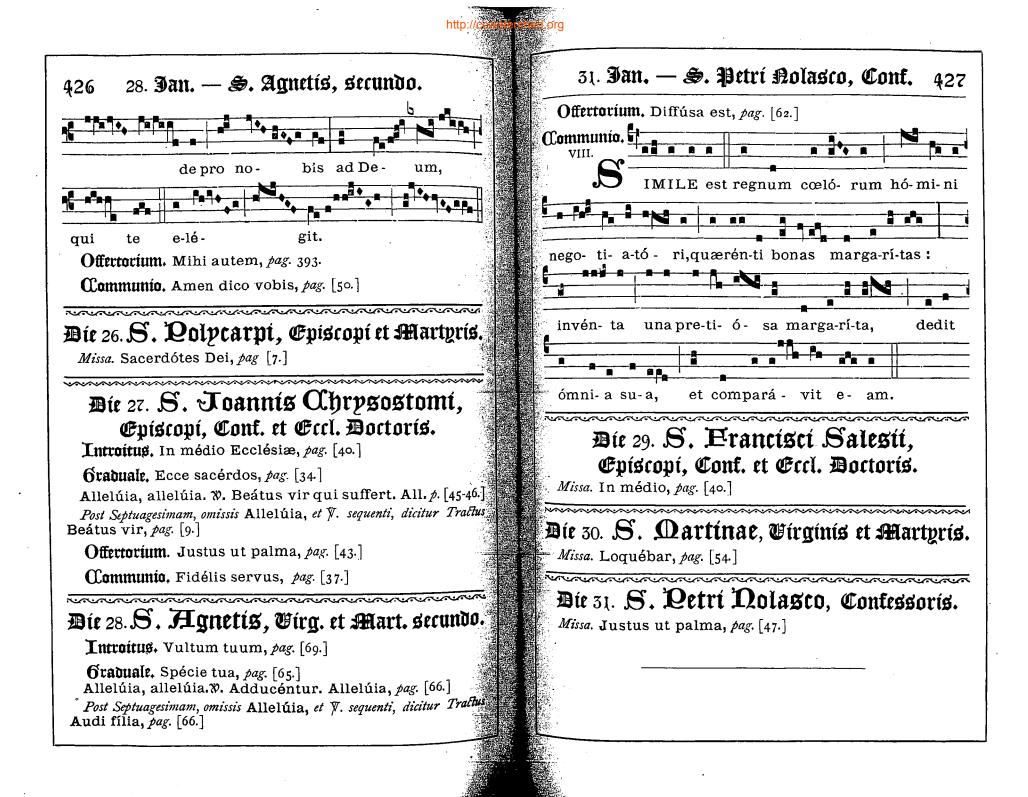


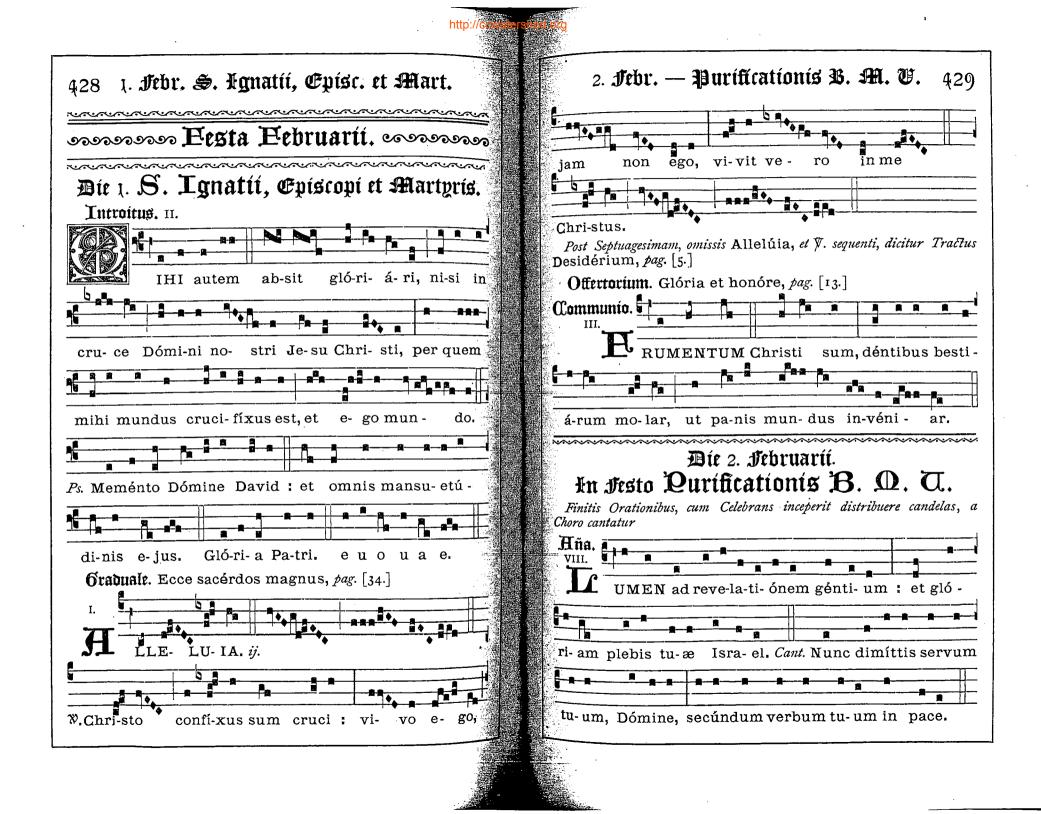


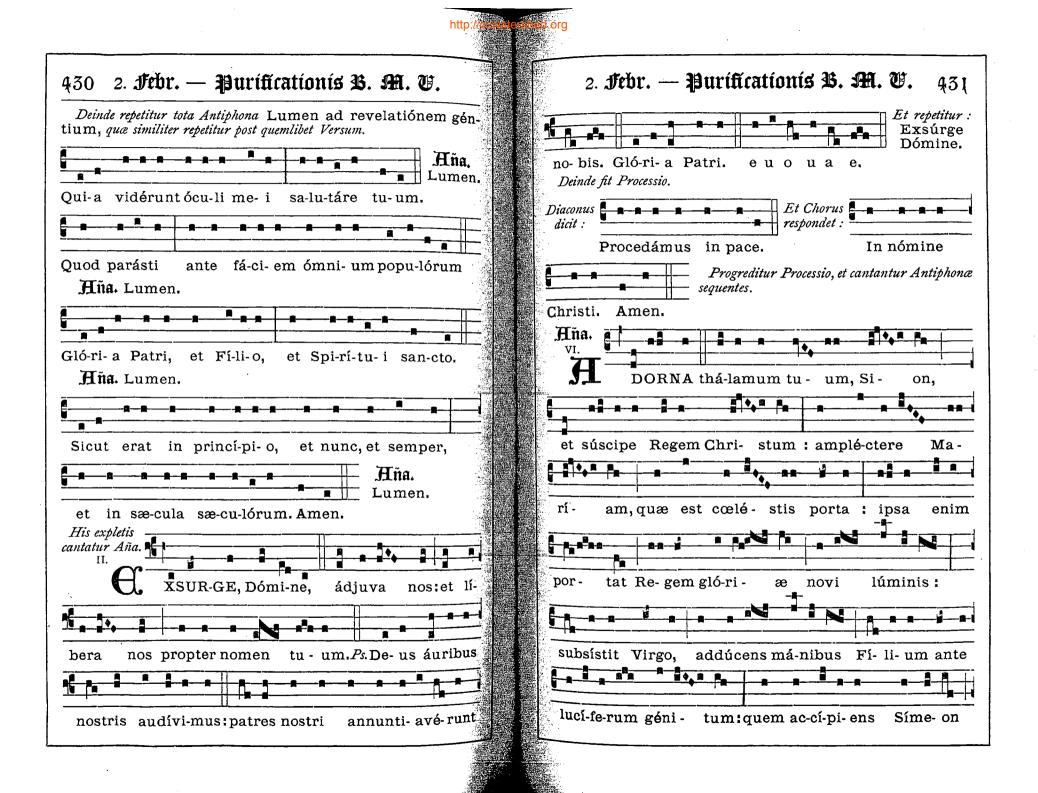


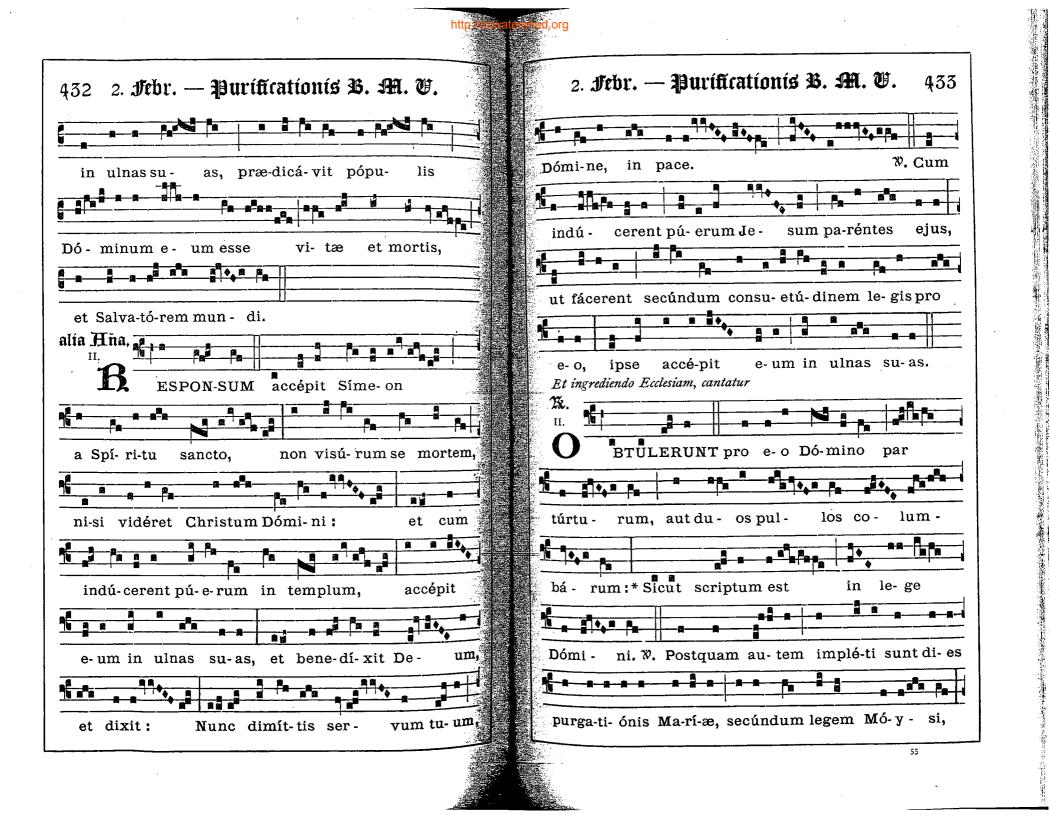


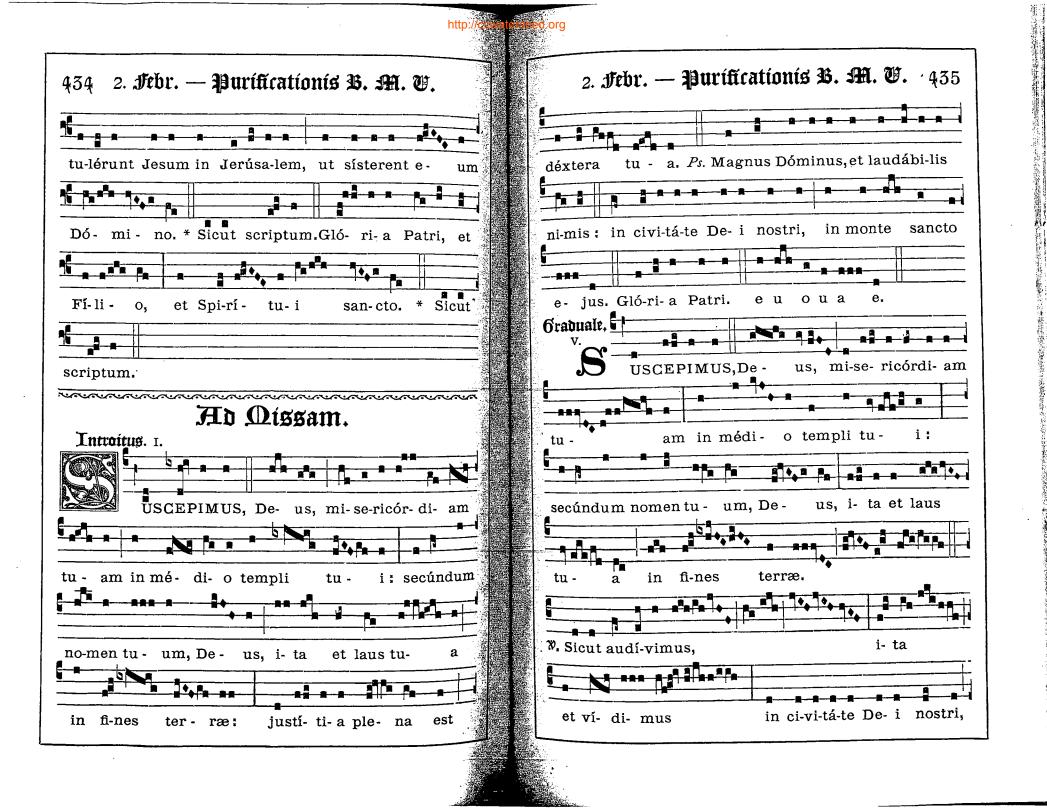


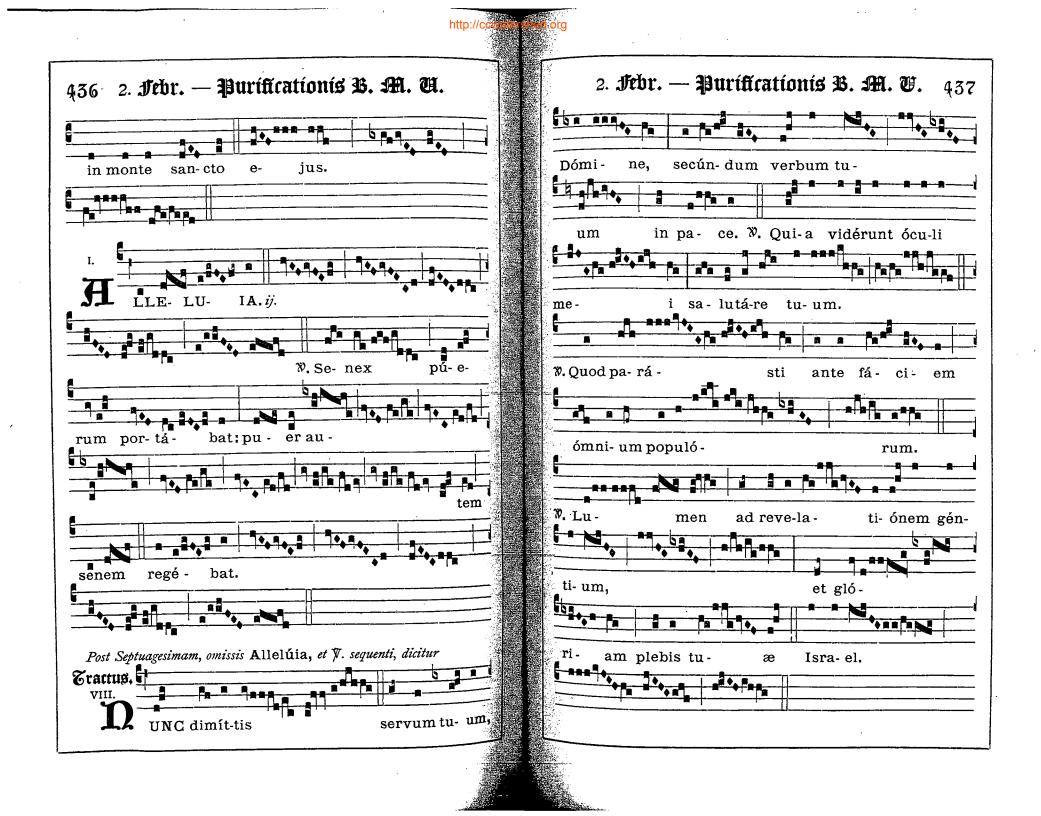
















#### 24. vel 25. Febr. — S. Mathiae, Apostoli. 441

Die 8. S. Joannis de Matha, Confessoris. Missa. Os justi, pag. [44.]

Die 9. S. Apolloniae, Birginis et Martyris. Missa. Loquébar, pag. [54.]

Díe 10. S. Scholasticae, Virginis. Missa. Dilexísti, pag. [64.]

Die 14. S. Calentini, Presbyteri et Mart. Missa. In virtúte, pag. [11.]

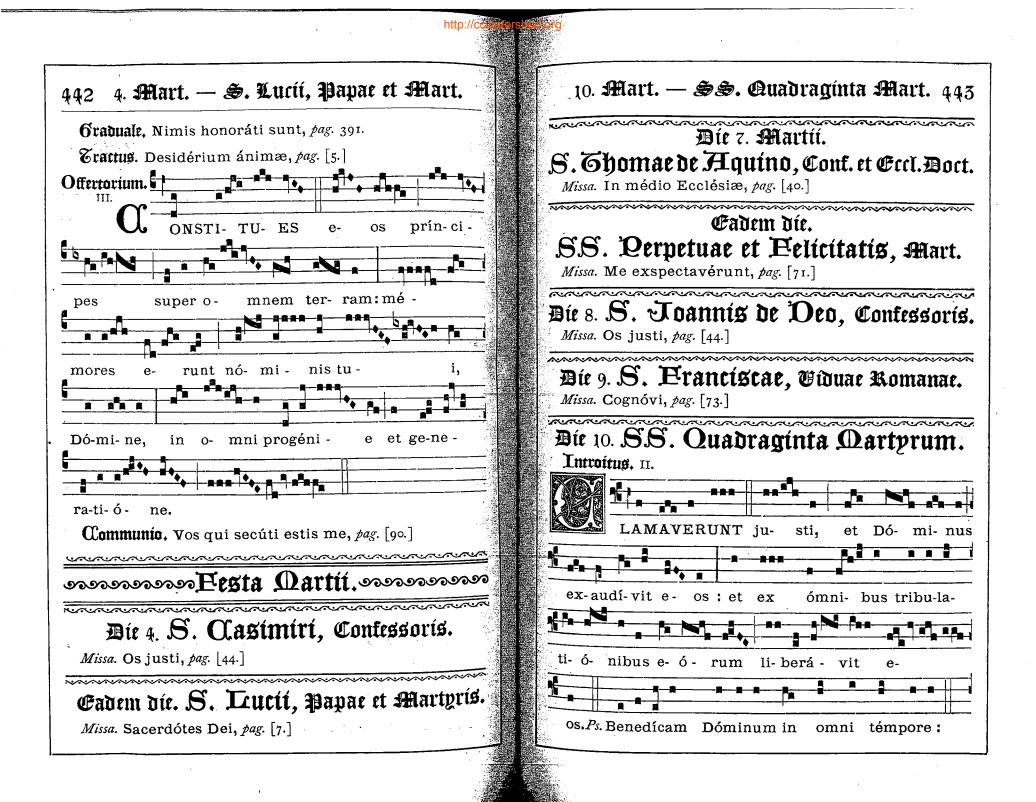
Die 15. SS. Eaustini et Iovitae, Mart. Missa. Salus autem, pag. [30.]

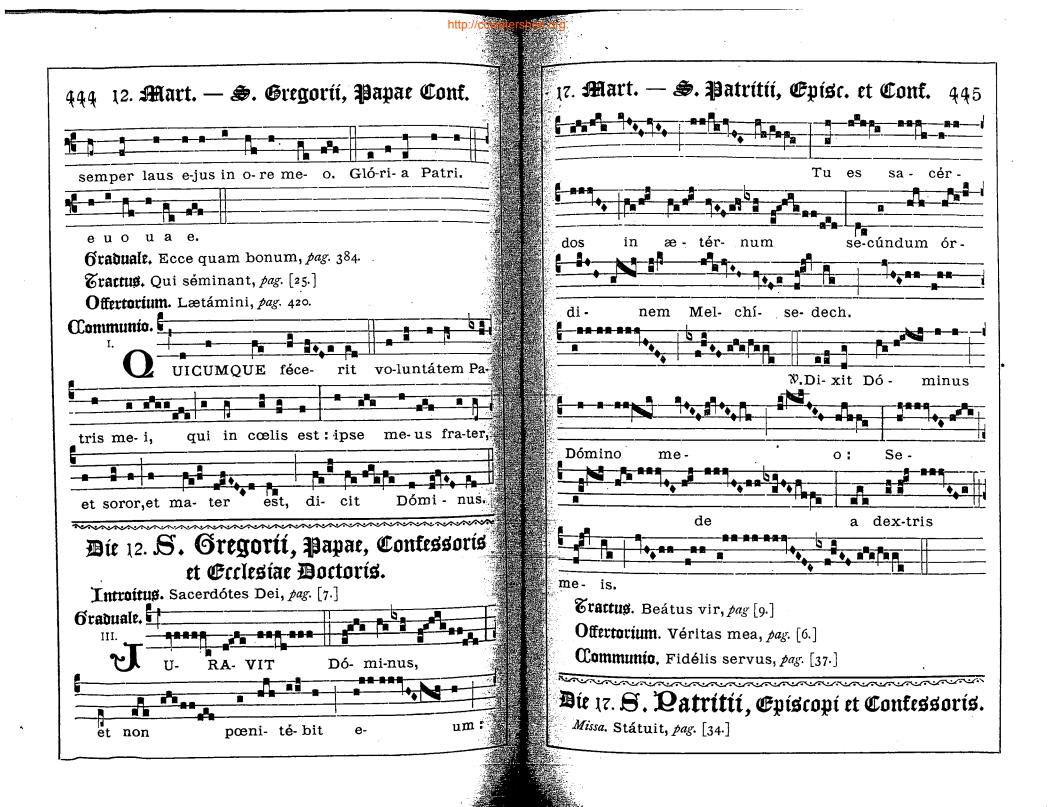
Die 22. In Cathedra Antioc. S. Petrí. Omnia dicuntur sicut in Festo Cathedræ Romanæ, pag. 413.

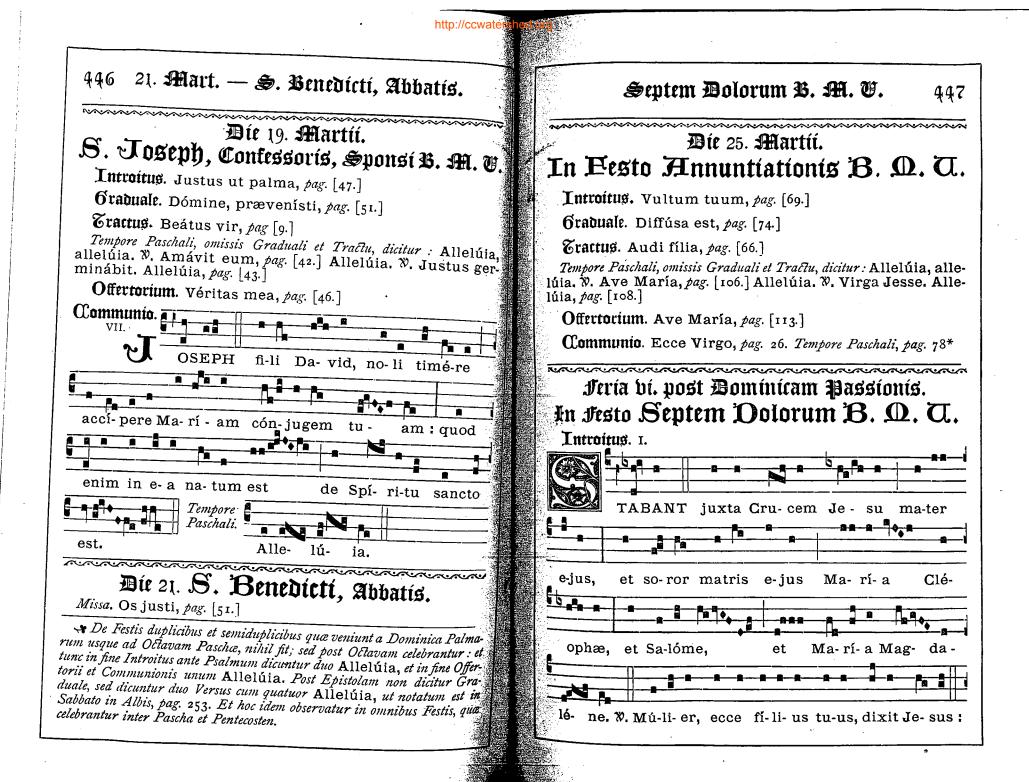
Díe 23. S. Petrí Damiani, Epíscopí, Confessorís et Ecclesíae Doctorís. Missa. In médio Ecclésiæ, pag. [40.]

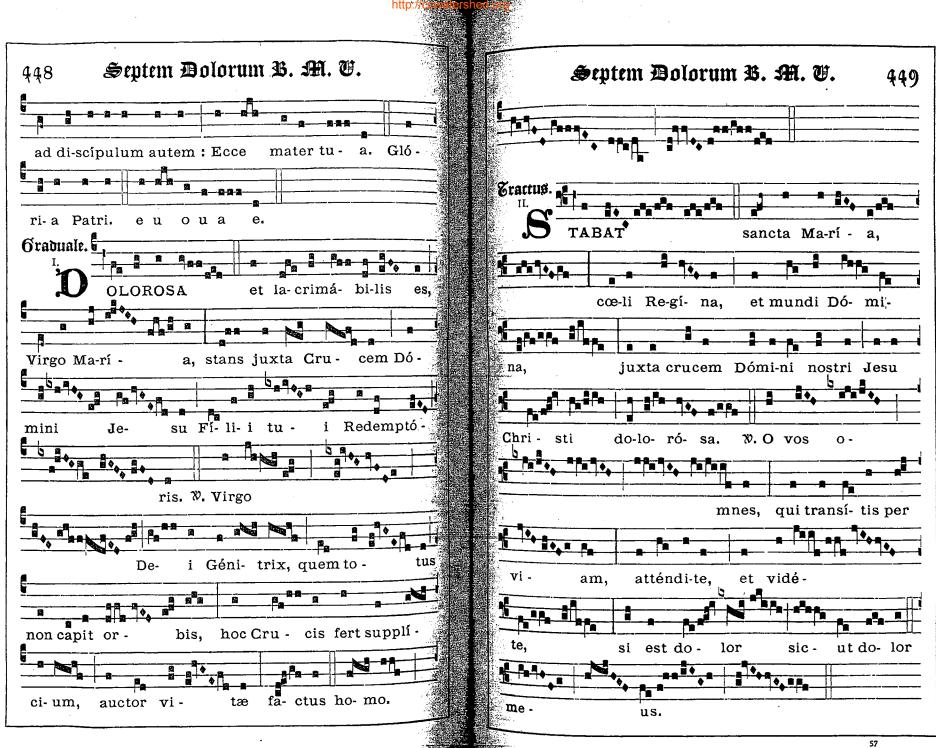
Dit 23. vel 24. In Vigilia S. Dathiae, Apost. Missa. Ego autem sicut oliva, pag. [1.]

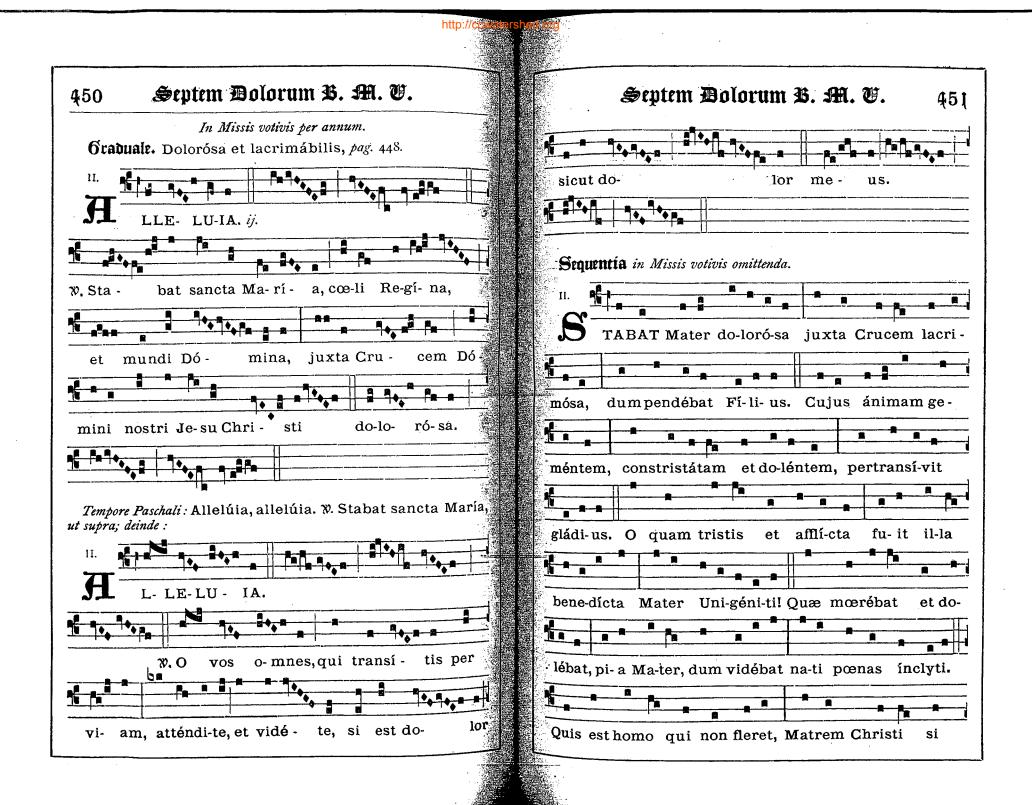
Díe 24. vel 25. S. Dathiae, Apostoli. Introitus. Mihi autem, pag. [88.]

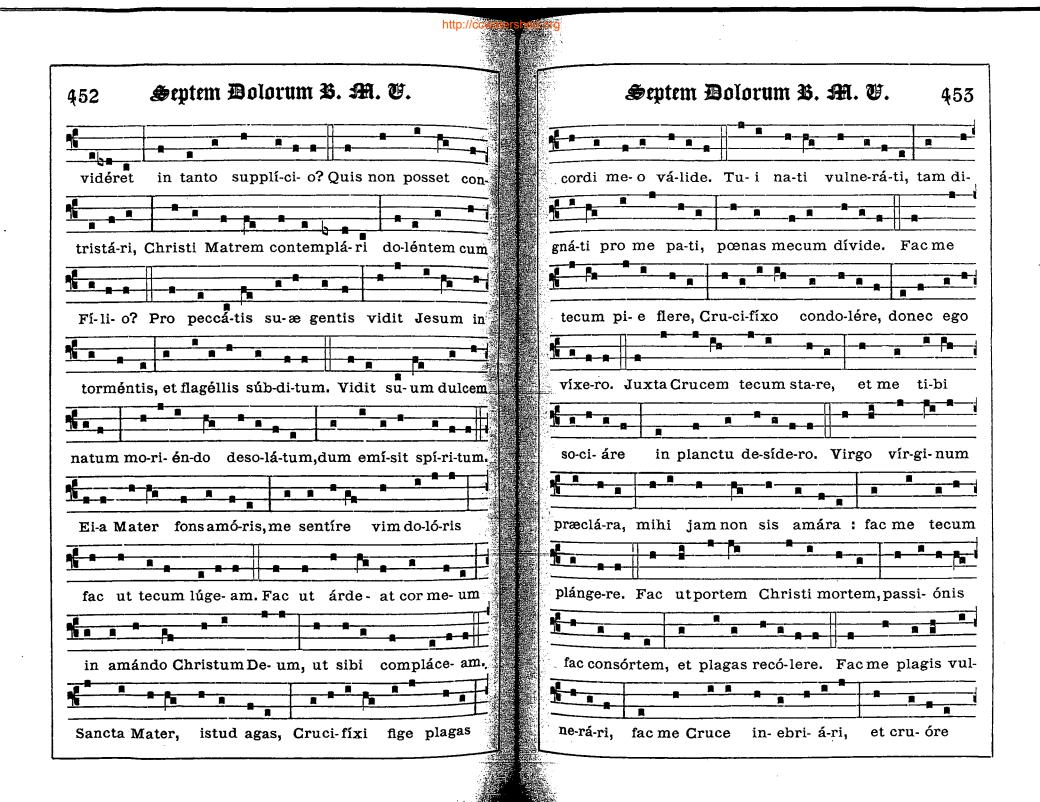














456 21. Apr. — S. Anselmi, Ep. Conf. Doct.

# Die11.S. Leonisi. Papae, Conf. et Eccl. Doct.

Introitus. In médio Ecclésiæ, pag. [40.]

**Graduale.** Os justi, pag. [41.]

**Tractug.** Beátus vir, pag. [9.]

Tempore Paschali, omissis Graduale et Tractu, dicutur : Allelúia, allelúia. V. Amávit, pag. [42.] Allelúia. V. Justus germinábit. Allelúia, pag. [43.]

Offertorium. Invéni David, pag. [36.]

Communio. Beátus servus, pag. [47.]

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## Die 13. S. Dermenegildi, Martyris.

Missa. Protexísti me, pag. [17.]

\* Si autem celebretur in Quadragesima, dicitur Missa In virtúte, pag. [11.]

# Die 14. S.S. DO. Siburtii, Ualeriani et Darimi.

Si venerit in Quadragesima, fit de eis Commemoratio tantum. Si autem post Pascha, dicitur Missa Sancti tui, pag. [20.]

# Die 17. S. Aniceti, Papae et Martyris.

Missa. Protexísti me, pag. [17.]

\* Si hoc Festum transferatur post Pentecosten, tunc Missa erit Sacerdótes Dei, pag. [7.]

## Die21.S.Anselmi, Episc. Conf. et Eccl. Doct. Missa. In médio Ecclésiæ, pag. [40.]

#### 28. Apr. — S. Paulí a Cruce, Conf. 457

# Die 22.S.S. Soteris et Caii, Pont. et Mart.

Missa. Sancti tui, pag. [20.] Si hoc Festum transferatur post Pentecosten, tunc Missa erit Intret, pag. [22.]

# Die 23. S. Georgii, Martyris.

s Missa. Protexísti me, pag. [17.] \* Si prædictum Festum transferatur post Pentecosten, Missa erit In virtúte, pag. [11.]

#### Dít 24. S. **Eidelis a Sigmaringa, Mart.** Missa. Protexisti me, pag. [17.]

Si hoc Festum transferendum sit post Pentecosten, Missa erit In virtute, pag. [11.]

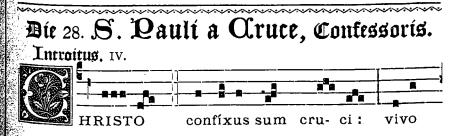
## Die 25. S. Marci, Evangelistae.

Litanice majores. Ad Processionem dicitur Missa de Rogationibus, pag. 274. Missa. Protexísti me, pag. [17.]

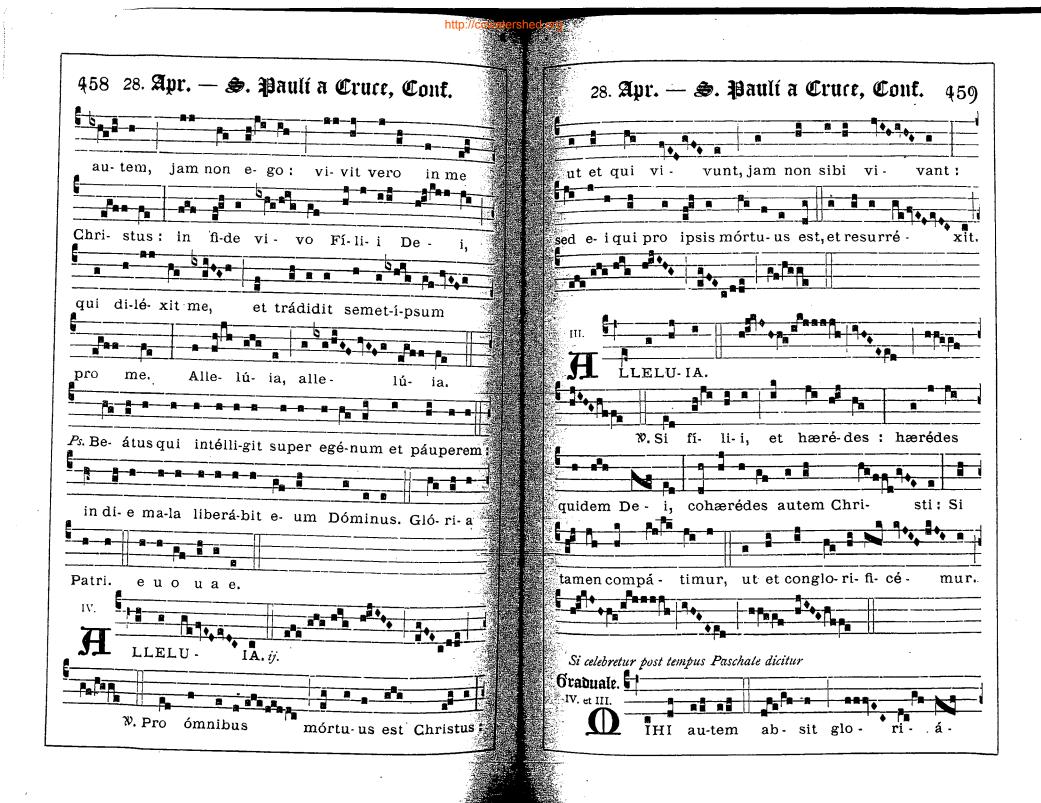
Si hoc Festum transferendum sit post Pentecosten, Missa dicitur ut in Festo S. Lucæ Evangelistæ, die 18 Octobris.

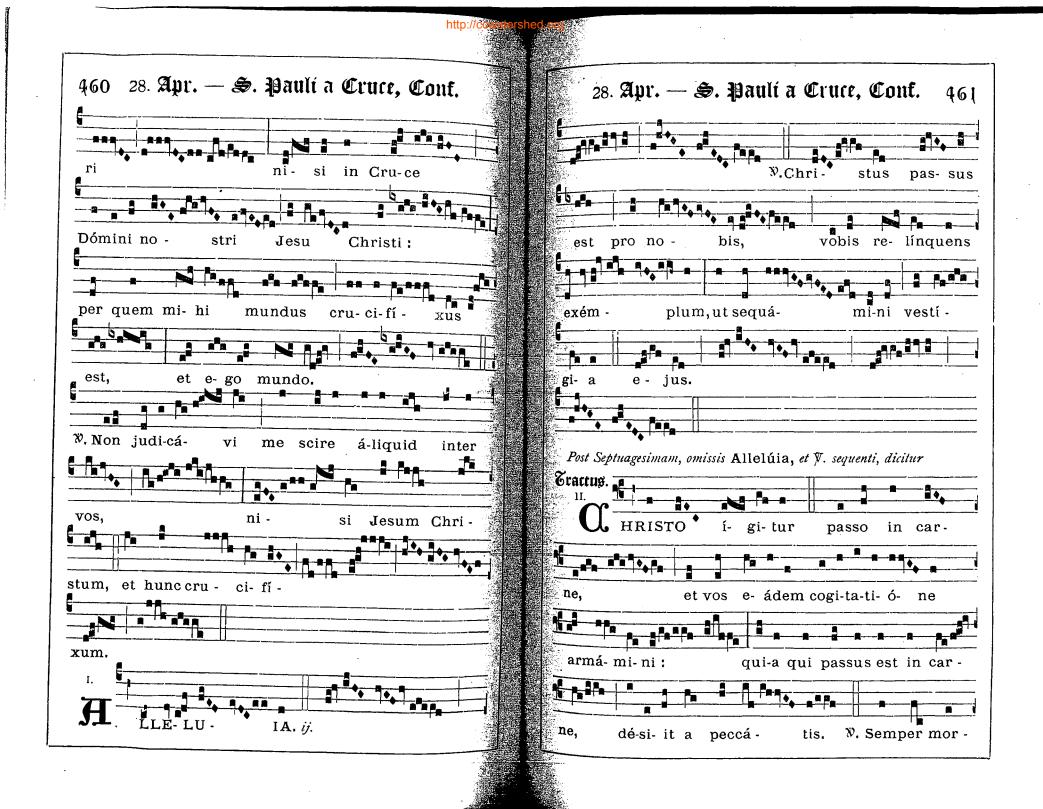
## Die 26. S.S. Aleti et Darcellini, Pontificum et Martyrum.

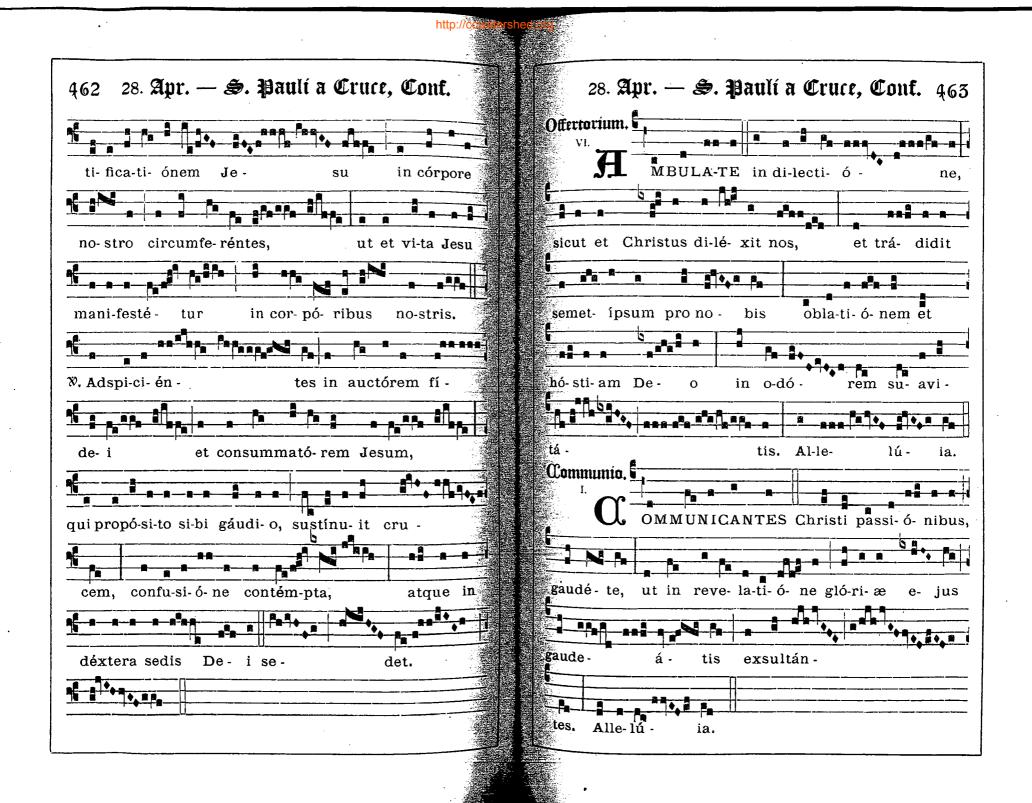
Missa. Sancti tui, pag. [20.] Extra tempus Paschale Missa erit Intret, pag. [22.]

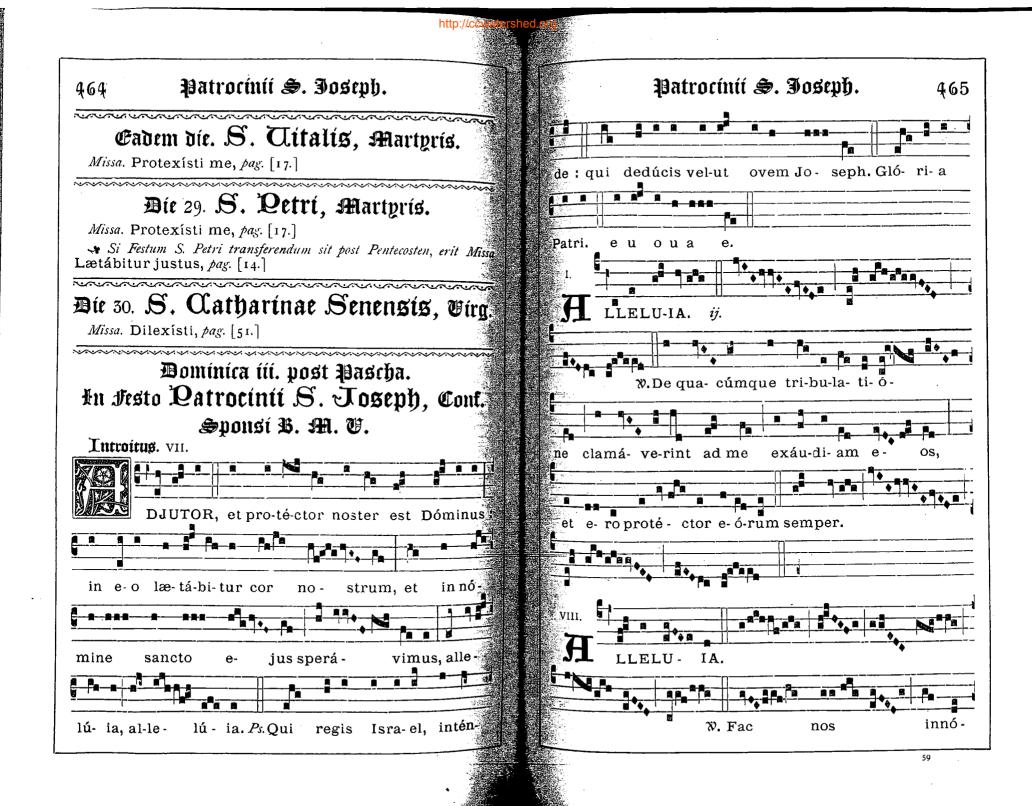


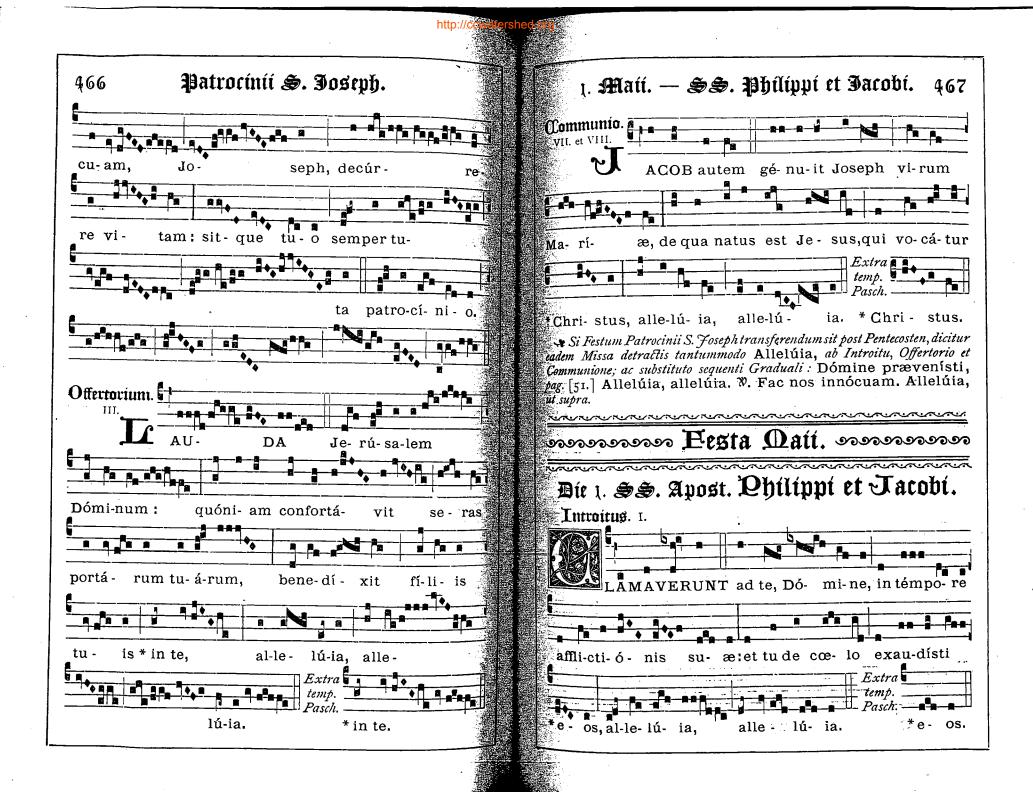
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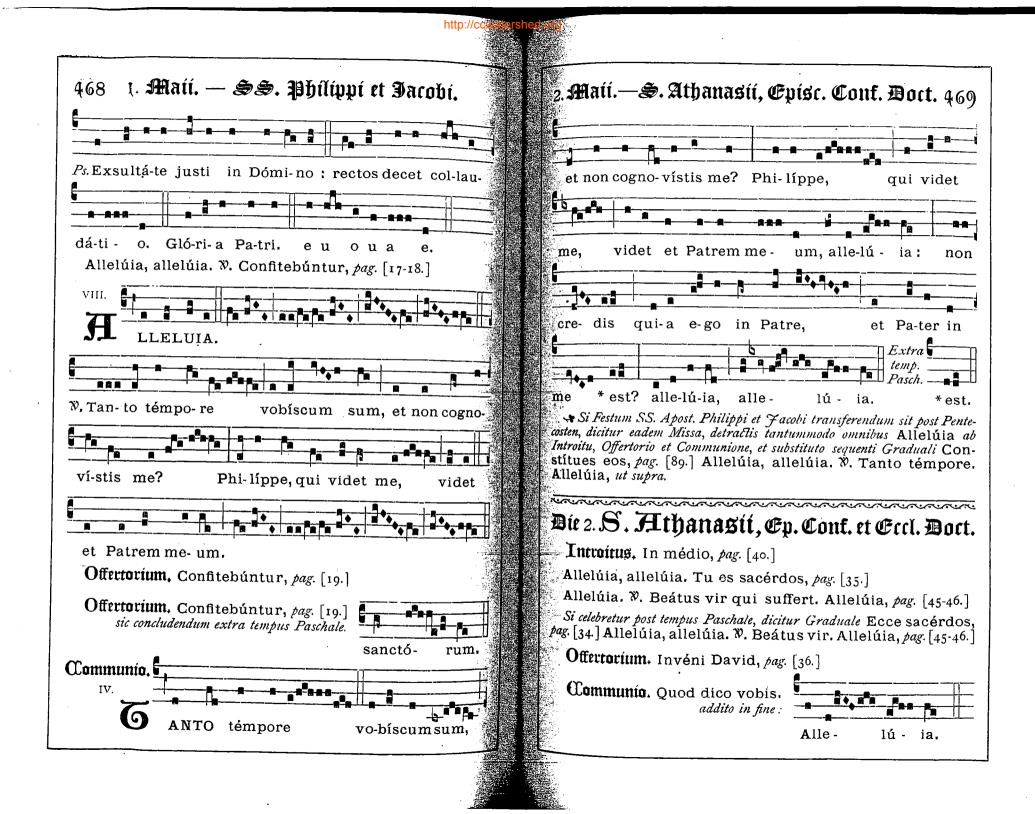


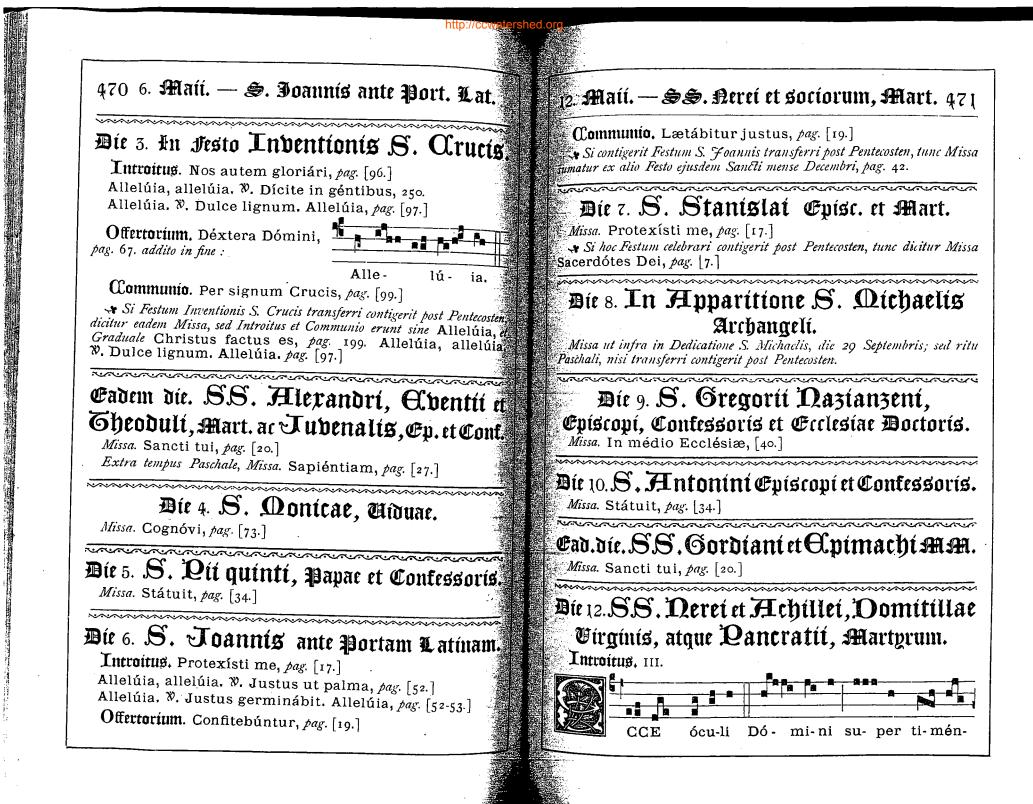




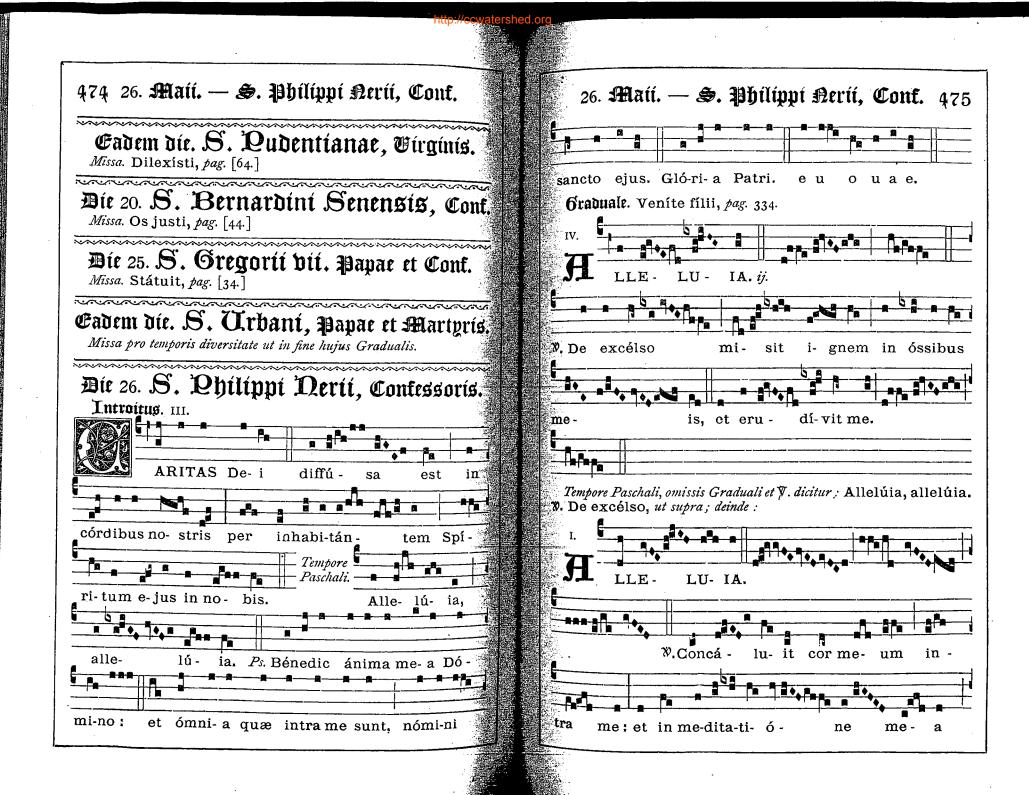


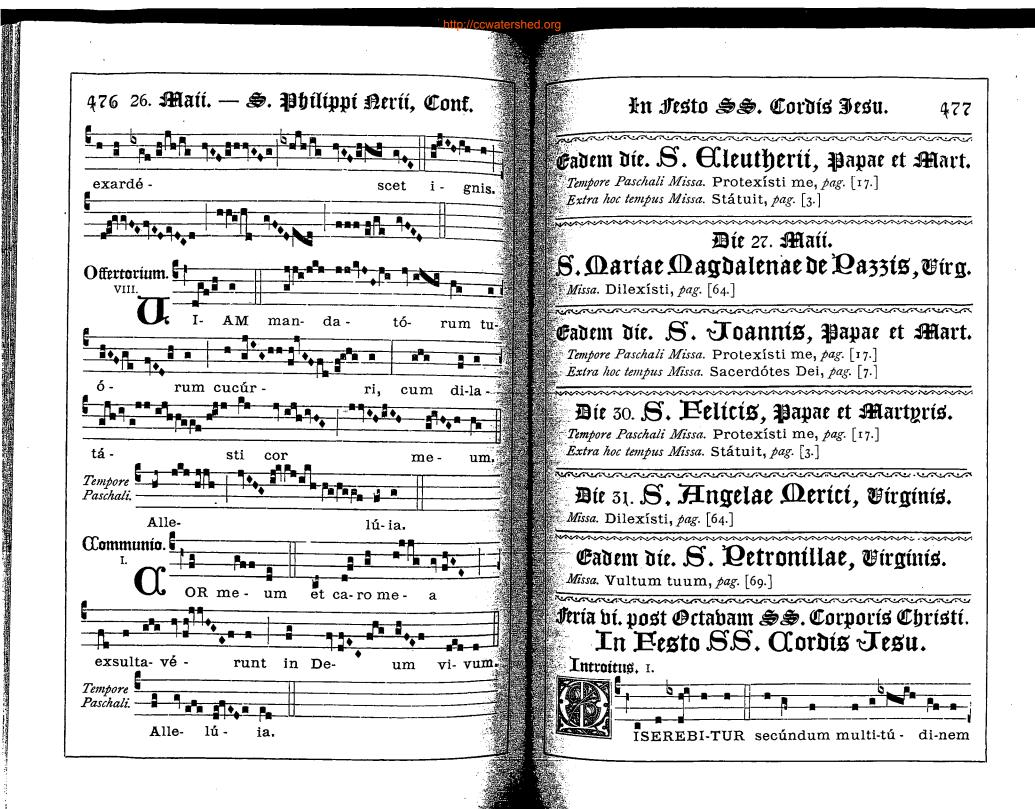


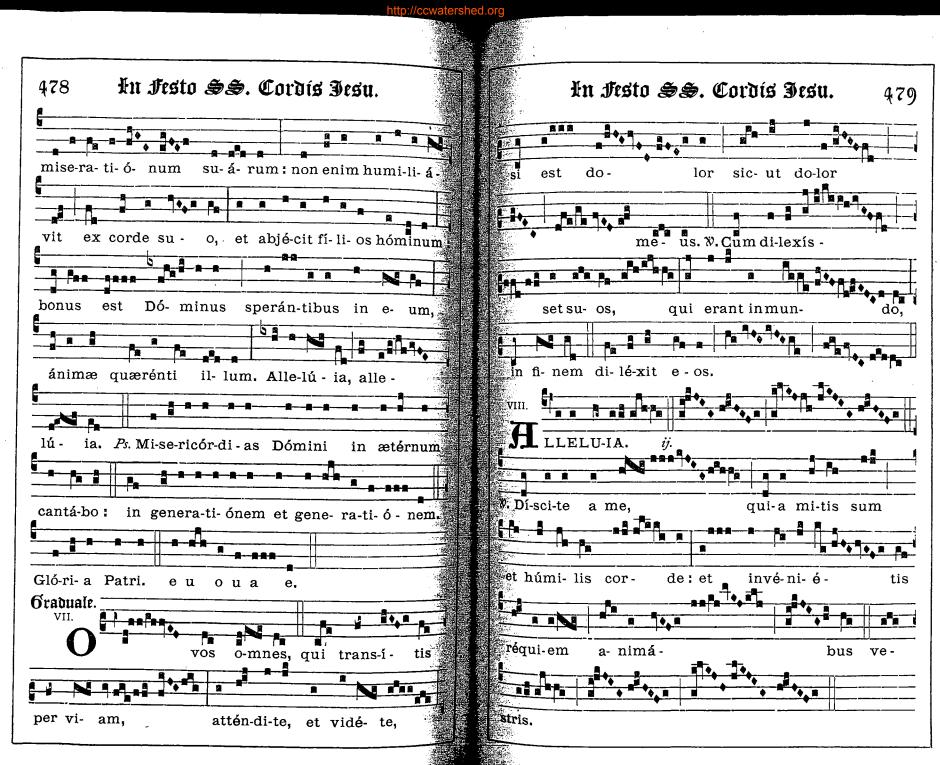




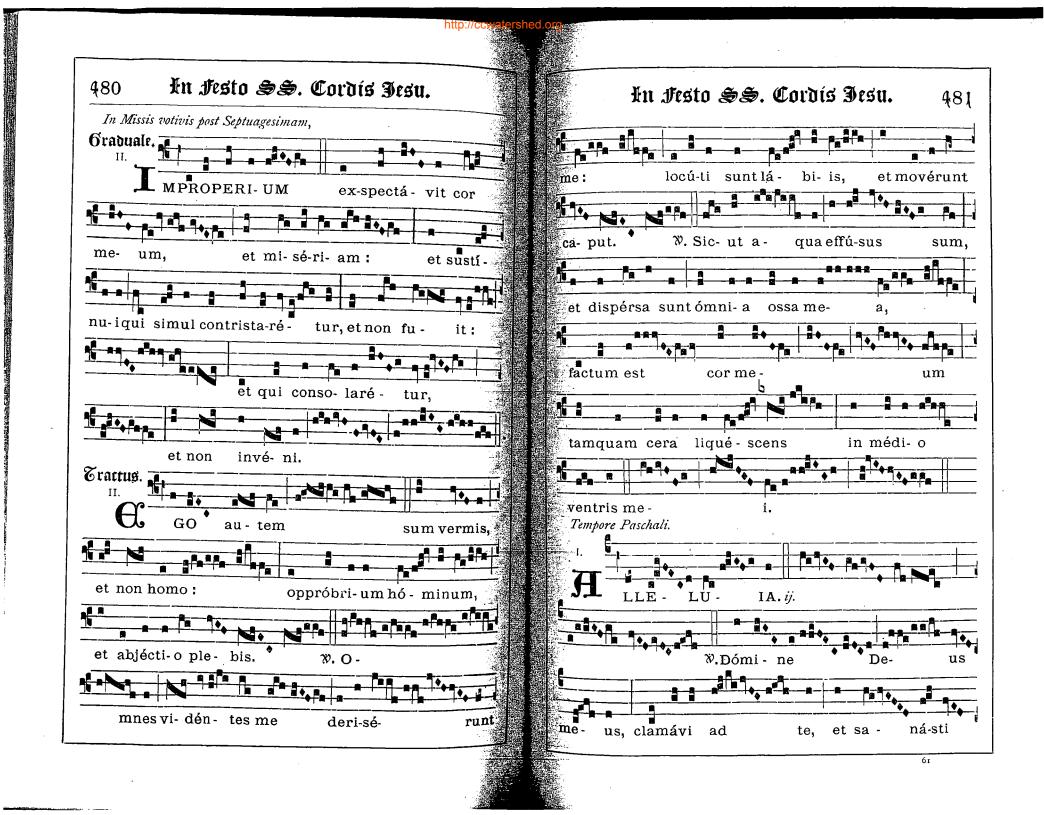
472 12. Maii. — SS. Aerei et sociorum, Mart 19. Matí. — S. Petrí Coelestíní. 473 tes um, sperántes in mise - ricórdi-a cly- ta tenens regna cœlé sti- a. eius, Allelúia. V. Te Mártyrum, pag. [32.] Offertorium, Confitebúntur, pag. [19.] Communio. Gaudéte justi, pag. [22.] alle-lúia : ut e- rípi- at a mor-te 🛪 Si vero hoc Festum transferatur extra tempus Pasch. Missa erit sequens. Introitug. Salus autem, pag. [30.] Graduale. Gloriósus Deus, pag. [23.] á- nimas rum:quóni- am e- óadiútor Allelúia, allelúia. V. Hæc est vera. Allelúia, ut supra. Offertorium. Anima nostra, pag. 47. Communio. Amen dico vobis, pag. 98. et pro-té-ctor noster alle-lú - ia, al - le est, Die 14. S. Bonifacii, Martyris. Missa. Protexisti me, pag. [17.] ia. Ps. Exsul-táte justi lú in Dómi-no: rectos Die 16. S. Abaldi, Episcopi et Confessoris. Missa. Státuit, pag. [34.] decet col- lau- dá-ti- o. Gló-ri- a Patri. e u o u a e. NAMANANANANANA Die 17. S. Paschalis Baylon, Confessoris. VIII. Missa. Os justi, pag. [44.] LLELU-IA. ii. W.Hæc est Die 18. S. Aenantii, Martyris. Missa. Protexísti me, pag. [17.] 🗣 Si autem celebretur extra tempus Paschale, Missa. In virtúte tua, ra fra-tér-ni-tas,quæ ve vi - cit mundi pag. [11.] Die 19. S. Petri Coelestini, Papae et Conf. crí-mina : Chri-Missa. Státuit, pag. [34.] stum secú - ta est, ín -

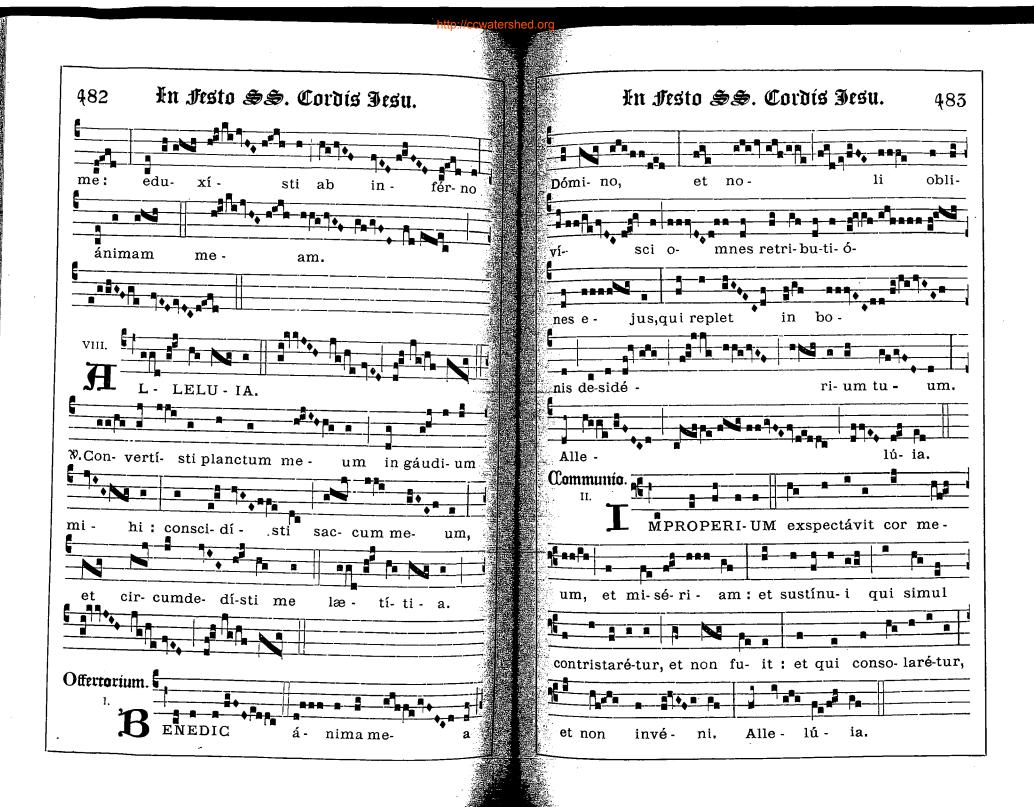


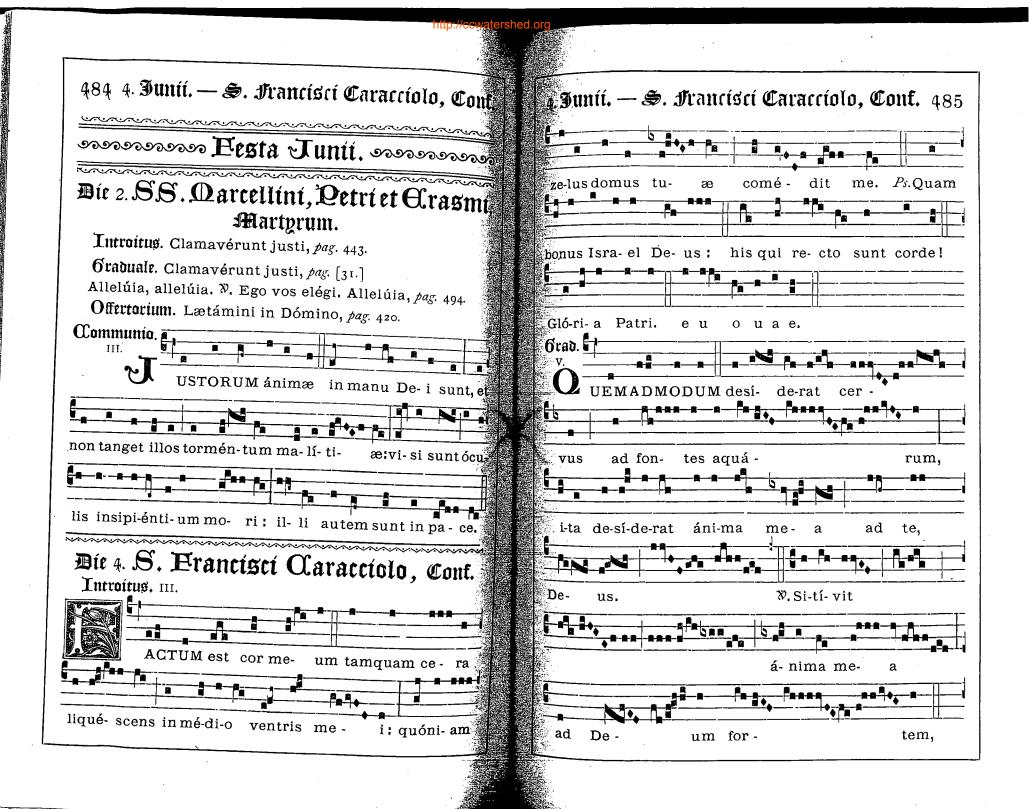


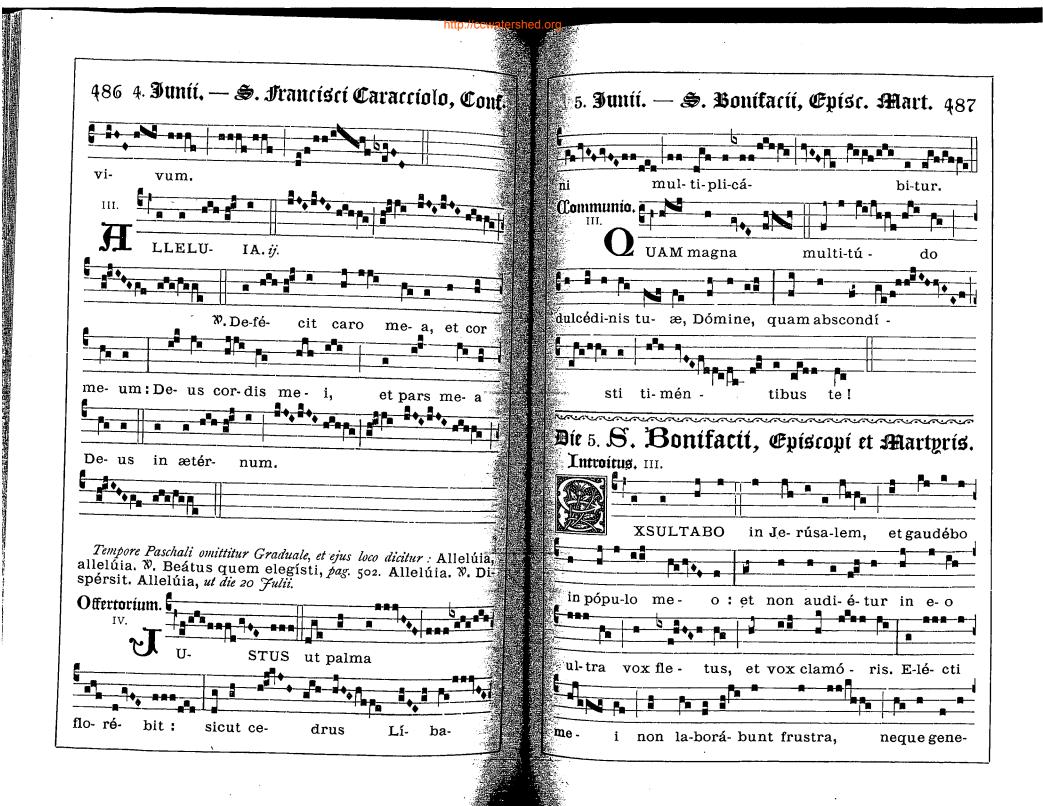


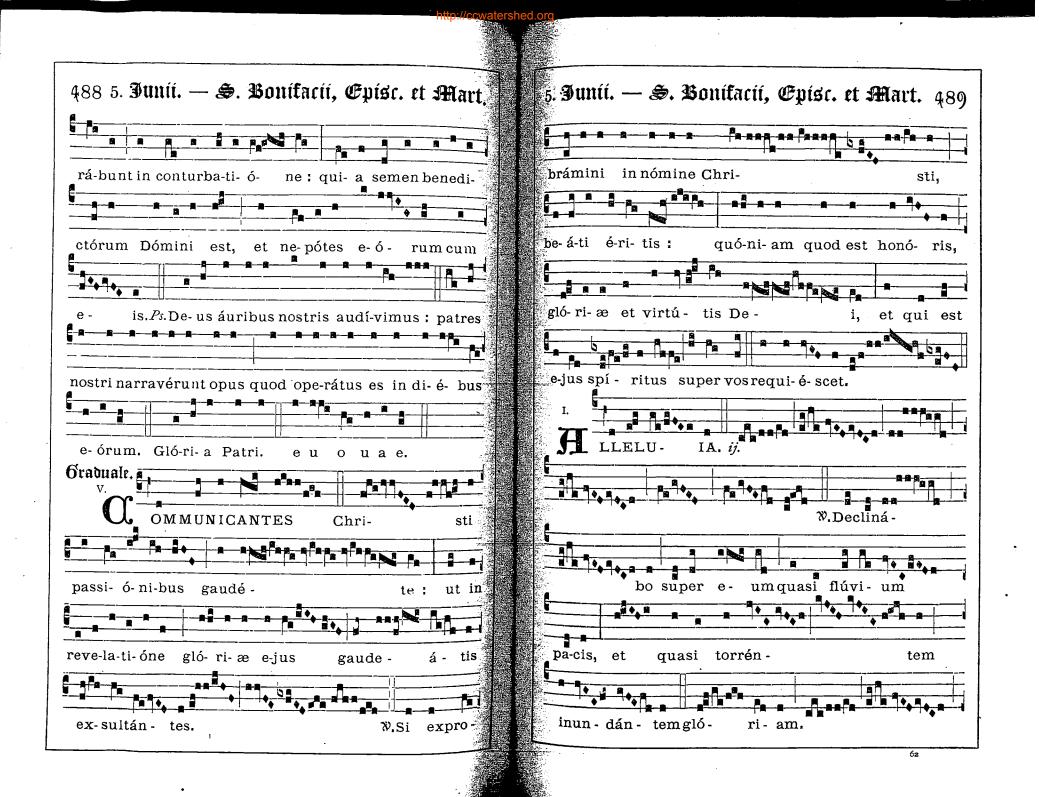
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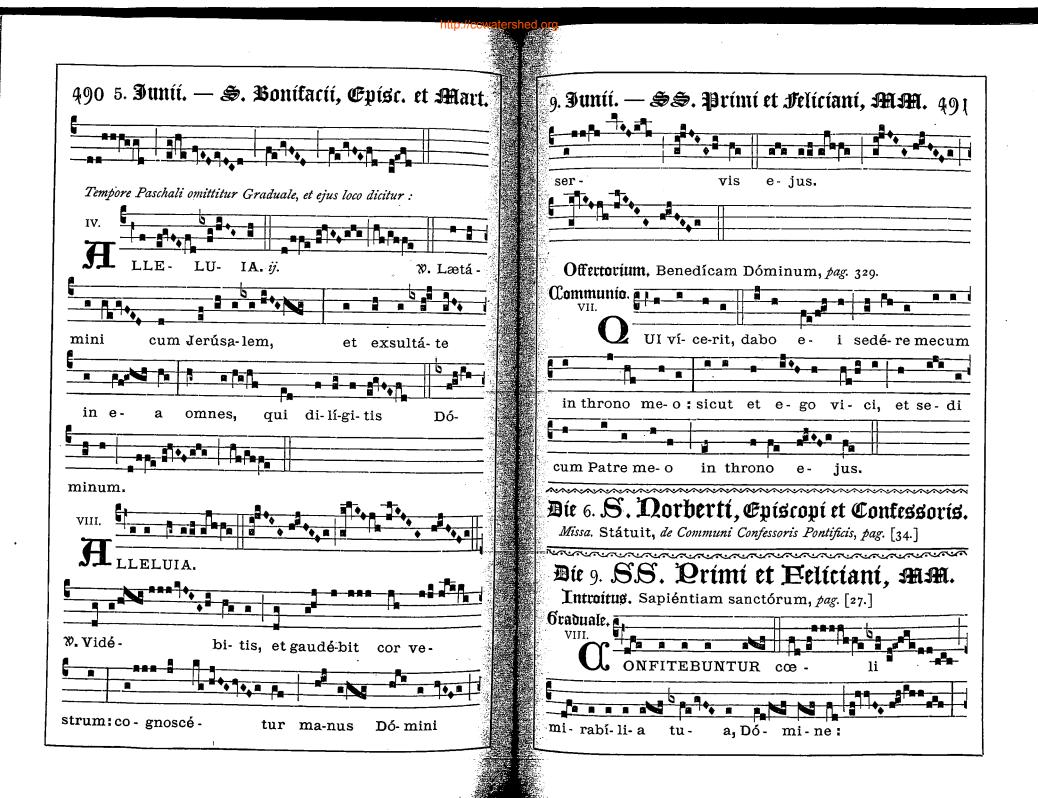


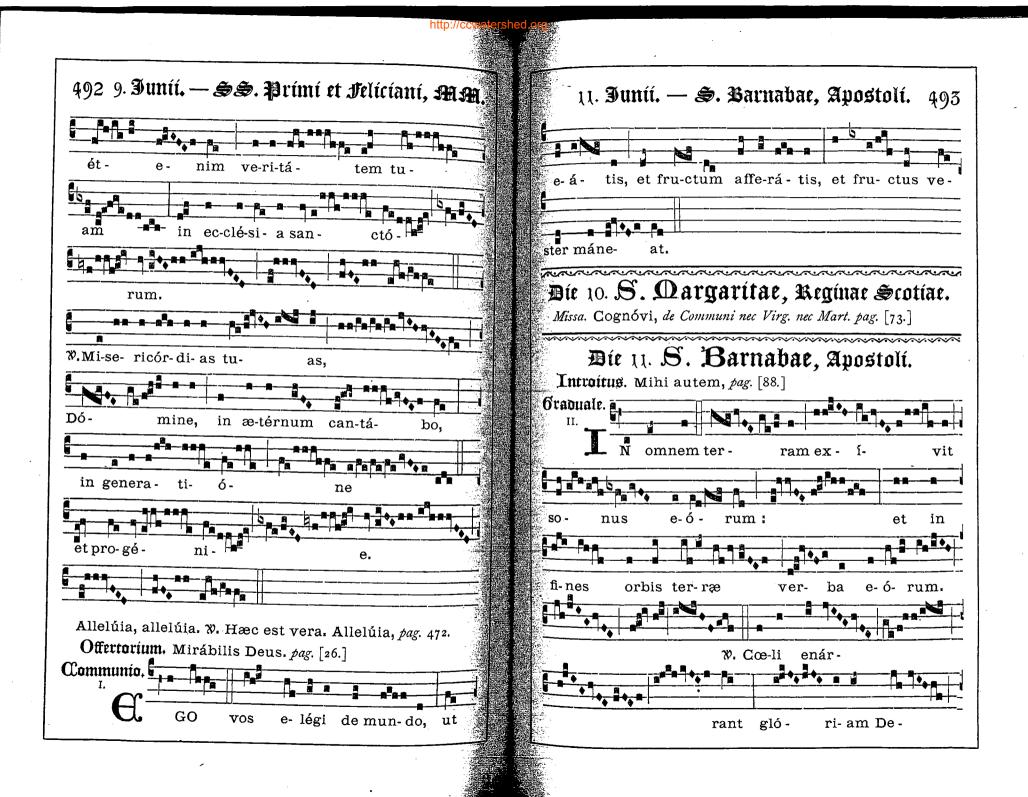


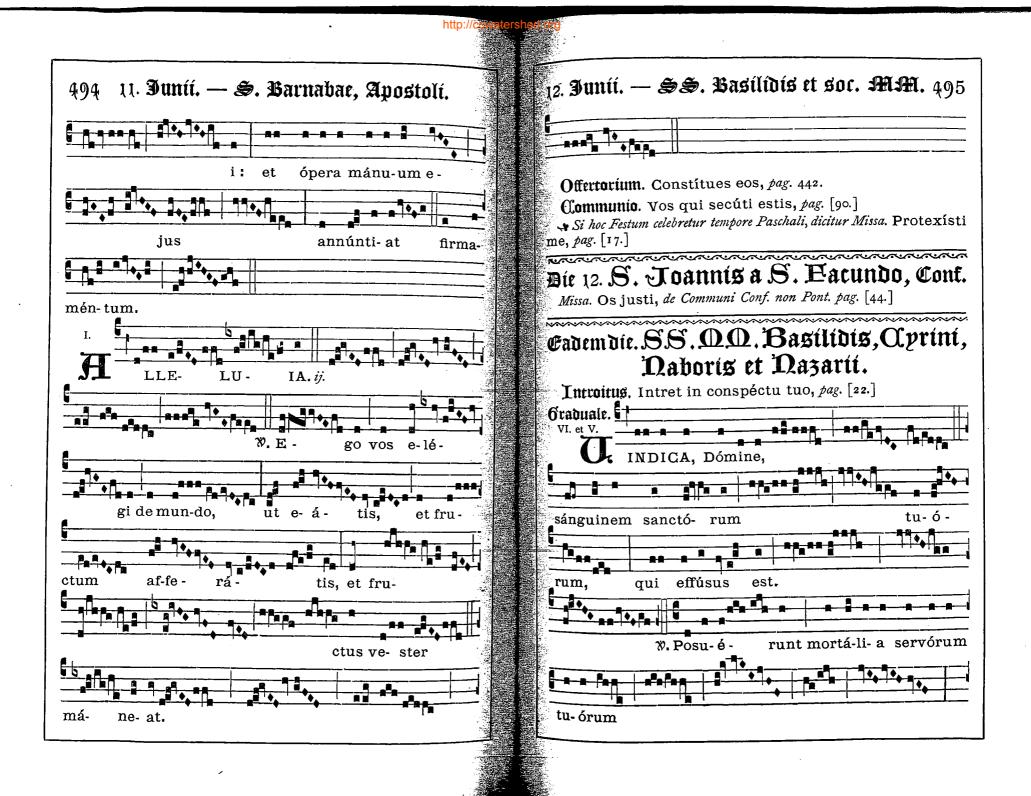


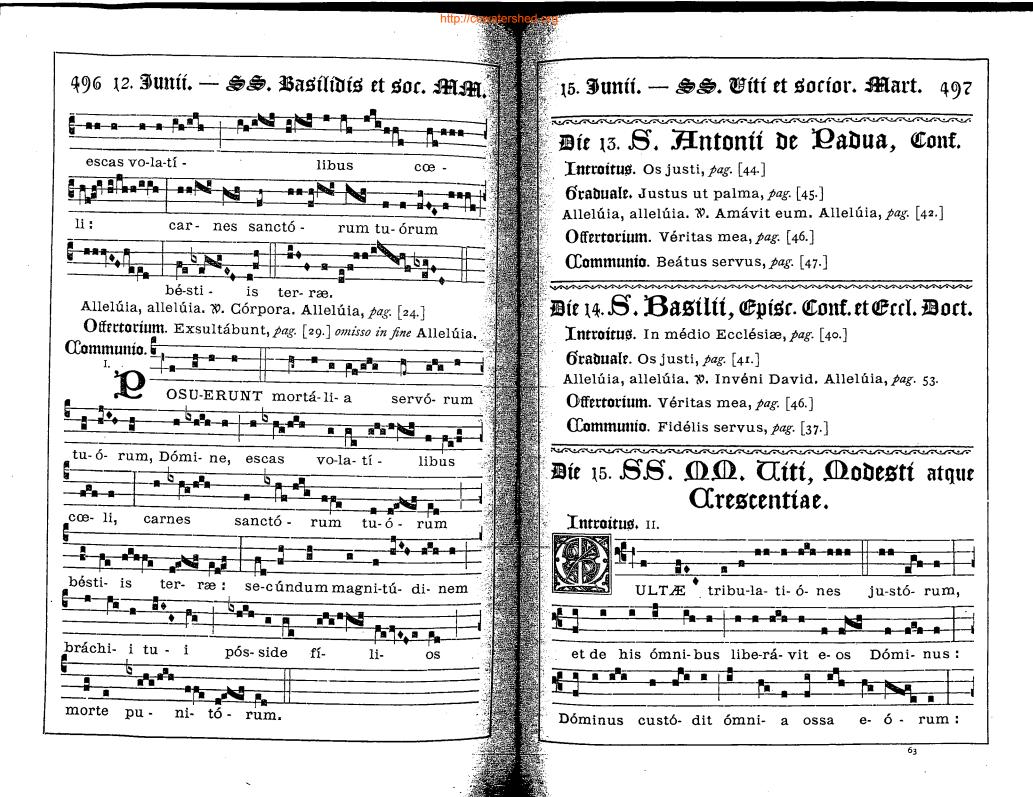


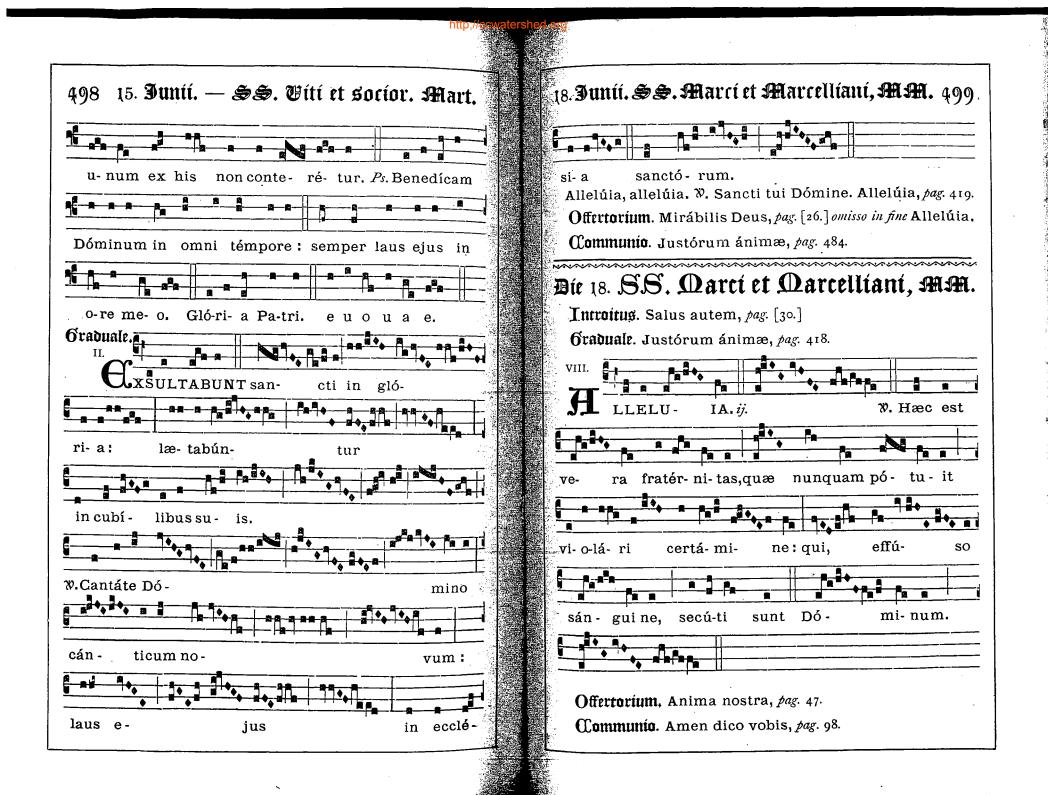


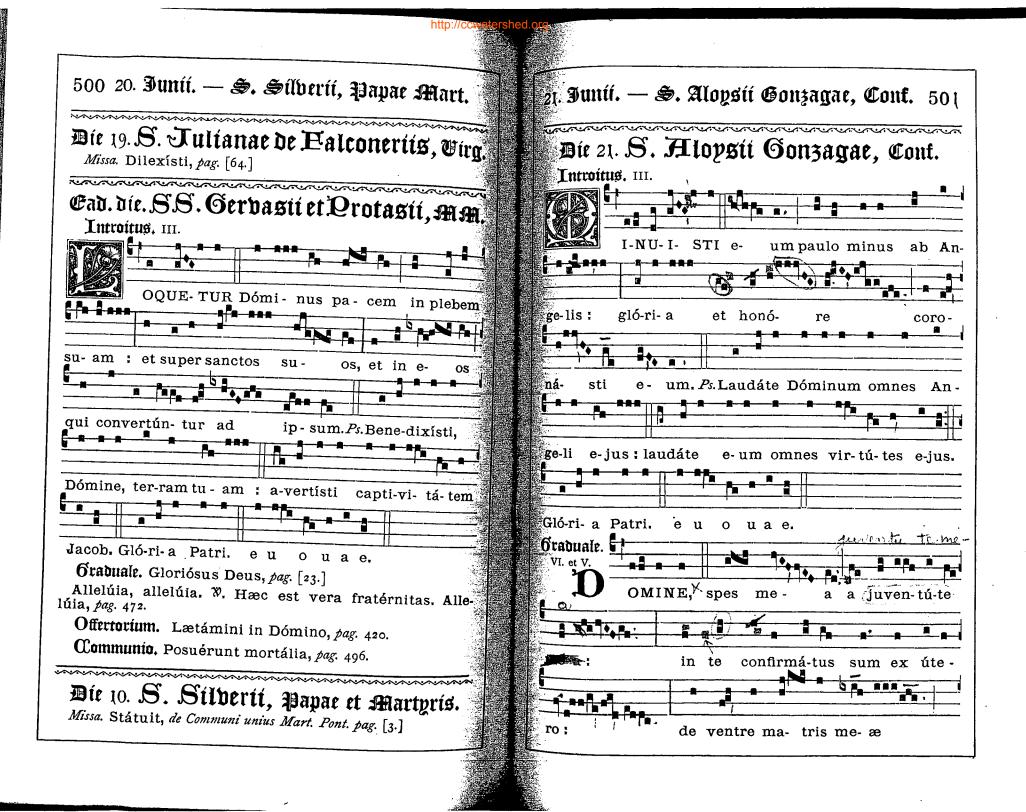








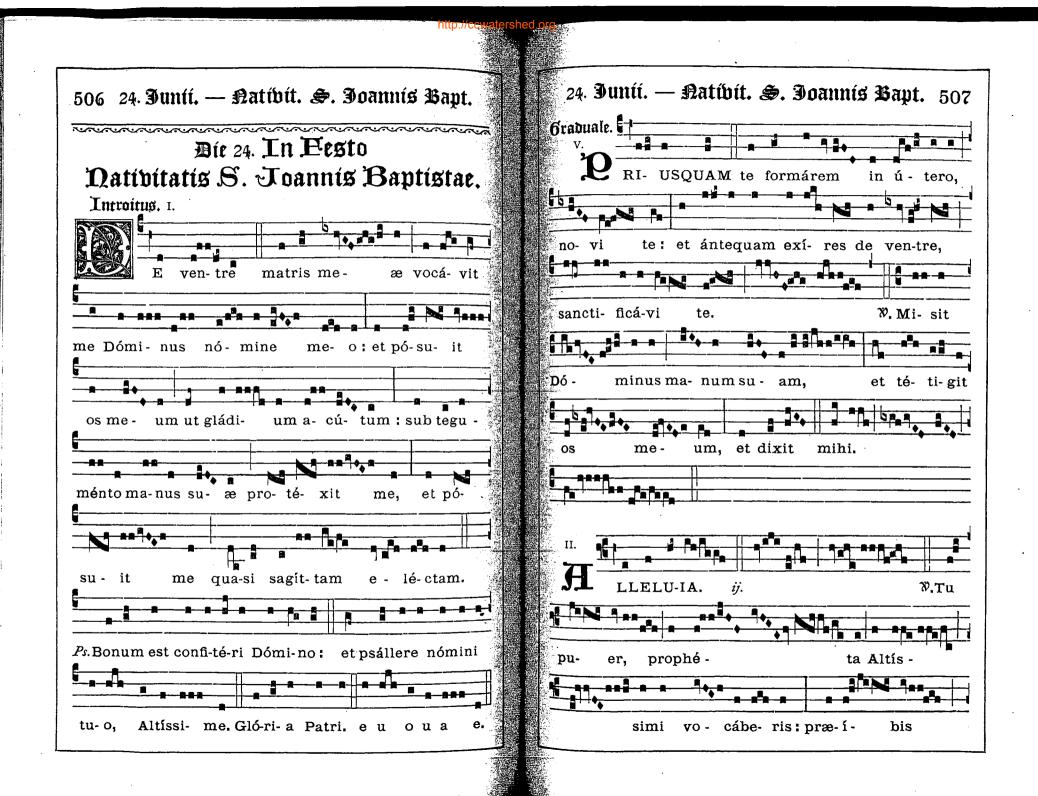


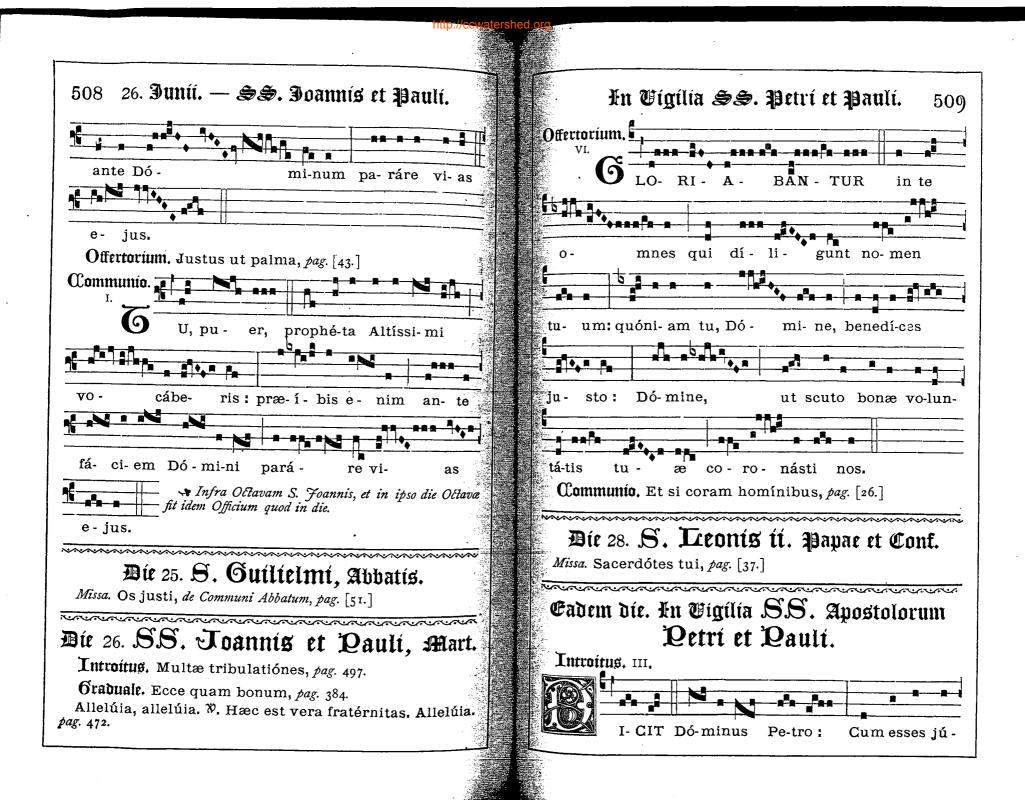


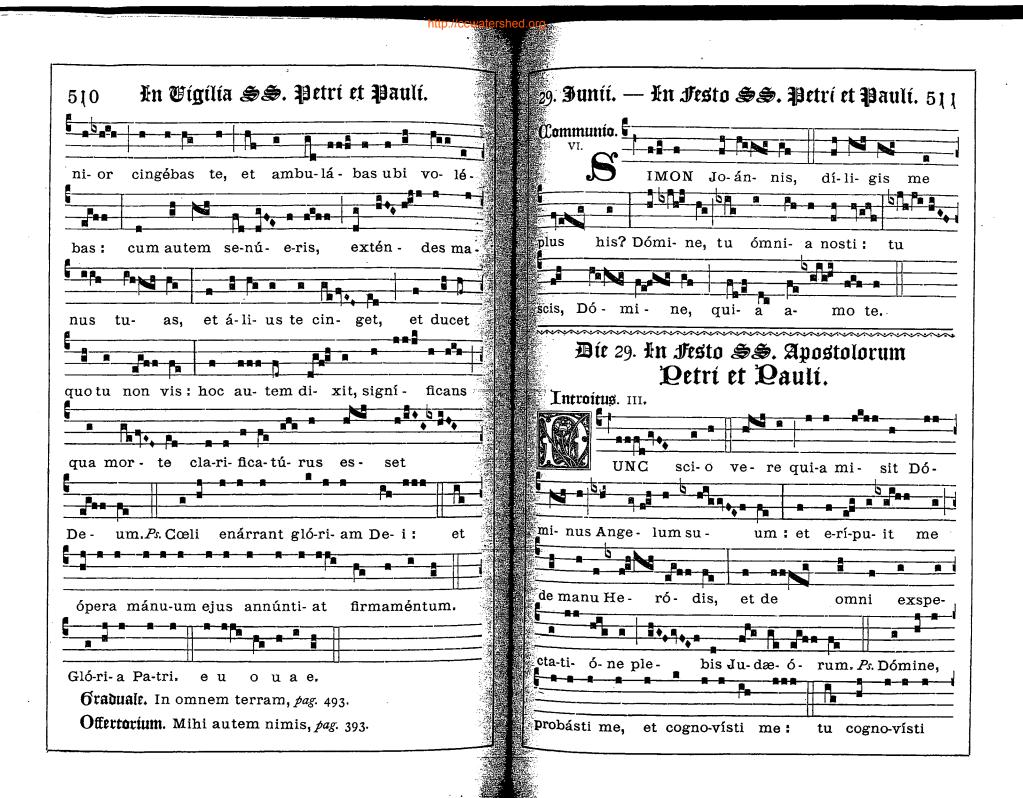
502 21. Junii. — S. Aloysii Gonzagae, Cont. 22. Junii. — S. Paulini, Episc. et Conf. 503 10-06-1-Offertorium. es pro-tétu ctor me-UIS ascéndet us. in mon- tem Dó-℀.Me autem propter innocén ti-am susce. mini, aut quis sta-bit in lo- co sancto 1<mark>70 9</mark>8 písti: et confirmá- sti me e- jus? Innocens má ni-bus, et mun- do in conspé ctu tu- o X in æ-térnum. corde. Communio. ANEM cœli de- dit e- is: **♦ 8 8** LLELU-IA. ij. pa-nem Ange-ló - rum mandu- cá - vit ho - mo. • •--**P**--Die 22. S. Qaulini, Episcopi et Conf. ₩.Be-átus quem e-le-gí- sti, et Introitug. Sacerdótes tui, pag. [37.] Graduale. Ecce sacérdos magnus, pag, [34.] as- sumpsí - sti : inhabi- tá-bit in á-tri-is tu-is. Allelúia, allelúia. N. Tu es sacérdos. Allelúia, pag. [35.] Offertorium. Invéni David, pag. [36.] **Communio**. Fidélis servus, pag. [37.]

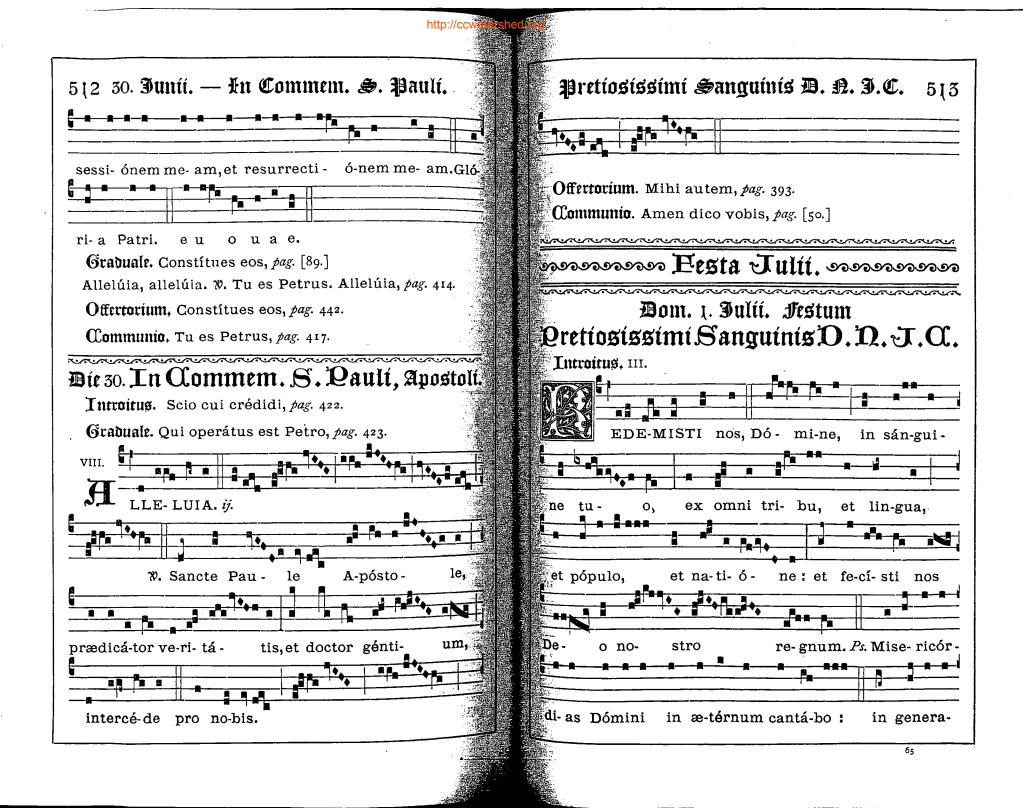
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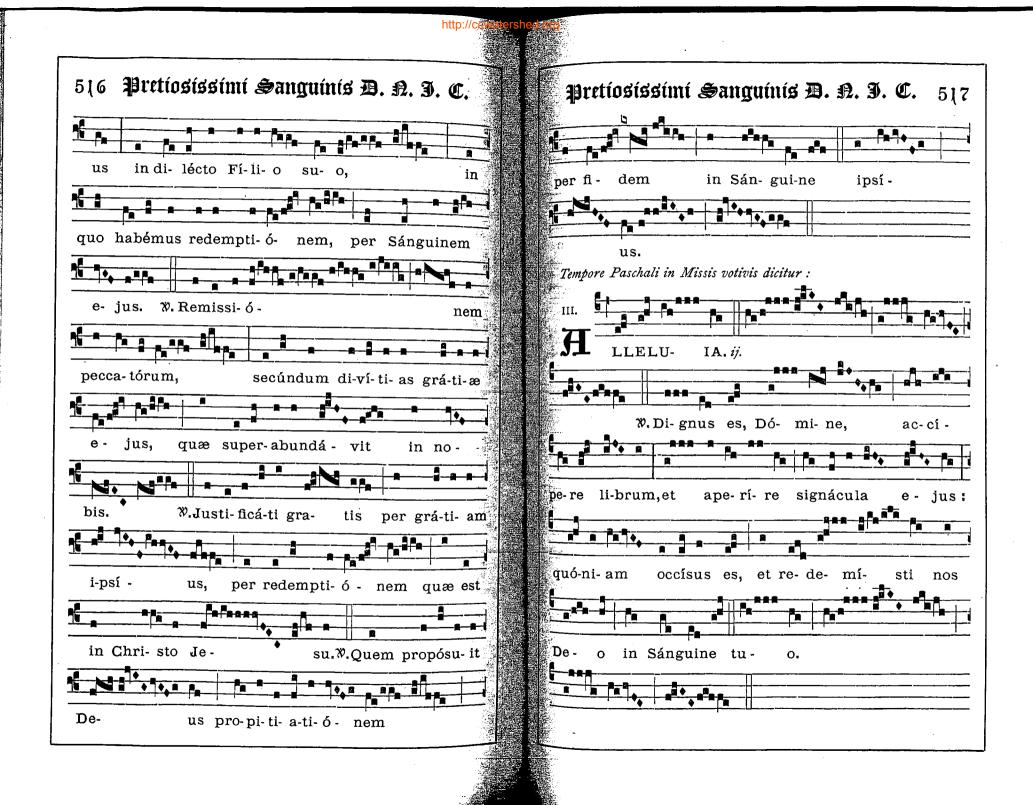


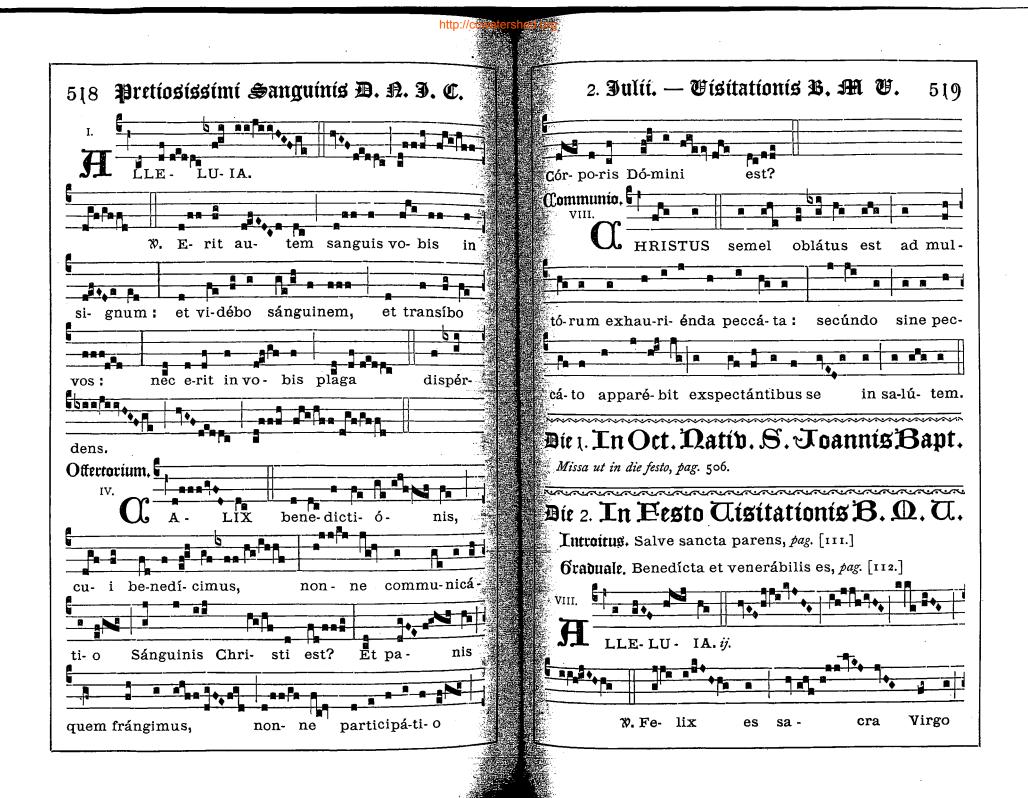


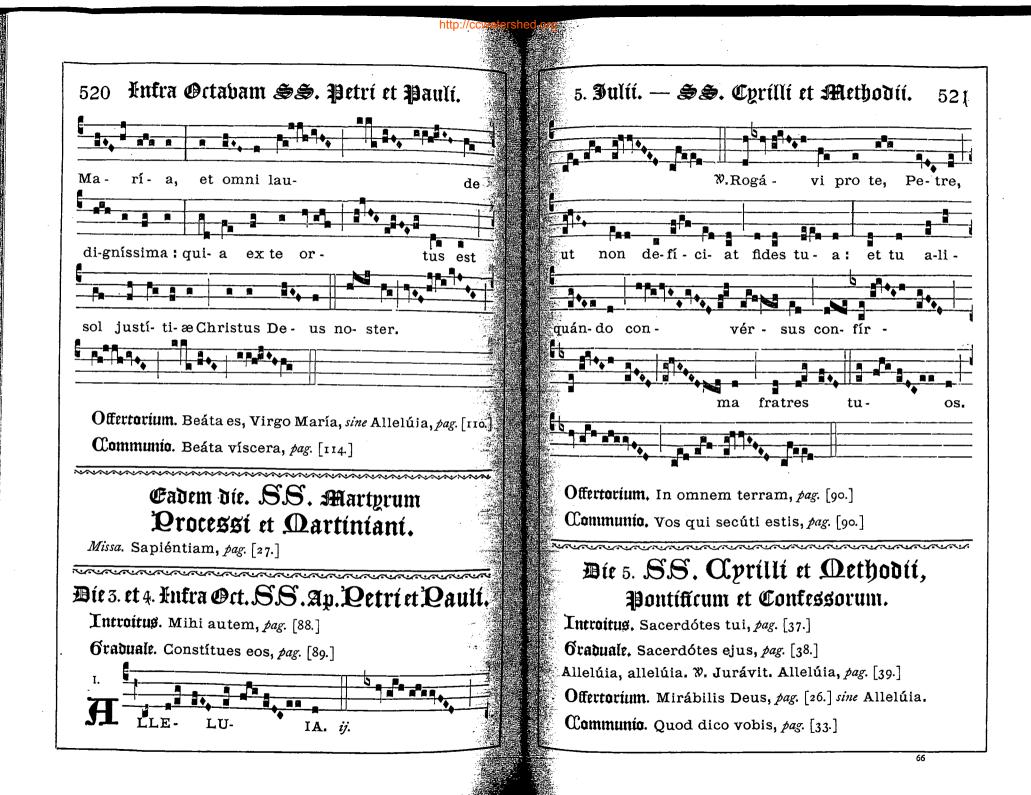


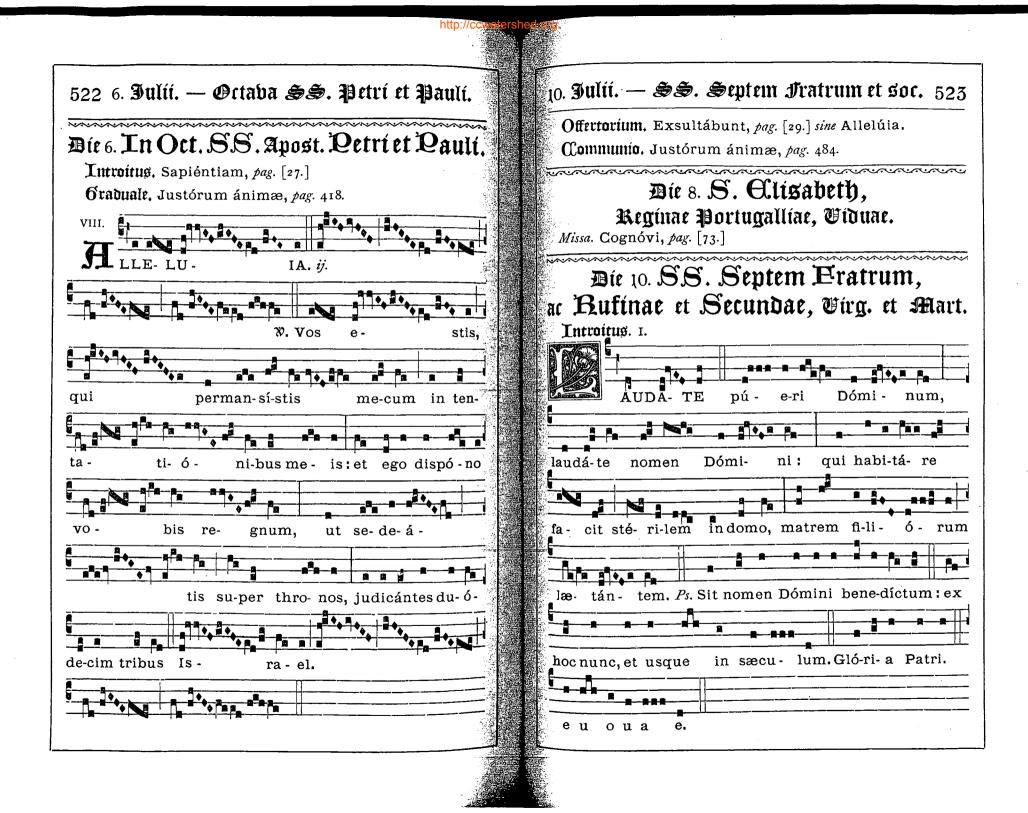


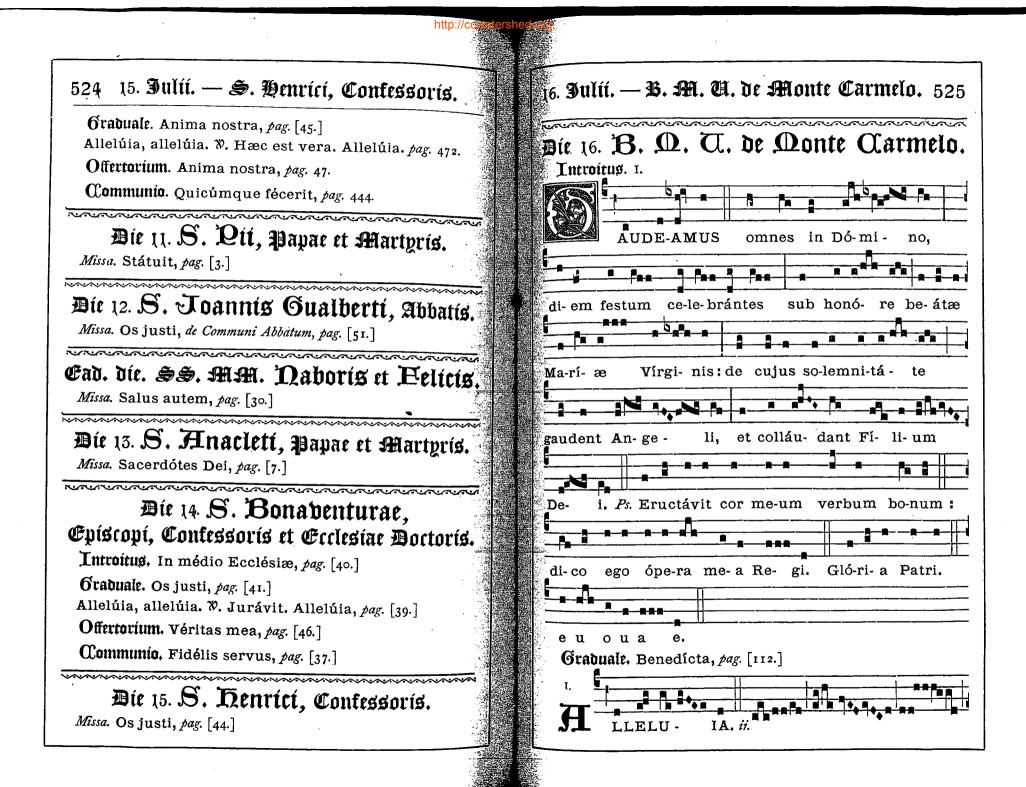


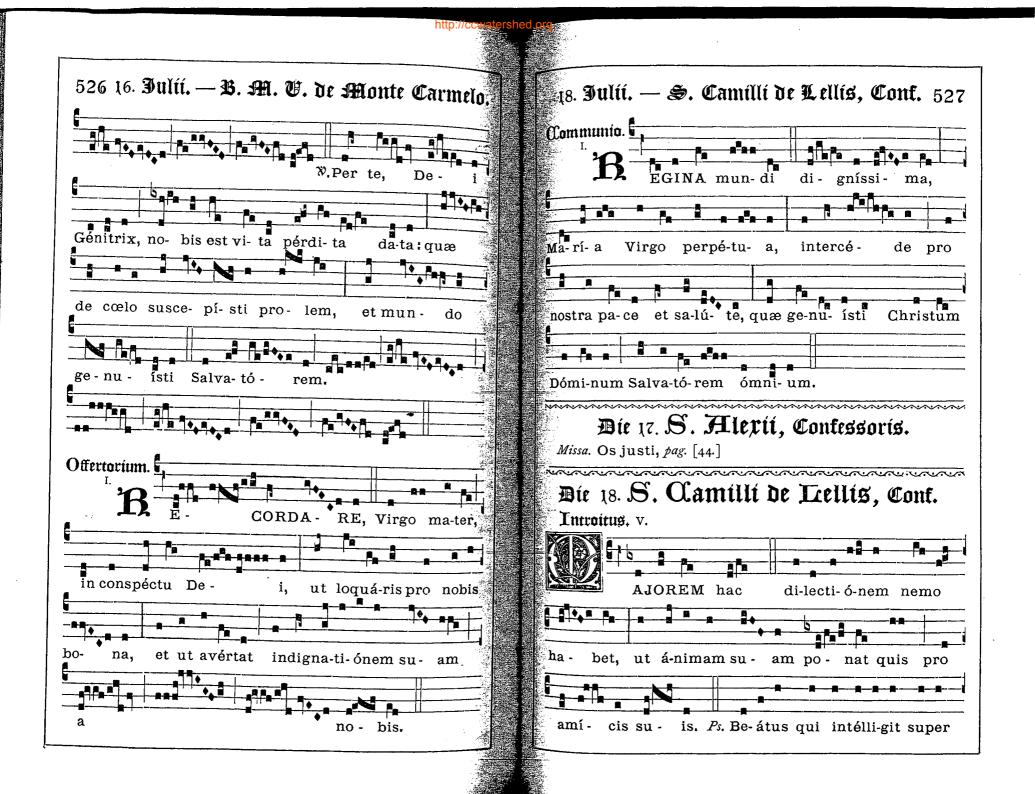




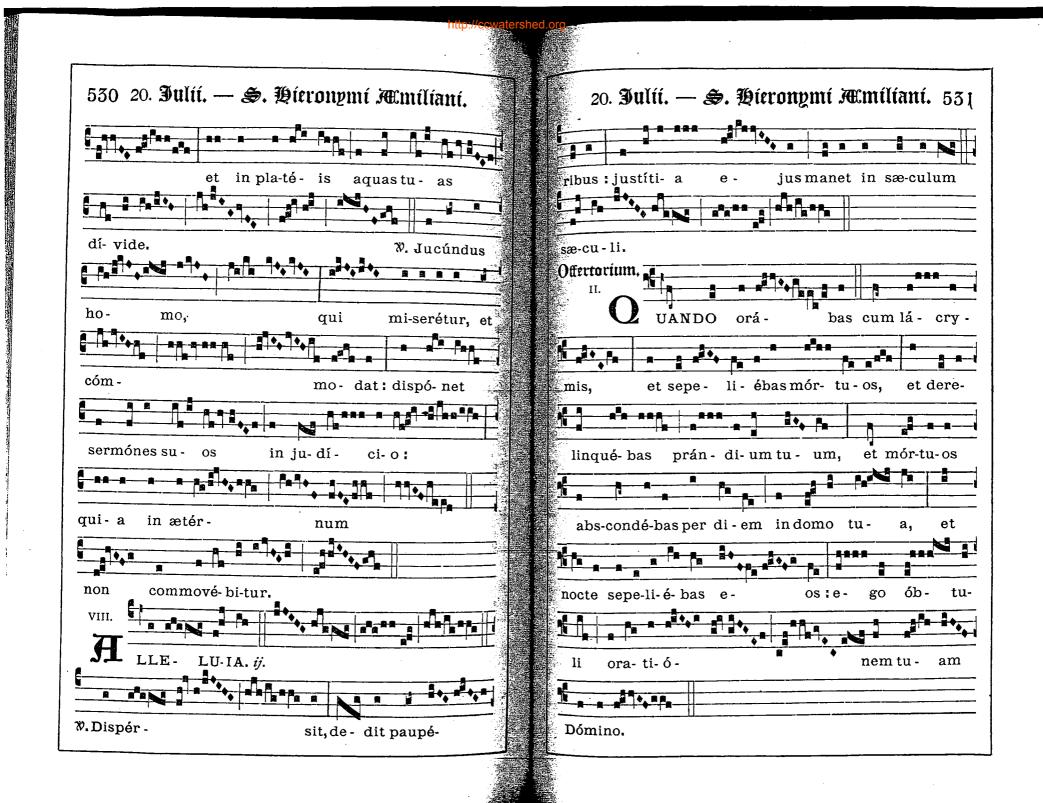


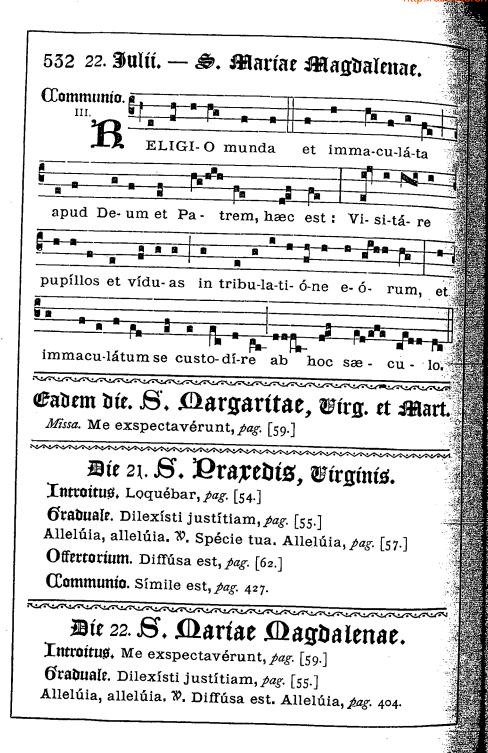












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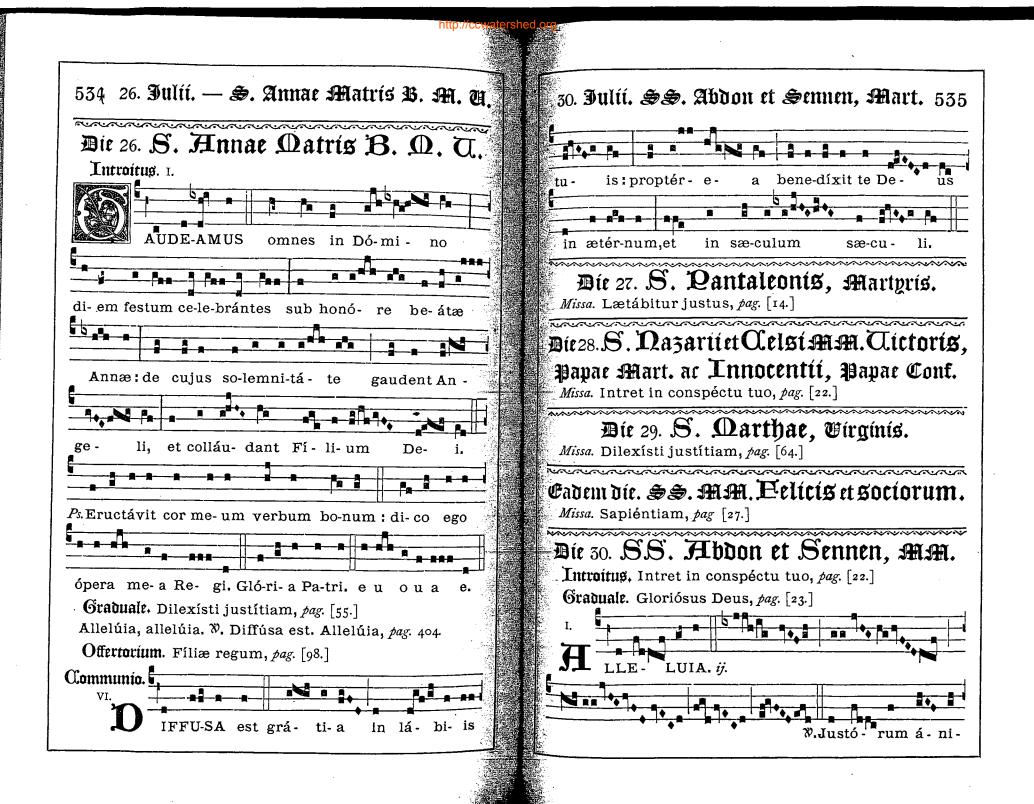
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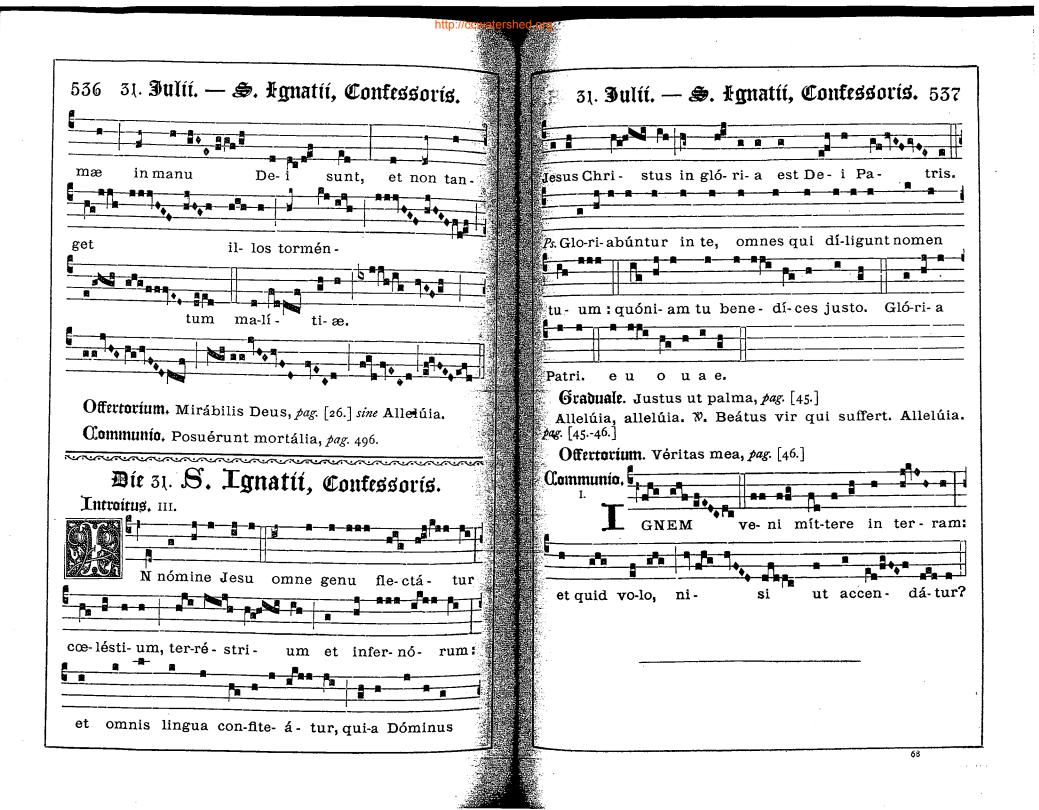
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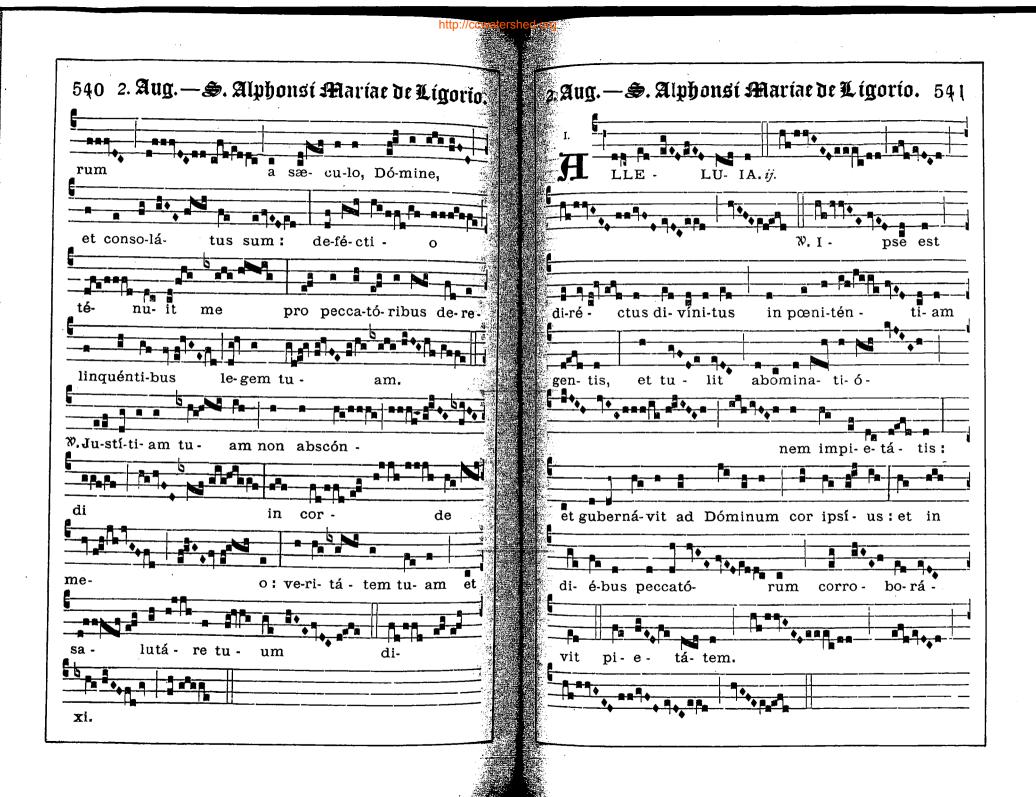
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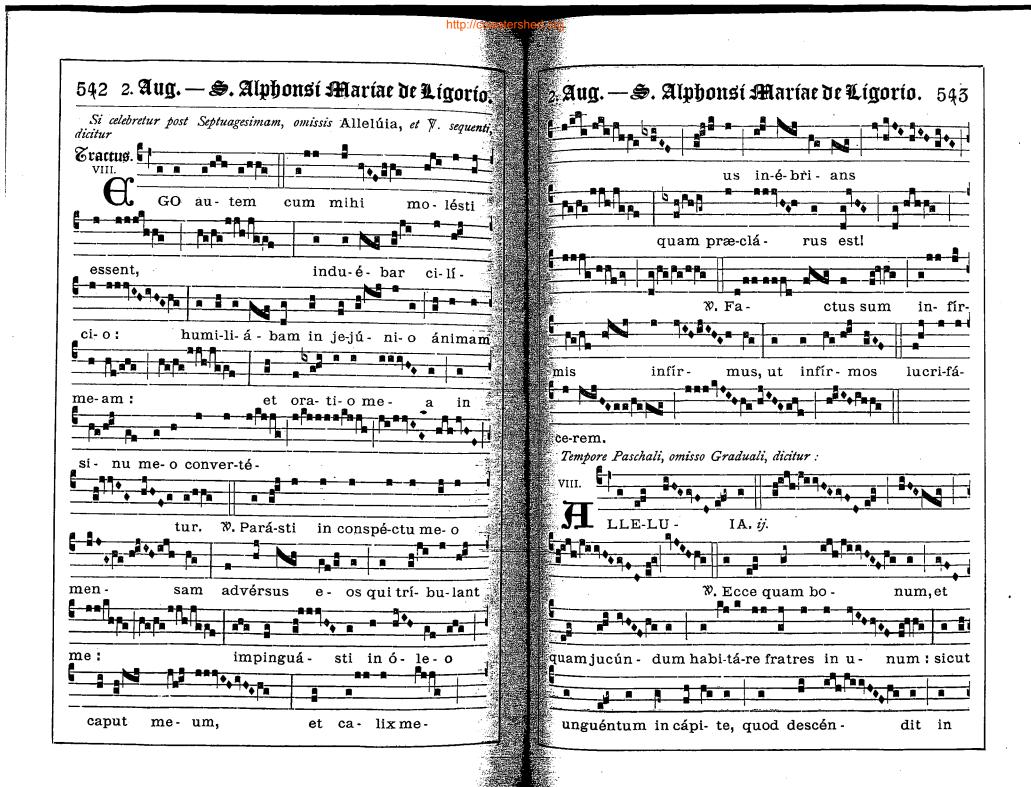
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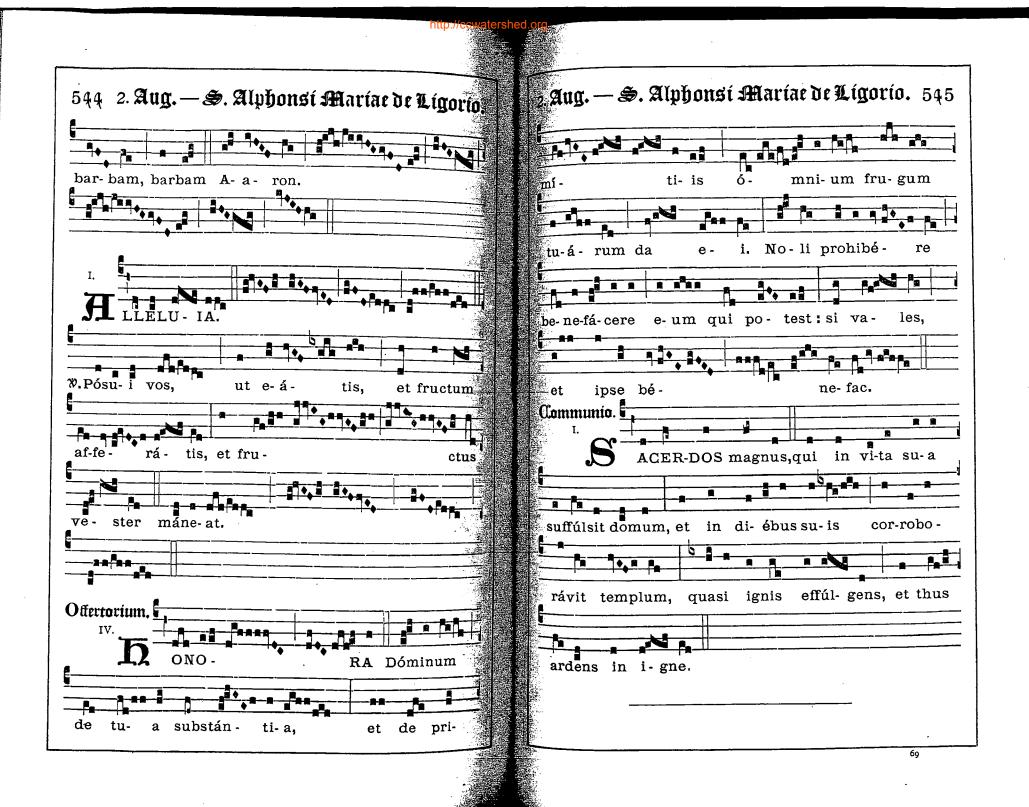


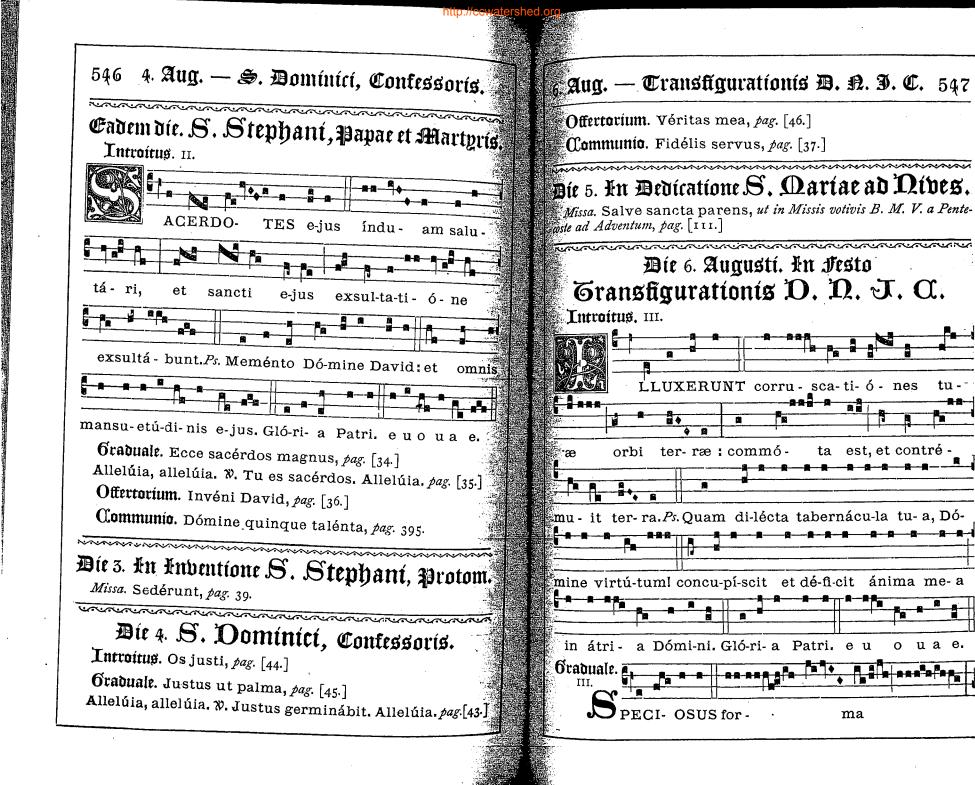






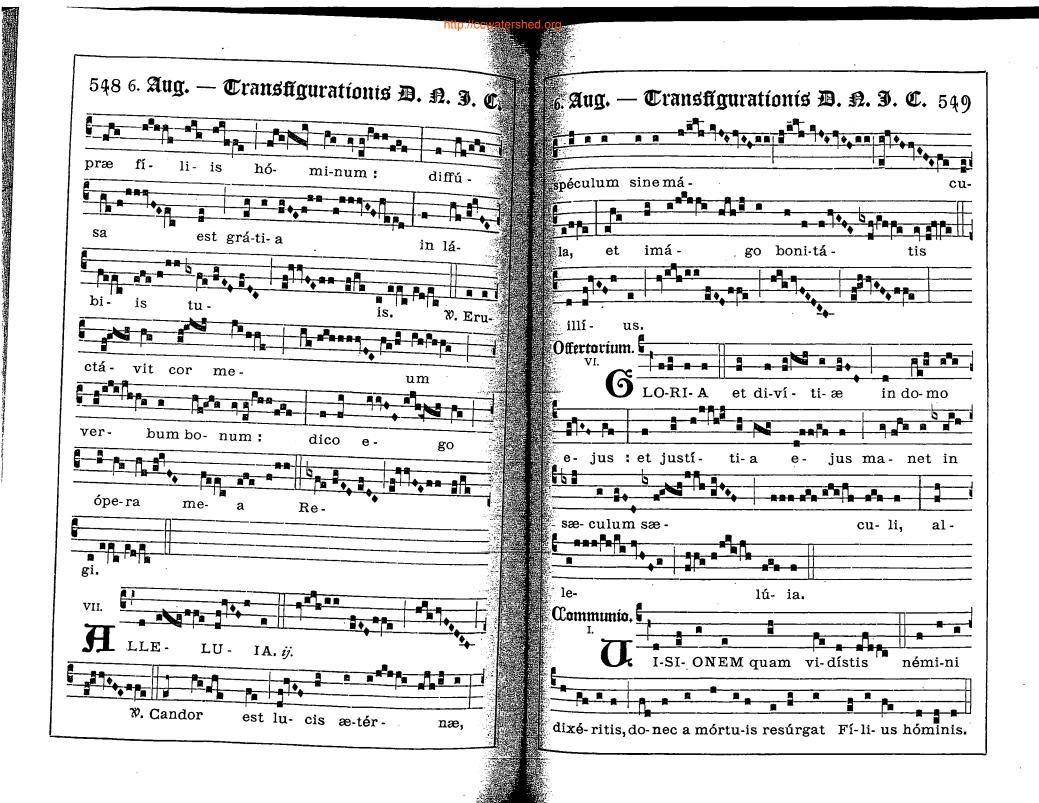






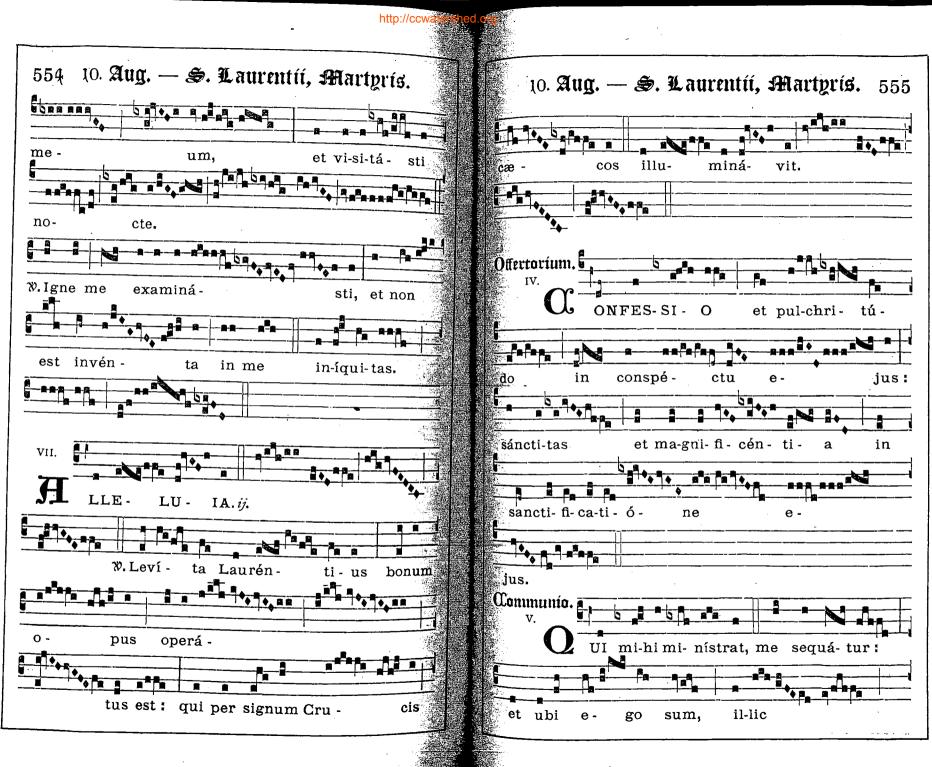
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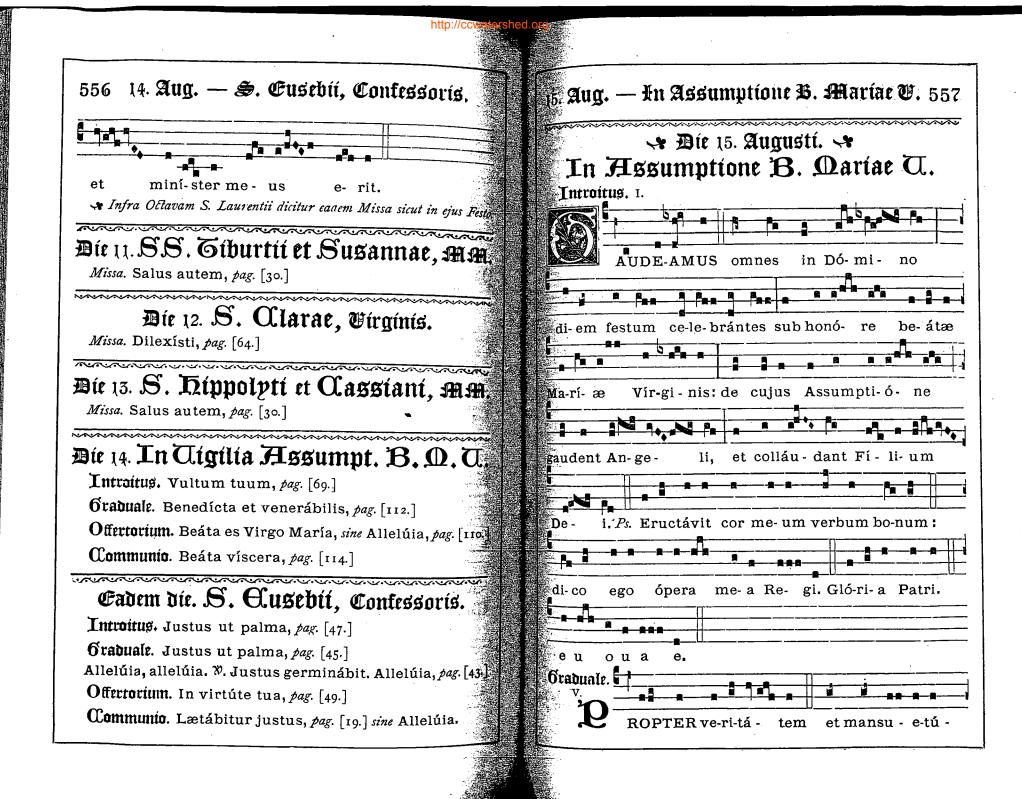
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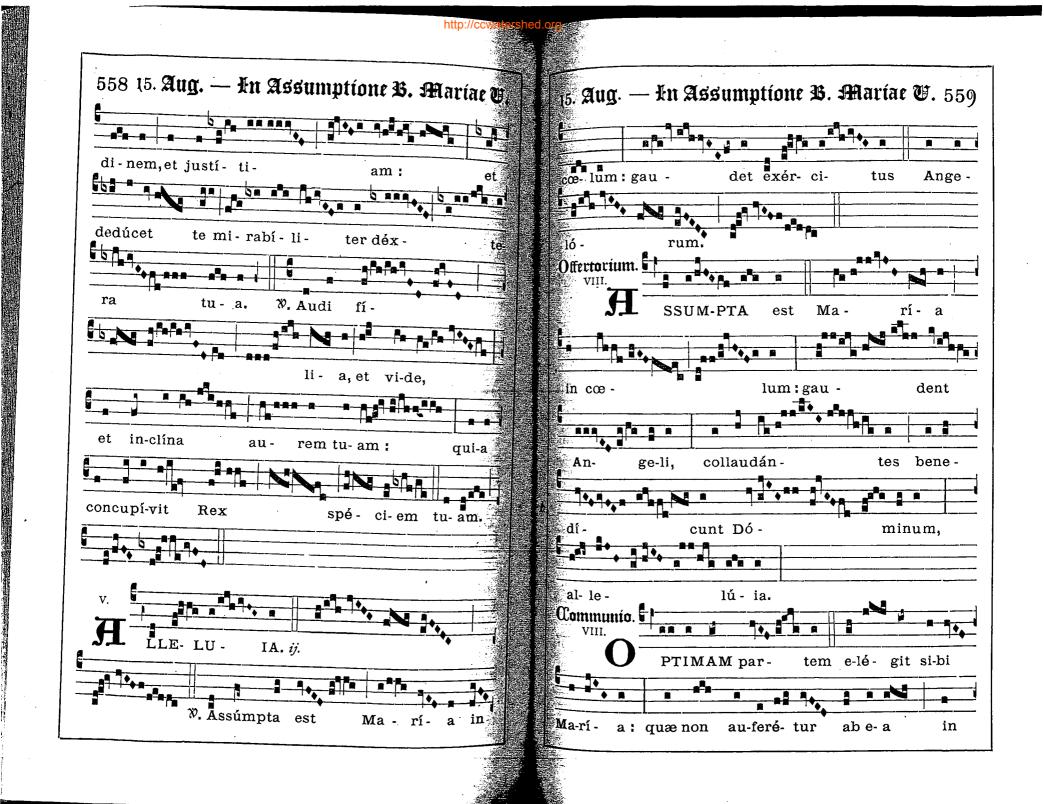


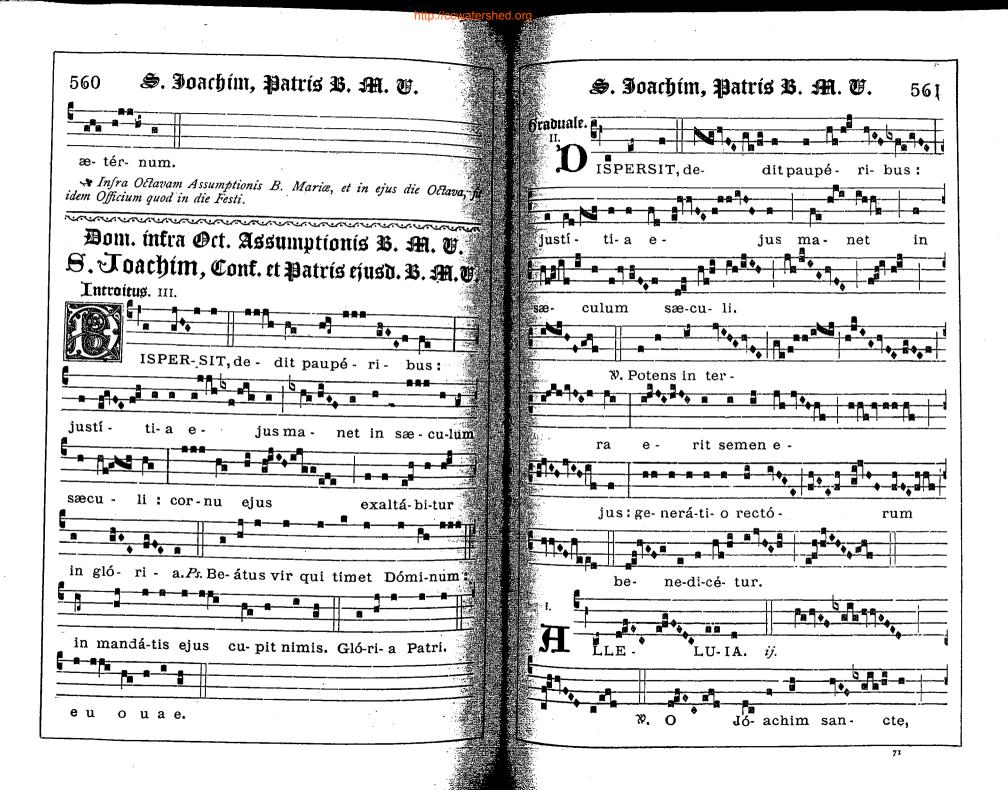




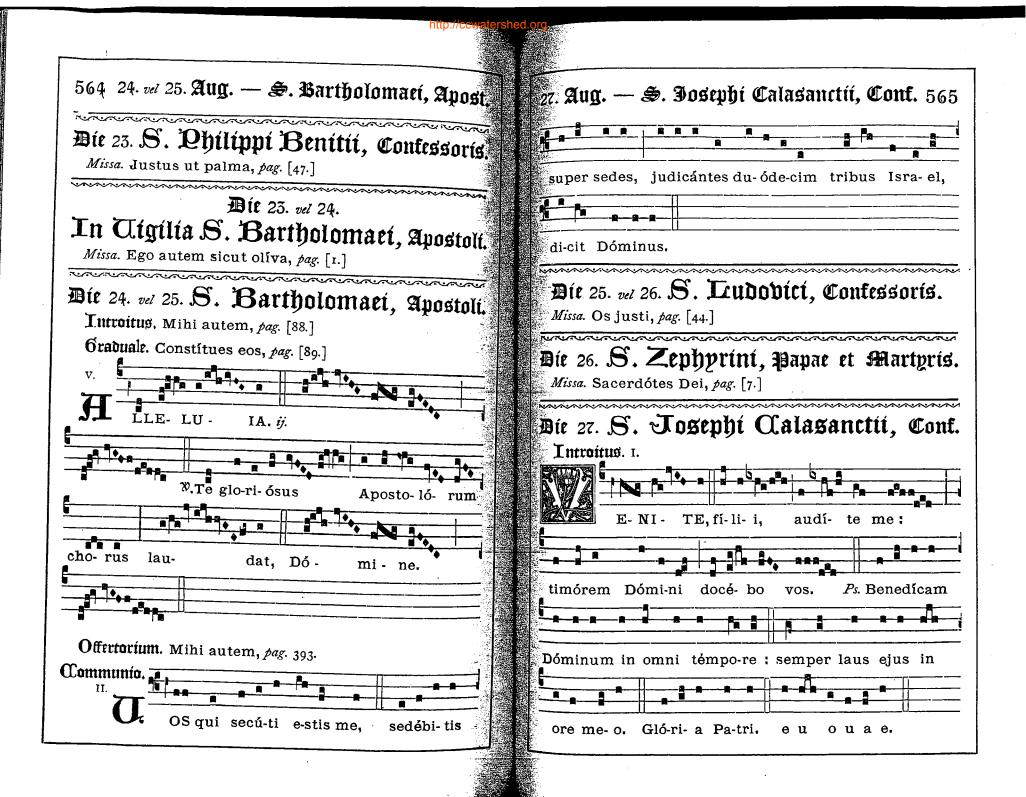


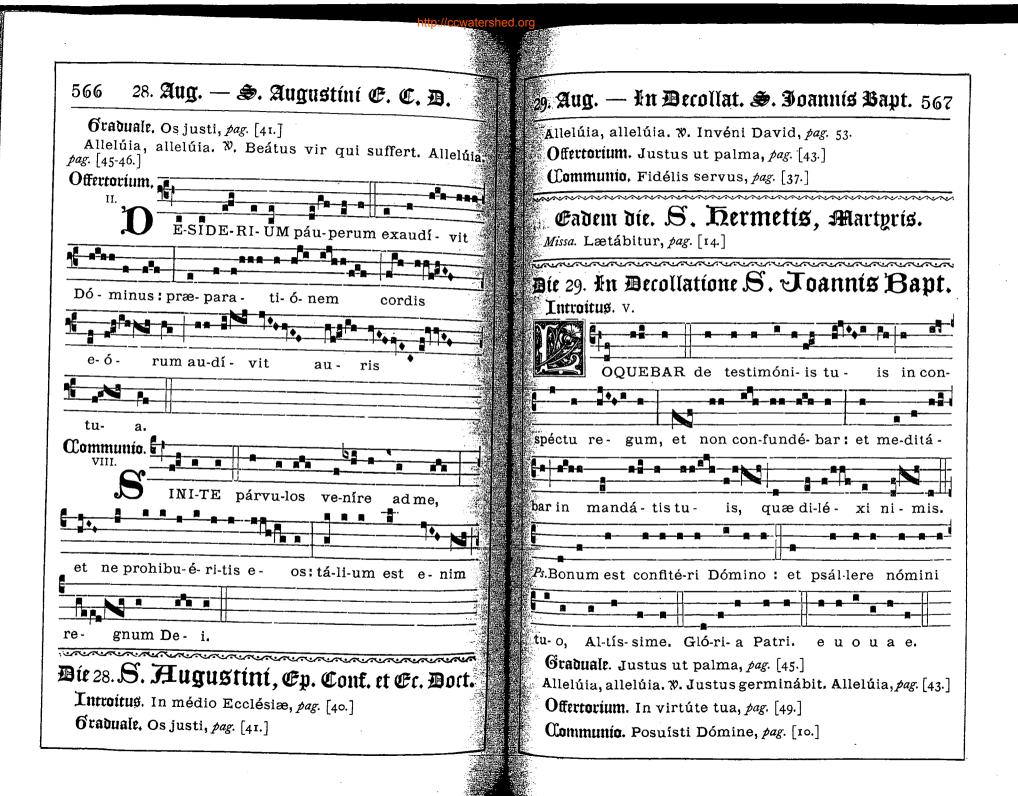












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