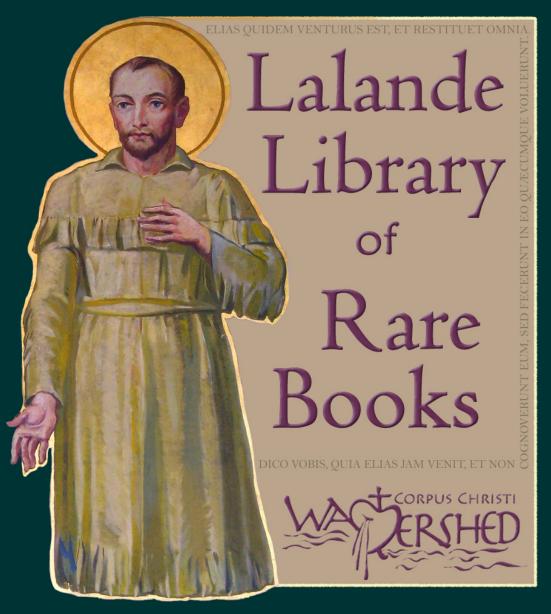
Saint Jean de Lalande, pray for us!



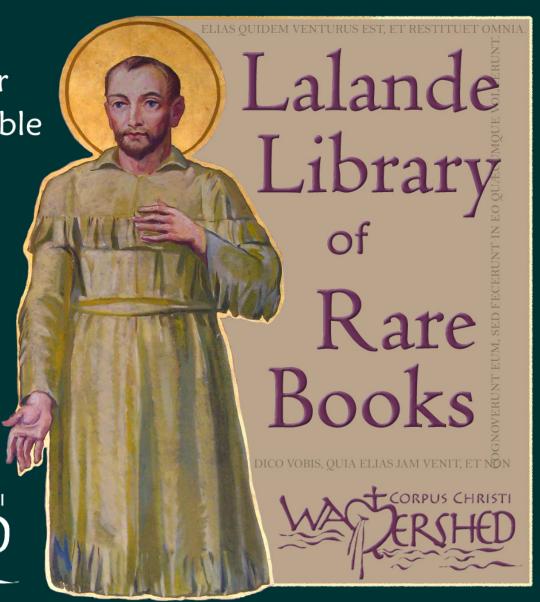
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# A Manual of Gregorian Chant

:: Solesmes::

A. Soles Man 1903

# A MANUAL OF GREGORIAN CHANT

N° 581

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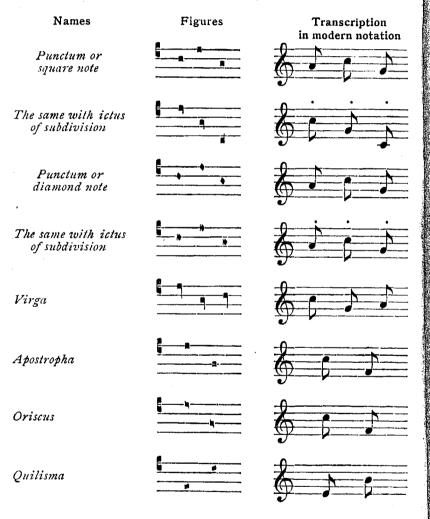
via:

Some remarks on the notation and rhythm of Gregorian Chant.

Ι

Names, Figures, value of the notes and principal neumes.

I. SINGLE NOTES.



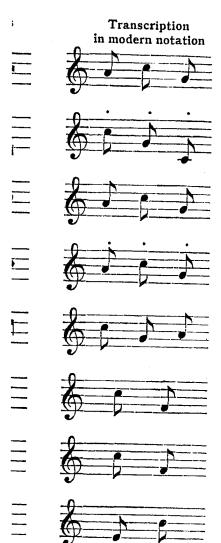


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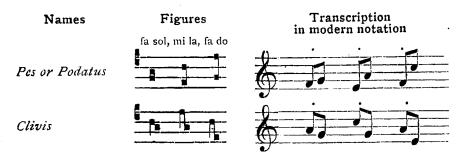
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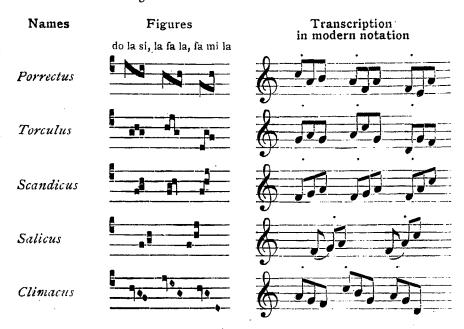
NOTES.



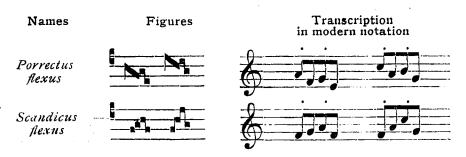
# 2. NEUMES OF TWO NOTES.



### 3. NEUMES OF THREE NOTES.



# 4. NEUMES OF MORE THAN THREE NOTES.



# 4. NEUMES OF MORE THAN THREE NOTES. Continued.

Names	Figures	Transcription in modern notation
Salicus flexus		
Torculus resupinus		
Climacus resupinus		
Pes subbipunctis	154, 3,	
Scandicus subbipunctis		
Scandicus subbipunctis resupinus	\$	

### 5. LIQUESCENT NEUMES.

Names	Figures	Transcription in modern notation
Epiphonus or liquescent Podatus		
Cephalicus or liquescent Clivis		
liquescent Torculus		
Ancus or liquescent Climacus		

### Notes to the

There is no difference in t or diamond) and of the Vi the ancient notation in when upward stroke /. The dia his broad ended pen in a notes, which never occur b or a neume, in descending p

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The Virga is often double of this double note is that by two quavers united by a

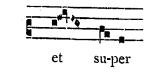


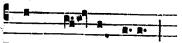
The Apostropha is never (distropha) or three times (t times.

The Oriscus is a kind of a group, generally between tw



The Quilisma has the e which precedes it; and in first note may be considered





Sub thró- no Dé-i

The Scandicus and Clima A stroke on the left side E NOTES. Continued.

# Transcription in modern notation



UMES.

Transcription in modern notation



II

### Notes to the preceding Tables.

There is no difference in the value of the *Punctum* (whether square or diamond) and of the Virga. The tail of the Virga is a relic of the ancient notation in which a higher note was marked by an upward stroke /. The diamond form is due to the copyist holding his broad ended pen in a slanting position, when writing these notes, which never occur by themselves, but always after a Virga or a neume, in descending passages.

The Virga is often double, and is then called Bivirga; the value of this double note is that of a crotchet; it can also be translated by two quavers united by a slur.

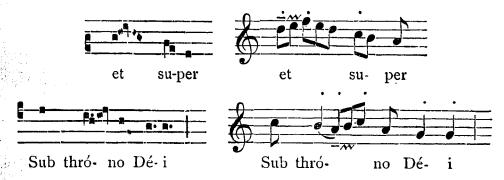


The Apostropha is never used alone; it can be repeated twice (distropha) or three times (tristropha), or even a greater number of times.

The Oriscus is a kind of Apostropha which is used at the end of a group, generally between two Torculi.



The Quilisma has the effect of lengthening the note or group which precedes it; and in the case of a group of two notes, the first note may be considered as double.



The Scandicus and Climacus may have more than three notes. A stroke on the left side of one of the diamond notes in the

Climacus marks a secondary ictus in the rhythm. This is marked in the transcription in modern notation by a dot above the note.



The Salicus must not be mistaken for the Scandicus. Its first note is separated from the second by a space: which means that the ictus is on the second note, and not on the first.

The Liquescent notes are smaller than the others; they occur with certain combinations of letters which require special care in pronunciation, v. g. when two vowels form a diphthong; Autem, EJus, or when certain consonants meet together: omnis.

The *Pressus* is the meeting of two notes on the same degree, which may happen in two ways:

10 when a Punctum is placed before the first note of a Clivis:



2° when two neumes are in juxtaposition, so that the last note of the first is on the same degree as the first note of the other:



The result is a long note with a strong ictus, which is marked by a sforzando in the transcription in modern notation.

The

The rhythm of Pl depends on the proper distinction of sentenc one or two notes, and or bar; which correst

The state of the s

The system accord is the result of a care daily practice of the cases in which anoth which was adopted himself, may render Plain-Chant is usuall necessary that a system of the case of th

The various pause following rules.

1° A dot after a not 2° The less imports by the dot, without s

3° The small bar o

tant sections of the grammatical ponctua necessary, the time the preceding dot or

4° The half bar

ponds to the *colon* or necessary time being

5° The full bar an

end of a musical sent

and a pause be made

6° The double bar

separate the verses v formerly used to mar choir was to begin a This is now marked often cut the melody

the

e rhythm. This is marked in y a *dot* above the note.



for the *Scandicus*. Its first a space: which means that t on the first.

han the others; they occur which require special care in form a diphthong; Autem, together: omnis.

notes on the same degree,

the first note of a Clivis:



tion, so that the last note of st note of the other:



ong *ictus*, which is marked dern notation.

### III

# The Phrasing of the melody.

The rhythm of Plain-Chant being the rhythm of oratory, much depends on the proper phrasing of the melody. In the singing, the distinction of sentences and phrases is marked by the lengthening of one or two notes, and by rests; in the writing, it is marked by dots or bars which correspond to the stops used in ponctuation.

The system according to which these various signs have been used is the result of a careful study of the ancient manuscripts, and of a daily practice of the chant for more than twenty years. There are cases in which another interpretation might be as correct as that which was adopted in this book; then the singer, if he sings by himself, may render the melody according to his taste. But as Plain-Chant is usually sung by a more or less numerous choir, it was necessary that a system of notation should be adopted which would prevent all hesitation.

The various pauses are marked in this book according to the following rules.

1º A dot after a note doubles that note.

2° The less important divisions of the phrase are sufficiently marked by the dot, without any bar. Breathing is not allowed in this case.

3° The small bar or quarter of a bar \_\_\_\_ marks more impor-

tant sections of the phrase, and corresponds to the comma in grammatical ponctuation. Breathing had better be avoided, but, if necessary, the time for breathing must be taken from the value of the preceding dot or note.

4° The half bar occurs at the end of phrases, and corres-

ponds to the colon or semi colon. It is better to breathe here, the necessary time being taken from the value of the dot before the bar.

5° The full bar answers to the period or full stop, and marks the

end of a musical sentence. Here a full breath must be taken,

and a pause be made equal to the preceding double note.

6° The double bar is used only at the end of pieces, or to

separate the verses which are to be sung by various choirs. It was formerly used to mark the end of intonations, or the place where the choir was to begin at the ends of *Graduals*, *Alleluias*, *Tracts*, etc. This is now marked by an *asterisk* in the text, as the double bar often cut the melody very awkwardly.

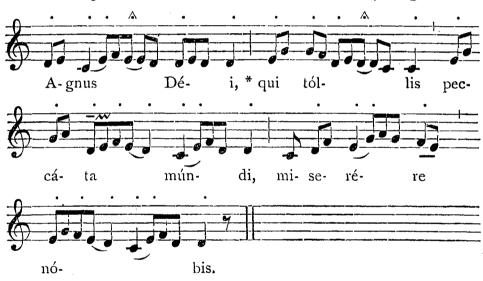
7° the Comma' is only used when a rapid breathing may be allowed without lengthening the preceding note.

8° A stroke above or under a note or group marks a slight ritar-dando in the execution.

It may be useful to give instances of the various pauses.



A transcription in modern notation will make everything clearer.



IV

# The Rhythm of Gregorian Chant.

Of all the elements which compose Rhythm, strength, duration, pitch, movement, the last is the most important; it is necessary that some words should be said here about it.

The progress of the voice in singing may very well be compared to a man's walk, or rather to the flight of a bird. When the bird soars up, it seems that the first impulse will carry it very far; however it soon dies away, and a new flap of the wings is necessary to give a fresh impulse and keep up the bird in its flight.

The same must be last for ever, and it support on which it impulse. Thus the which were called by sented by the successi

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This, of course, is in all kinds of musi not essentially differe the successive impuls separate the measures

The use of these be mistake, as it would which might again ca

Measure, in moder equal parts, so that themselves to the no Chant the value of to on the value of the sy

Moreover, in mod marked by the bars may be strong or w of the syllable on impulse.

This shows that, s not measured rhythm and less mechanical t

It is to be wished to carefully study and the as it were, where the expected of most choorder to mark it chooks in modern no dot over the note; kept, it will be easily

Notes which receiv

1.— All the square They must not be not tail.

This sign has bee it is mentioned here books.

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siv JI

<sup>\*</sup>At least it is a very consummer syncopation. We advise the seventh volume of the shows that the best music beginning of measures.

a rapid breathing may be ing note.

r group marks a slight ritar-

the various pauses.



ill make everything clearer.



# rian Chant.

hythm, strength, duration, mportant; it is necessary it it.

nay very well be compared of a bird. When the bird se will carry it very far; p of the wings is necessary oird in its flight. The same must be said of the voice: the first impulse cannot last for ever, and it is necessary that the voice should soon find a support on which it may alight, as it were, and receive a fresh impulse. Thus the voice moves in a succession of ups and downs, which were called by the ancients arsis and thesis, and are represented by the successive rise and fall of the hand or foot of the singer.

This, of course, is not peculiar to Plain Chant, but is found also in all kinds of music, so that the rhythm of Gregorian Chant is not essentially different from the rhythm of modern music, in which the successive impulses of the voice are marked by the bars which separate the measures.

The use of these bars, however, in Plain Chant, would be a great mistake, as it would lead to a confusion of the two kinds of music which might again cause the destruction of Plain Chant.

Measure, in modern music, is based on the division of time into equal parts, so that the syllables, whether long or short, must adapt themselves to the notes to which they are sung; whilst in Plain Chant the value of the notes in syllabic passages depends entirely on the value of the syllables and on their place in the sentence.

Moreover, in modern music, the *thesis* or stress of the voice marked by the bars is regularly strong, \* while in Plain Chant it may be strong or weak indifferently; all depends on the value of the syllable on which the voice finds support for a fresh impulse.

This shows that, strictly speaking, the rhythm of Plain Chant is not measured rhythm, but there is something in it more immaterial and less mechanical than in modern music.

It is to be wished that all those who sing Gregorian music should carefully study and thoroughly understand the melody, so as to feel, as it were, where the *thesis* occurs. However, as this cannot be expected of most choirs, some practical means had to be devised in order to mark it clearly. In the transcriptions of the Solesmes books in modern notation, the *thesis* is marked everywhere by a *dot* over the note; in the books where the traditional notation is kept, it will be easily found, if the following rules are attended to.

Notes which receive the rhythmical ictus or thesis (down beat):

1.—All the square notes with a supplementary stroke (¶) They must not be mistaken for the Virga (¶) which has a longer tail.

This sign has been seldom used in this edition of the Manual: it is mentioned here because it is found in some of the Solesmes books.

<sup>\*</sup>At least it is a very common practice to make it strong, except in the case of a syncopation. We advise those who wish to study the question of rhythm to read the seventh volume of the *Paléographic musicale* in which Dom Mocquereau shows that the best musicians place the strong beat as well at the end as at the beginning of measures.

# 2. — The first note of a group.

a) whether the group is joined to one syllable:



b) or several groups are sung to one syllable:



EXCEPTIONS. a) Pressus. When the second note of a Podatus or of a Clivis forms a Pressus with the following group, the ictus falls on this second note instead of the first:



b) Salicus. In this group (a) the ictus is on the second note, which is marked by a space after the first note.

Here are two instances of it in the Introit R'equiem atérnam (the syllables marked with a \*):



The preceding editions did not sufficiently distinguish the Salicus from the Scandicus.

c) When the firs followed by a note ictus, v. g. the note

ASP to a State of the second position of a state of the



All. Dies sanctific

# 3. — All the dia

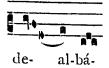
a) in the middle c

the syllable  $\alpha$  must



The diamond note the whole group on

b) or at the end of



# 4. — The Virga

a) in the middle of



syllable:



.s- pér- ges me

yllable:



he second note of a *Podatus* e following group, the *ictus* first:



)- sán- na

ictus is on the second note, est note.

ntroit Réquiem atérnam (the



iently distinguish the Salicus

c) When the first note of a group is immediately preceded or followed by a note which bears the *ictus*, this first note loses the *ictus*, v. g. the notes marked with a \* in the following passages:





All. Dies sanctificatus illúxit nó-

bis...

3. — All the diamond notes with a supplementary stroke.

a) in the middle of a group.



Rex cæ- léstis

the syllable ca must be sung as if the group was written as follows:



The diamond notes have been kept to show the dependency of the whole group on the initial Virga.

b) or at the end of a group:



4. — The Virga placed at the culminating point of a group.

a) in the middle of the group:

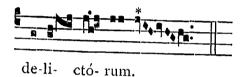


b) or at the end:



# 5. — All dotted notes.

- In the former editions of the Solesmes books, the more vocis or long notes at the end of groups were marked by blank spaces. Now these spaces are used in two cases only:
  - 1) in the Salicus, between the first and second notes.
- 2) in some passages where two notes on the same degree must be uttered separately, v. g.





In this case there is an ictus on the note marked thus \*.

But in neither case does the blank space mark a lengthening of the preceding note.



# The Or

In the name of the of the Son, and of Ghost. Amen.

I unite myself, O my thy holy Church, who joy at the approach of, thy Son, who is the tru

Like her, I beseed defend me against the the enemies of my salv

It is in thee that I h hope; yet do I feel sabled at being in the i snares which are set fo

Send me, then, him and truth: it is he that us the way to thy holy thy heavenly tabernach

He is the Mediator, a ing Altar; I will drahim, and be filled with

When he shall have a sing in my gladness. O my soul! Why woul troubled?

Hope in Him, who show himself unto th Saviour, and thy God.

Glory be to the Fatl the Son, and to the Hol As it was in the be now, and ever shall without end. Amen.

I am to go to the alt and feel the presence o desires to give me a nex

desires to give me a new This my hope comes any merits of my own, b all-powerful help of my

The thought of hi excites, in the soul c punction. He cannot confessing, and put not the grace he is to this confession o Lord to show mercy

# A MANUAL OF

# GREGORIAN CHANT

COMPILED

FROM THE SOLESMES BOOKS

AND FROM

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.



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ROME. — TOURNAI (Belgium).
1903.

p the

BIC SIC

IMPRIMATUR.

Romæ, die 9 Octobris 1903. Fr. Albertus Lepidi O. P., S. P. Ap. Magister.

IMPRIMATUR.
Romæ, die 9 Octobris 1903.
Jos. Ceppetelli Patriarch. Constantinop. Vicesg.

the

SIC AIS:

Jus proprietatis sibi reservant Editores.

To Our beloved son, the monk PAUL DELATTE, O. S. B., Abbot of Solesmes.

# LEO XIII., POPE.

Beloved son, health and apostolic benediction!

WE are aware, and have elsewhere expressed our commendation, of the diligence you have so ably devoted to the study of those sacred chants, traditionally ascribed to the

authorship of Gregory the Great.

In like manner, We cannot but express Our approval of your well-known labours, so industriously and constantly renewed, in collecting and publishing ancient documents bearing on this subject. We see the varied fruits of those labours in the many and most welcome volumes which you have been so good as to present to Us from time to time. And now, as We hear, these works are everywhere receiving the attention of the public and in many places are coming into daily use. Every effort undertaken for the purpose of explaining and extending the use of plain-song, the companion and hand-maid of the most holy rites, must assuredly be commended, not only for its intelligence and industry, but, what is far more important, for the much desired gain which it brings to Divine worship. For the Gregorian melodies are most discreetly and wisely adapted for bringing out the meaning of the words: and there is in them, if only they are skilfully rendered, a great potency and a certain marvellous blending of gravity and sweetness, which easily glide into the minds of the hearers, and just at the right moment call up pious dispositions and holy and wholesome thoughts. Therefore, all, and especially those of the clergy of either order, who feel themselves competent to effect any progress in this science or art, should take up the work to the best of their ability with thoroughness and freedom. Provided that mutual charity and the respectful obedience due to the Church are properly observed, many may contribute much assistance by their efforts in this matter, as you have done by yours up to the present.

As a presage of heavenly graces and as an evidence of Our fatherly good-will, We most lovingly confer upon you, Our beloved son, and upon your brethren Our apostolic benediction in the Lord.

Given at S. Peter's, Rome, in the 24th year of Our Pontificate.

May 17th 1901.

LEO XIII., POPE.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Ordinary of the M	viass			•	•	•	•	•	•	. I
Chants for the O	rdinary				. •	•	•		•	. 1
Te Deum .				•	•	•	•	•		58, 61
Compline .	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	. 64
Hymnal for Vesp	ers and	1 Co	mpli	ne:						
Proper of the	e Seaso	n.		:		•				• 79
Common of	Saints		•		•	•	•		•	. 141
Proper of Sa	ints		•						•	. 170
Vespers of the D	ead		•	•			•		•	. 215
Requiem Mass					•				•	. 216
Supplement .					•	•			•	. 225
Benediction of th	e Bless	ed S	Sacra	ment		•	•	•	•	. 255
Versicles and Re	sponses	at	Vesp	ers	•	•		•		. 385
Benedicamus Do	mino.									. 390

the

Via:

Index.
Special Index for the Ordinary of the Mass.
The Ordinary of the Mass.  The Asperges
Mass and Vespers of the principal Feasts.  Christmas
Special Index of the Hymnal. Sunday at Vespers
Advent
Common of Saints.
Apostles and Evangelists       141       Bishops       150         id. in Paschal Time       143       Confessors       155         One Martyr       144       Virgins       157         id. P. T.       146       Holy Women       160         Dedication       162       Feasts of the B. V. M.       168

Pro	per	of	Sa	ints	•				
(The asterisk marks t	he fe	asts d	or hy.	mns a	n the	suppl	'emen	<i>t</i> .)	
I	DEC	EM	BE	R.					
* 29 St Thomas of Canterbu	ıry					•			225
	JA	NUA	ARY	ζ.					
18 St Peter's Chair at Ron	ne								170
* Sunday within the Octave Lord in the Temple.	of l	Epipl					g of		
C	•			:	:		•		. 227 . 171
* Third Sunday after Epipha	any.	— T	he H	oly I	amil	у.			228
* 29 St Francis de Sales . 31 St Martina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		230 171
_	EB	BII	AR	v.	•	•	•	•	-/-
11 The Seven Founders of	-	_		• •					172
* 11 The Apparition of Our	Lad			les .	•	:	•		232
* 17 The Flight to Egypt		•	•	•	•	•	•		233
	MA	ARC	H.						
* 7 St Thomas Aquinas					•				235
* 12 St Gregory the Great * 18 St Gabriel	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	236
* 19 St Joseph			· .	•	•	:	•		238 174
	A	PR	L.						
* 21 St Anselm									239
•	1	(A)	7.	-	·	-			-
3 The Finding of the Hol			•						174
3 The Finding of the Hol 8 The Apparition of St M	ichae	el.	:	•	•	•	·		174
18 St Venantius .  * 26 St Augustine of Canterb			•	•		•		•	175 242
Friday after the Octave of C	Corpi	us Ch	risti	— Tì	ie Šao	cred F	Ieart	:	176
* id ,	. 1	•		•		•			244
		INU							
* 5 St Boniface	•	• •	• -			•	•	•	245 178
19 St Juliana. 24 The Nativity of St John	the	Ranti	ist	•	•	•	•	•	178
29 SS. Peter and Paul.	•		•	÷	•	•	•		181
	J	UL:	Y.						
First Sunday The Pr	eciou	ıs Bl	ood c	of Ou	r Lor	d.			186
7 SS. Cyril and Methodius Sunday after the Octave of	_								00
all the Holy Popes .	33. I	reter	and	Paul	. — .	rie i	east		246
22 St Mary Magdalen .				•	•	·	·		190
	AU	GUS	ST.						
r St Peter's Chains .									151
6 Transfiguration .									191

the

via:

A. 11	ıaex	•		_					
SEPT									
14 Exaltation of the Holy Cross	S .	•	٠_	·					196
Third Sunday. — The seven Do 29 Dedication of St Michael.	olours	: 01 U	ur L	ady	•	٠			199 201
ОСТ						Ť			
First Sunday. — The Holy Ros	sary							. :	<b>2</b> 02
First Sunday. — The Holy Ros 2 The Holy Guardian Angels * Third Sunday. — The Purity o	·	, T	•	•	•			. :	203
15 St Teresa		Lauy		•	•	•			247 204
15 St Teresa 20 St John of Kenty 23 The Holy Redeemer	•	•		:	·	:			204 205
* 23 The Holy Redeemer	•		•	•	•	•		. :	248̈
				•	•	•		• :	<b>2</b> 49
NOV			•						
	•	•	•	•	•	•		. :	212
* 4 St Charles * 21 The Presentation of Our Lac	ly.		•		•		,	, 2 , 2	250 252
Specia	al Ir	ıdex							
of the Chants				ion					
) Salutaris (12 tones)	Da	:							
O Salutaris (12 tones) 25 Fantum ergo (8 tones) 26 Adoremus (8 tones)									
Adoremus (8 tones)	5 H	oly Cr	oss		: :	•		3	48
ment.	Aso	censio	n .	•	• •	•		3	49
n honour of the Blessed Sacrament	Tri	nity S	Sund	av	• •	•		3	51
Pieces for special days or	Sac	red I	leart	-, : .	• •	•		3	55 57
seasons.	St.	John :	the I	3apt	ist .			3	59
Advent	3 St	Fele. Anne	rano	ı Pa	ui.	•	•	3	6I
hristmas 27	A 11	Calas	•	:	• •	•	•	3	04 65
it Stephen	5	Co	mm					J	-3
The Holy Innocents	Δn	netlec	*****					_	۷_
t Thomas of Canterbury 325	Ma	rtyrs		•			•	3	57 60
Spiphany 327	Bis	hops .	• •	•	· ·		•	3'	79 72
he Holy Name of Jesus 330	Do	fors .				: :		2	, <del>-</del> 72
t Bridget 335	Cor	fesso	rs .					37	75
t Potriol	Vir	gins .		•				32	77
Epiphany	Ho	y Wo	men			• •		37	78
									1

IIIHIS little book is an adaptation to the special wants of the I English speaking countries of the Manuale Missae et Officiorum compiled from the Solesmes books, which has just been published by Messrs Desclée, Lefebvre & Co. It is chiefly intended to promote congregational singing in those places where the Solesmes books have been adopted, but it may be useful also in the churches in which other editions are still in use.

The Ordinary of the Mass and the Hymn at Vespers are the parts of Divine Service in which the congregation is supposed to join; the same ought to be said of the Psalms, but as it is difficult to sing them without a pointed Psalter, it has been thought better to leave them out of this book, pointed Psalters having been edited in various places, especially at Solesmes.

The chief feature of this English edition is the number of pieces which it contains for Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Some of these pieces are already in the Solesmes books: these have been printed without any alteration, for the sake of uniformity. The greatest number has been extracted from manuscripts in the British Museum, as far as possible of English origin: in this case, the English form of the melody has been kept, without any attempt to give a critical edition.

As many people have complained of the lack of Plain Chant settings for the O salutaris and Tantum ergo, a certain number have been printed in these books: some of them are already known; the others are transcriptions or adaptations of ancient hymns, mostly from English manuscripts: it seemed it would be better to revive these beautiful melodies than to compose new ones.

The latin text of the Ordinary of the Mass is accompanied with a paraphrase by Dom Guéranger. The Lady Abbess of Stanbrook has kindly given permission to use the excellent translation of the Liturgical Year by Dom Laurence Shepherd O. S. B.

Special thanks are due from the compiler to the Rev. G. H. Palmer, for putting at his disposal a copy of the Sarum sequences from the original manuscripts, thus saving much time and labour.

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Some remarks on the notation and rhythm of Gregorian Chant.

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Names, Figures, value of the notes and principal neumes.

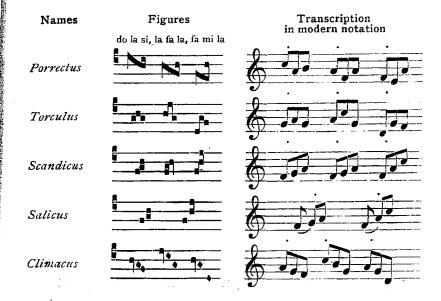
#### I. SINGLE NOTES.

Names	Figures	Transcription
Punctum or square note		in modern notation
The same with ictus of subdivision		
Punctum or diamond note		
The same with ictus of subdivision	<b>*</b>	
Virga		
Apostropha		
Oriscus		
Quilisma		

#### 2. NEUMES OF TWO NOTES.



### 3. NEUMES OF THREE NOTES.



#### 4. NEUMES OF MORE THAN THREE NOTES.

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Names	Figures	Transcription in modern notation	
Porrectus flexus	N. M.		
Scandicus flexus			

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# 4. NEUMES OF MORE THAN THREE NOTES. Continued.

Names	Figures	Transcription in modern notation
Salicus flexus		
Torculus resupinus		
Climacus resupinus	\$ 10 mm	
Pes subbipunctis		
Scandicus subbipunctis		
Scandicus subbipunctis resupinus	374,4	

### 5. LIQUESCENT NEUMES.

Names	Figures	Transcription in modern notation
Epiphonus or liquescent Podatus		
Cephalicus or liquescent Clivis		
liquescent Torculus		
Ancus or liquescent Climacus		

II

### Notes to the preceding Tables.

There is no difference in the value of the *Punctum* (whether square or diamond) and of the *Virga*. The tail of the *Virga* is a relic of the ancient notation in which a higher note was marked by an upward stroke /. The diamond form is due to the copyist holding his broad ended pen in a slanting position, when writing these notes, which never occur by themselves, but always after a Virga or a neume, in descending passages.

The Virga is often double, and is then called Bivirga; the value of this double note is that of a crotchet; it can also be translated by two quavers united by a slur.

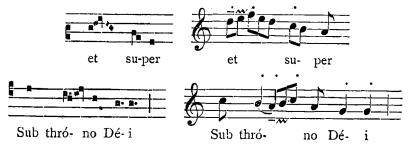


The Apostropha is never used alone; it can be repeated twice (distropha) or three times (tristropha), or even a greater number of times.

The Oriscus is a kind of Apostropha which is used at the end of a group, generally between two Torculi.



The Quilisma has the effect of lengthening the note or group which precedes it; and in the case of a group of two notes, the first note may be considered as double.



The Scandicus and Climacus may have more than three notes. A stroke on the left side of one of the diamond notes in the

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Climacus marks a secondary ictus in the rhythm. This is marked in the transcription in modern notation by a dot above the note.



The Salicus must not be mistaken for the Scandicus. Its first note is separated from the second by a space: which means that the ictus is on the second note, and not on the first.

The Liquescent notes are smaller than the others; they occur with certain combinations of letters which require special care in pronunciation, v. g. when two vowels form a diphthong; Autem, Ejus, or when certain consonants meet together: omnis.

The *Pressus* is the meeting of two notes on the same degree, which may happen in two ways:

10 when a Punctum is placed before the first note of a Clivis:



2° when two neumes are in juxtaposition, so that the last note of the first is on the same degree as the first note of the other:



The result is a long note with a strong *ictus*, which is marked by a *sforzando* in the transcription in modern notation.

### III

### The Phrasing of the melody.

The rhythm of Plain-Chant being the rhythm of oratory, much depends on the proper phrasing of the melody. In the singing, the distinction of sentences and phrases is marked by the lengthening of one or two notes, and by rests; in the writing, it is marked by dots or bars which correspond to the stops used in ponctuation.

The system according to which these various signs have been used is the result of a careful study of the ancient manuscripts, and of a daily practice of the chant for more than twenty years. There are cases in which another interpretation might be as correct as that which was adopted in this book; then the singer, if he sings by himself, may render the melody according to his taste. But as Plain-Chant is usually sung by a more or less numerous choir, it was necessary that a system of notation should be adopted which would prevent all hesitation.

The various pauses are marked in this book according to the following rules.

1° A dot after a note doubles that note.

- 2° The less important divisions of the phrase are sufficiently marked by the dot, without any bar. Breathing is not allowed in this case.
- 3° The small bar or quarter of a bar \_\_\_\_ marks more important sections of the phrase, and corresponds to the comma in grammatical ponctuation. Breathing had better be avoided, but, if necessary, the time for breathing must be taken from the value of

the preceding dot or note.

4° The half bar occurs at the end of phrases, and corresponds to the color or carriscelar. It is better to breathe here the

ponds to the *colon* or *semi colon*. It is better to breathe here, the necessary time being taken from the value of the dot before the bar.

5° The full bar answers to the period or full stop, and marks the end of a musical sentence. Here a full breath must be taken, and a pause be made equal to the preceding double note.

6° The double bar is used only at the end of pieces, or to separate the verses which are to be sung by various choirs. It was formerly used to mark the end of intonations, or the place where the choir was to begin at the ends of *Graduals*, *Alleluias*, *Tracts*, etc. This is now marked by an *asterisk* in the text, as the double bar often cut the melody very awkwardly.

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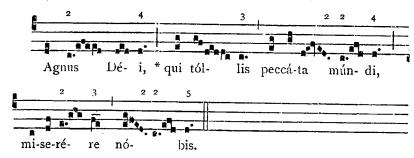
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7° the Comma ' is only used when a rapid breathing may be allowed without lengthening the preceding note.

8° A stroke above or under a note or group marks a slight ritar-dando in the execution.

It may be useful to give instances of the various pauses.



A transcription in modern notation will make everything clearer.



IV

# The Rhythm of Gregorian Chant.

Of all the elements which compose *Rhythm*, strength, duration, pitch, movement, the last is the most important; it is necessary that some words should be said here about it.

The progress of the voice in singing may very well be compared to a man's walk, or rather to the flight of a bird. When the bird soars up, it seems that the first impulse will carry it very far; however it soon dies away, and a new flap of the wings is necessary to give a fresh impulse and keep up the bird in its flight.

The same must be said of the voice: the first impulse cannot last for ever, and it is necessary that the voice should soon find a support on which it may alight, as it were, and receive a fresh impulse. Thus the voice moves in a succession of ups and downs, which were called by the ancients arsis and thesis, and are represented by the successive rise and fall of the hand or foot of the singer.

This, of course, is not peculiar to Plain Chant, but is found also in all kinds of music, so that the rhythm of Gregorian Chant is not essentially different from the rhythm of modern music, in which the successive impulses of the voice are marked by the bars which separate the measures.

The use of these bars, however, in Plain Chant, would be a great mistake, as it would lead to a confusion of the two kinds of music which might again cause the destruction of Plain Chant.

Measure, in modern music, is based on the division of time into equal parts, so that the syllables, whether long or short, must adapt themselves to the notes to which they are sung; whilst in Plain Chant the value of the notes in syllabic passages depends entirely on the value of the syllables and on their place in the sentence.

Moreover, in modern music, the *thesis* or stress of the voice marked by the bars is regularly strong, \* while in Plain Chant it may be strong or weak indifferently; all depends on the value of the syllable on which the voice finds support for a fresh impulse.

This shows that, strictly speaking, the rhythm of Plain Chant is not measured rhythm, but there is something in it more immaterial and less mechanical than in modern music.

It is to be wished that all those who sing Gregorian music should carefully study and thoroughly understand the melody, so as to feel, as it were, where the *thesis* occurs. However, as this cannot be expected of most choirs, some practical means had to be devised in order to mark it clearly. In the transcriptions of the Solesmes books in modern notation, the *thesis* is marked everywhere by a dot over the note; in the books where the traditional notation is kept, it will be easily found, if the following rules are attended to.

Notes which receive the rhythmical ictus or thesis (down beat):

1.— All the square notes with a supplementary stroke (4) They must not be mistaken for the Virga (4) which has a longer tail.

This sign has been seldom used in this edition of the Manual: it is mentioned here because it is found in some of the Solesmes books.

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<sup>\*</sup> At least it is a very common practice to make it strong, except in the case of a syncopation. We advise those who wish to study the question of rhythm to read the seventh volume of the *Paléographic musicale* in which Dom Mocquereau shows that the best musicians place the strong beat as well at the end as at the beginning of measures.

### 2. — The first note of a group.

a) whether the group is joined to one syllable:



b) or several groups are sung to one syllable:



EXCEPTIONS. a) Pressus. When the second note of a Podatus or of a Clivis forms a Pressus with the following group, the ictus falls on this second note instead of the first:



b) Salicus. In this group (a) the ictus is on the second note, which is marked by a space after the first note.

Here are two instances of it in the Introit Réquiem atérnam (the syllables marked with a \*):



The preceding editions did not sufficiently distinguish the Salicus from the Scandicus.

c) When the first note of a group is immediately preceded or followed by a note which bears the *ictus*, this first note loses the *ictus*, v. g. the notes marked with a \* in the following passages:





All. Dies sanctificatus illúxit nó-

bis...

### 3. — All the diamond notes with a supplementary stroke.

a) in the middle of a group.



Rex cæ- léstis

the syllable ca must be sung as if the group was written as follows:



The diamond notes have been kept to show the dependency of the whole group on the initial Virga.

b) or at the end of a group:



### 4. — The Virga placed at the culminating point of a group.

 $\alpha$ ) in the middle of the group:



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### 5. — All dotted notes.

- In the former editions of the Solesmes books, the mora vocis or long notes at the end of groups were marked by blank spaces. Now these spaces are used in two cases only:
  - 1) in the Salicus, between the first and second notes.
- 2) in some passages where two notes on the same degree must be uttered separately, v. g.



de-li- ctó- rum.



In this case there is an *ictus* on the note marked thus \*.

But in neither case does the blank space mark a lengthening of the preceding note.



# The Ordinary of the Mass.

TN the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

I unite myself, O my God, with thy holy Church, who thrills with joy at the approach of Jesus Christ thy Son, who is the true Altar.

Like her, I beseech thee to defend me against the malice of the enemies of my salvation.

It is in thee that I have put my hope; yet do I feel sad and troubled at being in the midst of the snares which are set for me.

Send me, then, him who is light and truth: it is he that will open to us the way to thy holy mount, to thy heavenly tabernacle.

He is the Mediator, and the livhim, and be filled with joy.

When he shall have come, I will sing in my gladness. Be not sad, O my soul! Why wouldst thou be troubled?

Hope in Him, who will soon show himself unto thee, as thy Saviour, and thy God.

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.

I am to go to the altar of God, and feel the presence of him who desires to give me a new life!

This my hope comes not from any merits of my own, but from the all-powerful help of my Creator.

TN nomine Patris, et Filii, et L Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

v. Introibo ad altare Dei.

n. Ad Deum qui lætificat juventutem meam.

Judica me Deus, et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta: ab homine iniquo et doloso erue me.

Quia tu es Deus fortitudo mea : quare me repulisti, et quare tristis incedo, dum affligit me inimi-

Emitte lucem tuam, et veritatem tuam: ipsa me deduxerunt, et adduxerunt in montem sanctum tuum et in tabernacula tua.

Et introibo ad altare Dei: ad ing Altar; I will draw nigh to Deum qui lætificat juventutem meam.

> Confitebor tibi in cithara, Deus, Deus meus: quare tristis es anima mea, et quare conturbas me?

> Spera in Deo, quoniam adhuc confitebor illi : salutare vultus mei, et Deus meus.

Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui

Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper : et in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

v. Introibo ad altare Dei.

R. Ad Deum qui lætificat juventutem meam.

v. Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.

R. Qui fecit cælum et terram.

The thought of his being about to appear before his God, excites, in the soul of the Priest, a lively sentiment of compunction. He cannot go further in the holy Sacrifice without confessing, and publicly, that he is a sinner, and deserves not the grace he is about to receive. Listen, with respect, to this confession of God's Minister, and earnestly ask our Lord to show mercy to him; for the Priest is your Father;

he is answerable for your salvation, for which he every day risks his own. When he has finished, unite with the Servers, or the Sacred Ministers, in this prayer:

The Ordinary of the Mass.

te ad vitam æternam.

Misereatur tui omnipotens Deus, | May Almighty God have mercy et dimissis peccatis tuis, perducat on thee, and, forgiving thy sins, bring thee to everlasting life.

The Priest having answered Amen, make your confession, saying with a contrit spirit:

Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini, beato Michaeli Archangelo, beato Joanni Baptistæ, sanctis Apostolis Petro et Paulo, omnibus sanctis, et tibi, Pater, quia peccavi nimis cogitatione, verbo, et opere: mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa. Ideo precor beatam Mariam semper Virginem, beatum Michaelem Archangelum, beatum Joannem Baptistam, sanctos Apostolos Petrum et Paulum, omnes sanctos, et te Pater, orare pro me ad Dominum Deum nostrum.

I confess to Almighty God, to blessed Mary ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed John Baptist, to the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, to all the Saints, and to thee, Father, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed; through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault. Therefore I beseech the blessed Mary ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed John Baptist, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and all the Saints, and thee, Father, to pray to our Lord God for me.

Receive with gratitude the paternal wish of the Priest, who says to you:

Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus, et dimissis peccatis vestris, perducat vos ad vitam æternam.

Indulgentiam, absolutionem, et remissionem peccatorum nostrorum tribuat nobis omnipotens et and remission of our sins. misericors Dominus.

R. Amen.

May Almighty God be merciful to you, and, forgiving your sins, bring you to everlasting life.

Ŕ. Amen.

May the Almighty and merciful Lord grant us pardon, absolution,

R. Amen.

Invoke the divine assistance, that you may approach to Iesus Christ.

- ŷ. Deus tu conversus vivificabis | ŷ. O God, it needs but one look nos.
- r. Et plebs tua lætabitur in te.
- ŷ. Ostende nobis Domine misericordiam tuam.
  - R. Et salutare tuum da nobis.
- ŷ. Domine exaudi orationem meam.
  - R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

- of thine to give us life.
- i). And thy people shall rejoice
- ŷ. Show us, O Lord, thy mercy.
- R. And give us to know and love the Saviour whom thou hast sent unto us.
- v. O Lord, hear my prayer.
- n). And let my cry come unto thee.

The Priest here leaves you to ascend to the altar; but first he salutes you:

r. The Lord be with you.

j ŷ. Dominus vobiscum.

Answer him with reverence:

i). And with thy spirit.

R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

He ascends the steps, and comes to the Holy of Holies. Ask, both for him and yourself, the deliverance from sin:

Let us pray.

Take from our hearts, O Lord, all those sins, which make us ne, iniquitates nostras: ut ad Sanunworthy to appear in thy pre- cta sanctorum puris mereamur sence; we ask this of thee by thy mentibus introire. Per Christum divine Son, our Lord.

Oremus.

Aufer a nobis, quæsumus Domi-Dominum nostrum. Amen.

When the Priest kisses the altar, out of reverence for the relics of the Martyrs which are there, say:

Generous soldiers of Jesus Christ, who have mingled your sanctorum tuorum, quorum reliown blood with his, intercede for quiæ hic sunt, et omnium sanctous that our sins may be forgiven: rum: ut indulgere digneris omnia that so we may, like you, approach | peccata mea. Amen. unto God.

Oramus te, Domine, per merita

If it be a High Mass at which you are assisting, the Priest incenses the Altar in a most solemn manner; and this white cloud, which you see ascending from every part of the Altar, signifies the prayer of the Church, who addresses herself to Jesus Christ; and which this Divine Mediator then causes to ascend, united with his own, to the throne of the majesty of his Father.

The Priest then says the Introit. It is a solemn openinganthem, in which the Church, at the very commencement of the Holy Sacrifice, gives expression to the sentiments which fill her heart.

It is followed by nine exclamations, which are even more earnest, -- for they ask for mercy. In addressing them to God, the Church unites herself with the nine choirs of Angels, who are standing round the altar of Heaven, one and the same as this before which you are kneeling.

To the Father:

Lord, have mercy on us! Lord, have mercy on us! Lord, have mercy on us!

Kyrie eleison. Kyrie eleison. Kyrie eleison.

To the Son:

Christ, have mercy on us! Christ, have mercy on us! Christ, have mercy on us! Christe eleison. Christe eleison. Christe eleison.

### To the Holy Ghost:

The Ordinary of the Mass.

Kyrie eleison. Kyrie eleison. Kyrie eleison.

Lord, have mercy on us! Lord, have mercy on us! Lord, have mercy on us!

Then mingling his voice with that of the heavenly host, the Priest intones the sublime Canticle of Bethlehem, which announces glory to God, and peace to men. Instructed by the revelations of God, the Church continues, in her own words, the Hymn of the Angels.

#### THE ANGELIC HYMN.

Gloria in excelsis Deo. Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis. Laudamus te. Benedicimus te. Adoramus te. Glorificamus te. Gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam.

Domine Deus, Rex cælestis, Deus Pater omnipotens.

Domine Fili unigenite, Jesu Christe.

Domine Deus, Agnus Dei, Filius

Qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.

Qui tollis peccata mundi, suscipe deprecationem nostram.

Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris, miserere nobis.

Quoniam tu solus sanctus. Tu solus Dominus. Tu solus Altissimus, Jesu Christe. Cum Sancto Spi-

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will.

We praise thee: we bless thee: we adore thee: we glorify thee: we give thee thanks for thy great glory.

O'Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

O Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son.

O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father.

Who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us.

Who takest away the sins of the world, receive our humble prayer.

Who sittest at the right hand of the Father, have mercy on us.

For thou alone art holy, thou alone art Lord, thou alone, O Jesus Christ, together with the Holy ritu, in gloria Dei Patris. Amen. Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen.

The Priest then turns towards the people, and again salutes them, as it were to make sure of their pious attention to the sublime act, for which all this is but the preparation.

Then follows the Collect or Prayer, in which the Church formally expresses to the divine Majesty the special intentions she has in the Mass which is being celebrated. You may unite in this prayer, by reciting with the Priest the Collects which you will find in their proper places: but on no account omit to join with the server of the Mass in answering Amen.

After this comes the *Epistle*, which is, generally, a portion of one or other of the Epistles of the Apostles, or a passage from some Book of the Old Testament. Whilst it is being read, give thanks to that God, who not satisfied with having

spoken to us, at sundry times, by his Messengers, deigned. at last, to speak unto us by his well-beloved Son.1

The Gradual is an intermediate formula of prayer between the Epistle and the Gospel. Most frequently, it again brings before us the sentiments already expressed in the Introit. Read it devoutly, that so you may more and more enter into the spirit of the mystery proposed to you this day, by the Church.

The song of praise, the Alleluia, is next heard. Let us, whilst it is being said, unite with the holy Angels, who are, for all eternity, making heaven resound with that song, which we on earth are permitted to attempt.

The time is now come for the Gospel to be read. The Gospel is the written word; our hearing it will prepare us for the Word, who is our Victim and our Food.

If it be a High Mass, the Deacon, meanwhile, prepares to fulfil his noble office,—that of announcing the Good Tidings of salvation. He prays God to cleanse his heart and lips. Then kneeling before the Priest, he asks a blessing; and, having received it, at once goes to the place where he is to sing the Gospel.

As a preparation for hearing it worthily, you may thus pray, together with both Priest and Deacon:

Alas! these ears of mine are but | too often defiled with the world's omnipotens Deus, qui labia Isaiæ vain words: cleanse them, O | Prophetæ calculo mundasti ignito: Lord, that so I may hear the words | ita me tua grata miseratione dignaof eternal life, and treasure them in | re mundare, ut sanctum Evangemy heart. Through our Lord Jesus lium tuum digne valeam nuntiare. Christ. Amen.

Grant to thy ministers thy grafor ever. Amen.

Munda cor meum ac labia mea, Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Dominus sit in corde meo, et in ce, that they may faithfully explain labiis meis: ut digne et compethy law; that so all, both pastors | tenter annuntiem Evangelium and flock, may be united to thee suum. In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

You will stand during the Gospel, as though you were waiting the orders of your Lord; and at the commencement, make the sign of the Cross on your forehead, lips, and breast; and then listen to every word of the Priest or Deacon. Let your heart be ready and obedient. Whilst my beloved was speaking, says the Spouse in the Canticle, my soul melted within me.2 If you have not such love as this, have at least the humble submission of Samuel, and say: Speak, Lord! thy servant heareth!3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Heb. 1. 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cantic. 1. 6.

The Ordinary of the Mass.

After the Gospel, if the Priest says the Symbol of Faith, the Credo, you will say it with him. Faith is that gift of God, without which we cannot please him. It is Faith that makes us see the Light which shineth in darkness, and which the darkness of unbelief did not comprehend. Let us, then, say with the Catholic Church, our Mother:

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Credo in unum Deum, Patrem | omnipotentem, factorem cæli et terræ, visibilium omnium et invisi-

Et in unum Dominum Jesum Christum, Filium Dei unigenitum. Et ex Patre natum ante omnia sæcula, Deum de Deo, lumen de lumine. Deum verum de Deo vero. Genitum, non factum, consubstansunt. Qui propter nos homines, et de cælis. Et incarnatus est de Spiritu Sancto ex Maria Virgine: ET HOMO FACTUS EST. Crucifixus etiam pro nobis sub Pontio Pilato: passus, et sepultus est. Et resurrexit tertia die, secundum Scriptuad dexteram Patris. Et iterum venturus est cum gloria judicare vivos et mortuos : cujus regni non erit finis.

Et in Spiritum Sanctum Dominum, et vivificantem : qui ex Patre Filioque procedit. Qui cum Patre, et Filio simul adoratur, et conglorificatur: qui locutus est per Prophetas. Et unam, sanctam, catholicam et apostolicam Ecclesiam. Confiteor unum baptisma in remissionem peccatorum. Et exspecto resurrectionem mortuorum. Et vitam venturi sæculi. Amen.

I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible.

And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God. And born of the Father before all ages; God of God; Light of light; true God of true God. Begotten, not made: consubstantial to the tialem Patri: per quem omnia facta | Father, by whom all things were made. Who for us men, and for propter nostram salutem descendit our salvation, came down from heaven. And became incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary; AND WAS MADE MAN. He was crucified also for us, under Pontius Pilate, suffered, and was buried. And the third day he rose ras. Et ascendit in cælum: sedet again, according to the Scriptures. And ascended into heaven, sitteth at the right hand of the Father. And he is to come again with glory, to judge the living and the dead; of whose kingdom there shall be no end.

And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son. Who together with the Father and the Son, is adored and glorified; who spoke by the Prophets. And one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. I confess one Baptism for the remission of sins. And I expect the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

The Priest and the people should, by this time, have their hearts ready: it is time to prepare the offering itself... And here we come to the second part of the Holy Mass, which is called the *Oblation*, and immediately follows that which was named the Mass of Catechumens, on account of

its being formerly the only part, at which the candidates for Baptism had a right to be present.

See, then, dear Christians! bread and wine are about to he offered to God, as being the noblest of inanimate creatures, since they are made for the nourishment of man; and even that is only a poor material image of what they are destined to become in our Christian Sacrifice. Their substance will soon give place to God himself, and of themselves nothing will remain but the appearances. Happy

creatures, thus to yield up their own being, that Cod may take its place! We, too, are to undergo a like transformation, when, as the Apostle expresses it, that which is mortal, will be swallowed up by life. 1 Until that happy change shall be realised, let us offer ourselves to God, as often as we see the bread and wine presented to him in the Holy Sacrifice; and let us glorify him, who, by assuming our human nature, has made us partakers of the divine

The Priest again turns to the people with the usual salutation, as though he would warn them to redouble their attention. Let us read the Offertory with him, and when he offers the Host to God, let us unite with him in saying:

All that we have, O Lord, comes live by thee, and to cease to live Amen. their own life of self.

Suscipe sancte Pater, omnipofrom thee, and belongs to thee; it tens æterne Deus, hanc immacuis just, therefore, that we return it latam hostiam, quam ego indignus unto thee. But how wonderful famulus tuus offero tibi Deo meo art thou in the inventions of thy vivo et vero, pro innumerabilibus immense love! This bread which | peccatis, et offensionibus, et negliwe are offering to thee is to give gentiis meis, et pro omnibus cirplace, in a few moments, to the cumstantibus, sed et pro omnibus sacred Body of Jesus. We beseech | fidelibus christianis, vivis atque thee, receive, together with this defunctis: ut mihi et illis proficiat oblation, our hearts which long to ad salutem in vitam æternam.

When the Priest puts the wine into the chalice, and then mingles with it a drop of water, let your thoughts turn to the divine mystery of the Incarnation, which is the source of our hope and our salvation; and say:

O Lord Jesus, who art the true Vine, and whose Blood, like a geunder the pressure of the Cross! thou hast deigned to unite thy di-

Deus, qui humanæ substantiæ dignitatem mirabiliter condidisti, nerous wine, has been poured forth | et mirabilius reformasti : da nobis per hujus aquæ et vini mysterium, ejus divinitatis esse consortes, qui vine nature to our weak humanity, | humanitatis nostræ fieri dignatus which is signified by this drop of est particeps, Jesus Christus Fi-

nature.2

<sup>1 2</sup> Cor. v. 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> St. Peter, 1. 4.

lius tuus Dominus noster : Qui | water. O come and make us partecum vivit et regnat in unitate takers of thy divinity, by showing Spiritus Sancti Deus: per omnia thyself to us in thy sweet and sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

wondrous visit.

The Priest then offers the mixture of wine and water, beseeching God graciously to accept this oblation, which is so soon to be changed into the reality, of which it is now but the figure, Meanwhile, say, in union with the Priest:

Offerimus tibi, Domine, calicem salutaris, tuam deprecantes cleascendat. Amen.

Graciously accept these gifts, O sovereign Creator of all things. mentiam: ut in conspectu divinæ | Let them be fitted for the divine majestatis tuæ, pro nostra et totius | transformation, which will make mundi salute cum odore suavitatis them, from being mere offerings of created things, the instrument of the world's salvation.

After having thus held up the sacred gifts towards heaven, the Priest bowns down: let us, also, humble ourselves, and say:

placeat tibi, Domine Deus.

In spiritu humilitatis, et in ani-! Though daring, as we do, to mo contrito suscipiamur a te, Do- approach thy altar, O Lord, we mine: et sic fiat sacrificium no- cannot forget that we are sinners. strum in conspectu tuo hodie, ut Have mercy on us, and delay not to send us thy Son, who is our saving Host.

Let us next invoke the Holy Ghost, whose operation is about to produce on the altar the presence of the Son of God. as it did in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the divine mystery of the Incarnation:

Veni sanctificator omnipotens | Come, O Divine Spirit, make æterne Deus: et benedic hoc sacri- | fruitful the offering which is upon ficium tuo sancto nomini præpara- | the altar, and produce in our hearts

him whom they desire.

If it be a High Mass, the Priest before proceeding any further with the Sacrifice, takes the thurible a second time. He first incenses the bread and wine which have just been offered, and then the altar itself; hereby inviting the faithful to make their prayer, which is signified by the incense, more and more fervent, the nearer the solemn moment approaches. Saint John tells us that the incense he beheld burning on the Altar in heaven is made up of the prayers of the Saints; let us take a share in those prayers, and with all the ardour of holy desires.

But the thought of his own unworthiness becomes more intense than ever in the heart of the Priest. The public confession, which he made at the foot of the altar, is not enough; he would now, at the altar itsef, express to the

people, in the language of a solemn rite, how far he knows himself to be from that spotless sanctity, wherewith he should approach to God. He washes his hands. Our hands signify our works; and the Priest, though by his priesthood he bear the office of Jesus Christ, is, by his works, but man. Seeing vour Father thus humble himself, do you also make an act of humility, and say with him these verses of the Psalm:

PSALM 25.

I, too, would wash my hands, O | Lavabo inter innocentes manus Lord, and become like unto those meas: et circumdabo altare tuum, who are innocent, that so I may be Domine. worthy to come near thy altar, Ut audiam vocem laudis: et and hear thy sacred Canticles, and enarrem universa mirabilia tua. then go and proclaim to the world | Domine, dilexi decorem domus the wonders of thy godness. I tuæ: et locum habitationis gloriæ love the beauty of thy House, tuæ. which thou art about to make the dwelling place of thy glory. Leave animam meam: et cum viris sanme not, O God, in the midst of guinum vitam meam. them that are enemies both to - thee and me. Thy mercy having separated me from them, I entered on the path of innocence and was restored to thy grace; but have pity on my weakness still; redeem rere mei. me yet more, thou who hast so mercifully brought me back to the ecclesiis benedicam te, Domine, right path. In the midst of these thy faithful people, I give thee Sancto. thanks. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum. Ghost; as it was in the beginning, Amen. is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Ne perdas cum impiis, Deus,

In quorum manibus iniquitates sunt : dextera eorum repleta est muneribus.

Ego autem in innocentia mea ingressus sum: redime me, et mise-

Pes meus stetit in directo: in

Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui

Sicut erat in principio, et nunc.

The Priest, taking encouragement from the act of humility he has just made, returns to the middle of the altar, and bows down full of respectful awe, begging of God to receive graciously the Sacrifice which is about to be offered to him, and expresses the intentions for which it is offered. Let us do the same.

O Holy Trinity, graciously accept the Sacrifice we have begun. Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ. Permit thy Church to join with | this intention that of honouring

Suscipe sancta Trinitas hanc oblationem, quam tibi offerimus ob We offer it in remembrance of the memoriam passionis, resurrectionis, et ascensionis Jesu Christi Domini nostri: et in honorem beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis, et beati Joannis Baptistæ, et sanctorum the ever glorious Virgin Mary, the Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et Blessed Baptist John, the holy istorum, et omnium Sanctorum: Apostles Peter and Paul, the Mar- | ut illis proficiat ad honorem, nobis tyrs whose relics lie here under our autem ad salutem: et illi pro no-

The Ordinary of the Mass.

quorum memoriam agimus in terris. Per eumdem Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

bis intercedere dignentur in cælis, | altar awaiting their resurrection, and the Saints whose memory we this day celebrate. Increase the glory they are enjoying, and receive the prayers they address to thee

The Priest again turns to the people; it is for the last time before the sacred Mysteries are accomplished. He feels anxious to excite the fervour of the people. Neither does the thought of his own unworthiness leave him; and before entering the cloud with the Lord, he seeks support in the prayers of his brethren who are present. He says to them:

Orate fratres: ut meum ac ve- | Brethren, pray that my Sacrifistrum sacrificium acceptabile fiat | ce, which is yours also, may be apud Deum Patrem omnipoten- acceptable to God, our Almighty Father.

This request made, he turns again to the altar, and you will see his face no more, until our Lord himself shall have come down from heaven upon that same altar. Assure the Priest that he has your prayers, and say to him:

suæ sanctæ.

Suscipiat Dominus sacrificium | May our Lord accept this Sacride manibus tuis, ad laudem et glo- fice at thy hands, to the praise and riam nominis sui, ad utilitatem glory of his name, and for our bequoque nostram, totiusque Ecclesiæ | nefit and that of his holy Church throughout the world.

Here the Priest recites the prayers called the Secrets, in which he presents the petition of the whole Church for God's acceptance of the Sacrifice, and then immediately begins to fulfil that great duty of religion, -Thanksgiving. So far he has adored God, and has sued for mercy; he has still to give thanks for the blessings bestowed on us by the bounty of our heavenly Father, the chief of which is his having sent us his own Son. The blessing of a new visit from this divine Word is just upon us; and in expectation of it, and in the name of the whole Church, the Priest is about to give expression to the gratitude of all mankind. In order to excite the Faithful to that intensity of gratitude which is due to God for all his gifts, he interrupts his own and their silent prayer by terminating it aloud, saying:

Per omnia sæcula sæculorum. | For ever and ever.

In the same feeling, answer your Amen! Then he continues:

- ŷ. Dominus vobiscum.
- R. Et cum spiritu tuo.
- v. Sursum corda.

- f. The Lord be with you.
- R. And with thy spirit. y Lift up your hearts!

Let your response be sincere:

R. We have them fixed on God. | R. Habemus ad Dominum.

And when he adds:

ŷ. Let us give thanks to the Lord | ŷ. Gratias agamus Domino Deo our God. nostro.

Answer him with all the earnestness of your soul:

R. It is meet and just.

| i i Dignum et justum est.

Then the Priest:

THE PREFACE.

should always, and in all places, give thanks to thee, O Holy Lord, Father Almighty, Eternal God; the Angels praise thy majesty, the whom, we beseech thee, that we may be admitted to join our humble voices, saying:

It is truly meet and just, right | Vere dignum et justum est, and available to salvation, that we equum et salutare, nos tibi semper, et ubique gratias agere : Dominé sancte, Pater omnipotens, æterne Deus: per Christum Dominum nothrough Christ our Lord; by whom strum. Per quem majestatem tuam laudant Angeli, adorant Do-Dominations adore it, the Powers minationes, tremunt Potestates. tremble before it; the Heavens Cæli, cælorumque Virtutes, ac beaand the Heavenly Virtues, and the ta Seraphim, socia exsultatione blessed Seraphim, with common concelebrant. Cum quibus et nojubilee, glorify it. Together with stras voces, ut admitti jubeas, deprecamur, supplici confessione dicentes.

Here unite with the Priest, who, on his part, unites himself with the blessed Spirits in giving thanks to God for the unspeakable Gift: bow down and say:

Holy, Holy, Lord God of | Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Do-

Heaven and earth are full of thy

Hosanna in the highest!

Blessed be the Saviour who is coming to us in the name of the Domini. Lord who sends him.

Hosanna be to him in the highest!

minus Deus Sabaoth.

Pleni sunt cæli et terra gloria

Hosanna in excelsis.

Benedictus qui venit in nomine

Hosanna in excelsis.

After these words commences the Canon,—that mysterious prayer, in the midst of which heaven bows down to earth, and God descends unto us. The voice of the Priest is no longer heard; yea, even at the altar all is silence. It was thus, says the Book of Wisdom, in the quiet of silence, and while the night was in the midst of her course, that the Almighty Word came down from his royal throne. Let a profound respect stay all distractions, and keep our senses

<sup>1</sup> Wisd. XVIII. 14, 14.

in submission to the soul. Let us respectfully fix our eyes on what the Priest does in the Holy Place.

### THE CANON OF THE MASS.

In this mysterious colloquy with the great God of heaven and earth, the first prayer of the sacrificing Priest is for the Catholic Church, his and our Mother.

Te igitur, clementissime Pater, munera, hæc sancta sacrificia illipro Ecclesia tua sancta Catholica: quam pacificare, custodire, adunaterrarum: una cum famulo tuo Pa-N. et omnibus orthodoxis, atque catholicæ et apostolicæ fidei culto-

O God, who manifestest thyself per Jesum Christum Filium tuum unto us by means of the mysteries Dominum nostrum, supplices ro- which thou hast intrusted to thy gamus, ac petimus, uti accepta ha- | holy Church, our Mother; we bebeas, et benedicas, hæc dona, hæc seech thee, by the merits of this sacrifice, that thou wouldst remove bata, in primis, quæ tibi offerimus | all those hindrances which oppose her during her pilgrimage in this world. Give her peace and unity. re, et regere digneris toto orbe Do thou thyself guide our Holy Father the Pope, thy Vicar on pa nostro N. et Antistite nostro | earth. Direct thou our Bishop, who is our sacred link of unity; and watch over all the orthodox children of the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church.

Here pray, together with the Priest, for those whose interests should be dearest to you.

Memento, Domine, famulorum tibi fides cognita est, et nota devotio: pro quibus tibi offerimus, æterno Deo, vivo et vero.

Permit me, O God, to intercede famularumque tuarum N. et N.; et | with thee for special blessings omnium circumstantium, quorum | upon such of thy servants for whom thou knowest that I have a special obligation to pray: \* \* \* Apply to vel qui tibi offerunt hoc sacrificium | them the fruits of this divine Salaudis, pro se, suisque omnibus, pro | crifice, which is offered unto thee redemptione animarum suarum, in the name of all mankind. Visit pro spe salutis, et incolumitatis them by thy grace, pardon them suæ: tibique reddunt vota sua their sins, grant them the blessings of this present life and of that which is eternal.

Here let us commemorate the Saints: they are that portion of the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is called the Church Triumphant.

Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi: Andreæ, Jacobi, Joannis, Thomæ, Jacobi, Philippi, Bartholomæi,

Communicantes, et memoriam | But the offering of this Sacrifice, venerantes, in primis gloriosæ O my God, does not unite us with semper Virginis Mariæ, Genitricis those only of our brethren who are still in this transient life of sed et beatorum Apostolorum ac | trial : it brings us closer to those Martyrum tuorum, Petri et Pauli, also who are already in possession of heaven. Therefore it is, that we wish to honour, by it, the me-Matthæi, Simonis et Thaddæi : mory of the glorious and ever

Virgin Mary, of whom Jesus was | Lini, Cleti, Clementis, Xysti, Corborn to us; of the Apostles, Con- nelli, Cypriani, Laurentii, Chrysofessors, Virgins, and of all the goni, Joannis et Pauli, Cosmæ et Saints; that they may assist us, Damiani: et omnium sanctorum by their powerful intercession, to tuorum; quorum meritis, precibusbe worthy of this thy visit, and of que concedas, ut in omnibus procontemplating thee, as they them- tectionis tuæ muniamur auxilio. selves now do, in the mansion of Per eumdem Christum Dominum thy glory.

nostrum. Amen.

The Priest, who up to this time has been praying with his hands extended, now joins them, and holds them over the Bread and Wine, as the High Priest of the Old Law was wont to do over the figurative victim: he thus expresses his intention of bringing these gifts more closely under the notice of the Divine Majesty, and of marking them as the material offering whereby we express our dependence, and which, in a few instants, is to yield its place to the living Host, upon whom are laid all our iniquities.

Vouchsafe, O God, to accept the | offering, which this thine assembled family presents to thee as the homage of its most happy servitude. In return, give us peace, save us from thy wrath, and number us among thine elect, through Him who is coming to us.—thy Son. our Saviour!

Yea, Lord, this is the moment when this bread is to become his sacred Body, which is our food; and this wine is to be changed into his Blood, which is our drink. Ah! delay no longer, but bring us lectissimi Filii tui Domini nostri into the presence of this divine Jesu Christi. Son, our Saviour!

Hanc igitur oblationem servitutis nostræ, sed et cunctæ familiæ tuæ, quæsumus Domine, ut placatus accipias: diesque nostros in tua pace disponas, atque ab æterna damnatione nos eripi, et in electorum tuorum jubeas grege numerari. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Quam oblationem tu Deus in omnibus, quæsumus, benedictam. adscriptam, ratam, rationabilem, acceptabilemque facere digneris: ut nobis Corpus, et Sanguis fiat di-

And here the Priest ceases to act as man; he now becomes more than a mere minister of the Church. His word becomes that of Jesus Christ, with its power and efficacy. Prostrate yourself in profound adoration, for the Emmanuel, that is, God with us, is coming upon our altar.

earth, my Jesus, the long expected cepit panem in sanctas ac venera-Messias! what else can I do, at | biles manus suas, et elevatis ocuthis solemn moment, but adore lis in cælum, ad te Deum Patrem thee in silence, as my sovereign suum omnipotentem, tibi gratias Master, and open to thee my whole agens, benedixit, fregit, deditque heart, as to its dearest King? discipulis suis, dicens: Accipite,

What, O God of heaven and | Qui pridie quam pateretur, ac-Come then, O Lord Jesus, come! | et manducate ex hoc omnes. HOC EST ENIM CORPUS MEUM.

The Ordinary of the Mass.

The Divine Lamb is now lying on our Altar! Glory and love be to him for ever! But, he is come that he may be immolated. Hence the Priest, who is the minister of the designs of the Most High, immediately pronounces, over the Chalice, the sacred words which follow, that will produce the great mystical immolation, by the separation of the Victim's Body and Blood. After those words, the substances of both bread and wine have ceased to exist; the species alone are left, veiling, as it were, the Body and Blood of our Redeemer, lest fear should keep us from a mystery, which God gives us for the very purpose of infusing confidence into our hearts. Whilst the Priest is pronouncing those words, let us associate ourselves to the Angels, who tremblingly gaze upon this deepest wonder.

agens, benedixit deditque discipuex eo omnes. HIC EST ENIM CA-LIX SANGUINIS MEI, NOVI ET ÆTERNI TESTAMENTI: MYSTE-RIUM FIDEI: QUI PRO VOBIS ET PRO MULTIS EFFUNDETUR IN RE-MISSIONEM PECCATORUM. Hæc quotiescumque feceritis, in mei memoriam facietis.

Simili modo postquam cœnatum | O Precious Blood! thou price est, accipiens et hunc præclarum of my salvation! I adore thee! Calicem in sanctas ac venerabiles | Wash away my sins, and make manus suas : item tibi gratias | me whiter than snow. O Lamb ever slain, yet ever living, thou lis suis, dicens: Accipite et bibite | comest to take away the sins of the world! Come, also, and reign in me by thy power and by thy

The Priest is now face to face with God. He again raises his hands towards heaven, and tells our heavenly Father, that the oblation, now on the altar, is no longer an earthly material offering, but the Body and Blood, the whole Person, of his divine Son.

nis: offerimus præclaræ majestati tuæ de tuis donis, ac datis, hostiam immaculatam, Panem and Drink of everlasting life. sanctum vitæ æternæ, et Calicem salutis perpetuæ.

Supra quæ propitio ac sereno vultu respicere digneris: et acce-

Unde et memores, Domine, nos | Father of infinite holiness! the servi tui, sed et plebs tua sancta, Host so long expected is here beejusdem Christi Filii tui Domini fore thee. Behold this thine eternostri tam beatæ passionis, nec nal Son, who suffered a bitter non et ab inferis resurrectionis, Passion, rose again with glory sed et in cælos gloriosæ ascensio- | from the grave, and ascended triumphantly into heaven. He is thy Son; but he is also our Host, hostiam puram, hostiam sanctam, | Host pure and spotless,-our Meat

Heretofore, thou acceptedst the sacrifice of the innocent lambs ofpta habere, sicuti accepta habere | fered unto thee by Abel; and the dignatus es munera pueri tui justi sacrifice which Abraham made Abel, et sacrificium Patriarchæ thee of his son Isaac, who, though the sacrifice, which Melchisedech presented to thee, of bread and wine. Receive our Sacrifice, which surpasses all those others: it is the Lamb, of whom all others could be but figures; it is the undying Victim; it is the Body of thy Son, who is the Bread of Life, and his Blood, which, whilst a drink of immortality for us, is a tribute adequate to thy glory.

immolated, yet lived; and, lastly, | nostri Abrahæ: et quod tibi obtulit summus sacerdos tuus Melchisedech, sanctum sacrificium, immaculatam hostiam.

The Priest bows down to the altar, and kisses it as the throne of love, on which is throned the Saviour of men.

these sacred gifts are not only on tens Deus: jube heec perferri per this altar here below: they are, manus sancti Angeli tui in sublime also, on that sublime Altar in altare tuum in conspectu divinæ heaven, which is before the throne majestatis tuæ: ut quotquot, ex of thy divine Majesty. These two hac altaris participatione sacro-Altars are one and the same, on sanctum Filii tui Corpus, et Sanwhich is accomplished the great mystery of thy glory and our sal- dictione cælesti et gratia repleavation. Vouchsafe to make us mur. Per eumdem Christum Dopartakers of the Body and Blood minum nostrum. Amen. of the august Victim, from whom flow every grace and blessing.

But, O God of infinite power! | Supplices te rogamus, omnipoguinem sumpserimus, omni bene-

Nor is the moment less favourable for our making supplication for the Church Suffering. Let us, therefore, ask the divine Liberator, who has come down among us, that he mercifully visit, by a ray of his consoling light, the dark abode of Purgatory; and permit his Blood to flow, as a stream of mercy's dew, from this our altar, and refresh the panting captives there. Let us pray expressly for those among them, who have a claim upon our suffrages.

Dear Jesus! let the happiness of this thy visit extend to every lorum, famularumque tuarum N. et portion of thy Church. Thy face N., qui nos præcesserunt cum sigladdens the elect, in the holy | gno fidei, et dormiunt in somno City; even our mortal eyes can see thee beneath the veil of our delighted faith; ah! hide not thyself from those brethren of ours, who are imprisoned in the abode of expiation. Be thou refreshment to them in their flames, light in their darkness, and peace in their agonies of torment.

Memento etiam, Domine, famupacis. Ipsis, Domine, et omnibus in Christo quiescentibus, locum refrigerii, lucis et pacis, ut indulgeas, deprecamur. Per eumdem Christum Dominum nostrum.

This duty of charity fulfilled, let us pray for ourselves,sinners, alas! and who profit so little by the visit which our The Ordinary of the Mass.

Saviour pays us. Let us, together with the Priest, strike our breast, saying:

Nobis quoque peccatoribus famualiquam, et societatem donare diet Martyribus: cum Joanne, Ste-Alexandro, Marcellino, Petro, Fenos consortium, non æstimator meriti, sed veniæ, quæsumus, largiminum nostrum. Per quem hæc Sancti omnis honor et gloria.

Alas! we are poor sinners, O lis tuis, de multitudine miseratio- | God of all sanctity! yet do we num tuarum sperantibus, partem | hope that thine infinite mercy will grant us to share thy kingdom; gneris, cum tuis sanctis Apostolis | not indeed, by reason of our works, which deserve little else than punphano, Mathia, Barnaba, Ignatio, ishment,-but because of the merits of this Sacrifice, which we are licitate, Perpetua, Agatha, Lucia, offering unto thee. Remember, Agnete, Cacilia, Anastasia, et om- | too, the merits of thy holy Apostles, nibus Sanctis tuis: intra quorum of thy holy Martyrs, of thy holy Virgins, and of all thy saints. Grant us, by their intercession, grace in tor admitte. Per Christum Do- this world, and glory eternal in the next: which we ask of thee, omnia, Domine, semper bona creas, in the name of our Lord Jesus sanctificas, vivificas, benedicis, et | Christ, thy Son. It is by him thou præstas nobis. Per ipsum, et cum | bestowest upon us thy blessings of ipso, et in ipso, est tibi Deo Patri life and sanctification; and, by omnipotenti, in unitate Spiritus | him also, with him, and in him, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, may honour and glory be to thee!

Whilst saying the last of these words, the Priest has taken up the Sacred Host, which was upon the altar; he has held it over the Chalice: thus reuniting the Body and Blood of the divine Victim, in order to show that he is now immortal. Then raising up both Chalice and Host, he offers to God the noblest and most perfect homage which the divine Majesty could receive.

This sublime and mysterious rite ends the Canon. The silence of the Mysteries is interrupted. The Priest concludes his long prayers, by saying aloud, and so giving the Faithful the opportunity of expressing their desire, that his supplications be granted:

Per omnia sæcula sæculorum. | For ever and ever!

Answer him with faith, and in a sentiment of union with your holy Mother, the Church:

Amen.

Amen! I believe the mystery which hast just been accomplished. I unite myself to the offering which has been made, and to the petitions of the Church.

It is now time to recite the Prayer, taught us by our Saviour himself. Let it ascend up to heaven together with the sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. How could it be otherwise than heard, when he himself who drew

it up for us is in our very hands now whilst we say it? As this Prayer belongs in common to all God's children, the Priest recites it aloud, and begins by inviting us all to join in it; he says:

Let us pray. Having been taught by a saving | Præceptis salutaribus moniti, et precept, and following the form divina institutione formati, audegiven us by divine instruction, we | mus dicere : thus presume to speak:

Oremus.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy king- | Sanctificetur nomen tuum: Addom come: thy will be done on veniat regnum tuum: Fiat voearth as it is in heaven. Give us luntas tua, sicut in cælo, et in this day our daily bread : and terra. Panem nostrum quotidiaforgive us our trespasses, as we num da nobis hodie: et dimitte forgive them that trespass against nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos us, and lead us not into tempta- dimittimus debitoribus nostris tion.

Pater noster, qui es in cælis: Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.

Let us answer with deep feeling of our misery: | Sed libera nos a malo. But deliver us from evil.

The Priest falls, once more, into the silence of the holy Mysteries. His first word is an affectionate Amen to your last petition-deliver us from evil-on which he forms his own next prayer: and, could he pray for anything more needed? Evil surrounds us everywhere; and the Lamb on our altar has been sent to expiate it, and deliver us from it.

evils which beset us! Evils past ab omnibus malis, præteritis, præwhich are the wounds left on the sentibus et futuris : et intercesoul by her sins, and strengthen dente beata et gloriosa semper her wicked propensities. Evils | Virgine Dei Genitrice Maria, cum present, that is, the sins now, at this very time, upon our soul; the weakness of this poor soul; and the temptations which molest her. There are, also, future evils, that is, the chastisement which our sins deserve from the hand of thy justice. In presence of this Host of our Salvation, we beseech thee, O Lord, to deliver us from all these evils, and to accept in our favour the intercession of Mary the Mother of Jesus, of the holy Apostles, Peter and Paul and Andrew: Liberate us, break our chains, give us peace: through Jesus Christ. thy Son, who with thee, liveth and reigneth God.

How many, O Lord, are the Libera nos, quæsumus Domine, beatis Apostolis tuis Petro et Paulo, atque Andrea, et omnibus Sanctis, da propitius pacem in diebus nostris: ut ope misericordiæ tuæ adjuti, et a peccato simus semper liberi, et ab omni perturbatione securi. Per eumdem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium tuum. Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus.

The Priest is anxious to announce the Peace, which he has asked and obtained: he, therefore, finishes his prayer aloud, savine:

Per omnia sæcula sæculorum. R. Amen.

World without end. R. Amen

Then he says:

Pax Domini sit semper vobis- | May the peace of our Lord be ever with you.

To this paternal wish, reply:

R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

R. And with thy spirit.

The Mystery is drawing to a close: God is about to be united with man, and man with God, by means of Communion. But first, an imposing and sublime rite takes place at the altar. So far, the Priest has announced the death of lesus; it is time to proclaim his Resurrection. To this end. he reverently breaks the sacred Host; and, having divided it into three parts, he puts one into the Chalice, thus re-uniting the Body and Blood of the immortal Victim. Do you adore, and say:

Hæc commixtio et consecratio Corporis et Sanguinis Domini nonobis in vitam æternam.

Amen

Glory be to thee, O Saviour of the world! who didst, in thy stri Jesu Christi, fiat accipientibus | Passion, permit thy precious Blood to be separated from thy sacred Body, afterwards uniting them again together by thy divine power.

Offer now your prayer to the ever-living Lamb, whom St. John saw, on the Altar of Heaven, standing though slain 1 say to this your Lord and King, who has taken upon himself all our iniquities, in order to wash them away by his Blood:

mundi: miserere nobis.

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi: miserere nobis.

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi : dona nobis pacem.

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata | Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy

> Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us!

Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, give us Peace!

Peace is the grand object of our Saviour's coming into the world: he is the Prince of Peace.2 The divine Sacrament of the Eucharist ought, therefore, to be the mystery of Peace and the bond of Catholic Unity; for, as the Apostle says,

<sup>1</sup> Apoc. v. 6. <sup>2</sup> Is. 1X. 6.

all we who partake of one Bread, are all one Bread and one Rody. 1 It is on this account that the Priest, now that he is on the point of receiving, in Communion, the Sacred Host. prays that fraternal Peace may be preserved in the Church. and more especially in this portion of it, which is assembled around the altar. Pray with him, and for the same blessing.

Lord Jesus Christ, who saidst to thine Apostles, "My peace I Apostolis tuis: Pacem relinquo leave with you, my peace I give vobis, pacem meam do vobis: ne unto you:" regard not my sins, respicias peccata mea, sed fidem but the faith of thy Church, and Ecclesiæ tuæ: eamoue secundum grant her that peace and unity which is according to thy will. Who livest and reignest God, for gnas Deus per omnia sæcula sæcuever and ever. Amen.

Domine Jesu Christe, qui dixisti voluntatem tuam pacificare et coadunare digneris: qui vivis et relorum. Amen.

If it be a High Mass, the Priest here gives the kiss of neace to the Deacon, who gives it to the Subdeacon, and he to the Choir. During this ceremony, you should excite within yourself feelings of Christian charity, and pardon your enemies, if you have any. Then continue to pray with the Priest:

Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, who according to the vivi, qui ex voluntate Patris cowill of the Father, through the cooperation of the Holy Ghost, hast, tem tuam mundum vivificasti: liby thy death, given life to the world: deliver me, by this thy most sacred Body and Blood, from all mine iniquities, and from all evils; and make me always adhere to thy commandments, and never suffer me to be separated from thee, who with the same God the Father vivis et regnas Deus in sæcula and the Holy Ghost, livest and reignest God for ever and ever. Amen.

Domine Jesu Christe, Fili Dei operante Spiritu Sancto, per morbera me per hoc sacrosanctum Corpus et Sanguinem tuum ab omnibus iniquitatibus meis, et universis malis: et fac me tuis semper inhærere mandatis, et a te nunquam separari permittas: qui cum eodem Deo Patre, et Spiritu Sancto sæculorum. Amen.

If you are going to Communion at this Mass, say the following Prayer; otherwise, prepare yourself for a Spiritual Communion:

Let not the participation of thy Body, O Lord Jesus Christ, which Jesu Christe, quod ego indignus I, though unworthy, presume to receive, turn to my judgment and condemnation; but through thy mercy, may it be a safeguard and remedy, both to my soul and body. Who with God the Father, in the dam: qui vivis et regnas cum

Perceptio Corporis tui, Domine sumere præsumo, non mihi proveniat in judicium et condemnationem: sed pro tua pietate prosit mihi ad tutamentum mentis et corporis, et ad medelam percipien-

<sup>1</sup> I Cor. x. 17.

The Ordinary of the Mass.

Deo Patre in unitate Spiritus San- unity of the Holy Ghost, livest cti Deus, per omnia sæcula sæcula and reignest God, for ever and lorum. Amen.

ever. Amen.

When the Priest takes the Host into his hands, in order to his receiving it in Communion, say:

Panem cælestem accipiam, et | Come, my dear Jesus, come! nomen Domini invocabo.

When he strikes his breast, confessing his unworthiness, say thrice with him these words, and in the same dispositions as the Centurion of the Gospel, who first used them:

Domine, non sum dignus ut in- | Lord! I am not worthy that tres sub tectum meum: sed tan- thou enter under my roof; say it, tum dic verbo, et sanabitur anima only with one word of thine, and my soul shall be healed.

Whilst the Priest is receiving the sacred Host, if you also are to communicate, profoundly adore your God, who is ready to take up his abode within you; and again say to him with the Bride: Come, Lord Jesus, come!

But should you not intend to receive sacramentally, make here a Spiritual Communion. Adore Jesus Christ, who thus visits your soul by his grace, and say to him:

tam æternam. Amen.

Corpus Domini nostri Jesu Chri- I give thee, O Jesus, this heart sti custodiat animam meam in vi- of mine, that thou mayest dwell in it, and do with me what thou wilt.

Then the Priest takes the Chalice, in thanksgiving, and says:

Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi? Cali-Domini invocabo. Laudans invosalvus ( to.

What return shall I make to the Lord for all he hath given to me? cem salutaris accipiam, et nomen I will take the Chalice of salvation. and will call upon the name of the cabo Dominum, et ab inimicis meis Lord. Praising, I will call upon the Lord, and I shall be saved from mine enemies.

But if you are to make a Sacramental Communion, you should at this moment of the Priest's receiving the precious Blood, again adore the God who is coming to you, and keep to your prayer: Come, Lord Jesus, come!

If you are going to communicate only spiritually, again adore your divine Master, and say to him:

Sanguis Domini nostri Jesu | I unite myself to thee, my belov-Christi custodiat animam meam in ed Jesus! do thou unite thyself to vitam æternam. Amen. me and never let us be separated.

It is here that you must approach to the altar, if you are going to Communion.

The Communion being finished, whilst the Priest is purifying the Chalice the first time, say:

of this visit, and to make it tell sempiternum. upon my eternity.

THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PER

Thou hast visited me, O God, in | Quod ore sumpsimus, Domine, these days of my pilgrimage: give pura mente capiamus: et de mume grace to treasure up the fruits | nere temporali fiat nobis remedium

Whilst the Priest is purifying the Chalice the second time, say:

Be thou for ever blessed, O my to the sacred mystery of thy Body worthy of thy divine visit.

Corpus tuum, Domine, quod Saviour, for having admitted me sumpsi, et Sanguis, quem potavi, adhæreat visceribus meis: et præand Blood. May my heart and sta; ut in me non remaneat scelerum senses preserve, by thy grace, the macula, quem pura et sancta refepurity thou hast imparted to them, cerunt sacramenta: Qui vivis and I be thus rendered less un- et regnas in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

The Priest, having read the Anthem, called the Communion, which is the first part of his Thanksgiving for the favour just received from God, whereby he has renewed his divine presence among us,—turns to the people, greeting them with the usual salutation; and then recites the Prayer, called the Postcommunion, which is the continuation of the Thanksgiving. You will join him here also, and thank God for the unspeakable gift he has just lavished upon you, of admitting you to the celebration and participation of mysteries so divine.

As soon as these Prayers have been recited, the Priest again turns to the people; and, full of joy at the immense favour he and they have been receiving, he says:

The Lord be with you.

Dominus vobiscum.

# Answer him:

And with thy spirit.

Et cum spiritu tuo.

The Deacon, or (if it be not a High Mass), the Priest himself, then says:

Go, the Mass is finished. R. Thanks be to God.

Ite missa est. R. Deo gratias.

The Priest makes a last Prayer, before giving you his blessing; pray with him:

Eternal thanks be to thee, O adohast shown to me, in permitting me to assist at this divine Sacrifice. Pardon me the negligence and coldness wherewith I have received so the Blessing, which thy Minister is stum Dominum nostrum. Amen. about to give me in thy Name.

Placeat tibi, sancta Trinitas, rable Trinity, for the mercy thou obsequium servitutis meæ: et præsta; ut sacrificium, quod oculis tuæ majestatis indignus obtuli, tibi sit acceptabile, mihique, et omnibus, pro quibus illud obtuli, sit, te migreata favour; and deign to confirm serante, propitiabile. Per Chri-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Apoc. xxII. 20.

ctus. R. Amen.

Benedicat vos omnipotens Deus, | May the Almighty God, Father, Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus San- Son, and Holy Ghost, bless you! R. Amen.

He then concludes the Mass, by reading the first fourteen verses of the Gospel according to St. John, which tell us of the eternity of the Word, and of the mercy which led him to take upon himself our flesh, and to dwell among us. Pray that you may be of the number of those who received him, when he came unto his own people, and who, thereby, were made Sons of God.

- y. Dominus vobiscum
- i). Et cum spiritu tuo.
- y. The Lord be with you. i). And with thy spirit.

THE LAST GOSPEL.

Joannem. Čap. I.

In principio erat Verbum, et erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per ipsum erat, et vita erat lux hominum: et lux intenebris lucet, et tenebræ eam missus a Deo, cui nomen erat Joannes Hic venit in testimonium, ut teomnes crederent per illum. Non This man came for a witness, to crat ille lux, sed ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine. Erat lux vera, quæ illuminat omnem hominem venientem in hunc mundum. In mundo erat, et mundus per ipsum factus est, et mundus eum non cognovit. In propria venit, et sui eum non receperunt. Quotquot autem receperunt eum, dedit eis potestatem filios Dei fieri, his qui credunt in nomine ejus, qui non ex sanguinibus, neque ex voluntate carnis, neque ex voluntate viri, sed ex Deo nati sunt. ET VER-BUM CARO FACTUM EST, et habitavit in nobis: et vidimus gloriam ejus, gloriam quasi Unigeniti a Patre, plenum gratiæ et veritatis.

Initium sancti Evangelii secundum | The beginning of the Holy Gospel according to John. Ch. I.

In the beginning was the Word, Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. facta sunt: et sine ipso factum est | All things were made by him, and nihil, quod factum est: in ipso vita | without him was made nothing that was made. In him was life. and the life was the light of men : non comprehenderunt. Fuit homo | and the light shineth in darkness, and the darkness did not comprehend it. There was a man sent stimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut from God, whose name was John. give testimony of the light, that all men might believe through him. He was not the light, but was to give testimony of the light. That was the true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world. He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and his own received him not. But as many as received him, to them he gave power to be made the sons of God; to them that believe in his name, who are born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. AND THE WORD WAS MADE FLESH, and dwelt among us; and we saw his glory, as it were the glory of the Only-Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

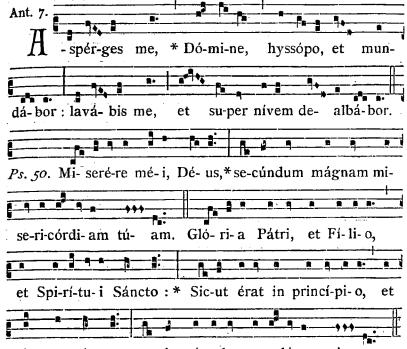
k. Thanks be to God.

# The Ordinary of the Mass.

#### THE ASPERGES.

On Sundays, at the sprinkling with Holy Water.

OUT OF PASCHAL TIME



núnc, et sémper. et in sæcu-la sæcu-lórum. A-men.

Repeat the Antiphon. Aspérges me.

¶ On Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday, Glória Pátri is not said, but the Antiphon Aspérges me follows the Psalm Miserère immediately.

#### IN PASCHAL TIME.

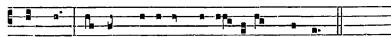
From Easter Sunday to Whitsunday inclusively.



R. Deo gratias.

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Spi-rí-tu-i Sáncto. \* Sic-ut érat in principi-o, et núnc, et



sémper, et in sæcu-la sæcu-lórum. Amen.

Repeat the Antiphon. Vidi áquam.

- y. Osténde nobis, Dómine, misericórdiam túam. (In Paschal Time
- R. Et salutare tuum da nobis. (In Paschal Time Alleluia.)
- v. Dómine exáudi oratiónem méam.
- R. Et clámor méus ad te véniat.
- y. Dóminus vobíscum. R. Et cum spíritu túo.

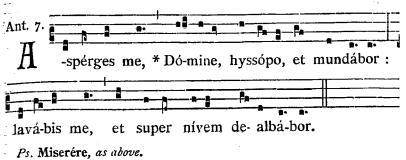
Orémus.

Oratio.

Xáudi nos, Dómine sancte, Pater omnipotens, ætérne Deus : et mittere dignéris sanctum Angelum tuum de cælis; qui custódiat, fóveat, prótegat, vísitet, atque defendat omnes habitantes in hoc habitáculo. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. R. Amen.

OTHER CHANTS, ad libitum.

I.

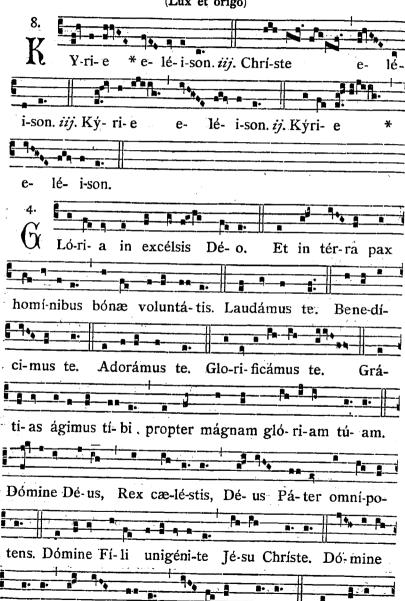




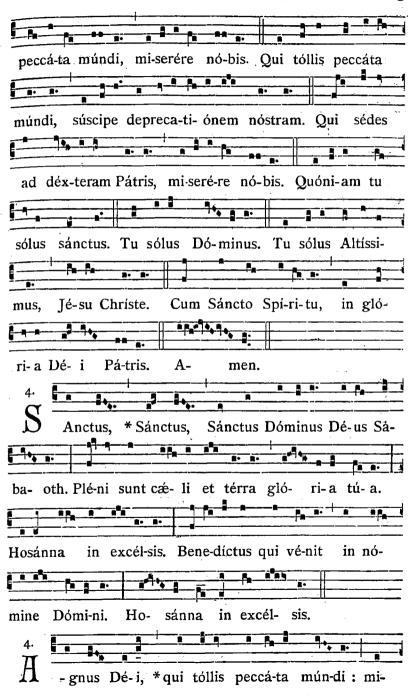
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## I. — In Paschal Time.

(Lux et origo)



Dé-us, Agnus Dé-i, Fí-li-us Pátris. Qui tóllis



I. — In Paschal Time.

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ng.

From Holy Saturday to Easter Saturday, inclusively.

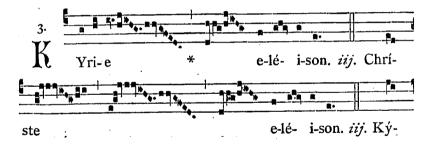
- te, míssa est, alle-lú-ia, alle- lú-ia. alle- lú-ia. Dé-o grá-ti- as, alle-lú-ia,

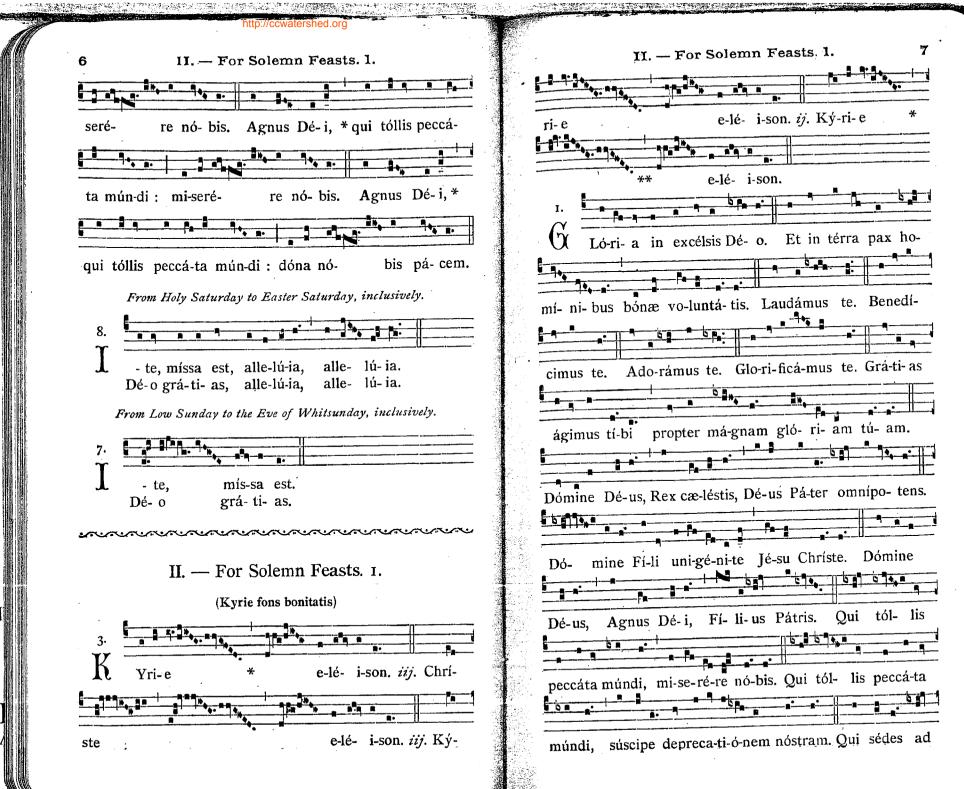
From Low Sunday to the Eve of Whitsunday, inclusively.



# II. — For Solemn Feasts. 1.

(Kyrie fons bonitatis)

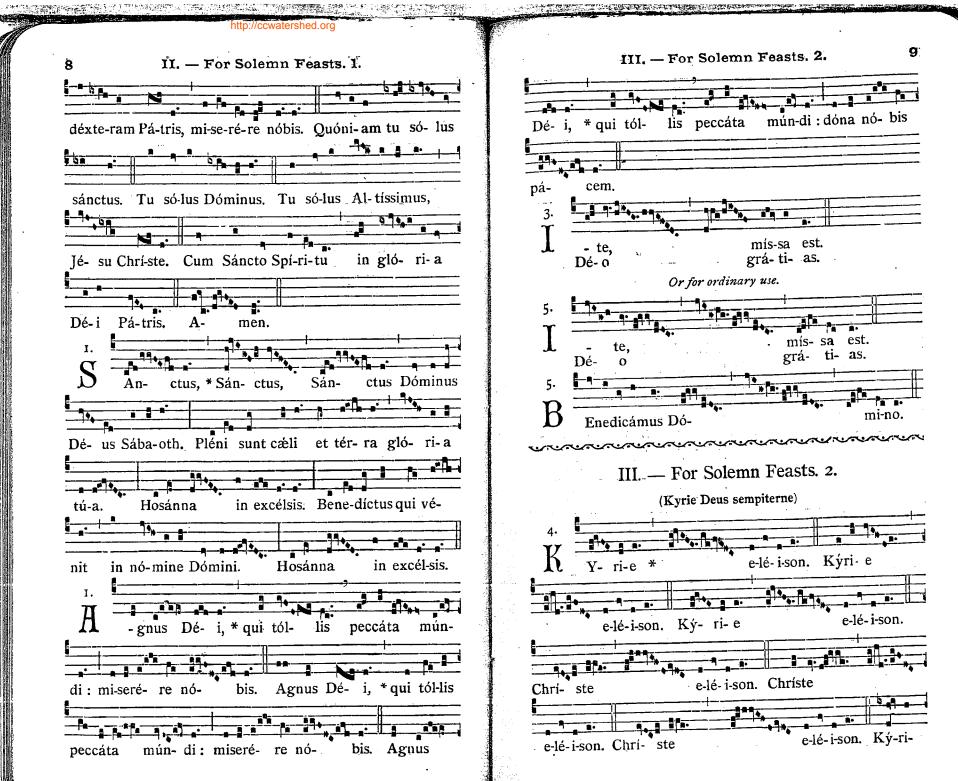




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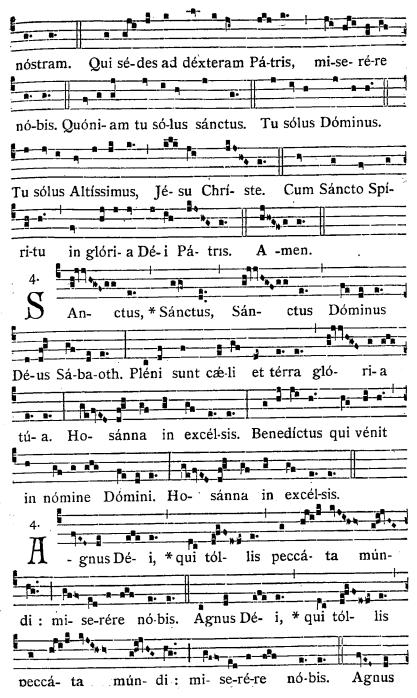


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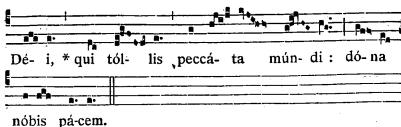
。 第一章:"我们就是我们的一个人,我们就是我们的一个人,我们就是我们的一个人,我们就是我们的一个人,我们就是我们的一个人,我们就是我们的一个人,我们就是我们的一个人





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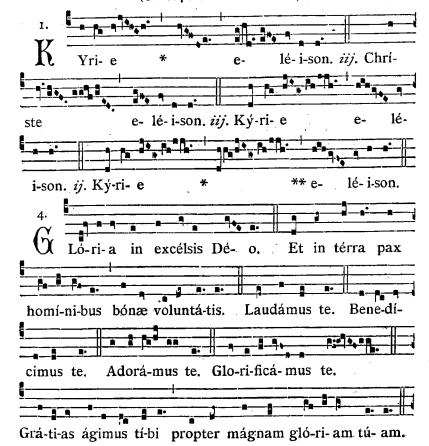
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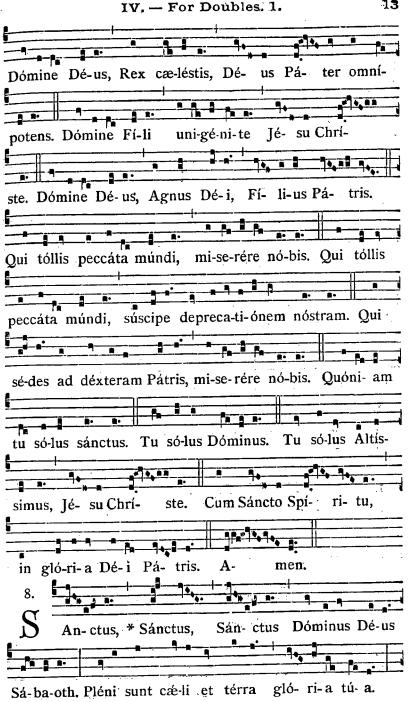


Ite, missa est, or Benedicámus Dómino, as at the end of the last Mass, for ordinary use.

#### IV. — For Doubles. 1.

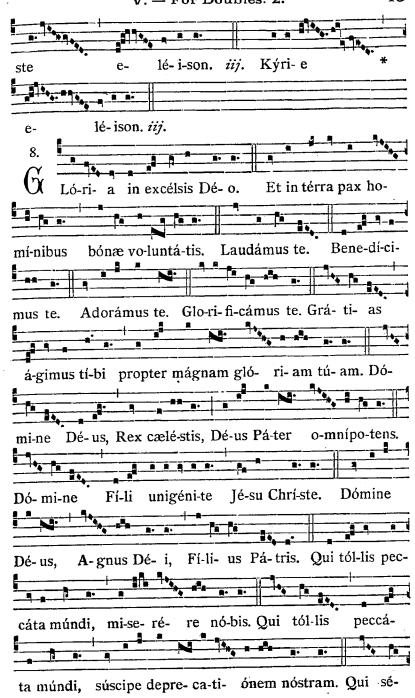
(Cunctipotens Genitor Deus)





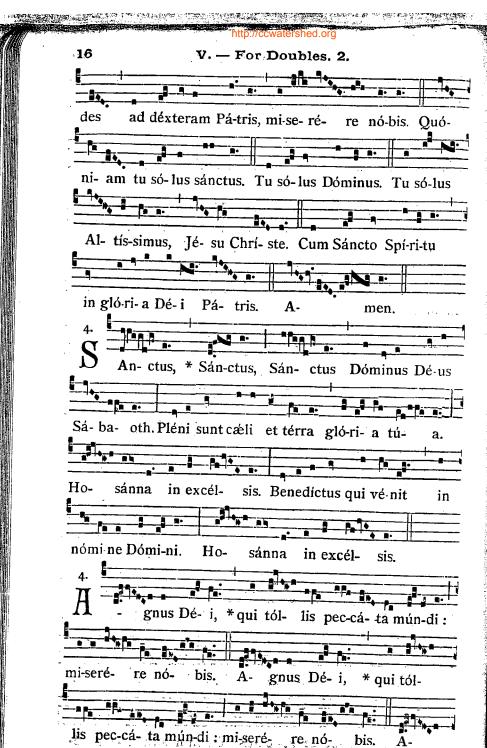
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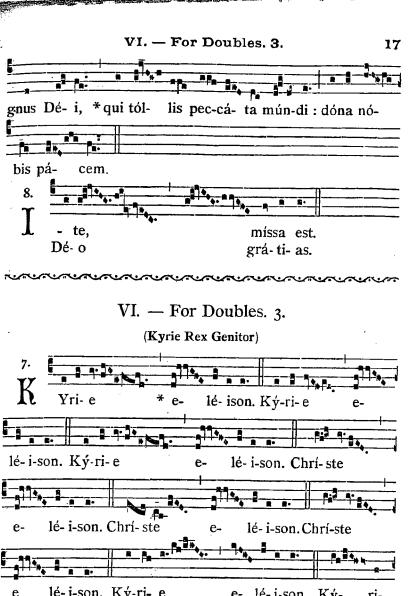




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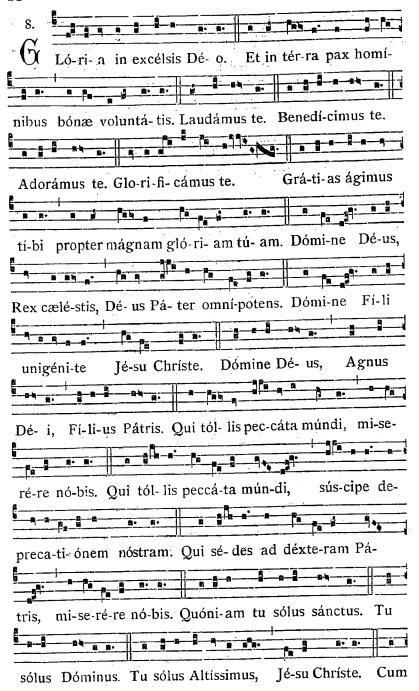
e lé-i-son. Ký-ri- e e- lé-i-son. Ký-ri- e e e- lé-i-son. Ký-ri- e \*

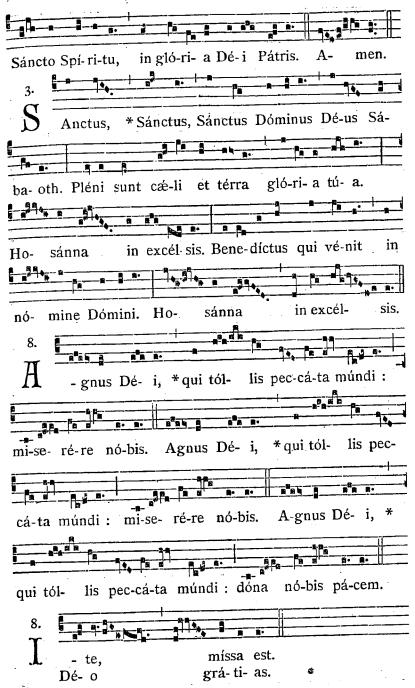
e e e- lé-i-son. Ký-ri- e \*

e e- lé-i-son. Ký-ri- e \*

Nº 581. -- \*2







# VII. — For Doubles. 4.

(Kyrie Rex splendens)



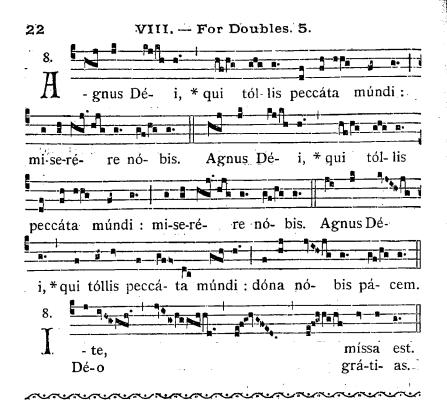
cáta múndi, mi-serére nó-bis. Qui tóllis peccáta múndi, súscipe depreca-ti-ónem nóstram. Qui sédes ad déxteram Pá-tris, mi-se-rére nó-bis. Quóni-am tu só-lus sánctus. Tu só-lus Dóminus. Tu só-lus Altíssimus, Cum Sán-cto Spí- ri-tu, in gló-ri- a Jésu Chrí-ste. Dé- i Pátris. A- men. Anctus, \* Sán- ctus, Sánctus Dóminus ba- oth. Pléni sunt cæ-li et Dé- us Sátér- ra gló-ri- a túa. Ho- sánna in ex-célsis. in nómine Dómi-ni. Be-nedí- ctus qui nit Ho- sánna in ex-célsis.

VII. - For Doubles. 4.

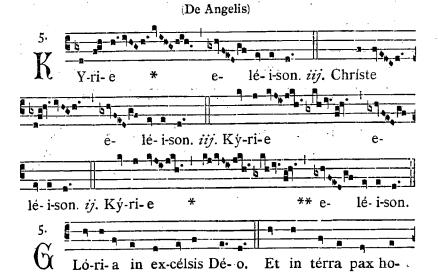
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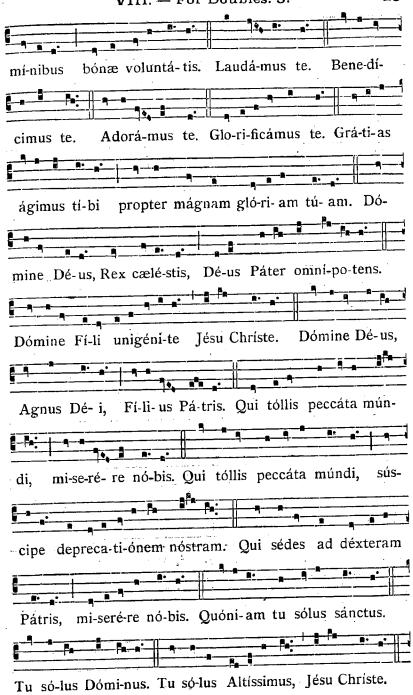
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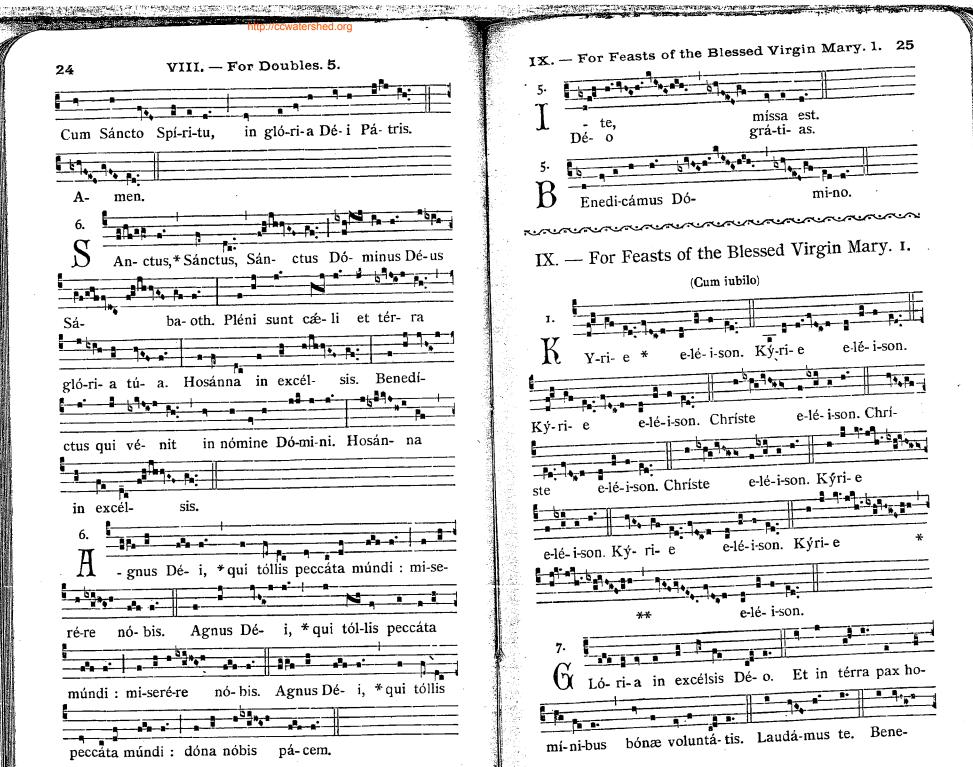


VIII. — For Doubles. 5.





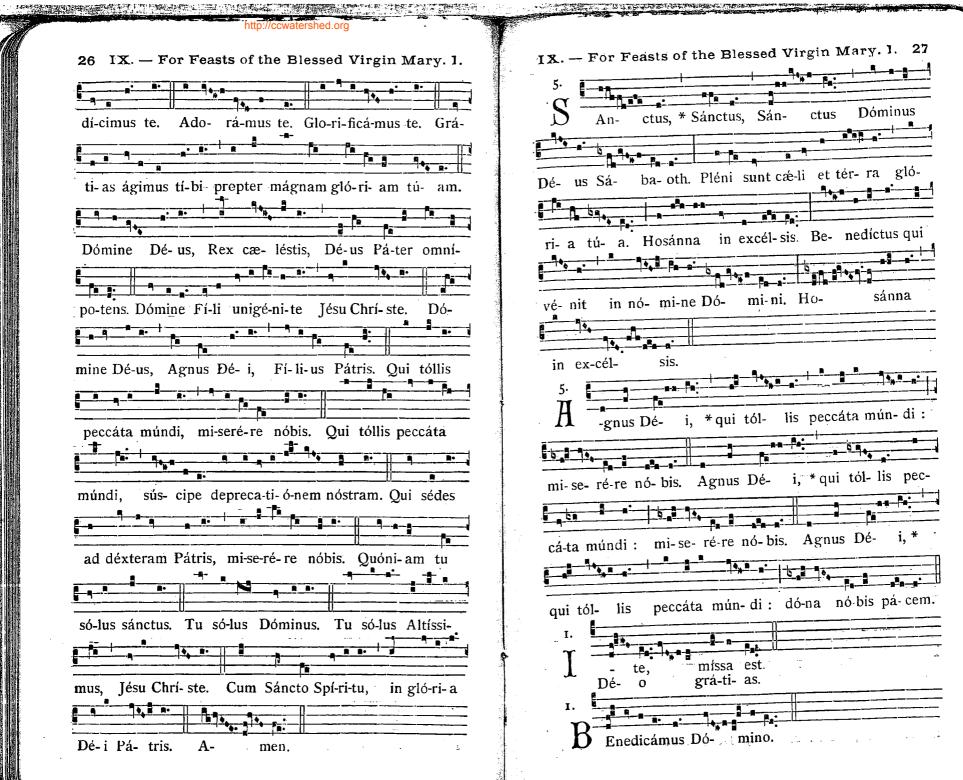




26 IX. — For Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 1. dí-cimus te. Ado- rá-mus te. Glo-ri-ficá-mus te. Gráti- as ágimus tí-bi- prepter mágnam gló-ri- am tú- am. Dómine Dé-us, Rex cæ- léstis, Dé-us Pá-ter omnípo-tens. Dómine Fí-li unigé-ni-te Jésu Chrí-ste. mine Dé-us, Agnus Dé- i, Fí-li-us Pátris. Qui tóllis peccáta múndi, mi-seré-re nóbis. Qui tóllis peccáta sús- cipe depreca-ti-ó-nem nóstram. Qui sédes múndi. ad déxteram Pátris, mi-se-ré-re nóbis. Quóni-am tu só-lus sánctus. Tu só-lus Dóminus. Tu só-lus Altíssimus, Jésu Chrí-ste. Cum Sáncto Spí-ri-tu, in gló-ri-a

men.

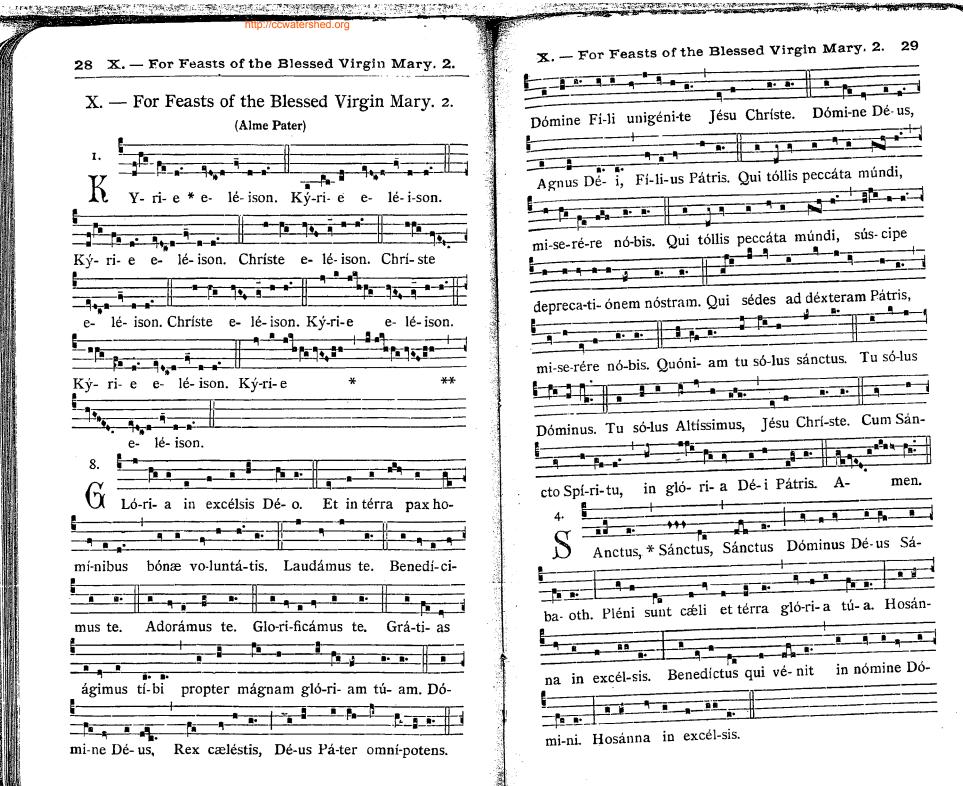
Dé-i Pá- tris.



28 X. — For Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 2.

X. — For Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 2. (Alme Pater)



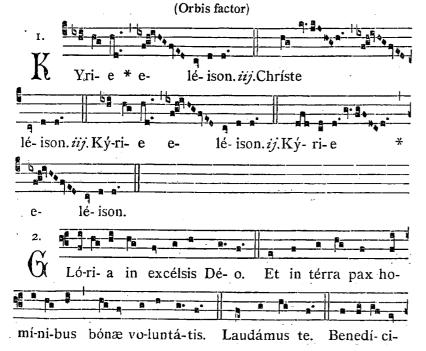


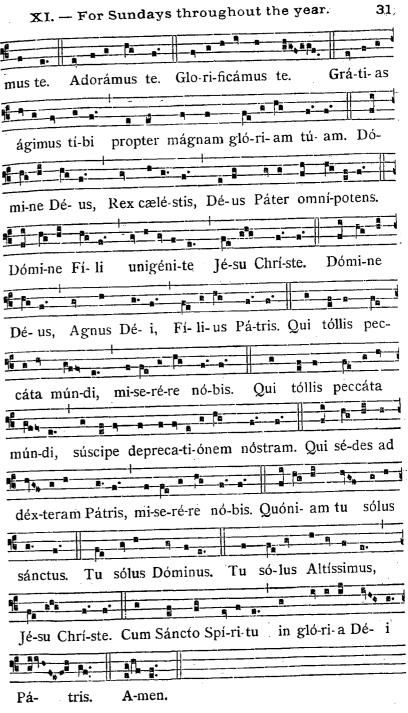
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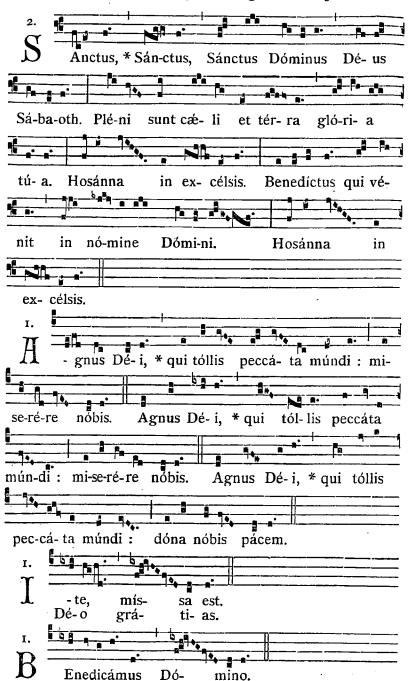
Ite, missa est, or Benedicámus Dómino, as at the end of the last Mass. 

XI. — For Sundays throughout the year.



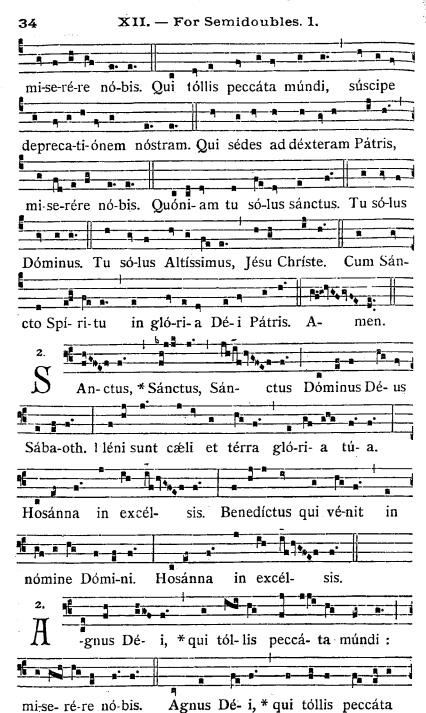


XI. - For Sundays throughout the year.



XII. — For Semidoubles. 1. (Pater cuncta)

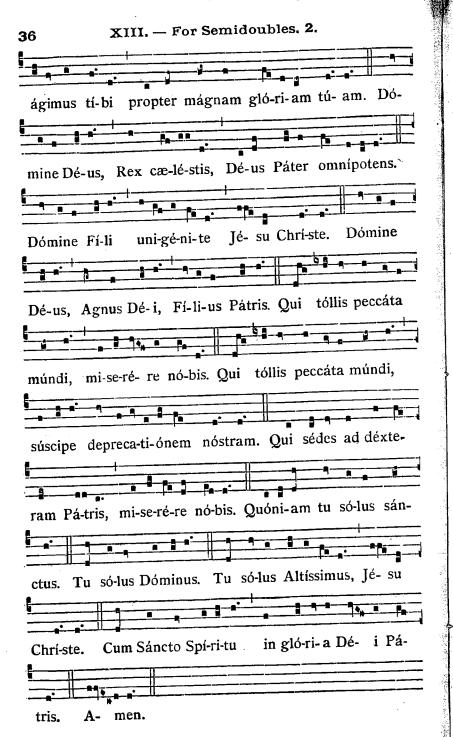






#### XIII. — For Semidoubles. 2.







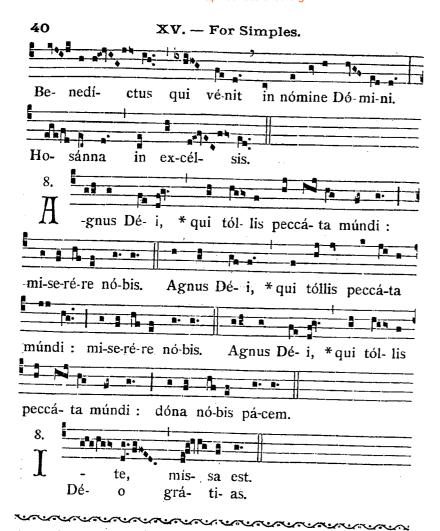
## XIV. — During Octaves,

except those of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

(Jesu Redemptor)





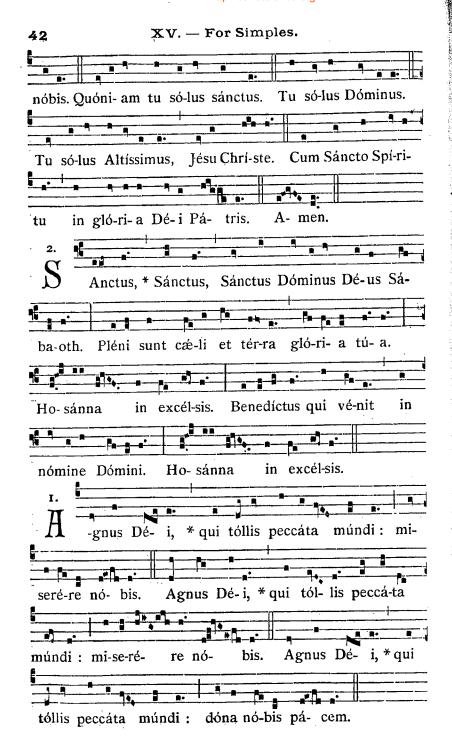


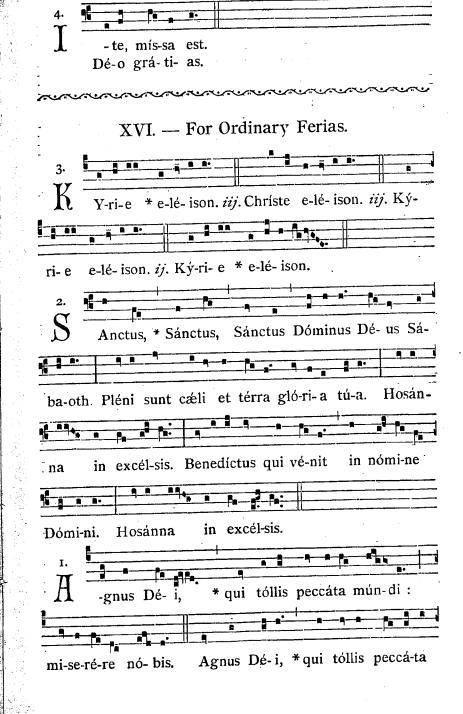
## XV. — For Simples.

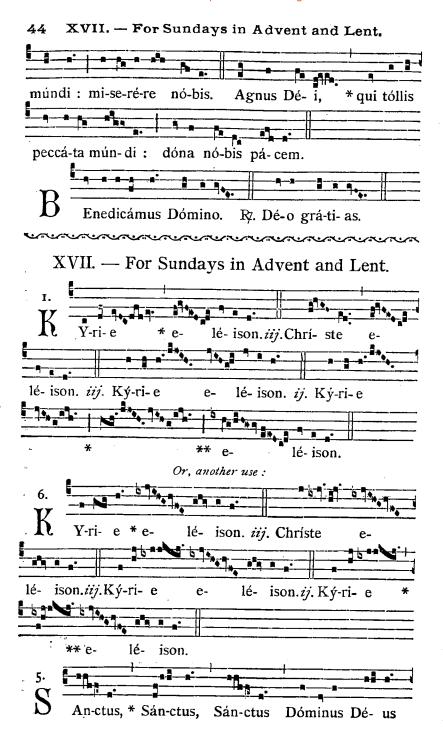
(Dominator Deus)







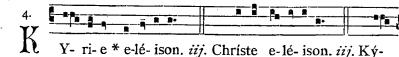






XVIII. — For Ferias in Advent and Lent.

For Vigils, Ferias of Ember Seasons and Rogation Days.



ri-e e-lé-ison. ij. Ký-ri-e lé-ison.

Anctus, \* Sánctus, Sánctus Dóminus Dé-us Sá-

ba-oth. Pléni sunt cæ-li et térra gló-ri- a tú-a. Hosánna

in excélsis. Benedíctus qui vénit in nómine Dómi-ni.

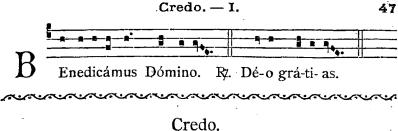
Hosánna in excélsis.

-gnus Dé-i, \* qui tóllis peccáta múndi: mi-se-

rére nó-bis. Agnus Dé-i, \* qui tóllis peccáta múndi:

mi-se-rére nó-bis. Agnus Dé-i, \* qui tóllis peccáta

múndi: dóna nóbis pá-cem.

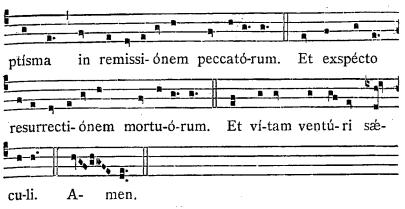


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¶ In place of the foregoing original chant, the following may be used.

II.

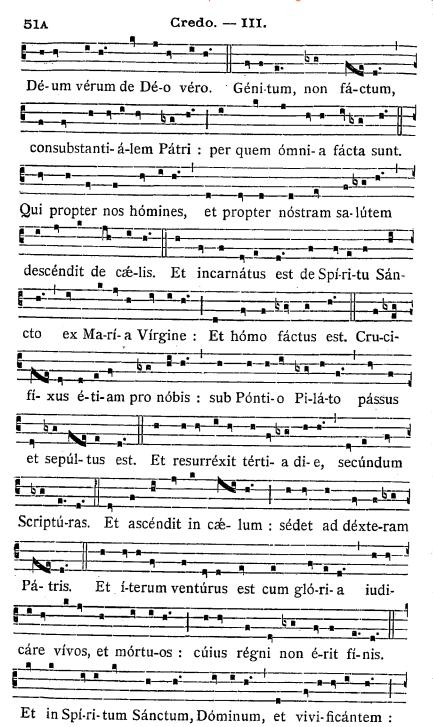


Dé-um vérum de Dé-o véro. Géni-tum, non fáctum, con-N° 581. --\*4











The second secon

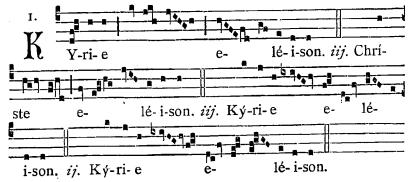


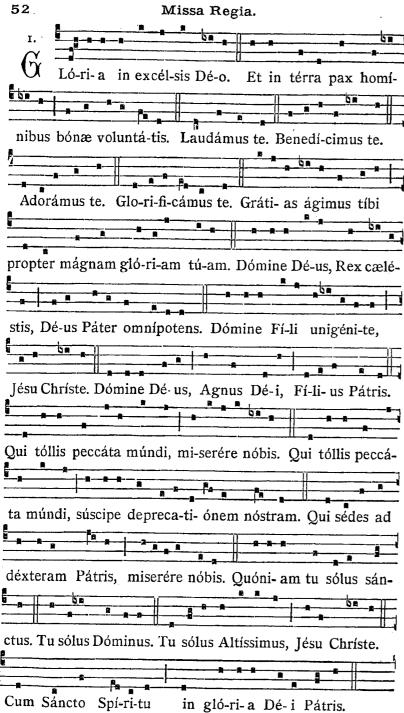


End of the Vatican Edition of the Kyriale.

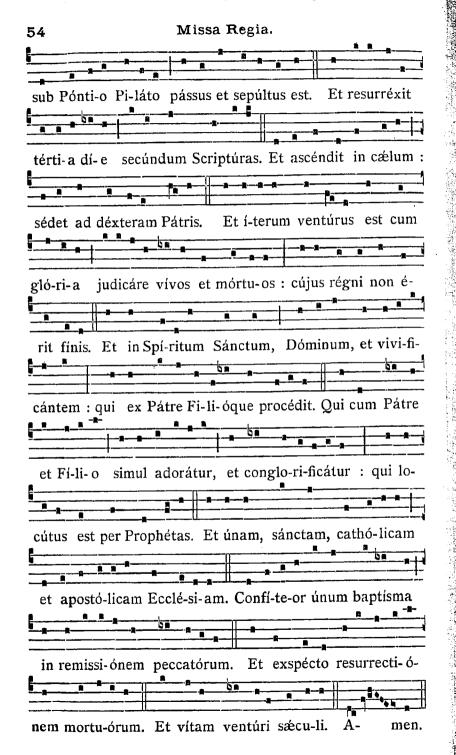
For Solemn Feasts, ad libitum.

(Missa Regia of Henri du Mont)















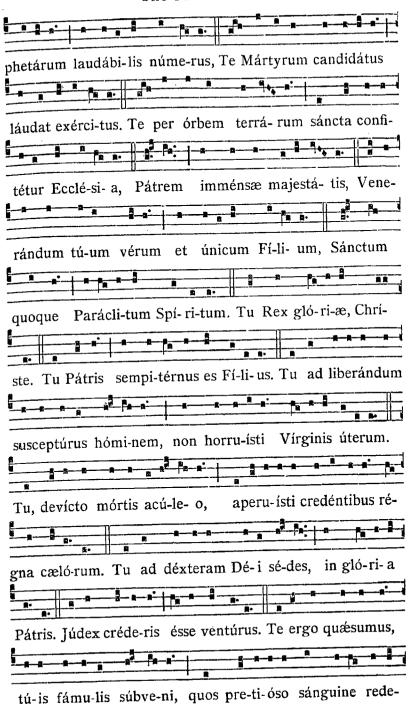
### THE «TE DEUM.»

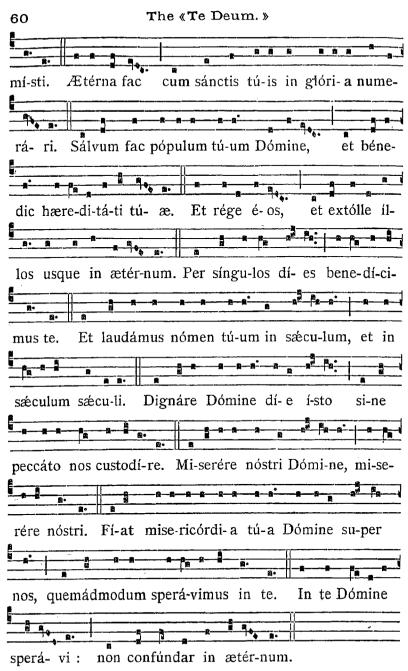
ALLANDON TO THE PROPERTY OF TH

Dé-o grá-ti- as.

Solemn Tone.







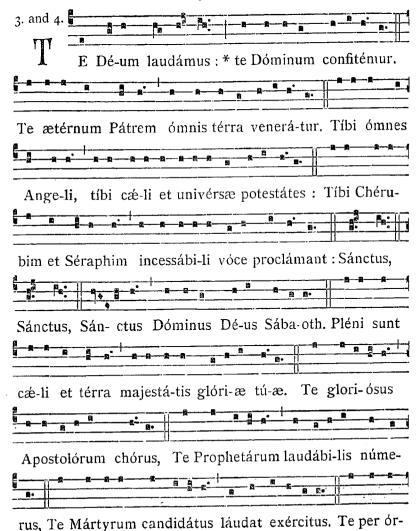
- y. Benedicámus Pátrem et Filium cum Sáncto Spíritu.
- n. Laudémus et superexaltémus éum in sécula. y. Benedictus es Domine in firmamento celi.
- R. Et laudábilis et gloriósus et superexaltátus in sæcula.

- v. Dómine exáudi oratiónem méam.
- R Et clámor méus ad te véniat. v. Dóminus vobiscum. R. Et cum spíritu túo.

#### Orémus

Eus, cújus misericórdiæ non est númerus, et bonitátis infinítus est thesáurus: piíssimæ majestáti túæ pro collátis dónis grátias ágimus, túam semper cleméntiam exorántes: ut qui peténtibus postuláta concédis eósdem non déserens, ad præmia futúra dispónas. Per Christum Dóminum nóstrum, A. Amen.









A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

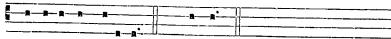
#### COMPLINE.

The Lector:

V. Jube domne benedi-cere.

The Blessing.

Nóctem qui-é-tam et finem perféctum concédat nóbis



Dóminus omnípo-tens. R. Amen.

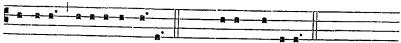
Short Lesson.

I Peter. 5.

Frátres: Sóbri-i estóte, et vigi-láte: qui-a adversá-ri-us

véster di- ábolus, tamquam lé-o rúgi- ens, círcu-it, quærens

quem dévoret : cú-i re-sisti-te fórtes in fide. Tu autem



Dómine miseré-re nóbis. R. Dé-o grá-ti-as.



V. Adjutó-ri-um nóstrum in nómine Dómini.



R. Qui fé-cit célum et térram.

Pater noster. all in silence.

Then the Priest says the Confiteor, after which the Choir answer:

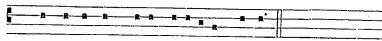
Mlsereátur túi omnipotens Déus, et dimíssis peccátis túis, perdúcat té ad vitam ætérnam. R. Amen.

Confiteor Déo omnipoténti, beátæ Maríæ semper Vírgini, beáto Michaéli Archángelo, beáto Joánni Baptístæ, sánctis Apóstolis Pétro et Páulo, ómnibus Sánctis, et tíbi páter : quia peccávi nímis cogitatióne, vérbo et ópere : méa cúlpa, méa cúlpa, méa máxima cúlpa. Ideo précor beátam Maríam semper Vírginem, beátum Michaélem Archángelum, beátum Joánnem Baptístam, sánctos Apóstolos Pétrum et Páulum, ómnes Sánctos, et te páter, oráre pro mé ad Dóminum Déum nóstrum.

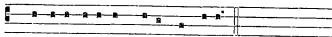
The Priest then says:

MIsereatur véstri omnípotens Déus, et dimíssis peccátis véstris, perdúcat vós ad vítam ætérnam. Amen.

TNdulgéntiam, absolutionem, et remissionem peccatorum nostrorum tribuat nobis omnípotens et miséricors Dóminus. i. Amen.



V. Convérte nos Dé-us salutá-ris nóster.



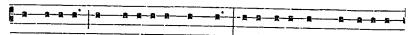
Ry. Et avérte í-ram tú-am a nóbis.



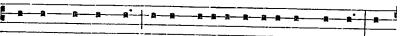
V. Dé-us in adjutóri-um mé-um inténde.



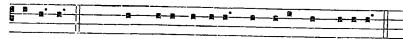
Ry. Dómine ad adjuvándum me festína. Glóri- a Pátri,



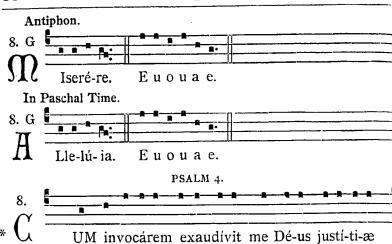
et Fí-li-o, et Spi-rítu-i Sáncto: Sicut érat in princípi-o,



et núnc, et sémper, et in sæcula sæculó-rum. Amen. Al-



le-lú- ia. Or: Laus tíbi Dómine Réx ætérnæ glóri-æ.  $N^{\circ}_{581}$ . – 5



Compline.

mé-æ: \* in tribula-ti-óne di-latásti míhi.

THE PERSON OF TH

Miserére méi, \* et exáudi oratiónem méam.

Filii hóminum úsquequo grávi córde? \* ut quid diligitis vanitátem et quæritis mendacium?

Et scitóte quóniam mirificávit Dóminus sánctum súum, \* Dóminus exáudiet mé cum clamávero ad éum.

Irascimini, et nolite peccáre: " quæ dícitis in córdibus véstris, † in cubilibus véstris compungímini.

Sacrificate sacrificium justitiæ, + et speráte in Dómino. \* Múlti dicunt : Quis osténdit nóbis bóna?

Signátum ést super nos lúmen vultus tui Domine: \* dedisti lætítiam in córde méo.

A frúctu fruménti, víni et ólei súi \* multiplicáti sunt.

In páce in idípsum \* dórmiam et requiéscam.

Quoniam tu Domine singulariter in spe \* constituisti me.

PSALM 30.

TN te Dómine sperávi, non con-L fundar in æternum: \* in justítia túa líbera me.

Inclina ad me aurem túam, \* accélera ut éruas me.

Esto míhi in Déum protectórem et in dómum refúgii, \* ut sálvum me fácias.

Quóniam fortitudo méa et refúgium méum és tu: \* et propter nómen túum dedúces mé et enútries me.

Edúces mé de láqueo hóc quem abscondérunt míhi: \* quóniam tu és protéctor méus.

În mánus túas comméndo spíritum méum : \* redemisti me Dómine Déus veritátis.

PSALM OO.

OUI hábitat in adjutório Altís-L simi, \* in protectione Déi cæli commorábitur.

Dicet Dómino: Suscéptor méus es tú et refúgium méum: \* Déus méus sperábo in éum.

Quóniam ipse liberávit mé de

Scápulis súis obumbrábit tíbi: \* et sub pénnis éjus sperábis.

Scúto circúmdabit te véritas éius: \* non timébis a timore noctúrno.

A sagitta volánte in die, † a negótio perambulánte in ténebris: \* ab incúrsu, et dæmónio meridiáno.

Cádent a látere túo mille, † et décem míllia a déxtris túis : \* ad té autem non appropinguábit.

Verúmtamen óculis túis considerábis: \* et retributiónem peccatórum vidébis.

Quóniam tú es Dómine spes méa: \* Altissimum posuisti refúgium túum.

Non accédet ad te málum: \* et flagéllum non appropinquábit tabernáculo túo.

Quóniam Angelis súis mandávit dé te : \* ut custodiant té in omnibus viis túis.

In mánibus portábunt te: \* ne láqueo venántium, \* et a vérbo forte offéndas ad lápidem pédem

> Super áspidem et basilíscum ambulábis: \* et conculcábis leónem et dracónem.

Quóniam in mé sperávit, liberábo éum: \* prótegam éum, quóniam cognóvit nómen méum.

Clamábit ad mé, et égo exáudiam éum: \* cum ipso sum in tribulatione: eripiam éum, et glorificábo éum.

Longitúdine diérum replébo éum: \* et osténdam illi salutáre méum.

PSALM 133.

CCce núnc benedicite Dómi-C num, \* ómnes sérvi Dómini:

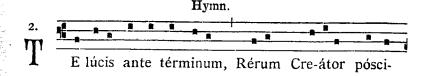
Qui státis in dómo Dómini, \* in átriis dómus Déi nóstri.

In nóctibus extóllite mánus véstras in sáncta, \* et benedicite Dóminum.

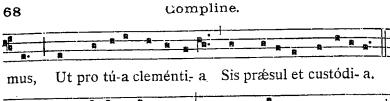
Benedicat te Dóminus ex Síon,\* qui fécit cælum et térram.



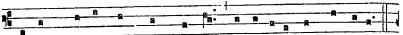
The tone for the Hymn varies according to the season and the Feasts, The following tone is for ordinary Sundays.



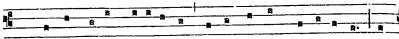
<sup>\*</sup> This Intonation is to be used only on Doubles of the first and second classes; on other days, the Psalm begins on the reciting note.



2. Procul recédant sómni- a, Et nócti-um phantásmata;



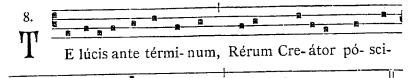
Hostémque nóstrum cómpri-me, Ne pollu-ántur córpora.



3. Præsta, Pá-ter pi-íssime, Patrí-que cómpar Uni-ce, Cum



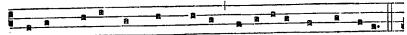
Régnans per omne sæcu-lum. Amen. Spí-ritu Parácli-to In Paschal Time.



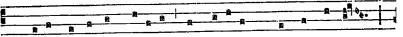
Ut pro tú- a cleménti- a Sis præsul et custódi- a. mus.



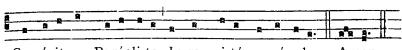
2. Procul recédant sómni- a, Et nócti-um phantásma-ta;



Hostémque nóstrum cómprime, Ne pollu-ántur córpora.

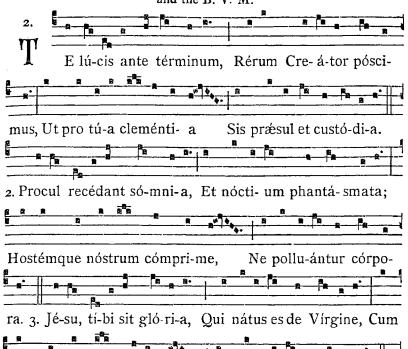


3. Dé-o Pátri sit glóri-a, Et Fí-li-o, qu'a mór-tu- is



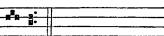
Surréxit, ac Parácli-to, In sempi-térna sécula.

Tone for the Feasts and Octaves of Corpus Christi and the B. V. M.



Pátre et ál-mo Spí-ri-tu,

In sempi-térna sécu-la.



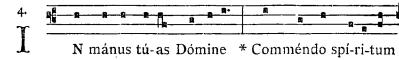
Amen.

LITTLE CHAPTER.

Ferem. 14. b

III U autem in nóbis es Dómine, et nómen sánctum túum invocátum est super nos, ne derelínguas nos Dómine Déus nóster. R. Déo grátias.

Short Responsory. During Advent.

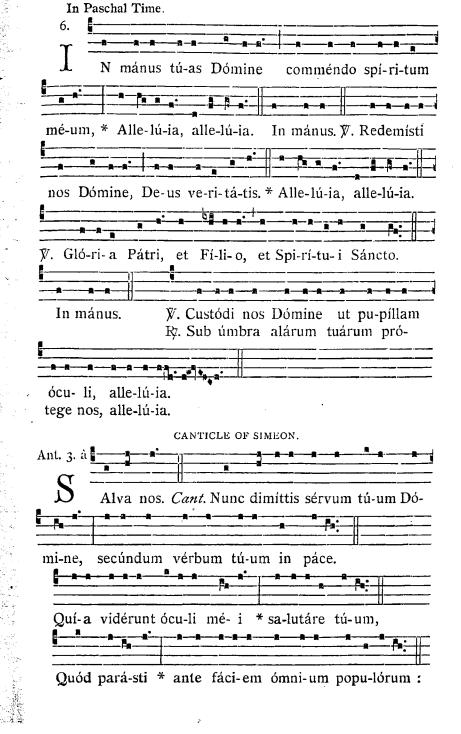


Compline.

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The following \$\hat{y}\$, and \$\hat{y}\$, are omitted when the Office is double and during Octaves.

Yrie eléison. Christe eléison. Kyrie eléison.

Pater noster. in silence.

y. Et ne nós indúcas in tentatiónem. n. Sed líbera nós a málo.

Crédo in Déum. in silence.

pá-ce. T. P. Alle-lú-ia.

y. Cárnis resurrectionem. i. Vítam ætérnam. Amen.

y. Benedictus es Dómine Déus pátrum nostrórum. R. Et laudábilis et gloriósus in sæcula.

y. Benedicámus Pátrem et Fílium cum Sáncto Spíritu. 19. Laudémus et superexaltémus éum in sæcula.

y. Benedictus es Dómine in firmaménto cæli. n. Et laudábilis, et gloriósus, et superexaltátus in sæcula.

y. Benedicat et custódiat nos omnipotens et miséricors Dóminus.

R. Amen.

ŷ. Dignáre Dómine nócte ísta. Ñ. Sine peccáto nós custodíre.

y. Miserére nóstri Dómine. n. Miserére nóstri.

ŷ. Fiat misericórdia túa Dómine súper nos. Ŋ. Quemádmodum sperávimus ín te.

y. Dómine exáudi orationem méam. N. Et clámor méus ad te véniat.

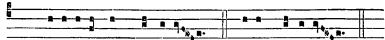
ŷ. Dóminus vobiscum. ŵ. Et cum spiritu túo.

Orémus.

Prayer.

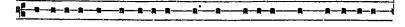
VIsita, quésumus Dómine, habitatiónem ístam, et ómnes insídias inimíci ab éa lónge repélle: Angeli túi sáncti hábitent in éa, qui nós in páce custódiant; et benedíctio túa sít super nos sémper. Per Dóminum nóstrum Jésum Chrístum Fílium túum: qui técum vívit et régnat in unitáte Spíritus Sáncti Déus, per ómnia sécula sæculórum. n. Amen.

ŷ. Dóminus vobiscum. Ŋ. Et cum spíritu túo.

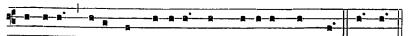


V. Benedicámus Dómino. R. Dé-o grá-ti-as.

The Blessing.



Benedicat et custódi- at nos omnípotens et mi-sé-ricors

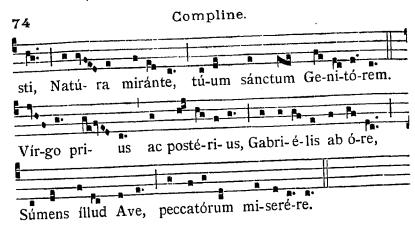


Dóminus, Páter, et Fí-li-us, et Spí-ritus Sánctus. Amen.

Then is said one of the following Antiphons, according to the season.

From Advent to the Purification.





During Advent.

ŷ. Angelus Dómini nuntiávit Maríæ. Ŋ. Et concépit de Spíritu Sáncto. Orémus.

Rátiam túam, quæsumus Dómine, méntibus nóstris infúnde : ut qui, Angelo nuntiante, Christi Filii túi Incarnationem cognovimus, per passionem éjus et crucem ad resurrectionis glóriam perducamur. Per eumdem Christum Dominum nostrum. i). Amen.

From Christmas to the Purification.

ŷ. Post pártum Virgo invioláta permansísti. Ñ. Déi Génitrix intercéde pro nóbis. Prayer.

Eus, qui salútis ætérnæ, beátæ Mariæ virginitáte fœcúnda, humáno géneri præmia præstitísti : tríbuc, quæsumus; ut ípsam pro nóbis Orémus. intercédere sentiamus, per quam meruimus auctorem vitæ suscipere Dóminum nóstrum Jésum Christum Filium túum. A. Amen.

From the Purification to Maunday Thursday.





nó- bis Chrí- stum ex-ó- ra.

y. Dignáre me laudáre te Vírgo sacráta. n. Da míhi virtútem contra hóstes túos.

Orémus.

Praver.

COncéde, miséricors Déus, fragilitáti nóstræ præsídium : ut qui sán-Ctæ Déi Genitricis memóriam ágimus, intercessiónis éjus auxílio a nóstris iniquitátibus resurgámus. Per eúmdem Christum Dóminum nóstrum. R. Amen.

In Paschal Time.



lú- ia.

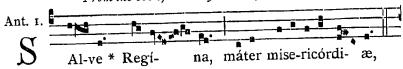
ŷ. Gáude et lætáre Vírgo María, allelúia. Ñ. Quia surréxit Dóminus vére, allelúia.

Orémus.

Prayer.

DEus, qui per resurrectionem Filii túi Domini nostri Jésu Christi mundum lætificare dignatus es : præsta, quæsumus; ut per éjus Genitricem Virginem Mariam perpétuæ capiámus gáudia vitæ. Per eumdem Christum Dominum nostrum. ic. Amen.

From the eve of Trinity Sunday to Advent.



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ŷ. Ora pro nóbis sáncta Déi Génitrix. Þ. Ut dígni efficiámur promissiónibus Chrísti.

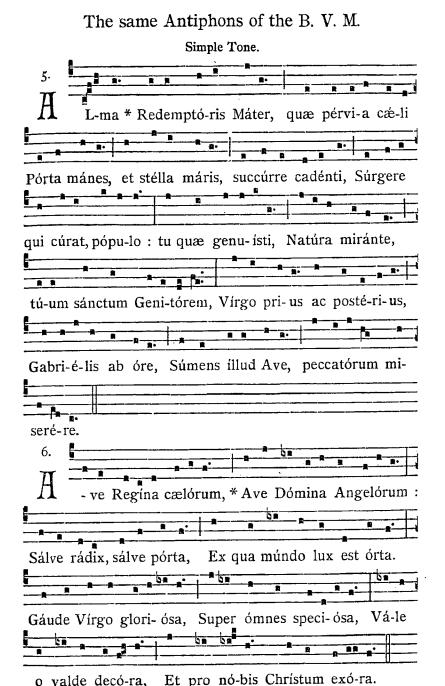
Orémus.

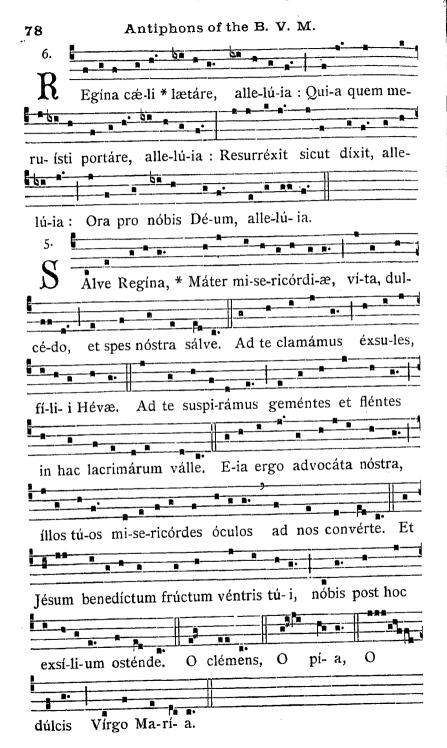
Prayer.

Omnípotens sempitérne Déus, qui gloriósæ Vírginis Mátris Maríæ córpus et ánimam, ut dígnum Fílii túi habitáculum éffici mererétur, Spíritu Sáncto cooperánte, præparásti : dá, ut cújus commemoratióne lætámur, éjus pía intercessióne ab instántibus mális et a mórte perpétua liberémur. Per eumdem Christum Dóminum nóstrum. Ñ. Amen.

y. Divínum auxílium máneat semper nobiscum. R. Amen.

Páter nóster, Ave María, Crédo, in silence.





## <u>ૻ૽ઌૻ૽ઌૻ૽ઌૻ૽ઌૻ૽ઌૻ૽ઌૻઌૻઌૻઌૻઌૻઌૻ</u>

## The Vespers and Compline Hymnal

FOR THE WHOLE YEAR,

WITH

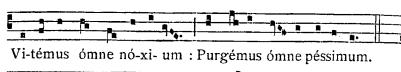
Mass and Vespers of the principal Feasts.

#### Sunday at Vespers.

Hymn.



4. Cæléste púlset ósti- um : Vi-tá-le tól- lat præmi- um :

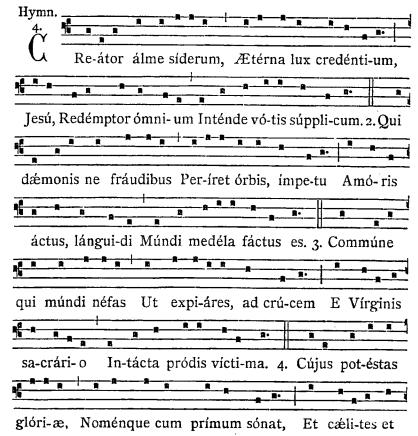


5. Præsta. Páter pi- íssime, Patríque cómpar Unice, Cum

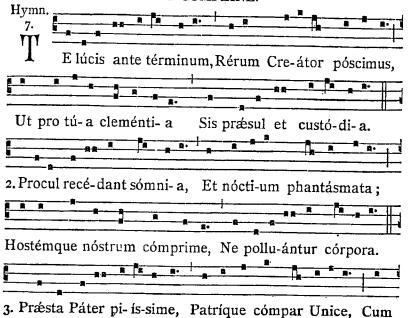
Spíri-tu Pa-rácli-to Régnans per ómne sæcu-lum. Amen. 

### PROPER OF THE SEASON.

#### Advent.



Advent. 81 ínferi Treménte curvántur génu. 5. Te deprecámur últimæ Mágnum di- é-i Júdicem, Armis supérnæ grá-ti-æ Defénde nos ab hóstibus. 6. Vírtus, hónor, laus, gló-ri-a Dé-o Pátri cum Fí-li-o, Sáncto simul Parácli-to, In sæculórum sæcula. Amen. y. Roráte cáli désuper, et núbes plúant jústum. n. Aperiatur terra, et germinet Salvatorem. AT COMPLINE.



Nº 581 - 6



Spí-ritu Parácli-to Régnans per ómne sæcu-lum. Amen.

#### CHRISTMAS DAY.

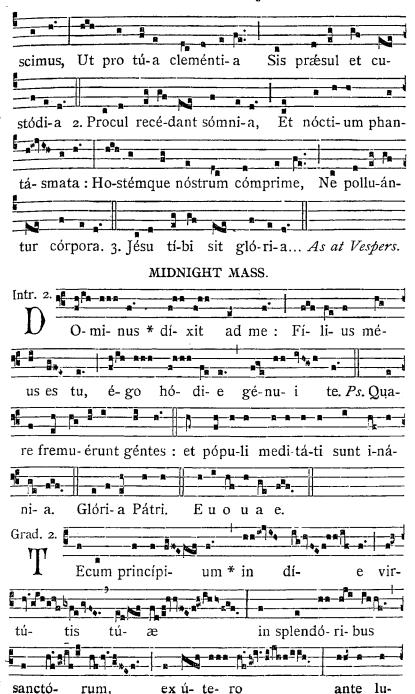
#### FIRST VESPERS.

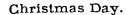


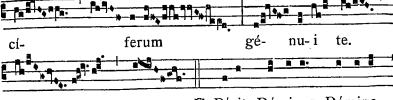


The second secon

E lúcis ante términum, Rérum Cre-átor pó-







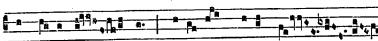
V. Díxit Dóminus Dómino

<del>▗</del>╙<sup>ੵ</sup>⋒<sup>ੵ</sup>╇<sub>₩</sub>⋒─<mark>╒<sub>╸</sub>╷╶</mark>╙<sup>ੵ</sup>╇<sub>₩</sub><sup>┩</sup>╇<sub>₩</sub>



dum tu-ó- rum. \* pélum

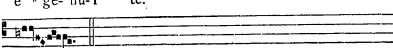


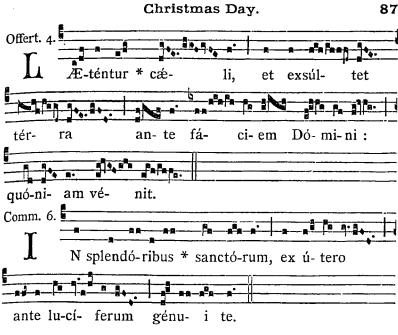


me: Fí-li- us mé-us es nus dí-xit ad

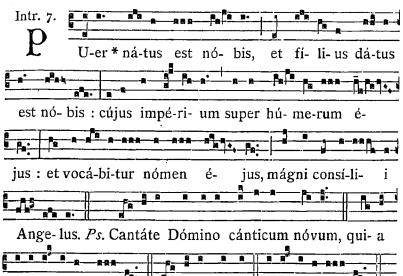


e \* gé- nu-i te.

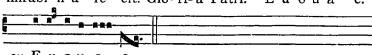




#### MASS ON CHRISTMAS DAY.



mirabí-li-a fé-cit. Gló-ri-a Pátri. Euoua



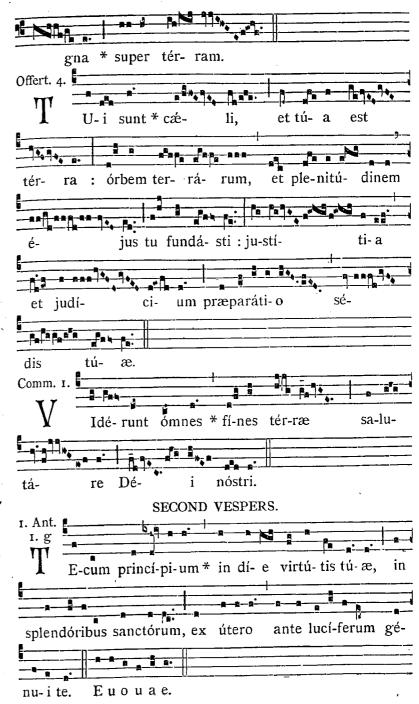
or Euoua e.

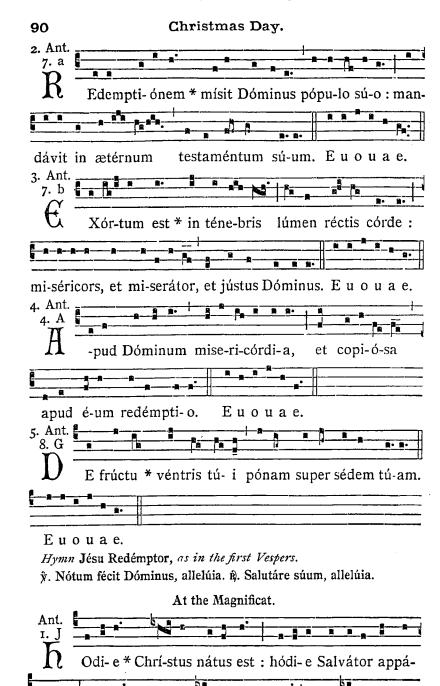


descéndit lux má-

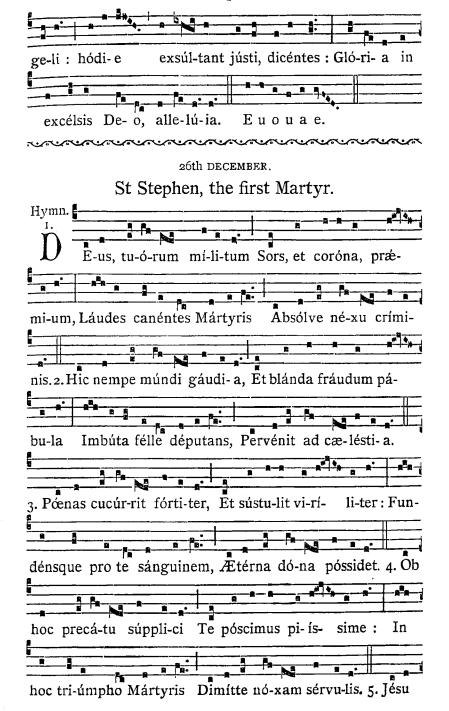
num: qui-a hó-di-

e



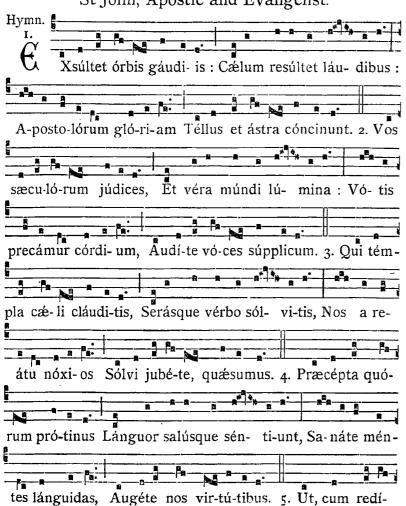


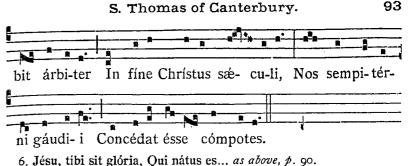
ru- it : hódi-e in térra cánunt Ange-li, lætántur Archán-





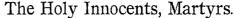
27th DECEMBER. St John, Apostle and Evangelist.

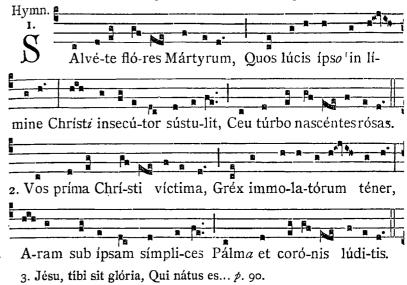




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28th DECEMBER.





20th DECEMBER.

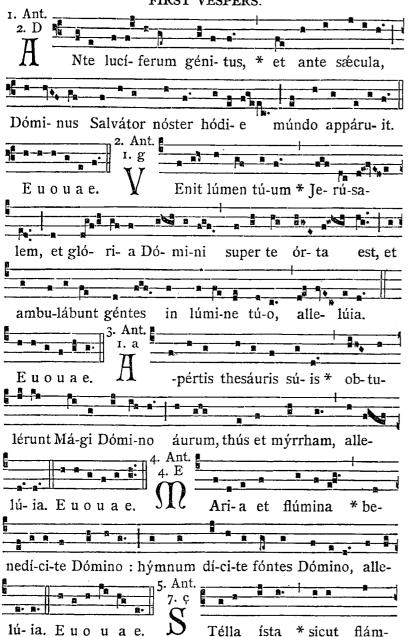
S. Thomas, Abp. of Canterbury, Martyr. Hymn Déus tuórum mílitum, p. 90.

The Circumcision of our Lord. Hymn Jésu redémptor ómnium, p. 82.

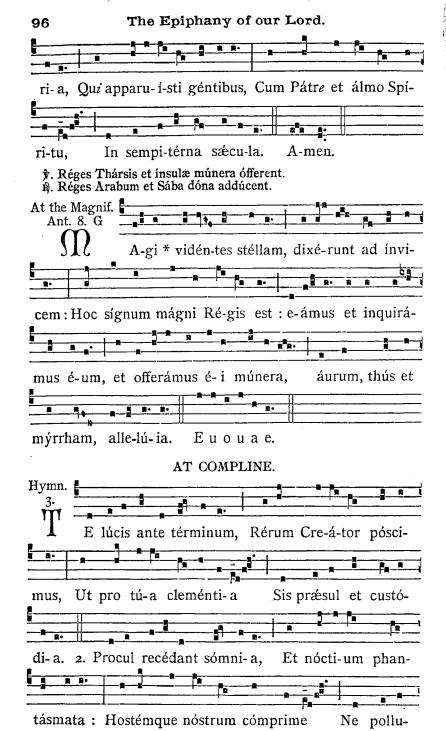


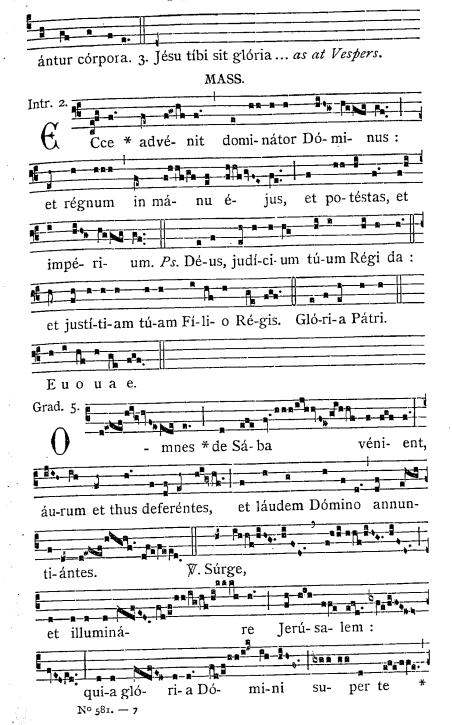
#### THE EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD.

FIRST VESPERS.

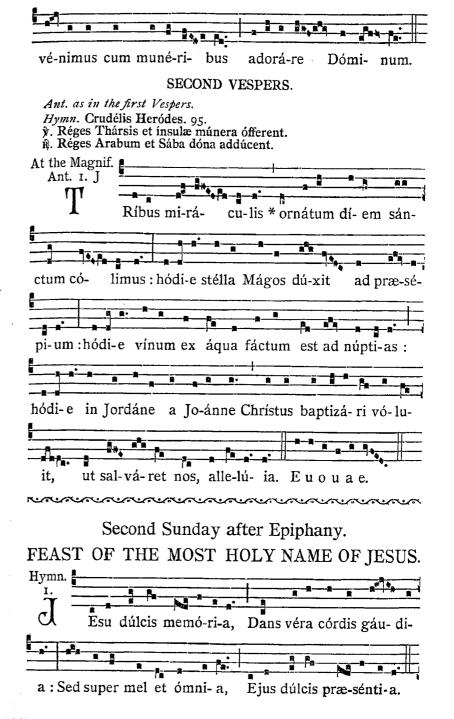


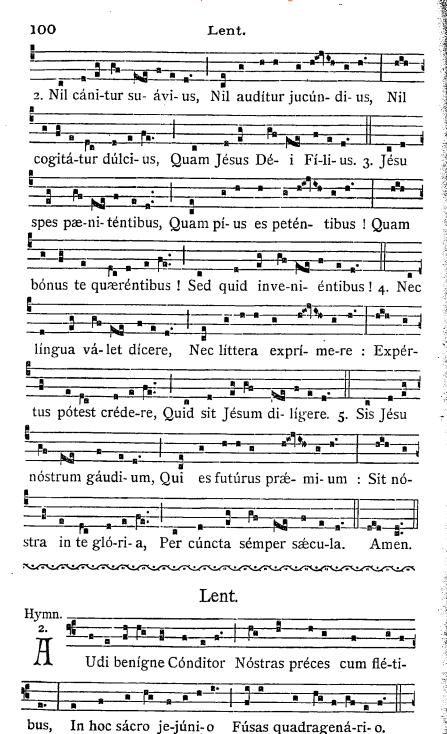




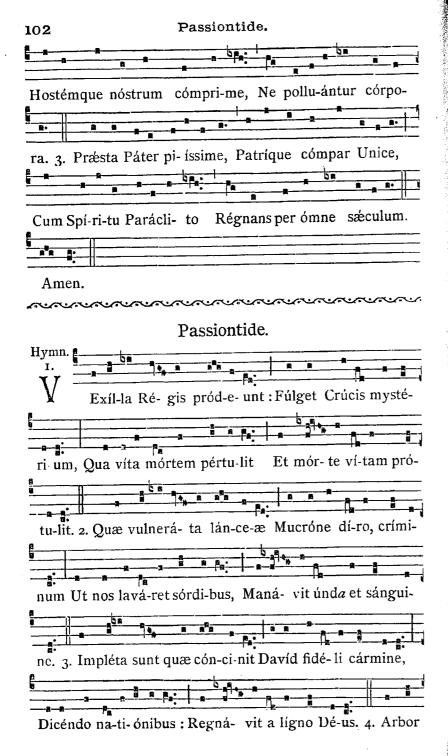


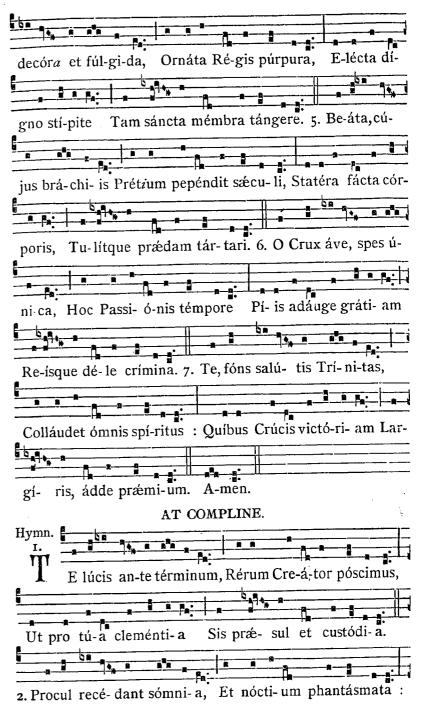


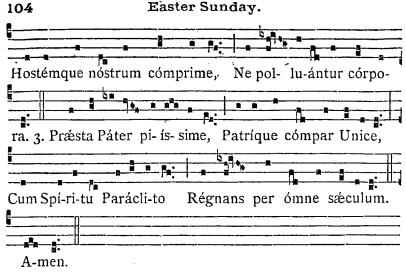




2. Scrutátor álme córdi-um, Infírma tu scis ví-ri-um: Ad te revérsis éxhibe Remissi- ónis grá-ti- am. 3. Multum quidem peccávimus, Sed párce confiténtibus : Ad nómi-nis láudem tú- i Cónfer medé-lam lánguidis. 4. Concéde nó-strum conte-ri Corpus per abstinenti-am, Culpæ ut re-lin-quant pábulum Jejúna córda críminum. 5. Præsta be- á-ta Trí-nitas, Concéde símplex Unitas, Ut fructu-ó-sa sint tú- is Je-juni- ó-rum múnera. Amen. AT COMPLINE. Hymn. E. E lúcis ante términum, Rérum Cre-átor póscimus, Ut pro tú-a cleménti- a Sis præsul et custódi-a. R R 2. Procul recédant sómni-a, Et nócti-um phantásmata:

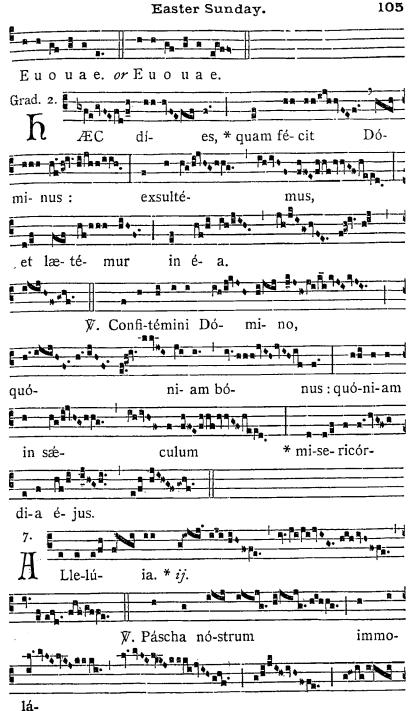






#### EASTER SUNDAY.



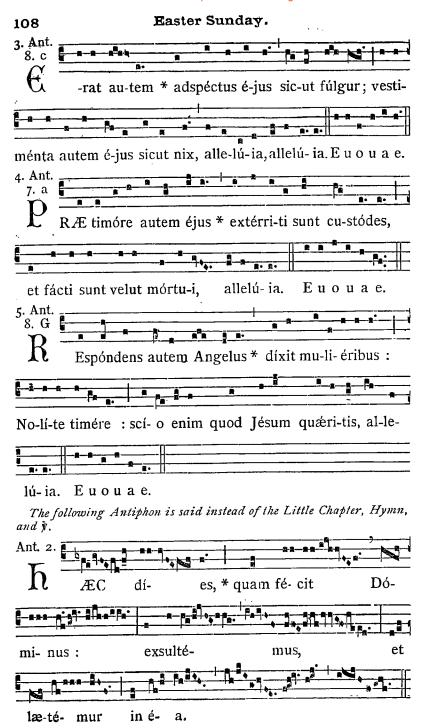


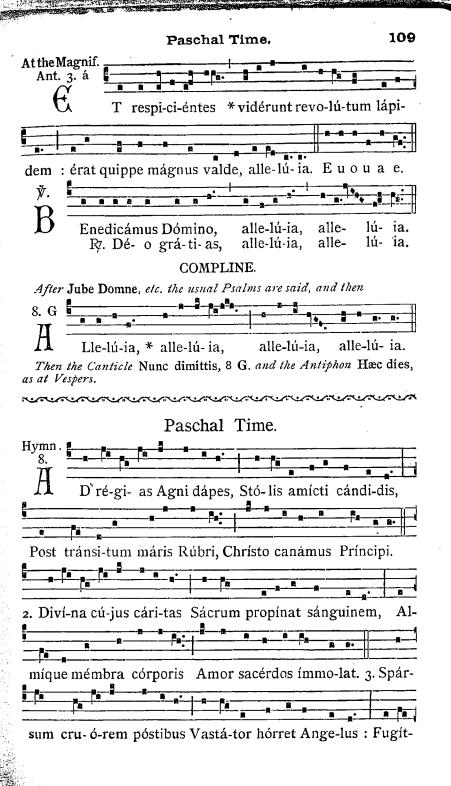
#### Easter Sunday.



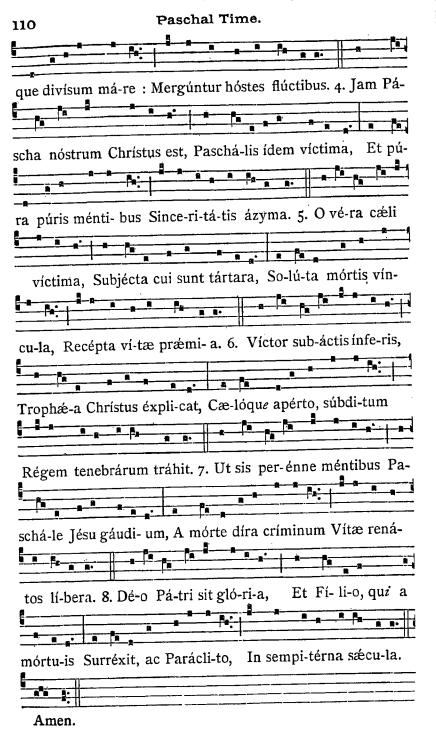






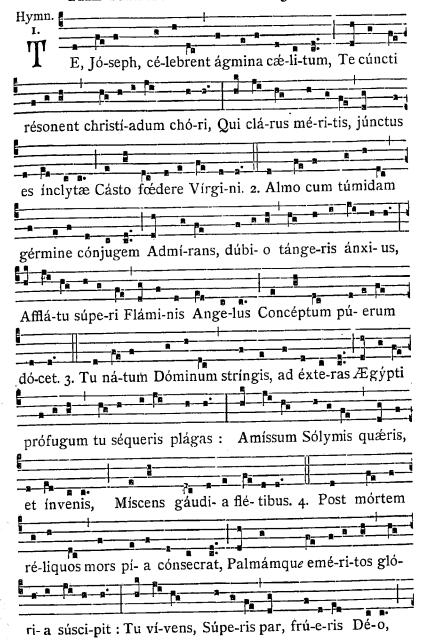


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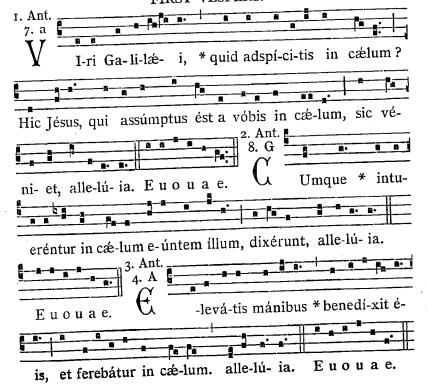
Third Sunday after Easter.

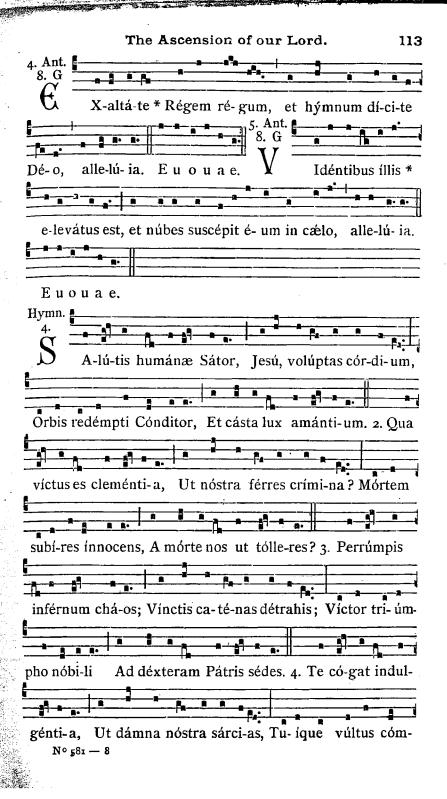
THE PATRONAGE OF S<sup>T</sup>. JOSEPH.



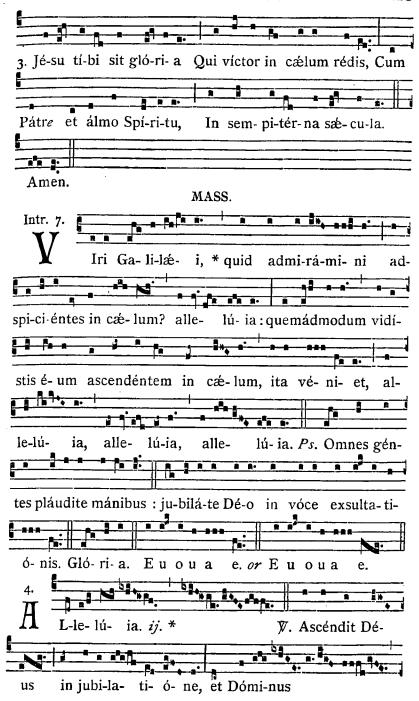
## THE ASCENSION OF OUR LORD.

FIRST VESPERS.





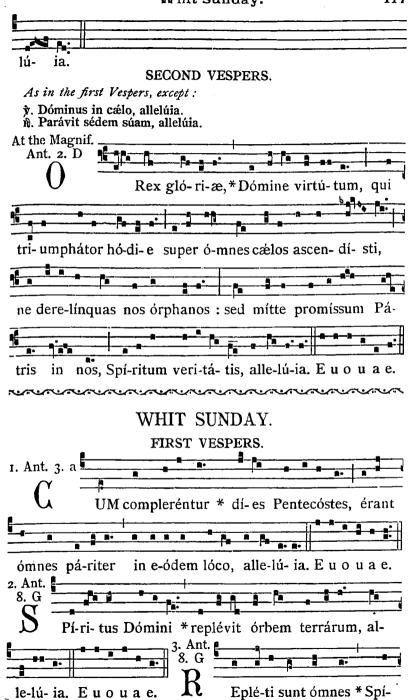
Hostémque nóstrum cómprime, Ne pollu-ántur córpo-ra.

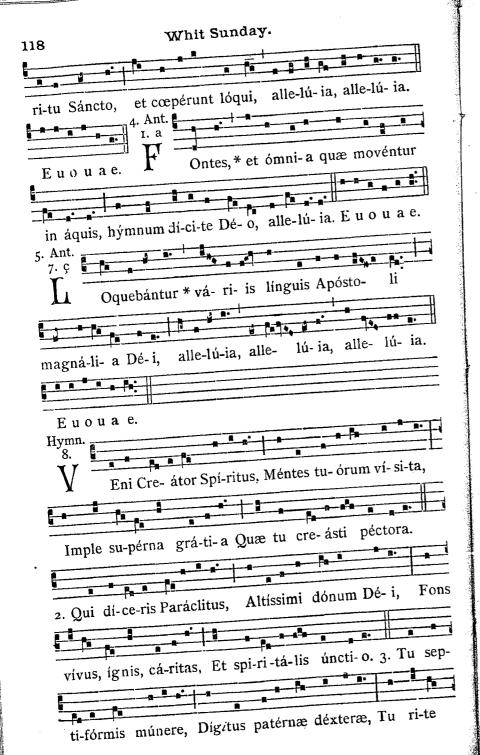


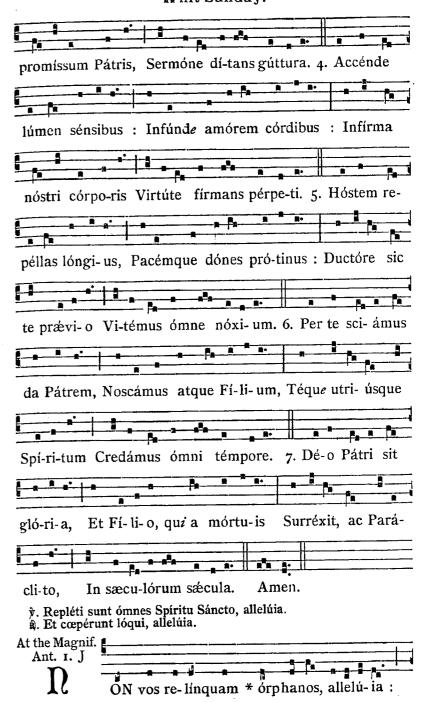
The Ascension of our Lord.

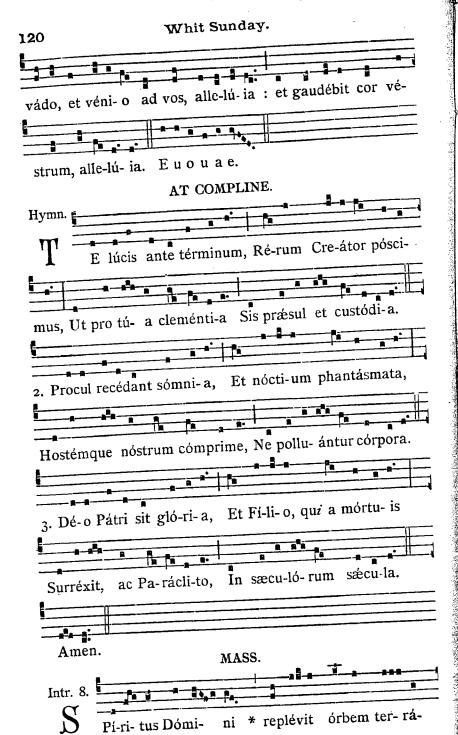


cé- los cæ-ló- rum ad

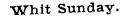




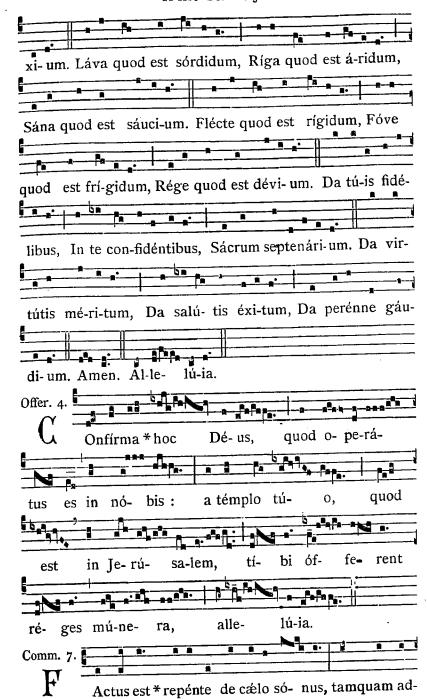












#### Whit Sunday.

STATE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE P



#### SECOND VESPERS.

As in the first Vespers, except:

y. Loquebántur váriis línguis Apóstoli, allelúia.

R. Magnália Déi, allelúia.

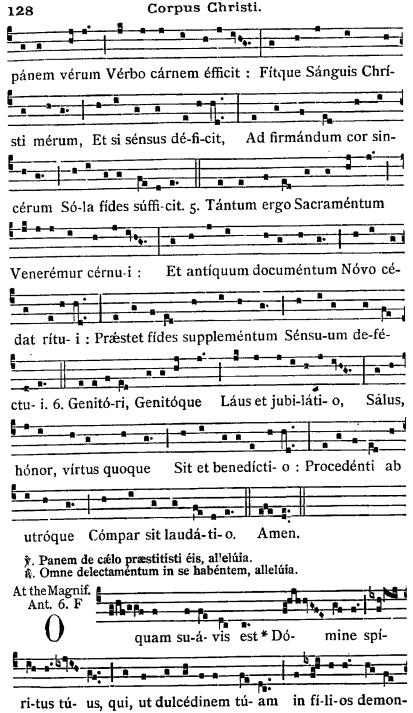


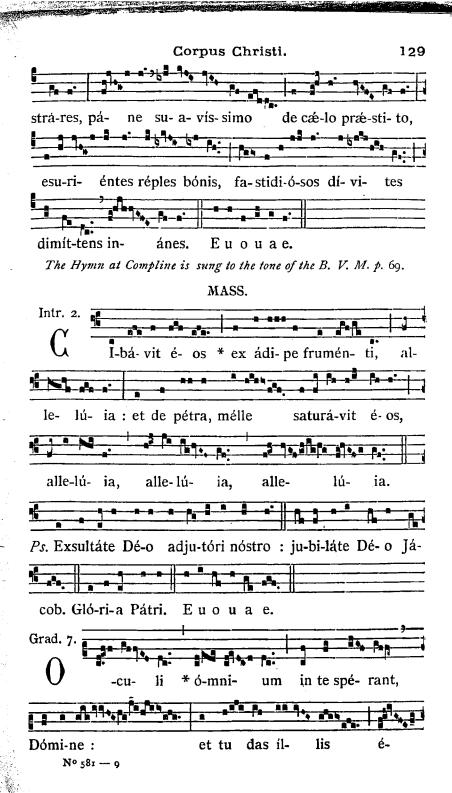
# TRINITY SUNDAY. Hymn. AM sol recédit igne-us: Tu lux perénnis Unitas, Nóstris be-á-ta Trí- ni-tas, Infúnde amórem córdibus. 2. Te ma-ne láudum cármine, Te deprecámur véspere: Digné-ris ut te súppli-ces Laudémus inter cælites. 3. Pátri, simúlque Fí-li-o, Ti-bíque Sáncte Spíri-tus, Sicut fú-Sæclum per ómne glóri- a. Amen. it, sit jú-gi-ter AT COMPLINE. Hymn. E lú-cis ante términum, Rérum Cré-ator póscimus, Sis præ-sul et cu-stó-di-a. Ut pro tú-a cle-ménti- a 2. Pro-cul recédant sómni- a, Et nó-cti-um phantásmata:

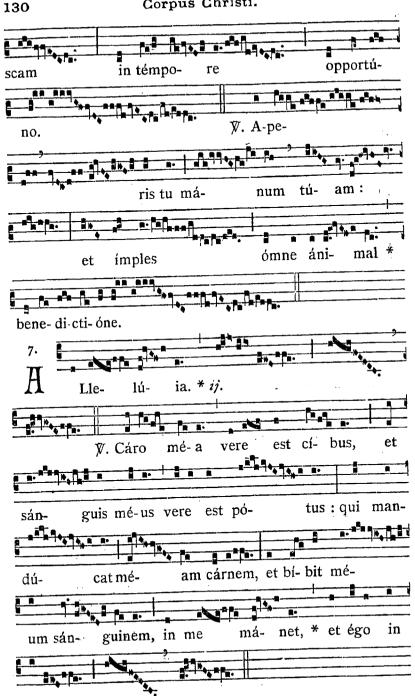
Hostémque nóstrum cómprime, Ne pol-lu-ántur córpora.





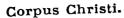


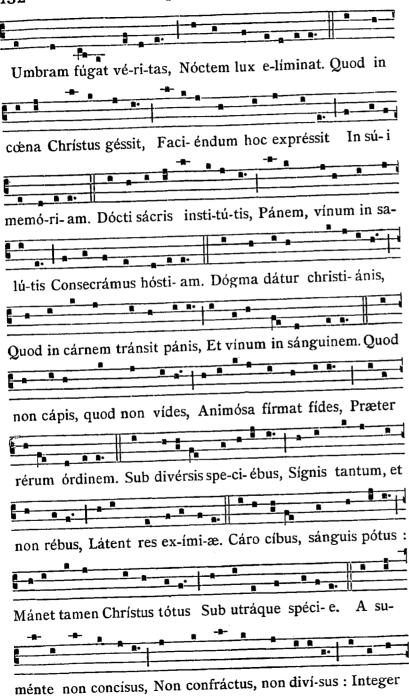


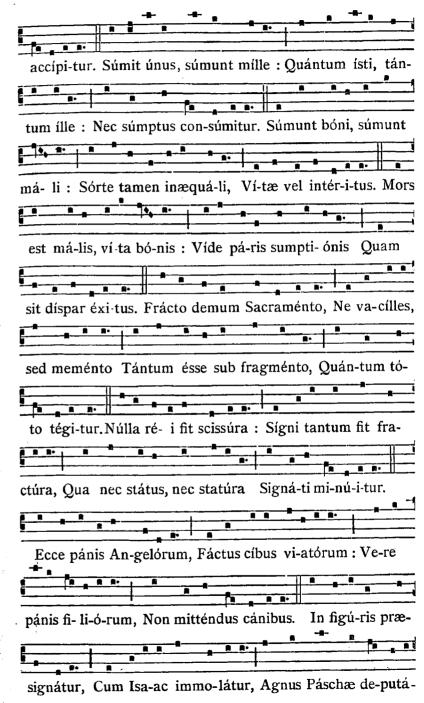


é- o.

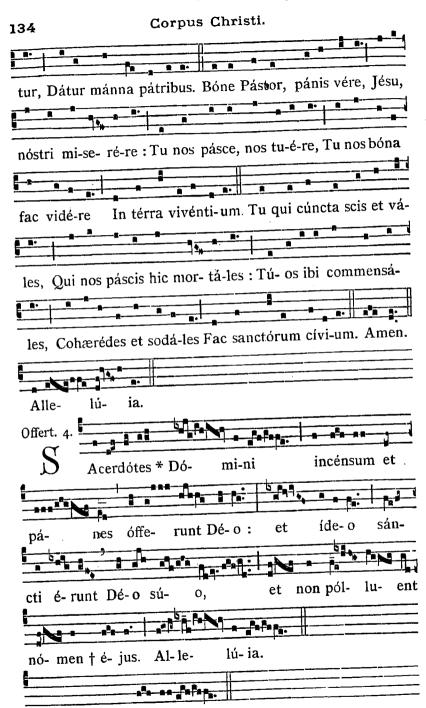


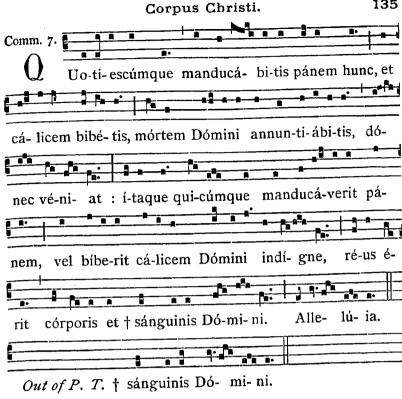






Out of P. T. † é-jus.



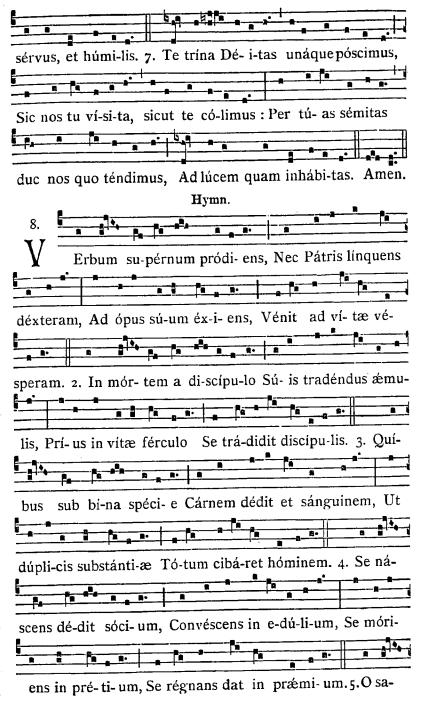


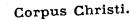
#### Procession.

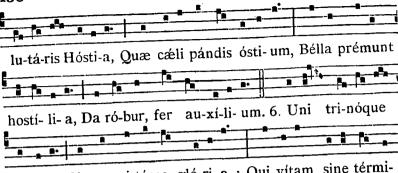
Hymn. Pange lingua, p. 127.











Dómino Sit sempi-térna gló-ri-a : Qui vítam sine térmi-

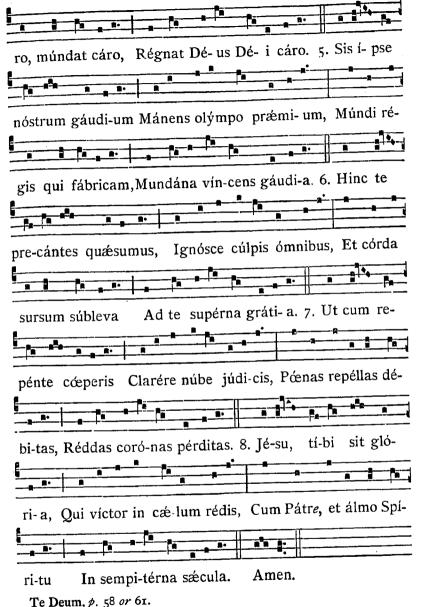


no Nóbis dónet in pátri-a. Amen.

Hymn. Salútis humánæ Sátor. p. 113.



vi-déntes Ange-li Vérsam vícem mortá-li-um: Péccat cá-



CANTICLE OF ZACHARY.

BEnedictus Dóminus Déus rum, \* qui a tarum éjus : redemptionem plébis súæ: Et eréxit córnu salútis nóbis, \*

in dómo Dávid púeri súi.

Sicut locútus est per ós sanctó-Déus | rum, \* qui a século sunt, prophe-

Salútém ex inimícis nóstris. \* et de mánu ómnium qui odérunt nos;

Ad faciéndam misericordiam cum pátribus nóstris: \* et memorári I num. testaménti súi sáncti.

Jusjurándum, quod jurávit ad Abraham pátrem nóstrum, \* datú-

rum se nóbis:

Ut sine timóre, de mánu inimicórum nostrórum liberáti,\* serviámus illi.

In sanctitate et justitia coram ipso, \* ómnibus diébus nóstris.

Et tu puer, prophéta Altissimi vocáberis: præibis enim ante fáciem Dómini paráre vías éjus:

Ad dándam sciéntiam salútis plébi éjus, \* in remissiónem peccatórum eórum:

Per viscera misericórdiæ Déi nóstri: \* in quíbus visitávit nos, óriens ex álto:

Illuminare his qui in ténebris et in úmbra mórtis sédent: \* ad dirigéndos pédes nóstros in víam pácis.

CANTICLE OF THE B. M. V. Agnificat \* ánima méa Dómi-

Et exsultávit spíritus méus \* in Déo salutári méo.

Quia respéxit humilitatem ancillæ súæ: \* ecce enim ex hóc beátam me dicent ómnes generationes.

Quia fécit míhi mágna qui pótens est: et sánctum nómen éjus.

Et misericordia éjus a progénie in progénies \* timéntibus éum.

Fécit poténtiam in bráchio súo: dispérsit supérbos mente cordis súi. Depósuit poténtes de séde, \* et

exaltávit húmiles.

Esuriéntes implévit bónis: \* et dívites dimisit inánes.

Suscépit Israel púerum súum, \* recordátus misericórdiæ súæ.

Sicut locútus ést ad pátres nóstros, \* Abraham et sémini éjus in sæcula.

Glória Pátri.

Sequence. Lauda Sion. p. 131.

At the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. : Tantum ergo. p. 128. v. Pánem de cælo.

SECOND VESPERS.

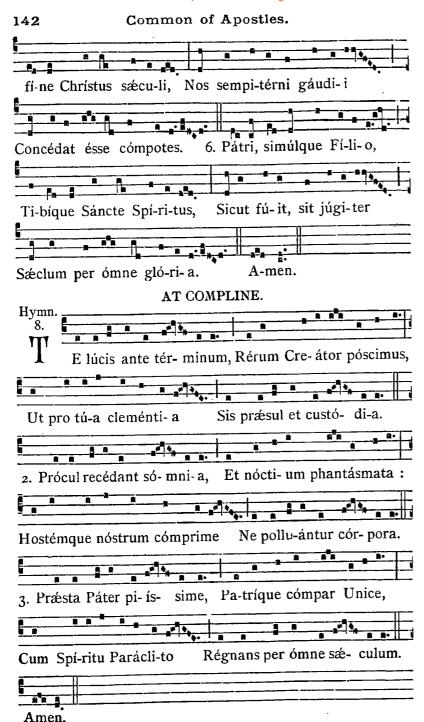
As in the first Vespers, except: At the Magnif. Ant. 5. a sácrum conví-vi- um, \* in quo Chrístus sú- mi-tur; recó- li- tur memó- ri- a pas-si- ó- nis é- jus : et futú- ræ gló-ri- æ mens im-plé- tur grá- ti- a: nó-bis pignus dá- tur, al-leia. Euouae.

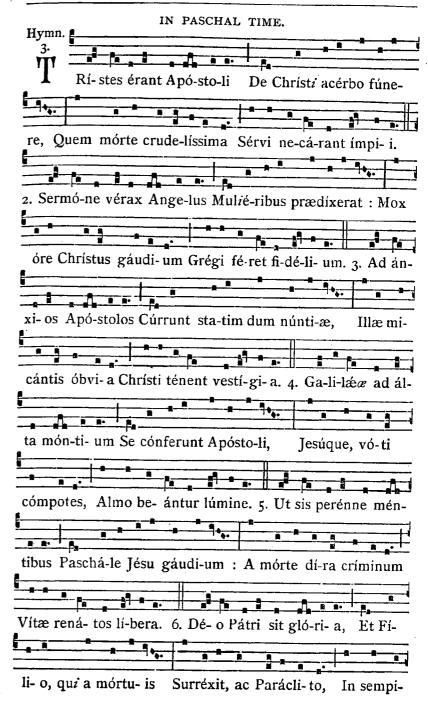
# Common of Saints.

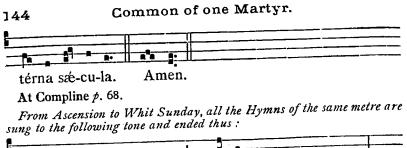
### COMMON OF APOSTLES AND EVANGELISTS.

OUT OF PASCHAL TIME.

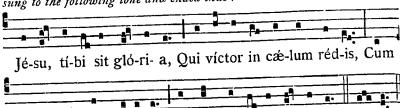






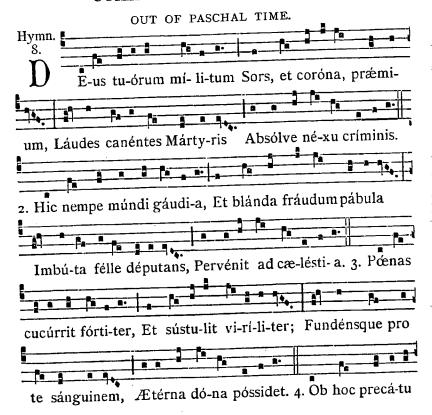


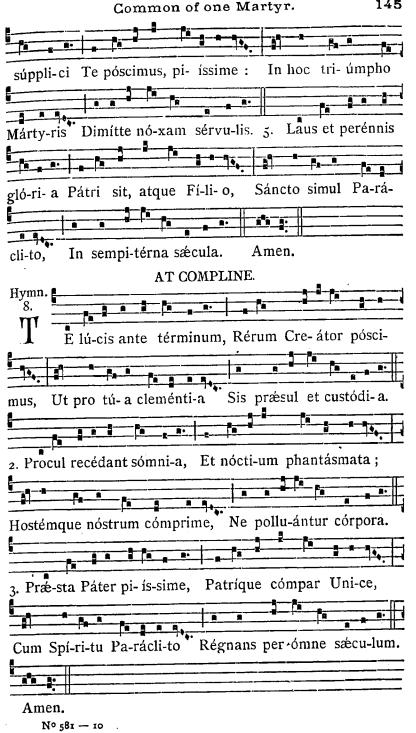
The state of the s



Patre, et almo Spi-ri-tu, In sempi-térna sæ-cu-la. A-men. TO THE TOTAL THE

## COMMON OF ONE MARTYR.

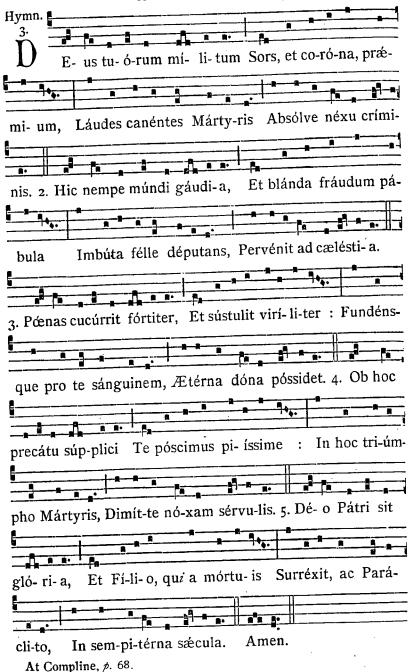




#### Common of one Martyr.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

#### IN PASCHAL TIME.



#### COMMON OF MANY MARTYRS.

OUT OF PASCHAL TIME. Hymn. Anctórum méri-tis ínclyta gáudi- a Pangámus sóci- i, gestáque fórti- a : Glíscens fert ánimus próme-re Ta \_ a \_ \_ \_ cántibus Victórum génus óptimum. 2. Hi súnt quos fátu-e mundus abhorru-it; Hunc fru-ctu vácu-um, fló-ri-bus á-ridum Contempsére tú- i nómi-nis ásseclæ, Jésu Rex bóne cæ-li-tum. 3. Hi pro te fúri- as atque mínas trúces Calcá-runt hómi-num, sæváque vérbera: His céssit lácerans fórti-ter úngula, Nec cárpsit penetrá-li-a. 4. Cædúntur gládi- is móre bidénti- um : Non múr-mur ré-sonat, non que-rimóni-a; Sed corde impávido méns bene consci- a

The state of the s

tu-e mundus abhorru-it; Hunc fructu vacu-um, flo-ribus

á-ridum Contempsére tú-i nóminis ásseclæ, Jésu Rex

bóne cæli-tum. 3. Hi pro te fú-ri-as atque mínas trúces Calcárunt hóminum, sæváque vérbera: His céssit lácerans fórti-ter úngu-la, Nec cárpsit penetráli- a. 4. Cædúntur gládi-is móre bidénti-um : Non múrmur résonat, non que-rimóni-a; Sed córde impávido méns bene cón-sci-a Consérvat pa-ti-énti-am. 5. Quæ vóx, quæ póte-rit língua retéxe-re, Quæ tú Martý-ribus múnera præparas? Rúbri nam flú-ido sánguine fúlgidis Cíngunt témpo-ra láure-is. 6. Te súmma o Dé-i-tas, unáque póscimus: Ut cúlpas ábigas, nóxi- a súbtrahas, Des pácem fámu-lis, ut tíbi gló-ri-am Annórum in sé-ri-em cánant. Amen.

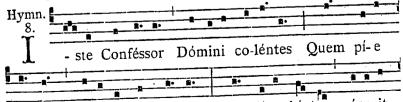
At Compline, p. 145.

## Common of Confessors Bishops.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY



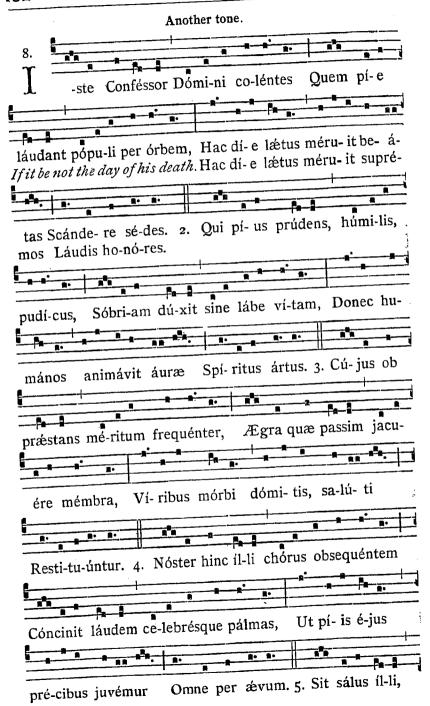
# COMMON OF CONFESSORS BISHOPS.



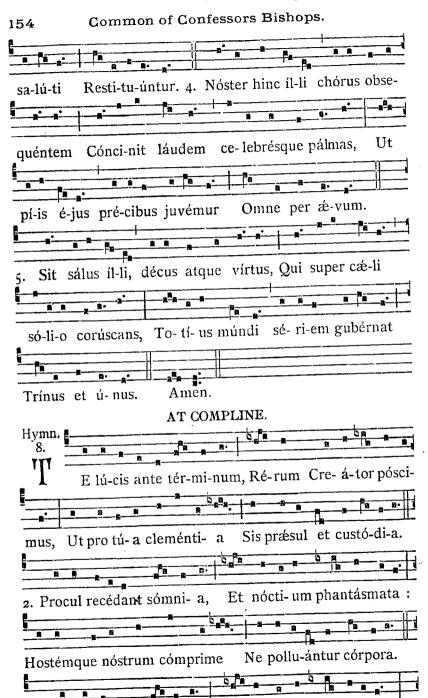
laudant popu-li per orbem, Hac di-e læ-tus meru-it If it be not the day of his death: Hac di-e læ-tus meru-it

be- á-tas Scánde- re sé-des. 2. Qui pí- us, prúdens, húmisuprémos Láudis honó-res. lis, pudí-cus, Sóbri-am dú-xit sine lábe ví-tam. Do-nec humá-nos animávit áuræ Spí-ri-tus ártus. 3. Cú- jus ob præstans mé-ritum frequenter, Ægra quæ passim jacu-ére mémbra, Ví-ribus mórbi dómi-tis, sa-lú-ti Restitu-untur. 4. Nó-ster hinc íl-li chórus obsequentem Cónci-nit láudem, ce-lebrésque pálmas, Ut pí-is é-jus pré-cibus juvémur Omne per ævum. 5. Sit salus íl-li, décus atque vírtus, Qui super cæ-li só-li-o corúscans, To-tí-us múndi sé-ri-em gubérnat Trí-nus et ú-nus. Amen.

## Common of Confessors Bishops.

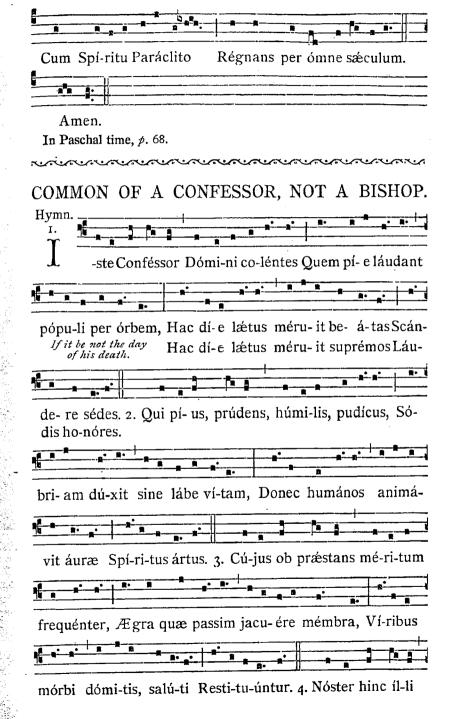






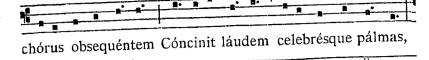
3. Præsta Páter pi- ís-sime,

Patríque cómpar Unice,

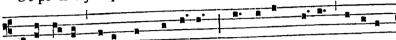




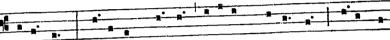




Ut pí- is é-jus précibus juvémur Omne per ævum. 5. Sit



sálus íl-li, décus, atque vírtus, Qui super cæ-li só-li-o

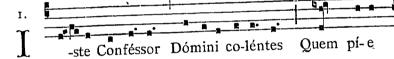


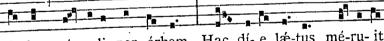
corúscans, To-tí- us múndi séri- em gubérnat Trínus et



únus. Amen.

#### Solemn tone.

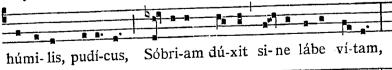


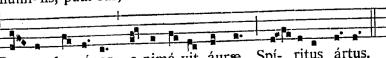


láudant pó-pu-li per órbem, Hac dí- e læ-tus mé-ru- it If it be not the day of his death. Hac di- e læ-tus mé-ru- it



be- á-tas Scánde- re sé-des. 2. Qui pí-us, prúdens, suprémos Láudis ho-nó-res.

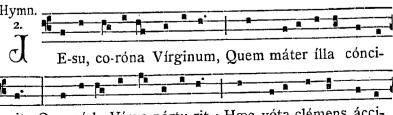




Do- nec humános a-nimá-vit áuræ Spí- ritus ártus.

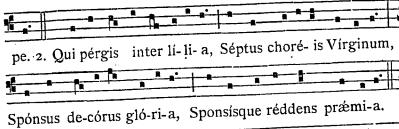


#### COMMON OF VIRGINS.



pit, Quæ só-la Vírgo pártu-rit : Hæc vóta clémens ácci-

Common of Virgins.



3. Quo-cúmque téndis, Vírgines Sequúntur, atque láu-

dibus, Post te canén-tes cursitant, Hymnosque dulces

pérsonant. 4. Te depre-cámur súpplices, Nóstris ut ád-

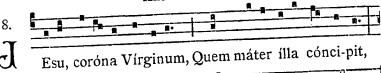
das sénsibus, Nesci-re prorsus ómni-a Corrupti-ónis

vúlnera. 5. Vírtus, hó-nor, laus, gló-ri-a Dé-o Pátri

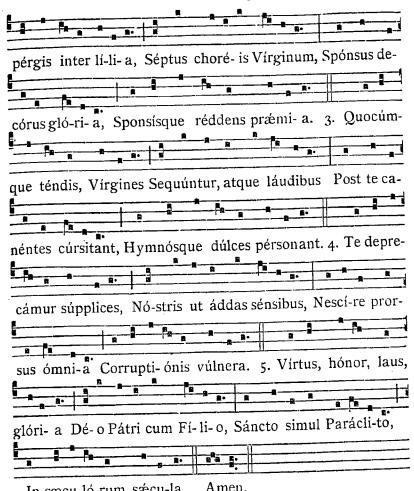
cum Fí-li-o, Sáncto simul Parácli-to, In sæ-culórum

sæcula. Amen.

Another tone.

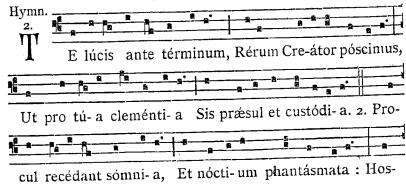


Quæ sóla Vírgo párturit: Hæc vóta clémens áccipe. 2. Qui

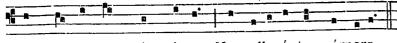


In sæcu-ló-rum sæcu-la. Amen.





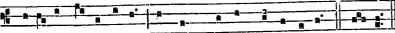
Common of Holy Women.



témque nóstrum cómprime, Ne pollu-ántur córpora.



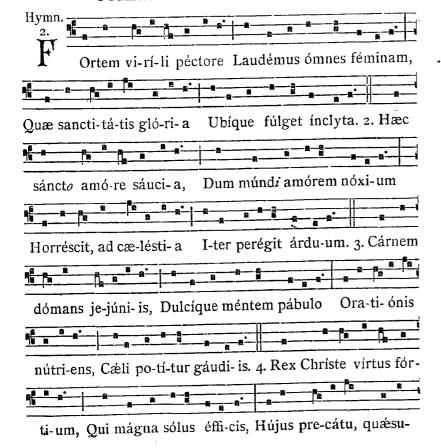
3. Præsta Pá-ter pi- íssime, Patríque cómpar Unice, Cum

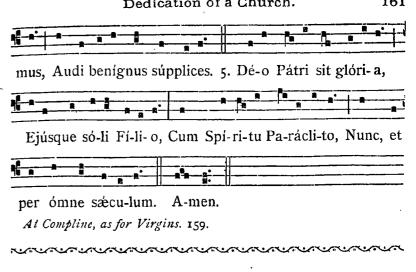


Spí-ri-tu Pa-rácli-to Régnans per omne sæcu-lum. Amen. In Paschal time, p. 68.

The transmission of the tr

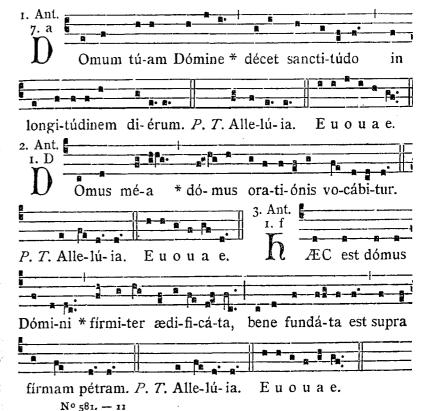
### COMMON OF HOLY WOMEN.

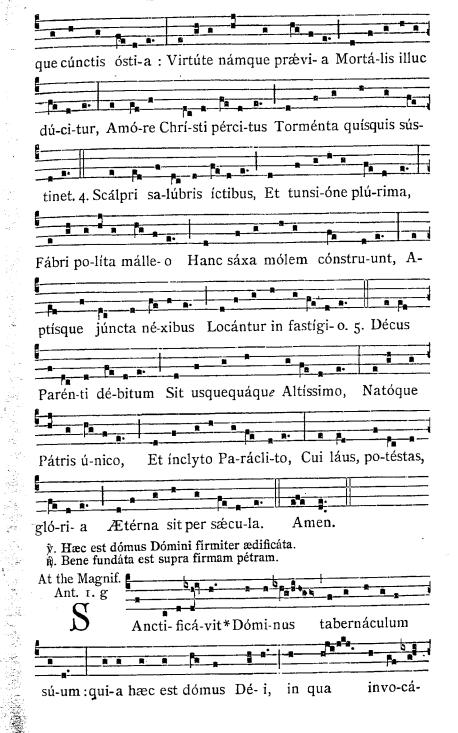


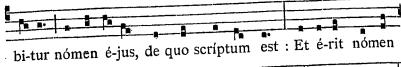


## DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

FIRST VESPERS.



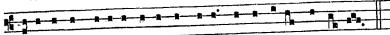




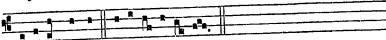
mé-umibi, dí-cit Dóminus. P. T. Alle-lú-ia. E u o u a e. At Compline, the Hymn, p. 142. In Paschal Time, p. 68.



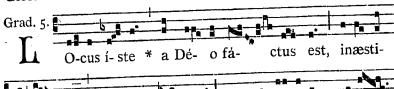




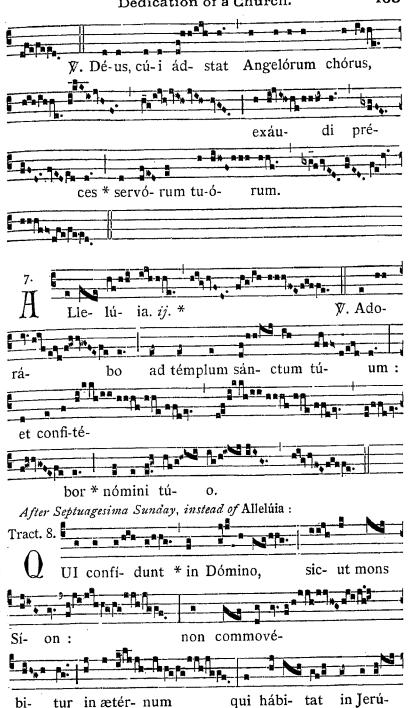
cupíscit et dé-fi-cit ánima mé-a in átri- a Dómi- ni.



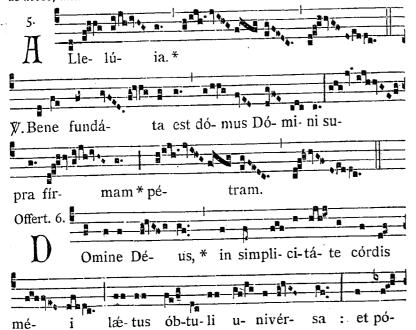
Glóri- a Pátri. E u o u a e.



mén-tum, irreprehensíbi- lis est. mábile sacra-



In Paschal Time, instead of the Grad.: Allelúia, allelúia. y. Adorábo, as above, and then:





#### SECOND VESPERS.

As in the first Vespers, except:

r. Dómum túam Dómine décet sanctitúdo.

R. In longitudinem diérum.



# Common of the B. V. M. COMMON OF THE B. VIRGIN MARY. Hymn. Dé- i Má-ter álma, Atque -VE máris stélla, Fé-lix cæ-li pórta. 2. Súmens illud Asemper Vírgo, Gabri-é-lis óre, Fúnda nos in páce, Mútans Héve væ nómen. 3. Sólve víncla ré- is, Prófer lúmen cæcis, Bóna cúncta pósce. 4. Mónstra te és-Mála nóstra pélle, se mátrem, Súmat per te préces, Qui pro nóbis nátus, n n n .. Tú-lit ésse tú- us. 5. Vírgo singu-láris, Inter omnes Mí-tes fac et cá-stos. 6. Vítam mí-tis, Nos cúlpis so-lútos I-ter pá-ra tútum, Ut vidéntes Jésum, præsta púram.

Semper collætémur. 7. Sit laus Dé-o Pátri,

sto décus, Spi-rí-tu-i Sáncto, Tribus hónor ú-nus. A-men.

Súmmo Chrí-

Another tone. -VE máris stélla, Dé-i Má-ter álma, Atque semper Vírgo, Fé-lix cæli pórta. 2. Sú-mens íl-lud Ave Gabri-é-lis óre, Fúnda nos in páce, Mú-tans Hévæ nómen. 3. Sólve víncla ré- is, Prófer lúmen cæ-cis, mála nóstra pélle, Bóna cúncta pósce. 4. Mónstra te ésse mátrem, Súmat per te préces, Qui pro nóbis nátus, Tú-lit ésse tú-us. 5. Vírgo singulá-ris, Inter ómnes mí-tis. Nos cúlpis so-lútos, Mí-tes fac et cástos. 6. Ví- tam præsta púram, Iter pára tú-tum, Ut vidéntes Jésum, Semper collætémur. 7. Sit laus Dé- o Pátri, Súmmo Christo décus, Spi-rí-tu- i Sáncto, Tríbus hónor únus. . Amen. At Compline, p. 69.

## <u>ᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜᢜ</u>

# Proper of Saints.

18th JANUARY.

St. Peter's Chair at Rome.

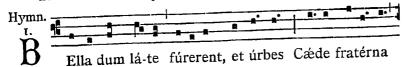


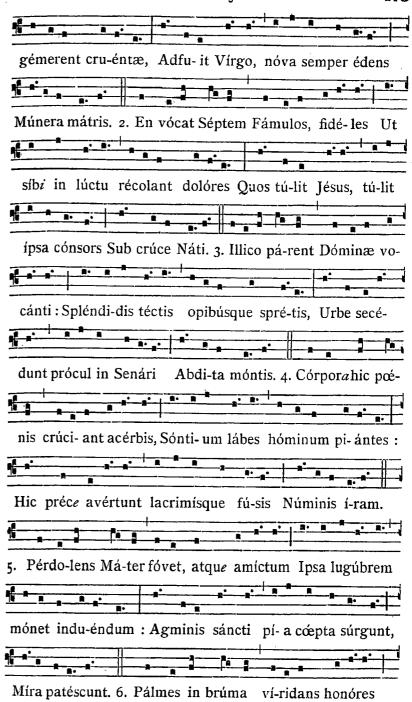
25th. JANUARY. The Conversion of Saint Paul. Hymn. -grégi- e Dóctor Páule móres ínstru-e, Et nóstra té-cum péctora in cæ-lum tráhe : Velá-ta dum merí-di-em cérnat fídes Et só-lis instar só-la régnet cári-tas. 2. Sit Tri-ni-tá-ti sempi-térna gló-ri-a, Hónor, po-téstas, atque ju-bi-lá-ti-o, In uni- táte, quæ gubérnat ómni-a, Per univérsa æterni-tá-tis sæcu-la. **#** 10. Amen. 31St JANUARY. S. Martina, Virgin and Martyr. Hymn. Artinæ, célebri pláudite nómini Cíves Romú-

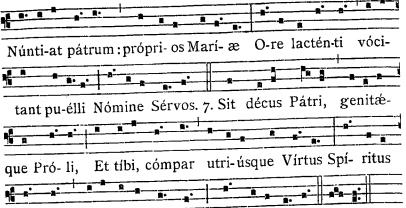
le-i, pláudite glóri-æ: Insígnem méri-tis díci-te Vír-

#### 11th FEBRUARY.

The Seven Holy Founders of the Servites.







19th MARCH.

## S. Joseph.

Témporis évo. Amen.

Hymn. Te Jóseph célebrent, p. 111.

semper, Dé-us únus, ómni

ard MAY.

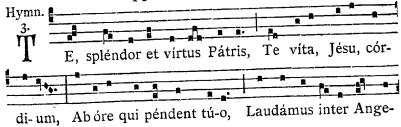
## FINDING OF THE HOLY CROSS.

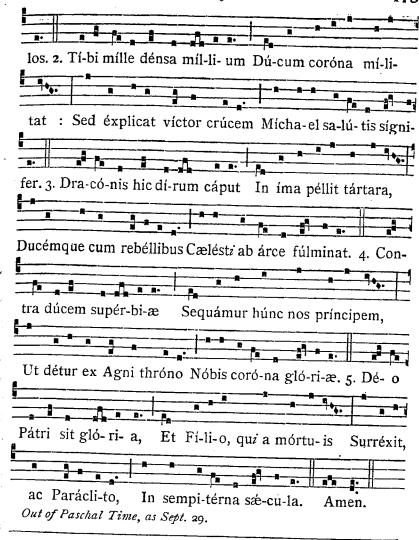
Hymn. Vexilla Régis. 102, the 6th. verse is sung as follows.



8th MAY.

## The Apparition of St. Michael.



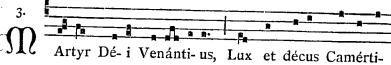


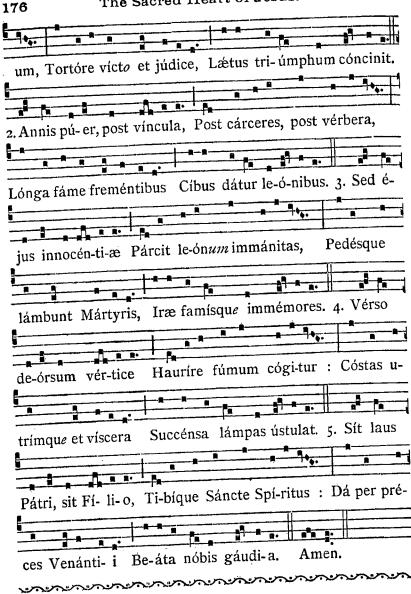
18th MAY.

### S. Venantius, Martyr.

Hymn.

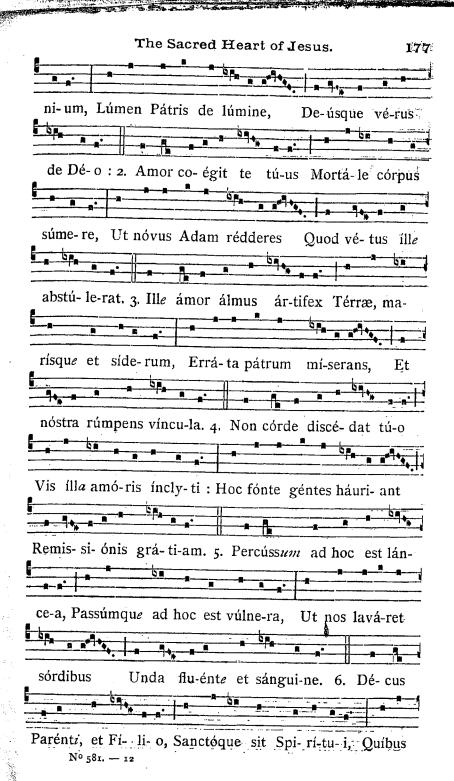
During the Octave of Ascension, it is sung as the Hymn Salútis humánæ Sátor.

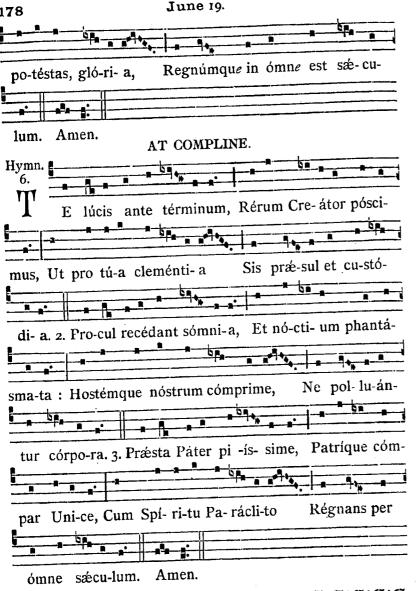




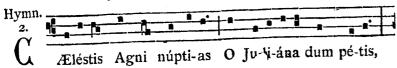
Friday after the Octave of Corpus Christi.
THE MOST SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

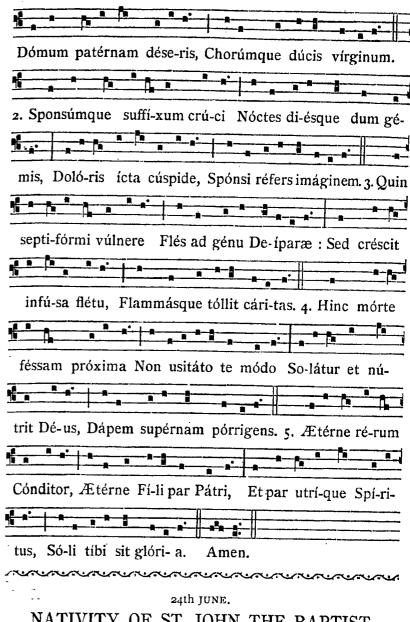
Hymn.
6.
Uctor be-á-te sæ-cu-li, Chríste Redémptor óm-





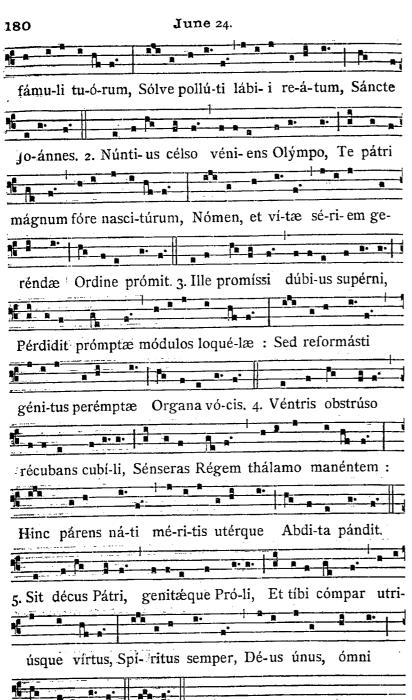
19th JUNE. S. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.





NATIVITY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. T qué-ant láxis resonáre fibris Míra gestórum

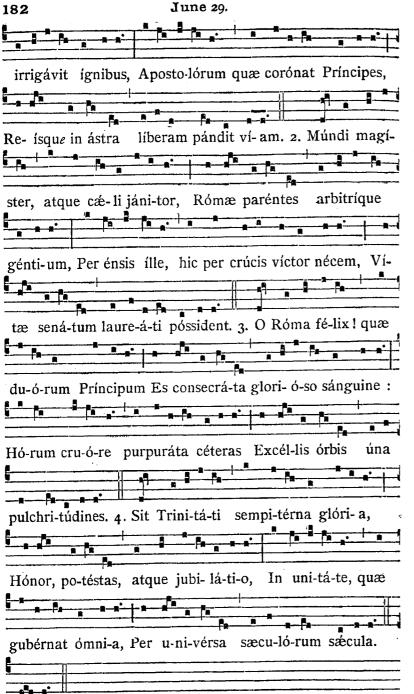
29th JUNE.

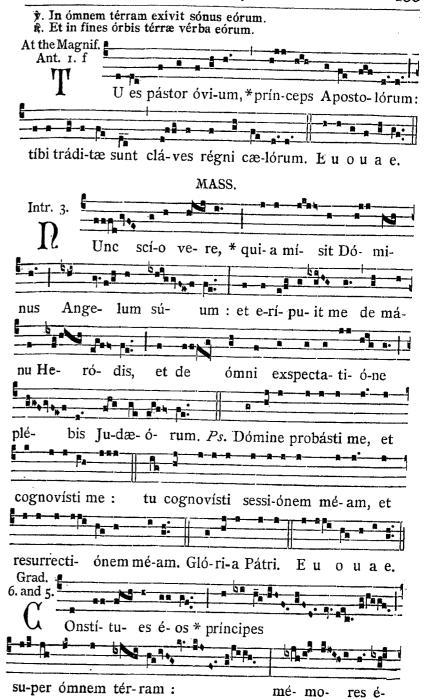


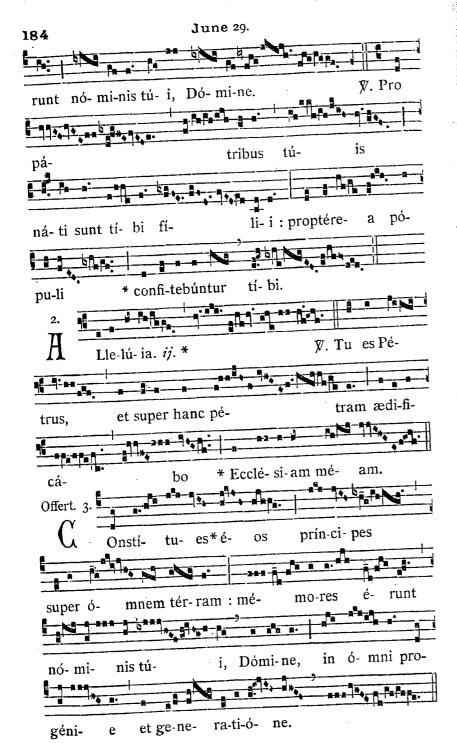
Témporis évo. Amen.

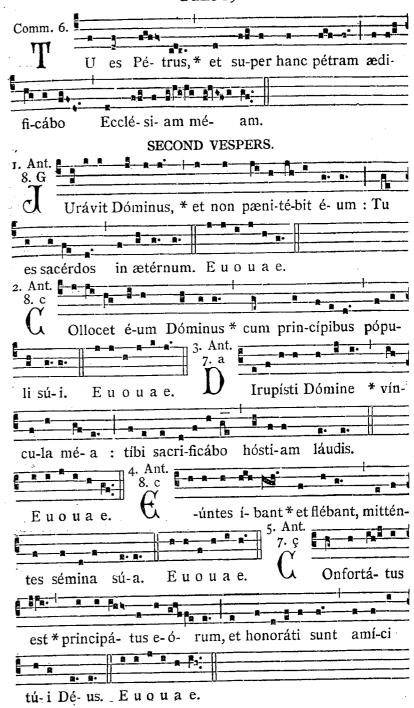
THE HOLY APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL. FIRST VESPERS r. Ant. 8- G Etrus et Jo-ánnes \* ascendébant in témplum ad hó- ram o-ra-ti- ó-nis nónam. E u o u a e. 2. Ant. Rgéntum \* et áurum non est mí- hi : quod autem hábe-o, hoc tíbi do. E u o u a e. Ixit Ange-lus ad Pétrum: \*Circúmda tíbi vestiméntum tú-um, et séquere me. E u o u a e. J16 I-sit Dóminus \* Angelum sú-um, et liberávit me de mánu He-ródis, allelú-ia. Euoua e. U es Pétrus, \* et super hanc pétram ædi- ficábo Ecclési- am mé- am. E u o u a e. Hymn. E-córa lux æ-terni-tá-tis áure-am Dí- em be- á-tis

Amen.



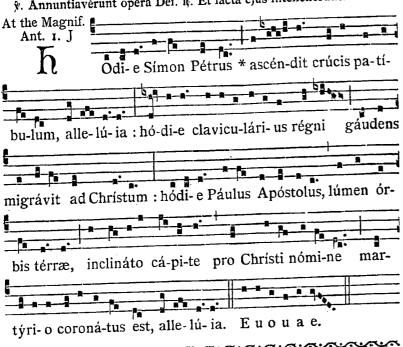






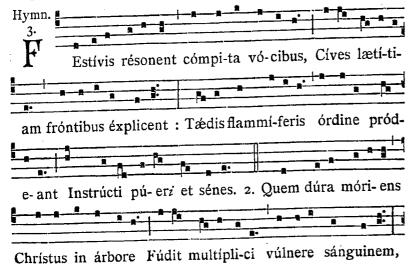
## The Precious Blood of our Lord.

Hymn. Decora lux as in the first Vespers. y. Annuntiavérunt ópera Déi. R. Et fácta éjus intellexérunt.



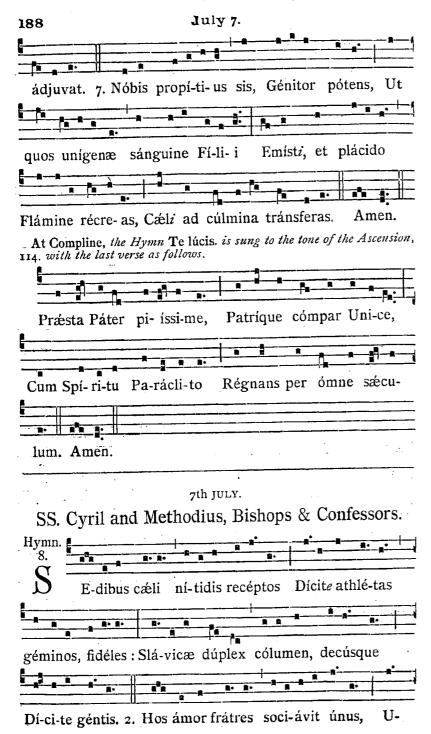
First Sunday of July.

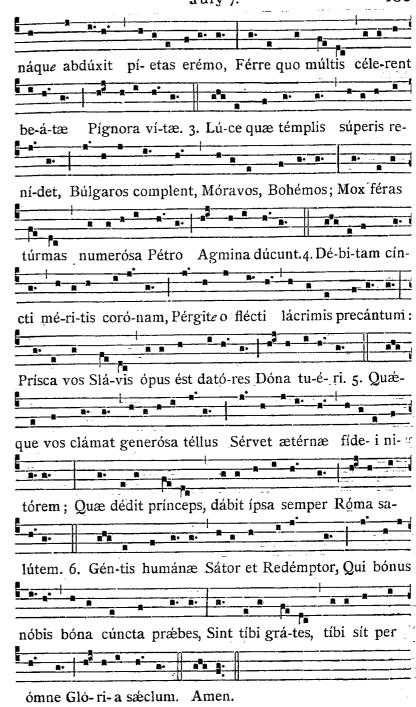
THE MOST PRECIOUS BLOOD OF OUR LORD.



-Nos fácti mémores dum có-limus, décet Saltem fúnde-re lácrimas. 3. Humáno géne-ri perní-ci- es grávis Adámi véte-ris crímine cóntigit : Adámi intégri-tas et pí-e-tas nóvi Vítam réddidit ómnibus. 4. Clamórem vá-lidum súmmus ab æthere Languéntis Géni-ti si Páter áudi-it, Placá-ri pó-ti-us sánguine débu- it, Et nóbis véni- am dáre. 5. Hoc quicúmque stólam sánguine prólu-it, Abstérgit mácu-las, et ró-se-um décus, Quo fí-at sími-lis pró-tinus Ange-lis, Et régi place- at, capit. 6. A récto instabi-lis trámi-te póstmodum Se núllus rétrahat, méta sed última Tangátur: tríbu-et nóbi-le præmi-um, Qui cúrsum Dé-us

The Precious Blood of our Lord.

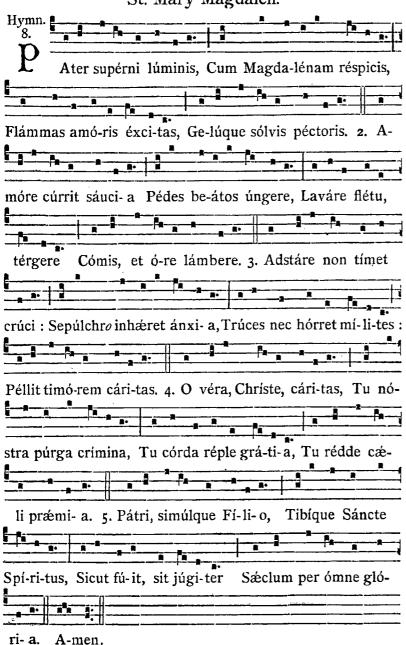




22nd JULY.

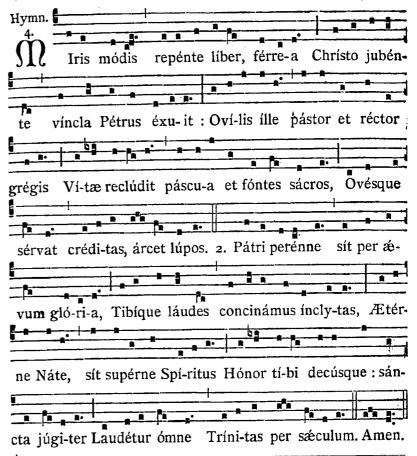
July 22.

St. Mary Magdalen.



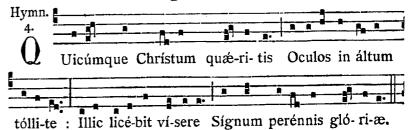
ist AUGUST.

St. Peter's Chains.

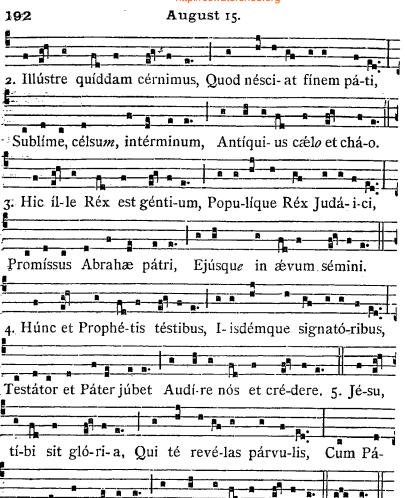


6th AUGUST.

The Transfiguration of our Lord.



CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF



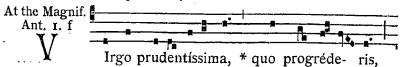
tre et álmo Spí-ri-tu, In sempi-térna sæcu-la. Amen.

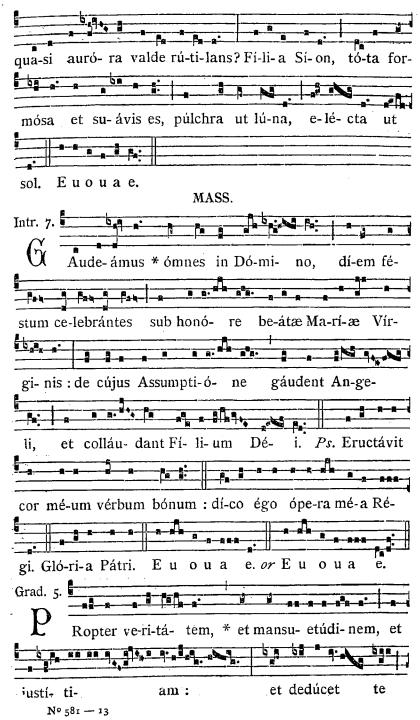
The Hymn at Compline is sung to the tone of the Ascension, p. 114. with the last verse as above.

15th AUGUST.

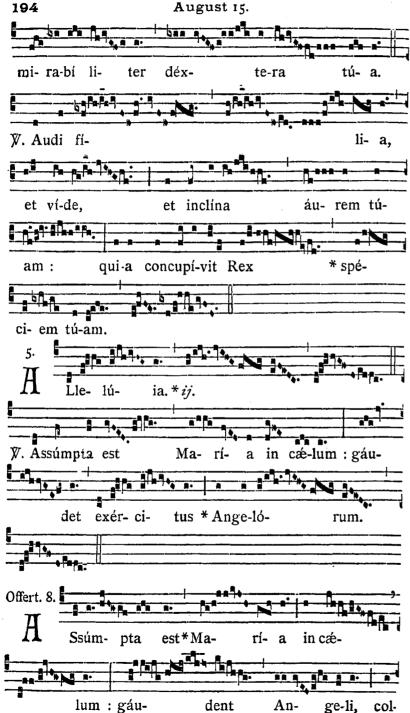
## THE ASSUMPTION OF THE B. V. M. FIRST VESPERS.

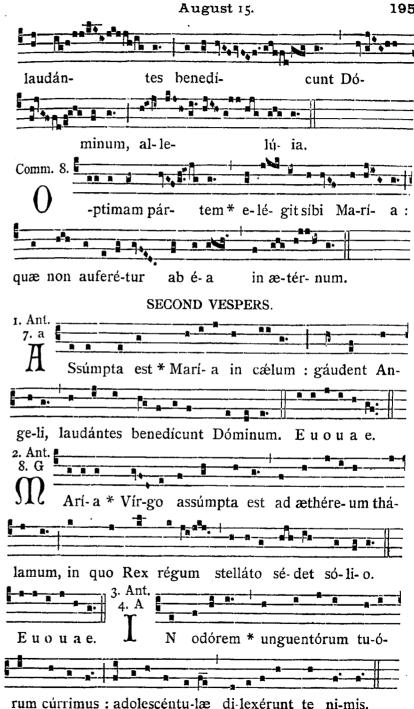
As in the second Vespers, except:

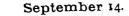




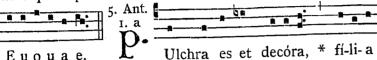






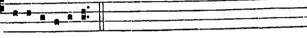






Euouae. L Ulchra es et decora, " 11-11- a

Jerú-sa-lem, terrí-bi-lis ut castrórum áci- es ordi-náta.

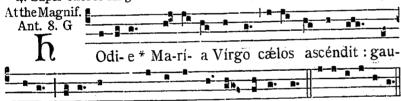


Euouae.

Hymn. Ave máris stélla. 168.

y. Exaltáta est sáncta Déi Génitrix.

i). Super chóros Angelórum ad cæléstia régna.



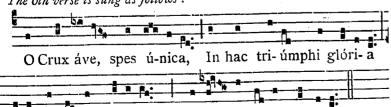
déte, qui-a cum Christo régnat in ætérnum. E u o u a e,

14th SEPTEMBER.

## The Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Hymn. Vexilla Régis. 102.

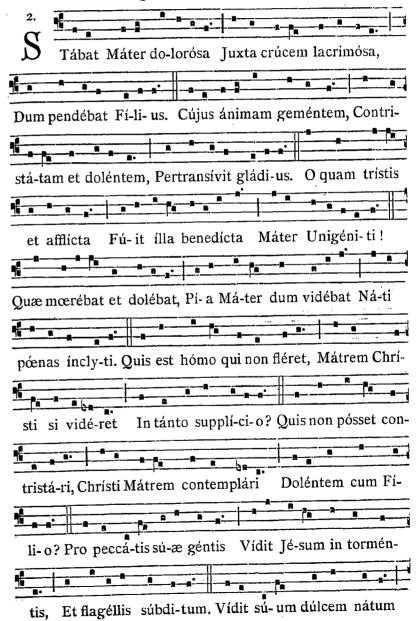
The 6th verse is sung as follows:



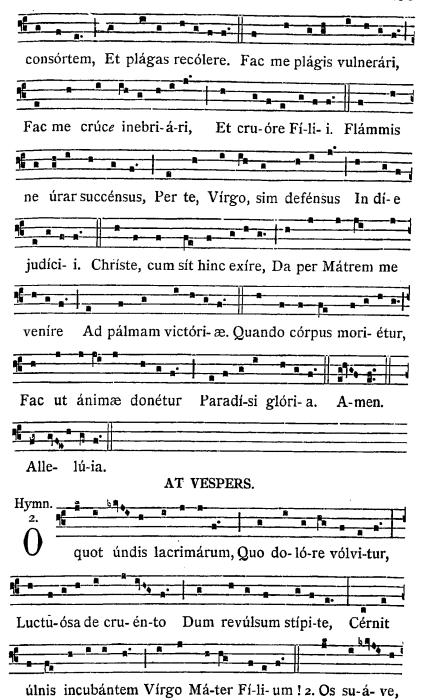
Pí- is adauge grati- am, Re- isque dé-le crimina.

3rd SUNDAY OF SEPTEMBER.

The seven Dolours of our Lady. SEQUENCE AT THE MASS.



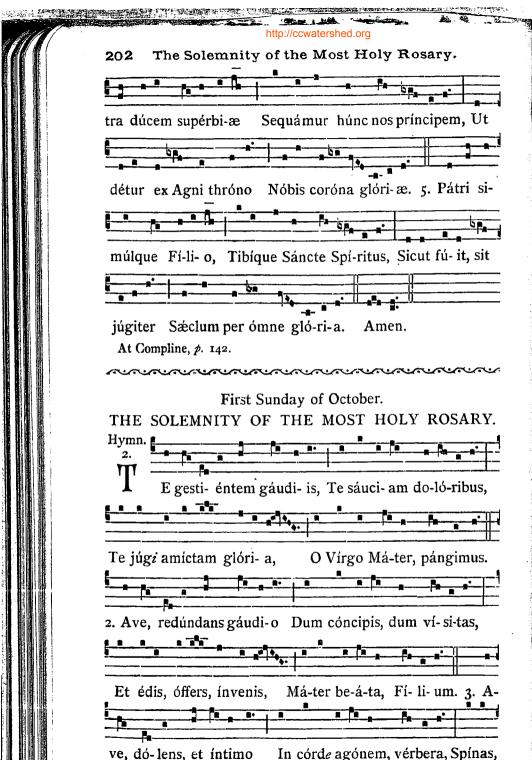




The second secon

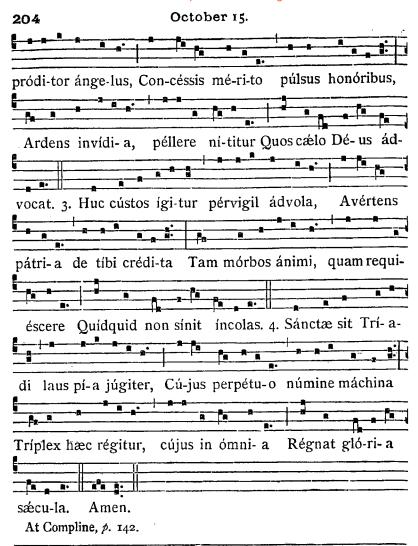
The seven Dolours of the B. V. M. mí-te péctus, Et látus dulcíssimum, Dexterámque vulnerá- tam, Et sinístram sáuci-am, Et rúbras cru- óre plántas Ægra tíngit lácrimis. 3. Centi-ésque milli-ésque Stringit árctis néxibus Péctus illud et lacér-tos. Illa fígit vúlnera: Sicque tó-ta colliquéscit In doló-ris óscu-lis. 4. E-ia Má- ter, obsecrámus Per tú-as has lácrimas. Fi-liíque triste fú-nus, Vulnerúmque púrpuram, Hunc tú-i córdis do-lórem Cónde nóstris córdibus. 5. Esto Pá-tri, Fi-li-oque, Et co-évo Flámini, Esto súmmæ Trinitá- ti Sempi-térna glóri- a, Et perénnis láus, honórque Hoc, et ómni sæculo. Amen.

At Compline, the Hymn Te lúcis is sung to the tone of the B. M. V. 69. with the last verse as follows: Jé-su tí-bi sit gló-ri-a, Qui pássus és pro sérvu-lis. Cum Pátre et álmo Spí-ri-tu, In sempi-térna sæcula. Amen. 20th SEPTEMBER. The Dedication of St. Michael. Hymn. 5. E spléndor et vírtus Pátris, Te ví-ta, Jé-su. córdi-um, Ab óre qui péndent tú-o Laudámus inter Angelos. 2. Tíbi mílle dénsa mílli- um Dúcum coróna mí-li-tat : Sed éxpli-cat víctor crúcem Micha-él salú-tis signi-fer. 3. Dracónis hic dí-rum cáput In ima péllit tártara, Dufúlminat. 4. Concémque cum rebélli-bus Cælésti ab árce



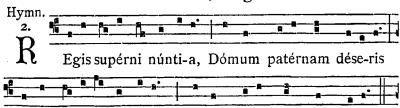




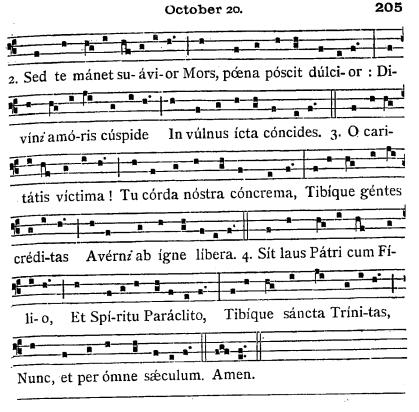


15th OCTOBER.

St. Teresa, Virgin.



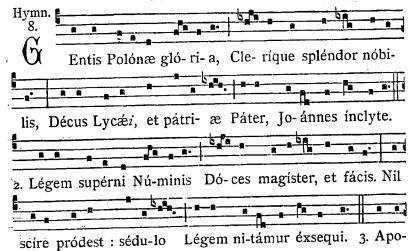
Térris Teré-sa bárbaris Christum datúra aut sánguinem.



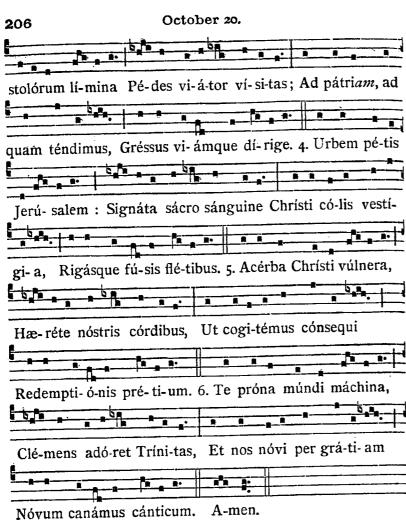
20th OCTOBER.

## S. John of Kenty, Confessor.

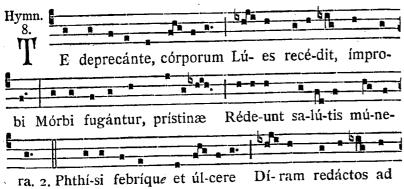
FIRST VESPERS.



THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF



SECOND VESPERS.





ist NOVEMBER.

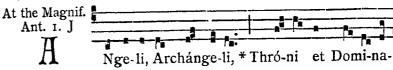
#### ALL SAINTS.

#### FIRST VESPERS.

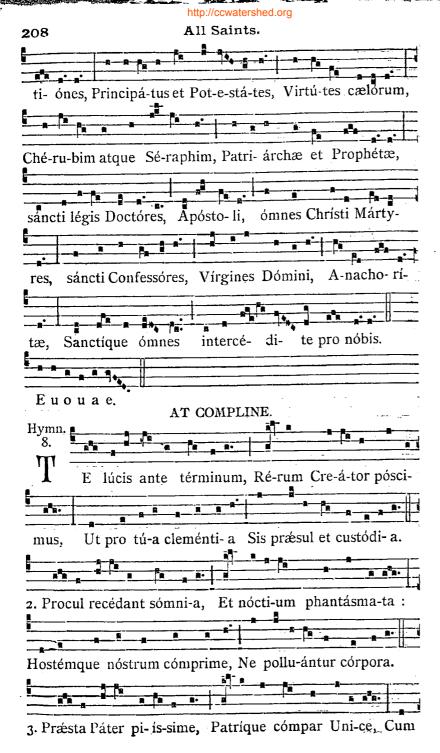
As in 2nd Vespers, except:

y. Lætámini in Dómino, et exsultáte jústi.

R. Et gloriámini ómnes récti córde.









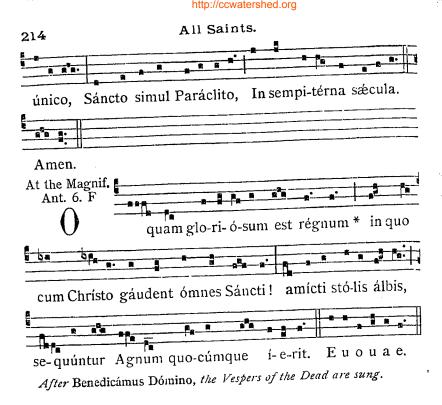






La-care Christe sérvu-lis, Quí-bus Pátris cleménti-

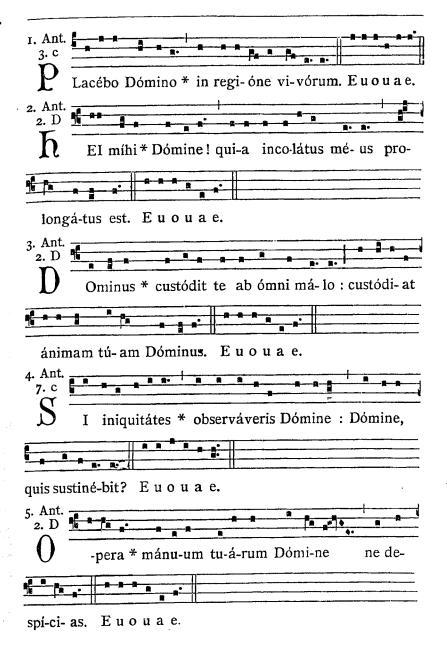


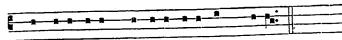






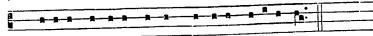
# Vespers of the Dead.



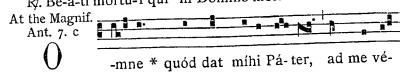


V. Audívi vócem de cælo dicentem míhi.

The state of the s



R. Be-á-ti mórtu-i qui in Dómino mori-úntur.





ni- et : et é-um qui vénit ad me, non e-jí-ci-am fó-ras.



Cant. Magni-ficat. Euouae.

The following prayers are said kneeling.

Páter nóster. in silence.

y. Et ne nós indúcas in tentatiónem. i). Sed libera nós a málo.

y. A pórta inferi. n. Erue Dómine ánimam éjus. (ánimas eórum.)

y. Requiéscat in pace. (Requiéscant in pace.) n. Amen. y. Dómine exaudi orationem méam.

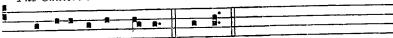
N. Et clámor méus ad te véniat. v. Dóminus vobiscum. v. Et cum spíritu túo.

After the Prayer:

y. Réquiem ætérnam dóna éi (éis) Dómine.

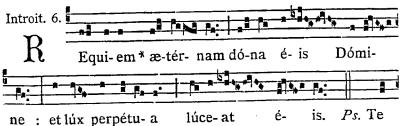
i). Et lux perpétua luceat éi. (éis.)

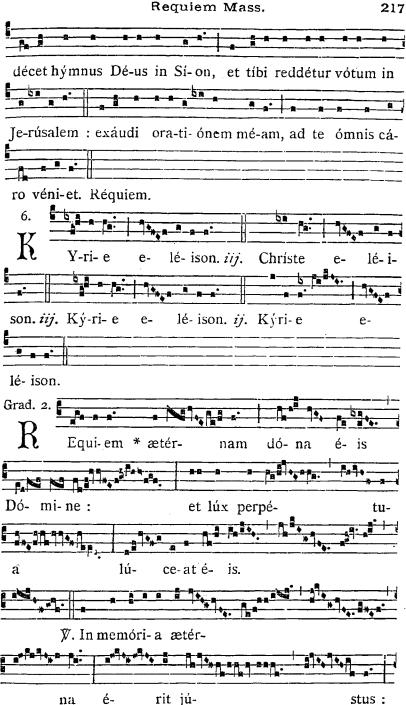
The Cantors:



V. Requi-éscat in pace. R. Amen. (Requi-éscant)

REQUIEM MASS.





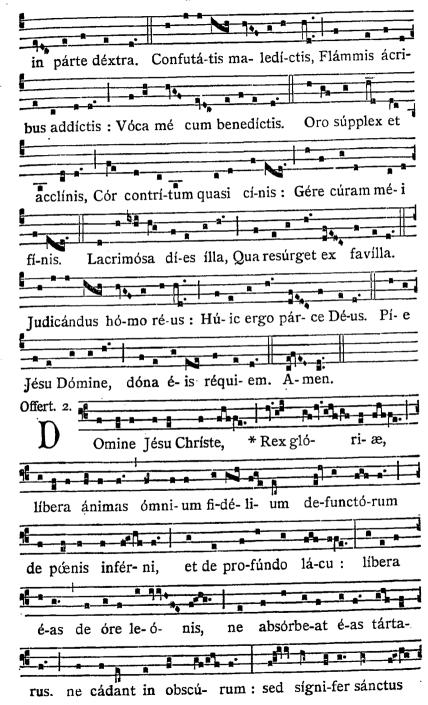


Téste Dávid cum Sibýlla. Quántus trémor ést futúrus, Quan-

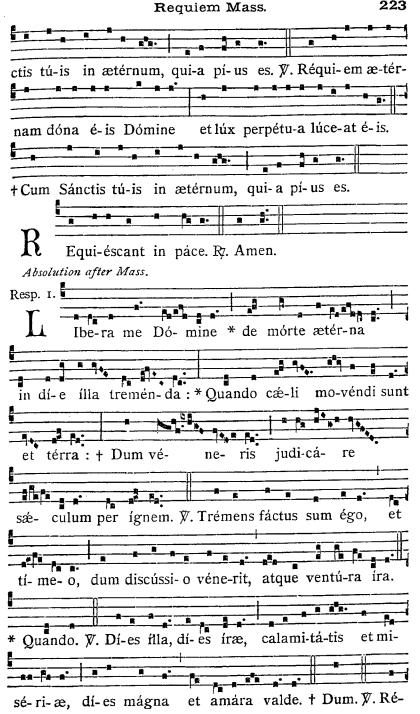


The second secon











Ký-ri- e elé- i-son. Christe elé- i-son. Ký-ri- e e- lé- i-son.

The Priest: Pater noster. in silence:

v. Et ne nós indúcas in tentatiónem.

R. Sed libera nós a málo.

y. A pórta inferi. R. Erue Dómine ánimam éjus. (ánimas eórum.)

v. Requiéscat (Requiéscant) in pace. R. Amen.

y. Dómine exáudi oratiónem méam. n Et clámor méus ad te véniat

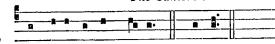
y. Dóminus vobiscum. R. Et cum spíritu túo.

After the Prayer:

y. Réquiem ætérnam dóna éi (éis) Dómine.

R. Et lux perpétua luceat éi. (èis.)



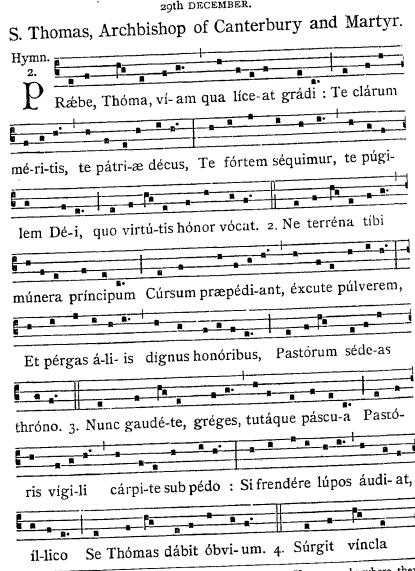


Equi-éscat in pá-ce. Rz. Amen. (Requi-éscant)



# Supplement (1)

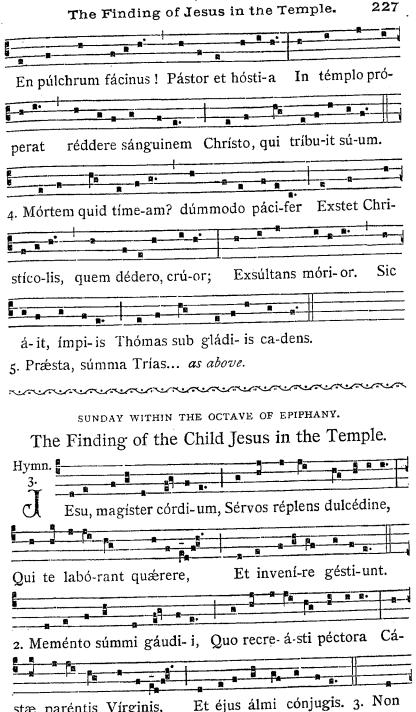
29th DECEMBER.

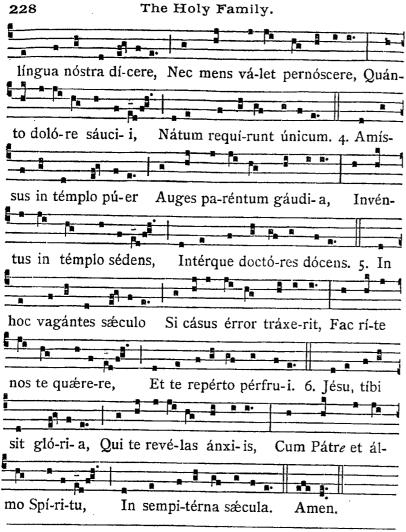


<sup>(1)</sup> The Hymns in this Supplement can be sung at Vespers only where they have been granted by the Holy See. They can be sung at Benediction every-

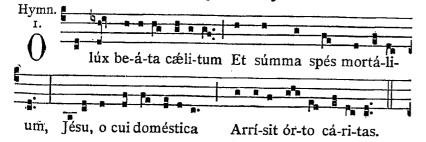
stæ paréntis Vírginis,

trá-ri-us óccidat. 3. Súrgat práva cóhors: é-ia, satélli-tes!



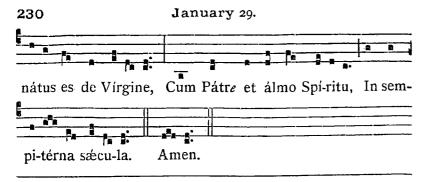


3rd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. The Holy Family.



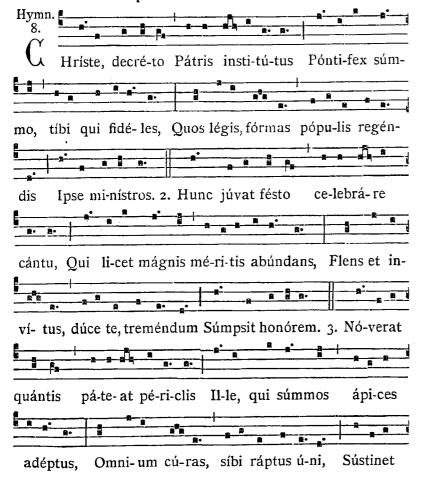


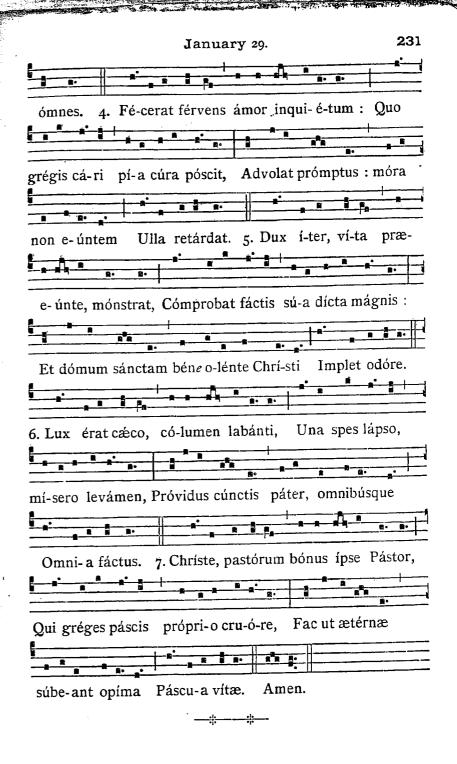




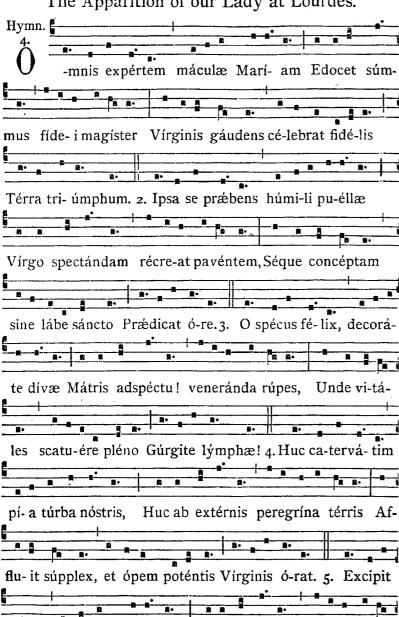
### 29th JANUARY.

# S. Francis de Sales, Bishop and Doctor of the Church.

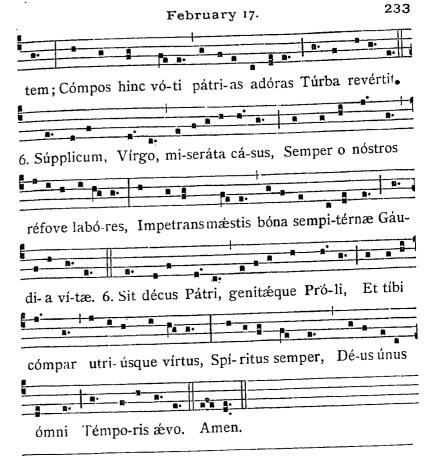




The Apparition of our Lady at Lourdes.

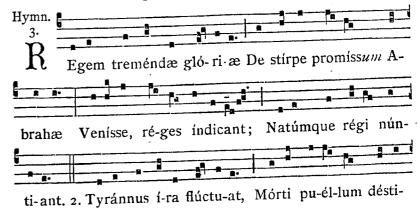


Má-ter lácrimas precántum, Dónat optá-tam mí-seris salú-



17th FEBRUARY.

The Flight of our Lord to Egypt.



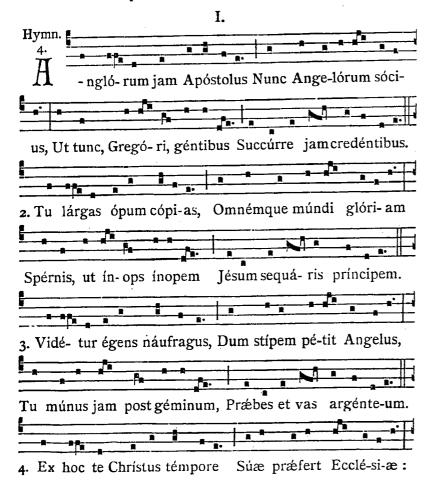
7th MARCH.

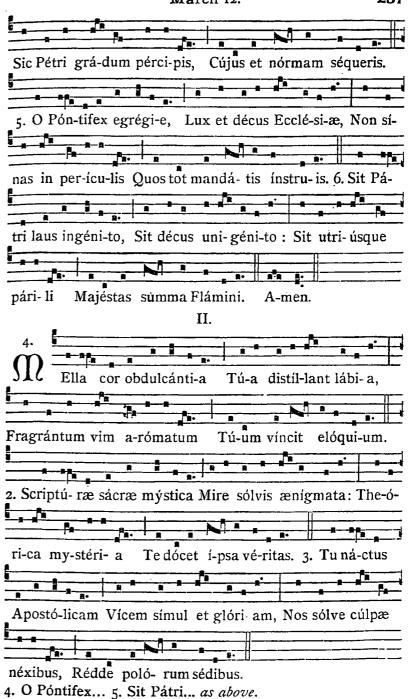
# S. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church.



### 12th MARCH.

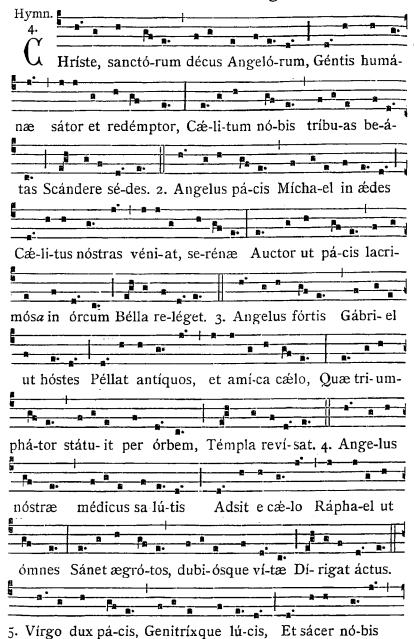
# S. Gregory the Great, Pope and Doctor of the Church.





### 18th MARCH.

# St. Gabriel Archangel.

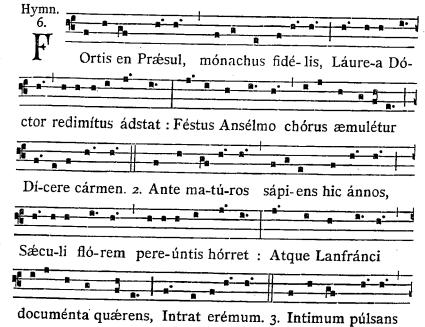


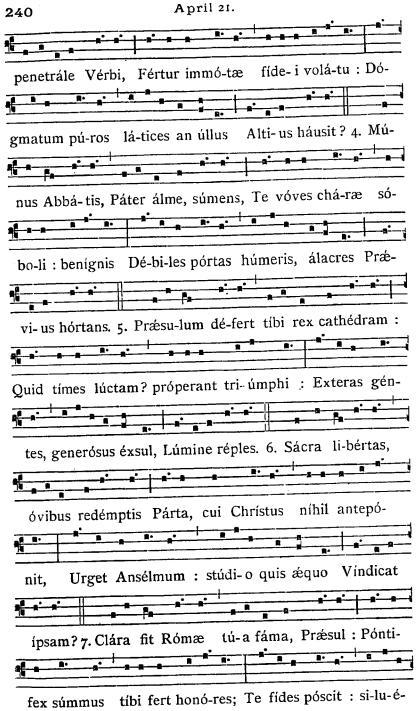


April 21.

### 21St APRIL.

# St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury and Doctor of the Church.



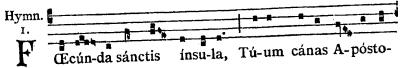


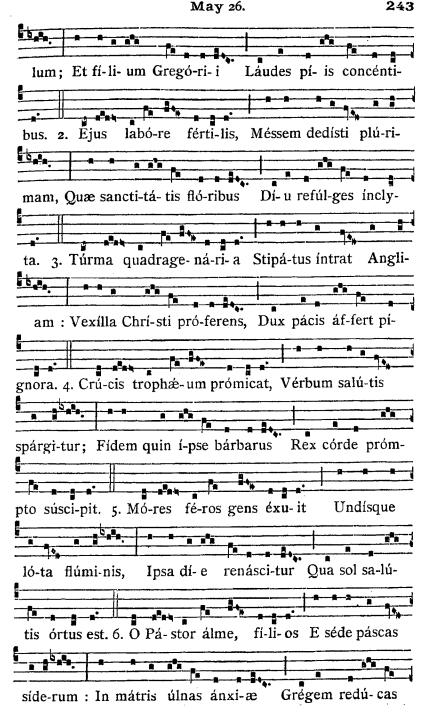




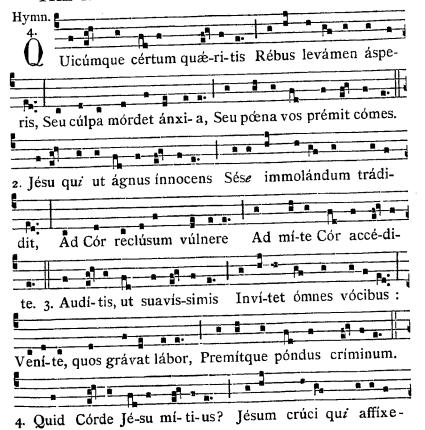
26th MAY.

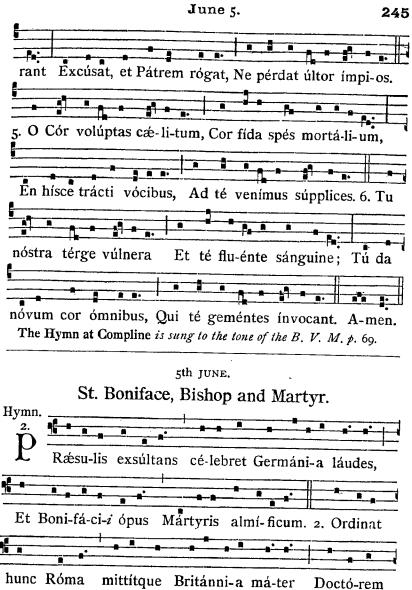
St. Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury.





FRIDAY AFTER THE OCTAVE OF CORPUS CHRISTI. THE MOST SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

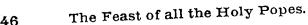




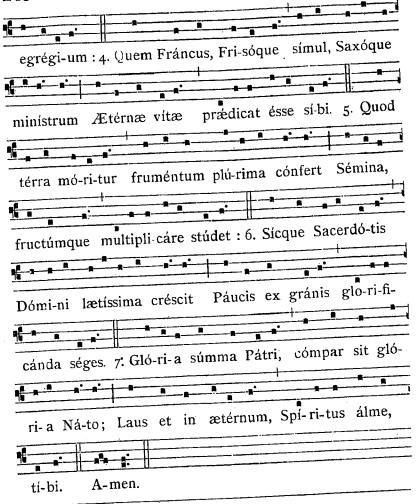
et décus Ecclé-si-æ: 3. Pontí-ficem súmmum,

signórum fúlmine clá-rum, Elóqui-o ní-tidum, móribus

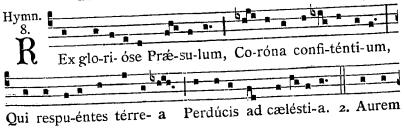
pópu-lis



Reference to the second second



THE FISRT SUNDAY after the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. The Feast of all the Holy Popes.

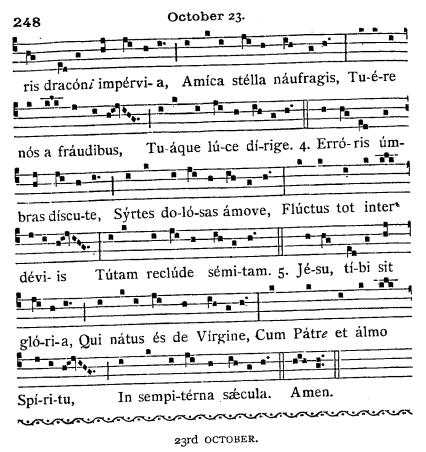




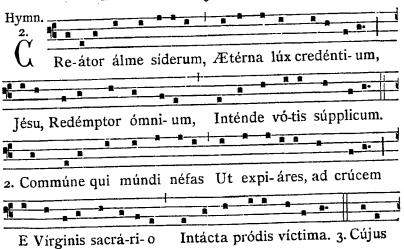
# 3rd SUNDAY OF OCTOBER. The Purity of the B. M. V.

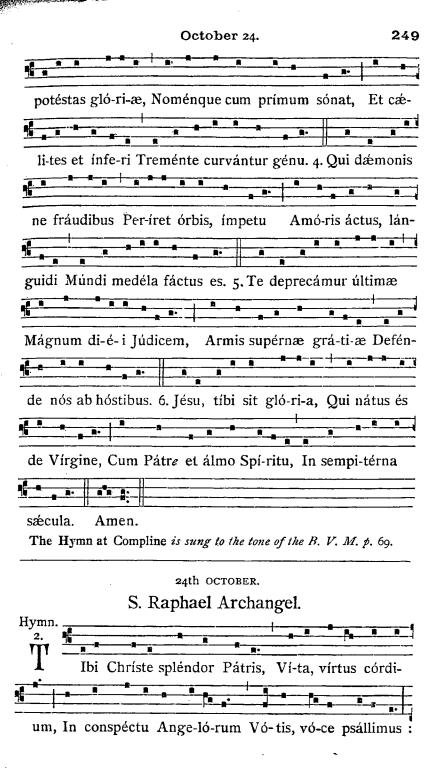


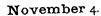




The Most Holy Redeemer.



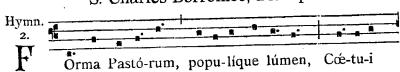






4th NOVEMBER.

S. Charles Borromeo, Bishop.



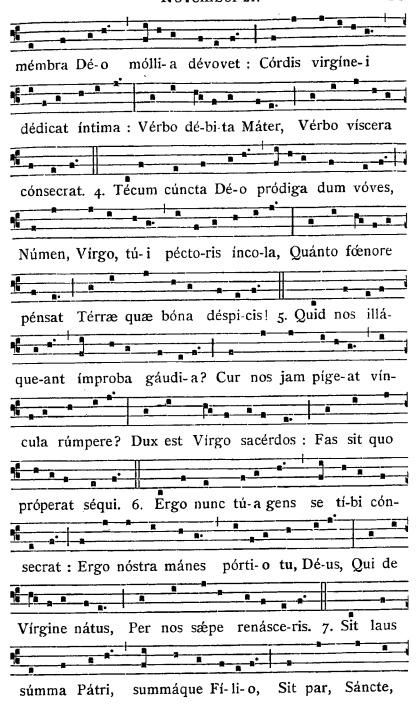




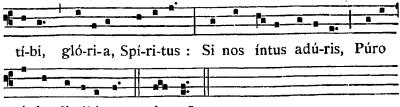
### 21St NOVEMBER.

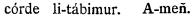
## The Presentation of the B. V. M.

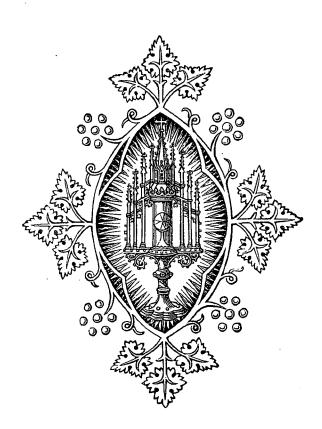








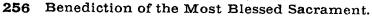




# Benediction of the most blessed sacrament.

When the Priest opens the Tabernacle, and incenses the Blessed Sacrament, the following Hymn is generally sung:



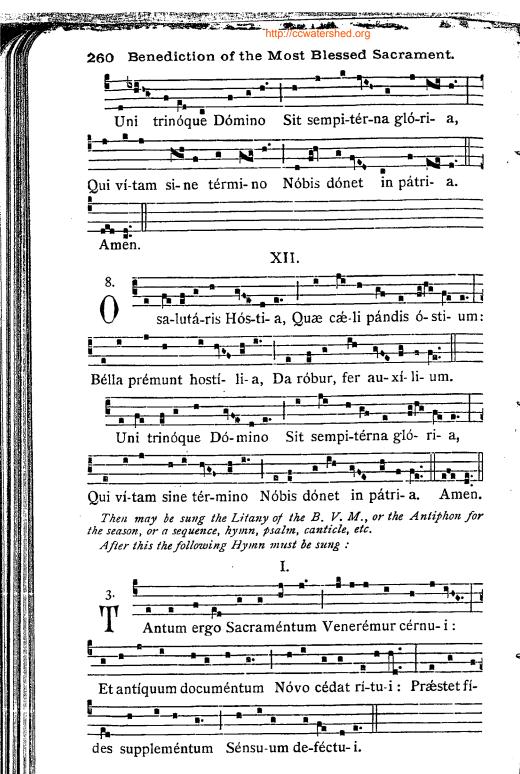


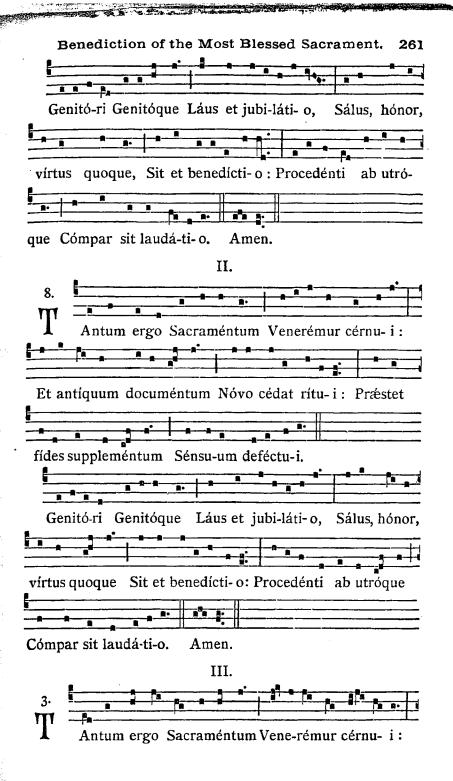
The state of the s



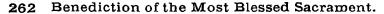


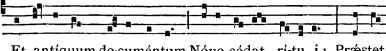




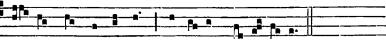








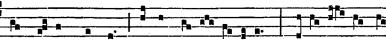
Et antiquum do-cuméntum Nóvo cédat rí-tu-i: Præstet



fi- des supplementum Sensu- um defectu- i.



Ge-nitó-ri Ge-nitóque Láus et ju-bi-lá- ti- o : Sálus, hó-



nor, virtus quoque Sit et bene- dícti- o: Pro-cedén-ti ab



utróque Cómpar sit laudá-ti- o. Amen.

### IV.

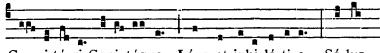
Antum ergo Sacraméntum Venerémur cérnu-i:



Et anti-quum documentum Novo cedat ri- tu-i: Præstet



fides supplementum Sénsu-um de-féctu-i.

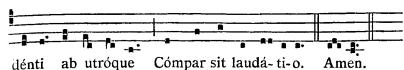


Ge- ni-tó-ri Geni- tóque Láus et jubi-lá-ti-o, Sá-lus,

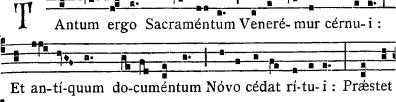


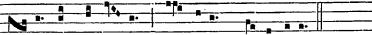
hó-nor, vírtus quoque Sit et benedí- cti-o: Pro-ce-

## Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 263



V.

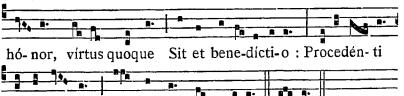




fí- des supplemén-tum Sén-su-um de-féctu-i.



Geni- tó-ri Geni- tó-que Láus et ju- bi-lá- ti-o, Sá-lus,



ab utró-que Cómpar sit laudá-ti-o.

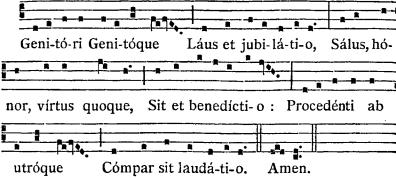
VI.

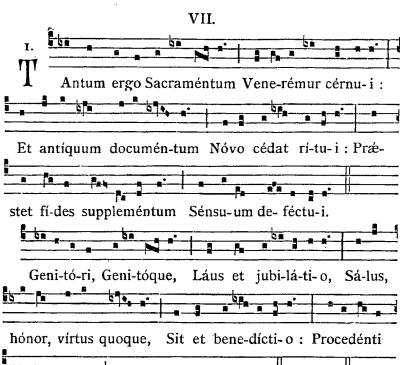


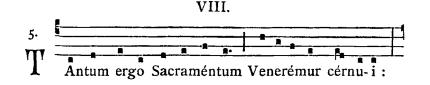
Sénsu-um deféctu-i. fides suppleméntum



264 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

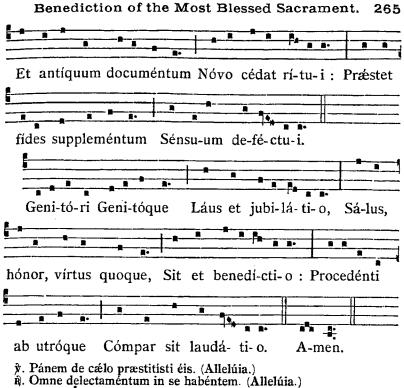






A-men.

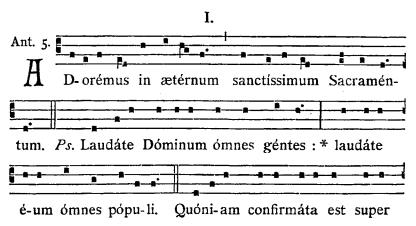
ab utróque Cómpar sit laudá-ti-o.



### Orémus.

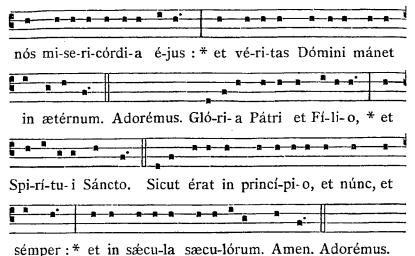
EUS, qui nobis sub sacraménto mirábili passiónis tuæ memóriam Preliquisti: tribue, quésumus, ita nos córporis et sánguinis tui sacra mystéria venerári; ut redemptionis tuæ fructum in nobis júgiter sentiámus. Qui vivis et regnas in sécula seculórum, à. Amen.

## After the Benediction.





The state of the s



II.

ccu-iorum. minem. me

Sicut érat in

Ant. 1.

D- o- rémus in æ-térnum sanctís- si-mum Sacraméntum. Ps. Laudáte Dóminum
ómnes géntes : laudáte é- um ómnes pópu-li : quóni- am
confirmáta est super nós mise-ricór-di- a éjus : et véritas Dómini mánet in æ- tér-num. Adorémus. Glóri- a

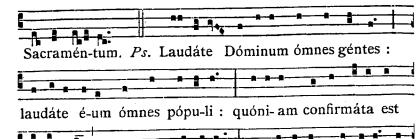
et Spi-rítu- i Sáncto.

Pátri, et Fí-li-o,

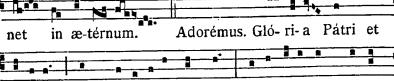


# 268 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

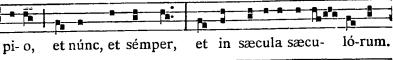
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

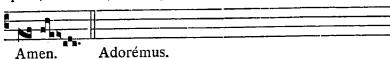


super nós mi-se-ricórdi- a é-jus : et vé-ri-tas Dómini má-

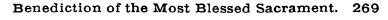


Fí-li-o, et Spi-rí-tu-i Sáncto. Sic-ut érat in princí-















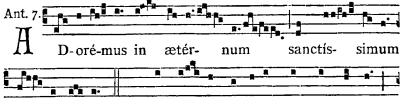
in ætérnum. Adorémus. Gló-ri- a Pátri et Fí-li-o,



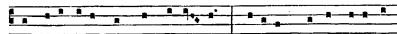
et Spi-ii-tu- i Sancto. Sic-ut e-rat in principi- 6,

núnc, et sémper, et in sæcu-la sæcu-ló-rum. Amen.
Adorémus.

### VIII.



Sa-craméntum. Ps. Laudá- te Dóminum ómnes géntes:



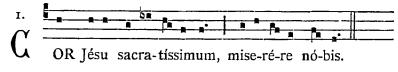
laudáte é-um ómnes pópu- li :-quóni-am confirmáta est

Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 271

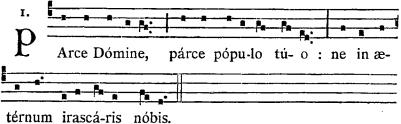


Amen. Adorémus.

An Invocation to the Sacred Heart.



# A Supplication.



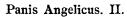
## VARIOUS PIECES

which may be sung after O Salutaris.

## IN HONOUR OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The hymns and Antiphons for Corpus Christi, p. 126, and the following.





Amen.



Dóminum Páuper, sérvus et húmi- lis.

téndimus, Ad lúcem quam inhábitas.



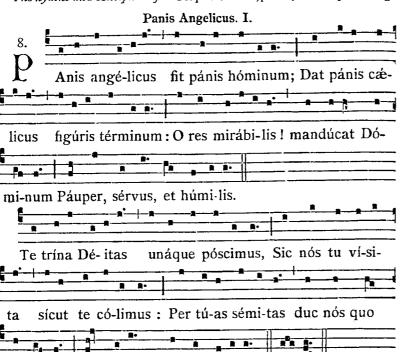
272 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

# **VARIOUS PIECES**

which may be sung after O Salutaris.

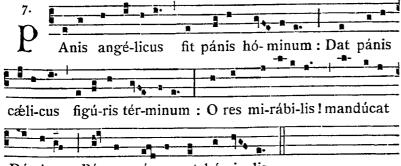
IN HONOUR OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The hymns and Antiphons for Corpus Christi, p. 126, and the following.



Panis Angelicus. II.

Amen.

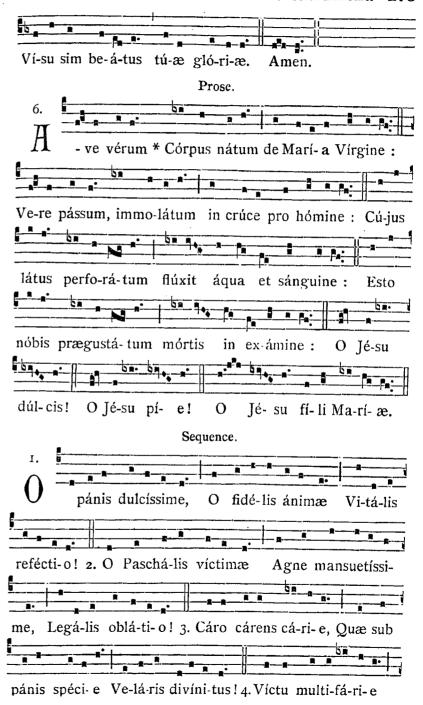


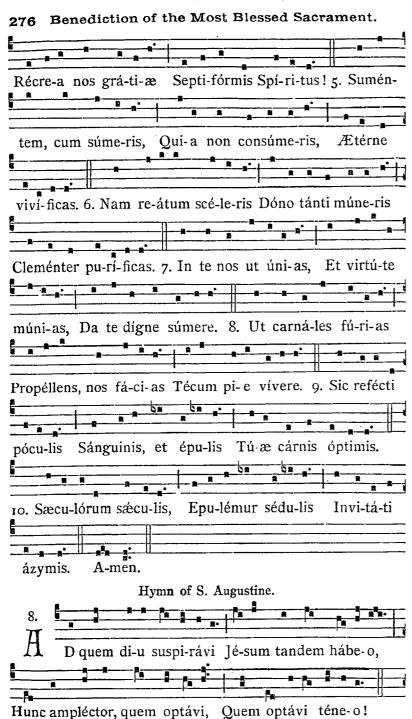
Dóminum Páuper, sérvus et húmi- lis.

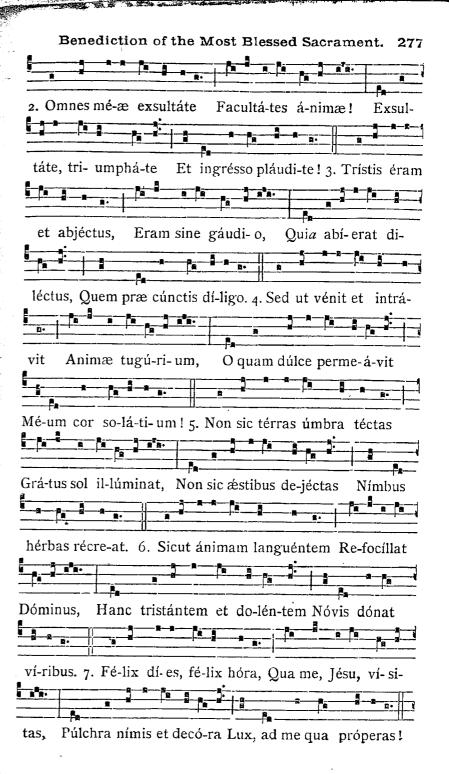
téndimus. Ad lúcem quam inhábitas.



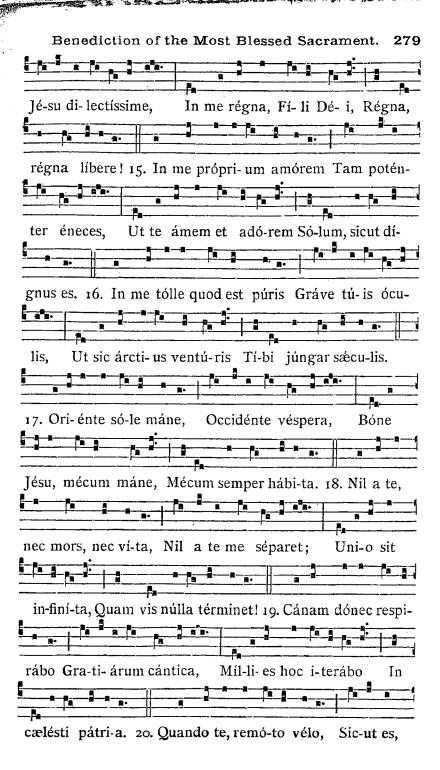


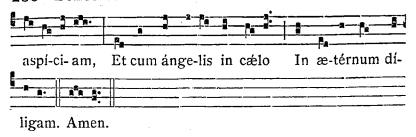






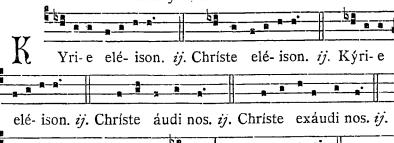




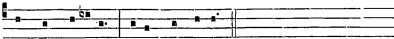


## IN HONOR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

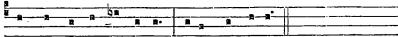
Litany of Loreto. I.



cæ- lis Dé-us, mi-serére nóbis. Pá- ter de Fíli Rédemptor mún-di Dé-us, mi-serére nóbis. tus Sáncte Dé-us, mi-serére nóbis. Spí- ri Trínitas ú- nus Dé-us, mi-serére nóbis. Sáncta



óra pro nóbis. Sáncta Ma-rí-a,



Sáncta Dé- i Gé-ni-trix, óra pro nóbis. Sáncta Vírgo vírgi-num, óra pro nóbis.

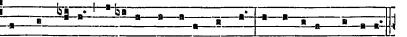
P		
5 D R		
Q Q.	B 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	

Má-ter Chrísti, óra pro nóbis.

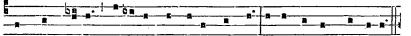
,	•	
Máter divínæ grátiæ,	óra.   Máter amábilis,	óra.
Máter puríssima,	óra. Máter admirábilis,	óra.
Máter castissima,	óra. Máter bóni consílii,	óra.
Máter invioláta,	óra. Máter Creatóris,	óra.
Máter intemeráta,	óra. Máter Salvatóris,	óra.

# Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 281

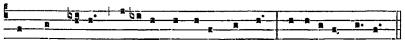
Virgo prudentissima,	óra.	Jánua cæli,	óra.
Vírgo veneránda,	óra.	Stélla matutina,	óra.
Vírgo prædicánda,	óra.	Sálus infirmórum,	óra.
Vírgo pótens,	óra.	Refúgium peccatórum,	óra.
Vírgo clémens,	óra.	Consolátrix afflictórum,	óra.
Vírgo fidélis,		Auxílium Christianórum,	óra.
Spéculum justitiæ,	óra.	Regina Angelórum,	óra.
Sèdes sapiéntiæ,	óra.	Regina Patriarchárum,	óra.
Cáusa nóstræ lætítiæ,	óra.	Regina Prophetárum,	óra.
Vas spirituále,	óra.	Regina Apostolórum,	óra.
Vas honorábile,	óra.	Regina Mártyrum,	óra.
Vas insigne devotiónis,	óra.	Regina Confessórum,	óra.
Rósa mýstica,	óra.	Regina Virginum,	óra.
Túrris Davídica,	óra.	Regina Sanctórum ómnium,	óra.
Túrris ebúrnca,	óra.	Regina sine lábe origináli con	<b>l</b> -
Dómus áurea,	óra.	cépta,	óra.
Fœderis árca,	óra.	Regina sacratissimi Rosárii,	óra.
		~	



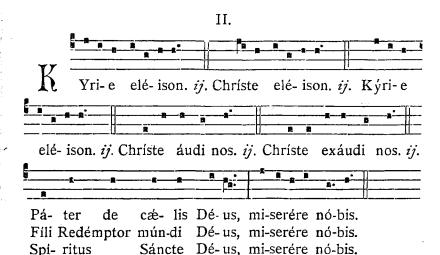
Agnus Dé-i, qui tóllis peccáta múndi, párce nóbis Dómine.



Agnus Dé-i, qui tóllis peccáta múndi, exáudi nos Dómine.



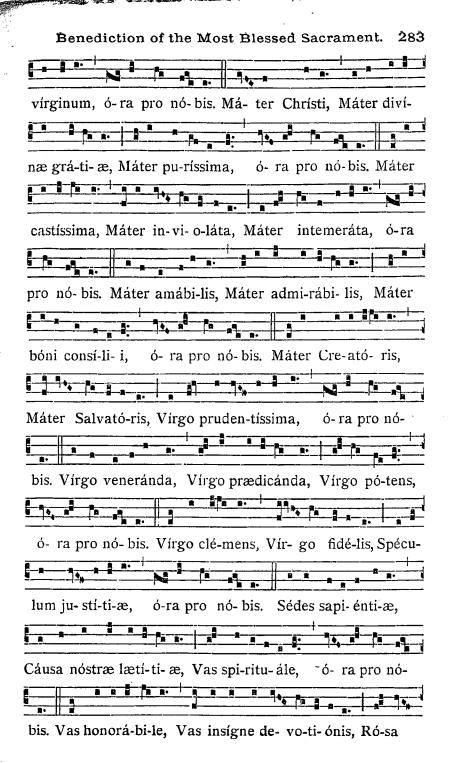
Agnus Dé-i, qui tóllis peccáta múndi, mi-serére nó-bis.

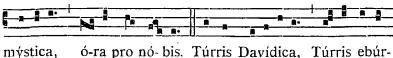


Sáncta Trínitas ú nus Dé-us, mi-serére nó-bis.

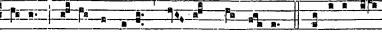


Sáncta Ma-rí- a, Sáncta Dé- i Génitrix, Sáncta Vírgo





inystica, 0-1a pro no- bis. Futtis Davidica, Tuttis Codi-



ne-a, Dómus áure-a, ó-ra pro nó-bis. Féederis ár-



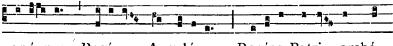
ca, Já- nu-a cæ-li, Stélla ma- tutína, ó-ra pro nó-



bis. Sálus infirmórum, Refúgi-um pecca-tó-rum, Conso-



látrix afflictórum, ó- ra pro nó- bis. Auxí-li- um Christi-



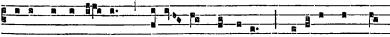
anó-rum, Regina Angelórum, Regina Patri- archá-



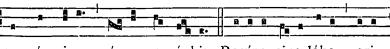
rum, ó-ra pro nó-bis. Regína Prophetárum, Regína



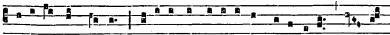
Aposto-1ó-rum, Regína Mártyrum, ó- ra pro nó- bis. Re-



gína Confessó-rum, Regí- na Vírginum, Regína Sanctó-

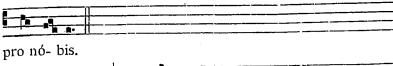


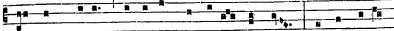
rum ómni-um, ó-ra pro nó-bis. Regína sine lábe ori-



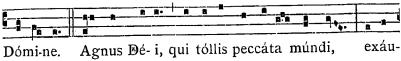
giná-li concépta, Regína sacratíssimi Rosá-ri- i, ó- ra

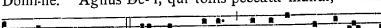
Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 285





Agnus Dé-i, qui tóllis peccáta múndi, párce nóbis



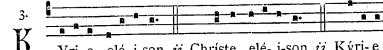


di nos Dómi-ne. Agnus Dé-i, qui tóllis peccáta mún-

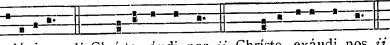


di, mi-seré-re nó- bis.

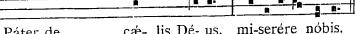
IV.



Yri-e elé-i-son. ij. Chríste elé-i-son. ij. Kýri-e



elé-ison. ij. Christe áudi nos. ij. Christe exáudi nos. ij.



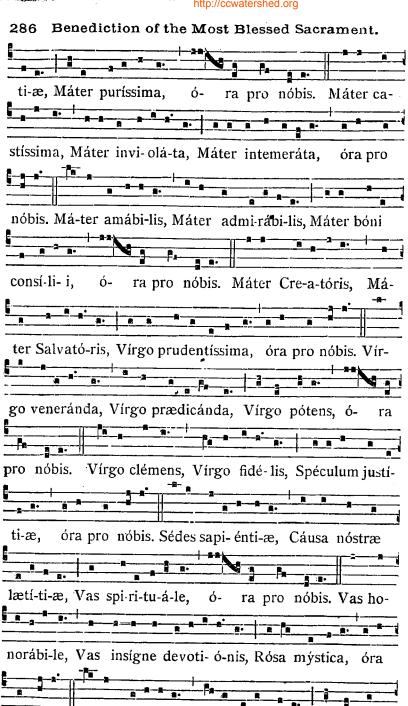
Páter de cæ- lis Dé- us, mi-serére nóbis. Fíli Redémptor mún-di Dé- us, mi-serére nóbis. Spíri- tus Sáncte Dé- us, mi-serére nóbis. Sáncta Trínitas ú- nus Dé- us, mi-serére nóbis.

Salicta Trinitus u nusse in,

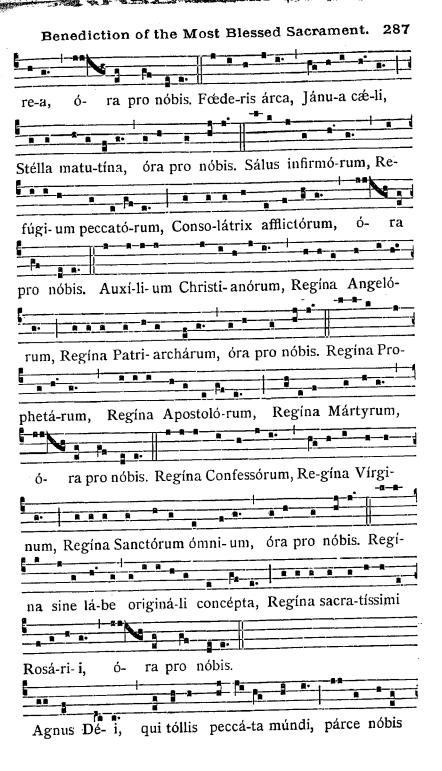
Sáncta Marí-a, Sáncta Dé-i Génitrix, Sáncta Vírgo vír-



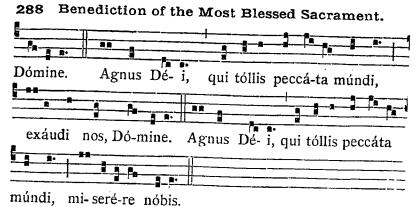
ginum, óra pro nóbis. Má-ter Chrí-sti, Máter divínæ grá-



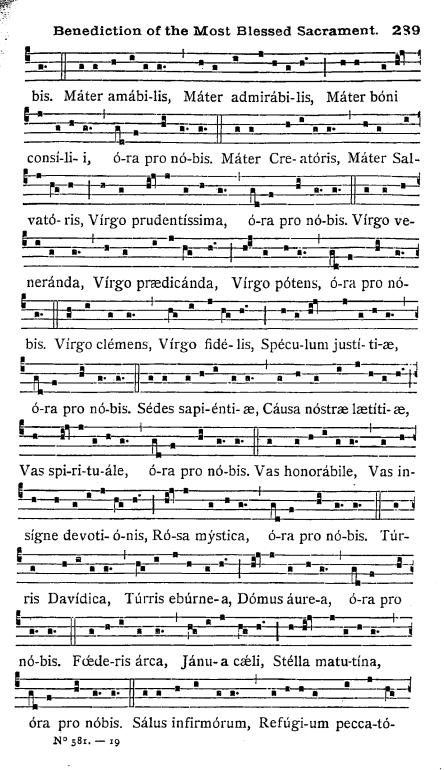
pro nóbis. Túrris Davídica, Túrris ebúrne-a, Dómus áu-

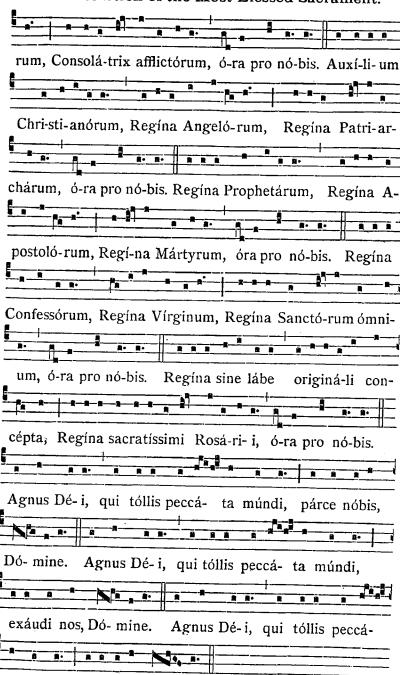








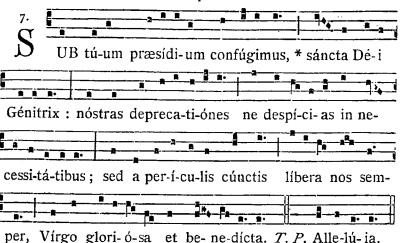




ta mundi, mise-rére nó- bis.

Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 291

Antiphon.



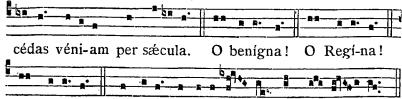
ÿ. Ora pro nóbis, sáncta Déi Génitrix.
 Ñ. Ut dígni efficiámur promissiónibus Christi.

#### Orémus.

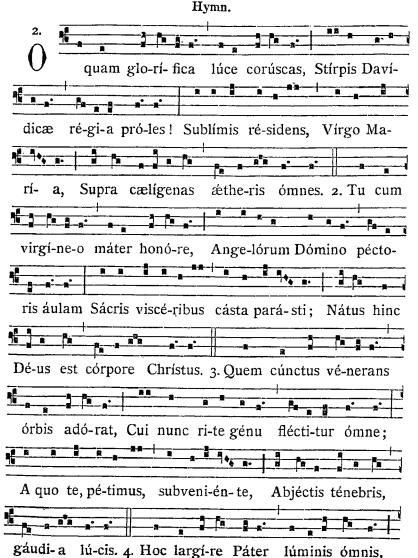
Oncéde nos fámulos tuos, quésumus Dómine Deus, perpétua mentis et córporis sanitate gaudére : et gloriósa beatæ Maríæ semper Virginis intercessione, a præsenti liberari tristitia, et æterna perfrui lætítia. Per Christum Dóminum nostrum, n. Amen.

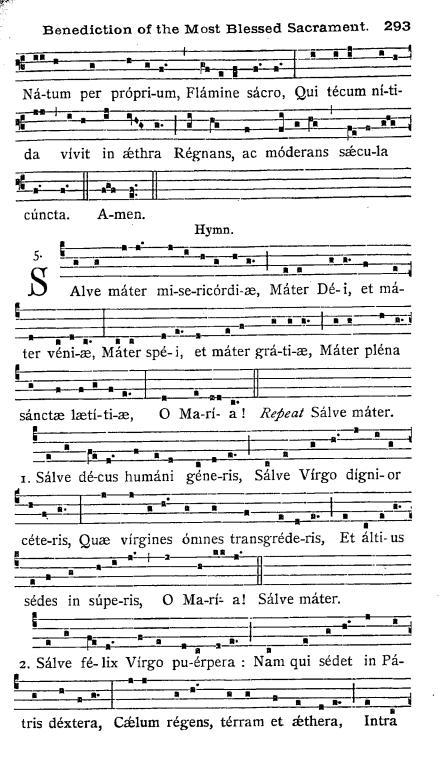
Prose. Nvi- o-láta, \* íntegra, et cásta es Marí- a : Quæ es effécta fúlgida cæli pórta. O Máter álma Christi ca-ríssima: Súscipe pí-a láudum præcóni-a. Te nunc flági-tant devóta córda et óra: Nóstra ut púra péctora

sint et córpora. Tú-a per precáta dulcí-sona: Nóbis con-



O Marí- a! Quæ sóla invi- o-lá- ta perman-sí- sti.









ve,

### 296 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

7 and 8. L-le-lúia. ij. \* vírga W. Sál-

Alleluia. Salve virga florens.

ron, Ma-ríflórens Aa-

tu fir-má- ta in Sísálve,

on, Ma-ría; sáltu de-cóve

ra, et pro nóbis Dé-um \* óra, Ma- rí-

Sequences in honour of the B. V. M.

Télla má-ris, o Ma-ri- a, Expers pá-ris párens pí-

a. Plébem tú-am réspi-ce. 2. Ví-tam pórtans ví-tæ pórta,





ra frú- i Cum chó-ris cæléstibus. Amen.

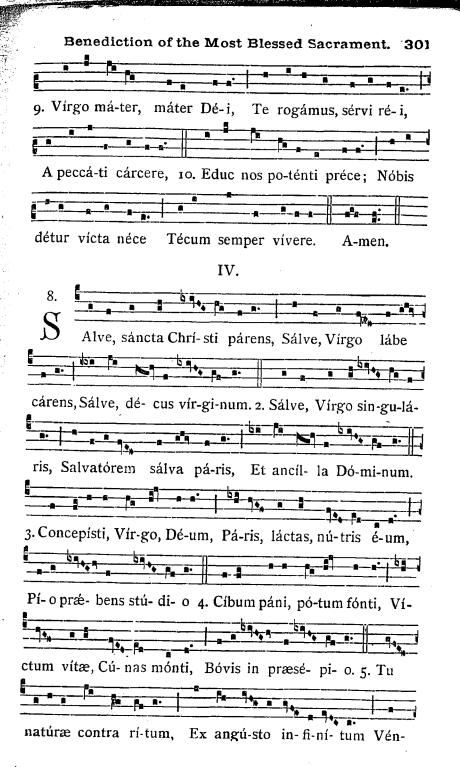
II.

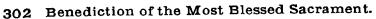
6.

-ve, Vírgo vírgi-num, Ave, lúmen lúmi-num, Ave,
stélla prævi- a. 2. Ave, máter hómi-num, Ave, spes fidéli- um, Ave, Vírgo régi- a. 3. Casti-tá-tis lí- li- um, Con-

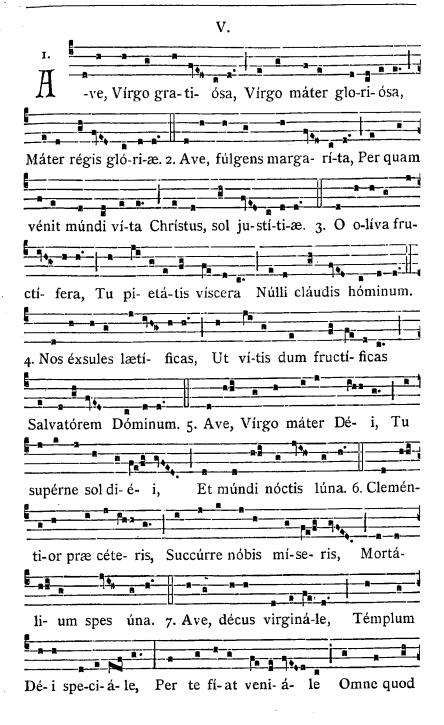


III. Ater pátris ná-ti náta, Speci-á-lis advocáta Peccatrí-cis ánimæ. 2. Aures tú-æ pi- e-tá-tis Ad nos vértens, a peccá-tis Te laudántes éx-ime. 3. Régi régum te fe-císti Thálamum dum credidísti Gabri-é-li núnti-o. 4. In te nóstra est natúra Non secúndum sú-a júra Dé-i núpta Fí-li-o. 5. Ab ætérno gene-rátus, Temporá-lis est et nátus Ex Marí-a Vírgine. 6. Múndi sálus fit pu-élla, Dum in sú-a Dé-us célla Homo fit pro hómine: 7. Audi pri-us inaudítum, Vérbum Pátris est vestí-tum Nóstræ cárnis sácculo. 8. Fóvet náta geni-tórem, Sólem stélla, stílla rórem, Fúgit fóns de rívu-lo.



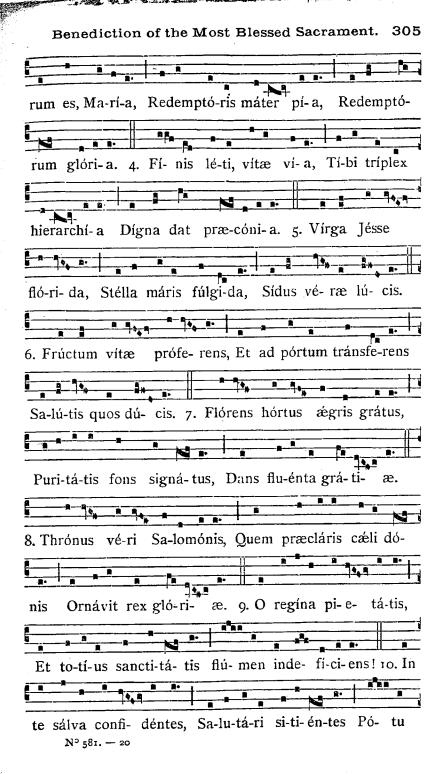




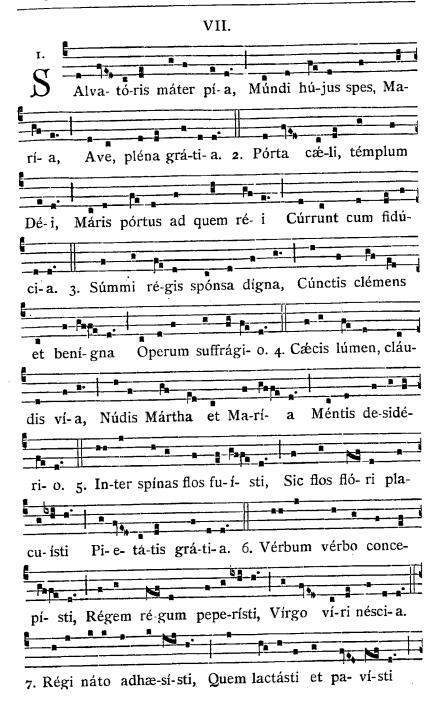




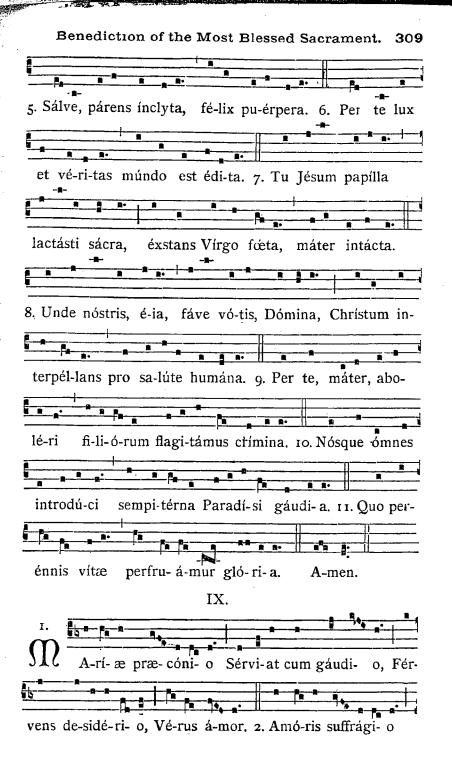


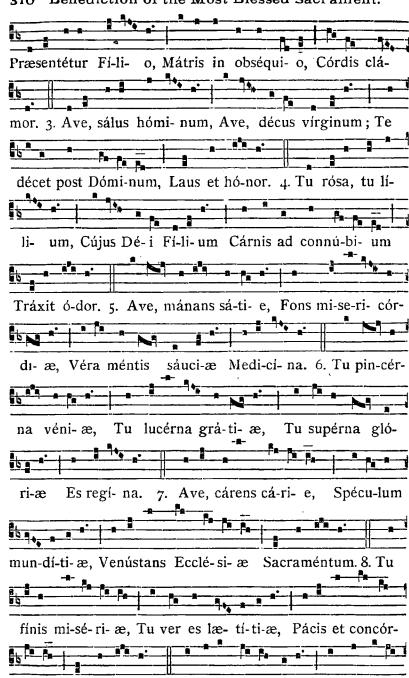








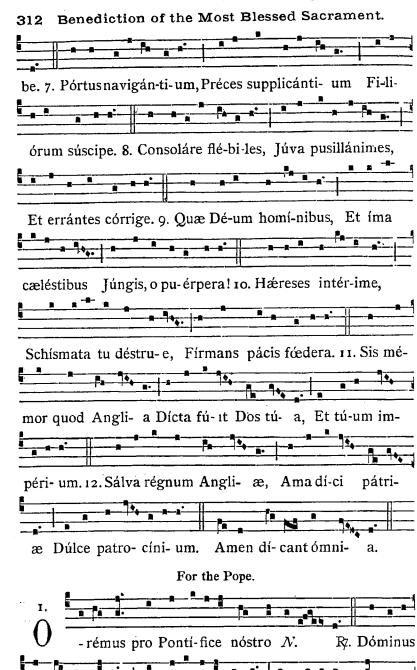




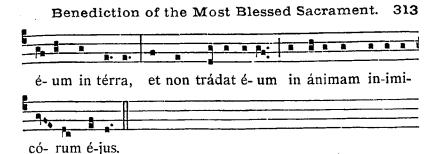
di-æ Condiméntum. 9. O fé-lix pu-érpera, Nóstra pí-ans

Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 31) scé-lera, Júre mátris ímpera Redemptóri. 10. Da fíde- i fœdera, Da salú-tis ópera, Da in vítæ véspe-Bene mó-ri. Amen. ra Χ. Eni, Máter grá-ti-æ, Fons mi-sericórdi-æ, Dóna nos remédi- um. 2. Véni, lux Ecclé-si-æ, Trístibus lætí-ti-æ Tu infunde rádi- um. 3. Te Reginam có-limus, Tíbi láudes cánimus Ex afféctu córdi- um. 4. Quæ es in angústi- is, Et in rébus dúbi- is Sálus et solá-ti-um. 5. O stélla præfúlgi- da, Tu díra certámina Hújus vítæ réprime. 6. Simónis navícu- la Fí-li- i tunícu-la. Ne scindántur próhi-





consérvet é-um, et viví-ficet é-um, et be-átum fá-ci-at



Antiphon. Tu es Pétrus. p. 181.

y. Fiat mánus túa super vírum déxteræ túæ.

n. Et super filium hóminis quem confirmásti tíbi.

#### Orémus.

Deus, ómnium fidélium pastor et rector, fámulum tuum N. que a pastórem Ecclésiæ tuæ præésse voluísti, propitius réspice : da ei quæsumus verbo et exémplo, quibus præest proficere : ut ad vitam, una cum grege sibi crédito, pervéniat sempitérnam. Per Christum.

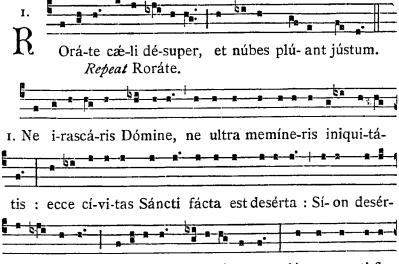
#### PIECES TO BE SUNG

IN THE VARIOUS SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

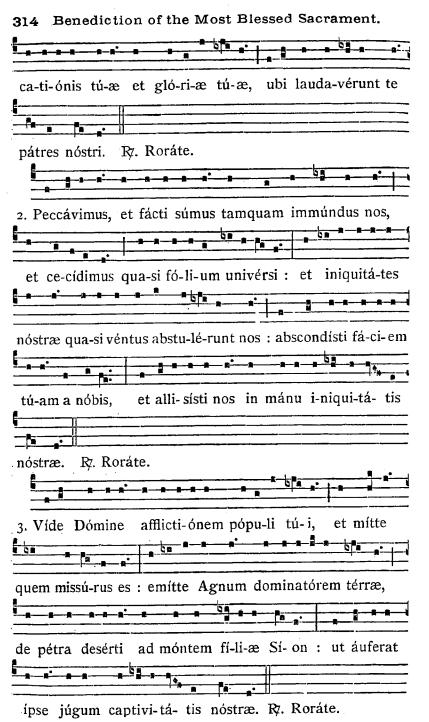
OR IN HONOUR

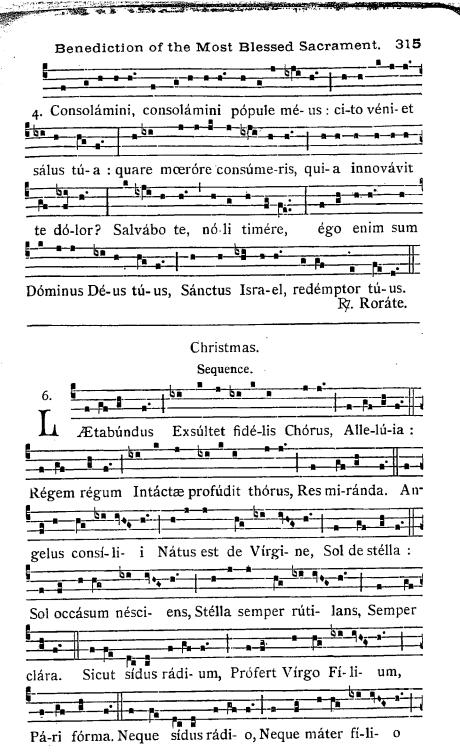
OF SPECIAL MYSTERIES OR SAINTS.

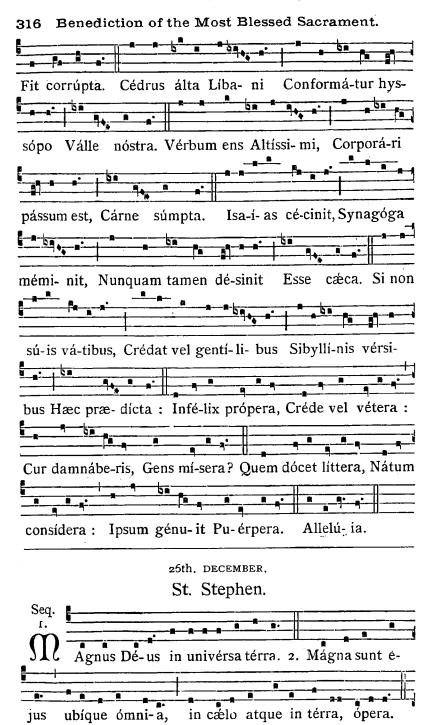
#### Advent.



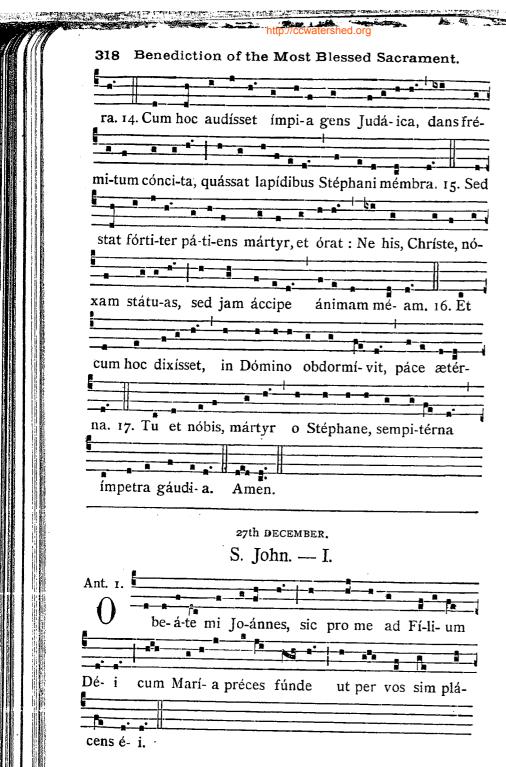
ta fácta est: Jerúsa-lem deso-lá-ta est: dómus sancti-fi-

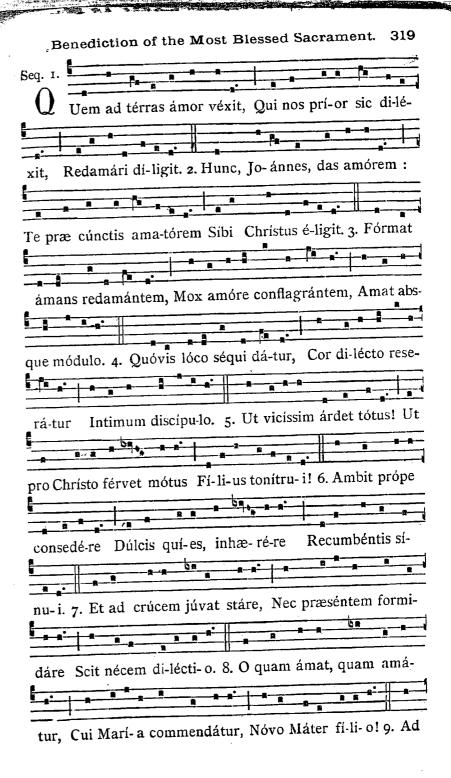


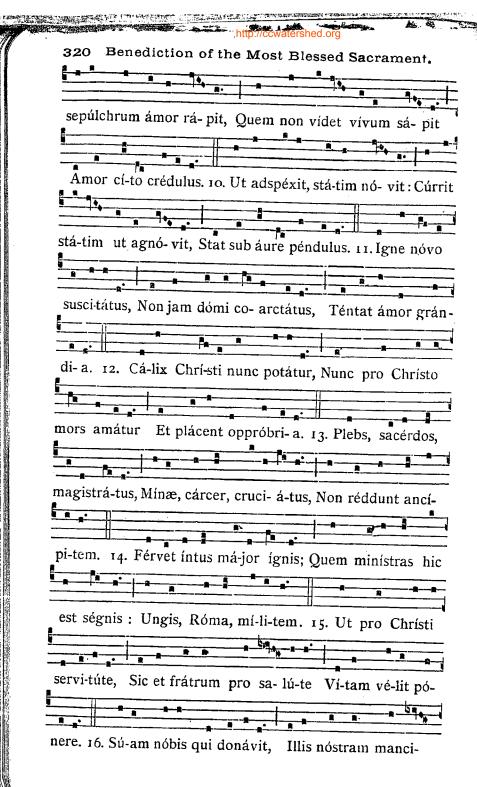


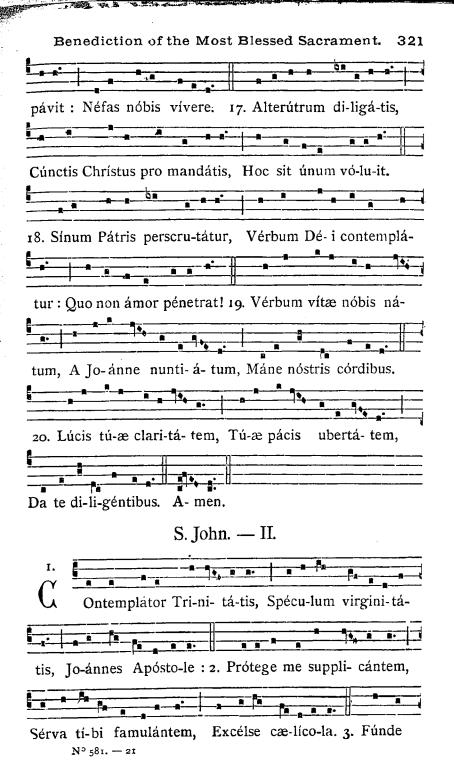








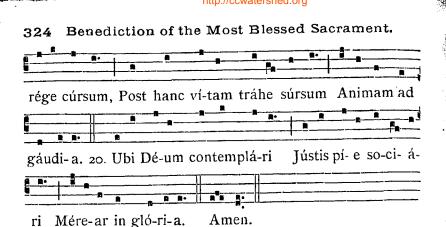




supérna e-le-vá-ris, Contemplá-ris mýstica. 11. Prædi-lécte,

Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 323 tu di-gnáre Mí-hi ré- o impetráre Jésu Chrí-sti gráti-am. 12. Ut sic póssim respi- ráre, Et excéssus emen-Ut consequar véni-am. 13. O fé-lix Evange-lista, dáre, Mí-hi júgi-ter in ísta Ærúmna subvé- ni- as : 14. Sícut Mátrem Jésu Chrísti Commendátam custodisti, Précor, me custó- di- as. 15. Cónfer vítæ sancti-tátem, Córpo-ri da sani-tátem, Et qui-éta témpora. 16. Aufer córdis pravitátem, Púrga línguæ fœdi-tátem, Me languéntem ró-bora, 17. O lucérna, flos virtútum, Dúctor próbus, í-ter tútum, Stélla lú-cens século: 18. Júbar tú-æ cla-ri-tá-tis Me de-

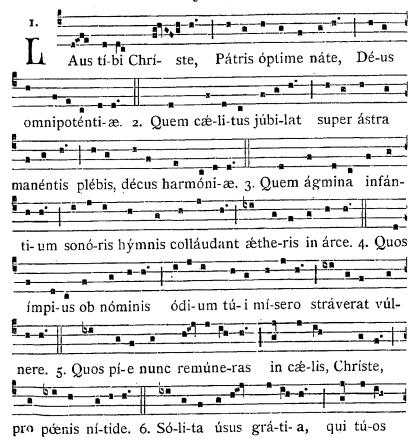
féndat a peccá-tis, Tóllat ab ergástu-lo. 19. Vítæ mé-æ

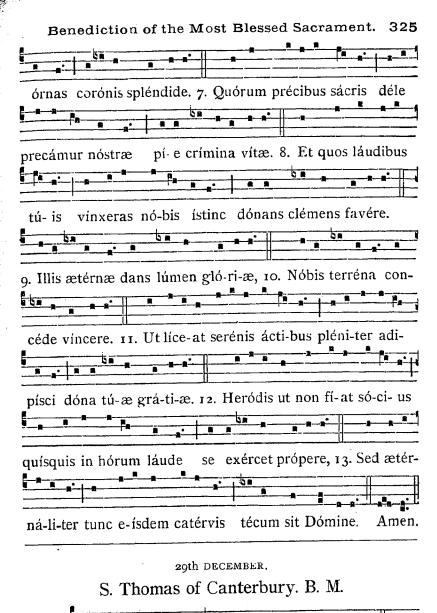


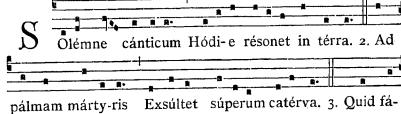
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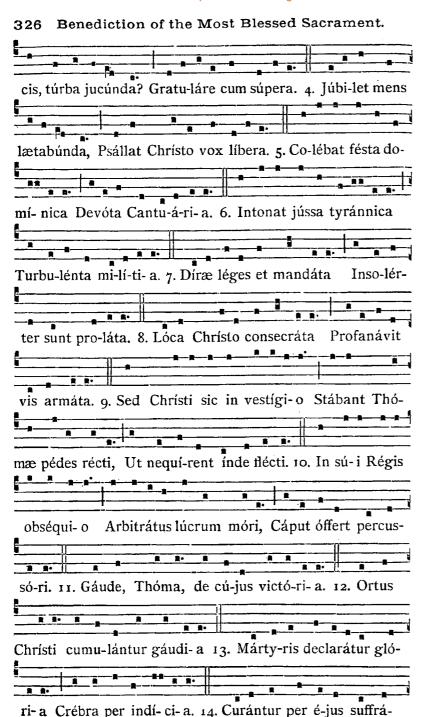
28th DECEMBER.

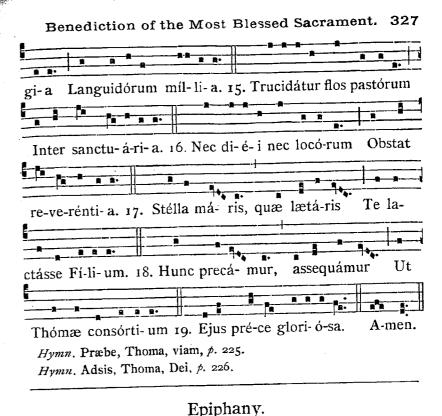
### The Holy Innocents.

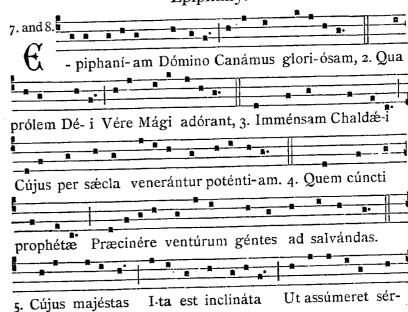


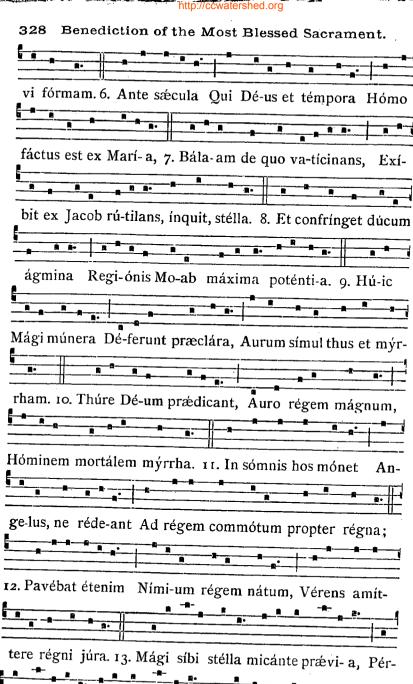




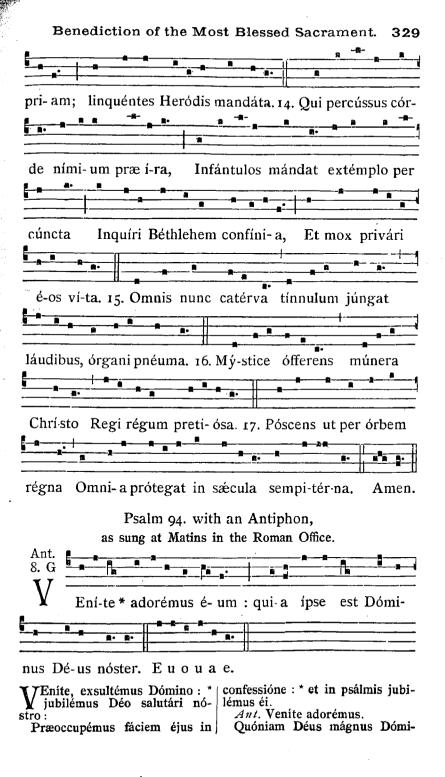








gunt i-tínera álacres pátri- am Quæ é-os ducébant ad pró-



nus: \* et Rex mágnus super ómnes déos.

Quia in mánu éjus sunt ómnes fines térræ : \* et altitúdines móntium ipsíus sunt.

Ant. Venite adorémus.

Quóniam ipsius est máre, et ipse fécit illud: \* et siccam mánus éjus formayérunt.

Ant. Venite adorémus.

Et nos pópulus páscuæ éjus, et óves mánus éjus. \* Hódie si vócem Dómini audiéritis, nolíte obduráre córda véstra;

Sicut in irritatione secundum diem tentationis in deserto: \* ubi tentavérunt me patres véstri, probavérunt me, et vidérunt opera méa.

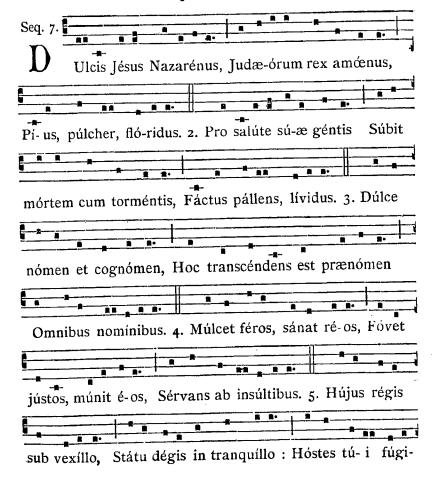
Ant. Venite adorémus.

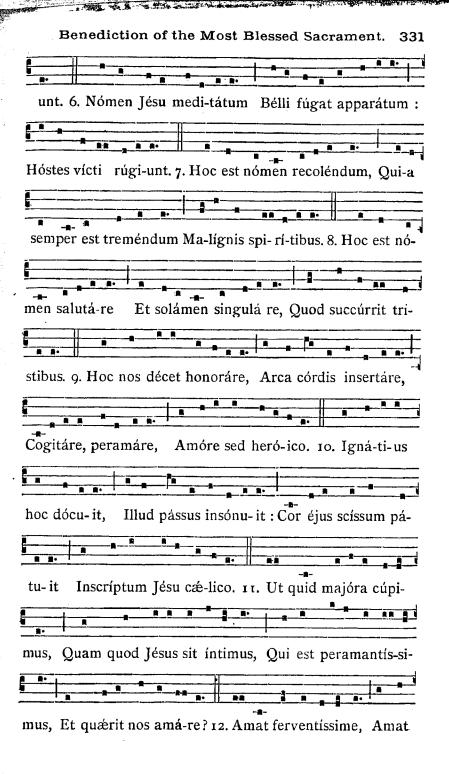
Quadraginta ánnis offénsus fúi generationi illi, \* et dixi : Semper hi érrant córde.

Et isti non cognovérunt vias méas: ut jurávi in ira méa: Si introibunt in réquiem méam.

Ant. Venite adorémus. Glória Pátri. Sicut érat. Ant. Venite adorémus.

# The Holy Name of Jesus.



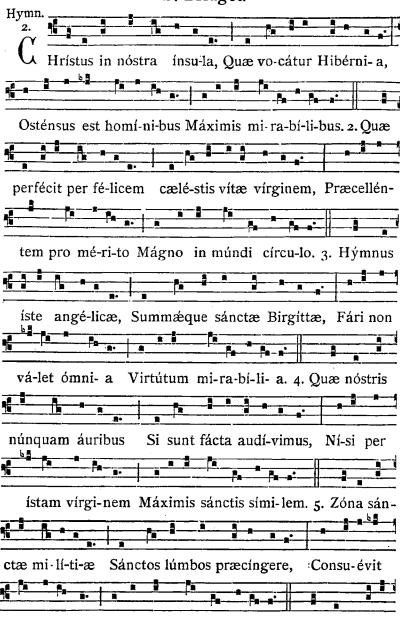


AND A STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

332 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. constantissime, Amat fide-lis-sime, Et sú-os vult juvá-re. 13. Nómen sú-um fécit tále, Ut sit cúnctis cordi-ále, Capi-tále, principále, Di-léctum ex ínti-mis. 14. Hábent hoc natúræ júra, Ut amántem tóta cúra Re-amémus, placi-túra Præstántes ex áni-mis. 15. Jésu nómen ómne bónum Ténet, dúlcem fácit sónum, Promerétur régni thrónum, Auditum lætí-ficat. 16. In hoc lúcet spléndor Pátris, In hoc pátet décor mátris, In hoc fúlget hónor frátris, Hoc fratres magni-ficat. 17. Cáput Jésu, cor, mens, mánus, Vúlnus, lívor, sánguis plánus, Pédes, córpus, vígor sánus

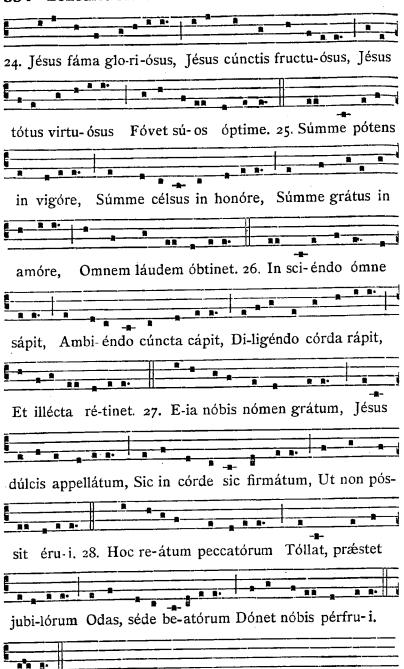
Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 333 Parántur homí-nibus. 18. Hæc torquéntur pássa dúra, His læsúra et natúra Reparántur pí-a cúra, Purgá-tis crimínibus. 19. Ergo si quis vé-lit scíre Quare nomen Jé-su Fácit bónos concupíre míre Sú-i inhæ-rénti-am: 20. Jésus púlcher in decóre, Súmme bónus in va-lóre, Mítis, lénis cum dulcóre, Prónus ad cleménti-am. 21. Jésus est rex generósus, Jésus fórma speci-ósus, Jésus língua gra-ti-ósus, Et mirándus ópere. 22. Jésus fórtis, animósus. Jésus púgil vigorósus, Jésus dónis copi-ósus Et gáudet tri-bú-ere. 23. Jésus pí-e viscerósus, Jésus dóctor lumi-Jésus est de-li-ci-ósus, Et sápit dul-císsime. nósus,





et di- úrno, Noctúrno quóque studi- o. 6. Consummáto

334 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

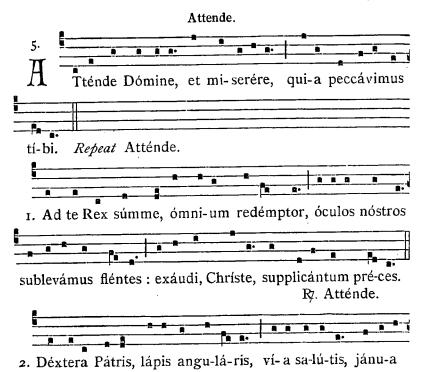


Amen.





## During Lent.





### Psalm 50.

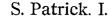
•						
<del>                                     </del>	1 1 1	<b>A</b>				
1. Miserére	mé-	i	Dé-	us,		
2. Et secundum multitudinem	miseratió-num	tu-	á-	rum,		
3. Amplius láva mé ab	iniqui-tá-	te	mé-	a :		
4. Quóniam iniquitátem méam	é-go	co-	gnó-	sco:		
5. Tíbi sóli peccávi, et málum	co-ram	te	fé-	ci:		
6. Ecce enim in iniquitátibus		cor	con-cé- ptus sum:			
7. Ecce enim veritatem	di-	le-	xí-	sti :		
8. Aspérges mé hyssópo	et	mu	ndá-	bor:		
9. Audítui méo dábis gáudium	et	læ-	ti- ti-	am:		
10. Avérte fáciem túam	a peccá-	tis	mé-	is:		
11. Cor múndum créa	in	me	Dé-	us:		
12. Ne projícias mé	a fá-ci-	e	tú-	<b>a</b> :		
13. Rédde míhi lætítiam	salu-tá-	ris	tú-	<b>i</b> :		
14. Docébo iníquos	ví-	as	tú-	as:		
15. Libera mé de sanguinibus Déu	tis	mé-	æ:			
16. Dómine lábia	mé-a	a-	pé- ri-	es:		
17. Quóniam si voluísses sacrifíciu	m, de-dís-	sem	ú- ti-	que:		
18. Sacrificium Déo spíritus	con-tri-	bu-	lá-	tus:		
19. Benigne fac Dómine in bóna voluntáte tú-			Sí-	on:		
20. Tunc acceptábis sacrifícium justa. Glória	stitiæ, obla- tiónes et ho- Pá-tri	lo- et	cáu- Fí- li-	sta:		
22. Sicut érat in princípio	et nunc	et	sém-	per:		

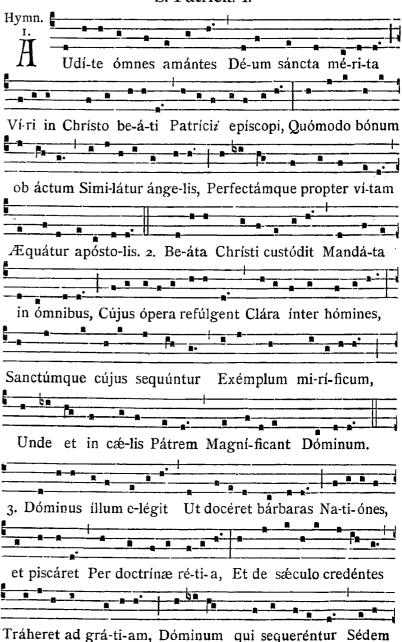
Tone I.

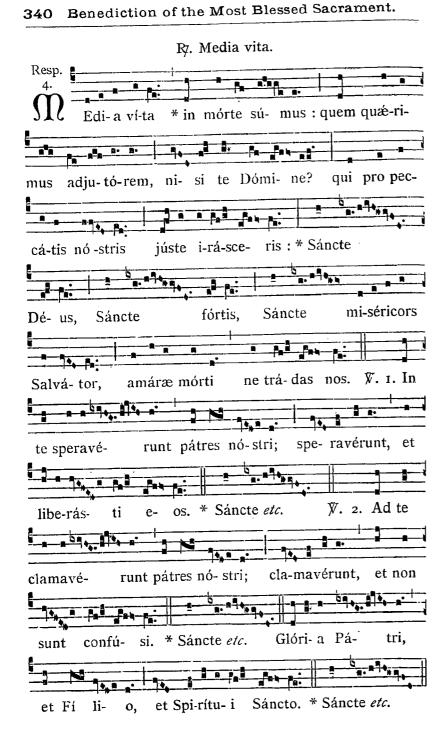
						/	
1		-				Pg	1.5
1. secúndum mágnam	mi-se-	-'	cór.	-1- <del></del> -		tú-	am.
2. déle						nmé-	am.
_,							
3. et	a pec						me.
4. et peccátum méum		con	-tra	me	est	sém-	per.
5. ut justificéris in sermónib	us túis, et vín	-cas	cum	ju-	di-	cá-	ris.
6. et in peccátis	con-cé-	pit	me	má-	ter	mé-	a.
7. incérta et occúlta sapiént	iæ túæ ma	- ni-	fe-	stá-	sti	mí-	hi.
8. lavábis me, et super		ní-	vem	de-	al-	bá-	bor.
9. et exsultábunt	ćs-	sa	hu-	mi-	li-	á-	ta.
10. et ómnes	in'-qu	-tá-	tes	mé-	as	dé-	le.
11. et spíritum réctum innova	a in	vi-	scé-	ri-	bus	mé-	is.
12. et spíritum sánctum túum	ı	ne	áu-	fe-	ras	a	me.
13. et spíritu	prin	-ci-	pá-	li	con	-fir- ma	me.
14. et împii		ad	té	con-	ver	-tén-	tur.
15. et exsultábit língua méa		ju-	stí-	ti-	am	tú-	am.
16, et os méum	ınnun-ti-	á-	bit	láu-	dem	tú-	am.
17. holocáu-		stis	non	de-	le-	ctá- be-	ris.
18. cor contrítum et humiliát	um	Dé-	us	non	de-	spí- ci-	es.
19. ut ædificén-		tur	mú-	ri	Je-	rú- sa-	lem.
20. tunc impónent super	al-	tá-	re	tú-	um	ví- tu-	los.
21. e <b>t</b>		Spi-	rí-	tu-	i	Sán-	cto.
22. et in sæcula		sæ-	cu-	ló-	run	1.A-	men.



17th MARCH.

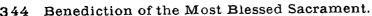








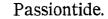


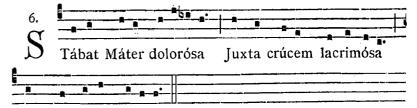




dono grá-ti-æ Mi-sértus est Hi-bérni-æ.

Amen.





Dum pendébat Fí-li-us.

Cújus ánimam geméntem, Contristátam et doléntem Pertransívit gládius.

O quam trístis et afflicta Fúit illa benedicta Máter Unigéniti!

Quæ mærébat, et dolébat, Pía Máter, dum vidébat Náti pœnas inclyti.

Quis est hómo qui non fléret, Mátrem Christi si vidéret In tánto supplício?

Quis non pósset contristári, Chrísti Mátrem contemplári Doléntem cum Fílio?

Pro peccátis súæ géntis, Vídit Jésum in torméntis, Et flagéllis súbditum.

Vídit súum dúlcem nátum Moriéndo desolátum, Dum emísit spíritum.

Eia Máter, fons amóris, Me sentíre vim dolóris Fac, ut técum lúgeam. Fac ut árdeat cor méum

In amándo Christum Déum, Ut sibi compláceam. Sáncta Máter, istud ágas, Crucifixi fige plágas Córdi méo válide.

Túi náti vulneráti, Tam dignáti pro me páti, Pénas mécum dívide.

Fac me técum pie flére, Crucifixo condolére, Donec égo vixero.

Juxta crúcem técum stáre, Et me tíbi sociáre In plánctu desídero.

Vírgo vírginum præclára, Míhi jam non sis amára, Fac me técum plángere.

Fac ut pórtem Christi mórtem, Passiónis fac consórtem, Et plágas recólere.

Fac me plágis vulnerári, Fac me crúce inebriári, Et cruóre Fílii.

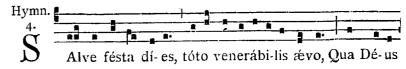
Flámmis ne úrar succénsus, Per te, Vírgo, sim defénsus In die judícii.

Christe, cum sit hinc exíre, Da per Mátrem me veníre Ad pálmam victóriæ.

Quando córpus moriétur, Fac ut ánimæ donétur Paradísi glória. Amen.

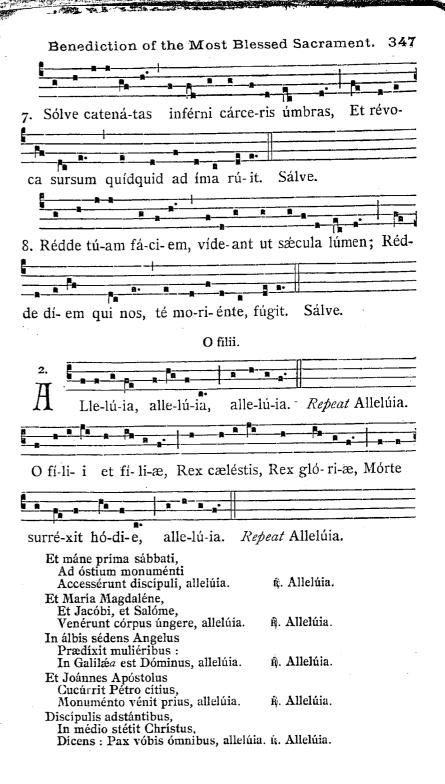
See another melody, p. 197.

### Easter.



The state of the s





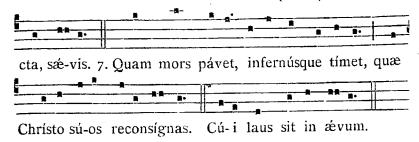
Ut intelléxit Dídymus Quia surréxerat Jésus, Remánsit fere dúbius, allelúia, ñ. Allelúia. Víde Thóma, víde látus, Víde pédes, víde mánus. Nóli ésse incrédulus, allelúia. R. Allelúia. Quando Thómas Christi látus. Pédes vídit atque mánus, Dixit: Tú es Déus méus, allelúia. R. Allelúia. Beáti qui non vidérunt. Et firmiter credidérunt. Vítam ætérnam habébunt, allelúia. R. Allelúia. In hoc fésto sanctíssimo Sit láus et jubilátio, BENEDICAMUS DOMINO, allelúia. R. Allelúia. De quibus nós humillimas Devótas atque débitas DEO dicámus GRATIAS, allelúia. n. Allelúia.

Sequence. Víctimæ pascháli. 125.

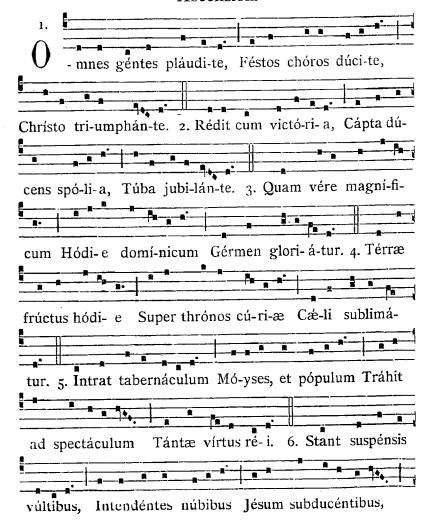
### The Holy Cross.



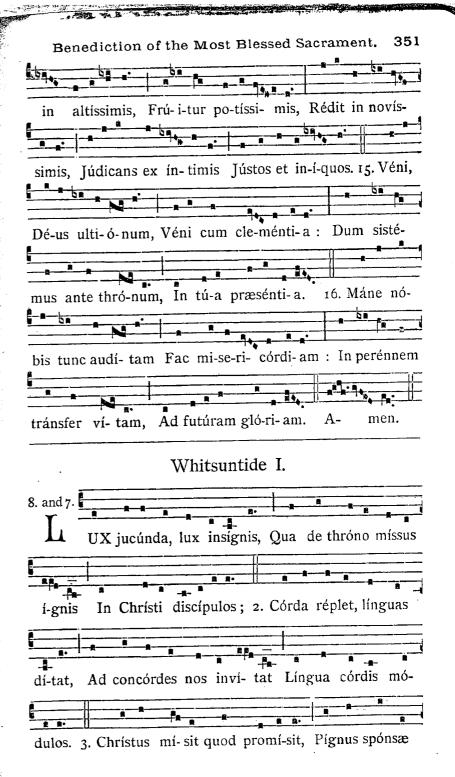
Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 349

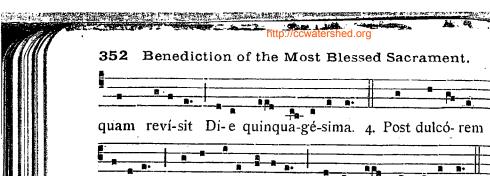


#### Ascension.









mélle-um Pétra fúdit ó-le-um, Pétra jam firmíssima.

5. In tabél-lis sáxe-is, Non in línguis ígne-is, Lex de

mónte pópu-lo. 6. Páucis córdis nóvi-tas Et linguárum

úni- tas Dátur in cœnácu-lo. 7. O quam fé-lix, quam

festiva, Dí-es in qua primi-tiva Fundátur Ecclé-si-a!

8. Vívæ sunt primí-ti-æ Nascéntis Ecclé-si-æ Trí-a prí-

mum míl-li-a. 9. Pánes légis primi-tí-vi Sub úna sunt

a-doptí-vi Fíde dú- o pópu-li. 10. Se du-óbus interjé-

cit, Sícque dú-os unum fé-cit Lápis cáput ángu-li.

11. Utres nóvi, non vetústi, Sunt capáces nóvi músti;



condiméntum, Aquæ dí-tans e-leméntum Virtúte mysté-N° 581. – 23



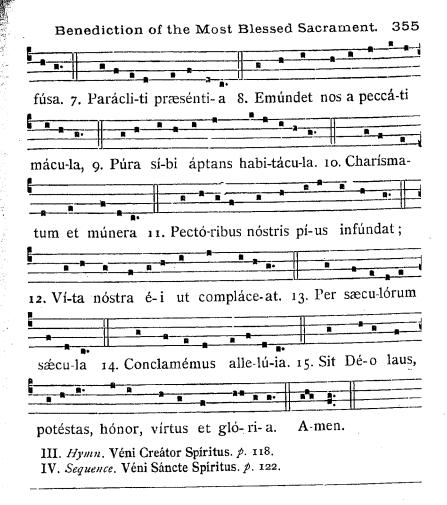


Seq. 8.

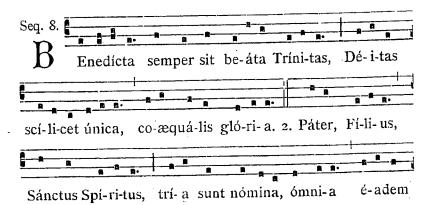
Audes Dé-o devótas, 2. Dúlci vóce et sonóra,

3. Plebs resúltet cathó-li-ca. 4. Spí-ri-tus Sáncti grá-ti-a

5. Apósto-lis dí-e hodi-érna 6. In ígne-is línguis est in-

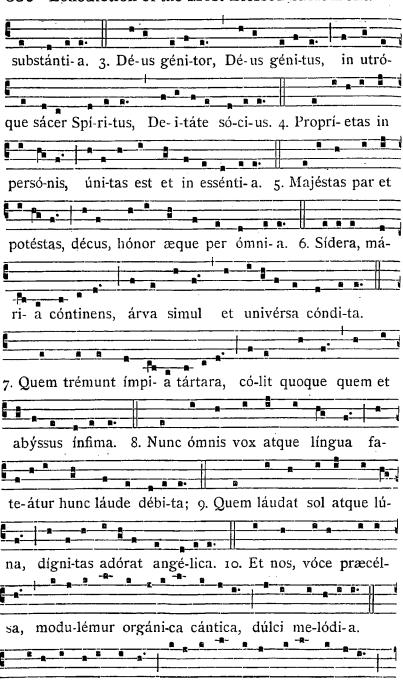


### Trinity Sunday.

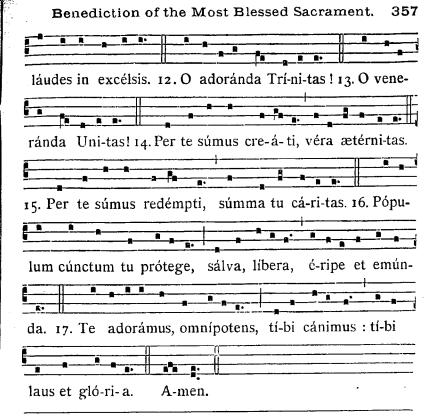




356 Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.



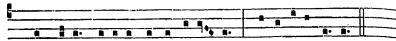
11. E-ia et é-ia símul jubi-lémus altithróno Dómino



# The Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Litany of the Sacred Heart.





1. Cor Jésu, Fí-li- i Pátris ætér-ni, mi-serére nó-bis.

2. Cor Jé-su, in sínu Vírginis Mátris a Spí-

<u> </u>

ritu Sáncto	for-		má-	tum,
3. Cor Jé-su, Vérbo Déi substantiáliter	u-		ní-	tum,
4. Cor Jé-su, majestátis in-	fi-		ní-	tæ,
5. Cor Jé-su, témplum Dé-	i		sán-	ctum,
6. Cor Jé- su, tabernáculum	Al-	tís-	si-	mi,
7. Cor Jé-su, dómus Déi et pór-	ta		cæ-	li,
8. Cor Jé-su, fórnax árdens ca-	ri-		tá-	tis,
Con Ti and institute of any fate an	90	-4/-	011	1

9. Cor Jé-su, justitiæ et amóris relum, plénum, 10. Cor Jé-su, bonitáte et amóbýssus, 11. Cor Jé-su, virtútum ómnium

gníssimum. 12. Cor Jé-su, ómni láude dium cór-dium, 13. Cor Jé-su, rex et céntrum ómni-

14. Cor Jé-su, in quo sunt ómnes thesáuri sapiéntiæ et sci- én- ti-

15. Cor Jé-su, in quo hábitat ómnis plenitúdo tis, divi- nitá-16. Cor Jé-su, in quo Páter síbi bene com-plá-cu-

17. Cor Jé-su, de cújus plenitúdine ómnes nos ac- cé- pi-

nórum, 18. Cor Jé-su, desidérium cóllium ætercór-di-19. Cor Jé-su, pátiens et múltæ miseriæ, 20. Cor Jé-su, díves in ómnes qui íncant te. VO-21. Cor Jé-su, fons vitæ et sanctitátis, nóstris. 22. Cor Jé-su, propitiátio pro peccátis 23. Cor Jé-su, saturátum op- pró-briis.

24. Cor Jé-su, attritum propter scélenóstra. ra 25. Cor Jé-su, usque ad mórtem obédifáctum. ens forátum,

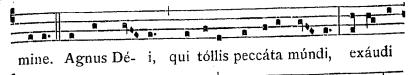
26. Cor Jé-su, láncea per-27. Cor Jé-su, fons totius consolanis. 28. Cor Jé-su, víta et resurréctinóstra,

29. Cor Jé-su, pax et reconciliátinóstra. 30. Cor Jé-su, víctima peccatórum.

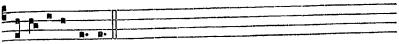
31. Cor Jé-su, sálus in te spe- rán-tium. 32. Cor Jé-su, spes in te moén- tium, 33. Cor Jé-su, delíciæ sanctórum ó- mnium,

Agnus Dé- i, qui tóllis peccáta múndi, párce nóbis, Dó-

Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. 359



nos, Dómine. Agnus Dé- i, qui tóllis peccáta múndi,.



mi-se-rére nóbis.

æ,

mus,

y. Jésu mítis et húmilis Córde. n. Fác cor nóstrum secundum Cor túum. Orémus.

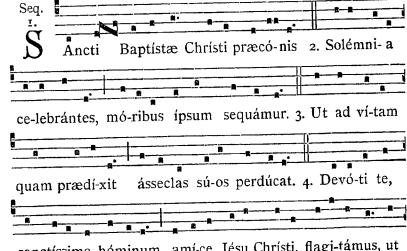
Mnípotens sempitérne Déus, réspice in Cor dilectissimi Filii tui, et in laudes et satisfactiones quas in nómine peccatórum tibi persólvit, iisque misericordiam tuam petentibus tu veniam concede placatus, in nómine ejúsdem Filii tui Jesu Christi, qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus, per omnia sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

· Hymn. Auctor beáte sæculi. p. 176.

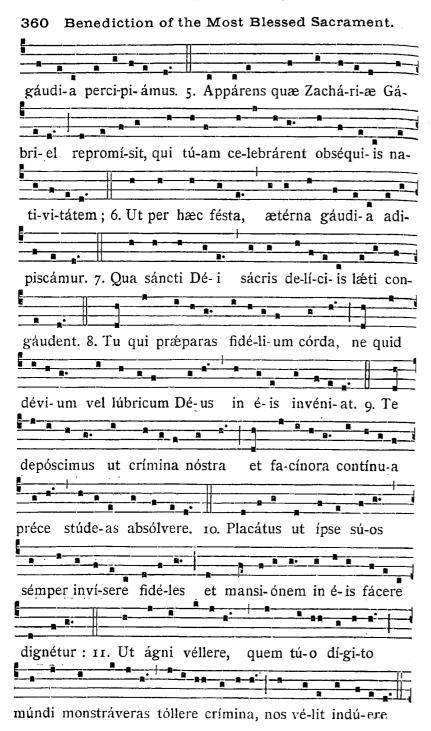
Hymn. Quicúmque cértum quéritis. p. 244.

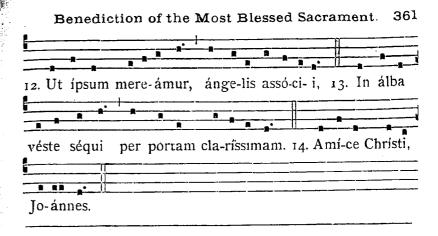
24th JUNE.

S. John the Baptist.



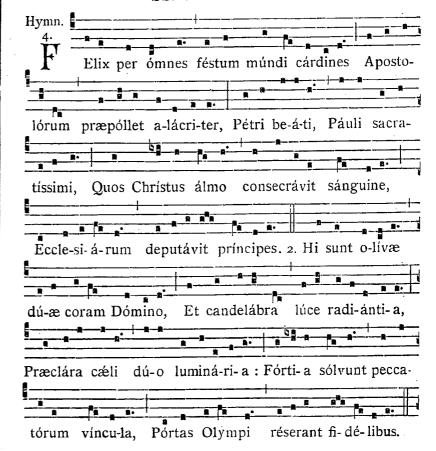
sanctíssime hóminum, amí-ce Jésu Chrísti, flagi-támus, ut



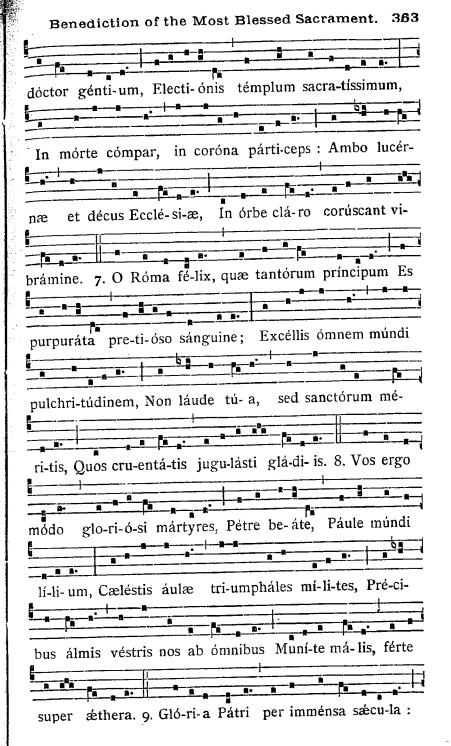


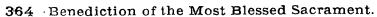
29th JUNE.

#### SS. Peter and Paul.





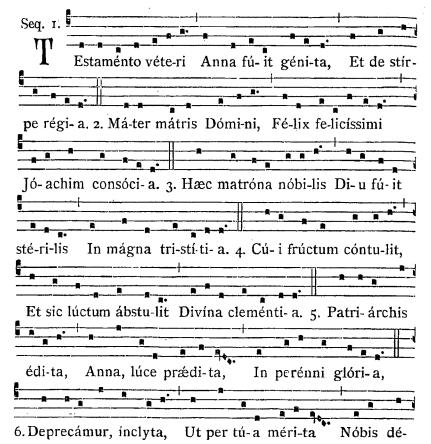






#### 28th JULY.

#### S. Anne.





#### IST NOVEMBER.

### All Saints.



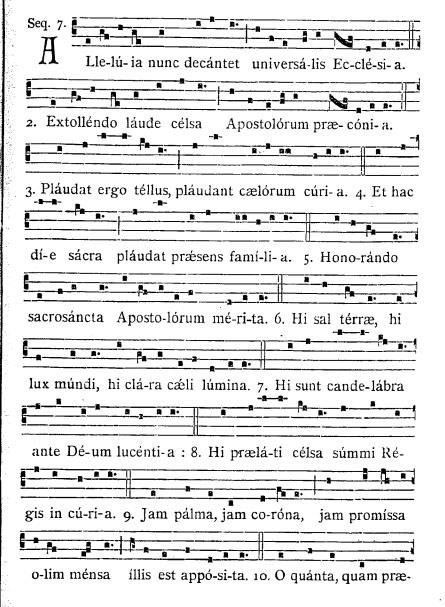
r. Ora primum tu pro nóbis, Vírgo máter Gérminis; Et



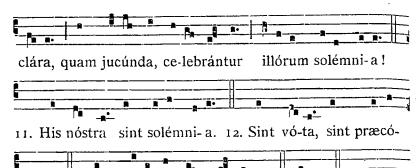


## Common of Saints.

#### APOSTLES. — I.

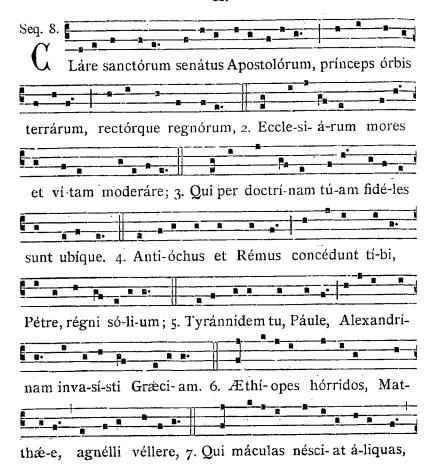


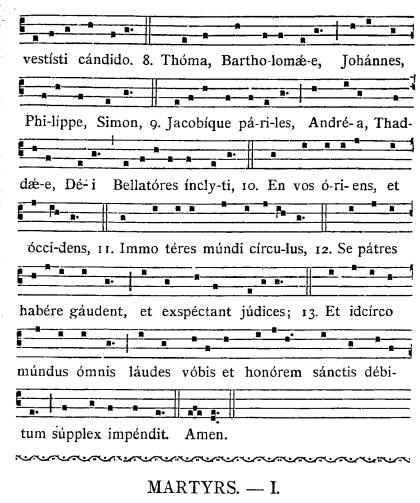
Common of Saints.

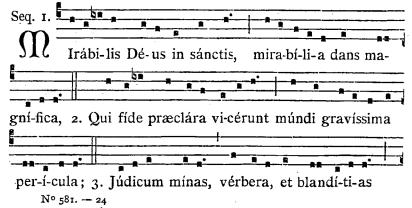


ni- a: 13. Sint gráta láudum cármi-na. Amen.

II.





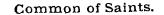




II.



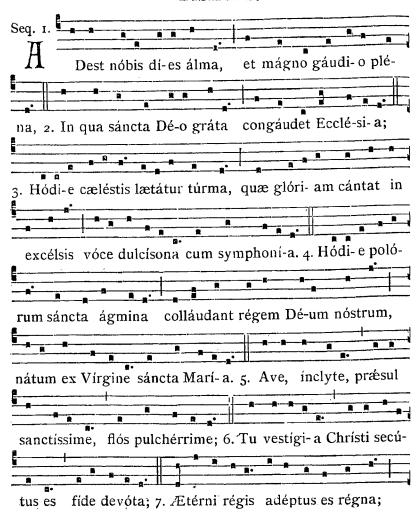


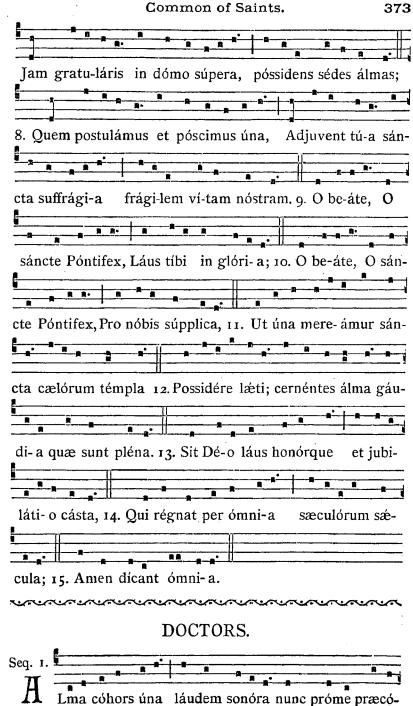




TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOTA

#### BISHOPS.





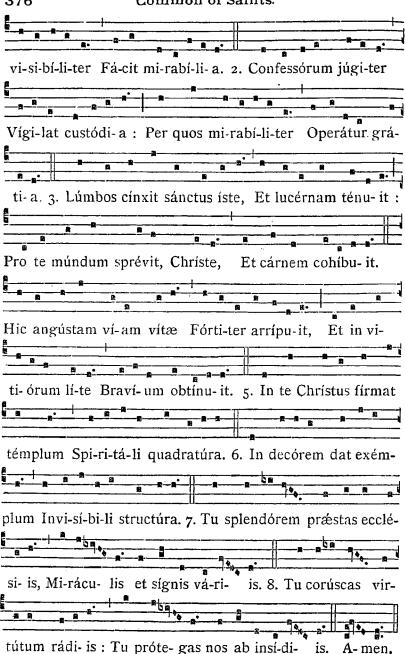




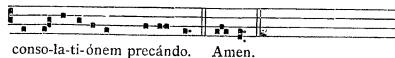
Common of Saints.

Seq. 1. Uem invi-si-bí-li-ter Séquitur Ecclé-si-a : Dé-us

VIRGINS.



Seq. 8. Irginis venerándæ de número sapi-éntum fésta celebrémus, só-ci- i. 2. Sacrosánctæ Ma-rí-æ mátris súmmi Régis fí-li-æ. 3. Quam síbi in sorórem Dé-i adoptávit Fí-li-us; 4. Hæc córpus sú-um dómu-it fræno jejúni- i, 5. Et luxú-ri-am sécu-it énse agoní-æ; 6. Hæc contra cúnctos hóstis dimicávit ímpetus, 7. Et hóstem dírum strávit fréta Christi déxtera; 8. Hæc spónsum ab áula cæ-li sése inviséntem á-lacris, 9. Córde jucúndo secúta, éjus est ingréssa thálamum. 10. Túque jam dúlcibus pléna de-líci- is, 11. Chrísto mi-sé-ri-as nóstras suggé-rito. 12. Nóbis Common of Saints.

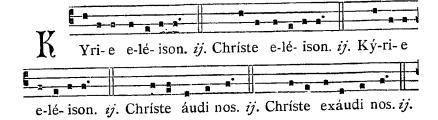


### HOLY WOMEN.



In ví-rum quæsívit. 7. Hæc non est de vídu- is Lúxu sæcli mórtu-is, Bónum operáta; 8. Obsecra-ti-ónibus Et orati-ónibus Semper occupáta. 9. Recépit hospí-ti-o Vágos, quam ablú-ti-o Pédum commendávit; 10. Et quos tribulá-ti- o Préssit, hos subsí-di- o Sáncto recre-ávit. 11. O múli-er veneránda, Cújus fésta reco-lénda, Redi-érunt ánnu-a. 12. Cásta, prúdens, et fidé-lis, Impetráre nóbis vé- lis Gáudi-a perpétu-a. Amen.

### Litany of the Saints.



380	380 Litany of the Saints.							
<u> </u>		AA		<b>R</b> •			9-8	
				=				-∦
Pá- ter Fíli Re Spí-ri-t Sáncta	démpto us S	or mún áncte	ıdi Dé- Dé-	us, us,	mi-ser mi-ser	ére ére	nóbis. nóbis. nóbis. nóbis.	
<u> </u>					·			
		ΩΒ			<u> </u>			
Sáncta Sáncta Sáncta	De- 1	Genitr	ix. óra	nr	n náhi	C		
		a a.			n-n:-			
Sáncte Sáncte Sáncte	Mí-cha Gá- bri Rá-pha	1- el, i- el, 1- el,	óra pi óra pr óra pi	o no n			<u> </u>	
Omnes sa Omnes sa	ancti áncti b	Ange- eatóru	li et m Spirí	Arc tuu	hánge m órdi	-li, nes,	oráte oráte	pro nóbis. pro nóbis.
Sáncte	Jo-ánn	es Bap	tísta,	óra	a pro	nób	is.	
	B R·			•	11			<del></del>
		<b>=</b>			<del>  </del>			
Sáncte .	Jóseph,	, óra p	ro nób	is.	0			<del></del>
<u> </u>	R R	2-2-2	- A - A			<b>B</b> • <b>I</b>		
Omnes sa	incti P	atri- ár	chæ et	Pro	phéta	 ∋, o	ráte p	ro nóbis.
	R			•	-			
<u> </u>	1.	* *						
Sáncte P	étre,	óra 1	pro nób	is.	<u> </u>			
Sáncte Páule Sáncte Andr Sáncte Jacót Sáncte Joán Sáncte Thón Sáncte Jacót	éa, oe, nes,		óra. óra. óra.	Sáno Sáno Sáno	ete Phi ete Barr ete Mat ete Simo	tholo: thức	mæe.	óra. óra. óra. óra.

Evangelistæ, Omnes sáncti Discipuli Dó	oráte. -	Sáncte Benedicte, Sáncte Bernárde,	óra. óra.
Omnes sáncti Discípuli Dó	- oráte.		óra.
mini, Omnes sáncti Innocéntes,	oráte.	Sáncte Francisce,	óra.
Sáncte Stéphane,	óra.	Omnes sáncti Sacerdótes et	
Sáncte Laurénti,	óra.		ráte.
Sáncte Vincénti,	óra.	Omnes sáncti Mónachi et	,.
Sáncti Fabiáne et Sebastián	e,oráte.		ráte.
Sáncti Joánnes et Páule,	oráte.	Sáncta María Magdaléna,	óra.
Sáncti Cósma et Damiáne,	oráte.	Sáncta Agatha,	óre.
Sáncti Gervási et Protási,	oráte.		óra.
Omnes sáncti Mártyres,	oráte.	Sáncta Agnes,	óra.
Sáncte Silvéster,	óra.	Sáncte Cæcília,	óra.
Sáncte Gregóri,	óra.	Sáncta Catharina,	óra. óra.
Sáncte Ambrósi,	óra.	Sáncta Anastásia,	ora.
Sáncte Augustine,	óra.		ráte.
Sáncte Hierónyme,	óra.		iaic.
Sáncte Martine,	óra.	Omnes Sáncti et Sánctæ Dei,	
Sáncte Nicoláe,	óra.	intercédite pro nóbis.	

Propí-ti- us ésto, párce nó-bis Dómine. Propí-ti- us ésto, exáu-di nos Dómine. Ab ómni má-lo, lí-be- ra nos Dómine.

110 Omm 134 20)	
Ab ómni peccáto, Ab íra túa, A subitánea et improvisa mórte, Ab insídiís diáboli, Ab íra, et ódio, et ómni mála voluntáte, A spíritu fornicatiónis, A fúlgure et tempestáte, A flagéllo terræmótus, A péste, fáme, et béllo, A mórte perpétua, Per mystérium sánctæ incarnatiónis túæ, Per advéntum túum,	libera nos Dómine.
	libera nos Dómine
	libera nos Dómino
A flagéllo terræmótus,	
A néste, fáme, et béllo,	
Den mystómium cónotos incarnatiónis tilæ	libera nos Dómine.
Per mysterium sanctæ mearnations taw,	
Per adventum tuum,	
Per nativitatem túam,	
Per baptísmum et sánctum jejúnium túum,	líbera nos Dómine.
Per crúcem et passionem túam,	líbera nos Dómine.
Per mórtem et sepultúram túam,	líbera nos Dómine.
Per sánctam resurrectiónem túam,	líbera nos Dómine.
Per sanciam resurrectionem tuam,	libera nos Dómine.
Per admirábilem ascensiónem túam,	Moeia nos Dómino.
Per advéntum Spíritus Sáncti Parácliti,	libera nos Dómine.
In die judicii,	líbera nos Dómine.

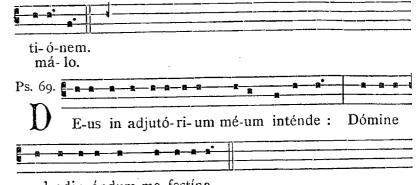
Peccatóres, te rogámus áudi nos.

A SECRETARY OF THE PROPERTY OF



Rz. Sed

líbera nós a



ad adjuvándum me festína.

qui quérunt ánimam méam.

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

Avertantur statim erubescéntes.\* qui dicunt mihi: Euge, éuge.

Exsultent et læténtur in te ómnes qui quærunt te : \* et dicant |

Confundántur et revereántur, \* | sémper : Magnificétur Dóminus : qui diligunt salutare tuum.

Ego vero egénus et páuper sum :\*

Déus ádjuva me.

Adjutor méus et liberator méus és tu : \* Dómine ne moréris. Glória Pátri.

v. Sálvos fac sérvos túos.

n. Déus méus sperántes in te.
 y. Esto nóbis Dómine túrris fortitúdinis.

ñ. A fácie inimíci.

v. Nihil proficiat inimícus in nóbis.

R. Et filius iniquitatis non apponat nocere nobis.

v. Dómine non secundum peccáta nóstra fácias nóbis.

n). Neque secundum iniquitates nóstras retribuas nóbis.

v. Orémus pro Pontifice nostro N.

n. Dóminus consérvet éum, et vivificet éum, et beatum faciat éum in térra, et non trádat éum in ánimam inimicórum éjus.

y. Orémus pro benefactóribus nóstris.

n. Retribuere dignare Dómine ómnibus nóbis bóna faciéntibus propter nómen túum vítam ætérnam. Amen.

v. Orémus pro fidélibus defunctis.

n. Réquiem ætérnam dona éis Domine, et lux perpétua lúceat eis.

v. Requiéscant in pace.

R. Amen.

n). Pro frátribus nóstris abséntibus.

y. Sálvos fac sérvos túos, Déus méus, sperántes in te.

y. Mitte éis Domine auxilium de sáncto.

R. Et de Sion tuére éos.

v. Dómine exáudi oratiónem méam.

n. Et clámor méus ad te véniat.

v. Dóminus vobiscum.

R. Et cum spíritu túo.

#### Orémus.

Eus, cui próprium est miseréri semper et párcere : súscipe depreca-D tionem nostram; ut nos, et omnes fámulos tuos, quos delictorum caténa constringit, miserátio tuæ pietátis cleménter absólvat.

pacem.

Xáudi, quésumus Dómine, súpplicum preces : et confiténtium tibi parce peccátis; ut páriter nobis indulgêntiam tribuas benignus et

TNeffábilem nobis Dómine misericórdiam tuam cleménter osténde: ut L simul nos et a peccátis ómnibus éxuas, et a pænis, quas pro his merémur, erípias.

NEus, qui culpa offénderis, pæniténtia placáris : preces pópuli tui D supplicantis propitius réspice; et flagélla tuæ iracundiæ, quæ pro peccátis nostris merémur, avérte.

Mnípotens sempitérne Deus, miserére fámulo tuo Pontifici nostro O.N.: et dirige eum secundum tuam clementiam in viam salutis ætérnæ; ut, te donánte, tibi plácita cúpiat, et tota virtúte perficiat.

DEus, a quo sancta desidéria, recta consília, et justa sunt ópera : da servis tuis illam, quam mundus dare non potest, pacem; ut et corda nostra mandátis fuis dédita, et hóstium subláta formídine, témpora sint tua protectione tranquilla.

TRE igne Sancti Spíritus renes nostros et cor nostrum Dómine : ut tibi casto córpore serviámus; et mundo corde placeámus.

IIIdélium Deus ómnium cónditor et redémptor, animábus famulórum famularúmque tuárum remissiónem cunctórum tríbue peccatórum : ut indulgéntiam, quam semper optavérunt, piis supplicationibus conse-

A Ctiónes nostras, quésumus Dómine, aspirándo préveni, et adjuvándo proséquere : ut cuncta nostra orátio et operátio a te semper incipiat, et per te cœpta finiátur.

Mnípotens sempitérne Deus, qui vivórum domináris simul et mortuórum, omniúmque miseréris, quos tuos fide et ópere futúros esse prænóscis : te súpplices exorámus; ut pro quibus effúndere preces decrévimus, quosque vel præsens sæculum adhuc in carne rétinet, vel futúrum jam exútos córpore suscépit, intercedéntibus ómnibus Sanctis tuis, pietátis tuæ clementia ómnium delictórum suórum véniam consequantur. Per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium tuum : qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus, per ómnia sæcula sæculórum. A. Amen.

y. Dóminus vobíscum.

n. Et cum spíritu túo.

y. Exáudiat nos omnípotens et miséricors Dóminus.

y. Et fidélium ánimæ per misericórdiam Déi requiéscant in páce.

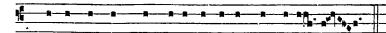
Ŕ. Amen.





## Versicles and Responses at Vespers.

#### ON ORDINARY SUNDAYS.



V. Di-ri-gá-tur Dó-mine o-rá-ti- o mé-a.

R. Sic-ut incén- sum in con-spé-ctu tú-o.

### PROPER OF THE SEASON.

#### ADVENT.

V. Roráte cæli désuper, et núbes plúant jústum.

R. Aperiatur terra, et germinet Salvatorem.

#### ST STEPHEN.

I. Vesp. V. Glória et honóre coronásti eum Dómine.

R. Et constituísti éum super ópera mánuum tuárum.

II. Vesp. V. Stéphanus vídit cælos apértos.

R. Vídit et introívit : beátus hómo, cui cæli patébant.

#### ST JOHN.

V. Válde honorándus est beátus Joánnes.

R. Qui supra péctus Dómini in cœna recúbuit.

#### THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

I. Vesp. V. Heródes irátus occidit múltos púeros.

R. In Béthleem Júdæ civitáte Dávid.

II. Vesp. V. Sub throno Déi omnes sancti clamant.

R. Víndica sánguinem nóstrum Déus nóster.

### THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS.

V. Sit nómen Dómini benedíctum, allelúja.

R. Ex hoc núnc, et usque in sæculum, allelúia.

#### LENT.

V. Angelis súis Déus mandávit de te.

R. Ut custódiant te in ómnibus víis túis.

#### PASSIONTIDE.

V. Eripe me Dómine ab hómine málo.

R. A viro iníquo éripe me.

387

#### PASCHAL TIME.

- V. Máne nobíscum Dómine, allelúia.
- R. Quóniam advesperáscit, allelúia.

#### THE PATRONAGE OF ST JOSEPH.

- I. Vesp. V. Constituit éum dóminum dómus súæ, allelúia.
- R. Et príncipem ómnis possessiónis súæ, allelúia.
- II. Vesp. V. Sub úmbra illíus quem desideráveram sédi, allelúia.
  - R. Et frúctus éjus dúlcis gútturi meo, allelúia.

#### TRINITY SUNDAY.

- V. Benedictus es Dómine in firmaménto cæli.
- Ry. Et laudábilis et gloriósus in sæcula.

### SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

- V. Cibávit illos ex ádipe fruménti, allelúia.
- R. Et de pétra, mélle saturávit éos, allelúia.

#### COMMON OF SAINTS.

#### APOSTLES AND EVANGELISTS.

- I. Vesp. V. In ómnem térram exívit sónus eórum.
- R. Et in fines órbis térræ vérba eórum.
- II. Vesp. V. Annuntiavérunt ópera Déi.
- R. Et fácta éjus intellexérunt.

### APOSTLES AND MARTYRS IN PASCHAL TIME.

- I. Vesp. V. Sáncti et jústi in Dómino gaudéte, allelúia.
- R. Vos elégit Déus in hæreditátem síbi, allelúia.
- II. Vesp. V. Pretiósa in conspéctu Dómini, allelúia.
- Ry. Mors sanctórum éjus, allelúia.

#### FOR ONE MARTYR.

- I. Vesp. V. Glória et honóre coronásti éum Dómine.
- R. Et constituisti éum super ópera mánuum tuárum.
- 11. Vesp. V. Jústus ut pálma florébit.
- R. Sicut cédrus Líbani multiplicábitur.

### FOR MANY MARTYRS.

- I. Vesp. V. Lætámini in Dómino, et exsultáte jústi.
- R. Et gloriámini ómnes récti córde.
- II. Vesp. V. Exsultábunt sáncti in glória.
- R. Lætabúntur in cubílibus súis.

#### FOR CONFESSORS.

- 1. Vesp. V. Amávit eum Dóminus, et ornávit éum.
- R. Stólam glóriæ índuit éum.

II. Vesp. V. Jústum dedúxit Dóminus per vías réctas. R. Et osténdit illi régnum Déi.

### FOR VIRGINS AND HOLY WOMEN.

- I. Vesp. V. Spécie túa et pulchritúdine túa.
- R. Inténde, próspere procéde, et régna.
- 11. Vesp. V. Diffúsa est grátia in lábiis túis.
- R. Proptérea benedixit te Déus in ætérnum.

### FOR THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

- V. Dignáre me laudáre te Vírgo sacráta.
- R. Da míhi virtútem contra hóstes túos.

### PROPER OF SAINTS.

### DEC. 8. THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

- V. Immaculata Concéptio est hódie sanctæ Maríæ Virginis.
- R. Quæ serpéntis cáput virgíneo péde contrívit.

### JAN. 18. S. PETER'S CHAIR.

- I. Vesp. V. Tu es Pétrus.
- Rz. Et super hanc pétram ædificábo Ecclésiam méam.
- II. Vesp. V. Elégit te Dóminus sacerdótem síbi.
- R. Ad sacrificandum ei hóstiam láudis.

### JAN. 25. CONVERSION OF S. PAUL.

- V. Tu es vas electionis sancte Paule Apostole.
- R. Prædicátor veritátis in universo mundo.

### FEBR. 2. THE PURIFICATION OF THE B. M. V.

- y. Respónsum accépit Símeon a Spíritu Sáncto.
- R. Non visúrum se mórtem, nisi vidéret Christum Dómini.

## FEBR. 11. THE SEVEN FOUNDERS OF THE SERVITES.

- V. Hi víri misericórdiæ sunt, quórum pietátes non defuérunt.
- R. Sémen eórum et glória eórum non derelinquétur.

### MARCH 19. S. JOSEPH.

- I. Vesp. V. Constituit éum dominum domus súæ.
- R. Et principem ómnis possessiónis súæ.
- II. Vesp. V. Glória et divítiæ in dómo éjus.
- R. Et justitia éjus mánet in sæculum sæculi.

### MARCH 25. THE ANNUNTIATION.

- V. Ave María grátia plena.
- R. Dóminus técum.

### MAY 3. THE FINDING OF THE H. C.

- V. Hoc signum Crúcis érit in cælo. Allelúia.
- R. Cum Dóminus ad judicándum vénerit. Allelúia.

### MAY 8. THE APPARITION OF ST MICHAEL.

As on Sept. 29.

#### THE SACRED HEART.

I. Vesp. V. Ignem véni míttere in térram.

Ry. Et quid vólo nisi ut accendátur.

II. Vesp. V. Hauriétis áquas in gáudio.

Rz. De fóntibus Salvatóris.

JUNE 24. ST JOHN BAPTIST.

I. Vesp. V. Fúit hómo míssus a Déo.

R. Cui nomen érat Joannes.

II. Vesp. V. Iste puer mágnus coram Dómino.

R. Nam et manus éjus cum ipso est.

#### THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

I. Vesp. V. Redemísti nos Dómine in sánguine túo.

R. Et fecisti nos Déo nóstro régnum.

II. Vesp. V. Te ergo quésumus, túis fámulis súbveni.

R. Quos pretióso sánguine redemísti.

### JULY 2. THE VISITATION.

V. Benedicta tu in muliéribus.

R. Et benedictus frúctus véntris túi.

JULY 6. OCTAVE OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.

V. Constitues éos principes super ómnem térram.

Rz. Mémores érunt nóminis túi Dómine.

JULY 7. SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS.

V. Sacerdótes túi induántur justitiam.

Rz. Et sáncti túi exsúltent.

JULY 22. ST MARY MAGDALEN.

1. Vesp. V. Diffúsa est grátia in lábiis túis.

R. Proptérea benedixit te Déus in ætérnum.

II. Vesp. V. Elégit éam Déus et præelégit éam.

Rz. In tabernáculo súo habitáre fácit éam.

Aug. 1. St Peter's Chains.

V. Tu es Pétrus.

R. Et super hanc pétram ædificabo Ecclésiam méam.

Aug. 6. The Transfiguration.

V. Gloriósus apparuísti in conspéctu Dómini.

Rz. Proptérea decórem induit te Dóminus.

#### AUG. 10. ST LAURENCE.

I. Vesp. V. of the Common.

II. Vesp. V. Levita Lauréntius bonum opus operatus est.

R. Qui per signum crúcis cécos illuminávit.

### SEPT. 8. THE NATIVITY OF THE B. V. M.

V. Natívitas est hódie sánctæ Maríæ Vírginis.

R. Cújus víta ínclyta cúnctas illústrat Ecclésias.

THE SEVEN DOLOURS OF OUR LADY.

V. Regina Mártyrum óra pro nóbis.

Rz. Quæ juxta crúcem Jésu constitísti.

SEPT. 17. THE STIGMATA OF S. FRANCIS.

V. Signásti Dómine sérvum túum Franciscum.

Ry. Signis redemptionis nostræ.

#### SEPT. 29. St MICHAEL.

I. Vesp. V. Stétit Angelus juxta aram témpli.

Rt. Hábens thuríbulum áureum in mánu súa.

II. Vesp. V. In conspéctu Angelorum psállam tíbi Déus méus.

R. Adorábo ad témplum sánctum túum, et confitébor nómini túo.

#### ROSARY SUNDAY.

W. Regina sacratissimi Rosárii, óra pro nóbis.

R. Ut dígni efficiámur promissiónibus Chrísti.

OCT. 2. THE HOLY GUARDIAN ANGELS.

V. In conspéctu. as on Sept. 29.

### SUPPLEMENT.

DEC. 10. TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY HOUSE OF LORETO.

V. Hæc est dómus Dómini fírmiter ædificáta.

R. Bene fundáta est supra firmam pétram.

THE FINDING OF OUR LORD IN THE TEMPLE.

V. Ecce téstem pópulis dédit éum.

R. Dúcem et præceptórem géntibus.

### THE HOLY FAMILY.

I. Vesp. V. Vérbum cáro fáctum est, allelúia.

R. Et habitávit in nóbis, allelúia.

II. Vesp. V. Pónam univérsos fílios túos dóctos a Dómino.

R. Et multitudinem pacis filiis tuis.

### JAN. 23. THE MARRIAGE OF OUR LADY.

V. Desponsátio est hódie sánctæ Mariæ Virginis.

R. Cújus vita inclyta cúnctas illústrat Ecclésias.

是那些最多的是中国是他们就是"我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的"的"我们不会会就是我们的"。"不是我们这个"我们的,""不是这个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是一个人

FEBR. 17. THE FLIGHT TO EGYPT.

V. Accépit Jóseph Púerum et Mátrem éjus nócte. R. Et secéssit in Ægýptum.

MARCH 18. S. GABRIEL

as on Sept. 29.

APRIL 26. OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL.

V. Ora pro nóbis Máter bóni consílii.

R. Ut digni efficiámur promissiónibus Christi.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL SUCCOUR.

V. Fácta es nóbis Dómina in refúgium.

R. Adjútrix in opportunitátibus, in tribulatione.

THE FEAST OF ALL THE HOLY POPES.

I. Vesp. V. Exáltent éos in ecclésia plébis.

Ry. Et in cáthedra seniórum láudent éos.

II. Vesp. W. Elégit éos Dóminus sacerdótes síbi.

Ry. Ad sacrificándum éi hóstiam láudis.

THE MATERNITY OF OUR LADY.

V. Benedícta tú in muliéribus.

R. Et benedictus frúctus véntris túi.

THE PURITY OF OUR LADY.

V. Cum jucunditate virginitatem beatæ Maríæ semper Vírginis celebrémus.

R. Ut ípsa pro nóbis intercédat ad Dóminum Jésum Christum.

OCT. 23. THE MOST HOLY REDEEMER.

V. Redemísti nos Dómine in sánguine túo.

以. Et fecísti nos Déo nóstro régnum.

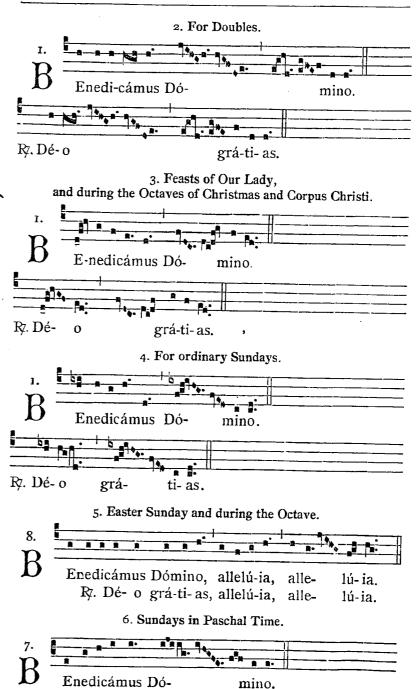
OCT. 24. ST RAPHAEL.

V. Stetit Angelus. as Sept. 29.

### Benedicamus Domino.

1. For Solemn Feasts.





Benedicamus Domino.

Benedicamus Domino.



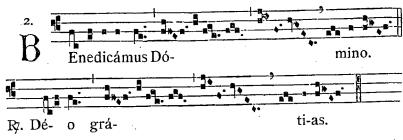
Rz. Dé- o

是这种性,在中国的特别的特别的特别的。

gráti- as.

## Other Tones ad libitum.

Solemn Feasts, I. Vespers.



### II. Vespers.



#### Doubles.





## ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Antiphons.			Gentis Polonæ gloria 205 Iste Confessor (5 tones) 150
Adoremus	•	. 265	Jam sol recedit igneus
Alma	•	<i>73. 77</i>	Jesu corona virginum (2 tones) 157
Asperges me	٠	. I	Jesu dulcis memoria 99
Ave Regina	•	74. 77	Jesu magister cordium
O beate mi Joannes	•	. 318	Jesu Redemptor ominum
O quam suavis	•	. 120	Marting colobri
O sacrum convivium.	•	. 140	Martur Dei Venentius
Regina cæil	•	75, 70	Mally for obdulcantia
Salve Regina	•	75, 70	Miris modis repente 191
Tu es Petrus	•	. 291 181	O lux beata cælitum
Venite adoremus	•		O amon alouifica
Veinte adoremus Vidi aquam	•	. 329	O quot undis lacrimarum
vidi aquam	•		Omnis expertem . 232
Hymns.			O quant glorinea:
Ad augm din angniravi		076	Pater superni luminis 229
Ad quem diu suspiravi. Ad regias Agni dapes.	•	100	Placare Christe servulis 212 Præbe Thoma viam 225
Adoro to	•	. 273	Præbe Thoma viam 225
Adoro te Adsis Thoma	•	. 226	Præclara custos virginum 247
Anglorum jam Apostolus	•	. 236	Præsulis exsultans 245
Auctor beate sæculi	Ċ		Quam pulchre graditur 252
Audi benigne Conditor.			Quicumque certum quæritis . 244
Audite omnes amantes.			Quicumque Christum quæritis 191
Ave maris stella		. 168	Quodcumque in orbe 170
Bella dum late		. 172	Regem tremendæ gloriæ 233
Cælestis Agni nuptias .		. 178	Regis superni nuntia 204
Cælestis urbs Jerusalem		. 162	Rex gloriose Martyrum 150
Christe decreto Christe Sanctorum		. 230	Rex gloriose Præsulum 246
Christe Sanctorum	•	. 238	Rex sanctorum Angelorum . 365
Christus in nostra insula		- 335	Sacris solemniis
Creator alme siderum .		. 80	Solutio humanos sator
,, Holy Redeemer .	٠	. 248	Salutis humanæ sator 136
Crudelis Herodes Deum	•	. 95	Salve festa dies
Custodes hominum	•	. 203	Sanctonum meritis (a tones) 147
Decora lux	٠	. 181	Sedibus cæli
Deus tuorum militum .	•	. 144 . 146	Te deprecante corporum 206
" Paschal Time	٠	. 146 . 91	Te Deum
" St Stephen	•	. 343	simple 61
Ecce fulget clarissima . Egregie Doctor Paule . Exsultet mentis jubilo . Exsultet orbis gaudiis .	•	. 171	Te gestientem gaudis 202
Excultet mentis jubilo	•	. 235	le loseph celebrent
Exsultet orbis gandiis	•	. 141	Te lucis ante terminum 67
S. John	•	. 92	, Paschal time 68
,, S. John Felix per onnes	:	. 361	
Tracticia accessor		T 26	,, Advent 81
Fœcunda sanctis insula		. 242	" Christmas 84
Forma pastorum		. 250	,, Epiphany 96
Fortem virili pectore .		. 160	,, Lent
Fortis en Præsul	•	. 239	,, Christmas 84 ,, Epiphany 96 ,, Lent 101 ,, Passiontide

### Alphabetical Index.

,, Ascension	Mulier laudabilis 376 O beata beatorum 370 O filii et filiæ 341 O panis dulcissime 271 Omnes gentes plaudite 344 Post partum Virgo Maria 306
,, Sacred Heart 178 ,, All Saints 208	Quem invisibiliter 375
Te splendor (May 8) 174 ,, (Sept. 29) 201	
Tibi Christe splendor Patris . 249 Tristes erant Apostoli 143	Salve mater misericordiæ 293
Ut queant laxis 179	Sancti Baptistæ 359
Veni Creator Spiritus	
Vexilla Regis prodeunt 102 Sequences and Proses	Testamento veteri 364
Adest nobis dies alma 372 Alleluia nunc decantet 367	Veni mater gratiæ 311 Veni Sancte Spiritus 122 Victimæ paschali laudes 106
Alma cohors una 373	Virginis venerandæ 377
Ave Virgo gloriosa 301	Canticles.
Ave Virgo gratiosa	Benedictus
Clare sanctorum	Various pieces.
Dies iræ	Attende Domine
Lauda Sion	Media vita
Mariæ præconio 309	Parce Domine

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In fidem, etc.

Ex Secretaria Sacræ ejusdem Congregationis, die 24 Februarii 1904.

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