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IMPRIMI POTEST.

Solesmis, die 31 Octobris 1928.

† Fr. GERMANUS COZIEN,
Abbas S. Petri de Solesmis.

IMPRIMATUR.

Tornaci, die 18 Aprilis 1929.

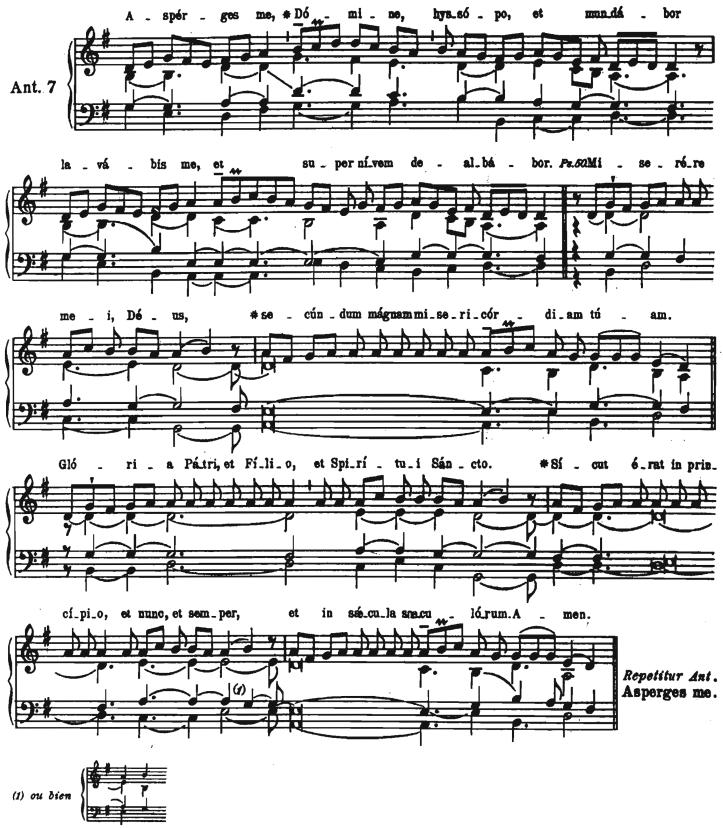
V. CANTINEAU, Vic. Gen.

Tous droits réservés.

Ordinarium Missæ.

In Dominicis ad Aspersionem Aquæ benedictæ.

Extra Tempus Paschale.



Tempore Paschali.

Scilicet a Dominica Paschæ usque ad Pentecosten inclusive.









I. Tempore Paschali. (Lux et origo.)







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A Missa Sabbati Sancti usque ad Sabbatum in Albis inclusive.



Ab Octava Paschæ ad Sabbatum IV. Temporum Pentecostes inclusive.



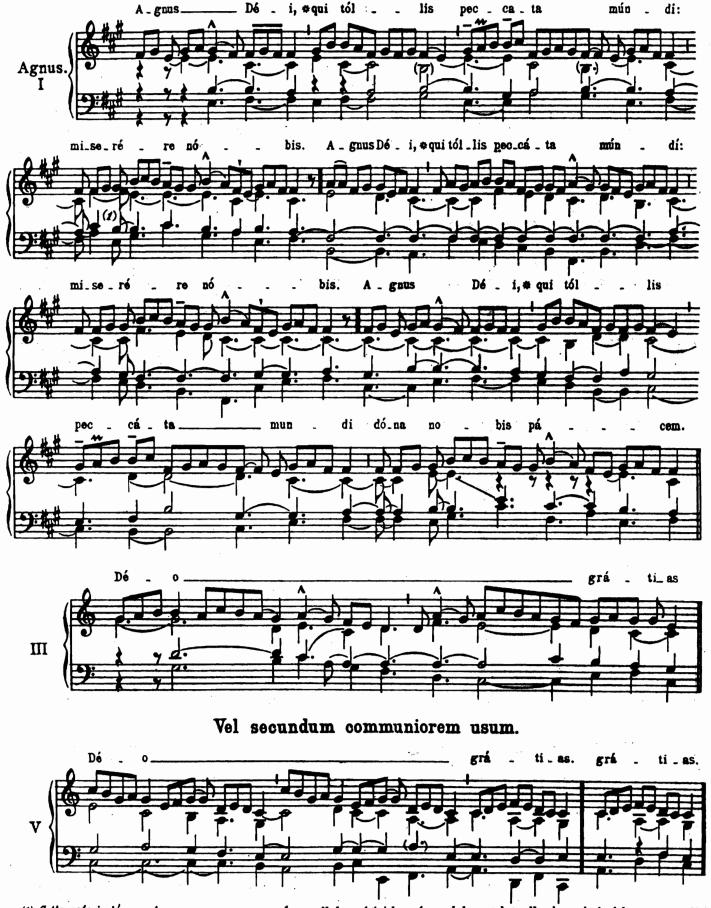
II. In Festis Solemnibus. (Kyrie fons bonitatis.)











III. In Festis Solemnibus. 2. (Kyrie Deus sempiterne)









Ite, missa est, vel Benedicámus Dómino, ul in fine Missa precedentis, secundum communiorem usum. ccwatershed.org

IV. In Festis Duplicibus. 1.

(Cunctipotens Genitor Deus.)

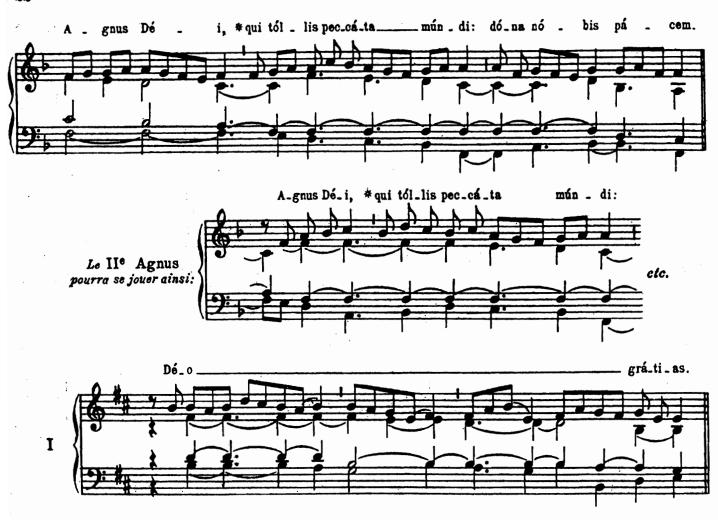


(1) On pourra utiliser la cadonco précédente. Le dos est donné ici comme possible, quoique un peu dur. (2) Par erreur cette note a été introduite dans le texte. Notre avant dernière harmonisation du Christe ne faisant entendre aucun de pourra être utilisée dans l'unc et l'autre hypothèse.









V. In Festis Duplicibus. 2. (Kyrie magnæ Deus potentiæ.)











VI. In Festis Duplicibus. 3. (Kyrie Rex Genitor)











VII. In Festis Duplicibus. 4. (Kyrie Rex Splendens)

















IX. In Festis B. Mariæ Virginis. 1. (Cum jubilo)









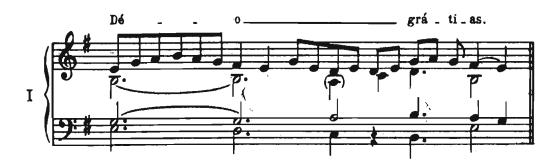
X. In Festis B. Mariæ Virginis. 2. (Alme Pater)











XI._ In Dominicis infra annum.
(Orbis factor)













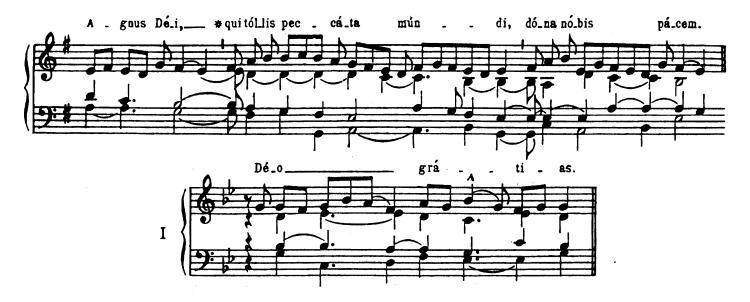












XIV. Infra octavas quae non sunt de B. Maria Virgine. (Jesu Redemptor)























XVII. In Dominicis Adventus et Quadragesimæ.









XVIII._ In Feriis Adventus et Quadragesimæ, in Vigiliis, Feriis IV. Temporum et in Missa Rogationum. (Deus Genitor alme.)





CREDO.

I









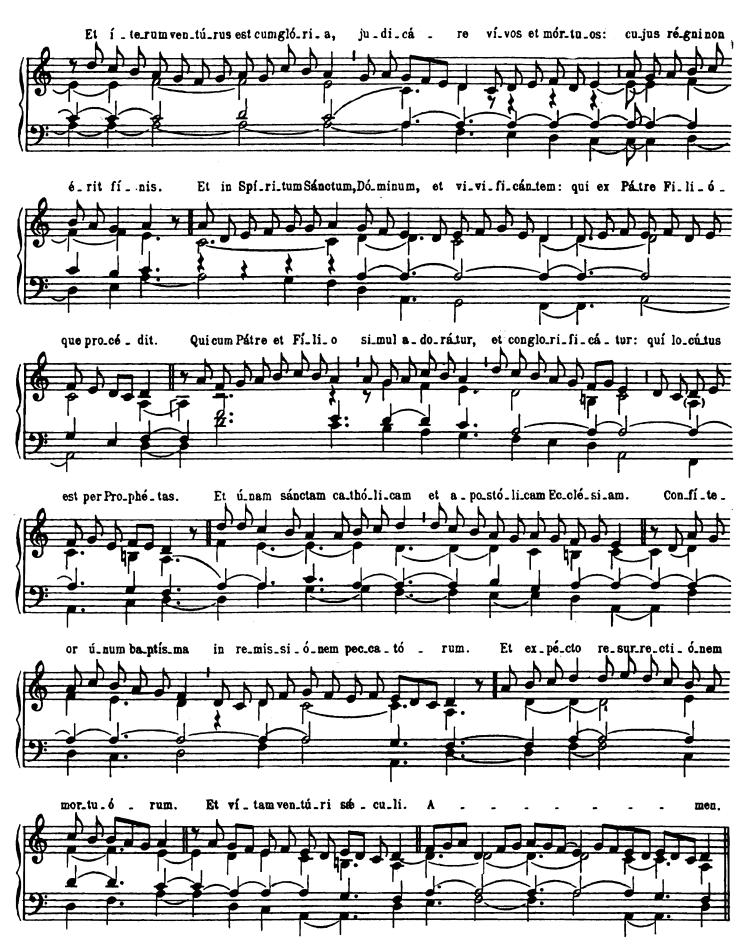






















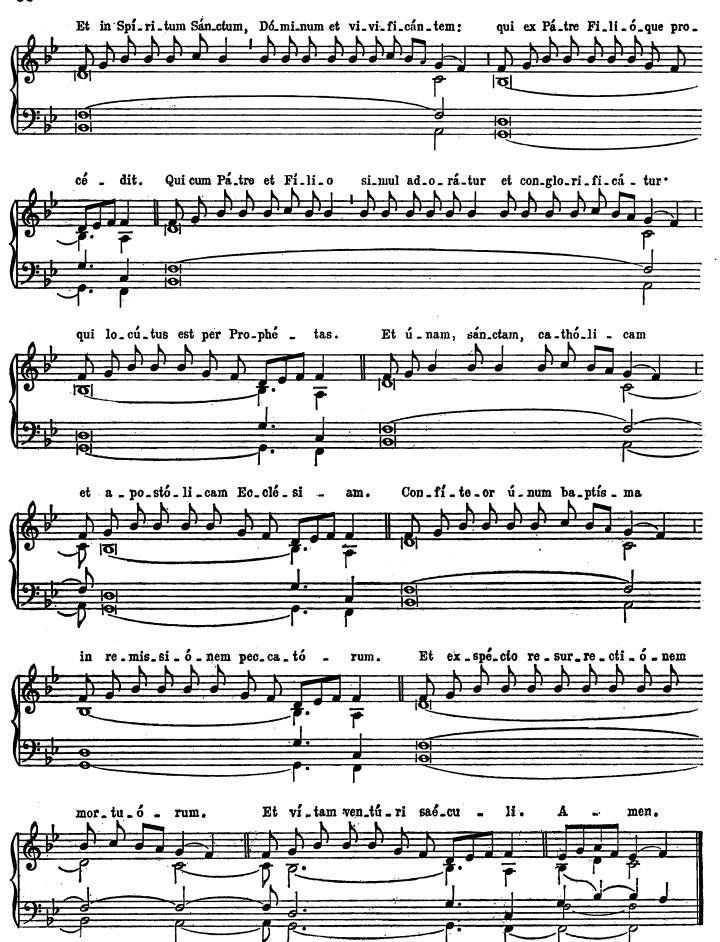
(1) Cette formule finale (depute ex Maria Virgino, avec celles qu'elle a inspirées), nous la devons à André CAPLET, l'auteur regretté du "Miroir de Jésus".

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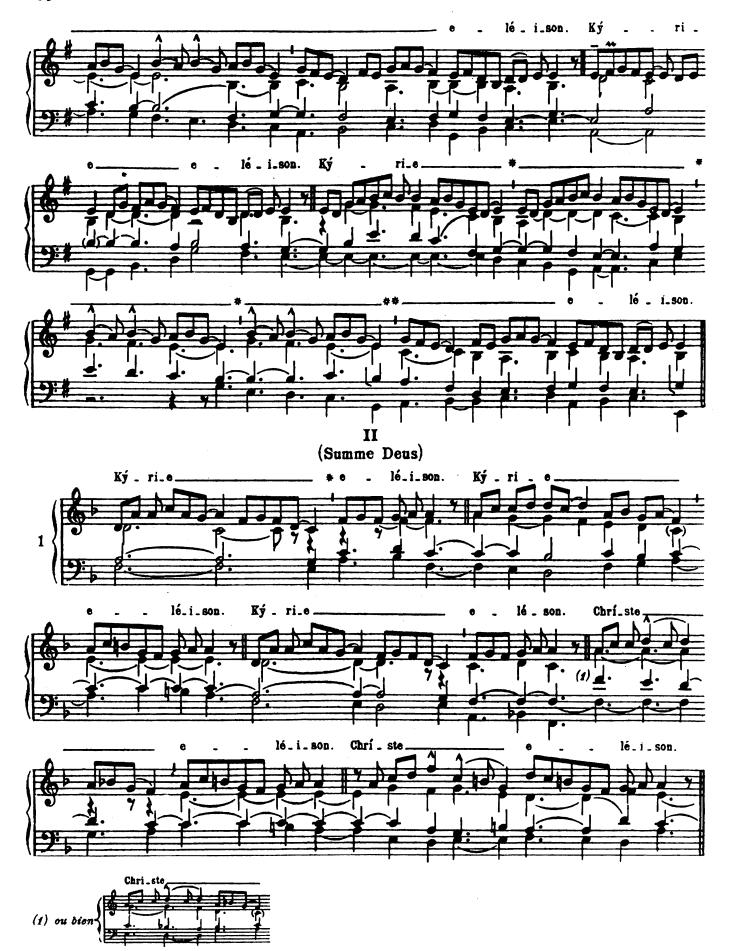
Cantus ad libitum

KYRIE

I

(Clemens Rector)















VIII
(Firmator sancte)



X
(In Dominicis per annum – orbis factor)



















SANCTUS

I







NOTES

An English translation of the footnotes occurring in the course of the book is appended here for the convenience of those to whom French is unfamiliar.

- p. 1 (1). Or else, if the accompanist is bent on avoiding the two consecutive fifths between the chant and the alto.
- p. 4 (1). Or else these two other harmonic formulæ.
- p. 10 (1). Or else, as below at deprecationem, by placing the stress on the la and the re and adopting the cadential rhythm of ad dexteram Patris and Tu solus altissimus Jesu Christe.
- p. 13 (1). This isolated note, preceding and falling on the same syllable as the group which follows, is, in the present case, the modal note on which the entire group depends; it obviously needs to be brought out in the harmony. It would also be well to mark its importance in the chant.
- p. 14 (1). Or else, by mi natural between (see example). Evidently this passing mi natural, corresponding to the si natural of the original tone, is contrary to the general rule, occurring as it does in the second modal group, and without being justified by any natural in the melody, in which in fact a flat occurs later on. But in formulæ of the fourth mode based on the final la, a passing mi is more than admissible in the accompaniment of the third modal group (original tone). If therefore a melodic formula properly belonging to the fourth mode in la be written a fourth lower (fourth mode in mi), the si natural alone will be possible if it fulfils the same conditions, and is brought in only as a passing note or in a passing harmony. Even analogous formulæ written in the fourth mode in si (the first modal group) would seem to presuppose a passing fa sharp. This is a perfectly logical and legitimate procedure, but its application calls for caution and is not to be generally recommended. One example of it, which may prove useful, is appended here.
- p. 18 (1). The foregoing cadence may be used. The do sharp is suggested here as a possible alternative, although rather harsh.
 - In the third line of the text before Christe: The melodic pattern of Christe, by keeping entirely within the fifth re-la, brings about a sort of contrast which

- fully authorises the introduction of si flat in the accompaniment (do natural in the transposed version). Either one or the other of these two interpretations must be chosen and retained throughout the course of the thrice-repeated Christe. (This note was by an error inserted in the text.)
- (2). Whichever hypothesis is adopted, the last *Christe* but one in the harmonisations can be used, since the do does not occur in this formula.
- p. 19 (1). Or else one of the preceding formulæ.
- p. 21 (1). Or else in following the rhythm indicated by the groups for in excelsis.
- p. 23 (1). The harmony for the first Kyrie can equally well be used again in this case.
- p. 40 (1). The alto may keep on with mi.
- p. 42 (1). Or else do sharp in the alto.
- p. 63 (1). The entire absence of any fa in this Kyrie, (we are not speaking here of the transposed version) the insistence on the third sol-la-si , the equivalent melodic formulæ, all these three features lead one to conclude that the melody suggests fa rather than fa , and that the logical way of writing the piece, instead of being in the final si, would naturally be either in the final mi or la (with si b), although in actual practice any one of these three ways of transcribing the melody is quite possible. This seems to justify a discreet use of the passing fa (mi) in the transposition adopted here). One might write for instance, 3rd Kyrie etc., see p. 63 below.
- p. 79 (1). We owe this harmonic formula (from "Ex Maria Virgine") as well as others inspired by it, to André Caplet, the lamented author of "Le Miroir de Jésus".
- p. 94 (1). The alto may keep on with re.
- p. 97 (1). The alto may keep on with re.