Whoever wishes to come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.

I will bless the Lord at all times; always shall his praise be in my mouth. Let my soul be glorified in the Lord: let the humble hear and rejoice.

O magnify the Lord with me; and let us exalt his name together.

Taste and see, how good is the Lord; blessed is the man who flees to him for refuge.

Fear the Lord, all you his saints, for there is not want to those who fear him. The powerful have become poor and have gone hungry; but those who seek the Lord shall not be deprived of any good.
Bulletin Insert and vocalist score
Melody and Translation approved by the USCCB Committee on Divine Worship for liturgical use when sung in USA dioceses.
Bulletin insert must credit the Chaumonot Composers Group and reprint accurately.

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General Instruction of the Roman Missal: (Notice the American version elevates the “Spoken Propers” alongside the Gradual Propers.)

In the Dioceses of the United States of America, there are four options for singing at Communion: (1) the antiphon from the Missal or the antiphon with its Psalm from the Graduale Romanum, as set to music there or in another musical setting; (2) the antiphon with Psalm from the Graduale Simplex of the liturgical time; (3) a chant from another collection of Psalms and antiphons, approved by the Conference of Bishops or the Diocesan Bishop, including Psalms arranged in responsorial or metrical forms; (4) some other suitable liturgical chant (cf. no. 86) approved by the Conference of Bishops or the Diocesan Bishop. This is sung either by the choir alone or by the choir or a cantor with the people.

Page 27, 1988 Ordo Cantus Missae (given approval by Archbishop Bugnini on June 24th, 1974):
In omnibus Missis de Tempore eligi potest pro opportunitate, loco cuiusvis cantus diei proprii, alias ex eodem tempore.
Translation: At all seasonal Masses, to replace any chant proper to the day, another from the same season can be selected for the sake of convenience. [Note: “Seasonal Masses” refers to Proper of the Season (TEMPORALE) rather than the Proper of the Saints (SANCTORALE). For example, the Communion antiphon from the 16th Sunday in Ordinary Time (Year A) can be used for any Sunday or Weekday during Ordinary Time.]

Page 12, 1988 Ordo Cantus Missae (given approval by Archbishop Bugnini on June 24th, 1974):
Asteriscus post numerum psalmi positus, indicat antiphonam non esse e psalterio sumptam, ideoque psalmum propositum esse ad libitum. Quo in casu, alius psalmus, si magis placuerit, substituti potest, exempli gratia psalmus 33, qui ad communionem ex antiqua traditione adhibetur. Quando psalmus 33 indicatur ut psalmum ad communionem, nulli plerunque versus selecti proponuntur, quia singuli valde conveniunt.
Translation: An asterisk placed after the number of the psalm denotes that the antiphon has not been taken from the psalter and that the psalm suggested is therefore ad libitum. In this case, if it appears more appropriate, another psalm may be substituted, as for example, Psalm 33, which by ancient tradition has been used for communion. When Psalm 33 is indicated for communion, no special verses are proposed since all are equally appropriate.