William Byrd was named “Gentleman of the Chapel Royal” in 1572AD where he stayed for approximately 20 years. In 1575AD, Byrd and Tallis were jointly granted a monopoly on music printing for 21 years. Circa 1594AD, he moved with his wife and children to small village called Stondon Massey. His ownership of Stondon Place—where he lived for the rest of his life—was contested by Joanna Shelley, causing a legal dispute lasting about 15 years. From the early 1570s onwards Byrd became increasingly involved with Catholicism, met Father Robert Southwell (whose works are featured in the Brébeuf Hymnal), and was increasingly persecuted for his adherence to Catholicism. Despite repeated citations for recusancy (and heavy fines), he died a rich man.
After the Consecration, the Benedictus and Hosanna are sung:

**Soprano**

\[\text{Benedictus qui venit, qui venit in nomine Domini,}\]

**Alto**

\[\text{Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini,}\]

**Tenor I**

\[\text{Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini,}\]

**Tenor II**

\[\text{Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini,}\]

**Bass**

\[\text{Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini,}\]