

The Kyrial

ot

Ordinary of the Mass

with the

Plainsong Melodies

Edited and Adapted to the English Words

by

Winfred Bouglas
Canon of Fond du lac

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Published by

The H. W. Gray Company

Rew Dork

1933

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Made in the United States of America

To

JOHN WALLACE GOODRICH, Mus. Doc. effective advocate of Liturgical Music who published the first American Kyrial

The Saint Bunstan Kprial

is affectionately inscribed by his friend the editor

PREFACE

NE of the chief practical results of the Plainsong renaissance initiated about the middle of the Nineteenth century has been the restoration of the beautiful ancient melodies for the Ordinary of the Mass. Adequate published editions of this music began just fifty years ago. The first was the Liber Gradualis of Solesmes, the fruit of Dom Pothier's long preparatory study of ancient manuscripts; it contained seventeen Masses, and was published in 1883. A second edition, with revisions by Dom Mocquereau, appeared in 1895. In 1896, The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society in England printed its Ordinary of the Mass, containing ten Masses adapted to the English Liturgy. Dr. Peter Wagner published in 1904 a very interesting Kyriale containing thirteen Masses chiefly drawn from ancient Germanic manuscripts. The Dominican Order issued in 1907 its Graduale, containing eight Masses from its own Thirteenth Century sources. And finally, in 1908, as a result of the laudable effort of Pius X of blessed memory for the reform of Church Music, was published the Vatican Kyriale, containing nineteen Masses, with many supplementary settings of individual texts. Besides the English Ordinary mentioned above, several careful adaptations of separate Masses have been made by such scholars as Palmer, Briggs, Goldsmith, and Hughes.

In the preparation of the version herein published, all of these works have been consulted with close analytical scrutiny, besides many ancient manuscripts, and learned studies appearing in the various technical periodicals devoted to Plainsong. The editor's methods of adaptation have been those which he learned in long study under the Solesmes Benedictines; under the Rev'd G. H. Palmer, Mus. Doc., the leading English scholar in this field; and in twenty-five years of assiduous application to the problems involved. Many of the settings have had the test of practical use, and the benefit of revision as a result of this use. It is confidently hoped that

others will also prove serviceable both in Religious Houses and in Parish Churches.

In earlier days, the music of the Ordinary of the Mass, as well as that of the Responses, was sung by both Choir and Congregation. This should still be the case in most Parish Churches; but alas, many of our Congregations do not even sing the Responses, and remain mute spectators at a Sung Mass. This is a grave loss to personal religion, and is most uncatholic.

The American Church has officially set forth, in *The Choral Service*,* the *minimum* in which the Congregation should audibly join; consisting of the Responses, the Nicene Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. In this Kyrial is offered the *maximum* for the use of both Choirs and Congregations. A very few elaborate settings suitable only for the Choir have been included for their intrinsic beauty; but most of the Masses are quite possible for Congregations accustomed to sing. At least ten of the *Kyries*, with the ensuing *Sanctus*, *Agnus Dei*, and *Gloria in excelsis*, together with all three of the *Credo* melodies, are now widely known and sung by American Congregations.

The groupings under which these settings have been separately published, and the titles by which they are known (and referred to in *The American Missal*) are mentioned in the Table of Contents. These Masses are still available in Modern Notation, and also in an edition with Organ Accompaniment. Such groupings are purely arbitrary, although often based upon tradition and custom. Single numbers may properly be selected from any of the Masses or from the Additional Settings. The more elaborate melodies should be sung only on Solemn Feasts, or at public Solemn Votive Masses. Separate settings as well as complete Masses may be indicated by number on hymn boards and Choir programs.

It is hoped eventually to publish an Organ Edition of the entire work. But where proper training is available, Plainsong is nearer to its musical perfection without accompaniment. Its light flexible tone and even flowing rhythms are too often impeded and coarsened by a ponderous organ. Study to preserve this lightness and evenness in

^{*} The Choral Service: a Manual for Clergy and Organists. The H. W. Gray Company, N. Y.

your Choir, insisting on pure vowels and carefully enunciated consonants. Avoid dynamic extremes and dramatic effects: but cultivate the natural crescendo and diminuendo of well considered phrases. The pace should be moderate, ranging from M. M. = 116 in Sanctus 5 to M. M. = 152 in Credo 1. Pauses should not be exaggerated: in antiphonal singing they must not break the rhythmical unity of the whole composition. The quarter bar, or pausa minima, is a permission, rather than a direction, to take breath. Singers may often disregard it when they do not lack breath; and in any case, it must not break the rhythm. The half bar and bar mark proportionately longer pauses. The double bar indicates not only the end of a number, but also the point at which the Choir ceases singing, that the precentor may take up the following portion as far as the next asterisk, when the Choir joins again.

The asterisk * indicates the point in each chant at which the full choir, (or half choir in antiphonal pieces) joins the precentor. It is not observed in the repetition of Antiphons.

The clefs $\[\]$ and $\[\]$ indicate that the lines of the staff on which they are placed are respectively C and F of the natural scale. $\[\]$ is sometimes used as a clef as well, and always indicates B flat, either as a clef or as an accidental. If B natural occurs shortly after the latter, it is marked $\[\]$. The music may be sung at any desired pitch, to suit the voices used.

The singer should remember that the notes of whatever shape (*,*,*,*,*,*,*,*) or *) are of equal length except under the following conditions. A dot added to any note indicates its doubling in length; and the note which precedes the last form given above (* the quilisma) is also doubled in length and firmly accented. The oriscus, *, indicates a soft prolongation of the note which it follows. The apostropha, **,*,* occurring in groups, indicates a repercussion, but may be sung as a short swelling out of the tone followed by a similar diminishing. The lower note of a perpendicular group is sung first (* = • •); the upper of a diagonal one (* • • • •). Two adjoining notes on the same line or space, sung to a single syllable, are sung as one note of double length (* • • •): and when this occurs through the juxtaposition of two groups, the note is well accented (* •).

A broad diagonal in a group means two notes corresponding with its upper and lower ends (). Groups containing very small notes do not mean that the small note is shorter, but call attention to the necessity of careful enunciation of consonants (). The guide at the end of each line () indicates what the first note of the next line will be. The mark – over a note or group means a certain firmness and slight retarding of the notes underneath. The mark | over or under a note indicates the rhythm. Fuller information on the Gregorian notation may be sought in A New School of Gregorian Chant, Johner published by Frederick Pustet: to be had of J. Fischer and Brothers, New York.

Kyrie eleison should be precented when sung without accompaniment. It is sung alternately between two sides of the Choir, or between Choir and Cantors (or Choir and Congregation). This antiphonal effect is best secured in a mixed Choir, or in Congregational singing, by alternating men's voices with those of boys and women. The last Kyrie of each set is divided into sections by asterisks. If there be two such sections, the first is sung by those who have begun the Kyrie, the last by all. If there be three sections or more, the antiphonal groups respond alternately till the final section, which is sung by all.

Credo is intoned by the Celebrant, the Choir and Congregation beginning at *The Father Almighty*. According to ancient English custom, it is sung full throughout; which is preferable to antiphonal changes at the double bars.

Sanctus should be precented only when sung without accompaniment. It is either sung full to the end; or according to the custom in some places, one or more Cantors precent Benedictus, all joining in at Hosanna. When sung to Plainsong, Benedictus qui venit should not be separated from Sanctus in the modern Roman manner, but should go straight on.

Agnus Dei may be sung full throughout; or the opening words may be precented; or the first two repetitions may be sung by alternate groups, all joining in the last.

Gloria in excelsis is precented by the Celebrant, the singers beginning with And on earth peace. When it is sung antiphonally,

which is preferable, the changes take place at the double bars; and all join in from Art most high to the end.

Amen (after the example of the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society) is set at the close of each Mass to one of the Kyrie melodies, for use when the Blessing is sung, in order to continue the ancient musical correspondence between the beginning and the end of the Mass. This is better preserved by the use of Depart in peace or Let us bless the Lord, according to the day, with the Response Thanks be to God.

These Responses, together with all of the Kyries in Greek, are included in the book. The Greek Kyries have been approved by large majorities in the Convocations of York and Canterbury. Their use is rapidly increasing both in England and in America, and is both musically and ecclesiastically desirable.

The music of the Rite of Asperges, used in many Religious Houses and in some Parish Churches, is included, according to ancient custom.

The completion of a long and exacting labour brings the hope that these lovely and venerable melodies, the exquisite flowering of worship through many centuries, may again bring to a fresh blossoming the praise of God in the hearts of men; as they perennially do in the heart of the editor.

WINFRED DOUGLAS

St. Mary's Convent, Peekskill Feast of St. Martin, 1933

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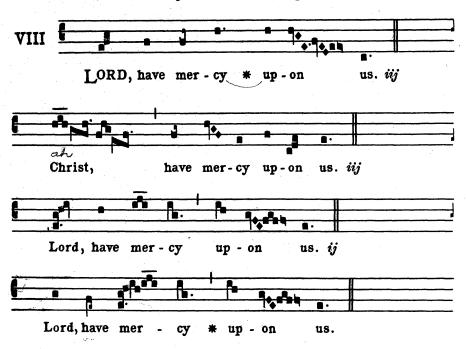
THE SAINT DUNSTAN EDITION

THE KYRIAL

or ORDINARY OF THE MASS

1 In Eastertide

Kyrie Lux et origo



1 Sanctus





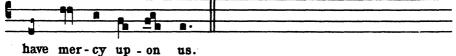


2 On Solemn Feasts

(a) Kyrie Rex Genitor

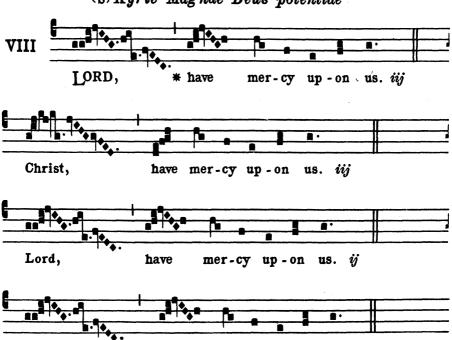






In place of the preceding, the following Kyrie may be sung.

(b) Kyrie Magnae Deus potentiae



have

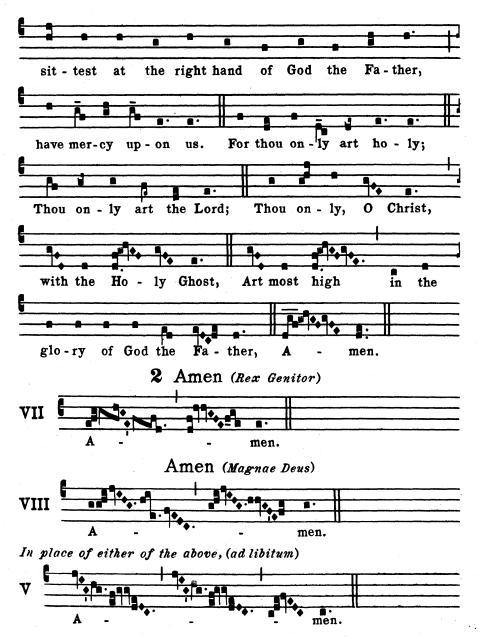
mer-cy up-on us.

Lord,

2 Sanctus

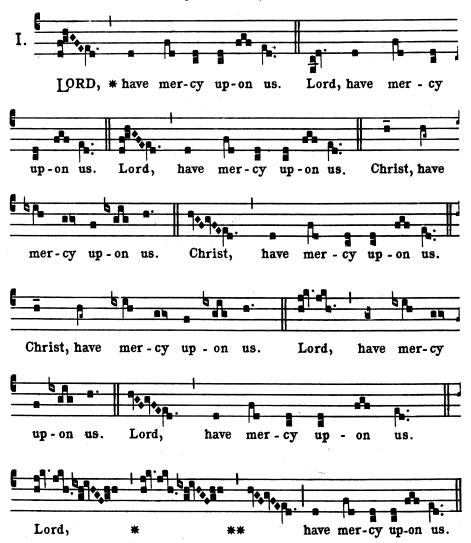






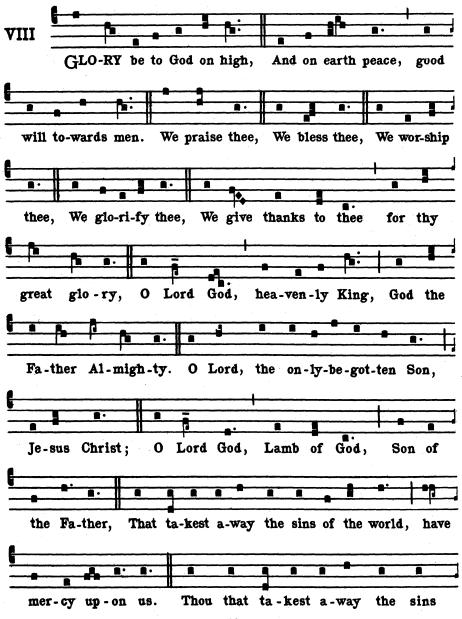
3 On Christmas-day and on Feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary

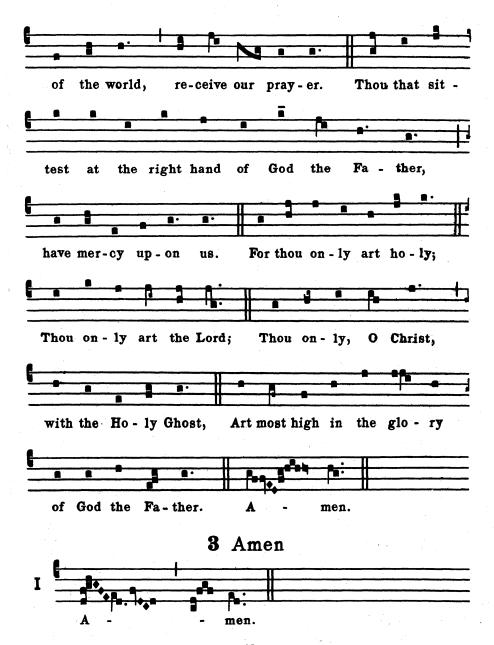
Kyrie cum jubilo



3 Sanctus

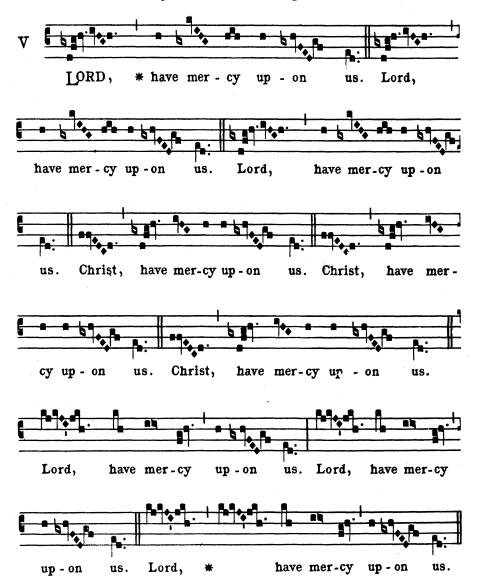




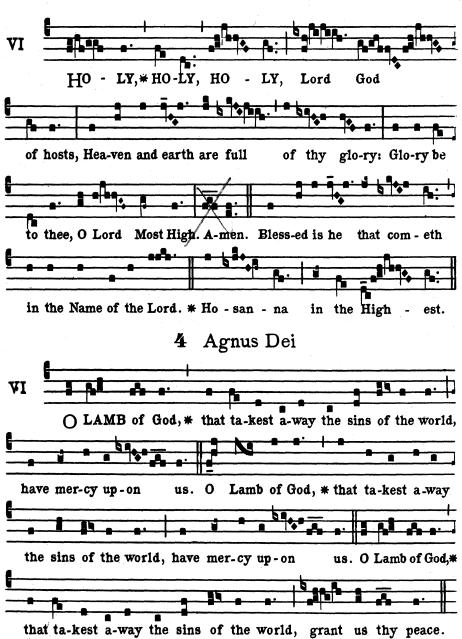


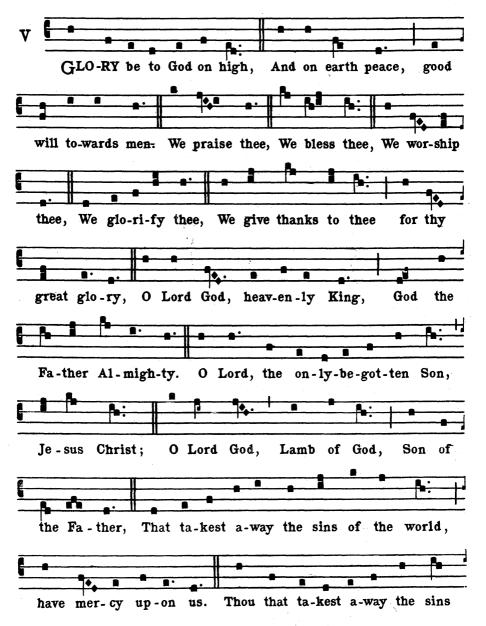
4 On Festivals

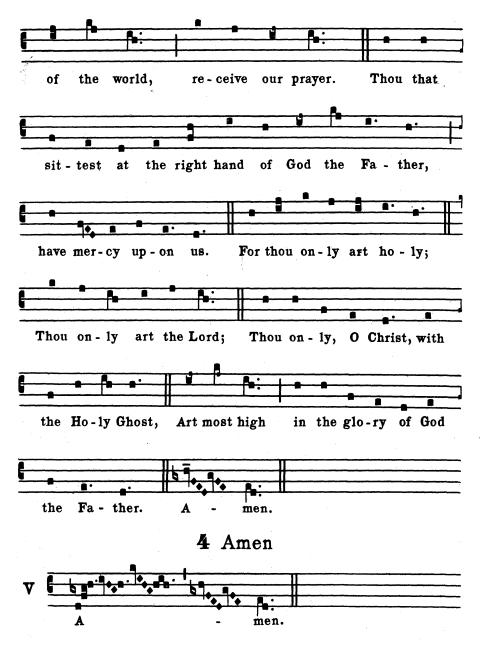
Kyrie dicta de Angelis



4 Sanctus

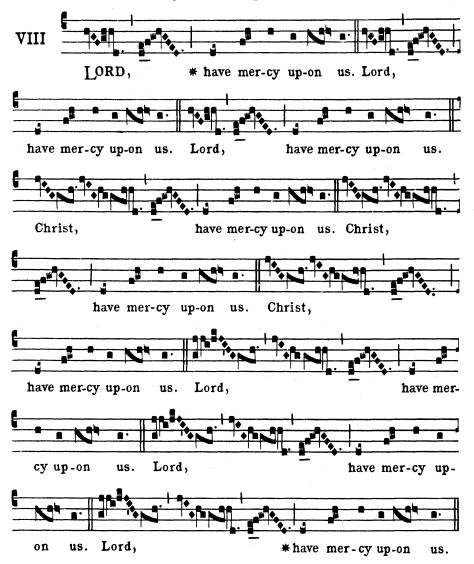




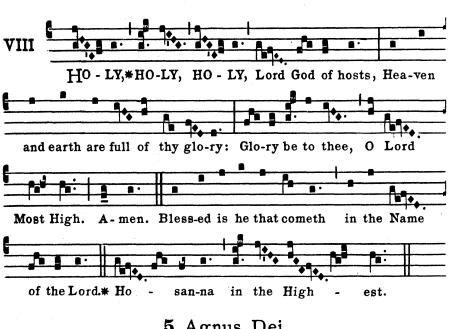


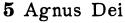
5 On Festivals

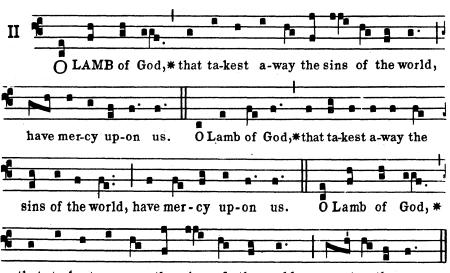
Kyrie Rex splendens



Sanctus 5







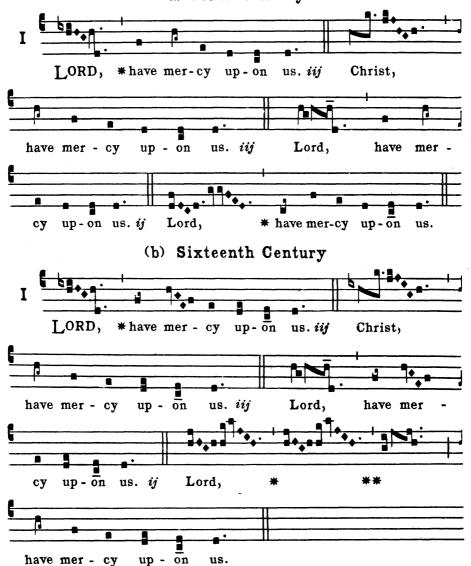
that ta-kest a-way the sins of the world, grant us thy peace.



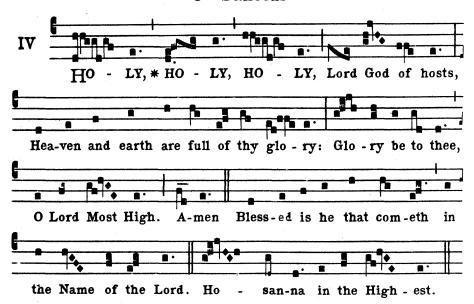


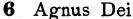
6 On Sundays after Trinity and after Epiphany

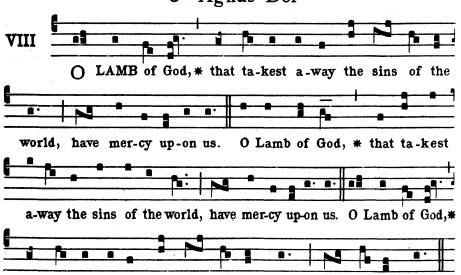
Kyrie Orbis factor (a) Tenth Century



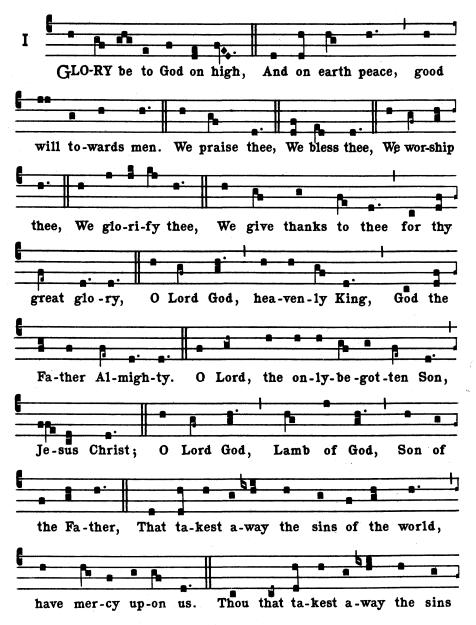








that ta-kest a-way the sins of the world, grant us thy peace.

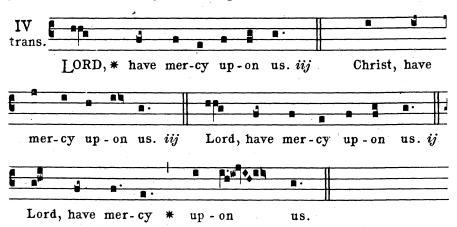




7 On Sundays in Advent and Lent

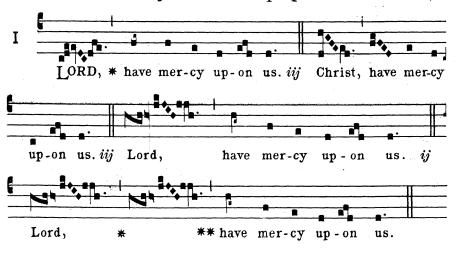
(a) In Advent

Kyrie Deus genitor alme

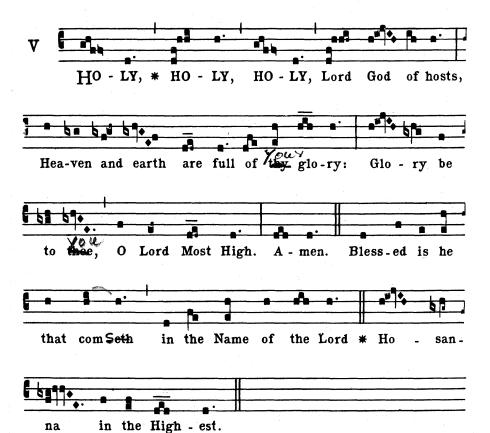


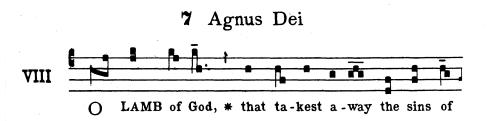
(b) In Lent

Kyrie Salve semperque

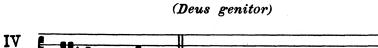


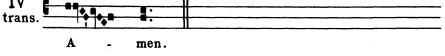
7 Sanctus







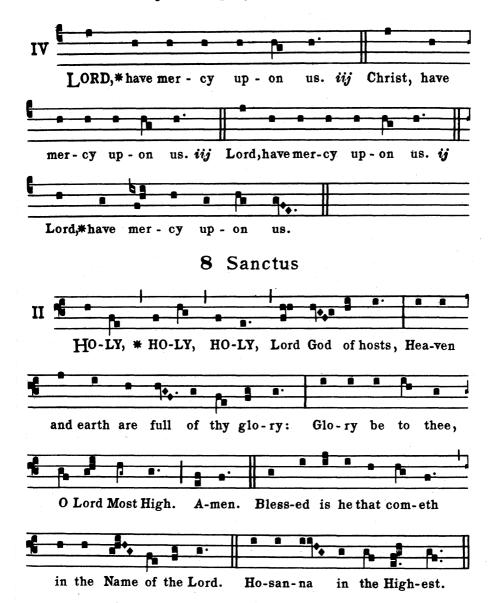






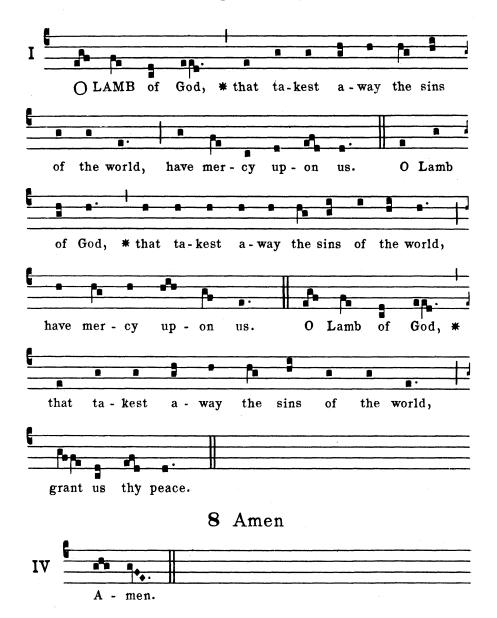
8 On Weekdays

Kyrie in profestis diebus

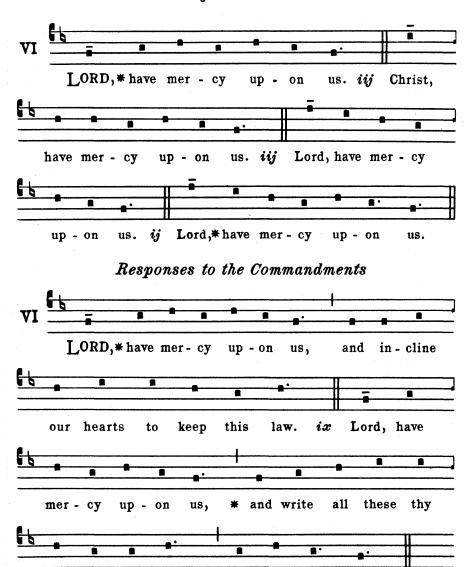


29

8 Agnus Dei



9 Merbecke's Communion Service Kyrie eleison



we

be - seech

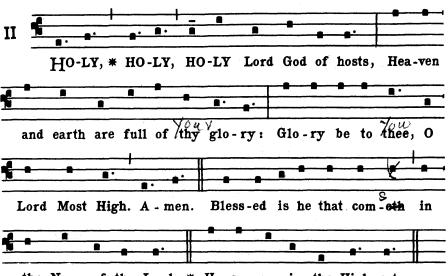
thee.

our hearts,

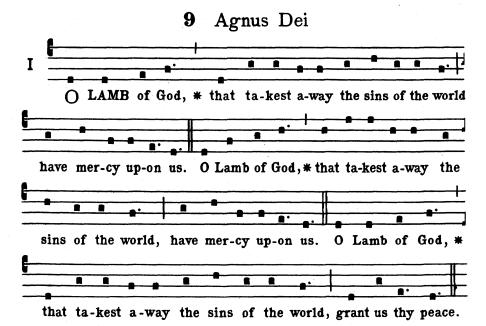
1aws

in

9 Sanctus

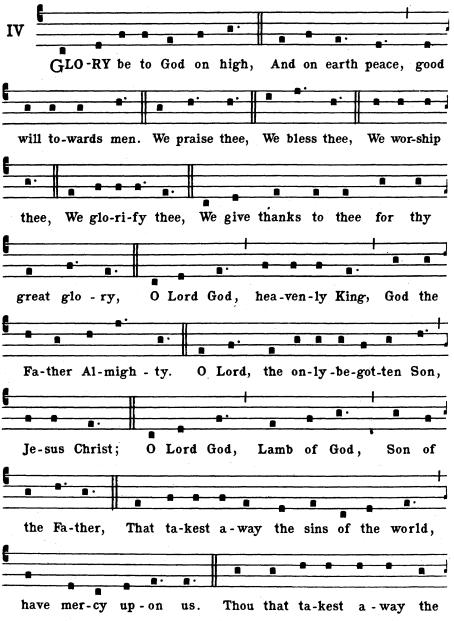


the Name of the Lord. * Ho-san-na in the High-est.



82

9 Gloria in Excelsis





10 Missa Simplex

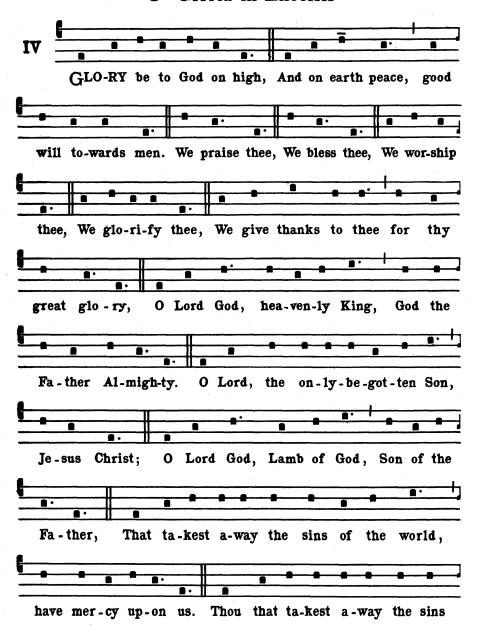
(a) Kyrie Pater cuncta

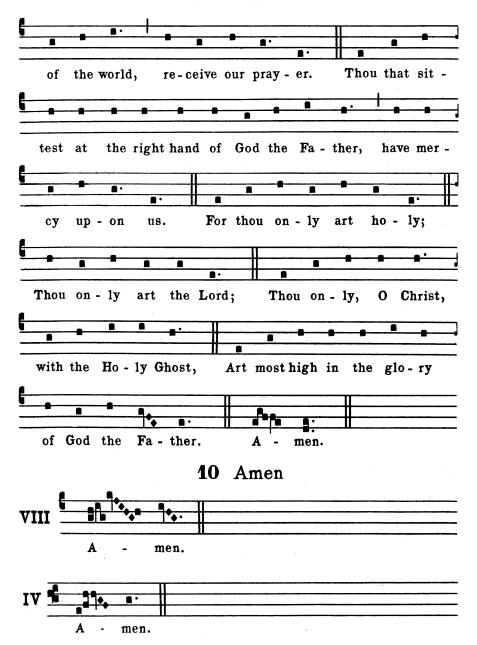


10 Sanctus



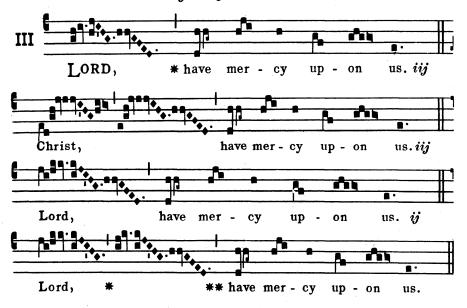
8 Gloria in Excelsis



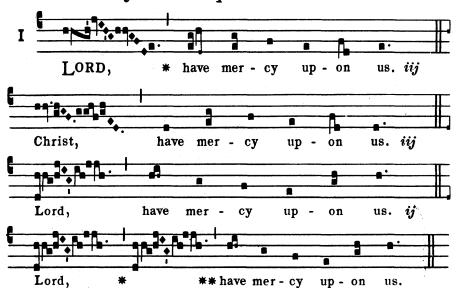


11 At Solemn Votive Masses

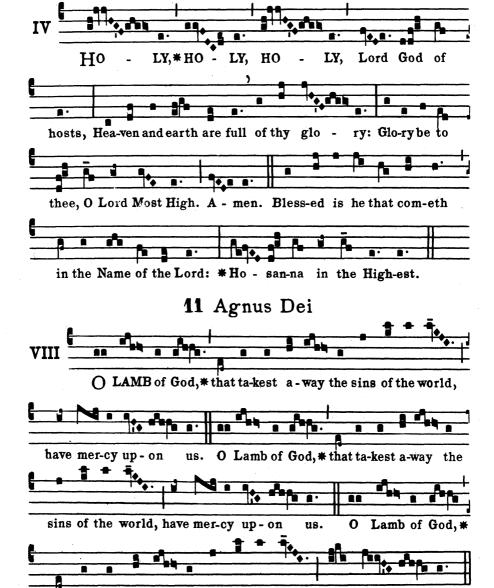
(a) Kyrie fons bonitatis



(b) Kyrie Cunctipotens Genitor Deus



11 Sanctus

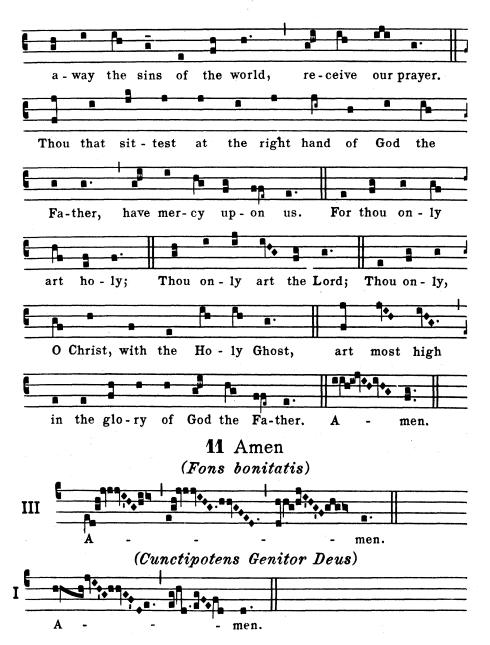


thy peace.

that ta-kest a - way the sins of the world, grant us

11 Gloria in Excelsis

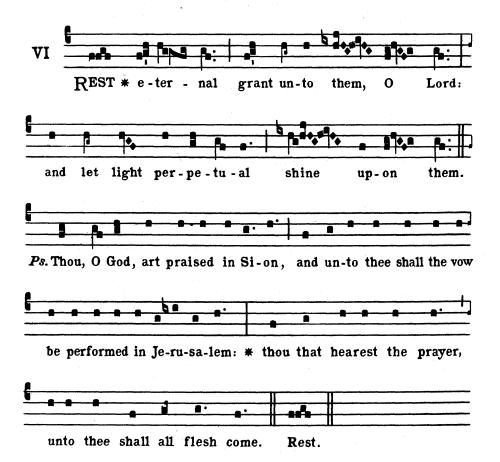




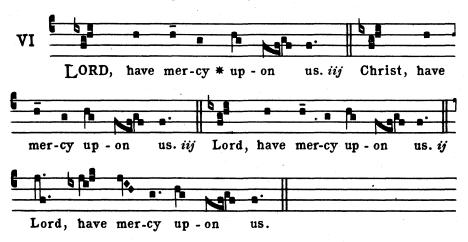
Requiem The Mass for the Dead

12

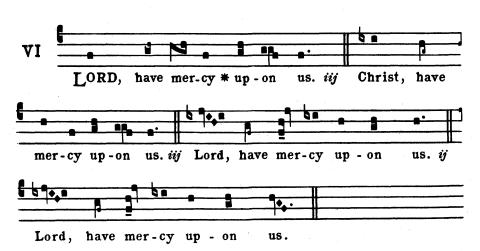
The Introit Requiem aeternam



12 Kyrie Eleison (a) At Daily Masses for the Dead



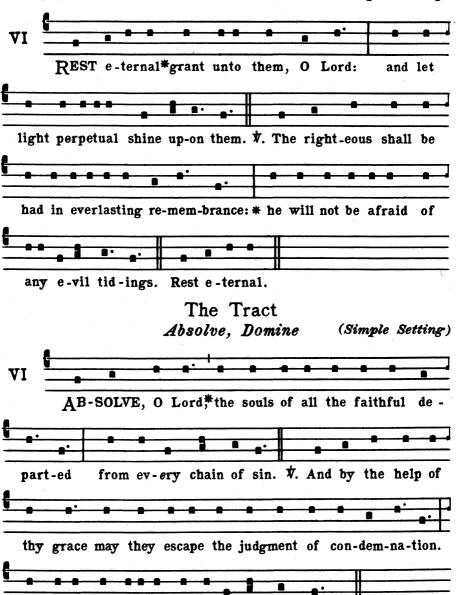
(b) At Solemn Requiems



In Masses for the Dead, the Collects and Epistle are monotoned, unless a question occurs in the Epistle; which is to be sung as usual. The Gospel is sung to the usual Tone.

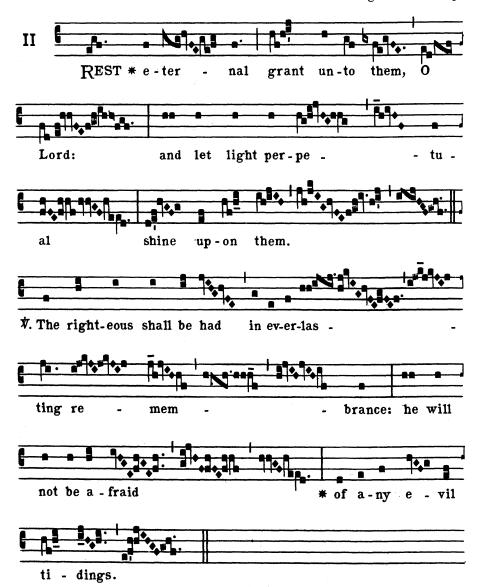
The Gradual Requiem aeternam

(Simple Setting)



The Gradual Requiem aeternam

(Original Melody)



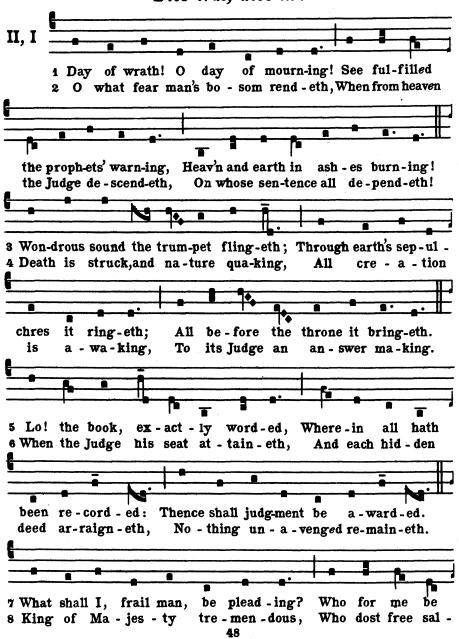
The Tract Absolve, Domine

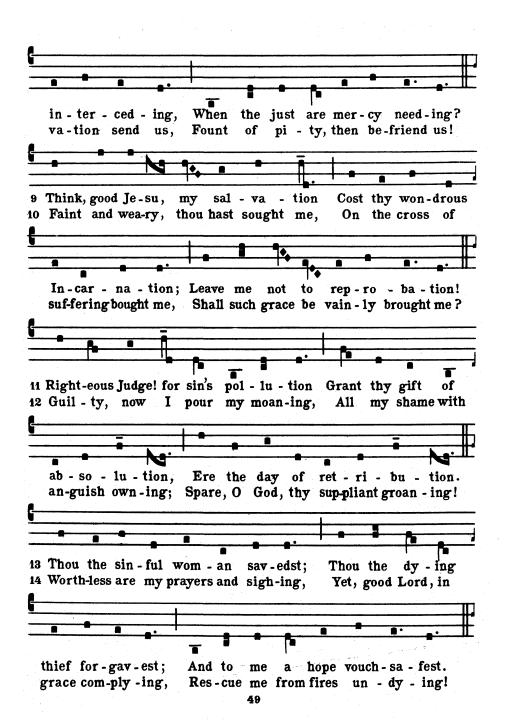
(Original Melody)



light.

The Sequence Dies irae, dies illa

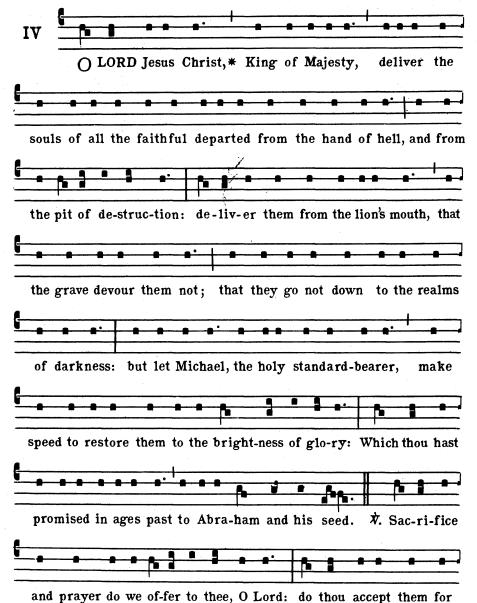


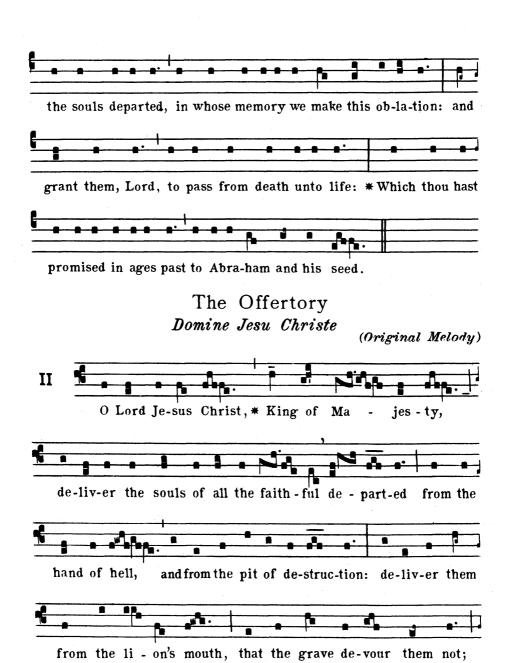


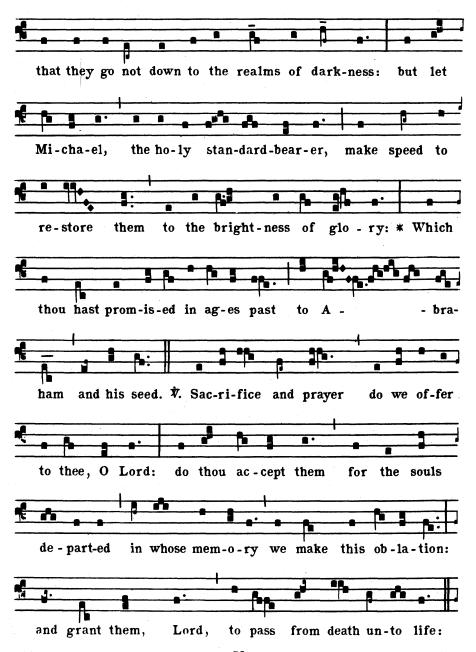


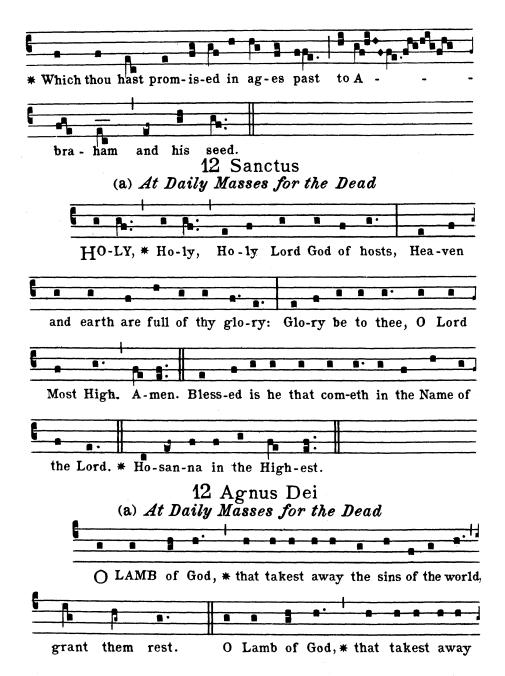
The Offertory Domine Jesu Christe

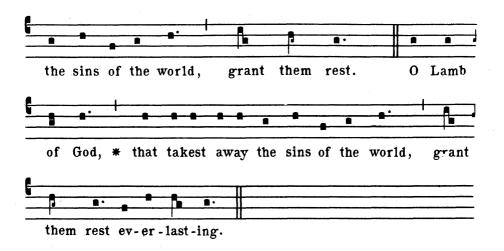
(Simple Setting)



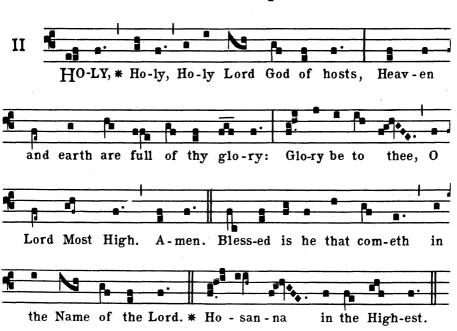




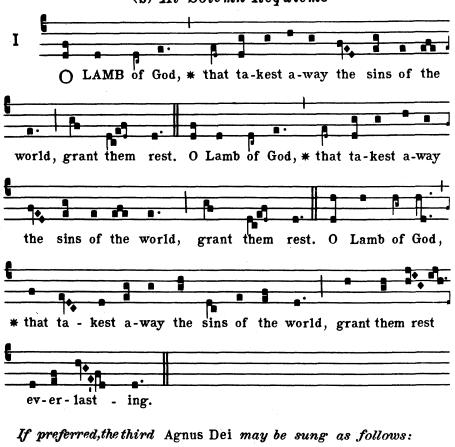




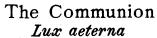
12 Sanctus II
(b) At Solemn Requiems

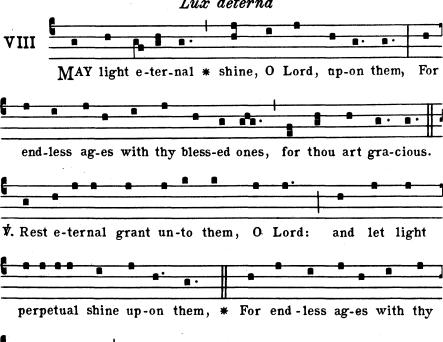


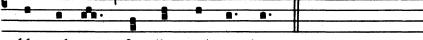
12 Agnus Dei II (b) At Solemn Requiems











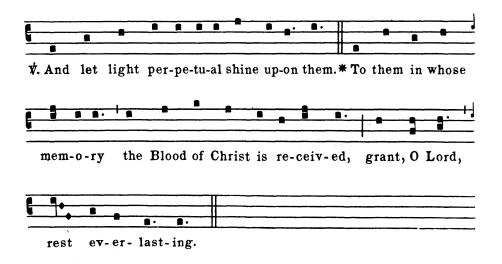
bless-ed ones, for thou art gracious.

Communion II Pro quorum memoria

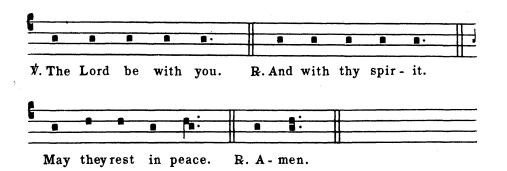




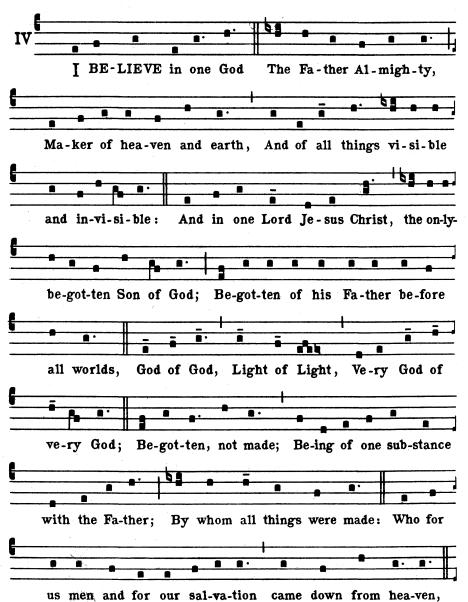
is re-ceiv-ed, grant, O Lord, rest ev-er-last-ing.



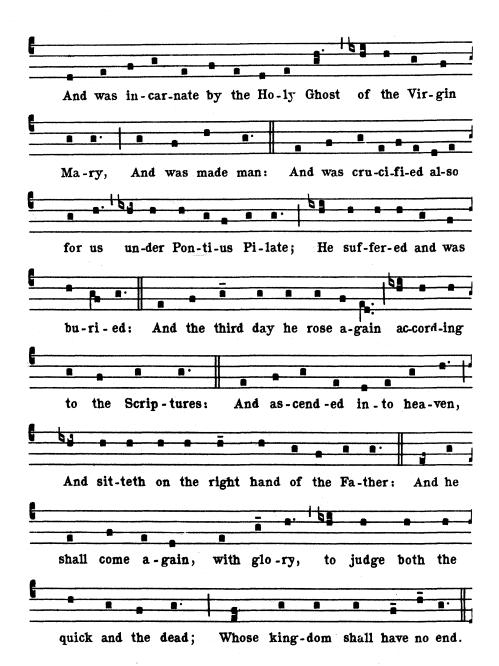
After the Post-communion Collects

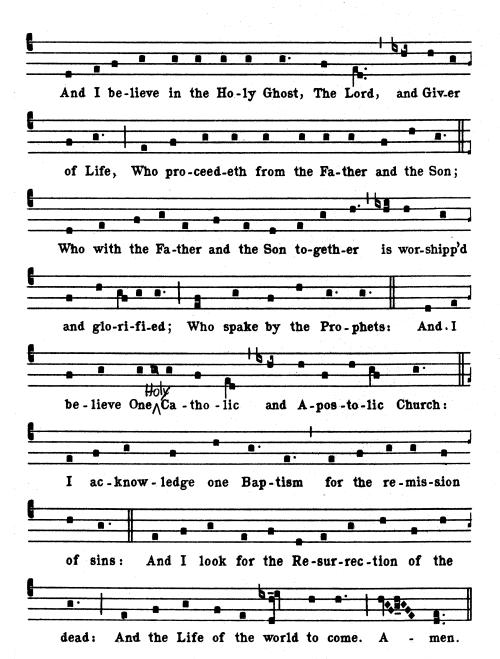


Credo I



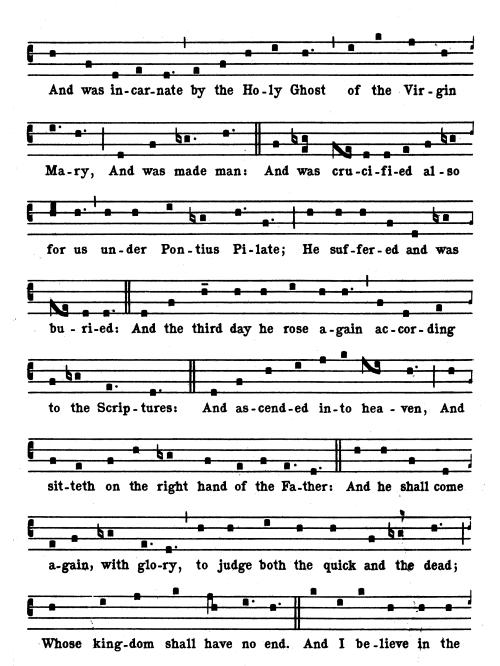
revarion dame wown from nearten

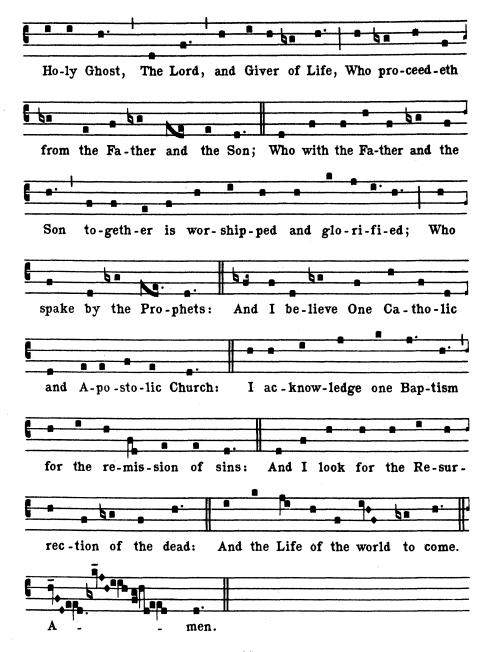




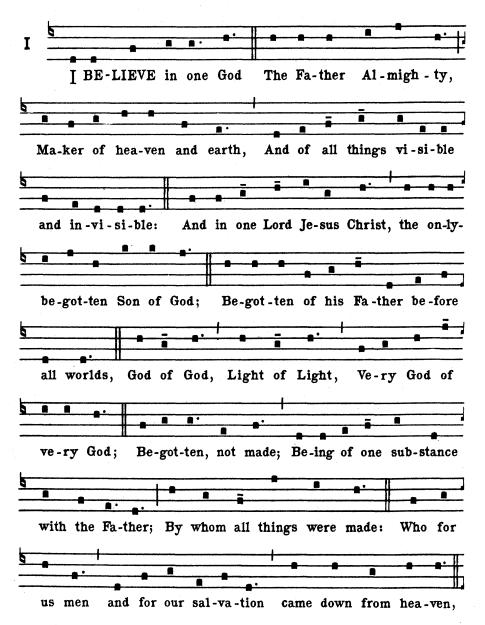
Credo II (de Angelis)

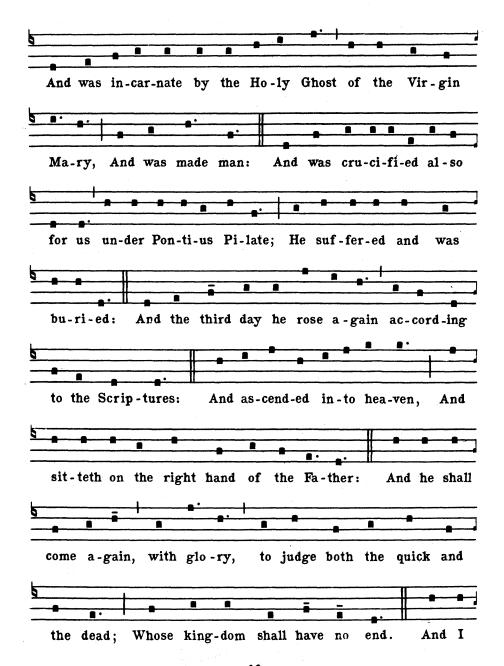


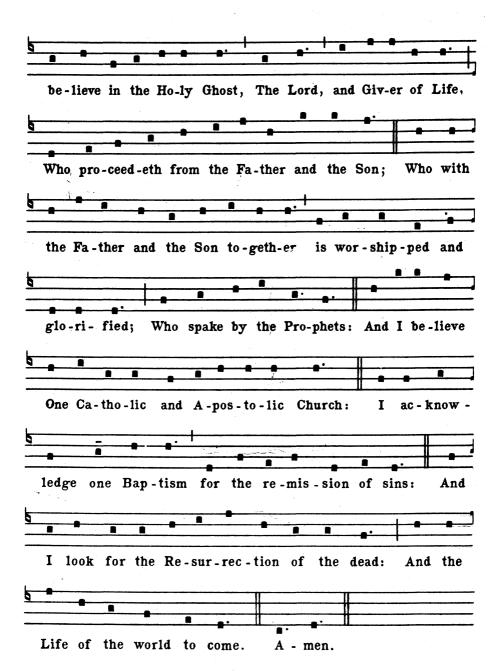




Credo III (Merbecke)



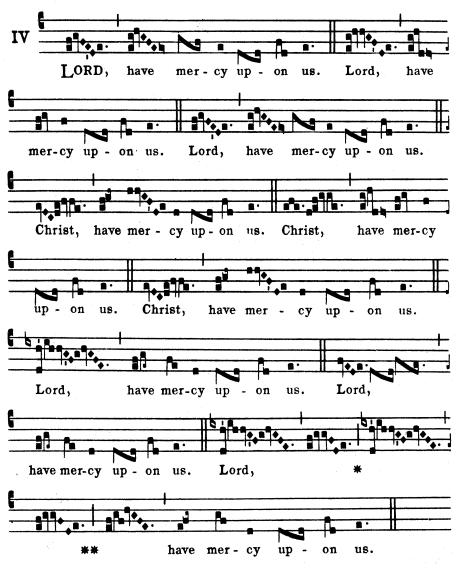




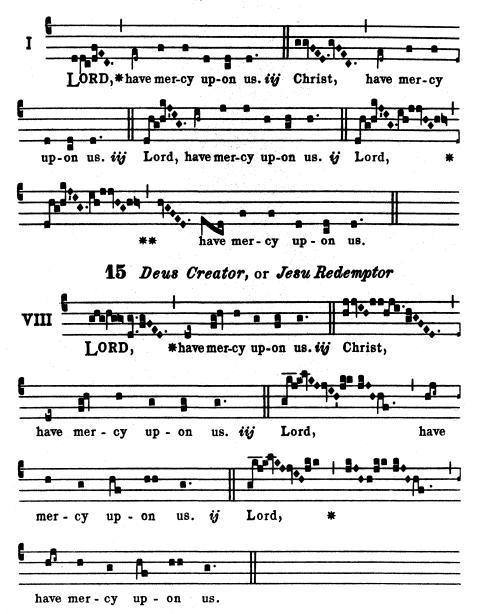
ADDITIONAL SETTINGS

Kyrie

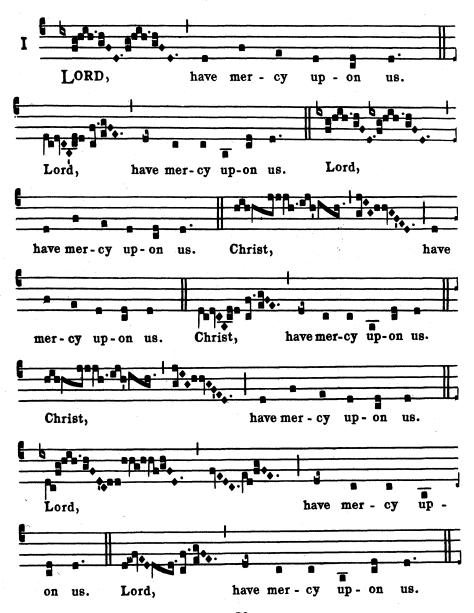
13 Deus sempiterne



14 Stelliferi Conditor orbis

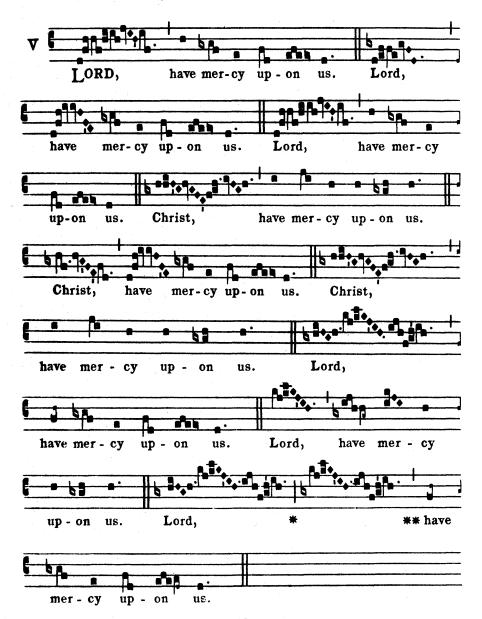


16 Clemens Rector



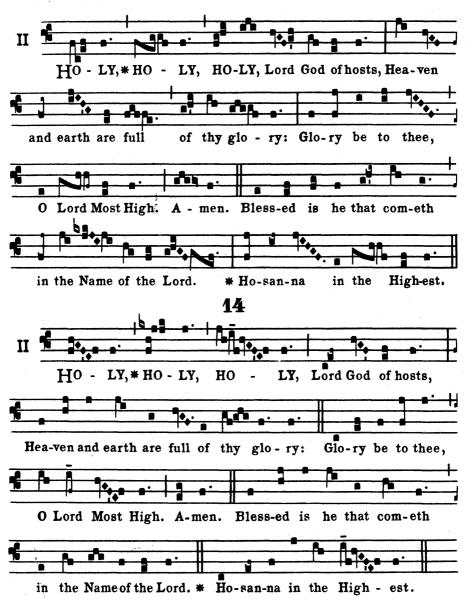


18 Kyrie altissime



Additional Settings-Sanctus

Sanctus 13

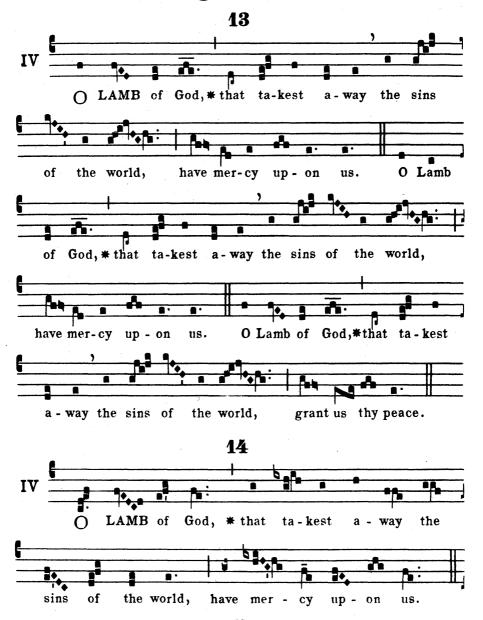


Additional Settings-Sanctus

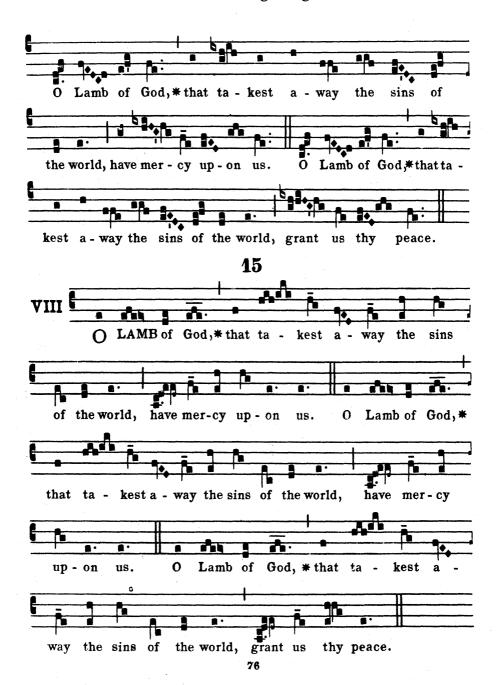


Additional Settings-Agnus Dei

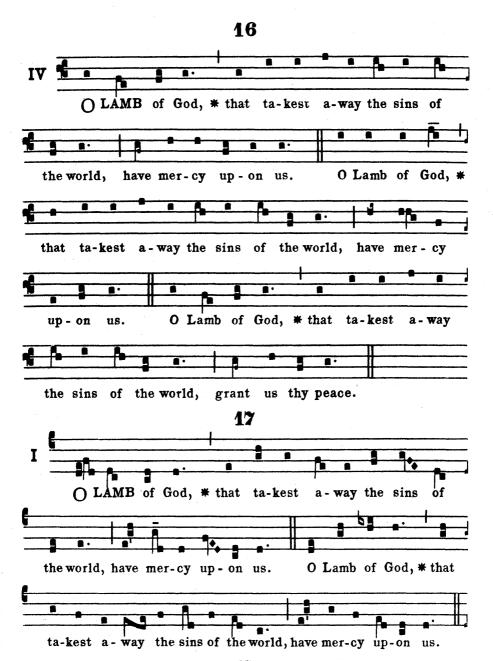
Agnus Dei



Additional Settings - Agnus Dei



Additional Settings-Agnus Dei

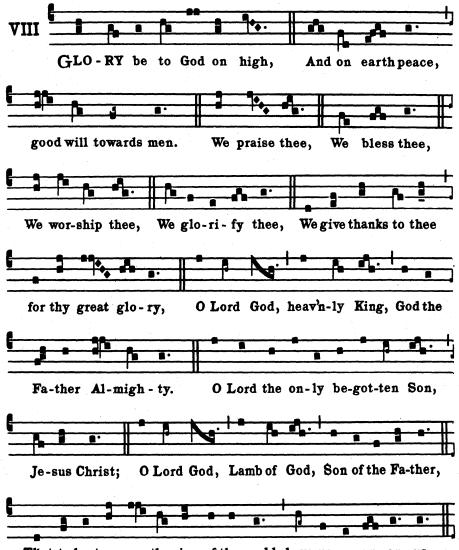


Additional Settings - Agnus Dei



78

Gloria in excelsis

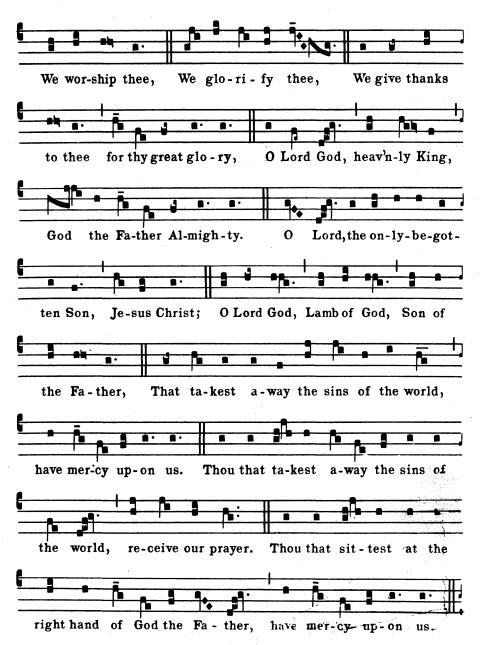


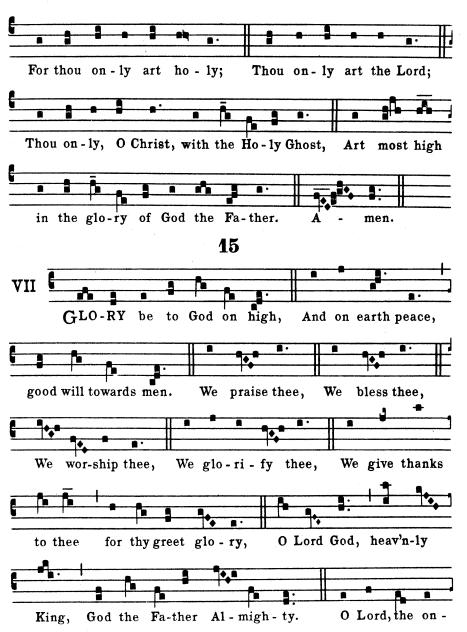
That ta-kest a-way the sins of the world, have mer-cy up-on us.

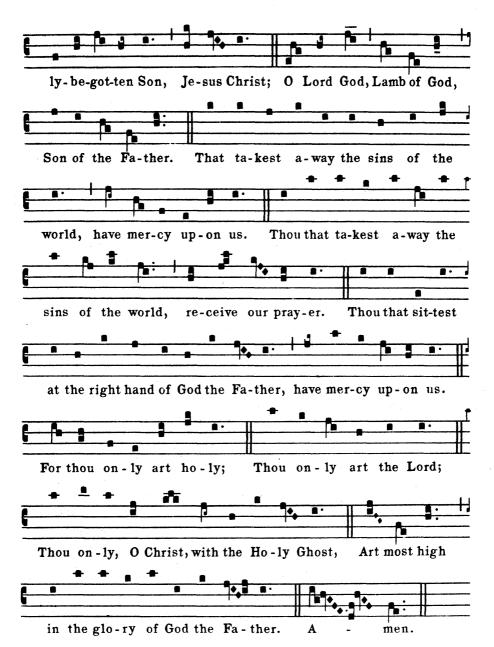




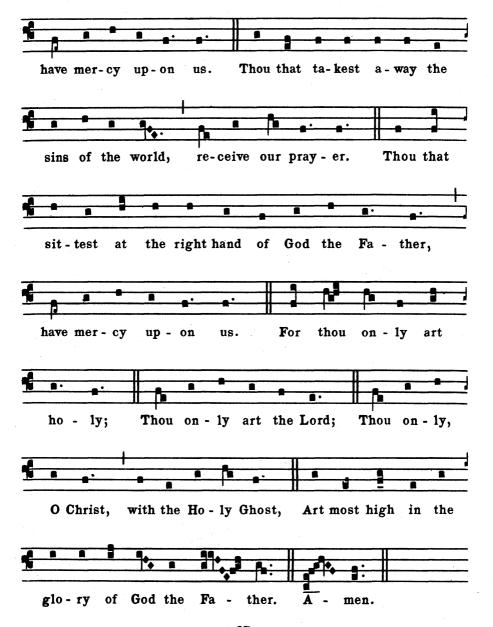




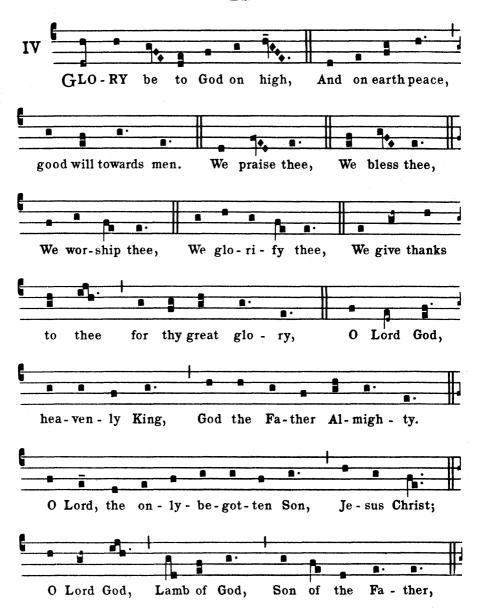


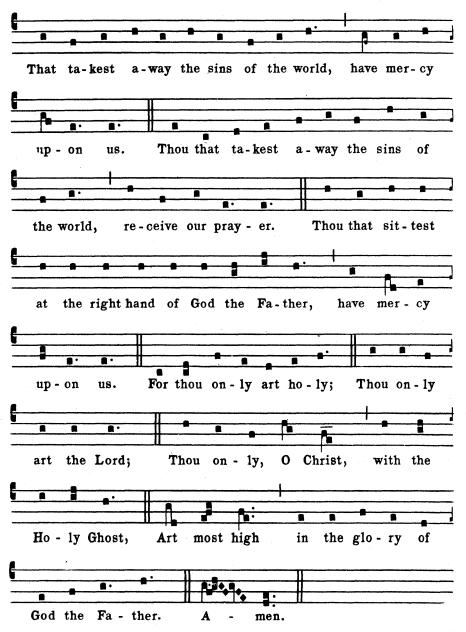




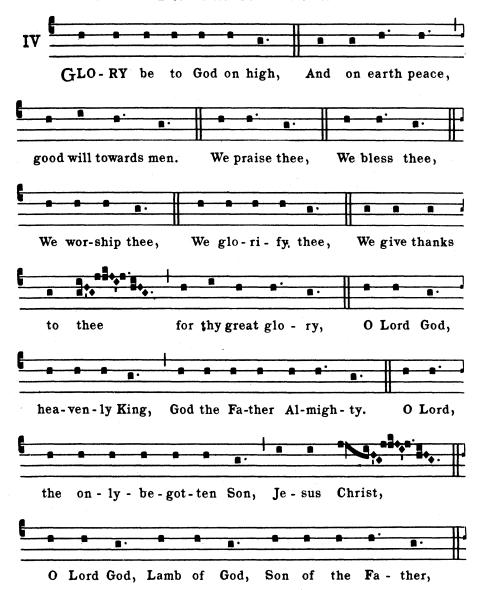


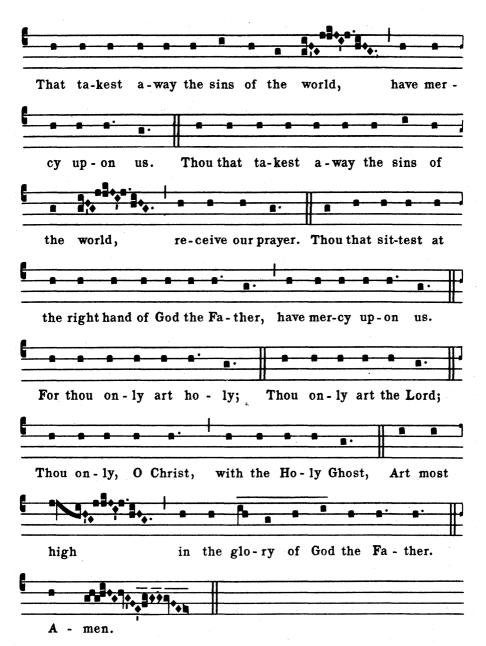






18
The Ambrosian Chant





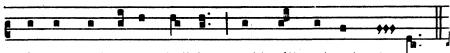
SUPPLEMENT

At the Office of the Asperges

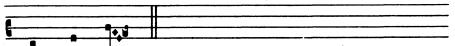
On Sundays out of Paschaltide

Asperges me





is now and ev-er shall be, world with-out end. A-men.



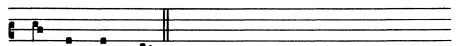
Thou shalt purge.

On Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday, Gloria Patri is omitted.

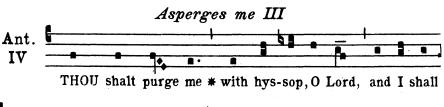


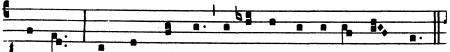


I shall be clean: thou shalt wash me and I shall be



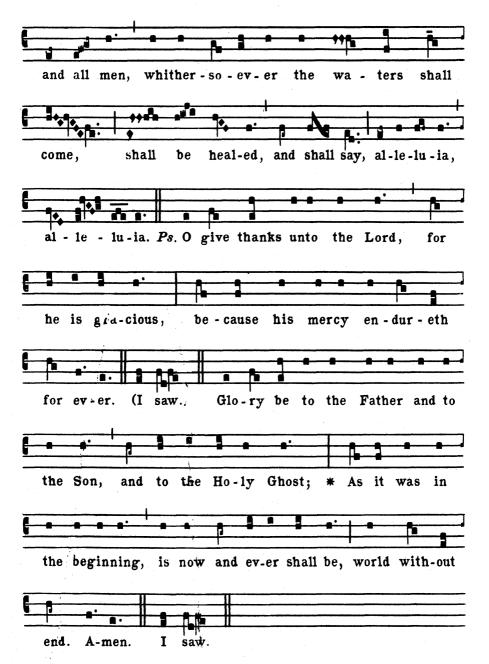
whi - ter than snow. Psalm as above.

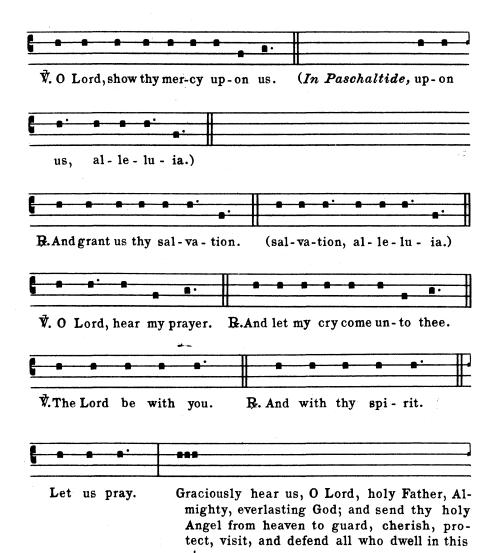




be clean: thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whi-ter than snow.







ha - bi - ta - tion; through Christ our Lord. R. A - men.

The Kyries in Greek with

The Dismissals

When a Plainsong Kyrie is sung at Mass, the Dismissal should ordinarily correspond.



1 In Eastertide

Thanks

From the Mass on Holy Saturday until the Saturday before Low Sunday, inclusive, in Masses of the Season



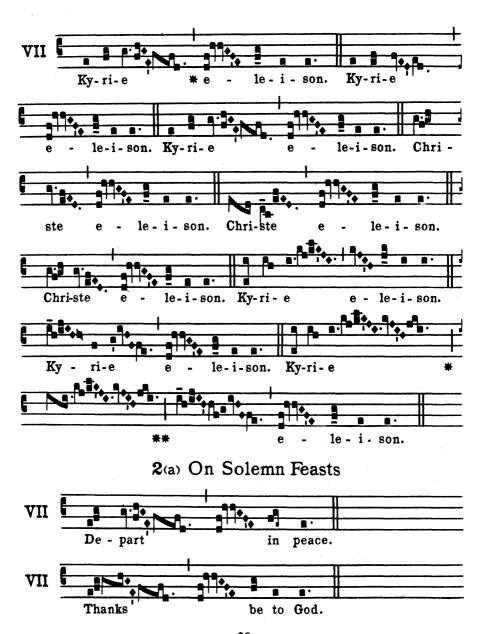
Thanks be to God, al-le-lu-ia, al - le - lu - ia.

From the Mass on Low Sunday until the Ember Saturday after Pentecost, inclusive, in Masses of the Season

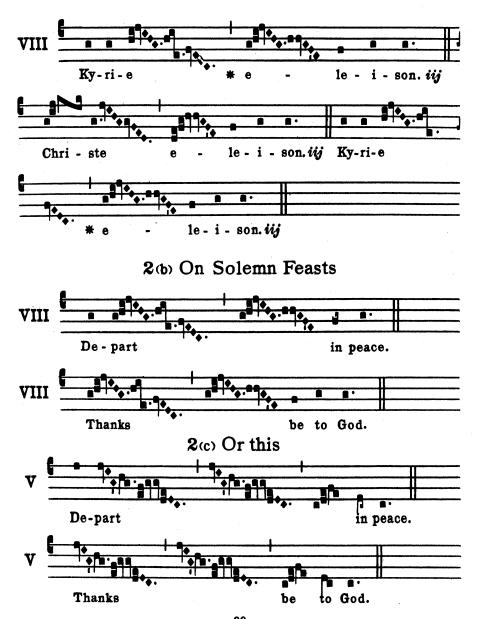


be

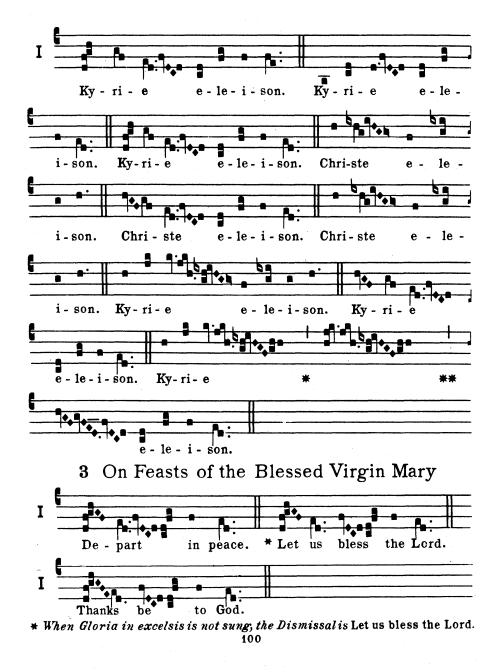
2(a) Kyrie Rex Genitor



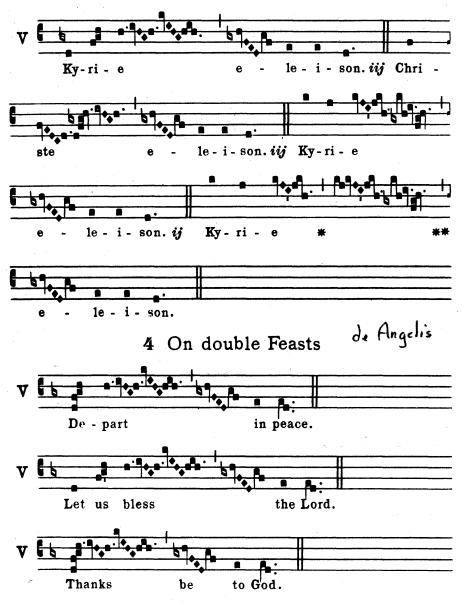
2(b) Kyrie Magnae Deus potentiae



3 Kyrie cum jubilo



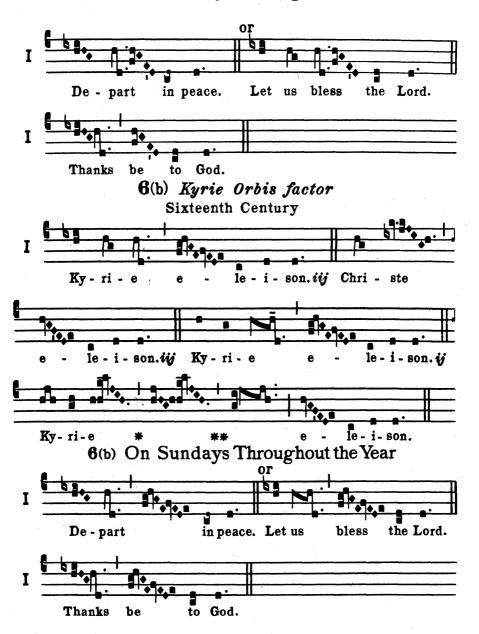
4 Kyrie dicta de Angelis



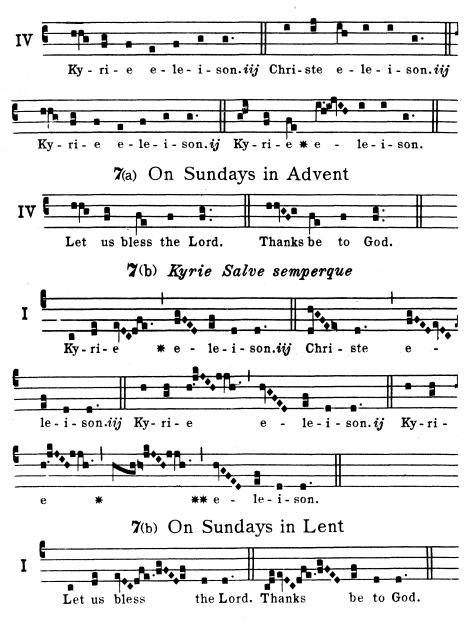
5 Kyrie Rex splendens



6(a) On Sundays Throughout the Year



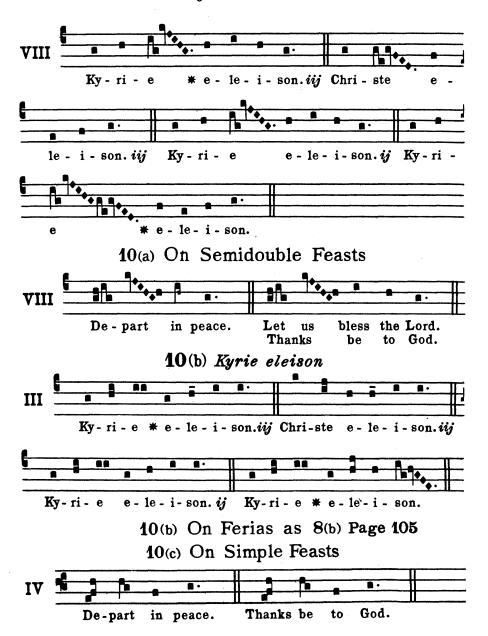
7(a) Kyrie Deus genitor alme



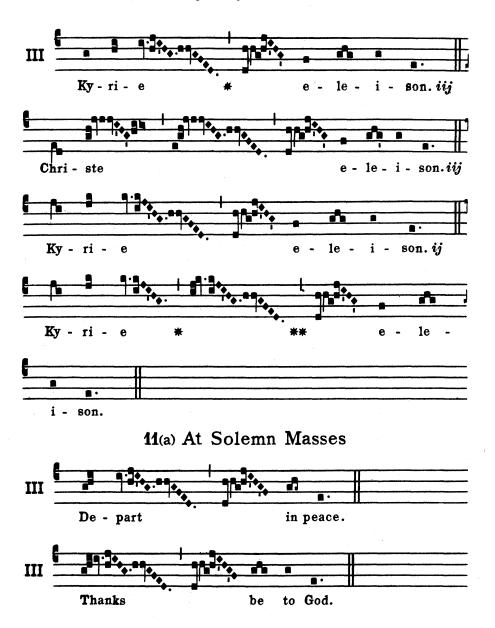
8 Kyrie in profestis diebus



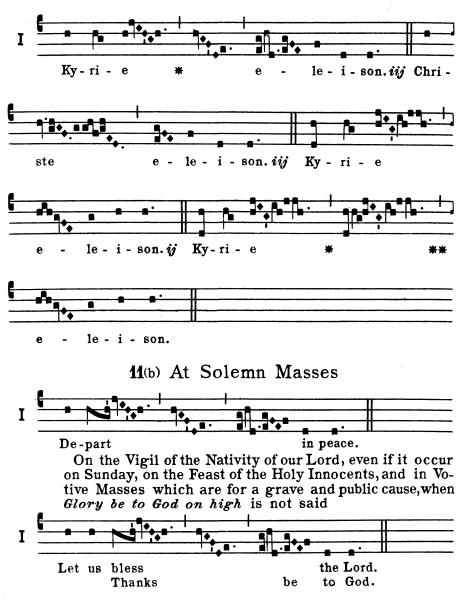
10(a) Kyrie Pater cuncta



11(a) Kyrie fons bonitatis



11(b) Kyrie Cunctipotens Genitor Deus



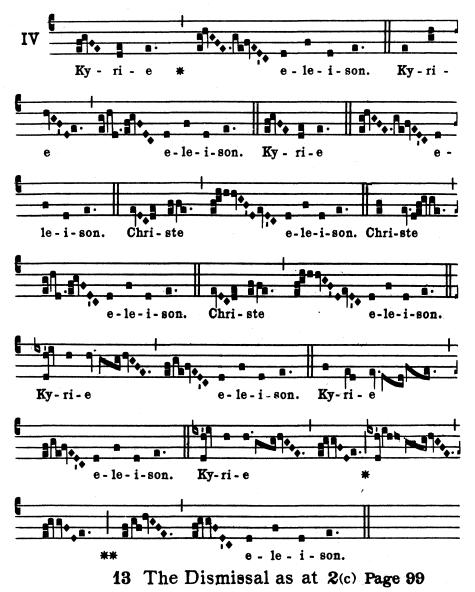
12(a) At Daily Masses for the Dead



12 The Dismissal as on page 58

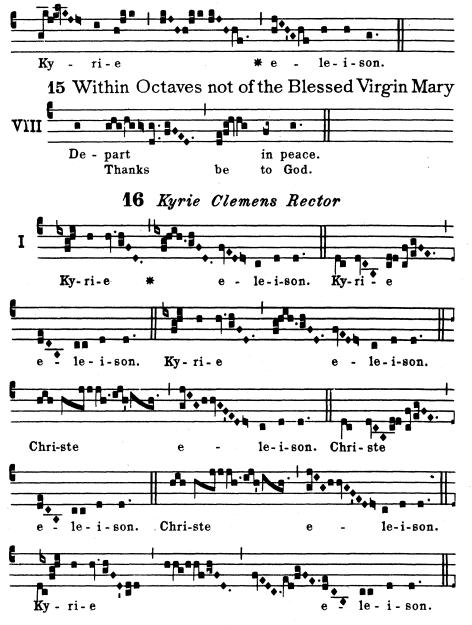
ADDITIONAL SETTINGS

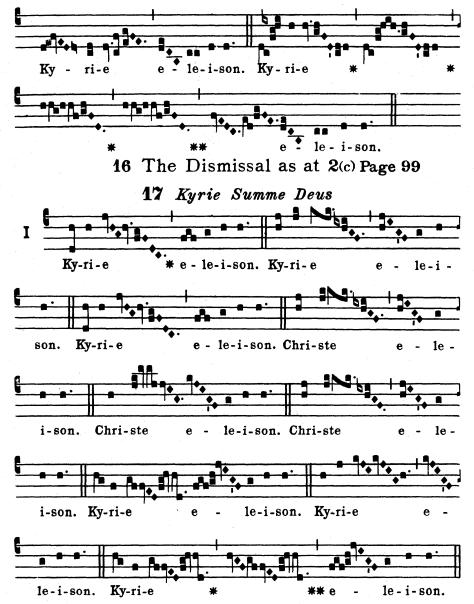
13 Kyrie Deus sempiterne



14 Kyrie Stelliferi Conditor orbis

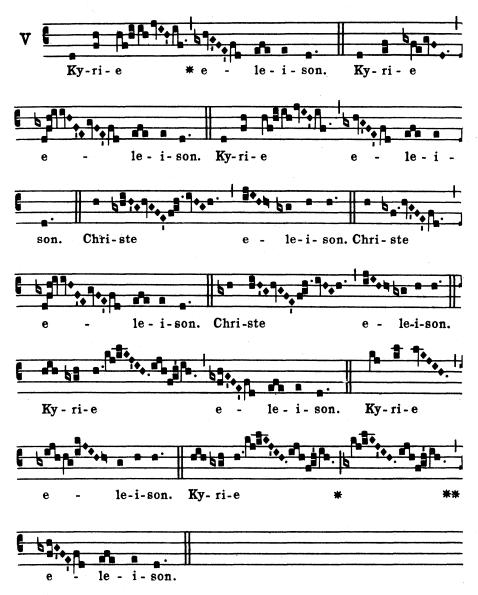






17 The Dismissal as at 2(c) Page 99

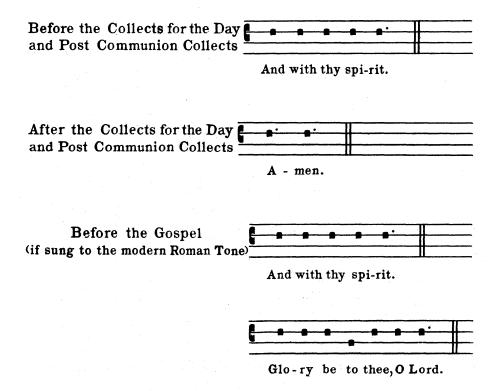
18 Kyrie altissime

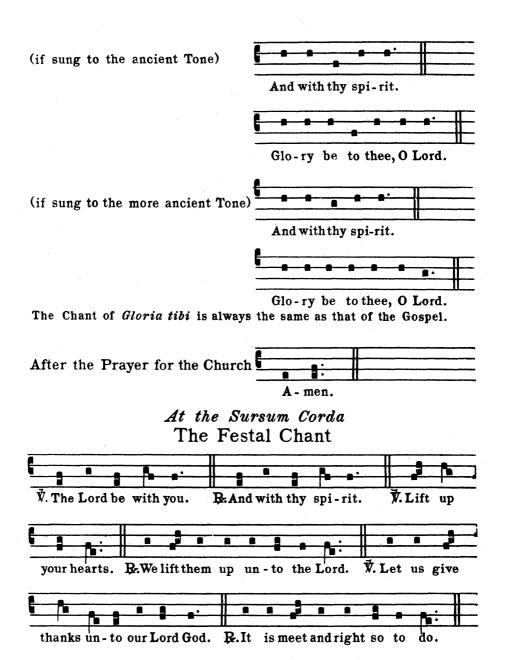


18 The Dismissal as at 2(c) Page 99

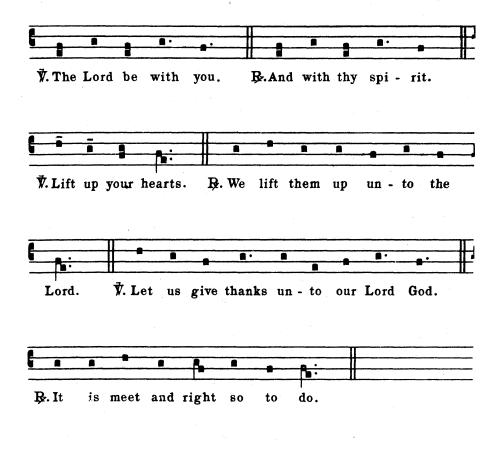
The Responses at Mass

The various chants for the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, with rules and copious illustrations, are set forth by order of General Convention in "The Choral Service: A Manual for Clergy and Organists" published by The H. W. Gray Company, 159 East 48th Street, New York.





The Ferial Chant



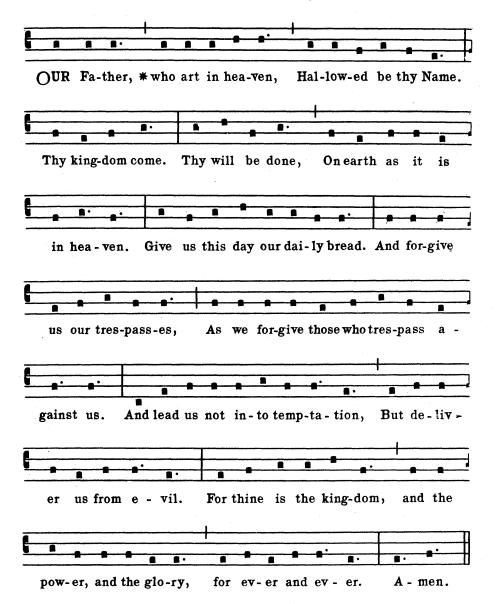
Pater noster

The Festal Chant

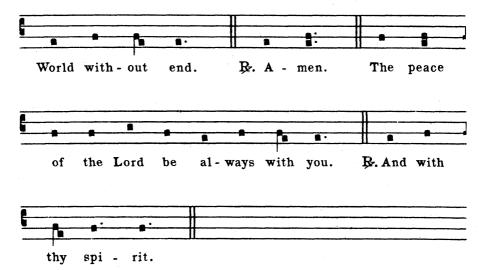


Pater noster

The Ferial Chant



At the Pax Domini



The music of the Dismissals will be found with that of the Kyries in Greek, pages 97 to 415