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I N   N O M I N E   D O M I N I   Amen.

RUDIMENTA
MUSICÆ CHORALIS
IN
ROMANO-CATHOLICA ECCLESIA UNIVERSALI-
TER OBSERVARI SOLITÆ;

C O L L E C T A
CONTINENTIA SIMUL BREVEM ILLIUS HISTORIAM
Propter majorem commoditatem ad Sacrum Miniſteri-
um adſpirantium.

USUI
*Totius Diœceſis Cracovienſis, ac præſertim Seminarii Epi-
ſcopalis Academici ſub regimine Profeſſorum Univerſi-
tati Incorporatorum*

ACCOMMODATA,
Atq;
LUCI PUBLICÆ
Cum permiſſu Superiorum
Annô Salutis 1761.

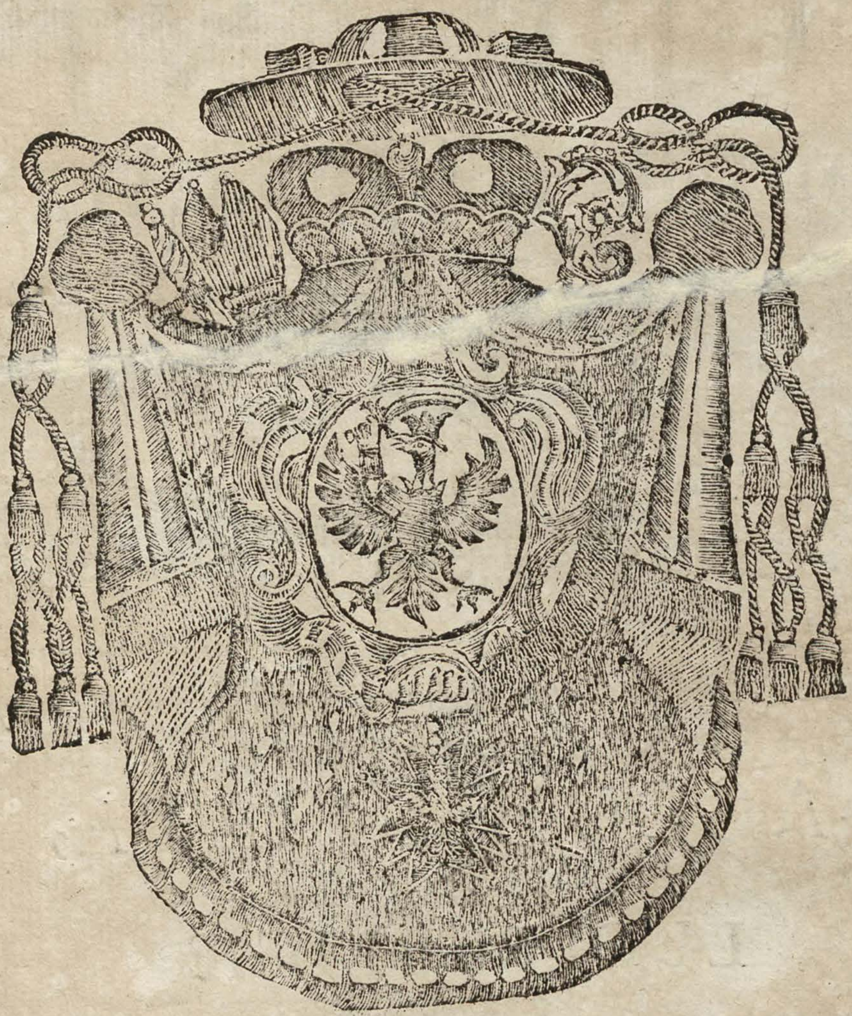
C O M M U N I C A T A.

C R A C O V I Æ.

In Typographia Seminarii Epiſcopalis Academici.

Dla Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej
w upominku
od Dra Stanisława Zieleniewskiego
* d. 14/VIII. 1852. † d. 7/VIII r. 1890.

IN STEMMA CELSISSIMI PRINCIPIS.



Aſtra vel expugnat, vel Cælo militat Ales,
Et Mucrone potens, & ſuper alta volans.
Signat, utrumq; TIBI Conamen, Præſul ineſſe,
Qui populo Superos flectis, Eosq; colis.
Quorum cultus adhuc vocalior ut ſonet Orbe,
Hiſce RUDIMENTIS Corde favere velis.

2798, II
BIBLIOTHECA UNIV. JAGELL. CRACOVIENSIS

AD

CELSISSIMUM PRINCIPEM

ILLUSTRISSIMUM EXCELLENTISSIMUM & REVERENDISSIMUM DOMINUM

D. CAJETANUM SOŁTYK,

EPISCOPUM CRACOVIENSEM, DUCEM SEVERIÆ,

EQUITEM AQUILÆ ALBÆ

UNIVERSITATIS CRACOVIENSIS FAVENTISSIMUM CANCELLARIUM, Seminarii Epiſcopalis Academico-Diœceſani PROTECTOREM & MECÆNATEM AMPLISSIMUM.

EPISTOLA DEDICATORIA.

Cùm ſeriò nobiſcum meditaremur, & ſolicita anxii recolligeremus mente, quomodo tot tantaquè incredibilis benevolentiæ & Paſtoralis Protectionis TUÆ, *quâ Seminarium Noſtrum Epiſcopale Academicum cumulatiſſimè pro-*

ſequi nec dubitas, nec dedignaris, argumenta; publicô quopiam ævi-ternæ gratitudinis monumentô teſtaremur: ſubiit luctantem ſecum animum cogitatio, ut Rudimenta Muſicæ Choralis, *quæ pro Alumnorum Seminarii,* TUÆ *florentiſſimæ Diæceſis Cleri emolumento deſerviant, quæ mediante prælô juris publici facimus, Magno* TUO NOMINI *& Pontificio Honori inſcriberemus* PRINCEPS *Celſiſſime,* PRÆSUL *Reverendiſſime,* SENATOR *Illuſtriſſime. Opus certè ut à pluri mis exoptatum, atquè expetitum, præſtantiâ ſuâ ſatis illuſtre, utilitate & antiquiſſimo uſu in Eccleſia Sancta celebratiſſimum, ita Præſuleis* TUIS *Manibus, & publicæ lucis dignum judicamus. Gratô iſtud animô, & eâ quâ in ſimilibus aſſoles humanitate ſuſcipies; quemadmodum ex incomparabili* TUA *clementia, ſummoquè tum ampliandæ, tum exornandæ Diæceſis Sponſæ* TUÆ *ſtudio, bellè perſvaſum habemus: poſtquam ſive rei argumentum, ſive obligatiſſimam ſemper de* TE *quàm optimè merendi voluntatem noſtram penſaveris. Imò verò quanquam & iſta* TE ANTISTITUM GLORIOSISSIME *minimè permoverent, tametſi reapſe fortiter urgeant; ille nihilominus Cultus Divini promovendi zelus, illa ritè recteque Sacrorum adminiſtrandorum Paſtoralis* TUA *cura & ſolicitudo, illæ diurnæ nocturnævè, quàm ſanctiſſimè ad uſus Eccleſiæ, inſtituendi Cleri cogitationes,* TE *mirū in modum conciliant & devinciunt; ut præſentem opellam in qua Clerus in ſortem* DEI *electus, ad Divina Officia ſolemniùs peragenda apprime inſtituitur, patentiſſimo benevolentiæ* TUÆ *ſinu complectaris. Quis enim non videt? nullam* TIBI *potiorem in animo curam reſidere, quàm Religionis, &* NUMINI MAXIMO *laudum continuò perſolvendarum propagationem; ut etiam poſteri intelligant, quibûs gradibûs ad ſimilem quâ* TU *frueris apud* DEUM, *gloriam, & apud homines opinionem, ſint aſcenſuri. Quis inquam non videt? quomodò huc omne conſilium, auxilium, operam, ſtudium impendas atquè conferas; ut nedum laudatiſſimorum morum, virtutumque omnium culturam in Clerum* TUUM *Diæceſanum introducas, ad cujus vitæ integritatem atquè honeſtatem quaſi ad lucernam ardentem populus attenderet; ſed etiam, rerum Cæleſtium gnaviter & graviter tractandarum notitia, Diviniquè Officii celebrandi ſcientia, in iis qui ad ſacras aſſumuntur, aut jam ſunt aſſumpti Aras, vigeat, floreatquè. Hæc ſunt itaquè Pontificiarum* TUARUM *virtutum illicia, quibûs incitati audemus Sacris* TUIS PRINCEPS *Clementiſſime pedibus exiguum iſtud, ſed non contemnendum opus adſternere: at ſi muneris noſtri partes inſpexeris; multis iiſquè graviſſimis de cauſis, non alteri cuipiam, niſi Magno* TUO *inſcribendum fuiſſe Nomini, altô judiciô decernes. Quippe, ut receptam multîs ſæculîs laudabilem conſvetudinem reticeam, quâ ſingula, quotquot præſertim harmonicos ad uſus in Eccleſia* DEI *accommodantur, Typîs evulgata in lucem prodiêre volumina, illa paſſim Sacris Pontificum Antiſtitumquè Nominibus inſcripta fuiſſe maniſeſtè legimus: quapropter &* GREGORIANUS *hicce* CANTUS *Pontificiæ Authoritatis inventum, qui permagno Eccleſiæ eſt ornamento,* TIBI ANTISTES *Optime, pleno jure debetur: inſuper tamen ipſa perpetua Protectionis* TUÆ *ratio, quam in omnibus & per omnia* TIBI PRÆSUL *Juſtiſſime Seminarium Academico-Diæceſanum aſſerit, efficaciter perſvaſit; ut novellos ſuæ eruditionis fructus, atquè Literarii otii primitias Principis ſui Nomini*

mini & Honori Officioſiſſimo cum cultu conſecraret. Nefas enim omnino iudicavimus, ne, cùm pro ampliſſimis TUIS *in nos effuſis beneficiis, longequè pluribus liberaliſſimè erogandis gratiis, pares grates referre minime valeamus; illas importunô, ſive potiùs ingratô ſilentiô præteriremus. Etenim licèt ingenuè fateamur, nullum eſſe tam vaſtum ingenii flumen, nullam dicendi ſcribendive tantam vim, tantamq; copiam; quæ non dicam celebrare, ſed vel quidem condignè meminiſſe gratiarum Tuarum* PRINCEPS & PROTECTOR AMPLISSIME *magnitudinem ſufficiat; nihilominus improbi animi eſſet, non tantam, quantam corda noſtra capere queunt* TIBI *gratitudinem, teſtificari. Accipe igitur* MAGNE PRÆSUL *publicum iſtud officiorum noſtrorum teſtimonium! accipe inquam novellos* TUORUM *beneficiorum fructus! tantillum literarii noſtri otii emolumentum, quod* TIBI *pro acceptis & accipiendis gratiis referimus, animô non dedignantî ſuſcipe!* TUUM *erit quidquid tempus maturius paraverit, cùm ex integro ſub ampliſſima* PASTORALI *Protectione ſimus* TUI. Cantantes DOMINO canticum novum, *benevola excipe aure o* PRINCEPS! *id eſt noviter per nos collecta Cantûs Choralis Rudimenta, humaniſſimô proſequere animô! nec dubita; quòd etiam in cordibus & labiis noſtris* ſemper honos, nomenquè TUUM, laudesquè perennabunt.

CELSITUDINIS VESTRÆ

devinctiſſimi Clientes
Profeſſores Seminarii
Academico - Diæceſani

IN
MUSICAM CHORALEM.

JOANNES BROSCIUS Academiæ Crac: Profeſſor,
Canonicus Cathedralis Crac:

Muſa antiqua redi, ſi Pſalmîs vincere quæris:
Ad Domini laudes hoc tibi reſtat iter.
In Erothemata Muſices A. D. 1649.

In eandem.

BIEZANOVIUS Academiæ Crac: Profeſſor:

Canens bis orat, plusq; aliis polo,
- - Lucratur:
Cantare namq; eſt Angelicus labor,
Opusq; ſanctum, non pudeat rudem
Polire vocem: non pudendum eſt
Pſallere; ſed pudor eſt boare.

IN NOMINE DOMINI AMEN.

RUDIMENTA
MUSICÆ CHORALIS

IN

ROMANO-CATHOLICA ECCLESIA UNIVERSALITER OBSERVARI SOLITÆ;

COLLECTA

CONTINENS SIMUL BREVEM ILLIUS HISTORIAM

Propter majorem commoditatem ad Sacrum Miniſterium adſpirantium.

USUI

Totius Diœceſis Cracovienſis, ac præſertim Seminarii Epiſcopalis Academici ſub regimine Profeſſorum Univerſitati incorporatorum

ACCOMODATA,

Atq;

LUCI PUBLICÆ

Cum permiſſu Superiorum

Annô Salutis 1759.

COMMUNICATA.

CRACOVIÆ, In Typographia Seminarii [illegible]

IN
MUSICAM CHORALEM.

JOANNES BROSCIUS Academiæ Crac: Profeſſor, Canonicus Cathedralis Crac:

Muſa antiqua redi, ſi P[illegible]mîs vincere quæris:
Ad Domini laudes ho[illegible] tibi reſtat iter.
In Erothe[illegible]ata Muſices A. D. 1649.

In eandem

BIEZANOVIUS Academiæ Crac: Profeſſor:

Canens bis orat, plusq; [illegible]iis polo,
- - Lucratur:
Cantare namq; eſt Angel[illegible]cus labor,
Opusq; ſanctum, non p[illegible]deat rudem
Polire vocem: non p[illegible]dendum eſt
Pſallere; ſed pudor [illegible]t boare.

ARGUMENTUM OPERIS.

HOc opus Muſicæ Choralis, per Puncta, & hæc per Quæſita, ſi opus fuerit, diſtribuetur. Quæ autem materia in ſingulis Punctis tractabitur, tituli Punctorum, quibus inſcribentur, demonſtrabunt. In 1mo. tamen Puncto, quod eſt veluti Baſis operis, compendioſa Muſicæ Choralis hiſtoria, quoad ipſius originem, antiquitatem, uſum in Eccleſia Catholica, tum, quæ ad ejus corruptores pertinent, præmittetur. Sit itaq;

PUNCTUM I.

Brevem cantûs choralis hiſtoriam continens.

Q. 1. *Quæ eſt origo Muſicæ Choralis?*

℟. Originem Muſicæ Choralis ab ejus inventore derivamus: hoc eſt à devotiſſimo Solymorum Rege Davide,

 qui

qui inſtructus Spiritûs Diviniſſimi magiſterio, & Pſalmos 150. quibûs laudaretur DEUS, conſcripſit, & eos cum cordis jubilo cantari proprio exemplô inſtituit, invitans ad pſallendum totum orbem terrarum *Pſal. 67. v. 33. Regna terræ cantate DEO, pſallite Domino, pſallite DEO. Et Pſal. 32. v. 3. Cantate Domino canticum novum, bene pſallite ei in vociferatione.* Neq; ſolo verborum impulſu alios ad canendum exſtimulabat; verùm ipſe quoq; Rex pientiſſimus, factô ſuo idem docens cecinit, organa aliaq; inſtrumenta canendi confecit, citharam ſuis manibûs pulſavit exultans ante Arcam Domini, contemptaq; Micholis petulantis mulieris deriſione ac deſpectu illius, ſicut legitur 2. *Reg. 6.* tota vitâ ſua laudes DEI ac beneficia illius ſe decantaturum pollicitus eſt *Pſal. 103. v. 33. Cantabo Domino in vita mea, pſallam DEO meo, quamdiu ſum.* Adeoq; totum populum Iſráëliticum regio ſuo exemplô DEUM toto corde, totiſq; artubûs laudare, ore conſono ſingulis diebûs benedicere ac depredicare, efficaciter edocuerit.

Q. 2. Unde in Eccleſiam Chriſti uſus canendi Pſalmos introductus eſt?

℞. A Veteri Teſtamento, in quo DEUS per cantum quotidianum Pſalmorum ordinariè laudabatur, accepta formâ & exemplô ab optimo & ſanctiſſimo Rege Davide, ùt immediatè dictum eſt, hæc conſvetudo canendi Pſalmos, ad Eccleſiam Chriſti translata eſt.

Q. 3. Fuitne ſtatim hic uſus canendi Pſalmos in primitiva Chriſti Eccleſia?

℞. A

℞. A ſuis primordiis in Eccleſia Chriſti, perpetuam fuiſſe praxim cantûs Pſalmorum; cujus exemplar præſcribit S. Paulus Apoſtolus in ſua Epiſtola *ad Coloſſen: cap: 3. ubi verſu 16.* admonet novos Chriſtianos, ut ſe *commoneant Pſalmîs, hymnîs & canticîs ſpiritualibus.* Qua admonitione utitur idem Apoſtolus iiſdem propè verbîs *ad Epheſios cap. 5. v. 19.* S. quoq; Baſilius ſæculô quarto Eccleſiæ Doctor, ac conſubſtantialitatis Filii cum Patre primus defenſor *Hom. in Pſal. 1.* cantum Pſalmorum à Spiritu S. eſſe inſtitutum declarat.

Q. 4. Quæ eſt origo cantûs alterni in Chriſti Eccleſia? & quæ antiquitas?

℞. S. Ignatius Martyr, Epiſcopus poſt Evodium Antiochenus, poſt S. Petrum Apoſtolorum Principem, qui ibidem primus ſuam fundavit Cathedram, tertius; Apoſtolorum contemporaneus, hunc modum alternatim canendi, Eccleſiæ Antiochenæ, cùm illam regeret, primò tradidit, qui deinde uſus ab omnibus per orbem Eccleſiis receptus eſt. Habuit enim hic ſanctus Præſul viſionem Angelorum, ſanctiſſimam Trinitatem per hymnos alternatis vicibûs decantatos, laudantium: quâ viſione ſe ipſum eſſe admonitum judicans, cenſuit Chriſtianam Eccleſiam hunc canendi modum Angelicum imitari debere, atq; idcirco talem uſum in eam introduxit. Refert hoc totum *Socrates Lib. 6. Hiſt. cap. 8.* apud Baronium *An. Dom. 60. Num. XII.* Et ideo *in Epiſt. 11. ad Antiochenos* enumerans ſacri Ordinis gradus, facit mentionem Cantorum, ſeu Pſalmiſtarum, quorum munus erat decantare

Pſal-

Pſalmos. Et in Conſtitutionibus B. Clementis enumerantis quoſdam Ordines, adjungitur illis Ordo Cantorum.

De antiquitate & uſu Chriſtianorum conveniendi ad Eccleſiam & dies noctesq; in cantu permanendi, Ethnici ipſi teſtificantur: de his, quæ Romæ agebantur, *Lucianus in Philopat.* de his, quæ in oriente, *Plinius ſec. 10. Ep. 97.* qui vixerunt temporibûs Trajani. Id ipſum antiquiſſimi Patres commemorant.: Juſtinus Martyr *orat. ad Anton.* Clemens Alexand. *orat. ad Gen.* Tertull. *2. ad uxor. 6.* Cyprianus *de orat. Dom.* S. verò Auguſtinus *Ep. 119. cap. 18.* id acceptum non aliunde, quàm à Domino ipſo & Apoſtolis dicit. Qui ſanctus Antiſtes ſic adamavit ſacram in ſua Hypponenſi Eccleſia, cujus Epiſcopus erat, canendi conſvetudinem: ut nonnunquam de iis conqueſtus fuerit (quod ſerm. 251. de tempore apud ipſum legitur) qui rerum divinarum parum ſtudioſi, de nimia cantûs Eccleſiaſtici prolixitate conquererentur.

Q. 5. An ſemper in Eccleſiis omnibus idem canendi modus ſervabatur?

℞. Negativè: Nam Eccleſia Alexandrina, tam modico flexu vocis in decantandis Pſalmis utebatur, ut Cantores potiùs pronuntiatores dici debuiſſent, quàm canentes. Quod de S. Athanaſio ejuſdem Alexandrinæ Eccleſiæ Epiſcopo refert *S. Auguſtinus lib. 10. Confeſſ. cap. 33.* In oriente autem ſvavis vocum concentus, quô audientium animi, quantumlibet triſtitiâ & mærore repleti demulcerentur, audiebatur. Ab oriente verò hanc ſvavis concentûs formam fuiſſe translatam ad Eccleſiam Mediolanenſem ſub S. Ambroſio, teſtatur *D. Auguſtinus lib. 9. Confeſſ. cap. 7.*

Q. 6. Romana Eccleſia unde accepit modum pſallendi?

℞. Non accepiſſe ab orientali Eccleſia, ut quidam perperam affirmant; nam in Eccleſia Romana ab ipſo inſtitutæ ſedis exordio, Pſalmorum cantus coaluit, ac perpetuò obſervabatur. Damaſus enim Roman. Pontifex non canendi ritum (quemadmodum aliquis, Damaſi apocryphis commentariîs deceptus, exiſtimavit) ſed Pſalterium ex translatione ſeptuaginta Interpretum ex oriente ab Hieronymo Hieroſolymis obtinuit. In quo ſuo cantu, neq; ſecuta eſt Roma ſimplicitatem Alexandrinam, modico flexu vocis utentem, neq: orientales in toto amplexata eſt, compoſitis ad ſvavitatem numerîs utentes; ſed temperavit utrumq; ut miram quandam cum ſvavitate adjunxerit gravitatem.

Q. 7. Aliæ Occidentales Eccleſiæ unde modum canendi acceperunt?

℞. Omnes ferè Occidentales Eccleſiæ, à Romana, tanquam omnium particularium Eccleſiarum Matre ritum pſallendi obtinuerunt. De Africana, quòd illius modus Romano ac Alexandrino fuerit olim ſimilior, quàm Orientali, diſertè *S. Auguſtinus Epiſt. 119.* teſtatur. *Walfridus autem Strabo de rebus Eccleſiaſticis cap. 25.* in fine refert, quòd circa annum 753. Eccleſiam Gallicanam Stephanus Papa per Romanos Clericos cantum Eccleſiaſticum perfe-

fectiùs edocuit. Cùm enim per dies feſtos Paſchæ, orta fuit diſſenſio inter Cantores Romanorum & Gallorum (prout refert vetus Caroli Magni Chronicon, quod edidit Pithæus) de cantûs Eccleſiaſtici præſtantia: hanc Imperator Carolus adjudicavit Romanis, atq; Eccleſiis Gallicanis notam Romanam ſequendam injunxit: necnon præcipuum ejus magiſterium in civitate Metenſi conſtituit adductis ad hoc ex Urbe Cantoribus: *apud Baronium Card. An: Dom 787. Num. X.* Imò, ut corruptus Gallicanus cantus per Cantores Romanos debitis regulis reſtitueretur, idem Carolus Magnus apud Hadrianum Papam ex ſuis Gallis duos teſtante *Eckerchardo Decano S. Galli ejuſdem temporis auctore in vita S. Notheri apud Caniſium tom. 6.* inſtituendos reliquit.

Q. 8. Fueruntnè, qui cantum Eccleſiaſticum corrumperent?

℞. Multi olim dabantur Hæretici, inter quos erat Harmonius filius Bardeſanis Syri; PaulusSamoſatenus Epiſcopus more Judaico in DEUM credens; Ariani, Meletiani, Donatiſtæ, Apollinaris, & alii ejuſdem furfuris, qui rejecto Pſalmorum Davidicorum ac devotorum hymnorum cantu; proprio ingeniô excogitatos hymnos & ad novos muſicos modulos compoſitos, per quos, veluti per calicem Babilonis propinantes venenum ſuorum perverſorum dogmatum, ad aures auſcultantium fundebant, quos cantus Eccleſia Catholica ſemper execrata fuit: ſed ſacros piosq; hymnos conſcribere ab ipſis Apoſtolorum temporibus, nunquam intermiſit. Quo nomine *S. Dionyſius Areo-*

Areopagita Lib. de Eccleſ. Hierar. illum magnum Hierotheum laudibûs extollit: & S. Ephrem contrarios Harmonio conſcripſit, atq; Syris canendos tradidit. In Occidente quoq; Damaſus Papa, Ambroſius, Prudentius, Paulinus, aliiq; permulti devotos compoſuêre hymnos, quos S. Eccleſia probavit, & ad celebriorem uſum recepit.

PUNCTUM II.

De definitione Muſicæ Choralis & inventore literarum ejuſdem.

Q. 1. Quid eſt Muſica Choralis?

℞. Eſt ſcientia canendi uniformiter ſecundùm notulas ſuas in choro Eccleſiæ circa divina Officia ſolemniùs peragenda, ſervata ſyllabarum Poëticarum quantitate. Clericos itaq; in ſortem DEI electos, cujuscunq; ſint ſtatûs & ordinis in Eccleſia, maximè hæc ars canendi reſpicit, ac ſummoperè decet. Quemadmodum dedecet, ſi non ad regulas cantûs divina Officia & Sacrificia ad Altare DEI decantent: In hac autem canendi methodo non variatur notularum menſura & quantitas ſecundùm quantitatem temporis, quemadmodum in cantu Figurali; ſed ſolùm quantitas Poëtica ſyllabarum in textu decantando, ſeriò obſervanda inculcatur.

Q. 2. Quis eſt Inventor literarum cantûs choralis?

℞. In Cantu Chorali hæ ſeptem alphabeticæ inveniuntur literæ: A, b, c, d, e, f, g, quas S. Gregorius M. Papa, in Summum Pontificem An: Chr: 590. creatus ſæculô

culô ſexto inveniſſe traditur. Idemq; Gregorius M. totum cantum Eccleſiaſticum in meliorem redegit formam, ſcholam Cantorum inſtituit, nonnullis prædiis, duabusq; domibûs pro eorum commodo aſſignatîs. Porro hic cantus, quem iſte Pontifex inſtauravit, eſt planus & uniſonus per certos progrediens limites, tonorum, quos Muſici vocant tropos ſeu modos, eosq; octavario numerô definiunt, ſecundùm naturalem generis diatonici diſpoſitionem; quem cantum ſic conſtitutum, ſeu potiùs reformatum ab ipſius Pontificis nomine, Gregorianum appellamus.

PUNCTUM III.

De ſcala ſolmiſandi & ſex vocibus illius.

Q. 1. Quid eſt ſcala cantûs choralis?

℞. Eſt conſtitutio linearum & ſpatiorum, in qua claves cum ſuis vocibus debito ordine collocatæ ſunt ſecundùm aſcenſum & deſcenſum.

Q. 2. Quis eſt Inventor ſcalæ ſolmiſandi?

℞. Scalam ſolmiſandi conſtantem vocibus monoſyllabis ſex *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, invenit Guido Aretinus, Monachus Benedictinus, inſignis Muſicus, qui circa annum 1022. omnium admiratione edidit novam addiſcendæ muſicæ rationem, quam puer paucis menſibûs diſceret, quod antea homo adultus pollens ingeniô vix pluribus annîs caperet. Qua de cauſa, à Benedicto VIII. Summo Pontifice Romam accerſitus: ſub Joanne autem XX. Ro-

Romano Epiſcopo Benedicti ſucceſſore, hac in materia librum evulgavit, quem *Micrologum* inſcripſit, atq; Theobaldo Epiſcopo Aretino dedicavit. Quapropter antiqui, cùm his notis muſicis carerent, ideo in canendo, ipſas literas alphabeticas locò notarum poſuère. Has ſex voces, quarum primæ tres, *ut*, *re*, *mi*, dicuntur inferiores; aliæ tres *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, dicuntur ſupernæ, expreſſit Eccleſia in ſuo hymno de B. Joanne Baptiſta.

> *Ut* queant laxis
> *Re*ſonare fibris
> *Mi*ra geſtorum
> *Fa*muli tuorum
> *S*olve polluti
> *La*bii reatum ſancte Joannes.

Q. 3. An hæ ſex voces inter ſe differunt?

℞. Differunt naturæ ſuæ tatione: nam aliæ ſunt *naturales*; nempe *re*, *ſol*, *aliæ durales*: nempe *mi*, *la*; aliæ *bemollares*; nempe *ut*, *fa*. Ideo autem *re*, *ſol* dictæ ſunt naturales, quia inter duras & molles, mediam quandam, & quaſi naturalem reſonantiam habent, & cum quadam vocis moderatione pronuntiandæ ſunt. *Durales* verò *mi*, *la*, ideo dicuntur, quia durum & virilem reddunt ſonum, non ita mollem ſicut *ut*, *fa*, voces bemolles.

Q. 4. Quæ eſt utilitas Scalæ Choralis?

℞. Hæc; ut cognoſcatur, quæ Clavis ponitur in linea, quæ in ſpatio; ut cognoſcatur diſtantia notarum; deinde quot ſyllabas, ſeu voces quælibet Clavis habet: hoc au-

autem ignorantes, de natura cantûs, de vocum mutationibus, nihil ſcire poſſunt.

Exemplum Scalæ, cum explicatione ſuarum linearum.

In qualibet Scala Chorali reperiuntur lineæ; *aliæ expreſſæ*, quæ aliquo colore ſunt annotatæ, quales ſunt hæ quatuor: *aliæ imaginariæ intermediæ*, ſuntq́; ſpatia inter lineas expreſſas coloratas. Præterea *aliæ ſunt lineæ imaginariæ collaterales*, ſeu ſpatia collateralia ſurſum & deorſum, nempe ſub linea infima inferiùs & ſuper lineam ſupremam ſuperiùs, ut facilè ex præſenti exemplo colligitur.

Q. 5. Quotuplex eſt hæc Scala?

℞. Sicut Cantus Choralis, quod infra dicetur, ità Scala ipſius eſt *3plex*: naturalis, duralis & bemollaris. *Scala naturalis eſt*, quæ naturaliter ſcandit habens *ut* in C. gravi. *Duralis* ♮ eſt vocum muſicalium progreſſio, ſcandens ex *A.* duriter in *B.* ♮ hoc eſt per vocem *mi*, *Scala bemollaris*, eſt vocum muſicalium progreſſio ſcandens ex *A.* in *b.* molliter, hoc eſt per vocem *fa.* Omittitur hìc conſultò Scala ficta, quæ in cantu Chorali per tranſpoſitionem clavium evitatur, nè in clavibus admittantur voces alienæ, quod ipſum Scala ficta denotat.

PUN-

PUNCTUM IV.

De his, quæ in cantu chorali ſunt communia.

Q. 1. In quo conſiſtit ſcientia cantûs choralis?

℞. In his 4. *1mò.* in cognoſcendis Clavibus & notis. *2dò.* in applicatione debita notarum cuilibet Clavi. *3tiò.* in canendo ac ritè pronuntiando textu ſupra tonum notarum. *4tò.* in intonando quocunq́; cantu, an nimirum elevatiori an depreſſiori voce ſit intonandus. Ubi attendendum eſt, nè vox aut nimis in altum efferatur, aut nimìs deprimatur, in quo negotio optima Magiſtra fiet, obſervatio notarum, aut cognitio Clavium Directricum, de quibus mox.

Q. 2. Quot lineæ expreſſæ adhiberi ſolent in cantu chorali?

℞. Olim adhibebantur quinq́;, à modernis communiter adhibentur quatuor, quibus ſi adjungantur collaterales & intermediæ imaginariæ, erunt univerſim novem, ùt patet conſideranti datas quatuor lineas.

Q. 3. Si talis in praxi occurrat cantus, qui plures quàm 4. exigat lineas, quid tum agendum?

℞. Si ad extollendum cantum 4. non ſufficiunt lineæ expreſſæ, promovenda eſt in hoc caſu litera directrix ex linea altiore, ad lineam inferiorem expreſſam immediatè ſequentem: quia literæ directrices, in linea intermedia, aut collaterali imaginaria, nunquam poni ſolent; quòdſi verò adhuc altiorem cantus exigat aſcenſum, poteſt directrix poni uſq́; ad infimam lineam expreſſam;

Econ-

Econverſo, ſi cantus exigat deſcenſum, ſeu depreſſum vocis, & lineæ non ſufficiant, poteſt directrix promoveri ſucceſſivè uſq; ad ſummam lineam expreſſam. Hæc autem promotio directricum in altiorem vel inferiorem lineam apud Choraliſtas, *Tranſpoſitio* appellatur.

Q. 4. Quid intelligitur nomine Directricis?

℟. Intelligi illud ſignum, ſeu illam Clavem, quâ poſitâ, tam ſuprà, quàm etiam infrà eam reliquæ Claves ac notæ poſitæ, facili viâ cognoſcuntur. Dicunturq; Directrices ex eo, quòd Cantorem dirigant ad cognoſcenda loca clavium. Hæ autem Directrices apud omnes aſſignantur duæ talibûs expreſſæ ſignîs *1ma* quæ ſcribitur ſic 𝄡; *2da* quæ ſcribitur ſic 𝄢 quod *2dum* ſignum vocatur F, primum C. Non requiritur tamen, ut in omni cantu, utraq; directrix neceſſariò ponatur, ſed una ſufficit, quâ poſitâ, facili methodo reliquæ Claves ac notæ dignoſci poſſunt. Caſu quo autem nulla directrix harum duarum ponatur, nulla quoq; Clavis dignoſci poterit, & nullus fieri cantus. Quòd enim notas denominare, illisq; debitas voces applicare ſciamus, hoc unico directricum beneficiô acquirimus. Hæ itaq; directrices, aut deprimi in inferiorem lineam expreſſam, ſi cantus aut vox in canendo extollenda eſt, debent, vel debet; aut attolli altiùs, ſi vox in canendo deprimenda venit.

PUN-

PUNCTUM V.

De Clavibus Cantûs Choralis.

Q. 1. Quid nomine Clavium in cantu chorali intelligatur?

℟. Intelligi illas ſeptem literas alphabeticas *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, quas cantus quoq; figuralis habet, à cantu chorali mutuatas. Ejuſmodi Claves à S. Gregorio M. eſſe inventas, ſuprà dictum eſt. Unaquæq; autem Clavis coaleſcit ex quibuſdam vocibus, ſeu certis notis ſibi convenientibus. Sic Clavis *1ma A* coaleſcit ex *3bus* vocibus, ſeu notis, *la*, *mi*, *re*, ut dicatur *Alamire*. *2da* clavis *B* coaleſcit ex duabus vocibus, ſeu notis, *fa*, *mi*; ut dicatur *Befami*. *3tia C.* coaleſcit ex tribus, *ſol*, *fa*, *ut*; ut dicatur *Ceſolfaut*; *4ta* D. coaleſcit ex tribus ſimiliter *la*, *ſol*, *re*; ut dicatur *Delaſolre*. *5ta E.* coaleſcit ex duabus, *la*, *mi*, ut dicatur *Elami*. *6ta F.* paritet ex duabus coaleſcit, *fa*, *ut*; ut dicatur *Effaut*. *7ma* deniq; *G.* ex tribus *ſol*, *re*, *ut*, ut dicatur *Geſolreut*; quarum vocum, quæ in univerſum ſunt ſex, Inventor fuit Guido Aretinus, ùt ſuprà diximus.

Q. 2. Cur placuit has literas Clavium nomine vocari?

℟. Choraliſtæ acceperunt analogiam à Clavibus artefactis, quibûs abdita penetralia aperiri ſolent: nam hîs muſicis clavibûs bene & plenè intellectis, tota difficultas in cantu chorali eveniens facilè reſeratur, cognoſcitur, & ſuperatur: quarum per priùs habitâ notitiâ, mox cognoſcimus, quomodò voces, ſeu notæ Clavium iſtarum

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debitè ſint applicandæ pro exigentia & diverſitate cantûs, tum pro exigentia & diverſitate aſcensûs & deſcensûs.

Q. 3. Qua arte cognoſcitur, in qua linea, aliqua harum ſeptem Clavium reponatur?

℞. Id commodè cognoſci ex duabus, aut ſaltèm ex una Directricum ſuperiùs explicatarum, hôc modô: quoniam duæ ſunt directrices C & F; ideo attendendum eſt, an notæ ponantur ſuprà, an infrà directricem. Si enim ſupra directricem poſitæ fuerint notæ, debet ab ea nota alphabetum numerari ordine naturali, ſic v. g. *f*, *g*, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, donec perveniatur ad locum, ubi nota poſita eſt; quòdſi notæ infrà jaceant debet alphabetum retrogradè recitari, v. g. *g*, *f*, *e*, *d*, *c*, *b*, *a*; pari modô procedendum eſt à prima directrice C: id eſt, ſi ſunt notæ ſupra C. tunc tali ordine numerabuntur literæ *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *a*, *b*; ſi infra directricem, tunc retrò ſic: *c*, *b*, *a*, *g*, *f*, *e*, *d*, ſemper tamen in quolibet cantu duo ſpecialia ſigna obſervanda ſunt, *1mum* tale ♮, quod ſignificat B quadratum, & cantum debere fieri duralem. *2dum* tale b; quô B rotundum denotatur, atq; cantum, demonſtrat eſſe Bemollarem, de quibus infrà.

PUNCTUM VI.

De Solmiſatione.

Q. 1. Quid ſit in cantu chorali Solmiſatio?

℞. Eſt cujuslibet cantûs per ſex muſicales voces debita expreſſio: ſolmiſare eſt enim, ſyllabas, ac vocum nomi-

na

na exprimere, quod principiantes Choraliſtæ faciunt per voces in ſcala diſpoſitas, *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, ut canere conſonè aſſveſcant.

Q. 2. Quæ ſunt Regulæ ſolmiſandi?

℞. Has 12. ſufficere pro Choraliſtis omnes conveniunt. *1ma* Solmiſans ante omnia tonum Cantûs conſideret, ne idem faciat, quod faciunt ſyllogiſmos formantes ſine modo & figura. *2da.* Videat Clavem in principio ſignatam, & ex ea conſideret omnium linearum & ſpatiorum Claves juxta doctrinam puncti *5ti.* quæſt: 3. *3tia.* Scalam diligenter attendat, ne ex molli Cantu durum, vel è contra faciat. Scalâ verò cognita, principium Cantûs conſiderandum eſt, qui, ſi in altum tendit, accipienda eſt vox inferior *1mæ* Clavis; ſi autem deſcendit, accipienda eſt vox ſuperior ejuſdem Clavîs *4ta.* Solmiſans advertat, an Cantus ſit regularis, necne; transpoſitio enim plerumq; eſt occaſio mutationis Scalæ: nam variata Scalâ, variantur & mutationes. *5ta.* In canticis irregularibus ad quintam expoſitis, cantandum eſt *mi*, in Bfabmi ♮ in omni tono, niſi ſpecialiter ſignetur. *6ta.* Omnes toni ſub Scala durali currunt, præter quintum & ſextum: Cantum verò ſub Scala durali ♮ vel bemollari b decurrere, nihil aliud eſt, quàm in Clavi b, ſub ſigno ♮, *mi*; ſub ſigno verò b, *fa*, canere. *7ma Regula.* Si in *Bfabmi* ponitur ſignum tale ♮, canitur *mi*. Si verò ſignum bemulare b, canendum eſt *fa*. *8va Regula.* In *bfa♮mi* & ejus octavis, nunquam mutatur *mi* in *fa*, nec è contra, quia

 ſunt

ſunt voces diſſonæ. *9na.* Quoties *fa* vel *mi* ſeu b rotundum, aut quadratum præter naturam cantûs ſignatur, oportet ſolmiſantem ſignaturam ſequi, quamdiu duraverit. *10ma.* in *Faut*, nunquam canitur *ut*, niſi *fa*, ſi fuerit ſignatum in *befa♮mi*; prout è contra in *Ceſolfaut* acuto, ſemper canitur *fa*, præterquam in quinto & ſexto tonis tunc enim canitur *Sol.* *11ma* in ſolmiſando utimur duabus vocibûs *re* & *la*; *re* aſcendendo; *la* deſcendendo. *12ma* in quartis, quintis & *8vis* fit ſaltus de *mi* in *mi* de *fa* in *fa.* In *8vis* eſt etiam idem vocum uſus, & eadem mutatio, ſi altiùs ſcala in alteram ſcalam harmoniâ ſcandit, tunc quæcunq; vox canitur in una octava, canitur etiam in alia.

PUNCTUM VII.

De intervallis in Cantu Chorali.

Q. 1. Quid ſignificat intervallum in cantu Chorali?

℟. Significat vocis à voce ſecundùm aſcenſum vel deſcenſum diſtantiam.

Q. 2. Quot numerantur ejusmodi intervalla in cantu Chorali?

℟. Novem juxta antiquos numerantur 1. *ſemitonium* eſtq; imperfecta *2dà*, quæ fit tunc ſemper, cùm vel à *mi* ad *fa*, vel à *fa* ad *mi* immediatè aſcenditur, vel deſcenditur *2dum. eſt tonus*, qui eſt vocis à voce ſaltus per ſecundam perfectam e. g. *ut*, *re*, fitq; per omnes, præter *mi*, & *fa*,

fa: quia tonus potenter debet ſonare *fa*, autem & *mi*, non ſic ſonant. *3tium ditonus*, eſtq; perfecta diſtantia vocum per tertiam, & habet duas ſpecies, *ut mi*, *fa la.* Vocatur etiam tertia major. Ditonus autem dicitur à duobus tonis, quibûs conſtat. *4tum Semiditonus*, eſtq; di-diſtantia vocis à voce per tertiam mollem & imperfectam, & continet unum tonum cum ſemitonio: Reperitur inter *re fa*, & *mi ſol*, & vocatur tertia minor. *5tum.* eſt diſtantia vocis à voce per quartam conſtans duobus tonîs & ſemitoniô. Habet tres ſpecies *ut fa*, *re ſol*, *mi la.* Græcè dicitur *Diateſſeron.* *6tum.* eſt diſtantia vocis à voce ad quintam, conſtatq; ex tribus tonîs & ſemitoniô. Habet verò ſpecies quatuor: *ut ſol*, *re la*, *mi mi*, *fa fa* Græci hoc intervallum vocant *Diapente.* *7mum.* eſt diſtantia vocis à voce ad ſextam imperfectam tres tonos cum duobus ſemitoniis in ſe continens, fitq; inter *mi*, ex *Elami*, & *fa* ex *Ceſolfaut*, & è contra. *8vum.* eſt diſtantia vocis à voce per ſextam perfectam conſtans quatuor tonîs & ſemitoniô. Reperitur inter *ut*, ex *Ceſolfaut*, & *la*, in *Alamire* & è contra. *9num.* eſt diſtantia vocis à voce per octavam, quinq; tonîs & duobus ſemitoniîs conſtans. Habet ſeptem ſpecies: nam à qualibet litera ſeu Clave, ad ſibi ſimilem fit octava diſtantia *vg.* à *C* gravi ad *C* acutum; à *D* gravi ad *D* acutum & ſic conſequenter. Græci hoc intervallum appellant *Diapaſon.*

Sciendum 1mò. Uniſonas, hoc eſt duarum vel plurium notarum in eodem loco uniſona reiteratio, non computantur

tantur inter intervalla in cantu Chorali, ſed potiùs eſt principium intervallorum, ſicut in Arithmetica unitas, eſt principium numerorum.

Sciendum 2dò. In cantu Chorali tres eſſe principales Claves, nempe *Ceſolfaut*, *Geſolreut*, *Efaut*, ex quibus tria *ut*, procedunt. *Ut* in *C* naturalem; *ut* in *G*, duralem; *ut* in *F* bemollarem ſcalam indicat.

PUNCTUM VIII.

De diviſione Cantûs.

Q. 1. Quot ſunt ſpecies Cantûs Eccleſiaſtici?

℞. Tres: alius enim eſt Cantus Naturalis, alius Duralis, alius Bemollaris ſeu mollis. *Naturalis eſt*, qui tantùm notîs ſeu vocibûs naturalibûs conſtat à Guidone inventis, ideſt non multiplicatis, nempe iſtîs: *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*, cognoſcitur autem cantus naturalis præſertim ex eo, ſi unus tantùm ſit aſcenſus, idq; ex Clavi *C*, ſi ſe notæ non extendunt ultra Clavim *A Cantus duralis* eſt, qui ſe extendit ultra Clavim *A*, & præter ſigna communia, habet ſpeciale ſignum tale ♮ nempe b quadratum, aſcenſum & deſcenſum duplicante. Iſtud verò ſignum ♮ ideo apponitur, ut nota in hac linea poſita, voce magis acuta proferatur. Quod ſignum ſemper ponitur immediatè infra Directricem *C*; non neceſſariò tamen hoc ſignum poni debet ad deſignandum duralem cantum: ſi

enim

enim notæ currunt ſupra Clavim *A*, & ſola ſunt ſigna communia *C*, ſcilicet & F, vel unum eorum; inferendum eſt, eſſe cantum duralem. *Cantus bemollaris* eſt, qui etiam vocatur *mollis*, qui præter ſigna communia 𝄡 𝄢, habet aliud ſpeciale b rotundum idq; neceſſariò ponendum, quodſi non poneretur, nunquam ſupponendum eſt, eſſe cantum bemollarem, ſed vel naturalem, vel duralem. Et hoc ſpeciale ſignum, ſemper infra *C* ponitur. Ubi igitur tali b rotundo cantus connotatur, debent notæ molliori, ſeu ſvaviori voce decantari.

Q. 2. Quomodo iſti tres cantus inter ſe differunt?

℞. Eo: quia Naturalis ſolùm à Clavi *C* ad clavim *A* ſe extendit, uterq; autem cantus duralis & bemollaris, multò altiùs ſe attollit. Duralis quoq; à bemollari in hoc differt. *1mò.* Signîs ſpecialibus, ut immediatè dictum. *2dò* In natura, quia cantus bemollaris, mollem vocem, duralis duram exigit, proinde in cantu durali vox modicè attollitur, quæ in bemollari ſvaviorem expoſcit tonum. *3tiò.* differunt aſcenſibûs & deſcenſibûs. Nam licèt utriusq; primus aſcenſus ſit ex C; ſed in durali, tunc eſt ex *C.* aſcenſus, dum notæ currunt ſupra Clavim *C*; in bemollari autem, tunc eſt primus aſcenſus, quándo notæ currunt ſupra clavim D. Item *2dum.* aſcensum cantus duralis habet ex Clavi *G.* mollis verò *2dum* aſcenſum habet ex clavi *F. Deſcenſus etiam* primus in cantu duro eſt ex Clavi *A*, quando currunt notœ infra clavim *G*; in cantu autem molli, deſcen-

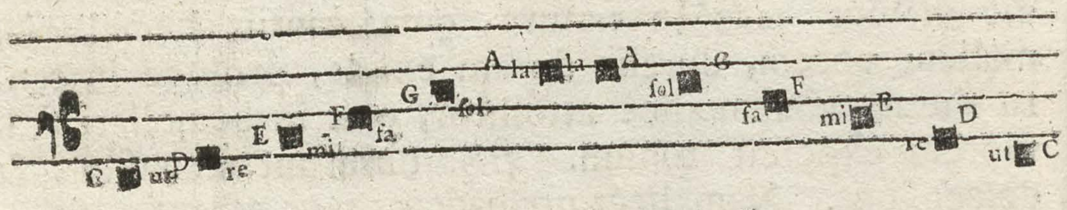
ſus

ſus primus eſt ex *a*, quando notæ currunt infra clavim *F*, *2dus* deſcenſus in cantu durali, eſt ex Clavi *C*; cantûs autem mollis, ex clavi *D*; dum nempe notæ currunt infra C.

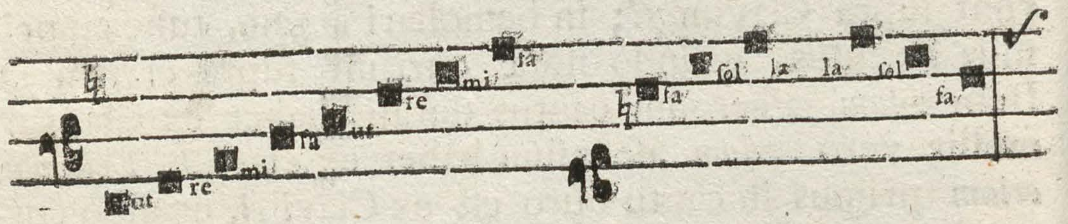
Sciendum præter prædictas tres cantûs species, inveniri cantum irregularem ſeu fictum, qui eſt vocis in vocem contra clavîs naturam, permutatio. Sed de hoc ad præſens nihil cùm ille, vel per transpoſitionem Clavis Directricis, vel per transpoſitionem cantûs evitatur, ſeu potiùs in regularem mutatur.

EXEMPLA HORUM CANTUUM

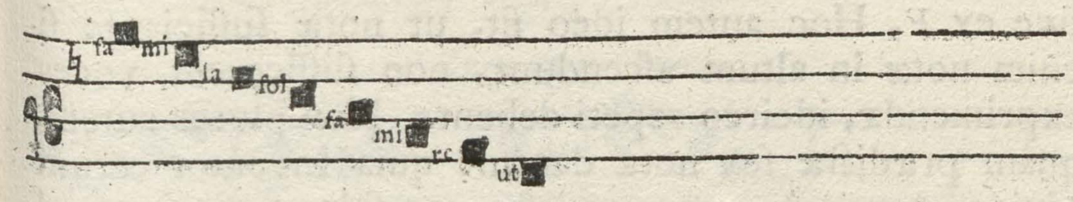
Exemplum Cantûs Naturalîs.



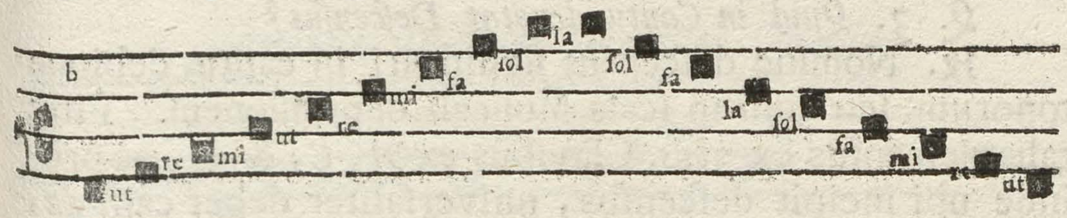
Exemplum Cantûs Duralîs



Exem-



Exemplum Cantûs Bemularis.



PUNCTUM IX.

De Aſcenſu & deſcenſu in Cantu Chorali.

Q. 1mò. Quid nomine aſcenſûs in cantu Chorali denotatur?

℞. Denotatur debita mutatio vocum, per Scalam Muſicalem & rectam tonorum elevationem, diſpoſita. Ideſt, quando una vox in aliam in eadem Clave ob paucitatem vocum naturalium, quas ſolùm ſex eſſe diximus, variatur.

Q. 2. Ex quibus Clavibus ſolet fieri aſcenſus in cantu?

℞. Ex *3bus.* ex *G*, ex *C*, & ex *F*, quæ claves dicuntur propterea capitales. In quibus dum aſcenſus inchoatur, hoc notandum eſt, & pro univerſali regula habendum, ut ubicunq; incipit aſcenſus, ibi debet cani nota, ſeu vox *ut*, ſive talis aſcensus fiat ex *G*, ſive ex *C*, ſive ex

ſive ex F, Hoc autem ideo fit, ut notæ ſufficiant: ſi enim notæ in altum aſcendunt, non ſufficerent voces exprimendæ, idcirco repeti debent. Non plures autem, quàm prædictæ ſex notæ dantur: quia Inventor earum Guido Aretinus expertus eſt, eas ſolas ſufficere, ad quemvis cantum exprimendum.

Q. 3. Quid in Cantu denotat Deſcenſus?

℟. Nomine deſcenſûs ſignificari in cantu, debitam tonorum, ſeu ſoni in ſcala Muſicali depreſſionem. Fitq; talis deſcenſus ex *3bus.* Clavibus ex *A*, *C*, & *D*, ac proinde ubi incipit deſcenſus, univerſaliter debet cani *la*, ſive in *Alamire*, ſive in *Elami*, ſive in *Delaſolre*.

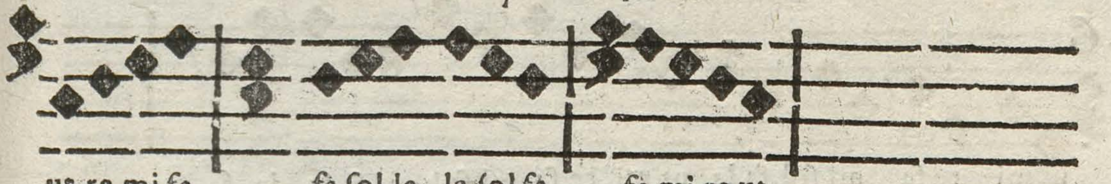
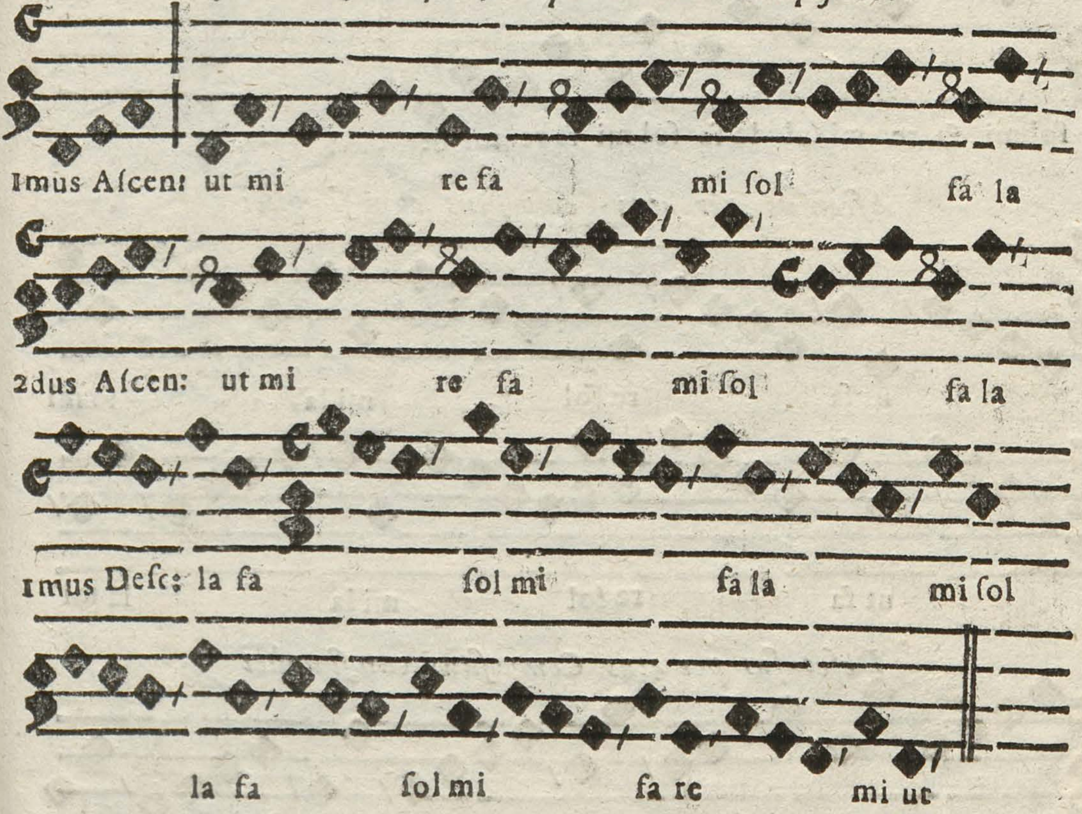
Q. 4. Quæ eſt regula cognoſcendi in Cantu aſcenſum & deſcenſum?

℟. Quò ad aſcenſum attendi debet, ſi ab infima linea uſq; ad Clavim *F* currant notæ, & à Clavi directrice *F* uſq; ad *C* & ultra; tunc enim dicuntur aſcendere notæ; quodſi autem à directrice ſuperiori *C* ad inferiorem *F* aut infra deſcendant, tales notæ deſcendere dicuntur.

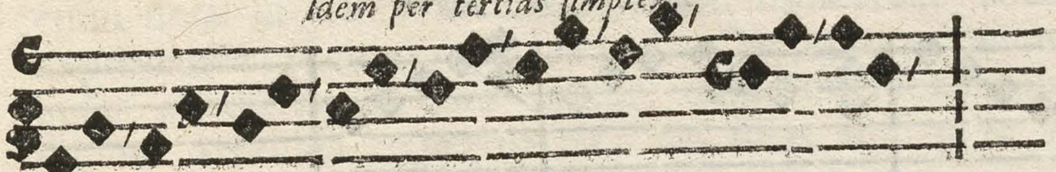
Q. 5. Quomodo in Cantu naturali cognoſcitur aſcenſus & deſcenſus?

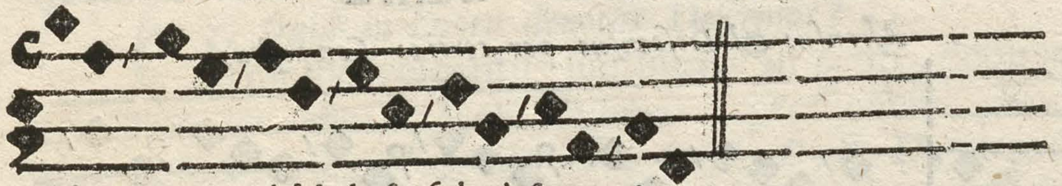
℟. Siquidem in cantu naturali unicus tantùm eſt aſcenſus ex *C* inchoandus à nota, ſeu voce *ut*, procedendo per reliquas *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, donec terminetur in *la*; ita pariter unicus deſcenſus ex *A* in quo canitur *la*, cum reliquis notis ſeu vocibus retrogradè, *ſol*, *fa*, *mi*, *re*, do-

nec

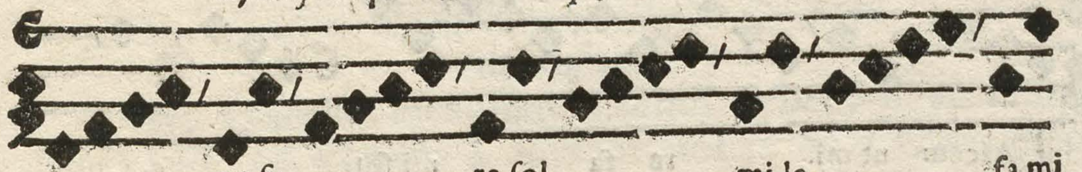
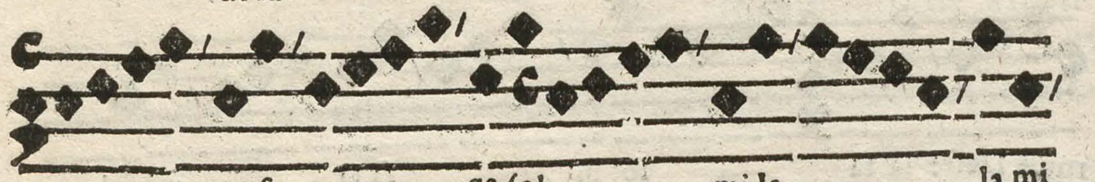
Exemplum 3tium.

Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus per tertias Compoſitus.

Idem

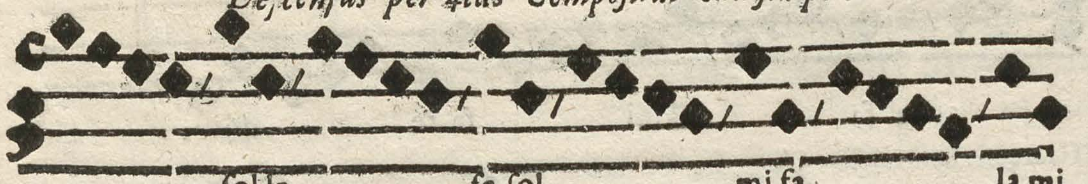
Idem per tertias ſimplex.



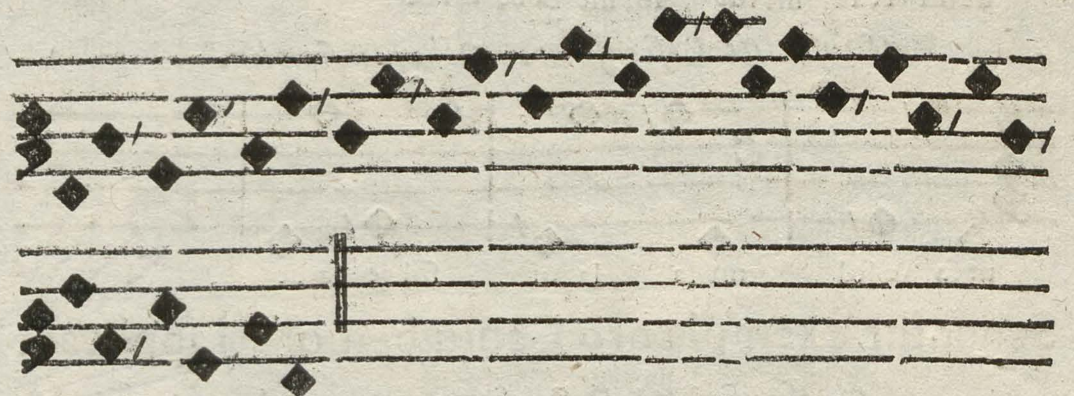


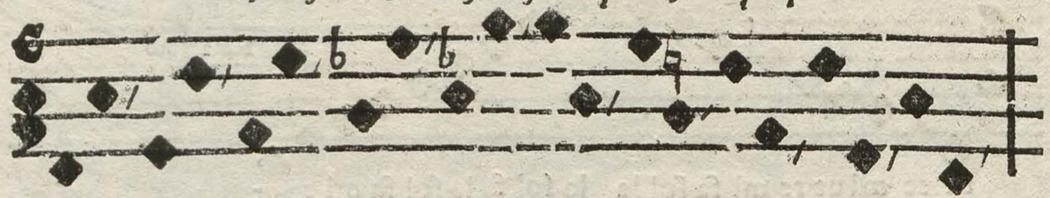
Aſcenſus per 4tas Compoſitus cum ſimplici



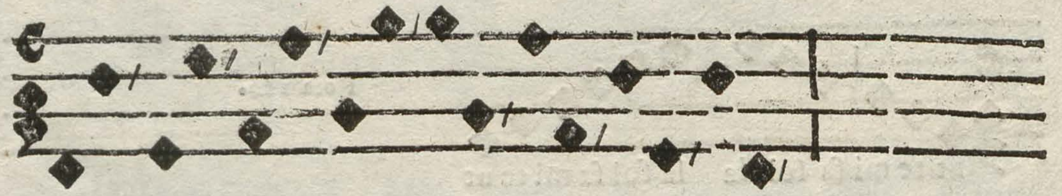
Deſcenſus per 4tas Compoſitus cumſimplici

Idem

Reliquos Aſcenſ: & Deſcen: compoſitos, per 5tas. 6tas. 7mas. & 8vas voces ex his duobus per 3tias & 4tas, exemplis, facilè quiſq; colligere poteſt.

Idem Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus per 4tas ſimplex

Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus per 5tas ſimplex

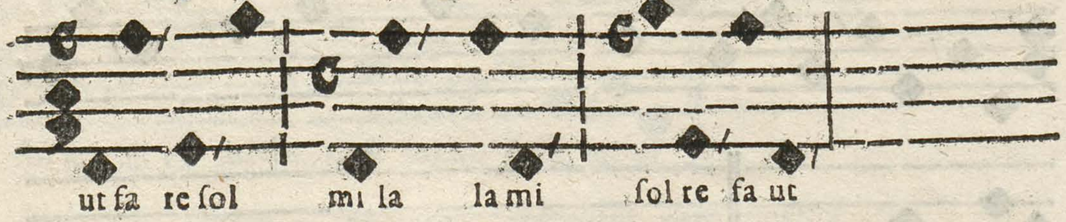


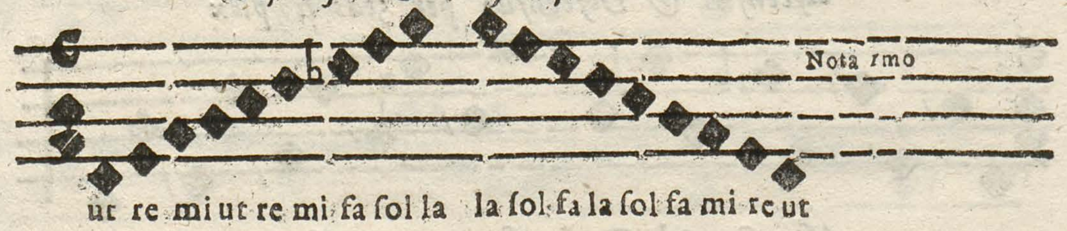
Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus per 6tas ſimplex



Aſcen-

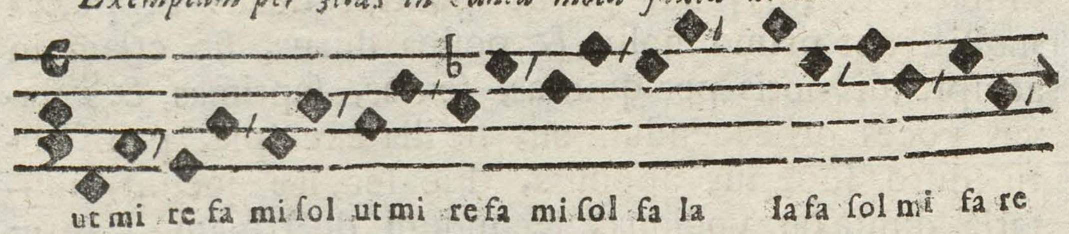
Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus per 7mas ſimplex

Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus per Octavas ſimplex.

Sequntur exempla pro Cantu bemollari applicata

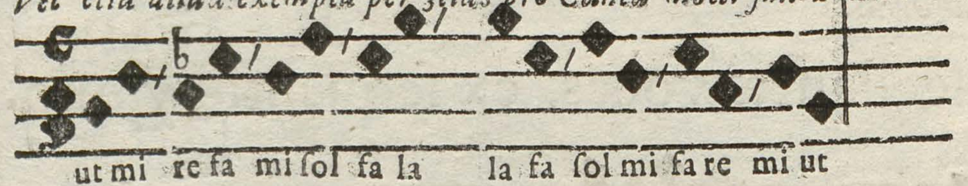
Aſcenſus & Deſcenſus Cantus mollis

Vel cum unico Aſcenſu, & Deſcenſu molli.

Exem-

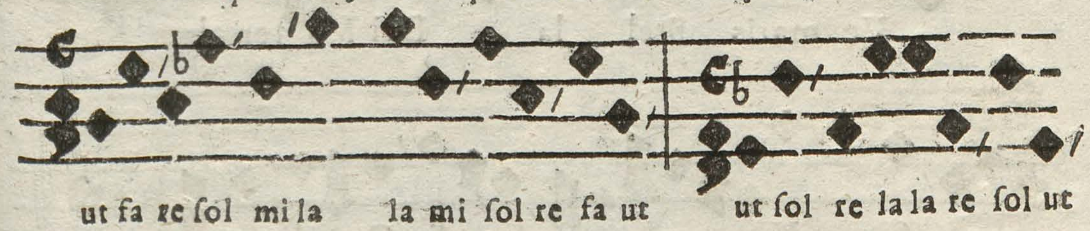
Exemplum per 3tias in Cantu molli juxta notatum 1mum



Vel etiã aliud exemplũ per 3tias pro Cantu molli juxta notatũ 2dum.

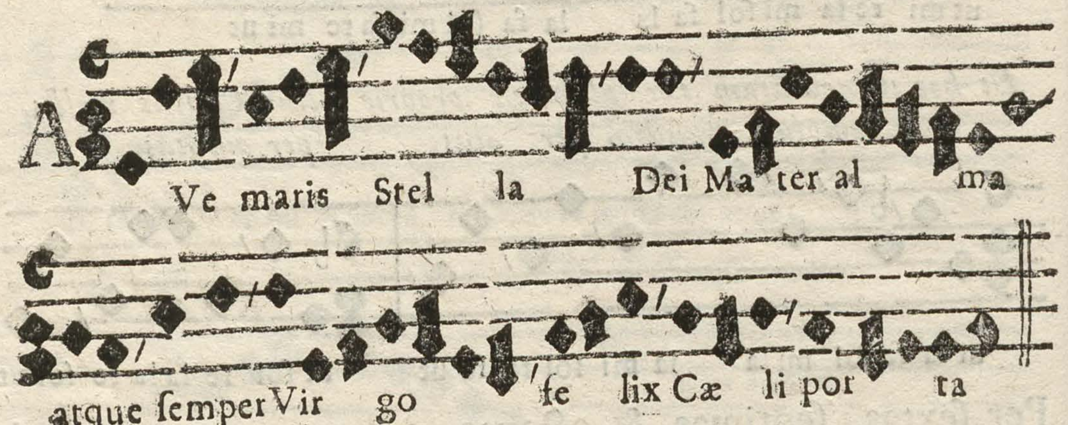


Et hoc immediatum exemplum eſt proprie ſolius Cantus mollis.

Exemplum Ejuſdem per 4tas. per quintas.

Per ſextas, ſeptimas, & octavas voces, non poteſt dari Cantus purè mollis, ſed mixtus cum duro, nam ex Libris Choralibus facile intelligere potes, ubi ſæpius fit muta-

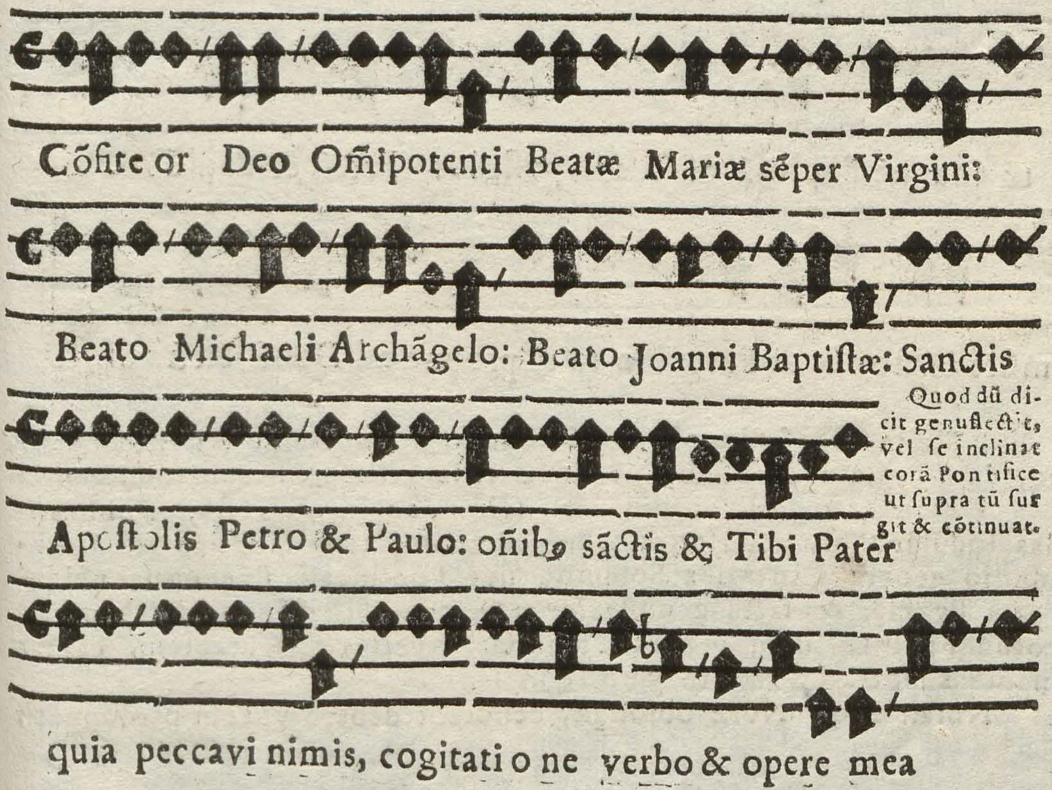
mutatio Cantus, aut primo ponitur durus & poſtea mollis, aut primo mollis, & poſtea durus, ſic etiam in accipiendis notis per quintas, ſextas, ſeptimas, & octavas voces procedendum eſt, ſic illa exempla, pro Cantu duro ſuperius appoſita, hic ſervire queunt, mutatis duntaxat vocibus, ſecundùm doctrinam, Cantu; duro v. molli, accommodatis.

Sciendum. juxta doctrinam præſentem, ubi ponitur hæc vox *ut*, ſemper incipit, vel repetitur Aſcenſus, ubi verò ponitur hæc vox *la*, ſemper incipit vel repetitur Deſcenſus. *ut ſupra, de Diviſione Cantûs, & de Clavibus.*

Miſcellaneæ voces, ex ſequenti hymno.

Tonus

Tonus Confeſſionis, recitandæ per Diaconum, poſt ſermonem ex Cærim: Epiſc: ad publicandas Indulgentias.

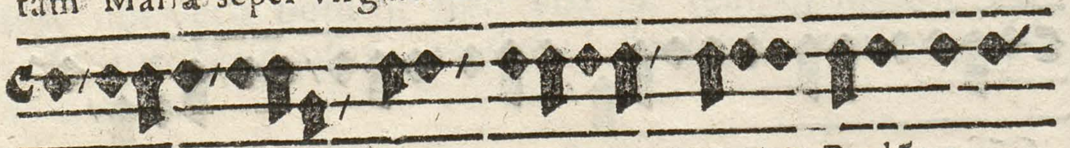
Statim finito ſermone, Diaconus, qui cantavit Evangelium, ſtans ante Epiſcopum capite inclinato, cantabit confeſſionem, in tono ſequenti; & dum dicet (*Tibi Pater*) & (*Te Pater*) ſi fuerit Canonicus, profundè ſeinclinabit, ſi non fuerit Canonicus genu flectet.



Quod dũ dicit genuflectit, vel ſe inclinat corã Pontifice ut ſupra tũ ſurgit & cõtinuat.

culpa

culpa, mea culpa mea maxima culpa I de ò precor Bea-

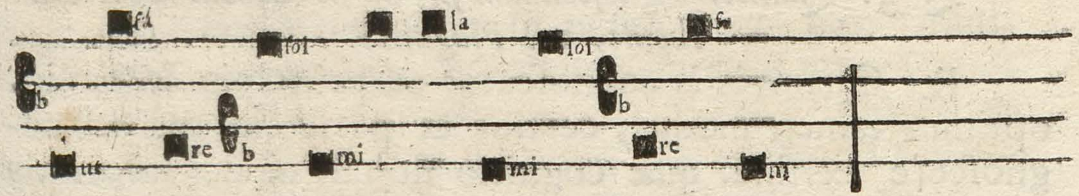
tam Mariã ſẽper virginẽ: Beatũ Michaelẽ Archãgelũ Bea-

tũ Joannẽ Baptiſtã Sãctos Apoſtolos Petrũ & Paulũ; o-

mnes Sãctos & te Pater o ra re pro me ad Donũ Deũ noſtrũ

Finita Confeſſione per Diaconum, ſermocinator, qui in pulpito, dum cantatur Confeſſio genufle[c]tet, ſurgens publicabit Indulgentiã

Notat: 1mo. Hic tonus non ſolùm adhibendus eſt ad publicandas Indulgentias, poſt ſermonem, ſed etiam, cùm facienda eſt Communio generalis in Miſſa Solemni, ſivè Pontificalî, ſivè non, ubi aperta Pyxide, & facta genuflexione, Diaconus in planum deſcendit ad cornu Epiſtolæ, ibiq; profundè inclinatus, verſùs Celebrantem, cantat manibus junctis *Confiteor.* in tono, quò ſupra.

Notat: 2do. Notæ oblongæ, denotant debere vocem prolongari.

Aſcenſus & deſcenſus ejuſdem Cantûs per octavas.

PUNCTUM X.

De tonis in Cantu Chorali

Q. 1. Quid eſt Tonus?

℟. Tonus in Cantu Chorali, eſt certa regula & diſpoſitio, ad quam cujuslibet Cantûs melodia dirigitur.

Q. 2. Quot, & quotuplices ſunt Toni?

℟. ad 1. Octo ſunt toni in Cantu Chorali: quibus quidquid canitur, comprehenditur. Græci ejusmodi tonos vocant tropos, *à Latinis à numeris* nominantur *1mus, 2dus, 3tius, 4tus, 5tus, ſextus ſeptimus octavus.* Secundùm hos igitur octo tonos, Pſalmi Reſponſoria, Introitus, aliaq; omnia diriguntur, & cujusnam ſint toni dignoſcuntur.

℟. ad 2. Toni ſunt duplices, Authenti & Plagales. *Authenti vocantur* eò, quòd quandam authoritatem habent extollendi vocem; & tales ſunt omnes ſub numero impari poſiti hoc eſt primus, tertius, quintus, 7mus *Plagales vocantur*, qui majorem habent vim deſcendendi, ſeu vocem deprimendi, & ſunt reliqui quatuor ſub numero pari

poſi-

poſiti, nempe ſecundûs, quartus, ſextus, octavus.

Q. 3. Qualiter cognoſcendum ſit, an ſit Cantus Toni Authenti, vel Plagalis?

℞. Quamvis is cognoſcatur ex principio & medio, optimus tamen modus, certior & perfectior eſt id cognoſcere ex fine: quæ cognitio fit tali modo: imprimis reſpiciendus eſt, finis cantilenæ, in qua Clavi Cantus terminetur, deinde videnda eſt nota Dominans, in qua ſit Clavi, moxq; cognoſces ex ſequentium regularum lectione, cujus ſit toni aliquis Cantus. *Dominans autem*, eſt nota ſeu Clavis, à qua, tanquam à Domina, debet fieri intonatio ad finalem. *Finalis verò*, eſt ultima nota cujuslibet Cantûs, quæ Notæ finales, ſedes Tonorū appellantur. *Fines* igitur Tonorum ſunt quatuor Claves, *d, c, f, g, D* eſt Clavis finalis Toni primi & ſecundi: *C.* finalis, toni tertii & quarti *F.* toni quinti & ſexti *G.* toni ſeptimi & octavi. In his igitur quatuor finibus, quilibet Cantus regularis & non tranſpoſitus finiri debet: hæ enim literæ, ſunt Cantuum terminativæ.

Q. 4. In quo conveniunt & differunt toni primus cum 2do, tertius cum 4to. 5tus cum ſexto, ſeptimus cum 8vo?

℞. Ad 1. *Primus tonus cum 2do* in finali convenit, diſcrepat verò in Dominante, nam primus pro Dominante habet *A*; *2dus* pro Dominante habet *F.* Ideo ſi occurrat aliqua Antyphona, reſpiciendus eſt finis illius (quod de omni Cantu intellige) in qua ſi nota finalis ſit *d*; inferes cantum eſſe vel primi, vel *2di* toni: Ut autem primus à 2do diſcernatur, quærenda eſt *Dominans* hoc modo:

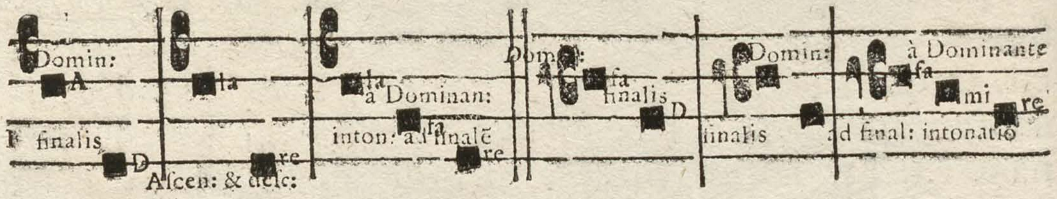
in Antyphonis ſequitur immediatè poſt finalem notam tropus, ſeu *evovae*; (quod rejectis conſonantibus ſignificat *ſæculorum Amen*) in hoc ergo Cantu attendendum eſt, in qua Clavi prima nota ſit poſita, nam hæc Dominantem deſignat, & hæc ipſa Clavis ejusdem notæ Dominans eſt. Si igitur Antyphonæ, ſit finalis Clavis *D* & Dominans ſit Clavis *A*, toni primi erit pſalmus: ſi verò Dominans fuerit *f*, finalis autem *d*, in tono *2do* Pſalmus cantabitur.

Sciendum quòd à nota ſeu Clavi Dominante ſemper debet fieri intonatio: nam aliàs in arte hac non bene fundatus, facilè à recta toni expreſſione aberrabit; ideo majoris facilitatis gratia faciat ſibi aſcenſum à proxima ſede ad dominantem *vg.* à *b* vel à *g* juxta exigentiam, deinde ad finalem deſcendat ex gr: in *1mo* tono Clavis Dominans, eſt *A*, finalis verò *d*: proinde ne in Clavi *f* duram efferat vocem, faciat aſcenſum à proxima ſede, quæ eſt C ad Dominantem *A*, ac deinde deſcendat ad finalem, quæ eſt *d*, & hoc modo evitabitur ſupradictus error, debitoq; modo pſalmus intonabitur.

Exemplum.

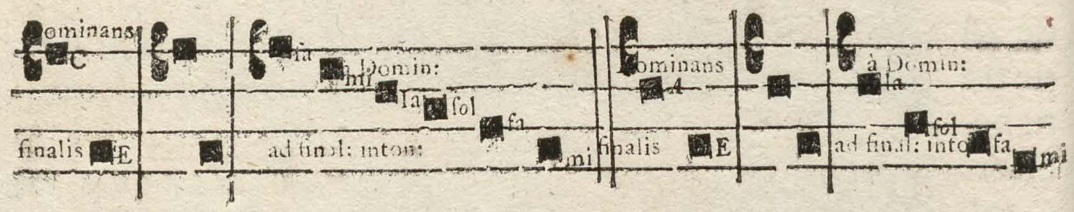
Quo oſtenditur Dominans & finalis *1mi & 2di* toni, atq; aſcenſus à proxima ſede ad Dominantem, cum deſcenſu ab eadem, ad Clavim finalem.

Toni Primi   Toni 2di.



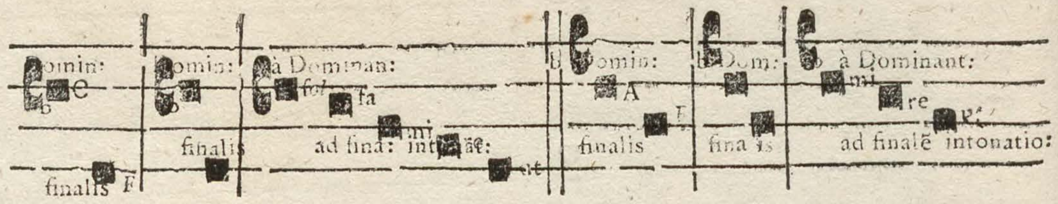
℞. Ad 2dum Tonus 3tius & 4tus conveniunt in finali; quia utriusq; finalis eſt *E*, in Dominante diſcrepant: nam tertii toni Dominans eſt *Ceſolfaut*, acutum; 4tus. verò eſt *Alamire*; cujus intonatio talis eſt.

Toni 3tii exemplum   Toni quarti exemplum



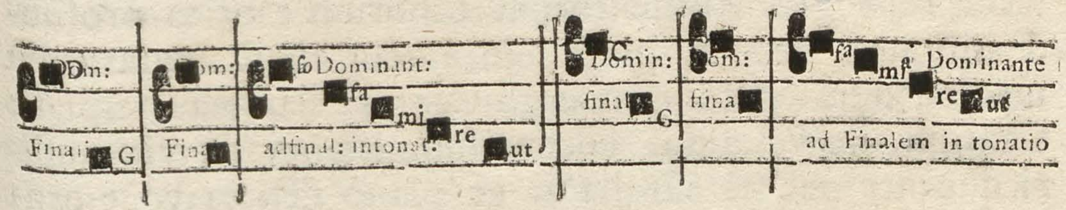
℞. Ad 3tiam Quintus & ſextus tonus conveniunt in finali; quia utriusq; finalis eſt *E*, indominante differunt: nam quinti toni Dominans eſt *C* acutum, ſexti verò eſt *A*. ejus intonatio taliter abſolvitur.

Exemplum toni quinti Exemplum toni ſexti.



℞. Ad 4tum Septimus tonus cum octavo conveniunt in finali, quæ utriusq; eſt *G*; diſcunveniunt in dominante: nam ſeptimi dominans, eſt *d*, octavi *C*, cujus intonatio ſic formatur.

Exemplum toni 7mi   Exemplum toni 8vi.



Iſtorum octo tonorum cognitio inſinuatur per illos verſiculos
Prim re la; *ſec:* re fa; *ter:* mi ut; *quart: quoq;* mi la;
Quint: fa ſol ut; *ſex:* fa la; *ſept:* ſol re ut; *oct: dato* ſol la ut

Sciendum 1mò Authenti toni ſupra finalem vocem ad octavam in medio contingunt aliquando ad decimam, ſed infra finalem, nec ſemitonium habent. *Plagales verò* ſupra finalem ad quintam perveniunt, infra verò eam quartam habent. Non eſt tamen neceſſe, ut Authentus tonus ad octavam aſcendat, & plagalis ad quintam ac infra eam ad quartam deſcendat: Sufficit enim, quòd potentiam ille ad aſcendendum, hic ad deſcendendum habeant. Quapropter Authentus tonus aliquando vix ſextam aut ſeptimam attingit; plagalis verò vix ad 3tiam deſcendit.

Sciendum 2dò Dum contingit, quòd duorum tonorum

curſus in una cantilena conjungantur ita, ut in altum, tanquam Authentus, ac in demiſſum, tanquam plagalis excurrat adeo, ut dignoſci non poſſit, an ſit toni Authenti, an verò plagalis; judicandus eſt in hoc caſu tonus, ſecundùm notam tenoris, circa quam ſæpiùs Cantus verſatur.

Sciendum 3tiò Authentorum tonorum cantica profundè intonari debent, plagalium autem acutè, mixtorum mediocriter. Attendant ergo Cantores, ut ita incipiant Cantum, ne vel nimis vocem ſubmittant, ut vix audiri queant, nec ita extollant, ut planè ficticia voce cantillent potiùs, quàm canant.

Q. 5to. Quid ſunt tonorum tropi & quotuplices?

℟. Ad 1. Tropus ſignificat brevem melodiam, quæ fini Antyphonæ ſubjungitur ſub hac dictione *evovae Tropi* nomine vocantur *tenores*, eò quòd totius cantûs melodiam tenent, & quemlibet cantum ſub certa toni ſpecie conſtituunt ex illis octo ſupra annumeratis.

℟. Ad 2. Tropi ſunt *3plices* Pſalmorum, Reſponſoriorum, & Introituum: *Pſalmorum tropi* ſunt formulæ, quibûs Pſalmi exeunt, quibus illa brevis melodia *evovae* ſubſcripta eſt. *Tropi Reſponſoriorum* ſunt harmoniæ verſuum, quæ in Reſponſoriis inveniuntur. *Tropi Introituum* ſunt melodiæ verſuum in Introitibus Miſſarum. Sicut ergo Pſalmi, ita reſponſoria & introitus habent certos ſuos tonos *vg.* primum, 2dum &c uſq; ad 8vum pro diverſitate notarum Dominantis cum finali.

Scien-

Sciendum Quamvis Pſalmorum, Reſponſoriorum & Introituum tonus dignoſcatur ſemper ex Dominante & finali notis; id tamen fit cum tali differentia: quòd in Pſalmis Dominans clarè oſtenditur per *evovae*, quæ illis ſemper adjungitur; in Reſponſoriis autem & Introitibus aliter, in quibus reſpiciendus eſt finis Antyphonæ, ubi ultima nota cognita oſtendet Clavem, quæ ſit ex illis quatuor finalibus *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*. Si igitur finis Antyphonæ erit *d*, ſcietur eſſe primi vel *2di* toni: mox ergo poſt finem Antyphonæ ſequitur verſus ſub tali ſigno ℣. ubi aſcendendum eſt, quæ nota ſit ſæpiſſimè repetita ab initio, & hæc remoto omni dubio pro Dominante aſſignanda eſt. Unde ſi talis nota ſæpiùs repetita ſit in Clavi *A* & finalis ſit *d* reſponſorium vel Introitus erit primi toni. Si verò talis nota ſit in Clavi *F*, *2di* toni reſponſorium erit vel *I*ntroitus. Quæ regula ſervari debet in reſponſoriis, Gradualibus, Offertoriis, & in aliis quibuſvis cantibus præter Pſalmos.

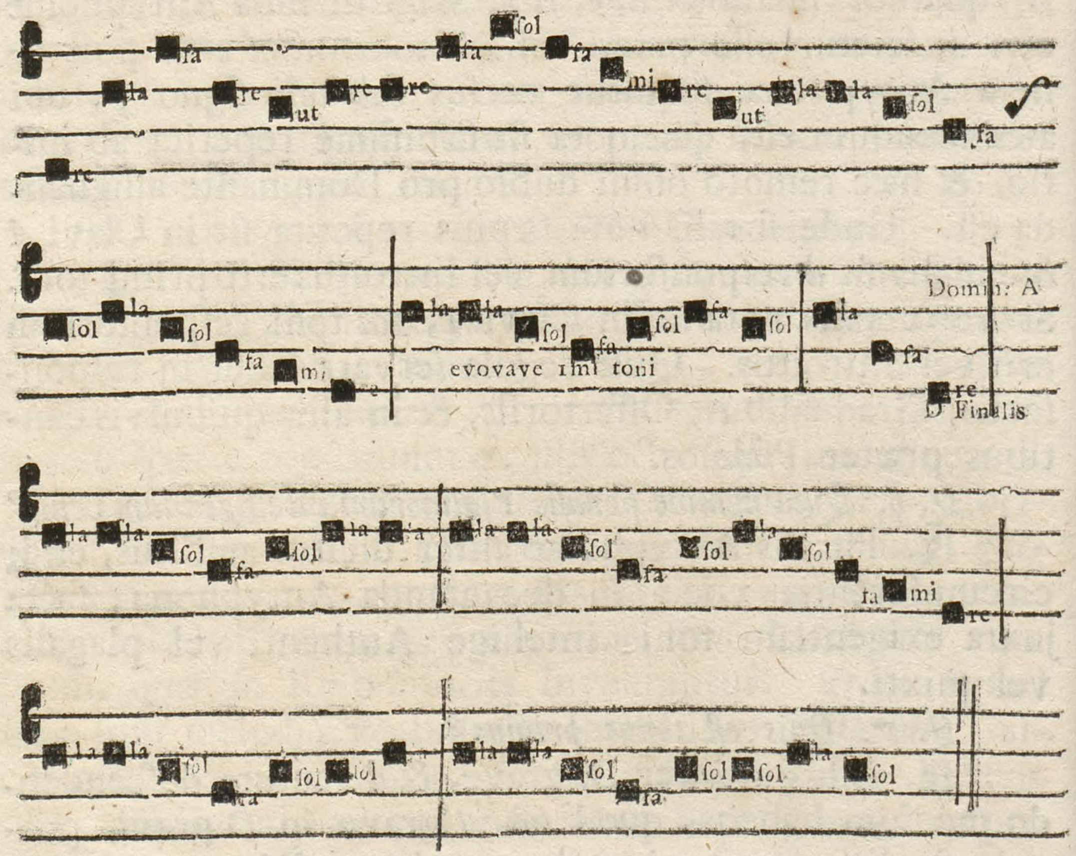
Q. 6. Quid nomine phraſis Pſalmorum intelligendum venit?

℟. Phraſis Antyphonæ aliter dicitur ambitus, eſtq; circumferentia vocis in decantanda Antyphona, facta juxta exigentiam toni, intellige Authenti vel plagalis vel mixti.

Q. 7. Quis eſt tonus primus?

℟. Eſt, qui inter *D.* grave, & *d* acutum deſcendendo medium habens, quod eſt *A* grave in *D* gravi, propria finali ſuam terminat harmoniam. Dicuntur autem gra-

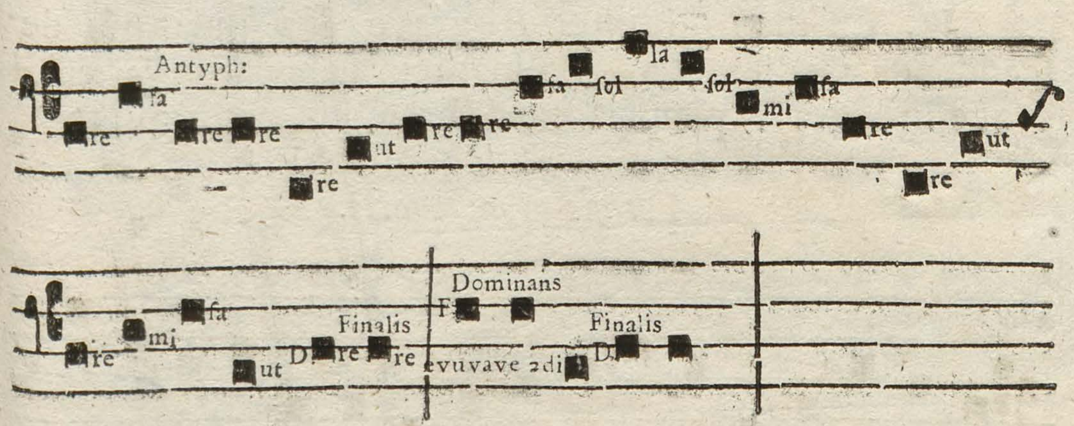
graves Claves ab inferiori *C* uſq; ad ſuperius *C*, nempe ad ejus octavam, & ſcribuntur majoribus literis *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*, *A*, *B*, *C*; à ſequenti autem *C*, ad tertium *C*, ſupremum, dicuntur acutæ Claves & parvis literis exarantur *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *a*, *b*, *c*,

Pharſis primi Toni.

Q. 8.

Q. 8. Quis eſt tonus 2dus?

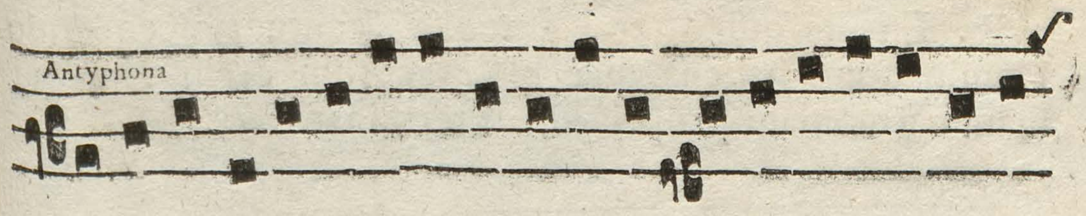
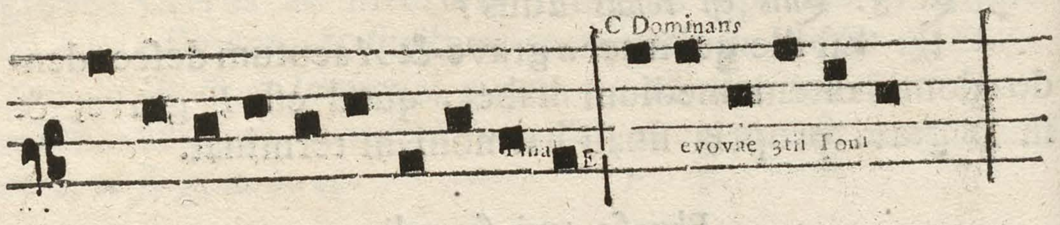
℟. Eſt ille qui inter *a* grave & *A* acutum deſcendendo dominantem medium habet, quod eſt *F* grave, & in *D* gravi propriâ finali harmoniam terminat.

Phraſis toni ſecundi.



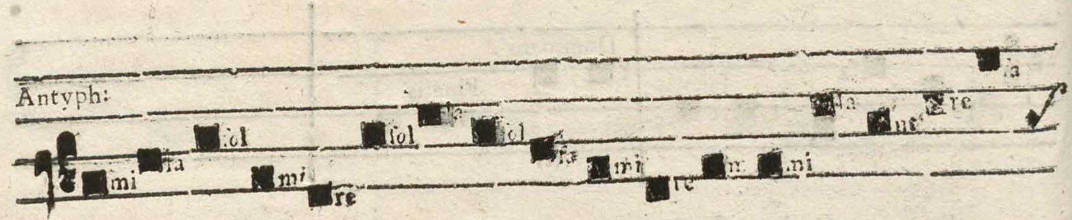
Q. 9. Quis eſt Tonus 3tius?

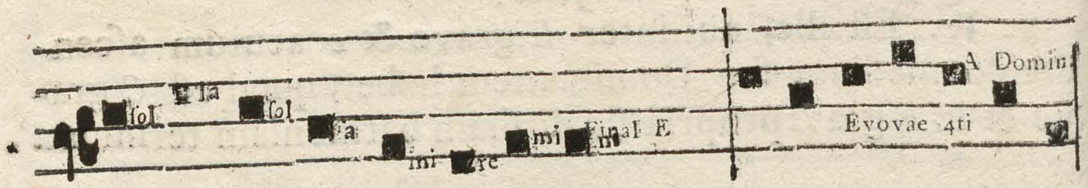
℟. Eſt ille, qui inter *E* grave & *e* acutum aſcendendo medium ſeu Dominantem habet, quod eſt *C* grave & in *E* gravi propriâ finali ſuam harmoniam terminat.

Phraſis Toni 3tii.

Q. 10. Quis eſt Tonus 4tus?

℞. Eſt ille, qui, inter *B*♮ grave & *b*♮ acutum deſcendendo medium ſeu dominantem habens, quod eſt *A* grave in *E* gravi, propriâ finali harmoniam terminat.

Phraſis Toni quarti.



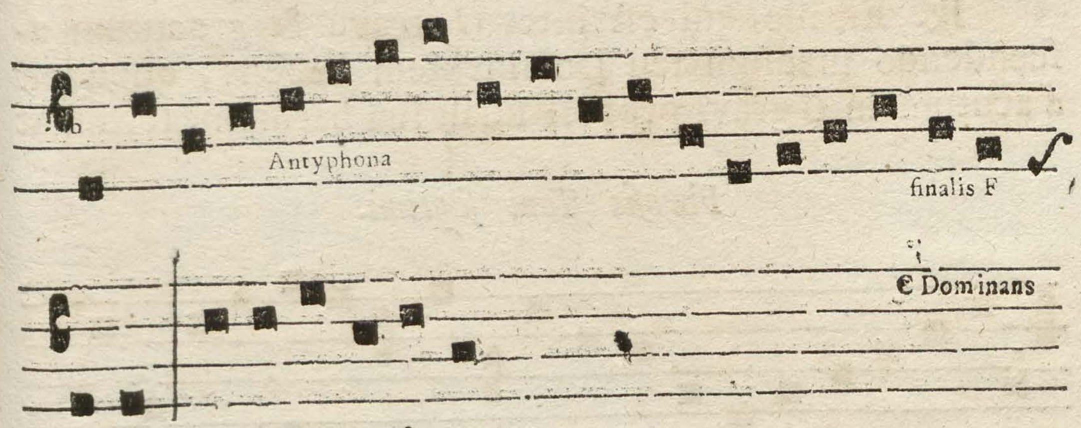


Q. 11. Quis eſt Tonus 5tus?

℞. Eſt ille, qui, inter *F* grave & *f* acutum aſcendendo Dominantem habens, quæ eſt *c* acutum & in *F* gravi ſuam harmoniam propriâ finali terminat.

Phra-

Phraſis Toni quinti.

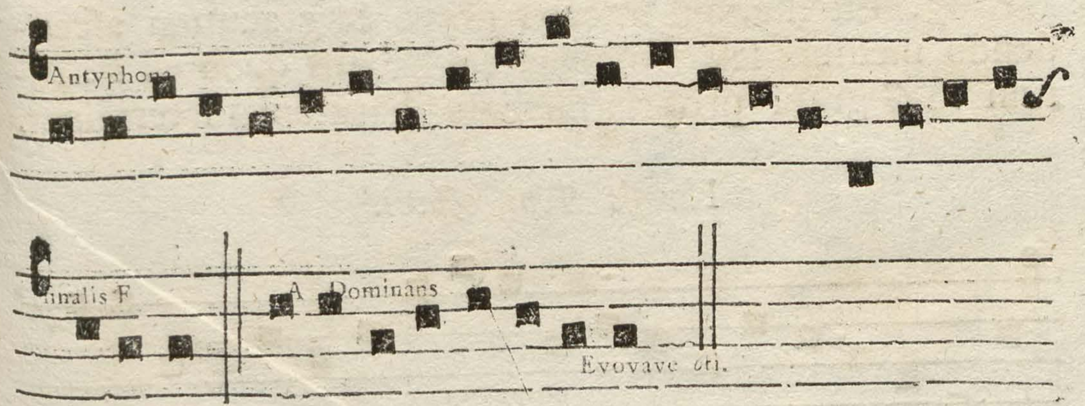


Evoave 5ti.

Q. 12 Quis eſt tonus ſextus?

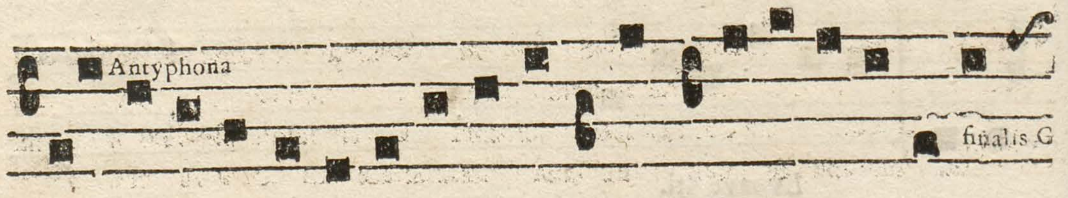
℞. Eſt ille, qui inter *C* grave & *c* acutum deſcendendo medium ſeu Dominantem habens, quod eſt *A* grave, in *F* gravi propria finali ſuam harmoniam terminat.

Phraſis Toni 6ti.

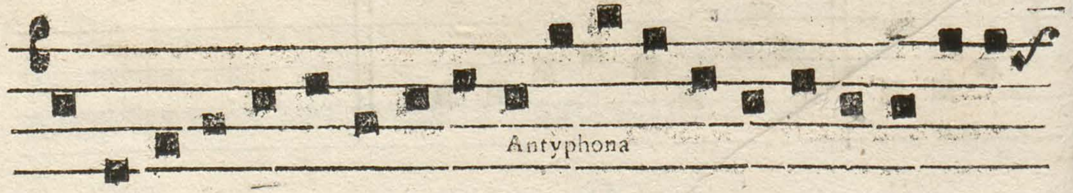


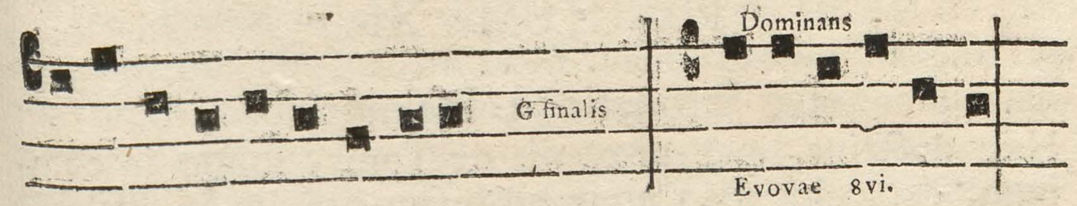
Q. 13 Quis eſt Tonus ſeptimus?

℞. Eſt ille, qui eſt inter *G* grave & *g* acutum aſcendendo medium ſeu Dominantem habens, quod eſt *d* acutum in *G* gravi propria finali ſuā harmoniā terminat

Phraſis Toni ſeptimi.

Q. 14. Quis eſt Tonus octavus?

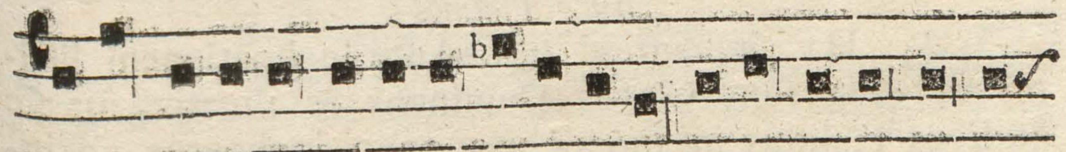
℞. Eſt ille, qui inter *G* grave & *g* acutum aſcendendo medium ſeu Dominantem habens quod eſt *b* acutum in *G* gravi propria finali ſuā harmoniam terminat.

Phraſis Toni octavi.

Scien-

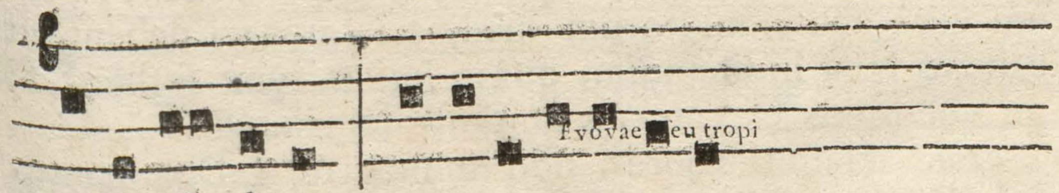


Sciendum præter hos octo Tonos dari novum, qui dicitur *Peregrinus* ideo, quòd per alios Tonos peregrinatur, ſed in noſtris concentibus rarus eſt. Pſalmi qui hoc tono cantantur præſertim ſunt ſequeutes. In exitu Iſraël &c. Benedicite &c. & Laudate pueri &c. Fit verò intonatio ejus plerumq; ac convenientiùs, ut in *imo.* Tono idq; quò ad *imam* partem.

Phraſis Toni peregrini.



In e xi tu I ſra el de Ægypto, domus Jacob de po-



pulo barbaro

PUNCTUM XI.

De intonatione Pſalmorum.

Hæc doctrina, quæ præceſſit de Tonis, ſolùm in communi data eſt; ideo nunc ad ipſam praxim in Pſalmorum intonatione deſcendimus. Itaq;

Q. 1. Quotuplices ſunt Pſalmi?

℟. *Duplices* Majores & Minores. *Majores illi dicuntur*, qui ex Evangelio & Sacra Scriptura Novi & Veteris Teſtamenti extra Pſalterium deſumuntur; quales ſunt Canticum B. V. M. Magnificat, Canticum Simeonis Nunc dimittis &c. Canticum Zachariæ Benedictus &c. & alii ſimiles. *Minores Pſalmi dicuntur*, quos David Rex in Cythara decantabat Domini in ejus Pſalterio deſcripti.

Q. 2. Quæ ſunt obſervandæ regulæ ad ritè decantandos hoſce Pſalmos?

℟. Hæ ſequentes: *1ma.* Ante inchoationem Pſalmi videndæ ſunt Claves Dominans & Finalis, ut ſic quilibet Pſalmus in ſuo debito tono inchoetur ac intonetur.

2da. Authentorum Antyphonæ depreſſa voce, Plagalium verò acuta, mixtorum mediocri intonari debent, ut canenti tàm in ſummum, quàm imum, vox ſufficiat, & ne vel nimis elevetur, vel nimis deprimetur.

3tia. Pſalmi Majores, non immediatè à Dominante, ſed ab aliqua inferiori Clave uſq; ad ipſam Dominantem aſcendendo inchoadni ſunt; Minores verò ab ipſa Dominante intonantur.

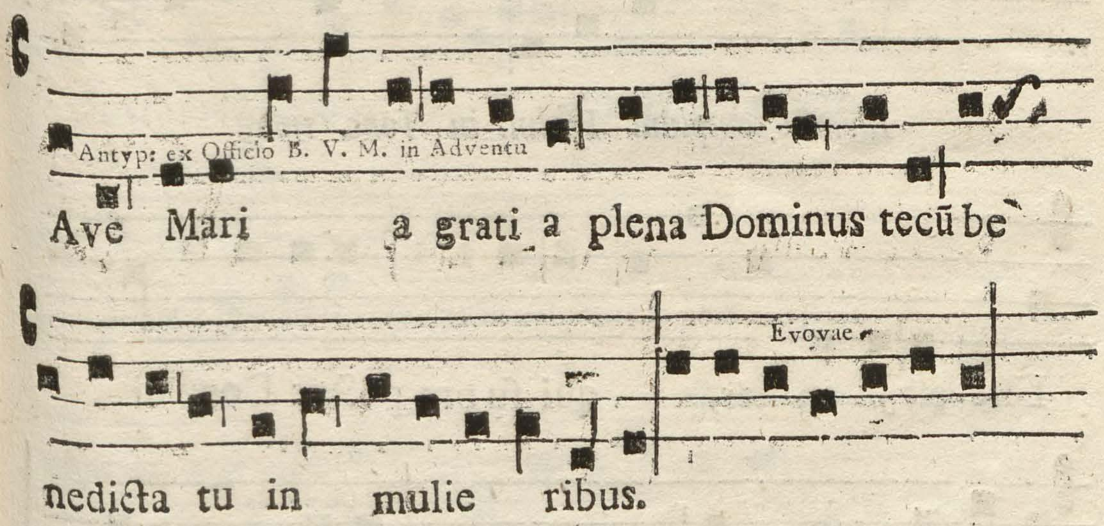
4ta.

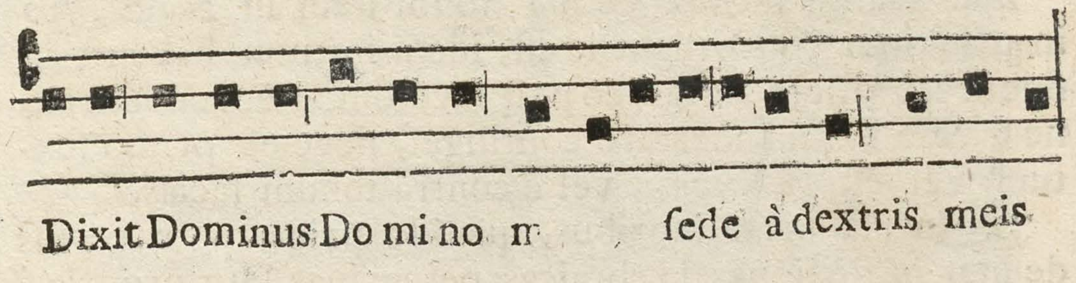
4ta. Pſalmi in *1mo.* & *6to* tono, item in *2do & 8vo* in principio concordant id eſt, idem initium habent; in fine verò diſcrepant, ideo poſt medium attendendum eſt, ne à vera regula aberrare contingat, neve ex primo ſextum, vel ex *2do 8vum*, vel è contra tonum facias.

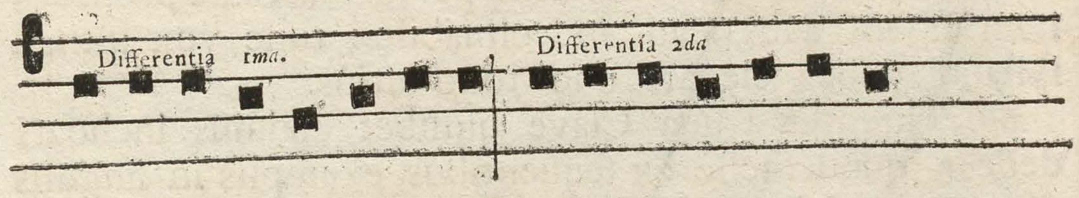
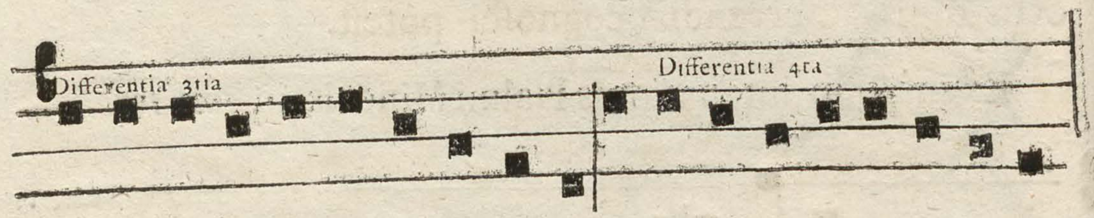
5ta In Pſalmis Minoribus, quando prima pars verſûs deſinet in dictiones Hæbraicas, peregrinas, aut proprias, item monoſyllabas, aut indeclinabiles; tunc vox ultimũ ſyllabæ debet elevari uno tono altiùs.

6ta Oſtendit à qua Clave quilibet Pſalmus inchoari debeat, quod facilè ex ſequentibus exemplis in ſingulis octo tonis adferrendis cognoſci poteſt.

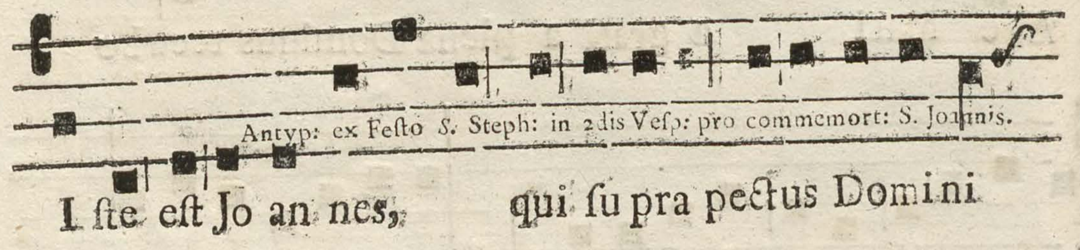
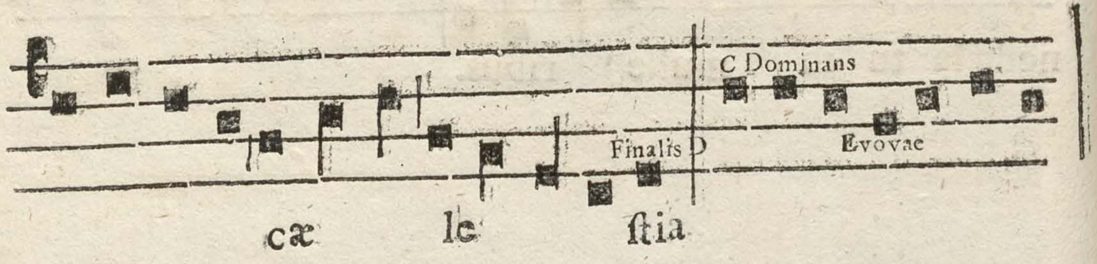
Exemplum intonationis Pſalmi Minoris in *1mo tono.*

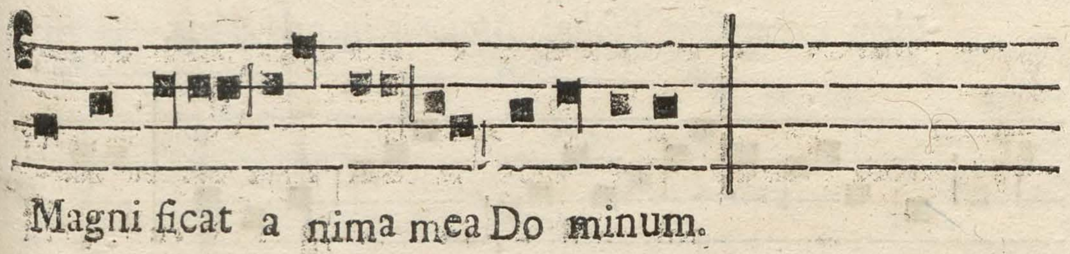






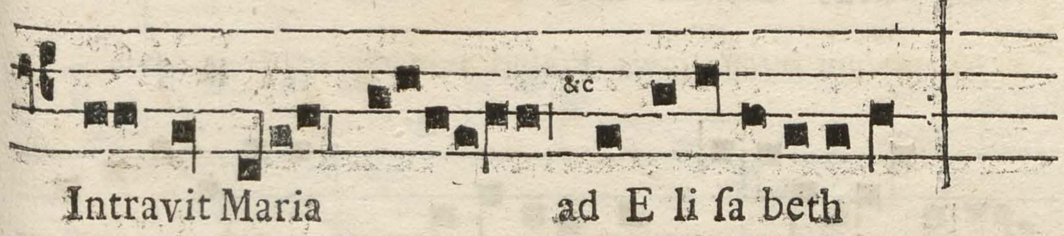
Idem exemplum Pſalmi in. Tono 1mo.

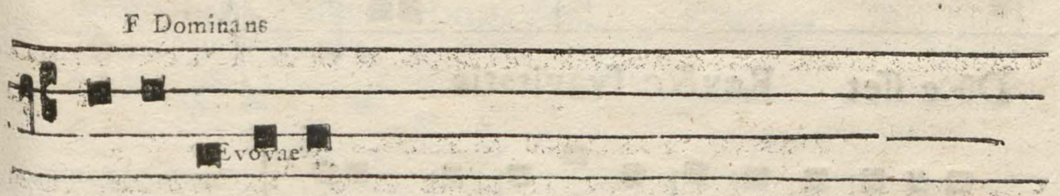


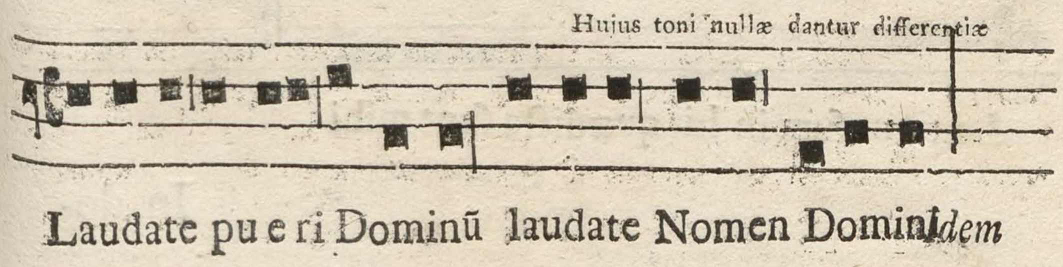


Differentiæ poſſunt eſſe eædem, quæ fuerunt in Pſalmo minori, quod etiam in aliis tonis obſervandum eſt, ut Pſalmi minoris Differentiæ. Pſalmo applicetur.

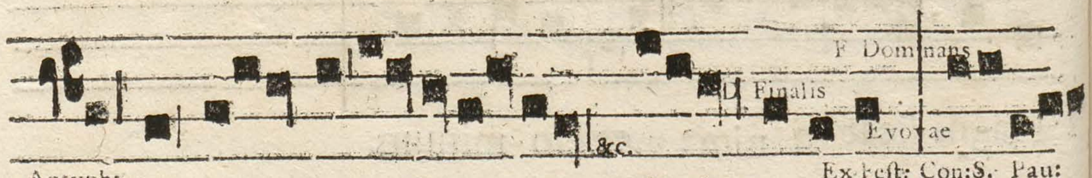
Exemplum intonationis Pſalmi minoris in *2do tono*

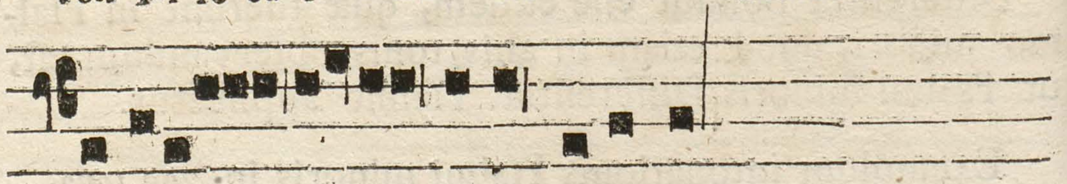




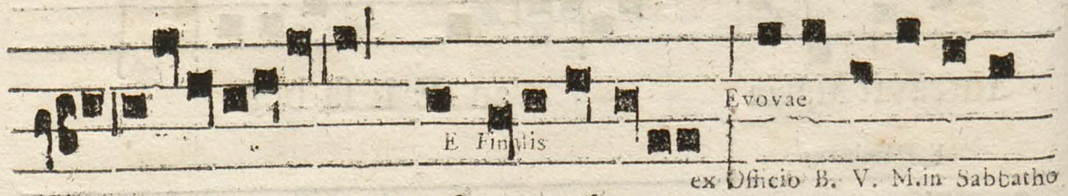
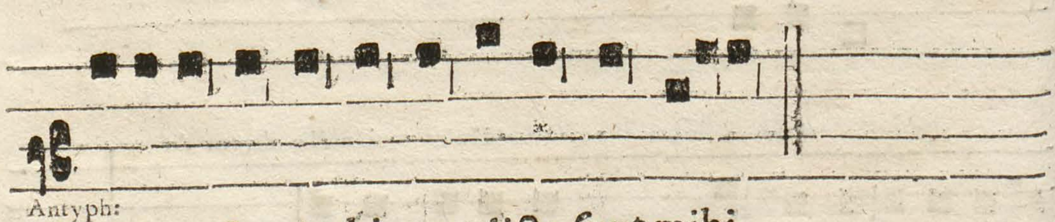


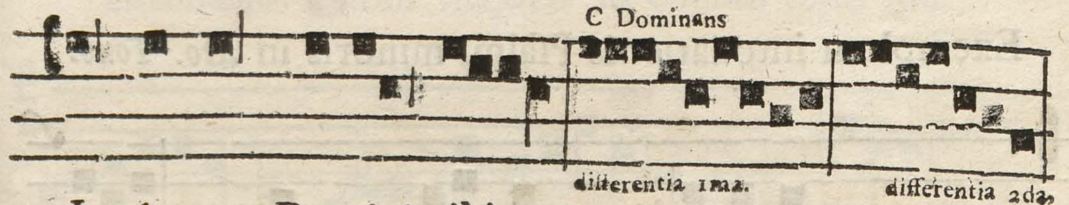
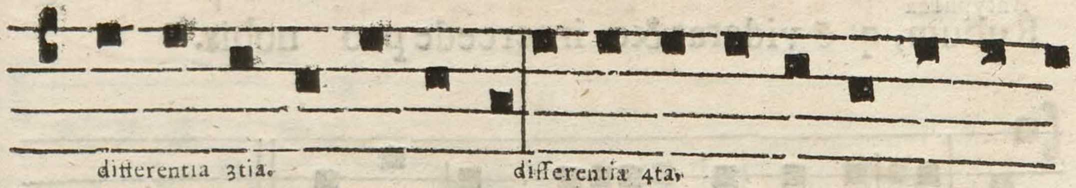
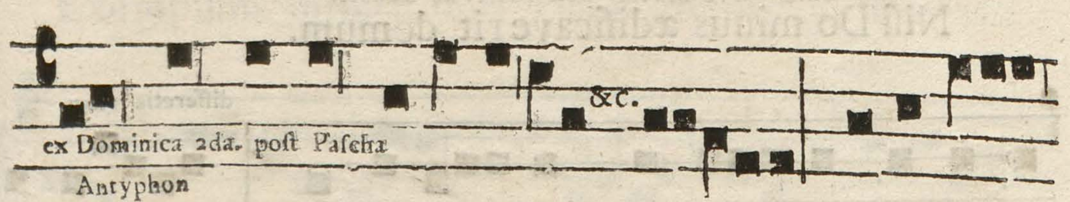
Idem

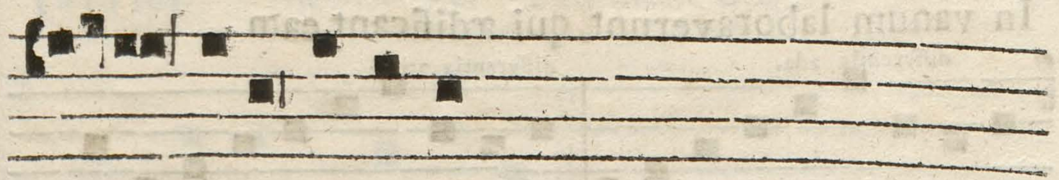
Idem exemplum Pſalmi Majoris in 2do Tono.

Vos, qui ſe cu ti e ſtis me di eit Dominus.



Magnificat a ni ma mea Dominum

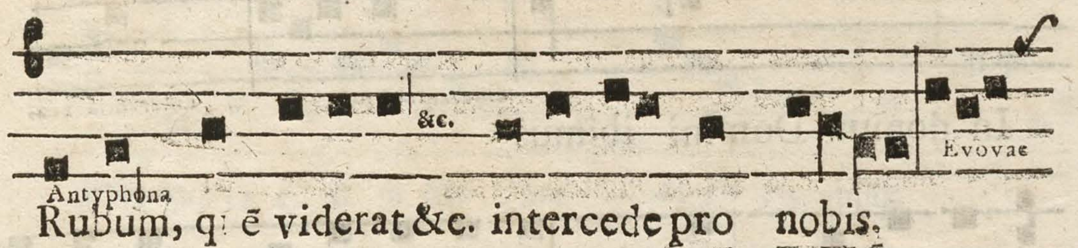
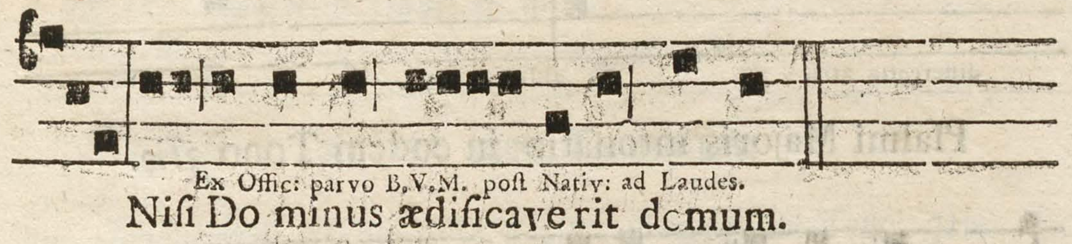
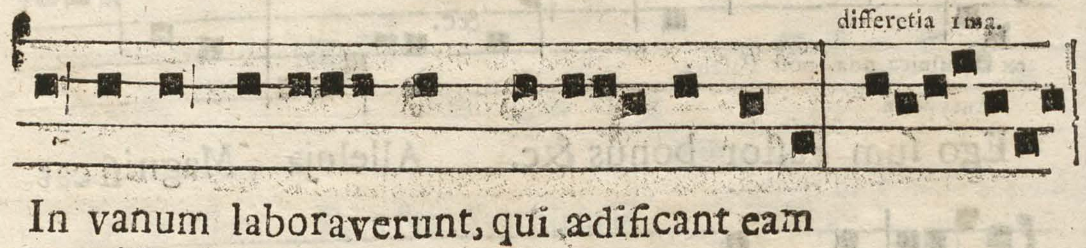
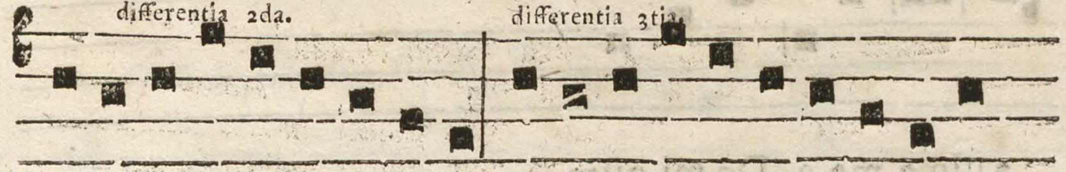
Exemplum intonationis Pſalmi minoris in Tono 3tio

Dū e ſſet Rex&c. ſvavitatis.

Lætatus ſum in his quædicta ſunt mihi

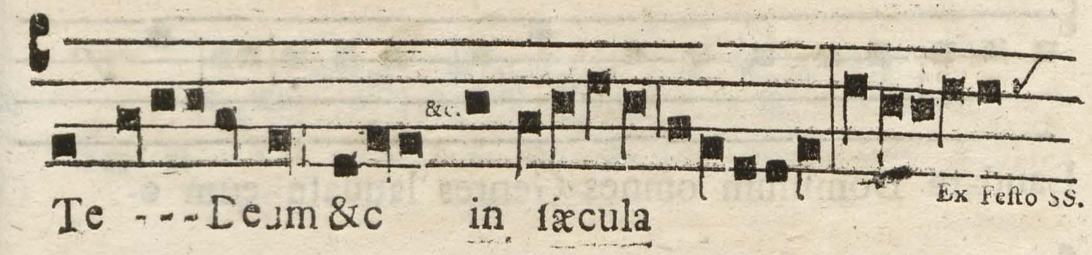
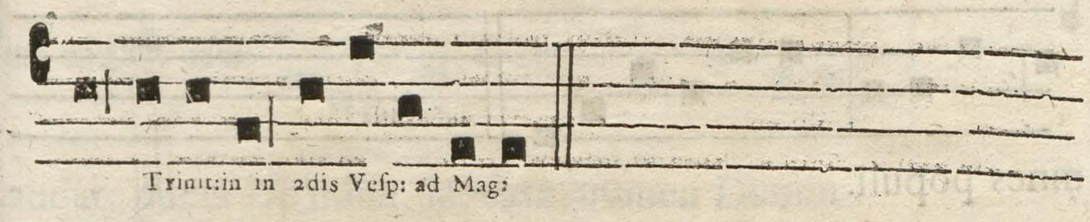
In do-

In domum Domini ibimus

Pſalmi Majoris intonatio in eodem Tono *3tio.*

Ego ſum Paſtor bonus &c. Alleluja Magnifi cat

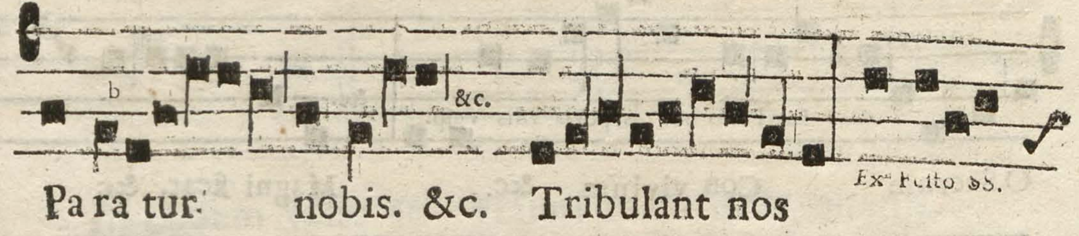
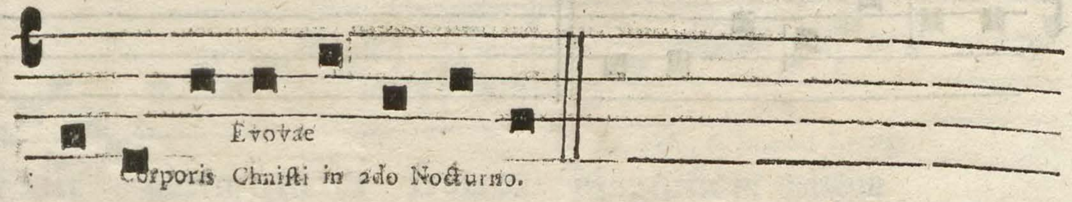
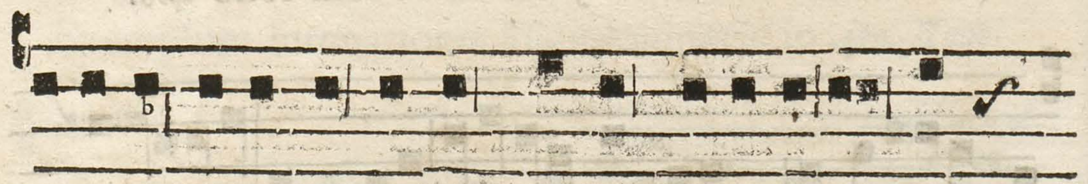


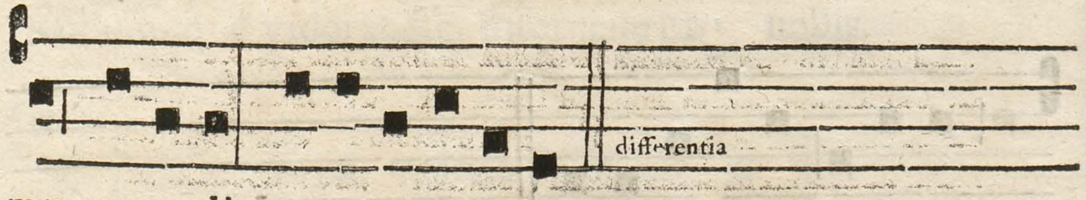
a nima me a Do mi num

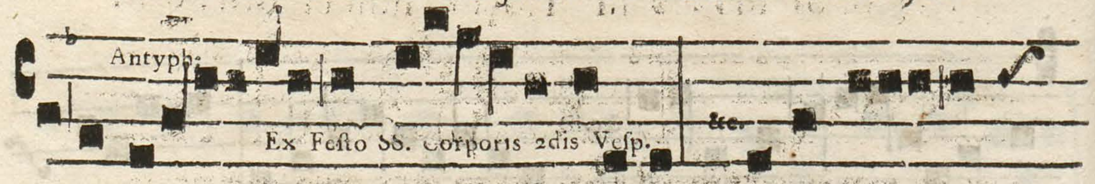
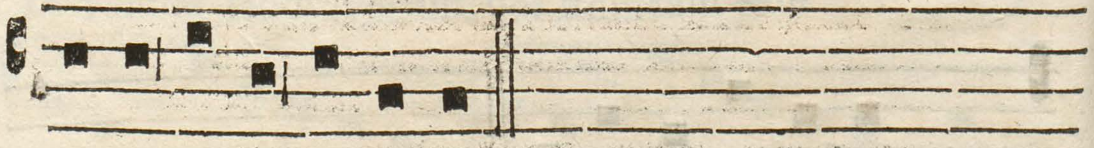
Exem-

Exemplum intonationis Pſalmi minoris in *4to. Tono.*



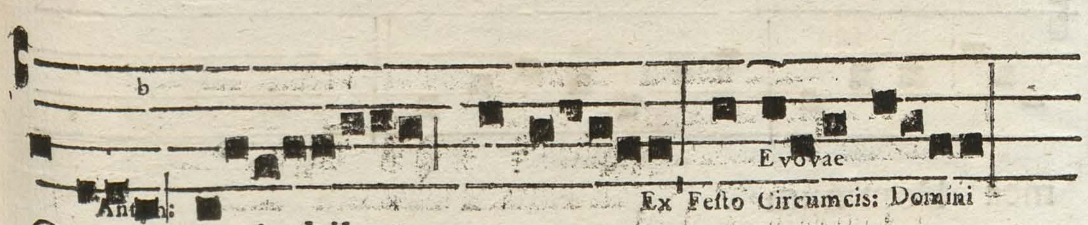
Intonatio Pſalmi Majoris in eodem tono *4to.*



Exemplum intonationis Pſami Minoris in tono *5to.*



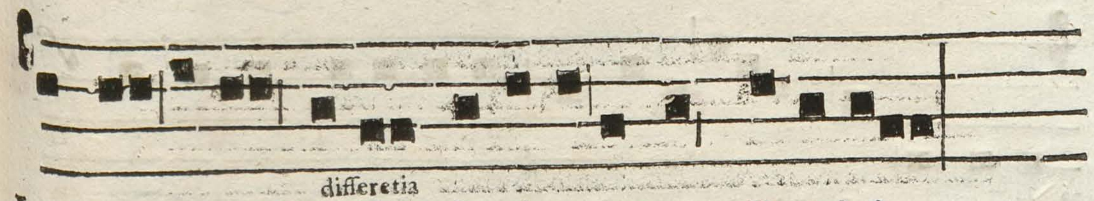
Laudate Dominum omnes Gentes laudate eum o-

mnes populi.

Intonatio Pſalmi Majoris in eodem tono *5to.*

O Sacrum Con vivium. &c. Magni ficat. &c

Exemplum Intonationis Pſalmi minoris in tono *6to.*

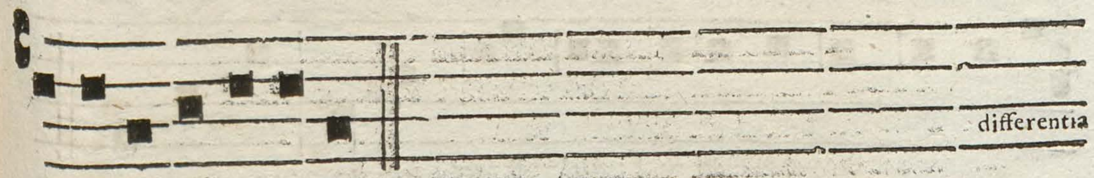
O ad-

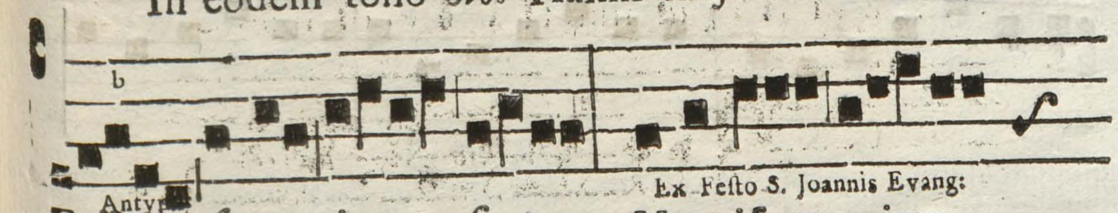


O admirabile &c. Deitatem

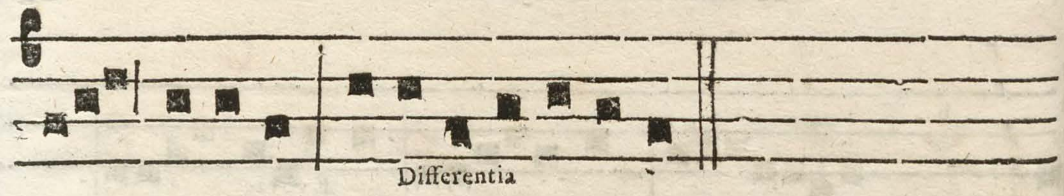


Laudate pueri Do minū laudate nomen Domini.



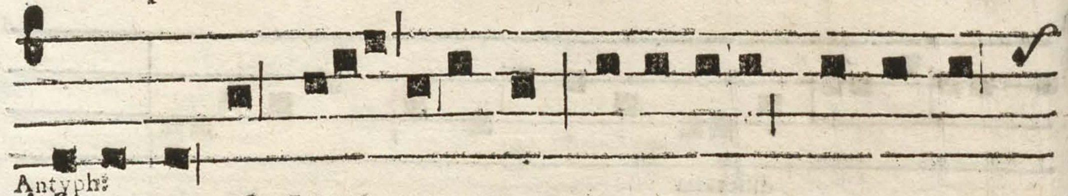
In eodem tono *6to.* Pſalmi majoris intonatio.

Exiit ſermo inter fratres Magnificat anima

mea



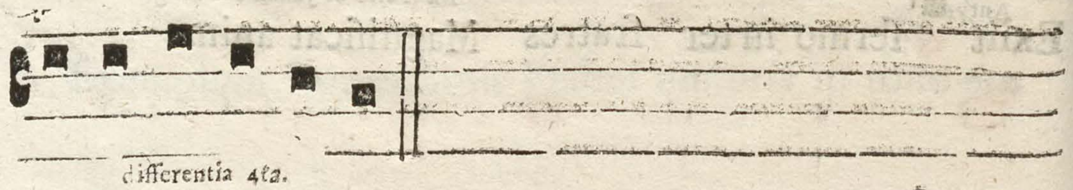
mea Dominum

Exemplum intonationis Pſalmi minoris in tono *7mo.*

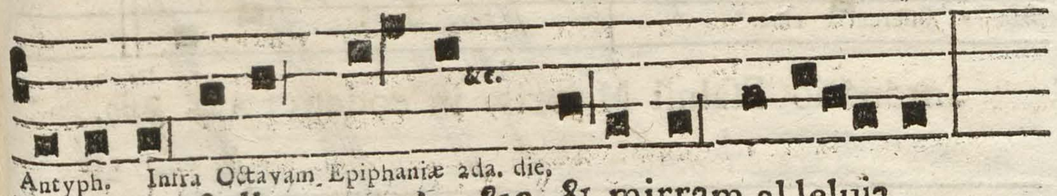
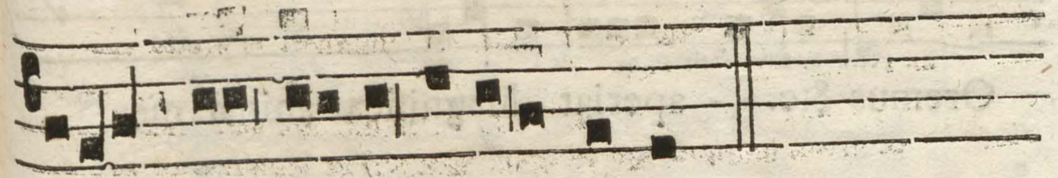


Aſsumpta eſt Maria in cælum. Beatus Vir qui timet

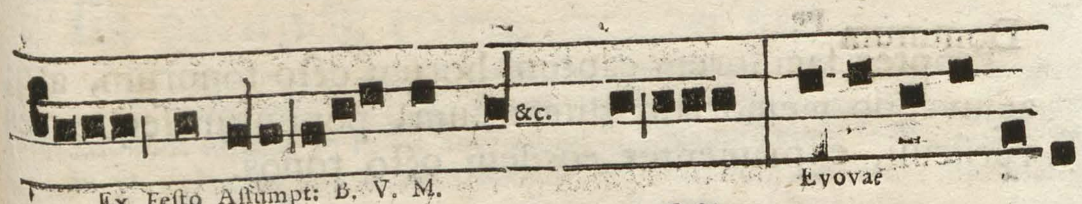
Dominum in mandatis ſuis cupit nimis



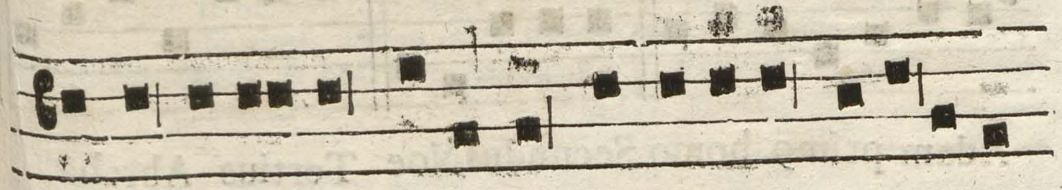
In eo-

In eodem tono *7mo.* intonatio Pſalmi Majoris.

Videntes ſtellam magi &c. & mirram al leluja.

Ma gnificat anima mea Dominum.

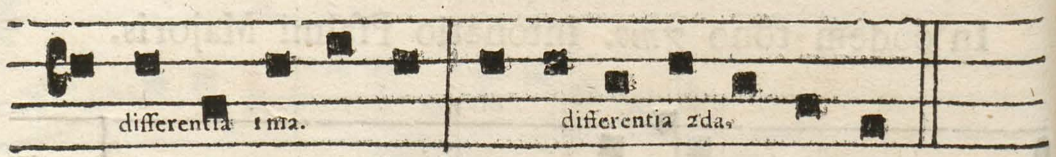
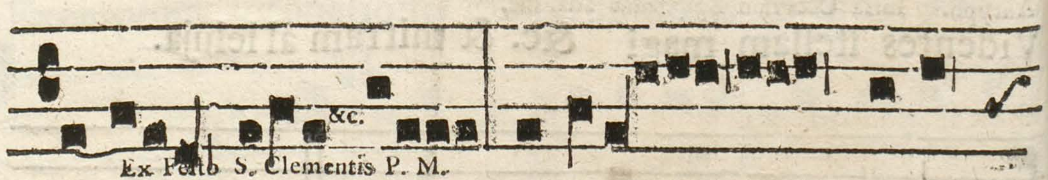
Exemplum intonationis Pſalmi minoris in tono *8vo.*

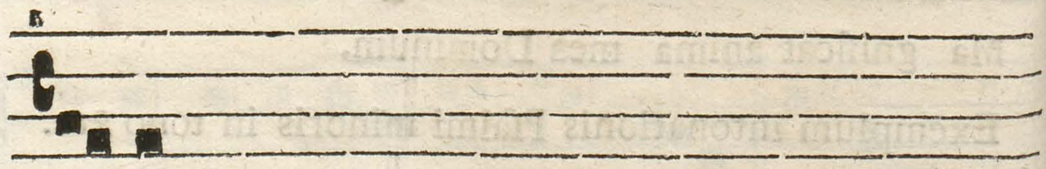


Maria Virgo aſsumpta eſt &c. in ſolio

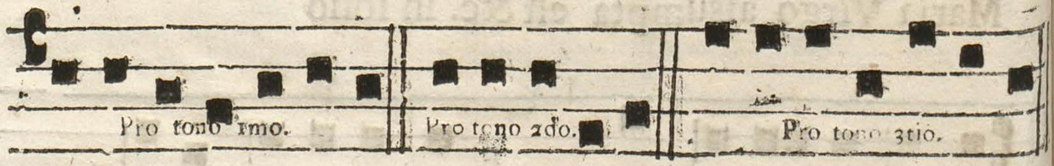


Lauda Jeruſalem Dominum lauda Deum tuum ſion.

Intona-

Intonatio Pſalmi Majoris, in eodem tono *8vo.*

Oremus &c. - - aperiat. Magnificat anima mea



Dominum.

Propter faciliorem captum horum octo tonorum, atq; adjuvando memoriam diſcentium, ponuntur ſequentes verſiculi, exprimentes eosdem octo tonos.

Adam prim9. homo Secundus Noe Tertius Abrahã

Adam

Pro To no 4to Pro To no 5to

Quatuor Evangeliſtæ. Quinq; libri Moyſis.

Pro To no 6to Pro To no 7mo

Sex ſunt hydriæ poſitæ. Septem ſcholæ Artes.

Pro To no 8vo Pro To no no ſive Peregr.

Sed octo ſunt partes Ecce Peregrinus.

De Orationibus ſeu Collectis, & diverſis earundẽ tonis. *ex Carem. Epiſc. lib. 1. Cap. 27*

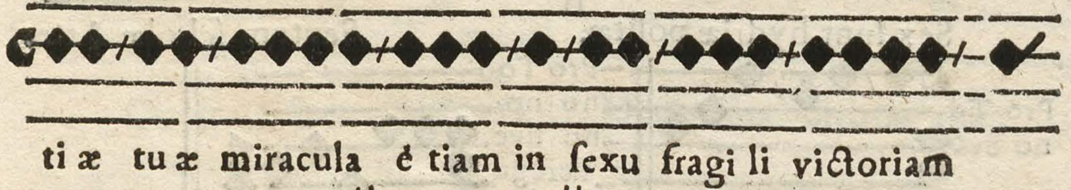
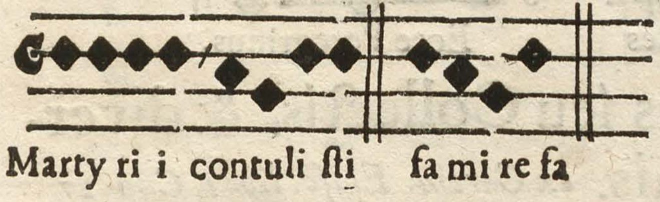
SCiendum eſt, duos eſſe Orationum tonos, alterũ Solemnem, alterũ ſimplicem; ſeu alterum feſtivum: alium ferialem: & tono quidem Solemni utimur in Feſtis duplicibus, & ſemiduplicibus in Matutinis, Miſſis & Veſperis; alterò verò ſimplici in ferialibus, & Feſtis ſimplicibus, ac pro Defunctis, & in aliis, quæ occurrunt extra matutinum, Miſſas & Veſperas, etiamſi diebus Solemnibus recitentur, ut in cæteris horis Canonicis, in benedictionibus Candelarum, Palmarum, & ſimilibus.

Differentia autem inter ſolemnem, & ſimplicem eſt juxta antiquum ritum, & obſervantiam Capellæ Papalis; quia *Solemnis*, duas tantùm habet variationes, & regulariter prima variatio, fit per duas notas deſcendendo, & redeundo ad eundem tonum, videlicet ut hic demonſtratur.

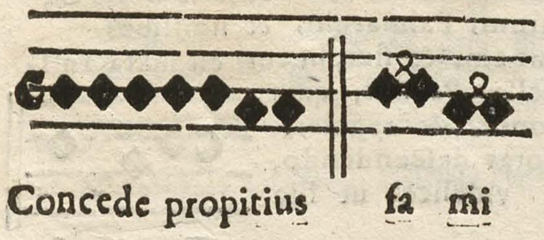
Fa mi re fa

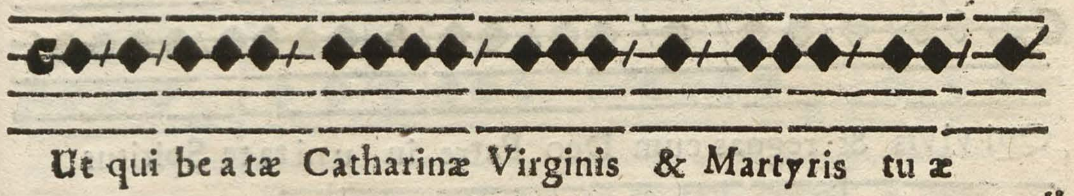
Et in

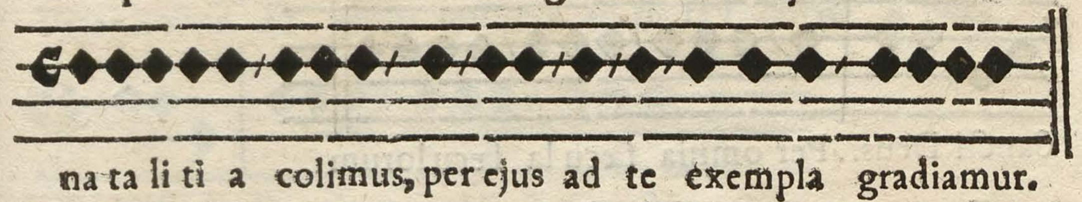
Et in prima clauſula Orationis, quæ habet verbum videlicet in fine dictæ clauſulæ, quæ gemino puncto à ſequenti clauſula ſolet deſignari, ſecundùm rectam orthographiam quemadmodum apparet, ex propoſitæ orationis modulatione.



Secunda vero variatio, fit per unam notam deſcendendo videlicet.

In fine ſecundæ clauſulæ ſequentis, quæ pariter, vel gemino puncto, vel puncto, & virgulâ conſtat.

Ac deinceps ſequente clauſula finali, uniformi Tono ſine declinatione vocis completur videlicet.





Concluſionis hujus 1ma variatio ſic fiat. In 2da vero clauſula per duas notas, ſcilicet.

In tertia vero, & ultima, nulla fit variatio.

Secundo caſu, cùm dicitur (*Qui vivis & regnas &c.*) in qua ſunt duæ clauſulæ, prima variatur per duas notas, ſecunda, & finalis non variatur videlicet.

Qui vi-

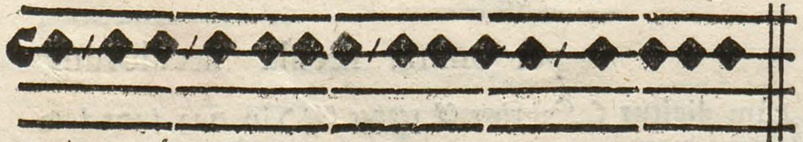
Qui vivis & regnas cum Deo Patre in unitate Spiritus

Sancti Deus. Per omnia ſæcula ſæculorum

Tonus vero *Simplex & Ferialis* (cujus, uſus in ſimplicibus & pro Defunctis) nullam habet variationem, ſed tam in ipſis Orationibus, quàm in clauſula eorundem, uniformi voce perficitur, uti patet in ſequenti exemplo.

Deus qui inter Apoſtolicos Sacerdotes famulum tuum Ponti-

ficali fecisti dignitate vigére, præſta quæſumꝰ ut e o-



rũ quoq; perpetuo aggregetur conſortio.

Excipi-

Excipiuntur ab hac regula ſequentia: ubi vox per tertiam deprimitur.

Pater noſter. & ne nos inducas in tentationem A por-

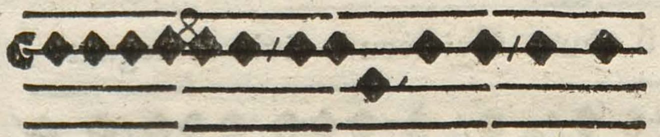
ta inferi. Dominus vobiſcũ Oremus

Regulare autem eſt, ut voce gravi, & competenti, interpoſitâ aliqua mora, in fine cujuslibet clauſulæ, & præſertim in clauſula finali, cum decore, & gravitate recitentur Orationes. *Hæc appoſita ſunt, pro perſona Celebrantis.*

Ante Orationem verò, quæ Prophetiam procedit, Sacerdos quidem vocem *Oremus* cantet hoc modo:

Oremus Flectamꝰ genua Levate.

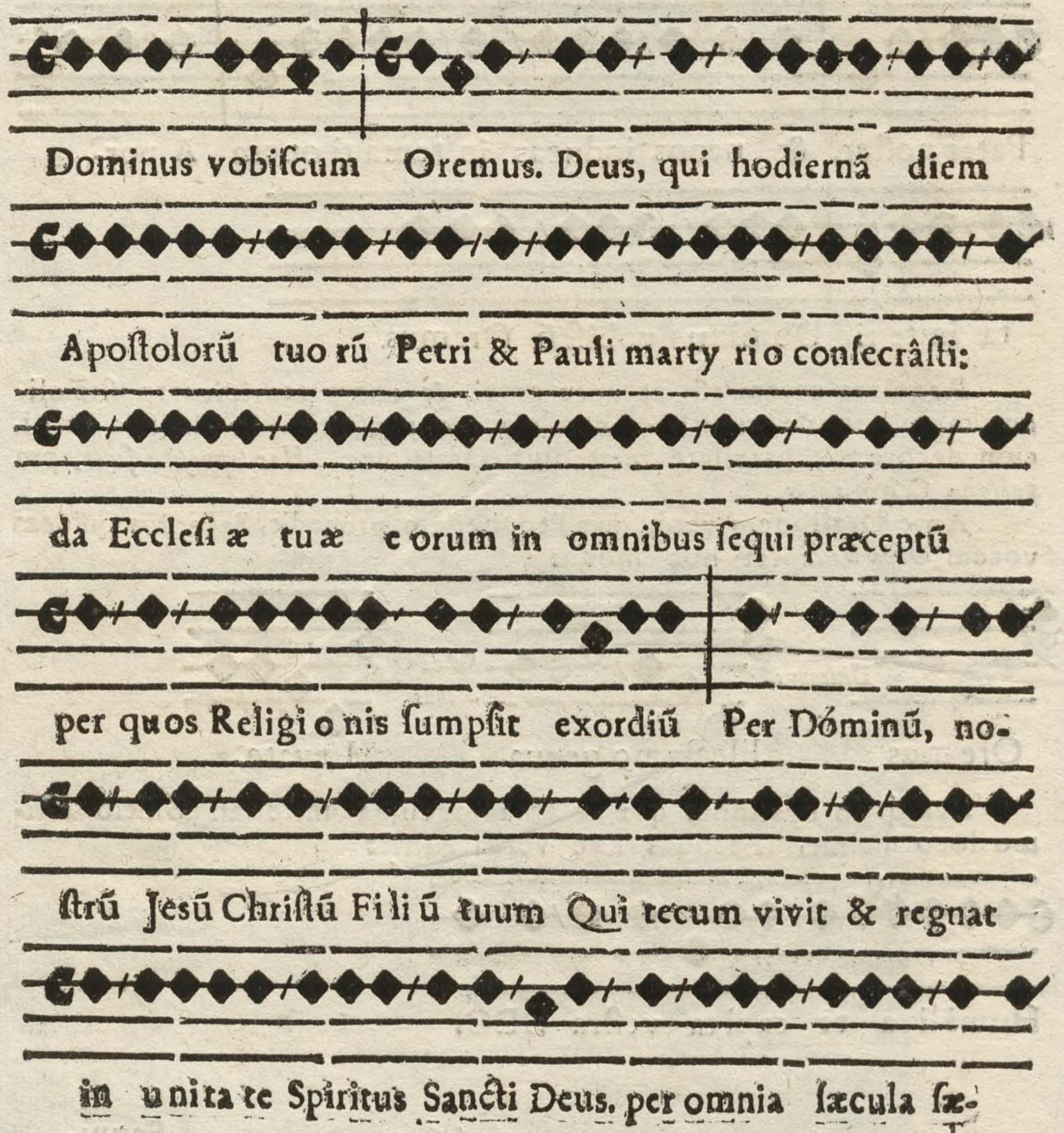
Deniq; in oratione, quæ in Quadrageſima in feriali Officio ultimo loco dicitur, Diaconus hæc verba canet:



Humiliate capita veſtra DEO.

Sequi-

Sequitur Orationis Tonus Solemnis, quô utitur, Eccleſia Cathedralis Cracovienſis.



Tonus Epiſtolæ & Evangelii habetur infra *fol.* 73.

Q. 3. *Quid ſentiendum de tonis Reſponſoriorum, Introituum, Gradualium, Offertoriorum, & Alleluja, quomodo cognoſcuntur?*

℞. ad *1mum.* Toni reſponſoriorum cognoſcuntur ex Clavibus Finali & Dominante, ſicut & Pſalmorum, cum hac tamen differentia; quòd in Pſalmis Finalis & Dominans ex *evovae* cognoſcuntur; in Reſponſoriis autẽ, Introitibus & quibusvis aliis harmoniis, aliter nempe in in quibus debet attendi Finalis, ſeu illa Clavis, quæ terminat Antyphonam ante verſum poſitam: finita autem Antyphonâ ſequitur verſus ſub ſigno tali ℣. in quo verſu, quærenda eſt Dominans hoc modo: attende; quæ nota ſæpiùs ab initio repetatur in hoc verſu, & hanc noveris eſſe Dominantem, cognoſce in qua Clavi nota talis ſit poſita, hac cognita & cum finali confrontata, devenies, cujus toni ſit reſponſorium, aut Introitus, ex finali nempe & Dominante.

℞. ad *2dum.* Toni Introituum cognoſcuntur ex nota Clavis finalis præcedente Pſalmum, & ex Dominante, hoc modo inventa, ut dictum de reſponſoriis.

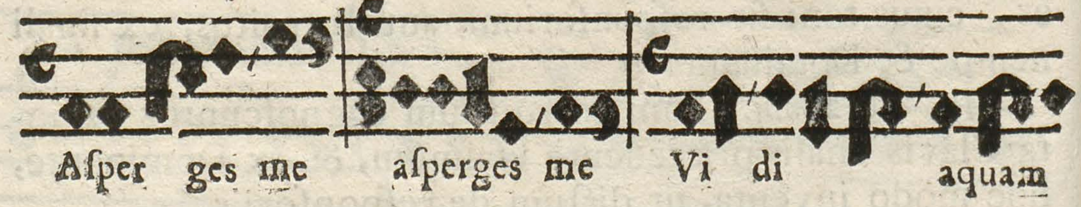
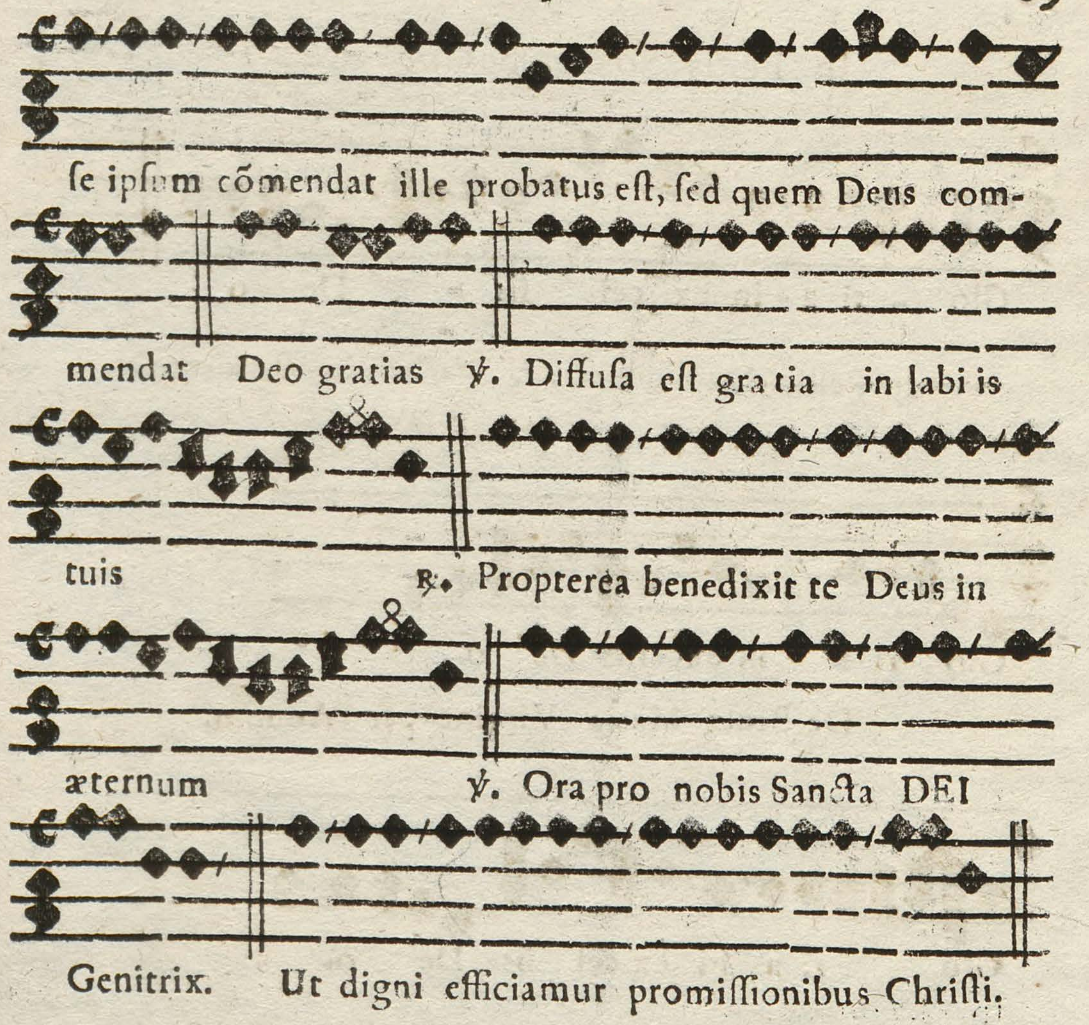
℞. ad *3tium.* Gradualis, cùm conſtet Antyphonâ & verſu Pſalmi, eodem modô tonus cognoſcitur, quo reſponſo-

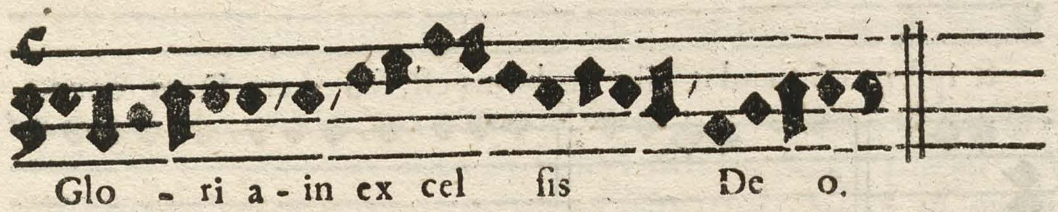
ſponſoriorum & Introituum: in Graduali ergo Antyphonæ, ultima Clavis, finalis eſt; Clavis verò ſæpiùs repetita ab initio verſûs, dicitur Dominans, ex quarum duarũ Clavium cognitione, cognitio toni reſultat, ut de Pſalmis dictum eſt, & exemplis demonſtratum.

℞. ad reliqua. Offertorium, Communio, & Alleluja, ex ſola tantùm nota & Clavi finali, & ex phraſi ſeu ambitu ſuo cognoſcuntur, cujus ſint toni. Ideò ad ea cognoſcenda, revocanda eſt in memoriam doctrina de Clavibus finalibus, ac de tono authento & Plagali. Contenti exemplîs de intonatione Pſalmorum in ſingulis octo tonis à reliquis abſtinebunt, tum brevitatis causâ; tum quia faciliter intellectâ ſuperiorî doctrinâ cognoſci poſſunt.

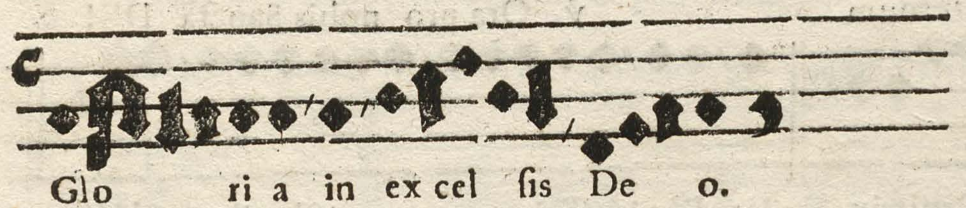
PUNCTUM XI.

In quo adduntur ſuperiori doctrinæ aliqua, veluti magis neceſſaria, in Cantu Miſsæ: uti de Gloria, Lectionis & Evangelii tono, de Credo, & Itemiſsa eſt, ſive Benedicamus Domino, & alia huc pertinentia.

In Dominicis per Annũ In Dom: Paſ: & Palm: Per tempus Paſchale.

Hymnus & Reſponſoria aliaq; quæ ſpectant ad Officiũ Divinũ, ſufficienter habentur in Libris Choralibus Pſalterii & Antyphonarũ, Hymni, præſertim, pro diverſitate temporum & Feſtorum, diverſos recipiunt tonos.

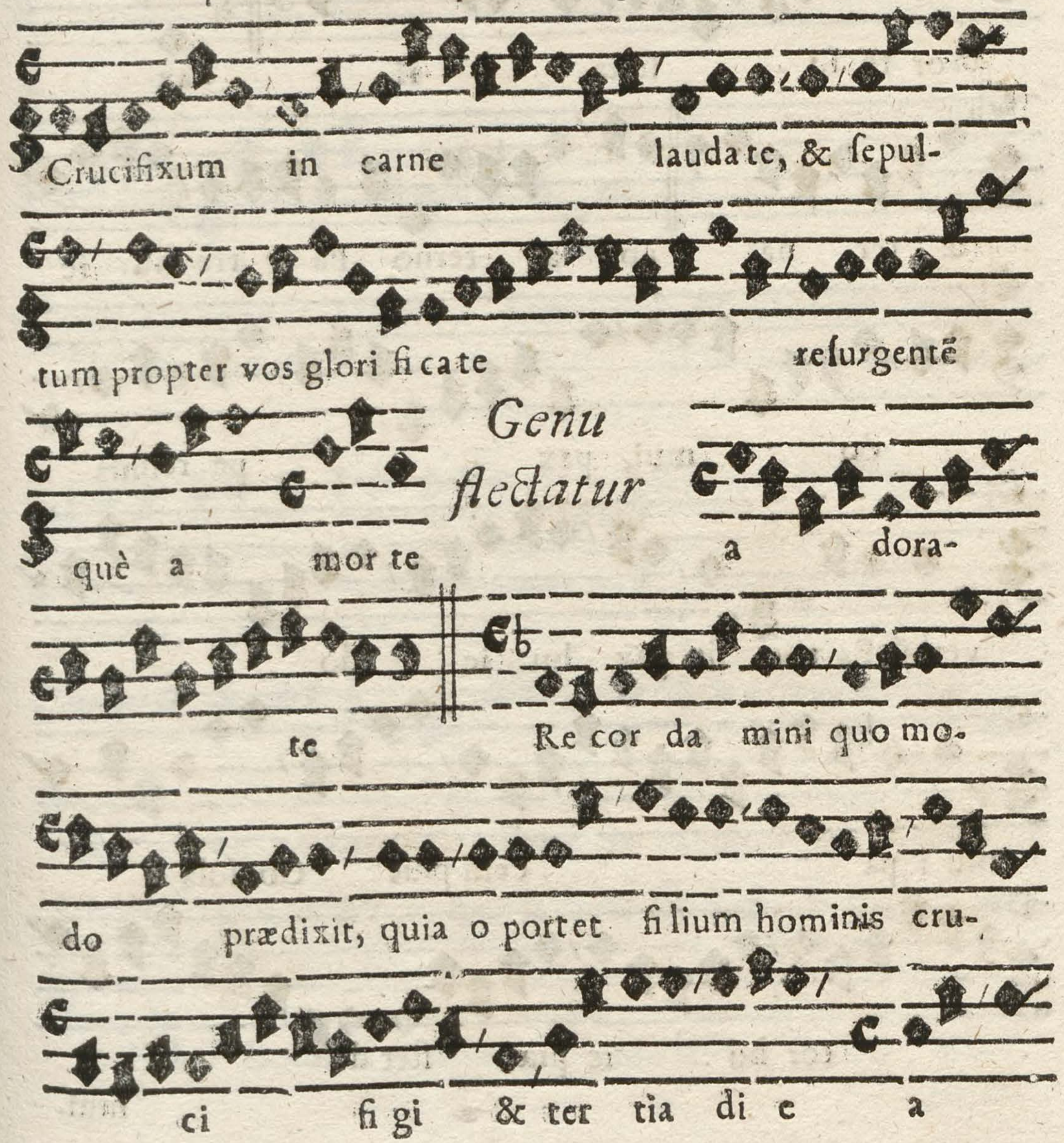
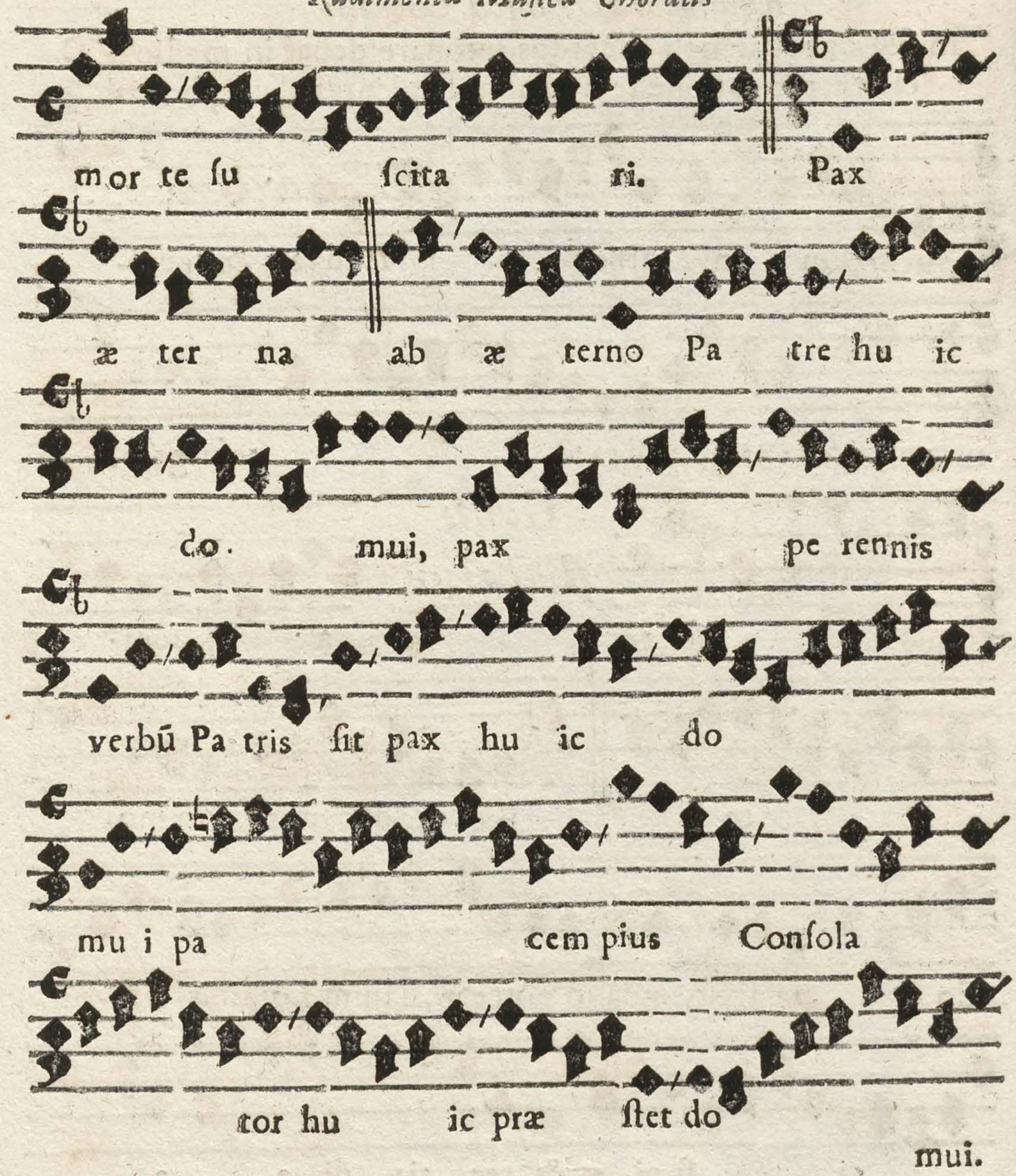
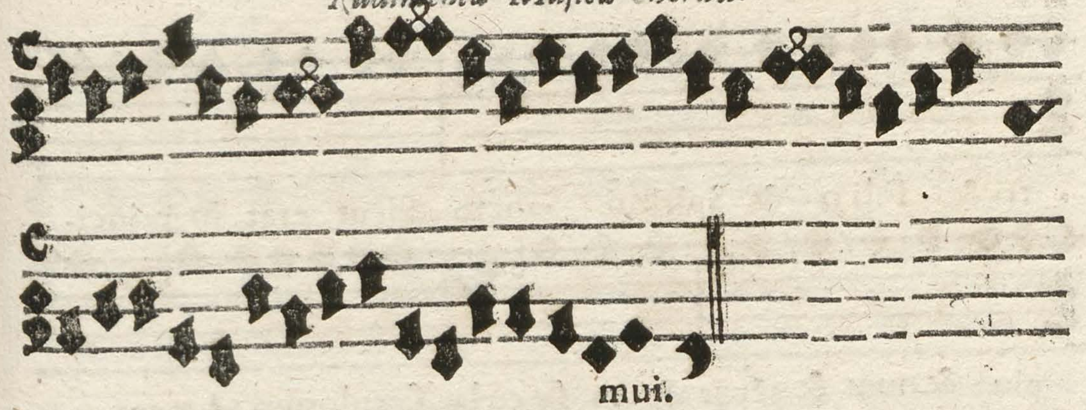
In Feſtis Solemnibus *1mæ Claſsis*

In Feſtis Duplicibus *2dæ Claſsis* Apoſtolorum & per Octavas

De Beata Maria Virgine per Annum.

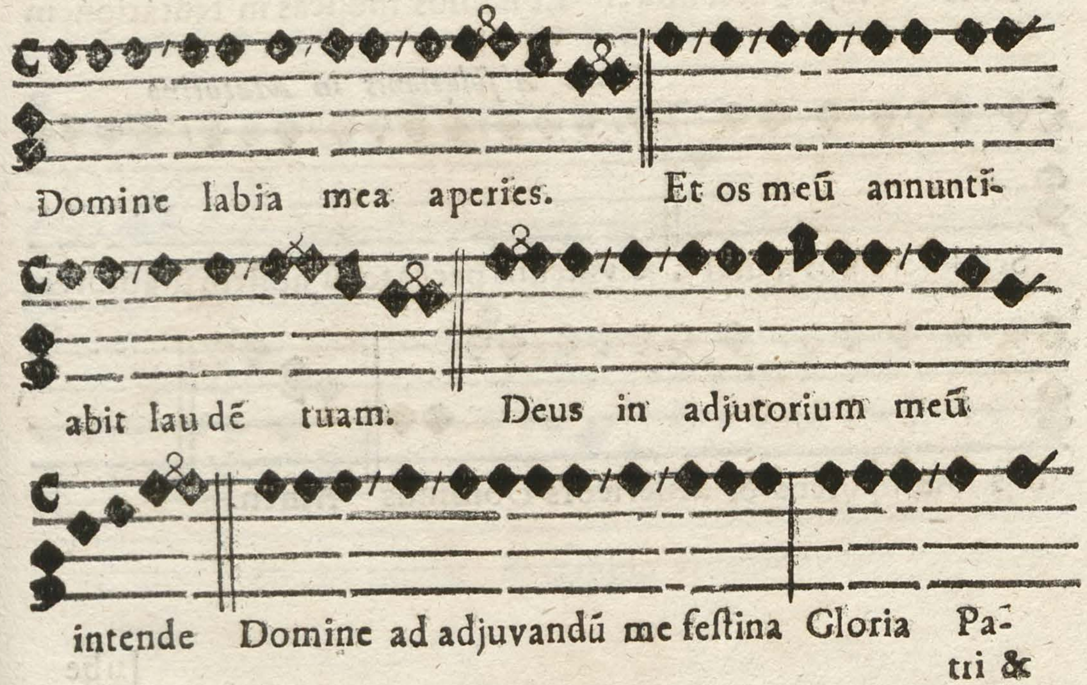


In Dominicis, Feſtis ſemiduplicibus & infra Octavas, quæ non ſunt B. V. M.

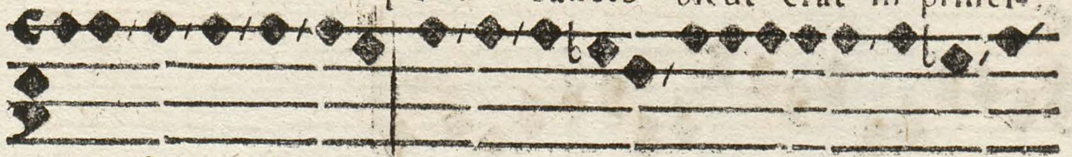
Glori-

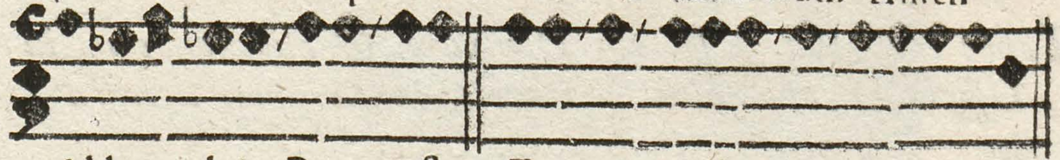
In ſtatione Paſchali Sacerdos intonare debet in medio Ecclesiæ pro ratione temporum ſequentes Antyphonas.



Tonus inchoandi Officium Divinum, & aliorum, quæ in Officio Divino ſolent decantari, juxta uſum Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Crac:

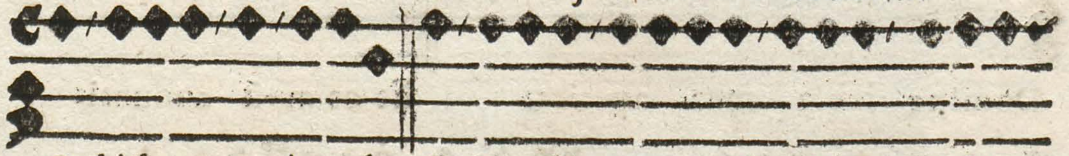


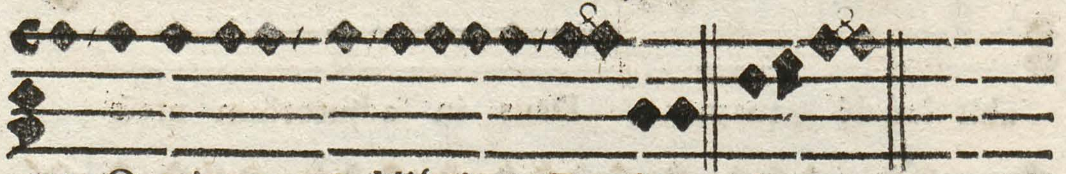
tri & Fili o & Spiritui Sancto Sicut erat in princi-



pio & nunc & sẽper & in ſæ cu la ſæculorum Amen

Al le luja Pater noſter. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem

Tonus Abſolutionis in Matutino

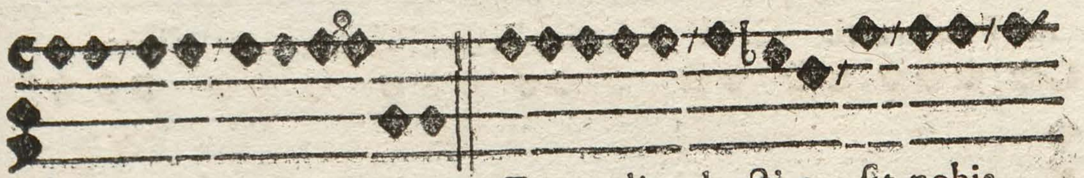


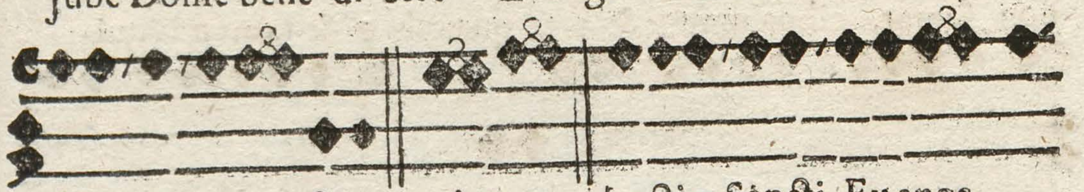
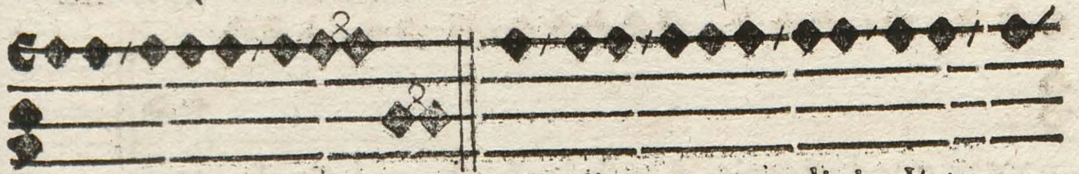
Sed libera nos à malo. A vinculis peccatorũ noſtrorũ abſolvat

nos Omnipotens & Miſericors Dominus Amen.

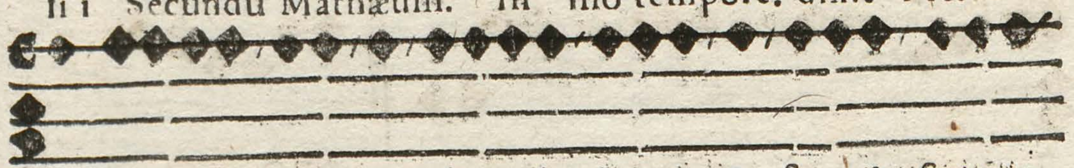
Jube

Petitio Benedictionis ſemper ſic fiat.

Evangelium cum homilia, vel lectiones juxta ſequentẽ tonũ proferuntur, cum ſuis intonationibus, ut patet.



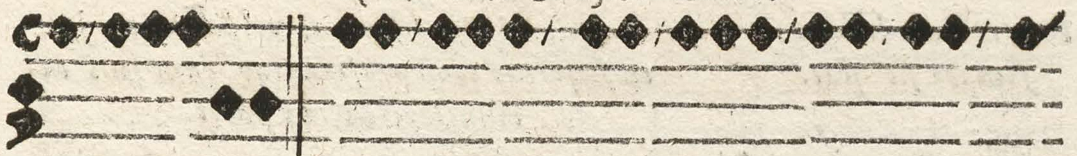
Jube Domñe bene di cere Evangelica le cti o ſit nobis

ſalus & pro te cti o. Amen. Lecti o Sancti Ev ange

li i Secundũ Mathæum. In illo tempore: dixit Petrus



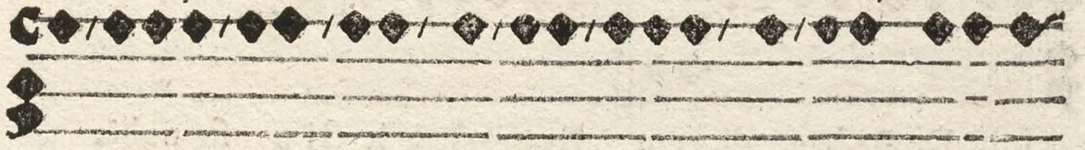
ad JESUM ecce nos reliquimus omnia & ſecu ti ſu mus

te: quid ergo erit nobis? & reliqua Homilia Sãcti Hierony-

mi Pre.

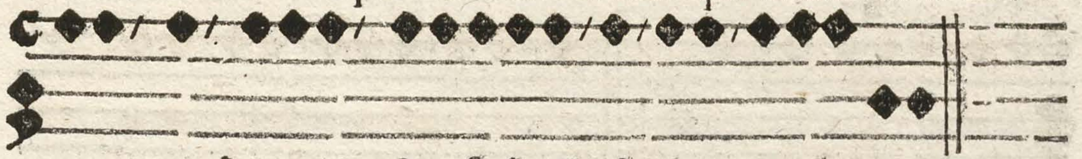


mi Presbyteri. Grãdis fiducia: Petrus Piſcator erat, dives

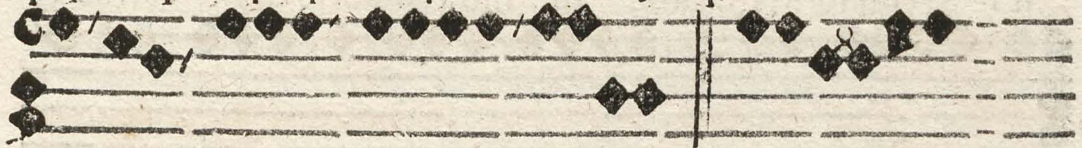


non fuerat, cibos manu & arte quærebat, & tamen loqui-

tur confidenter reliquimus omnia. &c. qui ſecuti eſtis me:

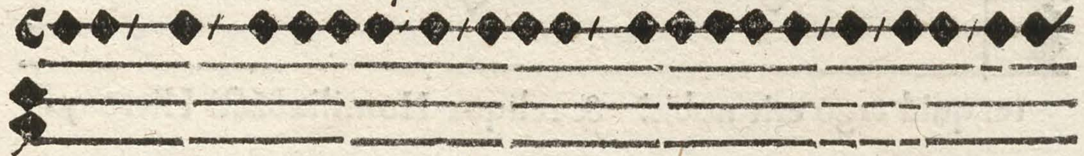


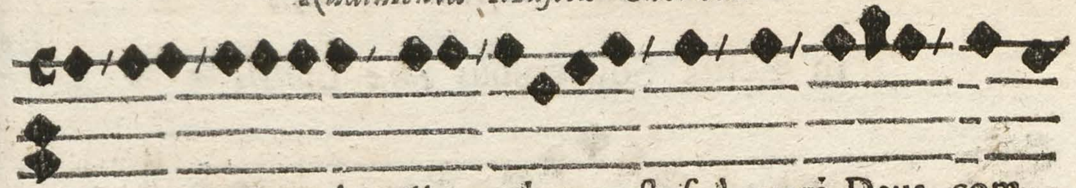
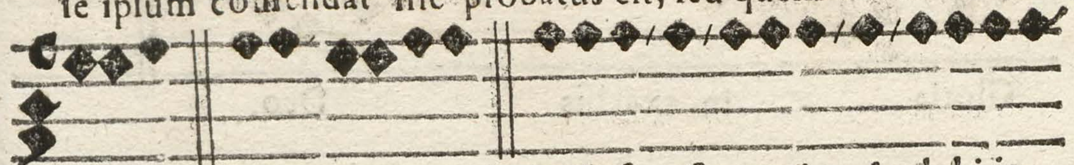
popter quod proprie Apoſtolorũ eſt, atq; Credentiũ.

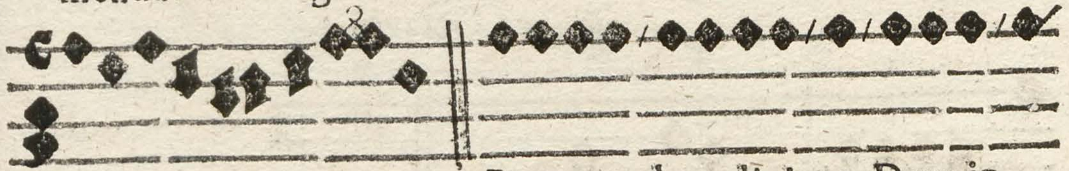


Tu autem Domine miſerere no bis. ℟ DEO gratias.

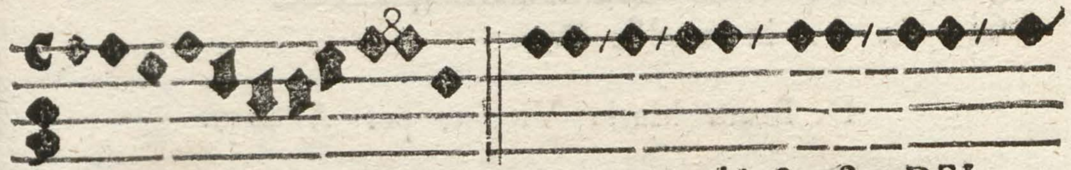
Exemplum Toni in Capitulo.



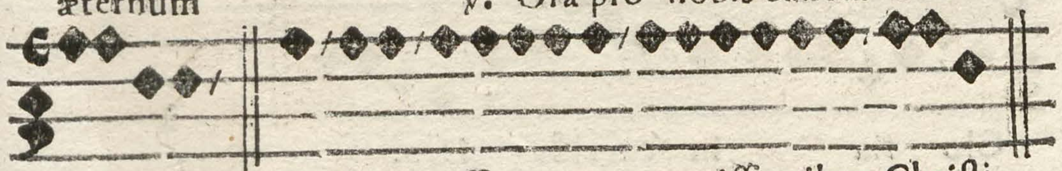
Fratres qui glori atur in Domino glorie tur, non enim qui ſe i-

ſe ipſum cõmendat ille probatus eſt, ſed quem Deus com-

mendat Deo gratias ℣. Diffuſa eſt gra ti a in labi is



tuis ℟. Propterea benedixit te Deus in



æternum ℣. Ora pro nobis Sancta DEI

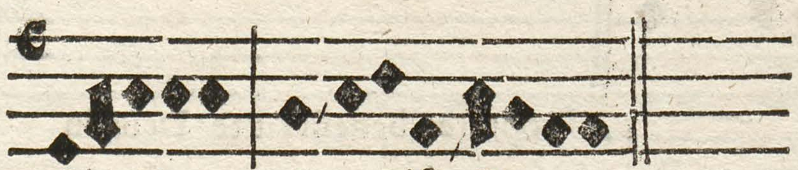


Genitrix. Ut digni efficiamur promiſſionibus Chriſti.

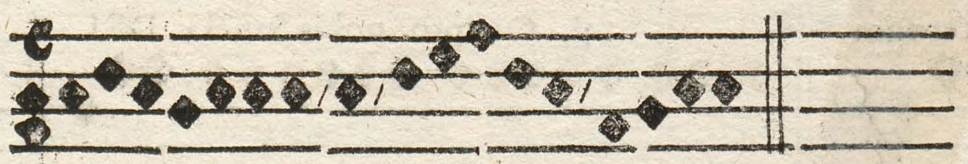
Hymnus & Reſponſoria aliaq; quæ ſpectant ad Officiũ Divinũ, ſufficienter habentur in Libris Choralibus Pſalterii & Antyphonarũ, Hymni, præſertim, pro diverſitate temporum & Feſtorum, diverſos recipiunt tonos.

In Feſtis Solemnibus *1ma Claſsis*

Glotia - - in excelſis Deo.

In Feſtis Duplicibus *2da Claſsis* Apoſtolorum & per Octavas

Glo ria in excelſis Deo.

De Beata Maria Virgine per Annum.

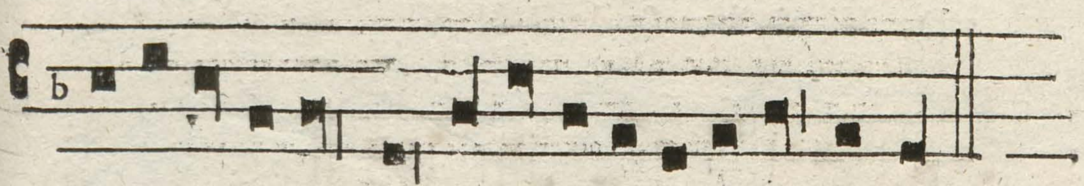


Glo ria in excelſis Deo.

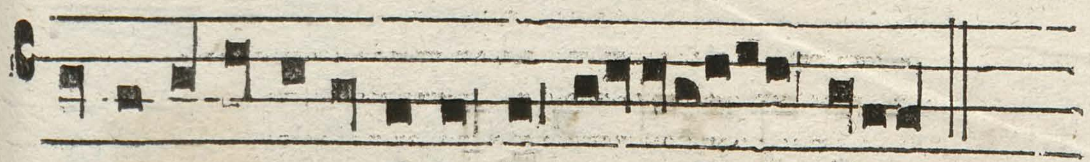
In Dominicis, Feſtis ſemiduplicibus & infra Octavas, quæ non ſunt B. V. M.

Glo ria in ex cel ſis Deo.

De Angelis Romanum.



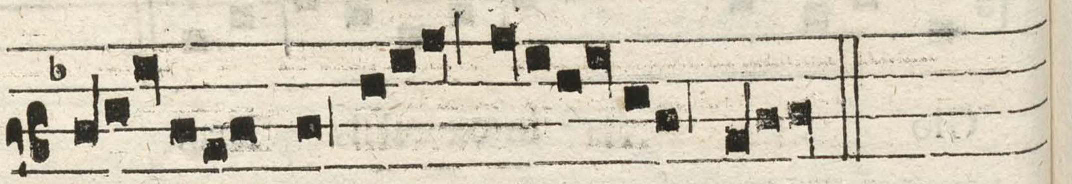
Glo ri a in ex cel ſis De o.

Tempore Paſchali in omnibus Feſtis.

Glo ri a in ex cel ſis Deo.

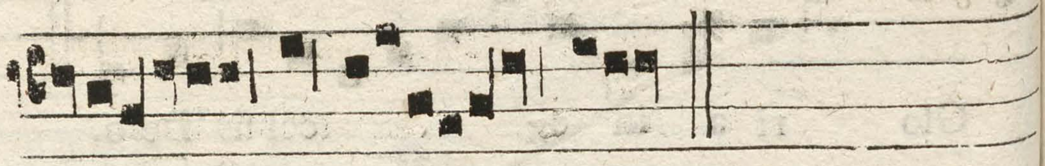
De Martyribus.

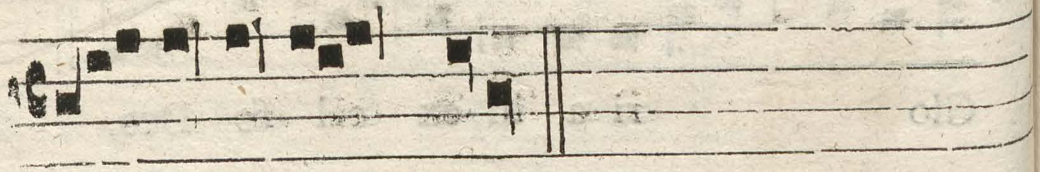
Glo ri a in excelſis Deo.

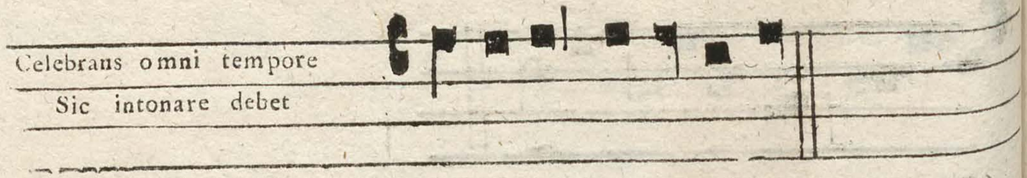
De Confeſsoribus.



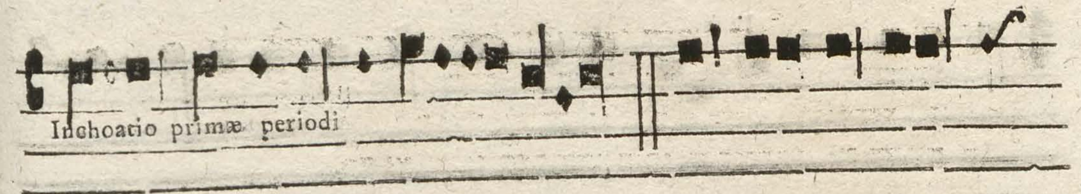
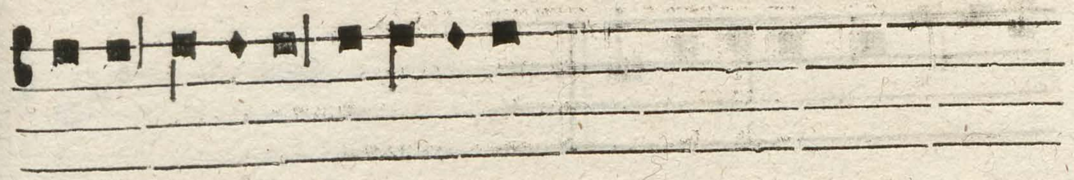
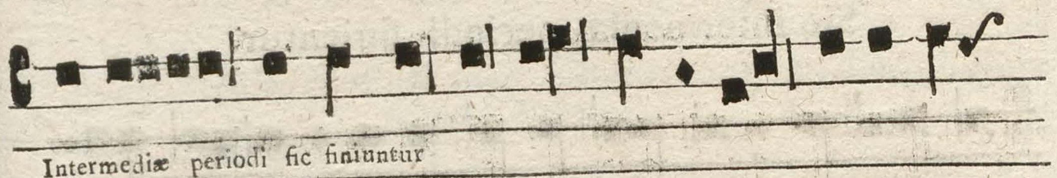
Glo ria in ex cel ſis Deo.

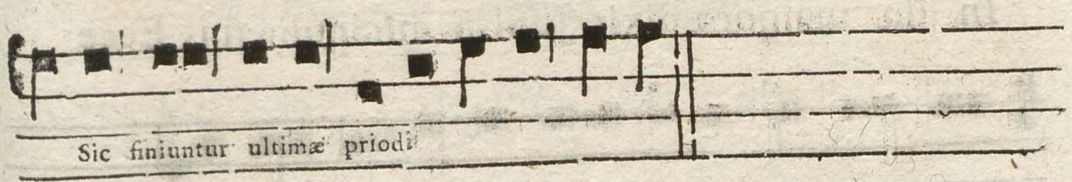
De Virginibus & de B. M. Virgine in Adventu.

Glo ri a in excelſis Deo.

In Feſtis Simplicibus.

Glo ria in excelſis Deo.

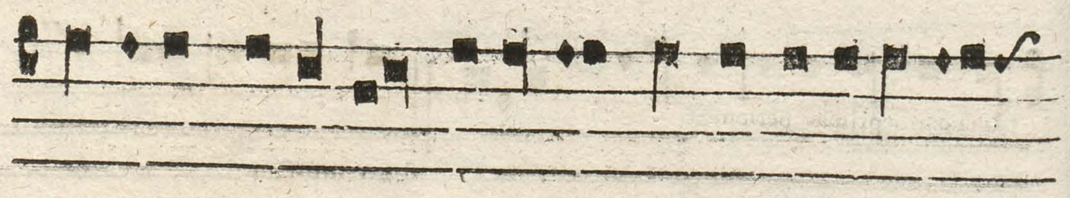
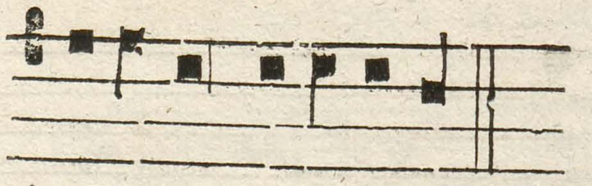


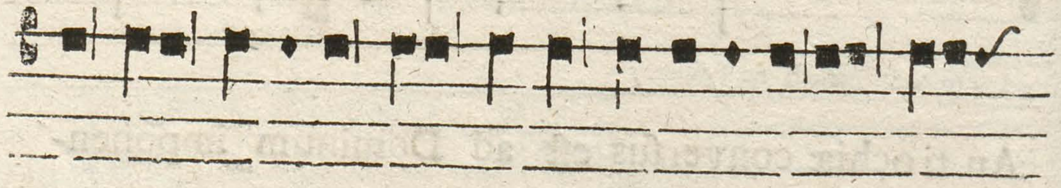
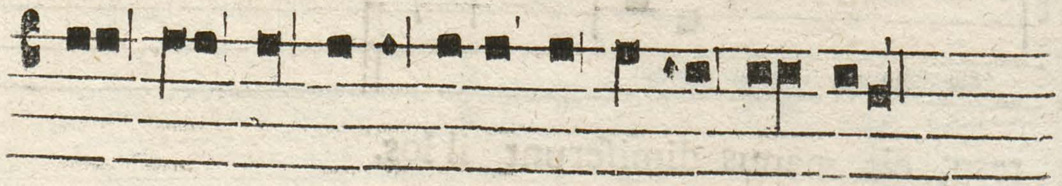
Domnus vo[illegible]cum

Tonus Epiſtolæ quo utitur Eccleſia Cathedralis Crac:

Lectio actuum Apoſtolorum In di ebus illis

multus numerus credentium

An ti ochiæ converſus eſt ad Dominum imponen-



tesq; eis manus dimiſerunt il los.

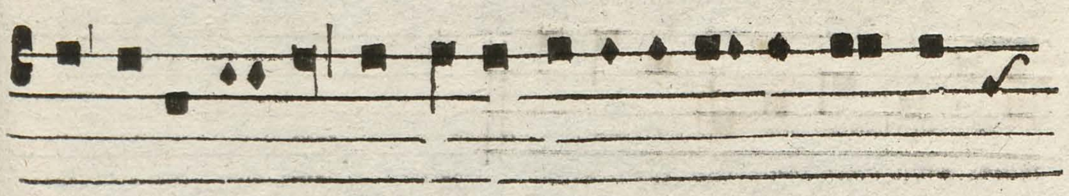
Evangelium ſic intonatur in Cathedrali Eccl: à Diacono

Domiuus vobiſcum Sequentia Sancti Evangelii

ſecundum Matthæum.

Sic intermediæ periodi finientur.

In illo tempore dixit JESUS diſcipulis ſuis Ecce

ego mitto vos, ſicut oves in medio luporum

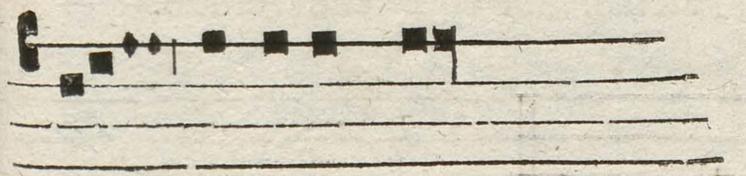
Ulti-

Ultima periodus ſic terminatur

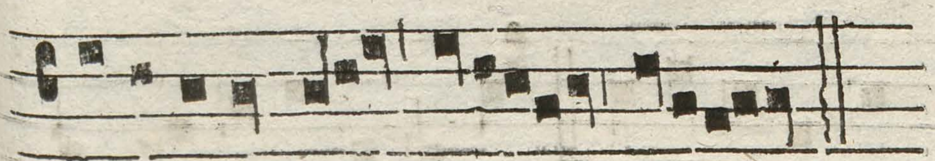
Interrogatio ſic formatur.



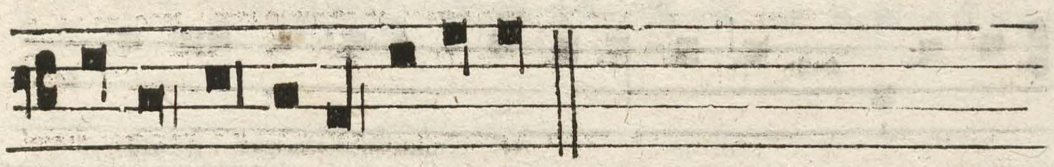
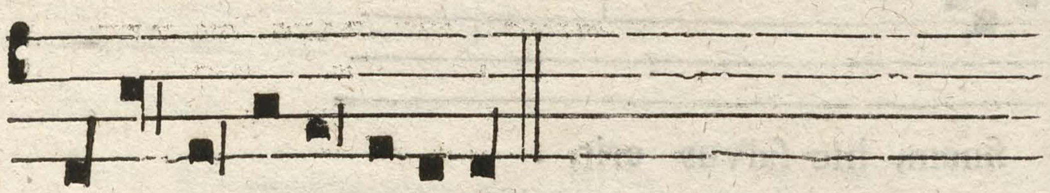
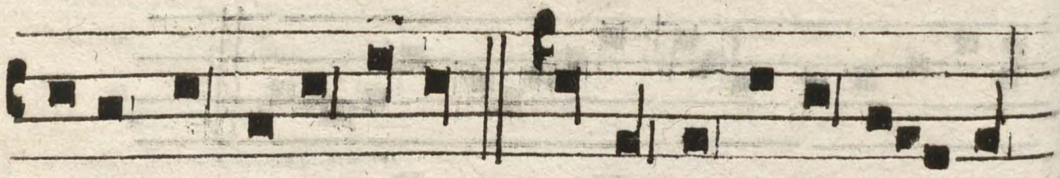
An ignoratis? qui autem perſevetaverit uſq; in

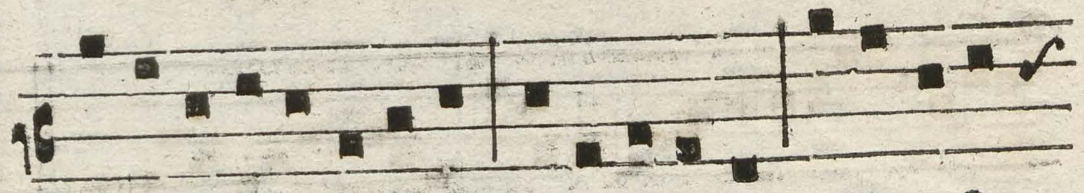
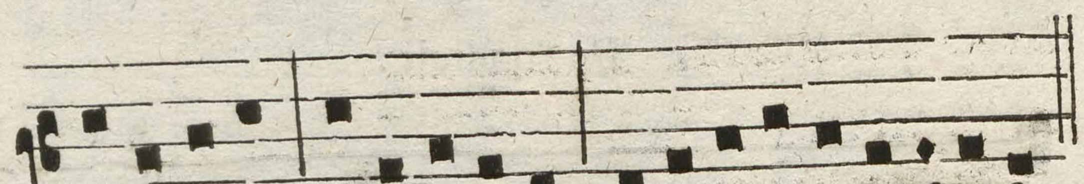


finem, hic ſalvus erit.

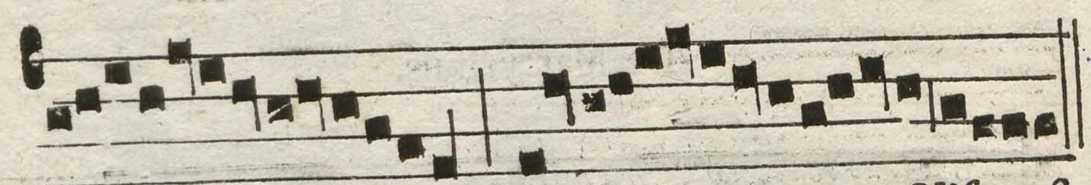
Credo in Feſtis *1mæ & 2dæ* Claſſis, tum in Duplicibus & per Octavas.

Cre do in U num De um

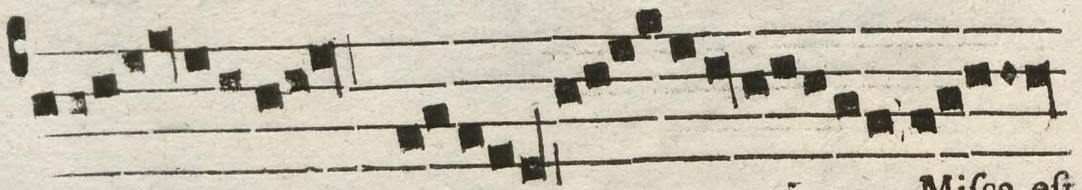
In Do-

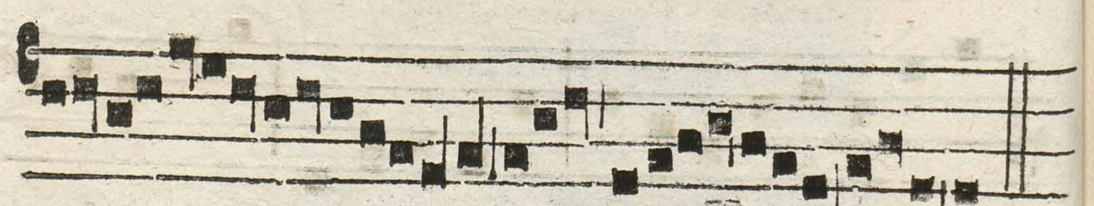
In Dominicis Quadrageſimæ & Adventûs.

Tempore *Paſchali* ubi viget conſvetudo.

Aliud ad Libitum binum.

In So-

In Solemnibus Romanum



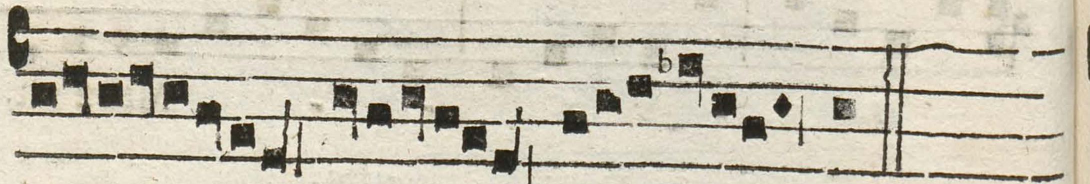
In Feſtis *1mæ Claſſis.*

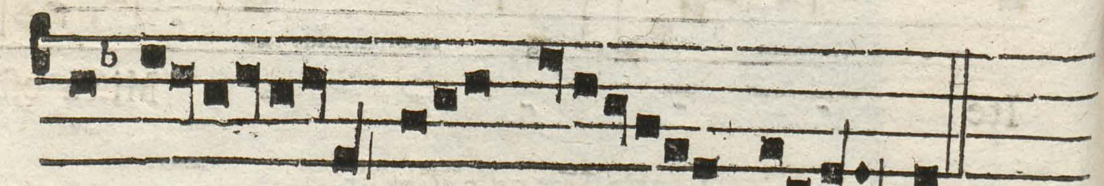


In Feſtis *2dæ Claſſis.*

In Feſtis Duplicibus & per Octavas.

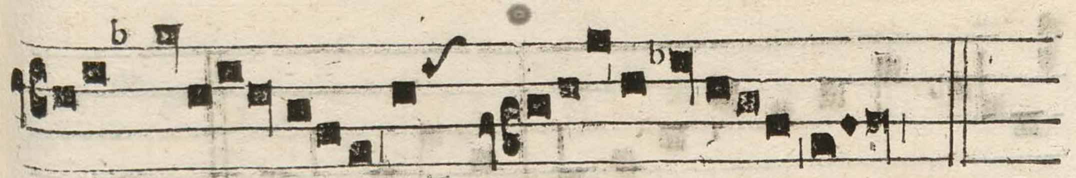


Ite - - - - - Miſsa eſt

De Apoſtolis.

Ite - - - Miſ sa eſt.

De Martyribus.

I te - - - - - Miſsa eſt.

De Con-

De Confeſsoribus.

I te - - - - - Miſsa eſt.

De Virginibus.

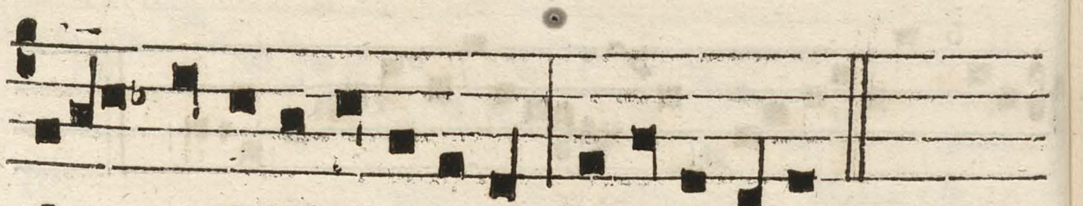
I te - - - Miſ sa eſt.

Pro nec Virgine nec Martyre.

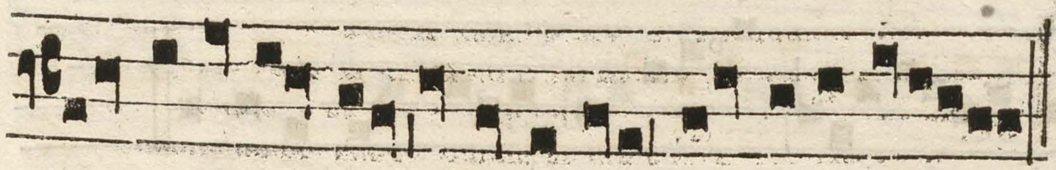
Ite - - - - Miſ sa eſt.

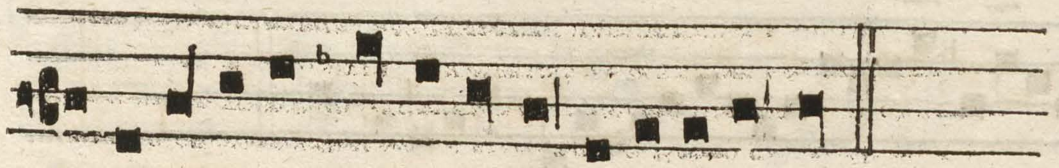
In Do-

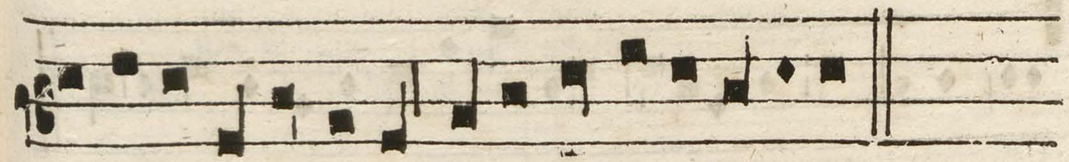
In Dominicis per Annum.

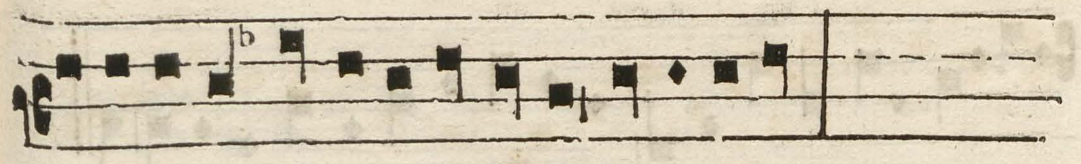


Ite - - Miſsa eſt

De B. M. Virgine per Annum

I te - - - Miſ - sa eſt.

De B. M. Vrigine in Adventu in Miſsa Rorate.

Ite - - - Miſsa eſt

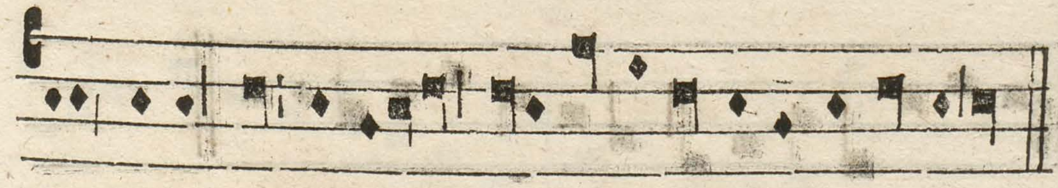
De *B.* M. Virg. in Quadrages: n Votivis.

Bene dica mus Do - mino.

In Dominicis Quadrageſimæ & Adventûs

Benedica - - mus Domino·

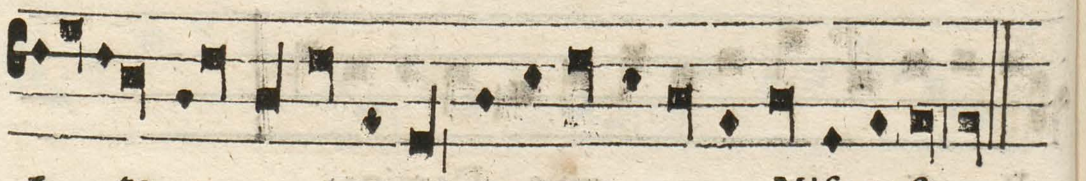
In Dominica Paſſionis uſq; ad Cænã Dñi excluſivè

Be nedica - - mus Do mino

A Sabbato Magno uſq; ad Dominicam in Albis excluſ:

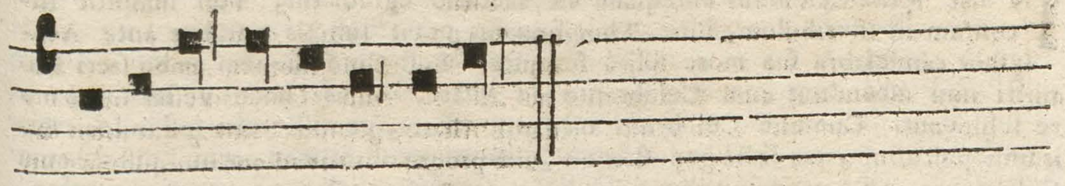


Ite Miſsa eſt Alleluia Alle - - - - - lu ia

A Dominica in Albis usq; ad Sabbatũ Pentecos: inclus:

I te - - - - - - - - - - Miſsa eſt

In Votivis quibuscunq; & diebus infra Octavas.

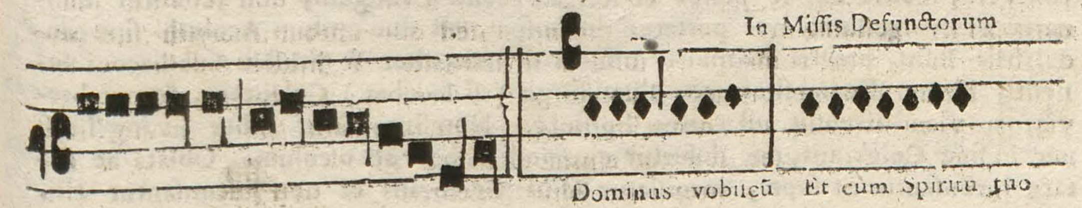
I te - - Miſ - - sa eſt.

In Feſtis Simplicibus.

Ite Miſsa eſt

In Ferialibus.

Benedi ca mus Domino

Romanum in Simplicibus & Feriis.



Benedicamus Domino.

Requieſcant in pace Amen.

RITUS CELEBRANDI MISSAM
SOLEMNEM PRO DEFUNCTIS.

Ex Miſſali Romano & ex Merato *Par. 2. Tit. 13tio fol. 275* deprompti:

IN hac Miſsa Celebrans antequam ex Sacrario egrediatur, non immittit incenſum in thuribulum, hinc Thuriferarius præit junctis manibus ante Acolythos candelabra ſua more ſolitô ferentes. Poſt Confeſſionem ambo ſacri Miniſtri non aſcendunt cum Celebrante ad Altare, cujus tamen veſtes ſolitô more ſublevant. Cumque Celebrans oſculatur Altare, genuflectunt ipſi in locis ſuis unus poſt alium, quâ factâ genuflexione, unà progrediuntur ad cornu Epiſtolæ cum Celebrante. Ad Introitum nullus ſuper ſe ſignum Crucis efformat, nec Altare incenſatur Acolythi, & Thuriferarius, Navicularius quoque ſi adeſt, genuflectunt ad Orationes, quod etiam idem faciunt omnes in Choro, uſq; ad finem ultimæ O-rationis Subdiaconus finitâ Epiſtolâ ac facta deinceps genuflexione in medio infimi gradûs librum ei tradit à quo illum accepit, & in cornu Evangelii transfert Miſſale, ſed ante nec manum Celebrantis oſculatur, nec benedictionem recipit. Diaconus non petit benedictionem, nec oſculatur Manum Celebrantis, ſed ſolùm dicit *Munda cor meum:* tempore debito, quod commodè fit, ad Verſiculum *Oro ſupplex:* quando Proſa cantatur. Si tunc Celebrans ſedeat cum ſacris Miniſtris, ſurgit Diaconus ad prædictum verſum, ſalutatoq; Celebrante, ſolus progreditur ad Altare per longiorem viam, factaq; genuflexione aſcendit, & in genua procumbit in loco conſveto, ubi recitat *Munda cor meum:* Diacono ſurgente ad librum recipiendum ex Altari, Subdiaconus Cæremoniarius & Acolythi, abſq; Candelabris, ſed junctis manibus per planum veniunt obviam ei, qui ita deſcendens ut Celebranti terga non vertat, una cum cæteris genuflectit ordine conſveto, conferunt ſe poſtea cuncti ad cornu Evangelii, non tenentur luminaria ad Evangelium, nec portatur incenſum, ſed duo tantum Acolythi ſine candelabris ſtant, junctis manibus, unus à dextris, alter à ſiniſtris Subdiaconi tenentis librum Evangeliorum. Tum ſurgit (ſi ſedebat) Celebrans, & per breviorem viam aſcendit ad Cornu Epiſtolæ. Non incenſatur Liber Evangeliorũ nec in fine Celebrans, nec defertur ejusmodi Liber ad oſculum. Oblata ac Altare incenſantur ut ſupra, incenſatur ſolus Celebrans & non incenſantur alii. Subdiaconus non tenet Patenam poſt Celebrantem: ſed tempore Elevationis Sacramenti, genuflexus in cornu Epiſtolæ, illud incenſat. Miniſtri dum aliquid porrigunt Celebranti in hac Miſa, non oſculantur ejus manum, neq; rem, quæ porrigitur, quanquam Celebrantem more ſolitô ſalutant in Sacrario & ad Altare, ſed non ſalutant ſe adinvicem, nec Chorum, ſive intrent, ſive redeant, quod idem ab alis, obſervatur.

Finitâ Miſsa, ſi facienda eſt Abſolutio, Celebrans retrahit ſe ad cornu Epiſtolæ, ubi exuitur Caſulâ, & depoſitô Manipulô, accipit Pluviale nigrum, Subdiaconus medius inter duos Acolythos cum candelabris accenſis, defert Crucem

cem ſicut in Proceſſionibus, præcedentibus duobus aliis Acolythis, unô cum Thuribulo & navicula incenſi, aliô cum vaſe aquæ benedictæ & aſperſorio, ſequitur Celebrans, factâ priùs Altari reverentiâ, & Diaconus à ſiniſtris ejus. Subdiaconus cum Cruce ſiſtit ſe ad pedes tumuli, ſeu lecticæ mortuorum contra Altare, medius inter dictos Acolythos tenentes luminaria: Celebrans verò ex alia parte in capite loci inter Altare & tumulum, aliquantulum verſùs cornu Epiſtolæ, ita ut Crucem Subdiaconi reſpiciat. à ſiniſtris ejus Diaconus, & propè eum alii duo Acolythi deferentes Thuribulum, & vas aquæ benedictæ Interim cantatur ℟. *Libera me Domine:* Et circa illius finem Celebrans ponit incenſum in Thuribulum, benedicens illud more ſolito, miniſtrante Diacono naviculam; & finito *Kyrie eleiſon*, incipit intelligibili voce, *Pater noſter:* Et ſecretè proſequendo reliqua, accipit aſperſorium de manu Diaconi ſine oſculo, & factâ Altari reverentiâ, comitante eodem Diacono à dextris, & tenente fimbriam anteriorem Pluvialis, circumiens tumulum, aſpergit illum aquâ benedictâ, ter à parte dextra, ſcilicet in capite, in medio & in pede, & ter à ſiniſtra ſeu ſiniſtrum latus ejusdem tumuli eodem modo, (ſi adſit Cæremoniarius poterit in hac actione Calebrantem præcedere genuflectens Altari & Cruci quando ante illa tranſit) Cùm Celebrans tranſit ante Crucem, profundè ſe inclinat, Diaconus verò genuflectit: poſtea de manu ejuſdem Diaconi accipit Thuribulum; & eodem modô, quô aſperſerat, incenſat. Et rediens ad priſtinum locum, Diacono tenente librum, junctis manibus dicit.

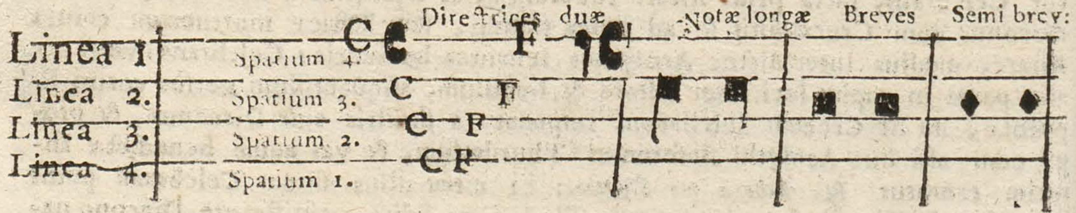
℣ *Et nè nos inducas in tentationem.* ℟. Sed libera nos à malo. ℣. A porta inferi. ℟. Erue Domine animam ejus. ℣. Requieſcat in pace. ℟. Amen. ℣. Dòmine exaudi orationem meam. ℟. Et clamor meus ad te veniat. ℣. Dominus vobiſcum. ℟. Et cum ſpiritu tuo.

O R E M U S.

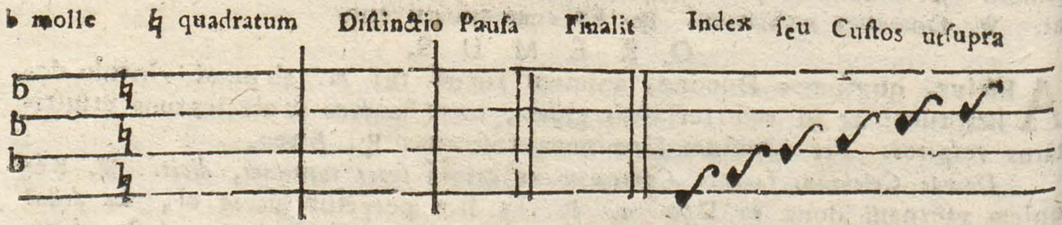
ABſolve, quæſumus Domine, animam famuli tui N. ab omni vinculo delictorum: ut in reſurrectiônis gloria, inter Sanctos & electos tuos reſuſcitâtus reſpiret. Per Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum. ℟. Amen.

Deinde Celebrans faciens Crucem manu dextrâ ſuper tumulum, dicit. ℣. Réquiem æternam dona ei Dómine. ℟. Et lux perpétua lúceat ei, Et *dictos* Réquieſcant in pace, & ℟. Amen. *præcedente Cruce, redit cum aliis ad Sacriſtiam.*

Si Officium ſit pro pluribus Defunctis, omnia dicantur in numero plurali

Cla-

Ut ergo Cantus ritè obſervetur, cognoſcenda eſt differentia, quam habent Notæ Muſicæ. Hæc Nota ■ vocatur brevis, cui ſubjecta ſyllaba ita profertur, ut in canendo tempus unum inſumatur. Hæc ♦ dicitur ſemibrevis, & ſyllaba quæ ſub illam cadit, celeriùs eſt percurrenda, ut dimidium unius temporis impendatur. Hæc ■ quæ longa eſt, paulò tardiùs proferenda eſt, adeò ut tempus unum; & dimidium inſumatur.

Accidentia quæ dantur in Cantu Gregoriano, ſunt quinque hæc.



His Rudimentis Cantûs Choralîs, adjungitur Officium Defunctorum, de quo ſequens praxis.

ADDITAMENTUM

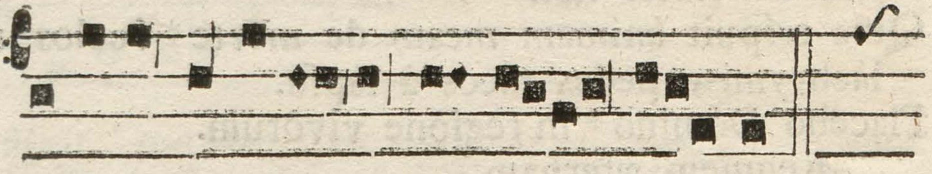
Ad Rudimenta Cantûs Choralis

Continens.

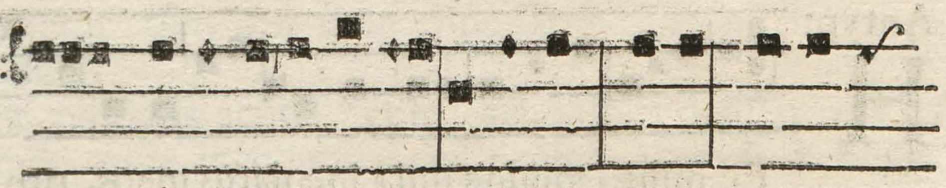
OFFICIUM DEFUNCTORUM.

AD VESPERAS

Veſperæ Defunctorum abſolutè incipiunt ab Antyph:

Antyp:

P Lacebo Domino in regio ne vivorum.

Pſalm:



D Ilexi quoniam exaudiet Dominus*vocem o ra

tionis meæ

Quia inclinávit aurē ſuā mihi: * & in diébus meis invocàbo.

Circumdedérunt me dolóres mortis: * & perícula inférni invenérunt me.

Tribulatiónem & dolórem invéni* & nomen Dómini invocávi.

O Dómine líbera ànimam meam * miſéricors Dóminus & juſtus, & Deus noſter miſerétur.

Cuſtódiens párvulos Dóminus * humiliátus ſum, & liberávit me.

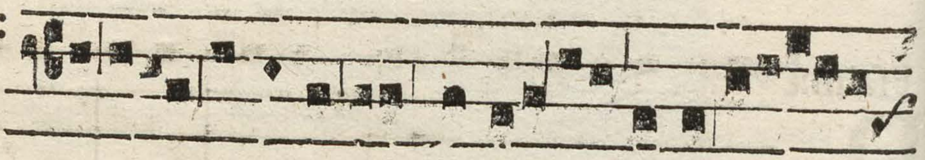
Convértere ánima mea in réquiem tuam * quia Dóminus benefécit tibi.

Quia erípuit ánimam meam de morte * óculos meos à láchrymis, pedes meos à lápſu.

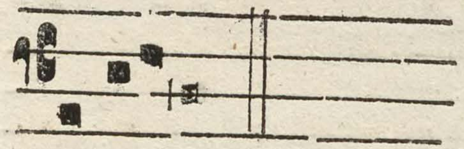
Placébo Dómino * in regióne vivórum.

Requiem æternam.

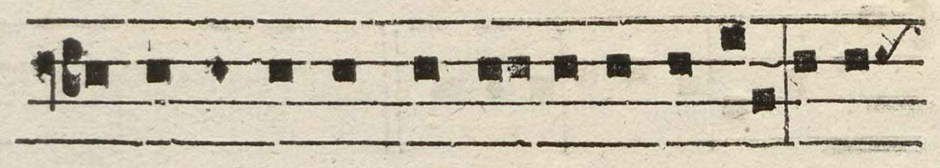
Antyp:



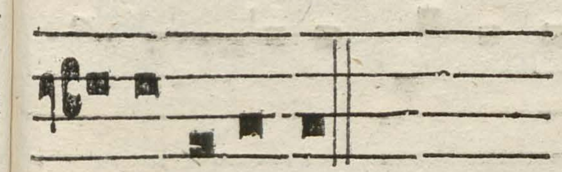
H

Ei mihi Domine quia incolatus meus, pro lon

gatus eſt

Ad Dó-

Pſalm:

A

D Dominum cum tribularer clamavi: & e-



xaudivit me

Dómine líbera ánimã meã à làbiis iníquis* & à lingua dolóſa.

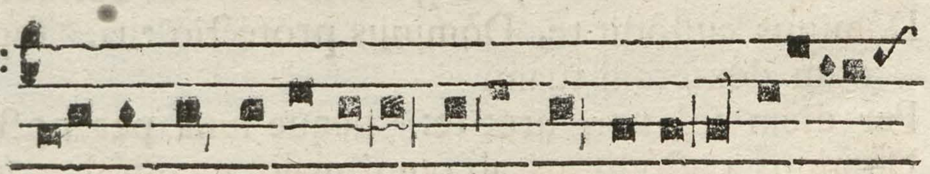
Quid detur tibi, aut quid apponátur tibi * ad linguam dolóſam?

Sagíttæ poténtis acútæ * cum carbónibus deſólatòriis.

Heu mihi, quia incolátus meus prolongátus eſt, habitávi cum habitántibus Cedar*multúm íncola fuit ánima mea

Cum his qui odérunt pacem, eram pacìficus* cùm loquébar illis, impugnábant me gratis. Requiem

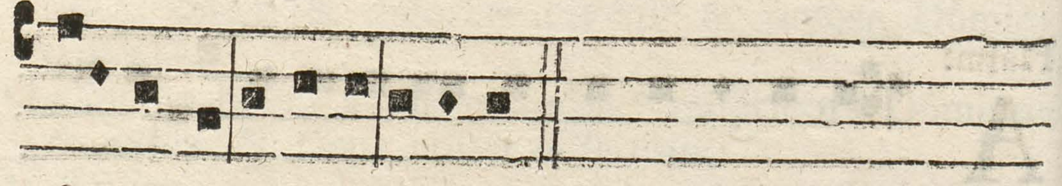
Antyp:



D

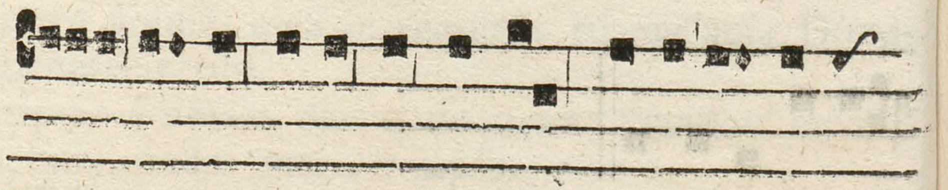
Ominus cuſtodit te ab omni malo, cuſtodiat

ani-



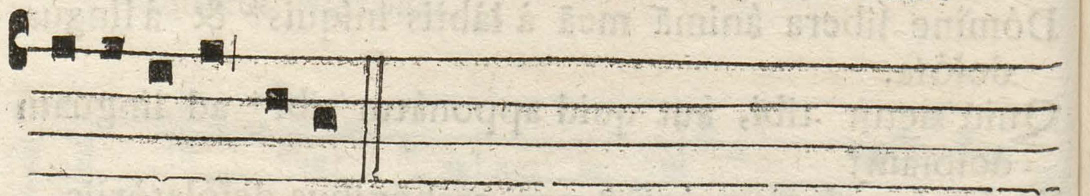
ánimam tuam Dominus.

Pſalm:



L

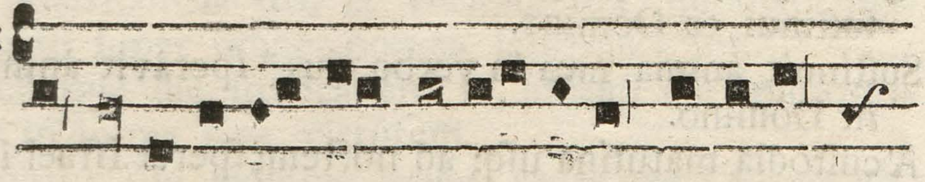
Evavi oculos meos in montes: Unde veniet



auxi lium mihi.

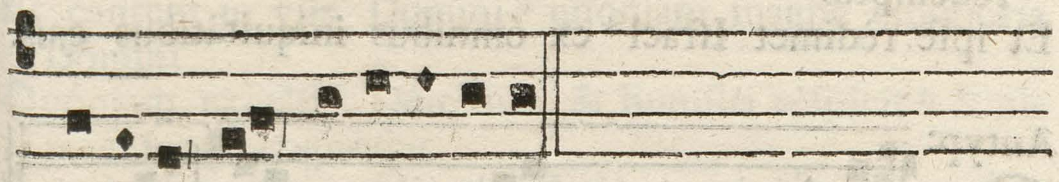
Auxilium meum á Dómino: * qui fecit cælum, & terram.
Non det in commotiònem pedem tuum: * neq; dórmítet qui cuſtódit te.
Ecce non dormitábit, neq; dórmiet: * qui cuſtódit Iſrael
Dóminus cuſtódit te, Dóminus protéctio tua. * ſuper manum déxteram tuam.
Per diem ſol non uret te: * neque luna per noctem.
Dóminus cuſtódit te ab omni malo: * cuſtódiat ánimam tuam Dóminus.
Dòminus cuſtódiat intròitum tuum, & éxitum tuum: * ex hoc nunc, & uſque in ſæculum. Requiem

Antyp:

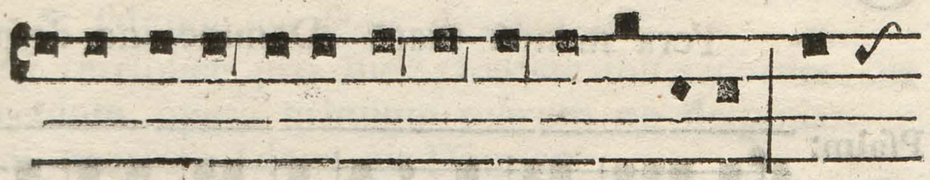


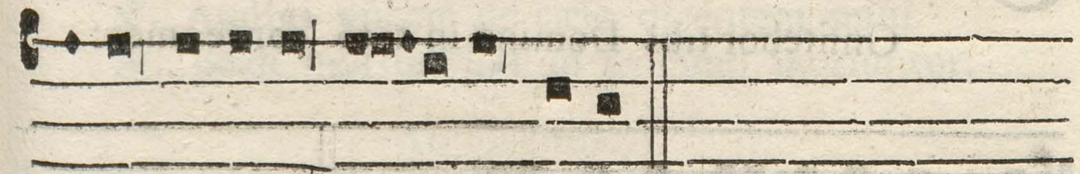
S

I i niquitates obſervaveris Domine



Domine quis ſuſti nebit.

Pſalm:

D

Eprofundis clamavi ad te Domine: Do-

mi ne exaudi orationem meam

Fiant aures tuæ intendéntes: * in voce deprecatiónis meæ.
Si iniquitátes obſerváveris Dómine: * Dómine quis ſuſtinébit?

Quia

Quia apud te propitiátio eſt* & propter legem tuam ſuſtìnui te Dómine.

Suſtínuit ánima mea in verbo ejus * ſperàvit ànima mea in Dómino.

A cuſtódia matutína uſq; ad noctem; ſperet Iſrael in Dño.

Quia apud Dóminum miſericòrdia * & copióſa apud eũ redèmptio

Et ipſe rèdimet Iſrael * ex ómnibus iniquitàtibus ejus.

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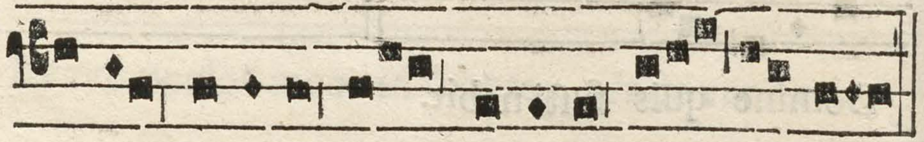
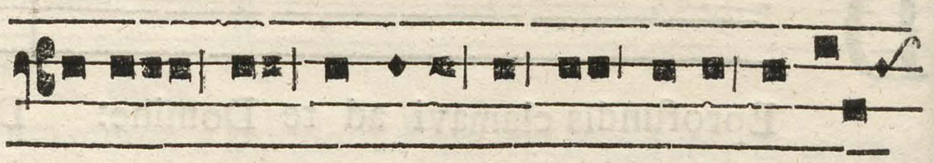
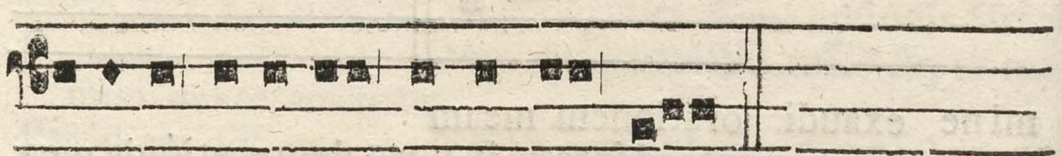


O Pera manuũ tuarũ Domine, ne deſpicias.

Pſalm:



C Onfitebor tibi Domine in toto corde meo:



quoniam exaudiſti verba oris mei.

In conſpéctu Angelórum pſallam tibi* adorábo ad templum ſanctum tuum, & confitébor nómini tuo.

Super

Super miſericórdia tua, & veritáte tua * quóniam magnificàſti ſuper omne, nomen ſanctum tuum.

In quacúnque die invocávero te, exaúdi me * multiplicábis in ánima mea virtútem.

Confiteántur tibi Dómine omnes reges terræ * quia audiérunt ómnia verba oris tui.

Et cantent in viis Dómini * quóniam magna eſt glória Dómini

Quóniam excélſus Dóminus, & humilia rèſpicit * & alta á longe cognòſcit.

Si ambulávero in médio tribulatiònis, vivificàbis me * & ſuper iram inimicòrum meòrum, extendíſti manum tuam, & ſalvum me fecit déxtera tua.

Dòminus retríbuet pro me * Dòmine miſericòrdia tua in ſæculum, òpera mànuum tuárum ne deſpícias.

Réquiem ætérnam * dona eis Dòmine.

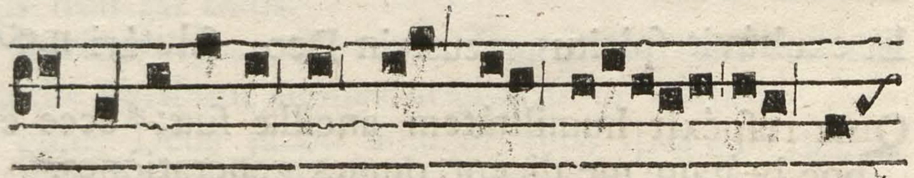
Et lux perpétua * lúceat eis.

℣. Audìvi vòcem de cælo dicéntem mihi.

℞. Beáti mòrtui, qui in Dòmino moriúntur.

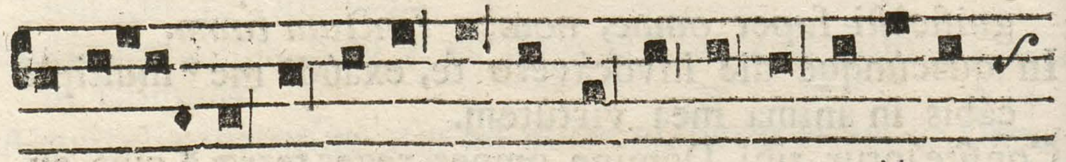
Ad Magnificat.

Antyp:



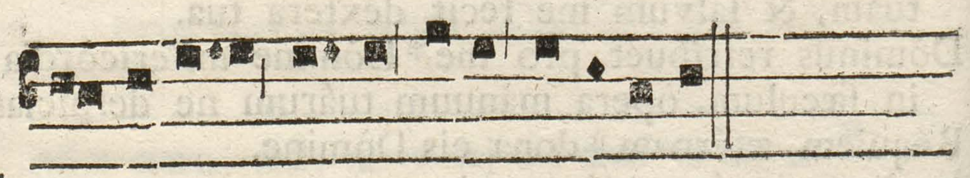
O Mne quod dat mihi Pa ter ad me

veni-

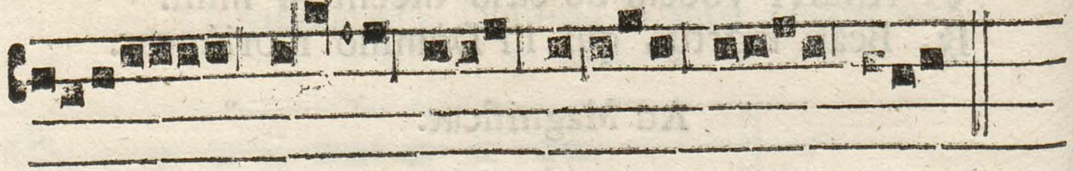


ve niet: & e um qui venit ad me non e ij-

ciam foras.



M Agni ficat anima mea Dominum.



Et exultávit ſpiritus meus: in Deo ſalutári meo.

Quia reſpéxit humilitátem ancillæ ſuæ: * ecce enim ex hoc beátam me dicent: omnes generatiònes.

Quia fecit mihi magna, qui potens eſt: * & ſanctum nomen ejus.

Et miſericórdia ejus à progénie in progénies * timéntibus eum.

Fecit poténtiam in bráchio ſuo: * diſpèrſit ſupèrbos mente cordis ſui.

Depóſuit poténtes de ſede: * & exaltávit húmiles.

Eſuriéntes implévit bonis: * & dívites dimíſit inánes.

Suſcépit Iſràël púerum ſuum * recordátus miſericórdiæ ſuæ

Sicut locútus eſt ad patres noſtros: * Abraham, & ſémini ejus in ſæcula.

Requiem æternam * dona eis Domine, &c.

Preces infra ſcriptæ dicuntur flexîs genibûs, ſimiliter & ad Laudes. Pater noſter. *ſecretò* ℣. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem. ℟. Sed libera nos à malo *Sequens Pſalm:* Lauda ánima mea. *in Veſperis, ſimiliter & Pſalm:* De profundis. *in fine Laudum, non dicuntur in die Commemorationis Omnium Fidelium Defunctorum, neq; in die Obitûs, ſeu depoſitionis defuncti, tantùm. Aliàs, ſemper dicuntur,*

Pſalmus 145.

LAuda ánima mea Dóminum, laudábo Dóminum in vita mea: * pſallam Deo meo quámdiu fúero.

Nolíte confídere in princípibus: * in filiis hóminum, in quibus non eſt ſalus.

Exíbit ſpíritus ejus, & revertétur in terram ſuam: * in illa die períbunt omnes cogitatiónes eórum.

Beátus, cujus Deus Jacob adjútor ejus, ſpes ejus in Dómino Deo ipsíus: * qui fecit cælum & terram, mare,

& ómnia quæ in eis ſunt.

Qui cuſtódit veritátem in ſæculum, facit judícium injúriam patiéntibus: * dat eſcam eſuriéntibus.

Dóminus ſolvit compedítos: * Dũs illúminat cæcos.

Dóminus érigit eliſos: * Dóminus díligit juſtos.

Dóminus cuſtódit ádvenas, pupíllum, & víduam ſuſcípiet: * & vias peccatórum diſpérdet.

Regnábit Dominus in ſæcula, Deus tuus Sion: * in generatiónem, & generatiónem.

Réquiem ætérnam dona eis Dómine * Et lux perpetua luceat eis.

Deinde ℣. Aporta ínferi. ℞. Erue Dómine ánimas eórũ. ℣. Requieſcant in pace ℞. Amen. ℣. Dómine exaudi oratiónem meam. ℞. Et clamor meus ad te véniat. ℣. Dóminus vobiſcum. ℞. Et cum ſpíritu tuo.

Oremus.

DEus, qui inter Apoſtólicos ſacerdótes fámulos tuos Pontificáli, ſeu ſacerdotáli fecíſti dignitáte vigére: præſta quæſumus; ut eórum quoque perpétuo aggregénrur conſórtio.

DEus, véniæ largítor & humánæ ſalútis amátor: quæſumus clementiam tuam, ut noſtræ congregatiónis fratres, propínquos, & benefactóres, qui ex hoc ſæculo tranſiérunt, beáta María ſemper vírgine intercedénte cum ómnibus Sanctis tuis, ad perpétuæ beatitúdinis conſórtium perveníre concédas.

FIdélium Deus ómnium Cónditor & Redémptor, animábus famulórum famularũmq; tuárum remiſſiónem

cunctórum tribue peccatórum, ut indulgéntiam, quam ſemper optavérunt, piis ſupplicatiónibus conſequántur. Qui vivis & regnas in ſæcula ſæculórum ℞. Amen.

In die verò Commem: OO. Fidel: Defunctorum quando dicitur hæc ultima tantùm Oratio, dicitur. Qui vivis & regnas cum Deo Patre in unitáte Spíritus ſancti Deus, per ómnia ſæcula ſæculórum. ℞. Amen.

In *die depoſitionis defuncti.* *Oratio.*

ABſólve, quæſumus Dómine, ánimam fámuli tui N. ut defúnctus ſæculo, tibi vivat: & quæ per fragilitátem carnis humàna converſatióne commíſit, tu vénia miſericordíſſimæ pietátis abſtérge. Per Dóminum noſtrum.

Si fuerit fæmina, dicatur ánima fámulæ tuæ N. ut defúncta.

In anniverſaria die *Oratio.*

DEus indulgentiárum Dómine: da animábus famulórum famularúmque tuárum, quorum anniverſáriũ depoſitiónis diem commemorámus, refrigérii ſedem, quiétis beatitúdinem, & lúminis claritatem. Per Dómi:

Si pro uno tantùm ſit Anniverſarium, dicitur in ſingulari numero. Similiter & pro uno Epiſcopo, vel Sacerdote, in Oratione.

DEus, qui inter Apoſtólos ſacerdótes fámulum tuum N. Pontificáli feciſti dignitáte vigére: præſta quæſumus; ut eórum quoque pepétuo aggregétur conſórtio. Per Dominum.

Si fuerit Epiſcopus, omittitur. ſeu ſacerdotali; *ſi tantùm Sacerdos, omittitur* Pontificali &c.

Pro Fratribus verò & familiaribus, vel Benefactoribus, dicitur, Oratio,

Deus, véniæ largitor. *ut ſupra.*

Pro Patre & Matre.

Oremus.

DEus, qui nos patrem & matrem honoráre præcepíſti: miſerére cleménter animábus patris ac matris meæ, eorúmque peccáta dimítte; meque eos in ætérnæ claritátis gáudio fac vidére. Per Dóminum noſtrum.

Si *ſit pro pluribus, dicatur*: animábus paréntum noſtrórum & *ubi dicitur*, meque. *dicatur*, nosque.

Si pro patre tantùm, dicatur, ánimæ patris mei *vel* noſtri.

Si pro matre tantùm, dicatur ánimæ matris meæ *vel* noſtræ.

Pro uno Defuncto. Oratio.

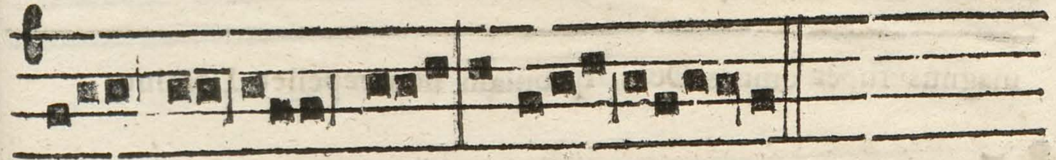
INclína Dómine aurem tuam ad preces noſtras, quibus miſericórdiam tuam ſúpplices deprecámur: ut ánimam fámuli tui, quam de hoc ſæculo migráre juſsíſti, in pacis ac lucis regióne conſtítuas & Sanctórum tuórum júbeas eſſe conſórtem. Per Dóminum.

Pro una Defuncta Oratio.

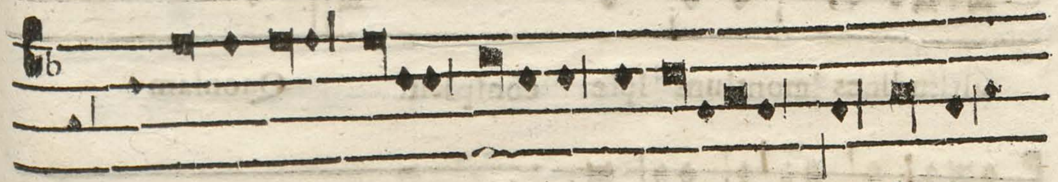
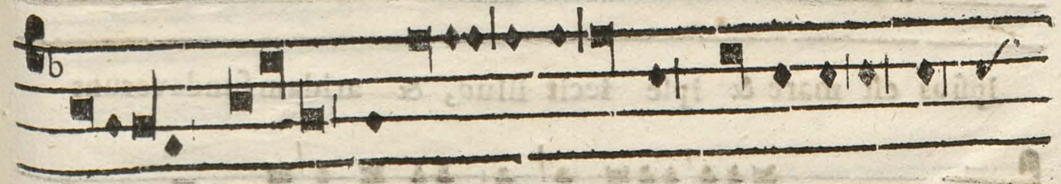
QUæſumus Dómine, pro tua pietáte miſerére ánimæ fámulæ tuæ, & á contágiis mortalitátis exútam, in ætérnæ ſalvatiónis partem reſtítue. Per Dóminum noſtrum. ℣. Réquiem ætérnnam. ℟. Et lux &c.

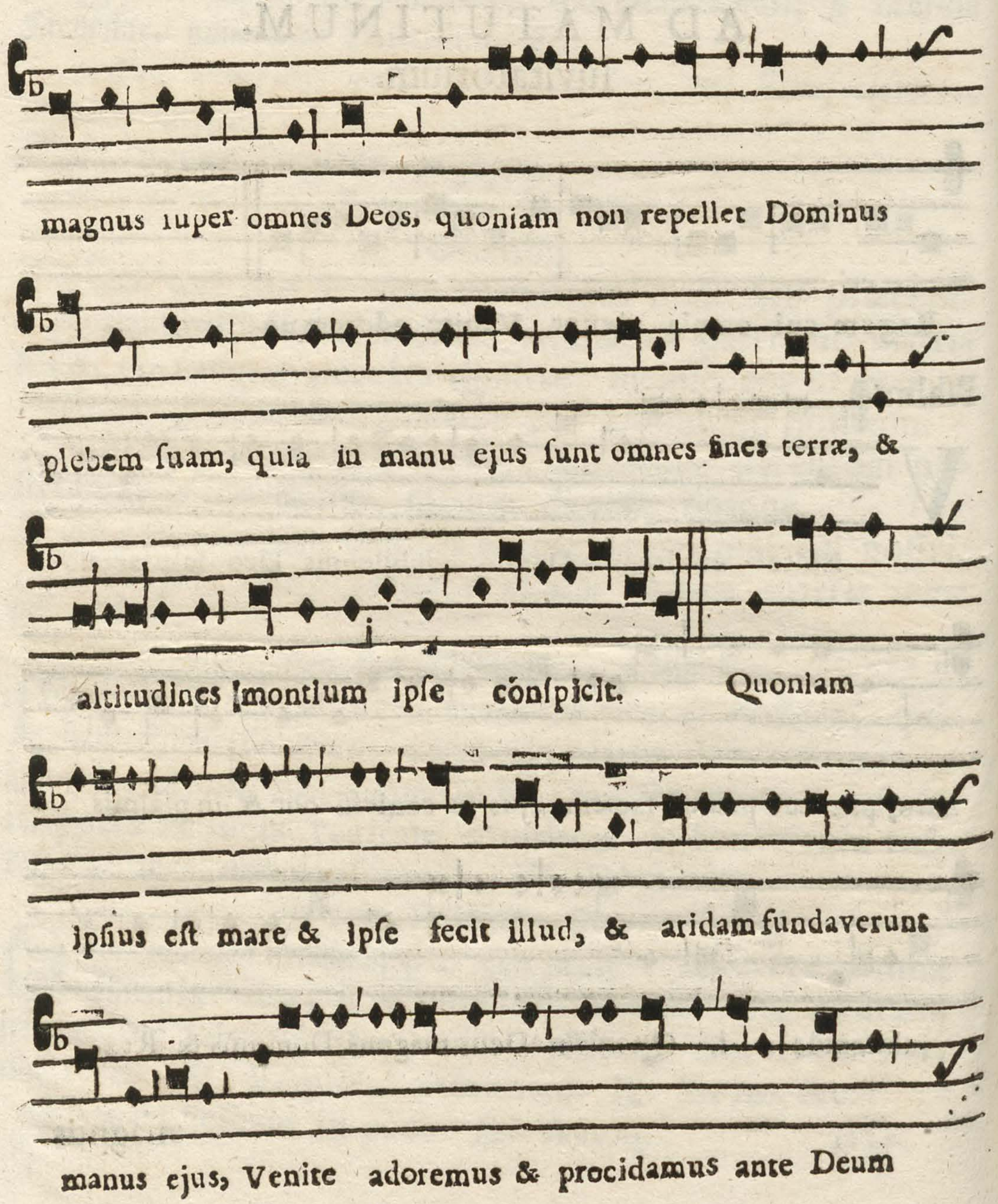
℣. Requieſcant in pace. ℟. Amen. AD.

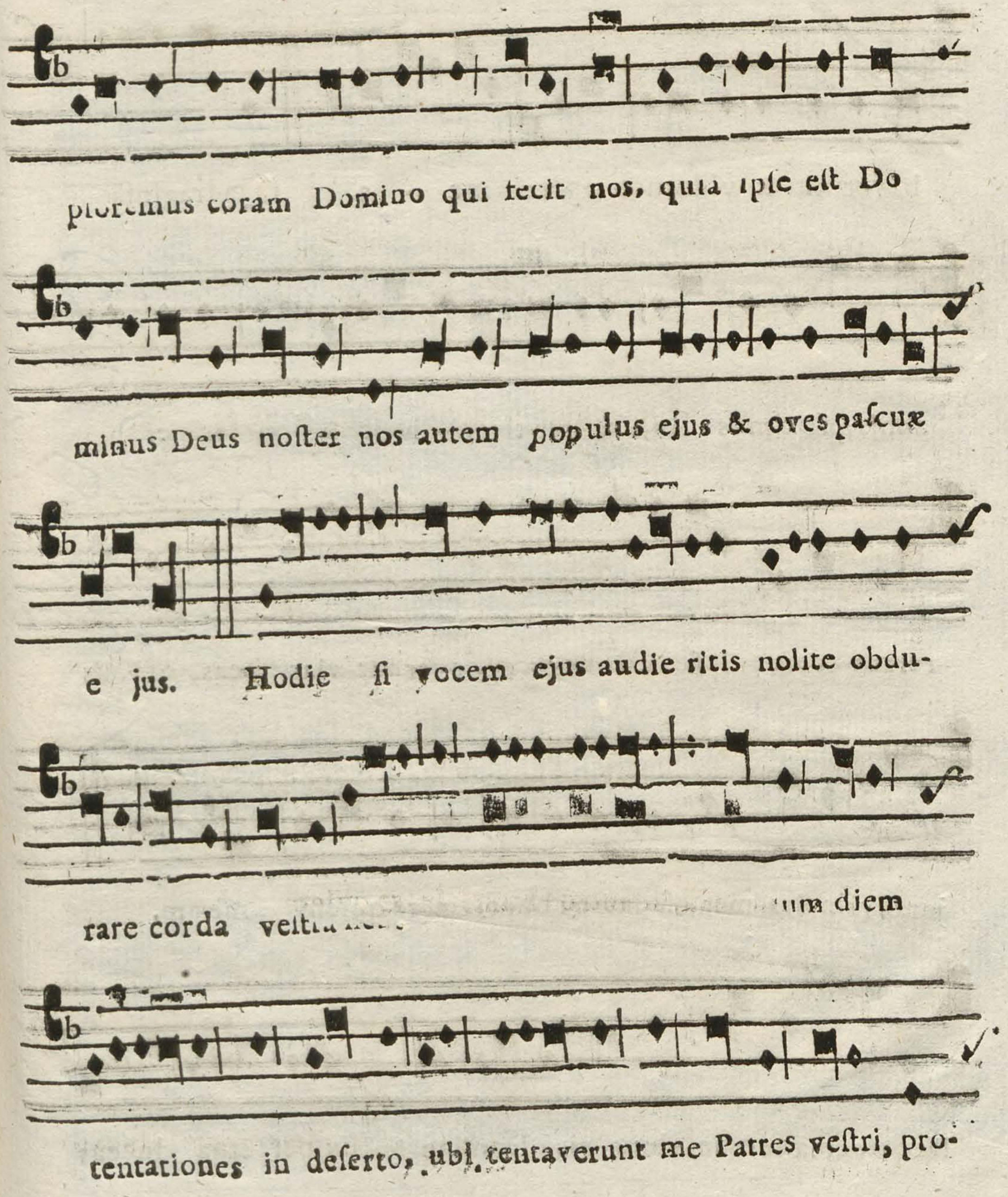
AD MATUTINUM.

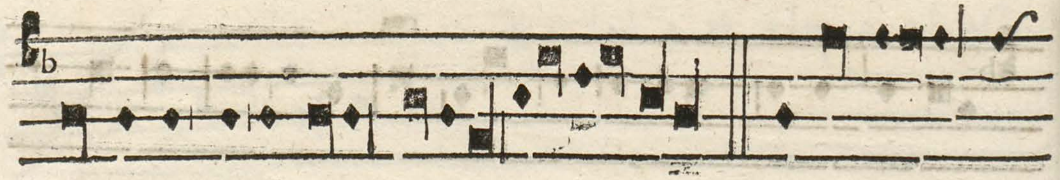
Iuvitatorium.

Regem cui omnia vivunt. Venite adoremus.

Pſalm:

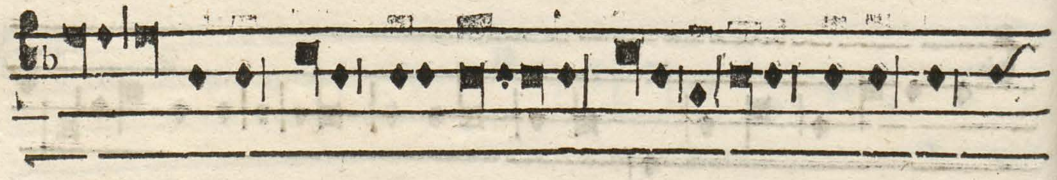
V Enite exultemus Domino, jubilemus Deo ſalutari no-

ſtro, præoccu pemus faciem ejus in confeſſi one & in pſalmis

jubilemus e i. Quoniam Deus magnus Dominus & Rex

magnus

magnus ſuper omnes Deos, quoniam non repellet Dominus
plebem ſuam, quia in manu ejus ſunt omnes fines terræ, &
altitudines montium ipſe conſpicit. Quoniam
ipſius eſt mare & ipſe fecit illud, & aridam fundaverunt
manus ejus, Venite adoremus & procidamus ante Deum

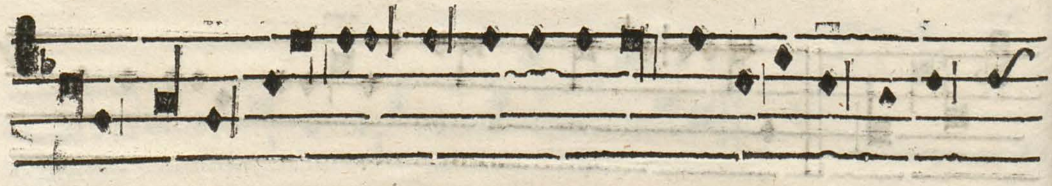

ploremus coram Domino qui fecit nos, quia ipſe eſt Do
minus Deus noſter nos autem populus ejus & oves paſcuæ
e jus. Hodie ſi vocem ejus audieritis nolite obdu-
rare corda veſtr
um diem
tentationes in deſerto, ubi tentaverunt me Patres veſtri, pro-

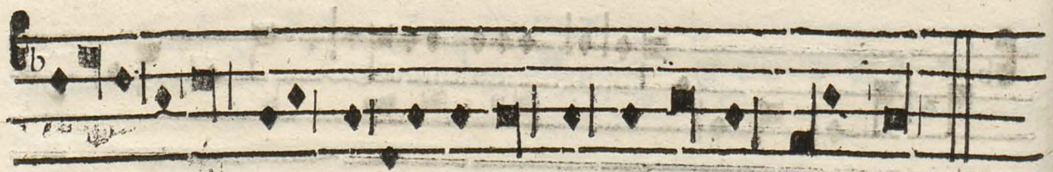
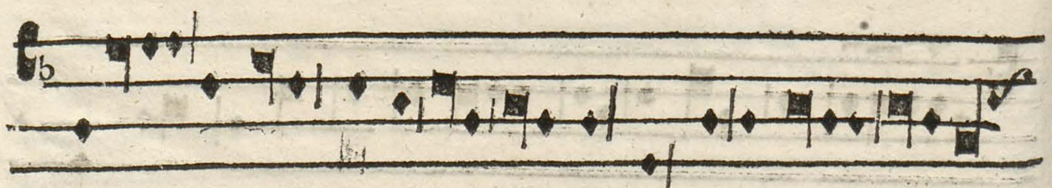


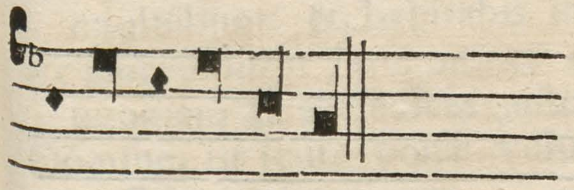
baverunt & viderunt opera me - a. Quadraginta



annis proximus fui, generati oni huic & dixi ſemper hi



errant corde, ipſi verò non cognoverunt vias meas, quibus

juravi in ira mea, ſi introibunt, in requiem meam.

Requiem æternam dona eis Domine & lux perpetua luceat

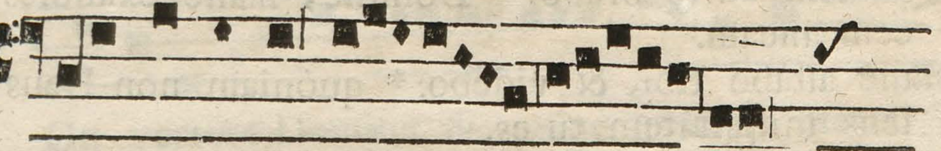


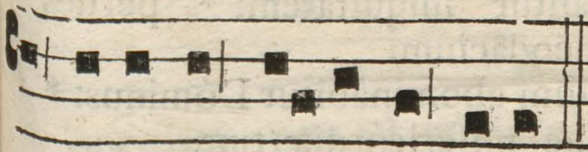
e - - - - - is.

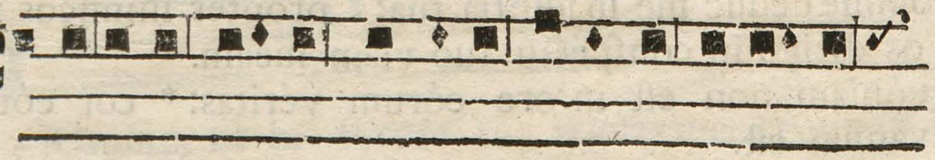
Regem cui &c. *ut ſupra.*

In 1mo Nocturno. Pro Feria 2da. & 5ta.

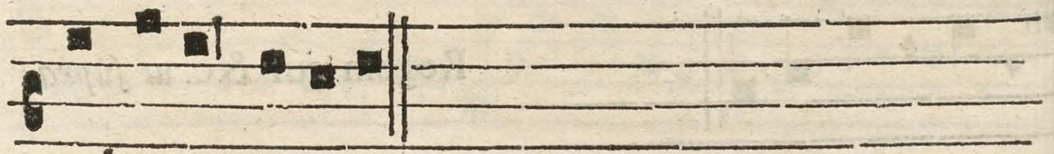
Antyph.



D I rige Domine De us meus

in conſpectu tuo viam meam.

Pſalm.

V Erba mea auribus percipe Domine: intellige

clamo-



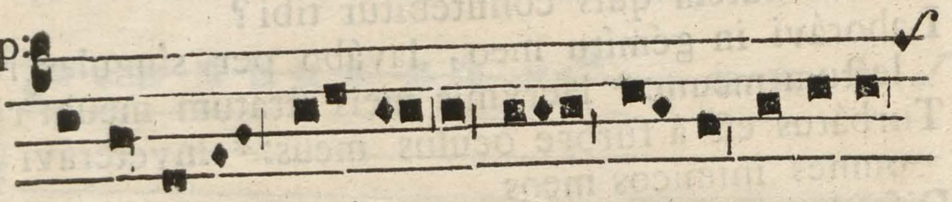
clamorem meum.

Inténde voci oratiónis meæ: * Rex meus, & Deus meus.
Quóniam ad te orábo: * Dómine, manè exáudies vocem meam.
Manè aſtábo tibi, & vidébo: * quóniam non Deus volens iniquitátem tu es.
Neque habitábit juxta te malígnus: * neque permanébunt injúſti ante óculos tuos.
Odíſti omnes, qui operántur iniquitátem: * perdes omnes, qui loquúntur mendácium.
Virum ſánguinum, & dolóſum abominábitur Dóminus: * ego autem in multitúdine miſericórdiæ tuæ.
Introíbo in domum tuam: * adorábo ad templum ſanctum tuum in timóre tuo.
Dómine deduc me in juſtítia tua: * propter inimícos meos dírige in conſpéctu tuo viam meam.
Quóniam non eſt in ore eórum véritas: * cor eórum vanum eſt.
Sepúlchrum patens eſt guttur eórum, linguis ſuis dolósè agébant: * júdica illos Deus.
Décidant à cogitatiónibus ſuis, ſecúndùm multitúdinem impietátum eórum expélle eos, * quóniam irritavérunt te Dómine.

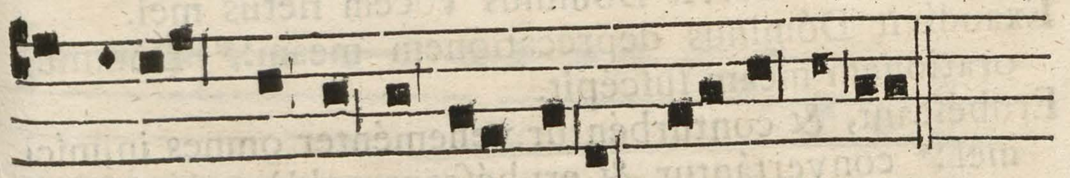
Et

Et læténtur omnes, qui ſperant in te, * in ætérnum exultábunt: & habitábis in eis,
Et gloriabúntur in te omnes, qui díligunt nomen tuum, * quóniam tu benedíces juſto.
Dómine, ut ſcuto bonæ voluntátis tuæ * coronáſti nos.
Réquiem ætérnam. *Dirige Dómine &c.*

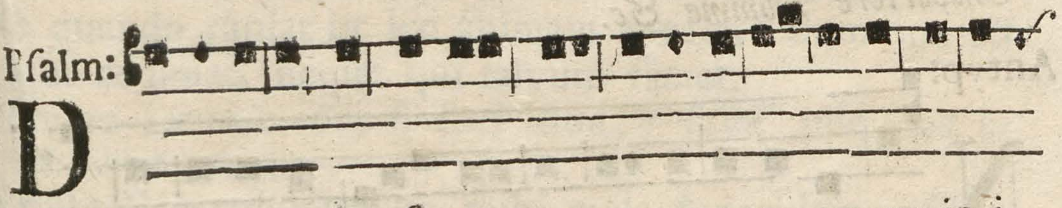
Antyp:

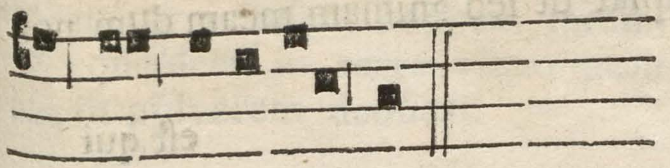


COn vertere Domine & eripe animam meam



quoniam non eſt in morte qui memor ſit tui.

Pſalm:

DOmine, ne in furore tuo arguas me: neque in i-



ra tua corripias me.

Miſe-

Miſerére mei Dómine, quóniam infirmus ſum:* ſana me Dómine, quóniam conturbáta ſunt oſſa mea.
Et anima mea turbáta eſt valdè: * ſed tu Dómine úſquequò,
Convértere Dómine, & éripe ánimam meam: * ſalvum me fac propter miſericórdiam tuam.
Quóniam non eſt in morte, qui memor ſit tui:* in inférno autem quis confitébitur tibi?
Laborávi in gémitu meo, lavábo per ſingulas noctes lectum meum:* lácrymis meis ſtratum meum rigábo
Turbátus eſt á furóre óculus meus:* inveterávi inter omnes inimícos meos
Diſcédite à me omnes qui operámini iniquitátem : * quóniam exaudívit Dóminus vocem fletus mei.
Exaudívit Dóminus deprecatiónem meam:* Dóminus oratiónem meam ſuſcépit.
Erubéſcant, & conturbéntur veheménter omnes inimíci mei:* convertántur & erubéſcant valdè velóciter.
Réquiem ætérnam.
Convertere Dómine &c.

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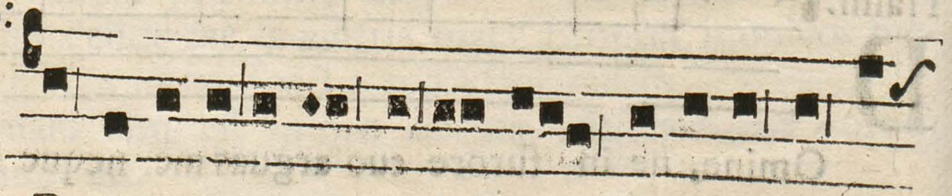
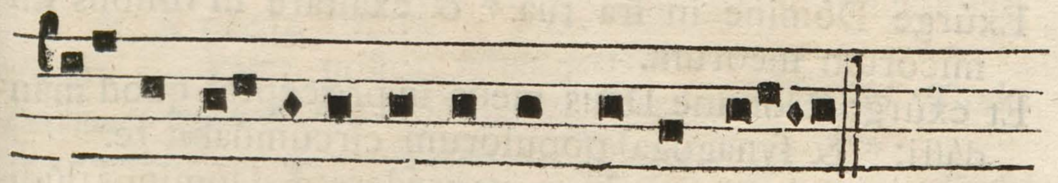
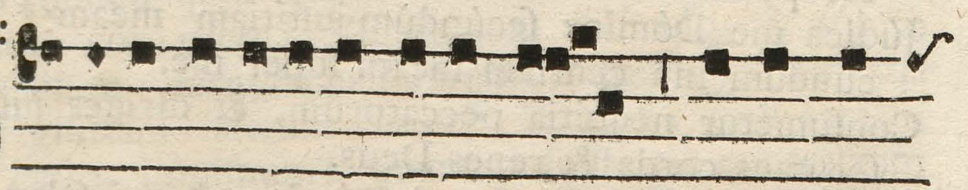


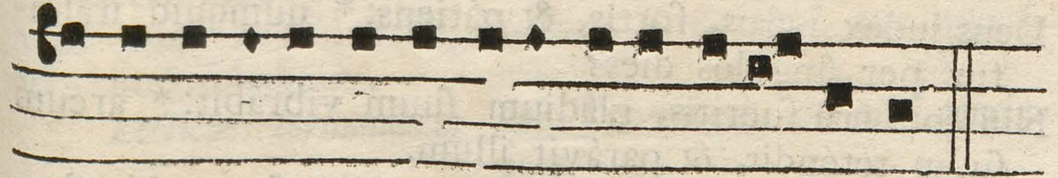
N E quando rapiat ut leo animam meam dum non

eſt qui



eſt qui redimat neque qui ſalvum faciat.

Pſalm:

D Omine Deus meus in te ſperavi:* Salvum me



fac ex ómnibus perſequéntibus me & libera me.

Ne quando rápiat ut leo ánimam meam,* dum non eſt qui rédimat, neque qui ſalvum fáciat.
Dómine Deus meus, ſi feci iſtud,* ſi eſt iníquitas in mánibus meis:
Si réddidi retribuéntibus mihi mala,* décidam méritó ab inimícis meis inánis.
Perſequátur inimícus ánimam meam, & comprehéndat, & concúlcet in terra vitam meam,* & glóriam meam in púlverem dedúcat.

Exúr-

Exúrge Dómine in ira tua: * & exaltáre in fínibus inimicórum meórum.

Et exúrge Dómine Deus meus in præcépto, quod mandáſti: * & ſynagóga populórum circúmdabit te.

Et propter hanc in altum regrédere: * Dóminus júdicat pópulos.

Júdica me Dómine ſecúndùm juſtítiam meam: * & ſecúndùm innocéntiam meam ſuper me.

Conſumétur nequítia peccatorum, & díriges juſtum: * ſcrutans corda & renes Deus.

Juſtum adjutórium meum à Dómino, * qui ſalvos facit rectos corde.

Deus judex juſtus, fortis, & pátiens: * numquid iráſcitur per ſingulos dies?

Niſi convérſi fuéritis, gládium ſuum vibrábit: * arcum ſuum teténdit, & parávit illum.

Et in eo parávit vaſa mortis: * ſagittas ſuas ardéntibus effécit.

Ecce partúriit injuſtítiam: * concépit dolórem, & péperit iniquitátem,

Lacum apéruit, & effódit eum: * & íncidit in fóveam, quam fecit.

Convertétur dolor ejus in caput ejus: * & in vérticem ipsíus iníquitas ejus deſcéndet.

Confitébor Dómino ſecúndùm juſtítiam ejus: * & pſallam nómini Dómini Altiſſimi.

Réquiem ætérnam. A por-

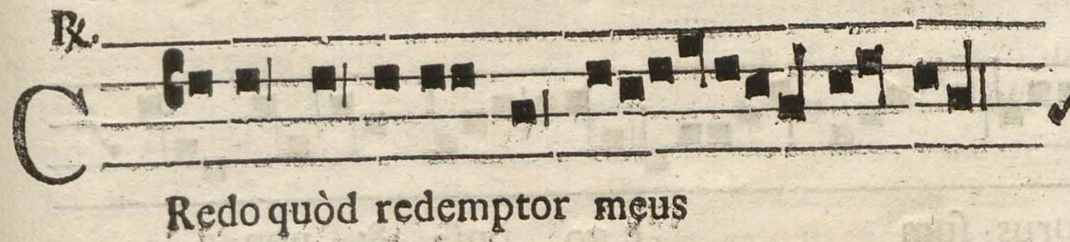
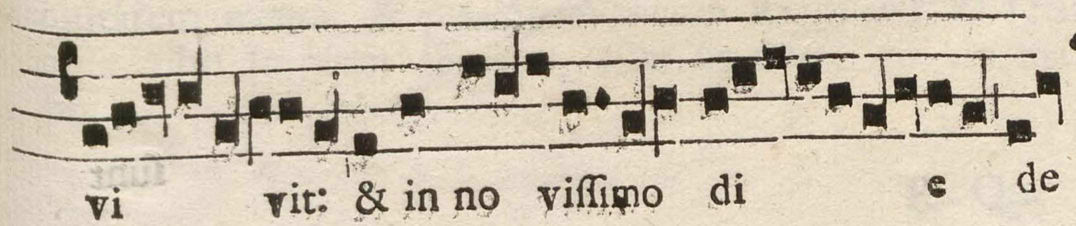
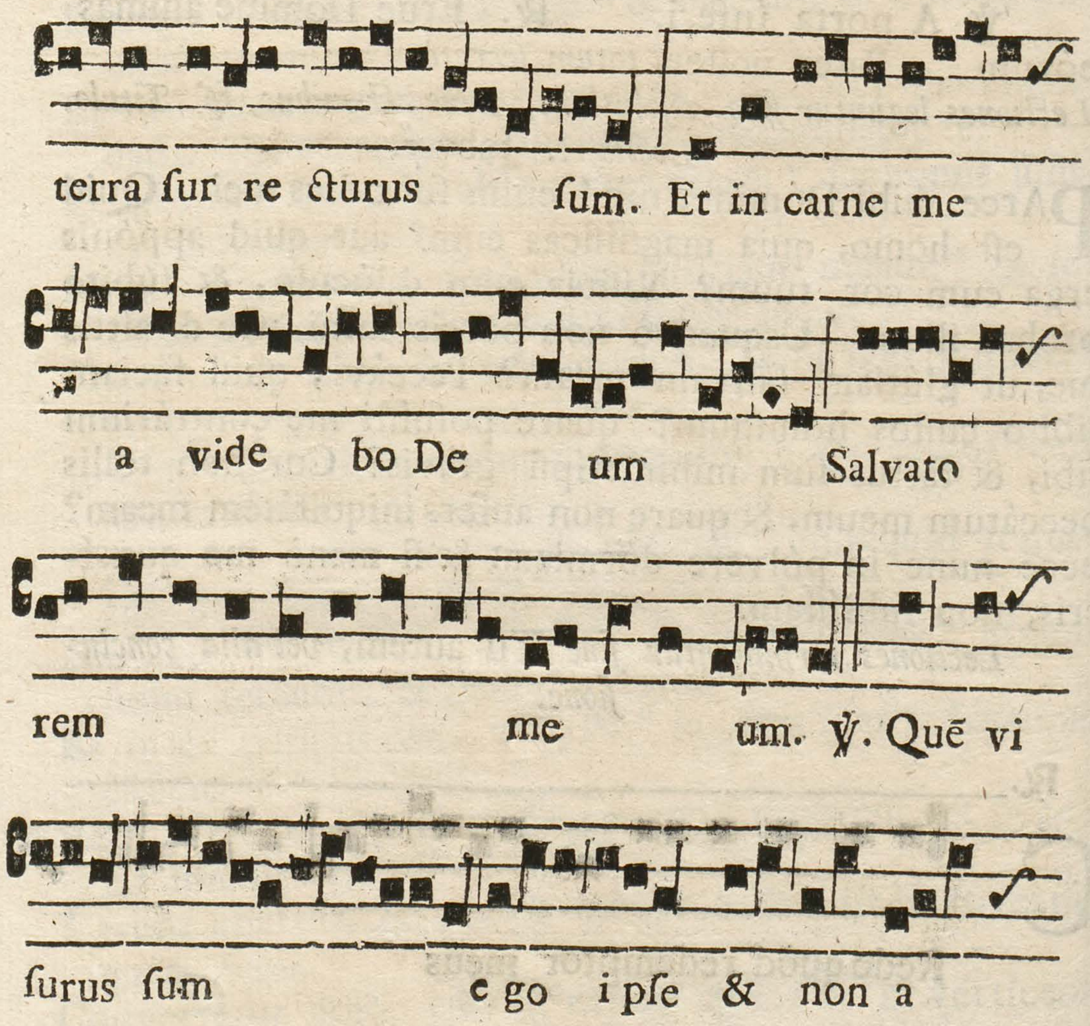
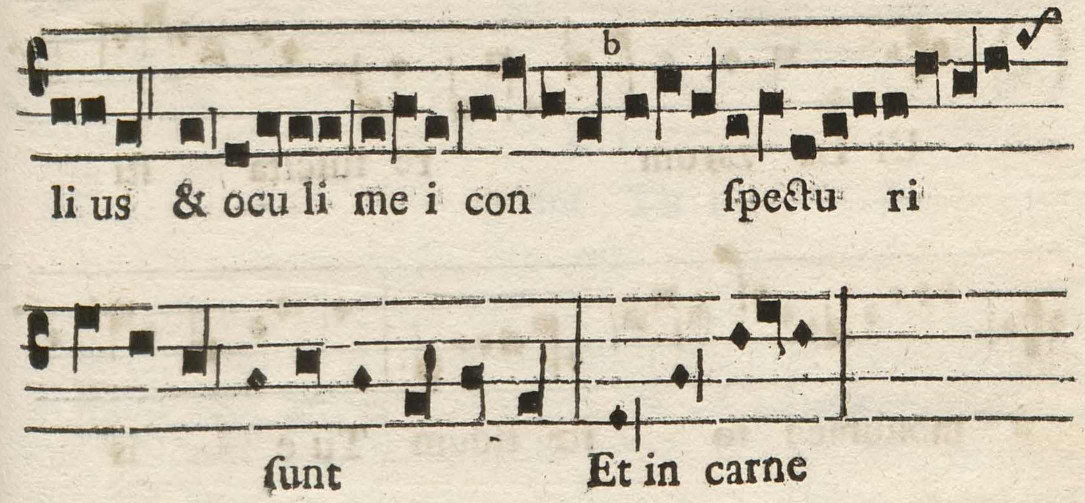
Ne quando rapiat &c.

℣. A porta ínferi. ℟. Erue Dómine ánimas eórum. Pater noſter, *totum ſecretò.*

Lectiones leguntur ſine abſolutione, Benedictionibus, & Titulo.

Lectio I. Job 7.

PArce mihi Dómine, nihil enim ſunt dies mei. Quid eſt homo, quia magníficas eum? aut quid appónis erga eum cor tuum? Víſitas eum dilúculo, & ſúbitò probas illum. Usquequò non parcis mihi, nec dimíttis me, ut glútiam ſálivam meam? Peccávi, quid fáciam tibi ò cuſtos hóminum? quare poſuíſti me contrárium tibi, & factus ſum mihimetípſi gravis? Cur non tollis peccátum meum, & quare non aufers iniquitátem meam? ecce nunc in púlvere dórmiam: & ſi manè me quæſíeris, non subsíſtam.

Lectiones terminantur ſine Tu autem, *vel alia concluſione.*

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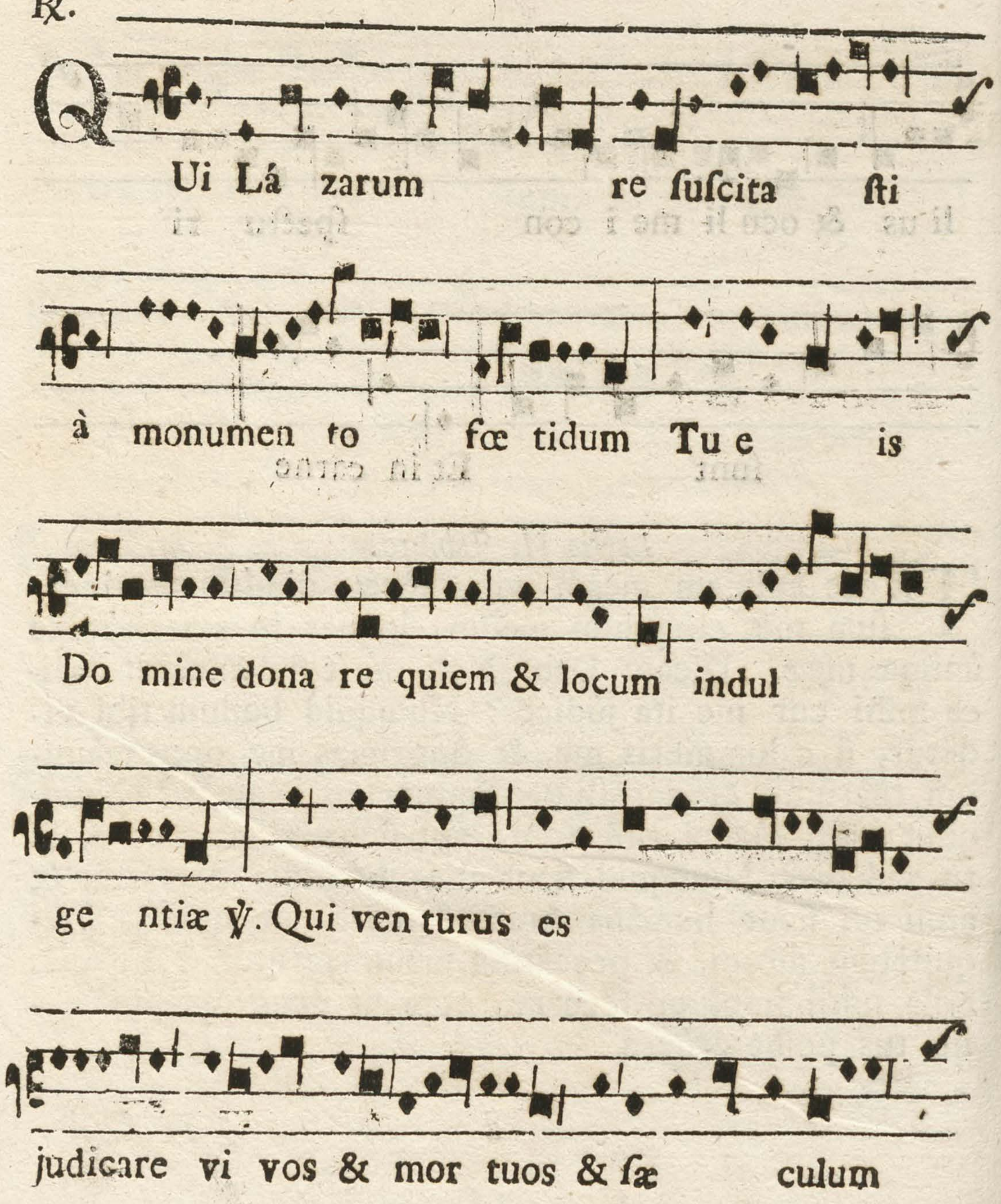
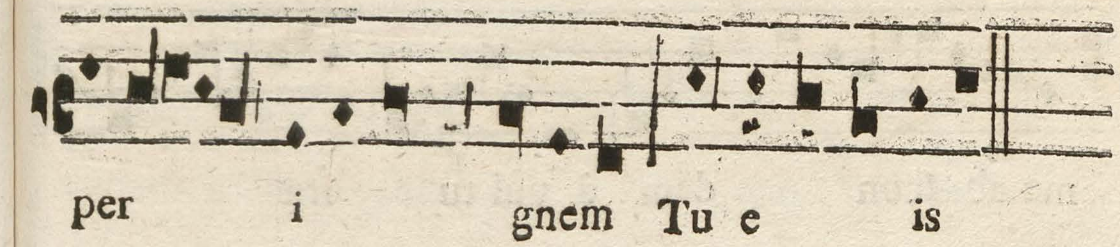
Lectio II. Job. 10.

TÆdet ánimam meam vitæ meæ, dimíttam advérſum me elóquium meum, loquar in amaritúdine ánimæ meæ. Dicam Deo: Noli me condemnáre: indica mihi cur me ita júdices? Numquid bonum tibi vidétur, ſi calumniéris me, & ópprimas me opus mánuum tuárum, & consílium impiórum ádjuves? Numquid óculi cárnei tibi ſunt: aut ſicut videt homo, & tu vidébis? Numquid ſicut dies hóminis dies tui, & anni tui ſicut humána ſunt témpora, ut quæras iniquitátem meam, & peccátum meum ſcrutéris? Et ſcias quia nihil ímpium fécerim, cùm ſit nemo qui de manu tua poſſit erúere.

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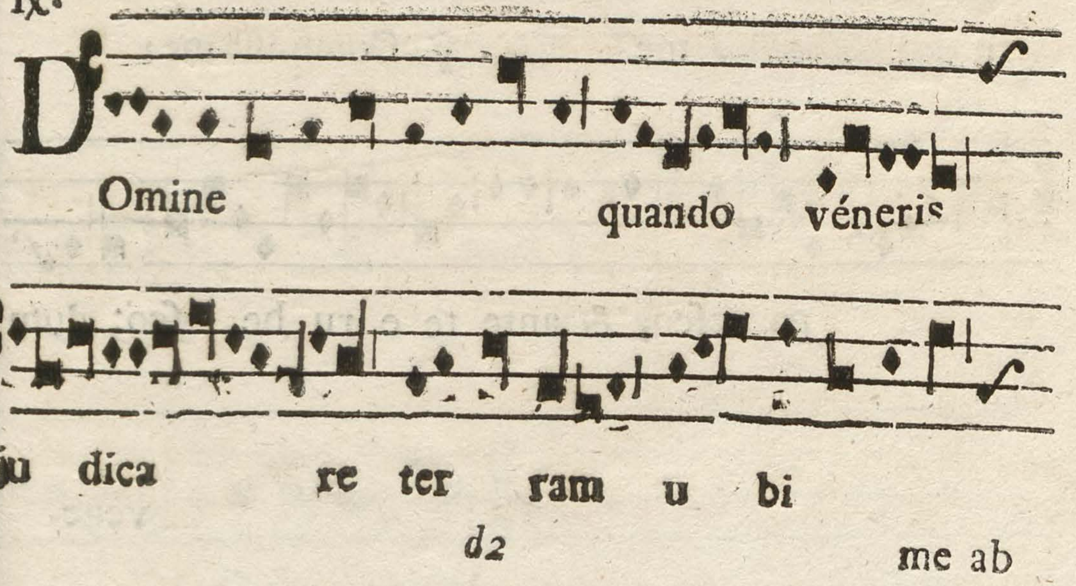
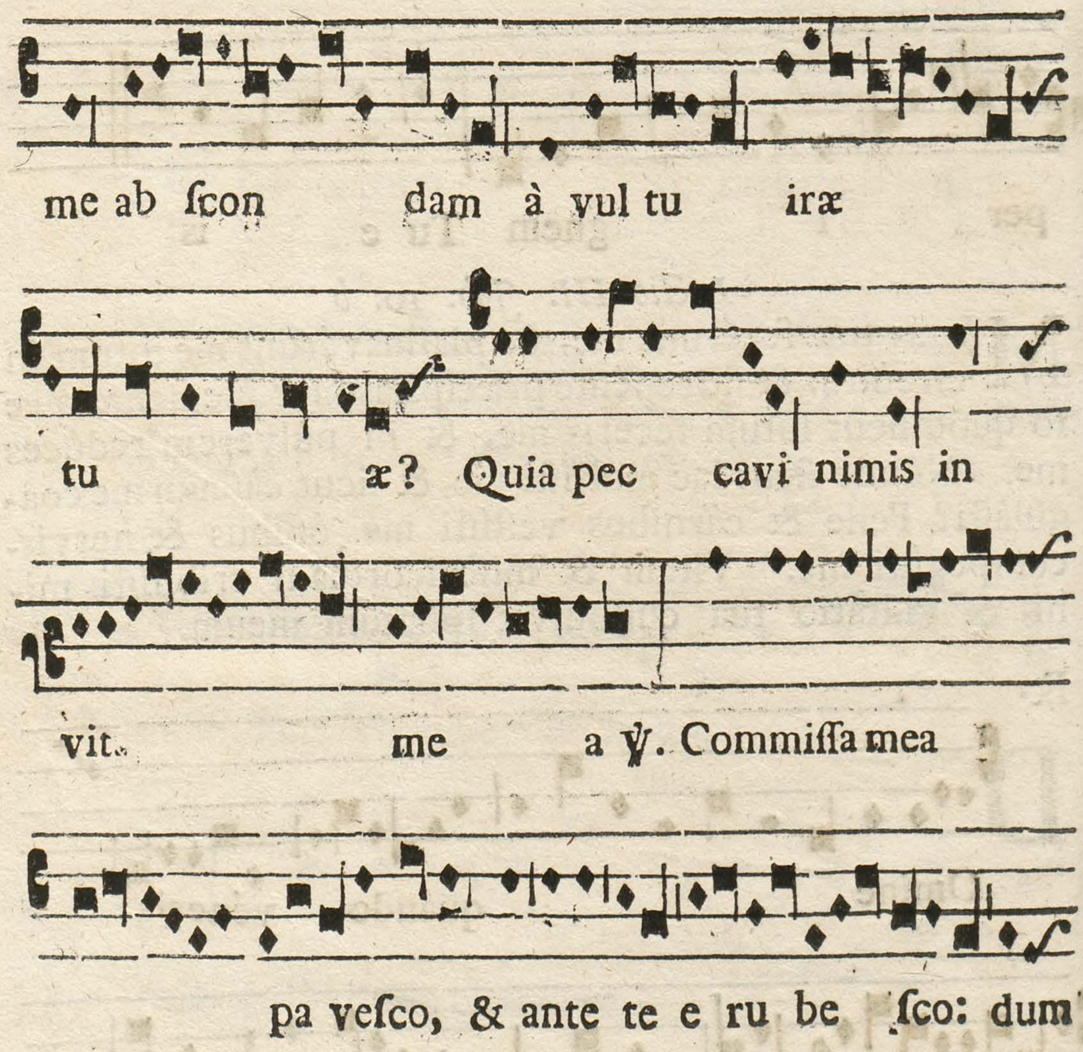
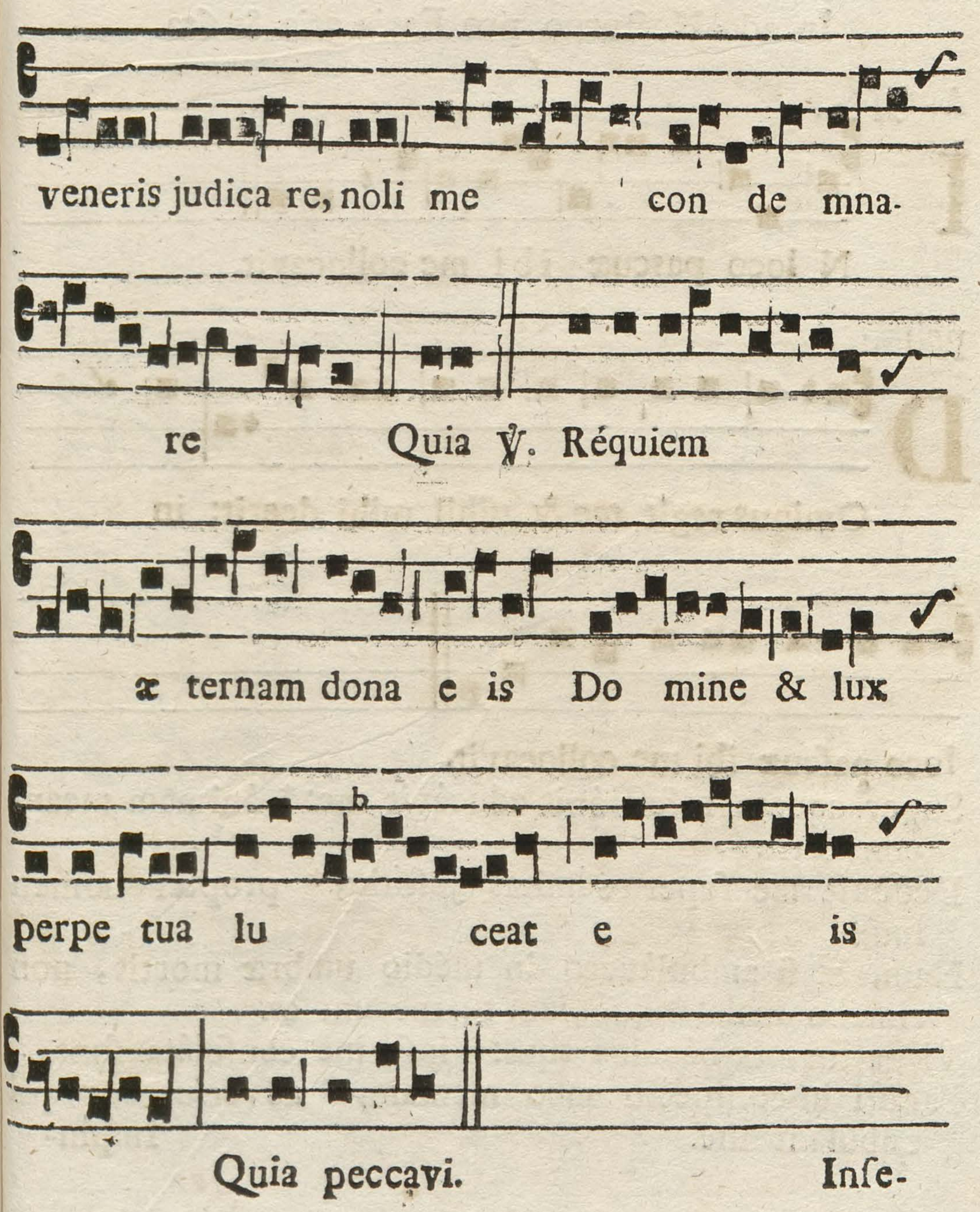
Lectio III. Job. 10. b

MAnus tuæ fecérunt me, & plaſmavérunt me totum in circúitu: & ſic repéntè præcípitas me? Memento quæ ſo quòd ſicut lutum féceris me, & in púlverem redúces me. Nónne ſicut lac mulſíſti me, & ſicut cáſeum me coaguláſti? Pelle & cárnibus veſtíſti me: óſſibus & nervis compegíſti me. Vitam & miſericórdiam tribuíſti mihi, & viſitátio tua cuſtodívit ſpíritum meum.

℟.



me ab ſcon dam à vul tu iræ
tu æ? Quia pec cavi nimis in
vit. me a ℣. Commiſſa mea
pa veſco, & ante te e ru be ſco: dum

vene-

veneris judica re, noli me con de mna-
re Quia ℣. Réquiem
æ ternam dona e is Do mine & lux
perpe tua lu ceat e is
Quia peccavi.

Inſe-

In 2do Nocturno pro Feria 3tia & 6ta.

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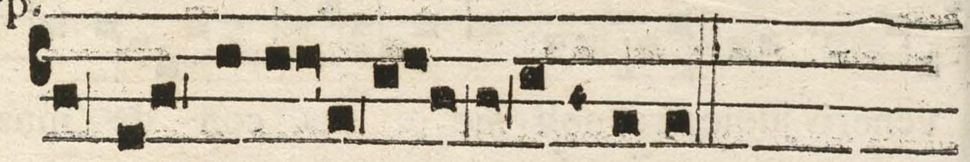
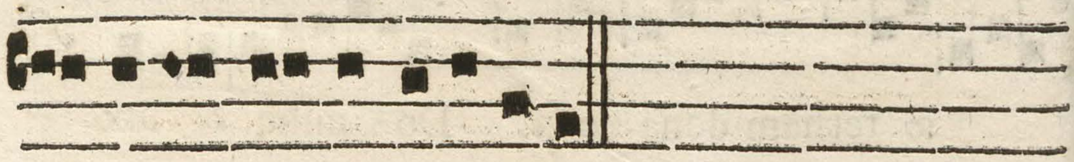

IN loco paſcuæ ibi me collocavit.

Pſalm:

DOminus regit me & nihil mihi deerit: in



loco paſcuæ ibi me collocavit.

Super aquam refectiónis educávit me:* ánimam meam convértit.

Dedúxit me ſuper ſémitas juſtítiæ,* propter nomen ſuum.

Nam, & ſi ambulávero in médio umbræ mortis, non timébo mala:* quóniam tu mecum es.

Virga tua, & báculus tuus:* ipſa me conſoláta ſunt.

Paráſti in conſpéctu meo menſam,* advérſus eos qui tríbulant me. Impin-

Impinguáſti in óleo caput meum:* & calix meus inébrians quàm præclárus eſt?

Et miſericórdia tua ſubſequétur me* ómnibus diébus vitæ meæ.

Et ut inhábitem in domo Dómini:* in longitúdinem diérum. Réquiem æternam.

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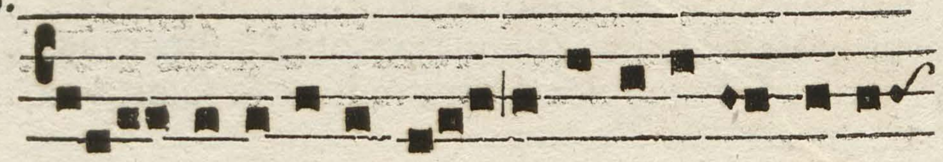
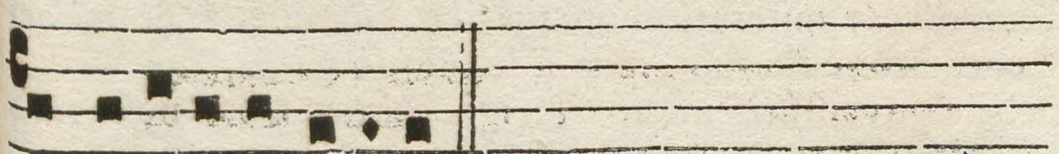
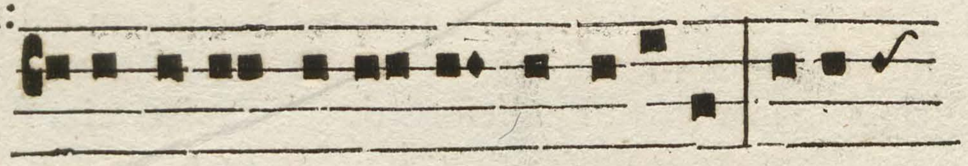


DElicta juventutis meæ, & ignorantias meas

ne memineris Domine.

Pſalm:



AD te Domine levavi animam meam: Deus

meus

meus in te confido, non erubeſcam:

Neque irrídeant me inimíci mei: * étenim univérſi, qui ſúſtinent te, non confundentur.

Confundántur omnes iníqua agéntes: * ſupervácuè.

Vias tuas Dómine demónſtra mihi, * & ſémitas tuas édoce me.

Dírige me in veritáte tua, & doce me: * quia tu es Deus ſalvátor meus, & te ſuſtínui tota die.

Reminíſcere miſeratiónum tuárum Dómine, * & miſericordiárum tuárum, quæ à ſæculo ſunt.

Delícta juventútis meæ, * & ignorántias meas ne memíneris.

Secúndùm miſericórdiam tuam meménto mei tu: * propter bonitátem tuam Dómine.

Dulcis & rectus Dóminus: * propter hoc legem dabit delinquéntibus in via.

Díriget manſvétos in judício: * docébit mites vias ſuas.

Univérſæ viæ Dómini, miſericórdia & veritas, * requiréntibus teſtaméntum ejus & teſtimónia ejus.

Propter nomen tuum Dómine propitiáberis peccáto meo* multum eſt enim.

Quis

Quis eſt homo qui timet Dóminum? * legem ſtátuit ei in via, quam elégit.

Anima ejus in bonis demorábitur: * & ſemen ejus hæreditábit terram.

Firmaméntum eſt Dóminus timéntibus eum: * & teſtaméntum ipſíus ut manifeſtétur illis.

Oculi mei ſemper ad Dóminum: * quóniam ipſe evéllet de láqueo pedes meos.

Réſpice in me, & miſerére mei: * quia únicus & pauper ſũ (ego.

Tribulatiónes cordis mei multiplicátæ ſunt: * de neceſſitátibus meis érue me.

Vide humilitátem meam, & labórem meum: * & dimítte univérſa delícta mea.

Réſpice inimícos meos, quóniam multiplicáti ſunt: * & ódio iníquo odérunt me.

Cuſtódi ánimam meam, & érue me: * non erubéſcam, quóniam ſperávi in te.

Innocéntes & recti adhæſérunt mihi: * quia ſuſtínui te.

Líbera Deus Iſraël, * ex ómnibus tribulatiónibus ſuis.

Réquiem ætérnam.

Antyp:

CRedo vide re bona Domini in terra viventium

e

Pſalm.

Pſalm:

DOminus illuminátio mea, & ſalus mea: quem timébo

Dóminus protéctor vitæ meæ, * à quo trepidábo?
Dum appropiant ſuper me nocéntes, * ut edant carnes meas:
Qui tríbulant me inimíci mei, * ipſi infirmáti ſunt, & cecidérunt.
Si conſíſtant advérſum me caſtra, * non timébit cor meum,
Si exúrgat advérſum me prælium, * in hoc ego ſperábo.
Unam pétii à Domino, hanc requíram, * ut inhábitem in in domo Dómini ómnibus diebus vitæ meæ:
Ut vídeam voluptátem Dómini, * & víſitem templum ejus.
Quóniam abſcondit me in tabernáculo ſuo: * in die malórum protexit me in abſcóndito tabernáculi ſui.
In petra exaltávit me: * & nunc exaltávit caput meum ſuper inimícos meos.
Circuívi & immolávi in tabernáculo ejus hoſtiam vociferatiónis. * cantábo, & pſalmum dicam Dómino.
Exaudi Dómine vocem meam, qua clamávi ad te: * miſerére mei, & exáudi me. Tibi.

Tibi dixit cor meum exquiſívit te fácies mea: * fáciem tuam Dómine requíram.
Ne avértas fáciem tuam à me: * ne declínes in ira à ſervo tuo.
Adjútor meus eſto: * ne derelínquas me, neque deſpícias me Deus ſalutáris meus.
Quóniam pater meus, & mater mea dereliquèrunt me: * Dóminus autem aſſúmpſit me.
Legem pone mihi Dómine in via tua. * & dírige me in ſémitam rectam propter inimícos meos.
Ne tradíderis me in ánimas tribulántium me: * quóniam inſurrexérunt in me teſtes iníqui, & mentíta eſt iníquitas ſibi.
Credo vidére bona Dómini in terra vivéntium.
Expécta Dóminum, viríliter age: & confortétur cor tuum, & ſúſtine Dóminum.

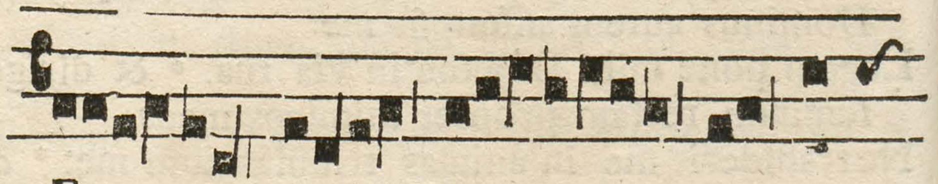
Réquiem ætérnam.

Credo vidére bona Dómini in terra viventium.

℣. Cóllocet eos Dóminus cum princípibus.
℟. Cum princípibus pópuli ſui. Pater noſter.

Lectio iv. Job. 13. d.

RESpónde mihi: quantas hábeo iniquitátes & peccáta, ſcélera mea & delícta oſtende mihi. Cur fáciem tuam abſcóndis, & arbitráris me inímicum tuum? Contra fólium, quod vento rápitur, oſtendis poténtiam tu-

am & ſtípulam ſiccam perſéqueris: Scribis enim contra me amaritúdines, & conſúmere me vis peccatis adoleſcéntiæ meæ. Poſuíſti in nervo pedem meum, & obſerváſti omnes ſémitas meas, & veſtigia pedum meórum conſideráſti. Qui quaſi putrédo conſuméndus ſum, & quaſi veſtiméntum quod coméditur à tínea.

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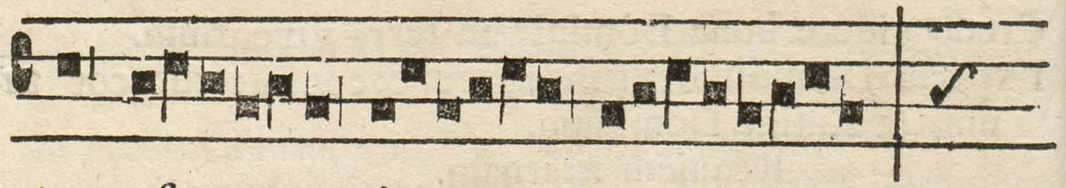
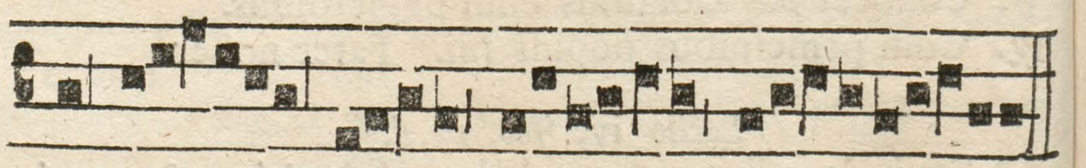
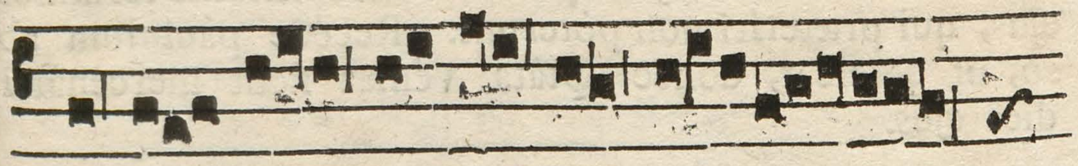
M Emento me i De us quia ven-

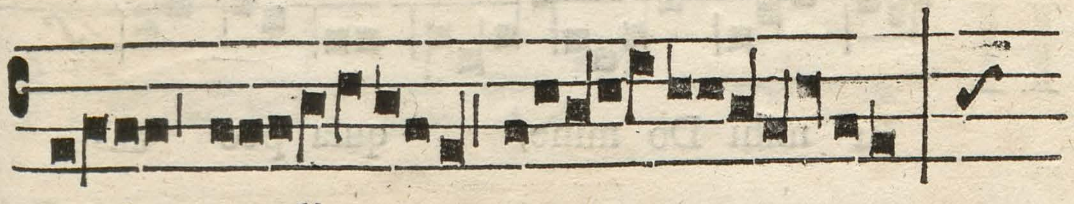


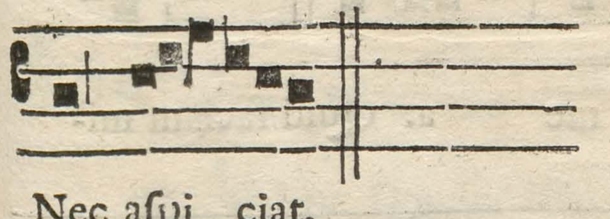
tus eſt vita me a



Nec aſpi ciat me viſus ho minis

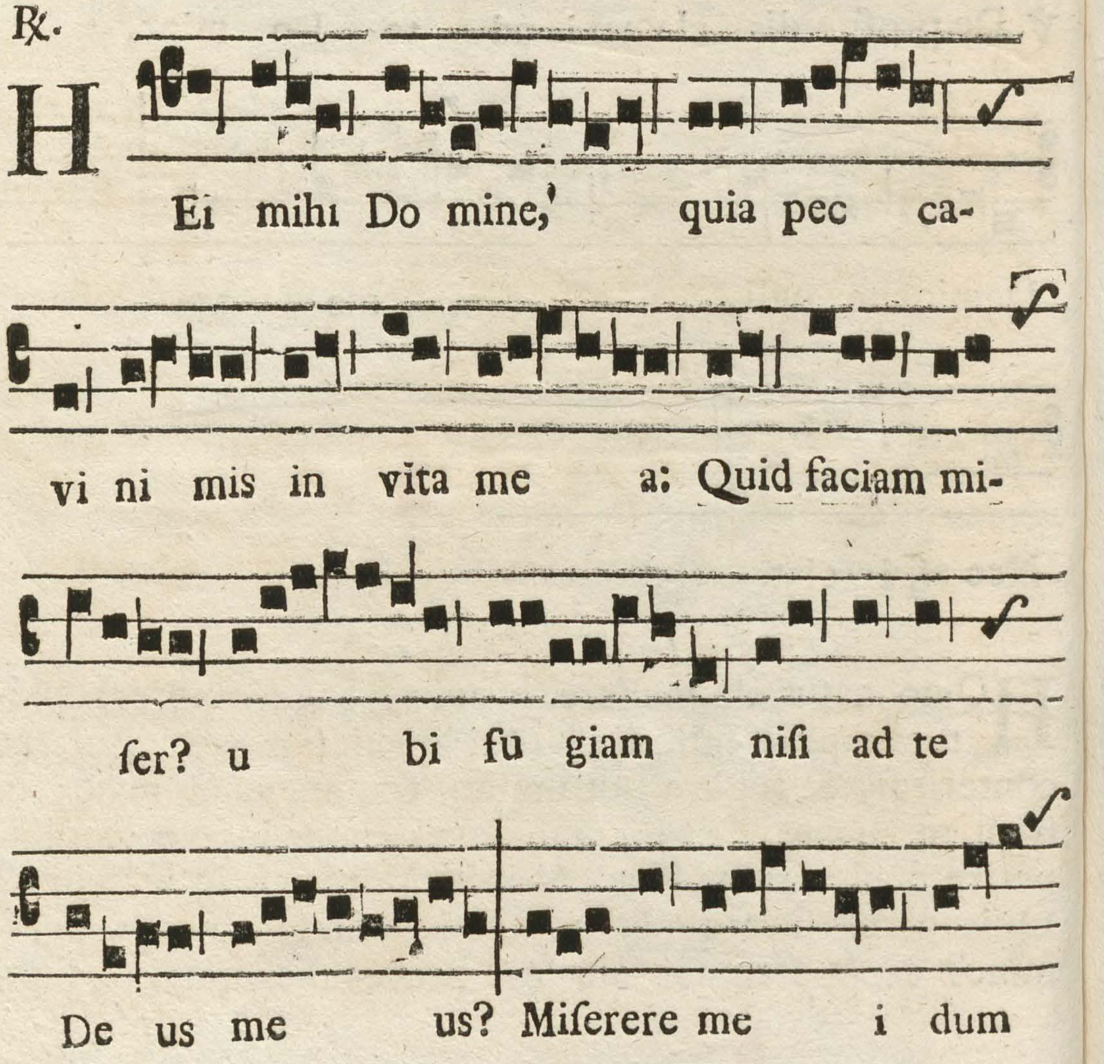
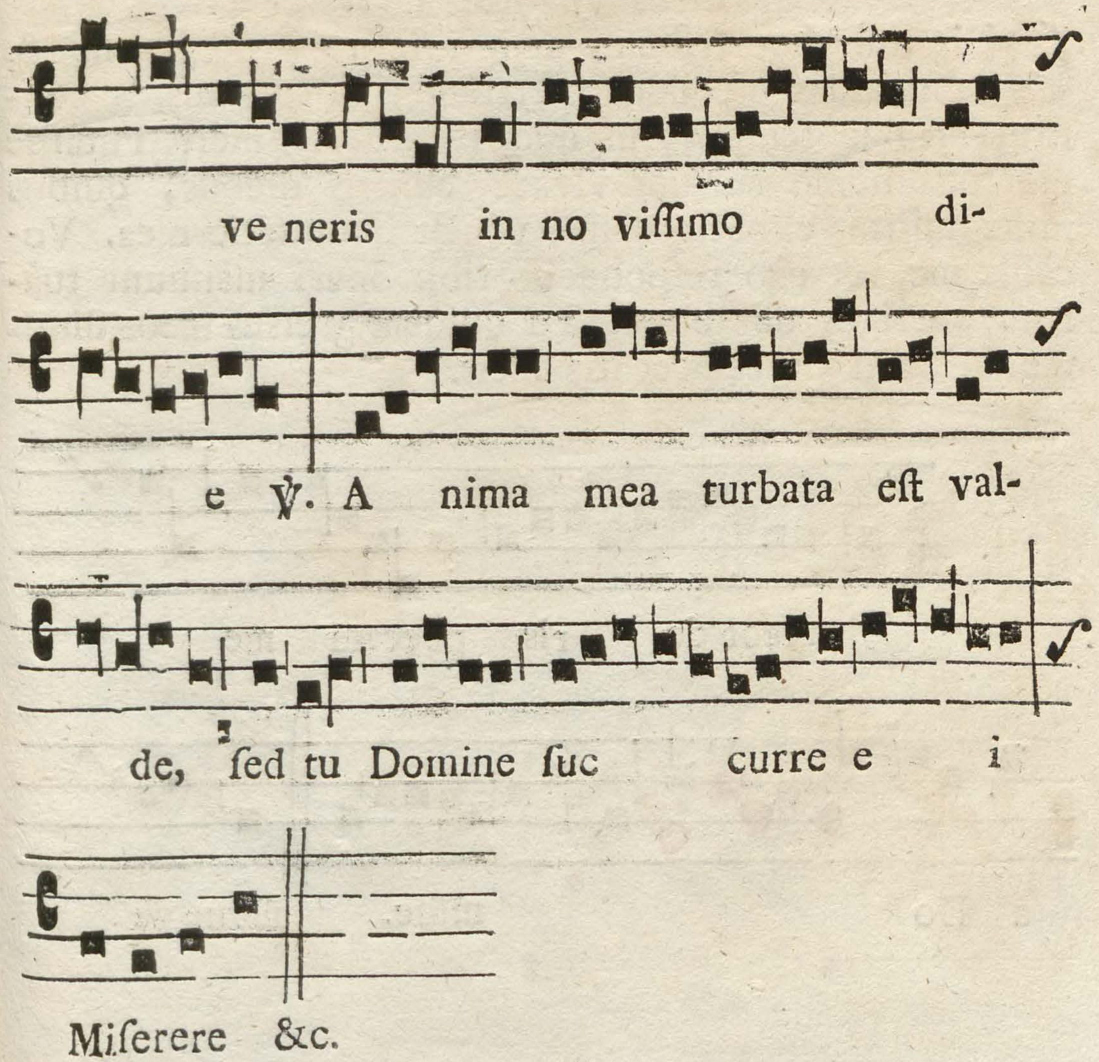
℣. De-

℣. De profun dis clamavi ad te Do mine,



Domine exaudi vocem me am

Nec aſpi ciat.

Lectio v. *Job* 14.

HOmo natus de mulíere, brevi vivens témpore, replétur multis miſériis. Qui quaſi flos egréditur, & contéritur, & fugit velut umbra, & numquam in eódem ſtatu pérmanet. Et dignum ducis ſuper hujuſcémodi aperíre óculos tuos, & addúcere eum tecum in judícium? Quis poteſt fácere mundum de immúndo concéptum ſémine? Nonne tu qui ſolus es? Breves dies hóminis ſunt, núme-

númerus ménſium ejus apud te eſt: conſtituíſti términos ejus, qui prætería non póterunt. Recéde páululùm ab eo, ut quieſcat, donec optáta véniat ſicut mercenárii dies ejus.

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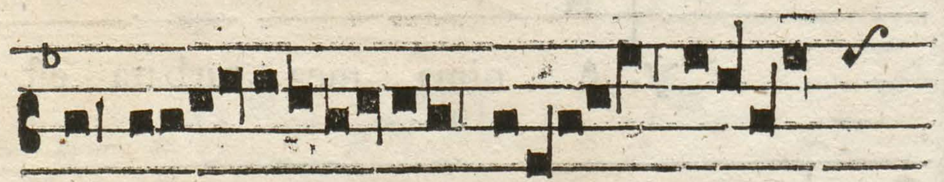
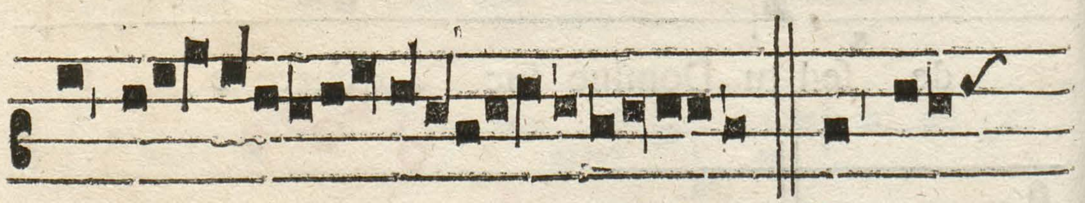
Lectio vj. *Job* 14. *c.*

QUis mihi hoc tríbuat, ut in inférno prótegas me, & abſcóndas me, donec pertránſeat furor tuus, & conſtítuas mihi tempus, in quo recordéris mei? Putáſne mórtuus homo rurſum vivat? cunctis diébus, quibus nunc mílito, expecto donec véniat immutátio mea. Vocábis me, & ego reſpondébo tibi: óperi mánuum tuárum pórriges déxteram. Tu quidem greſsus meos dinumeráſti, ſed parce peccátis meis.

℟. N





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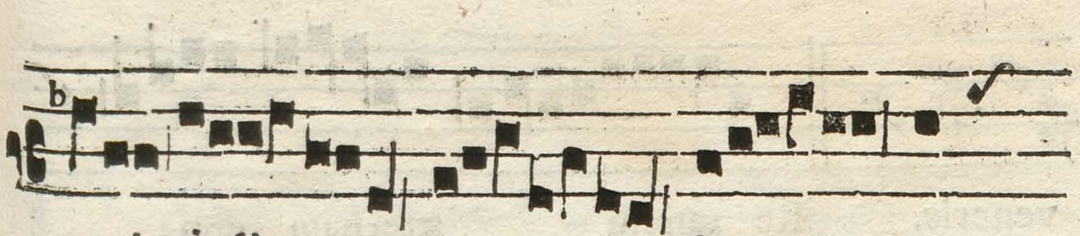
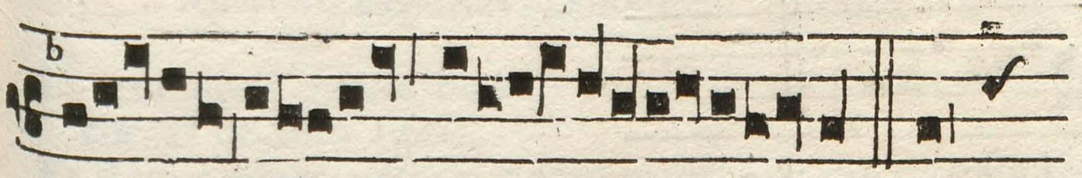
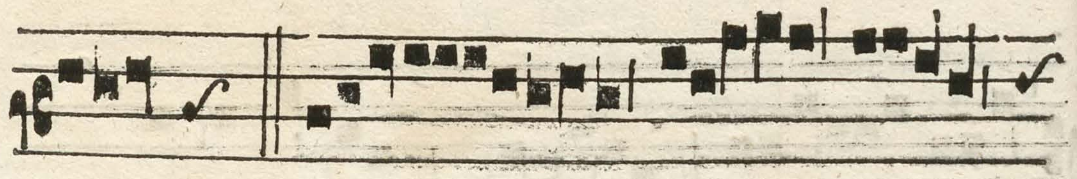
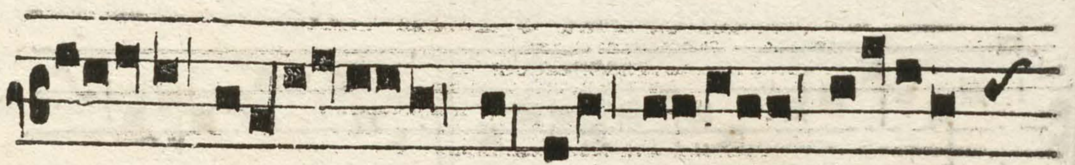

ſ vene-

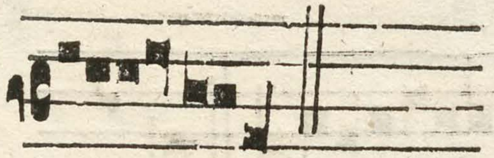


veneris. Re quiem æternam dona



eis Do mine & lux perpetua lu-

ceat e is. Dum veneris



judica re &c.

In 3tio.

In 3tio Nocturno.

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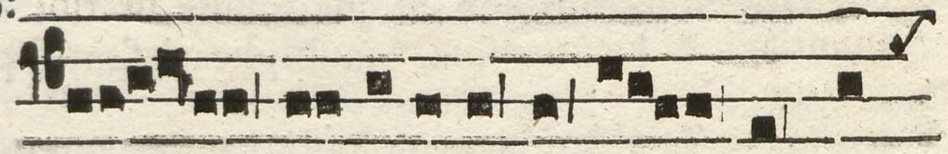
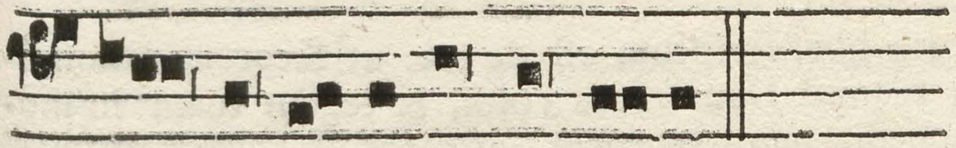


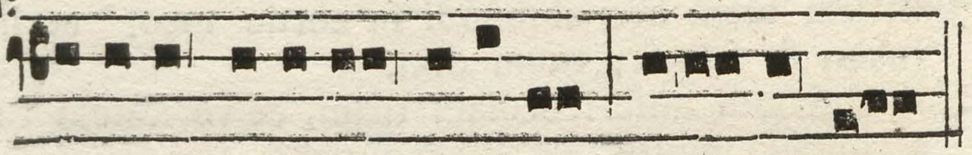
C

Omplaceat tibi Domine, ut eripias me, Do-



mine ad adjuvandum me reſpice.

Pſalm:



E

Xpectans expectavi Dominum: & intendi mihi.

Et exaudívit preces meas, * & edúxit me de lacu miſériæ, & de luto fæcis.

Et ſtátuit ſuper petram pedes meos: * & diréxit greſsus meos.

Et immíſit in os meum cánticum novum, * carmen Deo noſtro.

Vidébunt multi, & timébunt: * & ſperábunt in Dómino.

Beátus vir, cujus eſt nomen Dómini ſpes ejus: * & non reſpé-

reſpéxit in vanitátes, & in ſanias falſas.
Multa fecíſti tu Dómine Deus meus mirabília tua: * & cogitatiónibus tuis non eſt qui símilis ſit tibi.
Annuntiávi, & locútus ſum: * multiplicáti ſunt ſuper númerum.
Sacrificium, & oblatiónem noluíſti: * aures autem perfecíſti mihi.
Holocáuſtum, & pro peccáto non poſtuláſti: * tunc dixi: Ecce vénio.
In cápite libri ſcriptum eſt de me, ut fácerem voluntátem tuam: * Deus meus vólui, & legem tuam in médio cordis mei.
Annuntiávi juſtitiam tuam in Eccléſia magna, * ecce lábia mea non prohibébo: Dómine tu ſciſti.
Juſtítiam tuam non abſcóndi in corde meo: * veritátem tuam, & ſalutáre tuum dixi.
Non abſcóndi miſericórdiam tuam, & veritátem tuam * à concílio multo.
Tu autem Dómine longè fácias miſeratiónes tuas à me: * miſericórdia tua, & véritas tua ſemper ſuſcepérunt me.
Quóniam circumdedérunt me mala, quorum non eſt númerus: * comprehendérunt me iniquitátes meæ, & non pótui ut vidérem.
Multiplicátæ ſunt ſuper capíllos capitis mei: * & cor meum dereliquit me.
Compláceat tibi Dómine ut éruas me: * Dómine ad adjuvándum me réſpice.

Confun-

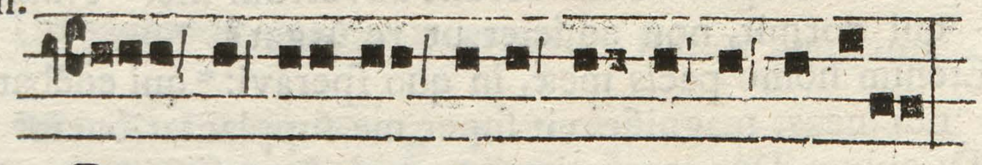
Confundántur, & revereántur ſimul, qui querunt ánimam meam, * ut áuferant eam.
Convertántur retrórſum, & revereántur: * qui volunt mihi mala.
Ferant confeſtim confuſiónem ſuam: * qui dicunt mihi: * Euge euge.
Exúltent & læténtur ſuper te omnes quæréntes te: * & dicant ſemper: Magnificétur Dóminus, qui díligunt ſalutáre tuum.
Ego autem mendícus ſum, & pauper: * Dóminus ſolícitus eſt mei.
Adjútor meus, & protéctor meus tu es: * Deus meus ne tardáveris.

Réquiem æternam.

Antyp:

SAna Domine Animã meam, quia peccavi tibi.

Pſalm:



BEatus qui intelligit ſuper egenum & paupere:

in die

in die mala liberabit eum Dominus.

Dóminus conſérvet eum, & vivíficet eum, & beátum̃ fáciat eum in terra: * & non tradat eum in ánimam inimicórum ejus.

Dóminus opem ferat illi ſuper lectum dolóris ejus: * univérſum ſtratum ejus verſáſti in infirmitáte ejus.

Ego dixi: Dómine miſerére mei: * ſana ánimam meam, quia peccávi tibi.

Inimíci mei dixérunt mala mihi: * Quando morietur, & períbit nomen ejus?

Et ſi ingrediebátur ut vidéret, vana loquebátur, * cor ejus congregávit iniquitátem ſibi.

Egrediebátur foras, * & loquebátur in id ípſum.

Advérſùm me ſuſurrábant omnes inimíci mei: * advérſùm me cogitábant mala mihi.

Verbum iníqum conſtituérunt advérſùm me: * Numquid qui dormit, non adjíciet ut reſúrgat?

Etenim homo pacis meæ, in quo ſperávi: * qui edébat panes meos, magnificávit ſuper me ſupplantatiónem.

Tu autem Dómine miſerére mei, & reſúſcita me: * & retríbuam eis.

In hoc cognóvi, quóniam voluíſti me: * quóniam non gaudébit inimícus meus ſuper me. Me au-

tem propter innocéntiam ſuſcepíſti: * & confirimáſti me in conſpéctu tuo in ætérnum.

Benedíctus Dóminus Deus Iſrael à ſæculo, & uſque in ſæculum: * fiat, fiat.

Réquiem ætérnam.

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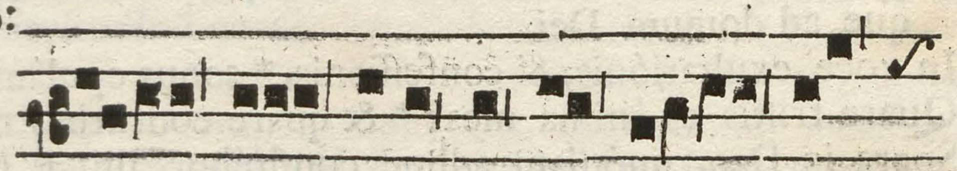
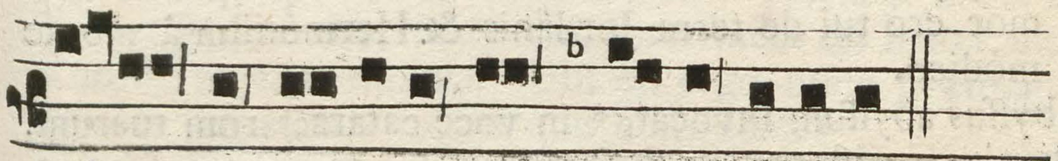
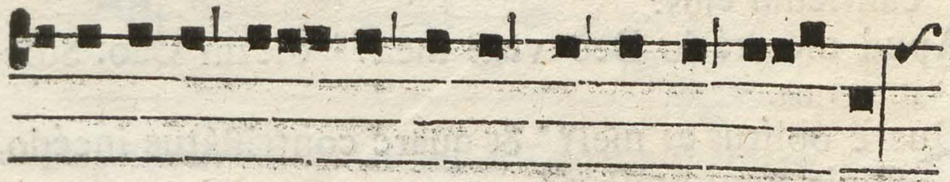


S Itivit anima mea ad Deũ vivum, quando

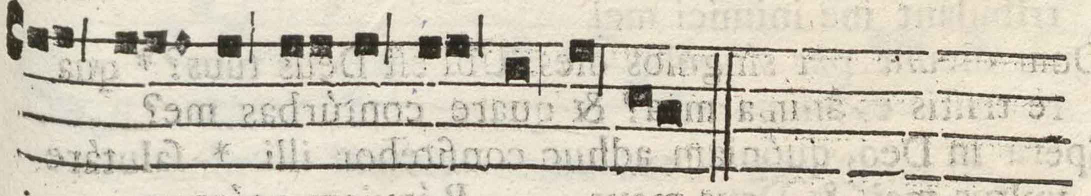


veniam & apparebo ante faciem Domini.

Pſalm:



Q Uemadmodũ deſiderat cervus ad fontes aquarum:

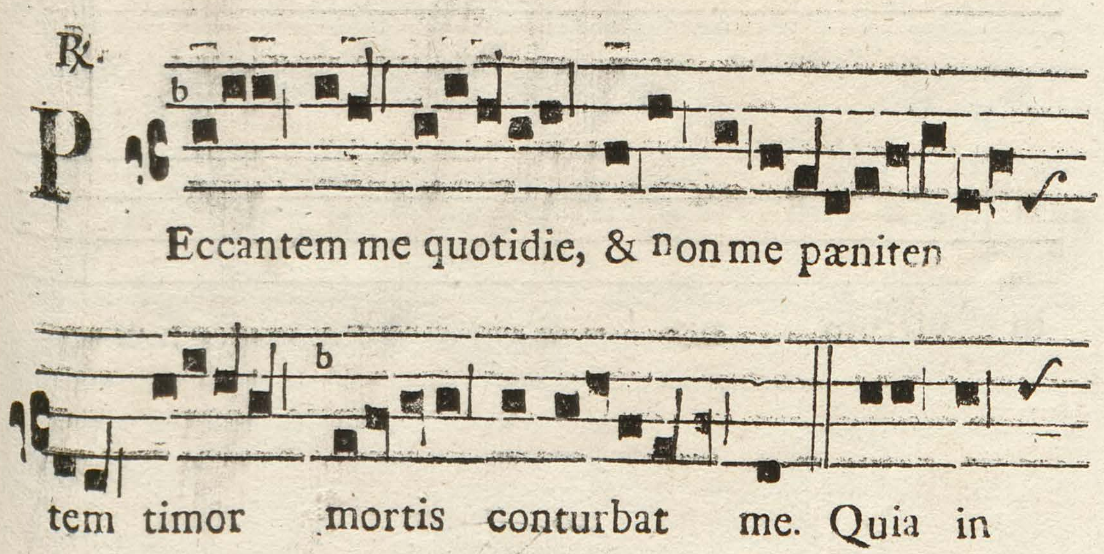
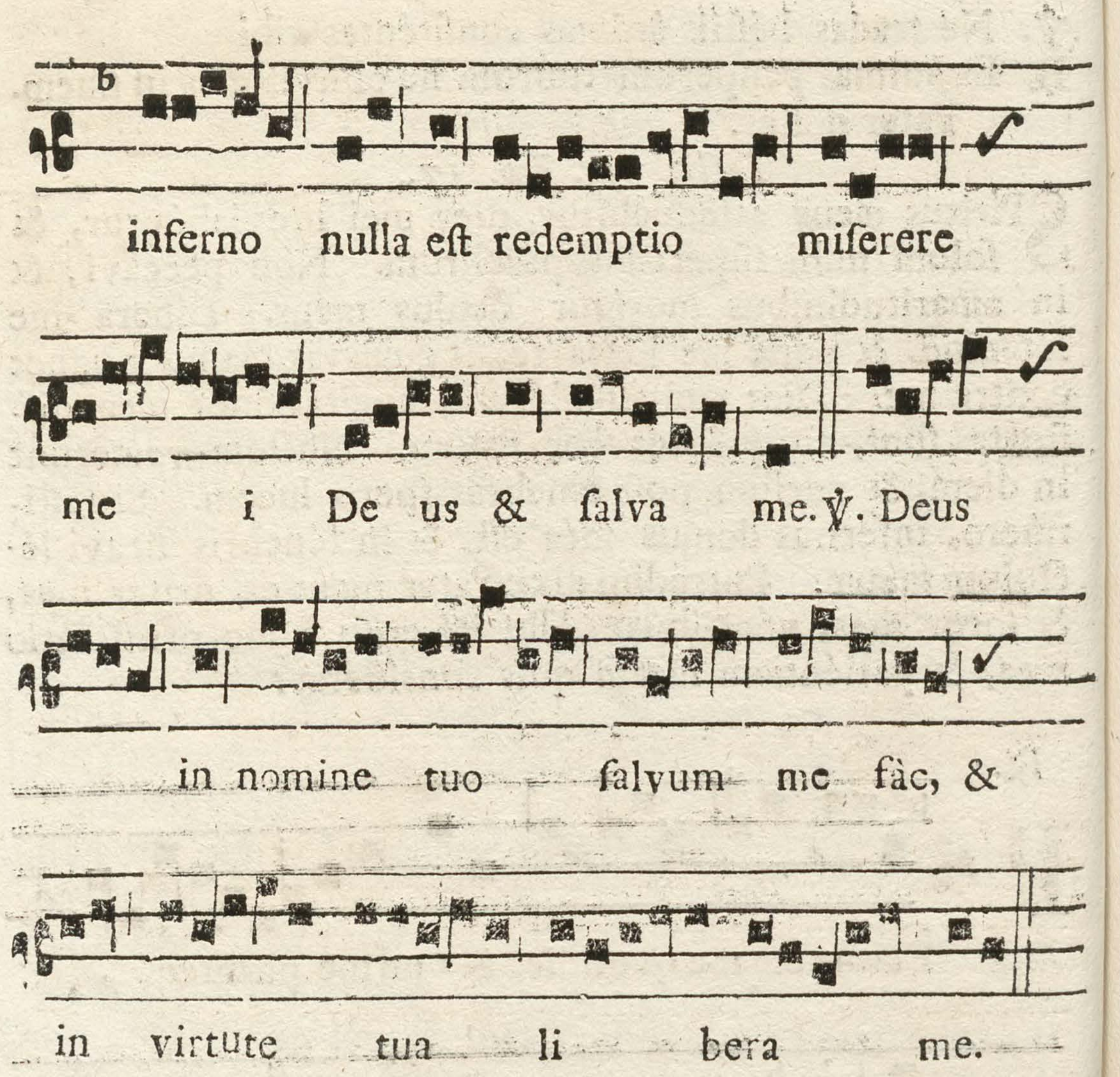


ita deſiderat anima mea ad te Deus. Sitivit

Sitívit ánima mea ad Deum fortem, vivum: * quando véniam, & apparébo ante fáciem Dei?
Fuérunt mihi lácrymæ meæ panes die ac nocte: * dum dícitur mihi quotídie: Ubi eſt Deus tuus?
Hæc recordátus ſum, & effúdi in me ánimam meam: * quóniam transíbo in locum tabernáculi admirábilis, uſque ad domum Dei.
In voce exultatiónis, & confeſſionis, * ſonus epulántis.
Quare triſtis es ánima mea? * & quare contúrbas me?
Spera in Deo, quóniam adhuc confitébor illi: * ſalutáre vultus mei, & Deus meus.
Ad meipſum ánima mea conturbáta eſt: * proptéreà mémor ero tui de terra Jordánis & Hermóniim à monte módico.
Abyſſus abyſſum invocat, * in voce cataractárum tuárum.
Omnia excélſa tua, & fluctus tui * ſuper me tranſiérunt.
In die mandávit Dóminus miſericórdiam ſuam, * & nocte cánticum ejus.
Apud me orátio Deo vitæ meæ: * dicam Deo: Suſceptor meus es.
Quare oblítus es mei? * & quare contriſtátus incédo, dum áffligit me inimícus?
Dum confringúntur oſſa mea, * exprobravérunt mihi qui tríbulant me inimíci mei.
Dum dicunt per síngulos dies: Ubi eſt Deus tuus? * quare triſtis es ánima mea? & quare contúrbas me?
Spera in Deo, quóniam adhuc confitébor illi: * ſalutáre vultus mei, & Deus meus. Réquiem ætérnam.

℣. Ne tradas béſtiis ánimas confiténtes tibi.
℟. Et ánimas páuperum tuórum ne oblivíſcáris in finem.
Pater noſter.

Lectio VII. Job. 17.

SPíritus meus attenuábitur, dies mei breviabúntur, & ſolum mihi ſúpereſt ſepúlchrum. Non peccávi, & in amaritudínibus morátur óculus meus. Líbera me Dómine, & pone me juxta te, & cujúsvis manus pugnet contra me. Dies mei tranſiérunt, cogitatiónes meæ diſſipátæ ſunt, torquéntes cor meum. Noctem vertérunt in diem, & rurſum poſt ténebras ſpero lucem. Si ſuſtinúero, inférnus domus méa eſt, & in ténebris ſtravi léctulum meum. Putrédini dixi: Pater meus es, mater mea, & ſoror mea, vérmibus. Ubi eſt ergo nunc præſtolátio mea, & patiéntiam meam quis conſíderat?

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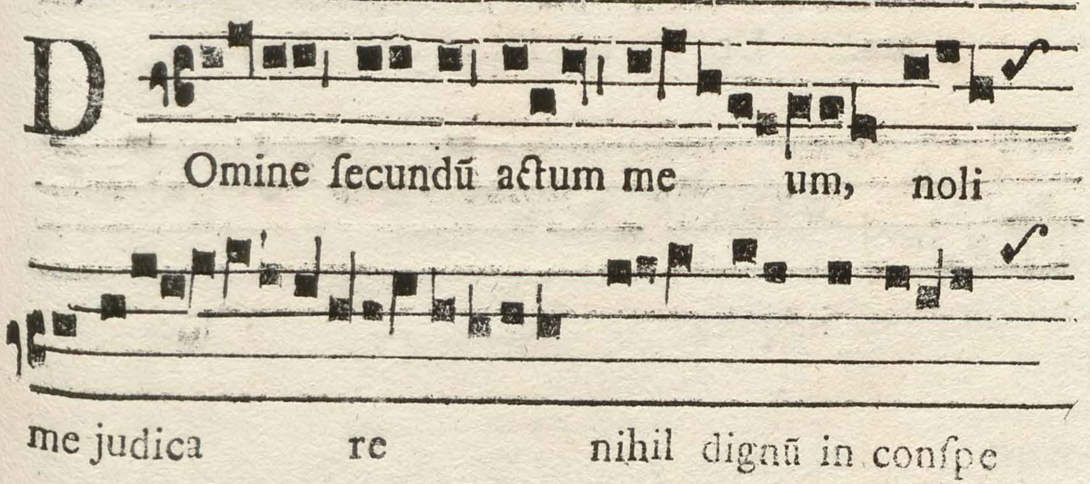
me

Lectio VIII. *Job.* 19. *c.*

PElli meæ, conſúmptis cárnibus, adhæſit os meum, & derelícta ſunt tantúmmodò lábia circa dentes meos. Miſerémini mei, miſerémini mei, ſaltem vos amíci mei, quia manus Dómini tétigit me. Quare perſequímini me ſicut Deus, & cárnibus meis ſaturámini? Quis mihi tríbuat ut ſcribántur ſermónes mei? quis mihi det, ut exaréntur in libro ſtylo férreo, & plumbi lámina, vel celte ſculpántur in ſílice? Scio enim quòd Redémptor meus vivit, & in noviſſimo die de terra ſurrectúrus ſum: & rurſum circúmdabor pelle mea, & in carne mea vidébo Deum meum. Quem viſúrus ſum ego ipſe, & óculi mei conſpectúri ſunt, & non álius: repóſita eſt hæc ſpes mea in ſinu meo.

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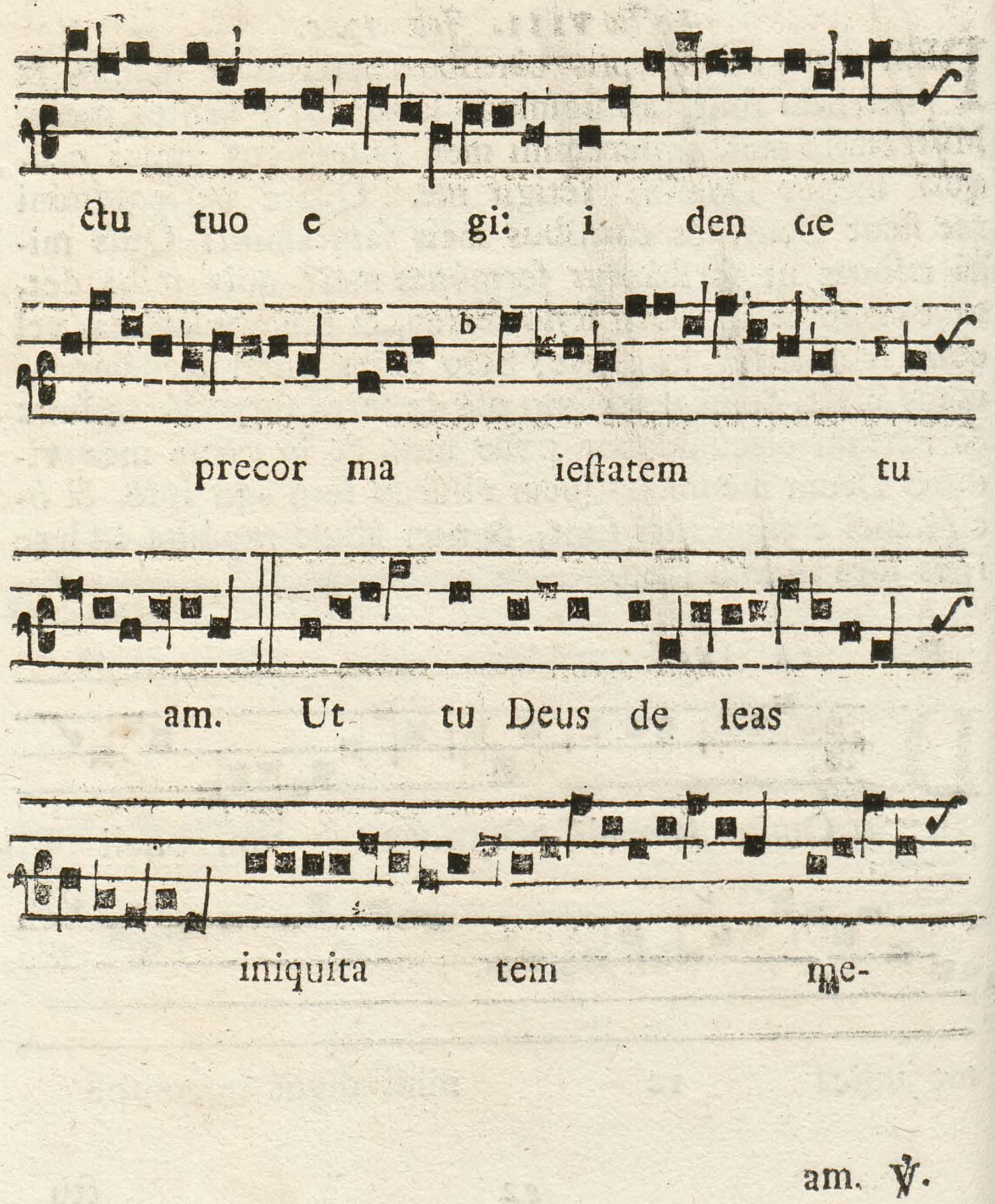
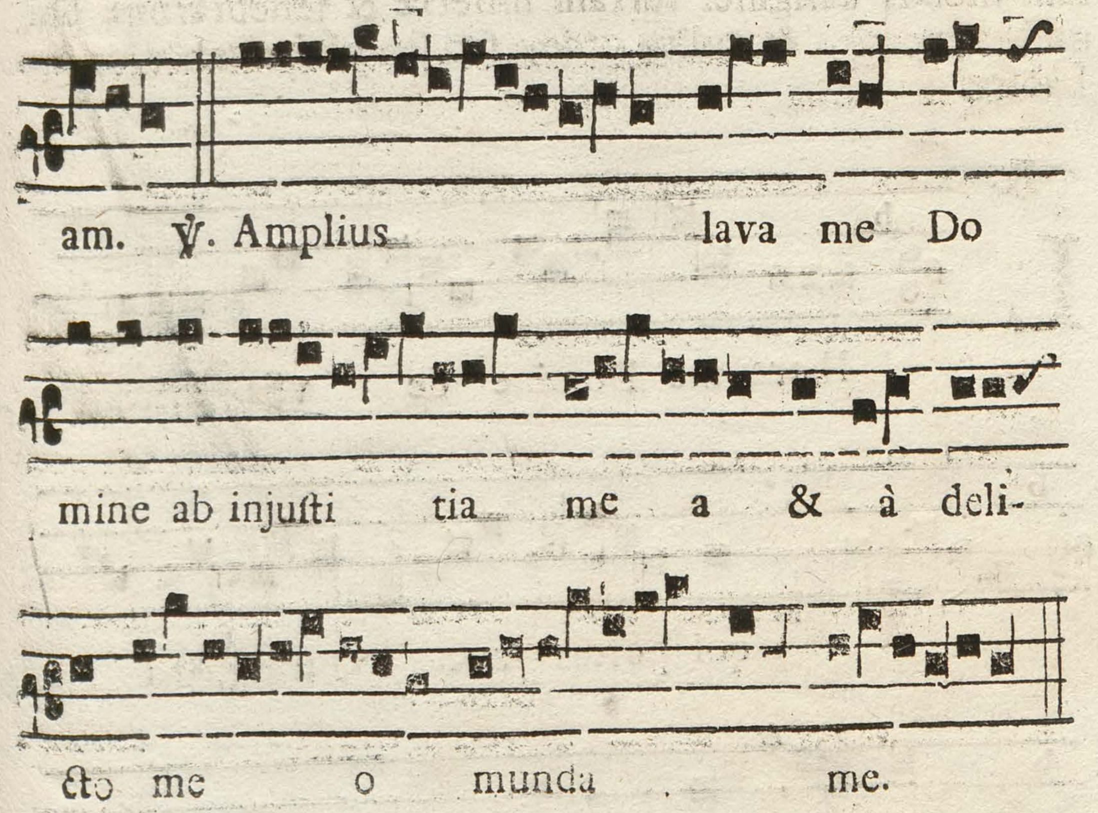
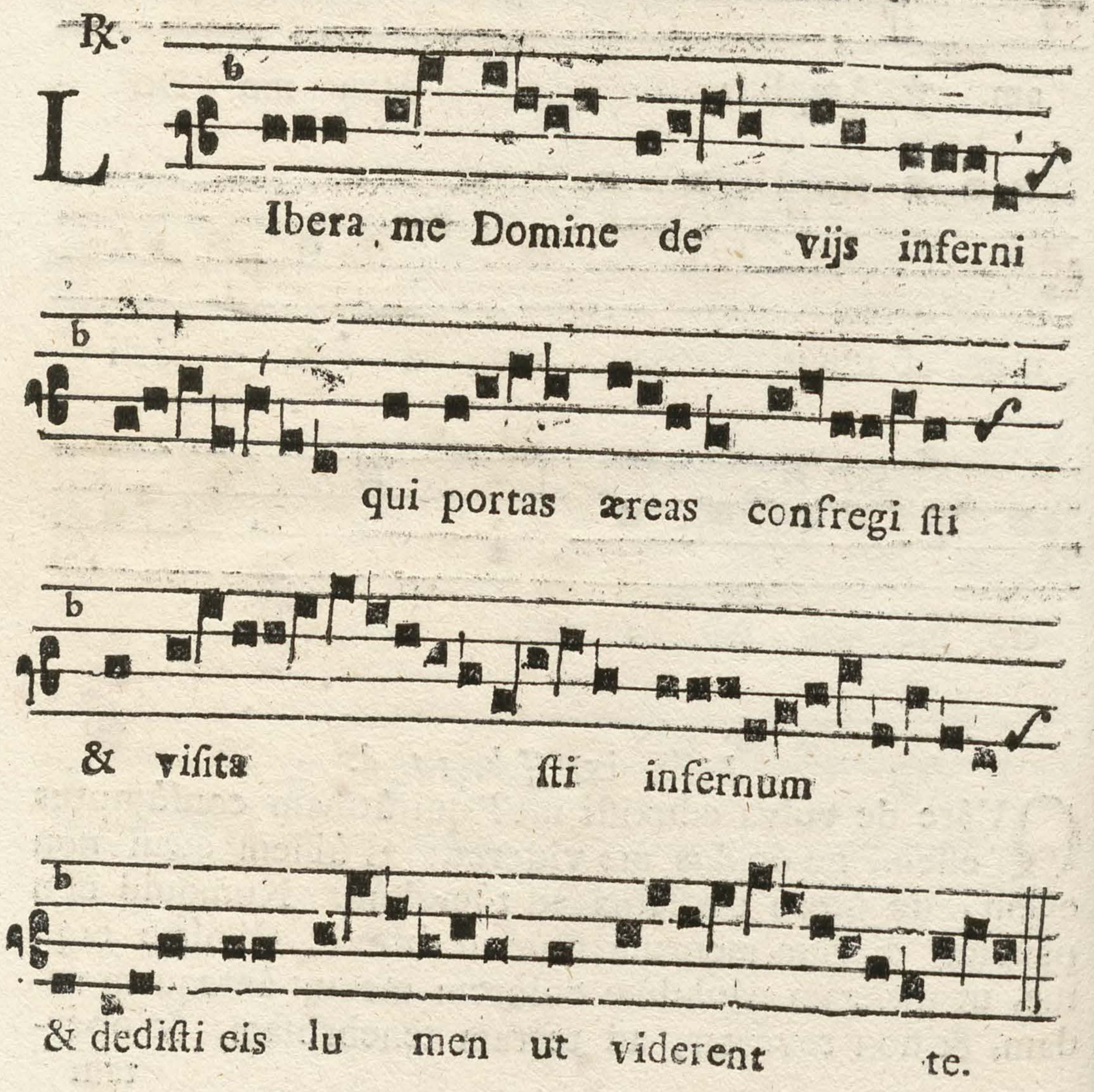
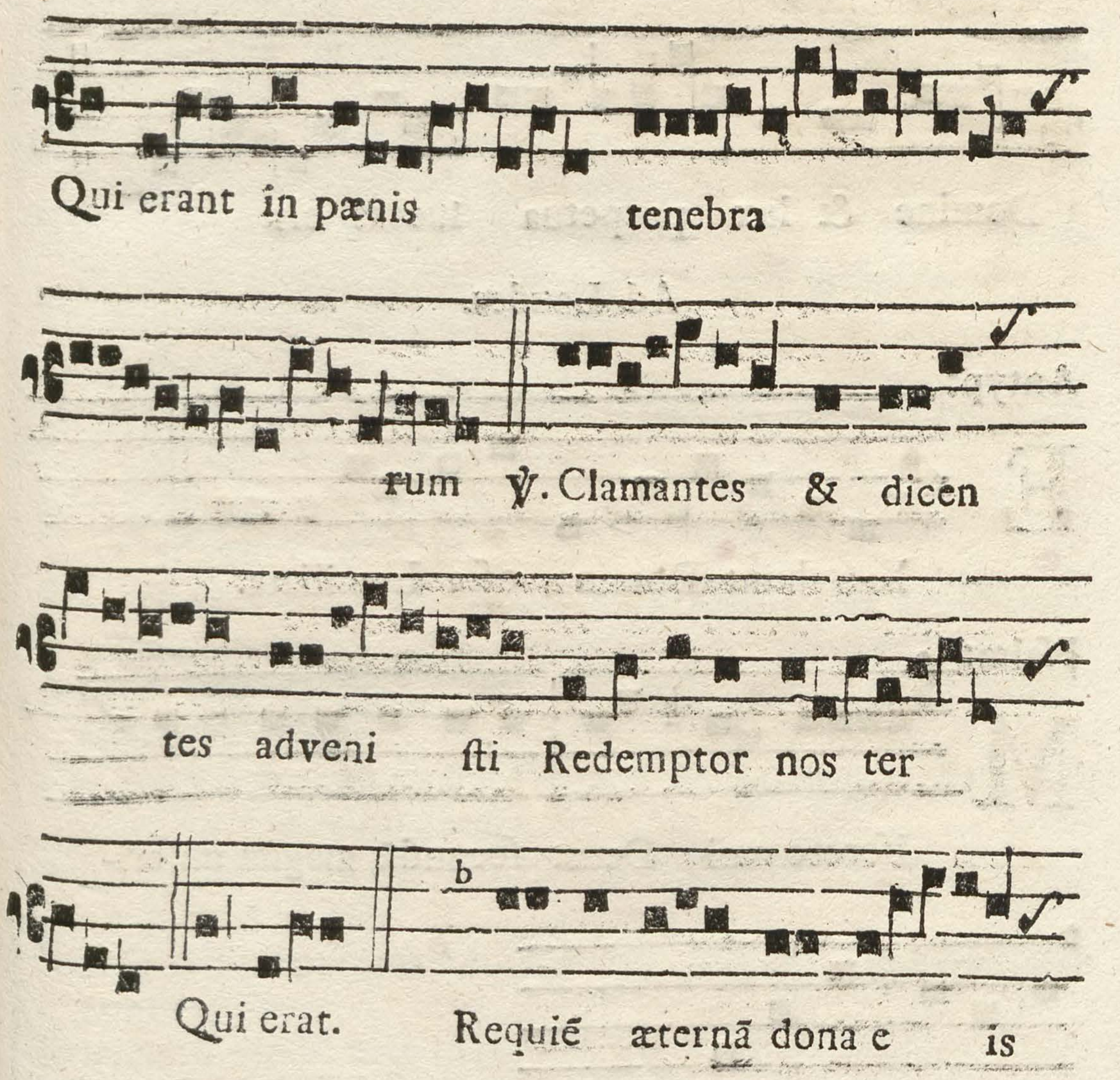
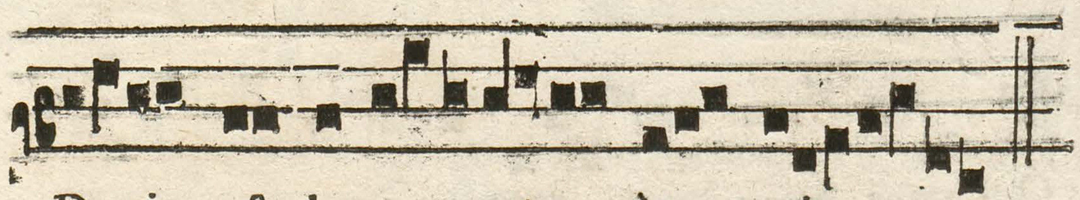

Lectio ix. *Job.* 14. *d.*

QUáre de vulva eduxiſti me? qui útinam conſúmptus eſſem, ne óculus me vidéret. Fúiſſem quaſi non eſſem, de útero traslátus ad túmulum. Numquid non páucitas diérum meòrum finiétur brevi? Dimítte ergo me, ut plangam páululùm dolórem meum: ántequam vadam, & non revértar, ad terram tenebróſam, & opér-

tam

tam mortis calígine: terram miſériæ & tenebrárum, ubi umbra mortis, & nullus ordo, ſed ſempitérnus horror inhábitat

lux

Domine & lux perpetua luceat eis.

Ad Laudes.

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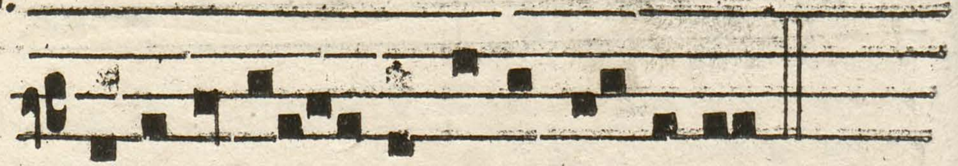
E Xultabunt Domino, oſsa humiliata.

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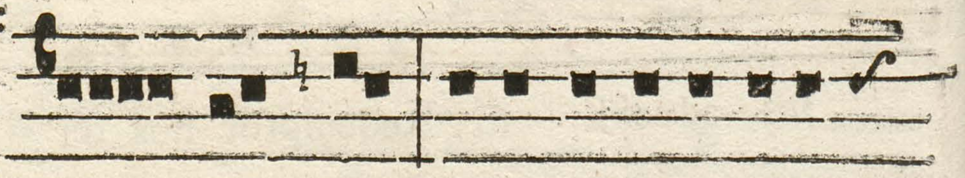
M Iſerere mei Deus: ſecundũ magna miſeri-

cordiam tuam.

Et ſecúndum multitúdinem miſeratiónum tuárum, * dele iniquitátem meam.

Ampliùs lava me ab iniquitáte mea: * & à peccáto meo munda me.

Quóniam iniquitátem meam ego cognóſco: * & peccátũ meum contra me eſt ſemper.

Tibi ſoli peccávi, & malum coram te feci: * ut juſtificéris in ſermónibus tuis, & vincas cùm judicáris.

Ecce enim in iniquitátibus concéptus ſum: * & in peccátis concépit me mater mea.

Ecce enim veritátem dilexíſti: * incérta & occúlta ſapiéntiæ tuæ manifeſtáſti mihi.

Aſpérges me hyſsópo, & mundabor: * lavábis me, & ſuper nivem dealbabor.

Audítui meo dabis gáudium, & lætítiam: * & exultabunt oſſa humiliáta.

Avérte fáciem tuam à peccátis meis: * & omnes iniquitátes meas dele.

Cor mundum crea in me Deus, * & ſpíritum rectum innova in viſcéribus meis.

Ne projícias me à fácie tua: * & ſpíritum ſanctum tuum ne áuferas à me.

Redde mihi lætítiam ſalutáris tui: * & ſpíritu principáli confirma me.

Docèbo iníquos vias tuas: * & ímpii ad te converténtur.

Líbera me de ſanguínibus Deus, Deus ſalútis meæ: * & exultábit lingua mea juſtítiam tuam.

Dómine lábia mea apéries: * & os meum annuntiábit laudem tuam.

Quóniam ſi voluíſſes ſacrificium, dedíſſem útique: * holocáuſtis non delectáberis.

Sacrificium Deo ſpíritus contribulatus: * cor contrítum, & humiliátum Dens non deſpícies.

Benígnè fac Dómine in bona voluntáte tua Sion: * ut ædificéntur muri Jerúſalem.

Tunc acceptábis ſacrificium juſtítiæ, oblatiónes, & holocáuſta: * tunc impónent ſuper altáre tuum vítulos.

Réquiem ætérnam.

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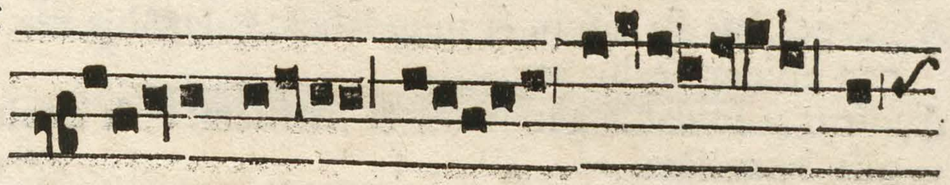
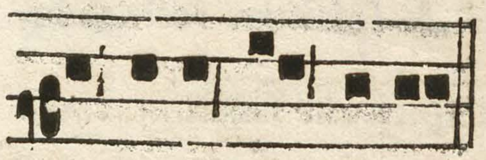
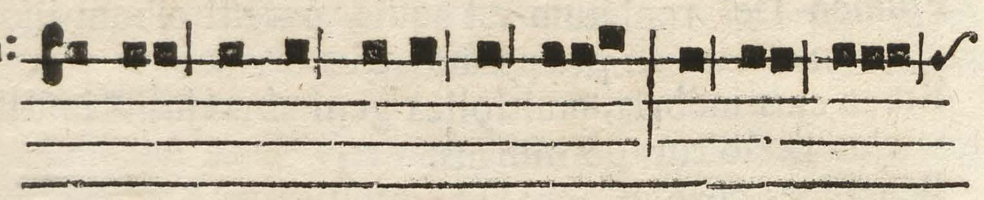
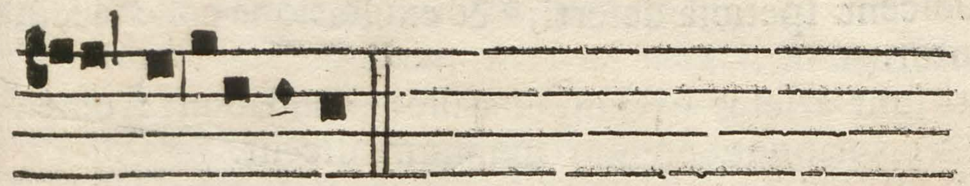

E Xaudi Dómine orationē meam ad

te omnis caro veniet.

Pſalm:



T E decet hymnus Deus in Sion: * & tibi reddetur



votū in Jeruſalem.

Exáudi oratiónem meam: * ad te omnis caro véniet.

Verba iniquórum prævaluérunt ſuper nos: * & impietátibus noſtris tu propitiáberis.

Beátus, quem elegíſti, & aſſumpsíſti: * inhabitábit in átriis tuis.

Replébimur in bonis domus tuæ: * ſanctum eſt templum tuum, mirábile in æquitáte.

Exáudi nos Deus ſalutáris noſter: * ſpes ómnium finium terræ, & in mari longè.

Præparans montes in virtúte tua, accínctus poténtia: * qui contúrbas profúndum maris, ſonum flúctuum ejus.

Turbabúntur Gentes, & timébunt qui hábitant términos à ſignis tuis: * éxitus matutíni, & véſpere delectábis

Viſitáſti terram, & inebriáſti eam: * multiplicáſti locupletáre eam.

Flumen Dei replétum eſt aquis, paráſti cibum illórum;* quóniam ita eſt præparátio ejus.

Rivos ejus inébria, multíplica genimína ejus: * inſtillicídiis ejus lætábitur germinans.

Benedíces corónæ anni benignitátis tuæ: * & campi tui replebúntur ubertáte.

Pinguéſcent ſpetióſa deſérti; * & exultatióne colles accingéntur.

Indúti ſunt aríetes óvium, & valles abundábunt fruménto: * clamábunt; étenim hymnum dicent.

Réquiem ætérnam.

Antip

E ſuſcé pit déxtera tua Dñe

Pſalm:

Eus Deus meus: * ad te de luce vígilo.

Sitívit in te ánima mea: * quâm multiplíciter tibi caro mea.

In terra deſérta, & ínvia, & inaquóſa: * ſic in ſancto appárui

párui tibi, ut vidérem virtútem tuam, & glóriam tuam

Quóniam mélior eſt miſericórdia tua ſuper vitas; * lábia mea laudábunt te.

Sic benedícam te in vita mea: * & in nómine tuo levábo manus meas.

Sicut ádipe, & pinguédine repleátur ánima mea, * & lábiis exultatiónis laudábit os meum.

Si memor fui tui ſuper ſtratum meum, in matutínis meditábor in te: * quia fuiſti adjútor meus.

Et in velaménto alárum tuárum exultábo, adhæſit ánima mea poſt te: * me ſuſcépit déxtera tua.

Ipſi verò in vanum quæſiérunt ánimam meam, introíbunt in inferióra terræ: * tradénrur in manus gládii, partes vúlpium erunt.

Rex verò lætábitur in Deo, laudabúntur omnes qui jurant in eo: * quia obſtrúctum eſt os loquéntium iníqua.

Hic non dicitur Réquiem. Pſalmus 66.

DEus miſereátur noſtri, & benedícat nobis: * illúminet vultum ſuum ſuper nos: * & miſereátur noſtri.

Ut cognoſcámus in terra viam tuam, * in ómnibus Géntibus ſalutáre tuum.

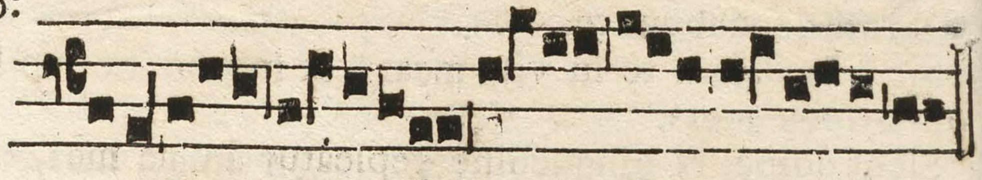
Confiteántur tibi pópuli Deus: * confiteántur tibi pópuli (omnes

Læténtur, & exúltent Gentes: * quóniam júdicas pópulos in æquitáte, & Gentes in terra dírigis.

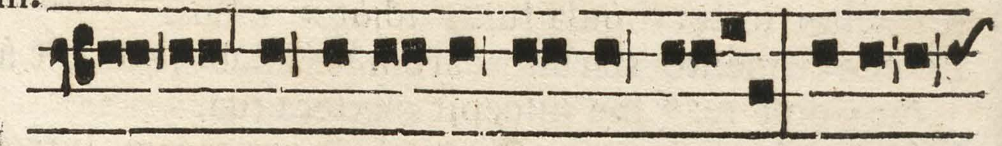
Confiteántur tibi pópuli Deus: confiteántur tibi pópuli omnes, * terra dedit fructum ſuum.

Benedícat nos Deus, Deus noſter, benedícat nos Deus,* & metu-

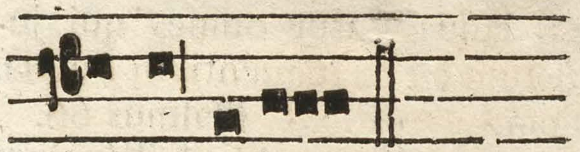
& métuant eum omnes fines terræ. Réquiem.

Antip:

A Porta in feri erue Dñe ánimã meã.

Pſalm:



EGo dixi in dimiduo dierum meorum: vadã ad



portas inferi.

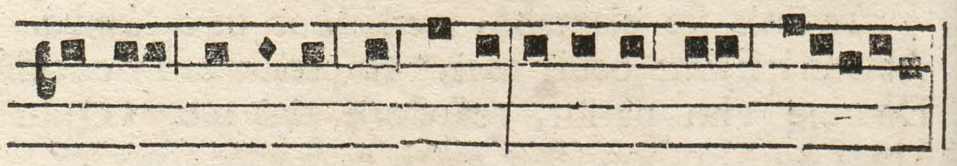
Quæſívi reſíduum annórum meórum: * dixi: Non vidébo Dóminum Deum in terra vivéntium.
Non aſpíciam hóminem ultrà, * & habitatórem quiétis,
Generátio mea abláta eſt, & convolúta eſt à me, * quaſi tabernáculum paſtórum:
Præcíſa eſt velut à texénte, vita mea: dum adhuc ordírer, ſuccídit me: * de manè uſque ad véſperam finies me.
Sperábam uſque ad manè, * quaſi leo ſic contrívit ómnia oſſa mea:

De manè uſque ad véſperam finies me: * ſicut pullus hirúndinis ſic clamábo, meditábor ut colúmba.
Attenuáti ſunt óculi mei, * ſuſpiciéntes in excélſum:
Dómine vim pátior, reſpónde pro me. * Quid dicam, aut quid reſpondébit mihi, cùm ipſe fécerit?
Recogitábo tibi omnes annos meos: * in amaritúdine ánimæ meæ.
Dómine ſi ſic vívitur, & in tálibus vita ſpíritus mei, corrípies me, & vivificábis me. * Ecce in pace amaritúdo mea amaríſſima.
Tu autem eruíſti ánimam meam ut non períret, * projecíſti poſt tergum tuum ómnia peccáta mea.
Quia non inférnus confitébitur tibi, neque mors laudábit te: * non expectábunt qui deſcéndunt in lacum, veritátem tuam.
Vivens vivens ipſe confitébitur tibi, ſicut & ego hódie: * pater filiis notam fáciet veritátem tuam.
Dómine ſalvum me fac, * & pſalmos noſtros cantábimus cunctis diébus vitæ noſtræ in domo Dómini.
Réquiem ætérnam.

Antip:

OMnis Spiritus lau det Dominum.

Pſalm:

L

Audate Dóminũ de Cælis. laudate eum inexcelſis.

Laudáte eum omnes Angeli ejus: * laudate omnes virtútes ejus.
Laudáte eum ſol, & luna: * laudáte eum omnes ſtellæ, & lumen.
Laudáte eum cœli cœlórum: * & aquæ omnes quæ ſuper cœlos ſunt, laudent nomen Dómini *
Quia ipse dixit, & facta ſunt: * ipſe mandávit, & creáta ſunt.
Statuit ea in ætérnum, & in ſæculum ſæculi: * præcéptũ póſùit, & non præteríbit.
Laudáte Dóminum de terra: * dracónes, & omnes abyſſi
Ignis, grando, nix, glácies, ſpíritus procellárum: * quæ fáciunt verbum ejus.
Montes, & omnes colles: * ligna fructífera, & omnes cedri
Béſtiæ, & univérſa pécora: * ſerpentes, & vólucres pennatæ:
Reges terræ, & omnes pópuli: * príncipes, & omnes júdices terræ.
Júvenes & vírgines, ſenes cum junióribus laudent nomen Dómini; * quia exaltátum eſt nomen ejus ſolíus.

Conféſ-

Conféſſio ejus ſuper cœlum & terram: * & exaltávit cornu pópuli ſui.
Hymnus ómnibus ſanctis ejus: * filiis Iſrael, pópulo appropinquánti ſibi.

Hic non dicitur Réquiem.

Pſalmus 149.

CAntáte Dómino cánticum novum: * laus ejus in Ecléſia ſanctorum.
Lætetur Iſrael in eo, qui fecit eum: * & filii Sion exúltent in rege ſuo.
Laudent nomen ejus in choro: * in tympano, & pſaltério pſallant ei.
Quia beneplácitum eſt Dómino in pópulo ſuo: * & exaltábit manſvétos in ſalútem.
Exultábunt Sancti in glória: * lætabúntur in cubílibus ſuis.
Exaltatiónes Dei in gútture eórum, * & gládii ancípites in mánibus eórum:
Ad faciéndam vindíctam in natiónibus, * increpatiónes in pópulis:
Ad alligándos reges eórum in compédibus: * & nóbiles eórum in mánicis férreis:
Ut fáciant in eis judícium conſcríptum: * glória hæc eſt ómnibus ſanctis ejus.

Hic non dicitur Réquiem.

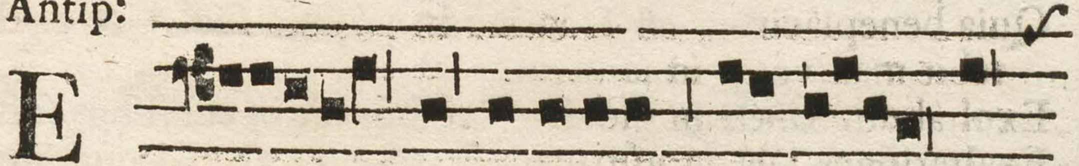
Pſalmus 150.

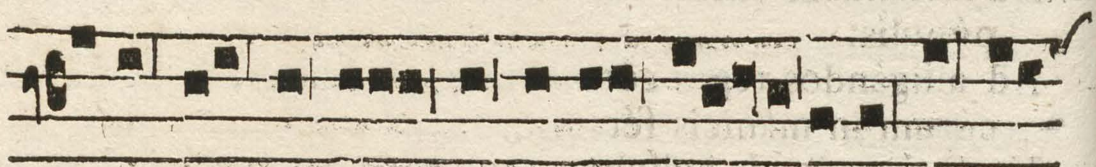
LAudáte Dóminum in ſanctis ejus: * laudáte eum in firmaménto virtútis ejus.

i Lau-

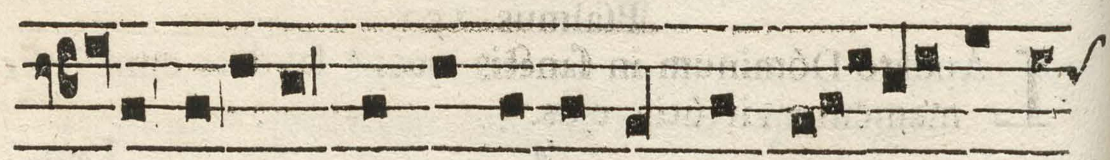
Laudate eum in virtútibus ejus: * laudáte eum ſecúndùm multitúdinem magnitúdinis ejus.
Laudáte eum in ſono tubæ: * laudáte eum in pſaltério, & cíthara.
Laudáte eum in tympano, & choro: * laudáte eum in chordis, & órgano.
Laudáte eum in cymbalis beneſonántibus: laudáte eum in cymbalis jubilatiónis: * omnis ſpíritus laudet Dóminum. Réquiem. &c.

℣. Audívi vocem de cœlo dicéntem mihi.
℟. Beáti mórtui, qui in Dómino moriuntur.

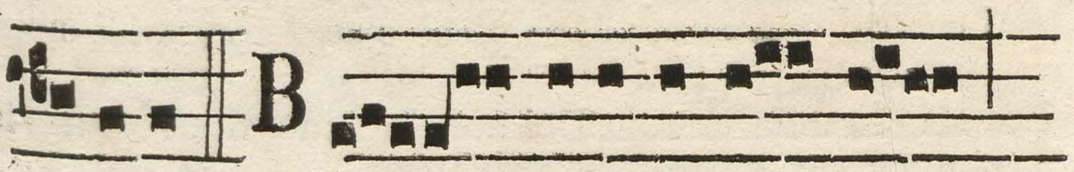
Antip: *ad Benedictus*

E go ſum reſurréctio, & vita: qui



credit in me, é tiam ſi mortuus fúerit, vivet: & o-



mnis qui vivit, & credit in me, non moriétur in æ

Canticum Zachariæ Lucæ 1. g.

ternum. B Enedíctus Dóminus Deus Iſrael: *

quia viſitávit, & fecit redemptiónem plebis ſuæ.

Et eréxit cornu ſalútis nobis, * in domo David púeri ſui.
Sicut locútus eſt per os ſanctórum, qui à ſæculo ſunt, Prophetárum ejus.
Salútem ex inimícis noſtris: * & de manu ómnium qui odérunt nos.
Ad faciéndam miſericórdiam cum pátribus noſtris: * & memorári teſtaménti ſui ſancti.
Jusjurándum, quod jurávit ad Abraham patrem noſtrum, * datúrum ſe nobis.
Ut ſine timóre, de manu inimicórum noſtrórum liberáti, * ſerviámus illi:
In ſanctitáte, & juſtítia coram ipſo, * ómnibus diébus noſtris.

 Et tu

Et tu puer, Prophéta Altíſſimi vocáberis: * præíbis enim ante fáciem Dómini paráre vias ejus.

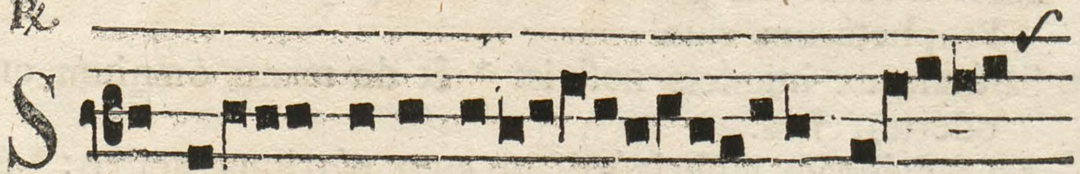
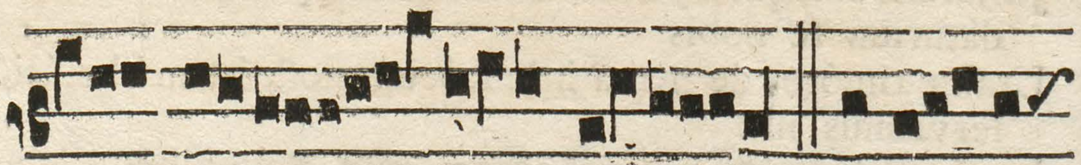
Ad dandam ſciéntiam ſalútis plebi ejus, * in remiſſiónem peccatórum eórum.

Per víſcera miſericordiæ Dei noſtri: * in quibus viſitávit nos, óriens exalto.

Illumináre his, qui in ténebris, & in umbra mortis ſedent: * ad dirigéndos pedes noſtros in viam pacis.

Réquiem æternam &c.

Deinde dicuntur Preces flexis genibus, cum ſua Oratione competenti, ut ſunt in fine Veſperarum.

CONDUCTUS
Funebralis.

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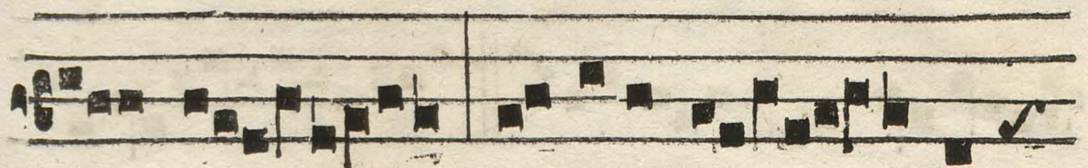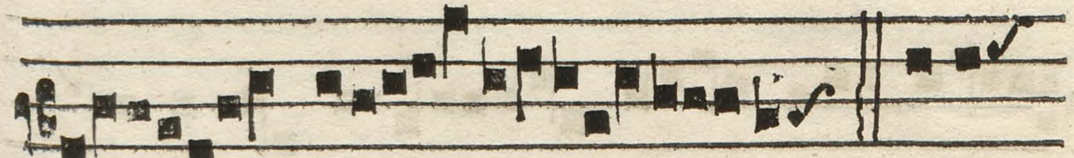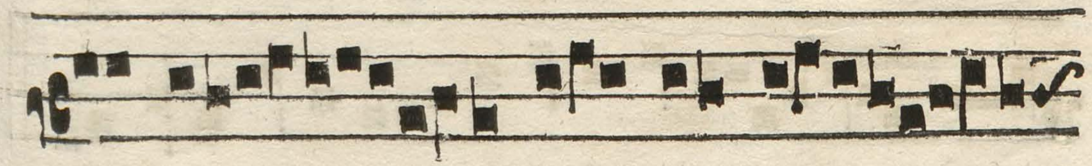

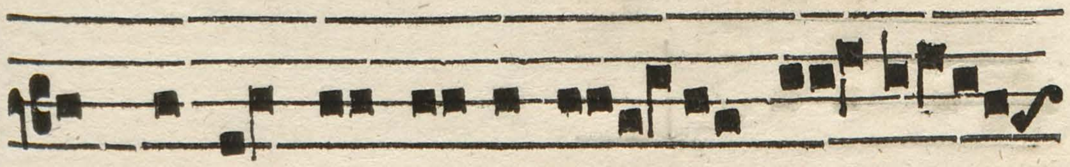

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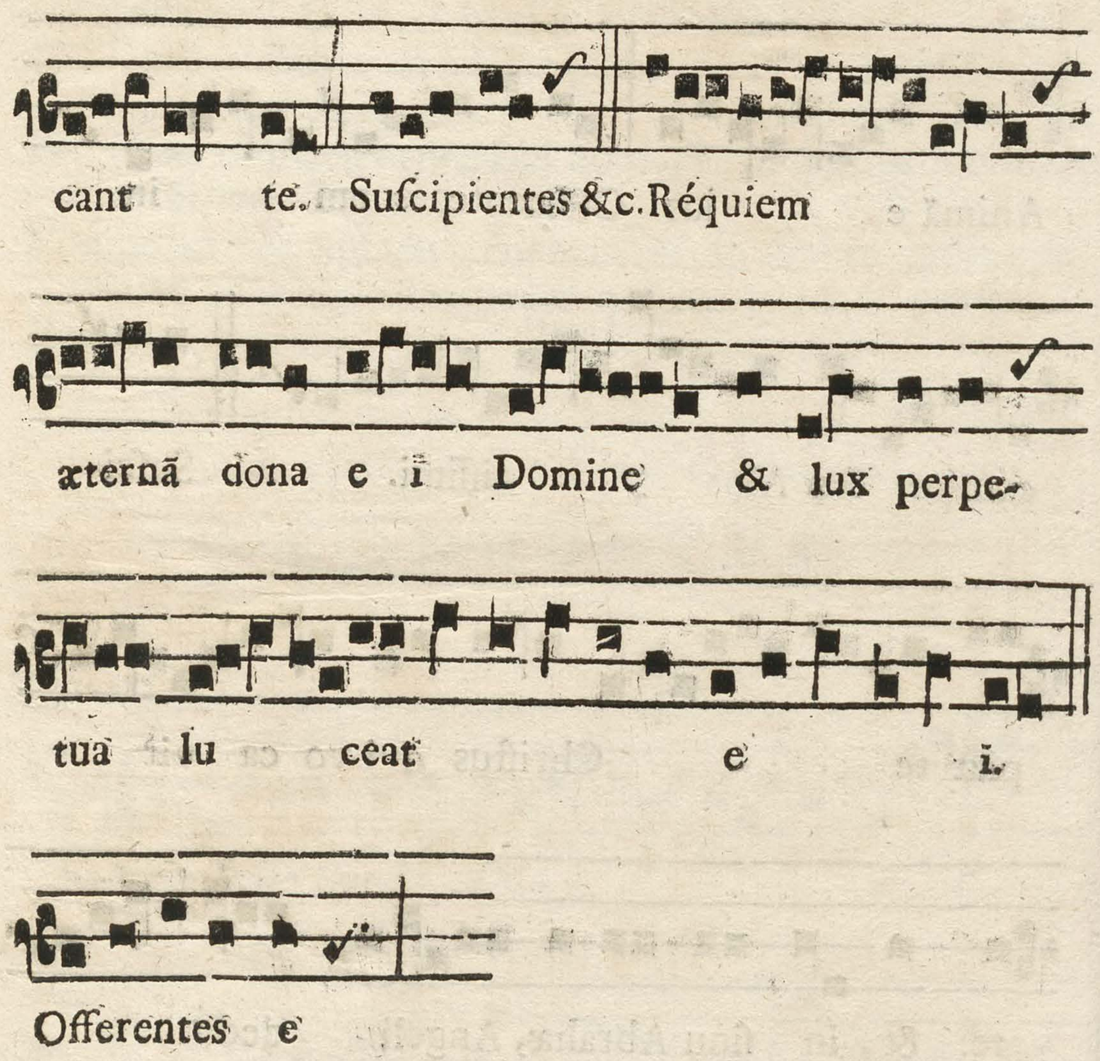
Deinde dicitur Orat: Non intres &c. *Finita Oratione cantat ſequens Reſponſorium.*

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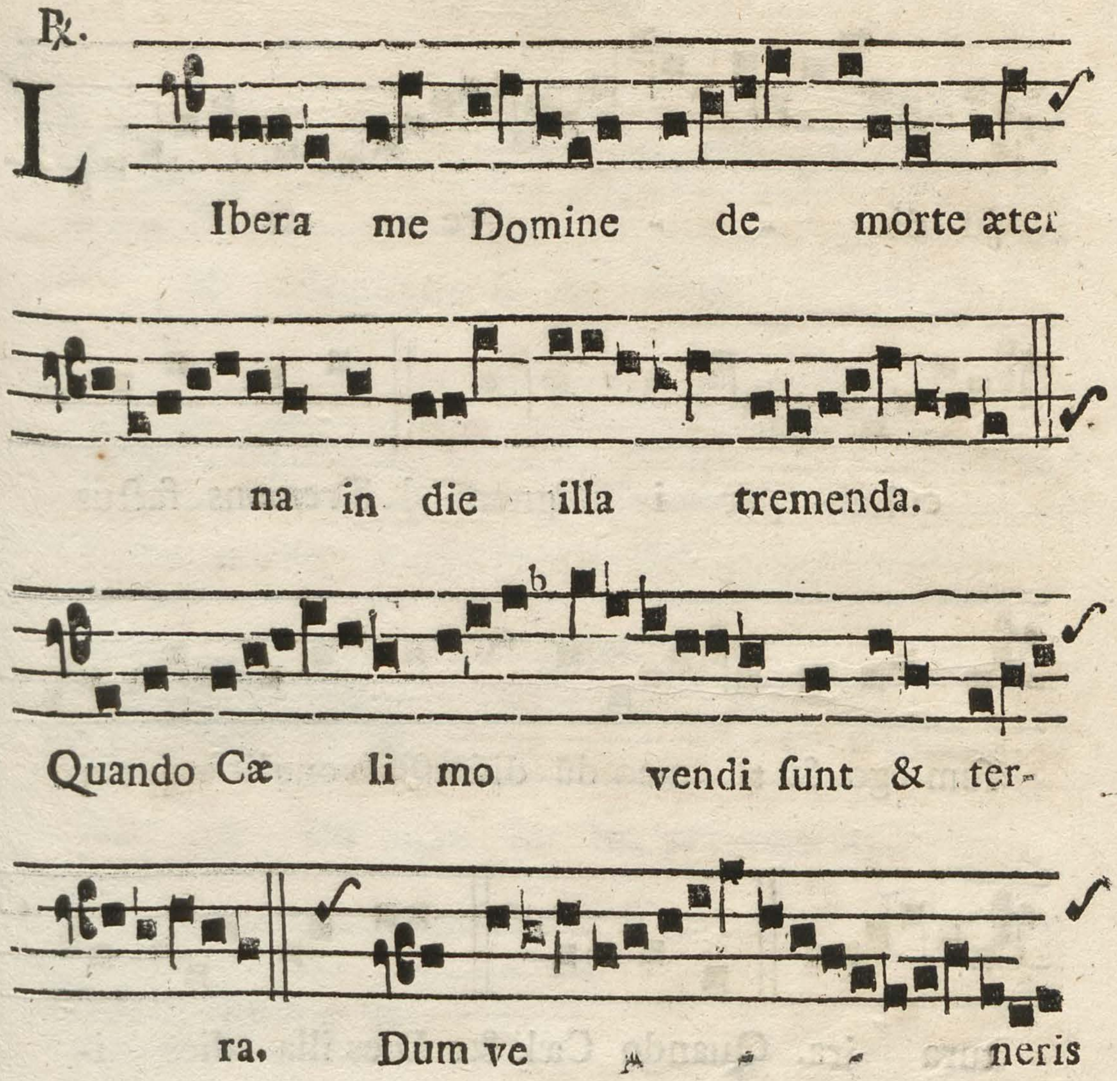
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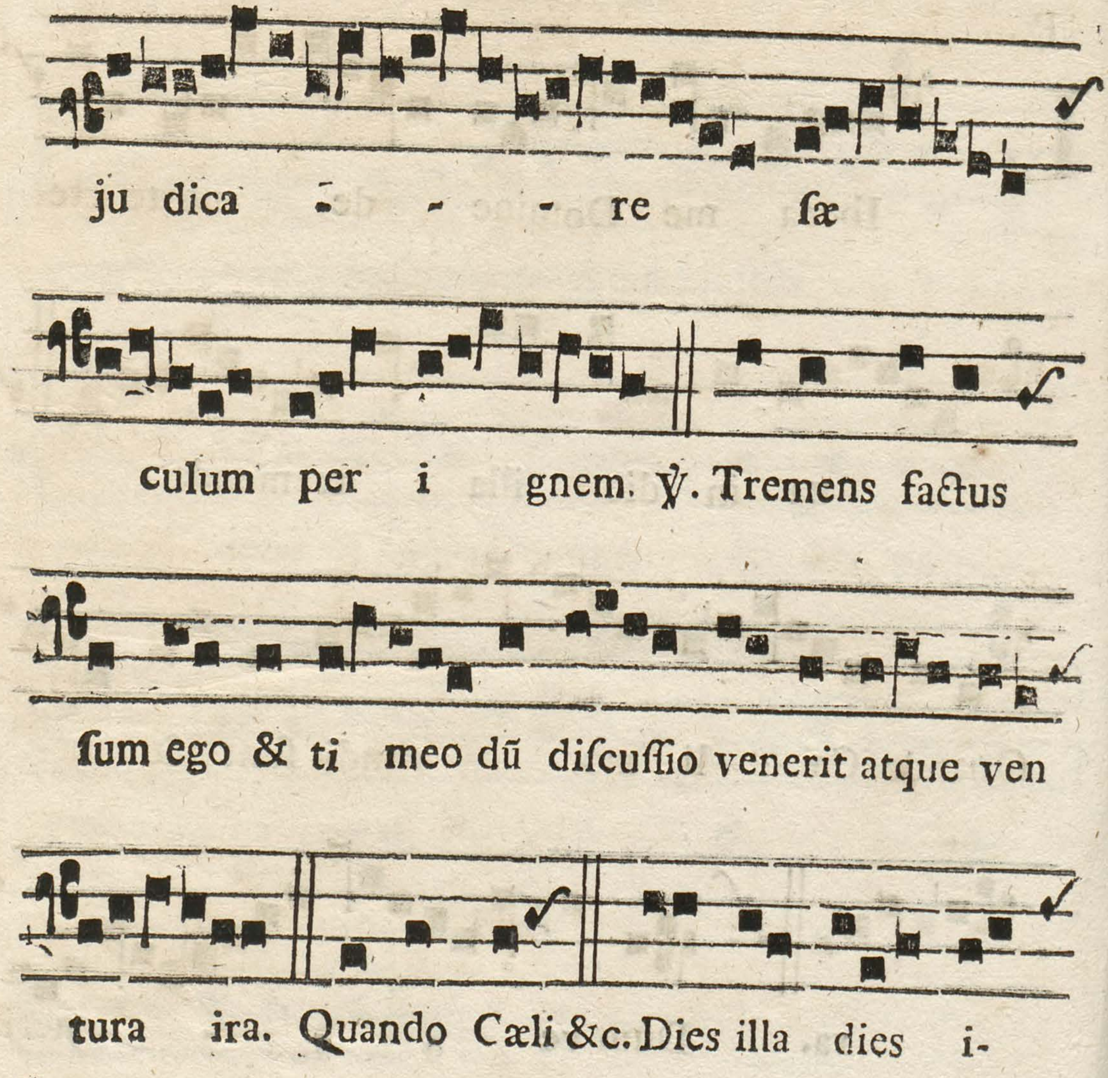
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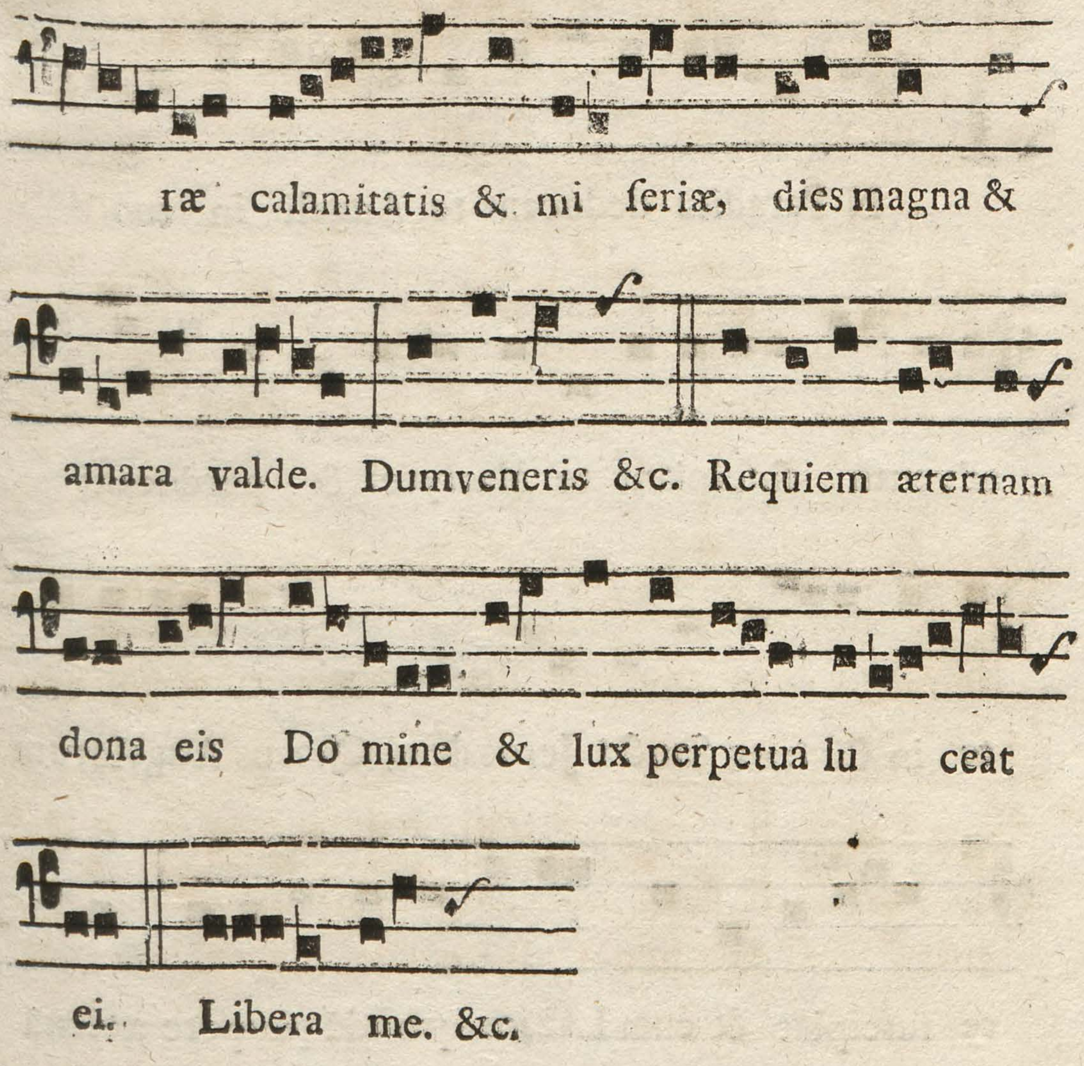
Finitô hôc Reſponſoriô, dicuntur Preces flexis genibus cum ſua Oratione competenti. Finitâ Orat: dum portatur Corpus ad Sepulchrum canitur ſequens Antip:

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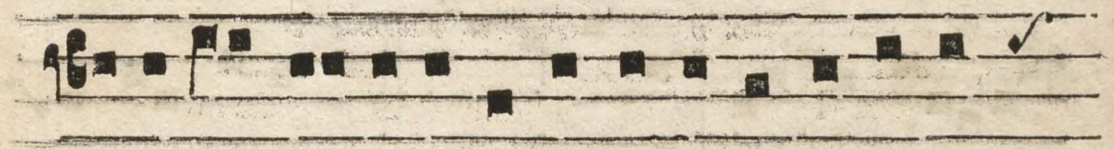
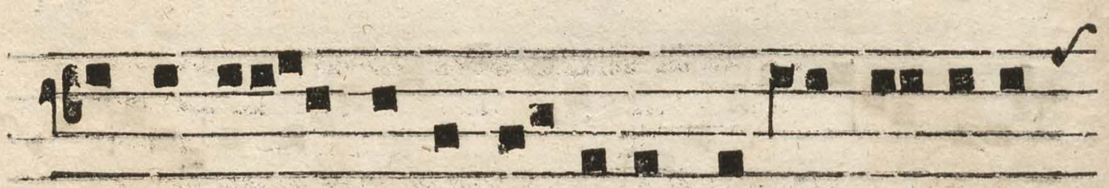
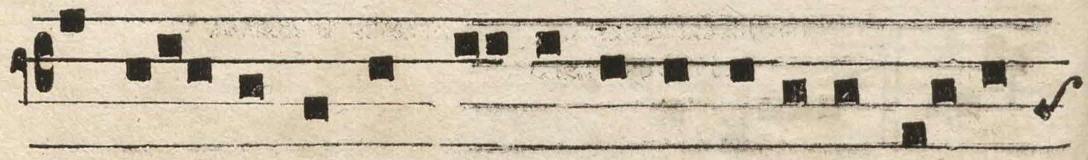
Antip:





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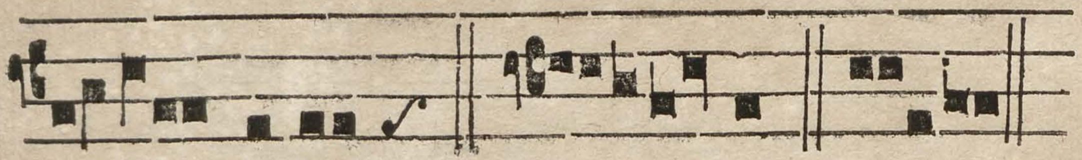

Canticum Benedictus Dominus &c. *ut ſupra*
Deinde dicuntur Preces flexis genib: cum ſua Oratione competenti. Et in fine Sepulturæ canitur Ant: Salve Reg:

SAlve Regína, Mater miſericórdiæ vita, dulcédo, & ſpes noſtra Salve. Ad te clamámus éxules, filii Evæ ad Te ſuſpirámus gementes, & flentes in hac lachrimárum valle. Eja ergo advocáta noſtra, illos tuos miſericórdes óculos ad nos convérte. Et Ieſum benedíctum fructum ventris tui, nobis poſt hoc exílium oſtende. Oclemens ò pia, ò dulcis virgo María.

Oddział Konserwacji
Bibl. Jag.
1998 r.