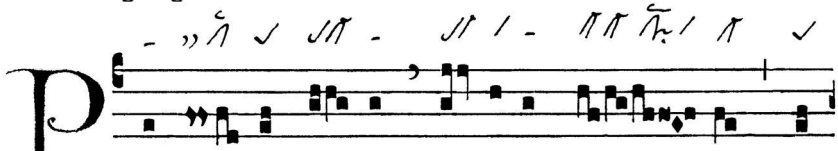
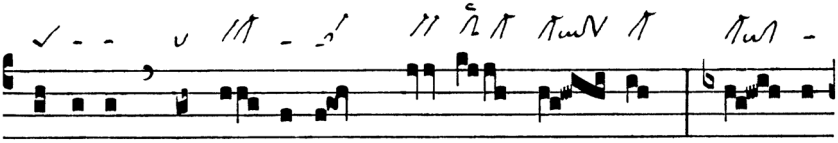
HINWEISE ZUR INTERPRETATION

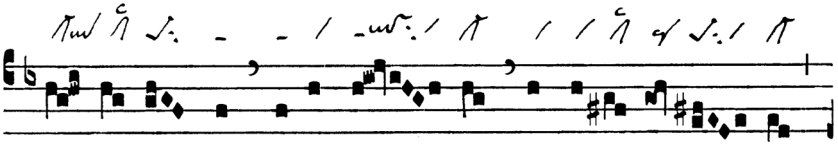
Zum Eingang IV



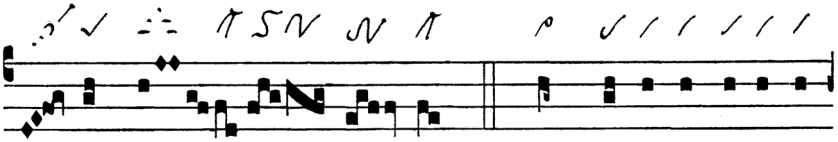
Zweimal Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe – Kurrenter Pressus minor & Virga.



Pes quadratus auf Akzentsilbe – Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe – Salicus vor Akzentsilbe.



Pes quadratus subbipunctis auf Nebenakzent – Pes quassus vor Akzentsilbe – Kadenzformel mit Pes quadratus auf der Akzentsilbe.



Viertöniger Salicus auf Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe – Cephalicus auf Nebenakzent.

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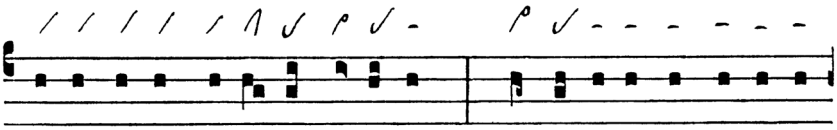
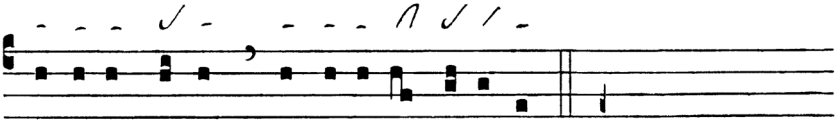


cu- la tu- a, Dómi- ne virtú-tum! concu-píscit, et dé- fi- cit

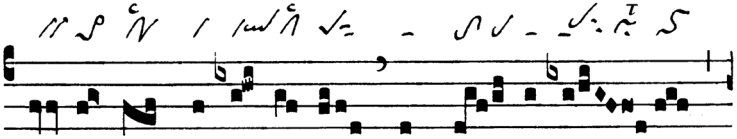
Zweimal Cephalicus, 1. vor Akzentsilbe, 2. auf Nebenakzent.



á-nima me- a in átri- a Dómi-ni.

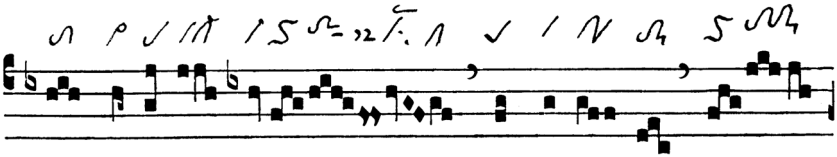
Graduale

GR. V



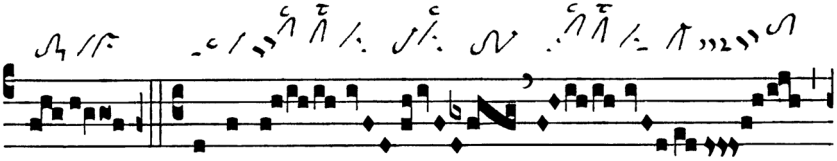
B O- num est confí- de- re in Dó- mi- no,

Nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes vor Nebenakzent – Pes quadratus subbipunctis auf Nebenakzent (s.o.).



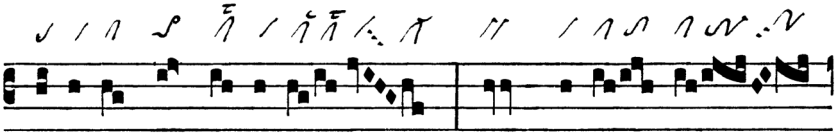
quam confí-de- re in hómi- ne.

Cephalicus vor Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus vor Akzentsilbe.



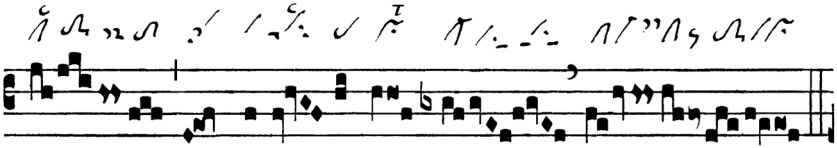
℣. Bonum est

Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.



spe-rá-re in Dó-mi-no, quam spe-rá-

Nichtkurr. augm. liqu. Pes vor Akzentsilbe.



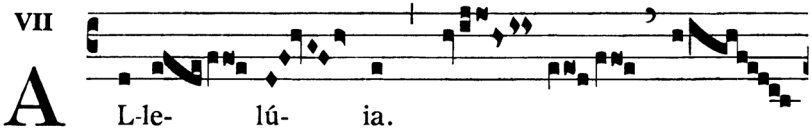
re in princí- pi-bus.

Salicus auf Nebenakzent – Nichtkurrenter Pressus maior zu Beginn des Schlussmelismas – Clivis & kurrenter Oriscus – Pressus Maior mit kurrentem Oriscus.

Halleluja-Vers

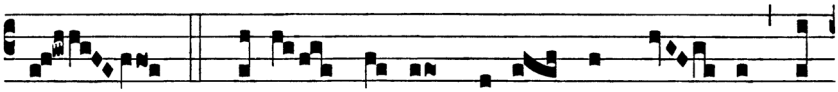
Lesejahr B:

VII



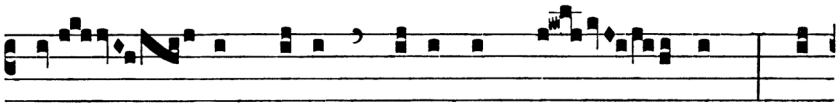
A L-le- lú- ia.

Pressus maior mit kurrentem Oriscus – Augm. liqu. Virga am Ende der Akzentsilbe – Pes stratus – Zweimal Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.



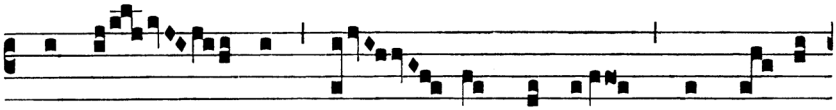
℣. Ca-ro me- a ve-re est ci- bus, et

Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus – Virga strata.



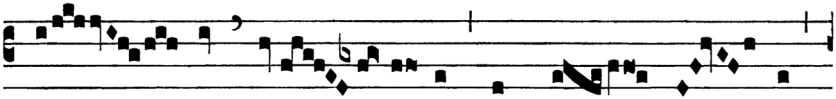
san- guis me- us ve-re est po- tus : qui

© Anton Stingl jun.



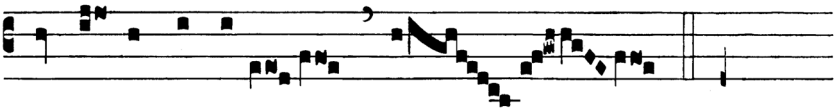
mandú- cat me- am carnem, et bi- bit

Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus



me- um sán- gui- nem, in me ma- net,

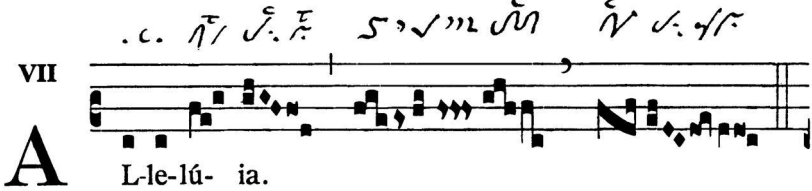
Aug. liqu. Pes am Ende der Akzentsilbe. – Virga strata – Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.



et e- go in e- o.

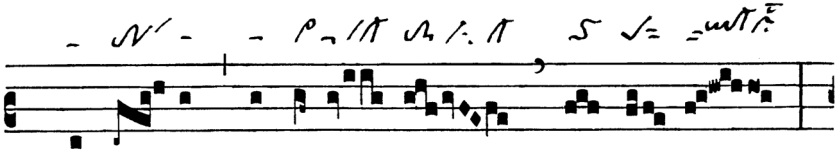
Siehe Jubilus!

Lesejahre A und C:



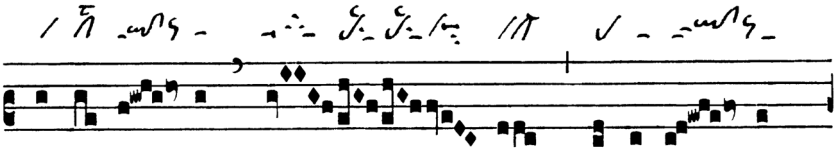
L-le-lú- ia.

Nichtkurrenter Pressus minor. Pes quadratus gliedert Melisma. – Pes quassus & Pressus maior mit kurrentem Oriscus.



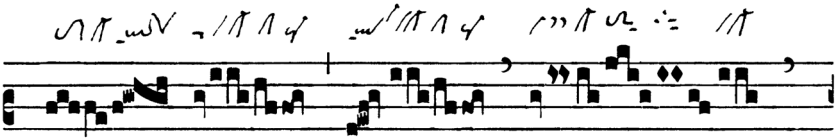
℣. Ve- ní- te, exsulté- mus Dó- mi- no :

Cephalicus vor Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus subbipunctis vor Nebenakzent – Nichtkurr. Pressus minor am Wortende.



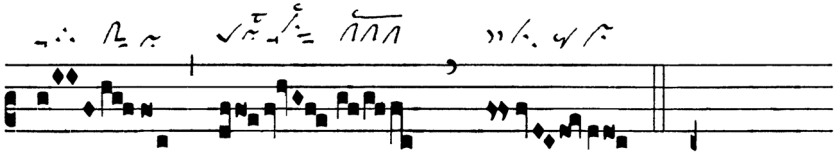
iu-bi- lé- mus De- o sa-lu-tá- ri

Zweimal kurr. Oriscus am Silbenende.



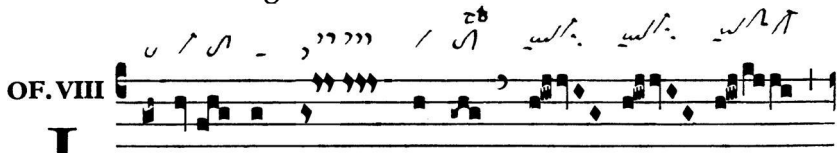
no- stro.

Zweimal Pes quassus, der das Melisma gliedert.



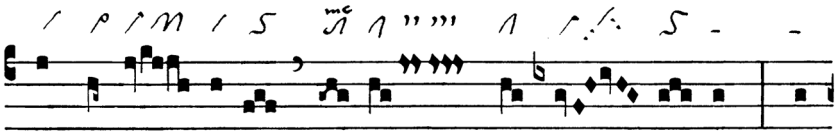
Nichtkurr. Pressus minor. – Pes quadratus & nichtkurr. Pressus minor – Pes quassus & Pressus maior mit kurr. Oriscus.

Zur Gabenbereitung



I Mmít- tet án- ge-lus Dó- mi- ni

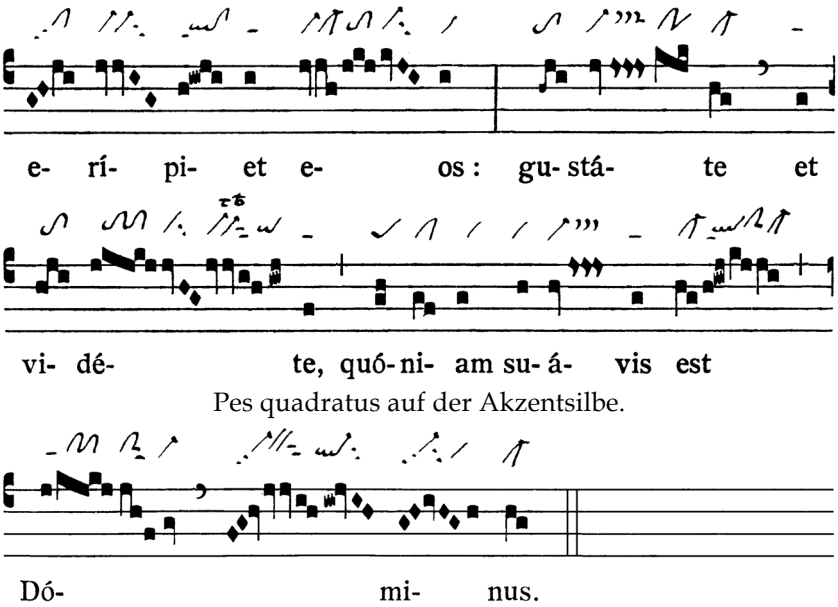
Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe.



in circú- i-tu ti-mén- ti- um e- um, et

Cephalicus vor Akzentsilbe.

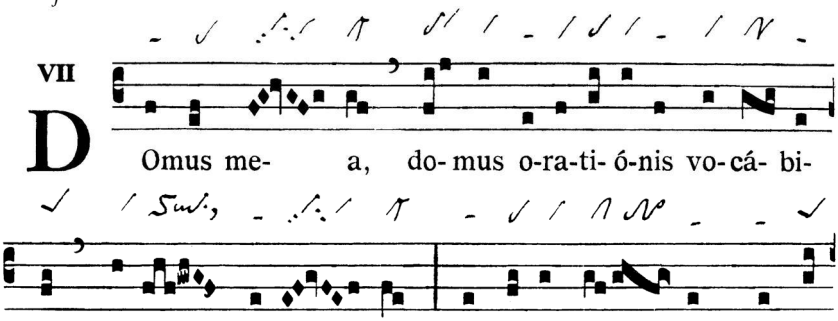
 © Anton Stingl jun.



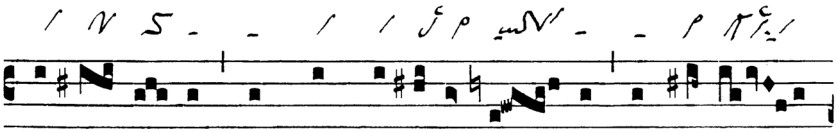
Pes quadratus auf der Akzentsilbe.

Zur Kommunion

Lesejahr A:

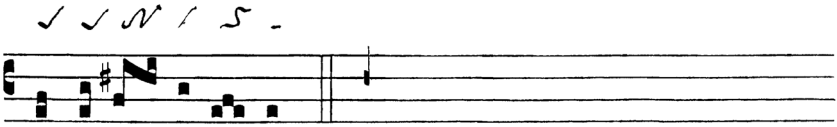


Zweimal Pes quadratus, 1. vor 2. auf Akzentsilbe – Augm. liqu. Quilisma-Pes subbipunctis – Augm. liqu. Torculus resupinus.



tit, ác- ci- pit : et qui quaerit, ínve- nit,**et pulsán-

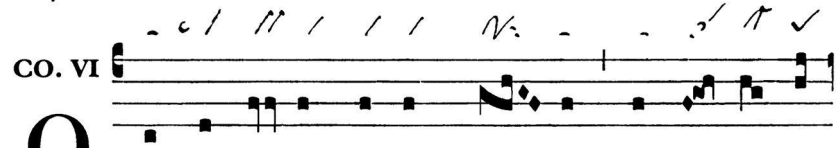
Augm. liqu. Virga auf Akzentsilbe – Cephalicus vor Akzentsilbe.



ti ape- ri- é- tur.

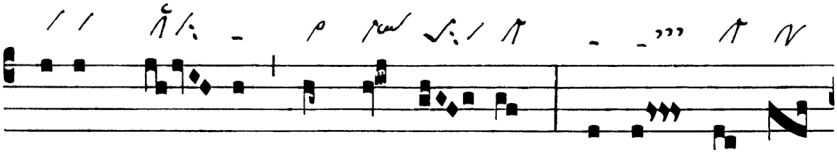
Zweimal Pes quadratus, 1. am Wortende, 2. vor Nebenakzent.

Lesejahr B:



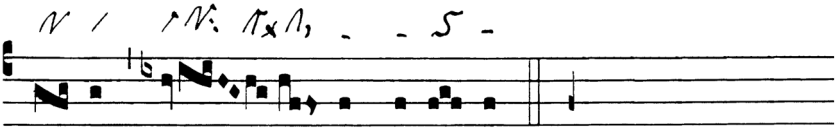
Q UI mandú- cat carnem me- am, et bi- bit sán-

Salicus auf Akzentsilbe – Pes quadratus auf Akzentsilbe.



gui-nem me- um, in me ma- net, * et e- go in

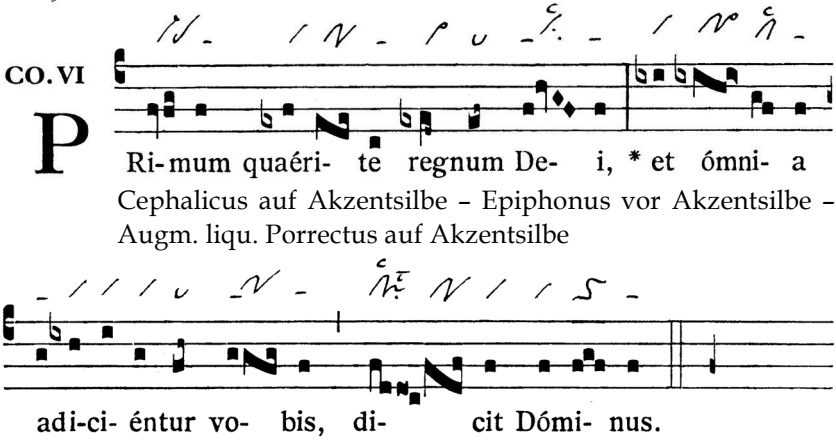
Cephalicus auf Nebenakzent – Kadenzformel mit Pes quadratus auf dem Hauptakzent.



e- o, di- cit Dómi- nus.

© Anton Stingl jun.

Lesejahr C:



Cephalicus auf Akzentsilbe – Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe – Augm. liqu. Porrectus auf Akzentsilbe

Epiphonus vor Akzentsilbe – Nichtkurrenter Pressus minor.