

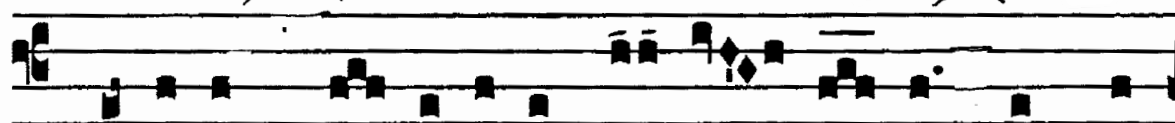
18 Giugno 2023
III Domenica dopo Pentecoste

Celebrazione Capitolare ore 11.00

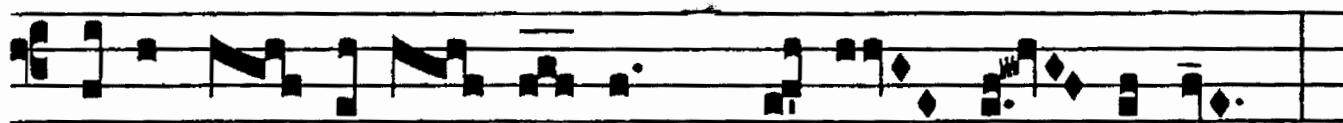
1. **Ingressa:** *Dominus fortitudo plebis suæ*
2. **Atto Penitenziale:** *Asperges me Domine*
3. **Gloria** (Polifonia, alternata al Canto Ambrosiano, di Massimo Palombella [2023])
4. **Salmo:** *Benedetto il Signore che dona la vita* (M: Massimo Palombella [2023])
5. **Alleluia** (M: Massimo Palombella; [2021]) con versetto «*Omnia per ipsum et in ipsum creata sunt*» di Massimo Palombella [2013])
6. **Post Evangelium:** *Unam petii a Domino*
7. **Offertorio:** *Psallite* (M: Valentino Miserachs [1987])
8. **Credo**
9. **Sanctus** (Polifonia, alternata al Canto Ambrosiano, di Massimo Palombella [2023])
10. **Confractorium:** *Introibo ad altare Dei*
11. **Transitorium:** *Videte qualem caritatem dedit nobis Deus Pater*
12. *O sacrum convivium* (M: Luigi Molfino)
13. **Antifona Mariana:** *Inviolata*
14. **Organo:** *Sonata* op. 65 n. 2, Allegro Maestoso e Vivace, Fuga (Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy [1809-1847])

Cappella Musicale del Duomo di Milano
Organista: Alessandro La Ciacera
Maestro Direttore: Massimo Palombella

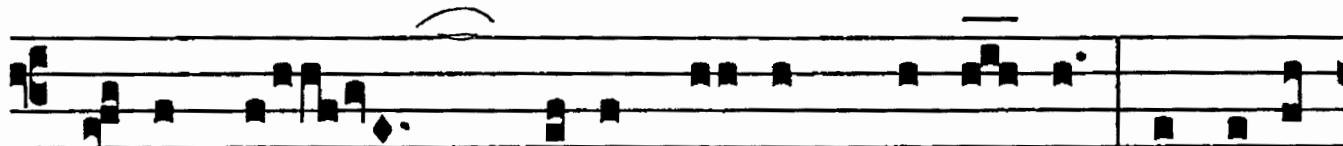
D



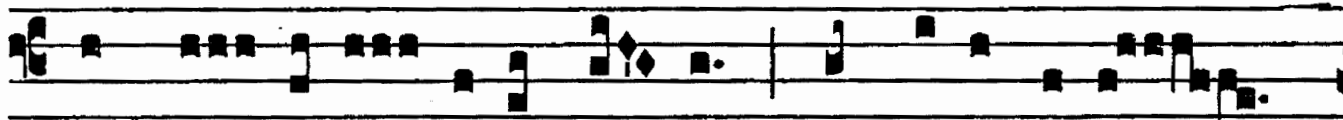
Omi-nus * for- ti-túdo ple- bis su- æ, et pro-



téctor sa- lu-tá- ri- um Chri- sti su- i est.



Salvum fac, pópu-lum tu- um, Dómi- ne, et bé-ne-



dic he- redi- tá-ti tu- æ et rege e- os

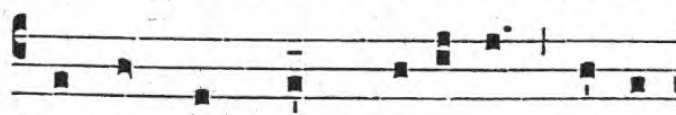


usque in sæ- cu- lum.

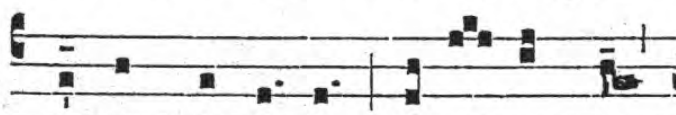


ORDINARIUM MISSAE.

I. — In Dominicis ante Horam Tertiam



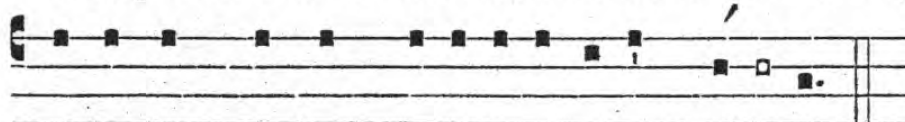
-SPERGES me * Dómi-ne, hyssó-



po et mundá-bor : lavá- bis me,



et super ni-vem de- albá-bor. *Ps.* Mi-se-ré-re me- i, De- us, *



se-cúndum magnam mi-se-ri-córdi- am tu- am.

- Et secundum multitudínem miserationum tuarum + dele iniquitatem meam.
- Glória Patri et Fílio + et Spirítui Sancto.
- Sicut erat in princípío et nunc et semper, + et in saécula saeculorum. Amen.

Asperges me.....

II. — Gloria seu Laus Missae.

1. — Tonus Festivus.

G *Schola*
Ló-ri- a in excél-sis De- o. Et in terra pax ho-
Ass.
mí-ni-bus bonae vo-luntá-tis. Laudá-mus te. Be-ne-dí-cimus
Schola
te. Ado-rá-mus te. Glo-ri-fi-cá-mus te. Grá-ti-as á-gimus
Ass.
ti-bi propter magnam gló-ri-am tu- am. Dó-
Schola
mi-ne De- us, Rex cae-léstis, De- us Pa-ter omní-pot-ens. *Ass.*
Dómi-ne Fi-li u-ni-gé-ni-te, Je-su Christe. *Schola* Dó-
mi-ne De- us, Agnus De- i, Fí-li-us Pa-tris. Qui tol-lis pec-
Ass.
cá-ta mundi, mi-se-ré-re no-bis. Qui tol-lis pec-
cá-ta mundi, súsci-pe depre-ca-ti- ónem nostram. *Ass.*
Schola
Qui se-des ad dexte-ram Patris, mi-se-ré-re no-bis. Quóni-am
tu so-lus sanctus. Tu so-lus Dómi-nus. Tu so-lus Altíssimus,
Schola
Je-su Christe. Cum Sancto Spí-ri-tu, in gló-
Tutti
ri- a De- i Patris. ** Amen. Ký-ri- e e-lé-
i-son. Ký-ri- e e- lé- i-son. Ký-ri- e e- lé- i-son.

BENEDETTO IL SIGNORE CHE DONA LA VITA

Salmo della III domenica dopo Pentecoste (anno A)

Massimo Palombella

29 aprile 2023

Assemblea

Be - ne - det - to il Si - gno - re che do - na la vi - ta.

Organo

Solo

1. Quante sono le tue opere, Si - - - - gnore!
 2. Tutti da te a - - - - spettano che tu dia
 3. Nascondi il tuo volto: li assale il ter - - - - rore;

Organo

Solo

1. Le hai fatte tutte con sag - gez - za;
 2. loro il cibo a tem - - - - po op - por - tu - no.
 3. toglì loro il respiro: / muoiono, e ritornano nella lo - ro polve - re.

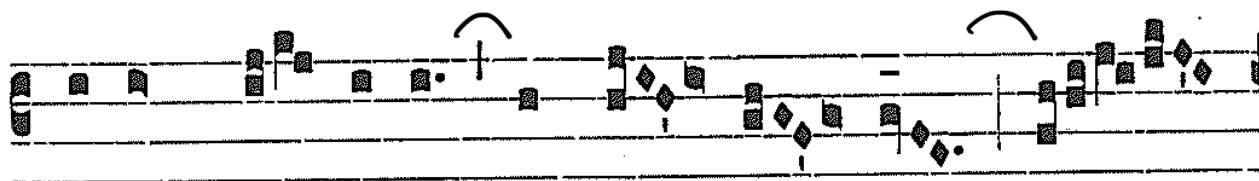
Organo

Solo

1. la terra è piena delle tue _____ cre - a - tu - re.
 2. Tu lo provvedi, essi lo rac - colgono; apri la tua mano, si sa-zia - no di be - ni.
 3. Mandi il tuo spirito, sono cre - ati, e rin - novi la fac - cia del - la ter - ra.

Organo

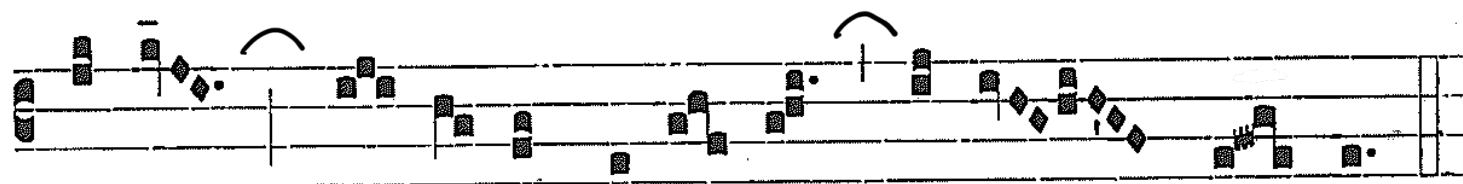
U



-nam pé- ti- i * a Dó- mi- no, hanc



re- quí- ram : ut inhá- bi-tem in do- mo Dó-

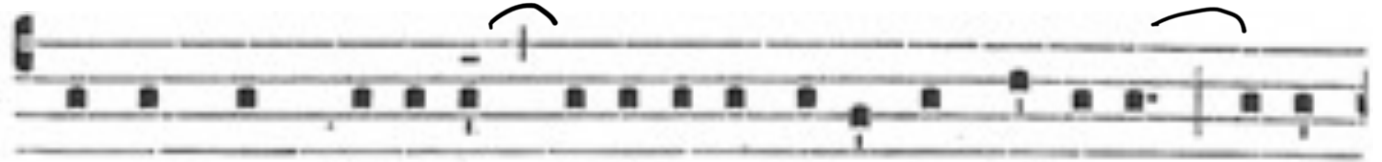


mi- ni ómni- bus di- é- bus vi- tae me- ae.

III. — Symbolum

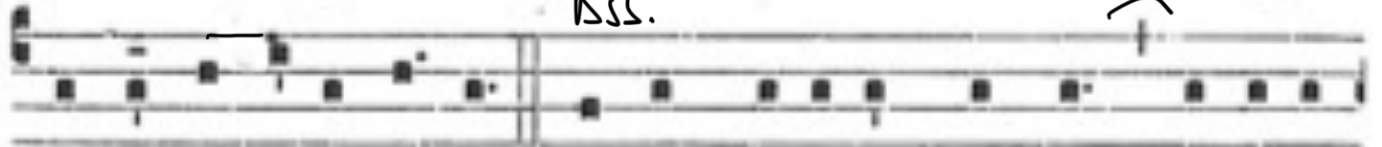
C Re-do in unum De- um. Patrem omni-po-téntem, fa-
ctó-rem cae-li et terrae, vi-si-bí-li-um ómni-um et invi-
si-bí-li-um. Et in unum Dóminum, Je-sum Christum, Pi-
li-um De-i u-nigé-ni-tum; et ex Patre na-tum ante
ómní-a sé-cu-la. De-um de De-o, lumen de lúmi-ne,
De-um ve-rum de De-o ve-ro. Géni-tum, non factum, consub-
stanti-á-lem Patri; per quem ómní-a facta sunt. Qui pro-
pter nos hómi-nes et propter nostram sa-lú-tem descéndit de
cae-lis. Et incarnátus est de Spí-ri-tu Sancto, ex Ma-ri-a
Vír-gi-ne et homo factus est. Cru-ci-fí-xus é-ti-am pro no-
bis sub Pónti-o Pi-lá-to, passus et sepúltus est. Et re-sur-
ré-xit térti-a di-e secúndum Scriptú-ras. Et ascéndit
ad caelos : sedet ad dexte-ram Patris. Et í-te-rum ventú-

Handwritten annotations:
Schola
Ass.
Schola
Ass.
Schola
Ass.
Schola
Ass.
Schola



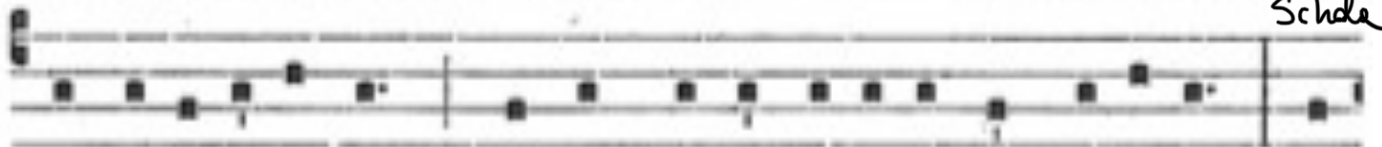
rus est cum gló-ri- a ju-di-cá-re vi-vos et mórtu-os; cu-jus

Ass.

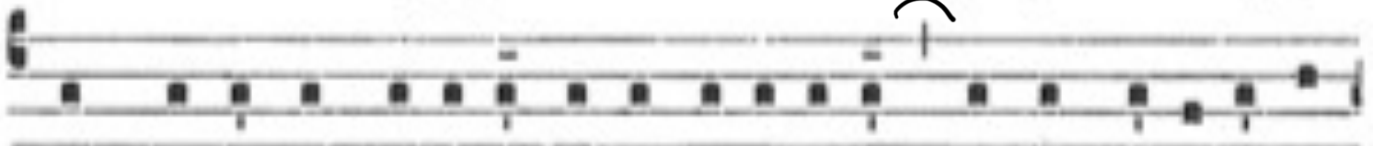


regni non e-rit fi-nis. Et in Spí-ri-tum Sanctum, Dómi-num

Schola

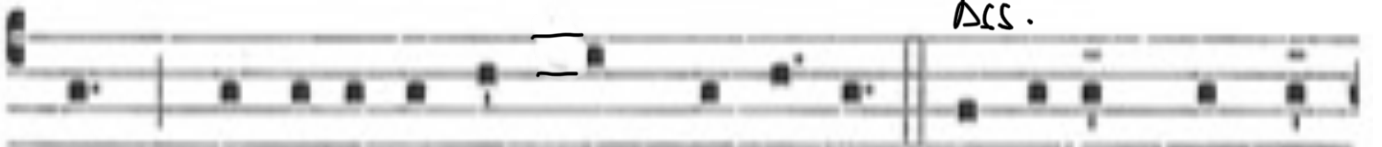


et vi-vi- fi-cántem; Qui ex Patre Fi-li- óque pro-cé-dit. Qui

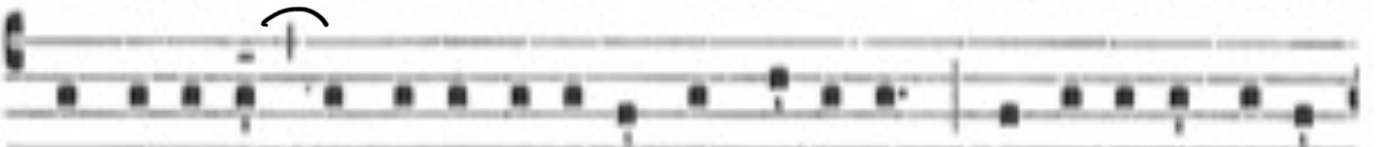


cum Patre et Fí-li- o simul ado-rá-tur et conglo-ri- fi-cá-

Ass.



tur. Qui locú-tus est per Prophé- tas. Et unam, Sanctam,



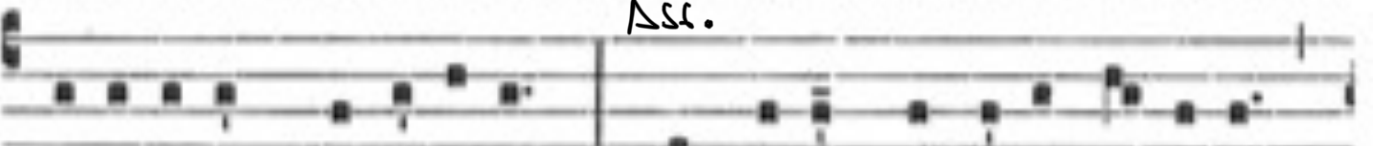
Cathó-li-cam, et Apostó- li-cam Ecclé-si- am. Confi-te- or unum

Schola



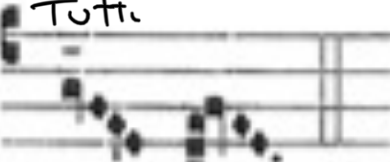
baptisma in remissi- ónem pecca-tó- rum. Et expécto re-sur-

Ass.



recti- ónem mortu- órum. ** Et vi-tam ventú-ri sé-cu-li.

Tutti



A- men.

2. — Ferialis et in Missis Defunctorum.

S

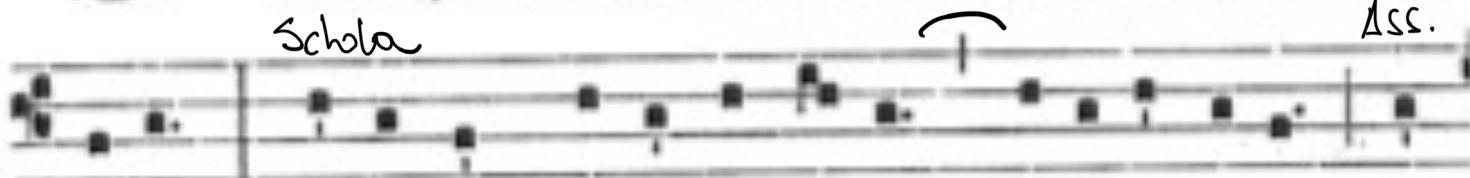
Schola Ass.



Anctus, * Sanctus, Sanctus, Dómi-nus De-us Sá-

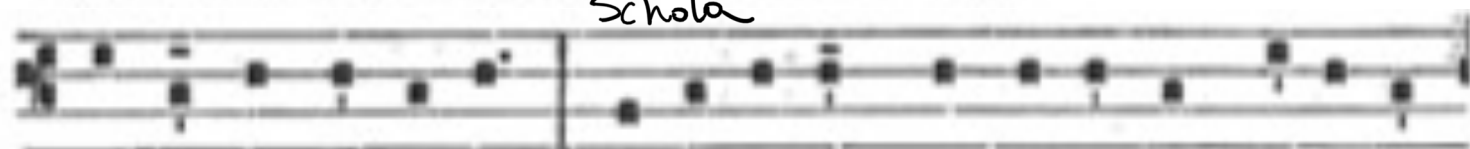
Schola

Ass.



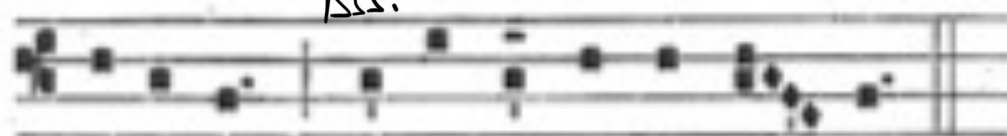
ba-oth. Ple-ni sunt cae-li et ter-ra gló-ri-a tu-a. Ho-

Schola

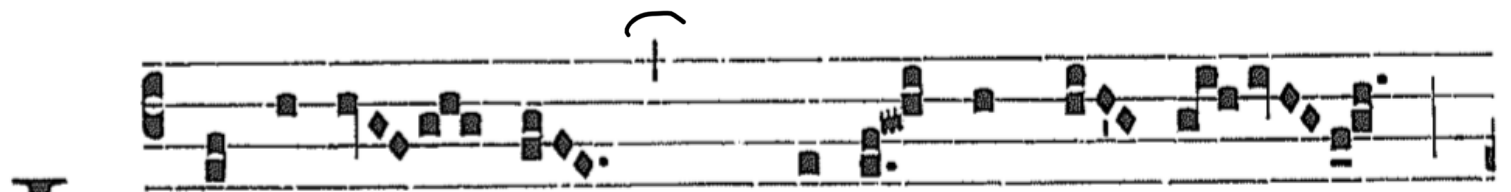


sánna in excél-sis. Be-ne-dictus qui ve-nit in nómi-ne

Ass.



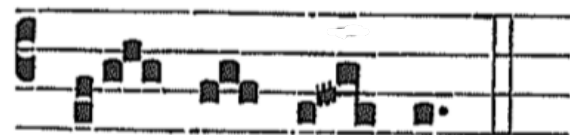
Dómi-ni. Ho-sánna in excél- sis.



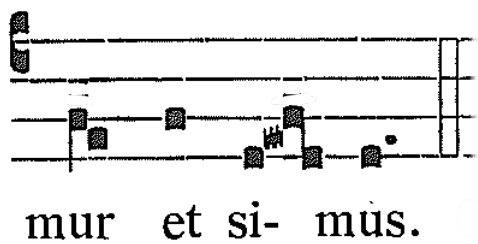
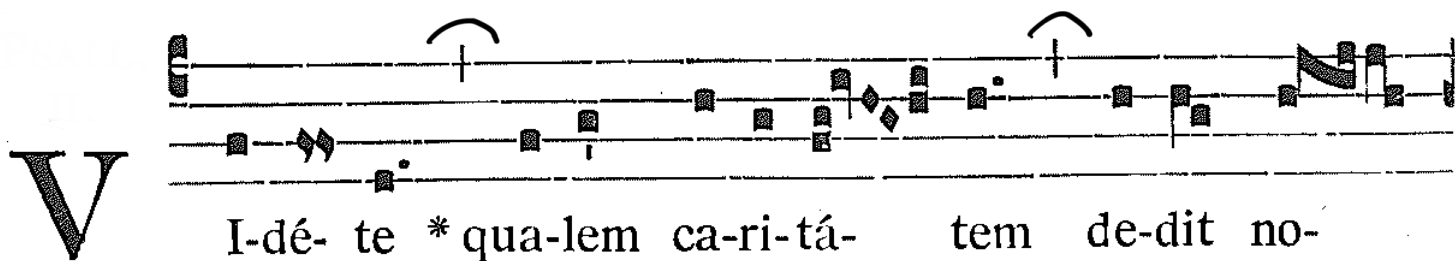
I Ntro- í- bo * ad altá- re De- i :

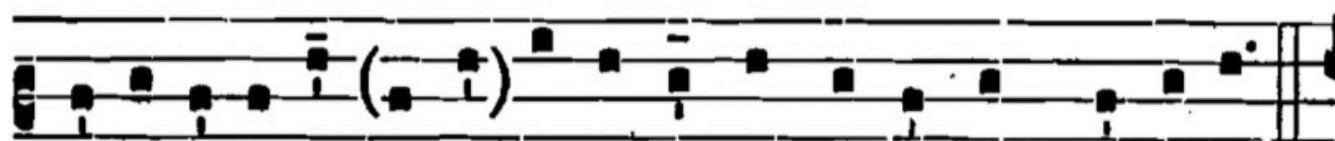


ad De- um, qui lae- tí- fi- cat juventú- tem me- am.

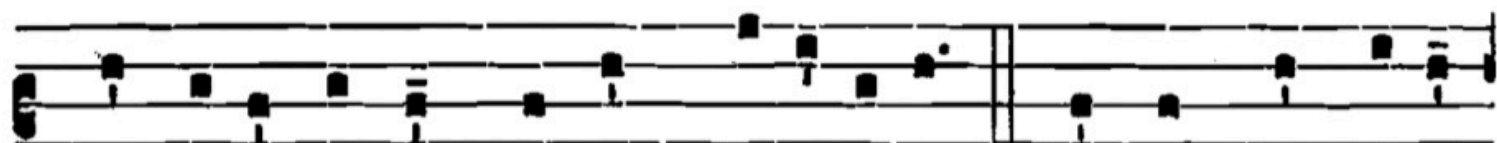


Hal- le- lú- jah.





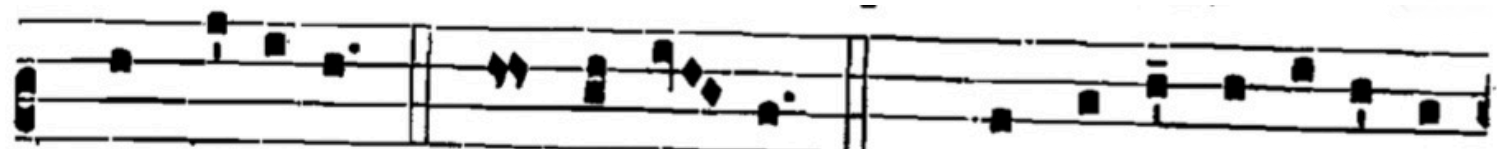
I Nvi- o-lá-ta, íntegra et casta es, Ma-rí- a.
2. Quae es ef-fécta fúl-gi-da cae- li porta.



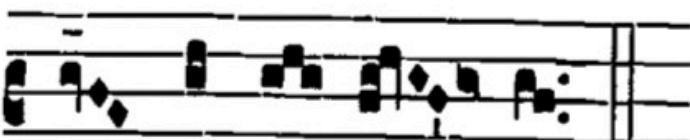
3. O Ma-ter alma Chri-sti ca-ríssima. 5. Nostra ut pu-ra
4. Sús-ci-pe pi- a laudum praecó-ni- a. 6. Te nunc flá- gi- tant



5. pécto-ra sint et córpo-ra. 7. Tu- a per pre- cá- ta
6. de- vó- ta cor- da et o- ra. 8. No- bis concé- das vé- ni- am



7. dul- císsima. 9. O be- ní- gna! 12. Quae so- la invi- o- lá-
8. per saécu- la. 10. O Re- gí- na!
11. O Ma- rí- a!



ta perman- sí- sti.

SONATA II .

GRAVE . M.M. ♩ = 69.

The musical score is written for three staves, likely representing the right hand, left hand, and a second left hand (Clav. II.). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "GRAVE" with a metronome indication of ♩ = 69. The first system includes the word "for" under the first two staves. The second system continues the musical development. The third system concludes with a double bar line and the marking "Clav. II." and "pp" (pianissimo).

Adagio . M.M. ♩ = 12 .

CLAV: II .

CLAV: I .

pp

ped: *pp*

The musical score is written for two pianos and a pedal. It consists of eight staves. The first staff is for the second piano (CLAV: II) in treble clef. The second and third staves are for the first piano (CLAV: I) in treble and bass clefs respectively. The fourth staff is for the pedal (ped:) in bass clef. The fifth and sixth staves are for the second piano (CLAV: II) in treble and bass clefs respectively. The seventh and eighth staves are for the first piano (CLAV: I) in treble and bass clefs respectively. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major, and marked Adagio. The tempo is indicated as M.M. ♩ = 12. The dynamics are marked *pp* (pianissimo) for the first piano and *pp* for the pedal. The score features complex arpeggiated figures and flowing melodic lines.

This musical score is for a piece by Mendelssohn, Op. 65, No. 9622. It is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of staves. The score is in 3/4 time and is in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes a variety of musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is characterized by its intricate melodic lines and harmonic textures, particularly in the upper staves. The lower staves provide a steady accompaniment, often using chords and moving bass lines. The overall structure of the piece is typical of Mendelssohn's style, with a clear beginning, middle, and end, and a focus on melodic development.

Musical score for Mendelssohn's Op. 65, page 23. The score is written for three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system also ends with a double bar line. The third system concludes with a final double bar line and a fermata over the last note.

4 *ALL.^o MAESTOSO e FURACE.*

M. M. ♩ = 92 *ff*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems. Each system contains three staves: a treble staff, a middle staff (likely for the right hand), and a bass staff. The time signature is 3/4, and the tempo/mood is marked 'ALL.^o MAESTOSO e FURACE' with a forte 'ff' dynamic. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The music features dense chordal textures, particularly in the treble staff, and flowing melodic lines in the bass staff. The first system includes a key signature change to B minor (two flats) in the middle staff. The second system continues with complex harmonic structures. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence in G major.

The image displays a musical score for three systems, each consisting of a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano parts are written for grand piano (treble and bass clefs), and the vocal parts are in treble clef. The first system features a complex piano texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a vocal line with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues this texture, with the vocal line showing some melodic variation. The third system concludes with a piano part that includes a trill (tr) and a wavy line, and a vocal line that ends with a final cadence. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century Romantic music.

26 Fuga . M. M. ♩ = 132 .

ALLEGRO MODERATO .

for

The musical score is written for three systems, each containing three staves. The first system includes the tempo marking 'ALLEGRO MODERATO' and the word 'for' in the first staff. The music is in C major and 3/4 time. The first system shows the initial entry of the fugue with a complex counterpoint. The second system continues the fugue with more complex harmonic textures. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

This musical score is for a piece by Mendelssohn, Op. 65, No. 27, page 27. It is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass line. The second system has a grand staff and a separate bass line. The third system has a grand staff and a separate bass line. The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of melodic and harmonic textures, including arpeggiated figures, sustained chords, and moving lines. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score is printed in black ink on white paper.

This musical score is for a piece by Mendelssohn, Op. 65, No. 9622, page 28. It consists of three systems of piano accompaniment, each with three staves. The first system features a treble staff with a complex, flowing melody and two bass staves providing harmonic support. The second system continues the melody with similar complexity. The third system shows a more active bass line in the first bass staff, while the treble staff continues the melodic line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, indicating a piece of moderate tempo and complexity.



Mendelssohn Op. 10, No. 3, 9622.

FINE.