

# DOMUS MEA

Gregorian chant from Riga Cathedral

Schola Cantorum Riga  
Riga Cathedral girls' choir TIARA

Guntars Prānis

Domus mea  
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SKANI

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## Missa in Dedicatione Ecclesiae

1. Salve festa dies *Processionale* – 6:15
  2. Terribilis est *Introitus* – 2:10
  3. Kyrie eleison – 3:30
  4. Gloria cum tropo – 4:10
  5. Locus iste *Graduale* – 3:11
  6. Vidi sanctam civitatem *Lectio libri Apocalypsis* – 2:20
  7. Alleluia Vox exultationis *Alleluia* – 3:30
  8. Psallat ecclesia mater *Sequentia* – 2:48
  9. Ingressus Jesus perambulabat *Evangelium* – 5:20
  10. Domine Deus *Offertorium* – 5:10
  11. Sanctus cum tropo – 2:22
  12. Agnus Dei cum tropo – 3:30
  13. Domus mea *Communio* – 3:46
- Varia in Assumptione Beatae Mariae Virginis  
& in Dedicatione Ecclesiae**
14. Urbs Jerusalem beata *Hymnus* – 4:53
  15. Gaudeamus omnes *Introitus* – 4:15
  16. Fundata est *Responsorium prolixum* – 6:09
  17. Aurora velut fulgida *Hymnus* – 2:59
  18. Salve Regina cum tropo – 7:14

Total – 73:32

Recorded at Riga Cathedral (Latvia) in March 2016

Editing, mixing & mastering: Uldis Salenieks

Booklet in English – Latvian

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Gregorian chant originated in the final decades of the 8th century, when a new repertoire for the Roman rite church services began to develop in the Frankish kingdom. These melodies sung by monks, which permeated the cycle of prayers in the daily life of monasteries as well as during feasts, arose from meditations on the Holy Scriptures and bestowed a special intensity, expression and nuance to the text. Therefore, Gregorian chant is in essence the *sung Word*, in which the melody and text form an ideal synthesis and cannot be separated from each other. Following approximately a century of oral transmission across Europe, in the 10th century many monasteries began searching for a system of graphic signs with which to record the melodies, because the oral form of transmission had become unreliable and imprecise. The signs they used were not musical notation in our modern understanding of the term. They were called neumes (from the Greek word *neuma* – a motion, a movement) and were based on the gestures a cantor used to lead the singing of a Gregorian chant at a time when singers still sang solely from memory. Over the years, a whole range of neumes were developed that provided detailed rhythmic information for the proper interpretation and expression of a text. While the first neumes did not provide precise information regarding melodic intervals, beginning in the 11th century manuscripts gradually began to also indicate intervals. The process concluded by the Late Medieval period, when Gregorian chant melody intervals were written very clearly with Square notation and Gothic notation (so called *Hufnagel* notation) but no longer provided as detailed information for rhythmic interpretation as did the earlier neume manuscripts. Also characteristic of the Late Medieval period are the many local Gregorian traditions, which were influenced by local music practices as well as trends in the development of polyphonic music.

This recording is dedicated to the Gregorian chants that were sung at the Riga Cathedral in the Late Medieval period and are found in the Riga Missal (*Missale Rigense*), a manuscript dated to the 1460-1490s. The codex also contains extensive information about liturgical life at the Riga Cathedral in the Medieval period, including the liturgical calendar, many liturgical texts used in church services and also detailed instructions for performing the church service ritual as well as many marginalia (notes in the page margins). The Riga Missal provides a detailed insight into what church services were like at the Riga Cathedral at that time as well as how liturgical music and chants functioned in this context. The codex contains countless references and signs that provide much information about the people who created and used the manuscript – the Archbishop of Riga and, especially, the members of the cathedral chapter, who were responsible for daily liturgy in the cathedral. The Riga cathedral chapter is known in Livonian history not only for its unique fate (due to various historical circumstances, it changed hands between the Augustinian and Premonstratensian regular canons several times) but also because of its role as a very significant spiritual institution serving the interests of the archbishop and greatly surpassing similar cathedral chapters in other Livonian bishoprics, such as Tartu (Dorpat) and Haapsalu (Hapsal), in terms of influence.

During the Middle Ages, which were predominantly oriented toward Christian culture and during which monasteries and cathedrals served as the main centres of science and culture, the primary music material being recorded in written form was chants used in regular church services and sung as a part of the liturgy. This is also the case with the Riga Missal. This unique manuscript is the first written musical document in Latvian history, and it contains a Gregorian repertoire that

differs in nuance from other local traditions at that time. The differences are not large, but they are significant – they mostly deal with the structure of melody intervals, repeated notes and text modifications. On the whole, compared with early melodies, all Late Medieval Gregorian traditions – such as those in Riga, Leipzig, Hamburg, Esztergom, Engelberg and Passau – show changes in intervals, which are most often related to the loss of the *mi* and *si* sounds. In the professional literature, this phenomenon is called the Germanic choral dialect, although it is expressed differently in each of the traditions listed above.

The Riga Missal contains two types of music material: the five traditional *Proprium* chants (the Introit *Terribilis est*, the Gradual *Locus iste*, the Alleluia *Vox exultationis*, the Offertory *Domine Deus*, the Communion *Domus mea*) for masses intended for the dedication of churches (*In Dedicatione Ecclesiae*) and the musical marginalia materials containing 83 *Ordinarium* chant fragments that have not yet been fully studied. Characteristically local – and most likely spontaneous – elements of music making can be found among these fragments, because one and the same chant fragments are recorded in various melodic variations, which can attest to the presence of variation or even improvisation in the singing process. The chants are written in Gothic notation, which was used alongside square notation in the Medieval period, especially in manuscripts of Germanic origin. This album contains recordings of all five *Proprium* chants and two examples from the *Ordinarium* marginalia fragments – *Gloria in excelsis* and *Agnus Dei* – which have been supplemented based on other manuscripts typical of the Late Medieval repertoire.

The chants intended for the dedication of churches were sung at the dedication ceremony for a church and every subsequent year on the anniversary of the dedication, which was a large event for every church in the Middle Ages. The main theme of the chant texts is reverence and awe of God's indescribable majesty, which fills every church. Man's answer to this incomprehensible, invisible presence and closeness of God is a joyful song of glory and prayer. In the case of the Riga Cathedral, this day of dedication, or patronal feast, falls on August 15, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (*In Assumptione beatae Mariae Virginis*). According to Medieval liturgical tradition, when two large feasts fell on the same day, one of them was moved to the next day. Thus, at the Riga Cathedral, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was celebrated on August 15, and the church's patronal feast was celebrated on August 16, which is also confirmed in several historical sources. The chants on this album are closely linked with both of these significant events at the Medieval Riga Cathedral. They are, firstly, chants for the church's dedication mass, and then other, separate chants intended for both of these feasts.

In addition to the above-mentioned chants from the Riga Missal, examples of other local Late Medieval Gregorian traditions are also included on the album, for example, *Urbs Jerusalem beata*, *Salve Regina cum tropo* (Sarum Cathedral, England) and a two-part *Kyrie eleison* (Cod.Kath.6, Hamburg, Germany). The album also features examples of early multipart singing from the Medieval period: *Vidi sanctam civitatem* (Ivrea, Italy) and *Sanctus unanimiter* (Pata, Hungary). *Aurora velut fulgida* (Paris Breviary, France) documents 17th-century French Gregorian repertoire, while *Gaudemus omnes* represents the Medieval Swedish Gregorian tradition (Liber scole virginis, Lund, 14th century). Also on the album is *Psallat*

*ecclesiae*, one of the most expressive sequences by Notker Balbulus (†912), a monk at the Abbey of Saint Gall. The piece marks the beginning of the dynamic sequence genre that emerged during the height of Gregorian chorale in the 9th-10th centuries.

The goal of this album was to document and present to a broader audience the as yet little-known Medieval chants of the Riga Cathedral, with which written Latvian music history begins. But it was also just as important that the result be alive, expressive and let the manuscript's message be revitalised. For this reason, the participants strived to both respect the experience gained from years of Medieval manuscript study and to combine it with their own musical feeling and certain elements based on the practice of interpreting oral Medieval music. The album also features the hurdy-gurdy, a well-known Medieval instrument that was used in monasteries to teach monks singing. This is our attempt to create something new, based on the heritage that has been left to us, and possibly also discover perspectives for the future. Because Gregorian chants are not only for museums. Through the study and practice of these chants we can experience how the past meets the present, spirituality meets aesthetics, emotion meets intellect, faith meets culture, art meets science, language meets music, and universal human experience meets very personal experience.

*Guntars Prānis*

Translation: Amanda Jātniece

# GUNTARS PRĀNIS

The founder and artistic director of the *Schola Cantorum Riga*, **Guntars Prānis**, is a conductor, singer and musicologist. He has studied music in Latvia, Germany and Austria, particularly focusing on music from the Middle Ages. He studied Gregorian chant under some of the world's leading specialists in the field—Godehard Joppich, Johannes Berchmans Göschl and Franz Karl Prassl. In 2015, Guntars defended his doctoral dissertation, “Chants of the Riga Missal in the Context of Medieval European Gregorian Tradition.”



Guntars Prānis is a professor at the Jāzeps Vītols Latvian Academy of Music, a leader of many master's classes in early music and a much-demanded lecturer in Latvia and abroad. He has published research papers in many international journals, and he and *Schola Cantorum Riga* often appear in Latvia and abroad. Since 2000, Guntars has been musical director at the Dome Cathedral in Rīga, leading its musical life and taking part in various international projects. He launched the tradition of summer courses related to Gregorian chant, and he has been the artistic director of the project since 1992. He is also a member of the International AISCGre association, which studies Gregorian chant and involves scholars from all over the world.

# SCHOLA CANTORUM RIGA



For more than two decades, the *Schola Cantorum Riga* vocal ensemble has actively performed Gregorian chant and other early repertoires, the interpretations being based on the studies of early neume manuscripts. Over the course of time it has established a very broad and diverse repertoire. One of the main goals for the ensemble is to perform at a high level of artistic and professional quality, as has been seen in the ensemble's many concerts in Latvia and abroad and in regular recordings of music. Although the singers mostly perform Medieval music, they have also frequently performed modern opuses by composers such as Rihards Dubra, Nick Gotham, Renāte Stivriņa,

Henning Sommero, and others. Often the compositions have been composed specifically for *Schola Cantorum Riga*.

One of the most important concert venues for the ensemble is the Riga Dome Cathedral, where it has performed ancient music and premiered modern opuses countless times. The unique acoustics of the cathedral have also been perfect for all of the ensemble's recordings, which have won praise at home and abroad. The ensemble regularly takes part in early music festivals and concerts, and it has appeared at concert halls and small countryside churches in Liepāja, Ventspils, Jelgava, Balvi, Tukums, Sāti, Gārsene, Skrunda, Cēsis, etc. The concerts are often accompanied by lectors, with Guntars Prānis talking about early music and commenting on the repertoire that is being performed. The ensemble has also won universal acclaim in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Poland, Norway, Finland, Estonia and elsewhere.

## RIGA CATHEDRAL GIRLS' CHOIR TIARA

Riga Cathedral girls' choir TIARA is one of the most vivid musical groups in the concert life of Latvia. Since the foundation of Riga Cathedral Choir School (1994), the choir has grown and changed a lot. The choir has performed and participated in festivals in Latvia, Estonia, Sweden, Germany, Great Britain, Lithuania, Spain, Hungary, Italy, etc. It has won several prizes in international competitions and currently gathers 107 singers, age 9-16. Since 2000 the choir has been led by conductor and artistic leader Aira Birzīna.

Gregoriskā korāļa izcelsmes laiks ir 8. gs. pēdējie gadu desmiti, kad franku valstī sāka veidoties jauns repertuārs latīniskajiem Romas rita dievkalpojumiem. Šīs mūku dziedātās melodijas, kas caurvija klosterdzīves lūgšanu ritmu gan ikdienā, gan svētkos, radās Svēto Rakstu meditācijas rezultātā un piešķīra tekstam īpašu intensitāti, izteiksmi un nianses. Lielākā daļa tekstu ķemta no Psalmu grāmatas. Tādējādi gregoriskais korālis būtībā ir *dziedāts Vārds*, kur melodija un teksts veido ideālu sintēzi un viens no otra nav atdalāmi. Pēc apmēram simt gadu ilgas dziedājumu mutiskas izplatišanās pa visu Eiropu, 10. gs. sākumā daudzos klosteros tika mēģināts atrast grafiskas zīmes melodiju pierakstīšanai, jo mutiskas tālāknodošanas veids vairs nebija gana drošs un precīzs. Zīmes, kuras šim mērķim tika lietotas, nebija notis mūsdienu izpratnē. Tās sauca par neimām (no grieķu vārda *vευμα* – mājiens, kustība) un to pirmsākumi meklējami žestos, ar ko kantors vadīja gregoriskā korāļa dziedāšanu tad, kad visi vēl dziedāja pēc atmiņas. Gadu gaitā radās vesels klāsts ar neimu rokrakstiem, kur neimu uzdevums bija sniegt smalkas ritmiskas norādes interpretācijai – kā izteiksmīgi izdziedāt tekstu. Ja sākotnēji neimu notācija nesniedza precīzas melodijas intervālu norādes, tad pamazām, sākot ar 11. gs., neimu rokraksti aizvien precīzāk norādīja uz intervāliem. Šis process noslēdzās vēlinajos viduslaikos, kad gregoriskā korāļa melodiju intervāli ar kvadrātnotācijas un gotiskās notācijas (t.s. pakavnaglu notācijas) palīdzību tiek pierakstīti pavisam precīzi, tomēr vairs nesniedz tik smalkas ritmiskas interpretācijas norādes, kādas atrodamas agrīnajos neimu rokrakstos. Vēlinajiem viduslaikiem raksturīgas arī daudzas lokālās gregoriskās tradīcijas, kas ietekmējušās gan no konkrētās lokālās tradicionālās mūzikas prakses, gan no polifonās mūzikas attīstības tendencēm.

Šis ieraksts veltīts gregoriskajiem dziedājumiem, kas tika dziedāti Rīgas katedrālē vēlīnajos viduslaikos un ir atrodami Rīgas misālē (*Missale Rigense*), kas datējama ar 15. gs. 60.-90. gadiem. Kodekss atklāj arī ļoti plašu un saistošu informāciju par Rīgas katedrāles liturgisko dzīvi viduslaikos, kas ietver gan liturgisko kalendāru, gan lielu apjomu dievkalpojumos lietoto liturgisko tekstu, gan smalkas norādes dievkalpojumu rituāla norisei, savu nospiedumu manuskriptā atstājot daudzo teksta margināliju (piezīmes uz lapu malām) veidā. Tas atklāj daudz plašāku informāciju par to, kādi tolaik bija Rīgas katedrāles dievkalpojumi un to, kā šai kontekstā funkcionēja liturgiskā mūzika un dziedāšana. Kodeksā atrodamas neskaitāmas norādes un zīmes, kas ļauj daudz ko uzzināt par cilvēkiem, kas šo manuskriptu izgatavoja un lietoja. Tie ir Rīgas arhibīskaps un jo īpaši domkapitula locekļi, kuri rūpējās par ikdienas liturgiju katedrālē. Rīgas domkapituls ir iegājis senās Livonijas vēsturē ne tikai, pateicoties savam savdabīgajam liktenim (vairākkārt dažādu vēsturisku apstākļu dēļ mainīta tā regula starp augustīnu un premonstriešu regulām), bet arī kā ļoti nozīmīga arhibīskapa interesēm kalpojoša garīga institūcija, kas ietekmes ziņā tālu pārspēja līdzīgus kapitulus citās Livonijas bīskapijās, piemēram, Tērbatā un Hāpsalu.

Pārsvarā uz kristīgo kultūru orientētajos viduslaikos, kuru galvenie zinātnes un kultūras centri bija klosteri un katedrāles, mūzikas jomā pirmām kārtām tika pierakstīti dievkalpojumu dziedājumi, kurus regulāri atskanoja liturgijas ietvaros. Tieši tā tas ir arī šajā gadījumā. Unikālais manuskripts ir pirmā rakstiski dokumentētā mūzikas liecība Latvijas vēsturē un atklāj gregorisko repertuāru, kas niansēs atšķiras no citām tālaika lokālajām tradīcijām. Atšķirības nav lielas, taču iežīmīgas – tās pārsvarā saistītas ar melodiju intervālu struktūru, atkārtotām

skanām un teksta modifikācijām. Kopumā visas vēlino viduslaiku gregoriskās tradīcijas – tādas kā Rīgas, Leipcigas, Hamburgas, Estergomas, Engelbergas, Pasavas – salīdzinājumā ar agrīno melodiju veidolu uzrāda intervāliskas izmaiņas, kas visbiežāk saistītas ar skanu *mi* un *si* izzušanu. Profesionālajā literatūrā šāda parādība tiek dēvēta par ģermānu korāldialektu, kas tomēr katrā no nosauktajām tradīcijām izpaužas atšķirīgā veidā.

Rīgas misālē ir atrodams divu veidu muzikāls materiāls – Baznīcas Iesvētīšanas mesas (*In Dedicatione Ecclesiae*) pieci tradicionālie *Proprium* dziedājumi [introits *Terribilis est*, graduāls *Locus iste*, alleluja *Vox exultationis*, ofertorijs *Domine Deus*, komūnijs *Domus mea*] un līdz šim pilnīgi neapgūtais muzikālo margināliju materiāls ar 83 *Ordinarium* dziedājumu fragmentiem. Starp šiem fragmentiem atrodami lokāli iezīmīgi, visticamāk, spontānas muzicēšanas elementi, jo viena un tā paša dziedājuma fragmenti atrodami dažādos melodiskos variantos, kas var liecināt par variēšanu vai pat improvizācijas klātbūtni dziedāšanas procesā. Nošu teksts fiksēts gotiskajā notācijā, kas viduslaikos īpaši vāciskas izcelsmes manuskriptos tiek lietota līdzās kvadrātnotācijai. Šajā albumā iedziedāti visi pieci *Proprium* dziedājumi un divi piemēri no *Ordinarium* margināliju fragmentiem – *Gloria in excelsis* un *Agnus Dei* –, kuri tika papildināti, balstoties uz citiem tipiskiem vēlino viduslaiku repertuāra manuskriptiem.

Baznīcas Iesvētīšanas mesas dziedājumi tika dziedāti konkrētās baznīcas iesvētīšanas svētkos un pēc tam ik gadu iesvētīšanas svētku gadadienā, kas viduslaikos katrai baznīcai bija lieli svētki. Dziedājumu teksta satura galvenā tēma ir godbijība Dieva neizsakāmās majestātes priekšā, kas piepilda katru dievnamu. Cilvēka atbilde uz šo neaptveramo, neredzamo Dieva klātbūtni un tuvumu ir priek-

pilna slavasdziesma un lūgšana. Rīgas Doma gadījumā iesvētīšanas diena (jeb patronāta svētki) ir 10. augusts, Jaunavas Marijas Debesīs uzņemšanas svētki (*In Assumptione beatae Mariae Virginis*). Atbilstoši viduslaiku liturģiskajai tradīcijai, kad divi lieli svētki sakrita, vieni no tiem tika svinēti dienu vēlāk. Rīgas Doma gadījumā Jaunavas Marijas Debesīs uzņemšanas svētki tika svinēti 15. augustā, savukārt, Baznīcas Iesvētīšanas svētki – 16. augustā, ko apliecinā arī vairāki vēstures avoti. Šajā albumā iekļautie dziedājumi cieši saistīti ar abiem šiem viduslaikiem Rīgas katedrālei nozīmīgajiem svētkiem. Vispirms tie ir Baznīcas Iesvētīšanas mesas dziedājumi un tad atsevišķi citi šiem abiem svētkiem paredzēti dziedājumi. Blakus jau minētajiem Rīgas misāles dziedājumiem tika izvēlēti arī citu vēlinu viduslaiku lokālo gregorisko tradīciju paraugji, piemēram, *Urbs Jerusalem beata, Salve Regina cum tropo* (Sarumas katedrāle, Anglija), 2-balsīgais *Kyrie eleison* (Cod.Kath.6, Hamburga, Vācija). Albumā iekļauti arī vairāki viduslaiku agrīnās daudzbalsības paraugti: *Vidi sanctam civitatem* (Ivreja, Itālija), *Sanctus unanimiter* (Pata, Ungārija). *Aurora velut fulgida* (Parīzes breviārs, Francija) dokumentē 17. gs. franču gregorisko repertuāru. *Gaudeamus omnes* reprezentē viduslaiku Zviedrijas gregorisko tradīciju (*Liber scole virginis*, Lunda, 14.gs.). Ierakstā iekļauta arī viena no izteiksmīgākajām Santgallenas klostera mūķa Notkera Balbulus (†912) sekvencēm *Psallat ecclesiae*, kas iežīmē dinamisko sekvences žanra tapšanas laiku gregoriskā korāla uzplaukuma laikā 9.-10. gs.

Šī albuma iecere bija dokumentēt un parādīt plašākai auditorijai līdz šim mazpazīstamos viduslaiku Rīgas katedrāles dziedājumus, ar ko aizsākas mums zināmā Latvijas mūzikas vēsture. Taču tikpat svarīgi bija, lai skanošais galarezultāts ir dzīvs, izteiksmīgs un ļauj manuskripta vēstījumam atdzīvoties. Šī iemesla dēļ

ieraksta dalībnieki centās gan respektēt gadu gaitā krāto viduslaiku manuskriptu studiju pieredzi, gan to savienot ar savu mūzikas izjūtu un atsevišķiem viduslaiku mutiskajā interpretācijas praksē balstītiem elementiem. Ierakstā izmantots arī viduslaikos pazīstamais instruments rata lira, kas savulaik klosteros izmantots mūku dziedātprasmes skološanā. Tas ir mēģinājums, balstoties uz mums atstāto mantojumu, veidot ko jaunu un varbūt pat atklāt nākotnes perspektīvas. Jo gregoriskā korāļa vieta nav tikai muzejā. Caur tā pētniecību un praksi iespējams piedzīvot, kā satiekas pagātne ar tagadni, spiritualitāte un estētika, emocijas un intelekts, ticība un kultūra, māksla un zinātne, valoda un mūzika, vispārcilvēciska un ļoti personīga pieredze.

*Guntars Prānis*

# GUNTARS PRĀNIS

Grupas *Schola Cantorum Riga* dibinātājs un mākslinieciskais vadītājs Guntars Prānis ir diriģents, dziedātājs un muzikologs. Studējis mūziku Latvijā, Vācijā un Austrijā, īpaši pievēršoties viduslaiku mūzikas studijām. Gregorisko korāli studējis pie pasaule vadošajiem šīs jomas speciālistiem Godeharda Jopiha (*Godehard Joppich*), Johanna Berhmana Gešla (*Johannes Berchmans Göschl*) un Franca Karla Prasla (*Franz Karl Prassl*). 2015. gadā aizstāvējis savu doktora disertāciju par tēmu „Rīgas misāles dziedājumi Eiropas gregorisko tradīciju kontekstā“.

Viņs ir Jāzepa Vītola Latvijas Mūzikas akadēmijas profesors un daudzu senās mūzikas meistarklašu vadītājs, kā arī pieprasīts lektors konferencēs Latvijā un ārzemēs. Blakus pētniecībai, kas atspoguļojas daudzās starptautiskās publikācijās, Guntars Prānis regulāri koncertē ar savu ansamblī *Schola Cantorum Riga* Latvijā un ārpus tās.

Kopš 2000. gada Guntars Prānis ir Rīgas Doma mūzikas direktors un vada katedrāles mūzikas dzīvi, piedaloties arī dažādos starptautiskos sadarbības projektos. Ar viņa iniciatīvu Latvijā aizsākās *Gregorikas vasaras kursu* tradīcija, kuru mākslinieciskais vadītājs viņs ir kopš 1992. gada. Viņš ir Starptautiskas Gregoriskā korāļa pētniecības asociācijas AISCGre biedrs.

# SCHOLA CANTORUM RIGA

Jau vairāk nekā divas dekādes vokālā grupa *Schola Cantorum Riga* ir aktīva gregoriskā korāļa un citu seno repertuāru atskaņotāja, savu interpretāciju balstot uz senāko neimu rokrakstu studijām. Laika gaitā tā attīstījusies par grupu ar īoti plašu un daudzveidīgu repertuāru. Tās viens no galvenajiem mērķiem ir atskaņot mūziku augstā mākslinieciskā un profesionālā līmenī, kas atspoguļojas grupas daudzajos koncertos Latvijā un ārzemēs, kā arī regulāros ierakstos. Lai gan *Schola Cantorum Riga* dziedātāji galvenokārt atskaņo viduslaiku mūziku, taču nereti atskaņo arī mūsdienu komponistu darbus (Rihards Dubra, Nic Gotham, Renāte Stivriņa, Henning Sommerro u.c.), kuri bieži veltīti speciāli viņiem.

Viena no nozīmīgākajām *Schola Cantorum Riga* koncertu vietām ir Rīgas Doms, kur realizēti neskaitāmi koncertu projekti, kas sevī ietver gan seno mūziku, gan mūsdienu komponistu skaņdarbu pirmskaņojumus. Rīgas Domā ar tā unikālo akustiku ir veikti arī visi grupas līdz šim veiktie albumu ieraksti, kuriem gan Latvijas, gan ārzemju kritiķi veltījuši daudz atzinīgu vārdu. Grupa regulāri piedalās Senās mūzikas festivālos un koncertos Latvijā un ārzemēs. Latvijā ir sniegti daudzi sakrālās mūzikas koncerti gan pilsetās, gan nelielās lauku baznīcās (Liepājā, Venstpilī, Jelgavā, Balvos, Tukumā, Sātos, Gārsenē, Skrundā, Cēsīs u.c.). Nereti koncerti tiek veikti koncertlekciju veidā, kur starp mūzikas skaņdarbiem grupas vadītājs Guntars Prānis stāsta klausītājiem par seno mūziku un sniedz komentārus par koncertā dziedāto repertuāru. Arī ārzemēs grupa ir baudījusi nedalītu klausītāju atzinību, ar koncertiem viesojoties Itālijā, Šveicē, Vācijā, Austrijā, Belgijā, Francijā, Polijā, Norvēģijā, Somijā, Igaunijā u.c.

# RĪGAS DOMA MEITENŪ KORIS TIARA

Jau teju divus gadus desmitus Rīgas Doma meiteņu koris TIARA ir šūpulis, kas izlolojis profesionālas Latvijas dziedātājas, diriģentes un mūziķes. Kora ikdienu veido kora mācību stundas Rīgas Doma kora skolā, aktīva un daudzveidīga koncertdarbība gan Latvijā, gan ārpus tās, dalība dažādos scēniskos uzvedumos uz operas un teātru skatuvinām, muzicēšana dievkalpojumos un valsts nozīmes kultūras pasākumos, kā arī regulāra un panākumiem bagāta dalība starptautiskos koru konkursos. Kopš 2000. gada kora diriģente un mākslinieciskā vadītāja ir Aira Birziņa.





## 1. PROCESSIONALE: SALVE FESTA DIES

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Salve, festa dies, toto<br>venerabilis ævo,<br>Qua sponso sponsa<br>jungitur ecclesia.          | Hail, O festival day,<br>honoured by all ages:<br>when the Church is joined as<br>a bride to her bridegroom.  | Esi sveicināta, svētku diena,<br>visos laiku laikos godināma,<br>Kad baznīca kā līgava<br>savienojās ar savu līgavaini.       |
| 1. Hæc est aula Dei pacis<br>locus et requieui<br>Hic ineunt inopes ad<br>Salomonis opes.       | 1. This is the court of God,<br>place of peace and rest,<br>and here the poor find the<br>riches of Solomon.  | 1. Šie ir Dieva pagalmi,<br>vieta mieram un atpūtai,<br>Un šeit nabagie atrod visus<br>Sālamana dārgumus.                     |
| 2. Filius ille David, qui nos<br>sibi consociavit,<br>Hac in matre domo et<br>Deus est et homo. | 2. It is the Son of David<br>who became the atoning<br>sacrifice for our sins,<br>This is the house of his<br>mother, and He Himself<br>is God and man. | 2. Tas ir Dāvida dēls,<br>kurš pats ar mums<br>salīdzinājies, Šis ir viņa<br>mātes nams, un viņš pats<br>ir Dievs un cilvēks. |
| 3. Copula cælestis vos<br>spiritualiter estis,<br>Si servando fidem esse<br>velitis idem.       | 3. You are connected to the<br>heavens with spiritual ties,<br>If only you stay in the<br>faith, which has to be<br>nourished constantly.               | 3. Jūs esat garīgām saitēm<br>savienoti ar debesīm,<br>Ja vien paliekat ticībā,<br>kura nemītīgi jāuztur.                     |
| 4. Urbs nova Jerusalem<br>descendens spiritualem<br>Attulit ornatum lucis ab<br>arce datum.     | 4. The New Jerusalem, the<br>Heavenly City has come<br>down from heaven here,<br>Like a garnished castle,<br>illuminated by light.                      | 4. Jaunā debesu<br>Jeruzālemes pilsēta ir šeit<br>nolaidusies lejup,<br>Kā izgreznota pils, kas<br>gaismas apmirdzēta.        |

5. Hunc fidei fructum sacro  
baptismate ductum  
Dat rex justitiae cælitus  
ecclesiæ.
6. Firma David turris, huc  
si pede perpeti curris,  
Invenies in ea pignora  
siderea.
5. Here the fruits of faith  
are gathered, which lead  
to the Holy Baptism,  
Presented to us by the  
Lord of the heavenly  
congregation.
6. Just as in the secured  
throne of David, to which  
there is a long way to walk,  
Here you will find the  
promises given by the star.
5. Šeit ienākas ticības augļi,  
kas ved uz svēto kristību,  
Kuru dāvina debesu  
draudzes taisnības  
Kungs.
6. Gluži kā nostiprinātajā  
Dāvida tornī, uz kuru tāls  
ceļš kājām mērojams, Jūs  
šeit atradīsiet zvaigznes  
dotos apsolījumus.

## 2. INTROITUS: TERRIBILIS EST (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Terribilis est locus iste: hic  
domus Dei et porta caeli,  
et vocabitur aula Dei.

*V. Quam dilecta tabernacula  
tua, Domine virtutum!  
concupiscit et deficit anima  
mea in atria Domini!*

Terribilis...

Terrible is this place: it is  
the house of God and gate  
of heaven and shall be  
called the temple of God.

*V. How lovely is your  
dwelling place, Lord of  
hosts; my soul longs and  
pines for the courts of the  
Lord!*

Terrible...

Cik bijājama ir šī vieta, te  
tiešām ir Dieva nams,  
un še ir debesu vārti, saukti  
par Dieva mājokli.

*V. Cik mīlīgas ir Tavas  
māju vietas, ak, Kungs  
Cebaot; mana dvēsele  
ilgojas un tvīkst pēc Kunga  
pagalmiem.*

Cik bijājama...

### 3. KYRIE ELEISON (COD. KATH. 6, HAMBURG)

Kyrie eleison.	Lord, have mercy on us.	Kungs, apžēlojies.
Christe eleison.	Christ, have mercy on us.	Kristu, apžēlojies.
Kyrie eleison.	Lord, have mercy on us.	Kungs, apžēlojies.

### 4. GLORIA CUM TROPO (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Gloria in excelsis Deo.	Glory to God in the highest,	Gods Dievam augstībā un
Et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis.	and on earth peace to men of good will.	miers virs zemes cilvēkiem, pie kā Viņam labs prāts.
Laudamus te.	We praise thee, we bless	Tevi slavējam,
Benedicimus te.	thee, we adore thee,	Tevi teicam,
Adoramus te.	we glorify thee.	Tevi pielūdzam,
Glorificamus te.	We give thee thanks for thy great glory.	Tevi cildinām.
Gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam.	O Lord God, heavenly King,	Mēs Tev pateicamies,
Domine Deus, Rex caelestis,	God the Father almighty.	jo liela ir Tava godība.
Deus Pater omnipotens.	The only begotten Son,	Kungs un Dievs,
Domine Fili unigenite	Jesus Christ.	debesu Ķēniņ, Dievs,
Iesu Christe.	The Holy Spirit and the	visvarenais Tēvs.
Spiritus et alme orphanorum paraclite.	benevolent defender of orphans.	Dievs, vienpiedzimušais
Domine Deus, Agnus Dei,	O Lord God, Lamb of	Dēls, Jēzu Kristu.
Filius Patris.	God, Son of the Father.	Gars un labvēlīgais bāreņu
Primogenitus Mariae	The Virgin Mother Mary's	Aizstāvis. Kungs Dievs,
Virginis Matris.	firstborn.	Dieva Jērs, Tēva Dēls.
		Jaunavas mātes
		Marijas pirmdzimtais.

Qui tollis peccata mundi,  
miserere nobis.

Qui tollis peccata mundi,  
suscipe deprecationem  
nostram.

Ad Mariae gloriam.

Qui sedes ad dexteram  
Patris, miserere nobis.

Quoniam tu solus sanctus.  
Mariam sanctificans. Tu  
solus Dominus.

Mariam gubernans. Tu  
solus Altissimus, Mariam  
coronans, Iesu Christe.  
Cum Sancto Spiritu in  
gloria Dei Patris. Amen.

Who takest away the sins of  
the world, have mercy upon  
us. Who takest away the  
sins of the world, receive  
our prayer, glorifying Mary.  
Who sittest at the right  
hand of the Father, have  
mercy upon us.  
For Thou only art holy,  
holifying Mary. Thou only  
art the Lord and lead Mary.  
Thou only, o Jesus Christ, art  
most high, who art crowning  
Mary. Together with the  
Holy Spirit, in the glory of  
God, the Father. Amen.

Tu nes pasaules grēkus,  
apžēlojies par mums;  
Tu nes pasaules grēkus,  
uzklausi mūsu lūgšanu,  
Mariju godinot.

Tu sēdi pie Tēva labās  
rokas, apžēlojies par mums.  
Vienīgi Tu esi svēts,  
un dari svētu Mariju;  
viensīgi Tu esi Kungs  
un vadi Mariju.

Tu - visaugstākais, kas  
kronē Mariju, Jēzu Kristu.  
Līdz ar Svēto Garu Dieva  
Tēva godībā. Āmen.

## 5. GRADUALE: LOCUS ISTE (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Locus iste a Deo factus est,  
inaestimabile sacramentum,  
irreprehensibilis est.

V. Deus, cui adstat  
angelorum chori, exaudi  
preces servorum tuorum.

Locus iste...

This place was made by  
God; it is beyond reproach,  
a priceless mystery.

V. God, whom angels attend  
in choirs, hear the prayers of  
your servants.

This place...

Šo vietu ir veidojis Dievs, tas  
ir neizsakāms noslēpums,  
pilnībā nevainojams.

V. Dievs, kura priekšā stāv  
ēngelū kori, uzklausi savu  
kalpu lūgšanas.

Šo vietu...

## 6. LECTIO LIBRI APOCALYPsis: VIDI SANCTAM CIVITATEM /Rev. 21:2-5/

Lectio libri apocalypsis  
beati Joannis apostoli.

In diebus illis vidi sanctam civitatem Ierusalem novam descendentem de caelo a Deo, paratam sicut sponsam ornatam viro suo. Et audivi vocem magnam de throno dicentem: Ecce tabernaculum Dei cum hominibus! Et habitabit cum eis, et ipsi populi eius erunt, et ipse Deus cum eis erit eorum Deus; et absterget omnem lacrimam ab oculis eorum, et mors ultra non erit, neque luctus neque clamor neque dolor erit ultra, quia prima abierunt. Et dixit, qui sedebat super throno: Ecce nova facio omnia. Verbum Domini. Deo gratias.

A reading from the book of Revelation of saint apostle John.

In that time I saw the holy city, a new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. I heard a loud voice from the throne saying: Behold, God's dwelling is with the human race. He will dwell with them and they will be his people and God himself will always be with them as their God. He will wipe every tear from their eyes, and there shall be no more death or mourning, wailing or pain, for the old order has passed away. The One who sat on the throne said: Behold, I make all things new! The word of the Lord. Thanks be to God.

Lasījums no Svētā apustuļa Jāņa atklāsmes grāmatas.

Tanīs dienās es redzēju svēto pilsētu, jauno Jeruzālemi, nokāpjjam no debesīm no Dieva, sagatavotu kā savam vīram greznotu līgavu.  
Un es dzirdēju stipru balsi no troņa sakām:  
Redzi, Dieva mājoklis pie cilvēkiem, Viņš mājos viņu vidū, un tie būs Viņa ļaudis, un Dievs pats būs ar viņiem. Viņš nozāvēs visas asaras no viņu acīm, nāves vairs nebūs, nedz bēdu, nedz vaidu, nedz sāpju vairs nebūs, jo, kas bija, ir pagājis. Tas, kas sēdēja goda krēslā, teica: Redzi, visu Es daru jaunu!  
Tas ir Kunga vārds.  
Pateicība Dievam.

## 7. ALLELUIA: VOX EXULTATIONIS (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Alleluia. Alleluia.

*V. Vox exultationis et salutis  
in tabernaculis iustorum.*

Alleluia.

Alleluia. Alleluia.

*V. The voice of rejoicing  
and salvation is in the  
tabernacles of the righteous.*

Alleluia.

Alleluja. Alleluja.

*V. Gaviles un pestīšanas  
balss atskan taisno teltīs.*

Alleluja.

## 8. SEQUENTIA: PSALLAT ECCLESIA MATER (NOTKER BALBULUS)

Psallat Ecclesia, mater  
illibata et virgo sine ruga  
honorem huius ecclesiae.  
Haec domus aulae caelestis  
probatur particeps. In  
laude regis caelorum et  
ceremoniis.

Et lumine continuo  
aemulans civitatem sine  
tenebris.

Et corpora in gremio  
confovens animarum, quae  
in caelo vivunt.

Quam dextra protegat Dei,  
ad laudem ipsius diu.

Hic novam prolem gratia  
parturit, faecunda Spiritu  
Sanctu.

May the Church, faultless  
mother and immaculate  
virgin, sing in honor of this  
church.

This house belongs to  
the heavenly temple  
and demonstrates it,  
emulating, in its praise of  
the king of heaven, with its  
ceremonies.

And perpetual light, the city  
where darkness there is not  
and warmly embracing the  
bodies of the souls who  
dwell in heaven.

May the right hand of God  
preserve it many years for  
his praise.

Dziedi, draudze, par  
bevainīgo māti un  
nevainojamo jaunavu šajā  
baznīcas goda dienā.

Šis nams pieder debesu  
templim, jo tas pildīts ar  
slavu debesu Ķēniņam un  
ceremonijām.

Un ar tās pilsētas mūžīgo  
gaismu, kurā nav nekādas  
tumsas; un tas apskauj  
savā klēpī visu to dvēselu  
ķermeņus, kuras jau dzīvo  
debesīs.

Lai Dieva labā roka  
pasargā šo namu uz ilgiem  
gadiem Viņa godam.

Angeli cives visitant hic  
suos et corpus sumitur Iesu.  
Fugiunt universa corporis  
nocua. Pereunt peccatricis  
animaee crimina.

Hic vox laetitiae personet,  
hic pax et gaudia  
redundant.

Hac domo trinitatis laus et  
gloria semper resultat.

Here grace, fecund with the  
Holy Spirit, brings forth  
new progeny; here angels  
visit their fellow citizens,  
and one partakes of the  
body of Christ.

The nocuous universe of  
the body flees; the crimes  
of the sinful soul pale.

Here a joyful voice is heard;  
here peace and joy redound.  
In this house praise and  
glory always resound to the  
Trinity.

Šeit žēlastība, Svētā Gara  
apvesta, ļauj tapt jaunam  
dzimumam; enģeli šeit  
apmeklē savus līdzpilsoņus  
un šeit tiek saņemta Jēzus  
miesa. No šejienes bēg  
viss, kas kaitē ķermenim;  
grēcīgās dvēseles noziegumi  
tieki pazudināti.  
Visur šeit dzīrd gaviļu  
balsis, šeit pārpilnībā ir  
prieks un svētlaime.  
Šajā namā vienmēr  
atbalsojas gods un slava  
Trīsvienībai.

## 9. EVANGELIUM: INGRESSUS JESUS PERAMBULABAT /Lk.19:1-10/

Dominus vobiscum.  
Et cum spiritu tuo.  
Sequentia sancti evangelii  
secundum Lucas.  
Gloria tibi Domine.

In illo tempore ingressus  
Iesus perambulabat Iericho.  
Et ecce vir nomine  
Zacchaeus, et hic erat

The Lord be with you.  
And with your spirit.  
A reading from the holy  
Gospel according to Luke.  
Glory to you, o Lord.

In that time Jesus entered  
and passed through Jericho.  
And, behold, there was a  
man named Zacchaeus,

Kungs lai ir ar jums.  
Un ar tavu garu.  
Lasījums no svētā  
evanģēlija, ko uzrakstījis  
Lūka. Gods Tev, Kungs.

Tanīs dienās, nonācis Jērikā,  
Jēzus gāja pilsētai cauri.  
Un, lūk, tur bija kāds  
cilvēks, vārdā Caķejs, tas

princeps publicanorum et ipse dives. Et quaerebat videre Iesum, quis esset, et non poterat prae turba, quia statura pusillus erat.

Et praecurrens ascendit in arborem sycomorum, ut videret illum, quia inde erat transiturus. Et cum venisset ad locum, suspiciens Iesus dixit ad eum: "Zacchaeus, festinans descende, nam hodie in domo tua oportet me manere". Et festinans descendit et exceptit illum gaudens. Et cum viderent, omnes murmurabant dicentes: "Ad hominem peccatorem divertit!". Stans autem Zacchaeus dixit ad Dominum: "Ecce dimidium bonorum meorum, Domine, do pauperibus et, si quid aliquem defraudavi, reddo quadruplum". Ait Iesus ad

which was the chief among the publicans, and he was rich. And he sought to see Jesus who he was; and could not for the press, because he was little of stature. And he ran before, and climbed up into a sycomore tree to see him: for he was to pass that way. And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up, and saw him, and said unto him, Zacchaeus, make haste, and come down; for to day I must abide at thy house. And he made haste, and came down, and received him joyfully. And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying, That he was gone to be guest with a man that is a sinner. And Zacchaeus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have

bija virsmuitnieks, bagāts vīrs. Viņš gribēja Jēzu redzēt, kāds Viņš esot, bet nevarēja ļaužu dēļ, jo viņš bija mazs no auguma. Tad viņš, aizskrējis priekšā kādu gabalu, uzķāpa vīges kokā, lai Jēzu varētu redzēt, jo Viņam tur bija jāiet garām. Bet Jēzus, tai vietā nācis, paskatījās uz augšu un uzrunāja viņu: "Caķej, kāp steigšus zemē, jo Man šodien jāiegriežas tavā namā." Un tas steigšus nokāpa zemē un Viņu uzņēma pie sevis ar prieku. To redzot, visi kurnēja un sacīja: "Pie grēcīga cilvēka Viņš ir apmeties!" Bet Caķejs piegāja pie Jēzus un sacīja: "Kungs, pusi no savas mantas es gribu dot nabagiem, un, ko es citiem esmu izspiedis, es četrkārtīgi gribu atdot." Jēzus sacīja

eum: “Hodie salus domui  
huic facta est, eo quod et  
ipse filius sit Abrahae; venit  
enim Filius hominis  
quaerere et salvum facere,  
quod perierat”.  
Verbum Domini. Laus tibi  
Christe.

taken any thing from any  
man by false accusation, I  
restore him fourfold. And  
Jesus said unto him, This  
day is salvation come to this  
house, forasmuch as he also  
is a son of Abraham. For the  
Son of man is come to seek  
and to save that which was  
lost. The word of the Lord.  
Praise to you, Lord Jesus  
Christ.

viņam: “Šodien šim namam  
pestīšana notikusi, tāpēc ka  
arī šis ir Ābrahāma dēls.  
Jo Cīlveka Dēls ir nācis  
meklēt un glābt pazudušo.”  
Tas ir Kunga vārds.  
Slava Tev, Kristu.

## 10. OFFERTORIUM: DOMINE DEUS (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Domine Deus, in simplicitate  
cordis mei laetus obtuli  
universa: et populum tuum,  
qui repertus est, vidi cum  
ingenti gaudio.

Lord God, joyful, sincere  
in heart, I have offered all  
I have and have seen your  
people, a people found,  
with immense joy.

\* Deus Israel, custodi hanc  
voluntatem, Domine Deus.

\* God of Israel, keep this  
intention, Lord God.

*V.* Maiestas Domini  
aedificavit templum, videbant  
omnes filii Israel gloriam

*V.* The glory of the Lord  
filled the house, all the  
children of Israel saw how

Kungs Dievs, savas sirds  
vienkāršībā priečīgi esmu  
Tev piensis visu:  
Un tavu tautu, kas šeit  
sapulcējusies, esmu redzējis  
ar pārpilnu prieku:

\* Israēla Dievs, saglabā  
mums vienmēr tādu gribu,  
Kungs Dievs.

*V.* Kunga diženumus  
piepildīja templi, visi  
Israēla bērni redzēja Kunga

Domini descendentem super domum et adoraverunt et collaudaverunt Dominum dicentes.

\* Deus Israel...

the glory of the Lord came down upon the house, they worshipped, and praised the Lord, saying:

\* God of Israel...

godību nonākam lejup pār namu. Un tie pielūdza un slavēja Kungu un sacīja:

\* Israēla Dievs...

## 11. SANCTUS CUM TROPO

Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus,  
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.

Pleni sunt celi et terra  
gloria tua.

Omnis unanimiter mundi  
nationes dicite suaviter  
iuvenes et senes.

Angeli, archangeli,  
dominationes, Cherubim  
et Seraphim, throni,  
potestates, principatus,  
virtutes, circumclamitantes  
voce incessabile Christum  
venerantes.

Hosanna in excelsis.

Benedictus, qui venit in  
nomine Domini.

Universi populi omnes iam  
gaudete, Deum trinum et

Holy, Holy, Holy  
Lord God of hosts.

Heaven and earth are full of  
your glory Sing all together,  
all ye nations of the world,  
old and young together,  
Angels, archangels, powers,  
cherubim, seraphim,  
thrones and rules,

With one, unending voice  
extol Christ.

Hosanna in the highest.  
Blessed is he who comes in  
the name of the Lord.

All ye nations of the world,  
rejoice and sing a song of  
praise to the God who is  
Three in One.

The Messiah came down

Svēts, svēts, svēts esi tu,  
Kungs, Dievs Cebao.

Debess un zeme ir pilna  
Tavas godības.

Dziediet priecīgi visi kopā,  
jūs visas zemes tautas, veci  
un jauni,  
Eņģeli, ercenēģeli, spēki,  
ķerubi, serafi, troņi un  
varas,

Nebeidzamā balsī slavējet  
Kristu:

Ozanna augstībā!  
Slavēts lai ir, kas nāk  
Kunga vārdā.  
Visas zemes tautas,  
priečājieties un  
dziediet slavasdziešmu  
trīsvienīgajam Dievam.

unum hymnis collaudate.  
De celo pro homine  
descendit Messias, quem  
prefixit Gabriel vates  
Esaias. Hosanna in excelsis.

from heaven for our, the  
mankind's sake,  
so prophesied Gabriel and  
the prophet Isaiah.  
Hosanna in the highest.

Mesija nokāpa no debesīm  
mūsu, cilvēku dēļ, tā  
pravietoja Gabriels un  
pravietis Jesaja.  
Ozanna augstībā!

## 12. AGNUS DEI CUM TROPO (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Agnus Dei, qui tollis  
peccata mundi,  
Deus deorum, creator  
omnium, rex angelorum,  
miserere nobis.

Agnus Dei, qui tollis  
peccata mundi, mortis  
exactor, vitae reparator,  
mundi redemptor,  
miserere nobis.

Agnus Dei, qui tollis  
peccata mundi, inferni  
vastator, paradisi reserator,  
perennis salvator,  
dona nobis pacem.

Lamb of God,  
who takes away  
the sins of the world,  
have mercy upon us.  
Lamb of God,  
who takes away  
the sins of the world,  
have mercy upon us.  
Lamb of God,  
who takes away  
the sins of the world,  
grant us peace.

Dieva Jērs, kas nes pasaules  
grēkus,  
Visu dievu Dievs, visuma  
radītājs, visu enģeļu kēniņš,  
apžēlojies par mums.  
Dieva Jērs, kas nes pasaules  
grēkus, nāves aizdzinējs,  
dzīvības atjaunotājs,  
pasaules glābējs, apžēlojies  
par mums.  
Dieva Jērs, kas nes pasaules  
grēkus, elles izmīcinātājs,  
paradīzes izglābējs,  
mūžīgais pestītājs,  
dāvā mums mieru.

## 13. COMMUNIO: DOMUS MEA (MISSALE RIGENSE)

Domus mea domus orationis vocabitur, dicit Dominus: * in ea omnis, qui petit, accipit et qui quaerit, invenit, et pulsanti aperietur.	My house shall be called a house of prayer, says the Lord; * in it everyone who asks, receives, he who seeks, finds, and to him who knocks it will be opened up.	Manam namam jātiek sauktam par lūgšanas namu, saka tas Kungs. * Tajā katrs, kas lūdz – saņem, un kas meklē – atrod, un tiem, kas klauvē – tiek atvērts.
V Domine Deus virtutum, exaudi orationem meam; auribus percipe, Deus Jacob.	V O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer; give ear, O God of Jacob.	V Dievs, mūsu vairogs, skaties šurp; un uzlūko sava svaidītā vaigu.
* In ea omnis...	* In it everyone...	* Tajā katrs...
V Protector noster aspice, Deus; et respice in faciem christi tui.	V Behold, O God our shield, and look upon the face of thine Anointed.	V Kungs, Dievs Cebaot, klausī manu lūgšanu; nēm to vērā, Jēkaba Dievs.
Domus mea...	My house...	Manam namam...

## 14. HYMNUS: URBS JERUSALEM BEATA (SARUM)

1. Urbs Jerusalem beata, dicta pacis visio, que construitur in caelis vivis ex lapidibus, angelisque coronata sicut sponsa comite.	1. Blessed city of Jerusalem, called Vision of Peace, built in heaven from living stones, crowned by angels as a bride by her maids.	1. Svētīgā pilsēta Jeruzā- leme, kas tiek dēvēta par miera mājvietu, būvēta no dzīviem akmeņiem de- besīs, un eņģēļu kronēta, staro kā jauna līgava.
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2. Nova veniens e caelo,  
nuptiali thalamo  
praeparata, ut intacta  
copuletur Domino.  
Plateae et muri ejus ex  
auro purissimo;
3. Portae nitent margaritis  
adytis patentibus,  
et virtute meritorum illuc  
introducitur omnis qui  
ob Christi nomen hic in  
mundo premitur.
4. Tunctionibus, pressuris,  
expoliti lapides  
suis coaptantur locis per  
manum artificis;  
disponuntur permansuri  
sacris aedificiis.
5. Gloria et honor Deo  
usquequaque altissimo,  
una Patri Filioque atque  
Sancto Flamini,  
quibus laudes et potestas  
per aeterna saecula. Amen.
2. The New Jerusalem  
coming down from  
heaven, prepared for the  
marriage chamber, the  
bride to be wed to the  
Lord. Its streets and walls  
are of the purest gold,
3. Its gates shine with  
pearls, the sanctuaries  
are open, and everyone  
who suffers for the name  
of Christ in this world  
is admitted there on the  
strength of his merits.
4. Stones made polished  
and smooth by suffering  
are joined together,  
each in its place, by the  
hand of the builder;  
they are arranged to  
endure as sacred edifices.
5. Glory and honor to God  
always, the Most High,  
to Father, Son, and Holy  
Paraclete, to whom be  
praise and dominion for  
ever and ever. Amen.
2. Jauna tā nonāk lejup no  
debesīm, lai dotos uz  
kāzu telpu,  
Saposta un sagatavota  
par līgavu Kungam,  
Tās ielas un mūri ir celti  
no tīra zelta.
3. Vārti tai ir plaši atdarīti  
un mirdz vienās pērlēs,  
Tie laipni aicina iekšā  
visus, Kuri Kristus vārda  
dēļ šai pasaulei ir cietuši.
4. Akmeņi ir nospodrināti un  
caur ciešanām salikti kopā,  
katram meistars celtnē ir  
atvēlējis savu vietu, tie ir  
novietoti tā, lai svētnīcu  
droši turētu kopā.
5. Gods un cildinājums lai ir  
Dievam visaugstākajam,  
Tēvam ar Dēlu un Svēto  
Aizstāvi vienībā, Viņa  
varai pienākas slava un  
gods mūžu mūžos. Āmen.

## 15. INTROITUS: GAUDEAMUS OMNES (LIBER SCOLE VIRGINIS, LUND, XIV.S.)

Gaudeamus omnes in  
Domino diem festum  
celebrantes in honorem  
beatae Mariae Virginis,  
\* de cuius Assumptione  
gaudent angeli et collaudant  
archangeli Filium Dei.

V. Eructavit cor meum  
verbum bonum; dico ego  
opera mea regi.

\* De cuius Assumptione...

V. Specie tua et  
pulchritudine tua; intende,  
prospere procede, et regna.  
Gaudeamus...

Let us all rejoice in the  
Lord celebrating the  
feast in honour of the  
blessed Virgin Mary,  
\* in whose assumption the an-  
gels rejoice, while the Archangels  
praise the Son of God.

V. My heart hath uttered a  
good word; I tell my works  
to the king.

\* In whose assumption...

V. With thy comeliness and  
thy beauty set out, proceed  
prosperously, and reign.

Let us all rejoice...

Priecāsimies visi Kungā,  
svinot svētīgās Jaunavas  
Marijas svētkus,

\* kuru debesīs uzņemot,  
gavilē enģeļi un erceņģeļi  
slavē Dieva Dēlu.

V. Mana sirds izplūst košos  
vārdos; es stāstišu par  
saviem darbiem kēniņam.

\* Kuru debesīs...

V. Tavā krāšņumā un skais-  
tumā steidzies, dodies uz  
priekšu un valdi kā kēniņš.

Priecāsimies...

## 16. RESPONSORIUM PROLIXUM: FUNDATA EST

Fundata est domus domini  
super verticem montium

\* et venient ad eam omnes  
gentes, et dicent: gloria tibi  
Domine.

The foundation of the  
house of the Lord is upon  
the top of the mountains,  
\* and all the nations shall  
come unto it, and they shall  
say: Glory be to you, Lord.

Kunga nams ir nostiprināts  
uz augsta kalna

\* un nāk visas tautas pie tā  
un saka: gods Tev, Kungs!

<i>V.</i> Venientes autem venient cum exsultatione, portantes manipulos suos.	<i>V.</i> They shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing their gifts with them.	<i>V.</i> Un tās nāks atkal ar gavilēm un atnesīs savas dāvanas.
* Et venient...	* And all the nations...	* Un nāk...
<i>V.</i> Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.	<i>V.</i> Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit.	<i>V.</i> Gods lai ir Tēvam un Dēlam un Svētajam Garam.
* Et venient...	* And all the nations...	* Un nāk...

## 17. HYMNUS: AURORA VELUT FULGIDA (BREVIARY OF PARIS, XVII.S.)

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Aurora velut fulgida,<br>Ad cæli meat culmina,<br>Ut sol Maria splendida,<br>Tamquam luna<br>pulcherrima. | 1. As a brilliant aurora<br>Mary rises to the heights<br>of heaven, glittering as<br>the sun, most beautiful<br>like the moon.           | 1. Kā mirdzoša rītausma<br>Marija paceļas debesu<br>augstumos,<br>Spīdoša kā saule un<br>brīnišķīga kā mēness.                 |
| 2. Regina mundi hodie<br>thronum concendit<br>gloriæ,<br>Illum enixa Filium qui est<br>ante luciferum.       | 2. Today the Queen of the<br>world ascends to her throne<br>of glory, the Mother of<br>that Son who was begotten<br>before the day-star. | 2. Šodien pasaules<br>karaliene paceļas uz savu<br>godības troni, Viņa ir<br>māte Dēlam, kurš bija vēl<br>pirms rītazvaigznes. |
| 3. Assumpta super angelos,<br>omnesque choros<br>caelitum,   | 3. She is raised above the<br>angels and passes beyond<br>all heavenly choirs;   | 3. Paaugstinātā pār<br>eņģeliem un visiem<br>debesu koriem,  |

- Cuncta sanctorum merita  
transcendit una femina.
4. Quem foverat in gremio,  
locarat in præsepio,  
Nunc regem super omnia  
Patris videt in gloria.
5. Pro nobis virgo  
virginum, tuum de posce  
Filium, Per quam nostra  
suscepserat ut sua nobis  
præbeat.
6. Sit laus Patri cum Filio et  
Spiritu Paraclito,  
Qui te præ cunctis cælica  
exornaverunt gloria.  
Amen.
- this one woman surpasses  
all the merits of the saints.
4. Him, whom she had  
cherished in her bosom,  
she placed in a manger;  
now she beholds Him  
King over all the glory of  
His Father.
5. O Virgin of virgins,  
implore for us thy Son;  
by thee He received of  
ours, through thee may  
He give us of His own.
6. Glory be to the Father,  
Son, and Holy Paraclete;  
to Thee be praise and  
dominion for ever and  
ever. Amen.
- Viņa viena pārspēj visus  
svēto nopelnus.
4. Viņu, kuru tā nesa savās  
miesās, tā lika silītē,  
Tagad tā Viņu paaugstina  
kā Ķēniņu un skata to  
kopa ar Tēvu godībā.
5. Jaunavu jaunava, aizbilsti  
par mums savam Dēlam,  
Caur tevi mēs esam  
saņēmuši Viņu un  
piederam Viņam.
6. Slava lai ir Tēvam  
ar Dēlu un Svētajam  
Aizstāvim;  
Jo Tev visā debesu  
godībā pieder gods.  
Āmen.

## 18. SALVE REGINA CUM TROPO (SARUM)

Salve, Regina  
misericordiae; vita, dulcedo  
et spes nostra, salve.

Ad te clamamus exsules  
filii Hevae. Ad te  
suspiramus gementes et  
flentes in hac lacrimarum  
valle. Eia ergo, advocata  
nostra, illos tuos  
misericordes oculos ad nos  
converte.

Et Iesum, benedictum  
fructum ventris tui, nobis  
post hoc exsiliū ostende.

1. Virgo mater ecclesiæ,  
æterna porta gloriæ,  
esto nobis refugium apud  
patrem et filium.

O clemens.

2. Virgo clemens, virgo pia,  
virgo dulcis, o Maria,  
exaudi preces omnium  
ad te piæ clamantium

O pia.

Hail, Queen of mercy, our  
life, our sweetness and our  
hope.

To thee do we cry, poor  
banished children of Eve.  
To thee to we send up  
our sighs, mourning and  
weeping in this valley of  
tears. Turn, then, most  
gracious advocate, thine  
eyes of mercy toward us,  
and after this, our exile,  
show unto us the blessed  
fruit of thy womb, Jesus.

1. O Virgin Mother, eternal  
gate of glory, be for us a  
refuge in the presence of  
the Father and the Son.

O clement.

2. O merciful Virgin,  
O kind Virgin, O sweet  
Virgin, hear the prayers  
of all who cry to you.

O loving.

Esi sveicināta, žēlsirdības  
karaliene,

Kas mums Pestītāju devi,  
esi sveicināta.

Mēs, Ievas bērni, svešumā  
saucam uz Tevi.

Mēs Tevi lūdzam, sērojot  
un raudot šai asaru ielejā.

Tādēļ, mūsu aizstāve,  
uzlūko mūs savā žēlsirdībā.  
Un pēc šīs dzīves ved mūs  
pie Jēzus, pie Tava dievišķā  
Dēla.

1. Tu jaunava māte,  
mūžīgās godības vārti,  
esi mums patvērums  
Tēva un Dēla klātbūtnē.

Tu žēlsirdīgā.

2. Tu žēlīgā jaunava, tu  
laipnā jaunava, tu brīnišķā  
jaunava, klausī visu  
lūgšanas, kas sauc uz tevi.

Tu mīlošā.

3. Funde preces tuo nato  
crucifixo, vulnerato,  
et pro nobis flagellato,  
spinis puncto, felle  
potato.

O mitis.

4. Gloriosa Dei mater, cuius  
natus extat pater,  
ora pro nobis omnibus,  
qui tui memoriam  
agimus.

O pulchra.

5. Dele culpas miserorum,  
terge sordes peccatorum,  
dona nobis beatorum  
vitam tumis precibus.

O dulcis Virgo Maria.

3. Pour out prayers to your  
Son who was crucified,  
wounded, scourged,  
pierced with thorns, and  
made to drink gall for us.

O gentle.

4. Glorious Mother of God,  
whose Son co-exists with  
the Father, pray for us all  
who make remembrance  
of you.

O beautiful.

5. Wipe away the faults of  
the wretched, make clean  
the defilement of sinners,  
grant us, through your  
prayers, the life of the  
blessed.

O sweet Virgin Mary.

3. Saki lūgšanas savam  
Dēlam, kurš tika ievainots  
und krustā sists, šauštīts,  
durstīts ar ērkšķiem un ar  
žulti dzirdināts.

Tu maigā.

4. Godības pilnā Dieva  
māte, kuras Dēls ir  
kopā ar Tēvu, lūdz par  
mums visiem, kuri tevi  
pieminām.

Tu brīnišķīgā.

5. Aizslauki prom  
nožēlojamo kļūdas, dari  
tīrus grēcinieku traipus,  
caur savām lūgšanām  
dāvini mums svētīgu  
cilvēku dzīvi.

Tu jaukā, jaunava Marija.