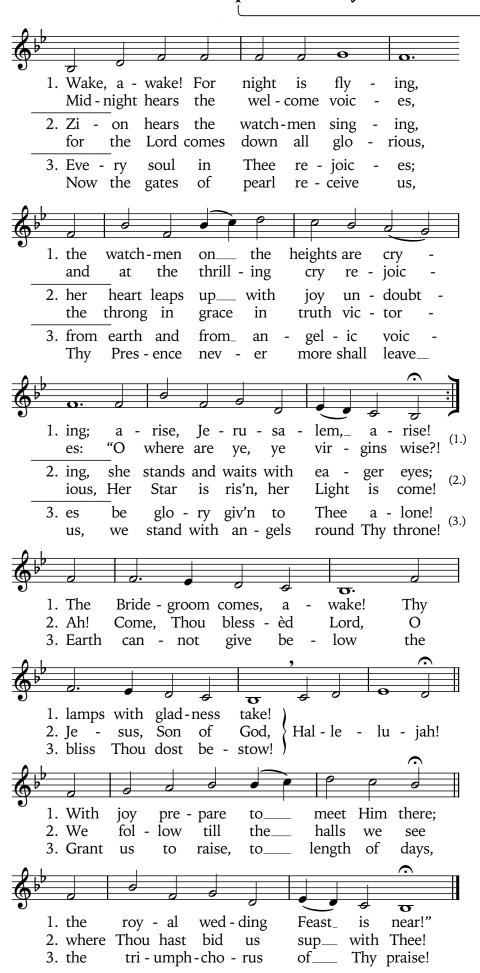
# Communion Antiphon (1) & Hymn (II)



FRUSALEM, ARISE, and stand upon the heights, and behold the joy which comes to you from God! V. Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem, praise your God, O Sion. He has strengthened the bars of your gates, and has blessed your children within you.



#### Credits:

Entrance Antiphon Hymn: On Jordan's Bank the Baptist's Cry, Text: V. 1, 3-4 Charles Coffin, tr. John Chandler (1894) alt.; with V. 2: Isaiah 30:19 & 30, Populus Sion; Introit, Advent II; Clayton Orr, © 2020. (www. AntiphonRenewal.com) Tune: WINCHESTER NEW • Psalm: 126, ©2021 James J. Richardson. • Gospel Acclamation: Alleluia Regem Venturum ©2023 JJR. (derived from the Advent antiphon, Regem venturum Dominum, venite adoremus.) • Offertory Hymn: Hark a Thrilling Voice is Sounding! Text: Vox clara ecce intonant tr. Edward Caswall. Tune: Merton. • Communion Hymn: Wake, Awake! For Night is Flying; Text: Philipp Nicolai, tr. Winkworth. Tune: Wachet Auf • Recessional Hymn: The King Shall Come When Morning Dawns, Text: John Brownlie, 1907, alt. Tune: MORNING SONG • Introit: arr. IJR ©2024. Offertorio: Source & Summit. Communio: [Sung, not printed] The Proper of the Mass for Sundays & Solemnities, by Fr. Samuel Weber, O.S.B.; Ignatius Press / ©2015 St. Meinrad Archabbey • Ordinary: Missa XVII, (trad., for Sundays in Advent & Lent) [Mysterium Fidei – ICEL.] accomp. arr. JJR • Notes: All hymn tunes and texts are in the public domain or are permitted free-usage, unless otherwise indicated. Other music has been shared under CreativeCommons (CC) licenses, does not command a royalty fee, or was composed / arranged by JJR. Excerpts from the Abbey Psalms and Canticles by the Monks of Conception Abbey ©2018, 2010 United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Washington, DC. All Rights Reserved. • Musical engravings & worship aid design by JJR. • Contact: music@stakalamazoo.org. • Source & Summit (sourceandsummit.com) subscriber #006436 & OneLicense.net A-703194.

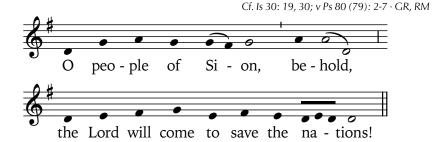


# St. Augustine Cathedral

SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT

### Processional Hymn (1) & Introit (11)



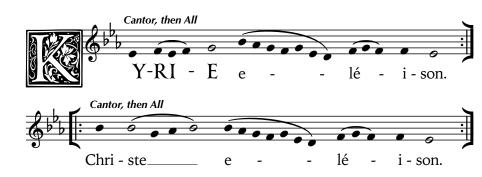


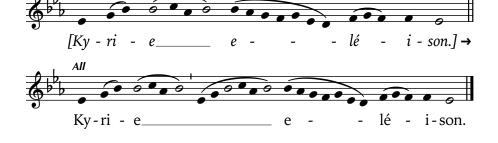


O shepherd of Isra-**el**, <u>hear us</u>, \*
You who lead Joseph **like** a flock:

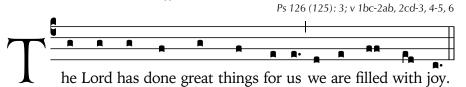
enthroned on the cherubim, **shine** forth; rouse up Your might and **come** to <u>save us</u>. A.

# THE COMPLETE ORDINARY WITH LITERAL INTERLINEAR TRANSLATIONS CAN BE FOUND ON THE LAMINATED PEW CARDS.





# Responsorial Psalm



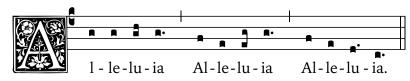
When the LORD brought back the captives of Zion, we were like men dreaming. Then our mouth was filled with laughter, and our tongue with rejoicing.

Then they said among the nations, "The LORD has done great things for them." The LORD has done great things for us; we are glad indeed.

Restore our fortunes, O LORD, like the torrents in the southern desert. Those who sow in tears shall reap rejoicing.

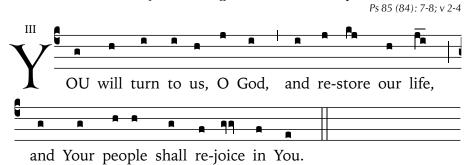
Although they go forth weeping, carrying the seed to be sown, they shall come back rejoicing, carrying their sheaves.

# Gospel Acclamation



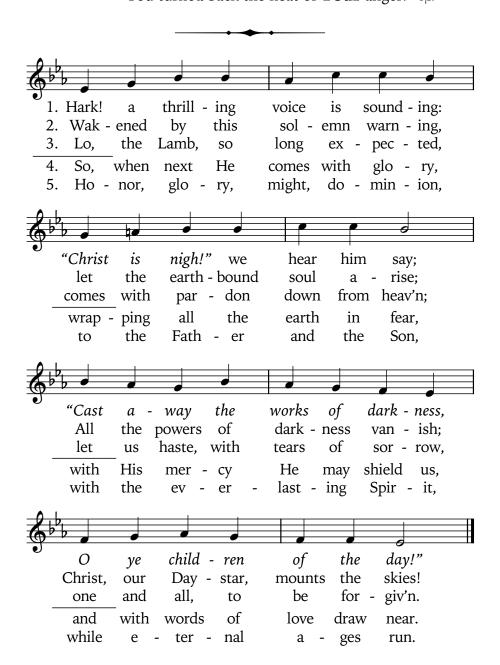
Prepare the way of the Lord, make straight his paths: all flesh shall see the salvation of God.

# Offertory Antiphon (1) & Hymn (11)



You forgave the guilt of **Your** people, \* and covered all **their** sins.

You averted all **Your** rage; \*
You turned back the heat of **Your** anger. A.





### LITURGY MINUTE

A few people have asked me why I have been ringing a bell at the moment when the priest drinks from the chalice. This is a very ancient custom that serves two purposes: first, in ancient times, a bell was rung at this moment to invite people to come forward for communion (which was logistically useful when the altar was hidden behind a rood screen, not unlike how orthodox priests enter into sanctuaries hidden behind iconostases) and secondly (and more importantly), it signals that the moment that the 'Sacrifice of the Mass' is complete. To have a proper ritual sacrifice, three events must take place: first, there must be an offering or oblation (a setting aside for holy use), next the sacrifice itself must take place, and then (and only then) the sacrifice must be consumed. This is why old-testament sacrifices were burned: the sacrifice offered to God had to be completely consumed so that it could not be repurposed for anything else (ie- anything profane); it was for God alone. Hence, pure and spotless lambs were slaughtered and then burned in the temple in Jerusalem to expiate for the sins of the people. This is why Christ is called the "Lamb of God"; where once lambs were offered for the expiation of our sins, Christ now fulfills the sacrifice within His sacred Person once and for all.

In this New Covenant, we no longer burn our Offering ("Sacrifices and holocausts you desired not, but a body you prepared for me; with burnt offerings and sin offerings you were not pleased."—Heb. 10:5-9 & cf. Ps.40-6-8). Rather, we consume Christ Himself in the Holy Eucharist and unite ourselves to Him as living oblations to God the Father. The Mass is the unbloody re-presentation of this supernal Sacrifice, and the ringing of the bell demarcates that very special moment when the sacrifice of Christ to God the Father is completed by the sacral action of the priest, on behalf of the people. In other words, sacramentally, the Eucharistic offering is completed at this exact moment. It is the most important moment of the whole Mass, and the moment from which all saving graces flow. —James J. Richardson, Director of Sacred Music & Organist