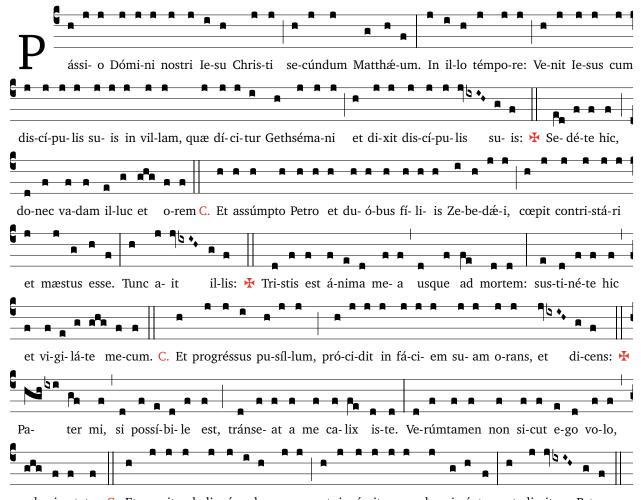
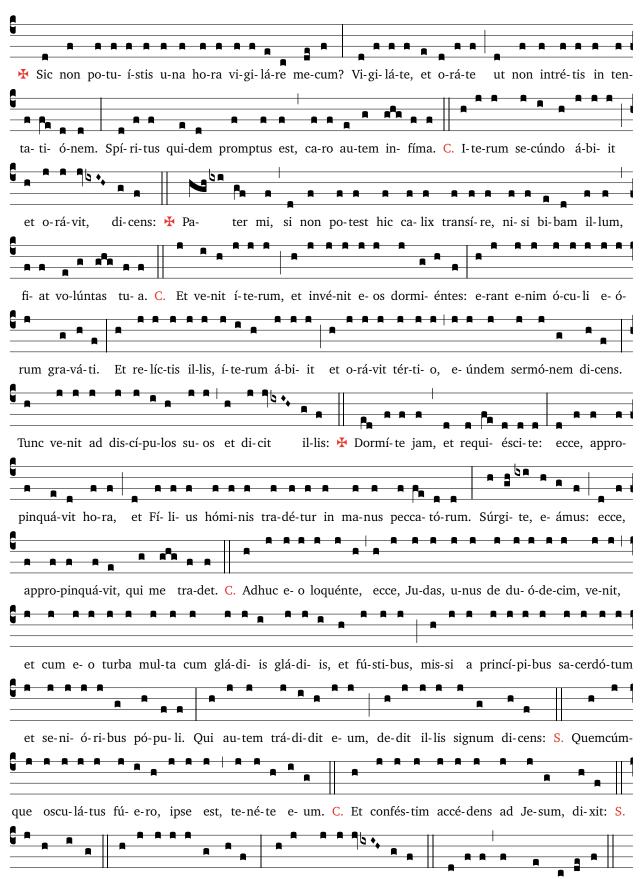
Evangelium Passionis et Mortis domini Secundum Matthæum

Matthew 26, 36-75; 27, 1-60

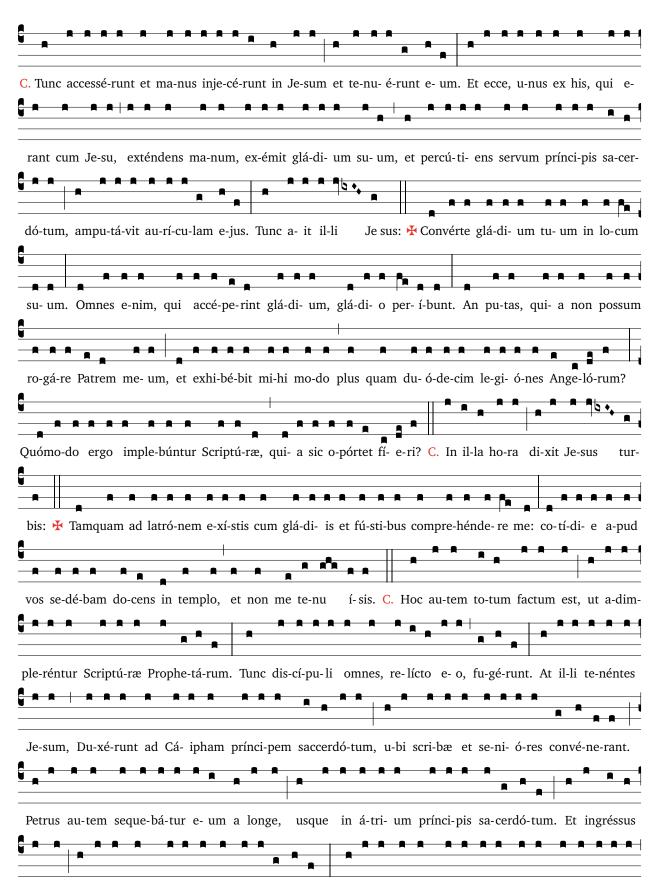
The Gospel procession having taken place, the clerics assemble themselves on the Gospel side, facing liturgical north. The Passion Narrative is chanted, with *four* parts contributing: The Chronicler (symbolized by a letter 'C'), Christ (symbolized by a '¥'), a singular Synagogue part (symbolized by a 'S'), and a plural Synagogue part, known as the 'Turba', literally meaning 'crowd' (symbolized by a 'T'). The Chronicler begins the chanting of the Passion Narrative. For ease of chanting, the singular Synagogue part has been tranposed down a perfect fourth from its original setting.



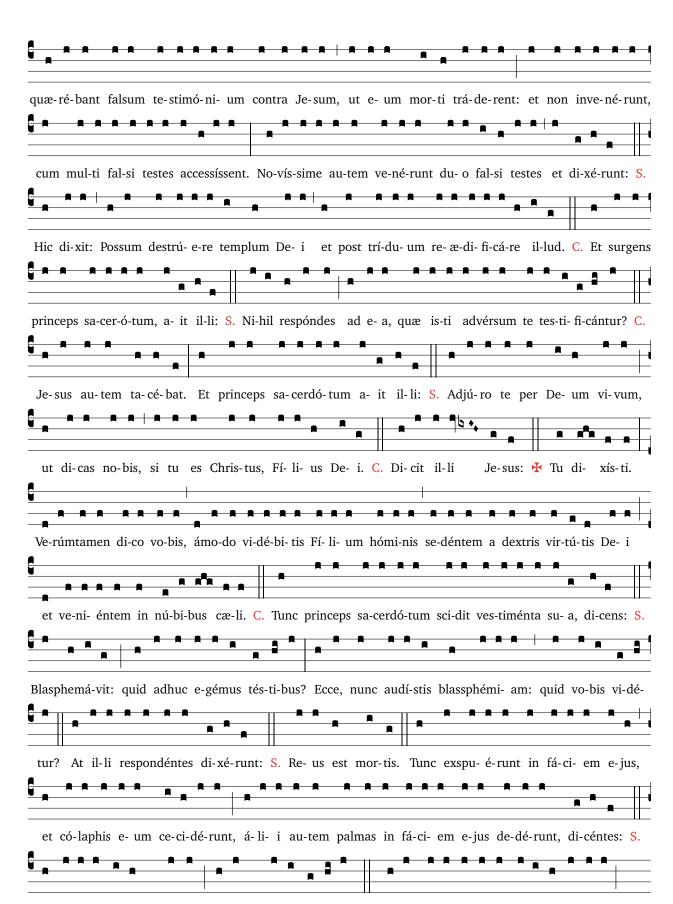
sed si-cut tu. C. Et ve-nit ad dis-cí-pu-los su- os, et invé-nit e- os dormi- éntes: et di-cit Petro



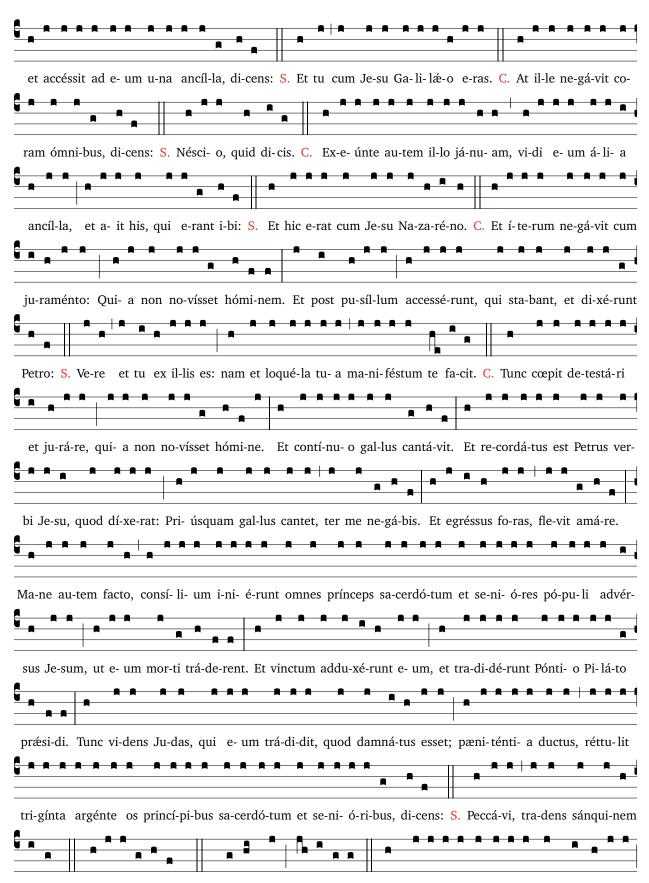
A-ve, Rabbi. C. Et oscu-lá-tus est e- um. Di-xit que il-li Je-sus: 🛧 Amí-ce, ad quid ve-ní-sti?



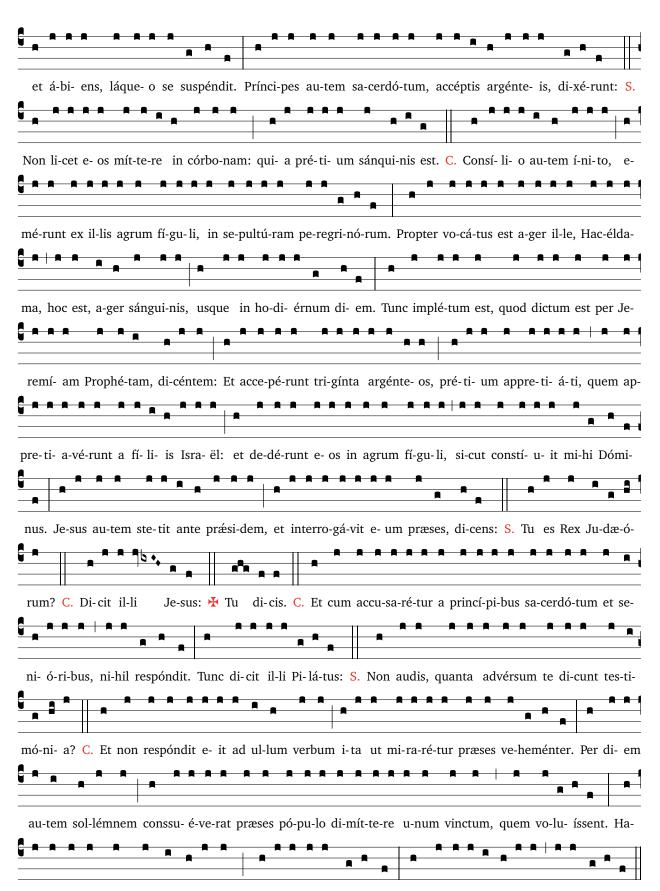
intro, se-dé-bat cum mi-nístris, ut vi-dé-ret fi-nem. Prínci-pes au-tem sa-cerdó-tum et omne concí-li- um



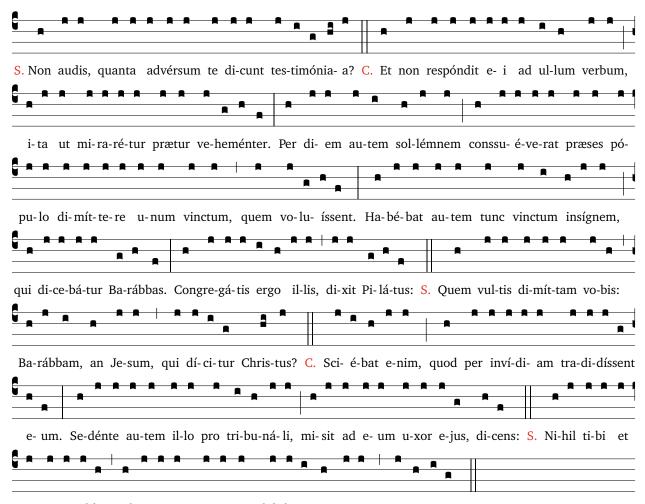
Prophe-tí-za no-bis, Chris-te, quis est, qui te percússit? C. Petrus ve-ro se-dé-bat fo-ris in á-tri- o:



justum. C. At il-li di-xé-runt: S. Quid ad nos? Tu ví-de-ris. C. Et pro-jéctis argénte- is in templo, re-céssit:



bé-bat au-tem tunc vinctum insígnem, qui di-ce-bá-tur Ba-rábbas. Congre-gá-tis ergo il-lis, di-xit Pi-lá-tus:



et justo il-li: mul-ta e-nim passa sum hó-di- e per vi-sum propter e- um. C.