

Doxastichon at the Litya

The Sunday of the Publican and the Pharisee

vs. Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit.

Kievan Chant
arr. from B. Ledkovsky

Tone 3

Soprano
Alto

Tenor
Bass

Now that thou dost see the dif - ference, O my soul,

be - tween the Phar - i - see and the Pub - li - can,

flee from the vainglory of such a brag - gart;

em - ulate instead the prayer of repentance, cry - ing a - loud: //

["O God, be ...]



“O God, be mer - ci - ful to me, a sin - ner!”

This block contains the first line of the chant. It features a two-staff musical score in G major (one sharp). The melody is primarily composed of half notes and quarter notes, with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a fermata. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Now, and ever, and unto ages of ages. Amen.



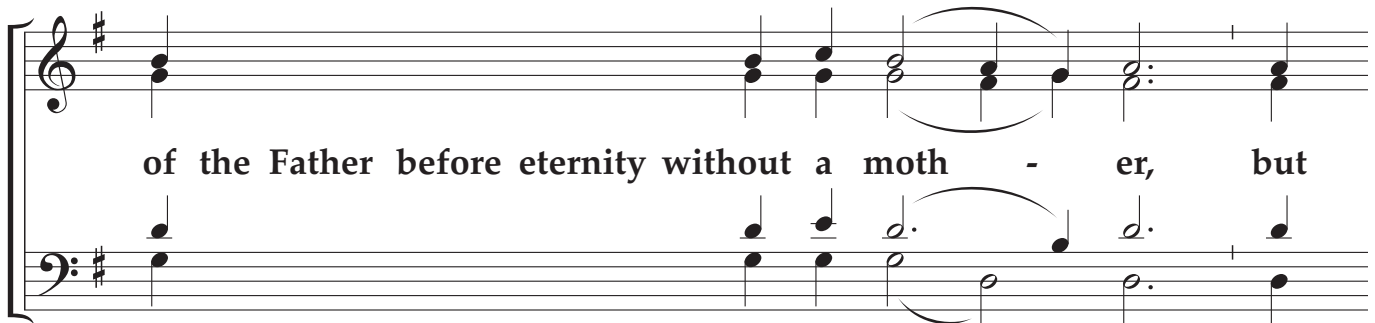
By the will of the Fa - ther, with-out seed, of the

This block contains the second line of the chant. The musical notation continues from the previous line, maintaining the same key and tempo. The lyrics are written below the notes.



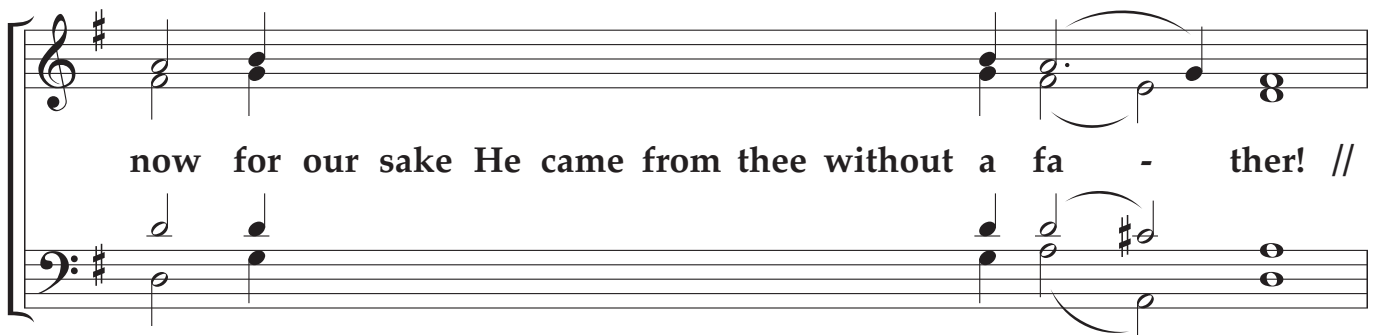
Holy Spirit thou didst conceive the Son of God. He was born

This block contains the third line of the chant. The musical notation continues, with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) appearing in the melody. The lyrics are written below the notes.



of the Father before eternity without a moth - er, but

This block contains the fourth line of the chant. The musical notation continues, with a repeat sign appearing in the melody. The lyrics are written below the notes.



now for our sake He came from thee without a fa - ther! //

This block contains the fifth line of the chant. The musical notation concludes with a final cadence. The lyrics are written below the notes.

[Do not cease entreating . . .]

Do not cease entreating Him to de - liv - er our souls— from

This musical system consists of two staves, treble and bass, both in the key of D major (one sharp). The melody is written in a style characteristic of Kievan chant, using a simplified notation where notes are placed on the lines of the staff. The lyrics are written below the staves, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a sharp sign, and the second staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign. The music is written in a single system, with the lyrics aligned with the notes.

harm!

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