

The Great "O" Antiphons

O Sapientia - December 16 (English Usage)

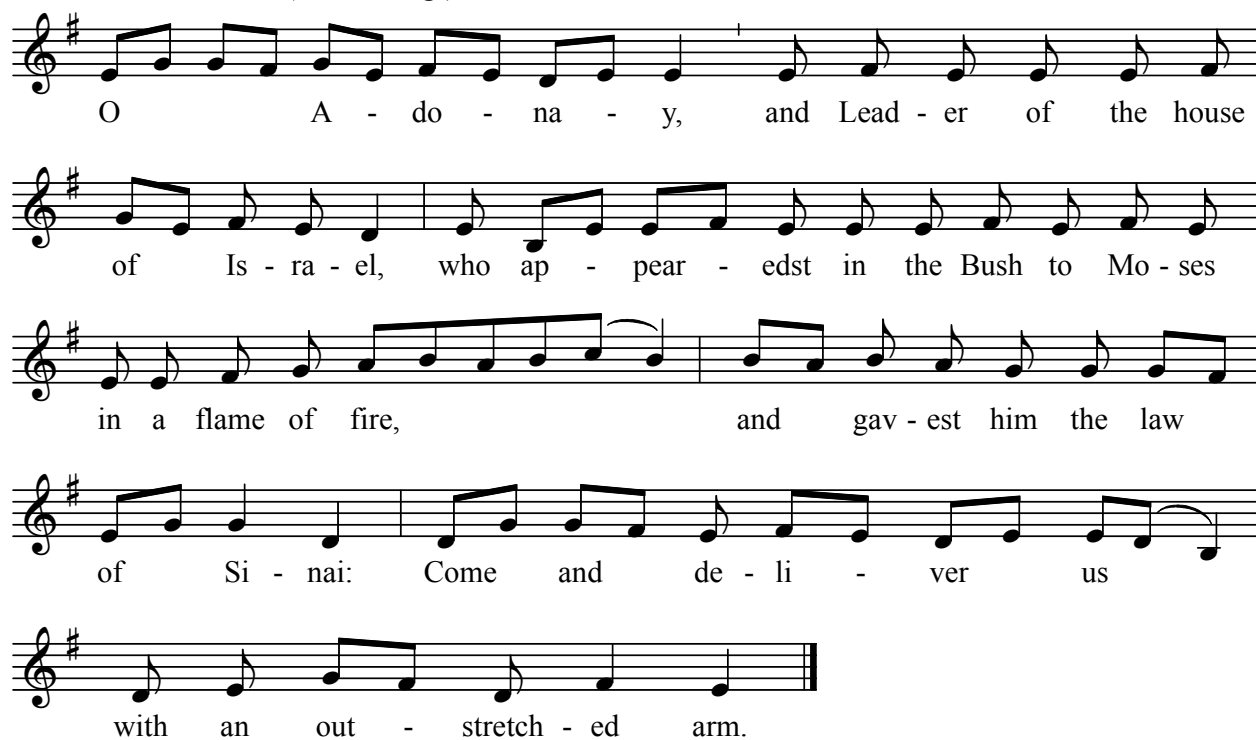
December 17 (Roman Usage)



O Wis - dom, which cam - est out of the mouth
of the most High, and reach - est from one end to an - o - ther,
migh - ti - ly, and sweet - ly
or - der - ing all things: Come and
teach us the way of pru - dence.

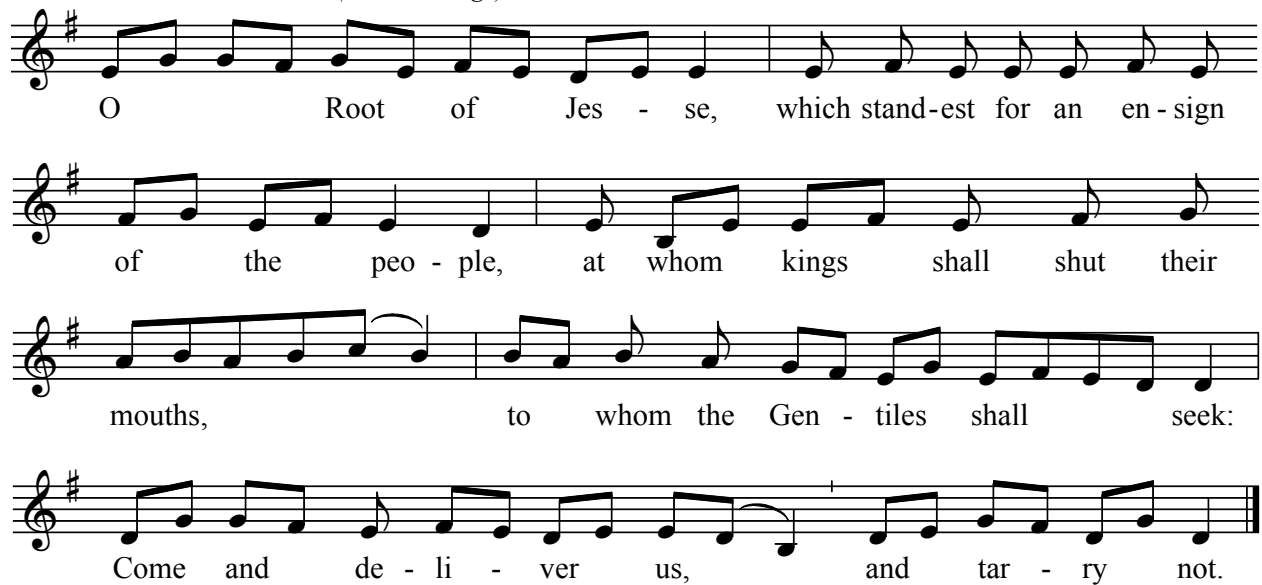
O Adonay - December 17 (English Usage)

December 18 (Roman Usage)



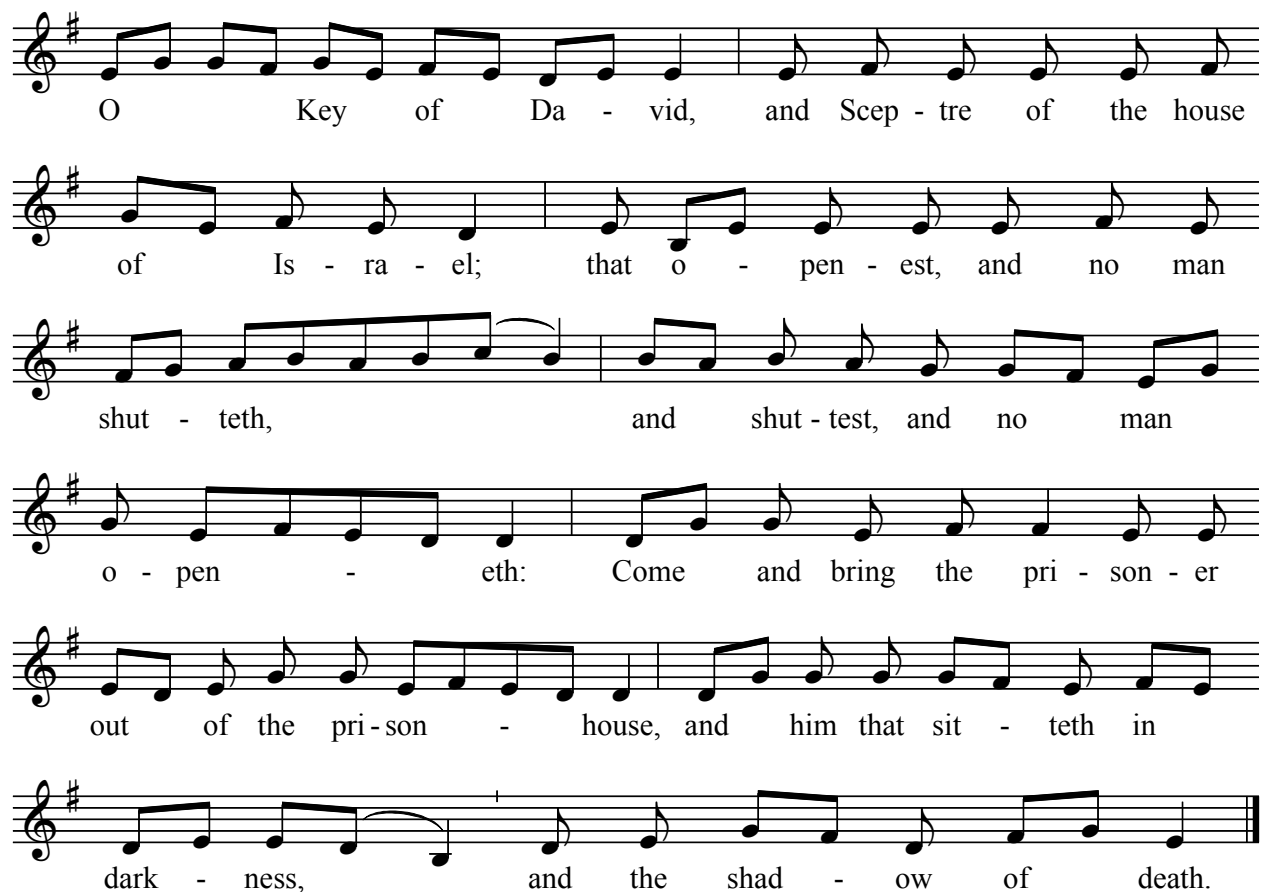
O A - do - na - y, and Lead - er of the house
of Is - ra - el, who ap - pear - edst in the Bush to Mo - ses
in a flame of fire, and gav - est him the law
of Si - nai: Come and de - li - ver us
with an out - stretch - ed arm.

*O Radix Jesse - December 18 (English Usage)
December 19 (Roman Usage)*



O Root of Jesse, which stand-est for an en-sign
of the peo-ple, at whom kings shall shut their
mouths, to whom the Gen-tiles shall seek:
Come and de-li-ver us, and tar-ry not.

*O Clavis David - December 19 (English Usage)
December 20 (Roman Usage)*



O Key of Da-vid, and Scep-tre of the house
of Is-ra-el; that o-pen-est, and no man
shut-teth, and shut-test, and no man
o-pen-eth: Come and bring the pri-son-er
out of the pri-son-house, and him that sit-teth in
dark-ness, and the shad-ow of death.

O Oriens - December 20 (English Usage)
December 21 (Roman Usage)

O Day - spring, Bright-ness of Light
ev - er - last - ing, and Sun of Righ - teous - ness:
Come and en - light - en him that sit - teth in
dark - ness, and the sha - dow of death.

The musical score for "O Oriens" is written on four staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is simple and hymn-like, with lyrics placed below the notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "O Day - spring, Bright-ness of Light". The second staff continues: "ev - er - last - ing, and Sun of Righ - teous - ness:". The third staff: "Come and en - light - en him that sit - teth in". The fourth staff: "dark - ness, and the sha - dow of death." The piece ends with a double bar line.

O Rex Gentium - December 21 (English Usage)
December 22 (Roman Usage)

O King of the na - tions, and their De - sire,
the Cor - ner - stone,
who mak - est both one: Come and
save man - kind, whom thou form - edst of clay.

The musical score for "O Rex Gentium" is written on four staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is simple and hymn-like, with lyrics placed below the notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "O King of the na - tions, and their De - sire,". The second staff: "the Cor - ner - stone,". The third staff: "who mak - est both one: Come and". The fourth staff: "save man - kind, whom thou form - edst of clay." The piece ends with a double bar line.

*O Emmanuel - December 22 (English Usage)
December 23 (Roman Usage)*

O Em - ma - nu - el, our King and Law - gi - ver,
the De - sire of all na - tions, and their
Sal - va - tion: Come and
save us, O Lord our God.

The musical score for 'O Emmanuel' is written on four staves in G major (one sharp). The melody is simple and homophonic, with lyrics placed below the notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: 'O Em - ma - nu - el, our King and Law - gi - ver,'. The second staff continues: 'the De - sire of all na - tions, and their'. The third staff: 'Sal - va - tion: Come and'. The fourth staff: 'save us, O Lord our God.' The piece ends with a double bar line.

O Virgo virginum - December 23 (English Usage)

O Vir - gin of vir - gins,
how shall this be? for nei - ther be - fore thee
was a - ny like thee, nor shall there be af - ter.
Daugh - ters of Je - ru - sa - lem, why mar-vel ye at me?
the thing which ye be - hold, is a di - vine my - ste - ry.

The musical score for 'O Virgo virginum' is written on five staves in G major (one sharp). The melody is simple and homophonic, with lyrics placed below the notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: 'O Vir - gin of vir - gins,'. The second staff: 'how shall this be? for nei - ther be - fore thee'. The third staff: 'was a - ny like thee, nor shall there be af - ter.'. The fourth staff: 'Daugh - ters of Je - ru - sa - lem, why mar-vel ye at me?'. The fifth staff: 'the thing which ye be - hold, is a di - vine my - ste - ry.' The piece ends with a double bar line.