

# Doxastichon at the Praises

*The Nativity of Christ - December 25*

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

Russian Imperial Court Chant  
arr. from L'vov/Bakhmetev

Tone 6

The musical score is written for four voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. It is in the key of D major (one sharp) and uses a system of rhythmic notation characteristic of Russian church chant. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score is divided into four systems, each with a grand staff (Soprano/Alto and Tenor/Bass). The lyrics are: "When it was time for Thy com - ing on earth, the first imperial tax - a - tion was held, but Thou also didst take a cen - sus, O Lord, recording the names of all men who be - lieved in Thy birth. Thou didst use the".

Soprano  
Alto  
Tenor  
Bass

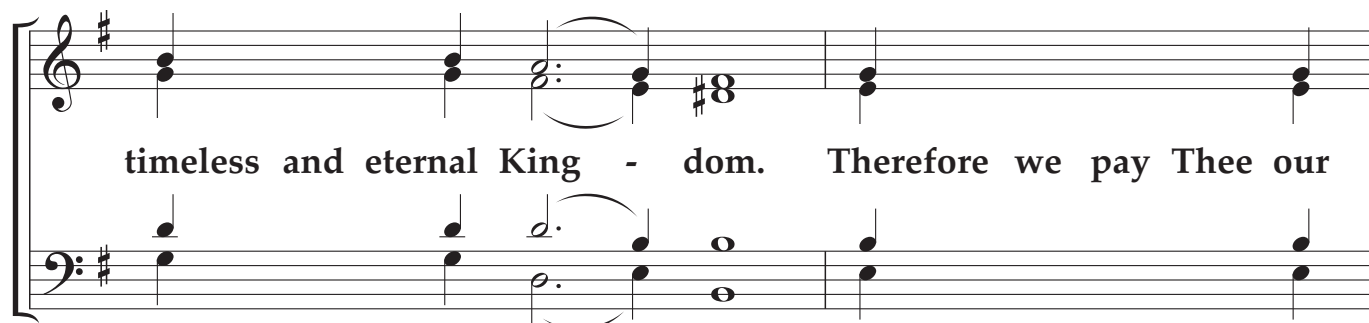
When it was time for Thy com - ing on earth, the  
first imperial tax - a - tion was held, but Thou also didst  
take a cen - sus, O Lord, recording the names of all  
men who be - lieved in Thy birth. Thou didst use the

[decree of Caesar . . . ]



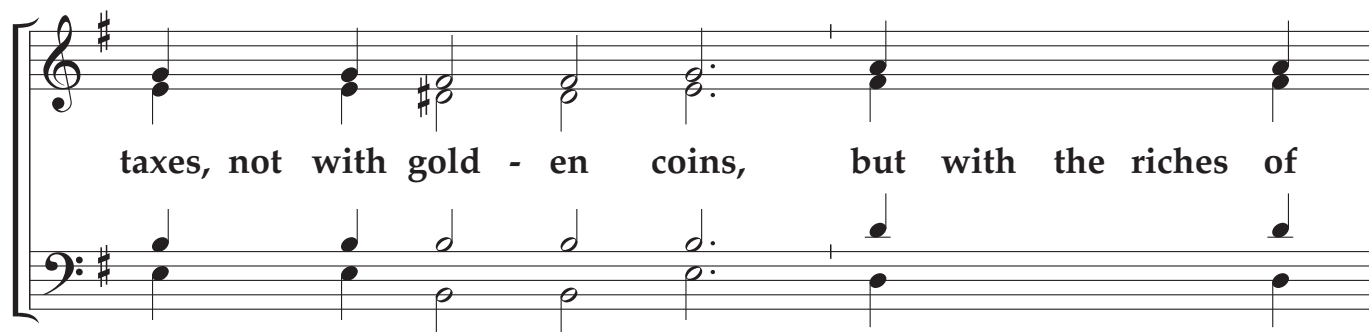
decreed of Caesar for Thine own— end: to make manifest Thy

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with a fermata over the second measure. The bass staff contains a series of single notes, mostly on a low pitch.



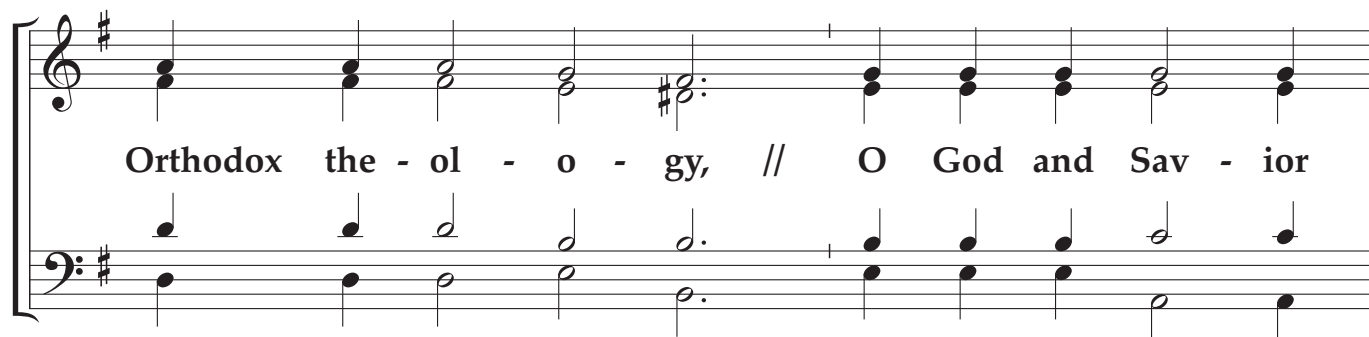
timeless and eternal King - dom. Therefore we pay Thee our

The second system of musical notation continues the melody. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a fermata over the third measure, followed by a sharp sign and the number 8, indicating an octave change. The bass staff continues with single notes.



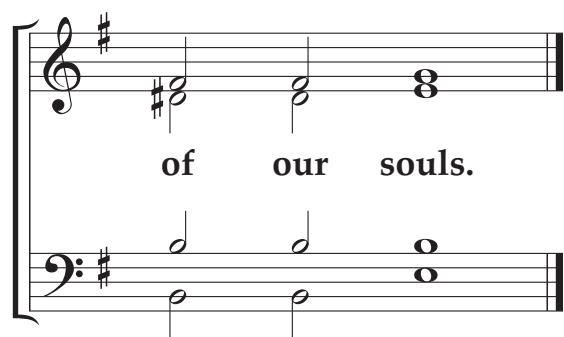
taxes, not with gold - en coins, but with the riches of

The third system of musical notation continues the melody. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a fermata over the fourth measure. The bass staff continues with single notes.



Orthodox the - ol - o - gy, // O God and Sav - ior

The fourth system of musical notation continues the melody. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a fermata over the fifth measure, followed by a double bar line and the word "O". The bass staff continues with single notes.

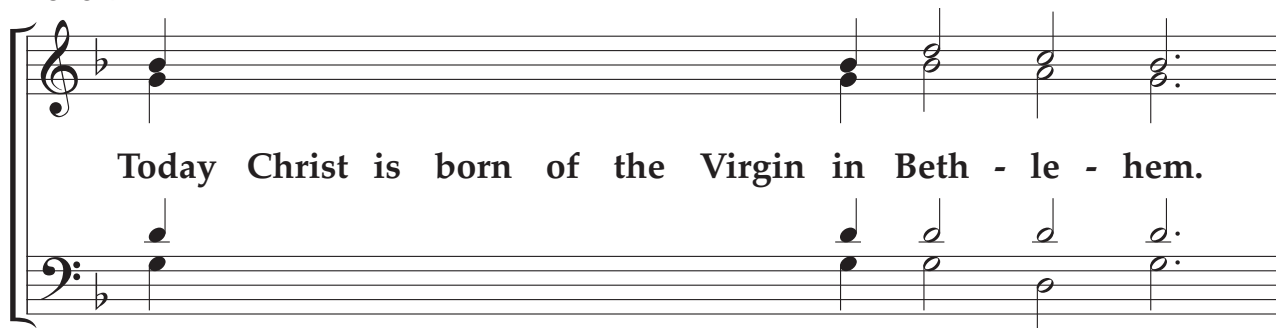


of our souls.

The fifth system of musical notation is the final line of the chant. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff ends with a sharp sign and the number 8, indicating an octave change. The bass staff continues with single notes.

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

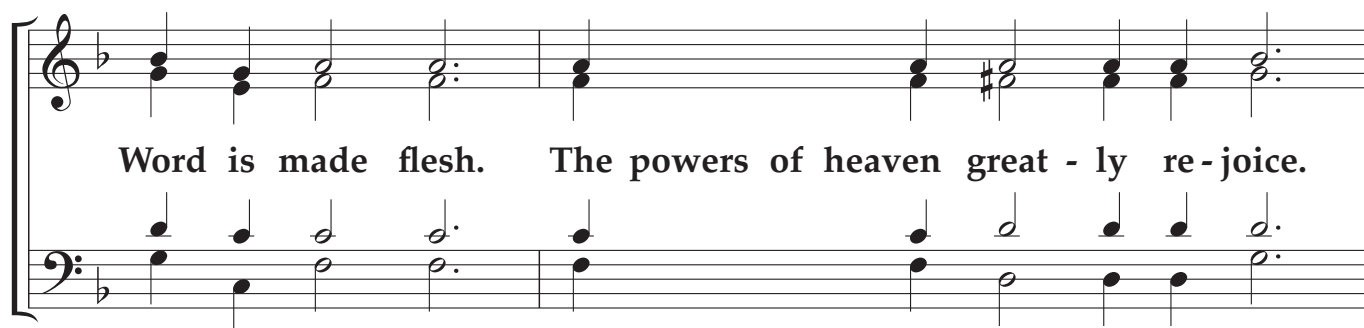
Tone 2



Today Christ is born of the Virgin in Beth - le - hem.



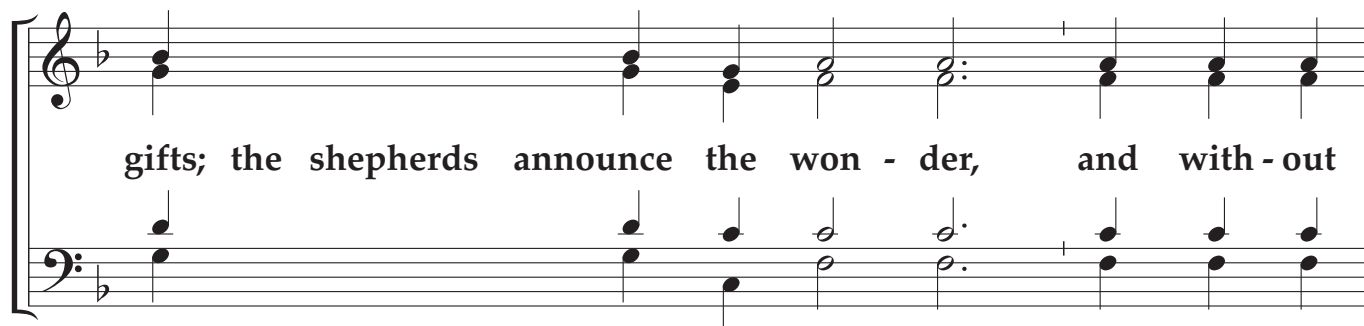
Today He Who knows no be - gin - ning, be - gins. To - day the



Word is made flesh. The powers of heaven great - ly re - joice.

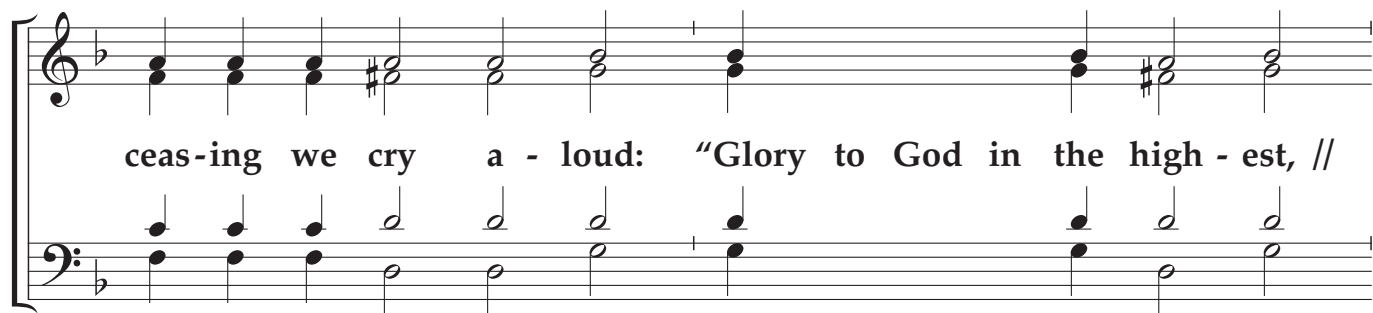


The earth makes mer - ry with men. The Wise Men of - fer



gifts; the shepherds announce the won - der, and with - out

[ceasing we cry . . .]



ceas-ing we cry a - loud: "Glory to God in the high - est, //

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staff.



peace on earth, good will ——— to men!"

The second system of musical notation continues the chant. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one flat. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staff. A long horizontal line under "good will" indicates a sustained note or a long melisma.