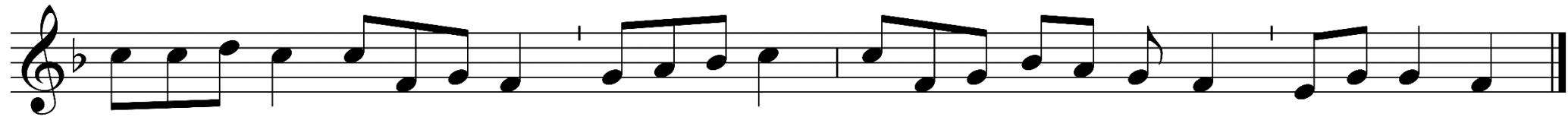


# Regina cæli lætare

Gregoriánsky chorál, in: Liber Cantualis s. 96



Re-gí-na cæ-li, lær-tá-re, al - le - lú - ia: Qui - a, quem me-ru - ís - ti por-tá - re, al - le - lú - ia:



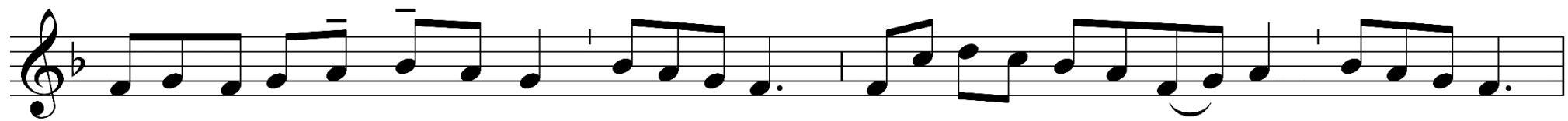
Re-súr-re - xit, si-cut di-xit, al - le - lú - ia: O - ra pro no-bis De-um, al - le - lú - ia.

V. Gaude et lætáre Vírgo María, allelúia.

R. Quia surréxit Dóminus vere, allelúia.

# Raduj sa, nebíes Kráľovná

Adaptácia gregoriánskeho chorálu (Regina cæli lætare)



Ra-duj sa, ne-bíes Kráľov-ná, a - le - lu - ja, le-bo ko-ho si no si - la, a - le - lu - ja.



Z mŕt-vych-vstal, jak pred-po-ve-dal, a - le - lu - ja, pros, a - by nás k sebe pri-jal, a - le - lu - ja.

# Alleluia: O filii et filiæ / Ó, bratia

Hymnus, Jean Tisserand, O.F.M. (+ 1494)

The musical notation is written in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of three measures of music followed by lyrics. The first measure starts with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note, another eighth note, and a sixteenth note tied to the next eighth note. The second measure starts with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note, another eighth note, and a sixteenth note tied to the next eighth note. The third measure starts with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note, another eighth note, and a sixteenth note tied to the next eighth note. The lyrics "Al - le - lu - ia," are repeated three times, corresponding to each measure of music.

Al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia.