

GR: Flute Celeste 8', Gamba 8', Open Flute 4'  
 SW + CH to GR  
 SW: Rohrflute 8', Vox Celeste 8', Viola di Gamba 8',  
 SW to CH (orch. str. 8')  
 CH: Aerial Choir (digital), Gedackt 8',  
 Erzähler + Celeste 8',  
 Ped: Subbass 16', Lieblich Gedackt 16',  
 Gedackt 8'

# Cantabile Sacra FIFTY-EIGHT

(for organ)

“Requiescat in pace.” \*

Paul F. Page  
 ASCAP

Andante (♩ = c. 76 - 80)

CH:  
 Aerial Choir  
 only

*mp*

*senza Ped.*

17

*poco rall.*

*a tempo*

*segue  
 deliberamente*

GR:

+ Gedackt 8',  
 Erzähler + Celeste 8',

+ Ped.

\* This verse has been found inscribed in Hebrew on gravestones dating from the 1st century BCE, in the graveyard of Bet Shearim. It speaks of the righteous person who died because he could not stand the evil surrounding him. A recapture of these words, read as "come and rest in peace," has been transferred to the ancient Talmudic prayers, in a mixture of Hebrew and Aramaic of the 3rd century CE. It is used to this day in traditional Jewish ceremonies. It became ubiquitous on the tombs of Christians in the 18th century CE, and for High Church Anglicans, Methodists, as well as Roman Catholics in particular, it was a prayerful request that their soul should find peace in the afterlife. When the phrase became conventional, the absence of a reference to the soul led people to suppose that it was the physical body that was enjoined to lie peacefully in the grave. This is associated with the Christian doctrine of the particular judgment; that is, that the soul is parted from the body upon death, but that the soul and body will be reunited on Judgment Day.

Cantabile Sacra FIFTY-EIGHT

25

poco rall.

a tempo

*f*

legato possible

*mf*

32

*mp*

39

poco rall.

poco meno mosso

GR:

CH:

*p*

*mp*

47

segue  
Aerial Choir  
only

*p*

rall.

*pp*