

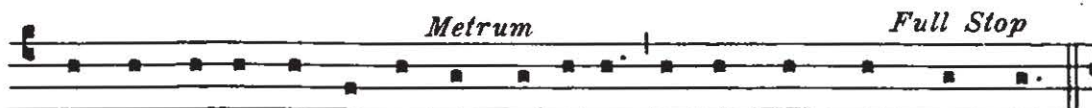
## How to sing the Gospel at Mass in English & Latin – Ancient Tone

*b. Second ad Libitum Tone* [older than the first]. The metrum, interrogation and conclusion in the second ad libitum gospel tone are identical to the same cadences in the first ad libitum gospel tone, and therefore also to the same cadences in the ad libitum epistle tone, *except in one very important respect*: the tenor of the second tone is on La, whereas in the first it is on Do; therefore the intervals in the cadences differ generally by a semitone, what was a minor third in the first ad libitum tone becoming a major third in the second ad libitum tone. Insofar as the eye is concerned, the difference consists in the clef being in different positions in the two tones. The full stop, however, differs melodically from that of the first tone, although it is still a formula of one foot. The response *Gloria tibi* has the full stop; but the melodies of *Dominus vobiscum* and *Et cum spiritu tuo* are different from any of the other formulae in the tone.

The pattern of the tone is as follows:



Ÿ. Dó - mi - nus vo - bís - cum. R̃. Et cum spí - ri - tu tu - o.



Ÿ. Se-qué-n-ti - a san-cti |<sup>1</sup>É-văn-|gé-lĩ-ĩ se-cún-dum Mat-|tháe-ũm.  
 ...se-cún-dum Io - |án - nẽm.  
 ... se - cún - dum |Lú - cãm.  
 ... se - cún - dum |Már - cũm.



R̃. Glo - ri - a ti - bi |Dó-mĩ-nẽ. <sup>1</sup>In |ĩl - lõ |tém-põ-rẽ: Di-xit Ie -



<sup>1</sup>sus di-|scí-pũ-lĩs |sú-ĩs: Vos e - stis sal|tér-rãe. Quod si sal

*Interrogation*

e - va - nú - e - rit, || in quo sa - li - é - tur? Ad ní - hi - lum va -

*Metrum*

let ul - tra, ni - si ut mit - tá - tūr | fó - rās, et con - cul - cé - tur

*Full Stop*

ab ho - mí - nī - būs. Qui au - tem fé - ce - rit et do - cú - e - rit,

*Conclusion*

hic ma - gnus vo - cá - bī - tūr || in re - gno cae - ló - rŭm.

With an English text, this formula will be as follows:

Ÿ. The Lord be with you. R̄. And with your spi-rit. Ÿ. A Reading from the

*Metrum* *Full Stop*

| hó - lý | Gós - pěl ac - cord - ing to | Mát - thēw. ... ac - cord - | ĩng tō Márk.  
 ... ac - cord - | ing to Luke.  
 ... ac - cord - | ing to John.


*Full Stop*

or: ...according to Mark. R̄. Glory to | yóu, Ō Lórd. or: [Glory to you, O Lord.]  
 or: ...according to Luke.  
 or: [...according to John.]

*Metrum*


At that time Je - sus said tō | hīs dīs - | cí - plēs: "You are the salt

*Full Stop*



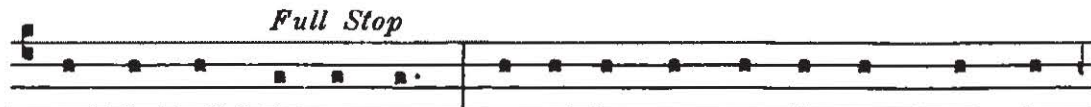
|ōf tĥe eárh. Sup-pose salt becomes in-si-pid; || how can you re -

*Interrogation*




store its tang? Then it is good for no-thing but to be thrown out,

*Full Stop*



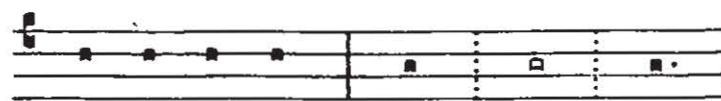
and trampled | ún-dĕr-foót. ...It is the man who observes them and



teaches them who will be | cálléd gréat || in the kingdom of | héav-ĕn.

For examples of the treatment of various accentual situations of the metrum and conclusion, see the ad libitum epistle tone, bearing in mind the change of clef. Examples of the interrogation, again with different intervals due only to a change of clef, will be found after the prophecy tone.

Examples of the full stop: formula of one foot, with disparate treatment available for monosyllables, Hebrew words, anapaests and false dactyls:



	ad	nú -	ptĭ -	aš.
	Ma-ter	í	-	bĭ.
	De-us	Ís -	rā -	ĕl.
or:	De-us	él.		
	ter-ri-bi	lĭs		ĕst.
or:	ter-ri-bi-lis	ĕst.		
	re -	spón -	dĭt:	Nón.
or:	re-spon-dit:	Nón.		
	life e -	tér	-	nāl.
	salt	ōf	tĥe	eárh.
or:	salt of the	eárh.		



**D**ominus vobiscum. R̄. Et cum sp̄ri-tu tú-o. Sequenti-a sán-  
*Metrum.* *Full stop.*

cti Evangé-li-i secúndum Matthaé-um. R̄. Gló-ri-a tí-bi Dómine.

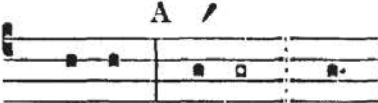
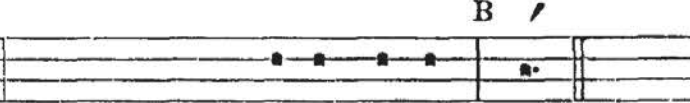
In illo témpore : Dí-xit Jésus discípu lis sú- is · Vos éstis sal térrae.

Quod si sal evanú-e-rit, in quo sa-li-é-tur? Ad ní-hi-lum vá-let ultra,

ni-si ut mittátur foras, et conculcétur ab homí-nibus... *Conclusion* : hic

mágnus vocábi-tur in régne caelórum.

*Except for the full stop, which is modulated as has just been shown, the formulas of this tone resemble those of the preceding tone, but the intervals are different. With monosyllables or Hebrew words, the full stop is as follows :*

						
nésci-	o	vos.	or :	nésci-	o	vos.
quibus	dátum	est.		quibus dá-	tum	est.
tribus	Is-ra-	el.		tribus Is- ra-	el.	
non	fú-it	sic.		non fú- it	sic.	