

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

D. Gospel Tones

1. *Recent Tone.* In the most commonly used gospel tone there is a full stop, interrogation, and concluding formula; but neither metrum nor flex. The full stop is a formula of four syllables without regard to the place of accents or character of the feet. The conclusion is a formula of two feet. The interrogation is the same as that used in the prophecy tone and in the epistle tones.

The pattern of the tone is as follows:



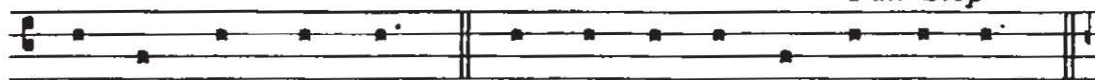
Ÿ. Dó - mi - nus vo - bís - cum. R̃. Et cum spí - ri - tu tu - o.

Full Stop



Ÿ. Se-quén-ti - a san-cti E-van-gé-li-i se-cún-dum Mat-tháe-um.
... se-cún-dum Io - án-nem.

Full Stop



...se - cún - dum Lú - cam. R̃. Gló - ri - a ti - bi Dó - mi - ne.
...se - cún - dum Már - cum.

In il - lo tē - po - re: Di - xit Ie - sus di - scí - pu - lis su - is:

Full Stop

Vos e - stis sal ter - rae. Quod si sal e - va - nú - e - rit, || in quo

Interrogation

sa - li - é - tur? Ad ní - hi - lum va - let ul - tra, ni - si ut mit - ta - tur

Full Stop

fo - ras, et con - cul - ce - tur ab ho - mi - ni - bus. ... Qui au - tem fe - ce - rit

Conclusion

et do - cu - e - rit, hic mag - nus vo - ca - bi - tur in |ré - gnō cæ - ló - rūm.

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

V. The Lord be with you. R. And with your spi-rit. V. A Reading from


Full Stop

the ho-ly Gos-pel ac-cord-ing to Mat-thew. ... ac-cord-ing to Mark.
 ... ac-cord-ing to Luke.
 ... ac-cord-ing to John.

Full Stop

R. Glo-ry to you, O Lord At that time Je-sus said to his dis-ci-ples:

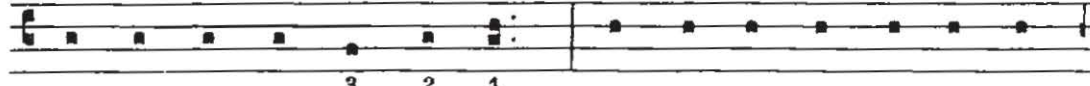
Full Stop



4 3 2 1

"You are the salt of the earth. Suppose salt be-comes in-si-pid;


Interrogation



3 2 1


how can you re-store its tang? Then it is good for no-thing

Full Stop




4 3 2 1

but to be thrown out, and tram-pled un-der-foot. ...It is the




man who observes them and teaches them who will be called great

Conclusion



in the | k'ing-d'om o'f | he'av - e'n.

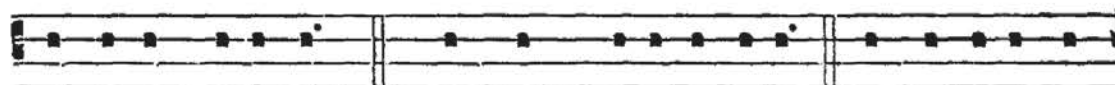
The full stop is always made by the minor third drop at the fourth last syllable, without regard to accents or feet; hence it requires no table of examples. The interrogation is made in the same manner as in the prophecy and epistle tones, and cannot be used for a concluding formula. The concluding formula is of two feet, and it is not customary to take a disparate treatment for monosyllables, Hebrew words, anapaests and false dactyls. Examples of the concluding formula are as follows:



Fi - li - us	hó -	mǐ -	nĭs	vé -	nĭ -	ět.
cor	vé	-	strŭm	é	-	rĭt.
le - su	Dó -	mĭ -	nŏ	nó	-	střo.
Pa-tris mei	quí	-	ĭn	cáe -	lĭs	ěst.
persecutionem	pá	-	tĭ -	ún	-	tŭr.
Fa-ther	who	iš	ĭn	he'av	-	e'n.
in	Christ	-	Jé -	sŭs	oŭr	Lórd.
in Ch-rist	Jé	-	sŭs	oŭr	-	Lórd.
pos-sess	life	-	ě -	tér	-	nāl.

Tone for the Gospel.

D



Ominus vobiscum. R̄. Et cum spí-ri-tu tú-o. Sequénti-a sán-

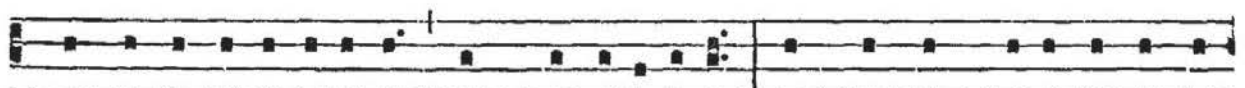
Full stop.



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



In illo témpore : Díxit Jésus discípu-lis sú- is : Vos éstis sal térrae.



Quod si sal evanú-e-rit, in quo sa-li-étur? Ad níhilum válet ultra, nisi



ut mittátur foras, et conculcétur ab homínibus... *Conclusion* : Qui au-



tem féce-rit et docú- e-rit, hic mágnus vocábi-tur in régno caeló-rum.

This tone has only the full stop, which is made by lowering the voice on the fourth syllable before the end of the sentence. The interrogation is made in the usual way (p. 103), unless it occurs at the ending (see p. 104).

The modulation of the final ending or conclusion begins on the second last accent.