# Handout Notes for Chant Class 2012

#### TYPES OF CHANT NOTATION

#### 1. Hearing and repeating the sounded word.

The description of a book, like the Cantatorium of Monza (9th century) that is without notation, as a volume of 'musical art' is puzzling only if one forgets how well the texts of chants served as a form of musical notation by recording the syllables through which the melody sounded, and by revealing a grammatical structure that was itself a kind of musical mnemonic since the musical phrases responded to it with varying degrees of closure.

- 1) Speak the text as a proclamation with accents and phrasing.
- 2) Sing that text on a single pitch with all its accents and phrasing.
- 3) Sing it with the original melody using the same word rhythms.

#### 2. Retracing the early neumes while singing the pitches of the chant.

Have someone who knows the melody sing it to you and then repeat it while retracing the neume designs as you sing.

#### 3. Read the four-line staff, using both the C clefs and the F clef.

Sing the notes of the melody while using either letters or numbers for the pitches. Sing the same melody using the word rhythms and phrasings of the text.

- 1. The recitation pitch (or "dominant") corresponds to the optimum pitch level.
- 2. **Intonation patterns** in chant correspond to the rising patterns used by speakers.
- 3. **Cadence patterns** in chant correspond to the dropping pitches used by speakers.

The Horizontal dimension

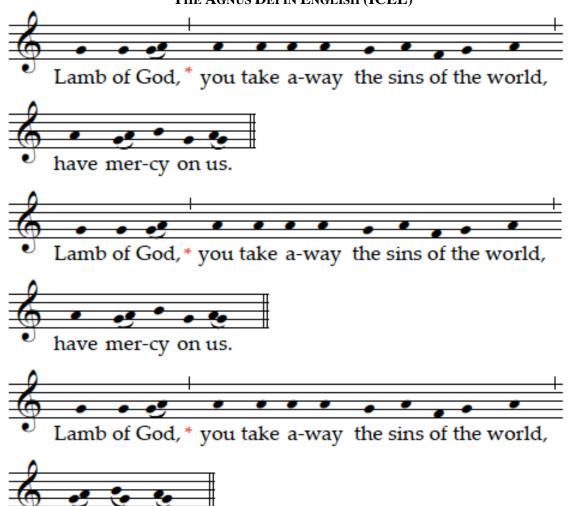
- 1. The **rhythm** and **tempo** of a phrase in chant corresponds to the rhythmic flow of speech used by a good public reader.
- Pretonic syllables tend to flow more or less rapidly toward the tonic accent of a word or a phrase (e.g.: a-nun-ti-á-vit).
- 3. The **Tonic** accent of a word or a phrase contains all the energy and momentum for all the syllables that follow it (e.g.: Dó-mi-nus).
- 4. **Post-Tonic** syllables are carried by the energy of the preceding Tonic accent syllable (e.g.: Dó-<u>mi</u>-nus).
- 5. **Final** syllables dissipate the remaining energy from the Tonic accent and bring the forward momentum to a stop (e.g.: Dó-mi-nus). A common example of this phenomenon is that of letting a car coast to a stop at a stop sign.

# LATIN, ICEL & KELLY CHANTS

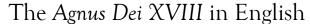
#### THE AGNUS DEI IN LATIN

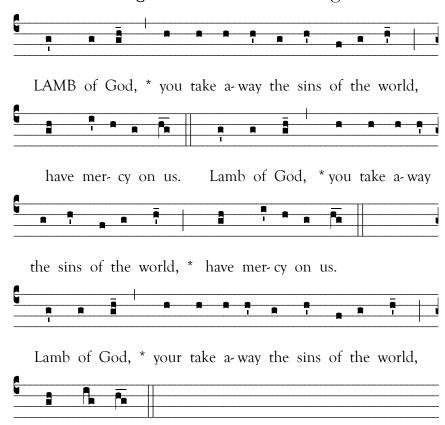






grant us peace.

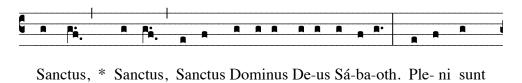




grant us peace.

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## **SANCTUS XVIII**





Caeli et ter-ra glo-ri-a tu-a. Ho-sán-na in ex-cél-sis. Be-ne-dic-tus



Qui ve-nit in no- mi- ne Do- mi- ne. Ho- sán na in ex- cél- sis.

#### An English language setting



ex-cél - sis.

#### The Memorial Acclamations

#### THE ICEL SETTINGS FOR THE MISSAL

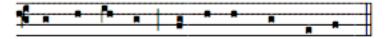


#### MEMORIAL ACCLAMATIONS

#### Mode 2

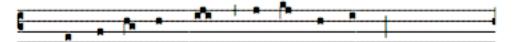


We pro-claim your death, O Lord and pro-fess your

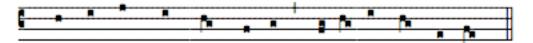


re-sur-rec-tion un-til you come a-gain.

#### Mode 7

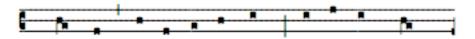


When we eat this Bread and drink this Cup,

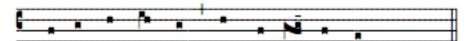


we pro-claim your death, O Lord, un-til you come a-gain.

#### Mode 8



Save us, Sa-vior of the world, for by your Cross



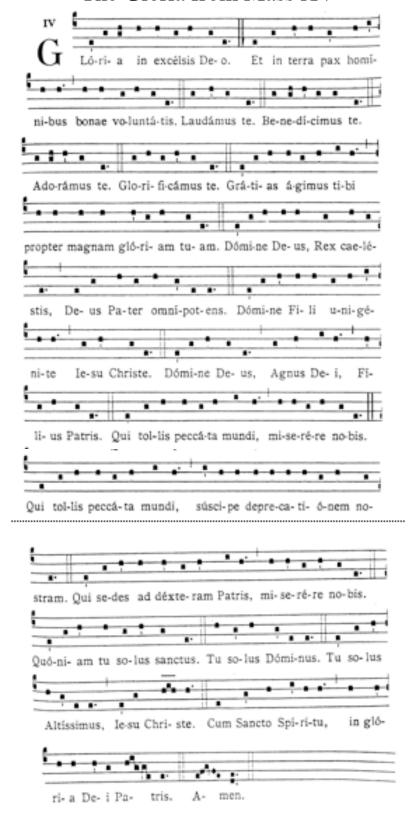
and Re-sur-rec-tion you have set us free.

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# The Gloria from Mass XV





Gloria XV English setting (St. Meinrad tone)

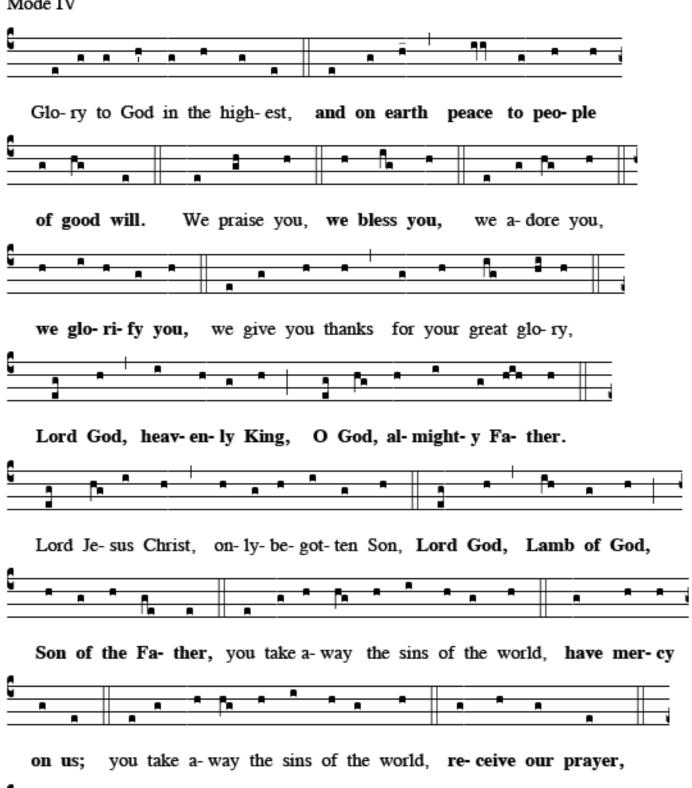


Text: ICEL

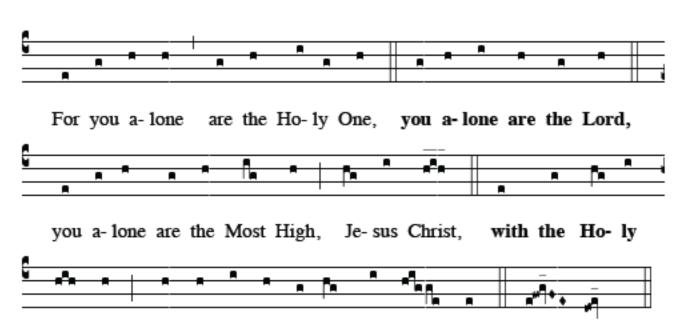
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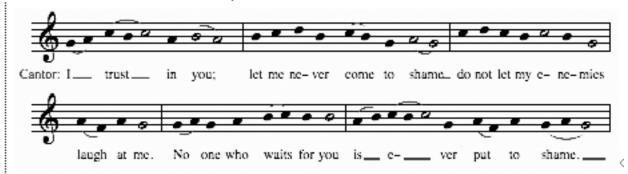
you are seat-ed at the right hand of the Fa-ther, have mer-cy on us.



Spir- it, in the glo-ry of God the Fa- ther, A- men.

# **Entrance Antiphon**

(1st Sunday of Advent: based on Ad te levavi)\_



People's Refrain



Use an 8th mode psalm tone for the psalm verses.

Antiphon

Refrain

Psalm verse

Refrain

etc. until the ministers are settled in their places in the sanctuary Conclude with the Antiphon

#### Psalm Tones Set Moods

Mode 1: (Ps.144/145: 10-11) solemnity



All your creatures shall thank <u>you</u>, <u>O</u> **Lord**, and your friends shall re-<u>peat their</u> **blessing** They shall speak of the glory of <u>your</u> **reign** and declare your <u>might</u>, <u>O</u> **God**.

Mode2: (Ps.129/130: 3-4) reverence and awe



If you, O Lord, should mark <u>our</u> **guilt**, Lord, who would sur-**vive**?

But with you is **found for-giveness**;

for this we re-vere you.

Mode 3: (Ps.129/130:1-2) intense feeling, either sadness or joy



Out of the depths I cry to you, O Lord,

Lord, hear my voice!

O let your ears be  $\underline{at}$ -tentive

to the voice of my pleading.

Mode 4: (Ps.118/119:97-98) reflective, meditative



Lord, how I love your law!

It is ever in my **mind**.

Your command make me wiser than my foes;

for it is mine for-ever.

# Psalm Tones Set Moods (Continued)

Mode 5: (Ps.95/96:11-12) joyful, happy



Let the heavens rejoice and earth <u>be</u> **glad**, let the sea and all within it <u>thun-der</u> **praise**, let the land and all it <u>bears</u> <u>re</u>-joice, all the trees of the wood shout for joy.

Mode 6: (Ps.115/116:12-13) calm, relaxed, contented



How can I re-pay the **Lord** for his good-ness to me?
The cup of salvation I will raise:
I will call on the name of the **Lord**.

Mode 7: (Ps.148:1-2) joyful, triumphant



Praise the Lord from the heavens, praise him in the heights.
Praise him, all his angels, praise him, all his host.

Mode 8: (Ps.129/130:7-8) authoritative, a narrator's voice



Because with the lord there is mercy and fullness of re-demption,
Israel indeed he will re-deem from all its in-iquity.

The goal will be to have the psalm tone memorized. Then sing the text in a good speech rhythm, in a manner that literally "swings" from one word accent to another until it comes quietly to rest on the last accent of the line. A refrain or antiphon can be made of a liturgical text by using just the first and the last line of the psalm tone. If three lines are needed, then use the first two lines and the last line of the psalm tone.

# Eight Chant Alleluia Refrains for congregational use in the eight modes

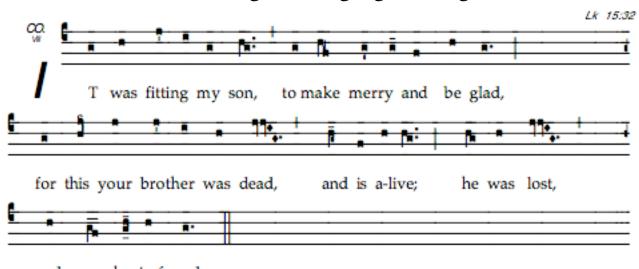


# An Antiphon based on the Prodigal Son Parable Appropriate for a Penance Service



This antiphon is found on page 95 of the Graduale Romanum as a Communion antiphon. It is based on the Latin psalm tone for the 8th mode. In fact, it uses the intonation and the final cadence of the psalm tone three times to produce the antiphon!

## An English Language Setting

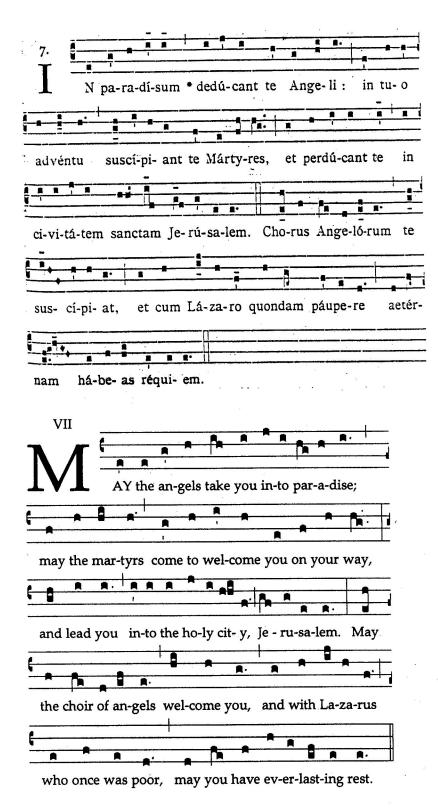


and now he is found.

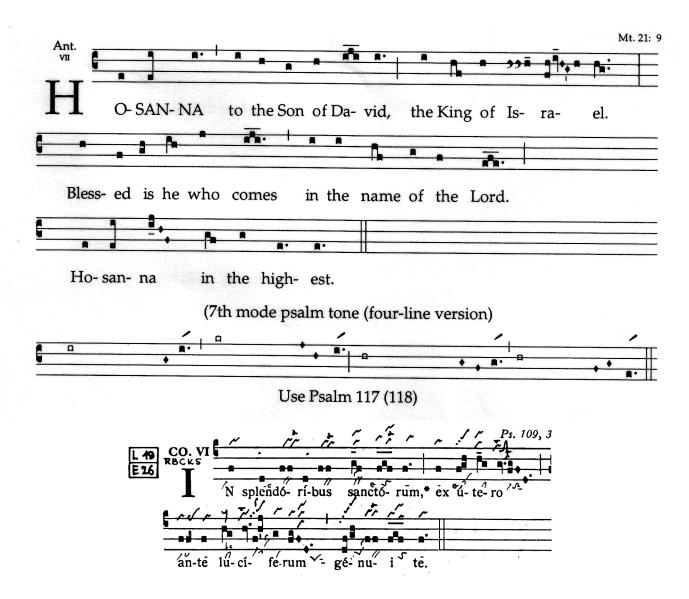
The text of both the Latin and the English versions should first be spoken with great intensity and feeling according to the meaning of each phrase (e.g.: now pleading with the elder son, now full of sorrow for what was the "death" of the younger son, now with great joy for finding him and finding him alive!). Only then should one begin to practice singing the actual melody of the antiphons. When there is more than one note on a syllable, move quickly to the last note, unless there is a sign on a note that indicates some lengthening.

The 8th mode psalm tone should be used for the psalm verses to be inserted between each repeat of the antiphon. If used during the distribution of Communion, it makes a great meditation on what our attitude should be toward the others who are also going to Communion with us! At a Penance Service it could be used to set the mood and theme for reading and homily that will be given.

# In paradisum (Latin & English)

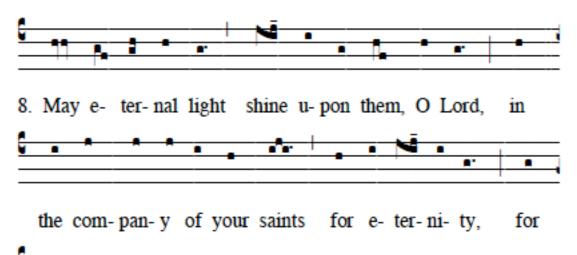






# COMMUNION

#### Lux aeterna



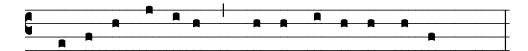
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you are full of goodness.

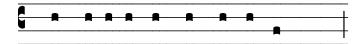
# PUER NATUS EST NOBIS Introit for the Third Mass of Christmas GT 47-48 The Structure Pitches



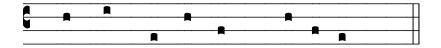
Pu- er na- tus est no- bis et fi- li- us da-tus est no- bis:



cu- ius im-per- i- um su- per hu-me-rum e- ius:



et vo-ca-bi- tur no-men e- ius

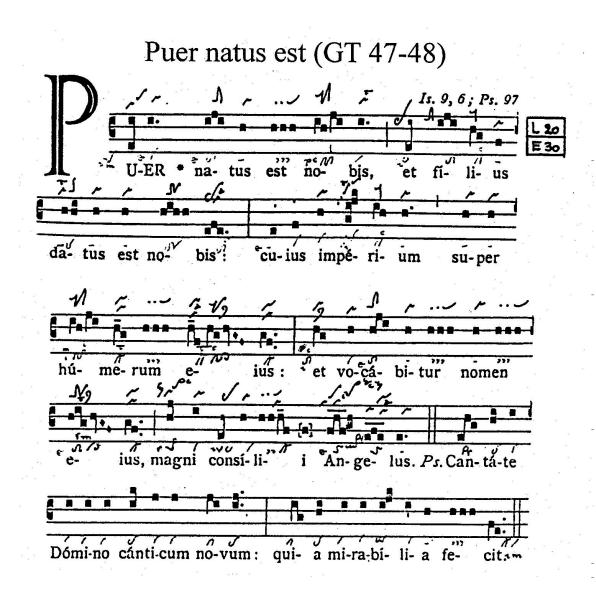


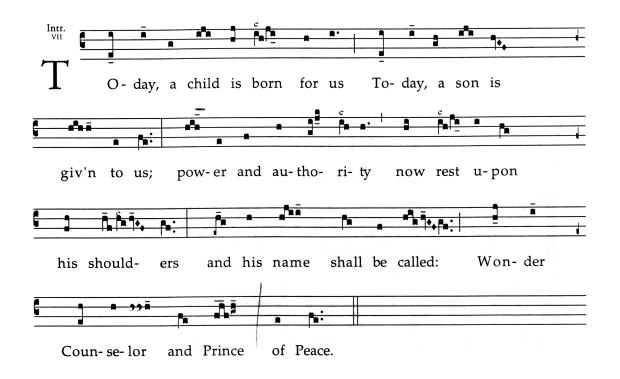
magni con- si- li- i An- ge- lus.

Embellishments for the word *eius*:

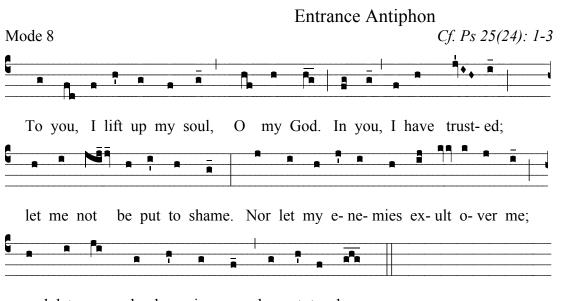


The greater embellishment is used for the *eius* (his) of the more important word *humerum* (his shoulder). This little infant carries the **entire universe** on his [little] shoulder!





### FIRST SUNDAY OF ADVENT



and let none who hope in you be put to shame.

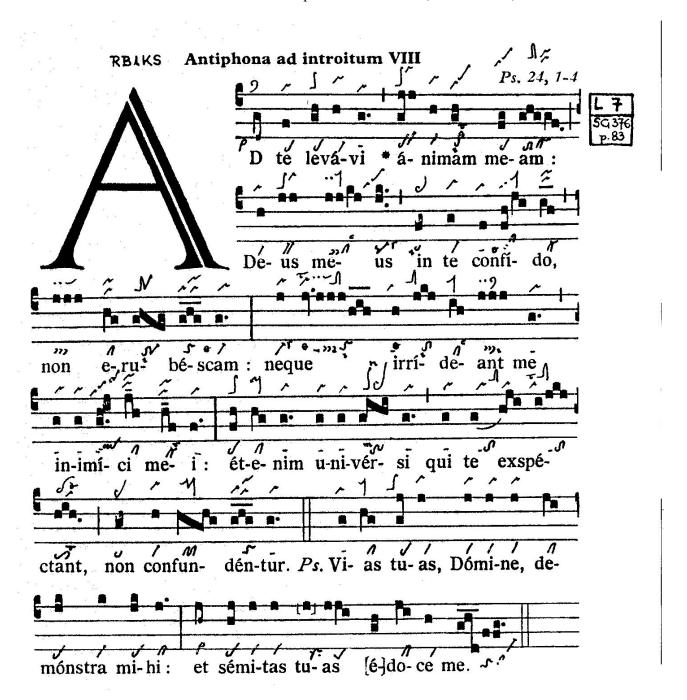
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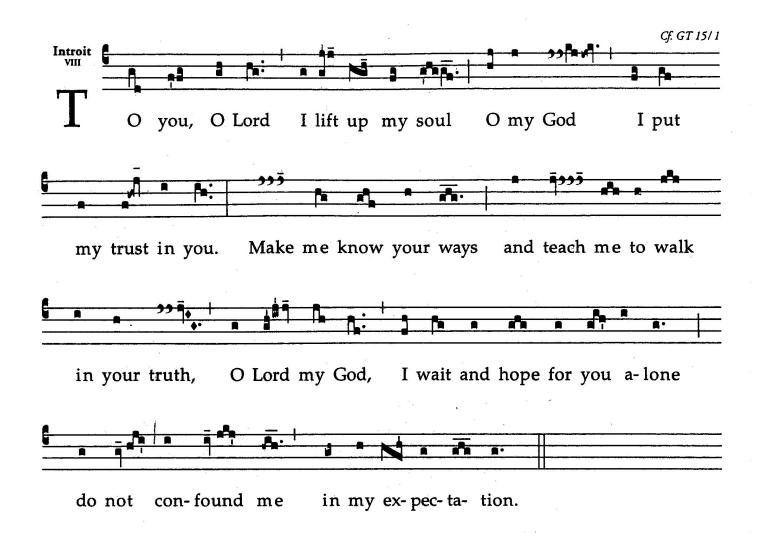
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The neumes above the staff are from the Manuscript Laon 239 (circa 920 AD)

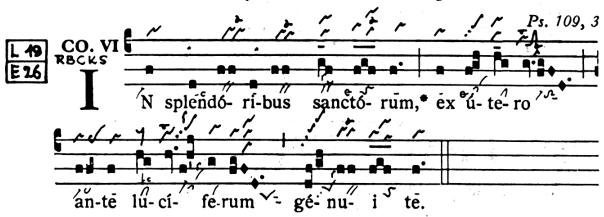
The neumes below the staff are from the Manuscript Einsiedieln 121 (circa 970 Ad)



The square notes on the staff give us the exact pitches and basic grouping of the notes of the melody. The neume designs above and below the staff show us rhythmic nuances of the forward flow of the melody as might be indicated by a conductor's hand gestures for the singers to follow.



The Communion Antiphon for the Christmas Midnight Mass



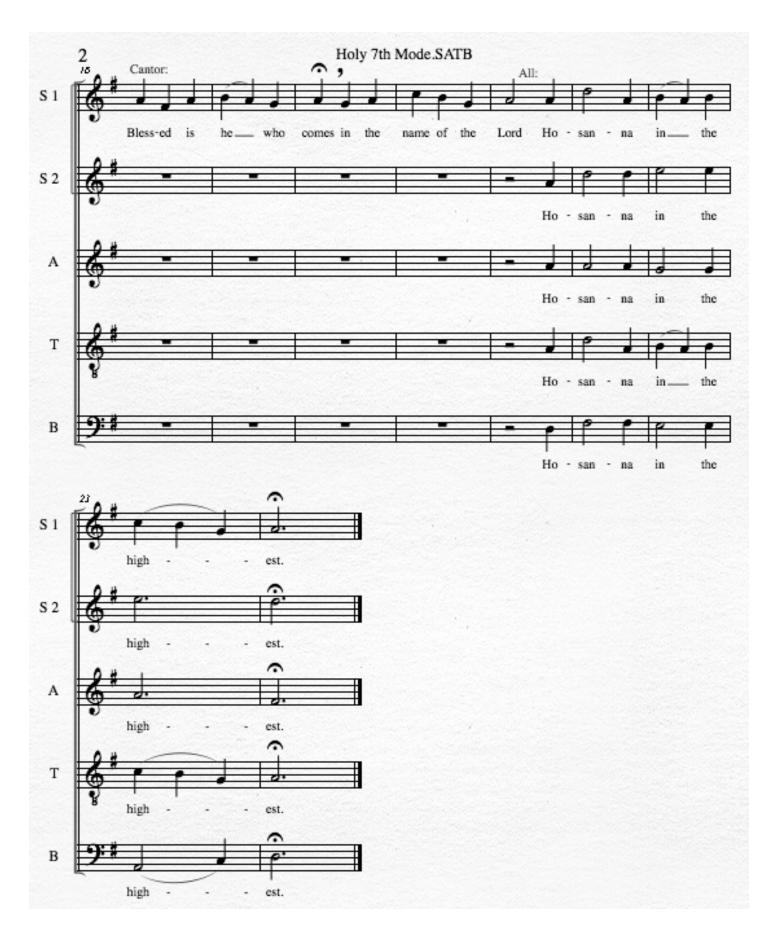
Speak the text with great energy and a sense of excitement: "i-----N spen- dor - i- bu-----s etc. Then sing the melody with the same rhythm and expression.

The neumes above and below the staff are a director's gestures to get you to sing it that way!

New ICEL text for the Holy, Holy



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