

Gospel for Fourth Sunday of Lent

Year B

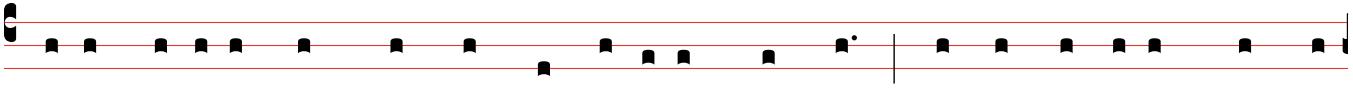
John 3:14–21

Tonus Antiquior

The musical notation is written in Tonus Antiquior, a Gregorian chant notation. It consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch and rhythm. The music is divided into three strophes, each starting with a large red initial letter (D, I, U) corresponding to the beginning of the text. The first two strophes end with a red RISM symbol, while the third ends with a red V. The text is in Latin, with some words in Spanish (vobiscum, secundum, etc.). The notation uses four-line red staff lines.

D óminus vobíscum. R. Et cum spí-ritu tu-o. V. Lécti-o Sancti
Evangé-li-i secúndum Io-ánnem R. Glóri-a tibi, Dómine.

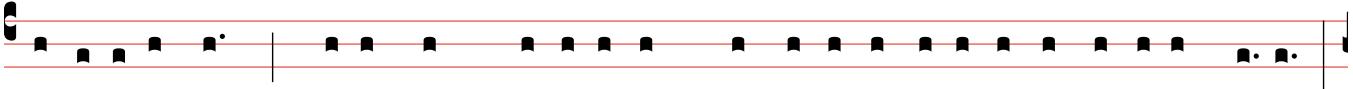
I n illo témpore: Dixit Iesus Nicodémo: « Sicut Mó-yses exaltávit
serpéntem in desérto, i-ta exaltári opórtet Fí-li-um hóminis, ut om-
nis qui credit in ipso hábe-at vi-tam ætérnam ». Sic enim di-léxit De-
us mundum, ut Fí-li-um su-um Unigénitum daret, ut omnis qui credit
in e-um non pére-at sed hábe-at vi-tam ætérnam. Non enim mi-sit



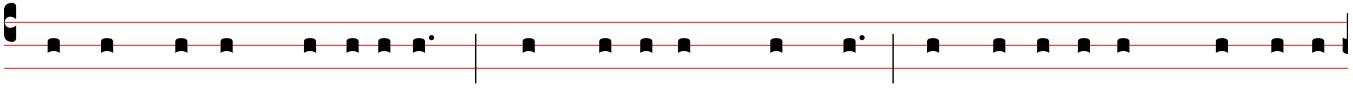
De-us Fí-li-um in mundum ut iúdicet mundum, sed ut salvétur mundus



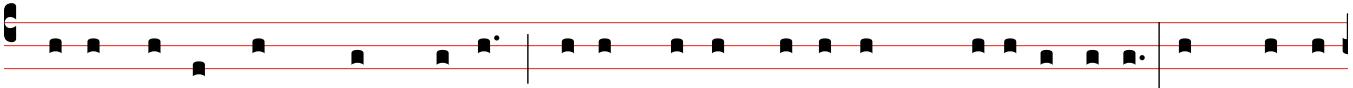
per ipsum. Qui credit in e-um non iudicátur: qui autem non credit iam



iudicátus est, qui-a non crédidit in Nómine Unigéni-ti Fí-li-i De-i.



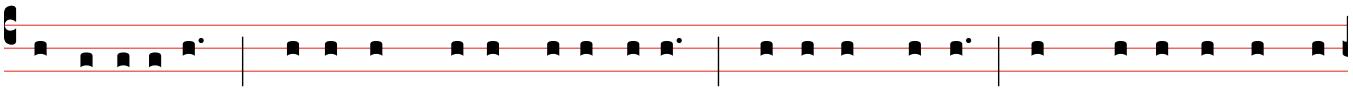
Hoc est autem iudíci-um: Lux venit in mundum, et di-lexérunt hómines



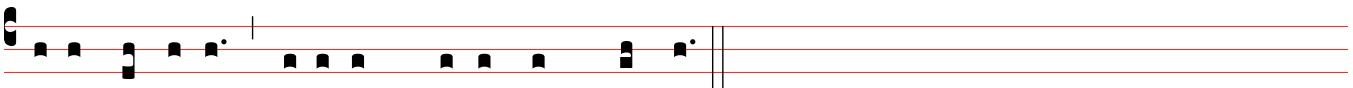
magis ténebras quam lucem, erant enim e-órum mala ópera. Omnis e-



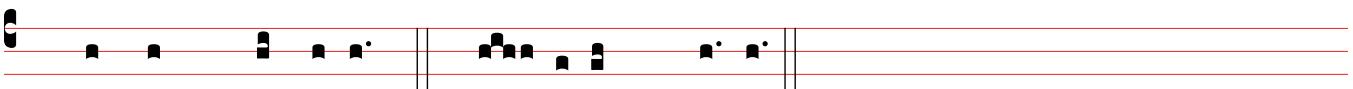
nim qui mala agit, odit lucem et non venit ad lucem, ut non argu-ántur



ópera eius; qui autem facit veri-tátem, venit ad lucem, ut mani-festéntur



eius ópera qui-a in De-o sunt facta.



V. Verbum Dómini. **R.** Laus tibi, Christe.