

New Perspectives on Restoring Tenth-Century Chant Melodies

Geert Maessen - Kalamazoo, 45th Congress on Medieval Studies, May 2010

Three major projects on restoring early chant

For the restoration of early medieval chant melodies, three major projects have been performed.¹

A basic distinction for all these projects is that between adiastematic and diastematic manuscripts (mss). In adiastematic mss chant melodies are sketched in detail, but (apart from incidentally "equal pitch") precise intervals can not be read. In diastematic mss precise intervals can always be read. For convenience sake I will speak about neume- and pitch-mss.

There are a dozen preserved early neume-mss, the oldest dating from the beginning of the tenth century; notably Saint Gall 359 (C), Laon 239 (L) and Chartres 47 (Ch). The oldest preserved pitch-mss on the contrary are about a century younger. The oldest is Montpellier 159 (MP), dating from the beginning of the eleventh century.²

Because all three major projects tried to restore the melodies of early tenth-century neume-mss, a comparison of both types of mss was necessary.

The first project was performed by the benedictine monks of Solesmes and resulted in the still famous *Liber Usualis* (1896-1964) and *Graduale Romanum* (1908-1979).³

The second project is the *Graduel Critique* (1957-1962) also performed by the monks of Solesmes.⁴

The third project is performed by the pupils of Eugène Cardine (hereafter, semiologists). It is published in the *Beiträge zur Gregorianik* since 1996. In

1 There have been much more projects, but most of them only on a specific part of the repertory, or they were not very clear in the principles of their restoration. A very interesting exception to this is Rebecca Maloy, *Inside the Offertory, Aspects of chronology and transmission*, Oxford 2010, with an online edition of 94 offertories (with verses) in gregorian and old roman melodies.

2 For an overview of the mss I used see Table 1.

3 For a history of the project of Solesmes see: Pierre Combe, *Histoire de la restauration du chant grégorien d'après des documents inédits, Solesmes et l'Édition Vaticane*, Solesmes 1969

4 *Graduel Critique* is the collective noun for an intended five-volume edition of which only two really were published: *Graduel romain: Édition critique par les moines de Solesmes*. II: *Les Sources* (Solesmes 1957); IV: *Le Texte neumatique, i: Le Groupement des manuscrits* (Solesmes 1960); ii: *Les Relations généalogiques des manuscrits* (Solesmes 1962).

2009 about 400 chants, nearly half of the *Graduale Triplex*, have thus been re-edited in the *Beiträge*.⁵

The editions in the *Beiträge* can be divided in three groups:

- 1 Chants not changed at all (3 %). Either because the mss show no variants, because there are not enough mss, or the melodies differ too much.
- 2 Chants changed substantially (ca 10 %). Based on "significant variants", that is: "differences in pitch level, modality, contour, or interval content that involve a passage of more than three or four notes".⁶
- 3 Chants only slightly changed (nearly 90 %). Based on "minor variants": non-significant variants.

Minor variants typically include passages with:

- a) one pitch a semitone lower or higher (49 %)
- b) one note more or less (24 %)
- c) one pitch a whole tone lower or higher (14 %)

The editions of Solesmes are majority readings of the mss based on the principle of Solesmes: "When various mss from various places and times for a particular chant give the same notes, you can be sure that you have found the gregorian melody".⁷

The *Graduel Critique* was based only on type-b minor variants and resulted in the distinction of 10 ms-families that could not be reduced to one original.

In the *Beiträge* the first and most important ms-family from the *Graduel Critique* is edited: Saint Gall, mainly based on the hypothetical correspondence with BV and A.⁸

Concerning the restoration of tenth-century chant I shall argue that the *Beiträge* are heavily mistaken on the point of minor variants.

A typical type-a minor variant: the unisono-porrectus

An important item introduced by the semiologists is the unisono-porrectus; a typical type-a minor variant.

A porrectus is a graphical sign (either in neume- or pitch-mss) showing three consecutive notes of which the second is lower than the first and last.

5 "Vorschläge zur Restitution von Melodien des *Graduale Romanum*", *Beiträge zur Gregorianik Heft 21-48*, Regensburg 1996-2009

6 See: Maloy o.c. p. 217

7 First formulated by the re-founder of the Abbey of Saint Pierre de Solesmes, Prosper Guéranger around 1850, see Combe, o.c.

8 *Beiträge zur Gregorianik, Heft 21* (1996) p 8-11

Five percent of the neumatic porrectus in the *Graduale Triplex* have in the corresponding square notation the same pitches for the last two notes. From this fact the so called unisono-porrectus is constructed.

In the *Beiträge* the percentage of unisono-porrectus is gradually rising to ten. This is remarkable, especially since nearly all forms of the porrectus in neume-mss clearly show a graphic sign sketching consecutive high, low and high pitches. Introducing a porrectus with two equal last pitches in fact makes tenth-century neumes more ambiguous than they might have been.

Eugène Cardine gives three arguments for the existence of the unisono-porrectus in early neume-mss.⁹

The first argument is based on the nature of Montpellier 159. This ms has a double notation; neumes (*Mp*) above pitchletters (*MP*). Quite often a neumatic porrectus has parallel pitchletters as gff or lkk showing equal pitches for the last two notes: thus seemingly proving the existence of a unisono-porrectus in this ms.

Elsewhere I have shown in detail that the arguments for an early unisono-porrectus are inconclusive.¹⁰ The main point is that on the basis of later pitch-mss no conclusions can be drawn about the meaning of details in earlier neume-mss. The necessary presumption for the validity of such an argument is highly speculative and can in my view simply not be true: the hypothesis that both kinds of mss in detail express exactly the same melodies.

To make a further investigation in this item I compared the unisono-porrectus in the cantatorium repertory with ten neume- and seven pitch-mss: the major sources for the *Beiträge* added with four early neume-mss available in facsimile editions (*MR*, *Bv*, *An* and *Mp*; see Table 1).

In the graduals, alleluia's and tracts of *Graduale Triplex* and *Graduel neumé*, I thus found 125 unisono-porrectus, that is: places where the porrectus-neumes of C or L correspond to equal pitches of the last two notes in square notation (see Table 2).

In the neume-mss we read here either (a) a porrectus, (b) an ornament neume or (c) no information (see Fig. 1).

9 Eugène Cardine, *Gregorian Semiology* (Solesmes 1982), p. 42-45; [translated by Robert M. Fowells from: Eugène Cardine, *Semilogia Gregoriana* (Rome 1968)]

10 Geert Maessen, *De tweede fase in de reconstructie van het gregoriaans*, Amsterdam 2008, p 9-19

Fig. 1

ms	C	L	Ch	E	MR	B	Bv	An	G	Mp	sum	%
a	50	108	58	42	48	18	15	48	61	22	470	38
b	29	5	2	48	15	52	60	30	30	66	337	27
c	46	12	65	35	62	55	50	47	34	37	443	35

So when the mss give any indication at all (65 %) it seems that they either contradict the existence of a unisono-porrectus (38 %) or indicate a specific ornamentation (27 %). In none of these cases we can therefore unambiguously conclude for equal pitches and thus for a unisono-porrectus.

In the pitch-mss of course the corresponding places can (and often do) clearly indicate equal pitches. It must be remembered however that these mss not only indicate pitches. All early pitch-mss have also specific graphics for ornamentation. We have five possibilities (see Fig. 2).

Fig. 2

- a no unisono, no indication for ornament
- b no unisono, but indication for ornament (o)
- c unisono (u) and indication for ornament (o)
- d unisono (u), no indication for ornament
- e lack in correspondence.

ms	MP	Y	A	BV	KL	R	V	sum	%
a	4	13	10	13	13	4	3	60	7
b	o	2	1	1	0	27	1	33	4
c	uo	54	4	8	69	43	14	215	25
d	u	45	104	104	41	26	97	511	58
e		20	3	2	2	16	9	56	6

Indeed in most cases (83 %) pitch-mss indicate a unisono. But in 29 % they also give an indication for ornamentation and in 11 % they clearly contradict unisono (see Fig. 3).

Fig. 3

ms	MP	Y	A	BV	KL	R	V	sum	%
u	99	108	112	110	69	111	117	726	83
o	56	5	9	69	70	15	24	248	29
no-u	6	14	11	13	40	5	4	93	11

For the unisono-porrectus the greatest difference between neume- and pitch-mss seems the fact that 55 % of all pitched cases belong to a new category that does not exist in neume-mss: unisono without ornamentation (see Fig. 4).

Fig. 4

mss	neume-mss	pitch-mss
1 no unisono	38 %	11 %
2 ornamentation	27 %	28 %
3 no indication at all	35 %	6 %
4 unisono without ornament	0 %	55 %

This new category is ubiquitous in aquitanian mss (*A* & *Y*) but relatively rare in *KL*, *BV* and *MP*.

Among the unisono-porrectus I found eight melodic formulas of which all instances are collected in Table 2. In only two of these formulas "all" pitch-mss "always" give the two equal pitches. These two formulas ("videbitis" and "illum", see Table 3) form Cardine's second and third argument. Besides the general criticism that also holds for these arguments, there is the remarkable fact that nearly all instances of these formulas have clear parallels in old roman chant. And there we "always" find a melodic porrectus, that is: no equal pitches (see Table 4).

Since some decades it is believed that both gregorian and old roman chant originated in early eighth century Rome.¹¹ Since that early time both repertoires should have developed more or less independent from each other. It is clear however that the earliest preserved gregorian (10th and 11th c.) and old roman (11th and 12th c.) mss have great similarities in melodic contour, melismatic density and, as yet shown, melodic detail.

There is another important argument against the unisono-porrectus.¹² In 1931 René-Jean Hesbert showed that the significant letter *e* [equaliter: same pitch] in the neume-ms *E* most often corresponds with equal pitches in *BV*.¹³ This is an important argument for the melodic authority of *BV*. In the restitutions of the Beiträge *BV* became decisive for nearly all corrections.

11 The relation between gregorian and old roman chant has been the main focus in chant scholarship the last 50 years. For an overview, see references in Maloy, o.c. Chapter 1

12 More arguments based on other formulas, responsories, introits, the strophæ, statistics and sketchy diastemacy are given in: Maessen, o.c.

13 René-Jean Hesbert, *Le codex 10673 de la Bibliothèque Vaticane fonds latin (xi^e siècle)*, Paléographie musicale vol. 14, Solesmes 1931, p 97-196

But concerning the unisono-porrectus the equaliter is nowhere found. On the contrary here by far the best corresponding pitch-ms is *KL*. The *Graduel Critique* by the way, also points *KL* as best corresponding with Saint Gall.

So it looks as if we have two "best" pitch-mss for Saint Gall. And indeed I think this is the case. Hesbest's argument is based on specific type-a minor variants, the *Graduel Critique* on type-b minor variants and the porrectus argument for *KL* on yet another type-a minor variant.

In restoring tenth-century Saint Gall different aspects show different mss as most relevant. In other words: for a melodic restoration more than one pitch-ms is necessary.

Minor variants and restoring chant melodies

The semiologists introduced four other counterintuitive items.

They state that the Saint Gall trigon, a type-a minor variant, "always" begins with two equal pitches.¹⁴ But Saint Gall, and most other neume-mss, nearly always sketch a lower first note that quite often can be found in *KL*.

They also argue that in specific cases a pes or torculus has a weak first note (*initio-debilis*) because in most pitch-mss this note doesn't exist.¹⁵ This is a typical type-b minor variant with, again only *KL* showing the pitch.

For the liquescens, another type-b minor variant, they introduced two types; increasing and decreasing.¹⁶ But as with the *initio-debilis*, neume-mss don't make the difference.

For the quilisma they argue that it must be a quick passing note because it is often not traceable in pitch-mss.¹⁷ But from Aurelian of Reome we know that the quilisma must have been a thrill.¹⁸

14 Cardine, o.c. p 08-111

15 Cardine, o.c. p 50. *Initio-debilis* got a special square neume in: *Liber Hymnarius*, Solesmes 1983, p xii

16 Cardine, o.c. p 219-220. See also: *Liber Hymnarius*, Solesmes 1983, p xii

17 Cardine, o.c. p 204-205

18 "Nam in sollempnitate sanctorum in responsorio gradali: Grad. Exultabunt sancti, in eiusdem versu 'Cantate Domino,' post primam modulationem maiorem quae fit in 'Do-', subsequente modulatione altera, quae fit in 'can[ticum]', flexibilis est modulatio duplicata, quae inflexione tremula emittitur vox, non gravis prima sonoritas, ut inferius monstrabimus." in: Corpus scriptorum de musica (CSM) 21, *Aurelianii Reomensis Musica disciplina*, ed. Lawrence Gushee (Rome 1975) 98. Cf. *Graduale Triplex* (Solesmes 1979) 456; the two quilismas in Saint Gall and Laon neumes in system 3 at "canticum".

With all these minor variants (unisono-porrectus, trigon, initio-debilis, liquescence and quilisma) the semiologists make constructions for the meaning of early neumatic details based on the hypothesis that early neume- and early pitch-mss present in detail exactly the same.¹⁹

But we know that the scribes had problems in placing chant on lines.²⁰ And we can see that very few chants are stable in all details throughout the mss. On the contrary most chants reveal several kinds of variants.

A better hypothesis therefore would be that all variants essentially are the result of problems the scribes had in putting chant on lines; in different regions of Europe they simply found different solutions. Significant variants often seem the result of avoiding non-diatonical pitches.²¹ Minor variants seem the result of problems with putting a highly ornate repertory on lines. Let me illustrate this.

MP places a wavelet above the pitchletter for the quilisma while *KL* thickens the graphics. *A* attaches a stroke at the note after which we would expect the quilisma. All three pointing in a different way to something happening there.

Type-b minor variants could be seen to result from ornamental detail that was not limited to diatonical tones. As in most oral traditions microtones and glissandi could have been all around. Here the "initio-debilis", as a kind of glissando, could make a return as a general feature of ascending pitches instead of only a specific feature of some of the ascending pitches.²² The liquescence also has an obvious link with glissando.

Comparing early neume-mss for the trigon it seems likely that it also depicts a special way of performing in stead of just three pitches.

The investigation in the unisono-porrectus finally shows that porrectus and oriscus are closely related. In *Ch* and *An* the difference is often unclear. It seems plausible that a porrectus was performed quickly and that an oriscus must have consisted of more than one pitch.

The new hypothesis on the origin of variants urges the need for a composite reading of mss, especially for a performance edition of early chant.

19 see note 8

20 Charles M. Atkinson, "From 'Vitium' to 'Tonus acquisitus': On the Evolution of the Notational Matrix of Medieval Chant." In: *IMS Study Group Cantus Planus: Papers Read at the Third Meeting, Tihany, Hungary, 19-24 September 1988*, ed. László Dobcsay et al. (Budapest 1990) 181-198.

21 This is demonstrated in great detail in Maloy, o.c. Appendix 3

22 A similar position is defended by: Jan van Biezen, 'Het ritme van het gregoriaans' [The rhythm of Gregorian Chant], *Tijdschrift voor Gregoriaans* 30 (2005) 15-22, 49-53, 82-88.

The criticism of giving a reading that probably never existed seems not effective.²³ Even editions of unique pitch-mss in modern notation are anachronistic. They neglect or interpret lots of ornamental and stylistic details that could have represented essential features of chant.

Conclusion:

In choosing *BV* and *A* as main mss for all chants and all details the *Beiträge* miss nuance.

Based on type-b minor variants the *Graduel Critique* possibly missed an opportunity that type-a minor variants could have given. The need for treating neume- and pitch-mss as equivalents simply reduced pitch-mss to neumes.

The majority reading principle of Solesmes again missed the nuance. The principle seems in need for an update, let's call it the nuanced reading: When pitch-mss show variants, the variants best corresponding to early Saint Gall mss should be chosen for the edition. For some variants this will be *BV*, for some *KL* and for others *MP*.

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23 For references see: Maloy, o.c. p 208-215

Table 1 - my sources [sigla; Graduel Critique-sigla; description, depot / eds.]

GT	-	<i>Graduale Triplex</i> , Solesmes 1979 [= <i>Graduale Romanum</i> , 1974]
GN	-	<i>Graduel Neumé</i> , Solesmes 1966
C	GAL 1	cantatorium of St. Gall, early 10th century St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek 359 / Paleographie Musicale (PM) 2-2 (1924)
L	LAN	gradual from Laon, early 10th century Laon, Bibliothèque Municipale 239 / PM 10 (1909)
Ch	CHA 1	gradual from Chartres, 10th century Chartres, Bibliothèque Municipale 47 / PM 11 (1912)
E	MUR 3	gradual from Einsiedeln, 10th century Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek 121 / PM 4 (1894)
MR	ELI	grad. / antiph. from Mont-Renaud (Noyon?), 10th century ms in private property / PM 16 (1955)
B	BAB 1	grad. from St. Emmeran, Regensburg, ca. 1000 Bamberg, Staatsbibliothek lit. 6 / Monumenta Pal. Greg. 2 (1986)
Bv	BEN 1	gradual from Beneventum, around 1100 Beneventum, Biblioteca Capitolare 33 / PM 20 (1982)
An	LAV	gradual from Bologna, early 11th century Rome, Biblioteca Angelica 123 / PM 18 (1969)
G	GAL 2	gradual from St. Gall, early 11th century St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek 339 / PM 1 (1889)
MP	DIJ 1	tonarium from Dijon, early 11th century Montpellier, bibl. de l'école de médecine H 159 / PM 7-8 (1901-05)
Y	YRX	gradual from St. Yrieix, 11th century Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 903 / PM 13 (1925)
A	ALB	gradual from St. Michel de Gaillac, before 1079 Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 776 / La Linea Editrice, Padua (2001)
BV	BEN 5	gradual from Beneventum, 11th/12th century Beneventum, Biblioteca capitolare 34 / PM 15 (1937)
KL	KLO 1	gradual from Klosterneuburg or St. Florian, mid 12th century Graz, Universitätsbibliothek 807 / PM 19 (1974)
R	ROP	gradual from Rouen, 12th century St. Petersburg, O v I 6 / Jean-Baptiste Thibaut (1912 / 1984)
V	VAN 2	missal from St. Vanne, Verdun, early 13th century Verdun 759 / La Linea Editrice, Padua (1994)
BzG	-	<i>Beiträge zur Gregorianik</i> , Heft 21 - 42 Regensburg 1996-2006

Table 2 - the unisono-porrectus and related issues in the Cantatorium

abbreviations:

<u>neume-mss</u>		<u>pitch-mss</u>
por	orrectus	por melodic porrectus
por*	special porrectus	por-o porrectus with oriscus
tr	trigon	por* no unisono, but a deviation
o	oriscus	u-o unisono with oriscus
str	stropha	u* "unisono" of one note
sp	special sign	cl clivis
cl	clivis	- lacune /gap
I	seperately written	nv not changed in the BzG
-	lacune / gap	

NR	formulas	unisono GT / *GN	C GAL 1	B BAB 1	Bv 33 CHA 1	An MUR 3	R ELI	BzG					
								VAN 2					
the unisono-porrectus in the graduals													
1		333.3	por	por				-	-	-	-	-	-
2		458.6	por	-				u	u	u	u	u	u
3		494.7	por	-				u	u	u	u	u	u
4		333.5		por	por	por		u	u	u	u	u	u
5		333.5	por	por	por	por	por	u	u	u	u	u	u
6		477.5	por	por	por	por	por	u	u	u	u	u	u
7		477.4	str	por	str	str	str	u	u	u	u	u	u
8		477.5	por	por	por	por	por	u	u	u	u	u	u
9		488.2	por	-				u	u	u	u	u	u
10		477.8	str	por	str	str	str	u	u	u	u	u	u
11		304.6	str	por	por	str	str	u	u	u	u	u	u
12		39.1	por		por	str	-	sp	sp	sp	sp	sp	sp
13		videbitis	39.6	por	-			sp	sp	sp	sp	sp	sp
14		videbitis	197.1	por	por	por	str	str	str	str	str	str	str
15		videbitis	209.6	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
16		videbitis	34.1	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
17		videbitis	156.7	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
18		videbitis	42.6	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
19		videbitis	25.3	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
20		videbitis	327.6	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
21		videbitis	148.5	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
22		videbitis	127.6	por	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
23		videbitis	35.8	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
24		videbitis	279.8	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
25		videbitis	312.5	por	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
26		videbitis	411.5	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
27		videbitis	634.1	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
28		videbitis	361.3	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
29		videbitis	82.5	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
30		videbitis	*497.1	por	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
31		nomen	609.2	por	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
32		nomen	113.3	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
33		nomen	151.4	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
34		nomen	97.7	str	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str
35			54.5	por	por	por	str	-	str	str	str	str	str

NR	formulas	unisono GT / *GN	C GAL 1	L LAN	Ch CHA 1	E MUR 3	MR ELI	B BAB 1	Bv 33 BEN 1	An LAV	G GAL 2	Mp DIJ 1	MP DIJ 1	A YRX	Bv ALB	KI BEN 5	R KLO 1	V ROP	VAN 2 BzG
138	enim	189.8	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por-0	u	nv
139	enim	190.1	1	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por-0	u	nv
140	enim	187.9	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por	u	nv
141	enim	190.7	1	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por-0	u	nv
142	enim	190.9	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por-0	u	nv
143	enim	191.3	1	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por-0	u	nv
144	enim	188.8	1	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por-0	u	nv
145	caelis	89.7	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	u-0	u	nv
146	caelis	89.7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por	u	nv
147	manducare	159.4	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	por	-	-
148	manducare	*193.8	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	par	u-0	-
149	autem	145.7	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	u-0	u	nv
150	autem	73.6	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	u-0	u	nv
151	autem	*195.4	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	u	u-0	u-0	u	nv
all other instances of the appositostropha's in the Cantatorium																			
unisono=u																			
152	*93.1 -	str	por	por	tri	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	por*	por	u-0
153	270.1 u	str	str	str	por*	por	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	por	por	u-0
154	89.2 u	str	por*	-	459.1 u	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	por*	por	nv
155	509.4 u	str	-	509.4 u	str	-	por	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	por*	u	-
156	453.8 u	str	-	453.8 u	str	-	por	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u-0	por*	u	u-0
157	527.4 -1	str	-	527.4 -1	str	-	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	por	u	u-0
158	298.4 u	str	0	298.4 u	str	0	por	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u-0	u*	u-0	nv
159	258.6 u	str	-	258.6 u	str	-	por	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u-0	por-0	u-0	nv
160	272.6 u	str	o	272.6 u	str	o	por	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u-0	por	u-0	nv
161	57.7 u	str	-	57.7 u	str	-	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	u	u	nv
162	87.2 u	str	str	87.2 u	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	u	u	-
163	87.3 u	str	str	87.3 u	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	u	u	-
164	475.6 -kt	str	por	-	str	por	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str	u	u-0	u	u	-
165																	por	por	-
all other instances of the special signs in Bologna																			
166	70.5 -1		por		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58v	por	por	por	-
167	videbitis	-	por	por	por	por	por	por	por	por	por	por	por	por	57v	-	-	-	-
168	295.7 -	por	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69v	por	por	u	u-0

Table 3 - all instances of "videbitis"

<u>videbitis</u>		<u>X. appare</u>	<u>Dominus</u>	<u>X. mirabile</u>
<u>leggendo pp. 181-190</u>				
(vidabitis)				
cf. Ex 16; 13; 35 & Ps. 79, 23			Ps. 117, 24 et al.	Ps. 117, 22, 23
GR 2. Hodie sciebis	GR 2. Hodie sciebis		GR 2. Haec dies	GR 2. Haec dies u. lapi
33.1 M R B C K S	33.6		157.1 M R B C K S	209.6 M R B C K S
C	V. N. in T. u. f. 111.	T. M. 107	T. N. 110	T. P. f.
L	v. r. — z. — — —	t. coram	v. d. v. o. 103	v. d. v. o. 108
Ch	v. ; v. r. m.	t. coram	v. z. v. n. 59	v. y. v. f. 62
E	N. u. t. P. f.	N. u. t. P. f.	N. u. t. P. f. 206	N. u. t. P. f. 218
MR	p. v. P. P. I. S.	t. coram	—	—
B	N. u. t. P. f.	N. u. t. P. f.	N. u. t. P. f. 40v	N. u. t. P. f. 42v
BV	—	—	82va 103	86a 108
An	v. v. / g. b. / 2. v.	v. v. / g. b. / 2. v.	—	—
G	N. u. t. V. f.	N. u. t. —	N. u. t. P. f. 76	N. u. t. V. f. 80
Ma	—	—	1. u. l. l. A. f. 156	—
Mp	—	—	k. l. k. l. k. l. k. k. k.	—
Y	v. — — — —	v. — — — —	v. — — — — 152	v. — — — — 158
A	v. — — — —	v. — — — —	v. — — — — 7v	v. — — — — 71
Bv	v. — — — —	v. — — — —	v. — — — — 125	v. — — — — 137
KI	v. — — — —	v. — — — —	v. — — — — 103	v. — — — — 107
R	v. — — — — Kopie geworden	v. — — — —	v. — — — — 78v	v. — — — — 82v
V	v. — — — —	v. — — — —	v. — — — — 105	v. — — — — 110

X. appare	X. profundi	utero	X. tnos
Ps. 73, 3. Y. 2, 3. GR 2. Excita 34. 11 RBCKS	Ps. 68, 18. Y. 2, 3. GR 2. Ne. avertas 156. 7 M BCKS	Ps. 109, 3. Y. 1. GR 2. Tecum princi 42. 6 MRBCKS	141 GR 2. Tecum prin 43. 3
31	34	38	
C	Tuv. I. P. T.	Tuv. I. P. T.	Tuv. I. P. T.
L	22 34 57 7	22 34 57 7	22 34 57
Ch	2 3 1. V. T.	2 3 1. V. T.	2 3 1. V. T.
E	Tuv. I. P. T.	Tuv. I. P. T.	Tuv. I. P. T.
MR	P. J. P. T.	-	P. J. P. T.
B	Tuv. I. P. T.	Tuv. I. P. T.	Tuv. I. P. T.
BV	-	-	-
Ah	24 [1. v. / t. b. / 2] 096v	24 [1. v. / t. b. / 2] 096v	[1. v. / t. b. / 2] +
G	6 Tuv. I. V. T.	68 Tuv. I. V. T.	Tuv. I. T.
Mp	3. 1. w. I. 2. 2. 2.	1. w. I. d. V. P.	1. w. I. d. A. 2.
Mb	-	k h k l k l m k k k	k -
Y	10 - j. h. 1	12 - j. h. 1	- j. h. 1
A	9v - j. h. 1	11 - j. h. 1	- j. h. 1
Bv	5 - j. h. 1	13v - j. h. 1	- j. h. 1
Kl	7v f. y. w. 1. w.	89v f. y. w. 1. w.	f. y. w. 1. w.
R	8v - y. w. - j. h. 1	67 - y. w. - j. h. 1	12v -
V	7v - y. w. - j. h. 1	91 G. f. m. p. a. d. e. s. s.	11 -
		13	
16	17	18	126

	<u>aeternales</u>	<u>V..tham</u>	<u>V..nomes</u>	<u>V..tuam</u>
Ps. 23,7.V.3.4	Ps. 91,2.V.3	phil. 2,8.V.9	Ps. 42,1.V.3	
GR 2. Tollite portas	GR 5. Beatum e. con tuam	GR 5. Christus l. est	GR 5. Discerne	
253 MRBCKS	327.6 MRBCKS	148.5 MRBCKS	127.6 M BCKS	
C	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.
L	z d' z L - q	z d' z N - q	z d' z N - q	z N - q
Ch	- z - N - T.	- z - N - T.	- z - N - T.	- z - N - T.
E	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.
MR	Pd: M. S.	Pd: M. S.	-	Pd: M. S.
B	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.
BV	-	z v d - n	z v d - n	z v d - n
An	h v / g - b / n	h v / g - b / n	h v / g - b / n	h v / g - b / n
G	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I. N. T.	Tuv. I.
Mp	z j - d - l - d -	z j - d - l - d -	-	z j - d - l - d -
Mp	k h k l k l m k k l k	k h k l k l m k k l k	-	k h k l k l m k k l k
Y	- z t - -	- z t - -	- z t - -	- z t - -
A	- z t - -	- z t - -	- z t - -	- z t - -
Bv	- j d -	- j d -	- j d -	- j d -
Kl	c p r z l w	c p r z l w	c p r z l w	c p r z l w
R	z m - j z l z z	z m - j z l z z	z m - j z l z z	z m - j z l z z
V	-	-	-	-
	32v	52v	55	56

<u>X. pamporen</u>	<u>X. meus</u>	<u>X. tigris</u> MLL542	<u>X. meus</u>
Ps. 40, 5. Y. 2. III. 132 GRS. Ego. dixi 140275.81 M BXKS	Ps. 27, 7. Y. 1. III. 381 GRS. In Desperatis 312.5 MRBCKS	Ps. 44, 5. Y. 11. 12 GRS. Propter ver. 411.5 M BXKS	Ps. 118, 23, 86. Y. Ps. 108 GRS. Sederunt 634.11 MRBCKS
C 139 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	78 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	130 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	41 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.
L 149 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>	66 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>	139 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>	22 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>
Ch 51 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>	40 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>	82 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>	8 <i>-z-. N. T.</i>
E 813 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	143 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	232 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	34 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.
NR 82v <i>p<u>s</u> J N 1:</i>	20 <i>p<u>s</u> J N 1:</i>	32 <i>p<u>s</u> J N 1:</i>	5 <i>p<u>s</u> J N 1:</i>
B 63 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	28 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	58 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	7 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.
BV 160 <i>-z- -z-</i>	47a <i>-z- -z-</i>	-	22 <i>-z- -z-</i>
An 853 <i>/w = 1/2</i>	79 <i>/w = 1/2</i>	133 <i>/w = 1/2</i>	33 <i>/w = 1/2</i>
G 115 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	50 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	106 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.	13 <i>Taw</i> 1. N. T.
Mp 174 <i>-z- -z-</i>	165 <i>-z- -z-</i>	182 <i>-z- -z-</i>	26 <i>-z- -z-</i>
Hb - khklik/mklik	khklik/klik	k hikl/klik	k hikl/klik
Y 239 <i>-z- -z-</i>	58 <i>-z- -z-</i>	215 <i>-z- -z-</i>	22 <i>-z- -z-</i>
A 925 <i>-z- -z-</i>	46 <i>-z- -z-</i>	108 <i>-z- -z-</i>	15 <i>-z- -z-</i>
Bv 257 <i>-jla-</i>	87v <i>-jla-</i>	222v <i>-jla-</i>	21 <i>-jla-</i>
Kl 149 <i>c y u r l u:</i>	65v <i>c y u r l u:</i>	142v <i>c y u r l u:</i>	16 <i>c y u r l u:</i>
R 1160 <i>-z- -z-</i>	• 49 <i>-z- -z-</i>	• 152v <i>-z- -z-</i>	• 123 <i>-z- -z-</i>
V 152 <i>-z- -z-</i>	• 60 <i>-z- -z-</i>	• 208v <i>-z- -z-</i>	• 15v <i>-z- -z-</i>

	<i>X. vidimus</i>	<i>X. omnia</i>	<i>X. caeli</i>	<i>X. sumus</i>
	Ps. 47, 10, 11, y. 9 GRS. Suscepimus 361.3	Ps. 24, 17-18 GRS. Tribulationes 82.5	MH 424 N 497.1	Ps. 123, 7, y. 8 GRS. Anima hostia 454.3
C	Now 1. 12. 1. 127	Now 1. 12. 1. 43	Now 1. 12. 1. 119	Now 1. 12. 1. 43
L	z. d. 1. 1. 1. 118	z. d. 1. 1. 1. 26	z. d. 1. 1. 1. 78	z. d. 1. 1. 1. 10
Ch	- z. 1. 1. 1. 1. 118	- z. 1. 1. 1. 1. 26	- z. 1. 1. 1. 1. 78	- z. 1. 1. 1. 1. 10
E	- Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 101	- Now 1. 1. 108	- Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 268	- Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 102
MR	101 115v	101 115v	101 115v	101 115v
B	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 115v	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 21v	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 52	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 31v
BV	110 115v	110 115v	—	sva — z. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Ah	115v 126	115v 126	—	115v 126
G	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 115v	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 28	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 36	Now 1. 1. 1. 1. 36
Mp	114 115v	114 115v	114 115v	114 115v
Mp ^b	- khikl kl mk kkk	k khikl kl mk kkk	k khikl kl mk kkk	k khikl kl mk kkk
Y	118	77	190	25
A	127	37v	36v	17v
Bv	117v	65v	195	26
Kl	134v	51	131v	20
R	1129v	• 33	172v	125v
V	1180v	• 39v	192v	18

V. nemum

MIL 20

GR5 Proper est

35.8

29	$\text{N}_w \text{I}, \text{N}_z \text{I}$	C
42	$\text{Z} \text{W} \cdot \text{V}^{\text{z}} \text{W}$	L
1	-3 - V^z W	Ch
40	$\text{N}_w \text{I}, \text{N}_z \text{I}$	E
31	$\text{P}_1 \text{J} \text{M}_1 \text{s}$	NR
3	$\text{N}_w \text{I} = \text{B} \text{I}$	B
-	-	B \bar{v}
32	$\text{J} \text{W} \text{I} / \text{V} \text{I} \text{B}$	Ah
7	$\text{N}_w \text{I}, \text{N}_z \text{I}$	G
74	$\text{L} \text{J} \text{J} \text{M} \text{J}^{\text{z}}$	pp
	k h i k l k l m k k d k	pp ^b
8	$\rightarrow \cdot \text{r}^{\text{z}} \text{r}^{\text{z}} \text{r}^{\text{z}}$	y
3v	: r^z r^z ..	A
7	- j A A	B \bar{v}
5v	c p r r l w	Kl
6v	j j k , w	R
5	j p r m m	V

Table 4 "videbitis" in gregorian, old roman (ROM) and ambrosian chant (MIL)

Between brackets de numbers of Table 2

GT 39.1 (12)	ROM 90.5 (12)
ROM 90.9 (13)	ROM 95.4 (14)
ROM 100.4 (17)	ROM 94.5 (18)
ROM 155.3 (20)	ROM 93.7 (19)
ROM 135.2 (21)	ROM 125.8 (22)
ROM 109.5 (25)*	ROM 135.9 (27)
ROM 153.8 (28)	ROM 132.7 (30)
ROM 94.10 (126)	ROM 156.9 (127)
MIL 42.1 (18)	
MIL 133.4 (24)	
MIL 424.8 (30)	

GT: Graduale Triplex, Solesmes 1979

ROM: Monumenta Monodica Medii Aevi Bd II, Kassel 1970

MIL: Antiphonale Missarum Mediolanensis, Rome 1935