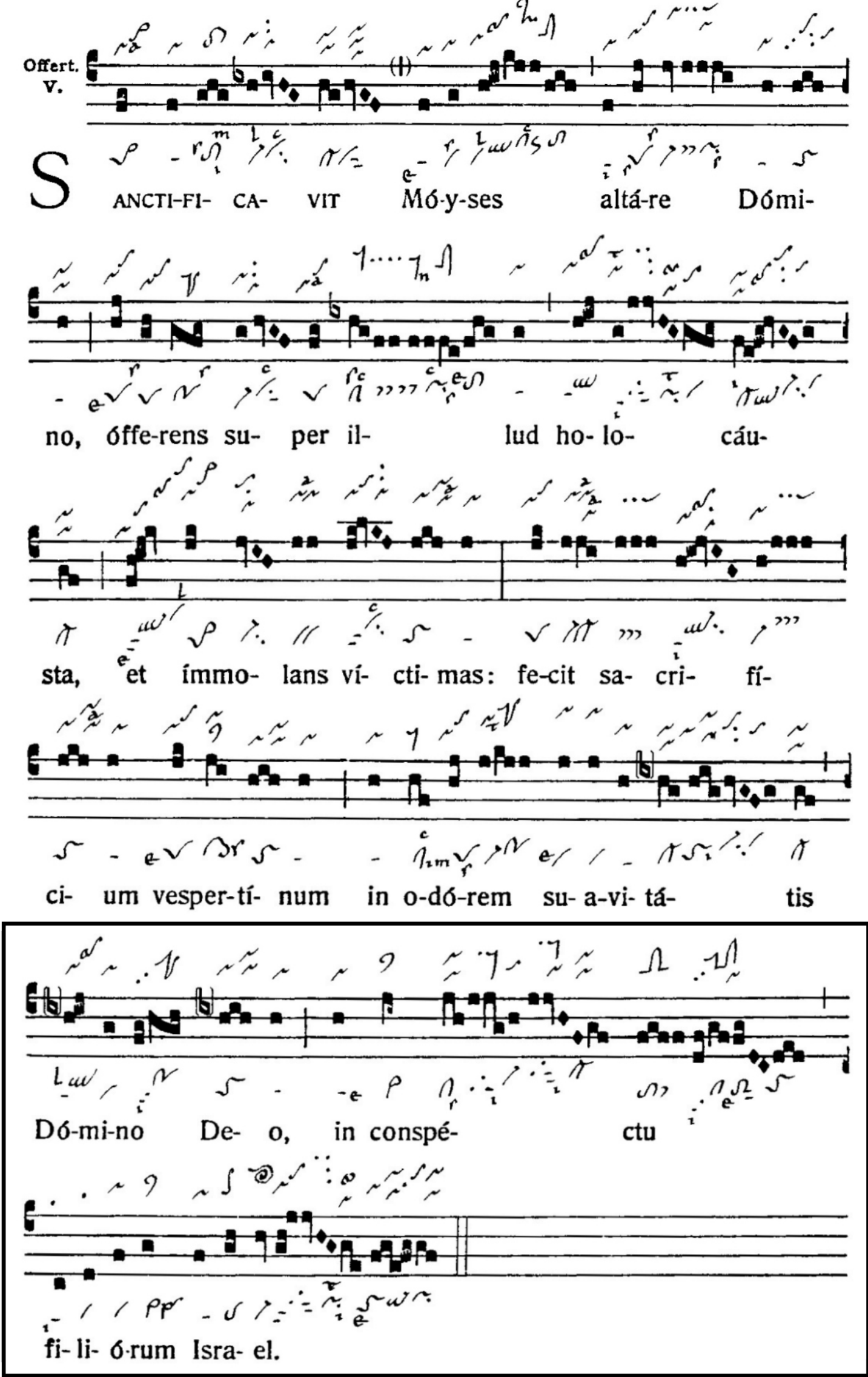


Connecting Medieval Chant Traditions: A Comparative Analysis

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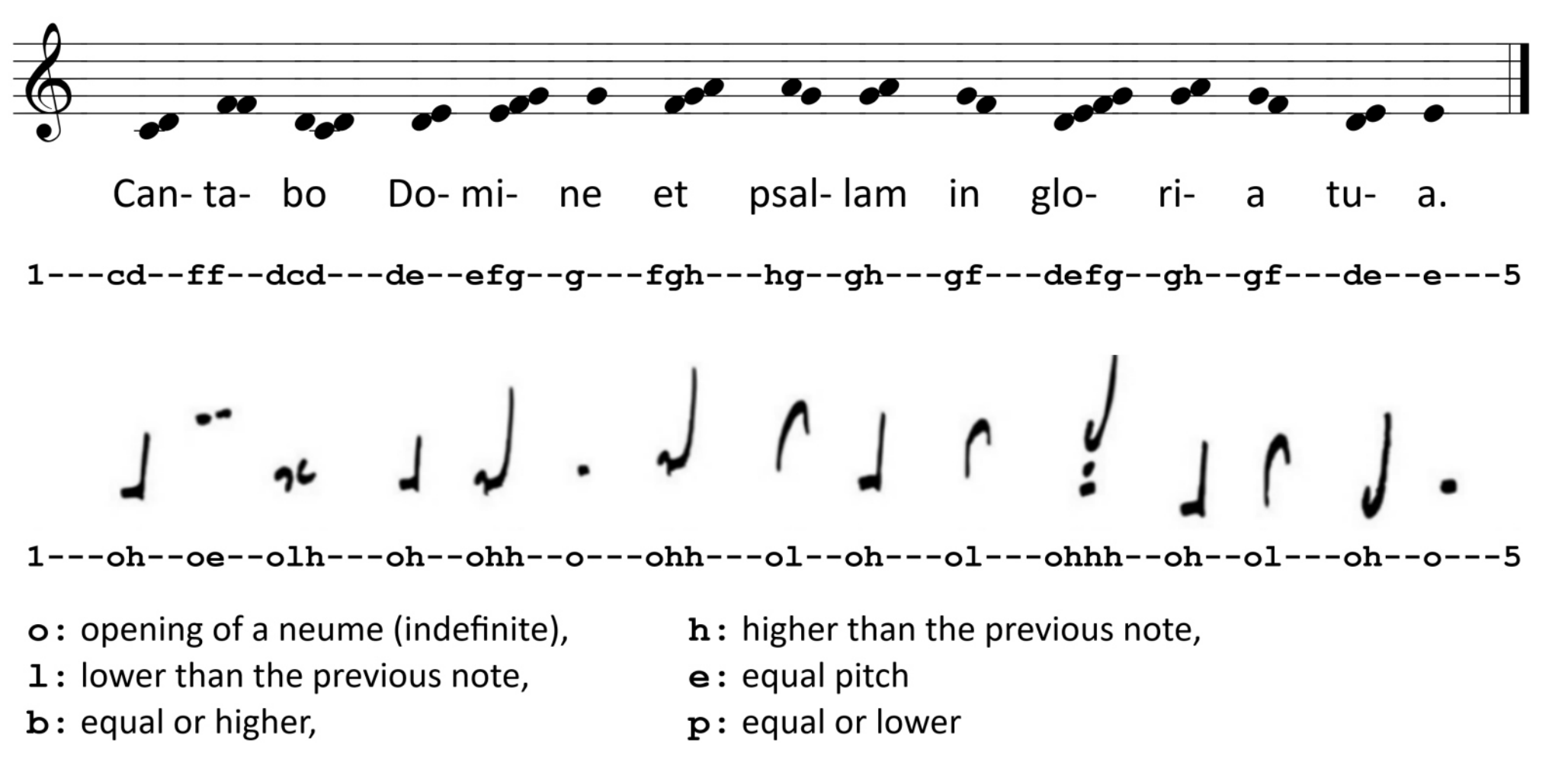
1. The first part/movement of
GRE 64: *Sanctificavit Moyses*



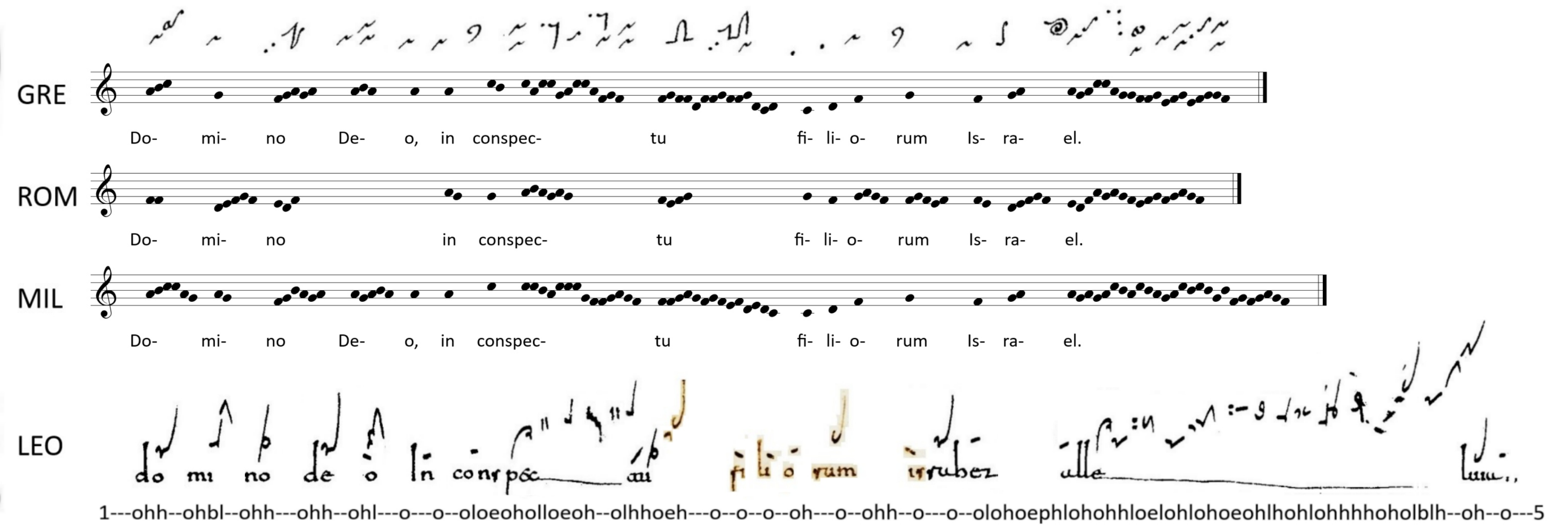
2. Overview of our data:
parts/movements in several traditions

	chant tradition	century	chants	parts (p)	notes (n)	n/p	
Mozarabic {	GRE	Gregorian	X/XI	137	394	64123	163
		incl. GAL Gallican (?)	X/XI	40	103	18593	181
	ROM	Old Roman	XI/XII	94	285	48491	170
	MIL	Milanese	XI	104	147	26111	178
	BEN	Beneventan	X/XI	39	41	6272	153
	CIS	Cisneros Cantorales	XVI	71	139	17784	128
	HISA	Old Hispanic	XI	26	31	2343	76
	LEO	<i>León antiphoner</i>	X	102	298	74967	252

3. Encoding of pitch and *contour* notation



4. A passage in four traditions



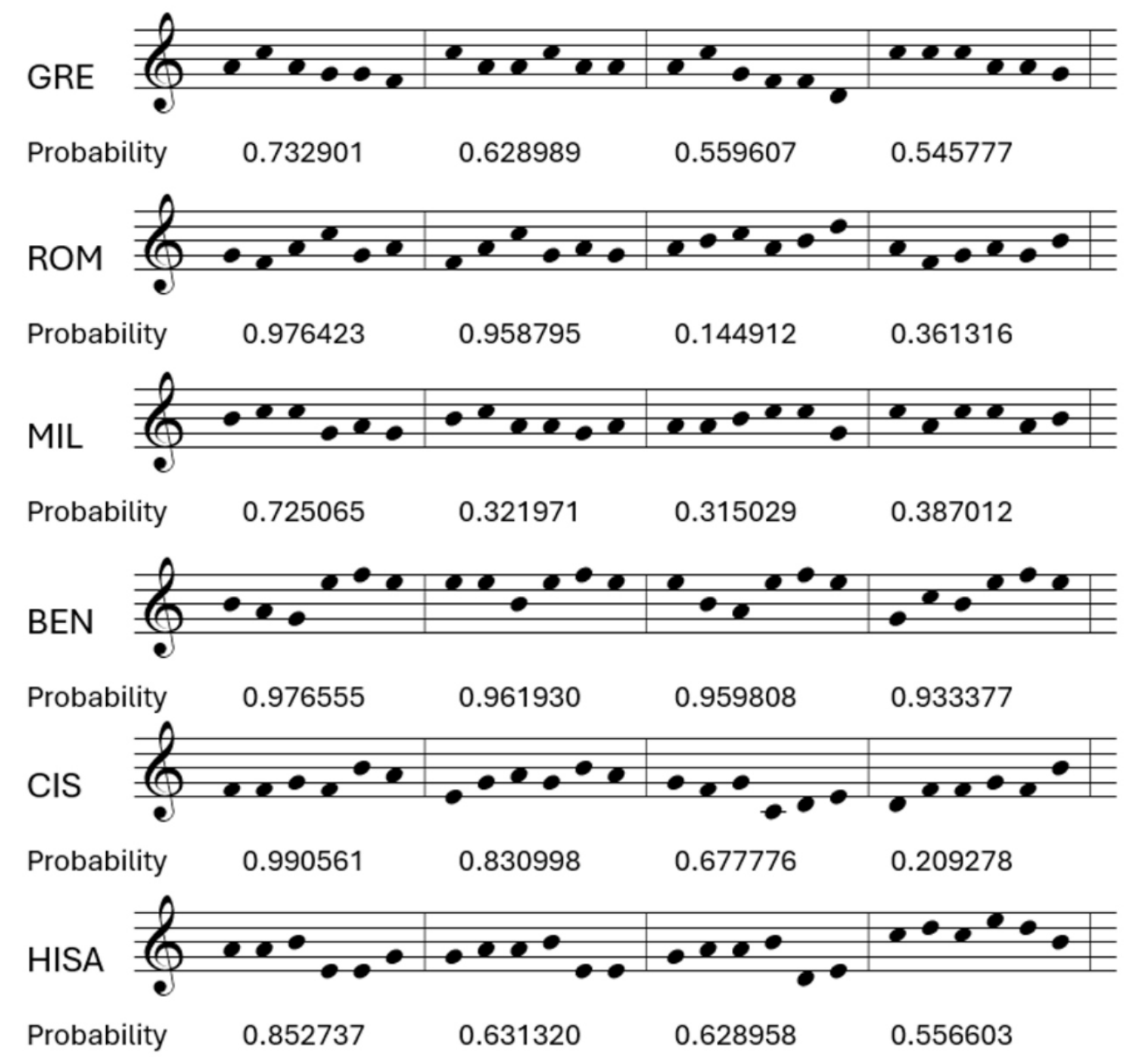
5. Classification of chants by pitch and *contour*

For each tradition, we train n-gram language models. We assign an unknown chant to the tradition with the lowest perplexity. Left: a 5-gram model on the sequence of pitch intervals (in semitones). Right: a 2-gram model on the sequence of melisma lengths. Top: supervised evaluation (true class available for prediction). Bottom: forced misclassification (true class excluded; best among other classes chosen).

		true tradition									false tradition								
		GRE	ROM	MIL	BEN	CIS	HISA	parts			GRE	ROM	MIL	BEN	CIS	HISA	LEO	parts	
predicted tradition	GRE	384	0	9	0	1	0	394	predicted tradition	GRE	242	46	47	20	4	6	29	394	
	ROM	2	282	1	0	0	0	285		ROM	22	238	10	6	4	2	3	285	
	MIL	1	0	145	0	0	1	147		MIL	28	5	85	8	3	11	7	147	
	BEN	1	0	1	39	0	0	41		BEN	4	3	9	17	0	2	6	41	
	CIS	6	1	2	1	129	0	139		CIS	16	1	9	0	97	13	3	139	
	HISA	6	1	2	1	129	0	139		HISA	3	0	0	0	2	19	7	31	
	HISA	2	1	3	0	1	24	31		LEO	24	6	11	10	0	6	241	298	
Precision	0.97	0.99	0.90	0.98	0.98	0.96		Precision	0.71	0.80	0.50	0.28	0.88	0.32	0.81				
Recall	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.95	0.93	0.77		Recall	0.61	0.84	0.58	0.41	0.70	0.61	0.81				
F1-Score	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.86		F1-Score	0.66	0.82	0.53	0.33	0.78	0.42	0.81				
predicted tradition	GRE	0	19	345	5	11	14	394	predicted tradition	GRE	0	93	153	39	11	8	90	394	
	ROM	126	0	112	19	28	0	285		ROM	160	0	35	49	5	4	32	285	
	MIL	127	13	0	1	2	4	147		MIL	67	12	0	35	6	14	13	147	
	BEN	8	1	30	0	0	2	41		BEN	8	7	15	0	0	3	8	41	
	CIS	27	15	96	1	0	0	139		CIS	30	6	60	0	0	39	4	139	
	HISA	14	3	10	0	4	0	31		HISA	3	0	1	0	13	0	14	31	
	HISA	14	3	10	0	4	0	31		LEO	195	27	25	27	0	24	0	298	

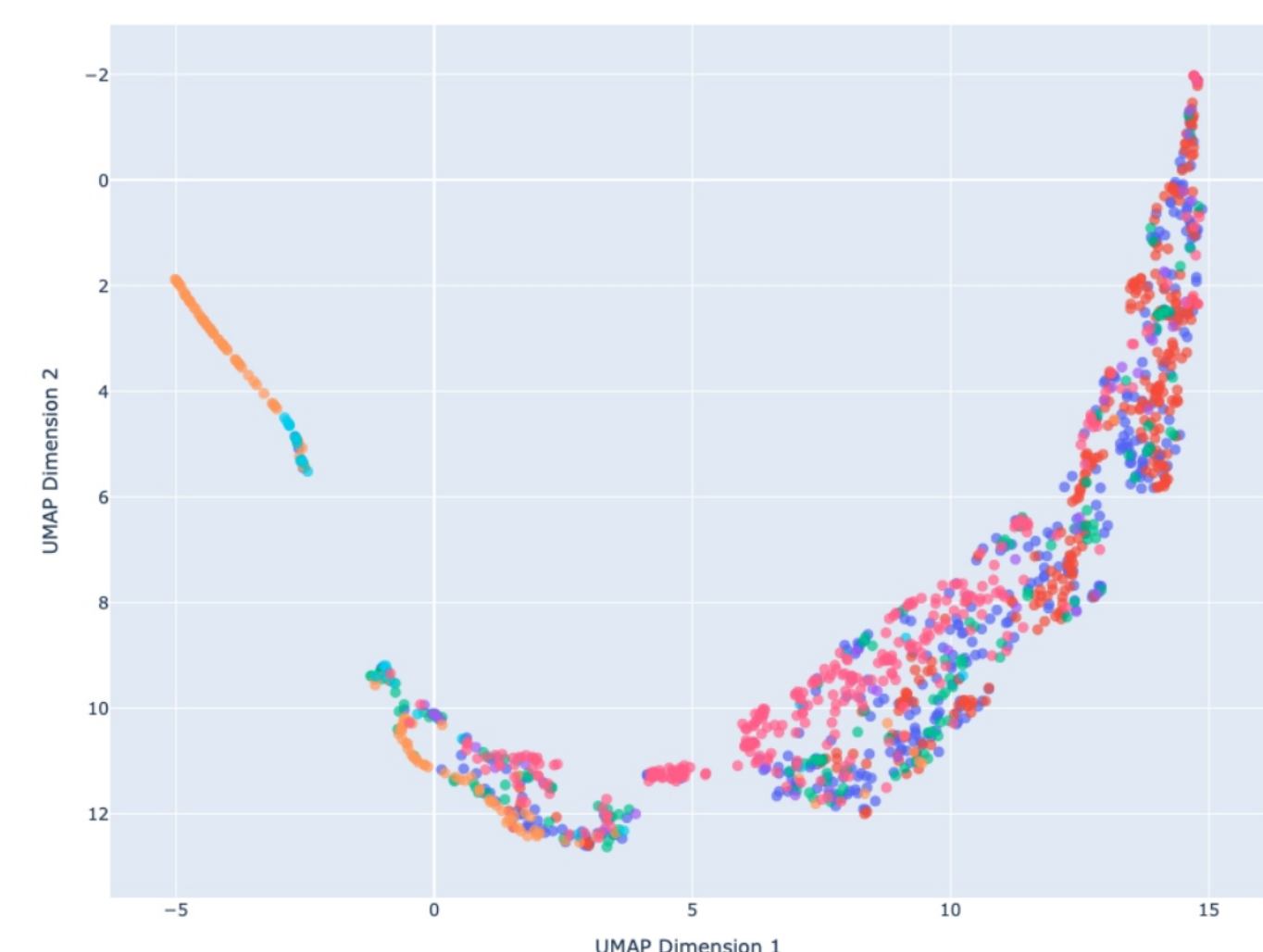
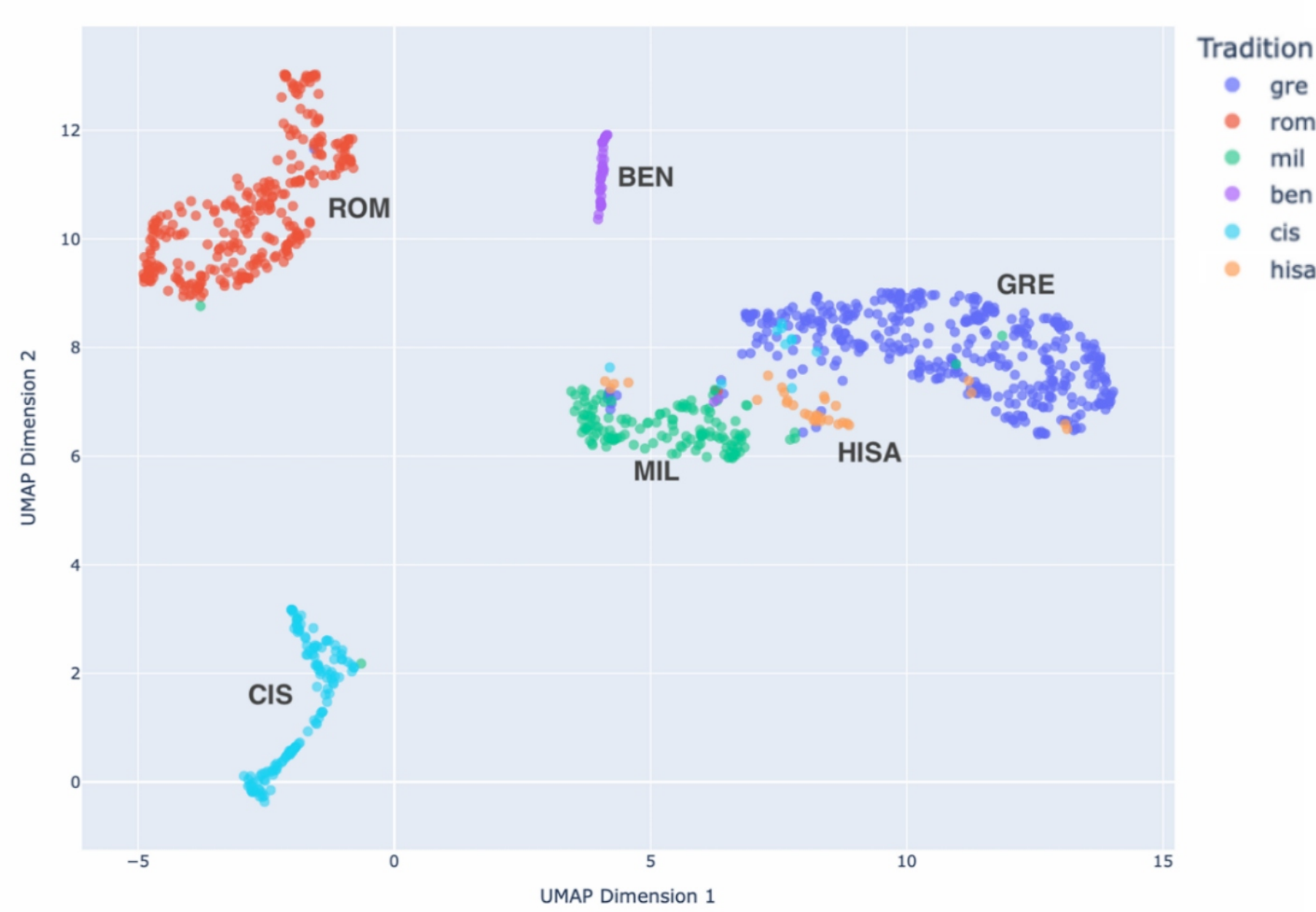
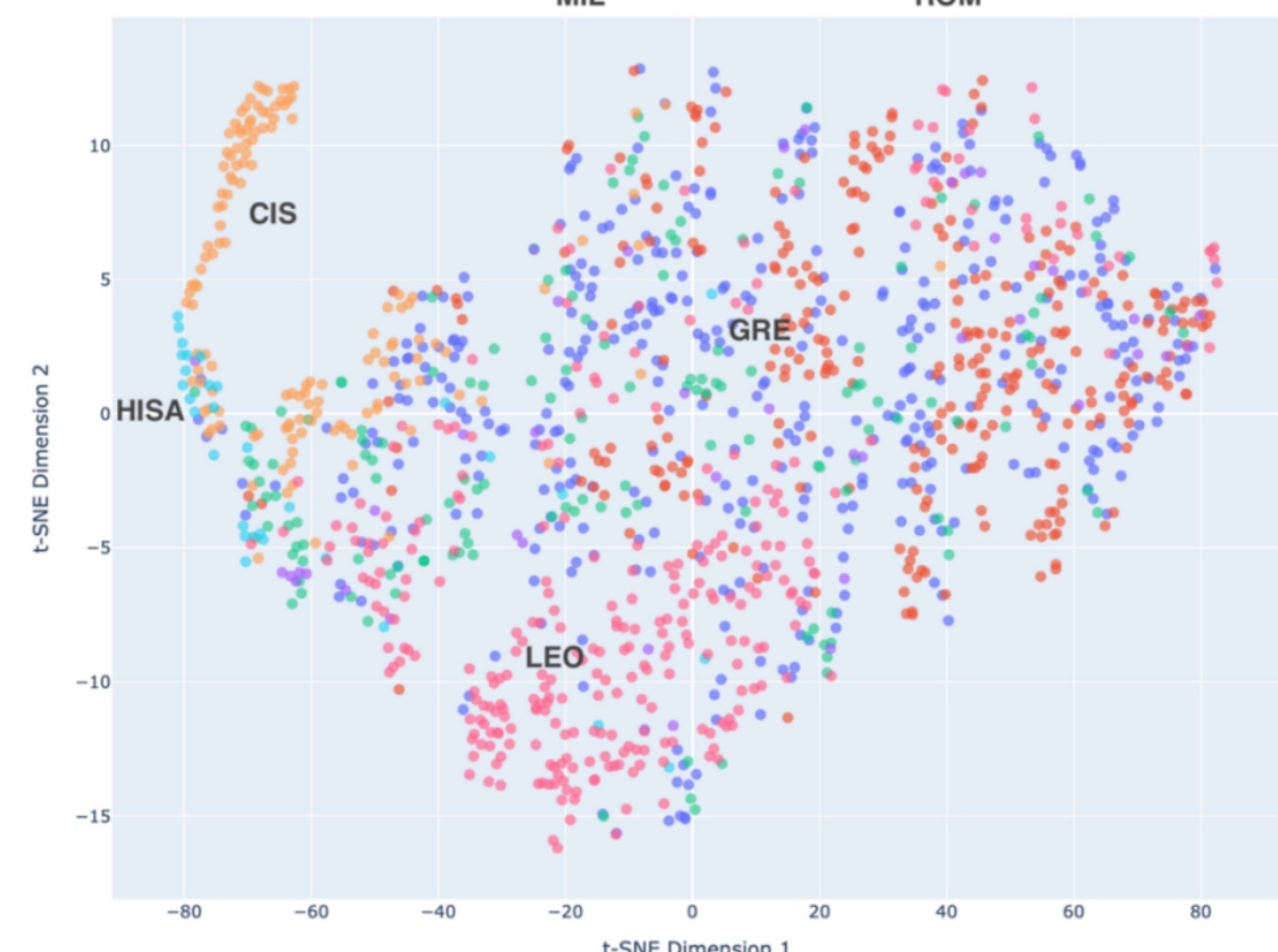
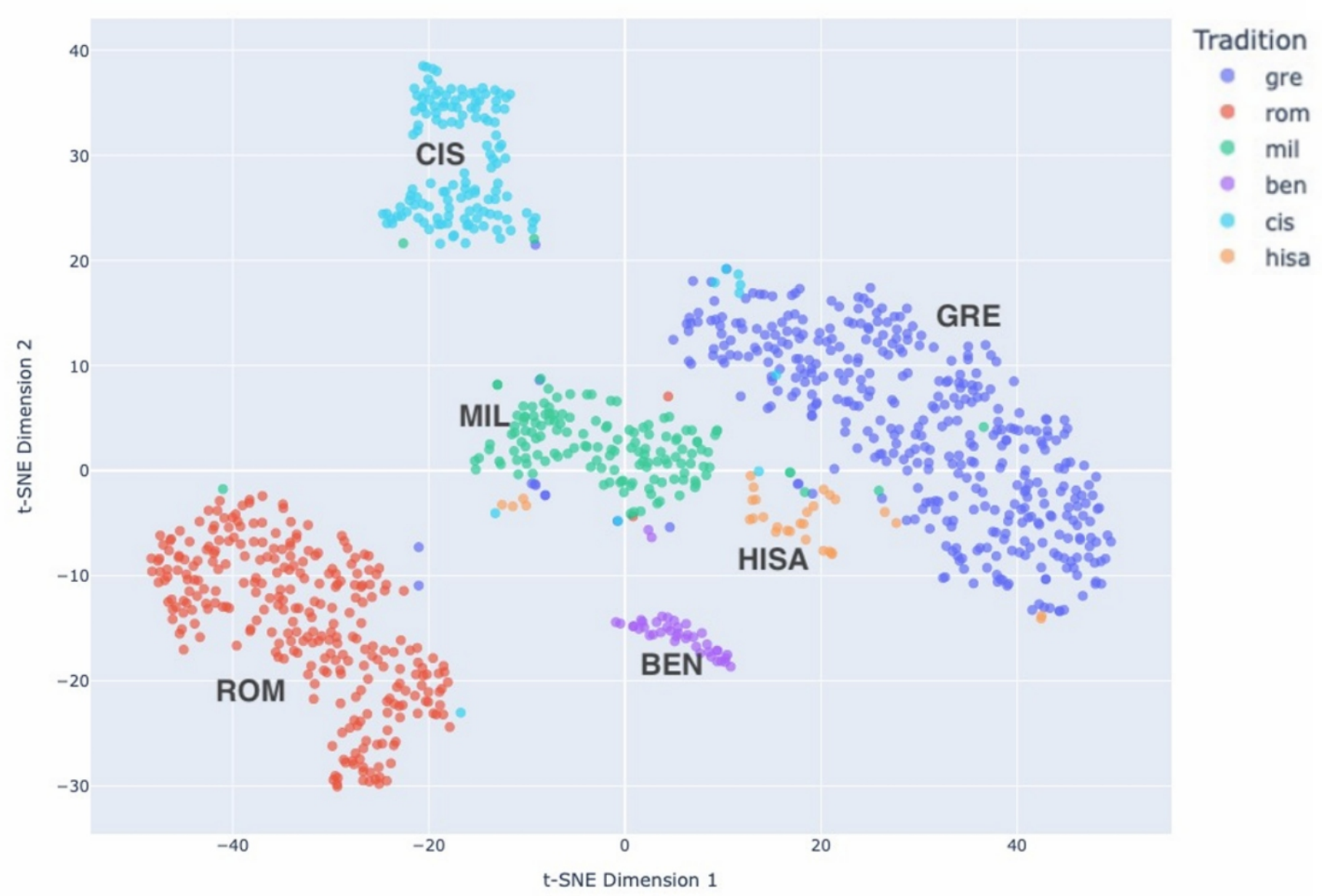
6. Distinctive six-note patterns in 6 traditions

Top 5-grams for each chant tradition, selected for high distinctiveness (probability $\geq 10\times$ higher than other traditions), significance (model probability $>10^{-5}$), and frequency (present in $\geq 5\%$ of the tradition's melodies).



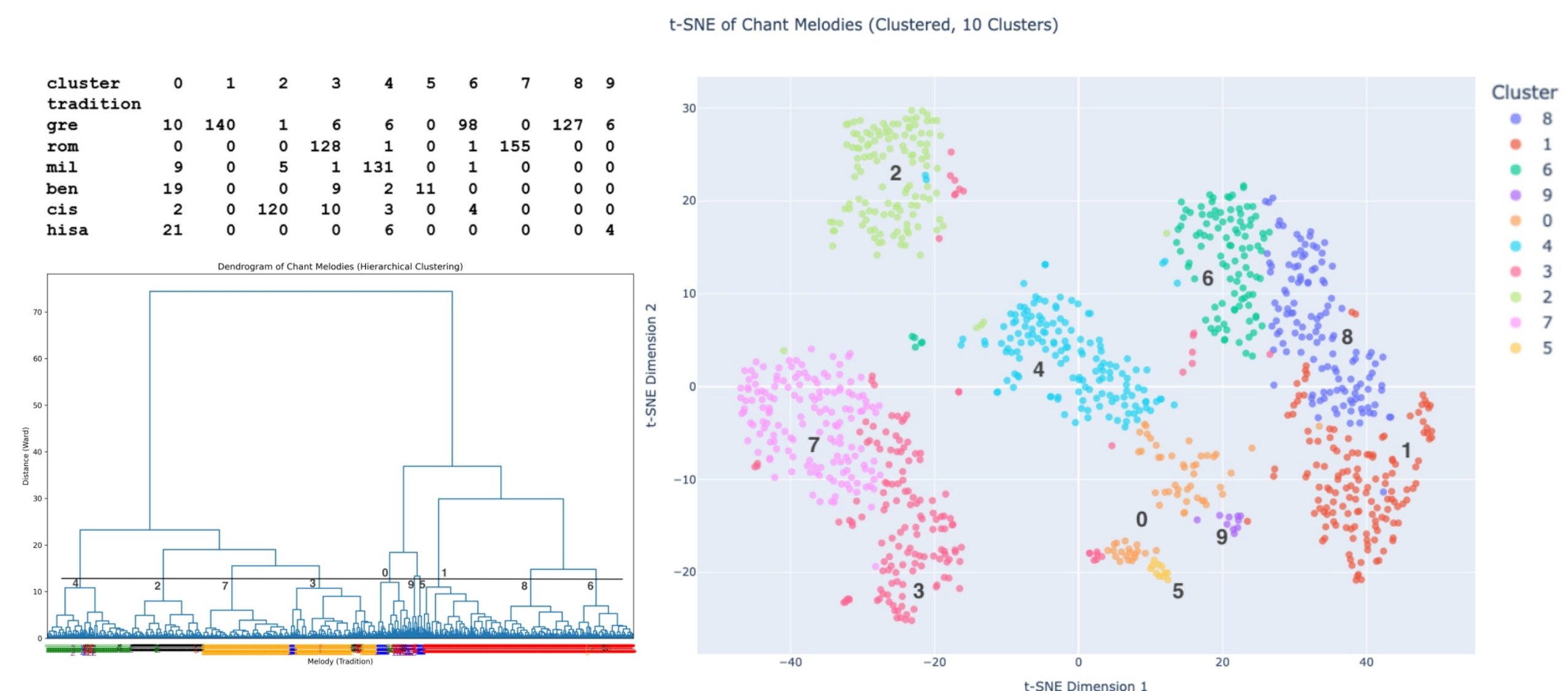
7. Dimension reduction for pitch and *contour*

For each melody in the various traditions, we compute for each tradition the perplexity using 5-gram models on pitch interval sequences, and 2-gram models on melisma-length sequences. We apply t-SNE and UMAP dimension reduction to visualize the perplexity space; left: scatter plot of reduced perplexities from 5-gram models, right: scatter plot from 2-gram models.



8. Clustering of sources, modes & Gallican chant

We perform hierarchical clustering in the perplexity-space. Within the GRE-tradition, we discern three sub-clusters: clusters 1, 6, and 8.



We investigated whether these clusters align with different source manuscripts or with the modal structures of the melodies, but found no clear correspondence in either case. We also found no clearly distinguished cluster for the GAL subset within GRE.

