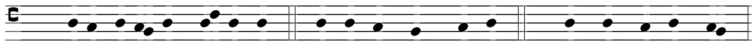
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France (*F-Pn*)
Nouv. acq. lat. 1235, f. 141v-146r

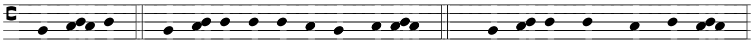
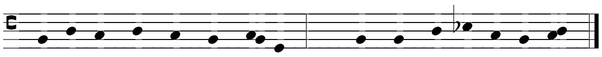
Transcription : Shin Nishimagi
(mars 2009 ; rév. octobre 2012)

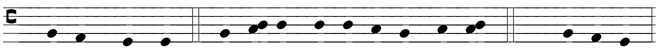
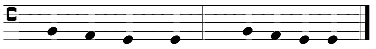
— [1] Tonus quid est ?
— [2] Regula que de omni cantu in fine diiudicat.
— [3] Primus tonus quid est ?
— [4] Determinacio quarte vocis .D., habens elevationem potencialiter usque ad eandem litteram, id est ad undecimam .d.
— [5] Quot principia habet ?
— [6] Quatuor.
— [7] Que ?
— [8] Octavam. a., sextam .F., quartam .D., terciam .C. [9] Sunt autem quidam cantus quorum vox prima exordium videtur habere in .G. vel in .E. [10] Sed differt. [11] Quoniam omne principium certam habet sedem ac inmutabilem, sed prima vox talium incertam ac mutabilem habet sedem. [12] Quapropter non iudicatur esse principium, nisi elevatio quam habet de .D. ad .a. [13] Nam propter illam recipiunt formulam, ut *Canite tuba, Ave Maria,* et consimiles.
— [14] Quot differencias ?
— [15] Novem.
— [16] Quas ?
142r — [17] Videlicet ipsa principia que inter se et a seipsis differunt, | et tamen in quarta voce conveniunt.
— [18] Da exemplum illius differencie que sola oritur ab octava voce.

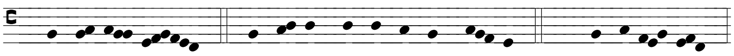
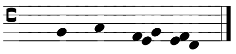


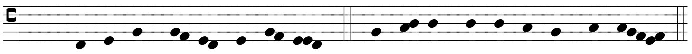
— [19] A. I-te di-ci-te Io-han-ni Se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ut non de-lin-quam

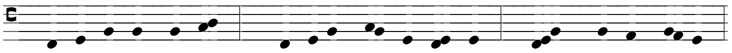
A. Ex-i ci-to in pla-te-as A. Ce-sar di-xit ad y-po-li-tum

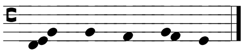
— [20] Da exemplum illarum trium differenciarum exordium in .F. habencium, quarum una sursum, alia inferius, alia mediocris dicitur.
— [21] Hec est que tendit sursum :

A. La-za-rus Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Do-mi-ne non sum di-gnus

A. A-per-tis the-sau-ris su-is   A. Pul-chra es et de-co-ra

[22] Que inferius tendit :

A. Re-ges Thar-sis   Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men   A. Vi-di-mus

A. Cir-cum-dan-tes   A. Vo-lo pa-ter

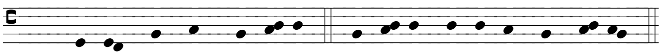
[23] Que mediochriter :

A. Cri-sti vir-go   Glo-ri-a   se-cu-lo-rum *a*-men   A. Spe-ci-o-sus

A. Lon-gum e-   nim

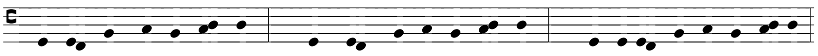
— [24] Da exemplum illius differencie que sola oritur a tercia voce.

— [25] A. A-ma-vit e-*um* do-mi-nis   Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

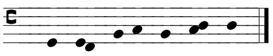


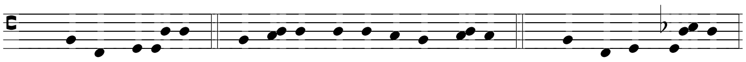
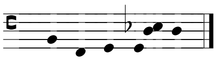
A. Po-stu-la-vi pa-trem A. Fi-li-e   Hie-ru-sa-lem   A. Sint lum-bi ve-stri

A. O quan-tus lu-ctus

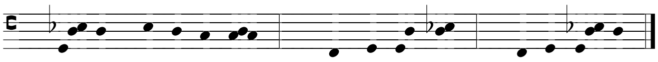
— [26] Pone exemplum quatuor differenciarum quarte vocis quarum una est principalis.



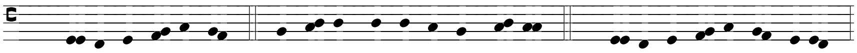
— [27] A. Ec-ce   no-men do-mi-ni   Glo-ri-a   se-cu-lo-rum a-men

A. Tu es pa-stor o-vi-um   A. Hoc est te-sti-mo-ni-um   A. In tu-a   pa-ci-en-ci- a



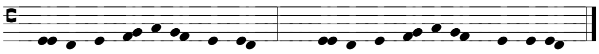
A. Da-bit   e-i   do-mi-nus

[28] A. A-ve Ma-ri-a Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Tra-di-tor au-tem

A. Ca-ni-te tu-ba



142v [29] A. Le-va | Hie-ru-sa-lem A. Quid hic sta-tis A. Mu-li-e- res

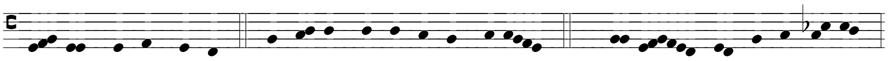


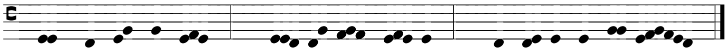
[30] A. Le-va-te ca-pi-ta Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ec-ce in nu-bi-bus ce-li

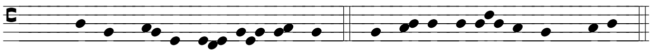
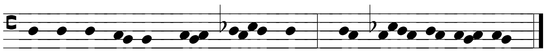


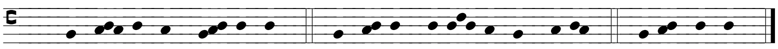
A. In pa-ci-en-ci-a ve-stra A. De-us a Li-ba-no ve-ni-et

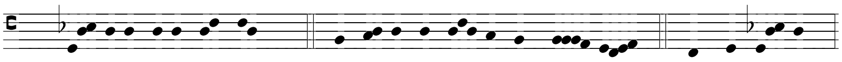
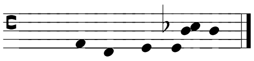
[31] Omnes alie antiphone primi toni quarum principium non est simile istis supradictis, sunt huius differencie que sequitur, que formula principalis est.

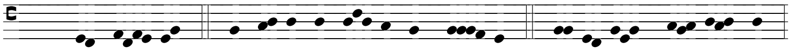


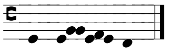
A. Eu-ge ser-ve bo-ne Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Pa-ter ma-ni-fe- sta-vi

A. Con sub-le-vas-set A. *Ful*-ge-*bunt* iu-sti A. Si-mi-la-bo e-um

[32] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus hec communis racio habetur : si primi toni sunt et in .a. principium sorciantur, hanc differenciam recipiunt.

<In.> Sa-lus *au*-tem iu-sto- rum Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

Sa-pi-en-ci-am san-cto- rum *Lex* do- mi-ni

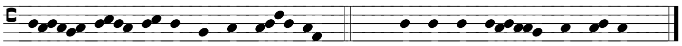
[33] Si in .F. ascendendo istius erunt :

<In.> Mi-se-re-ris om-ni-um Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men E-go au-tem

[34] Si habeant elevationem de .D. in .a. istius iudicabuntur esse differencie :

<In.> Sta-tu-it e-i do-<mi-no> Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a- men Gau-de-a-mus

<In.> Ex-cla-ma-ve-runt

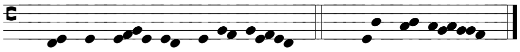
[35] Alie omnes sunt istius differencie sequentis, que est principalis.

<In.> *Gau*-de- te Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a- men E-te-nim se- de-runt



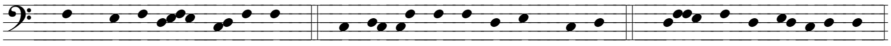
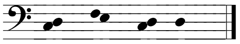
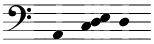
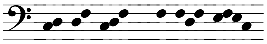
De *ven*- tre

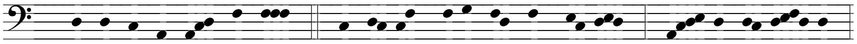
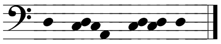
[36] De responsis

R. Ec- ce ap-pa-re- *bit* V. Ap-pa-re-bit in fi-nem

[37] Invitatoriis

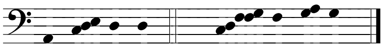


Vit. Tu es pas- tor o-vi-um Ps. Ve-ni-te

— [38] Secundus tonus quid est ?
— [39] Determinacio quarte vocis, non habens elevacionem potestate usque ad eandem litteram.
— [40] Quot principia habet ?
— [41] Quinque.
143r — [42] Que ? |
— [43] Sextam .F., quartam .D., terciam .C., primam .A. et .Γ. que raro est in usu.
— [44] Quot differencias ?
— [45] Nullam.
— [46] Quare ?
— [47] Quia, licet ipsa principia inter se differant, in uno *seculorum* tamen conveniunt. [48] Verbi gratia :

A. Quem vi-di-stis pa-sto-res Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. O sa-pi-*en*-ci-a que

A. Cla-mant cla-mant

Of. Vir e- rat

R. E-duc de car-ce-re

[49] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus.

<In.> Ter-ri-bi-lis est lo-cus Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a- men Ec- ce *ad*-ve- nit

Vul-tum tu- um

[50] De responsis



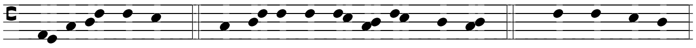
R . Re-ful-sit sol V. E- rat e-nim

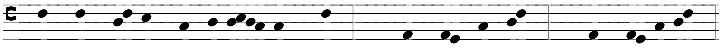
[51] Invitatoriis.

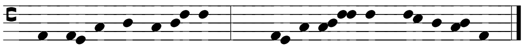
Fi- li- e Sy-on Ps. Ve-ni-te ex-ul-te-mus

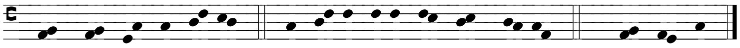
— [52] Qualiter differt primus tonus a secundo ?
— [53] Elevatione et depositione.
— [54] Qua ?
— [55] Hac scilicet : nam secundus habet .Γ. et primam .A. et secundam .B. quas non habet primus, et primus habet decimam .c. et undecimam .d. quas non habet secundus.
— [56] Quid autem fiet de illis cantibus qui hanc elevationem vel depositionem non habent ?
— [57] Hec discrecio : si non ascendunt ad octavam .a. certissime secundi toni erunt, ut *Iuste et pie viva<mus>*, *Ancilla Christi, Michael archangele, Consurge consurge, Quem vidistis* et consimiles ; si ascendunt et alicui differencie primi toni conveniunt, primi toni erunt, ut *Deus a Libano, Ductus est Ihesus* et consimiles.

— [58] Tercius tonus quid est ?
— [59] Determinacio quinte vocis habens elevationem potestate usque ad eandem litteram.
— [60] Quot principia habet ?
— [61] Quatuor.
— [62] Que ?
— [63] Decimam .c., octavam .a., septimam .G., quintam .E.

— [64] Quot differencias ?
— [65] Sex.
— [66] Quas ?
— [67] Videlicet ipsa principia que inter se et a seipsis differunt et tamen in quinta voce conveniunt.
— [68] Da exemplum illarum duarum differenciarum, que oriuntur a quinta voce quarum una quandoque in decima .c. capit exordium.
— [69] He scilicet :

A. Be-a-tus vir qui Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. U-num o-pus

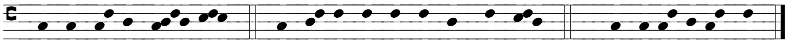


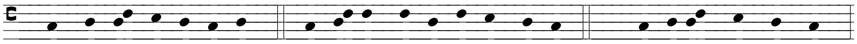
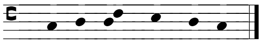
A. In-ter na-tos mu-li-e- rum non A. Quan-do na-tus A. Qui de ter-ra

143v A. Va-le-ri-us i-gi-tur A. Co-pi-o- se | ca-ri-ta-tis

[70] Hec est alia differencia :

A. Hec est que nes-ci-*vit* Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Lau-di-bus

[71] Verbi gratia illarum differenciarum quatuor que sunt in septima .G. quarum due differunt per saltum secunde et tercie sillabe. [72] Hec autem est que salit in secunda.

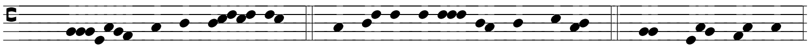
A. E-go sum qui Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Te sem-per i-dem es-se

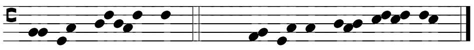
[73] Illa autem que salit in tercia, hec est :

A. Et re-spi-ci-*en*- tes Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Si di-li-gi-tis me

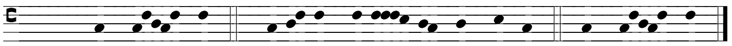
[74] Alia autem differencia :

A. Quo-ni-am in e-ter-num Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Om-ni-a que-cum-que

A. Do-mi-ne pro-ba-sti

[75] Quarta principalis :

A. Sur-ge et in e-ter-num Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ma-los ma-le

[76] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus.

<In.> Nunc sci-o ve- re Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men Dum cla-ma-rem

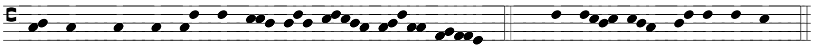


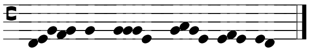
E-go au- tem Co. Be-a-tus ser- vus

[77] <In.> Lo- que- tur Glo-ri-a se-cu- lo-rum a-men Dis-per- sit

[78] De responsis.

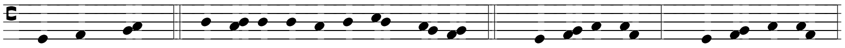
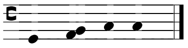
R. Pec-ca- vi su-per V. Quo-ni-am

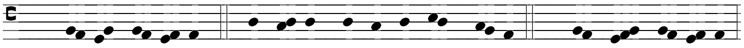
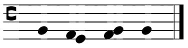
[79] Invitatoriis.

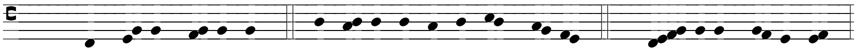
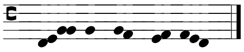


Re-gem pre-cur-so-ris do-mi- num Ps. Ve-ni- te ex-ul-te-mus

R. E- go *sum* de-us

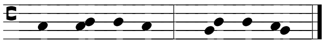
— [80] Quartus tonus quid est ?
— [81] Determinacio quinte vocis non habens elevationem potestate usque ad eandem vocem.
— [82] Quot principia habet ?
— [83] Sex.
— [84] Que ?
— [85] Octavam .a., septimam .G., sextam .F., quintam .E., quartam .D., terciam .C.
— [86] Quot differencias ?
— [87] Sex.
— [88] Quas ?
— [89] Videlicet ipsa principia que inter se differunt, et tamen in fine conveniunt. [90] Verbi gratia illius differencie que oritur a quarta voce. |

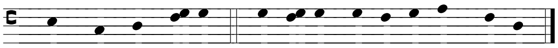
144r

A. Ru-bum quem Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. In-nu-e-*bant* A. Ger-mi-na-*bit*

Ap-pen-de-runt

— [91] Da exemplum illius differencie que nascitur a quinta vel a sexta voce que est principalis.

— [92] A. *Au*-ro *vir*-gi-num   Glo-ri-a   se-cu-lo-rum a-men   A. *San*-cta   Ma-ri-a

A. In *fer*-ven-tis

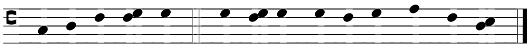
— [93] Da exemplum illius differencie que oritur a tercia voce.

— [94] A. Dum an-te pre-si-dem   Glo-ri-a   se-cu-lo-rum a-men   A. Do-mi-ne sus-ci-pe

A. Di- xit do-mi-nus

— [95] Da exemplum illius differencie que oritur a septima .G. vel ab octava voce que tamen quandoque capit exordium in .E. faciendo semitonum in ascensum.
— [96] Verbi gratia :

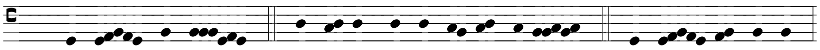
A. Fi-de-li-a   A. An-te me non est   A. Ex quo fa-cta est   Glo-ri-a   se-cu-lo-rum a-men

A. In man-da-tis   A. In pro-le

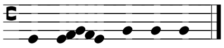
— [97] Da exemplum duarum differenciarum que per necessitatem ponuntur in affinibus vocibus.
— [98] Ut *Post partum virgo* que originem capit in quadrato .♮., et tamen determinatur in .a. assumendo .b. rotundum.
— [99] Quare non poterat determinari in quinta .E. ?
— [100] Quoniam nolumus uti super .E. tali tono, quamvis Boetius uteretur.

A. Post par-tum vir-go   Glo-ri-a   se-cu-lo-rum   a-men

[101] Sciatur quoniam *Benedicta tu* capit exordium in .G. eodem modo determinando in .a., tenendo utramque .b. .♮., et non solum huiusmodi cantus hoc faciunt, sed

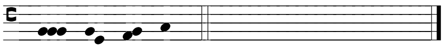
multi alii secundi et tercii et aliorum tonorum penurie causa in affines determinantur.

A. Be-ne-di-cta tu Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

[102] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus.

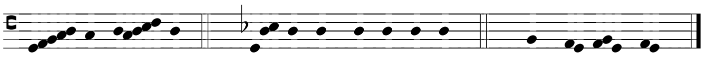


<In.> Re-sur- re-xi Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men Re-mi- nis-ce-re

In vo- lun-ta-te

[103] De responsis.

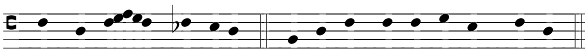
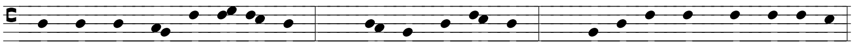


R. Mox *ut* vo-cem

[104] Invitatorium.

Cris- tus na- tus Ps. Ve-ni-te ex-ul-te-mus A. Re-*spon-* sum

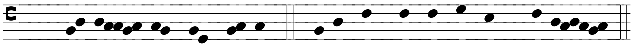
— [105] Qualiter differt tercius tonus a quarto ?
— [106] Elevatione et depositione.
— [107] Qua ?
— [108] Hac scilicet : nam quartus habet .A. secundam .B., terciam .C. quas non habet tercius, et tercius habet undecimam .d. et duodecimam .e. quas non habet quartus.
144v [109] Quamvis quartus quandoque assumat undecimam .d. que | est septima a suo fine, quod nullus alius discipulus facit. [110] Et hoc non sine causa, quia ita : habet .c. que distat a suo fine diapente et semitonio, quemadmodum alii habent solam diapente. [111] Quia vox que reddit diapente a finali voce non est firma, ideoque assumit .c. loco illius et tercius similiter.
— [112] Quid de illis fiet cantibus qui non habent illam depositionem quam plani cantus indignantur habere, quia non tangunt primam nec secundam vocem, quamvis eas regulariter habeant, nec illam elevationem ?
— [113] Hec discrecio : si ascendunt ad decimam .c. in principio saliendo, tercii toni erunt, alioquin quarti.

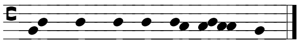
— [114] Quintus tonus quid est ?
— [115] Determinacio quinte vocis habens elevationem potestate usque ad eandem vocem.
— [116] Quot principia habet ?
— [117] Quatuor.
— [118] Que ?

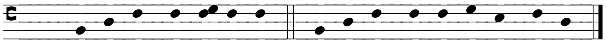
— [119] Decimam .c., octavam .a., septimam .G., sextam .F.
— [120] Quot differencias ?
— [121] Nullam.
— [122] Quare ?
— [123] Quia licet ipsa principia inter se differant, tamen in uno *seculorum* conveniunt. [124] Verbi gratia :

A. Pro-pri-o fi-li-o Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

A. In con-spe-ctu an-ge-lo-rum A. *Mon*-tes et *om*-nes A. Pa-ga-no-rum mul-ti-tu-do

A. Vox cla-*man*-tis

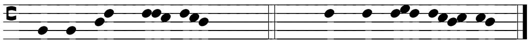
[125] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus.



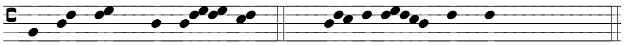
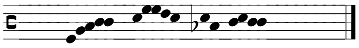
<In.> Do-mi- ne *in* tu-a Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

Cir-cum-de-de-runt me

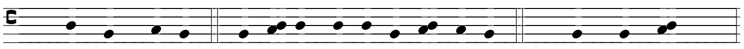
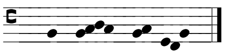
[126] Alia differencia :

<In.> Do-mi-ne re-fu-gi-um Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

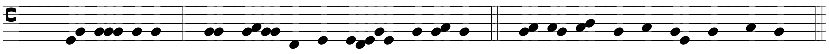
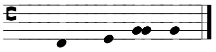
[127] De responsis.



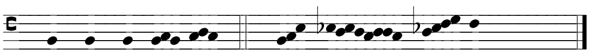
R. Ob-se-cro do- mi-<ne> V. Qui re-gis

[128] Invitatorium.

Do-mi-num qui fe- cit Ps. Ve-ni-te ex-ul-<te-mus>

<A.> Al- ma red-em-<ptor>

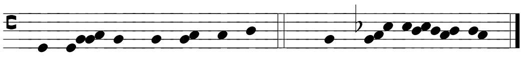
— [129] Sextus tonus quid est ?
— [130] Determinacio sexte vocis non habens elevationem potestate usque ad eandem litteram.
— [131] Quot principia habet ?
— [132] Quatuor.
— [133] Que ?
— [134] Octavam .a., sextam .F., quartam .D., terciam .C.
— [135] Quot differencias ?
— [136] Nullam, quia licet ipsa principia inter se differant, tamen in uno *seculorum* conveniunt. [137] Verbi gratia :

<A.> Lau-des de-o Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Gau-dent in celis

A. Vir-go Cri-sto

[138] De officiis et communionibus.

<In.> In me-di-o Os iu- sti me-di- ta-bi-tur Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

Co. Qui man-du-cat

[139] De responsis.

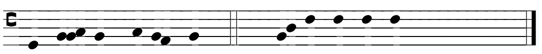


R. Per me-met-i-psum V. Po- nam ar-cum me-um



R. Be-a- tus Ni-cho-la-us V. Ut a-pud

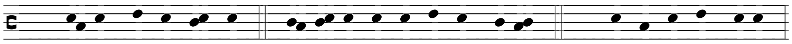
[140] Invitatorium.

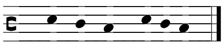


Sur-re-xit do-mi-nus Ps. Ve-ni-te ex-ul<-te-mus > |

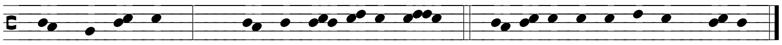
145r — [141] Qualiter differt sextus tonus a quinto ?
— [142] Elevatione et depositione.
— [143] Qua ?
— [144] Hac scilicet : quia sextus tonus habet terciam .C., quartam .D. quas non habet quintus, et quintus habet duodecimam .e. et terciam decimam .f. quas non habet sextus.

— [145] Quid autem fiet de illis cantibus qui non habent hanc elevationem et depositionem ?
— [146] Hec discrecio : si ascendunt tenendo magistratum, quinti erunt.

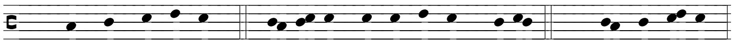
— [147] Septimus tonus quid est ?
— [148] Determinacio septime vocis habens elevationem potestate usque ad eandem caracterem.
— [149] Quot principia habet ?
— [150] Quinque.
— [151] Que ?
— [152] Undecimam .d., decimam .c., nonam .♮., octavam .a., septimam .G.
— [153] Quot differencias ?
— [154] Sex.
— [155] Quas ?
— [156] Videlicet ipsa principia que inter se et a seipsis differunt, et tamen in septima voce conveniunt.
— [157] Da exemplum illius differencie que oritur ab undecima .d.

— [158] A. Si-cut le-tan-ci-um Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ad-iu-va-bit e-am



A. Do-mi-ne la-bi-a

[159] Verbi gratia illius que nascitur a decima .c.

A. Lo-que-ban-tur A. *Con*-for-ta- tus est Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

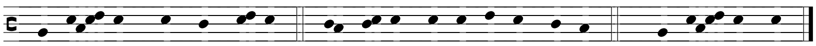
— [160] Da exemplum illius que capit originem a secunda nona .♮.



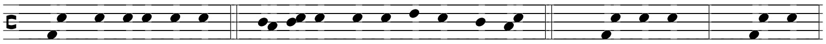
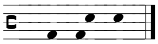
— [161] A. Di-xit do-mi-nus Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Stel-la i-sta

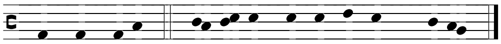
A. Mi-sit do-mi-nus

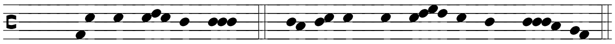
— [162] Da exemplum illius que oritur ab octava .a.

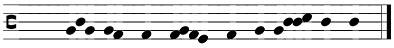


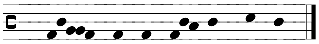
— [163] A. He-le- na Con-stan-ti-ni Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ex-or-tum est

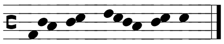
[164] Verbi gratia septime vocis duarum differenciarum quarum una est principalis :

A. Urbs for-ti-tu-di-nis Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ve-te-rem A. Ca-put

A. Ba-pti-sta

[165] Hec est principalis :

A. Io-seph fi-li Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

[166] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus.

<In.> Pu-er na-tus est Glo-ri-a se-cu- lo-rum a-men



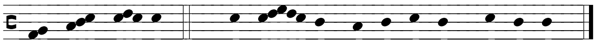
<In.> De- us in ad-iu-to- ri-um

Co. Si con-re-sur-re-xi-stis



A. I- bo mi- chi

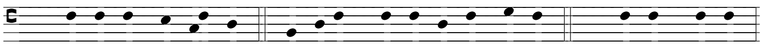
[167] De responsis

R. A-spi-ci-ens

[168] Invitatorium

Non sit vo-bis Ps. Ve-ni- te ex-ul-te-mus do-mi-no |

145v — [169] Octavus tonus quid est ?
— [170] Determinacio septime vocis non habens elevationem potestate usque ad eandem vocem.
— [171] Quot principia habet ?
— [172] Sex.
— [173] Que ?
— [174] Decimam .c., octavam .a., septimam .G, sextam .F., quartam .D., terciam .C.
— [175] Quot differencias ?

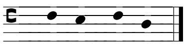
— [176] Quinque.
— [177] Quas ?
— [178] Videlicet ipsa principia que inter se et a seipsis differunt et tamen in septima .G. conveniunt.
— [179] Da exemplum illarum duarum differenciarum que oriuntur a decima .c., quarum una primas duas voces laterales habet, alia disgregatas.

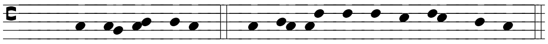


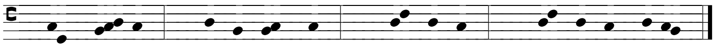
— [180] A. Ve-ri-tas de ter-ra Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Ze-lus do-mus

A. Fa-ctus est A. Con-fir-ma A. E-un-tes i- bant

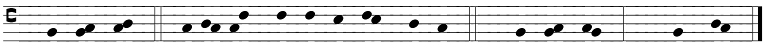
[181] Illa que habet disgregatas :

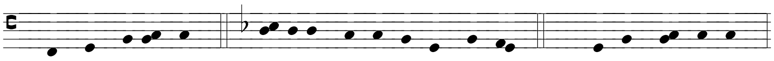
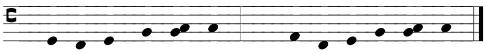
A. Do-mi-nus di-xit Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. De pro-fun-dis

A. De-o no-stro

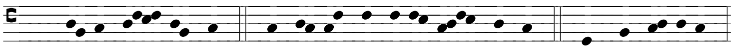
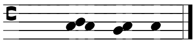
— [182] Da exemplum illius que procreatur ab octava voce vel a septima que est principalis.

— [183] A. In *il*-la di-e Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men

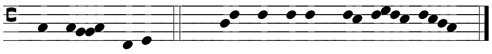


A. Dum or-tus A. A-per-tum est A. Ve-spe-re A. An-ge-lus e-*nim*

[184] Exemplum illius que egreditur a sexta voce :

A. Mis-sus est Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. E-go *sum* A. Za-chee

[185] Verbi gratia illius que oritur a quarta vel tercia voce :

A. Nos qui vi-vi-mus Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men A. Di-xit do-mi-nus

A. Mar-ti-res do-mi-ni A. An-ge-li do-mi-ni

[186] De officiis et communionibus et antiphonis processionalibus.

<In.> Be-ne-dic- ta sit Glo-ri-a se-cu-lo-rum a-men Ad te le-va-vi

<A.> Mis-sus est

[187] De responsis.

R. Ec-ce di-es V. In di-e-bus *il-* lis

— [188] Qualiter differt octavus a septimo ?
— [189] Elevatione et depositione.
— [190] Qua ?
146r — [191] Hac scilicet : nam septimus habet terciam decimam .f. et quartam decimam .g. —— et, si necesse fuerit, quintam | decimam .$^{a}_{a}$. ; qui videtur habere tres superacutarum alias, sed non habet ; quando quidem igitur iste de quo magis videretur, non habet eas, nec ullus tonus a maiori secundum visum, —— quas non habet octavus, et octavus habet quintam .E., quartam .D., terciam .C. quas non habet septimus.
— [192] Quid de illis fiet cantibus qui illam elevationem vel depositionem non habent ?
— [193] Hec discrecio : si non ascendunt ad undecimam .d., octavi erunt ; si ascendunt tenendo magistratum, septimi erunt.

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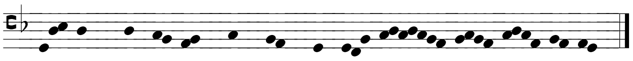
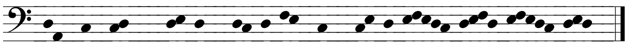
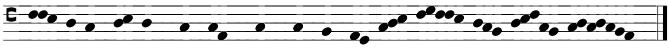
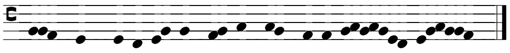
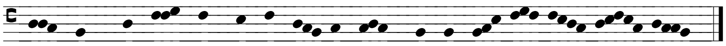
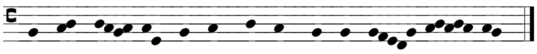
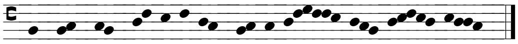
19 Seculorum (a-a-G-F)] (a-a-///// [gratté]) || **48** Of.] R. || **89** fine] *ante corr.* voce ||
162 Helena (a-d♮de-d)] (♮-d♮de-d) | Exortum (a- d♮de-d)] (♮-d♮ded-d)

146r *Diapente et diatessaron* (éd. *Bernhard*, *Clavis Gerberti*, I, p. 26-31 [sigle Ps]).

146r

Pri-mum que-ri-te re-gnum de-i

Se-cun-dum au-tem si-mi-le est hu-ic

Ter-ci-a di-es est quo hec fa-cta sunt

Quar-ta vi-gi-li-a ve-nit ad e-os

Quin-que pru-den-tes in-tra-ve-runt ad nup-ci-as

Sex-ta ho- ra se-dit su-per pu-te-um

Se-*ptem* sunt spi-ri-tus an-te thro-num de-i

O-cto *sunt* be-a-ti-tu-di-nes

Cf. Ch. M. Atkinson, « The Other *Modus*: On the Theory and Practice of Intervals in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries », *The Study of Medieval Chant. Paths and Bridges, East and West. In Honor of Kenneth Levy*, éd., P. Jeffery, Woodbridge, 2001, p. 233-256, part. p. 245-246, pl. 8. 3 [= f. 146].