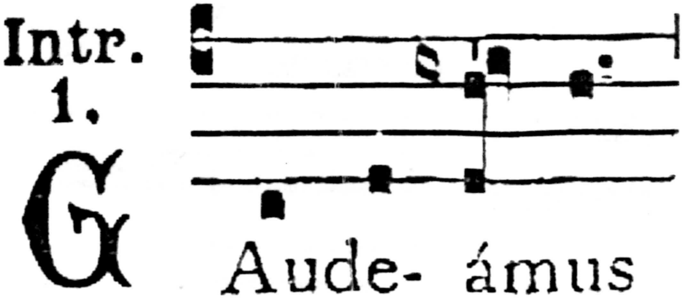
digesto minimo di
canto gregoriano
per uso del
coro saraceni
roma
MMI

Cura et studio
joseph cantoris

PROŒMIUM.

Greguriani cantus duae jam sunt in usu notationes : 1° altera antiquior, quae quadrata dicitur : 2° altera recentior. Vides utramque infra.

Necesse est autem musica quaelibet notatio melos rhythmumque significet. Neumae igitur, quam gravi aut acuta voce sonus proferri debeat; rhythmica vero signa, quanto tempore notulae teneantur, et quonam rhythmico cursu incedat melos, significant.

1. — De figuris melodicis, seu neumis.

1° De notularum et neumarum forma.

A. — Notae simplices.

a. *Punctum quadratum*

b. *Punctum inclinatum*

c. *Virga*

d. *Apostropha*

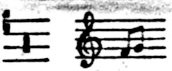
e. *Oriscus*

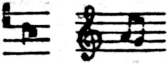
f. *Quilisma*

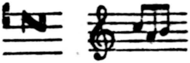
Quae omnes notae idem valent, et in recentiore notatione notula ♪ significari possunt.

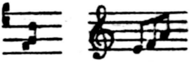
B. — Neumae duarum notarum.

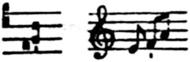
Pes seu Podatus



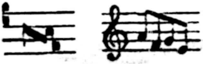
Clivis

C. — Neumae trium notarum.

Porrectus

Torculus

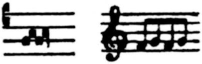
Scandicus

Climacus

Salicus

D. — Neumae quatuor notarum et amplius.

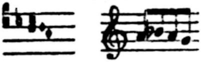
Porrectus flexus



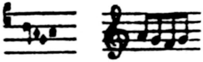
Torculus resupinus



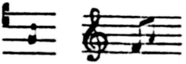
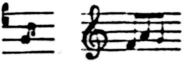
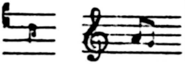
Pes subbipunctis



Climacus resupinus



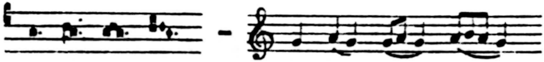
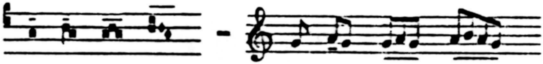
E. — Neumae semivocales seu liquescentes.

Epiphonus, seu Podatus liquescens

Torculus liquescens

Cephalicus, seu Clivis liquescens

Ancus, seu Climacus liquescens

2° De notarum duratione et momento.

Omnes simplices gregorianae notulae, cujuscumque sint formae, sive singulae sive in neumis agglutinatae, idem valent ac « tempus primum et indivisibile » (πρῶτος χρόνος, apud Graecos) : ♪ scilicet in recentioris musices notatione. Haec notio de « temporis primi » definita duratione maximi refert, cum in ea tamquam in fundamento suo firmetur rythmus.

Duo sunt vero signa quibus *punctum* et *virga* protrahuntur.

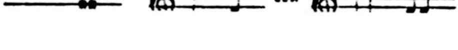
a) **Punctum-mora** (•) eam quam immediate sequitur notulam firme duplicat :

b) **Transversum episema** (–), quod simplicem notulam vel etiam neumam afficere potest, notulam vel singulas hujus neumae notulas paululum producendas esse indicat, quin duplicentur.

Quando transversum episema ultimam vel ultimas incisi aut membri notulas afficit, protractionis et morae unice est signum; si vero notulam vel neumam intra incisi aut membri tramitem afficit, plerumque affectus animi aliquantula soni protractione significat.

Ex seipsis, nec punctum-mora nec transversum episema intensitatem soni indicant.

N. B. — **Rectum episema** (ɪ) nullatenus ad durationem nec ad intensitatem *ex seipso* attinet, sed est mere signum, typis quidem usurpatum quoties expedit, ad rhythmi divisionem seu rhythmicum ictum, de quo dicitur infra, designandum.

3° De quibusdam praecedentibus signis notatione dignis.

1° ***Virga***, cum geminatur, quod saepius accidit, ***bivirga*** vocatur, et in recentiore notatione notula ♩ significatur, aut duabus notulis sic inter se agglutinatis :



E. — Neumae semivocales seu liquescentes.

Epiphonus, seu Podatus liquescens

Torculus liquescens

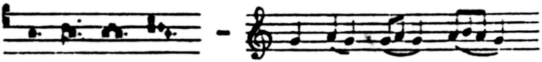
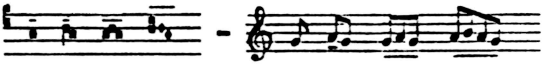
Cephalicus, seu Clivis liquescens

Ancus, seu Climacus liquescens

2° De notarum duratione et momento.

Omnes simplices gregorianae notulae, cujuscumque sint formae, sive singulae sive in neumis agglutinatae, idem valent ac « tempus primum et indivisibile » (πρῶτος χρόνος, apud Graecos) : ♪ scilicet in recentioris musices notatione. Haec notio de « temporis primi » definita duratione maximi refert, cum in ea tamquam in fundamento suo firmetur rythmus.

Duo sunt vero signa quibus *punctum* et *virga* protrahuntur.

a) Punctum-mora (•) eam quam immediate sequitur notulam firme duplicat :

b) Transversum episema (–), quod simplicem notulam vel etiam neumam afficere potest, notulam vel singulas hujus neumae notulas paululum producendas esse indicat, quin duplicentur.

Quando transversum episema ultimam vel ultimas incisi aut membri notulas afficit, protractionis et morae unice est signum; si vero notulam vel neumam intra incisi aut membri tramitem afficit, plerumque affectus animi aliquantula soni protractione significat.

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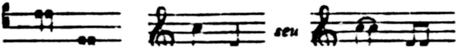
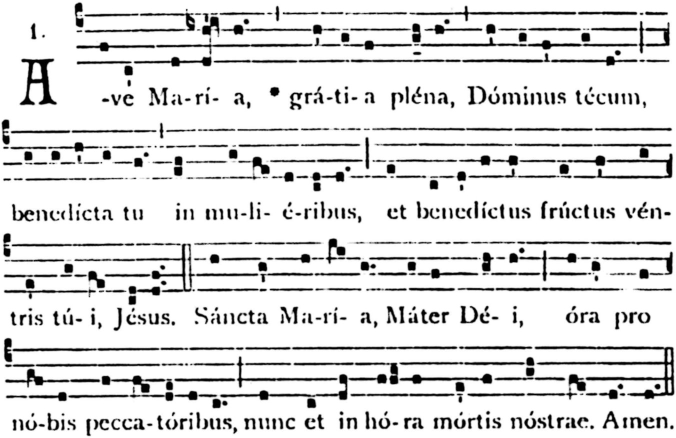
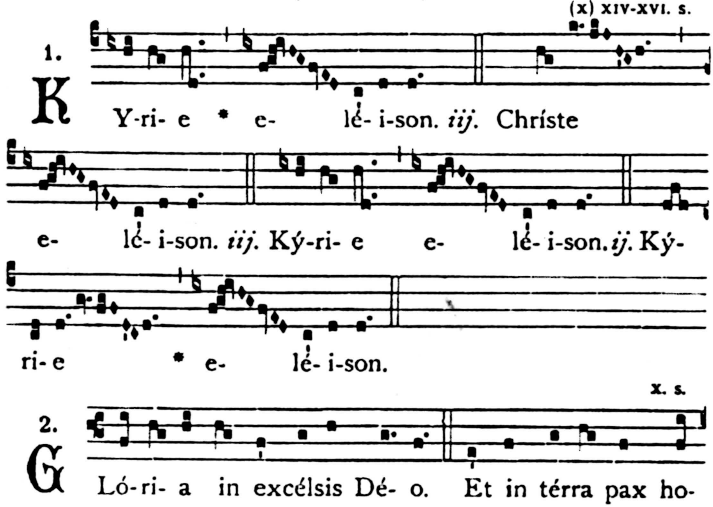
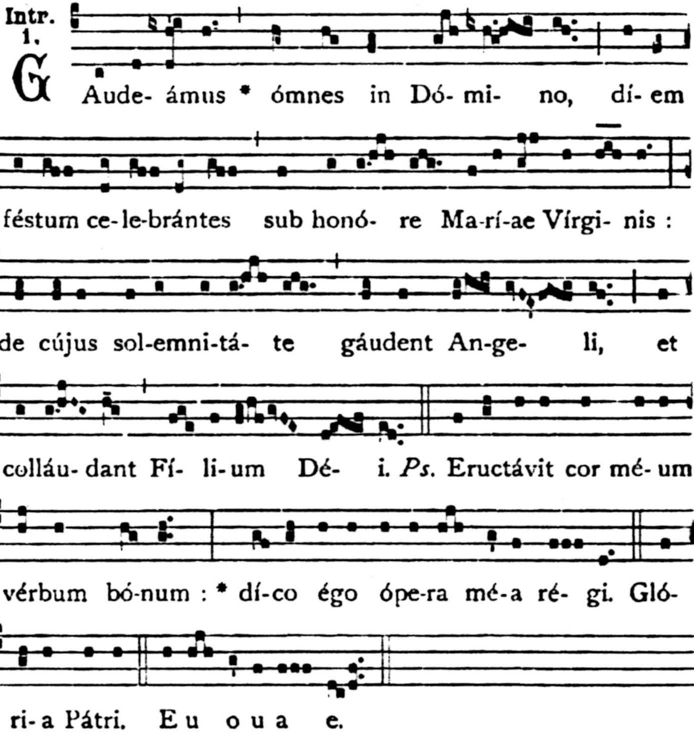
3° De quibusdam praecedentibus signis notatione dignis.

1° *Virga*, cum geminatur, quod sæpius accidit, *bivirga* vocatur, et in recentiore notatione notula ♩ significatur, aut duabus notulis sic inter se agglutinatis :

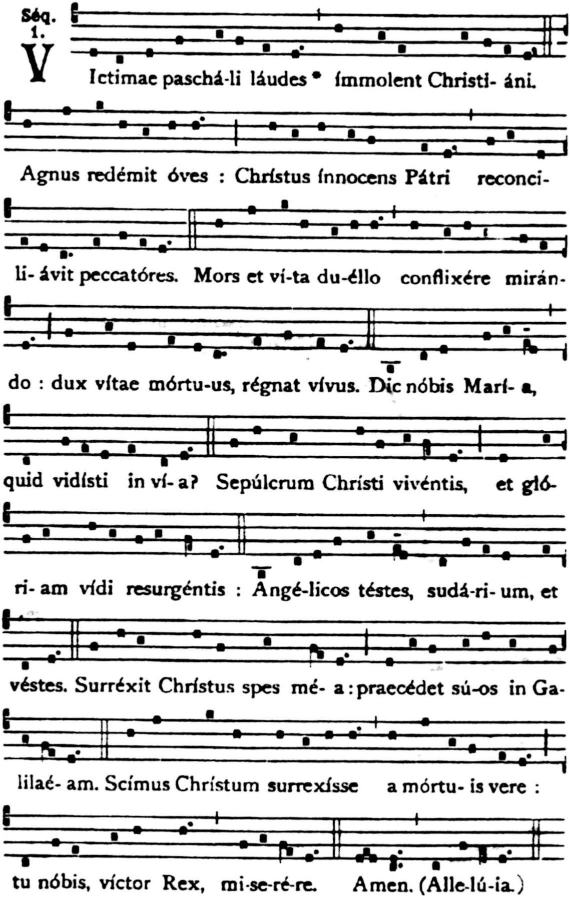
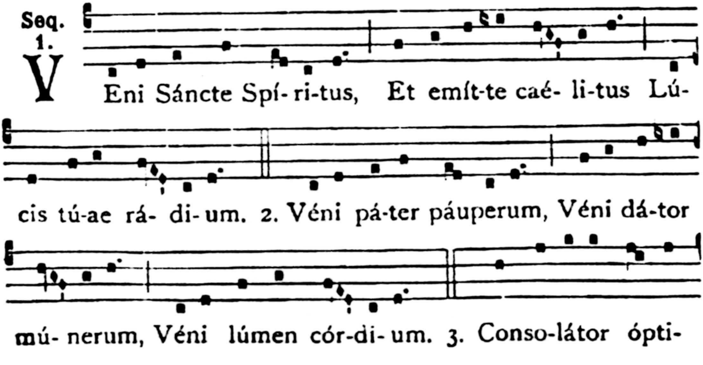


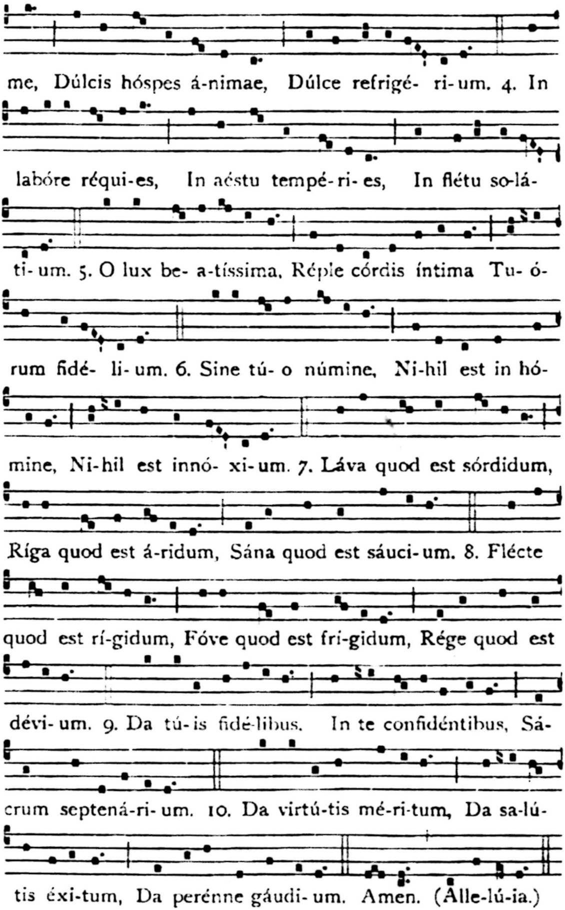
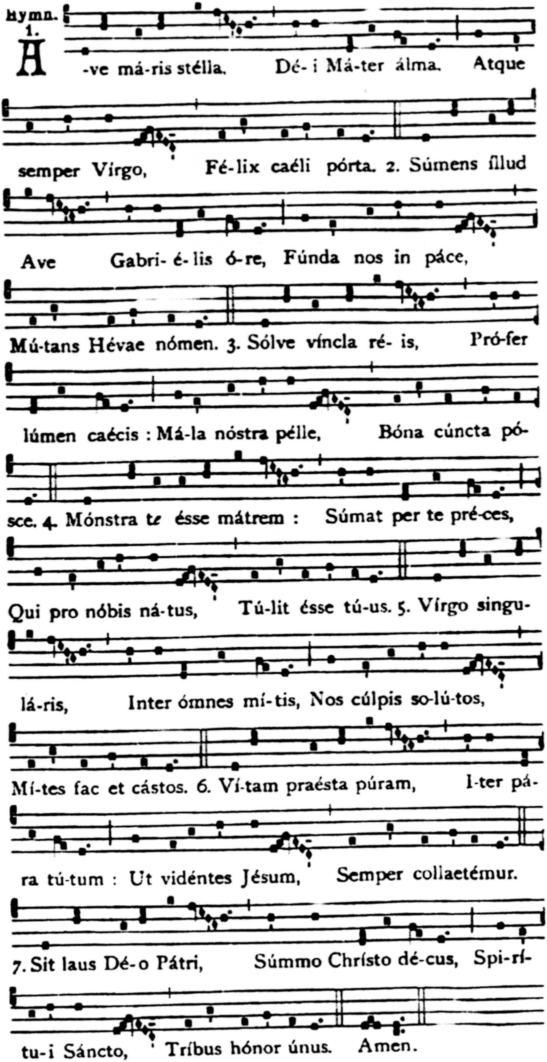
Ave Maria. *

1.
A-ve Ma-rí- a, * grá-ti- a pléna, Dóminus técum,
benedícta tu in mu-li- é-ribus, et benedíctus frúctus vén-
tris tú- i, Jésus. Sáncta Ma-rí- a, Máter Dé- i, óra pro
nó-bis pecca-tóribus, nunc et in hó-ra mórtis nóstrae. Amen.

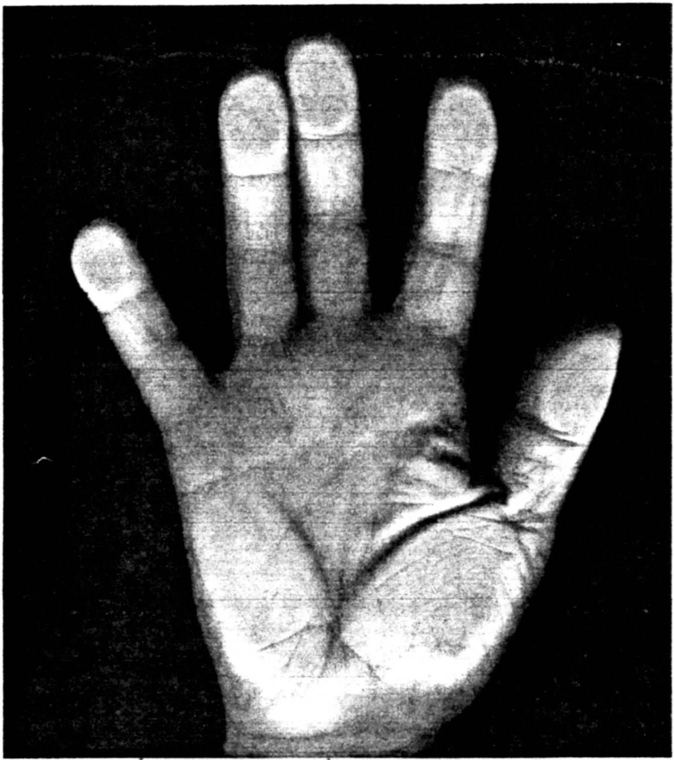
XI. — In Dominicis infra annum.

(Orbis factor)

Ad Missam.

Intr. 1.
GAudeámus * ómnes in Dómino, díem féstum celebrántes sub honóre Maríae Vírginis : de cújus solemnitáte gáudent Angeli, et colláudant Fílium Déi. *Ps.* Eructávit cor méum vérbum bónum : * díco égo ópera méa régi. Glória Pátri. E u o u a e.

Non repetitur Allelúia. *sed statim dicitur :*



Seq. 1.
V Eni Sáncte Spí- ri-tus, Et emít-te caé- li-tus Lú-
cis tú-ae rá- di- um. 2. Véni pá-ter páuperum, Véni dá-tor
mú- nerum, Véni lúmen cór-di- um. 3. Conso-látor ópti-

Haec Sequentia dicitur quotidie usque ad sequens sabbatum inclusive.

Hymn. 1.
Ave máris stélla, Dé-i Má-ter álma, Atque
semper Vírgo, Fé-lix caéli pórta. 2. Súmens íllud
Ave Gabri-é-lis ó-re, Fúnda nos in páce,
Mú-tans Hévae nómen. 3. Sólve víncla ré-is, Pró-fer
lúmen caécis : Má-la nóstra pélle, Bóna cúncta pó-
sce. 4. Mónstra te ésse mátrem : Súmat per te pré-ces,
Qui pro nóbis ná-tus, Tú-lit ésse tú-us. 5. Vírgo singu-
lá-ris, Inter ómnes mí-tis, Nos cúlpis so-lú-tos,
Mí-tes fac et cástos. 6. Ví-tam praésta púram, I-ter pá-
ra tú-tum : Ut vidéntes Jésum, Semper collaetémur.
7. Sit laus Dé-o Pátri, Súmmo Chrísto dé-cus, Spi-rí-
tu-i Sáncto, Tríbus hónor únus. Amen.



24/10 - 4/11

Cantoris dextera manus super speculum