

## MODE IV ANTIPHON COMPARISON

**Left column:** Solesmes edition from the 1934 *Antiphonale Monasticum*; **right:** transcription of Hartker Antiphoner (St. Gall 390), ca. A.D. 1000, with *Antiphonale Synopticum* numbers

This comparative table is *not* an exhaustive summary of every occurrence of this melodic formula.

AM 202:



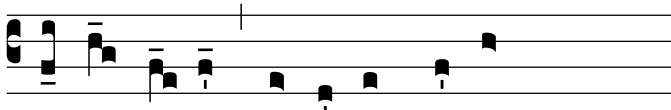
cu-jus non sum dignus calce-aménta

AM 214:



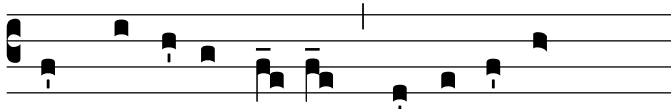
ómnibus génti-bus sa-lu-tá-re

AM 216:



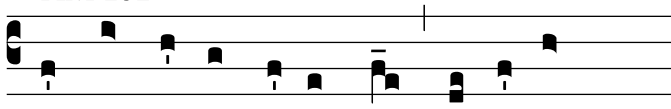
Ecce De- us Salvá-tor noster

AM 218:



exspectábo De- um Salva-tó-rem

AM 232:



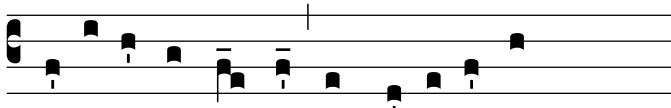
et regná-bit super nos Salvá-tor

AM 251:



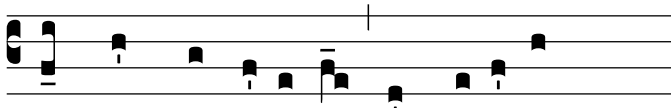
et Je-sum stantem a dextris

AM 350:



movebá-tur aqua, et sanabá-tur

AM 374:



de quinque páni-bus, et du-óbus

AS 0044:



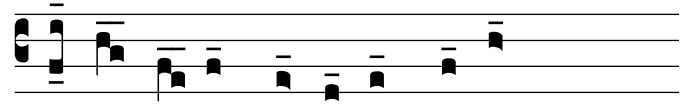
cu-jus non sum dignus calce-aménta

AS 0093:



ómnibus génti-bus sa-lu-tá-re

AS 0100:



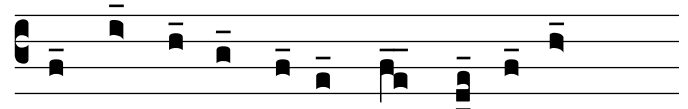
Ecce De- us Salvá-tor noster

AS 0118:



exspectábo De- um Salva-tó-rem

AS 0138:



et regná-bit super nos Salvá-tor

AS 0209:



et Je-sum stantem a dextris

AS 0740:



movebá-tur aqua, et sanabá-tur

AS 0803:



de quinque páni-bus, et du-óbus

AM 394:



tempus autem vestrum semper est pa-

AM 395:




et ego Dómi-nus agnósco

AM 417:



in re-fecti-ó-ne sancta tu-a

AM 445:



qui-a ínnocens Dóminus oc-

AS 0839:



tempus autem vestrum semper est pa-

AS 0840:



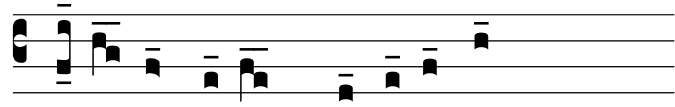
et ego Dómi-nus agnósco

AS 0907:



in re-fecti-ó-ne sancta tu-a

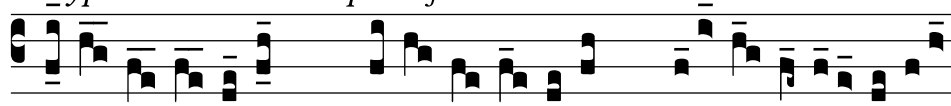
AS 1057:



qui-a ínnocens Dóminus oc-

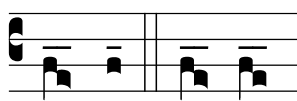
In the left column, five of the twelve notes are marked with the horizontal *episema* at least once each, and one of those, the seventh note, is marked long in every antiphon. Another three notes are printed with the unison (augmentative) form of the *cephalicus*, which is understood to be a relatively long note; therefore, eight of the twelve notes are understood to be relatively long in at least one of these examples from the Solesmes edition. The Solesmes editors use the horizontal *episema* on the seventh note of the formula and elsewhere only on the first note of a long *pes* or *clivis*. Despite the internal consistency with which they applied their editorial principles, it is clear that they ignored many of the long notes of the oldest extant manuscript. The correct interpretation is eight long notes.

Typical mode IV antiphon formula:



not                      or

The only spot in the right column that even appears to present any interpretive difficulty is at *stantem* in AS 0209. In Hartker, that *cephalicus* is not marked with an *episema* or the letter *t*, but the correct interpretation is apparent from comparative analysis of the other occurrences of the formula. Another scribe might have written an *ancus* instead of a *cephalicus*, and it would not be unreasonable for a modern editor to make the same substitution, like so:



dignus stantem