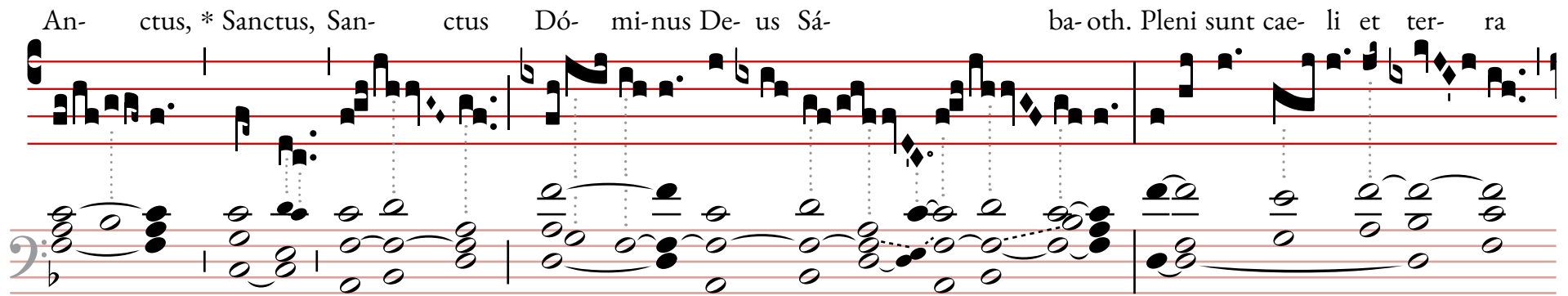


Koerber's Hybrid Notation for Gregorian Chant Accompaniment

Exhibit B

An-ctus, * Sanctus, San-ctus Dó-mi-nus De-us Sá-ba-oth. Pleni sunt cae-li et ter-ra



The image shows a musical score for Exhibit B. The top staff is a red staff with Gregorian chant notation, including square neumes and a red line. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with modern notation, including notes, rests, and accidentals. Vertical dotted lines connect the two staves, indicating the alignment of the chant and organ parts. The lyrics are written above the red staff.

Nova Organi Harmonia

(2.6 lines of music W=8.25 inches reduced to a single line W=11 inches wide)

San-ctus, * San-ctus, San-ctus, Dó-mi-nus De-us Sá-ba-oth. Pleni sunt cae-li et ter-ra gló-ri-a tu-a.



The image shows a musical score for Nova Organi Harmonia. It consists of two staves, a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, with a grand staff bracket on the left. The notation is a condensed organ part, with notes and rests. The lyrics are written above the treble staff. The score is labeled 'VI.' on the left.

The Benefits of Hybrid Notation

This example (Exhibit B) demonstrates the ease of reading Gregorian Chant Accompaniment for the organ. It utilizes the GC engraving from the 1961 Roman Graduale which is superimposed on a single bass cleff of modern notation to be played with two hands (and possibly the bass notes in the pedal)

1. employs the engraving from the 1961 Roman Graduale.
2. superimposes modern notation for the three voices in the organ part (ATB) in a single bass clef staff.
3. employs the Nova Organi Harmonia rendition of chant accompaniment that is superb in its use of polyphonic modal technique.
4. condenses pages of chant accompaniment from approximately 3 to 1. (less page turning for an organist)
5. allows the organist to conduct a proper chironomy from one score for schola and organ.