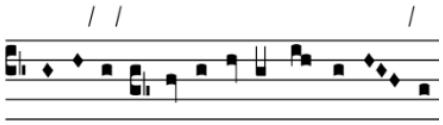
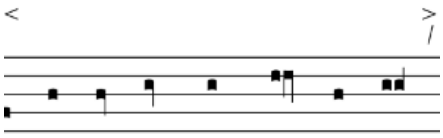
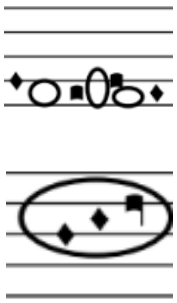
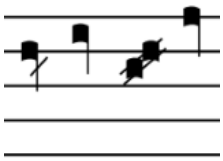
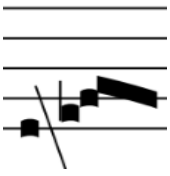
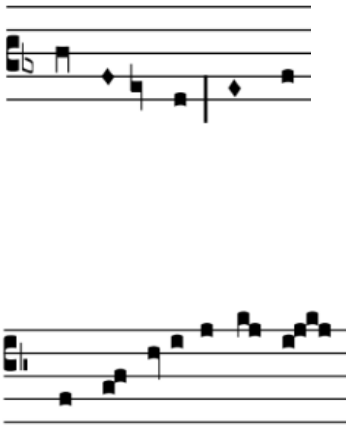
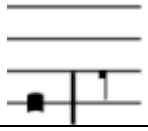
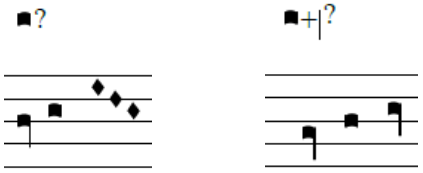
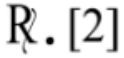
Table of Symbols

Example	Description
	• Diagonal strokes to the right (/) indicate a change of staff in the manuscript and refer only to odd stanzas and refrains.
 	• Oblique brackets refer to omissions in melodic repetition. The space between the signs indicates the absence of notation. This applies only to the even stanzas and refrains.
	• Elliptical and circular forms occur in places where erasures are found in the manuscript. These can appear with a second layer on top of them.
	• The scratches over the notation mean cancellation of the stem or figure, effected by a scribe.
	• The appearance in the manuscript of a line between two sets of figures serves to create a division between them, in order to clarify text-setting.

	• In *To* the flat symbol that appears in the Medieval fonts of *Finale* was used. • In the edition of *E* and *T* the figure was designed anew, to make it closer to the original form from a graphic point of view.
	• Due to the graphic limitations of the *Finale* software used, whenever the figure , with a slanted final *punctum*, appears, the inclination is represented by its detachment from the previous *puncta*.
	• The *custos* is used exclusively in To.
	• Question marks indicate doubts concerning the form of the figure in the even stanza or refrain.
	• This symbol is intended to indicate the start of the refrain.
	• Whenever the norm of annotating only the odd occurrences of the melody is abandoned, the even number is indicated between square brackets after the symbol for a refrain.
	• Indication of absence of refrain.