

The Mozarabic melody for a fragment of the Lamentations of Jeremiah survives in legible form thanks to the monks of San Millán de la Cogolla. Here are both versions written in modern notation.

Gregorian

De La - men - ta - ti - o - ne Ie - re - mi - æ pro - phet - æ. HETH.

Co - gi - ta - vit Do - mi - nus di - si - pa - re mu - rum fi - li - æ Si - on:

te - ten - dit fu - ni - cu - lum su - um et non a - ver - tit man - um su - am a per - di - ti - o - ne:

lux - it que an - te - mu - ra - le, et mu - ris pa - ter di - si - pa - tus est.

The Gregorian chant is written in a single melodic line on a four-line staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The text is written below the staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The melody is characterized by its stepwise motion and long, sustained notes.

Mozarabic

De La - men - ta - ti - o - ne Ie - re - mi - æ pro - phet - æ. HETH.

Co - gi - ta - vit Do - mi - nus di - si - pa - re mu - rum fi - li - æ Si - on:

te - ten - dit fu - ni - cu - lum su - um et non a - ver - tit man - um su - am a per - di - ti - o - ne:

lux - it - que an - te - mu - ra - le, et mu - ris pa - ter di - si - pa - tus est.

The Mozarabic chant is written in a single melodic line on a four-line staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The text is written below the staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The melody is characterized by its stepwise motion and long, sustained notes, similar to the Gregorian version but with distinct rhythmic and melodic patterns.