

The Maundy Thursday Mandatum rite, that is the rite of foot-washing, refers to the gesture of washing the feet of the apostles by Jesus during the Last Supper, described by St. John in the 13th chapter of the Gospel. The name of the rite comes from the words spoken by Jesus: *Mandatum novum do vobis ut diligatis invicem sicut dilexi vos* ("A new command I give you: Love one another. As I have loved you") (Jn 13:34), and the rite itself is concrete implementation of the commandment of love, its "visual interpretation", a sign of *caritas* and service. The history of the Mandatum rite, known since the beginning of Christianity, is complex. As an optional rite, appearing outside the liturgy of the Holy Mass, it took a form specific to a given liturgical centre. The first testimonies containing a complete record of the rite in the Maundy Thursday liturgy date back to the 10th century and indicate its basic structure: the chant of the Gospel starting with the words *Ante diem festum Paschae* (Jn 13: 1 et seq.), the chant of the antiphons based on the text of chapter 13 of the Gospel of John, with psalm verses, during which the celebrant (usually a bishop or abbot, respectively) washes the feet of his subordinates, and orations. This scheme underwent transformations over time. Medieval liturgical and musical manuscripts (10th-16th cent.) containing Mandatum formulary already indicate the heterogenous nature of the rite, both in monastic, cathedral and diocesan liturgies. The versions of the rite written in liturgical books from all over Europe differ mainly in the choice of antiphons and verses, their number, sequence and melodies, as well as the place and length of the Gospel *Ante diem festum paschae*. Researchers agree that despite using the same pool of antiphons and verses, liturgical centres added their own, unique elements to the scheme of the Mandatum rite, giving it an original character, and the editions of the celebrations of Holy Week, of which the Mandatum is a part, contain the most characteristic features for a given liturgical centre.

The aim of this project is to examine the late-medieval tradition of the Mandatum rite in one of the most important liturgical centres in the medieval Polish state - the Wawel Cathedral. The liturgical manuscripts of that time preserved in the Archives and Library of the Cracow Cathedral Chapter constitute an invaluable source of information about the late medieval liturgical and musical tradition of the cathedral. The basis for developing the cathedral Mandatum rite will be primarily music manuscripts containing a full Mandatum formulary: gradual Ms. 45 (1423), Passionale Ms. 58 (1489) containing chants for Maundy Thursday, Jan Olbracht Gradual Ms. 43 (completed around 1501) and Missale Ms. 2 containing rubrics for the rite. The almost identical record of the Mandatum in all the mentioned books proves of the existence of a specific tradition of this rite in the cathedral. Next an attempt will be made to compare this tradition with the late-medieval traditions of other liturgical centres - Polish (such as Gniezno, Poznań, Płock, Wrocław and monastic traditions – Dominican, Franciscan, Benedictine) and European (mainly the Czech Republic, Hungary, Germany and Austria, with which the Cracow centre was related, and others, accessible via digital repositories). A repertory of the Mandatum rite will be developed (including the scheme of the chants, and if possible, its tonal classifications) based on the examined manuscripts. It will allow the comparative research and estimating the degree of "kinship" between Wawel's tradition and other liturgical centres.

The final result of the project will be the elaboration of comparative tables covering more than 100 manuscripts containing a record of the mandatum rite from different liturgical centres. These tables will be published in a selected research data repository, according to international FAIR standards, meaning that they will be findable (findable), accessible (accessible), interoperable (interoperable) and reusable (reusable). They will be given persistent DOI identifiers to facilitate searching and identification of the data, as well as linking them to publications and citing them correctly.

So far, no comprehensive study of this issue has emerged, despite the rapid development of research on "local variants of the Roman Rite" in recent decades in Europe. In the literature of the subject, mainly liturgical dramatizations of the Mandatum rite in Polish monastic manuscripts have been analysed, mostly with the omission of the musical layer and with no reference to the wider European context. There are no studies of Polish diocesan traditions of the celebration of this rite nor a detailed study of the Cracow tradition. The implementation of the project will contribute to filling this gap, at the same time being in line with the wider European trend of research on local traditions. At the same time, the research will lead to the finalization of the doctoral dissertation.