



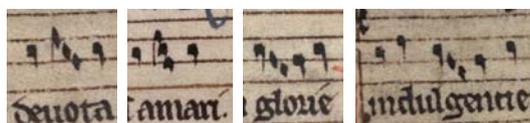
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Spei vena melle plena

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Notation

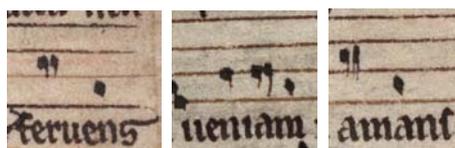
Epiphonus used alone; cephalicus used both alone and in combination (see below). Pes is used only once, porrectus a few times. As before the clivis occasionally has a descender to the right, but this is not being considered as a liquescent since the scribe makes full use of the cephalicus form for that, and it seems to be a habit of penmanship. Three adjacent notes descending are expressed in all three possible ways ('English conjunctura' **3a deVOta**, 'extended clivis' **3b aMAri**, and conventional climacus **5a GLOrie** and **5b indulGENcie**).



The virga+cephalicus is very common here (e.g. **1a VEna**, **PLEna** etc.), and seems to become more cursive, so that it is occasionally written with the two notes of the same pitch touching (as at **2b aboLEvit**).



There is also a common use of repeated notes (without liquescence) and at times it is hard to distinguish these two. For now, **3a FERuens** and **veNIam** will be treated as virga+cephalicus, written hastily, though the figure may be two virgae written close or may be a form of the virga+cephalicus figure (with the 'middle' descender missing) - at the equivalent places in **3b**, the first is clearly written as virga+cephalicus, while the second remains the ambiguous form.





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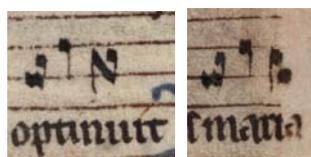
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At **2b coMISSa** the two notes are written as oblique puncta, close together, and this will be taken as the form for two repeated notes without liquescence. At **4a FLEnte** and **4b queSivit** the form looks like two oblique puncta pushed together into a single figure (This was compared with the single 'wave-note' at **SERwen** in *Worldes blis* and it is not the same) - close to **2b coMISSa**.



Note that this shape is now very close to the wave-note that forms the lower note of the pedes at **3b OPTinuit** and **5a MARIA** etc, lending support to the idea that the wave-note may be a cursive way of writing two repeated puncta...)



There other forms to note are several instances of the pes with wave-note for the lower note and one of the wave-note + cephalicus. Many neumes involving repeated pitches then the note lower: the first time this occurs (**2a exemPLAR**) it is a virga followed by two squares (like a clivis without the descender). However, thereafter it is written mostly with a tail to the right of the first note, and the two repeated notes squashed together (**2b fleTUM**, **3a loTA**, **3b emundaRI**, **5a PIa**) - this starts to look like a clivis with a wave-note for the upper note. On its last occurrence (**5b beaTIS**) there are no descenders at all. It is possible the latter is a cursive form of the former: quicker and easier to write and not having a different meaning.





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References

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