Notation

The wave-note plus cephalicus form is used here as in Magdalene (\textit{1 for AL it is});

Three adjacent notes descending can be expressed as the climacus with oblique heads and tail to the left (the 'English conjunctura', as in \textit{1 worDES}) or as an 'extended clivis' (\textit{1 ivel}).

Longer neumes made up of compounds of climacus, porrectus, and pes shapes. The neume at \textit{1 ICS finde} is an ordinary clivis, but with a clear, thickened descender to the right of the second note. This differs from other forms of this neume elsewhere in this song and this MS that have a very slight and faint descender and so has been interpreted as a liquescent. A similar form appears at \textit{1 BLIS pis}, though here the second note head is also slanted downwards (more like, though not identical to, the cephalicus).

The figure at \textit{LASTE} and \textit{BAre} involves two repeated notes: a virga, followed by a narrower note-head, tapering off into a descender to the right. This is almost certainly the virga+cephalicus found in other pieces (especially \textit{Flos/Flur}) though here it is more faded so harder to make out. In the last line, the figures at \textit{1 PAre} and \textit{1 ENde} may be of the same kind, even more faded so that the descenders are entirely missing, or may be another figure,
perhaps two repeated notes (without a descending liquecence), written close together and cursively.

References

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