Ave gloriosa mater salvatoris (2 versions)
Duce creature (2 versions)

GB-Lbl Harley 978, ff.9v-10r

**Source and Contents**

Music pages are in quires 1 and 2, but quire 2 is the solmization material, not included in MB95.

Quire 1 = ff.2-13v (using the newer foliation; an earlier one, starting at 1, has been crossed out). So this quire is a 12.

Quire 2 = ff.14r-21v (an 8). 14r, 14v, 15r have the solmization materials on them; these are followed by a calendar, with pages ruled for all 12 months, but entries only completed for Jan and Feb. Some marginal text filled in on other pages.

Where pieces begin on the same page as the end of the previous, they run straight on without starting a new line. An enlarged initial is drawn over the pre-ruled stave-lines to mark the start of the new piece.

*ff.9v-10r:* Different layout for these three parts in score. 12 staves on the page, with systems of three very close together (almost one continuous stave for all three parts). Some erasure and rewriting on bottom system, plus the ligature-notated tenor at foot of 10r, preceded by a brace spanning the three staves. The initial A on 9v is blue and covers the height of three staves. Possibly drawn over stave lines and then these lines partly erased, but this is not certain. Two lines of text - Latin in black, French in red like the stave lines - below each system. Very close to top of page, an upper margin perhaps cut away by trimming.

**Notation**

NB: Alternative MS versions of *Ave gloriosa mater salvatoris* and *Duce creature* are available in MB95. How the given interpretation has been arrived at is discussed in the Textual Commentary to these songs.

In the lowest part, all the single notes are virgae. In the upper parts, nearly all single notes are virgae, though some diamond-shaped puncta appear, usually lower than previous note (but used very sparingly). Clivis and cephalicus both used frequently; occasional appearance of climacus (traditional form, usually three notes, but one of four) and porrectus.
Cephalicus following a punctum at same pitch occurs twice (crimiNUM and Luminum, top part).

Alignment lines usually in all three parts at phrase endings, but sometimes appear in one or two parts at other points - always at poetic stopping points, e.g. caesurae. Some erasures on the lowest system of 9v, affecting the upper two parts. The rubbing is extensive so it is not possible to say what - if anything - has been replaced in the notation, or whether the note forms just appear smudged because written on a rough area of parchment. It is possible that the descending passage 'nova paritura' in the middle part has been adapted from all virgae to alternating virgae and puncta, but this is the only phrase to be affected like this.
References

For references on this source please see the DIAMM bibliography.

DIAMM maintains separate bibliographies for each source in the database, accessible in the main source record. The entire bibliography is also searchable and can be accessed through the ‘Bibliography’ link in the horizontal red bar directly under the DIAMM masthead.