

F: Fascicle 1: Organa, Conductus a4; Clausulae a4, a3

VIDERUNT OMNES. NOTUM FECIT DOMINUS a4

Gradual [M1]

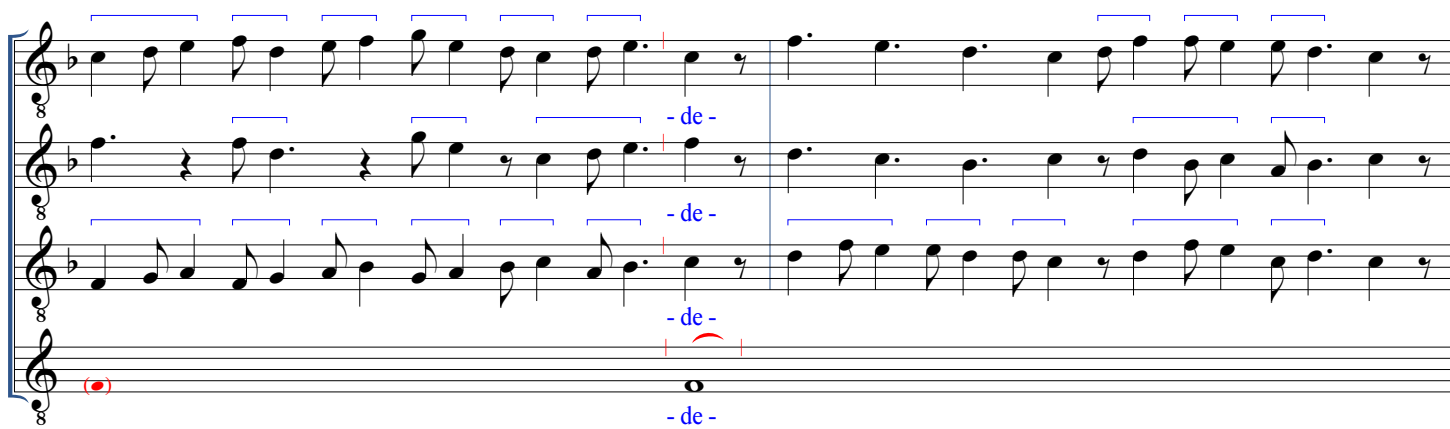
Perotinus

F f. 1r (1,1)*

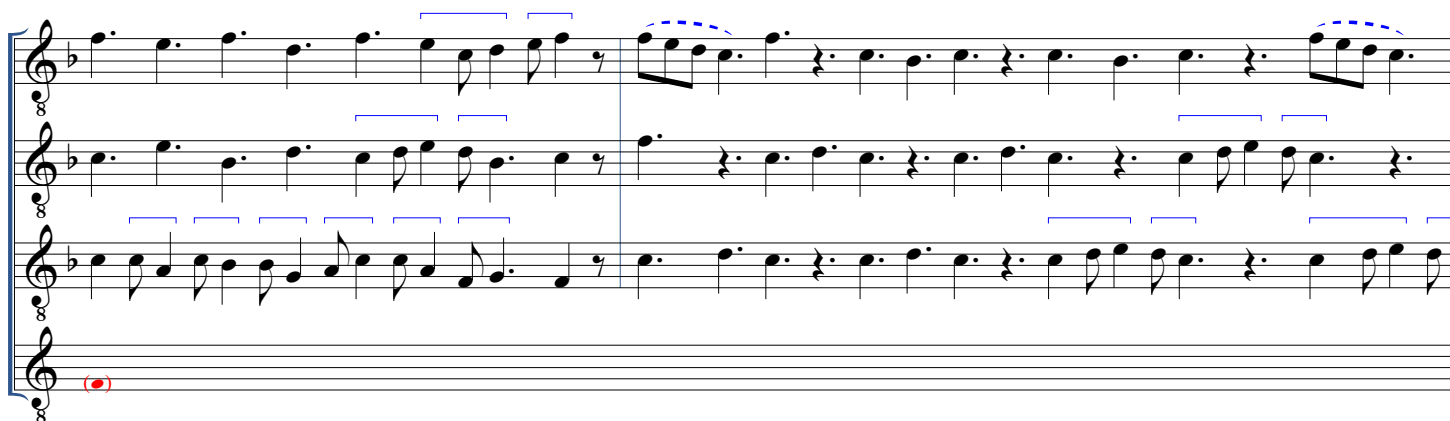
Q
Tr
D
T

[Vi -]
[Vi -]
[Vi -]
[Vi -]

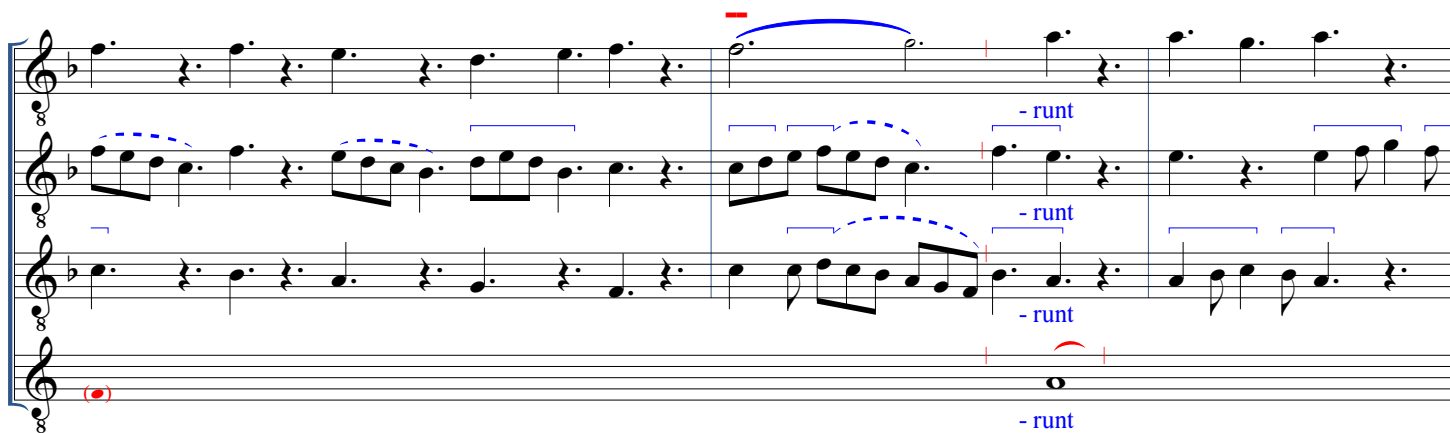
*The D music of the $\mathfrak{D}$ = motets (more rightly, prosulas) 2-3. Full barlines through a staff or set of staves indicate similar staff-height strokes in *F*; rests or breath marks are usually redundantly included before such barlines in this transcription.



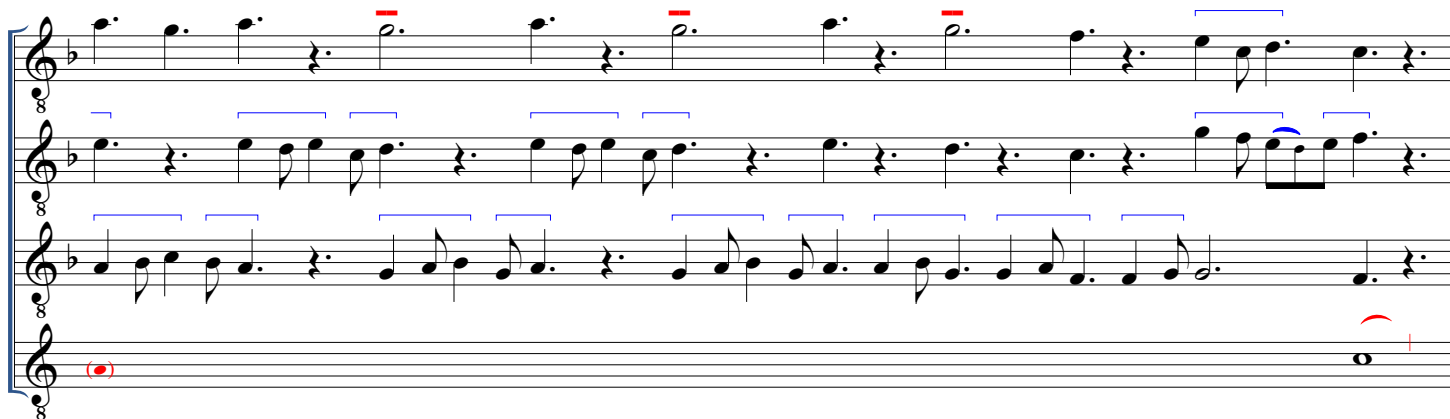
System 1 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- de -" under the notes. The second staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- de -" under the notes. The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- de -" under the notes. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line with a red circle and a blue line indicating a specific note.



System 2 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- de -" under the notes. The second staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- de -" under the notes. The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- de -" under the notes. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line with a red circle and a blue line indicating a specific note.



System 3 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- runt" under the notes. The second staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- runt" under the notes. The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- runt" under the notes. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line with a red circle and a blue line indicating a specific note.



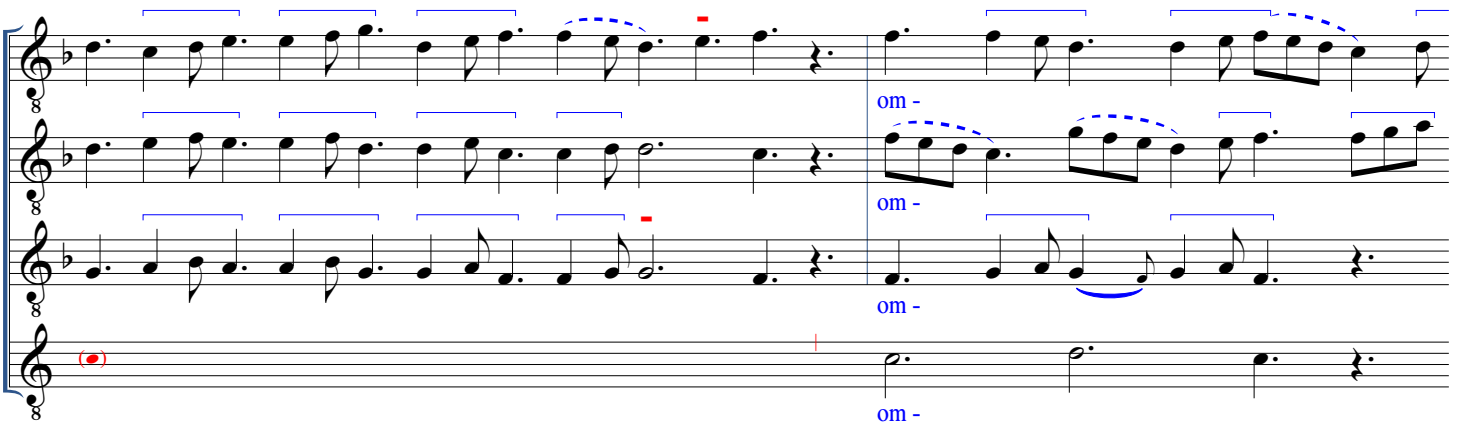
System 4 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- runt" under the notes. The second staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- runt" under the notes. The third staff is a vocal line with lyrics "- runt" under the notes. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line with a red circle and a blue line indicating a specific note.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top three staves are treble clefs, and the bottom staff is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and features a complex melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Blue brackets are placed above many of the notes, likely indicating phrasing or articulation. A red dot is visible on the bottom staff, possibly a performance instruction or a correction mark.

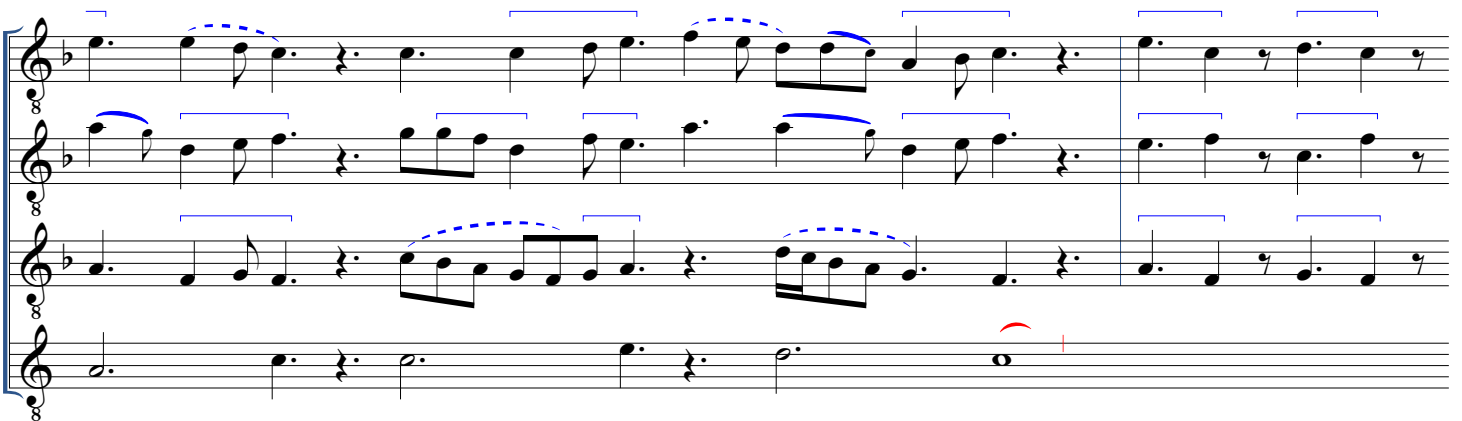
The second system of musical notation continues the piece and is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. It follows the same four-staff format as the first system. The notation is dense with many beamed notes. Blue brackets are used throughout. A red dot is present on the bottom staff of the first measure.

The third system of musical notation is a single continuous line across four staves. It maintains the same notation style as the previous systems, with a high density of beamed notes and blue phrasing brackets. A red dot is located on the bottom staff.

The fourth system of musical notation is also a single continuous line across four staves. It concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes a blue bracket and a red dot on the bottom staff. A dashed blue line is visible above the second measure, possibly indicating a correction or a specific performance technique.



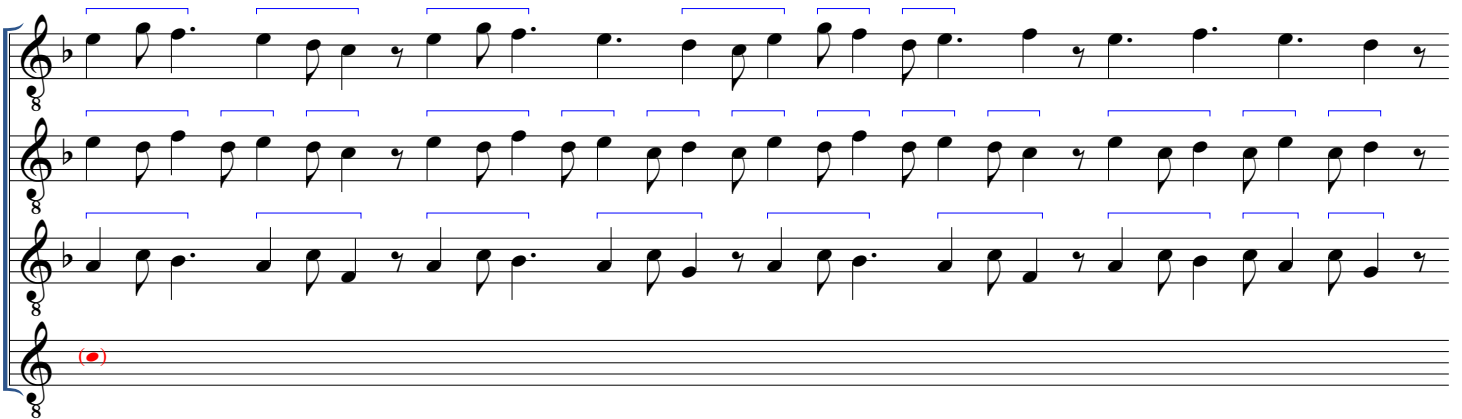
First system of the musical score, featuring four staves. The top three staves contain vocal or instrumental parts with various note values and rests. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line. The system includes blue bracketed phrasing and blue dashed lines indicating melodic connections. The lyrics "om -" are written below the second, third, and fourth staves.



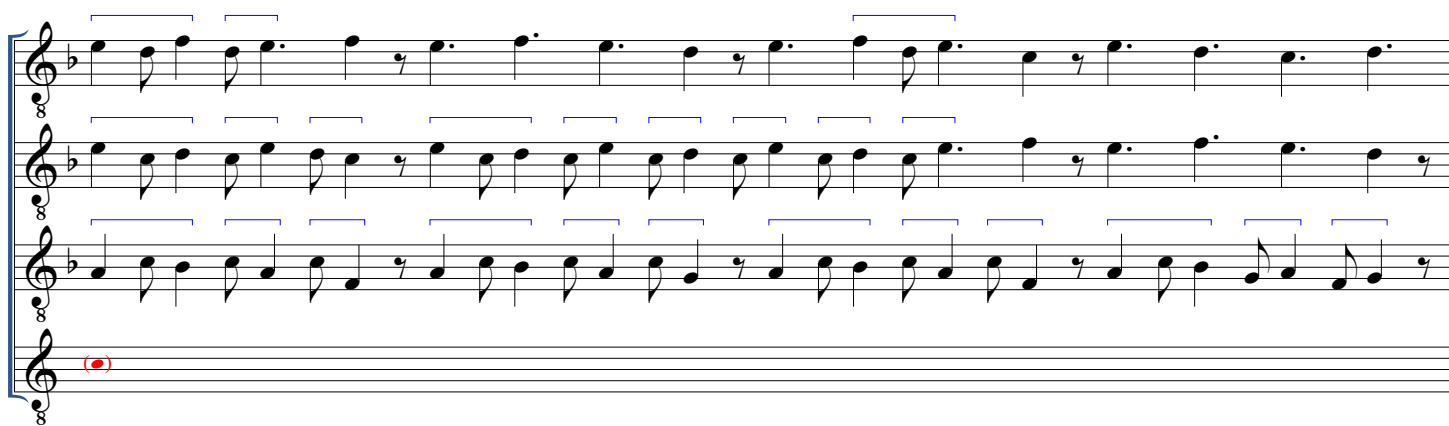
Second system of the musical score, continuing the four-staff arrangement. It features similar notation to the first system, with blue bracketed phrasing and blue dashed lines. The lyrics "om -" are written below the second, third, and fourth staves.



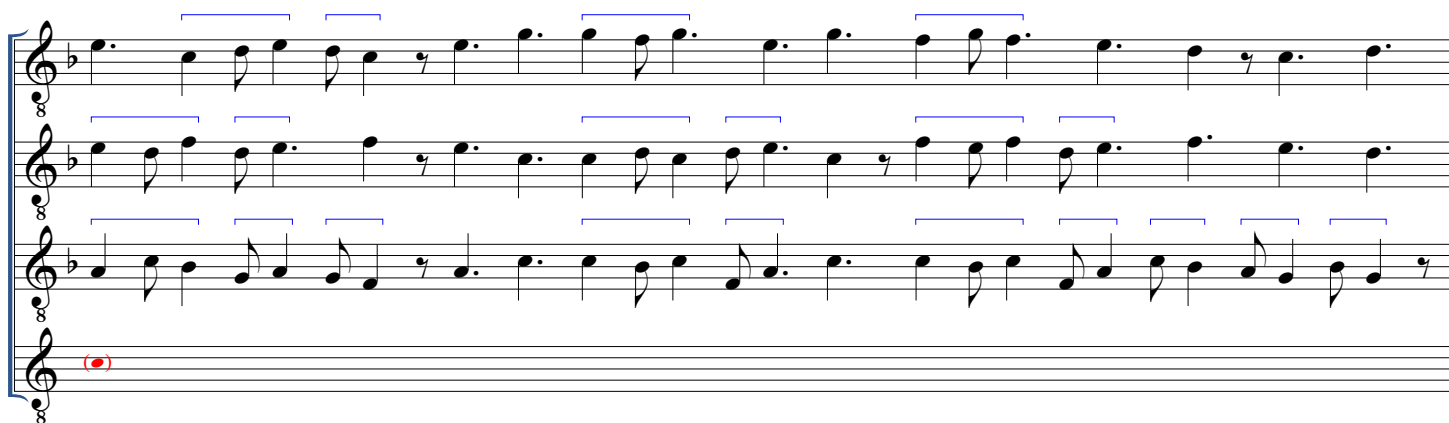
Third system of the musical score, continuing the four-staff arrangement. It features similar notation to the first system, with blue bracketed phrasing and blue dashed lines. The lyrics "om -" are written below the second, third, and fourth staves.



Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the four-staff arrangement. It features similar notation to the first system, with blue bracketed phrasing and blue dashed lines. The lyrics "om -" are written below the second, third, and fourth staves.

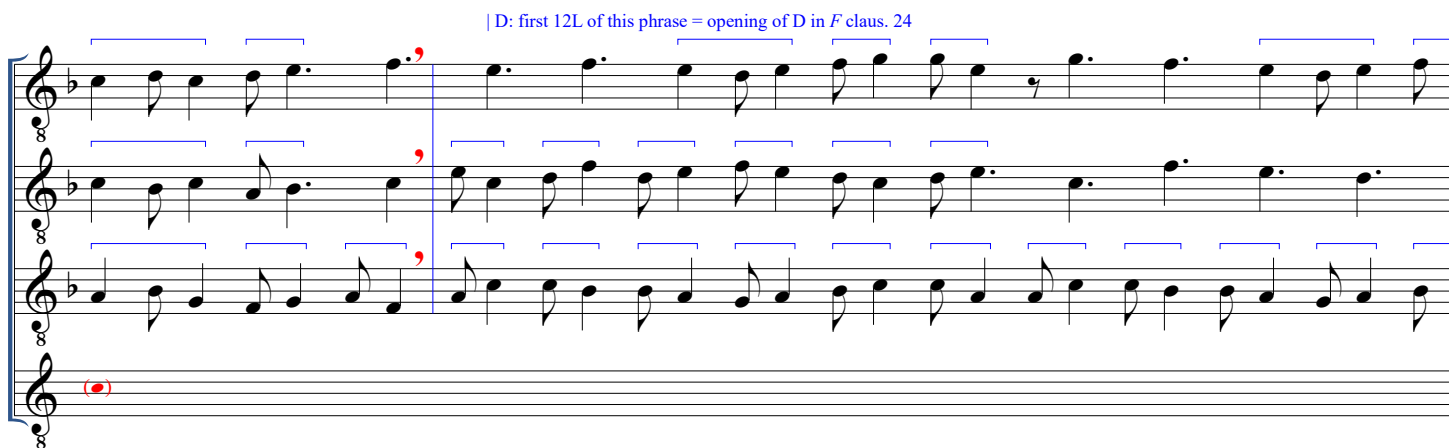


First system of musical notation, featuring three staves (treble, alto, and bass) with a common key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with blue bracketed annotations above the staves. A red circle with a dot is visible on the bottom staff.

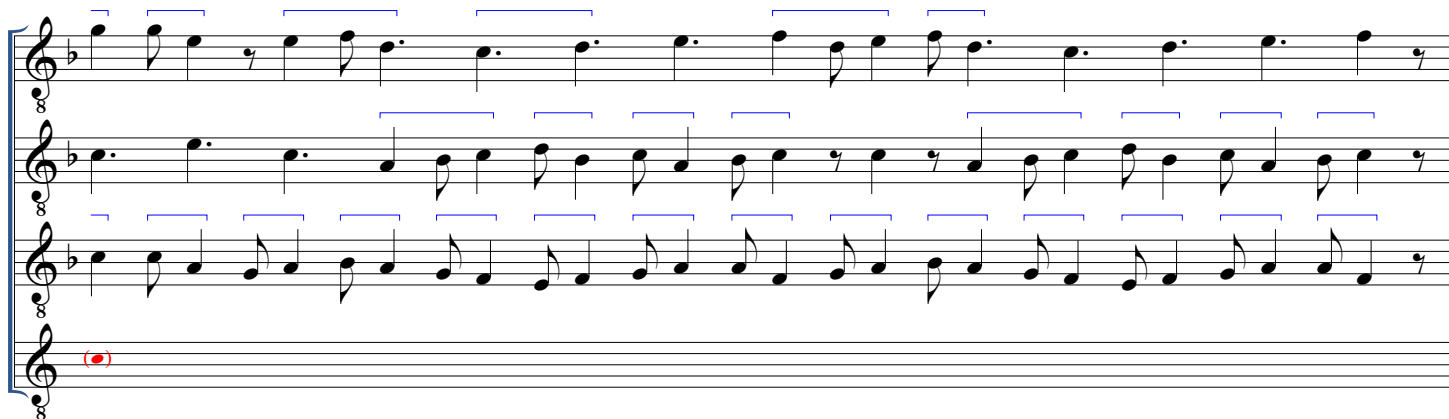


Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves (treble, alto, and bass) in B-flat major. The notation includes various note values and rests, with blue bracketed annotations above the staves. A red circle with a dot is visible on the bottom staff.

| D: first 12L of this phrase = opening of D in F claus. 24



Third system of musical notation, featuring three staves (treble, alto, and bass) in B-flat major. The notation includes various note values and rests, with blue bracketed annotations above the staves. A red circle with a dot is visible on the bottom staff.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring three staves (treble, alto, and bass) in B-flat major. The notation includes various note values and rests, with blue bracketed annotations above the staves. A red circle with a dot is visible on the bottom staff.

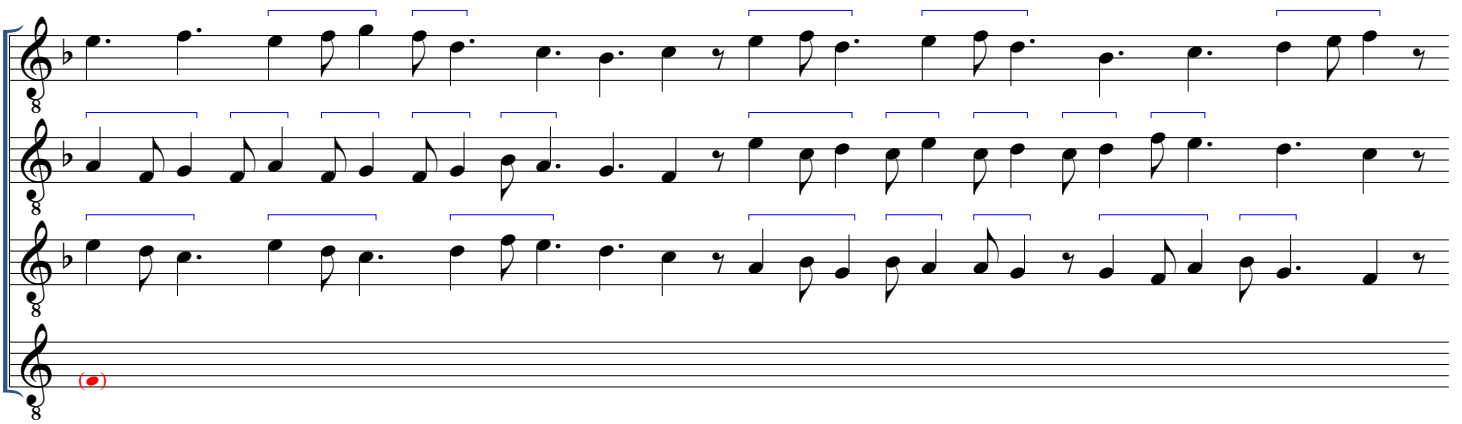
First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top three staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: - nes.] - nes.] - nes.] - nes.] fi - nes ter - - re. The piano part has a red circle on the first staff and a red vertical line on the second staff. A blue bracket connects the piano part to the lyrics "fi - nes ter - - re".

Second system of the musical score. It consists of a single staff. The lyrics are: sa-lu-ta - - re de - - i no - stri iu-bi-la-te de - - o. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. There is a red vertical line on the staff.

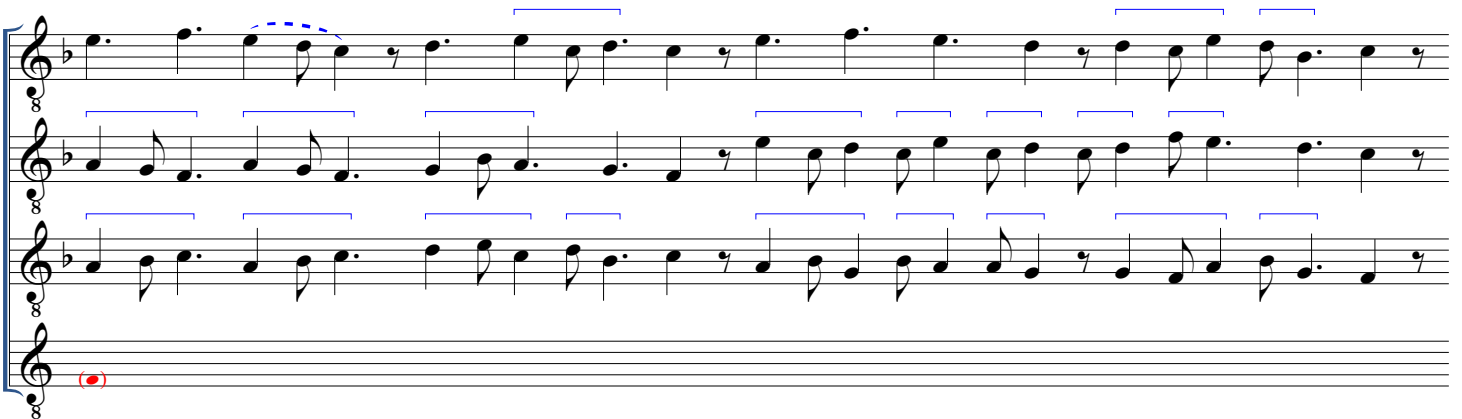
Third system of the musical score. It consists of a single staff. The lyrics are: om - - nis ter - - ra. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. There is a red vertical line on the staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: [No - [No - [No - [No - No -. The piano part has a red circle on the first staff and a red vertical line on the second staff. A blue bracket connects the piano part to the lyrics "[No - [No - [No - [No - No -".

Fifth system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top three staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: sa-lu-ta - - re de - - i no - stri iu-bi-la-te de - - o. The piano part has a red circle on the first staff and a red vertical line on the second staff. A blue bracket connects the piano part to the lyrics "sa-lu-ta - - re de - - i no - stri iu-bi-la-te de - - o".



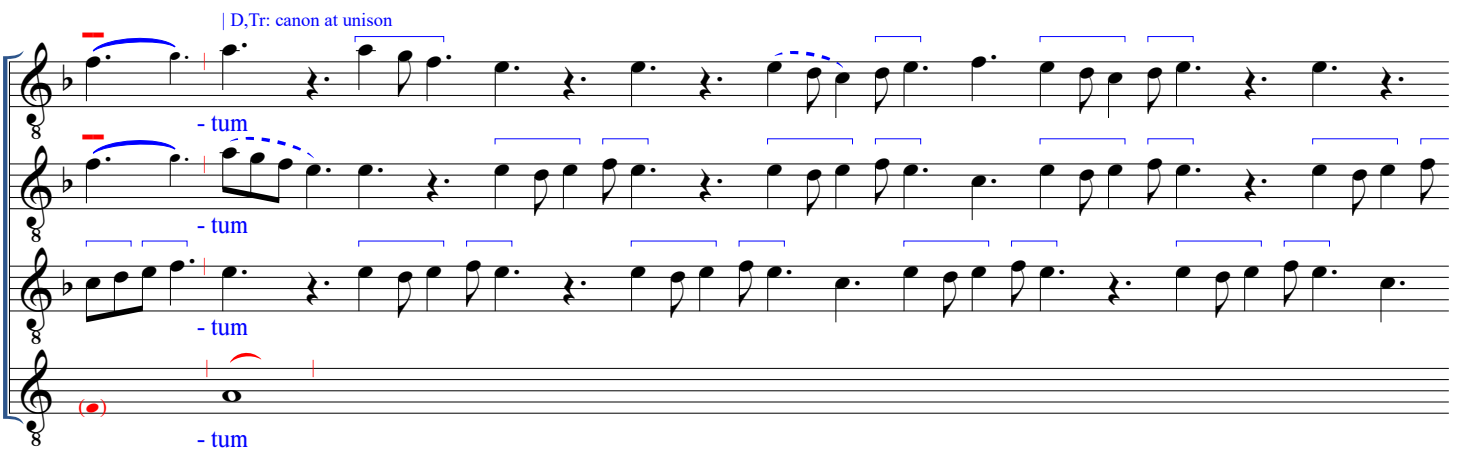
First system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with blue bracketed phrasing marks above the notes. A red dot is visible on the bottom staff.



Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The notation continues from the first system, with blue bracketed phrasing marks and a red dot on the bottom staff. A dashed blue line connects two notes in the top staff.

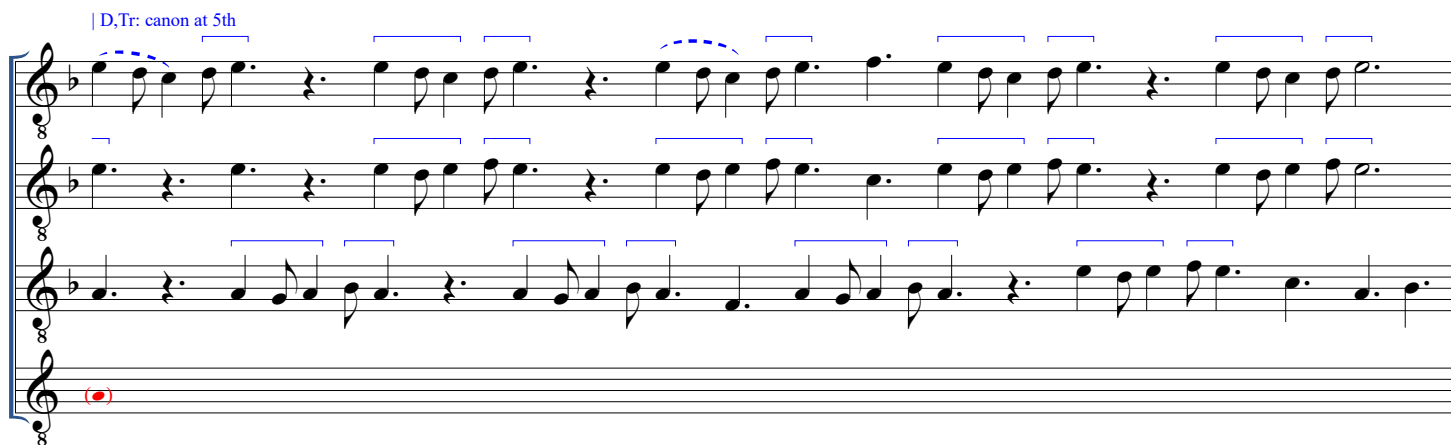


Third system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The notation continues, with blue bracketed phrasing marks and a red dot on the bottom staff. Dashed blue lines and red accents are used to highlight specific musical phrases.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The notation continues, with blue bracketed phrasing marks and a red dot on the bottom staff. The system includes the instruction "| D,Tr: canon at unison" and the word "- tum" repeated four times, indicating a canon or a specific rhythmic pattern.

| D,Tr: canon at 5th



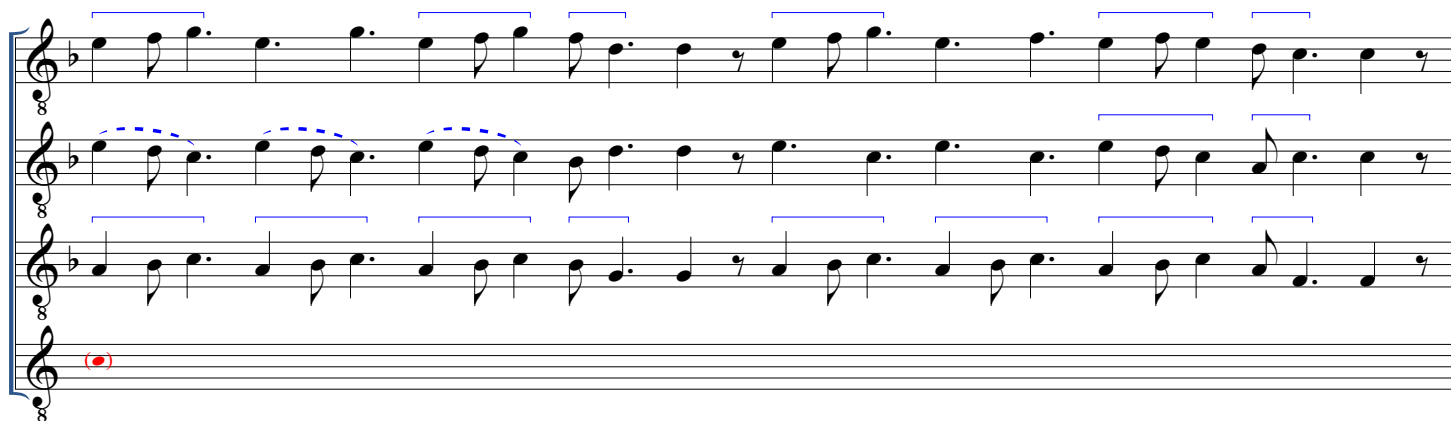
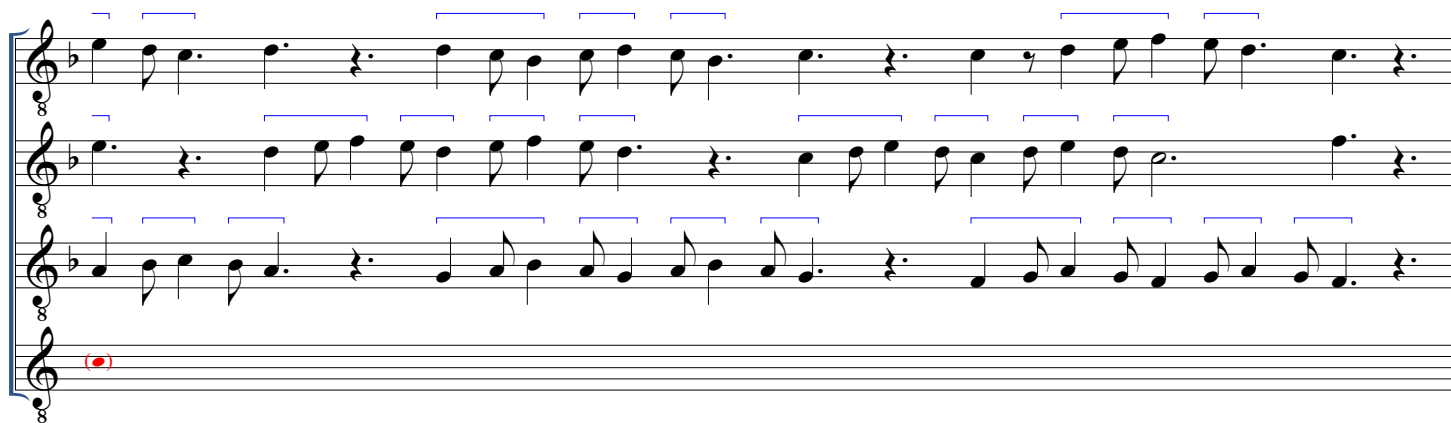
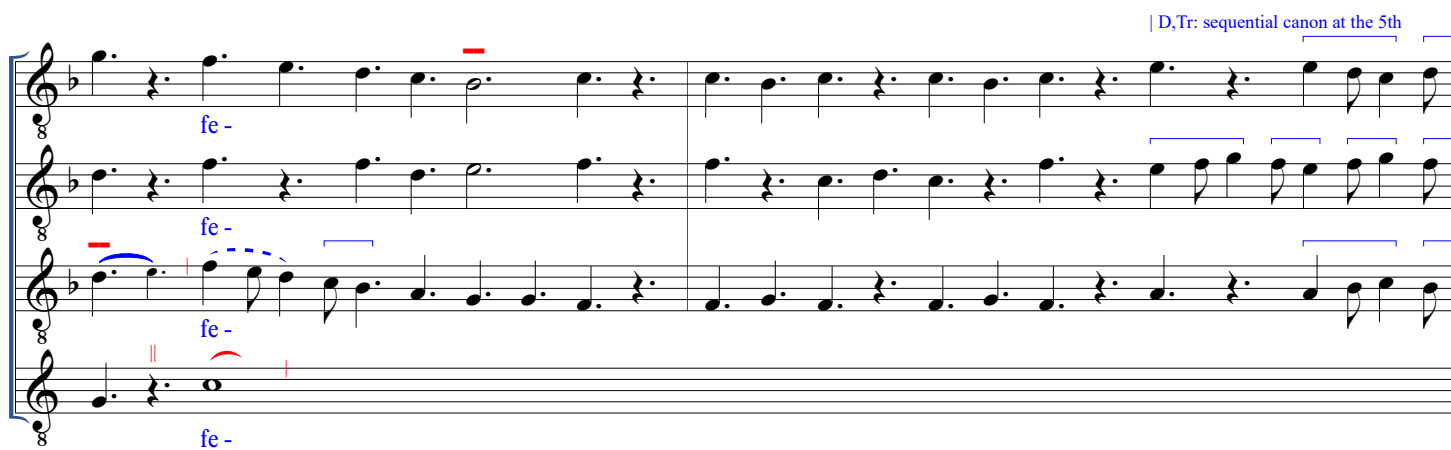
| D,Tr: sequential canon at the 5th

fe -

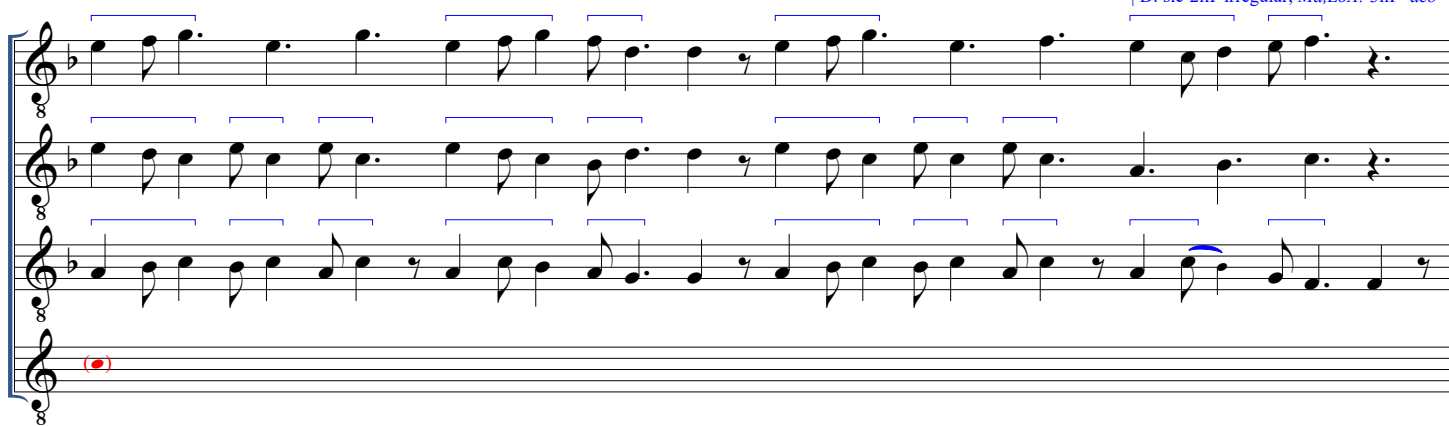
fe -

fe -

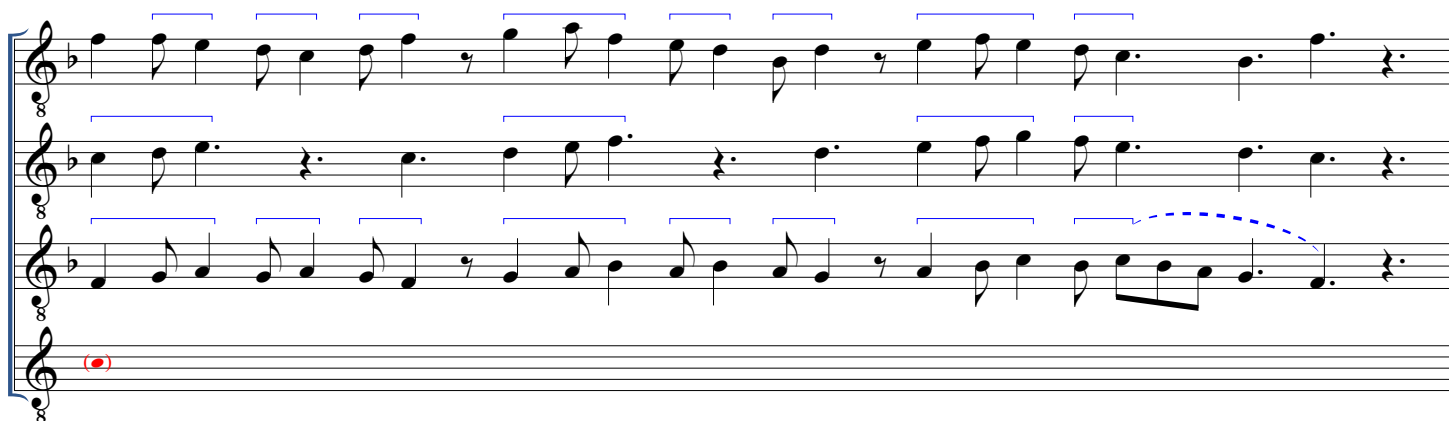
fe -



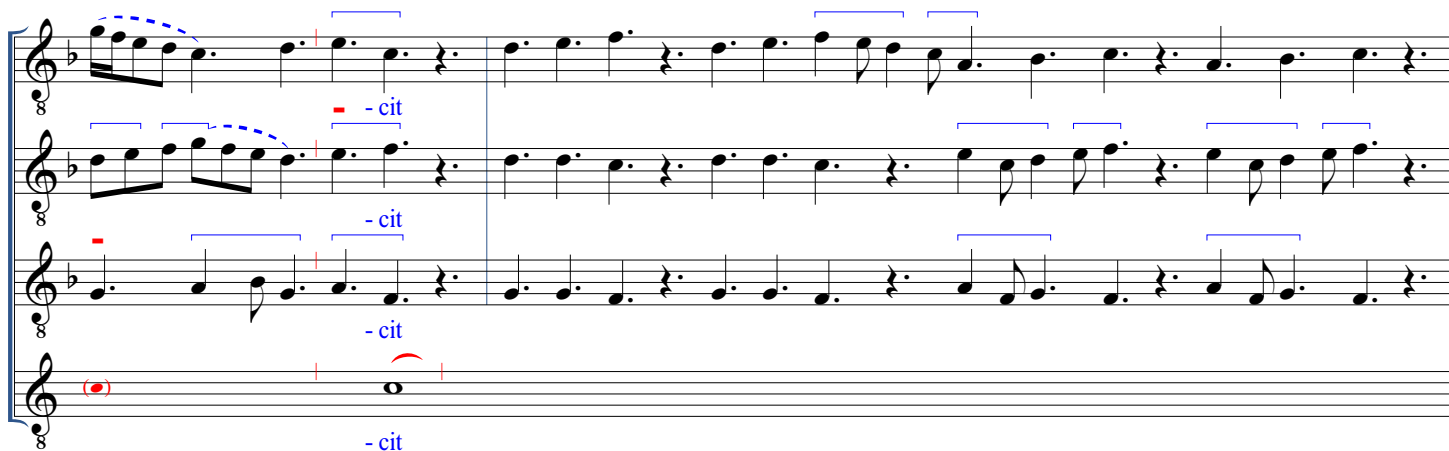
| D: sic-2liP irregular; Ma,LoA: 3liP=acb



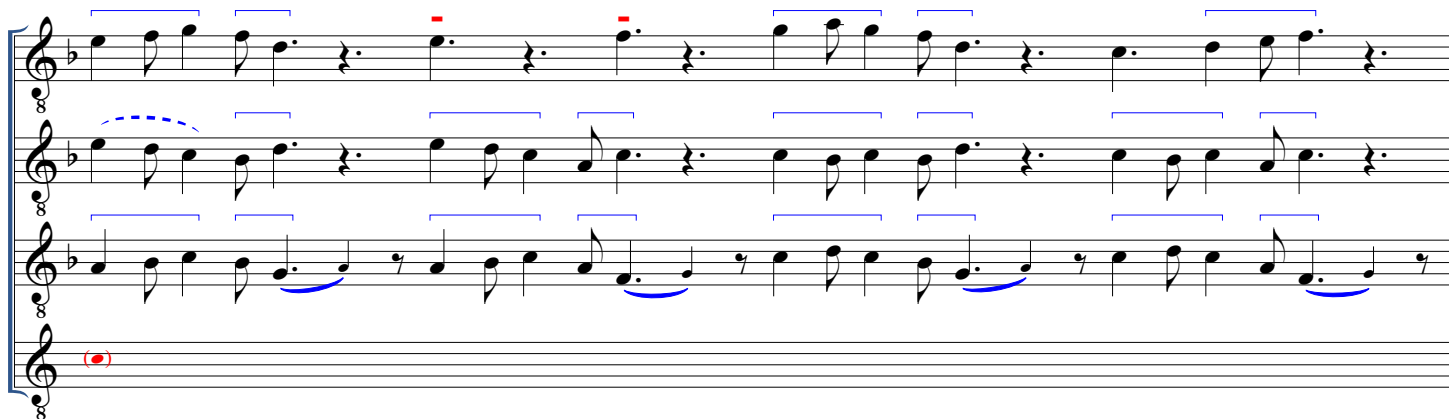
System 1 of the musical score, featuring four staves. The top three staves contain vocal or instrumental lines with various note values and rests, connected by blue horizontal brackets. The bottom staff is a bass line with a red dot on the first staff line.



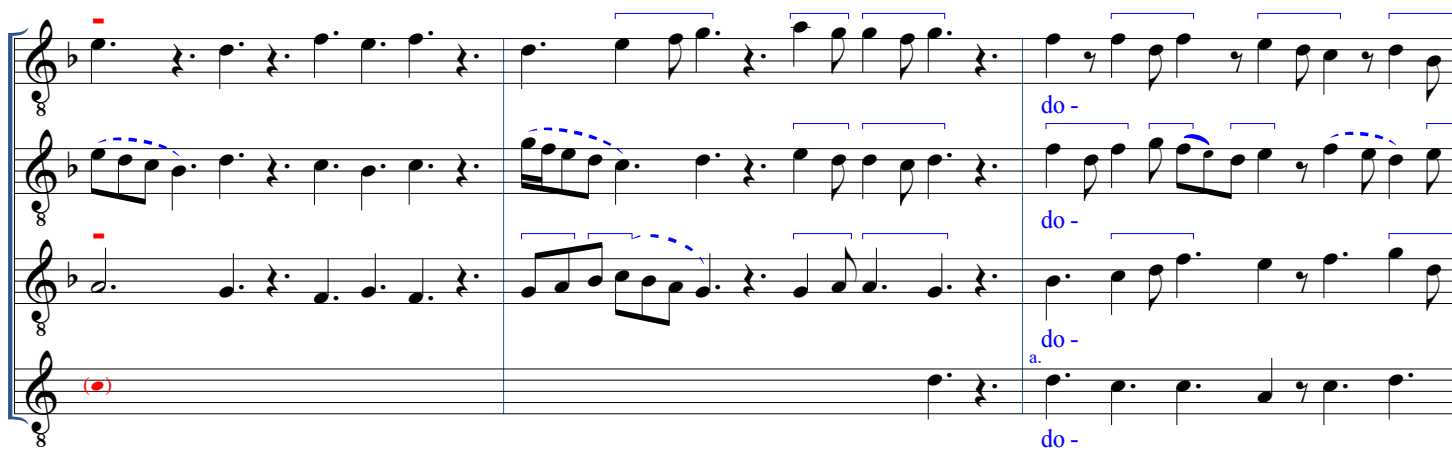
System 2 of the musical score, featuring four staves. The top three staves contain vocal or instrumental lines with various note values and rests, connected by blue horizontal brackets. The bottom staff is a bass line with a red dot on the first staff line.



System 3 of the musical score, featuring four staves. The top three staves contain vocal or instrumental lines with various note values and rests, connected by blue horizontal brackets. The bottom staff is a bass line with a red dot on the first staff line. Blue annotations include "- cit" above the second staff and below the third staff, and a red bracket below the fourth staff.



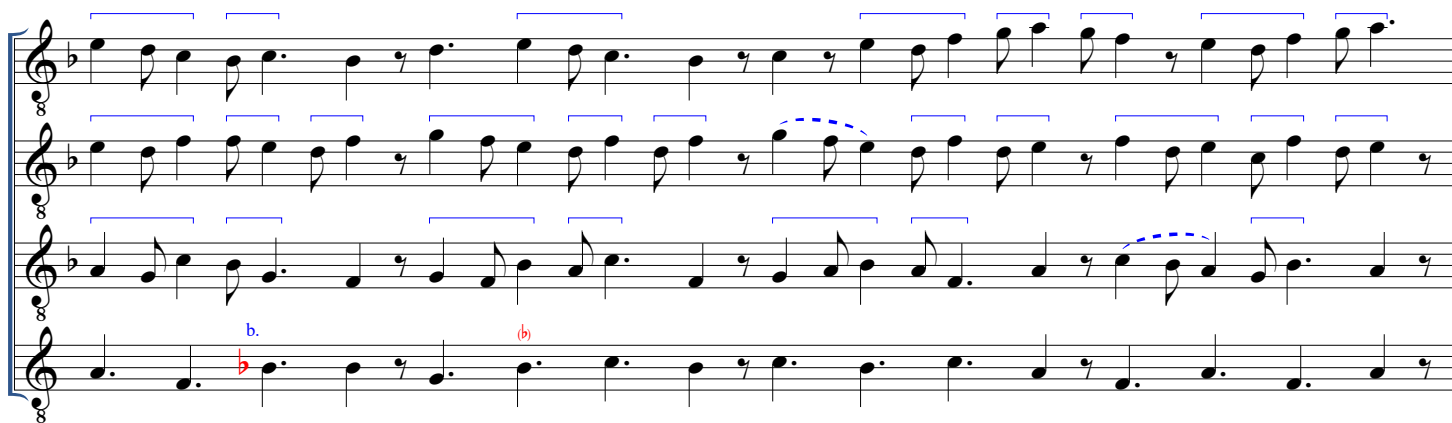
System 4 of the musical score, featuring four staves. The top three staves contain vocal or instrumental lines with various note values and rests, connected by blue horizontal brackets. The bottom staff is a bass line with a red dot on the first staff line.



do -
do -
do -
a.
do -



a.



b. (b)



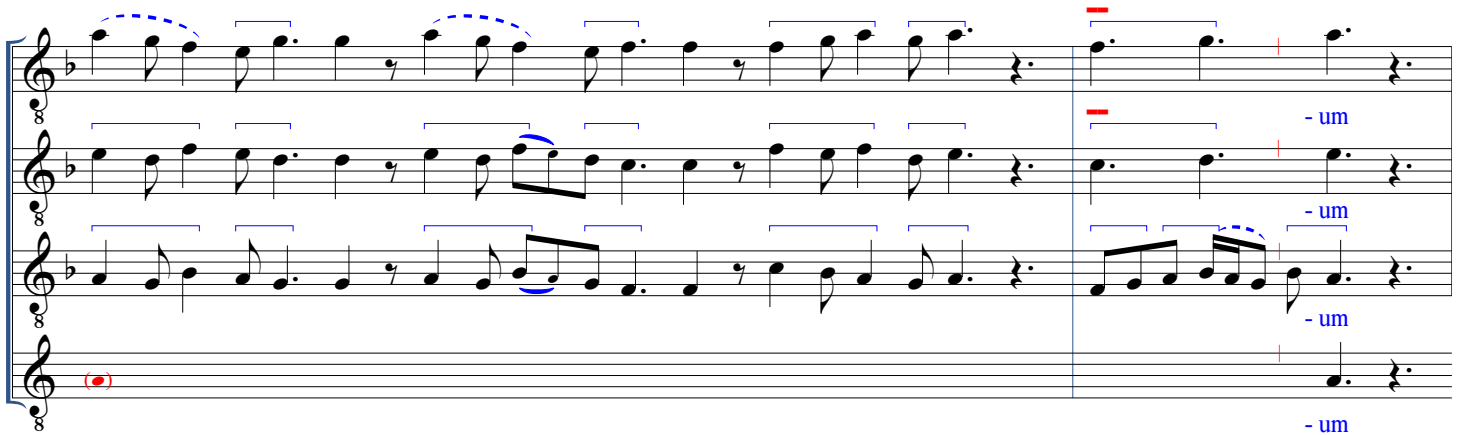
- mi - - nus
- mi - - nus
- mi - - nus
[4]
- mi - - nus

sa -
sa -
sa -
sa -

- lu -
- lu -
- lu -
- lu -

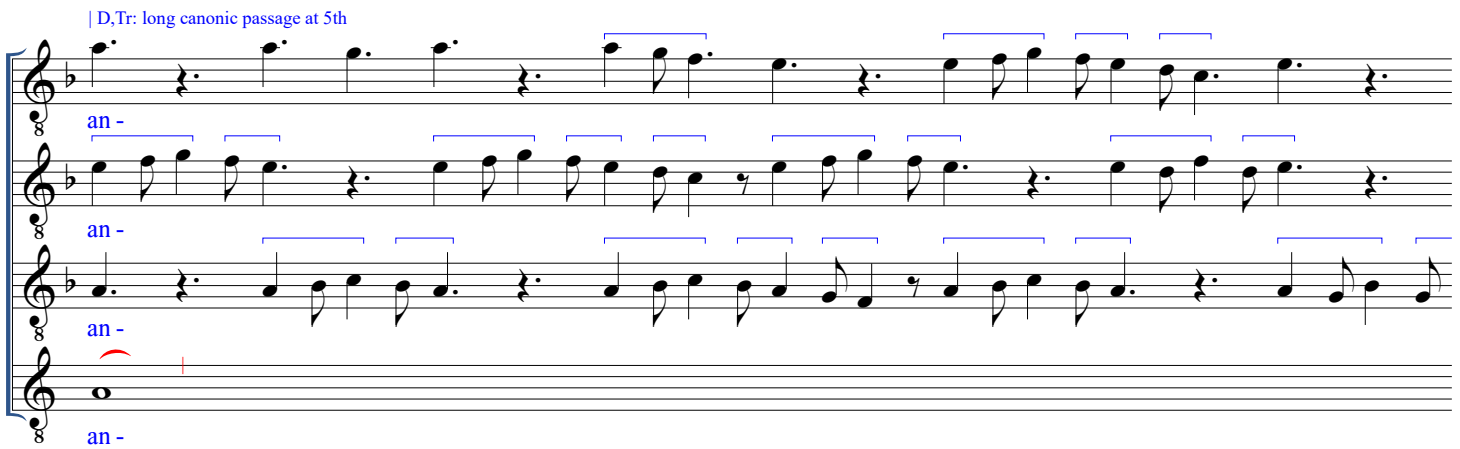
- ta -
- ta -
- ta -
- ta -

- re su -
- re su -
- re su -
- re su -

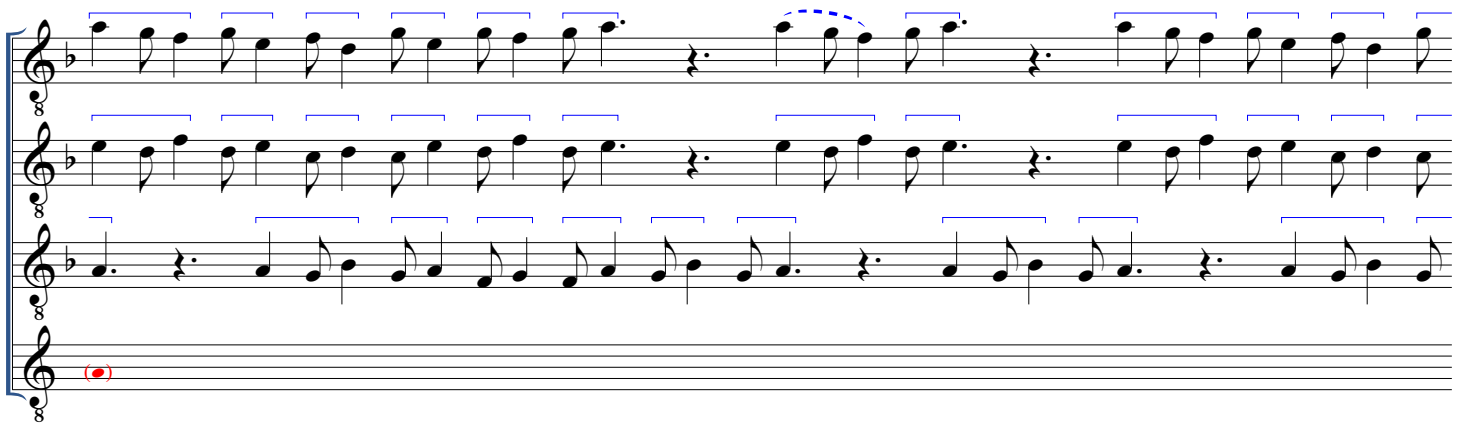


System 1: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics "- um" on the second, third, and fourth staves. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first measure of the system has a blue dashed slur over the first two notes of the first staff. The second measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff.

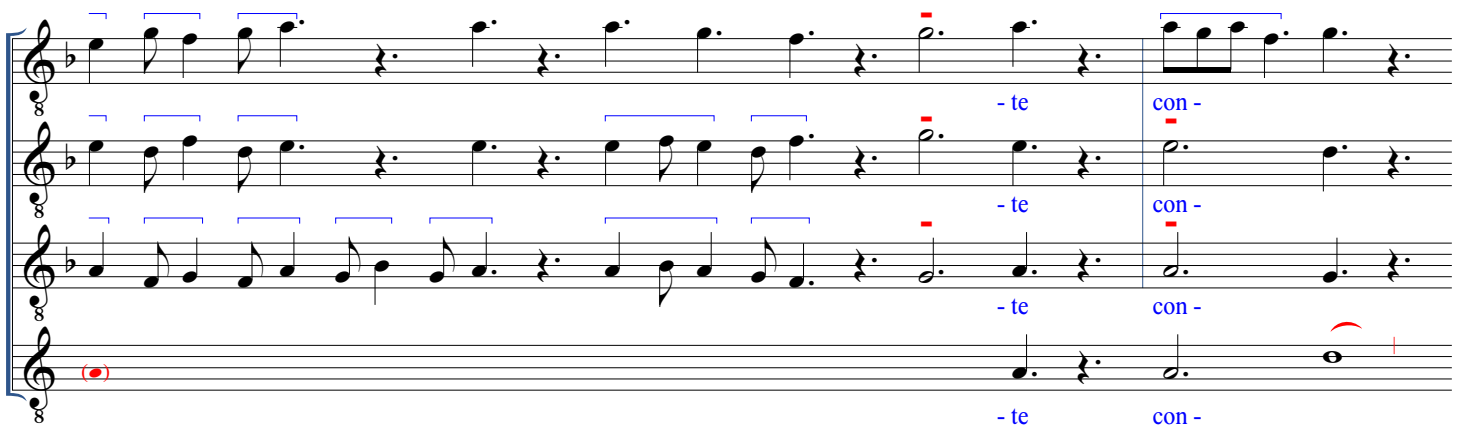
| D,Tr: long canonic passage at 5th



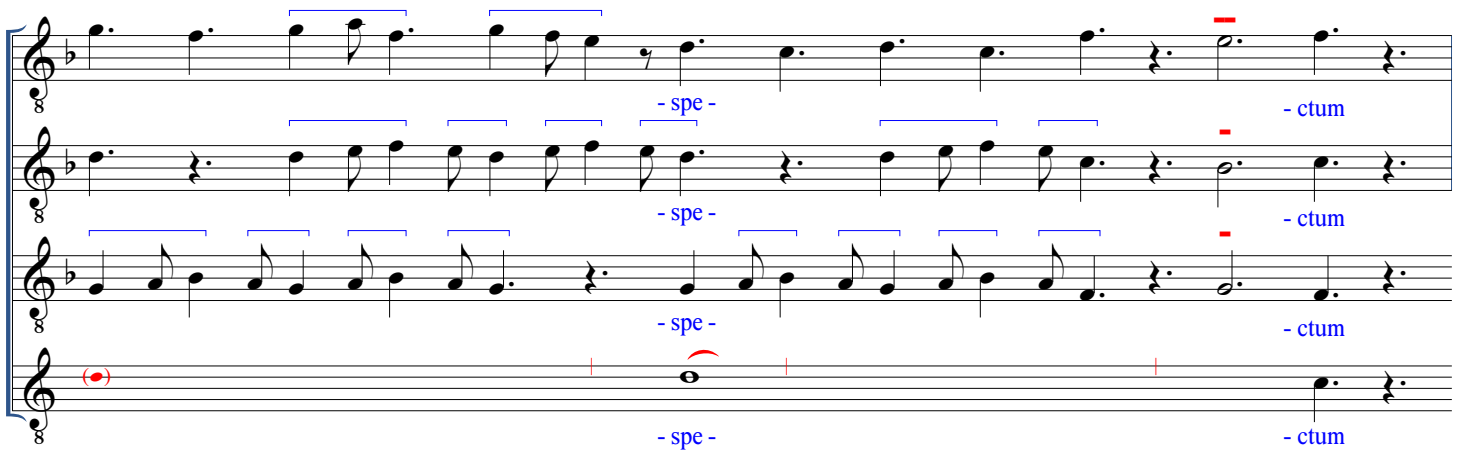
System 2: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics "an -" on the first, second, and third staves. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff.



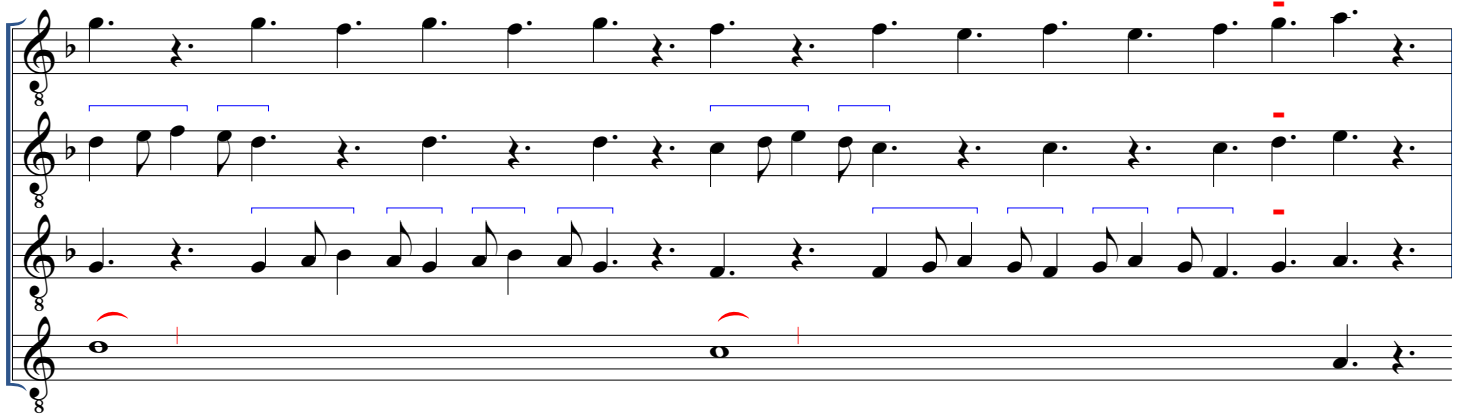
System 3: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first measure of the system has a blue dashed slur over the first two notes of the first staff. The second measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff.



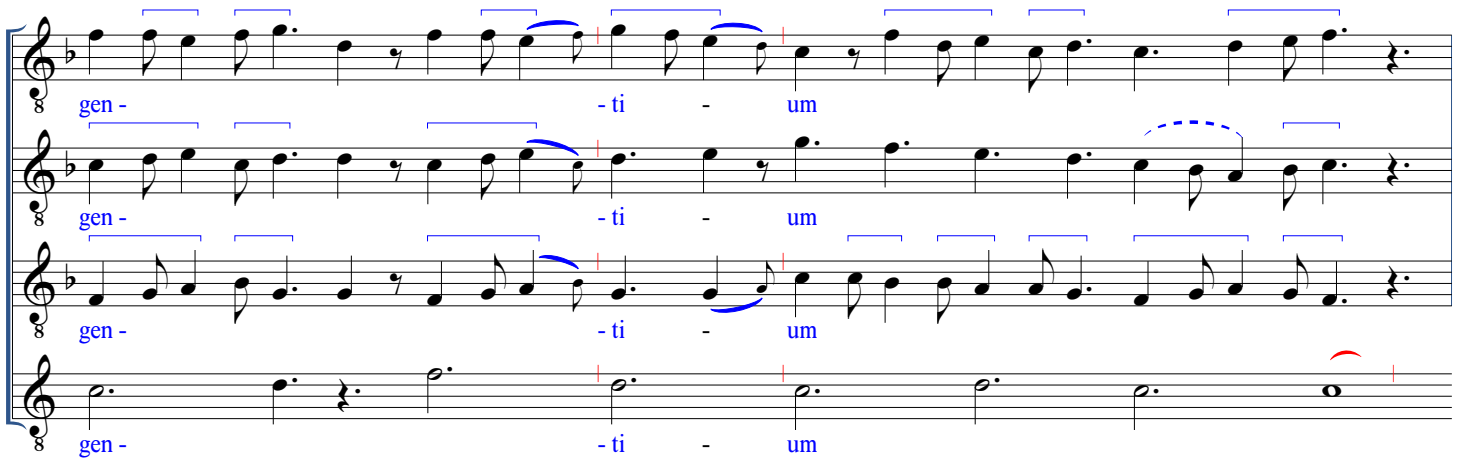
System 4: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics "- te" on the first, second, and third staves. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff. The second measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff. The third measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff. The fourth measure of the system has a red dash above the first note of the first staff.



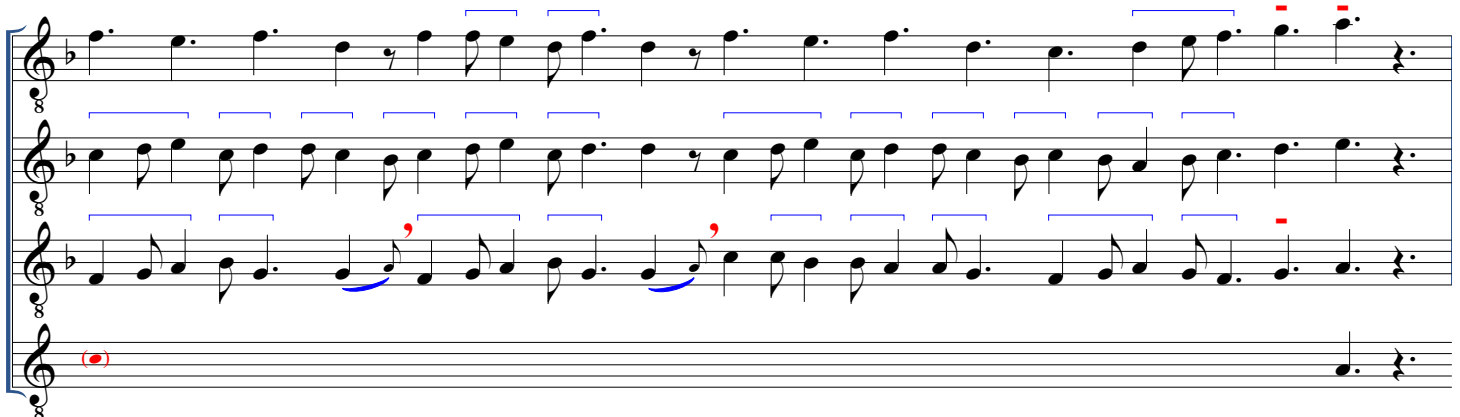
System 1: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics: - spe - and - ctum. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line with a red dot at the beginning and a red arc over a note.



System 2: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line with a red arc over a note.



System 3: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics: gen - - ti - um. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line with a red arc over a note.



System 4: Four staves of music. The first three staves are vocal parts. The fourth staff is a basso continuo line with a red dot at the beginning and a red arc over a note.

re - ve - la -

re - ve - la -

re - ve - la -

re - ve - la -

- vit.]

- vit.]

- vit.]

- vit.]

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 20r (XIr)

T

iu - sti - ci - am su-am.

T: F-Pn lat. 1112; remainder om; supplied from F-Pn lat. 1337, f. 19v

(In place of a chant performance of the repeat of the respond, the polyphonic version from before may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 20r (XIr)

2~~R~~ T

Vi-de-runt om - nes fi - nes ter - re sa-lu-ta -

- re de - i no - stri iu-bi-la-te de - o

om - nis ter - ra.

SEDERUNT PRINCIPES. ADIUVA ME DOMINE a4 – *Ma* version
Gradual [M3]

Perotinus

Ma, f. 17r (2,4) = *F*, f. 4r (1,2)*

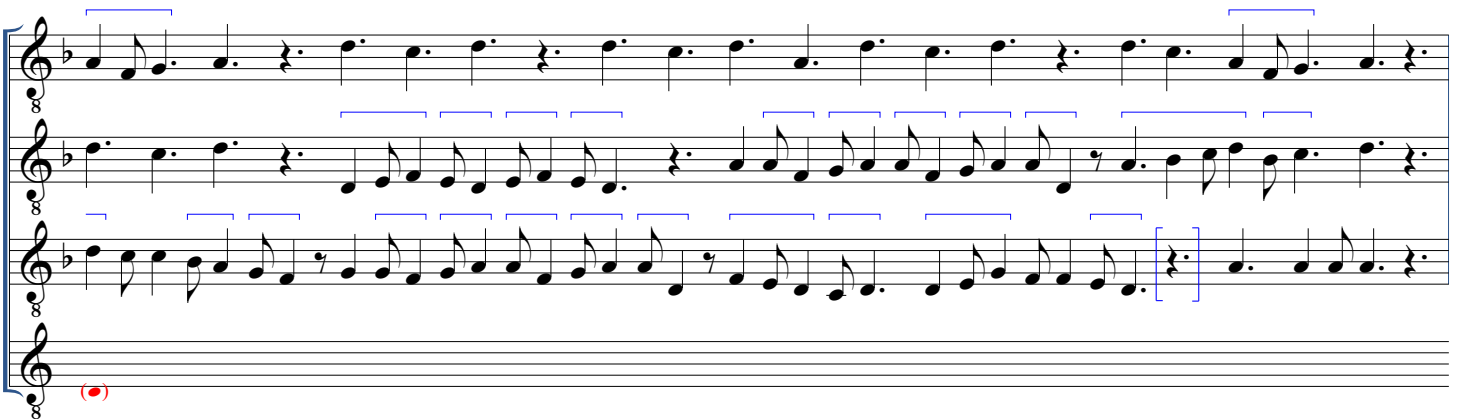
Q
Tr
D
T

[Se -
[Se -
[Se -
Se -

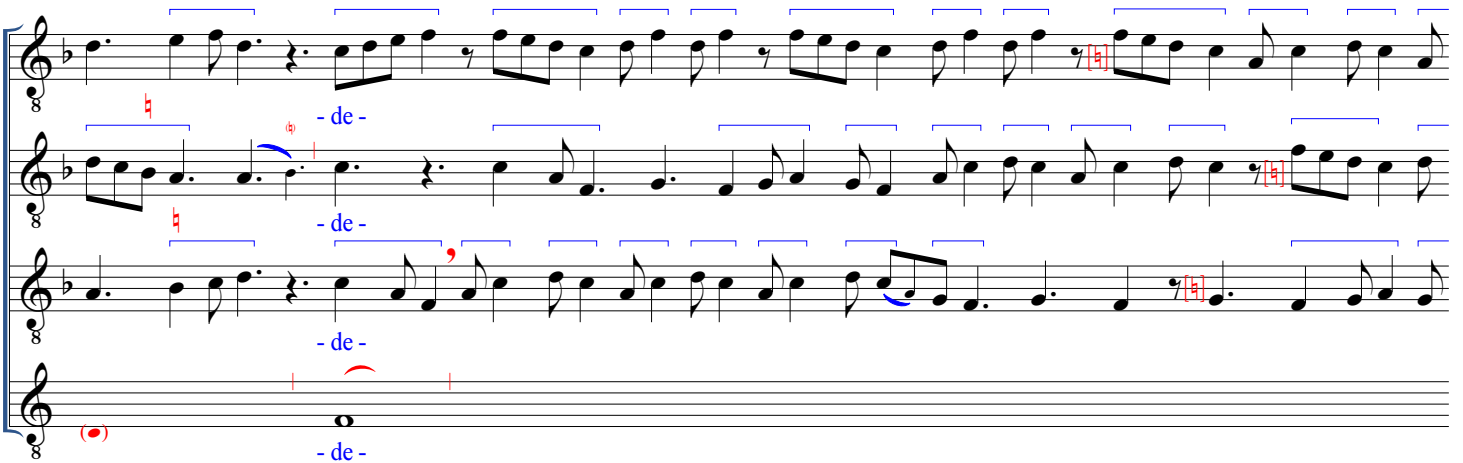
*Music = motets (more rightly, prosulas) 57 (℞) and 58 (ℷ), extant in both a1 (D voice) and a4 versions. The reading of this organum as transmitted in *Ma* is preferred here to that of *F*, due to its preponderance of trochaic over iambic rhythmic modes and its greater relative correspondence with readings of the prosula versions. Through their textual accentuation, the prosulas suggest they may preserve elements of the initial rhythmic conception of certain passages; *Ma* tends to correspond with these segments more closely than *F*. Alternative readings of the differently configured sections from *F* and some other sources are supplied at the end for comparison. Full-staff barlines in this score indicate that similar long strokes appear in *Ma*; rests or breath marks are usually redundantly included before such barlines in this transcription. The double strokes that *Ma* frequently implements (most often to signal a ternary-long rest) are not graphically distinguished in this transcription, although an exception is made for the segment over the syllable "[ad]iu[va]," noted below. A reading in mode 3 or 6 is also possible for the opening three phrases of the organum.



System 1: Four staves of music. The first three staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fourth staff is empty. A red dot is located below the first staff.



System 2: Four staves of music. The first three staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fourth staff is empty. A red dot is located below the first staff.



System 3: Four staves of music. The first three staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fourth staff is empty. A red dot is located below the first staff. The lyrics "- de -" are written below the first staff.



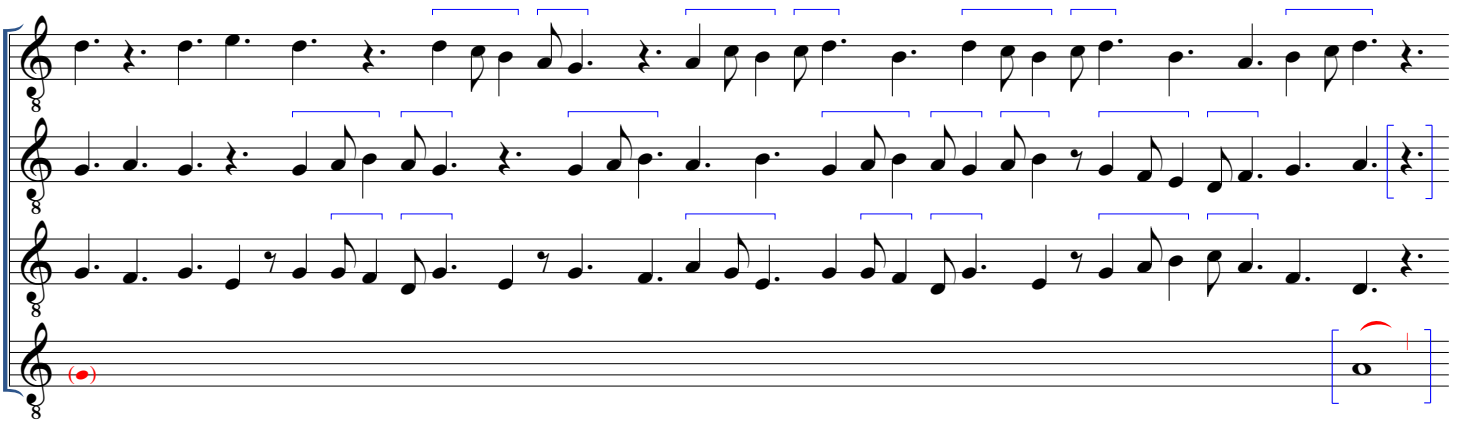
System 4: Four staves of music. The first three staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The fourth staff is empty. A red dot is located below the first staff. The lyrics "- de -" are written below the first staff.



First system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is empty, with a red circle and a dot on the first line.



Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is empty, with a red circle and a dot on the first line.



Third system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is empty, with a red circle and a dot on the first line.

| Tr: Ma: these 6 notes 3 too high; after F, W1 (W2 lost)



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The second and third staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is empty, with a red circle and a dot on the first line.

(continued)

Ma, f. 18r

Q [Ad -

Tr [Ad -

D [Ad -

T Ad -

(•)

(•)

(•)

| note large-scale, exact repeat of previous system

(•)

| modes 2 and 3 possible up to next T note, as suggested especially by *F* and *W2*; *Ma* and *W1* favor mode 1; repeated notes complicate the decision*

System 1 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music with notes and rests. The second staff is a piano accompaniment line with a treble clef. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. There are blue brackets above the first two staves, and red 'si' labels under the third staff. A red dot is visible on the fourth staff.

System 2 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music with notes and rests. The second staff is a piano accompaniment line with a treble clef. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. There are blue brackets above the first two staves, and red 'si' labels under the third staff. A red dot is visible on the fourth staff. The system ends with a red dot on the fourth staff.

| for this section, the number of strokes for the various rests are given above the staff; bracketed rest strokes in the Q come from the prosula transmission a4 in *Ma*, ff. 7r-v*

System 3 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music with notes and rests. The second staff is a piano accompaniment line with a treble clef. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. There are blue brackets above the first two staves, and red 'si' labels under the third staff. A red dot is visible on the fourth staff.

System 4 of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music with notes and rests. The second staff is a piano accompaniment line with a treble clef. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment line with a bass clef. There are blue brackets above the first two staves, and red 'si' labels under the third staff. A red dot is visible on the fourth staff.

*A contrasting reading is provided at the end of the transcription.

[mode 3 or 6 (as suggested by 4li in several places in *F*, *W1*, *W2*) also possible for this segment up to the next T note*]

*A contrasting reading is provided at the end of the transcription.

| different ligations in each source for this cadential passage; various readings possible*

*A contrasting reading is provided at the end of the transcription.

| varying ligations; conflicting readings among MSS for this phrase;
this reading takes *Ma* organum at face value, with prosulas' support*

System 1: Four staves of music. The first three staves are treble clefs, and the fourth is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff has a red dot on the first measure. The second staff has a red dot on the first measure. The third staff has a red dot on the first measure. The fourth staff has a red dot on the first measure.

System 2: Four staves of music. The first three staves are treble clefs, and the fourth is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff has a red dot on the first measure. The second staff has a red dot on the first measure. The third staff has a red dot on the first measure. The fourth staff has a red dot on the first measure.

| *W1* has mode 1 for these four phrases, *Ma* has mode 3 for three phrases (with *Q* in mode 1 in phrase 3); *F*, *W2* imply mode 3 up to next *T* note*

System 3: Four staves of music. The first three staves are treble clefs, and the fourth is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff has a red dot on the first measure. The second staff has a red dot on the first measure. The third staff has a red dot on the first measure. The fourth staff has a red dot on the first measure.

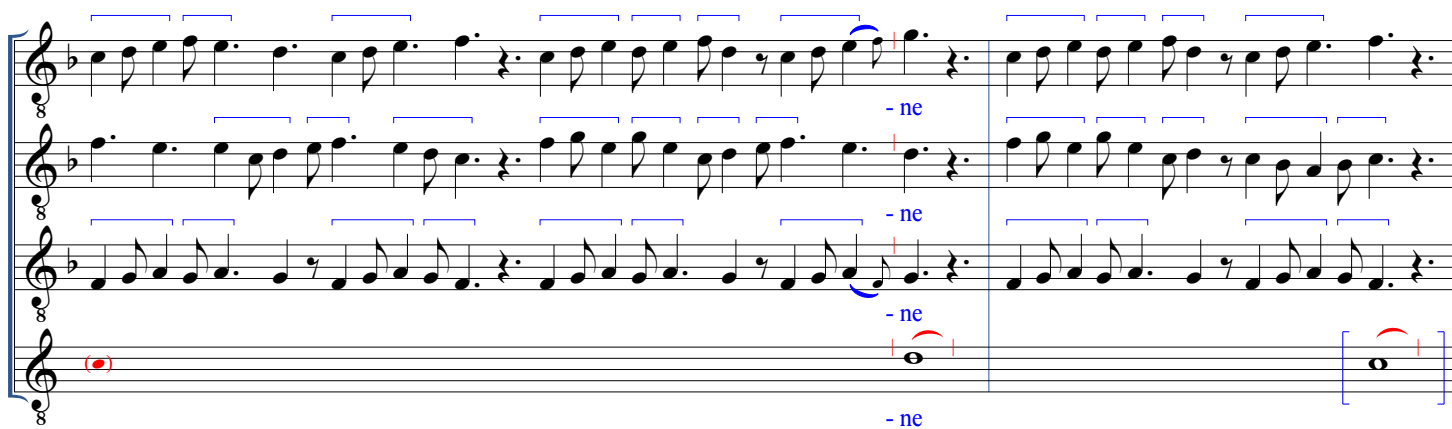
do -

| *Q*: *Ma*: note use of mode 1 for this phrase | *Ma*: "reverts" to mode 1 here in all parts

System 4: Four staves of music. The first three staves are treble clefs, and the fourth is a bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff has a red dot on the first measure. The second staff has a red dot on the first measure. The third staff has a red dot on the first measure. The fourth staff has a red dot on the first measure.

- mi -

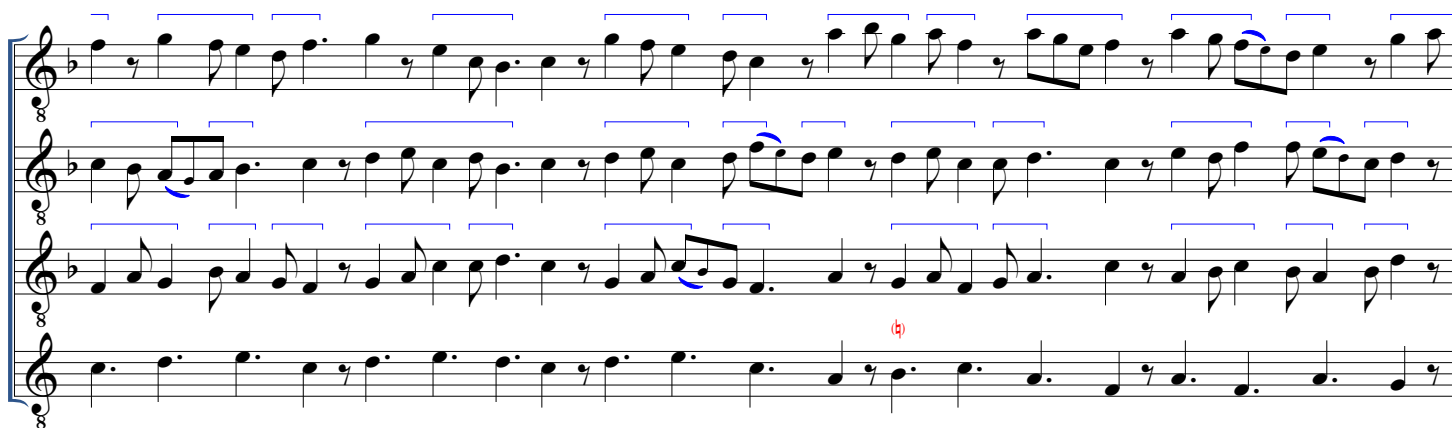
*Contrasting readings are provided at the end of the transcription.



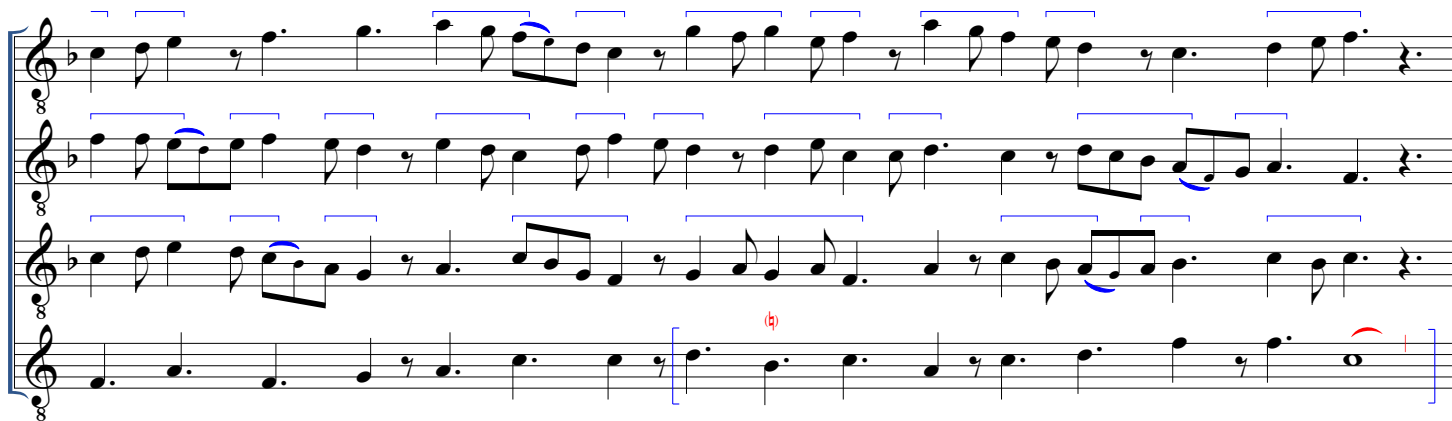
First system of the musical score, featuring four staves. The top three staves contain vocal or instrumental lines with various note values and rests. The bottom staff is a bass line. Blue annotations include slurs and the text "- ne" appearing three times. A red annotation "(b)" is present in the bottom staff.



Second system of the musical score, featuring four staves. The notation continues with various note values and rests. A red annotation "(+)" is present in the bottom staff.



Third system of the musical score, featuring four staves. The notation continues with various note values and rests. A red annotation "(b)" is present in the bottom staff.



Fourth system of the musical score, featuring four staves. The notation continues with various note values and rests. A red annotation "(b)" is present in the bottom staff.

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves with mensural notation and blue bracketed groupings.

Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves with mensural notation and Latin lyrics: *de - - us me - - us*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring four staves with mensural notation and Latin lyrics: *sal - vum me fac pro - - pter*. A note indicates: [portions of "salvum...mise[ricordiam]" = F claus. 347 (fasc. 5)].

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves with mensural notation and Latin lyrics: *mi - se - ri - cor - - di -*.

F-Pn lat. 1337, f. 223v

(the respond may be repeated via the above four-part setting, or with one of the three alternative versions below)*

F, f. 7v (1,2) – reading in mode 6

*The four-part 2R setting that follows appears only in *F*. It is given here in two different rhythmic readings: the first in mode 6 (the most likely, given the frequent 4li figures that begin most of the phrases) and the second in mode 1 (more in character with the majority of the initial R setting). A mode-3 reading is also conceivable. Lastly, a chant version is provided as a third alternative for a repeat of the respond section.

III

F-Pn lat. 1337, f. 223r

prin - ci-pes

et ad-ver-sum me lo - que - ban - tur

et i - ni - qui per - se - cu - ti sunt me.

F, f. 7v (1,2) – reading in mode 1 (mode 3 is also possible)

Q

Tr

D

T

2. 2R

[Se - [Se] - de - - runt.]

[Se - [Se] - de - - runt.]

[Se - [Se] - de - - runt.]

Se - [Se] - de - - runt.

II

III

F-Pn lat. 1337, f. 223r

prin - ci-pes et ad-ver-sum me

lo-que - ban - tur et i - ni - qui per-se-cu-ti sunt me.

(chant version of 2R₇ given below)

3. 2R₇ T

F-Pn lat. 1337, f. 223r

Se-de - - runt prin - ci-pes et ad-ver-sum me

lo-que - ban - tur et i - ni - qui per-se-cu-ti sunt me.

(alternative readings follow)

ALTERNATIVE READINGS:

"(Ad)iuva" passages based on *F*: 1): reading of "(ad)iu[va]" in modes 2 and 3 (similar treatment in *W2*), from *F*, f. 5v:

| D: *F*: 2li=*ac om*, from *W1, W2, Ma* | apparent mode 1 in all parts

(Ad) -

- iu -

2): Segment on "[ad]iu[va]" (without the additional rests suggested by the *Ma* prosula arrangement a4), from *F*, f. 5v-6r:*

- (iu) -

*Although all organum sources agree on the absence of extra rests in the Q in this passage, note that without the conjectured rests from the *Ma* prosula there are questionable sixths and seconds in the harmony, and that the D would require an extra final rest stroke for its notation to be consistent with earlier phrases.

3): "[adiu]va" in mode 6 (as suggested by *F*, *W2*, and parts of *W1*), from *F*, f. 6r (phrases may conclude ♩ or ♪):

3.

| different ligations in each source for this cadential passage; various readings possible

Passage on "[adiu]va (me)" in various redactions in several MSS; some possible rhythmical readings:

1): *W1*, f. Vr (3r)

2): *F*, f. 6v

3): *W2*, f. 3r

Passage on "domi[ne]" in different rhythmic modes:

1): *F*, f. 6v (similar to *W2*, f. 3r), in mode 3 throughout:

1.

do -

- mi -

2): *W1*, f. Vr-v (3r-v), in mode 1 throughout:

2.

do -

- mi -

Perotinus?

*F, f. 7v (1,3)** Perotinus?

Q
Tr
D
T

[Mors.]
[Mors.]
[Mors.]
I a.
Mors.

a.
b.
b.
II a.

**see note below

| T.D: extra rests here and throughout second cursus are indicated by empty space between two strokes

**Q: *e-flat* sig in all clausula sources (*F, Ma, W2*) prompts T ficta; if *e-flat* in Q, T omitted (as in motet 256), ficta *b-naturals* in D, Tr suggested for rest of phrase.

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff begins with a red flat symbol and contains several blue bracketed groups and a blue dashed slur. The second staff has blue bracketed groups. The third staff has blue bracketed groups and a blue dashed slur. The bottom staff has blue bracketed groups and a blue 'a.' annotation.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff begins with a red flat symbol and contains a red bracketed group. The second staff has blue bracketed groups. The third staff has blue bracketed groups. The bottom staff has blue bracketed groups.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff has blue bracketed groups and a blue dashed slur. The second staff has blue bracketed groups. The third staff has blue bracketed groups and a red flat symbol. The bottom staff has blue bracketed groups and a blue 'b.' annotation.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top staff has blue bracketed groups. The second staff has blue bracketed groups and a blue dashed slur. The third staff has blue bracketed groups and red flat symbols. The bottom staff has blue bracketed groups and red flat symbols.

DEUS MISERTUS HOMINIS

Conductus (B1/92)

*F, f. 8v (1,4): Strophe I; OxRawl, no. 28, f. 241r (12r): Strophes II-III – alignment as in MS**

1.

Q
8
[De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

Tr
8
[De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

D
8
[De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

T
8
De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

or: (all parts)

Q
8
e - ve per par - tum vir - gi - nis. O
pa - ter et e - van - ge - li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

Tr
8
e - ve per par - tum vir - gi - nis. O
pa - ter et e - van - ge - li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

D
8
e - ve per par - tum vir - gi - nis. O
pa - ter et e - van - ge - li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

T
8
e - ve per par - tum vir - gi - nis. O
pa - ter et e - van - ge - li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

*Despite an expectation of greater dissonance prompted by its four-part texture, this piece exhibits an unusually high level of concord if read strictly according to the promptings of the unique MS. Two versions of the music are therefore presented here: the first (1.) with the alignment of syllables and ligatures followed strictly according to the MS; the next (2.) a conjectural transcription that reconfigures the relative positions of syllables and ligatures in an attempt to generate greater consonance (though striking, unavoidable clashes remain, particularly just prior to line endings); no pitches have been altered in either treatment.

[O] quam dul - ce re me - di - um ut vi - ti - um
[Quos] ser - pens ne - quam in - fi - cit hic re - fi - cit
[in] - fan - ti vi - ta red - di - tur. hic cre - di - tur

[O] quam dul - ce re me - di - um ut vi - ti - um
[Quos] ser - pens ne - quam in - fi - cit hic re - fi - cit
[in] - fan - ti vi - ta red - di - tur. hic cre - di - tur

[O] quam dul - ce re me - di - um ut vi - ti - um
[Quos] ser - pens ne - quam in - fi - cit hic re - fi - cit
[in] - fan - ti vi - ta red - di - tur. hic cre - di - tur

[O] quam dul - ce re me - di - um ut vi - ti - um
[Quos] ser - pens ne - quam in - fi - cit hic re - fi - cit
[in] - fan - ti vi - ta red - di - tur. hic cre - di - tur

pur - ge - tur per san - con - tra ri - um. fit e - le - ctis
qui san - ctus san - ctos - tra per ri - um. cit. si - ne le - ctis
a pa - tre na - ctus mit - ti - tur. qui dum in - de cru -

pur - ge - tur per san - con - tra ri - um. fit e - le - ctis
qui san - ctus san - ctos - tra per ri - um. cit. si - ne le - ctis
a pa - tre na - ctus mit - ti - tur. qui dum in - de cru -

pur - ge - tur per san - con - tra ri - um. fit e - le - ctis
qui san - ctus san - ctos - tra per ri - um. cit. si - ne le - ctis
a pa - tre na - ctus mit - ti - tur. qui dum in - de cru -

pur - ge - tur per san - con - tra ri - um. fit e - le - ctis
qui san - ctus san - ctos - tra per ri - um. cit. si - ne le - ctis
a pa - tre na - ctus mit - ti - tur. qui dum in - de cru -

com-pen-di-um ne te-di-um sit-cur-ren-ti-per
non-pro-fi-ci-tur sed de-fi-ci-tur qui-a qui-fi-dem
-ce-le-di-tur [et] mo-ri-tur e-cly-psim lu-na

sta-di-um si dif-fe-ra-tur bra-vi-um.]
ab-i-ci-tur non hunc fi-de-lem af-fi-ci-tur.]
pa-ti-tur nam sol sub-nu-be te-gi-tur.]

(alternative alignment of syllables to music follows)

F, f. 8v (1,4): Strophe I; OxRawl, no. 28, f. 241r (12r): Strophes II-III – conjecturally realigned for better consonance

2.

Q
8
De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

Tr
8
De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

D
8
De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

T
8
De - us mi - ser - tus ho - mi - nis la - vit re - a - tum cri - mi - nis
[Vir - go con - ce - pit fi - li - um cui fe - runt te - sti - mo - ni - um
[Non he - li - se - i ba - cu - lo nec gi - e - zi si - gna - cu - lo

or: (all parts)

Q
8
e - ve per par - tum vir gi - nis. O
e - ter et e - van - ge li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

Tr
8
e - ve per par - tum vir gi - nis. O
e - ter et e - van - ge li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

D
8
e - ve per par - tum vir gi - nis. O
e - ter et e - van - ge li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

T
8
e - ve per par - tum vir gi - nis. O
e - ter et e - van - ge li - um. Quos
im - mo cru - cis um - bra - cu - lo in -

[O] quam dul - ce re - me - di - um ut vi - ti - um
[Quos] ser - pens ne - quam in - fi - cit hic re - fi - cit
[in] fan - ti vi - ta red - di - tur. hic cre - di - tur

pur - ge - tur per san - con - tra ri - um. fit e - le - ctis
qui san - ctus san - ctos tra - ri - um. si - e - le - ctis
a pa - tre na - ctos tus per mit - ti - tur. qui dum in - de cru -

com - pen - di - um ne te - di - um sit cur - ren - ti per
non - fi - cit sed de - fi - cit qui - a ren - ti per
-ce - le - di - tur [et] mo - ri - tur e - cly - psim lu - na

sta - di - um si dif - fe - ra - tur bra - vi - um.]
ab - i - cit non hunc fi - de - lem af - fi - cit.]
pa - ti - tur nam sol sub nu - be te - gi - tur.]

DEUS MISERTUS HOMINIS

Conductus (B1/92)

F, f. 8v (1,4): Strophe I; *OxRawl*, no. 28, f. 241r (12r): Strophes II-III

I	Deus misertus hominis, lavit reatum criminis eve per partum virginis.		God, taking pity on mankind, cleansed the offense of Eve's sin through the Virgin's son.
	O, quam dulce remedium, ut vitium purgetur per contrarium; fit electis compendium, ne tedium sit currenti per stadium, si differatur bravium.	5 10	O, how sweet a remedy, that vice should be purged through its opposite; that a shortcut be made for the chosen, so that there may not be weariness for the runner on account of the race, should the prize be deferred.
II	[Virgo concepit filium cui ferunt testimonium pater et evangelium. Quos serpens nequam inficit, hic reficit. Qui sanctus sanctos perficit. sine fide non proficit, sed deficit; quia qui fidem abicit non hunc fidelem efficit.]	15 20	A virgin has conceived a son to whom the Father and the Gospel bear testimony. Those whom the worthless serpent infects, He restores. He who is holy completes those who are holy. Without faith one profits not, but fails; because he who casts faith aside does not affect a faithful one.
III	Non Helisei baculo, nec Giezi signaculo, immo crucis umbraculo infanti vita redditur. Hic creditur; a patre natus mittitur qui, dum in cruce leditur, [et] moritur, eclipsim luna patitur, nam sol sub nube tegitur.]	25 30	Not through Elisha's staff, nor through Gehazi's action, but rather in the guise of the cross is life restored to the child. He is believed; a Son is sent from the Father, who, as he is broken on the cross [and] dies, the moon suffers eclipse, because the sun is concealed beneath a cloud.

SOURCES:

F, fasc. 1, no. 4, f. 8v: a4; Strophe I only, with no provisions for further text. Beginning with the large illuminated, filigreed initial that is routine for introducing most of the individual musical settings in *F*,¹ the stanza is further divided by the upper-case letter "O" that begins line 4; this is signaled in the above text by an additional space between the lines. This punctuation effectively separates the poem into two sections, each with its own unvarying end -of-line rhyme sound. This same organizational conceit applies to the other

¹This is in contrast to the several historiated initials that introduce all of the fascicles outside the first (which is itself preceded by a full-page, painted rendering of the seven liberal arts on f. 0v), and which otherwise signal internal divisions of the repertory within the two-voice conductus of *F*-7. The first of these historiated items is the one that opens the second fascicle of *F*, on f. 14 r, depicting three scenes from narratives associated with the Nativity, all housed within a large illuminated and filigreed letter "D": from top to bottom, Gabriel's Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, Jesus in the manger accompanied by his parents, and the angelic announcement to the shepherds of Jesus's birth.

stanzas not transmitted in *F*.

Text only:

OxRawl (*GB-Ob Rawl.poet.C510*), no. 28, f. 241r (12r): text only, Strophes I-III complete, with the additional stanzas indicated by pilcrows entered in the left margin that precede the opening letter of each strophe. The poem is written out in three units, often overshooting the writing block, each comprising three lines of the poem as given above; these then close with an additional single, separate line; the first letter in each of these four units is written slightly larger than the others and separated from its remainder into a column aligned at the left margin of the writing block; such a layout obtains for most of the other poems in this collection; rubric: “De miseratione divina erga genus humanum” (“On the divine compassion towards humankind”).

Music only: none.

Contrafacts: none.

Notes on the Text: **4-6:** *contrarium* (“opposite” – 6,3) can refer here to the sinless state of both Christ and Mary at the birth of Jesus; the *vitium* (“vice” – 5,2) is the fall from grace of Adam and Eve recounted in Genesis, 3 and previously alluded to in line 2; the character of the serpent that figures in the biblical account also appears in line 14. **6,3:** the apparently strange reading of this word in *OxRawl* (*convitium* – “noise, altercation, insult”) might make sense through its further connotations of “contradiction” or “correction.” **7-10:** see 1 Corinthians, 9:24;² also, Phillippians, 3:14.³ **11:** cf. Isaiah, 7:14.⁴ **12-13:** see John, 8:18,⁵ and the similar expression in John, 5:37. **14:** see the remarks to lines 4-6. **16:** cf. 2 Samuel, 22:26.⁶ **17:** see Hebrews, 11:6.⁷ **21-24:** see 4 Kings (2 Kings), 4:1-37. In verses 32-37 of this passage, the Old Testament prophet Elisha brings back to life the dead son of a mother who had miraculously conceived him through Elisha’s intervention (earlier related in verses 8-17). A prior attempt to resurrect the boy (verses 29-31), in which Elisha sent his servant Gehazi to lay his master’s staff upon the son, failed, and the child was revived only when Elisha stretched himself over the child: “os suum super os eius et oculos suos super oculos eius et manus suas super manus eius” (verse 34: “his mouth to his mouth, his eyes to his eyes, and his hands to his hands”) – thus forming a virtual “cross.” In a number of exegetical commentaries, Elisha’s staff represents the Old Law, or Mosaic covenant, whereas Elisha himself is portrayed as a figure of the new covenant of Christ, achieved through the Crucifixion. For further references and information about this Old Testament narrative and its typological significance, see the textual notes to the conductus *Flos de spina procreatur* (H29/127), lines 10-11; *Legem dedit olim deus* (I21/192), lines 3-6; and *Rex et pater omnium* (I17/307), lines 12-14. For a similarly framed story concerning the prophet Elijah, of whom Elisha was a devoted disciple and successor, see the notes to lines 15-16 of the conductus *Novum sibi texuit*

²1 Corinthians, 9:24: “Nescitis quod hii qui in stadio currunt omnes quidem currunt, sed unus accipit bravium? Sic currite ut comprehendatis” (“Don’t you know that, of those who run in a race, all certainly run, but only one gets the prize? Run so as to win it.”).

³Phillippians, 3:14: “ad destinatum persequor, ad bravium supernae vocationis Dei in Christo Iesu” (“I press towards the goal, to the prize of the supernal calling of God in Christ Jesus”).

⁴Isaiah, 7:14: “Propter hoc dabit Dominus ipse vobis signum: ecce virgo concipiet et pariet filium et vocabitis nomen eius Emmanuhel” (“Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign: Behold a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and his name shall be called Emmanuel”).

⁵John, 8:18: “ego sum qui testimonium perhibeo de me ipso, et testimonium perhibet de me qui misit me Pater” (“I am one that gives testimony of myself, and the Father that sent me gives testimony of me.”).

⁶2 Samuel, 22:26: “cum sancto sanctus eris, et cum robusto perfectus” (“with the holy one you will be holy, and with the valiant perfect.”).

⁷Hebrews, 11:6: “sine fide autem impossibile placere credere enim oportet accedentem ad Deum quia est et inquiringibus se remunerator fit.” (“But without faith it is impossible to please God. For he that comes to God, must believe that he is, and is a rewarder to them that seek him.”).

(I22/225). **30:** the sun is typically a figure for Christ or God, and the cloud the virgin's womb or Christ's humanity, with the conceit being that, although the sun was obscured by the cloud it did *not* suffer an eclipse. For further expressions of these metaphors in the conductus repertory, see, e.g., *Sol sub nube latuit* (I16 /334), by Walter of Châtillon, line 1. In *Deus misertus*, however, the references seems also to invoke the darkness that covered the earth at the time of the Crucifixion in the gospels of Mark, 15:33; Matthew, 27:45, and Luke, 23:44. For more on the eclipse and the behavior of the moon during the Crucifixion, see the remarks on the conductus *Seminavit Grecia* (I23/322), lines 10-13.

Observations and Variants: TEXT: 6,3: OxRawl: rather difficult to make out from the images I possess; according to Dreves (*AH*, 20:69, no.45):⁸ convitium; adopted reading from *F*. **9,2:** *F*: currentis; supplied from *OxRawl*. **20,3:** OxRawl: erasure with space follows, line complete. **28,1:** OxRawl: omitted, supplied by conjecture after Dreves (*AH*, 20:69, no.45) and Anderson, *NDRC*, 1: xxi;⁹ conceivably, a repetition of “dum” might also make sense here. **MUSIC: General remarks:** Despite an expectation of greater dissonance prompted by its four-part texture, this piece exhibits an unusually high level of discord if read strictly according to the promptings of the unique MS. Two versions of the musical transcription are therefore presented here: the first with the alignment of syllables and ligatures followed strictly; the next a conjectural transcription that reconfigures the relative positions of syllables and ligatures in an attempt to generate greater consonance (though striking, unavoidable clashes remain, particularly just prior to line endings); no pitches have been altered in either treatment. **Cauda at line 4:** in both of the versions of the piece given here, this short cauda has been interpreted as mode 1 with “upbeat”; other rhythmic solutions (or the avoidance of one) are possible.

⁸Analecta hymnica medii aevi, vol. 20: *Cantiones et Muteti: Lieder und Motetten des Mittelalters*, pt 1: *Cantiones Natalitiae, Partheniae*, Guido Maria Dreves, ed. (Leipzig: O. R. Reisland, 1895).

⁹Citation of the complete edition: Gordon A. Anderson, ed., *Notre Dame and Related Conductus: Opera omnia*, 9 vols. (presently comprising 1-6, 8-10), *Collected Works*, no. 10 (Brooklyn, New York and Henryville, Pennsylvania: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1979-1988).

MUNDUS VERGENS

Conductus (B2/213)

F, f. 9r (1,5)

Q
8 [Mun - dus ver - gens in de - fe - ctum ca - sum pro - bans per ef - fe - ctum;
[Mun - dus flo - rens di - u pa - ce iam ac - cen - sus bel - li fa - ce

Tr
8 [Mun - dus ver - gens in de - fe - ctum ca - sum pro - bans per ef - fe - ctum;
[Mun - dus flo - rens di - u pa - ce iam ac - cen - sus bel - li fa - ce

D
8 [Mun - dus ver - gens in de - fe - ctum ca - sum pro - bans per ef - fe - ctum;
[Mun - dus flo - rens di - u pa - ce iam ac - cen - sus bel - li fa - ce

T
8 Mun - dus ver - gens in de - fe - ctum ca - sum pro - bans per ef - fe - ctum;
Mun - dus flo - rens di - u pa - ce iam ac - cen - sus bel - li fa - ce

8 se fal - la - cem ex - u - it. nam re - mo - ta frau - dis ar - te
gal - li - a pre - mo - ri - tur. et iam na - vis ma - ri da - ta

8 se fal - la - cem ex - u - it. nam re - mo - ta frau - dis ar - te
gal - li - a pre - mo - ri - tur. et iam na - vis ma - ri da - ta

8 se fal - la - cem ex - u - it. nam re - mo - ta frau - dis ar - te
gal - li - a pre - mo - ri - tur. et iam na - vis ma - ri da - ta

8 se fal - la - cem ex - u - it. nam re - mo - ta frau - dis ar - te
gal - li - a pre - mo - ri - tur. et iam na - vis ma - ri da - ta

8 nos de - le - re vi vel ar - ce quod iam pa - tet a - stru - it.
por - tu ca - rens de - spe - ra - ta pro - cel - lis con - cu - ti - tur.

8 nos de - le - re vi vel ar - ce quod iam pa - tet a - stru - it.
por - tu ca - rens de - spe - ra - ta pro - cel - lis con - cu - ti - tur.

8 nos de - le - re vi vel ar - ce quod iam pa - tet a - stru - it.
por - tu ca - rens de - spe - ra - ta pro - cel - lis con - cu - ti - tur.

8 nos de - le - re vi vel ar - ce quod iam pa - tet a - stru - it.
por - tu ca - rens de - spe - ra - ta pro - cel - lis con - cu - ti - tur.

et dum hiis se ap - pli - cat quod ex - pli - cit ex - pli - cat.]
et fra - cta - [tur] tur - bi - ne non e - get re - gi - mi - ne.]

et dum hiis se ap - pli - cat quod ex - pli - cit ex - pli - cat.]
et fra - cta - [tur] tur - bi - ne non e - get re - gi - mi - ne.]

et dum hiis se ap - pli - cat quod ex - pli - cit ex - pli - cat.]
et fra - cta - [tur] tur - bi - ne non e - get re - gi - mi - ne.]

et dum hiis se ap - pli - cat quod ex - pli - cit ex - pli - cat.]
et fra - cta - [tur] tur - bi - ne non e - get re - gi - mi - ne.]

The image shows a musical score for four voices, likely a choir or quartet, with Latin lyrics. The score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "et dum hiis se ap - pli - cat quod ex - pli - cit ex - pli - cat.]" for the first three staves, and "et fra - cta - [tur] tur - bi - ne non e - get re - gi - mi - ne.]" for the fourth staff. The lyrics are written in blue ink. The music is written in black ink. There are various musical notations, including notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as blue annotations such as brackets and slurs. The page number 44 is visible in the top right corner.

MUNDUS VERGENS

Conductus (B2/213)

F, f. 9r (1,5)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I Mundus, vergens in defectum,
casum probans per effectum,
se fallacem exuit;
nam, remota fraudis arte,
nos delere vi vel arce
quod iam patet astruit;
et, dum hiis se applicat,
quod explicit explicat</p> | <p>The world, verging on failure,
proving its case via the result,
reveals itself as deceitful;
for, with the artifice of fraud removed,
5 what now is exposed sets itself up
to destroy us by force or by tyranny;
and as it applies itself to these matters,
it unravels what has been accomplished.</p> |
| <p>II Mundus, florens diu pace,
iam accensus belli face,
Gallia premoritur.
et iam navis, mari data,
portu carens, desperata,
procellis concutitur
et fracta[tur] turbine:
non eget regimine.</p> | <p>The world, long flourishing in peace,
10 now kindled by the torch of war,
dies an early death in France;
and the ship, now out to sea,
lacking a harbor, bereft of hope,
is buffeted by storms
15 and broken by the whirlwind:
it does not want for a rudder.</p> |

SOURCES:

F: fasc. 1, no. 5, f. 9r; a4, Strophes I-II complete, with the text of the second stanza headed by a capital letter, and entered into an empty space prepared for it within the writing block at the end of the last system of the piece; this is a unique source for both music and text.

Text only: none.

Music only: none.

Notes on the Text: 9-16: it has not been determined convincingly which war or analogous conflict might be referred to in the opening lines of this stanza, or what the possible topical references suggested by the images within this strophe may be; such information could help place the piece chronologically. Several possibilities are suggested in Anderson, *NDRC*, 1: xxii.

Observations and Variants: TEXT: 5,5: written “arte.” **15,2:** *F*: fracta; an additional syllable is needed. Anderson uses “confracta,” supplied from *AH*, 21:184, no. 258;¹ Marocco and Sandon,² 114-116, supply “fractatur,” adopted here, which would suppose mistakenly dropping the syllable because of its identity with the one following. **MUSIC:** the extended or doubled notational figures found on the third and seven syllables of nearly every line may offer opportunities to experiment with lengthening certain syllables in performance. For

¹ *Analecta hymnica medii aevi*, vol. 21: *Cantiones et Muteti: Lieder und Motetten des Mittelalters*, pt. 2: *Cantiones Festivae, Morales, Variae*, Guido Maria Dreves, ed. (Leipzig: O. R. Reisland, 1895).

² W. Thomas Marocco and Nicholas Sandon, eds. *Medieval Music. The Oxford Anthology of Music* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977).

a discussion of *Mundus vergens* in this context, see Janet Knapp, “Musical Declamation,” 400.³ **Line 4,3-4:** Tr: F: 3 lower: *b,a,gfe,f*; correction after Anderson, *NDRC*, 1; Marocco and Sandon read this as 2 too high and correct accordingly. **Line 7,5:** Tr: F: note on first syll erased and never re-entered; conjectural replacement.

³Janet Knapp, “Musical Declamation and Poetic Rhythm in an Early Layer of Notre Dame Conductus,” *Journal of the American Musicological Society*, 32 (1979): 383-407.

VETUS ABIT LITTERA

Conductus (B3/379)

F, f. 10r (1,6)

Q

8

[Ve-tus ab-it lit-te-ra. ri-tus ab-it ve-te-rum. dat vir-go pu-er-pe-ra no-vum no-bis pu-e-rum
[Fe-li-cis pu-er-pe-re fe-lix pu-e[r]-pe-ri-um ba-bi-lo-nis mi-se-re re-vo-cat ex-i-li-um.
[Fu-nis pe-ne rum-pi-tur na-to re-ge glo-ri-e. mor-tis tor-rens bi-bi-tur. da-ta le-ge gra-ti-e.

Tr

8

[Ve-tus ab-it lit-te-ra. ri-tus ab-it ve-te-rum. dat vir-go pu-er-pe-ra no-vum no-bis pu-e-rum
[Fe-li-cis pu-er-pe-re fe-lix pu-e[r]-pe-ri-um ba-bi-lo-nis mi-se-re re-vo-cat ex-i-li-um.
[Fu-nis pe-ne rum-pi-tur na-to re-ge glo-ri-e. mor-tis tor-rens bi-bi-tur. da-ta le-ge gra-ti-e.

D

8

[Ve-tus ab-it lit-te-ra. ri-tus ab-it ve-te-rum. dat vir-go pu-er-pe-ra no-vum no-bis pu-e-rum
[Fe-li-cis pu-er-pe-re fe-lix pu-e[r]-pe-ri-um ba-bi-lo-nis mi-se-re re-vo-cat ex-i-li-um.
[Fu-nis pe-ne rum-pi-tur na-to re-ge glo-ri-e. mor-tis tor-rens bi-bi-tur. da-ta le-ge gra-ti-e.

T

8

Ve-tus ab-it lit-te-ra. ri-tus ab-it ve-te-rum. dat vir-go pu-er-pe-ra no-vum no-bis pu-e-rum
Fe-li-cis pu-er-pe-re fe-lix pu-e[r]-pe-ri-um ba-bi-lo-nis mi-se-re re-vo-cat ex-i-li-um.
Fu-nis pe-ne rum-pi-tur na-to re-ge glo-ri-e. mor-tis tor-rens bi-bi-tur. da-ta le-ge gra-ti-e.

8

mu-nus sa-lu-ti-fe-rum. re-gem et pres-bi-te-rum. qui com-pla-nans a-spe-ra;
iam plebs ce-ca gen-ti-um vi-dens lu-cis-ra-di-um fra-cto mor-tis car-ce-re
di-es est le-ti-ti-e. lux iu-gis psal-len-ti-um. mu-nus fe-sti-sol-vi-tur.

8

mu-nus sa-lu-ti-fe-rum. re-gem et pres-bi-te-rum. qui com-pla-nans a-spe-ra;
iam plebs ce-ca gen-ti-um vi-dens lu-cis-ra-di-um fra-cto mor-tis car-ce-re
di-es est le-ti-ti-e. lux iu-gis psal-len-ti-um. mu-nus fe-sti-sol-vi-tur.

8

mu-nus sa-lu-ti-fe-rum. re-gem et pres-bi-te-rum. qui com-pla-nans a-spe-ra;
iam plebs ce-ca gen-ti-um vi-dens lu-cis-ra-di-um fra-cto mor-tis car-ce-re
di-es est le-ti-ti-e. lux iu-gis psal-len-ti-um. mu-nus fe-sti-sol-vi-tur.

8

mu-nus sa-lu-ti-fe-rum. re-gem et pres-bi-te-rum. qui com-pla-nans a-spe-ra;
iam plebs ce-ca gen-ti-um vi-dens lu-cis-ra-di-um fra-cto mor-tis car-ce-re
di-es est le-ti-ti-e. lux iu-gis psal-len-ti-um. mu-nus fe-sti-sol-vi-tur.

fir-mat pa-cis fe - de-ra
 non ad-he-ret lit - te-re
 gau-de - a-mus i - gi-tur

pur - ga - tor est sce - le -
 pro - pter e - van - ge - li -
 cul - pe da - ta ve - ni -

-- rum.]
 -- um.]
 -- a.]

-- rum.]
 -- um.]
 -- a.]

-- rum.]
 -- um.]
 -- a.]

-- rum.
 -- um.
 -- a.

VETUS ABIT LITTERA

Conductus (B3/379)

F, f. 10r (1,6)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I Vetus abit littera;
ritus abit veterum.
Dat virgo puerpera
novum nobis puerum,
munus salutiferum,
regem et presbiterum,
qui, complanans aspera,
firmat pacis federa:
purgator est scelerum.</p> | <p>The old law passes away;
gone is the rite of old.
A virgin mother gives
us a new son,
5 a gift of salvation,
a king and priest,
who, leveling the uneven,
establishes a treaty of peace:
he is the purger of sins.</p> |
| <p>II Felicis puerpere
felix pue[r]perium
Babilonis misere
revocat exilium.
Iam plebs ceca gentium,
videns lucis radium,
fracto mortis carcere,
non adheret littere
propter evangelium.</p> | <p>10 A happy birth
by a happy mother
revokes the exile
of wretched Babylon.
Now the blind masses of Gentiles,
15 seeing a ray of light,
with the prison of death demolished,
cling not to the law,
thanks to the Gospel.</p> |
| <p>III Funis pene rumpitur
nato rege glorie.
Mortis torrens bibitur,
data lege gratie.
Dies est letitie,
lux iugis psallentium;
munus festi solvitur.
Gaudeamus igitur
culpe data venia.</p> | <p>20 The cord of punishment is snapped
with the birth of the king of glory.
Death's mighty flood is swallowed
by granting the law of grace.
A happy day is this,
a ceaseless daylight of singing;
25 a holiday gift is delivered.
Therefore, let us rejoice
in the granting of mercy to sin.</p> |

SOURCES:

F: fasc. 1, no. 6, f. 10r; a4, Strophes I-III complete; Strophe II appears in a dedicated space at the end of the last system of the piece, entered within the writing block, while the third stanza is inscribed underneath the final system, within the writing block from margin to margin; both are headed with capitals; this is a unique source for both music and text.

Text only: none.

Music only: none.

Notes on the Text: the primary theme in this Christmas conductus is the change from the Old Testament covenant to that of the New, with the birth of Christ and his bestowal of the gift of grace. The topic, along with images similar to those contained in this poem, is explored in a significant number of conductus in *F*. For a provisional list, see the commentary to the conductus *Legem dedit olim deus* (I21/192), at *F*-7,43, as well as my

article on the subject at large.¹ **1-2:** The old law of the Mosaic covenant is now replaced by the new one of Christ, see Romans, 7:4-6;² and cf. Jeremiah, 31:31-34. For language that evokes line 1, see Isaiah, 26:3.³ **6-8:** cf. the conductus *Rex et sacerdos prefuit* (308/K49) by Philip the Chancellor, lines 1-2,⁴ as well as the connection to *Dum medium silentium tenerent* (K15/99), lines 5-8, probably a work of Walter of Châtillon.⁵ **14-16:** the image of light is a common symbol for Christ: see, e.g., Isaiah, 42:6;⁶ as well as 49:6, and 50:3; and Luke, 2:32; Acts, 13:47 and 26:23. **18-20:** see 2 Kings (2 Samuel), 22:6;⁷ and the similar expression of Psalm 118:61.⁸ **24,3; 27,3:** Other editions (such as *NDRC*, 1, xxiii, and *AH*, 20:86-87, no. 84) change the endings of these words to coordinate with the rhyme scheme of the other strophes, which feature only two different rhyme sounds. The reading here follows the unique MS source without emendation.

Observations and Variants: **TEXT:** no text variants. **MUSIC:** **Line 1,1, syll 1:** Q: F: *b*, likely 3 too high, since this voice part otherwise never ascends beyond the *g* below, corrected. **Line 2,3:** the repeated notes in all parts on the last syllable (signaled in the transcription by a dashed tie) is sometimes seen in syllabic pieces at phrase ends (see, e.g., the similar comments for *Nicolai presulis* [F27/217] and *Rose nodum reserat* [I1/313]); I suspect this feature might possibly suggest a rhythmically modal delivery of the text. **Line 5:** Tr,Q: F: sig quads (sharps) on *f* immediately precede, canceled just prior to final cauda. **Final cauda:** Tr,Q: F: prior to penultimate syll, sig rots (flats = naturals) on *f* to end; however, the numerous simultaneous occurrences of *b* and *f* suggest that *f-sharp* is occasionally needed within some portions of the cauda's phrases (given as ficta in the score).

¹Thomas B. Payne, “*Vetus ab it littera*: From the Old to the New Law in the Parisian Conductus,” *Ars Antiqua: Music and Culture in Europe c. 1150-1330*, Gregorio Bevilacqua and Thomas B. Payne, eds., 163-204, *Speculum Musicae*, no. 40 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2020).

²Romans, 7: 4-6: “Itaque fratres mei, et vos mortificati estis legi per corpus Christi: ut sitis alterius, qui ex mortuis resurrexit, ut fructificemus Deo. Cum enim essemus in carne, passionibus peccatorum, quae per legem erant, operabantur in membris nostris, ut fructificarent morti. Nunc autem soluti sumus a lege mortis, in qua detinebamur, ita ut serviamus in novitate spiritus, et non in vetustate litterae” (“Therefore, my brethren, you also are become dead to the law, by the body of Christ; that you may belong to another, who is risen again from the dead, that we may bring forth fruit to God. For when we were in the flesh, the passions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members, to bring forth fruit unto death. But now we are loosed from the law of death, wherein we were detained; so that we should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter.”).

³Isaiah, 26:3: “Vetus error abiit: servabis pacem; pacem, quia in te speravimus” (“The old error is passed away: thou wilt keep peace: peace, because we have hoped in thee.”).

⁴*Rex et sacerdos prefuit* (308/K49), lines 1-2: “Rex et sacerdos prefuit / Christus utroque gladio” (“As king and priest, Christ ruled with both swords.”).

⁵“... extendit pater brachium, / in quo, si recte iudices, / regnum et sacerdotium / reliquit Iude iudices” (“... the Father extended his arm, / upon which, if you reckon correctly, / the kingdom and priesthood / replaced the judges of Judah.”).

⁶Isaiah, 42:6: “... et dedi te in foedus populi in lucem gentium” (“... And I have given you as a covenant of the people, a light of the Gentiles.”).

⁷2 Kings (2 Samuel), 22:6: “funes inferi circumdederunt me praevenerunt me laquei mortis” (“The cords of hell surrounded me: the snares of death held me back.”).

⁸Psalm 118:61: “funes peccatorum circumplexi sunt me et legem tuam non sum oblitus” (“The cords of the wicked have surrounded me: but I have not forgotten your law.”).

TANQUAM 12 [a3]
 Clausula for Descendit de celis. Tanquam sponsus (Responsory [O2])

F, f. 10v (1,7) – in mode 2, Tr arranged from motets 637/640 (cf. *W2*, f. 206r)*

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Tr' (Tenor), the middle staff is labeled '1. D' (First Duple), and the bottom staff is labeled 'T' (Tiple). The time signature is 8/8. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as mensural notes, rests, and accidentals. There are several annotations in blue and red ink, including 'Tan -', 'I a.', 'a.', 'b.', 'II a.', and '- quam.]'. The final system ends with a double bar line and a final cadence.

*TD = motets 636 and 638, from which the clausula may have derived. Since the Tr staff is left blank in *F*, there is uncertainty as to which of the various other voices associated with this motet complex may be intended. No motet version of this piece survives in *F*, but the music shared by motets 637 (*Quant naist la flour en la pree*) and 640 (*Tanquam agnus ductus*) is a very likely candidate for the Tr, since it occurs (with the French text) along with motet 636 (*Tanquam suscipit*) in *W2* (f. 205v), the earliest source to contain a three-voice version of this piece – although the order of Tr and M voices is reversed here (as they are also in *Mo*). Even so, it is not impossible that the music of motet 639 (*Qui voudroit feme esprouver*), a Quadruplum from the four-voiced renditions of this music preserved in the later mensural sources *Mo* (f. 46v) and *Cl* (371v), might also fill the gap. Furthermore, there are incongruities among the different redactions of this musical family (chiefly in the notation of the T, see the remarks on the third page) that suggest either rhythmic mode 1 or 2 (if not combinations of both) may have been suitable for the a3 clausula version in *F*. As a result of these vagaries, a number of alternative versions of the piece are presented here in an attempt to demonstrate the range of different vocal combinations and rhythmic readings that this piece implies.

F, f. 10v (1,7) – in mode 2, Tr arranged from motet 639 (cf. *Mo*, f. 46v)*

Tr
8
[Tan -

2. D
8
[Tan -

T
8
Tan -

I a. a. b.

II a.

a. b.

- quam.]

- quam.]

- quam.]

*See the remarks at the bottom of the previous page

F, f. 10v (1,7) – in mode 1, Tr arranged from motets 637/640 (cf. *W2*, f. 206r)*

*A possible reading in mode 1 is implied for this piece primarily by the ligation of the T, which, except for the antepenultimate phrase in each cursus in *F*, is ligated 3li2li (mode 1) where possible. Two places in the D in *F*, indicated above the system in the transcription, may also indicate first mode readings. Similar ambiguous ligations also occur at times in the T of both the *W2* versions of this piece (f. 206v, f. 154v), with the result that three different and sometimes contradictory T renderings appear in these MSS. The mensural motet sources are more consistent in indicating mode 2 in all their parts.

F, f. 10v (1,7) – in mode 1, Tr arranged from motet 639 (cf. *Mo*, f. 46v)*

Tr

4. D

T

[Tan -

I a.

a.

b.

Tan -

| D: F: phrase suggests mode 1

[b]

II a.

a.

b.

| D: F: phrase suggests mode 1

- quam.]

- quam.]

- quam.

*See the remarks at the bottom of the previous page

[VIR]GO a3.2
Clausula for Benedicta. Virgo dei genitrix (Gradual [M32])

*F, f. 11r (1,8)**

Tr
D
T

[Go.]
[Go.]
Go.

I
II

b
h

*TD = motets 414 and 415, the latter of which (*Pour conforter mon corage* [Linker 59-3, Raynaud-Spanke 19]) is also transmitted as a monophonic chanson of three strophes and attributed to Ernoul li Vielle (Ernoul le Vielle de Gastinois) in *F-Pn fr. 844* ("Chansonier du Roi"), f. 102v (175v).

| DTr: various ways to read these phrases, see Bradley, "Contrafacta," 59-61

The image displays a musical score for three staves, likely representing a vocal or instrumental setting. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, quarter, and half notes, along with rests. Several annotations are present: blue brackets above the staves group specific phrases; blue slurs connect notes across measures; a red bracket labeled '[b]' is placed above a note in the second staff; and red square brackets containing letters (e.g., [g], [b]) are placed below notes in the second and third staves. The score concludes with a double bar line.

FLOS FILIUS E[IUS] a3.3
Clausula for Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei (Responsory [O16])

F, f. 11r (1,9)*

The musical score is written for three parts: Tr (Tenor), D (Discantus), and T (Tenor). The lyrics are "Flos fili - us e -". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. There are also some red markings and blue brackets indicating specific musical features.

*The music of the TD = motets 648, 649, 651, 654; the Tr = motets 647, 650, 653. Due to its frequent use of *fractio modi*, as well as the possibility that this uniquely transmitted clausula may originally have derived from one of the numerous motet redactions of its music, there are ambiguities and alternatives to the interpretation of certain rhythmic details; the transcription of the close of the final phrase in all the parts, for example, is especially problematic. For recent and differing considerations of the questions posed by this piece, see Planchart, "The Flower's Children," 313-348; and Bradley, "Contrafacta," 40-56. Note also that the clausula begins with a third against the T in both D and Tr.

DOMINE a3

F, f. 11v (1,10)*

*The rhythm of several ligatures has been rendered somewhat irregularly here in an attempt to keep consistent the patterns of certain melodic motives, as this seems to be a prominent feature of this piece. Compare, e.g., the endings of the first phrase of the Tr with those of the two D phrases that begin system 2. Similar patterns conclude the first D and third Tr phrases in system 3. Likewise, the opening of the Tr phrase that begins system 2 also starts the final Tr phrase of system 3. A number of other, less rhythmically ambiguous motives also recur throughout. Alternative readings, showing more typical ways of interpreting the ligatures' rhythms, appear above the staves. The level of dissonance (relatively high in certain places) is not significantly affected by either style of reading. Also noteworthy is the fact that this piece begins with a triad, a feature shared in *F* by the organa a3 *Quindenis* (2,12) and *Benedicta* (2,13).

[E]IUS a3.4
Clausula for Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei (Responsory [O16])

F f. 11v (1,11)*

The musical score is written for three voices: Tenor (Tr), Discant (D), and Tenor (T). The key signature is one flat (F major), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with various rhythmic markings and alternative readings. The second system continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system shows the end of the piece with the word "- ius." repeated on each staff. The fourth system shows the final measures of the piece. The score includes many blue and red markings, including brackets, slurs, and alternative readings, indicating a heavily fractured second-mode piece.

*In transcribing this heavily fractured second-mode piece, the rhythmic interpretation of ligatures balances attempts to preserve motivic correspondences among phrases and the exploitation of greater consonance -- should there be a choice. Alternative readings above the staves present some different possibilities for delivery.

[ALLELUYA]. DIFFUSA EST GRATIA

Alleluya verse [M55]*

Perotinus

F, f. 12r (1,12)

Tr
8 [Dif -

D
8 [Dif -

T
8 Dif -

- fu - - sa

- fu - - sa

- fu - - sa

est est est

| modes 2 and 3 more likely here (as in Mo) due to consonance

gra - - ti -

gra - - ti -

gra - - ti -

*This piece, an abridged contrafact of a portion from Perotin's *All. Nativitas* (M38) a3, is uniquely transmitted here in *F* as an independent All. verse with the *Diffusa est gratia* (M55) text. It consists of music from the verse of the M38 organum triplum, from its start up through "Abrahe," and omits the closing portion "orta de tribu Iuda." The *Diffusa* transmission then concludes with a short cadential formula not otherwise found in the M38 version. For the various options available for performing this work as a complete Alleluya, see the remarks given above the All. section supplied from *F-Pn lat. 1112* at the end of the transcription. The complete Perotinian organum appears in *F* on f. 31v (2,14), as well as in *W1*, *W2*, and *Mo*. In the two Wolfenbüttel sources, the unabridged music of the M38 organum appears with three further contrafacted texts (in *W1*: *All. [Opti]mam partem* [M -], f. Xr [6r], entered as an alternative text beneath that of M38; and in *W2*: *All. Sanctissime Iacobe* [M60], f. 17v, and *All. Iudicabunt sancti* [M42], f. 19v, where each redaction is copied out in full).

mode 1

- a in la -

- a in la -

- a in la -

mode 3 more likely here (as in *Mo*) due to consonance

mode 1

- bi - is tu - - is

- bi - is tu - - is

- bi - is tu - - is

[h]

prop - te - re - a

prop - te - re - a

prop - te - re - a

"benedixit" = "ex semine" of M38 a3 (F-2,14, on f. 32v); q.v. for concordances elsewhere

[h]

R

be - - ne - di -

be - - ne - di -

be - - ne - di -

First system of the musical score, featuring three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various rests and phrasing slurs. Blue brackets are used to group notes across staves.

Second system of the musical score. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics "- xit te de -" are written below the staves. A blue bracket groups the notes for "te". A red dot is present in the bottom staff. A note above the first staff reads: "either mode 1 or 3 possible for this phrase, 3 seems more likely".

Third system of the musical score. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics "- us." are written below the staves. A blue bracket groups the notes for "us.". A red dot is present in the bottom staff. A note above the first staff reads: "mode 1".

Fourth system of the musical score. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The lyrics "in e - - ter - - num." are written below the staves. A blue bracket groups the notes for "in". A red dot is present in the bottom staff. A note above the first staff reads: "F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 215r (LXr)".

Fifth system of the musical score, featuring a single staff in treble clef. The lyrics "Al - le - - lu - - ya" are written below the staff. A red dot is present in the staff. A note above the staff reads: "T: F-Pn lat. 1112: remainder om, supplied from iubilus".

(For both the opening and closing Alleluia sections, not transmitted along with this independent verse, one may make use of any combination of the following possibilities: the polyphonic version from *Alleluia. Nativitas* [M38] on F, f. 31r (2,14), the separate three-voice All. section found on f. 47v of F (2,33), or the chant version given below)

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 215r (LXr) (All. Diffusa est)

Alleluia section of the musical score, featuring two staves in treble clef. The lyrics "Al - le - - lu - - ya" are written below the staves. A red dot is present in the first staff. A note above the first staff reads: "All. T".

DESCENDIT DE CELIS a3.3

Respond section from Responsory [O2]

F, f. 12v (1,13)*

Tr
8 [Des -

R
8 [Des -

T
Des -

8 [Des] - cen - dit de [ce] -

8 [Des] - cen - dit de [ce] -

[Des] - cen - dit de [ce] -

- lis.]

- lis.]

- lis.

*The intonation and first four phrases (the sustained-tone passage) = "Des[cendit]" of the complete O2 setting a3 in *F*, f. 14r (2,1). For more information on the various resources a3 that are available in *F* as alternatives for performing the different sections of the O2 organum a3, see the remarks at the end of the transcription of *F*-2,1.

GLORIA PATRI ET FILIO ET SPIRITUI SANCTO a3

Gloria Patri section from Responsory [O2 and/or O7]

F, f. 12v (1,14)*

Tr
8
[Glo -

GP D
8
[Glo -

T
8
Glo -

- ri - a pa -

- ri - a pa -

- ri - a pa -

| DTr of "filio" = TrD (exchanged) of GP (O2) a3 in *F*, f. 15v (2,1)

- tri et fi - li - o.

- tri et fi - li - o.

- tri et fi - li - o.

*Outside of two brief transitional passages, each discant section in this piece also appears in other works. Following the intonation, the TD of the opening "Gloria" clausula = GP (O2) a3 in *F*, f. 15v (within *F*-2,1); and the first T cursus of "Tan[quam]" (O2) in *F* MLO a2, *W1* claus. 1 a2, and *W1* claus. 37 a2. The other concordances are marked above the score at the places where they occur. For more information on the various resources a3 that are available in *F* as alternatives for performing the different sections of the O2 organum a3, see the concluding remarks of the transcription of *F*-2,1 (f. 14r).

| "et spiritui sancto" = "de thalamo suo" of GP (O2) a3 in F, f. 15r (2,1)

et spi - ri - tu - i san - cto.]

et spi - ri - tu - i san - cto.]

et spi - ri - tu - i san - cto.

This system contains three staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The lyrics 'et spi - ri - tu - i san - cto.]' are written below the top two staves, and 'et spi - ri - tu - i san - cto.' is written below the bottom staff. The music features various note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes marked with red accents or blue slurs.

This system contains three staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music continues with various note values and rests. A red bracketed note [h] is visible in the bottom staff.

This system contains three staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The music continues with various note values and rests. A red bracketed note [h] is visible in the bottom staff.

IN SECVLUM a3.2

F, f. 13r (1,15)*

THE FINAL PAGE OF FASCICLE 1, FOLIO 13v, CONTAINS NO MUSIC