

Responsory [O1]

This musical score is for a piece titled "Iudea et Iherusalem. Constantes estote [O1] a2 (F)". It is arranged for two voices, likely Soprano and Alto, as indicated by the 8va markings on the staves. The score is written in F major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the notes. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. There are several blue slurs and red accents throughout the score, indicating phrasing and emphasis. The lyrics are: - stan - tes, e - sto - te. vi - de - bi - tis au - xi - li - um do - mi - ni su - per vos.] - ni su - per vos.

- stan - tes

- stan - tes

e - sto -

e - sto -

- te. vi -

- te. vi -

- de - bi - tis au - xi - li -

- de - bi - tis au - xi - li -

- um do - mi -

- um do - mi -

- ni su - per vos.]

- ni su - per vos.

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 140r (CXXXr)

T
8
Cras e - gre - di - e - mi - ni Et do - - mi - nus e -
- rit vo - bis - cum.

F, f. 65v

D
8
[Glo - - ri -
GP
T
8
Glo - - ri -
- a
- a
pa - - tri et fi - li -
pa - - tri et fi - li -
- o et spi - ri - tu - - i -
san - cto.

D
8
- a
GP
T
8
- a
pa - - tri et fi - li -
pa - - tri et fi - li -
- o et spi - ri - tu - - i -
san - cto.

D
8
pa - - tri et fi - li -
GP
T
8
pa - - tri et fi - li -
- o et spi - ri - tu - - i -
san - cto.

D
8
- o et spi - ri - tu - - i -
GP
T
8
- o et spi - ri - tu - - i -
san - cto.

D
8
san - cto.
GP
T
8
san - cto.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The music is written in a single melodic line. The lyrics are: Et do - - mi - nus e -

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 140r (CXXXr)

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The music is written in a single melodic line. The lyrics are: - rit vo - bis - cum.

(If a repeat of the full Respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The music is written in a single melodic line. The lyrics are: Iu - de - a et ihe - ru - sa - lem no - li - - te

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 140r (CXXXr)

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The music is written in a single melodic line. The lyrics are: ti-me - - re. Cras e-gre-di - e - mi-ni Et do - - mi - nus e -

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (F) and a time signature of 8. The music is written in a single melodic line. The lyrics are: - rit vo - bis - cum.

DESCENDIT DE CELIS. TANQUAM SPONSUS

Responsory [O2] – with prosas *Fac deus, Familiam, and Facinora* (the *neuma triplex*)

F, f. f. 65v (3,2)

R [Des - cen - dit de ce - lis. - lis. - lis.]

T Des - cen - dit de ce - lis. - lis. - lis.

F-Pn 15181, f. 144r (CXXXIIIr)

R mis - sus ab ar - ce pa - tris in - tro - i - vit per au - rem vir - gi - nis in re - gi - o - nem no - stram in - du - tus sto - la pur - pu - re - a. Et ex - i - vit per au - re - am por - tam lux et de - cus u - ni - ver - se fa - bri - ce mun - di.

T mis - sus ab ar - ce pa - tris in - tro - i - vit per au - rem vir - gi - nis in re - gi - o - nem no - stram in - du - tus sto - la pur - pu - re - a. Et ex - i - vit per au - re - am por - tam lux et de - cus u - ni - ver - se fa - bri - ce mun - di.

F, f. 65v

[Tan -

Tan -

a.

b.

a.

b.

a.

b.

- quam

- quam

spon -

spon -

- sus

do -

- mi -

- sus

do -

- mi -

- nus pro -

- nus pro -

- ce - - dens de tha -

- ce - - dens de tha -

- la - - mo su - - o.

- la - - mo su - - o.

Et ex - i - vit per au - re - am

por - tam lux et de - - cus

u - ni - ver - se Fac de - us mun - da cor - po - ra no - stra et a - ni - mas di - e i - sta

ut tu - a pro - te - cti dex - tra col - lau - de - mus au - cto - rem fa - - bri - ce mun - - di.

F, f. f. 66r

GP [Glo -

Glo -

a. b.

First system of the musical score, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a supporting line with dotted half notes and quarter notes. Blue brackets are placed above the treble staff, and blue slurs are placed above the bass staff. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff has lyrics: - ri - - a pa - . The bass staff has lyrics: - ri - - a pa - . Blue brackets and slurs are present. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has lyrics: - tri . The bass staff has lyrics: - tri . Blue brackets and slurs are present. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff has lyrics: et fi - - li - . The bass staff has lyrics: et fi - - li - . Blue brackets and slurs are present. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has lyrics: - o. . The bass staff has lyrics: - o. . Blue brackets and slurs are present. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble staff has lyrics: et spi - ri - - tu - - i . The bass staff has lyrics: et spi - ri - - tu - - i . Blue brackets and slurs are present. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

Seventh system of the musical score. The treble staff has lyrics: san - - cto. . The bass staff has lyrics: san - - cto. . Blue brackets and slurs are present. A red vertical line is at the end of the system.

F-Pn 1518I, f. 144r (CXXXIIIr)

Et ex - i - vit per au-re - am por - tam lux et de - - cus

Prosa [f. 144v (CXXXIIIv)]

u - ni-ver - se Fa-mi - li-am cu-sto-di cri-ste tu-am qui na-tus al-ma de ma-ri - a

re - de-mi - sti mor-te tu - a ut co-gno-scat te con-di - to-rem fa - - bri - ce mun - - di.

(In place of the chant intonation for the repeat of the respond that is given below, the polyphonic version from before may be offered.)
F-Pn 1518I, f. 144r (CXXXIIIr)

Reincipitur R̃.

Des-cen - dit de ce - - lis mis-sus ab ar - - ce

pa - - tris in - tro - - i - vit per au-rem vir - gi - - nis

in re - - gi - o - - nem no - - stram in-du - tus sto-la

pur-pu - - re - - a. Et ex - i - vit per au-re - am por - tam

lux et de - - cus u - ni-ver - se

Prosa [f. 144v (CXXXIIIv)]

Fa-ci - no - ra no-stra re-lax - a - ri mun-di glo-ri - a pe-ti-mus men-te de-vo - ta da-vid re-gis pro-les in - cli - ta vir-go

que ca - sta se-clo ma-ri - a pro-tu - lit sum-mi pa-tris gra-ti - a cu - ius or - tus sal-vet o-mnes cun-cta per

se-cu - la et di - e hac no-bis di-gnan-ter fa - ve - at at-que om-ni fa - - bri - ce mun - - di.

VERBUM. IN PRINCIPIO
Responsory [03]

F, f. 66v (3,3)

R **T**

[Ver -

Ver -

- bum.]

- bum.

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 148r (CXXXVIIIr)

T

ca - ro fa - ctum est et ha - bi - ta - vit in

no - bis Cu - ius glo - ri - am vi - di -

- mus qua - si u - ni - ge - ni - ti a pa - tre ple - num gra -

- ti - e et ve - ri - ta - tis.

F, f. 66v

D **T**

[In

In

prin -

prin -

- ci - - pi - - o

- ci - - pi - - o

8 e -

8 e -

8 - rat ver - - bum.

8 - rat ver - - bum.

8 et ver - - bum

8 et ver - - bum

8 e -

8 e -

8 - rat a -

8 - rat a -

8 - put de -

8 - put de -

8 - um. et de - - us

8 - um. et de - - us

musical score for a vocal and piano arrangement. The score is in F major and 8/8 time. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in Latin: "e - rat, ver - bum. Cu - ius glo - ri - am vi - di - mus qua - si u - ni - ge - ni - ti a pa - tre ple - num gra - ti - e et ve - ri - ta - tis. [Glo - ri - a pa - tri et fi - li - tri et fi - li -".

The score is divided into systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and annotations include:

- F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 148r (CXXXVIIIr)*
- F, f. 67r*
- GP** (Guitar/Piano)
- T** (Tenor)

- o et spi -

- o et spi -

- ri - - tu - - i san - - cto.

- ri - - tu - - i san - - cto.

(For information on the repeat of the respond, see the note below)*

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 148r (CXXXVIIIr)

Reincipitur R̃.

2R̃ T

Ver - - bum. ca - ro fa - ctum est et ha - - bi - ta - - vit in

no - - bis Cu - ius glo - ri - - am

vi - di - - mus qua - si u - ni - ge - ni - - ti a pa - - tre

ple - num gra - - ti - - e

et ve - ri - - ta - - tis.

*According to the identical rubrics in the Parisian chant MSS *F-Pn lat. 15181* and *F-Pn lat. 10482*, the respond section of O3 starts again from the beginning ("reincipitur") after the GP. At this point in both sources, an incipit with the text and melody of the first word ("verbum") is given, followed by a more ornate, expanded version of the respond's final melisma, beginning with the text "gratie." I have assumed that the respond is performed in full up to the point of the substituted closing portion starting with "gratie," and have supplied the music accordingly. It is conceivable, though, that the intention was to perform only the opening word ("verbum"), then have it followed by the expanded "gratie" segment. As a result, I have set off that portion of the respond that would be omitted in this circumstance with dashed barlines. It is also possible to begin the 2R̃ with the polyphonic setting of "verbum" from before, no matter what performance alternative is used.

IN COLUMBE. VOX DOMINI

Responsory [O4]

F, f. 67v (3,4)

R
D
T

[In] co -
In co -
- lum -
- lum -
- be.]
- be.
spe - ci - e
spi - ri - tus san - ctus vi - sus est. Pa - ter - na
vox au - di - ta est hic est fi - li - us me - us di -
- le - ctus in quo mi - chi be - ne com - pla -
- cu - i i - psum au - di - te.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 163v (CLIIIv)

F, f. 67v

V
D
T

[Vox] do -
Vox do -
- mi - - ni
- mi - - ni

This musical score is for a vocal part, likely for a soprano or alto, in the key of F major and 8/8 time. It consists of seven systems of music, each with a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are in Latin and are written in blue text below the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and phrasing slurs. Some notes are marked with red dots, and there are blue and red phrasing slurs. The lyrics are: su - per a - quas de - us ma - ie - sta - tis in - to nu - it. do - mi - nus su - per a - quas.

su - per a -

- quas de -

- us ma - ie - sta - tis

in - to nu - it.

do - mi -

- nus su - per

a - quas

a - quas

mul - - tas.]

mul - - tas.

*F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 163v (CLIIIv)**

Pa - ter - - na vox au - di - ta est hic est fi - li - us me -

- us di - - le - - ctus in quo mi - chi be - - ne com -

- pla - - cu - - i i - - psum au - - di - - te.

*F, f. 67v -- follows subsequent 2R̃ in MS**

GP [Glo -

Glo -

- ri - - a pa - - tri

- ri - - a pa - - tri

et fi - li - - o

et fi - li - - o

et spi - ri - - tu - i

et spi - ri - - tu - i

*The extent of the *repentendum* given after the verse here conforms to the indications in *F-Pn lat. 15181*. In *F*, a 2R̃ (not transmitted in *W2*), directly succeeds the ♯, and a GP follows thereupon in both MSS. No GP occurs in *15181*. Such placement in *F* might conceivably suggest a full repeat of the R̃ after the ♯, although that seems rather improbable. As this evidence seems to contradict the only two other responsory settings in *F* that are fully outfitted with both a GP and 2R̃ (*Descendit* [O2] a3, f. 14r, and *Sint lumbi* [O28] a2, f. 83r), the 2R̃ segment here has been rearranged to follow the GP, rather than precede it.

san - - cto.]

san - - cto.

F, f. 67v -- precedes previous GP in MS

In co - - lum -

In co - - lum -

- be.] - be.]

- be.] - be.]

spe - ci - - e spi - ri - tus san - - ctus vi - sus est.

spe - ci - - e spi - ri - tus san - - ctus vi - sus est.

Pa - ter - - na vox au - di - ta est hic est fi - li - us me - - us

Pa - ter - - na vox au - di - ta est hic est fi - li - us me - - us

di - - le - - ctus in quo mi - chi be - - ne com -

di - - le - - ctus in quo mi - chi be - - ne com -

- pla - - cu - - i i - - psum au - - di - - te.

- pla - - cu - - i i - - psum au - - di - - te.

GAUDE MARIA. GABRIELEM ARCHANGELUM

Responsory [O5] – with prosa *Inviolata integra et casta es*

F, f. 68r (3,5)*

[Gau - de ma - Gau - de ma - ri - a.]

vir - go cun-ctas he - re - ses

so - la in - ter - e - mi - sti que ga - bri - e - lis arch - an -

- ge - li di - ctis cre - di - di - sti. Dum vir - go de - um et ho -

- mi - nem ge - nu - i - sti et post par - tum vir -

- go in - vi - o - la - ta per - man - sis - ti.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 444v (CCCCXXIIIv) -- transposed down a fifth

F, f. 68r (3,5) -- frequent recall of motivic elements throughout $\forall$ and GP (even beyond what is signaled here above the score)

[Ga - bri - e - Ga - bri - e -]

- bri - - e -

- bri - - e -

*The organum is transposed down a fifth from the pitch level found in the chant MS *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 444v. See also the remarks for O10, O11, M18.

- lem ar - chan -
 - lem ar - cha[n] -
 - ge - - lum
 - ge - - lum
 | modes 3 or 6 also possible for this discant passage; also "scimus ... affatum" = TD: O5 a3 in *LoA*
 sci - mus di - vi - ni - tus te es - se
 sci - mus di - vi - ni - tus te es - se
 af - fa - tum
 af - fa - tum
 u - te -
 u - te -
 - rum tu - um
 - rum tu - um
 | modes 3 or 6 also possible for this discant passage
 de spi - ri - tu san - cto cre - di - mus
 de spi - ri - tu san - cto cre - di - mus

im - preg - - na - - tum

im - preg - - na - - tum

e - ru - be - - scat iu - de - us in - fe - lix

e - ru - be - - scat iu - de - us in - fe - lix

qui di - cit cri - stum

qui di - cit cri - stum

ex yo - - seph se - mi - ne es - se

ex yo - - seph se - mi - ne es - se

na - tum.

na - tum.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 444v (CCCCXXIVv) -- transposed down a fifth

T Dum vir - - go de - um et ho-mi-nem ge - nu - i - - sti et post par -

- tum vir - - go in - - vi - o - la - - ta per - man - - sis - - ti.

F, f. 68r

D [Glo - - ri -

GP Glo - - ri -

- a pa -

- tri et fi -

- li - o

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

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

[here to end of GP also appears in ♯

(The *repetendum* presented immediately below corresponds to the one indicated by *F-Pn lat. 15181*, after which the *prosa Inviolata integra* and the abbreviated *repetendum Que sola inviolata permansisti* follow in the MS. Alternative conclusions to the GP, ones that feature a full presentation of the respond, with or without the *prosa*, have also been included subsequently, should they be desired.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 444v (CCCCXXIIIv) -- transposed down a fifth

Dum vir - go de - um et ho-mi-nem ge - nu - i - sti et post par -

- tum vir - go in - vi - o - la - ta per - man - sis - ti.

(continued)

PROSA

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 444v (CCCCXXIIIv) -- transposed down a fifth

T 8

In - vi - o - la - ta in - ta - cta et ca - sta es ma - ri - a. Que es ef - fe - cta ful - gi - da ce - li po - rta.

O ma - ter al - ma chri - sti ca - ris - si - ma. Sus - ci - pe pi - a lau - dum pre - co - ni - a.

No - stra ut pu - ra pe - cto - ra sint et cor - po - ra. Te nunc fla - gi - tant de - vo - ta cor - da et o - ra.

Tu da per pre - ca - ta dul - cis - si - ma. No - bis con - ce - das ve - ni - am per se - cu - la.

(abbreviated *repetendum* concluding the prosa)

O be - ni - gna. Que so - la in - vi - o - la - ta per - man - sis - ti.

(If the above prosa is omitted and a full presentation of the respond is desired after the GP, either the chant, given below, or the polyphonic version from before may be offered. The same options may suffice if a full respond is desired after the prosa.)

2R^x T 8

Gau - de ma - ri - a vir - go cun - ctas he - re - ses

so - la in - ter - e - mi - sti que ga - bri - e - lis arch - an -

- ge - li di - ctis cre - di - di - sti. Dum vir - go de - um et ho -

- mi - nem ge - nu - i - sti et post par - tum vir -

- go in - vi - o - la - ta per - man - sis - ti.

[RESPONSUM ACCEPIT.] HODIE BEATA VIRGO
Processional antiphon [O6]

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 162v (VIIIv)

Ant. T

Re - spon - - sum ac - ce - pit sy - me - on a spi - ri - tu san -
- cto non vi - su - rum se mor - tem ni - si vi - de - ret
chri - stum do - mi - ni et cum in - du - ce - rent pu - e - rum
in tem - - plum ac - ce - pit e - um in ul - nas
su - as et be - ne - di - xit de - - - um et di - xit nunc
di - - mit - tis do - - - mi - ne ser - vum tu - um in pa - ce.

F, f. 68v (3,6) -- much motivic repetition evident

D

8 [Ho - - di -

T

Ho - - di -

- e. be - - a -

- e. be - - a -

- ta vir - - go ma - - ri -

- ta vir - - go ma - - ri -

- a pu - e - - rum ihe - - sum

- a pu - e - - rum ihe - - sum

pre - sen - ta - vit in

tem - plum. et sy - me - on

re - ple - tus

spi - ri - tu san - cto

ac - ce - pit e - um in

ul - nas su - as.

et be - ne - di - xit de -

Two staves of music. The top staff is in Treble clef with a 'c5' box above the first measure. The bottom staff is in Bass clef. Both staves have blue lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: - um et di - - xit.

A single staff of music in Bass clef. The staff has blue lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: nunc di - - mit - tis do - - mi - ne ser - vum tu - um in pa-ce.

ET VALDE. ET RESPITIENTES

Responsory [07]

F, f. 69r (3,7)

[Et
 Et
 val -
 val -
 - de.]
 - de. ma -
 - ne u - na sab - - ba - to - - rum
 ve - ni - - unt ad mo - nu - men - - tum.
 Or - - to iam so - le al - le -
 - lu - - ya.

(continued)

*F, f. 69r -- the first of two verse settings supplied for this organum in F**

Et re - spi - ti - en -

Et re - spi - ti - en -

- tes

- tes

vi - de - runt

vi - de - runt

*Most likely the polyphonic settings of the two verses provided alternatives to the many times this chant could be used during the year (see Wright, *Music and Ceremony*, 263-5). The GP and 2R $\times$ that complete a full performance of this responsory follow below after the second verse (2 ∇).

re - vo - lu -

re - vo - lu -

- tum la - pi -

- [tum] la - pi -

- dem. e - rat quip - pe

- dem. e - rat quip - pe

ma - gnus val -

ma - gnus val -

- de.

- de.

Or -

- to iam so - le al - le -

- lu - - ya.

*F, f. 69v -- the second of two verse settings supplied for this organum in F**

2⁷ [Et re - spi - ti -

Et re - spi - ti -

*See the remarks at the bottom of the previous page; if one wishes to include the GP (and 2R, if desired) after the first verse, see below, pp. 5-6.

- en -
a.

- en -
a.

- en -
a.

- tes
- tes

vi -
- de -
- runt re -
vi -
- de -
- runt re -

- vo -
- lu -
- tum
- vo -
- lu -
- tum

la -
- pi -
la -
- pi -

- dem. e - rat quip - pe

- dem. e - rat quip - pe

ma -

ma -

- gnus val -

- gnus val -

- de.]

- de.]

- de.]

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 296v (CCLXXXVv)

Or - - to iam so - le al - le -

- lu - - ya.

(If desired, a GP a2 may be supplied from the one in *Descendit de celis* (O2), transmitted in *F* on f. 66r (3,2). Alternatively, the GP may be delivered in chant, as follows.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 296v (CCLXXXVv)

Glo -

- ri - a pa - - tri et fi - li - - o et spi - ri -

- tu - i san - - cto. Al - - le -

- [lu - - ya.]

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, either the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 296v (CCLXXXVv)

Et

val - de ma - - ne u - na sab - - ba -

- to - - rum ve - ni - - unt

ad mo - nu - men - - tum. Or -

- to iam so - le al - le -

- lu - - ya.

[CHRISTUS RESURGENS.] DICANT NUNC IUDEI
Processional antiphon [O8]

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv)

Ant. T

Chri - stus re - sur - gens ex mor - tu - is iam
non mo - ri - tur mors il - li ul - tra non
do - mi - na - bun - tur quod e - nim vi - vit vi -
- vit de - o al - le - lu - ya al - le - lu - ya.

F, f. 70r (3,8)

D [Di - cant nunc iu de -

T Di - cant nunc iu de -

- i quo - mo -
- i quo - mo -
- do mi - li - tes
- do mi - li - tes
cu - sto - di en - tes
cu - sto - di en - tes
se - pul - chrum per - di -

se - pul - chrum per - di -

- de - - runt re -
- de - - runt re -
- gem. ad la - - pi - - dis
- gem. ad la - - pi - - dis
po - si - ti - - o - - nem.
po - si - ti - - o - - nem.
qua - re non ser - va - - bant.
qua - re non ser - va - - bant.
pe - - tram iu - - sti -
pe - - tram iu - - sti -
- ti - - e aut se -
- ti - - e aut se -
- pul - - tum red -
- pul - - tum red -

- dant aut re - sur - - gen - - tem

ad - o - - rent no -

- bis - - cum di - - cen - - tes.]

(The extent of the *repetendum* given below is based on the indications in *F-Pn lat. 1112* and *1337*. Some of the other Parisian chant sources (such as *F-Pn lat. 15615*, *9441*, *830*, and *15181*) give the continuation starting from "quod enim," which begins on the second system following. Either alternative, therefore, may be used)

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv)

mors il - - li ul - - tra non do - mi - na - - bun - tur

quod e - - nim vi - vit vi - - vit de - o

al - - le - - lu - ya al - - le - lu - - ya.

[SEdit ANGELUS.] CRUCIFIXUM IN CARNE (no. 1 of 2 settings in *F* MLO)
 Processional antiphon [O9]

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv) -- transposed a fifth lower

Ant. T

Se-dit an - ge - lus ad se - pul - chrum do - mi - ni sto - la
 cla - ri - ta - tis co - o - per - tus. vi - den - tes e - um mu - li - e - res
 ni - mi - o ter - ro - re per - ter - ri - te
 a - sti - te - runt a lon - ge tunc lo - cu - tus est
 an - ge - lus et di - xit e - is no - li - te me - tu - e -
 re di - co vo - bis qui - a il - lum quem que - ri - tis mor - tu - um
 iam vi - vit. et vi - ta ho - mi - num cum e - o sur - re - xit
 al - le - lu - ya.

*F, f. 70v (3,9a)**

D

8 [Cru -

T

Cru -

- ci -

- fi -

- xum in

- xum in

car -

car -

Cru - ci - fi -
 - xum in
 - xum in
 car -
 car -

*The organum is transposed down a fifth from the pitch level found in the chant *MS F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv)*. See the remarks for O10, O11, M18.

- ne

- ne

lau -

lau -

- da -

- te

- da -

- te

ac

ac

se -

se -

- pul -

- pul -

- tum

- tum

- ter

- ter

vos

vos

prop -

prop -

- ter

- ter

vos

vos

glo - ri -

glo - ri -

- fi -

- fi -

- ca -
- ca -

mode 6 also possible for first 3 phrases of copula

- te. re - - sur - gen -
- te. re - - sur - gen -

- tem -
- tem -

- que de mor -
- que de mor -

- te ad -
- te ad -

- o - - ra -
- o - - ra -

si si

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv) -- transposed a fifth lower

T

No - li - te me - tu - e - - re

di - co vo - bis qui - a il - lum quem

que - ri - tis mor - - tu - um iam vi - - vit. et vi - ta ho - - mi - num

cum e - - o sur - - re - - xit al - le -

- lu - - ya.

[SEdit ANGELUS.] CRUCIFIXUM IN CARNE (no. 2 of 2 settings in *F* MLO)
 Processional antiphon [O9]

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv) -- transposed a fifth lower

Ant. T

Se-dit an-ge-lus ad se-pul-chrum do-mi-ni sto-la-cla-ri-ta-tis co-o-per-tus vi-den-tes e-um mu-li-e-res ni-mi-o ter-ro-re per-ter-ri-te a-sti-te-runt a lon-ge tunc lo-cu-tus est an-ge-lus et di-xit e-is no-li-te me-tu-e-re di-co vo-bis qui-a il-lum quem que-ri-tis mor-tu-um iam vi-vit. et vi-ta ho-mi-num cum e-o sur-re-xit al-le-lu-ya.

*F, f. 71r (3,9b)**

D

8 [Cru -

T

Cru -

- ci -

- ci -

- fi -

- fi -

- xum

in car -

- ne

- xum

in car -

- ne

*The organum is transposed down a fifth from the pitch level found in the chant MS *F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv)*. See the remarks for O10, O11, M18.

lau - da - te ac se - pul - tum

prop - ter vos glo - ri - fi - ca -

- te. re - sur - gen -

- tem - - que de mor - - te ad o - ra -

- tem - - que de mor - - te ad o - ra -

| possibly in mode 2 as suggested by W2

- te.]

- te.

F-Pn lat. 1112, f. 106v (Cv) -- transposed a fifth lower

No - li - te me - tu - e - re di - co vo - bis qui - a il - lum quem

que - ri - tis mor - tu - um iam vi - vit. et vi - ta ho - mi - num

cum e - o sur - re - xit al - le -

- lu - - ya.

NON CONTURBETUR. EGO ROGABO

Responsory [O10]

F, f. 71v (3,10)

D
R
T

[Non
Non

con -
con -

- tur -
- tur -

- be -
- be -

- tur.
- tur.

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 334r (CCCXXIIr)
cor ve -

- strum e - go va - do ad pa - - trem et

dum as - sump - tus fu - e - ro a vo - - bis mit - tam vo - bis

al - le - lu - - ya Spi - ri - tum ve - ri - ta - - tis

et gau - de - - bit cor ve -

- strum al - le - - lu - - ya.

*F, f. 71v -- organum T transposed down a fifth**

D
T

[E -
E -

*The polyphonic settings of the verse and GP are written a fifth lower in comparison to the respond and extant Parisian chant MSS; the chant *repetenda* of these sections have been held at the same pitch level as in the opening respond, although they could also be performed at the transposed level. See also the similar transpositional distinctions in the verse of O11 (*Dum complerentur. Repleti sunt*, *F, f. 72r*), and the more curious internal shifting that goes on in the *F* version of the verse of M18 (*Alleluia. Christus resurgens*, *F, f. 112r*). The closing remarks for this latter piece include a list of organa that feature transposition.

| this phrase may also be rendered as a copula passage with various ways to realize the rhythms

| D: F: cf. the different implementation of signatures in the GP

- go

- go

ro -

ro -

| a reading of these two phrases with *b-naturals* is also possible, cf. the GP at "pa[tri]"

- ga -

- bo

- ga -

- bo

pa -

pa -

- trem

et

a -

- trem

et

a -

- li - um pa - ra - cli - tum

- li - um pa - ra - cli - tum

da -

- bit

da -

- bit

vo - - bis.

vo - - bis.]

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 334r (CCCXXIIr) -- at the original pitch level of the ♯. (see the remarks above at the start of the ♯)

Spi - ri - tum ve - ri - ta - - tis et gau -

de - - bit cor ve - - strum

al - le - - lu - - ya.

*F, f. 72r -- organum T transposed down a fifth**

[Glo -

Glo -

| this phrase may also be rendered as a copula passage with various ways to realize the rhythms

- ri - - a

- ri - - a

| these two phrases governed by *b-flat* signature in ♯

pa -

pa -

| a reading of these two phrases with *b-flats* is also possible, cf. the ♯ at "ro[gabo]" and O11 ♯ at "spi[ritu]" | music differs from ♯ starting here

- tri

- tri

*See the remarks given above at the start of the ♯. No GP is supplied for this specific chant in either *F-Pn lat. 15181* or *F-Pn lat. 10482*.

et fi - li - o et spi - ri -

et fi - li - o et spi - ri -

- tu - i

- tu - i

san - cto.

san - cto.

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

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 334r (CCCXXIIr) -- at the original pitch level of the R̃. (see the remarks above at the start of the Ṽ)

2R̃ T Non con - tur-be - tur cor ve - - strum e - go

va-do ad pa - - trem et dum as-sump-tus fu - e - ro a vo -

- bis mit-tam vo-bis al - le - lu - - ya Spi - ri-tum ve - ri - ta - - tis

et gau - de - - bit cor ve -

- strum al - le - - lu - - ya.

DUM CONPLERENTUR. REPLETI SUNT OMNES

Responsory [O11]

F, f. 72r (3,11)

D [Dum con -

T Dum con -

- ple - - ren -

- ple - - ren -

- tur.]

- tur.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 344v (CCCXXXIIv)

T di - - es pen - - the - co - stes e -

- rant o - - mnes pa - - ri - ter di - cen -

- tes al - - le - lu - - ya et su -

- bi - to fa - ctus est so - - nus de ce - - lo al - le -

- lu - ya Tam - quam spi - ri - tus tor - - rens re - ple -

- vit to - - tam do - - mum al - le - lu - - ya

The musical score is written for a vocal part and an organum setting. The vocal part is in F major, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The organum setting is written in a lower register, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into several systems, each with a vocal staff and an organum staff. The lyrics are: al - le - lu - ya. [Re - ple - ti sunt om - nes spi - ri - tu san -

The organum setting is written in a lower register, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into several systems, each with a vocal staff and an organum staff. The lyrics are: al - le - lu - ya. [Re - ple - ti sunt om - nes spi - ri - tu san -

Annotations include: *F, f. 72v**, *[these two phrases governed by b-flat signature in Ψ of O10]*, and *[a reading of these two phrases with b-naturals is also possible; see O10 Ψ , GP]*.

*The organum setting of the verse is written a fifth lower in comparison to the respond and extant Parisian chant MSS; the chant *repetendum* has been held at the same pitch as in the respond, although it could also be performed at the transposed level. Cf. the comments on the GP, below. See also the similar transpositional distinctions in the verse of O10 (*Non conturbetur. Ego rogabo*, F, f. 71v), and the more curious internal shifting that goes on in the F version of the verse of M18 (*Alleluia. Christus resurgens*, F, f. 112r). The closing remarks for this latter piece include a list of organa that feature transposition.

- cto. et
 - cto. et
 ce - - pe -
 ce - - pe -
 - runt lo - - qui.
 - runt lo - - qui.
 F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 344v (CCCXXXIIv) -- at the original pitch level of the $\mathfrak{R}$. (see the remarks above at the start of the $\mathfrak{V}$)
 Tam - quam spi - ri - tus tor - - rens re - ple -
 - vit to - - tam do - - - mum al - le - lu -
 - ya al - le - - lu - - ya.

(No polyphonic GP is provided for O11 in *F*, but the one from the previous responsory, [*Non conturbetur. Ego rogabo*, O10, *F*, f. 71v], is likely to have played this role. This is suggested particularly by the state of these two organs in *W2*, where -- except for the final flourish -- the same GP for O10 is recopied to serve for O11. As with its organum for the $\mathfrak{V}$, the T of the O10 GP is transposed down a fifth [as is the $\mathfrak{V}$ of O11; see the remarks above]. An alternative GP in chant is provided just below -- at the original pitch level of the $\mathfrak{R}$ -- should performers wish to exercise that option. The chant GP may also be performed at the transposed level)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 344v (CCCXXXIIv)

GP T
 Glo - - ri - a pa - tri et fi - li - - o et spi - ri - - tu - i san -
 - cto. al - le - lu - - ya al - le - - lu - - ya.

T: lat. 15181: om; remainder taken from $\mathfrak{V}$.

(continued)

(In place of a chant performance of the repeat of the respond -- given below -- the polyphonic version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 344v (CCCXXXIIv)

2~~R~~ T

Dum com - ple-ren - tur di - es pen - the -
- co - stes e - rant o - mnes pa - ri - ter
di - cen - tes al - le - lu - ya
et su - bi - to fa - ctus est so - nus de ce - lo
al - le - lu - ya Tam - quam spi - ri - tus tor - rens re - ple -
- vit to - tam do - mum al - le - lu - ya
al - le - lu - ya.

[ADVENIT IGNIS.] INVENIT EOS
Processional responsory [O12]

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345v (CCCXXXIIIv)

R **T**

Ad-ve-nit i-gnis di-vi-nus non com-bu-rens sed il-lu-mi-nans nec con-su-mens sed lu-cens et in-ve-nit cor-da di-sci-pu-lo-rum re-cep-ta-cu-la mun-da. Et tri-bu-it e-is ka-ris-ma-tum do-na al-le-lu-ya.

*F, f. 72v (3,12)**

D **T**

In-ve-nit e-os con-cor-des ca-ri-ta-te et In-ve-nit e-os con-cor-des ca-ri-ta-te et

*Due to the small number and formulaic nature of the organal passages in this piece, plus the fact that some of them appear elsewhere in *F* in the context of discant, all have been rendered with specific rhythms in this case, in order to demonstrate how they could be executed in a stricter fashion if desired.

| D: F: this phrase one step higher in MS; correction based on other appearances of this formula (Tischler 10)

il - - lu - stra - - vit

il - - lu - stra - - vit

e - - os in un -

e - - os in un -

- das di - vi - ni - tas

- das di - vi - ni - tas

de - - i -

de - - i -

- ta -

- ta -

| T: F: extra 2si=a,b precede this note, not found in the chant; corrected via F-Pn lat. 15181, 10482

- tis.]

- tis.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345v (CCCXXXIIIv)

Et tri-bu - it e - - is ka - ris - - ma - tum do - - na

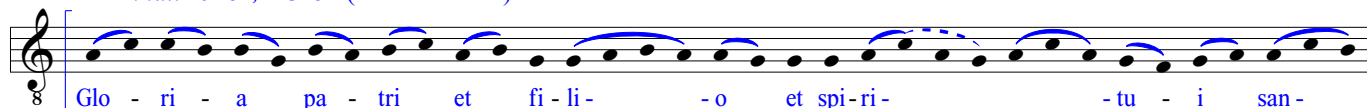
al - le - - lu - - ya.

(continued)

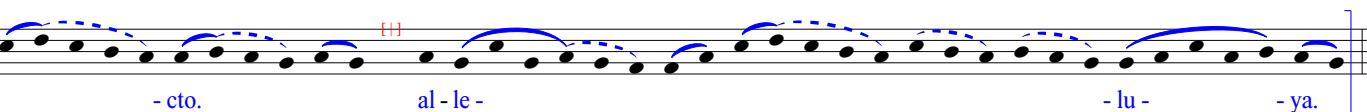
(Since the polyphonic setting of this responsory in *F* is intended to serve in the context of the liturgical procession that occurred after Terce and prior to the celebration of Mass on the feast of Pentecost, it is unlikely that a GP or subsequent repetition of any portion of the *R* would be included in such a performance. Rubrics from the processioners of Notre Dame for this specific case also make no mention of any material following the execution of the preceding *repetendum*, *Et tribuit eis*, after the *¶* [see Wright, *Music and Ceremony*, 341 and 370, cited according to *B-Br 1799*, f. 98v]. As a result, the remainder of this piece, presented as it occurs in *F-Pn lat. 15181* as the third of three responsories within the Matins ceremonies of Pentecost at Notre Dame, is offered chiefly for informational purposes.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345v (CCCXXXIIIv)

GP T



Glo - ri - a pa - tri et fi - li - o et spi - ri - tu - i san -

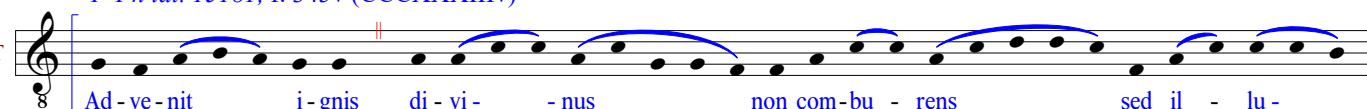


-cto. al - le - lu - ya.

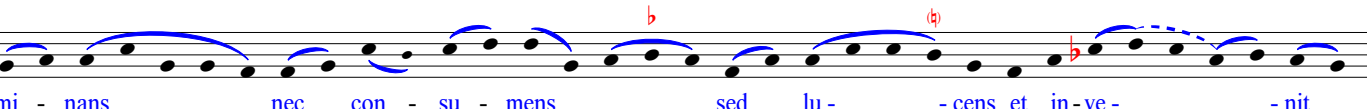
(*F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 346r [CCCXXXIIIr]): Reincipitur a cantore. *Advenit.*

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345v (CCCXXXIIIv)

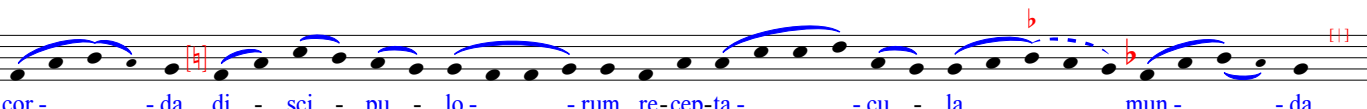
2R T



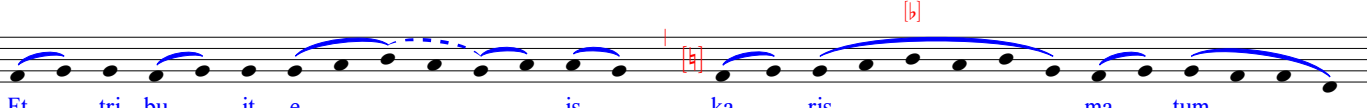
Ad - ve - nit i - gnis di - vi - nus non com - bu - rens sed il - lu -



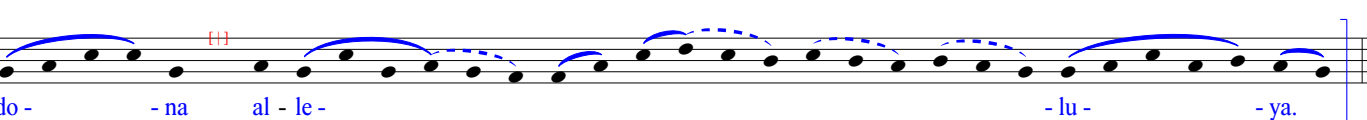
-mi - nans nec con - su - mens sed lu - cens et in - ve - nit



cor - da di - sci - pu - lo - rum re - cep - ta - cu - la mun - da.



Et tri - bu - it e - is ka - ris - ma - tum



do - na al - le - lu - ya.

INTER NATOS. FUIT HOMO
(Responsory O13)

F, f. 73r (3,13)

R

T

[In - - ter na -

In - - ter na -

- tos.]

- tos.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 211v

mu - - li - e -

- rum non sur - re - xit ma - - ior jo - han - - ne

bap - - ti - - sta. Qui vi - am do - mi -

- no pre - pa - - ra - - vit in he - re - - mo.

F, f. 73r

V

T

[Fu - - it

Fu - - it

First system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests, including a half note and a quarter note. The bass staff contains a bass line with whole notes and rests. The lyrics "ho -" are written below the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the bass line. The lyrics "- mo mis -" are written below the bass staff.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the bass line. The lyrics "- sus a" are written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the bass line. The lyrics "de - - o cu -" are written below the bass staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the bass line. The lyrics "- i - i" are written below the bass staff.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the bass line. The lyrics "no - no -" are written below the bass staff.

Seventh system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the bass line. The lyrics "- men e - - rat io - - han -" are written below the bass staff.

- nes.]

- nes.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 211v

Qui vi - am do - mi - no pre - pa - ra -

- vit in he - re - mo.

F, f. 73v

| D; F: 4 and 5 of 5li hidden behind painted initial; cf. W2

[Glo -

- ri - a

Glo - - ri - a

pa -

pa -

- tri

et

- tri et

- tri

et

- tri et

- tri

et

- tri et

| modes 3 or 6 also possible for this phrase

fi - li - o et spi -

fi - li - o et spi -

- ri - - tu - - i

- ri - - tu - - i

san - - cto.]

san - - cto.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 211v

Qui vi - am do - mi - - no pre - pa - ra -

- vit in he - re - - mo.

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

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 211v

In - ter na - tos mu - - li - e - - rum non

sur - re - xit ma - - ior jo - han - - ne bap -

- ti - - sta. Qui vi - am do - mi - - no

pre - pa - ra - - vit in he - re - - mo.

CORNELIUS. CUM ORASSET

Responsory [O14]

F, f. 73v (3,14)

R **T**

[Cor - **- ne -**

Cor - **- ne -**

or: **- li -** **- li -**

- us.] *F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 221r*

- us **[cen - tu - ri - o**

vir re - li - gi - o - - sus ac ti - mens de - - um vi - dit ma - ni - fe -

- ste an - ge - lum de - - i di - cen - tem si - - bi.

Cor - ne - - li mit - te et ac -

- cer - si sy - mo - - nem qui co - - gno - mi - na - - tur pe - - trus.

Hic di - cet ti - - bi quid te

op - por - te - at fa - ce - re.

F, f. 74r

V **T**

[Cum **o -**

Cum **o -**

- ras - set

- ras - set

cor - ne -

cor - ne -

- li - us non - dum in chri - sto

- li - us non - dum in chri - sto

re - na -

re - na -

- tus; ap -

- tus; ap -

- pa - ru - it e -

- pa - ru - it e -

- i an -

- i an -

D:F: poss 4li+3C; final C looks like *b*; reading via *F* claus. no. 304

- ge -

- ge -

- lus di -

- lus di -

- cens.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 221r

Cor - ne - li

mit - te

et ac - cer - si sy - mo -

- nem qui co - gno - mi - na -

- tur pe - trus. Hic

di - cet ti - bi quid te

op - por - te - at fa - ce - re.

F, f. 74r

[Glo -

Glo -

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "- ri -" under the treble staff and "- ri -" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "- a" under the treble staff and "- a" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "pa -" under the treble staff and "pa -" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "et" under the treble staff and "et" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "et" under the treble staff and "et" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "- i" under the treble staff and "- i" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

Seventh system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a single note, a whole note, and a half note. The lyrics are "san -" under the treble staff and "san -" under the bass staff. There are blue brackets above the treble staff and red accents above the bass staff.

-cto.]
-cto.
Hic di - cet ti -
- bi quid te op - por - te -
- at fa - ce - re.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 221r

2^{da} T

Cor - ne - - li - us cen - tu - ri - o vir re - li - gi - o - - sus
ac ti - mens de - - um vi - dit ma - ni - fe - - ste
an - ge - lum de - - i di - cen - tem si - - bi.
Cor - ne - - li mit - te et ac -
- cer - si sy - mo - - nem qui co - - gno - mi - na - - tur pe - - trus.
Hic di - cet ti - - bi quid te
op - por - te - at fa - ce - re.

*The first T pitch in all consulted chant sources, Parisian or otherwise, is *f*. The opening *d* in the organum T seems unlikely to be a scribal error, given its pairing with the *c-d-d* incipit and following phrase in the D. Hence, should a plainsong performance of the complete 2R be desired, it is conceivable that one might wish either to raise the incipit and following D phrase by a third in the first R, or lower the initial T pitch of the 2R to *d*. That way, both parts will agree.

This musical score is for a vocal piece in F major, consisting of seven systems of music. Each system is written for a single voice part on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 8/8 time, indicated by the '8' in the top left of each system. The lyrics are in Latin and are written in blue text below the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and phrasing slurs. A red 'a1' marking is present at the beginning of the first system and above the fifth system. The lyrics are: 'io - han - nis di - li - gi - me plus plus hiis tu scis do - tu scis do -'.

io - han -

io - han -

- nis

- nis

di - li - gi -

di - li - gi -

me

me

plus

plus

hiis

hiis

tu scis do -

tu scis do -

This musical score is for a piece titled "Petre amas me. Symon Iohannis [O15] a2 (F)". It is a vocal setting in F major, 8/8 time, with lyrics in Latin. The score is divided into several systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a lute line (bass clef). The lyrics are: "mi - ne qui - a", "a - mo", "te.]", "te.", "Pas - ce", "o - ves me - as.", "Glo - ri - a", "pa -", "tri et fi - li", and "tri et fi - li". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are also some editorial markings, including a red "GP" (Guitar Part) and a blue "F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 223r" (F-Piano Latin 15182, folio 223r). The score is written on a single page, which is page 63 of 175 in the original manuscript.

mi - ne qui - a

a - mo

te.]

te.

Pas - ce

o - ves me - as.

F, f. 75r

D

GP

T

Glo - ri - a

pa -

tri et fi - li

tri et fi - li

8

- o et

spi - ri - tu - i

san - cto.]

8

II

san] - cto.

a2

(Neither *F-Pn lat. 15182* nor *F-Pn lat. 10482* provides a *repetendum* after the GP. If needed, the one below has been supplied according to the example of the verse.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 223r

T

Pas - ce o - ves me - as.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered. See the note at the foot of the first page.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 223r

2R T

Pe - tre a - mas me tu scis

do - mi - ne qui - a a - mo te.

Pas - ce o - ves me - as.

*This and the next text syllable are omitted in *F*. Their placement here in the transcription is partly conjectural because the readings of the organum T at this point contrast with the chant sources in minor details of pitch and syllable underlay.

STYRPS YESSE. VIRGO DEI GENITRIX

Responsory [O16]

F, f. 75r (3,16)

R *[Styrps]*

T *Styrps*

[possibly extended rhythmic values from here, although 2li later in D suggests this rendering]

- se.]

- se.

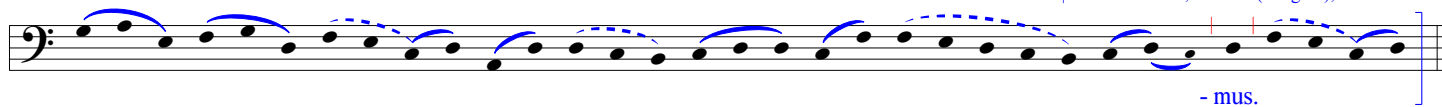
F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 304r (bis): for Assumption; cf. F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 379v (CCCLXVIIIv): for the Conception of the Virgin

T *vir -* *- gam* *pro -* *- du -* *- xit* *vir -*

- ga - *- que* *flo -* *- rem.* *Et* *su-per* *hunc* *flo -* *- rem*

re-qui - e - *- scit* *spi - ri -* *tus* *al -*

| T: 15182: b om, 2li=deP (2 higher), from 15181



F, f. 75r

D [Vir - - go

T Vir - - go

de - - i

de - - i

ge - - ni - - trix

ge - - ni - - trix

| cf. "et filio" in GP; faster rhythmic values conceivable

vir - - ga est

vir - - ga est

flos fi -

flos fi -

[b] - li - - us

- li - - us

| modes 1 or 3 also possible; 4li's in later phrases suggest mode 6 here

6/8

e -

- ius.

- ius.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 304r (bis)

T

Et su - per hunc flo - - rem re - qui - e - - scit

spi - ri - - tus al -

| T: 15182: b om, 2li=deP (2 higher), from 15181

- mus.

F, f. 76r

D

GP

T

[Glo - - ri -

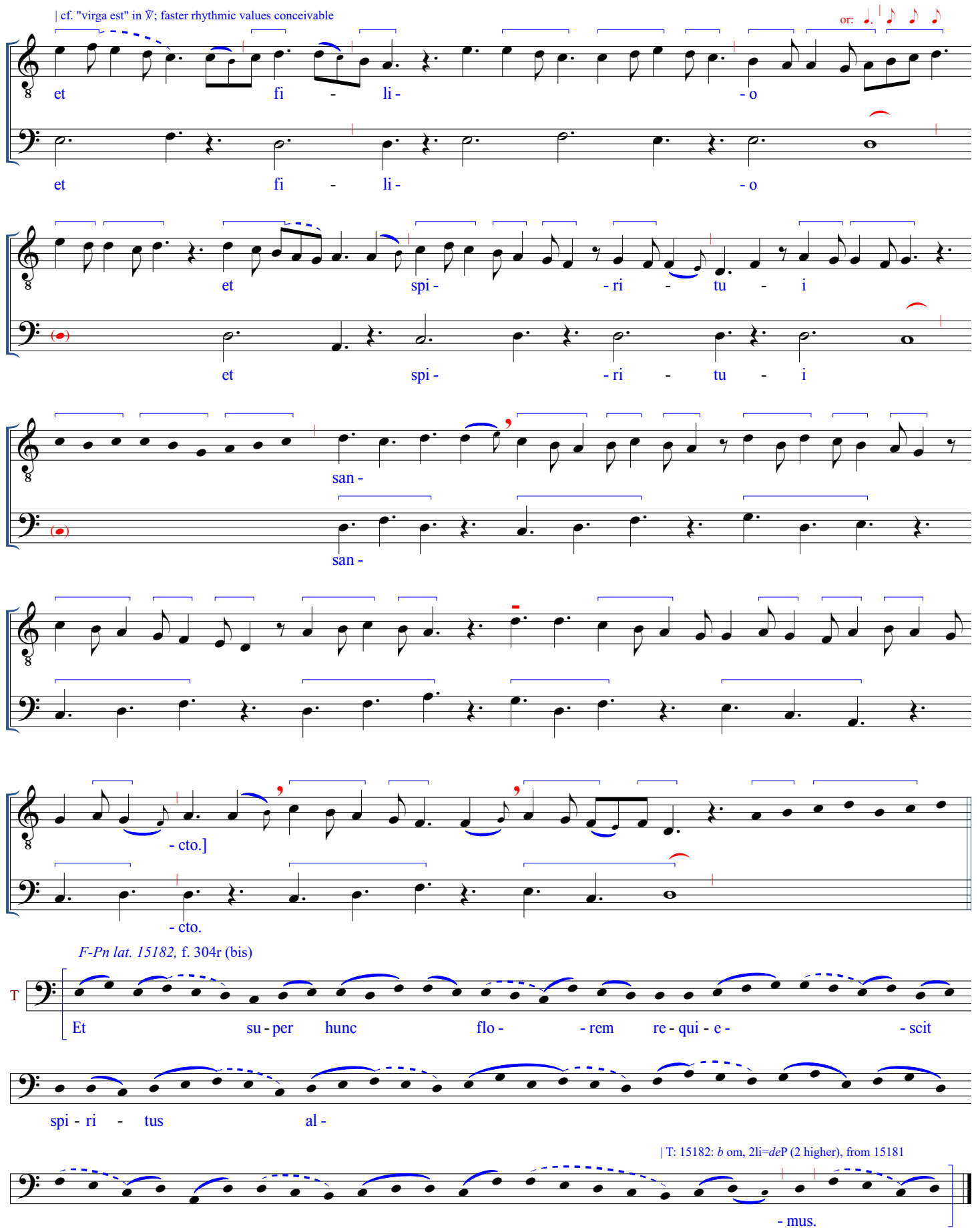
Glo - - ri -

- a pa - - tri

- a pa - - tri

| cf. "virga est" in ∇ ; faster rhythmic values conceivable

or: 



et fi-li-o et spi-ri-tu i san-cto. Et su-per hunc flo-rem re-qui-e - spi-ri-tus al-mus.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 304r (bis)

| T: 15182: b om, 2li=deP (2 higher), from 15181

(continued)

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 304r (bis)

2^{da} T

Styrps ies - - se vir - -

- gam pro - - du - - xit vir - -

- ga - - que flo - - rem. Et su - per hunc flo - - rem

re - qui - e - - scit spi - ri - tus al - -

- mus.

| T: 15182: b om, 2li=deP (2 higher), from 15181

VENI ELECTA MEA. SPETIE TUA

Responsory [O17]

F, f. 76r (3,17)

F, f. 76r

This musical score is for a vocal piece in F major, 8/8 time. It consists of six systems of staves. The first five systems each have a vocal line (treble clef) and a lute line (bass clef). The sixth system has a lute line and a continuation of the vocal line. The lyrics are written below the staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also some red markings, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks. The lyrics are: - ne tu - a in - - ten - - de pro - - spe - re pro - ce - - de et reg - na.] Qui - a con - - cu - pi - vit rex spe - - ci - em tu - - am.]

- ne tu - a in -

- ten -

- de pro -

- spe - re pro - ce - - de

et reg - na.]

Qui - a

con - - cu - pi - vit rex spe - - ci - em tu - - am.]

(continued)

(For the GP of O17, no polyphonic setting is given in *F*, and only an incipit was ever entered in *F-Pn lat. 15182*, ff. 307r and 536v, and in *F-Pn lat. 10482*, ff. 335v and 488r. Should one desire a GP, suitable polyphonic alternatives are available from O4 [*In columbe. Vox domini*, *F*, f. 67v], O31 [*Terribilis. Locus iste*, *F*, f. 86r], O32 [*Omnis pulchritudo. A summo celo*, *F*, f. 91r], O33 [*Repleti sunt. Loquebantur*, *F*, f. 92r], and O34 [*Igitur dissimulata. Cui sacerdos*, *F*, f. 92v]. If one wishes to perform the segment in chant, the GP of O33 from *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 345r (CCCCXXXIIIr) has been called upon below to complete the incipit given in *15182*, f. 307r, since this is the only one of the above-mentioned candidates within the Parisian chant MSS *F-Pn lat. 15181*, *15182*, and *10482* that has a fully notated GP with a melody that approximates the Ψ of O17.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 307r

GP T

| remainder om; completed from *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 345r (CCCCXXXIIIr -- O33 [*Repleti sunt. Loquebantur*], transposed down an octave)

Glo - ri - a. pa - tri et fi - li - o et spi - ri - tu - i sanc - to.

(After the GP incipits, both *15182* and *10482* specify a restatement of the entire $\Re$. It may be performed in polyphony as before, or in chant, as below)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 307r

2 $\Re$ T

Ve - ni e - le - cta me - a et po - nam in te

thro - num me - um Qui - a con -

- cu - pi - vit rex spe - ci - em tu - am.

AD NUTUM. UT VITIUM
Responsory [O18]

The musical score consists of three systems. The first system features a vocal line (Soprano) and two piano accompaniment staves (Right Hand and Left Hand). The second system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system shows the vocal line continuing across two staves, with the piano accompaniment also spanning two staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). There are also some performance instructions in red and blue text, such as 'F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 345v -- transposed down a fifth'. The overall style is that of a modern musical edition of a historical work.

*The organum setting of the respond is written a fifth lower in comparison to the verse, GP, and contemporaneous Parisian chant MSS; the chant *repetenda* that follow the verse and GP have been held at the same transposed pitch level as the respond, although they could certainly be performed at the higher, untransposed level. For other organa that feature transposed sections, see the closing remarks for M18 (*Alleluia. Christus resurgens*, F, f. 112r).

(continued)

F, f. 76v

Ut vi - ti - um vir - tus o - pe ri - ret. gra - ti a cul - pam.] - pam.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 345v-- transposed down a fifth to agree with respond; may be performed at higher pitch, if desired, to correspond with verse

si - cut spi - na ro - sam ge - nu - it iu - de - a ma - ri - am.

(continued)

F, f. 76v

GP

Glo -

- ri -

- a

pa -

- tri

et

fi - li -

- o

et spi - ri -

- tu

i san -

- cto.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 345v-- transposed down a fifth to agree with respond; may be performed at higher pitch, if desired, to correspond with GP

si - cut spi - na ro - - sam ge -

First system of musical notation (bass clef, one flat) for the chant "Ad nutum. Ut vitium". The lyrics are: - nu - - it iu - - de - - a ma - - ri - - am.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 345v -- transposed down a fifth

Second system of musical notation (bass clef, one flat) for the chant "Ad nutum. Ut vitium". The lyrics are: Ad nu - - tum do - - mi - ni no - - strum di - tan - - tis ho - no - - rem si - cut spi - na ro - - sam ge - - nu - - it iu - - de - - a ma - - ri - - am.

SOLEM IUSTICIE. CERNERE DIVINUM
 Responsory [O19]*

F, f. 77r (3,19)

[So -

So -

- lem.]

- lem.

[q] [q]

[b]

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 380v (CCCLXIXv)

iu - - sti - - ci - e

re - gem pa - ri - tu - - ra sup - pre - - mum.

Stel - la ma - ri - - a ma - - ris ho - di - e

pro-ces -

- sit ad or - - tum.

F, f. 77r

[Cer -

Cer -

*As Wright, *Music and Ceremony*, p. 257, note 73, relates, this chant served as the eighth Matins responsory on the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin at Notre Dame, a location that would seem to preclude organal performance. The verse could be sung in polyphony in the cathedral liturgy during processions prior to Mass on this feast, but placement befitting an organal setting only occurs outside Notre Dame in the use of several Augustinian monasteries in Paris (see *ibid.*).

ne - re

ne - re

di - vi - num lu - men

di - vi - num lu - men

gau - de -

gau - de -

- te fi - de -

- te fi - de -

- les.]

- les.]

Stel - la

ma - ri - a ma - ris ho - di - e proces -

- sit ad or - tum.

(continued)

F, f. 77r | T:F: possible pitch om just before folio change? *a* occurs in O28 GP concordance

GP
L
8
[Glo -
- ri -
Glo -
- ri -
- a
- a
pa -
pa -
- tri
- tri
et
fi -
- li -
- li -
- o
et
spi - ri -
spi - ri -
- tu - i
- tu - i

san - - cto.]

san - - cto.

(Since a GP appears as part of the organum in *F*, but none is indicated in the chant MSS *F-Pn lat. 15181*, *15182*, and *10482* due to its customary liturgical assignment at Notre Dame [for this, see the note on the first page of this transcription], the extent of the *repetendum* given below conjecturally reproduces the one that follows the verse above. A full chant presentation of the respond then follows, in case it should be desired.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 381r (CCCLXXr)

Stel - la ma - ri - - a ma - - ris ho - di - e

pro-ces -

- sit ad or - - tum.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 380v (CCCLXIXv)

So - - lem iu - - sti - - ci - e re-gem

pa - ri - tu - - ra sup - pre - - mum. Stel - la

ma - ri - - a ma - - ris ho - di - e pro-ces -

- sit ad or - - tum.

MARIA. CUI PROPRIUM

Responsory [O20]

*F, f. 77v (3,20)**

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 255v -- transposed down a fourth

cu - i di - mis - sa sunt pec - ca - ta mul - ta. Ro - ga do -

- mi - num ut di -

- mit - - tat pec - - ca - - ta no -

- stra mul - - ta.

F, f. 77v (3,20)

[Cu -

Cu -

*The entire organum (R, V, GP) is transposed down a fourth from the pitch level found in the chant MSS *F-Pn lat. 15182*, f. 255v, and *F-Pn lat. 10482*, f. 457v. For more information on the transposition of organa, see the closing remarks for M18, *Alleluia. Christus resurgens*.

Note also: this piece is liturgically out of order, as the scribe apparently thought it was intended for the Nativity of Mary; actually it is for Mary Magdalene (Husmann, "Enlargement," 193; referred to by Wright, *Music and Ceremony*, 258, note 78)

(continued)

F, f. 78r

GP

[Glo - - ri -

[G]lo - - ri -

- a pa - - tri

- a pa - - tri

et fi - li - o.

et fi - li - o.

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

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

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 255v -- transposed down a fourth

ut di -

- mit - tat pec - ca - ta no -

- stra mul - ta.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 255v -- transposed down a fourth

2R T

Ma - ri - a cu - i di - mis - sa sunt pec - ca - ta mul - ta. Ro - ga

do - - mi - num ut di -

- mit - - tat pec - - ca - - ta no -

- stra mul - - ta.

PER TUAM. MISERERE
Responsory [O21]

F, f. 78r (3,21)

The musical score is written for a four-part setting (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with a keyboard accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first three staves of the vocal parts and the first two staves of the keyboard accompaniment. The second system contains the remaining two staves of the vocal parts and the remaining two staves of the keyboard accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are: Per tu - am.] - am. cru - - cem sal - va nos chri - - ste re - dem - - ptor qui mor - - tem no - stram mo - ri - en - - do de - stru - xi - - sti. Et vi - - tam re-sur - - gen - - do re - - pa - ra - - sti.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 488r (CCCCLVIIIr)

F, f. 78r (3,21)

This musical score is for a vocal and piano piece in F major, 3/4 time. It consists of seven systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The vocal line features a melodic line with various ornaments and phrasing marks, including blue dashed lines and red curved lines. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and single notes. The lyrics are written in blue text below the vocal line.

The lyrics are as follows:

- se -
- se -
- re -
- re
- re -
- re
no -
no -
- stri
- st[r]i
ihe -
ihe -
- su
- su
be -
- nig -
be -
- nig -

[unusual dissonance; alignment mirrors MS; possibly move T note *a* to end of phrase? T of F, F-Pn lat. 15181, and F-Pn lat. 10482 all agree

- ne qui

- ne qui

pas - - sus

pas - - sus

es

es

[unusual dissonance; alignment mirrors MS; possibly move T note *d* to end of phrase? T: 15181, 10482: "cle-men-ter" has 2li, siP, si=cd, Pd,f; poss F om a T note *c* to start phrase?

cle - - men - - ter

cle - - men - - ter

pro no -

pro no -

pro no -

pro no -

- bis.]

- bis.

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 488r (CCCCLVIIIr)

T 8

Et vi - - tam re-sur -

- gen - - do re - - pa - ra - - sti.

F, f. 78v (3,21)

D 8

GP T 8

[Glo -

Glo -

- ri - - a

- ri - - a

pa -

pa -

- tri et fi - li -

- tri et fi - li -

- o et

- o et

| modes 3 or 6 also possible for this discant passage

spi - - ri - - tu -

spi - - ri - - tu -

san -

san -

- cto.]

- cto.

Et

vi - - tam re - sur - gen - - do

re - - pa - ra - - sti.

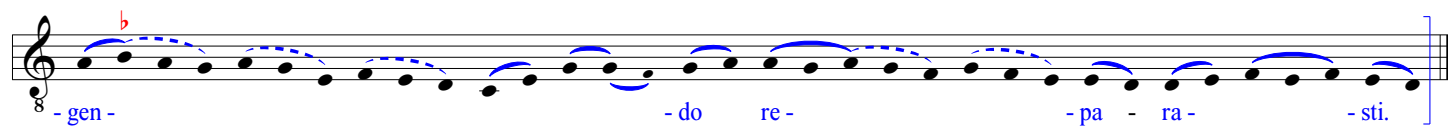
(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 488r (CCCCLVIIIr)

Per tu - - am cru - - cem sal - va

nos chri - - ste re - dem - - ptor qui

mor - tem no - stram mo - ri - en - - do de - stru - xi - - sti.



TE SANCTUM. CHERUBIN QUOQUE
Responsory [O22])

F, f. 79r (3,22)

R
D [Te san - ctum
T Te san - ctum
do -
do -
- mi - - num.]
- mi - - num.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 374v

T
in ex-cel - sis lau - dant om - nes an - ge - li
di - cen - tes Te de - cet laus
et ho - nor do - mi - ne.

F, f. 79r (3,22)

R
D [Che - ru - bin
T Che - ru - bin
do - mi - ne.

This musical score is for a vocal part, likely for a Cherubin, in the key of F major. It consists of seven systems of music, each with a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The vocal line is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (F major). The basso continuo line is written in a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also some performance markings, such as red dots and blue lines, which may indicate specific performance techniques or editing. The lyrics are: quo - quo - - que ac se - - ra - phin san - - ctus pro - - cla - - mant et om - - nis - nis.

quo -
quo -
- que ac se -
- que ac se -
- ra - phin san -
- ctus pro - - cla -
- ctus pro - - cla -
- mant et
- mant et
om -
om -
- nis
- nis

This musical score is for a vocal part, likely for a Cherubin, in the key of F major. It consists of several systems of staves, each with a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The lyrics are: ce - li - cus or - do - sta - tur. te de - cet laus et ho - nor do - mi - ne. Glo - ri - a pa - tri pa - tri. The score is divided into sections by blue brackets and red vertical lines. The first section is labeled 'ce - li - cus or - do - sta - tur.' and the second section is labeled 'te de - cet laus et ho - nor do - mi - ne.' The third section is labeled 'Glo - ri - a pa - tri pa - tri.' The score is for a vocal part, likely for a Cherubin, in the key of F major. It consists of several systems of staves, each with a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The lyrics are: ce - li - cus or - do - sta - tur. te de - cet laus et ho - nor do - mi - ne. Glo - ri - a pa - tri pa - tri. The score is divided into sections by blue brackets and red vertical lines. The first section is labeled 'ce - li - cus or - do - sta - tur.' and the second section is labeled 'te de - cet laus et ho - nor do - mi - ne.' The third section is labeled 'Glo - ri - a pa - tri pa - tri.'

ce - li - cus or - do - sta - tur.]

te - sta - tur.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 375r

Te de - cet laus

et ho - nor do - mi - ne.

F, f. 79r (3,22)

D [Glo - ri - a

GP

T Glo - ri - a

pa - tri

pa - tri

et fi - - o

et fi - - li - - o

et spi - ri - - tu - i

et spi - ri - - tu - i

san - - cto.]

san - - cto.]

[Te de - - cet

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 375r

laus et ho - - nor do-mi - - ne.

laus et ho - - nor do-mi - - ne.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

2R T

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 374v

Te san-ctum do - - mi - num in ex-cel - - sis lau - dant om - - nes

Te san-ctum do - - mi - num in ex-cel - - sis lau - dant om - - nes

an - - ge - - li di - - cen - - tes Te de -

an - - ge - - li di - - cen - - tes Te de -

- cet laus et ho - - nor do-mi - - ne.

- cet laus et ho - - nor do-mi - - ne.

PRECIOSUS. ATHLETA Responsory [O23]

F, f. 79v (3,23)

*F-Pn lat. 10482,
f. 240v*

F, f. 67v

- ta

- ta

do -

- mi -

do -

- mi -

- ni

dy -

- o -

- ni

dy -

- o -

| modes 3 or 6 also possible

- ni

si -

- us

psal -

- ni

si -

- us

psal -

- le

bat

di -

- le

bat

di -

- cens.]

- cens.

F-Pn lat. 10482, f. 240v

Nunc

iam

do - mi - ne

per co - ro -

- nam

mar - ty - ri - i

cum

fra -

- tri - bus

me -

- is ser - - vis tu - - is sus - - ci - pe

me al - - le - - lu - - ya.

(F-Pn lat. 10482 does not transmit a GP for this chant, although the version a3 in F, f. 32v (2,15), does contain such a setting.)

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 10482, f. 240v

2R T Pre - ci - o - - sus do - - mi - ni

dy - o - ni - - si - us in a - go - - ne no - vis - si - mo o - ra -

- bat di - - cens. Nunc iam do-mi - ne

per co - ro - - nam mar - ty - ri - i cum fra - - tri-bus

me - - is ser - - vis tu - - is sus -

- ci - pe me al - - le - - lu - - ya.

CONCEDE NOBIS. ADIUVENT NOS Responsory [O24]

F, f. 80r (3,24)

R **T**

[Con -

Con -

- ce - - de.]

- ce - - de.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 489r

no - - bis do -

- mi - ne que - - su - - mus ve - ni - am de - li - cto - - rum et in - ter - ce -

- den - - ti - bus san - ctis quo - rum ho -

- di - - e sol - lem - - pni - a ce - le - - bra - - mus. Ta - lem no -

- bis tri - bu - e de - - vo - ci - o - - nem. Ut ad e - o - - rum

per - ve - ni - - re me - re - a - - mur so - - ci - e - - ta - tem.

(continued)

F, f. 80r

Ad - iu - vent nos

[e - o - rum] me -

- ri - ta quos

pro - pri - a im - pe - di -

- unt sce - le - ra.

ex - cu - set in - ter -

| D: F: these 2 phrases om; supplied from W1, W2

| modes 3 or 6 also possible

First system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: - ces - - si - - o.

| various ways to render the rhythms of this copula passage

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: ac - - cu -.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: - sat quos.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: a - - cti - - o.

| modes 3 or 6 also possible

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: et qui e - - is tri - bu - i - - sti.

Sixth system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: ce - le - - stis pal - - mam tri -

Seventh system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a simple harmonic accompaniment. The lyrics are: -um - - phi no - - bis.

| modes 3 or 6 also possible

ve - ni - am non

de - ne - ges pec - ca -

-ti.] Ta - lem no - bis tri - bu - e

de - vo - ci - o - nem. Ut ad e - o - rum per - ve - ni -

F, f. 80v

GP

Glo - ri - a

Glo - ri - a

pa - tri

et

| modes 3 or 6 also possible for this phrase

fi - li - - o et spi -

- ri - - tu - - i

san - - cto.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 489r

Ut ad e - o - - rum per - ve - ni - - re me - re - a - - mur

so - - ci - e - - ta - tem.]

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 489r

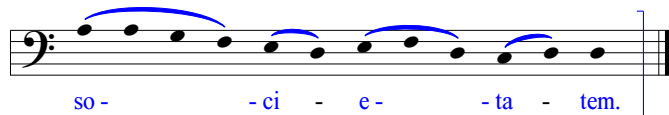
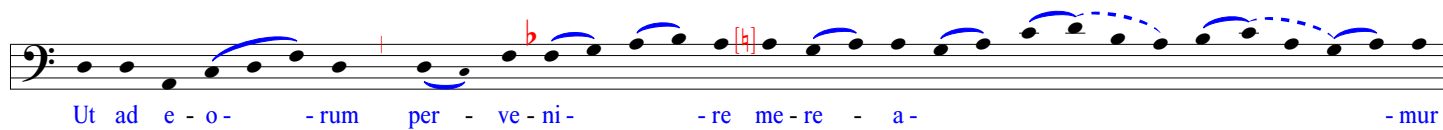
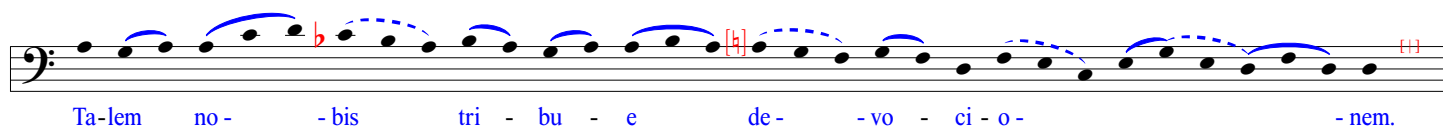
2^{da} T

Con - ce - de no - - bis do - - mi - ne que -

- su - - mus ve - ni - am de - li - cto - - rum et in - ter - ce - den -

- ti - bus san - ctis quo - rum ho -

- di - - e sol - lem - - pni - a ce - le - - bra - - mus.



EX EIUS TUMBA. CATERVATIM RUUNT

Responsory [O25]– with prosa *Sospitati dedit egros*

F, f. 81r (3,25)

F, f. 81r (3,25)

Soprano (S): *[Ex] e - - ius tum - - ba.]*

Tenor (T): *Ex e - - ius tum - - ba.*

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 374r (CCCLXIIIr)

Tenor (T): *mar - - mo - re - - a sa - - crum re - su - - dat o - le - - um quo li - ni - - ti sa - - nan - - tur ce - - ci sur - dis au - di - - tus re - - di - tur. Et de - - bi - lis quis - - que sos - - pes re - gre - di - - tur.*

F, f. 81r

Soprano (S): *[Ca - ter - va - tim]*

Tenor (T): *Ca - ter - va - tim*

ru -

ru -

| modes 3 or 6 also possible for this phrase

- unt po - pu -

- unt po - pu -

- li. cer - - ne - - re

- li. cer - - ne - - re

cu - - pi - - en - - tes

cu - - pi - - en - - tes

que per e - - um fi - - unt

que per e - - um fi - - unt

mi - - ra - - bi - - li - - a.]

mi - - ra - - bi - - li - - a.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 374r (CCCLXIIIr)

T Et de - - bi - - lis quis - - que sos -

- pes re - gre - di - - tur.

(continued)

F, f. 81v

Glo - ri - a
Glo - ri - a
pa - tri et
- tri et
fi - li - o
fi - li - o
et spi - ri - tu - i
et spi - ri - tu - i
san - cto.]
san - cto.]

(The *repetendum* below corresponds to the one that closes the GP in *F-Pn lat. 1518I*, after which follow the prosa *Sospitati dedit egros* and an abbreviated *repetendum* for *Sospes regreditur*. In the event the prosa should be omitted, an alternative conclusion to the GP, along with the opportunity of providing a full presentation of the respond, is provided below.)

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 374r (CCCLXIIIr)

Et de - bi - lis quis - que
sos - pes re - gre - di - tur.

(continued)

(If the following prosa is omitted and a full presentation of the respond is desired after the GP, either the 2nd $\mathcal{R}$ chant, given at the end, or the polyphonic $\mathcal{R}$ version from before may be offered.)

PROSA

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 374r (CCCLXIIIr)

T

So-spi-ta-ti de-dit e-gros o-le-i per-fu-si-o. Ni-cho-la-us nau-fra-gan-tum af-fu-it pre-si-di-o.

Re-le-va-vit a de-fun-ctis de-fun-ctum in bi-vi-o. Bap-ti-za-tur au-ri vi-so iu-de-us in-di-ci-o.

Vas in ma-ri mer-sum pa-tri re-dit-tur cum fi-li-o. O quam pro-bat san-ctum de-i far-ris aug-men-ta-ti-o.

Er-go lau-des ni-cho-la-o con-ci-nat hec con-ti-o. Nam qui cor-de po-scit il-lum pro-pul-sa-to vi-ci-o.

(abbreviated *repetendum* concluding the prosa)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 374v (CCCLXIIIv)

T

Sos-pes re-gre-di-tur.

(If the prosa is omitted, or if a full presentation of the respond is desired after the prosa, either the chant, given below, or the polyphonic version from before may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 374r (CCCLXIIIr)

2nd $\mathcal{R}$ T

Ex e-ius tum-ba. mar-mo-re-a sa-crum

re-su-dat o-le-um quo li-ni-ti sa-nan-

-tur ce-ci sur-dis au-di-tus re-di-tur. Et de-

-bi-lis quis-sos-

-pes re-gre-di-tur.

QUI SUNT ISTI V. CANDIDIORES NIVE
Responsory [O26]

F, f. 81v (3,26)

R
D [Qui sunt
T Qui sunt

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 474v

qui ut nu - bes vo - lant et qua -
- si co - lum - be ad fe - nes - tras su - as.

F, f. 81v

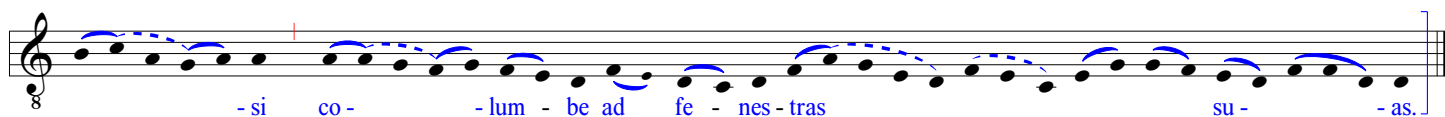
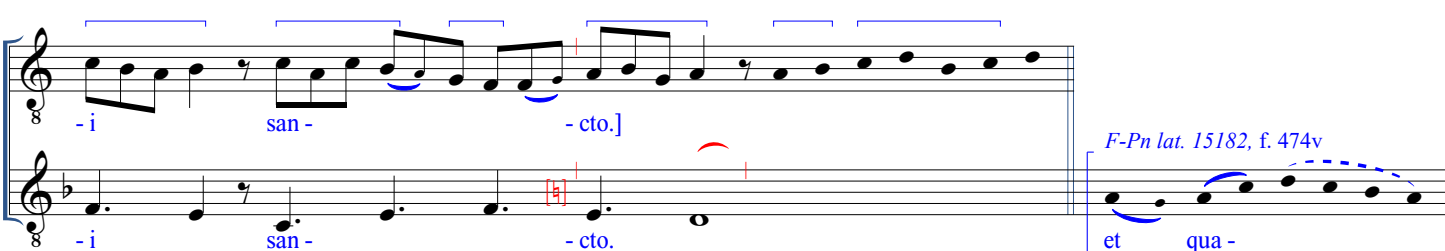
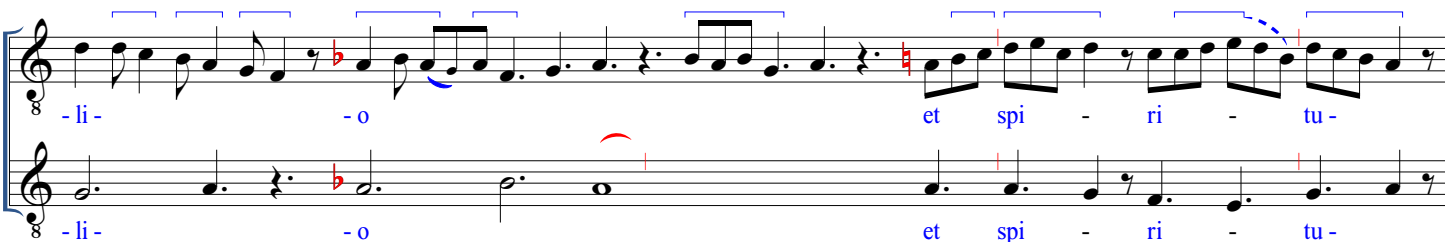
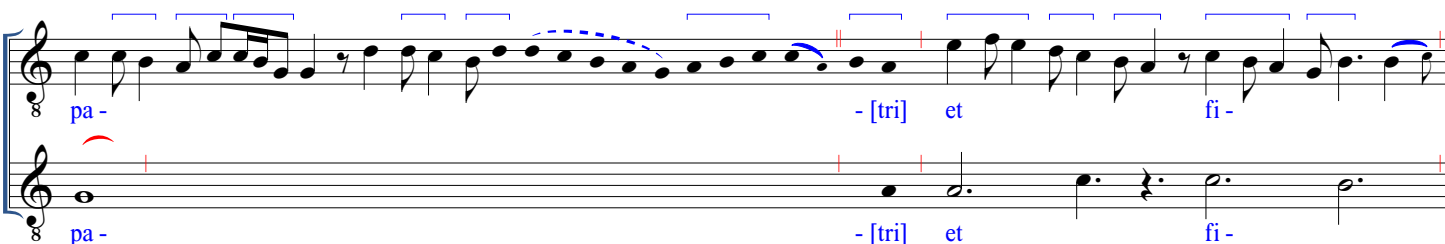
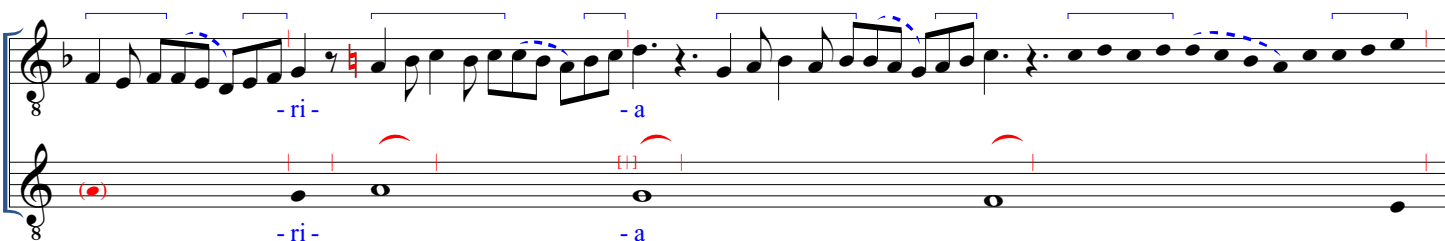
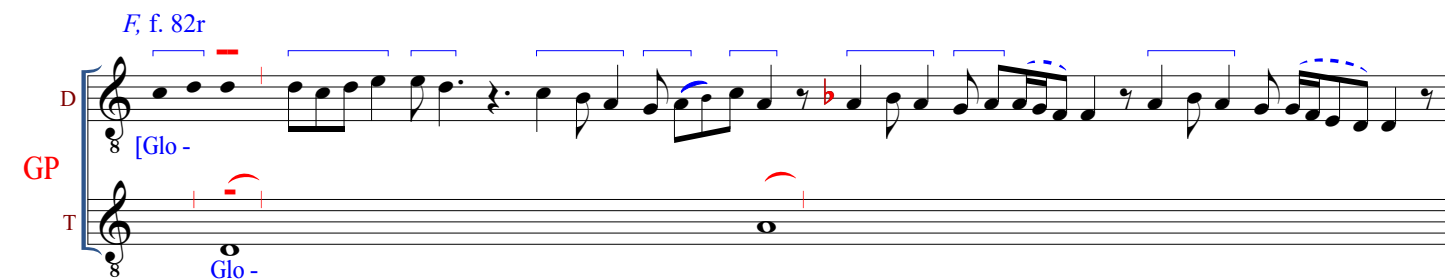
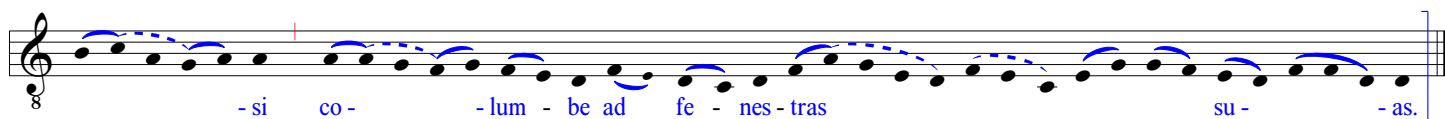
V
D [Can - di - di - o -
T Can - di - di - o -

- res
- res

This musical score is for a two-part setting of a Latin text. It consists of seven systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef, 8va) and a lute line (bass clef, 8va). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The text is in Latin and appears to be a liturgical or devotional piece.

ni - ve
ni - ve
ni - ti - di - o - res
ni - ti - di - o - res
la - - cte ru - bi - cun - di - o -
la - - [c]te ru - bi - cun - di - o -
- res e -
- res e -
- bo - - re
- bo - - re
an - - ti - - quo.]
an - - ti - - quo.
et qua -

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 474v



(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)



8 nu - - bes vo - - lant et qua - - si

co - - lum - be ad fe - nes - tras su - - as.]

The image displays a musical score for a vocal part, likely a soprano or alto, in the key of F major. The score is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with blue slurs indicating phrasing. The lyrics are written below the notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lyrics are also written below the notes. The overall style is that of a modern musical edition.

SANCTE GERMANE. O SANCTE GERMANE
 Responsory [O27]

F, f. 82r (3,27)

D [San -

T San -

- cte

- cte

ger - - ma -

ger - - ma -

- ne.] *F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 525r (CCCCXCIIIr)*

- ne. [chri - - sti

con - - fes-sor au - - di ro-gan - - tes

ser - - vu - los. Et im - pe - tra - tam ce -

- li - - tus tu de - - fer in - - dul - - gen - - ci - am.

(continued)

F, f. 82v

[0]

san - - cte

ger - - ma - - ne

sy - - dus au - - re - -

um do - -

mi - - ni

gra - - ti - - a

| modes 3 or 6 also possible for this discant passage

ser - vo - rum ge -

mi - tus so -

li -

ta

sus - ci - pe

cle - men -

ti - ti -

modes 1 or 3 possible for first phrase

[Tt: F: clementiam, correction from a3 organum and numerous chant sources]

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 525v (CCCCXCIIIv)

Et

im - pe - tra - tam ce - li - tus tu de - fer in -

- dul - - gen - - ti - am.

F, f. 83r

GP

D [Glo - - ri -

T Glo - - ri -

- a pa -

- a pa -

- tri. et

- tri. et

fi - - li -

fi - - li -

[Tt: F: syll under next T note; organum a3 and 15181 suggest placement here
faster values also possible in this discant segment for phrases with DLs in T]

- o. et spi - - ri - - tu - - i

- o. et spi - - ri - - tu - - i

san - cto.]

san - cto.

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 525v (CCCCXCIIIv)

Et im - pe - tra - tam ce - - li - - tus

tu de - - fer in - - dul - - gen - - ti - am.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

| Tt: *F-Pn lat 1518I* has "marcelle"

F-Pn lat. 1518I, f. 525r (CCCCXCIIIr)

San - - cte [ger - - ma - - ne] chri - - sti

con - - fes - sor au - - di

ro-gan - - tes ser - - vu - los. Et im - pe - tra - tam

ce - - li - - tus tu de - - fer in - - dul - - gen - - ci - am.

SINT LUMBI. VIGILATE ERGO

Responsory [O28]

F, f. 83r (3,28)

8 [Sint

Sint

8 lum -

lum -

8 - bi.]

- bi.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 499v

ve - - stri pre - - cin - - cti et lu - cer -

- ne ar - den - tes in ma - - ni - bus ve - - stris. Et vos

si - mi - les ho - mi - ni - - bus ex - pe - ctan -

- ti - - bus do - - mi - num su - - um

quan - do re - ver - ta - - tur a

nup - ci - - is.

F, f. 83v

8 [Vi - - gi -

Vi - - gi -

- la -

- la -

- te

- te

er -

er -

- go

- go

qui -

qui -

- a

- a

nes -

nes -

- ci -

- ci -

- tis

- tis

qua

qua

ho -

ho -

- ra

- ra

do -

do -

- mi -

- mi -

- nus

- nus

ve -

ve -

- ster

- ster

ven -

ven -

- tu -

- tu -

- rus

- rus

- o et spi - ri -
 - o et spi - ri -
 - tu - - i san -
 - tu - - i san -
 - cto.]
 - cto.
 Quan-do re-ver -
 - ta - - tur a
 nup - ci - - is.
 F, f. 84r
 2R^x [Sint
 Sint
 lum - - bi.]
 - lum - - bi.
 F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 499v
 T ve - - stri pre - - cin - - cti et lu - cer -
 - ne ar - den - tes in ma - - ni - bus ve - - stris. Et vos

si - mi - les ho - mi - ni - - bus ex - pe - ctan -

- ti - - bus do - - mi - num su -

- um quan - do re - ver - ta - - tur a

nup - ci - - is.

REGNUM MUNDI. ERUCTAVIT COR MEUM
Responsory [O29]*F, f. 84r (3,29)*

The musical score is written for a four-part setting (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in G major, 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. Blue brackets and dashed lines indicate phrasing and melodic connections. Red vertical lines and brackets mark specific rhythmic points. The lyrics are written in Latin, with some words in blue and others in red. The score is divided into several systems, each with a Soprano and Alto part on the top staff and a Tenor and Bass part on the bottom staff. The first system is labeled 'F, f. 84r (3,29)'. The second system has a red '5' in a box. The third system has a red 'b' and a red '(b)'. The fourth system has a red 'V'. The fifth system has a red 'multiple ways to read the rhythms of the ends of phrases in this long copula segment'. The sixth system has a red 'di.]'. The seventh system has a red 'di.'. The eighth system is labeled 'F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 476r (CCCCLVIr)'. The lyrics are: 'et o - mnem or - na - tum se - - cu - li'.

[Reg -

- num

- num

mun -

mun -

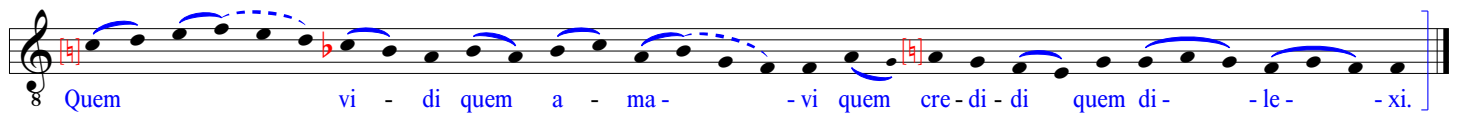
[multiple ways to read the rhythms of the ends of phrases in this long copula segment

- di.]

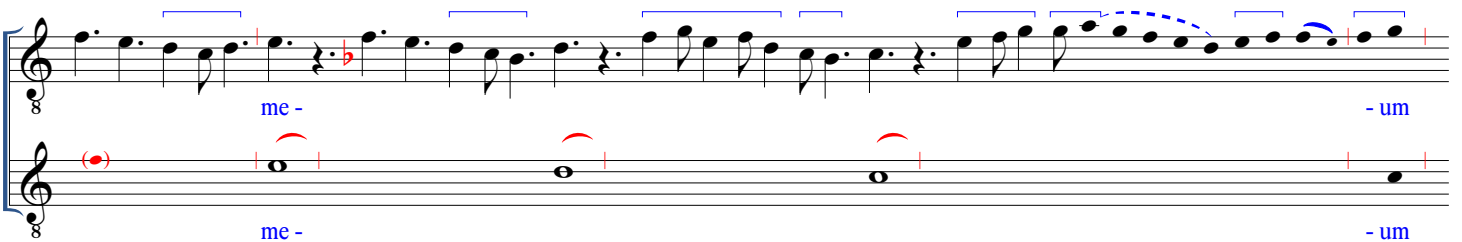
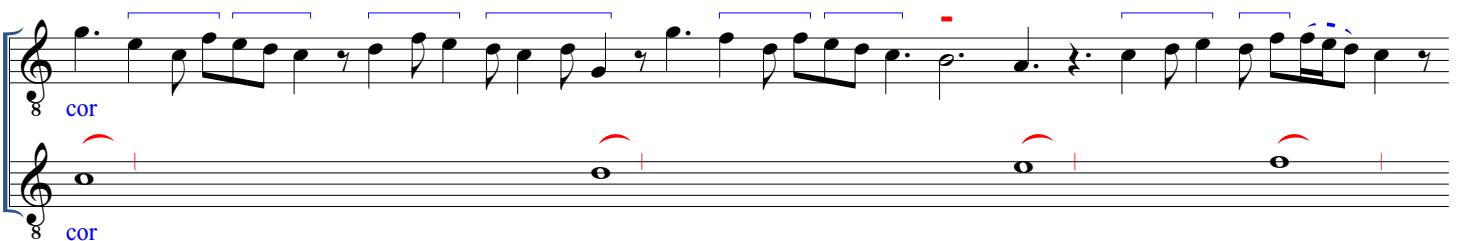
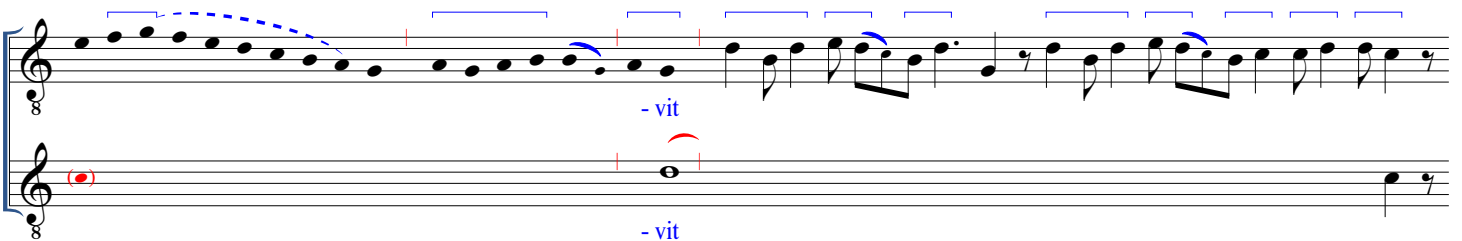
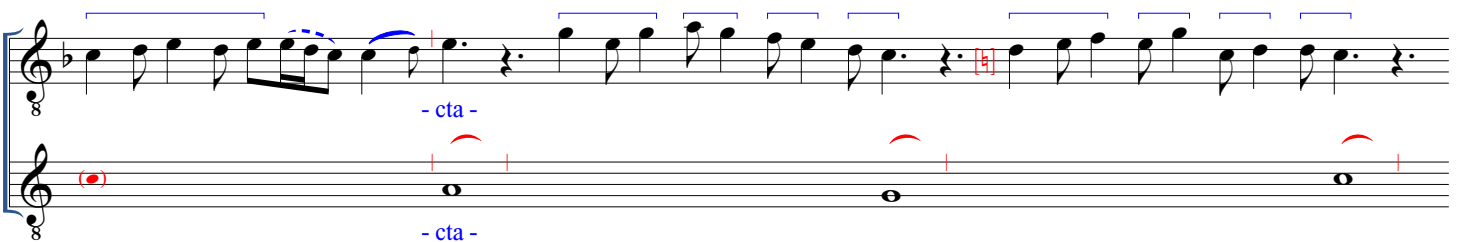
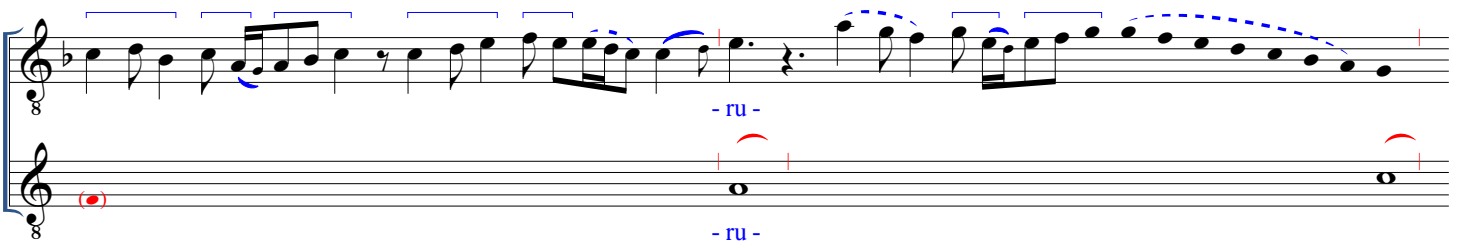
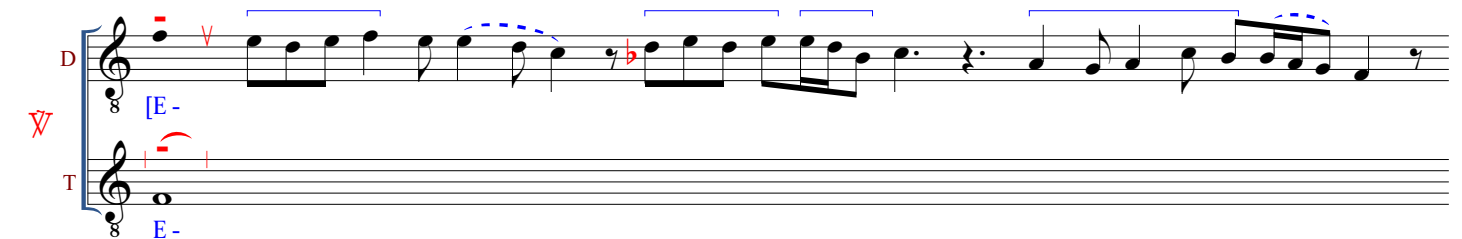
- di.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 476r (CCCCLVIr)

et o - mnem or - na - tum se - - cu - li



F, f. 84r



ver - si si si B - bum

ver - - bum

bo - bo -

- num di - - co

- num di - - co

e - e -

- go - go

o - - pe - - ra

o - - pe - - ra

me - - a

me - - a

First system of musical notation. The vocal line (treble clef) features a melodic phrase starting with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and a final half note E5. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "re -" are written below the vocal line.

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase starting with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, and B4, then a half note C5, and a final half note D5. The piano accompaniment consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "- gi." are written below the vocal line.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line (treble clef) features a melodic phrase starting with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and a final half note E5. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "Quem vi - di quem a - ma - - vi quem cre - di - di quem di - - le - - xi." are written below the vocal line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line (treble clef) features a melodic phrase starting with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and a final half note E5. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "[Glo - - ri -" are written below the vocal line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase starting with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, and B4, then a half note C5, and a final half note D5. The piano accompaniment consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "- a" are written below the vocal line.

Sixth system of musical notation. The vocal line features a melodic phrase starting with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note D5, and a final half note E5. The piano accompaniment consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "pa - - tri." are written below the vocal line.

Seventh system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase starting with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, and B4, then a half note C5, and a final half note D5. The piano accompaniment consists of a single half note G3. The lyrics "et fi -" are written below the vocal line.

- li -

- li -

- o et spi - ri - - tu - - i san -

- o et spi - ri - - tu - - i san -

- cto.] *F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 476r (CCCCLVIr)*

- cto. Quem vi - di

quem a - ma - - vi quem cre - di - di quem di - - le - - xi.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 476r (CCCCLVIr)

2R T Reg - num mun - - di et o - mnem or - na-tum se - - cu - li

con - - tem - - psi pro - pter a - mo-rem do - mi - ni me - - i ihe - su chri-sti.

Quem vi - di quem a - ma - - vi quem cre - di - di quem di - - le - - xi.

DEUM TIME. TIMENTIBUS
Responsory [O30]*F, f. 85r (3,30)*

D
T
[De -
De -

- um
ti -
- um
ti -

- me.
- me.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 89v

T
B
et man - da - ta e - ius ob - - ser - va. Hoc
est om - - nis ho - mo.

F, f. 85r

D
T
[Ti -
Ti -
- men -
- men -

- ti -
- bus
- ti -
- bus

de -
de -
or: x
- um
- um

ni - - chil de - | modes 3 or 6 also possible

- est nec hiis

- est nec hiis

qui e - | modes 3 or 6 also possible

qui e -

- um di - | modes 3 or 6 also possible

- um di -

- li - - gunt in ve - - ri - - ta - | modes 3 or 6 also possible

- li - - gunt in ve - - ri - - ta -

- te.] *F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 89v*

- te. Hoc est om -

- nis ho - mo.]

(continued)

(continued)

F, f. 85r

GP

D

T

Glo -

Glo -

- ri -

- ri -

- a pa -

- a pa -

- tri et fi - - li -

- tri et fi - - li -

- o et spi ri -

- o et spi - ri -

- tu - [i] san - - cto.]

- tu - [i] san - - cto.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 89v

Hoc est om -

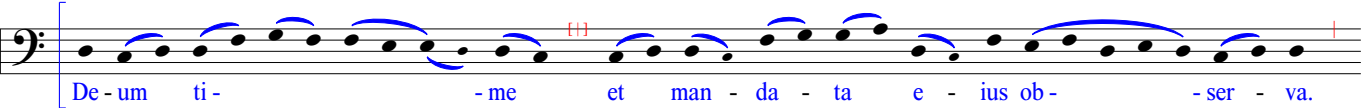
- nis ho - mo.]

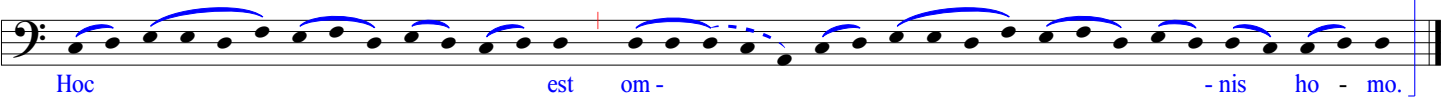
(continued)

(If a full repeat of the respond is desired, either the chant, given below, or the polyphonic version from before may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 89v

2^{da} T





TERRIBILIS EST. CUMQUE EVIGILASSET IACOB

Responsory [O31]

F, f. 85v (3,31)

[Ter -

Ter -

- ri - - bi -

- ri - - bi -

- lis est.

- lis est.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 168r

lo - cus i -

- ste non est hic a - li - ud ni - si do - mus

de - i et por - ta ce - li. Ve -

- re et - e-nim do - mi-nus est in lo-co is -

- to. Et e - - go nes -

- ci - e - - bam.

F, f. 85v

[Cum -

Cum -

- que

- que

e - - vi - - gi -

e - - vi - - gi -

- las - - set

- las - - set

ia - - cob

ia - - cob

The musical score is written for a vocal part (soprano) and a lute part (treble and bass staves). The vocal part is in G-clef, and the lute part is in C-clef. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the vocal staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. There are also some annotations in red and blue, including a red 'b' in a box, a red '8' in a box, and a red '8' in a box. The score is divided into systems, with the first system containing three staves and the subsequent systems containing two staves each. The score ends with a double bar line.

This musical score is for a vocal and instrumental piece. It features a vocal line and a lute (Lute) accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lute part is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into systems, with some systems containing multiple staves for the lute part. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. There are also some performance instructions and references to other parts of the manuscript.

8 a

8 a

8 som - pno a -

8 som - pno a -

8 - it.] F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 168r

8 - it. Ve -

8 - re et - e - nim do - mi - nus est in

8 lo - co is - - to. Et e - - go

8 nes -

8 - ci - e - - bam.

F, f. 86r

GP D [Glo - - ri -

T Glo - - ri -

8 - a pa - - tri

8 - a pa - - tri

et

et

fi - - li -

fi - - li -

- o

- o

| other rhythmic interpretations with consistent T values of TL or DL throughout this discant passage are also possible

et spi - ri - - tu - i

et spi - ri - - tu - i

san - - cto.]

- cto.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 168r

Et e - - go nes -

- ci - e - - bam.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 168r

Ter - - ri - bi - lis est lo - cus i - - ste lo - cus

8 i - - ste non est hic a - - li - ud ni - si do - mus

8 de - - i et por - ta ce - li. Ve -

8 - re et - e - nim do - mi - nus est in

8 lo - co is - - to. Et e - - go

8 nes -

8 - ci - e - - bam.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in F major, indicated by a single flat (Bb) on the first staff. The time signature is 8/8. The lyrics are in Latin and are written in blue text below the notes. The music features various melodic lines with blue slurs and ties. There are several red markings: a red 'b' in a box on the first staff, a red vertical line on the second staff, a red '[+]' in a box on the second staff, a red '[+]' in a box on the fourth staff, a red '[b]' in a box on the fifth staff, and a red '[b]' in a box on the fifth staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign on the sixth staff.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO I.2

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

F, f. 86v, I (3,32)

This musical score is for the piece 'Benedicamus Domino I.2', derived from a melisma. It is presented in a two-staff format (Treble and Bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (F major/D minor) and a time signature of 8/8. The notation includes various rhythmic values (minims, crotchets, quavers, and rests) and phrasing slurs. The lyrics are written below the notes, with some syllables appearing in blue. The score is divided into several systems, each with a system number in the left margin (8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14). The lyrics are: [Be - ne - di - ca - mus do - do -]. A note at the bottom right of the score suggests: '| faster values or mode-3 divisions also conceivable for this entire discant'. The score is attributed to Thomas B. Payne, editor, and is from Fascicle 3, revised 08/12/26, page 136 of 175.

8 [Be -

Be -

- ne -

- [ne] -

- di -

- di -

- ca -

- ca -

- mus

- mus

do -

do -

| faster values or mode-3 divisions also conceivable for this entire discant

| mode 1 also possible, 6 conceivable, for remainder of discant

- mi - - no.]

- mi - - no.

| mode 3 also possible for this copula

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation based on *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

R^x T

De - - o gra - - ti - as.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO I.1

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

F, f. 86v, V (3,33)

The musical score is written for two voices, Soprano (S) and Tenor (T), in a medieval style. It consists of seven systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a Soprano staff starting on a G-clef and a Tenor staff on a C-clef. The lyrics 'Be -' are written below the Soprano staff. The second system continues the melody. The third system shows the lyrics '- ne -' under the Soprano staff. The fourth system shows the lyrics '- di -' under the Soprano staff. The fifth system shows the lyrics '- ca -' under the Soprano staff. The sixth system shows the lyrics '- mus' under the Soprano staff. The seventh system continues the melody. The score includes various musical notations such as neumes, bar lines, and accidentals. There are also some red markings, possibly indicating specific notes or corrections. The overall style is characteristic of medieval liturgical music.

Be -

- ne -

- di -

- ca -

- mus

do -

do -

- mi -

- mi -

- no.]

- no.

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation based on *F-Pn lat. 1518I*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

De - o gra - ti - as.

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of 16 measures. The first measure is a whole note, and the subsequent measures are mostly quarter and eighth notes. There are blue brackets above the staff grouping some of the notes. A red dot is placed above the eighth measure, and a red curved line is placed above the twelfth measure. The bass staff is empty, with a red dot and a red curved line placed below it.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is written in 8/8 time. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. There are blue brackets above the treble staff grouping some of the notes. The bass staff contains the accompaniment, which is written in 8/8 time. It features a red double bar line at the beginning, followed by a red eighth note, and then a red half note. There are red brackets below the bass staff grouping some of the notes. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the treble staff, and the lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the bass staff. The lyrics are written in a stylized font, with the words "The", "Rose", and "Tree" on separate lines. The lyrics are written in blue for the treble staff and red for the bass staff.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 8/8. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. There are blue brackets above the staff grouping some of the notes. A blue dashed line with an arrow indicates a melodic leap or ornament. The bass staff is empty, with a red dot and a red curved line below it, possibly indicating a recording or editing mark.

8 - di - - ca -

- di - - ca -

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bass line is simpler, often providing a harmonic foundation. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some annotations in red and blue, possibly indicating specific musical features or corrections.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff (8) contains a melody with various note values and rests, including a blue slur over a group of notes. The bass clef staff contains a corresponding bass line. The lyrics "- mi -" are written below the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff (8) contains a melody with various note values and rests, including a blue slur over a group of notes. The bass clef staff contains a corresponding bass line. The lyrics "- no." are written below the treble staff. A red "or:" is written above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff (8) contains a melody with various note values and rests, including a blue slur over a group of notes. The bass clef staff contains a corresponding bass line. The lyrics "- no." are written below the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff (8) contains a melody with various note values and rests, including a blue slur over a group of notes. The bass clef staff contains a corresponding bass line. The lyrics "De - o gra - ti - as." are written below the treble staff. A red "R" and a blue "T" are written to the left of the staff.

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation based on *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO I.5

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

F, f. 87r, VI (3,35)

8 [Be - Be -

8 - ne - - di - - ca - - mus

8 do - do -

8 - mi - - mi -

8 - no.] - no.

8

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatism based on *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

R T De - - o gra - - ti - as.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO I.6

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

F, f. 87v, II (3,36)

Be -

- ne -

- di -

- ca -

- ca -

- mus

- mus

| series of si figures here; mode 1 possible throughout this copula; mode 5 also conceivable for first two phrases

| series of si figures here; mode 1 possible throughout this copula; mode 5 conceivable for the si groups

do -

do -

do -

do -

do -

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation based on *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

do -

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO II

(BD II elaborates and expands the Easter trope melody "quem quaeritis in sepulchro")*

F, f. 88r, I (3,37)

Be - ne - di - ca - mus do - mi - no. De - o

(Response melody from organum T, neumatism and text underlay by editorial conjecture)

*For an examination of the "quem queritis" trope as a BD source, see Barclay, "The Medieval Repertory of Polyphonic Untrope *Benedicamus domino* Settings," I: 43-48. In this study, a much simpler, more widespread form of a melody closely related to the T of the BD II organum is catalogued as number 36 (I: 65). Huglo, "Debuts," 150, presents this same item as number 116 in his catalog of BD chants, with a list of sources on p. 153 that expands slightly the one given by Barclay. **Also**, the opening phrase in the D may be offered in faster values so that the opening two T pitches (plus rests) occupy the time of one L each.

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef, 8/8 time. The first staff begins with a red '(b)' above the second measure. The melody consists of eighth notes with blue slurs. The lyrics 'gra -' are written below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line. The lyrics '- ti - as.' are written below the second staff.

gra -

- ti - as.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO ALLELUYA III
(BD III "Paschal Time")

F, f. 88r, III (3,38)

This musical score is for a three-part setting of the 'Benedicamus Domino Alleluia'. It is written for Soprano (S), Alto (A), and Tenor (T) voices. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 8/8. The score is divided into eight systems, each with a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are: 'Be - ne - di - ca - mus do - mi - no. al - le - lu - ya. al - le - lu - ya. al - le - lu - ya.' The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (f, f). There are also performance instructions like 'F, f. 88r, III (3,38)' and 'BD III "Paschal Time"'. The score is written in a modern notation style with a mix of traditional and contemporary symbols.

Soprano (S) and Alto (A) parts are written in treble clef, and the Tenor (T) part is written in bass clef. The basso continuo line is written in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal lines. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (f, f). There are also performance instructions like 'F, f. 88r, III (3,38)' and 'BD III "Paschal Time"'. The score is written in a modern notation style with a mix of traditional and contemporary symbols.

Be -
Be -
- ne - di - ca -
- ne - di - ca -
- mus do - mi - no. al - le - lu - ya.
- mus do - mi - no. al - le - lu - ya.
al - le -
al - le -
[b]
II
[b]
- lu -
- lu -

- ya.]

- ya.

(Response melody from organum T, neumatism and text underlay by editorial conjecture)

R^x T

De - - o gra - ti - as al - le - lu - ya al - le - - lu - ya.

8 "DOMINO" CLAUSULAE

(BD I "Domino" melody derived from melisma "eius" in responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])* = motet concordance, when it appears after an item numeral; item numerals in ***bold italic*** type indicate clausulae possibly derived from motets.1. *F*, f. 88v, I (3,39): Domino 9 (VdW F-501) [BD I]*

*Realization in modes 1 or 6 also possible; see the following alternative version.

1

D [Do -

T Do -

- mi - - no.]

- mi - - no.

(Alternative reading of no. 1 in mode 6)*

*Phrase endings may also be read: ♯

(1)

D [Do -

T Do -

- mi - - no.]

- mi - - no.

2. *F*, f. 88v, II (3,40): Domino 10 (VdW F-502) [BD I] (all but a few phrases = "Domino" of BD I.4 a2 in *Wl*, f. 97r [106r])

2

D [Do -

T Do -

- mi - - no.]

- mi - - no.

3. F, f. 88v, III (3,41): Domino 11 (VdW F-503) [BD I] (= motet *Virgo singularis* [655] / *Eius* [O16])

3*

D

T

[Do -

Do -

II

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

4. F, f. 88v, V (3,42): Do[mino] 12 (VdW F-504) [BD I] (= motet *Ne m'oubliez mie bele et avenant* [754])*

4*

D

T

[Do -

Do -

or: a

or: a'

II

*The high degree of fracture in the D presents occasional obstacles to rhythmic interpretation, ones that are not always surmounted by recourse to the concordant motet in *Mo*. The attempt here aims toward consistency in realizing similar ligature constellations and melodic repetition. Additionally, the last two text syllables are omitted in *F*, not underlaid in *Mo*, and may not have even been intended for inclusion. Their presence and placement here (4 notes later than usual) is therefore hypothetical.

5. *F*, f. 88v, VI (3,43): [Do]mino 13 (VdW F-505) [BD I]*

*Occasionally rhythmically ambiguous in notation; unusual readings here prompted by consonance.

6. *F*, f. 89r, II (3,44): Domino 14 (VdW F-506) [BD I] (= motet *Hier mein trespensis d'amours m'en alai* [750])*

| mode 2 to end? ----->

| possible hoquet? (see below) - - -

| T: putting these 4 notes under final D phrase (not in motet) also possible

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

*Although the D music over T color I of this piece seems initially to imply mode 1, the second color often presents ligature patterns more evocative of mode 2. Also, within this same portion, a segment that features 2 *simplices* (a,d) followed by a lone 2li (ca), with all figures surrounded by strokes, could signal a short stretch of hocket. Thus, the alternative and conjectural readings below attempt to provide some other ways to realize this clausula.

possible reading of hocket section conjectured for Domino 14 (no. 6) -- mode 1

or: (Do)-

-(mino)

(Do)-

-(mino)

*It seems quite plausible that this portion of the clausula could contain a hocket section (see remarks above), but it is very difficult to offer a result in terms of consonance and ligature readings that I find especially convincing. Hence (assuming that hocket is actually present), the solutions here and below are highly provisional.

(Alternative reading of Domino 14 (no. 6) -- in mode 2)

(6) [Do -

Do -

| possible hocket? (see below) --

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

| T: putting these 4 notes under final D phrase (not in motet) also possible

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

*possible reading of hocket section conjectured for Domino 14 (no. 6) -- mode 2

or: (Do)-

-(mino)

(Do)-

-(mino)

*See the remarks above about the possibility that this segment of the piece may contain hocket, along with the difficulties in justifying that hypothesis.

7. F, f. 89r, III (3,45): Domino 15 (VdW F-507) [BD I] (opening 2 phrases [possibly in mode 1?]) similar to "E[ius]" of F claus. 159 [O16], in mode 6)*

7 [Do -

Do -

8

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

*As before with Domino 14 (no. 6), there is some ambiguity as to which rhythmic mode (1 or 2) should apply, and for how long. The opening two phrases of no. 7 seem initially to suggest mode 1, while the remainder is more disposed towards mode 2. Readings in either mode throughout (as here in mode 2), or one that employs both, are therefore conceivable. Note also that the T melody is identical to no. 8, and these two melismas contrast with the tenors of all the other BD I Domino melodies transmitted in *F*. See the further implications of the identities between these pieces in the remarks on no. 8.

8. *F*, f. 89r, IV (3,46): Domino 16 (VdW F-508) [BD I] (= motet *Je languis des maux d'amours* [756]; first 2 D phrases = part of "[Bene]di[camus]" of BD I.8 a2, *F*, f. 89v)*

8*

[Do -

Do -

- mi - no.

- mi - no.

*As noted just above, Domino 15 and 16 (item nos. 7 and 8 above) have identical T melodies, and their particular T readings diverge slightly from all of the other Domino melismas derived from BD I that are contained in *F*. Furthermore, the rhythmic pattern and division of the T ordines by strokes is also duplicated in both pieces, save for a single extra stroke in no. 7. Such palpable connections between the two works also extend to the D voice, where, in addition to matching phrase divisions, the change to longer rhythmic values appears at the same location within each piece. Due to this striking series of correlations, it seems quite likely that these two clausulae were conceived in connection with each other in some way. As additional ammunition for this claim, it seems especially noteworthy that, during their course, each individual D voice happens to stake out registral territory that complements the other. This particular detail appears to be calculated so strategically, that it seems, in fact, to bar mere coincidence. With all of this information, it is therefore apropos to posit that these two pieces could be coupled as a clausula a3, in a manner similar to that of clausulae nos. 96 and 97 in fascicle 5 of *F*. In the present instance, though, there is no extant three-voice version to verify this hypothesis. Nonetheless, the results of such a conjecture, and the particularly attractive result it produces, appear immediately below.

(Conjectural combined transcription of Domino clausulae 15 and 16 (nos. 7 and 8)*)

7 Tr

8*

[Do -

[Do -

Do -

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

*See the remarks above for both nos. 7 and 8, which lay out the reasons that prompted the combined version that is presented here.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO IV
(BD IV "simple ferial tone" [VdW BD IV.1])

F, f. 89r (3,47)

The musical score is written for a vocal part (V) and a lute part (T). The key signature is one flat (F major). The vocal line is in a soprano register, and the lute line is in a lower register. The score includes lyrics and performance markings such as slurs and breath marks.

Lyrics: Be - ne - ne - di - ca - mus do - mi -

First system of the musical score. The upper staff is in G major (one flat) and 8/8 time. It contains a melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Blue brackets and a dashed blue line indicate editorial groupings. The lower staff is a bass line with a red '8' and a red dot, and a blue 'no.' marking.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff has a red '8' and a red dot, and a blue 'no.' marking.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff has a red '8' and a red dot, and a blue 'no.' marking.

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation editorial)

R^x T

Fourth system of the musical score, labeled 'R^x T'. It shows a response derived from the T of organum, neumatation editorial. The upper staff is in G major (one flat) and 8/8 time. It contains a melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Blue brackets and a dashed blue line indicate editorial groupings. The lower staff is a bass line with a red '8' and a red dot, and a blue 'no.' marking.

De - o gra - ti - as.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO I.7

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

F, f. 89v, III (3,48)

musical score for "Benedicamus Domino I.7". The score is written for two staves (Treble and Bass) and includes Latin lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are: [Be - Be - - ne - - ne - - di - - ca - - mus do - do -]. The score is divided into sections by blue brackets and includes performance instructions in blue text: "modes 3 or 6 also possible for these three copula phrases" and "for this discant passage, phrases also may end:". The score is marked with "D" and "T" at the beginning of the first system, and "8" at the beginning of the second system. The score is marked with "I" and "II" at the beginning of the third and fourth systems, respectively.

musical score for "Benedicamus Domino I.7". The score is written for two staves (Treble and Bass) and includes Latin lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are: [Be - Be - - ne - - ne - - di - - ca - - mus do - do -]. The score is divided into sections by blue brackets and includes performance instructions in blue text: "modes 3 or 6 also possible for these three copula phrases" and "for this discant passage, phrases also may end:". The score is marked with "D" and "T" at the beginning of the first system, and "8" at the beginning of the second system. The score is marked with "I" and "II" at the beginning of the third and fourth systems, respectively.

8

- mi - no.]

- mi - no.

This musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in Treble clef and the bottom staff is in Bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a medieval style with square neumes on a four-line staff. The lyrics are written below the staves. The top staff has the lyrics "- mi - no.]" and the bottom staff has the lyrics "- mi - no.".

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation based on *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

R T

De - - o gra - - ti - as.

This musical score consists of a single staff in Bass clef. The music is written in a medieval style with square neumes on a four-line staff. The lyrics are written below the staff. The lyrics are "De - - o gra - - ti - as.".

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO I.8

(BD I derived from melisma "flos filius eius" from responsory *Stirps Yesse. Virgo dei* [O16])

F, f. 89v, VI (3,49)

D

T

[Be -

Be -

- ne -

- ne -

| cf. claus. Domino 16: F, f. 89r, IV

- di -

- di -

- ca -

- ca -

| various ways to realize the rhythms of these two copula phrases, mode 1 chosen here

| cf. the extensive concordance of these four phrases in (amongst other places) F claus. 127 ([Captiv]Ta[tem] 5 [M23], f. 161v, II)

a2

a3

a4

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot. The text "- mus" is written below the treble staff, and "- mus" is written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot. The text "various ways to realize the rhythms of this copula phrase, mode 2 chosen here" is written above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot. The text "do -" is written below the treble staff, and "do -" is written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot. The text "II" is written above the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot. The text "- mi - no." is written below the treble staff, and "- mi - no." is written below the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot.

(Response derived from T of organum, neumatation based on *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 379v [CCCLXVIIIv])

Response notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with various rhythmic values and blue bracketed groupings. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a red dot. The text "De - o gra - ti - as." is written below the treble staff.

BENEDICAMUS DOMINO ALLELUYA V.1
(BD V "simple tone for Paschal Time")

F, f. 90r, VI (3,50)

[Be - *- ne -*

Be - *- ne -*

- di -

- di -

- ca -

- ca -

- mus *do -*

- mus *do -*

- mi -

- mi -

| D:F: si si=b; editorial emendation

- no al -

- le - - lu -

- ya - ya

| modes 3 or 6 also possible for this discant passage

al - le - - lu -

- ya.] - ya.

(Response derived from T of organum; neumatation based on *MLO I*, 233)

De - o gra - ti - as al - le - lu - ya al - le - - lu - ya.

OMNIS PULCRITUDO. A SUMMO CELO

Responsory [O32]

F, f. 90v (3,51)

D

R

T

8

Om -

- nis

pul -

pul -

- cri -

- cri -

- tu -

- do

- tu -

- do

[Tt: F: domine, from *F-Pn lat. 15181, 10482, 12044, 1090*]

do - mi - ni.]

do - mi - ni.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 333v (CCCXXIV)

ex - al - ta - ta est

su -

- per sy - de - ra spe - ci - es e - ius in

nu - bi - bus ce - li Et no - men e - ius

in e - ter - num per - ma - net al - le - lu - ya.

(continued)

*F, f. 90v**

sum - mo
sum - mo
ce -
ce -
- lo e - gres -
- lo e - gres -
- si - o
- si - o
e - ius
e - ius
et
et
oc -
oc -

*As Craig Wright has indicated (*Music and Ceremony*, p. 257, note 73), the verse text that appears in this organum is not the one most commonly prescribed in Parisian liturgical sources for the cathedral. Notre Dame usage tended to prefer "Nisi ego," sung to essentially the same melody as "A summo." Nonetheless, Wright has identified at least one cathedral breviary that allows for the use of the "A summo" text by entering it underneath that of the existing "Nisi ego" verse (see *F-Pn lat 15613*, f. 278r -- Wright mistakenly gives 277v).

The image displays a page from a musical manuscript, specifically a Gregorian chant score. It consists of several systems of staves, each containing neumes (musical notation) and Latin lyrics. The lyrics include phrases like "- cur -", "- sus", "e -", "- ius", "us -", "- que ad", "sum - mum", "e -", "- ius.", "Et no -", "- men e -", "- ius in e - ter - num", "per - ma -", "- net al - le - lu - ya.", "[Glo -", and "Glo -".

A specific section of the score is highlighted with a blue box and labeled "F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 333v (CCCXXIv)". This section includes the lyrics "Et no -".

Below the main score, there is a note in English: "(The extent of the preceding *repetendum* follows the indications of *F-Pn lat. 15181* and most of the other Parisian chant MSS consulted for this transcription. An alternative, however, in which the repetition begins earlier with "species eius," is provided by *F-Pn lat. 15613*, f. 278r -- see the conclusion of the above respond for this portion. Note that this is the same source noted above that contributes the "A summo" verse.)"

At the bottom of the page, there is a section labeled "E, f. 91r" which shows a different part of the chant, starting with the lyrics "[Glo -" and "Glo -".

- ri - - a pa -

- ri - - a pa -

- tri et fi - li -

- tri et fi - li -

- o et spi - ri -

- o et spi - ri -

- tu - i san - - cto.]

- tu - i san - - cto.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 333v (CCCXXIV)

T Et no - - men e - - ius in e - - ter - num

per - ma - - net al - le - - lu - - ya.

(Since no GP appears in any of the chant sources consulted for O32 [*F-Pn lat. 15181, 15613, 10482, 1090, and 12044*], the preceding *repetendum* conjecturally restates the same conclusion after the above verse. Do note, though, the possible alternative suggested by *15613* in the remark that follows the verse.

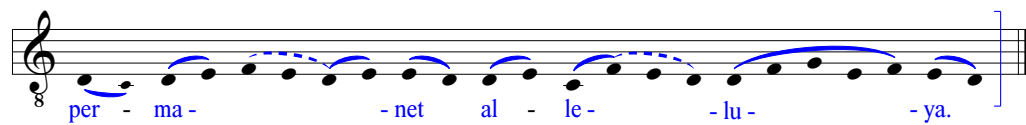
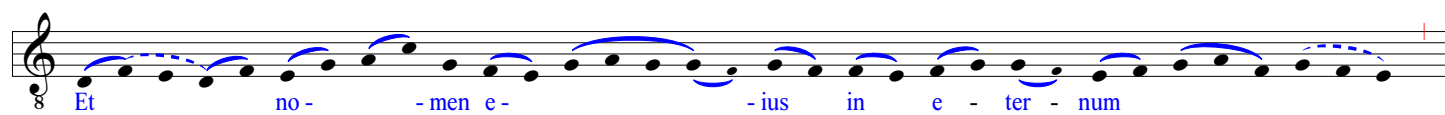
(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 333v (CCCXXIV)

2R⁷ T Om - nis pul - chri - tu - do do - mi - - ni. ex - al - ta - - ta

est su - - per sy - de - - ra spe - ci - es e - ius

in nu - bi - bus ce - - li



REPLETI SUNT. LOQUEBANTUR Responsory [O33]

*F, f. 91v (3,52)**

[Re - ple - ti sunt om - nes.] spi - ri - tu sanc - to et ce - pe - runt lo - qui pro - ut spi - ri - tus san - ctus da - bat e - lo - qui il - lis. Et con - ve - nit mul - ti - tu - do di - cen - ci - um al - le - lu - ya.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345r (CCCXXXIIIr) -- transposed down an octave

*The entire organum (R, V, GP) is transposed down an octave from the pitch level found in the chant MSS *F-Pn lat. 15181*, f. 345r (CCCXXXIIIr), and *F-Pn lat. 10482*, f. 106r. In *F-Pn lat. 15613*, f. 288r, in contrast, the chant is only a fifth higher than the organum. For more information on the transposition of organa, see the remarks that conclude M18 (*Alleluia. Christus resurgens*, *F*, f. 112r).

F, f. 91v

Lo -

- que -

- ban -

- tur

va -

- ri -

- is lin - guis a - po - sto -

- li

ma - gna -

a.

ma - gna -

a.

| from here to end of V, T differs
in all consulted chant sources

- li - a de - i.]

- li - a de - i.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345r (CCCXXXIIIr) -- transposed down an octave

Et con - ve-nit mul - ti - tu -

- do di - cen - ci - - um al - - le - - lu - - ya.

F, f. 91r

[Glo -

Glo -

| faster values also possible for this discant segment

- ri - - a pa - - tri

- ri - - a pa - - tri

| from here to end of GP, T differs in all consulted chant sources

or:

et fi - li - - o et spi - ri -

et fi - li - - o et spi - ri -

a.

b.

- tu - i san - - cto.]

- tu - i san - - cto.

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345r (CCCXXXIIIr) -- transposed down an octave

al - - le - - lu - - ya.

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15181, f. 345r (CCCXXXIIIr) -- transposed down an octave

Re-ple - - ti sunt om - - nes spi - - ri - - tu

sanc - - to et ce - pe - - runt lo - - qui pro - ut

spi - ri - tus san - ctus da - bat e - lo - qui il - - lis. Et con - ve - nit

mul - ti - tu - - do di - cen - ci - - um al -

- le - - lu - - ya.

IGITUR DISSIMULATA. CUI SACERDOS

Responsory [O34]

F, f. 92r (3,53)

R
D
T

I -

I -

- gi - - tur

- gi - - tur

dis - si - mu - - la - - ta.

dis - si - mu - - la - - ta.

or: *F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 276r*

ga - ma - - li - el de am - - bu - la - ti - o -

- ne ve - - nit ad e - - um et vi - rga

quam in ma - nu te - ne - - bat te - ti - - git il - lum vo -

- cans e - um ter - - ci - o Lu - ci - a - - ne lu - ci - a -

- ne lu - ci - a - - ne sur - - ge.

(continued)

F, f. 92r (3,53)

Cu -

sa -

- cer -

- dos

res -

- pon -

- dit

quis
quis
es do - mi - ne.
es do - mi - ne.
at il -
at il -
- le di -
- le di -
- xit ad
- xit ad
I
II
| modes 3 or 6 also possible to end of discant

8

e -

e -

si

- um.]

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 276r

- um.

Lu - ci - a - - ne lu - ci -

- a -

- ne lu - ci - a - ne

sur - - ge.

F, f. 92v

D

GP

T

[Glo -

Glo -

8

- ri -

- a

pa -

- ri -

- a

pa -

8

- tri

et

fi - li - o

- tri

et

fi - li - o

et spi - ri - tu i san -

et spi - ri - tu i san -

II

-cto.]

-cto.

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 276r

Lu - ci - a - ne lu - ci - a -

- a - - ne lu-ci - a - ne sur - - ge.

(Since no GP appears in any of the chant sources consulted for O34 [*F-Pn lat. 15182, 1090, and 12044*], the preceding *repetendum* conjecturally restates the same conclusion as the one following the above verse.)

(If a repeat of the full respond is desired, the polyphonic version from before or the following chant version may be offered.)

F-Pn lat. 15182, f. 276r

2R T

I - - gi-tur dis-si-mu - - la - - ta ga - ma - - li - el de am -

- bu-la - ti - o - - ne ve - - nit ad e - - um

et vi-rga quam in ma - nu te-ne - - bat te - ti - - git il-lum

vo - - cans e - um ter - - ci - o Lu-ci - a - - ne lu - ci - a -

- ne lu - ci - a - - ne sur - - ge.

THE REMAINDER OF *F*, FASCICLE 3 (THROUGH FOLIO 98v), CONTAINS NO MUSIC