MUSICOLOGICAL STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS

7

COMPANION VOLUME TO
CORPUS MENSURABILIS MUSICAE 29

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MASS MUSIC IN FRANCE

H. STÄBLEIN-HARDER

CRITICAL TEXT



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MUSICOLOGY

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MUSICOLOGY ARMEN CARAPETYAN, PH. D. DIRECTOR

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FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MASS MUSIC IN FRANCE

A CRITICAL EDITION BY

H. STÄBLEIN-HARDER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS *

Foreword			
PART I: CRITICAL TEXT			
Introduction	12		
CHAPTER I			
A. The problem of classifying 14th century Masses			
B. Introductory observations on the question of paraphrasing liturgical melodies			
C. Introductory remarks on the harmonic analysis of the compositions	20		
CHAPTER II			
A. Kyrie			
a. Kyrie compositions in motet style			
1 Barc C 7	22	105	
2 Apt 1 (Iv 68)	23	106	
3 Kyrie by Iohannes Lambuleti of the Sorbonne Mass	24	108	
4 Apt 10, by Guymont	25	108	
5 Kyrie of the Toulouse Mass	26	109	
b. Kyrie compositions in discant style			
6 Iv 77 (Iv 71a, Iv fol. 1)	26	109	
7 Barc A 4	27	110	
8 Iv 27	27	110	
9 Apt 6, by Perrinet	28	110	
10 Apt 3	29	110	
11 Apt 4 (Ger 3)	29	111	
12—13 Apt 35 (Barc B 4, by Iohanes Graneti, St. Gen fol. 36v), RU1 11	30	111-113	
14 Apt 2	31	113	
15 Apt 9	32	114	
16 Apt 11, by Defronciaco	33	114	
c. Kyrie compositions in simultaneous style			
17 Kyrie Tournai fol. 33	33	115	
18 Iv 49 (Apt 5, by Chipre, Ger 1)	34	115	
19 Barc C 1 = Barcelona Mass	35	117	

^{*} The second column of numbers refers to the pages of critical notes dealing with the sources in question.

В.	B. Gloria 35			
	a. Gloria compositions in motet style			
	20 Iv 61 (Apt 28, by Loys?)		35	117
	21	Iv 44	37	118
	22	Iv 42	37	119
	23	Iv 45	37	119
	24	Apt 12, by Depansis (Iv 29)	38	119
	b. Gloria compositions in discant style			
	25	Apt 34 (Barc B 1, Barc C 2 = Barcelona Mass, Str 82)	39	120
	26	Barc C 8, by Peliso (Apt 36, Str 61)	41	125
	27 Iv 50 (Apt 7, BF 2, Pad 21, Str 60)		42	126
	28 Iv 25 (Apt 29 "Gloria Baralipton")			133
	29	Barc-Ger 1	43 44	134
	30	Barc A 3	44	134
	31	Barc A 5	45	134
	-	Apt 38 (BL 30, by Baudet Cordier)	45	135
	33	Madrid M. 1361 fol. 198v/199	46	136
	c. Glo	ria compositions in simultaneous style		
	34	Apt 8, by Chassa	47	136
	35	Apt 37, by Susay	48	136
	36	Gloria (by Iohannes Lambuleti?) of the Sorbonne Mass	48	136
	3 7	Iv 63	49	137
	38	Iv 62	50	137
C.	Cred	0	50	
	a. Credo compositions in motet style			
	39	Cambrai 1328 fol. 1		138
	39 40	Iv 59	51	
	41	Iv 46	51	139
	•	Iv 57	53	139
	42	Iv 48	53	139
	43	Iv 56	54	139
	44	•	55	140
	45	Iv 55 (Apt 30, by Orles)	55	141
	46	Iv 47	5 <i>7</i>	143
	b. Cre	edo compositions in discant style		
47		Apt 46, by Sortes (Barc C 3, by Sortes = Barcelona Mass, BF 3, Iv 60 "de rege", Toulouse Mass, Trém 103/103 a, by Sortes)	57	143
	, e	Apt 47, by Pellisson (Barc-Ger 2, by Pellisson)	57 60	
	48	Barc-Ger 3, by Jó. Alamani		147
	49		61	148
	50	IV 52	61	149
	51 Apt 44, by Tailhandier (Barc B 3, Barc-Ger 5, by p. talhendenj?,			
		Str 87)	62	149
	52	Apt 42, by Tapissier (BL 44, by Tapisier)	63	153

				9	
	c. Cre	c. Credo compositions in simultaneous style			
	53	Apt 41, by Jacobus Murrin	65	155	
	54	Apt 39	65	155	
	55	Apt 40 "Bonbarde" (Pad 20, by "Perneth", Str 8, by "Prunet" =			
		Perrinet?)	66	155	
D.	Sanc	tus	67		
	a. Sar	actus compositions in motet style			
	56	Barc C 4 = Barcelona Mass	67	161	
		Apt 15	68	162	
	58	Sanctus of the Toulouse Mass	69	163	
	b. Sar	actus compositions in discant style			
	59	Apt 13, by Fleurie	69	163	
	60	Apt 27	70	163	
	61	Apt 43, by Tapissier	71	164	
	c. Sar	ctus compositions in simultaneous style			
	62	Sanctus Tournai fol. 32v	71	164	
	63	Sanctus (by Iohannes Lambuleti?) of the Sorbonne Mass	71	164	
	64	Iv 58	73	165	
	65	Ger 4	73	165	
	6 6	Iv 79	74	166	
E.	Agn	15	76		
	a. Ag	nus compositions in discant style			
	67	Agnus of the Toulouse Mass (Ger 5)	76	166	
	68	Apt 14	76	167	
	b. Ag	nus compositions in simultaneous style			
	69	Barc B 2	77	167	
	70	Agnus (by Iohannes Lambuleti?) of the Sorbonne Mass	77	167	
	71	Cambrai 1328 fol. 6-6v, 5	78	167	
	72	Barc C 5 = Barcelona Mass	78	168	
F.	Ite, r	nissa est or Benedicamus domino	79		
	73	Iv 11 (Trém 22)	79	168	
	74	"Motetus super ite missa est" of the Toulouse Mass	80	169	
	75	Benedicamus domino of the Sorbonne Mass	80	169	
	76	Cambrai 1328 fol. 18v—19	81	169	
C	App	endiv	81		
J,				450	
	77 78	Apt 45 Madrid M. 1361 fol. 178—178v; Iv 81	81 82	170 170	

CHAPTER III	
A. The categories of composition in 14th-century Masses	83
B. The paraphrasing of liturgical melodies	85
C. The results of the harmonic analyses	87
D. Parodistet procedure in 14th-century Mass compositions	
E. The interrelationship of the manuscripts	90
CHAPTER IV	
The Apt manuscript	92
CHAPTER V	
The Masses of the 14th century	97
PART II: CRITICAL NOTES	
CHAPTER I	
Method of transcription	101
Chapter II *	
Critical notes	104
Bibliography	171
List of abbreviations	174
List of the compositions in alphabetical order	176
Index	180

^{*} This chapter is in parallel order with Ch. II of Part I. The pages bearing the critical notes of the respective compositions are marked in the Contents under Part I, Ch. II.

Foreword.

The present work was already complete in July 1955. Publication has however been delayed for technical reasons. In the meantime, Leo Schrade's article "A fourteenth century Parody Mass" (Acta musicologica XXVII, 1955) has come to my notice. I think I should draw attention to the fact that I had already investigated the parodistet procedure in the Sorbonne Mass and in other compositions of the Ordinary before the appearance of the article. I only needed, therefore, to undertake small additions, which are always recognisable as such. The same is true of the amendments made after the publication of R. Jackson's article "Musical interrelations between fourteenth century Mass movements" (Acta musicologica XXIX, 1957).

I am specially grateful to the late Prof. Jacques Handschin of Basel University, who suggested this study, and to Professor Albert Bruckner for help in the solution of paleographical problems. Further thanks are due to Professor Van den Borren of Brussels, M. Auda of Brussels, and Dr. Dittmer of New York, for sending to me photographs and microfilms. The translation is by Mr. James Day, of Cambridge.

Erlangen, July 1960

Hanna Stäblein-Harder

PART I

CRITICAL TEXT

Introduction.

The origins of Mass compositions, at first completely overshadowed by secular music of the 14th century, came much later to the fore than the latter as subjects for research. Though Gastoué had drawn attention to the principal source, the Ms Apt, as early as in 19041, it was only in the twenties that this field was more thoroughly investigated. The pioneer work here was done by Ludwig and his pupils. Ludwig gave a summary of the compositions preserved in his essay "Die mehrstimmige Messe des 14. Jahrhunderts" (AMW VII, 1925). Besseler published valuable tables of contents and descriptions of Mss in his dissertation "Studien zur Musik des Mittelalters" I (AMW VII), and Elling wrote a thesis on the Ms Apt². Up to the present day this work remains the only detailed discussion on the Mass movements of the 14th century. But since the writer restricted himself to the Ms Apt, it was not possible for him to cover the subject exhaustively. It is especially regrettable that he did not mention concordances with other Mss. Since this work was not printed, anyone wanting a general picture of the material must resort to Ludwig and Besseler. But as far as terminology is concerned, the usage in all three works is rather too vague, as the categories of composition of secular music are mostly taken over without restrictions.

The first edition of Mass movements worth mentioning today is that of the Tournai Mass by Coussemaker, now in some respects superseded³. Only in our own time have followed two editions of this Mass satisfying modern requirements: those of Schrade and Van den Borren; they appeared almost simultaneously4. Machaut's Mass should have followed in Ludwig's complete edition of that composer, but unfortunately the first edition, completed by Besseler on the basis of Ludwig's work after the latter's death, fell victim to an air attack in 1943 and the new edition was only published in 19545. Three further editions of the Machaut Mass should also be mentioned, of which one is satisfying from the point of view of scholarship⁶, whereas the others are mainly intended for perform-

^{1 &}quot;La musique à Avignon et dans le Comtat du XIVe au XVIIIe siècle", RMI XI, 1904.

² Die Messen, Hymnen und Motetten der Handschrift von Apt, Diss. Göttingen, 1924.

³ Messe du XIIIe siècle, 1861.

L. Schrade, Polyphonic Music of the Fourteenth Century, Vol. I, Monaco (1956).
 Ch. Van den Borren, "Missa Tornacensis", Corpus mensurabilis musicae 13, 1957.
 Guillaume de Machaut, Musikalische Werke, Vol. IV, Leipzig, 1943, reset 1954.
 "Guglielmi de Mascaudio, La Messe de Nostre Dame", edidit G. de Van, Corpus mensurabi-

lis musicae 2, 1949.

Iv altered his model at this point in an arbitrary manner. On account of this peculiarity I published the Iv version of this composition, the three versions of which are quite like one another in their quality, and did not alter the second of two *Mi*.

Apt 5 and Ger 1 are especially like one another. Both are in tp. pf. pr. mi. and show a large number of common variants in comparison to Iv 49. On the other hand there are considerably fewer common variants in Apt 5 and Iv 49 compared with Ger 1, so that any connection between these two versions is improbable. The still smaller number of common variants between Ger 1 and Iv 49 compared with Apt 5 clearly shows, however, that there is no connection of any kind between Ger 1 and Iv 49. Despite the numerous musical concordances between Apt 5 and Ger 1, it is not sure that these compositions were directly copied from one another, as they vary from one another noticeably in their ligaturing. Remarkably enough, Iv 49 falls midway between them in this. A peculiarity of Ger 1 is that the T has no text (cf. p. 73/4).

19 As in Iv 49, all the voices in Kyrie Barc C 1, a part of the Barcelona Mass, in simultaneous style, are linked together rhythmically. Only in the Christe does the Ct move more independently, and in the second Kyrie all the voices converge in a hocket. The composition sounds "modern" harmonically. Chords with thirds appear predominantly, and frequent progressions of sixth chords crop up.

B. Gloria.

a. Gloria compositions in motet style.

20 The name of the composer of Iv 61 (APT 28) appears only in Apt, and is spelt Loys. Above the third letter there is a small hook, which is probably a dot for the "y", but is perhaps an abbreviation sign. If the latter suggestion is correct, the theory gains in probability that we here have the musician *Loyset*, who was peculiarly favored under Philip the Bold (1363/1404) in the years 1389/90⁶³. Iv

⁶⁸ Mentioned in E. Dannemann, Die spätgotische Musiktradition in Frankreich und Burgund vor dem Auftreten Dufays, 3. The sources are the data in B. and H. Prost, Inventaires, mobiliers et extraits des comptes des ducs de Bourgogne de la maison de Valois, Paris, 1908, N° 3360 and 3566.

The editorial accidentals of C apply only to the version with 1st Ct and 1st T. EMENDATIONS

25 C Br a emended to g

TEXT UNDERLAY: inaccurate.

TEXT VARIANTS: 8/10 3rd line sponcio.

15 APT 9, fol. 8v, O sacra virgo beata - Kyrie

MUSIC PUBLISHED: Gastoué, 28-30.

C: c^2 (44-59: c^1 , but correct only from 54 onwards)

Ct: c4 T: c4

MENSURATION SIGNS: C, Ct, T 1 : \bigcirc , 30 : \bigcirc , 44 : \bigcirc (Ct : \bigcirc ?)

RED NOTES: Ct: 44, 55²⁻³, 56¹; T: 49²⁻³, 50¹, 57.

T meant perhaps Br f
C Mi e rather low

T punctus divisionis scarcely visible

35 Ct punctus after Sb a not entered in the transcription

57 C •† † • , the Sb caudatae indicate Italian influence.
The caudae seem to have been added afterwards.

58 Ct mark in the middle of the spatium which I consider

to be Mi ps

EMENDATIONS

4	Ct	Mi a emended to Sb
10	T	Sb ps emended to Mi
14	C	Mi ps emended to Br
25	T	Sb ps emended to Mi
27	T	Sb ps emended to Mi
35	T	Mi ps emended to punctus divisionis
44-5	3 C	transposed down a third
48	С	Mi ps emended to Sb
53	C	Mi ps emended to Sb

TEXT UNDERLAY: inaccurate.

TEXT VARIANTS: 9/14 3rd line nuncipata?.

16 APT 11, fol 9v, Kyrie, Iesu dulcissime, by Defronciaco

MUSIC PUBLISHED: Gastoué, 33-35.

Tr: c^2 C: c^2 Ct: $9^{:2}$ T: $9^{:3}$ (17-27: $9^{:2}$)

MENSURATION SIGNS: C1: C, Ct1: (wrong) Tr, C, Ct, T11: (

C 17 : C