

# Beata progenies

Lionel Power (c.1370-1445)

Be - a - - ta pro - ge - ni - es  
10 un - - de Chri - stus na - tus est:  
20 quam glo - ri - o - - sa est vir - go  
32 quae cae - li re - gem ge - nu - it.

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by the 'g' symbol) and bass clef (indicated by the 'F' symbol). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are written below each staff, aligned with the corresponding musical notes. Measure numbers 1, 10, 20, and 32 are indicated on the left side of the page.

# Bryd one Brere

Anonymous, circa 1300

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. It features eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. It includes a 'C' sign indicating common time and a '3' sign indicating three-quarter time. The third staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. It also includes a 'C' sign and a '3' sign. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. It features eighth-note patterns and includes a 'C' sign and a '3' sign.

# Crux fidelis

A song about various trees and their fruit.

Gallican, late 6th century

The musical notation consists of three staves of Gregorian chant notation. The first staff begins with a C major chord. The second staff begins with a G major chord. The third staff begins with a D major chord. The lyrics are written below the staves, corresponding to the musical phrases. The notation uses black note heads and vertical stems, with some stems extending above or below the horizontal line. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and each measure contains two notes. The first staff ends with a fermata over the second note of the last measure. The second staff ends with a fermata over the second note of the last measure. The third staff ends with a fermata over the second note of the last measure.

Crux fi - de - lis, in - ter om - nes Ar - bor u - na no - bi - lis;  
Pan - ge, lin - gua, glo - ri - o - si Lau - re - am cer - ta - mi - nis,  
9  
Nul - la sil - va ta - lem pro - fert, Fron - de, flo - re, ger - mi - ne:  
Et su - per Cru - cis tro - phae-o Dic tri - um - phum no - bi - lem:  
17  
Dul - ce li - gnum, dul - ces cla - vos, Dul - ce pon - dus su - sti - net.  
Qua - li - ter Re - dem - ptor or - bis Im - mo - la tus vi - ce - rit.

The true rhythm is unknown.

There are ten verses in total. The refrain and first verse are given above.

# Laudemus Virginem

## warmup exercise

Anonymous, Llibre Vermell de Monserrat, 14th C



Lau-demu-s Vir-gi-nem ma-ter est:  
et e-jus fi-li-us Ihesus est.  
Plangamu-s sce-le-ra a-cri-ter,  
speran-te-s in Ihesum ju-gi-ter.



# Nowel syng we

Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS. Arch. Selden B. 26., fol 7r., circa 1450



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# Pange melos lacrimosum

Anonymous French, circa 1200

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a bass clef and a common time signature (indicated by a 'G'). The music is a single-line chant. Measure numbers are placed to the left of the first measure of each staff: 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and 33. The notation includes various note values (dots and stems) and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal beams and others by vertical stems.

# Si ascendero

Antiphon from Office for the dead

(Mozarabic)

The musical notation consists of three staves of neumes on a bass clef staff. The first staff begins with a 'C' and has lyrics starting with 'Si a-scen-de - ro'. The second staff begins with a 'B' and has lyrics starting with 'de - scen - de - ro'. The third staff begins with a 'B' and has lyrics starting with 'Do - mi - ne;'. The music is characterized by its rhythmic freedom and the use of neumes.

Si a-scen-de - ro in caelum, Do - mi - ne, tu i - bi es, et si  
10 de - scen - de - ro, in in - fer - num a - des. Mit - te ma - num tu - am,  
19 Do - mi - ne; li - be - ra me ex in - fer - no in - fe - ri - o - re.

The true rhythm is unknown.

# **Stella Splendens**

From Llibre Vermell de Montserrat

Anonymous, Late 14th C

20

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# Summer is icumen in

Anonymous, circa 1226

Round

The musical notation consists of three staves of music in 6/8 time, bass clef. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic. The lyrics are: "Su-mer is i - cu-men in Lhu-de sing cuc-cu, Gro-weth sed and blo-weth med, And". The second staff begins with a forte dynamic. The lyrics are: "springth the wu - de nu; Sing cuc - cu; Aw - e ble-teth af - ter lamb, Lhouth". The third staff begins with a forte dynamic. The lyrics are: "af - ter cal - ve cu; Bul-loc ster-teth, buc - ke ver-teth, Mu-rie sing cuc-cu.". The fourth staff begins with a forte dynamic. The lyrics are: "Cuc - cu, Cuc - cu wel sing - ges the cuc-cu, Ne swik thu na - ver nu."

Accompaniment

The accompaniment is shown in 6/8 time, bass clef. The lyrics are: "Sing cuc - cu nu sing cuc - cu."