

Attaingnant, *Liber decimus quartus XIX musicas ... P. de Manchicourt* [Paris, 1539]
Moderne, *Mottetti del Fiore, tertius liber cum quatuor vocibus* [Lyon, 1539] (RISM 1539/10)

SUPERIUS

CONTRATENOR

TENOR

BASSUS

Can - tan - ti - bus or - - - ga -

Can - - tan -

Can - tan - ti - bus or - - - ga -

Can - tan - ti - bus or - - - ga -

6

nis, or - ga-nis, can-tan -
- ti-bus or - ga-nis, or -
nis, or - ga-nis, can-tan - ti -
Can - tan - ti-bus or -

11

ti - bus or - ga - nis,
ga - nis - de - can - ta - bat Cae - ci - li - a vir -
bus, can-tan - ti - bus or - ga - nis,
ga - nis, de - can - ta -

16

de - can - ta -
- - go,
de - can - ta - bat Cae - ci - li - a vir -

8
de - can - ta - bat Cae - ci - li - a vir - - go,

bat Cae - ci - li - a vir - - go,

21

bat Cae - ci - li - a vir - go, vir - go, so - li Do - mi -
de - can - ta - bat Cae - ci - li - a vir - go, vir - go, de - can - ta - bat Cae - ci - li - a vir - go, vir - go,

26

go, so - li Do - mi-no De - o, no De - o di - cens: go, so - li Do - mi-no De - o, so - li Do - mi-no De - o, Do - - - - mi - no

31

De - o, di - cens: Fi - at Do - mi - ne cor - me - um, di - cens: Fi - at Do - mi - De - o, di - cens: Fi - at Do -

36

Fi - at Do - mi - ne cor - me - um, fi - at Do - mi - ne cor - me - ne cor - me - um, mi - ne cor - me - um et

41

um,
et cor-pus me-um
um
et cor-pus me-um im-ma-
et cor-pus me-um
im-ma-cu-la-tum,
cor-pus me-um im-ma-cu-la-tum

46

im-ma-cu-la-tum
ut non con-

cu-la-tum

⁸ im-ma-cu-la-tum, ut non con-fun-

tum, ut non con-fun-

56

dar,
ut non
con-fun - dar.

non con - fun - dar, ut non
con - fun - dar.

⁸ ut non con - fun - dar, ut non
con - fun - dar.

ut non con - fun - dar, ut non
con - fun - dar.

SECUNDA PARS

62 SECUNDA PARS

Soprano: Cae - ci - li -
Alto: Cae - ci - li - a vir - go
Bass: Cae - ci - li - a vir - go glo - ri - o - sa, glo -

73

sa, Cae-ci-li-a vir-go glo-ri-o
sa, Cae-ci-li-a vir-go glo-ri-o-sa sem-per e-
8
sa, Cae-ci-li-a vir-go glo-ri-o
go_____ glo - ri - o - sa, glo - ri -

78

sa sem - per e - van - ge - li - um, sem - per e - van - ge - li -
- van - ge - li - um Chri - - - - sti, Chri - - - -
8 sa - - - - sem - per e - van - ge -
o - sa, sem - per e - van - ge - li - um Chri - -

83

um _____ Chri - - - - sti ge - re - bat in pe -
- - - - sti, ge - re - bat in pe - cto - re su - o,
- li-um Chri - - - - sti _____
- - - - sti ge - re - bat in pe - cto - re su - o.

88

- cto - re su - o, ge - re - bat in pe - cto -
— ge - re - bat in pe - cto - re su - o, in pe - cto -
8 ge - re - bat in pe - cto - re su - o, in pe - cto -
re su - o, ge - re - bat in pe - cto - re su - o

93

re su - o

re su - - - - o,

et nun - quam a col - lo -

⁸ re su - o,

et nun - quam a col - lo - qui - is

di - -

et nun - quam, et nun - quam a col - lo - - - qui - is

A musical score for four voices (SATB) and organ, page 98. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs. The lyrics are in Latin, with some words underlined. The organ part is in the bass clef. The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts with a rest followed by a dotted half note. The second staff begins with a dotted half note. The third staff starts with a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note. The lyrics are as follows:
et nun - quam a col - lo - qui - is di - vi -
- qui - is di - vi - nis, di - vi - nis,
vi - nis, a col - lo - qui - is di -
di - vi - nis, et nun - quam a

103

nis, col - lo - qui - is di - vi - nis,
et nun - quam a col - lo - qui - is di - vi -
vi - nis, et o - ra - ti - o -
col - lo - qui - is di - vi - nis

108

et o - ra - ti - o - ne
nis et o - ra - ti - o - ne
ne ces - sa - bat, ces - sa - bat,
et o - ra - ti - o - ne ces - sa - bat,

113

ces - sa - bat, ces - sa - bat,
ces - sa - bat, et
et o - ra - ti - o - ne ces - sa - bat,
et o - ra - ti - o -

117

bat, et o - ra - ti - o - ne ces - sa - bat,
et o - ra - ti - o - ne ces - sa - bat,
bat, ces - sa - bat,
et o - ra - ti - o - ne ces - sa - bat,

122

- sa - bat, _____ ces - - - sa - - - bat.
 ra - - ti - o - ne ces - - - sa - - - bat.
 sa - bat, _____ ces - - - sa - - - bat.
 bat, et. o - ra - ti - o - ne ces - sa - - - bat.

Cantántibus órganis

decantábat Cæcilia virgo soli Dómino Deo, dicens:

Fiat Dómine cor meum et corpus meum
immaculátum ut non confúndar.

Cæcilia virgo gloriósa

semper evangélium Christi gerébat in péctore suo
et nunquam a collóquiis divínis
et oratióne cessábatur.*As the instruments were playing,**Cecilia the virgin sang only to the Lord God, saying:**"Lord, let my heart and my body
remain without stain, that I not be put to shame."**Cecilia, glorious virgin,
always carried the Gospel of Christ in her heart
and never did she cease from
Godly conversations and prayer.*[from *Passio Sanctæ Ceciliæ*, c.500AD]

(Antiphon at Vespers for the Feast of St Cecilia)

Pierre de Manchicourt was a contemporary of Nicolas Gombert and Jacobus Clemens non Papa, and was active in both Burgundy and Spain during the reigns of Charles V and Phillip II, culminating in his appointment by the latter as *maestro de capilla flamenca* in Madrid in 1559. This work was published in 1539 in both Paris and Lyon, at which time Manchicourt was choir director at St Gatianus Cathedral in Tours. The fact that Attaingnant, publisher of the French Royal Court, devoted his fourteenth and final volume of motets entirely to Manchicourt's work (an honour he bestowed on no other, and later emulated by Flemish publishers Susato and Phalèse in 1545 and 1554 respectively) bears testament to the composer's reputation in his day. Manchicourt's highly polyphonic style of composition rapidly went out of fashion around the time of his death, as the liturgical reforms of the Council of Trent took hold — marking the transition from the High Renaissance to the less florid Late-Renaissance style of Victoria and Palestrina.

Editorial Notes:

This edition is set one tone lower than the original. Editorial accidentals are indicated above the note. Original note values are retained, thus — consistent with 16th-century convention — the F^{\natural} mensuration sign and its modern-equivalent C time signature signify a semibreve tactus. Bar lines are added only to aid reading and direction: 'strong' and 'weak' beats implied by their position should never take precedence over phrasing or word stress. Given the ambiguity of word underlay in 16th-century manuscripts, editorial adjustments have been made freely: addition or reiteration of text not explicit in either source is indicated in *italic*. Ligatures in the source are acknowledged herein by overarching square brackets.