

Caro mea vere est cibus

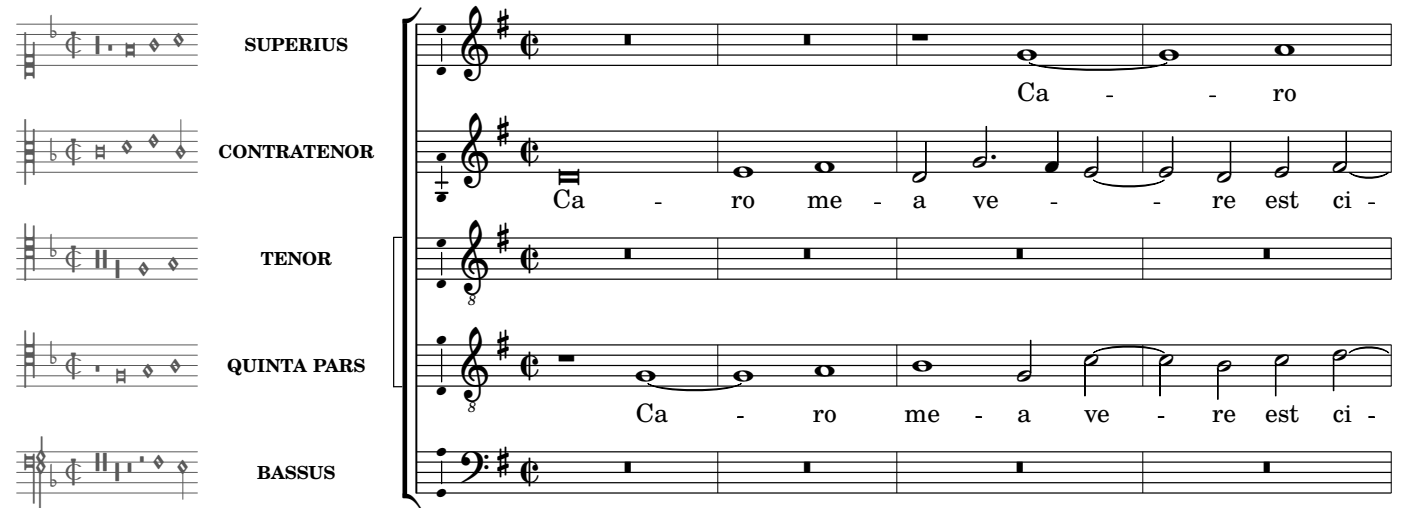
Pierre de Manchicourt (c.1510–1564)

Attaignant, *Liber decimustertius XVIII. musicales ... (4,5 & 6 vv)* [Paris, 1535] (RISM 1535/5)

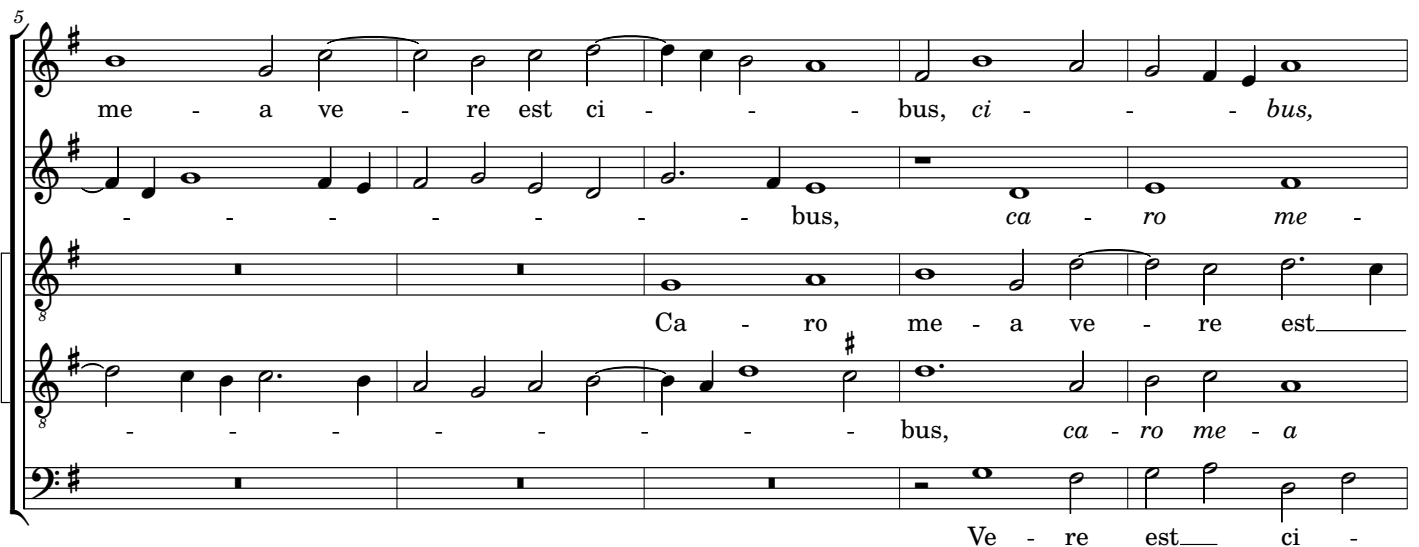
Moderne, *Quartus liber mottetorum (5 & 6 vv)* [Lyon, 1539] (RISM 1539/5)

Gardano, *Secundus liber ... mottetti del fiore (5vv)* [Venice, 1539] (RISM 1539/6)

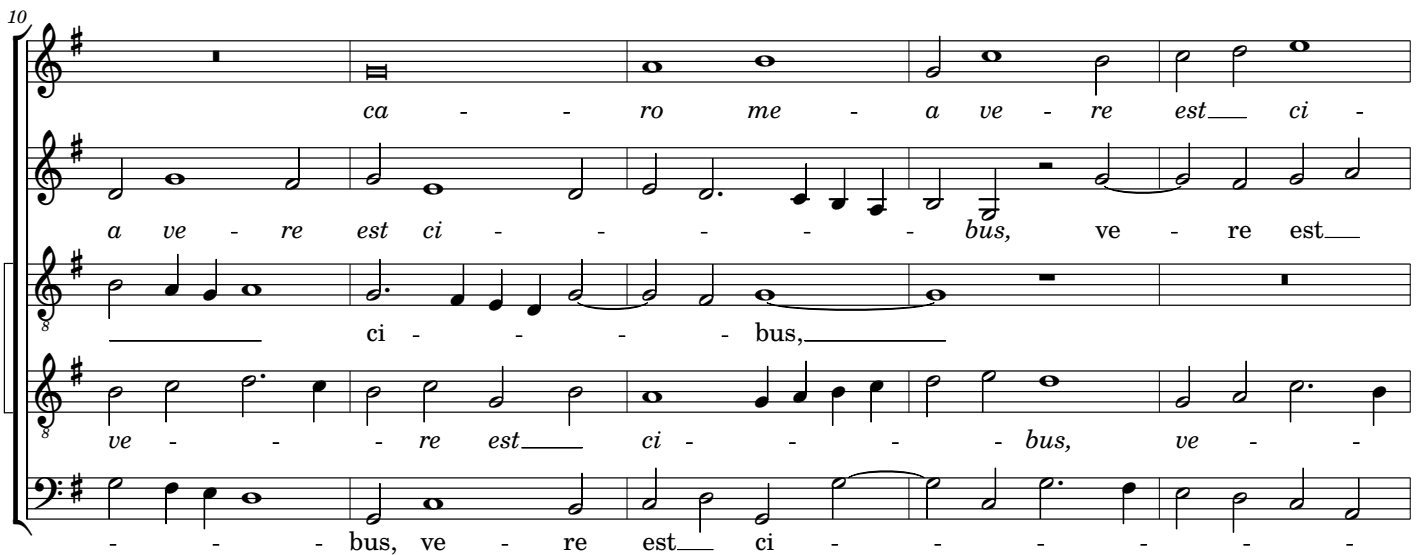
'In festo sacramenti'



5



10



15

bus, est ci - bus, ci - bus, et san-guis et san-guis me - is ve - re est po - re est ci - bus, et san-guis me - us ve - bus, ve - re est ci - bus,

20

et san - guis me - us ve - re est po - tus, me - us ve - re est po - tus, ve - re est po - tus, re est po - tus, et san-guis me - us ve -

25

ve - re est po - tus. tus, ve - re est po - tus. Qui man-du - po - tus. Qui man-du - cat me-am car - est po - tus, ve - re est po - tus. Qui man-du - cat me -

45



vi - vet in ae - - ter - -

gui - nem,

me - - um san - gui - nem, vi - vet in

bi - bit me - um san - - - - - gui - nem, san -

- - - - - gui - nem, vi - vet in ae - ter -

50



- num, in ae - ter - num, vi - vet in

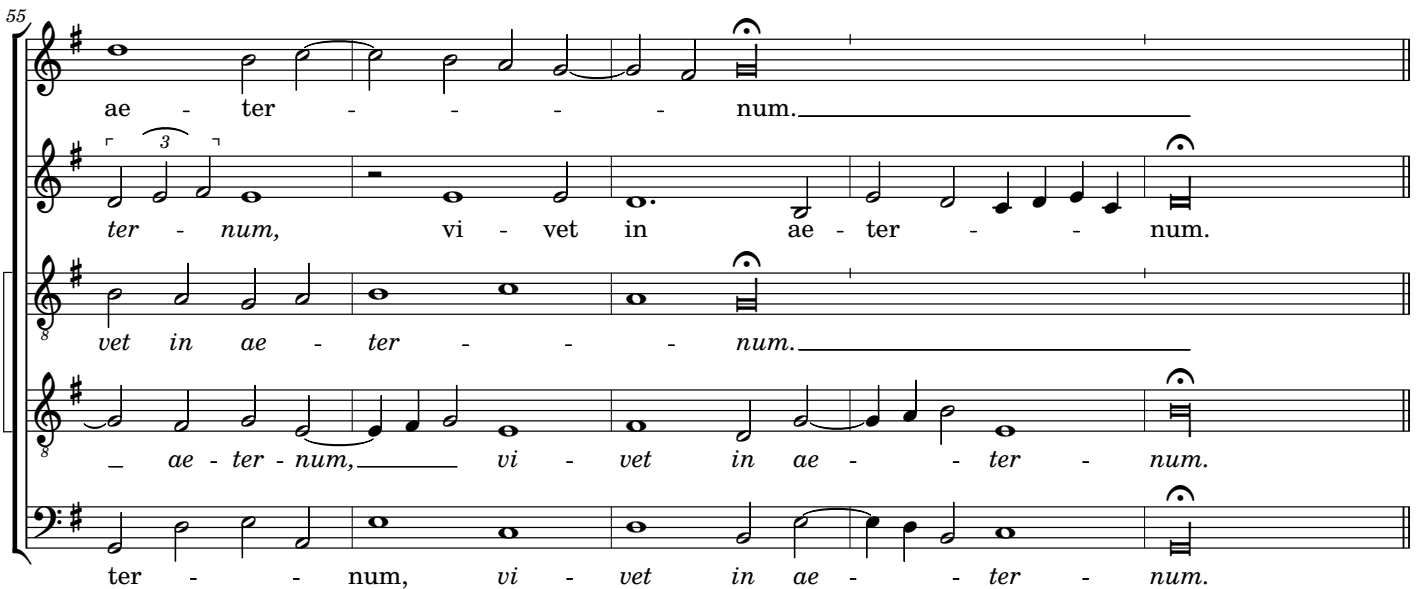
vi - vet in ae - ter - - num, vi - - - - - vet in ae -

ae - - ter - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - num, vi -

- gui - nem, vi - vet in ae - - ter - - num, in -

- num, in ae - ter - num, vi - vet in ae - -

55



ae - ter - - - - - num.

ter - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - - - - num.

vet in ae - ter - - - - - num.

- ae - ter - num, vi - vet in ae - - ter - - num.

ter - - - - - num, vi - vet in ae - - ter - - num.

60 **SECUNDA PARS**

Hic est pa - - nis, qui
 Hic est pa - nis, qui de cae - lo de -
 Hic est pa - - nis, qui de cae - lo de -
 Hic est pa - - nis, hic est pa - - nis, qui de cae -
 Hic est pa - - nis, pa - - nis, qui de cae -

66

de cae - lo de - scen - dit, de - scen - dit.
 scen - dit, de - scen - dit. Non
 scen - dit. Non si - cut man -
 lo de - scen - dit, de - scen -
 lo de - scen - dit, de - scen - dit.

71

Non si - cut man - du - ca - ve - runt pa -
 si - cut man - du - ca - ve - runt pa -
 du - ca - ve - runt pa - tres ve - stri,
 dit. Non si - cut man -

76

- tres ve - stri, pa - tres ve - stri,
 - tres ve - stri, non si - cut
 pa - tres ve - stri, non si - cut man -
 du - ca - ve - runt pa - tres ve - stri, pa -
 Non si - cut man - du - ca - ve - runt pa -

81

non si - cut man - du - ca - ve - runt pa - tres ve -
 man - du - ca - ve - runt pa - tres ve -
 du - ca - ve - runt pa - tres ve -
 - tres ve - stri, pa - tres ve -
 - tres ve - stri, pa - tres ve -

86

- stri man - na in de - ser - to, man -
 - stri man - na in de - ser - to, man - na in
 - stri man - na in de -
 - stri, man - na in de - ser -
 - stri, man - na in de - ser -

91

na in de-ser-to, et
 de-ser-to, et mor-tu-i sunt, et
 ser-to, et mor-tu-i sunt, et
 -to, et mor-tu-i sunt, et mor-tu-
 -to, et mor-tu-i sunt, et mor-

96

mor-tu-i sunt. Qui
 mor-tu-i sunt. Qui man-du-cat
 mor-tu-i sunt. Qui man-du-cat hunc pa-nem,
 i sunt, mor-tu-i sunt.
 -tu-i sunt, et mor-tu-i sunt.

101

man-du-cat [hunc pa] -nem,
 hunc pa-nem, qui man-
 qui man-du-cat hunc pa-
 Qui man-du-cat hunc pa-nem,
 Qui man-du-cat hunc pa-

† Superius, mm.102-104: text '*meam carnem*' in RISM 1535/5.

106

qui man - du - cat hunc pa - - - - - nem,
 du - cat hunc pa - - - - - nem, hunc
 - - - - - nem, qui man - du - cat hunc pa - - - - -
 - - - - - qui man - du - cat hunc pa - - - - - nem, hunc
 - - - - - nem, qui man - du - cat hunc

111

[o = □.]
 vi - vet in ae - - - - - ter - - - - - num, in ae -
 pa - - - - - nem, vi - vet in
 - - - - - nem, vi - - - - - vet in ae - ter - - - - - num,
 pa - - - - - nem, vi - vet in ae - - - - -
 pa - - - - - nem, vi - vet in ae - ter - - - - - num, in ae -

117

ter - - - - - num, vi - vet in ae - - - - - ter -
 ae - - - - - ter - - - - - num, vi - vet in ae - - - - -
 vi - vet in ae - - - - - ter - - - - - num, in ae -
 ter - - - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - - - - num, vi - vet in ae -
 ter - - - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - - - - num, in ae -

123

ter - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - num.

ter - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - num.

ter - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - num.

ter - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - num.

ter - - - num, vi - vet in ae - ter - - num.

Caro mea vere est cibus,
 et sanguis meus vere est potus.
 Qui manducat meam carnem,
 et bibit meum sanguinem, vivet in aeternum.

Hic est panis, qui de caelo descendit.
 Non sicut manducaverunt patres vestri manna
 in deserto, et mortui sunt.
 Qui manducat hunc panem, vivet in aeternum.

*My flesh is meat indeed,
 and my blood is drink indeed.
 He that eateth my flesh,
 and drinketh my blood, shall live for ever.*

*This is that bread, which came down from heaven.
 Not as your fathers did eat manna
 in the desert, and are now dead.
 He that eateth of this bread shall live for ever.*

(Communion Motet, and Responsory for the Feast of Corpus Christi)

from John 6:55–56 & 58

Pierre de Manchicourt, a contemporary of Nicolas Gombert and Jacobus Clemens non Papa, 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. The fact that Attaingnant, publisher of the French Royal Court, devoted his fourteenth and final volume of motets in 1539 entirely to Manchicourt's work (an honour he bestowed on no other, and 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 lost favour 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 motet survives in collections printed in Paris, Lyon and Venice in the 1530s, indicating that it is not only an early work in Manchicourt's output, but evidently a comparatively popular one; Clemens also used it as the model for a parody mass setting. The sources are largely concordant, save for the usual minor variations in word underlay and rhythmic subdivision. Like many of Manchicourt's responsorial motets, it follows an 'ABCB' structure, though in this case the return of the B section at '*vivet*' is marked by a sudden shift to a *tripla* mensuration.

This edition is set a tone higher than the original. Editorial accidentals are indicated above the note. Original note values are retained: thus, consistent with 16th-century convention, the C mensuration sign and its modern-equivalent C time signature signify a semibreve tactus. In the mid-16th century, the single-digit 3 mensuration sign that heads the *tripla* section (m.112) in all three sources was variously used to indicate either *sesquialtera* (3:2) or a tripling of the tactus. The latter interpretation is preferred here, as indicated. 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. Ligatures and colouration in the source are acknowledged with overarching square brackets and open 'corner' brackets respectively. Word underlay reflects editorial judgment and is freely adjusted: editorial re-iteration of text not explicit in any of the three sources is indicated in *italic*.