Justi in perpetuum vivent
1st TIME
3 from the higher stalls
I - de - o ac - ci - pi - ent re - gum de - co - ris et di - a - de - ma spe - ci - e - i de - ma nu - Domi - ni,

2nd TIME
3 from the higher stalls
Glo - ri - a, laus et ho - nor, de - cus, po - te - stas et ju - bi - la - ti - o Pa - tri ac Na - to et Spi - ri - tu - i San - cto
Translation

The righteous live for evermore; their reward also is with the Lord, and the care of them is with the Most High. 
Therefore shall they receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand. 
and the care of them is with the Most High. 
Glory, praise and honour, grace, power and joy be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost with the Most High.  
(Wisdom 5, vv. 15–16.)

Liturgical Function

In the pre-Reformation Use of Salisbury, Justi in perpetuum was:

- the respond at First Vespers and the third respond at Matins on the Feast of Relics (the Sunday after 7 July);
- the respond at Second Vespers on All Saints’ Day (1 November);
- the respond at First Vespers and the third respond at Matins when the Common of Confessors was sung outside Eastertide. Those feasts were:
  - SS Vedast and Amandus (6 February);
  - SS Medard and Gildard (8 June; this feast sometimes fell during Eastertide);
  - The Translation of St Swithun and his Companions (15 July);
  - St Remigius and his Companions (1 October).

Sheppard’s setting was most likely intended for All Saints’ Day. It shares the same scoring as his hymn Christe redemptor omnium for the same service. Also, in Tudor times choral polyphony in the daily office was largely confined to double feasts and, since the Feast of Relics was abrogated by Henry VIII in 1536, for most of Sheppard’s working career All Saints would have been the only such feast on which the chant was sung.

Editorial Conventions

The nomenclature of the voice-parts follows the Tudor convention.

The prefatory staves at the start of the piece show the original clef, staff signature, mensuration symbol and first note for each voice.

Ligatures are denoted by the sign ┌────┐.
Repeat signs in the underlay have been expanded using italicised text.
Underlay between square brackets is entirely editorial.
The missing Tenor part has been reconstructed editorially in small notation.

Sources

Polyphony: Oxford, Christ Church, Mus. 979–83 (c.1575–1581 with later additions).

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Plainsong: Antiphonarij ad usum Sarum volumen secundum vulgo pars Estivalis nuncupata (Paris, 1520), f. 154v of the Proprium Sanctorum.

Notes on the Readings of the Sources

Each reference to a bar or group of bars is separated by an oblique stroke. The order within each entry is: (1) bar number; (2) voice(s); (3) reading of the source. Pitches are in capital letters, preceded by a number where necessary, e.g. 1F = first note F in the bar.

Accidentals

5 Ct1 # for C / 28 Ct1 † for E / 43 Ct1 ‡ for E / 57 Ct1 † for E /

Underlay

4 Ct1 -um below D (and in 5) / 10–11 B slur for E1F / 15 M -vent below C (not in 11) / 18 Ct1 -num below A (not in 16) / 37 M -o below G (not in 36) / 44–45 Ct2 slur for 3A2G, (45) -num a- : below EAF / 46 M -si- below A (not in 60) / 49 Ct1 -num below A (not in 50) / 52 Ct1 slur for 3CB /