

MISSA SINE NOMINE I

Siena, Biblioteca Comunale degli Intronati, Ms. K I.2

Épitome musical numérique

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CENTRE D'ÉTUDES SUPÉRIEURES DE LA RENAISSANCE

Missa [Sine nomine I] = [Missa Carminum]

= [Plurimorum carminum III] (4vv)

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ff. 148^v-155^v
RISM I-Sc K. I.2 n° 67

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*A*pparatus

sp = <i>superius</i>	L = longue	col. = <i>color</i>
ct = <i>contratenor</i>	B = brève	lig. = ligature (ex. B B lig. = ligature de deux brèves)
t = <i>tenor</i>	S = semi-brève	mes. = mesure
b = <i>bassus</i>	M = minim	-p = pointé (ex. B-p = brève pointée)
# = dièse	SM = semi-minim	-po = point d'orgue (ex. B-po = brève avec point d'orgue)
b = bémol	F = <i>fusa</i>	-sil = silence (<i>pausa</i>) (ex. B-sil = silence de brève)

*ut*₃ = c

L'exposant à droite du numéro de mesure indique la position d'un signe (note ou silence) à l'intérieur de la mesure.

Ex. : 1² fait référence au deuxième signe (note ou silence) de la mesure 1; 1²-2³ fait référence à un passage musical qui va du deuxième signe (note ou silence) de la mesure 1 au troisième signe (note ou silence) de la mesure 2.

Concordances

pas de concordances (témoin unique)

Musique

Gloria

bassus: 59² Mla₂ dans la source, restitué par Msol₂

Credo

tenor: 58² Smib₂ dans la source, b omis par l'éditeur

bassus: 54-57 passage fautif Sfa₂ Smi₂ lig. Sre₂ Sfa₂ lig. dans la source, restitué *ope ingenii* par Sfa₂ Smi₂ lig. Lut₂ Sre₂ S-pfa₂ lig. Msol₂ Sla₂; 87² Sfa₂ dans la source, restitué par Ssol₂

Texte

Credo

Dans le Credo manquent les parties suivantes du texte liturgique :

« *Et in unum Dominum Ihesum Christum, Filium Dei unigenitum* »

« *Et iterum venturus est cum gloria, iudicare vivos et mortuos : cuius regni non erit finis* »

« *Qui cum Patre et Filio simul adoratur, et conglorificatur : qui locutus est per Prophetas* »

« *Confiteor unum baptisma in remissionem peccatorum* »

Remarques générales

Cette messe à 4 voix est élaborée à partir d'un ou plusieurs modèles pas encore identifiés. Toutefois, on a l'impression de pouvoir reconnaître facilement le matériau préexistant, étant donné que la messe entière est organisée autour d'une riche trame de motifs récurrents assez marqués. Le *Kyrie* et le *Gloria* présentent une répétition structurelle de la mélodie au tenor. Le *Gloria* comporte le canon suivant : « *Dum replicas canta sine pausis tu tenorista* » ; le *tenor* doit donc être répété une deuxième fois sans les silences qui commencent et terminent l'exposition du *cantus firmus* (30 brèves au début et 5 brèves à la fin). Dans le *Qui tollis* (deuxième partie du *Gloria*), le contrepoint entier des quatre voix est répété deux fois (signe de reprise) sur le texte « *Qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis* » et « *Qui tollis peccata mundi, suscipe deprecationem nostram* ». Le *Sanctus* et l'*Agnus Dei* sont fragmentaires car nous n'avons que les voix de *superius* et *tenor*. De plus, les deux sont constitués d'une seule section musicale. En ce qui concerne le *Sanctus*, le scribe a placé le texte liturgique en entier (*Sanctus, Pleni sunt, Osanna*).

La profusion d'éléments mélodiques récurrents fait penser à l'emploi de plusieurs *cantus firmi*. Selon T. Dickey, cette messe appartient à la catégorie des *Missae de Carminum* et contient des éléments stylistiques à la fois italiens et germaniques grâce à l'emploi de l'homorythmie et le choix de plusieurs modèles. Il propose une attribution au compositeur Johannes Martini. Cette messe présente aussi des analogies structurelles avec la *Missa de Sancto Martino* de Jacob Obrecht ; c'est la raison pour laquelle Rob C. Wegman a avancé l'hypothèse que cette messe pourrait appartenir à la main de ce compositeur. La dernière section du *Credo* (*Et in Spiritum Sanctum*) est un *contrafactum* de *Sullen wij langhe in drucke moeten leven* de Obrecht.

D'autres modèles ont été identifiés récemment par J. Rifkin. Les deux premières phrases du *tenor* de l'*Agnus Dei* sont tirées du *Stollen* du choral *Ach Gott vom Himmel sieb darein* attribué à Martin Luther. Cette mélodie était en effet déjà connue au XV^e siècle avec le texte *Begirlich in dem hertzen min* (cfr. Rifkin, « A Song Mass », pp. 456-461). Le *Cum Sancto Spiritu* de la messe de Siena et de la messe *Plurimorum carminum I* de Obrecht ont le signe de mensuration (O3) et quelques mesures en commun, surtout à la voix de *tenor*. D'autres analogies entre l'*Agnus Dei* fragmentaire, le *Laet u ghenoughen* d'Obrecht et le motet anonyme *Gaude Mater* (Codex Specialnik), que Rifkin attribue à Obrecht (cfr. Rifkin, « A Song Mass », pp. 460-470), font penser à ce dernier en tant que compositeur de la messe de Siena.

Attributions

Johannes Martini (T. DICKEY, *Reading the Siena Choirbook*, pp. 153-70; T. DICKEY, *Rethinking the Siena Choirbook*, pp. 39-40)

Jacob Obrecht (R. C. WEGMAN, *Born for the Muses*, p. 166 ; J. RIFKIN, « A Song Mass »)

Bibliographie

TIMOTHY DICKEY, « Rethinking the Siena Choirbook: a New Date and Implications for its Musical Content », *Early Music History* 24 (2005), pp. 1-52 : 39-40

TIMOTHY DICKEY, *Reading the Siena Choirbook: A Re-Appraisal of the Dating, Musical Repertoires, and Marian Performance Context of the Manuscript Siena, Biblioteca degli Intronati, MS K. 1. 2*, Ph.D. diss., Duke University, 2003, pp. 153-170

JOSHUA RIFKIN, « A Song Mass in Siena », *Journal of Musicology* 24/4 (2007), pp. 447-476

ROB C. WEGMAN, *Born for the Muses: the Life and Masses of Jacob Obrecht*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1996, p. 166

FACSIMILE DANS :

Siena, Biblioteca Comunale degli Intronati, MS K. I. 2, introduction F. A. D'Accone, Garland, 1986 (*Renaissance Music in Facsimile*, 17)

Édition

TIMOTHY DICKEY, *Reading the Siena Choirbook: A Re-Appraisal of the Dating, Musical Repertoires, and Marian Performance Context of the Manuscript Siena, Biblioteca degli Intronati, MS K. 1. 2*, Ph.D. diss., Duke University, 2003, pp. 387-404

Kyrie

[Contratenor]

[Tenor]

[Bassus]

9

- e - le - y - son.

8

y - son, Ky - ri - e e - le - y - son.

8

14

Chri

Christe

①

Christe

Christe

18

- ste

e

②

23

le

y

son,

29

Christ

ste

35

e - le - y - son,

Christ

3

40

ste e - le - y - son

45

Ky - ri - e
Kyrie
①
Kyrie
Kyrie

This section consists of four staves of music. The top staff is in G minor (indicated by a C clef) and has lyrics "Ky - ri - e". The second staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef) and has lyrics "Kyrie". The third staff is also in G major (indicated by a G clef) and has a rehearsal mark "①". The bottom staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef) and has lyrics "Kyrie". Measure 45 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 46 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 47 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 48 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note.

49

#

This section consists of four staves of music. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). The second staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). The third staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef) and has a rehearsal mark "②". The bottom staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). Measure 49 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 50 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 51 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 52 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note.

54

le - y - son, Ky - ri - e -
Kyrie

This section consists of four staves of music. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). The second staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). The third staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). The bottom staff is in G major (indicated by a G clef). Measure 54 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 55 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 56 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 57 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note.

59

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time, key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass clefs respectively. The lyrics are: "le - y - son, Ky -". Measure 59 starts with a rest followed by eighth notes. Measures 60-61 show eighth note patterns. Measure 62 begins with a bass note, followed by eighth notes. Measure 63 concludes with eighth notes.

64

A musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time, key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass clefs respectively. The lyrics are: "ri - e e - - le - y - son." Measure 64 starts with a rest followed by eighth notes. Measures 65-66 show eighth note patterns. Measure 67 begins with a bass note, followed by eighth notes. Measure 68 concludes with eighth notes.

Gloria

Et in ter - ra pax ho -

[Contratenor] Et in terra pax

① [Tenor] Dum replicas canta sine pausis tu tenorista

Bassus Et in ter - ra pax ho -

5 mi ni bus

bo ne vo -

10 bo ne vo lun ta

- lun - - - - ta -

15

-tis. Lau - da - mus te. Be - ne - di -

8

8

-tis. Lau - - da - mus te. Be - ne - di - ci -

20

- - ci - - mus te. A - do - ra -

8

8

- mus te. A - do - - ra - - mus te.

25

- mus te. Glo - - ri - - fi - - ca -

8

8

Glo - ri - - fi - - ca - - - - -

8

30

- mus te. Gra - - ti - as

Gratias agimus tibi

3

35

a - - gi - mus ti - bi pro - pter ma - gnam glo -

- mus ti - bi pro - - - pter [...] Do -

40

- ri - am tu - am. Do - - - mi - ne

mi - ne De

45

De - - us, Rex ce - - le - stis,

- us, Rex ce - le - stis, De - us Pa - - ter

50

De - - us Pa - - ter

om - ni - po - tens.

55

[om - ni - po - tens].

3

po - - - tens. Do - - - tens.

10

60

Do - mi - ne Fi -

8

mi - ne Fi -

65

- li [u - ni - ge - ni - te]

②

- li

unigenite

70

Jhe -

8

8

8

75

A musical score for four voices (SATB) in common time and G major. The vocal parts are: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The lyrics are: "su Chri". Measure 75: Soprano has a sustained note. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a sustained note. Bass has a sustained note. Measure 76: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 77: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 78: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair.

80

A musical score for four voices (SATB) in common time and G major. The vocal parts are: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The lyrics are: "- ste. Do - mi - ne De -". Measure 80: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 81: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 82: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 83: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair.

85

A musical score for four voices (SATB) in common time and G major. The vocal parts are: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The lyrics are: "- us, A - - - - gnus". Measure 85: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 86: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 87: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair. Measure 88: Soprano has a eighth-note pair. Alto has a eighth-note pair. Tenor has a eighth-note pair. Bass has a eighth-note pair.

12

90

De - - i, Fi - - li -

us Pa - - tris.

94

b **b**

us Pa - - tris.

98

C

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di,

Qui tol - lis pec - ca -

Qui tol - lis pec - ca -

Qui tol - lis pec - ca -

102

Qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di, mi - se - re - re
 Su - sci - pe de - pre - ca - ti o - nem - no -
 mi - - - se - - re [de - - pre - ca - - ti - - o - nem - no -
 su - - - sci - - pe di, mi - se - re - re no - - ca - - ti - - o -
 - ta mun - - di, su - sci - - pe de - - pre - ca - - ti - - o -
 - ta mun - - di, su - sci - - pe de - - pre - ca - - ti - - o -
 su - - - sci - - pe di, mi - - se - - re - - re no - - nem

107

no - - bis. stram. Qui se -
 - bis. stram.]
 - nem no - stram.
 - [no - - bis. stram.] Qui sedes

112

- des ad dex - te - ram Pa - tris, mi - - se -
 - Qui sedes

14

117

-re - re no - - bis. Quo - ni - am

122

tu so - lus san - ctus.

Tu so - lus Dominus

127

Tu so - lus Al - tis - si - mus

132

Jhe - su Chri - - - ste.

136

Cum San - - - cto Spi - ri -

Cum Sancto Spiritu

Cum Sancto Spiritu

Cum Sancto Spiritu

141

tu in glo - ri - a De - - - i Pa - - -

16

146

- tris, in glo - - - - -

8

ri - - - a De - i Pa - - - - tris.

151

- ri - - - a De - i Pa - - - - tris.

8

158

A - - - - - men.

8

Credo

17

[Contratenor]

[Tenor]

[Bassus]

Pa - trem om - ni - po - tem, fa -

Patrem omnipotentem

Pa - - - trem om - ni - po - ten - - -

6

- cto - - rem ce - li et ter - - -

- - - tem, fa - cto - rem

12

- re, vi - si - bi - li - - um om -

ce - li et ter - - - re,

ni - um, et in - vi - si - bi - li - um. [...] Et

ex Pa - tre na - tum an - te om - ni - -

- a, an - te om - ni - a se - - cu - la.

42

- men de lu - mi - ne,

lu - men de lu - mi - ne, De - - - um

De - um ve - - rum de De -

48

De - um ve - rum de De - - - o

ve - rum de De - - - ro.

54

ve - - ro. Ge - ni - tum, non fa - - -

Ge - ni - tum, non fa - - -

- ro. Ge - - - ni - tum, non

60

ctum, fa - - -

fa

66

- ctum, non fa - - -

non fa - - -

- - - ctum, non fa - - - ctum,

ctum, non fa - - - con

72

-ctum,
con - - - sub - stan - ti - a - lem

78

Pa - - - - tri : per
lem Pa - - - - tri : per
tri, Pa - - - - tri : per quem om - - - cta

84

quem om - ni - a, per quem om - ni - a fa - - - cta
quem om - ni - a fa - - - - cta
- ni - a, om - ni - a fa - - - cta sunt.

sunt. Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi - nes et pro - -

sunt. Qui pro - pter nos ho - mi - - - -

Qui pro - - - - pter nos ho - - - -

- pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen - dit, de - scen - dit

- nes et pro - pter no - stram sa - lu - tem de - scen -

mi - nes, et pro - - - - pter no - stram sa - lu -

de ce - - - - lis.

- dit de ce - - - - lis.

tem de - scen - dit de ce - - - - lis.

105

Et in - car - na - tus est de Spi -
Et in - car - na - - tus est de
Et incarnatus est

110

- ri - tu San - cto ex Ma - - - ri -
Spiritu Sancto

116

- a Vir - gi - - - ne: et ho - - - mo
et ho - - - mo

121

The musical score consists of four staves. The top three staves are soprano, alto, and tenor voices, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is the basso continuo, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts sing "fa - - ctus est. Cru - -". The basso continuo part features sustained notes and some slurs. Measure numbers 121 are present above the first two staves.

127

132

A musical score for four voices. The top staff uses soprano C-clef, the second staff alto F-clef with a '8' below it, the third staff tenor G-clef, and the bottom staff bass F-clef. The lyrics "sub Pon - - ti - - - o Pi - -" are written above the notes. The music consists of measures of quarter and eighth notes, with various rests and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p). Measures 1-2: Soprano has two eighth notes, Alto has one eighth note, Tenor has a half note, Bass has a half note. Measures 3-4: Soprano has a half note, Alto has a half note, Tenor has a half note, Bass has a half note. Measures 5-6: Soprano has a half note, Alto has a half note, Tenor has a half note, Bass has a half note. Measures 7-8: Soprano has a half note, Alto has a half note, Tenor has a half note, Bass has a half note. Measures 9-10: Soprano has a half note, Alto has a half note, Tenor has a half note, Bass has a half note.

137

- la - to pas

$\text{♩} = 8$

142

- sus, et se - pul - - - tus est.

$\text{♩} = 8$

147

[Contratenor]

Et

[Tenor]

Bassus

Et re - sur - - - re

Et re - sur - - - re

151

8
re - sur - re - - xit ter - - ti - a di -
8
- - - - - - xit ter - - ti -
Bassoon: xit tertia die

156

8
- a,
ter - - - ti - a
di - - - - -

9:

160

The musical score consists of four staves. The top three staves are vocal parts: Treble clef, B-flat key signature, common time. The lyrics are: "e, se - cun - - - dum, se - - - e, se - -". The bottom staff is a basso continuo part, indicated by a bass clef and a bassoon icon, showing a series of vertical dashes connected by horizontal bars.

164

cun dum

cun dum Scri ptu

169

Scri - ptu - ras. Et
- ras. Et a - scen - dit in ce -
Et a - scen - dit in ce -

174

a - scen - dit in ce -
lum :
Et a - scen - dit in ce -

179

lum : se - - - det [ad dex - te -
se - det ad dex - te - ram Pa -
Et a - scen - dit in ce -

184

ram Pa - - - tris.
tris.
Et a - scen - dit in ce -

188

[Contratenor] Et in Spi - ri - tum San - - -

[Tenor] Et in Spi - ri - tum San - - -

[Bassus] Et in Spi - ri - tum San - - -

Et in Spi - ri - tum Sanctum

192

ctum, Do - mi - num, et vi - vi - fi -

ctum, Dominum

Dominum

197

can - - -

201

- tem : qui ex Pa - tre Fi - li - o - que

qui ex Patre

Et

206

pro - ce - - dit. [...] Et u - nam san - ctam ca - tho - li - cam et a -

Et unam sanctam catholicam

unam sanctam catholicam

211

po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si - am.

po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si -

po - sto - li - cam Ec - cle - si -

30

215

[...] Et ex - - pe - cto re - sur - re - cti - - o -

Et expecto resurrectionem mortuorum

220

- nem mor - tu - o - rum. Et vi - tam ven - -

Et vitam venturi

225

- tu - - ri se - cu - - li. A - - - men.

Sanctus

[Contratenor]

Tenor

[Bassus]

Sanctus

6

ctus,

San

ctus,

12

San

ctus

Do - mi - nus

18

De - us

Sa - ba - oth.

Ple -

32

24

A musical score for two voices. The top voice starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note, then rests. The bottom voice enters with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The lyrics "ni sunt" are written below the notes. The key signature changes to one sharp at the end of the measure.

ce - li et ter -

30

A musical score for two voices. The top voice rests, then begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The bottom voice enters with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The lyrics "ra glo - ri - a tu - - a. O - san -" are written below the notes. The key signature changes to one sharp at the end of the measure.

36

A musical score for two voices. The top voice starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note, then rests. The bottom voice enters with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The lyrics "na in ex - cel - - sis." are written below the notes. The key signature changes to one sharp at the end of the measure.

#

Agnus Dei

[Contratenor]

Tenor

[Bassus]

5

- gnu

De

i,

II

qui

tol

lis

pec

16

ca

ta,

pec

34

21

-ca - ta [mun]

26

di]: mi - se - re -

31

-re no - - bis, mi - se - -

36

re - - re mi - se - re -

41

-re no - - - - bis.