

Jay pris amours a ma devise

Chansons, Fantasien, Contrafacturen

ediert von

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mit Unterstützung der

Goldberg Stiftung

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CantiB	Petrucchi CantiB numero cinquanta 1502
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Cordiforme	Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Rothschild 2973
Cappella Giulia	Rom, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Cappella Giulia XII,2
Dijon	Dijon, Bibliothèque publique 517
Florenz 176	Florenz, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Magliabecchiana XIX Ms. 176
Florenz 229	Florenz, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, MS Banco rari 229
Florenz Magl.	Florenz, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Magliabecchiana XIX, 164-7
Glogau	Kraków, Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Ms 40098, Glogauer Liederbuch
Laborde	Washington, Library of Congress, MS m ² .1 L25Case
Modena	Modena, Biblioteca Capitolare Ms IV
München 3154	München, Staatsbibliothek, Leopold Kodex
London Add.	London British Library Add. Ms 31922
Nivelle	Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Rés. VmcMS 57
Odhecaton	Petrucchi Harmonice musices odhecaton A 1501
Padua	Padua, Biblioteca Capitolare Ms a.17
Perugia	Perugia, Biblioteca Comunale Augusta Ms 1013
Trento 1947	Trento, Biblioteca Comunale Ms. 1947

Jay pris amours a ma devise

Laborde, f. 31v-32r

Superius

Tenor

Contra

Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se pour

10

con - que - rir joy - eu - se -

20

te (joy - eu - se -

30

te) heu - reulx reulx se - ray en

40

cest es - te se puis ve - nir a

50

mon em - pri - se

Sil est aucun qui men desprise
Il me doit estre pardonne
Jay prins amours a ma devise
Pour conquerir joieusete

Il me samble que cest la guise
Qui na riens il est deboute
Et nest de personne honnoure
Nesse pas droit que je y vise

Jay prins amours en ma devise...

Jay pris amours a ma devise

Nivelle, f. 71v-72r

Superius

Tenor

Contra

Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se pour

10

con - que - rir

20

joi - eu - se -

30

te Eu - reux se - ray en cest es -

40

te se puis ve - nir a

50

mon em - pri - se

Dies ist die viel verbreitetere, spätere Version der Chanson mit tiefem Contratenor.

Sil est aucun quil me desprise
Il me doit estre pardonne
Jay pris amours a ma devise
Pour conquerir joieusete

Il me semble que cest laguise
Qui na rien il est de deboute
Et nest de personne honore
Nesse point droit que je y vise

Jay pris amours a ma devise....

Jay pryse amours a ma devise

London British Library Add. Ms 31922, f. 41v-42r

Superius

Tenor

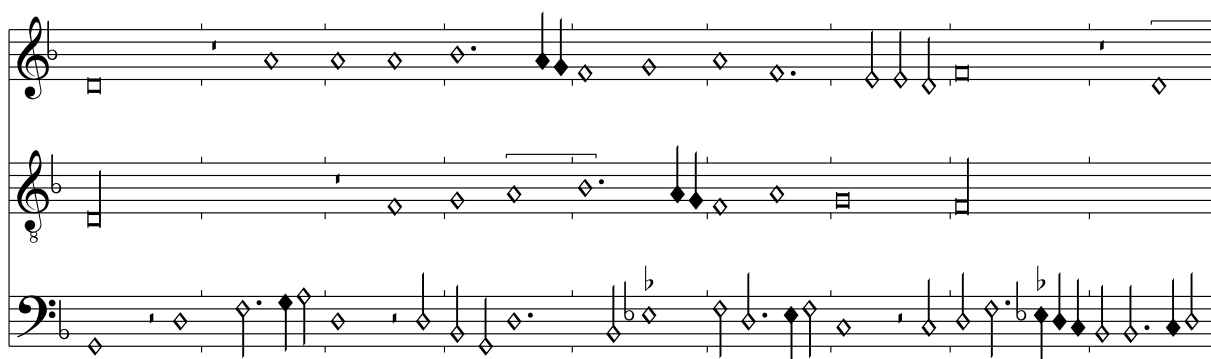
Contratenor

9

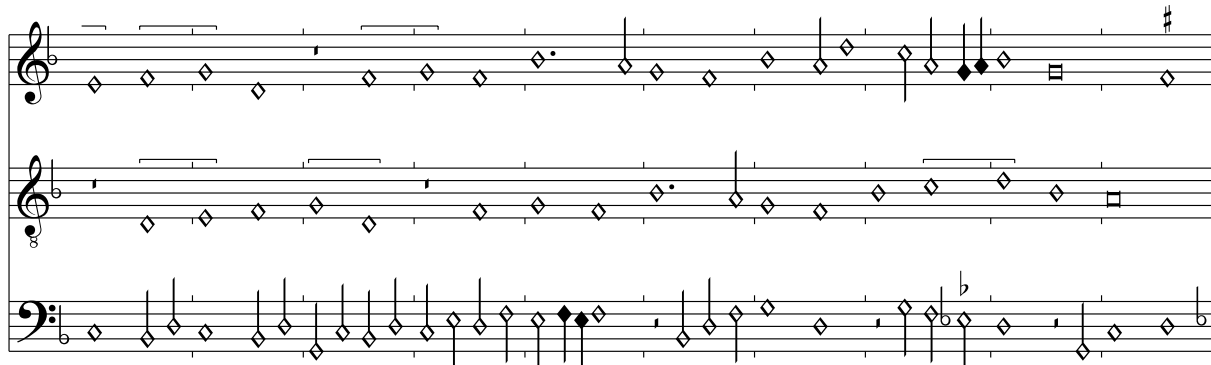
18

27

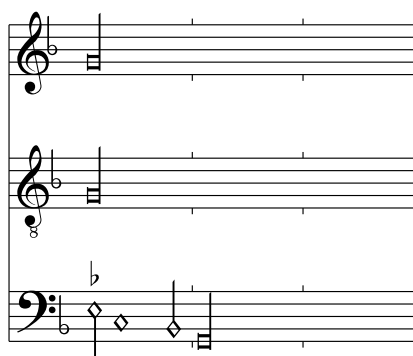
37



46



56



In dieser Bearbeitung wurden Superius und Tenor der Vorlage um einen Ton gesenkt und ein neuer Contratenor hinzugefügt. In T. 13 wurde im Contratenor Br-c M-A zu Sb punktiert-c Sb-A korrigiert. Der Text wird aus Laborde übernommen.

Jay pris amours

Trento 1947, f. 5v-6r

Superius

Tenor

Contratenor

Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se pour

10

con - que - rir

20

joi - eu - se -

29

te En - vieux se - ray

38

en cest es - te se puis ve -

47

nir a mon em - pri -

56

se

Hier handelt es sich um eine untextierte Version mit instrumental konzipiertem neuen Contratenor. Die Oberstimmen sind nahe an der Version aus Dijon bzw. Nivelle (in Dijon fehlt der Superius).

Jay pris amours

Perugia 1013, f. 99v-100r

Superius

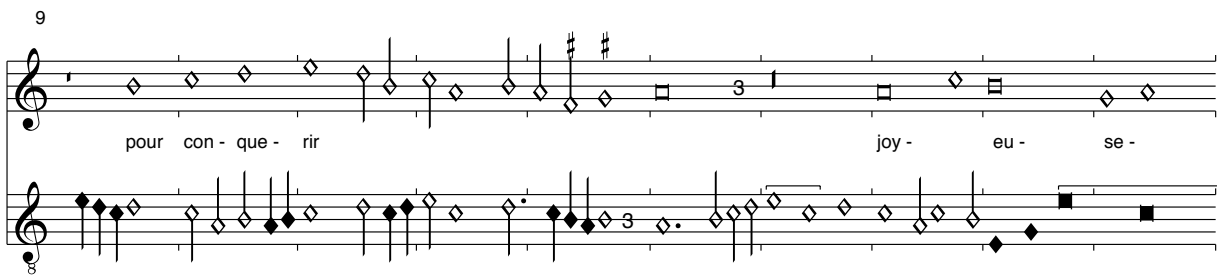
Tenor

Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se



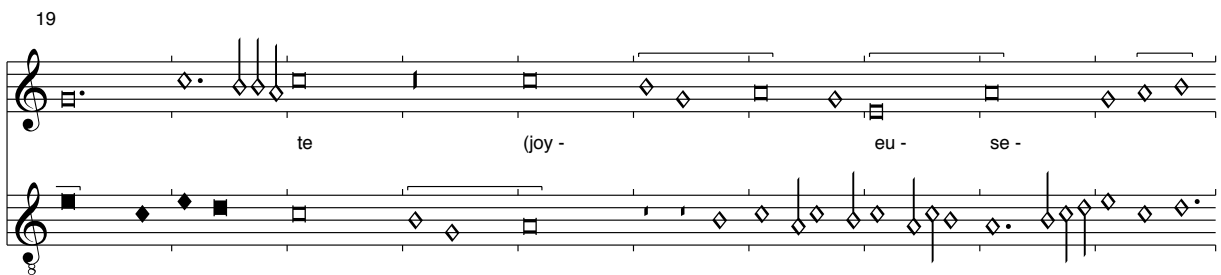
9

pour con - que -rir joy - eu - se -



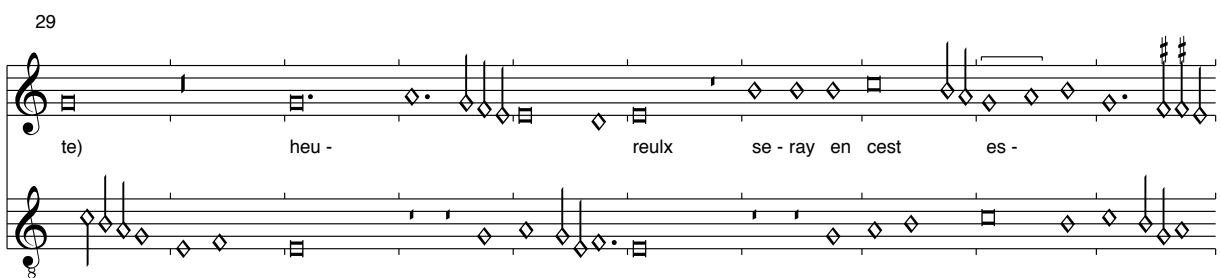
19

te (joy - eu - se -



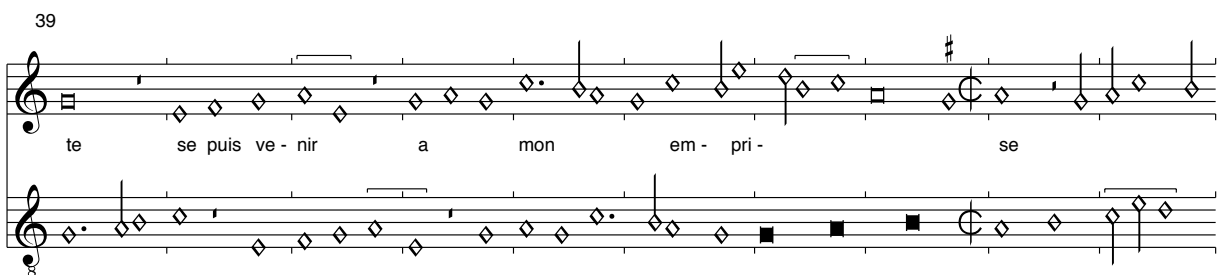
29

te) heu - reux se - ray en cest es -

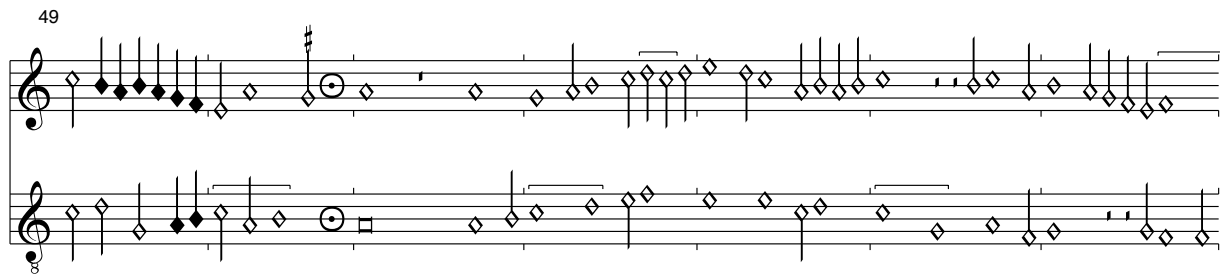


39

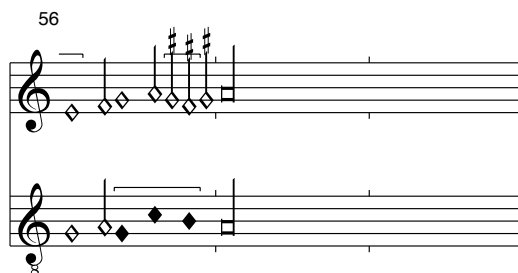
te se puis ve - nir a mon em - pri - se



49



56



Der Superius der Vorlage wird genau übernommen. In einem kunstvollen Nachspiel habe ich T. 49/50 die Proportion 1:4 der besseren Lesbarkeit halber aufgelöst. Im Tenor T. 18 wurde Br-d' zu Br-c' emendiert. Die Penultima-Passage im Tenor wurde so korrigiert, dass unschöne Quintparallelen vermieden wurden.

Jay pris amours

Perugia 1013, f. 91v-92r

Superius

Tenor

Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se pour

10

con - que - rir joy - eu - se -

19

te (joy - eu -

28

se - te) heu -

37

reulx se - ray en cest es - te se puis ve -

sexquitertia

47

nir a mon em - pri - se

Die letzte colorierte Passage des Tenors ist eigentlich in doppelten Werten notiert, was ich hier der Einfachheit halber aufgelöst habe.

Jay pris amours a ma devise

Florenz 229, f. 7v-8r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

Henricus Yzac

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is for the Tenor, the middle for the Contratenor, and the bottom for the Soprano. The lyrics are written below the staves.

System 1 (Measures 1-8):

Tenor: Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se

Contratenor: (Soprano)

System 2 (Measures 9-17):

Tenor: pour con - que - rir joy - eu -

Contratenor: (Soprano)

System 3 (Measures 18-26):

Tenor: se - te (joy -

Contratenor: (Soprano)

System 4 (Measures 27-35):

Tenor: eu - se - te) heu - reulx

Contratenor: (Soprano)

36

reulx se - ray en cest es te

45

se puis ve - nir a mon em - pri -

54

se

Diese unikal überlieferte Bearbeitung des berühmten Superius hat starke Probleme im ostinaten Contratenor. Ganz offenkundig falsch ist die Passage T. 48-49, die einen Ton tiefer notiert ist. Die Passage T. 50-55 ist möglich, Brown schlägt aber eine Terz tiefer vor und ergänzt die beiden fehlenden Schlussnoten. Der Text des Superius ist in der Quelle notiert, es ist aber kaum von einer kompletten Strophentextierung auszugehen.

Jam pris amour

Firenze Magl. XIX 164-7

Superius

Jam pris a - mour chel cor -

Altus

Jam pri a - mour

Tenor

Jam pri a - mour Non dor - mi - te o cac - cia - to - ri

Bassus

Ma bou - che rit De per - di o las - sa mi sta - re

8

po mi con - su -

Sca - ra - mel - la Un mo - na - cus O trion - fan - te don - na al mon - do so - la

Che la cer - via se sco - per - ta

Un mo - na - cus Al gu - fo'al gu - fo Mie vi - ta mi se tol -

14

ma in fiam - ma en

Che fa la ra - man - zi - na dol - ce'a - mo - re A - mor fat -

O tri - on - fan - te don - na al mon do so - la Che fa la

ta Non dor - mi - te'o cac - cia - to - ri Don - ne'an - da - te col pa - lon

20

fo - co mi di -

non pa - ro - le Al gu - fo'al gu - fo

ra - man - zi - na dol - ce a - mor Sca - ra - mel - la can - ta la sol mi

Car - ge de de - u - il Al - la bat - ta - glia in vio - la Do - ve'an da - te

27

scac - cia el cor

For - tu - na dun gran tem - po tran tem - po mi se - sta - ta Do - v'an - da - te gen - te dar - me

La vi - ta di Co - li - no non du - re - ra tre gior - ni

Do - ve'an da - te gen - te dar - me

33

Ma ben - che pri -

do - v'an - da - te com - pa - gnon La vi - ta di Co - li - no la

Vo sal - tan - do per la vi - ta

dar - me Do - ve'an da - te com - pa - gnon Jam pris a - mour

39

vo si - a

vi - ta di Co - li - no non du - re - ra re gior - ni Suo - na pi - va pi - ri - don pi - ri -

gen - te dar - me dov - an - da - te Don - ne tut - te'a

Vo sal - tan - do per la vi - ta bra - ma bra - ma pan - bra - ma pan - chi non ce Don - ne tut - te'a

45

do - gni splen - do - re spe - ro nel

don - don - de - ra bra - ma pan - chi non ce gran bra - ma pan - chi non ce gran

pe - ni - ten - zia ti - ni - na ti - ni - na tin bra - ma pan - chi

pe - ni - ten - zia Suon - na le trom - be ta - ran ta - ran Suon - na le trom - be ta - ran ta - ran

50

fi - ne el di - si - a - to lu -

bra - ma pan - chi non ce gran La cor - te - gia - na fi - la que - sta ma - la no -

non ce gran est tan - tum gher est tan - tum gher est tan - tum et non ce pa -

Suon - na le trom - be ta - ran ta - ran Suon - na le trom - be chi tro - va

55

me

vel - la

ne

da man - gia - re

Der Komponist hat sich offenbar bemüht, so viel wie möglich Zitate und Incipites in sein Stück zu integrieren. Die raue klangliche Gestalt ist dabei eher humoristisch zu verstehen. Interessant ist die soldatisch-militärische Konnotation mit der ursprünglichen Vorlage, die italienisch angepasst aber getreu im Superius wiedergegeben ist.

(Ghiselin): Jay pris amours

Canti C, f. 54v-55r

Superius

Contra

Tenor

Bassus

Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se

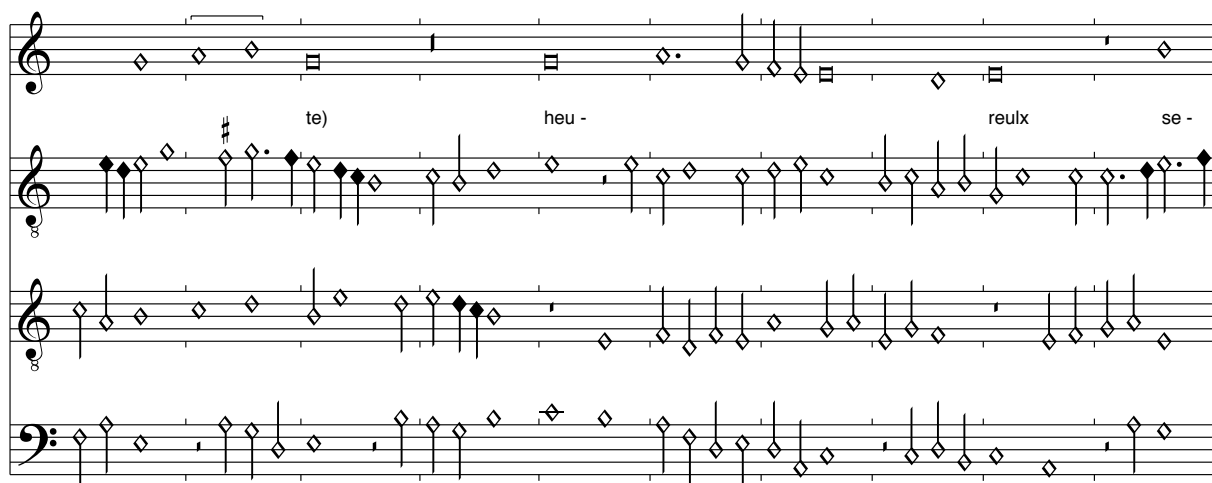
9

pour con - que - rir joy - eu - se -

19

te (joy - eu - se -

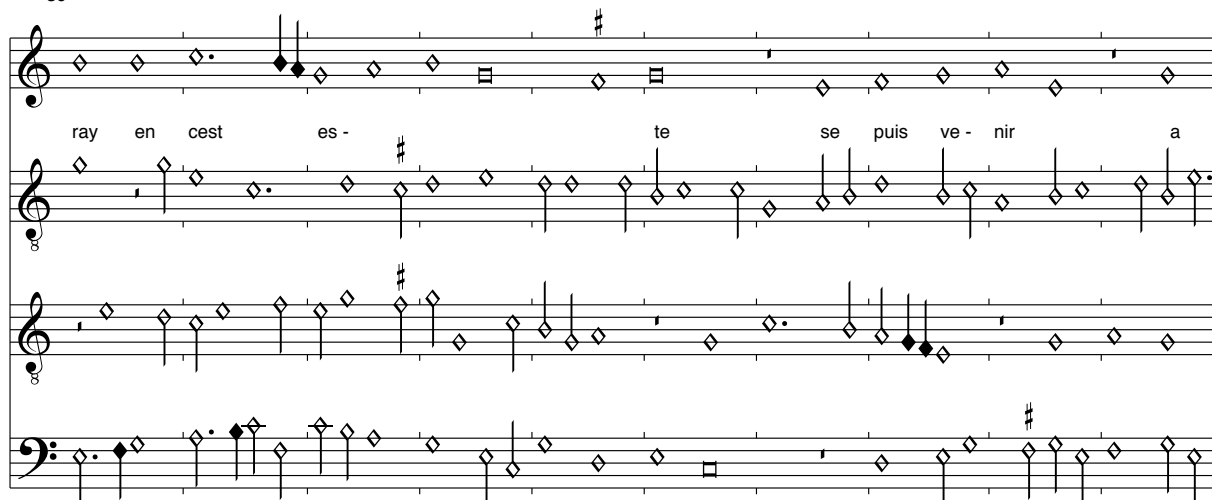
29



te) heu - reulx se -

This system contains measures 29 through 38. It features four staves: a vocal line in treble clef, and three lute tablature staves (two in treble clef and one in bass clef). The lyrics 'te) heu - reulx se -' are positioned above the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as diamond-shaped notes, rests, and a sharp sign (#) on the second staff.

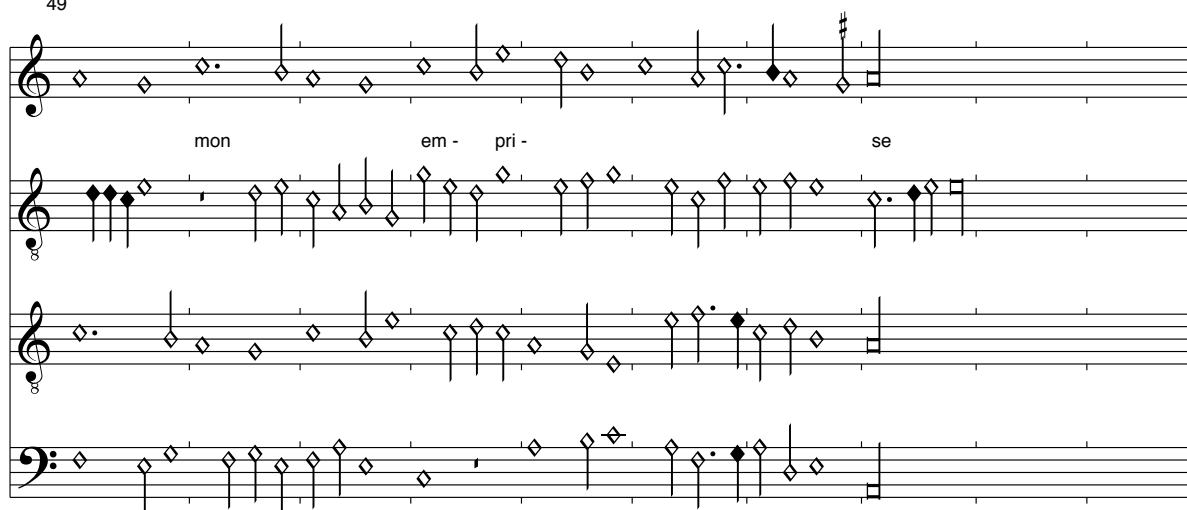
39



ray en cest es - te se puis ve - nir a

This system contains measures 39 through 48. It features four staves: a vocal line in treble clef, and three lute tablature staves (two in treble clef and one in bass clef). The lyrics 'ray en cest es - te se puis ve - nir a' are positioned above the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as diamond-shaped notes, rests, and sharp signs (#) on the first, second, and fourth staves.

49



mon em - pri - se

This system contains measures 49 through 58. It features four staves: a vocal line in treble clef, and three lute tablature staves (two in treble clef and one in bass clef). The lyrics 'mon em - pri - se' are positioned above the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as diamond-shaped notes, rests, and a sharp sign (#) on the first staff.

Chiara fontana

Cordiforme, f. 5v-6r

Superius

Tenor

8

Chia - ra fon - ta - na de bel - li co - stu -

Chia - ra fon - ta - na de bel - li co -

9

mi Den - tro la qua - le se ve -

8

stu - mi Den - tro la qua - le se ve -

18

de o - ver - tu O

8

de o - gne ver - tu

28

cla - ra lu - ce de my - o co -

8

O cla - ra lu - ce de my - o co -

37

re Tu so - la my poy da - re mor -

8

re Tu so - la my poy da - re mor - te et sa -

47

te et sa - lu - te

lu - te

Der Superius der Vorlage „Jay pris amours“ wird eine Quint tiefer paraphrasiert und mit einem neuen italienischen Text versehen.

Josquin des Pres: Christe fili dei (Jay pris amours)

Padua Biblioteca Capitolare Ms a. 17, f. 178v-179r

Superius

Chri - ste fi - li de - i

Altus

Jay pris a - mours

Tenor

Chri - ste fi - li de - i nos -

Bassus

Sal - va - tor nos -

10

qui mun - di cri - mi - na tol - lis mi - se -

a ma de - vi - se pour con - que -

ter qui mun - di cri - mi - na tol - lis

ter qui mun - di cri - mi - na tol - lis mi - se -

19

re - re no - bis Chri - ste fi - li de -

rir

mi - se - re - re no - bis Chri - ste fi - li de -

re - re no - bis

28

i
joy - eu - se - te (joy -
i mun - di ve -
fi - li de -

38

mun - di ve - ris - si - ma sa - lus mi - se - re - re
eu - se - te) heu -
ris - si - ma sa - lus mi - se - re - re no -
i mun - di ve - ris - si - ma sa - lus mi - se - re - re

48

no - bis Chri - ste fi - li de - i
reulx se -
bis Chri - ste fi - li de - i pre -
no - bis pre -

58

pre - ci - bus sanc - tis - si - mae ma - tris ad - ju - va
ray en cest es - te se puis ve - nir
ci - bus sanc - tis - si - mae ma - tris ad -
ci - bus sanc - tis - si - mae ma - tris ad - ju - va nos

67

nos et tol - le
a mon em - pri - se
ju - va nos et
et tol - le tri - bu - la - ti - o -

77

tri - bu - la - ti - o - nem nos - tram
tol - le tri - bu - la - ti - o - nem nos - tram
nem nos - tram

Diese Motette ist ein hervorragendes Beispiel für die intertextuelle Wirkung von Chanson und sakralem Text. Die Sehnsucht des Liebhabers nach sexueller Erfüllung wird zur Bitte nach Erlösung durch die Jungfrau Maria transformiert.

Ar. Fer. (Arnold Fleron?): Salve Regina München 3154

Eya ergo - Jay pris amours

Superius

Jay pris a - mours a ma de -

Altus

Tenor

Ei - a er - go ad - vo -

Bassus

9

vi - se pour con - que - rir joy -

ca - ta no - stra il - los tu - os

19

eu - se - te (joy -

mi - se - ri - cor - des o - cu - los

29

eu - se - te) heu - reulx

ad nos con - ver -

39

reulx se - ray en cest es - te se puis ve -

te. Et Je - sum,

49

nir a mon em - pri - se

be - ne - dic - tum fruc - tum ven - tris

59

Das Salve Regina aus dem sog. Leopold-Codex ist sechsteilig. Im Superius liegen sechs verschiedene weltliche Chansons, allerdings nur als Incipites angegeben. Hier handelt es sich um den dritten Teil. Auch die Unterlegung des Salve Regina-Textes im Tenor ist nicht ausgeführt und etwas unklar. Anfangs wird noch eine bekannte gregorianische Antiphon-Version verwendet, der zweite Teil ist m. E. frei oder aus einer uns unbekannten Version. Der Text bricht vorzeitig ab. Ob die Texte gesungen werden, ist auch unklar, da im gesamten Codex kaum vollständige Texte verwendet werden. Man kann vielfach natürlich davon ausgehen, dass die Texte bekannt waren. Bei den weltlichen Texten ist eher davon auszugehen, dass es um die Andeutung des generellen Inhalts ging. Die Sehnsucht nach der Erfüllung der Liebe zu einer Dame lässt sich mühelos intertextuell mit der Bitte um Erlösung durch Marias Fürbitte verbinden (s. dazu auch die Version *Christe fili dei*). Strohm schlägt als Auflösung des Kürzels Ar. Fer. den kaiserlichen Kaplan Arnold Fleron vor.

Jay prins deux pous a ma chemise

Dijon, f. 127v-128r

Superius

Tenor

Contratenor

8

mi - se pour es - che -

16

ver oi - si - ve - de quoy

24

jay tres joi - eulx es -

32

te Nes - se pas dont une bel -

40

le pri - se

Die Signa congruentia fehlen in Dijon. Die unikale Chanson parodiert "Jay pris ung poul a ma chemise" in Florenz 176 und Pixérécourt, beide wiederum parodieren die berühmte Chanson "Jay pris amours a ma devise".

Sur tous les deux ay la main mise
 Tout ainsi que vous ay compte
 Jay prins deux pous a ma chemise
 Pour eschever oisivete

Vestus estoient de robe grise
 Sengle car cestoit en este
 En effect cest ma voulente
 De porter pour toute devise

Jay prins deux pous a ma chemise...

Jay pris un poul a ma chemise

Florenz 176, f. 12v-13r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

Jay pris ung poul a ma che - mi - se

12

qui me sen - lo - ye' mor - a a sa

24

gui - se Mais main - te -

36

nant puis que lay a ma vo - len - te par - ve - nu suis a

47

mon play - sir

Der Text parodiert die Chanson "Jay pris amours a ma devise", in Pixérécourt ist nur das Incipit "Jay pris un plus a ma chemise" überliefert. Unser nur im Refrain überlieferter Text könnte in etwa übersetzt werden: "Ich hab mir einen Floh insHemd gesetzt, der ist dort zur Miete um mich nach Belieben zu beissen. Aber jetzt hab ich ihn nach meinem Willen abgerichtet und bin zu meiner Lust gekommen". Bei "plaisir" stimmt allerdings der Reim nicht, er müsste auf -ise ausgehen.

Der erste Vers des Tenors zitiert den Superius von "Jay pris amours".

Die Chanson ist nicht verwandt mit "Jay pris deux pouls a ma chemise" in Dijon.

Jay pris amours

Florenz 229, f. 189v-190r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

Jannes Martini

Score for *Jay pris amours*, measures 1-8. The score is written for four parts: Tenor, Contratenor, and Canon. The lyrics are: Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se pre sequear.

Score for *Jay pris amours*, measures 9-18. The lyrics are: pour con - que - rir joy -

Score for *Jay pris amours*, measures 19-28. The lyrics are: eu - se - te joy - eu - se -

29

te Heu - reulx se -

39

rai en cest es - te se puis ve -

49

nir a mon em - pri - se

Der Superius ist in der Quelle untextiert, man kann sich aber eine Textierung von Superius und Tenor vorstellen. Die Canon-Vorschrift ergibt nicht direkt die gemeinte Fuga ad minimam.

Obrecht: Jay pris amours

Canti B, f. 4v-7r

Superius

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

10

19

28

Four staves of musical notation for measures 28-36. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes beamed together. The first staff has a treble clef, the second and third have treble clefs with an '8' below them, and the fourth has a bass clef. The music is written in a style typical of 16th-century lute tablature transcriptions.

37

Four staves of musical notation for measures 37-45. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes beamed together. The first staff has a treble clef, the second and third have treble clefs with an '8' below them, and the fourth has a bass clef. The music is written in a style typical of 16th-century lute tablature transcriptions.

46

Four staves of musical notation for measures 46-54. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes beamed together. The first staff has a treble clef, the second and third have treble clefs with an '8' below them, and the fourth has a bass clef. The music is written in a style typical of 16th-century lute tablature transcriptions.

55

Four staves of musical notation. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

64

Four staves of musical notation. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

73

Four staves of musical notation. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

83

Four staves of music (treble, two alto, and bass clefs) showing measures 83 through 92. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers), rests, and accidentals (sharps, naturals). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

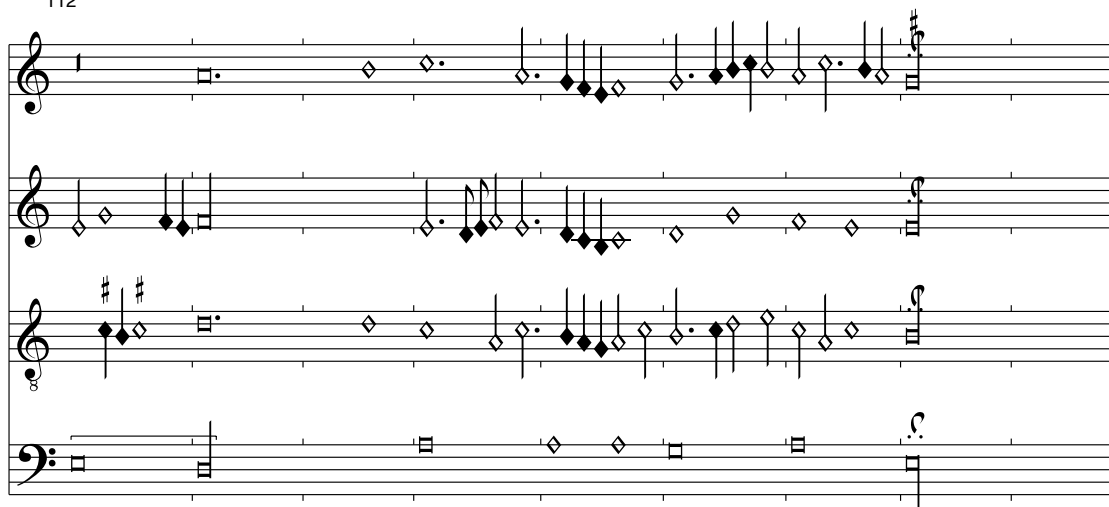
93

Four staves of music (treble, two alto, and bass clefs) showing measures 93 through 101. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

102

Four staves of music (treble, two alto, and bass clefs) showing measures 102 through 111. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

112



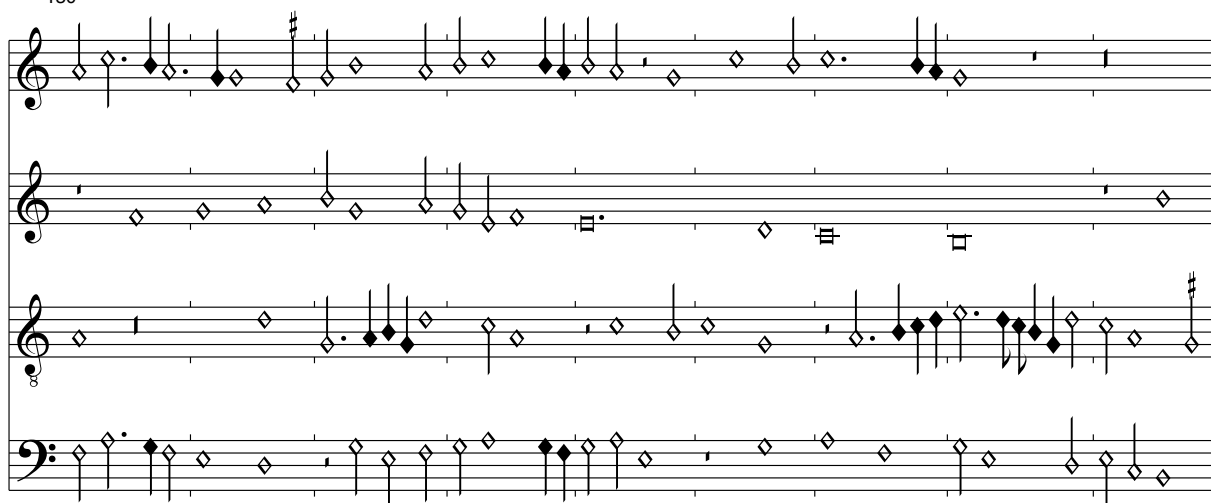
Four staves of musical notation for measures 112-120. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The music is written in a mensural style with diamond-shaped note heads.

121



Four staves of musical notation for measures 121-129. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The music is written in a mensural style with diamond-shaped note heads.

130



Four staves of musical notation for measures 130-138. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The music is written in a mensural style with diamond-shaped note heads.

139

Four staves of musical notation for measures 139-147. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The music is written in a modern, minimalist style with many diamond-shaped note heads.

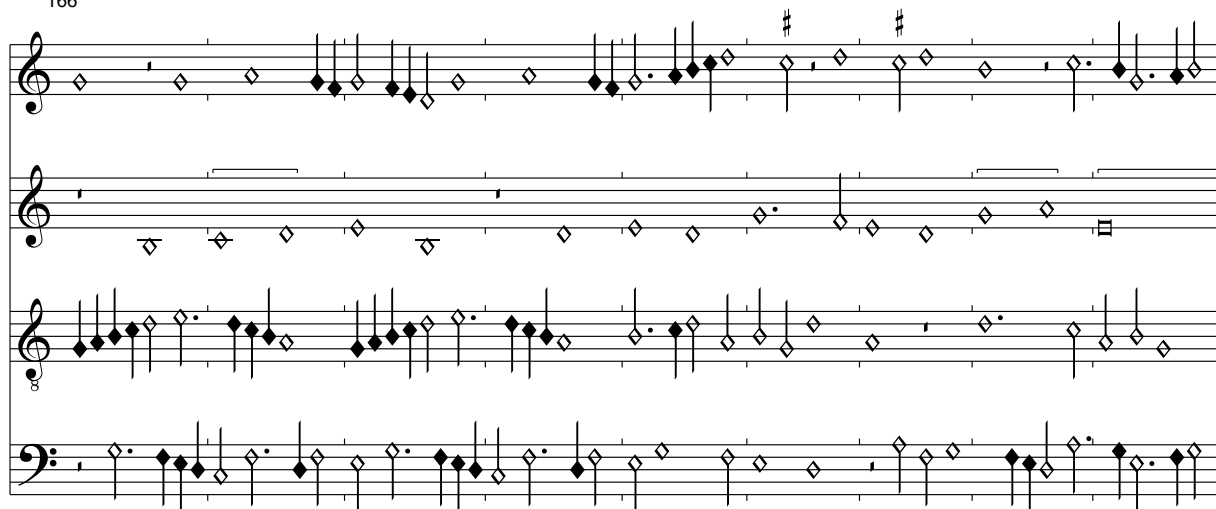
148

Four staves of musical notation for measures 148-156. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The music is written in a modern, minimalist style with many diamond-shaped note heads.

157

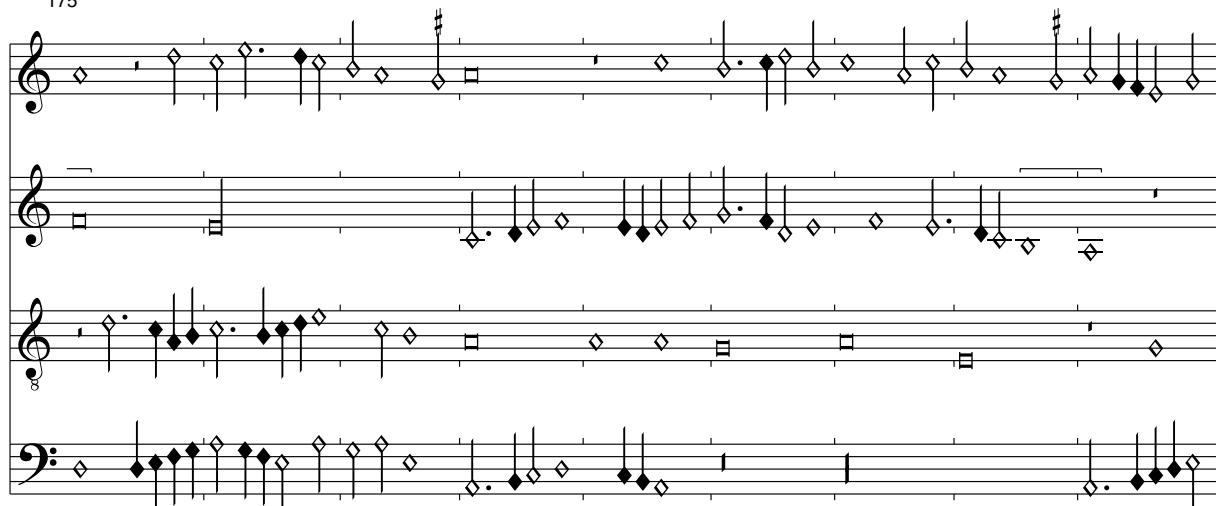
Four staves of musical notation for measures 157-165. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers. The music is written in a modern, minimalist style with many diamond-shaped note heads.

166



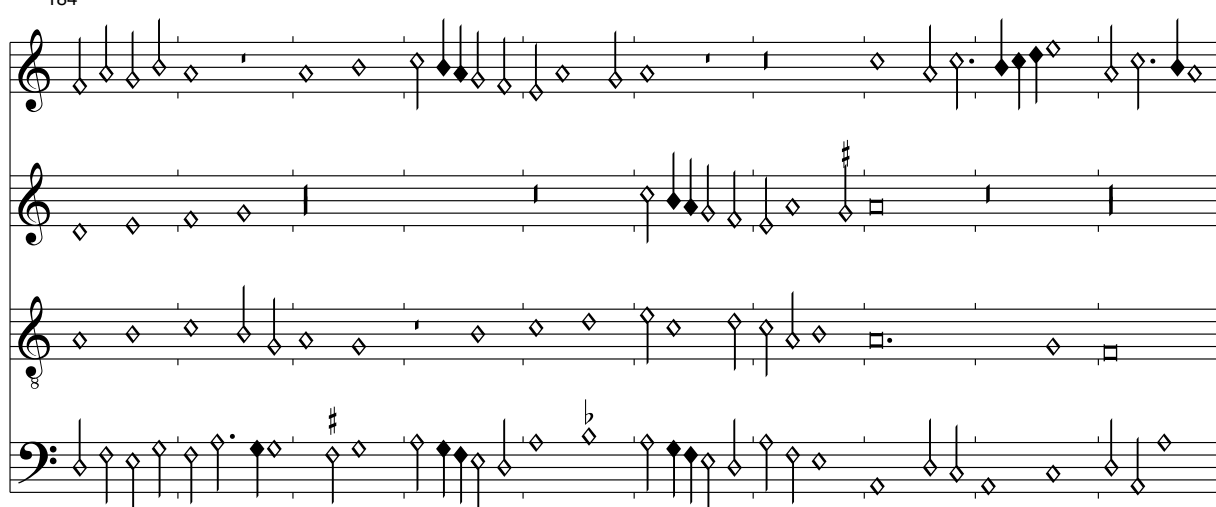
Four staves of musical notation for measures 166-174. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various rhythmic values represented by diamond-shaped note heads. The music is written in a mensural style with vertical stems and horizontal beams connecting notes.

175



Four staves of musical notation for measures 175-183. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various rhythmic values represented by diamond-shaped note heads. The music is written in a mensural style with vertical stems and horizontal beams connecting notes.

184



Four staves of musical notation for measures 184-192. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various rhythmic values represented by diamond-shaped note heads. The music is written in a mensural style with vertical stems and horizontal beams connecting notes.

194

Four staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of diamond-shaped notes, some with stems, and some with accidentals. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains similar diamond-shaped notes. The third staff is in treble clef and contains diamond-shaped notes, some with stems. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains diamond-shaped notes, some with stems. The notation is sparse, with many rests.

203

Four staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a series of diamond-shaped notes, some with stems, and some with accidentals. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains similar diamond-shaped notes. The third staff is in treble clef and contains diamond-shaped notes, some with stems. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains diamond-shaped notes, some with stems. The notation is sparse, with many rests.

212

Four staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of diamond-shaped notes, some with stems, and some with accidentals. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains similar diamond-shaped notes. The third staff is in treble clef and contains diamond-shaped notes, some with stems. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains diamond-shaped notes, some with stems. The notation is sparse, with many rests.

221

230

Es handelt sich um eine selten ausgedehnte, äußerst anspruchsvolle instrumentale Fantasie. Zuerst liegt der Superius der Vorlage im Superius der Fantasie. Dann wandert der Tenor der Vorlage eine Quinte tiefer in den Bass, dann eine Quinte höher als die Vorlage in den Altus und schließlich im Original in den Tenor!

Busnoys: Jay prins amours tout au rebours

Petrucchi Odhecaton, f. 44v-45r

First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves: three treble clefs and one bass clef. The music is in C major and common time. The lyrics are: "Jay prins amours tout au rebours" (top staff), "Jay prins amours" (second staff), "Jay prins a - mours a ma" (third staff), and "Jay prins amours" (bottom staff). The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests.

Jay prins amours tout au rebours

Jay prins amours

Jay prins a - mours a ma

Jay prins amours

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 9. It consists of four staves. The lyrics are: "de - vi - se" (third staff). The notation includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing accidentals (sharps).

de - vi - se

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 17. It consists of four staves. The lyrics are: "pour con - que - rir" (third staff). The notation includes various note values and rests, with some measures containing accidentals (sharps).

pour con - que - rir

25

joy - eu - se te

33

Heu - reux se - ray en

41

cest es - te Se puis ve - nir

49

Four staves of musical notation. The top three staves are in G-clef (soprano, alto, and tenor positions). The bottom staff is in C-clef (bass). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics 'a mon em - prin - se' are written below the bottom staff, aligned with the notes.

57

Four staves of musical notation, continuing from the previous system. The notation is similar, with a focus on the vocal lines. The lyrics are not present in this section.

Die Zuschreibung an Martini in Segovia ist unwahrscheinlich, da das Stück auch bei Ramos mit der Canonvorschrift Busnois zugeschrieben wird, die sich in Segovia findet. Der Canon lautet: "Antifrasis tenorizat / ypsodum epiton pluzat". Er muss in etwa bedeuten, dass der Tenor in Umkehrung des Originals gesungen werden soll, was auch in "tout au rebours" zum Ausdruck kommt. Da die Stimme in beiden Quellen aufgelöst wird, bestanden keine Probleme für die Sänger.

Jay pris amours a ma devise

Florenz229, f. 158v-159r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

Jannes Japart

Contratenor

Tenor

Bassus

Canon ex Superiore

Canon: Ne sonites a mese Lycanosipaton summite. Antiphrasis baritonat.

9

18

27

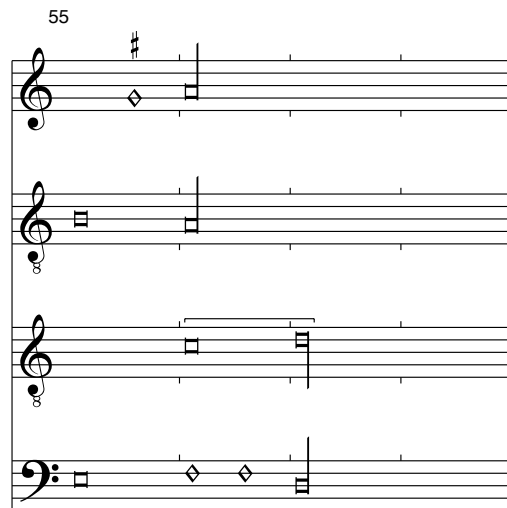
Musical score for measures 27-35. The system consists of four staves: three treble clefs and one bass clef. The music is written in a style with diamond-shaped note heads. A key signature change to one flat (B-flat) occurs at the end of measure 35.

36

Musical score for measures 36-44. The system consists of four staves: three treble clefs and one bass clef. The music continues with diamond-shaped note heads. A key signature change to two sharps (D major) occurs at the end of measure 44.

45

Musical score for measures 45-53. The system consists of four staves: three treble clefs and one bass clef. The music continues with diamond-shaped note heads. A key signature change to one sharp (F# major) occurs at the end of measure 53.



Der Canon ist in jeder der mit Canonvorschrift erhaltenen Quellen anders formuliert, der Sinn ist jedoch klar: die als Superius notierte Stimme wird um eine Duodezime nach unten transponiert und von hinten gesungen. Damit greift Japart ein weiteres Stück auf, das ebenfalls diese berühmte Chanson parodiert, Busnois' "Jay pris amours tout au rebours" (Odhecaton und Segovia). Dort wird allerdings der Tenor rückwärts bzw. "von hinten" gesungen. In Japarts Parodie ist das Verfahren noch extremer und hat m. E. eine klar erotische Konnotation: Die "Liebe" wird "von hinten" gesungen und die sonst oben befindliche Person ganz nach unten verlagert. Der Rollentausch und die Umkehrung der Ordnung sind klare homoerotische Konnotationen, die leider viel zu selten erkannt werden.

Jay pris amours-De tous biens plaine

Odhecaton, f. 8v-9r

Superius

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

Jay pris a -

De tous biens

9

mours a ma de - vi - se pour con - que - rir

19

joy - eu - se -

28

Musical score for measures 28-36. The system consists of four staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and three lute tablature lines (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line includes the lyrics "te (joy - eu - se -". The tablature lines use diamond-shaped notes on a six-line staff to represent fret positions. Measure 36 ends with a double bar line.

37

Musical score for measures 37-45. The system consists of four staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and three lute tablature lines (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line includes the lyric "te)". Measure 45 ends with a double bar line.

46

Musical score for measures 46-54. The system consists of four staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and three lute tablature lines (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line includes the lyrics "heu - reulx reulx se - ray en cest". Measure 54 ends with a double bar line.

56

te se puis ve - nir a mon

65

em - pri - se

Häufiger werden die populärsten Chansons der Zeit, „De tous biens plaine“ und „Jay pris amours“ verbunden. Sie ergänzen sich vom Sinn her auch bestens. In unserem Fall ist der Superius von Jay pris amours komplett übernommen, während der Tenor von De tous biens eher paraphrasiert wird. Ich habe deshalb auch nur den Text des Superius komplett wiedergegeben, der Tenor wird wohl eher nicht gesungen.

Groß senen

Glogauer Liederbuch, Nr. 286

Superius

Tenor

Contratenor

8 Jay pris a - mours a ma de - vi - se

9

8 pour con - que - rir joy - eu - se -

19

8 te (joy - eu - se -

29

8 te) heu - reulx se -

39

ray en cest es - te se puis ve - nir a

49

mon em - pri - se

In dieser Version werden Superius und Tenor der Vorlage als Tenor und Contratenor der Bearbeitung um eine Quinte nach unten transponiert.

Groß senen ich ym hertczin trag

Glogauer Liederbuch Nr. 277

Superius

Contratenor

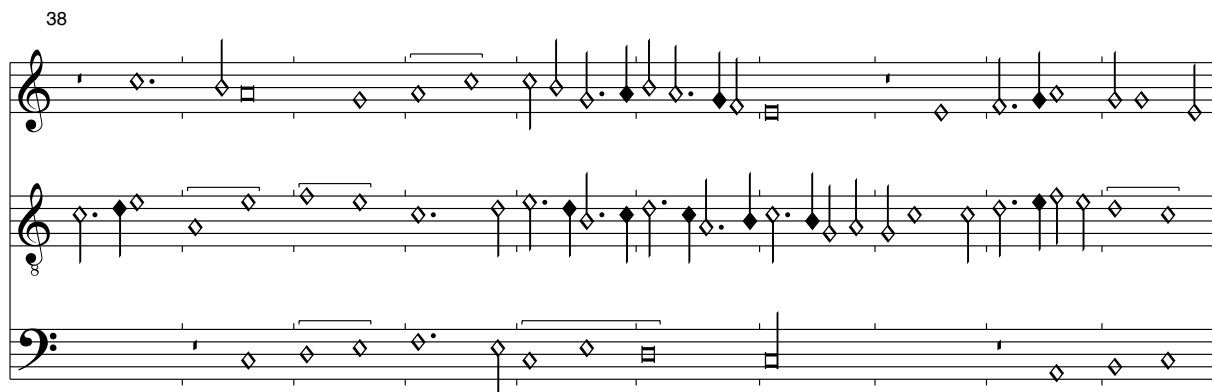
Tenor

9

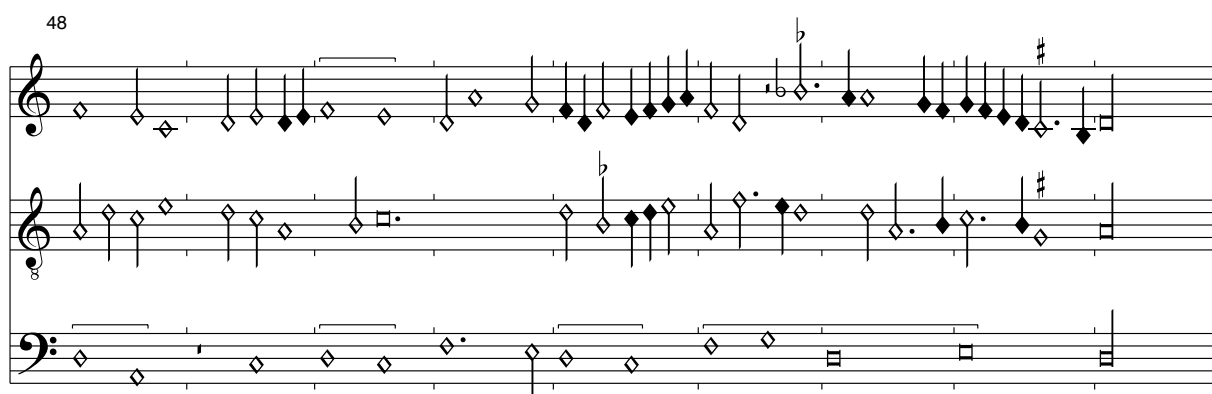
19

29

38



48



Von den drei aufeinanderfolgenden Fantasien „Groß senen“ basieren die ersten beiden auf dem Tenor von „Jay pris amours“, hier eine Quinte nach unten transponiert, in der folgenden in originaler Höhe. Die dritte Fantasie verwendet den Superius der ersten Fantasie, basiert aber nicht auf „Jay pris amours“.

Groß senen ich ym hertczin trag II

Glogauer Liederbuch Nr. 278

Superius

Contratenor

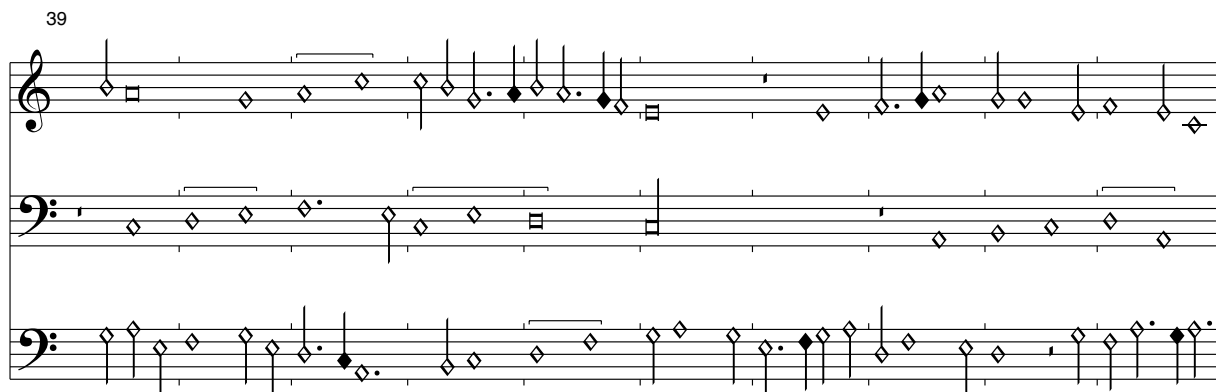
Tenor

9

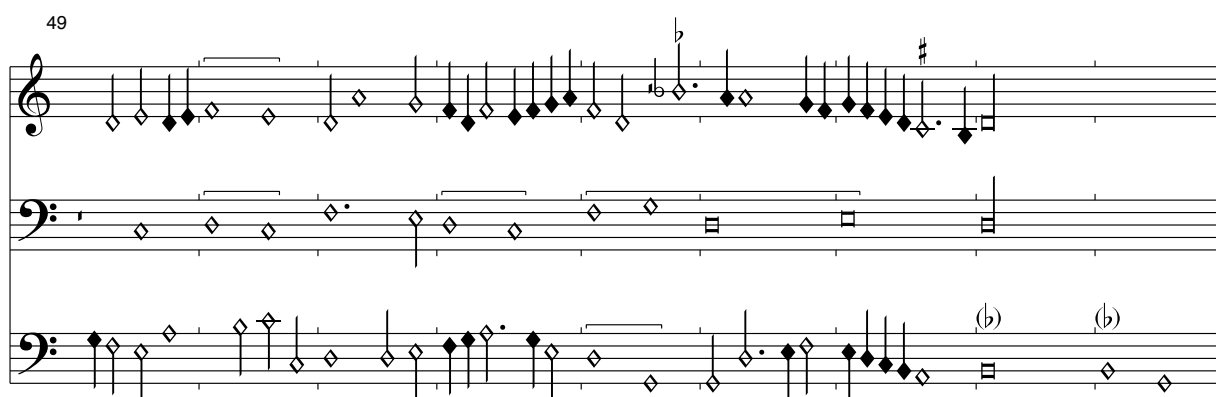
19

29

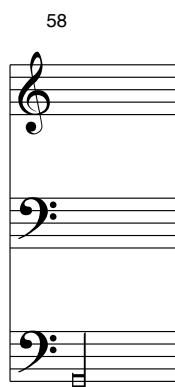
39



49



58



Zusätzlich zum original übernommenen Tenor der Vorlage „Jay pris amours“ wird auch der Superius der ersten Fantasie exakt übernommen.

Groß senen ich ym hertczin trag III

Glogauer Liederbuch Nr. 279

Superius

Contratenor

Tenor

9

18

27

The musical score is presented in three systems, each containing three staves (Superius, Contratenor, and Tenor). The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and note values. The first system covers measures 1 through 8, the second system covers measures 9 through 17, and the third system covers measures 18 through 27. The music is characterized by its use of diamond-shaped note heads and a variety of accidentals, including sharps, flats, and naturals. The overall structure is typical of a three-part setting from a 16th-century German songbook.

36

45

54

Diese Fantasie verwendet wie die Fantasien I und II den identischen Superius, allerdings nicht mehr den Tenor von „Jay pris amours“.

Isaac: Jay pris amours

Canti C, f. 40v-41r

Superius

Contra

Tenor

Bassus

Jay pris amours

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The Superius part is in a soprano clef, the Contra in an alto clef, the Tenor in a tenor clef, and the Bassus in a bass clef. All parts are in C major and common time. The Tenor part has the lyrics 'Jay pris amours' written below it. The staves are connected by a brace on the left.

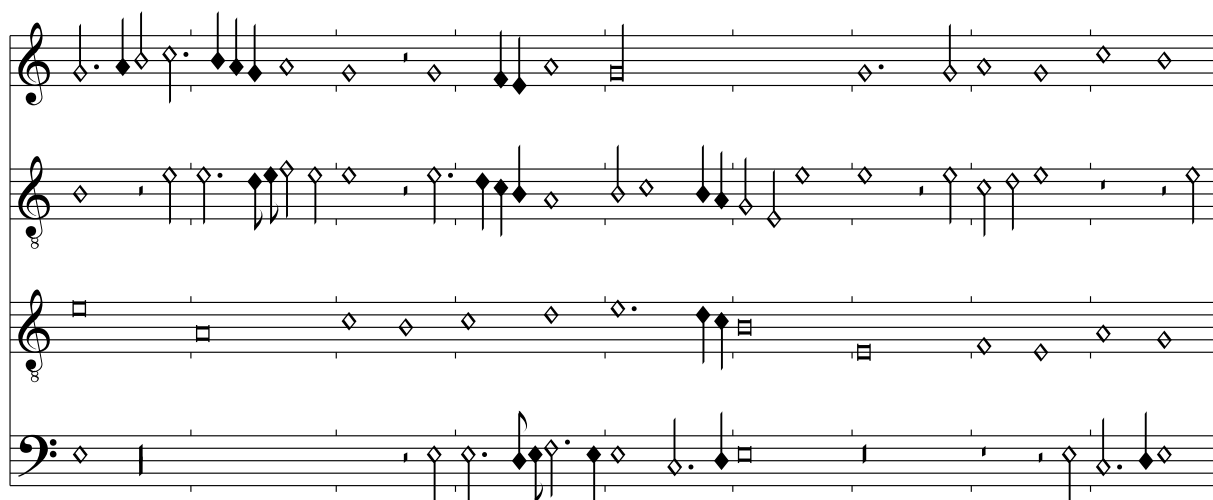
9

This system contains staves 5 through 8. The music continues with various melodic lines and rests. The staves are connected by a brace on the left.

18

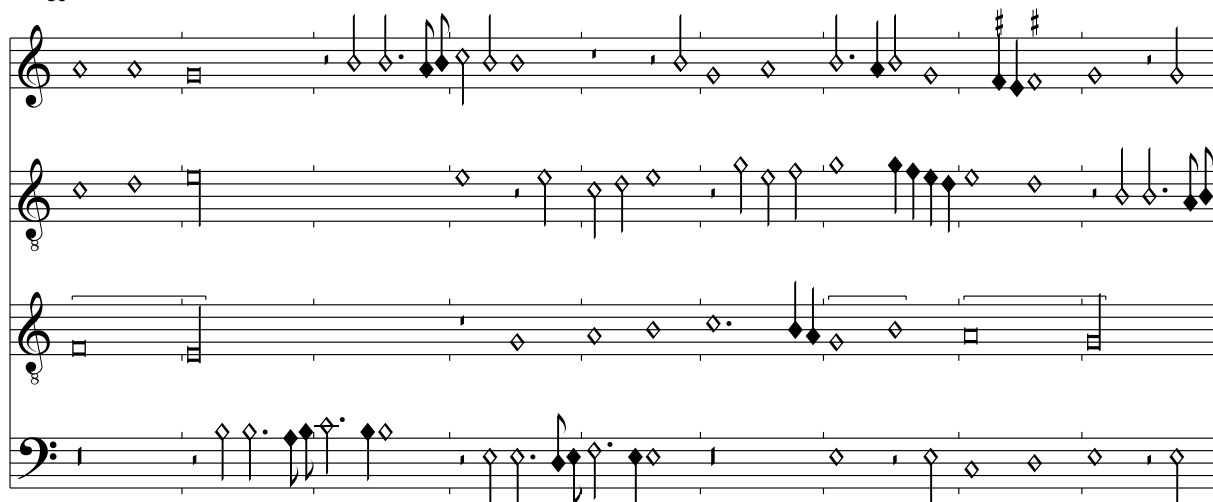
This system contains staves 9 through 12. The music concludes with a double bar line in the Tenor part. The staves are connected by a brace on the left.

27



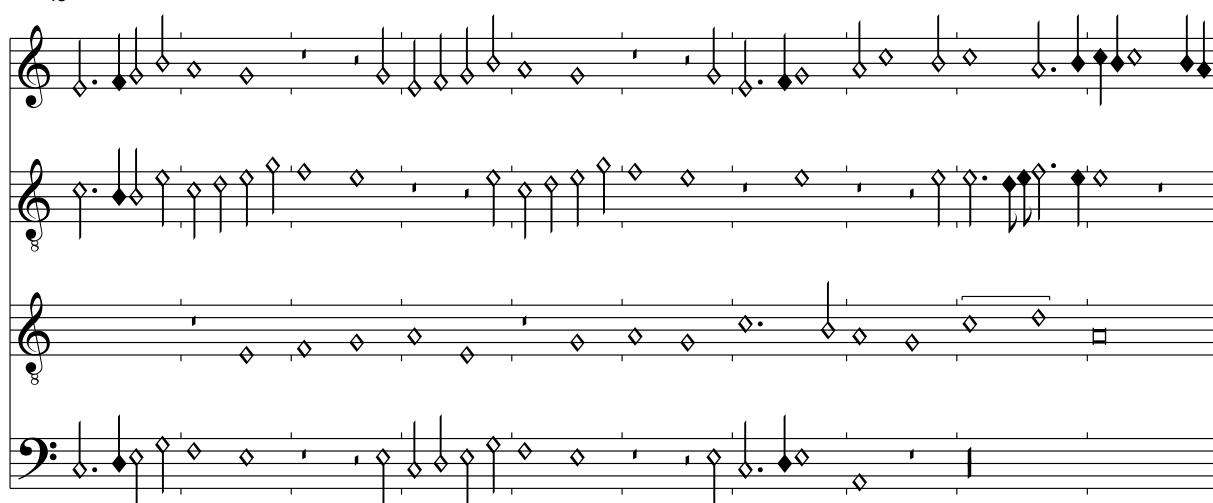
Musical score for measures 27-35. The score is written for four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two lute staves (Treble and Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Alto staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Treble lute staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Bass lute staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

36



Musical score for measures 36-44. The score is written for four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two lute staves (Treble and Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Alto staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Treble lute staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Bass lute staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

45



Musical score for measures 45-53. The score is written for four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two lute staves (Treble and Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Alto staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Treble lute staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Bass lute staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

55

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff (Soprano) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains the notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, and G4, each marked with a diamond-shaped ornament. The second staff (Alto) also begins with a treble clef and contains the notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, and G4, each marked with a diamond-shaped ornament. The third staff (Tenor) begins with a treble clef and contains the notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, and G4, each marked with a diamond-shaped ornament. The bottom staff (Bass) begins with a bass clef and contains the notes G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, and G3, each marked with a diamond-shaped ornament. The notes are marked with diamond-shaped ornaments.

Der Tenor der Vorlage liegt unverändert im Tenor der Bearbeitung. Bemerkenswert ist die durchgängige Verwendung ostinater Floskeln.

Costanzo Festa: Missa carminum: Sanctus

Cappella Giulia XII,2, f. 198v-202r

Superius

Sanctus

Canon: In diatessaron

Altus

Sanctus

Tenor

Sanctus

Bassus

Sanctus

9

Sanctus

Sanctus

Sanctus

dominus deus

18

dominus deus

Sanctus

dominus deus

27

dominus deus

36

dominus deus

45

dominus deus

sabaoth

sabaoth

sabaoth

54

sabaoth

Der Tenor der Vorlage wird eine Quarte höher als Altus integriert, eine ungewöhnliche Übernahme!

Je pris amours

Modena, Biblioteca Capitolare Ms IV, f. 97v-93r

Superius

Altus

Tenor

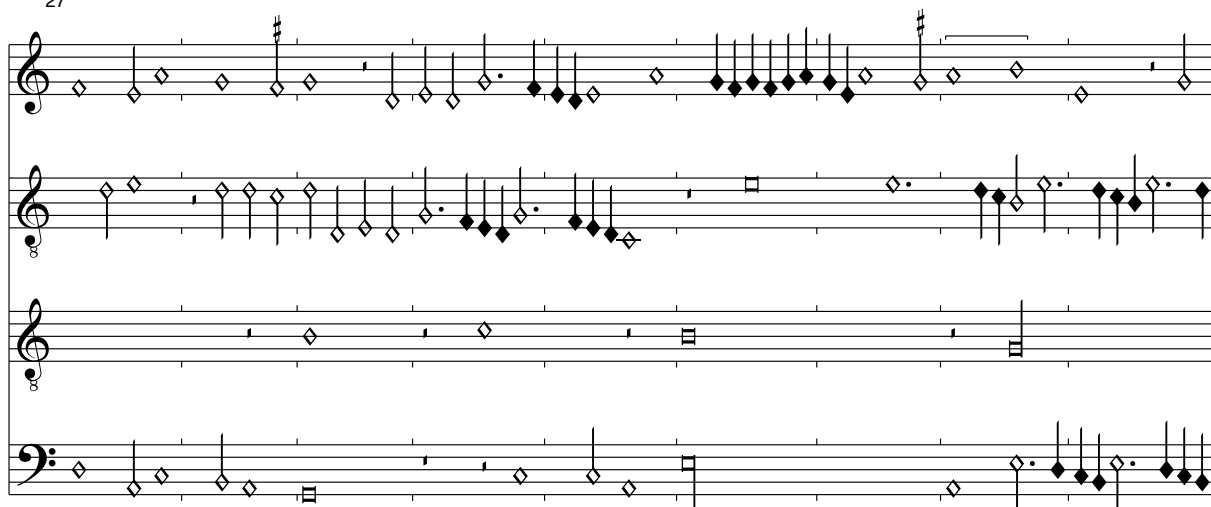
Bassus

Canon: Fondit amans placidis inter suspiria voces / an modo concentus claudere contigerit

9

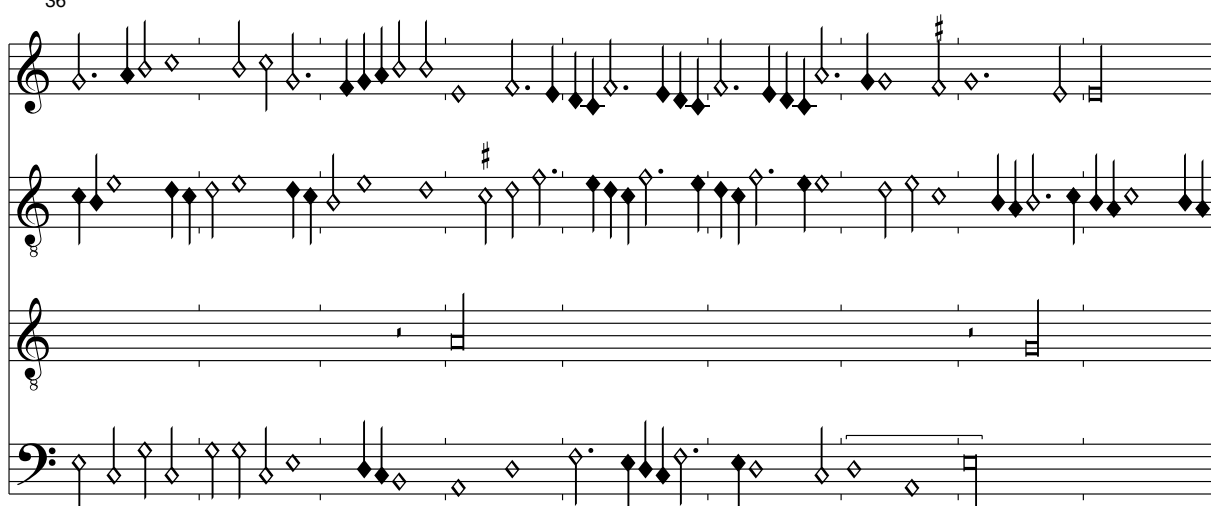
18

27



Musical score for measures 27-35. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are in G major (one sharp). The music features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The key signature changes to A major (two sharps) at measure 36. The notation includes many diamond-shaped note heads, which are likely a transcription artifact.

36



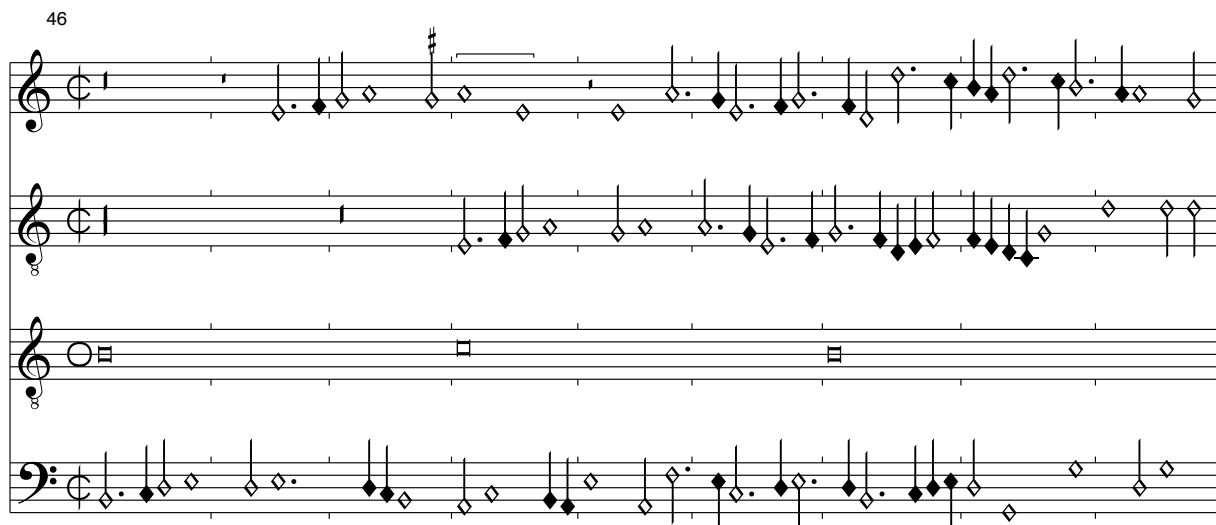
Musical score for measures 36-44. The score continues on four staves. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The notation includes many diamond-shaped note heads. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the four staves.

45



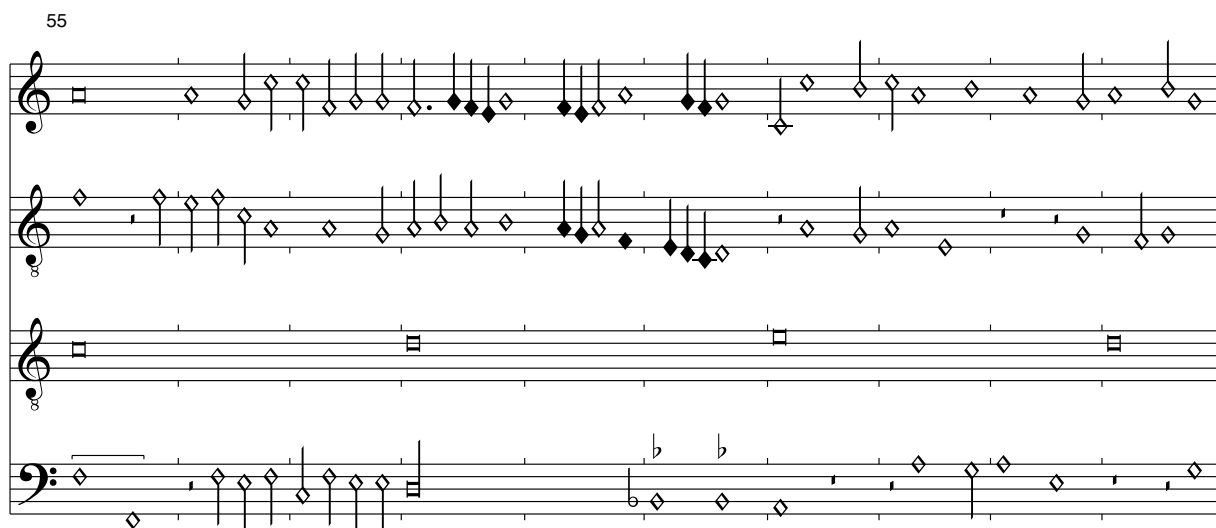
Musical score for measure 45. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are in G major (one sharp). The notation includes many diamond-shaped note heads. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the four staves.

46



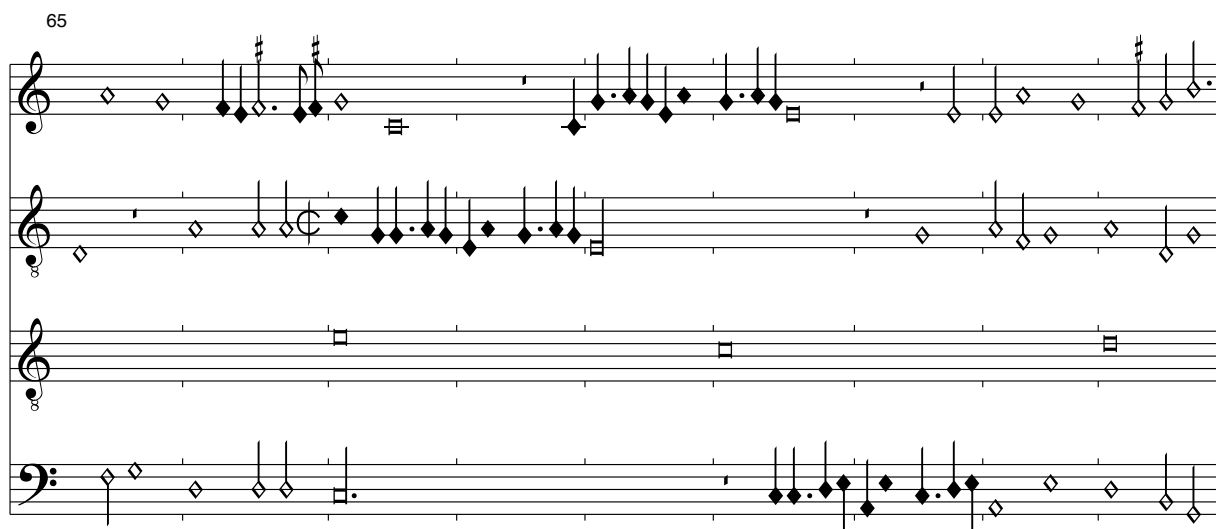
This system contains measures 46 through 54. It features four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two lute staves (Tenor and Bass). The vocal staves contain a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lute staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with square notes and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

55



This system contains measures 55 through 64. It features four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two lute staves (Tenor and Bass). The vocal staves contain a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lute staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with square notes and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

65



This system contains measures 65 through 74. It features four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Alto) and two lute staves (Tenor and Bass). The vocal staves contain a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lute staves contain a rhythmic accompaniment with square notes and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

74

83

In einem geistlichen Kontext der Quelle Modena IV mag diese Bearbeitung eines Teils des Superius von Jay pris amours im Tenor erstaunen. Zahlreiche lateinische Motetten in der Quelle legen jedoch nahe, dass wir es hier auch mit einer solchen zu tun haben.

Ich danke der Kollegin Claudia Nauheim für wertvolle Hinweise zur Übersetzung des Kanontexts und der Auflösung desselben. Nach dem Wort „placidis“ ist elliptisch das Wort „Schlag“ (tactus) zu denken. „Suspiria“, die Seufzer des Liebhabers in Jay pris amours, werden in den zu setzenden Pausen geradezu gehört. Die Länge der Pausen ergibt sich aus dem Tactus der umliegenden Stimmen, nämlich der Semibrevis. Diese ist im Tempus imperfectum des Tenors eine Minima. Der Text kann in etwa so übersetzt werden:

„Der Liebende bringt mit sanften (Schlägen) zwischen Seufzern die Töne hervor / sonst wird er auf diese Weise nur den Gesang ‚versperren‘ (d. h. dissonoant machen).“

Der zweite Teil ist einfacher. Hier müssen nur jeweils zwei Töne wie angegeben wiederholt werden, und zwar im Tempus perfectum gegen das Tempus imperfectum diminutum der anderen Stimmen.