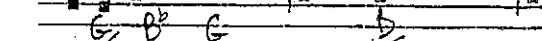


+The Ant. magn (11 Vers) for the feast of Oledy's Assumption appears thus in an Antiphonary annotated for acc'nt:

H 
Odi-e * Ma-ri- a Virgo cæ-los ascéndit :


adé-te, qui- a cum Christo regnat in æ-térnum.

The "E^b" by the initial letter "H" indicates the 1st note played in the key in which it should be played. Sometimes it is marked before the piece how many flats are in the key signature - here 2^b.

VIII.

Above is the acc't for the solemn tone of the magnificent:
B^b chord, then G m. The above example stops at the mediant,
the acc't from there on being presumed known. See
other page for the whole music: melody + acc't written
out in modern notation.

Reading the chord notes.

1. The letter marked is the lowest note played. Ex,

G is played G B^b E^b G' ; G played G B^b D' G'.

G is in fact nothing other than the first inversion of E^b chord.

2. $G^0 =$ open fifth w G at base: $G \uparrow G'$.

3. When the whole choir is singing (eg. outside incipits + solos), the bottom note is doubled an octave lower on the pedal. Thus G sounds in fact: G'
D'

G
D
B
G

G. (pedal)

4. How do you tell whether the chord is major or minor, i.e. whether the 3rd is major or minor? Theoretically, by the no. of sharps & flats in the key signature: if the third is sharpened or flattened by the key in which you are playing.

Practically, by the context. That is, play a minor 3rd instead of a major & you will not be long hearing there is sth amiss!

TRANSCRIPTION of Ant. Hodie, ad magn. II Vesp 15 Aug + accompaniment
as well as Solemn Tone magn. 8th mode.

G B^b G

D

C F B^b

D

C

F

B^b

D

F

B^b

G

D

F

Handwritten musical score for Antiphona Hodie, ad magn. II Vesp 15 Aug + accompaniment. The score is written on three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the basso continuo line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "Hodie - ni - a Magni coelos ascen - dit, grande te, quia exultas". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are also handwritten annotations like "negat in be-terminum" and "magni fi-cat". The bottom staff has a "3" written above it, indicating a triplet or a third part.

consortem, Et plagas re-có-le-re. Fac me plagis vulne-rá-ti, Fac me cru-ce in-ebri-á-ti, Et cru-ó-re Fi-li-i.

Flammis ne u-rar succensus, Per te Virgo, sim de-fensus

In di-e ju-di-ci-i. Christe, cum sit hinc ex-í-re, Da per

Matrem me ve-ni-re Ad palmam victó-ri-ae. Quando cor-pus mo-ri-é-tur, Fac ut á-nimae do-né-tur Pa-ra-di-si

gló-ri-a. Amen. Alle-lu-ia.

Offert. I. R. E. cordá-re, Vir-go Ma-ter, in con-spéctu De-i, ut loquá-ris pro no-bis bo-ná, et ut

avér-tat indigna-ti-ó-nem su-am a

4 5 C# D# no-bis. T. P. Alle-lu-ia.

Comm. I. F. E. E-í-ces sen-sus * be-á-tae Ma-rí-ae Vir-gi-nis, qui si-ne morte me-ru-erunt marty-ri-i palmam sub cru-ce Dó-mi-ni.

Eadem die. S. Nicomedis Martyris.

Missæ. In virtute tua. [10].

16. SS. Cornelii et Cypriani Pontif. Mart.

Missæ. Intret. [21].

Eadem die.

SS. Euphemiae, Luciae et Geminiani Mart.

Missæ. Intret. [21].

ris. V. Vir-go De-
 i Gé-ni- trix, quem to- tus non ca-pit or-
 bis, hoc cru- cis fert suppli- ci- um, auctor vi- tae *
 fa- cius ho- mo.

2.
A L-le- lú-ia. * *ij.* V. Sta- bat
 san- cta Ma-ri- a, cœ- li Re- gî- na,
 et mundi Dô- mi- na, juxta cru- cem Dômi- ni
 nostri Je- su Chri- sti * do- lo- rô- sa.

*In Missis votivis post Septuagesimam Graduale Dolorosa ut supra; deinde Tractus : Stabat sancta Maria. 471.
 Tempore autem Paschali omittitur Graduale et ejus loco dicitur :
 Allelúia, allelúia. V. Stabat sancta Maria ut supra; deinde :*

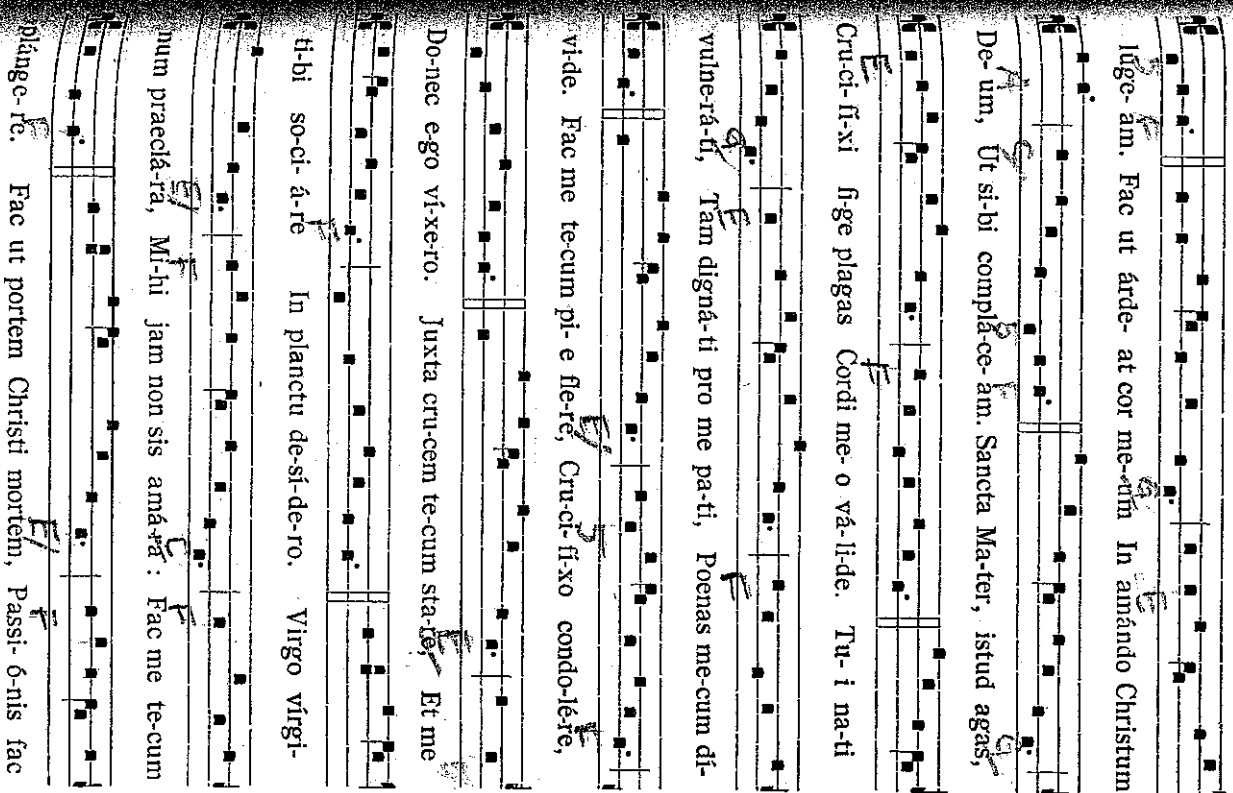
2.
A L- le- lú- ia. *

V. O vos o- mnes, qui transí- tis
 per vi- am, at-én- di- te, et vidé- te, si est do- lor
 sic-ut do- lor * me- us.

2.
S Ta-bat Ma-ter do-lo-ró-sa juxta cru- cem lacrimó- sa,
 dūm pendé-bat Fi- li- us. Cu- jus á- nimam gemen- tem, Contri-
 stá- tam et do- lén- tem, Pertransí- vit gîa- di- us. O quam tri- stis
 la Missis votivis omittenda.



et afflicta Fu-it il-la be-ne-dicta Ma-ter U-ni-ge-ni-ti!
 Quae maeré-bat et do-lé-bat, Pi-a Ma-ter, dum vi-dé-bat
 Na-ti poenas in-cly-ti. Quis est homo qui non fle-ret, Matrem
 Christi si vi-dé-ret In tanto suppli-ci-o? Quis non posset
 contris-tá-ri, Christi Matrem contempla-ri Do-lén-tem cum
 Fi-li-o? Pro pec-cá-tis su-ae gen-tis Vi-dit Je-sum in tor-
 men-tis, Et flagé-lis súb-di-tum. Vi-dit su-um dulcem na-tum
 Mo-ri-én-do de-so-lá-tum, Dum emí-sit spi-ri-tum. E-ia Ma-
 ter, fons amó-ri-s, Me senti-re vim do-ló-ri-s Fac, ut te-cum



luge-am. Fac ut ár-de-at cor me-um In amá-n-do Christum
 De-um, Ut si-bi com-plá-ce-am. Sancta Ma-ter, istud agas,
 Cru-ci-fi-xi fi-ge plagas Cordi me-o vá-li-de. Tu-i na-ti
 vul-ne-rá-ti, Tam digná-ti pro me pa-ti, Poenas me-cum dí-
 vi-de. Fac me te-cum pi-e fle-ré, Cru-ci-fi-xo con-do-lé-re,
 Do-nec ego ví-xe-ro. Juxta cru-cem te-cum sta-té, Et me-
 ti-bi so-ci-á-re In planctu de-si-de-ro. Vir-go vír-gi-
 num prae-clá-ra, Mí-hi jam non sis amá-ra: Fac me te-cum
 plán-ge-re. Fac ut por-tem Christi mor-tem, Passi-ó-nis fac