

De tous biens plaine

Cappella Giulia, f. 64v-65r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

(van Ghizeghem)

De tous biens plaine est ma mais -

Tenor

Bassus

This system shows the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the Tenor line, and the bottom staff is the Bassus line. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics 'De tous biens plaine est ma mais -' are written below the vocal staff.

11

tres - se chas - cun lui doit tri - but don -

Tenor

Bassus

This system shows staves 11 through 13. The lyrics 'tres - se chas - cun lui doit tri - but don -' are written below the vocal staff. The Tenor and Bassus staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

22

neur car as - sou -

Tenor

Bassus

This system shows staves 22 through 24. The lyrics 'neur car as - sou -' are written below the vocal staff. The Tenor and Bassus staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

33

vy - e est en va - leur au - tant

Tenor

Bassus

This system shows staves 33 through 35. The lyrics 'vy - e est en va - leur au - tant' are written below the vocal staff. The Tenor and Bassus staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

45

que ia - mais fut de - es -

This musical score block contains measures 45 through 55. It is written for three parts: Superius (top staff, treble clef), Tenor (middle staff, treble clef), and Bassus (bottom staff, bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics 'que ia - mais fut de - es -' are aligned under the Superius staff. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests, with some notes marked with diamond-shaped ornaments.

56

se

This musical score block contains measures 56 through 60. It continues the three-part setting for Superius, Tenor, and Bassus. The lyrics 'se' are aligned under the Superius staff. The notation follows the same style as the previous block, with diamond-shaped ornaments on certain notes.

Auch zu dieser berühmten Chanson hat der Schreiber eine zweite Version mit identischem Superius, aber neuem Tenor und Bassus neben der originalen Version gleichsam synoptisch notiert. Wir ergänzen in der originalen Version den Text und die Signa congruentiae nach Laborde:

En la veant jay tel leesce
Que cest paradis en mon cueur
De tous biens plaine est ma maitresse
Chascun lui doit tribu donneur

Je nay cure dautre richesse
Si non destre son serviteur
Et pource quil nest choi millieur
En mon mot porteray sans cesse

De tous biens plaine est ma maistresse...

De tous biens plaine, 2. Version

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The image displays a musical score for a three-part setting of 'De tous biens plaine'. The score is written for Tenor and Bassus voices, with a Soprano part indicated by a treble clef at the top. The music is in C major, 4/4 time, and consists of 27 measures. The lyrics are in French and are written below the vocal staves. The score is divided into four systems, each starting with a measure number (1, 9, 18, 27). The lyrics are: 'De tous biens plaine est ma mais -', 'tres - se chas - cun lui', 'doit tri - but don -', and 'neur car as - sou - vy - e est'. The music features a mix of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, with some measures containing rests. The Tenor and Bassus parts are written in G-clef and F-clef respectively, while the Soprano part is in C-clef. The lyrics are written in a simple, sans-serif font.

De tous biens plaine est ma mais -

9

tres - se chas - cun lui

18

doit tri - but don -

27

neur car as - sou - vy - e est

36

en va - leur au - tant

45

que ia - mais fut de -

54

es - se

Die zweite Version mit den neuen Unterstimmen ist eine beeindruckende Tour de force. Der Tenor besteht aus lauter wiederholten Figuren, die in der Quelle mit vertikalen Strichen bezeichnet sind, der Bassus zeigt eine typische Improvisationsfiguration. Ich halte es für möglich, dass es sich um eine weitere Version dieser Chansonvariation von Agricola handelt.