

O clavis David

(Antiphon for 20 December)

Antoine de Mornable (fl. 1530-53)
Source: Attaingnant Motettorum Liber 7
Ed. Mick Swithinbank

Superius (C1) Contratenor (C3) Primus Tenor (C4) Secundus Tenor (C4) Primus Bassus (F4) Secundus Bassus (F4)

O clavis David, et sceptrum domini

Et sce - trum do -

Et sce - trum

S. Ct. PT. ST. PB. SB.

- trum do - mus Is -

scep - - - - trum do - - - -

scep - - - - trum do - - - -

trum do - - - - mus

- - - - mus, et sce - trum do -

do - - - - - - - - mus Is - ra -

8

S.

Ct.

PT.

ST.

PB.

SB.

12

S.

Ct.

PT.

ST.

PB.

SB.

16

S. a - - pe - ris et ne -

Ct. - - - - - - - - ris et ne -

PT. - - - - - - - - mo, et ne -

ST. ne - - mo clau - dit, et ne -

PB. - - - - - - - - mo, et ne - - mo clau - - - dit,

SB. ne - - mo clau - - - - - - - - - dit,

20

S. - mo clau - dit,

Ct. - mo clau - - - dit, et ne - mo

CT.'s last note in 21: G in source

PT. - - - - - mo clau - - - - - - -

ST. - mo clau - - dit, et ne - mo clau-

PB. - - - - - et ne - mo clau - - - - - - -

SB. et ne - mo clau - - - - - - - dit,

24

S. et ne - mo clau - - - dit, et

Ct. clau - - - - - dit,

PT. dit et ne - - - mo, et

ST. dit, clau - - - - -

PB. dit, et ne - mo

SB. et ne - mo a - -

28

S. ne - mo clau - - - dit,

Ct. clau - dis et ne - mo a - - pe - rit,

PT. ne - - mo clau - - - - dit, clau -

ST. - - - - - dit, clau - dis

PB. clau - dit, et ne - mo a - pe - - -

SB. pe - - - - rit, clau - - - -

32

S. clau - - dis,

Ct. ne - mo a - pe - rit, a -

PT. - - - - - dis, clau -

ST. et ne - mo clau - dit, a - pe -

PB. rit, clau - - - dis, clau -

SB. dis et ne - - - mo a - pe - -

36

S. clau - dis et ne - mo a - pe -

Ct. - - - - - pe - rit, et -

PT. dis, clau - dis et ne - - -

ST. rit, a - pe -

PB. - dis et ne - mo a - pe - - rit,

SB. - - - - - rit, et

40

S. rit, et ne - mo a - pe -

Ct. ne - mo a - pe - rit,

PT. mo a - pe -

ST. rit et ne - mo

PB. et ne - mo a - pe -

SB. ne - mo a - pe -

44

S. rit. Ve - ni,

Ct. a - pe - rit. Ve - ni, ve -

PT. rit. Ve - ni, ve -

ST. a - pe - rit. Ve -

PB. rit. Ve -

SB. rit. Ve - ni, ve -

50

S. ve - ni et e - duc vinc -

Ct. ni, ve - ni et e - duc

PT. ni, ve - ni et e - duc

ST. ni, ve - ni

PB. ni, ve - ni et e - duc

SB. ni, ve - ni et e -

55

S. tum, et e - duc vinc - tum

Ct. vinc - tum de do - mo car -

PT. vinc - - - - - - - -

ST. - - - - - - - - de do - mo

PB. vinc - - - - - - - - tum de

SB. - - - - - - - - duc vinc - - tum de

59

S. de_____ do - mo car - ce -

Ct. ce - - - - - - - ris

PT. - - tum, et e - duc vinc - - - -

ST. car - ce - - - - - - -

PB. do car - - - - ce - ris _____

SB. do - mo_ car - - - - ce - ris se - - -

63

S. - - - - ris se - den - tem,

Ct. se - den - tem, se - den - - - tem _____

PT. tum de_____ do - mo car - - - - ce - ris _____

ST. ris _____ se -

PB. se - den - tem in____ te - ne - - - bris,

SB. den - tem____ in__ te - - - - ne - bris, _____

67

S. se - den - tem in te - - -

Ct. in te - ne -

PT. se - den - tem in te - ne - bris, te - ne -

ST. den - tem in te - - - ne -

PB. se - den - tem in te - ne - - bris,

SB. in te - - - ne - bris et um -

71

S. ne - - - - -

Ct. bris, se - den - tem

PT. bris et um - bra mor - tis,

ST. bris, se - den - tem in te - -

PB. in te - ne - - bris et um - bra mor - -

SB. bra mor - - - - -

75

S. bris et um - bra mor

Ct. in te - ne - bris, in

PT. et um - bra mor - tis,

ST. ne - bris et

PB. - - - - tis,

SB. - - - et um - bra mor - - -

79

S. tis, et

Ct. te - ne - bris et um - bra

PT. et um - bra mor - - -

ST. um - bra mor - - - tis,

PB. et um - bra mor - - -

SB. - - - - -

83

S. um - bra mor - - tis.

Ct. mor - - tis, et um - bra mor -

PT. tis, et um - bra mor - tis.

ST. et um - bra mor -

PB. - tis, et um - bra mor -

SB. tis, et um - bra mor -

87 Neuma

S. - tis.

Ct. tis.

PT. -

ST. - tis.

PB. - tis.

SB. - tis.

12

91

Musical score for measures 91-95. The score consists of six staves: Soprano (S.), Cello (Ct.), Trombone (PT.), Alto (ST.), Bassoon (PB.), and Bass (SB.). The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time.

Soprano (S.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by two quarter notes, a half note, a half note, and a eighth note tied to a quarter note.

Cello (Ct.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a half note, a half note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Trombone (PT.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note tied to a quarter note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Alto (ST.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note, a half note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Bassoon (PB.): Starts with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Bass (SB.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

95

Musical score for measures 95-99. The score consists of six staves: Soprano (S.), Cello (Ct.), Trombone (PT.), Alto (ST.), Bassoon (PB.), and Bass (SB.). The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time.

Soprano (S.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Cello (Ct.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a half note, a half note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Trombone (PT.): Starts with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Alto (ST.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a half note, a half note, and a eighth note.

Bassoon (PB.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

Bass (SB.): Starts with a eighth note, followed by a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, a eighth note, and a eighth note.

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a different voice: Soprano (S.), Counter-tenor (Ct.), Tenor (PT.), Alto (ST.), Bass (PB.), and Bass (SB.). The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. Measure 1 starts with a soprano note followed by a three-note suspension. Measures 2 through 4 show sustained notes. Measures 5 through 10 show sustained notes. Measures 11 through 15 show sustained notes. Measures 16 through 20 show sustained notes. Measures 21 through 25 show sustained notes. Measures 26 through 30 show sustained notes. Measures 31 through 35 show sustained notes. Measures 36 through 40 show sustained notes. Measures 41 through 45 show sustained notes. Measures 46 through 50 show sustained notes. Measures 51 through 55 show sustained notes. Measures 56 through 60 show sustained notes. Measures 61 through 65 show sustained notes. Measures 66 through 70 show sustained notes. Measures 71 through 75 show sustained notes. Measures 76 through 80 show sustained notes. Measures 81 through 85 show sustained notes. Measures 86 through 90 show sustained notes. Measures 91 through 95 show sustained notes. Measures 96 through 100 show sustained notes.

The incipit in this edition is supplied from the Liber Usualis, here transposed up a fourth. Attaingnant published the work as part of a set that includes all seven of the standard ‘O’ antiphons (Great Antiphons) for Advent by various composers (Manchicourt, Guillaume Leroy, Pierre Certon and Antoine de Mornable, with Hotinet supplying two, while one was unattributed). In fact, the collection goes further, by including two additional antiphon settings, both by Manchicourt, namely O Thoma didime and O virgo virginum. In Paris, particularly at Notre Dame, the original seven antiphons required before Christmas had at a certain point been expanded to nine by adding these two. All the settings are missing – but clearly require – an incipit, and each is followed by a textless ‘neuma’ to be sung to a vowel. Mornable uses many interesting harmonies, including numerous instances of suspensions sounded simultaneously with their resolutions (a device admittedly not unique to this composer, but used frequently here). An effort has been made to keep the number of editorial E flats to a minimum, in order not to destroy the Dorian-mode feel of much of the writing. The Superius part adheres very closely to the chant (the Paris version, evidently, which differs in certain details from the standard one), except where the composer extends phrases by repeating words, and of course except for the neuma, which however contains some echoes of the section immediately preceding it.