

Asperges me (2nd setting)

Edited by Jason Smart

Anon. (16th century)

Precentor

Countertenor 1

Countertenor 2

Tenor

Bass

5

11

A - sper - ges me, —

Do - mi - ne, hys - so - po, —

Do - mi - ne, hys - so - po, et mun -

Do - mi - ne, hys - so - po, —

Do - mi - ne, hys - so - —

et mun - da - bor: la - va - bis

- da - - - - bor: la - va - bis

et mun - da - bor: la - va - bis me, —

- po, et mun - da - bor: la - va - bis

me, — et su - per ni - vem de - al - ba -

me, et su - per ni - vem de - al - ba -

— et su - per ni - vem de - al -

me, — et su - per ni - vem de - al - ba -

me, — et su - per ni - vem de - al - ba -

17

bor, de al - ba

- ba

bor, de al - ba

END

23

bor.

bor. Mi - se -

bor. Mi - se - re - re

30

re - re me - i, De -

me - i, De -

36

Mi - se - re - re me - i, De - - - - -
us, mi - se - re - re
Mi - se - re - re

42

us, se - cun - dum ma - - - gnam

me - i, De - us, se - cun - dum ma - - - gnam

me - i, De - us, se - cun - dum ma - - - gnam mi -

48

mi - se - ri - cor - di - am
tu -

mi - se - ri - cor - di - am.

- se - ri - cor - di - am
tu -

- se - ri - cor - di - am,
mi - se - ri -

REPEAT FROM
BEGINNING TO END

55

REPEAT FROM
BEGINNING TO END

55

am.

tu am.

am. Et se - cun - dum mul - ti -

cor - di - am tu am. Et se - cun - dum mul -

62

- tu - di - nem mi - se - ra - ti - o -

- ti - tu - di - nem mi - se - ra - ti - o - num tu - a -

68

- num tu - a -

- num tu - a -

74

de - le i - ni - qui - ta tem me - am,
de - le i - ni - qui - ta tem me -
- rum de - le i - ni - qui -
- rum de - le i - ni - qui - ta - - -

80

REPEAT FROM
BEGINNING TO END

de - le i - ni - qui - ta tem me - am.
- - - am.
- ta - tem me - - - am.
- - - tem me - - - am.

86

Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - - -
Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li - - -
Glo - - - - -

92

- o, et Spi - ri - tu - i San - - - - -

- - - - - o, et Spi - ri - tu - i San - - - - -

- a Pa - tri et Fi - li - o, et Spi - - - - -

98

Glo - ri - a Pa - tri et Fi - li-o, et Spi - ri -

- ri - tu - i San - - - - -

104

cto:

- tu - i San - cto:

- - - - cto: si - cut e - rat in -

- - - - cto: si - - - - cut e - rat in - prin -

111

Musical score page 111. The score consists of three staves. The top two staves have treble clefs and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff. The lyrics are written below the bass staff:

— prin - ci pi - o, — et nunc et sem
- ci - pi - o, et nunc et sem

117

Musical score page 117. The score consists of three staves. The top two staves have treble clefs and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in common time. The lyrics are written below the bass staff:

et in
- - [per, et nunc et sem] - per,
- per, et nunc et sem - - per,

123

Musical score page 123. The score consists of three staves. The top two staves have treble clefs and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in common time. The lyrics are written below the bass staff:

sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - - - rum, sae - cu -
et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum, sae - cu - lo -
et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - - -
et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - rum,

129

- lo - rum, sae - cu - lo - rum. A
 - rum, sae - cu - lo - rum. A
 - rum, sae - cu - lo - rum. A
 - rum. A

135

141

men. La - va - bis
 men. La
 men. La - va - bis
 men. La - va - bis

148

me,
va - bis
me,
et
su - per ni -
vem.

me,
et
su - per ni -
vem.

me,
et
su - per ni -
vem.

155

vem dealba - - - - - bor, de - al - ba -

de - al - ba - - - - -

de - al - ba - - - - -

- vem de - al - ba - - - - - bor, de - al - ba -

A musical score page featuring four staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a dynamic marking 'bor.' followed by a long horizontal line. The second staff uses a treble clef and also has a 'bor.' marking. The third staff uses a bass clef and has another 'bor.' marking. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a 'bor.' marking. The music consists of various notes and rests, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. There are also several grace notes indicated by small dots before certain notes.

Translation

Thou shalt purge me, O Lord, with hyssop, and I shall be clean : thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.
Ps. Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodness.

Thou shalt purge me, O Lord, with hyssop, and I shall be clean : thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.
℣ According to the multitude of thy mercies do away mine offences.

Thou shalt purge me, O Lord, with hyssop, and I shall be clean : thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.
℣ Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the Holy Ghost ; as it was in the beginning, and is now, and ever shall be : world without end. Amen.

Thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.

(*Book of Common Prayer, psalm 51, vv.7 and I, with Gloria.*)

Note on the Music

In the pre-Reformation Use of Sarum, *Asperges me* was the antiphon sung during the aspersion of the holy water before Mass on Sundays except from Easter to Trinity Sunday. This setting survives only in one source which does not name the composer. He was certainly English or Welsh, but it is not possible to suggest who it might have been

Editorial Conventions

The nomenclature of the voice-parts follows the Tudor convention.

The original clef, staff signature, mensuration symbol and first note of each part are shown on the prefatory staves.

Ligatures are denoted by the sign .

Repeat signs in the underlay have been expanded using italicised text.

The superscript accidental in bar 162 is cautionary.

It has not been considered necessary to inflect any pitches editorially. That it is only the final section that ends with a specifically sharpened third is probably significant. Attempts to force major-chord endings at bars 57–58 and 141–144 are unconvincing and it seems likely that all the internal sections were intended to end with similarly unsharpened thirds. There are one or two other instances in the Tudor repertoire of sections or movements that were clearly intended to end with a minor chord.

Source

London, British Library Add. MSS 17802–5 (c.1572–c.1578).

17802	(Ct2)	f.6 ^v
17803	(Ct1)	f.5
17804	(T)	f.6
17805	(B)	f.5 ^v

Notes on the Readings of the Source

In the notes below, each reference to a bar or group of bars is separated by an oblique stroke. The order within each entry is: 1) bar number; 2) voice; 3) reading of the source. Pitches are in capital letters, preceded by a number where necessary, e.g. ¹B = first note B in the bar. Note values are abbreviated, e.g. *dot-sb* = dotted semibreve. The symbol + denotes a tie.

Staff Signatures and Accidentals

4 B new line with staff signature \flat for lower B begins with B / 48 B \flat for ¹B /

Underlay

10 Ct1 *me* below ²A / 25–26 T *-bor* below GFE / 66 B *-nem* for *-num* / 68 T *-nem* for *-num* / 143 T *-men* below E /

Other Readings

The plainsong incipit is given in all four partbooks. The scribe consistently spells the first word ‘Asparges’. In MS 17803 he overestimated the number of staves he needed for the previous piece and cleffed one too many: thus a C3 clef and B \flat staff signature from the previous piece is retained for the incipit, which is notated a fifth higher than in the other books and with the final B sharpened. For the polyphony the clef is changed to that shown on the prefatory staff.

1 Ct1 no mensuration sign / 20–21 Ct2 B+B is *dot-sbB \sharp mB+sbB* (but cf. 160–161) / 41 Ct1 E is F / 74 Ct1 *m-rest* omitted / 104 T B is C / 126 Ct2 ¹C is *b* / 166 Ct2 *bA* omitted (but cf. 26) /