

Reconstruction Workshop

A session at the conference *Gaspar van Weerbeke: Works and Contexts*

University of Salzburg, 29 June - 1 July 2017

Deadline for submission of reconstructions: 16 June 2017

Of the fifty-five songs in the incomplete set of partbooks FlorC Basevi 2442, three were attributed to “Gaspart”.¹ As fully half of the surviving song or instrumental repertory with a potential attribution to Gaspar van Weerbeke, these partbooks may help answer questions concerning the composer’s engagement with vernacular genres. Because the bass partbook is missing, however, their utility is impaired. Only one of the three songs has any concordances: the remaining two survive with only three of their original four voices. (See the attached transcriptions, and consult our website, <<http://www.gaspar-van-weerbeke.sbg.ac.at/>>, for further information.)

As a session at the conference *Gaspar van Weerbeke: Works and Contexts*, this workshop will confront some of the problems that modern scholars face when trying to reconstruct songs from c. 1500. *Bon temps*, for example, opens with different song melodies in the three higher voices: the bass probably also began with a quotation of a pre-existing melody. *Que fait le cocu* appears to start with an imitative tenor/bass duet not unlike the superius/altus duet which follows, but, as often happens with Gaspar, the imitation may not last very long. Finally, the partbooks themselves are not without error, and one mistake in *Bon temps* has been corrected in the transcription.

Participants in the workshop are requested to submit reconstructions of one or both songs two weeks in advance of the conference (i.e. by 16 June 2017). Aspects of these reconstructions will be discussed during the workshop, and the conference consort will be available to musically demonstrate some of the potential solutions. Both of these songs will be published with reconstructed bass voices in the fifth volume of the *Collected Works* (Corpus mensurabilis musicae 106). Those who submit reconstructions will be mentioned in the acknowledgements, with all due credit given to those whose ideas form the basis of the published solutions.

Please send any submissions or questions to Paul Kolb at paul.kolb@sbg.ac.at.

¹ Florence, Biblioteca del Conservatorio di Musica Luigi Cherubini, MS Basevi 2442. On these partbooks see especially Howard Mayer Brown, “Chansons for the Pleasure of a Florentine Patrician: Florence, Biblioteca del Conservatorio di Musica, MS Basevi 2442,” in *Aspects of Medieval and Renaissance Music: A Birthday Offering to Gustave Reese*, ed. Jan LaRue (New York: Pendragon Press, 1966), and ibid., “The Music of the Strozzi Chansonnier (Florence, Biblioteca del Conservatorio di Musica, MS Basevi 2442),” *Acta Musicologica* 40/2 (1968) 115-129.

Bon temps / Adieu mes amours

Soprano (S) C clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

Alto (A) C clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

Tenor (T) C clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

Bass (B) F clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

Lyrics:

Bon temps, je ne te puis lais - sier: tu
 Bon temps, ne vien - dra tu ja -
 A - dieu mes a - mours,

7

7 G clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

8 G clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

9 G clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

10 Bass F clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

Lyrics:

m'as t'a - mour _____ don - né - e.
 -mais? Tu m'a don - né me - ren - co - li - e:
 a - dieu mon sou - las, a - dieu mes es - bas, he - las, he - las.

14

G clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

8 G clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

9 G clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

10 Bass F clef, 2/3 time, B-flat key signature.

Lyrics:

Le - vez vous hau guil - le-met - te car il est jour.
 il est de bon - ne'heu-re né qui tient s'a - mi - e en ung
 Des-suls ton lict, ton lict et la de-mour - rons. Chan-tez du cuer fin la bien ve - nue

21

Son - nez, chan - tez du bon cœur ____ fin, son - nez la bien ve -
pré ____ sur l'her - be ____ jo - li - e. Son - nez la bien ve - nu - e de mon-sig-neur le
de mon-sig - neur le dauf - fin. Son - nez bon-bar - des,

28

- nu - e de mon - sig - neur le ____ dauf - fin. Son - nez trom - pet - tes,
dauf - fin. Son - nez bon - bar - des et clai - rons, et le - vez
son - nez, trom - pet - tes et clai - - - rons. Il et de bonne'heu - re né

34

son - nez bon - bar - des, son - nez fal - cons,
vous hau ____ guil - le - met - te, le - vez vous car il __ est jour.
qui tient s'a mie en ung pré sur l'her - be jo - li - e.

40

son - nez, chan - tez soir et _____ ma - tin, son - nez la bien ve - nu - e

Son - nez, chan - tez soir _____ et ma - tin, son - nez la bien ve - nu - e

Son - nez, chan - tez _____ soir et ma - tin, son - nez la bien ve - nu - e

46

de mon - sig - neur le _____ dauf - fin.

de mon - sig - neur le _____ dauf - - - - fin.

de mon - sig - neur le _____ dauf - fin.

*Source has extra Sb rest in S

Que fait le cocu

Soprano (S) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp.

Alto (A) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 8: first note has a 8 below it.

Tenor (T) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 8: lyrics begin.

Bass (B) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp.

7

Tenor (T) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 7: lyrics 'Que fait le co - cu'.

Alto (A) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 8: lyrics 'Que fait le co - cu au'.

Bass (B) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 8: lyrics 'vol - le, vol - le, vol - le'.

Tenor (T) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 8: lyrics 'au bois, qui ne vol - le, vol - le, vol - le, _____ vol - - -'.

14

Tenor (T) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 14: lyrics 'au bois, qui ne vol - le, vol - le, vol - le, _____ vol - - -'.

Alto (A) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp. Measure 8: lyrics 'bois, qui ne vol - le, _____ vol - - -'.

Bass (B) C major, 2/2 time, key signature 1 sharp.

Que fait le cocu

21

- le, que fait le co - cu au bois, qui ne vol-le, vol - le, vol - le, qui

que fait le co - cu au bois, qui ne vol - le, vol - le, vol - le, qui

que fait le co - cu au bois, qui ne vol - le, vol - le, vol - le, qui

28

- cu - - - ne fois?

ne vol - le'au - cu - - ne fois? Ung hom - me'est en ces - te vil - le,

- cu - - ne fois?

35

Ung hom - me'est en ces - te vil - le qui est

ces - te vil - le en ces - te vil - le qui est co - cu

Ung hom - me'est en ces - te vil - le qui est co - -

43

co - cu par ma foy.
Ne fut l'hon - neur de sa fem -
— par ma — foy. Ne
— cu par ma foy. Ne

50

me;
je le vous mon - stras - se'au doibt, au
l'hon - neur — de sa fem - me; je le vous mon-stras-se'au doibt. Que fait
fut l'hon - neur de sa fem - me; je le vous mon - stras - se'au doibt.

57

doibt. Que fait le co - cu au bois, qui ne vol - le,
le co - cu au bois, que fait le co - cu au bois, qui ne vol - le, vol - le, qui ne vol - le, vol - le, vol - le,
Que fait le co - cu au bois, qui ne vol - le, vol - le,

Musical score for "Que fait le cocu" featuring three staves of music. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by '8'). The vocal line consists of three parts, each with a different melodic line and harmonic support. The lyrics are repeated in each staff:

vol - le, vol - le,
vol-le, vol-le, vol - le, vol - le, vol - le, vol - le, au - cu - ne fois?
vol-le, vol-le, vol - le,
vol - le, vol-le, au - cu - ne fois?
vol-le, vol-le, vol - le,
qui _____ ne vol - le, au - cu - ne fois?