

Miserere

*Mensural bicinia from the
"Baldwin Commonplace Book"
(1594)*

*"A lesson of descant of thirtie-eight proportions
of sundry kinds made by Mr Giles, Mr. of the Children of Windsor,
then and now Mr. of the Children of the Chappell also."*

Nathaniel Giles (1558 - 1633/34)

2: duo:— m giles:—

C

miserere:—

3.1. tripla:

3.2. sesq altera:

9.2. quadrupla sesq altera:

5.1. quintupla:

5.2. dupla sesq altera:

5.4. sesq quarta:

16.4. tripla supseptiens quartas:

oportio equalis:

quadrupla by: 3:

7.3. dupla sesq tertia:

14.3. quadrupla supseptiens tertias:

oportio equalis:

5.3. supseptiens tertias:

10.3. tripla sesq tertia:

20.3. septupla supseptiens tertias:

7.1. septupla:

7.2. tripla sesq altera:

7.4. supseptiens quartas:

21.4. quintupla sesq quarta:

21.8. dupla sup quintupliens octavo:

oportio equalis:

2.3. sub sesq altera:

4.3. sesq tertia:

8.3. dupla supseptiens tertias:

103

16.7. quintupla sesq tertia:

6.1. septupla:

oportio equalis:

2.3. subdupla sesq altera:

4.5. sub sesq quarta:

8.5. supseptiens quintas:

16.5. tripla supseptiens quintas:

32.5. septupla supseptiens quintas:

8.1. octupla:

oportio equalis:

2.7. sub tripla sesq altera:

8.7. sub supseptiens sesq quarta: septima:

16.7. dupla supseptiens septimas:

32.7. quadrupla sup quadrupliens septimas:

5.1. quintupla:

6.1. septupla after sundrie maners:

7.1. septupla:

8.1. octupla by: 3:

3.1. tripla:

3.2. sesq altera:

3.4. sub sesq tertia:

9.4. dupla sesq quarta:

9.2. quadrupla sesq altera:

9.1. noctupla:

miserere:—

a lesson of descant of thirtie eighte:—
propociens: of sundrie Kindes: made:
by m giles m of the children of windsor:—
then: & now m of the children of chappell also:—

full barlines represent a change in specified rhythmic proportion
 barlines between staves indicate rhythmic coincidence within an ongoing rhythmic proportion
 a short barline represents the beginning of the cantus firmus's repeat
 small tick lines show rhythmic groupings within an ongoing rhythmic proportion.

red notation = black notation in original
 blue notation = split black-white notation in original
 dotted slurs = ligatures in original source

Cantus Firmus = Liber Usualis 266:
Miserere mihi Domine et exaudi orationem
 (have mercy on me O Lord, and hear my prayer)
 For Compline on Sundays "during the year"

Miserere

"A duo: Mr. Giles"

"A lesson of descant of thirtie-eight proportions
 of sundry kinds made by Mr Giles, Mr. of the Children of Windsor,
 then and now Mr. of the Children of the Chappell also."

Source: British Library, London, England (GB-Lbl)
 RM 24 d. 2 "Baldwin Commonplace Book." fol. 102v - 103r

Nathaniel Giles (1558 – 1633 or 1634)
 transcription: Jordan Alexander Key

a duo:- Mr. Giles:-

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in C-clef and contains a series of diamond-shaped notes, some with stems, and a few black notes. The bottom staff is in C-clef and contains a series of black notes, some with stems, and a few diamond-shaped notes. The word "miserere" is written below each staff. Above the top staff, there is a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem, followed by a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem. Above the bottom staff, there is a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem, followed by a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem. The word "miserere" is written below each staff.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in C-clef and contains a series of red notes, some with stems, and a few black notes. The bottom staff is in C-clef and contains a series of black notes, some with stems, and a few red notes. The word "miserere" is written below each staff. Above the top staff, there is a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem, followed by a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem. Above the bottom staff, there is a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem, followed by a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem. The word "miserere" is written below each staff.

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in C-clef and contains a series of red notes, some with stems, and a few black notes. The bottom staff is in C-clef and contains a series of black notes, some with stems, and a few red notes. The word "miserere" is written below each staff. Above the top staff, there is a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem, followed by a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem. Above the bottom staff, there is a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem, followed by a C-clef and a diamond-shaped note with a stem. The word "miserere" is written below each staff.

*At this point, the cantus firmus repeats.
 Thus, ligatures are not indicated again.

19 ♩ (proportio equalis

○ 5:3 superbipertiens terciens

10:3 tripla sesquitertia

20:3 sextupla superbipertiens terciens

7:1 septupla

7:2 tripla sesquialtera

7:4 supertripertiens quartas

35 21:4 quintupla sesquiquarta

37 21:8 dupla superquintupertiens octano

♩ proportio equalis

40

⌕ 2:3 subsesquealtera ⌕ 4:3 sesquitercia ⌕ 8:3 dupla superbipertiens tertiens

♩. = ♩. + ♩.

44 (equivalent alternative realization)

16:3 quintupla sesquitercia

46 $\frac{6}{3}$ 6:1 sextupla

51 ♩ proportio equalis ♩ 2:5 subdupla sesquialtera ♩ 4:5 subesque quarta 8:5 supertripertiens quintas

52 16:5 tripla superbipertiens quintas 32:5 sextupla superbipertiens quintas

54 ♩ 8:1 octupla ♩ proportio equalis

57 (equivalent alternative realization)

⊙ 2:7 subtripla sesquialtera

⊙ 4:7 sub supertripertiens quartas

⊙ 8:7 sesque septima

60

16:7 dupla subipertiens septimas

61

32:7 quadrupla superquadrupertiens septimas

32:7 quadrupla superquadrupertiens septimas

62 CC 5:1 quintupla C 6:1 sextupla after sundri maners ("after sundry maners")

5:4 5:4 5:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

68

6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

73 C 7:1 septupla

6:4 6:4 7:4 7:4

77 C 8:1 octupla by 3

7:4 7:4 7:4 8:1 octupla by 3

