

[In die Sancto Pasche, Ad vesp. Ad Magnificat Antiphona]

# Surrexit enim\*... Precedet vos in gallileam

from Ms without title 72 sacred songs - BSB Mus.ms. 52

Ludwig Senfl

ed. Andreas Stenberg

The musical score consists of five staves, each representing a different voice part:

- DISCANTUS:** The top staff, written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and F major (indicated by a sharp sign). It contains the lyrics "Sur - re - xit e - nim si - cut di - xit do - mi - ni".
- CONTRATENOR:** The second staff from the top, written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and C major (indicated by a sharp sign). It contains the lyrics "Pre - ce det vos in Gal - li -".
- TENOR:** The third staff from the top, written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and C major (indicated by a sharp sign). It contains the lyrics "Pre - ce - det, pre - ce - det vos".
- BASSUS:** The fourth staff from the top, written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and C major (indicated by a sharp sign). It contains the lyrics "Pre - ce det vos, pre - ce - det vos in Gal - li -".
- ALTO:** The bottom staff, written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and C major (indicated by a sharp sign). It contains the lyrics "le - am Al - le - lu ia, in gal - li - Al - le - lu ia, i - bi in Gal - li - le - am Al - le - lu ia, i - bi le - am Al - l[e - lu - i]a, Al - le - lu ia, i - bi um vi - de - bi - tis Al - um vi - de - bi - tis Al - e - um vi - de - bi - tis Al - i - bi e - um vi - de - bi - tis Al -".

Accompanying the vocal parts are square-shaped note heads, likely representing a basso continuo or organ part.

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Al - le - lu - ia, Al - le - lu - ia,  
le - lu - ia, Al - le - lu - ia,  
ia, Al - le - lu - ia, Al - le - lu - ia,  
ia, Al - le - lu - ia, Al - le - lu - ia,  
- le - lu - ia, Al - le - lu - ia, Al - le - lu - ia,

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Al - le - lu - ia.  
Al - le - lu - ia.  
Al - le - lu - ia.

### Commentary:

The Antiphon is unattributed in the Ms. According to the Senflonline database (<http://www.senflonline.com/>) it is proposed as a setting by Senfl by M. BENTE in Neue Wege der Quellenkritik und die Biographie Ludwig Senfls. Ein Beitrag zur Musikgeschichte des Reformationszeitalters (Wiesbaden, 1968).

The Senflonline database lists the setting as an Antiphon for second vespers of Easter. Mus. Ms. 52. Gives no heading to this antiphon but it follows straightly on the Antiphon Alleluia, alleluia...which has the heading die Sancto Pasce Ad vesp. Sup ps an. The ordo of the diocese of Freising, to Which Munich belongs prescribes this Antiphon text for second vespers of Easter as for vespers in weekdays after Easter. (see Scannalia [cu]m ritum ac ordine[m] ecclesie [et] diocesis Frisingen[sis], Pars hyemalis. Venetijs 1520 BSB Res/2 Liturg. 49-1, fol. 148r.)

Although the Cantus database for gregorian chant lists several different melodies for this antiphon. I have so far not been able to find any closely resembling the melodic material in the polyphonic setting. Some of the chant melodies in the database appear to be variant melodies when compared to the initium and thematic material in Senfls setting.

The melody given in An Antiphonary in The Royal Library of Denmark can serve as an example of a variant melody type resembling but not identical to the melodic material used by Senfl. The Danish antiphonary copied in late 16-th century in Augsburg often quote melodies resembling melodic material used in the Mus.ms 52 settings.

From:

Source: København (Copenhagen), Det kongelige Bibliotek Slotsholmen, Gl. Kgl. S. 3449, 8o [06] VI, fol. 019r-019v

**S**

urrexit enim si-cut dixit Domi-nus et  
pre-ce-det vos in ga-li-le-am al-le-lu-ia  
i-bi e-um vide-bitis alleluia, alleluia,  
alle lu ia. [a][e] o [u] [a] e.

**M**

agnifi-cat: a[n]i[m]a mea dominum.

**S**

ur-rex-it e-nim si-cut dixit Do-mi-nus  
et pre-ce-det vos in ga-li-le-am al-le-lu-ia  
i-bi e-um vi-de-bitis al-le-lu-ia, al-le-lu-ia,  
alle lu ia. [a][e] o [u][a] e.

**M**

agni-ficat: a[n]i[m]a me-a dominum.