

Early Polyphony to Leonin

Musica Enchiriadis

Vox principalis



Sit glo - ri - a Do - mi - ni, in sae - cu - la...

Vox organalis



Sit glo - ri - a Do - mi - ni, in sae - cu - la...

May the glory of the Lord, throughout the ages...

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Guido of Arezzo's form of organum: the *Micrologus*

Each line ends with an occursus

Vox principalis



Vox organalis Ve - ni ad do - cen - dum nos vi - am pru - den - ti - ae

Come to teach us the path of wisdom.

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Winchester Polyphony (Winchester tropes)

Reconstruction by Susan Rankin

Example 2. Responsory organum *Sint lumbi*

The image displays a musical score for a responsory organum. It consists of two systems of music. Each system has a vocal line (V. P.) and a lute line (L. O.). The vocal line is written in a medieval square neume on a four-line staff. The lute line is written in a medieval square neume on a four-line staff, with a treble clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The first system covers the lyrics 'Sint lum-bi ves-tri pre-cin-ti' and the second system covers 'et lu-cer-ne ar-den-tes in ma-ni-bus ves-tris'. The lute line features various rhythmic markings, including vertical lines and dots, which are characteristic of medieval notation for lute tablature.

V. P.

L. O.

Sint lum-bi ves-tri pre-cin-ti

et lu-cer-ne ar-den-tes in ma-ni-bus ves-tris

Aquitanian Polyphony

Fiduciam habere melius potest

This block shows the beginning of a musical piece. It features a large, ornate initial letter 'V' on the left side. The text 'Fiduciam habere melius potest' is written in a Gothic script below the first two staves of music. The notation consists of square neumes on four-line red staves.

n ruciam et
or salutem
tum potestum

This block continues the musical piece. It features a large, ornate initial letter 'I' on the right side. The text 'n ruciam et or salutem tum potestum' is written in a Gothic script below the staves. The notation consists of square neumes on four-line red staves.

Two tropes on “Viderunt Omnes”

(Soloist)

Vi - de - runt He - ma - nu - - - - el
In__ ru - i - - - nam____ Is - ra - - - - el

(Soloist)

The image shows a musical score for two tropes on the text "Viderunt Omnes". The score is written on two staves, both in treble clef. The top staff is labeled "(Soloist)" and the bottom staff is also labeled "(Soloist)". The lyrics are written below the staves. The text "Viderunt Omnes" is split into two lines: "Vi - de - runt" and "In__ ru - i - - -". The second line of the score continues with "He - ma - nu - - - - el" and "nam____ Is - ra - - - - el". A pink rectangular box highlights the second staff, specifically the notes corresponding to the words "nam" and "Is - ra".

They saw Emmanuel...
Israel in ruin...

Santiago de Compostela

Photo by [Georges Jansoone](#)
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see this [carving of an
organistrum](#).



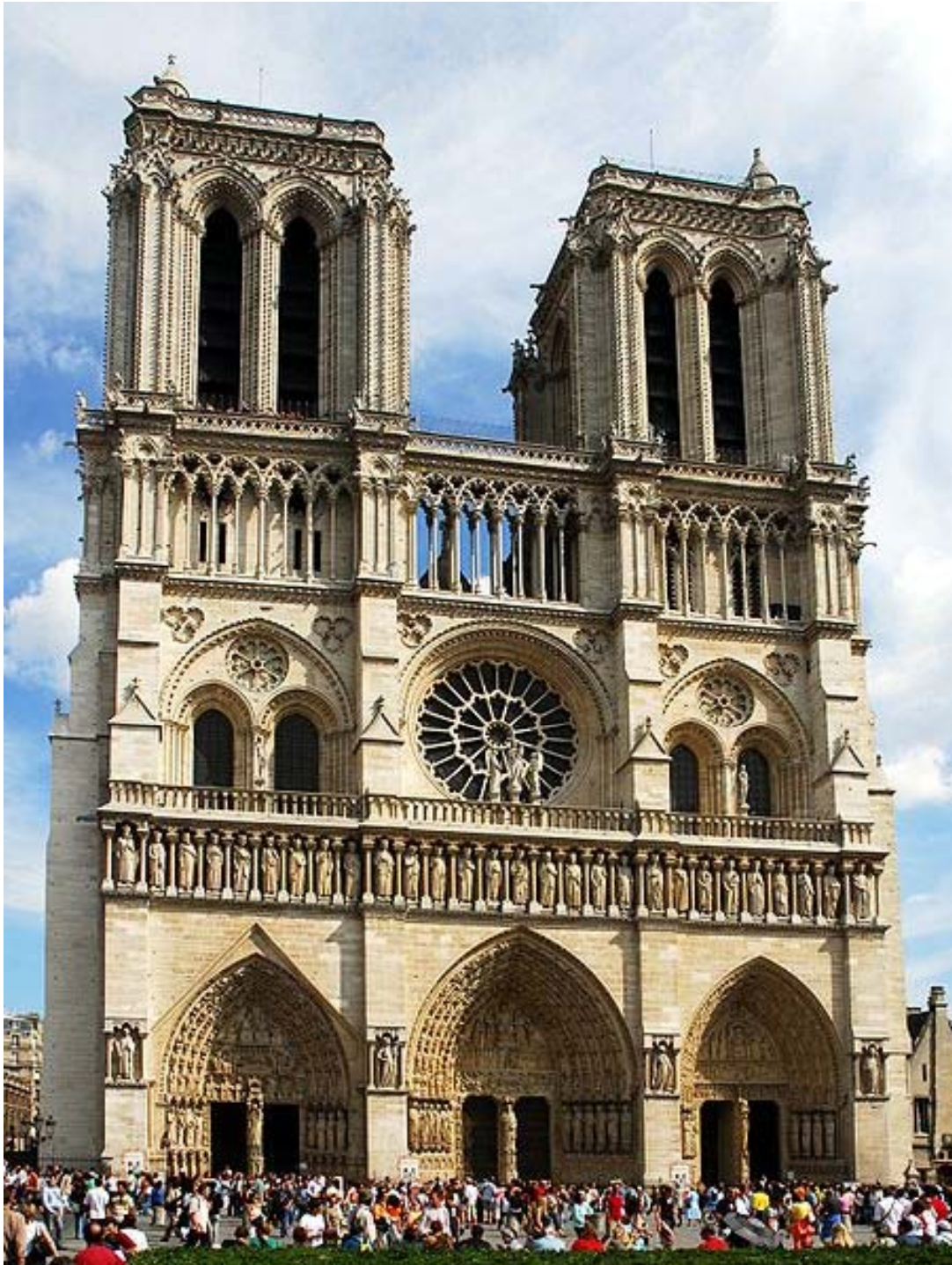
Con gaudeant Catholici in the *Codex Calixtinus*

Con - gau - de - ant ca - tho - li - ci, lae - ten - tur ci - ves

Con - gau - de - ant ca - tho - li - ci, lae - ten - tur ci - ves

Con - gau - de - ant ca - tho - li - ci, lae - ten - tur ci - ves

Con gaudeant catholici laetentur cives celi die is
Clerus pulerit carminib; studeat atq;
cantibus. Di. Hec est dies laudabilis di
uina luce nobilis. Di. Quia iacob; pala
cia ascendit ad celestia. Di. Vincens



Notre Dame in Paris

Photo by [Jerome Dumonteil](#) on Wikimedia Commons. (License CC BY)

Innovations in Gothic Architecture (1)

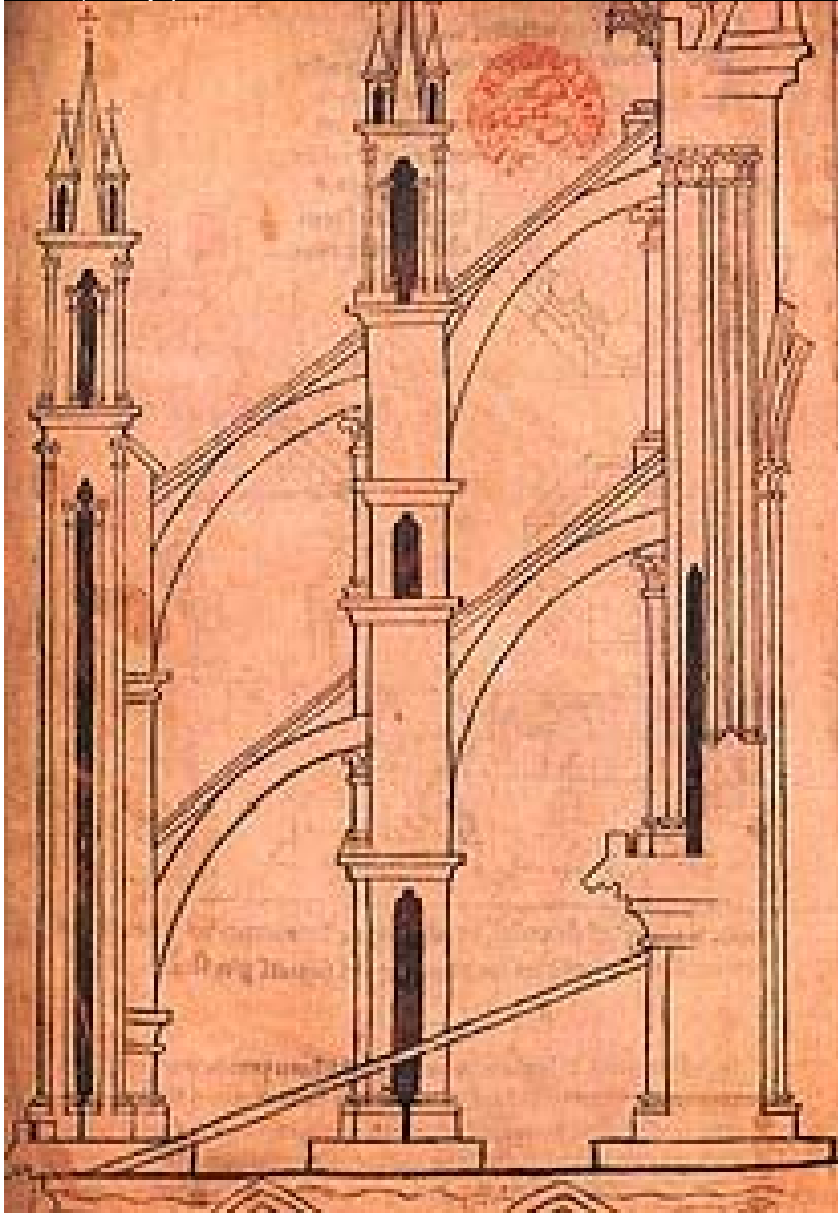
Flying Buttresses of Notre Dame

Photo by [Joseph Cesare](#) at Wikipedia Commons. (License CC BY)



Innovations in Gothic Architecture (1) & (2)

Flying Buttresses Reims – drawing from ca. 1230




Pointed Arches




Photo by [Taylor](#) on
Wikimedia Commons.

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om
nes. **D**omi
ni



ac

Magnus Liber Organi
folio 99: Leonin, "Viderunt Omnes"
closeup below



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