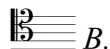
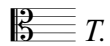
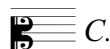
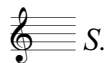


COLLECTION MUSICALE EN FORMAT NUMÉRIQUE  
DIVERSES POLYPHONIES VOCALES DE LA RENAISSANCE

**Roland de Lassus (1532-1594)**  
**Lucescit jam o socii**  
à quatre voix



Nomenclature :



Source :

1580.

I. PARS :

Lucescit jam o socii,  
nous tardons trop à déjeuner.  
Habemus tantum ocii,  
que ferions-nous jusqu'au dîner ?  
Jam parata sunt omnia,  
Mettons-nous table en bon heur'.  
Si quis quaeret : QUARE ? QUIA ?  
trop juner apporte douleur.

II. PARS :

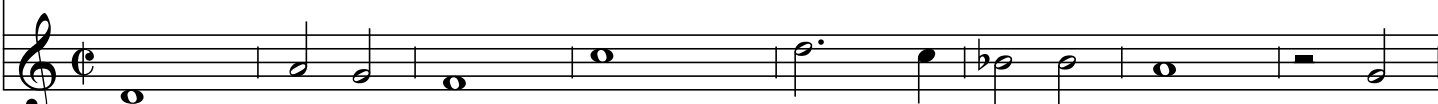
Nunc bibamus non segniter,  
c'est trop manger sans boire un coup.  
Bibamus bis, ter et quater,  
puis chanterons ORSUS A COUP.  
Non habentes pecuniam,  
l'hoste dira ce qu'il voudra,  
Ite per aliam viam,  
on le payra quand in pourra.

## I. PARS.

S.  Lu - ces - cit jam o \_\_\_\_\_ so - - - ci - i, nous

C.  Lu - ces - cit jam o so - - - - - ci - i, nous

T.  8 Lu - ces - cit jam o \_\_\_\_\_ so - - - ci - i, nous

B.  8 Lu - ces - cit jam o so - - - ci - i, nous

9

tar-dons trop à dé - jeu - ner, ha - be - mus tan - tum o - ci - i, que fe - rions

tar-dons trop à dé - jeu - ner, ha - be - mus tan - tum o - ci - i, que fe - rions\_\_

8 tar-dons trop à dé - jeu - ner, ha - be - mus\_\_\_\_ tan - tum o - ci - i, que

8 tar-dons trop à dé - jeu - ner, ha - be - mus tan - tum o - ci - i, que

18

nous, que fe - rions nous, que fe - rions nous, que fe - rions nous jus -

— nous, que fe - rions nous, que fe - rions nous, que fe - rions nous, que fe - rions

fe - rions nous, que — fe - rions — nous, que — fe - rions — nous jus -

fe - rions nous, que fe - rions nous, que fe - rions nous

25

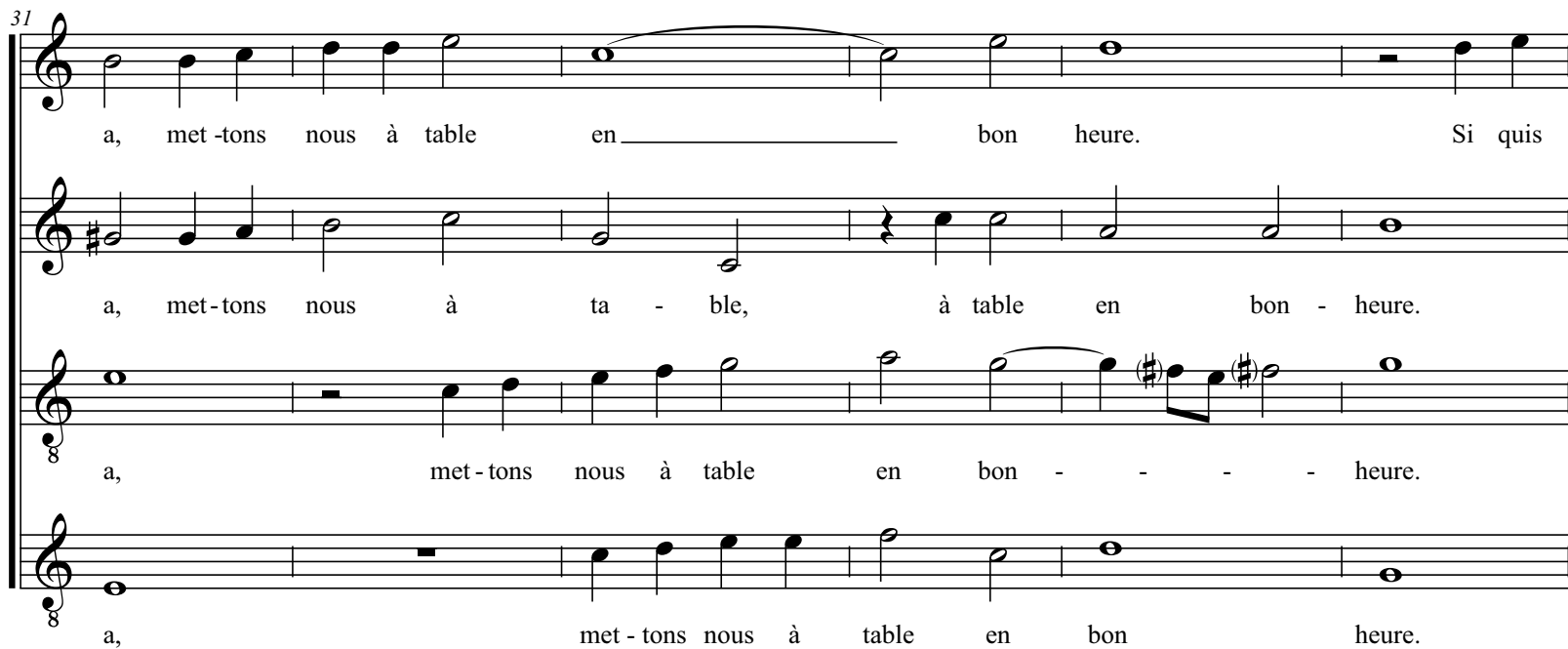
qu'au dî - - - - ner. Jam pa - ra - ta sunt om - ni -

nous jus - qu'au dî - ner. Jam pa - ra - ta sunt om - ni -

qu'au dî - ner. Jam pa - ra - ta sunt om - ni -

jus - qu'au dî - - - - ner. Jam pa - ra - ta sunt om - ni -

31



a, met-tons nous à table en \_\_\_\_\_ bon heure. Si quis

a, met-tons nous à ta - ble, à table en bon - heure.

a, met-tons nous à table en bon - - - heure.

a, met-tons nous à table en bon heure.

37

The musical score consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are in Latin. The first staff has the lyrics 'quae - ret: Qua - - - re? Qui - - - a? trop \_\_\_\_'. The second staff has 'Si quis quae - ret: Qua - - - re? Qui - a? trop ju -'. The third staff has 'Si quis quae - ret: Qua - - - re? Qui - - - - a? trop \_\_\_\_'. The fourth staff has 'Si quis quae - ret: Qui - - - - - a?'. The music features various note values including quarter, eighth, and half notes, as well as rests and slurs.

quae - ret: Qua - - - re? Qui - - - a? trop \_\_\_\_

Si quis quae - ret: Qua - - - re? Qui - a? trop ju -

Si quis quae - ret: Qua - - - re? Qui - - - - a? trop \_\_\_\_

Si quis quae - ret: Qui - - - - - a?

44

— ju - ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju -  
ner a - por - te dou - - - leur, a - por - te dou - - - leur, a -  
— ju - ner a - por - te dou - - - - leur, a - por - te dou - leur, trop  
trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju -

Detailed description: This is a musical score for four voices, likely a choir or quartet. It consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a common time signature (C). The lyrics are in French and are written below the staves. The first staff begins with a measure rest followed by the lyrics 'ju - ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju -'. The second staff continues the lyrics 'ner a - por - te dou - - - leur, a - por - te dou - - - leur, a -'. The third staff begins with a measure rest followed by 'ju - ner a - por - te dou - - - - leur, a - por - te dou - leur, trop'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest followed by 'trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju -'. The music features various note values including quarter, eighth, and half notes, as well as rests. There are some ties and slurs indicating phrasing.

50

ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - - - leur.

por - te dou - leur, trop \_\_\_\_\_ ju - ner a - por - te dou-leur, a - por - te dou - leur.

8 ju - ner, trop ju - ner, trop ju - ner a - por - te \_\_\_\_\_ dou - leur.

8 ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - - - leur.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for four voices, likely SATB. It consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. The lyrics are in French. The first staff begins with a measure rest. The second staff has a measure rest followed by a half note. The third staff begins with an octave sign (8) and a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with an octave sign (8) and a quarter note. The lyrics are: 'ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - - - leur.' (first staff), 'por - te dou - leur, trop \_\_\_\_\_ ju - ner a - por - te dou-leur, a - por - te dou - leur.' (second staff), '8 ju - ner, trop ju - ner, trop ju - ner a - por - te \_\_\_\_\_ dou - leur.' (third staff), and '8 ner a - por - te dou - leur, trop ju - ner a - por - te dou - - - leur.' (fourth staff). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

57 II. PARS.

Nunc bi - ba - mus non se - gni - ter, c'est trop man - ger

Nunc bi - ba - mus — non se - gni - ter, c'est trop

8 Nunc bi - ba - mus non se - gni - ter, c'est trop man - ger sans boire un\_\_

8 Nunc bi - ba - mus non se - gni - ter, c'est

65

The musical score consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are in French and are written below the notes. The first staff begins with a measure rest marked '65'. The lyrics for the first staff are: 'sans boire un coup, c'est trop man - ger sans boi - re \_\_\_\_\_ un coup.' The second staff continues the lyrics: 'man - ger \_\_\_\_\_ sans boire un coup, c'est trop man-ger sans boire un coup.' The third staff begins with a measure rest marked '8' and continues: '\_\_\_\_\_ coup, c'est trop man - ger sans boire un coup, sans boire un coup. Bi -'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest marked '8' and continues: 'trop man - ger, c'est trop man - ger sans boire un coup. Bi -'. The lyrics are written in a simple, sans-serif font.

sans boire un coup, c'est trop man - ger sans boi - re \_\_\_\_\_ un coup.

man - ger \_\_\_\_\_ sans boire un coup, c'est trop man-ger sans boire un coup.

\_\_\_\_\_ coup, c'est trop man - ger sans boire un coup, sans boire un coup. Bi -

trop man - ger, c'est trop man - ger sans boire un coup. Bi -

72

Bi - ba - mus bis, ter, \_\_\_\_\_ et qua - - - ter, puis chan-te-rons

Bi - ba - mus bis, ter, \_\_\_\_\_ et qua - - - ter, puis chan-te-rons

8 ba - mus bis, ter, \_\_\_\_\_ et qua - - - ter, puis chan-te-rons

8 ba - mus bis, qua - - - ter, puis chan-te-rons

Detailed description: This is a musical score for four voices, likely SATB. It consists of four staves, each with a treble clef. The lyrics are in French and are repeated across the staves. The first staff has a measure rest at the beginning. The second staff has a measure rest at the beginning and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the middle. The third and fourth staves have an octave sign (8) below the first measure. The lyrics are: 'Bi - ba - mus bis, ter, \_\_\_\_\_ et qua - - - ter, puis chan-te-rons'.

80

The musical score consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are in French and are written below the notes. The first staff has a fermata over the final note. The second staff has a fermata over the final note. The third staff has a fermata over the final note. The fourth staff has a fermata over the final note.

“or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup.” \_\_\_\_\_ Non

“or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup.” Non \_\_\_\_\_ ha - ben -

8 “or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup.” Non ha - ben - tes pe -

8 “or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup, or - sus à coup.” Non ha - ben -

87

ha - ben - tes pe - cu - ni - am, l'hos - te di - ra ce qu'il vou - dra.

tes pe - cu - ni - am, l'hos - te di - ra ce qu'il vou - dra. I -

cu - ni - am, pe - cu - ni - am, l'hos - te di - ra ce qu'il vou - dra.

tes pe - cu - ni - am, l'hos - te di - ra ce qu'il vou - dra. I -

95

I - te, i - - - te per a - li - am vi - am, per a - li -

- te, i - - - te per a - li - am vi - tam, per a - li -

I - te, i - - - te per a - li - am vi - am, per a - li -

- - te, i - te per a - li - am vi - am, per a - li -

[illegible]

*III*

The musical score consists of four staves, each with a treble clef. The lyrics are in French and are written below the notes. The first staff begins with a fermata. The second staff has a fermata under the first measure. The third staff has a fermata under the first measure. The fourth staff has a fermata under the first measure. The lyrics are: on le pay - ra, on le pay - ra quand on pour - ra. le pay - ra, on le pay - ra, quand on pour - ra. ra, on le pay - ra, quand on pour - ra. ra, quand on pour-ra, on le pay - ra, quand on pour - ra.

on le pay - ra, on le pay - ra quand on pour - ra.

le pay - ra, on le pay - ra, quand on pour - ra.

ra, on le pay - ra, quand on pour - ra.

ra, quand on pour-ra, on le pay - ra, quand on pour - ra.