

Treasures of Devotion

European Spiritual Song ca. 1500

The Boston Camerata • Anne Azéma, Artistic Director

I.	FORTUNA DESPERATA/SANCTE PETRE/ORA PRO NOBIS		IO.	Premier Branle de Bourgongne	
	Heinrich Isaac (ca. 1450-1517)			Adrian le Roy (1551)	
	Barrett, Hershey, Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	1:37		Frederiksen (lute), Accurso	2:47
2.	FORTUNA DESPERATA/O MORTE, DISPIETATA		II.	Or vous tremoussez, pasteurs de Judée	
	Alexander Agricola (1446-1506)			Anonymous (ca. 15th ca.) & Jean Daniel (ca.1520)	
	Azéma, Barrett, Frederiksen, Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	1:29		Azéma, Hershey, Barrett (lute and voice), Frederiksen	
3.	Herre lieve Herre			(lute and voice), Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	2:32
	Jacob Clemens non Papa (1510-1555)		12.	Et d'où venez vous Madame Lucette	
	Kammen, Lewis, Arceci, Hershey, Barrett, Frederiksen	1:30		Pierre Moulu (ca. 1540)	
4.	DE TOUS BIENS PLAINE			Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	1:49
	Hayne van Ghizeghem (ca. 1445- after 1476)		13.	Amy souffrés	
	Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	1:26		Pierre Moulu? (1484-1550) (in: Attaignant, 1519)	
5.	Maria Zart			Frederiksen, Barrett (lute), Acurso	3:09
	Arnold Schlick (1455-1525)		14.	Pêcheurs souffrez	
	Hershey, Lewis (trebble viol), Frederiksen (lute).	2:03		Pierre Moulu ? (1484-1550) & Jean Daniel (ca. 1520)	
6.	DE TOUS BIENS PLAINE			Azéma, Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	2:42
	Alexander Agricola (1446-1506)		15.	EWIGER GOTT, AUS DES GEBOT	
	Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	1:27		Ludwig Senfl (1486-1543)	
7.	DE TOUS BIENS PLAINE			Barrett, Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	2:03
	Josquin Desprez (ca. 1450-1521)		16.	O BONE JESU	
	Barrett, Kammen, Lewis, Arceci	1:38		Francesco Canova da Milano, after Compère (1497-1543)	
8.	DE TOUS BIEN PLAINE			Accurso	2:23
	Alexander Agricola (1446-1506)		17.	O BONE JESU	
	Frederiksen (lute), Kammen, Barret (lute), Lewis, Arceci	1:35		Loyset Compère (1445-1518)	
9.	Chantons Noël, menons joyeuse vie			Azéma, Hershey, Barrett, Frederiksen	2:35
	Pierre Certon (d.1572) & Jean Daniel (ca.1520)		18.	TANT QUE VIVRAY	
	Tutti	2:58		Claudin de Sermisy (1490-1562) & Clément Marot	
				(1496-1544)	
				Hershey, Barrett, Frederiksen	1:13

19.	TANT QUE VIVRAY	
	Claudin de Sermisy (1490-1562) & Eustorg de Beaulieu	
	(ca.1495-1552), after Marot	
	Azéma, Kammen (vielle and harp), Lewis, Arceci,	
	Frederiksen (lute), Barrett (lute)	3:30
20.	HET DAGHET	
	Anonymous (in: Antwerp Songbook, 1544)	
	Barrett	1:21
21.	ALS ICK RIEP MET VERLANGEN	
	Jacob Clemens non Papa (1510-1555)	
	Hershey, Barrett, Frederiksen, Azéma, Kammen,	
	Lewis, Arceci	3:48
22.	CHRISTE ELEISON (FROM: MISSA CARMINUM)	
	Heinrich Isaac (ca.1450-1517)	
	Azéma, Hershey, Barrett, Frederiksen	0:53
23.	INNSBRUCK ICH MUSS DICH LASSEN	
,	Heinrich Isaac (ca.1450-1517)	
	Frederiksen, Barrett (lute), Accurso (lute)	2:47
24.	LOVEN SO WILT	
	Jacob Clemens non Papa (1510-1555)	
	Hershey, Barrett, Frederiksen	1:53
25.	In te Domine speravi	
	Josquin Desprez (ca.1450 – 1521)	
	Tutti	2:04
	Total time:	53.14



Cover page: Prayer Bead, Netherlandish, 1500-1530

Opposite page: Abbey Church St Pierre-St Paul, Ferrières-en-Gatinais, France

The Boston Camerata

After sixty-four years of constant, innovative activity, **The Boston Camerata** ranks among the world's oldest and most eminent early music ensembles. Founded in 1954, Camerata has been under the direction of French-born singer and scholar Anne Azéma since autumn, 2008.

Camerata's musical performances are well known for their blending of spontaneity and emotional commitment with careful research and scholarship. Drawing on its distinguished roster of singers and instrumentalists, Camerata produces an in-town concert series for audiences in the Greater Boston area. The Boston Camerata also tours regularly in the US and on four continents. Recent international tours have included appearances in France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Brazil. These live performances present vital, historically informed performances of European music of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque eras, and of early American music, sacred and secular. In recent seasons, Camerata's forays into music-and-dance performance ('Borrowed Light,' with the Tero Saarinen Company, 2004-2014), and music theater presentations ('Daniel: A Medieval Masterpiece Revisited' (2014-present); 'The Night's Tale' (2015); 'Tristan and Iseult' (2017-18) have brought the company's work to much wider audiences, locally and internationally.

The Camerata's activities include numerous media appearances (2 prizes at FIFA Montréal, 2014, 1 prize at the Massachussetts Film Festival) and educational projects (Visiting Artist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2015; school outreach in the Marinhao province of Brazil, 2016). Its many recordings (including the *Grand Prix du Disque*, 1989) document the ensemble's long evolution over two generations, and its influence on modern-day approaches to historical performance.

Anne Azéma, voice, hurdy gurdy, direction
Michael Barrett, voice, lute
Daniel Hershey, voice
Joel Frederiksen, voice, lute
Andrew Arceci, viola da gamba
Shira Kammen, vielle, harp
Carol Lewis, viola da gamba
Fabio Accurso, lute

We thank Joel Cohen for his invaluable help with this program.





Andrew Arceci, Carol Lewis, Shira Kammen, Anne Azéma, Joel Frederiksen, Michael Barrett, Daniel Hershey. Fuentidueña Chapel, The Met Cloisters, New York

Anne Azéma, Artistic Director

French-born vocalist, scholar and stage director **Anne Azéma** directs The Boston Camerata (2008) and the French ensemble Aziman (2005). Intensely engaged with solo song of the Middle Ages, she is esteemed as a charismatic solo performer. She is also widely admired for creative skill in building and directing musical productions of varied styles and periods, both for her soloist-oriented programs centered around her original repertoires, and for larger ensemble forces (in concert and staged) in Europe and the United States.

Anne Azéma's current discography of 35 recordings (*Grand Prix du Disque*; Edison Prize) includes five widely acclaimed solo CD recitals (Erato/Warner). Since assuming the directorship of The Boston Camerata in 2008, she has created a series of fifteen new productions, acclaimed by press and public alike.

Among Anne Azéma's teaching activities are master classes, seminars, lectures and residencies at prominent conservatories and universities. She has contributed articles to scholarly and general audience publications. In 2011, Ms. Azéma was named *Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres* by the French Government. She is currently a faculty member at the Longy School of Music of Bard College. The second film in which she appeared received two prizes at the Montréal FIFA (2014). In 2017, she was presented with the Distinguished Artist Award of the Saint Botolph Foundation, in recognition of her work as a director.



Treasures of Devotion

European Spiritual Song ca. 1500

It is the details—virtuosic, complex—that strike the viewer first, as one contemplates the rosary beads. Next, comes the almost-sensual desire to hold such treasures in one's hand. A world of religious scenes of unparalleled precision and poetry has been opened up to the observer. Each of these tiny objects, part of a major international exhibit of early Renaissance devotional objects the direct inspiration for this musical program, calls us to deep, private meditation; sometimes tormented, sometimes luminous.

The same emotions emanate from the music we chose for this recording. Originating in northern European circles, parallel to those who produced these rosary beads, these pieces are not intended for grand cathedrals or public ceremony, but for personal meditation, private chapels and rooms, family houses and assemblies. Like the beads, their craftsmanship is precise, superb; rich in subtle details, they lead us to wonder, and to contemplation.

The Franco-Flemish musical evolution during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had an enormous impact all over Europe. The new ways of hearing and writing music were adapted into the liturgies of the church, but also into more private and intimate musical contexts, aided, of course, by the printing press and the invention of moveable type. Composers enjoyed playing with, and varying, secular songs in the popular style, sometimes creating ingenious instrumental pieces (the different versions of 'De tous biens plaine'), sometimes recycling the tunes with spiritual texts. Noble circles enjoyed such works, but so did affluent bourgeois circles.

Several musical genres are included in our program: Alongside some intentionally simplified, foursquare pieces ('Here lieve Here'), you will hear others in a more fluid manner, with variants of increasing complexity (the two versions of 'Fortuna desperata'). These, conceived as 'comments' built on pre-existing tunes, are vehicles of virtuosity for singers and instrumentalists. Similarly, we also include a mass excerpt for a private chapel ('Isaac's Missa Carminum'), based on a beloved, pre-existing song ('Innsbruck ich muss dich lassen'). These alternations between the worlds of liturgy and of family piety ('Als ik riep met verlangen') are characteristic of this rich, Franco-Flemish repertoire. The same composers who produced grandiose mass cycles for public celebration also created, with equal skill and care, these musical miniatures.

We also strive in this program to evoke the sound world of this period, as instruments and instrumental music began to develop alongside the singers' art. We are in a pivotal period, ca.1500, as several kinds and sizes of bowed string instruments, with their specially crafted bows, coexist and collaborate. The lute, too, has a growing place in all circles: aristocrats, bourgeois and professional musicians. It develops its own repertoire and its own, specific kind of musical notation, accompanying the voice, leading the dance (Adrien le Roy), and even commenting on scenes of Christ's passion (Franceso da Milano, 'O bone Jesu').

These echoes of musical piety during the Flemish and European Renaissance evoke many feelings, both light and dark, about life, death, and the purpose of existence. We ourselves can, and do, easily share these emotions. Let us leave the last word to Josquin des Près: 'In te domine speravi.'

Anne Azéma, 2018 Translated by Joel Cohen, 2018



The musical program *Treasures of Devotion* was commissioned by the Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto and The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Cloisters, New York for *Small Wonders: Gothic Boxwood Miniatures*, an exhibition co-curated by the AGO, Toronto; The Met Cloisters, New York; and the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

Treasures of Devotion was performed at all three exhibition venues in 2017.

For more information on early 16th c.-Gothic boxwood miniature carvings, the Boxwood Project and to see more photos, visit: http://boxwood.ago.ca



Recording Treasures of Devotion

Treasures of Devotion was recorded over a period of five days (Aug. 28-Sept. 1, 2017) in the magnificent Benedictine abbey church of St Pierre-St Paul. Many event-filled centuries after its founding, the abbey still preserves a number of monastery buildings including several churches and chapels, the chapter house and the monks' refectory. The abbey is situated at a regional crossroads, in the delightful old town of Ferrières-en-Gatinais, where Ile-de-France at the North meets Burgundy to the South East.

The Boston Camerata wishes to acknowledge the rare and unusual privilege granted by the town and its citizens, and by the parish of Ferrières, of recording the CD in the abbey church. During the days and evenings of taping, a steady flow of church visitors sat graciously, and silently, in the back pews, waiting for a pause in the recording sessions to be able to stroll around the glorious Gothic octagonal choir, where musicians and technicians had set up. As a special favor to us, the church bells were silenced, allowing us to work, on occasion, far into the night!

The church was cool and as solid as the flint from the fields where it was made – an inspiring venue for the music we were performing. We brought eight Schoeps CCM microphones, stands, cables, and an eight channel 24 bit 96kHz recorder with external microphone preamplifiers. The sound technology is state of the art. The noise on the recording is limited only by the church, the microphones and occasionally by a few talkative pigeons.

We found that the best spot to sing was near the center of the crossing facing the opposite side of the cross. The best of several main microphone configurations was a simple pair of CCM41 supercardioids in a semi-ORTF configuration. An additional pair of spaced CCM40's about 5 meters from the musicians captured the marvelous reverberation of the church.

The takes were mixed in Cambridge, sent to Berkeley for editing, and mastered in Cambridge.

Instruments

Fabio Accurso: Lute by Ivo Magherini (2011)

Andrew Arceci: Bass viol by Edward Maday (1994),

bow by Louis Bégin

Anne Azéma: Hurdy-gurdy by Anonymous (1990), later revised by

Ed Siegman (1998) and Charlie Ogle (2012)

Michael Barrett: Lute by Nupi Jenner (ca. 2004), later revised by

Joel van Lennep

Joel Frederiksen: Lute by Andrew Rutherford (1985), based on

Hans Buchholzer, Füssen, 1596.

Shira Kammen: Vielle by Karl Dennis, 2004 (?); Hybrid vielle/viola by David VanZandt, 2000 (*bequest from Margriet Tindemans*, 2015),

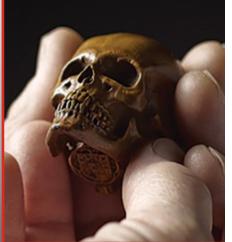
Harp, by David Kortier (1991)

Carol Lewis: Bass viol by Guy Derat, Paris (1989), after Henry Jaye

Treble viol by Guy Derat, Paris (1986), after Henry Jaye



Left to right: Andrew Arceci, Fabio Accurso, Joel Frederiksen, Daniel Hershey, Carol Lewis, Anne Azéma, Michael Barrett, Shira Kammen, David Griesinger.







Prayer bead in the shape of a skull,
inside depicts Christ Entering Jerusalem (top),
and Christ Carrying the Cross (bottom),
Netherlandish, 1515, fruitwood with metal fitting
The Thomson Collection at the Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto

Texts and Translations

1. FORTUNA DESPERATA/SANCTE PETRE/ORA PRO NOBIS

A litany of saints: each one receives an urgent request from the singers, 'Pray for us.' At the same time, performed instrumentally, one voice from the famous 'Fortuna Desperata' chanson serves as the underpinning for the implorations. Contemporary players/listeners would know that the unheard song text evokes the fickle inconstancy of fortune.

[Fortuna desperata Iniqua e maledecta Che de tal dona electa La fama hai denigrata.]

Tenors:

V. Sancte Petre

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Paule

R. Ora pro nobis.

V.Sancte Andréa

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Jacóbe

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sante Johánnes

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Toma

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Jacóbe

R. Ora pro nobis

V. Sancte Philippe

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Bartolomee

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Mattháee

R. Ora pro nobis.

V. Sancte Simon

R. Ora pro nobis.

[Desperate fate, iniquitous and accursed who blackened the good name of a woman beyond comparison.]

Tenors:

V. Saint Peter

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Paul

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Andrew

R. Pray for us. V. Saint Jacob

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint John

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Thomas

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint James

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Philip

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Bartolomew

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Matthew

R. Pray for us.

V. Saint Simon

R. Pray for us.

2. O MORTE DISPIETATA

In this setting, the principal line of the 'Fortuna' chanson structures the richly textured composition, whose somber sung text creates a counterpoint to the intention and message of the older poem.

O morte dispietata Inimi ca.e crudele, Che d'alto più che stelle L'hai cusì abassata. O relentless death inimical and cruel, that demeaned her, who stood higher than the stars.

3. HEERE, LIEVE HEERE

Clemens' 'Little Psalm Songs,' written in the vernacular of the Low Countries, rather than in Latin, are clearly meant for private and family devotion.

Heere, lieve Heere, verhoort die stemme mijn Och Heere, mijn kermen doch ontvangt Als ick heb liden, druck oft pijn, Nae u troost my dan verlangt. (Psalms 60/61) Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer. From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee, when my heart is overwhelmed: For thou hast been a shelter for me.

4. DE TOUS BIEN PLAINE EST MA MAITRESSE (INSTRUMENTAL)

An immensely popular love song, which in the late fifteen century also took on an aspect of devotion to the Virgin Mary, most notably perhaps in Loyset Compère's extended, fervent motet 'Omnium Bonorum Plena.'

5. MARIA ZART

The intabulation for lute of this beautiful melody points us once again to the world of private, intimate devotion.

Maria Zart. von edler Art. ein Rose ohn allen Dornen, du hast aus Macht her widerbracht daß vor lang war verloren durch Adams Fall. du hast die Wahl Sankt Gabriel versprochen, hilf daß nit werd gebrochen, mein Sünd und Schuld erwirb mein Huld. wann kein Trost ist wo du nit bist Barmherzigkeit zu erwerben, am letsten End. ich bitt nit wend. von mir in meinem Sterben.

Tender Mary of noble kind. a rose without thorns, you have brought back the power that was lost long ago through Adam's fall, it is your choice, through Saint Gabriel's promise, help that it is never broken; my sin and guilt are redeemed by love, there is no consolation where you are not. Mercy, at the end. I beg you to grant me at my dying.

6. DE TOUS BIEN PLAINE EST MA MAITRESSE (INSTRUMENTAL)

7. DE TOUS BIEN PLAINE EST MA MAITRESSE

'Peter runs after Paul,' reads the manuscript rubric, as the great Josquin adds an ingenious canonic commentary (here performed by two violas da gamba) to Hayne's original song.

De tous bien plaine est ma maistresse Chascun lui doit tribut d'onneur; Car assouvye est en valeur Autant que jamais fut deesse. My mistress commands all virtues, All must pay her homage, As she is full of valour As ever any goddess was.

8. DE TOUS BIEN PLAINE EST MA MAITRESSE (INSTRUMENTAL)

The serene melody by Hayne is surrounded, in this setting by Agricola, by eccentric, angular lines, clearly intended for instrumentalists

9. CHANTONS NOËL

Certon's original four part setting, 'J'ay le rebours,' drawing perhaps on an existing popular melody, talks of love's chagrin and frustration. Jean Daniel's Christmas text, clearly intended to be sung to the same tune, is all happiness and celebration.

Chantons Noël, menons joyeuse vie, Enfans d'honneur ayez de joye envye; Car Dieu est nay, va l'ange racomptant. Plaisons lui tant, tant, En luy récitant, Qu' il ne nous laisse mye, Et sa mère autant. En noël chantant. Sera bien notre amye.

Gentils pasteurs, tristesse est en oublye, Joye esl aux cieulx et en terre anoblye, Fuyez esmoy, ayez le cueur plaisant. Et en ce faisant Dieu vous va baysant, Que sa grace publye. En satisfaisant. Sathan desplaisant A la main affoyblie.

Let us sing Noël let us all be joyful, Children of honour, be full of joy For God is born, said the angel. Let us give him pleasure, In thus speaking to him, May he not abandon us, And his mother as well. By singing Noël He shall well be our friend.

Kind shepherds, all sadness is forgotten, Joy fills heaven and earth, Forget all sadness, let your hearts be glad. And in so doing God will bless you And his grace will satisfy you. And in so doing Satan will be displeased And his power over you, weakened.

10. BRANSLE DE BOURGONGNE (INSTRUMENTAL)

11. OR VOUS TREMOUSSEZ PASTEURS DE JUDÉE

Once again, Daniel recycles a popular melody—this one with a rather salty original text about a young woman who gets sore from lying on her back too much—and makes it into a delightful carol about shepherds from the Poitou region, come to Bethlehem bearing gifts.

Noël.

Or vous tremoussez pasteurs de Judée Make merry, shepherds of Judea, Or vous tremoussez pasteurs de Judée Chantez parmi le préau nolet nolet nolet

Chantez parmi le préau nolet nolet nau.

Un joli muset in oyseau embroche Et puis qu'en j'ai fait de ma grand garoche

Un fromaige à l'enfanteau nolet nolet nolet

Un fromaige à l'enfanteau nolet nolet nau.

Hurtault lui donna un quignon de beurre

Tienurine bailla un bouchon de feurre Floquet bailla son tourteau nolet nolet nolet

Floquet bailla son tourteau nolet nolet nau.

Si fust a Poitiers vray dé de Ou en noz quarters, Luczans ou Bressure Il eut eu in bel hostau, nolet nolet nolet

Make merry, shepherds of Judea, Sing in the field the new, new, Sing in the field the new, new, new

The child is as sweet as a bird on the branch. so from the milk of my great nanny goat, I made him a cheese, new, new, new, I made him a cheese, new, new, new Noël.

Hurtault gave him a mound of butter. Tienurine gave him a bale of straw, Floquet gave him his cheese-cake, new, new, new, Floquet gave him his cheese-cake, new, new Noël.

Had he been born in Poitiers, true Or in our neighborhood, in Luçon or Bressuire, He would have found a great inn, new, new, new,

Il eut eu in bel hostau. nolet nolet nolet nau.

Prions hardiment et de bon couraige La mère l'enfant, qu'en leur héritage Nous puissions avoir estau, nolet nolet nolet Nous puissions avoir estau, nolet nolet nolet nau.

He would have found a great inn, new, new, new Noël.

Let us pray most earnestly and with good heart To the mother and the child, so that as our inheritance We shall have for years to come the new, new, new We shall have for years to come the new, new Noël.

12. ET D'OÙ VENEZ VOUS MADAME LUCETTE (INSTRUMENTAL)

We derived the simple melody of the Jean Daniel, preceding, from the voices of this polyphonic setting.

13. AMY, SOUFFREZ QUE JE VOUS AYME

Amy, souffrez que je vous ayme Et ne me tenez la rigueur De me dire que votre cœur Porte pour moy douleur extreme.

Si pour moy avez de la peine, Je ay pour vous moult de douleurs, Mais je les repute a valeurs, Pensant d'amy estre certaine.

Je pense maintz jours la sepmaine A vostre bruyt, grace et valeur; Dieu vous en fut large donneur, Qui grande joye au cueur ne maine. Friends, allow me that I love you and do not hold it against me to share that your heart feels such extreme pain for me.

If, on my account, you feel pain, I, for you, suffer greatly, But I push these feelings away, Believing my friend to be true.

Many days of the week I think of your fame, grace and valor; God was generous to you, which should rejoice the heart.

14. PÊCHEURS SOUFFREZ QUE DIEU VOUS AYME

Daniel's Christmas text replaces the lover's plaint of the secular model with a paean to God's love for sinners.

Pêcheurs souffrez que Dieu vous ayme Sinners, suffer that God loves you, Et qu'il appaise sa rigueur Il ne me demande que le coeur. Chantez Noël, de corps et d'âme, Noël.

C'est bien raison que l'on réclame La mère du benoist Saulveur Et d'impétrer d'elle faveur Pour avoir lieu, où paix se clame, Noël.

and that he appeases his rigor, he only asks for the heart. Sing Noël, body and soul, Noël.

This is the reason why we ask from the Mother of the good Savior, to intercede in our favour. to reach that place where peace reigns, Noël.

15. EWIGER GOTT

Senfl's elegant polyphony surrounds the melody, expressed in regular, slow-moving notes according to the typical manner of German devotional song.

Ewiger Gott Aus des Gebot Der Sohn kam hie au Erden. Dass er dem Rat Der Trinitat Folg tät ein Mensch zu werden. Durch alle dein Güt Bit ich, behüt Vor Sünden rein Die christlich G'mein. Dein Gnad tu ihr mitteilen, Dass nicht mit Macht, Des Teufels Practh Sie listig tu ereilen. Deins Sohns Fürbitt Teil, Herr, ihr mit, Das sie all Tag Ohn sündlich Klag Im Glauben mag verzehren, Die Steel vor Pein ernäheren.

Eternal God As promised, The son came here on earth. It was the Council of the Trinity That he becomes Man. Through all your kindness I pray, protect And make pure of sin, The assembly of Christians. Your grace will tell That it is not with power, That the Devil's Power Will be overcome. Your son's forgiveness, Lord, is how that assembly Will, all day, Without sinful sorrow, In faith, consume And overcome the pain of grief.

16. O BONE JESU (INSTRUMENTAL)

An intabulation, by the great Francesco da Milano, of a familiar-style motet by Compere, a composer of the preceding generation.

Le mien est sien: Fy de tristesse, Vive lyesse, Puis qu'en Amours a tant de bien. mine hers.
Away with sadness,
long live gladness!
Since there are so many good things in love.

17. O BONE JESU

O bone Jesu, illumina oculos meos, ne unquam obdormiam in morte, nequando dicat inimicus meus: praevalui adversus eum. In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum; redemisti nos, Domine, Deus veritatis. O Messias! Locutus sum in lingua mea: notum fac mihi, Domine, finem meum. Amen. (Psalms 12:4–5; 30:6; 38:5)

O good Jesus, enlighten my eyes, lest I sleep in death, lest my enemy say: I have prevailed against him. Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit; thou hast redeemed me, Lord, God of truth. O Messiah! I spoke with my tongue: Lord, make me know my end.

Amen.

18. TANT QUE VIVRAY EN AAGE FLORISSANT

The poet, Clément Marot, is remembered for his Protestant translations of psalm texts into elegant French verse. This delightful secular lyric, also underwent, by another hand, a spiritual transformation, heard in the next track.

Tant que vivray en aage florissant, Je serviray Amour le Dieu puissant, En faict, et dictz, en chansons, et accords.
Par plusieurs jours m'a tenu languissant,
Mais après dueil m'a faict resjouyssant,
Car j'ay l'amour de la belle au gent corps.
Son alliance
Est ma fiance:
Son cueur est mien,

As long as I live in my prime, I shall serve the mighty king of Love In deeds, in words, in songs, in harmonies.

That king made me languish a while;
But afterwards he made me rejoice,
Since now I have the love of the sweet-bodied beauty.

In her friendship

Her heart is mine,

is my trust,

honorer,
Et par esprit son saint nom
décorer,
Sa loyauté remémorer souvent,
Pharisiens n'en font que murmurer,
Mais notre amour n'en saurait
moins durer

Puisqu'en mon Dieu ha tant de

Quand je le veux servir et

Son alliance,

c'est ma fiance.

Il est tout mien,

je suis tout sien.

Fi de tristesse.

vive liesse.

biens.

19. TANT QUE VIVRAY EN AAGE FLORISSANT

The text by the reformed poet, composer and pastor, Beaulieu, paraphrases Marot's poem, transforming it into a devotional song.

Tant que vivray en aage florissant As long as I live in my prime Je serviray le Seigneur tout puissant I shall serve the all-powerful Lord, En faict, en ditz et chansons par In deeds, in words, in songs, in accordz harmonies The old serpent [Satan] held me Le viel serpent m'a tenu languissant languishing; But Jesus Christ made me Mais Jésus Christ m'a fait réjouissant rejoice In giving his body and blood En exposant pour moy son sang et corps.

for me.
In His friendship
is my trust,
His heart is mine,
mine, His.
Away with sadness,
long live gladness!
Since in my God is all
goodness.

When I want to serve and honor him,
And in my thoughts, his Holy name praise,
As well as remember his loyalty,
Hypocrites may murmur about it,
But our love shall prevail,

Autant ou plus en emporte le vent.*
Malgré envie
Toute ma vie
Je servirai
Et aimerai,
C'est le premier
C'est le dernier,
A tout jamais honnorerai.

So long as the wind shall blow.
Despite envy,
All my life,
I shall serve
and love,
He is the first,
and the last,
whom I shall honor for ever.

20. HET GHET IN DEN OOSTEN

An oral tradition ballad, first published in Antwerp in 1544.

Het ghet in den oosten Het lichtet overal. Hoe luttel weet mijn liefken och waer ick henen sal.

Och warent al mijn vrienden dat mijn vijanden sijn ick voerde u uuten lande mijn lief, mijn minnekijn.

Dats waer soudi mi voeren stout ridder wel gemeyt? Ic ligge in mijns liefs armkens met grooter waerdicheyt.

Ligdy in uus liefs armen? Bilo, ghi en segt niet waer! Gaet henen ter linde groene versleghen so leyt hi daer. Dawn appears in the East Light appears everywhere. Little knows my love oh, where to go to

Oh, if they were my friends who are now my enemies I would lead you from here my dearest, my beloved

Where would you bring me to brave, well-meaning knight? Rather would I lie with dignity in my lover's arms.

Lying in your lover's arm? But, you say not where! Go to the lime tree where he lies slain.

21. ALS ICK RIEP MET VERLANGHEN

Clemens turn to a Flemish love song for this beautiful, strophic setting of Psalm IV.

Als ick riep met verlanghen God hoorde al myn leyt Wanneer my droefheyt heeft bevanghen Ghi heere my troost verbreyt.

O Heer wilt myns ontfermen End aenhoort myn gheclach. Myn bidden, ende myn kermen Wilt hooren nacht en dach.

Veel Zynder, die daer spreken Wie sal ons verthoonen het goet? Dyn licht is over ons onsteken. Ghi meact bly minen moet.

Sy zyn na hearder lusten Met alle gheluck versaet. In dy Heer wil icj rusten Myn hoop, myn toeverlaat.

Want ghi mi hier o Heere In bisonderen hope stelt Soe dat ick nu tot allen keere Seer veylich gae opt velt. (Psalm 4) As I called out with desire God heard all my trouble. When sorrow has come over me Thou, Lord, hast given me comfort.

O Lord, have mercy on me, And hear my complaint, My prayer and my cries Please hear it, day and night.

Many are there, who say: Who shall show us the good? Your light shines over us You give me joy in my mind.

They got all they wanted And are happily satisfied. I will rest in the Lord My hope, my trust.

For You gave me, o Lord a very special kind of hope, So now I can go, always, very safe in the field.

22. CHRISTE ELEISON (MISSA CARMINUM, EXCERPT)

We hear, briefly, an excerpt from Isaac's 'Mass of Songs,' conceived most likely for use by students and scholars. This 'Christe eleison' contains a canonic treatment, in the two tenor lines, of the beautiful 'Innsbruck' melody heard next.

Christe eleison!

Christ have mercy!

23. INNSBRUCK, ICH MUSS DICH LASSEN

This song brings our view of personal piety closer to our own day and place, as a variant of the melody, with the text 'O Welt ich muss dich lassen'/'O world, I now must leave thee', was harmonized by Bach and Brahms, among others, and is still sung nowadays.

Innsbruck, ich muß dich laßen ich far dohin mein straßen, in fremde land dohin, mein freud ist mir genomen, die ich nit weiß bekomen, wo ich im elend bin

Gross leyd much ich yetz tragen das ich allein thu klagen, dem liebsten buhlen mein, ach lieb nun lass mich Armen, im hertzen dein erbarmen, dass ich von dann'muss sein.

Mein trost ob allen weiben, dein tu ich ewig bleiben, stet, treu, der eren frum. nun muß dich Got bewaren, in aller tugent sparen, biß daß ich wider kum. Innsbruck, I must leave you, I will go my way to foreign land(s). My joy has been taken away from me, that I cannot achieve where I am in misery.

Now I must bear great sorrow that I alone can bear, my beloved, oh love, let me, poor one, find mercy in your heart, since I must part from you.

My consolation: above all other women,
I will forever be yours,
always faithful, in true honor.
And now, may God protect you,
keep you in perfect virtue,
until I shall return.

24. LOVEN SO WILT MIJN SIEL DEN HEER

Loven so wilt mijn siel den Heer, loven wilt Hem, en dancbaer zijn Ick sal hem van goeder herten seer singhen, en loven met bliden schijn. Tallen termijn, hem dancken sijn Den Heere der heeren, vol alder eeren Mijnder sielen medecijn.

Hopen, betrouwen en wilt doch niet op princen, en menschen kindren quaet daer men gheen salicheyt in en siet want sinen gheest ter aerden gaet dan metter daet, haer ghedachten en raet sal moeten versmoren en bliven verloren want verganclijck is haren staet.

Salich is hy, dyen Jacobs God wesen en hulper wil altijt syn hoep in den Heer (das is het slot) is in sinen God ghebenedijt. Den hemel wijdt, daertrijck subijt die zee, en rivieren, met al haer dieren, hy gehmaect heeft sonder respijt.

(Psalms 145/146)

Praise the Lord, my soul,
Praise him and be thankful,
Happily will I sing and praise him,
with all my loving heart.
Always, will I give thanks to him
The lord
of lords,
and the healer of my soul.

Do not put your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. His breath goes forth, and on that very day, his thought will perish because transient is his state.

Blessed is the man who for ever has Jacob's God as his helper,
His hope is in the Lord and in his heavenly blessings.
The expanse and the earth below the oceans, the rivers with all the animals,
He made those in the blink of an eye.

25. IN TE DOMINE SPERAVI

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, new technology made devotional songs much more accessible to a wider public. An Italian-language frottola, from one of the earliest music books to be printed from moveable type, by the greatest composer of his time, Josquin Desprez, brings our program to a close.

In te Domine speravi Per trovar pietà in eterno. Ma in un tristo e obscuro inferno Fui et frustra laboravi.

Rotto e al vento ogni speranza Veggio il ciel voltarmi in pianto. Suspir lacrime m'avanza Del mio tristo sperar tanto.

Fui ferito, se non quanto Tribulando ad te clamavi. In te Domine speravi. In Thee O Lord did I hope To find pity for ever. But in a sad and dark hell I was, and suffered in vain.

Broken and thrown to the wind is all hope.
I have seen heaven turn me to weeping.
Only sighs and tears remain
To me of my sad, strong hope.

I was wounded, but in my sorrow I called upon Thee. In Thee O Lord did I hope.

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