

## 94

Dolorum solatium
GB-Ob Bodley 79, ff.53v-56r

## Source and Contents

Two pieces, both in same hand and notator. Neatly written with wide margins in keeping with rest of MS.

Red staves lines, and initials of each verse highlighted in red; flourished red and blue initials at start of each piece (94 Dolorum solatium, 95 Frigescente karitatis).


## Notation

Scandicus - the three notes can all be joined (as in 1a SOlatium) or the third note split off (as in 1a REmedium) but the typical scandicus shape confirms the nature of the neume.


Climacus is usually traditional, but sometimes the first note is stemmed to the left and slightly leaning (though not fully like an 'English conjunctura', as in the first three-note group on 1a soLAtium); extended clivis shape also found.



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Longer descending neumes take the traditional climacus form and extend it. Torculus and porrectus are present. Four-note neumes combining clivis with the oblique heads of traditional climacus (1d omNIa).


Single notes can be virgae or puncta (rare) - the latter sometimes found as the second of a pair of repeated pitches (but not always); virgae as for Frigescente. Same issue with the pseudo-liquescences as in Frigescente - e.g. 2a IudeA: this clivis ends with a distinct tail to the right of second note, but this is the end of a versicle and followed by a clef-change and highlighted letter, so can't signify an auxiliary note.


Often the clivis has a tail to the right like this, but not always - in some cases the auxiliary note would make sense but in others it clearly cannot, so these tails have all been ignored in transcription.

Lower note of pes can be slightly wider than upper (occasionally this is quite pronounced, eg 2a LAmentis), it can also be a bit shaky (as in 6b DEficit and SPIritus) but there are no wave-notes as in Frigescente.



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Torculus extended into a 5-note neume at 2b DIvina.


Cephalicus has sloping and slightly tapered head, with stem to right curving back.


## References

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