Verbum Patris umanatur

(New Year; Christmas)

VERSE

1. Ver-bum Pa-tris u-ma-na-tur, O! O! Dum pu-el-la sa-lu-ta-tur, O! O! Sa-lu-2. No-vus mo-dus ge-ni-tu-re, O! O! Sed ex-ce-dens vim na-tu-re, O! O! Dum u
REFRAIN

- ta-ta fe-cun-da-tur vi-ri ne-sci-a.

- ni-tur cre-a-tu-re Cre-ans om-ni-a.

Ey! ey! ey - a! no-va gau-di-a!

- 3 Audi partum praeter morem, O! O! Virgo parit Salvatorem, O! O! Creatura Creatorem, Patrem filia.
- 4 In parente Salvatoris, O! O! Non est parens nostri moris, O! O! Virgo parit, nec pudoris marcent lilia.
- Homo Deus nobis datur, O! O!Datus nobis demonstratur, O! O!Dum pax terris nuntiatur celis gloria.

Thirteenth-century (Cambridge University MS)

TRANSLATION 1 The Word of the Father is made man, when a maiden is greeted; she, being greeted, conceives without knowledge of a man. Ey! ey! eya! new joys!

- 2 This is a new manner of birth, but exceeding the power of nature, when the Creator of all things is united with his creation [man].
- 3 Hear of an unexampled birth: a virgin has borne the Saviour, a creature the Creator, a daughter the Father.
- 4 In the Saviour's birth there is no parent of our kind; a virgin gives birth, but the lilies of her chastity do not wither.
- 5 God-made-man is given to us; this gift is shown to us, while peace on earth is announced with glory in the heavens.

This may have been written for the rumbustious festival of the subdeacons/lay brothers on New Year's Day.

PERFORMANCE I, verse, solo voice(s); refrain, choir. II, three voices.

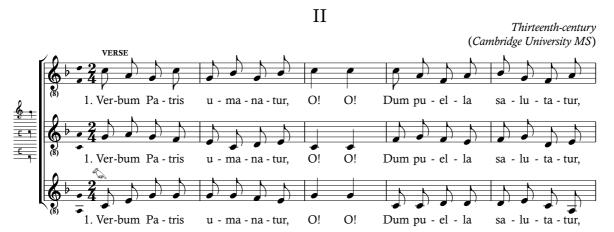
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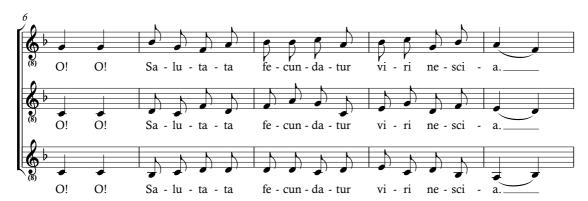
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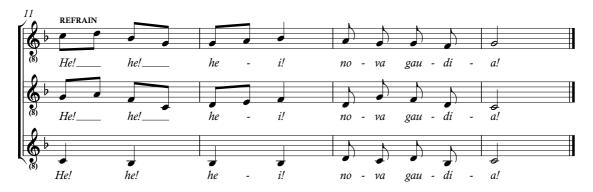
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- Novus modus geniture, O! O!Sed excedens vim nature, O! O!Dum unitur creature Creans omnia.
- 3 Audi partum praeter morem, O! O! Virgo parit Salvatorem, O! O! Creatura Creatorem, Patrem filia.
- 4 In parente Salvatoris, O! O!
 Non est parens nostri moris, O! O!
 Virgo parit, nec pudoris marcent lilia.
- Homo Deus nobis datur, O! O!Datus nobis demonstratur, O! O!Dum pax terris nuntiatur celis gloria.

Thirteenth-century (Cambridge University MS)

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OXFORD

While shepherds watched their flocks by night



- 3 'To you in David's town this day Is born of David's line The Saviour, who is Christ the Lord; And this shall be the sign:
- 4 'The heavenly Babe you there shall find To human view displayed, All meanly wrapped in swathing bands, And in a manger laid.'
- 5 Thus spake the seraph; and forthwith Appeared a shining throng Of angels, praising God, who thus Addressed their joyful song:
- 6 'All glory be to God on high,
 And to the earth be peace;
 Good will henceforth from heaven to men
 Begin and never cease.'

Nahum Tate? (1652-1715)

This paraphrase of Luke 2: 8–14 appeared in Tate and Brady's Supplement (1700) to their *New Version of the Psalms of David*, and has traditionally been ascribed to Tate. It was the first (and for more than eighty years the only) Christmas hymn 'permitted to be used in [Anglican] churches', and was sung to any suitable psalm tune in common measure (8.6.8.6.). 'Winchester Old' (I) was included among seventy-five tunes in the sixth edition of the Supplement, but only with *Hymns Ancient and Modern* (1861) did it begin to oust the rich variety of melodies that the words had attracted over the previous century and a half. Tune II, widely sung in the US, derives from the aria 'Non vi piaque ingiusti dei' in Handel's opera *Siroe*. Tune V, 'Cranbrook',

now better known to the Yorkshire words 'On Ilkla Moor baht 'at', was written by a Kentish cobbler (and fine composer of hymn-tunes), Thomas Clark of Canterbury. 'Old Foster' (VII) was published in an orchestral setting with the words of Psalm 47, but circulated widely in the gallery repertory and in Yorkshire is always sung to 'While shepherds watched'.

NOBC Tunes III, IV, and VI (not included here) are, respectively, a major version of the tune commonly sung to 'God rest you merry, gentlemen' (85:I), an early fuging tune by Joseph Watts (1749), and a gallery setting from a manuscript of *c.*1830.

For performance note see p. 55.

(NOBC no. 46)

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The

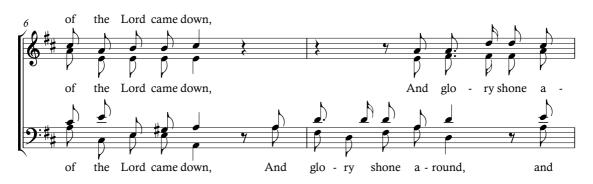
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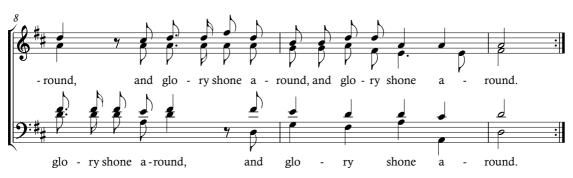
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of the Lord came down,





- 'Fear not,' said he (for mighty dread Had seized their troubled mind),
 'Glad tidings of great joy I bring To you and all mankind.
- 3 'To you in David's town this dayIs born of David's lineThe Saviour, who is Christ the Lord;And this shall be the sign:
- 4 'The heavenly Babe you there shall find
 To human view displayed,
 All meanly wrapped in swathing bands,
 And in a manger laid.'
- Thus spake the seraph; and forthwith Appeared a shining throngOf angels, praising God, who thus Addressed their joyful song:
- 6 'All glory be to God on high,
 And to the earth be peace;
 Good will henceforth from heaven to men
 Begin and never cease.'

Nahum Tate? (1652–1715)

PERFORMANCE I (i) solo voice and lute, orpharion and/or cittern, with or without bass viol (tabulature parts are in NOBC); (ii) solo voice or four voices with mixed consort. Alison's setting is also suitable for congregation and organ, when it may be treated as a normal modern hymn-tune.

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OXFORD

(Elizabethan congregations normally sang hymns in unison and unaccompanied.)

II, voices and organ.

V, voices, with instruments *ad lib*. (see Introduction). VII (*i*) choir and organ or piano; (*ii*) choir and orchestra.

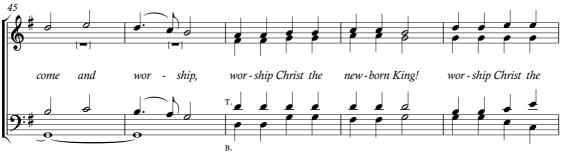


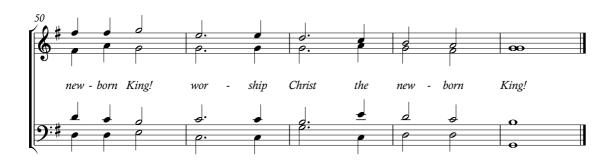
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Tune I, from the French noël 'Les anges dans nos campagnes' (116), was chosen for Montgomery's hymn by the editors of *The Oxford Book of Carols* purely on account of the similarity between the opening stanzas of the two texts. In the US the carol is widely sung to tune II.

IV, virtually a little cantata, was published without attribution in William Eade's *Cornish Carols* (pt. I, 1889). Its second part is not a refrain but a common-time reworking

of the entire verse and refrain. *NOBC* setting III (not included here) is an anonymous nineteenth-century church-gallery setting.

PERFORMANCE I, choir; II, voices and organ; IV, soprano and tenor soli, choir, congregation *ad lib*. (bars 19 to end), organ, and instruments *ad lib*.

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This carol is taken from

What child is this



(NOBC no. 98)

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OXFORD

53 WHAT CHILD IS THIS

- Why lies he in such mean estate
 Where ox and ass are feeding?
 Good Christians fear: for sinners here
 The silent Word is pleading.
 Nail, spear shall pierce him through,
 The Cross be borne for me, for you;
 Hail! hail the Word Made Flesh,
 The Babe, the Son of Mary!
- 3 So bring him incense, gold and myrrh;
 Come, peasant, king, to own him!
 The King of Kings salvation brings:
 Let loving hearts enthrone him!
 Raise, raise the song on high!
 The Virgin sings her lullaby.
 Joy! joy! for Christ is born,
 The Babe, the Son of Mary!

William Chatterton Dix (1837–98)

'What child is this' was written for the tune of 'Greensleeves' in about 1865 and appeared with Stainer's setting in *Christmas Carols New and Old* in 1871. See 'The old yeare now away is fled' (*NOBC* no. 135) for a seventeenth-century variant of the 'Greensleeves' tune.

PERFORMANCE (i) Choir; (ii) voices and organ.

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All hayle to the dayes



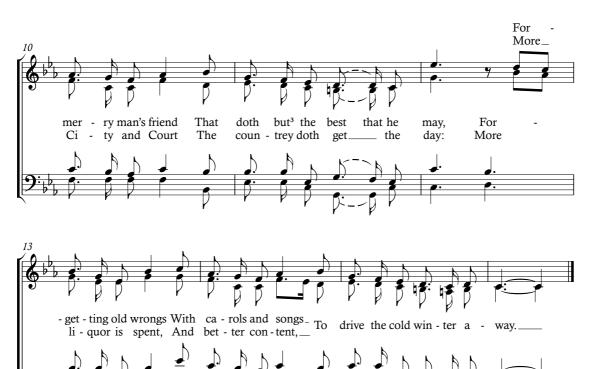
 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,$ those of the Christmas season [i.e., 25 December to 5 January] $^{\rm 2}\,$ nobleman

(NOBC no. 138)

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OXFORD



The gentry there
For cost do not spare;
The yeomanry fast in Lent;
The farmers and such
Thinke nothing too much
If they keep but to pay their rent.
The poorest of all
Do merrily call
(Want beares but a little sway)
For a song, or a tale,
Ore a pot of good ale,

Thus none will allow
Of solitude now,
But merrily greete the time,
To make it appeare
Of all the whole yeare
That this is accounted the prime:
December is seene
Apparel'd in greene,
And January, fresh as May,
Comes dancing along
With a cup and a song
To drive the cold winter away.

(continued overleaf)

³ [orig: bat] ⁴ houses were decorated with greenery

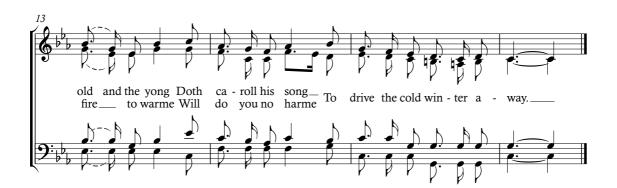
To drive the cold winter away.

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 $^{^{\}rm 5}$ to act and mime [in plays, games] $^{\rm 6}$ was sail-cups $^{\rm 7}$ enclosure



7 When Christmastide
Comes in like a bride,
With holly and ivy clad,
Twelve dayes in the yeare
Much mirth and good cheare
In every houshold is had;
The countrey guise⁸
Is then to devise
Some gambole of Christmas play,
Whereas⁹ the yong men
Do best that they can
To drive the cold winter away.

8 When white-bearded Frost
Hath threatned his worst
And fallen from branch and brier,
Then time away cals
From husbandry hals¹°
And from the good countryman's fire,
Together to go
To plow and to sow,
To get us both food and array;¹¹
And thus with content
The time we have spent
To drive the cold winter away.

English traditional

8 custom 9 whereat 10 [farmers'] indoor places of work 11 clothing

We give eight of the twelve verses comprising 'A pleasant Countrey new Ditty: Merrily shewing how To drive the cold Winter away', from a broadside in the Pepys Collection. The broadside was printed in the early seventeenth

century, though the ballad may predate it. The tune is as found in Chappell's *The Popular Music of the Olden Time* (1853–9).

(Pepys Collection broadside)

PERFORMANCE (i) Solo voice; (ii) voice with lute, guitar, keyboard, etc. (adapting our bass); (iii) choir.

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O du fröhliche! O du selige!

O most wonderful! O most merciful!



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101 O DU FRÖHLICHE! O DU SELIGE!

- 2 O du fröhliche!
 - O du selige!

gnadenbringende Weihnachtszeit!

Christ ist erschienen,

uns zu versühnen:

Freue, freue dich, o Christenheit!

- 3 O du fröhliche!
 - O du selige!

gnadenbringende Weihnachtszeit!

Himmlische Heere

jauchzen dir Ehre:

Freue, freue dich, o Christenheit!

v. 1 Johannes Daniel Falk (1768–1826) vv. 2, 3 Heinrich Holzschuher (fl. 1819) 2 O most wonderful!

O most merciful!

Christ, our Saviour, is born on earth!

Christ comes among us,

Christ will redeem us:

Greet, O greet we now his glorious birth!

- 3 O most wonderful!
 - O most merciful!

Christ, our Saviour, is born on earth!

Armies on high sing

Praises unending:

Greet, O greet we now his glorious birth!

tr. Anne Ridler

Known as 'The Sicilian Mariners' Hymn' and sung to a purely Marian text beginning 'O sanctissima! O piissima!' or its Italian equivalent, this piece has established itself as a kind of honorary Christmas carol in English-speaking countries. Its origins are mysterious, and quite possibly unconnected with Sicily (see *NOBC* notes). A three-part setting from a London magazine of 1792 is the earliest known source (*NOBC* setting I, not included here), and the song was later published by Gottfried von Herder, who claimed

to have collected it during a trip to Italy in 1788. Falk was the warden of a Weimar orphanage, and in 1819 he wrote a drama for his charges to perform (published in 1830). 'O sanctissima!' appears there in versions for Christmas (with two additional verses by a colleague) and other feasts. The Christmas text is now firmly established among Lutherans.

PERFORMANCE Voices, with organ or piano ad lib.

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De matin ai rescountra lou trin

Ce matin j'ai rencontré le train Far away, what splendour comes this way? (Marcho di Rei)



(NOBC no. 186)

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3 Tout ravi d'entendre aco d'aqui
Mi sieou rangea per veire l'equipagi;
Tout ravi d'entendre aco d'aqui
De luen en luen leis ai toujour suivi.
L'astre brihan
Ou'ero davan

Servie de guido e menavo les tres magi;

L'astre brihan

Qu'ero davan

S'aresté net quan fougué ver l' Enfan.

J. F. Domergue (fl. 1742)

3 Tout ravi de les entendre ainsi,

Me suis rangé pour voir leur équipage;

Tout ravi de les entendre ainsi,

De loin en loin les ai toujours suivis.

L'astre brillant,

Toujours devant,

Servait de guide et menait les trois mages;

L'astre brillant,

Toujours devant,

293

S'arrêta net, venu devant l'Enfant.

tr. Stephen Haynes

TRANSLATION (Provençal) 1 One morning I met a procession of three great kings who were travelling on a journey, . . . three great kings on the highway. First I saw their bodyguard of armed men with a group of pages, . . . their tunics all covered with gold.

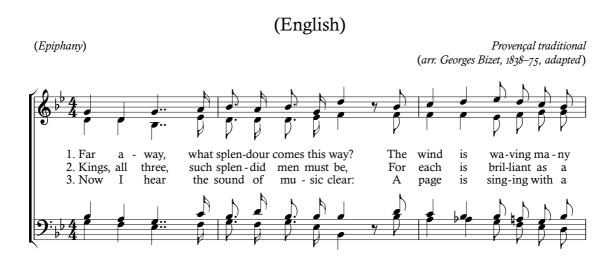
2 In a carriage, gilded all over, you could see the kings, as comely as angels, . . . rich standards shining. You could

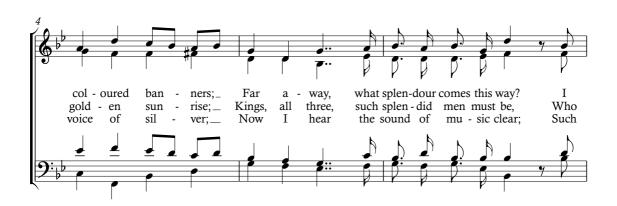
hear beautiful voices singing the praises of our Lord, . . . a most choice melody.

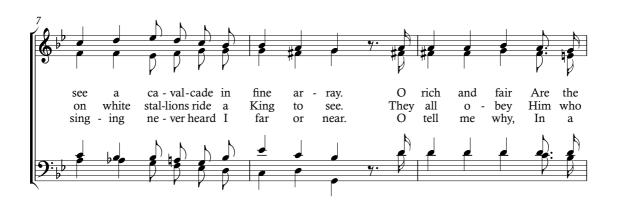
3 Ravished by what I heard, I drew near to see the procession; ... I continued to follow them mile after mile. The blazing star, which went before, guided and led the three magi, ... stopped when it came before the child.

(tr. Stephen Haynes)

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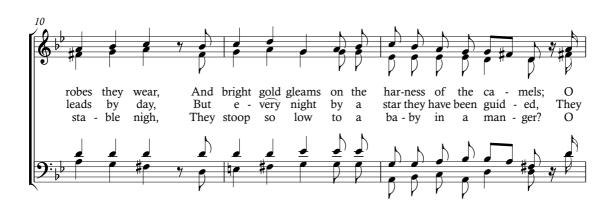


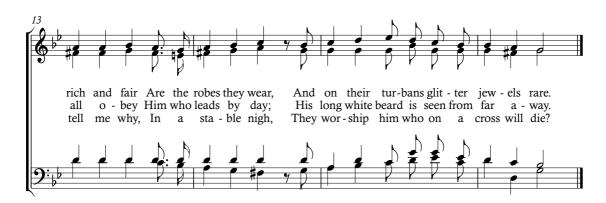




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English version by Mary Barham Johnson

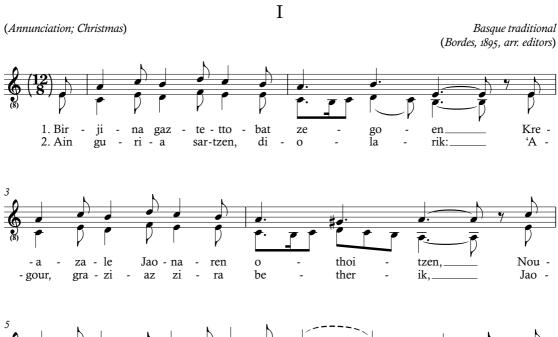
The tune began life as a march, composed (perhaps by Lully) in honour of the celebrated French military hero Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne (1611–75), Vicomte de Turenne. The words were written for the tune in Avignon during the eighteenth century, possibly for use in one of the great processions of the three kings that made their way into Provençal towns on the eve of the Epiphany. Bizet used the carol in his incidental music to Daudet's drama of rustic passion, *L'Arlésienne*, and our arrangement is a stitching together of two different sections from the last act.

PERFORMANCE (i) Solo voice or unison voices (with drone accompaniment); (ii) choir. One possible scheme (using Bizet's various treatments of the tune) is: v. 1, unison; v. 2, bars 1–8 unison sopranos and altos followed in canon by unison tenors and basses at a distance of two beats, bars 9–16 in harmony; v. 3, harmony.

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Birjina gaztettobat zegoen

The angel Gabriel from heaven came







- 3 Maria ordian duluratu,
 Eta bere beithan gogaratu
 Zeren zian ouste gabe entzuten
 Houra agour erraiten,
 Hanbat zen lotsatu.
- 4 'Etzitela, ez, lotza, Maria:
 Jinkoatan bathu' zu grazia:
 Zuk duzu sabelian ernaturen,
 Eta haorbat sorthuren
 Jesus datiana.'

(NOBC no. 196)

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OXFORD

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117 BIRJINA GAZTETTOBAT ZEGOEN

- 5 Harek, duluraturik, harzara:

 'Bena noula izan daite hola,
 Etzu danaz gizounik ezagutzen,
 Ez eta ezaguturen
 Batere sekula?'
- 6 'Ezpiritu saintiak hountia
 Izanen duzu hori, Maria.'
 Zu zirateke, ber ordian, ama
 Bai et'ere birjina,
 Mundian bakhoitza.
- 7 Mariak arrapostu ordian:

 'Hao naizu Jinkoren zerbutchian,
 Zuk errana nitan biz konplitu.'
 Jaona aragitu
 Heren sabelian.
- 8 O Jinkoaren ama saintia,
 Bekhatugilen urgaitzarria,
 Zuk gitzatzu lagunt, bai Jinkoaren,
 Baita berthutiaren
 Bihotzez mait hatzen.

Eighteenth-century (?) Basque (Bordes, 1895)

TRANSLATION 1 A young maiden was worshipping the Lord of Creation when an angel descended precipitously from the heavens to speak with her.

- 2 The angel entered, saying: 'Hail! thou who art full of grace; the Lord is with thee; thou art blessed and elect above all women.'
- 3 Mary was troubled, and wondered why she was hearing the angel greet her in this fashion; she was sore afraid.
- 4 'Be not afraid, Mary! Thou hast found grace with God; thou shalt conceive in thy womb and shalt bring forth a Son who shall be Jesus.'
- 5 She, troubled once more, [replied]: 'But how may this come to pass, since I know not a man, nor shall know one—no, not one?'
- 6 'The Holy Spirit will take care of all that, Mary. Thou shalt be at the same time a mother and also a maiden: thou alone of all the world.'
- 7 Mary replied thus: 'Behold the handmaid of God! May what you speak of come to pass in me!' And the Word was made flesh within her womb.
- 8 O Mary, blessed saint of God, refuge of sinners, teach us to love with all our heart both the Saviour and virtue.

Bordes's collection *Douze Noëls populaires* (1895) was part of the series *Archives de la tradition basque*, commissioned by a government department. The tunes are unharmonized and accompanied by the Basque texts and French prose translations. The manner of the present text (like that of 118) suggests the hand of an eighteenth-century clerical poet. Baring-Gould's version of the text was made expressly for Edgar Pettman's characterful setting (II), now standard in England, with its quasi-archaic flattened leading notes in bars 4 and 8. The small notes in the penultimate bar are alternatives: Pettman published both readings.

PERFORMANCE I, one or two voices, at any suitable pitch, with instrumental or vocal drone; II, choir.

In the Basque text all pairs of vowels except 'ia', 'oa', and 'oe' are to be treated as a single syllable.

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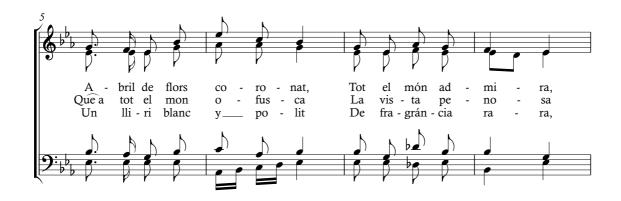


El desembre congelat

Cold December's winds were stilled

(Catalan)







(NOBC no. 198)

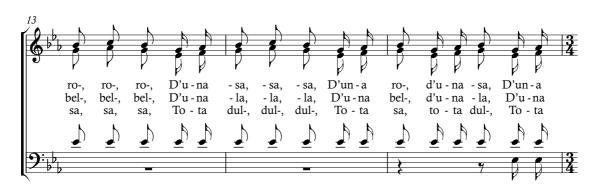
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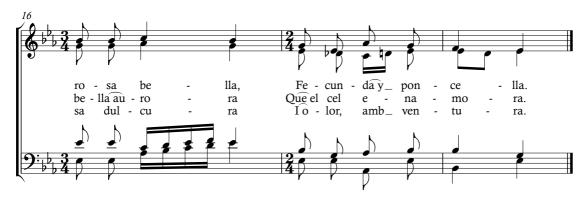
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Catalan traditional

We have been unable to trace a Spanish source for this folk carol, which is popular in both the United States and Britain. The flowering rose-tree features in innumerable medieval legends (see notes for *NOBC* nos. 66 and 176): here the rose-flower is Christ. The star in verse 2 is the Star of Bethlehem; the lily in verse 3 is the traditional emblem of Mary, to whom the month of May is dedicated.

The melody derives from an old drinking-song, 'C'est notre grand pèr Noé', and was also sung as a *noël* to a variety of texts, including 'Bon Joseph, écoute moi' and 'Quand Dieu naquit à Noël'.

PERFORMANCE Choir.

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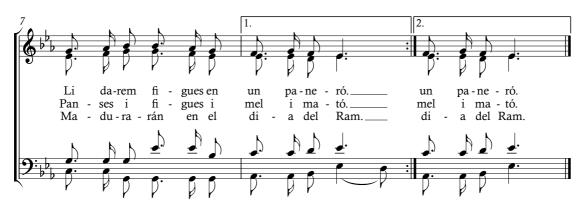
El Noi de la Mare

The Son of the Virgin

(Catalan)







Catalan traditional

(NOBC no. 200)

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(English) (Christmas) Catalan traditional (arr. editors) of the Vir - gin? What can we give Son 2. What shall we give the be lov - ed of Ma - ry? What can we give to her 3. What shall we do if the figs are not ri - pened? What shall we do if the Ah! Ah! he will en First, we shall give him a tray full of sins, figs still beau - ti - ful Child? Rai - sins and o - lives and and sweet ho ney, are still green? If by Palm Sun - day they pened, have not figs 2. we shall of fer sweet figs to the figs to the boy. boy. Can - dy and figs and a cheese that is mild. cheese that is mild. shall that ripe Yet ness at Eas ter be seen. Eas ter be seen.

329

tr. George K. Evans, adapted

A song of the shepherds. In the third verse the green fig is the innocent Child, its ripening his work of redemption.

PERFORMANCE (i) Solo voice or unison voices, with instrumental or vocal drone (on Eb, or Eb and Bb, throughout); (ii) two voices or two-part choir with drone (in this case the first two alto Ebs in the last bar should be sung as Ds); (iii) choir.

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