Western Music Don Wright Faculty of Music

LES CHORISTES SHOWCASE

Thursday, December 4, 2025 7:30 p.m., von Kuster Hall

Ave Maria Gustav Holst

Popule meus, Quia eduxi, Agios O Theos medieval Reproaches, as found in M2150 (Western Archives 16th century Spanish antiphoner)

The Angel Gabriel J. Scott Brubacher

Eduxit dominus populum suum – Introit for Easter Sunday (14th century fragment, Gothic square notation, Western Archives, MS 106 side 2)

Song for a Winter's Night

Gordon Lightfoot

arr. R. Salkeld

Dixit dominus ad Noe - responsory and verse (13th century fragment, French notation, Western Archives, MS 112 side 1)

TāReKiŢa Reena Esmail

Chili Con Carne Anders Edenroth

Exaudi deus orationem, Gloria et honore, Domine dominus noster - psalms and introit (13th century German 'Horseshoe nail notation', Western Archives, MS 101 side 1)

Carol of the Bells Mykola Leontovich

arr. P. M. Liebergen

Stille Nacht Franz Xaver Gruber

Steven Kunz, guitar

LES CHORISTES

Dr. Kate Helsen, *conductor*Manishya Jayasundera, *assistant conductor*Jiajun Jenny Chen, *pianist*

Scarlett Allen
Olivia Allen
Clara Bertoldi
Riley Borden
Darya Bubnov
Katie Anne Colbourne
Alessia Di Caro
Naomi Dowber
Susanna Englert
Tamryn Furger
Maya Goodridge
Tessa Harvey
Anna Hovorun

Sophie Huang
Kristen Knott
Jemima Koffi
Angelika Lysak
Isabella Mackie
Fiona McFarland
Olivia Mundle
Mercedes Nebesnuik
Maggie Ng
Lexcie Pimentel
Cecilia Pollock
Deanna Pritchett
Meghan Raddon

Sofie Rodgers
Margaret Ryan
Hunter Stull
Gwyneth Tomorad
Thalina Tucker
Shanthi Veerappan
Carolyn Wang
Chloe Yip
Emily Young
Hoi Ling Carissa Yuen
Ellieanna Yurchuk

UPCOMING CHORAL CONCERTS

Monday, Dec. 8 | Paul Davenport Theatre | 7:30pm Chorale and Western University Singers

Tuesday, Feb. 10, Wednesday, Feb. 11, Thursday, Feb. 12 | 12:30pm
Take a midday break, unplug, and catch each of our faculty choirs in concert this week.

<u>Chorale</u> on Tuesday (PDT), <u>Les Choristes</u> on Wednesday (vKH),
and <u>Western University Singers</u> on Thursday (vKH).

ABOUT THE MEDIEVAL FRAGMENTS

Background provided by Dr. Kate Helsen, Musicology

Antiphoner M2150

As part of a campaign to enrich the collection of special musical artefacts at the University of Western Ontario in the 1960s, the Music Library purchased what it later labeled, a "mutilated" 16th century antiphoner from a Parisian manuscript dealer. The information that came with the book located its provenance in the Burgos monastery in Granada, Spain, but its contents can neither confirm nor deny this.

What we find when we open the book, still with its original binding, is that about half of its parchment pages have been hacked away, presumably sold individually as pieces of wall art, and we are left with only the standard chants for the time in the church year between Holy Week and the Sundays after Pentecost. The first fifty pages are among those cut out; they would have contained the chants for the six Sundays in Lent. How beautiful, that history would come to us like this: ragged, honest, and strong.

University of Western Ontario - Music Library, M2150; 16th-century Spanish antiphoner



An antiphoner is one of two main types of book containing musical notation in the medieval scribal tradition. It contains all the chants for the daily monastic Offices, such as Vespers and Matins. (The other type of book, called a gradual, contains the music for the Mass.) In our antiphoner here, we find an addition to the usual fare: a series of antiphons and responsories which together form what we call 'the Reproaches'.

The Reproaches ('Improperia' in Latin,) first appear in a book associated with Prudentius, bishop of Troyes, in the 9^{th} century. We find them occasionally in 11^{th} - and 12^{th} -century books scattered across Europe, but in the 14^{th} century, the Reproaches were written into the official practices of the Church.

The poetry they offer the liturgy is unique, in that Greek and Latin are woven together in a mirror-translation, sung antiphonally by two choirs with steadily increasing intensity. This is contrasted by couplets, sung in Latin by cantors, from the perspective of God, recounting the blessings and sins of the people and asking them, "My people, what have I done to you? How have I offended you? Answer me."

MS 106 side 2



This large 14th century parchment leaf with an eye-catching gold-leaf illumination of the letter "E", for 'Eduxit' (meaning 'to lead out'), shows the beginning of mass for Easter Saturday.

The square notation and gothic script are quite standardized, meaning its geographical origin is hard to pinpoint. This leaf comes from a book that would have contained chants for masses (called a gradual). The chant beginning with the word 'Eduxit' is an introit, chanted for the opening procession of the service.

MS 112 side 1



This fragment shows us a different way to decorate the first initial of a chant - the blue and red detailing here surrounding the capital 'D' of 'Dixit' is stunning in its intricacy. The chant here is the Great Responsory, 'Dixit Dominus ad Noe', a melodically complicated telling of part of the Noah story in which God tells Noah to build an ark. Responsories are divided into two sections: here, the first part, (called the 'respond',) takes up the first four staff lines, and the second part, (the 'verse',) completes the chant, starting with the red letter 'F' for 'Fac'. At the end of the verse, you might notice the words 'Et ego', marked with a small vertical red stroke. This signals the singers to jump back into the first part again, three lines up, like a 'dal segno' sign in modern notation, and then sing the respond section to the end (stopping at 'terra'.)

This is a late 13th / early 14th-century fragment with square notation rendered according to the French, or perhaps English, scribal custom. It came from an antiphoner, and this chant would have been sung in the wee hours of the morning, at Matins, near the end of winter.

MS 101 side 1



This fragment, written around the same time as other leaves featured this evening, looks quite different, with its black staff lines, its Gothic book script, and its German notation, named after the shape of the basic neume type (indicating a single note) that looks like a horse-shoe nail, or 'Hufnagel' in German. This kind of notation was found in Germanic parts of Europe up to the 16^{th} century, and sets itself apart from other kinds of square notation with its diamond shapes and its ligatures of two- or three-note groupings over single syllables.

Featured here are two psalm verses, sung on their 'reciting tone', a kind of formulaic pattern, interrupted by 'Gloria et

honore', a mass chant sung in honour of any martyr whose feast day might have been celebrated. While this fragment doesn't feature a colourful initial illumination, the two black-ink initials here hold little surprise sketches for the keen-eyed observer.