

Antoine Busnoys

Laissez Dangier faire tous ses effors a 3

Edition and comments by
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<http://chansonniers.pwch.dk/CH/CH109.html>

This edition is extracted from the online project *The Copenhagen Chansonnier and the 'Loire Valley' chansonniers*, which consists of linked html-files and a great number of single PDF editions. It can be accessed at <http://chansonniers.pwch.dk/>.

Each html-file about a song contains lists of sources, and edition and translation of the poetic texts, discussion of the main sources and comments on text and music. Separate files hold lists of contents and descriptions of the sources. Other files contain papers and notes on related topics. The online edition offers many cross references and links to online facsimile editions. These links had to be simplified in the present edition.

Each version of a song is regarded as a valid performance by a scribe/musician, and therefore they are published separately. In most cases there will be no attempts to imagine the intentions of the composer or to reconstruct exactly what the composer had written when the music left his pen. Rather the aim is to interpret the written music in largely the same way as 15th century performers may have read it. Many details, which in one source are different from other sources, must be accepted by the editor as valid elements in a performance of the actual source. Sources marked by an asterisk * are included in the edition.

Sigla

The related 'Loire Valley' chansonniers

Copenhagen	Copenhagen, The Royal Library, MS Thott 291 8° http://www.kb.dk/permalink/2006/manus/702/dan/0+recto/
Dijon	Dijon, Bibliothèque Municipale, Ms. 517 http://patrimoine.bm-dijon.fr/pleade/img-viewer/MS00517/viewer.html
Laborde	Washington D.C., Library of Congress, MS M2.1 L25 Case (Laborde Chansonnier) https://www.loc.gov/resource/ihas.200152631.0/?sp=1
Leuven	Leuven, Alamire Foundation, Manuscript without shelf number (Leuven Chansonnier) http://depot.lias.be/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE9381778
Nivelle	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, Rés. Vmc. ms. 57 (Chansonnier Nivelle de la Chaussée) http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55007270r/f1.image
Wolfenbüttel	Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Codex Guelf. 287 Extravag. http://digilib.hab.de/wdb.php?dir=mss/287-extrav

Other sources

Bologna Q16	Bologna, Civico Museo Bibliografico Musicale, MS Q16
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Text sources

Berlin 78.B.17	Berlin, Staatsliche Museen der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Kupferstichkabinett, Ms. 78.B.17 (Chansonnier Rohan)
Paris 7559	Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, ms. nouv. acq. 7559

Literature

Bancel 1875	E.M. Bancel, <i>Cent quarante-cinq rondeaux d'amours publiés d'après un manuscrit autographe de la fin du XVe siècle</i> . Paris s.d. [1875]
Löpelmann 1923	M. Löpelmann (ed.), <i>Die Liederhandschrift des Cardinals de Rohan</i> (Gesellschaft für romanische Litteratur, Band 44) Göttingen 1923

Laissez Dangier faire tous ses effors 3v · Busnoys, Antoine

Appearance in the group of related chansonniers:

*Dijon ff. 111v-113 »Laissez dangier faire tous ses effors« 3v

*Nivelle ff. 27v-29 »Lessez dangier faire tous ces effors« 3v Busnois

Other musical source:

*Bologna Q16 ff. 122v-123 »Layses moy« 3v

Text: Bergerette; full text in Dijon and Nivelle; also found in Berlin 78.B.17 f. 111v, ed.: Löpelmann 1927, p. 189; in Paris 7559 f. 51v the refrain appears in a rondeau, ed. Bancel 1875, p. 107.

After Dijon:

Laissez Dangier faire tous ses effors,
laissez Fortune a tout sa roe aller,
laissez chacun a voulente parler,
car il aura, qui me nuira, bon corps.

Amours m'a fait par Bel Acueil douceur
en me monstrant ses haultz secretz parfais
et de ses biens a souhait m'a fait seur
tant qu'on ne peut encontre moi jamais.

Male Bouche n'a pas tousjours bon mors
mais povoir n'a de riens me relever,
car je scais trop pieca du bas voller
et ne crain riens ses rigoureux rappors.

Laissez Dangier faire tous ses effors,
laissez Fortune a tout sa roe aller,
laissez chacun a volente parler,
car il aura, qui me nuira, bon corps.

Let Danger make every effort,
let Fortune turn her wheel,
let everyone speak his mind,
for the one who will be against me will be a good person.

Amor pleased me by Fair Welcome
disclosing his noble secret perfection
and by his gifts has made me so safe
that no one could ever go against me.

>Slander does not always have virtuous manners,
but has no power to disclose anything about me,
for I know well for a long time to fly low
and do not fear his harsh stories.

Let Danger make every effort,
let Fortune turn her wheel,
let everyone speak his mind,
for the one who will be against me will be a good person.

Some differences in spelling between Dijon and Nivelle.

Evaluation of the sources:

The main scribes of Dijon and Nivelle chansonniers have copied the song from two very closely related exemplars. There are minor differences in spelling in the poems and in the use of coloration and in a few details, and in Dijon we see a few writing errors, while Nivelle is error-free. The song also appears in a younger Italian chansonnier in Bologna, Civico Museo Bibliografico Musicale, MS Q16, written in Naples in the late 1480s. In this version, which has only text incipits, the scribe has probably merged some tone repetitions and perhaps used more ligatures than were in his exemplar.

A few details reveal that Bologna Q16 was copied from a French manuscript, which may well have been closer to Busnoys' original version than the two 'Loire Valley' chansonniers. One can notice bar 24, where the countertenor has an awkward leap of a seventh. In this

Ex. 1 Bars 56-57

Bologna Q16 Dijon Nivelle

place the note *f* in Dijon has been skipped making the passage impossible to execute according to the manuscript, while Nivelle has corrected the error by introducing a rest. In Bologna Q16's contratenor bars 38.2-39.1, there is a *semiminima* rest that shifts the dissonance *B* (against *c'-a'* in the upper voices), which in Dijon and Nivelle appears on a stressed beat. Bars 56.2-57.1 are revealing: in Dijon and Q16 the countertenor has the notes *Bb-d-A*, which in Dijon strongly clash with the tenor's *a'-g'-e'*. In Nivelle, the countertenor has been changed to sing *d-f-c*, which fits with the tenor, which is the same as in Dijon. This error probably goes back to a common exemplar for Dijon and Nivelle, where the tenor's *d'* had been skipped, and the missing note value has been fixed by omitting the colouring of the notes *a'-g'* (see ex. 1)

It appears that Bologna Q16 in these passages reproduces a source, which contained the original formulations. For Dijon and as well as Nivelle an exemplar with errors has been used. The Dijon scribe has reproduced it rather uncritically, while the scribe in Nivelle has corrected the countertenor in bars 24 and 56-57 – and possibly at the same time normalized the ending of the couplets (b. 58).

Comments on text and music:

In this elaborate bergerette, the speaker – probably a woman – expresses her confidence that everything will go well in love with the help of the allegorical figures we know from the *Roman de la Rose*. The negative forces, *Dangier*, *Fortune* and *Male Bouche*, cannot be more powerful than the positive ones, *Amour* and *Bel Acueil*.

It is set for two high voices (*c'-f''* and *g'-c'*) and a low contratenor (*G-d'*), often with a great distance between the voices as in the three-part canonic imitations an octave apart, which open the song and appear again at the midpoint of the refrain. But much of the time the upper voices are close together, singing in thirds, see for example bars 4-6 or 14-19. The tenor part is interesting. It has a dual function; when it moves in its low range, from *g* to *g'*, it functions as a normal tenor part, while in its high position between *c'* and *c''* it functions rather as a second voice in a setting for two equal, high voices. In the unison, canonic imitation, which begins the refrain's third line (bars 30.2 ff), it even crosses above the superius. This disposition of the voices produces a bright sound that is greatly nuanced by the changing function of the tenor, and it is kept mostly within the C- and G-hexachords with only slight colourings to the flat side.

The two sections of the bergerette are in the same mensuration, *tempus imperfectum*, and there is no great change of harmonic colouring between the sections. The needed contrast in this refined and elegant song is obtained solely by the ductus of the voices.

The refrain section is characterized by long expansive lines with much imitation between all three voices, much variation in the sound, and in the last line a discreet solo display in the countertenor of rhythmic empowerment. Against this, the couplets are compact and direct in their presentation of the words, and the tenor remains in its role as a tenor. It is easy to imagine that the song could do well in a performance with the best boys from a *maîtrise* on the upper voices, while an experienced adult singer took care of the low voice.

Dijon no. 92

Dijon, Bibliothèque Municipale, MS 517, ff. 111v-113

Laissez Dangier faire tous ses efforts [Busnoys]

[Superius] Mensura = $\text{♩} = \frac{1}{2}$

The musical score consists of four systems of music for three voices: Superius (Soprano), Tenor, Contratenor, and Bass. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass clefs respectively. The lyrics are in French, with some variations in the first system. The score includes measure numbers 1.4, 3, 8, 14, and 22, and a note 1) in the final system.

System 1:

- Superius:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "1.4. Lais - sez Dan - gier fai - n'a".
- Tenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "3. Ma - le Bou - che fai - n'a".
- Contratenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "1.4. Lais - sez Dan - gier fai - n'a".
- Bass:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "3. Ma - le Bou - che fai - n'a".

System 2:

- Superius:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "1.4. Lais - sez Dan - gier fai - n'a".
- Tenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "3. Ma - le Bou - che fai - n'a".
- Contratenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "1.4. Lais - sez Dan - gier fai - n'a".
- Bass:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "3. Ma - le Bou - che fai - n'a".

System 3:

- Superius:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "re pas tous tous - ses jours ef bon fors, mors lais mais".
- Tenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "re pas tous tous - ses jours ef bon fors, mors".
- Contratenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "re pas tous tous - jours ef bon mors lais mais".
- Bass:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "re pas tous tous - jours ef bon mors lais mais".

System 4:

- Superius:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "sez po For - tune a tout sa roe al - le -".
- Tenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "po - voir n'a de riens me roe re - al le -".
- Contratenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "lais mais - sez po For - tune a tout sa roe re al le -".
- Bass:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "For - tune voir n'a de riens me roe re al le -".

System 5:

- Superius:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "ler, ver, lais car - sez je cha scais - cun trop a vou pie - ca len du".
- Tenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "ler, ver, lais car - sez je cha scais - cun trop a vou pie - ca".
- Contratenor:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "ler, ver, lais car - sez je cha scais - cun trop a vou pie - ca".
- Bass:** Starts with a rest, then a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The lyrics are "ler, ver, lais car - sez je cha scais - cun trop a vou pie - ca".

Footnote 1: lais scais - cun trop

1) *Contratenor*, bar 24.2, missing (error).

28

34

40

2) *Superius*, bar 37.2, two *minimae*.3) *Conratenor*, bar 40.2, c is a dotted *semibrevis* (error).

4) Tenor, staves 2-3 (bars 52-60) have one flat signatures, which seem superfluous (error).

5) Tenor, bars 56.2-57.1, *semibrevis a' - 2 minimae g'e'*; changed according to Bologna Q16.

Nivelle no. 23

Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, Rés. Vmc. ms. 57,
Chansonnier Nivelle de la Chaussée, ff. 27v-29: Busnois

Busnoys, *Lessez Dangier faire tous ces efforts*

[Superius] Mensura = $\frac{4}{4}$

1.4. Les - sez Dan - gier
3. Ma - le Bou - che
fai - n'a

Tenor

Contra

1.4. Les - sez Dan - gier
3. Ma - le Bou - che
fai - n'a

1.4. Les - sez Dan - gier
3. Ma - le Bou - che
fai - n'a

8

re pas tous - ces jours bon ef - - - - fors, mors les mais

re pas tous - ces jours bon ef - - - - fors, mors

re pas tous - ces jours bon mors les mais - - - - sez po -

14

sez po - vair For - tune n'a d'en tout rien sa roe re - a le

les mais - - - - sez po - vair For - tune n'a d'en rien sa me roe re - a le

For - tune vair n'a d'en tout rien sa me roe re - a le - - - - ler, ver,

22

ler, ver, les car - sez je cha - scay cun trop a vou pie - ca len du

ler, ver, les car - sez je cha - scay cun trop a vou pie - ca - - - - len du

les car - - - - sez je cha - scay cun trop a pie - vou ca - - - - len du

28

te bas par vo - le, ler car et il ne au - ra, rien

te bas par vo - le, ler car et il ne au - ra, rien qui ses me ri - nuy gou -
9 3

te bas par vo - le, ler car et il ne au - ra, rien

qui ses me ri - nuy gou - ra, reux bon ra -
3

ra, rien qui ses me ri - nuy gou - ra, reux

corps.
pors.

corps.
pors.

bon
ra

1) *Superius*, bar 58.2, fermata missing (error).

Bologna Q16 no. 103

Bologna, Civico Museo Bibliografico Musicale, MS Q16, ff. 122v-123

Layses moy (Laissez Dangier faire tous ses effors) [Busnoys]

[Superius] Mensura = $\frac{4}{4}$

1) Text, incipits "Layses moy" only. Text underlaid after Dijon.

28

te bas par vol ler, car et il ne au crain ra, riens

te bas par vol ler, car et il ne au crain ra, riens qui me ri - -

te bas par vol ler, ler car et il ne au crain - -

34

qui me nui gou - - ra, reux bon rap

nui gou - - - - ra, reux bon rap

ra, riens qui ses me ri - nui gou - - ra, reux bon rap

40

corps. pors.

corps. pors.

corps. pors.

2) *Contratenor*, bar 36 is a *semibrevis* (error).3) *Superius*, bar 37.2, two *minimae*.

Mensura = d

2a. A - mours m'a fais par Bel A - cueil dou fait
 2b. et de ses biens a sou - hait m'a fait

2a. A - mours m'a fait par Bel A - cueil dou fait
 2b. et de ses biens a sou - hait m'a fait

2a. A - mours m'a fait par Bel A - cueil dou fait
 2b. et de ses biens a sou - hait m'a fait

50

ceur en me mon strant ses haultz
 seur tant qu'on ne peut en - con

ceur en me mon strant ses haultz
 seur tant qu'on ne peut en - con

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

56

se cretz par fais
 tre moi ja mais.

se - - - - - par - - - - - fais
 tre - - - - - ja - - - - - mais.

haultz - se - - - cretz par - - - - - fais
 con - tre - - - moi ja - - - - - mais.