## Viderunt omnes


$F$


Viderunt omnes with verse Notum fecit
The organum duplum as it survives in the "big three" Notre Dame manuscripts $\mathrm{W}_{1}, \mathrm{~F}$, and $\mathrm{W}_{2}$.

Below is a transcription of Viderunt omnes in stemless note-heads, based on F
We can once again try the consonance method of which Anonymous IV speaks. In the stave below the transcription I've indicated what were the considered the consonances and dissonances in this period (consonances printed in red). These intervals were to be given their final formulation with the birth of counterpoint in the 1330s. The chief differences in this organum before 1200 is that fourth is consonant, that the major third is somewhat less consonant, and the minor third and both sixths are dissonant.

Since the note-heads are stemless, you can give them short and long durations with either flagged or unflagged stems. Like so:
short • = $\boldsymbol{d}$
long $\bullet=\boldsymbol{d}$ or $\boldsymbol{d}$.
So according to the rule described by Anonymous IV, the first seven notes should have the following durations: dd d. I ddd d. That can be accommodated by a $\frac{6}{8}$ measure, depending on whether you add a dot to long note or not.

fifth sixth seventh octave [second] [third] [fourth]

Now we are going to look at the ligatures and count the notes.
Remember the basic rhythms of ligatures:
two-note $\boldsymbol{F}=\mathrm{E}$ means B-L, short-long, and
three-note $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{N}$ or H , usually means L-B-L, long-short-long, and $\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d} d$ or $\boldsymbol{d} \boldsymbol{d} d$ and there's also four-note which means B-B-B-B or B-B-B-L or $\boldsymbol{\sim} d$

In addition to this, there are the ligature counts

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So let's look at F again, and see how many notes per ligature there are, and whether there are consistent patterns. In the following image I have demarcated periods that seem to be governed by one mode. The stretch marked as irregular does not concern us here.


