

## 10. Hic est discipulus ille

*Hic est discipulus ille, quem diligebat Jesus,  
cui revelata sunt secreta cælestia,  
qui supra pectus Domini in cæna recubuit;  
apostolus et evangelista factus est præclarissimus,  
de quo scriptum est,  
Et facies aquilæ desuper ipsorum quatuor,  
et volavit super pennas ventorum  
usque ad montem Libani,  
et accepit medullam cedri.*

This is that disciple whom Jesus loved,  
to whom the celestial secrets were revealed,  
who at supper reclined upon the breast of the Lord;  
he became the most worthy apostle and evangelist,  
of whom it was written:  
'And the four of them each had the face of an eagle,  
and he flew on the wings of the wind  
unto mount Libanus,  
and received the highest branch of cedar'.

*Et vox clara intonuit dicens,  
In principio erat verbum,  
et verbum erat apud Deum,  
et Deus erat verbum,  
et verbum caro factum est,  
et habitavit in nobis, alleluia.*

And a clear voice spoke, saying:  
'In the beginning was the Word,  
and the Word was with God,  
and the Word was God;  
and the Word was made flesh,  
and dwelt among us'. Alleluia.

Prima pars: Antiphon for the Feast of St John the Evangelist, based on Ezekiel 1:10 and Ezekiel 17:3;  
Secunda pars: Quotes John 1:1.

Nicolas Gombert (ca.1495–ca.1560)  
edited by Daniel Trocmé-Latter

The musical score is written for five voices: Soprano Discantus, Tenor I Altus, Tenor II Tenor, Baritone Quintavox, and Bass Bassus. The Soprano part begins with a discantus and then sings 'Hic est'. The Tenor I part begins with a discantus and then sings 'Hic est discipulus'. The other parts (Tenor II, Baritone, and Bass) begin with discantuses but do not have lyrics in this section. The score is in common time (C) and features a large bracket on the left side of the vocal staves.