



Se iu sabiou vola

If I could fly

Cathars in the Kingdoms of
Aragon, Navarra and Castile-Leon

Jesu christ
Mariana
A chantar

Giraud Riquier (XIII Century)
Traditional, Catalonia
Comtesse de Die (XIII Century)

Dinz la roubieira de Lissac
Se iu sabiou vola
Bourrée

Traditional Brive (Limousin)
Traditional, Haut-Agenais (Perigord)

La doussa votz
Nos veniom l'autrier

Bernad de Ventadour (XIII Century)
Richard de Semilli (XIII Century)

Tonada de segar
Canço de batre
La infanta polida
Canço de ximbomba

Traditional, Alaró (Mallorca)
Traditional, Ulldemolins (Tarragona)
Traditional, Alaró (Mallorca)
Traditional, Alaró (Mallorca)

La filho doou ladre
L'auceou en gabiolo
Digo jeanneto

Traditional Provençal
Traditional Provençal
Traditional Provençal

Amics Bernartz
Colourina de rosa
Quand la pastoura

Peire d'Alvernha (XIII Century)
Valle de Ossau
Traditional, Occitanie

In the 12th century the French kingdom teamed up with the Roman church to expel the Cathar heresy from Occitanie. The survivors fled to Italy and the Aragon Kingdom. **Languè d'oc**, spoken by the cathars nourished the development of a new secular musical and literary culture: *la fins amors* or the art of *trovar*. The language of Aragon's court is a version of **Catalan** as close to the medieval Occitan language as to old French. Communities of Cathars arrived as far as the Leon Kingdom, where the most spoken language was **Galaico portugues**. King Alfonse X in Toledo was the first to introduce the **Castilian** language at the court. With this program Vox Suavis puts these languages in a relation to each other, using surviving written music and oral tradition from the south of France and Northern Spain.