

NOTES

The following transcription is intended only for performing purpose and doesn't seek any critical goal.

The keys, time signatures, notes' values, accidentals and colourings are as in the original manuscript.

The C clefs are transposed to the modern Tenor clef.

Instead of marking the “ligaturæ” with the usual square brackets, I tried to keep their original shape, as far as possible in the score alignment, to make them more visible. To represent the notes' values I used the following rules (simplifying the old ones):

- the left upstemmed notes are semibreves
- the unstemmed notes are breves

In the music before the baroque, the Time Signatures are intended just only as “time” prescription, i.e. which note value as to be counted (mensura) and how the different note values are to be divided (perfection and imperfection). This music is above all a vocal music and its rhythm (the accents) is based upon the text rhythm (the text accents) either following or contrasting it. The text rhythm being not modular by definition, forcing a bar division, i.e. a modular rhythm, upon this music is a theoretical error involving practical ones: to put the accents in the wrong places and to prevent a correct understanding of the melodic flowing.

The single parts are put together in score for a better overall sight of the harmonic, melodic and rhythmic structure of the composition.

If you have any doubt you can download the fac simile of the manuscript from the following address:

[http://www.trentinocultura.net/catalogo/manoscrittimusicali/portal/server.pt?
open=514&objID=19772&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=1&mode=2
&in_hi_userid=19324&cached=true](http://www.trentinocultura.net/catalogo/manoscrittimusicali/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=19772&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=1&mode=2&in_hi_userid=19324&cached=true)

Those peoples interested in the mensural notation can find useful to visit the following website (only Italian, sorry):

<http://www.musica-antica.info/paleografia/>

Mort ou merci

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The musical score consists of four staves of music for three voices. The voices are represented by soprano (top), alto (middle), and bass (bottom) clefs. The music is written in common time, with various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and stems. The first staff begins with a soprano note, followed by an alto note, and a bass note. The second staff begins with an alto note, followed by a soprano note, and a bass note. The third staff begins with a bass note, followed by a soprano note, and an alto note. The fourth staff begins with a soprano note, followed by an alto note, and a bass note. The music continues with a series of measures, each starting with a different voice. The notation includes various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and stems.

The musical score consists of four systems of three staves each. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two staves are in bass clef. The music is in common time. The notation uses black dots for note heads and vertical stems. Measure 2 has four measures. Measure 3 has five measures. Measure 4 has five measures. Measure 5 has six measures. Measure 6 has six measures. Measure 7 has seven measures. Measure 8 has seven measures.