

# NOTES

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

The keys and notes' values are as in the original manuscript.

The C clefs and the F clef on the third line are transposed to the modern Tenor clef.

The time signature is missing in all the voices. On the base of the notes' values I assumed the "tempus imperfectum diminutum".

All the four voices bear only the incipit of the text "Alle Dei filius ab hoste superbissimo resurgens a morte", a trope of the Alleluia to be used in the Easter antiphons.

In the Contra 2° two breves are missing. The two breves within the square brackets are only a transcriber's suggestion.

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 notes without stem are breves
- the right downstemmed notes are longæ

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/>

# Alle Dei filius

1

Alle dei filius

Alle dei filius

Alle dei filius

Alle dei filius

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

The first system consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a sequence of notes including a whole note, a half note, and a quarter note. The second staff is a vocal line with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat, featuring a melodic line with various note values. The third and fourth staves are lute tablatures, with the third staff using a soprano clef and the fourth using a bass clef. Both contain rhythmic patterns represented by numbers 1-3 on a five-line staff.

The second system consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a vocal line with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The third and fourth staves are lute tablatures, with the third staff using a soprano clef and the fourth using a bass clef. Both contain rhythmic patterns represented by numbers 1-3 on a five-line staff.

The third system consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a vocal line with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The third and fourth staves are lute tablatures, with the third staff using a soprano clef and the fourth using a bass clef. Both contain rhythmic patterns represented by numbers 1-3 on a five-line staff.

The fourth system consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff is a vocal line with a soprano clef and a key signature of one flat. The third and fourth staves are lute tablatures, with the third staff using a soprano clef and the fourth using a bass clef. Both contain rhythmic patterns represented by numbers 1-3 on a five-line staff.