

# NOTES

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

The key, time signatures, note values, accidentals and colourings are as in the original print apart from:

- the B sharp and E sharp are converted in B natural and E natural (E natural is only a warning: do not flat this note!)
- the perfect breves and brevis rests are dotted

The C clefs are transposed in G and modern Tenor clefs.

The accidentals above the note are transcriber's suggestions

The asterisk (\*) above the note marks the correction of an error: in the original print there is a semiminima instead of a minima

Instead of marking the “ligaturae” 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 (in this composition the note values within the “ligaturae” are always two semibreves).

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 free the fac-simile of the original print from the following address:

[http://www.kb.dk/da/nb/samling/ma/digmus/pre1700\\_indices/prae torius.html](http://www.kb.dk/da/nb/samling/ma/digmus/pre1700_indices/prae torius.html)

# Angelus ad pastores

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**Michael Praetorius - Musarum Sioniarum N. XXIII**

## **Transcription by Renato Calcaterra**

The musical score consists of three staves of music for voices. The top staff uses soprano C-clef, the middle staff alto F-clef, and the bottom staff bass G-clef. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is in three parts, each with its own vocal line and lyrics. The lyrics are in Latin and include words like 'An-nun-ci-o', 'vo-bis', 'gau-di-um', and 'gnum'. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second) and rests. The score is divided into three systems by vertical bar lines.

-it:  
An-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o  
-it: An-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-  
-it: An-nun-ci-o vo-bis, an-nun-ci-o  
-it: gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-it: gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-it: gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-it: An-nun-ci-o vo-bis  
  
vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-  
an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-  
-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-  
-gnum an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-  
an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-  
gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
  
-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum;  
-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis  
-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-  
an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum an-nun-ci-o vo-  
-o vo-bis gau-di-um gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-  
gau-di-um ma-gnum, an-nun-ci-o vo-

The musical score consists of three staves of music, each with a different vocal range (Soprano, Alto, Bass). The lyrics are written below the notes in a combination of Latin and the name "gnum". The music is in common time, with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are as follows:

an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum, gau-di-um  
 an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum, gau-di-um ma-gnum  
 an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum  
 -bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um ma-gnum  
 -bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um  
 -bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um  
 -bis an-nun-ci-o vo-bis gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um  
 ma-gnum, gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um ma-gnum  
 gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um  
 gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um ma-gnum gau-di-um ma-gnum  
 qui-a na-tus est, qui-a na-tus est vo-bis  
 ma-gnum: qui-a na-tus est, qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-  
 gau-di-um ma-gnum, qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-tus est vo-bis  
 Qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-tus est  
 gau-di-um ma-gnum: Qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-tus est vo-bis  
 ma-gnum: Qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-  
 Qui-a na-tus est qui-a na-tus est vo-bis qui-a na-



A musical score for six voices, likely a choir, arranged in two groups of three parts each. The music consists of six staves, each with a different vocal range and key signature. The lyrics "al-le-lu-ja" are repeated throughout the piece, with slight variations in the vocal entries. The score is written in a clear, professional musical notation style.

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