

# NOTES

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

The keys, notes' values and colourings are as in the original manuscript apart from:

- the perfect semibreves are dotted
- ties are used for notes' values that cannot be exactly represented

The C clefs are transposed to the G clef and the modern Tenor clef.

The Time signature is missing in all the voices. From the context I assumed that it would be the "Tempus imperfectum, Prolatio maior"

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

I decided to keep the original manuscript's text placement, positioned above the staves, to leave the performers the freedom to make the effective text placement at their own judgement.

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):

# L'amy de ma dame

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The middle staff is a lute accompaniment in bass clef. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line in bass clef. The music begins with a common time signature (C) in a square box.

Lamy de ma dame est venis Il fault

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "Lamy de ma dame est venis Il fault". The middle staff is a lute accompaniment in bass clef. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line in bass clef.

fache place ce adieu la tres plus belle

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "fache place ce adieu la tres plus belle". The middle staff is a lute accompaniment in bass clef. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line in bass clef.

fache Amoureux ait jamais veu

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with lyrics: "fache Amoureux ait jamais veu". The middle staff is a lute accompaniment in bass clef. The bottom staff is a basso continuo line in bass clef.

