NOTES

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

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

- the perfect breves, the imperfect longæ in "Tempus perfectum" and the perfect brevis rests are dotted.
- ties are used for the notes' values not exactly representable.
- some sections in the Tenor voice are in "Tempus imperfectum, Prolatio maior" with the notes' values halved; the values have been doubled to match the other voices.
- where the colour means "proportio sesquialtera" it has been replaced by a leading number "3"

The C clefs are transposed in G clef, F clef and modern Tenor clefs.

The F clefs on the third line are transposed in the usual F clef

The accidentals above or below the notes are merely transcriber's suggestions

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
- the unstemmed notes with a double length body are maximæ

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.

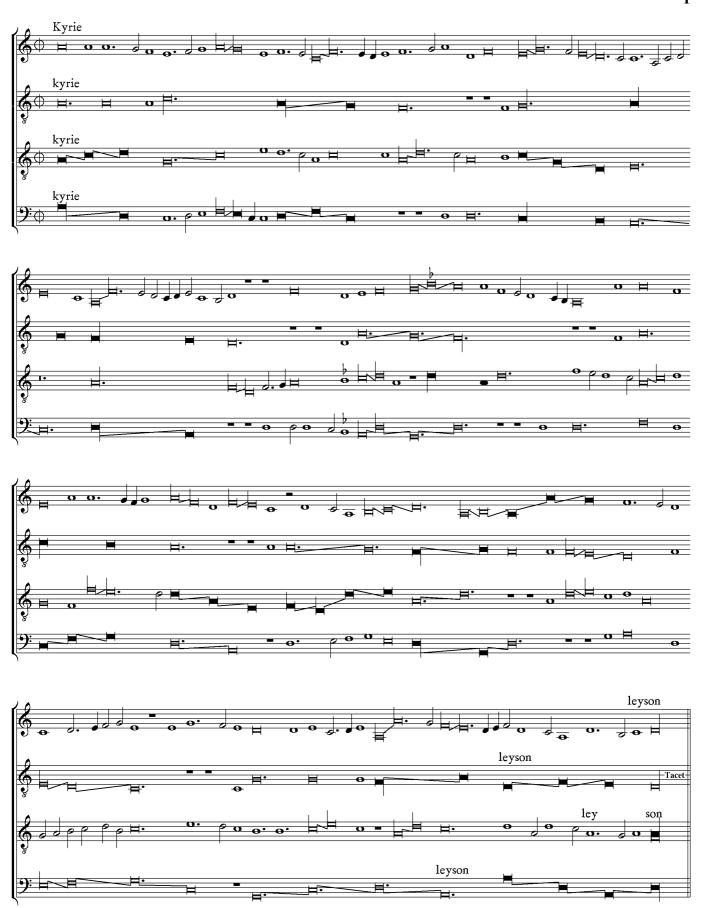
The single parts are put together in score for a better overall sight of the harmonic, melodic and rhythmic structure of the composition.

I corrected what I presumed to be errors but, as I'm not a professional music paleography scholar, 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

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

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



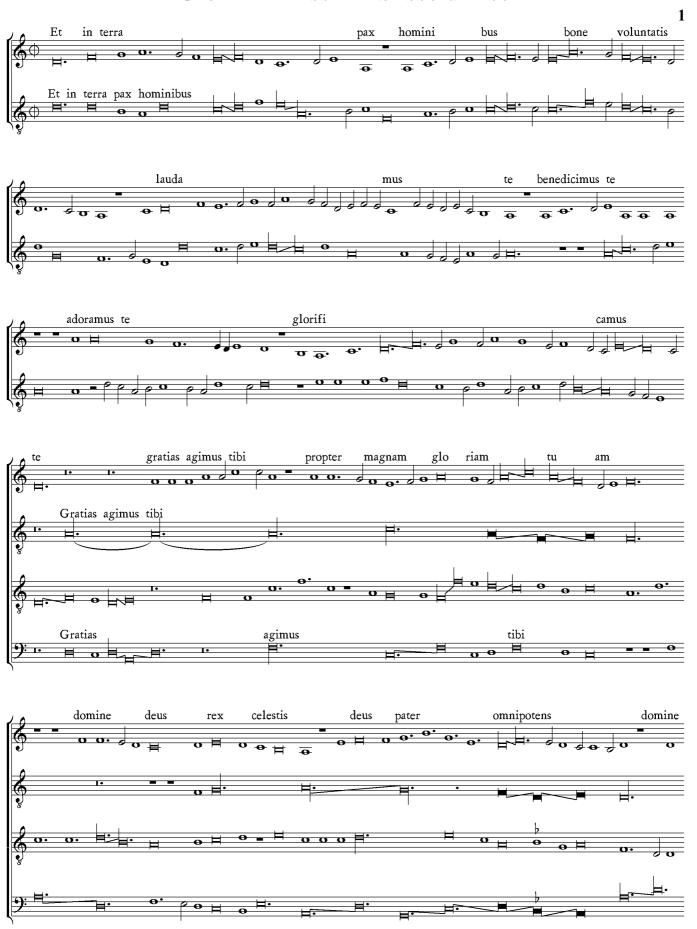


Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 13r-14r

Transcription by Renato Calcaterra



Gloria – Missa la basse danse

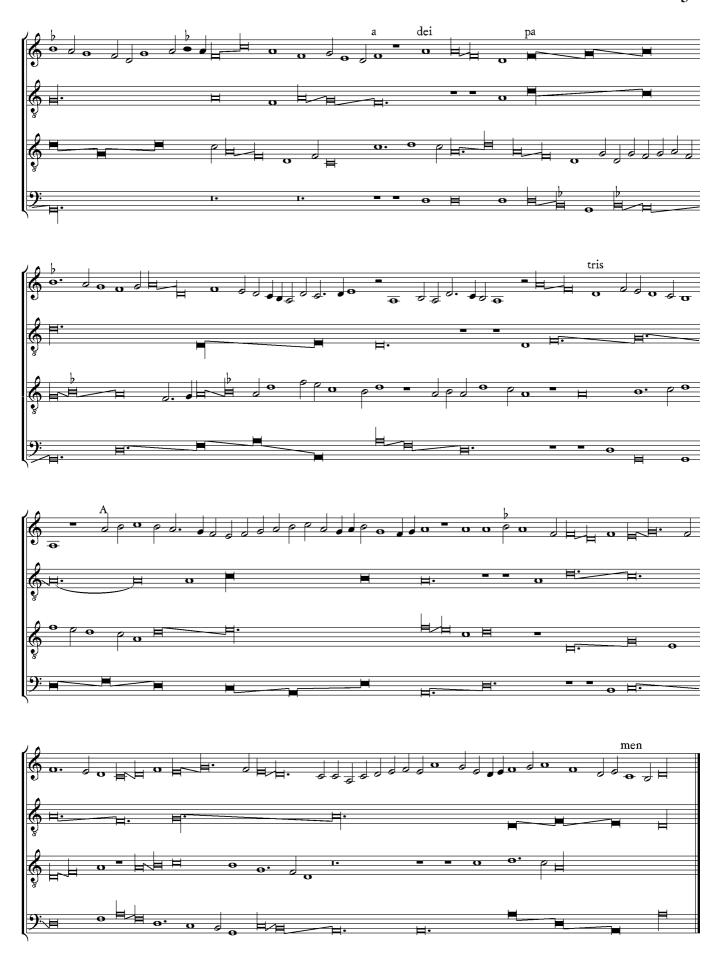


Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 14v-17r









Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 14v-17r

Transcription by Renato Calcaterra



Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 17v-21r













Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 17v-21r

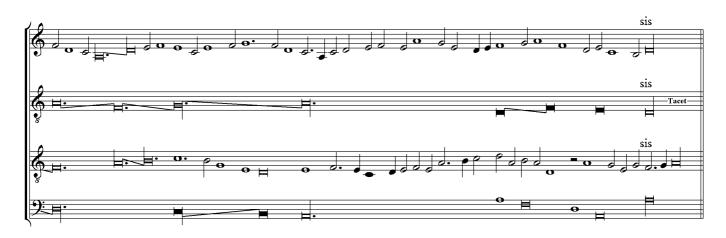
Transcription by Renato Calcaterra



Guillaume Faugues - Trento: tr91 21v-23r









Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 21v-23r

Transcription by Renato Calcaterra

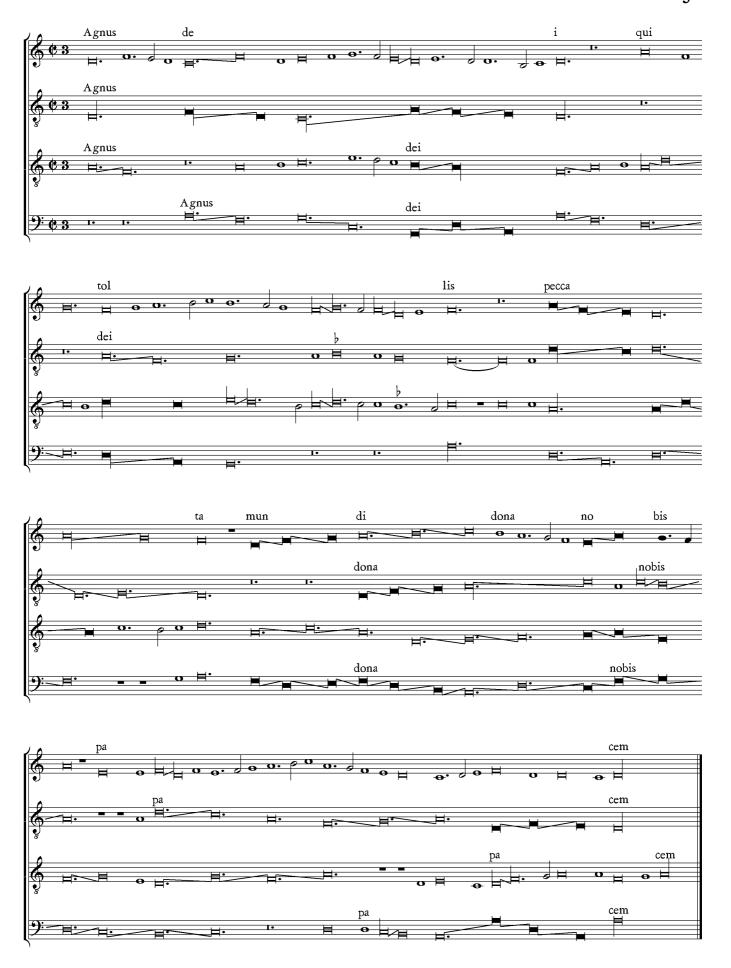


Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 21v-23r



Guillaume Faugues - Trento: tr91 23v-24r





Guillaume Faugues – Trento: tr91 23v-24r

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