

NOTES

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

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

- the perfect breves, the imperfect longæ in perfect time and the perfect brevis rests are dotted.

The C clefs are transposed in G and modern tenor clefs

The accidents above the note are 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

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.

In the first Kyrie, in the Tenor and Bassus voices I modified some note and rest value to make all the voices matching, are there errors or not. As I'm not a professional musical 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 Italian, sorry):

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

Kyrie – Missa cucu

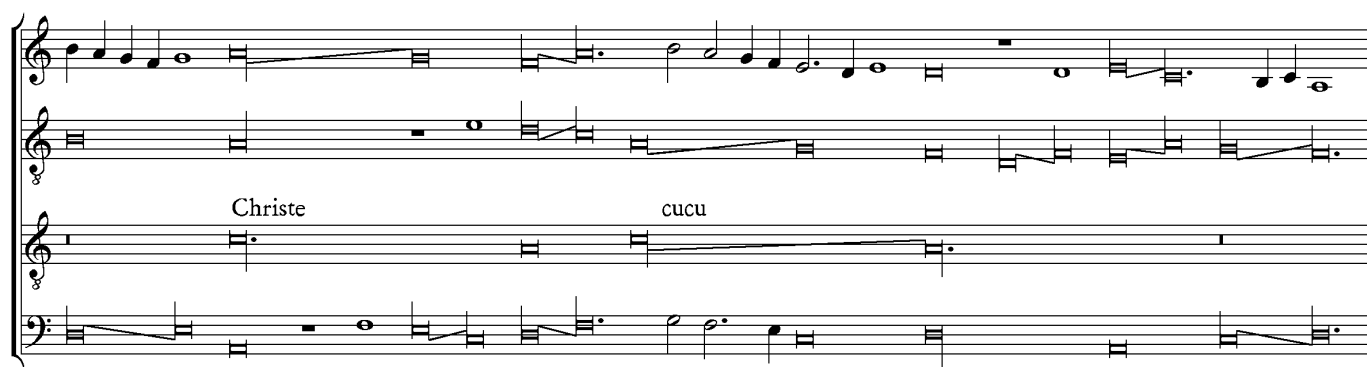
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The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is labeled 'Kyrie' and contains a melodic line with various note values. The second staff is also labeled 'Kyrie' and contains a similar melodic line. The third staff is labeled 'Kyrie' and contains a melodic line. The fourth staff is labeled 'Kyrie' and contains a melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line. The second staff contains a melodic line. The third staff is labeled 'cucu' and contains a melodic line. The fourth staff contains a melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line. The second staff contains a melodic line. The third staff contains a melodic line with the label 'cucu' above it. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with the label 'leison' above it. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is labeled 'Christe' and contains a melodic line. The second staff is labeled 'Christe' and contains a melodic line. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff is labeled 'Christe' and contains a melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Christe cucu

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The vocal line (third staff) begins with the word "Christe" and then "cucu". The instrumental parts (first, second, and fourth staves) provide accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.



cucu

This system contains the next four staves. The vocal line continues with the word "cucu". The instrumental parts continue their accompaniment.



This system contains the next four staves, showing further development of the vocal and instrumental parts.



leison leison leison

This system contains the final four staves of the page. The vocal line features the word "leison" repeated three times, each with a fermata. The instrumental parts conclude the section.

The musical score is divided into four systems, each with four staves. The first system is labeled 'Kyrie' on each staff. The second system includes the word 'cucu' on the third staff. The third system is unlabeled. The fourth system includes the word 'leison' on each staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and note values.

Kyrie

Kyrie

Kyrie

Kyrie

cucu

cucu

leison

leison

leison

leison