

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 and the perfect brevis rests are dotted.

The C clefs are transposed in G clef and modern tenor clefs.

The accident above the note is a transcriber's suggestion.

The coloured notes in the Bassus are to be performed as a "hemiola".

The notes in the coloured section of the Agnus II beginning with the number 3 (editorial) are proportioned, i.e. their durations have to be as they would be triplets.

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.

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 Italian, sorry):

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

Agnus – Missa cucu

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First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'Ag nus De'. The second staff is another vocal line with lyrics 'Ag nus De i qui'. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line with the word 'Agnus' above it. The bottom staff is a bass line with lyrics 'Agnus Dei qui'.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics 'i qui tol lis pecca'. The second staff is another vocal line with lyrics 'tol lis pecca ta'. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line with lyrics 'Dei cucu'. The bottom staff is a bass line with the word 'tollis' above it.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a vocal line with the word 'ta' above it. The second staff is another vocal line with the word 'mun' above it. The third staff is a piano accompaniment line. The bottom staff is a bass line.

The musical score is written for four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) in a single system. The lyrics are in Latin and include the following phrases:

- Top System:**
 - Soprano: *misere do* (above the staff), *re na* (above the staff)
 - Alto: *di misere* (above the staff)
 - Tenor: *cucu* (above the staff), *cucu* (above the staff)
 - Bass: *misere* (above the staff)
- Second System:**
 - Soprano: *no nobis* (above the staff), *pa* (above the staff), *bis cem* (above the staff)
 - Alto: *re* (above the staff), *no pa* (above the staff), *bis cem* (above the staff)
 - Tenor: *nobis pacem* (above the staff)
 - Bass: *re* (above the staff), *no pa* (above the staff), *bis cem* (above the staff)
- Third System (DUO):**
 - Soprano: *Agnus Dei qui tol* (above the staff)
 - Alto: *DUO* (above the staff), *Ag nus De i qui* (above the staff)
- Fourth System:**
 - Soprano: *lis* (above the staff), *pecca* (above the staff)
 - Alto: *tol* (above the staff), *lis* (above the staff), *pecca* (above the staff)
- Fifth System:**
 - Soprano: *ta mun* (above the staff), *di* (above the staff)
 - Alto: *ta mun* (above the staff), *di* (above the staff), *mi* (above the staff)
- Sixth System:**
 - Soprano: *misere* (above the staff), *re no* (above the staff), *bis* (above the staff)
 - Alto: *se* (above the staff), *rere* (above the staff), *3us ut supra* (above the staff), *bis* (above the staff)

The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings like *DUO* and *3* (triplets).