## **NOTES**

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

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

- the perfect breves, the imperfect longæ and the perfect brevis rests are dotted.
- Ties are used for notes' values not exactly representable.

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

The time signature is missing in all the voices. I assumed the "tempus perfectum, prolatio minor" in the other two voices because they work pretty well.

In the Contratenor the text is completely missing, while in the Superius and the Tenor voices is complete and pretty well placed. Possibly, as Tinctoris suggests, it has to be played with an instrument (sackbut?).

The black notes in the Contratenor indicate a sesquialtera proportion, i.e. three semibreves vs. two.

Few errors have been corrected.

On the top of the manuscript's page, above the Superius, there is the word "pugnare" as an author's name. The attribution is very dubious.

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

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

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

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



Pugnare(!?) - Trento-tr87 51v-52r

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