

NOTES

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

The key, time signatures, note values and accidentals are as in the original print apart from:

- a B sharp is converted in B natural (the B natural is only a warning: do not flat this note!)

The C clefs are transposed in G and modern Tenor clefs.

The asterisk (*) above the rest marks an error: in the Bassus I there is a minima rest instead of a semibrevis rest

The “**secunda pars**” of this motet is entitled “**Huic oportet**”

Instead of marking the “ligaturæ” with the usual square brackets, I tried to keep their original shape, as far as possible in a score alignment, to make them more visible (in this composition the notes’ values of the “ligaturæ” are two semibreves)

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 free the fac-simile of the original print from the following address:

http://www.kb.dk/da/nb/samling/ma/digmus/pre1700_indices/praeatorius.html

Grates nunc omnes (prima pars)

1

The musical score consists of three systems of music, each with five voices. The voices are represented by five staves, each with a different clef (G-clef, C-clef, F-clef, G-clef, and bass clef). The music is written in common time. The lyrics are written below the notes in a single language. The first system starts with "Grates nunc omnes red-damus Do-mi-no". The second system continues with "Grates nunc omnes red-damus Do-mi-no". The third system concludes with "red-damus Do-mi-no". The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The vocal parts are clearly defined by the different clefs and staff positions.

The musical score consists of three staves of music for voices. The lyrics are written below each staff.

Staff 1:

- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- be- ra- vit de di-
- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- be- ra- vit de di-
- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- be- ra- vit de di-
- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- be- ra- vit de di-
- da di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- be- ra- - - vit
- de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- - be- ra- vit
- de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- - be- ra- vit
- de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta- te nos li- be- ra- vit nos li- be- ra- vit

Staff 2:

- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca - - po- te- sta - - te
- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca - - po- te- sta - - te
- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te - - sta - - te
- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta- te,
- de di- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca po-
- de di- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca po-
- de di- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca po-
- de di- a- bo- li- ca de di- a- bo- li- ca po-

Staff 3:

- de di- a- bo- li- ca po - te- sta- te.
- de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta- te po - - te- sta- te.
- de di- a- bo- li- ca po - te- sta- te po - - te- sta- te.
- de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta - - te po - - te- sta - - te.
- te- sta- te po- te- sta- te po - - te- sta - - te.
- te - sta - - te po - - te- sta - - te.
- te- sta - - te de di- a- bo- li- ca po- te- sta - - te.
- po- te- sta- te po- te- sta- te.