



Alleluia

Organum *

(Source: Alleluia Nativitas taken from Montpellier Codex) **

a practical Organ transcription

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* polyphony in which a plainchant melody is sung against another line of music.
In Pérotin's organa the liturgical chant of the tenor is heard against not one voice
but two or three voices that provide highly decorative vocalizations.

** source of 13th-century French polyphony.
The Codex contains 336 polyphonic works probably composed c. 1250–1300,
and was likely compiled c. 1300. It is believed to originate from Paris.

Magister Perotinus
(+ 1238 c.)

(Con gioia)

Triplum

(Man div.)

Duplum

Tenor
(Ped.)

AL - - - - -

5

11

16

22

28

34

lu

40

ya.

46

Musical score for measures 46-51. The score is written for piano in three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The middle treble staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The bass staff features a steady, rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

52

Musical score for measures 52-57. The notation continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. The bass staff maintains its rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 57.

58

Musical score for measures 58-63. The notation continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. The bass staff maintains its rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 63.

