

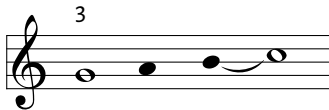
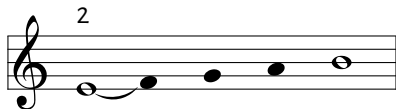
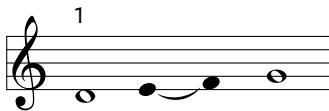
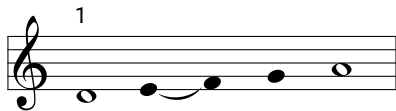
El sistema musical medieval

Historia de la música I

CPM Cristóbal de Morales

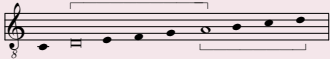
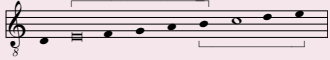


2022-2023

Especies de la quinta y la cuarta



Los modos auténticos


(Principales)

Nombre	Ámbito	Núm.
Protus (Dórico)		1
Deuterus (Frigio)		3
Tritus (Lidio)		5
Tetrardus (Mixolidio)		7

▣ = Nota final ○ = Nota tenor

Los modos plagales

(Derivados)

Nombre	Ámbito	Núm.
Protus (Hipodórico)		2
Deuterus (Hipofrigio)		4
Tritus (Hipolidio)		6
Tetrardus (Hipomixolidio)		8

▮ = Nota final ○ = Nota tenor

Los modos

Características

Elementos del modo

- Nota final
- Ámbito
- Nota tenor
- Giros melódicos

Estilos de canto

- Estilo silábico
- Estilo ornamentado

El sistema de notas

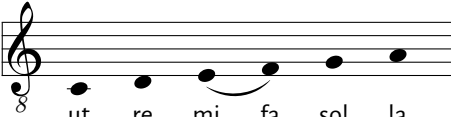
A musical staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The notes are arranged in a scale from C to E. The notes are: C, D, E, F, G, a, b, bb, c, d, e, f, g, aa, bb, bb, cc, dd, ee. The notes are grouped into three categories: GRAVES (C, D, E, F, G), AGUDAS (a, b, bb, c, d, e, f, g), and SUPERAGUDAS (aa, bb, bb, cc, dd, ee). The notes are written on a five-line staff, with the first line being the highest and the fifth line being the lowest. The notes are written in a way that shows their relative positions on the staff, with the notes for 'aa' through 'ee' being written on the first line and above it.

Г A B C D E F G a b bb c d e f g aa bb bb cc dd ee

GRAVES AGUDAS SUPERAGUDAS


Los hexacordos

Natural



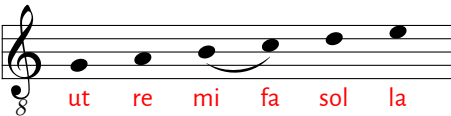
ut re mi fa sol la

Suave



ut re mi fa sol la

Duro



ut re mi fa sol la

The image displays three musical staves, each representing a different hexachord. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a C-clef on the first line. The notes are placed on the lines and spaces of the staff: 'ut' on the first line, 're' on the first space, 'mi' on the second line, 'fa' on the second space, 'sol' on the third line, and 'la' on the third space. The 'Natural' hexachord has all notes on natural lines. The 'Suave' hexachord has a flat sign on the 'fa' note. The 'Duro' hexachord has all notes on natural lines. The labels 'Natural', 'Suave', and 'Duro' are positioned to the left of their respective staves. The lyrics 'ut re mi fa sol la' are written below each staff.

El sistema hexacordal

The image displays a musical score for the hexacord system, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs) and a series of solfège syllables below. The notes are arranged in a sequence that spans two octaves, with the first octave in the bass clef and the second in the treble clef. The syllables are color-coded: red for the first six notes of each octave, blue for the next six, and red for the final six.

Γ A B C D E F G a b \flat c d e f g aa bb $\flat\flat$ cc dd ee

ut re mi fa sol la
ut re mi fa sol la
ut re mi fa sol la
ut re mi fa sol la
ut re mi fa sol la
ut re mi fa sol la

La mano de Guido



La **mano de Guido** era un recurso didáctico creado a partir del sistema de hexcords de Guido d'Arezzo. Las notas se escribían en las falanges de los dedos y se leían en espiral empezando en la falange exterior del pulgar y terminando en la central del dedo corazón.

La notación

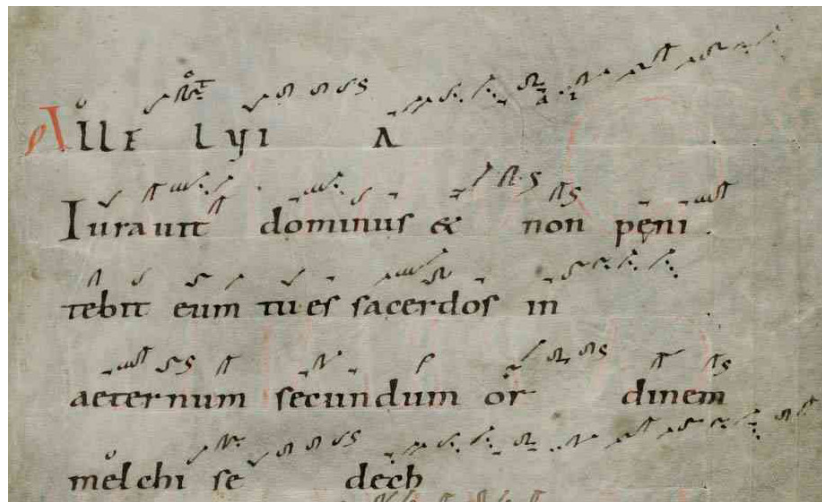
Nisi enim ab homine memoria teneantur soni, pereunt, quia scribi non possunt.

Si los sonidos no se retienen en la memoria, se pierden, pues no se pueden escribir.

Isidoro de Sevilla (siglo VII)

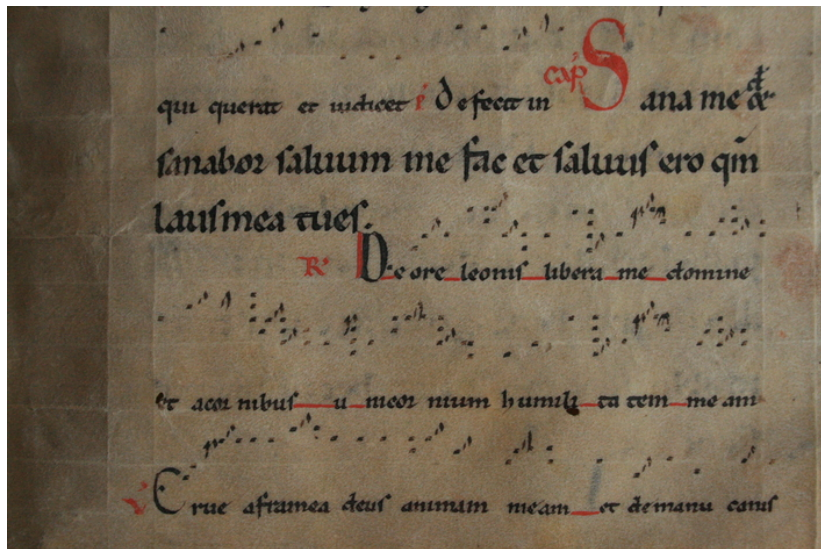
La notación

Notación neumática adiaستمática (s. IX)



La notación

Notación neumática diastemática (s. XI)



La notación

Notación mixta (s. XI)

TETRAGRAMS

PVERna autest no bis. & si iusda autest
no bis. cu ius impe ri um super hu me
rum e ius & uoca bitur nomen e
ius mag ni consili i an ge lorum
de relinqua me do mi ne de us me
us ne discedas a me in tui de ma duc to
rium me um. do mi ne iur a salu
as me

La notación

Notación guidoniana (s. XI)

Quinquagesima de sancto lucie .
Ite xisti iustitiam et odisti iniqui-
tatem propterea unum tuum rediens de-
us tuus oleagineus precorsoribus tuis
Eructavit cor meum specie tua et pyl

La notación

Notación alemana (s. XII)

In principio omnis creature in ierit i medio
fiores floruerunt postea uiriditas descendit
et utud un p̄uator uidit q̄ dixit hoc scio
s̄ aureus numerus n̄ dū ē plen̄ tu ergo pat̄nū

La notación

Notación cuadrada (s. XII)

OPVLVS syon ecce do minus ueniet
adsaliandas gentes et auiditram faciet do
minus... glori... am uo... cis sue inlecticia..... cordis uestri.
Qviregis israel intende qui deducis uelut ouem ioseph.
Gloria. Seculorum amen. **E**x syon..... spe

The image shows a page from a medieval manuscript featuring square notation on red staves. The text is written in a Gothic script. A large, ornate initial 'D' in blue and red is prominent on the left. The notation consists of black square notes on a four-line red staff. The text is Latin, likely a liturgical or biblical passage. The page is numbered '10' in the top right corner.

La notación

Notación de cancionero (s. XIII)



La notación

Notación mensural de las *Cantigas de Santa María* (s. XIII)



La notación cuadrada

La notación cuadrada

La notación cuadrada apareció en Francia en el siglo **XII** como evolución de notaciones neumáticas anteriores.

Se escribe sobre una pauta de cuatro líneas (**tetragrama**) a distancia de tercera, como en el pentagrama actual. A la izquierda de cada tetragrama se sitúa la **clave** que sirve para identificar la altura de las notas. Se utilizan dos claves: DO y FA, que pueden situarse en cualquiera de las cuatro líneas.

Claves

Clave de DO

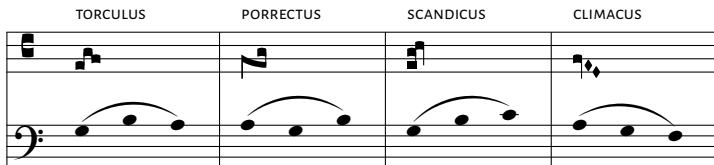
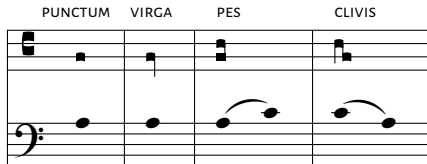


Clave de FA




Neumas

Los signos que indican las notas se llaman **neumas** y pueden indicar un solo sonido o varios que se cantan sobre la misma sílaba.



La transcripción



System 1 of a musical score. The top staff contains a treble clef and a series of square notes, some with stems, and some beamed together. The bottom staff contains a bass clef and a series of circular notes, some with stems, and some beamed together with curved lines above them.



System 2 of a musical score. The top staff contains a treble clef and a series of square notes, some with stems, and some beamed together. The bottom staff contains a bass clef and a series of circular notes, some with stems, and some beamed together with curved lines above them.