

Lomme banni
Odhecaton A, f. 52v-53r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

Agricola

The musical score is organized into six systems, each containing three staves representing the Bassus, Tenor, and Contra voices. The notation is based on a four-line staff with black diamond-shaped note heads. The key signatures and time signatures change throughout the score:

- System 1:** Key signature of C major (no sharps or flats), common time.
- System 2:** Key signature of B-flat major (one flat), common time.
- System 3:** Key signature of G major (no sharps or flats), common time.
- System 4:** Key signature of F major (no sharps or flats), common time.
- System 5:** Key signature of E major (one sharp), common time.
- System 6:** Key signature of D major (two sharps), common time.

The score begins with a bass clef on the first staff, followed by a soprano clef on the second staff, and a bass clef on the third staff. The music consists of short note values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with various rests and accidentals such as flats and sharps.

36

45

54

63

The image shows two sets of musical staves. The first set, starting at measure 72, consists of three voices on four-line staves. The notation uses diamond-shaped note heads and vertical stems. Measure 72 starts with a diamond on the top line, followed by a sharp sign. Measures 73 and 74 show various patterns of diamonds and stems. The second set, starting at measure 81, also consists of three voices on four-line staves. Measure 81 begins with a sharp sign above the staff.

Wie in Barbingants Vorlage ergeben sich schwer zu lösende Konflikte der Musica Ficta. Das Wort "banni" wird in beiden Fällen durch kontrastreiche Harmonik besonders beleuchtet.