But these our dayes observe but two, and those derived from the former observations.

The first is the Perfect Dinision of the Semi-brene which is by 3. the which we call Minime Time, & as some say, from the Proportionate Rule.

The second is the Impersect Division of the Semi-breve which is by 2. the which we terme the Semi-breve Time,

and as some say, from the Diminished Brene.

All which Talf or Time according to the discretion of the Singer (and according to the Measure) may be sung swifter, or slower.

Besides all these, vnto these source foresaid Figures or Measures, there appertaine divers other Rules; As Augmentation, Sincopation, Impersection, the Pricks of versection, Augmentation, Division, Alteration, & such like; All which serve to distinguish the Division, Alteration, and Augmentation of Persect and Impersect Notes; but because we have little or no vie of the most of them, save the Pricke of Addivious of Magnentation, (2) which some terms that of Persection, others of Augnora, sol. 5. mentation, making little difference betweene them) at this time I'le speake of it onely, and not of the rest.

A Prick is a Signe of an indivisible Quantity placed either before, after, on the vpper, nether ends, or sides of a Note,

and there serving for the aforesaid distinctions.

This Prieke of Addition placed on the right side of a Note, (thus 100 0000) in Perfect Time, & Perfect Prolation is a Minime or a Lesse West follow, causeth the same to be Perfect, and in Imperfect Time it maketh the said Note, is a Brene or Semi-breue, to be Perfect, but as for Lesse Notes, being Indivisible, it doth Augment the same to be halfe so long againe, as she Quantity of it affoorded.

And