

NOTES

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

The keys, notes' values, accidentals and colourings are as in the original manuscript.

The C clefs are transposed to the G clef and modern Tenor clef, the F clef on the third line to the Bass clef.

The time signature is missing in all the three voices. On the base of the notes' values I assumed the “tempus imperfectum diminutum”.

I decided to keep the original manuscript's text placement, positioned above the staves, to leave the performers the freedom to make the effective text placement at their own judgement.

Instead of marking the “ligaturæ” with the usual square brackets, I tried to keep their original shape, as far as possible in the score alignment, to make them more visible. To represent the notes' values I used the following rules (simplifying the old ones):

- the left upstemmed notes are semibreves
- the notes without stem are breves
- the right downstemmed notes are longæ

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 the fac simile of the manuscript from the following address:

[http://www.trentinocultura.net/catalogo/manoscrittimusicali/portal/server.pt?
open=514&objID=19772&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=1&mode=2&in_hi_userid=19324&cached=true](http://www.trentinocultura.net/catalogo/manoscrittimusicali/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=19772&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=1&mode=2&in_hi_userid=19324&cached=true)

Those peoples interested in the mensural notation can find useful to visit the following website (only Italian, sorry):

<http://www.musica-antica.info/paleografia/>

Ecclesiarum mores

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The musical score consists of four systems of music notation, each with three staves. The notation uses square neumes on a four-line staff. The first system (measures 1-4) has lyrics: "Ecclesiarum mores et vita moderare". The second system (measures 5-8) has lyrics: "Ecclesiarum". The third system (measures 9-12) has lyrics: "Anthiocus et remus concedunt". The fourth system (measures 13-16) has lyrics: "tibi petre regni solium". The fifth system (measures 17-20) has lyrics: "Ethiopes horridos mathae agnelli". The sixth system (measures 21-24) has lyrics: "Ethiopes". The seventh system (measures 25-28) has lyrics: "Ethiopes".

vellere Thoma bartholomae johannes

Thoma bartholomae

Thoma

philippe simon jacobique pariles

En vos oriens et occidens immo

En vos oriens

En vos oriens

teres mundi circulus habe re se patres

gaudet et expectat iudices