

NOTES

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

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

The C clefs are transposed to the G clef and the modern Tenor clef.

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 unstemmed notes are breves
- the right downstemmed notes are longæ
- the unstemmed notes with double length body are maximæ

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.

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.

I corrected what I presume to be errors but, as I'm not a professional music paleography scholar, 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_us
erid=19324&cached=true](http://www.trentinocultura.net/catalogo/manoscrittimusicali/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=19772&parentname=CommunityPage&parentid=1&mode=2&in_hi_us erid=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/>

Vidi aquam I

1

A musical score for the Gregorian chant "Vidi aquam I". The score consists of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a rhythmic system using square neumes on four-line staff lines. The lyrics are written below the staves. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line.

The lyrics are as follows:

Vidi aquam Egredientem de tem
Egredientem
Egredientem

plo ala tere dex

tro alle luia Et omnes
Et omnes
Et omnes

ad quos pervenit aqua ista

salvi

facti sunt et di
 cent alleluia alle
 luia Confitemini domino
 Confitemini domino
 Confitemini domino
 quoniam bonus quoniam
 in seculum misericordia eius
 eius

Vidi aquam II

1

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G clef, common time. The notation uses square neumes on four-line staves. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Latin text labels are placed above certain notes or groups of notes in each staff.

Staff 1:

- Measure 1: "Vidi aquam" (first note), "Egredientem" (third note), "de" (last note).
- Measure 2: "Egredientem" (first note).
- Measure 3: "Egredientem" (first note).
- Measure 4: "Egredientem" (first note).

Staff 2:

- Measure 1: "templo" (first note), "a" (third note), "latere" (last note).
- Measure 2: "o." (first note), "o." (second note), "o." (third note), "o." (fourth note).
- Measure 3: "o." (first note), "o." (second note), "o." (third note), "o." (fourth note).
- Measure 4: "o." (first note), "o." (second note), "o." (third note), "o." (fourth note).

Staff 3:

- Measure 1: "dextro" (first note), "alle" (third note), "lulia" (last note).
- Measure 2: "o." (first note), "o." (second note), "o." (third note), "o." (fourth note).
- Measure 3: "o." (first note), "o." (second note), "o." (third note), "o." (fourth note).
- Measure 4: "o." (first note), "o." (second note), "o." (third note), "o." (fourth note).

Et omnes ad quos pervenit aqua

Et omnes

Et omnes

Et omnes

ista salvi

facti sunt et dicent

alle luia alle luia

Vidi aquam III

1

A musical score for Gregorian chant, specifically the third mode of the hymn "Vidi aquam". The score consists of five staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in common time. The lyrics are in Latin and are placed above the corresponding notes. The score includes the following text:

Vidi aquam Egredientem de templo
Egredientem a latere dex
tro alle lui a
Et omnes ad quos pervenit aqua
ista salvi fac

The music features various note heads, including open circles, filled circles, and squares, with horizontal strokes indicating rhythmic values. Some notes have vertical stems, while others are square-shaped. The notation is typical of medieval musical notation.

ti sunt et dicent alle

lulia Confitemini

Quoniam in seculum misericordia eius

Sicut erat in principio et nunc et semper

et in secula seculorum a men