

Lautenspieler des XVI. J^hrbunderts.
[Lutisti del Cinquecento.]
Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis
des Ursprungs der modernen Tonkunst
von
Oscar Chilesotti.

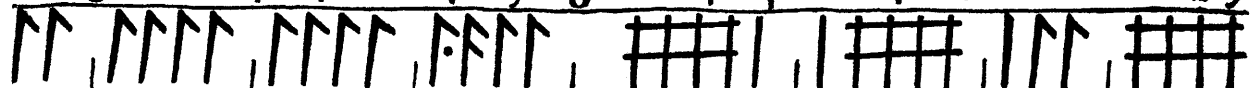
Eigentum der Verleger.
Breitkopf & Härtel,
Leipzig

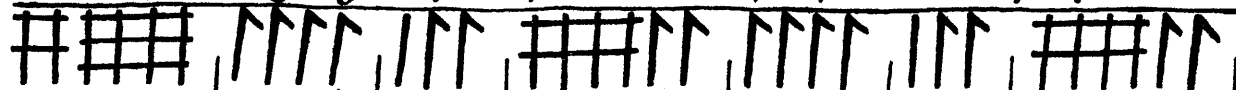
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PREFAZIONE.

Fu detto, con ragione, che non si può farsi un giusto criterio sulla storia dell'arte musicale nel cinquecento, e sulle origini della musica moderna, senza leggere un po' le varie intavolature dell'epoca per stromenti da pizzico. Oggi i libri d'intavolatura sono divenuti piuttosto rari e non facilmente accessibili, anche per la lettura di un sistema di notazione caduto in disuso ormai da qualche secolo. Credo pure che finora siansi tratte e pubblicate da essi scarsissime trascrizioni.

A semplificare quindi le ricerche degli studiosi ho voluto scegliere e raccogliere in questo volume, limitandomi al liuto, le migliori composizioni delle intavolature che tengo nella mia piccola libreria, di quelle che, conservate nelle Biblioteche Nazionali d'Italia, mi furono concesse a prestito mercè S. E. il Ministro della Istruzione Pubblica, e di un Codicetto favoritomi da persona gentile di Venezia. Devo avvertire che indarno ho fatto istanza nel *bel paese* per aver libri di liuto da altre biblioteche e da raccoglitori. Nè fui più fortunato chiedendo *fac-simili* altrove.

Nella traduzione della musica mi attenni al metodo che usai già per il Lauten-Buch stampato l'anno scorso a Lipsia (*Breithkopf & Härtel*) e per altre mie pubblicazioni edita a Milano (*Ricordi*).

VORWORT.

Mit gutem Grunde ist gesagt worden, dass man sich über die Geschichte der Musik des 16. Jahrhunderts und über den Ursprung der modernen Musik ohne einige Kenntniss der damaligen Schriften für Greifinstrumente ein richtiges Urtheil nicht bilden kann. Heutzutage sind solche Tabulaturen selten und auch schwer verständlich geworden, schon wegen der Entzifferung ihres bereits seit einigen Jahrhunderten veralteten Notensystems. Um nun die Forschung zu vereinfachen, habe ich geglaubt, mich in diesem Bande auf die Laute beschränken zu sollen, und die besten Compositionen aus den Tabulaturen, welche ich in meiner kleinen Bibliothek besitze, ferner aus denen, welche in den öffentlichen Bibliotheken Italiens aufbewahrt werden und mir von S. Ex. dem Minister des Unterrichts geliehen wurden, und schliesslich aus einem Codex, welchen mir ein freundlicher Venezianer zur Verfügung stellte, gewählt und gesammelt. Meine Bemühungen, aus anderen Bibliotheken oder von Sammlern Lautenbücher zu erhalten, waren vergeblich und ebenso vergeblich meine Bitten um Facsimile.

Bei der Übertragung der Musik habe ich mich an die Methode gehalten, welche ich für das im vergangenen Jahre zu Leipzig gedruckte Lautenbuch (Breithkopf u. Härtel) und für andere in Mailand erschienene Veröffentlichungen (Ricordi) bereits in Anwendung brachte.

Il più antico liutista di cui mi fu dato leggere le composizioni è Hans Newsidler, nativo di Presburgo, poi cittadino di Norimberga, morto nel 1563. Liutaio celebre egli perfezionò la costruzione del liuto, sì che i suoi stromenti erano ricercatissimi in Europa. Fu anche suonatore eccellente. Nel *Monatshefte für Musik-Geschichte* (dell'Eitner), III. Jahrgang (1871), No. 9, si legge un'accurata descrizione bibliografica delle sue opere. Le composizioni del Newsidler sono intavolate con un sistema ingegnosissimo in cui è soppresso il rigo (*Cfr. Virdung, Gerle, ecc.*); ne ho parlato brevemente nel mio *Saggio sulla melodia popolare del cinquecento* — con qualche variante lo spiegano pure i Signori Ernest David e Mathis Lussy nella *Histoire de la notation musicale depuis ses origines* (Paris, Calman Lévy, 1882). Dal *Lautenbuch* del Newsidler tolsi le due più belle canzoni a tre voci e le danze, semplici e pur caratteristiche. Si noti che in qualcuna di esse l'accordo va strisciato, con ottimo effetto.

Segue un *Codicetto* che credo scritto nella prima metà del secolo XVI^o. L'intavolatura è quasi eguale a quella del Newsidler; vi è riprodotta, leggermente variata, la canzone *Ich klag den Tag*; e le altre composizioni hanno lo stile dell'epoca. Ne avevo già dato esempio nel *Saggio sulla melodia popolare del cinquecento* ai Nri. 2, 3 e 4 dei *Documenti musicali*.

Per la canzone inglese *Green sleeves* si veda il mio articolo nella *Gazzetta Musicale di Milano*, Anno XLIV, Nro. 14 (7 aprile 1889).

Der älteste Bearbeiter der Laute, dessen Kompositionen mir zu Gesicht gekommen sind, ist Hans Newsidler aus Pressburg, später Bürger in Nürnberg und gestorben 1563. Ein berühmter Lautenfabrikant, vervollkommnete er den Bau der Laute so, dass seine Instrumente in Europa die gesuchtesten wurden. Er war auch ein ausgezeichnete Spieler. In den *Monatsheften für Musik-Geschichte* (von Eitner), III. Jahrgang (1871), No. 9 findet sich eine genaue bibliographische Darstellung seiner Werke. Die Kompositionen Newsidlers sind mit einem sehr sinnreichen System in Noten gesetzt, bei welchem die Linie in Wegfall kommt (vgl. *Virdung, Gerle* u. s. w.); ich habe darüber in meinem *Saggio sulla melodia popolare del cinquecento* kurz gesprochen — mit einigen Abweichungen behandeln den Gegenstand auch Ernest David und Mathis Lussy in der *Histoire de la notation musicale depuis ses origines* (Paris, Calman Lévy, 1882). Aus dem Lautenbuch von Newsidler habe ich die zwei schönsten Lieder für drei Stimmen und die einfachen und doch charakteristischen Tänze entnommen. Es sei darauf hingewiesen, dass in einigen derselben der Accord strisciato gespielt wird, was sehr wirkungsvoll ist.

Es folgt eine Handschrift, welche nach meiner Meinung aus der ersten Hälfte des 16. Jahrh. stammt. Die Tabulatur ist der Newsidlers fast gleich: hier findet sich eine Wiedergabe des Liedes *Ich klag den Tag* mit kleinen Veränderungen; die anderen Kompositionen sind im Style der Zeit geschrieben. Ein Beispiel davon findet sich schon in meinem *Saggio sulla melodia popolare del cinquecento* unter No. 2, 3 und 4 der *Documenti musicali*. Näheres über das englische Lied *Green sleeves* bringt mein Artikel in der *Mailänder Gazzetta musicale* 44. Jahrg., No. 14 (7. April 1889).

Nel libro di Simone Gintzler (*Biblioteca Universitaria di Genova*) stanno intavolati per liuto italiano 6 *Ricercari* dell'autore; 19 *Motetti* a sei, a cinque e a quattro voci di Josquino, Verdelot, Berchem, Mouton, Willaert, Arcadelt e Lupus; 6 *Madrigali* di Verdelot, Arcadelt e Berchem; e 6 *Canzoni francesi* di Sandrin e Villiers. Nel mio *Saggio*, ecc., già citato, ho trascritto la Canzone a 4 voci *Si de beau* di Sandrin; qui non presento che il *Ricercare* secondo, abbastanza chiaro, e il quarto, assai leggiadro, del Gintzler, i quali di tutta la musica polifonica intavolata da questo liutista sono più facilmente intelligibili e meglio adatti al liuto.

Di Johanne Matelart scrissi, dando saggi delle sue composizioni, nella *Gazzetta Musicale di Milano*, Anno XL, Nro. 4 (25 gennaio 1885). La *Fantasia prima* è piuttosto graziosa, specialmente nel secondo tempo. Trascrivo pure la *Ricercata quarta* del famoso Francesco da Milano, messa in concerto a due liuti dal Matelart. In essa si può scorgere il modo artificioso con cui i maestri fiamminghi costruivano la loro musica.

Jacomo Gorzanis, Pugliese, ci ha lasciato due libri di liuto (*Biblioteca Universitaria di Genova*) assai interessanti, perchè contengono composizioni di deciso carattere popolare, che risaltano anche per la forma spigliata e per la varietà delle modulazioni. Abile suonatore fu di certo il Gorzanis, come dissi nel *Saggio sulla melodia popolare del cinquecento*, dove riportai (Nro. 1) un suo *Pass'e mezzo* ed una *Padovana* di bella fattura e pieni di brio. Nella musica da lui composta è largamente usata la scala discendente maggiore col

In dem Buche von Simon Gintzler (*Universitätsbibliothek zu Genua*) finden sich für italienische Laute gesetzt 6 Vorspiele (*ricercari*) vom Verfasser; 19 Motetten für sechs, fünf und vier Stimmen von Josquino, Verdelot, Berchem, Mouton, Willaert, Arcadelt und Lupus; 6 Madrigale von Verdelot, Arcadelt und Berchem; und 6 französische Lieder von Sandrin und Villiers. In meiner schon angeführten Schrift *Saggio* etc. habe ich das Lied für vier Stimmen *Si de beau* von Sandrin aufgenommen; hier biete ich nur das hinlänglich bekannte zweite, und das sehr liebliche vierte Vorspiel (*ricercare*) von Gintzler, welche von der gesamten polyphonen Musik dieses Komponisten die am leichtesten verständlichen und für die Laute passendsten sind.

Von den Kompositionen des Johann Matelart habe ich einige Proben in der Mailänder Musikzeitung, Jahrg. 40, No. 4 (25. Januar 1885) gegeben. Die *Fantasia prima* ist anmuthig, besonders im zweiten Tempo. Ich habe auch die *Ricercata quarta* des berühmten Francesco da Milano aufgenommen, welche von Matelart für zwei Lauten gesetzt worden ist. In ihr lässt sich erkennen, in welcher künstlicher Weise die vlämischen Meister ihre Musik aufbauten.

Jakob Gorzanis aus Apulien hat uns zwei Lautenbücher (*Universitätsbibliothek zu Genua*) hinterlassen, die deshalb sehr interessant sind, weil sie Kompositionen von ausgesprochenem Volkscharakter enthalten, die auch durch gewandte Form und durch Mannigfaltigkeit der Modulation sich auszeichnen. Gewiss ist Gorzanis ein geschickter Spieler gewesen, wie ich im *Saggio sulla melodia popolare del cinquecento* gesagt habe, wo ich auch (No. 1) ein *Pass'e mezzo* und eine *Padovana* von schöner Arbeit und voll Feuer darbielte.

settimo grado minore (armonia ipofrigia dei greci); cioè che la riveste di una certa indefinibile stranezza, piuttosto piacevole.

La canzon delli uccelli del divino Messer Francesco da Milano è composizione di singolare importanza. Peccato che l'intavolatura (*Bibl. Universitaria di Genova*) da cui la tradussi contenga tanti errori da renderne molto difficile l'interpretazione! Di questo celebre suonatore d'organo e di liuto ho pubblicato nel *Saggio*, ecc. *La battaglia francese* (di Pavia), che figura tra i primi tentativi di musica stromentale descrittiva.

Con molto piacere e con viva curiosità potei leggere la prima edizione del *Fronimo* di Vincenzo Galilei (*Bibl. dell'Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Roma*). Le composizioni polifoniche vocali che vi sono intavolate per liuto non offrono però troppo interesse, perchè l'andamento delle parti ne è spesso indecifrabile e l'effetto meschino. È degno di nota l'esempio d'abbellimento e qualche altro pezzo qui trascritti.

Le arie di danza di Giulio Cesare Barbetta, Padovano, (*Bibl. Marciana di Venezia*), sono scritte con buon gusto da un valente e dotto artista. Ne riporto le più leggiadre.

Dopo aver confrontato le due edizioni del *Ballerino* di Fabrizio Caroso da Sermoneta pubblicai tutta la musica da ballo della seconda, intitolata *Nobiltà di dame* (1600), nella *Biblioteca di rarità musicali*.

In seinen Kompositionen findet sich eine häufige Anwendung der absteigenden Durtonleiter mit der siebenten halben Stufe (die hypophrygische Harmonie der Griechen), was ihnen eine gewisse unbestimmbare, aber angenehm berührende Fremdartigkeit verleiht.

Das Vogellied des unsterblichen Meisters Francesco da Milano ist eine Komposition von ausserordentlicher Bedeutung, nur schade, dass die Tabulatur (*Univers. Bibl. zu Genua*), von der ich es übertrug, so viele Fehler enthält, die die Auslegung sehr erschwerten. Von diesem berühmten Organisten und Lautenspieler habe ich im *Saggio* etc. *La battaglia francese* (bei Pavia) veröffentlicht, welche unter die ersten Versuche einer beschreibenden Instrumentalmusik zu zählen ist.

Mit vielem Vergnügen und lebhaftem Interesse habe ich die erste Ausgabe des *Fronimo* von Vincenzo Galilei (*Bibl. der Akademie der hl. Cäcilie in Rom*) gelesen. Die mehrstimmigen Gesänge, welche daselbst für die Laute übertragen sind, bieten jedoch nicht viel Interessantes, weil die Gangart der Teile oft schwer zu entziffern und die Wirkung gering ist.

Bemerkenswert ist das Beispiel der Verzierung und manches andere hier übertragene Stück.

Die Tanzlieder von Julius Cäsar Barbetta aus Padua (*Bibl. Marciana zu Venedig*) sind mit gutem Geschmack von einem tüchtigen und gelehrten Künstler geschrieben. Von ihnen bringe ich die anmuthigsten.

Nachdem ich die beiden Ausgaben des *Ballerino* von Fabrizio Caroso da Sermoneta verglichen hatte, habe ich alle Tänze der zweiten Ausgabe, betitelt *Nobiltà di dame* (1600), in der *Biblioteca di*

Le danze della prima edizione (1581) sono quasi tutte ingenuamente semplici e monotone. Giova però notare che il Salterello *Donna leggiadra* della *Nobiltà di dame*, davvero graziosissimo, è tolto dal *Ballerino* del 1581, ove figura come Cascarda col titolo di *Gloria d'amore*.

L'intavolatura del Fallamero (*Bibl. Univ. di Genova*) contiene molti *Madrigali* a quattro, cinque e sei voci di Filippo de Monte, di Rolando (Orlando Lasso), di Luca Marenzio, del Rufo, del Vinci, di Cipriano (De Rore), di Andrea Gabrieli, di Ferabosco e dello Striggio; 2 *Motetti* a cinque di Rolando, e 2 *Recercate* (del terzo e dell'ottavo tono) di Annibale Padovano. Tal genere di composizioni, come già ebbi ad avvertire, trasportato sul liuto riesce insignificante e di scarso effetto; nel Fallamero poi è impossibile ricostruire questa musica essendo scorrettissima l'edizione. Qualcuna invece delle *Canzonette alla Napolitana* (a voce sola con liuto) è molto graziosa. Oltre quelle qui inserite si vedano i Nri. 17, 18 e 19 del *Saggio*, ecc.

La seconda edizione del *Fronimo* di V. Galilei, più preziosa ma meno rara della prima, non presenta che musica polifonica (*Ricercari*, *Madrigali*, *Canzoni*, *Motetti*) di Adriano Willaert, Alessandro Striggio, Annibal Padovano, Annibal Zoilo, Animuccia, Antonio del Pace, Baston, Bartolomeo Spontone, Baldassar Donato, Bernardino Giacomini, Cipriano Rore, Filippo de Monte, Francesco Rossello, Ferabosco, Gian Contino, Gian Andrea Dragoni, Giannetto da Palestrina, Gian Maria Nanino, Gostanzo Porta, Giaches de Ponte, Giaches Vuert, Hippolito Bachusi, Lionardo Primavera, Marco Antonio Ingegneri, Marco Antonio Pordenon, Orlando di Lasso, Pietro

rarietà musicali veröffentlicht. Die Tänze der ersten Ausgabe (1581) sind fast alle harmlos einfach und monoton. Es mag jedoch bemerkt werden, dass der wahrhaft gräziöse Salterello »*Donna leggiadra*« im *Nobiltà di dame* dem *Ballerino* von 1581 entnommen ist, wo er sich unter dem Titel »*Gloria d'amore*« als Cascarda findet.

Die Tabulatur des Fallamero (*Univers. Bibl. zu Genua*) enthält viele *Madrigale* zu vier, fünf und sechs Stimmen von Filippo de Monte, Rolando (Orlando Lasso), Luca Marenzio, Rufo, Vinci, Cipriano (de Rore), Andrea Gabrieli, Ferabosco und Striggio; 2 *Motetten* zu fünf Stimmen von Rolando und 2 *Recercate* (im dritten und achten Tone) von Hannibal aus Padua. Derartige Kompositionen, auf die Laute übertragen, werden, wie ich schon zu bemerken Gelegenheit hatte, unbedeutend und machen wenig Wirkung; ausserdem ist bei der fehlerhaften Ausgabe die Richtigstellung dieser Musik bei Fallamero unmöglich. Dagegen sind einige *neapolitanische Lieder* (einstimmig mit Laute) ganz reizend. Ausser den hier dargebotenen vergleiche man *Saggio* etc. No. 17, 18 und 19.

Die zweite Ausgabe des *Fronimo* von V. Galilei, die zwar wertvoller aber weniger selten ist als die erste, bietet nur polyphone Musik (Vorspiele, Madrigale, Lieder, Motetten) von Adriano Willaert, Alessandro Striggio, Annibal Padovano, Annibal Zoilo, Animuccia, Antonio del Pace, Baston, Bartolomeo Spontone, Baldassar Donato, Bernardino Giacomini, Cipriano Rore, Filippo de Monte, Francesco Rossello, Ferabosco, Gian Contino, Gian Andrea Dragoni, Giannetto da Palestrina, Gian Maria Nanino, Gostanzo Porta, Giaches de Ponte, Giaches Vuert, Hippolito Bachusi, Lionardo Primavera, Marco Antonio Ingegneri, Marco Antonio Pordenon,

Vinci, Pietro Taglia, Pedro Gherrero, Verdelotto e Vincentio Galilei. Produco qualche esempio delle molte trascrizioni che ne trassi, rimandando il lettore anche al noto *Saggio*, ecc. L'autore del *Fronimo*, padre del celebre Galileo, fu musicista dottissimo, lo si sa; ma deve aver fatto addirittura miracoli sul liuto, se come dice a pag. 104, è stato «veduto intavolare et sonare più volte musiche a quaranta, cinquanta et a sessanta voci con le corde ordinarie»! Noto che la Canzone *Io mi son giovinetta* del Ferabosco fu certo popolarissima nella seconda metà del cinquecento, giacchè la si trova in quasi tutte le raccolte e le intavolature dell'epoca.

Gio. Antonio Terzi e Simone Molinaro (*Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze*) sono i due liutisti più perfetti che io ho incontrato nelle mie ricerche. Li raccomando alla speciale attenzione del lettore. Nell'opera del Terzi vi sono: *Motetti* di Andrea Gabrieli, di Giulio Renaldi, del Palestrina, di Marc'Antonio Ingigneri, di Claudio da Correggio, di Orlando Lasso e di Gio. Cavaccio; *Madrigali con i suoi contraponti* (accompagnamento d'un secondo liuto) del Palestrina e dello Striggio; *Canzoni Francesi* (col *contrappunto*) di Orlando Lasso e di Claudio da Correggio; undici *Canzoni* del Mascara; *Madrigali* di Gio. Maria Nanino, di Giaches Vuert, di Andrea Gabrieli, del Marenzio, di Costanzo Porta e di Filippo de Monte; sei *Fantasie* dell'autore; e diversi *Balli* (Pass'e mezzi, Gagliarde, Saltarelli, Courantes francesi, ecc.), quasi tutti elegantissimi. Nel Molinaro: molti *Balli* interessanti e graziosi; quindici *Fantasie* dell'autore; venticinque *Fantasie* di Gio. Battista dalla Gostena; una

Orlando di Lassus, Pietro Vinci, Pietro Taglia, Pedro Gherrero, Verdelotto und Vincentio Galilei. Einige Beispiele von Übertragungen, die ich daraus entnommen habe, führe ich vor und verweise den Leser auch auf das bekannte *Saggio* etc. Der Schöpfer des *Fronimo*, Vater des berühmten Galileo, war bekanntlich ein sehr gelehrter Musiker; aber auf der Laute muss er geradezu Wunder gethan haben, wenn man, wie es Seite 104 heisst, »gesehen hat, dass er öfters Musikstücke für vierzig, fünfzig und sechzig Stimmen mit den gewöhnlichen Saiten spielte«. Das Lied *Io mi son giovinetta* von Ferabosco war in der zweiten Hälfte des 16. Jahrh. gewiss sehr volkstümlich, denn es findet sich in fast allen Sammlungen und Handschriften jener Zeit.

Giovanni Antonio Terzi und Simone Molinaro (*Nationalbibliothek zu Florenz*) sind die zwei grössten Lautenspieler, auf welche ich bei meinen Forschungen gestossen bin, und ich empfehle sie der besonderen Aufmerksamkeit des Lesers. In dem Werke von Terzi finden sich: *Motetten* von Andrea Gabrieli, Giulio Renaldi, Palestrina, Marco Antonio Ingigneri, Claudio da Correggio, Orlando Lasso und Giovanni Cavaccio; *Madrigale* mit ihren Kontrapunkten (Begleitung einer zweiten Laute) von Palestrina und Striggio; *französische Lieder* (mit Kontrapunkt) von Orlando Lasso und Claudio da Correggio; elf *Lieder* von Mascara; *Madrigale* von Giovanni Maria Nanino, Giaches Vuert, Andrea Gabrieli, Marenzio, Costanzo Porta und Filippo de Monte; sechs *Fantasien* vom Autor; und verschiedene *Tänze* (Pass'e mezzi, Gagliarde, Saltarelli, Courantes francesi, etc.), fast alle sehr geschmackvoll. In Molinaro: viele interessante und anmutige *Tänze*; fünfzehn *Fantasien* vom Autor; fünfundzwanzig *Fantasien* von Gio-

Fantasia di Giulio Severino; e *Canzoni francesi* di Guglielmo Costelij, di Thomas Crecquillon, di Orlando Lasso, di Clemens non papa, e di Giuseppe Guami. Il Terzi e il Molinaro usarono del liuto ad otto corde.

Del Codice F. VII, 1 dell'*Universitaria di Genova* il Signor Achille Neri diede un cenno dettagliato, dal punto di vista bibliografico, nel *Giornale storico della letteratura italiana*, Vol. VII, pag. 218. Il codice ha valore piuttosto dal lato musicale, come si potrà scorgere dalle trascrizioni che ne ho tratto.

Invece il Magliabechiano XIX, 105 della *Nazionale Centrale di Firenze* è assolutamente insignificantissimo. Contiene arie di danza affatto elementari, notate, la maggior parte, senza misura di tempo; anzi peggio ancora. colle battute e coi valori sbagliati; sicchè bisogna indovinarne il ritmo. Sul primo foglio sta scritto:

Adi 12 di Marzo 1635.

Questo libro è da sonare di Liuto.

Di me Giulio Medici et suoi Amici.

La musica è intavolata per tiorba, talvolta a penna, con 11 corde.

Devo dire presso a poco lo stesso del Codice 774 della *Biblioteca Pubblica di Lucca*, scritto per di più in modo veramente orribile. Questo Codice consta di due fascicoli diversi, riuniti assieme. Il primo, incompleto, da principio è chiaro; ma la musica non ha importanza, trattandosi di *Contrappunti* sopra parti di canzoni, a più voci, che sono citate soltanto, e di *Balli* d'interesse scarsissimo, perchè rassomigliano, e non con vantaggio, alle danze del Caroso e del Negri. In essi la carta lasciò passare l'inchiostro, sicchè la

vanni Battista dalla Gostena; eine *Fantasia* von Giulio Severino; und *französische Lieder* von Guglielmo Costelij, Thomas Crecquillon, Orlando Lasso, Clemens non papa und von Giuseppe Guami. Terzi und Molinaro gebrauchten die achtsaitige Laute.

Vom Codex F, VII, 1 der *Universität zu Genua* giebt Herr Achilles Neri im *Giornale storico della letteratura italiana*, Band VII, Seite 218 einen eingehenden Bericht von bibliographischem Gesichtspunkte aus. Der Codex ist aber auch in musikalischer Beziehung von Wert, wie man aus meinen Übertragungen ersehen kann.

Dagegen ist der Magliabechiano XIX, 105 der *Nationalbibl. in Florenz* ganz und gar unbedeutend. Er enthält gänzlich elementare Tanzlieder, die meistens ohne Angabe des Taktes, ja sogar mit falschen Taktstrichen und falschen Taktnoten niedergeschrieben sind, so dass man den Rhythmus erraten muss. Auf dem ersten Blatte steht geschrieben:

Adi 12 di Marzo 1635.

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Die Musik ist für Basslaute gesetzt, zuweilen mit Feder, zu 11 Saiten.

Fast dasselbe muss ich vom Codex 774 der *öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Lucca* sagen, der meist in wahrhaft schauerhafter Weise geschrieben ist. Dieser Codex besteht aus zwei verschiedenen, zusammen vereinigten Heften. Das erste derselben ist zwar unvollständig, aber anfangs deutlich geschrieben; die Musik jedoch ist ohne Wert, da es sich um *Kontrapunkte* über Teile von mehrstimmigen Liedern, die nur citiert sind, und um *Tünze* von ganz geringem Interesse handelt, weil sie, und zwar nicht zum Vorteil, den Tänzern von

lettura affatica assai. Poi v'ha l'indice. Il secondo fascicolo si leggerebbe facilmente, ma è zeppo di errori, e, siccome in tutto il Codice mancano la divisione per battute e la segnatura dei vari tempi, non si riesce talvolta a raccapazzarsi se non con molto stento: su pagine simili la fatica è proprio sprecata.

Alcune danze, scelte, del Negri sono inserite nel Vol. I^o della *Biblioteca di rarità musicali*; così mi restò ben poco per il presente volume: d'altronde è meglio così.

Diedi già notizie di J. B. Besarde e musica del suo *Thesaurus harmonicus* (*Bibl. Univ. di Genova*) in un opuscolo edito a Milano dal Ricordi. Scrissi con qualche dettaglio sul *Novus Partus* (*Bibl. Braidense di Milano*) del liutista nella *Gazzetta Musicale di Milano*, Anno XLVI, Nro. 9 (1 marzo 1891). Invito il lettore a queste pubblicazioni; qui basterà avvertire che nel *Novus Partus* i concerti a 2 o 3 liuti sono stranissimi per dissonanze incomprensibili, e che la trascrizione dall'intavolatura riesce fastidiosa per la brutta stampa e per i molti errori.

Dal Mersenne (*Bibl. dell'Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Roma*) ho tolto una gentile composizione a quattro voci di Anthoine Boësset.

La serie dei liutisti del cinquecento e dei primi anni del seicento di cui mi fu possibile studiare le opere si chiude con Bernardo Gianoncelli, detto il Bernardello. Le intavolature di lui, per liuto a 14 corde, furono pubblicate a Venezia nel 1650 dalla vedova

Caroso und Negri ähneln. Übrigens ist die Tinte durch das Papier gedrungen, so dass das Entziffern sehr ermüdet. Das zweite Heft liesse sich leicht lesen, aber es ist voll von Fehlern, und da im ganzen Codex die Taktstriche und die Bezeichnung der verschiedenen Tempi fehlen, so kann man sich oft kaum zurecht finden; auf manchen Seiten ist es verlorene Mühe.

Einige ausgewählte Tänze von Negri finden sich im ersten Bande der *Biblioteca di rarità musicali*; so blieb mir nur wenig für vorliegenden Band übrig, und es ist auch besser so.

Von J. B. Besarde und der Musik seines *Thesaurus harmonicus* (*Universitätsbibl. zu Genua*) habe ich schon in einer bei Ricordi in Mailand erschienenen Broschüre berichtet. Mit einiger Ausführlichkeit habe ich über den *Novus Partus* (*Bibl. Braidense zu Mailand*) des Lautenspielers in der *Mailänder Musikzeitung*, Jahrg. 46, No. 9 (1. März 1891) geschrieben. Ich mache den Leser auf diese Veröffentlichungen aufmerksam; an dieser Stelle wird es genügen, darauf hinzuweisen, dass im *Novus Partus* die Konzerte für 2 oder 3 Lauten ganz befremdende Dissonanzen enthalten und dass die Übertragung von der Tabulatur wegen des schlechten Druckes und der vielen Fehler sehr schwierig ist.

Von Mersenne (*Bibl. der Akademie zur hl. Cécilie in Rom*) habe ich eine hübsche Komposition zu vier Stimmen von Anthoine Boësset entnommen.

Die Reihe der Lautenspieler des 16. Jahrhunderts und der ersten Jahre des 17. Jahrhunderts, deren Werke ich studieren konnte, schliesst mit Bernardo Gianoncelli, genannt Bernardello. Seine Tabulaturen, für Laute mit 14 Saiten, wurden im Jahre 1650 zu Venedig von

Lucrezia Gianoncelli, che nella lettera di dedica, in data 1 aprile, prega il Signor Gio. Dominico Biava «*di gradire l'humilissimo ossequio delle gloriosissime fatiche*» del marito morto. E davvero le sonate del Bernardello, se non gloriose, sono certo molto interessanti. Se ne conserva un esemplare nella *Marciana di Venezia*.

È tempo di finire, giacchè nelle composizioni di Bernardo Gianoncelli spicca già un nuovo stile.

Quantunque gli autori da cui tolsi le trascrizioni che seguono siano ben pochi di fronte alla innumerevole quantità d'intavolature che comparvero nel cinquecento, tuttavia nutro fiducia di aver presentato un abbozzo non troppo incompleto di ciò che era il liuto in quell'epoca e di poter forse richiamare l'attenzione di qualcuno più valente di me sopra un argomento d'alta importanza nella storia dell'arte musicale.

Crosaron di Rosà, ottobre 1891.

Dott. Oscar Chilesotti.

seiner Witwe Lucrezia Gianoncelli veröffentlicht, welche den Herrn Giovanni Dominico Biava in dem Widmungsbriefe vom 1. April bittet, von dem verstorbenen Gatten »*die geringe Gabe der rühmlichen Arbeiten anzunehmen*«. Und in der That, wenn die Sonaten des Bernardello auch nicht rühmlich sind, so sind sie doch gewiss sehr interessant. Ein Exemplar derselben wird in der *Marciana zu Venedig* aufbewahrt.

Wir sind zu Ende, denn in den Kompositionen des Bernardo Gianoncelli zeigt sich schon ein neuer Styl.

Wenn auch die Zahl der Autoren, denen die nachfolgenden Übertragungen entnommen sind, im Vergleich zur Unzahl von Tabulaturen, welche im 16. Jahrh. erschienen, nur sehr gering ist, so glaube ich doch eine nicht allzu unvollständige Skizze dessen zu bieten, was in jener Epoche die Laute zu bedeuten hatte, und damit die Aufmerksamkeit eines vielleicht Tüchtigeren als ich es bin auf ein in der Geschichte der Musik höchwichtiges Gebiet gelenkt zu haben.

Crosaron di Rosà, im October 1891.

Dr. Oscar Chilesotti.

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Hans Newsidler. (1536)*)

Ich klag den tag.



*) Ein newgeordent Künstlich Lautenbuch, etc. Nurmberg, Johan Petreio, 1536.

Stich und Druck von Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig.

19293

Mein hertz hat sich mit lieb verpflichtet.

A musical score for a piece titled "Mein hertz hat sich mit lieb verpflichtet." The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final cadence. The score is arranged in five systems, each containing a single staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and note values. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Hie folget ein welscher tantz Wascha mesa.



Der hupff auff.



Ein guter welscher tantz.



The musical score is written on five staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and accidentals. The first four staves end with a double bar line, while the fifth staff concludes with a final cadence. The music is written in a style characteristic of the early 16th-century German lute or keyboard repertoire.

Hie folget der recht artlich hoff tantz im abzug.





Hupff auff.



Ein geringer hoff tantz.

Ein geringer hoff tantz.



Der hupff auff.



Ein ser guter hoff tantz mit durch strache.



Hupff auff.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a five-staff system. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the fifth staff.

Hans Newsidler.(1536)

Gassenhauer.



Da un codicetto di Musica del secolo XVI.*)



*Posseduto dal Sig.^r Fed. Stefani di Venezia.





Pass' e mezo.



Saltarello.





Green sleeves.

Canzone popolare inglese al tempo della Regina Elisabetta.*



* Dal Lute-Book di William Ballet (Fac-simile nell' opera: David Ernest et Lussy Mathis, Histoire de la notation musicale depuis ses origines; Paris, Calmann - Levy, 1882).

Simon Gintzler. (1547) *)**Recercar Segundo.**

*) Intabolatura de lauto di Simon Gintzler Musico del Reverendissimo Cardinale di Trento, De Recercari Motetti Madrigali Et Canzon Francese. Libro primo. In Venetia, Apresso di Antonio Gardane, 1547.

This musical score is a five-staff polyphonic setting in G major. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, as well as complex accidentals such as naturals, sharps, and flats. The texture is highly contrapuntal, with each staff contributing a distinct melodic line. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Recercar Quarto.



This musical score is for a piece by Simon Gintzler, dated 1547. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth-note passages. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, featuring some triplets. The third staff shows more complex rhythmic figures, including a 7/8 time signature change. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Joanne Matelart. (1559)*

Fantasia Prima.



*) Intavolatura de leuto de Joanne Matelart Fiamengo musico, Libro Primo novamente da lui composto intabulato & corretto & posto in luce; In Roma, Per Valerio Dorico, MDLIX.

The musical score is written on five staves. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The second staff continues the melody and includes a 3/4 time signature. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff continues the melody and includes a 3/4 time signature. The fifth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Recercate concertate.
Fantasia di M. Francesco Milanese la quarta.

De Jo. Matelart.*)

*) Nell' originale il Contrappunto del Matelart è scritto un tono più basso della Fantasia di Francesco da Milano, perchè il secondo lauto vole esser acordato una voce più alto del compagno: Ho creduto bene di metter i due liuti nello stesso tono e in partitura, anzichè di fronte.

The musical score is presented in three systems, each consisting of two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The first system contains 8 measures, the second system contains 8 measures, and the third system contains 8 measures. The notation is written in a style typical of 16th-century manuscript notation, with some modern editorial additions like bar lines and clefs.

Jacomo Gorzanis. (1561)*

Pass'e mezo ditto La dura partita.



*) Intavolatura di Liuto di Messer Jacomo Gorzanis cieco Pugliese, Habitante nella città di Trieste. Libro primo. In Venetia Appresso di Antonio Gardano, 1561.

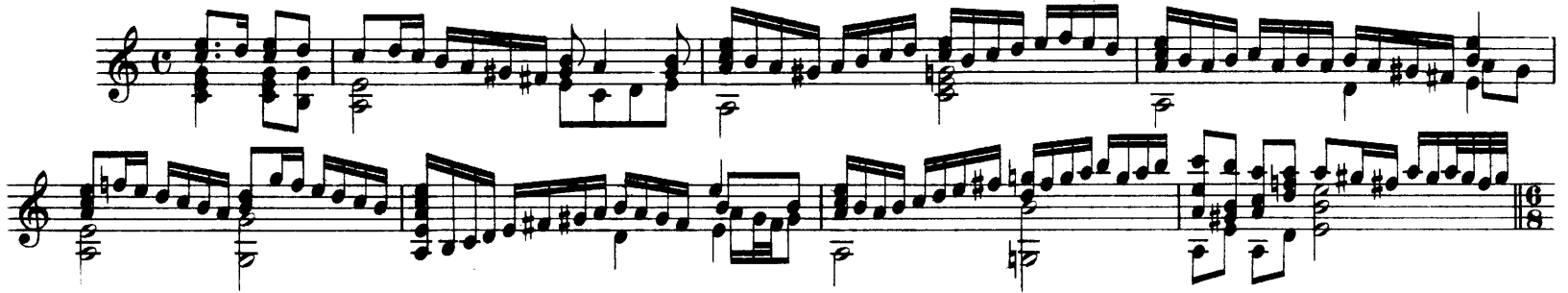
Padoana del detto.



Te parti cor mio caro.

The musical score is written on four staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is written on the bottom three staves. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Bal Todescho.



Il suo Salto.



Jacomo De Gorzanis. (1563)*

Passo e mezzo detto O perfida che sei.



*) Il Secondo Libro de Intabulatura di Liuto Novamente composto per Messer Jacomo De Gorzanis Pugliese Habitante nella città di Trieste. In Vinegia, Appresso Girolamo Scotto, 1563.

Padoana del detto.



Saltarello del detto.





Passo e mezzo detto Il Todeschin.

A musical score for a piece titled "Passo e mezzo detto Il Todeschin" by Jacomo De Gorzanis. The score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music features a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines, with many notes beamed together in groups, suggesting a fast or intricate tempo. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests, indicating a rich harmonic and melodic structure. The overall style is characteristic of 16th-century Italian lute or keyboard music.



Padoana del detto.



errato l'originale? O.C.*)

errato l'originale?

*) In questo punto e nella sua ripetizione credo errato l'originale per la mancanza di mezza battuta che nella mia trascrizione ho ricostruito. O.C.

Saltarello del detto.



The image displays a single system of five staves of musical notation. The notation is written in a historical style, featuring various rhythmic values (minims, crotchets, quavers, and sixteenth notes) and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The staves are connected by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as '6.' and '6.' with a dot, and '6.' with a dot and a line. The notation is written in a single system, with the staves connected by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as '6.' and '6.' with a dot, and '6.' with a dot and a line. The notation is written in a single system, with the staves connected by a brace on the left.

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Passo e mezzo bellissimo sopra i Soprani.



Saltarello detto il Philipin.





Padoana detta Chi passa per questa strada.



Francesco da Milano. (1563)*)

La canzon de li uccelli.



*) La Intabolatura de Lauto di Francesco da Milano con la Canzon de li Uccelli la Bataglia francese et altre cose come nella tavola nel fin apare. Novamente ristampata. Libro primo. In Vinegia appresso Gyrolamo Scotto, 1563.



Seconda parte





Terza parte

The musical score is presented on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is highly ornate, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The lower staves provide a harmonic and rhythmic foundation, with some parts featuring a steady eighth-note or sixteenth-note pulse. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the fifth staff.

This musical score is a lute tablature for a piece by Francesco da Milano, dated 1563. It consists of five staves, each representing a string of the lute. The notation is written in G minor, indicated by two flats (B-flat and E-flat) on the staff lines. The music is composed of rhythmic patterns and specific fret numbers (indicated by letters A through G) that tell the player which fret to press on each string. The piece is characterized by its complex, often chromatic, melodic lines and dense harmonic textures. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The subsequent staves continue the piece, with some staves showing multiple notes on a single string, indicating complex fingering or rapid passages. The notation is typical of the Italian lute tablature style of the 16th century.



Quarta parte







Recercar de F. da Milano.

The musical score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs. The first staff begins with a half rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a half note A4, and continues with a series of chords and single notes. The second staff features a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a series of chords. The third staff starts with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a series of chords. The fourth staff begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a series of chords and ends with a double bar line.

Vincentio Galilei. (1568)*)

Senza titolo.

Esempio d'intavolatura con passaggie diminutioni
(Probabilmente composizione del Galilei)

Cantilena semplice

Cantilena variata

*) Fronimo Dialogo di Vincentio Galilei Fiorentino nel quale si contengono le vere Et necessarie regole del Intavolare la musica nel Liuto; In Vinegia, appresso Girolamo Scotto, 1568.

Molti errori di ritmo e di note nell'orig.le O.C.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a manuscript or a printed score, for a piece by Vincentio Galilei. The page is numbered 55 in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in three systems, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features various notations, including notes, rests, and ornaments. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble staff and a more rhythmic, possibly lute-like, accompaniment in the bass staff. The second system continues this pattern, with the treble staff featuring a long, flowing melodic line and the bass staff providing harmonic support. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence in the treble staff and a more active, possibly lute-like, accompaniment in the bass staff. The notation is clear and well-preserved, typical of a high-quality musical score.

„Il vostro gran valore“ del Ruffo, a 3.



The musical score is presented on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The second staff continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third and fourth staves show a continuation of the piece, with some staves featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The overall style is characteristic of the early 16th-century Italian lute or keyboard repertoire.

„Vestiva i colli, et le campagne intorno“ di Giannetto (Palestrina).



Il Terzi ha pure intavolato questa composizione del Palestrina, aggiungendovi il contrappunto di un secondo liuto alla quarta. Col confronto delle due intavolature ho potuto correggere qualche errore in questa del Galilei e interpretarla meglio. O. C.

The musical score is written on five staves in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

„Anchor che col partir“ di Cipriano, a 4.





Fantasia ottava.



The image displays a musical score for five staves, likely a lute or guitar piece, in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and ornaments. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and some chromaticism. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the fifth staff.

Julio Cesare Barbetta. (1569)*)

Pavana Settima detta la Todeschina.



*) Il primo libro dell'intavolatura de liuto de iulio cesare barbetta padovano. In Vinegia, Appresso Girolamo Scotto MDLXIX.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is G major, indicated by one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The notation includes various note values: eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Beams are used to group eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a single staff. The first three systems end with repeat signs, while the fourth system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs, indicating the end of the piece.

Gagliarda Quarta detta la Francitia.



The musical score is written on four staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as 'p.' (piano). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The staves are connected by a brace on the left side.

Gagliarda Quinta detta la imperiale.





Gagliarda Settima. De Franctia.



The musical score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The first staff contains four measures. The second staff contains four measures. The third staff contains four measures. The fourth staff contains four measures. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The key signature is G major, indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the first line of each staff.

Al molto magnifico et prudentissimo Signor, il Signor Melchioro Adiebes, dignissimo Consigliero della
Illustre nation Alemana.

Pass' e mezzo, Sopra la Battaglia.



The image displays a musical score for five staves, all in G major (one sharp). The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values and textures:

- Staff 1:** Features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests. The key signature is G major.
- Staff 2:** Contains more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. The key signature changes to G minor (two flats) for the latter half of the staff.
- Staff 3:** Shows a combination of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring triplets. The key signature is G major.
- Staff 4:** Dominated by sixteenth-note passages and chords, with a key signature change to G minor for the final measures.
- Staff 5:** Features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The key signature is G major.





Al Valoroso Signor Constantino Mal' ombra.

Passo e mezzo, detto il Nobile.





Al molto magnifico, & Eccellentissimo Dottor di legie il Signor Sicheo Salietr.

Passo e mezzo, detto il Bachiglione.



The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, and frequent chromatic alterations. The first staff contains a long, flowing melodic line with several trills and grace notes. The second staff continues this melodic development with more complex rhythmic figures. The third staff shows a shift in texture with more frequent rests and a focus on the melodic contour. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Gagliarda del passo e mezzo detto il Moderno.



The image displays a musical score for five staves, likely representing a single melodic line with figured bass or a multi-staff instrumental setting. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring a continuous pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The first four staves each begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (A major). The music concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the fifth staff.

Fabritio Caroso. (1581) *

Villanella.

Balletto d'incerto; in lode dell' Ill^{ma} ed Ecc^{ma} Signora Principessa di Solmona.

Soprano.

Liuto.

The musical score for the Villanella consists of two staves. The Soprano staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melody with various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with repeat signs at the beginning and end. The Liuto staff is in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. It provides a lute accompaniment using a variety of chords and single notes, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with repeat signs at the beginning and end.

Chiara Stella.

Cascarda; in lode dell' Illustre Signora Olimpia Cuppis De' Massimi, Gentildonna Romana.

The musical score for Chiara Stella consists of two staves. Both staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The top staff features a melody with minims, crotchets, and quavers, including repeat signs. The bottom staff provides a lute accompaniment with chords and single notes, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, also with repeat signs.

*) Il Ballarino di M. Fabritio Caroso da Sermoneta, Diviso in due Trattati; ecc. Et con l'Intavolatura di Liuto, et il Soprano della musica nella sonata di ciascun Ballo. In Venetia, appresso Francesco Ziletti, MDLXXXI.



Chiaranzana.*)



La sua Sciolta.



*) Nell' originale le battute della prima parte sono divise in $\frac{2}{4}$, mentre non v'ha dubbio che la misura è $\frac{3}{4}$. Forse il Caroso, professore di ballare, non era musicista, e così non potè curare che l'Intavolatura dei suoi balli riescisse senza errori. O.C.

Gabriel Fallamero. (1584)*

Acc. del Liuto.



Io son fenice.
Canzonetta alla Napolitana.

Canto.

Liuto nel tono
originale.

Io son fe - ni - ce et voi se - te la fiam -

ma Che m'ar - de a dram - ma a dram - ma; Ma la mor -

*) Il primo libro de Intavolatura da Liuto, de motetti ricercate madrigali, et canzonette alla napolitana, a tre, et a quattro voci, per cantare, et Sonare composte per Gabriel Fallamero Gentilhuomo Alessandrino. In Vinegia. Appresso l' Herede di Girolamo Scotto 1584.

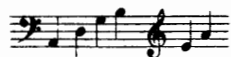
te m'è dol . . ce et sì gra . di . ta Che — per an . co — mo ri .

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are: "te m'è dol . . ce et sì gra . di . ta Che — per an . co — mo ri .". The piano accompaniment is written in two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat. It features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo.

torno in vi ta, ri - torno in vi ta, ri - torno in vi ta. - ta.

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a repeat sign with two endings. The first ending is marked "1." and the second is marked "2.". The lyrics are: "torno in vi ta, ri - torno in vi ta, ri - torno in vi ta. - ta.". The piano accompaniment continues with similar complex textures. The system ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

Acc. del Liuto.



Gridate, gridate.

Canzonetta alla Napolitana.

Canto.

Gri - da - te, gri - da - - - te: guer - ra, guer - ra, in -

Liuto nel
tono vero.

na - mo - ra - ti,

Gri - da - te, gri - da - - - te: guer - ra, guer - ra, in -

na - mo - ra - - ti; Gri - da - te tut - - - ti: mo - ra, mo - ra con ven -

det - ta Que - sta cru - del che no - stro cor sa - et - - - ta.

Gridate: all' arme, all' arme, o disperati;
Gridate tutti: guerra con vendetta
A sta crudel che lo mio cor saetta.

Gridate: mora, mora con dispetto,
Chè quest' ingrata pur vi strugge e sface
E v'ha rubato il cor da mezz' il petto.

Gridate: guerra, alfin, mort' e ruina;
Poichè di tanto duol prende diletto,
Rendetevi gridando: pace, pace.

Vincentio Galilei. (1584)*)

In exitu Israel de Aegypto. di Vincentio Galilei



*) Fronimo Dialogo di Vincentio Galilei nobile fiorentino, sopra l'arte del bene intavolare et rettamente sonare la musica negli strumenti artificiali sì di corde come di fiato & in particolare nel Liuto. In Vineggia, appresso l'Herede di Girolamo Scotto,

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It consists of five staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and repeat signs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. There are repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) at the end of the first and fourth staves. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Io mi son giovinetta.

Canzone del Ferabosco a 4.



The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line, likely a lute or guitar piece, in G major (one sharp). The score is written across four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic complexity. The third staff shows a more rhythmic section with many beamed eighth notes. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals) and phrasing slurs to indicate the flow of the melody.

Lieti e felici spiriti.

a 3, del Ruffo.



Contrapunto (Secondo) a due Liuti.

The musical score is written for two lutes in G major (three sharps) and common time. It consists of three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system has six measures, the second has six measures, and the third has six measures. The music features intricate counterpoint between the two parts, with various melodic lines and harmonic support.

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing marks.

System 1: The treble staff begins with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The bass staff has a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The system concludes with a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass.

System 2: The treble staff begins with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The bass staff has a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The system concludes with a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass.

System 3: The treble staff begins with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The bass staff has a half note G, followed by quarter notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The system concludes with a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and a basso continuo line. It is in the key of F# major (three sharps) and common time. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The first system contains four measures. The second system contains four measures. The third system contains four measures. The music is characterized by its intricate melodic patterns and harmonic support in the bass.

The musical score is written for two staves, treble and bass, in a key of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of three systems of music. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the melody in the treble, featuring some sixteenth-note passages, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The third system shows a more complex texture, with a long, sustained chord in the bass line and a melodic phrase in the treble. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, typical of early modern musical notation.

The musical score is presented in three systems, each consisting of two staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is in a historical style, likely from a 16th-century manuscript. The first system features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The second system continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

Gio. Antonio Terzi. (1593)*

S'ogni mio ben, del Striggio, a 6, per suonar solo, et a duoi liutti, et in concerti.

Contraponto
a l'unisono.

Altro contraponto
a l'unisono.

*) Di Gio. Antonio Terzi Da Bergamo, Intavolatura di Liutto, Accomodata con diversi passaggi per sonar in Concerti a duoi Liutti, & solo. Libro primo. Il qual contiene motetti, contraponti, Canzoni italiane, & francese, Madrigali, Fantasie, & Balli di diverse sorti, Italiani, Francesi, & Alemanni. In Venetia, Appresso Ricciardo Amadino, MDXCIII.

The musical score is presented in two systems, each containing three staves. The top staff of each system is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. A double bar line with repeat dots is present in the middle of each system. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (p, f).

This musical score is for a piece by Gio. Antonio Terzi, dated 1593, page 100. It consists of two systems of three staves each. The top staff of each system is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The music features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, as well as rests and accidentals. The first system is divided into two measures by a vertical dotted line. The second system is divided into two measures by a vertical dotted line. The music is written in a style characteristic of the late 16th century, with a focus on melodic and harmonic development.

The musical score is presented in two systems, each containing three staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from a 16th-century manuscript. The top staff is written on a soprano clef, the middle on a treble clef, and the bottom on a bass clef. The key signature consists of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, with frequent use of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are also various rests and longer note values. A vertical dotted line is used to separate the two systems of music.

A musical score for three staves, likely a lute or guitar piece, in G major (one sharp). The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of three staves. The top staff features a melody with a long note in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle and bottom staves provide a rhythmic accompaniment with continuous sixteenth-note patterns. The second system also consists of three staves, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and note values. A vertical dotted line separates the two systems.

Musical score for Gio. Antonio Terzi (1593), page 104. The score is written for three staves in G major (one sharp). The top staff features a treble clef and a soprano line. The middle staff features a treble clef and an alto line. The bottom staff features a treble clef and a bass line. The music is divided into two systems. The first system contains three measures, and the second system contains three measures. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The musical score is presented in two systems, each containing three staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by frequent beaming of notes, indicating a rhythmic or dance-like quality. The first system spans three measures, and the second system also spans three measures. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, typical of the late 16th-century manuscript tradition.

A musical score for three staves, likely a lute or guitar piece, in G major (one sharp). The score is divided into two systems, each with three staves. The first system consists of three staves. The top staff features a series of chords and a melodic line. The middle and bottom staves contain a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second system also consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The middle and bottom staves continue the fast-moving melodic line. The score is marked with a '1593' at the bottom center.

1593

The musical score is written for three staves in G major (one sharp). The first system consists of three staves. The second system also consists of three staves and ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tempo/mood marking "allegro" is written vertically on the right side of the second system.

Canzone (ottava) del Mascara.





A musical score for a piece by Gio. Antonio Terzi, dated 1593. The score is written on five staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is a complex polyphonic setting, featuring multiple voices or instruments. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence on the fifth staff.

Pass'e mezzo per b molle in trei modi.



2 parte

The musical score for the second part consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff is in bass clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several measures with complex, multi-measure rests. The notation includes many accidentals, particularly sharps and naturals, indicating a complex harmonic structure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

3 parte

The musical score for the third part consists of a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music continues the rhythmic and melodic themes from the previous parts, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes and rests. It concludes with a double bar line.

The image displays a musical score for five staves, arranged vertically. The notation is dense and complex, characteristic of early modern lute or guitar music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score features a variety of rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. There are numerous accidentals (sharps and naturals) throughout the piece. The staves are connected by a single brace on the left. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fifth staff.

Trei parti di gagliarde del prescritto pass'e mezzo.

The image displays a musical score for three parts of a gagliarde dance. The score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The first staff contains the first part of the dance, the second staff contains the second part, and the third staff contains the third part, which is labeled "2. parte" at the beginning. The fourth staff is a continuation of the third part. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals) and dynamic markings (accents, slurs). The overall style is characteristic of 16th-century Italian dance music.



3.parte



Ballo Tedesco, et Francese.



2 modo

2 modo

3 modo

Il Saltarello del prescritto ballo.



Pass'e mezzo.



2 parte

The musical score is written for a two-part setting. It features five staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the fifth staff.

3 parte

A musical score for a piece titled "3 parte" by Gio. Antonio Terzi. The score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in a 3/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century Italian keyboard or lute music, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are some accidentals, including naturals and sharps, throughout the piece. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Prima parte del Saltarello.



2 parte



3 parte

Gagliarda nova.





Nova Gagliarda del padre de l' Autore.



Ballo Tedesco novo de l' Autore.



Gagliarda del ditto ballo Tedesco.



Gagliarda.

Prima parte

The first part of the Gagliarda consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line. There are two '8' markings below the bass staff towards the end of the first part, likely indicating eighth notes.

2 parte

The second part of the Gagliarda continues the melody and accompaniment from the first part. It features similar rhythmic patterns and harmonic structures. The piece ends with a final cadence. There are three '8' markings below the bass staff, indicating eighth notes.



3 parte



Gagliarda.





Gagliarda.



The musical score consists of five staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as complex fingering symbols (e.g., 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z', 'aa', 'ab', 'ac', 'ad', 'ae', 'af', 'ag', 'ah', 'ai', 'aj', 'ak', 'al', 'am', 'an', 'ao', 'ap', 'aq', 'ar', 'as', 'at', 'au', 'av', 'aw', 'ax', 'ay', 'az', 'ba', 'bb', 'bc', 'bd', 'be', 'bf', 'bg', 'bh', 'bi', 'bj', 'bk', 'bl', 'bm', 'bn', 'bo', 'bp', 'bq', 'br', 'bs', 'bt', 'bu', 'bv', 'bw', 'bx', 'by', 'bz', 'ca', 'cb', 'cc', 'cd', 'ce', 'cf', 'cg', 'ch', 'ci', 'cj', 'ck', 'cl', 'cm', 'cn', 'co', 'cp', 'cq', 'cr', 'cs', 'ct', 'cu', 'cv', 'cw', 'cx', 'cy', 'cz', 'da', 'db', 'dc', 'dd', 'de', 'df', 'dg', 'dh', 'di', 'dj', 'dk', 'dl', 'dm', 'dn', 'do', 'dp', 'dq', 'dr', 'ds', 'dt', 'du', 'dv', 'dw', 'dx', 'dy', 'dz', 'ea', 'eb', 'ec', 'ed', 'ee', 'ef', 'eg', 'eh', 'ei', 'ej', 'ek', 'el', 'em', 'en', 'eo', 'ep', 'eq', 'er', 'es', 'et', 'eu', 'ev', 'ew', 'ex', 'ey', 'ez', 'fa', 'fb', 'fc', 'fd', 'fe', 'ff', 'fg', 'fh', 'fi', 'fj', 'fk', 'fl', 'fm', 'fn', 'fo', 'fp', 'fq', 'fr', 'fs', 'ft', 'fu', 'fv', 'fw', 'fx', 'fy', 'fz', 'ga', 'gb', 'gc', 'gd', 'ge', 'gf', 'gg', 'gh', 'gi', 'gj', 'gk', 'gl', 'gm', 'gn', 'go', 'gp', 'gq', 'gr', 'gs', 'gt', 'gu', 'gv', 'gw', 'gx', 'gy', 'gz', 'ha', 'hb', 'hc', 'hd', 'he', 'hf', 'hg', 'hh', 'hi', 'hj', 'hk', 'hl', 'hm', 'hn', 'ho', 'hp', 'hq', 'hr', 'hs', 'ht', 'hu', 'hv', 'hw', 'hx', 'hy', 'hz', 'ia', 'ib', 'ic', 'id', 'ie', 'if', 'ig', 'ih', 'ii', 'ij', 'ik', 'il', 'im', 'in', 'io', 'ip', 'iq', 'ir', 'is', 'it', 'iu', 'iv', 'iw', 'ix', 'iy', 'iz', 'ja', 'jb', 'jc', 'jd', 'je', 'jf', 'jg', 'jh', 'ji', 'jj', 'jk', 'jl', 'jm', 'jn', 'jo', 'jp', 'jq', 'jr', 'js', 'jt', 'ju', 'jv', 'jw', 'jx', 'jy', 'jz', 'ka', 'kb', 'kc', 'kd', 'ke', 'kf', 'kg', 'kh', 'ki', 'kj', 'kk', 'kl', 'km', 'kn', 'ko', 'kp', 'kq', 'kr', 'ks', 'kt', 'ku', 'kv', 'kw', 'kx', 'ky', 'kz', 'la', 'lb', 'lc', 'ld', 'le', 'lf', 'lg', 'lh', 'li', 'lj', 'lk', 'll', 'lm', 'ln', 'lo', 'lp', 'lq', 'lr', 'ls', 'lt', 'lu', 'lv', 'lw', 'lx', 'ly', 'lz', 'ma', 'mb', 'mc', 'md', 'me', 'mf', 'mg', 'mh', 'mi', 'mj', 'mk', 'ml', 'mm', 'mn', 'mo', 'mp', 'mq', 'mr', 'ms', 'mt', 'mu', 'mv', 'mw', 'mx', 'my', 'mz', 'na', 'nb', 'nc', 'nd', 'ne', 'nf', 'ng', 'nh', 'ni', 'nj', 'nk', 'nl', 'nm', 'nn', 'no', 'np', 'nq', 'nr', 'ns', 'nt', 'nu', 'nv', 'nw', 'nx', 'ny', 'nz', 'oa', 'ob', 'oc', 'od', 'oe', 'of', 'og', 'oh', 'oi', 'oj', 'ok', 'ol', 'om', 'on', 'oo', 'op', 'oq', 'or', 'os', 'ot', 'ou', 'ov', 'ow', 'ox', 'oy', 'oz', 'pa', 'pb', 'pc', 'pd', 'pe', 'pf', 'pg', 'ph', 'pi', 'pj', 'pk', 'pl', 'pm', 'pn', 'po', 'pp', 'pq', 'pr', 'ps', 'pt', 'pu', 'pv', 'pw', 'px', 'py', 'pz', 'qa', 'qb', 'qc', 'qd', 'qe', 'qf', 'qg', 'qh', 'qi', 'qj', 'qk', 'ql', 'qm', 'qn', 'qo', 'qp', 'qq', 'qr', 'qs', 'qt', 'qu', 'qv', 'qw', 'qx', 'qy', 'qz', 'ra', 'rb', 'rc', 'rd', 're', 'rf', 'rg', 'rh', 'ri', 'rj', 'rk', 'rl', 'rm', 'rn', 'ro', 'rp', 'rq', 'rr', 'rs', 'rt', 'ru', 'rv', 'rw', 'rx', 'ry', 'rz', 'sa', 'sb', 'sc', 'sd', 'se', 'sf', 'sg', 'sh', 'si', 'sj', 'sk', 'sl', 'sm', 'sn', 'so', 'sp', 'sq', 'sr', 'ss', 'st', 'su', 'sv', 'sw', 'sx', 'sy', 'sz', 'ta', 'tb', 'tc', 'td', 'te', 'tf', 'tg', 'th', 'ti', 'tj', 'tk', 'tl', 'tm', 'tn', 'to', 'tp', 'tq', 'tr', 'ts', 'tt', 'tu', 'tv', 'tw', 'tx', 'ty', 'tz', 'ua', 'ub', 'uc', 'ud', 'ue', 'uf', 'ug', 'uh', 'ui', 'uj', 'uk', 'ul', 'um', 'un', 'uo', 'up', 'uq', 'ur', 'us', 'ut', 'uu', 'uv', 'uw', 'ux', 'uy', 'uz', 'va', 'vb', 'vc', 'vd', 've', 'vf', 'vg', 'vh', 'vi', 'vj', 'vk', 'vl', 'vm', 'vn', 'vo', 'vp', 'vq', 'vr', 'vs', 'vt', 'vu', 'vv', 'vw', 'vx', 'vy', 'vz', 'wa', 'wb', 'wc', 'wd', 'we', 'wf', 'wg', 'wh', 'wi', 'wj', 'wk', 'wl', 'wm', 'wn', 'wo', 'wp', 'wq', 'wr', 'ws', 'wt', 'wu', 'wv', 'ww', 'wx', 'wy', 'wz', 'xa', 'xb', 'xc', 'xd', 'xe', 'xf', 'xg', 'xh', 'xi', 'xj', 'xk', 'xl', 'xm', 'xn', 'xo', 'xp', 'xq', 'xr', 'xs', 'xt', 'xu', 'xv', 'xw', 'xx', 'xy', 'xz', 'ya', 'yb', 'yc', 'yd', 'ye', 'yf', 'yg', 'yh', 'yi', 'yj', 'yk', 'yl', 'ym', 'yn', 'yo', 'yp', 'yq', 'yr', 'ys', 'yt', 'yu', 'yv', 'yw', 'yx', 'yy', 'yz', 'za', 'zb', 'zc', 'zd', 'ze', 'zf', 'zg', 'zh', 'zi', 'zj', 'zk', 'zl', 'zm', 'zn', 'zo', 'zp', 'zq', 'zr', 'zs', 'zt', 'zu', 'zv', 'zw', 'zx', 'zy', 'zz'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence.

Simone Molinaro. (1599)*)

Saltarello (pag. 3)



*)Intavolatura di liuto di Simone Molinaro Genovese; Libro primo, Nel quale si contengono Saltarelli, Pass'e mezi, Gagliar-
de, e Fantasie. In Venetia MDXCIX. Appresso Ricciardo Amadino.

Saltarello. (pag. 5.)

The musical score for "Saltarello" is written in 3/4 time and consists of five staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several measures with triplets and complex rhythmic patterns. The score includes various accidentals, including sharps, naturals, and double naturals. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the fifth staff.

Saltarello. (pag. 7.)

A musical score for a piece titled "Saltarello" by Simone Molinaro, page 7. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music consists of five staves of notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several measures with rests, and the piece concludes with a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accidentals.

Ballo detto il Conte Orlando.

(Valori come nell' orig.)

The musical score is presented on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody and accompaniment. The third staff features a large '8' below the first measure, indicating an eighth note. The fourth staff also has an '8' below the first measure. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The overall style is characteristic of 16th-century Italian dance music.

Saltarello del predetto ballo. (pag. 8.)



Pass' e mezo. (pag. 31-35.)

(Valori come nell' orig.)

Prima parte.

The musical score consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written in common time. The first staff contains several measures of music, including a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff continues the music, also in treble clef and three sharps. The third staff continues the music, also in treble clef and three sharps. The fourth staff continues the music, also in treble clef and three sharps. The fifth staff continues the music, also in treble clef and three sharps. The music includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some markings like 'p.' and '8' below the staves.

Seconda parte.

The musical score is written on four staves in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and '8' (octave). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Terza parte.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a five-staff system. The key signature is G major, indicated by one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several accidentals, including naturals and sharps, throughout the piece. A fermata is placed over the eighth measure of the third staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fifth staff.

Quarta parte.

The musical score is written on five staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes a variety of note values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the fifth staff.

Quinta parte.

The musical score is written for five staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the final staff.

Sesta et ultima parte.

8

15

Pass' e mezzo. (pag. 46.)

(Valori come nell' orig.)

Prima parte.

Seconda parte.

The musical score consists of five staves of music in G major. The notation is highly detailed, with frequent beaming of notes to indicate rapid passages. The first staff contains a bracketed section marked with an asterisk (*), which the footnote identifies as a possibly erroneous addition. The piece ends with a final cadence on the fifth staff.

*) Questa battuta, forse composta per errore, è cancellata nell' originale.

Terza et ultima parte.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a five-staff system. The key signature is G major, indicated by a single sharp (F#). The notation is a mix of treble and bass clefs, with notes and rests distributed across the staves. The piece features several phrasing slurs and repeat signs. The final measure of the piece is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Gagliarda. (pag. 49.)

Prima parte.



Seconda parte.





Terza et ultima parte.



Pass' e mezo. (pag. 50.)

(Valori còme nell' orig.)

Prima parte.

The musical score is presented on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The second staff continues the melody, featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and some accidentals. The third staff shows a continuation of the melodic line, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.



Seconda parte.



Terza parte.

The musical score is composed of five staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation is in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

Quarta parte.

The musical score is written for five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a mix of single notes, chords, and melodic lines. The second staff continues the melodic development with some chromaticism. The third staff shows a more complex texture with multiple voices. The fourth staff features a prominent melodic line with some grace notes. The fifth staff concludes the section with a final chord and a double bar line.

Quinta, et ultima parte.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It consists of four staves of music, each containing a series of measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff continues the melody with similar note values and accidentals. The third staff features a more complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase. The overall style is characteristic of early 16th-century Italian lute or keyboard music.

The musical score is presented in four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and frequent use of accidentals (sharps and naturals). The second and third staves continue the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth staff concludes the system with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The overall texture is dense and intricate, typical of late 16th-century Italian lute or keyboard music.

Pass' e mezo. (pag. 55.)

(Valori come nell' orig.)

Prima parte.

The musical score is written on five staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The notation is a single melodic line, likely for a lute or similar instrument, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The score is arranged in five systems, each with a single staff. The music is a single melodic line, likely for a lute or similar instrument.

Seconda parte.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a lute, as indicated by the tablature-like notation. It consists of five staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the final staff.

Terza parte.

Quarta, et ultima parte.

The musical score is written on five staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes a variety of note values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the fifth staff.

Gagliarda. (pag. 58.)

Prima parte.

8 p.

Seconda parte.

19293



Terza, et ultima parte.



Pass' e mezo. (pag. 59.)

(Valori come nell' orig.)

Prima parte.

8

8

8

7



Seconda parte.





Terza, et ultima parte.





Gagliarda. (pag. 61.)

Prima parte.



Seconda parte.





Terza, et ultima parte.



Fantasia nona. (di S. M.) (pag. 75.)

(Valori come nell' orig.)

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Fantasia nona. (di S. M.) (pag. 75.)". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, using a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The music is organized into four systems, each containing five measures. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and slurs. The first system begins with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The third system features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth system concludes with a final measure containing a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5). The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century musical notation.



This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is in 16th-century style, featuring a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. The notation includes various ornaments, such as mordents and grace notes, particularly in the first and fourth staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff shows a change in the lower part of the staff, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, indicating a basso continuo or a second voice part. The fourth staff returns to a treble clef and continues the melodic line. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth staff.

The musical score is written on four staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16, ending with a double bar line. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The bass line is mostly composed of quarter and eighth notes.

Gio. Battista dalla Gostena. (1599) *)

Fantasia XXV. (pag. 125.)

(Valori come nell' orig.)



*) Nell' Intavolatura del Molinaro alle quindici fantasie dell' autore seguono venticinque fantasie di Gio. Battista dalla Gostena, Zio e Maestro del Molinaro.

The musical score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second and third staves continue the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A small number '8' is written below the fourth staff.

Codice F. VII, 1
dell' Universitaria di Genova. *)

Senza titolo.

a carte 8.



*) J. I. S. M. Giardino di Intaulature per il Leuto delle più rare Madrigali et Vilanelle et Capriccio Brandivolte et Corante Gagliarde pas et mezzo che il Principe Il Sig.^{re} Marchese di San Sorlino fratello del Sig.^{re} Duca di Nemours mi ha fatto favore di lasciarmeli copiare sopra tutte le sue più rare Intaulature. (Così sulla coperta in pergamena.)

Galliarda

a carte 10 retro.



Galliarde

a carte 10 retro.



Da' verdi campi

a carte 10 retro.

*Senza titolo*

a carte 18.



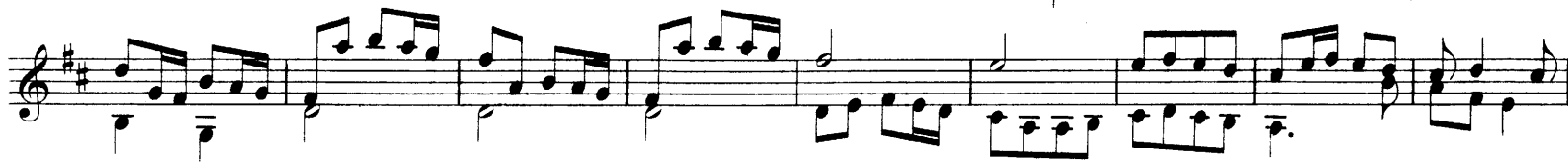
Corrente

a carte 18 retro.





Passamº
a carte 20 retro.



P^o M^o
a carte 24.



Gagliarda
a carte 29.



P^o M^o

a carte 30 retro.

A handwritten musical score on five staves, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a double bar line at the beginning. The third staff has a double bar line at the beginning. The fourth staff has a double bar line at the beginning. The fifth staff has a double bar line at the beginning. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

A handwritten musical score on five staves, written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and dynamic markings.

Codice Magliabec.XIX, 105.*)

Spagnoletta.*)



*) Nella prima carta: T. Giuseppe Rasponi, e più sotto: A di 12 di Marzo 1635. Questo libro è da sonare di Liuto. Di me Giulio Medici et suoi Amici.

*) Cfr. colla Spagnoletta del Caroso (pag. 32 del 19 vol. della Biblioteca di rarità musicali, Ed. Ricordi.)

Fantina.



Fantina.



*) Intavolatura di Leuto da sonare e cantare.

Passo in mezo.



Spagnoletto.

La musica della sonata con l'intavolatura di liuto. E tre parti di suono,
et si fanno due volte per parte infino al fine del ballo.

Soprano.
(Violino?)

Liuto.

The musical score for 'Spagnoletto' consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled 'Soprano. (Violino?)' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Liuto.'. Both staves are in G major (one sharp) and common time. The music is written in a style typical of early 17th-century Italian lute tablature notation, with many accidentals and a complex rhythmic structure. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Villanico.

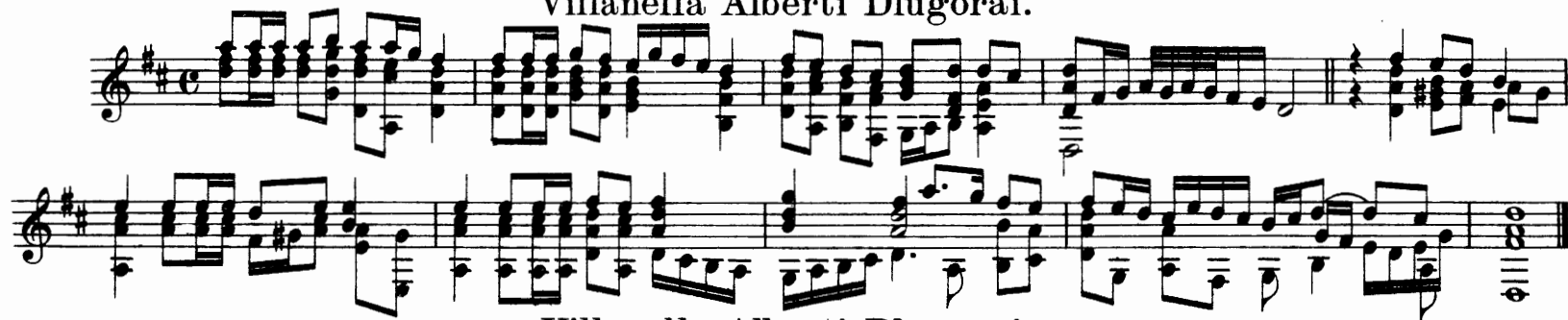
La musica della sonata con l'intavolatura di liuto. È una parte sola, e si fa sempre fino alla fine del ballo.

The musical score for 'Villanico' consists of a single staff. It is in G major (one sharp) and common time. The notation is similar to the previous piece, with many accidentals and a complex rhythmic structure. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Pavaniglia.

The musical score for 'Pavaniglia' consists of a single staff. It is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation is similar to the previous pieces, with many accidentals and a complex rhythmic structure. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*) Le gratie d'amore di Cesare Negri Milanese detto il Trombone Professore di Ballare, opera nova, et vaghissima divisa in tre trattati Al Potentissimo et Catholico Filippo Terzo Re di Spagna et monarca del mondo novo, etc. In Milano, Per l'her del quon. Pacifico Pontio et Gio. Battista Piccaglia compagni. MDCII. 19293

Villanella Alberti Dlugorai.**Villanella Alberti Dlugorai.**

*) La citazione bibliografica è al foglio seguente.

Air de court. (Canzone francese.)*

Blond est le fi - let d'or d'une vier - ge re - tord pour faire un bel ou - vra - ge;
 Blonde est la ma - je - sté d'un beau so - leil d'esté et blond est son vi - sa - ge;
 Blonde est la fleur aus - si du jau - nis - sant soucy, blond le coing en au - tom - ne;
 Blond l'es - pis fleu - ris - sant, l'o - ran - ge meurissant que Pro - ven - ce nous don - ne;

Mais plus qu'or, que so - leil, que sou - cy non pa - reil, que coing, qu'es - pis qu'o -

ran - ge, blond est le poil do - ré de ma dam'— a - do - rée du Rosne jus qu'au Gan - - ge.

*) (Tono originale sol min.)

Pass'e mezo J. B. Besardi.

in *F. Fa. Ut* per *b durum.* †)

Secunda pars.

*) Thesaurus harmonicus divini Laurencini Romani, nec non praestantissimorum musicorum qui hoc seculo in diversis orbis partibus excellunt, selectissima omnis generis cantus in testudine modulamina continens. Etc. Per Joannem Baptistam Besardum Ventsoninum, artium liberalium excultorem, & Musices conscriptus. Coloniae Agrippinae Excudebat Gerardus Greuenbruch, Sumptibus Authoris, Anno redemptionis MDCIII.

†) Nella trascrizione, come già avvertii più volte, il tono è spostato alla 6^a magg.

This musical score consists of five staves in D major (one sharp). The notation is highly complex, featuring numerous sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. The first staff includes a '6' time signature. The second staff has a '3' time signature. The third staff is marked 'Tertia pars.' and begins with a '7' time signature. The fourth staff has a '7' time signature. The fifth staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The music is written in a style characteristic of early 17th-century Italian lute or keyboard compositions.

Quarta pars.



Quinta pars.

Sexta pars.

A musical score for a piece titled "Sexta pars." by Giovanni Battista Besardo. The score is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rapid, continuous sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together in groups of four or eight. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals, and flats) and rests. There are several double bar lines with repeat signs (two vertical lines) and a circle with a diagonal line through it, indicating specific structural points in the piece. The overall style is typical of early 17th-century Italian lute or keyboard music.

The image displays a musical score for five staves, likely a lute or guitar piece, in G major (one sharp). The music features a continuous, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a dense texture. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals) and rests. The piece concludes with a final chord on the fifth staff.

Septima pars.

The musical score for "Septima pars." by Giovanni Battista Besardo (1603) is presented in four staves. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and uses a treble clef. The music is written in a style characteristic of early 17th-century Italian lute tablature, with a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff continues the melody.

The musical score is presented on four staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The top staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The second and third staves provide harmonic support with chords and occasional melodic lines. The bottom staff continues the harmonic support, ending with a final cadence. The music is written in a style characteristic of early 17th-century Italian lute or keyboard compositions.

Pass' e mezzo Laurencini.

in *G sol re ut* per *b molle*.*)

*) Trasc. in mi min.

Secunda pars.



Allemande
„Une jeune fille:“*)



*) Cfr. col Ballo Tedesco & Francese del Terzi.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a page from a manuscript or a printed score. It features five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The music is arranged in a five-part setting, with each staff representing a different voice or instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and bar lines. The overall style is characteristic of the early Baroque period.

A musical score for a piece by Giovanni Battista Besardo (1603). The score is written on five staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages, particularly in the upper staves, and more melodic lines in the lower staves. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the fifth staff.

Chorea Anglicana Doolandi.



Branle.



Branle gay.





Branle gay.



Branle de la gavotte.*)



*) Ho pubblicato questo branle, composto da Cydrac Rael di Bordeaux, in altro tono nell'opuscolo: Di G.B. Besardo e del suo thesaurus harmonicus.

Courante.

A musical score for a piece titled "Courante." by Giovanni Battista Besardo. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece consists of 16 measures. The first measure begins with a 7-measure rest. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth and sixteenth note patterns, often beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The score is presented on five staves, with the first staff containing the initial 7-measure rest and the subsequent staves continuing the melody.

Courante d'Angleterre.



Volte.





Bataille de Pavie.

The musical score is written for five staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, characteristic of early Baroque dance music. The notation includes various ornaments and a repeat sign in the fifth staff.

A musical score for five staves, likely a lute or guitar piece, in G major (one sharp). The score is written in a historical style with a 3/4 time signature. The first staff features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second staff has a similar melodic line but with more rests. The third staff continues the melodic development. The fourth and fifth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment with chords and sustained notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

J. B. Besarde (1617) *)

„En revenant de Saint Nicolas” J. B. B.

Superius

Nova Testudo

8va bassa

Testudo maior
(L. quartino basso)

Testudo minor

Bassus

*) Joan. Bapt. Besardi Vesontini Novus Partus, sive Concertationes Musicae, duodena trium, ac totidem binarum Testudinum (quibus & notae Musicae adduntur) singulari ordine modulamina continentes. His addidit auctor lectissimi stili partes aliquot seorsim, tam proprias, quam alienas; atque in gratiam Philomusi, e tenebris in meliorem lucem liberaliter eduxit: nec non ad artem Testudinis brevi, citraque magnum fastidium capescendam, facilem & methodicam institutionem hisce subiecit. Ut emendatissimum prodiret opus, Stephanus Michels pacherus Tirolensis, ex auctoris manuscripto, suis sumptibus totum curavit incidi & excudi. Augustae Vin-
delicorum per Davidem Francum Anno Salutis Humanae MDCXVII.

A musical score for a piece by J. B. Besarde (1617). The score is written on six staves, organized into three systems of two staves each. The top system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The middle system consists of two treble staves. The bottom system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and note heads.

A musical score for a piece by J. B. Besarde (1617). The score is written on six staves, organized into three systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a complex rhythmic structure. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for a piece by J. B. Besarde, numbered 4617. The score is written on six staves, organized into three systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The notation includes stems, beams, and various accidentals. The score is presented in a clear, black-and-white format.

A musical score for a piece by J. B. Besarde (1617). The score is written for six staves, organized into three systems of two staves each. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A fermata is present over a note in the second staff of the first system. A multi-measure rest for 8 measures is indicated in the fourth staff of the first system. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth staff.

Saltus German. J. B. B.

Superius

Nova Testudo

8va bassa

Testudo maior
(L. quartino basso)

Testudo minor

Bassus

*) Mancano le note e l'intavolatura nelle parti del Superius, della Testudo maior e del Bassus; nè v'ha Ritornello. Nessuna nota spiega come l'autore intende sia eseguito il Saltus; io però credo che in questo punto debbano suonare soltanto la Testudo nova e la minor.

A musical score for a piece by J. B. Besarde (1617). The score is written for five staves, all in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The first staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are paired, likely representing a lute and a second lute. The fourth and fifth staves are also paired, likely representing a lute and a second lute. The music is in a 4/4 time signature. The piece consists of 8 measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

(Segue a due liuti)

Nova Testudo

Testudo minor

Branles de village J. B. B.

(T. Minor nell' orig^{le})

1.

Testudo maior
(L. quartino basso)

Testudo minor

8

2.

cosè nell'origli*')

*) Anche il ritmo vorrebbe che fossero tolte le battute segnate Φ . O. C.

3.

II^a
III^a
8
8
8
8
8
8

4.

II^a 0
8
8
con 8
8
8
8
8

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The vocal line is written in a soprano or alto clef, and the piano accompaniment is in a bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piano part features a prominent bass line with octaves and chords, and a treble part with arpeggiated figures. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line.

Gagliarda (II^a) del Signor Jacob già chiamato il Pollonese.

Volte appelée la Samaritaine.





Ballet.



Campanae Parisienses Incerti Authoris.



Mersenne Marin. (1636)*

Air (à 4) d' Anthoine Boësset

Intendant de la Musique de la chambre du Roy, et de la Reyne.

The musical score is presented on three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. It contains 12 measures of music, including a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff continues the piece with 12 more measures, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and another repeat sign. The third staff concludes the piece with 12 final measures, ending with a double bar line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and chordal structures typical of 17th-century French lute or keyboard music.

*) Harmonie universelle, etc. A Paris chez Seb.Cramoisy.

Bernardo Gianoncelli detto il Bernardello. (1650)*

Balletti (pag. 6-7)

(Liuto a 14 corde)

1

*) Il liuto di Bernardo Gianoncelli detto il Bernardello, Dedicato al Molto Ill^{le} Sig:^r mio e Patron Cole^{mo} il Sig:^r Gio. Dominico Biava. (Segue lettera di dedica, in data 1^o aprile 1650, da Venezia, di Lucrezia Gianoncelli al Biava con preghiera di gradire l'*humilissimo ossequio delle gloriosissime fatiche del marito defunto.*)

2

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble staff and a basso continuo line on a bass staff. The key signature is D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The first system is marked with a '2' above the treble staff. The music consists of six measures. The second system also consists of six measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes, as well as rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

3

4

VI V VI V

VI

19293



Bergamasca (pag. 8-9)

Musical score for Bergamasca, a piece by Bernardo Gianoncelli detto il Bernardello (1650). The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of three systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system features a complex, rhythmic melody in the treble staff with many beamed sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment of quarter and eighth notes. The second system continues the melody with more intricate patterns, including some triplets. The third system shows the melody becoming more fluid with longer note values and some rests, while the bass staff remains accompanimental. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff.



The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or early guitar, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with whole and half notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

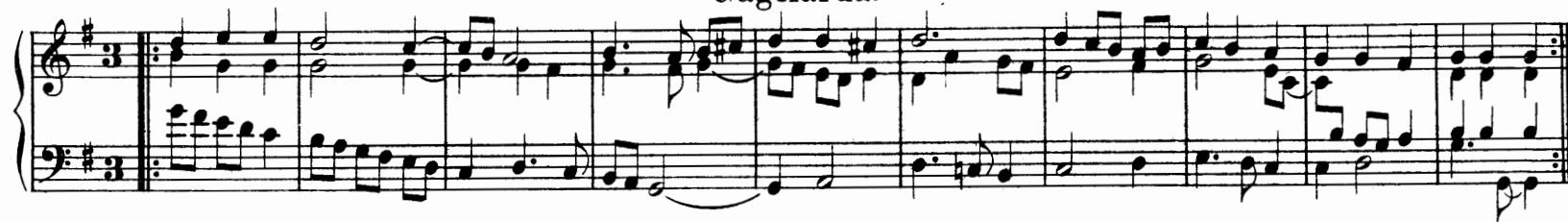
The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or guitar, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of three systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system shows a melody in the treble staff with a repeat sign and a key signature change to G major. The second system continues the melody with a repeat sign. The third system concludes the piece with a double bar line.

Tasteggiata, Gagliarda e Spezzata. (pag. 13.)

Tasteggiata.



Gagliarda.





La sua Spezzata.



The image displays three systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first system features a melodic line in the treble with a long slur over the first two measures, and a bass line with a similar slur. The second system shows more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development, ending with a final cadence in the treble and a sustained note in the bass.

Tasteggiata, Gagliarda e Spezzata. (pag. 17.)



Gagliarda.



La sua Spezzata.

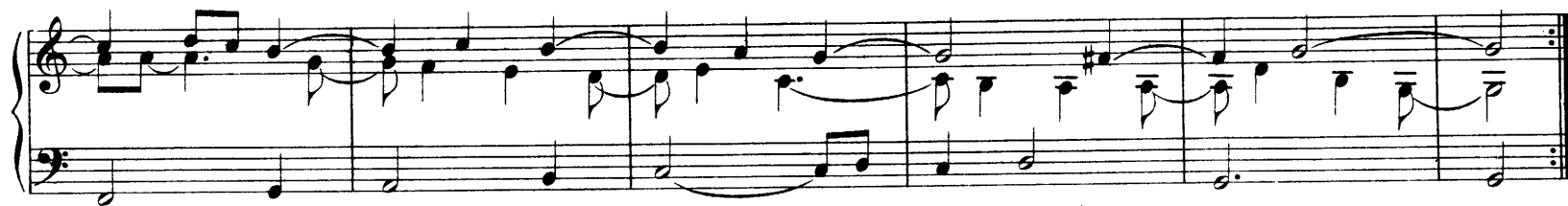
The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "La sua Spezzata." by Bernardo Gianoncelli. The score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a lute or a similar stringed instrument, using a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is organized into three systems, each consisting of a single staff. The first system begins with a repeat sign and contains six measures of music. The second system also starts with a repeat sign, followed by a section marked with Roman numerals I, II, and III, indicating a variation or a specific section of the piece. This section is followed by another repeat sign and continues with more musical notation. The third system concludes the piece with a final measure marked with a double bar line. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, as well as dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte).

Corrente senza canto. (pag. 26.)



La sua Spezzata.





Tasteggiata, Corrente e Spezzata. (pag. 40.)

Tasteggiata.

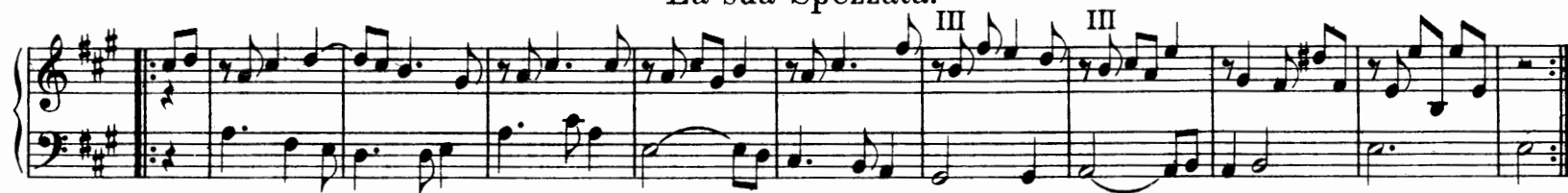
Musical score for 'Tasteggiata' in G major, 3/4 time. The piece consists of two systems of music. The first system has 8 measures, and the second system has 8 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4.

Corrente.

Musical score for 'Corrente' in G major, 3/4 time. The piece consists of a single system of music with 8 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4.



La sua Spezzata.



Tasteggiata, Gagliarda e Rotta. (pag. 43.)

Tasteggiata.



Musical score for Tasteggiata, featuring two systems of music. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The second system also consists of two staves with the same key signature and common time signature. The music is written in a style typical of 17th-century Italian lute tablature, with many notes beamed together and some accidentals.

Gagliarda.



Musical score for Gagliarda, featuring two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a style typical of 17th-century Italian lute tablature, with many notes beamed together and some accidentals.



Rotta della Gagliarda.



The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, likely for a lute or similar instrument. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#) and consists of 12 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The manuscript style is characteristic of 17th-century Italian lute tablature notation.