

MASQUE DANCE by Thomas Lupo (from Philip Rosseter's "Lessons for Consort", 1609)

superius (soprano/tenor)

The superius part is written on three staves in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic complexity, ending with a double bar line.

altus (contralt/baix)

The altus part is written on two staves in treble clef. The first staff starts with a treble clef, common time, and one sharp. The melody is more melodic and less rhythmically dense than the superius part, featuring a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff continues the piece, ending with a double bar line.

tenor (tenor/baix en do)

The tenor part is written on two staves in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, common time, and one sharp. The melody is primarily composed of quarter notes and eighth notes, with a steady, rhythmic flow. The second staff continues the piece, ending with a double bar line.

baix (baix/contrabaix)

The baix part is written on two staves in bass clef. The first staff starts with a bass clef, common time, and one sharp. The melody is written in the lower register and features a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff continues the piece, ending with a double bar line.