

Chords usually require a similar thumb-fingers, under-over movement. If the number of ciphers does not exceed the available fingers (that is, thumb plus two or three fingers), each note was usually plucked with a single finger. Although somewhat late, Waissel suggests (Smith, p. 70):

If the formation has four voices, pluck it with the thumb, index finger, middle finger, and ring finger. If the formation has five voices, pluck two strings at the same time with the index finger. If the formation has six voices, pluck two with the thumb and two with the index finger, and pluck the others with the other two fingers.

Chords of five or more notes may also be strummed with the thumb in one continuous downward motion, particularly in dances. Even four-note chords should be strummed in "Durchstraichen" according to Judenkünig (1523), if the notes fall on adjacent courses:

Ausserdem muss man dich auf merksammachen, dass du die einseinen Saiten der Buchstaben und Ziffern, soviel reihenweise unter den rhythmischen Zeichen stehen, mit je einem Finger besonders berührst und anschlägst (falls sie nicht etwa die Zahl der finger der rechten Hand überschreiten) oder, wenn es mehr als vier sind und die Zahl der finger überschreiten, indem du mit einem Daumenschlag zugleich streifst. [Introductio, ca. 1515]

Vnd wann du die Tenntz lernen wild / so steen offt vier oder fünft puechstaben oder Ziffer vber ainander / die straiiff mit dem Dawmenschlag durch auss. [Underweisung, 1523]

Surprisingly the strumming technique does not survive in Italy to any great extent beyond a few dances. In Dalza's book some saltarellos and pivas require strumming throughout, as in MUSICAL EXAMPLE 7A and B, a saltarello and piva (alla Venetiana) (Dalza, fol. 17-17v):

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 7A and B

A

B

A pavana, without rhythm signs, in the Thibault lutebook (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 8a, ca. 1520), and a "recherchar" by Guzman, a German no doubt (EXAMPLE 8b), suggest how limitations on available chords may account for the scarcity of pieces using strumming. The rhythm in the third full measure is determined by the fingering dots. Naturally such pieces could also be played with a plectrum!

EXAMPLE 8c

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 8 A and B

5
Pavane: 7

The image shows five staves of handwritten musical notation for guitar. The notation is primarily tablature, with numbers 0-7 indicating fret positions. Above the staves, there are rhythmic markings such as '3 2 3', '3 2 0 3 2 0', and '2 0 2'. Some staves also have small numbers above them, possibly indicating fingerings or specific techniques. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music.

The image shows two systems of musical notation in standard staff notation. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The top system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The bottom system shows a similar melodic line and bass line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

An interesting passage in a Dalza piva (fol. 39v) utilizes the open strings very imaginatively (EXAMPLE 9). The third note of each group is an open string that is allowed to ring, not being used immediately for other notes. It seems to have been a conscious effect, since towards the end of the passage "5", "7" and "8" are used for what could be frets in lower positions. It is a

remarkable passage of idiomatic writing for a string instrument, by no means "primitive." The thumb is used in plectrum style, related to strumming, that is, successive down-strokes occur on some beats, but not others. The resulting rhythm (shown in the second example) falls into two measures of 6/8 and then two of 9/8. A variety of pitches are created just by using the frets "2-3-0," repeatedly, a particularly lutenistic left-hand idiom to which we will return.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 9

The alteration principle is also used to sound chord playing. Without dots they are sounded with the thumb and fingers drawn simultaneously, and chords marked with dots, with the fingers alone, drawn upward. That in Dalza the chords are plucked with index and middle fingers, rather than in a strumming motion with just the index finger, is evident from similar chords in which a non-sounding course intervenes. (Compare MUSICAL EXAMPLE 10 A and B.) The use of such technique at cadences occurs frequently (see MUSICAL EXAMPLE 10 C) and later becomes a mannerism in the works

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 10 A, B and C

of Albert de Rippe. The alternation technique is basic in creating the 3+3+2 rhythms that typify much Italian and German dance music, and may in fact be the root of such fascinating cross accentuation. See MUSICAL EXAMPLE 11, Dalza, (A) "Pavana alla Ferrarese", fol. 16v (B) "Pavana alla Venetiana," fol. 24v, especially A, measure 1, and B, measures 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 11 A and B

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 11 A and B (cont.)

(B)

The musical score consists of three systems, each with two staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely for lute, with a mix of treble and bass clefs. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the upper staff and a supporting bass line. The second system continues the piece with similar complexity. The third system concludes with a few chords and a final cadence, indicated by three dots at the end of the upper staff.

The contour of the hand with its separation between the thumb and fingers often results in a polarity of sounds in the works of Dalza, Spinacino and other early lutenists. (See MUSICAL EXAMPLE 12, Dalza, "Piva alla Ferrarese," fol. 27v; also see MUSICAL EXAMPLE 3A.) The spacing shown in the tablature excerpts is maintained throughout the piva. This gapped tablature is particularly typical of early Italian lute music.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 12

The image shows two systems of lute tablature. The first system has two staves. The top staff has rhythmic flags above it, and the bottom staff has numbers below it. The second system has one staff with rhythmic flags above it and numbers below it. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

Marco dall'Aquila is the lutenist-composer most responsible for assimilating and exploiting the techniques we have observed in lute music of the Petrucci generation. Stylistically and chronologically he stands slightly before Francesco da Milano, his junior by about 15 years. Some of Marco's ricercars and preludes are composed under the sway of the Petrucci lutenists. Others, however, mark a step forward. We will return to his works in greater detail, but point out an important feature in the present context.

The ricercar, shown in MUSICAL EXAMPLE 13 (Mus Ms 266, fol. 5), is innovative. The technique of thumb-index finger, under-over alternation (which we have seen previously as a device for fingering scale passages) is here used to create polyphony. (MUSICAL EXAMPLE A shows the latent polyphonic structure, and Example B, the finger technique.) The ricercar is even more apt for the lute since polyphony built in this manner exploits the natural separation between the thumb and index finger.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 13A

(A)

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, including a fermata over a note.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff features a more active bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. The bass staff has a bass line with quarter notes and eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a bass line with quarter notes and eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. The bass staff has a bass line with quarter notes and eighth notes.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a bass line with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 13B



Two similar passages from fantasias by Francesco da Milano are shown in EXAMPLE 14. The second shows a later adaptation of the technique, using both index and middle finger (marked with double dots) in alternation with the thumb.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 14A and B.

This technique, which is used throughout the Marco ricercar might very well provide the genesis for similar passages in later lute fantasias and ricercars up to and including John Dowland, and even J. S. Bach (see MUSICAL EXAMPLE 15).

Dowland,
Fancy (Poulton-
Lam, No. 6)

J.S. Bach,
"Christ unser
Herr" (BWV
684)

Dowland,
"Farewell"
(Poulton-Lam,
No. 3)

Bach, Prelude
in b minor
(BWV 554)

peb. etc.

The image displays four pairs of musical staves, each representing a different piece of music. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first pair is for Dowland's 'Fancy', the second for J.S. Bach's 'Christ unser Herr', the third for Dowland's 'Farewell', and the fourth for Bach's Prelude in b minor. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. The piece 'Farewell' includes an ellipsis (...) in the bass staff, and the piece 'Prelude in b minor' includes the text 'peb. etc.' below the bass staff.

Left-hand technique is, of course, of lesser importance in the early development of polyphonic play. But 15th-century lutenists must have developed phenomenal feats of virtuosity with plectrum technique, judging from what seem to be its remnants in

the works of the Petrucci players. Ease in coordinating right and left hands would be essential, thus simple left-hand fingering patterns might very well evolve. The scalar fireworks at the beginning of the prelude (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 16: Phalèse, book II [1547], sig. B) is made up of three basic patterns, 0-1-3, 0-2-3 and 0-2-4, and the logic of the accidentals is partially explainable only because of these patterns.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 16

The musical score for 'Phalèse' is presented in four systems. The first system shows the initial scalar fireworks with fingerings (0-1-3, 0-2-3, 0-2-4) and circled numbers 1 and 2. The second system includes a legend: ① = 013, ② = 023, and ④ = 024. The third and fourth systems continue the piece with various rhythmic and melodic patterns, including a fermata at the end of the fourth system.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 17 has typical passages from a canzona and a fantasia by Melchiorre de Barberis, an amateur. The strange harmonies and accidentals defy logic on purely musical levels and must be considered as drawing most of their inspiration from the fingers. (The canzona, by the way, is titled "Pas de mi bon compagna," and the reader will have recognized it as "Passe tyme with goode companye," attributed to Henry VIII. How did it get from London to a lute book by a Paduan priest?)

One final passage of "finger-music," is a prelude in Munich, Mus ms 1512 (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 18). The same pattern of frets (the original is, of course, in German tablature) produce conventional sounds in the lower regions of the instrument, but as they ascend, create parallel fifths and cross-relations which have little logic in this context.

MUSICAL EXAMPLES 17 and 18 on next page.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 17

Handwritten musical notation for Musical Example 17, consisting of three systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The first system includes circled fingering numbers '3 2 0' in the treble and '2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 4 0 2' in the bass. The second system includes circled numbers '3 2 0' in the treble and '3 2 0' in the bass. The third system includes circled numbers '3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2' in the treble.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 18

Handwritten musical notation for Musical Example 18, consisting of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has a treble staff with a complex sequence of notes and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. The second system continues the piece with similar notation.

x x x x x

Marco dall'Aquila and not Francesco da Milano must be given credit for establishing the balance between the compositional methods of renaissance polyphony and the requisites of a purely lutenistic idiom. To be sure, it is through the works of Francesco that the style was disseminated. But in terms of chronology alone, Marco must be given priority: Both published fantasias and ricercars in 1536, but none of Francesco's are as extended and as mature as those of Marco. Only with the posthumous prints following 1546 do Francesco's fantasias and ricercars take on the length and depth of the Marco ones in Casteliono's 1536 print.³⁷ Marco uses consistent three- and four-voice textures, is capable of sustaining interest in works which are quite long (but very logically and concisely organized), and provides formal clarity and logic by alternating sections of imitation and contrasting episodes of rolling sequences and dialogue.

Other works in Marco's surviving output must, in contrast with his published 1536 pieces, be considerably older. May we even claim that some may have been intended for the contemplated (or actual?) publication of 1505? Many are quite close to the style of the Petrucci lutenists. The passages in fauxbourdon style (measures 10-11, 14-16) in No. 16 suggest an early date, and

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Compare, for example, Marco's folio 7 fantasia with No. 28 in my edition (originally published by Scotto [?] in 1546); the two share many similarities in structural growth and musical materials.

No. 18, with its rolling, upward lines and sporadic chords, is very much in the Petrucci vein. It is even reminiscent of the prelude (by Gian Maria?) published by Phalèse in 1545, which (as I have suggested above) also displays signs of coming from an early date.³⁸

A compositional technique used in Nos. 32 and 54 also points to an early date, perhaps at a time when Marco had not yet attained full mastery of musical composition. This technique may best be seen in the setting of "Tant que vivray" made by Domenico Bianchini, most certainly an unskilled musician (professionally he was a mosaicist at St. Mark's). (See MUSICAL EXAMPLE 19.)

Bianchini's intabulations remain faithful to their models, and seldom is the integrity of the original sacrificed to exigencies of lute technique. The exception is "Tant que vivray." The superius of Claudin's chanson is set in a harmonic style which may only be characterized as primitive: the outer parts form an octave or fifth when the "tonic" is sounded, but otherwise move in parallel tenths. The inner parts meander about, often in parallel fifths with the bottom line, as they fill out the implied triads.

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I would suggest that the earliest of Marco's ricercars are, for the most part, those which I proposed, above, to form with the dances a "Book II;" mid-period ones in the "Book III" with intabulations of vocal pieces by Sermisy, Passereau and Janequin, and finally those of "Book I" with its concordance in the 1536 Castelfiono print, their greater length and contrapuntal complexities. The latter book, which would include the other Marco intabulations (more highly embellished), might contain ricercars not intended as "preludial," but self-sufficient.

The effect is rustic, and reminds one of the "discantus supra-
librum" procedures of fauxbourdon and English discant from the
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early fifteenth century.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 19

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system includes a vocal line in the upper staff, marked "(Sermisy)", and a piano accompaniment in the lower two staves. The second system continues the piano accompaniment. The music is written in a key with two flats and a common time signature. The piano part features a prominent rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various articulations such as accents and slurs.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 19 (cont.)

Musical notation for measures 10-14. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 10 is marked with a '10' and a 'v' (accents) above the notes. The music features a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a more active accompaniment in the grand staff.

Musical notation for measures 15-19. The system consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 15 is marked with a '15' and a 'v' (accents) above the notes. The music continues with a melodic line in the upper treble staff and accompaniment in the grand staff.

This "plaine and easie" system of harmonization is common in dance music by Petrucci lutenists, and may be derived from the style of improvising ensemble musicians, as Daniel Hartz has demonstrated.⁴⁰ The dances in Dalza's collection (1508) are filled with parallel tenths between the outer parts, so much so that their absence is exceptional. This is a technique which saturates Marco's No. 54 (following the first few measures) and appears prominently in No. 32 (quarter-notes 31-43), after the initial quote of Josquin's "Benedicta es Regina coelorum."

Most certainly he is aware of the lute and its sound capabilities. He exploits them in his "broken style,"⁴¹ moves to

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For additional details, see my "Domenico Bianchini, detto 'il Rossetto': Some Recent Findings," La Luth et sa musique II [in press].

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Hartz, "Hoftanz." Also see the dances, Mus ms 266, Nos. 47-8, in the Transcriptions from the Marco fascicle, and MUSICAL EXAMPLE No. 16, above, the prelude from Phalèse's book.

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"Broken style," which may be the source for de Rippe's personally stereotyped cadence formulas, breaks up chords in an unexpected manner, at one time a top note, then a bottom one, and then the middle one, on another occasion, in reverse order. The best example of "broken style" may be seen in No. 55, discussed below.

high frets for a dramatic final chord, and exploits lutenistic sonorities, such as the use of only the five lowest courses in Ricercar No. 15 (senza canto). Ricercar No. 25, begins with brilliant passage work on the lowest course, then the next highest course is added in a duo, and gradually the other courses are introduced until all strings are brought into simultaneous play. Moreover, Marco can often write works extending for as many as 158 measures, yet unify them through continuous transformation of one or two ideas, or by brief references back to previously heard materials, providing essential logic and coherence to a musical idiom deprived of words. In contrast (and paradoxically), many of de Rippe's long-winded fantasias, perhaps too dependent on the continuously derived style of the 15th-century, meander without any sense of direction. Francesco, on the other hand, benefitted from Marco's example.

The terms ricercar and fantasia have not always been used

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See No. 30 (measures 10 and 11 [anonymous in the manuscript; hence because of the unusual use of frets 6 and 7 it may be attributed to Marco], No. 68 (final chord) No. 36 (m. 3 and 12), No. 54 (m. 34: the d course plays above the g course which is also sounding at the same time), No. 53 (m. 48), No. 28 (m. 67), etc. In all of these instances an effect is intended, since the same note could be intabulated using lower frets. I would now attribute Francesco's No. 11 to Marco (which appears in the fascicle under his name), since it ends with the typical high frets. It also prominently uses the "Marco figure" discussed below. (Cf. Nos. 10 and 13 in the Francesco edition, which frame No. 11 in the sources. All end with a D-major triad, but only in No. 11 are the notes intabulated using high ciphers, 6 on the C course and 7 on the G.)

with precision in the 16th century and later, and a distinction between the two terms may not always have been observed even in the music of a single musician. In the Castelvino publication of 1536 is a work titled fantasia which turns up in the Marco fascicle called a ricercar, and that work is among the most learned of his output, whereas many of the other works called ricercar are slight, improvisatory pieces of low specific gravity. Prints of the time may advertise a content of fantasias on their title pages, but within may be only pieces called ricercar.

Throughout their history fantasias and ricercars seem both to have come in two varieties: a rhapsodic type, and a polyphonic type, a seeming contradiction in terminological use. The rhapsodic type is generally a thin-textured piece, lacking formal organization and thematic unity, freely mingling chords and running passages similar to the flourishes that an instrumentalist might improvise while warming up or testing his instrument. The polyphonic type often exploits the artifices of learned counterpoint, and is sometimes (perhaps incorrectly) described as an instrumental counterpart to the motet. Both types appear in Marco's output.

The term ricercar means "to seek out," and it is probably the rhapsodic type that most usually served the preludial function of establishing the key or mode of a following piece, such as an intabulation or dance. Cornazano uses the term cercare to describe Pietrobono's bridging a "well-ordered frotta" to a dance. But not always do ricercars stand before the piece they are intending to preface, and many follow an intabulation or other work. Nor do

many ricercars always have the character that one associates with a preludial piece. A ricercar may indeed not be seeking something else, but may be searching out permutations and combinations of thematic materials and motives within the piece itself, or drawn from an outside model, as in the "ricercari ariosi" of Gabrieli (first publ. 1571) and the "ricercatas" for theorbo of Thomassini (1645). Both composers "re-search" musical materials of the canzone francesi which precedes each of their ricercars in the sources.

A similar dichotomy effects pieces called "fantasia." From the time of its first documented use in music until the present, the word has often simply meant "to improvise" (fantasieren, in Germany, tañer fantasia, in Spain, sonar di fantasia in Italy, etc.). But this does not explain why some fantasias, and in fact many of them, may exploit the devices of learned counterpoint, such as subjects drawn from solmization syllables, canon, augmentation, diminution and inganno, some attaining such heights of austere learnedness that they become the only type of music worthy of performance before the Académie française. Fantasia may indicate a work deriving from the imagination, at times exaggerated and elusive. (Recall that Orbo's fear of being poisoned by jealous Italian musicians was described as "fantasia.") In other words a

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I must, therefore, disagree with my good friend Warren Kirkendale ("Ciceronians") when he rejects Gombosi's suggestion that a ricercar "re-searches" something heard previously. This "seeking again" may also account for the many ricercars which end with brief recapitulations of the opening measures.

fantasia may also be a composition deriving its title from underlying processes and interrelationships best comprehended intellectually. Thus, both types of fantasia stem from the imagination (phantasma), one flowing spontaneously from a player's imagination and delight in performance, the other from a composer's technical manipulation and mental abstractions.

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Ricercar No. 31, certainly by Marco, although it is anonymous in Mus ms 266, is a good example of how a fairly long piece (95 quarter-notes) may be unified through the transformation and permutation of motivic materials. Permeating the piece is a four-note motive, common property of many. As shown in MUSICAL EXAMPLE 20, the motive takes on various shapes:

(a) contrary motion, retrograde, retrograde inversion

(b) diminution (as a figure) and perhaps it is present in the bass at the beginning in augmentation and in stretto (EXAMPLE 20c) and

(c) at a climatic moment, slightly after the piece's mid-point, Marco presents the motive in simultaneous contrary motion, followed by very expressive intervallic expansion (EXAMPLE

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Bach's effusive Fantasia in g minor (BWV 542/1) clearly embraces the realm of extemporization, while his tripartite one in G Major (BWV 571) with its hexachordal subject, thematic transformation and contrapuntal artifices, owes more to the mind than the fingers.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 20

(a)

Musical notation for example (a) showing five staves of a single melodic line. The notation consists of five staves, each containing a sequence of notes, likely representing a single melodic line written across multiple staves.

(b)

Attuning

Musical notation for example (b) showing a piano accompaniment. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords and accompaniment. The word "Attuning" is written above the first few notes of the treble staff.

(c)

Musical notation for example (c) showing a piano accompaniment. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords and accompaniment.

(d)

Musical notation for example (d) showing a piano accompaniment. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords and accompaniment. A fermata is present over the final notes of the treble staff.

(58)

Musical notation for example (58) showing a piano accompaniment. The notation includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with chords and accompaniment. A fermata is present over the final notes of the treble staff.

(e)

Musical notation for example (e) showing two staves. The top staff contains a complex melodic line with many notes and accidentals. The bottom staff contains chords and accompaniment. A diagram of lines connects the notes in the top staff to the notes in the bottom staff, illustrating a complex fingering or voicing scheme.

45
28d).

In passing, the use of the same configuration in a typical passage of dialogue writing (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 21a) may be mentioned, as well as its appearance as the underlying structure of a canonic sequence (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 21b). The motive is, of course, encountered frequently in renaissance music.

MUSICAL EXAMPLES 21 a & b

Musical Example 21a shows a short piece in 4/4 time, starting at measure 47. It features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Musical Example 21b is a longer piece in 4/4 time, starting at measure 142. It is marked "Cast." and "sic.". The melody is written in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand. There are annotations: "*" to avoid par. 5ths and "sic.". The piece ends with a double bar line.

The same motive occurs in Ricercar No. 22 where it is also very ingeniously treated in close juxtaposition, and in various

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At the exact mid-point, although this must certainly be a coincidence, is an extended retrograde of a line first appearing in measure 10. See MUSICAL EXAMPLE 20e. Interestingly it coincides with the only two appearances in the piece of the "Marco motive" discussed below.

permutations and combinations, shown in MUSICAL EXAMPLE 22.

These seem to result, however, from a series of left-hand fingerings given on the example. All are the result of a series of fingerings (I have reversed the ciphers from Italian) 0/2, 2/3, 4/0, 0/2, 2/3, etc., as shown within the heading. Are we dealing here with "finger music," or is it possible that Marco has in mind something akin to inganno?

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 22

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Inganno is a late 16th- and early 17th-century procedure that results in the re-shaping of a melody when the same names of solmization syllables in one hexachord are retained in another. For example, the melodies c, B, Bb, A, c, F, and F, E, c, A, d, G, may both be expressed, fa, mi, fa, mi, sol, ut, depending on hexachord. See Jackson, "The Inganni," and Harper, "Frescobaldi's Early Inganni."



Permeating the Marco ricercars is a figure which appears so prominently that it might be labelled "the Marco figure:"



After a quick perusal, I located 81 appearances of it in 16 ricercars, but doubtlessly many missed my eye. With its repeated note, it is a particularly lutenistic gesture and appears in several guises, as part of (a) a cadential suspension, (b) a cadential suspension in what we would call a secondary dominant, or (c) as an independent melodic and rhythmic thought. It often appears towards the end of a ricercar or fantasia, where entire sections may be devoted to its development. See No. 23, where it appears with a counter-motive in invertible counterpoint (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 23a); No. 24, in stretto (MUSICAL EXAMPLE 23b); and No. 26, measures 58-72.

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It also may appear repeatedly with an anticipatory figure added to it, (No. 29, measures 2, 9, 10, 16, and 18, and No. 66, measures 20 and 22), and in the final cadence approach (No. 26, No. 32, No. 69, and No. 71),

MUSICAL EXAMPLES 23 a & b

(a)

Musical notation for Example 23(a) showing a four-beat group. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff. A circled number '75' is at the beginning. A circled 'c.m.' is above the second measure. A 'v' (accents) is above the fourth measure. A circled 'm' is above the fifth measure. The bass line is written on a single staff below the treble staff.

(b)

Musical notation for Example 23(b) showing a three-beat group. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff. A circled number '6' is at the beginning. A 'v' (accents) is above the third measure. The bass line is written on a single staff below the treble staff.

(c)

Musical notation for Example 23(c) showing a two-beat group. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on a single staff. A circled number '12' is at the beginning. A 'v' (accents) is above the second measure. The bass line is written on a single staff below the treble staff.

The figure's appearance at the end of the fantasia on folio 7 of the Casteliono publication is particularly interesting, since it shows the figure in the typical intensification with which Marco will signal the close of a work.

It (a) appears three times in a four-beat group, (b) then three times in a three-beat group, and finally (c) in a two-beat group:

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 24

(a)

Musical notation for Example 24(a) showing a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes.



This is followed by a three-beat measure, and then three 6/8 measures before a coda of two measures; the arithmetic is:

Four-beat group:	3 x 4	= 12
Three-beat group:	3 x 3	= 9
Two-beat group:	3 x 2	= 6
One-beat group:	3 x 1	= 3
Six-eighth group:	6 x 1.5	= 9

In addition, Marco seems to have framed this over a passamezzo moderno bass, or is it the ruggiero? (See MUSICAL EXAMPLE 25). The ruggiero fits measures 1-47 very nicely, also.) The formal structure of this fantasia is typical of Marco's longer (and later?) compositions:

1-22	I Imitation	cadence on G [first inversion]
31-45	Episode: sequence	deceptive cadences, then full cadence on G, elided with section II
45-58	II Imitation	cadence on G [first inversion]
58-73	Episode	deceptive cadence, then another full cadence on G, elided with section III
74-97	III Imitation	full cadence on G
97-108	Episode: dialogue	half cadence, elided with IV
108-151	IV [The rhythmic telescoping discussed above]	

Before leaving this piece with its references to the passa-

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 25

(106) *v* C3 x 43

Musical notation for measures 106-108. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. Measure 106 starts with a circled measure number (106) and a dynamic marking *v*. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 107 includes the instruction "C3 x 43". Measure 108 concludes the system.

Cast. for 7

Cast. for 7 musical notation. A single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures: a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, all with a long slur above them.

(115) *v* Cfol. 8v3 C3 x 33

Musical notation for measures 115-117. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. Measure 115 starts with a circled measure number (115) and a dynamic marking *v*. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 116 includes the instruction "Cfol. 8v3". Measure 117 includes the instruction "C3 x 33".

Cast. for 7 musical notation. A single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures: a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, all with a long slur above them.

(134) *v* C3 x 13

Musical notation for measures 134-136. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. Measure 134 starts with a circled measure number (134) and a dynamic marking *v*. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 135 includes the instruction "C3 x 13". Measure 136 concludes the system.

Cast. for 7 musical notation. A single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures: a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, all with a long slur above them.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 25 (continued)

Musical notation for measures 144-148. Measure 144 is circled. A dynamic marking 'v' is present above measure 145. A performance instruction '(3 x 2)' is written above measure 148. The notation consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Bass line for measures 144-148, showing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 149-151. Measure 149 is circled. A dynamic marking 'v' is present above measure 149. Measure 151 is circled. The notation consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Bass line for measures 149-151, showing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Bass line for measures 152-156, showing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

mezzo moderno and/or ruggiero, one additional instance should be cited,
48
No. 69. The formula is used throughout, and the dance-character
evoked with the change to triple meter between quarter-notes 47 and
70. I doubt that the piece is, however, a passamezzo and saltarello
masquerading as a ricercar. There is also a "wandering" phrase
(quarter-notes 7-12) which returns at the end, quarters 71-80. This
same phrase turns up in the ricercar in Mus ms 1511D, No. 24, and in
the a "minor-mode" version in the ricercar, *ibid.*, No. 25B.⁴⁹ This
mosaicism, which we have seen in the manipulation of motives in Nos. 31
and 22, is typical of several Marco pieces, and is, of course, an
50
important unifying device.

The anonymous "D'una cossa spagnola," which appears also in
Francesco da Milano's Libro VII (1548) as a ricercar, seems to
preserve an earlier version of the piece, since it is slightly
less ornamented and some of its readings seem preferable to those
in Francesco's publication.

48

The descending tenor/bass line, g, f sharp, e, d in
quarters 43-45 and 75-77 (it seems implied also at 59-64) suggests
the ruggiero, a variant of the passamezzo moderno. This same
pattern, with movement downward from G also appears in Ricercar
No. 15, m. 17-26.

49

The former ricercar (No. 24) also quotes a phrase
(starting at quarter-note 10) which appears also in Francesco da
Milano's No. 11, measure 57 ff.

50

For example in No. 23, the phrase in measures 3-4 equals
that of 17-19, and the one in measures 1-2, that in measures 52-
53, and measure 60 reappears as measure 81; in No. 16, quarter-
notes 7-10 appear following quarter-note 71.

The meaning of the title, "D'una cossa spagnola," eludes me, although it may refer to a dance tenor upon which the piece may have been built. Francesco is recorded as having improvised a fantasia on such a tenor, and it may have been a usual practice. Perhaps "D'una cossa spagnola" uses a version of the melody and tenor found in the calata aia spagnola.

51

Although there are references to the dance in the 15th century, the earliest extant examples appear in Ambrosio Dalza's book. His calatas ala spagnola share common musical materials with the "D'una cossa spagnola." (See MUSICAL EXAMPLE 26) The melodies (EXAMPLE 26a) are similar, the change from "major" to

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 26

(a)

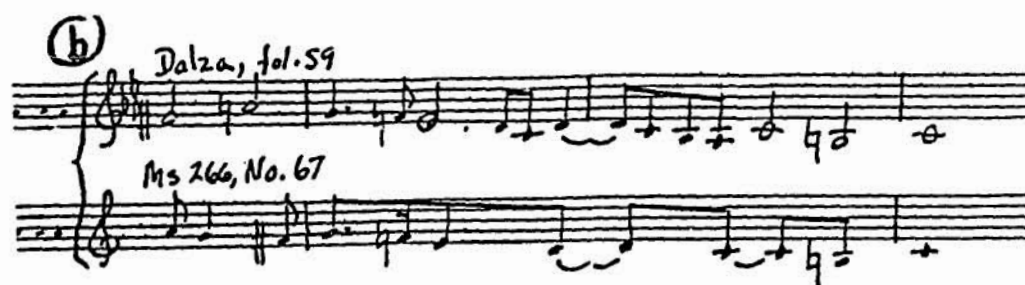
Dalza, fol. 59

Ms 266, No. 67

Dalza, fol. 50

51

See the Francesco edition, No. 17. This ricercar is built over a melody repeated three times, which resembles in its rambling many of the basse dance tenors of the 15th century. Murray Bradshaw in his Origins of Toccata suggests that a silent psalm tone may underline many toccatas, including a lute one by Borrono. My attempts to fit psalm tones to Marco's output has been unconvincing, although Tone VI will fit Ricercar No. 33.



52

"minor" is not unusual, and both share a common tenor melody, as one would expect in a 15th-century dance. This tenor melody may be lurking in a second Dalza calata ala spagnola on fol. 59. The opening fits, suggesting that the reading of the third bass note should be C (as given by Marco), rather than D (as given in the Francesco ricercar), in spite of the resulting sixth-fourth chord. The work is, in any event, a very nice miniature, and I would probably give priority to Marco for its composition.

The anonymous ricercar No. 55 is a very tautly constructed and intense composition. (It is unfortunate that some of it seems to be garbled in the manuscript reading.) All of its thematic materials are derived, or related to, the first measure of the motet-like opening paired imitation. It divides into two large parts, I and II, each consisting of three smaller sections plus extension or coda. Both parts, I and II, have a total of 33

52

See for example, Ricercars No. 8 and 9 in Slim's edition of Musica nova, they both share very similar thematic materials, one in the "major" and the other in the "minor." Other examples would include Gorzanis' pairing of passamezzo modernos with anticcos in his collection in all keys. We will also notice a "wandering" phrase that also appears in two modes.

quarter-notes (The work has unusual barring, the lines being drawn uniformly 2 quarters + 1 quarter apart.):

Ia	1-3]	paired imitation	3x3/4 (=9/4)	G cadence
Ia	4-6]	(motives a & k)	3x3/4 (=9/4)	G cadence
Ia'	7-10	varied restatement	4x3/4 (=12/4)	half cadence on A
ext.	11	extension	1x3/4 (=3/4)	G cadence

I Ib	12-14	"new" motive (b) in dialogue	3x3/4 (=9/4)	G cadence
I Ia"	15-17	development of motive "a"	3x6/8 (=18/8)	half cadence on A
I Ik	18-21	development of motive "k"	3x6/8 (=18/8)	deceptive cadence
coda	21-22	coda	2x3/4 (=6/4)	G cadence

The thematic materials are shown in the MUSICAL EXAMPLE No.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 27

27. As the ricercar unfolds, each of the two opening motives, "a" and "k" are developed, first the full statement (measures 7-11), and then fragments. The "new" motive "b" at first seems to be a contrasting idea, but when motive "a" is developed in the following section by retaining the rhythm of "a," but compressing its range from a fifth to a third, the relationship with motive "b" is

clarified. Remarkable intensity results from the metrical compression from 3/4 (measures 1-14) to 6/8 (measures 15-20), coupled with the deceptive and half-cadences. The increased use of "broken style" almost seems to function structurally, since it marks the beginnings of the various sections (measures 1-2, 4, 7 and 10) and clarifies the change to 6/8 meter (measures 15ff.).

The strong root harmonies in Marco's ricercars and fantasias suggest a close acquaintanceship with the frottola and Parisian chanson. He most certainly knew the styles of Sermisy, Janequin, Le Peletier, Passereau, and other French composers, whose chansons he intabulated. It is surprising that no intabulations of frottole appear in the Marco fascicle of Mus Ms 266. I do believe, however, that the intabulation of Tromboncino's "Che debo far" appearing in Mus ms 267, No. 37, may be his. (Published by Fetrucci in 1507; see MUSICAL EXAMPLE 28.) It is copied in the elegant Italian hand of Scribe F, who (as we have seen) used paper manufactured in Italy and Berne around 1545-50.

It is a masterful intabulation, well suited to the lute, especially with its "broken style" (see measure 8, in particular). The runs which extend from the top to the bottom of the instrument suggest the earlier manner of Italian ornamentation, and an early date for the intabulation. The ornamented suspensions with an anticipation of the "tonic" note are found also in Marco's out-

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 28

Che debo far (Tromboncino)

Mus. Ms. 267,
No. 37

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

The sixth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests. A measure number '570' is written above the staff.

The seventh system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

53

put. An unusual figure is the drop and return of a third, used also in an ornamental manner (see measures 8 and 11), and especially measure 4.⁵⁴ The measure-four figure appears exactly in Ricercar No. 33 (measure 10). Of course, if the reader has followed me this far, he will have spotted the "Marco figure," in measure two, and then, typically, with greater frequency towards the end in measures 11, 13 and at the final cadence.

It was the Parisian chanson and the frottola with their simple harmonies and rhythmic vitality that made them ideally suited to instrumental transcription such as "Che debo far." Above all, however, their flexible sectional repetitions provided logic for the untexted, purely instrumental idiom of the fecund canzona da sonare. Many of Marco's ricercars are exceptional for having a clarity of formal structure, simple functional harmonies, and repeated-note figures which anticipate the true canzona by

53

See, for example, ricercars No. 66, measures 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, No. 68, m. 17, No. 23, passim, No. 31, m. 70-71, 74-75, etc.).

54

This type of figure appears in Marco's ricercars No. 68 (measure 17), No. 70 (measures 5 and 14), No. 23 (m. 34), and in the fantasia on folio 7 of the Casteliono edition.

many years.

Ricercar No. 68, in fact, begins with the chanson tattoo rhythm and has repeated blocks of material, A B C A C B + Coda (shown on the transcription), a groundplan encountered in the Parisian chanson and in the capitola. Its harmonic language is simple as well:

A i/iv/Vofiv/iv/bVII/Vofiv/i/V// i

B i/V/i/VofV/V

C V/i/bVII/i/IV/V/i/

Coda V/i/v/IV/V/I

This produces an overall "key scheme" as follows:

	A		B		C		A		C		B		Coda	
	to		to	V V	to		to	i V	to		to	V		V to I

If No. 68 is not a chanson or frottola masquerading as a ricercar, the situation in our final piece, Ricercar No. 19, is less certain. This piece clearly labelled in Mus Ms 266, finis Recircar de MD. LA, mirrors almost exactly the harmonic functions, and phrase structure of Marco Cara's frottola Oime il cor, oime la

Works like the pieces called "canzun" in the keyboard prints of Marc'Antonio Cavazzoni (1523) and his son Girolamo (1543) paraphrase popular melodies used by Passereau, Josquin and others, and belong more to the tradition of the 15th-century instrumental carmen and the emerging parody fantasia and ricercar than to the independently conceived keyboard canzona that followed only after 1570.

MUSICAL EXAMPLE 29

A

Trambonino

oi-mè il cor oi-mè la te-sta,

B B

chi non a-ma non in-ten-de
E chi fa-lia e non s'a-men-de

Marco

C

Do-po il fat-to il pen-tir re-sta

... **A B** ...

... **A B** ...

D

chi non a-ma non in-ten-de.

A

testa (see MUSICAL EXAMPLE 29; I have been unable to locate the same piece in the frottola repertory).

Marco dall'Aquila lived during a crucial period in the history of instrumental music, contributing significantly to its development. Priority is his for innovations which were to have far-reaching consequences in the emergence of an idiomatic style of instrumental music. His music well reflects the fine reputation he earned from his contemporaries, and as a result, must have been more widely known and disseminated than suggested by its chance survival in a manuscript copied on Swiss paper from the library of an Augsburg financier of the Renaissance.

Most certainly Marco was aware of the potential of the newer manner of lutenistic polyphonic play, and brought it far beyond the imitations of plectrum style that characterize the works of his direct contemporaries, Dalza, Spinacino and Capirola.

An indigenous, near classical balance of the most essential ingredients of a purely instrumental idiom is the legacy and vital principle of Marco dall'Aquila's music: the delight of digital play tempered by the imagination in manipulating musical ideas with formal clarity.

APPENDIXES:

A. Interlocking Directorships in Some Augsburg
Patrician Families; The Fondaco dei Tedeschi

B. The Herwarths: A Genealogy

Appendix A

Interlocking Directorships in Some Augsburg Patrician Families; The Fondaco dei Tedeschi

A detailed examination of the many interconnections among the patrician families and their various companies and business ventures is not possible here, although a few require mention in order for a picture of Hans Heinrich and his surroundings to emerge.

I

Copper Syndicate

A syndicate was formed in 1498 by the Fuggers to control the prices of copper in Venice. Participating were

1. The Fugger Family
2. Hans and Georg Gossembrot
3. Christopher I Herwarth
4. Georg I Herwarth

II

Haug and Company

A firm under the direction of various members of the Haug family was active in European banking circles from about 1508 until its bankruptcy in 1574, and made numerous loans to the Netherlands and Flemish governments (1545, 1548, 1549, 1551, 1555, 1561), to the crowns of Portugal (1545), England (1545-49), to Ferdinand of Austria, Albrecht V of Bavaria, and to the cities of Augsburg and Nuremberg. At times this firm included the following:

Members of Firm	Herwarth Relations
1. Anton Haug, Sr.	
2. Anton Haug, Jr.	David m. his daughter (1599)
3. Leonhard Haug	
4. Ludwig Haug*	Philip m. his daughter (1567); mother-in-law was a Langnauer
5. Hans Langnauer**	Marx II m. his daughter (1547)
6. Ulrich Linck	m. Magdalena (1527)
7. Melchior Manlich	Marx II was an in-law
8. Hans Pimel	Sibylla II m. Albrecht Pimel (1610)
9. Hans Pimel, Jr.	
10. Anton Pimel	
11. Hans Rosenberger	Hans Heinrich's father-in-law was a Rosenberger
12. Sebastian Neidhart	m. Helena (1513)
13. Melchior Linck#	

* Haug and Langnauer were in-laws.
Melchior Newsidler dedicatees (1566)

III
Welser, Vöhlin & Co.
(ca. 1493-96): Tyrolian silver trade.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Conrad Vöhlin | |
| 2. Hans Vöhlin, Burger-
meister of Memmingen | |
| 3. Anton Welser | m. daughter of Hans Vöhlin
and née Laugner, and Christo-
pher I Herwarth married another. |
| 4. other Welsers? | |

IV
Welser & Co. (1508-17):
Banking, Spice Trade

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Hans Haintzel | Hans Heinrich m. his daughter
(1544); Haintzel served
on Stadt-Gericht with him. |
| 2. Heinrich Haintzel | |
| 3. Ulrich Honold | Barbara II m. Dominici Honold
(1538); Ulrich II's mother-
in-law was a Honold. |

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 4. Conrad Imhoff | |
| 5. Marx Pfister | Pandolfo m. his daughter (1551); |
| 6. Wolff Pfister | Hans Heinrich I m. Maria Pfister |
| 7. Andreas Rem | Rems were married into Welser
family |
| 8. Lucas Rem | |
| 9. Simon Seitz | Dorothea I m. Simon Seitz (1520) |
| 10. Conrad Vöhlin* | |
| 11. Anton Welser, Sr.* | |
| 12. Bartolomew Welser | Matthias IV m. his daughter
(ca. 1495); Hans Paul m.
his daughter (1544) |
| 13. Jacob Welser | |

* In-laws

V

Bartolomew and Anton Welser & Co.
(1518-1553)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Bartolomew Welser | See IV. |
| 2. Anton Welser | |
| 3. Christopher Welser | Ulrich II m. his daughter |
| 4. Leonhard Welser | |
| 5. Christopher Peutingen | Hans IV's mother-in-law was a
Peutingen (m. 1563) |
| 6. Vöhlin family | |
| 7. Jacob Renhold | |

VI

Welser Spice Trade
(1513-30)

1. Lucas Rem (agent)
2. Hans Mayr
3. Bartolomew Welser

VII

Meuting & Co.

These firms, and individuals, frequently used trusted agents in cities abroad, often their relatives. A few additional connections are possible:

Georg Meuting, who established a banking office in Antwerp around 1516, seems to have served a several Herwarths as business agent and representative. Dorothea I married a Hans Meuting, and

Matthias IV (m. ca. 1480) and Hans Jacob (m. 1559) had mothers-in-law whose maiden names were Meuting. He, along with Hans Heinrich and other Catholic patricians, had his firm seized by the Schmalkaldians. Among the individuals whom Georg Meuting served are the following:

1. Christopher I)
2. Marx I) ca. 1522-31
3. Hans II)
4. Erasmus)
5. Hans Paumgatner ca. 1531
6. Conrad Rehlinger (who became his successor around 1538)

VIII
Augsburg "Cottimieri" at the
Fondaco dei Tedeschi in Venice

The most extensive documentary study of the Fondaco dei Tedeschi in Venice, with descriptions of the architecture and painting, may be found in Georg Martin Thomas, "G. B. Milesio's Beschreibung des Deutschen Hauses in Venedig," Abhandlungen der Philosophisch-Philologischen Classe der Koeniglich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaft, Zweite Abtheilung, 16 (1882), 1-100. In Venetian dialect (and Elizabethan English as well) fontego means factory or inn, more specifically the Fondaco dei Tedeschi, the palacial German hostelry on the Grand Canal near the Rialto. With the enthusiastic support of Venetian authorities, the Germans had established a trade mission on the site in the 13th century. Through the Fondaco metals, woolen goods, linen and leather flowed southward, in exchange for spices, linen, cotton, pearls and glass ware. The present four-story building (it is now the central post office), designed in part by Albrecht Dürer, was built between 1504 and 1508, after a catastrophic fire burned the original. Its 80 rooms were leased annually to German merchants, their

assistants, apprentices and servants. The public areas included a ceremonial banquet hall and an art gallery with paintings by Titian, Veronese, Tintoretto and Palma vecchio. Mercantile activities were governed by two consuls, elected annually by the Germans. The Doge appointed other officials, such as notaries, weighers, packers, secretaries, innkeepers, and the brokers. The latter literally passed a hat each morning, drawing slips describing lots of merchandise to be sold during the day, and pocketed a tax from the value of each transaction. The Doge regularly appointed as brokers, artists and artisans in his service. Thus the German merchants indirectly subsidized the arts in Venice (in addition to their other charities; there was an alms window in the Fondaco).

The following selective list of consuls is taken from "La Tavola Cronica," pp. 60-100, in Thomas' article. Almost all of the following had Augsburg connections. I should call attention to the many times that David Ott (the bookseller) sat as consul, and that a Herwarth, Jacob Herwarth (?), in addition to Pandolfo, sat as consul for a year.

DATE	COUNSEL
1493	Giacomo Keyfferer e Sebastiano Imhoff.
1494	Steffano Keyfferer e Gieremia Imhoff.
1495	Steffano Keyfferer e Vido Imhoff
1498	Steffano Keyfferer e Francesco Imhoff.
1499	Steffano Keyfferer e Pietro Imhoff.
1525	Pandolfo Schneyker, e Giacomo Welser.
1527	Lodovico Langenauer, e Federico Zanchenrid.

- 1531 Giovanni Futerer, e Raffael Langenauer.
1536 Sebastiano Unterholzer, e Gerardo Haug.
1537 Pandolfo Herwart, e Filippo Walther.
1546 Gio. Amauser e David Otth.
1547 Detti.
1548 Steffano Fenzel e David Otth.
1549 Giacomo Heberz [Herwarth?] e Filippo Walther.
1551 Alberto Schad e Ulrico Waiblinger.
1553 Gio. Amauser e Girolamo Pinfer.
1554 Carlo Relinger e David Otth.
1555 Sigismondo Ehern e David Otth.
1556 Bernardo Flanzer e Sbastiano Ulstatt
1558 Giovanni Amauser e Sinibaldo Hendel.
1559 Giovanni Amauser e David Adelert.
1560 Carlo Relinger e Giovanni Maroldo.
1562 David Adelgar e Abraham Rem.
1563 Giovanni Amauser e Abraham Gigler.
1567 Giovanni Amauser e Antonio Sorer.
1572 Giovanni Amauser e Cristofforo Neuoffer.
1579 David Otth [d. 1579] e Cristofforo Hopfer.
1581 Gasparo Rempff e Marco Velzer.
1582 Marco Velzer e Girolamo Otth.
1583 Girolamo Otth e Daniel Volmar.
1586 Christofforo Otth e Tomaso Kargh.
1589 Girolamo Otth e Daniel Vidolz.
1594 Christofforo Otth e Michael Incuria.

Appendix B

Herwarth Genealogy

The following places Hans Heinrich Herwarth within a context of his immediate ancestors and contemporary family members. It draws mostly upon Johann Seifert, Stamtafeln Herwart (Regensburg, 1723). Marriages with families that belonged to the Augsburg patrician caste (after its re-formation in 1538) are given in ALL CAPS. A summary appears above at the beginning of Chapter II.

Peter I (**pater familias**). fl. 1339
m. daughter of Rieder in 1339

- I. Peter II (son). fl. 1370
City council. m. LANGENMANTEL
 - II. Hans I (son of Peter II). fl. 1383
City council. m. Solienhof
[See II.A-B]
 - III. Herwarth (son of Peter II). fl. 1400
m. Juliana of Quera in Treviso, 1400
 - IV. Jacob I (son of Herwarth). d. 1440
Mayor. m. daughter of Joh. REM in 1390
[See IV.C-E]
-

II.A-B Line of Hans I:

- A. Heinrich II (son of Hans I). d. 1416
City Council. m. Bach
 - B. Peter III "der Ochslar" (son of Hans I). fl. 1400
City Council. m. Gerster
 - 2. Clara (daughter of Peter III). fl. 1400
m. Johann LANGENMANTEL.
 - 3. Peter IV (son of Peter III). d. 1416
Council. m. Rudolf
[See B.3.a-b]
-

IV.C-E. Sons of Jacob I:

- C. Jacob II. b. 1391
 Council. m. Esslingen-Haide
 [See C.1-2]
- D. Lucas. d. 1485
 Council. m. Köler-Ortwein in 1460
 [See D.1-5]
- E. Heinrich III. d. 1481
 Mayor of Ulm. m. (1) Besser; (2) Stebenhaber-Raiser
 (Grandfather of HANS HEINRICH I)
 [See E.1]
-

C.1-2. Line of Jacob II:

1. Jacob III (son of Jacob II). m. Stain
2. Matthaeus IV (son of Jacob II). fl. 1460
 Stadt-Pleger. m. (1) daughter of Hans Kraft;
 (2) daughter of Bartolomew WELSER.
-

D.1-5. Line of Lucas:

1. Georg I, J.U.D. b. 1461, d. in Aquapente, 1508
2. Christoph I. b. 1464, d. 1529; Council
 m. daughter of nee LAUGNER and
 Leonhard PFISTER in 1492
 [See D.2.a-e]
3. Matthias I. b. 1466, d. in Esslingen, 1538
 m. daughter of Holbein, ca. 1502
 [See D.3.a-e]
4. Ulrich I. d. in Regensberg, 1527
5. Barbara I. d. 1553
 m. Matthaeus PFISTER in 1498
-

E.1-3. Line of Heinrich III, grandfather of HANS HEINRICH I:

1. Marx I (son of Heinrich III). b. 1408, d. 1529
 Member of Augsburg Judiciary Council;
 m. daughter of nee Roth and Conrad Lieber in 1497
 [See E.1.a]
- a. Georg II (son of Marx I). b. Ulm, 1498,
 d. Augsburg, 1569. Council; m. daughter
 of nee EHEM and Hans PIMEL in 1524
 [See E.1.a/1]

2. Hans II (son of Heinrich III; father of HANS HEINRICH I). b. 1475, d. 1528. m. Helena RIEDER-SHELLENBERG, daughter of Hans in 1513
[See E.2.a]
 3. Ursula I of Ulm (daughter of Heinrich III)
m. Peter V Herwarth in 1479.
[See below, B.3.b]
-

B.3.a-b. Catherina I (daughter of Peter IV). d. 1447
m. Wilhelm REM

b. Peter V (son of Peter IV). fl. 1480.
m. Ursula I Herwarth of Ulm
(aunt of HANS HEINRICH I)

b/1. Ursula II (daughter of Peter V and
Ursula I). d. 1533.
m. Wolfgang PFISTER in 1492

b/2. Conrad (son of Peter V and Ursula I). d. 1529
City Council. m. Lang in 1505

b/2x. Magdalena (daughter of Conrad).
b. 1508, d. 1541
m. Ulrich LINCK in 1527

b/2y. Pandolfo (son of Conrad).
b. 1514, d. 1585
Council; Consul at Fondaco dei Tedeschi in 1537
m. daughter of Marx PFISTER in 1551

C.1.a-b

- a. Christoph II, J.U.D. in Wuerttemberg (son of Jacob III)
 - b. Jacob IV of Glott (son of Jacob III). d. 1544
-

C.2.a-b

- a. Erasmus (son of Matthaues IV). b. ca. 1480.
m. daughter of Eggenberg in 1511

Children of Erasmus:

- /1. Christoph IV. d. 1571
 - /2. Mathhaeus V. d. 1556
 - /3. Hans IV. d. 1575; m. daughter of PEUTINGER in 1563
 - /4. Sibylla I. b. 1528, d. in Rome as nun in 1605.
- b. Anna I (daughter of Matthaeus IV). d. 1555
m. Laux Schellenberg in 1508
-

D.2.a-e Line of Christoph I, son of Lucas:

- a. Helena. d. 1543
m. Sebastian NEIDHART in 1513
 - b. Dorothea I. m. (1) Hans MEUTING in 1513
(2) Sebastian SEITZ in 1526
 - c. Peter VI. b. 1505, d. 1582
m. Voit in 1540
 - d. Joachim. d. 1533
 - e. Elisabeth. d. 1573. m. Settel of Memmingen in 1526
-

D.3.a-e Sons of Matthias I, son of Lucas:

- a. Hans III. b. 1505, d. in Esslingen, 1542
m. daughter of EHINGER in 1537
 - b. Barbara III. b. 1508, d. in Donauwerth, 1569
m. Regel of Regensberg
 - c. Matthias II. b. 1510, d. in Esslingen, 1584
Mayor of Esslingen;
m. (2) widow of Jacob EHINGER in 1556
(3) daughter of Hans EHINGER in 1560
 - d. Peter VI. b. 1513, d. 1551
m. daughter of Jagstein in 1541
 - e. Paul, Freyherr von Donauwerth. b. 1521, d. 1575
-

E.2.a-f Line of Hans II, father of HANS HEINRICH II:

- a. Hans Paul I. b. 1519, d. 1586
Member of Privy Council
m. daughter of Bartolomew WELSER in 1544
- Their children:
- /1.Hans Paul II. b. 1545
Dom-Herr
- /2.Hans Georg. m. SCHOTT
- /3.Hans Christoph. b. 1555, d. 1575
Dom-Dekant
- /4.Anna Maria. b. 1561
m. Anton EHINGER in 1584
- /5.Hans Carl. b. 1562
- b. Barbara II. d. 1550
m. Dominici HONOLD in 1538
- c. Helena. b. 1522, d. 1570
m. Heinrich REHLINGER in 1541
- d. HANS HEINRICH I. b. 1520, d. 1583;
Council; Judiciary; m. daughter of
(1) Catherine née WELSER and Hans HAINZEL in 1544
(2) Maria née PFISTER and Friedrich Rentz in 1564
[See E.2.d/1-12]
- e. Maria I. b. 1525, d. 1580.
m. Stephan ENDORFFER in 1553
- f. Hans Jacob. b. 1527, d. 1587
m. daughter of née MEUTING and Ulrich EHINGER in 1559
-

E.1.a/1-8 Children of Georg II (son of Marx I):

- /1. Susanna. b. 1525, d. 1583
m. (1) Christoph ROSENBERGER in 1543
(2) Steudlin of Antorff in 1552
- /2. Marx II. b. 1527, d. 1593
m. daughter of née MANLICH and Hans LANGNAUER in 1547
- His children:
- /x. Jacobina, b. 1551, d. 1609
m. Joh. STURM of Bologna in 1580; lived in Venice
- /y. Conrad II. b. 1553, d. 1596
lived in Melk and Linz
- /z. Marx III. b. 1534, d. 1557 in Hungary
- /3. Georg III. b. 1530, d. in Spanish Armada,
nr. Navarina, 1573; Mayor of Augsburg;
m. daughter of née ADLER and Hans WELSER in 1557
- Their children:
- /x. Catherina II. b. 1562, d. 1598
m. Bayel of Schaffhausen
- /y. Jacobina. m. (1) SCHOTT in 1598
- /4. Hans V. b. 1537, d. 1603
Council and Judiciary
m. daughter of née Westermann and Anton HAINTZEL in 1561
- /5. Ulrich II. b. 1539, d. 1586
Steuer-Herr; m. daughter of née HONOLD and
Christopher WELSER in 1568
[See E.2.e]
- /6. Euphemia. b. 1542, d. 1631
m. Wolfart, doc. med., of Memmingen
- /7. Christoph III. b. 1534, d. in Genua, 1585
- /8. Jacob V. b. 1550, d. in Lyon, 1572
-

E.2.d/1-12 Children of HANS HEINRICH HERMARTH:

- /1. Philipp. b. 1546, d. 1602
Judiciary
m. daughter of née LANGNAUER and Ludwig HAUG in 1567
 - /2. Maria II. b. 1547, d. 1598
m. Johann Baptist HOCHSTETTER in 1571
 - /3. Helena II. b. in Munich, 1552, d. 1603
m. Hieronymus KRAFT in 1575
 - /4. Hans Heinrich II. b. 1553, d. 1622
m. daughter of Sibylla née PAUMGARTNER and
Marquard ROSENBERGER in 1581
Their daughter Sibylla II m. Albrecht PIMEL
 - /5. Philippina. b. 1556, d. 1606
m. Matthaëus EHEM in 1588
 - /6. Susanna. b. 1559
m. (1) Anton WEISS of Nuremberg in 1584
(2) Abel UNTERHOLZER in 1591
 - /7. Elisabeth. b. 1560, d. 1620
m. Heinrich THENN in 1588
 - /8. David. b. 1565, d. 1611
m. daughter of Anton HAUG in 1599
 - /9. Hieronymus. b. 1572, d. 1626
m. daughter of née REM and Anton WEISS in 1600
 - /10. Regina. b. 1576, d. 1606
m. Conrad KRAFT in 1606
 - /11. Anna. b. 1575, d. 1657
m. Zobel in 1618
 - /12. Victor. b. 1577, d. 1625
m. Clement of Nuremberg in 1620
-

E.1.a/5x-y Line of Ulrich II [French line]:

/x. Ulrich Pius. d. 1568, d. in Danzig, 1622
m. daughter of Lonckwitz in 1606

/y. Daniel. b. in Lyon, 1574.
m. daughter of (1) née Rothweil and Haupt in 1599
(2) m. ?? in Geneva

Children of Daniel include:

/y.1. Bartolome. b. 1607, d. 1678
active at court of Louis XIV

/y.2. Johann Heinrich. b. 1609.
m. daughter of (1) Marx Conrad REHLINGER
(2) von Rech
active also at court of Louis XIV

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THE HERWARTH LUTE MANUSCRIPTS AT THE
BAVARIAN STATE LIBRARY, MUNICH

A Bibliographical Study with Emphasis on
the Works of Marco dall'Aquila and Melchior Newsidler

by Arthur J. Ness

VOLUME TWO

Concordances

Thematic Index

Transcriptions

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Preface

The concordances consist of four parts:

- (1) An alphabetical index to the pieces.
- (2) An index by scribe.
- (3) A list of concordances.
- (4) A thematic index arranged in the order in which the pieces occur in the manuscripts.

THE LIST OF CONCORDANCES

The list of concordances is arranged by scribes in the order in which they occur in the manuscripts. I feel that this will assist in showing the relationships among concordant sources as they are related to the activity of a particular scribe. As I have argued in the dissertation, the complex is for the most part diverse sheet music, and not a unit in itself. The following information is provided:

(1) The manuscript number and piece, the scribe, and the title in modern orthography followed by the composer/lutenist. Attributions appear rarely in the Munich manuscripts, but when they do, I have indicated them with underlining. In the case of dances and abstract pieces, I have resolved within parentheses the opening tonality, to assist in locating concordances.

(2) The folio number containing the piece with an exact transcription of the title as it appears in the manuscript.

(3) I have given within square brackets the "nominal" tuning that would be used if one were to transcribe the inta-

bulation back into the pitch level of the vocal model. This will assist in determining families of intabulations. (For a discussion of these points with a few warnings, please see the Newsidler chapter.)

(4) For intabulations I have provided the location of the vocal model in a modern critical edition, or when that is unavailable, in an original print or manuscript, usually identified by RISM number. The abbreviations are given in the bibliography that precedes the list of concordances.

(5) Then follows (indicated with an equals sign) any known direct concordances. These are sometimes qualified with a statement in parentheses indicating the relationship of the concordance with the piece in the Munich manuscripts. Sources indented and shown with an equals sign ("=") indicate that the concordance is exact, ornamentation and all. As we have seen in our discussion in the Newsidler chapter, during the 16th century, intabulations often acquire encrustations of embellishment. For dances, particularly those based on harmonic formulas, pieces are frequently created that are very similar. I have indicated such connections, which may be coincidental, with the reference confice (cf.).

(6) For prints, the serial number from BrownI is used, followed by the composer, publisher, or editor. The exact title as it occurs in the print may be found in BrownI. For manuscripts, I have provided the exact reading of the title.

(7) Concordant pieces in manuscripts and prints after 1599 include an exact transcription of the title. Manuscripts

listed without a city are in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich. For additional information about a few of the manuscripts and their provenance, see below.

THE THEMATIC INDEX

The thematic index (which does not include pieces in the Marco fascicle, since they are transcribed completely) uses G tuning throughout. For intabulations I have also given the original clefs and beginning notes of the vocal model. This will assist in determining the nominal tuning used for the intabulation, and may be helpful also in the study of intabulation techniques.

A NOTE ON TRANSCRIPTION PROCEDURES

In the thematic index and the transcriptions I have followed procedures similar to those in my edition of the works of Francesco da Milano. I have attempted to show the latent polyphony of the tablature. At times, particularly in early tablatures, lutenist-composers were not always precise in selecting notes that would permit the lines to sound, however, in intabulations which I have described above as being "pointalistic." Such intabulations usually indicate only the beginning of a sound with little care given to when it might end. Therefore, I have shown those notes which the instrument could not in actuality sustain the notes as I have transcribed them by giving the fret number used in the tablature. To do so would otherwise involve writing a large number of rests, which in any event, would tend to obscure the polyphonic lines that the lutenist-intabulator was working from.

MANUSCRIPTS

Berlin, Mus Ms 40598. This manuscript, formerly in the Wolffheim library and known incorrectly as the "Codex Bakfark-Nauclerus,"¹ is now in Cracow and became available to me just as this study was reaching a conclusion. It is a major source for the music of Melchior Newsidler, who is frequently cited with his initials. Since the volume includes pieces attributed to "Nauclerus," Otto Gombosi thought the pieces indicated "MN" were also² by Nauclerus, rather than Newsidler. The manuscript was apparently copied by M. W. (or W. M.) Schweiden, ca. 1569-72, perhaps in Silesia.

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032 (formerly Mus Ms 232). This manuscript, also now in Cracow, with its frequent titles in Spanish has tantalized musicologists for years, particularly since portions of it were known from entries in Eitner's Quellen-Lexicon, a handwritten partial list of titles made by Leo Schrade, and some copies of pieces that I located in the Wilhelm Tappert "Nachlass" at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. If it is of Spanish (or Neapolitan?) provenance, it is a rare example of a Spanish manuscript. It did, however, belong to a German lutenist in 1626, but was certainly copied earlier, perhaps in the 1590s. Its contents range from pieces by Francesco da Milano

1

It is sometimes confused with the "Nauclerus Codex," Berlin, Mus Ms 40141, which belonged to Johannes Nauclerus of Holstein in 1615.

2

See Gombosi, "Eine deutsche Lautenbuch." Gombosi gives a list of titles, which was also printed in the Wolffheim auction catalogue, II, 29.

and Pietro Paulo Borrono of the early 16th century, to Giulio Severino and Lorenzino of the late. It is deserving, perhaps, of a thorough transcription and study.

Berlin, Mus ant pract W. 510 (Ms Appendix to Wyssenbach, 1550. Ex-Tappert.) This manuscript, which is not yet reported as being at Cracow contained the following works, according to the papers in the Wilhelm Tappert Nachlass (Tappert made transcriptions of the pieces marked with an asterisk):

- 1 Der Künigen Dantz*/Nachdantz
- 1v Galiarda
- 2 Les Bouffons
- 9v Galiarda*
- 10 Gentil Madonna Padouana*
- 11 Chorea/Proportz (Passamezo)/ Saltarello* [MN 1574, No. 39]
- 11v Dantz. Mir ist ein Kleins waldvögelin/Nachdantz =MN 1574, No. 39
- 14 Dantz
- 18 Der printzen Dantz/Proporz*
- 20 Susanna wiltt du mich*
- 20v Saltarello*
- 23 Studentendantz (2 lutes)*
- 25v /Der bockstanz*
- 26v Chorea/[Nachtanz]*
- 27v Springtanz*

Sequentes Cantilenae sunt C. Neusidleri

- 29 Gassenhawer*
- 29v Gassenhawer C[onrad] N[ewsidler]
- 30v [untitled ending]
- 33 Saltarello C.N.
- 37v Ich gieng ein mal spazieren*
- 38 der tag is so freundlich (My book)

Other Titles noted by Tappert:

C.N. Finis vft den Gassenhower
Herr gott ich traw allein auf dick
Dont vien cela C.N.
Languir me fais
Saltarello C. N.
In dich hab ich gehoffet
Aus tiefer noth* C.N.
Es iss des...
Bewahr mich her
Hainhofer Einiges aufzeichnete
Issbruch ich müß dich lassen
Scheiden mich krankt, wenn ich ans sie gedenkt*

Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, MS Autoogr. Hove 1. This has various pieces dedicated by Joachim van den Hove to his patron bearing the date 1615. The hand, which is certainly Hove's, also appears in Hamburg, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Ms M/B2768, the "Scheele Lute Book."

Berlin, Staatsbibliothek der Preussische Kuturbesitz, Mus Ms 40632. This manuscript is in the same hand as Munich, Mus Ms 1512, and was also copied perhaps at the Bavarian court, ca. 1550-³60.

Cambridge, University Library, Ms 3056: "The Cozens Lute Book." Contains pieces copied from Besard (1603) and Fuhrman (1615).

Chilesotti Codex. This manuscript is no longer available, but was edited by Oscar Chilesotti as Un Codice-Lautenbuch in 1890. It is of south German origin (not Italian, as Boetticher, Handschriftlich suggests), and was first offered for sale by the

3

For details, see Dorfmueller, Studien, passim.

4

firm of Rosenthal Antiquariat in Munich in 1886.

Donaueschingen, Fürstlich Fürstenbergische Hofbibliothek, MS G.I.4/11-13. 3 vols. A massive manuscript of south German origin, copied perhaps about 1595-1625. It contains a number of pieces copied into German tablature directly from Italian and French prints, including pieces from a few now lost prints. Throughout it contains the watermark of paper manufactured at a mill at Landsberg am Lech (see Plate I, C).

Dublin, Trinity College Library, MS D.3.30/1: "Thomas⁵ Dallis' Pupil's Lute Book."

Stockholm, Kungl. Musikeliska Akademiens Bibliotek, Sacksa⁶ samlingen, Ms. without sign. German origin. (=Rudén M4)

Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket, Vok.mus.hs 87 "Codex

4 See my review of Boetticher, Handschriftlich, page 342 and note 11. A fairly complete list of contents is among the items in the Tappert "Nachlass" in Berlin. Tappert, who may have been responsible for many of the descriptions of tablature manuscripts sold by Leo Liepmannssohn, also noted many of the poems, rhymes and riddles that appear as marginalia in the manuscript. His list of titles indicate that many dances were titled "Tantz," not "Danza," as Chilesotti named them in his edition.

5 For details, see Ward, et al., "The Lute Books."

6 For an inventory with thematic incipits of the pieces in this manuscript, and others in Sweden, see Rudén, Music in Tablature.

carminum Gallicorum." Provenance: Braunsberg, Poland or southern
French.⁷ (=Rudén U 1)

Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket, Vok.mus.hs 76c. France
(?). (=Rudén U 3)

Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket, Instru.mus.hs 412.

According to Ruden, the manuscript is of French provenance. It
contains dances and intabulations of French chansons and Italian
madrigals common in printed music of the 1550s-1570s. (=Rudén U 4)

Wolffenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Ms Gueif 18.7 Aug
and 18.8 Aug: The Hainhofer Lute Books, bearing the dates 1603 and
1604 on their covers. Copied in Augsburg on paper bearing the
watermark of Caspar Zeller of Augsburg (Plate I B) and of a mill
at Landsberg am Lech (Plate I A).

Wrocław, Biblioteka Kapitulna, Ms 352 (olim

Hirschberg/Silesia, Katholische Pfarrkirche). This manuscript is
in two parts, indicated in the concordances, 352(A) and 352(B) for
part one (in Italian tablature) and 352(C) for part two (in German
tablature). Part one belonged to Joannis Hulderick in 1537 and

7

A detailed study is Hambraeus, Codex Carminum Gallicorum.
I tend to agree with Hambraeus' suggestion that this manuscript,
in Italian tablature, is of south France origins.

was presented to Jacob Pogkner in 1540. Part two was copied by M. Ostermayer in Kassel, ca. 1544. The manuscript is written on paper carrying Ochsenkopf watermarks: folios 1-66 (Plate II) and on folios 67-75 (Plate III).

ABBREVIATIONS

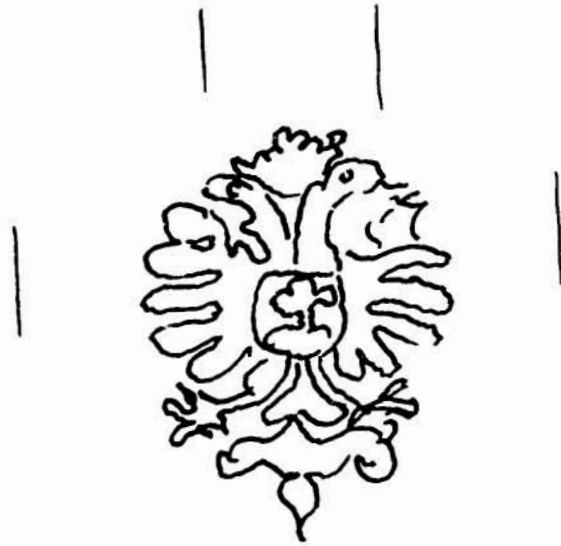
The abbreviations used in the list of concordances under "Model" are given in BrownI, pp. 441-69, and in RISM A I, except for the following:

- CW 73 Clement Janequin: Zehn Chansons, ed. Albert Seay. Das Chorwerk, Vol. 73. Wolfenbuettel, 1959.
- JaneCP Clement Jannequin: Chansons polyphoniques, ed. A. Tillman Merrit and François Lesure. Monaco, 1965-71.
- SeayT Thirty Chansons for Three and Four Voices from Attainnant's Collections, ed. Albert Seay. New Haven, 1960.
- Serm00 Claudin de Sermisy: Opera omnia, ed. G. Allaire and I. Cazeaux. *Corpus mensurabilis musicae*, 62 (1970).
- Thompson Thompson, Glenda Goss. "Benedictus Appenzeller." Ph. D. diss., University of North Carolina, 1975.
- Trotter Trotter, Robert M. "The Franco-Flemish Chansons of Thomas Crecquillon." Ph.D. diss., University of Southern California, 1957.

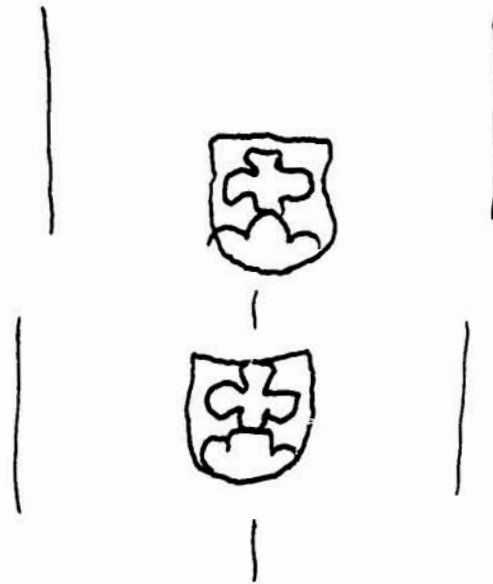
PLATE I



(B)



(A)



(C)

PLATE II

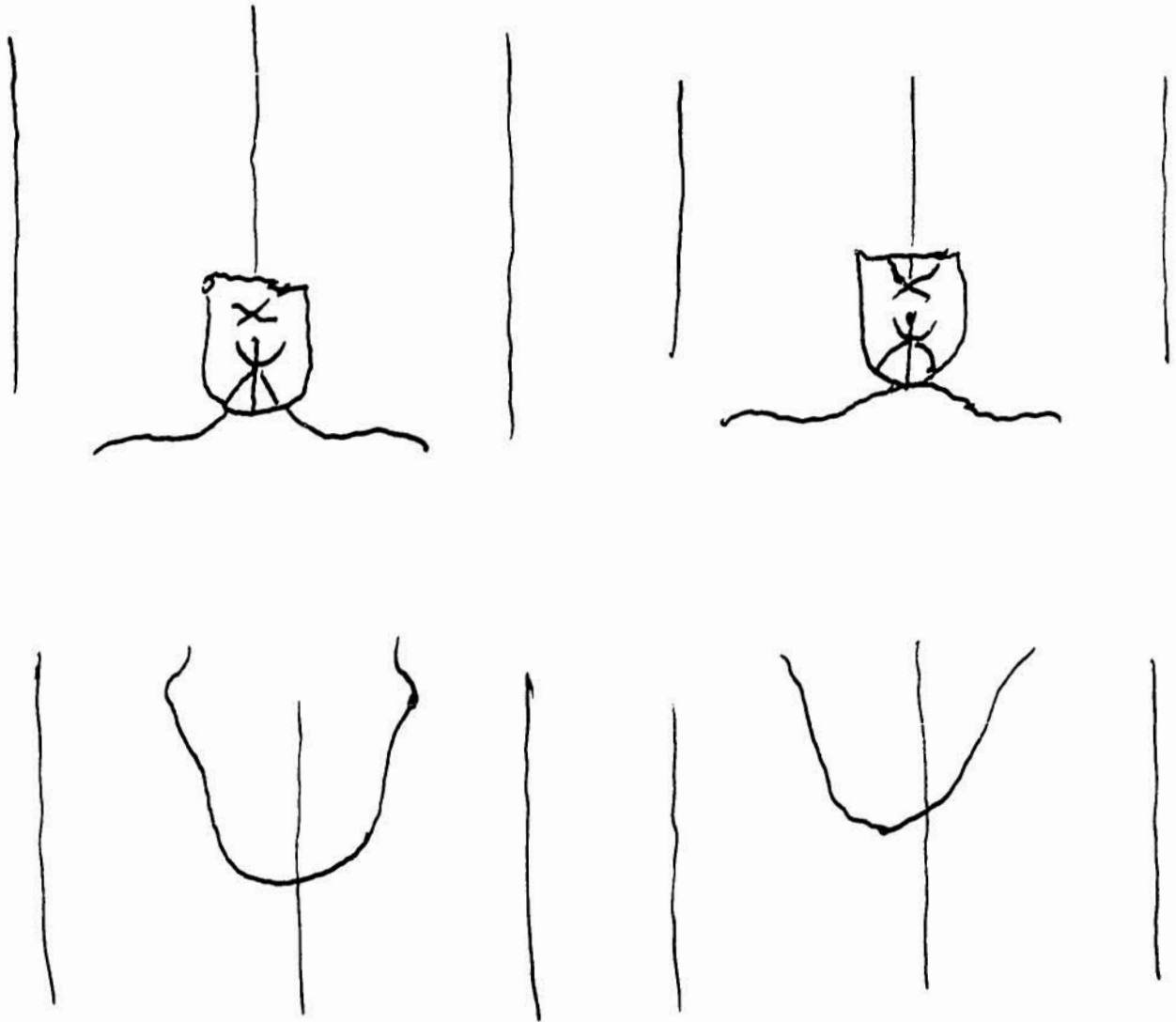
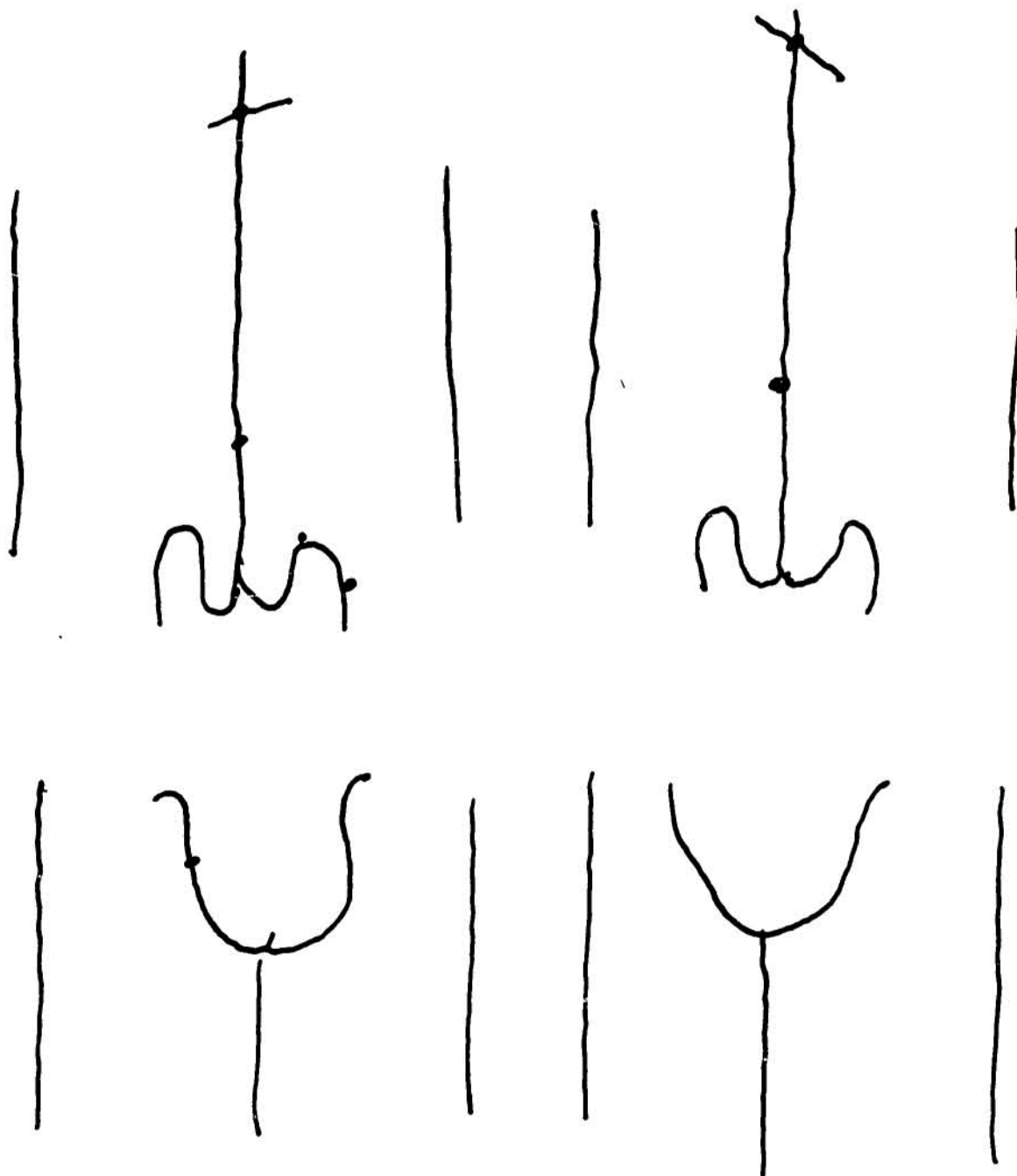


PLATE III



Alphabetical List of Titles

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
[...len] cherchez ailleurs amie retirees vous	1627	19	P
"Reverendo patre Matio der Ordine di Mazichieri"	1511C	15-16	R
Ach Elslein (Senfl)	ParisII	10	b
Adieu Marguarite: Bransle	2987	32	BB
A la ventura (Willaert)	266	73	H
Alla dolce ombra (Rore)	266	1	A
Amour me voyant (Sermisy)	266	97	H
Amy souffre (Moulu/Marco)	266	62	H
Anchor che col partire (Rore)	266	125	C
Anchor che col partire (Rore)	1627	11	A
Aspice domine (Jachet: embellished setting)	1511C	1-8	BX
Aspice Domine (Jachet: simple setting)	1511C	16	R
Audi filia (Gombert)	267	6	O
Audi filia (Gombert: simple setting)	1511C	9-11	BX
Audi filia (Gombert: embellished setting)	1511C	12-14	BX
Au pres de vous (Sermisy)	U66	89	H
Au pres de vous (Sermisy)	2987	35	BB
Au temps heureux (Arcadelt)	266	124	C
Benedicam Dominus (Mouton)	1511C	15	R
Benedicta es coelorum Regina (Josquin)	267	3	O
Benedicta es coelorum Regina (Josquin)	Paris I	12	A
Benedicta Domine Deus Israel (Lupus/Gerle)	ParisII	1	a
Benedictus (Isaac)	ParisII	16	b
Bernardo non puol stare, el sorau (C)	266	40	H
Bernardo non puol stare, tenor (G)	266	40a	H
Bewar mich Herr (Zirler)	266	10	A
Bragantin (C)	266	49	H
Bragantin (Rosso)	1511D	15	J
Bransle	2987	23	BB
Bransle, aultre	2987	24	BB
Bransle	2987	25	BB
Bransle	2987	26	BB
Bransle	2987	27	BB
Bransle, aultre	2987	28	BB
Bransle, Gaillarde to No. 30?	2987	31	BB
Bransle: "Adieu Margaurite"	2987	32	BB
Burato, Done imprestare el vostro (F)	266	39	H
Burato, Done imprestare il vostro	266	39a	H
Canalecha	266	46	H
Canella	ParisII	21	b
[Cara cosa: title cut away]	ParisII	25	b
Carita di signore (Rore)	266	3	A
Cara cosa (c)	266	36c	H
Cara cosa (c)	266	36d	H
Cara cosa (c)	266	36e	H
Cara cosa (d)	266	36a	H
Cara cosa (d)	266	36b	H
Cara cosa (d)	266	36j	H
Cara cosa (d)	266	36l	H
Cara cosa (f)	266	36g	H
Cara cosa (f)	266	36h	H

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Cara cosa (f)	266	36k	H
Cara cosa (g)	266	36f	H
Ce moy de may (Godard)	1511D	11	BA
Ce qui soloit (Sandrin/Bernardo)	266	93	H
Ces fascheux sutz (Anon.)	ParisII	13	b
C'est a grand tort (Sermisy/Marco)	266	95	H
C'est a grand tort (Sermisy)	ParisII	2	b
C'est une dure departire (Sermisy)	1511C	19	BC
C'est une dure departire [=1511C, No. 19]	2967	16	BB
C'est un griefue maladie gelousie	1627	18	P
Changer ne puis (Lupi)	266	100	H
Chant des Oiseaux	267	21	BC
Che debo far mi consigli amore (Tromboncino)	267	37	F
Chi passa per questa strata (c/C)	Paris I	7	A
Chi passa per questa strata (d/D)	Paris I	13	A
Circumdederunt nos (Josquin)	266	170	O
Come t'haggio lassat'a (Azzaiolo)	1627	7	A
Con lei fuss'io (Archadelt)	266	4	A
Content desir (Sermisy/Bernardo)	266	92	H
Content de vous (Sermisy)	266	81	H
Contre raison (Sermisy)	266	83	H
Contre raison (Janequin)	267	26	P
Cosa spagnola (Francesco)	266	67	H
Creator omnium (Willaert)	266	142	BC
Cueur langoreaux	266	61	H
D'amour me plains [untitled] (Pathie)	266	112	BC
D'amour me plains (Pathie)	266	141	C
D'amour me plains (Pathie)	266	152	F
D'amour me plains (Pathie)	ParisII	12	b
[Dance? Or continuation of Paris II, No. 37]	ParisII	38	b
De retourner (Anon.)	266	157	L
De su monsue de Rois [unidentified]	267	40	F
Deus venerunt gentes (Consilium)	267	4	O
Dictes sans peur (Sermisy)	266	86	H
Dont vient cela (Sermisy)	1511D	1	T
Dont vient cela (Sermisy)	ParisII	9	b
Doulce memoire (Sandrin/Bernardo)	266	75	H
Doulce memoire (Sandrin)	266	128	C
Doulce memoire (Sandrin)	2987	36	BB
Elisabeth Zacharie (La Fage/Barberis)	266	148	BX
Elisabeth Zachariae, parody fantasia on [?]	ParisII	7	c
Elle a bien cis recis (Sermisy)	1627	25	P
Elle craint cela (Janequin)	266	167	J
Fantasia	266	126	C
Fantasia	266	132	C
Fantasia (Pietro Paulo Borrono)	266	113	BC
Fantasia (Pietro Paulo Borrono)	266	139	C
Fantasia Marco=No. 23+	266	162	K
Fantasia (Morlaye on Paladin)	266	107	BC
Fantasia (M. Newsidler)	266	133	C
Fantasia "Anchor che col partire" (M. Newsidler)	1627	12	A

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Fantasia (parody of "Pour ung plaisir"?)	ParisII	5	b
Fantasia auf Vater unser ... anno [15]68	266	121	C
Ferrarese, La	1627	9	A
[Fragment: See No. 142]	266	151b	BC
[Fragment of Francesco, Ricercar No. 24]	ParisII	35	b
[Fragment: =Voiant souffrir]	1511D	9	BC
Frisque et Gaillard (Clemen non Papa)	267	25	P
Gaillarda di foravia alla dalliana	1627	16	P
[Gaiarda: title cut away] (f)	ParisII	36	b
Galiarda (French tablature from 17th century?)	Paris I	8a-b	XX
Gassenhawer (Hans D von Metz)	267	1	X
Gassenhawer (Hans D. von Metz)	Paris I	1	XY
Grace et vertu (Rocquelay)	1511C	20	BC
Grace et vertu [=1511C, No. 20]	2987	14	BB
Grenova, La	ParisII	19	b
Guerre, La (Janequin/Marco)	266	65	H
Guerre. La (Janequin)	1627	29	P
Gustate et videte (Lasso)	1627	1	A
Hau le bois (Anon.)	1511D	10	BC
Hec dicet Dominus=Circumdedecrunt (Josquin)	267	22	O
Helas quel jour (Lasso)	266	12	A
Helas quel jour (Lasso)	2986	pass.	D
Herr dein Wort (Ivo de Vento)	266	130	C
Hierusalem luge (Richafort)	1627	22	P
Hispania	2987	13	BB
Ich gieng einmal spatzieren/ Hupfauf	266	138	C
Il ciel che rado (Arcadelt)	266	163	K
Il est bel et bon (Passereau)	267	39	F
Il est bel e bon (Passereau/Marco)	266	63	H
Il est jour (Sermisy)	266	60	H
Il est jour (Sermisy)	266	156	L
Il me suffit (Sermisy: German tablature in score)	2987	10	W
In te Domine speravi (Lasso)	266	123	C
In te Domine speravi (Lupus)	Paris I	9	A
Inviolata (Josquin)	267	2	O
Io mi son giovinett'e (Ferabosco)	266	11	A
Io mi son giovinett'e (Ferabosco)	266	134	C
Jan petit Jan (L'Heritier)	267	17	BC
Jan de Lagny (Berchem)	267	20	BC
Jan de Lagny (Berchem)	267	28	P
J'ay fait pour vous cent mille pas (Sermisy)	1511C	18	BC
J'ay fait pour vous [=1511C, No. 18]	2987	15	BB
J'ay le desir content (Sermisy)	2987	20	BB
J'ay le desir: Bransle	2987	21	BB
J'ay le desir: Gaillarde (?)	2987	22	BB
J'ay me le cueur (Sermisy)	266	98	H
Je fille quant Dieu me done (Gosse)	1627	6	A
Je fille quant Dieu (Gosse)	ParisII	14	b
Je ne puis tenir d'aimer (Appenzeller)	1627	2	A
Je ne puis bonnement penser (Sandrin)	1627	21	P
Je nose estre content (Sermisy/Bernardo)	266	80	H

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Je ne fais rien (Sermisy)	266	82	H
Je nose demande [unidentified]	267	38	Q
Jouissance (Willaert)	1627	4	A
Jouissance (Sermisy)	266	120	C
Jouissance (Willaert)	266	119	C
Joye et douleur (Isore)	1627	28	P
Kain Adler in der Welt (Anon.)	266	153	F
Keyboard intbulations of French chansons	2987	1-9	KEYB.
Laetare et exultare (Anon.)	267	24	P
Languir me fais (Sermisy/"A.R.")	266	159	L
La rousee de moy de may (Willaert)	266	88	H
Las que crainis mon amy (Sermisy)	266	74	H
Las que carinis (Sermisy)	2987	18	BB
Las voules vous que une personne (Vermont)	266	72	H
L'autre jour pour ung matin (Anon.)	266	102	HA
L'autre jour je vis (Anon.)	267	32	BC
Le content est riche (Sermisy)	266	158	L
Le content est riche [untitled] (Sermisy)	1511D	13	J
Le content est riche (Sermisy)	ParisII	3	b
Le Vecchie	266	144	BX
Le Vecchie	266	145	BX
Lodesana	ParisII	18	b
Marchese de San Luzo	266	45	H
Martin menoit (Janequin/Alberto)	266	99	H
Martin meniot (Allaire)	1627	30	P
Martin menoit (Janequin)	1511D	6	J
Mauldicte soit (Sermisy)	266	90	H
Maulgre moy (Sermisy)	266	96	H
Mezza notte	266	168	J
Mille regres (Josquin)	266	56	H
Nicolla mon beau frere	1627	31	P
Nisi Dominus (Senfl)	266	58	H
Nous bergiers (T. Janequin/Marco)	266	64	H
O dolce vita mia (Willaert)	266	146	BX
O dolce vita mia (Willaert)	266	147	BX
Oncques amour (Crecquillon)	266	135	C
On en dira (not Sermisy)	266	79	H
O passi sparsi (Festa/Pacolini)	266	166	K
O Regem coeli (Andreas de Silva)	1627	23	P
Or vien ca vien (Janequin)	1511D	7	J
Padoana (See Paris II, No. 34 a)	ParisII	34 b	b
Par lon regard (Sermisy)	1511D	2	T
Par ton regard [untitled] (Sermisy)	1511D	12	J
[Passamezzo/ Gaiarda: title cut away]	ParisII	23	b
[Passamezzo: title cut away] (F)	ParisII	33	d
[Passamezzo antico: untitled]	267	41a	Q
[Passamezzo antico/ Gaiarda: title cut away] (a/A)	ParisII	29	d
Passamezzo antico/saltarello [untitled] (c)	266	37	H
Passa e' mezo antico/ Saltarello (c)	Paris I	2	A
[Passamezzo antico: title cut away] (c)	ParisII	28	d
[Passamezzo antico/ Gaiarda: title cut away] (c/C)	ParisII	30	d

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Passa e' mezo antico/ Saltarello (d)	Paris I	4	A
Passa e' mezo antico/ Saltarello (e)	Paris I	6	A
Passa e' mezo antico/ Saltarello (f)	Paris I	3	A
Passa mezzo (Gregorio)	1511D	16	J
Passa e' mezo antico/ Saltarello (g)	Paris I	5	A
[Passamezzo antico: title cut away] (g)	ParisII	31	d
[Passamezzo antico: title cut away] (g)	ParisII	32	d
Passo e mezo jn tenor	266	150	D
Passa e mezo (M. Newsidler)	266	8	A
[Passamezzo moderno (H. Newsidler): title cut awa	ParisII	34 a	e
Pass' e mezo/Padoana/Saltarello	1511D	21-23	L
[Passo e mezo: untitled]	266	151	D
Pavane/[after dance]	2987	11	BB
Pavana "La Desperata"/ Saltarello (Borrone)	ParisII	26	d
Peccata mea (Richafort)	267	35	J
Per illud ave (Josquin)	266	57	H
Per su hospiti boschi (C. Festa/[M. Newsidler])	2987	38	A
Pis ne me peult venir (Crecquillon)	266	5	A
Plus mille regres (Josquin)	266	85	H
Plus mille regres (Josquin)	1511D	14	BC
Pomo (g)	266	44	H
Pour ung plaisir [untitled] (Crecquillon)	ParisII	8	b
Pour ung plaisir (Crecquillon=No. 8)	ParisII	11	b
Poverine (A flat-f)	266	48	H
Priambolo (Marco): g-F	266	71	H
Principius (=Creator omnium)	266	142	BC
Puisqu'en deux cueurs: bassadanza	1627	17	P
Quand'io penso al martire (Arcadelt)	266	127	C
Quand'io penso al martire (Arcadelt)	266	161	K
Quand'io penso al martire (Arcadelt)	ParisII	17	b
Quem dicunt homines (Richafort)	1511C	17	S
Que n'est-elle aupres de moy (Certon)	1627	24	P
Qu'est-il besoing (Crecquillon)	266	165	K
Qui habitat (Josquin)	267	5	O
Qu'il vouldra savoir (Sandrin)	266	94	H
Regretz souci et peine (Janequin)	2987	19	BB
Ricercar	ParisII	15	b
Ricercar (Marco): D-A	266	23	H
Ricercar (Marco): D	266	28	H
Ricercar (Marco or Francesco): D	266	30	H
Ricercar (Marco): F	266	24	H
Ricercar (Marco): F	266	26	H
Ricercar [? untitled] (F)	266	50	H
Ricercar "senza canto" (Marco): G	266	15	H
Ricercar (Marco): G	266	22	H
Ricercar (Marco): G	266	25	H
Ricercar (Marco): G	266	32	H
Ricercar (Marco): G	266	34	H
[Ricercar: untitled] (G)	266	55	H
Ricercar (Francesco): a	266	21	H
Ricercar (Francesco): a	266	35	H

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Ricercar (Alberto)	266	105	BC
Ricercar (Alberto)	266	106	BC
Ricercar (Alberto)	266	108	BC
Ricercar/Fantasia (Alberto)	266	109	BC
Ricercar/Fantasia (Alberto)	266	110	BC
Ricercar	1511D	24	BZ
Ricercar ("Dem ersamen weisen hans")	1511D	25	BZ
Ricercar ("Recercata bella")	ParisII	6	c
Ricercar (Marco): c	266	16	H
Ricercar (Marco?): d	266	31	H
Ricercar (Francesco) (d Phrygian)	266	51	H
Ricercar (Marco) "caro a H. HE." (d)	266	68	H
Ricercar (Francesco: "de 4. tono")	1511D	19	J
Ricercar (parody of "Elisabeth Zachariae?")	ParisII	7	c
Ricercar (Marco): f	266	101	HA
Ricercar (Marco): g	266	18	H
Ricercar (Marco): g	266	19	H
[Ricercar: untitled] (g-D)	266	53	H
[Ricercar: untitled] (g)	266	54	H
Ricercar (Marco): g	266	69	H
Ricercar (Marco): g (or d)	266	70	H
Ricercar (M. Newsidler: I, #3)	266	115	BZ
[Ricercar: untitled]	266	52	H
"Recercatas" of Francesco from Naples print.	Paris I	13ff.	a
Ricercar (da Crema?: "d: J. M.")	ParisII	27	b
Ricercar "a Joan Henrico Herwart"	267	29	BC
[Romanesca: title cut away]	ParisII	22	b
Romanesca [untitled] (c)	266	42	H
[Romanesca: title cut away] (f)	ParisII	37	b
Rote de rode, La	1627	20	P
Saltarello (M. Newsidler)	266	9	A
Saltarello (See Paris II, No. 34 a)	ParisII	34 c	b
Sancta Maria (Verdelot)	266	14	A
Secoures moy (D'Ambert)	1627	27	P
Se dire je lo soie (Appenzeller)	1627	10	A
Signor mio caro (Rore)	266	2	A
Si j'ay eu du mal (Sermisy) [No. 34=cont. of 33].	2987	33-34	BB
Si mon malheur (Le Peletier/Bernardo)	266	91	H
Si mon malheur (Le Peletier/"B.N.")	1511D	8	BC
Si mon malheur (Sermisy)	2987	17	BB
Si une heur parfaicte (Sermisy/Bernardo)	266	77	H
[Sketches (cf. Francesco, No. 76)]	266	117	BY
[Sketches, etc.]	267	8-16	BC
[Sketches, including Francesco parody]	267	33-34	BC
Souspirs ardants (Arcadelt)	266	7	A
Souspirs ardans (Arcadelt)	266	136	C
Stabat mater (Josquin)	Paris I	11	A
Super flumina Babilonis (La Fage/Rotta)	267	18	BC
Susanna ung jour (Lasso)	266	13	A
Susanna ung jour (Lasso)	266	149	D
Susanna ung jour (Lupi/M. Newsidler)	2987	37	A

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Tant que vivray (Sermisy)	ParisII	4	b
Teutscher Tantz/Hupfauf ([M. Newsidler])	1627	14-15	V
Toca toca la canella (C)	266	41	H
Torcha al fusso	1511D	20	J
Torcha, la	1511D	18	U
Toutes les nuicts (Crecquillon)	266	164	K
Toutes les nuicts	1627	5	A
Traditora (c-G)	266	38b	H
Traditora, Sorau de la (c-G)	266	38dd	H
Traditora (Marco) (f-C)	266	38c	H
Traditora (g-D)	266	38a	H
Traditora, Tenor de la (g-D)	266	38d	H
Traditora, Tenor de la	1511D	17	U
Troestlicher Lieb (Hofhaimer)	266	131	C
Trop tost my j'ay (Sermisy or Mornable)	267	27	P
Tu mi fay scontiento (Anon.)	1627	8	A
Tu te parti mio cor (G)	266	43	H
Une fillette (Clemens non Papa)	1627	26	P
Ung Coeur	266	122	C
Ung gay bergier (Crecquillon)	266	155	F
Ung jour passe avec Collettte (Le Hugier)	267	23	P
Ung laboureur (Certon)	1511D	5	J
[Ung laboureur: untitled (Certon)]	267	31	BC
Ung petit coup (Anon.)	267	19	BC
Ung peu plus hault (Passereau: minus superius)	2987	12	BB
Un petit coup (Janequin)	266	154	F
Un petit coup (Janequin)	ParisII	39	b
[untitled (cf. No. 32)]	266	114	BA
untitled	266	160	BC
[Untitled]	267	30	BC
[Untitled: title cut away]	ParisII	20	b
[Untitled (=Paris II, No. 23, m. 7 ff.)]	ParisII	24	b
untitled (C)	266	104	BC
untitled: F	266	33	H
untitled (G)	266	66	H
untitled (d)	266	111	BC
[Untitled: dance?]	267	41	Q
[Untitled: dance?]	2987	29	BB
[Untitled: dance?]	2987	30	BB
[Untitled (cf. Mus ms 266, No. 70: Ricercar: Marco)	267	42	Q
untitled (E flat-c)	266	47	H
untitled (f)	266	103	BC
untitled fragment [=267, No. 16?]	266	143	BA
untitled: g	266	18	H
untitled: g	266	20	H
untitled: g	266	27	H
untitled: g	266	29	H
untitled (cf. Marco, 1536, fol. 7)	266	118	BZ
[untitled fragment]	266	116	BY
Vaincre ne peu (Sandrin)	266	76	H
Vaincre na peu (Sandrin/Bernardo)	266	84	H

Herwarth Lute Tablatures: Title Index

Title	Ms.No.	Item	Scribe
Vegnando da Bologna	266	169	J
Vegnando da Bologna, Aliter	266	169a	J
Vexilla Regis (Lasso)	1627	13	V
Vignon vignette	1511D	3	T
Vita in ligno (Senfl)	267	7	O
Vita in ligno (Senfl)	Paris I	10	A
Vos ave garan torto	1511D	4	T
Vous usurpe (Sermisy)	266	78	H
Voyant souffrir (Jacotin/Bernardo)	266	87	H
Vray dieu disoit (Lasso)	266	5	A
Vray Dieu disoit (Lasso)	266	137	C
Was wird es doch des Wunders noch (Senfl)	266	59	H
Wo Gott der Herr nicht bey uns hielt	266	129	C
Zucht Ehr und Lob (Hofhaimer)	266	140	C

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CONCORDANCES

HAND A: Mus ms 266, Nos. 1-14

1. ALLA DOLCE OMBRA: Rore

(1v-2) Alla dolce Ombra di Cipriano / A 4 [A tuning]

Model: SCMA VI, 12: Cipriano de Rore.

Donaueschingen, II, fol 48: 9o libro di Madrigali Alla
dolc'ombra. Cipriano de Rore. Hieronymus Celedonio
Vicentino intabulati. prima stanza

Uppsala(1), fol. 37v: Di Cipriano de Rore / Suite in six
stanze: Alla dolci ombra delle belle frondi

2. SIGNOR MIO CARO: Rore/M. Newsidler

(2v-3) Signor mio Caro di Cipriano / A 4 [G tuning]

Model: SCMA VI, 25: de Rore.

=1566/02, No. 7: M. Newsidler (less ornamentation)

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 110.

=1572/01: Jobin, ed. (attr. Lasso), No. 8.

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (ed. Drusina), No. 7

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 96 (similar embellishment,
but less than 1566/2, No. 8)

3. CARITA DI SIGNORE: Rore/M. Newsidler

(3v-4) Carita di Signore: / A 4 di Cipriano [G tuning]

Model: SCMA VI, 28: de Rore.

=1566/02, No. 8: M. Newsidler (less ornamentation).

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 112.

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 8.

1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 92 [G tuning].

SCRIBE A

4. CON LEI FUSS'IO: Arcadelt, or de Ponte/Abondante (?)

(4-4v) Con leyfus'io / Jaques de pont [A tuning].

Model: RISM 1543/17, p. 36: Arcadelt, et al.

=1548/01: Abondante, No. 9 (less ornamentation) [A tuning]

1546/05: Bianchini, No. 5 [D tuning].

=1554/02: Bianchini, No. 5.

=1563/02: Bianchini, No. 5

1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 4 (B tuning)

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, ed., No. 107 (attr. Lasso).

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 4.

1586/05: Kargel, No. 38 [D tuning].

Uppsala(1), fol. 42: Con lei fuss'io da che si part el sole
di Giachet Berchem

5. PIS NE ME PEULT VENIR: Crecquillon

(5v-6) Pis ne me Peult Venir a 5 / Criquillon [G tuning]

Model: Trotter, II, 486

=1568/7, No. 107 (similar ornamentation, but less)

=Berlin, Mus Ms 40598, II, No. 4: Pis ne me
peult

=1572/1: Jobin, ed., No. 16 (additional ornamentation)

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 101 (for lute duet)

=1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 113

1574/7: Bakfark, No. 48 [G tuning; additional
ornamentation]

1599/7: Molinaro, No. 61

London, Add. 29247, fol. 40v

6. VRAY DIEU DISOIT: Lasso/M. Newsidler

(6-6v) Vray dieu disois A 4 Orlando [G tuning]

Model: LassoW XII, 72: Orlando di Lasso

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 137 (less ornamentation)

=1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 15 (same ornamentation)

=1571/06: Phalèse, publ., No. 74B

=1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 20

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 15

1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 61 [C tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse, publ., No. 74B

1574/02: Le Roy, No. 8A

1594/05: Denss, No. 140 (voice & lute)

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 98: Vray dieu disoist Una fillete
[C tuning]

7. SUOSPERS ARDENTS: Arcadelt/M. Newsidler

(7v-8) SuosPirs ardans [A tuning]

Model: SCMA V, 30: Arcadelt

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 136 (more ornamentation)

=1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 10 (less ornamentation)

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 73

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 10

1559/04: Le Roy, No. 2

1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 90 [D tuning]

Uppsala(1), fol. 34: Souspirs ardans d'Archadelt.

Uppsala(4), fol. 29v: J. Arcadelt: Souspirs ardans [Cf. fol.
9v]

8. PASSAMEZZO: Melchior Newsidler

(8v-9) Passa e mezo M[melchior] N[ewsidler] (B flat)

=1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 13A

=1571/06: Phalèse, publ., No. 172A

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 13A

9. SALTARELLO: Newsidler

(9v-10) Saltarelle (B flat)

=1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 13B

=1571/06: Phalèse, publ., No. 172B

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 13B

10. BEWAR MICH HERR: Zirler/M. Newsidler

(i0v-11) Bewar mich herr [C Tuning]

Model: Regensburg, Ms A.R.855, No. 19: Zirler or Clemens non Papa

=1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 24 (additional ornamentation)
 =1573/03: Waissel, ed., No. 5 (some changes in embellishment)
 =1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 23 (additional ornamentation)

1556/05: Heckel, No. 72 [same tuning] (simple setting)

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 72

1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 67 [same tuning]

1582/01: Barbetta, No. 48 (attr. Clemens non Papa)

Berlin, Mus Ms 40598, II, No. 32: Bewar mich herr (different embellishment)

11. IO MI SON GIOVINETTE: Ferrabosco

(11v-12) Iomi son giouinetta [C tuning]

Model: EinIM III, No. 30: D. Ferrabosco, "Io mi son giouinetta"

=1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 10

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 134 (additional ornamentation)

1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 3 [G tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 100

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 3

1568/02: Galilei, No. 8 [C tuning]

=1584/05: Galilei, No. 15 (voice & lute) ??

1568/02: Galilei, No. 12 [C tuning]

=1584/05: Galilei, No. 19

1584/03: Fallamero, No. 16 [D tuning]

1584/06: Adriansen, No. 6 (voice & lute)

Munich, Mus ms 268, No. 6

Uppsala(1), fol. 42v: Domenico Maria Ferrabosco: Io mi son giouinetta

Berlin, Hove 1, No. 2 [D tuning]

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 76: Io mi son [crossed off: Una] Giuumeta a 4 [D tuning]

(For extended comparative incipits of all the intabulations, please see the transcriptions.)

SCRIBE A

12. HELAS QUEL JOUR: Lasso/M. Newsidler

(13 [formerly 76ff.]) Hay Lass A. 4 di Orlando [C tuning]

Model: LassoW XII, 47: Lasso, "Helas quel jour"

- =1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 12 (with slightly less ornamentation)
- =1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 12
- =1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 21 (additional ornamentation)

1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., [C tuning]
Munich, Mus ms 2986, passim [C tuning; simple intabulation]

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 87: Hélas q[ue]l Jour sera p[ar] Jehan du Liège [F tuning]

13. SUSANNA UNG JOUR: Lasso/M. Newsidler

(13v-14) Susanna / Ung Jour A.5. / di Orlando [G tuning]

Model: LassoW XIV, 29: Orlando di Lass

- =1566/3: M. Newsidler, No. 7
- =1571/6: Phalèse, publ., No. 132
- =1573/3: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 10
- =1573/3: Waissel, ed., No. 22 (additional ornamentation)
- =Berlin, Mus Ms, II, No. 1 (with less ornamentation)
- =Mus Ms 266, No. 149 (less ornamentation)

(That is, Mus Ms 266, No. 149, is the simple intabulation from which the ornamented versions in 1566/3, Ms 40598, II, No. 1, Mus Ms 266, No. 13, and 1573/3, No. 22, may have been made.))

- 1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 97 [A tuning]
- 1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 108A [C tuning]
- 1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 108B [A tuning]
- 1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 108C [F tuning]
- =1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 13
- 1571/06: Phalèse, ed., No. 130 [A tuning]
- 1574/01: Kargel, No. 12 [Bb tuning]
- 1582/01: Barbetta, No. 45
- 1584/06: Adriansen, No. 27 (voice & lute)
- =1592/06: Adriansen, No. 36 (?)
- 1593/07: Terzi, No. 13 [C tuning] (with optional "contraponto" for a second lute)
- 1599/07: Molinaro, No. 62 (intabulated by Gostena; cf. No. 63, "Fantasia sopra Susanna" by Julio Severino)
- 1600: Françoisque, fol. 1: Svianne [sic] vn ior d'orlande [C tuning]
- 1612: Besard, fol. 57v: Susanne un jour transpositio Laurencini [C tuning]

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Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 120: Susanna [C tuning]
Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 70: Susanna vn giur a. 5
uoci [A tuning]

Wolfenbüttel, II, No. 35: Susan vn iour: Orlando Lasso
Wolfenbüttel, II, No. 36: [untitled]
Dublin, Ms D.3.30, fol. 138: Susanne vng iour
Vienna, Mus Ms 18259, 5

14. SANCTA MARIA: Verdelot or Gombert

(15-16v) Sancta Maria A.6. vocum / di Vertalot [G
tuning]

Model: RISM 1538/02, p. 52: Verdelot or Gombert

1547/03: Gintzler, No. 9

HAND A: Mus ms 1627, Nos. 1-12

1. GUSTATE ET VIDETE: Lasso/M. Newsidler

(1-3) Gustate et videte. Prima Pars [G tuning]
Diuites Eguerunt: Secunda Pars

Model: LassoW V, 73: Orlando di Lasso

=1566/03: M. Newsidler, No. 6
=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 153AB
=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.) No. 6
=1586/05: Kargel, No. 20 (with additional ornamentation)

1594/5: Denss, No. 4 (voice & lute) Facs. MGG 7, 1337.

2. BENEDICAM DOMINUM: Lasso/M. Newsidler

(3v-5) Bene Dicam Dominum: Prima Pars [G tuning]
In Domino: Secunda Pars

Model: LassoW IX, 174: Orlando di Lasso

=1566/03: M. Newsidler, No. 6 (additional
ornamentation)
=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 155
=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 5
=1586/05: Kargel, No. 17 (earlier Kargel ed.?)

1586/05: Kargel, No. 18 (another intabulation)

3. JE NE ME PUIS TENIR D'AIMER: Appenzeller

(5v-6v) Je ne me puis tenir d'aimer

Model: Benedictus Appenzeller

4. JOUISSANCE: Willaert

(6v-7v) Jouissance di adrian Willaert [C tuning]

Model: RISM 1545/14, fol. 2: Adrian Willaert, "Jouissance vous donneray"

1566/03: M. Newsidler, No. 9 [A tuning]

=1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 18

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 9

1599/11: Terzi, No. 13 [C tuning] (different ornamentation)

Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 119 [G tuning]

5. TOUTES LES NUICTS: Crecquillon

(8-9) Tutte La Nuit [G tuning]

Model: RISM 1570/08, p. 12: Crecquillon, Baston or Pevernage, "Toutes les nuicts"

=Mus ms 266, No. 164 (less ornamentation)

=?1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 23 (much similar ornamentation)X

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 32X

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 45

1546/18: Phalèse, publ., No. 47 [G tuning]

1549/8: Phalèse, publ., No. 27

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 20X

XInclude intabulation of "response": 'Quest-il besoing'

6. JE FILLE QUANT DIEU: Gosse

(9v-11) Je file quant Dieu me done de quoy [G tuning]

Model: BrownTC, No. 34: Gosse

=Paris, II, No. 14 (simple intabulation)

7. COME T'HAGGIO: Azzaiola

(11v) Cumo di aigio lasat'o Vita mia [G tuning]

Model: Munich, Mus ms 1503e: Azzaiola, "Como t'haggio lassat'a o vita mia"

SCRIBE A

8. TU MI FAI STAR SCONTIENTO: Anonymous

(12) Tu mi fay star scontiento [G tuning]

Model: Munich, Mus ms 1503e: Anonymous

9. LA FERRARESE: G

(12v-13). La ferarese (G)

=Donaueschingen, I, fol. 10v: La ferarese

10. SE DIRE JE LO SOIE: Appenzeller

(13v-14) Se dire lo soie [A tuning]

Model: Thompson, ed., No. 12 : Benedictus Appenzeller, "Se dire je l'osoie"

Berlin, Mus ms 40632, 18 (attr. Benedictus): Sedire je io soie dont. iiii. Benedcitus

11. ANCHOR CHE COL PARTIRE: Rore/M. Newsidler

(14v-15). Anchor che col Partire. 4 Vocum / Cipriano di Rore [G tuning]

Model: SCMA VI, No. 13: Cipriano de Rore

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 21 (additional ornamentation)

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 125 (simple intabuation)

=?1568/01: Becchi, No. 32 (a few relationships)

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 90

=?1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 114 (same intabulation, but different ornamentation)

[1553/07]: Paladin, No. 8 [A tuning]

=1560/03: Paladin, No. 8

=1563/12: Phalèse, No. 90

1568/02: Galilei, No. 18 [G tuning] (cf. No. 45, "Fantasia . . . sopra Anchor")

1584/6: Adriansen, No. 8 (voice & lute)

1592/6: Adriansen, No. 26 (voice & lute)

Uppsala(1), fol. 14v: Anchor che col partire di Cipriano de Rore

Florence, XIX.168, No. 24: Anchor che col partire di Cipriano rore a 4 [unfinished]

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p.96: el canto fermo di Anchor che colpartire di Cipriano di rore [G tuning]

SCRIBE A

12. FANTASIA SUPER ANCHOR CHE COL PARTIRE: Melchior Newsidler
(dated [15172])

(15v-16v). Fantasia super anchor che col partire di M:
Melchior Neusidler .72

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 46 (additional ornamentation)

HAND A: Mus ms 2987, Nos. 37-38

37. SUSANNA VNG JOUR: Lupi/M. Newsidler

(12-12v) Susanna Vng Jour M[elchior] N[ewsidler] [G
tuning]

Model: LévyS, p. 403: Lupi Didier II

=1568/7: Phalèse, No. 54 [G tuning] (similar embellishment,
but less)

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 53

=?1586/05: Kargel, No. 34 (similar embellishment)

38. PER SU HOSPITI BOSCHI: C. Festa

(13-13v) Per su hospiti boschi: / A.4. Voce di Constanze
festa [A tuning]

Model: RISM 1542/17: Constanza Festa, "Per inhospiti
boschi"

[unicum]

SCRIBE A

HAND A (Paris, Rés 429)

N.B. Nos. 2-5 appear in same order in Waissel, ed., 1573/3.

2. PASSAMEZZO/ SALTARELLO: M. Newsidler

(2v-4) Passa e' mezo antico (c)

Saltarello

=1574/5: M. Newsidler, No. 41

Cf. 1573/3, Waissel, ed., No. 27

Cf. Chilesotti, No. 44

Cf. Mus Ms 272, Nos. 10-11: Pas e mezo / Gaiarda

Cf. Van den Hove (1612), fol. 44: Galliarda d'Italia

3. PASSAMEZZO/ SALTARELLO

(4v-6) Passa e' mezo Antico (f)

Saltarello

Cf. Waissel, No. 28

Cf. Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 153: Pass'e messi

de Pietro Paulo [Borrone]

4. PASSAMEZZO/ SALTARELLO

(6v-8) Passa e' mezo antico (d)

Saltarello

Cf. Waissel, ed., No. 29

5. PASSAMEZZO/ SALTARELLO

(8v-10) Passa e' mezo antico (g)

Saltarello

Cf. Waissel, No. 30

Cf. Chilesotti, No. 38: Passo e mezzo della
Favorita

6. PASSAMEZZO/ SALTARELLO

(10v-12) Passa e mezo antico (e)

Saltarello

7. CHI PASSA PER QUESTA STRADA

(12v-13) chi Passa Per questa Strata (c/C)

Cf. Mus Ms 272, No. 11: Gairda

[NO. 8=Gaillarde, added in 17th century.]

SCRIBE A

N.B. Phalèse, 1553/10 (voice and lute) has Nos. 9, 11 and 12 as Nos. 22, 23 and 24 (e.g. in the same order).

9. IN TE DOMINE SPERAVI: Lupus/M. Newsidler

(14v-22) In te domine Spreuair / prima pars [C tuning]
Et propter Nomen tuum / secunda pars

Model: RISM 1559/01, No. 25

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 5
=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 157

1547/05, Valderrábano, No. 53 (voice & lute)
=1553/10, Phalèse, publ., No. 22
1592/06: Adriansen, No. 53 (voice & lute)

10. VITA IN LIGNO: Senfl/M. Newsidler

(22-29v) Vita In ligno moritur / prima pars [A tuning]
Qui propheticæ / secunda pars
Qui Froansis / Tertia pars

Model: RISM 1537/01, No. 20.

=1574/5, M. Newsidler, No. 3 (additional
ornamentation)
1544/3: H. Newsidler, No. 7
=1549/06: H. Newsidler, No. 66 (additional
ornamentation)
1547/3: Gintzler, No. 14 [A tuning]
1558/5: Ochsenkhun, No. 10 [A tuning]

Munich, Mus Ms 267, No. 7 [A tuning] (simple intabulation)
Berlin, Mus Ms 40632: Vita in ligno / v. voc. [fol. 10v]
Qui propheticæ. prima pars [sic]
/ v. voc. [fol. 26v]
Qui expansis. ii. pars. v. voc.
[fol. 27v]

Munich, Mus ms 272, 63

11. STABAT MATER: Josquin

(30-38v) Stabat mater dolorosa / prima pars [G tuning]
Eya mater / secunta pars

Model: JosMT, No. 36: Josquin

1536/3a: Francesco da Milano, No. ... [G tuning]

=1546/07: Francesco da Milano, No. 2

=1561/03: Francesco da Milano, No. 2

=1563/05: Francesco da Milano, No. 2

1547/03: Gintzler, No. 13 [G tuning]

=1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 77

=1563/12: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 105

=1568/07: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 113

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 158

1553/10: Phalèse, publ., No. 23 (voice &
lute)

1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 4 [G tuning]

12. BENEDICITA ES COELORUM REGINA: Josquin/M. Newsidler

(38v-47) Benedicta Es Celorum / prima pars [G tuning]
Perillu daue Secunta pars
Nunc mater / Tertia pars -

Model: JosqMT, No. 46: Josquin, "Benedicta es Coelorum
Regina"; "Fer illud Ave"; "Nunc mater"

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 1 (additional ornamentation)

1547/03: Gintzler, No. 8 [G tuning]

=1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 84

=1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 111

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 114

1547/05: Valderrábano, No. 136 (part II
only)

1553/10: Phalèse, publ., No. 24 (voice &
lute)

1554/03: Fuenllana, No. 70

1556/02: Drusina, No. 36 (part II only)

1556/05: Heckel, No. 6 [A tuning] (lute duet)

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 6

1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 3 [G tuning] (different
ornamentation)

1558/06: Albert de Rippe, No. 3

=1562/11: Albert de Rippe, No. 1

=1574/07: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 54

1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 159

Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 57 [A tuning] (part II only)

Munich, Mus ms 267, No. 3 [G tuning]

=?1549/09: Teghi (publ. Phalèse), No. 19

=1573/05: Teghi, No. 19

Edinburgh, Ms 5 DC 125, fol. 81v: benedicta

13. CHI PASSA PER QUESTA STRADA

(47v-48v) Chi passa per questa strada (d/D)
Cf. Waissel, ed., 1573/3, No. 38.

HAND C 1 and C 2 (Mus ms 266)

(Hand C 1, unless noted; Hand C2 has entered corrections to pieces copied by Hand F, q.v.)

119. JOUISSANCE VOUS DONNERAY: Willaert

(81v-82) Jouissance [G tuning]

Model: RISM 1545/14, fol. 2: Willaert

1566/3: M. Newsidler, No. 9 [A tuning]

=1572/1: Jobin, ed., No. 18

1599/11: Terzi, No. 13 [G tuning; different embellishments]

Mus Ms 1627, No. 4 [C tuning]

120. JOUISSANCE VOUS DONNERAY: Sermisy

(82v) Jourj Sance [G tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 85: Sermisy

1529/3: Attaignant, No. 31a [A tuning]

1529/3: Attaignant, No. 31b [voice & lute; G tuning]

1546/18-19: Phalèse, ed., No. 21 [G tuning]

121. FANTASIA AUF VATER UNSER

(81v-84) Fantasia auff's / vater vnser der du bist im
himel reichts anno 68

[By Melchior Newsidler? An intabulation bearing similarities to this fantasia is among the Newsidler pieces in Cracow (ex-Berlin), Mus ms 48598, Part II, No. 24, "Cristian Hollander / Vater vnser Im Himmel Reich." Also see Wolfenbuettel, No. 17, "Vater unser. Conr. Neusidler," for an arrangement of the melody by Conrad Newsidler. The beginning bears some resemblance to Lasso's lied, publ. 1567.]

122. UNG CUEUR

(85v-86v) Vng Coeures a 5

[I have been unable to identify the model for this intabulation. However, Sixt Kargel's Fantasia V (Brown I 1586/5, No. 5) uses the same thematic materials throughout, and thus may be a parody fantasia on the model.]

123. IN TE DOMINE SPERAUI: Lasso

(87-88) In te domine sperauj [C tuning] /
 quoniam far to dominus Secunda pars.

Model: LassoW XVII, 87: Lasso

1586/05: Kargel, No. 7 [C tuning] (additional
 ornamentation)

1586/05: Kargel, No. 8 [D tuning]

1592/06: Adriansen, No. 54 (voice & lute)

124. AU TEMPS HEUREUX: Arcadelt

(89v) autemps heureux / archadelt a 5 voc. [G tuning
 "in Abzug"] (HAND C 2)

Model: SCMA V, No. 1: Arcadelt, "Au temps heureux"

1554/08: Albert de Rippe, No. 7 [F tuning]

1559/04: Le Roy, No. 12

1562/10: Albert de Rippe [F tuning]

=1574/07: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 31

125. ANCHOR CHE COL PARTIRE: Rore/M. Newsidler

(90) anchorich Colpartire / Ciprian de rore [G tuning]
 (HAND C 2)

Model: SCMA VI, No. 13: Cipriano de Rore

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 21 (additional ornamen-
 tation)

=Munich, Mus ms 1627, No. 11 (additional ornamentation)

=?1548/1: Becchi, No. 32 (a few relationships)

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 90

=?1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 114 (same
 intabulation, but different ornamentation)

[1553/07]: Paladin, No. 8 [A tuning]

=1560/03: Paladin, No. 8

=1563/12: Phalèse, No. 90

1568/02: Galilei, No. 18 [G tuning] (cf. No. 45, "Fan-
 tasia . . . sopra Anchor")

1584/6: Adriansen, No. 8 (voice & lute)

1592/6: Adriansen, No. 26 (voice & lute)

Uppsala(1), fol. 14: Anchor che col partire di Cipriano de
 Rore

Florence, Magl. XIX, 168, fol. 21v: Anchor che col
 partire di Cipriano rore a 4.

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 142: Anchor che col partire
 senza molta glosa [sic. It is highly embellished;
 G tuning]

126. FANTASIA

(91). fandasia (sic)

(Unicum? This is a particularly frustrating piece, since it bears some thematic resemblances to Francesco da Milano's Ricercar [No. 75 in my edition]. Also see Berlin, Mus Ms 40598, No. 3, and Madrid, Ms 6001, fol. 280v: Fantasia de Lopez. Perhaps they all share a common vocal model as source for parody.)

127. QUAND'IO PENSO AL MARTIRE: Arcadelt/M. Newsidler

(92v-93) quanto pruso [G tuning]

Model: RISM 1541/9, p. 54: Arcadelt, "Quando io penso al martir"

=1574/5: M. Newsidler, No. 17 (additional ornamentation)

=1573/03: Waissel, ed., No. 21 [G tuning] (some similar ornaments)

1546/17: Vindella, No. 3 [G tuning]

=1552/04: Morlaye, No. 16

=1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 71

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 60

1547/02: Francesco da Milano, No. 21 [G tuning]

=1562/01: Francesco da Milano, No. 21

=1566/01: Francesco da Milano, No. ? (folios lost)

1553/01: Bakfark, No. 18

=1556/02: Drusina, No. 20

1552/09: Albert de Rippe, No. 6 [G tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 144

1556/05: Heckel, No. 45 [G tuning]

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 45

1556/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 69 [G tuning]

1560/03: Paladin, No. 11 [G tuning] (Cf. No. 12,

"Fantasia sopra Quando io penso")

1572/01: Jobin, No. 7 [G tuning]

Paris, Rés 429, Part II, No. 17: "quanto io penso al martire" [G tuning] (simple intabulation)

Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 161: "Quando'io pens'al martire" [G tuning] (simple intabulation)

Dublin, Trinity College, Ms D.3.30 (Thomas Dallis' Pupil's Lute Book), fol. 114: "quando io penso al martire"; page 140: "quand io penso"

Ibid., fol. 140: "quand io penso"

Vienna, Codex 18259, fol. 1

128. DOULCE MEMOIRE: Sandrin

<94v-95> Ducememoiria [G tuning]

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 50: Sandrin, "Doulce memoire"

=Berlin, Mus Ms 40598, II, No. 21: Doulce memoire (with additional ornamentation)

=Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 86: Dulce me morire [G tuning; some similar ornamentation]

=1573/03: Waissel, No. 13 [G tuning] (additional ornamentation, but not the same as Mus Ms 40598 or 40032)

1547/9-10: Teghi (publ. Phalèse), No. 11 [G tuning "in Abzug"]

=1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 60

=1573/05: Teghi, No. 11

1549/6: H. Newsidler, No. 56

1549/8: Phalèse, No. 30

1556/2: Drusina, No. 23

1556/5: Heckel, No. 53

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 53

1562/10: Albert de Rippe, No. 6 [G tuning]

=1574/07: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 15

1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 28 [G tuning]

=1568/07: Phalèse, No. 26

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 39

Berlin, Mus ms 40632, fol. 19v: "Doulce memoire. iiii."

Dublin, Dallis's Pupil's Lute Book, No. 83: "doulce memoire"

Mus Ms 2987, No. 36 [G tuning]

The Hague, "Siena Lute Book," No. 107: [untitled]

129. WO GOTT DER HERR: Lasso/M. Newsidler

<96v> Orlandj / wo gott der herr nicht bey vns heltt / von vnserre freude [G tuning]

Model:

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 28 (additional ornamentation)

130. HERR, DEIN WORT: Ivo de Vento

<97> Juos / Gott dein wortt mich getrosten / Hawser [intabulated by Hauser?]

Model: Ivo de Vento, "Herr, dein Wort"

131. TRÖSTLICHER LIEB: Hofhaimer/ Hans Newsidler

(98) Tröstlicher Lieb [G tuning]

Model: MosPH, p. 86: Hofhaimer

=1536/7: H. Newsidler, No. 37 (with similar ornamentation)

=1556/05: Heckel, No. 3 (less ornamentation)

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 3

=Amsterdam, No. 29: Tröstlicher Lieb mich stets: LXXVII

1532/02: Gerle, No. 21 [A tuning] (a 2)

=1537/01: Gerle, No. 21

=1546/09: Gerle, No. 27

1536/6: H. Newsidler, Nos. 16 and 36

1549/06: H. Newsidler, No. 22

1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 50

1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 26 [G tuning] (ornaments
unlike Mus ms 266, No. 130)

132. FANTASIA

(98v) fantasia

[Cf. Berlin, Mus ms 40598, I, No. 13bis: "Fantasia super Rosignole" (fragment), but this is not the same fantasia as Ms 40598, No. 17, "Fantasia super Rosignolet MN," although some of the thematic material is the same. The model is a chanson by Verdelot.]

133. FANTASIA: Melchior Newsidler

(99v-100) fantasia M[melchior] N[ewsidler]

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 44

=Berlin, Mus ms 40598, I, 24: "Fantasia [monogram:] MN"

(Nos. 134-141=HAND C2)

134 IO MI SON GIOVINETTE: Ferrabosco

(102). Jo mi son giouinete [C tuning]

Model: EinIM III, No. 30: D. Ferrabosco, "Io mi son giouinetta"

=1572/01: Jobin, ed., No. 10

=Mus ms 266, No. 134 (additional ornamentation)

=Mus ms 266, No. 11

1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 3 [G tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 100

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 3

1568/02: Galilei, No. 8

=1584/05: Galilei, No. 15 (voice & lute) ??

1568/02: Galilei, No. 12 [C tuning]

=1584/05: Galilei, No. 19

1584/03: Fallamero, No. 16

1584/06: Adriansen, No. 6 (voice & lute)

Munich, Mus ms 268, No. 6

Uppsala(1), fol. 42v: Domenico Maria Ferrabosco, Io mi son giouinetta

Berlin, Hove 1, No. 2 [same tuning as Fallamero]

135. ONCQUES AMOUR: Crequillon

(103) Oncques de amours [A tuning]

Model: Trotter, II, No. 77: Crequillon, "Oncques amour"

1566/03: M. Newsidler, No. 10 [G tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 116

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 13

136. SOUSPIRS ARDENTS: Arcadelt/ M. Newsidler

(104) Souspirardans [A tuning]

Model: SCMA V, 30: Arcadelt

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 7 (less ornamentation)

=1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 10 (more ornamentation)

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 73

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 10

1559/04: Le Roy, No. 2

1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 90

Uppsala(1), fol. 34: Souspirs ardans d'Arcadelt.

Uppsala(4), fol. 29v: J. Arcadelt: Souspirs ardans [Cf. fol.

9v]

137. URAY DIEU DISOIT: Lasso/ M. Newsidler

(105) Uray diev disoit vne fillete / orlando [G tuning]

Model: Lasso^W XII, 72: Orlando di Lasso

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 6 (more ornamentation)

[For additional concordances, see *ibid.*]

138. ICH GIENG EINMAL SPATZIEREN/M. Newsidler

(106-106v) Ich gieng ein mal / spatziere

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 28AB (additional ornamentation)

=?1573/03: Waissel, No. 46A (46B is different)

=Chilesotti Codex, No. 83 (additional ornamentation, different from that in 1574/05, No. 28A)

Donaueschingen, I, fol. 40: Ich gin ein mal spatzirren. (a fifth lower)

[In each, the varied repeat of the first phrase uses the same elaboration. Charlotte Kolczynski is preparing a study of this melody in its various appearances as "Pastyme with goode company," "Pas de mi bon compagni," "Allemande nonette," "Une jeune fillete," "La monica," etc.]

139. FANTASIA: Pietro Paulo Borrone

(107) fantasia de petro Paulo de millano [Pietro Paulo Borrone da Milano]

=1536/09: Casteliono, ed., No. 11

=1552/01: Gerle, ed., No. 24

=1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 19

=1563/12: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 9

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 2

=Donaueschingen, fol. 9v: Phantasia Pauly Borrone da Milano

140. ZUCHT EHR UND LOB: Hofhaimer

(108) Zucht Ervnd lob [D tuning]

Model: MosPH, p. 99: Hofhaimer, "Zucht Ehr und Lob"

1512/1: Judenkünig, No. 29 [A tuning]

1523/2: Judenkünig, No. 14 [F tuning]

1536/6: H. Newsidler, No. 15 [D tuning] (a 2)

141. D'AMOUR ME PLAINS: Pathie/M. Newsidler

(108v-109) Damour / meplains [F tuning]

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 49: Rogier Pathie, "D'amour me plains"

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 152 (less ornamentation)

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 112

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 12 (additional ornamentation)

=?Berlin, Mus ms 40632, fol. 19v: "Damour me plains. iiii. voc." (some similarities)

[I.e. No. 152 is the model for Nos. 112 and 141, which served, in turn, as model for 1574/05, No. 12.]

1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 39 [G tuning in Abzug]

=1549/08: Phalèse, publ., No. 26

1547/09: Teghi (Phalèse, publ.), No. 2 [G tuning "in Abzug"]

=1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 30

=1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 34

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 45

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 49

=1573/05: Teghi (Phalèse & Bellere, publ.), No. 2

1553/01: Bakfark, No. 11 [G tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 72

1554/07: Albert de Rippe, No. 4 [A tuning]

=1562/09: Albert de Rippe, No. 6

=1574/07: Phalèse & Bellere, No. 19

1556/01: Belin, No. 6 [F tuning]

1556/02: Drusina, No. 13

1556/05: Heckel, No. 61

=1562/03: Heckel #61

1564/01: Bakfark, No. 7 [G tuning]

=Berlin, Mus ms 40598, II, No. 10: "Damour me plains. Rogier"

1573/03: Waissel, ed., No. 16 [G tuning]

The Hague, "Siena Lute Book," No. 67 [G tuning]: Damour

Cf. Ibid., No. 68: [Recercar] sopra D'amour me plains

HAND BA: Mus Ms 266, Nos. 114A and 143

114a. UNTITLED PIECE

This piece was originally placed among the ricercars of the Marco Fascicle. At the top of the folio containing it is the fragment of a parody ricercar based on Josquin's "Benedicta es Regina coelorum," which followed another ricercar (now No. 32) also based on that motet. The present piece, perhaps also a ricercar, is in the Phrygian mode on E, and may have been intended to provide a ricercar in a mode otherwise unrepresented in the Marco Fascicle.

143. UNTITLED PIECE

This fragment is added to a bifolio containing an untitled intabulation of Willaert's "Creator omnium." The theme bears some resemblance (appropriately) to the melody of Sandrin's "Si mon travail," but I have been otherwise unable to identify it.

HAND BA: Mus Ms 1511d, No. 11

11. CE MOIS DE MAY: Godard

(8-9v) Ce moy de May [A tuning]

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 25: Godard (or Pathie?)

1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 65 [C tuning]

=1568/7: Phalèse, publ., No. 46a

1568/7: Phalèse, publ., No. 46b [A tuning]

=1571/6: Phalèse, No. 65b

1571/6: Phalèse, publ., No. 65a [G tuning]

1582/1: Barbetta [G tuning]

Berlin, Mus Ms 40598, II, No. 12: Ce may de may sur. Goddard
[G tuning]

HAND BB: Mus Ms 2987, Nos. 11-36

French Tablature

11a. PAVANE: E flat

(8) Pauane

[unicum]

11b. UNTITLED AFTER-DANCE: E flat

12. UNG PEU PLUS HAULT: Passereau

(8) Vng peu plus hault vng peu plus pas [G tuning]

The piece is intended probably for voice and lute, since it is intabulated without the superius voice part.

13. HISPANIA: C

(8) Hispania

[unicum]

This piece also may have been intended to accompany a melody. It consists of a series of re-interated broken chords (see Thematic Index, where it is transcribed completely).

14. GRACE ET VERTU: Rocquelay

Model: RISM[c1528]/5, fol. 5: Rocquelay

(9) Grace et vertu [A tuning]

= Mus Ms 1511C, No. 20 (untitled)

1547/87-88: Phalèse, publ., No. 39 [A tuning]

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 99 (lute duet) [A/E tunings]

=1563/12, Phalèse, publ., No. 114

Uppsala(1), fol. 31: Grace et vertu / Guillaume le Heurteur

Ibid., fol. 3: Trio de le Hurteur, Grace et vertu, bonte
[with underlaid text]

15. J'AY FAIT POUR VOUS: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 63: Sermisy

(9) Jay faict po[ur] vo[us] cent mil pas [G tuning]

= Mus Ms 1511C, No. 20

16. C'EST UNE DURE DEPARTIE: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 25: Sermisy

(9) Cest vne dure departyre [A tuning]

= Mus Ms 1511C, No. 19 (untitled)

1546/18-19: Phalèse, publ., No. 27 [A tuning]

17. SI MON MALHEUR: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 146: Sermisy (or Le Peletier)

(9) Si mon malhe[ur] me contynne [G tuning]

1546/18-19: Phalèse, publ., No. 20 [G tuning]

Mus Ms 1511D, No. 8 (intabulated by "B.N.")

=Ibid., Mus Ms 266, No. 91 (intabulated by
"Bernardo")

18. LAS, QUE CRAINS TU, AMY: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 90: Sermisy

(9v) las q[ue] crainis mon amy [C tuning]

Mus Ms 266, No. 74 [G tuning]

The piece is intended probably for voice and lute,
since it is intabulated without the superius voice
part.

19. REGRETZ, SOUCY ET PEINE: Le Heurteur

Model: RISM 1528/5, fol. 12: Le Heurteur

(9v) Regrezt soucy et peine mont faict da villains [F
tuning]

[unicum]

20. J'AY LE DESIR CONTENT: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 64: Sermisy (a 3)

(9v) Je le desir Content (simple intabulation) [G
tuning]

1546/89: Gerle, No. 34 (elaborately embellished)

21. UNTITLED PIECE

Unidentified; perhaps also without superius voice part.

22. GAILLARDE: F

(10) Gaillarde

23. BRANLE: C

(10) Bransle

24. BRANLE: C

(10) aultre bransle

25. BRANLE: C

(10) bransle

26. BRANLE: C

(10) bransle

27. BRANLE: C

(10) bransle

28. BRANLE: C

(10) Aultre bransle

29. UNTITLED: d

(10) [untitled; dance]

30. UNTITLED: F

(10) [untitled; romanesca]

31. GAILLARDE: F

(10v) Gaillarde

32. BRANLE: ADIEU MARGUARITE: c

(10v) Bransle adieu marguarite adieu v[ous] dy ie . . .
[illegible]

33. SI J'AY EU DU MAL: Sermisy (?)

(10v) Si iay eu du mal ou du bien . . . [illegible]

Model: Cf. Serm00, No. 142: Sermisy

34. [Continuation of No. 33.]

35. AU PRES DE VOUS SECRETEMENT: Sermisy (a 3)

Model: Serm00, No. 15: Sermisy

(10v) Aupres de vous secretement . . . [illegible] [A
tuning; a 3]

=?1545/03: Phalèse, publ., no. 37 [A tuning] (The inta-
bulation seems to take No. 35 as a point of
departure.)

=1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 28

=1549/08: Phalèse, publ., No. 34

1546/05: Bianchini, No. 6 [G tuning]

=1554/02: Bianchini, No. 6

=1563/02: Bianchini, No. 6

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 40

1556/05: Heckel, No. 50 [A tuning]

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 50

1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 107 [G tuning]

Mus Ms 266, No. 89 [A tuning; a 4]

36. DOULCE MEMOIRE: Sandrin (a 3)

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 50: Sandrin

(10v) Douce memoire en plaisir . . . [illegible] [G
tuning]

[Unique intabulation; for other concordances, see
Mus ms 266, No. 128.]

HAND BC:

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 103-104, 151b, 160,;

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 8-11, 14;

Mus Ms 267, Nos. 8-21, 29-34

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 103-4:

103. UNTITLED PIECE: f

(65) [unidentified]

104. UNTITLED FRAGMENT: g

(66) Cf. Berlin, Mus Ms 40598, I, No. 2: "Fantasia"

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 105-113

[Fantasias by Albert de Rippe, Pietro Paulo Borrono, Morlaye/Paladin, and an intabulation of "D'amour me plains" of Rogier Pathie. For concordances, see the de Rippe chapter.]

Mus Ms 266, No. 151b:

151b. CREATOR OMNIUM: Willaert/M. Newsidler

Model: RISM 1557/1, No. 15: Willaert

(123v) [Untitled fragment; added to folio containing pieces copied by Hand D.]

=Mus Ms 266, No. 142 (less ornamentation).

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 4

Donaueschingen, II, fol. 56v: Creator omnium. 5v. Adrian Willart. domino Rosetto. [=Bianchini]

Mus Ms 266, No. 160:

160. UNTITLED PIECE: c

[Unidentified; added to folios copied by Hand L.]

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 8-10 (Added to folios copied by Hand J)

8. SI MON MALHEUR: Sermisy (or Le Peletier) Bernardo N.

Model: Serm00, No. 146: Sermisy (or Le Peletier)

(6v) Si mo[n] malleure / B. N. [G tuning]

= Mus Ms 266, No. 91 (intabulated by
"Bernardo")

1546/18-19: Phalese, publ., No. 20 [G tuning]

9. VOYANT SOUFFRIR: Jacotin/Bernardo N.

Model: RISM 1533/1, fol. 12v: Jacotin

(7) [Untitled fragment] [F tuning]

= Mus Ms 266, No. 87: intabulated by Bernardo

10. HAU LE BOIS: Anonymous (not Sermisy)

Model: RISM 1530/4, fol. 16

(7v) hau le bois

[unicum]

14. PLUS MILLE [NULTZ] REGRETZ: Josquin

Model: JosqW, No. 29

(11v-12v) Plus mil Regres [marginalia hand:] Sp ziem-
lich guth [A tuning]

1533/01: Gerle, No. 33

=1556/05: Heckel, No. 9 (with second lute part)

=1562/03: Heckel, No. 9

1536/07: H. Newsidler, No. 33

Mus Ms 267, Nos. 8-21

[Nos. 8-16 and 29-34 consist of sketches, discussed in the chapter on Scribes and Papers. The following inventory simply gives the titles, when given, of the numbered pieces.]

8-16. SKETCHES

- 8. (26) .1. [=Janequin: "La Guerre"]
- 9. (26-27) .2. [=Janequin: "La Guerre"]
- 10. (27) [untitled; =No. 8, cont.]
- 11. (27v) .3.
- 12. (28) [untitled fragments; =Janequin: "La Guerre"]
- 13. (28v) [untitled; =Janequin: "La Guerre"]
- 14. (29) [untitled; =Janequin: "La Guerre"]
- 15. (29) [untitled; =Janequin: "La Guerre"]
- 16. (29v) [untitled; =Ricerchar on "Si mon travail?"; cf. Mus Ms 266, No. 143]

17. JAN [HAU] PETIT JAN: L'Herreur

Model: RISM 1530/4, fol. 11v: L'Heurteur

(30) Ain französisch Lied gennant [A tuning]
 Wroc(B), fol. 26v [A tuning; different ornamentation]: Hau
 petit Jan. Canzon francese

18. SUPER FLUMINA BABILONIS: La Fage/ Rotta

Model: RISM 1532/9: La Fage

(30v-31) Anthonius Rota / Super flumina Babilonis de
 Le Fage [G tuning "in Abzug"]
 (31v-32) A. Rotta / 2a pars. Si oblit[us] fuero

Uppsala(1) fol. 1v: Super flumina Babilonis / Pierre / de la
 Fage [F tuning]

19. POUR UNG PETIT COUP: Anonymous

Model: unknown

(32v) Pour Ung petit coup [G tuning?]

20. JAN [JEAN] DE LAGNY: Berchem

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 6: Berchem

(33) Jan de Lany [G tuning]

= Mus Ms 267, No. 28 [Hand P]

21. CHANT DES OISEAUX: Janequin

Model: JanCP, Nos. 2, 67: Janequin

(33v) Reueille vous vous endormys de Jannequin /
Vogelgsang der erst thail

29-34. SKETCHES FOR A RICERCAR

No. 29. Recercata a Joan Henrico Herwart. [By or dedicated to Herwarth?; most of the piece, a rather amateurish composition, appears completely in the Transcriptions.]

No. 36. Sketches for a parody ricercar based on one by Francesco da Milano (Ness No. 24); Cf. Paris II, No. 35, a pavan (?) on this same model.

31. UNG LABOURUER: Certon

No. 31bis. [untitled] [A tuning]

=Mus Ms 1511D, No. 5

32. L'AUTRE JOUR JE VIS: Anon.

= Mus Ms 266, No. 102 [See above for concordances.]

Mus Ms 1511c, Nos. 18-20

[Added to a fascicle copied by Hand S.]

18. J'AY FAICT POUR VOUS: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 63: Sermisy

(18) Jay fait pour Vous Cent Mille pass [G tuning]

=Mus Ms 2987, No. 15.

19. C'EST UNE DURE DEPARTIE: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 25: Sermisy

(18v) [untitled] [A tuning]

=Mus Ms 2987, No. 16

20. GRACE ET VERTU: Rocquelay

Model: RISM [c1528]/5, fol. 5

(19) [untitled] [A tuning]

=Mus Ms 2987, No. 14

1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 39 [A tuning]

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 99 (lute duet) [A/E
tuning]

=1563/12: Phalèse, No. 114

Uppsala(), fol. 31: Grace et vertu / Guillaume le Hurteur

Ibid., fol. 3: Trio de le Hurteur, Grace et vertu, bonte
[with underlaid text]

HAND BX: Mus Ms 266, Nos. 142, 144-48
Mus Ms 1511C, Nos. 1-14

Mus Ms 266, No. 142-148

142. CREATOR OMNIUM: Willaert/M. Newsidler

Model: RISM 1557/1, No. 15: Willaert

(123v) [Untitled fragment; added to folio containing
pieces copied by Hand D.]

See Hand BC, No. 15ibis for concordances.

144-45. LE VECCHIE [PAVAN]: C

(115) Le Vecchie (simple setting)

(116) Le uecchie (with much ornamentation)

146-47. O DOLCE VITA MIA: Willaert

(117) [untitled] [D tuning]

(118-18v) O dolce uitta mia di Adriano. a.4.u.

Model: EinIM III, No. 43: Willaert

No. 146=No. 147, 147 with much additional
ornamentation.

148. ELIZABETH ZACHARIE: La Fage/Barberis

Model: RISM 1519/1, No. 24: La Fage

(119) Elisabet Zacharie [G tuning]

=1546/84: Barberis, No. 18.

" [The piece was copied directly from Barberis's print since
it skips directly from the end of fol. 25v to the top of fol. 27.]

Mus Ms 1511C, Nos. 1-12
Nos. 13-14

1-8. ASPICE DOMINE: Jachet

Model: Monte0 XXVI, appendix p. 1: Jachet

[Nos. 1 to 8 consist of an ornamented version of Mus Ms 1511C, No. 16, copied by Hand R. The various indications are not separate pieces as suggested by the pencilled numbers, but rather show the continuity of the various sections:

fol. no.		title
1	1	Aspice .I. [G tuning]
1v	2	Aspice .S.2
2	3	Aspice .I.3
2v		[blank staves]
3	5[sic]	Aspice .5. / Quint
3v		[tablature in score="Audi filia"]
4		(continued)
4v	4	Aspice .4. / Q
5		[blank staves]
5v	6	aspice .6.
6	7	Aspice .7. / septime
6v	8	Aspice .8. / octave
7		(continued)
7v		(continued)

=Mus Ms 1511C, No. 16 (unembellished intabulation)

1547/03: Gintler, No. 15 [G tuning]
1553/01: Bakfark, No. 6
1554/03: Fuenllana, No. 57 (voice & lute)
1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 156 [G tuning]
1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 7 [G tuning]
London, Add. 31992, fol. 57v
Munich, Mus Ms 271, No. 21

9-11. AUDI FILIA: Gombert

Model: RISM 1542/5, fol. 28

(8-10) A [otherwise untitled; the pencilled numbers are not correct]

=Mus Ms 1511C, No. 12-14 (without ornamentation) [A tuning]

Mus Ms 267, No. 6 [A tuning]

12-14. AUDI FILIA: Gombert

Model: RISM 1542/5, fol. 28

(10v-11v) B [fol. 10v]; C [fol. 11] (otherwise
untitled) [A tuning]

=Mus Ms 1511C, Nos. 9-11 (with ornamentation)

Mus Ms 267, No. 6 [A tuning]

HAND BY

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 114b, 116-17

114b. UNTITLED

[Piece in E Phrygian; much embellished]

116. UNTITLED FRAGMENT

[Piece in F; much embellishment]

117: SKETCHES; FRAGMENT

[Cf. Francesco da Milano, Ness, No. 76.]

HAND BZ

Mus Ms 266

Nos. 115, 118

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 24-25

115. RICERCAR: Melchior Newsidler

(78-78v) [untitled piece]

=1566/82: M. Newsidler, No. 21: Ricercar Terzo

=1571/86: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 38: Fantasia 6

[This ricercar appears to be a parody on Josquin's "Cœur
langoureux." Cf. Mus Ms 266, No. 61 (different tonality).]

118. RICERCAR?

- (81) [Untitled] (The piece is added among pieces copied by Hand C 1)

[This piece bears some thematic resemblances to the fantasia of Marco dall'Aquila published in 1536/9, No. 3, and transcribed in the appendix to this study. The melody is also reminiscent of the "Te Deum." Also see 266, No. 107 (the Morlaye parody), mid-section. The melodic phrase with which the work opens is frequently encountered. It is "Adieu mes amours" in contrary motion, and appears in other fantasias, such as Berlin, Mus ms 40032, page 268 (Anon.), Mus ms 266, No. 26 (Marc dall'Aquila), Berlin, Mus ms 40598, Fantasia 16 (Melchior N[ewsidler]), and in a fantasia attributed to Lopez in Madrid, Ms 6001. Also see the anonymous rondeau from The Chanson Albums of Marquerite of Austria, ed. Martin Picker (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1965), page 11, and Obrecht's "Si sumpsero.)".

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 24-25

24. RECERCAR

- (22) Re.car

25. RECERCAR

- (22v) Re.car

[Actually two rather sketchy ricercars, the second of which is related to Mus Ms 266, No. 30, a work by either Francesco da Milano or Marco dall'Aquila.]

At the end of this folio is written a dedication (?), "Dem ersamen weisen hans."

SCRIBE HA

HAND HA

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 101-102

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 101-2:

101. RICERCAR: Marco dall'Aquila (f)

(64) Recircar da m[ae]str[o] m[ar]co

[unicum]

The ricercar bears some thematic similarities with No. 102, which it is doubtlessly intended to preface.

102. L'AUTRE JOUR JE VIS PAR UN MATIN: Anonymous/Marco dall'Aquila

Model: RISM 1530/3, fol. 13: Anonymous. The melody was apparently a very popular one and appears in several 15th- and 16th-century sources, e.g., Paris, Manuscrit Cordiforme, fol. 21v-23, Bologna, MS G 16, fol. 39v-40, and Paris, MS 15123, fol. 82v. Cavazzoni made an intabulation of it (BrownI 1523/1, No. 8).

(64) Laultre Jour p[our] Vng Matin [A tuning]

Cf. 1568/01 [1546 DW]: Becchi, ed., No.38, "Fantasia" (!)

[Both Nos. 101, 102 and Becchi's piece appears completely in the Transcriptions. Becchi's book, which contains an odd assortment of pieces, including ricercars by Spinacino, may contain ricercars and fantasias intabulated from ensemble pieces. This is evident from several works by Francesco da Milano and others which are intabulated using different tunings, even when it results in less satisfactory fingerings.]

SCRIBE D

HAND D
Mus Ms 266, Nos. 149-51
Mus ms 2986

149. SUSANNA UNG JOUR: Lasso

(120v-121) Susanna [G tuning]

Model: LassoW XIV, 29: Lasso

For concordances, see Hand A, Mus Ms 266, No. 13

150. PASSAMEZZO

(122) Paso e mezo [antico] jn tenor (g)

151. PASSAMEZZO

(123) [Paso e mezo jn tenor] (g)

=Mus Ms 266, No. 150 (with additional ornamentation)

[Mus Ms 2986, passim]

HELAS QUEL JOUR: Lasso

1. E las [C tuning]

2. E las [mensural notation in score; the hand resembles that of
Munich Mus Ms 1503d.]

Model: LassoW XII, 47: Lasso, "Helas quel jour"

=Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 87: Helas q[ue]l Jour serva p[ar]
Jehan du Liege (with much more embellishment.)

1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 85 [C tuning]

1566/02: M. Newsidler, No. 12 [A tuning]

=1573/01: M. Newsidler (Drusina, ed.), No. 12

=1572/01: Jobin, No. 21 (with additional
ornamentation)

=Munich, Mus Ms 266, No. 12 (with slightly more
ornamentation)

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, p. 17: Helas q[ue]l Jou[r] d'Orlando a
4 v[ocum] [D tuning]

SCRIBE F

HAND F: Mus Ms 266, Nos. 152-55;
Mus Ms 267, Nos. 37-40

152. D'AMOUR ME PLAINS: Pathie

(124-124v) Da mor me plains [F tuning; emendations by Hand C
2]

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 49: Rogier Pathie, "D'amour
me plains"

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 141 (more ornamentation)

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 112

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 12 (additional
ornamentation)

=?Berlin, Mus ms 40632, fol. 19v: "Damour me plains.
iiii. voc." (some similarities)

[i.e. No. 152 is the model for Nos. 112 and 141, which
served, in turn, as model for 1574/05, No. 12. For
additional concordances, see Mus Ms 266, No. 141: Hand C1.]

153. KEIN ADLER IN DER WELT

(125) Kain adler in der Welt so schen [A tuning?]

Model: none. This setting differs from those of Senfl,
Jobst vom Brandt, and Joachim de Bruck. The melody
served as cantus firmus in a tenor mass by Crecquillon.

154. UN PETIT COUP: Passereau or Janequin

(125v) Questa e una canzon francese non so chome lase chiama
sr Vo. sa. la conosess me faveti gratia di dar il nome
essa. [Prego.] [G tuning; the beginning of the piece
is torn away.]

Model: CW 73: Passereau or Janequin, "Un petit coup"

=Paris II, No. 38 (untitled).

155. LUG GAI BERGIER: Crecquillon

(126-126v) Ungey Bergiers [G tuning]

Model: Rieh II, 462: Crecquillon, "Un gai berger"

1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 38 [A tuning]

=1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 30

=1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 33

=1563/12: Phalèse, No. 45

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 39A

1547/09: Teghi (Phalèse, publ.), No. 8 [G tuning]

=1568/01: Becchi, No. 33

=1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 39B

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 51

=1573/05: Teghi, No. 8

1553/01: Bakfark, No. 14

1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 75 [G tuning]

1573/03: Waissel, ed., No. 17 (attr. to G. M[orlaye])
[A tuning]

1573/05: M. Newsidler [G tuning]

1582/01: Barbetta, No. 38 (attr. Janequin)

1599/07: Molinaro, No. 64 [G tuning]

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, fol. 2v: (at end:) Unggai bergier
(Crecquillon?)

Donaueschingen, II, fol. 59v: Ung gai bergier

Dublin, Ms D.3.30, fol. 248: Un gay bergier

Berlin, Mus Ms 40032, xp. 52: El Canto fermo di Ungay
Bergier Canzon francese [G tuning, with on page 54:
Contrapaunto sobre el Madrigal Ungay Bergier]

Ibid., p. 132: Ungay bergier [G tuning; not the same intabu-
lation as No. 155]

Ibid., p. 118: Ungay bergire Canzon francese [A tuning]

Ibid., p. 74: Ungay Bergier Chanson francois [A tuning]

*There can be little doubt about the copyist's favorite tune in Berlin, Mus Ms 40032. Eitner (Quellen-Lexicon, I, 460) may be forgiven for the composer entry, "Bergier, Ungay." Who would think that the same piece would be copied so many times in the same manuscript?

[Mus ms 267]

37. CHE DEBO FAR: Tromboncino

(50) Che debo far mi consigli amore [G tuning]

[The style of embellishments resembles that of Marco dall'Aquila.]

Model: RISM 1507/03, fol. 13v

1509/01: Bossinensis, No. 8 [G tuning] (voice & lute)

38. JE N'OSE DEMANDE

(50V-51) Jenoues demande

[Model unknown]

39. IL EST BEL ET BON: Passereau

(51V-52) Il e bel e bon chomere il me mary [G tuning]

Model: RISM 1534/12, No. 1: Passereau, "Il est bel et bon"

=Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 63 (slightly more ornamented)
1549/02: Barberiis, No. 3 (perhaps related also; simple setting with some similar ornaments)

40. DE SU MONUE DE ROI

(52V-53) De su monsue de Roi

[Model unknown]

SCRIBE J

HAND J
Mus Ms 266, Nos. 167-69
Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 5-7, 12-13, 15-16, 19-20
Mus Ms 267, No. 35

Mus Ms 266

167. ELLE CRAINT CELLA SUR TOUT: Janequin

Model: JaneCP, No. 33: Janequin

(136) Ela Crein ala [D tuning]

168. MEZZA NOTTE

(136) Mexa note (A flat)

cf. Mus Ms 272, No. 50-51: Paduana/Gaiarda

169a. VEGNANDO DA BOLOGNA

(136v) Vegnando da Bologna (F)

Cf. 1549/02: Barberiis, No. 25: "Traditora"

169b. VEGNANDO DA BOLOGNA

(136v) Aliter Vegnando da bologna (F)

=Mus Ms 266, No. 169a with diminutions

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 5-7

5. UNG LABOUREUR: Certon

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 14: Certon

(4-4v) Ung laboureur (A tuning)

=Mus Ms 267, No. 31bis.

6. MARTIN MENOIT: Janequin

Model: JanePC, No. 221: Janequin

(4v-5) martin menoit [A tuning]

- =Mus Ms 266, No. 99: "Sarra martin. De m[esser] Albert [de Rippe?]" (same unusual ciphers)
- =1562/10: de Rippe, No. 11 (additional ornamentation)
- =1574/07: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 29
- 1546/06: Francesco da Milano, No. 4 [G tuning]
- =1546/08: Francesco da Milano, No. 24
- =1546/18: Phalèse, publ., No. 53
- =1556/03: Francesco da Milano, No. 4
- =1563/04: Francesco da Milano, No. 4
- =Donaueschingen, I, fol. 13v: Martin menoit. Janequin. Franc. da Milano

1582/01: Barbetta, No. 39 [G tuning]

7. OR VIEN ÇA VIEN: Janequin

Model: JaneCP, No. 41

(5v-6) or Viencaiuçy [A tuning]

- 1553/01: Bakfark, No. 10
- =1564/01: Bakfark, No. 6
- 1554/06: de Rippe, No. 11
- =Uppsala(1), fol. 29v: Or vien ça vien Perrette / Janequin [G tuning]
- 1560/03: Paladin, No. 19
- =1562/10: de Rippe, No. 5
- =1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 100
- =1574/07: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 26
- Uppsala(4), fol. 7v: C. Janequin, Or vien ça, vien ma mie Perrette

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 12-13

12. PAR TON REGART: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 122: Sermisy

(10) [untitled] [A tuning]

- 1546/05: Bianchini, No. 19 [A tuning]
- Mus Ms 1511D, No. 12 [G tuning]

13. LE CONTENT EST RICHE: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 96: Sermisy

(10v) [untitled] [A tuning]

Paris II, No. 3

1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 37

=1571/06, Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 69 [with many
added ornaments]

1533/01: Gerle, No. 37: "Mutetlein" [A Tuning; with much
different ornamentation]

1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 31 [G tuning]

=1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 31

1546/10-11: Borrono, No. 18 [G tuning]

=1563/03: Borrono, [G tuning]

1549/02: Barberiis, No. 13

1549/06: H. Newsidler, No. 59

1547/05: Paladin, No. 3 [G tuning]

1556/02: Drusina, No. 8

=1573/03: Waissel, No. 9 (attr. Benedcitus)

1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 49 [A tuning]

1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 37 [A tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 69

Dublin, Dallis, No. 79

Munich, Mus Ms 272, No. 27

Mus Ms 266, No. 158

1551/02: Le Roy, No. 1: Fantasie premier [on "Le
content est riche"]

Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 15-16

15. BREGANTIN: Rosso

(14) Bregantin de m[esser] Rosso [=Domenico Bianchini, who
was known as "Rossetto" and as "Rosso"] (C)

=Mus Ms 1511B, No. 41: Bregantin

Cf. Mus Ms 266, No. 49.

16. PASSAMEZZO: Gregorio

(14-14v) Passa messo de m[esser] gregorio [=?Gregor
Brayssinger]

Mus Ms 15110, Nos. 19-20

19. RECERCAR: Francesco da Milano

(16-16v) Un rehercar de 4. tono
= Fantasia/Ricercar (Ness, No. 42)

20. ROCHA AL FUSSO

(16v-17v) dagi rocha al fusso (C)

Cf. Donaueschingen, I, fol. 9v
Cf. 1573/03: Waissel, ed., No. 36

Mus Ms 267, No. 35

35. PECCATA MEA: Richafort

Model: RISM 1532/10, page 39

(46-46v) Peccata mea
(47-47v) Secunda pars

[unicum]

SCRIBES K & L

HANDS K and L
Mus Ms 266, Nos. 156-59
Mus Ms 266, Nos. 161-66
Mus Ms 15110, Nos. 21-23

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 156-59

HAND L (The pieces copied by this hand may be by Antonio Rotta.)

156. "IL EST JOUR" DIT L'ALOUETTE: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 59

(127 [p. 1]-127v [p. 2]) Illet iour dit la loete [A tuning]
=Donaueschingen, III, fol. 11v: Il est iour
=Wrocław, Ms. 352 (B), fl. 28:(at end:) Il est giour
Fra:(?)

Mus Ms 266, No. 60 [G tuning]

Mus Ms 272, No. 28 [G tuning]

157. DE RETOURNER: Anonymous

Model: AttainCK III, No. 10

(127v [p. 2]-128 [p. 3]) De retournez [G tuning]

1529/03: Attaignant, No. 13a [G tuning]

1529/03: Attaignant, No. 13b (voice and lute) [G tuning]

158. LE CONTENT EST RICHE: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 96: Sermisy

(128 [p. 3]-128v [p. 4]) Le Content e riche [G tuning]

1533/01: Gerle, No. 37: "Mutetlein"

1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 31 [G tuning]

=1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 31

1546/10-11: da Crema, No. 21 [A tuning; more embellished]

1548/2: Borrono, No. 18 [G tuning]

=1563/03: Borrono, [G tuning]

1549/02: Barberis, No. 13 [? tuning]

1549/06: H. Newsidler, No. 59 [? tuning]

1549/05: Paladin, No. 3 [G tuning]

1556/02: Drusina, No. 8 [A tuning]

=1573/03: Waissel, No. 9 (attr. Benedictus)

1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 49 [A tuning]

1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 37 [A tuning]

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 69

SCRIBES K & L

Donaueschingen, II, fol. 7v: Le content. Io. Gazing. (=?)
 Dublin, Dallis, No. 79
 Munich, Mus Ms 272, No. 27
 Mus Ms 1511D, No. 13 [A tuning]
 =?Paris II, No. 3
 =?1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 37
 =1571/06, Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 69 [with
 added ornaments]

 1551/02: Le Roy, No. 1: Fantasie premier [on "Le
 content est riche"]

159. LANGUIR ME FAIS: Sermisy/A[ntonio] R[otta]

Model: Serm00, No. 87: Sermisy

(128v [p. 4]-129 [p. 5]): Languir me fais. A. R. [G tuning]
 ["A.R."=?Antonio Rotta?]
 =?1546/09: Gerle, No. 62 (additional ornamentation)
 =1573/03: Waissel, No. 12 (additional ornamentation)

1529/03: Attaingnant, No. 14a [G tuning]
 1529/03: Attaingnant, No. 14b (voice and lute) [G tuning]
 1544/01: H. Newsidler, No. 35 [? tuning]
 =1547/04: H. Newsidler, No. 32
 1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 26 [G tuning]
 =1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 17
 1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 29 [? tuning]
 =1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 34
 1556/05: Heckel, No. 22 [G tuning] (ornamentation differs)
 =1562/03: Heckel, No. 22
 =Amsterdam, fol. 44
 1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 30 [G tuning]
 =1568/07: Phalèse, No. 29
 Dallis, No. 119: "Psalm 103"
 Mus Ms 1512, No. 46 (attr. to "F.S.H.D.")
 Mus Ms 1512, No. 21
 Mus Ms 272, No. 29
 Mus Ms 272, No. 13
 Berlin, Mus Ms 40588, No. 60 [G tuning]

No. 160: Untitled piece added by HAND BC, q. v.

HAND K

(The pieces copied by this hand may be by
Giovanni Pacolini.)

Mus Ms 266, Nos. 161-66

161. QUAND'IO PENSO AL MARTIRE: Arcadelt

Model: RISM 1541/9, p. 54: Arcadelt

(130v) Quand'io pens'al martire (simple intabulation)
[G tuning]

[For concordances, see Hand C1, No. 127]

162. FANTASIA: Marco dall'Aquila

(131v-132v) Fantasia

=Mus Ms 266, No. 23 (after opening measures)

163. IL CIEL CHE RADO: Arcadelt

Model: RISM 1541/9, p. 49: Arcadelt

(132v-133) Il ciel che rado [G tuning]

=1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 19 (additional ornamentation)

1547/03: Gintzler, No. 30 [G tuning]

1553/01: Bakfark, No. 16 [G tuning]

=1564/01: Bakfark, No. 9

=1574/07: Phalèse & Bellere, publ., No. 34

Vienna, Fugger Lute Book, fol. 3 [G tuning]

164. TOUTES LES NUICTS: Crecquillon

Model: Trotter, II, 450: Crecquillon

(133v-134) Toutes les nuicts [G tuning]

=Mus Ms 1627, No. 5 (additional ornamentation)

=? 1563/12: Phalèse, publ. [G tuning; some similarities
in embellishments]x

=1568/07: Phalèse, No. 32x

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellere, No. 45

1546/18-19: Phalèse, publ., No. 47 [G tuning]

1549/08: Phalèse, publ., No. 27

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 20

x Includes "response"; see No. 165.

165. QUEST-IL BESOING: Crecquillon

Model: Trotter, II, 435: Crecquillon (Response to
"Toutes les nuicts"; see No. 164)

(134v-135) Responces Quest il besaing [G tuning]

[For concordances, see above, No. 164.]

166. O PASSI SPARSI: Festa/Giovanni Pacolini

(135v/130) O passi sparsi o pensier grani e pronti / [at top
of folio 130:] Gio Pacolono

Mus Ms 1511D, No. 21-23

21-23. PASSAMEZZO / PADOANA / SALTARELLO: F

(18-19v) Pass'e mezo
(20-20v) Padoana
(21-21v) Saltarello

[On the passamezzo moderno formula]

=1573/3: Waissel, ed., No. 32 (with additional
ornamentation)

=1568/7: Phalèse, publ., No. 119ab
cf. Mus ms 272, No. 4: Passo e mezo

HAND P
Mus Ms 1627, Nos. 16-31
Mus Ms 267, Nos. 23-28

Mus Ms 1627

16. GAILLARDA: F

(24) Gaillarda di foravia alla dalliana

17. BASSADANSA: PUIS QU'EN DEUX CUEURS: g / "RIPOSTA": c

(24v) Puis que deux Cueurs bassadanza fato noue mente per la
mor uostro / [later:] Riposota sequente

[unicum]

18. C'EST UNE GRIEFUE MALADIE: Anonymous

Model: unidentified French chanson

(25) Cest vne griefue malladie gelousie / Cest vne griefue
malladie agens quilont

19. . . . ENJ CHERCHES ALLIEURS AMIEE: Anonymous

Model: unidentified French chanson

(25) [torn away] . . . enj cherches ailleurs amye Retynes
vous / Car pere et mere ne mont mye

20. ROTE DE RODE, LA: F-C

(25v) La rote derode

21. JE NE PUIS BONNEMENT PENSER: Sandrin

Model: RISM 1541/5, fol. 4v

(26) Jene puis bon[n]ement penser Dou mevient douleur. /
Sandrin libro . . . 10. [dots of ellipses in original
title]

1547/09-10: Teghi (publ. Phalèse), No. 10
=1573/05: Teghi (publ. Phalèse), No. 10

[The piece also appears in a keyboard tablature in Mus Ms
2987, No. 8.]

22. HIERUSALEM LUGE: Richafort or Lupi II

Model: RISM 1532/9, p. 49

(26v-27) Gieru / salem Luge. Richafort [G tuning]
(27v-28) Secunda pars. Deduc quasi torrentem lachrimas

1544/03: H. Newsidler, No. 6
1547/05: Valderrábano, No. 55 (attr. to Verdelot)
1547/09-10: Teghi, No. 17 [G tuning]
=1573/05: Teghi, No. 17
1553/01: Bakfark, No. 8 [G tuning]
1558/04: Morlaye, No. 4 [G tuning]
1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 6 (attr. to Adrian Caen)
1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 8 [G tuning]

23. O REGEM COELI: Silva

Model: RISM 1532/10, No. 1

(28-29) O Regem Celi. / Andreas de silua
(29-29v) 2. Pars natus est nobis hodie saluatoris

1554/03: Fuenllana, No. 25 (voice & lute)

24. QUE N'EST-ELLE AUPRES DE VOUS: Certon

(29v) No. 2 / Que nest elle Aupres demoy Celle que Jayme
[C tuning]

[unicum]

25. ELLE A BIEN CE RIS GRACIEUX: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 45: Sermisy

(30v-31) No. 1 / Cella a bien rekis gratieux [A tuning]

[unicum]

26. UNE FILLETTE BIEN GORRIERE: Clemens non Papa

Model: Clemens0 X, p. 8

(31) Une fillette Biengorriere Embrassa vert Vestu
[C tuning]

[unicum]

27. SECOURS MOI: D'Ambert

Model: RISM 1539/15, fol. 14v

(31v-32) Secours moy ie suys toute pleureuse / Dambert[us]

[unicum]

28. JOYE ET DOULEUR: Isore

Model: SeayT, No. 18

(32v-33) Joye & douleur [A tuning]

[unicum]

29. LA GUERRE: Janequin

Model: JanCP

(33v-34v) [untitled; at end:] Last aich befolche sein was
ich angstlick eymals [G tuning in Abzug]

=?Mus Ms 266, No. 65: Marco dall'Aquila (some, but not all
of the ornamentation is similar)

See there for additional concordances.

30. MARTIN MENOIT: Allaire

Model: Cf. RISM 1543/9, fol. 5v, Certon, "Martin s'en alla
au lendit"

(35) martin me / Danto

[unica]

31. NICOLLA MON BEAU FRERE: Anonymous

Model: unlocated

(35v) Niccola mon beau frere mana my

[unicum; publ. Heartz, Chansons]

Mus Ms 267

23. UNG JOUR PASSE AVEC COLLETTE: Le Hugier

Model: RISM 1540/13, fol. 11v: Le Hugier

(36) Ung Jour passe avec / collette mes batoye / secretement
[G tuning]

1560/03: Paladin, No. 17 [G tuning; different
embellishments]
=1563/12: Phalèse, No. 64

24. LETARE & EXULTARE: Anonymous

Model: RISM 1532/10, fol. 55

(36v-37) Letare & exultare / p[ri]mo [C tuning]

[unicum]

25. FRISQUE ET GAILLARD: Clemens non Papa

Model: Clemens0 X, p. 17: Clemens non Papa

(37v-38) Frisque gaillard [C tuning]

=? 1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 80 (some similarities
in ornamentation)

=1568/07: Phalèse, No. 67 (with added
ornamentation)

=1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 55

=1573/3: Waissel, No. 20 [C tuning; additional ornaments]

=Amsterdam, fol. 28v: Frisque Et Gailliard. Matth.

Wais: XCVII

1556/02: Drusina, No. 22

1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 13

1599/7: Molinaro, No. 66 [C tuning]

Uppsala (1), fol. 5v: Clemens non Papa, [F]risque et gaillar
ung ior

26. CONTRE RAISON: Janequin

(38v-39) Contre Raison No. 2

27. TROP TOST J'AY CREU: Sermisy or Mornable

Model: Serm00, No. 154: Sermisy or Mornable

[unicum]

28. JEAN DE LAGNY: Berchem

Model: PubAPTM XXIII, No. 6: Berchem

(39v) Jhean de lagny mon belamy [F tuning]
=Mus Ms 267, No. 20.

SCRIBES Q & R

HAND Q
Mus Ms 267, Nos. 41-42

(The pencilled numbers in the manuscript are not correct.)

41A. ROMANESCA: c/C

(54) [untitled]

41B. PASSAMEZZO ANTICO: f

(54) [untitled]

42A. RICERCAR: Marco dall'Aquila (g)

(54v) [untitled]

=Mus Ms 266, No. 70: Marco dall'Aquila

42B. RICERCAR?: Anonymous (f)

(54v) [untitled, very short piece]

(The last two pieces seem to be intended for a beginner.)

=====

HAND R
Mus Ms 1511C, Nos. 15-16

There is a dedication scribbled on folio 15v of this fascicle, "Al reuerendo patre matio / der ordine di mazichieri."

15. BENEDICAM DOMINUM: Mouton

Model: CW 76: Mouton

(12-13v): Benedica[m] dominus [D tuning]

[unicum]

16. ASPICE DOMINE: Jachet

Model: MonteO XXVI, appendix, p. 1: Jachet da Mantua

(13v-14) Aspice domine [G tuning]

=model for Mus Ms 1511c, Nos. 1-8 (HAND BX), q. v. for additional concordances.

[The piece breaks-off at the end of fol. 14, so perhaps an additional bifolium was part of the fascicle.]

HAND S
Mus Ms 1511C, No. 17

17. QUEM DICUNT HOMINES: Richafort

Model: RISM 1532/10, No. 19: Richafort

(16-17v) Quem dicunt homines [A tuning]

1576/01: Daza, No. 35 (simple intabulation)

[HAND BC has added three French chansons to blank pages in this fascicle.]

=====

HAND T
Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 1-4

[Perhaps these pieces were intabulated by Francesco da Milano]

1. DONT VIENT CELA: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 43: Sermisy

(1-1v) dou uie[n] se la [D tuning]

=?1545/03: Phalèse, publ., No. 23 (some similar ornamentation and musica ficta [D tuning])
=1547/07-08: Phalèse, publ., No. 14
=1549/08: Phalèse, publ., No. 12
=1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 110

1529/03: Attaingnant, No. 23a [G tuning]

1529/03: Attaingnant, No. 23b (voice & lute) [D tuning]

1540/01: H. Newsidler, No. 32 (an intabulation of the chanson titled "Welscher Tantz") [D tuning]

=1544/01: H. Newsidler, No. 31

=1544/02: H. Newsidler, No. 35

=1547/04: H. Newsidler, No. 29

1547/05: Valderrábano, No. 140 [? tuning]

Donaueschingen, II, fol. 11v: Dant biencella

Vienna, Codex 18827, fol. 27: (at end:) Repetendus finis / Dont vient cela.

Munich, Mus Ms 1512, No. 44: Du bien che la. französish stückh

Munich, Mus Ms 1512, No. 20 (attr. to "F.S.H.D.", or [?] is this its title, "H.D." standing for Hofdantz? Cf. H. Newsidler, above.)

Munich, Mus Ms 272, No. 46

Paris II, No. 9: Doen sela [E tuning]

2. PAR TON REGART: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 122: Sermisy

(1v-2) parton regard [A tuning]

1546/05: Bianchini, No. 19 [A tuning]

Mus Ms 1511d, No. 12 [G tuning]

3. VIGNON VIGNETTE: Sermisy

Model: Serm00, No. 161: Sermisy

(2v-3) uignon uignettj [G tuning]

=1547/02: Francesco da Milano, No. 24

=1562/12: Francesco, No. 24

=1563/06: Francesco, p. 45

=1566/01: Francesco, [folios missing]

4. VOUS AUREZ GRAND TORT [?]

Model: unidentified

(3-3v) vos aue gara[n] torto

SCRIBE U

HAND U
Mus Ms 1511D, Nos. 17-18

17. TRADITORA: g

(15) Tenor dela traditora

=Mus Ms 266, No. 38d.

18. TORCHA, LA: G

(15v) la torca

[unicum]

HAND 0: Mus Ms 267, Nos. 2-7

[German Tablature]

[According to Féti's, art. "Neusiedler," six Josquin motets a 6 intabulated by Newsidler were published in Venice in 1585. Perhaps this section preserves them. It should be noted that they are copied on Italian paper.]

2. INVIOIATA INTEGRA: Josquin

- (2v-4) (a) Inviolata Joquin quinqz vocum [F tuning]
 (b) Scda Pars / Nostra vt pria
 (c) Tertia prs / 0 Beningna

Model: JosqMT, No. 42: Josquin, "Inviolata integra"

- 1533/01: Gerle, No. 2abc [? tuning]
 1547/05: Valderrábano, No. 87abc [? tuning]
 1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 5abc [G tuning]

3. BENEDICTA ES COELORUM REGINA: Josquin

- (4v-9) (a) Benedicta es coelorum. 6 vocum / Josquin [G tuning]
 (b) Scda pars / Per illius aue anima
 (c) Tertia pars / Nunc mater

Model: JosqMT, No. 46: Josquin, "Benedicta es Coelorum Regina"; "Per illud Ave"; "Nunc mater"

- =?1549/09: Teghi (publ. Phalèse), No. 19
 =1573/05: Teghi, No. 19

- 1547/03: Gintzler, No. 8 [G tuning]
 =1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 84
 =1563/12: Phalèse, publ., No. 111
 =1568/07: Phalèse, publ., No. 114
 1547/05: Valderrábano, No. 136 (part II only)

- 1553/10: Phalèse, publ., No. 24 (voice & lute)
 1554/03: Fuenllana, No. 70
 1556/02: Drusina, No. 36 (part II only)
 1556/05: Heckel, No. 6 [A tuning] (lute duet)
 =1562/03: Heckel, No. 6
 1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 3 [G tuning] (different ornamentation)
 1558/06: Albert de Rippe, No. 3
 =1562/11: Albert de Rippe, No. 1
 =1574/07: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 54
 1571/06: Phalèse & Bellère, No. 159
 Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 57 [A tuning] (part II only)
- Edinburgh, Dallis, fol. 81v: Benedicta (publ. Ness, App. 30)
 Paris I, No. 12
 =1574/05: M. Newsidler, No. 1 (additional ornamentation)

4. DEUS VENERUNT GENTES: Consilium

- (10v-13) (a) Deus venerunt gentes / Consilium / 4 vocum
 [F tuning]
 (b) Scda Prs / Erfunde
 (c) Tertia prs / Adiuua nos

Model: RISM 1538/6, No. 34: Jean Conseil, "Deus venerunt gentes"

[unicum]

5. QUI HABITAT: Josquin

- (14-17) (a) Qui habitat / 4or vocum / Josquin [G tuning]
 (b) Scda pars / Non arrabitt

Model: JosqMT, No. 52: Josquin

=1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 13 (additional ornamentation)
 [G tuning]

- 1533/01: Gerle, No. 47ab
 1565/01: Bakfark, No. 11 [G tuning]
 Munich, Mus ms 272, No. 65 [G tuning]

6. AUDI FILIA: Gombert

- (18v-20) (a) Audi filia / Gombert [A tuning]
 (b) Scda Prs / Specie tua

Model: RISM 1542/5, fol. 28: Gombert

Munich, Mus ms 1511C, Nos. 9-11 (simple intabulation;
 ciphers differ from this intabulation) [A
 tuning]

Ibid., No. 12-14 (elaboration of 1511C, Nos. 9-11)

7. VITA IN LIGNO: Senfl/M. Newsidler

- (22v-24) (a) Vita in / ligno / Quinqz voc [A tuning]
 (b) Scda prs / Qui prophetic
 (c) Tertia Prs / Quia expansis

(simple intabulation)

Model: RISM 1537/01, No. 20: Senfl.

=1574/05, M. Newsidler, No. 3 (additional
 ornamentation)

1544/03: H. Newsidler, No. 7 [A tuning]

=1549/06: H. Newsidler, No. 66 (additional
 ornamentation)

1547/03: Gintzler, No. 14 [A tuning]

1558/05: Ochsenkhun, No. 10 [A tuning]

Berlin, Mus Ms 40632: Vita in ligno / v voc. [fol. 10v]
 Qui prophetic. prima pars [sic]
 / v. voc. [fol. 26v]
 Qui expansis. ii. pars. v voc.
 [fol. 27v]

Munich, Mus ms 272, 63

Paris I, No. 10

22. CIRCUMDEREUNT ME: Josquin
 HAEC DICET DOMINUS: Josquin

(34[6]-35[7]) Hec dicet dns / .6. vocum / Josquin [F
 tuning; simple intabulation]

Model: Josq^W, No. 21: Josquin, "Circumderunt me" (!
 The text "Haec dicit Dominus," is frequently
 found in German collection of motets; see Josq^W
 for concordances.)

1547/03: Gintzler, No. 11 ("Circumderunt") [G tuning]
 Munich, Mus ms 266, No. 170 [G tuning].

HAND N: Mus Ms 266, No. 170

[German Tablature]

170. CIRCUMDEDERUNT ME: Josquin

(137-138) Cercund / dederund nos / Josquin [G tuning]

Model: Josq^W, No. 21: Josquin, "Circumdedeunt me"

1547/03: Gintlzer, No. 11 ("Circumdedeunt") [G tuning]
Munich, Mus ms 267, No. 22 [F tuning]: Haec dicet Dominus (!)

=====

HAND W: Mus Ms 2987, No. 10

[German Tablature in Score]

10. IL ME SUFFIT: Sermisy

(7) [untitled] [G tuning]

Model: Ser00, No. 60: Sermisy, "Il me suffit"

1529/03: Attaignant, publ., No. 24a (voice & lute)

Ibid., No. 24b

=1545/03, Phalèse, publ., No. 2

=1547/07, Phalèse, publ., No. 26

=1563/12, Phalèse & Bellère, publ., No. 109

1546/05: Bianchini, No. 9

=1554/02: Bianchini, No. 18

=1563/02: Bianchini, No. 18

1546/18: Phalèse, No. 36

1552/11: Phalèse, No. 47

HAND V
Mus Ms 1627, Nos. 13-15

[German Tablature]

13. VEXILLA REGIS: Lasso/M. Newsidler (?)

- (17-18) Vexilla Regis. Sex Vocum dj Orlando Lass[us] [G tuning]
- (18v-19) In pleta sunt. Secunda pars
- (19v-20) Beata Cuius Brachijs. Duum vocum
- (20v-21) O Crux Ave spes Unica. Quarta pars

[unicum]

14. TEUTSCHER TANTZ: Melchior Newsidler (g)

- (21v) Ein gar Khunstlicher vnd ser guetter Teutscher / Tantz
[Also see No. 15.]

=1574/4: M. Newsidler, No. 29a [with additional ornamentation]

15. HUPFFAUF: Melchior Newsidler (g)

- (22) Hupffauf [See No. 14.]
- =1574/04: M. Newsidler, No. 29b

SCRIBES X & XX

HAND X
Mus Ms 267, No. 1

1. GASSENHAWER: Hans D von Metz (f)

(1) Gassen Haw[er] vo[n] Hans D Vo[n] Mentz

=Paris I, No. 1

HAND XX
Paris I, Nos. 8a-b

[French Tablature, 17th Century]

8a. GALLIARDA: B flat

(13v) Caliarida

(14) Galliarda

[The same piece copied twice on blank pages between
two gatherings containing pieces copied by HAND A.]

The Marco dall'Aquila Fascicle

15. RICERCAR SENZA CANTO: Marco (G)
(21=1) +Recercar (at end: Ricercar) de / Marco de Laqla /
senza Canto

16. RICERCAR: Marco (c-g)
(21=1) +Recircare de MD.LA
=Mus Ms 266, No. 34

17. [UNTITLED]: Anonymous (g)
(21=1) ["Nachleuffl"]

18. RICERCAR: Marco (g)
(21v) Recircar de M. MD.LA

19. RECERCAR: Marco (Bb-g)
(21v) Recircar de MD.LA

20. [UNTITLED]: Anonymous (D-g)
(21v) ["Nachleuffl"]

21. RICERCAR: Francesco da Milano (a Phrygian)
(22=2) Recercar de franco de Milano
=Mus Ms 266, No. 35.

22. RICERCAR: Marco (G)
(22=2) Re:care. MD.LA

23. RICERCAR: Marco (d-a)
(22v) Recircar de M. MD.Laqla

24. RICERCAR: Marco (F)
(23v) +Re:care de MD.La

25. RICERCAR: Marco (G)
(24v) Recircare de M. MD.Laqla

MARCO FASCICLE

26. RICERCAR: Marco (F)

(25v) +Recircar de MD. Laqla

=1536, Casteliono, No. 17.

=1552/1, Gerle, No. 25

=1552/11, Phalèse, No. 8

Cf. Francesco da Milano, Ness No. 23 and App. No. 12 (de Rippe)

27. [UNTITLED]: Anonymous (Bb-g)

(26v) [untitled="Nachleuffl"]

28. RICERCAR: Marco (d)

(27) Recircare de Marco de Laquila

=Mus Ms 266, No. 23

29. [UNTITLED]: [Marco?] (g)

(27v) +[untitled: Marco?]

Cf. Sandrin, "Vous usurpes"

30. RICERCAR: Marco (D)

(27v) +Re:car MD. La

=Francesco da Milano, Ness No. 11

Cf. Mus Ms 1511D, No. 25

31. RICERCAR: [Marco?] (d)

(28) +Recercar [Marco?]

32. RICERCAR: Marco (G)

(28v) Re:car de MD LA

114a. RICERCAR FRAGMENT: Benedictus (?)

This fragment of 10 measures uses the beginning of Josquin's "Benedicta es," as does No. 32 (they are not identical, however). It and No. 114b (HAND BC) were removed from this position in the fascicle in 1968.

114b. [UNTITLED: RICERCAR] (e Phrygian)

(77) [untitled: ricercar?]

MARCO FASCICLE

33. [UNTITLED]: [Marco?] (F)
(28v) +[untitled: Marco?]
34. RICERCAR: (G)
(29) +Rec:ar
=Mus Ms 266, No. 15
35. RICERCAR: Francesco da Milano (a Phrygian)
(29) Re:car Fran:co de Mil:o
=Mus Ms 266, No. 21
50. [UNTITLED; RICERCAR]: (F)
(38) [untitled: ricercar?]
51. RICERCAR: Francesco da Milano (d Phrygian)
(38) Recircare de francesco
52. [UNTITLED] (g)
(38v) [untitled="Nachleuffl"]
53. [UNTITLED; RICERCAR] (g-d)
(39) [untitled: ricercar]
54. [UNTITLED; RICERCAR] (g Phrygian)
(40) +[untitled: ricercar?]
55. [UNTITLED; RICERCAR] (G)
(40v) [untitled: ricercar?]

MARCO FASCICLE

56. MILLE REGRES: Josquin/Anonymous German (d Phrygian)

(41) Mille Regres [A tuning]

Model: JosqM, No. 24: Josquin

=Wrocław, 352(C), fol. 54v: Mille regres

1533/1: Gerle, No. 32 [A tuning]

=1546/18-19: Phalèse, publ., No. 19

1536/7: H. Newsidler, No. 44

1538/1: Narvaez, No. 18

1552/11: Phalèse, publ., No. 44

1556/5: Heckel, No. 26 [A tuning]

=1562/3: Heckel, No. 26

=Amsterdam, No. 47

Mus Ms 272, No. 25 [A tuning]

57. PER ILLUD AVE: Josquin/Anonymous German (f)

(41v) Parille d'avit [A tuning]

58a. NISI DOMINUS: Senfl/Anon. German (d)

(41v) Prima pars Nisi dominus [G tuning]

58b. CUM DEDERIT: Senfl/Anon. German (g)

(42v) Secda pars Cum dederit

Model: SenflW III, p. 81

1533/1: Gerle, No. 48ab

Mus Ms 272, No. 24

Berlin, Mus Ms 40632, fol. 8v: Nisi dominus aedificaverit: vi. vo.

59. WAS WIRT ES DOCH DES WONDERS NOCH: Senfl/Anon. German (F)

(43) Was wirt es doch des wonders noch [G tuning]

Model: SenflW IV, No. 26: Senfl

SenflW VII, No. 32 (lute arrangements)

1532/2: Gerle, No. 26

1536/6: H. Newsidler, No. 45

1536/7: H. Newsidler, No. 42

1552/10: Wecker, No. 16 (lost)

=?1562/3: Heckel, No. 18

=Amsterdam, No. 31

1573/3: Waissel, No. 7 [G tuning]

1574/5: M. Newsidler, No. 24

Wrocław, 352(B), fol. 31: Was wiert es doch des wonders Noch

Mus Ms 1512, Nos. 4 and 31

MARCO FASCICLE

60. IL EST JOUR: Sermisy or Moulu/Anon. German (g)

(43v) Il est iour [G tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 59.

Mus Ms 266, No. 156 [A tuning]
=Donaueschingen, III, fol. 46
=Wrocław, 352(B), fol. 28
Mus Ms 272, Nos. 28 and 57

61. CHOUR LANGUER: Josquin/Anon. German (a)

(43v) +Chour Languer [G tuning]

Model: JosqW, No. 1

[unicum]

62. AMY SOUFFRE: Moulu / Marco (F)

(44v) +Amy souffre de MD.La [G tuning]

Model: AttainCK III, No. 7

=Mus Ms 272, No. 45
1529/3: Attaignant, No. 10a [G tuning]
1529/3: Attaignant, No. 10b (voice & lute)
1540/1: H. Newsidler, No. 31 [G tuning]
=1544/2: H. Newsidler, No. 38
=1562/3: Heckel, No. 23
=1556/5: Heckel, No. 56
1545/3: Phalèse, publ., No. 27 [G tuning]
=1547/7-8: Phalèse, publ., No. 18
1546/10-11: da Crema, No. 23 [G tuning]
1547/5: Valderrábano, No. 142 [G tuning]
1549/6: H. Newsidler, No. 60
Mus Ms 1512, No. 17 and 45

63. IL EST BEL E BON MD.LA: Passereau / Marco (d)

(45) +Il est bel e bon MD.LA [G tuning]

Model: RISM 1534/12, No. 1: Passereau

1549/2: Barberis, No. 3
Mus Ms 267, No. 39

MARCO FASCICLE

64. NOUS BERGIERES: Thomas Janequin / Marco (F)
(46) +Nous Bergieres da marco da Laquila [A tuning]
Model: RISM 1535/8, No. 9
154?/4: Francesco da Milano, No. 25
=1536/3: Francesco, No. 25
=1546/7: Francesco, No. 13
=1561/3: Francesco, No. 13
=1563/5: Francesco, No. 13
65. BATAGLIA [LA GUERRE]: Janequin / Marco
Model: JaneCP, No. 3
66. [UNTITLED RICERCAR] (G)
(48) [untitled ricercar?]
67. D'UNA COSSA SPAGNOLA: Francesco da Milano (C)
(48) duna Cossa spagnola
=Francesco da Milano, Ness No. 45
68. RICERCAR: Marco (d)
(48v) Recercar de marco. Caro a. H[einrich]. HE[rwarth].
69. RICERCAR: Marco (G)
(48v) Recercar de m m:co da Laquila
Cf. Mus Ms 1511d, Nos. 24 and 25.
70. RICERCAR: Marco (g)
(49) Rec:ar d MD Laqla
=Mus Ms 267, No. 42
71. PREAMBLE: Marco (g-F)
(49) Priambolo de m m:co da Laqla

MARCO FASCICLE

- 36a. COSA, NO. 1: Anon. (d)
(30) LA Cara cossa No. 1
- 36b. CARA COSA (d)
(30) Seguit aliud No. 2 Cara cossa
- 36c. CARA COSA (c)
(30) No. 3 Cara cossa
- 36d. CARA COSA (c)
(30) No. 4 Cara cossa
Cf. 1546/5, Bianchini, No. 12
=1552/1, Gerle, No. 36
- 36e. CARA COSA (c)
(30v) No. 5 Cara cossa
- 36f. CARA COSA (g)
(30v) No. 6 Cara Cossa
Cf. Mus Ms 272, No. 7.
- 36g. CARA COSA (f)
(30v) No. 7 Cara cossa
- 36h. CARA COSA (d)
(31) No. 8 Cara cossa
- 36i. CARA COSA (d)
(31) No. 9 Cara Cossa
- 36k. CARA COSA (f)
(31v) No. 10 Cara Cossa
- 36l. CARA COSA (g)
(31v) No. 11 Cara Cossa

MARCO FASCICLE

37. [PASSAMEZO ANTICO AND SALTARELLO] (c)
(32) [untitled]
- 38a. LA TRADITORA (G-D)
(33) La traditora No. 1
- 38b. LA TRADITORA (c-G)
(33) De la traditora No. 2
- 38c. LA TRADITORA: Marco (f-C)
(33v) De la traditora No. 3 MD.La
Cf. Vienna, Mus Ms 18827, fol. 2
- 38d. LA TRADITORA (g-D)
(33v) No. 4 Tenor de la traditora
=Mus Ms 1511d, No. 17
- 38dd. LA TRADITORA (c-G)
(34) del Sorau de la traditora
[Nos. 38d and 38dd form a duet.]
39. BURATO (F)
(35) Done impresare el vostro burato a Capita No. 1
Cf. 1546/5, Bianchini, No. 14
- 39a. BURATO (C)
(35) Done impresare il vostro burato da buratare la mia
farina
Cf. Mus Ms 272, No. 1

MARCO FASCICLE

40. BERNARDO NON PUOL STARE (C)

(35v) el Sorau. Bernardo non puol stare

40a. BERNARDO NON PUOL STARE (G)

(35v) Tenorj Bernardo non puol stare

Donaueschingen, I, fol. 8: Bernardo non puol stare
M[elchior] N[ewsidler]

1587/6: Pacolini (Padoana and Saltarello for 3 lutes)

41. TOCHA TOCHA LA CANELLA (C)

(36) Tocha tocha la Canella

42. ROMANESCA: (c)

(36) [untitled]

43. TU TE PARTI CORE MIO CARO: (G)

(36) ti partti chour mio charo

Cf. 1536/9: Casteliono, ed., fol. 23

1561/2: Gorzani, No. 13

Donaueschingen, II, fol. 84: Tu parti cor mio caro.

44. POMO (g)

(36v) Pomo

45. MARCHESA DE SAN LUZO (f)

(36v) Marchesa de San Luzo

46. CHANALECHA (g)

(36v) Chanalecha

47. [UNTITLED] (Eb-c)

(36v) [untitled]

48. PLOUERINE (Ab-f)

(37) Plouerine

49. BRAGANTIN (C)

(37) bragantin

MARCO FASCICLE

72. LAS VOULES VOUS QUE VNE PERSONE: Vermont/Marco (F)
(51) +Las voules vous que vne persone [G tuning]
Model: AttainCK III, No. 3: Vermont
73. A L'AVENTURA: Willaert/Marco (g)
(51) +A la ventura [G tuning]
Model: CM II, 16
1533/1: Gerle, No. 39
1548/2: Borrono, No. 20
=1548/3: Francesco da Milano & Borrono, No. 20 (It.)
=1563/3: Borrono, No. 20
74. LAS QUE CRANIS MON AMY: Sermisy/(Bernardo) (G)
(52) +Las que cranis mon amy [F tuning]
Model: Serm00, No. 90.
75. DOULCE MEMOIRE: Sandrin / Bernardo (d)
(52) +Doulce memoyre da B [G tuning]
For concordances, see Mus Ms 266, No. 128
76. VAINCRE NE PEU: Sandrin / Bernardo
(52v) +Vaincre ne peu
Model: RISM 1540/9, f. 3v.: Sandrin
=Mus Ms 266, No. 84.
77. SI UNE HEUR PARFAICT: Sermisy / Bernardo (C) Model: BrownI 1533/2,
No 20:
(53) +Si vne heur parfaite. B. [G tuning] Sermisy (S only)
Serm00, non est
[unicum]
78. VOUS USURPE: Sandrin/(Bernardo) (g)
(53) +Vous Usurpe [A tuning]
Model: RISM 1546/11, fol. 6v.
[unicum]

MARCO FASCICLE

79. ON EN DIRA QU'ON VOUDRA: Anonymous/(Bernardo) (f)

(53v) +On dira ce que Vouldre [F tuning]

[unicum; it uses the same tenor as Sermisy's setting.]

80. JE N'OSE ESTRE CONTENT: Sermisy / Bernardo (D)

(53v) +Je nause estre content. B. [F tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 80.

[unicum]

81. CONTENT DE VOUS: Sermisy/(Bernardo) (Bb)

(53v) +Content de vous [A tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 31.

82. JE NE FAIS RIEN QUE REQUERIR: Sermisy/(Marco) (F)

(54) +Je ne fais rien que requerir [A tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 77.

[unicum]

83. CONTRE RAISON: Sermisy/(Marco) (g)

(54) +Contre raison [A tuning]

Model: Serm00, Nos. 34 and 35.

1546/3: Barberis, No. 5

1556/5: Heckel, No. 49 (G tuning)

=1562/3: Heckel, No. 49

1546/18-19: Phalèse, No. 18

84. VAINCRE NE PEU: Sandrin / Bernardo (g)

(54v) +Vaincre ne peu. De m Bernardo

=Mus Ms 266, No. 76 (q. v.)

MARCO FASCICLE

85. PLUS NULZ REGRES: Josquin (d)
(55) +Plus nul Regres [G tuning]
Model: JosqW, No. 29
1533/1: Gerle, No. 33)
=1556/5: Heckel, No. 9 (2 lutes)
=1562/3: Heckel, No. 9
1536/7: H. Newsidler, No. 33
86. DICTES SANS PEUR: Sermisy or Janequin/(Bernardo) (g)
(55v) +Dictes sans peur [G tuning]
Model: Serm00, No. 40.
87. VOIANT SOUFFRIR: Jacotin / Bernardo (G)
(56) +Voiant souffrir de m Ber:do [F tuning]
Model: RISM 1533/1, fo. 12v: Jacotin
=Mus Ms 1511d, No. 9 (untitled)
[unicum]
88. LA ROUSEE DU MOYS DE MAY: Gombert or Willaert/(Marco) (F)
(56) +La rousee du moye de may [G tuning]
Model: RISM 1530/4, fol. 6
89. AUPRES DE VOUS SECRETEMENT: Sermisy/(Marco) (Bb)
(56v) +Aupres de vous secretement [A tuning]
Model: AttainCK I, No. 16
1545/3: Phalèse, No. 37 [A tuning]
=1547/7-8: Phalèse, No. 28
=1549/8: Phalèse, No. 34
1546/5: Bianchini, No. 6 [G tuning]
=1554/2: Bianchini, No. 6
=1563/2: Bianchini, No. 6
1552/11: Phalèse, No. 40
1556/5: Heckel, No. 50 [A tuning]
1563/12: Phalèse, No. 107 [G tuning]

MARCO FASCICLE

90. MAULDICTE SOIT LA MONDAINE RICHESSE: Sermisy/(Marco) (F)

(57) +Mauldicte soit la mondaine Richesse [G tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 104.

=Mus Ms 272, No. 8

1556/5: Heckel, No. 51 [G tuning]

=1562/3: Heckel, p. 148.

91. SI MON MALHEUR: Le Pelletier / Bernardo (G)

(57v) +Si mon malheur m Bernardo [A tuning]

Model: RISM 1532/12, fol. 10: Pelletier

=1511d, No. 8 (B.N.), (A tuning)

1546/18-19: Phalèse, No. 20 (G tuning)

Mus Ms 2987: No. 17 (G tuning)

92. CONTENT DESIR: Sermisy / Bernardo (g)

(58) Content Desir de m Bernardo [A tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 32

[unicum]

93. CE QUI SOLOYT: Sandrin / Bernardo (d)

(58) Ce qui soloyt. de Ber:do [G tuning]

Model: RISM 1540/9, fol. 3v: Sandrin

[unicum]

94. QU'IL VOULDRA SCAVOIR: Sandrin/(Bernardo) (g)

(58v) Quilouldra Sauoyr qi ie suis [G tuning]

Model: PubAPTMM XXIII, No. 51: Sandrin

MARCO FASCICLE

95. C'EST A GRAND TORT: Sermisy / Marco (F)

(58v) +Cest a grand tort de m m:co da Laquila [A tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 22.

1540/1: H. Newsidler, No. 33 ("Ein Welscher Tantz")

[A tuning]

=1544/2: H. Newsidler, No. 40 (=49/6?)

1546/18-19: Phalèse, No. 16 (A tuning)

1549/6: H. Newsidler, No. 62

=1540/1: Newsidler, No. 33 (Ger.)

1556/5-6: Heckel, No. 7 (2 lutes) [A/G tunings]

=1562/3-4: Heckel, No. 7 (2 lutes)

1573/3: Waissel, No. 10 (more embellished) [A tuning]

=Amsterdam, No. 46

Paris II, No. 2 [G tuning]

Wroc 352(C), Nos. 75 and 76

Mus 1512, No. 22 ("H.D.")

Mus 1512, No. 47 ("F.S.H[of]. D[antz].")

Mus ms 272, No. 26

96. MAULGRE MOY: Sermisy/(Marco) (F)

(59) +Maulgre moy [G tuning]

Model: Serm00, No.

=Mus Ms 272, No. 21

97. AMOUR ME VOYANT SANS TRISTESSE: Sermisy/(Marco) (F)

(60) +Amour me voyant sans tristesse [A tuning]

Model: Serm00, No. 5.

[unicum]

98. J'AIME LE CUEUR DE MAMYE: Sermisy/(Marco) (F)

(60v) +Jayme le ceur de mamye [G tuning]

Model: Serm00, Nos. 71 and 72

1546/10-11: da Crema, No. 18 (G tuning; different embellishment and realization of musica ficta)

=1547/11-12: Phalèse, No. 7

99. MARTIN MENOIT: Janequin / Alberto (f)

(61) +Sarra martin. De m Albert [A tuning]

Model: CM II, page 79

For concordances, see Mus Ms 1511d, No. 6.

100. CHANGER ME PUYS: Lupi/(Bernardo) (F)

(61v) +Changer me puy

Model: RISM 1554/24, No. 13.

[unicum]

Thematic Index.

Hand A

Ms
266
1.

Alla dolc'ombra (Rore)

A

Detailed description: This block contains the first musical entry, numbered '1.'. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. The piece is titled 'Alla dolc'ombra (Rore)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some fingerings indicated above the notes, such as '7', '3', '3', and '5'. To the right of the grand staff, there are two smaller staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, showing simplified harmonic structures. A small letter 'A' is written in the upper right corner of the page.

2.

Signor mio caro (Rore/M. Newsiedler)

Detailed description: This block contains the second musical entry, numbered '2.'. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. The piece is titled 'Signor mio caro (Rore/M. Newsiedler)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some fingerings indicated above the notes, such as '7', '6', '7', '6', '7', and '7'. To the right of the grand staff, there are two smaller staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, showing simplified harmonic structures.

3.

Carita di signore (Rore/M. Newsiedler)

Detailed description: This block contains the third musical entry, numbered '3.'. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. The piece is titled 'Carita di signore (Rore/M. Newsiedler)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some fingerings indicated above the notes, such as '7', '13', '3', '2', and '0'. To the right of the grand staff, there are two smaller staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, showing simplified harmonic structures.

4.

Con lei fuss'io (Archadelt, et al.)

Detailed description: This block contains the fourth musical entry, numbered '4.'. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. The piece is titled 'Con lei fuss'io (Archadelt, et al.)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some fingerings indicated above the notes, such as '4'. To the right of the grand staff, there are two smaller staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, showing simplified harmonic structures.

5.

Pis ne me peult venir (Creguillon)

Detailed description: This block contains the fifth musical entry, numbered '5.'. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. The piece is titled 'Pis ne me peult venir (Creguillon)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. To the right of the grand staff, there are two smaller staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, showing simplified harmonic structures.

Hana
A

(266)
6. Musical score for 'Vray Dieu disoit' in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands, followed by a vocal line. The piano part includes markings for eighth notes (8) and a 7-measure rest.
Vray Dieu disoit (Lasso/M. Newsiedler)

7. Musical score for 'Souspirs ardents' in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands, followed by a vocal line. The piano part includes markings for eighth notes (8) and a 7-measure rest.
Souspirs ardents (Archadelt/M. Newsiedler)

8. Musical score for 'Passamezzo' in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands, followed by a vocal line. The piano part includes markings for eighth notes (8) and a 4-measure rest.
Passamezzo (M. Newsiedler)

9. Musical score for 'Saltarello' in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands, followed by a vocal line. The piano part includes markings for eighth notes (8) and a 4-measure rest.
Saltarello (M. Newsiedler)

10. Musical score for 'Bewar mich Herr' in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands, followed by a vocal line. The piano part includes markings for eighth notes (8) and a 4-measure rest.
Bewar mich Herr (Zirler/M. Newsiedler)

11. Musical score for 'Io mi son giovenette' in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in both hands, followed by a vocal line. The piano part includes markings for eighth notes (8) and a 5-measure rest.
Io mi son giovenette (D. Ferrabosco)

(266) 12.  Hand A

Helas quel jour (Lasso/M. Newsiedler)

13. 

Susanna ung jour (Lasso/M. Newsiedler)

14. 

Sancta Maria (Verdelot)

Nos. 15-100 = Marco Fascicle (transcribed
in its entirety in the Appendix)

Hand Bc

Ms
266
101

Ricercar (Marco dall'Aquila)

102

L'autre jour je vis par un matin (Anon./[Marco])

103

[Untitled]

104

[Untitled]

Hand By and Bz

("De Rippe Fascicle")

Ms
266
105

Rercar (Alberto de Rippe)

Hand
By

(266)
106

No. 106 consists of extracts from de Rippe's fantasia No. 8 in Liv. I (1562), starting on measure 17 of fol. 20. etc.

Hand By

107

Fantasia (Moriaye after Paladin)

108

Recercar (Alberto de Rippe)

109

Fantasia (Alberto de Rippe)

110

Fantasia [on "Faulite argent"] (Alberto de Rippe)

111

[untitled]

(266)
112. HAND BY
D'amours me plains (Pathie)

113
Fantasia (Pietro Paolo Borroni)

114 (bottom)
[Untitled]

115 HAND BY
Fantasia (M. Newsiedler)

116
[Untitled]

117 HAND BY
[Fragments] (!)

(266)
118

[untitled = Ricercar?]

HAND
B2

Hands C1 and C2

Ms
266

119

Jouissance vous donneray (Willaert)

Hand
C1

120

Jouissance vous donneray (Scrmisy)

121.

Fantasia auf Vater unser (dtd. 1568)

122.

ung Cueur (cf. Kargel, Fantasia V)

(266)
123. *In te Domine speravi* (Lasso) c,

124. *Au temp heureux* (Arcadelt) HAND
C2

125. *Anchor che col parizire* (Rore)

126. *Fantasia* HAND
C1

127. *Quand'io penso*

128. *Douce memoire* (Sandrin)

129.  *Wo Gott der Herr* (Lasso) C1

130.  *Gott [Herz] dein Wort* (J. de Vento)

131.  *Tröstlicher Lieb* (Hofheimer)

132.  *Fantasia* (M. Newsiedler)

133.  *Fantasia* (M. Newsiedler)

134.  *Io mi son Giovinetta* (D. Ferabosco) HAND C2

135

Oncques amour (Crecquillon)

c2

136

Souspirs ardents (Archadelt/M. Newsidler)

137

Vray Dieu disoit (Lasso)

138a

Ich gieng einmal spatzieren (M. Newsidler)

138
b

Hupfauff (M. Newsidler)

139

Fantasia (Pietro Paolo Borrono)

140 C2

Zucht Ehr und Lob (Hofhaimer)

141

D'amour me plains (Pavie)

Hand BX, BA

Ms
266

142 HAND
BX

Creator omnium (Willaert)

143 HAND
BA

(untitled)

Hand BX

144 Bx

Le vecchi

145

Le vecchi

146

O dolce vita mia (Willaert)

147

O dolce vita mia (Willaert)

148

Elizabeth Zachariae (La Fage/Barberis)

112A

Hand D

149

Susanna (Lasso) 7 5 2 7

150

Passamezzo antico

151

Gagliarda

Hand F

152

D'amours me plains (Pavane) F

Hand F

153

Kain Adler in der Welt (Anon.)

154

Un petit coup (Janquin)

155

Ung gai bergier (Crequillon)

Hand L

Me
266

156.

Il est jour (Sermissy)

157.

De retourner (Anon.)

158

Le content est riche (Scrmisy)

159

Languir fais (Scrmisy/"A.R." = Antonio Rolta?)

160.

[untitled]

Hand K

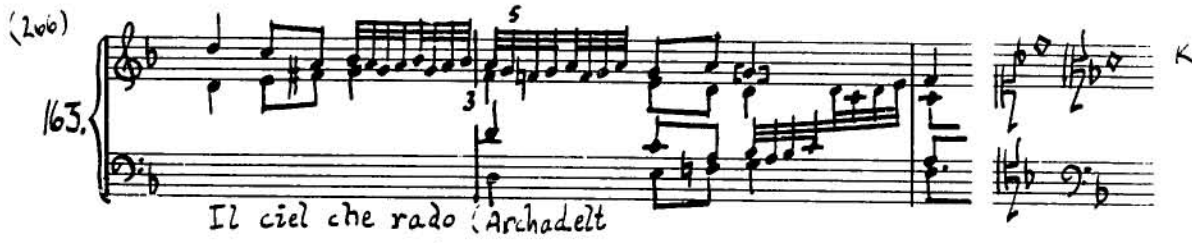
Ms 266
161.

Quando io penso al martire (Archadelt)

162.

Fantasia (after Marco dall'Aquila - Cf. Ms. 266, No. 23)

(206)

163. 

Il ciel che rado (Archadelt)

164. 

Toutes les nuits (Buxton)

165. 

Responso: Quest il besoiing (!)

166. 

O passi sparsi (S. Festa/G. Pacolini)

Hand J

(200)

167. 

Elle crait cella (Janequin)

168. Hand J

Mesa note (Mezza notte)

169 a.

Vegnando da Bologna

169 b.

Vegnando da Bologna

Hand N

Ms 266
170

Circumdederunt me (Josquin)

Ebd^N
 Eb^N

Ebd^N
 Eb^N

Mus Ms. 267

Hand X

Ms 267
1



Gassenhawer (Hans D. von Mentz)

Hand 0

Ms. 267
2.




Inviolata integra (Josquin)

3.



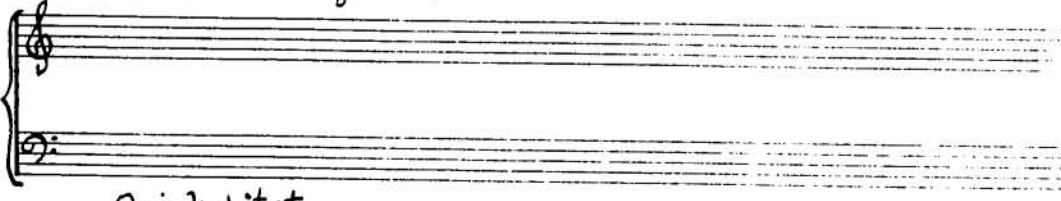
Benedicta es caelorum Regina (Josquin)

4.



Deus venerunt gentes (Consilium)

5.



Qui habitat

67) Hand
C
6.
Audi filia (Gombert)

7.
Vita in ligno (Senti)

Hand BC

Ms
267
8 Bc

La Guerre [unfinished] (Janquin)

9

(cont.)

9a.

La Guerre, 1^{er} pars (Janquin)

Ms
267

10-
11

Han.
BC

Handwritten musical score for 'La Guerre'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. There are some markings above the notes in the upper staff, possibly indicating fingerings or ornaments. A double bar line is present in the middle of the piece.

La Guerre

12
a

Handwritten musical score for 'Fragment'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

Fragment

12
b

Handwritten musical score for 'Fragment'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

Fragment

12
c

Handwritten musical score for 'Untitled piece (Ricercar?)'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

Untitled piece (Ricercar?)

13

Handwritten musical score for 'La Guerre'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. There is a marking 'VI=F' above the first few notes of the lower staff.

La Guerre

14-

15

Handwritten musical score for 'La Guerre, continued'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff.

= La Guerre, continued

Ms
267

Hand
BC
(cont.)

16

[untitled]

17

Ian petit Ian (L'Heritier)

18

VI = F
Super flumina (La Fage, Antonio Rotta)

19

Pour ung petit coup (model un-
known)

20

Jan de Lagny (Berchem)

21

Chant des oiseaux (Jonequin)

Hand O

22.

Hec dicit Dominus - Circumdederunt (Josquin)

Hand P

Ms
267.
23.

Un jour passé avec Collette (Le Hugier)

24.

Letare & exultare (Anon.)

25.

Frisque et gailiard (Clemens non Papa)

P

Ms.
207

26. Hand P
 Contre raison

27.
 Trop tost j'ay (Sermisy)

28.
 Jean de Lagny (Berchem)

Hand BC

29-31
 These sections consist of sketches for diverse ricercars. See the chapter on sketches for details.

31 bis etc. See Ms 1511 d, No 6
 Ung laboureur (Certon)

Ms
267

Hand
B

32. *etc.*
See Ms 266, No. 102

L'autre jour je vis (Anon.)

33-
34

More sketches
(For No. 35: See below.)

34/
36

More sketches (cont.), added to blank staves
containing the Richafort metat (No. 35).

Hand J

Ms
267

35

Peccata mea (Richafort)

J

Hand F

F

Ms.
267
37

Che Debo far che mi (Tromboncino)

38

Je noves demande (model unknown)

39

Il est bel et bon Passereau

40

De su monsue dei Rois (model unknown)

Hand Q

Q

Ms
267
41a

Untitled

41b

Untitled = Passamezzo antico

42a

Untitled = Ricercar (Mario dall'Aquila)

42b

Untitled

Hand BX

Ms
511c
1-8

Aspice Domine (Jachet)

(511c)
9-11

Audi filia (Gombert)

12-14

Audi filia (Gombert)

Hand R

R

Ms
1511c
15

Musical score for 'Benedicam Dominum' by Mouton. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in a single system. The music is in a 16th-century style, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Benedicam Dominum (Mouton)

16

Musical score for 'Aspice Domine' by Juchet. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in a single system. The music is in a 16th-century style, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Aspice Domine (Juchet)

Hand S

Ms
1511c
17

Musical score for 'Quem dicunt homines' by Richafort. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in a single system. The music is in a 16th-century style, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Quem dicunt homines (Richafort)

Hand BC

Ms
1511c

18

Handwritten musical notation for measure 18, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

J'ay fait pour vous (Sermisy)

19

Handwritten musical notation for measure 19, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

c'est une dure departire (Sermisy)

20.

Handwritten musical notation for measure 20, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

Grace et vertu (Rosquelay)

Mus Ms 1511d.

Hand T

Ms
1511d

1

Dont vient cela (Sermisy/[Francesco?])

This musical score is for a piece in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The bass line is primarily composed of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in G minor.

2

Par zon regard (Sermisy/[Francesco!])

This musical score is for a piece in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note pattern. The bass line consists of quarter notes. The piece ends with a final cadence in G minor.

3

Vignon vignette (Sermisy/[Francesco da Milano])

This musical score is for a piece in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The melody is composed of eighth notes. The bass line features a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in G major.

4

Vos ave garan torto (model unknown)

This musical score is for a piece in G minor, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The melody is primarily eighth notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes. The piece ends with a final cadence in G minor.

Hand J

(1511d)

5.

Ung laboureur (Certon)

6.

Marlin menoiz (Jannequin)

7.

Or vien ca vien (Jannequin)

Hand BC

Ms
1511a
8

Si mon malheur (Le Peletier/Bernardo N.)

9

Voiant sou- frier (Jacolin Bernardo)

1511d) Musical score for 'Hau le bois (Anon.)'. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand has a melody with some grace notes and a final flourish. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. To the right, there are two staves labeled 'BC (cont.)' showing the continuation of the piece in a different clef.

Hau le bois (Anon.)

Hand BX.

11 Musical score for 'Ce mois de may (Godard)'. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand has a melody with a triplet. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. To the right, there are two staves labeled 'BX' showing the continuation of the piece in a different clef.

Ce mois de may (Godard)

Hand J.

12 Musical score for 'Par ton regard (Sermisy)'. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand has a melody with a triplet. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. To the right, there are two staves labeled 'J' showing the continuation of the piece in a different clef.

Par ton regard (Sermisy)

13. Musical score for 'Le content est riche (Sermisy)'. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand has a melody with a triplet. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. To the right, there are two staves showing the continuation of the piece in a different clef.

Le content est riche (Sermisy)

Hand BC

(1511d)

14

Plus nultz regretz (Josquin)

Bc

Hand BA

(1511d)

15

Bregantin (Rosso = D. Bianchini?)

BA

16

BA

Hand Uo

Ms
1511a
17

Handwritten musical notation for the piece 'Traditora'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Traditora

18

Handwritten musical notation for the piece 'Torcha'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Torcha

Hand J.

19

Handwritten musical notation for the piece 'Ricerca sic'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Ricerca sic (Francesco da Milano, No. 42)

20

Handwritten musical notation for the piece 'La rocha al fuso'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

La rocha al fuso

Hand K.

Ms 1511a
21.

Passamezzo moderno

22.

Padoana

23.

Saltarello

Hand BA.

24

Ricercar

25a

Ricercar

(finis)

25b

Untitled (Cf. Ms 260, No.30)

Mus Ms 1627.
Hand A

Ms 1627
1.

Gustate et videre (Lasso/M. Newsidler)

2.

Benedicam Dominum (Lasso/M. Newsidler)

3.

Je ne ^{me} puis tenir d'aimer (Benedictus)

4.

Joissance (Willaert)

5.

Toutes les nuicts (Baston)

(1627) Hand A
6. Je fille quant Dieu me donne (Gosse)

7. Come t'haggio lassat'a o vita mia (Azzaiolo)

8. Tu mi fay star scontien' (Anon.)

9. Ferrarese

10. Se dire je lo soie (Benedictus)

11. Anchor che cal partire (Rore/M. Newsiedler)

12.  A

Fantasia super Anchor che col partire (M. Newsiedler)

Hand V

13.  ✓

Vexilla Regis (Lasso/M. Newsiedler)

14. 

Teutscher Tanz (f G) (M. Newsiedler)

15. 

Hupffauff (M. Newsiedler)

Hand P

P

15
1627
(cont.) 16.

Gailliardo del foravia alla dalliana

17.

Puisqu'en deux cuers. Bassadanza - Riposta

18.

C'est une griefe mallade

19

... enj cherches ailleurs amy

20.

La rote de rode

21.

Je ne puis bonnement penser (Sandrin)

ms
1627

Hans P

22.

Hierusalem luge (Richafort)

23.

O regem coeli (Silva)

24.

Que n'est elle aupres de moi (Certon)

25.

Elle a bien ceris gracieux (Sermisy)

26.

Une fillette bien gorriere (Clemens non Papa)

27.

Secours moi je suis toute pleumeuse (D'Ambert)

28. 
Joye et douleur (Isore)

29. 
La Guerre (Janquin)

30. 
Martin menoit (Allaire or Gombert?)

31. 
Nicolla mon beau frere

Mus Ms 2986.
Hand D

D

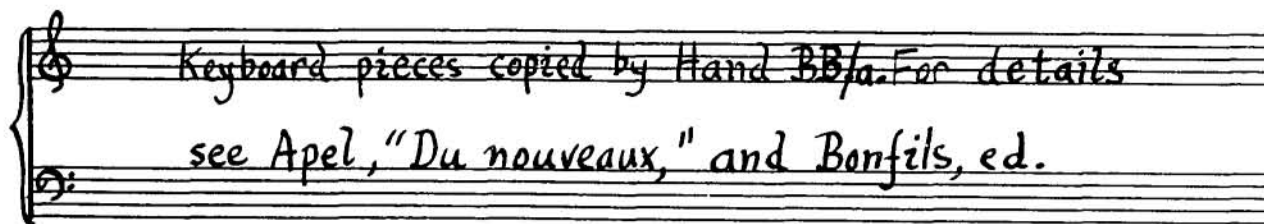
Ms
2986

Handwritten musical score for "Helas quel jour (Lasso)". The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, in 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The piece is in G major, indicated by a sharp sign on the F line of the treble clef. The title "Helas quel jour (Lasso)" is written below the first staff.

Handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The first staff is in treble clef, the second in alto clef, the third in bass clef, and the fourth in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a single note on the G line. The second staff contains a dotted quarter note on the G line. The third staff contains a dotted quarter note on the G line. The fourth staff contains a dotted quarter note on the G line. A handwritten note "The bar lines are original." is written to the right of the third and fourth staves.

MUSMs 2987.

Ms
2987
1-
9



Keyboard pieces copied by Hand BB/a. For details see Apel, "Du nouveaux," and Bonfils, ed.

Hand W

Ms
2987
10



Il me suffit (Crequilon)

Hand BB

Ms
2987
11a



Pavane

11b



[After dance]

BB

Ms
1987

12 *Supercus*
Lacking:
Voice and
Lute BB
(cont.)

Unq peu plus hault (Passereau)

13

Hispania

14

Grace et vitu (Rocquelay)

15

J'ay faict pour vous (Sermisy)

16

C'est une dure departir (Sermisy)

17

Si mon maleur (Sermisy)

18

Las que crainis mon amy (Sermisy)

19

Regretz souci et peine (Janequin)

20

J'ay le desir content (Sermisy)

21

Bransle (?)

22

Gailiarde

23

Bransle

ms
1987

BB

24

Musical notation for measure 24, piano score. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are three measures shown. The second measure has an ellipsis (...) in the upper staff.

Bransle

25

Musical notation for measure 25, piano score. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are three measures shown.

Bransle

26

Musical notation for measure 26, piano score. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are three measures shown. The first measure has a 'bis' dynamic marking. The third measure has 'fo' and 'bis' dynamic markings.

Bransle

27

Musical notation for measure 27, piano score. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are three measures shown. The second measure has a 'bis' dynamic marking. The third measure has 'fo' and 'bis' dynamic markings.

Bransle

28

Musical notation for measure 28, piano score. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are three measures shown. The second measure has a 'bis' dynamic marking. The third measure has an 'fs' dynamic marking.

Bransle

29

Musical notation for measure 29, piano score. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are two measures shown. The second measure has a 'bis' dynamic marking. The first measure has a bracketed label '[Untitled]' below it.

[Untitled]

30

[Untitled] bis

31

Gailliarde

32

bis fs

Bransle Adieu margaurite

33-34*

Si j'ay eu du mal ou du bien (Sermisy) * (#34 = cont. of #33)

35

Après de vous (Sermisy)

36

Douce memoire (Sandrïn)

Hand A

Ms
2987

37.

Susanna ung jour (Lupi Didier II / M. Newsiedler)

38.

Per su hospiti boschi (Festa)

Paris, Ms. Rés 429/part I.
Hand XX

Paris Ms. 1.



Gassenhawer (Hans D. von Mentz)

Hand A

2.



Passamezzo antico/Saltarello (M. Newsiedler)

3.



Passamezzo antico/Saltarello

4.



Passamezzo antico/Saltarello

5.



Passamezzo antico/Saltarello

6. *l'aris I)* Hand
A
(cont.)

Passamezzo antico/Saltarello

7.

Chì passa per questa strada

Hand
XY
8.

Galliarida (French tablature - added in 17th century?)

Hand
A (cont.)
9.

In te domine speravi (Lupus/M. Newsiedler)

10.

Vita in ligno moritur (Senz/M. Newsiedler)

11.

Stabat mater dolorosa (Josquin)

Paris I

12

Benedicta es coelorum Regina (Josquin/M. Newsiedler)

Hand A (cont.)

13.

Chi passa per questa strada

Paris, Ms. Rés. 429. (Paris II)

Hand P/a

The second fascicle of Ms. Rés. 429 (fols. 50-96^v [original foliation 1-51^v]) consists of "recercatas" copied from the Naples, 1536, Francesco da Milano print by Hand P/a, who also copied the following Lupus motet intabulated by Hans Gerle and dated 1545. Most of the remaining pieces are by a second hand, P/b, with additions by others.

Hand P/a

Paris Ms II
1

Benedictus dominus Deus Israel (Lupus/Gerle)

P/a

Hand P/b

2

C'est a grant tort (Sermisy)

P/b

Paris II)

3

Le Content est riche (Sermisy) P/b

4

Tant que vivray (Sermisy) P/b

5

Fantasia P/b

Hand P/c

6

Ricerca bella P/c

7

Recercata P/c

8

Pour ung plaisir (Crecquillon)

P/b

9

Dont vient cela (Sermisy)

P/b

10

Ach Elslein, Liebes Elslein (Senf)

P/b

11

Pour ung plaisir (Crecquillon)

P/b

12

D'amour je ne plains (Pothie)

P/b

13

Ces fascheaux sotz (Anon.)

14

Je fille (Grosse)

15

Ricercar

16

Benedictus (Isaac/Spinacino)

17

Quando io penso al martire (Archadelt)

18

Lodesana

Paris II

P/b

19

La grenova

20

[Title cut-off]

21

Canella

22

[Title cut-off = Romanesca?]

23
a

[Title cut-off:] Passamezzo antico

23
b

Gaiarda

Paris II

P_o
cont.

24

= No. 23b, m. 7 ff.

25

[Title cut-off: Cara cosa]

P/b

26

[Title cut-off: Pavana "La Desperata" + Saltarello (Borrono)]

P/d

27

[Title cut-off: Ricercar (da Crema)]

P/b

28

[Title cut-off: Passamezzo antico]

P/b

23
a.

[Title cut-off: Passamezzo antico]

P/b

Paris II

29b

Gaiarda

P/b

30 a

[Passamezzo antico]

30 b

Gaiarda

31

[Title cut-off: Passamezzo antico]

P/b

32

[Passamezzo antico]

33

[Passamezzo!]

34 a

[Passamezzo moderno] (Hans Newsiedler)

P/e

Paris
I

34b

Handwritten musical score for Paris I, measures 34b and 34c. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two flats. Measure 34b is marked with a '2' and measure 34c with a '3'. The piece is identified as '2. Paris (= Pauloana)' and '3. Paris (= Sultarezze)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks.

P/e

35

Handwritten musical score for Paris I, measure 35. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks. The piece is identified as 'Fragment = Francesco da Milano, No. 24 (=: Pavane?)'.

P/b

36

Handwritten musical score for Paris I, measure 36. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks. The piece is identified as '[Gaiarda]'.

37

Handwritten musical score for Paris I, measure 37. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks. The piece is identified as '[Romanesca]'.

Paris II

38

Musical notation for measure 38, piano part. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

P/b
(cont.)

[Cont. of No. 3]

39

Musical notation for measure 39, piano part. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

[un petit coup (Juncquin or Passereau)]

AJN scripsit
A>P 14.6.82 >DG

THE LUTE WORKS OF
MARCO DALL'AQUILA
and OTHERS

Ricercar senza canto

Marco

No.
15

(a) V:0 (g)
(b) Ms 266, No. 25,
reading

Ricercar

Marco

No. 16

(a) Reads III: 10 (bb-a)
Cf. m. 6.
(b) The parallel 5ths are in the original.

[Untitled]

No. 17

(a) Not all rhythm signs seem correctly placed.
(b) Omitted

Ricercar

Marco

No. 18

(a)

(b)

⑤

⑧

⑫

(a) $\text{II}:\text{O}(\text{d})$

(b) $\text{II}:\text{I}(\text{b}:\text{flat})$

Ricercar

Marco

No. 19

(a)

(b)

⑪

⑳

(29)

(38)

(44)

(a) Rhythms: 3 2 | 0
0 3 | 1
8 0 | 2

(b) Rhythms signs as shown. Cf. m. 39.

[Untitled]

No. 20

2 4 3 5 4

(5)

(8)

No. 20
Literal
Transe

(5)

(8)

...

No. 21

See Francesco edition, no. 85

(p)

Ricercar

Marco

No. 22

⑦

(b)

(2)

(a)

(4)

(17)

(22)

34 38

(a) Flared over 2nd F; G omitted.
(b) Omitted.

Ricercar

Marco

No. 23

4 5

6 2 5 7 7 6 4

10

15

19 c

25 *v*

30 (c) (c) (d)

35 *v*

40 *v*

45 *f* *v* (f) *v*

ffol. 231

50 (9) *v*

- (a) Rhythm sign one eighth too early. (j) Rhythm sign placed one cipher too early.
 (b) C# one eighth too early. (g) Cf. measure 1.
 (c) Emendation from Ms. 266, No. 162. (h) Lacking.
 (d) Ciphers on II.

Ricercar

Marco

No.
24

(31) (2) (3) (4)

(37) (6)


Col. 243

(43) (5)

(49) (4) (5)

(54) (9) (4)

(60) 6 7 5 7 9 8 5 2

- (a) Placed one ♯ note too early
- (b) Lacking? My emendations are questionable here and perhaps the original reading should prevail? 
- (c) $\text{V}:3$ (e-slot).
- (d) Rhythm sign lacking
- (e) On III (c-A)
- (f) $\text{II}:0$ (d) (g) $\text{I}:2$ (a)
- (h) Lacking

Ricercar

Marco

No. 25

Musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers are indicated in boxes at the beginning of each system: 10, 13, 15, 18, 22, 24, 26, and 29. Annotations (b), (c), and (d) are placed above or below the staves, often with arrows pointing to specific notes or groups of notes. A 'v' marking is present above measures 10, 13, and 18. A 'c' marking is present below measures 15, 18, 24, and 29. A '5 7 5' marking is present above measures 29 and 30. The score is written in a style typical of a piano accompaniment, with a treble and bass clef for each system.

- (a) There are no bar lines in the original and the rhythm signs are not always properly aligned.
- (b) Rhythm sign lacking.
- (c) Cipher(s) lacking.
- (d) See Ms. 1511d, No. 24.
- (e) III: 5 (d)

Ricercar [Fantasia? in 1536 print]

Matteo

No. 26

[C] = Casteliono, 1536 [M] = Munich Ms.

m. 30 [C:] (a) m. 35 [C:] (b) m. 38 [M:] (c)

(a)

30

(b)

35

(d)

40

(e)

44

(c)

49

(c)

54

(d) m. 41 [C]

(e)

m. 44 [C]

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers are circled in the left margin: 59, 63, 67, 71, 75, and 81. Measure 83 is also circled. Dynamic markings include *v* (forte) and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *(b)* and *(g)*. At the bottom right, there are two systems of staves with the following markings: *m. 71 [C:]*, *m. 75 [M:]*, and *(g)*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and chordal structures.

[Untitled]

No.
27

Ricercar

Marco

No.
28

29

39 (c) v v(d)

49 (e) v 3

57

66

- (a) Rhythm signs reversed.
 (b) V: 5 (F)
 (c) II: 2 (e)
 (d) I: 3 (b flat)
 II: 0 (d)
 (e) Lacking

[Untitled]

No. 29

(a) Cf. No. 78, "Vous usurpe" (Sandrin)
 (b) IV = 2 (G)
 (c) VI = 0 (G)
 (d) Ciphers reversed
 (e) I = 3 (E flat)

No. 30

See Francesco edition, No. 11 (here attr. to Marco)

Final chord: D

Ricercar

[Anon.]

No. 31

Atuning

(a) *v*

(10)

(17)

(a.e.)

(27)

v

(33)

(b) *v*

(46)

(c) *v*

(58) (d)

(79) (d)

(91) (aa)

(a) II:1 (e) (e) VI:2 (B)
 (b) V:7(a) inserted
 (c) III:0(B)
 (d) Lacking

Ricercar*

Marco

No. 32

(10)

* Cf. Josquin, "Benedictus es coelorum."

18 (a) v

26 v

35 (a) Ciphers reversed

43

Ricercar

No. 34 = No. 15

Ricercar

No. 35 = No. 21 [Francesco da Milano, No. 86]

[Untitled]

[Marco]

No.
33

Handwritten musical notation for measures 1-4 of No. 33. The piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 4.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 5-8 of No. 33. Measure 5 is marked with a circled '5'. Measure 6 contains a circled '(a)' in the bass line, indicating an omitted section. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 9-12 of No. 33. Measure 9 is marked with a circled '10'. The piece continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more active melodic line in the right hand.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 13-16 of No. 33. Measure 13 is marked with a circled '14'. The notation shows a continuation of the eighth-note accompaniment and the melodic line.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 17-20 of No. 33. Measure 17 is marked with a circled '18'. Measure 18 contains a circled '(a)' in the bass line. The notation concludes with a fermata over the final note of measure 20.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 21-25 of No. 33. Measure 21 is marked with a circled '21'. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a circled '25' at the bottom right of the final measure.

(a) Omitted.

For Nos. 34+35, see
previous page.

[Untitled/Ricercar?]

No. 50

(a)

7

12 (b)

16

21 (c)

25

(a) On V (C)
(b) Omitted
(c) On IV (B)

29

Ricercar

Francesco

No. 51

See Francesco edition
No. 86

end d (d)

No. 52

[Untitled]

(v) (d) (d)

No. 53

[Untitled/Ricercar]

(a)

(6) 3

(10) v

(15) v

20

24

28

34

(b)

38

43

47

Sol. 39v

(c)

(57)

(61)

(66)

(70)

(74)

- (a) Ciphers on IV (A-G)
- (b) Lacking
- (c) Rhythm sign lacking
- (d) V=3 (E flat)

[Untitled]

A tuning

No.
54

Handwritten musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, F2, G2. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 6-9. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, F2, G2. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 10-14. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, F2, G2. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 15-18. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, F2, G2. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 19-21. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, F2, G2. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 22-25. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, F2, G2. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note.

[Untitled]

(a) Rhythm cipher one cipher too early.
 (b) II. 2 (A)

No. 55

original barline:

7

10 (a)

12 (b)

15 (b)

18 (a)

21 (a)

(a) Rhythm sign
use alpha base
early

23 (b) IV:2 (A)

[Untitled]

No. 66

(5)

(10)

(15)

(20)

(26)

(a) IV: 2 (G)
 (b) Rhythm sign omitted
 (c) II: 4, 0 (f#: g)
 (d) III: 0 (A)
 (e) IV: 0 (F), VI: 2 (A),
 e.g., reversed and
 on wrong lines
 (f) Omitted.

D'una Cossa Spagnola*

[Francesco?]

No. 67

- (a) V:0(c)
- (b) I:2(a)
- (c) Lacking
- (d) II:3(f), III:0(a)

Ricercar No. 45 - Francesco da Milano
 Scotto, Lib. 7 (1548)

* Cf. "Galata ala Spagnola", Dalza.

Ricercar Caro a H. E. [rwarth]

Marco

No. 68

[Original tablature without rhythm signs.]

- (a) Order of cipher: reversed
- (b) III: 0 (A)
- (c) This and later cadence ornaments follow the in other pieces in same layer

Ricercar

Marco

[Original tablature without rhythm signs.]

No.
69

62

Musical score for measures 62-70, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

71

Musical score for measures 71-80, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

Ricercar [Original tablature without rhythm signs.] Marco

No. 70

Musical score for measures 81-90, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

Diagram of a lute fretboard showing fingerings for measures 81-90.

91

Musical score for measures 91-100, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

19

Musical score for measures 101-110, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

Priambolo [Original tablature without rhythm signs.] Marco

No. 71

Musical score for measures 111-120, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

12

Musical score for measures 121-130, featuring treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

Fantasia*

Marco

(13)

(21)

(31)

[fol. 7v]

(40)

(49)

* Castiglione print (1536), fol. 7.

58 *v*

61 *v*

76 [fol. 81] *v*

88

77 *v*

106 [3 x 4] *v*

115 *col. 8y3* *C3 x 33*

124 *C3 x 21*

134 *C3 x 11*

145

151

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. Measure numbers 115, 124, 134, 145, and 151 are circled at the beginning of their respective systems. Performance markings include accents (v) and dynamic markings (p). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 151.

Fantasia*)

Marco

(a) (b)

(11) (c) (b)

(26)

(34) v

(44) v

(53) v

*) Casteliono, 1536 print. cf. no. 29

63

Musical score for measures 63-65. The right hand features a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a slur. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

76

Musical score for measures 76-78. The right hand has a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a slur. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

86

Musical score for measures 86-88. The right hand has a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a slur. The left hand has a five-fingered chord (5) in the first measure.

96

Musical score for measures 96-98. The right hand has a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a slur. The left hand has a dynamic marking (d) in the second measure.

106

Musical score for measures 106-108. The right hand has a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a slur. The left hand has a dynamic marking (b) in the first measure.

117

Musical score for measures 117-119. The right hand has a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking and a slur. The left hand has a dynamic marking (b) in the first measure.

[fol. 30v]

(125)

(135)

(144)

(154)

- (a) Cf. "Vous usurpa," No. 78 and No. 29.
- (b) Lacking
- (c) $\bar{V}: 3$ (E flat)
- (d) Rhythm sign lacking
- (e) $\text{IV}: 1$ (F sharp)
- (f) $\text{I}: 0$ (g)

Ricercar
A tuning

Marco

No.
101

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 1 is marked with a circled 'a'.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-17. Measure 9 is marked with a circled '9'. Measure 11 is marked with a circled 'b'. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns in both staves.

Third system of musical notation, measures 18-25. Measure 18 is marked with a circled '18'. The melodic line features a series of eighth notes, while the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 26-35. Measure 26 is marked with a circled '26'. The piece continues with intricate rhythmic textures in both hands.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 36-43. Measure 36 is marked with a circled '36'. The notation shows a continuation of the complex rhythmic patterns.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 44-51. Measure 44 is marked with a circled '44'. The piece concludes with a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a sustained bass line.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-61. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in a minor key and features a complex, rhythmic melody in the treble clef with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

62

Musical notation for measures 62-69. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody continues with similar rhythmic complexity. A fermata is placed over a note in measure 69. The bass line continues with harmonic support.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-77. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble clef has a more active melody with frequent sixteenth notes. The bass clef has a more static accompaniment with some chordal textures.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-85. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. A fermata is present in measure 85. A circled 'c' is written below the bass line in measure 84. The treble clef features a melodic line with some grace notes.

96

Musical notation for measures 96-103. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. A circled 'c' is written above the treble clef in measure 103. The melody in the treble clef is more melodic and less rhythmically dense than in previous systems.

94

Musical notation for measures 94-101. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. A circled '3' is written in the bass clef in measure 94. A fermata is placed over a note in measure 101. The treble clef has a melodic line with some grace notes.

(d)

101

Musical notation for measures 101-107. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 101 is circled. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 107.

108

Musical notation for measures 108-114. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 108 is circled. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 114.

115

Musical notation for measures 115-123. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 115 is circled. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 123.

124

Musical notation for measures 124-131. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 124 is circled. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 131.

132

Musical notation for measures 132-143. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 132 is circled. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 143.

144

Musical notation for measures 144-150. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 144 is circled. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 150.

(147)

(155)

(a) Ricercar on "L'autre jour." See No. 102
 (b) Rhythm sign lacking
 (c) II:5 (g)
 (d) V:0 (C)

163

L'autre jour je vis par ung matin

Anon./[Marco]
 RISM 1530/30, no. 14

A tuning

No. 102

(9)

(17)

(a)

Musical notation for measures 27-34. The system consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. Measure 27 is circled at the beginning. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Musical notation for measures 35-42. The system consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. Measure 35 is circled at the beginning. A 'V' (accendo) marking is present above the treble staff in measure 38.

Musical notation for measures 43-50. The system consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. Measure 43 is circled at the beginning. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity.

Musical notation for measures 51-54. The system consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. Measure 51 is circled at the beginning. A 'V' (accendo) marking is present above the treble staff in measure 52. Measure 54 is circled at the end of the system.

(a) Omitted.

L'autre jour je vis par un matin,
La fille de nostre voisin,
Qui se tenoit a un gendarme,
Alarme, alarme
Et la baisoit et la coloit,
Et davantaige lui faisoit,
Hen, hellas m'ayme.

[Anon.?] Antonio di Becchi
Lib. I^o (1568), p. 79.

Fantasia

A tuning

Measures 1-9 of the Fantasia, labeled (a). The notation is in A tuning and shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

Measures 10-20 of the Fantasia, labeled (10). The notation continues the complex rhythmic pattern.

Measures 21-30 of the Fantasia, labeled (21). The notation continues the complex rhythmic pattern.

Measures 31-41 of the Fantasia, labeled (31) and (b). The notation continues the complex rhythmic pattern.

Measures 42-51 of the Fantasia, labeled (42) and (b). The notation continues the complex rhythmic pattern.

Measures 52-61 of the Fantasia, labeled (52). The notation continues the complex rhythmic pattern.

(*) Although called a Fantasia, di Becchi's work is a literal intabulation of the anonymous chanson, "L'autre jour," in RISM 1530/3, No. 14. Cf. Nos. 101-2
(b) Lacking

1511 $\frac{4}{4}$
No.
24

(a)

(b)

(b)

(a) See No. 22, m. 34. (b) Lacking.

1511
No.
256

(a)

(a)

(a) Lacking.

Cara Cossa

No. 36a

Nº 1

(a)

(6)

(10)

(a) No bar lines.

No. 36b

Nº 2

(5)

V

(9)

(a) No bar lines

No. 36 c

No. 3

④

⑧

No. 36 d

No. 4*

* Cf. D. Bianchini (1546), no. 12 [below].

③

⑥

⑧

(b)

(a) Omitted (b) Lacking

No. 5 * [rhythm signs lacking from here.]

No. 36
 e

(a) 1

(b)

(c)

(b)

(a) III:0 (A)
(b) Lacking
(c) Repeats written out

No. 6

No. 36
 f

(a)

(b)

(c)

(a) III:0 (A) (b) V:3 (Eflat) (c) V:0 (C)

⑧ (d) ⑩

(d) Lacking

No. 36
8

⑤

⑦

⑩

No. 36
h

No. 8

③ (a)

⑤ *v* (a)

⑦ (a) (a)

⑨ (a) omitted.

No. 36
i
N^o 9
3

[Measures of four ♪ each in original tablature.]

④

⑦ (!)

⑩

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-2. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a circled measure number '1'. The bass clef staff contains a supporting bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

No. 36
k

№ 10

Musical notation for the second system, measures 3-4. The treble clef staff features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff has a steady bass line. A circled measure number '3' is present at the start of the system.

Musical notation for the third system, measures 5-6. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a circled measure number '4' and a 'V' (accendo) marking. The bass clef staff includes a circled measure number '5' and a circled '(a)' marking.

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 7-8. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a circled measure number '6'. The bass clef staff includes circled '(b)' markings in measures 7 and 8.

Musical notation for the fifth system, measures 9-10. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a circled measure number '7'. The bass clef staff has a steady bass line.

Musical notation for the sixth system, measures 11-12. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a circled measure number '11'. The bass clef staff has a steady bass line.

System 1: Measures 16-18. Measure 16 is circled with the number 16. The music consists of a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns.

System 2: Measures 19-20. Measure 19 is circled with the number 19. Measure 20 is circled with the number 20. The music includes a treble and bass staff. Measure 20 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. To the right of the staff, there are two annotations: (a) *D. 2. (G)* and (b) *Omitted.*

System 3: Measures 21-24. The system is labeled "No. 11" above the treble staff and "No. 36" with a small 'l' below the bass staff. The music consists of a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns.

System 4: Measures 25-28. Measure 25 is circled with the number 25. The music consists of a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns.

System 5: Measures 29-32. Measure 29 is circled with the number 29. Measure 32 is circled with the number 32. The music consists of a treble and bass staff with various rhythmic patterns.

System 6: An empty system consisting of a treble and bass staff.

La Cara Cosa

D. Bianchini? Lib. I

The first system of musical notation for 'La Cara Cosa' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, particularly in the right hand of the upper staff.

CCR. No. 36d.1

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a circled number '5' above the first measure of the upper staff and a 'V' (crescendo) marking above the final measure of the upper staff. The notation is dense with sixteenth-note passages.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a circled number '4' above the first measure of the upper staff. The music continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It includes a circled number '3' above the first measure of the upper staff and a circled number '19' below the final measure of the lower staff. The music ends with a final cadence.

Galliarde Cara Cosa

V. Bakfark

The first system of musical notation for 'Galliarde Cara Cosa' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes, characteristic of a galliard.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a circled number '3' above the first measure of the upper staff. The music continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns.

④

③

Gailliarda . La Cara Cosa

M. Weissel (1592)

(Original barlines marked with |)

Passo e mezzo della Cara Cosa

*Giacomo Gorzanis
(1563)*



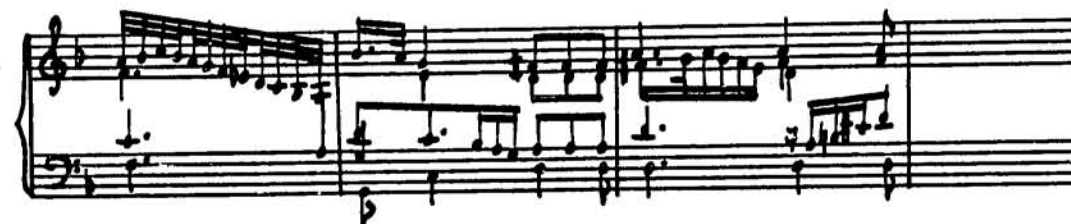
Padoana del detto



136



Saltarello del detto



[Passa mezzo antico]

No.
37

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a series of sixteenth-note runs in the right hand, followed by a measure with a fermata. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece. It features a circled '4' above the first measure of the upper staff. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns, while the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

The third system includes a circled '8' above the first measure of the upper staff. The musical texture remains consistent with the previous systems, showcasing the technical skill of the performer through the rapid sixteenth-note passages.

The fourth and final system on this page includes a circled '10' above the first measure of the upper staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the upper staff, marked with a double bar line and a fermata. The lower staff ends with a few final notes.

1511b,
No. 5

Passo e meglio

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Passo e meglio". The score is written on four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system is labeled "1511b, No. 5". The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are some handwritten annotations: "x al?" is written below the first staff of the fourth system, and a circled "3" is written above the second staff of the fourth system. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

La Traditora

No. 38
a

Nº1

(a) (b)

⑤

⑦ (c)

⑬

(a) No barlines.
(b) Lacking.
(c) On IV (F)

⑭

No. 38

Nº 2

* [Repeats written out.]

1.

2.

25

No. 38^c Marco

⑤

⑧

⑫

⑯ 1. 2.

⑳ 1.

㉑

*[Repeats written out in original.]

Tenor

No. 38
d
Sorau

[Cf. No. 38a.]

D tuning

[Rhythm signs lacking.]

④

(b) (a) (a)

(b) III: 3 (g) (a) [Original: d[♯].]

⑦

(b) (c)

(c) Lacking.

⑩

(c)

This system contains two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with measures 10 and 11. The second system also has two staves, with measure 10 on the top staff and measure 11 on the bottom staff. The music is in a minor key and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

⑫

⑭

(c) *lacking*

This system contains two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with measures 12 and 13. The second system also has two staves, with measure 12 on the top staff and measure 14 on the bottom staff. The music continues with a similar eighth-note accompaniment.

No. 39

Done impresteme il vostro burato

No 1

This system contains two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with measures 15 and 16. The second system also has two staves, with measure 15 on the top staff and measure 16 on the bottom staff. The music continues with a similar eighth-note accompaniment.

a capite

This system contains two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef) with measures 17 and 18. The second system also has two staves, with measure 17 on the top staff and measure 18 on the bottom staff. The music concludes with a final chord.

No. 39
a

(a) (b)

④

⑧

(a) No bar lines.
(b) Misaligned.
(c) Lacking

El Burato

D. Bianchini (1546)
Lib. I, no. 13.

④

⑦

⑧

Saltarello ditto el Burato

P.P. Borrono (1536), fol. 17

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It contains measures 1 through 4. The melody in the treble clef is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests. The bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

The second system contains measures 5 through 8. Measure 5 is marked with a circled '5'. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The label "Alto modo" is written above the treble staff at the end of the system.

The third system contains measures 9 through 12. Measure 9 is marked with a circled '9'. The musical notation follows the established pattern of the previous systems.

The fourth system contains measures 13 through 16. Measure 13 is marked with a circled '13'. The notation continues with eighth-note figures and rests.

The fifth system contains measures 17 through 20. Measure 17 is marked with a circled '17'. The label "Le Riprese" is written above the treble staff. The notation shows a continuation of the piece's rhythmic structure.

The sixth system contains measures 21 through 24. Measure 21 is marked with a circled '21'. The label "Tochata" is written above the treble staff. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

The seventh system contains measures 25 through 28. Measure 25 is marked with a circled '25'. The notation concludes with a double bar line and a circled '28' at the end of the bass staff.

Bernardo non puol stare

Munch 1511^b, fol. 17^v

[2nd version]

This musical score consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, characteristic of a keyboard or lute piece. The first system includes the annotation "[2nd version]" in the left hand. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

Bernardo

Venice, It. IV. 1227,
No. 16 (keyboard)

This musical score consists of two systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation is less dense than the first piece, with a focus on rhythmic patterns and chordal structures. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the second system.

[Bernardo non puol stare]

Anon., Munich, MS
1511^b, fol. 17_v.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "[Bernardo non puol stare]". The score is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the early 16th century, as indicated by the source information. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line at the end of the fourth system. The key signature is not explicitly shown, but the notation suggests a common key like C major or F major.

Bernardo non puol stare
Care patrone mie
Che non veng'a vistare
Le vostre singarie
Pero vi priego vengar'a li balcon
Chi mi volere cantar une belle canson.

Bernardo non puol stare

No.
40

C tuning

Bernardo non vuol stare

M. Newsidler
Donauerschlingen I, fol 8.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Bernardo non vuol stare" by M. Newsidler. The score is written on four systems of five-line staves, each system containing a treble and bass clef. The music is in a 3/4 time signature. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are first and second endings marked with "1." and "2." above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

Tocha tocha la canella

No.
41

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and single notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a triplet and other rhythmic figures. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and bass notes.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet and a fermata. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and notes.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet and a fermata. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and notes. A circled 'b' is written above a note in the lower staff.

(a) Repeated. (b) Omitted.

[Untitled-Romanesca variant]

No.
42

First system of musical notation for No. 42, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by a series of eighth-note runs.

Second system of musical notation for No. 42, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

Third system of musical notation for No. 42, concluding the piece with a final cadence.

Ti parti chour mio charo

No.
43

First system of musical notation for No. 43, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The melody in the treble staff is a simple, rhythmic line.

Second system of musical notation for No. 43, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

Pomo

No.
44

First system of musical notation for No. 44, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The melody in the treble staff is a simple, rhythmic line.

El marchexe de Saluzzo

Venice, It. IV. 1227,
No. 29.

Marchexo de San Luzzo

A Tuning

No.
45

(a) Omitted.

Chanalcha

No. 46

(a)

(a) Lacking rhythm sign

La Torza

1511b, No. 18

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler accompaniment of quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some rests, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes.

El ballo della torza

1511b, No. 47

The third system begins with a treble staff featuring a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment with quarter notes.

The fourth system continues the intricate melodic development in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a consistent accompaniment.

The fifth system shows further melodic complexity in the treble staff, with the bass staff maintaining its accompaniment role.

The sixth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staff.

Passamezzo

Gregorio
1511d, No. 16

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Passamezzo" by Gregorio (1511d, No. 16). The score is written on five systems of two staves each, using a treble and bass clef. The music is in a 3/4 time signature and features a complex, rhythmic melody in the treble clef, often with sixteenth-note patterns. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

La Rocha al fuso.

1511b,
No. 54

(Ripresa?)

This musical score is written for piano in two staves. The first system consists of two staves with a treble clef on the top and a bass clef on the bottom. The second system also consists of two staves with a treble clef on the top and a bass clef on the bottom. The third system consists of two staves with a treble clef on the top and a bass clef on the bottom. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Torca al fuso

1511c;
No. 20

This musical score is written for piano in two staves. The first system consists of two staves with a treble clef on the top and a bass clef on the bottom. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The image displays three systems of musical notation, likely for piano, arranged vertically. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system features a similar structure with some first and second endings indicated by brackets and '1.' and '2.' markings. The third system continues the piece, ending with a double bar line. The overall style is that of a classical piano score.

[Untitled]

No. 47

Ploverin [Poverin]

No. 48

Bregantino

1511b, No. 41

A musical score for a piece titled "Bregantino" (1511b, No. 41). The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, likely a lute or guitar. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece consists of five systems of music. The first system contains four measures, the second and third systems each contain four measures, and the fourth system contains four measures. The fifth system is a short concluding phrase of two measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Bragantin

No. 49

A musical score for a piece titled "Bragantin" (No. 49). The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, likely a lute or guitar. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece consists of a single system of music containing four measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Bregantin da messer Rosso

1511d, No. 15
[Bianchini?]

Mille Reges [Josquin]

[Anon. German]

A tuning

No.
56

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Mille Reges" by Josquin, with an alternative version by an anonymous German composer. The score is presented in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system is marked "No. 56" and "A tuning". The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as accents (v) and slurs. The piece is written in a style characteristic of the Renaissance lute repertoire.

(a)

This system shows a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The bass staff has a simpler accompaniment. There are some illegible markings in the treble staff, possibly including a time signature or a key signature.

(b)

sid.

This system shows a piano accompaniment. The treble staff has a melodic line with some notes that are not properly aligned with the bass staff. The word "sid." is written below the bass staff.

(c)

This system shows a piano accompaniment. The treble staff has a melodic line with some notes that are not properly aligned with the bass staff.

This system shows a piano accompaniment. The treble staff has a melodic line with some notes that are not properly aligned with the bass staff.

This system shows a piano accompaniment. The treble staff has a melodic line with some notes that are not properly aligned with the bass staff.

(a) Illegible (b) Rhythm signs omitted. (c) Rhythm signs omitted and ciphers not properly aligned.

Per illud ave [Josquin]

[Anon. German]

No.
57

The first system of music consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a circled 'a' above it. The music features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line.

The second system continues the piece with a treble and bass staff. A measure in the bass staff is marked with a circled 'a' above it. The notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic material.

The third system features a treble and bass staff. A measure in the treble staff is marked with a circled 'b' above it. The music includes some complex rhythmic patterns and chordal textures.

The fourth system consists of a treble and bass staff. A measure in the bass staff is marked with a circled 'a' above it. The notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic material.

The fifth system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with some grace notes, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

The sixth system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line, and the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

(a) Omitted.
(b) II: 3 (f)

Nisi Dominus [Senfl]

[Anon. German]

No.
58

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

The second system continues the piece. It features a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with accompaniment. A dynamic marking 'v' (forte) is present at the end of the system. A rehearsal mark '(a)' is placed above the first measure of this system.

The third system shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains the main melodic line, while the bass clef staff provides a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking 'v' is visible at the end of the system.

The fourth system continues the musical piece. It includes a treble clef staff with the melody and a bass clef staff with accompaniment. A rehearsal mark '(b)' is located below the first measure of this system.

The fifth system of notation. The treble clef staff features the melody, and the bass clef staff provides accompaniment. A rehearsal mark '(sic)' is placed below the first measure of this system.

The sixth and final system of notation on this page. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, showing the concluding part of the piece with a final cadence.

First system of musical notation, consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic complexity and melodic lines in both hands.

Third system of musical notation, featuring dynamic markings *(b)*, *(c)*, and *(d)*. The music includes a variety of note values and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation, including a dynamic marking *(sic)*. The notation shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a dynamic marking *(b)*. The piece continues with intricate rhythmic patterns.

Sixth system of musical notation, including dynamic markings *(e)* and *(sic)*. The system concludes with a final cadence.

First system of musical notation, consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and some slurs. A fermata is placed over a note in the final measure of the system.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a fermata in the final measure.

Secunda pars - Cum dederunt

Third system of musical notation, beginning the second part. It features a fermata in the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a dynamic of *(b)*. It includes a fermata in the final measure.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked with a dynamic of *(f)*. It includes a dynamic marking of *(b)* in the final measure.

Sixth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a fermata in the final measure.

The image displays six systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The music is written in a key with one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

- System 1: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.
- System 2: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking f is present.
- System 3: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking f is present.
- System 4: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking f is present.
- System 5: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking f is present. A marking $(6ic)$ is present in the bass staff.
- System 6: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.

- (a) II: 0 (d) (d) I: 0 (g) (g) III: 0 (A)
 (b) Omitted (e) VI: 0 (G)
 (c) I: 5 (c') (f) Six measures lacking

Was wird es doch [Senzl]

[Anon. German]

No.
59

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over a note in the treble staff, with the number '5' written below it. A '2' is written below the final note of the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over a note in the treble staff, with the number '7' written below it.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over a note in the treble staff, with the number '7' written below it.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over a note in the treble staff, with the number '7' written below it.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over a note in the treble staff, with the number '7' written below it. The letter '(a)' is written above the first measure of the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a bass line with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over a note in the treble staff, with the number '7' written below it.

(a) Omitted.

Il est jour [Sermisy or Moulu] [Anon. German]

No.
60

Handwritten musical notation for measures 1 through 6. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. Measure 6 is circled at the end of the system.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 7 through 12. Measure 12 is circled at the end of the system.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 13 through 23. Measure 23 is circled at the end of the system.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 24 through 31. Measure 31 is circled at the end of the system.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 32 through 43. Measure 43 is circled at the end of the system.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 44 through 54. Measure 54 is circled at the end of the system.

Coeur langoureux [Josquin]

[Anon. German]

No.
61

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff features a more active melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a steady rhythmic pattern.

The third system includes a dynamic marking 'f. 44' above the upper staff. The notation continues with two staves, showing a change in the melodic texture.

The fourth system features two staves with a section marked '(a)' and '(b)' above the upper staff. This section contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

The fifth system continues with two staves, showing a continuation of the intricate melodic and harmonic development.

The sixth and final system on this page consists of two staves, concluding the piece with a final melodic phrase and accompaniment.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef part begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a melodic line. The bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment. A circled 'c' is written in the lower left of the system. Fingering numbers '6', '7', and '4' are placed above the treble clef staff.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar melodic and harmonic development in both staves.

Third system of musical notation, showing further melodic and harmonic progression.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the musical development.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a circled '(sic)' in the bass clef part.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the piece.

Seventh system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble clef.

(a) III: 3 (c) (b) I: 2 (a) (c) Ciphers reversed d_0

Amy souffrez [Moulu]

Marco (Bk III)

No.
62

(a) Omitted.

Il est bel et bon [Passereau]

Marco (8k III)

No.
63.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-finger fingering (5) above the first measure of the upper staff. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. It includes a five-finger fingering (5) above the first measure of the upper staff.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece with similar melodic and harmonic structures. The notation is clear and well-organized.

The fifth system of musical notation shows the continuation of the piece. It includes a five-finger fingering (5) above the first measure of the upper staff.

The sixth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a five-finger fingering (5) above the first measure of the upper staff.

(a)

(a) Omitted.

Nous bergiers [T. Janequin]

Marco (BK I)

No.
64

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a minor key, indicated by two flats. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. There are some markings above the staff, including a '6' and '6 356'.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. There is a marking '(a)' above the staff.

5

(b)

(cap)

4

(a) I: 5G'
(b) III: 3(Ab)

Las voules vous que une persone [Vermont]

[Marco] Bk I

No.
72

The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Performance instructions include 'v' (vibrato) and '(a)' (accents). The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The image displays three systems of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble staff with several slurs and a fermata, and a bass line with chords and a '5' fingering. The second system features a more complex treble staff with slurs, a 'V' dynamic marking, and a '53' fingering, while the bass staff has a '3' fingering and a circled 'a' annotation. The third system includes a treble staff with a circled 'a' annotation and a bass staff with a circled 'a' annotation and the text '(a) Omitted.' written in the space between the staves.

A la ventura [Willaert] [Marco] Bk I

No.
73

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a minor key and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. It begins with a dynamic marking 'v' (forte) and a measure rest '(a)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. It begins with a dynamic marking 'fol. 51 v' and a measure rest '(c)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. It begins with a measure rest '(f)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. It begins with a dynamic marking 'v' (forte). The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

The seventh system of musical notation consists of two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

- (a) Omitted. (b) III=O(A)
- (c) I=3(b flat) (d) II=O(d)
- (e) IV=O(F) included in chord
- (f) On III (c) and IV (B flat)
- (g) Tablature corrected in ms.
- (h) II=O(d)

Las que crainis mon amy [Sermisy]

[Bernardo] (Layer A)

No.
74

(a) Omitted.

For Nos. 75 and 76, see the next pages.

Si une heure perfect (a) [Sermisy?]

Bernardo (Layer A)

No.
77

(a) On II (d)

Doulce memoire [Sandrin]

Bernardo
(Layer A)

No.
75

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (5, 6, 7, 8). The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece. It features two staves. Above the first staff, there are markings (a) and (b) with brackets indicating specific sections of the melody. The notation includes various rhythmic values and ornaments.

The third system shows further development of the piece. The upper staff has a 'V' marking above it, and the lower staff includes a '5' marking. The music continues with intricate ornamentation and rhythmic patterns.

The fourth system contains two staves. A '(b)' marking is placed above the first staff. The notation is dense with ornaments and rhythmic figures. A 'V' marking is also present above the first staff.

The fifth system features two staves. Above the first staff, there is a '(b)' marking and a 'V' marking. The lower staff has a '6' marking above it. The music continues with complex ornamentation.

The sixth system consists of two staves. Above the first staff, there is a 'V' marking and the text 'for. 92^v'. The lower staff has a '47' marking above it. The notation includes various ornaments and rhythmic patterns.

The seventh system shows the final part of the piece on this page. It features two staves. Above the first staff, there is a 'V' marking and the text 'sic. // 5ths'. The lower staff has a '7' marking above it. The notation is highly ornate.

(c) \checkmark

(a) II: 2 crossed out, (b) Omitted.
 (c) II: 2 (D)

Douce memoire [Sandrin] The Hague, Siena Lute Book,
fol. 50

Vaincre ne peu [Sandrin]

Bernardo
(Layer C)

No. 76

= No. 84

(a)

(b)

(a) I:2 (a)
(b) Omitted

Vous usurpes [Sandrin]

[Bernardo]
(Layer B)

No.
78

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line for Sandrin and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line for Sandrin and the piano accompaniment. The third system features a vocal line for Bernardo and the piano accompaniment. The fourth system continues the vocal line for Bernardo and the piano accompaniment. The fifth system continues the vocal line for Bernardo and the piano accompaniment. The sixth system continues the piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'v' and 'sic'.

No. 79

On en dira [Anon.] Bernardo (Layer A)

No. 80

Je n'ose estre content [Sermisy] Bernardo (Layer A)

(a) Omitted. (b) V: 2(D)

Contentez vous, amy [Sermisy]

[Bernardo]

(Layer B)


No.
81

(a)

4 (c)

3 (b)

(d)

- (a) Rhythm sign = 
- (b) Omitted
- (c) Both one line too low = D, F sharp

(d) Literal transcription as shown.

Contre raison [Sermisy]

[Marco] Bk I

No. 83

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) f 54

(a)

(f) (sic)

(g) (a)



(a) Omitted. (d) I: 0 (g) (g) IV: 5 (b flat)
 (b) III: 0 (d) (e) III: 3 (c)
 (c) V: 2 (D) (f) VI: 3 (B flat)

No. 84 = No. 76.

Plus mile regres [Josquin]

[Marco?] Bk I

No. 85



The image displays six systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'v' (forte) and 'p' (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Performance techniques like accents and slurs are used. Specific markings include '6 4 7 6', '(a)', '(b)', and '(c)'. The music is written in a single system per line, with two staves per system.

f. SS^v

(a) Omitted.
 (b) Rhythmic sign = *f* (*f*) corrected from 2 to 1.
 (c) III: 3(c)
 (d) III: 5(d)
 (e) II: 4 (f sharp)

Dictes sans peur [Sermisy]

[Bernardo](Layer B)

No.
86

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a minor key, indicated by a flat sign on the B line of the treble clef. The piece begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The first few measures show a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic values and rests. There are markings (a) and (b) below the bass staff, and a circled 'c' above the treble staff. A fermata is placed over a measure in the treble staff.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic values and rests. There is a marking 'V' above the treble staff and a circled 'd' above the treble staff.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic values and rests. There is a marking 'V' above the treble staff and a circled 'e' above the treble staff.

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic values and rests. There is a marking 'V' above the treble staff.

The sixth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic values and rests. There is a marking '4' above the treble staff and a circled 'e' above the treble staff.

The seventh system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic values and rests. There is a marking '4' above the treble staff.

(a) Omitted
(b) III: 2 (b)
(c) V: 2 (D)
(d) II: 2 (e)
(e) I: 3 (b flat)

Voyant souffrir [Jacolin]

Bernardo
(Layer A)

No.
87

(a)

(a) (b) 20 V

(c) V

(d)

(e) V

(a) Previous note repeated.
(b) Omitted.
(c) I:0 (d)

(d) IV:2 (G)
(e) IV:4 (A)

D.C

La rousee du moye de may [Willaert]

[Marco] Bk I

No. 88

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a single system with a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the first system with similar notation.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with similar notation.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with similar notation.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with similar notation.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with similar notation.



Au pres de vous [Sermisy]

[Marco] Bk II

No.
89

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a series of eighth notes in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple accompaniment. A fingering '5 3' is indicated in the left hand.

The second system continues the piece. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes and eighth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' is present in the right hand.

The third system shows further development of the melody. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' is present in the right hand. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

The fourth system contains a first ending bracket labeled '(a)' in the right hand. The word 'finis' is written below the left hand staff, indicating the end of the piece.

The fifth system features a first ending bracket labeled '(a)' in the right hand. A 'V' (ritardando) marking is placed above the right hand staff.

The sixth system includes a first ending bracket labeled '(a)' in the right hand. A tempo marking of '♩ = 57' is written above the right hand staff. The piece ends with a final cadence.

(a) Omitted
(b) III: 3 (c)

Maudicte soit la mondaine richesse [Sermisy] [Marco] 3k I

No. 90

(c) 3 V (b)
 (b)
 (b)
 (b)
 57v V (d)
 (e) V (f)
 (d)

- (a) $O_n IV (g)$ (d) $II:0(d)$
 (b) Omitted (e) $II:2(e)$
 (c) $II:3(f)$ (f) $III:0(a)$

Si mon malheur [Le Peletier or Sermsy]

Bernardo
(Layer C)

No.
91

The first system of music consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a few chords. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of the treble staff.

The second system continues the piece. It includes fingering numbers '5' and '4' in the bass staff. Performance markings '(a)' and '(b)' are placed above the treble staff. A fermata is present at the end of the system.

The third system shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. It features various rhythmic patterns and rests. A fermata is placed over the final note of the treble staff.

The fourth system continues the musical piece. A fingering number '5' is visible in the bass staff. The system concludes with a fermata in the treble staff.

The fifth system continues the piece with a steady flow of notes in both staves. A fermata is placed over the final note of the treble staff.

The sixth system continues the piece. A fingering number '7' is visible in the bass staff. The system concludes with a fermata in the treble staff.

The seventh system is the final system on the page. It includes fingering numbers '4' and '5' in the treble staff. The piece ends with a fermata in the treble staff.

(a) IV=2(g)

(b) On II (f, e, d)

Content desir [Sermisy]

Bernardo (Leyer A)

No. 92

(a)

(b)

(a) Omitted
(b) IV: 0 (F)

Ce qui soloÿt [Sandrin] Bernardo
(Layer B)

No. 93

The musical score is written for piano and includes the following details:

- System 1:** Features a vocal line with lyrics "Ce qui soloÿt [Sandrin]" and "Bernardo (Layer B)". The piano accompaniment includes a 5-finger fingering in the right hand and a 4-finger fingering in the left hand. A rehearsal mark (a) is present.
- System 2:** Continues the piano accompaniment with a 5-finger fingering in the right hand. A rehearsal mark (a) is present.
- System 3:** Continues the piano accompaniment with a 4-finger fingering in the right hand. A rehearsal mark (a) is present.
- System 4:** Continues the piano accompaniment with a 4-finger fingering in the right hand and a 5-finger fingering in the left hand. A rehearsal mark (a) is present.
- System 5:** Continues the piano accompaniment with a 4-finger fingering in the right hand. A rehearsal mark (a) is present.
- System 6:** Continues the piano accompaniment with a 54 dynamic marking and a 58v dynamic marking. A rehearsal mark (a) is present.
- System 7:** Continues the piano accompaniment with a 3-finger fingering in the right hand and a 5-finger fingering in the left hand. Rehearsal marks (d) and (e) are present. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked (f).

(a)

(a) Omitted (c) III:2 (b)
 (b) Placed one (d) III:0 (A) (f) V:2 (D)
 cpher earlier (e) II:0 (d)

Qu'il voudra scavoiz [Sandrin] [Bernardo] (L'ayer B)

No.
94

(a) I:3 (bb) (a) I:5 (c)
 (b) II:7 (a) (e) III:0 (A)
 (c) III:4 (A)

C'est a grant tort [Sermisy]

Marco (BK III)

No.
95

The first system of music features a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music, with a first ending bracket labeled '(a)' above the first few notes. The piano accompaniment starts with a bass clef and provides harmonic support for the vocal line.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment. It features two staves with a treble and bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, such as a 'V' (vibrato) marking above a note in the upper staff. A first ending bracket labeled '(d)' is present above the final few notes of the system.

The third system continues the piano accompaniment. It features two staves with a treble and bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, such as a 'V' (vibrato) marking above a note in the upper staff. A first ending bracket labeled '(e)' is present above the final few notes of the system.

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment. It features two staves with a treble and bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, such as a 'V' (vibrato) marking above a note in the upper staff. A first ending bracket labeled '(f)' is present above the final few notes of the system. The dynamic marking 'f. 59' is written above the first measure of this system.

The fifth system continues the piano accompaniment. It features two staves with a treble and bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, such as a 'V' (vibrato) marking above a note in the upper staff. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' is present above the final few notes of the system.

The sixth system continues the piano accompaniment. It features two staves with a treble and bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, such as a 'V' (vibrato) marking above a note in the upper staff. A first ending bracket labeled '(g)' is present above the final few notes of the system.

The seventh system continues the piano accompaniment. It features two staves with a treble and bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings, such as a 'V' (vibrato) marking above a note in the upper staff. A first ending bracket labeled '(h)' is present above the final few notes of the system.

(a) I=3 (bb) (f) II=0(d)
 (b) III=0(A) (g) I=0(g)
 (c) IV=0(F)
 (d) III=3(c)
 (e) I=2(a)

Maulgre moy [Sermisy] [Marco] (Bk III)

No. 96

(a) (sic)

(b)

(a) I=2(a)
 (b) V=2(D)

Amour me voyant sans tristesse [Sermisy] [Marco] BK I

No.
97

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' spans the final two measures of the system.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues from the first system. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' spans the final two measures of the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues from the second system. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' spans the final two measures of the system. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues from the third system. A first ending bracket labeled '(a)' spans the final two measures of the system.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues from the fourth system. A first ending bracket labeled '(b)' spans the final two measures of the system. A measure containing a sixteenth-note triplet is marked with a '4' above it.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has one flat. The music continues from the fifth system. A first ending bracket labeled '(d)' spans the final two measures of the system. A measure containing a sixteenth-note triplet is marked with a 'V' above it. The system ends with a double bar line and the number '35' below it.

(a) II: 0 (d)
 (b) Omitted
 (c) III: 3 (c)
 (d) I: 4 (b)

J'ayme le cueur de m'amy [Sermisy] [Marco] Bk I

No.
98

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) V: 4 (E) | (e) VI: 2 (A) | (i) IV: 4 (a) |
| (b) IV: 0 (F) | (f) III: 1 (bb) | (k) II: 3 (f) |
| (c) Omitted | (g) II: 3 (f) | |
| (d) III: 3 (c) | (h) II: 2 (c) | |

Serra, Martin [Martin menoiz] [Janequin]

Albert (BKI)

No.
99

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a melodic line featuring a trill-like figure, marked with '(a)'. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked with a 'V' (forte) dynamic. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

The third system shows the treble staff with more complex rhythmic patterns, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff remains consistent with the previous systems.

The fourth system features a melodic phrase in the treble staff marked with '(a)'. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

The fifth system shows the treble staff with a melodic line marked with a 'V' dynamic. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

The sixth system features a melodic phrase in the treble staff marked with a 'V' dynamic. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

The seventh system shows the treble staff with a melodic line marked with a 'V' dynamic. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score for piano, consisting of seven systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and various musical symbols such as dynamics (*f*, *f.6v*), articulation (accents), and performance markings (*v*, *vli*). The systems are labeled with letters (c), (d), and (e) in parentheses. The bottom system concludes with a double bar line and fermatas over the final notes.

(a) Omitted. (b) II:0(d) (c) III:3(c) (d) I:5(c^b) (e) I:6(d^b)

Changer ne puyz [Lupi]

[Bernardo] (Lager C)

No.
100

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3 and E3.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a dynamic marking 'v' (forte) above the first measure. The melody in the upper staff continues with eighth notes D5, E5, and F5. The bass line consists of quarter notes D3, C3, and B2.

The third system of musical notation includes dynamic markings 'v' and 'a' (accents) above the first measure. It contains three measures with melodic variations labeled (a), (b), and (c) above the upper staff. Measure (a) has a quarter note G4, (b) has eighth notes A4 and B4, and (c) has a quarter note C5.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece with a dynamic marking 'v' above the first measure. The melody in the upper staff features eighth notes D5, E5, and F5. The bass line consists of quarter notes D3, C3, and B2.

The fifth system of musical notation includes a dynamic marking 'a' above the first measure. The melody in the upper staff continues with eighth notes G5, A5, and B5. The bass line consists of quarter notes D3, C3, and B2.

The sixth system of musical notation shows the final part of the piece. It consists of two measures. The first measure has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4. The bass line starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3 and E3.

No. 128: Ricercar (?)

ms. 266,
No.
103

cf. Borrono

7

3

?

?

3

5 8 5

?

First system of musical notation, consisting of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a minor key, indicated by three flats in the key signature. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The upper staff shows a more active melodic line with some sixteenth-note passages. The lower staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with some slurs and ties. The lower staff features a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with a melodic line that includes some grace notes. The lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with sixteenth-note runs.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some rests and ties. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

Sixth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. The upper staff has a melodic line that concludes with a few notes. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns and some ties.

No. 129
Elle craint [Janequin]

Ms. 266,

No.
167

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. A '3' is written above the first measure, and a '♩' (quarter note) is written above the second measure. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves, treble and bass clef. The notation is dense with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, maintaining the complex rhythmic texture.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. A '*' is written above the first measure. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

*written out

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns.



No. 130

Mexa notte.

Ms. 266,

No.

168



Vegnando da Bologna.

No. 131

Ms. 266,

No.

169



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff shows a more active melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a complex, fast-moving melodic passage with many sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a simpler accompaniment with sustained chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with a fast melodic line, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with some slurs, and the bass staff provides a harmonic base with chords.

Sixth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. The treble staff has a melodic line that ends with a double bar line, and the bass staff has a final accompaniment.

No. 132A.

EXAMPLE I: Morlaye, *Fantasie* (after Paladín). No. 107.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A bracketed annotation "[Paladín: 1-" is located in the lower left of the system.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A bracketed annotation "-12]" is located in the lower left of the system.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A bracketed annotation "[Paladín: 14]" is located in the lower right of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

[Paladín: 81-

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

(No. 132, cont.)

No. 132 B

Ricercar: Albert de Rippe

No. 132B (cont.)

Munich

Paris

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

* Reads a

** crossed off in original

This system contains measures 13 through 23. The Munich version (top) features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The Paris version (bottom) features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The Munich version includes a handwritten note '* Reads a' under measure 14 and a handwritten note '** crossed off in original' with an 'X' over measure 22. The Paris version includes a handwritten note '** crossed off in original' with an 'X' over measure 22. The bass lines for both versions are also shown.

Munich

Paris

24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

This system contains measures 24 through 31. The Munich version (top) features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The Paris version (bottom) features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The bass lines for both versions are also shown.

Munich

Paris

32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

This system contains measures 32 through 39. The Munich version (top) features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The Paris version (bottom) features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The bass lines for both versions are also shown.

No. 132 (cont.)

Munich

Paris

40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47

Detailed description: This system contains measures 40 through 47. The Munich part (top) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The Paris part (bottom) has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure numbers 40-47 are printed below the Munich staff.

Munich

Paris

48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55

Detailed description: This system contains measures 48 through 55. The Munich part (top) has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The Paris part (bottom) has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure numbers 48-55 are printed below the Munich staff.

Munich

Paris

56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

Detailed description: This system contains measures 56 through 63. The Munich part (top) has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The Paris part (bottom) has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure numbers 56-63 are printed below the Munich staff. A 'Vi-' marking is present above measure 60.

No. 133.*

The signs ♯, ♭, * , etc., indicate insertions from the margins.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music begins with a quarter rest in the bass staff, followed by a series of notes in the treble staff. A measure with a 7/8 time signature is present.

*Cf. Francesco da Milano, No. 42 (Ness ed.)

The second system continues the piece with two staves. It features a measure with a 6/8 time signature and a measure with a 7/8 time signature. A circled plus sign (+) is placed above a measure in the upper staff.

The third system continues with two staves. It includes a measure with a 6/8 time signature and a circled plus sign (+) above a measure in the upper staff.

The fourth system continues with two staves, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic material.

The fifth system continues with two staves. A circled asterisk (*) is placed above a measure in the upper staff, indicating an insertion from the margin.

The sixth system continues with two staves, showing further development of the piece.

The seventh system continues with two staves. It includes a measure with a 4/4 time signature and ends with the abbreviation "etc." in the lower right corner.

A

B

C

Francisco → ← Francisco

sic

Vi- - de

A

B

C

(in margin)

A

+ (in margin)

Vi-

B

C

+ (in margin)

A

Francesco →

←

B

C

up (margin)

A

Francesco → ←

B

C

A

Francesco → ←

B

C

(4)

A

Vi.

Francesco → ← Francesco →

[#] (in margin)

-de

A

B

C

(5)

No. 135. Recercata a Joanne Henrico Herwarth.

The musical score is written in a single system with six systems of two staves each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. There are several slurs and accents throughout the piece. The first system has a small '4' above the bass staff. The second system has a '4' above the bass staff. The third system has a '7b' above the bass staff. The fourth system has a '6' above the treble staff and an '8' above the bass staff. The fifth system has a '6' above the treble staff and an '8' above the bass staff. The sixth system has a '6' above the treble staff and an '8' above the bass staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a melodic line in the upper staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the lower staff with quarter and eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats. The music continues with a melodic line in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats. The music features a melodic line in the upper staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the lower staff with quarter and eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats. The music features a melodic line in the upper staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the lower staff with quarter and eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats. The music features a melodic line in the upper staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the lower staff with quarter and eighth notes. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

O dolce vita mia (Willaert)

5

Ms
266,
No. 146

Ms
266,
No. 147

No. 138.

Anchor che colpartire (Newsidler)

Miss Ms
1627,
No. 11

The musical score is written on six systems of grand staves. Each system contains a treble and bass clef staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Seven sections are marked with circled letters A through G. Section A is located at the beginning of the first system. Section B is at the start of the second system. Section C is at the end of the second system. Section D is at the start of the third system. Section E is at the start of the fourth system. Section F is at the start of the fifth system. Section G is at the start of the sixth system. The score concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

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Anchor che colpartire (p.2)

Teutsch Lauten-
buch (1574)
Fantasia super
Anchor MN

No. 139. Fantasia sopra Anchor che colpartire (Newsidler)

Mus. Ms.
1627,
No. 12

⑧

⑨

⑩ augmented

Fantasia sopra Anchor che (p. 2)

The musical score is written in a single system with two staves per line. It contains five circled letters: D, E, F, G, and H, positioned above the first five systems of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments, typical of Baroque manuscript notation.

Fantasia sopra Anchor che (Newsidler) p.3

EXAMPLE II B.

Anchor che co' l' nartire lo mi senta morire
Partir vorrei ogni momento Tant'è il piacer ch'io sento

De la vita ch'acquisto Et così mill'e volte il giorno Partir da voi vorrei

Tanto son dolci gli ritorni mei

No. 140

Io mi son giovinett'e

Mus. Ms. 2.66, No. 4

Tobin (1872)

Mus. Ms. 2.66, No. 135

Galilei (1563)

Galilei (1584), p. 56

Galilei (1584), p. 47

Falla-mora (1584)

Mus. Ms. 40032

Hoe (ca. 1612)

M. Neussler (1566)

The image displays ten staves of handwritten musical notation, each representing a different version of the piano accompaniment for the piece 'Io mi son giovinett'e'. Each staff is labeled with its source: 'Mus. Ms. 2.66, No. 4', 'Tobin (1872)', 'Mus. Ms. 2.66, No. 135', 'Galilei (1563)', 'Galilei (1584), p. 56', 'Galilei (1584), p. 47', 'Falla-mora (1584)', 'Mus. Ms. 40032', 'Hoe (ca. 1612)', and 'M. Neussler (1566)'. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some staves including dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f', and performance instructions such as 'Cra.' and '013'.

Susann' un jour d'amour so-li-ci-té-

Ph
(1)

Phalèse

Fut en son coeur trist'et des-con-for-té-

Ph
(2)

K
(1)

Kangel

K
(2)

MN

Newsidler

té el- le leur dit si par des-loy-au-

Ph

Musical score for Piano (Ph) showing two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains a dense texture of notes, while the second measure features more spaced-out chords and melodic lines.

K

Musical score for Keyboard (K) showing two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains a dense texture of notes, while the second measure features more spaced-out chords and melodic lines.

MN

Musical score for Mandeolin (MN) showing two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains a dense texture of notes, while the second measure features more spaced-out chords and melodic lines.

té v de ce CORNS mien vous a- vez jou- is- san-

Ph

(a)

Handwritten musical score for the Ph (Piano) part. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system also has a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in a minor key and features a complex, rhythmic melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. There are some markings like '(a)' and 'v.' below the staves.

K

Handwritten musical score for the K (Klavier) part. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system also has a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in a minor key and features a complex, rhythmic melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. There is a 'v' marking above the second system.

MN

5

Handwritten musical score for the MN (Mandoline) part. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The second system also has a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in a minor key and features a complex, rhythmic melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. There is a '5' marking above the first system.

ce c'est fait de v moy si je fayré- sis-

Ph

Musical score for Piano (Ph) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The right hand features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *v* (forte) is placed above the first measure of the right hand.

K

Musical score for Keyboard (K) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The right hand has a melodic line with some sixteenth-note passages, and the left hand has a bass line with some sixteenth-note runs. A dynamic marking of *v* (forte) is placed above the first measure of the right hand.

MN

Musical score for Manderin (MN) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The right hand has a melodic line with some sixteenth-note passages, and the left hand has a bass line with some sixteenth-note runs. A dynamic marking of *v* (forte) is placed above the first measure of the right hand.

tan- ce vous me fe- rez mou- rir en des- hon-

Ph

Musical score for Piano (Ph) showing two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

K

Musical score for Keyboard (K) showing two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. Includes markings like *302* and *v*.

MN

Musical score for Mallets (MN) showing two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. Includes a marking like *fd. 12*.

neur vais j'ay- me mieux pé-rir enin- no- cen-

Ph

Musical notation for the Flute (Ph) part. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line has lyrics: "neur vais j'ay- me mieux pé-rir enin- no- cen-". The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand.

K

Musical notation for the Clarinet (K) part. It consists of a single staff with a melodic line. The notation includes various ornaments and dynamic markings, such as a 'v' (vibrato) marking.

MN

Musical notation for the Mandolin (MN) part. It consists of a single staff with a melodic line. The notation includes various ornaments and dynamic markings, such as a 'v' (vibrato) marking.

ce que d'of-fen-ser nar ne-ché le Sei- gneur.

Ph

Musical score for Piano (Ph) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving bass lines.

K

Musical score for Keyboard (K) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The right hand has a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth-note passages, and the left hand plays a steady accompaniment.

MN

Musical score for Manderin (MN) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The right hand features a melodic line with some sixteenth-note runs, and the left hand provides a simple accompaniment.

No. 142

Che debo far (Tromboncino)

Mus. Ms. 267,
No. 37



The first system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' and 'f'. A 'T' marking is present above the first measure of the upper staff.



The second system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. It continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'v'.



The third system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. It continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'v'.




The fourth system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. It continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'v'.



The fifth system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. It continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'v'.



The sixth system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. It continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'v'. A measure number '570' is written in the lower staff.



The seventh system of handwritten musical notation, consisting of two staves. It continues the piece with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'v'.

No. 143. Fantasia auff's Vater unser. [dated 1568]

