

Italienische Lautenmusik der Renaissance

Joan Ambrosio Dalza
Pietro Paolo Borrono



herausgegeben
von
Milorad Romic

TREE EDITION

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TREE EDITION
Albert Reyerman

Vorwort

Diese Ausgabe enthält Lautenmusik des frühen 16. Jahrhunderts aus Italien. Die Stücke wurden aus der originalen Italienischen in die Französische Lautentabulatur übertragen.

Joan Ambroiso Dalza ist eine wichtige Figur in der Geschichte der Laute, weil er einer der frühesten ist, die ihre Stücke nach Charakter ordnen und so die ersten Fundamente für die musikalische Form der SUITE legen. Dalza wählte gewöhnlich die Reihenfolge: Pavana, Saltarello, Piva und fügte weitere Stücke lose hinzu.

Pietro Paolo Borrono hat als Vorlagen die Stücke anderer Komponisten benutzt und verlegt. Bei ihm ist interessant, dass das musikalische Material der Pavana in der folgenden Salterella (in einem ungeraden Taktmass) wieder benutzt wird (ähnlich macht es Generationen später John Dowland in „Lachrimae Pavan“ und Lachrimae Galliard“).

Hinweise zur Ausführung

- Bei vollstimmigen Akkorden, besonders in der Grundstellung mit leerem 6. Chor, soll man die Saiten mit dem Daumen „durchstreichen“, um so genügend Schwung in den Vortrag zu bringen.
- In den PIVA und FERRARESE von Dalza sind die rhythmischen Zeichen oft umgekehrt notiert:  statt . Das soll dann sehr akzentuiert gespielt werden.
- Manchmal scheinen die Noten etwas „schief“ zu klingen: dies sind aber keine Fehler! Heutzutage nennt man das „blue notes“ und das muss man schön auskosten. Nur nicht dran vorbei schmuggeln!

Viele Freude beim Spielen wünscht
Milorad Romic
Regensburg, März 2003

Joan Ambrosio Dalza

aus

Intabulatura de Lauto, Libro Quarto
verlegt bei O. Petrucci, Venedig 1508

(Original Seite 9 - 12)

- Pavana alla Venetiana
- Saltarello
- Piva

(Original Seite 21 - 24)

- Pavana alle ferrarese
- Saltarello
- Piva

Pietro Paolo Borrono

aus

Intabulatura de Leuto de diversi Autori
Mailand 1536

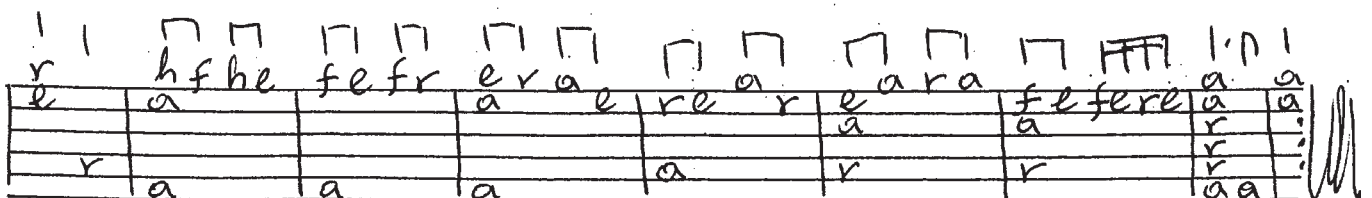
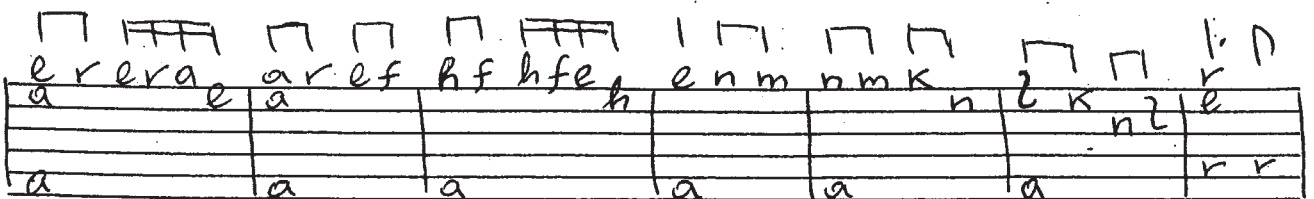
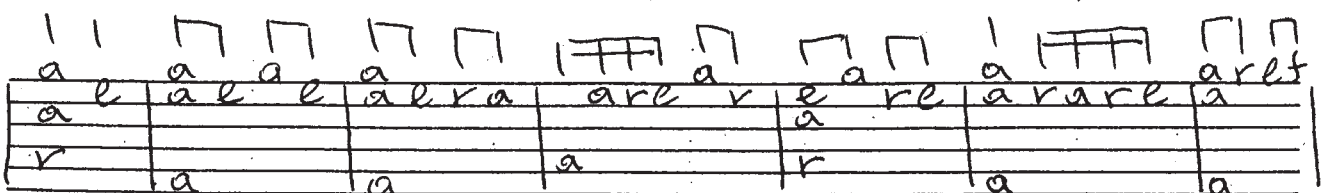
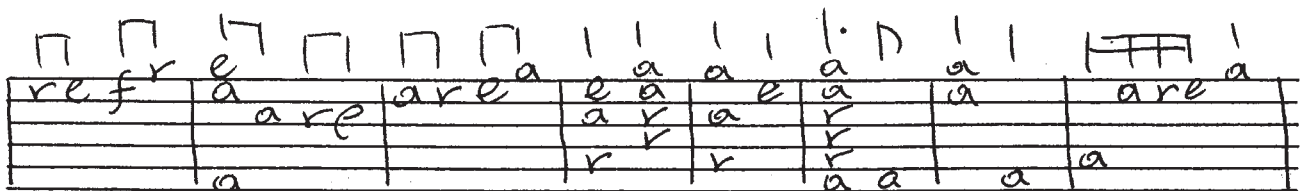
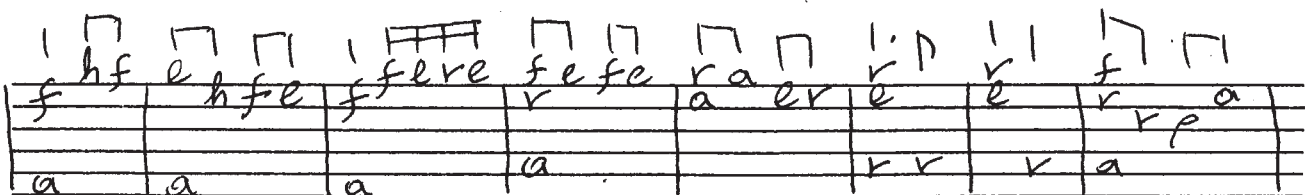
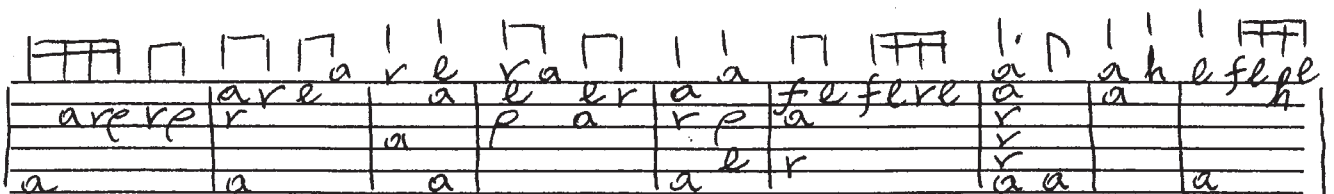
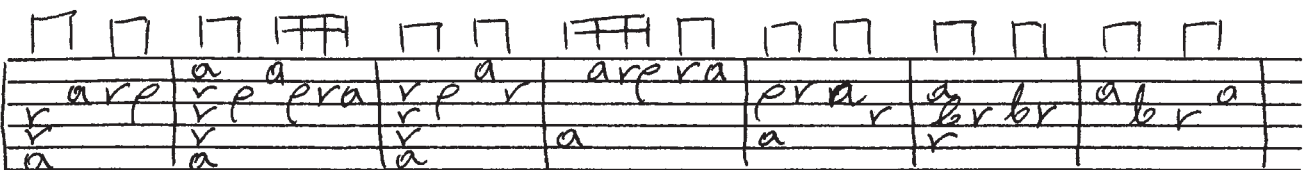
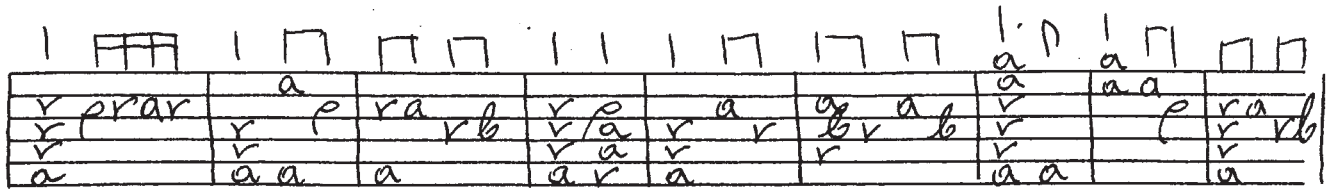
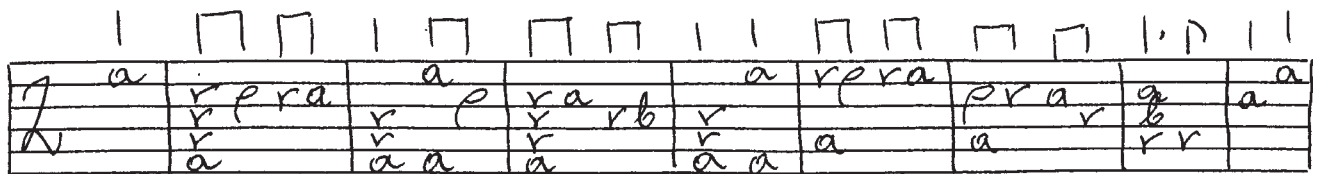
(Original Seite 9 - 12 und 23)

- Pavana chiamata la Milanese
- Saltarello (de la ditta)
- Saltarello chiamata el Mazolo

(Original Seite 47 - 50 und 52 - 54)

- Pavana chiamata la Desperata
- Saltarello (de la ditta)
- Toch tocha la Canella

Joan Ambrosio Dalza: Pavana alla Venetiana



The musical score is written on ten systems, each containing three staves. The notation is a form of early manuscript notation, likely from the 16th or 17th century. It uses vertical lines for rhythm and letters for pitch. The letters 'a', 'e', 'f', and 'h' are used as note heads, while 'r' and 'v' are used for stems. The first system starts with a large '3' indicating a triplet. The notation is dense and characteristic of early manuscript notation.

System 1:
 Staff 1: e e e e e e r e f e f e r a r r r e r e f h f
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a r r a a
 Staff 3: a a a a a a

System 2:
 Staff 1: e f e r a r a r a a a e e r e f f e r
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: a a r r a a a a a a

System 3:
 Staff 1: e r a e r e r e a r e a e a r e f e r e r a
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: a a r a a a a a a a

System 4:
 Staff 1: e a e a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: r r a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

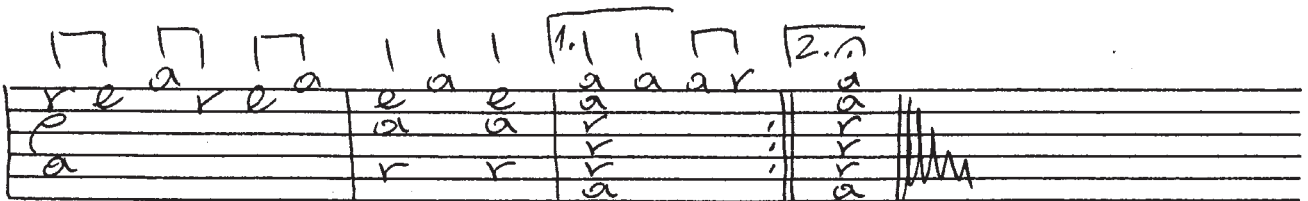
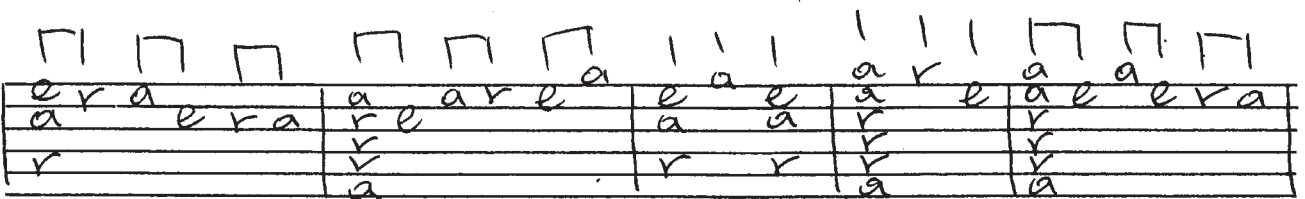
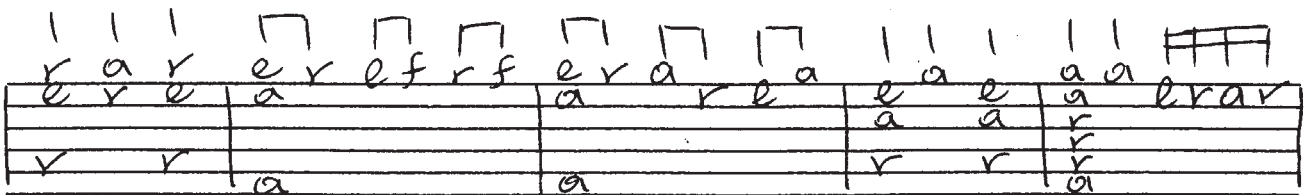
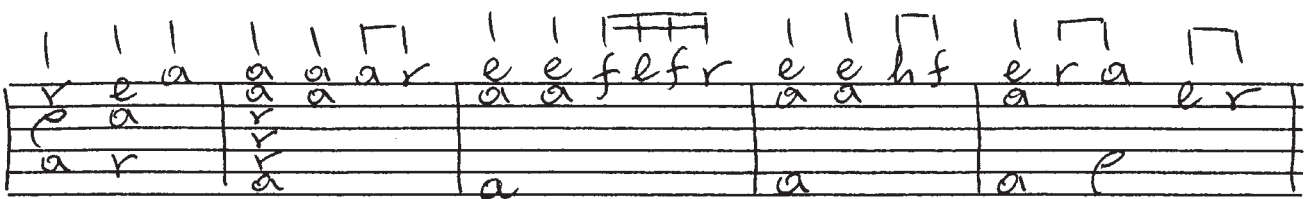
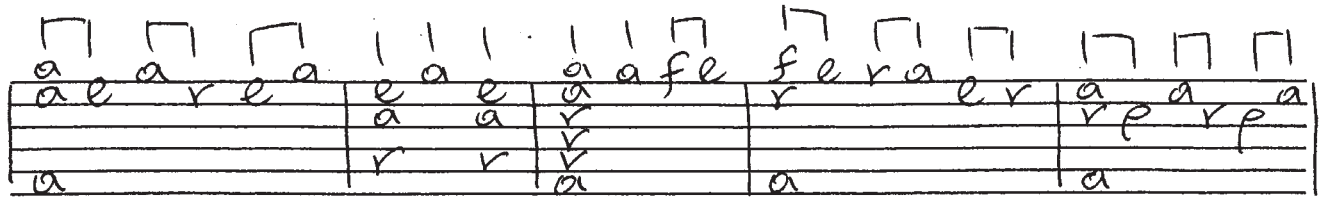
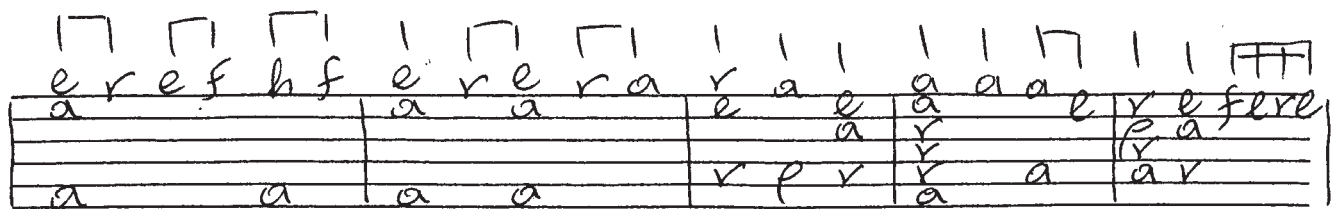
System 5:
 Staff 1: a a a r a r e a r e r a a a a a a e
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: r r a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

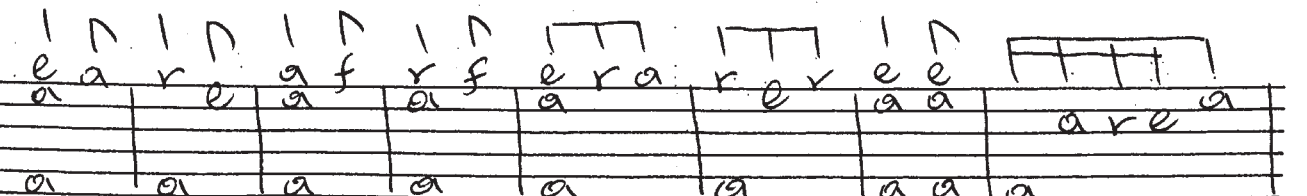
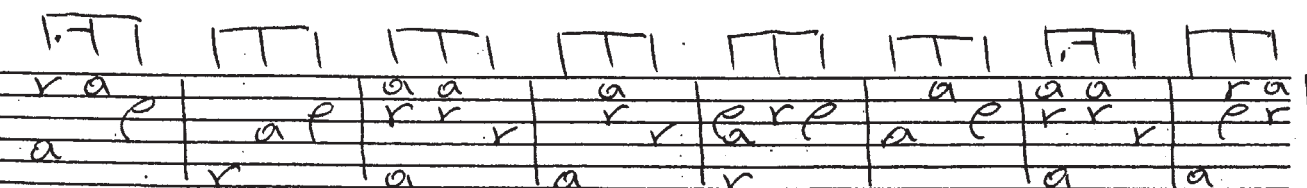
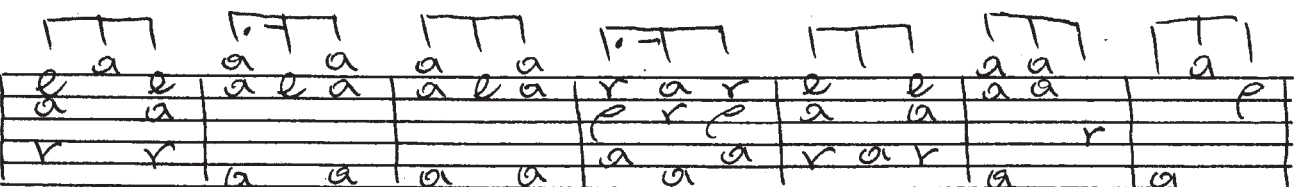
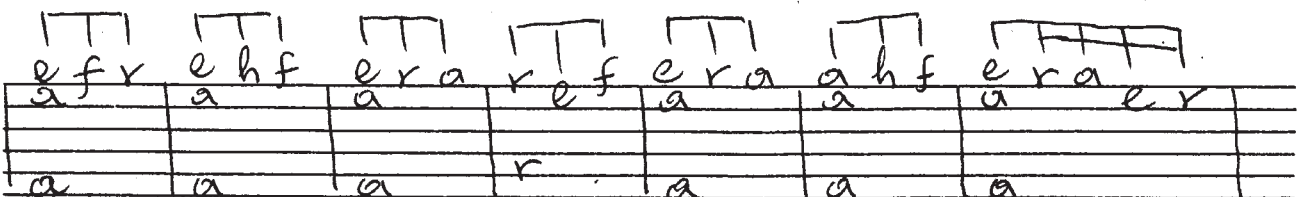
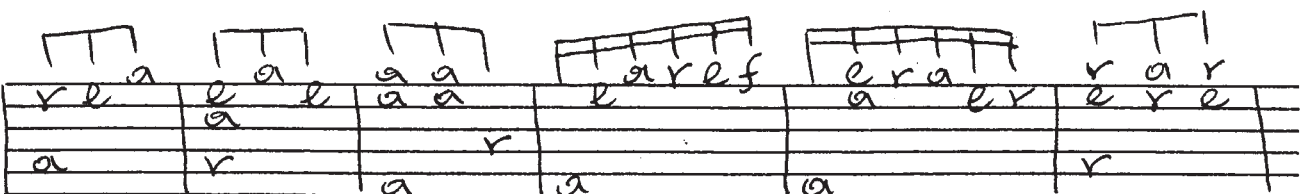
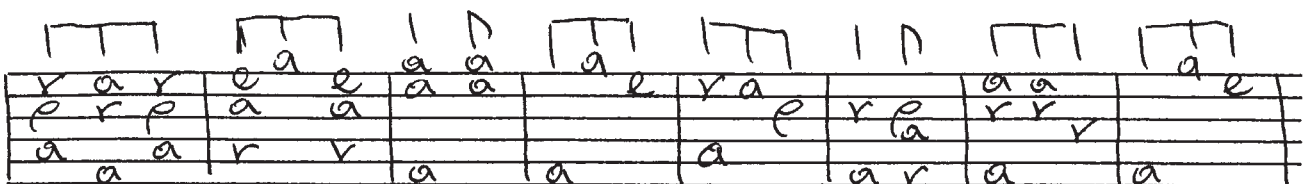
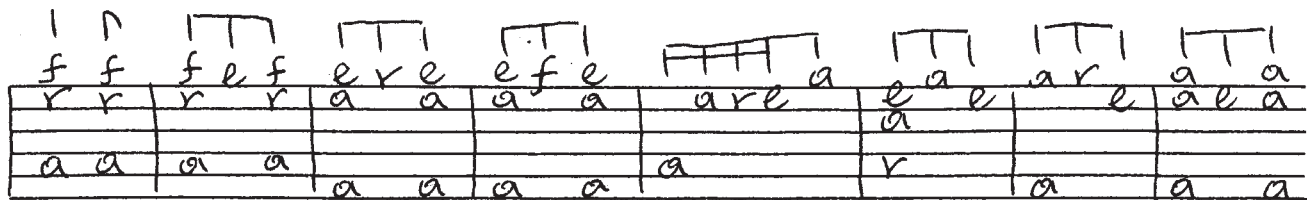
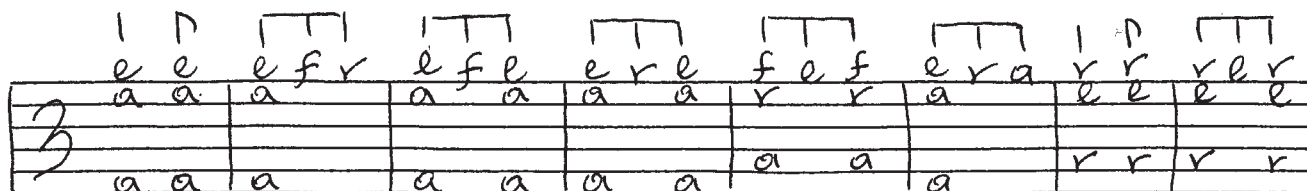
System 6:
 Staff 1: r e a r e a e a r a e r e a a a a r e f e r e f r
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: a r a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

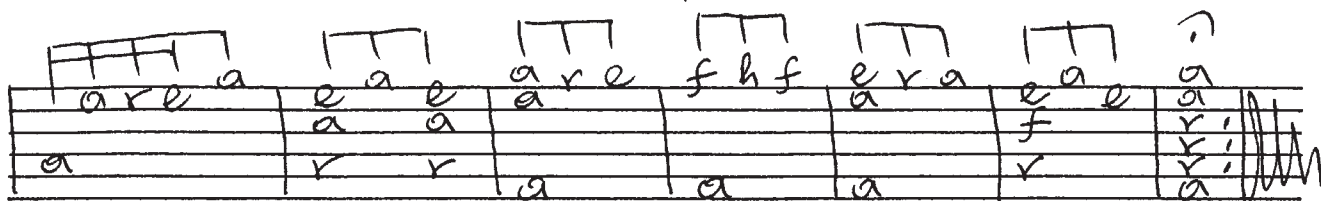
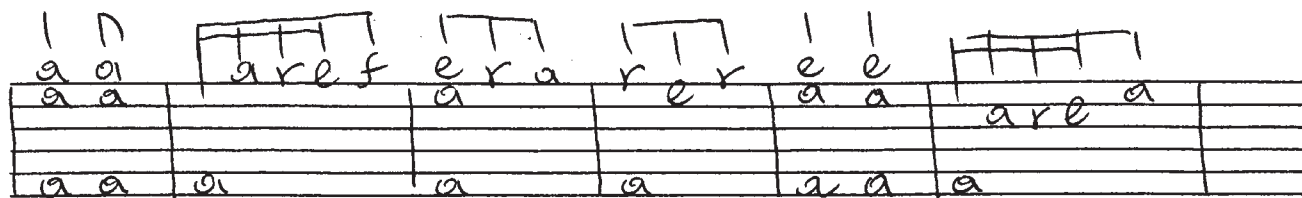
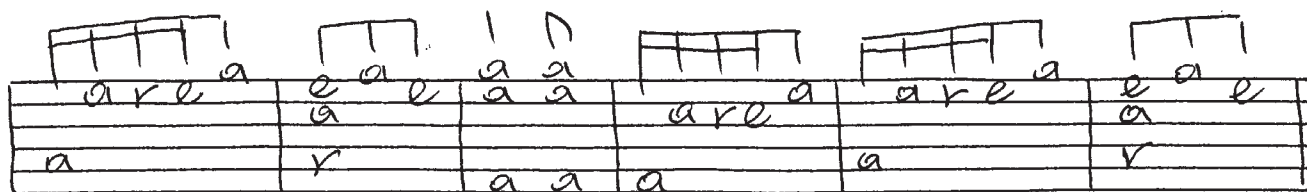
System 7:
 Staff 1: e r a e r a r e a e a a a e r e r a e a a a
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

System 8:
 Staff 1: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a e a e
 Staff 2: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
 Staff 3: r r a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

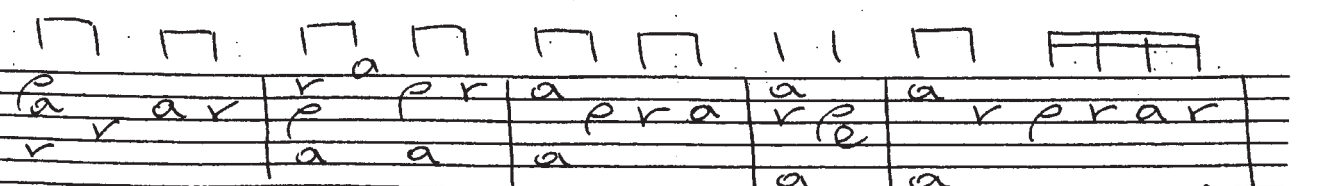
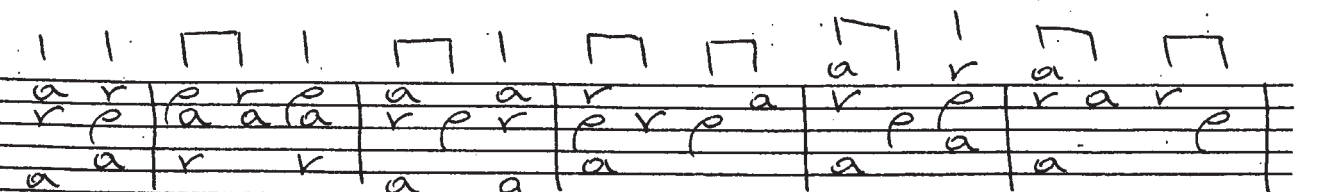
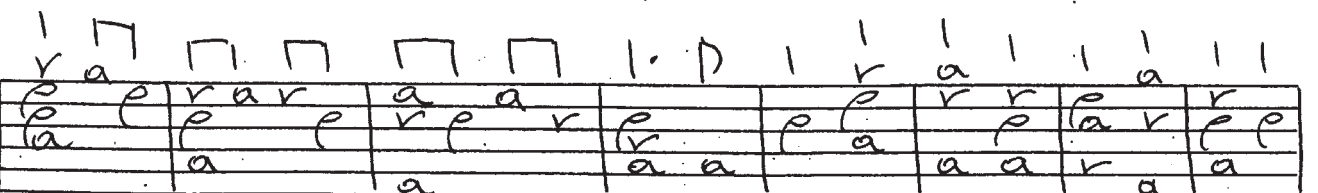
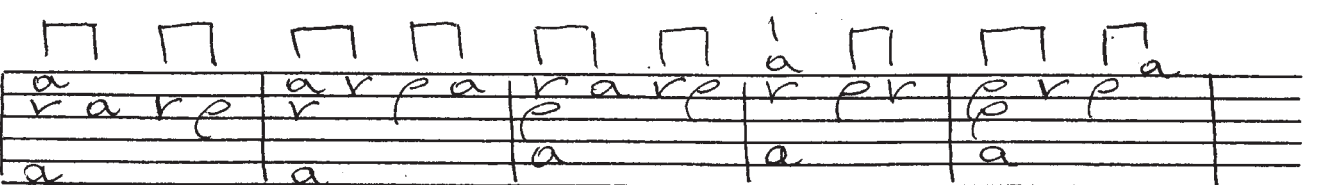
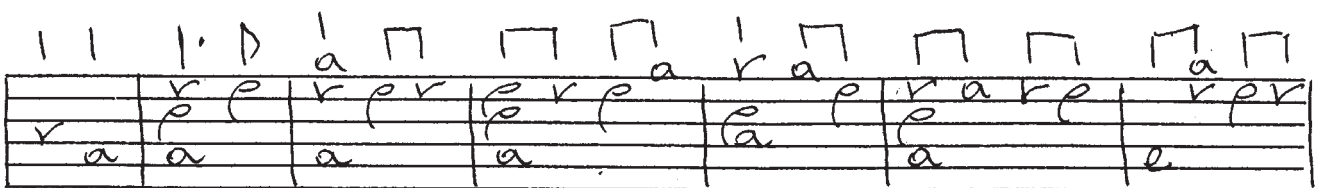
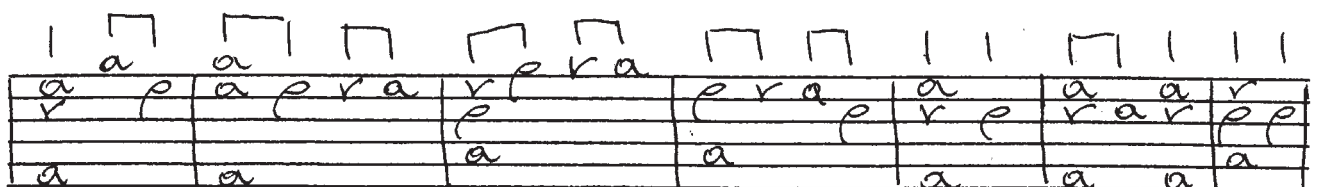
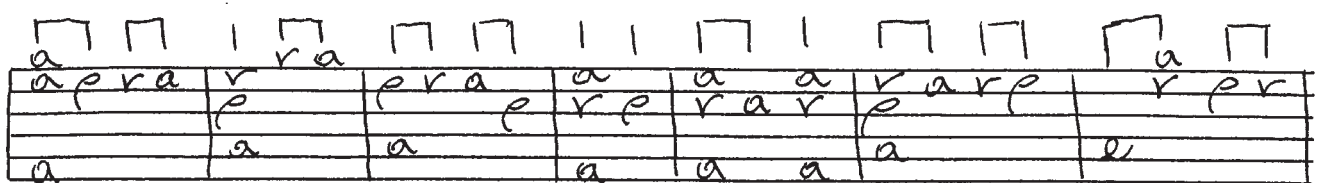
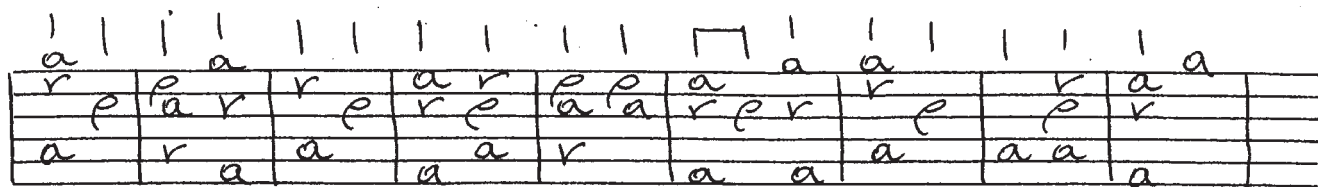
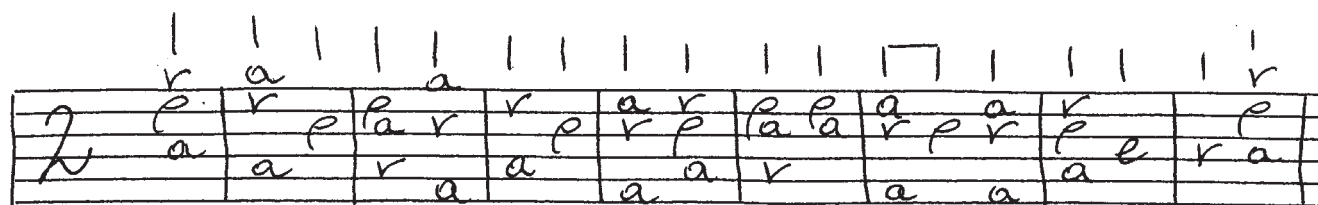
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 Staff 3: a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a

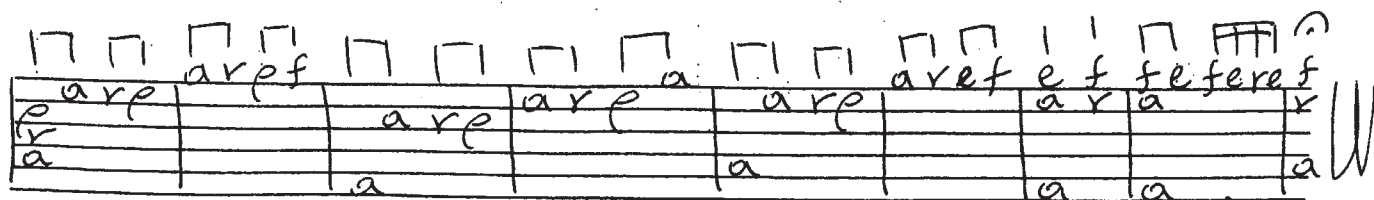
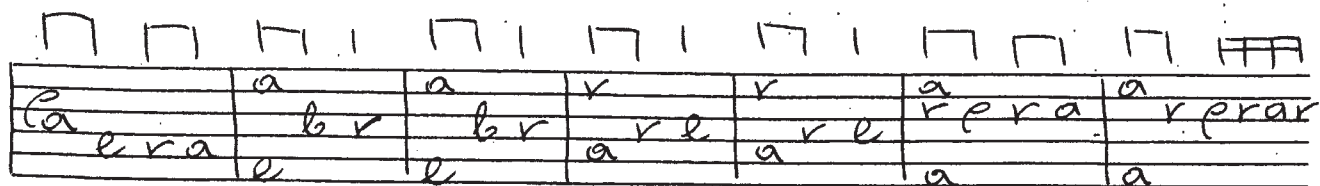
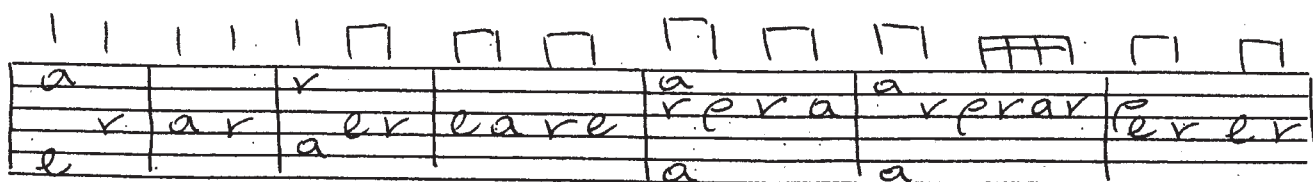
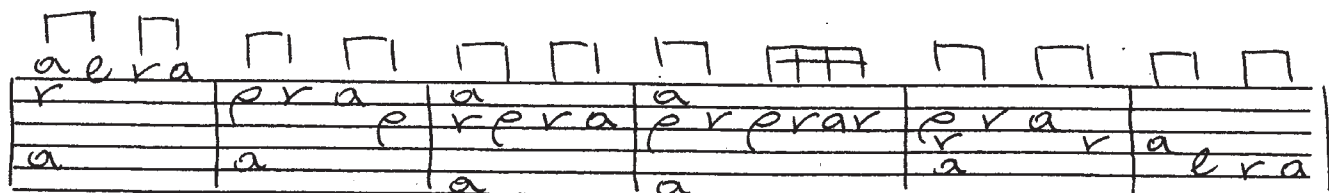
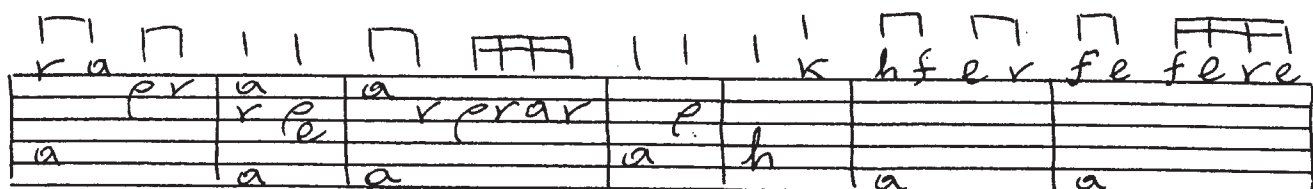
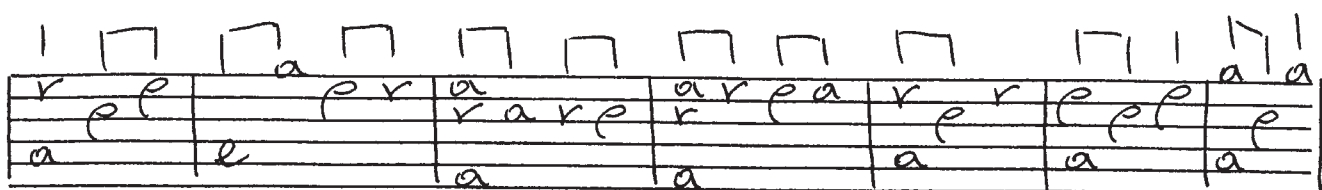
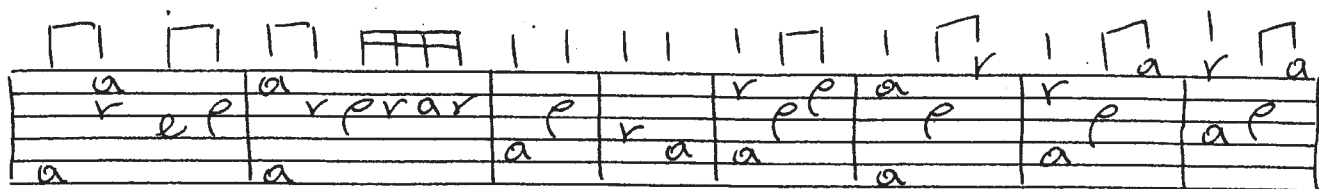
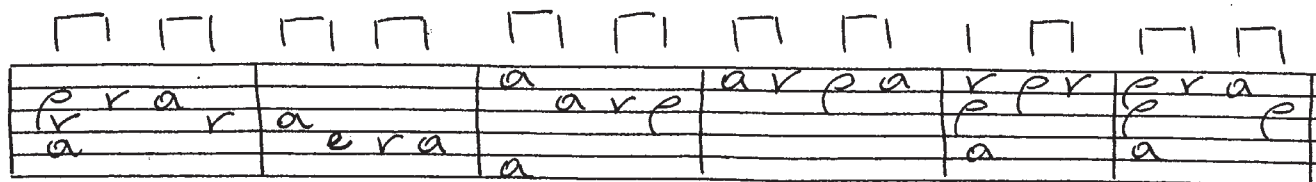


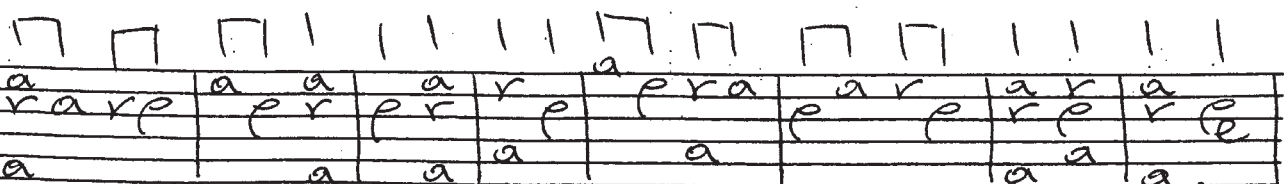
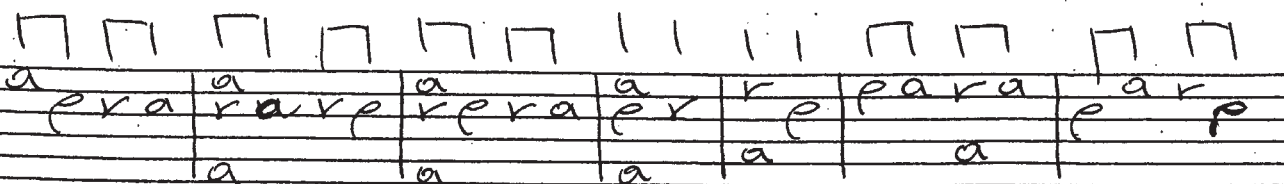
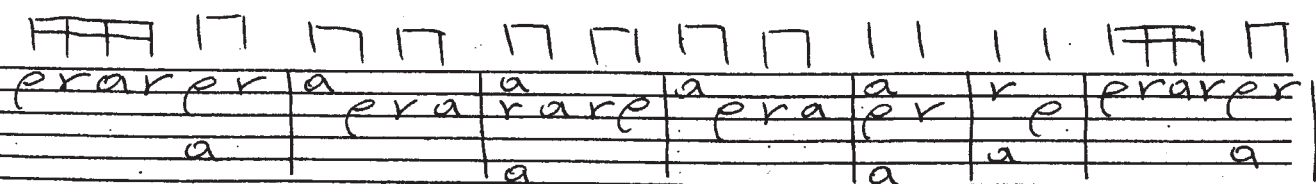
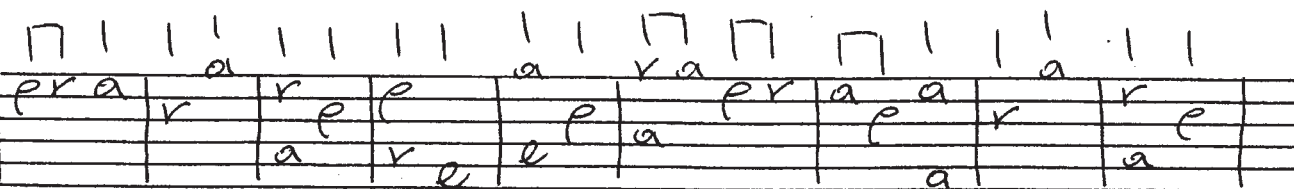
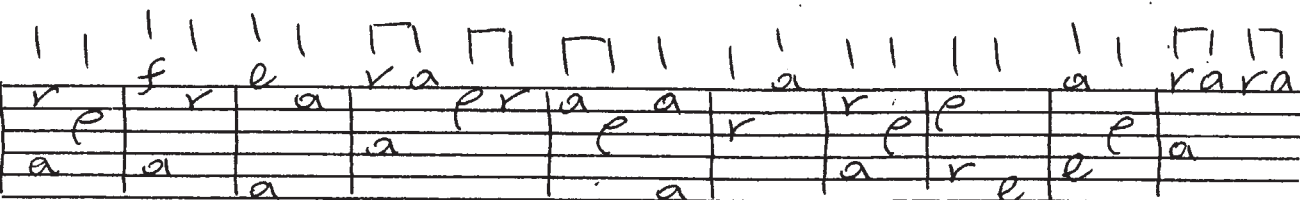
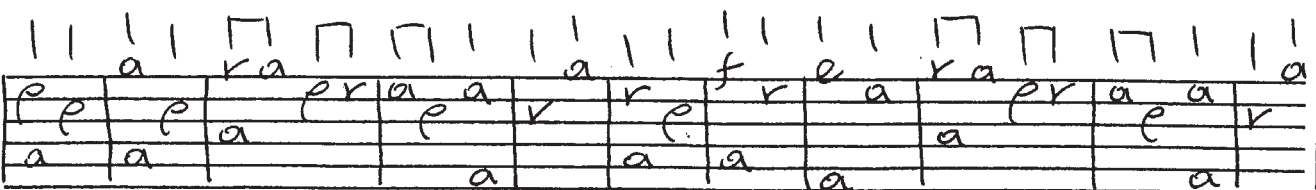
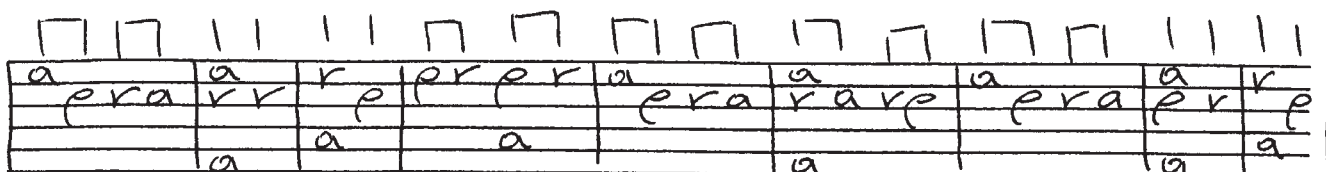
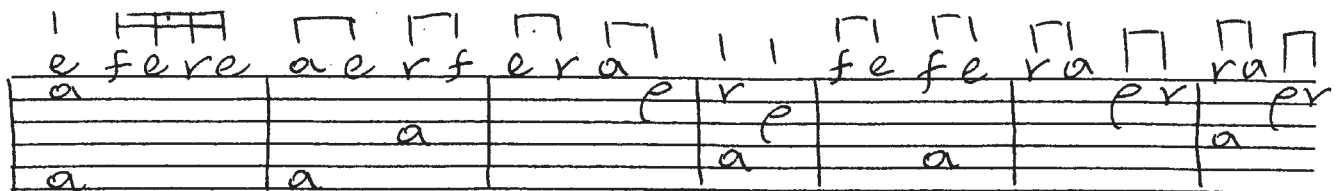
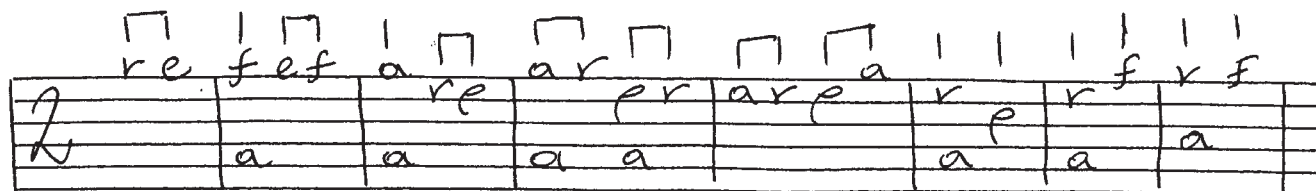


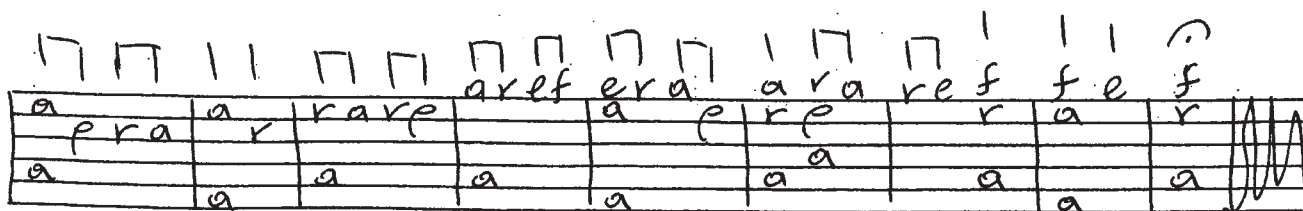
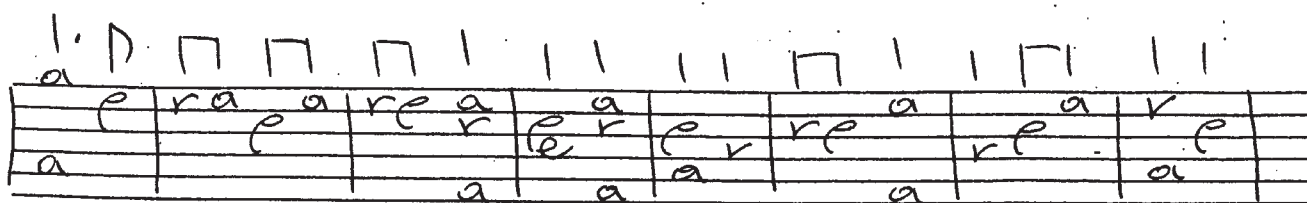
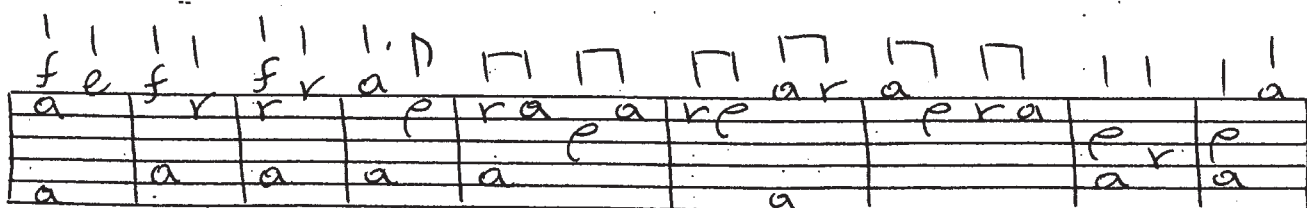
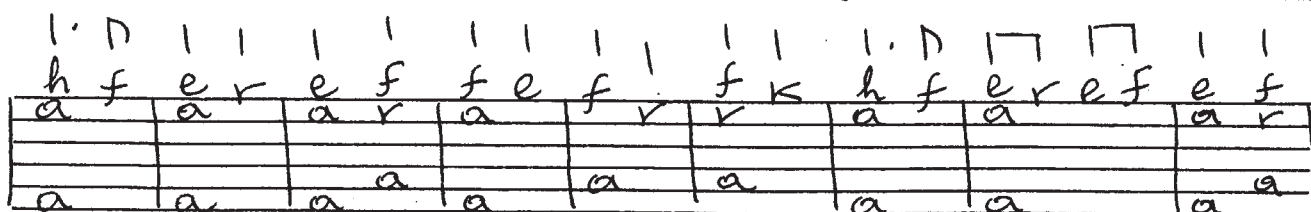
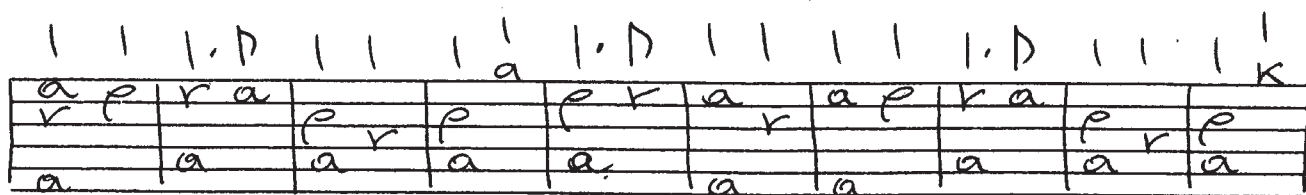
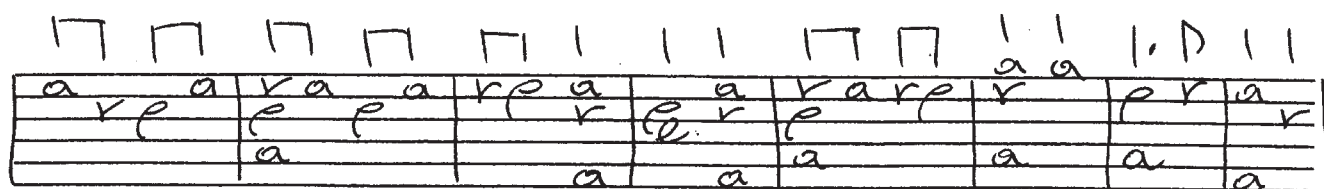
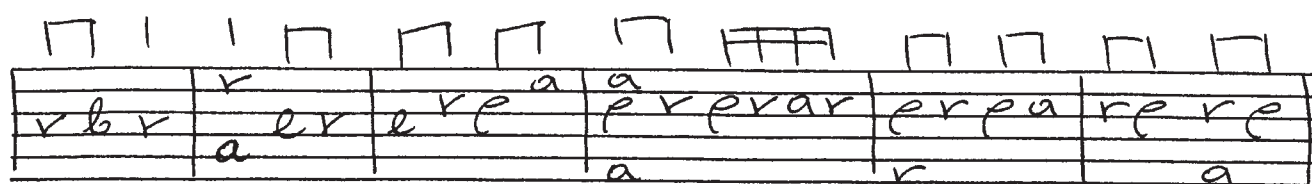
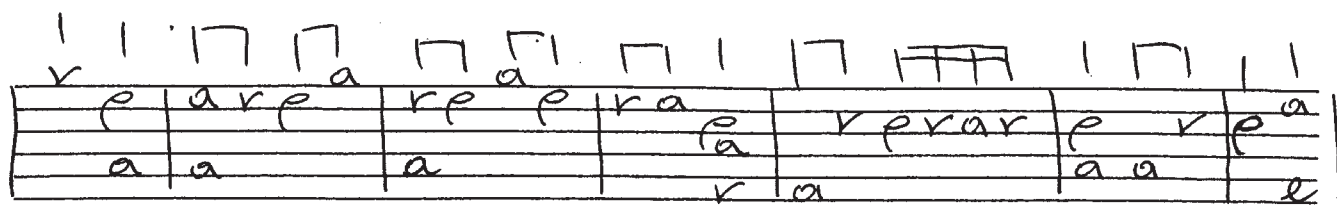
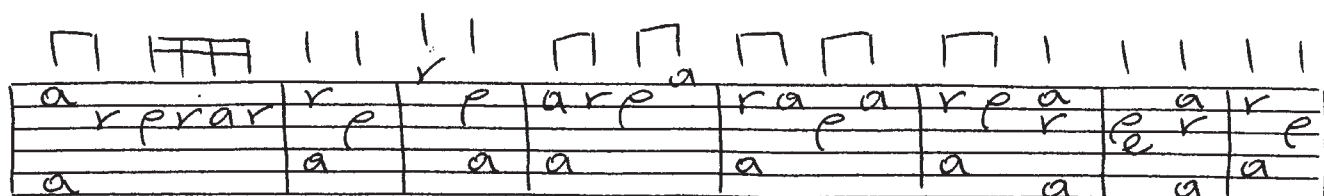


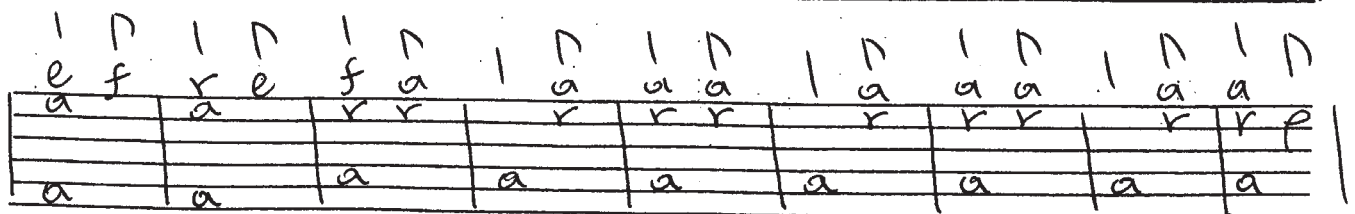
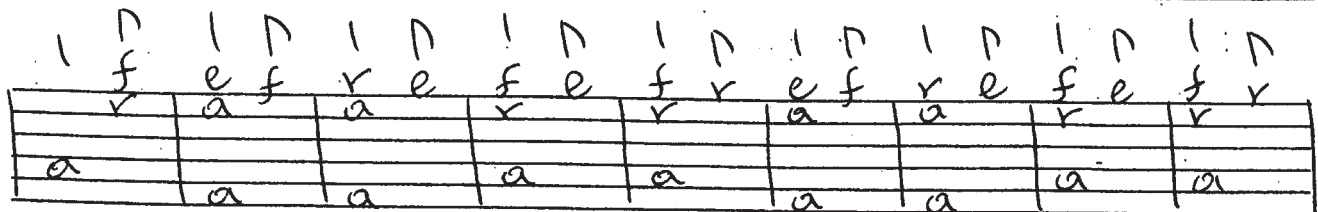
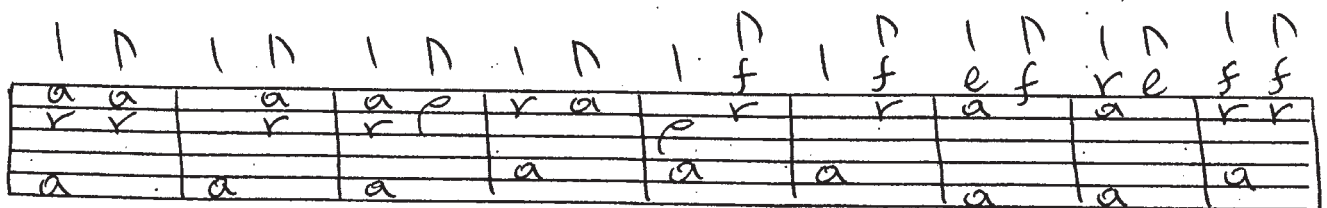
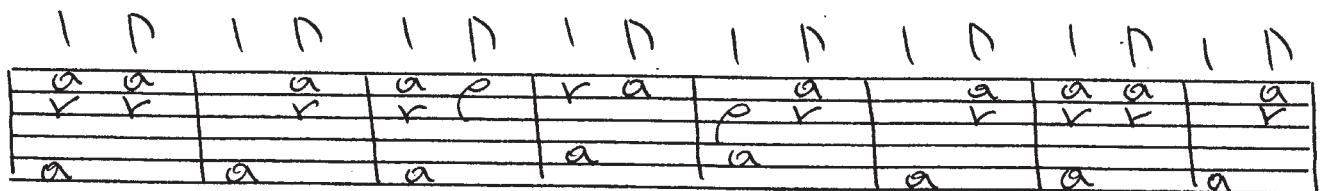
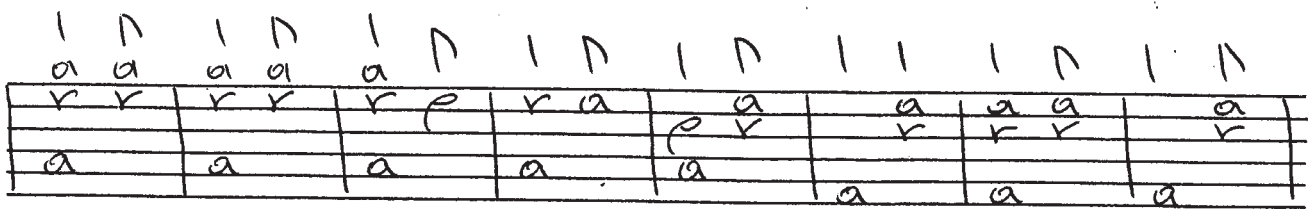
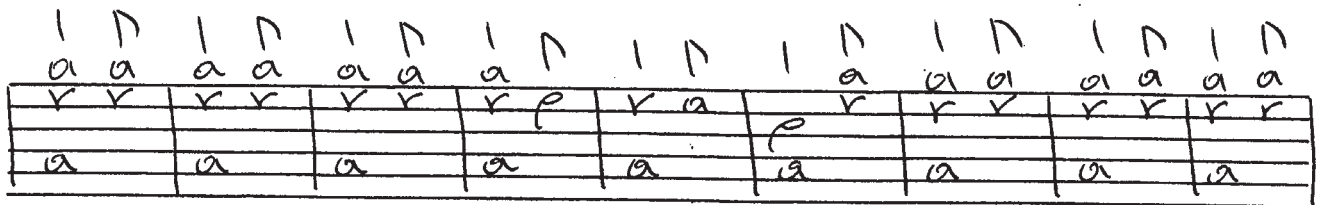
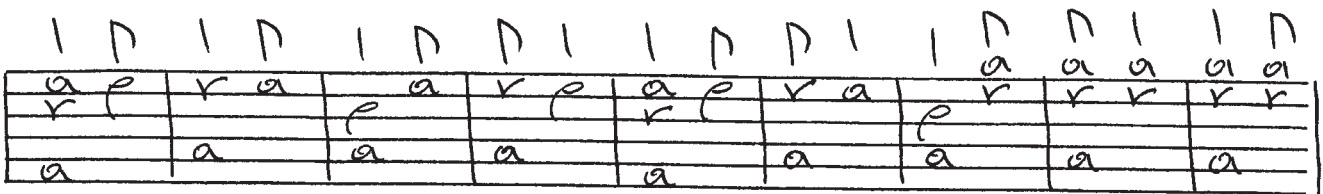
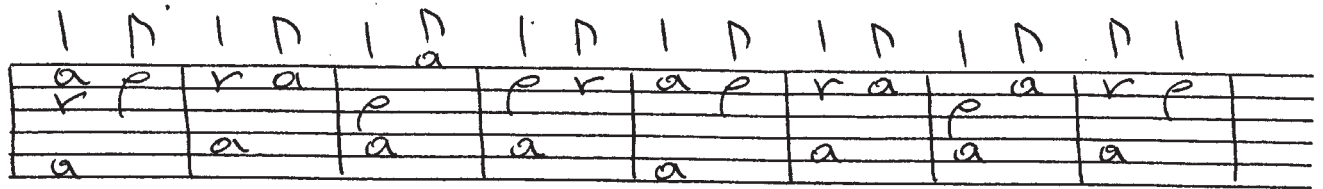
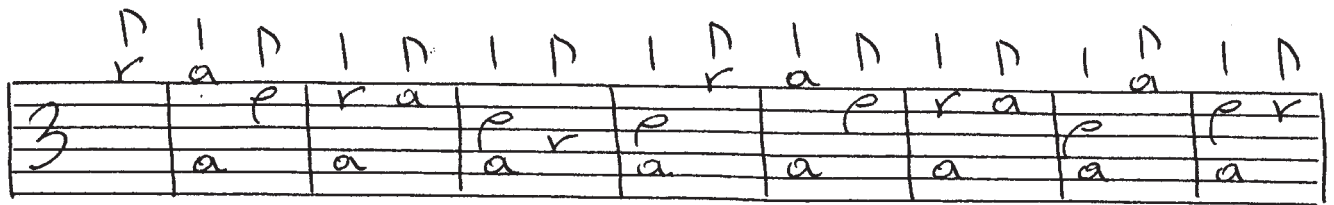
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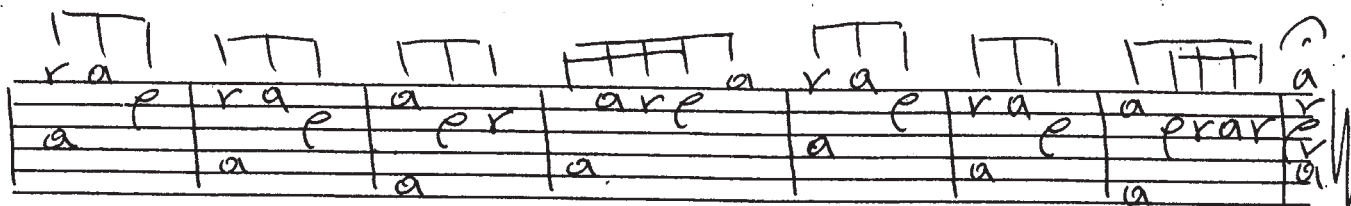
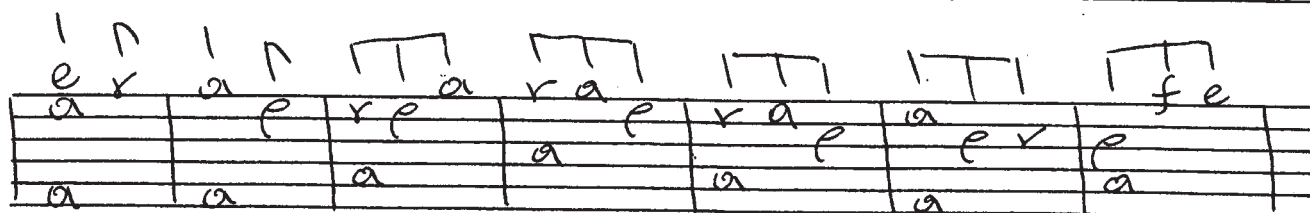
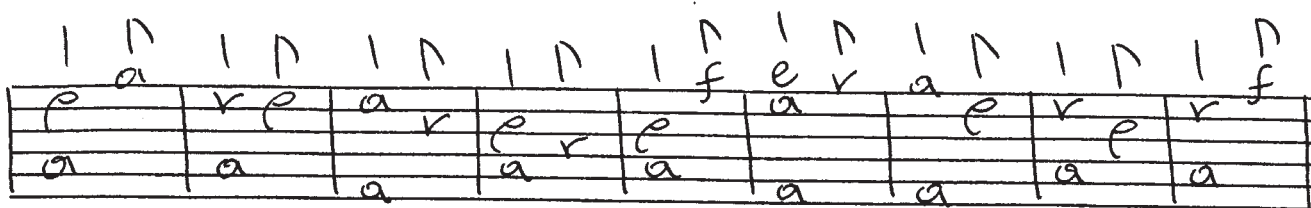
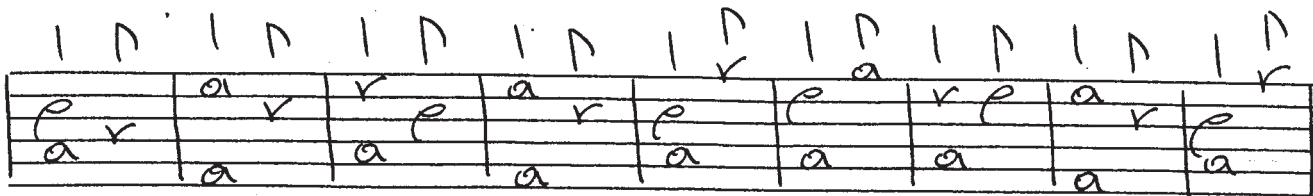












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Pietro Paolo Borrono: Pavana chiamata la Milanese

The musical score is written in a historical style, featuring a vocal line and a lute line. The notation includes rhythmic flags above the notes and various letters (a, e, r, f, h) indicating fingerings or articulation. The lute line often contains letters like 'p', 'r', 'v' indicating plucking or bowing techniques. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a decorative flourish.

System 1:
Vocal: e a a r e f h e f h f r p a r e f r r e f r
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a

System 2:
Vocal: e a a r e f h f e r a e r e a a r e a r a r a r a r
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a

System 3:
Vocal: e a a r e f h f e r e a r e f h f e r a p r p a r e f r e r a
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a

System 4:
Vocal: a r e a r a e r e a r e a a a a e f h e f h
Lute: e r r a a a a a a a a

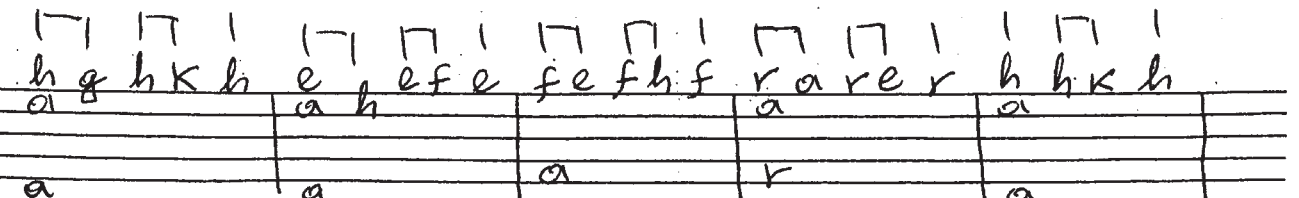
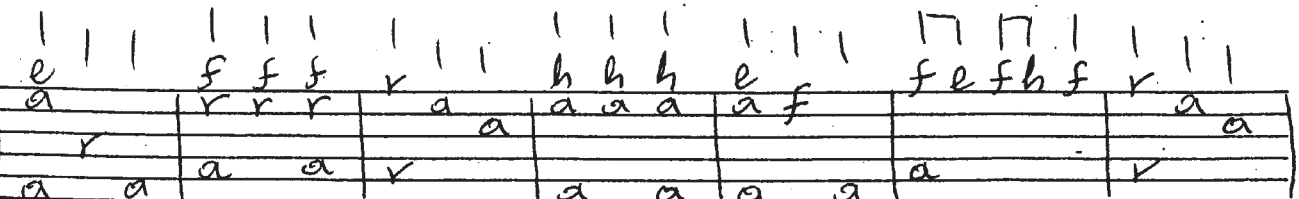
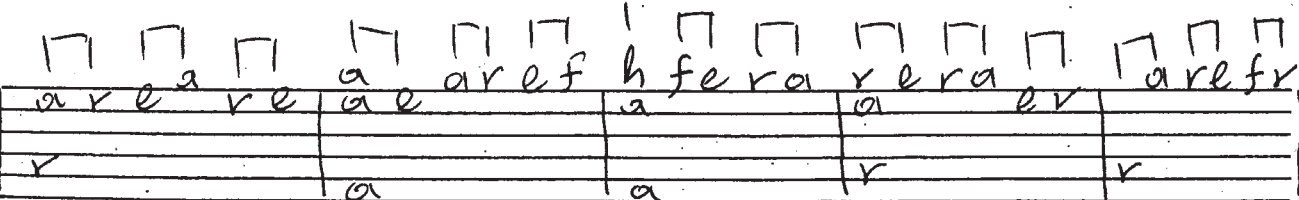
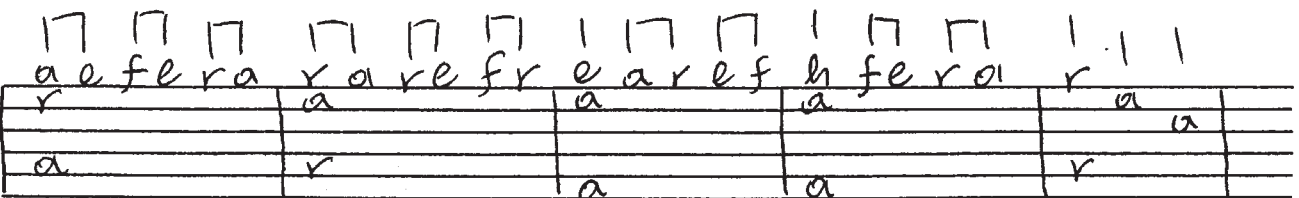
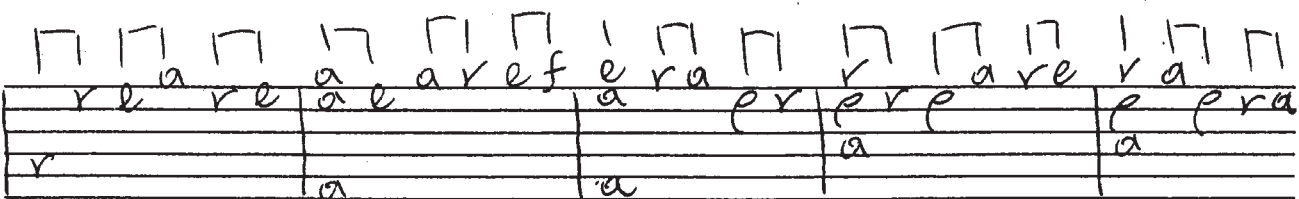
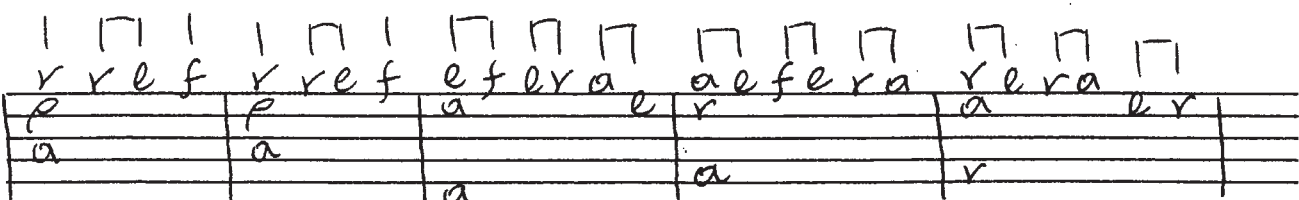
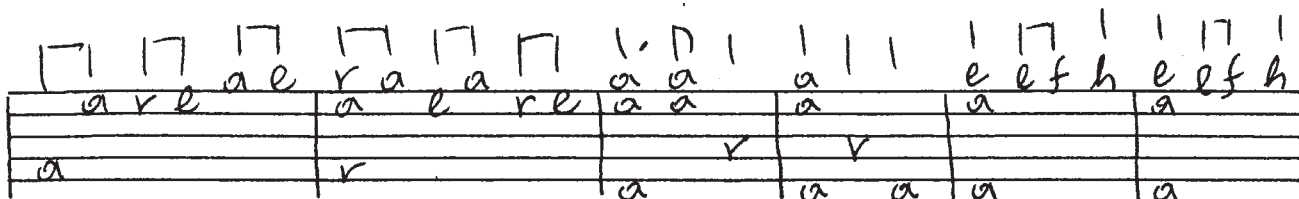
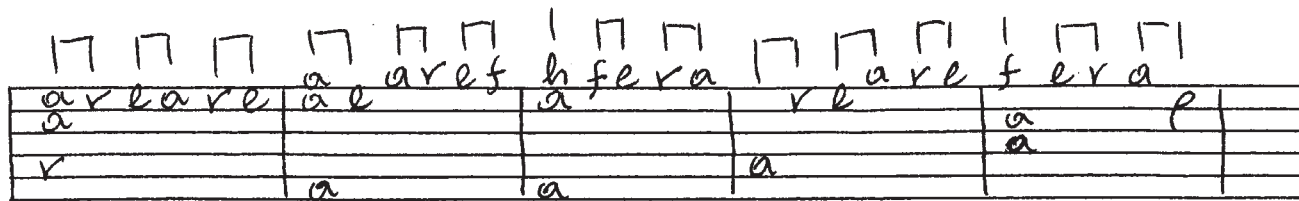
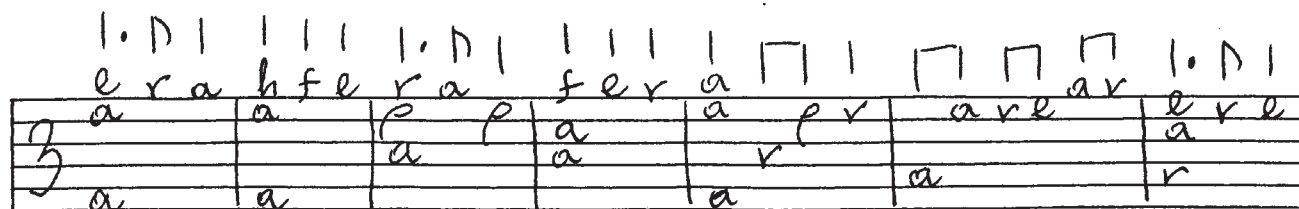
System 5:
Vocal: e f h e f h r a r e f r a r e f e r a a r e f h f e r a e r e a r
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a

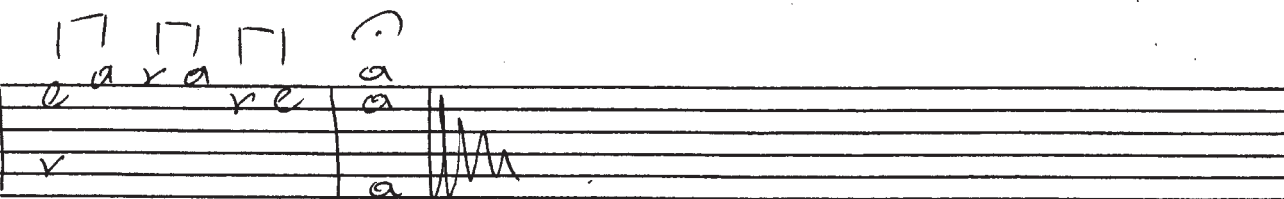
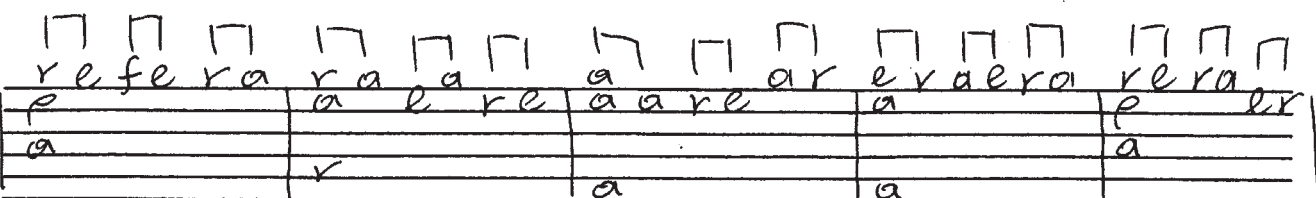
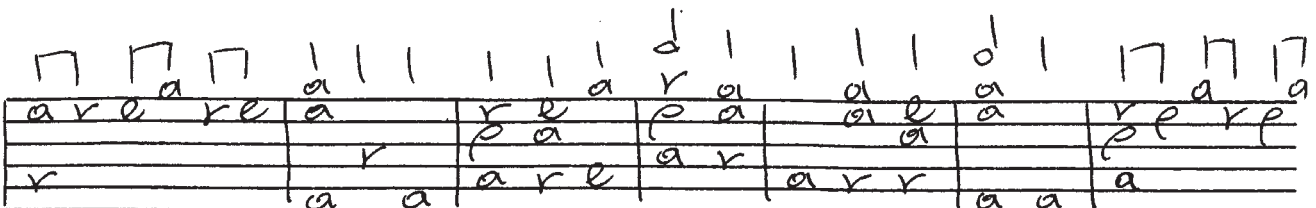
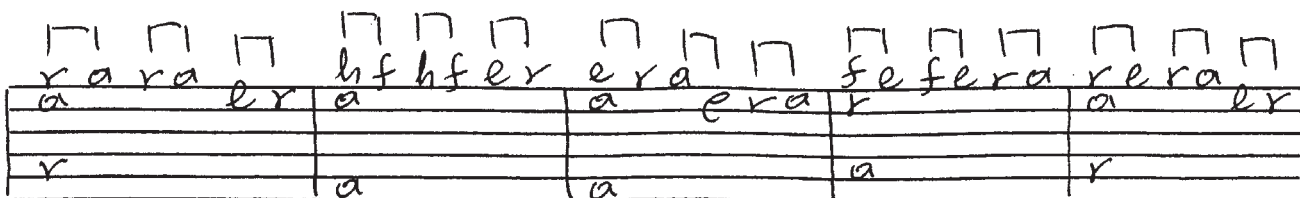
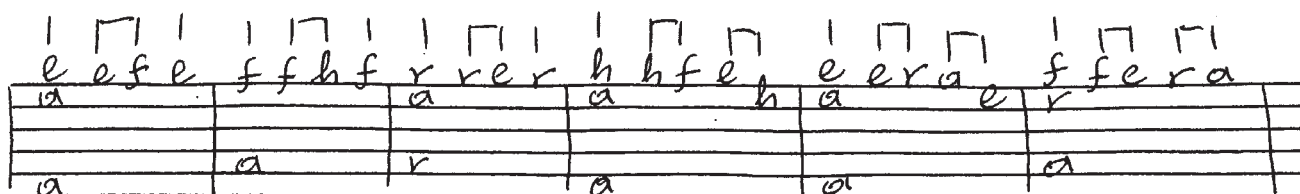
System 6:
Vocal: e a r e r e a r e f e f e f h e f h e f h e f h e f h e f h e f h
Lute: e a a a a a a a a a a a a

System 7:
Vocal: h f e r a e r a r a r e f r e e e f h e f h e f h e f h e f h e f h
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a

System 8:
Vocal: f r p a r e r a p r e a r e a r a r e r e t r e f e e f h f e r
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a

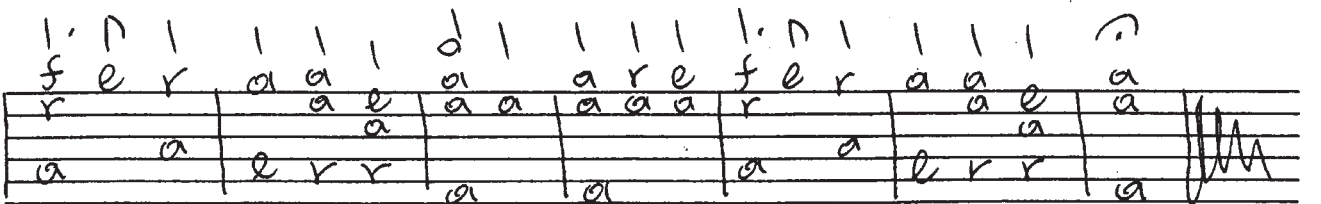
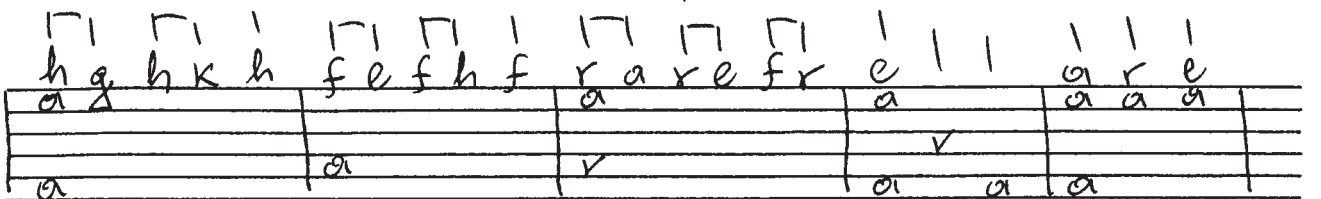
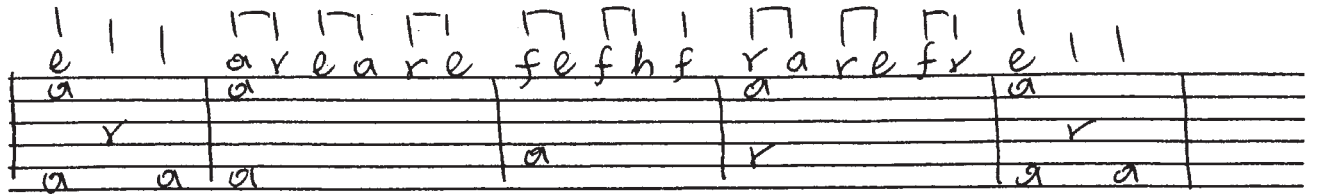
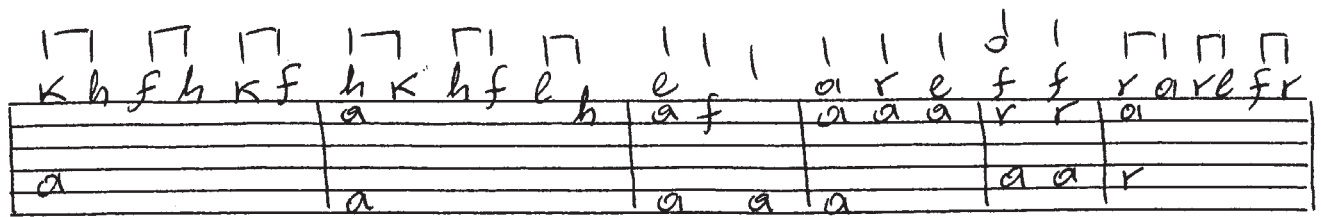
System 9:
Vocal: e r a a p r a f e r a a a r p a r f e r a e r a a r a a a a a
Lute: a a a a a a a a a a a a



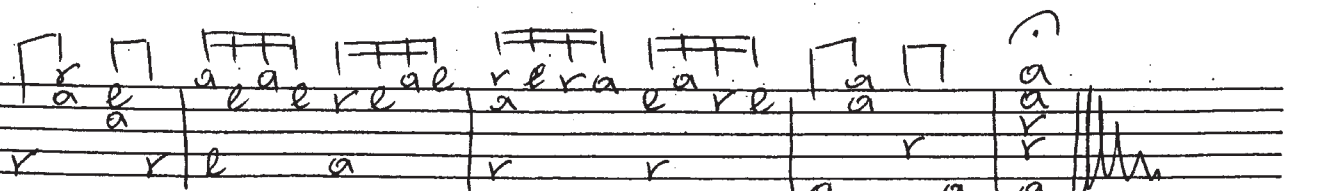
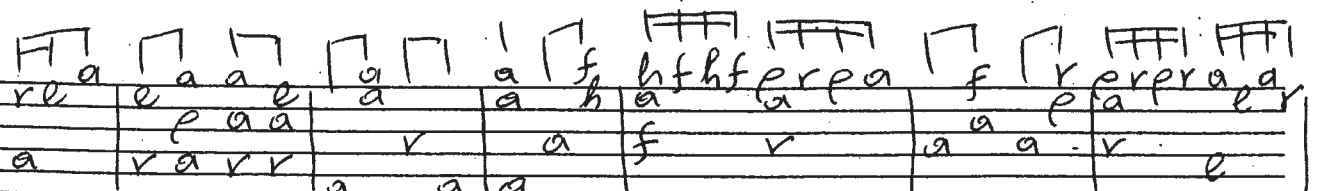
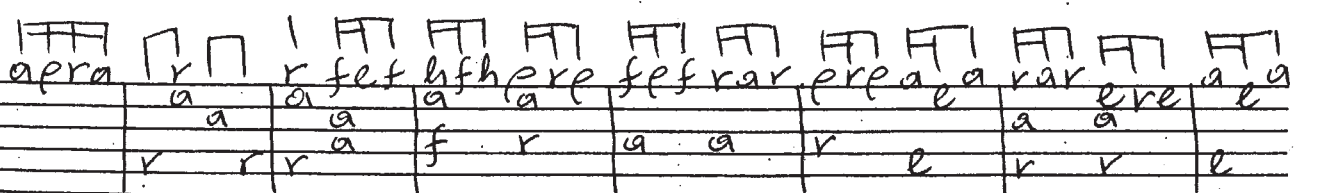
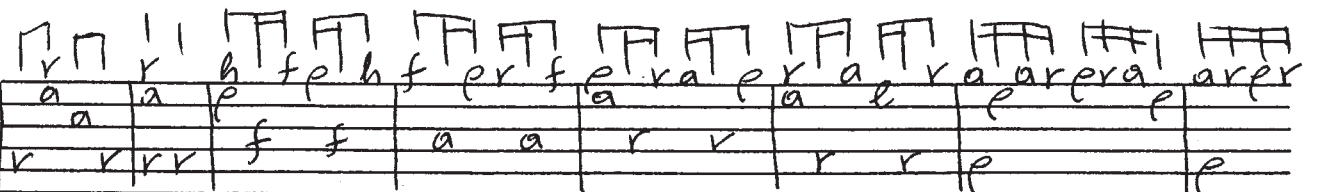
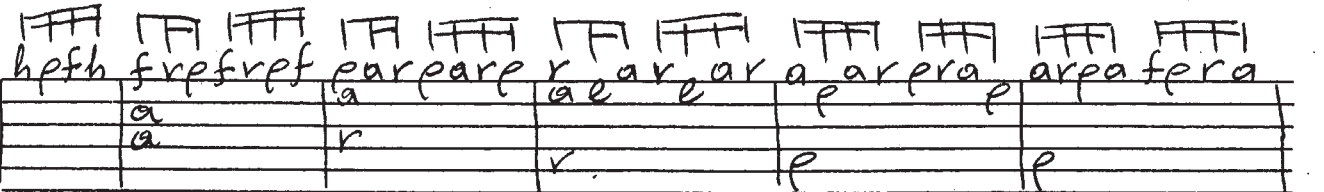
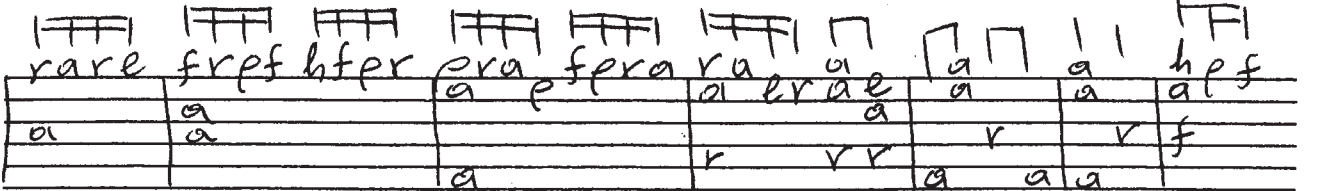
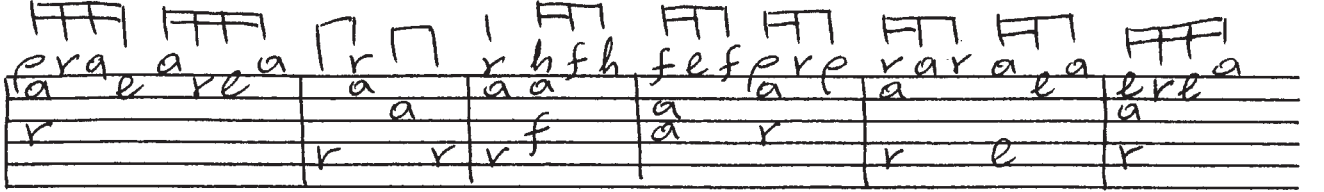
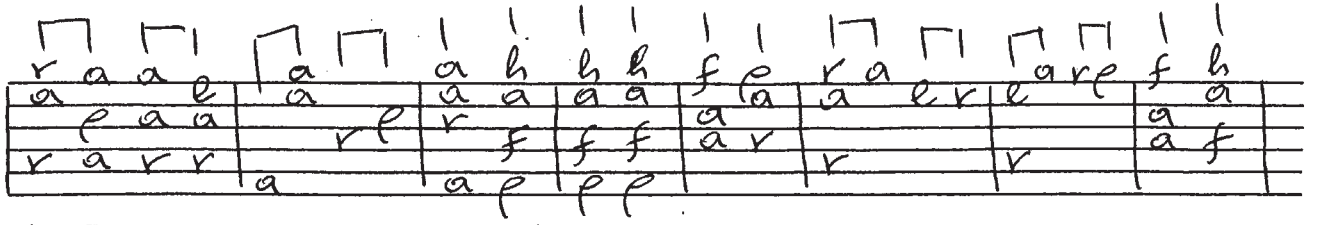
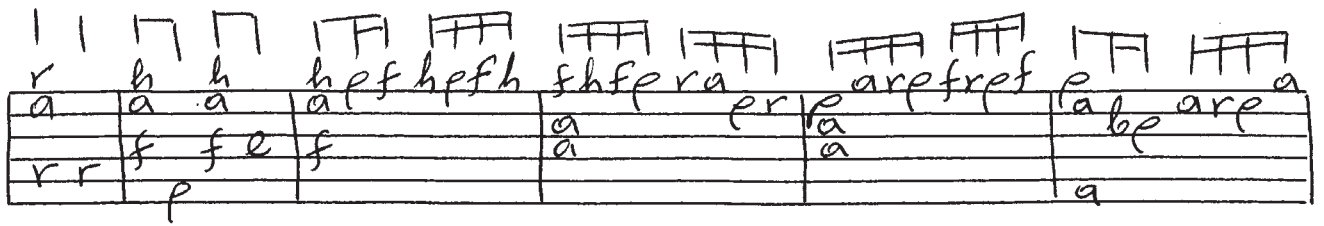


Pietro Paolo Borrono: Saltarello chiamato el Mazolo

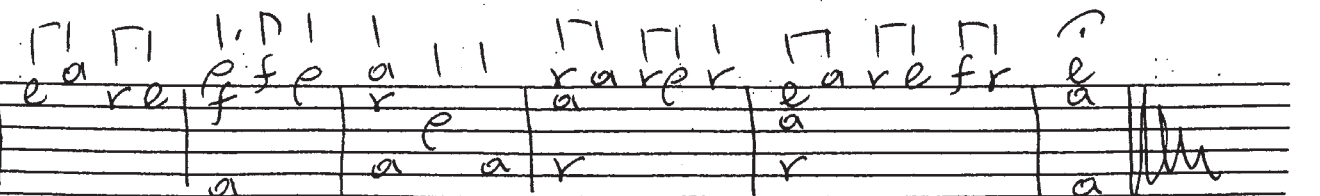
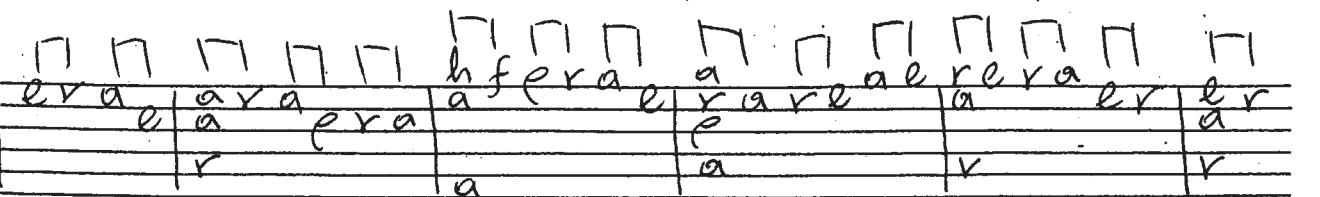
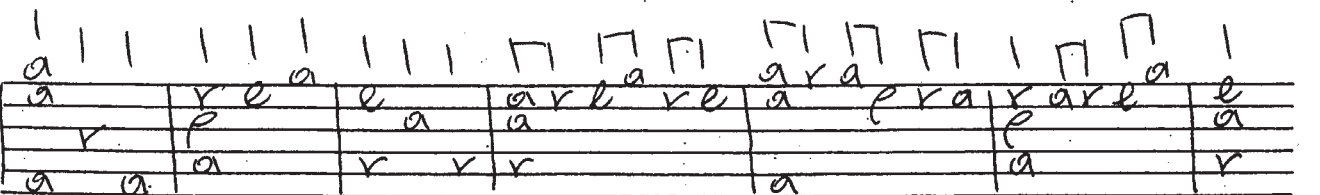
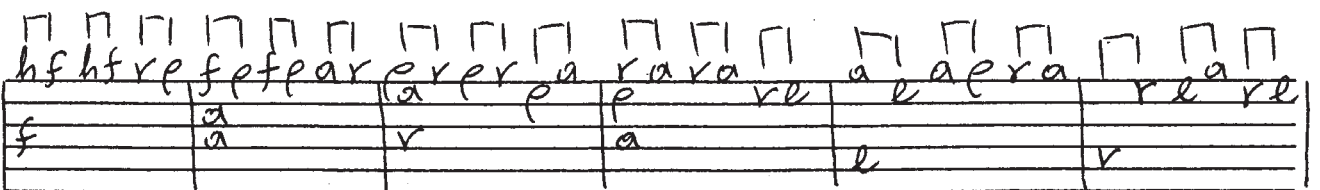
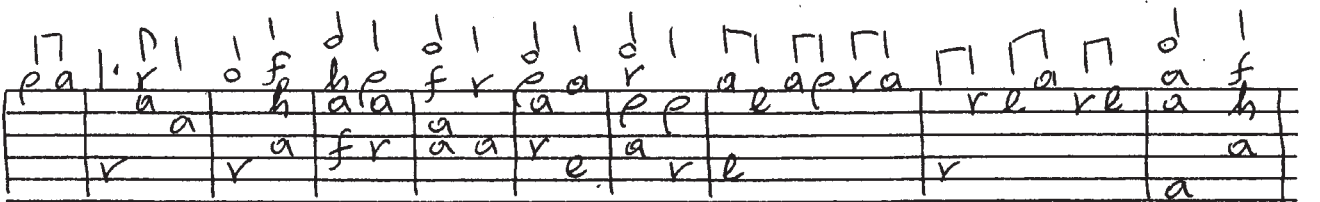
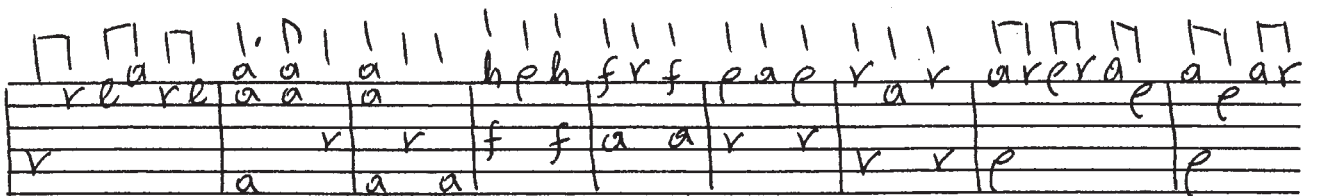
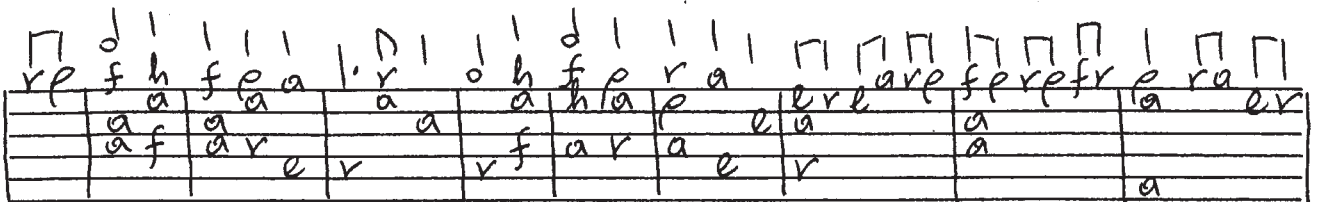
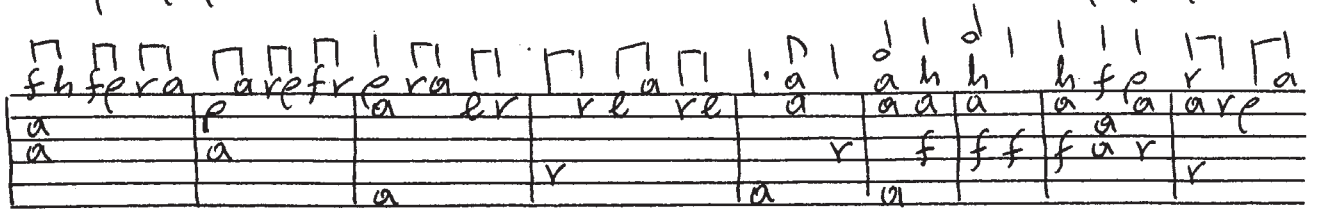
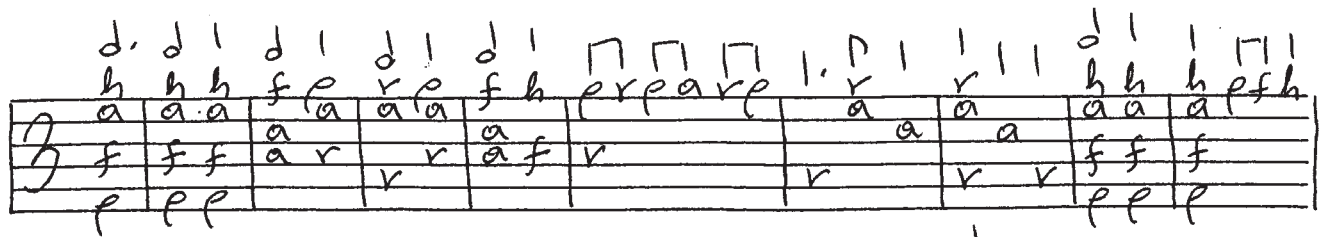
Handwritten musical score for "Saltarello chiamato el Mazolo" by Pietro Paolo Borrono. The score is written on ten systems of three staves each. The notation is a form of early printed music, likely from the 16th or 17th century, featuring square notes and various clefs. Above the staves, there are rhythmic markings consisting of vertical lines and flags. The first system begins with a large "3" in the left margin, indicating a triple meter. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests, with some notes beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth system.



Handwritten musical notation on ten systems of three staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes), rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *p*, *ff*, *pp*). The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style.



Pietro Paolo Borrono: Saltarello (de la ditta)



The musical score is composed of nine systems, each containing three staves. The notation is a form of musical shorthand, using vertical lines, beams, and flags to represent rhythmic values. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used throughout. The lyrics are written above the staves, often with syllables split across lines. The music is written in a single melodic line on a three-staff system, with the bottom staff often containing a simplified or bass line. The notation is highly stylized and appears to be a personal shorthand or a specific dialect of musical notation.

System 1: *pa pa pa r p p f r p r a a a a pa*

System 2: *pa r p f h f e r a r p p f r p r a a a a p r*

System 3: *pa r a a a a a r p r a a a a a a a a*

System 4: *a r a r p f h f e r a r a p a r p f p r a a r p a r p*

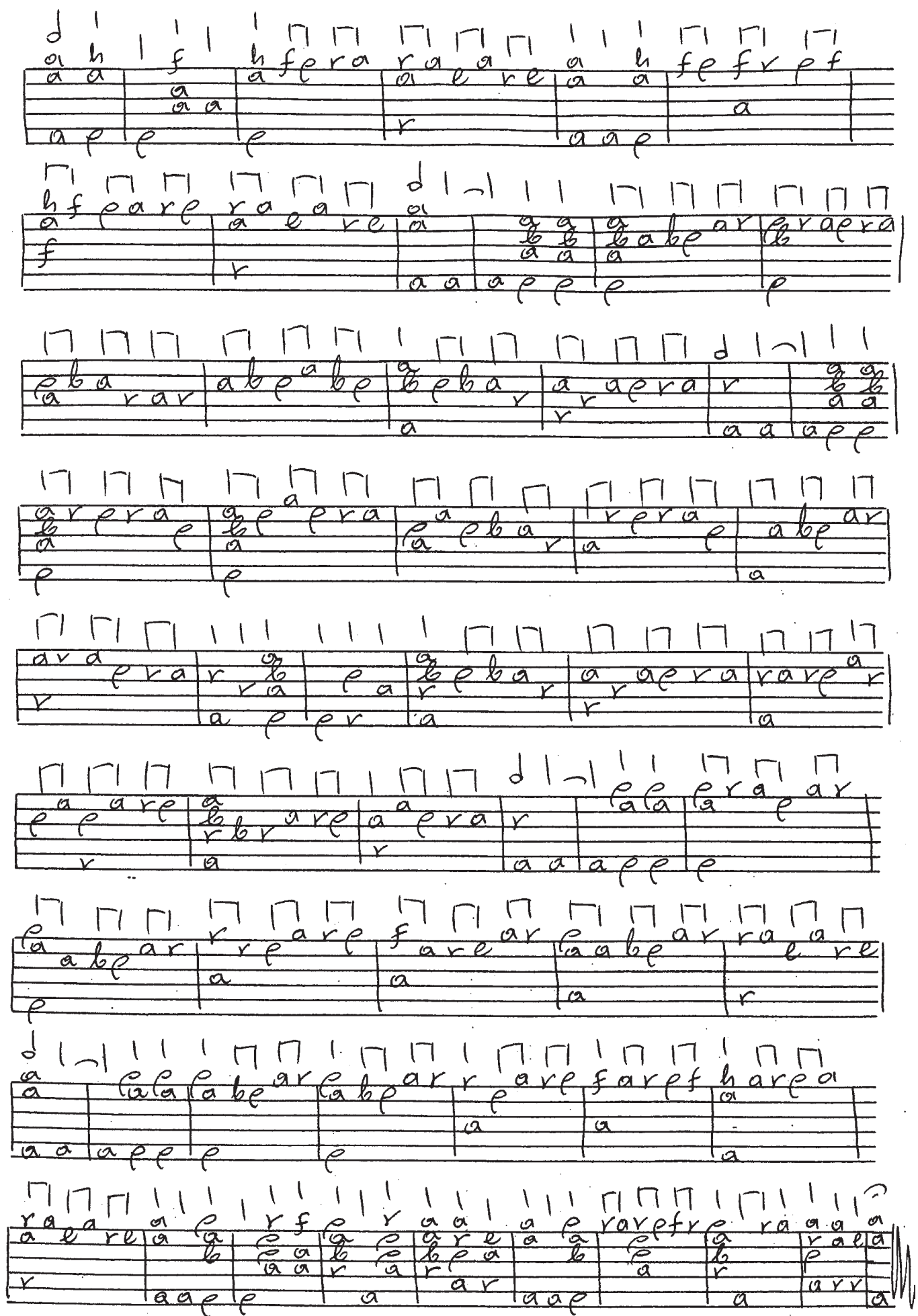
System 5: *r a a e a r e a a a a r a r p r a p e r a r p p f r*

System 6: *p a r p a r a a r e a a p r a r p p f r p a p a a a a a p*

System 7: *r a r p p f r p a r a e r r e a r e a a h h h p f h h p f h*

System 8: *f r f r p a r p f r a a e a r e a a a a a f p f*

System 9: *h f e r a f h f e r a f e r e f h p r p f h r a a e a r e*





TREE EDITION