Nicolas Vallet

Pieces for 4 Lutes



edited by Anne Bailes

TREE EDITION

NICOLAS VALLET

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Anne Bailes

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to my pupils

Barbara, Ursula Didier and Marcus

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Ballet

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INTRODUCTION

The seven lute quartets by Nicolas Vallet were first published in "Het tweede boeck / Van de/ Luyt-Tablatuer / Ghenoemt/Het Gheheymenisse der Sangh-Goddinnen..Amsterdam.. 1616". They were subsequently reprinted in the french edition "Le second Livre/De/TABLATURE DE LUTH;/ Intitulè / Le Secret des Muses: ... 1618 "*, and in a later french edition dated 1619.

All of the publications, however, predate the first known mention of Vallet's professional quartet, namely its founding in Amsterdam in 1626. Whether these seven lute pieces would have formed part of the ensemble's repertoire we cannot say, but their technical demands require at least competant players for the lower parts and a lutenist skilled in division-playing for the superius. However, the presence of many errors (conflicting harmonies) would speak against these pieces having been performed prior to publication.

The purpose of this edition is to present a playable version of Vallet's seven quartets. In much lute ensemble music one is faced with the decision of what to correct and what to leave alone. Many of the dissonances are often more disturbing to the eye than to the ear, for the divisions which on paper collide with each other, when played, simply jostle for attention as butterflies in the summer sun. What offends one ear may pass unnoticed by another: speed and the quick decay of the lute's sound also help soften the dissonances. It then follows that this solution is a possible one, but not the only one.

As it has not been possible to add a facsimile of the original, those who wish to see what been corrected, should consult the original.

The four lutes used are:

Superius lute in d"

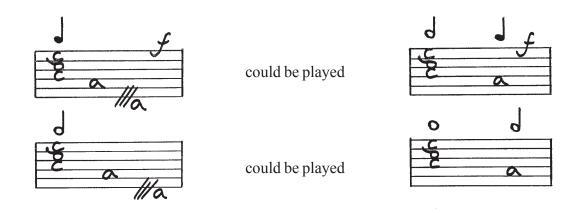
Contratenor lute in a'

Tenor lute in g'

Bassus lute in d

Although these pieces were written with 10-course instruments in mind, only the bass part of the second Ballet makes use of all ten. It is perfectly possible to make use of lutes with fewer courses - granted, it is stylistically better to have low bass notes, particularly at cadences providing one plays certain bass notes up an octave, viz:

* In the three copies that Anne Bailes has consulted, each title page bears the printed date 1616 which has been changed by hand to 1618.



The following signs are used:

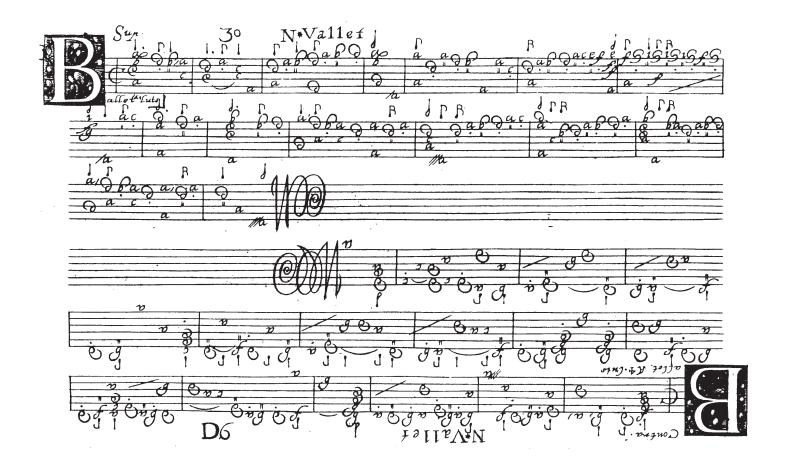
•	index finger
11	middle finger
of qu	use the first fingers only, not the thumb (first finger on the lowest note)
\ / oı· \ /	hold sign
,	appogiatura from above
×	trill from above
· i	repeat from this sign
TOURNEZ	turn the page

Right-hand fingering is as in the original. Where corrections have been made or bars added, they have been left unfingered.

ANTHONY BAILES

I wish to thank my mother, Gusta Goldschmidt, for providing her score of the parts - without which my work would have been twofold - and to my husband, Anthony Bailes, for his generous help and advice in the preparation of this edition.

ANNE BAILES



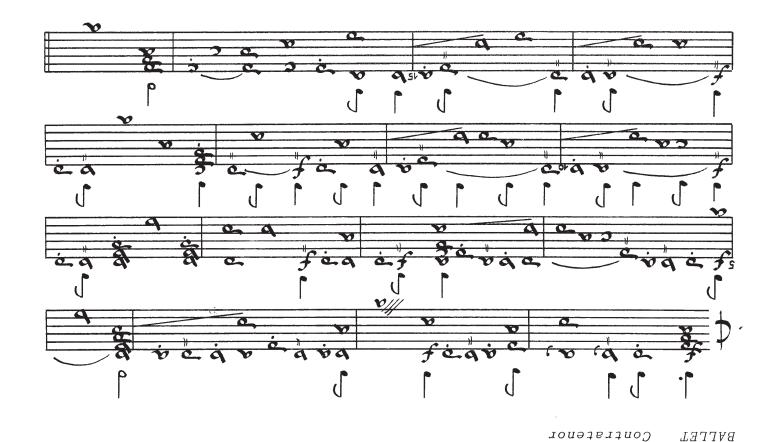
Facsimile:

Ballet A 4 Lutes, le Second Livre...

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BALLET Superius





BALLET Tenor

BALLET Bassus

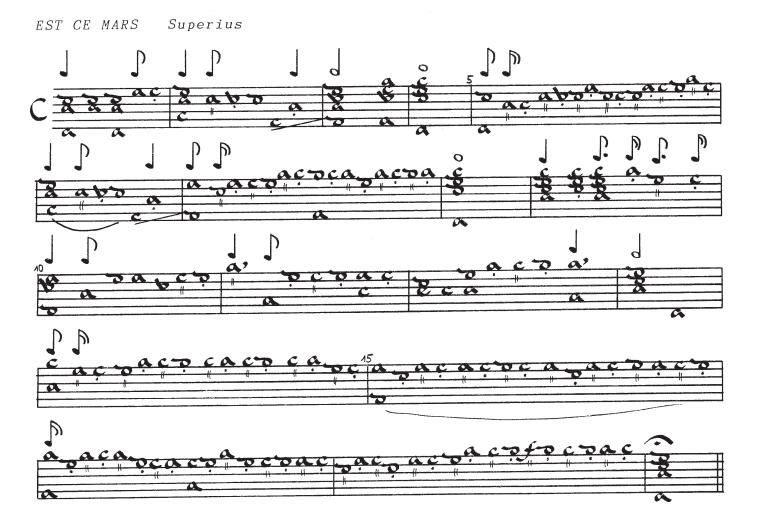




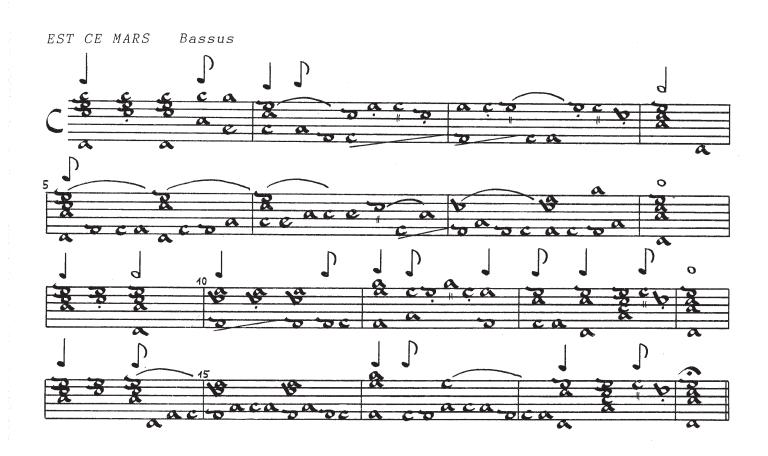




EST CE MARS Contratenor

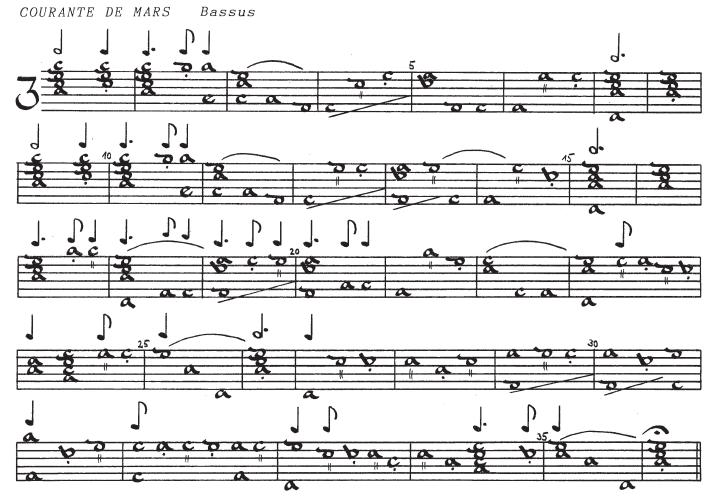










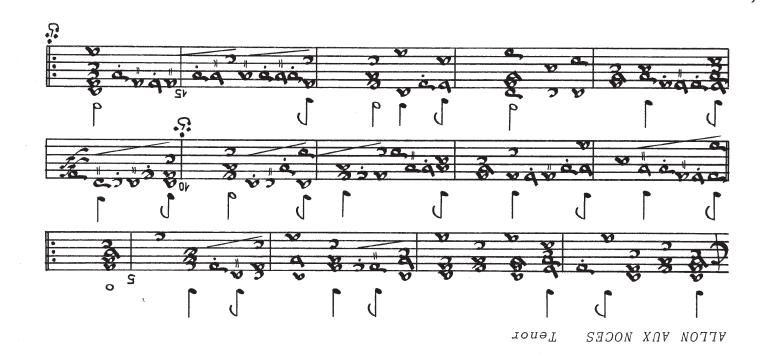


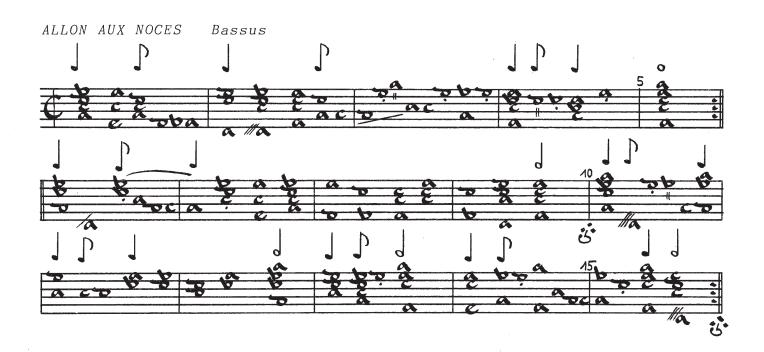


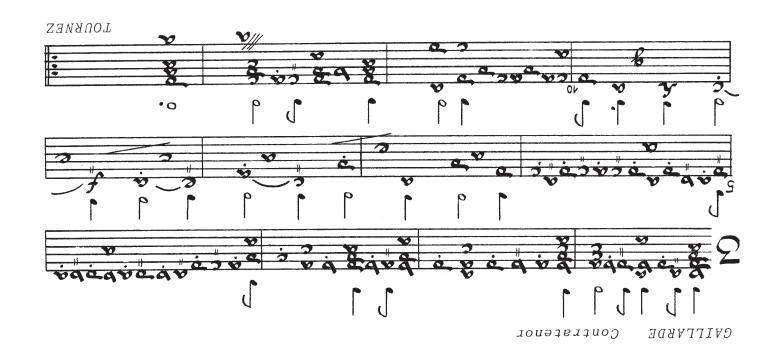




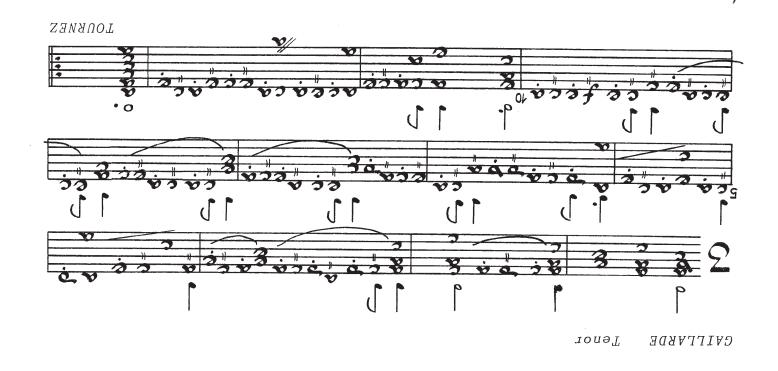




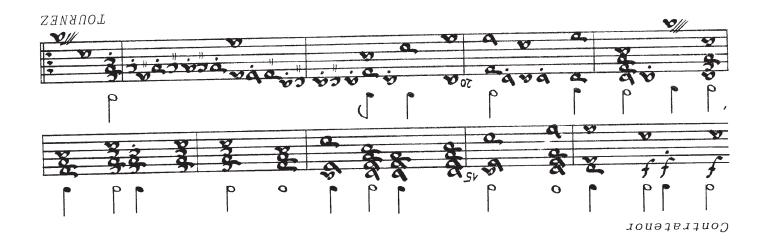
























Bassus



