

Signor mio caro

Intavolierung - Anton Höger

Cipriano de Rore
(Dimunitionen von Dalla Casa)

5

10

16

The musical score is written for a lute, using a treble clef and a 2/2 time signature. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble staff and a corresponding lute tablature staff. The tablature uses letters 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', and 'e' to represent fret positions, and rhythmic flags to indicate note values. The first system (measures 1-4) shows a simple melody. The second system (measures 5-8) introduces a more complex, ascending melodic line. The third system (measures 9-12) continues the melody with some rests. The fourth system (measures 13-16) features a final, descending melodic phrase. The tablature is written in a style common in early modern lute manuscripts, with letters placed on a six-line staff.

21

Figure 21. Example 21. The first two measures of the first system of the score are shown. The first measure of the first system is a whole note chord consisting of the notes C4 and G4. The second measure of the first system is a whole note chord consisting of the notes C4 and G4. The first two measures of the second system are shown. The first measure of the second system is a whole note chord consisting of the notes C4 and G4. The second measure of the second system is a whole note chord consisting of the notes C4 and G4.

24

Example 10

29

Figure 29: Musical score for exercise 29. The score is written for a treble clef staff and a four-staff system below it. The treble staff contains a melody starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, then a half note G4. This is followed by a half note G4 with a grace note F#4, then a half note G4, and finally a half note G4. The four-staff system below it contains figured bass notation. The first staff contains the figures 'a c' and 'a'. The second staff contains 'a' and 'a'. The third staff contains 'a' and 'a'. The fourth staff contains 'a' and 'a'. The figures are aligned with the notes of the melody.

[illegible]

37

The musical score for measures 37-44 is as follows:

Measure 37: Vocal: C4 (half note). Piano: C4 (half note).

Measure 38: Vocal: A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Piano: A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E5 (quarter).

Measure 39: Vocal: D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter). Piano: D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter).

Measure 40: Vocal: G4 (half note). Piano: G4 (half note).

Measure 41: Vocal: F#4 (half note). Piano: F#4 (half note).

Measure 42: Vocal: E5 (half note). Piano: E5 (half note).

Measure 43: Vocal: D5 (half note). Piano: D5 (half note).

Measure 44: Vocal: C5 (half note). Piano: C5 (half note).

[illegible]

47

Example 10

Figure 10.10: Example 10. The first measure shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a melody starting on G4. The second measure shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a melody starting on G4. The third measure shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a melody starting on G4. The bass line is represented by a single line with notes below it.

50

The musical score for Example 10 is written on a treble clef staff and three bass clef staves. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a whole note, a half note, and a quarter note, followed by a sixteenth-note scale. The bass staves contain a bass line with notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by bar lines.

[illegible][illegible]

59

Figured bass notation for measures 59-63:

Staff 1: $\text{d } \text{c } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c } \text{d } \text{a } \text{d } \text{c } \text{a}$

Staff 2: $\text{c } \text{a } \text{a } \text{b } \text{a } \text{a } \text{a } \text{e } \text{c}$

Staff 3: $\text{a } \text{a } \text{c } \text{d } \text{c } \text{c}$

64

Figured bass notation for measures 64-67:

Staff 1: $\text{e } \text{a } \text{c } \text{c } \text{a } \text{b } \text{c}$

Staff 2: $\text{c } \text{c } \text{c } \text{a } \text{b } \text{c } \text{e}$

Staff 3: $\text{c } \text{a } \text{a } \text{c } \text{e}$

68

Figured bass notation for measures 68-70:

Staff 1: $\text{a } \text{b } \text{e } \text{c } \text{b } \text{c } \text{b } \text{e } \text{b}$

Staff 2: $\text{c } \text{c } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c } \text{a } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c}$

Staff 3: $\text{a } \text{a } \text{a}$

71

Figured bass notation for measures 71-72:

Staff 1: $\text{a } \text{a } \text{c } \text{a } \text{c } \text{a } \text{e } \text{c}$

Staff 2: $\text{d } \text{c } \text{a } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c } \text{d}$

Staff 3: $\text{a } \text{a } \text{a}$

73

Figured bass notation for measures 73-76:

Staff 1: $\text{c } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c } \text{e } \text{f } \text{e } \text{c } \text{a } \text{d } \text{c } \text{a } \text{d } \text{a } \text{c } \text{d}$

Staff 2: $\text{c } \text{c } \text{e } \text{c}$

Staff 3: $\text{a } \text{a } \text{e } \text{c}$

[illegible]

79



Example 10

[illegible][illegible]

92

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system features a treble clef and a single melodic line with a whole note, followed by a two-measure rest. The second system continues the melody with a half note and a quarter note, ending with a double bar line. The third system shows the vocal line with lyrics 'The Rose Tree' and a final flourish. The piano accompaniment is shown in a simplified manner with letters 'a', 'b', 'c', and 'e' indicating fingerings or notes.

92

The Rose Tree

92