

Jay pris amours

Intabulatura de Lauto, Libro primo, F. 23 v

Francesco Spinacino

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Jay pris amours" by Francesco Spinacino. The score is presented in two systems, each with two staves labeled "Guitar". The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Measure numbers 5, 9, 13, and 17 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The score shows a complex melodic line in the upper staff and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff, characteristic of early lute tablature notation.

21

25

29

33

Secunda pars

37

41

45

49

53

From: Francesco Spinacino: Intabulatura de lauto, Libro primo, published by Ottaviano dei Petrucci 1571, an intabulation of "J'ay prins amours a ma devise" (Anonymus), probably from the Chansonnier Nivelles de la chaussée (Nr. 58).

[https://imslp.org/wiki/Chansonnier_Nivelles_de_la_Chauss%C3%A9e_\(Various\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Chansonnier_Nivelles_de_la_Chauss%C3%A9e_(Various))

Petrucci's Odhecaton Canti C Nr. 25 F 40-41 (Jay pris amours deizak) is based on the same subject, but differs mainly in the contratenor, which makes the Chansonnier Nivelles more likely to be Spinacino's source.

Very similar to this are the Leuven Chansonnier (Nr. 12, different CT in m. 24), the Chansonniers Wolfenbüttel (Nr. 29), Dijon (Nr. 1) and Laborde (Nr. 22, with a former version of the CT).

Very helpful for these findings is the website: <http://chansonniers.pwch.dk/index.html>, an open access project.

The notes in brackets were added by the arranger following the MS.

1: orig.: g

2.: orig.: 

3.: orig.: e