

ALONSO



MYDARRA

TRES LIBROS DE MUSICA EN CI

FRAS PARA VIHVELA. EN EL PRIMERO. AY. MUSICA FACIL Y DIFI

ci en fantasias; y Composuras; y Pausas; y Gallerdas; y Alguinas fanta-

lias para guitarra. El segundo trata de los ochatenos (omodos)

tiene muchas fantasias Per diuersas partes y Com-

posturas glosadas. El tercero es de musica

para cantada y tañida. Tenemos

tetes, Psalmos, Romances,

canciones, Sonettos en

castellano y Italiano

Verfos de latin. Villancicos. Di-

rigidos al muy magni-

fico señor el se-

ñor Rey



Fue impreso el presente libro en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Seuilla en casa de Iuan de Le6.

1546.

EPISTOLA AL MVY

magnífico señor Don Luys çapata.



DOTORIA COSA ES MVY MAGNIFICO SENNOR AVER SIDO TENIDO EN mucho: entre los: Antiguos griegos, todo genero de Musica. Y principalmente el dela Vihuela, porque Segã cuenta Plutarco de Epaminundas principe de grecia a ver sido muy loado por que en vn banquete taño y canto excelentemente. V poreal contrario: Themistocles auído por indotto porque nolo supo hazer. En otra parte dize que Alcibiades solia dezir que tenia por mejor la musica dela vihuela que la de las flautas: porque con la vihuela no se pierde la habla: ni la figura del rostro. Como con las flautas la pierden los que la toñen: y esto en tã ra manera que apenas son de sus amigos quando estan rasiendo conocidos. Marco Tullio Ciceron en el primero delat Tusculanas toca tambien lo de Epaminundas y Themistocles: juntamente con dezir q los griegos pensauan estar en los cantos delas bozes: y sonido delas cuerdas la suma erudicion. De manera que pues la musica delos antiguos era tenuta en gran veneracion preciando se della grandes Capitanes: asñi Romanos como Griegos no deuria en nuestros tiempos ser tenuta en menos pues ay asñimos y ingenios no menos osados y entendidos que en los passados. Delo qual estoy bien satisfecho de vñ merced no auelle agrasido naturaleza Ennada pues le doto en todas las gracias y abilitades que pudo. Y si de todos la musica y todas las otras Artes fuesen tan fauorecidas y entendidas como de vuestra merced: no solamẽte serian tenidas en algo las obras de muy excellentes Hombres: que el día de oy se imprimẽ: mas las de los que mediansamente lo hazen: las muy subidas para sacar fruto dellas y las que han Principiado a subir para animar a los que las hazen a que oñen passar adelante trabajando hasta llegar a entender lo que los que perfectamente lo hazen entienden. Y pues yo soy delos que no perfecta ni mediansamente entienden, no dexare de amparar me con su fuor en esta mi obra laqual no sacara aluz si no fuera por su mandado: y por tener alguna confiança delos que me conocen y saben los días que ha que trabajo en el estudio dela vihuela los quales poseo. Y por saber que me es criado en casa de los Illustrissimos señores Duques del Infantado mis señores dō Diego hurtado de mēdoça que Dios tiene en su gloria y don Iñigo lopez que oy viue y dios nuestro señor guarde a donde de toda Musica auia excelentes hombres pensaran que en estos mis Libros ay algunos migajas de tanto bueno como e viño en aquella casa y en otras partes de España y en Italia. Las quales dos cosas me han hecho tener arrentimiento de querrer sacar aluz esta mi obra la qual ofrezco a vuestra merced Suplicando le no mire al pe queño ser cio sino ala voluntad con que se ofresceda qual excede a todo lo que se le pudiera ofrescer.

20 TABLA DEL LIBRO PRIMER O 21

¶ Fantasías a tres bozes y a quatro. ¶ Fantasías de passos des enbueitos — 1 ¶ Otra fantasía de passos — 2 ¶ Otra para desemboluer las manos — 3 ¶ Otra de passos de contado — 4 ¶ Otra fantasía facil — 5 ¶ Otra facil — 6 ¶ Otra fantasía facil — 7 ¶ Otra fantasía — 8 ¶ Otra fantasía — 9 ¶ Otra fantasía q̄ otra haze la harpa en la manera de luduico — 31 Composuras de Iosquin ¶ La postrera parte de la gloria dela misa desaytan regres. — 40	¶ Pleni de la mesma misa a tres Obras menudas ¶ Condecleros en dore maneras — 15 ¶ Romanesca o guardame las vacas de cinco maneras. — 17 ¶ Vna puzma — 18 ¶ Otra puzma de Alexandro — 19 Vna gallarda — 20 Obras para Guitarra ¶ Vna fantasía a quatro bozes al temple viejo — 22 Fantasia a quatro al temple nuevo — 23 Otra fantasia al temple nuevo — 23 Otra por el temple nuevo — 24 Vna pauana — 24 La romanescas en tres maneras, — 25	12 15 17 18 19 20 22 23 23 24 24 25
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VN QUE EN OTROS DOS LIBROS DE CIFRAS PARA VIHVELA que ay impa ellos en España de dos excelentes músicos en los quales ay obras de muy buena música así suyas como de otros grandes compondores: ay de la larga cuenta de la orden de la Viuhela y de las cifras della. No por esso dixero de dezir lo q en los dichos libros está dicho acerca de la declaración de las cifras cómo declarar algunas cosas que de mi cosecha pongo. Las cifras Son en cuenta le algarismo y son estas. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. ¶ La primera se llama zero en la cuerda que la tal estuviere sea de tocar en vazio sin poner el dedo en ella. En todas las otras se an de poner los dedos. ¶ La segunda cifra es numero de vno y es el Primer traste. ¶ Y la tercera es dos y es ados trastes. ¶ Y la quarta es tres y es a tres trastes y procediendo por las que restan hasta la postrera que es nueue y señala al noueno traste. Y quando passare la composura o fantasia del noueno traste y llegare al dezeno estara con esta cifra. 0. Y si al onzeno con esta. 11. Estas cifras toman la cantidad o valor de cinco figuras de canto de organo las quales son estas.

Van guiadas a las cifras con vnos puntillos los quales no sirven de mas que 1 2 3 4 5. de guiar. En todas las cifras no se ponen figuras de canto de organo y las que no las tuieren tomaran el valor o cantidad de la figura que atras quedare hasta que venga otra que priue a quella.

Para saber a que copas sean de tasar estas cifras se pone tres tiempos diferentes y son estos. ¶ Los quales van puestos al principio de cada obra. La diferencia que ay del vno al otro es que por el primero a de yr el compas apriesa. Y por el segundo ni muy apriesa ni muy a espacio. Por el tercero a de yr despacio porque por este entran dobladas cifras en vn compas que por los otros. Por los dos primeros tiempos tantas cifras entran en vn compas por el vno como por el otro. Solo ay la diferencia dicha. ¶ La primera figura del canto de organo de las arriba dichas por estos dos tiempos. ¶ vale dos compases. La qual no toparan en el primero ni segundo libros. En el tercero si. Y tendra vn rasgo por encima desta manera. ¶ El qual da a entender que passa la mitad de aquella figura a otro compas. Y lo mesmo se a de entender de las otras figuras quando tuieren el dicho rasgo. Por el tercero tiempo que es este. ¶ la dicha primera figura vale vn copas como en vn exemplo que aquí pongo veran: desta figura; y de todas las otras.

Exemplo de todo lo dicho y de las rayas q fuerdas seña.:



Todas las cifras q estuieren en derecho de otras estando guidadas con pñillos o sin ellos es un golpe y se an de tocar aquellas cuerdas juntas: y las q estuieren salidas unas de otras se an de tocar cada una por si.

Las rayas que se traxieron de la sexta a la prima sirven de dividir los compases en los quales se ve bien claro de cada figura exemplo de las que entran en un compas.

Esta diferencia de tiempos (o compases) con otros q no pongo aqui no sin causa los Antiguos los usaron y segun mi parecer fue para conformar la musica (o el movimiento della) con el sentido de la letra. Por que si una letra es de materia alegre y regozijada de necesidad el compas de yr regozijado y a prisa. Y si otra ni del todo es alegre ni del todo triste tambien tendra esta necesidad de otro compas que ni va muy aprisa ni muy despacio. Y ni mas ni menos la que del todo es triste querra el compas despacio.

Acerca del redoble quiero dezir mi parecer. Y es q tengo por bueno el de dos dedos y que quien quisiere saber bien de mi consejo deuelo usar porque es redoble mas cierto: y que da mejor ayre a los pasos. Del dedillo no digo mas quien pudiere tener en ambas manas de redoblar no se hallara mal cobello porque entrambas son menester a tiempos. El dedillo para pasos que se haze de la prima hacia la sexta q son de arriba para abaxo y el de dos dedos para los que se hazen de abaxo pa arriba y para el clausular. Todos los pasos que fueren del valor de esta figura. 7. Seran redoblados desto veran espírita en tres tañia. q pongo al principio del primer libro y señala q da cada manera de redoble deste arte ado dixere

des de. Sera redoble de dos dedos. Y ad. de. Sera de dedillo. Todos los setros paños y ran sin redoble
no siendo del valor de la figura arriba dicha. Entiendese llevando este tiempo. . que si lleva este otro. 
en el qual va mas apresurado el compas bi puede yr de redoble. los que fueren del valor desta figura.
Como veran en la quarta fantasia del primer libro. Los paños que lleuaren este tiempo.  Por la una
figura y por la otra delas a qui arriba dichas de necesidad abran de yr redoblados porque  pareciere
tiempo como esta dicho entrá dobladas figuras en vn compas que por los otros.

Encima de algunas cifras toparan esta señal  la qual se pone para que sepan q no an de alçar el dedo
de la cuer. la durante aquel compas, si estuviere al principio del. Y si al fin hasta la mitad del que se sigue.

En el tercero libro de las obras pa cantadas y tañidas topará delante de algunas cifras vn ratzuito de
sta manera. . El qual da a entender que la cifra q le tubiere delante sera la vox que se puede cantar sig
sieren la quala de yr tambien tañida. En el dicho libro toparan tambien sobre algunas Figuras del
Canto de Organo En la box que va sacada en canto de organo para cantara una estrellita
de esta manera  pone se para q sepan que la figura q encima la tuviere se a de diuidir en dos partes
Si fuere semibreue por tirle en. los minimas si minima en dos seminimas si seminima en dos corcheas
esto sea de entender ala segunda buelta o a la tercera porq en el tal lugar la buelta segunda o tercera no tra
en los pies la misma cantidad ni siluas que en la primera porq o tra mas onchos. Quando hallaren la tal
a sonada tener de bajo dos renglones otros y para entender q la dicha a sonada sea de tornar a dezir dos o
tres vezes segun la letra que de baxo rubiere lo demuestra ay tambien mas dos paños con quatro
puntillos de esta manera . las quales dicen q llegados allí tornen a dezir la tantas vezes quantas rengl
nes tubiere de baxo y de  spues pañar a delante.

Dominguos Romano

f' / 2. 11 n

f. 6

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring a treble clef and several notes.

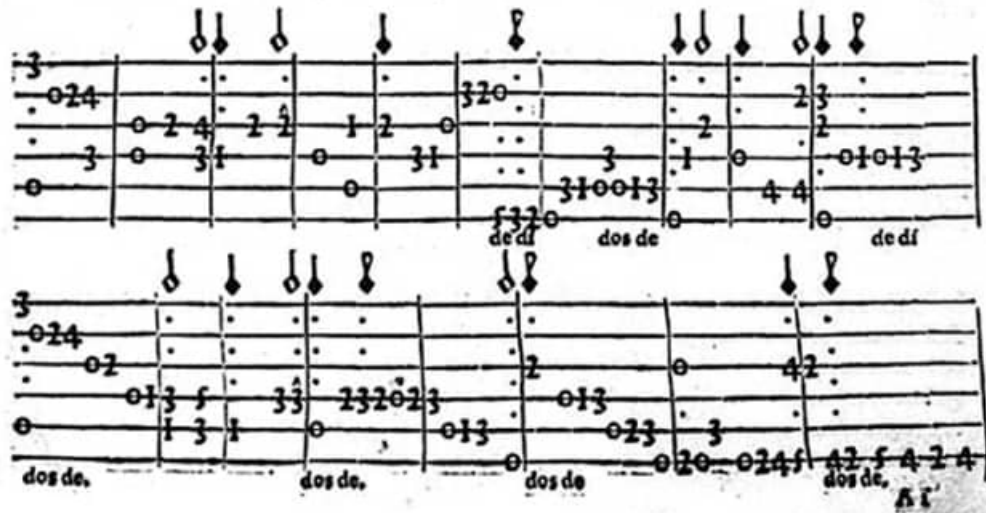
Handwritten musical notation on two staves, featuring treble and bass clefs and various notes and rests.



Te canam magni Iouis, et deorum ꝑꝑ Horatiꝝ lib.
Nuntium, Curux ꝑꝑ lira parentem. ꝑꝑ i. Carminū.



Fantasía
de pa-
sos lar-
gos para
desèbol-
ver las
manos.



LIBRO. I.

Handwritten musical score for three systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation includes rhythmic values (e.g., 320, 023, 13, 01031310), dynamic markings (f, ff), and lyrics (de di, desde, dos de, dedi). The third system ends with a double bar line and a decorative flourish.

System 1:

- Staff 1: 320 023 02323 32 0 2
- Staff 2: 320 02323 13 01031310 32 3 13
- Staff 3: f 320 de di, desde,

System 2:

- Staff 1: 024 23 02 2 02020 320
- Staff 2: 310 013f 3f 01 3 13 310
- Staff 3: f 4f 4 dos de dos de, dos de, dedi

System 3:

- Staff 1: 02 2 2 2 02 02 02 02
- Staff 2: 310 31310 00 013 023 23202 1
- Staff 3: de di, de di dos de dos de,

F anta
fin 5a
des e bols
uer las
manos.

dedl dosde. dosde. dosde. dosde.

dosde dosde dosde

dedl dedl

2^{do} LIBRO. L. 22



Fanta-
sia de
pasos pa-
des è bol-
ber las
manos,

The musical score is written on three systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal line (soprano, alto, and tenor parts) and a keyboard line (right and left hands). The notation includes notes, rests, and various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Some notes are marked with 'f' for forte. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first system has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second system has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The third system has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The score ends with a double bar line and the word 'A luj' (Allegro) written below the keyboard line.

dosde.
dedi.
dosde.
dedi.
dosde.
dedi.
dosde.
dedi.
A luj

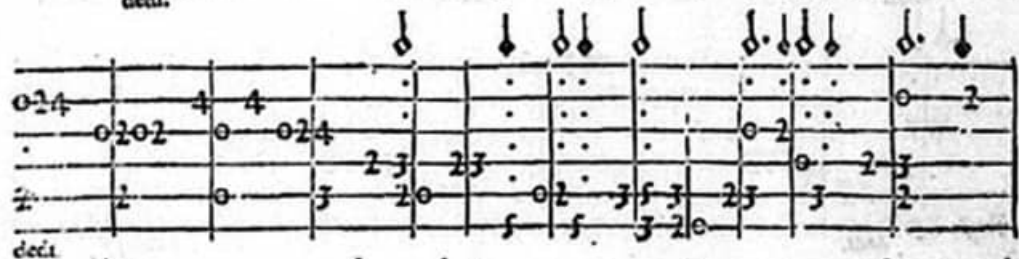
LIBRO. I. 22

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. Above the staff are several vertical strokes with flags. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10) and some letters (e.g., f, x, 87, 9797). The word "dedi." is written below the staff on the left. The word "dosde" is written below the staff in the middle. The word "dedi" is written below the staff on the right.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. Above the staff are several vertical strokes with flags. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 7, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100) and some letters (e.g., f, x, 87, 9797). The word "dedi." is written below the staff on the left. The word "dosde" is written below the staff in the middle. The word "dedi" is written below the staff on the right.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. Above the staff are several vertical strokes with flags. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100) and some letters (e.g., f, x, 87, 9797). The word "dedi." is written below the staff on the left. The word "dosde" is written below the staff in the middle. The word "dedi" is written below the staff on the right.

Estalla
de pasaf
de cora
A de yr el
côpas nuy
aprieta,

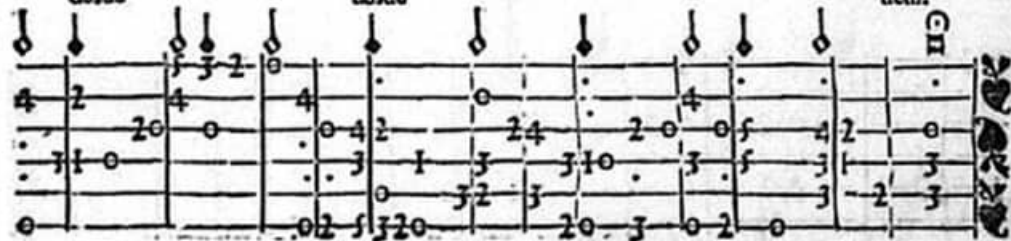
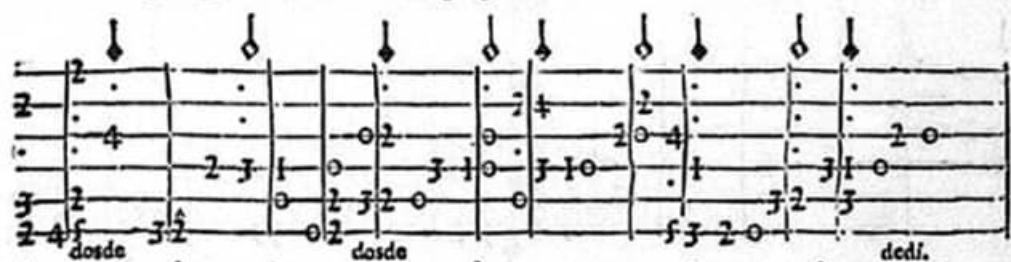


LIBRO. I.

The image displays a handwritten musical score for guitar, organized into three systems, each consisting of six staves. The notation is a form of musical shorthand, likely representing a specific guitar style or a simplified notation system. It includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, along with specific guitar techniques like 'dedl.' (left hand) and 'dosde.' (double fret). The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century guitar manuscripts.

F Anta
Ga fa
ul.

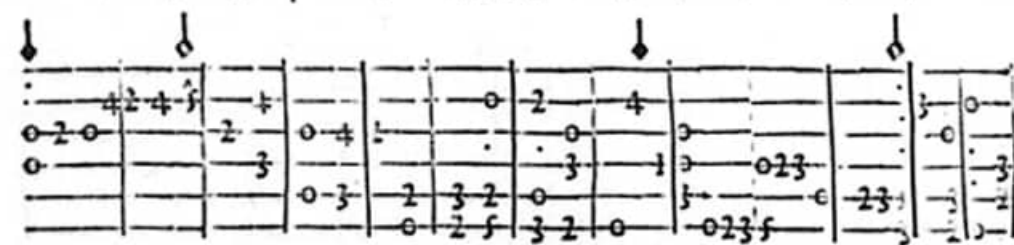




LIBRO. I. 2



2^{do} LIBRO. I. 102



Fente
fia fa
cl.

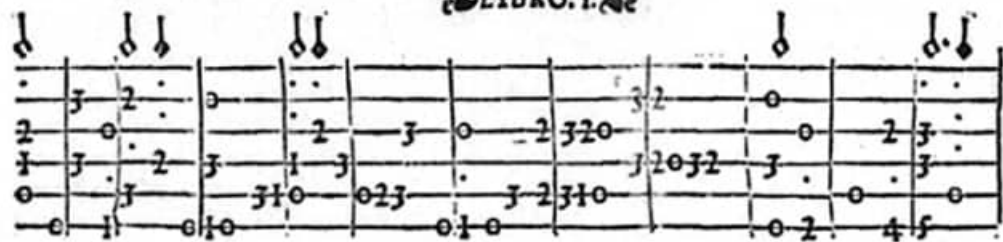
The image shows a handwritten musical score on three systems of staves. Each system consists of a five-line staff with rhythmic notation (vertical stems with flags) above it and a lute tablature below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-9 to represent fret positions. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed music manuscripts.

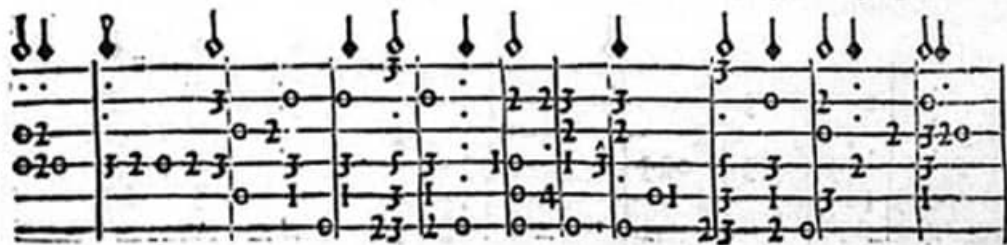
System 1: The first staff has a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The tablature below it shows a sequence of numbers: 2, 3, 7, 6, 7, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3, 3, 2. Above the staff are rhythmic flags.

System 2: The second staff continues the sequence. The tablature shows: 2, 0, 0, 4, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0. Above the staff are rhythmic flags.

System 3: The third staff continues the sequence. The tablature shows: 2, 3, 4, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0. Above the staff are rhythmic flags.

LIBRO. I. 22



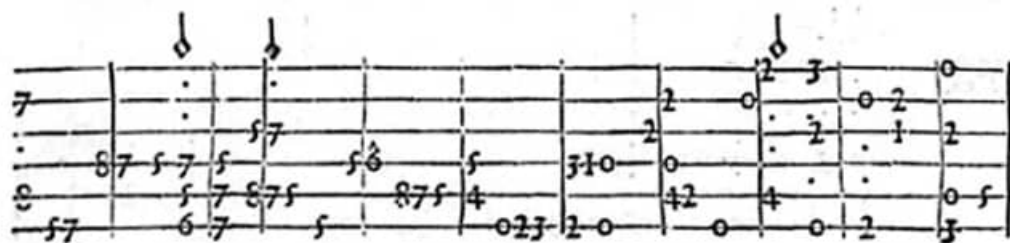


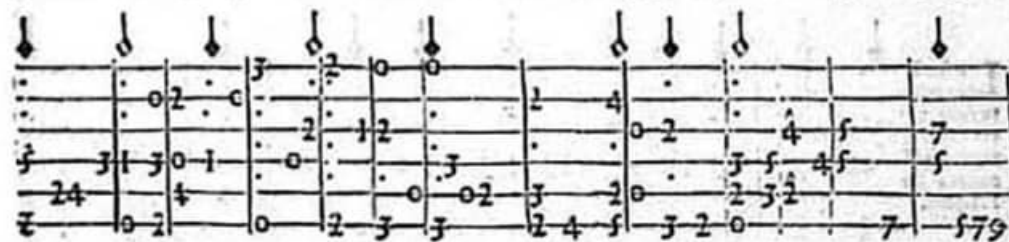
LIBRO. I. 2

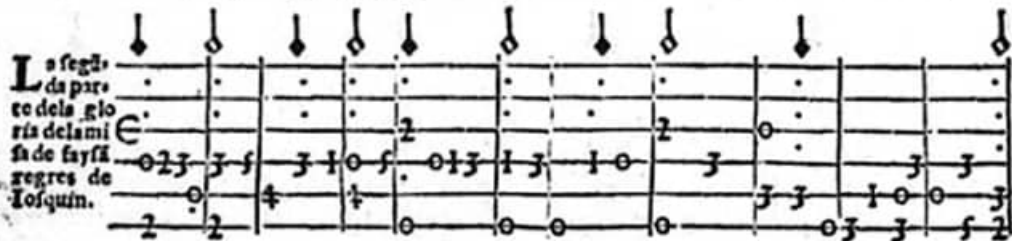


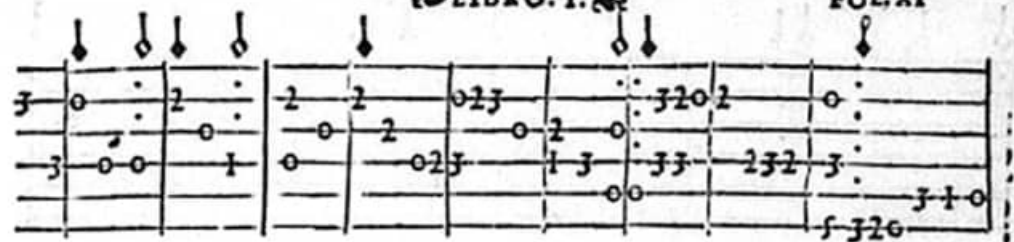


LIBRO I.





2^o LIBRO. L. 2^a

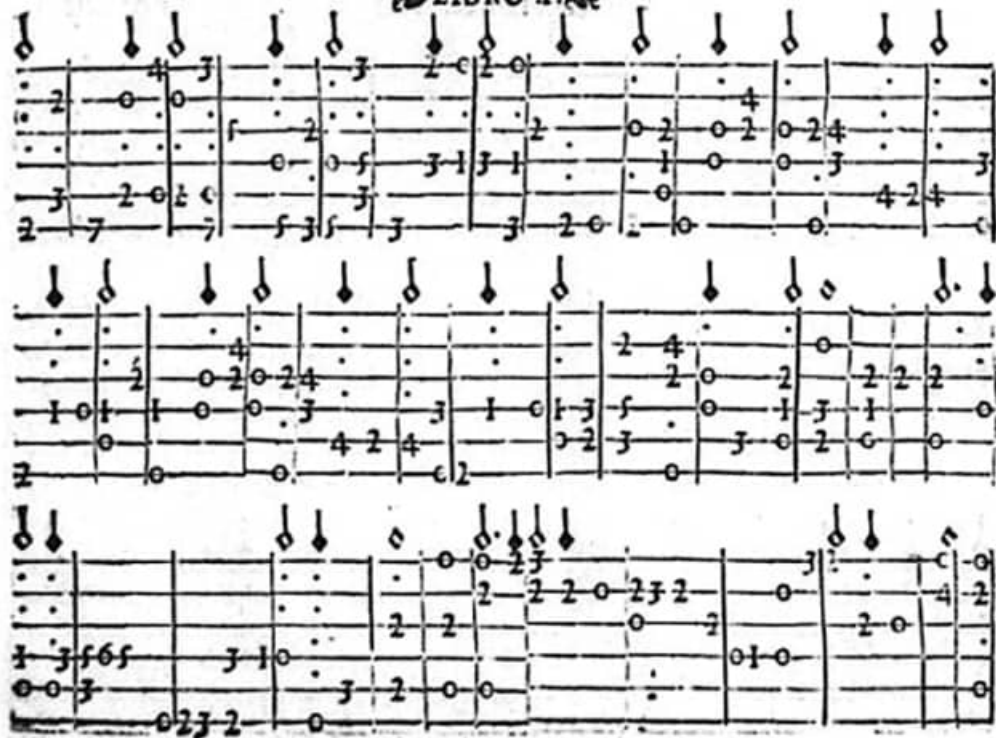


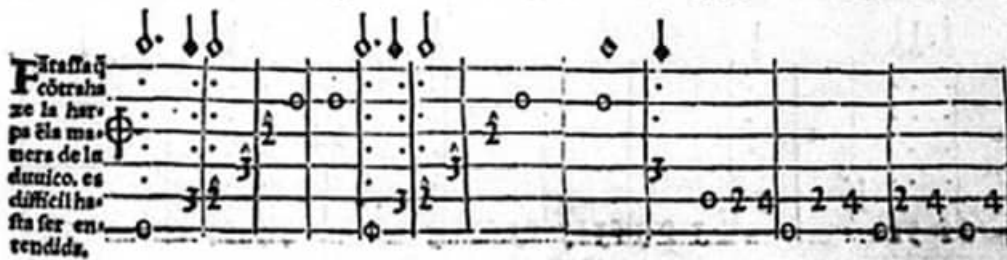
LIBRO. I.



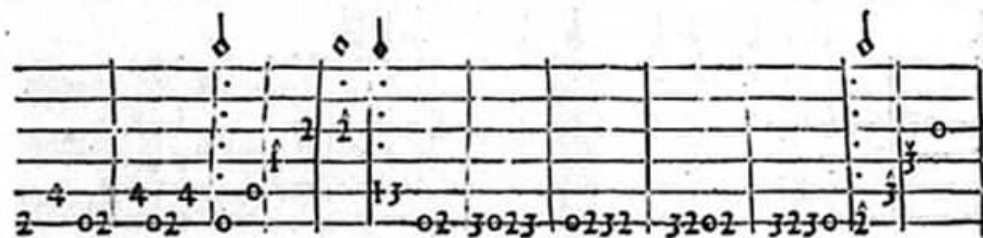
Cum sancto spiritu. Tres in usmas al compas,

LIBRO I. 22



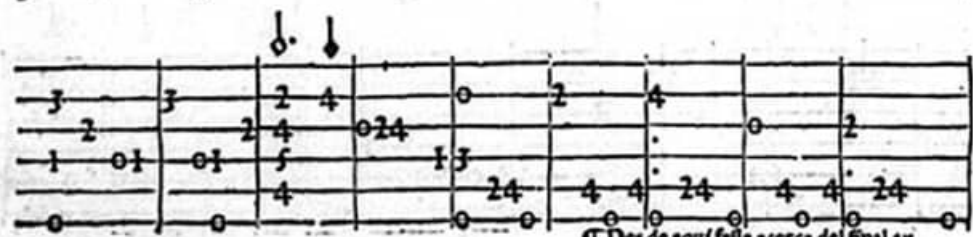


LIBRO. I.





LIBRO. I.



¶ Des de aquí falla acerca del final ay

Con
de
claros.



LIBRO. I.



2^{do} LIBRO. I. 22

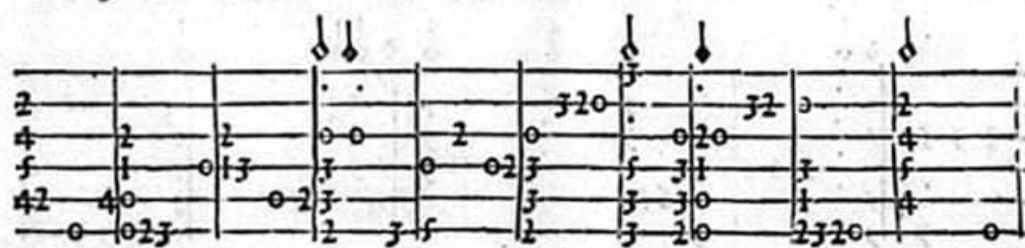
Romnes
ca;ogua
rdame las
vcs. Pro
porcion tres
semibreus
alcompas.



LIBRO. I. 42

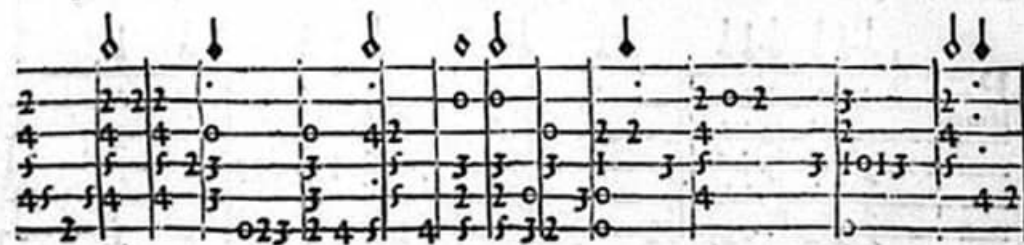
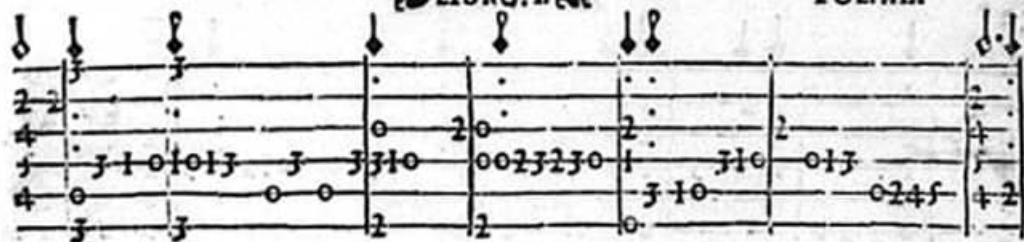


2. LIBRO: 1



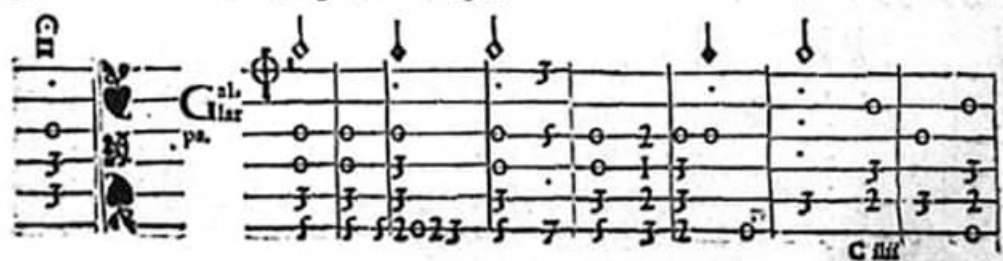
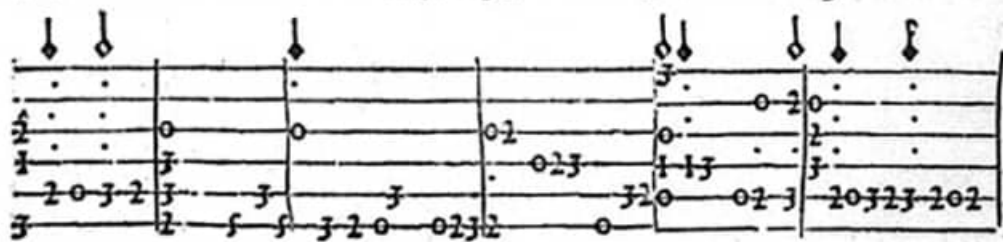
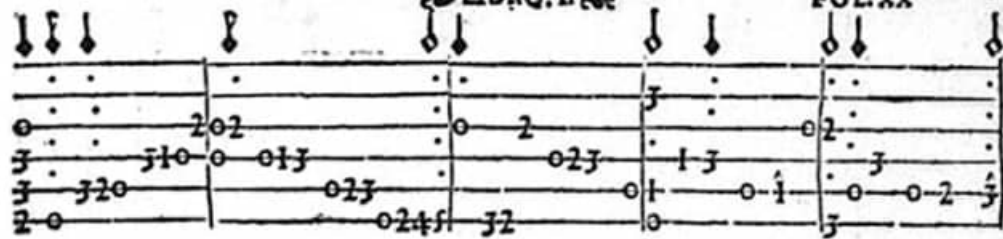
LIBRO. I.

FOL. XIX

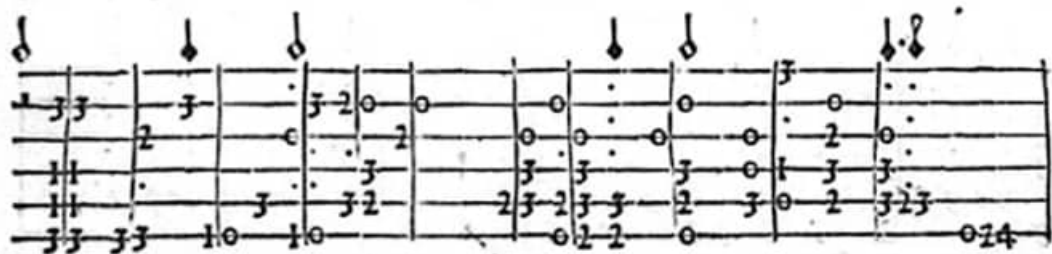


LIBRO. I.





LIBRO. I. 42

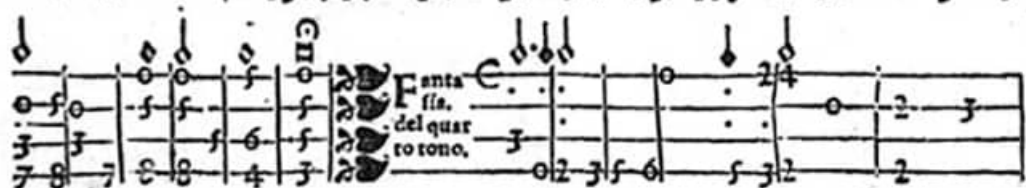
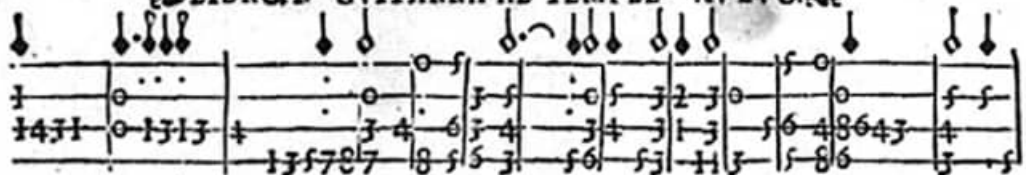


Ade est
ar è tras
cada co-
mo. vñ.
huelacó
diez tra-
des ade
vener
bordón
2 la quar-
ta.

Fantasia del primer tomo.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of four systems, each with three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The subsequent systems have different key signatures and time signatures. The notation is written in a style typical of 16th-century Spanish lute or guitar manuscripts.

LIBRO I. GUITARRA AL TEMPLE NVEVO. 22



LIBRO. I. GUITARRA. AL TEMPLE NUEVO. 21 FOLXXIIM



Fan' afa
del qui
to toao.

LIBRO I. GUITARRA AL TEMPLE VIEJO. 22



LIBRO. I. 2^{da} GUITARRA. AL TEMPLE NUEVO. 2^{da} FOL. XXIII.F^{anta}
fia
del p^{er}mer
cono

Handwritten musical score for guitar, folio XXIII. The score is written on four systems, each consisting of a standard musical staff and a corresponding guitar tablature line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as numerical figures for the guitar strings. The first system is labeled 'F^{anta} fia del p^{er}mer cono'. The score concludes with a decorative flourish on the right side of the fourth system.

LIBRO I. GUITARRA AL TEMPLE NVEVO. 2

Desga los tres

Romanes
ca:ogua
rdame las
vacas. Pro-
porcion tres
semsbreues
alconpas.

Handwritten musical score for guitar on four staves. The notation includes rhythmic values (e.g., 3, 6, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000) and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The final measure of the fourth staff is marked with a double bar line and the word 'Fin'.

Fin del primer libro.

LIBRO SEGUNDO DE MVSICA

EN CIFRAS PARA VIHVELA. EN EL QVAL AY MYCHAS
frutasias y algunas Composuras Glosadas
por los ocho tonos que por otro
nóbre mas proprio
Se llama me
dos



Fue impresso el presente libro en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Seuilla en casa de Iuan de Leó.

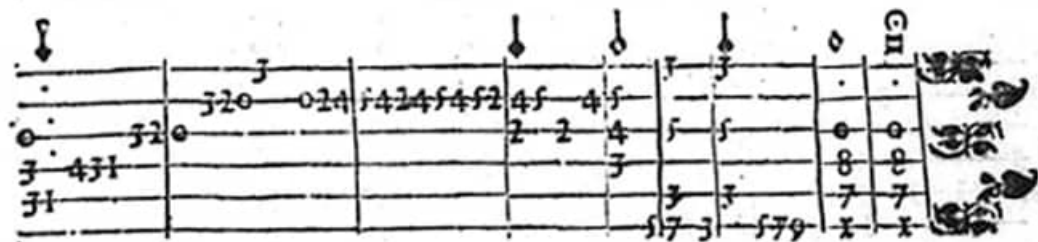
1546



Primer tono.
¶ Vn tienro y vna fantasia
¶ El primer Kirie dela misa de bea virgine de Iosquin glosado.
¶ Vna fantasia.
Segundo tono.
¶ Vn tienro y vna fantasia
¶ Vna fantasia sobre fa. mi. ut. re.
Tercero tono.
¶ Vn tienro y vna fantasia
¶ Vn Kirie de vna misa de Iosquin que va sobre pange lingua glosado
Quarto tono
¶ Vn tienro y vna fantasia
¶ Vn benedictus dela misa de la sol fa. re. mi. de Iosquin glosado

TABLA,

Quinto tono
1 ¶ Vn tienro
2 ¶ Vna fantasia
3 ¶ Otra fantasia
4 Sexto tono
5 ¶ Vn tienro
6 ¶ Vna fantasia
7 ¶ Vn Kirie de vna misa de sobinquo va so- bre aue maria glosado
8 Septimo tono
9 ¶ Vn tienro y vna fantasia
10 ¶ El cuñcto spírítu dela misa de bea virgi- ne de Iosquin. glosado
11 ¶ Octauo tono
12 ¶ Vn tienro y vna fantasia
¶ Otra fantasia
¶ Fínta sobre fa. mi. fa. re. re. sol. fa. sol. m. re



LIB. II.

PRIMER. TONO





LIBR. II: 22

SEGUNDO TONO

Handwritten musical score for a three-part setting, likely a Mass, in the second tone. The score is written on three systems of five-line staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., minims, crotchets, quavers) and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The first system is marked with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system continues the piece. The third system concludes with a final cadence marked 'CH' and a decorative floral border.

K yrie
pri
mero de
lamia e
bevirgi
de loqui
glosato.



LIBR. II: 22

PRIMER TONO.







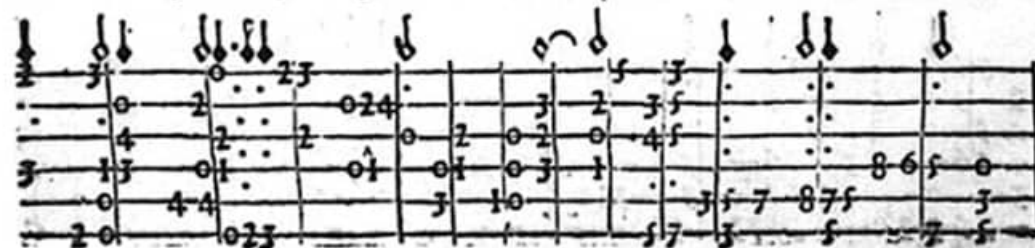
Tien ro,

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests. The lower staff is a lute line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests. The tablature is written below the lute staff, using numbers 1-6 and letters 'f' and 'c'.

The second system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests. The lower staff is a lute line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests. The tablature is written below the lute staff, using numbers 1-6 and letters 'f' and 'c'.

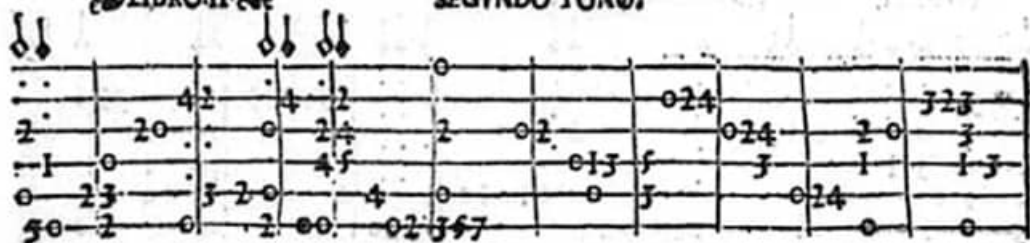
Fanta. Na.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests. The lower staff is a lute line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains four measures of music with various note values and rests. The tablature is written below the lute staff, using numbers 1-6 and letters 'f' and 'c'.



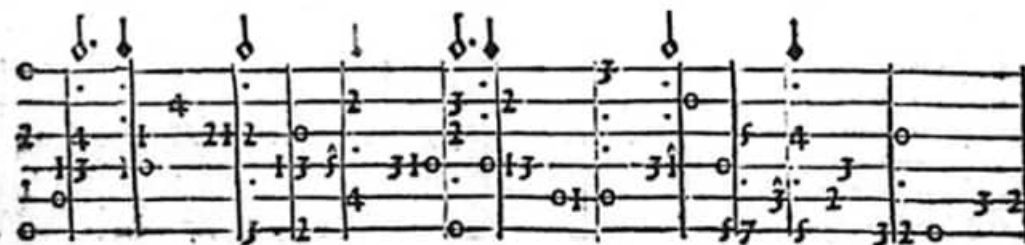
LIBRO II

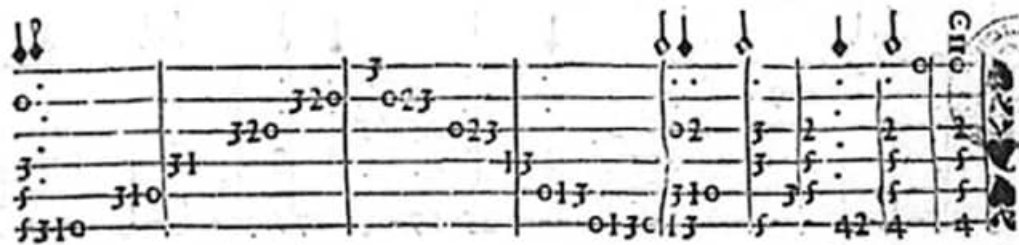
SEGUNDO TONO

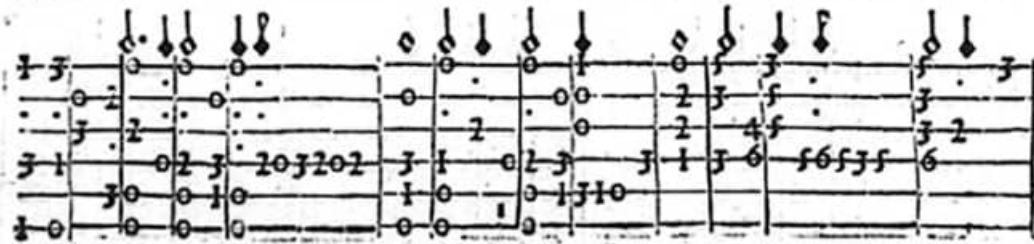


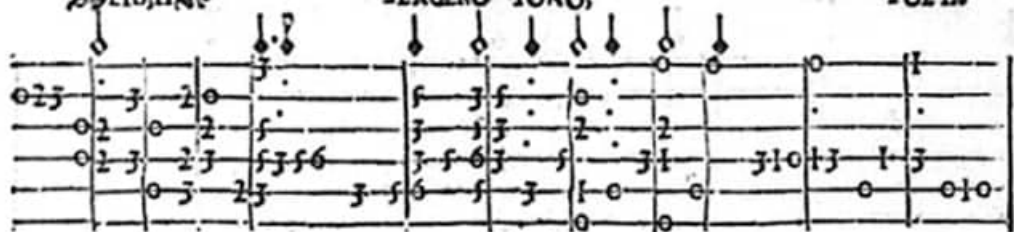
Fanta-
sia de
fobre fa-
mínt.
re

The image displays a handwritten musical score on three systems of six-line staves. The notation is a combination of letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) placed on the lines and spaces, representing fret positions (tablature), and rhythmic symbols (vertical strokes, flags, and beams) indicating the timing of the notes. Above the staves, there are various symbols including a circle with a cross (likely a lute or guitar headstock), and several pairs of vertical lines with flags, possibly indicating specific fret positions or ornaments. The first system includes a text block on the left side. The second and third systems continue the musical notation across the staves.





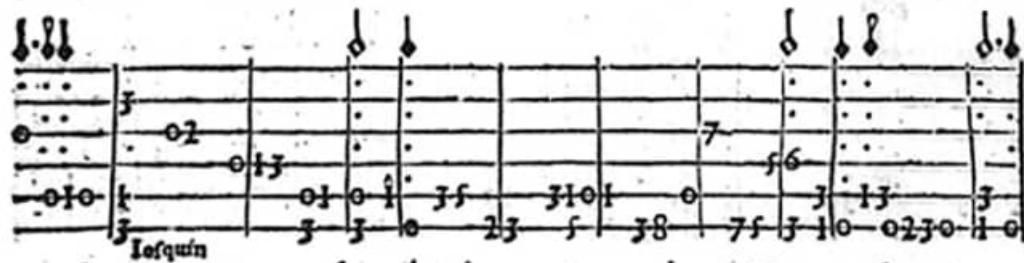






CHORUS

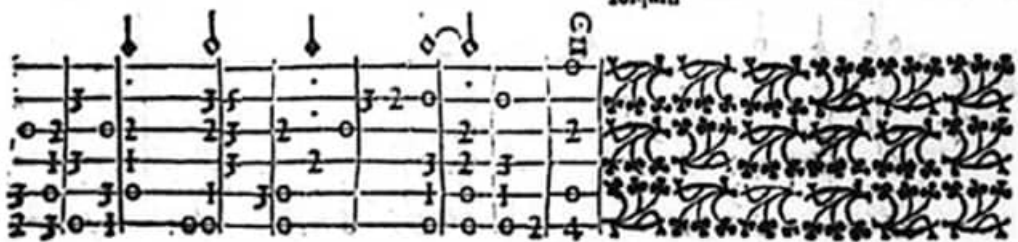
Glosa fof
 libre fi
 Kyrie po
 strero de
 una mifa
 de fofqui
 aq vafobre
 pageligen



Iesquin



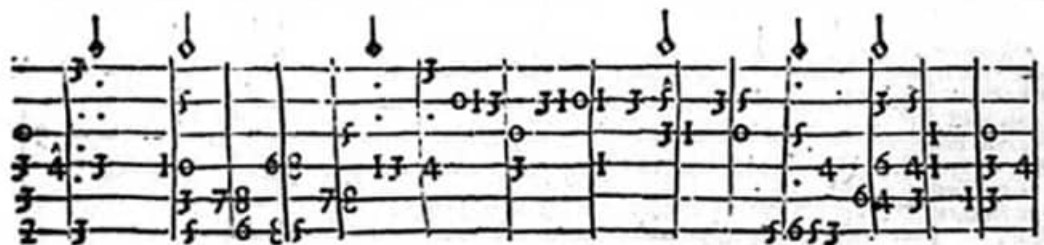


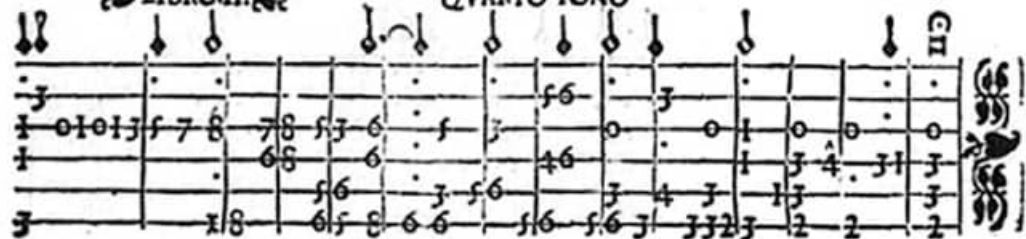


LIBRO II. 22

QUARTO TONO







The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains several whole and half notes with stems. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains various notes, including some with accidentals (sharps and flats). The bottom staff has a treble clef and contains various notes and accidentals. The system concludes with a double bar line and a '4' time signature.

Gloss,

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains several whole and half notes with stems. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains various notes, including some with accidentals (sharps and flats). The bottom staff has a treble clef and contains various notes and accidentals. The system concludes with a double bar line and a '4' time signature.

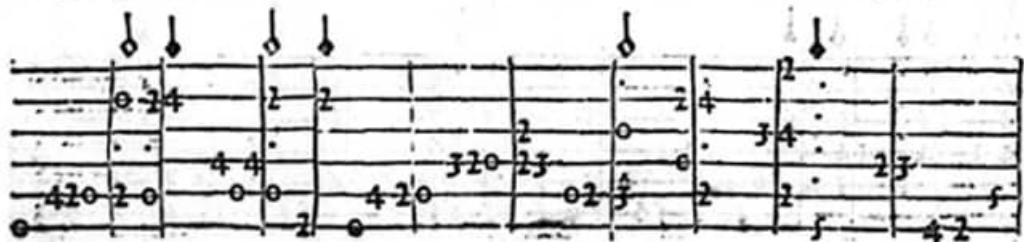
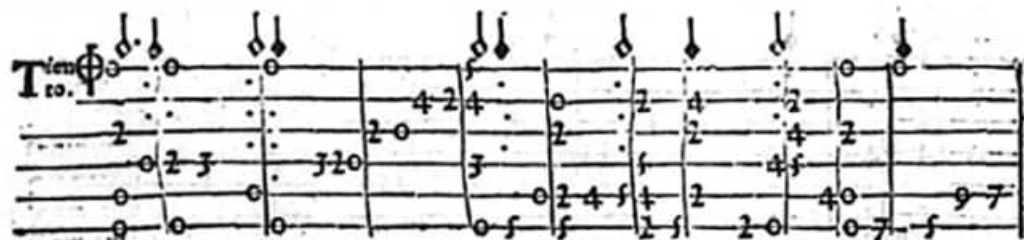
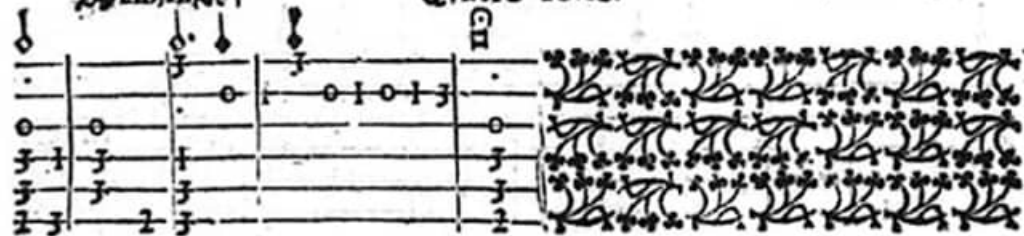
Isquin,

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains several whole and half notes with stems. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains various notes, including some with accidentals (sharps and flats). The bottom staff has a treble clef and contains various notes and accidentals. The system concludes with a double bar line and a '4' time signature.

LIB. II. 40.

QUINTO TONO.

CH





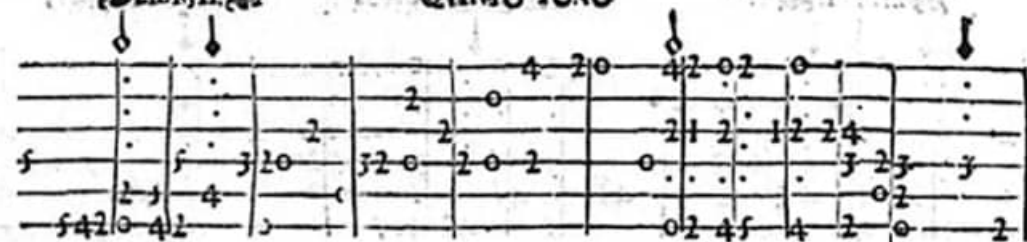
LIB, U40.

QUINTO TONO;

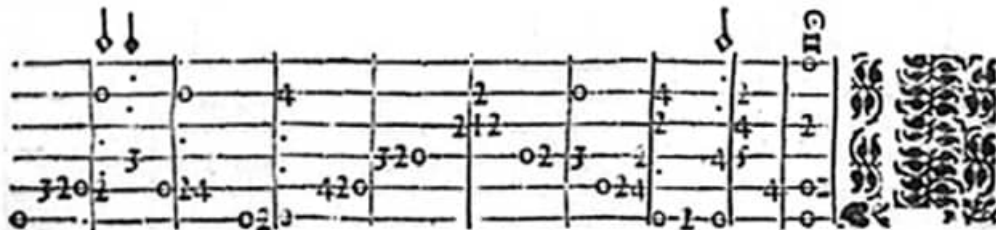
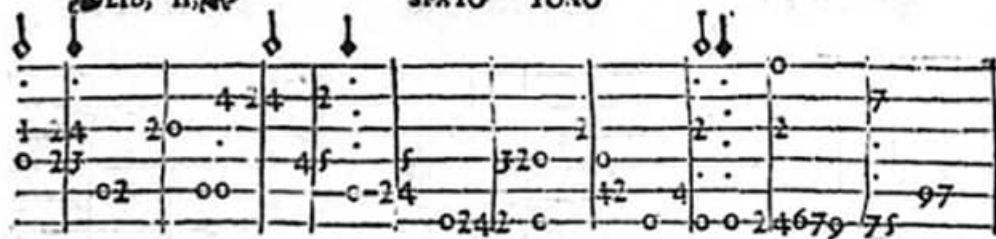
185 185 185

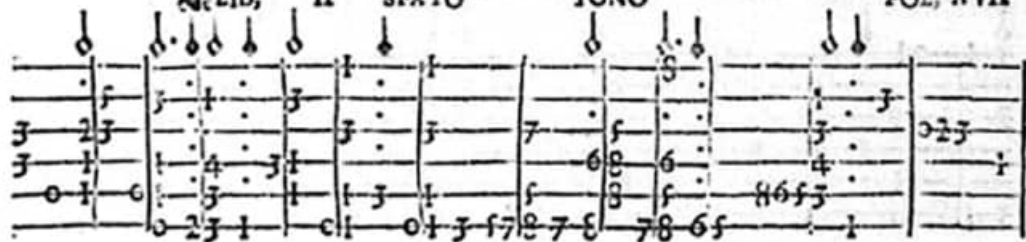












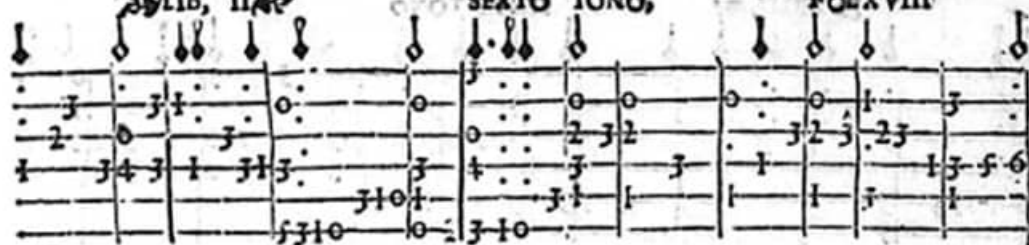




20 LIB, II, 42.

SEXTO TONO





Glosa so.
 Libro el pri
 mer Kyrie e
 una missa de
 seuin que va
 sobre suema
 ria.



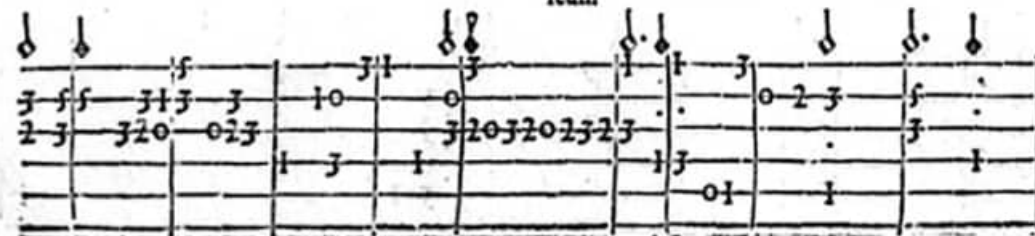




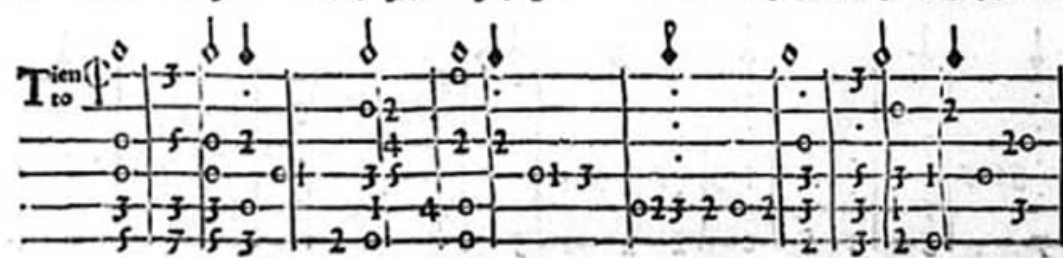
glofa,



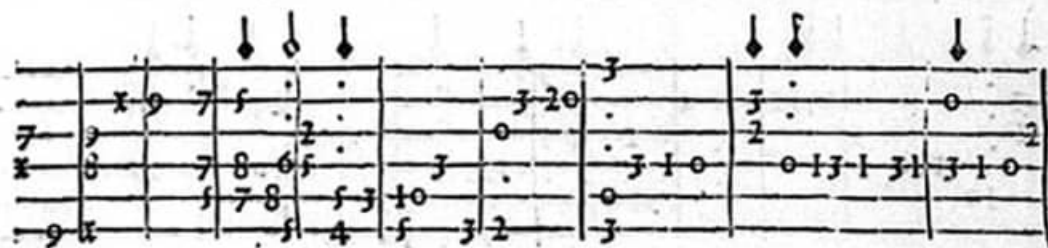
feuin



glofa



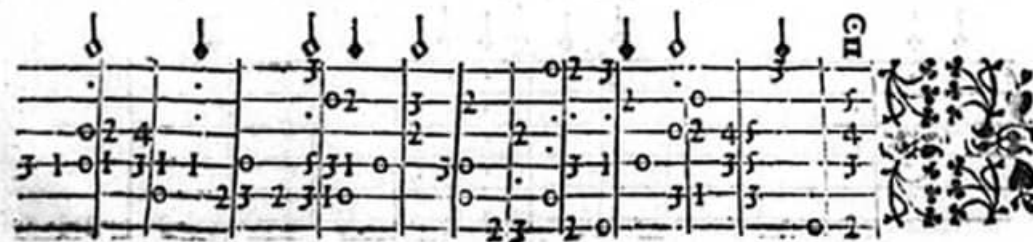




2^{da} LIB. II, 4^{ta}

SEPTIMO TONO

MOTUS



Glosa fo
bre el
cum sancto
spiritu de
la missa de
beatavirge
ne de iof.
quin.

Glosa

The first system of musical notation consists of a single staff. It begins with a multi-measure rest for 24 measures. Following this, there are several measures containing rhythmic values: 2, 4, 5, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0, 4, 5. Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines extending upwards.

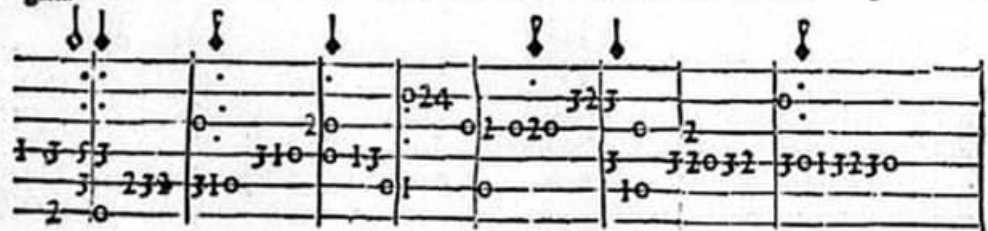
Iosquin

The second system of musical notation consists of a single staff. It contains a series of measures with rhythmic values: 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 0, 4, 5, 7. Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines extending upwards.

The third system of musical notation consists of a single staff. It contains a series of measures with rhythmic values: 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 0, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 0, 2, 4, 5, 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 4, 5. Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines extending upwards.

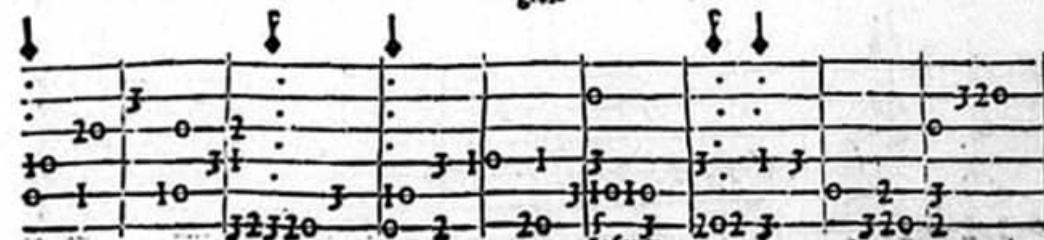
LIB, II

SEPTIMO TONO





glofa

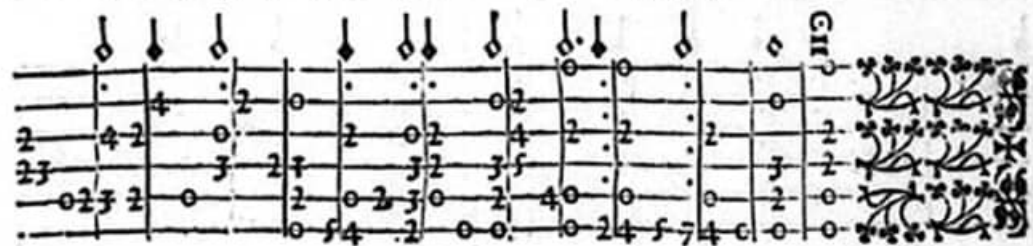


lofqu

LIB, II, 2

SEPTIMO TONO



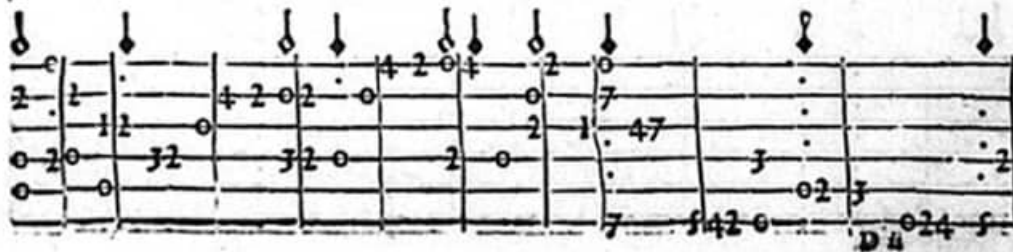
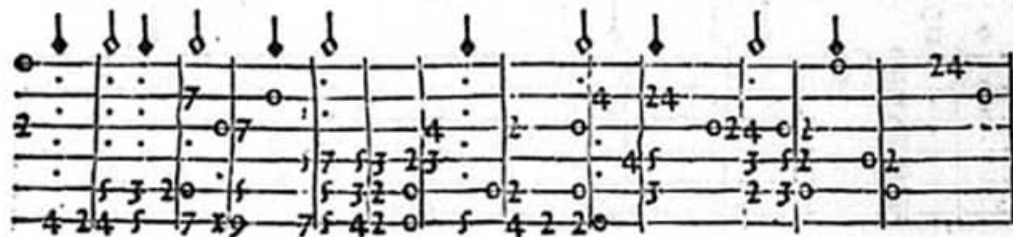


LIB. II

OCTAVO

TONO

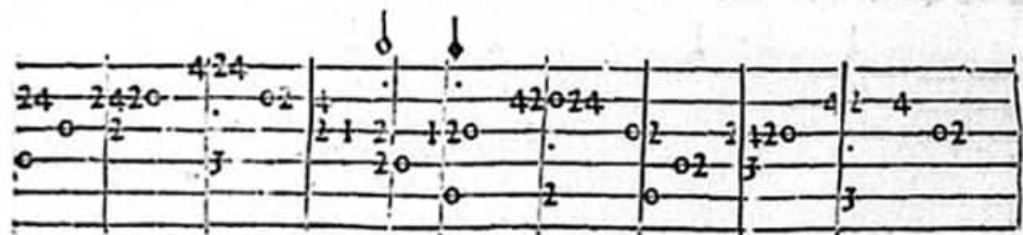
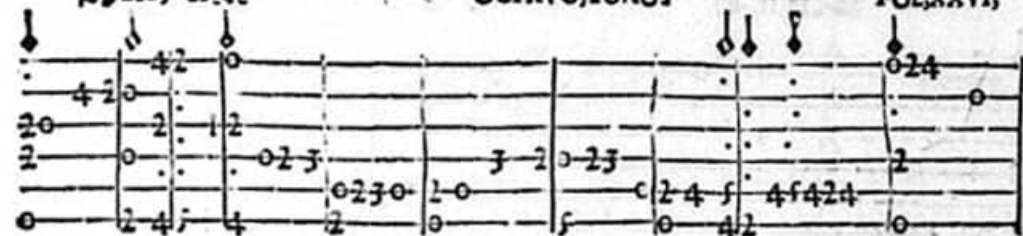




LIB II 48.

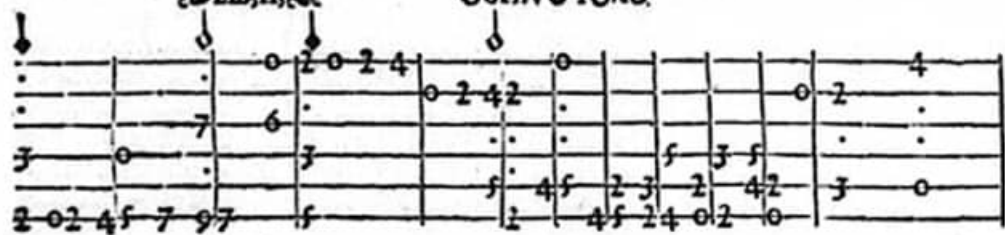
OCTAVO TONO,



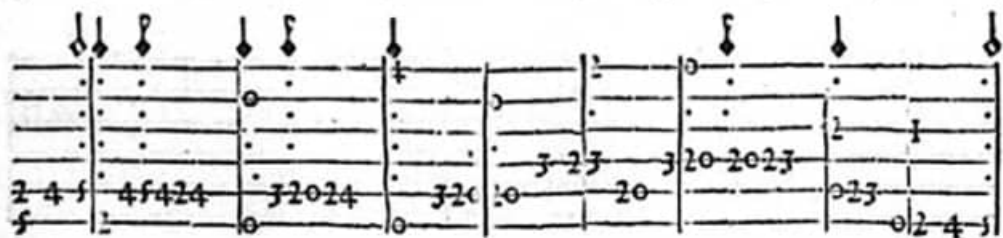
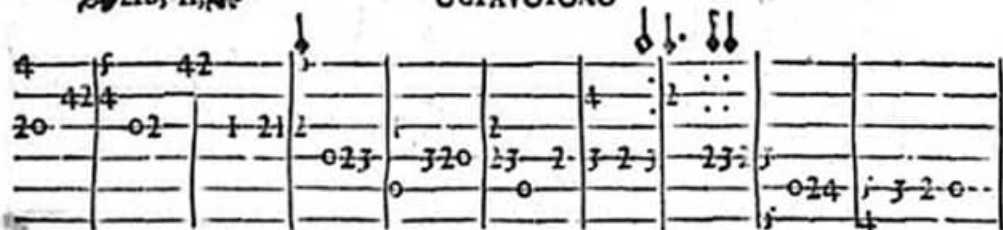


LIB, II, 22

OCTAVO TONO.



Fanta-
 sía va
 sobrefa
 mi fa, re
 ut, sol fa
 sol mi
 re





LIBRO TERCERO

DE MUSICA, EN CIFRAS Y CANTO

de organo para tañer y cantar con la Viñuela, en el
qual ay Motetes, F. lmos, Romances, Cancio
nes. Soneros, Versos en latin, Villan
as, como veran en la tabla que
a la bueltra desta hoja esta



Fue impresso el presente libro en la muy noble y muy
leal ciudad de Seuilla en casa de Juan de Leon.

1546

TABLA.

MOTETES.

- ¶ *Pater noster a quatro de Adrian Vuillier*
 ¶ *Responde in me deus de Gomberta*
 ¶ *Glamabar autem,*

ROMANCES.

- ¶ *Durmiento yua el señor, con segunda diferencia.*
 ¶ *Triste estaua el rey David,*
 ¶ *Y Israel mira tus montes.*

CANCIONES.

- ¶ *Sin dubdar, con segunda parte.*
 ¶ *Recuerde el alma dormida.*
 ¶ *Claros y frescos rios. letra de Boscan.*

SONETOS EN CASTELLANO.

- ¶ *Que llantos son aquestos.*
 ¶ *Si por amar el hombre.*
 ¶ *Por asperos caminos. Letra de Garcilaso.*

SONETOS EN YTALIANO.

- ¶ *La vita fugge. Letra de Petrarca.*
 ¶ *La fusto ailtago.*
 ¶ *O gelosia disamanti. Letra de Sanazaro.*
 ¶ *Y teneal hombre. Letra de Sanazaro.*

VERSOS EN LATIN.

- ¶ *Regia qui mesto.*
 ¶ *Dulces exuiste del quarto de Vergilio.*
 ¶ *Bestus ille qui procul negociis. de hora.*
 ¶ *Hanc tus Penelope. de ouidio.*

VILLANCICOS.

- ¶ *Di me a do tienes las mientes.*
 ¶ *Si me llaman a mí llaman.*
 ¶ *Gentil cauallero.*
 ¶ *Y sabel perdiste la tu faxa.*
 ¶ *Si viesse y me leuasse.*

PSALMOS.

- ¶ *Nisi dominus edificauerit domum,*
 ¶ *Exurge quare. obdormis domine.*

¶ *Finis tabule,*

¶ *La cuenta desta tabla es por las obras y no por las hojas,*

xvii
xviii
xix
xx

xiii
xiiii
xv
xvi

xxi
xxii
xxiii
xxiiii
xxv

xxvi
xxvii



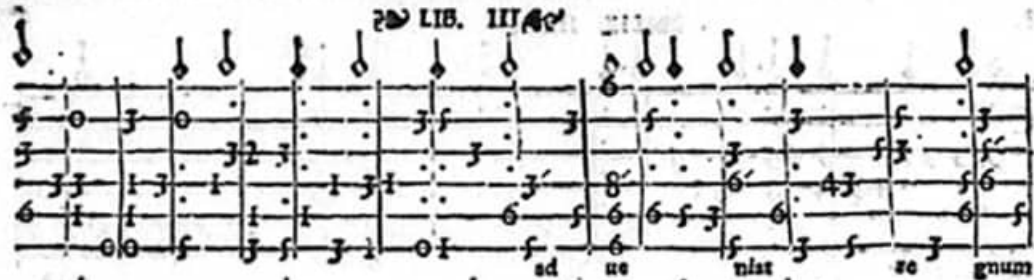
I,

LIB. III. 42

P agnus dei

ter no Rer qui es in ce lis san ti fi co

tu no me tu uia no me tu ad ve ni et reg na tu



lo et in te rra et in te rra si cut in re lo

et in te rra pa nem nos tram pa

no nostrum pa nem nes tri co tidie a ma

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) with Latin lyrics. The score is written on three systems of staves. Each system contains three staves, with the lyrics written below the bottom staff of each system. The lyrics are: "coe da nobis o di e da nobis o di e", "et di mite no bis de bi ta nos tra de bi ta nos tra", and "tra de bi ta nos tra si cut es nos". The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century manuscripts, with various notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script.

coe da nobis o di e da nobis o di e

et di mite no bis de bi ta nos tra de bi ta nos

tra de bi ta nos tra si cut es nos

First system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves have a C-clef. The lyrics are: si curer no a da mi ti mus da mi ti mus da mi ti

Second system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves have a C-clef. The lyrics are: mus de bi ro ri bus nos tris et

Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves have a C-clef. The lyrics are: ne nos in da cas in teu ta tio nem in ven ias

AD LIB. III. 22

Dei et in nobis da Christus tibi titio

et libera nos a ma lo et libera nos a

et libera nos a

Handwritten musical score for Psalm III, 40, featuring three systems of staves with mensural notation and figured bass.

System 1: The first system contains four measures of music. The lyrics are: "Re s pi ce in me de us e mi se re re mei".

System 2: The second system contains four measures of music. The lyrics are: "qui v ni cus et pau per sum quia vni".

System 3: The third system contains four measures of music. The lyrics are: "cus et pau per sum mi se re re de us cor dia".

mel mel ti pa ca re. ste de se ce ti ta ti bus meis e rae me

ci vi de hu mi li

es la po rem me

um et la bo re me um et da mlt.

coru uer sa de la cra me n

ref pi ce, mltos me os que mltos p'celi seret et o des

LIB. III. 27

tant me celo et ani malis cum celo et ani malis me am celo et ani malis

am ete ru a me no erubescam quo niam es pa

tanti in te es pa ca ni la te es pa ca ni la te.

El Motete de la
Cantata.



Entonces se la
hizo la tercera
al tercer tralle.

III

La ma da a com ma li er

ci na ne a ad domi na Iesum

Handwritten musical score for a piece in G major, 3/4 time, consisting of four systems of staves. The notation includes vocal lines with lyrics and guitar accompaniment with fret numbers.

System 1:

- Vocal:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Lyrics: di re na.
- Guitar:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Fret numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

System 2:

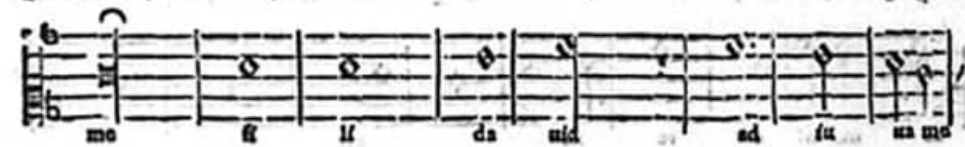
- Vocal:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Lyrics: di re na.
- Guitar:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Fret numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

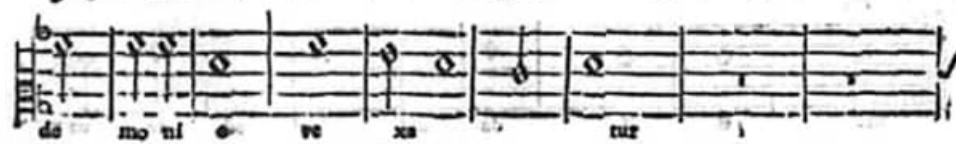
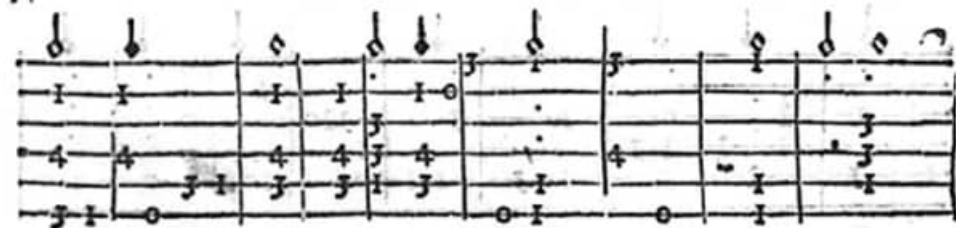
System 3:

- Vocal:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Lyrics: di re na.
- Guitar:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Fret numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

System 4:

- Vocal:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Lyrics: di re na.
- Guitar:** G4 (quarter), A4-B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (quarter), G4 (half). Fret numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.



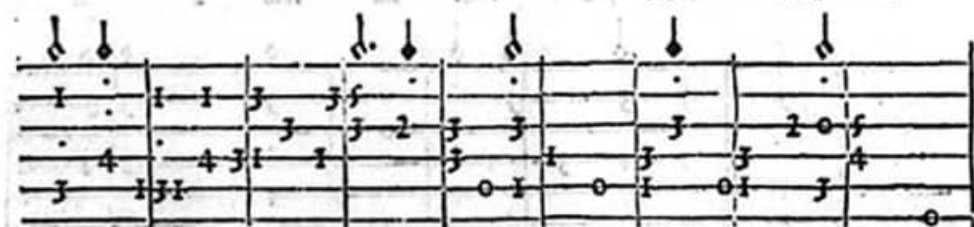


res pon dens The sum a te

li li non sum mi sus

b III

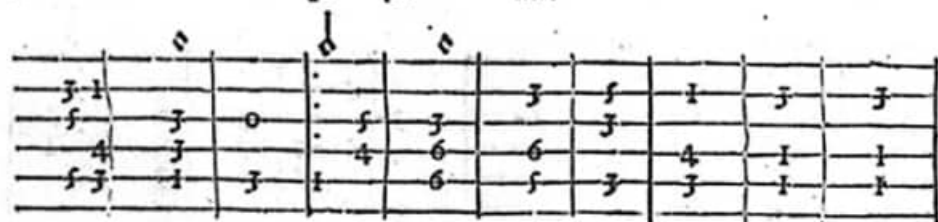
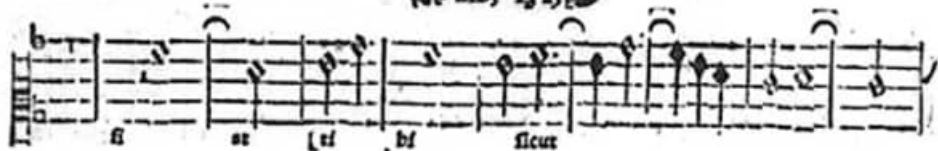
Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'PSALM, III, 12'. The page is numbered 'VII' in the top right corner. The score is written on two systems. The first system contains two staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and a lute line (bass clef). The vocal line has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics 'res pon dens The sum a te' are written below the vocal staff. The lute line has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The second system also contains two staves: a vocal line and a lute line. The lyrics 'li li non sum mi sus' are written below the vocal staff. The lute line continues with the same key signature and time signature. The score ends with a double bar line and the instruction 'b III' at the bottom right.



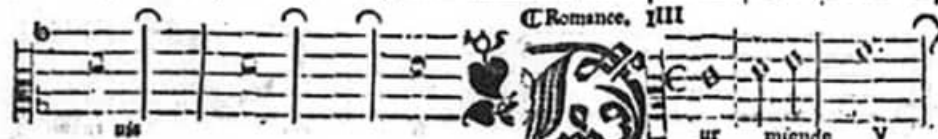




Handwritten musical score for a four-part setting of a Latin text. The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system includes a vocal line with lyrics "mu li er ma gna est" and a lute tablature below. The second system continues the lute tablature. The third system includes a vocal line with lyrics "fi des in a" and a lute tablature below. The fourth system continues the lute tablature. The lute tablature uses letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) and numbers (1-6) on a six-line staff.



Romance. III



na el fe flor cu v na na
los con el que no lo can

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains eight measures of music with lyrics underneath. The lower staff is a guitar accompaniment with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains eight measures of music, primarily using chords and single notes. The lyrics are: "na el fe flor cu v na na", "los con el que no lo can".

ap en la mar sus dis el pu los con el que no lo
recor dar el a gua con la tor men ta comen so

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and guitar parts. It also consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains eight measures of music with lyrics underneath. The lower staff is a guitar accompaniment with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains eight measures of music, primarily using chords and single notes. The lyrics are: "ap en la mar sus dis el pu los con el que no lo", "recor dar el a gua con la tor men ta comen so".

fan re cor da r
 fa le uan ra r

El Sique se otravez
 el mismo romáce de
 otra manera

El a gua con la
 olas en ben



for men ta co men so fa
la na que la que ren

le um var las o las cu bren la na
a no gar los dís cí pa los con me

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Dixiendo señor señor". The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system contains the vocal melody and the beginning of the guitar accompaniment. The lyrics "que la tomen" are written under the first staff. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a large, ornate decorative flourish. The fourth system continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics "Dixiendo señor señor" are written under the fourth staff, followed by "quieras a nos presto liberr," and "V despierto el buen juis comengo les de hablar." The guitar accompaniment is written in a style that includes numbers (1-6) and symbols (f, s) on the staff lines.



Romance.

Entonces se la
 bor e la segü
 da altercero
 trafte.



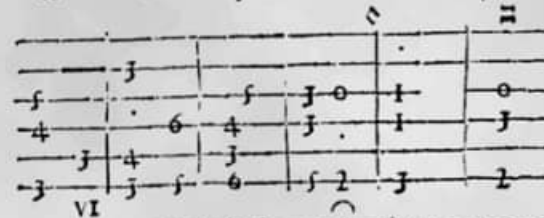


100% - 100% complete



ab co ra lon de ab sa lon son del cora

Ellos mismos fueron causa
de tu muerte y mi pailon
no to quisiere ver muerto
fino viuo en mi prision
que aunque mesera desobediente
yo te otorgara perdou.
fili mi,

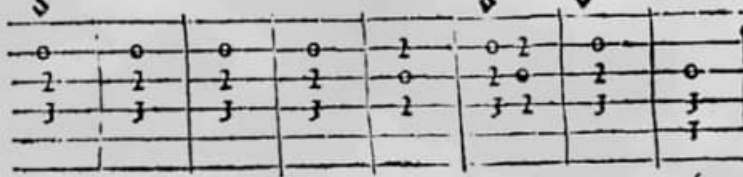


VI

Entonse al box
en la segunda al
segundo trasle.



Sra dela el mi gre ya tus mon tes
des no des

AD LIB. III.



como es tan en san grè ta des
de tus no bles yes for pa des

de la sangra de tus no
ay do lor co mo ca ye

Ave Maria

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Ave Maria". The score is written on three systems of staves. The top system contains a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The middle system continues the vocal line and accompaniment. The bottom system concludes the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

System 1:

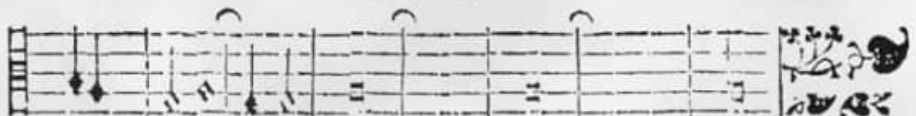
Vocal line: bles / rous / do / rous no / ble / nes

System 2:

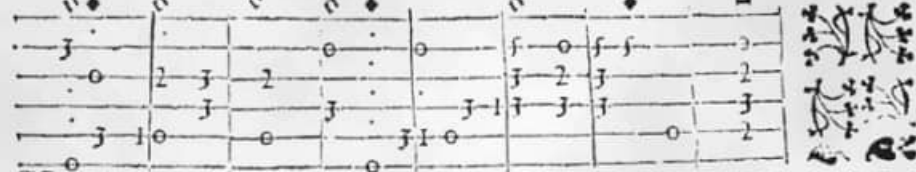
Vocal line: yes / for / ma / dos / yes for / res

System 3:

Vocal line: c il



sa
vi
ma
dos
dos
CII



En Cancion
al milagro de
la escarnación.

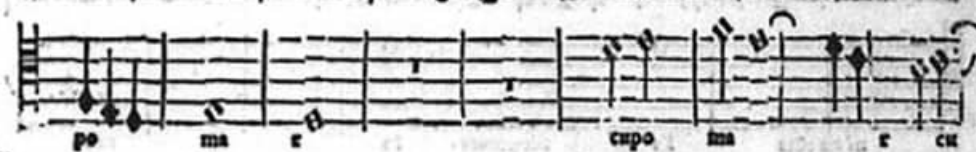
VII

En rons se
la vox onis se
guda al segun
do raste va
rasida est a
vox.

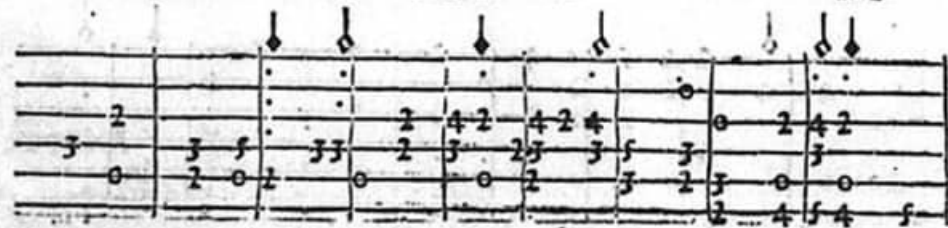
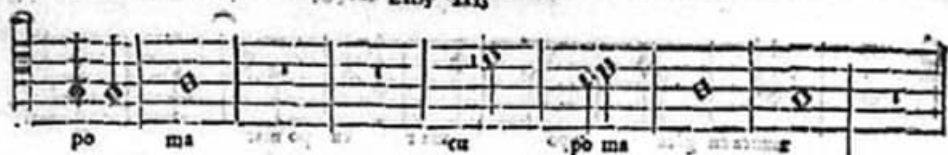


in du dar sin duda

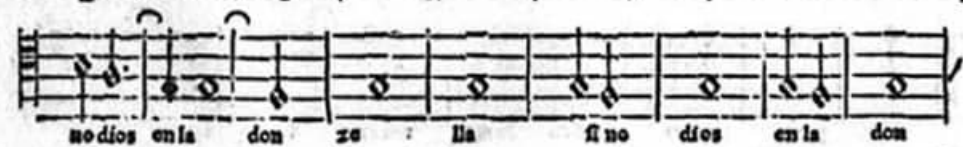








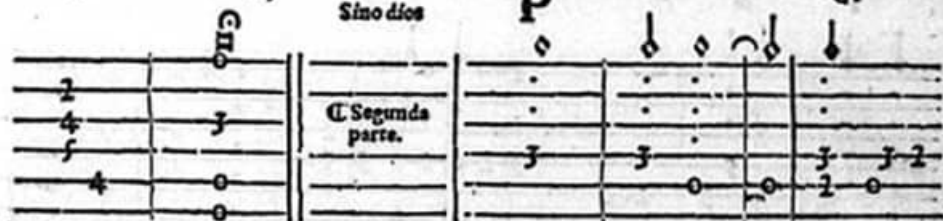




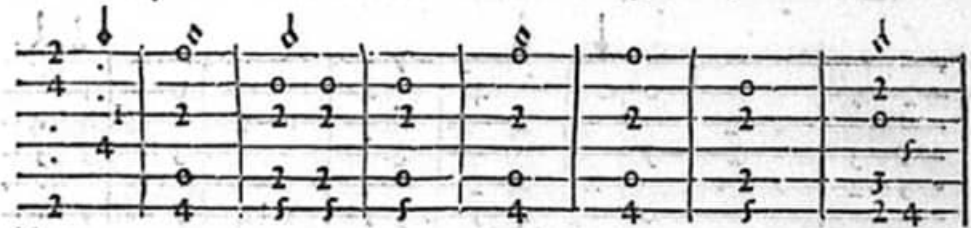


Sino díos

Or

C Segunda
parte.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "LIB. III. 22". The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second and fourth systems have a bass clef. The third system has a treble clef. The lyrics "no se fa be no se fa be no se" are written under the third system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.



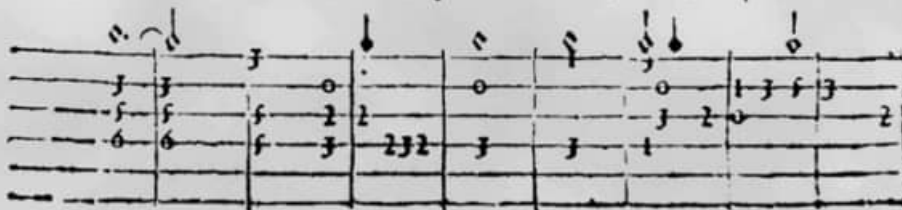
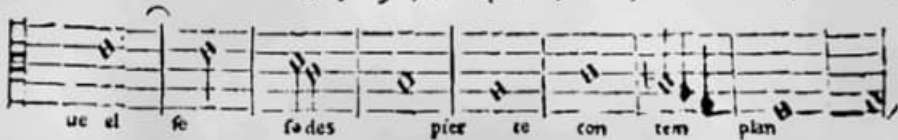
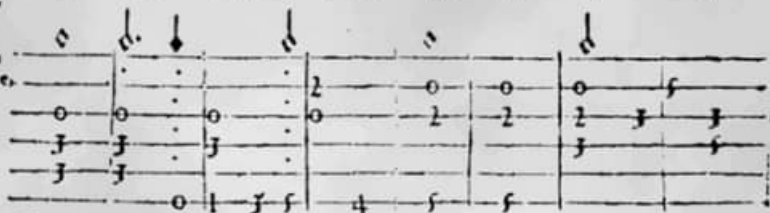


#1070, esta incompleto!

VIII

R

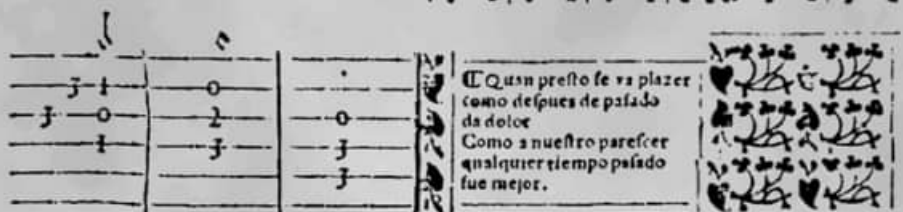
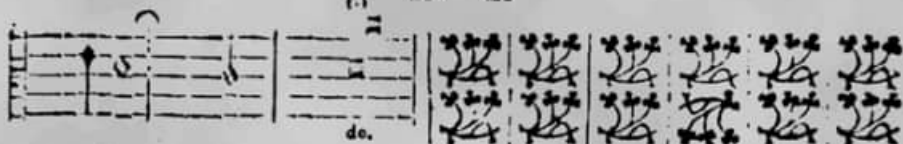
Entra sola
voz. La següla
al tercero traste.



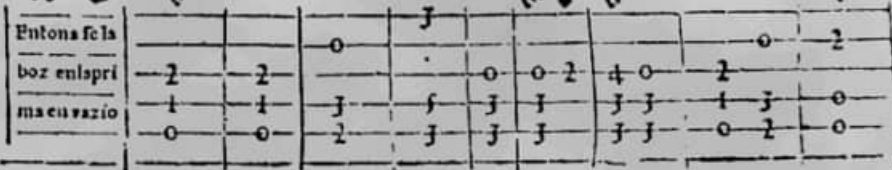
do co mo se pa fa la vi da co mo

se vi eno la muer te san ca llan

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. The first system contains 8 measures, and the second system contains 8 measures. The vocal line is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is written on a six-string staff. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The score is handwritten and shows signs of age.



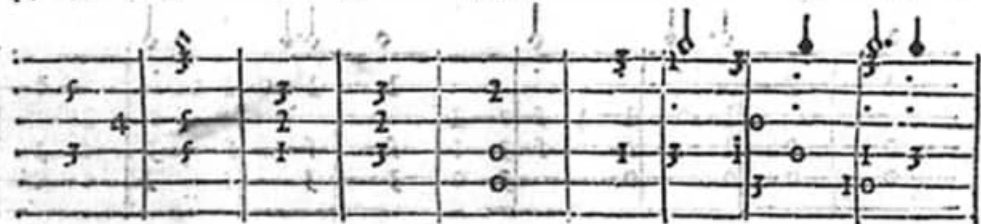
VIII
Cancion.

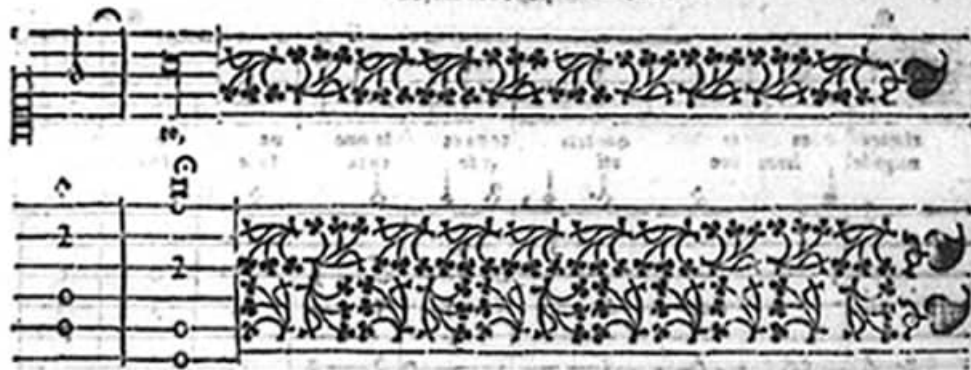


si guiendo vuestro na tu ral ca mí no
 de sole dad muy triste de con tí no

3 uelen quital tí no dees tarlien precan.







El Sonetto a la
muerte de la
genilissima prin-
cesa doña maria
esta señora va a
manera de dis-
logo.

El Entono se la
hace en la segun-
da altercero tra-
do.



Ve li ros
co matlos

En a
meamos

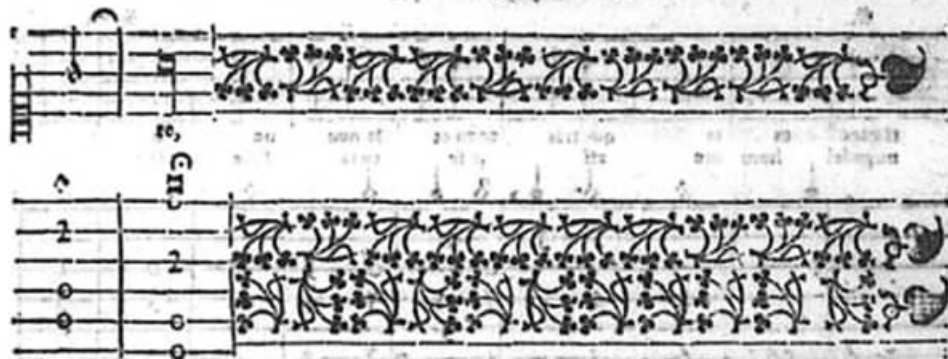
que
do

ros
ses

que
lan

fa-
no



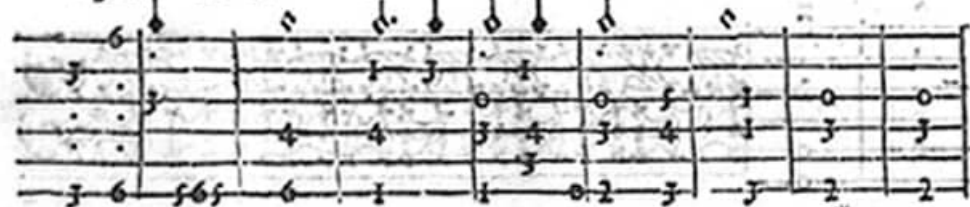


¶ Sonetto a la
muerte de la
renissima prin-
cesa doña maria
nra señora ya
manera de dis-
logo.

¶ Entona se la
hox en la segun-
da altercero tra-
se.

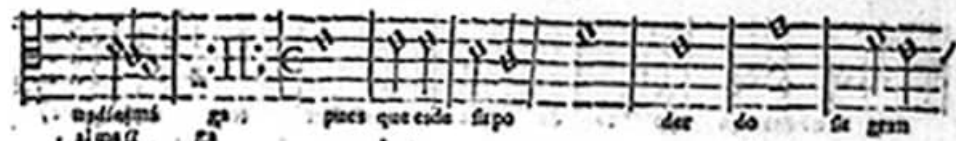


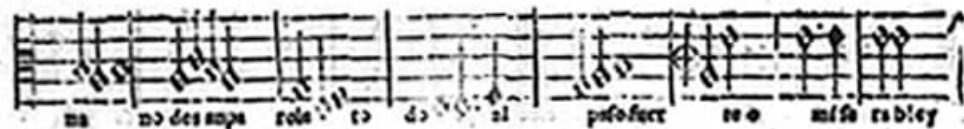
Ve liãtos son a
co maños nra mos
que ros que
dio ses la
no

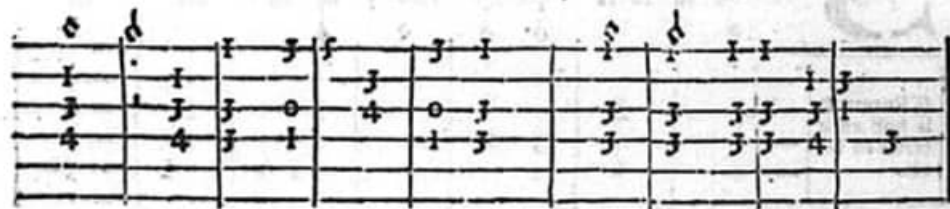


rí gues es ta que tris te za es la que ne
 miguel hom bre all e so cuta so la so

ma rí o mpre sa prí nce sa la qual cre o que fite mas de virtud que
 si que la muerte pua de segun leo hazer qualo moral:







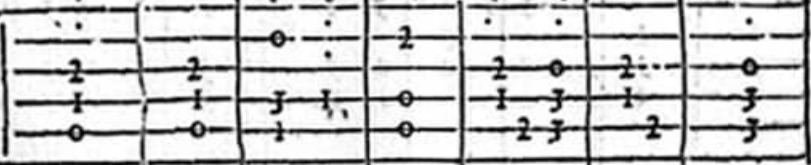
XI.

Soneto.

S



Entonsa se
 la voz en la
 prima en va-
 rió.



* *

no se yo por que soy a borro
quandessí chado de no deuer

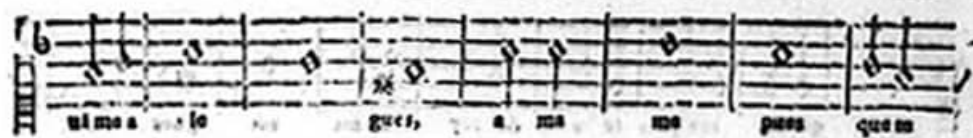
ei do mas se que si pre duro en este es, ta
do pues lo que se ma deve sun nome an da

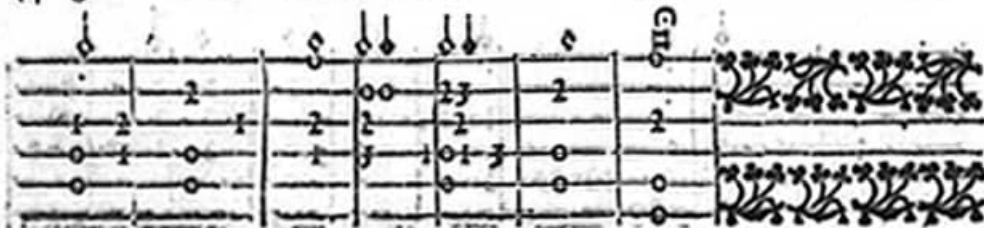
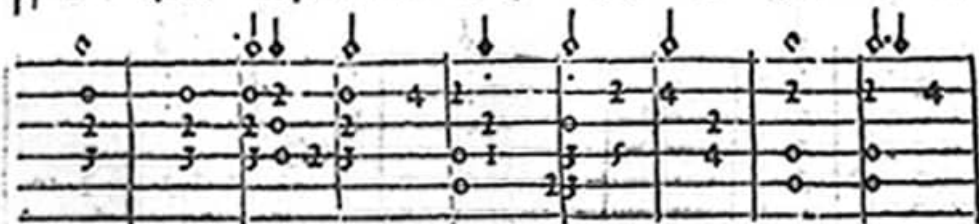
do si por seruir si pre a por ti a se al

The first system consists of a vocal line and a guitar accompaniment. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains eight measures of music, with lyrics written below the notes. The guitar accompaniment is written on three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lyrics are: "do si por seruir si pre a por ti a se al".

can ça galar don da flos of si cios sin que mas mere pliques

The second system continues the musical piece with a vocal line and a guitar accompaniment. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains eight measures of music, with lyrics written below the notes. The guitar accompaniment is written on three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lyrics are: "can ça galar don da flos of si cios sin que mas mere pliques".





CSonicro.



Or mas ef tal pe ros ca mí nos sey lie
mas tal e froy que con la maer te al

Entona
se la voz en
la prima al
segundo tra
ste.

va	do	a	parte	que	do	miedo	no	me
ia	do	buff	co de	mí	vi	uir	com	fó

The Rose Tree

mus mo y si ama dar mea darvi pafo prueno a
 me no co nozo el me for y el peora prueno o

ll por los ca be llos soy ter na do
 por confite mala o por mi ha do

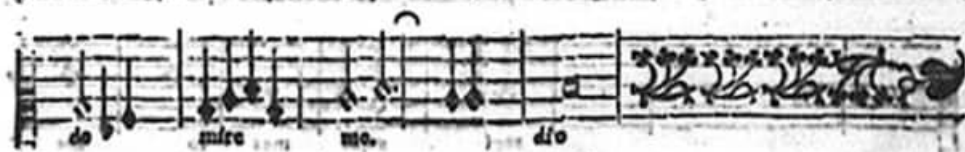


proce so de mis ams flos mi in cña cñon con què ya

The first system of the musical score consists of a vocal line and a guitar accompaniment. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains eight measures of music, with lyrics written below the notes. The guitar accompaniment is written on a six-string staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes a series of chords and intervals, with some measures containing a '2' indicating a second fret or a specific fingering.

no per fi o la cierta cuento fin de tantos da

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and guitar parts. The vocal line follows the same notation as the first system, with lyrics written below. The guitar accompaniment continues with similar chordal structures and includes a '4' in the final measure, likely indicating a fourth fret or a specific fingering.



C Versos a la
muerta de la se-
renísima prin-
cesa doña maría
uía señora

C Entona se la
don en la segun-
da alcercero tra-
ste.

XVII
R



fas ce no ra phia vul tu
 lo rem ex a mine pe dam

quid mors fas quin largo per lassim bre
 que cru delis ten pla que

e li

Musical score for "Gloria in excelsis Deo" by J. S. Bach, BWV 147. The score is for a four-part setting (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and includes figured bass. The lyrics are in Latin: "Gloria in excelsis Deo". The score is written on a grand staff with four staves. The lyrics are written below the staves. The figured bass is written below the bottom staff.

Te Deum laus et magnificamus te, gloriosum es, Domine Deus, pater omnipotens, filius genitor, spiritus sanctus, agnus dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, qui sedes ad dexteram patris, qui regnas cum patre et spiritu sancto in gloria dei patris Amen.

232

ra tus sed qualem tem po ra plu

nulla da ra da ru ra fit bunt it,

C

¶ Nisi mihi vobis cum, iam mors & vim valeat
 non vivo felix non moritura deo.
 Nec mihi sit vita: hac requies eterna laborum
 cetera nam semper, fors violenta rapit

¶ Versos del
quarto da vira-
lho.



VI	ces ex	u	nir	dul	ces ex
vr	bem pro	cia	ram	vr	npre
		di	xir	et	os in

**En una de las
box de la segunda
el cuarto tráfico**

u uie dum fa ra de us q si tie
claram fla tui mea mor nis ul
prelia to ra morie uar in al

2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	4
1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	5	4
2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	2	2

The image shows a page from a musical manuscript, likely a 17th-century edition of a Mass. It contains two staves of music. The top staff is a vocal line, and the bottom staff is a basso continuo line. The lyrics are in Latin, and the music is written in a style characteristic of the Baroque period.

Vocal Line:

Te igitur
 agnus dei
 qui tollis
 peccata mundi
 totius
 qui sedes
 ad dexteram
 patris
 miserere
 nobis
 qui tollis
 peccata mundi
 totius
 qui sedes
 ad dexteram
 patris
 miserere
 nobis

Basso Continuo Line:

The basso continuo line is written in figured bass notation, which includes numbers and symbols (like 'f' for fermata) indicating the harmonic structure for the continuo player. The figures are: 2, 3, 2, 4, 4, 4, 7, 4, 2, 2, 3, 2, 0 2 3 6, 7, 6, 4 7, 6, 7.

Te igitur, Agnus Dei, qui tollis deus mundi peccata, miserere nobis.

vi libe res quem de de res cur
fo libe ho u quem de de res cur
han rist ame o u nini culis f lix
nem

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a vocal line in G-clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains eight measures of music, each with a half note. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in F-clef, featuring a series of chords and single notes, with some measures containing multiple notes (e.g., 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3).

sum for tu na per e gi
si u to ra tam tum
era do lis ab al to

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line (upper staff) continues with half notes. The piano accompaniment (lower staff) continues with chords and single notes, maintaining the same rhythmic and harmonic structure as the first system.

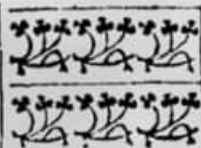
XV,

B

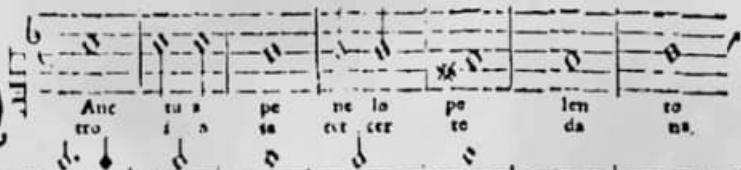
H a tus n le, qui pro cul nego ci fa
pa ter na ru ra ba bus ex ger cec fu is

Entonase
la voz en la
segunda alter
cero traste.

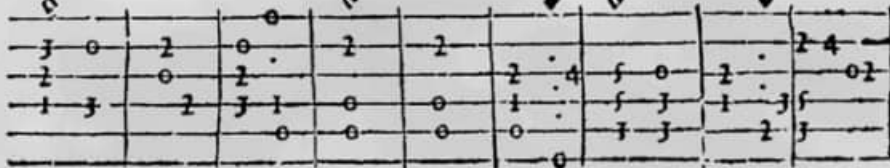
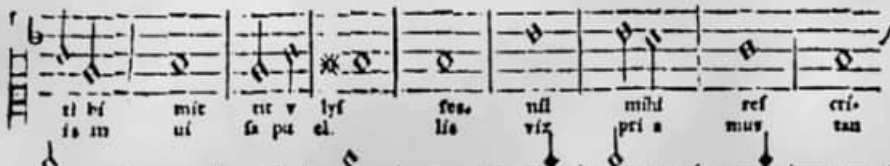
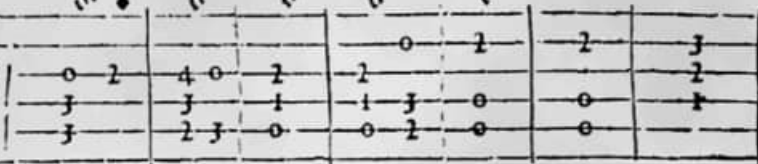
ut pris cagens mor ta li um
fo lu tus om ni fe no re



C



Entonase
la voz en la
prim'al so-
gido traste.



et
nam
que
da

nunc
quem
da

magnum
da
miserere
nobis
secum

terras
da
nobis
secum

in
beatis
suis
se

ma
ca
ri
tatis

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' by Gioacchino Rossini. The score is written for voice and piano. The vocal line is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, both with treble clefs and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are in Italian: 'Gloria in excelsis Deo'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered '6' in the top left corner.



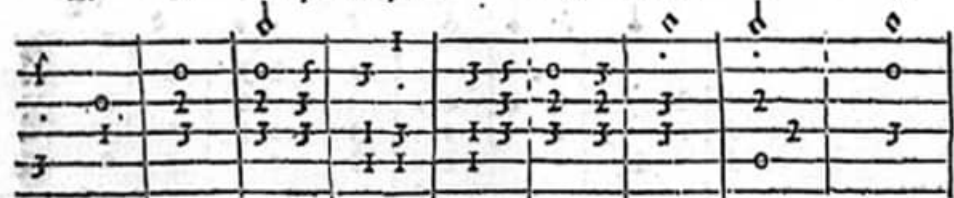
bas, et tamen ipse ve ni-
ti to taro tro la su it

XVII
Soneto.

L

A vi ta fug-ge, et non sea restan-
el rimem brar, et la aspe tar ma-
do

Entona se
la voz é la pri
ma al quinto
traste.



ce mi da fio guer ra er lo fu turo an
te i da rei quef ti pen

cho fierfo ra

ror

First system of a musical score. The vocal line (top) has lyrics: "tra mên nam ti cor namia nam ti". The lute line (bottom) contains various rhythmic figures and accidentals.

Second system of a musical score. The vocal line (top) has lyrics: "se al cum dol ce mal he bel cor tris to ce". The lute line (bottom) contains various rhythmic figures and accidentals.



Lib, in 2/4



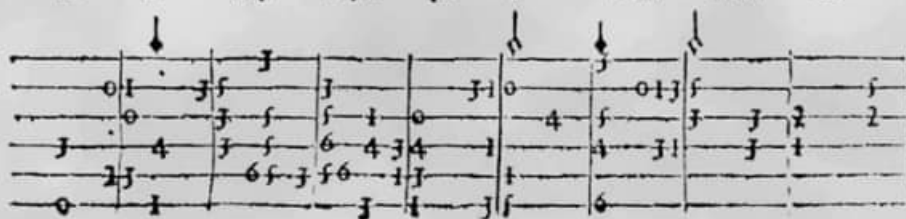
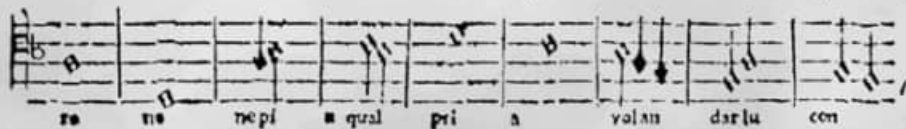
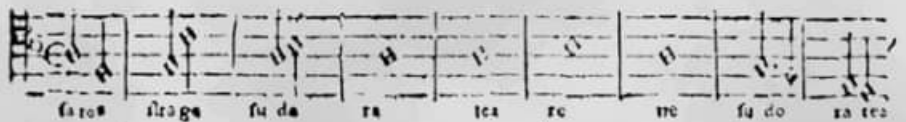
fo glio spe n ti

XVIII,
C. Sonero.

L Affato syltago laf

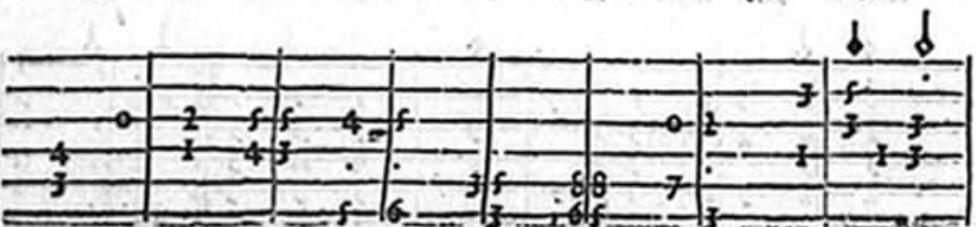
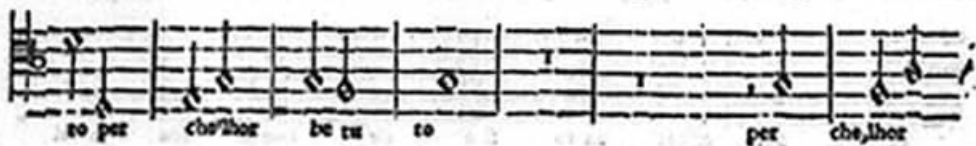
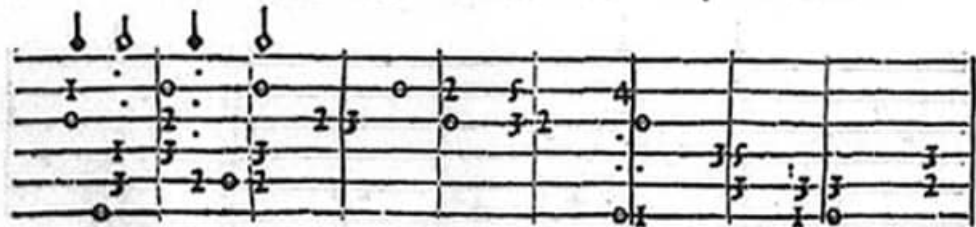
En cō se
labox òla rec
tera al quato
to trasie,

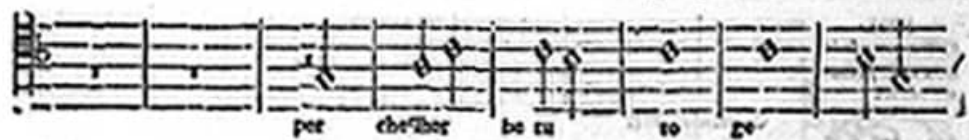
ii



LIB III,









XIX.

En tonsa se la
box en la prima
en varlo.



Galofid amended



Te Deum

go lo fia dea man
fer pen ti nas cos

ti to or ri bi dolce fre no he in a punto mi tiri et tienfi for
sa luche cou tue voglie mi et speranze mor

o so rella di leompia es cru da
traso li co fuc cel so ad ner sa

moor re cho con tua vis ta tur bi si ciel so re
fuc ce tra fenne ui mandeas probe ne



tro
ta

o
si

pe
que

de
venit

ta

li
ti

per
hoc

fer
non bas

gior
ta

ni
bas

mi
mor

flos
con

cu
li

ri
fuo

Figured Bass: 4, 4 0, 0, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 2, 0 2 0, 0, 0, 2 4, 0, 5

et i mi fra ti li.

xx,



Te ue al om bra de glia me ni

Entonase
la voz en la se-
gunda el pri-
mer traste.

LIB. III.

mg gi pasciute poco nelle or mai chelto te

The first system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a lute line (treble clef). The vocal line has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are: mg gi pasciute poco nelle or mai chelto te. The lute line has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The lute line features various fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes).

fulmexo giorno d'israi cal di rag gi

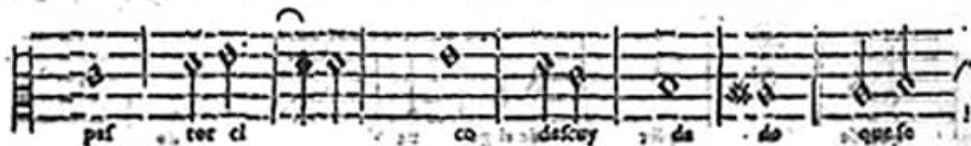
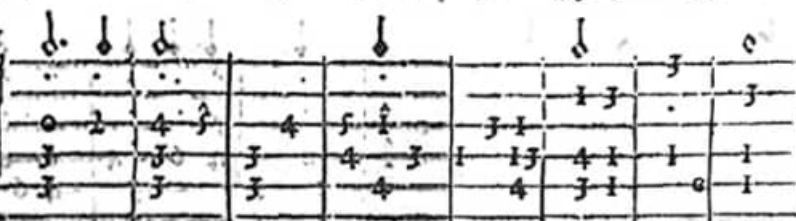
The second system continues the musical piece. The vocal line (treble clef) and lute line (treble clef) are shown. The lyrics are: fulmexo giorno d'israi cal di rag gi. The lute line has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The lute line features various fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes). The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

XXI,

Evangelica.



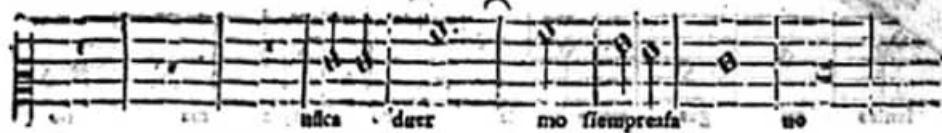
Automate
la box en la
segunda alter
cero traste.

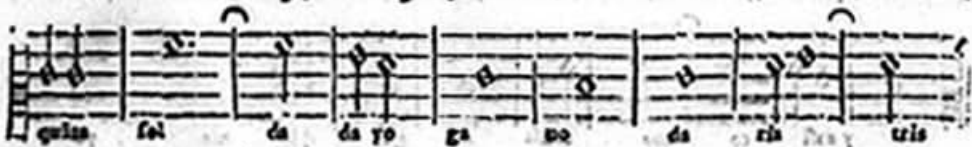


so pier de el ga na el do

que se so pier de el ga na el do

LIB. III. 40.





Handwritten musical score for a hymn, featuring a vocal line with lyrics and a three-part instrumental accompaniment.

Vocal Line (Soprano):

re cui ta do porfa lir de es re cui da

Instrumental Lines:

The accompaniment consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and contains various note values and rests. The middle and bottom staves use a bass clef and contain rhythmic notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bottom staff includes a section marked "C.H." (Cello/Horn) and a final section with a decorative flourish.

Evangelio.

S

Imel-aman.

En tons se la
box en la prima
en vazio.

si me llaman a mí
lla man q' cuido q' me lla

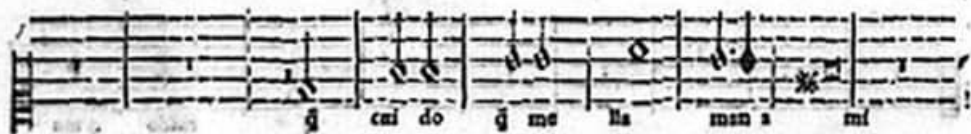
LIB. III

ma a mi que cuído que ma lla mada ut

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains eight measures of music with lyrics underneath. The bottom staff is a guitar accompaniment with a treble clef, featuring a series of chords and single notes indicated by numbers 1 through 7. The lyrics are: "ma a mi que cuído que ma lla mada ut".

cuído q me

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and guitar parts. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains four measures of music with lyrics underneath. The bottom staff is a guitar accompaniment with a treble clef, featuring a series of chords and single notes indicated by numbers 1 through 7. The lyrics are: "cuído q me".



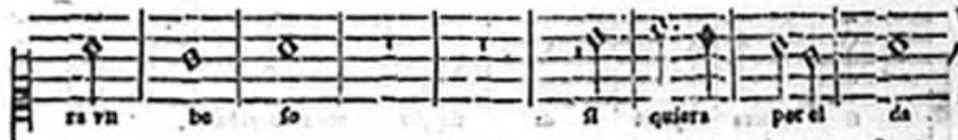
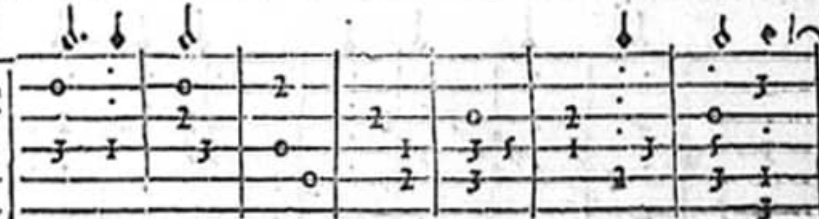
OLIB. III. 4º.

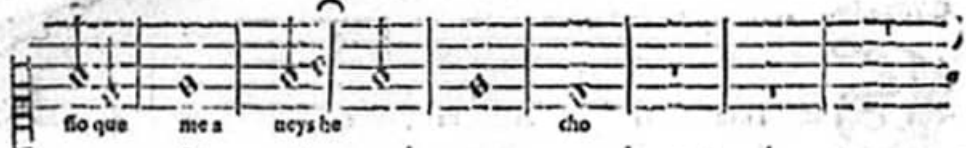






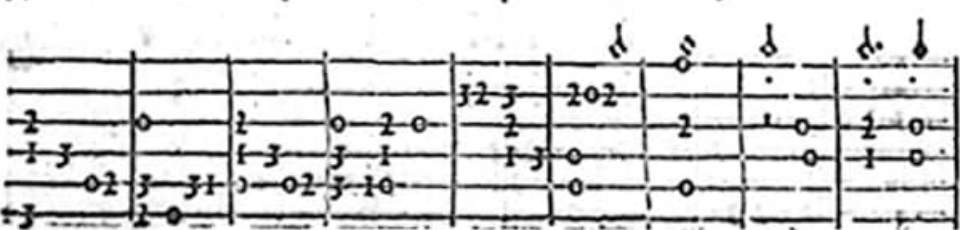
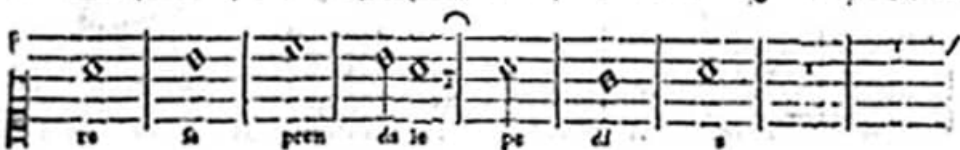
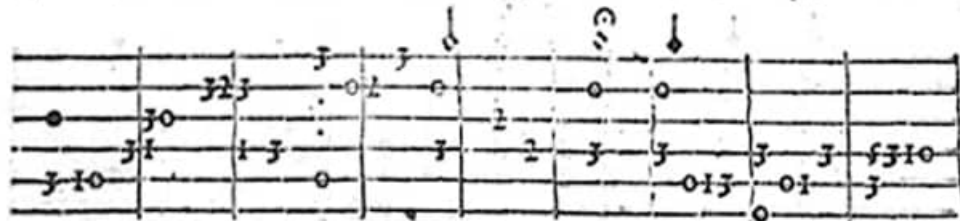
¶ Entonase
laboz é la ter
cera al ter
cera traslo.

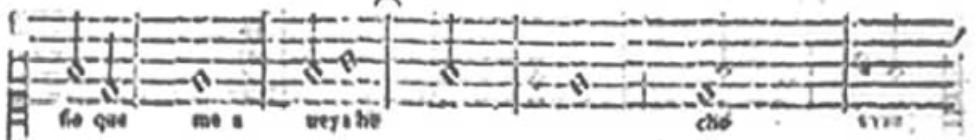




cho Venia al ca ma lle ro

ra nis de se al la en lae ta de mon





si quiera por el da ño que me a

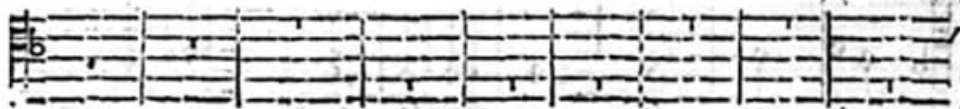
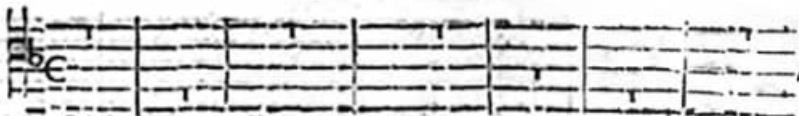
he

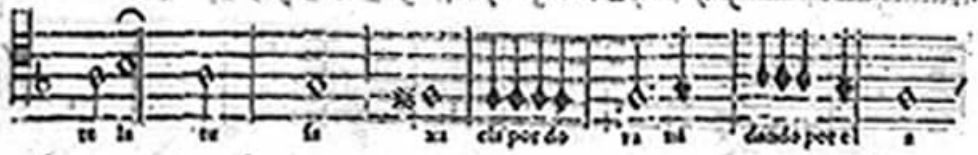
Handwritten musical score for a piece in Lib. III. The score consists of two systems, each with a vocal line and a lute tablature line. The lyrics are "si quiera por el da ño que me a" and "he". The tablature uses numbers 1-4 on a six-line staff.

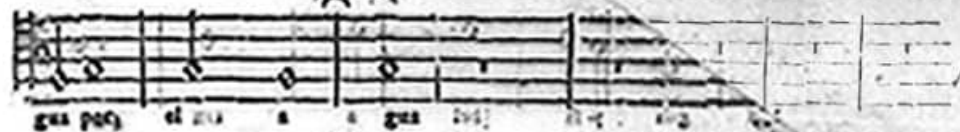


Sabel

Entomase la
voz en la terce
ra al pmer tra
ste, y puede so
tambien can
tar octava ar
riba, & tonado
se éla prima al
tercero traste









ga ci da

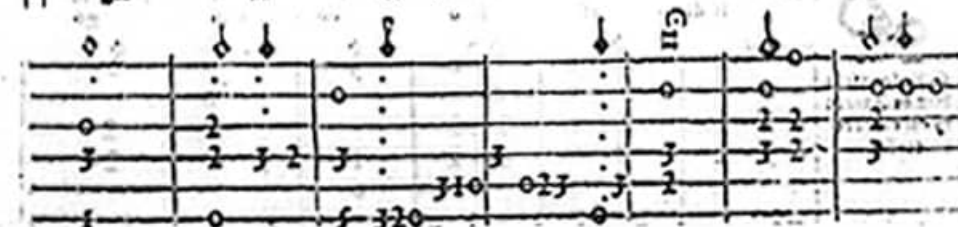
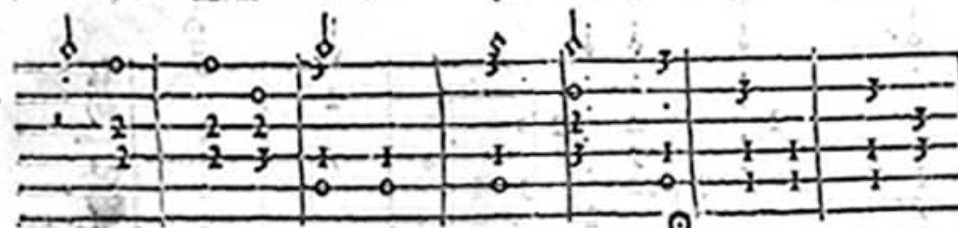
Ymenco.

XXV.



*Encontra la
doz en la terea
ra en el cerco
ro crado.*

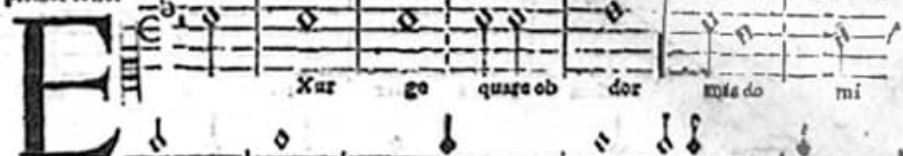
se eno la sor na



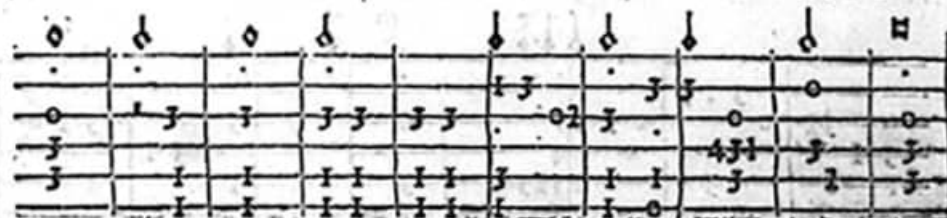
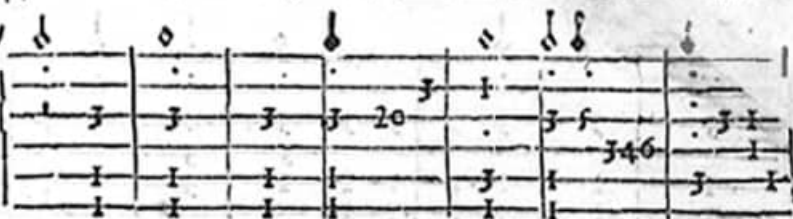
do ta mun tem fa ra num le frustra do ra vi accepi gi lat

qui o qui cur di co sicant die e e am, am

Pſalmo por el
primer tono.



Entonſe
la box ſla prſ
ma al quinto
traſte, puede
ſe cantar octa
ua baxo.



us faciem quam a ner tis bliss

te ris in o plo nos tre et tri bu ta

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. It consists of two systems of music. The top system features a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are 'us faciem quam a ner tis bliss'. Below the vocal line is a lute tablature with six staves, each containing numbers 1 through 6 representing fret positions. The bottom system also features a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are 'te ris in o plo nos tre et tri bu ta'. Below this is another lute tablature with six staves and numbers. The handwriting is in a historical style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.



En la declaracion destas cifras en vna regla q̄ esta de baxo del exēplo en el primer region falta vna **a** y vna ese adonde dize vn, a de dezir vnas,

En la primera plana de la quarta foja a los quatro Compasies vn zero y vn dos que estan en la segunda a de estar primero el dos y despues el zero mudando el vno en el lugar del otro.

En la quinta foja en la primera plana esta vna fantasia la qual passa de alli ala primera plana de la sexta foja. Y otra fantasia que enpieça en la buelta de la dicha quinta foja passa de alli ala buelta de la dicha sexta foja.

En vna fantasia que enpieça en la septima foja a los sesenta y ocho compasies falta vna cifra en la segunda de numero de vno a de estar al fin del compas.

En vna fantasia que comieça en la nouena foja a los ochenta, y quatro compasies falta vn zero en la quinta a de estar antes del dos. En esta mesma fantasia tres cōpassies mas a delāte de los arriba dichos vn seys que esta en la quinta y vn dos que esta en la tercera, an de estar el seys en la sexta y el dos en la quarta.

En vna fantasia que contra haze la harpa y comiença en la trezena foja al cabo della en el penultimo cōpass esta vna minima blanca sobre vn cinco a defer corchea.

En la segunda parte de la gloria de la misa de say san regres a los treinta y dos cōpassies falta vna seminima a de estar sobre vn tres que esta en la tercera.

CCSECVNDO LIBRO

En vna fantasia que comiença en la primera foja a los veinte y siete compasies vn nueue que esta en la segunda a de estar en la prima.

En vn Kirie que comiença en la quarta foja. A los diez y seys cōpassies vn diez que esta en la tercera. Adfer tres, Mas adelante a los sesenta y siete compasies vna seminima q̄ esta sobre vn zero a defer corchea. Mas a delāte en la plana q̄ a caba este Kirie en la cabeça dize segundo tono a de dezir primero,

En la septima foja en vna fantasia a los quarenta y quatro cōpassies falta vna seminima sobre vn dos q̄ esta en la quinta.

En vn Kirie que comiença en la nouena foja a los setenta compasies esta vna seminima sobre vn zero a defer minima,

En la trezena foja en vn Benedictus glosado a los sesenta y vn compasios vn tres que esta en la prima a de estar en derecho de vn quatro que esta en la tercera,

En el motete dela Cananea al derreno compas al prencipio del enla prima falta vn cinco a de estar en derecho del vno que esta en la segunda, Mas a delante alos quarenta y dos cõpassies vn dos que esta en la tercera a desfer tres.

En vn romãce que dize durmiendo yua el señor è la primera parte a los veinte y cinco cõpassies vn dos que esta en la prima en derecho de vn tres y vno, a desfer tres. Mas a delante en el mesmo romãce la segunda buelta alos diez e nueue compalles vn tres que esta en la quarta a de estar è derecho del cinco que esta en la prima.

En vna cancion que dize sindudar alos quarẽta y tres cõpassies vn cinco que esta al cabo del compas solo a desfer tres.

En vn soneto que dize la vita fuge è la vox de canto de orgão alos diez y siete cõpassies esta la claua en la primera raya a de estar en la segunda como las des tras.

En vn soneto que dize lailato ailtigo al tercero cõpas vn dos que esta en la quarta a desfer tres, Mas a delante alos veinte y siete cõpassies vn zero que esta en la prima a desfer cinco.

En vn villancico q̃ dize gentil Cauallero alos diez y nueno cõpassies vn tres q̃ esta en la prima a desfer siete.

Fín dela corecion.





DE esta otra parte sepone vn principio de vn Libro que tenia hecho pa Imprimir, en el qual ania muchas Fantafias, y Compofuras en vna nueua manera de cifras para Harpa, y Organo el qual acor do poner aqui (Pues mis ocupaciones no me dieron lugar a que imprimiefel dicho libro) para q si a alguno le pareciere bien la in uencion deffas cifras fe pueda aprouechar della, facendo en ellas compofuras como fe facan en las dela Vihuela porque en todo lleuan la mefma orden, foluo que eftas cifras no tiene numero de vno, ni de dos, ni de nada todas fon de vna uirtud no hazen mas de feñalar las cuerdas en que an de tocar,



¶ Quidcūq; spūs dñi malus arripiebat Saul; Dauid tolle citharā et percutiebat ma-
nu sua: & refocillabatur Saul; & leuius habebat. Recedebat enim ab eo spūs malus.



28 CIFRAS PARA HARPA Y ORGANO.



L As rayas y los espacios sō las cuerdas de la Harpa: y el Juego del Organo: El espacio primero de aqui abaxo es la cuerda mas gruesa, y mas baxa, Y alli es se faur, Y en la raya primera que se sigue ganaur. &c. Las claves y los bemoles muestran bien que lino sea cada cuerda Y el tono que a de tener, El temple que a qui tiene es el comun para traser por el sexto tono. Y si alguna cuerda o cuerdas eran menester mudar pa traser por otras partes señalas las en el libro que dicho tengo con una mano, O manos poniendo las en derecho de cada cuerda para que con un dedo la señalasen y dexis alli subese o abxese. Para formar los semi tones se ponen estas dos señales, b. x. en la cuerda que qualquiera de las estubiere sea de poner el dedo sobre de las clavijas.



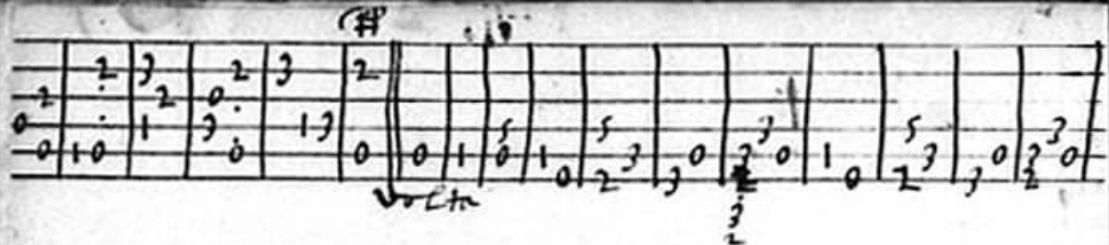
Acabo se la presente obra de la muy noble y leal
 Ciudad de Sevilla por Juan de Les impressor a
 sancta Marina en la calle real a siete dias del mes
 de Deseembre, 1546.



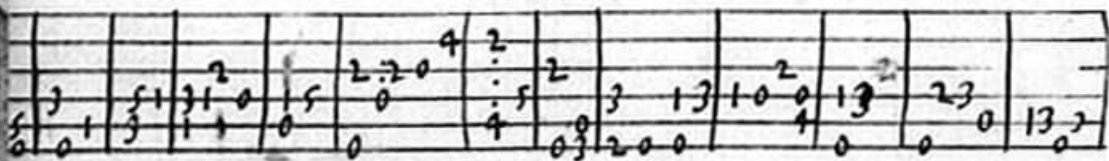
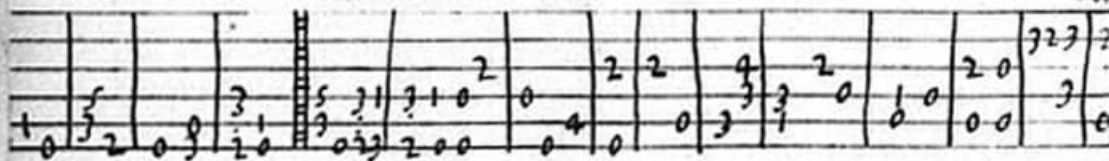
de
faque
canções me
ematar

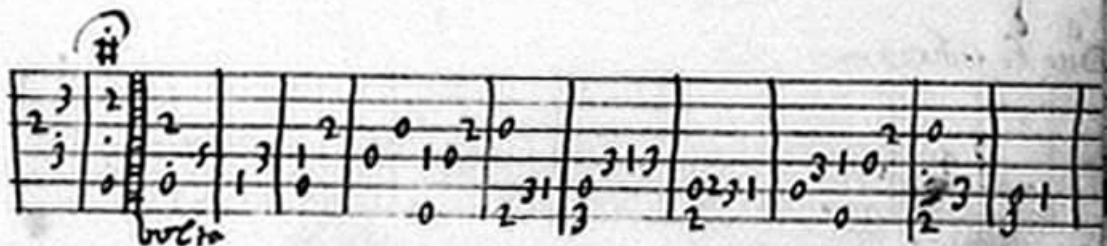
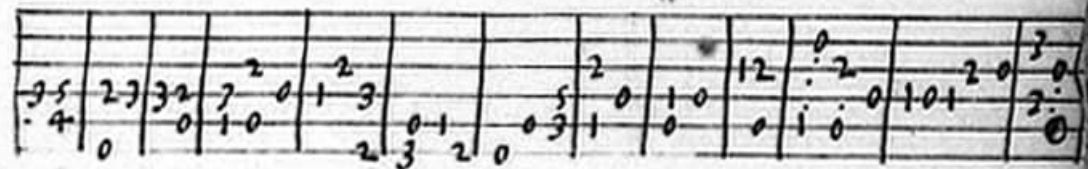
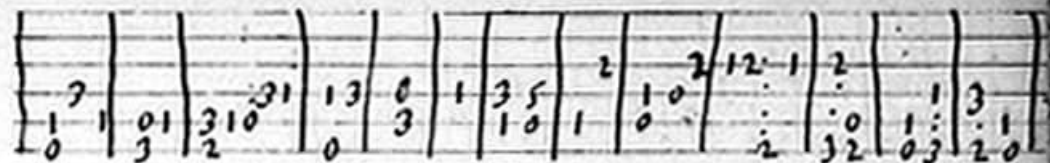
começa a cantar

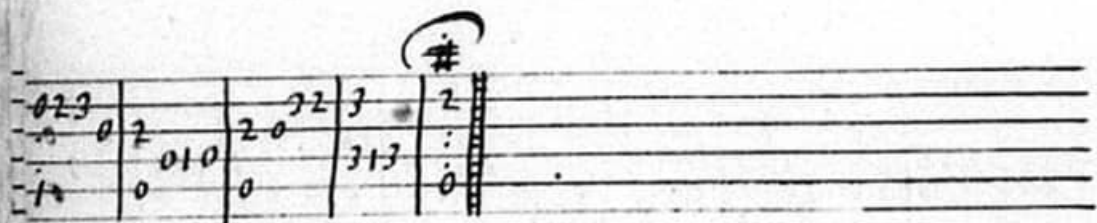
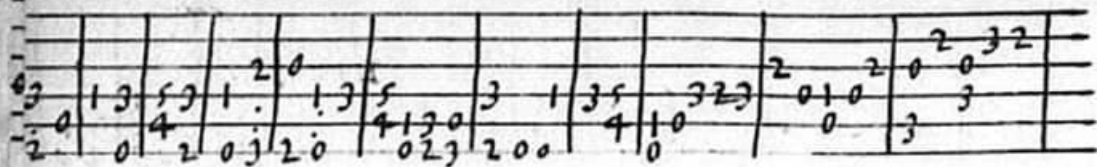




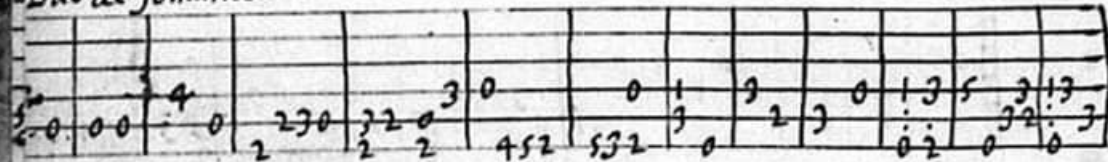
contrapunto so tre este vilam ce fe

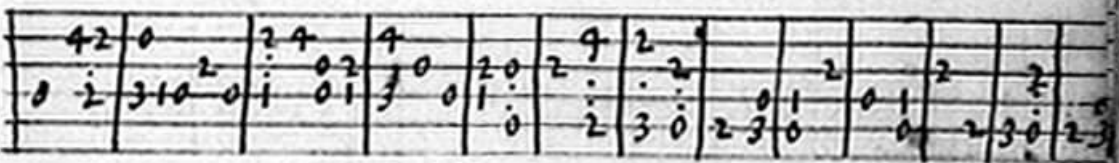
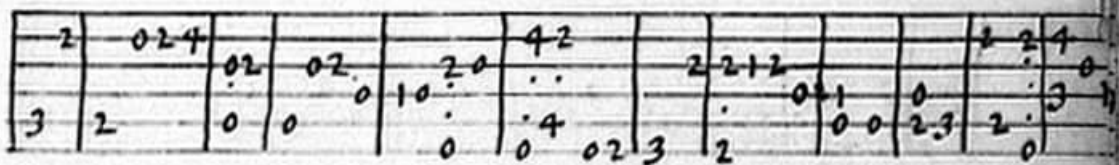
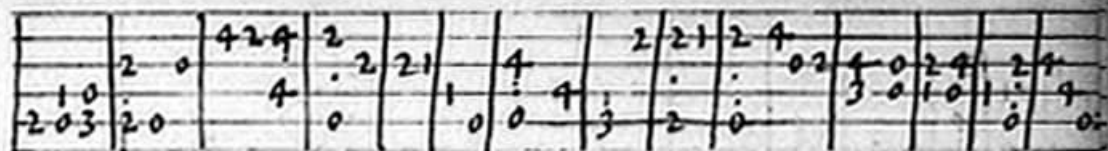


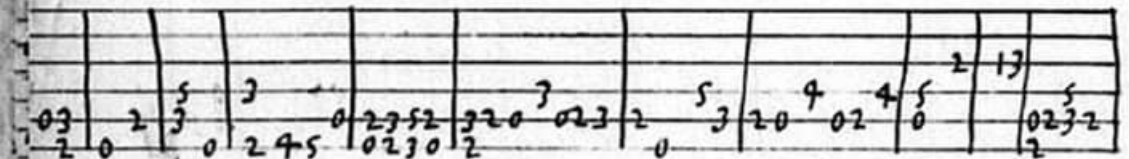


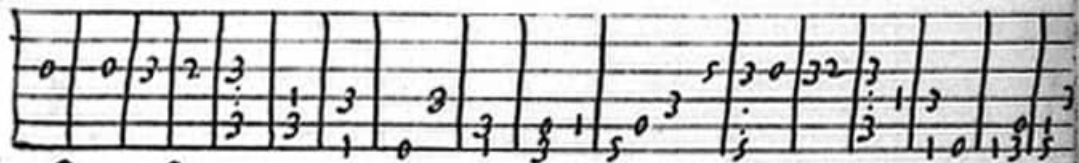
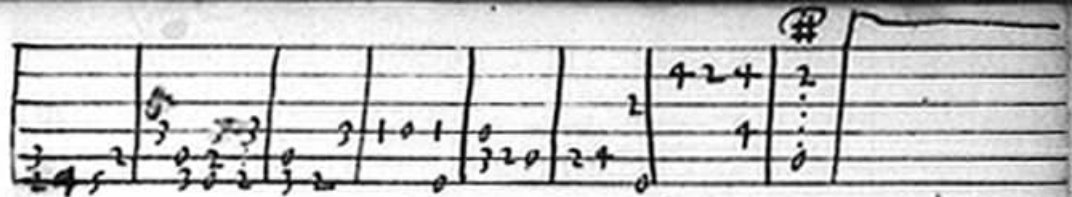


Duo de folhiana—

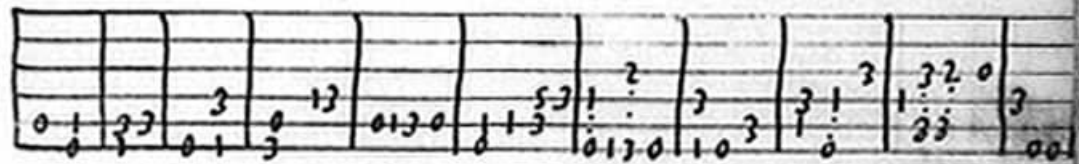


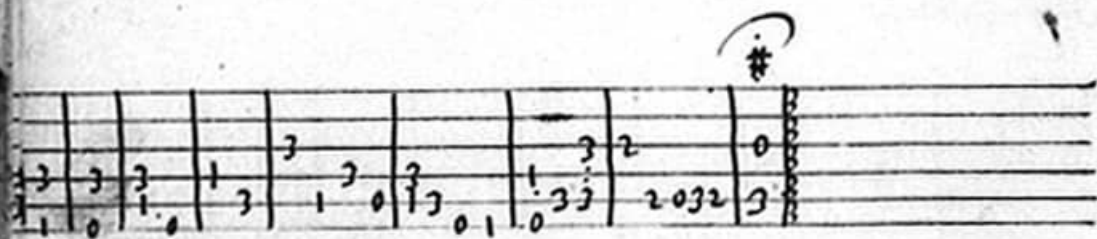
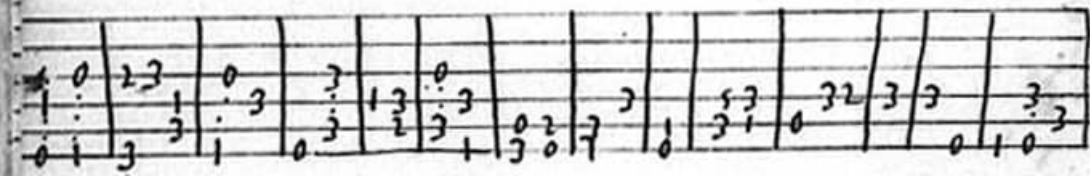
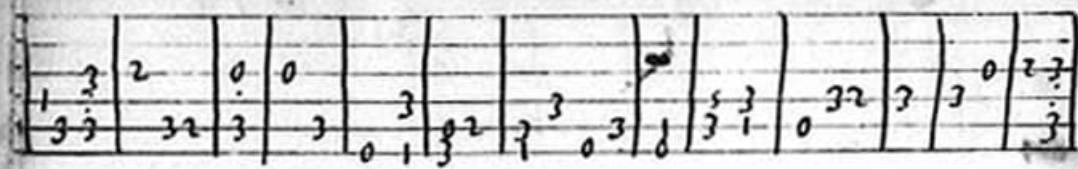


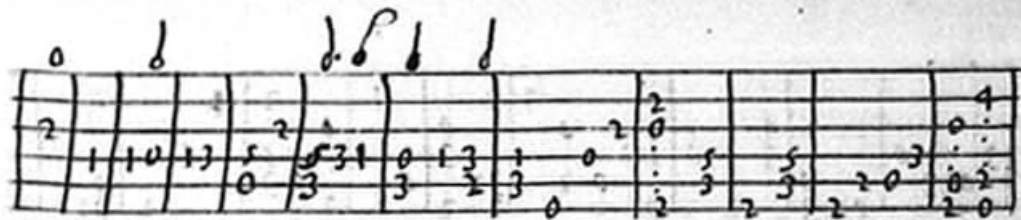




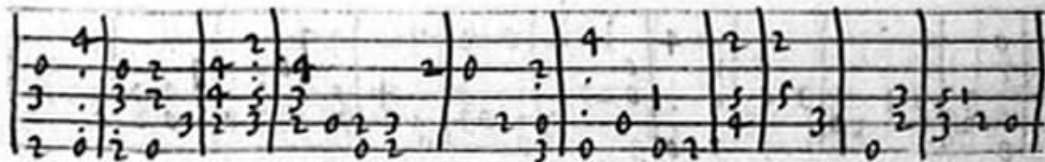
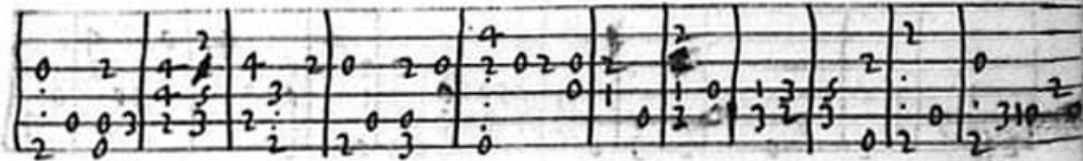
*duo demoralis
su sepi disrael*

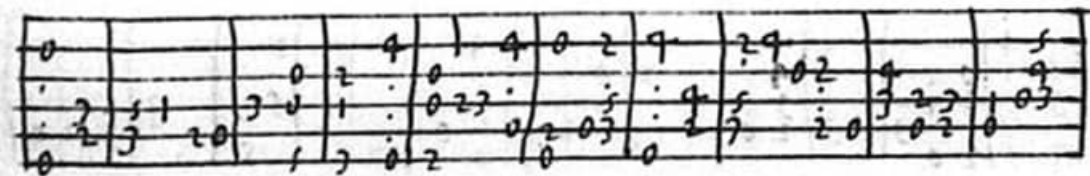
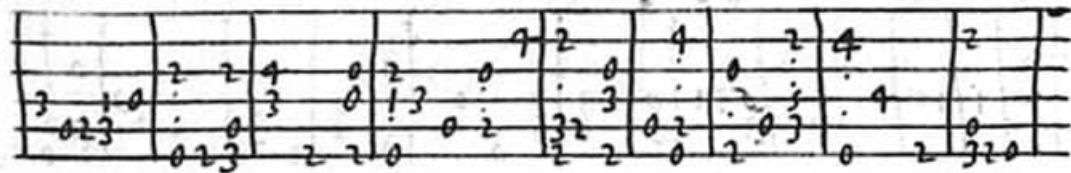


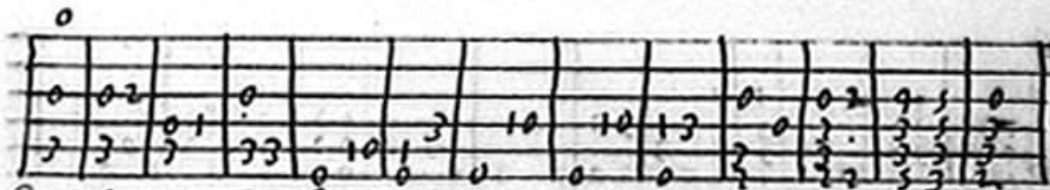
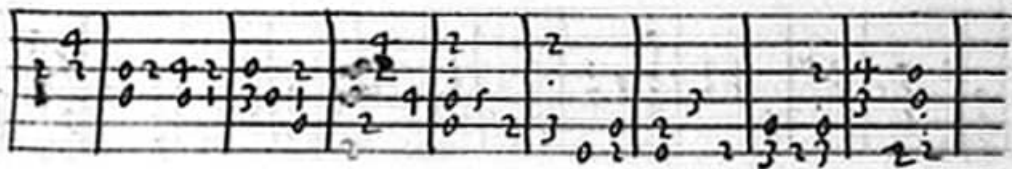




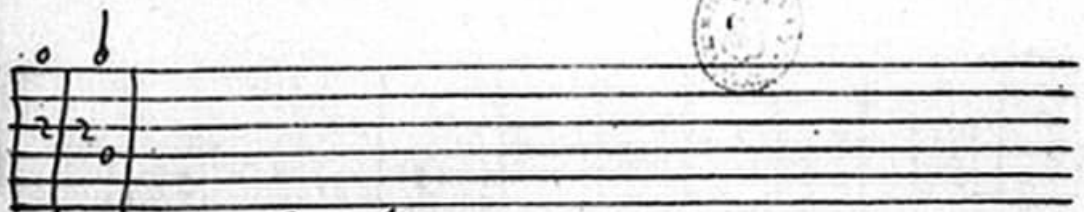
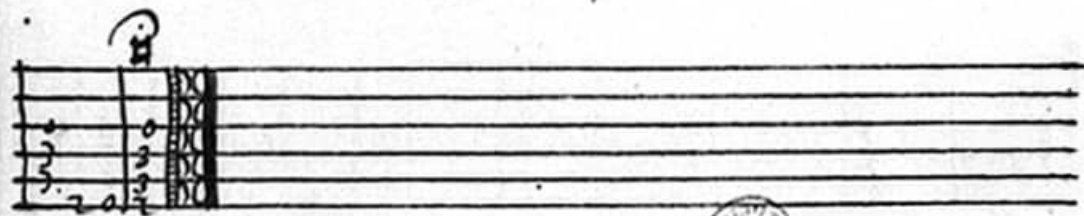
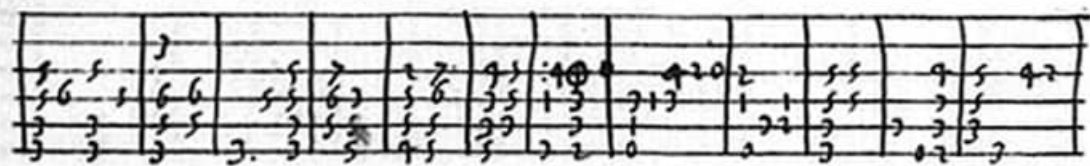
conditus ahes da msa de
gaude barbara demora tes



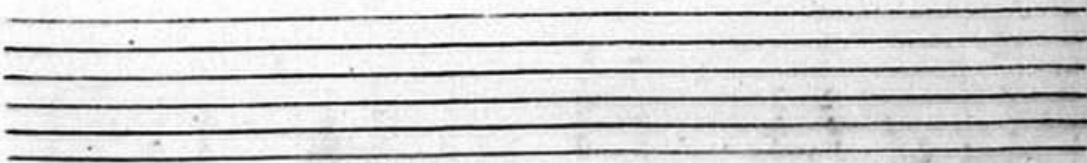
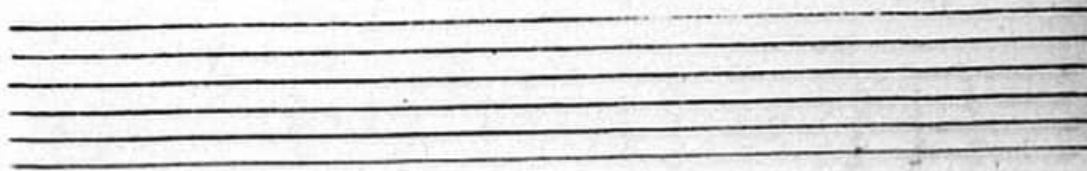
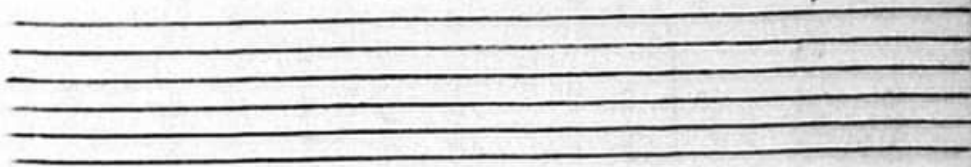




benedictus aqua ho damisa dano
 -logina celorum demora las



et accendi Incensum a hos
la misa clauit regina celoru



basa e alta

