

*Cesare Negri*

# Nuove Inventioni di balli

Milano, Girolamo Bordone  
(1604)



Italian Tablature

Intabulated by Alain Veylit

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FAMA.

DILIGENTIA.

DI ETA  
DANNI  
LXVI.

HONOR.

VIRTU.

CESARE DI NEGRI MILANESE PROFESS.  
DI BALEARE DETTO IL TROMBONE

# Lo Spagnoletto

Nuove Inventioni di balli (1604), p.117.

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6



# Il Villanico

Nuove Inventioni di balli (1604), p.119.

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The image displays two systems of musical notation for a lute piece. Each system consists of a rhythmic line above a three-line tablature. The first system begins with a common time signature (C) and a repeat sign. The tablature uses numbers 0-4 to represent fret positions. The second system starts with a measure number '6' and includes two alternative endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', at the end of the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as minims, crotchets, and quavers, along with repeat signs and first/second ending brackets.



# La barriera

Nuove Inventioni di balli (1604), p.122.

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The musical score for "La barriera" is presented on a single page, page 3 of the original work. It is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The piece consists of 55 measures, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, and 44 marked on the left side. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. There are several triplets marked with a '3' above the notes. The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings. Some notes are highlighted in red, and some are marked with a red circle. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Brando gentile

Nuove Inventioni di balli (1604), p.126.

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The musical score for "Brando gentile" is presented in a system of six systems, each containing a vocal line and a lute tablature line. The piece is in common time (C) and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and ornaments. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, often grouped in triplets. Slurs and first/second endings are used to indicate phrasing and repeat structures. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for the lute tablature. Red circles highlight specific notes in the tablature, likely indicating ornaments or specific fingerings. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) indicating sections to be repeated. The piece concludes with a final cadence in common time.

44

52

60

Da Capo

# Pavaniglia alla Romana

Nuove Inventioni di balli (1604), p.132.

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The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Pavaniglia alla Romana" by Cesare Negri. The score is presented in three systems, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a common time signature (C) and a C-clef on the first staff. Above the first staff, there are seven diamond-shaped ornaments with downward-pointing stems. The music consists of quarter notes and rests, with various fingerings (numbers 1-5) and accents (green dots) indicated. The second system starts at measure 6 and features six diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The third system starts at measure 12 and includes five diamond-shaped ornaments. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation is clear and includes detailed performance instructions such as fingerings and ornaments.

# Il gratioso

Nuove Inventioni di balli (1604), p.137.

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Musical score for "Il gratioso" by Cesare Negri. The score consists of two systems of three staves each. The first system starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second system starts with a bass clef and a 3/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Above the staves, there are diamond-shaped symbols indicating specific notes or fingerings. The first system ends with a repeat sign. The second system ends with a repeat sign.

