

# Cavalcanti lute book

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Edited by Alain Veylit

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# Tenore di passamezzo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.1a.

7

0 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 | 0 2 4 0 2 2 2 | 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 | 2 3 0 2 2 2 2

7

2 2 2 4 0 0 0 | 2 0 3 2 0 0 0 | 2 0 2 3 0 0 0 | 2 0 2 4 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 2 2 2

12

0 2 4 0 2 2 2 | 2 3 0 2 2 2 2 | 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 | 2 2 2 2 0 0 0

# Romanesca

Cavalcanti lute book, f. 1b.

3

8

15

21

2

# Tenore di passamezzo In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.1va.

The image shows a musical score for a tenor lute in C major, titled "Tenore di passamezzo In chiave". The score is from the "Cavalcanti lute book, f.1va." and consists of 13 measures. The notation is written on a six-line staff with a C-clef on the first line. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 5, 9, 13) on the left. Above the staff, there are lute tablature symbols: a vertical line with a hook (representing a natural note) and a vertical line with a double hook (representing a sharp note). The notes are written as numbers 0-4 on the staff lines. The first system (measures 1-4) starts with a C-clef and contains the following notes: 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. The second system (measures 5-8) contains: 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. The third system (measures 9-12) contains: 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. The fourth system (measures 13-16) contains: 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. The score ends with a double bar line.

# Romanesca In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.1vb.

3

7

13

19



# Contra passo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.2b.

3

7

12

# Furioso

Cavalcanti lute book, f.2c.

5

# Treccia di B. F.

Cavalcanti lute book, f.2va.

8

# Contra punto di pas e m a due tasti il Conto

Cavalcanti lute book, f.2vb.

1

4

7

10

14

1

# Contrapunto di passamezzo In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.2vc.

3

5

8

11

# Gagliarda di Frantino da Parma

Cavalcanti lute book, ff.3a, 28vb.

Santino Garsi

The musical score is written for a lute in 3/4 time. It consists of 32 measures, grouped into systems of two staves each. The notation includes various lute tablature symbols such as numbers (0-4), dots, and brackets. Above the staves, there are symbols representing fret positions: a single bar for the first fret, a double bar for the second, and a triple bar for the third. Measure numbers 3, 6, 12, 18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 are indicated on the left side of the score. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 32nd measure.

1. "Va pr la terza parte a la carte 27"  
 2. Four notes repeated in error in original



# Caterina da V.

Vignon

Cavalcanti lute book, f.3vb.

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a C-clef. Above the staff, there are seven pairs of rhythmic flags: the first two pairs are slanted to the right, and the last three are vertical. The staff contains a sequence of fret numbers: 3, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, [3], 1, 3, 0, 2, 3. The final measure ends with a double bar line.

# Caterina Aria milanese

Cavalcanti lute book, f.3vc.

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a single staff with a C-clef and a common time signature. Above the staff, rhythmic notation is shown as vertical stems with flags, some with dots. The tablature below the staff uses numbers 0-4 on the strings. The second system begins with a measure number '5' and continues with similar rhythmic notation and tablature. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Contra punto di passo in Mezo in quilio a pilato

Cavalcanti lute book, f.4.

1. Final bar missing or illegible

# Contrapunto di passamezzo à pilatto colpi sopra

Cavalcanti lute book, f.4v.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15



# Contrapunto di passamezzo In chiave - à pilato colpi sopra

Cavalcanti lute book, f.5v.

0  
3 0 2 3 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 3 3 0 2 0 2 3 2 3 0 3 0

4  
2 0 2 3 2 3 5 8 5 7 5 7 9 0 2 0 2 3 2 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 3 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 4 2 4

7  
0 0 2 2 0 0 7 7 9 7 5 4 2 4 2 4 5 4 5 2 5 2 4 2 4 5 0 2 0 2 3 2 3 0 3 0

10  
2 0 2 3 2 3 0 2 3 0 3 0 2 5 7 8 7 5 7 8 7 5 8 8 7 5 7 8 5 3 8 7 5 8 7 8 5 7 8 7 5 8

13  
0 3 5 7 8 7 5 8 7 5 7 8 5 8 5 7 3 2 3 2 0 3 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3

15  
0 2 3 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 4 0 2 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 2 4 5 3 0 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 0

# Romanesca diminuita In chiave à pilato coi ...?

Cavalcanti lute book, f.6.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Romanesca diminuita In chiave à pilato coi ...?". The score is presented in a format typical of lute tablature, consisting of a series of horizontal staves. Each staff begins with a rhythmic notation consisting of a vertical line with a flag, followed by a series of slanted lines representing rhythmic values. The tablature itself is written on a six-line staff, with numbers 0-4 indicating fret positions. The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22 marked on the left side. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as minims and crotchets, and is often grouped by brackets. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final measure.

# Romanesca diminuita In quilio - à pilato colpi in quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.6v.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece, consisting of six systems of tablature. Each system is marked with a measure number (1, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15, 18) on the left. The notation includes rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a diagonal slash) and fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) placed on the lines of the lute's six strings. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature, as indicated by the '3' at the beginning of the first system. The tablature is organized into measures, with bar lines separating them. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

# Saltarello gagliarda

Cavalcanti lute book, f.7a.

3

6

12

17

# Ghierometta

Cavalcanti lute book, f.7b.

The musical notation for 'Ghierometta' is as follows:

Rhythmic flags above the staff:  $\text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f} \quad \text{f}$

Staff notation (Common time, C):

Measure 1:  $2 \quad 3 \quad \cdot$

Measure 2:  $0 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad \cdot$

Measure 3:  $0 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad \cdot$

Measure 4:  $2 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad \cdot$

Measure 5:  $0 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad \cdot$

# Ghierometta

Cavalcanti lute book, f.7c.

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a C-clef. The piece is divided into five measures. Above the staff, there are rhythmic flags and stems indicating the timing of the notes. The notes themselves are represented by circles (o) on the staff lines. Below the staff, the fret numbers for each note are indicated by numbers with dots underneath. The sequence of fret numbers is: 4 5, 7 7 7 5 4, 2 0 7 5 4 2, 0 4 5 7 9 7 5 4, and 2 0 7 5 4 2. The final measure ends with a double bar line and a fermata-like symbol (1) above the final note.

# Contrapunto di passamezzo In quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.7v.

1

4

7

10

13

15

# Pavaniglia baletto

Cavalcanti lute book, f.8a.

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system consists of four measures. Above the staff, rhythmic notation is shown as flags: the first measure has two flags, the second has two flags, the third has one flag, and the fourth has one flag. The staff itself contains three lines of tablature. The top line has notes 2, 0, 2. The middle line has notes 0, 0, 0. The bottom line has notes 3, 2, 0. The second measure has notes 4, 4, 4. The third measure has notes 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. The fourth measure has notes 0, 2, 4, 0. The second system starts with a measure number '5' on the left. It consists of four measures. Above the staff, rhythmic notation is shown as flags: the first measure has one flag, the second has two flags, the third has one flag, and the fourth has three flags. The staff contains three lines of tablature. The top line has notes 2, 0, 4. The middle line has notes 0, 3, 3. The bottom line has notes 3, 2, 0, 2, 0. The second measure has notes 2, 0, 2, with a bracketed '4' above the second measure. The third measure has notes 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1. The fourth measure has notes 0, 2, 2, 0. The score ends with a double bar line.

# Rosse e viole

Pietro Paulo Borrone

Cavalcanti lute book, f.8b.

7

# Canario

Cavalcanti lute book, f.8c.

1. ♯ | | 1. ♯ | | 1. ♯ | | 1. ♯ |

9 | | ♯ | | 1. ♯ | | ♯ | | | ♯ | |

16 ♯ | | | 1. ♯ | | ♯ | | | 1

# Gagliarda di Santino da Parma [detta Cesarina]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.8va.

Santino Garsi

The image shows a musical score for a lute piece. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings. Above the staves, there are lute tablature symbols: diagonal slashes for natural notes and numbers for fretted notes. The first system starts with a '3' indicating a triplet. The second system begins with a measure rest (7) and includes a '5x' symbol. The third system starts with a measure rest (14). The fourth system begins with a measure rest (19). The score concludes with a double bar line.

# Maria da Ca. [Da cantare della "Non più guerra"]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.8vb.

The image shows two systems of lute tablature. The first system consists of six lines of music. Above the first line are rhythmic flags: a single flag, a double flag, a single flag, a double flag, a single flag, a double flag, a single flag, and a double flag. The tablature uses numbers 0-3 on the lines. The second system starts with a '7' on the left and also has six lines of music with similar rhythmic flags above. The tablature continues with numbers 0-3. The piece ends with a double bar line.

# Rose e viole

Pietro Paulo Borrone?

Cavalcanti lute book, f.9a.

5



# Passamezzo T Pavana

Cavalcanti lute book, f.9v.

7

4

7

10

13

Detailed description: The image shows a lute tablature for the piece 'Passamezzo T Pavana' from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 9 verso. The piece is in C major and 3/4 time. It consists of 16 measures, divided into four systems of four measures each. Each system begins with a lute-specific symbol (a stylized '7' with a diagonal slash). The notation is written on a six-line staff, with numbers 0-4 representing fret positions. The first measure of each system contains a treble clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

# Spagnoletta

Cavalcanti lute book, f.10a.

The musical score for "Spagnoletta" is presented in three systems. Each system consists of a rhythmic line above a six-line staff. The rhythmic line uses flags to indicate note values. The six-line staff contains notes and lute tablature (numbers 0-5). The first system starts with a common time signature 'C'. The second system begins with a measure number '6'. The third system begins with a measure number '11'. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Spagnoletta

Cavalcanti lute book, f. 10b.

6

10

# Passo e mezzo T

Cavalcanti lute book, f.10va.

0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 2 4 2 0 0 2

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 4 2 2 2 2

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 0 0 0

3 0 2 3 2 3 0 2 3 2 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 3 2

5 0 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0

2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

3 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 2 3 0 2 3 0

10 [2] 2 2 2 0 2 2 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0

0 2 3 2 2 2 3 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 2

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

2 3 [2] 0 2 4 0 2 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3

# Bassa Marchezse

Cavalcanti lute book, f.10vb.

3

5

10

# A caso un giorno

## [Aria del garsella a la somi giorno]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.11a.

The musical score is written for a lute and consists of four systems of staves. Each system begins with a rhythmic signature above the staff, represented by vertical lines of varying heights. The first system starts with a '3' in a large font, indicating a triple meter. The notation includes numbers 0-4 on the staff lines, representing fret positions, and various rhythmic values such as minims, crotchets, and quavers. Some notes are marked with '2x' or '5x', likely indicating double or quintuple stops. The second system is marked with a '5' at the beginning. The third system is marked with a '7' at the beginning. The fourth system is marked with an '11' at the beginning. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

# Mattachini

Cavalcanti lute book, f.11b.

The musical score for "Mattachini" is presented in two systems of lute tablature. Each system consists of four-line staves with rhythmic flags above and fret numbers below. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains three measures. The first measure of the first system is marked with a large '6', and the first measure of the second system is marked with a '5'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Ruggieri da cantare in più arie

Santino Garzi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.11v.

The image displays a lute tablature for the piece "Ruggieri da cantare in più arie" from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 11v. The score is written on a six-line staff with a common time signature (C). It consists of 31 measures, grouped into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 5, 9, 14, 19, 23, 27, and 31 indicated at the start of their respective systems. The tablature uses numbers 0-4 to denote fret positions on the strings. Above the staff, rhythmic flags (vertical lines) indicate the timing of notes. Some flags are accompanied by dots, possibly representing accents or specific rhythmic values. The score includes various techniques such as fretting (e.g., 2x, 4x), natural harmonics (e.g., 0), and triplets (e.g., 3). The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a [4] in a box, indicating a fourth ending or a specific rhythmic pattern.

35

[0] 4 | 2 | [2] 2 2 0 2

4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0

2 4 2 0 4 2 0 2 4

38

2 [2] 0 | 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 4 2

0 2 4 | 0 2 4

2 2 3 2 0 0

# Moresca

Cavalcanti lute book, f.12.

3

6

10

15

21

# Passamezzo in Pavana Contrapunto

Cavalcanti lute book, ff.12v, 13a, 13v.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Passamezzo in Pavana Contrapunto". The score is written in lute tablature, consisting of six systems of six-line staves. Each system begins with a rhythmic flag (a double slash) and a repeat sign. The notation includes numbers 0-3 representing fret positions, and various symbols such as '3x' for triplets, '3' for triplets, and '3' for triplets. The piece is in common time (C). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

27

31

34

37

40

43

46

49



# Aria alla ciciliana

Cavalcanti lute book, f.13b.

4



# Gagliarda da balare in chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.14vb.

The musical score is presented on a six-line staff. It is divided into three systems of music. The first system contains six measures, the second system contains five measures, and the third system contains six measures. The notation is lute tablature, using numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions. Above the staff, rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a diagonal slash) indicate the rhythm. A large number '3' is placed above the first measure of the first system, indicating a triplet. A circled 'C' is located above the final measure of the third system, likely indicating a C-clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Gagliarda da balare In tersa rima

Cavalcanti lute book, f.15a.

The musical score is written on a six-line staff, characteristic of lute tablature. It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The notation consists of fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) placed on the lines of the staff, with rhythmic flags (vertical lines) indicating the timing of notes. The score is divided into four systems, with measure numbers 7, 12, and 18 marked on the left. The first system contains measures 1-6, the second system measures 7-11, the third system measures 12-16, and the fourth system measures 17-21. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 21st measure.

# Ballo contadina

Cavalcanti lute book, f.15b.

3

8

C

# Romanesca

Cavalcanti lute book, f. 15v.

The musical score for "Romanesca" is presented in a single system with 20 measures. The notation is for a six-string lute, with the top line representing the highest string and the bottom line the lowest. The score includes various fretting symbols (circles with numbers) and fingering symbols (slashes with numbers). Measure 1 begins with a large '3' indicating a triplet. Measures 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, and 20 contain specific fretting patterns. Measures 16, 17, and 18 feature a sequence of fretting symbols: 0, 2, 4, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2. Measure 20 ends with a double bar line. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple bar lines.

# Saltarello In quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.16a.

The musical score is presented in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols and fret numbers:

- System 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a large '3' indicating a triplet. Fret numbers include 0, 2, 3, 4, and 2. There are several beamed notes and a bracketed '2'.
- System 2:** Fret numbers include 0, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0. Includes a '2x' marking and a triplet '3'.
- System 3:** Fret numbers include 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2. Includes a '3x' marking.
- System 4:** Fret numbers include 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 5, 4. Includes a bracketed '3'.
- System 5:** Fret numbers include 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0. Includes a bracketed '0'.
- System 6:** Fret numbers include 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 5, 3, 2.

Performance instructions are indicated by symbols above the staves: a single flag (|), a double flag (//), and a single flag with a dot (|.).

# Gagliarda Da balare saltarello in quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.16b.

The image displays two systems of lute tablature for the piece "Gagliarda Da balare saltarello in quilio". Each system consists of a rhythmic line with flags and a six-line tablature with fret numbers. The first system begins with a large '3' indicating a triplet. The second system starts with a '6' and a '3' above the first measure. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7) and fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 5, 7) on the strings. Some notes are marked with 'x' to indicate natural harmonics. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Gagliarda Da balare in tersa rima

Cavalcanti lute book, f.16va.

3

6

12

2x

# Calatta

Cavalcanti lute book, f.16vb.

7

12

17



# Gamba Gagliarda In meso

Cavalcanti lute book, f.17a.

The musical score is written on a six-line staff. It consists of several systems of music, each starting with a measure number (3, 6, 11, 16, 21, 25) on the left. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and rhythmic markings such as '3' (triplets), '2x' (double repeat), and '3x' (triple repeat). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where the lines represent strings and the numbers represent frets. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature, as indicated by the '3' at the beginning of the first system.

# Gagliarda Da balare saltarello in tenore

Cavalcanti lute book, f.17b.

The musical score is presented in three systems, each consisting of two staves. Above the first staff of each system are rhythmic flags: a vertical line with a hook (representing a dotted quarter note) and a vertical line with a hook and a diagonal slash (representing an eighth note). The tablature uses numbers 0-5 to indicate fret positions. The first system (measures 1-5) includes a triplet of eighth notes (3 2 2 0) in the first measure. The second system (measures 6-11) includes a measure with a 4-fret note and a 2-fret note. The third system (measures 12-16) includes a measure with a 2-fret note and a 3-fret note. The score concludes with a double bar line.

# Tenore in chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.17va.

Giovanni Batista Borrono?

4

8

12

# Gagliarda

Cavalcanti lute book, f.17vb.

The musical score is presented on three systems of five-line staves. Above the staves are lute tablature symbols: vertical lines with flags, some with a double slash, and some with a '3' above them. The notation includes fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) and rhythmic values (minims, crotchets, quavers). The first system (measures 1-6) features a large '3' at the start of the first measure, followed by various fret numbers and rhythmic patterns. The second system (measures 7-11) includes a double bar line in the third measure and a '2x' symbol above a measure. The third system (measures 12-15) concludes the piece with a double bar line at the end. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature.

# Contrapunto In chiave

Giovanni

Cavalcanti lute book, f.18.

The musical score is written on a six-line staff in C major. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The piece is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes on a single line. The score includes various rhythmic values and lute-specific techniques such as triplets, doublets, and grace notes. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

Measures 1-3: 0 2 3 3 2 3 2 0 2 | 3 0 2 3 0 3 2 3 [2] 0 2 | 3 5 2 3 5 3 2 3 2 0 2

Measures 4-6: 3 2 3 0 2 0 3 0 3 2 0 | 0 0 2 3 0 3 2 3 2 0 2 | 3 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 3 2 0

Measures 7-9: 0 2 3 0 0 2 4 | 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 4 2 | 0 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 3 2 0

Measures 10-12: 0 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 3 2 0 2 | 3 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 | 3 5 2 3 5 3 2 0 3 2 0

Measures 13-15: 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 | 0 0 2 3 0 3 2 3 2 0 2 | 3 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2

Measures 16-18: 3 0 2 3 0 3 2 0 2 0 3 2 3 0 2 3 | 0 2 3 2 3 0

# Contrapunto In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.18v.

The musical score is written on a six-line staff in C major. It consists of 15 measures, grouped into pairs of two measures each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth and sixteenth notes) and rests. Some measures contain specific fingering instructions, such as '3' or '4', indicating the use of the third or fourth finger. The score is marked with a common time signature 'C' at the beginning. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

# Gagliarda Saltarello In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.19.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each consisting of a five-line lute tablature. The notation includes fret numbers (0-5), rhythmic values (3, 4, 2, 0), and lute-specific symbols such as '2x', '3x', and '3'. Above the first system, there are three lute symbols (a vertical line with a hook) and a '3' indicating a triplet. Above the second system, there are two lute symbols and a '6' indicating a measure rest. Above the third system, there are three lute symbols and an '11' indicating a measure rest. Above the fourth system, there are four lute symbols and a '15' indicating a measure rest. Above the fifth system, there are eight lute symbols and a '19' indicating a measure rest. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

# Contrapunto In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.19v.

3

5

7

9

11

13

15



# Ballo della tor

Cavalcanti lute book, f.20b.

6

The musical score is written on two systems of six-line staves. The first system contains five measures, and the second system contains six measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values (circles with stems), fingerings (numbers 1-3), and lute-specific symbols like '3' for triplets and 'I' for lute tablature. A '6' is written at the start of the second system.

# Contrapunto In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book, f.20v.

6

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

# Contrapunto In chiave

Giovanni Batista Borrono?

Cavalcanti lute book, f.21.

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

# Contra punto Dell me Desi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.21v.

7

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

# Tenore in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.22a.

3

7

12

# Tenore in mezo

Giovanni

Cavalcanti lute book, f.22b.

The image displays a musical score for a tenor lute, titled "Tenore in mezo" by Giovanni. The score is derived from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 22b. It consists of four systems of music, each with a system number (1, 5, 9, 13) on the left. Each system is composed of a five-line staff with rhythmic notation (flags and beams) placed above and below the staff. The notation uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions. The first system begins with a C-clef on the first line. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

# Tenore in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.22va.

1

Measure 1: A six-line staff with a C-clef on the first line. The notation consists of three measures. The first measure has notes 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0 on the lines. The second measure has notes 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4. The third measure has notes 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2. There are also some lower notes on the bottom lines.

4

Measure 4: A six-line staff with a C-clef on the first line. The notation consists of three measures. The first measure has notes 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0. The second measure has notes 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 4, 2. The third measure has notes 0, 0, 2, 4, 0. There are also some lower notes on the bottom lines.

7

Measure 7: A six-line staff with a C-clef on the first line. The notation consists of three measures. The first measure has notes 2, 0, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 0. The second measure has notes 2, 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2. The third measure has notes 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 4. There are also some lower notes on the bottom lines.

10

Measure 10: A six-line staff with a C-clef on the first line. The notation consists of four measures. The first measure has notes 0, 2, 4, 2, 0. The second measure has notes 0, 4, 0, 2, [4]. The third measure has notes 0, 4, 0, 2. The fourth measure has notes 0, 2, 4, 0. There are also some lower notes on the bottom lines.

14

Measure 14: A six-line staff with a C-clef on the first line. The notation consists of four measures. The first measure has notes 2, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2. The second measure has notes 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2. The third measure has notes 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2x, 2. The fourth measure has notes 0. There are also some lower notes on the bottom lines.

# Pavaniglia Ba

Cavalcanti lute book, f.22vb.

The musical score is written in lute tablature on a six-line staff. It consists of two systems of music.

**System 1:**

- Measure 1: Starts with a 'C' clef. Fret numbers: 3, 2, 0. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 2: Fret numbers: 2, 0, 0, 0, 2. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 3: Fret numbers: 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 4: Fret numbers: 0, 3, 0, 0. A '7' symbol is above the staff.

**System 2:**

- Measure 1: Fret numbers: 2, 4, 0. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 2: Fret numbers: 2, 0, 4. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 3: Fret numbers: 2, 4, 0, 2. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 4: Fret numbers: 2, 3, 2, 0, 2, 1, 1. A '7' symbol is above the staff.
- Measure 5: Fret numbers: 0, 2, 0. A '7' symbol is above the staff.

The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth measure of the second system.

# Tenore in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.23a.

0

2 2 2 2 I 3

0 0 0 0 [0]

2 4 0 2x

2 3 3 0 3

0 0 [2] 0 3

2 2 3 2 3 0

2 3 3 2 3 0

2 3 2 2 4

2 3 2 0 2 4

5

0

2 2 2 3 0 3

0 0 0 0

0 2 4 0

0 0 0 4 2 0

2 0 0 0 2 4 0

2 0 0 0 2 4 0

2 4 0 2

0 0 0 4 3

0 0 [2] 4 3

9

0

2 2 2 2 I 3

0 0 0 0

2 4 0 2

2 3 3 0 3

0 0 0 0 3

2 2 3 2 3 0

2 3 2 2 4

2 3 2 2 4

2 3 2 0 2 4

13

0

0 4 0

2 4 0 2 I

2 2 2 2 I 3

2 2 2 2 I 3

0 0 0 0 3

0 0 0 0 3

2 2 2 2 I 3

2 2 2 2 I 3

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0

# Gagliarda

Santino Garsi?

Cavalcanti lute book, f.23b.

3

7

12

# Tenore in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.23va.

The musical score is written for a tenor lute in a medieval style. It consists of five systems, each with three staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fretting instructions. The first system (0) begins with a common time signature 'C' and a treble clef. The second system (4) and third system (7) continue the piece. The fourth system (11) and fifth system (14) conclude the piece. The score includes several lute-specific symbols: '4x' for natural harmonics, and '[0]' for natural harmonics on the open string. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed lute tablatures.

# Canari diversi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.23vb.

1. End of piece is missing

# Contrapunto in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.24.

0

2 4 0

2 4 0 2 4

4 0 2 4

4 2 0 4 0 2 3 5 7 4 5 2

4 0 2 4 0 2 3 0

2 0 2 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 3 0

4

0 2 4 0 2 2 4 I

2 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4

2 3 0 2 3 4 0 2

4 2 0 4 0 2 4 5 7 4 5 2

4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0

7

2 2 4 0 2 4 I

2 2 4 0

4 2 0 4 0 2 4 0 2

4 0 2 3 0 4 0 2

4 2 0 4 0 2 4 5 7 4 5 2

10

2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4

0 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 I

4 0 2 4 0 2 3 0

2 0 2 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 3 0

2 3 0 2 3 4 0 2

13

2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4

2 4 0 2 4 0 2

0 4 2 4 0 2

0 0 0

4 0 2 4 0 2 4

0 0 0 4 0 2 4

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0

# Contrapunto in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book, f.24v.

0 0 0 0 4x 2

4 2 0 4 0 2 4 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 0 2 4 0 3 0 2 3

3 0 4x 2x 0 4 2 2

2 0 2 3 0 3 0 2 0 2 4 0 3 0 2 3 2 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 0 2 4

5 0 0 0 0 2 4 0

0 4 0 2 4 2 4 5 4 2 4 5 7 5 4 2 4 0 2 4 2 4 0 2 0 [4] 2 0 2 0 4 2

7 0 2x 4 2 4 0 2x

4 2 0 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 0 2 4 0 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4

9 0 2x 4 2 4 0 2x

0 4 0 2 4 2 0 4 0 2 0 4 2 0 2 4 0 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 2 3 0 2 4 0 2 4

11 0 4x 2x 0 4 2

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

13 2x 0 4x 0 2 4x 0 2

4 0 2 4 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 4 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4

15 0 4 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 [2] 3 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



# Tenore in quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.25va.

7

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-6. The notation is on a five-line staff with a C-clef. It features a sequence of chords and melodic lines. Measure 1 has a C-clef and a common time signature. The notes are: 0 0 0 0 (first four lines), 2 2 2 (second three lines), and 2 (bottom line). Measure 2 has a 3 2 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 3 has a 3 3 3 fingering above the notes. Measure 4 has a 3 0 2 4 fingering above the notes. Measure 5 has a 0 0 0 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 6 has a 0 2 4 fingering above the notes.

7

7

Musical notation for the second system, measures 7-11. Measure 7 has a 3 fingering above the notes. Measure 8 has a 3 2 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 9 has a 0 0 0 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 10 has a 3 2 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 11 has a 3 3 3 fingering above the notes.

12

7

Musical notation for the third system, measures 12-16. Measure 12 has a 3 0 2 4 fingering above the notes. Measure 13 has a 0 2 4 fingering above the notes. Measure 14 has a 3 0 0 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 15 has a 0 0 0 0 fingering above the notes. Measure 16 has a 0 0 0 0 fingering above the notes.

# Rivolta in quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.25vb.

3

8

14

20

# [Untitled fragment]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.25vc.

The image shows a musical score for a lute fragment. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings. The first measure is a whole note chord with a 7 (flat) above it. The second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The tenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eleventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twelfth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirteenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fourteenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifteenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixteenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventeenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighteenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The nineteenth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twentieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The twenty-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirtieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The thirty-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fortieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The forty-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fiftieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The fifty-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixtieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The sixty-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The seventy-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eightieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The eighty-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninetieth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-first measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-second measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-third measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-fourth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-fifth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-sixth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-seventh measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-eighth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The ninety-ninth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it. The hundredth measure is a quarter note with a 3 above it.

# Contrapunto in quilio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.26v.

The musical score is presented on a six-line staff with a C-clef and a common time signature. It consists of several measures, each containing a sequence of numbers (0-9) representing fret positions and rhythmic values. The notation includes various ornaments, such as 'x' and '3' (triplets), and flags indicating specific ornaments. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple flags. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.27.

6 10 14 19 24 29 34

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.27v.

6

10

15

19

24

28

33

# Ricercar d'Incerto

[on Susanne ung jour, Orlando di Lasso]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.28.

6

11

17

23

29

35

40

# Gagliarda [La corambona]

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.28va.

The musical score is written on a six-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals. Above the staff, there are several groups of lute-specific symbols: a single '7' (natural), a group of '7' with a dot, and groups of '7' with a slash. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 3, 6, 12, 17, and 23 are indicated on the left side of the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The final measure contains a '4' above the staff and a '2' below it.

# Gagliarda

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.29.

3

6

11

15

21

# Gagliarda

[Santino Garsi]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.29v.

(1\*)

6

10

14

20

24

29

34

1. Perhaps the Gagliarda Lanfredina, by Vincenzio Galilei?

# Viva Don Giovanni

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.30a.

(1\*)

7

13

18

25

1. Includes inconsistent bar lines at the beginning of the piece. See Libro d'intavolatura di liuto ... composte da Vincenzo Galilei, #173

# Rivolta in pavana Tenore di romana

Cavalcanti lute book, f.30b.

The image displays a lute tablature for the piece 'Rivolta in pavana Tenore di romana' from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 30b. The notation is organized into three systems, each consisting of a five-line staff with fret numbers (0-7) and rhythmic flags above. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a C-clef on the first line. The second system (measures 5-8) starts with a measure number '5' on the left. The third system (measures 9-12) starts with a measure number '10' on the left. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the third system. The tablature includes various rhythmic values indicated by flags and includes triplets and a 7th fret.

# Gagliarda

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.30v.

The musical score is written for a lute and consists of nine systems, each with two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings. A large '3' is placed at the beginning of the first system. Above the staves, there are several lute-specific symbols: a single flag, a double flag, and a single flag with a double bar. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs (double bar lines with dots). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final system.

# Gagliarda

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.31a.

3

5

10

15

20

2x

# Calatta i altro tuono

Cavalcanti lute book ,f.31b.

(1\*)

7

13

1. Rhythm flags inconsistent throughout

# Gagliarda

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book, f.31va.

The musical score for "Gagliarda" is presented in six systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation includes various symbols and numbers:

- System 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. It features a sequence of notes and rests, with a large '3' indicating a triplet. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings.
- System 3:** Shows a change in the bass line with notes on the lower strings and rests on the upper strings.
- System 4:** Features a more complex rhythmic pattern with some notes marked with a dot, possibly indicating a grace note or a specific articulation.
- System 5:** Includes a double bar line, suggesting a section change or a repeat sign.
- System 6:** Concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line.

# Calatta

Cavalcanti lute book, f.31vb.

3

7

13

franzeze  
[Adieu, mes amours]

Josquin des Prez

Cavalcanti lute book, f.32.

5

9

13

17

20

24

29

# Galbergieri franzesse [Ung gay bergier in G]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.32v.

Thomas Crecquillon

This image displays a lute tablature for the piece 'Galbergieri franzesse' from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 32v. The score is written in G major and consists of 23 measures. The notation is organized into systems of three staves each, with measure numbers 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, and 23 marking the beginning of new systems. The tablature uses numbers 0-5 to represent fret positions on the strings. Above the staves, various lute-specific symbols are used: a single flag (|) for a single note, a double flag (||) for a doublet, a triple flag (|||) for a triplet, and a cross (X) for a natural harmonic. The piece begins with a C-clef on the first staff of the first system. The notation includes numerous accidentals and articulation marks such as dots and slurs. The piece concludes with a final doublet in the 23rd measure.

27

27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27

2 4 0 2 4 6 7 4 6 7 6 7 6 4 6 3 4 4 4 2 0 4 2 4 5 0 2 0 2 0

4 2 4 6 7 6 7 6 4 6 2 2 5 2 4 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 0 0

4 2 4 6 7 6 7 6 4 6 2 2 5 2 4 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 0 0

C

33

33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33

2x 0 2 4x 0 0 2x 0 2 3 2 3 2 0 2

3 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

3 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

35

35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35

0 4 2x 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 2 0 2

3 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 2x 3 3 3 0 2 3 2x 2 0 2 [2] 0 2

0 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 2x 3 3 3 0 2 3 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

38

38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38

0 0 2x [0] 0 0 2 4 0 2 2 0 0 7

3 0 3 0 2 3 2x 3 0 3x 2 5 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 2 0 2 4 0 2 0 3x 2 5 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 7

41

41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41

2 2 0 2 4 0 2 2 0 0 4 0 2 0 0

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

3 2 5 4 0 4 2 3 2x 0 0 2 4 5 4 5 4 2 4 0 0 2 3

44

44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44

0 2 4 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2

0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2x 3 0 3 0 2 3 2x 3 0 2 0 2

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 7x 5 2 5 0 0

47

47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47

4 0 7 2 4x 2 4 2x 0 2 0 4x 0

2 0 2x 2x 0 0 4x 3 2 4 2x 2 0 0 3 0 2 3

0 0 4 0 7 5 2 5 4 0 4 2 3 2x 2 0 0

50

50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50

0 0 0 2 4 0 2x 0 4x 0 0

2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

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

2 2 2 0 0 7 0 0 2 4

C

# Galbergieri in altro tuono Franz

## [Ung gay bergier in F]

Thomas Crécquillon

Cavalcanti lute book, f.33v.

5

8

11

14

17

20

23

26

31

34

37

40

43

47



# Passamezzo In tenore

Giovanni

Cavalcanti lute book, f.34va.

The musical score is presented in six systems, each consisting of a single staff of lute tablature. The notation includes rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a diagonal slash) placed above the staff to indicate note values. Fret numbers (0-4) are placed on the lines of the staff to indicate fingerings. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some measures contain special instructions such as '4x', '2x', '3x', and '1x', which likely refer to specific lute techniques or ornaments. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

System 1: Measures 1-3. Measure 1: 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4. Measure 2: 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2. Measure 3: 0, 2, [4], 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 2.

System 2: Measures 4-6. Measure 4: 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4x, 0, 3, 2, 0. Measure 5: 2x, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0. Measure 6: 0, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, 3.

System 3: Measures 7-9. Measure 7: 2, 1, 0, 2, 4x, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 4. Measure 8: 2, 4x, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 3, 1. Measure 9: 3, 0, 0, 2, 2, 3, 0, 1x, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2.

System 4: Measures 10-12. Measure 10: 3, 0, 2, 4. Measure 11: 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 0, 2. Measure 12: 3, 0, 2, 4, 5, 0, 2, 4.

System 5: Measures 13-15. Measure 13: 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 2, [3], 0, 2, 0, 4, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 2, 4. Measure 14: 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 1. Measure 15: 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 3.

# Aria per istanze

Cavalcanti lute book, f.34vb.

The musical score for "Aria per istanze" is presented on two systems of five-line staves. The first system consists of five measures, and the second system consists of four measures. The notation includes various lute-specific symbols such as flags, dots, and numbers (0-5) indicating fret positions. A common time signature 'C' is present at the beginning of the first system. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the second system.

# Contrapunto In tenore

Cavalcanti lute book, f.35a.

4

6

8

11

13

15



# Canona a Dua Liutti Di F

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book, f.35v.

Ness #93

8

16

23

31

38

47

54

61

70

80

88

# Ricercar

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book, f.36a.

Ness #74

The musical score is presented in a lute tablature format on a six-line staff. It begins with a common time signature (C) and a treble clef. The notation consists of fret numbers (0-7) placed on the lines of the staff, with rhythmic values indicated by flags above the notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the staff, there are several groups of rhythmic flags, some with dots, indicating the timing of the notes. The piece is marked with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, and 18. The final measure of the piece ends with a double bar line. The tablature includes various techniques such as triplets (e.g., 3 2 0 2), doublets (e.g., 2 3), and a trill (2x) in measure 13. Some notes are enclosed in boxes, possibly indicating specific fingering or articulation. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 18.

# Non aucte a temere

Cavalcanti lute book, f.36b.

3

5

7

# Tenore Dela spagna

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book, f.36v.

Ness #94

1

Musical notation for measures 1-10. The piece is in common time (C). The notation consists of a single staff with three lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. Measure 1: 2 2 | 1 1 | 0 0. Measure 2: 2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0. Measure 3: 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 1. Measure 4: 0 | 2 | 1. Measure 5: 2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0. Measure 6: 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 1. Measure 7: 0 | 2 2 | 1 1. Measure 8: 5 3 | 4 2 | 3 3. Measure 9: 2 0 | 0 1 | 0 0. Measure 10: 2 2 | 0 0 | 3 3.

11

Musical notation for measures 11-20. Measure 11: 2 | 0 | 2. Measure 12: 0 3 | 2 0 | 4. Measure 13: 2 | 3 3 | 3 3. Measure 14: 2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0. Measure 15: 4 4 | 3 3 | 5 5. Measure 16: 4 4 | 3 3 | 5 2. Measure 17: 0 | 3 3 | 0 0. Measure 18: 0 | 2 | 0 0. Measure 19: 2 | 4 | 3 3. Measure 20: 2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-30. Measure 21: 4 4 | 3 3 | 0. Measure 22: 2 2 | 1 1 | 3 3. Measure 23: 0 | 0 0 | 0 0. Measure 24: 2 2 | 0 0 | 3 3. Measure 25: 3 3 | 2 2 | 0 0. Measure 26: 2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0. Measure 27: 5 4 | 4 2 | 3 3. Measure 28: 2 0 | 0 1 | 0 0. Measure 29: 2 2 | 0 0 | 3 3. Measure 30: 2 0 | 0 2 | 2 2.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-36. Measure 31: 0 3 | 2 0 | 0 0. Measure 32: 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3. Measure 33: 0 | 2 2 | 1 1. Measure 34: 2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0. Measure 35: 3 0 | 2 3 | 3 3. Measure 36: 2 0 2 | 0 0 | 0 1 0.

# SPagnia Contrapunto

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book, f.36v.

Ness #94

The musical score is written on a single six-line staff in a C-clef (soprano clef). It begins with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece consists of 32 measures, with measure numbers 6, 12, 17, 22, 27, and 32 indicated on the left. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, often with stems pointing down. Fret numbers (0-8) are placed below the notes. There are several trill-like ornaments (marked with a 'T' and a flourish) and a triplet (marked with a '3' in brackets). The piece concludes with a final cadence symbol (a circle with a dot) at the end of the 32nd measure.

# Ricerca

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book, f.37.

Ness #75

1 | | | | | | | |

10 | | | | | | | |

18 | | | | | | | |

25 | | | | | | | |

32 | | | | | | | |

# Tenore di romanesca

Cavalcanti lute book, f.37va.

3x 3 0 | 2 3 0 0 3 | 1 0 5 3 0 | 0 3 1 0

5 1 1 0 3 | 1 1 0 3 | 1 5 3 1 | 0 3 1 0

2 0 2 2 4 | 1 2 2 2 0 | 3 3 0 | 2 3 0 0 3

9 1 0 5 3 0 | [3] 0 2 | 1. 2 2 0 | 2. 3 2 0

13 2 4 2 0 4 2 | 0 4 | 2x 0 0 | 2 4 0 2

0 3 3 0 2 3 0 | 0 4 0 0 | 2 3 0 2

17 0 0 0 0 4 | 0 2 0 | 2 3 2 0 | 2 0 0

# Romanesha Diminu

Cavalcanti lute book, f.37vb.

The musical score for "Romanesha Diminu" is presented in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a hook) placed above the staves to indicate the timing of notes. Fret numbers (0-8) are placed below the staves to indicate fingerings. The score begins with a common time signature (C) and includes various techniques such as natural harmonics (5x) and a first fret harmonic (1). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

System 1:   
Staff 1: 5x, 5, 3, [1], 0, 2, 3, 5, 3, 7, 5, 8, 7, 5, 3, 2   
Staff 2: 7, 5, 7, 8, 7, 5, 3, 0, 5, 3, 7, 5, 8, 7, 5, 3, 2

System 2:   
Staff 1: 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 5x, 5, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0   
Staff 2: 4x, 2, 4, 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 5, 7, 8, 7, 5, 3, 0, 2, 5, 3, 7

System 3:   
Staff 1: 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 4, 2   
Staff 2: 5, 8, 7, 0, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 0, 3

System 4:   
Staff 1: 0, 4, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 0, 2   
Staff 2: 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 5, 2, 4

System 5:   
Staff 1: 0, 2, 2, 4, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0   
Staff 2: 5, 4, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0

# Contra Punto Di romanasha

Cavalcanti lute book, f.38.

4

7

10

13

16

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.38v.

Ness #55

Francesco da Milano

0 0 | 2 2 | 2 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 2 3 2 | 0 0 | 2 4 3

2 2 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 2 0 | 0 2 | 1 3 0 | 2 2 0 | 0 2

0 0 | 3 3 | 0 2 | 3 0 3 | 0 3 0 | 1 1 0 | 5 3 | 2 0

8 7 0 | 3 2 5 3 | 2 0 | 3 2 2 | 3 1 3 1 0 2 4 4

0 2 | 4 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 1 2 0 | 3 1 3 1 0 2 4 4

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

7 5 3 2 0 | 0 3 0 2 3 5 7 | 5 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0

13 1 2 3 0 | 1 3 0 2 3 5 7 | 5 3 2 0 | 2x 3 0 2 0 | 3 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0

2 3 0 2 3 5 | 3 0 2 3 5 7 | 5 3 2 0 | 3 0 2 0 | 3 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0

18 2 0 3 | 0 2 0 | 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 | 2 3 0 2 3 | 2 0 2 3 0 | 2 4 5 4

3 1 0 3 1 0 | 1 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 | 0 0 2 0 1 3 | 0 2 3 0 1 | 0 3 3

23 0 | 2 3 0 2 | 3 0 2 3 | 5 0 | 2 0 | 3 0

1 3 | 4 2 | 3 1 0 | 2 0 3 | 0 2 0 1 3 | 0 0 | 2 7

0 3 2 0 | 4 5 | 2 0 3 | 1 0 | 0 2 0 1 3 0 | 2 3 0 2 3 5 | 3 0 2 3 5 7

30 5 4 2 | 4 2 0 4 2 0 3 2 | 0 3 5 | 0 2 3 | 2 4 5 0

5 3 2 0 3 2 0 | 3 0 3 | 1 0 2 0 4 0 2 0 | 1 3 [0] 0 | 0 4 5 0

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

35 2 3 0 2 | 1 3 5 3 | 0 2 3 | 1 2 3 5 7 8 7

0 2 3 | 2 3 0 2 | 3 5 3 0 | 2 3 5 7 8 7 | 8 7 5 5 7

40 7 7 5 7 8 | 7 5 5 3 5 | 7 3 5 3 3 | 0 2 0 2 3 0 | 2 0 0 2 3 0

9 5 7 5 | 5 7 4 5 | 3 4 5 2 | 2 0 2 | 0 2 3 0

7 5 8 | 7 [5] 5 | 5 5 3 3 | 3 1 | 1 3 0 | 3 0 1

7 5 5 7 9 | 7 8 | 7 8 5 7 | 5 7 3 | 5 2 3 | 2 3 0

46

52

57

60

63

67

72

77

84

Musical notation for measures 84-91. The system consists of three staves. Measure 84 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests. Fingering numbers (1-5) are placed above or below notes. Measure 91 ends with a double bar line.

92

Musical notation for measures 92-96. The system consists of three staves. Measure 92 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 96 ends with a double bar line.

97

Musical notation for measures 97-101. The system consists of three staves. Measure 97 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 101 ends with a double bar line.

102

Musical notation for measures 102-105. The system consists of three staves. Measure 102 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 105 ends with a double bar line.

106

Musical notation for measures 106-109. The system consists of three staves. Measure 106 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 109 ends with a double bar line.

110

Musical notation for measures 110-113. The system consists of three staves. Measure 110 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 113 ends with a double bar line.

114

Musical notation for measures 114-117. The system consists of three staves. Measure 114 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 117 ends with a double bar line.

118

Musical notation for measures 118-121. The system consists of three staves. Measure 118 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Fingering numbers are present. Measure 121 ends with a double bar line and a fermata symbol.

# Ricercha

Cavalcanti lute book, f.40.  
Ness #76

Francesco da Milano

8

14

19

25

31

36

40

# Barriera Baletto

Cavalcanti lute book, f.40v.

1  
2  
3  
4  
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44  
45  
46  
47  
48



# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.41.

Ness #77 [Si bona suscepimus, Philippe Verdelot]

Francesco da Milano?

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Ricercar". The score is written in six systems, each consisting of a rhythmic line with flags and a three-line tablature staff. The tablature uses numbers 0-7 to represent fret positions. The piece is in common time (C) and consists of 40 measures. The notation includes various fretting techniques such as naturals (I), bends (2x), and double bends (4x, 6x, 7x). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

44

49

54

58

63

68

73

79

84

0 4 | 4 4 6 | 4 6 4 2 | 4x 4x | 5x 4 | 5 5 2 4x  
 0 2 3 [6] 4 | 6 7 7 | 7 7 3 0 | 3 2 | 7 6 2 | 4 2 | 2 0 2  
 [2] 0 2 2 [6] 4 | 6 0 | 0 0 2 4 | 2 0 4 2 | 4 2 | 4 2 | 0 2

90

2 5 4 2 | 4x 2 | 2 4x | 2 4 I [2] | 4x 4 | 4x 4 | 6 4 2  
 3 [2] 0 0 | 0 3 2 | 4 2 2 | 2 0 I 2 [2] | 3 2 0 | 2 2 2 | 5 3  
 4 5x | 5 4x 2 | 4 5 4x | 2 4x | 2 4x | 2 0 | 4 0 2

97

4 4 2 | 4 0 4x | 4 4 | 2 2 I | 2 4 2  
 2 2 I | 2 0 2 2 | 3x 2 4 2 | 3 3 2 | 2 2 0 0 | 2 4 2  
 4 4x | 2 0 2 2 | 2 0 2 4 0 | 2 4 0 2 || 4 4 2 | 2 4 2 0

103

3 4 2 | 2 2 I | 2 4 2x | 2x 2 2 3 | 2 7 8 0  
 2 0 2 4 0 | 2 3 4 2 | 2 2 0 0 | 2 4 5 2 | 0 4 0 4 0 2 | 0 7 8 0  
 2 0 2 4 0 | 2 3 4 0 2 | 4 4 0 2 | 0 4 [4] | 4 0 4 0 2 | 4 5 7 7 5 4

109

2 4 3 | 4 4x 2 | 4x 4 3 | 4 I 4 4 3 | 4 6 6  
 2 3 0 2 | 3 0 2 2 | [4] 2 2 4 | 2 2 2 I | 2 2 6  
 2 4 5 4 | [2] 5 4 4 | 2x 4 4 | 4 4x | 4 4

# La Passionata In Tenore galgia

Cavalcanti lute book, f.42v.

Robert Ballard

3

7

12

17

23

29

35

43

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.43.  
Ness #78

Francesco da Milano

6

10

15

19

22

24

# Saltarello Francesca detta la passionata

## In soprano

Robert Ballard

Cavalcanti lute book, f.43v.

The musical score is presented in a system of six staves. The top staff contains rhythmic notation with flags and beams, indicating the timing of notes. The subsequent five staves are lute tablatures, with numbers 0-6 representing fret positions. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 7, 14, 21, 26, 33, 39, and 45 are indicated on the left side of the page. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth staff.

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.44v.  
Ness #79

Francesco da Milano

8

14

20

26

32

38

45

52

52 57 8 5 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 1 3

57

57 2 0 3 2 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3

61

61 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3

66

66 0 2 4 0 2 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3

70

70 0 3 1 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 [1] 0 3 1 0 0 2 3 5 3 2 0 3 [1] 0 3 2 3 5 7 5 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 0 2 3

73

73 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 2 5 3 2 0 2 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 3 0

79

79 3 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 1

82

82 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3

85

89

94



27

27

Musical notation for measures 27-29. Measure 27 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of three staves with various notes and fingerings.

30

30

Musical notation for measures 30-32. Measure 30 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of three staves with various notes and fingerings.

33

33

Musical notation for measures 33-35. Measure 33 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of three staves with various notes and fingerings.

36

36

Musical notation for measures 36-38. Measure 36 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of three staves with various notes and fingerings.

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book, f.46v.  
Ness #80

Francesco da Milano

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Ricercar" from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 46v, piece number 80, by Francesco da Milano. The score is written in lute tablature, consisting of six systems of music. Each system includes a rhythmic flag above the staff and a six-line staff with numbers representing fret positions. The first system begins with a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values and fret numbers (0-7) on the six lines of the staff. The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and fret changes. The score concludes with a final measure in the sixth system.

47

52

57

62

67

72

77

82

87

92

97

102

107

110

114

# Gagliarda musicale

## [Allemande nonette, a.k.a. Une jeune fillette]

Cavalcanti lute book, f.48.

"Acordatto la settima in Ottavo con Tenore cuero col Basso aucto alemanna"

The musical score is presented in a single system with four systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 3, 6, 8, and 11 indicated on the left. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 11th measure.

# La nobile Fabiana

## Galgiarda musicale accordata la Settima in seconda Col basso

Cavalcanti lute book, f.48v.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "La nobile Fabiana" from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 48v. The piece is in the mode of "la Settima" (the seventh) and is in the second position on the bass course. The score is written in a six-line tablature format, with fret numbers (0-7) and rhythmic values (3, 2, 1, 0) placed on the lines. Above the staff, there are rhythmic flags (vertical lines) indicating the timing of notes. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing triplets (indicated by a '3' in a box) and other rhythmic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number 138 is visible in the bottom left corner.

40

44

49

54

60

66

# Toccata d'una fantasia

Cavalcanti lute book, f.49.

7

9

11

14

# Ricercar Sopra un fuga di Claudio di Coreggio

Cavalcanti lute book, f.49v.

This musical score is for a lute piece titled "Ricercar Sopra un fuga di Claudio di Coreggio" from the Cavalcanti lute book, folio 49 verso. The piece is in common time (C) and consists of 24 measures. The notation is presented on a six-line staff with various lute-specific symbols and fingerings. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 15, 19, and 23 indicated on the left. The notation includes a variety of note values (minims, crotchets, quavers, and sixteenth notes), rests, and lute-specific symbols such as the "C" for common time, the "L" for lute, and the "R" for re. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

# Gagliarda In chiave

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), ff.62vb,63b.

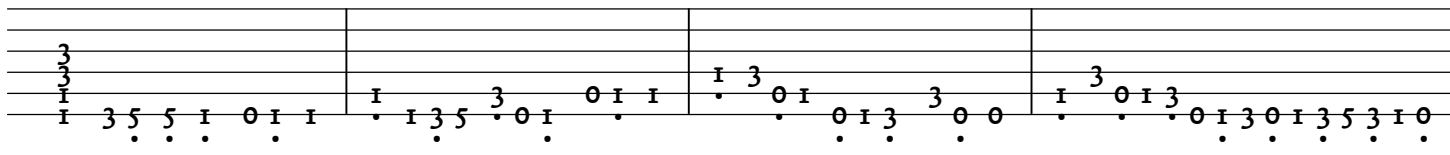
The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Gagliarda In chiave" by Santino Garsi. The score is presented in six systems, each consisting of a rhythmic line with flags and a corresponding lute tablature line with fret numbers. The tablature uses a standard six-string layout with fret numbers 0-5. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature, as indicated by the '3' at the beginning of the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, along with specific fingering instructions (e.g., '3' for a triplet). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The systems are numbered 9, 12, 16, 20, and 23, indicating the starting fret for each system.

# Passamezzo in romaneschino

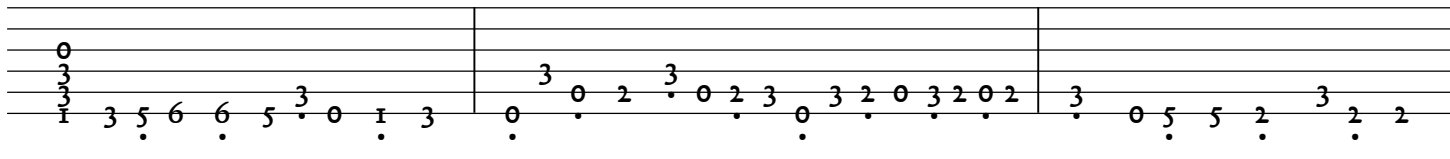
Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.63a.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Passamezzo in romaneschino" from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), folio 63a. The score is presented in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is lute tablature, using numbers 0-7 to represent frets on the strings. Above the staves, rhythmic flags indicate the timing of notes. The piece begins with a common time signature (C). The first system (measures 1-4) includes a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system (measures 5-8) features a measure with a 4x sign. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a measure with a 3x sign and a measure with a 3x sign and a 1x3 sign. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a measure with a 3x sign and a measure with a 3x sign and a 2x3 sign. The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes a measure with a 3x sign and a measure with a 3x sign and a 2x3 sign. The sixth system (measures 21-24) includes a measure with a 3x sign and a measure with a 3x sign and a 2x3 sign. The score concludes with a double bar line.

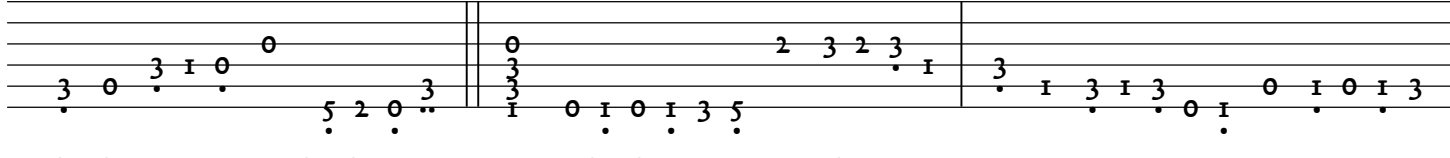
25 



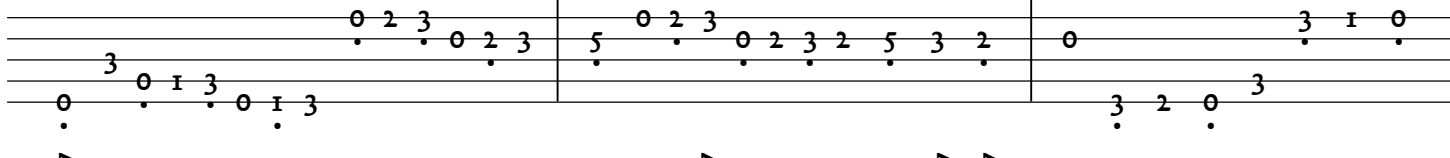
29 




32 




35 



38 

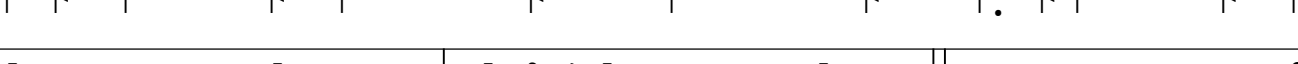


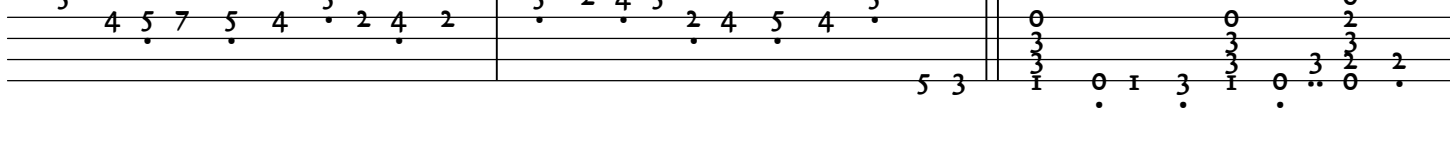
41 



44 



47 





75

77

79

# Passamezzo in romaneshino

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.65v.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Passamezzo in romaneshino" from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), folio 65v. The score is written in a six-line tablature format, characteristic of early lute notation. It begins with a common time signature (C) and a treble clef. The piece is divided into six systems, each consisting of two staves. Measure numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 are indicated on the left side of the staves. Above the first two staves of each system, there are rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a diagonal slash) indicating the rhythm. The tablature itself consists of numbers 0-5 placed on the lines of the staves, representing fret positions. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as quarter and eighth notes, and rests. Some notes are marked with a dot below them, possibly indicating a specific articulation or a grace note. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

# Passamezzo in romaneshino Contrapunto in mezo

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.66.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece, 'Passamezzo in romaneshino Contrapunto in mezo' from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), folio 66. The score is written in a tablature format on six staves, with a common time signature (C) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes numbers 0-5 representing fret positions, and various rhythmic symbols such as vertical strokes with flags and beams. The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing a '3x' marking. The score is organized into systems, with measure numbers 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 15 indicated on the left side of the staves. The notation is dense and characteristic of early lute tablature.

# Tenore [del fiorenza In chiave]

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.66va.

6

10

14

# Tenore del fiorenza In chiave

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.66vb.

2

9

17

25

# Tenori Di Passi i mezi in chiaue

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.67.

2

8

15

22

28

# Tenore

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.67va.

The musical score is presented in four systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation includes rhythmic flags above the staves and tablature below. The first system begins with a large number '2' on the left. The second system is marked with the number '8' on the left. The third system is marked with the number '16' on the left. The fourth system is marked with the number '25' on the left. The tablature uses numbers 0, 1, 2, 3 to indicate fret positions on the strings. The rhythmic notation uses flags to denote note values. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

# Tenore

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.67vb.

2

9

17

25

# Tenori Di Passi in mezi in Pauana

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.68.

2

9

17

25

# Tochata del secondo tuono

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.68va.

0 0 2 3 0 | 7 7 6 2 0 | 3 2 0 0

2 2 2 2 | 0 0 0 I 0 | 2 2 0 0

0 2 3 5 7 0 | 0 0 0 0 I 0 | 5 8 7 5 3 2 0

4 2 0 3 | 0 2 | 2 3 2 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 0

4 2 4 2 0 | 2 2 | 2 3 2 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 0

5 3 3 3 3 | 2 2 3 2 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 0

7 2 0 2 3 2 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 2 | 2 0 2 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 2 4 | 0 2 2 2 2 0 0







62

0 0 3 0

2x 0 1 3 0 1 0 1x 3 1 0 3 2 1 0 3 0 3 0 2x 0 3 0

0 2 3 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 5 3 0

68

2 3 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 0

4x 0 1 0 0 3 0 4 0 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 3 0 2 0 4 1 2 0 2 3 2

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

76

0 2 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 2 1 0 1 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2

2 3 5 3 2 0 3 2 0 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2

2 3 5 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2

81

1 2x 5 4 0 2 4 0 2 0 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 2 4 0 2 3 5 7

0 2 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 0 4 2 4 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 2 4 0 2 3 5 7

0 3 1 0 2 0 4 2 0 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 2 4 0 2 3 5 7

86

0 9 9 9 7 5 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 1 0 1 3 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 3 3 1 0 3

0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 1 0 1 3 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 3 3 1 0 3

0 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 1 0 1 3 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 3 3 1 0 3

91

2 4 1x 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 7 5 3 2 2 3 0 2 4 5

0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 7 5 3 2 2 3 0 2 4 5

0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 3 2 7 5 3 2 2 3 0 2 4 5

97

2 3 2 3x 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 2 0 2

4 5x 4 5 7 8 7 3 0 1 0 1x 0 1 0 3 1 0 1 2 1

2 3 2x 4 0 7 8 7 3 0 1 0 1x 0 1 0 3 1 0 1 2 1

104

0 7 0 2 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0

2 5 7 5 6 [0] 0 2 1 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 3 3 1 0

0 1 0 7 8 7 5 3 2 0 4 1 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 1 0

111

Musical notation for measure 111, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of notes: 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0. The lower staff contains notes: 7, 8, 7, 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 5, 3, [2], 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0. There are four fermatas above the staves.

116

Musical notation for measure 116, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains notes: 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 6. The lower staff contains notes: 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 7, 8, 7, 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 5, 3, 2. There are five fermatas above the staves.

122

Musical notation for measure 122, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains notes: 0, 3, 0, 0. The lower staff contains notes: 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 7, 5, 3, 2, 0, 1, 2, 9, 7, 9, 0, 9, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3. There are seven fermatas above the staves.

127

Musical notation for measure 127, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains notes: 4, 0, 0. The lower staff contains notes: 2, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 0. There are six fermatas above the staves.

132

Musical notation for measure 132, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains notes: 0, 4, 0, 0. The lower staff contains notes: 1, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0. There are three fermatas above the staves.

# Ricercha Di Fr

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.71v.

Ness #33

The musical score is presented on a single system of six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various fret numbers (0-8), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and performance markings such as '2x', '3x', and '6x'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with measure numbers 12, 22, 32, 39, 45, 50, and 57 indicated on the left side. The notation is dense, with many notes and accidentals, and includes some unusual symbols like '[0]' and '[I]'. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

64

70

75

80

84

89

94

99

104

112

120

128

135

# Romanesca

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), ff.72vb,73b.

2

9

20

# Ricerca di Francesco da Milano

## [Ricercar Spagnola]

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.73.

Ness #45

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece, 'Ricerca di Francesco da Milano' (Ricerca Spagnola), from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), folio 73, piece number 45. The score is written in tablature on a six-line staff, with a common time signature (C). The piece consists of 16 measures, divided into four systems of four measures each. The notation includes fret numbers (0-5) and various rhythmic values (minims, crotchets, quavers). Above the staff, there are several lute-specific symbols: a vertical bar, a hook-like symbol, and a symbol resembling a stylized '7' or a hook with a tail. The score begins with a common time signature 'C'. The first system (measures 1-4) contains a common time signature 'C'. The second system (measures 5-8) contains a common time signature 'C'. The third system (measures 9-12) contains a common time signature 'C'. The fourth system (measures 13-16) contains a common time signature 'C'. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 16.

# Ricercar

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.73va.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Ricercar" by Francesco da Milano. The score is presented in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is lute tablature, using numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions. Above the staves, rhythmic flags (vertical lines) indicate the timing of notes. The first system begins with a C-clef and a common time signature. The piece includes various techniques such as double stops (indicated by double flags), trills (marked with '2x'), and triplets (marked with '[3]'). The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

# Saltarello ballare

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.73vb.

The image shows a musical score for a lute piece titled "Saltarello ballare". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. Above the staff, there are rhythmic flags indicating the timing of the notes. The tablature consists of numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and X, representing fret positions. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature, as indicated by the large '3' at the beginning of the first measure. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (0, 3, 0). The second measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The third measure contains a quarter note (2) and a quarter note (0). The fourth measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The fifth measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The sixth measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The seventh measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The eighth measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The ninth measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The tenth measure contains a quarter note (0) and a quarter note (0). The piece ends with a double bar line.

# Fantasia

Francesco da Milano

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.74b.

7

10

13

# Vorrei saper da voi, occhi mortali spostato

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), ff.76vb,77b.

The image displays three systems of lute tablature for the piece 'Vorrei saper da voi, occhi mortali spostato'. Each system consists of a rhythmic line with flags and a six-line staff with numbers 0-4. The first system begins with a C-clef and a common time signature. The second system starts with a measure number '4' and includes a slur over the first two notes. The third system starts with a measure number '8' and features a repeat sign at the beginning. The tablature includes various techniques such as fretting (numbers 1-4), natural notes (0), and a '4x' marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

[Untitled]  
[Tenore di passamezzo]

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.77vb.

0

6

11

# Ricercar

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), ff.85vb,86b.

7

13

19

# Romanesca Tenore in simi tuono

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.87b.

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Romanesca Tenore in simi tuono" from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), folio 87b. The score is written in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers 0-4 represent fret positions on the strings. Above the staves, rhythmic flags indicate the timing of notes. The piece begins with a large number '3' on the first staff, likely indicating a triplet. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and a circled note at the end of the sixth system. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Contrapunto In quilio

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.87v.

0 2 4 0 2 4 5 | 4 0 2 4 0 2 | 0 8 5 7 8 5 7 | 5 1 3 0 2 3 5 | 3 0 1 3 0 1

6 3 0 2 3 0 2 | 0 5 7 8 5 7 8 | 7 5 7 8 5 7 | 5 0 2 3 0 2 3 | 2 1 3 0 2 3 0

11 3 0 1 3 0 2 | 3 0 2 0 1 3 0 | 2 0 2 3 2 3 | 0 2 4 2 0 4 2 | 0 0 2 3 0 3 2 0

16 3 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 | 0 5 3 2 0 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 1 | 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 2

20 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 | 0 3 0 1 3 1 0 3 | 0 1 0 2 0 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 4

24 0 4 0 2 4 2 4 5 | 7 5 4 2 4 2 | 0 2 4 2 0 4 2 | 4 0 2 4 5 2 4 5 | 2 5 4 2 5 4 5 4 2 4

29 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 | 7 0 0 0 | 7 3 7 9 | 0 5 7 8 | 5 8 5 7 5 8 7 5 || 0 8 7 0 2 3 0 2 3

34 5 3 2 0 2 0 3 2 | 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 0 | 2 3 0 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 0 2 | 3 0 2 0 3 1 0 3

38

42

45

49

53

57

60



# Gagliarda La Giulianina/Moriro

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.89.

Santino Garsi

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Gagliarda La Giulianina/Moriro" from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), page 89. The score is arranged in six systems, each consisting of a rhythmic line with flags and a tablature line with fret numbers. The piece is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the '3' time signature at the beginning. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and fret numbers (0-5) on the strings. Some notes are marked with 'x' to indicate natural harmonics. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Measure numbers 3, 5, 9, 14, 18, 22, and 27 are placed at the start of their respective systems.

# Gagliarda Manfredina

Santino Garzi

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.89vb.

3

7

12

18

24

31

37

0 8

0 8

# Passamezzo In romaneschino

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.90vb.

7

12

17

22

28

10

# Gagliarda La Garsa

Santino Garsi

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.91.

3

7

11

14

18

23

29

II

10

# Battaglia da ballare

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.91v.

The musical score is presented in a single system with six staves. It begins with a common time signature 'C'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. Repeated sections are indicated by '3x' and '2x' above the staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

6

10

12

15

18

22

25

27

30

33

36

40

43

47

49





# Calata di Giulio giouani

Giulio Giovanni

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.93.

3

6

12

3x

[0]





# Ricercha

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.95v.

1 | | | | | | | | | | |

11 | | | | | | | | | | |

21 | | | | | | | | | | |

31 | | | | | | | | | | |

41 | | | | | | | | | | |

51 | | | | | | | | | | |

59 | | | | | | | | | | |

68 | | | | | | | | | | |

# Contrapunto In tenore

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.96.

The musical score is presented in 15 systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first system starts with a C-clef on the left. Above the first staff of each system are two lute-specific symbols: a single '7' and a double '7'. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 15th system.

# Ricerca

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.96v.

7

12

17

22

27

32

36

39

4x 2 2 2 3 0 | 0 4 0 2 4 0 2 | 4x 2 2 3 0

42

0 4 0 2 0 0 2 | 2 0 2 4 3 3 1 2 4 2 | 4 2 4 2 2 | 2x 2 7 5 0 0 0

46

2 2 2 0 0 | 2 4 3 2 2 0 2 4 | 2 2 4 0 2 2 2 | 7 9 2 4 4 [8] 2 | 2 4 5 3 2 0 2 3

51

0 2 2 4 3 0 2 3 2 | 5x 4 2 0 2 3 0 2 | 4 2 4 2 2 2 | 2 4 4 2 2

# [Fantasia]

Melchior Newsidler

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.97v.

The image displays a lute tablature for a piece titled "[Fantasia]" by Melchior Newsidler, from the Cavalcanti lute book (1590), folio 97v. The score is written on a six-line staff with a common time signature (C). It consists of 32 measures, grouped into eight systems of four measures each. The tablature uses numbers 0-5 to indicate fret positions on the strings. Above the staff, rhythmic flags (vertical lines) indicate the timing of notes. The piece features various techniques such as triplets, doublets, and grace notes. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values and fret numbers, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the 32nd measure.

34

2 7 6 2 | 4 2 0 2 | 4 2 4 4 2 2

5 0 3 3 3 7 6 4 7 6 7 6 4 6 2

2 7 5 4 2 | 0 2 4 5 4 2 | 7 6 4 7 6 7 6 4 6 2

37

[0] 2 [0] 4 | 0 2 4 | 2 4 0

[2] 2 3 0 2 0 | 0 2 4 2 0 4 0 2 0 3 | 0 4 2 3 2 1 0 4 5 7 6 4 0

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

41

2 4 0 | 0 4 2 2 | 4 2

2 3 0 3 0 3 0 2 | 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 | 3 4 3 1 3 4 0 6 7

0 0 0 2 | 0 2 0 3 0 | 2 4 5 7 9

45

7 7 6 7 7 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 2 4 0 | 4 4 0 2

7 7 5 5 | 4 0 2 2 1 | 2 3 2 0 | 0 2 3 2 3 | 2 3 0 3

7 7 5 | 4 0 2 2 1 | 2 3 2 0 | 2 0 3 2 3 | 0 2 0 3

50

0 0 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 2 0 0 2 0 | 4 4 4 4

2 3 3 0 | 2 2 2 3 3 | 2 3 2 0 2 | 2 3 0 2 0 | 2 2 2 2

2 0 0 | 2 2 0 0 3 3 | 2 2 0 2 | 2 3 0 2 0 | 0 0 0

55

2 2 2 2 | 5 0 2 | 4 | 2 4 | 0 5 0

2 2 2 2 4 | 4 2 0 0 | 4 0 | 2 4 2 0 3 | 2 4 2 3

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

61

0 5 | 2 | 0 2 | 2 2 | 0 2 4 | 0 2 4

2 2 2 4 | 0 0 2 2 | 2 2 0 0 3 | 2 0 3 4 | 3 2 4 2 5 | 0 2 4

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

# Batalgia baletti

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.98v.

7

12

17

21

25

29

32

35

4

[2]

[3]

40

44

48

53

58



# Ballo tedesco In altro tuono

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.99v.

6

10

14

21

28

34

# Galgiarda Di giulio giouanj

Cavalcanti lute book (1590), f.100.

Giulio Giovanni

The musical score is presented in six systems, each consisting of a six-line staff. The notation includes various symbols and numbers:

- System 1:** Starts with a large '3' on the left. Above the staff are four lute-specific symbols: a vertical line with a hook, a vertical line with a hook and a diagonal slash, a vertical line with a hook, and a vertical line with a hook and a diagonal slash. The staff contains numbers: 6, 6, 6, 0, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 3.
- System 2:** Starts with a '6' on the left. Above the staff are three lute-specific symbols: a vertical line with a hook, a vertical line with a hook and a diagonal slash, and a vertical line with a hook. The staff contains a double bar line, a vertical line with a hook, a vertical line with a hook and a diagonal slash, and a vertical line with a hook. Numbers include 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 5, 3, 3, 5, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2.
- System 3:** Starts with an '11' on the left. Above the staff are two lute-specific symbols: a vertical line with a hook and a vertical line with a hook. The staff contains numbers: 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 4, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2.
- System 4:** Starts with a '16' on the left. Above the staff are five lute-specific symbols: a vertical line with a hook, a vertical line with a hook, a vertical line with a hook and a diagonal slash, a vertical line with a hook, and a vertical line with a hook. The staff contains numbers: 2, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 5, 7, 5, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0.

