

VINCENZO GALILEI

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto

nel quale si contengono i passemuzzi, le romanesche,
i saltarelli et le gagliarde et altre cose ariose
composte da Vincenzio Galilei.

Scritto l'anno 1584.

Prima parte

Provenienza: Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze
I-Fn:Central National Library of Florence



Table of Contents

1. <i>Passamezzo primo</i>	p. 1
2. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 4
3. <i>Passamezzo (p.256)</i>	p. 7
4. <i>[Untitled passamezzo at p. 266]</i>	p. 10
5. <i>Romanesca prima</i>	p. 13
6. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 14
7. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 16
8. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 18
9. <i>Sopra la medesima romanesca [page 111]</i>	p. 20
10. <i>Saltarello primo</i>	p. 22
11. <i>Passamezzo secondo</i>	p. 24
12. <i>Romanesca seconda</i>	p. 27
13. <i>Saltarello secondo</i>	p. 29
14. <i>Passamezzo terzo</i>	p. 31
15. <i>Romanesca terza</i>	p. 33
16. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 35
17. <i>Saltarello terzo</i>	p. 36
18. <i>Passamezzo quarto</i>	p. 38
19. <i>Romanesca quarta</i>	p. 41
20. <i>Saltarello quarto</i>	p. 43
21. <i>Passamezzo quinto</i>	p. 45
22. <i>Romanesca quinta</i>	p. 48
23. <i>Saltarello quinto</i>	p. 50
24. <i>Passamezzo sesto</i>	p. 52
25. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 54
26. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 57
27. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 59
28. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 62
29. <i>Passamezzo sesto con parti [p. 236]</i>	p. 65
30. <i>Passamezzo 6o [p.114]</i>	p. 71
31. <i>Romanesca sesta</i>	p. 74
32. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 76
33. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 79
34. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 81
35. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 83
36. <i>[Untitled romanesca sesta at p. 268]</i>	p. 85
37. <i>Saltarello sesto</i>	p. 86
38. <i>Passamezzo settimo</i>	p. 88
39. <i>Romanesca settima</i>	p. 91
40. <i>Saltarello settimo</i>	p. 93
41. <i>Passamezzo ottavo</i>	p. 95

42. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 98
43. [<i>Passemezze 8vo. at p. 240</i>]	p. 101
44. <i>Romanesca ottava</i>	p. 104
45. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 106
46. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 108
47. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 109
48. [<i>Romanesca 8va at p.265</i>]	p. 112
49. <i>Saltarello ottavo</i>	p. 114
50. <i>Passemezzo nono</i>	p. 116
51. <i>Romanesca nona</i>	p. 119
52. <i>Sopra la medesima</i>	p. 121
53. <i>Saltarello nono</i>	p. 123
54. <i>Passemezzo decimo</i>	p. 125
55. <i>Romanesca decima</i>	p. 128
56. <i>Saltarello decimo</i>	p. 130
57. <i>Passemezzo undecimo</i>	p. 132
58. <i>Sopra il medesimo</i>	p. 135
59. <i>Sopra il medesimo passemezzo 11</i>	p. 138
60. <i>Passemezzo 11 [at p. 258]</i>	p. 141
61. <i>Romanesca undecima</i>	p. 144
62. <i>Saltarello undecimo</i>	p. 145
63. <i>Passemezzo dodicesimo</i>	p. 147
64. <i>Romanesca dodicesima</i>	p. 150
65. <i>Saltarello dodicesimo et ultimo</i>	p. 152
66. [<i>Untitled treble?</i>]	p. 154
67. <i>La matriciana</i>	p. 158
68. <i>Sopra l'aria del gazzella, con xii parti</i>	p. 160
69. <i>Seconda parte</i>	p. 161
70. <i>Terza parte</i>	p. 162
71. <i>Quarta parte</i>	p. 163
72. <i>Quinta parte</i>	p. 164
73. <i>Sesta parte</i>	p. 165
74. <i>Settima parte</i>	p. 166
75. <i>Ottava parte</i>	p. 167
76. <i>Nona parte</i>	p. 168
77. <i>Decima parte</i>	p. 169
78. <i>Undecima parte</i>	p. 170
79. <i>Duodecima parte et ultima</i>	p. 171

Passamezzo primo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.1

Vincenzo Galilei

The musical score is presented in eight systems, each with a six-line staff. The notation includes numbers 0-4 representing fret positions, and various symbols such as 'I' and '2' above the notes. Bar numbers 2, 7, 13, 19, 25, 29, 35, and 40 are marked on the left side of the page. The score is a form of early musical shorthand for lute playing.

1. Those 2 notes inverted in original

46

Musical notation for system 46, measures 46-50. The notation includes various fingerings (0-4) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

51

Musical notation for system 51, measures 51-56. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

57

Musical notation for system 57, measures 57-62. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

63

Musical notation for system 63, measures 63-68. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

69

Musical notation for system 69, measures 69-73. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

74

Musical notation for system 74, measures 74-79. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

80

Musical notation for system 80, measures 80-85. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

86

Musical notation for system 86, measures 86-91. The notation includes various fingerings (0-5) and articulation marks (accents and slurs) above the notes.

92

Musical notation for system 92, measures 1-5. The notation includes fingering numbers (0-5) and bar lines. Above the staff, there are several slanted bar symbols indicating specific techniques or accents.

97

Musical notation for system 97, measures 1-5. The notation includes fingering numbers (0-5) and bar lines. Above the staff, there are several slanted bar symbols indicating specific techniques or accents.

103

Musical notation for system 103, measures 1-5. The notation includes fingering numbers (0-5) and bar lines. Above the staff, there are several slanted bar symbols indicating specific techniques or accents.

109

Musical notation for system 109, measures 1-5. The notation includes fingering numbers (0-5) and bar lines. Above the staff, there are several slanted bar symbols indicating specific techniques or accents.

114

Musical notation for system 114, measures 1-5. The notation includes fingering numbers (0-5) and bar lines. Above the staff, there are several slanted bar symbols indicating specific techniques or accents.

121

Musical notation for system 121, measures 1-5. The notation includes fingering numbers (0-5) and bar lines. Above the staff, there are several slanted bar symbols indicating specific techniques or accents. The system ends with a circled 'C' symbol.

55

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

59

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

64

0 2 0 3 I 0 2 I 2 I 2 I 0 3 I 0
 0 2 0 0 0 7 0 3 2 0 2 0 3 I 0 0 5 7 5 3
 0 2 0 3 I 0 2 I 2 I 2 I 0 3 I 0 0 5 7 5 3

71

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

78

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

83

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

89

0 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 0
 2 0 2 I 2 0 I 3 2 3 I 2 3 0 2 0
 0 3 2 0 4 2 0 2 4 0 2 3 2 0 4 0 2 4 5 7 8 7 5

94

0 0 2 3 2 0 3
 4 2 0 4 0 2 4 5 0 8 7 5 0 2 0 4 I I 0 3 I 3 I 0 5 6
 4 2 0 4 0 2 4 5 7 8 7 5 4 2 0 4 I I 0 3 I 3 I 0 3 8 0 6
 0 2 4 5 7 8 7 5 0 2 4 5 7 8 7 5

100

105

111

117

124

(1*)

Passamezzo (p.256)

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p256.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature score for the piece "Passamezzo" by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on a six-line staff with a common time signature (C). The notation consists of numbers 0-5 representing fret positions on the strings. Above the staff, there are various musical symbols: a treble clef, a common time signature, and several groups of slanted lines (trills or ornaments) placed above specific notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 15, 18, 21, and 23 are indicated on the left side of the page. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

26

29

32

35

38

41

45

48

51

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

53

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

56

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

59

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

62

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

(1*)

[Untitled passamezzo at p. 266]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p266.

Vincenzo Galilei

2

5

9

13

17

22

25

29

33

36

40

42

45

49

53

56

59

2 3 0 2 0

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

62

0 4 2 0 3 2 0

4 0 2 4 [5] 2 4 5 7 0 2 4 0 2 4 5 0 2 3 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 3 2 4 0 0 3 2 4 0 0 0

Romanesca prima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.4.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature score for the piece "Romanesca prima" by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on a six-line staff with numbers 0-5 representing fret positions. It is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the staff, there are various rhythmic symbols, including vertical lines with flags and some with dots, indicating the timing of notes. The score is organized into systems, with measure numbers 3, 6, 11, 16, 21, 27, 32, and 36 marked at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes a variety of note values and rests, typical of early lute music. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a circled symbol at the end of the final measure.

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.4.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a page of lute tablature for the piece "Sopra la medesima" by Vincenzo Galilei, page 4 of the "Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto". The score is written on six-line staves, with numbers 0-5 representing fret positions. The piece is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the large '3' at the beginning of the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as bar lines, repeat signs, and dynamic markings (e.g., ff , f , mf). The piece is divided into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 25, 33, 40, and 45 marked at the start of their respective systems. The tablature consists of six lines of music, with numbers placed on the lines to indicate fret positions. Some numbers are written in a larger font, possibly indicating a specific fretting technique or a change in the piece's structure. The piece concludes with a final measure in the 45th system.

50

55

61

64

67

71

75

78

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.4.

Vincenzo Galilei

7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.

3

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

Musical notation for measures 41-45. Measure 41 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of three staves with various notes and rests. Measure 45 ends with a fermata.

46

Musical notation for measures 46-49. Measures 46-48 each start with a fermata. Measure 49 ends with a fermata.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-54. Measure 50 starts with a fermata. Measure 54 ends with a fermata.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-59. Measure 55 starts with a fermata. Measure 59 ends with a fermata.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-64. Measure 60 starts with a fermata. Measure 64 ends with a fermata.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-69. Measure 65 starts with a fermata. Measure 69 ends with a fermata.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-75. Measure 70 starts with a fermata. Measure 75 ends with a fermata.

76

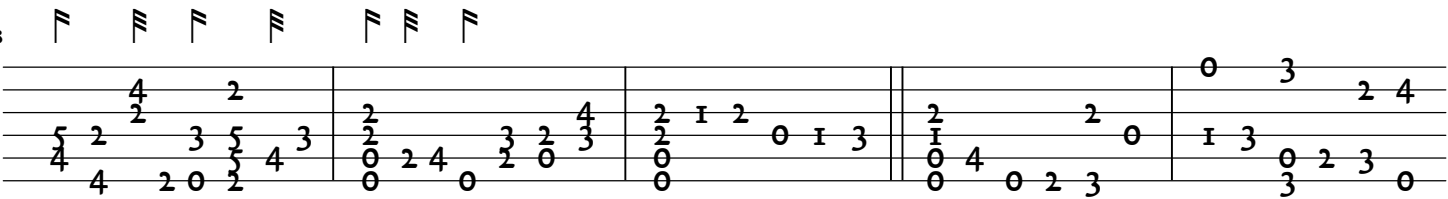
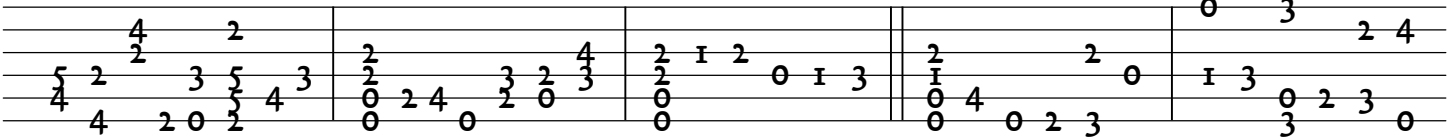
Musical notation for measures 76-80. Measure 76 starts with a fermata. Measure 80 ends with a fermata.

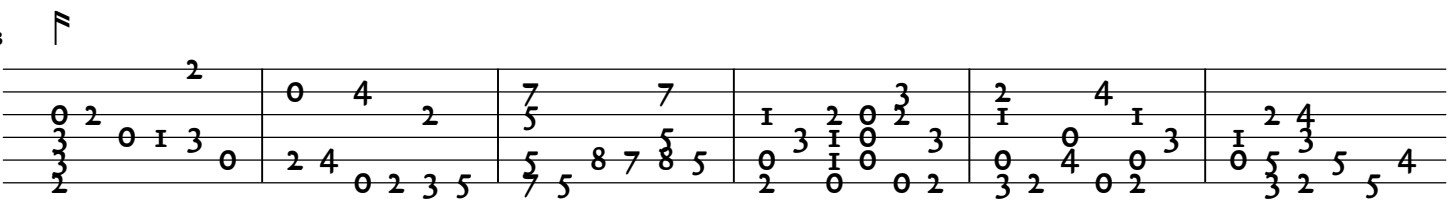
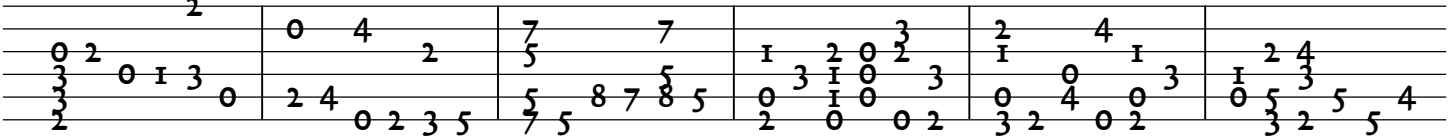
Sopra la medesima

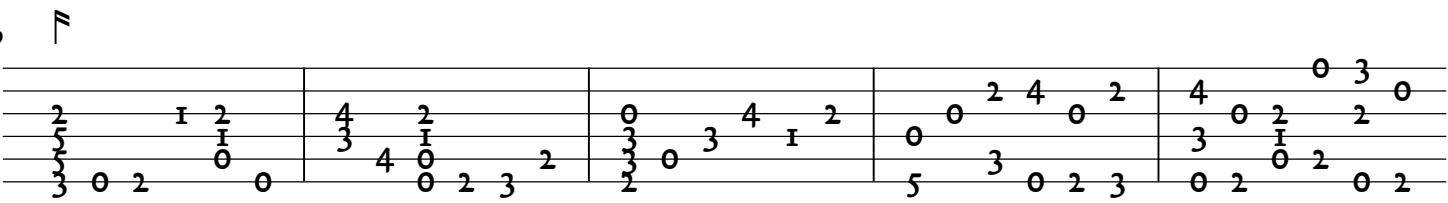
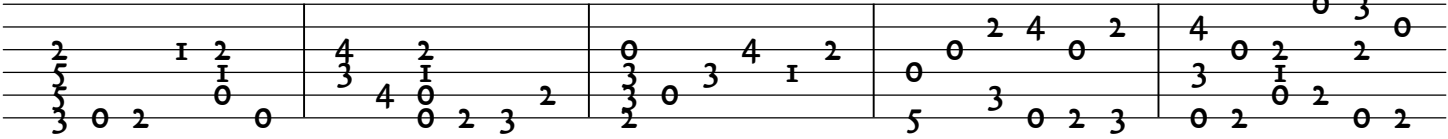
Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.7

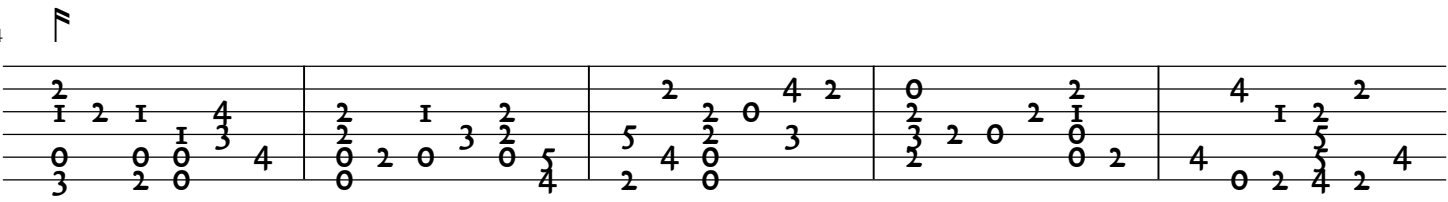
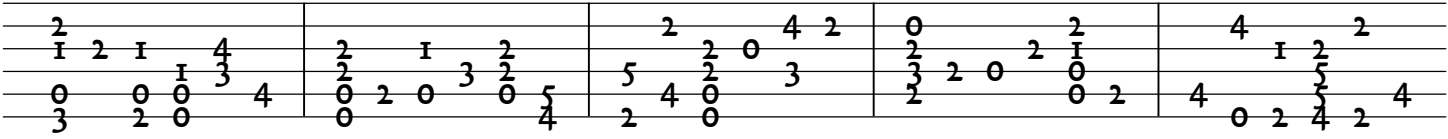
Vincenzo Galilei

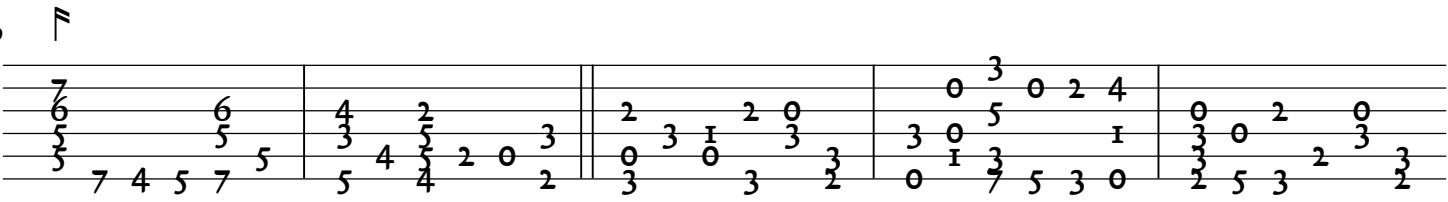
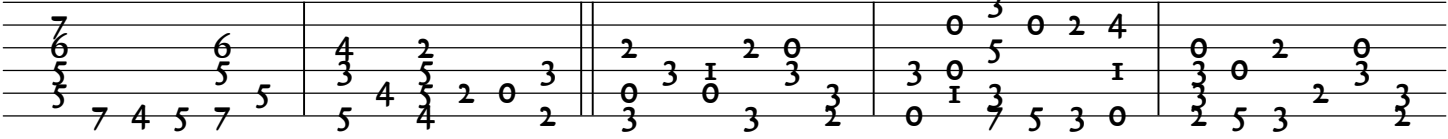
The image shows a page of lute tablature for the piece 'Sopra la medesima' by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on six-line staves, with numbers 0-5 indicating fret positions. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature, as indicated by the large '3' at the beginning of the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as bar lines, repeat signs, and a large '3' at the beginning of the first system. The piece is divided into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 3, 6, 11, 16, 21, 25, 29, and 34 marked at the start of their respective systems. The tablature is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire.

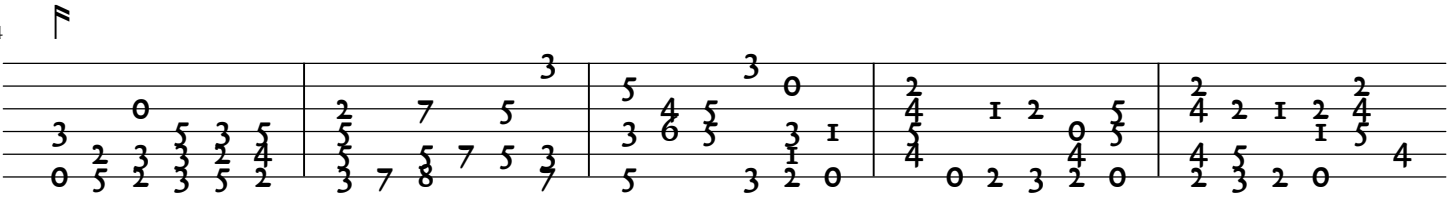
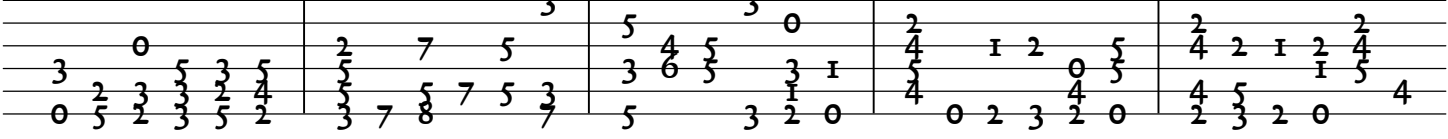
38  

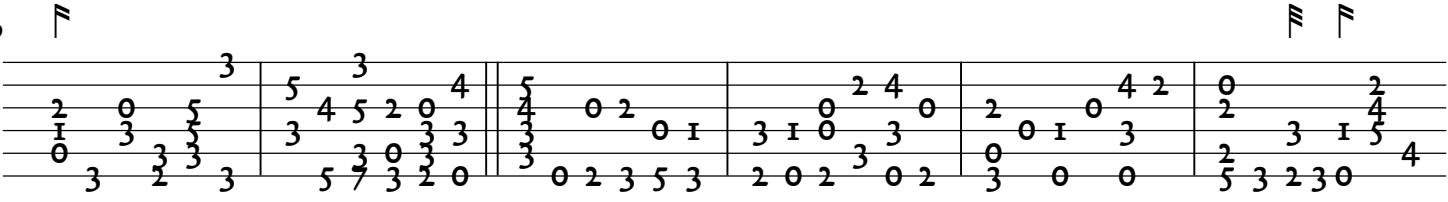
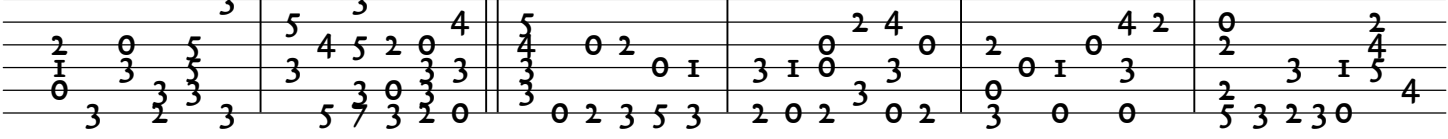
43  

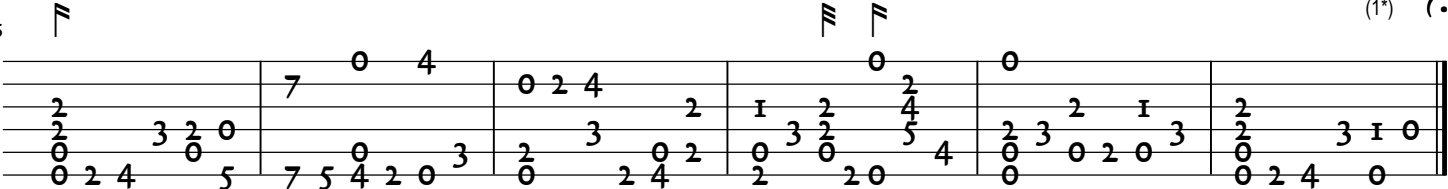
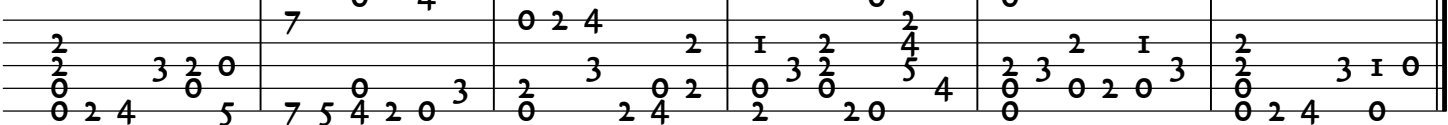
49  

54  

59  

64  

69  

75  

1. At end: "ne segue un'altra a 111"

Sopra la medesima romanesca [page 111]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.111.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a page of lute tablature for the piece 'Sopra la medesima romanesca'. The notation is organized into systems, each starting with a measure number (3, 8, 14, 20, 26, 31, 36, 41). Each system consists of a six-line staff with numbers 0-5 indicating fret positions. Above the staves, there are various musical symbols including slurs, bar lines, and specific fingering or articulation marks. The piece is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The page number '111' is indicated in the title, and the composer 'Vincenzo Galilei' is noted in the top right corner.

48

56

63

70

75

1. Two bars marked by a dotted circle replaced by a correction at end of original piece - (although the fit is poor)

Saltarello primo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.9.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

13

19

24

29

35

39

43

Musical notation for system 43, measures 43-48. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

49

Musical notation for system 49, measures 49-53. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

54

Musical notation for system 54, measures 54-59. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

60

Musical notation for system 60, measures 60-65. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

66

Musical notation for system 66, measures 66-71. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

72

Musical notation for system 72, measures 72-75. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

76

Musical notation for system 76, measures 76-79. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

80

Musical notation for system 80, measures 80-84. The notation includes notes on a five-line staff, rests, and various musical symbols such as fermatas and slurs.

Passamezzo secondo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.10.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature for the piece "Passamezzo secondo" by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is organized into systems, each consisting of a six-line staff. The notes are represented by numbers 0 through 5, indicating the fret position on the strings. The piece is written in a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical symbols such as bar lines, repeat signs, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 14, 20, 27, 34, 39, and 45 marked at the beginning of their respective systems. The tablature shows complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the six strings.

52

59

65

71

77

83

89

93

99

103

108

113

117

123

Romanesca seconda

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.12.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature for the piece "Romanesca seconda" by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is organized into systems, each starting with a measure number (7, 13, 18, 24, 30, 35, 40). Each system consists of a six-line staff with numbers 0-5 indicating fret positions. Above the staves, there are various musical symbols including beams, slurs, and repeat signs. The tablature includes complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings, such as triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 40th measure system.

46

52

57

63

70

75

Saltarello secondo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.13.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

12

18

23

28

33

38

42

48

54

59

64

69

(1)

1. At end: "sono in tutto diociotto modi diversi".

Passamezzo terzo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.14.

Vincenzo Galilei

8

16

22

29

37

45

53

61

70

79

86

94

102

110

118

Romanesca terza

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.15.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature for the piece "Romanesca terza" by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is organized into systems of six-line staves. Each system begins with a measure number (7, 13, 19, 25, 30, 35, 40) and a fermata symbol above the staff. The tablature uses numbers 0-5 to indicate fret positions on the strings. Key features include:

- Measure 3:** A triplet of three notes on the first string (0, 3, 2).
- Measure 19:** A double bar line followed by a repeat sign.
- Measure 25:** A natural harmonic 'I' on the second string.
- Measure 30:** A natural harmonic 'I' on the first string.
- Measure 35:** A natural harmonic 'I' on the second string.
- Measure 40:** A natural harmonic 'I' on the second string.

 The piece concludes with a final measure containing a natural harmonic 'I' on the second string and a fermata symbol.

45

51

57

63

69

74

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.15.

Vincenzo Galilei

1

11

21

31

40

50

59

70

Detailed description: This image shows eight systems of lute tablature for the piece 'Sopra la medesima'. Each system consists of a six-line staff with numbers 0-5 representing fret positions. System 1 (measures 1-10) starts with a large '3' on the first line. System 2 (measures 11-20) begins with a measure rest. System 3 (measures 21-30) also begins with a measure rest. System 4 (measures 31-40) contains a measure with a '7' on the first line. System 5 (measures 41-50) includes a measure with a '4' on the first line. System 6 (measures 51-60) has a measure with a '5' on the first line. System 7 (measures 61-70) starts with a measure rest. System 8 (measures 71-80) ends with a double bar line and a circled 'D' symbol.

Saltarello terzo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.17.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

12

17

22

27

31

37

The image shows a page of lute tablature for the piece 'Saltarello terzo' by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is written on six-line staves, with numbers 0-7 representing fret positions. The piece is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the '3' in a circle at the beginning. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 31, and 37 marked on the left. Above the staves, there are various rhythmic markings, including vertical lines and flags, which indicate the timing of notes. The tablature consists of six lines of music, each representing a string of the lute. The notes are indicated by numbers placed on the lines, and the rhythm is indicated by the placement of these numbers relative to the time signature and the rhythmic markings above the staves.

42

Musical notation for system 42, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures of music with various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers and letters.

47

Musical notation for system 47, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures of music with various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers and letters.

53

Musical notation for system 53, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures of music with various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers and letters.

58

Musical notation for system 58, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures of music with various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers and letters.

63

Musical notation for system 63, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures of music with various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers and letters.

69

Musical notation for system 69, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures of music with various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by numbers and letters.

(1*)

Passamezzo quarto

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.18.

Vincenzo Galilei

6

12

18

23

27

32

37

43

49

54

59

66

72

77

83

88

Musical notation for system 88, measures 88-92. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols indicating specific notes or techniques.

93

Musical notation for system 93, measures 93-97. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols.

98

Musical notation for system 98, measures 98-102. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols.

103

Musical notation for system 103, measures 103-108. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols.

109

Musical notation for system 109, measures 109-111. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols.

112

Musical notation for system 112, measures 112-116. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols.

117

Musical notation for system 117, measures 117-120. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols.

121

Musical notation for system 121, measures 121-125. It consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings. Above the staves are several '7' symbols. A circled 'C' symbol is at the end of the system.

Romanesca quarta

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.20.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature score for the piece "Romanesca quarta" by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on a six-line staff with letters (I, 3, 4, 5, 6) and numbers (0-5) indicating fret positions. The piece is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the '3' at the beginning of the first system. The score is divided into systems of six measures each, with measure numbers 3, 8, 15, 21, 28, 34, 39, and 45 marking the start of new systems. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests, along with fingerings and articulation marks. A double bar line is present at the end of the 15th measure, and another at the end of the 39th measure. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the 45th measure.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-54. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5) on a five-line staff. Measure 50 begins with a fermata. Measure 54 concludes with a fermata.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-60. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5) on a five-line staff. Measure 55 begins with a fermata. Measure 60 concludes with a fermata.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-65. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5) on a five-line staff. Measure 61 begins with a fermata. Measure 65 concludes with a fermata.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-70. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5) on a five-line staff. Measure 66 begins with a fermata. Measure 70 concludes with a fermata.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-75. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5) on a five-line staff. Measure 71 begins with a fermata. Measure 75 concludes with a fermata.

76

Musical notation for measures 76-80. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (1-5) on a five-line staff. Measure 76 begins with a fermata. Measure 80 concludes with a fermata.

Saltarello quarto

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.21.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

8

13

17

21

26

31

35

39

44

48

54

59

64

(1*)

1. At end: "sono in tutto 17 maniere diverse"

Passamezzo quinto

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.22.

Vincenzo Galilei

6

11

16

21

26

32

37

42

47

52

57

62

68

74

80

84

88

92

99

104

111

116

122

Romanesca quinta

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.24.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

8

13

19

27

33

39

45

Detailed description of the tablature: The score consists of 45 measures, grouped into systems of five measures each. Measure 3 starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The notation uses numbers 1-7 on the six lines of the staff to indicate fret positions. Measure 3 contains a large '3' on the left, likely indicating a triplet. Measure 19 features a repeat sign. Measure 27 contains a double bar line. Measure 33 has a '3' below the staff, possibly indicating a triplet. Measure 39 has a '4' below the staff. Measure 45 has a '[4]' below the staff. Dynamic markings 'f' are placed above the staves at measures 3, 8, 13, 19, 27, 33, 39, and 45. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 45.

50

57

63

68

74

Saltarello quinto

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.25.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

13

18

22

27

32

38

43

49

54

60

64

70

79

88

97

103

109

115

122

48

54

60

66

71

76

81

86

91

96

101

105

110

115

120

125

55

Musical notation for system 55, measures 55-61. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings, with dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mf' above the staff.

62

Musical notation for system 62, measures 62-71. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

72

Musical notation for system 72, measures 72-82. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

83

Musical notation for system 83, measures 83-92. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

93

Musical notation for system 93, measures 93-102. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

103

Musical notation for system 103, measures 103-110. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings.

111

Musical notation for system 111, measures 111-117. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings, with dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mf' above the staff.

118

Musical notation for system 118, measures 118-124. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings, with dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mf' above the staff.

Sopra il medesimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.31.

Vincenzo Galilei

9

15

22

29

35

40

46

102

107

113

118

124

Sopra il medesimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.32.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

13

19

25

30

35

40

45

Musical notation for measures 45-49. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 45 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 49 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-54. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 50 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 54 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-59. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 55 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 59 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-64. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 60 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 64 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

65

Musical notation for measures 65-69. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 65 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 69 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-75. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 70 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 75 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

76

Musical notation for measures 76-83. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 76 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 83 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

84

Musical notation for measures 84-88. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (0-5) on two staves. Measure 84 begins with a fermata on the first staff. Measure 88 concludes with a fermata on the first staff.

Passemazzo sesto con parti [p. 236]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p236.

Vincenzo Galilei

7. ♯

9 ♯

15 ♯

20 ♯

26 ♯

31 ♯

36 ♯

41 ♯

46

51

56

61

66

71

76

81

86

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

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

91

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

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

96

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

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

100

0 | 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 1 3 | 3 | 5 3 5 6 3 6 5 3

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

103

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

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

107

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

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

110

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

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

113

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

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

116

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

119

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

123

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

128

4 0 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 0 I 3 2 3 2 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 0 5 2 4 5 0 I 3 3 0 2 3 5 7 8 7 5

133

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

137

0 0 0 4 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 2 3 2 0 0 3 I 0 3 2 0 5 4 5 8 7 5 4 0 3 I 0 3 2 0

142

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

146

0 0 2 3 0 I 3 2 3 2 0 2 0 3 2 0 0 2 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 4 0 0 5 7 8 5 4 5 3 I 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 4

149

Musical notation for measure 149. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 7, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0.

154

Musical notation for measure 154. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 1, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 7, 4, 5, 7, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 2.

157

Musical notation for measure 157. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 3, 3, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 5, 4, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 5, 4, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 5, 4, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3.

162

Musical notation for measure 162. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 5, 3, 5, 2, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3, 5, 3, 5, 2, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 3.

167

Musical notation for measure 167. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 5, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3.

173

Musical notation for measure 173. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 7, 4, 5, 7, 8, 7, 5, 4, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 5, 4, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0.

178

Musical notation for measure 178. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 4, 5, 2, 0. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0.

182

Musical notation for measure 182. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains notes with fingerings: 2, 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 4, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 5, 3, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 1, 3.

186

189

194

Alternate bar 123

Alternate bar 125

(1*)

1. Those two bars have an alternate 32nd notes option written by a later hand

Passamezzo 60 [p.114]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p114

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Passamezzo 60" from Vincenzo Galilei's "Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto". The score is presented in six systems, each consisting of a pair of staves representing the six strings of the lute. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers (0-7) indicate fret positions on the strings. Above the staves, rhythmic markings are used to denote the timing of notes, including vertical lines with flags and various symbols like '4', '3', and '2'. The systems are numbered 1, 5, 8, 12, 17, 20, 23, and 26, indicating the starting fret for each system. The piece concludes with a final system starting at fret 26.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-61. The notation is arranged in two systems of three staves each. The first system contains two measures, and the second system contains three measures. Each measure is preceded by a fermata symbol. The notation includes various rhythmic values (0, 2, 3, I) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 5) across the staves.

62

Musical notation for measures 62-64. The notation is arranged in two systems of three staves each. The first system contains two measures, and the second system contains one measure. Each measure is preceded by a fermata symbol. The notation includes various rhythmic values (0, 2, 3, I) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) across the staves.

Romanesca sesta

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.34

Vincenzo Galilei

3

9

18

25

32

40

46

52

The image shows a page of lute tablature for the piece 'Romanesca sesta' by Vincenzo Galilei. The page is numbered 34 in the original source. The tablature is written on six-line staves. Above the staves, there are rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a hook) and bar lines. The numbers 0-5 represent fret positions. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature. The tablature is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 9, 18, 25, 32, 40, 46, and 52 indicated on the left. The tablature includes various rhythmic patterns and fingerings, such as triplets and sixteenth notes.

58

63

67

71

74

77

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.35

Vincenzo Galilei

3

6

11


15

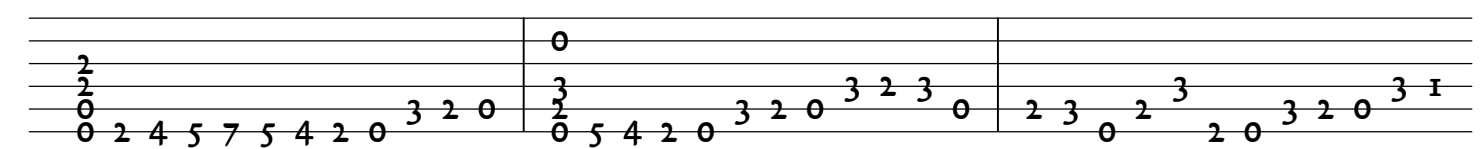
19


24

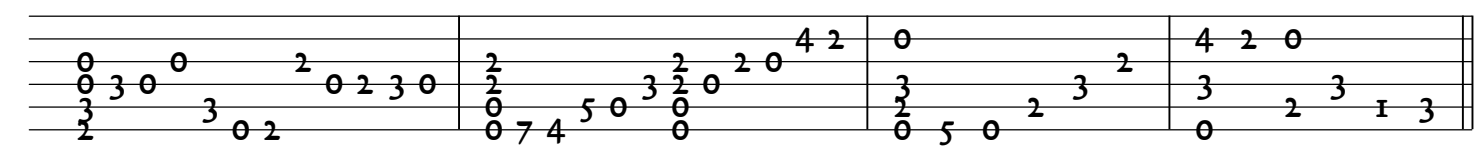
27


31

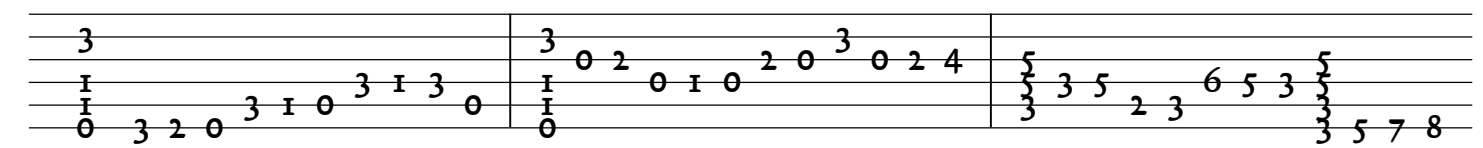
34 




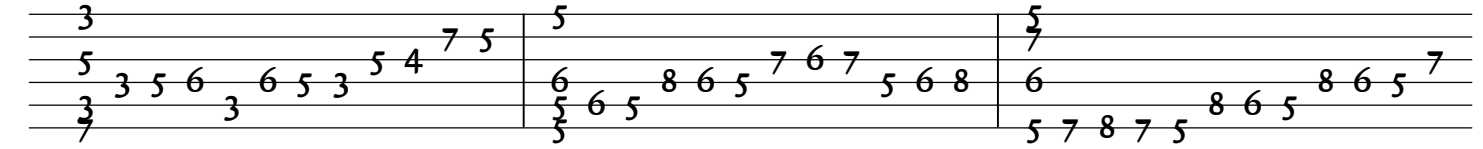
37 




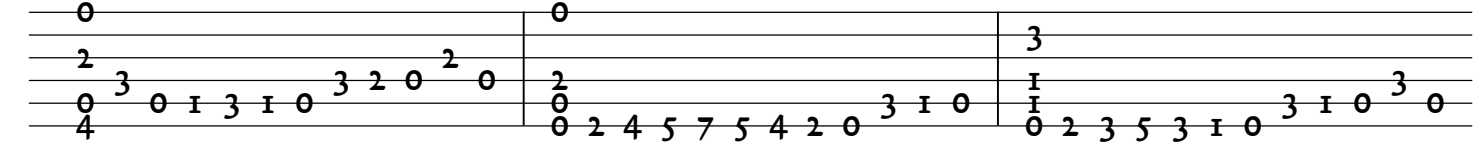
41 




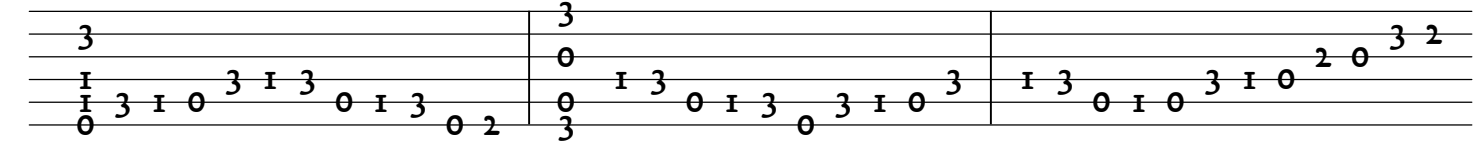
44 




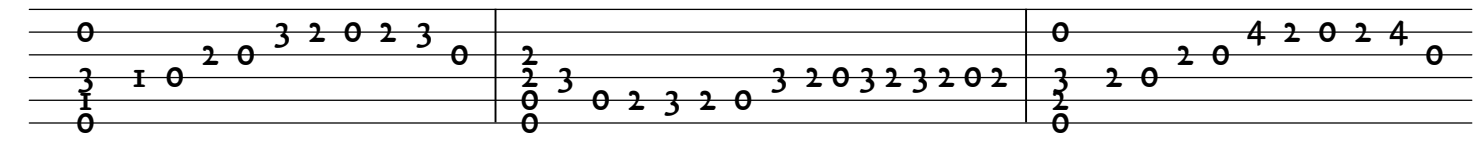
47 




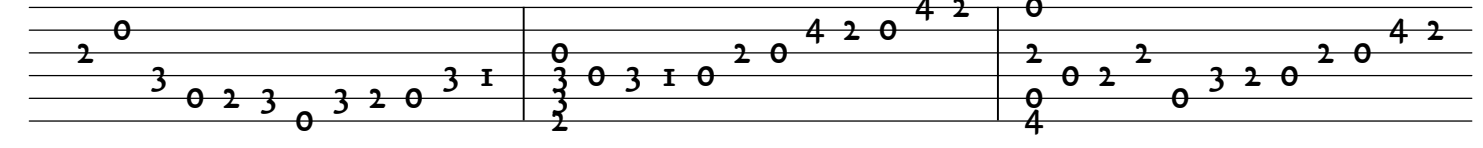
50 



53 



56 



Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.37

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

61

67

74

Sopra la medesima

Vincenzo Galilei

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.38.

3

10

18

26

34

43

52

59

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.39.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

13

19

24

28

33

39

44

49

55

61

67

72

76

(1*)

Saltarello sesto

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.40.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

12

18

23

28

34

38

43

49

53

59

64

Passamezzo settimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.41.

Vincenzo Galilei

1. 1

9

16

24

32

38

44

50

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Passamezzo settimo' from Vincenzo Galilei's 'Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.41'. The score is written in lute tablature, consisting of six systems of music. Each system begins with a rhythmic flag (a vertical line with a hook) and a measure rest (a vertical line with a flag). The tablature is written on a six-line staff, with numbers 1-6 representing fret positions. The first system starts with a common time signature 'C'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings, such as 'I 3', '4 I 3', '6', '3 I', '4 3', '3 I 4 3', 'I 2', 'I 4 2 I', '4 I 2', 'I 2', '4 4 3 6', '4 2 I 4', 'I 2 4 2 I', and '2 4'. The second system includes a measure rest and a fermata. The third system includes a measure rest and a fermata. The fourth system includes a measure rest and a fermata. The fifth system includes a measure rest and a fermata. The sixth system includes a measure rest and a fermata. The score concludes with a final measure rest and a fermata.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-65. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 58 begins with a fermata. Measure 65 concludes with a fermata.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-71. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 66 begins with a fermata. Measure 71 concludes with a fermata.

72

Musical notation for measures 72-77. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 72 begins with a fermata. Measure 77 concludes with a fermata.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-84. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 78 begins with a fermata. Measure 84 concludes with a fermata.

85

Musical notation for measures 85-92. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 85 begins with a fermata. Measure 92 concludes with a fermata.

93

Musical notation for measures 93-99. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 93 begins with a fermata. Measure 99 concludes with a fermata.

100

Musical notation for measures 100-104. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 100 begins with a fermata. Measure 104 concludes with a fermata.

105

Musical notation for measures 105-109. The notation includes notes, rests, and fermatas. Measure 105 begins with a fermata. Measure 109 concludes with a fermata.

110

Musical notation for system 110, measures 110-115. The notation includes various rhythmic markings (accents, slurs) and fingerings (numbers 1-4, 0, 3, 4, 5) across six staves.

116

Musical notation for system 116, measures 116-122. The notation includes various rhythmic markings (accents, slurs) and fingerings (numbers 1-6, 4, 5, 6, 8) across six staves.

123

Musical notation for system 123, measures 123-128. The notation includes various rhythmic markings (accents, slurs) and fingerings (numbers 1-6, 3, 4, 5, 6) across six staves.

Romanesca settima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.43.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

Saltarello settimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.44.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

8

15

21

27

34

39

45

52

59

65

71

Passemezzo ottavo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.45.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image shows a page of lute tablature for the piece "Passemezzo ottavo" by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is written on six-line staves, with numbers 0-5 indicating fret positions. Above the staves, there are rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a hook) and a common time signature 'C' at the beginning. The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, and 46 marked on the left side. The tablature includes various techniques such as triplets, doublets, and grace notes, indicated by brackets and specific numbers.

53

Musical notation for system 53, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

60

Musical notation for system 60, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

66

Musical notation for system 66, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

71

Musical notation for system 71, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

76

Musical notation for system 76, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

81

Musical notation for system 81, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

85

Musical notation for system 85, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

90

Musical notation for system 90, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The system contains six measures of music with various note values and rests.

Sopra il medesimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.46.

Vincenzo Galilei

1. | . |

10 | | | | | | | |

18 | | | | | | | |

26 | | | | | | | |

34 | | | | | | | |

41 | | | | | | | |

48 | | | | | | | |

53 | | | | | | | |

60

67

73

78

84

90

97

103

109

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

114

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

119

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

124

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

1. In margin: "ne segue un altro a 240"

55

60

65

71

78

84

89

96

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.49.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature score for the piece "Sopra la medesima" by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on six-line staves, with numbers 0-5 representing fret positions. The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 24, 30, 36, and 41 marked at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various rhythmic symbols (vertical lines with flags) and a large '3' indicating a triplet. The piece is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire.

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.50.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

11

22

32

43

54

61

71

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.51.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

6

10

13

16

19

23

28

The image shows a page of lute tablature for the piece 'Sopra la medesima' by Vincenzo Galilei. The page is numbered 109 at the bottom. The music is written on eight systems, each with a system number (3, 6, 10, 13, 16, 19, 23, 28) and a set of rhythmic flags above the staff. The tablature uses numbers 0-5 on the lines to represent fret positions. The first system starts with a '3' in a circle. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings indicated by flags and numbers.

32

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

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

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

36

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

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

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

39

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

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

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

44

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

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

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

47

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

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

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

52

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

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

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

55

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

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

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

60

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

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

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

65

Musical notation for measures 65-69. The notation includes two staves with notes and rests. Above the staves are several fermatas. The notes are numbered 0-5, representing fret positions on a string.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-73. The notation includes two staves with notes and rests. Above the staves are several fermatas. The notes are numbered 0-5, representing fret positions on a string.

74

Musical notation for measures 74-76. The notation includes two staves with notes and rests. Above the staves are several fermatas. The notes are numbered 0-5, representing fret positions on a string.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-79. The notation includes two staves with notes and rests. Above the staves are several fermatas. The notes are numbered 0-5, representing fret positions on a string.

(1*)

[Romanesca 8va at p.265]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, pp.48,265.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Romanesca 8va at p.265" by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written in lute tablature on a six-line staff. It consists of 37 measures, with measure numbers 3, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 32, and 37 indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The notation includes various fret numbers (0-5) placed on the lines to indicate finger positions. Above the staff, there are several rhythmic markings, including vertical strokes and flags, which correspond to the time signature of 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 37.

43

47

53

58

64

68

72

76

Saltarello ottavo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.52.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

12

18

23

28

34

39

45

50

56

60

Passamezzo nono

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.53.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature score for the piece "Passamezzo nono" by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on a six-line staff with a C-clef and a common time signature. It consists of 52 measures, grouped into systems of eight measures each. The notation includes numbers 0-6 representing fret positions, and various rhythmic and articulation symbols such as vertical stems, flags, and slurs. The piece is in a key with one flat (F major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The tablature is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire, with numbers placed on the lines to indicate fingerings and fret positions. The score is divided into systems by measure numbers 9, 17, 25, 33, 38, 46, and 52. The final measure (52) ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

57

3 4 3 4 I 3 I 4 3 | 4 I 4 2 I 3 I 0 3 | 3 5 5 3 5 6 | 5 3 6 5 6 3 5 | 3 0 I 3 5

62

2 I 3 | 3 3 2 0 | 3 0 I 3 | 3 4 2 [I] 3 | I 3 2 3 | 3 3 I 4 3 I 0 | 3 I 4 3 I 3 I 0 3

69

I 3 4 I 3 4 | 4 3 3 | I 3 I 3 I 0 3 | I 4 4 3 I 4 3 I 3 | I I 3 5 | 3 5 5

75

3 | 3 | 3 3 6 5 3 | 5 5 3 4 | 5 3 I 0 3 2 0 | 3 3 2 | 3 6 3 5 6 3 4 6

82

3 5 3 5 | 3 6 4 3 6 5 6 | 3 5 6 3 5 3 4 6 | 6 6 6 5 | 6 5 3 6 4 3 6

87

I 4 4 3 3 | I 4 3 I 3 I 0 | 3 3 | 3 4 | 3 0 3 I 3 | 5 6 6 5 | 3 3 I 3

94

4 3 I 3 | 3 0 3 I 0 | 3 0 I 3 | 3 6 3 5 6 3 4 6 | 3 6 6 5 5 6 5 3 5 | 3 6 3 5 6 3 4 6

100

3 5 6 3 5 | 3 4 6 | 8 8 8 6 4 8 6 | I I | I 4 3 I 3 I 0 3

Romanesca nona

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.55.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

8

15

21

27

33

39

45

51

51

57

57

63

63

69

69

75

75

80

80

Sopra la medesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.56.

Vincenzo Galilei

3 8 15 21 27 33 39 45

51

51

57

57

63

63

69

69

75

75

49

Musical notation for measures 49-53. Measure 49 has a fermata. Measures 50-53 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-57. Measure 54 has a fermata. Measures 55-57 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-61. Measures 58-61 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

62

Musical notation for measures 62-67. Measures 62-67 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

68

Musical notation for measures 68-72. Measures 68-72 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-77. Measures 73-77 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

78

Musical notation for measures 78-81. Measures 78-81 contain complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes.

54

59

64

70

76

83

89

94

100

105

110

115

120

124

Romanesca decima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.60.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

8

14

20

26

32

37

43

49

55

62

69

75

47

53

59

67

Passamezzo undecimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.62.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

12

17

23

28

33

37

41

3 1 3 5 6 5 3 | 1 0 3 2 3 0 1 0 1 3 | 5 5 3 4 3 5 3 2 | 5 2 5 3 0 2 3 1

45

5 3 1 0 3 2 0 | 2 3 1 3 2 0 4 2 | 2 3 2 3 0 1 3 5 | 4 3 1 0 3 2 | 5 5 6 5 3 1 0

50

3 3 4 3 1 3 2 | 5 5 6 5 3 1 0 1 3 | 0 2 3 1 3 0 1 3 | 3 2 2 3 1 3 1 3

54

0 3 3 5 3 1 0 3 | 0 3 1 3 0 1 3 | 1 3 2 0 3 0 3 1 | 0 1 3 2 5 6 3 | 5 2 0 3 1 2 3 1

59

0 2 4 0 1 | 0 3 0 3 2 0 2 | 5 6 3 5 0 2 3 | 0 3 4 1 3 0 1 2

63

5 2 3 5 6 5 3 | 2 0 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 | 0 2 3 5 3 1 0 | 1 3 1 3 5 6 5 3 | 1 5 1 3

68

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

76

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

84

Musical notation for measures 84-90. Measure 84 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

91

Musical notation for measures 91-97. Measure 91 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

98

Musical notation for measures 98-102. Measure 98 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

103

Musical notation for measures 103-107. Measure 103 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

108

Musical notation for measures 108-112. Measure 108 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

113

Musical notation for measures 113-118. Measure 113 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

119

Musical notation for measures 119-124. Measure 119 starts with a fermata. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and fingerings.

Sopra il medesimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.64.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

15

21

27

32

39

47

55

55

60

60

66

66

71

71

78

78

84

84

91

91

98

98

104

109

116

122

(1*)

1. At end: "ne segue un altro a carte 112"

Sopra il medesimo passemazzo 11

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p112.

Vincenzo Galilei

8

14

19

26

34

42

49

54

59

64

70

76

83

89

94

100

106

111

117

123

(1*)

Passamezzo 11 [at p. 258]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, pp.258.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature score for 'Passamezzo 11' by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on a six-line staff with a common time signature (C). The notation consists of numbers 0-5 representing frets, with various rhythmic and articulation markings above the staff. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 14, 20, 27, 34, 38, and 45 indicated on the left. The tablature includes complex patterns such as triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Romanesca undecima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.66.

Vincenzo Galilei

This image displays the lute tablature for the piece "Romanesca undecima" by Vincenzo Galilei, from the "Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.66." The score is written in a six-line format, with numbers 0-5 representing fret positions. The piece is in a 3/4 time signature, indicated by a large '3' at the beginning of the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes beamed together. The piece is divided into systems of measures, with measure numbers 11, 20, 31, 42, 53, 61, and 74 marking the start of new systems. The tablature is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire, with a focus on rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the 74th measure.

Saltarello undecimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.67.

Vincenzo Galilei

This image displays the lute tablature for the piece "Saltarello undecimo" by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is organized into eight systems, each consisting of a six-line staff with fret numbers (0-5) and rhythmic symbols (vertical lines with flags) placed above the staff. Measure numbers 3, 7, 13, 18, 24, 31, 37, and 42 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The tablature includes various rhythmic patterns and fretting techniques, such as triplets and sixteenth-note runs, characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire.

49

Musical notation for measures 49-54. Measure 49 has two trills. Measures 50-54 contain various notes and rests with fingerings.

55

Musical notation for measures 55-60. Measure 55 has a trill. Measures 56-60 contain various notes and rests with fingerings.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-65. Measures 61-65 contain various notes and rests with fingerings.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-70. Measures 66-70 contain various notes and rests with fingerings.

71

Musical notation for measures 71-75. Measures 71-75 contain various notes and rests with fingerings.

76

Musical notation for measures 76-80. Measures 76-80 contain various notes and rests with fingerings.

63

63

71

71

79

79

87

87

95

95

102

102

107

107

113

113

118

123

127

Romanesca dodicesima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.69.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

8

14

20

26

32

38

44

The musical score consists of eight systems of six-line staves. Each system contains several measures of music. The notation includes numbers 0-6 for fret positions, a 3/4 time signature, and various rhythmic markings (such as vertical lines and flags) above the staves. The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38, and 44 indicated at the start of their respective systems. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values and fingerings typical of early lute tablature.

50

50

4 2 4 6 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 2 4 3 | 4 5 2 4 | 4 2 4 3 | 6 3 4 6

56

56

5 6 4 2 4 | 4 2 4 3 | 4 2 4 3 | 6 4 3 4 6 4 | 6 4 4 | 4 4 5 4 2

62

62

4 5 2 6 4 | 4 3 2 | 3 4 2 | 4 4 3 4 | 4 2 4 | 4 3 4 3 4

68

68

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

74

74

3 4 4 3 | 4 3 4 2 | 3 5 4 3 | 6 6 6 | 3 4 3 | 6 6 4 6 | 5 3 5 5

Saltarello dodicesimo et ultimo

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.71.

Vincenzo Galilei

3

7

13

19

25

31

36

42

48

Musical notation for measures 48-52. The staff shows fret numbers and fingering indicators (I, 3, 4, 5). Measure 48 starts with a double bar line and a fermata. Measures 49-52 contain rhythmic patterns with fret numbers and fingering.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-57. The staff shows fret numbers and fingering indicators (I, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8). Measure 53 starts with a double bar line and a fermata. Measures 54-57 contain rhythmic patterns with fret numbers and fingering.

58

Musical notation for measures 58-60. The staff shows fret numbers and fingering indicators (I, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8). Measure 58 starts with a double bar line and a fermata. Measures 59-60 contain rhythmic patterns with fret numbers and fingering.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-65. The staff shows fret numbers and fingering indicators (I, 3, 4, 5, 6). Measure 61 starts with a double bar line and a fermata. Measures 62-65 contain rhythmic patterns with fret numbers and fingering. Measure 65 ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

[Untitled treble?]

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.116.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

10

13

16

19

23

28

The image shows a musical score for a lute, written in treble clef. The score consists of several systems of music, each with a treble staff and a lute tablature staff below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-9 to represent fret positions. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the treble staff, there are various musical symbols including stems, beams, and slurs. The tablature staff contains numbers and some special characters like 'I' and 'O'. The score is numbered 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 23, and 28, likely indicating measure numbers or system numbers. The overall style is characteristic of early modern lute tablature notation.

63

67

71

76

79

83

87

90

94

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

98

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

101

1 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 | 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 5 7 9 7 8 7 5 3 2 | 0 3 1 0 2 1 4 2 | 0 4 0 2 4 5 4 2 0 4 2 0 3

106

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

111

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

La matriciana

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.119.

Vincenzo Galilei

(1*)

8

16

23

31

36

42

49

1. Loosely based on "Go from my window" perhaps.

55

61

66

74

Sopra l'aria del gazzella, con xii parti

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.120.

Vincenzo Galilei

(1*)

3

9

17

24

32

1. Each part is on a separate page in the original, and is not closed by a barline

Seconda parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.121.

Vincenzo Galilei

0

8

16

22

27

31

36

Terza parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.122.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays five systems of lute tablature, each consisting of a six-line staff. The notation includes fret numbers (0-7) and rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a hook) placed above the staff. The systems are numbered 7, 13, 21, and 28 on the left margin. The first system (measures 1-6) starts with a rhythmic flag above the first measure. The second system (measures 7-12) has flags above measures 8, 9, 10, and 11. The third system (measures 13-18) has flags above measures 13, 14, 16, and 17. The fourth system (measures 19-24) has flags above measures 19, 20, 22, and 23. The fifth system (measures 25-28) has flags above measures 25, 26, and 27. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

Quarta parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.123.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

7

13

20

27

Quinta parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.124.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

14

21

27

The musical score is written for a lute, indicated by the C-clef on the first line of each staff. It consists of six systems, each starting with a lute clef. The notation includes various fret numbers (0-7), accidentals (sharps and naturals), and rhythmic values (vertical stems). Some notes are beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

Sesta parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.125.

Vincenzo Galilei

The musical score is written for a lute and consists of eight systems, each with two staves. The notation includes numbers (0-7) representing fret positions, clefs (treble and bass), and bar lines. The systems are numbered 6, 10, 14, 18, 24, and 28. The score is titled "Sesta parte" and is from the "Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.125." by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, bar lines, and numbers indicating fret positions. The score is written in a style typical of early printed music.

Settima parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.126.

Vincenzo Galilei

8

14

20

26

Ottava parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.127.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a musical score for the lute, specifically the eighth part (Ottava parte) of a piece by Vincenzo Galilei. The score is written on a six-line staff and consists of 30 measures, divided into six systems of five measures each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) placed on the lines and spaces of the staff. Measure numbers 8, 14, 20, and 27 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

Nona parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.128.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays six systems of lute tablature, each consisting of a six-line staff. The notation includes fret numbers (0-9) and lute-specific symbols such as the '7' symbol (representing the 7th fret) and the 'I' symbol (representing the 1st fret). The systems are numbered 0, 7, 13, 18, 23, and 28, indicating the starting fret for each system. The tablature is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire, with various rhythmic and melodic patterns. The final system (28) ends with a double bar line.

Decima parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.129.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays a lute tablature for the piece 'Decima parte' by Vincenzo Galilei. The notation is organized into systems, each consisting of a six-line staff representing the strings of the lute. Fret numbers (0-7) are placed on the lines to indicate fingerings. The piece is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple bar lines. Above the staves, there are various symbols: a single '7' (likely a lute-specific symbol for a fret or string), a double '7' (possibly a repeat or a specific fingering), and a series of four '7's with a dot (possibly a specific fingering or a lute-specific symbol). The tablature is numbered with system markers: 6, 11, 17, 22, 26, and 30. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final system.

Undecima parte

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.130.

Vincenzo Galilei

The image displays six systems of lute tablature, each consisting of a six-line staff. The notation includes fret numbers (0-7) and rhythmic symbols (vertical lines with flags). The systems are numbered 0, 6, 11, 17, 23, and 28 on the left margin. The first system (0) begins with a rhythmic symbol above the staff. The second system (6) has a rhythmic symbol above the first measure. The third system (11) has a rhythmic symbol above the first measure. The fourth system (17) has a rhythmic symbol above the first measure. The fifth system (23) has a rhythmic symbol above the first measure. The sixth system (28) has a rhythmic symbol above the first measure. The tablature is written in a style characteristic of the early modern lute repertoire, with numbers placed on the lines to indicate fret positions and rhythmic flags indicating note values.

Duodecima parte et ultima

Libro d'Intavolatura di Liuto, p.131.

Vincenzo Galilei

7

12

17

23

28

The tablature is written on two staves per system. The first staff of each system typically contains the upper fret numbers (1-7), while the second staff contains the lower fret numbers (0-7). Symbols such as 'I', '3', and '6' are placed above or below the numbers to indicate specific lute techniques. Measure numbers 7, 12, 17, 23, and 28 are marked on the left side of the page. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.