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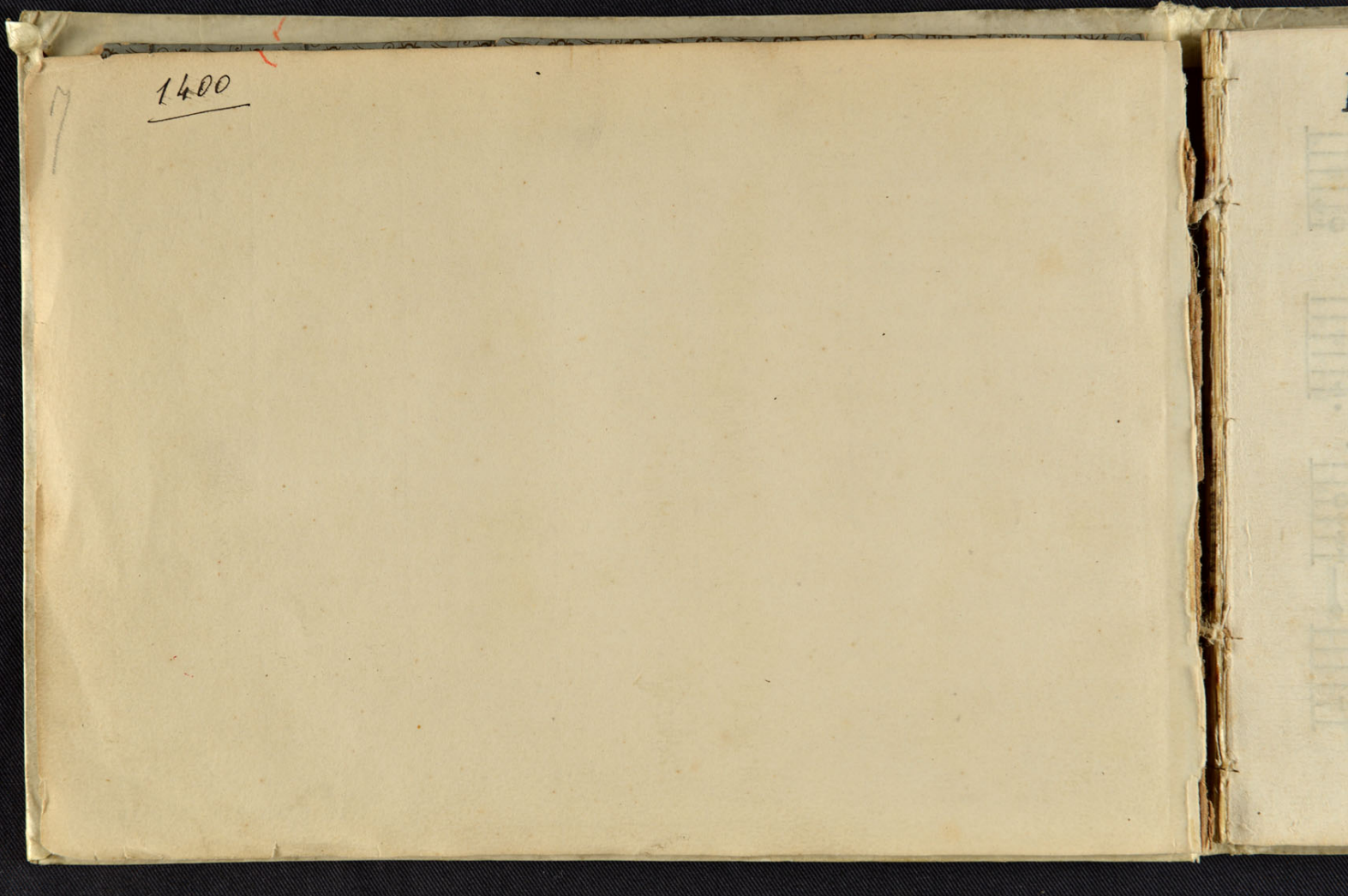


Borrone.

MS

1187

Dr. WERNER WOLFFHEIM.



1400

INTAVOLATURA DI LAVTO

DELLECCELLENTI PIETRO PAOLO BORRORO
DA MILANO, NVOVAMENTE POSTA IN LVCE, ET CON OGNI

*diligentia corretta, opera perfettissima sopra qualunche altra Intauolatura
che da qua indrieto sia stampata.*

LIBRO



OTTAVO



Venetijs apud Hieronymum Scotum.

M. D. XLVIII.

Pavana detta la
bella Andronica
dell'eccell. P. P.
Borrone.

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where letters (I-V) and numbers (0-5) are placed on the lines of the staves to indicate fret positions. Above the staves, there are various rhythmic symbols, including vertical stems with flags and diamond-shaped notes, which likely represent specific rhythmic values or ornaments. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear at the edges. The right page of the manuscript is partially visible, showing the continuation of the score.

Altro
Omodo

The main musical score consists of five systems of staves. Each system contains two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, some with flags, and some with stems pointing downwards. There are also some markings that look like 'X' or '2' above certain notes. The score is written in a historical style, possibly for a lute or similar stringed instrument.

A ii

The page contains four systems of musical notation, each consisting of three staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers 0-5 are placed on the lines of the staves to indicate fret positions. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper. The first system has a large downward-pointing arrow above the first staff. The second system has a large downward-pointing arrow above the first staff. The third system has a large downward-pointing arrow above the first staff. The fourth system has a large downward-pointing arrow above the first staff. The notation is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The paper shows signs of age, including a small hole on the left side and some staining.

Saltar
prim

This block shows the right edge of the page, where the musical notation from the adjacent page is visible. It includes the text 'Saltar prim' and several staves of tablature notation, including a large downward-pointing arrow.

Saltarello
primo

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a piece titled "Saltarello primo". The notation is written on a five-line staff. It features a complex rhythmic structure with many triplets, indicated by the number "3" above groups of notes. The notes themselves are diamond-shaped, a characteristic of some early manuscript notations. There are also various fingerings and articulations marked throughout the piece. The page is numbered "3" in the upper right corner. At the top of the page, there is a watermark "www.internetculturale.it".

Le riprese

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a lute or guitar. The notation is organized into six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes rhythmic values (such as 3, 5, 2, 3, 2, 5) and diamond-shaped ornaments (resembling diamonds or lozenges) placed above the notes. The paper is aged and shows some staining. The text "Le riprese" is written above the first system. The right edge of the page shows the beginning of the next page, with the text "Saltat" and "Second" visible.

Saltat
Second

Saltarello
Secondo

Altro
modo

Le riprese

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Salterello". The score is written on aged, yellowed paper and consists of five systems of music. Each system contains three staves. The notation is a form of early keyboard shorthand, featuring diamond-shaped notes, vertical stems, and various rhythmic markings such as "3" and "2". The first system includes a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system is labeled "Salterello" on the left side. The notation is dense and characteristic of 17th-century manuscript notation.

Partial view of the next page of the musical score. It begins with the heading "Altro modo" and shows the continuation of the musical notation from the previous page, including diamond-shaped notes and rhythmic markings.

Altro modo

The musical score consists of six staves. The notation includes diamond-shaped notes with stems, often grouped in threes. There are also circular notes and vertical lines. The score is divided into two sections: the first section is marked 'Altro modo' and the second section is marked 'Le riprese'. The notation is dense and characteristic of early modern lute tablature.

Le riprese

B

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. It contains six staves of music. The top two staves use a standard musical notation with notes and stems. The bottom two staves use a form of tablature, with numbers (1-5) placed on the lines of the staff to indicate fret positions. The middle two staves appear to be a continuation of the musical notation. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed or handwritten lute music.

*Pavana det
tala Lacri
mosa.*

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a guitar or lute, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system contains a single melodic line with various note values, rests, and fingerings. The notation is written in a historical style, with notes represented by circles and stems, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The manuscript is on aged, slightly yellowed paper. At the bottom right of the page, there is a signature or initials "B. ii".

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a piece titled "Saltarello primo". The notation is arranged in three systems, each consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are represented by circles with stems, and there are numerous accidentals (sharps and flats) throughout the score. Below the notes, there are extensive figured bass notations, which are sequences of numbers (1-7) indicating fingerings or intervals. Above the first system, there are several diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing downwards. The second system is labeled "Saltarello primo" on the left side. The third system continues the notation with similar diamond symbols. The paper is aged and shows some wear at the edges.

This block shows the right edge of the next page in the manuscript. It contains the continuation of the musical notation from the previous page, including a treble clef, notes, and figured bass. The notation is partially cut off by the edge of the page.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a guitar score, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system contains a melodic line with notes and rests, and a corresponding line of fingerings and rhythmic markings. The notation is written in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system continues the piece. The third system is marked with the text "Le riprese" above the staff. The fourth and fifth systems complete the page's notation. The page number "7" is written in the upper right corner. A watermark "www.internetculturale.it" is visible at the top of the page.

*Saltarello se
condo detto
la Laurina*

The musical score consists of two systems of tablature. Each system has two staves. The upper staff of each system contains diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff lines, indicating finger positions on the strings. The lower staff contains rhythmic notation, including numbers (1-5) and circles, which represent fret numbers and note values respectively. The first system contains 16 measures, and the second system contains 16 measures. The notation is characteristic of early lute or guitar tablature.

This block shows the right edge of the adjacent page, where the musical score continues. It features the same two-staff tablature format with diamond-shaped fret markers and rhythmic notation, mirroring the notation on the left page.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The notation is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various symbols such as circles, diamonds, and numbers (2, 3, 4, 5) placed on and between the staves. Above the first system, there are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines extending downwards. A similar set of symbols is located above the second system. The third system begins with a diamond symbol and a vertical line, followed by the text "Le riprese" written above the staff. The fourth system also features diamond symbols and vertical lines. The notation appears to be a form of early musical shorthand or tablature, possibly for a lute or similar stringed instrument. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a slightly uneven texture.

Saltarello
terzo detto
il Penono

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a lute or similar stringed instrument. The page is numbered '9' in the top right corner. The notation is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and various fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9). The text 'Altro modo' is written above the second and third systems. The bottom system concludes with a 'C' time signature. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Le riprese

Pavana nouisti
ma detta la Lu
cretia.

Handwritten text at the top right of the page, possibly a title or reference number.

The page contains four systems of musical notation, each consisting of three staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers 1-5 are placed on the lines of the staff to indicate fret positions. Above the staves, there are various symbols including circles, diamonds, and vertical lines with flags, which likely represent specific lute techniques or ornaments. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

C ii

Saltarello primo

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation. At the top, there are two staves with diamond-shaped notes and stems. Below these are four systems of staves. The second system is labeled "Saltarello primo" and includes a staff with diamond notes and a staff with numbers (1-5) representing a guitar or lute tablature. The third and fourth systems also feature diamond notes and tablature. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed music.

This block shows the right edge of the page, where the musical notation continues onto the next page. It includes the right-hand side of several staves, showing diamond notes and tablature.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for guitar. The notation is organized into six systems, each consisting of three staves. The top staff of each system contains diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards, representing fretted notes. The middle and bottom staves contain numerical fret numbers (0-5) and rhythmic markings (circles with numbers 2 or 3). The notation is dense and characteristic of early guitar manuscripts. A double bar line is present at the end of the second system. The text "Le riprese" is written in the center of the page, between the second and third systems. The page is aged and shows some staining.

The main musical score on the left page consists of four systems of staves. Each system includes a vocal line with notes and a lute tablature line with numbers. The notation is characteristic of early modern lute music. The first system has six measures, the second has six, the third has six, and the fourth has four. The tablature uses numbers 0-7 on a six-line staff. There are various rhythmic markings and accidentals throughout the score.

Saltarel
detto la
ca ha h.

The right page shows the continuation of the musical piece. It features several staves with tablature and some notes. The text 'Saltarel detto la ca ha h.' is visible at the top right. The notation continues with similar lute tablature and rhythmic markings as seen on the left page.

Saltarello secondo
detto la bella Bian
ca ha hauto torto

The musical score consists of five systems of notation. Each system has a top staff with diamond-shaped symbols and a bottom staff with numbers. The first system includes a treble clef and a '3' time signature. The second system includes a '3' time signature. The third system includes a '3' time signature and the text 'Altro modo' to its right. The fourth system includes a '3' time signature. The fifth system includes a '3' time signature. The notation is a form of early keyboard shorthand, likely for a lute or harpsichord.

Handwritten musical score for a lute or guitar piece, featuring six staves. The notation includes rhythmic values (circles with numbers) and diamond-shaped ornaments (diamonds with stems) placed above the notes. The score is organized into measures across the staves. A section of the music is marked with the instruction "Le riprese" (The reprises).

Saltarello
detto o
tir il br

Partial view of the musical score on the adjacent page, showing the continuation of the piece with similar notation and ornaments.

Saltarello terzo
detto o chel me
tira il brazo

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. It consists of three systems of staves. Each system has a top staff with a treble clef and a bottom staff with a bass clef. The top staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests, and is accompanied by diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The bottom staff contains a lute tablature with numbers 0-9 and rhythmic markings. The first system is labeled with the title 'Saltarello terzo' and the subtitle 'detto o chel me tira il brazo'. The music is written in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a small tear at the top edge.

Le riprese

Saltarel
detto la
ca Mar

Saltarello secondo
detto la bella Bian
ca Margarita.

The musical score consists of five staves. The notation is primarily rhythmic, using numbers (2, 4, 5, 7) and circles to represent notes and rests. Above the staves, there are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines, likely indicating fingerings or specific articulation. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The bottom right of the page includes the instruction "D. ii."

The page contains six systems of handwritten musical notation for guitar. Each system consists of a treble clef staff with rhythmic notation (numbers 1-4) and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers (0-7). The notation includes various rhythmic values and ornaments, such as diamond shapes with stems pointing down. The first system has a 4/4 time signature. The second system also has a 4/4 time signature. The third system is marked 'Saltarello primo' and has a 3/4 time signature. The fourth system has a 4/4 time signature. The fifth system has a 4/4 time signature. The sixth system has a 4/4 time signature. The page is numbered '15' in the top right corner.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a lute or guitar score, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system has a treble clef staff with notes and a tablature staff below it. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings. The second system is marked with the instruction "Le riprese". The manuscript is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

A partial view of the adjacent page is visible on the right, showing the continuation of the musical notation with staves and tablature.

Saltare
condo c
se la pa

*Saltarello se
condo detto
se la passasse*

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring diamond-shaped notes and numerical tablature. The score is organized into four systems, each with two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values and numerical sequences. A section in the second system is marked "Altro modo".

Altro modo

Partial view of the adjacent page showing musical notation, including a section titled "Saltare della D".

Saltare della D

The image shows a handwritten musical score on two pages. The right page is numbered 17. The score is written in a historical style, featuring two systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal line (top staff) and a lute tablature line (bottom staff). The tablature uses numbers 1-5 on a six-line staff to indicate fret positions. The first system includes a section titled "Saltarello terzo della Duchessa." in a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks like diamond-shaped flags. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation. It consists of six systems of notation, each with a five-line staff. The notes are diamond-shaped and often have stems pointing downwards. Below the staves are numerical figures, likely representing fret positions or fingerings. The notation is arranged in a structured, grid-like fashion. In the middle of the page, there is a small text annotation: "Altro modo".

Fantasia
Franc
da Mi

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for guitar. It features several systems of music, each consisting of a standard musical staff with a treble clef and a corresponding guitar tablature line below it. The tablature uses numbers 1-5 to indicate fret positions. The first system includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The second system is a shorter piece. The third system is titled "Fantasia di Francesco da Milano" and includes a red cross symbol. The fourth system continues the piece. The page concludes with the text "E ii".

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano
+

E ii

The image shows a page from an antique manuscript with four systems of musical notation. Each system consists of two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers 1-5 represent fret positions on the strings. Above the staves, diamond-shaped symbols (possibly representing ornaments or specific fretting techniques) are placed above certain notes. The notation is dense and fills most of the page. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

This block shows the right edge of the manuscript page, where the musical notation continues onto the next page. It includes the right-hand side of a staff system, showing numbers and diamond symbols.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a lute or guitar. The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (circles with stems), rests, and specific fingering or ornamentation symbols (diamonds and numbers). The notation is dense and characteristic of early modern manuscript notation. The page is numbered '19' in the upper right corner.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a lute tablature. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a top staff with diamond-shaped symbols (possibly representing fret positions) and a bottom staff with numbers (representing fret numbers). The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic and melodic markings. The page is aged and shows some wear at the edges.

This block shows the right edge of the adjacent page, which also contains handwritten musical notation. It features staves with numbers and diamond-shaped symbols, similar to the notation on the main page. The page is partially visible and shows some of the same aged characteristics.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a manuscript for a string instrument. The page is numbered '20' in the top right corner. The notation is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various symbols such as circles with numbers inside, vertical lines, and diamond shapes. The first system has three diamond-shaped symbols above the first staff. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of figured bass or early guitar notation. The paper is aged and shows some wear at the edges.

*Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano*

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a top staff with rhythmic notation (circles with flags) and a bottom staff with lute tablature (numbers 0-9). The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed music. The title 'Fantasia di Francesco da Milano' is written in a cursive hand on the left side of the second system. The paper is aged and yellowed, and the ink is dark.

This block shows the right edge of the next page in the manuscript. It contains the continuation of the musical notation from the previous page, including rhythmic notation and lute tablature on a staff.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, page 24. It contains four systems of staves. Each system consists of a top staff with notes and stems, and a bottom staff with numerical figures (fingerings or tablature). The notation is dense and includes various symbols such as circles, lines, and numbers. The paper is aged and shows some staining. A watermark 'www.internetculturale.it' is visible at the top, and the page number '24' is in the upper right corner.

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano

Fantasia
Francesco
da Mil.

The page contains four systems of musical notation for guitar. Each system consists of two staves: the upper staff uses a six-line lute tablature with numbers 0-5 and includes diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes; the lower staff uses a six-line staff with standard musical notation, including notes, rests, and bar lines. The piece is titled 'Fantasia di Francesco da Milano'.

Fantasia di
 Francesco
 da Milano

The page contains four systems of handwritten musical notation. Each system is written on a five-line staff. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, along with numerical figures and symbols such as circles and diamonds. Above the staves, there are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves, there are various numerical figures and symbols, including circles and diamonds. The page is aged and shows some wear.

Fantasia
Francesca
da Mila

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a lute. It consists of four systems of music, each with a single staff. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers 1-5 are placed on the staff lines to indicate fret positions. Above the staves, diamond-shaped ornaments are written, with stems pointing down to the notes they are meant to be played over. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The first system has 8 measures, the second has 8 measures, the third has 8 measures, and the fourth has 8 measures. The text 'Fantasia di Francesco da Milano' is written in the left margin of the second system.

*Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano*

*Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano*

The image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. At the top, there is a watermark: www.internetculturale.it. The page contains six staves of music. The first two staves are a pair of tablature staves, with the upper staff containing rhythmic notation (circles with numbers) and the lower staff containing fret numbers (circles with numbers). The next two staves are another pair of tablature staves, with the upper staff containing rhythmic notation and the lower staff containing fret numbers. The final two staves are a pair of tablature staves, with the upper staff containing rhythmic notation and the lower staff containing fret numbers. The music is written in a style characteristic of the Italian lute school of the 16th century. The paper is aged and yellowed, and the ink is dark. The page is part of a book, as evidenced by the binding on the left edge.

*Fantasia
Francesco
da Milano*

This block shows the beginning of the next page of the musical manuscript. It features the start of a new section titled "Fantasia di Francesco da Milano". The notation is partially visible, showing the first few staves of the piece. The page is numbered "54" at the bottom right.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for guitar, consisting of six staves. The notation is a form of tablature, with numbers (1-5) placed on the lines of the staves to indicate fret positions. Above the notes, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff contains the main melody, while the subsequent staves provide harmonic accompaniment. The piece is titled 'Fantasia di Francesco da Milano'.

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano

The image shows a handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of four systems of two staves each. The notation includes circles for notes, numbers for frets, and various rhythmic and articulation markings. The first system has a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system has a bass clef and a common time signature. The third system has a treble clef and a common time signature. The fourth system has a bass clef and a common time signature. The score is written in black ink on aged, yellowed paper.

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano

Fantasia
Francesco
da Milano

The musical score is written on six systems of five-line staves. Each system contains diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards, and various fret numbers (1-5) are written below the notes. The notation is characteristic of early guitar manuscripts. The first system has a '3' above the first note. The second system has a '2' above the first note. The third system has a '4' above the first note. The fourth system has a '4' above the first note. The fifth system has a '4' above the first note. The sixth system has a 'G' below the first note. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano

Fantasia di
P. Paolo
Borrono

XX 9 7 5 3 2

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on four staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using numbers 0-7 on the staff lines to indicate fret positions. The notes are represented by circles, some with stems and diamond-shaped symbols above them. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff has five diamond symbols above it. The second staff has six diamond symbols above it. The third staff has five diamond symbols above it. The fourth staff has five diamond symbols above it. The notation includes various rhythmic and melodic patterns, with some notes marked with 'X' or 'XX' at the end of the piece. The page is numbered '26' in the top right corner.

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano

Fantasia
Francesco
da Milano

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a lute piece. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a treble clef and a single line. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) are placed on the staff lines to indicate fret positions. Above the staves, there are rhythmic markings, including vertical stems with flags and diamond-shaped symbols. The piece is titled 'Fantasia di Francesco da Milano' in the bottom left corner. The paper is aged and yellowed, and there is a faint watermark at the top.

Fantasia di
Francesco
da Milano

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a lute tablature. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a treble clef on the top line and a bass clef on the bottom line. The notation includes various symbols such as circles, diamonds, and numbers (1-7) placed on the lines and spaces of the staves. Above the staves, there are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines extending downwards, possibly indicating fingerings or specific notes. The paper is aged and yellowed, and the handwriting is in black ink. The page is part of a book, as the binding is visible on the left side.

Partial view of musical notation on the left page of the manuscript, showing the right-hand ends of several staves with notes and clefs.

Main musical score on page 28, consisting of four systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. Above the first system, there are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines extending downwards, likely indicating specific performance techniques or ornaments. The notation is dense and characteristic of historical manuscript notation.

*Fantasia di
P. Paolo
Borrono*

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a rhythmic staff at the top with diamond-shaped notes and stems, and a lute tablature staff below it with numbers 0-5. The tablature is written in a style where numbers are placed on or between the lines of the staff. The text 'Fantasia di P. Paolo Borrono' is written in the left margin of the third system. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed or handwritten lute music.

This block shows the right edge of the adjacent page, which is partially visible. It contains several staves of musical notation, including rhythmic notation with diamond-shaped notes and lute tablature with numbers. The notation is consistent with the main page.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, page 29. It contains four systems of music, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using numbers 0-7 on the staves to represent fret positions. Above the staves, there are diamond-shaped symbols with stems, likely representing ornaments or specific playing techniques. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as minims and crotchets, and includes accidentals like flats and naturals. The systems are arranged vertically on the page, with some systems having a double bar line. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Cázon Frã
geſe Le con
têt eſt riche

The image shows a handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of four systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line with lyrics and a guitar line with tablature. The tablature uses numbers 1-7 on the strings and includes diamond-shaped ornaments (trills) above the notes. The lyrics are: "Cázon Frã", "geſe Le con", and "têt eſt riche". The notation is dense and characteristic of early manuscript notation.

The image displays a page from an antique lute or guitar tablature manuscript. It contains four systems of music, each consisting of a five-line staff with diamond-shaped fret markers and rhythmic notation. The notation is a form of early guitar tablature, where numbers 1-5 represent fret positions. Above the staves, diamond-shaped markers indicate the fretting for each note. The first system begins with a '4' on the first line, indicating the fourth fret. The second system includes the text 'Canzon Fra' and 'cefe Gem' and 'mon cur.' written in a cursive hand. The third system starts with a '7' on the first line, indicating the seventh fret. The fourth system starts with a '2' on the first line, indicating the second fret. The manuscript is written on aged, yellowed paper with some staining and wear at the edges.

A partial view of a musical staff from the adjacent page, showing diamond-shaped fret markers and rhythmic notation.

Canzo
cefe E
ture

A partial view of a musical staff from the adjacent page, showing diamond-shaped fret markers and rhythmic notation.

A partial view of a musical staff from the adjacent page, showing diamond-shaped fret markers and rhythmic notation.

Căzon Fră
cesc Ală
ture

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The notation is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The top staff of each system contains diamond-shaped ornaments (possibly representing a lute or similar stringed instrument) and rhythmic markings. The bottom staff contains numerical tablature, with numbers 1-5 placed on lines to indicate fret positions. The text 'Căzon Frăcesc Alăture' is written in the left margin of the second system. The page number '31' is in the top right corner, and a watermark 'www.internetculturale.it' is at the top.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation from an old manuscript. The page is divided into four systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where numbers (1-5) are placed on the staves to indicate fret positions. Circles are placed on the staves to indicate specific notes or chords. Above each system, there are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines, likely representing fingerings or ornaments. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

This block shows the right edge of the adjacent page, which is partially visible. It contains handwritten musical notation, including numbers and circles on staves, similar to the main page. The text "Canzo", "cese N", "nea d", and "quino" is visible on the right side of the page.

Canzon Frã
cefe Mala Se
ne a d. s. 10^{to}
quino.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation. At the top, there is a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). Below this staff are three lines of lute tablature, with numbers 0-5 indicating fret positions. The tablature is written in a style typical of early modern lute music. The text of the piece is written in a cursive hand below the tablature. The piece is titled 'Canzon Frã' and is identified as 'cefe Mala Se ne a d. s. 10^{to} quino.' The notation continues with more tablature and a final treble clef staff at the bottom of the page.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation is organized into four systems, each consisting of three staves. The notes are diamond-shaped and positioned above the staves. Below the staves, there are various numerical sequences and symbols, including circled numbers and vertical lines, which likely represent fingerings or specific performance instructions. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear at the edges. A watermark 'www.internetculturale.it' is visible at the top of the page.

Bon
man

Bon Ivor
manye.

The musical score is written on a five-line staff. It begins with the title "Bon Ivor manye." followed by a series of rhythmic notations. The notation consists of circles, some containing numbers, and lines above the staff. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some of which are filled with black ink. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or symbols. The overall style is characteristic of early printed or handwritten musical notation, possibly from a lute or similar stringed instrument.

The image shows a page from an antique music manuscript. It features a four-line staff with diamond-shaped notes, characteristic of lute tablature. The notes are arranged in a sequence across the staff, with some notes having stems pointing downwards. Below the staff, there are several lines of lute tablature, consisting of numbers (0-9) and other symbols (like 'x' or 'o') placed on a grid of lines. The text 'Noe noe noe psallite noe Hierusalē a 4. lo. Moton' is written in a Gothic script on the left side of the page, corresponding to the musical notation. The paper is aged and yellowed, and the overall appearance is that of a historical document.

Noe noe noe
psallite noe
Hierusalē a
4. lo. Moton

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a lute tablature. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a top staff with diamond-shaped symbols (possibly representing fret positions) and a bottom staff with numbers and circles. The numbers are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence of notes or frets. The circles in the bottom staff may represent specific fret positions or other musical notations. The notation is dense and covers most of the page.

I ii

The image displays a page of handwritten musical notation, likely from a historical manuscript. The notation is organized into four systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is highly stylized and includes various symbols such as circles, vertical lines, and numbers, which are characteristic of early musical notation systems. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration. The background of the image is dark, and a watermark is visible at the top.

The image displays a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a lute tablature, organized into four systems. Each system consists of two staves. The notation is highly symbolic, using numbers (0-7) and letters (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII) placed on or between the lines of the staves. Above each system, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some of which are shaded in light blue. The first system begins with a '23' above the first staff. The second system starts with '78' above the first staff. The third system begins with '23' above the first staff. The fourth system starts with a circled '0' above the first staff. The notation is dense and covers the entire width of the page.

The image shows a page from an antique manuscript with four staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation consists of circles (notes) placed on a five-line staff, with stems pointing downwards. Above the notes are various rhythmic markings, including vertical lines and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The lyrics are written in a Gothic script below the third staff.

Noe et noe
puer nobis
nascitur. lo.
Moton a. 4.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a lute tablature. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a top staff with diamond-shaped notes and a bottom staff with numbers (0-7) and other symbols. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion across the page. The paper is aged and yellowed. There are some faint markings and symbols throughout the page, including a large '3' on the left margin and some illegible text at the bottom.

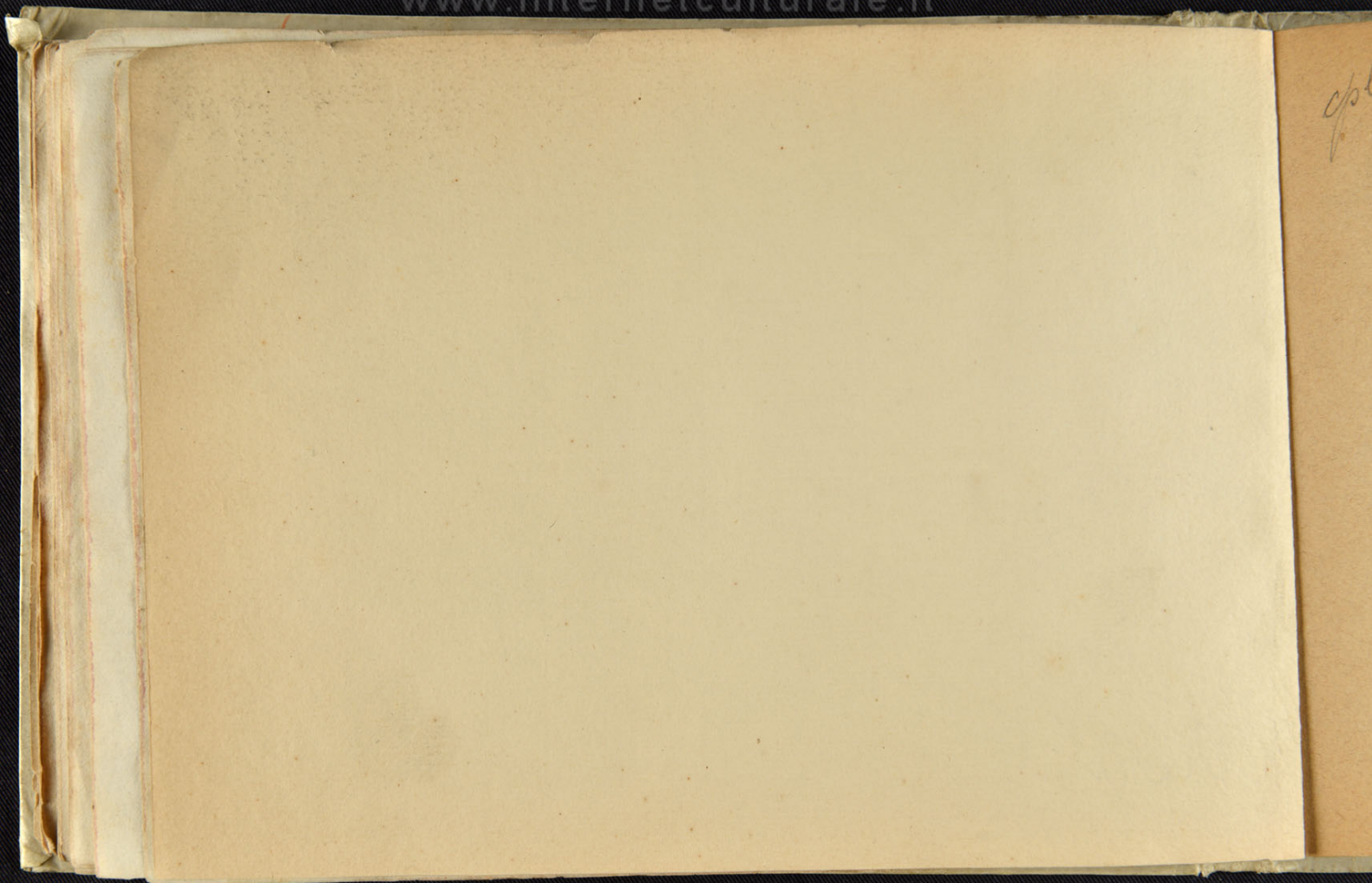
Handwritten musical notation on three systems of staves. Each system consists of a single staff with rhythmic markings (vertical stems and flags) above it and a line of numbers below it. The numbers are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence of notes or chords, possibly representing a simplified or shorthand notation. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

IL FINE.



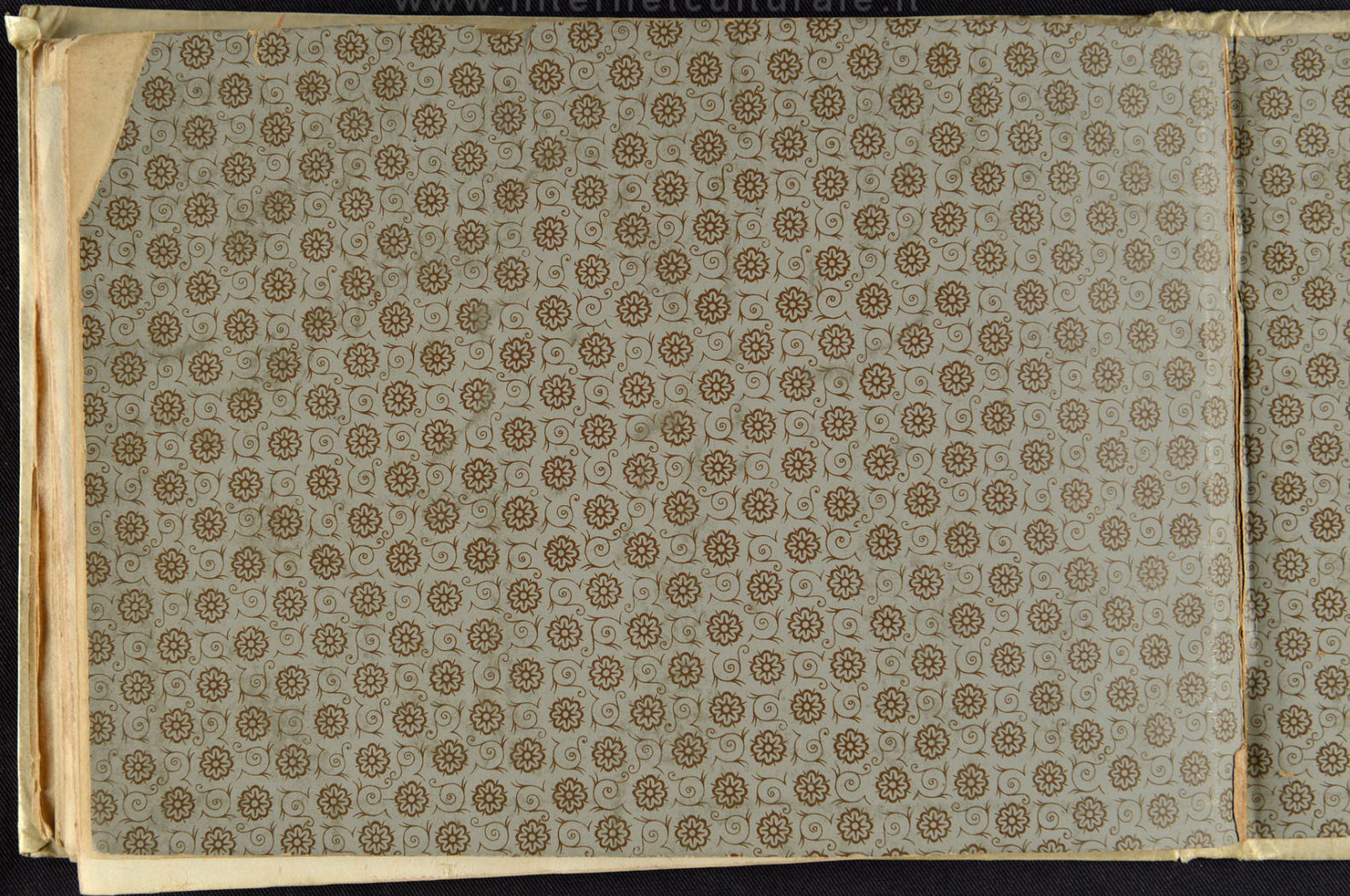
90833

The image shows a page from an old manuscript with handwritten musical notation. The notation is arranged in three systems, each starting with a clef and a key signature. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation consists of notes, rests, and other musical symbols. There are some faint markings on the page, possibly indicating a page number or a section marker.



epst.

Mus Prae
Ta Tab. 5





cento uno
Stilfite



NAZIONALE DI
MUSICA
1400
VENEZIA.

547. Borrono, Pietro Paolo. Intavolatura di Lauto.
Libro ottavo. Venezia, G. Scoto, 1548, in 4° obl.
Esemplare unico.
Venezia, R. Biblioteca Nazionale.

