



**LIBRO DE MUSICA PARA**  
Vihuela, intitulado Orphenica lyra. En el  
qual se contienen muchas y diuersas obras.  
Cõpuesto por Miguel de Fuenllana.  
Dirigido al muy alto y muy poderoso se-  
ñor don Philippe principe de España,  
Rey de Ynglaterra, de Napoles &c. n.º señor.  
**CON PRIVILEGIO REAL.**

1554

Tassado en veynte y ocho reales.  
*de Texanando*

## El principe.

**P**Or quanto por parte de vos Miguel de Fuenllana estã en esta corte, nos ha sido hecha relaciõ, que vos aueys compuesto vn libro de musica para vihuela que se intitula Orphenica Lyrã: en que por su dificultad aueys passado mucho trabajo de espiritu, suplicando nos, que teniendo consideraciõ alo suso dicho y ala vtilidad y prouecho q̄ dello se figura, mandassemos, que por el tiempo que fuessemos seruido vos o la persona o personas q̄ vuestro poder vuiessen, y no otras algunas, pudieffen imprimir ni vender, ni imprimieffen ni vendieffen en estos reynos y señorios dela corona de castilla el dicho libro: o como la nuestra merced fuesse. Y nos acatãdo lo suso dicho: y porque auiendo se visto la dicha obra por nuestro mandado, pareció ser vtil y prouehosa. Por la presente damos licencia y facultad a vos el dicho Miguel de Fuenllana, para que vos o la persona o personas que vuestro poder ouieren y no otras algunas, puedan imprimir y vender, y imprimã y vëdan el dicho libro en los dichos reynos y señorios dela corona de Castilla, ni traerlo a vender de fuera de ellos, por tiempo de quinze años primeros siguientes, que se cuenten desde el día dela hecha desta nuestra cedula en adelante: so pena q̄ qualquier persona o personas que sin tener vuestro poder para ello lo imprimierẽ o hizieren imprimir, y lo vendieren, o hizierẽ vender, pierdan toda la impressiõ que hizieren o vendieren, y los moldes y aparejos con que lo hizierẽ: y mas incurra cada vno en pena de treynta mil marauedis por cada vez que lo contrario hiziere: la qual dicha pena se reparta desta manera. La tercia parte para la persona que lo denũciare y la otra tercia parte para el juez q̄ lo sentenciare: y la otra tercia parte para nuestra camara y fisco. Y mandamos que cada pliego de molde del dicho libro se venda al precio que fuere tassado por los del consejo de su magestad. Y mandamos a ellos y a los presidentes, y oydores delas sus audiencias, alcaldes y alguaziles dela su casa corte y chãcillerias: y a todos los corregidores, assistente, gouernadores, y otras justicias y juezes q̄ lesquier destos dichos reynos y señorios, q̄ guardẽ y cūplan, y hagã guardar y cūplir esta nuestracedula: y que contra lo en ella contenido no vayan, ni passen, ni consientan yr ni passar en tiempo alguno ni por alguna manera, so pena de la nuestra merced y de diez mil marauedis para la nuestra camara a cada vno que lo contrario hiziere. Fecha en Valladolidã onze de Agosto de mil y quinientos y cinquenta y tres años.

Yo el principe.

Por mandado de su alteza. Iuan Vazquez



AL MVY ALTO Y MVY PODEROSO  
señor don Philippe principe de España, Rey de  
Inglaterra, y de Napoles. &c. Nño señor.

Muy alto y muy poderoso señor.



**S**entencia es scripta en el libro de Job, que el hombre nasce mas para experimentar la aspereza de los trabajos, que para biuir sepultado en la ociosidad. Pues que riendo yo conforme a esta doctrina seguir lo vno y huyr lo otro, eligi entre las artes la mas proporecionada a mi inclinacion, que es la musica: en cuyo exercicio cō continuo estudio he gastado la mayor parte de mi vida. Y puestto que a la bōdad Diuina, por oculto juyzio suyo, le plugo dende mi infancia priuarme dela luz corporal, no permitio su grandeza, q̄ mis trabajos quedassen sin fructo, pues en esta parte quiso cōmunicarme este talento. El qual por ser don suyo y dado de su liberalidad, me parecio q̄ deuia no tenerlo escondido, pues podia cō el aprouechar a los que se precian de tan virtuoso exercicio: sacando a luz esta obra, primicias de mis trabajos. La qual me parecio dedicarla y ofrecerla a. V. Mag. para que cō tā crescido fauor estauiesse como en trono segura de toda emulacion. Y assi suplico a. V. Mag. la reciba y fauorezca, mirando mas al animo con que se ofrece, que al ser que ala obra yo pude dar.

Yo el principe

Philippe de España, Rey de Inglaterra, y de Napoles.

# Prologo al lector.



Entre los antiguos y grandes varones era loable cōsumbre (prudente lector) que para tractar las cosas arduas: no confiados en la fuerza de sus entendimientos, ni en lo que por si mismos alcançar podrian: se esforçauan a inuocar el auxilio celestial: con quãta mas razon deuo yo hazer lo que ellos hazian: para tractar de tan encubrada ciencia como es la musica. No pidiendo para esto el socorro venido del monte Parnaso: ni de la fuente Pegasea: que los que andauã sentados en la sombra de la muerte pedian. Mas leuãtando los ojos del anima a otro mas encumbrado monte, que es la triumphante Hierusalem, dōde los ortefanos del señor morã: implorando la summa bondad del spiritu uiuificador que quiso en lenguas de fuego descender sobre el apostolico collegio: para que esta mia alcançar pueda vna pequeña centella para explanar lo que a mi entendimiento tuuo por bien de dar a entender: desta inestimable facultad. A quien no con menos razō, por la multitud de sus subtilezas: el titulo de la dialectica se puede imponer: llamandola arte de las artes y ciencia de las ciencias. Cuya diffinición (segun el diuino Ysidoro afirma) es ciencia de harmonia que consiste no solamente en el sentido: pero tambien en el cãto: como el glorioso Augustino significo. De la qual me parece segun su grand dificultad que todo lo que de sus excellencias escriuieron: es lo menos que della se pudiera escriuir porque excede las fuerças humanas. Y no sera necesario para cosa tã notoria tractar de la estimacion en que los grandes principes siempre la tuuieron. Porque considerado q̄ con ella se sirue Dios en el cielo: quien fera tan desconocido: que no la dessee gozar en la tierra? Los gloriosos santos que della mas gustaron: estos son los que mas grandezas dixeron. Y muchos emplearon sus exercicios en entender y gozar la suauidad desta ciencia: y en queyerla enseñar a otros: como parece por muchos libros que en ella dexaron scriptos. Los beatissimos Augustino y Seuerino parece auer abierto camino para otros, que por no reýterar sus loores, me quiero abraçar con la breuedad: y traer a la memoria sus inuentores: pareceria inuentar otro genero de prolixidad. Porque nadie ay que ignore lo que por tan autēticas scripturas esta diuulgado. Pero ya que fuesse Tubal primero inuentor: como la sagrada scriptura nos cuenta: o Pithagoras como la ceterua de los Griegos concede: ni haze mucho a nuestro proposito: ni por dexallo de hazer se recibe detrimento. Otros que por otras causas mouidos creen q̄ Linoy Amphio fuesen su principio: no es cosa importante negar se lo a ellos por dar se lo a Apollo. Basta que por ser exercicio lleno de virtud se tiene por cierto no auer sin el disciplina perfecta como los sabios antiguos quieren. Vna cosa se dezir y que no se me podrã negar: que el que no fuere amador suyo: por justa sentencia merece que nadie lo sea del. Por q̄ cosa con que tanto se sirue Dios: razon es que con ella tengan contento los hombres: por ser tan qualificada: que aun la machina de cielo y tierra no quiso su potētissimo artifice dexarla sin esta admirable cōcordancia: como los santos scriptores della dã cierto testimonio. Y el real propheta no careciendo deste conocimiento: nos da a sentir lo que della sintio: persuadiendo nos que las alabanças que al señor ouiessemos de dar: cō la dulcedumbre de la vihuela las ouiessemos de ofrecer. La qual puesta en sus manos bastaua a expeller los demonios. Y no seria sujeto a reprehension: pues ante sde mi otros lo hizieron: aprouechandome de las historias del gran musico Orpheo que despues su cedio: q̄ con la suauidad de su vihuela a los ministros de Plutō hizo cessar su justicia. A cuya ymitacion y memoria me parecio cōuenible cosa intitular esta obra Orphenica lyra. No porque se piense que desta similitud se me pueda pegar algū poluo de vana jactancia: pero como sea de los primeros inuentores y padre por antigüedad desta arte ymitandole en el nõbre: ayude yo a sustentar su immortal fama. Pues el famoso poeta luande Mena en su coronacion no dexo de inuocar esta Lyra: sin otros muchos exēplos que en la religion christiana tenemos: de que nos sobran autoridades para loarlos: y no falta se para creellos. Ni quiso nuestro redemptor venir a nacer en el mundo:

## Prologo al lector.

fin que nos manifestasse la dulcedumbre de arriba. Y en las academias de Athenas se tuvo tanta cuenta cō la estimacion de esta ciencia, que el que no sabia tañer y cantar, por uilizado que fuese en las letras, era despreciado sin la musica. Themistocles es buen teologo de su vergonçosa disfauor: por cuya causa el philosopho Socrates deprendio en la senectud lo que no hizo en la mocedad. Y el poderoso Heron, como cuenta el Petrarca, entre los tormentos de la muerte se quexava diziendo, que no le peñaua tanto morir tan gran principe, como de faltar en la tierra tan gran musico. Y aunque los efectos desta admirable facultad son muchos, sus diferencias son tres solas, segun el divino Ysidoro. La primera es harmonica, que de cāto de bozes consta. La segunda organica, que solamente del soplo consiste. La tercera es ritmica, que del tocamiento de los dedos recibe los numeros. Y aunque todas las tres partes musicales estā a la humana naturaleza tan agradables y bien sonantes: esta es la que sobre todos tiene el primado, por el toque que con el espiritu uiuo se haze: como es en la vihuela, y por la proporcion y conformidad que con la humana voz tiene. Y por tanto es mayor su perfeccion, porque es de cuerdas, que en latin se dize chorda. Y aunque ella sea diction Griega, si origen latina le quisiessimos dar, muy a proporcion le vernia que naciessede cor, que significa coraçon. Porque assi como el pulso de aquel miembro tã subtil y generoso es en el pecho: assi el tocamiento de les en la vihuela: y por ser de tãtas circunstancias y primores adonada, y de tanta dificultad considerada, meditan de veras a ella q̄ facilmente pudiese quedar sin mi. Porq̄ el fructo d vn largo trabajo de toda la vida, no se alcanza sino a trueque de la salud. No obstante muchas contradiciones que tuue viendo ser tan difficultoso su fin, y sus efectos tan negados a la humana flaqueza. Porque conosci segun la theorica y practica ser este instrumento mas sujeto a la uoluntad del que lo supiere, que otro alguno: por causa de su harmonia y cōpostura. La qual haze muchos efectos, y en los coraçones mas generosos alli haze mayor aposento: como los escritores cuentan. Que si a vnos comueca profana alegria: a otros prouoca a deuoto plazer. Quien a los hombres de los humanos cuydados alça y eleua en celestial contemplacion. Quien saca del encerrado pecho las piadosas lagrimas, que por el rostro corren. Quien podra dezir lo que por experiencia se suele ver. Que entrañas ay tan azeradas, que su enfalçada suauidad no las conuierta en blandura. Tiene tan largo su señorio, que ninguna Edad, ni dignidad le niega su jurisdiccion. Refrena la yramultiplica la concordia: es destruydora de los vicios, causadora de loables costumbres: los cuydados de tierra, los heroycos animos para cosas fuertes inflama. Hasta el farra cenico Auicena conocio su propiedad: diziendo q̄ mitiga todo dolor. Y la causa (amado lector) que tan penosas fatigas me hizo tomar: y que por tan inuisitadas sendas me forçoa yr, velando las noches, y no descansando los dias, mayormente estando yo en esta corpora litiuebla, en que el señor me quiso poner, fue por le seruir con el mismo dō de su larga mano recebido, dandole alabanças por lo que en mi hizo: y para prouocar a otros que lo mismo quieran hazer: trabajandome a mi por apreuechar a los que en esta facultad se quisieren exercitar. Porque conformea la euangelica ley: el que nodiere de su talento ganancia, por muy cierto deue tener su castigo. Que poco prouecho haze en la republica el que su thesoro tiene escondido en el arca. Y mouido con esta benigna uoluntad y no menor charidad, quise componer esta obra: y cogendo de las mejores flores, hazer este sabroso panal, con que todos huelguen, y muchos deprēdan: diuidiendola en seys partes, deste modo. En la primera vā Duos, y musica de a tres de buenos authores, y fantasias mias a tres, al tono de cada vna de las cōposturas: que es vna buena disposicion para principiantes: que les situa como de a. b. c. En la segunda se ponen motetes a quatro de excellentes authores: y con cada vno dellos vna fantasia mias a quatro del mismo tono del motete. En la tercera ay motetes a cinco y a seys, musica de mayor dificultad y que pide mas el estudio que la passada. Y con todo esto qualquiera la podra bien tañer, si de veras quisiere trabajar. Y en la precedente estuniere

# Prologo al lector.

aprouechado. Porque todo ello antes que se cifra se en los papeles se experimento muchas vezes en la vihuela. Y no ay cosa en este libro que primero no se aya puesto y tañido, que cifrado. Porque con esta certidumbre, tome este atreuimiento de poner las dificultades que aqui se contienen. En la quarta se pone musica mas domestica y para def emboltura de manos: y son cõposuras de a tres y a quatro. En la quinta se hallara musica muy galana tambien para def emboluer las manos: cuyo concierto se hallara en la tabla de la obra, y adelante se pone mas por extenso. En la sexta y vltima se ponen tres entaladas, Bomba, lusa, lubilate: con alguna musica compuesta y fantasias para vihuela de cinco ordenes, iuntamente musica compuesta y fantasias para vihuela de quatro ordenes, que dizen guitarra: y otras obras de contra punto, y los ocho tonos con algunos auisos y consonancias y vn motete que dà final libro: segun mas copiosamente cõtara por las tablas de cada libro, como ya he dicho. Dispuseme a dar esta ordẽ, porque el que quisiere seguir la pueda y subiendo por sus grados a lo mas difiçil del tañer, que es lo que me ha mouido, y yo mas querria, y pretendo. Y si alguno alguna dificultad pusiere, creyendo que passo los limites de la posibilidad: yo le ruego a este tal que el tiempo que perdiere en dudar, lo ocupe en estudiar. Y desta manera dando: e de veras a estudio, confie, que con figura el fin deseado.

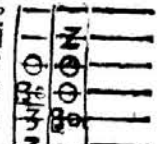
Fin del prologo.

# Siguense los auisos y documentos que en este libro se contienen.



Veſio que por muy buenos y excelentes authors ſe ayan dado auisos d  
muchavtil. dad y prouecho para la musica que en eſte instrumento de la  
vihuela ſe ha de tañer, con otras cosas particulares, que para la intelligen  
cia delerequieré: no dexare yo de dezir lo que en eſto me ofrece, mo  
uado principalmete cō zelo daprouechar: aſſi meſmo por dar auiso de laſeñales y par  
ticularidades que en eſte libro ſe contienen. Y para proueade mi intincion quie tener  
cuenta principalmente con tres o quatro cosas de que pienſo traſiar, detro de las qua  
leſe incluye en todos los auisos que en eſte libro ſe ponen. Eſa ſaber, musica compueſta  
y fantafias mias, y la manera que ſe ha de tener para me, or var del redoble y tañer con  
limpieza: tambien e dira en ſu tiempo de los tonos. Viniendo pues a traſiar de la musi  
ca compueſta digo, que en todas eſtas obras, aſſi a tres como a quatro, a cinco y a ſeys,  
con todas las de mas que en el libro ſe contienen (excepto duos) ſue mi intincion poner  
leſ letra, porque me parece que la letra es el anima de qualquiera cōpoſtura, pues aun  
que qualquier obra compueſta de musica ſea muy buena, faltandole la letra parece que  
carece de verdadero ſpiritu. Por lo qual, como dicho es, me moui a ponerla, y a ſeñalar  
vnade las bozes que mas agradable fueſſe para poder ſe cantar, que eſ la de la cifra colo  
rada. Pues teniendo cuenta con eſta ſeñal y con las que adelante ſe ponen, el que de ve  
ras lo quiere trabajar, ſin duda podrá gozar de eſta excellencia, que eſcãtar vnã boz de  
la compoſtura que tañere. Y para que con mas verdad ſe pueda hazer eſto ha de tener  
cuenta con golpes que ſe ofrecen de ſemibreues, o minimas con puntillo o ſin el: ora  
ſea en el principio del cōpas, o en el medio del. Digo que en todo el valor de la dicha fi  
gura o figurate ha de eſtar la boz cantando, por no faltar en la conſonancia haſta en tã  
to que venga otra cifra colorada, con la qual ſe ha de mudar. Y eſto ſe entẽdera ſino vñe  
reapiracion o pauſa de por medio. Aſſi miſmo porque en algunas obras compueſtas  
ſe pone vnã boz puntada en canto de organo, para que ſe errarẽ, puedã facilmente tor  
nar ſe a cobrar el que tañe y el que canta: ſe pone vnã ſeñal de cifra a trechos, començan  
do de vnã, dos, tres, &c. Y donde quiera que eſta ſeñal eſtũuere ſe ha de juntar la boz cō  
el instrumento, para proſeguir lo que ſe tañe y canta, y la ſeñal eſta. **I . Z . 3 . 4 .**  
Tambien ſe ha de tener auiso, que ſiempre que ſe ofreciere alguna figura de minima, o  
ſeminima, todas las que ſe ſiguen han de ſer del miſmo valor, haſta en tanto que otra to  
breuẽga. Aſſi miſmo ay algunas obras de laſ compueſtas, que en el principio o vltimo  
dellas alguna parte o pedaço ſe ha de tañer dos vezes: y para que ſe tenga conoſcimiẽ  
to de ſto, ſe pone al principio y al fin de lo que ſe tañe, eſta ſeñal. ✕ començãdo del com  
pas en que eſta ſe pone, para acabar en el que eſta otra ſemejante. Tambien en las obras  
de a cinco y a ſeys ſe parte algunas vezes la cuerda, y eſto por guardar la verdad de la cō  
poſtura: porque eſte instrumento aunque mas perfecto que todos, no ſufre cosas muy  
dificultofas, y por no vſar de conſonancias peregrinas, quie tomar eſte medio de par  
tir la cuerda en eſta manera. **¶** Pongamos caſo que ſe ofrece vnã conſonancia, y ſea  
eſta: quarta en vazio: tercera en el tercero traſte: ſegunda en el meſmo: prima en el ſegũ  
do. Eſtas ſon quatro bozes: pero piſando vnã de las dos terceras en el tercero traſte co  
mo ya eſ dicho, la que queda en vazio ſeruirã de mi, o re: y la que ſe hollare, ſera ſol, o fa,  
ſegun el tono que tañere: y en eſta manera ſera conſonancia de cinco bozes. Eſto meſmo  
ſe puede hazer en otras conſonancias neceſſitadas de ſte remedio, aſſi como quãdo ſe ofre  
ce quinta en el ſegundo traſte, y quarta y tercera en vazio: aqui ſe ha de partir la ſegun  
da en el tercero traſte, y la vnã ſeruirã de fa, que ſ la que ſe piſa: y la otra de re, que ſ o ſtaua  
de la quinta. Y en eſta manera ſe tañen cinco o ſeys bozes, ſiempre que me jantes conſonã  
cias ſe ofrecen, y ſe guarda la verdad de la compoſtura. Y ſi alguno tuuiere eſto por co  
ſa muy dificultofa, ternã ſe por reſpondido, con que el vſo y verdadero eſtudio todo

# Auifos.

lo puede, y la señal que se pone en el traste donde la cuerda se ha de partir es esta, juntamente con el exemplo de lo ya dicho. Assi mesmo se terná por auifo, que muchas vezes se reytara la letra, y para esto se pone la misma señal q̄ en el canto de organo se suele poner, y es esta. . Tambien se ha de tener por auifo, que en qualquier principio de composiura o fantasia, que se viere esta letra, F. se entendera que la tal obra es facil, y en la que estuuie receta. D. ay dificultad.

Esto se entendera en todas las composiuras y fantasias, que en el libro se ponen, en esta manera: que en las obras de a quatro se ponen las señales ya dichas, en las faciles y dificultades: y lo mismo en las obras de a cinco y a seys. Pero ha de tomar cada cosa en su grado, pues cierto es, que mayor dificultad aura en las obras de a cinco y seys que en las de a quatro. En tal caso conuiene q̄ con prudencia cada vno elija la musica que sus manos puedan tañer. No se pone esta señal en duos, ni en obras de a tres, pues estas de suyo esta tan faciles, y musica para principiantes. Y esta causa me mouio poner las al principio deste libro para q̄ por sus grados se vayadando musica en el, segun la habilidad y manos que cada vno tuuiere: la qual orden en el prologo se ha ya relatado, y adelante se pora mas por extenso. ¶ En lo que toca al compas con q̄ estas obras se han de tañer, solo quiero dezir, q̄ cada vno se deue cõformar cõ la disposiciõ de sus manos, y dificultad de la obra, pues el q̄ la tuuiere cõ ellas se tiene la licẽcia para tañer cõ mas libertad y destreza, q̄ cualquiera obra, aun q̄ tẽga dificultad. Y el q̄ no tuuiere tanta soltura de manos deue tañer cõ cõpas repetado, en especial a los principios, ha sia tener conõcimiẽto de la obra q̄ tañe por vlar de limpieza en lo q̄ tañere, y guardar la verdad de la cõposiura. Y al fin assi los que tienẽ manos, como los q̄ carecen de ellas, me parece que en toda obra q̄ tañeren, ora sea facil o dificultad, de uende elegir el medio: quiero dezir, que ni el compas vaya apressuado, ni muy de espacio. ¶ Assi mesmo es auifo, que en alguna composiura, y fantasias, se baxa la letra vn pito del tono en q̄ se suele tẽplar. Esto se entiẽde en octaua de la quarta en vazio, con que se ha de entonar. Es vna buena manera de tañer, teniendo conõcimiẽto de los terminos, porque se goza de algunos puntos en vazio, que es lo mejor que este instrumẽto tiene. Quando se ofreciere tañer las dichas obras o fantasias, dar se ha auifo al principio dellas. ¶ No pongo glosa todas vezes en las obras compuestas, porque no soy de opinion que con glosas ni redobles se obscurezca la verdad de la composiura, como vemos que algunos, contentos con sola su opinion, las obras que muy buenos autores hã compuesto con excelente artificio y buen spiritu, puestas en sus manos, las componen ellos de nuevo, cercandolas con no se que redobles, ordenadas a su voluntad. Digo que si no fuere ofreciendose clausula, o en tiempo que la misma composiura diere lugar no se deue en otra manera de fraudar la composiura con las semejantes glosas o redobles y como dicho tengo, por la causa que aqui digo, yo no la pongo en las obras deste libro: taluo al clauular, o en los lugares que la composiura lo demanda, como en las mismas obras se vera. ¶ Tambien se señala la clau en la boz colorada que se ha de cantar, porq̄ se tenga conõcimiẽto de la solfa q̄ se ha de dezir: no se pone mas q̄ en los motetes y obras estrãgeras, pues las faciles y conocidas poca necesidad tienen desta señal.

## Del orden y fantasias que en este

libro se ponen.

**D**elclarado tengo como he podido, las señales y particularidades que se ponen en las obras compuestas. Viendo pues a tractar de las fantasias que en este libro se contienen, me sera forçado tornar a relatar algo de passio el orden q̄ en el se contiene: puesto que en el prologo se ay dicho. Y es assi que este libro se diuide en seys partes: en la primera me parecio poner duos, y composiuras a tres, y con cada vna de las vna fantasia mia a tres, del tono que es

# Auisos.

la composura, teniendo respecto a dos cosas. La vna, que esta fuese musica tan de mesura a principiantes, que la pudie en tomar en lugar de a. b. c. La otra, que al que no le estuuiere bien trabajar en las obras compuestas, hallasse fantasias con que satisfazer al oydo, y exercitar mejor las manos. Aunque en esto mi opinion es, que qualquiera que quisiere aprender la musica de veras, siempre se exercite en estudiar, y poner obras compuestas, pues dellas se saca el verdadero fructo. Y si algun olor de composura tuuiere en las fantasias que en este libro pongo, confieso ser la causa clauer visto y puesto muchas obras de excellentes authors. ¶ En la segunda se ponen motetes a quatro, y con cada vno dellos vna fantasia mia, siguiendocomo dicho es el orden del tono de que es el motete que le precede. En las obras que en esta segunda parte se contienen mayordificultad ay: pero el que con diligencia y buen estudio trabajar, en ser aprouchado en la primera parte: facilmente podra sujetar a su voluntad las que se ponen en la segunda. En especialion de mucho prouecho para desemboltura de manos, y para tañer musica de buen ayre, las fantasias que se contienen en esta segunda parte. ¶ En la tercera se ponen motetes de acinco y de a seysbozes, musica de muy excelente composura y consonancia, podran gozar de su grandeza los que fueren grandes en el estudio y saber: y los que con curiosidad disponiendose a adquirir la gran excellencia y perfeccion deste instrumento: quisiere cogere el fructo de lo mas alto de la palma. ¶ En el quarto libro se ponen obras de contra punto sobre algunos cantollanos, con algunas partes de missas fantasias muy prouechosas para desemboltura de manos, algunas ay faciles para aquellos que las buiscan, las quales se conoceran por la señal arriba ya dicha. Tambien se ponen Fabordones con otras obras compuestas. ¶ En la quinta parte se contienen Strambotes, madrigales, Sonetos en lengua toscana y en la nuestra: villanescas, y villancicos a tres y a quatro, musica por cierto digna de todo estudio, pues no solo aprouecha para el tañer galano y de buen ayre, pero aun tambien para adquirir el verdadero artificio de la composura: pues qualquiera musica estrangera trae consigo todo este prouecho. Tambien se pone algunos romances viejos por no incurrir en desgracia de los qñon amigos deste mãjar. ¶ En la sexta y vltima parte se ponen tres en saladas, lusia, Bomba, y lubilate, con algunas fantasias y obras compuestas, para vihuela de cinco ordenes: lo mismo para guitarra. Note se puede negar el loor a estas obras, pues sin dubda las dichas en saladas tienen excellencia en la letra y singularidad en la composura. Buen testigo sera desto el que trabajar de gustar con libertad deste potaje. Las fantasias del vn instrumento y del otro, creon de prouecho para los aficionados a ellos, segun que la experiencia se lo dira, si de veras se exercitaren en el estudio dellas. Otras fantasias y obras de contra punto, con algunos auisos y tientos para los ocho tonos se ponen en esta sexta parte, con las quales y con vn motete mio, compuesto en loor y alabanga de nuestro señor acaba el libro, remitiendo lo demas a las tablas, que de las seys partes del libro se ponen en su lugar.

## Delos redobles.



Ractado hemos de las composuras y fantasias. Cosa razonable sera venir a tratar de la tercera cosa arriba ya dicha, que es lo qñ toca a los redobles y a tañer con limpieza: lo qual no es menos necessario que todo lo demas. Viniendo pues al modo delos Redobles digo, que yo no hallo mas que tres maneras, que se suelen tañer en este instrumento de la vihuela. La primera es, redoble que comunmente llaman dedillo. La segunda de dos dedos, entendiendose el dedo pulgar y su compañero. La tercera es, con los dos dedos primeros de los quatro, que son en la mano derecha. En lo que toca al redoble qñ llaman dedillo, con fiello ser facil y agradable al oydo, pero no se le niegue imperfeccion pues vna de las excellencias que este instrumento tiene, es el golpe con que el dedo hierela cuerda. Y puesto que en esta manera de redoble, el dedo quando entra hierela cuerda con golpe, quando

## De redobles.

ñale no se puede negar el herir cō la vña, y esta es imperfectiō, assi por no ser el pñto formado, como por no auer golpe entero ni verdadero. Y de aqui es q̄ los q̄ redoblā con la vña hallarā facilidad en lo q̄ hizierē, pero no perfectiō. Y esto q̄ aqui digo no es para cōdenar ninguna manera de tañer, pues yo tēgo por muy bueno lo q̄ los labios y auisados en la mūica exercitarē, y aprobarē por tal. Solo quiero dezir q̄ ay bueno y mejor: y cō esta intēciō tractare lo q̄ se sigue. Y es assi, q̄ la segūda manera de redoble q̄ te dixo del dedo pulgar y tu cōpañero, tēgo por muy buena: por q̄ cōtiene en si perfectiōn, y esta por etnar las cuerdas mayores mas cercanas al dedo pulgar, deue de vsarle en ellas, quiero de zir en sexta, quinta, quarta. Y tãbiē por q̄ las cuerdas ya dichas como seā mas gruēssas y de mayor cuerpo q̄ las q̄ se siguen, ay necesidad q̄ el redoble sea mas entero, y cō mayor fortaleza: puesto q̄ el q̄ con facilidad lo vsare, en todas las cuerdas se podra aprouechar dī, como sabemos q̄ lo hazē los estrāgeros de nuestra nacion. Viuiendo a la tercera manera de redoble, q̄ te haze cō los dos dedos primeros de los quatro q̄ son en la mano derecha digo, q̄ esta manera de redoblar tiene tal excellēcia: q̄ o te dezir, q̄ en ella sola cōsiste toda la perfectiōn q̄ en q̄quiera modo de redoble puede auer, assi en velocidad, como en limpieza, como en ser muy perfectio lo q̄ con el se tañe, pues como dicho es, tiene grā excellēcia el herir la cuerda cō golpe, sin q̄ te etre meta vñā ni otra manera de inuēciōn, pues en solo el dedo, como en cōlabiua cōsiste el verdadero espíritu, q̄ hiriedo la cuerda te le tue le dar. Pluguiēss e a nro señor q̄ lo q̄ aqui digo en esta manera de redoble fuesse de algun prouecho, para q̄ algunos mēdiāte verdadero estudio quissēss en exercitarlo: pues sin dubda la experiēcia los enseñara a entēder y creer lo dicho y mucho mas. Y por q̄ no parezca cōtētarle mi desseo, q̄ es de q̄ todos si fuesse posible, se diēss en esta manera de redoble, con solo el oor del, quise poner aqui vn solo auiso, para q̄ si algunos de ssarē tenera lguānoticia de si a manera de redoble, cō hazer lo q̄ aqui digo, tēga algū principio tu de ssco. Hase pues de entēder, q̄ si dentro de vn cōpas se ofrece auer ocho corcheas, la primera se ha de tañer con el dedo segūdo de los dos, q̄ los latinos llaman medius: y la segunda cō el primero llamado index: y a la tercera ha de acudir el q̄ primero taño: y en esta manera tañendola vna figura el vñ dedo y la otra el otro, por la orden ya dicha se pueden tañar las ocho corcheas, y todas las que mas quisieren. Pues lo que deste redoble se ha de entender es, q̄ han de herir los dos dedos por tal orden, que el vno vaya empos del otro. Y digo que el que de veras lo exercitare, assi en redobles que suben, como en los que descienden, podra vsarle, gozandose con tu trabajo. Y esto o te testificar por el que a mi me cuestas para auer de alcanzar alguna parte zilla del.


## Del tañer con limpieza.

**D**E mas de esto digo, q̄ vna de las cosas q̄ con grā estudio y cuydado en este instrumento se deue procurar es, tañer cō la mayor limpieza q̄ fuere posible lo q̄ en el se tañere. Y para q̄ en alguna manera esto se pueda adquirir, no dexare de dezir lo q̄ el tiempo y la experiēcia me ha enseñado, y para esto pōgo los auisos q̄ se siguen. Hase pues de notar, q̄ assi en cōposturas como en fantasias, algunas vezes se ofrece consonācia de quatro bozes: entre las q̄ les queda alguna de las cuerdas en vazio: y si la dicha consonancia no estocada con la mano derecha cō algun auiso ocurosidad, aquella cuerda que quedo en vazio, haze dissonancia freçando en ella, con las de mas que estan pisadas en sus puntos o cifras. Y esto no solo es tañer suzio, pero aun da gran desfabrimiento al oydo. Pongamos exemplo. Ofrecete prima en vazio, segūda en el segūdo traste: tercera en el tercero: quinta en vazio: estas son quatro bozes que hazen perfecta consonancia: pero queda aqui la quarta en vazio, que viene a ser tocandole septima de la segunda, que esta en el segūdo traste. Claro pues esta, que si el que toca la consonancia ya dicha con la mano derecha, se desmanda con el dedo pulgar a tocar en la quarta, que hara la dissonancia que dicho tēgo,

## De tañer limpio,

El remedio que para esto ay es facil, para qualquiera que lo quisiere vsar. Y es, que siempre q̄ esta consonancia o otra semejante se ofreciere, el dedo pulgar con q̄hiere la quinta, al tiempo que da el golpe, se ha de quedar fixado en la quarta, q̄dixe estar en vazio, de manera q̄ su sonido no sea ocasion de deslabrimiento. Y la misma consonancia se ofrece tocando segunda en vazio, tercera y quarta en segundo traste: y sexta en vazio: estas son quatro bozes: y la quinta que queda en vazio, viene a estar en septima de la tercera en segundo traste. Digo que ofreciendose semejante consonancia se ha de vsar del auiso ya dado, que el dedo pulgar q̄ toca a la sexta, despues de dado el golpe, ha de juntarse con la quinta, de manera que las quatro bozes suenen con distincio, y limpieza, sin que la septima ya dicha les impida. Esto se entendera en consonancias que se sufren vsar del tal remedio: como son golpes de semibreues, o minimas. Pues son figuras que pasan con diminucion, claro se vera que no es mi intencion tractar de las semejantes. ¶ Assi mismo se ha de tener por auiso que si se ofreciere esta consonancia, o semejante, quinta en segundo traste: quarta y tercera en vazio: segunda en el tercero: este es golpe de minima, sigue de dos de tercera, y vazio de segunda, que es otra minima. En todo este compas no se ha de quitar el dedo de la quinta, que suena en el segundo traste. Esto mismo se entendera, sexta en el segundo traste: quarta en vazio: tercera en el tercero. La segunda minima se toca, quinta en el quarto traste, no se ha de quitar el dedo de la sexta, ni el de la tercera, hasta venir a dar con el compas en la consonancia, que adelante se pone. Esto mismo se terna por auiso en los lugares o semejantes consonancias, siempre que se ofreciere. ¶ Tambien conuiene para tañer con limpieza, tener conocimiento de los puntos o trastes, que son mas conuenientes a la mano y izquierda: de manera que el tocarles en diferentes trastes, o cuerdas, no sea ocasion de dexar la consonancia antes de tiempo. Exemplo. Ofrecese quinta en el tercero traste: tercera en el sexto, segunda en el quinto: prima en el tercero: pongamos caso que tocando se esta consonancia que es golpe de minima, el punto de la prima es sol, sigue de otra figura de minima, que es fa, la qual se podria tañer, prima en el primero traste: y en tal caso cierto esta, q̄ la mano y izquierda dexa la consonancia fuera de tiempo, queriendo tocar la tal figura en el traste ya dicho: donde se sigue faltar en el sonido de la consonancia, y no tañer con limpieza ni perfeccion. Ha se pues de tener por auiso que el fa que dixe tocarse en la prima en el primero traste se ha de tañer en la segunda en el sexto. Y en esta manera no se muda la mano, ni aparta de los puntos en que esta puesta, por todo vn compas, hasta que proce da adelante con lo que se sigue. Querer tractar de todas las consonancias, en que se deuen de guardar los auisos ya dados, pareceme feria prolixidad: baste q̄ con lo ya dicho el que labiamente lo quisiere entender, podra considerar lo que en esto dexode dezir.

## De los tonos.

 Si mismo es cosa vtil y muy prouechosa, tener en alguna manera noticia de los tonos o terminos que en este instrumeto se suelen tañer. Y para que esto se pueda mejor entender, poca necesidad aura de dezir aqui, como en la musica ay ocho tonos, y como fenecen en quatro signos: pues esto es notorio ya a todos. Assi mismo q̄l tono sea perfecto, o plusquã perfecto, mixto o irregular. Digo q̄ haze muy poca o nã ppo fito, pues pa en los lugares q̄ esto conuiene tractar se, bastãtamente esta scripto por sabios y muy doctos varones. Solo quiero de zir, q̄ en este instrumeto no ay termino a cepto ni señalado para ninguno de los ocho tonos, pues a causa de ser el tã perfecto, por q̄quiera parte se puede tañer perfectamete q̄quiera dellos, pues todo va en poner el traste en el punto q̄ quisierẽ. Verdad sea, q̄ en los terminos ay vnos mas faciles q̄ otros. Y los q̄ tienen mas dificultad, pueden llamarse accidentales, por solo el ser difficiles & inusitados, pero no porque en vn termino ay mas perfeccion que en otro, pues en este instrumeto, como dicho es, en todo lugar se halla

# De los tonos.

perfección, para qualquiera cosa que en elle se tañere. Y porque dixere arriba, q̄ conuenia en alguna manera tener noticia de los tonos, quiero declarar en esto mas mi intencion, pues no sin causa dixere, q̄ en alguna manera se ha de tener este conosciemto. Por q̄ el que perfectamente y del todo ha de entender qualquiera de los ocho tonos, y v̄ar dellos en da la musica sino la sabe: quiero dezir, c̄todo de organo, contrapunto: y aun entender la cōpostura: pues sin dubda, saliendo este verdadero fundamento, no podra traçar con verdad ni perfección, como dicho es, ninguno de los ocho tonos. Pues la musica ciencia es, y tal q̄ tu verdadero artificio, no solo consiste en buẽtendido, sino en el verdadero estudio, q̄ para entenderla conuene q̄ se tenga. Y el que para esto alegare tener buen natural, o delicado ingenio, dara la gloria a Dios nuestro señor q̄ se lo dio, y tenga por cierto q̄ tiene andada buena parte de la jornada, pero toda via digo q̄ esto solo no basta para entender el verdadero artificio de la ciencia, salvo sino fuere empleado este tal ingenio en el estudio della. Y por q̄ entendi q̄ para tener alguna noticia de los tonos los que desto carecē, y de las clausulas q̄ en ellos se contiene, cōuenia mostrar lo en el instrumento a los q̄ no lo entienden en el libro, me parecio cosa razonable poner al fin deste libro ocho cientos: dentro de cada vno de los q̄les se incluyen las clauitulas naturales, y accidentales, q̄ en cada vno de los ocho tonos ordinariamente se suelē v̄ar. Tuue por pro uecho/o este documento: por q̄ el que quisiere tañer vna obra compuesta, o fantasia del primero tono, o de qualquiera de los ocho, haziendo principio con vn tiẽto destes, podra yr entrando en el tono sin dar de si abrimieto al oydo, como vemos q̄ se recibe q̄n do de vn instante se passa de vn tono a otro. La cōpostura de estos cientos es de cōonãcias y no mas: porque como dicho tengo, mi intencion es, que se reconozcan los terminos del tono, v̄lando de las clausulas que en el ay.

## Al lector.



Omo los entēdimientos y gustos de los hōbres (prudēte lector) sean tantos y tã diuer/os: no deue causar admiracion, q̄ assi lo sean sus iuy zios. Y por q̄ te que cūpliēdo se en este nro libro la ley q̄ en todos los ha de auer juzgando cada vno lo q̄ en elle se pone, cōforme a lo q̄ le dicta su entendimieto quise respōder a todos con la s menos palabras q̄ pudieffe, pidiēdo principalmete se tenga cuẽta cō mi intencion, mediãte la qual, y el deseo q̄ he tenido de aprouechar a los q̄ virtuosalmete se quisiere exercitar en esta arte: digo q̄ me moui a escreuirlo q̄ supe, y a enseñar lo q̄ aprendi: y al fin a comunicar a q̄llo q̄ la summa bondad de Dios y mi cōtinuo estudio me dio. Y el q̄ christianamete cōsiderare lo q̄ aqui digo, no passando en silencio la grãdeza del cuydado y trabajo q̄ de mi parte se aura puestto, para sacar a luz semejante obra, como yo carezca della desde los primeros dias de mi niñez: bien cierto soy que si condēnare algo de lo que en el libro se contiene: no reprobare en cosa alguna mi voluntad, como esta aya deseado acertar tãto, que en todo lo que se fiziesse a la de todos. Pero si por ventura fuere tan buena mi suerte, que en galardonde mi trabajo, los mouidos con entrañas de charidad hallaren en este libro algo que sea digno de loor: yo ruego a los tales que por ello den la gloria a nuestro señor Dios, de cuya mano todo don perfecto es dado. Y si como dicho es, se hallare lo contrario, de tal manera que sea digno de reprehensio, podrase atribuyr a mi como a hombre mortal y sujeto a miseria. Y por que me conozco por tal estoy presto para la emienda, cada y quãdo q̄ con justicia se me pidiere: la qual pidiēdo se me, cumplire en los dias que Dios fuere seruido darme de vida: pues mediante tenerla, se imprime y escreue lo que aqui digo. Renombre en la musica, o lugar en ella, christiano lector, yo no pido otro, salvo a aquel con que nuestro Dios y señor sea masteruido, y el que los buenos y sabios en ella me quisieren dar: al qual sea dada gloria y alabança para siempre sin fin. Amen.

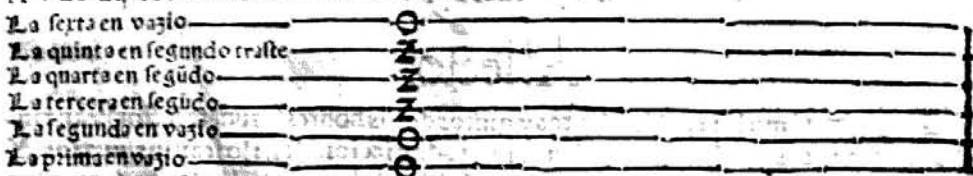
# Declaracion de la cifra.

¶ Puesto que sabia y auiladamente en otros libros esta dado a entēder la intelligencia de la cifra que en este instrumento de la vihuela se fue le tañer: es me forçado a mi tractar dello mismo: por q̄ los que estelibro viereu tengan noticia de como la cifra se ha de entender: y es así.

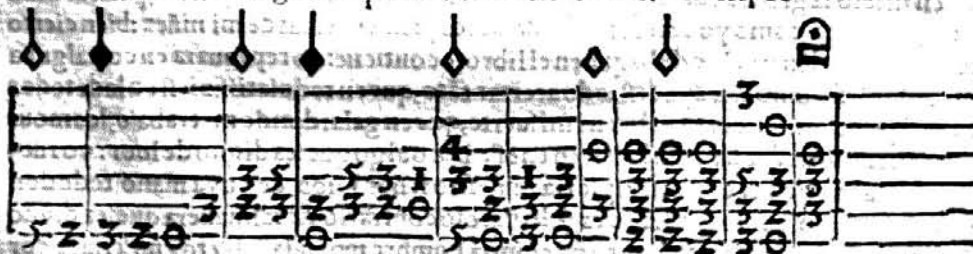
¶ Primeramente se ha de saber que estas seys rayas que aqui estan figuradas son las seys ordenes que la vihuela tiene: contando desde la sexta hasta la prima desta manera



¶ En estas seys cuerdas se muestran y señalan las cifras que comunmente suelen los que cuentan guarismo vsar. Las cuales significan los trastes, contando desde vno hasta diez: saluo la postrera que es vna letra desta manera  $\text{0}$  que llaman zero: y esta vale en la cuerda do estuuiere por vazio. Exemplo.  $\text{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0}$  De manera que estas cifras han de aprouechar para que se tenga cuenta que en la cuerda do estuuiere señalada qualquiera dellas ha de valer por traste tocandola dentro de aquel numero en esta forma.



¶ Tambien se ha de tener por auiso que a do quiera que se viere vna cifra sola, ha le de tocar sola: y si dos dos: y si todas todas, estando guiadas las vnas en derecho de las otras hazia baxo: de manera que (como dicho tengo) todas las que vieren puestas vnas en derecho de otras han de ser tocadas juntas: y las que estuuieren solas, cada vna por si, dandoles el valor de las figuras que encima tuuieren. Exemplo.



¶ Pues ya se ha tractado de lo que toca a la intelligencia de las cifras y cuenta dellas: razon sera vengamos a tractar del compas y ayre cō que se han de tañer, pues es cosa tan necessaria como las de mas: para q̄ lo q̄ se tañere vaya con yqual compas. Y viniendo a tractar dello digo, que

## Declaracion de la cifra.

el compas es vna manera de mouimiento que con el pie y mano se haze: dentro del qual siēdo apriessa o a espacio se incluye vn compas que en distancia de golpe a golpe consiste. Y para conoscimiento de esto se veran en las seys cuerdas que aqui estan figuradas, vnas lineas que las atraue isan de arriba para abaxo: y dentro del espacio que tuuierē la vna de la otra, y sucesiuamente todas las de mas, se forma vn compas, dan dole el valor que tuuieren las figuras que sobre el estuieren. Y desta manera teniendo auiso a no salir del compas, y ayre, cō que esta pucsto todo lo que en este libro ay para ser bien tañido. Siguiendo el compas por su orden no se podra dexar de acertar lo que se tañere. Exemplo.



**Siguense seys tablas de las seys partes  
deste libro.**

# Tabla del libro primero.

¶ Pleniſſima miſſa de Hercules. Ioſquin. fo. j.	¶ Inter natos mulierum. Morales. fo. xxx.
¶ Benedictus de la miſſa de Pangelingua Ioſquin. fo. j.	¶ Fantasia del miſmo tono fo. xxxj
¶ Suſcepit Iſrael. Morales fo. ij.	¶ O regem celi con ſegunda parte, de Andres de ſilua fo. xxxij
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¶ Fecit potentiam. Guerrero fo. iij.	¶ Super flumina: de Gombert fo. xxxvij
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¶ Duo de Fueſllana fo. iiij.	¶ Benedictus de la miſſa de Lome arme. Morales. fo. xl
¶ Fecit potentiam: de Morales fo. v.	¶ Fantasia del author fo. xli

## Obras y fantasias a tres

¶ Et aſcendit in celū de la miſſa benedicta es celorum regina. Morales fo. v.	¶ Sancta et immaculata con ſegunda parte de Morales fo. xlvij.
¶ Fantasia del author del miſmo tono. fo. vj	¶ Fantasia del miſmo tono fo. xlix.
¶ Benedictus de la miſſa gaude Barbara. Morales. fo. vij	¶ Domine pater: de Gombert fo. l.
¶ Fantasia que ſe ſigue, fo. vij.	¶ Fantasia del author fo. lj.
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¶ Fantasia del author fo. ix	¶ Fantasia del author fo. liiij
¶ Crucifixus de la miſſa tu es vaſe ſelectionis de morales. fo. x.	¶ Benedictus de la miſſa benedicta es celorum regina: de Morales fo. lv.
¶ Fantasia del author fo. x.	¶ Fantasia que ſe ſigue. fo. lv.
¶ Agnus de la miſſa de Ave Maria. Morales. fo. xj.	¶ Veni domine: de Morales fo. lvij
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¶ Depoſuit: de Morales fo. xij	
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¶ Hodierna lux con ſegunda parte. Lupus folio. xiiij.	¶ Aspice de laquet fo. lix.
¶ Fantasia que ſe ſigue fo. xvij	¶ Si bona ucepimus: Verdelot fo. lxj
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## Motetes a ſeys.

¶ Iubilare: de Morales con ſegunda parte. folio. lxxxj
¶ Agnus de la miſſa de ſi bona ſuſcepimus laquet. fo. lxxxij

# Tabla

- ¶ Benedic̃ta es cccolorum regina, de losquin a seys. fo. lxxxv
- ¶ Manustuç domine, de Morales a cinco. fo. lxxxvj.
- ¶ Preter rerũ de losquin a seys. fo. lxxxviij

## Tabla del libro q̃rto.

- ¶ La segunda parte de la gloria de la, sol fa, re, mi, losquin. folio. xc.
- ¶ Agnus de la misa de Lõme arme de Morales, a quatro. folio. xcj.
- ¶ Primera parte de la gloria, de la misa de Fayjan regres, de losquin. folio. xcj.
- ¶ Kyrie primero de la misa de Fayjan regres, de losquin. fo. xcij.
- ¶ Kyrie postero de la misma misa. fo. xcij.
- ¶ Kyrie primero de la misa de la sol, fa, re, mi, de losquin. fo. xcij.
- ¶ Christe de la misa de la sol, fa, re, mi. fo. xcij.
- ¶ Postero Kyrie de la misma misa. fo. xcij.
- ¶ Págelingua de Guerrero a quatro. fo. xciiij.
- ¶ Págelingua de Guerrero a tres. fo. xciiij.
- ¶ Sacri solenij de Guerrero a tres. fo. xc v.
- ¶ Vna boz de contra punto sobre el canto llano de sacris solenij, Fuellana. fo. xc vj.
- ¶ Pater ñ de Guerrero a quatro. fo. xc vj.

## Treze fantasias del author.

- ¶ Fantasia primera fo. xcviij
- ¶ Fantasia segunda. fo. xcix
- ¶ Fantasia tercera. fo. xcix
- ¶ Fantasia quarta fo. c.
- ¶ Fantasia quinta fo. c j.
- ¶ Fantasia sexta fo. c ij.
- ¶ Fantasia septima fo. c ij.
- ¶ Fantasia octaua fo. c ij.
- ¶ Fantasia nona fo. c ij.
- ¶ Fantasia decima. fo. c iij.
- ¶ Fantasia vndecima sobre vn passo forçado: vt re misa sol la. fo. cv.
- ¶ Fantasia duodecima fo. cvj.
- ¶ Fantasia decima tercia. fo. cvj.
- ¶ Aue maris stella: del autor. fo. cvij.
- ¶ Benedic̃usa tres de la misa de Mila regres: de Morales fo. cvij

- ¶ Fabordones de Guerrero. fo. cviij

## Tabla del quinto libro.

- ¶ Strambotes a cinco. Como hauro consegunda parte: de Verdelot fo. cxij.
- ¶ Sele interna mia: Archadelt fo. cxij.
- ¶ Amor far me: de Confesla fo. cxiiij.
- ¶ Signora Iulia: Verdelot fo. cxiiij.

## Strambotes a quatro.

- ¶ Madona p voyardo: de Laurus. fo. cxvj.
- ¶ Liete madone: Laurus fo. cxvj.
- ¶ Quanto salier: Verdelot. fo. cxvij.
- ¶ Tan que viurey fo. cxvij.
- ¶ Glosa sobre la misma cancion del author. folio. cxvij.
- ¶ Si o potes si do: de Archadelt. fo. cxix.
- ¶ Bella Fioreta. Archadelt fo. cxix.
- ¶ O felici occhimici fo. cxx.
- ¶ Li bianco & dolce fo. cxxj.
- ¶ O chime i lass i con segunda parte. fo. cxxj.
- ¶ O i omi pen'ay fo. cxxij.

## Sonetos y madrigales

de Pedro Guerrero.

- ¶ O mas dura que marmol con segunda parte. fo. cxxij.
- ¶ Quien podra creer. fo. cxxv.
- ¶ Passando el mar Leandro fo. cxxvj.
- ¶ Por do comẽçare mi triuellato. f. cxxvij.
- ¶ Dun spiritu triste. fo. cxxvij.
- ¶ Amor es voluntad fo. cxxvij.
- ¶ Mi coraçon fatigado con segunda parte. folio. cxxix.
- ¶ Agora cobrando acuerdo. fo. cxxx.

## Villanescas a tres.

- ¶ Oyme oyme fo. cxxxj.
- ¶ Quando ti vegio. fo. cxxxj.
- ¶ Madonamia fo. cxxxj.

## Villancicos de Iuã vaz

queza tres.

- ¶ Como quereys madre fo. cxxxij.
- ¶ Morenica dame vn beso fo. cxxxij.

# Tabla.

- ¶ Vos me matastes niña e caballo. f. cxxxiiij.
- ¶ Ay que non o/o fo. cxxxiiij
- ¶ No e que me bulle fo. cxxxiiij
- ¶ Duelete de mi señora fo. cxxxv
- ¶ Nome hably sconde fo. cxxxvj
- ¶ Quiero dormir fo. cxxxvij

## Villancicos a quatro.

- ¶ Con q̄ la laure: luã vazquez. fo. cxxxvij
- ¶ Que firã del pobre luã: Flecha f. cxxxvij
- ¶ Tercica hermana: Flecha fo. cxxxix
- ¶ Malaya quien a voscãto. Flecha fo. cxl
- ¶ Pu'e mis amores: Rauãda. fo. cxlij
- ¶ De los alamos vengo madre. Iuan vazquez. fo. cxlij
- ¶ Ojos claros: Guerrero fo. cxliij
- ¶ Torna Mingo: Guerrero fo. cxliij

## Romances.

- ¶ De antequera sale el moro. Morales. folio. cxlv.
- ¶ Alas armas moriscote: Bernal. fo. cxlv

## Tabla del libro sexto.

- ¶ Enãlada de Flecha, Iubilate fo. cxlvj
- ¶ La bomba de Flecha fo. cxlix
- ¶ La justade Flecha fo. cliij

## Comiença la musica de

vihuela de cinco ordenes.

- ¶ Et refarrexit de la missa aue Maria, Morales. fo. clvij
- ¶ Ofana de la misma missa fo. clvij
- ¶ La misola, de Iuan vazquez fo. clix

## Siguiente seys fantasias de lauthor.

- ¶ Fantasia primera fo. clix
- ¶ Fantasia segunda fo. clx
- ¶ Fantasia tercera fo. clx
- ¶ Fantasia quarta fo. clxj
- ¶ Fantasia quinta fo. clxj.
- ¶ Fantasia sexta. fo. clxij

## Comiença a musica de

Guitarra.

- ¶ Crucifixusa tres. fo. clxij
- ¶ Couardecauallero de Iuã vazqz. fo. clxij
- ¶ Passcauase el Rey moro, de Fuenllana. folio. clxij

## Siguiente seys fantasia.

- ¶ Fantasia primera fo. clxiiij
- ¶ Fantasia segunda fo. clxiiij
- ¶ Fantasia tercera fo. clxiiij
- ¶ Fantasia quarta fo. clxv
- ¶ Fantasia quinta fo. clxv.
- ¶ Fantasia sexta fo. clxv

Musica para vihuela de Seis ordenes.

- ¶ Fantasia de consonancias fo. clxvj
- ¶ Fãtasia sobre vn passo forçado vt foliolla (Fol. clxvij.)
- ¶ Los dos cãtollanos de Gaudeamus y Aue maris stella. fol. clxviij
- ¶ La carta de Boscã n: primerollana, y luego de contrapunto. fo. clxviij
- ¶ El cantollano de las endechas. fo. clxix
- ¶ Vna fantasia de redobles. fo. clxx
- ¶ Los ocho tientos por los ocho tonos. folio clxx
- ¶ Benedicamus patrem del autor, f. clxxij.

Fin de las tablas.

## Sonetto de Benedito Arias Montano.

Quien quiere aca del cielo ver la muestra,  
y de los suaves bienes que gozando  
estan los que del vicio se apartando  
alla subieron por la senda diestra,  
Oyga al grande Fuenllana, quel nos muestra  
quando las dulces cuerdas va tocando  
vna Diuina sombra, que escuchando  
a aquella eterna luz el alma adiestra.  
Cierto en el cielo aqueste fue enseñado  
que en este val de reboltoſa guerra  
cosa no vemos de tan alta lista,  
Y porque este gran don que le auia dado  
no lo menguasse en tractos de la tierra  
lo priuo Dios de la corporca vista.

## Martini a Montesdoca carmen in laudem

Michaelis à Fuenllana artis musicae, & lyrae peritissimi, qui Diuinam potius, quam Orphæam condidit lyram.

Orphea, dixerunt fidibus transisse, poëta,  
flumina, ligna, homines, Tartara, monstra, feras.  
A Equore delphinas multasse & Ariona dulci  
pectine: præsentem dum gemit ille necem.  
Et struxisse lyrae modulatu Amphiona Thebas,  
De tribus his mendax fabula nota manet.  
Tu tamen ó Michael citharae doctissimus artis,  
cuius honorandum musica nomen amat,  
Qui rapis humanum pectus dulcedine rara,  
cum chelys arguta consona fila moues,  
Vera tuae reddis celebris præconia famæ,  
sic vt opus laudet Zoilus ipse tuum.

### Aliud eiusdem ad musicos.

Musice, quisquis amas citharam, tibi misit ab alto  
æthere Diuinam Cynthius ecce lyram,  
Quæ scetet ambrosia, et cœlestia pabula præbet  
mentibus humanis, nectareumq; melos.  
Et licet Ismario nomen sibi sumpsit ab Orpheo,  
Orphæis multó dulcior est fidibus.  
Hanc fecit Fuenllana lyram miro ordine dulcem,  
Autorem dixi, dicere plus nequeo.

Ioannis Chirofij presbyteris  
Carmen.

Qui legis attractos citharæ dulcedine montes,  
atq; Amphionia fixa coisse lyra:  
Delphinasq; hominem dorso subiisse canentem  
permultos fidibus voceq; monstra legis:  
Ecce camænarum Michael nutritus in antris,  
doctus & arguta currere fila manu.  
Reddere quem stolidis dulci testudine sensus,  
& sanis mentes eripuisse, putes.  
At si prisca tibi placeant mendacia, dices,  
credere portentis, qui videt ista, potest.

Ioānis cumetæ patricij Hispalensis.  
Carmen.

Diuinos, Fuenllana, modos miratus Apollo,  
cum pulsas dulcis cantona fila lyræ,  
Sic ait, occultus later hic, later anguis in herba,  
abditus hic cæcus grandior adstar amor.  
Me, venit, vt vincat plectro, qui vicit & arcu:  
hinc fuge Phœbe procul, omnia vicit amor.

Duo de la missa de Hercules.  
Iosquin.

**P** Leni sūt celi

The musical score is presented in eight systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and other musical symbols. The first system begins with a large, ornate initial letter 'P' for the word 'Leni'. The text 'Duo de la missa de Hercules.' and the composer's name 'Iosquin.' are written vertically to the left of the first system. The text 'Leni sūt celi' is written horizontally below the first system. The score is decorated with diamond-shaped ornaments (some solid, some hollow) placed above and below the staves.

Duo de la  
mistad pa  
gelingua.  
Iosquin.

First system of musical notation. The staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. Below the staff is a lute tablature consisting of six lines with letters (I, Z, 3, 4) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating fret positions.

Benedictus.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first system, it features a staff with notes and a corresponding lute tablature.

Third system of musical notation. Continues the piece with a staff of notes and a lute tablature.

Fourth system of musical notation. Continues the piece with a staff of notes and a lute tablature.

Fifth system of musical notation. Continues the piece with a staff of notes and a lute tablature.

Sixth system of musical notation. Continues the piece with a staff of notes and a lute tablature.

Seventh system of musical notation. Continues the piece with a staff of notes and a lute tablature.

Duo Morales.
   
 Suscepit Israel.

Duo de flecha.
   
 Si amores me han de matar.

First musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. The tablature consists of six lines with letters 'I', '3', '4', '5', 'Z', and 'O' indicating fret positions. Above the staff are diamond-shaped lute diagrams with vertical lines representing strings and dots representing frets.

Second musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams, continuing the piece.

Third musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. The word "Buel" is written on the left side of the staff.

Agora que estoy penado.

Fourth musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams, following the text "Agora que estoy penado."

Duo contrapunto del auctor sobre el tiple deste villanico.

Fifth musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams, starting the "Duo contrapunto" section.

Sixth musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams.

Seventh musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams, concluding the piece.

First musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Buel-  
ta.

Second musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Third musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Fourth musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Duo de Gue-  
rrero.

Fifth musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.



Vicepit Isracl.

Sixth musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Seventh musical staff with lute tablature and diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are seven diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

Duo de Frā-  
cisco Guerre-  
ro.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are eight diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

Fecit potentia.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are seven diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are seven diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are eight diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are seven diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are seven diamond-shaped fret markers. The tablature consists of six lines with various numbers and letters (z, I, 3, 4, 5) indicating fret positions.

Duo de Iosquin.



Ecit potentiam.

The musical score consists of seven systems of two staves each. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using letters 'I', 'Z', and '4' on the staff lines to indicate fret positions. Above the staves are diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines, representing rhythmic values. The first system begins with the text 'Ecit potentiam.' and a large illuminated initial 'E' containing a bird and a figure. The second system ends with a Roman numeral 'II'. The seventh system begins with the text 'Duo de Fue lla na.' and ends with the page number 'A iiii'.

First musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

Second musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

Third musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

Fourth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

Fifth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

Sixth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

Seventh musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above and below. The staff contains rhythmic notation with letters 'z', '4', 'I', and '3' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4'. Some letters are enclosed in circles.

A musical staff with two lines. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols: circles with a vertical line through them, some with dots above, and numbers 3, 4, 5. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical lines pointing down to the staff.

4 z 4 z  
4

Das  
de mo  
rales.

Fecit potentiam

A musical staff with two lines. The notation includes rhythmic symbols and numbers. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments. To the left of the staff is a small box containing the notation '4 z 4 z' and '4'. Below the staff is the text 'Fecit potentiam'.

A musical staff with two lines. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols and numbers. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical lines pointing down to the staff.

A musical staff with two lines. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols and numbers. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical lines pointing down to the staff.

A musical staff with two lines. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols and numbers. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical lines pointing down to the staff.

Tres de la missa bene  
dicta es coloru regina

A musical staff with two lines. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols and numbers. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical lines pointing down to the staff. To the right of the staff is the text 'Tres de la missa bene dicta es coloru regina'.

A musical staff with lute tablature. The staff has six lines. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The tablature consists of letters 'z' and numbers '3' and '4' on the lines. There are also some circles and dots.

ET ascende in

A musical staff with lute tablature, similar to the first staff, with rhythmic flags and letters 'P' above it.

ce lum. et ascende in ce

A musical staff with lute tablature, continuing the piece.

lum. sedet ad dexteram pa tris

A musical staff with lute tablature, continuing the piece.

criterrum ven rurus est ij.

A musical staff with lute tablature, continuing the piece.

cum glori a iudicare viuos & mor tuos

A musical staff with lute tablature, continuing the piece.

iu dicare vi uos et mor



First system of musical notation with diamond-shaped symbols above the staff and rhythmic notation below.

Second system of musical notation with diamond-shaped symbols above the staff and rhythmic notation below.

Third system of musical notation with diamond-shaped symbols above the staff and rhythmic notation below.

Fourth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped symbols above the staff and rhythmic notation below.

Fifth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped symbols above the staff and rhythmic notation below.

Sixth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped symbols above the staff and rhythmic notation below.

Tres de la missa  
de gaude barbara.  
Morales.

Benedictus

qui ve nit, qui ve nit, ij.

in nomine domini

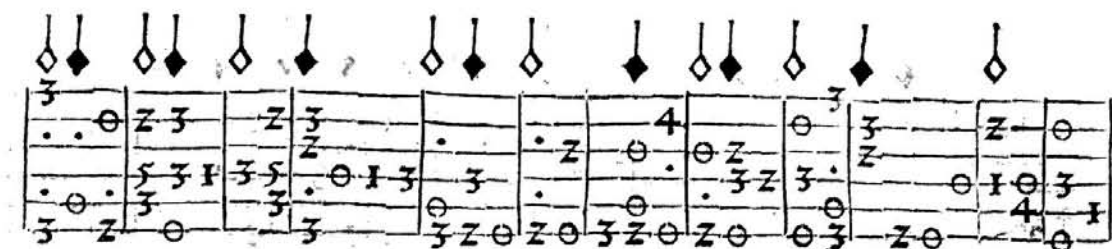
ij. in nomine domi

ni ij.

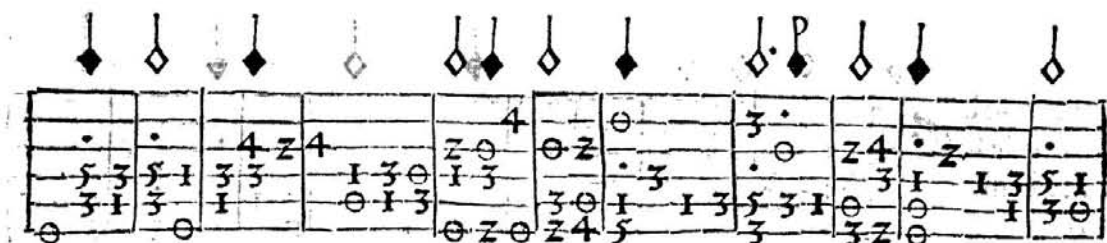
in nomine

domi ni.

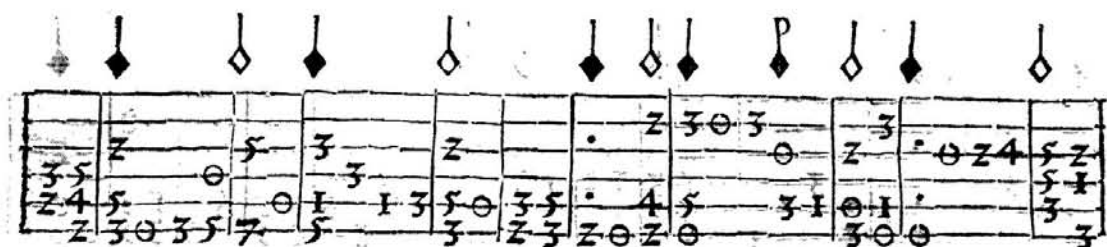
Fantasia del author.



First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. Above the staves are diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards. The first staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The second staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The notation includes various symbols such as 'z', 'f', 'i', and 'o'.



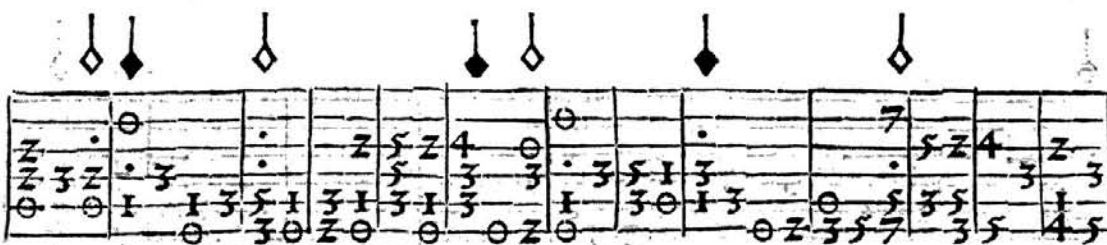
Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. Above the staves are diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards. The first staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 4 and 7. The second staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The notation includes various symbols such as 'z', 'f', 'i', and 'o'.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. Above the staves are diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards. The first staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3 and 4. The second staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The notation includes various symbols such as 'z', 'f', 'i', and 'o'.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. Above the staves are diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards. The first staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 4 and 7. The second staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The notation includes various symbols such as 'z', 'f', 'i', and 'o'.



Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. Above the staves are diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards. The first staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 7 and 4. The second staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The notation includes various symbols such as 'z', 'f', 'i', and 'o'.



Sixth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. Above the staves are diamond-shaped notes with stems pointing downwards. The first staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 7 and 4. The second staff contains rhythmic notation with numbers 3, 4, and 7. The notation includes various symbols such as 'z', 'f', 'i', and 'o'.

Tres de la  
 missade lo  
 me arme.  
 Morales.

E r resurrexit tertia

die ij et resurre

xit tertia die secun dum

scriptu ras ij

Er

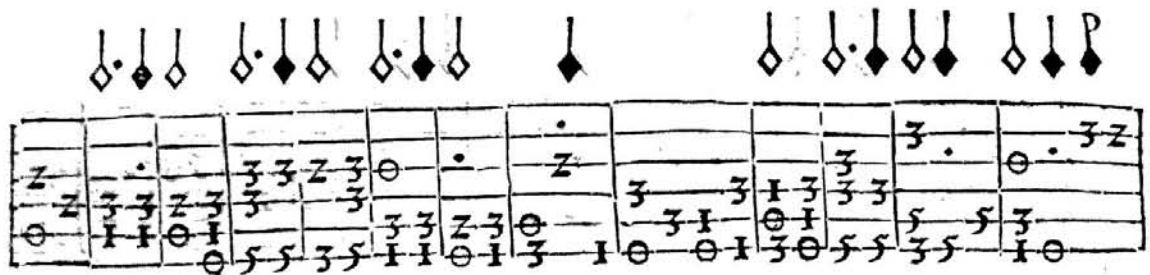
ascendit in cœ lum ij. sedet ad dexterā patris

Et iterum venturus est, Cū gloria iudi care viuos et mor

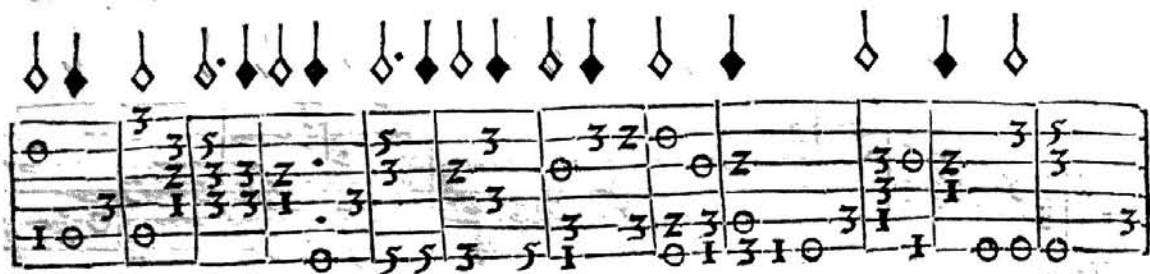
tuos. Cuius regni ij.

non erit fi nis.

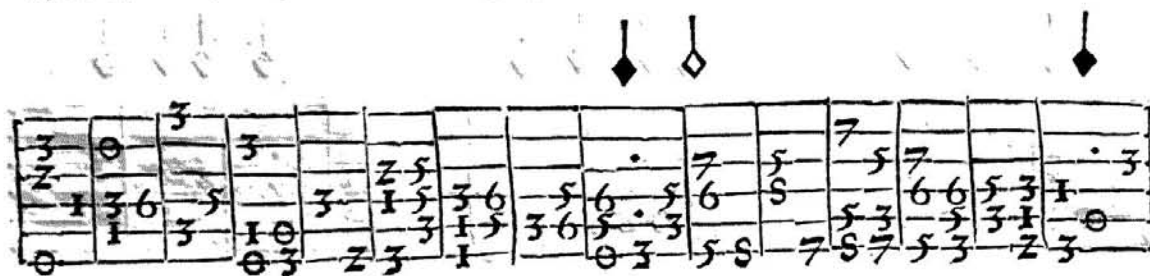
Fantasia del author.



First system of musical notation. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical stems, some containing a dot, and a 'P' at the far right. The staff contains two lines with various notes and rests, including numbers like '3', '5', '7', 'I', 'O', 'Z', and '6'.



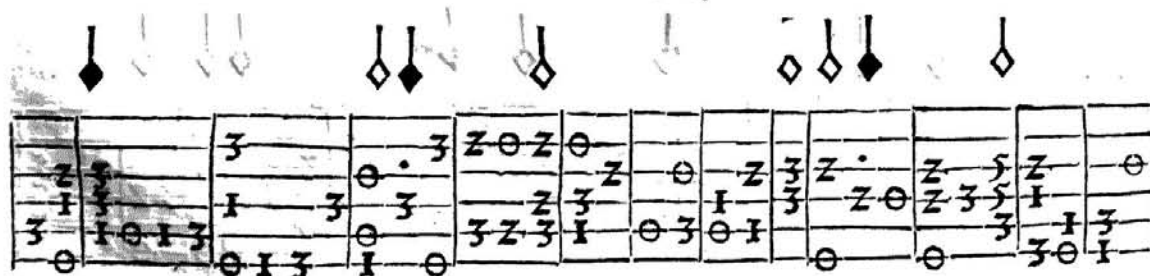
Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first, it features diamond symbols above the staff and two lines of musical notation with various notes and rests.



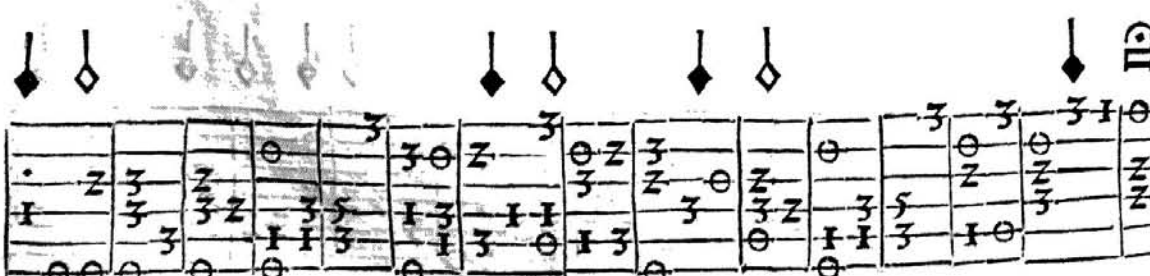
Third system of musical notation. Includes diamond symbols above the staff and two lines of musical notation. Some notes are numbered with '3', '5', '6', '7', 'I', 'O', 'Z', 'S', and '6'.



Fourth system of musical notation. Features diamond symbols above the staff, a 'P' symbol, and two lines of musical notation with various notes and rests.



Fifth system of musical notation. Includes diamond symbols above the staff and two lines of musical notation with various notes and rests.



Sixth system of musical notation. Features diamond symbols above the staff and two lines of musical notation. The system concludes with a double bar line and a circled 'C' or similar symbol at the end.

Tres d  
la milla  
tues vas  
electioñ  
morales



First musical staff with rhythmic notation (z, 4, 3, 5, 6, 7) and diamond-shaped symbols above it.

Rucifixus

Second musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above it.

etiam pro no bis sub

Third musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above it.

pontio Pila ro. passus

Fourth musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above it.

& sepultus est ij.

Fifth musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above it.

et resurrexit tertia di

Sixth musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above it.

e secundū scriptu ras

et ascendit in cę lum

Et ascendit in cę

lum, se det ad dexteram pa tris. Seder

ad dextreram pa tris.

Fantasia del author.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. The bottom line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down to specific notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. The bottom line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down to specific notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. The bottom line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down to specific notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. The bottom line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down to specific notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. The bottom line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down to specific notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. The bottom line contains notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4'. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down to specific notes.

Tres de la mi  
ssa de aue ma  
ria.  
Morales.

agnus dei. Agnus de

quitollis ij. peccata

mundi ij. peccata mun

di mun di miserere

nobis ij. mi ferere ne

bis ij. miserere no

Fantasia del  
author.

bis mi lerere no bis.

First musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the second measure.

Second musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '6' in the second measure.

Third musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a 'P' in the second measure.

Fourth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests.

Fifth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests.

Sixth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the second measure.

# Tresde Morales.

Depoſi

it Depoſuit poten tes de ſe

de et exaltauit

humi les et exaltauit

humi les et exaltauit humi

le s.

Fantasia del  
author.

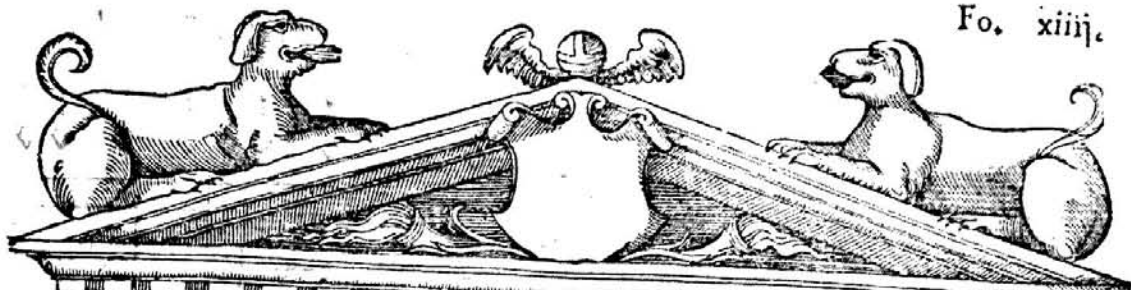
Musical notation system 1: A five-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down, representing fingerings. The notation includes numbers like 3, 4, and 5, and letters like Z and I.

Musical notation system 2: A five-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down, representing fingerings. The notation includes numbers like 4, 5, and 7, and letters like Z and I.

Musical notation system 3: A five-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down, representing fingerings. The notation includes numbers like 4, 5, and 7, and letters like Z and I.

Musical notation system 4: A five-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down, representing fingerings. The notation includes numbers like 4, 5, and 7, and letters like Z and I.

Musical notation system 5: A five-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down, representing fingerings. The notation includes numbers like 4, 5, and 7, and letters like Z and I.



ORPHENICA LYRA

LIBRO SEGUNDO,  
 en que se ponen motetes a  
 quatro, de famosos autho-  
 res. Assi mismo, fantasias a  
 quatro de el author, por  
 el orden ya dicho.



Labor omnia vincit



Motetes a quatro  
de Lupus.

.D.



Odierna lux

di

ci

ij.

lux

dici.

Hodierna lux

dici

celebris

ij.

In matris

dei

agitur

me moria.

De cantemus in hac

die semper virgini Marię

laudes et pŕconia


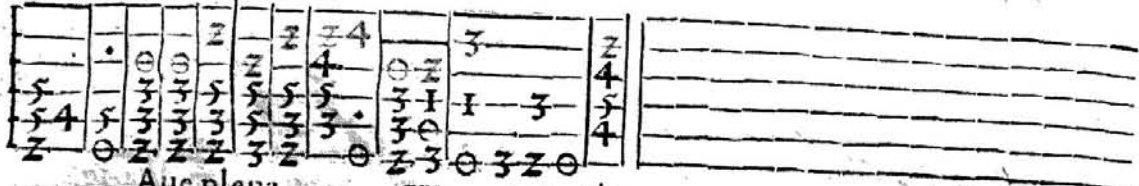
Omnis homo om-


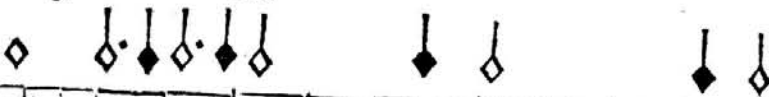
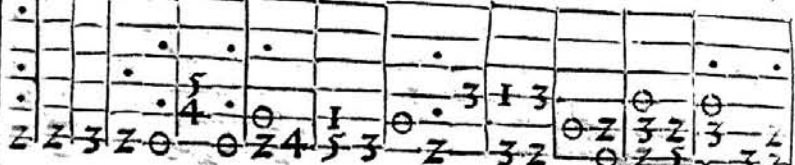
nis hora ipsam ora et implora eius pa tro

cinia psalle psalle

  
 visu to to Voce voce


  

  
 Ave plena gra tia.

fecūda pars.
 

  


  
 Ve domina cœlūrum

  
 in experta viri tho

  
 rum parens paris nefcia Fœcundata

7  
6 5 4 3 2 1  
5 4 3 2 1  
4 3 2 1  
3 2 1  
2 1  
1

fine ui ro

4 3 2 1  
3 2 1  
2 1  
1

genuiti modo mi

4 3 2 1  
3 2 1  
2 1  
1

ro genitorem fi lia florens

7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
6 5 4 3 2 1  
5 4 3 2 1  
4 3 2 1  
3 2 1  
2 1  
1

hortus aufro flan re porta

4 3 2 1  
3 2 1  
2 1  
1

clausa post et ante via viris

7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
6 5 4 3 2 1  
5 4 3 2 1  
4 3 2 1  
3 2 1  
2 1  
1

inua fusi caeli rore re illus

\* Motetes a quatro Lupus. Orphenica Lyra. Libro Segundo.

fufum gedeonis ve llus deitatis plu

uia falue iplendor ij.

firmitati tu cali

ginofc menti ij. de fuper

irradia placa mare

maris ftella, ij. ij.

placa mare

maris stella ne in voluat nos proce

lla. ij. et tempestas

obuia et tempestas obuia. Amen, Amē.

Fantasia del  
author. D.

C

Fantasia a quatro Fuen llana. Orphenica Lyra. Libro, ij.

Musical notation system 1: A set of four staves with diamond-shaped ornaments above. The notation consists of letters (z, f, 4, 3, 7) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves.

Musical notation system 2: A set of four staves with diamond-shaped ornaments above. The notation consists of letters (z, f, 4, 3, 7) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves.

Musical notation system 3: A set of four staves with diamond-shaped ornaments above. The notation consists of letters (z, f, 4, 3, 7) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves.

Musical notation system 4: A set of four staves with diamond-shaped ornaments above. The notation consists of letters (z, f, 4, 3, 7) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves.

Musical notation system 5: A set of four staves with diamond-shaped ornaments above. The notation consists of letters (z, f, 4, 3, 7) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves.

Musical notation system 6: A set of four staves with diamond-shaped ornaments above. The notation consists of letters (z, f, 4, 3, 7) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves.

First musical staff system with five diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The staff contains three lines of notation with various symbols including '4', '5', 'z', '3', and '7'.

Second musical staff system with five diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The notation continues with symbols like 'z', '4', '5', '7', '6', and '3'.

Third musical staff system with six diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. It includes a 'P' marking above the staff. The notation features symbols such as 'z', '3', '4', and '5'.

Fourth musical staff system with four diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The notation includes symbols like '4', 'z', '3', '5', and '7'.

Fifth musical staff system with five diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The notation continues with symbols such as 'z', '4', '3', '5', and '7'.

Sixth musical staff system with one diamond-shaped ornament above the staff. The notation includes symbols like 'z', '4', '3', '5', and '7'.

Motetes a quatro de Lupus.

Vi confidit in do

mino

ij.

Sicut mons

lyon

ij.

ij.

Sicut mos

ly-

on

ij

non comouebitur in eternum η.

qui

habitat in Hierufalem. η.

montes in circuitu eius

eius et domi nus

incircuitu populi sui ex

hoc nūc et vīq; ij.

ex hoc nunc et vīq;

in seculum.

quoniam non relinquet dominus vir

gam virgam peccato rum. ij.

super fortē iusto rum

η. Vt nō extendant

iusti η.

Vt nō extendant iusti ad iniquitate m.

η. manus suas.

Secūda  
pars.



Enefac do mi

ne be nefac do

mine bonis et rectis corde.

ij.

Declinantes autem

in obligationes

ij. addu-

cet domi nus cum ope

ran tibus i niquita

tem

lira el. ij.

pax super Ifra el

Gloria patri et filio et spi

ritui san cto ij.

Sicut erat in princi



pio. Et nunc et l. imper. Et nunc et sem per



et in secula seculo ru m. A



men ij,

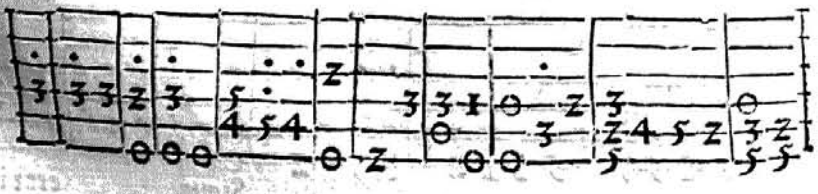


Seculorum amen



Se culorum Amen.

Fantasia del  
author.  
.D.



The musical notation is organized into eight systems, each consisting of a five-line staff and a series of diamond-shaped ornaments below it. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using letters and numbers to indicate fret positions. The ornaments are diamond shapes, some with a vertical line through them, and some with a small circle above them. The page is numbered 'Fo. xxij.' in the top right corner.

Musical staff 1: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

Musical staff 2: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

Musical staff 3: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

Musical staff 4: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

Musical staff 5: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

Musical staff 6: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

Musical staff 7: A system of two staves. The top staff contains notes and rests, while the bottom staff contains rhythmic figures. Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staves are downward-pointing diamond ornaments.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains rhythmic notation with various note values and rests, including a 'P' marking above the first measure. The lower staff contains similar rhythmic notation. Diamond-shaped ornaments are placed above and below the staves, indicating specific rhythmic or melodic accents.

The second system continues the musical notation with two staves. It features rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped ornaments, maintaining the same format as the first system.

The third system shows the beginning of a new section with two staves and rhythmic notation.

Motetes a quatro de Lupus.

The fourth system features a decorative initial 'I' on the left, followed by two staves of musical notation. The notation includes rhythmic values and diamond-shaped ornaments.

E tentur omnes sancti. ij,

First musical staff with lute tablature and rhythmic flags above. The tablature consists of six lines with numbers 1-6. Rhythmic flags are placed above the staff, some with a 'P' above them. The staff contains various rhythmic values and rests.

Second musical staff with lute tablature and rhythmic flags above. It continues the piece with similar notation and includes the text "in folēni" and "rate." below the staff.

Third musical staff with lute tablature and rhythmic flags above. It includes the text "iançiç" and "Mariç" below the staff.

Fourth musical staff with lute tablature and rhythmic flags above. It includes the text "magdale" and "nç" below the staff.

Fifth musical staff with lute tablature and rhythmic flags above. It includes the text "quoniam Iesus çternus amor" and "di le" below the staff.

Sixth musical staff with lute tablature and rhythmic flags above. It includes the text "xit pluri", "mum. pluri", and "mum." below the staff.

Secūda  
pars.



Ec maria fuit

illa domino gratissima

ij.

ij.

que vnguento precioso pedes vnxit,

quoniam Iesus eternus amor

Motetes a quatro Fuen llana. Orphenica Lyra. Libro segundo.

dile xit pluri

Fantasia del author.

.D.



First musical staff with two lines of notation and diamond symbols above it.



Second musical staff with two lines of notation and diamond symbols above it.



Third musical staff with two lines of notation and diamond symbols above it.



Fourth musical staff with two lines of notation and diamond symbols above it.



Fifth musical staff with two lines of notation and diamond symbols above it.



Sixth musical staff with two lines of notation and diamond symbols above it.



Motete a quatro de Galco. F.



First system of musical notation with diamond-shaped rhythmic symbols above the staff.

Vm appropinquasset

Second system of musical notation with diamond-shaped rhythmic symbols above the staff.

le fus portę ciuitatis

Third system of musical notation with diamond-shaped rhythmic symbols above the staff.

ij. que dicitur

Fourth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped rhythmic symbols above the staff.

naym. ij. ij.

Fifth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped rhythmic symbols above the staff.

ecce defunctus e fterebatur.

Sixth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped rhythmic symbols above the staff.

filius vnicus. ij.

matris suę et ait illis Iesus.

Adolescens tibi dico surge surge

et re sedit qui erat mortuus et

cepit loqui et cepit lo

qui turbę autem magnificabant deum dicentes.

ij. D ij.

First system of musical notation with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.

quia propheta

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and a treble clef.

magnus surrexit in nobis. ij.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

ij. fu

Fourth system of musical notation, ending with a large decorative flourish.

surrexit in no bis.

# Fantasia del author. .f.

Musical notation for the 'Fantasia del author' section, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

Final system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

The musical score consists of seven systems of notation. Each system begins with a treble clef and a single melodic line. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using numbers (1-7) and letters (Z, I, O) to indicate fret positions and string numbers. Rhythmic values are written above the notes, such as '7', '3', '4', and '6'. Dynamic markings 'p' and 'P' are placed below the notes. Above each system, diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing downwards indicate fingerings or breath marks. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion across the page.

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble clef and a staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Musical notation for the second system, including a decorative flourish and a large initial letter 'D'.

Motete a quatro de Gombert. D.



Musical notation for the third system, with lyrics "Arce domine" below the staff.

Musical notation for the fourth system, with lyrics "cis et defen de" below the staff.

Musical notation for the fifth system, with lyrics "et plasma tuū in cis." below the staff.

Musical notation for the sixth system, with lyrics "Et ne des gloriam no mi nis" below the staff.

tui nomi nis

tui ij.

de precamur alteri.

ij. opera manuū tua

rum ne

despicias D iiii

led porrige eis

manum dexteram tuam.

et libera

cas de angu fti

Et penis inferni et per

ducas ad confor

um. super norum ciuum.

propter nomen sanctum tuum

propter nomen sanctum tuum.

Fantasia del author. D.

A musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains lute tablature with letters 'I', 'Z', '3', '4', and '5' on a six-line grid.

A musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains lute tablature with letters 'I', 'Z', '3', '5', '6', '7', and '8' on a six-line grid.

A musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains lute tablature with letters 'I', 'Z', '3', and '5' on a six-line grid.

A musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains lute tablature with letters 'I', 'Z', '3', and '5' on a six-line grid.

A musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains lute tablature with letters 'I', 'Z', '3', '5', '6', '7', '8', and '9' on a six-line grid.

A musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains lute tablature with letters 'I', 'Z', '3', '4', '5', and '6' on a six-line grid.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a piece titled "Fantafias a quatro Fuçllana" from the "Orphenica Lyra" book. The page is numbered "xxx" (30). The notation is arranged in ten systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using letters (Z, I, S, 4, 6, 7) and numbers (1-7) on the staves to indicate fret positions. Above the staves, there are various symbols including diamonds and circles, which likely represent fingerings or specific lute techniques. The piece is written in a style characteristic of early 17th-century lute music.

Motete a quatro de Morales. .D.



Nter natos

mulic

rum.

non surrexit maior non

surrexit ma ior

Ioane baptis ta qui viam

domini. ij. qui viam domini

domini preparavit in here mo.

↓ ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓ ↓   ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓ ↓

11.

↓ ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓ ↓

preparavit in here mo

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓   ↓   ↓

preparavit in here mo.

Fantasia del author, D.

↓ ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓   ↓ ↓ ↓   ↓



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The staff contains numbers (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (Z, I, O) representing fret positions and notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The staff contains numbers (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (Z, I, O) representing fret positions and notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The staff contains numbers (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (Z, I, O) representing fret positions and notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The staff contains numbers (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (Z, I, O) representing fret positions and notes. The staff ends with a large, ornate decorative flourish.

Motete a quatro de Andres de filua. F.



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The staff contains numbers (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (Z, I, O) representing fret positions and notes.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags and some letters like 'P'. The staff contains numbers (3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (Z, I, O) representing fret positions and notes.

Regem cœ

li.

ij. cui talia

famulan tur obse

quia stabulo preponitur ij.

qui continet mun dum

iacet in prelepio ij.

et in celis reg nat. ij. E

ij.

in cęlis reg nar.

Secūda  
pars.



Aluator qui est Chris tus.

Do minus

in ciuitate Dauid lacet in prese

pio

in celis regnar

in celis regnar

in celis regnar.



Fantasia del  
# author. .f.

E ij

First musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with '3' or '4'.

Second musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with '3' or '4'.

Third musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with '3' or '4'.

Fourth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with '3' or '4'.

Fifth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with '3' or '4'.

Sixth musical staff with diamond-shaped ornaments above it. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with '3' or '4'.

First system of musical notation, consisting of a six-line staff with rhythmic values and a lute tablature below it.

Adrian aquatro.

**D** Musical notation for the second system, including a six-line staff and a lute tablature.

Musical notation for the third system, including a six-line staff and a lute tablature. The text "A ue mari" is written below the staff.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including a six-line staff and a lute tablature. The text "ple na ij. a. gratia" is written below the staff.

Musical notation for the fifth system, including a six-line staff and a lute tablature. The text "nus tecum. ij. ij. domi" is written below the staff.

Musical notation for the sixth system, including a six-line staff and a lute tablature. The text "Benedicta tu in E ij" is written below the staff.

mulieribus

et benedictus fructus ventris

tui et benedictus fructus ventris

tui Iesus sancta Maria regina

ce li dulcis & pia o mater de i

orapro nobis peccatoribus vt cum electis

te videamus

vt cum electis te videa

mus te videamus.



Fantasia del  
author reme  
dando esta  
aue maria.

D.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      P ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with five lines, containing lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags: five downward-pointing diamonds, followed by four downward-pointing diamonds, and then a 'P' followed by four downward-pointing diamonds. The tablature consists of numbers 0-6 on the lines, with some numbers having dots above them. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with five lines, containing lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags: two downward-pointing diamonds, followed by three downward-pointing diamonds, then a single downward-pointing diamond, and finally two downward-pointing diamonds. The tablature consists of numbers 0-6 on the lines, with some numbers having dots above them. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with five lines, containing lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags: a single downward-pointing diamond, followed by four downward-pointing diamonds, then two downward-pointing diamonds, and finally four downward-pointing diamonds. The tablature consists of numbers 0-6 on the lines, with some numbers having dots above them. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      P ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with five lines, containing lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags: four downward-pointing diamonds, followed by a 'P' followed by four downward-pointing diamonds. The tablature consists of numbers 0-6 on the lines, with some numbers having dots above them. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with five lines, containing lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags: two downward-pointing diamonds, followed by three downward-pointing diamonds, then two downward-pointing diamonds, and finally four downward-pointing diamonds. The tablature consists of numbers 0-6 on the lines, with some numbers having dots above them. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

A musical staff with five lines, containing lute tablature. Above the staff are rhythmic flags: two downward-pointing diamonds, followed by three downward-pointing diamonds, then two downward-pointing diamonds, and finally three downward-pointing diamonds. The tablature consists of numbers 0-6 on the lines, with some numbers having dots above them. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Morete a  
quatro de  
Göbert.



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Tablature staff with diamond ornaments above. The staff contains rhythmic notation (letters Z, I, 4, 3, 5) and some numbers (4, 3, 2, 1, 0) indicating fret positions.

Vper flumina babi lo

Tablature staff with diamond ornaments above. The staff contains rhythmic notation and numbers.

nis babi

lo nis illic

Tablature staff with diamond ornaments above. The staff contains rhythmic notation and numbers.

ledi mus et fle ui mus

dum recordaremur

Tablature staff with diamond ornaments above. The staff contains rhythmic notation and numbers.

rui

Tablature staff with diamond ornaments above. The staff contains rhythmic notation and numbers.

fi

on

Tablature staff with diamond ornaments above. The staff contains rhythmic notation and numbers.

in sa licibus in

medio

cuis

ij.

First system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic symbols and numbers.

lus pendimus

Second system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic symbols and numbers.

organa nostra

η.

Third system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic symbols and numbers.

quia illic

Fourth system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic symbols and numbers.

quia illic

Fifth system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic symbols and numbers.

ij.

interrogauerunt

nos

Sixth system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic symbols and numbers.

qui captiuos du

xerunt

Musical staff with lute tablature. The lyrics are "nos verba can".

nos verba can

Musical staff with lute tablature. The lyrics are "rio num verba cantio".

rio num verba cantio

Musical staff with lute tablature. The lyrics are "num et qui adduxerunt".

num et qui adduxerunt

Musical staff with lute tablature. The lyrics are "nos num cantate no".

nos num cantate no

Musical staff with lute tablature. The lyrics are "bis de canticis syon".

bis de canticis syon

Musical staff with lute tablature. The lyrics are "comodo cantabimus".

comodo cantabimus

First system of musical notation for 'canticum domini'. It consists of a three-staff system with various rhythmic values (z, 4, 5, 3, 1) and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) placed above and below the notes.

canticum domini ij.

Second system of musical notation for 'canticum domini'. It continues the three-staff system with rhythmic values and accidentals.

canticum domini ij.

Third system of musical notation for 'canticum domini'. It continues the three-staff system with rhythmic values and accidentals.

in terra aliena ij.

Fourth system of musical notation for 'canticum domini'. It continues the three-staff system with rhythmic values and accidentals.

in terra aliena.

Fãtasia del author: D.

Musical notation for the 'Fãtasia del author: D.' section. It consists of a three-staff system with rhythmic values and accidentals.

Final system of musical notation. It consists of a three-staff system with rhythmic values and accidentals.

System 1: A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes. The bottom line contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the first measure and a '3' in the second measure.

System 2: A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes. The bottom line contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the first measure and a '3' in the second measure.

System 3: A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes. The bottom line contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the first measure and a '3' in the second measure.

System 4: A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes. The bottom line contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the first measure and a '3' in the second measure.

System 5: A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes. The bottom line contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the first measure and a '3' in the second measure.

System 6: A musical staff with two lines. The top line contains diamond-shaped ornaments above the notes. The bottom line contains a sequence of notes and rests, including a '4' in the first measure and a '3' in the second measure.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for the Orphenica Lyra. Each system consists of two staves. The notation is a form of rhythmic shorthand, using letters (Z, I, 3, 4, 5) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) to represent notes and rests. The symbols are arranged in a grid-like fashion across the staves. Above and below the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments, some pointing downwards and some upwards, which likely indicate specific performance techniques or ornaments. The page is numbered 'Fo. xl.' (Folio 40) and is part of 'Libro, ij.' (Book 2) of the 'Orphenica Lyra' by Fuencollana.

The main musical score consists of six systems of four staves each. Each system contains rhythmic notation (circles with numbers) and lute tablature (letters 'I', 'Z', '4', '5'). Above the staves are diamond-shaped ornaments, and below are downward-pointing stems. The notation is dense and characteristic of early modern lute music.

De la missa de Lome  
arme de Morales. F.



A short musical notation for the 'Benedic' section, consisting of two staves with rhythmic notation and lute tablature. It ends with a '7' above the final measure.

Benedic

First system of musical notation with diamond ornaments above.

Second system of musical notation with diamond ornaments above and the word "tus" below.

Third system of musical notation with diamond ornaments above and the words "qui venit in nomine" below.

Fourth system of musical notation with diamond ornaments above and the word "domini" below.

Fifth system of musical notation with diamond ornaments above and the words "qui venit" below.

Sixth system of musical notation with diamond ornaments above and the words "qui venit in nomine" below.

domini.

Fantasia del  
author: F.

Motete a q̄tro  
de Góbert. F.



Ve sanctissima

Maria ma

rer dei ij. ij.

portapa radi si ij.

Do mina mundi pura singularis



ij.

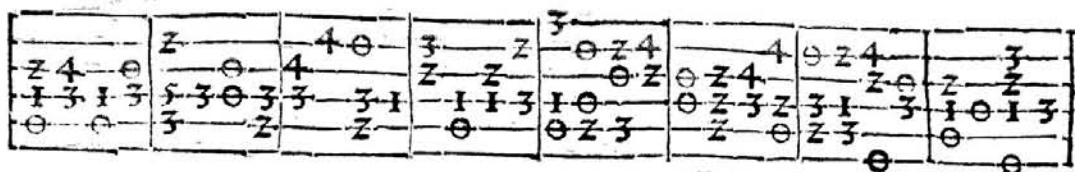
in quo non dubito ij.

Libera nos ij.

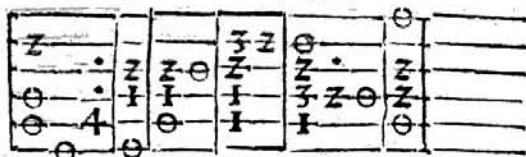
Ab omnibus ma lis ij.

er ora pro pecca-

tis nostris A Uelua. Alleluia.



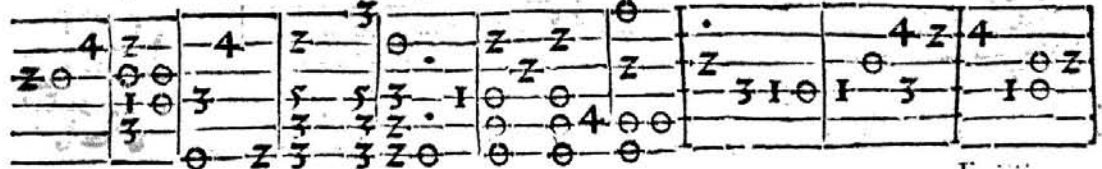
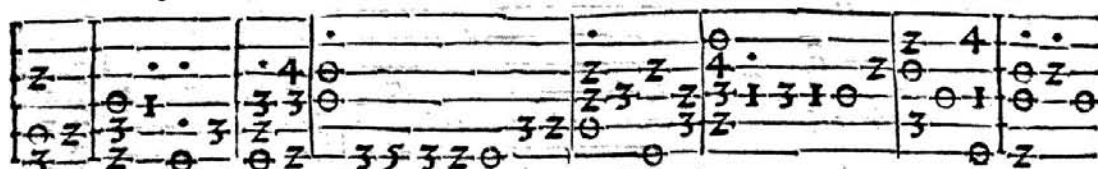
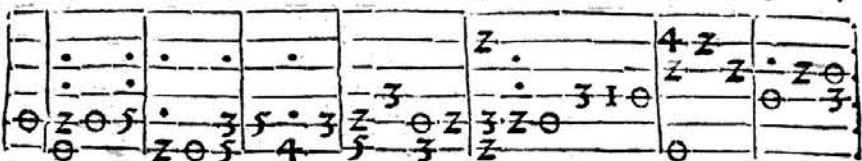
Alleluia.

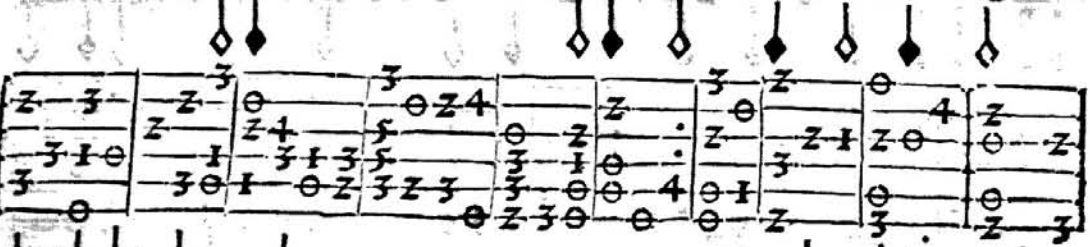
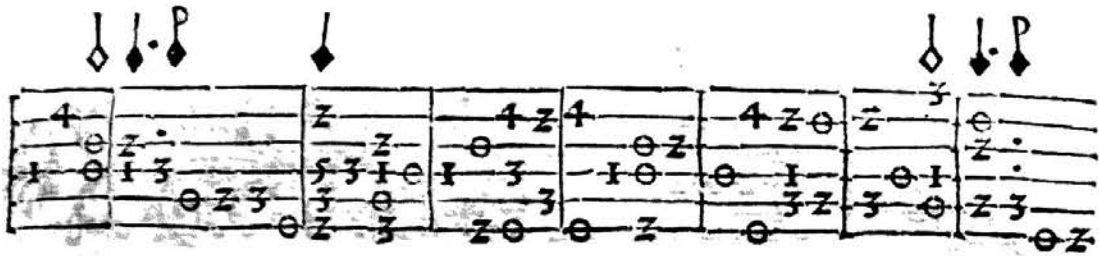


Allelu ia.



Fátasia del  
author. D.





Motete a quatro  
de Göbert. F.



Quam pul chra es arq; deco ra. ij.

ij. charissima

indelihs tuis. ij. ij.

sta tura tua ad simi lara est pal

mç. ij.

et vbera tua

bo

tris, Caput

ruum.

carmelus

ij.

collum tuum sicut turris

eburnea

ij.

Veni dilecte mi.

ij.

ij.

egrediamur in agrum

nostrum. Videamus si flores partu riuunt

si florescunt mala pu nica ij.

Tibi da bo vbera ij.

mea ij.

Tibi dabo vbera mea ij. vber

♩    ♩



mea.

Fantasia del  
author, F.

♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩

♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩

♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩

♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩

♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩    ♩

The musical score is arranged in eight systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and note heads (circles, diamonds). Above the staves, there are several diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical lines extending upwards. A large, ornate flourish is located at the bottom right of the page, partially overlapping the final system of music.

Motete a quatro  
de Morales. F.



Antia et immaculata

virgini ras ij.

bus reaudi bus efferam nel

cio ij.

Quia quem celi capere

non po terant ij.

ru o gremio contuli

fti ij.

ruo gremio contuli

fti ruo gremio con tu

listi.

Secūda  
pars.



Ene-  
dic-  
ta

tu ij. Bene-

dic-  
ta tu in mulieri

bus ij.

et bene dic-  
tus fru-  
ctus

ventris tu i. Quia

quem celi capere non pore rant

tuo gremio contuli

sti. ij.

tuo gremio contuli

sti. tuo gremio contuli sti

Fantasia del  
author. F.

A musical staff with two lines. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical stems pointing down. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' and others with a '4'. The notes are arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern.

A musical staff with two lines. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical stems pointing down. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' and others with a '4'. The notes are arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern.

A musical staff with two lines. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical stems pointing down. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' and others with a '4'. The notes are arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern.

A musical staff with two lines. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical stems pointing down. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' and others with a '4'. The notes are arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern.

A musical staff with two lines. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical stems pointing down. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' and others with a '4'. The notes are arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern.

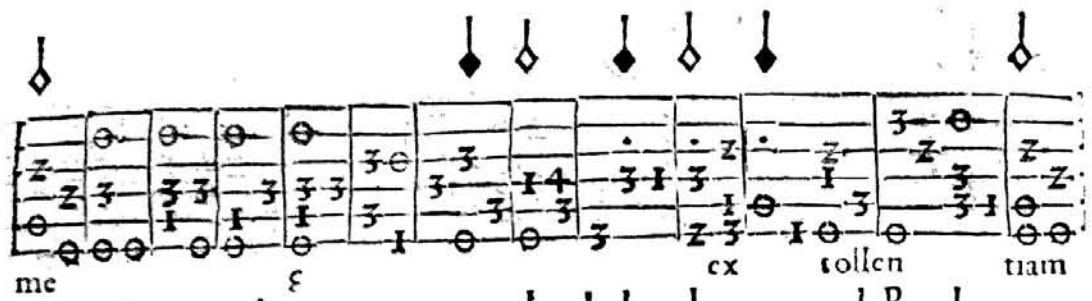
A musical staff with two lines. Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with vertical stems pointing down. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' and others with a '4'. The notes are arranged in a specific rhythmic pattern.

Motete aqua  
tro Göbert. F.

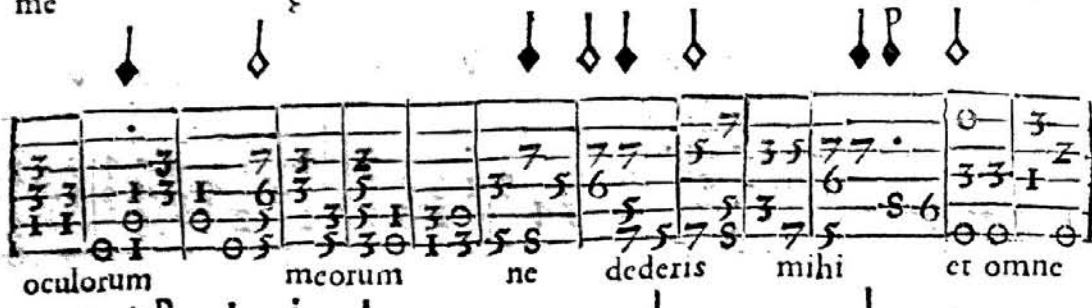


Omne

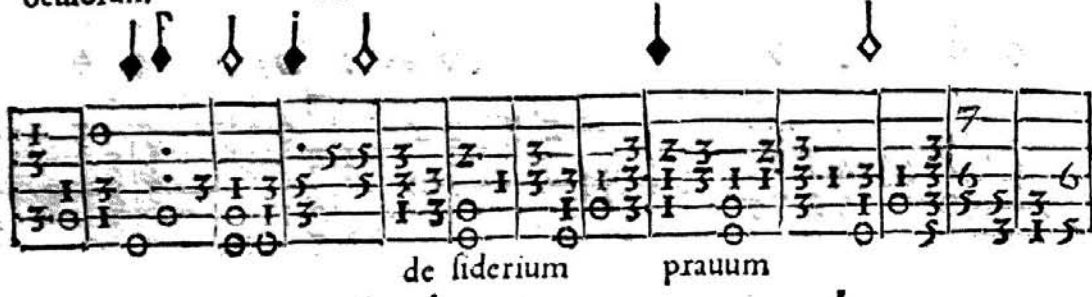
pa ter et deus vitę



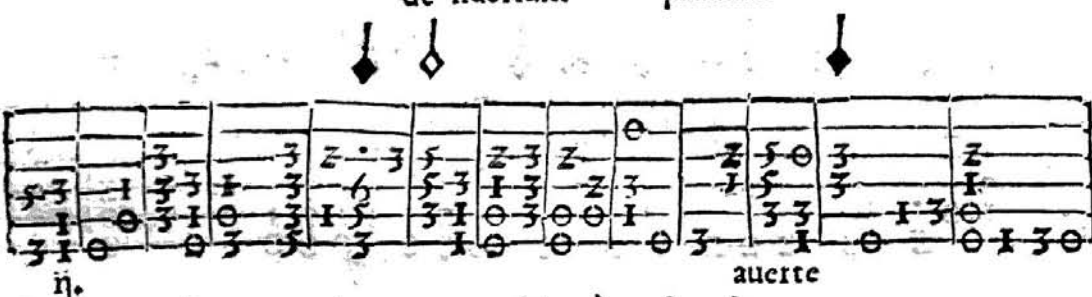
me ex tollen tiam



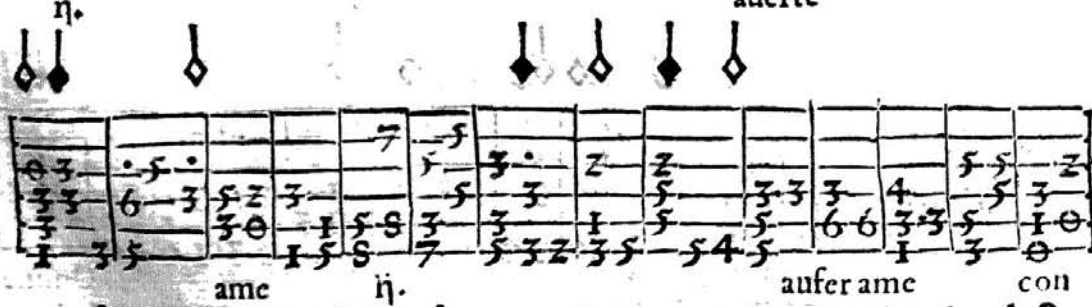
oculorum meorum ne dederis mihi et omne



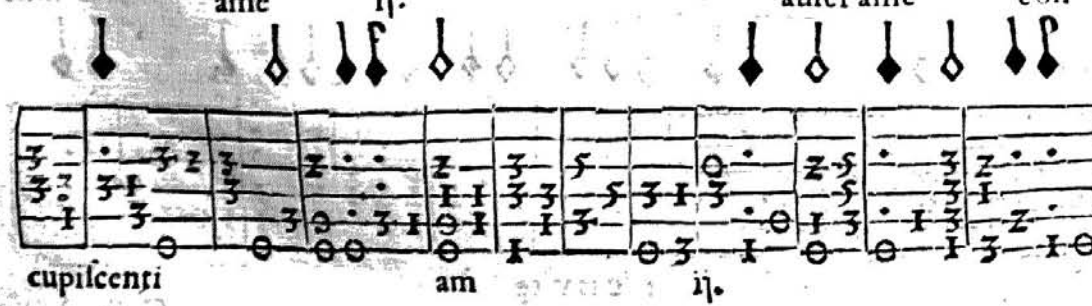
de fiderium prauum



ij. auerte



ame ij. aufer ame con



cupifcenti am ij.

et concubitus concupiscentiæ

ne apprehendant me ij.

ij.

et animo irreuerenti

ij. et infrungi

to ne tradas G iij

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

mc ij. ij.

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of music. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of rhythmic values (dots and vertical lines) placed above the staff and letters (z, i, s, 6, 7, 8) placed below it, representing a lute tablature. Above the staff, there are seven downward-pointing stems, each topped with a diamond shape, indicating fingerings. The system is divided into two measures by a vertical line, with 'mc ij.' and 'ij.' written below the first and second measures respectively.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

ne tradas mc.

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of music. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of rhythmic values (dots and vertical lines) placed above the staff and letters (z, i, s, 6, 7, 8) placed below it, representing a lute tablature. Above the staff, there are seven downward-pointing stems, each topped with a diamond shape, indicating fingerings. The system is divided into two measures by a vertical line, with 'ne tradas' and 'mc.' written below the first and second measures respectively. To the right of the second measure is a decorative flourish.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Fantasia del  
author: F.

Detailed description: This block contains the third system of music. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of rhythmic values (dots and vertical lines) placed above the staff and letters (z, i, s, 6, 7, 8) placed below it, representing a lute tablature. Above the staff, there are seven downward-pointing stems, each topped with a diamond shape, indicating fingerings. The system is divided into two measures by a vertical line. The text 'Fantasia del author: F.' is written to the left of the staff.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Detailed description: This block contains the fourth system of music. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of rhythmic values (dots and vertical lines) placed above the staff and letters (z, i, s, 6, 7, 8) placed below it, representing a lute tablature. Above the staff, there are seven downward-pointing stems, each topped with a diamond shape, indicating fingerings. The system is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Detailed description: This block contains the fifth system of music. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of rhythmic values (dots and vertical lines) placed above the staff and letters (z, i, s, 6, 7, 8) placed below it, representing a lute tablature. Above the staff, there are seven downward-pointing stems, each topped with a diamond shape, indicating fingerings. The system is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Detailed description: This block contains the sixth system of music. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation consists of rhythmic values (dots and vertical lines) placed above the staff and letters (z, i, s, 6, 7, 8) placed below it, representing a lute tablature. Above the staff, there are seven downward-pointing stems, each topped with a diamond shape, indicating fingerings. The system is divided into two measures by a vertical line.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a four-part setting. It consists of a single staff with four voices, each represented by a four-line staff. The notation includes various symbols such as letters (Z, I, S, F, 3, 4, 6, 7), numbers, and circles, which are characteristic of lute tablature. Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines extending upwards, likely indicating fingerings or specific techniques. The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or symbols. The overall layout is typical of early printed music manuscripts.

Musical staff with four voices and lute tablature. The staff consists of four lines. Above the staff are six diamond-shaped symbols, each with a vertical line pointing down to a specific measure. The tablature uses letters 'z', 'f', 'i', 'o', and '6' on the lines.

Musical staff with four voices and lute tablature. Above the staff are six diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down. The tablature includes letters 'z', 'f', 'i', 'o', '6', and '4'.

Musical staff with four voices and lute tablature. Above the staff are six diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down. The tablature includes letters 'z', 'f', 'i', 'o', and '6'.

Musical staff with four voices and lute tablature. Above the staff are six diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down. The tablature includes letters 'z', 'f', 'i', 'o', and '6'.

Motete a quatro de Gombert. F.

Musical staff with four voices and lute tablature. Above the staff are six diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down. The tablature includes letters 'z', 'f', 'i', 'o', and '4'. A large decorative initial 'S' is on the left. The word 'Ante' is written below the staff, and 'Alfon' is written below the end of the staff.

Musical staff with four voices and lute tablature. Above the staff are six diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down. The tablature includes letters 'z', 'f', 'i', 'o', and '4'. The word 'ic' is written below the first measure, and 'n' is written below the second measure.

confessor

domini audi rogas

res servulos

ij. et impetratam nobis celi

tus ij. rube fer indulgen

tiam. ij. sancte ille fonte

gema prælu lum prælu

luna ij. domini gratia fer-

uorum gemitus ij.

solita suscipe

clemencia ij.

Alleluia allelu ia.

Fantasia del  
author, F.

The musical score consists of eight systems of four-part lute tablature. Each system contains two staves of notes and diamond-shaped fret markers above them. The notes are represented by letters (z, 4, 3, 5, 7, 1) and numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7). The tablature is written in a style characteristic of early modern lute music. The systems are numbered on the right margin: 11, 12, 11, 11, 14, 13, 13.

12

13

15

16

10

8

10

81  
84  
20  
185

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a four-line staff with rhythmic values and a lute tablature below it. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, representing fret positions.

Musical notation for the second system, similar to the first, with a four-line staff and lute tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down.

Morales de la  
 missa Benedi-  
 cta es caelorum  
 regina,

D.

Musical notation for the third system, starting with a large decorated initial 'B' on the left. The staff contains musical notation and lute tablature, with diamond-shaped symbols above it.

Benedictus qui venit

ij.

Musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the piece with a four-line staff and lute tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down.

ij.

ij.

ij.

Musical notation for the fifth system, featuring a four-line staff and lute tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down.

in nomine domi

Musical notation for the sixth system, the final system on the page, with a four-line staff and lute tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down.

ni

ij.

ij.

Fantasia del  
author: F.

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓

5 5      z z      3 3 3      3 3 z      3 z 3      z 3      z 3 5

4 5 4      z z      3 3 3      3 3 z      3 z 3      z 3      z 3 5

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

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓

z 3      z 0      3 3      3 3      3 3      4 5      4 0      3 3      z 0      z 4 5

0 z      0 z      4 5      5 5 4      z 4 5      4 0      3 3      1 1 3      1 1 3      z 4 5

1 1      1 3 6      5 3      5 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 1 0

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓

4 z      z 3 5      3 3      z 3 5      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      z 4 5

3 1      0 0      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

0 1      0 0      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓

3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

0 1      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

↓ ↓      ↓ ↓

0 z      z 0      4 3      4 5 z      4 0      z 3 0      z 3 0      z 3 0      z 3 0      3 3

3 0      0 1      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

3 z      3 0      1 0      3 0      1 0      1 0      1 0      1 0      1 0      3 0

↓      ↓

3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

0 z      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

↓ ↓ ↓      ↓ ↓ ↓

3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

0 z      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3      3 3

The image displays a musical score for a four-part fantasia. It is organized into eight systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a form of early keyboard shorthand, using letters (Z, I, S, 4, 6, 7) and numbers (3, 4, 6, 7) to represent notes and rests. Above the staves, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The score is written in a single system of two staves per system, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments. The notation is a form of early keyboard shorthand, using letters (Z, I, S, 4, 6, 7) and numbers (3, 4, 6, 7) to represent notes and rests. Above the staves, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The score is written in a single system of two staves per system, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments.

D.

Morere  
a quatro  
de Mora  
les.



Eni domi ne et no li tar da re

ve ni vili tare nos in

pace vt letre

mur coram te cor de per fec to

ve ni domi ne, et noli tardare

fi cur ma ter con solatur fi lios.

ita con sola

veris nos venit domi ne et

noli tarda re et vide bimus te

et gaudebit cor nos trum venit

domine veni domi ne venit

↓
↓
P
P

domi ne et noli tar da re.

Fantasia del au-  
thor: va reme-  
dado a este mo-  
rete

First musical staff with notes and diamond-shaped ornaments above it.

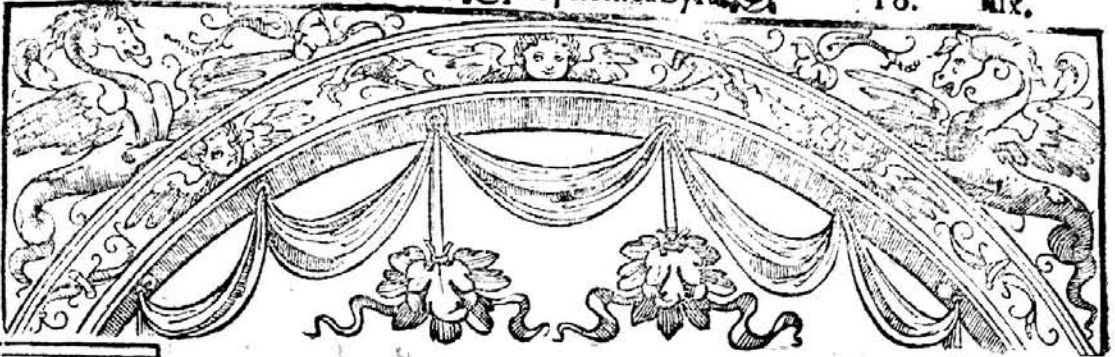
Second musical staff with notes and diamond-shaped ornaments above it.

Third musical staff with notes and diamond-shaped ornaments above it.

Fourth musical staff with notes and diamond-shaped ornaments above it.

Fifth musical staff with notes and diamond-shaped ornaments above it.

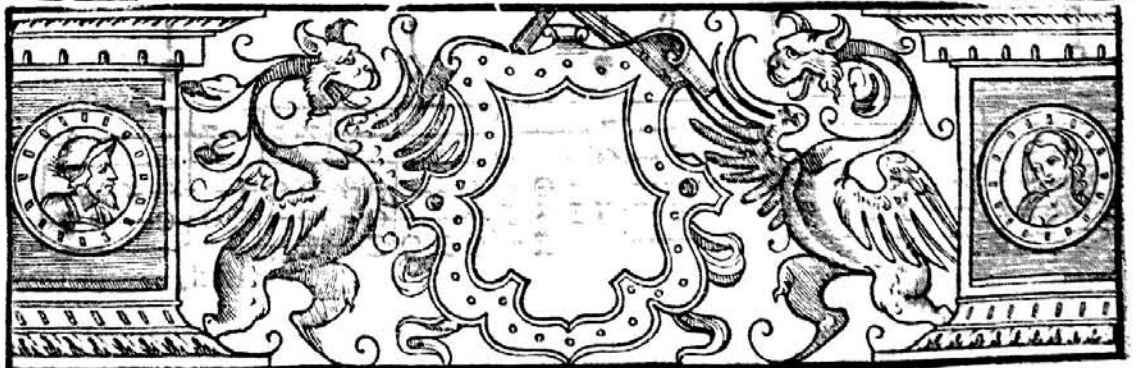
Sixth musical staff with notes and diamond-shaped ornaments above it, ending with a decorative flourish.



✠  
**LIBRO TERCERO.**  
 Enel qual se contienen mote  
 tes a cinco y feys bozes  
 de muy excellen-  
 tes authores.



Laudate Deum in cithara:  
 ludate Deum chordis, & organo.



Motete a cinco  
de laquet. D.



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Spice

aspi

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

cc

domine

aspi

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

cc

domi

ne

quia facta

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

est

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

quia facta

est delolara cuii

tas

de

folata de folata cuii

tas plena di ui

tijns fedet in

fedet in tril  
H iij

ritia sedet in tril ri tia domina

gen ri um. ij.

non est qui cō

foletur cam.

qui confectur

cam qui consoletur cam

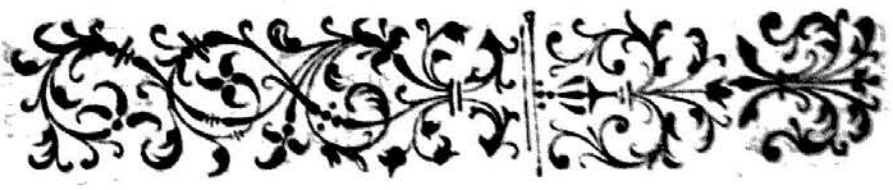
nil irude us nil

ru de us nol

rer nistru de us

noster n. deus

noster.



Motete a cinco  
de Verdelot. D.



♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

I bona suscepi mus. ij.

♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

demanu domi ni

♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

mala autem quare non sustinca

♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

mus. Dominus

♫ ♫ ♫ ♫ ♫

dedir dominus abstulir. ij.



nudus egressus sum de utero matris

meæ et nudus re uer tar

illuc. Do minus dedit

dominus abstulit

Sicut domino

placu it ita factum est

lit no men domini

η.

benedic tum benedic tum.

Motete a cinco de Morales. D.



Erbum incū et dolum

η.

longe fac domine a me

diuiti as et pauperra

res

ne dederis mihi ij.

sed tantum

victui meo ij.

ij.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

tribuene cessa ria

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

ij. tribue neccsa

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

ria neccsa ria.

.D.

Motete a cinco de Morales.



↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Amenta batur la cob

First system of musical notation with a five-line staff and a lute tablature below it. The tablature consists of six lines with letters and numbers indicating fret positions.

ij.

Second system of musical notation with a five-line staff and a lute tablature below it.

De duobus filijs luis.

Third system of musical notation with a five-line staff and a lute tablature below it.

ij.

Fourth system of musical notation with a five-line staff and a lute tablature below it.

Heume, dolens lum

Fifth system of musical notation with a five-line staff and a lute tablature below it.

ij.

Sixth system of musical notation with a five-line staff and a lute tablature below it.

de iosep perdito

ij.

& tristis nimis  
 de Benia  
 min

dueto  
 pro alimoni

is  
 ij.

ij.

precor caelestem regem  
 vt in dolentem

ij.  
 ij.  
 faciat  
 eos  
 I

cerne

re

11.

11.

faciat eos cer

ne

re.

Morete a cinco  
de Gombert.F.



Auda Lyon

saluato

rem

ducem atq; pasto rem in himnis et cā-

ri cis

quia maior omni laude ij.

ne claudare suffi cis lau dis. thema

specialis panis viuis & vitalis hodie proponi.

tur ij.

quod in cœna Christus gestit

faciendum hoc expr sist

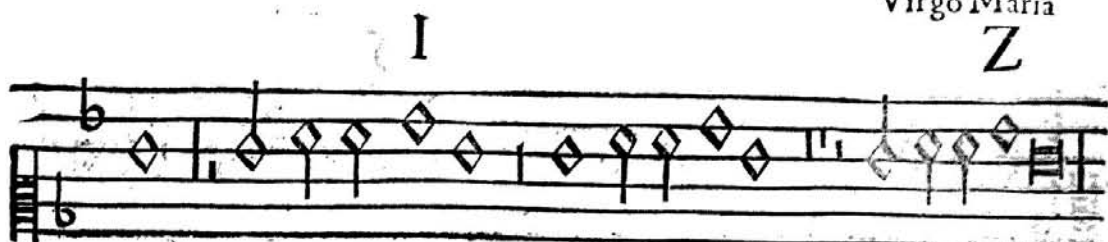
in sui memoriã in sui me

mori am.

En esta boz que se punta en canto de organo no se cãra en toda ella otra letra mas que virgo Maria: porque sobre este passo esta cõpuesto el motete. Entonase la boz la prima en vazio.



Virgo Maria  
Z

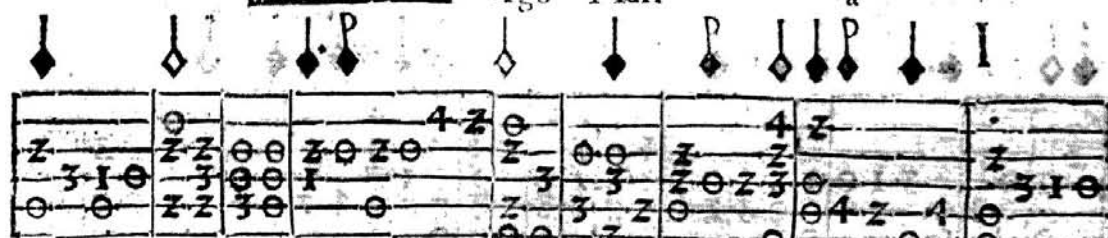


ij.

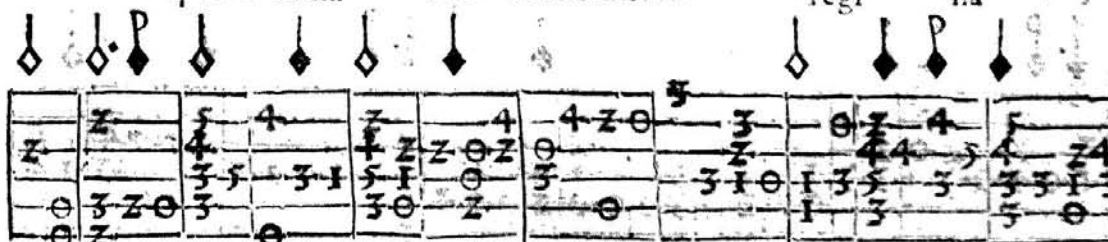
Motete a cinco de Morales. D



Virgo Maria



speciosissima caelorum regina



triumphatrix nobilissi



ma fons rinus ros

I ij

3 4

5

er liliu ro fa lilu dux me

lo dia norma decus flos & vira virgo

Maria spo ciofissima p̄fulgi

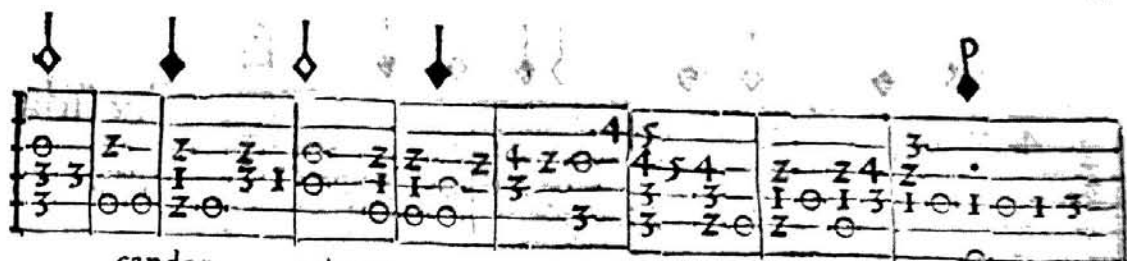
da ij.

6



7

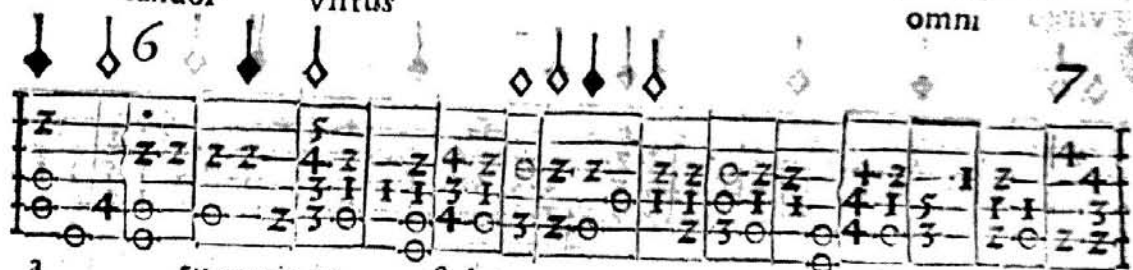
8



candor

virtus

omni

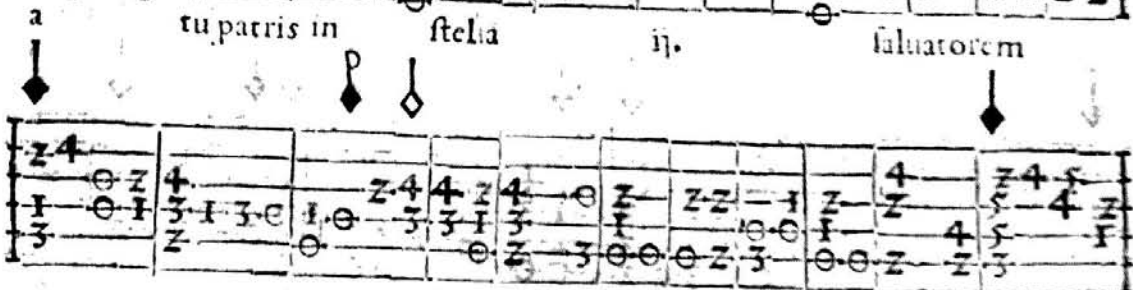


tu patris in

stelia

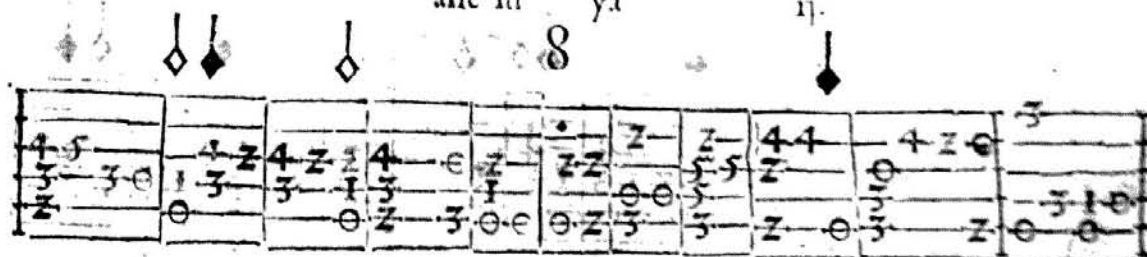
ij.

saluatorem



alle lu ya

ij.



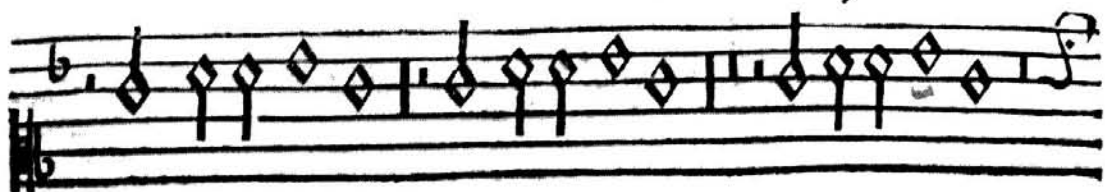
virgo maria

I



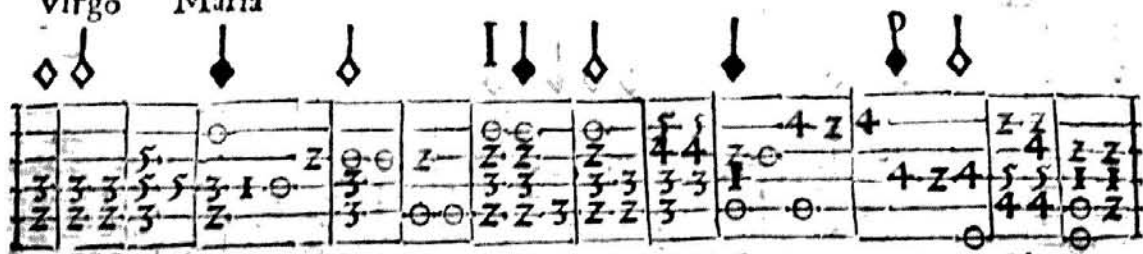
Virgo Maria ij.

2 3



Secūda pars.

virgo Maria



Virgo Maria

virga leſſe florida

ad uoca



ta noſ tra

preci pua

vir

2

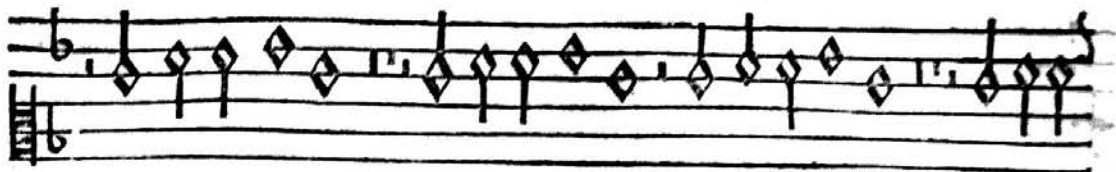


go maria ij.

noſtra mater

ij. et domina

4



5

6



virgo Maria

ma



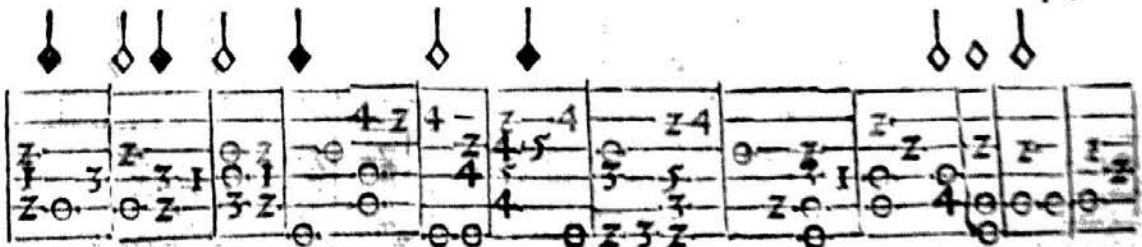
ter patris

et filia

ij.



nosque su



mus

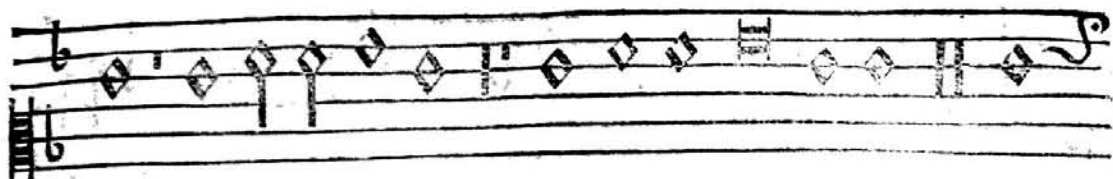
aure

pi

virgo

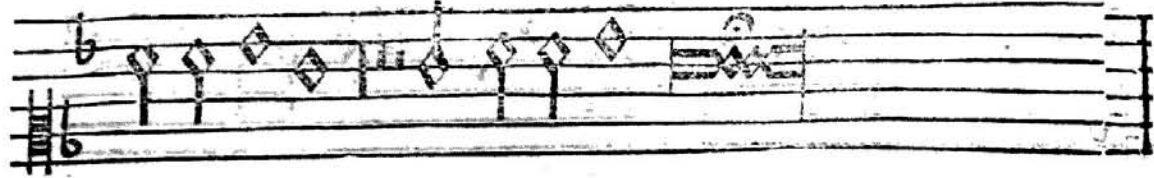
7

8



9

X



ma ria ex audi virgo

ma ria ex audi virgo

ma ria ex audi virgo

ma ria ex audi virgo

go maria

virgo mari

a.

Motete a cinco  
de Göbert. D.



Beata Mari

admitte preces nos

tras in

tra sacra ri um exaudi rio nis

et reporta nobis anido

rum reconciliatio nis

sit per te excusa bile

quod per te gerimus sit impetra

bile quod fida mente posci mus

accipe quod offerimus

et dona quod rogamus.

Motete a cinco de  
Gombert. D.

quod                      rogamus.

Ermi    nauit                      radix

Iesse                      ij.

Orta est    stel                      la                      cx

la                      cob                      ij.

ija virgo pepe

lal uato rem

go peperit lal uato

rem ij.

te laudamus deus noster

ij.

te lauda mus

deus noster

te laudamus Deus

noster.



Motete a cinco de Gombert. F.



Felix An

na

extirpe

Dauid

ij.

progent

ta

regali radi

cefulgi

da.

O Anna beati.li

ma

ru virginem Mariam

pro

duxifti

ij.

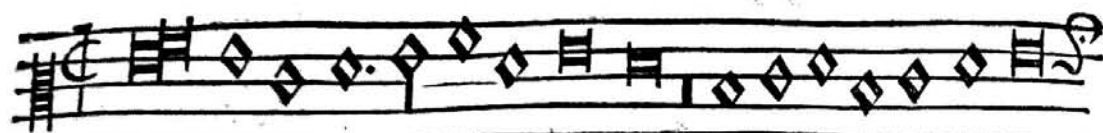
ij.

ij.

The musical score is organized into four systems, each with two staves. Above the staves are various musical symbols, including diamonds and vertical lines. The notation on the staves includes numbers (1-7) and letters (z, o). Labels 'produxi' and 'fti' are placed below the staves. The final system ends with a decorative flourish.

En la primera parte de este Credo no se tañen mas que las quatro bozes, por escusar dificultad: ponese la quinta boz en canto de organo, porque cantandose se pueda gozar en alguna manera de la fuga y del canto llano. Entonase la boz segunda en el segundo traste. En la segunda parte de este Credo se tañen todas cinco bozes porque no ay tanta dificultad: y así mismo por no faltar en el artificio y consonancia de alguno que en ella ay. La boz del contrabaxo de la primera y segunda parte es la de la cifra colorada.

I Z



Patrem omnipoten tem factorem cœli & te rre

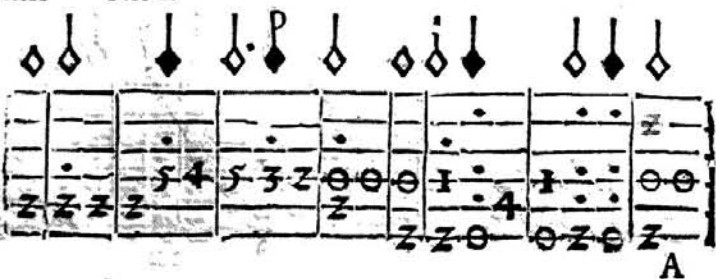
3



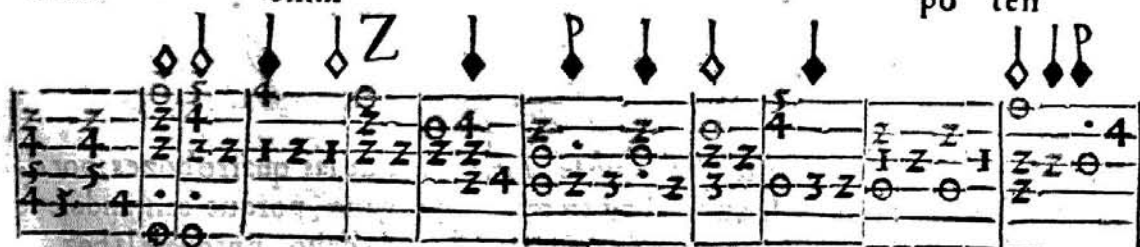
vi li bi lum omni

Credo de beata virgine

loquina cinco.D.

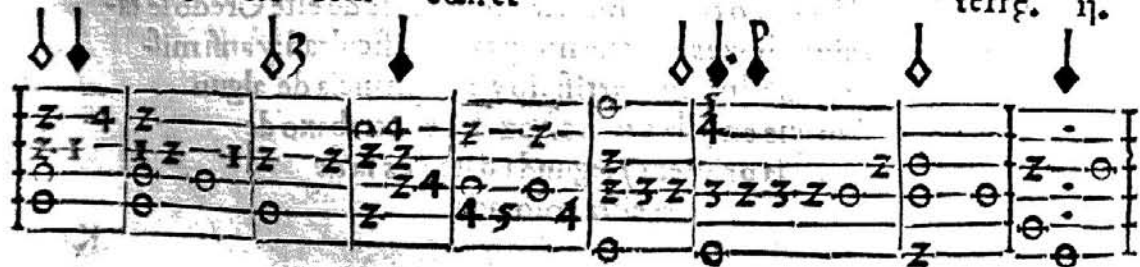


tem omni po ten



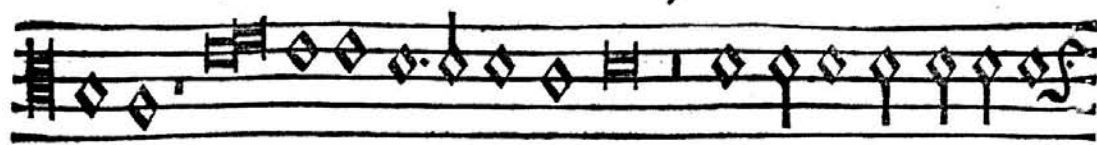
tem fa cto rem cœli et

terre. ij.



4

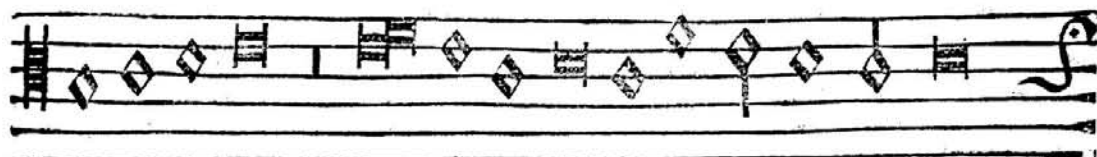
5



um et inui si bi li um et in vnum dominum

6

7



Iesum Christum fili um dei vni ge ni tum



vifi bili



um et inui si bili um et in vnum do



mi num Ie sum christū fili



um dei vni geni rum ij.



et ex patre natum ante omnia

9

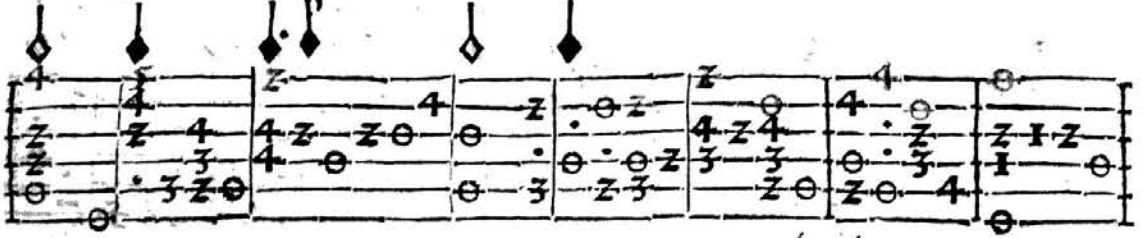
X



ſecula. Deum de deo lumen de lumine deum verū de



et ex patre natum ante omnia



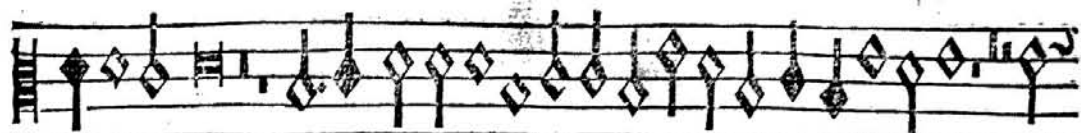
ſecula



de um de deo lumen de lumine

II

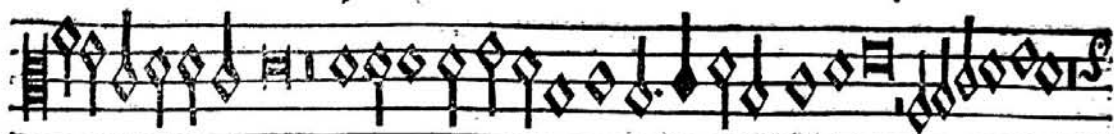
IZ



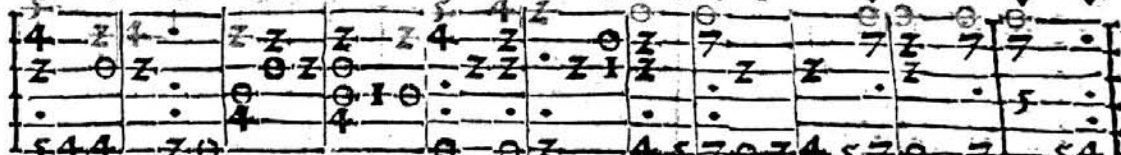
deo vero genitum non factum comsubstantialem patri per

I3

I4



quē omnia facta suūt: qui ppter nos homines et ppter nostrā salutē descēdit de cœlis

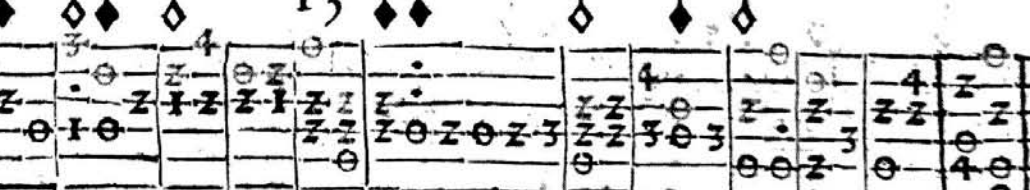


de um verum de deo vero ge nitum

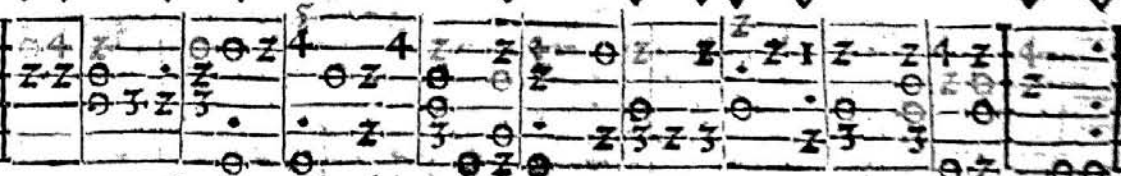
IZ



non factum comsubstantialem pa tri:



per quem omnia facta suūt: qui propter nos homines &



propter nostram salu tem descen dit

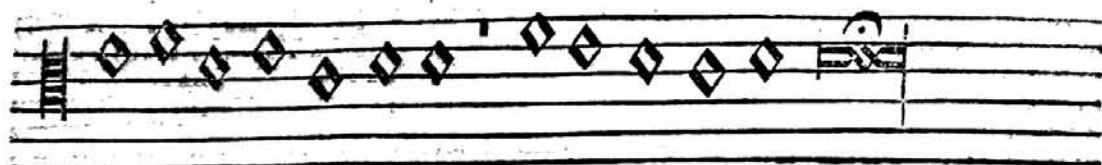
15

16



et in carnatus est de spiritu sancto.

17



Ex Maria virgine.

Et homofactus est.



de cae

lis

& in carna rus



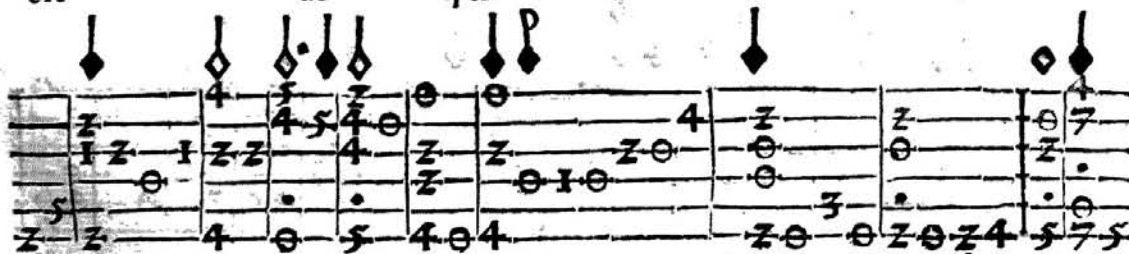
est

de

spiritu

san

cto.



ex Maria

vir gi ne

et

homo

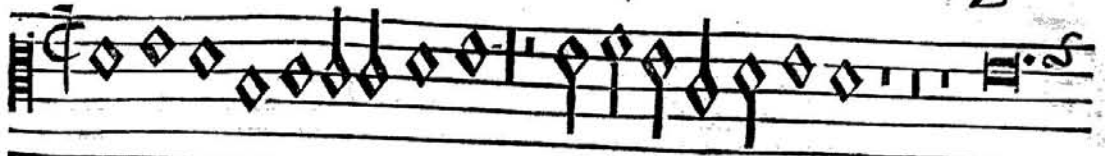


factus

est.



I Z



Crucifixus etiam pro nobis

sub pontio pilato

passus

3

4



& sepultus est.

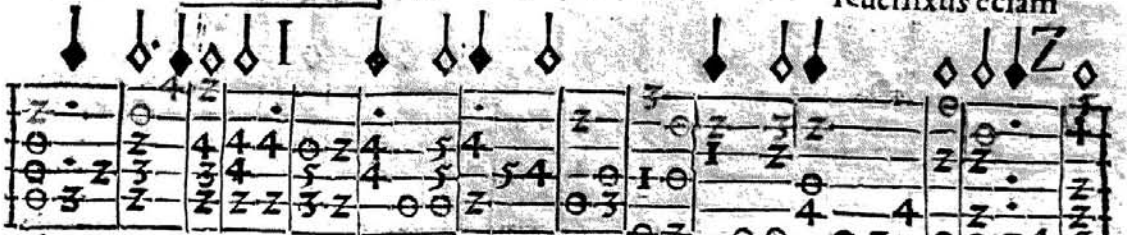
Et resurrexit tertia die

secundum scri

Secūda  
pars.



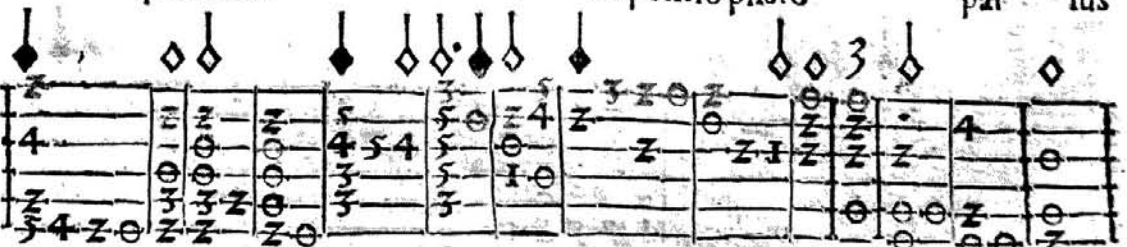
Crucifixus etiam



pro nobis

sub pontio pilato

pas sus



& sepultus

est



et resurre

xit

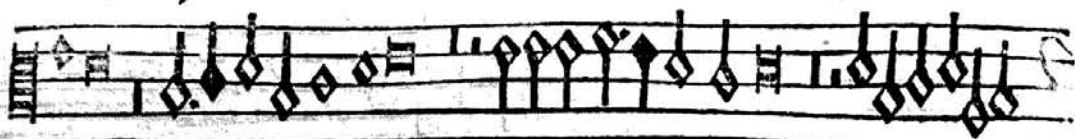
tertia die

se

5

6

7

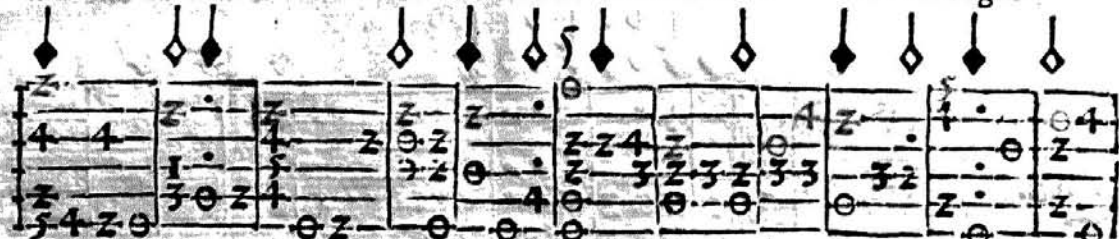


ptu. as. Et ascendit in cœlum sedet ad dexteram patris. Et iterum

8



venturus est cum gloria iudicare viuos et mortuos. Cuius regni

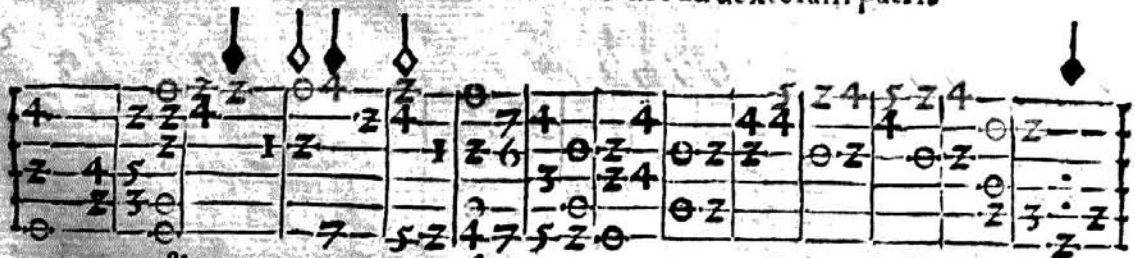


candum scripturas. Et alce



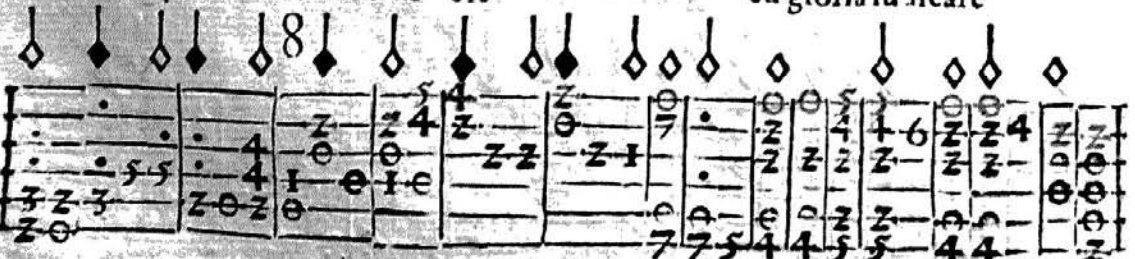
dir in celum

sedet ad dexteram patris



& iterum venturus est

cū gloria iudicare



viuos et mortuos

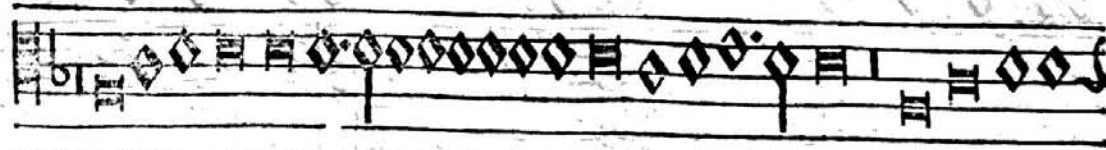
cuius regni



non erit finis.

Ponese la boz del cãro llano  
 puntada en cãto de organo:  
 porq̄ quic la quisiere cantar  
 pueda gozar dl. Entonase la  
 boz la tercera en el terce  
 finis. ro traste.

I Z



Et factum est postquam in captiuitate ductus est israel et Hierusalem

Lamentacion de  
Morales a cinco.

3

4



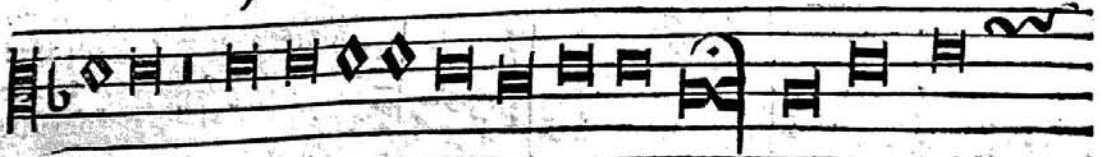
destrueta est: sedit Hieremias flens.

Er planxit

lamentationem

5

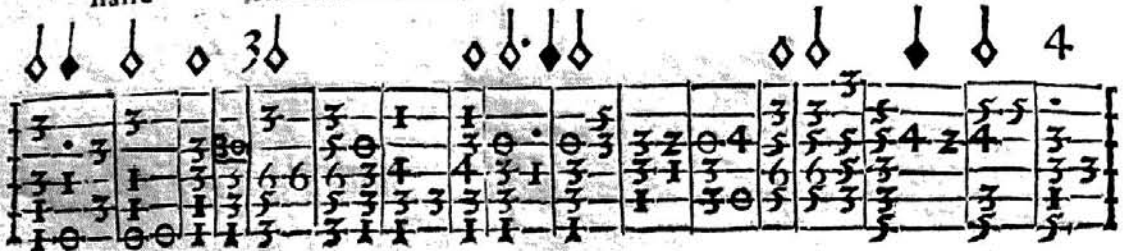
6



hanc

in Hierusalem & dixit

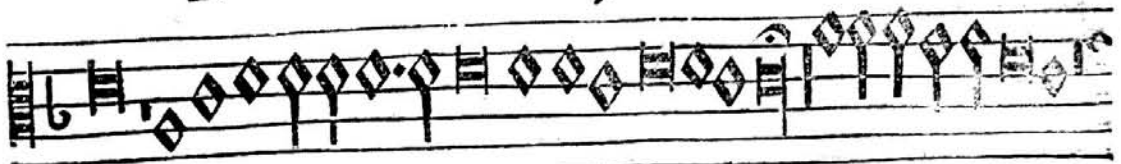
Ale



I



ph. Quom̄ sedet sola ciuitas plena populo



facta est quasi vidua domina gentium. Princeps prouintiarum

First system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped notes above and numbers on a six-line staff below.

Second system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped notes above and numbers on a six-line staff below.

Third system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped notes above and numbers on a six-line staff below.

Fourth system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped notes above and numbers on a six-line staff below.

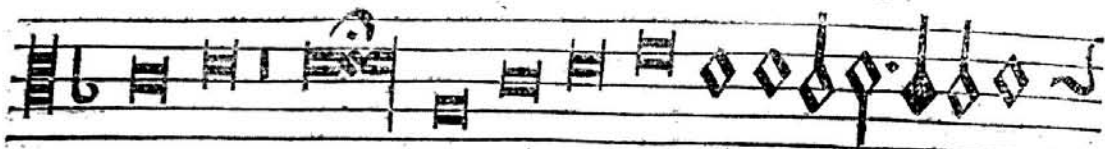
Z

I



facta est subtriburo.

Re

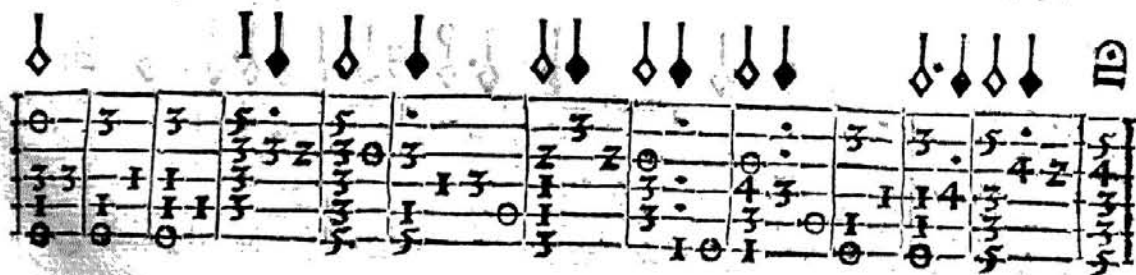
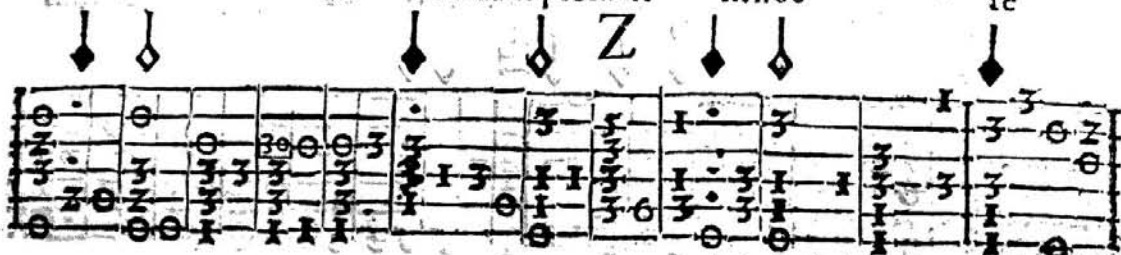


th.

Plorans plorant

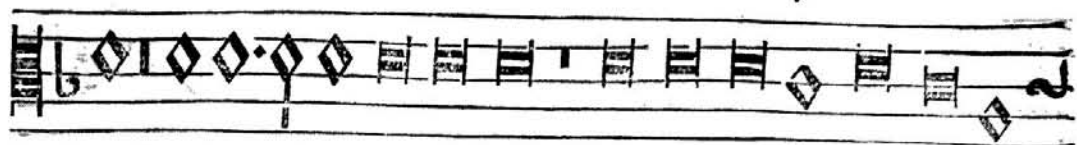
innoc

re



Z

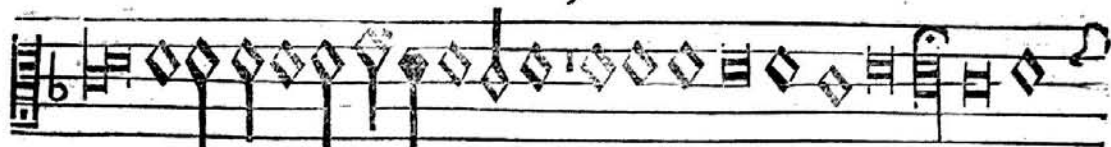
3



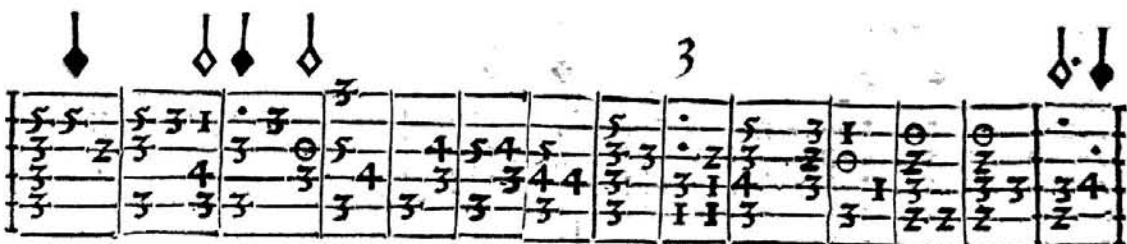
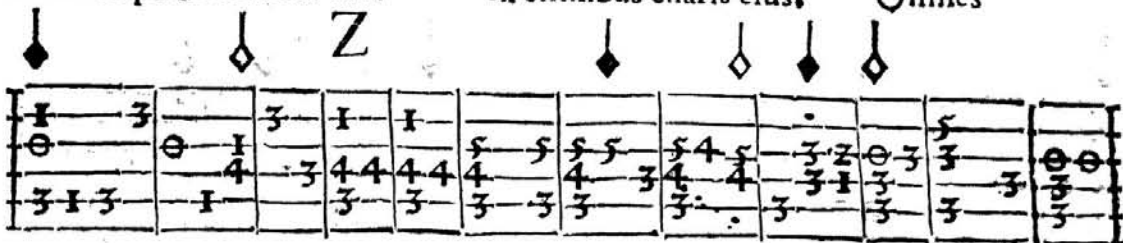
et lachrimę eius in maxillis eius.

4

5



Non est qui consoletur eam ex omnibus charis eius. Omnes



I

Z



nes amici eius eius spre uerunt cam, et fa

3

4



ci sunt ei ini mici ij.

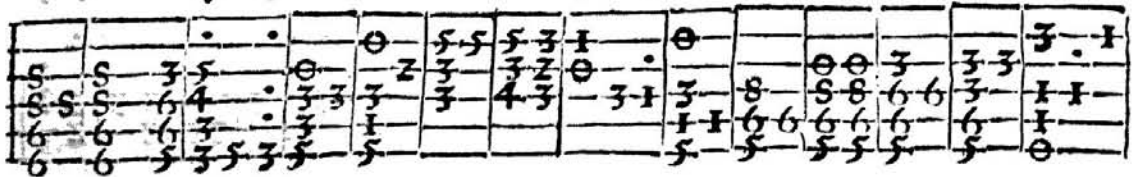
Gmel



Z

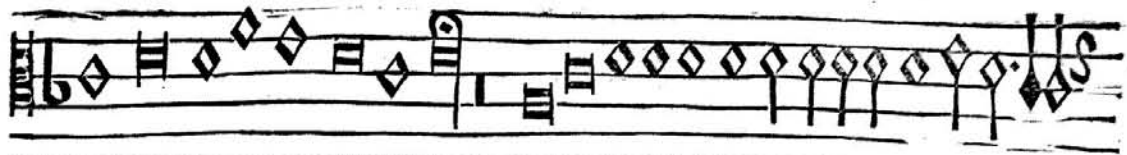
Z

Z



I

I



Mi grauit iuda propter afflictionem suam

Z

3



et multitudinem feruitutis habitauit inter gentes nec inuenit

Tablature for the first system, consisting of three staves with diamond-shaped notes and stems, and numerical fret numbers (1-4) written below the lines.

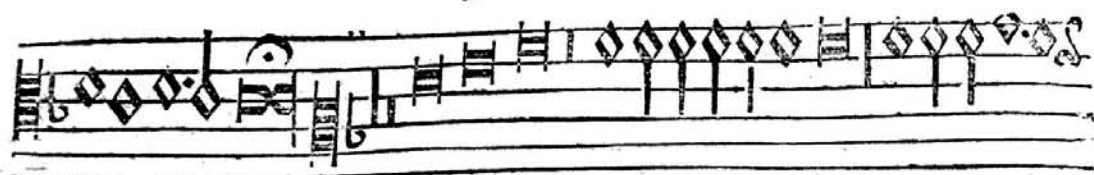
Tablature for the second system, consisting of three staves with diamond-shaped notes and stems, and numerical fret numbers (1-4) written below the lines.

Tablature for the third system, consisting of three staves with diamond-shaped notes and stems, and numerical fret numbers (1-6) written below the lines.

Tablature for the fourth system, consisting of three staves with diamond-shaped notes and stems, and numerical fret numbers (1-6) written below the lines.

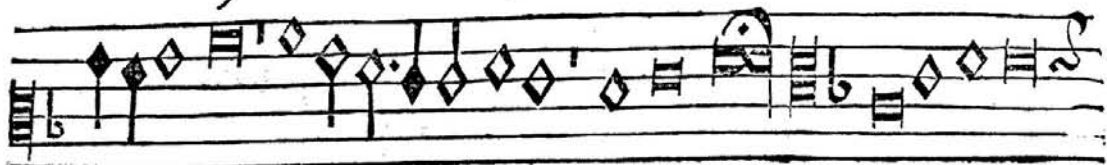


I Z

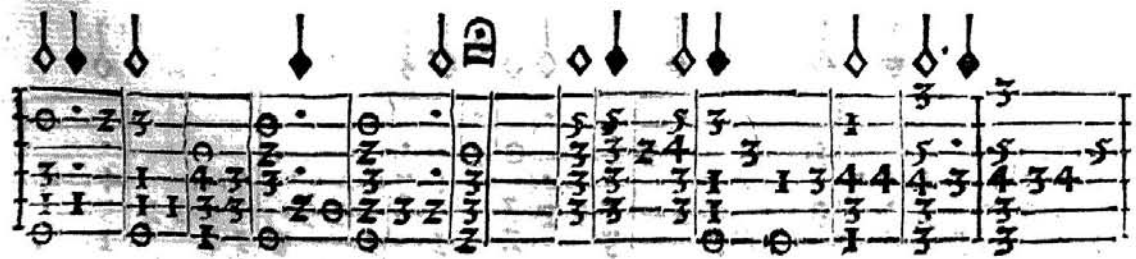


requiem. Omnes persecutores eius aprehen

3 4

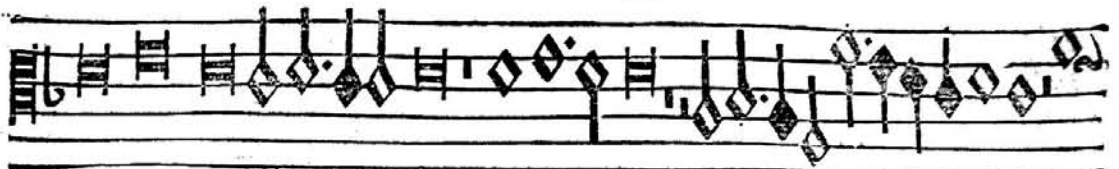


derunt eam inter angustias. Hierusalem



I

Z

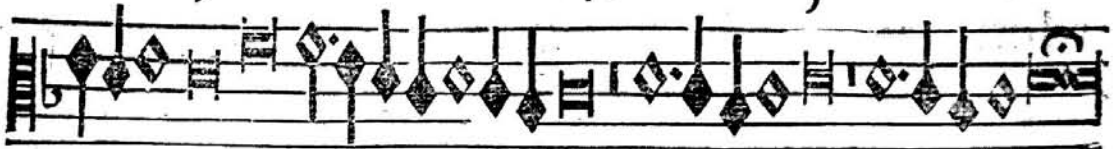


Hierusa lem conuertere ad dominum deum tuum, i.

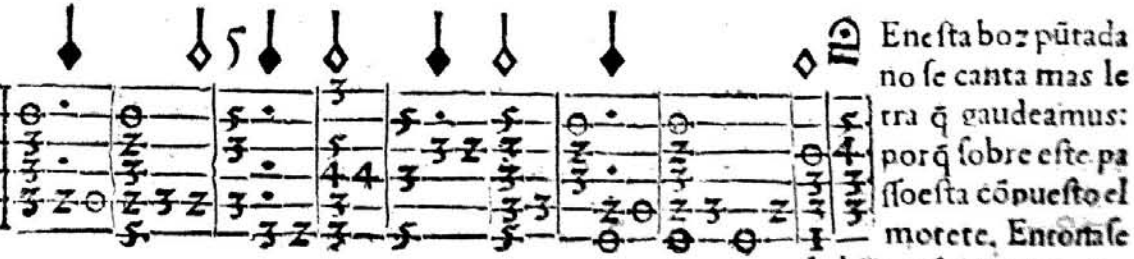
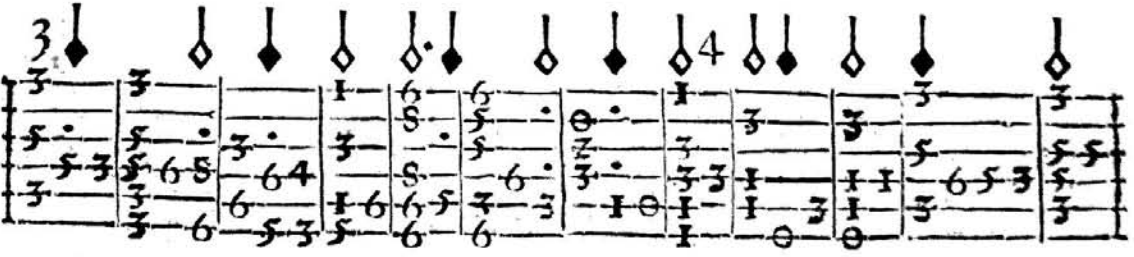
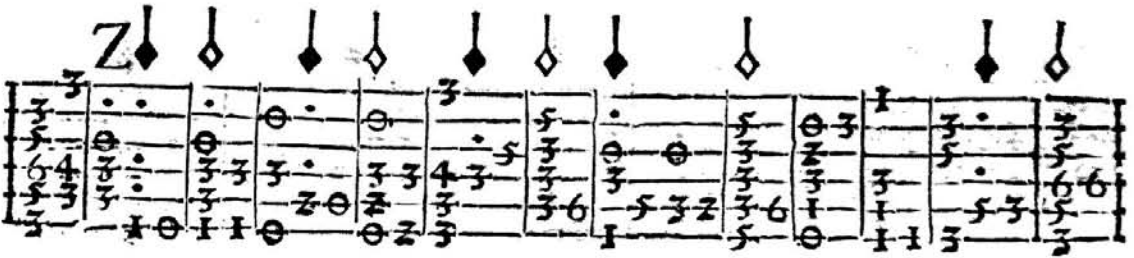
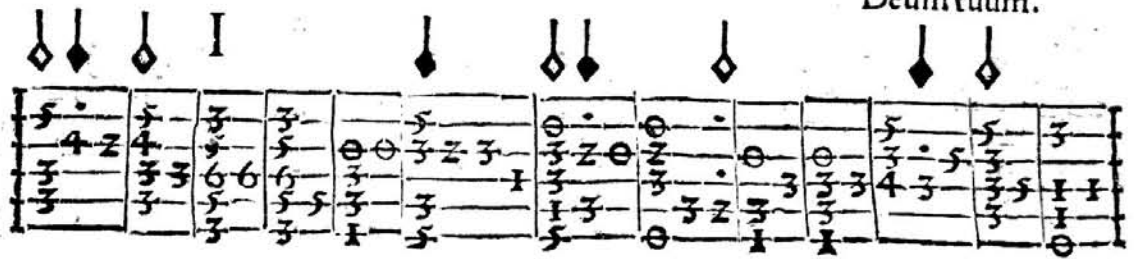
3

4

5



Deum tuum.



En esta voz pñrada no se canta mas le tra q̄ gaudeamus: por q̄ sobre este pa sfoesta cõpuesto el motete. Entomase la voz cõla, iij. è vazio.

I

Z

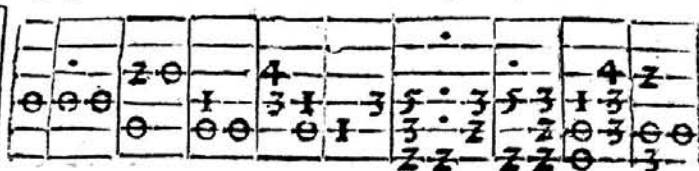
3

4

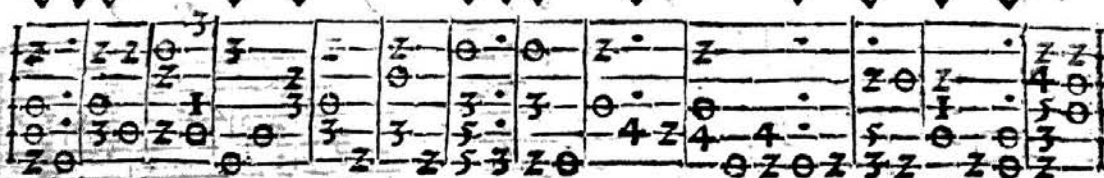


Gaude a mus. ij.

Motete a feys de Morales.



I. D.



Vbilate deo omnis terra.

Cantate



om nes.

ij.

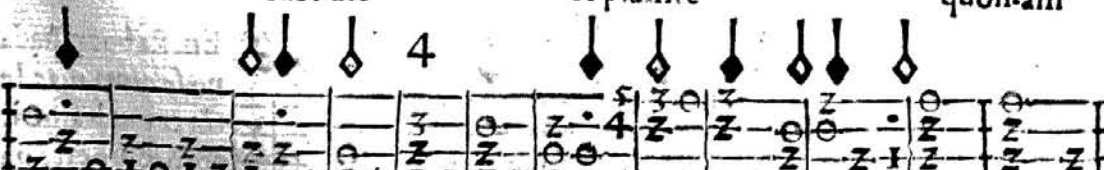
Iubilare



Iubilare

et psallire

quoniam



sua dente

Paulo

ij.



X I Z 3 4

Gaude a mus. η.

er pax de celo descendit.

Secūda pars.

Ofelix etas,

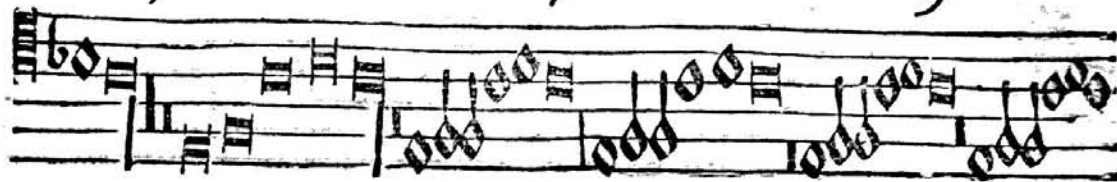
Ofelix Paule: ovostelices

Z

prin cipes. η.

qui christiano populo

5 6 7 8 9



First system of lute tablature with fret numbers and rhythmic flags above the staff.

pacem tradidi sti ij.

Second system of lute tablature with fret numbers and rhythmic flags.

6

Third system of lute tablature with fret numbers and rhythmic flags.

7

Viuat Paulus. VI

Fourth system of lute tablature with fret numbers and rhythmic flags.

uat CAROLVS. Viuat Franciscus.

Fifth system of lute tablature with fret numbers and rhythmic flags.

Viuat viuat simul

II

IZ



& pacem nobis donet in æternum



in æternum.

Agnus d[omi]ni missa de si bona suscepimus: riene. ij. bozes a fuga e vnisonus: la vna se p[er]ta en c[on]to d[omi]n organo: la otra se seña- la cō cifra colorada: porq[ue] cantãdose am bas se goze dela fuga. Entona se la boz se gunda en tercero traste.

I



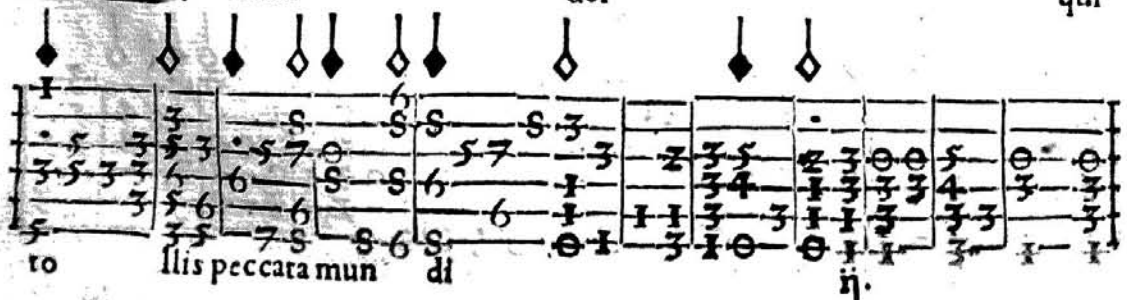
Agnus dei qui tollis peccata mundi



Gnus

dei

qui



to

illis peccata mun di

ij.

Z

3

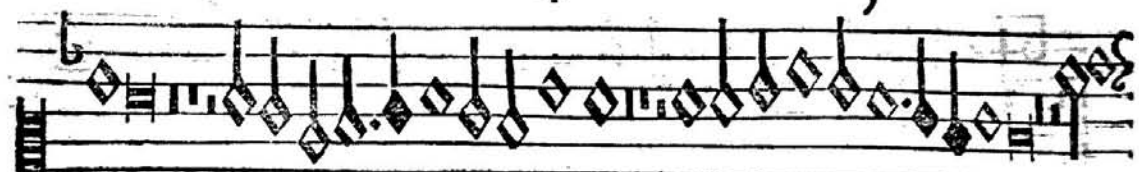


ij.

peccata mundi dona

4

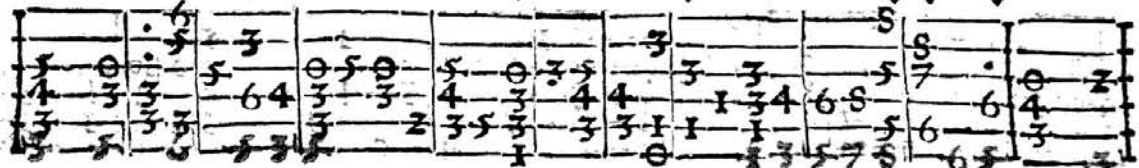
5



nobis dona nobis pacem

ij.

Dona

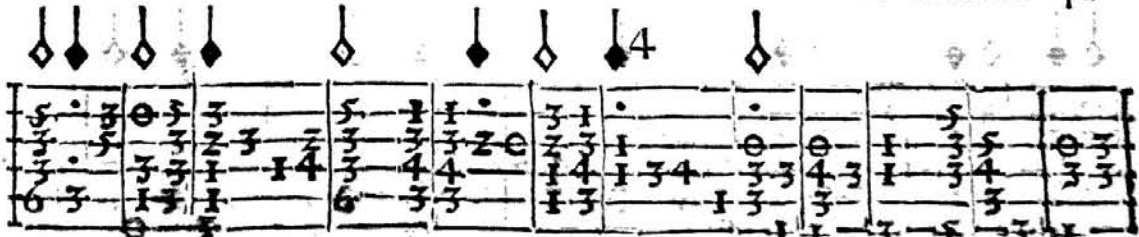


peccata mun



di dona no bis

do na nobis pa



cem

ij.



dona nobis pa

6

7



nobis pacem.

η.

η.

η.

8

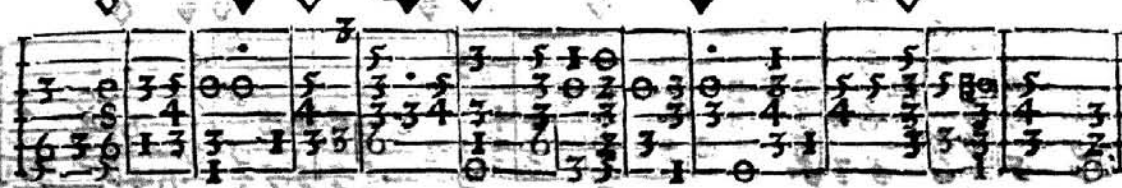
9



Dona nobis

pacem.

6



cem

η.

η.



η.



η



Dona nobis

pacem



Motete a ſeys  
de Ioſquin D.



Enedi

sta

cs

cælorum

regina

et

mundi

torius domi

na

et egris medi:i

na tu præc'ara maris

stella vocaris que solem

iusti

quæ solem

iusti ræ paris

First system of musical notation with three staves. Above the staves are several diamond-shaped symbols with vertical lines pointing down. The notation includes various rhythmic values (z, 4, 3, 6, 7) and accidentals (circles with dots).

a quo illumina ris

Second system of musical notation with three staves, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above the staves.

Tu deus pater

Third system of musical notation with three staves, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above the staves.

vr dei mater fieris & ipse

Fourth system of musical notation with three staves, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above the staves.

pater cuius erat filia

Fifth system of musical notation with three staves, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above the staves.

sanctam serua uit

Sixth system of musical notation with three staves, continuing the piece. It features similar rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped symbols above the staves.

& mittentis sic saluta uit    ij.    Aue plena

Los dos triples de este motere vā a fuga ē vni sonus: cātade fe el q va en cātō d organo se po dra gozar della: la cifra colorada es la boz del contrabaxo.

Entonase la boz la ij. en vazio.

Magnus tuus domine fecerunt me totum

in circuitu: et sic repente precipi

Agnus tuus domine fecerunt me

et plasmaverunt me. ij. totum in cir in cir

cui tu et sic repente precipi



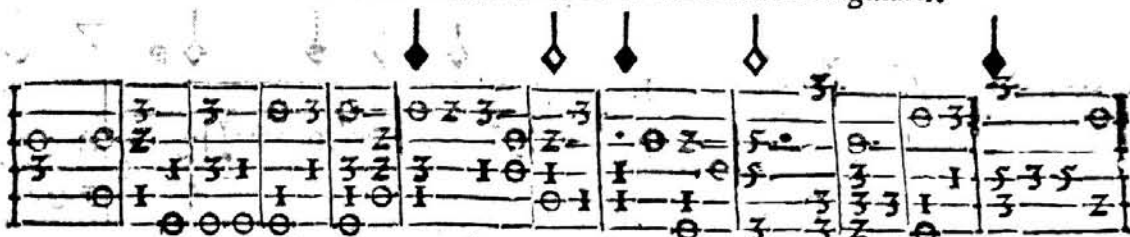
ras me. Memento queso, quod sicut lutū feceris me: & in puluerem

5

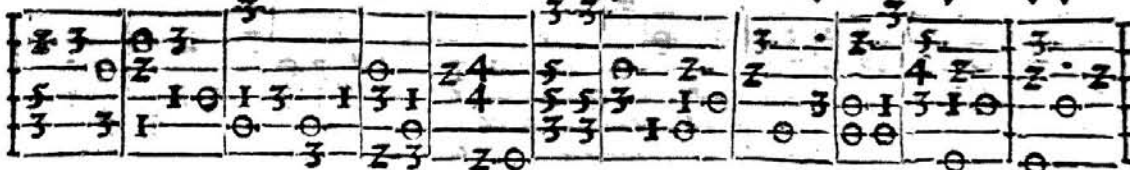
6



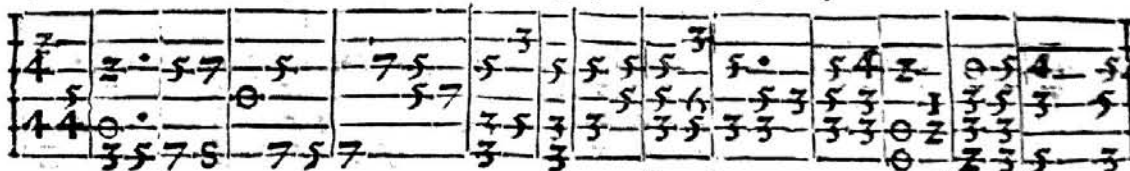
reduces me. Nōne licet lac multasti me: & licet caseum me coagulasti:



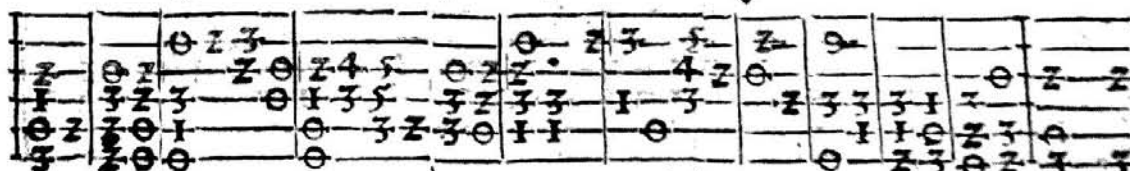
ras me. Memento queso quod sicut lutū sicut lutū feceris



me, et in puluerem reduces



me, et sicut lac me coagula



sti co agulas ti

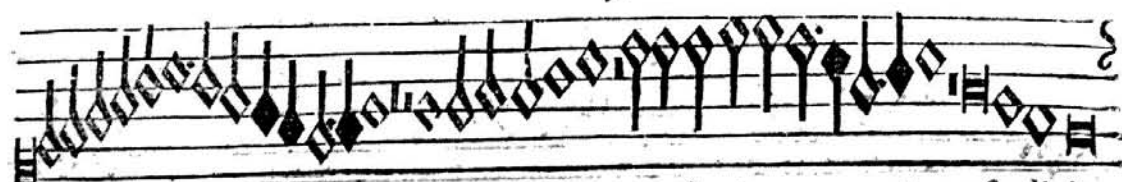
7



pelle et car ni bus vestisti me: ossibus & neruis cōpegisti me: vi

8

9



vā & misericordiam tribuisti mihi: & visitatio tua custodiuit

pelle et carnis vestisti me: ossibus & neruis

compegisti me

tribuisti mi hi. ij.

& visita tio tua tua cu-

X



spiritum me um.

Musical notation with diamond notes and stems, including a large 'X' symbol. Below the staff are the lyrics: stodi uit spiri tum me

Musical notation with diamond notes and stems. Below the staff are the lyrics: um me um.

Motete a feys de loiquin. D.

Musical notation with diamond notes and stems, featuring a large decorated initial 'D' on the left side.

Musical notation with diamond notes and stems. Below the staff are the lyrics: zater rerum

Musical notation with diamond notes and stems. Below the staff are the lyrics: leriem

parit deum et ho

mi

nem vir

go ma ter ij.

virgo ma ter

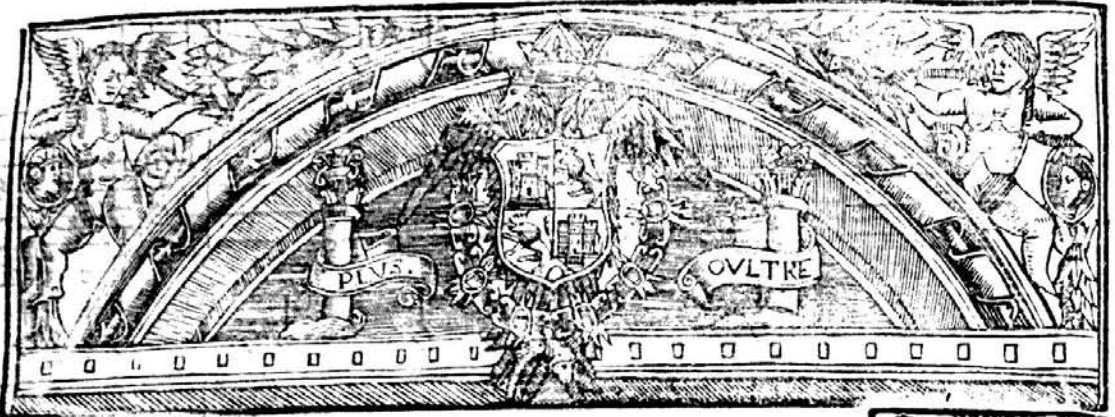
First system of musical notation with a treble clef and a staff containing rhythmic values (z, 4, 4, z, 4, z, 4, 4, 4, z, 4, z, 4, z) and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). Above the staff are diamond-shaped ornaments. The system concludes with the text "nec Vir".

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and ornaments. The system concludes with the text "tan git vir gi nem".

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and ornaments. The system concludes with the text "nec pro lis ori gi ne no".

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar notation and ornaments. The system concludes with the text "uit pa ter."

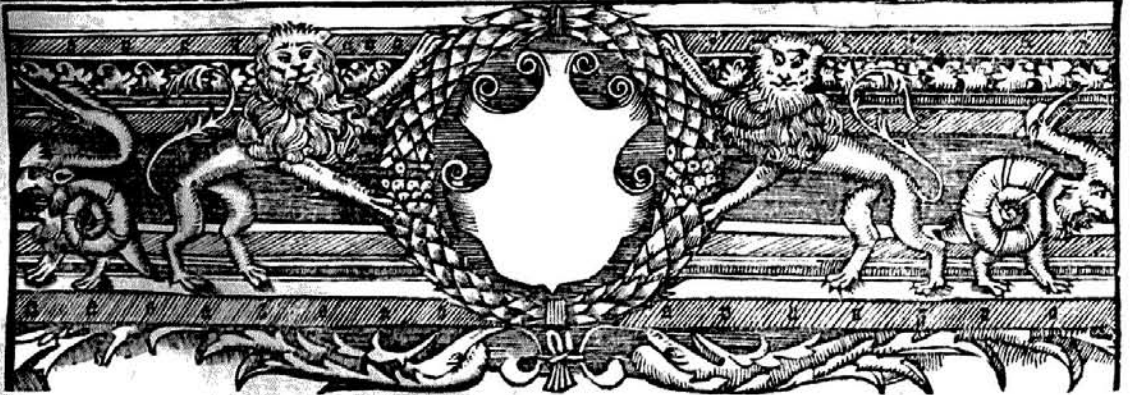




LIBRO Q VARTO

en el qual se ponen algunas  
partes de Missas, Hym-  
nos, Fantasias, Fauor-  
dones, con otras  
obras cõpue-  
stas.

*Delphinas multie vocalis Arion in vndis.  
Hęc Orphęa chelys pectora nostra rapit.*



Segūda parte  
dela gloria de  
la solfa re mi  
de Isiquin.



First system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

F P

Second system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Virollis peccata

Third system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

mundi

Fourth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

fufcipe de pre cario nem

Fifth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

nof

tram

qui

Sixth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

fe

des

addex

teram

pa

tris

ij.

miserere nobis quoni am tu solus sanctus

tu solus altissimus Iesu

Christe cum sancto

Ipi ritu in gloria

dei patris. A men.

Morales de  
la missa de  
Lôme Ar-  
me a quatro



Diagrammatic notation for the first system, showing rhythmic patterns with vertical stems and diamond shapes above the staff.

D.

Musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped accents.

Gnus

Musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped accents.

Ag

Musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped accents.

nus dei

qui tollis

Musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped accents.

pec

cata

Musical staff with rhythmic notation and diamond-shaped accents.

mun

di

miserere

nobis ij.

milercrre

Primera parte de la gloria de la missa de Faylan regres de los quin a quatro.

nobis.

T in terra pax

homini bus

bonç volunta tis

Laudamus te be nedimus

Gratias

agimus tibi prop ter mag nam gloriam

tuam.

Domine

Deus agnus dei filius pa tris

Primerolyrie de la  
 missa de Faisan re-  
 gres de Josquin. D.

Posteror kyrie de  
la missa de Fayla  
regres de Iosquin.

.F.

Primero kyrie de la mi  
ssa de la solfa re mide  
Iosquin. D.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

✱ **R** ✱

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Yrieley

lon. ij.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Christe de la missa de la  
solfa remi de Iosquin. F.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Christe

elcyfon ij.

Christe

elcy fon.

Postrerolzyrie de Iosquin. E

Yricelcyfon ij.

D

Pangelin  
gua aqua  
ro de  
Guercro

#

Ange lingua

gloriosi

corporis

misteri

um

sanguinis q; pre

ciosi

quem in

mundi

preci um fructus ventris

genero

fi rex effudit genti

um.

Pange lingua atres  
de Guerrero. F.

Ange lingua glorio

fi



rex effudit genti um.

Sacris solēniis  
de Guerrero a  
tres F.



Acris solē-

niis iūcta sint gau

dia et expr̄cor

dn̄s lonent p̄r̄co

nia

recedant vete

ra

newa sint

omnia

corda voces et ope ra.

Vna boz de cōtra  
punto sobre el can-  
to llano d' sacris so-  
lēnijs del author.



Acrisloien

nijs iuncta

sint gaudia er ex pꝛęcordi

is so nent pꝛęco nia

re ce dant ve

re ce dant ve

tera noua sint

omnia

corda voces

et o pera.

Pútese la boz del cō  
tra alto q̄ lleua el cā  
rollano para que cā  
tandose se pueda go  
zar del. Entonase la  
boz segūda enl rerce  
ro traste.

I 2

D; Pater noster qui es in cœlis sanctificetur nomen

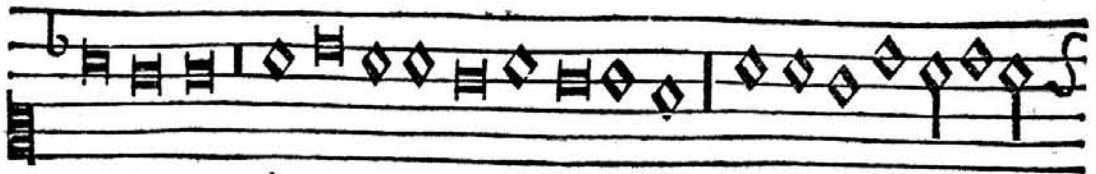


Ater noster qui es in cœ lis

sanctificetur no

3

4



tuum adueniat regnum tuum fiat voluntas

5

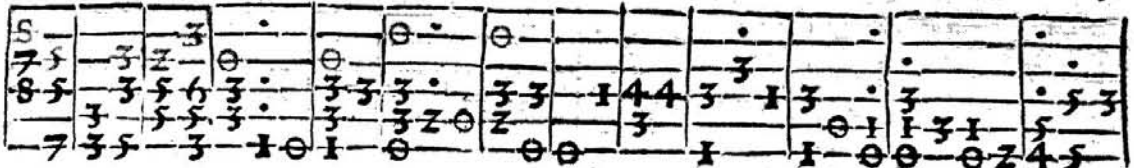
6



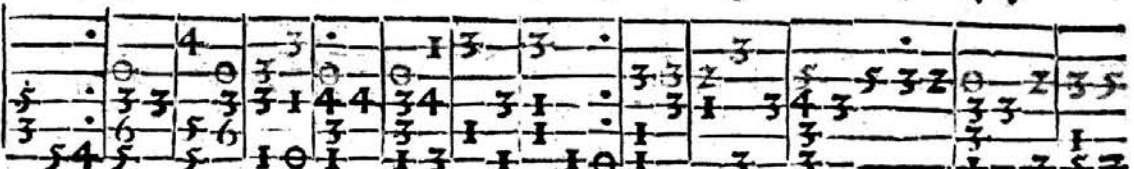
tua, Sicut in caelo, Sicut in caelo & in te



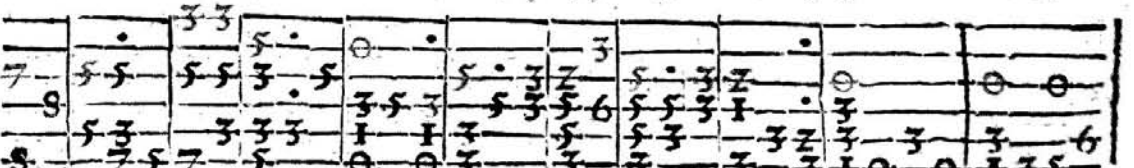
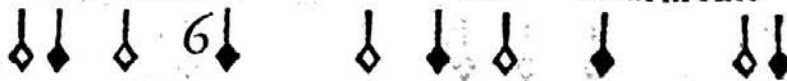
men tuum adue niat



regnum tuum



fiat voluntas tua, Sicut in caelo

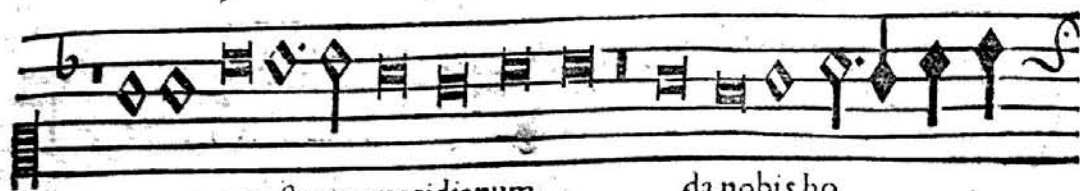


& in terra

7

8

9

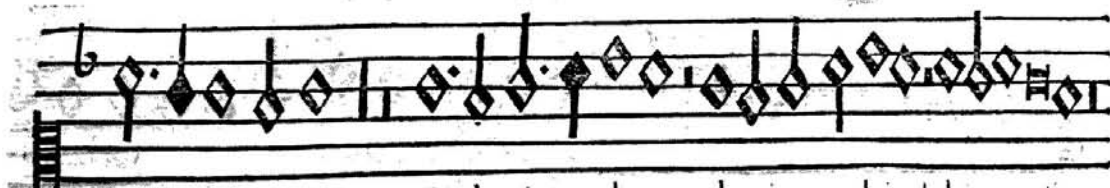


panem nostrum quotidianum

da nobis ho

X

XI



dic.

Et dimitte nobis et dimitte nobis debita nostra



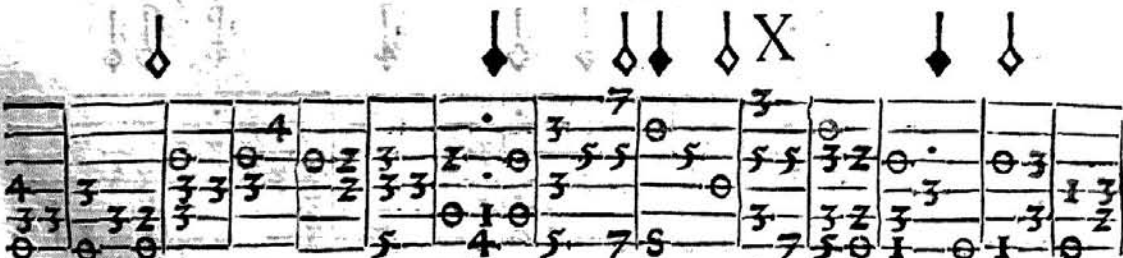
panem

nostrum quotidianum.

η.



da nobis hodie

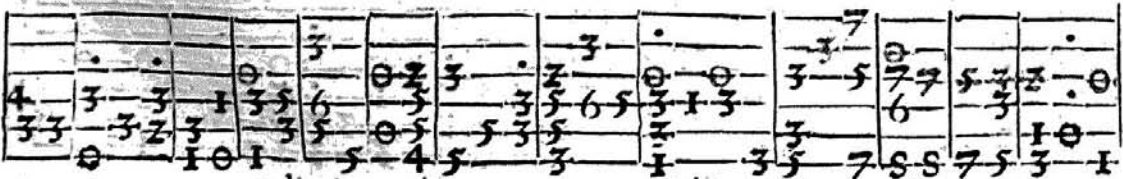


et dimitte

nobis

η,

XI



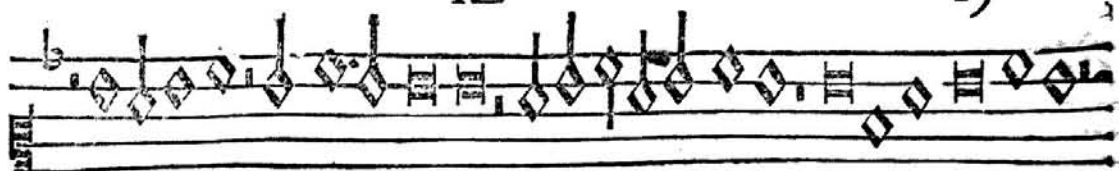
et dimitte nobis

debita nostra.

Si cut & nos

IZ

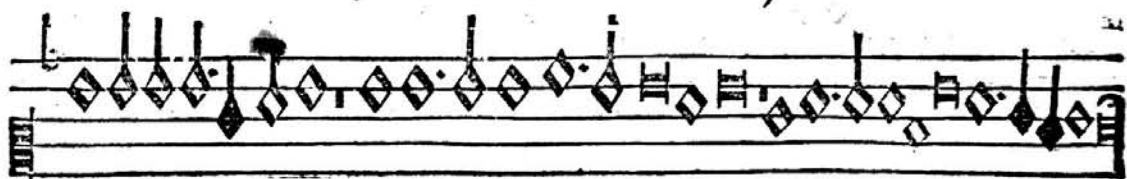
I3



Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris, Et ne nos inducas

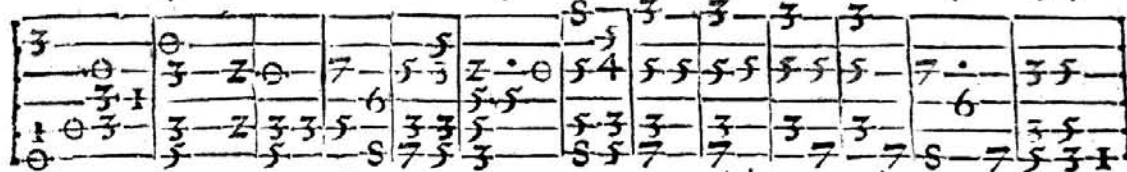
I4

I5



in tentationem. Sed libera nos a malo, Sed libera nos a malo.

IZ



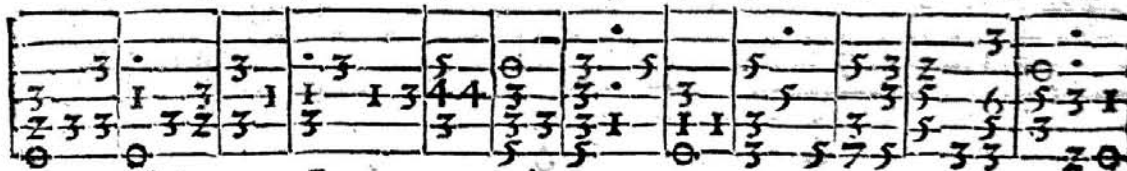
dimitti mus

ij.

debito ribus

no

I3



frtis.

Et ne

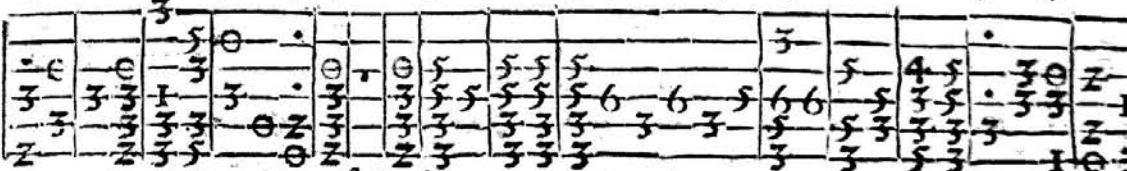
nos indu

cas

in

I4

P



tratio nem

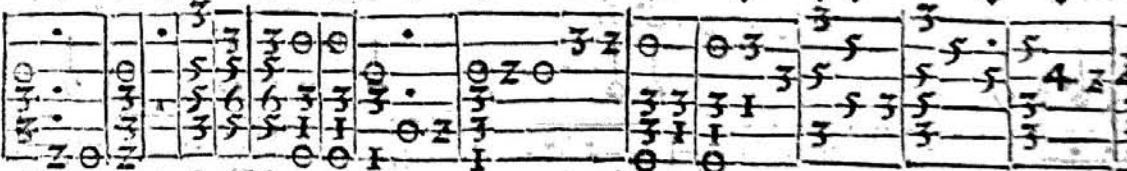
sed libera nos

a ma

I5

P

P



lo

Sed libera nos

a malo.

Si guere nueue fantasias del author para deseboltura de manos. Las rres primeras rriene mayor dificultad q las seys q se pone adelate, segü se vera por la letra q se pone por señal.

#

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

First system of musical notation with notes and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) on a five-line staff.

.D.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Second system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Third system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Fourth system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Fifth system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Sixth system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Seventh system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

#

Farsia  
del au-  
thor.  
.D.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

First musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. The staff contains several measures of music with numbers 1-6 and letters Z, I, O, F, and a diamond symbol above the notes.

Second musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. Similar to the first staff, it contains several measures of music with numbers and letters.

Third musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. It continues the sequence of music with numbers and letters.

Fourth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. It includes a section labeled "Farsa del author. D." with a diamond symbol above it.

Fifth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. It continues the sequence of music with numbers and letters.

Sixth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. It continues the sequence of music with numbers and letters.

Seventh musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments. It continues the sequence of music with numbers and letters.

#

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

First system of musical notation with notes and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) on a five-line staff.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Second system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ P

Third system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Fourth system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩ P ♩ ♩

Fifth system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Sixth system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩

Seventh system of musical notation with notes and fingerings.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation for a lute piece. Each system consists of two staves. The notation includes various symbols such as circles, diamonds, and numbers (3, 4, 6, 7, 8) representing notes and rhythms. Above the staves, there are diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines. Below the staves, there are letters 'P' and 'D' indicating performance instructions. The piece is titled "Fantasia del author. F." in the middle section.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for the piece 'Fuen llana'. Each system consists of two staves: the upper staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests, and the lower staff contains lute tablature using letters 'z', 'i', 'f', and '4'. Above the staves are various performance markings, including diamond-shaped symbols and the letter 'P' (likely for 'Pizzicato'). The notation is arranged in a vertical sequence, with each system building upon the previous one. The tablature includes some numerical figures such as '6' and '5'.



#

Fátasia del  
author. F.

Musical notation system 1: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

Musical notation system 2: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

Musical notation system 3: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

Musical notation system 4: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

Fantasia del  
author. F.

Musical notation system 5: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

Musical notation system 6: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

Musical notation system 7: A six-line staff with various notes and rests. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments. Below the staff are dynamic markings 'P' and other symbols.

P ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Fantasia del  
author, F.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

First musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests, with numbers 3, 4, 6, and 7 indicating fret positions. Above the staff are diamond-shaped lute diagrams with vertical lines indicating string positions. A 'P' (Plectrum) symbol is placed above the first diagram.

Second musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. Similar to the first staff, it features a sequence of notes and rests with fret numbers. Lute diagrams are positioned above the staff, and a 'P' symbol is present above the first diagram.

Third musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. The staff includes notes, rests, and fret numbers. Lute diagrams are placed above the staff, and a 'P' symbol is located above the sixth diagram.

Fourth musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. This staff contains notes, rests, and fret numbers. Lute diagrams are positioned above the staff, and a 'P' symbol is placed above the eighth diagram.

Fifth musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. The staff features notes, rests, and fret numbers. Lute diagrams are placed above the staff, and a 'P' symbol is located above the first diagram.

Sixth musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. This staff includes notes, rests, and fret numbers. Lute diagrams are positioned above the staff, and a 'P' symbol is placed above the first diagram.

Seventh musical staff with tablature and lute diagrams. The staff contains notes, rests, and fret numbers. Lute diagrams are placed above the staff, and a 'P' symbol is located above the first diagram. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a 'D' symbol.

**A** Qui se ponē otras quatro fantasias del sexto tono: en cada vna dlas quales se ha de baxar la sexta vn pūto del tono en q̄ se suele rēplar, y ha se de entomar en octaua dla quarta en vazio.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Esta fantasia va so  
bre vn passo for  
çado vt re mi fa  
sol la. Ha se d ba  
xar la.vj.vn pū.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a single staff with various rhythmic values and accidentals.

The musical notation consists of ten systems. Each system has a six-line staff with rhythmic notation (letters like 'z', '4', 'f', 'p') and a series of diamond-shaped lute tablature symbols (letters 'z', '4', 'f', 'p') positioned above and below the staff. The notation is dense and characteristic of early modern lute manuscripts.

Ha se  
deb a  
xarla  
v i v n  
p i t o .

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a lute tablature, from the book "Orphenica Lyra, Libro.III, Fo. cvf." The notation is organized into eight systems, each consisting of a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic symbols (letters like 'z', '4', '5', 'I', 'f') and ornaments (diamonds and downward-pointing triangles) placed above and below the staff. Some ornaments are labeled with 'P'. The notation is dense and characteristic of early modern lute tablature.

First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals. To the right of the staves, the text "Ha se d baxar la sex" is written.

ta vn pūto de fuen  
rōaciō q vega cōcta  
ua cō la .iiij ē vazio

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals.

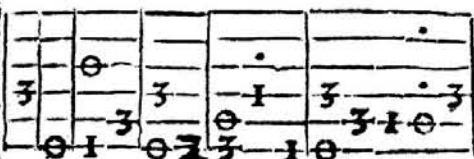
Seventh system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'P' and 'f'. The notation includes rhythmic values and accidentals.

The musical notation consists of eight systems, each with two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature using letters 'z', '4', 'f', 'i', '3', and '1' on a six-line staff. Above the staves are various performance markings, including diamond-shaped symbols and the letter 'P'. The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple lines of notation. The page concludes with a double bar line and the Roman numeral 'II'.

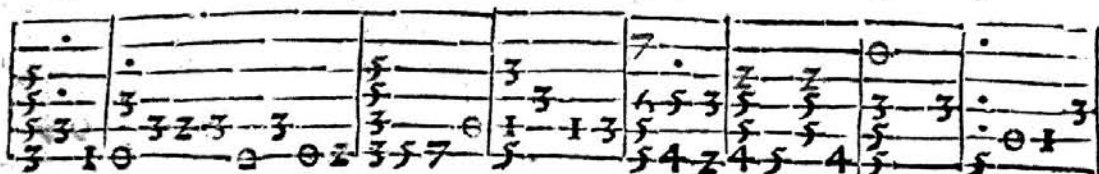
D



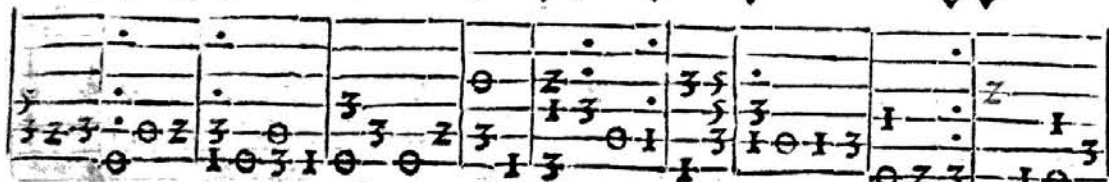
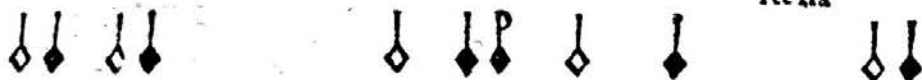
Aue maris stella a qua  
tro del author, va el cá  
tollano por cõtrabaxo



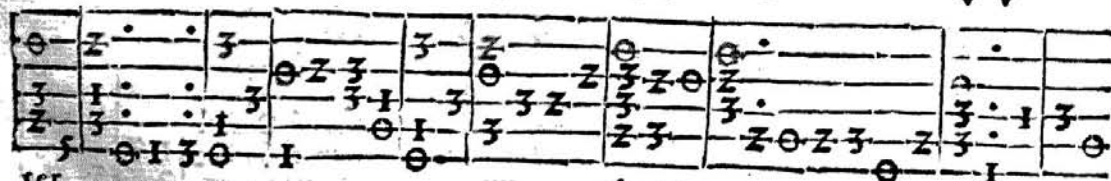
Ve maris



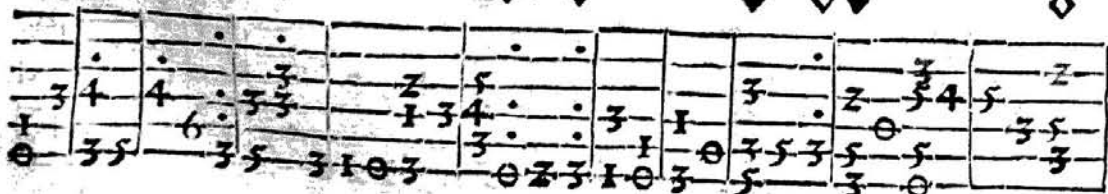
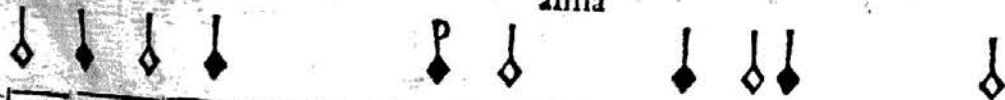
stella



Dei ma-



ter  
alma



Atq; semper

per vir

go

fœlix cœli

porta

fœlix cœli cœli

porta.

Benedictus a tres de la missa de  
Mila regres. Morales. .F.

E ne dic rus

benedic tus qui venit

bene dictus qui ve

nit in no mi ne do mini

in no mi ne

domini in no mi ne domine.

Siguense los ocho tonos en fabor dō cōpuestos por Fracisco Guerrero:

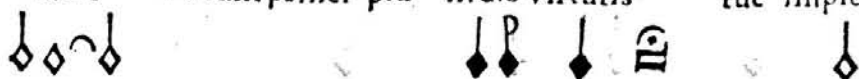
primero tono.

Donc ponam inimicos tuos elcabelum pe dum tuo



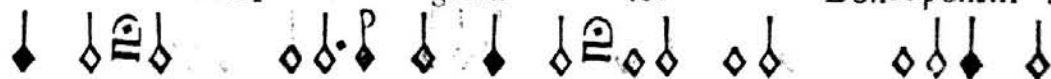
First musical staff with three lines and various rhythmic markings.

rum. Te cum principiū in die virtutis tue insplendoribus sanctorū



Second musical staff, including the word 'Segūdo' and 'tono.'.

ex utero ante luci ferum genui te. Donec ponam in



Third musical staff with rhythmic markings.

micos tuos scabe lum pedum tuorum te cū principiū in die virtutis



Fourth musical staff with rhythmic markings.

tue insplendo ribus sanctorū ex vtero ante lu ci fe rum



Fifth musical staff, including the word 'Tercero' and 'tono.'.

genui te. Donec ponam inimicos tuos scabe lum pe



Sixth musical staff with rhythmic markings.

dum tuo rum te cum principi um in die virtu

tis tuę inf plen doribus lan

ctorum ex vtero an telu ciferum genui te. **Quar to tono**

Donc pona inimicos tuos scabellum pedum tuorum. **quin to no.**

Donc ponainimicos tuos sca bellum pedu tuorum.

Tecomprinciui in die virtu tis tuę iniplēdoribus lan

ctorum: ex vtero an te lu ci ferum genui

te de torrente in via bibit

propte rea exalta taur ca put

gloria patri &

fi lio et spiri tui san

do & spiri tui san do

Sexto  
tono.

Doneponam inimicos tuos sca be llim pedum ruorum

te cū princi piū in die vir tu ris tuę in splen doribus san

ctorum ex vtero ante luci ferum genui te. Gloria patri &

filio & spiri tui sancto.

Este verso es a cinco.

Sicut erat

in prin ci pia et nunc et sem

per et infe cula se

Setimo toro

culorum. Amen.

Magna opera domine exquisita in omnes voluntates eius.

Octavo tono.

Quoniam confortauit seras portarum tuarum:

benedixit filijs tuis

in te. Qui semināt in lacrimis in

exultatione mentis.

No se pone por orden la letra q̄ se escriue para los Fabordones: porque como los tonos son diferentes assi lo es la composura de cada vno dellos: y a esta causa se cātā diferentes versos sin guardar orden ni ponerse el psalmo por entero.

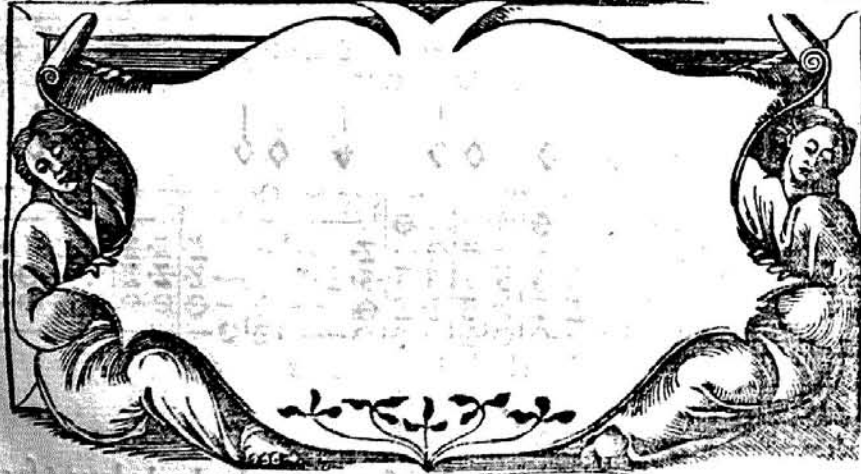
ORPHENICA LYRA



LIBRO Q VINTO

en el qual se cõtienen estrã  
botes a cinco y a quatro.

Sonetos y Madrigales, en lengua Ca-  
stellana : villancicos a tres y a  
quatro, Villanescas: y Ro-  
mances viejos.



D

Strambo-  
te a cinco.



Ome hauro düque

il fructo del seme sparso

amor della speranza

Secūda pars.  
mia. Deh deh vi

fulse lin norta la mia fede

mad on na comme ame vostra bellezza

za epieta falle in voi quante ein me

doglia che iogiurarei n. de

hauer que illa mercede che

la vostra durez za enon mia col pa vol

chemifi ro glia

coli sicangi in voi questaria voglia come sol

dorre in co re ij. fucio del vostre amore

ij. fucio del vostre amore, Srambote a cinco.

Ele interna mia

doglia potelle dōna ij. Ole alpromio

mar rite far uipalefe ij.

foche almio langui re direnderui pietola haresti P

cu ra mapioche

rol tome emostrarue il dano ij.

e voi crudelogene hormidante af

fanno non potende aggra

dirue ij. la mia fede

ij. voglia me almen pagar

qual che mer cece li.

Scrābote a cinco d C5  
festa. Ha fe  
de baxar la  
vj.vnpūr.

Dor

farneçi peççioche faç

ce per mto denno vfarogne alte ogni tu foze ne

gano che bey passat erro ri pen tta

fo no et vemia mal spes ant eo glia et affan

ni en de hoz che nefon foze vi nrom

in liber ta poy chel rno strale

poco ti vale

nō vo sperar ne piu temer gia mai

nō vo sperar ne piu temer gia ma i.

Comiençan los strambotes a cinco de Verdelot. Entonase la bez la prima en el tercero traste.

D.

Signora lulia il disti el dire sempre daldiche ioui mirai che piu bella di uoi non

ignora lulia i disti el diro sepre

dal diche ioui mira i che piubella di voi nō viddi mai nō vi-

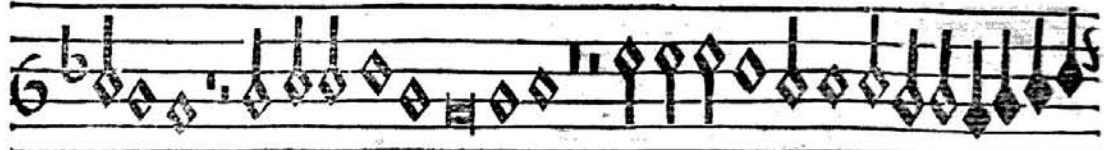
3

4



vidi mai nenscera che el ciel tutte fueren prepose informarui, in

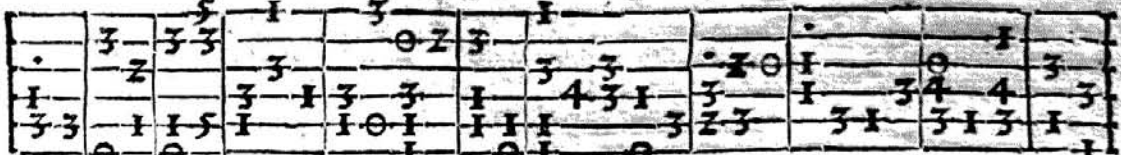
5



formarui & altre gratie sparte framille de racolli vna parte



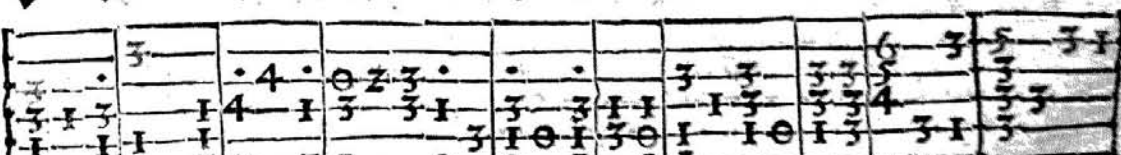
viddi mai nenscera che el ciel tutte sue tempore



prepose informarui informarui & altre



gratie sparte framille de racols in vna parte



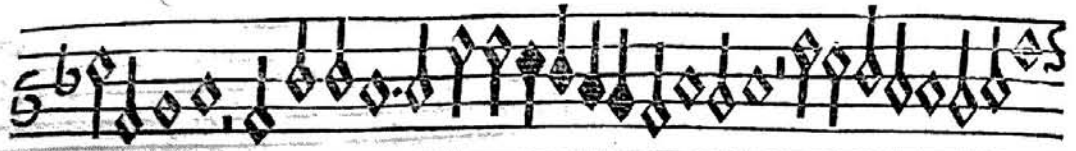
racols in vna

te

P iij

6

7



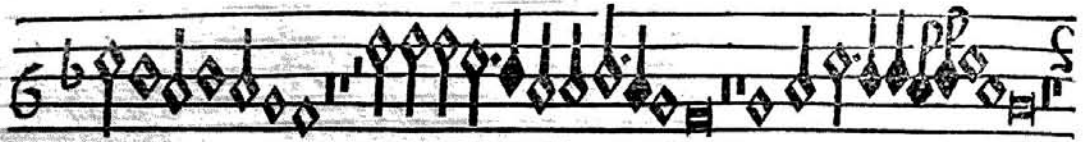
parte

et talui feche nō trouai, equale

& sehor uoleffe farne

8

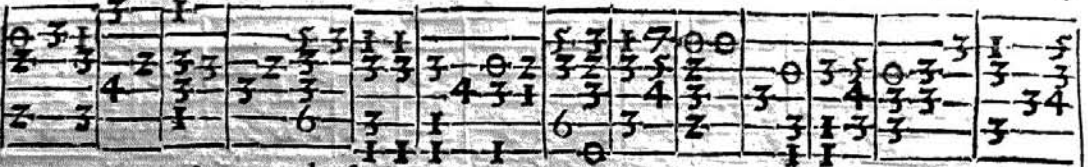
9



vna ltratale

doppolongo perarle ingegni luoi,

Ofaria vano opur



parte

&

talui feche non trobare

equale

et sehor uoleffe

8

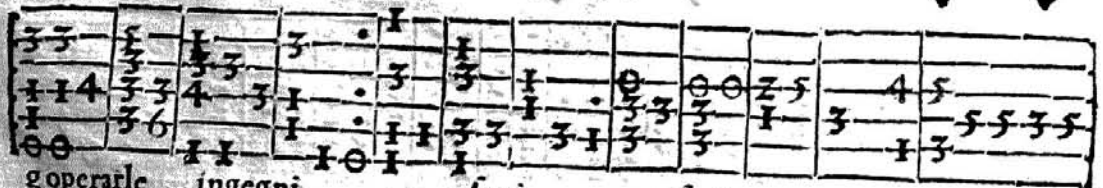


farne vna altra

rale

vna altra tale

doppolon



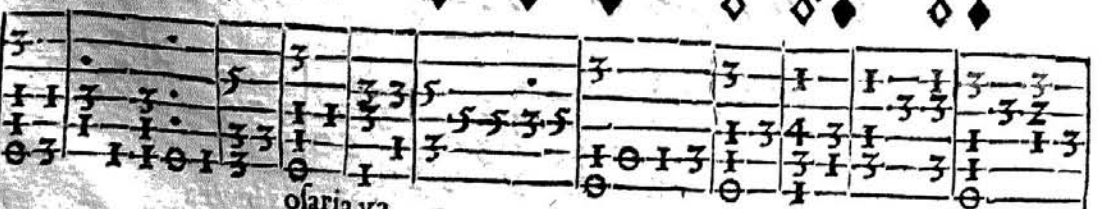
goperarle

ingegni

luoi

ofaria

vano



ofaria va

no

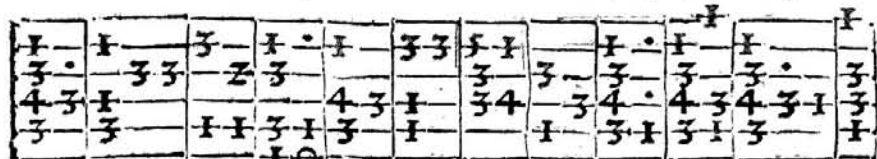
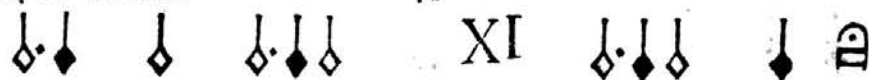
opur farcbbe

XI



opur farebbe

vi



Comiençan los strabotes a quatro. Laurus.

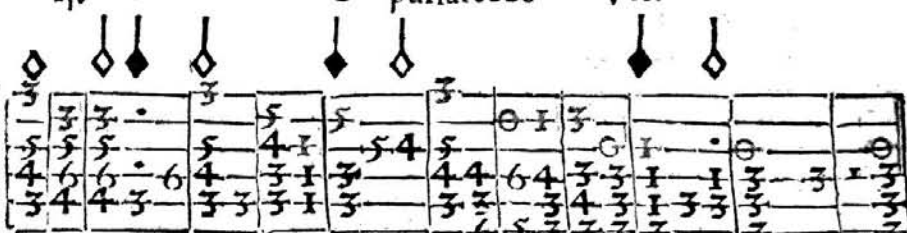
D

voi

η.

O pur farebbe

voi.



Adona

per voi ardo

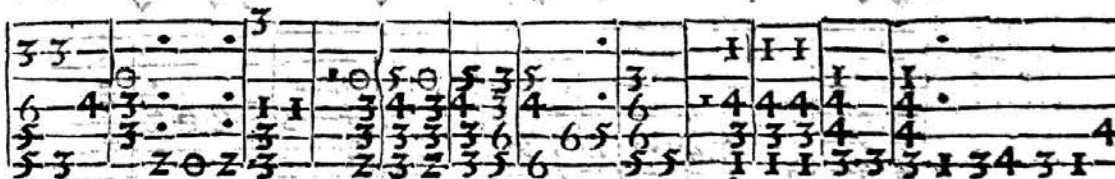
et voi non me el credete per



che nō pia quanto bella

fete

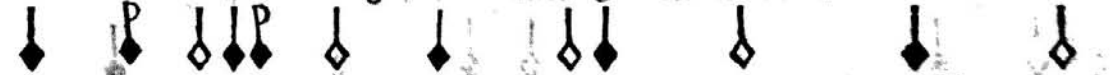
η.



ogne hora mire & guaro

se tanta cru

delta



cangear

volete

dō na non ve ac

P iij

accor gere che per voi more et aido & per mirar

vostra belta' nfini ra & voi sola seruir bramola

vita n.

Strambote a quatro,



lete madone etio pur come foglio

vo pro vande ogne hor no vo dole re perchel misero

scoglio dele antico sue ardo re conpiu forze et vi gore

tutto se accende dentre adrame adran ma

erio del suo cōten to quel piacer prende es-

sento chele richied' adessia fia ma fiche in breue momento

cangio statee voler sc̄za mercede et leifel ia-

che dentre al mio cor siede et leifella η.

che dentre almio cor fiede ij.

Strabote a cinco. D.



Vanto sialiet il giorno

nel qual le cose atiche sohorda voi mostre & celebra

si vede perche in torno tutte legere amiche si lo in questa pra

re radunare noche la nostre etate no bosche etnelle le-

lle consumiamo venute anchor quod si amo enoipastori

gran cantadi in sien me inostri - amori n.

inostre

Strambote a quatro. F.

amori.

An que viuray en age florisan t je serui

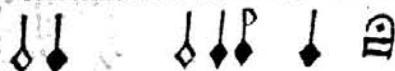
rey damor le dieu puy fant enfayctz en dis enchan fo

ns y a cors n.



First musical staff with tablature notation (circles and numbers on a five-line staff).

fest ma fianla son cent est nien le mien est sien ij.



Second musical staff with tablature notation.

Glosa sobre la misma cacion.

Third musical staff with tablature notation.



Fourth musical staff with tablature notation.



Fifth musical staff with tablature notation.



Sixth musical staff with tablature notation.



Seventh musical staff with tablature notation.

II

Strambore de Archadelt a quatro. F.

Siopores fido na dir quelche nel mirar voi pro velen-

to ij. inuidioso farei chiöch e contento

iplende nel vostro viso vnuiuo sole Eda reglioc du

pioue foco de amor che me arde strugge el core ij.

Edagliaccesi Librium fiato moue disti grate parole che

piule accende & fa dolce le ardore. O che felice amore

via piu d'ogne altre il mio disoçe euento ij.

beato viui arimirarui inten ro beato

vive arimirarui inten ro,

Strambote  
a quatro. F.



Ella fioretta

iouorrei purlo darui ma come aduicche nel mirare

il sole manca la vista nostra

se io volo dar la gran

belezza vostra mi man con le parole si che io non lone posso

alciei alzarui che diro doque diro diro che chiuuole saper quate

ha di be llo il paradi fo mi ri bella fioretta

il vostro vi fo. Miri bella fiore ra

il vostro Strabote aquatro. fo.



Felici occhi miei felici

voi ij.

che fete care al mio fol per che s'bianze hauete degli occhi che gli fur

fidolci erci voi hē voi fete voi. ij. voi voi felci

ci et io et io iono che perquetar vostro defio

correa mirar leonde miftruggo poi. correa mirar le on

Strambote  
a quatro. D.

de m ftuggo poi ij.

I bianco edolce cigno cantando more etio piangen

do giunge al fin del viuer mio. Et io piangendo giunge al fin del

viuer mio strane ediuera la forte che ei more fcōsoloto. Et io moro beato

morte che nel morire meempie digi

oia tute edi desire se nel morire altro dolor nō fen

ro di mille morte il di farai conten ro

di mille morte il di farai

Stram  
bote a  
qua-  
tro.  
contento.

Cchime i lassī mētre che iouigiro

nel bel viso di quella cheue ha morti preogui: si ate accorti ij.

onde io sospiro ij.

Secūda  
pars.

Orte puo chiu der sole ai miei pensieri

le amoro foca min al dolce porto dela lor salu

re

pero pero dolente aziche si venu re lho-

re del pianto che fongia vici ne prendere ora la si

breue con forte a silūgo martiro prē dete ora la fine breue con

forte a silūgo martiro.

**Strambore a quattro.**

D.

lomipen fai chespēto fule el foco che ada

mar voi me inchina

E gliarde hor piu epiu mife

auici na led egno mife parer

ij. che fusse spento male empia gelosia

me braccesse vie piu che fiam mal vento. Euoi ni mica mia ij.

piu belle ogne horbi fare emanco. Pia piu belle ogne

horbi fare emaco pia ma se pietate hauesse ij.

alma nani na ildiro pur

uoi fareste diui na ildiro pur

voi fareste diuina ij.

Comiençan los Sonetos y Madrigales de Pedro Guerrero, en lègua Castellana. Sonero a quatro.



Mas dura q̄ marmol

a mis q̄xas y al encendido fue

go en q̄ me quemmo mas elada q̄ nieue

Galatea estoy muriè do y aun la vidate

mo se mola con raxon ij.

remola con razõ pues tu me dexas q̄ no ay fin ti el biuir para que

fea. Vergüça he q̄ me vea

ninguno en tal estado de ti defampara do

y de mi mismo yo me corro agora de

vn alma te desdenas fer señora donde sio

pre moraste no pudiendo della salir vn hora.

Salid fin due lo iη.

mas corrien do iη.

lagrimas corriēdo.

Secunda pars.

I dulce habla en cuya oreja fue na? I us claros

ojos a quien los boluiste?

Por que tan sin respeto me trocaste? Tu qbrantada fe iη.

do la pufi      ste'

Qual es el cuello q como enca

dena      de tus hermosos braços

añuda

ste'      No ay coraçon q baste

aunq fuese de pie dra

viendo mi amada ye      dra

de mi arrancada ij.

en otro muro asi      da

ij.

y mi parra en otro olmo entre texi      da

q no se este cõllaros de lina

z i e n      d o   h a s t a   a c a b a r   l a   v i      d a .   S a i d   f i n

d a e l o      l a g r i m a s   c o r r i e n d o      i j .      i j .

l a g r i m a s   c o r r i e n      d o .

Soneto a tres. F.



V i e n   p o d r a   c r e e r      q̄   y o   j a

m i s   r e p o      l o      i j .      i j .

f i n   q u e   l a   f e   c r e z      c a      i j .      y   l a   c o n s t a n c i

a o durmiendo o velando con tal vida las entra ñas η.

ardiendo en biuas llamas le plaze que yo mue

ra en esta gue rra mostrádo en cello solo η.

auer de leyte mostrando en ello solo η.

auer de leyte.

Soneto a quatro.D.



Affando el mar

leandro el animoso enamorado fue-

go todo ardien do efforçose el viento η.

y fuese embra uelciendo el agua con vn impetu

furiolo vencido del trabajo pressurolo

de cōraftar. η, las ondas no pudien do: y mas del bien η.

qalli perdia murien do q de su propia muerte congo

xoso como pudo effor ço su boz canfa

da y a las ondas hablo desta manera ij.

mas nunca fue su boz dellas oy da. On das

de xad me alla llegar y a la tornada vuel

trofuror effe cutad en mi vida ij.

effe cutad en mi vi da.

Soneto a quatro. F.

Or do comen çare mi triste llan

ro yquel dolor la pe

nay el quebranto a mi muchara zon ij.

no caufe oluido triste yo ij.

que hare: q si bien cato el alma llo ra

fu bien perdido mas tanto mas tato no podra

la gra tristura q dexa de contar mi def-

ventura que de xe de cōtar midel uentu

Soneto a quatro.F.

ra.

Vn spiritu

trif te y fin cōfue lo te plugo

hazer alegre y confola do tornandole la ymagen q̄ es

del cie lo. Dun hōbre q̄ penso ij. ij.

siempre hazer due lo has hecho compla

zer ij. has hecho complazer y fin

cuydado. O venturoso yo ij. pues en el tuelo

alcance a conocer

mas auentaj de que otra sculptura

mas auentajada que otra sculptura

Soneto a quatro. F. Mor es voluntad dulce



y labro la q̄ todo coraçon η.

duro enterne ce el amor es el alma

en toda cofa por quien remoça el mundo y reuerde

ce el finde todos en amor repola:

en el todo comiença y permanc ce η.

deste mundo y del otro la gran tra ça con sus bra-

R

cos ij. amor con sus braços amor todo lo abra

fa ij. ij.

Madrigales a quatro. F.

I coraçon mi coraçon fatiga

do ij. de su çerer se arrepiç re

que señora lo passa do re

buelto con lo presen te me tienen escar mentado.

yo conozco que mi

11.

na toda fue por culpa mia

p:

de dexar la'parre tue na por seguir la

fantasia

11.

por seguir la fanta sia.

Secunda pars.

11.

joia cobrando acuer do conozco

R ij

ra yo me alço con lo que pierdo la locura

de hasta agora me haze que torne cuerdo

mi dolor ha sido bue no ij.

pues tal feço me pro

cura pero fuera mas cordura castigar en mal

agc no que en mi misma deluentu ra

que

Siguése las villanescas.  
Villanesca a tres.



en mi milma defuentura.

Y me oyme oyme dolçte canefu ne vino ij.  
 mabē mabē mabē mediche dono balentine ij.

cache perde lo tempo ij. ele pedate ay dona ingra-  
 ti questi done ingrati ij. non cfidate

Villanesca  
a tres.



te quātine burlate: ay dona igrate quātine burlate.

Vando ti vegio a ella finestra bella mi fai retorno mi fai retorno  
 tu sei tu sei la vita mia: tu sei la stella q̄ ma tirato q̄ ma tirato co

R ij

afarde morte vita.                      o dolce anima mia                      voglime amar euilia  
 mo calamita me day la vita

Villanesca a tres.

qualche sista ij.

Adona mia la vostra. ij.                      belleza                      Avan

zaquela                      a v z aquela dela bella anroa                      vidi co anco                      ra q nel

bel vostro viso mi par veder aperto                      el paradiso ij.





Comiençan los villancicos a tres  
de Iuan vazquez



Omo q̄reys madre que yo a dios fir

ua figuien do me el amor ala contina.

Como q̄reys madre que yo a Dios fir uac'

figuiendo me el amor ala conti na'

ij. ij. Quato

a dios mas liruo, amor mas me figue quando a cl

mas me llego mas me perfigue

tal vi da como estano se quien la biue figuien

dome cla mora la continua ui ve como greys madre que

yo a Dios lir ua figuiedome el amor a la

continua

Villanci-  
co a tres.



Orenica dame vn

befo. Como es effo. Aquello q̄ has oydo.

Oxe afuera no feays rã atreuido mira q̄ no loy qui

en quiera. Dame lo q̄ te demando no

feas de fagradescida mira que tienes mi vi da

continamente penando y pues tu me tienes prelo dame

me vn be fo que de merced te lo pido: Oxc afuc-

ra, no seays tan atreuido mira que no loy quienquiera

Villancico a tres.


Os me matastes niña en cabello vos me auays muerto η.

Vos me matastes niña en cabello vos me

auays muerto η. riberas de vn rio η.

V i moça virgo niña en cabelo vos me

aucys muerto: vos me matestes niña en cabelo vos me

Villanci- co a tres.
 

aucys muerto. ij.
   
 Y que non oso mirar ni hazer del ojo ij. ay

q̄ no puedo de ziros lo que quiero. Ay q̄ nõ oso mi-

rar ni hazer del ojo ay q̄ no puedo de ziros lo q̄ queiro ij.

y si os miro ij. con temor de enojaros doy vn

lospiro ij. y passo sin hablaros todo es amaros y nada lo q' es

pe ro. Ay q' no olo mirar ni hazer del ojo ay que no

puedo deziros lo que quiero. ij.

Villanci-  
co a tres.



O se que me bulle

en el carcañar que no puedo andar ij.

no se que me bulle en el carcañar

q̄ no puedo andar y endome y viniendo

do me a las mis vacas ij. no se que

me bulle entre las faldas q̄ no puedo andar. No se q̄ me

bulle en el carcañar que no puedo andar

Villancico a tres.

Velere de mi señora señora duclere de mi ij. que

siyo penas padez co todas son señora por ti ij.

el dia q no te veo mill años son para mi ni decaño

nirepo so nirengo, vida lin ti ij. los dias no los biue

los pirando siempre por ti donde estas que no te veo

aima mia q es de ti ij.

Duelete de mi señora  
 señora duelete de mi  
 ñ. que si yo

penas padezco todas lon señora por ti  
 señora por ti  
 ñ.

Villanci-  
coa tres.



O me hableys cõde de amor en la ca

lle ca ra que os diran male  
 conde la mi

madre  
 ñ. no me ha-

bleys conde de amor en la calle  
 cata que os diran male

conde la mi madre ij.

yre cõde a la uar al rio ij.

alla me teney sconde a vuestro

feruicio cata q̃ os diran male conde la mi

madre: no me hableys conde de amor en la calle, cata que os diran ma

le conde la mi ma dre ij.

Villanci  
co a tres



Viero dormir y no pue do

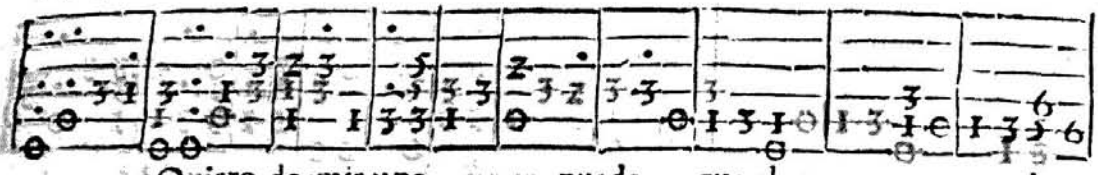
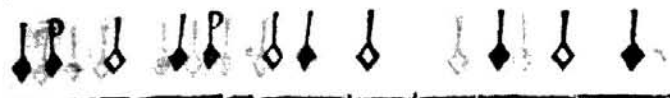
que el amor me quita el sue ño ij

ij. ij.

Manda pregonar el rey por Granada y por Seui

lla que todo hombre enamorado. ij.

que se cafe cõ su amiga que el amor me quita el sueño.



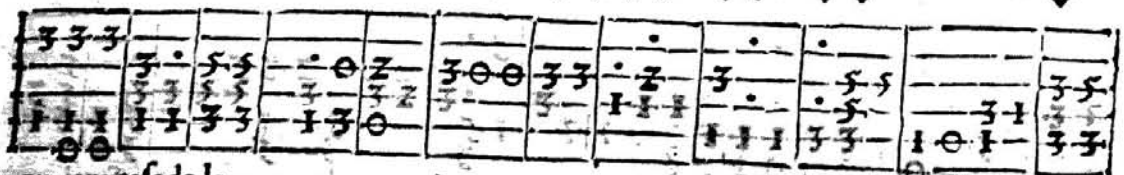
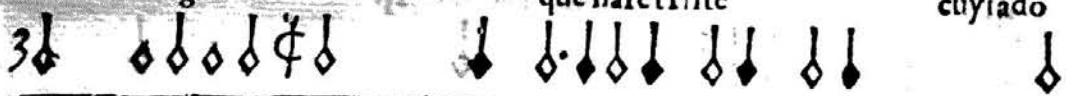
Quiero dormir y no puedo que el amor me quita el



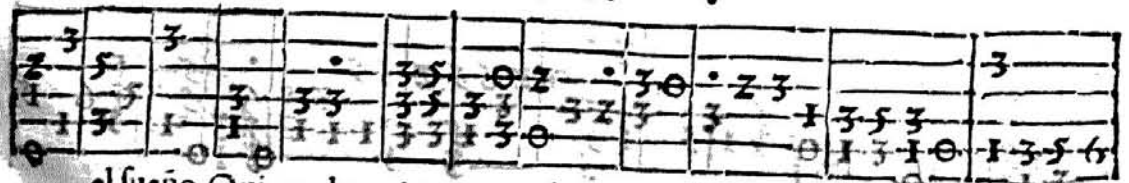
luc ño Que se case con lu ami



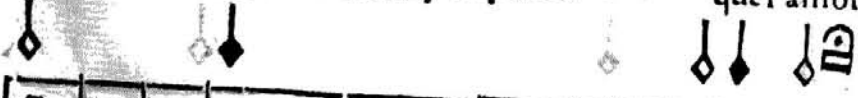
ga que hare triste cuytado



que era rasada la mia quel amor me quita



el sueño. Quiero dormir y no puedo quel amor me quita



el sueño.

Siguense los villancicos quatrc.

Villancico a quatro Iuan vazquez.



On que la lauare la flor de la mi ca ra  
lauome yo cuitada con ansias y dolo res

con q̄ la laua re que biuo mal

penada. Con que la lauare

q̄ biuo mal pena da. Lauanse las casa

das cõ agua de limones

das cõ agua de limones

Villancico a quatro de Flecha.D.



Ve faran del pobre luan de la faririrufan ma

Musical notation with notes and tablature (letters and numbers) on a five-line staff.

muller lanes anad lloat sca deua on la ire ma se car de la faririrun fan ij.

Musical notation with notes and tablature on a five-line staff.

al ostal de fauin lloat sca deu

Musical notation with notes and tablature on a five-line staff.

ij. y digao lo meu bein de la faririrun fan. ij.

Musical notation with notes and tablature on a five-line staff.

ma muller si la beu vist lloat sca deu par ma

Musical notation with notes and tablature on a five-line staff.

fe lo meu bein de la faririrun fan ij.

Musical notation with notes and tablature on a five-line staff.

tres jors ha qui nan la vista lloat sea diu ij.

stanit amifopa de la fari ri rufa y

encantes tranfigurat lloat sia diu el se tornara a lu oital de la fari

ri run fa et trobals infans que ploreu lloat

sea deu non ploreu les meos infans ij. de la

fari ri run fa. Omala dona reprouada: omala S ij

Villancico de Flecha a quatro. 1.

donate prouadal loar sia diu n.



Eresi

ca hermana de la fariri rira hermana teresa: teresica

hermana de la fariri rira hermana teresa:

teresica hermana siati pluguiffe vna

noche lola contigo durmieffe de la fariri runfa

her mana terefa terefica hermana de la fariri rira hermana

terefa vna noche sola yo bien dormiria mas tẽgo

grãmiedo q̃ me perderia q̃ me per deria de la fa

riri rira her mana terefa terefica hermana de la fariri

rira hermana terefa: hermana terefa: hermana tere fa.

Ha se de baxar la  
 sexta vn pũto, y  
 entonarse en .viij  
 dla quarta e vazio

Villancicoa qua  
 tro de flecha.  
 D.

Alaya quien a vos cafo la de Pedro borregue

ro malaya quien a vos calo ij.

mal aya quien a vos cafo

mal aya que solo en veros no se muere por q̄reros-

que si falta el mereceros es merecer muy verdadero la de

Pedro borreguero: mal aya quien a vos cafo ij.

mal aya quien a vos cafo.

Es tan dulce mi tormero

de verme tan corento

moriran de embidia ciento

en morir como yo muero

la de pedro borreguero.

Malaya qui-

en a vos cafo

ij.

mal aya quien a vos cafo, ij.

Villancico a quatro. Rauanedo. F.



First system of musical notation with four staves and diamond-shaped ornaments above.

Second system of musical notation with four staves and diamond-shaped ornaments above.

Vle mis amores traxome engañada enfernandi cõsuamo. fingi co do

Third system of musical notation with four staves and diamond-shaped ornaments above.

ay q era calado mal me ha mēti

Fourth system of musical notation with four staves and diamond-shaped ornaments above.

do. Pues era

Fifth system of musical notation with four staves and diamond-shaped ornaments above.

cala do η. mal me ha mentido η.

Sixth system of musical notation with four staves and diamond-shaped ornaments above.

Pule mis amores enfernadi

co ay q era cañado mal me ha menti do ij.

Creyle cuy

da sus dulces enga ños. Quan

do vi mis daños no me valio nada

Villancico  
a quatro de  
Iuan vazquez.



E los

ala mos ven go ma dre de ver

como los menca el ay re de los

ala mos vengo ma dre de ver como

los menca el ay re ij.

de los ala mos de feui lla

de ver ami linda amiga

ami ga de ver como los menea el

ay re: de los a la mos vengo ma

dre de ver como los me nea el ay re:

de ver como los menea el ay re.

Villancico a quatro de Gñerrero.



los claros fere nos ij.

si de vn dul

ce mirar foy's ala bados, porque si me mi rays mirays ay

ra dos: si quãtomas piadolos mas bellos pareceys aquel q os mira no

no me mireys cõyra, porq no parez cays menos hermo fos ay ay tor-

mentos raiufolos. Ojos claros lere nos ya que anfi me mirays

mirays me al me nos ya que anfi me mira ys

ya que anfi me mirays mi rays me al menos mirays me al

♯ D

Villácico de Guerrero a quatro. D.

*torna mingo ama morate.*

me nos.

Va da ruera. η.

antes yo ra uiando muera

η.

rauiando muera

antes yo rauiado muera, Aborece mingo a quien de

nar se amar no con sien re

y quien no dixere amen pues tornala a qrer bien

guarda fuera an tesyo rauiano muera ij.

rauiano muera antes yora

uando muera. Torna mingo aquerer bien fiamor nofe te con

lien te y

quien no dixere amē q quieras biē a quien no te quiera

ij. antes yo rauiano muera ij.



Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: raiando muera: antes yo ra



Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: Sigüele los dos tonos d româces viejos cõpuestos a quatro. Y este primero es de Morales.



Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: E antequera sale el mo

Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: ro de ante qra se fa lia carras lleuua en su mano car-

Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: ras de menfa geria. Roma ce vie jo de bernal A las armas moriscote

Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: si las has de volun rad: los Franceses son entrados los q en romeria

Musical staff with tablature and lyrics: van entrâ por fuere rabia salen por sant Sebastian.

Ensaladas. Flecha

Orphenica Lyra.

Libro sexto.

Accipe diuinā, quę venit ab æthere, musā.



## LIBRO SEXTO

en el qual se ponen ensaladas: musica compuesta y fantasias, para vihuela de cinco ordenes. Assi mismo musica compuesta y fantasias para guitarra. Tambien se ponen algunas fantasias y pedaços de contrapūto, para vihuela de seys, cō ocho tienros para los ocho tonos: cō los quales acaba el presente libro.

Hac poteris curas attenuare Lyra.

AB

En estas tres enfaladas se reparte la letra en todas quatro bozes, a vezes en el contrabaxo: otras en el tenor: lo mismo en cōtralto y triple porque anilo demanda la compostura, por estar en esta manera repartida la letra. Para conocimiento desto se ha de tener cuenta con la cifra colorada. Assi mismo ay algunos passos donde antes que la boz acabe de cantar entra otra. Ha se de tener auiso en el meter de la letra, porque no ay falta en ella: lo qual se dexa a discrecion del que cantare. Y este medio se da por no filtrar en algo a la compostura. Tambien ay en algunos lugares mucha diminucion de figuras y corcheas: quando esto se offriere ha se de tener cuenta con el compas, assi en tañer reposado, como en dar el valor a las figuras ya dichas.

Enfalada de Flecha, D.

Vbilate deo

omnis terra omnis terra.

Cantate & exultate et psallite. & psallite. cantate

et exultate & psallite Mill plazeres aca este aca eiten ame T n

ame n. Y assi lo digo yopor el mio q̄nal

cio esta noche en beth lem o gran bien

bien por quien se diria: bien por quien se diria. Para mi me lo querria

madre mia para mi me lo querria n. Por do

viene este bien ral por la virgen preferua da la qual dixo en su lle-

ga da al peccado original Polrro frafoi la layme passar.

q foy infantina del bel ma ridar.

poltron franloi lalame passar. q. que foy

infan tina del bel maridar. q.

El diablo que lo oyo se temio se temio porque

no pudo creer que lo que muger perdio lo cobremos por mu-

ger q si puede ser señor bachiller q si puede ser.





elios cayo vn picaro baylon. De la ran ron cayo vn pi



caro baylon de la ran ron. Cardador era de percha de fo.



baco aliuiador: huye dela gurullada en castilla el vanaston: de la ran



ron en castilla el vanaston de la ran ron



el vanastõ me espanta que traga q traga cõ su gargara los padres prime-



ros. O grosseros no veys q la virgẽ sancta dixo cõtra lucifer. Nanfar el caua-  
T iij

guer nãfar tal vilania que filiola me loy de Dios de Abrahã sehor de la ge-

rarchia lanima mia lanima mia nãfarel cauaglier

nãfar tal vilania que filiola me loy de Dios de abrahã sehor dela gerarchia

lanimamia n. El maldito replico nun-

ca mas paporreo. Assi assi cuerpo de nos aqui vere yo como baylare-

ys vos a la giri gonça aqui vere yo como baylareys vos a la giri gonça.



Staff with three lines of musical notation (circles and numbers) and a diamond-shaped symbol above it.

Salir y baylar cō bozes y grita, y vos renegar serpiente maldita: la virgē bēdita os



Staff with three lines of musical notation (circles and numbers) and a diamond-shaped symbol above it.

hae daçara la girigõça. A la girigõça Et ipsa coteret caput



Staff with three lines of musical notation (circles and numbers) and a diamond-shaped symbol above it.

Ensalada de Flecha. D

tuum. Allelu ya.



Staff with three lines of musical notation (circles and numbers) and a diamond-shaped symbol above it.

Omba bōba y agua fuera vayan los cargos al mar que



Staff with three lines of musical notation (circles and numbers) and a diamond-shaped symbol above it.

nos ymos a anegar. Vayā los cargos al mar q̄ nos ymos a anegar do remedio no se



Staff with three lines of musical notation (circles and numbers) and a diamond-shaped symbol above it.

espe ra. Do remedio no se espe

Alcicora locorred al eicora locorred locorred

vosotros id al timon q espacio, corred corred no vey s nra perdi-

ciõs Essas guminas co: tad porq amayne la vela: hazia ca cõtrap: sad: o q la naue

se assuela mandad calafetear que quiça aura remedio:

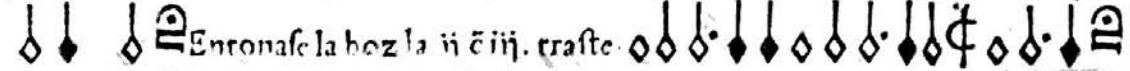
ya no ay tiẽpo ni lugar que la naue se abre por me dio. Que haremos, q hare

mos: si aprouechara nadar: No q esta rã brauo el mar q todos pereceremos: pi



Musical notation for the first system, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

pac y rablas romemos. η. mas triste yo q̄ hare mas triste yo q̄ ha



Musical notation for the second system, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

re: q̄ yo q̄ no se nadar morire q̄ yo q̄ no se nadar morire, morire.



Musical notation for the third system, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

Virgen madre yo prometo rezir contino tus horas. Si luancho cecapas



Musical notation for the fourth system, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

yerino moras m̄ serrate luego meto. Yo triste prometo tambien en saliendo de ste



Musical notation for the fifth system, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

lago yr defcalço a Sãtia go. Yo aindalerufa lē η.



Musical notation for the sixth system, including a treble clef and various notes and rests.

O virgēde Gualupe: lãt gines locorrenos: q̄ me ahogo sãtō dios q̄ me aho



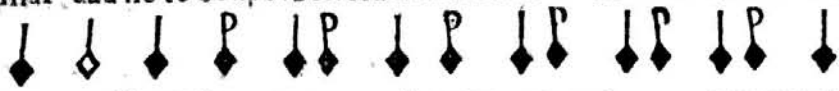
First musical staff with three systems of notation (top, middle, bottom) and various symbols.

go q me ahogo: fante lmo sancto bedito. O virgē de guadalupe nia



Second musical staff with three systems of notation and various symbols.

mal dad no re ocupe. Señora d mō ferrate: leñora d mō ferrate oy leñora ay grā resca



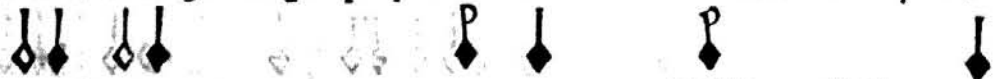
Third musical staff with three systems of notation and various symbols.

re. O grā fcorroy bonāca naue viene naue viene en que el cape



Fourth musical staff with three systems of notation and various symbols.

mos. Allegad allegad que perecemos focorred no aya tar-



Fifth musical staff with three systems of notation and various symbols.

dança: fcorred. ij. no sca vn pūto detenido señores esse batel esse batel



Sixth musical staff with three systems of notation and various symbols.

ij. O q ventura he teni do pues q pude ctrar en

el pues q̄ pude entrar en el. Gr̄tias aga mus dno

Deo nost ro. Dignū & iustum

est. Por tā grande beneficio recebido en este

di a. Cantemos cō alegria oy todos por su ter

nicio ca ea ca ea lus empecemos comiça tu gil piçarra a tañer cō

tu guitarra q̄ todos te ay. adaremos esperad q̄ este tēplada. tie nplala pues lu-

de ruy: tin tin tin: o como esta deste mpla da, acaba maldito ya

tin tin tin: es por de mas, sube sube vn poco mas: tin tin tin tin tin

tin tin muy bien esta ande ya nuestro apellido el ta-

ner cō el cantar cō cordes en alabar a lelu reziē nacido:

a lelu reziē nacido, Bēdi-

to scaquel dia q̄ nacio el contētamiento.

Bendito sea aquel dia

que nalcio el contentamiento remedio lu aduenimiento

mil enojos: bendi ros sean los o jos

que con piedad nos mira ron y benditos que alli

amanfaron ral fortuna Din din din dirindin: din

dirin din: din din din din din: y bēditos qalli amalarō

tal fortu ni no q̄ de cōgoxa alguna demos prieſta al nauegar al naue

gar. Pues lo v̄eto nos ha d̄leuar garrido v̄edaual, garrido v̄eda ual

no ſe vio bonãça tal cōrrã grã deſarrien ro biçayas tu el vento

q̄ aſſime ayudas cōtra fortuna. Grita grita todos a v na gritabo

nãça bonãça ſaluam̄eto ſaluam̄eto: miedovuiſte aral torm̄eto no teniçdo ya eſperãça

O modicę fidei, Ello eſta muy biç aſſi. Gala eſtoda a na

die oy dueta la gala chine la. Gala es roda a nadie oy dueta la gala

chinela: dela china gala la gala chinela. Mucho pmetemos e tormeta fia

Entona scilaboa cõla.ij. e vazio ra, despues ofrecemos infinita cera: dela china gala la gala chine la.

A dios señores la vela. Na si pericula sũt in marit pericula sũt in te

rra: & pericula in fallis fratibus in fallis fratri bus.

Enfalada de Flecha.



Ydoyd v

los bien res vna iusta q se orde

na y el precio della se fue na

que es la salud de las gen res. Salid lalid a los mira

do res para ver los iustado res

Que quie ha de matener es el brauo lucifer

por hõrra de sus amo res. Quie es la dama que

ama. y quie son y quien son los vcture ros. solos son dos

caulliero s la dama embidia se llama

Entona se la boz cõ la ter cera en diz que dize por su dama al mundo como gro ssero vazio.

Para ti la quiero nora maça compañero para ti la quie ro para ti la

quiero nora maça cõpañero para ti la quie ro para ti la quie ro. Passo pa-

sto sin temor q entra el matene dor: pues toquẽ, pues toqn los atabales. ca dictros

offi cia les llame el triple cõ primor llame el triple cõ primor

respõda la cõrray el tenor: trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ sus todos tron trõ trõ tropolo

tropolo trõ trõ trõ tropolo tropo trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ tron

trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ trõ. Cata el lobo do va juanica juani

lla cara el lobo do va caral lobo do va juanica juanilla cara el lobo do

va cara el lobo do va, Tub tub tub tub: la so

beruia es el padrino: vna filla es la cimera. Ved q̄p̄pa y q̄ mana: escuchad q̄t mo: e es

fino. Super astra dei exalrabo soljū, meū & similis ero altissi mo. El märe

nedor es fiero: callad y estemos en vela q̄ otro viene a la te la. Qui es

el aenturero? Adä el padre prime ro rodeado de pro phe

ras. Ojo alerta cõpañe ro q̄y atocã las trõpe-

ras. Fan fan fan fan fan fan: flerererererum

Hererū fan fan fan Herererū fan Hererererūfa: por quē iusta nio

A la: por la gloria primi i na bua bua bua, sus padrinos quē tera los fitōs padres q

vā pueſtos a ſus rededo res cātado vn cāt ar galā por hōrra de ſus amo res.

Si cō rātos ſeruido res no poneys tela ſeñora no ſoys buena texedo ra

no ſoys buena texedo ra. Alhaſas trae por diu ſa con

q os ſmarceys de ri ſa: y q ſon vna palay aça don y vnale

tra desta guisa. Laborau in gemitu me o: lauabo per singulas noctes le

ctum m. um. Ea ca q̄quierẽ r̄o per las lâças de cõpetẽ cia: la de

gula lucifer y adã la de innocẽ cia mas de ver lu grã paciẽcia no ay

quien no cite de gana. Que rocan al arma luana ola q̄ tocan al arma ola q̄ to

cã al arma. Dale la lâça dale la lâça, el trõpeta dize ya: helo vahelova helo va: rubtu

brũ: corrã corrã sin tard iça: ciegaloto tu sãrãrõ: guardalo seõor sã blas: tropele tropele

IP IP IP IP IP IP IP IP I

tropele tropele tropele tropele tras. O q̄ terrible ecōtrō q̄ terrible ecōtrō: Adā cayo

Adā cayo para tras: Adā cayo para tras. Buscad de

oy maspecado res quiē sane vuestros dolores: quiē sane vuestros

dolo res. Que no sonamos para todos hom bres para todos hombres.

A parte todos a parte: quiē viene, dezid nos del: vn cauallero vn cauallero nouel

Dios de israel, guarde guarde lucifer. Mala noche auays de auer dun angelo-

re ve zino de berzebu deriberacorte vezino de berzebu deribera

corte: vega vega el gra senor, hagale todos el buz: lu cimera es vna cruz: lu padrino

el precurlor q̄ dabozes cō heruor. Ecce quitollis pctā mūdy. Y por quic̄ ha d̄ iustar:

Por la q̄ no tiene par: y quic̄ feri a virgo Maria, cœlorum

via de los errados la guia delos errados la guia,

y el mote qual no se vio. Sirio fiti o Dcles las laças de guerraia

Christo la de justicia y aluzbel la de cobdicia q̄ no yerra de caer muy presto e tira

3

dale la lança dale la lança q̄ ya va q̄ ya va q̄ ya va nra bicauçturaça :tras tras tras

1. P P P P P

tras tras grita grita y alarido q̄ lucifer ha caydo vade retro satanas vade

retro satanas. Muy corrido va luzbel, a el a el a el a el

que era e fardel: vazia vazia q̄ ya chastia escãtemos le vn pedaço escãte-

3

mos le vn pedaço del raço y del baço, las cuerdas dl espinaço y e su frere cõ

4

del raço y del baço, las cuerdas dl espinaço y e su frere cõ

vn meq y las manos gulanos: y a volotros los christianos buenas pascuas y bucano

q del hecho es el engaño, q del hecho es el engaño. Laudate dominū omnes gentes

omnes gen res, omnes gen res laudate cum om-

nes po pu li.

Comiença la musica dela vihuela de cinco ordenes.

Dela miffa de aue Maria de Morales.

atres. F.



T r e s u r r e x i t

tertia die secundum scripturas. Er

ascendit in caelum et sedet ad dexteram patris  
 Et iterum venturus est cum gloria iudicare vivos & mor-  
 tuos. Cuius regni non erit finis.

De la missa de Ave Maria de Morales a quatro. F.

Sanna in excelsis

The image shows a page of a musical manuscript. At the top, there are three headers: 'Morals a tres.' with a club symbol, 'Orphenica Lyra.' with two circles, and 'Libro sexto.' The main body of the page is a musical score for a lute piece. It consists of ten systems of music. Each system has a vocal line with Latin lyrics and a lute line with tablature. The lyrics are: 'ascendit in caelum et sedet ad dexteram patris', 'Et iterum venturus est cum gloria iudicare vivos & mor- tuos. Cuius regni non erit finis.', and 'Sanna in excelsis'. A large, ornate initial 'S' is placed in the middle of the page, overlapping the lute line of the second system. The tablature uses letters 'z', 'i', 'r', 't', 'l', 'e' on a six-line staff to represent fret positions. There are also various rhythmic symbols and accidentals throughout the score.

First musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Second musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Third musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Fourth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Villãcicode Iuan vazqz.



Fifth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Sixth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Seventh musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

erto estoy yfa ncaij. heri do herido de aque

lla ma no ij. que en el mundo es vna y fo

la ij. La mi fola laureo la

ij. laureo la la mi fo la ij.

laureola la mi fola laureo la.

Siguēse seys fantasias del aurihor. D.

P

P

This page contains ten systems of musical notation for a lute. Each system consists of a six-line staff with numbers (1-6) and circles (○) placed on the lines to indicate fingerings and notes. Above the staves, diamond-shaped symbols (◆) indicate specific fret positions or accents. The notation is a form of lute tablature. The piece is titled "Fantasia F." on the right side of the page. The notation includes various rhythmic and fingering symbols, such as diamond-shaped accents and a "P" marking.

The page contains six systems of musical notation. Each system consists of a single staff with rhythmic notation (letters like 'z', '4', '5', '6', 'f', 'i', 'o') and a series of diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The first system is marked with a 'P' (Piano). The fourth system is labeled 'Fantasia F.' and also marked with a 'P'. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed music.

The musical score consists of ten systems, each with two staves. The notation is a form of rhythmic shorthand using letters and numbers. Above the staves are diamond-shaped symbols indicating fingerings. The piece is titled 'Fantasia' and 'F.' on the right side. Dynamics like 'P' (piano) are indicated at various points. The notation includes notes such as 'z', '4', '5', '3', and '0', often with stems and beams. Some notes have dots above them, possibly indicating accents or specific articulation. The systems are connected by downward-pointing diamonds, suggesting a continuous melodic line.

Fantasia.  
F.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piece titled "Fátasias, Fuëllana" from the "Orphenica Lyra, Libro sexto". The notation is organized into ten systems, each consisting of a single staff with rhythmic notation and a diamond-shaped ornamentation system above it. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like "P" and "f". A central section is labeled "Fátasia. F.".

The image displays a musical score for a lute piece titled "Fantaſia. D.". The notation is a form of lute tablature, consisting of a six-line staff with letters (z, i, 3, 4, 5, 7) and numbers (1-7) placed on the lines to indicate fret positions. Above the staff, diamond-shaped symbols with vertical stems represent rhythmic values. The score is organized into several systems, each beginning with a diamond symbol and a letter 'P' (likely for 'Pizzicato'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the number 'XII' written below the staff.

Comiença la musica para guitarra:  
Crucifixus a tres. D.

**C**rucifixus.

Villãico d  
luã vaz qz.

**C**

de quien auedes mie do?

de quien auedes mie do?

de quien auedes mie do?

De quien auedes miedo durmiendo comi

go? De vos mi se floz querencia

otro a migo. Y dello oueya mie do

couarde caua lle ro? Kouarde ca

nalle ro de quien aue des mie do?

X iii

El aubos  
fobeeica  
tollano de  
este roma  
ce. f.

**D**

Affcaua

se el rey

moro

por la ciudad de

granada

carrao

se fueron veni

das

como

albama

era ganado.

Ay

mi al

hama

como al

hama era ganado.

Ay mi

alba

ma.

Siguete seys fantasias  
del author para en la  
guitarra. D.

First system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff and various rhythmic markings.

Second system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Third system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Sixth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Seventh system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Eighth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Ninth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Tenth system of musical notation with diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff.

Fantasia.

D.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Fantasia. D.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Seventh system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Eighth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Fantasia. F.

Ninth system of musical notation, starting a new piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

Tenth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with a 'P' dynamic marking above the staff.

First section of musical notation, consisting of five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (z, 4, 5, 6, 7) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Above the staves are diamond-shaped symbols indicating fingerings or accents. The first system starts with a treble clef and a common time signature.

Fantasia.F.

Second section of musical notation, consisting of five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (z, 4, 5, 6, 7) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). Above the staves are diamond-shaped symbols indicating fingerings or accents. The section begins with a treble clef and a common time signature.

A musical staff consisting of three horizontal lines. It contains various symbols including circles, diamonds, and numbers (1-7). Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines extending upwards. The staff itself has several measures, each containing a sequence of these symbols.

Profigue la musica de f y orde  
nes para conclufion del libro.  
Fancasia de cõfonancias. D.

A musical staff with three lines, similar to the first one. It contains circles, diamonds, and numbers. Above the staff, there are diamond symbols with vertical lines. The staff has several measures of symbols.

A musical staff with three lines, continuing the sequence of symbols. It includes circles, diamonds, and numbers. Above the staff, there are diamond symbols with vertical lines.

A musical staff with three lines, continuing the sequence of symbols. It includes circles, diamonds, and numbers. Above the staff, there are diamond symbols with vertical lines.

A musical staff with three lines, continuing the sequence of symbols. It includes circles, diamonds, and numbers. Above the staff, there are diamond symbols with vertical lines.

A musical staff with three lines, continuing the sequence of symbols. It includes circles, diamonds, and numbers. Above the staff, there are diamond symbols with vertical lines.

A musical staff with three lines, continuing the sequence of symbols. It includes circles, diamonds, and numbers. Above the staff, there are diamond symbols with vertical lines.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a lute piece, titled "Fantasia Fuen Llana" from the "Orphenica Lyræ" (Book Sixth). The notation is organized into eight systems, each consisting of a six-line staff. The notation includes various note values (such as minims, crotchets, and quavers), rests, and tablature numbers (0-7) placed on the lines of the staff. The systems are connected by diamond-shaped ornaments, which are likely decorative elements or indicate specific performance techniques. The overall layout is a vertical column of staves, typical of early printed music books.

The first system of musical notation consists of a five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

Siguefe vna fanta-  
fia cõ vn passo for-  
çoso vt fol sol la fol  
clqual dize fiẽpre el  
contrabaxo. F.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-line staff with notes and rests. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-line staff with notes and rests. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-line staff with notes and rests. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

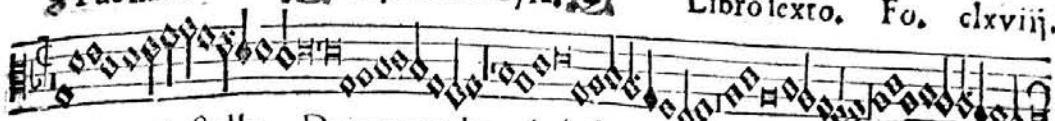
The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-line staff with notes and rests. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

The sixth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-line staff with notes and rests. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

The seventh system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a five-line staff with notes and rests. Above the staff, there are diamond-shaped ornaments, some with stems pointing downwards. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence symbol.

The image displays six systems of musical notation for the Orphenica Lyra. Each system consists of a five-line staff with letters (f, z, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on the lines to indicate fret positions. Above the staves are various rhythmic symbols, including vertical lines with diamond-shaped heads and some with flags. The notation is arranged in a structured, grid-like format across the page.

Si guese vna compostura del author con dos cãtollanos diferentes, el del aue manis stella que va puntado en canto de organo, y Gaudeamus q̄ es el de la cifra colorada. Entona se laboz. con la tercera. en el tercero. uaste



Aue maris stella Dei mater Alma. Atq; semp virgo felix caeli porta: ij



First system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

luce

Second system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

mus

Third system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

ij.

Fourth system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Fifth system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.

Sixth system of lute tablature with diamond-shaped fret markers above the staff.



mus.

Sandea

Siguese la carta de Bolcan. En el primero verso se tañe el canto llano a la letra En el segundo van tres bozes de contrapunto del author: sobre el mismo canto llano. No se pone toda la letra, porque por vn verso se pueden cantar los de mas.

L que lin ti buir ya no querri a y ha mucho tiem-

poque morir dessea por ver si a to mal se aca bari a.

A tu merced suplica q esta le a porque no es

para durar mas par te

fin que de algun aliuio se

prouc a. Sinque de algun

aliuio se prouc a.

Las endechas atres com puestas por el author. F.

I los del

fines mueren dea mores

si los dellines mueren de amo res Y

Tri ste de mi que haran los

hom bres que tienen tier.

nos los cora ço nes:

griste de mi que haran los hom bres

Siguiese vna fantasia de redobles cõpuesta por el auçtor, es de mucho prouecho para desemboluer las manos, y para tener alguna noticia de redobles galanos y de buena diminucion.

The musical notation is organized into ten systems, each with two staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (z, 4, 5, 7, 1) and dynamic markings (P). Above the staves are several downward-pointing symbols, some of which are labeled with 'P'. The music is written in a style characteristic of 17th-century lute tablature.

Aqui se ponen ocho tientos para los ocho tonos, segun que arriba esta ya declarado en el lugar que se tracta de los tonos.

Tiento del primero tono.

The musical notation for the first tiento is presented in five systems. Each system consists of two staves. The notation includes various symbols such as circles, diamonds, and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) placed on and between the staves. Above the staves, there are vertical lines with diamond-shaped markers indicating specific notes or intervals. The first system is followed by a second system, then a third system, and finally a fourth system. The fifth system begins with the label "Següdo tono." and continues with similar notation. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of lute tablature or a similar fretted instrument notation.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a single staff with notes and a corresponding line of tablature below it. Above the staff are several diamond-shaped symbols, some with vertical lines through them, indicating fingerings or ornaments. The tablature contains numbers 1 through 7. To the right of the staff, the text "Terce rotono." is written vertically.

Second system of musical notation, similar to the first. It features a staff with notes and a line of tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols. The tablature includes numbers 1 through 7. The text "Terce rotono." is not present in this system.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the sequence. It shows a staff with notes and a line of tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols. The tablature contains numbers 1 through 7.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the sequence. It shows a staff with notes and a line of tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols. The tablature contains numbers 1 through 7.

Fifth system of musical notation, labeled "Quarto" and "tono." in large letters. It features a staff with notes and a line of tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols. The tablature contains numbers 1 through 7.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the sequence. It shows a staff with notes and a line of tablature. Above the staff are diamond-shaped symbols. The tablature contains numbers 1 through 7.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

3		3		3	1		5		4	5	3	1	3	1	0	1	0
4	3	0	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	4	3	1
1	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	4	3	1	3	1	3
0	1								5	6	5	3	5	3	1	3	1

↓ ↓ ↓

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

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

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

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

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

Quinto tono.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

1					3				0	0		3					3
4	3	1		3	5	6	5	6	5	3	5	4	3	5	6	5	6
3	1		1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	3	5	3	3	3	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

1	3	5	3	1	0	5	3		6	3							5
3	3	2	7	2	0	3	5	3	3	3		3	7	5			7
3	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1		6	6	7	5	5		6
1		3	3	3	3	2	6		3	6	6	5	6	5	5		5
1									0	1	3	5	6	5	3	5	5

Sexto tono.

Septimo tono.

First musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Second musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Third musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Fourth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Fifth musical staff with tablature, diamond ornaments, and the text "Octavo tono." written across it.

Sixth musical staff with tablature and diamond ornaments above it.

Siguese vn motete compuesto por el author: refriendo la gloria y alabanza a Dios nuestro señor: de cuya mano todo don perfecto es dado. Al qual sea loor y gloria para siempre sin fin. Amen.

F.

lū cum sancto spi ri

ru

spiritu, Lau de mus

laude

mus

& super exal temus et super exalte

mus

cum in

secula in secula ij.

in secula. Laudate cum

in psalterio et cithara

in

timpano et choro in tim

Gratiarū actio Orphenica Lyra, Fuēllana. Libro sexto.

pano & choro: in chordis & organo in chor

dis et organo. Omnis spiritus in lau-

der dominum lauder dominum in.

Alleluya. in. Alleluya

Allelu ya.

FINIS.



