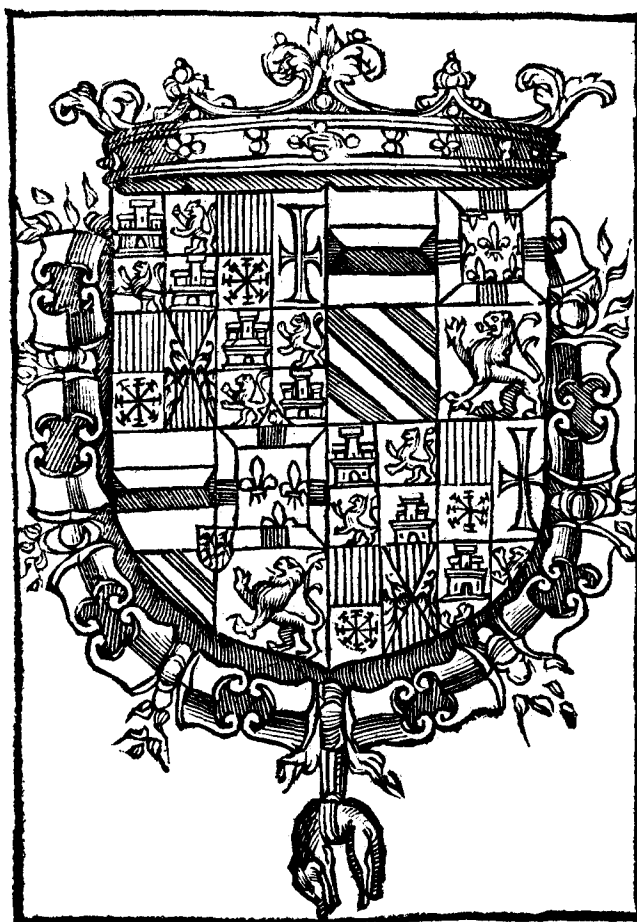


LIBRO DE MVSICA DE
VIHVELA, AGORA NVEVA
mente compuesto por Diego Pisador, ve
zino dela ciudad de Salamanca, dirigi-
do al muy alto y muy poderoso
señor don Philippe princi
pe de Espana nue
stro Señor.



CON PRIVILEGIO.
Esta tassado en 67⁹ maravedis.
1552

El Rey.



Or quanto por parte de vos Diego Pisador vezino dela ciudad de Salamanca nos a sido hecha relacion que vos haueys hecho vn libro de musica para la vihuela en q̄ se tracta de muchas missas de Iusquin en motetes y villaneſcas, y fantasias y otras cosas de contrapuntos sobre canto llano, y canto de organo, suplicandonos, y pidiendonos por merced q̄ hauiendo respeto a q̄ en la dicha obra haueys trabajado mas de quinze años os diessemos licencia y mandassemos que vos o la persona o personas que vuestro poder para ello vueren y no otras algunas la puedan imprimir en estos nuestros reynos y señorios de Castilla, o como la nuestra merced fuesse, y porque hauiendo visto el dicho libro parecio que de imprimirse no se seguiria inconueniente, por la presente os damos licencia, y mandamos q̄ vos el dicho Diego Pisador, o la persona, o personas q̄ vuestro poder para ello vueren, y no otras algunas puedā imprimir el dicho libro de musica que segun dicho es vos haueys hecho en estos dichos nuestros reynos y señorios de Castilla por tiempo de diez años que se cuenta desde el dia dela hecha desta mi cedula en adelante, so pena que qualquier persona, o personas que sin tener vuestro poder para ello lo imprimieren o hizieren imprimir, y lo vendieren o hizieren vèder pierdan toda la impresion que hizieren o vendieren y los moldes y aparejos con que lo hizieren y mas incurra cada vno en pena de cinquenta mil maravedis por cada vez que lo contrario hiziere, la qual dicha pena se reparte en esta manera, la tercia parte para la persona que lo acusare y la otra tercia parte para el juez que lo sentenciare, y la otra tercia parte para nuestra camara y fisco, y mandamos que cada pliego de molde del dicho libro se veda al precio q̄ por los del nuestro consejo fuere tasado, y a los del dicho consejo, presidentes, y oydores delas nuestras audiencias, alcaldes, alguaziles dela nuestra casa, corte, y chancillerias, y otras justicias, y juezes qualesquier destos nuestros reynos y señorios que os guarden, y cumplan y hagan guardar, y cumplir esta nuestra cedula, y contra ella os no vaya ni pāsſen por alguna manera so pena dela nuestra merced y de diez mil maravedis para la nuestra camara a cada vno q̄ lo contrario hiziere. Fecha en Aranda a. xviiij. de Mayo de mil y quinientos y cinquenta años.

Maximiliano.

La Reyna.

Por mandado de su Magestad, sus Altezas en su nombre. Iuan Vazquez.

Muy alto y muy poderoso Señor.



Ostumbre generosa y antigua es delos grandes Principes y señores, quādo algun seruicio se les haze, o algun don se les offresce mirar, el animo con q̄ se da y no la cantidad del don. Y sabiendo yo cierto q̄ esta virtud resplandesce en V. Al. como otros mas excelentes de humanidad. Acordandome de imprimir vn libro de musica para componer en la vihuela, determine aunque el seruicio fuesse pequeño delo dedicar a V. Alt. por dos causas, la vna por seruir algo delas mercedes que de V. Al. he rescebido, y pienso recebir y la segundaporque si V. Al. queriendose de ocupar en los trabajos de goauersacion quisiere descansar en este exercicio dela vihuela, sepa vuestra Alteza que este libro es el mas prouechoso que hasta agora se a compuesto, y el autor es vassallo y criado de Vuestra Alteza que en ello le podra indus-triar si fuere seruido.

Prologo al lector prefacio.

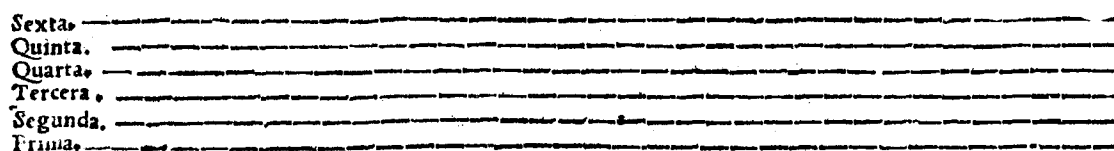


Vchos varones señalados vuo entre los antiguos como fueron Lino y Orfeo cuyo ingenio y industria, despues de largo tiempo les alcanço tanta ventaja y perficion en la musica que viendo los hombres las marauillas q̄ hazian y pareciendoles no auer en los mortales principio ni fuente de donde saliesse tan subidas obras los contaron entre los Dioses, y les hizieron honra y sacrificio como a tales: pero con ser tan acabados en su arte, y que parecia no les faltar cosa alguna para llegar ala cumbre bien mirado me atreuo a dezir que fueron mancos musicos, o por mejor dezir les falto tanta perficion quanta auian alcanzado pues que no hallamos rastro ni leemos en algunas hystorias que supiesse alguna arte con la qual pudiesse dexar a sus successores aquella sciencia que ellos auian inuentado, o deprendieron de sus maestros para que ya que en ellos fenesciesse quedasse en los libros perpetua y immortal. De manera que poder hazer algun libro de cifra en la musica de nuestra gran perficion, pero mucho mayor hazello, porque entonces cumple con su republica queriendo aprovechar a todos los que tienen desseo de aprender la musica, sin la qual parecevn hombre ser sin fazon y donayre, y assi el diuino Platon, dixo que la melodia se dixo de Meli que en su lengua es cuydado porque todos los hombres deuen tener cuenta con ella. Pero ya que esta sea suficiente causa para tomar trabajo de componer vn libro de Musica quiero declarar al lector la intencion que tuue particular de hazer este libro de vihuela. De manera que vno con solo entender el arte dela cifra sin otro maestro alguno pueda començara tañer y ser musico acabado y assi en estos seys libros estan puestas cosas claras medianas y dificultosas musica de pocas bozes y muchas y discãte y cõtrapunto, y mucha variedad en todo para q̄ el animo del q̄ deprẽde se pueda recrear y espaciar por ella, y assi hallara villancicos castellanos, villanescas, Romãces, viejos, canciones, Motetes de grandes autores, Fantasias, entre las quales ay algunas que tienen señalada vna boz para cantar, y esto sera cosa muy apazible para el que las tañere y cantare, porq̄ van passos remudados de todas las bozes. Puse tambien dos libros, en los quales se contiene ochos missas de Iusquin porque los que hasta a qui han escripto no pusieron deste autor, sino muy pocas cosas escogiendo ellos lo que les parecia yo quise poner ocho missas para el que quisiere escogiesse conforme a su voluntad porque el musico fue tan bueno que no tiene cosa que desechar, y juntamente con esto quiero que sepa el lector que en esto y en todo lo que se contiene en el libro puse muy gran diligencia y trabajo para que fuesse verdadero y con gran claridad sin confusion de glosas para que el que tañe: pueda conõscer mas facilmente las bozes como van en la vihuela y las pueda cantar, y aun que tengo por cierto que se hallaran faltas en la obra el discreto lector deue mirar que ninguna cosa sale de manos de hombres acabada, y con muchas cosas q̄ se hallaran buenas deue dar lugar alas que le parece no ser tales principalmente que los que facilmente juzgan muchas vezes condenan lo mejor.

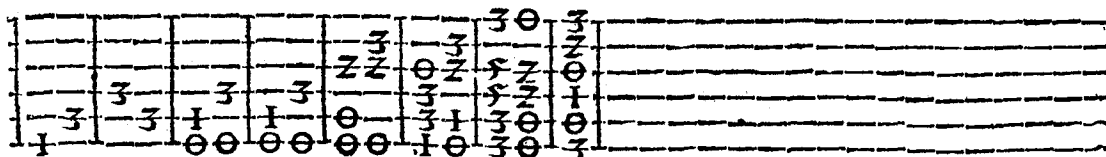


Orque me pareció que es cosa que conuiene a los que an de tañer saber tem-
plar la vihuela, facilmente a se de tomar la vna quarta dela vihuela en va-
zio, y despues ygualarla con la otra, q̄ no este mas alta, ni mas baxa, y des-
pues que esten yguales poner la quarta, en quarto traste con la tercera en
vazio q̄ esten yguales, y despues la tercera en quinto traste: con la segunda
en vazio, y despues destas templadas estas tres prouar la quarta en vazio cō
la segunda en tercero traste que es octaua y sonaran bien, si esta templada
luego poner la segunda en quinto traste con la prima en vazio que esten yguales, y luego po-
ner la quarta en segundo, traste con la prima en vazio y sera otra octaua, tocallas entrambas
y luego se vera, si estan templadas, la quinta se a de poner en quinto traste con la quarta en va-
zio que esten yguales, y para ver si esta templada poner el dedo en la tercera en tccero traste
con la quinta en vazio que estara la quinta en la octaua en baxo, poner la sexta en quinto traste
y tocarla con la quinta en vazio que esten yguales y despues poner el dedo en la quarta en se-
gundo traste que sera octaua con la sexta en vazio, y desta manera si sonare bien quedara tem-
plada.

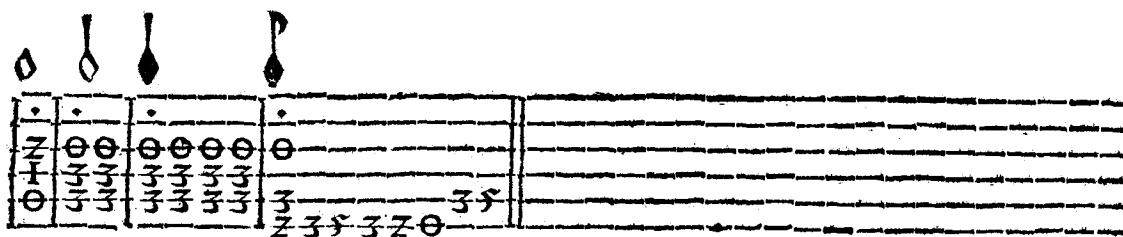
Conueniente cosa sera para que qualquiera pueda entender el artificio dela cifra poner
las reglas y preceptos que se deuen saber y guardar primeramente las seys cuerdas dela vihue-
la se an de contar desde abaxo hasta encima, poniendo la prima en baxo, y la sexta encima co-
mo lo muestra esta figura.



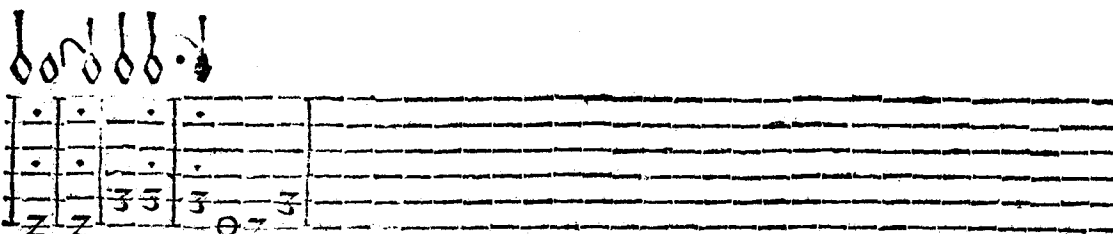
Todo el cuello de la vihuela se parte en doze trastes: los quales figuramos con doze cifras:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12, y estas cifras significan que en tal traste se a de poner el de-
do, enel qual es significado por la cifra que si estuuiere esta,
1 se a de poner en primer traste, y si esta, esta 2 en segundo traste: pero quando estuuiere vna
0 a se de tocar en vazio la cuerda donde se senalare, y es de notar que quando la cifra se pone
cada vna por si se a de tocar la cuerda por si, y quādo estuuieren fronteras agora sean dos, o tres
o quatro, y las de mas se an de tocar juntas como se muestra en estas figuras, dando a cada vna
por su parte y las que estan fronteras vnas de otras, dallas juntas.



El compas dela vihuela es el mismo que el del canto, y es vn espacio de tiempo que se tar-
da tanto quanto la mano, o el pie en alçar y a baxar y este compas puede ser de mayor espacio
o menor como quisiere el que tañe, y es de saber que las cifras que estā metidas entre dos rayas
que atrauiellan las cuerdas valen vn compas y tanto se an de tardar en tañer aquel espacio que
aya pocas cifras como muchas, y esta figura 0 que a de estar encima que es semibreue vale vn
compas y dos de estas 1 1 q̄ son minimas en otro, y q̄tro de estas semi 1 1 mas se metē
en otro y ocho de estas 1 1 son corcheas 1 1 se meten en 1 1 otro y tanto
espacio de tiempo se tardan en tañer las 1 1 vnas como las otras, y las cifras que
estan debaxo se tañen con la presteza q̄ significan las figuras de canto que estan encima notan
las figuras que se figuen.



Las figuras del canto de organo que se ponen encima de la cifra no se ponen siempre en todos los golpes que ay en el compas sino en el primero, y todas las demas cifras se tañen por el valor de la figura primero señalada hasta que se ponga otra figura, conforme a la qual se a de tañer lo que se sigue, y quando de vna figura a otra se hallare vna virgula torcida es señal que la mitad de aquella figura va con el otro compas, y para lo vno, y para lo otro se ponen este exemplo.



Adonde se hallare z encima de la cifra es numero ternario de tres semibreues, o tres minimas, o tres feminimas hasta que se ponga este tiempo que no ay otro en toda la cifra, que es este. C Porque quando este se pone es visto salir de su tiempo y tornarse a su compas por que alli fenescce la proporcion.

Quando se hallaren cifras coloradas son para que la boz que por ellas va señalada, lancante el que tañe y en cada vna de ellas se entone, y no dexede cantar la boz colorada hasta q̄ halle, que no esta señalada y despues que tornare a entrar tornarla a cantar, y siempre entonarse con la misma letra colorada. Quando quiera que vieren en vn compas vna minima con vn puntillo y vna feminima delante es vn compas.

Para conofcer los tonos, en la vihuela: es menester saber que no ay tono particular por que esta ventaja tiene la vihuela a otro instrumento que se pone por muchas partes: porque de cada traste al otro ay semitono, y a cada tercero traste ay tono, y por esto no se conofce, sino en el proceder, y en las clausulas, y en el fenecimiento: porque el primer tono y segundo hazen las clausulas ende sol, re, tercero y quarto en, el ami, quinto y sexto en, fe, faud septimo y octauo en jcsol, reud, los tonos que son mistos, llamanse porque no guardan la regla que son irregulares algunas vezes acaban por vna consonancia que no se a de tomar por clausula. Anfi que para conofcer los tonos es menester mirar lo arriba dicho, y no podran errar.

F I N I S.

T A B L A.

Tabla de las obras que ay en el primer libro.

Códeclaros, cō treynta y siete differēcias. fo. 1.
Las vacas con doze diferencias. fo. 2. 3.
Pauana llana. fo. 4.
Dexalde alcauallero con su buelta. fo. 4.
Romances viejos, alas armas moriscote. fo. 4.
Romāce, guarte guarte el rey don Sācho. fo. 4.
Romance, quien vniessse tal ventura. fo. 5.
Romance, la mañana de sant Iuan. fo. 5.
Romāce, passeauase el rey Moio, las tres bozes tañidas, y la otra se cāta por defuera. fo. 6.

Endechas de canaria, para que es dama tanto quereros, las tres bozes tañidas y la otra cantada por defuera. fo. 6.
Soneto, passando el mar Leandro: las tres bozes tañidas, y la otra cātada por defuera. f. 7.
Soneto, flerida pa mi dulce y sabrosa: las tres bozes tañidas, y la otra cātada por defuera. f. 7.
Fantasia a tres bozes sobre la, sol, fa, remi. fo. 8.
Fantasia a tres. fo. 8.
Tabla del segundo libro en q̄ ay villancicos a tres bozes y a quatro bozes, y dellas va la boz cantada por defuera, y las otras tres tañidas.

T A B L A.

Si la noche haze escura a tres bozes.	fo.9.	Fantasia del sexto tono va la boz que se canta señalada de colorado.	fo.20.
Villancico y con q̄ la auare a tres bozes.	f.9.	Fantasia del septimo tono va la boz q̄ se can- ta de colorado señalada.	fo.21.
Villancico quien tuuiesse tal poder a tres bo- zes.	fo.9.	Fantasia del octauo tono, va la boz que se can- ta de colorado.	fo.21.
Villancico partense partiendo yo.	fo.10.	Fantasia del primer tono va la boz que se can- ta señalada de colorado.	fo.22.
Villancico a q̄tro pues te partes y te vas.	f.10.	Fantasia del quarto tono va la boz que se can- ta señalada de colorado.	fo.23.
Villancico no me llamen sega la yerba.	fo.19.	Fantasia a tres bozes del quarto tono, va la boz que se canta señalada de colorado.	f.23.
Villancico a quatro si te quitase los hierros.	folio.11.	Fantasia del primer tono va la boz que se can- ta de colorado.	fo.24.
Villancico si me llaman a mi llaman a qua- tro.	fo.12.	Fantasia sin passo ninguno a tres bozes.	fo.24.
Villancico a quatro en la fuente del rosel.	f.12.	Fantasia del primer tono a quatro.	fo.27.
Villancico a quatro por vna vez que mis ojos alce.	fo.12.	Fantasia del primer tono a quatro.	fo.25.
Villancico a quatro aquellas sierras madre, ta- ñense las tres bozes, y la otra se canta por defuera.	fo.13.	Fantasia del quarto tono.	fo.26.
Villancico a quatro bozes, gentil cauallero, dadme ora vn beso, tañense las tres bozes, y la otra cantada por defuera.	fo.13.	Fantasia del sexto tono a quatro bozes.	fo.27.
Villancico a quatro herida va la garça las tres bozes tañidas y la otra cantada.	fo.14.	Fantasia del sexto tono a quatro bozes.	fo.27.
Villancico a quatro si te vas a bañar Iuanica, las tres bozes tañidas, y la otra cãtada.	fo.15.	Fantasia del sexto tono a quatro.	fo.28.
Pange lingua a tres bozes y lo que se canta va de colorado que es la boz que se a de can- tar.	fo.15.	Fantasia del septimo tono a quatro.	fo.28.
Sacri solemnisi a tres bozes, y lo que se canta va de colorado.	fo.16.	Fantasia del segundo tono a quatro.	fo.29.
Dixit dominus domino meo primer tono va la boz que se canta de colorado.	fo.16.	Fantasia del octauo tono a quatro.	fo.29.
Dixit dominus domino meo del quarto tono va la boz que se canta de colorado.	fo.16.	Fantasia del octauo tono a quatro.	fo.30.
Yn exitu Israel de Egypto tono irregular, la boz que se canta va de colorado.	fo.16.	Fantasia del octauo a quatro bozes.	fo.30.
<i>Libro tercero en que ay fantasias por todos los tonos sobre passos remedados ansi de tres como de a qua- tro bozes, y otras sin passos remedados.</i>		<i>Libro quarto que tracta de quatro missas de Iusquin las dos va señalada la boz que se canta de colorada y las otras dos van sin cantarse.</i>	
Primer tono sobre la, fa, sol, re, mi, re, va la boz que se a de cantar de colorado señalada.	fo.17.	Missa de Iusquin de Hercules Dux Ferrarie.	
Fantasia del segundo tono, va la letra que se a de cantar de colorado.	fo.18.	Primer Kirie.	fo.31.
Fantasia del tercero tono, va señalada la boz que se canta de colorado.	fo.18.	Segundo christe.	fo.31.
Fantasia del quarto tono, va la boz señalada de colorado.	fo.18.19.	Tercero Kirie.	fo.31.
Fantasia del quinto tono va la boz señalada de colorado.	fo.19.	Gloria.	fo.31.32.
		Qui tolis.	fol.32.
		Credo.	fo.33.
		Et in carnatus.	fo.34.
		Et es spiritum Santum.	fo.34.
		Sanctus.	fo.35.
		Benedictus.	fo.35.
		O sana.	fo.35.
		Agnus.	fo.35.
		Secundus agnus.	fo.36.
		<i>Otra missa va la boz que se canta señalada de colorada de Iusquin sobre fa, re, mi, re.</i>	
		Primer Kirie.	fo.36.
		Christe.	fo.36.
		Quirre postrero.	fo.36.
		Gloria.	fo.37.
		Qui tolis.	fo.37.
		Patrem.	fo.38.

T A B L A.

Et in carnatus.	fo.38.	Benedictus.	fo.56.
Et espiritum sanctum.	fo.39.	In nomine domini.	fo.57.
Sanctus.	fo.39.	Osana.	fo.57.
Benedictus.	fo.40.	Agnus.	fo.57.
Osana.	fo.40.	<i>Otra missa de Iusquin de Gaudeamus.</i>	fo.57.
Agnus.	fo.40.		
Pleni.	fo.41.	Kirie.	fo.57.
		Christe.	fo.58.
<i>Otra missa de Iusquin de la Fuga sin cantarse</i>		Kirie postremo.	fo.58.
<i>boz ninguna.</i>	fo.41.	Gloria.	fo.58.
		Qui tolis.	fo.59.
Primer kirie.	fo.41.	Credo.	fo.59.
Christe.	fo.41.	Et in carnatus.	fo.60.
kirie postremo.	fo.41.	Et espiritum sanctum.	fo.61.
Gloria.	fo.41.	Proporcion de tres minimas al cōpas.	fo.62.
Qui tolis.	fo.42.	Sanctus.	fo.62.
Credo.	fo.43.	Pleni.	fo.62.
Et incarnatus.	fo.44.	Agnus.	fo.63.
Sanctus.	fo.44.		
Benedictus.	fo.44.	<i>Otra missa de Iusquin de Ave maris stella.</i>	fo.49.
Pleni.	fo.45.		
Osana.	fo.45.	Kirie.	fo.63.
Agnus.	fo.46.	Christe.	fo.63.
		Kirie postremo.	fo.63.
<i>Otra missa de Iusquin, de super bozes musicales. f. 46</i>		Gloria.	fo.64.
		Qui tolis.	fo.64.
Kirie.	fo.46.	Credo.	fo.65.
Christe.	fo.46.	Et espiritum sanctum.	fo.65.
Kirie postremo.	fo.47.	Crucifixus	fo.65.
Gloria.	fo.48.	Proporcion de tres semi al compas.	fo.65.
Qui tolis.	fo.48.	Sanctus.	fo.66.
Credo.	fo.49.	Pleni.	fo.66.
Et in carnatus tue.	fo.49.	Osana.	fo.67.
Confiteor.	fo.50.	Agnus.	fo.67.
Sanctus.	fo.50.		
Pleni a tres bozes.	fo.51.	<i>Otra missa de Iusquin de Beata virgen.</i>	fo.67.
Agnus dei in excelsis.	fo.52.	Kirie.	fo.68.
Benedictus a tres bozes dela missa de fortuna		Christe.	fo.68.
desperata de Iusquin.	fo.52.	Kirie postremo.	fo.68.
<i>Quinto libro de otras quatro missas de Iusquin</i>		Gloria.	fo.68.
<i>tañidas sin cantar.</i>	fo.53.	Qui tolis.	fo.69.
<i>Missa de sol, fa, re.</i>		Cum santo spiritu.	fo.70.
		Credo.	fo.70.
Kirie.	fo.53.	Crucifixus.	fo.71.
Christe.	fo.53.	Et espiritum sanctum.	fo.72.
Kirie postremo.	fo.53.	Proporcion de tres semibreues.	fo.72.
Gloria.	fo.53.	Sanctus a cinco bozes.	fo.72.
Qui tolis.	fo.54.	Pleni a cinco bozes.	fo.73.
Credo.	fo.54.	Agnus a cinco bozes.	fo.73.
Et in carnatus.	fo.55.	Pleni.	fo.73.
Sanctus.	fo.56.		

T A B L A.

*Libro sexto que tracta de motetes a quatro y a cinco,
y a ocho bozes. y la letra que va señalada de
colorado se a de cantar.*

In principio erat verbum de Iusquin a qua- tro.	fo.75.
Fuit homo missus de Gomberte a quatro bo- zes.	fo.75.
Aue maria de Adrianus Villarte a quatro bo- zes	fo.76.
Pater noster de Adrianus de Villarte a qua- tro.	fo.77.
Tota pulcha es de Iusquin a quatro.	fo.78.
Dum complerentur de Bashurto a quatro bo- zes.	fo.79.
Qui seminant in lachrymis de Gomberte a quatro.	fo.79.
Queramus cum pastoribus de Iuan Monton a quatro.	fo.80.
Miserere mei Deus de Iusquin a cinco.	fo.81.
Descēdit Angelus de Morales a quatro.	fo.82.
Angelus Domini de Bashurto a quatro.	fo.83.
Salve de Iusquin a cinco.	fo.84.
Tullerunt Domini de Gōberte a ocho.	fo.85.

*Libro septimo que ay villanescas y canciones a tres, y
a quatro bozes. y otras tañidas las tres, y cantada
la otra por defuera.*

O dulce vita mea a tres bozes.	fo.87.
Toti voria contar a tres.	fo.87.
Quanto de vele a tres bozes.	fo.87.
Madona mala vostra a tres.	fo.87.
La cortesia a tres.	fo.88.
Tuta tuta sarafi a tres.	fo.88.
Sempre me fingo a quatro las tres bozes tañi- das y la otra por defuera.	fo.88.
Aquand' aquand' haueria a quatro las tres bo- zes tañidas, y la otra por defuera.	fo.89.
Lagrima mesti a quatro las tres bozes tañidas y la vna cantada por defuera.	fo.89.
Madona mia fan me von a quatro las tres bo- zes tañidas y la otra cantada por defuera	fo.90.
O bene mio fa famne vno fauore a quatro las tres tañidas y la vna cantada.	fo.90.
Cancion Francefa, mon pere ausi ma mere ma voulu marier.	fo.91.
Que faran del pobre Ian a quatro.	fo.92.
Cancion Francefa, sparfi sparsum a quatro.	fo.93.
Madrigal vostra fuy a quatro bozes.	fo.94.

FIN DELA TABLA.

COMIENCA EL LIBRO

De cifra para tañer Vihuela, Hecho y ordenado por Diego Pisuador
vezino de Salamanca, Y esto primero es vn Conde claros
con ciertas diferencias para los principiantes
y para los que mas saben.

The image displays a page of musical notation for vihuela, organized into seven systems. Each system consists of a five-line staff with rhythmic notation (circles with flags) and a corresponding lute tablature (letters and numbers). The notation is written in a historical style, with the tablature using letters (C, G, A, D, E, F) and numbers (1-7) to indicate fret positions. The systems are separated by vertical bar lines, and some systems include a key signature or time signature symbol at the beginning. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score from the 16th century.

Conde claros,

Libro primero,

Pisador,

This page contains a musical score for three parts: Conde claros, Libro primero, and Pisador. The notation is arranged in six systems, each with two staves. The first staff of each system typically contains a single melodic line with notes and rests, while the second staff contains a more complex rhythmic or harmonic line with various symbols like 'z', 'o', 'f', 'I', '3', '4', '8', 'x', and '9'. Above the staves, there are several groups of musical symbols, including clefs, key signatures, and specific notes, which likely indicate the starting point or key for each part. The notation is a form of early printed music, possibly from a 16th-century manuscript.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a pifador (flute) part. It consists of ten systems, each with a single staff. The notation includes various note values (semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers), rests, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 7. Bar lines are used to divide the music into measures. Above the staves, there are several clef-like symbols and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The notation is written in a historical style, typical of early printed music.

Diferencias,

Libro primero.

Pisador,

Las bacas con sus
diferencias para
discantar,

De aqui adelante son dif-
ferencias,

Diferencias,

Libro primero

Pifador,

Fol. iii,

The musical score is organized into ten systems, each consisting of a single staff. Above each staff, there are several diamond-shaped notes and vertical lines, which likely represent specific musical instructions or ornaments. The staff itself is filled with a sequence of letters (z, o, 4, 3) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) arranged in a rhythmic pattern. The notation is characteristic of early printed music.

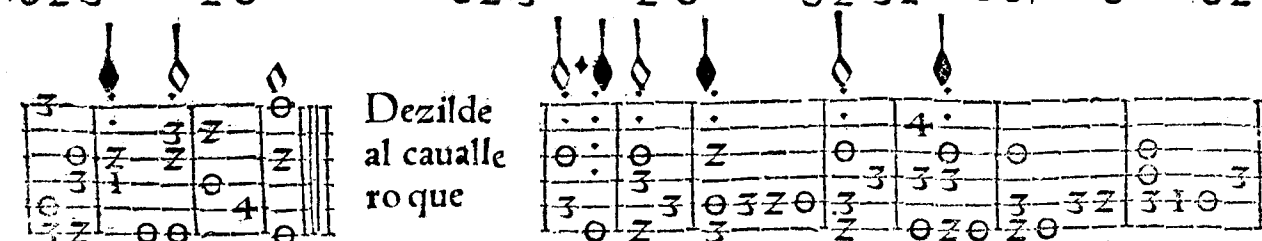
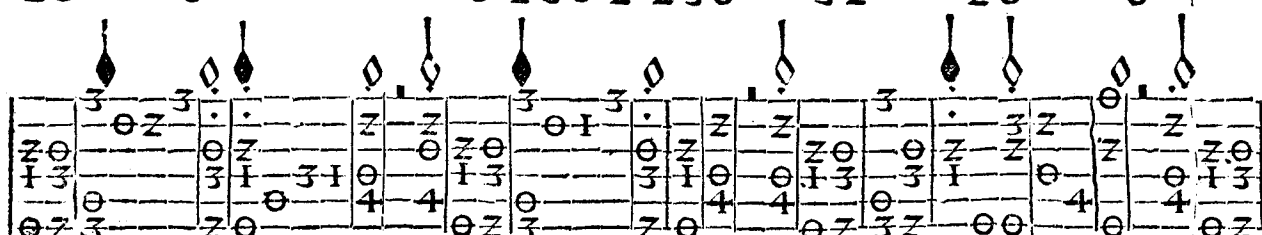
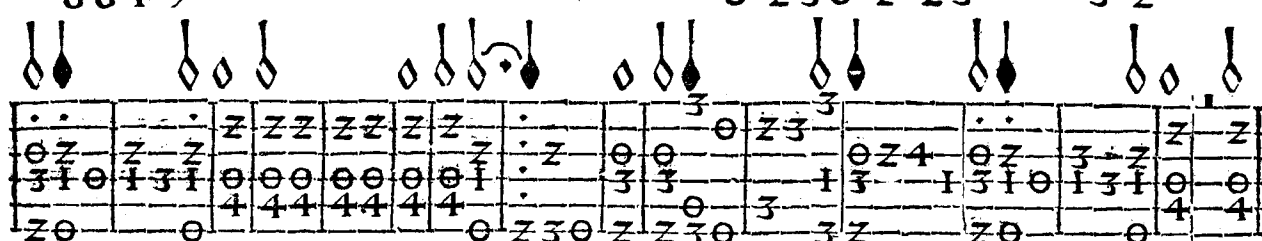
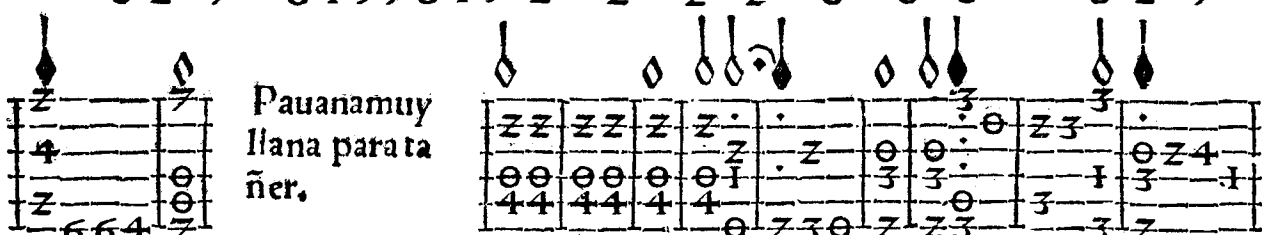
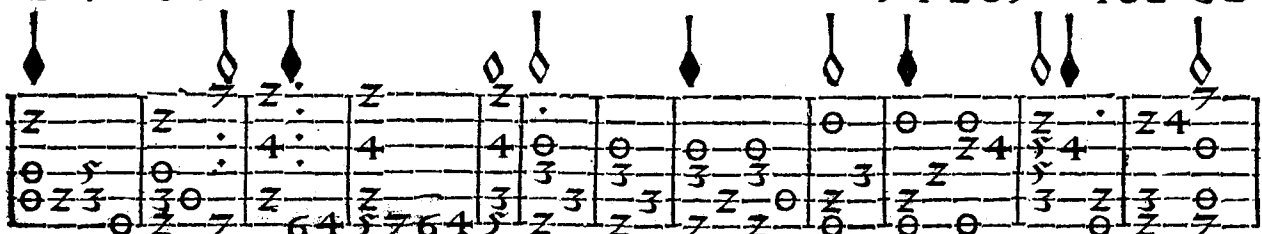
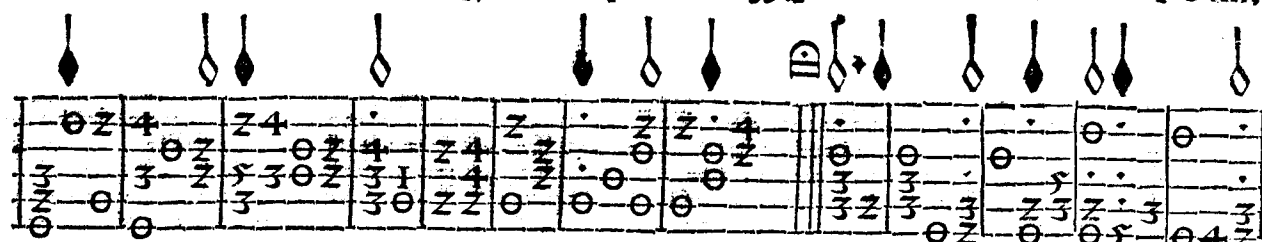
The musical notation is organized into ten systems, each consisting of a single staff. Above each staff are various musical symbols, including diamond-shaped notes, vertical stems, and some with flags. The staff itself contains a sequence of letters (z, 4, 3, 7, 9) and numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) arranged in a rhythmic pattern. The notation is a form of early musical shorthand, likely for a keyboard instrument like a harpsichord or spinet.

Pauana.

Libro primero.

Pifador.

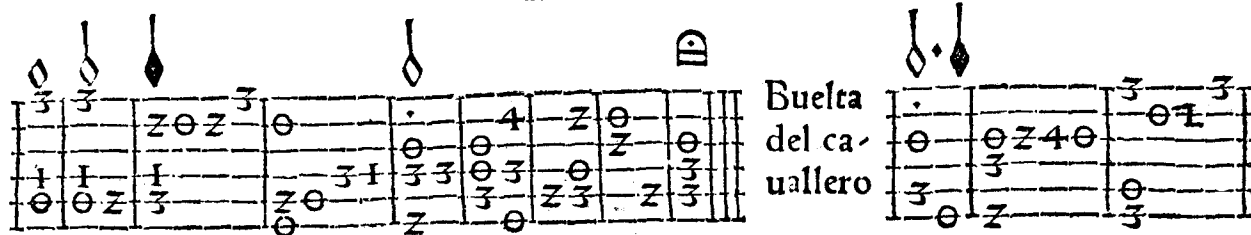
Fo.iii.



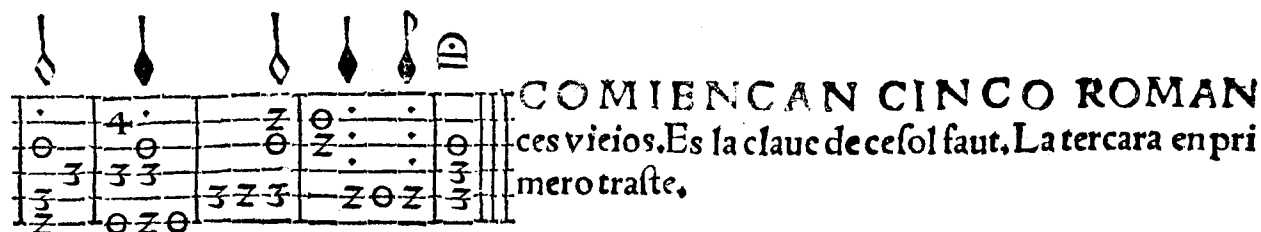
Pauanamuy
llana para ta
ñer.

Dezilde
al caualle
ro que

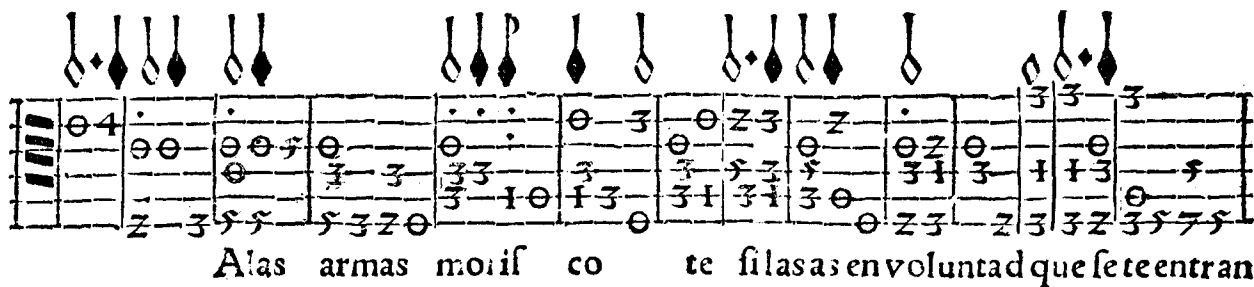
A iii



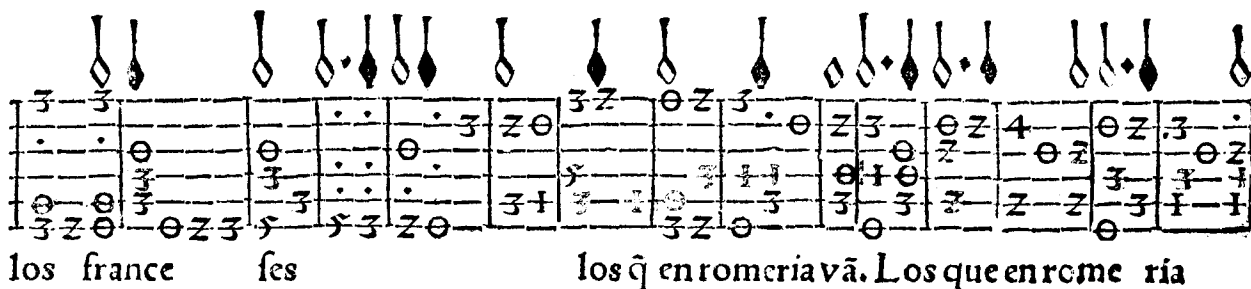
Buelta
del ca-
uallo



COMIENCAN CINCO ROMAN-
ces vieios. Es la clau de ce sol faut, La tercera en pri-
mero traſte,



Alas armas morif co te filasas en voluntad que ſete entran

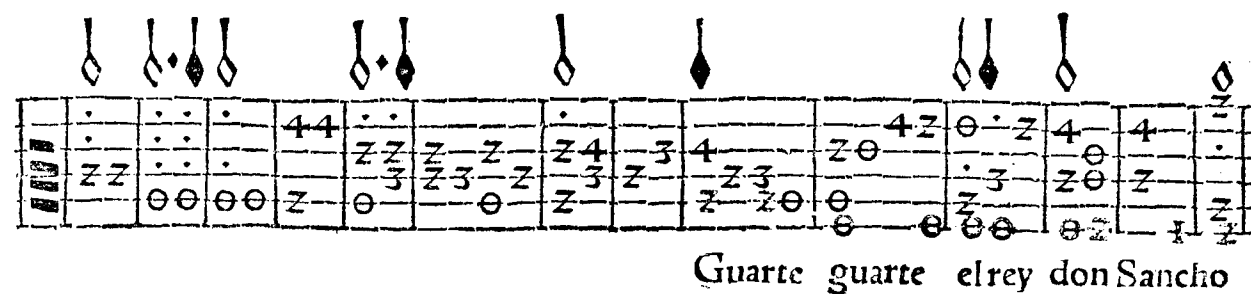


los france ſes los q̃ en romeria vā. Los que en romeria

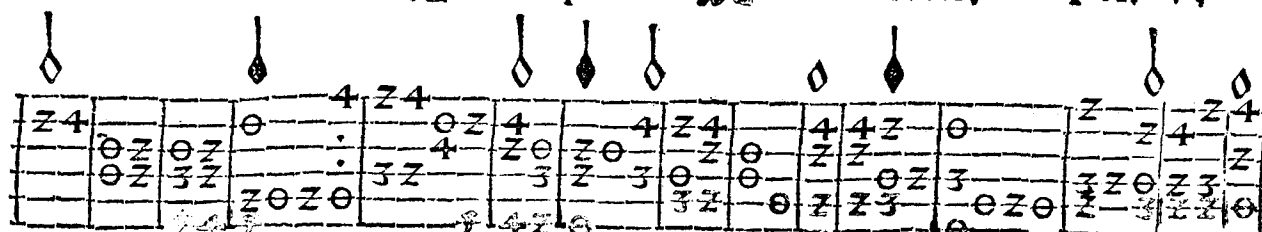


GVARTE GVARTE REY DON SANCHE.
Va apuntada la boz. Es la clau de ce sol faut, la tercera en tercero
traſte.

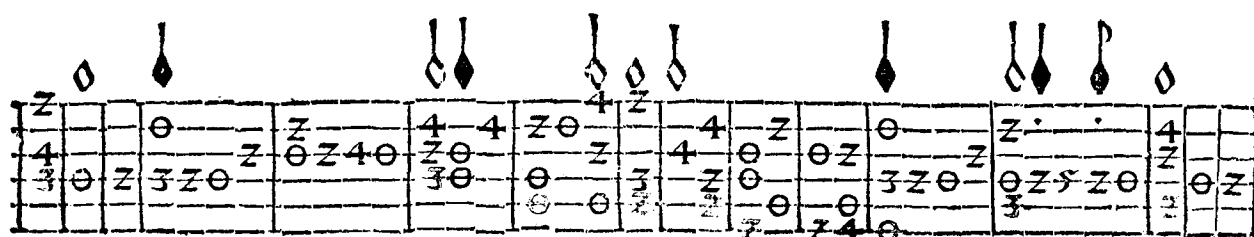
va ne,



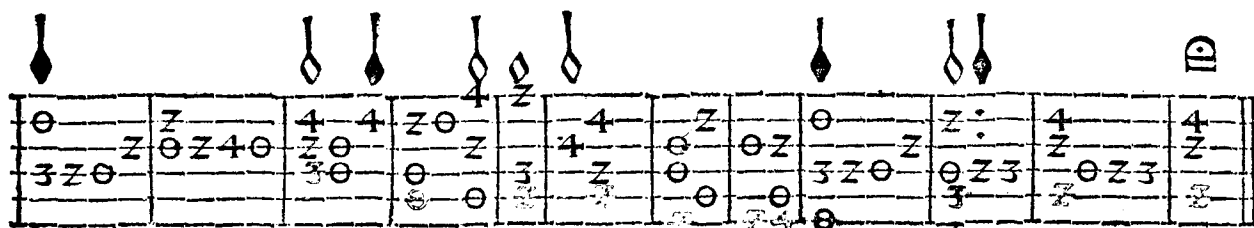
Guarte guarte el rey don Sancho



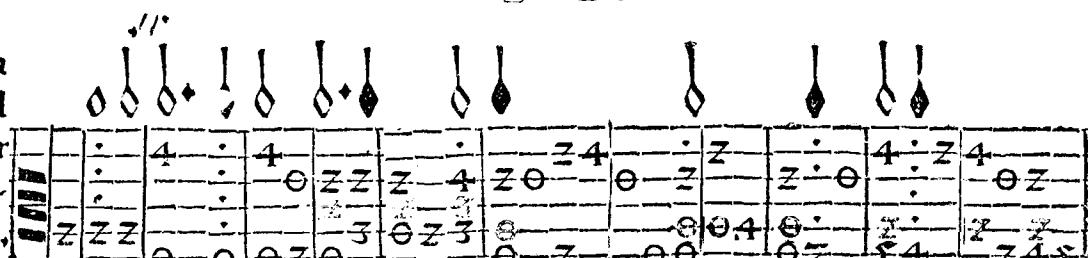
no di gas que no tea ui fo que del cer co de çamo



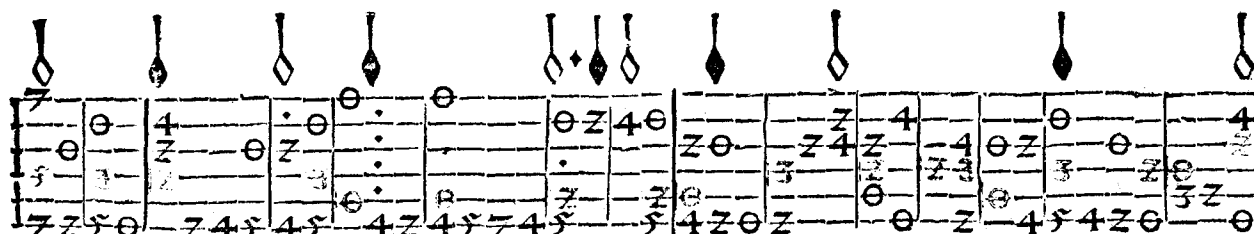
ra vn tray dor auí afa lí do



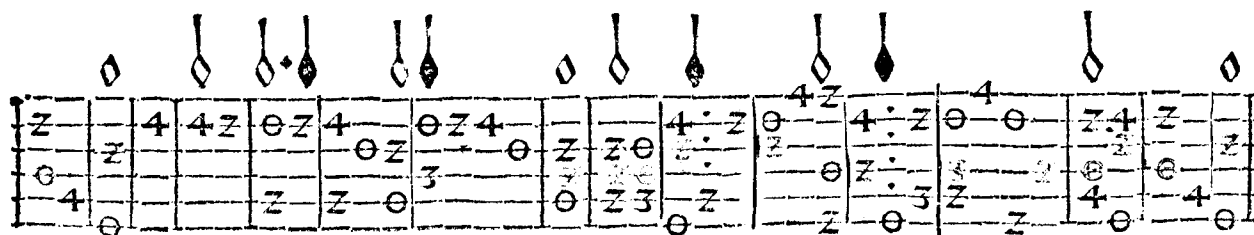
Es la cla
ue de cesol
faut. La ter
cera en ter
cero traíste,



Quien hu uíe se tal ven tu ra



fo bre las a guas del mar co mo hu uo el in fante Ar nal



dos la ma ña nade fant Iuan,

Romance

Libro primero.

Pisador.

la maña na de fant luan

Va la boz afeñalada es la
clau de ce sol faur en la se
gunda en primero traste.

la mañana de fant luan altpo q al borea

un grã fitta haze los mozos por la vega de gra nada,

ricas aljuuas vestidas de seda y oro labra das

PASSEAVA SE EL REY

MORO A QVATRO LAS TRES TAÑIDAS Y LA OTRA
cantada entona se la primera en segundo traste,



pas se a ua se

el rey mo ro por la ciu dad de Gra na da.

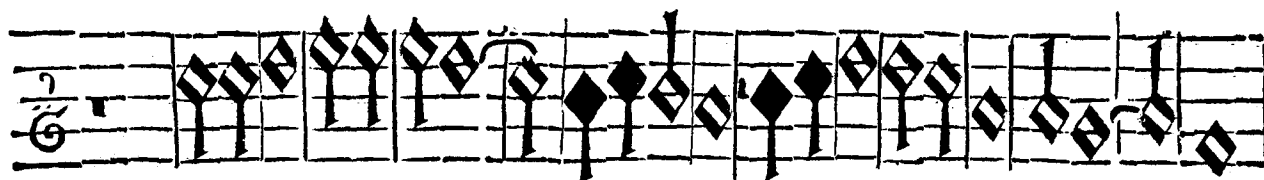
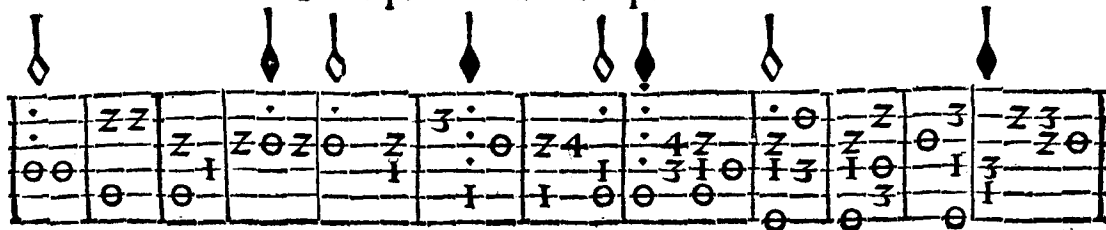
quãdo le vi nie ron nue uas que al

ha ma cra ga na da ay mi al ha ma.

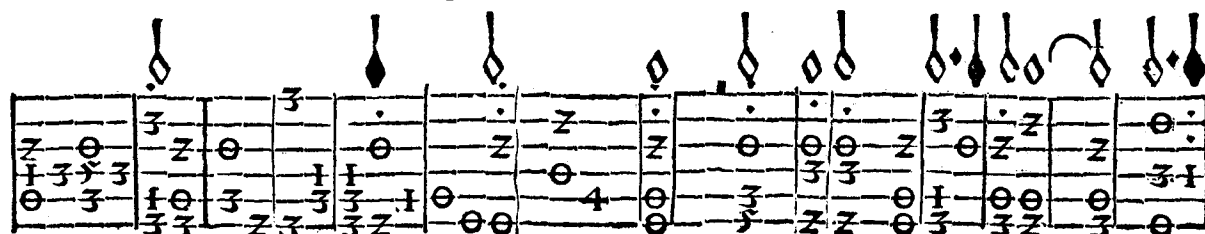
Endechas de canaria entona
fe la segunda en vazio.



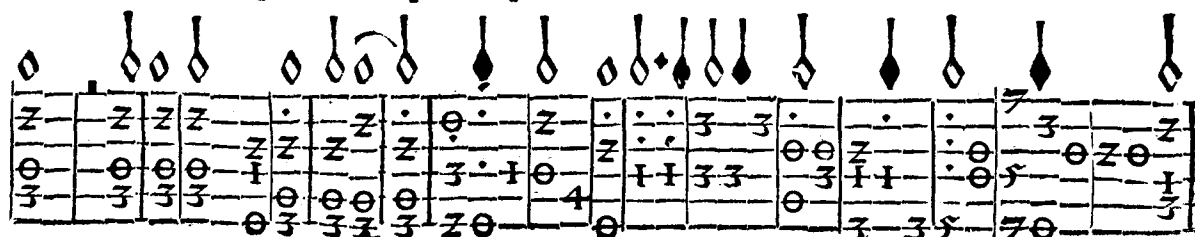
Para ques dama tãto que re ros

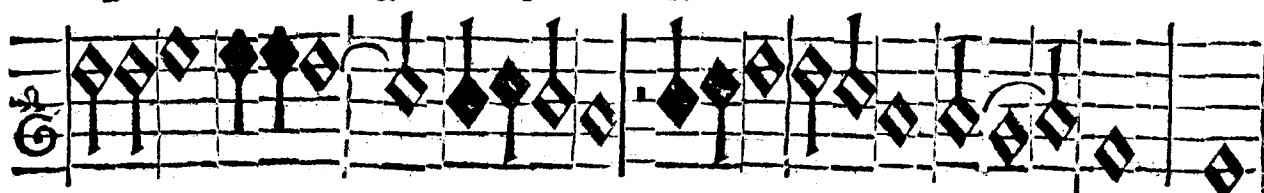


para ques dama tãto que reros para per derme ya vos per de ros.

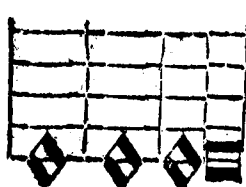
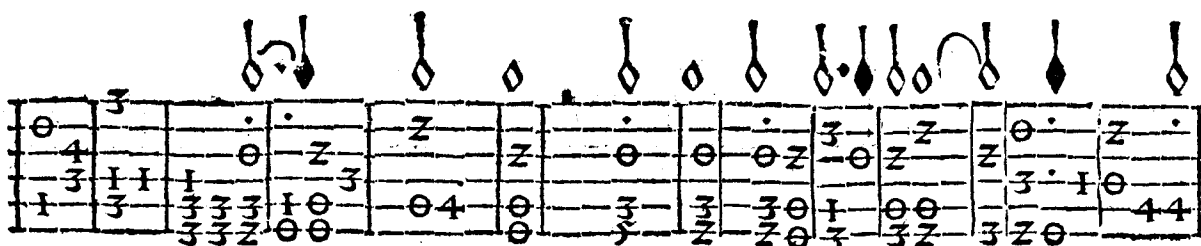


ros para per derme ya vos per deros mas





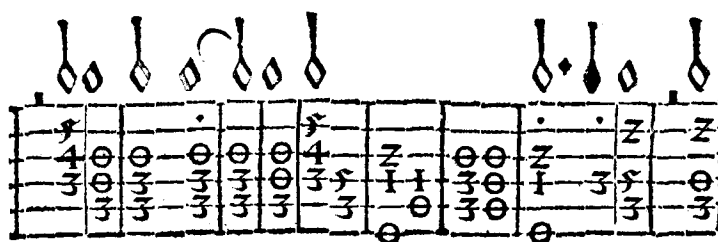
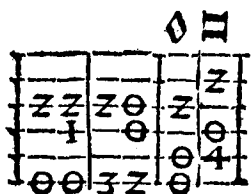
valie ra nun ca ve ros para perderme y avos per de ros



Soneto entona
se laboz e la pri
ma en segundo
trafte.



Passado el mar le andro el a nimo so de



ena mo ro so fuego to do ar diendo de enamoro so fue go todo ardiendo



Boneto

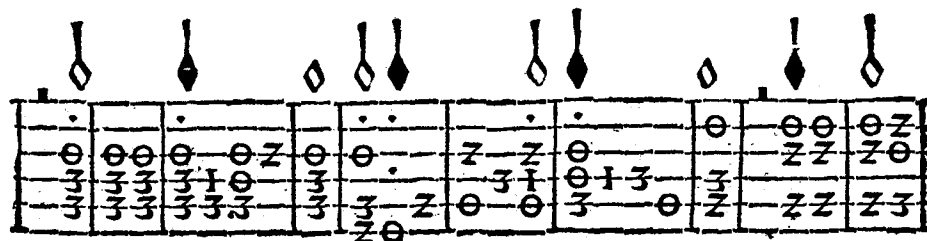
Otra fonada de
otras endechas
en la prima en se-
gundo traſte.

Libro primero.

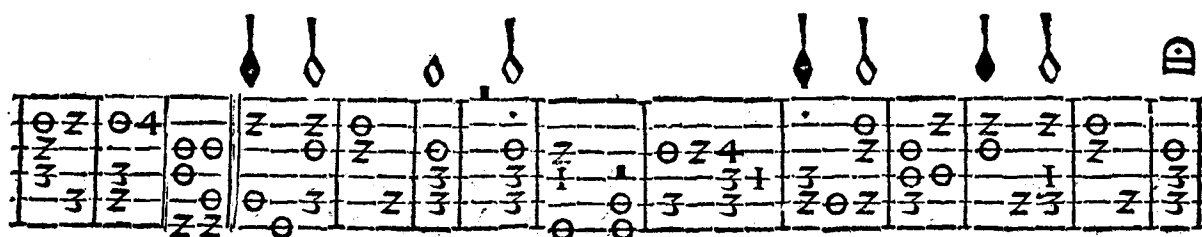
Pifador.



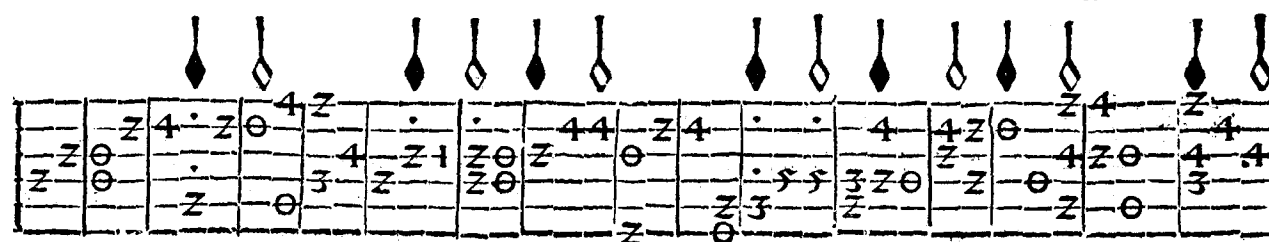
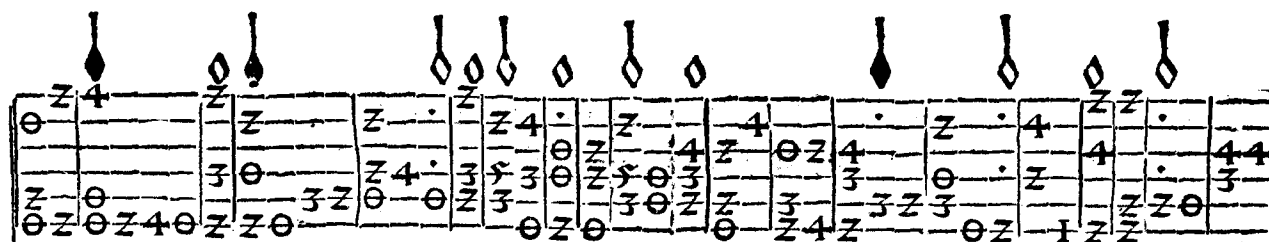
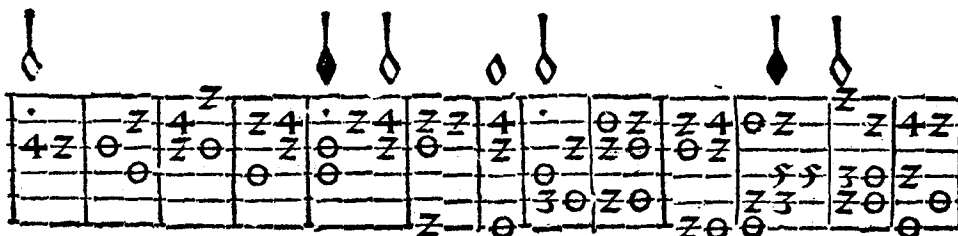
Fle rida para mi dulce y ſabro ſa mas q̃ la fru-

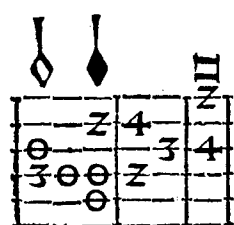
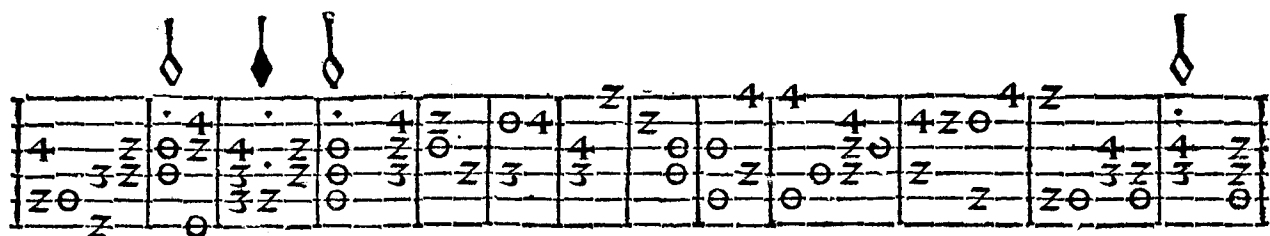
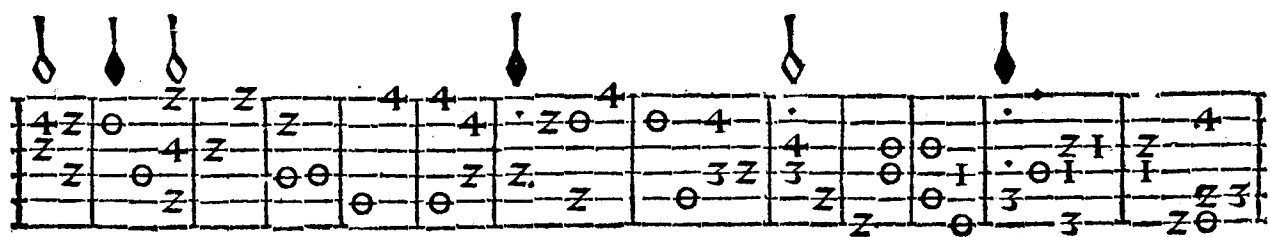
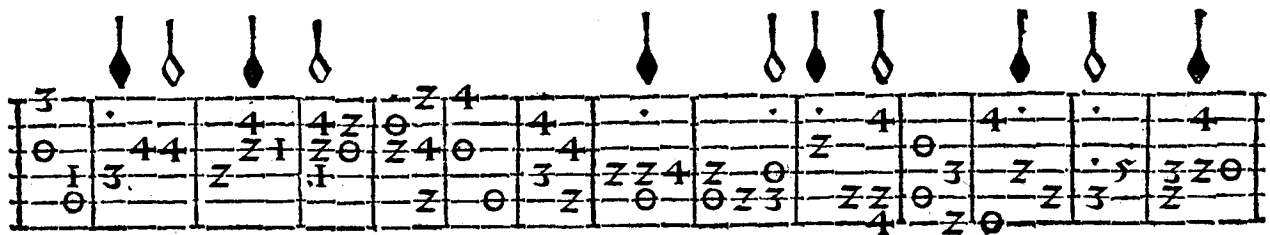
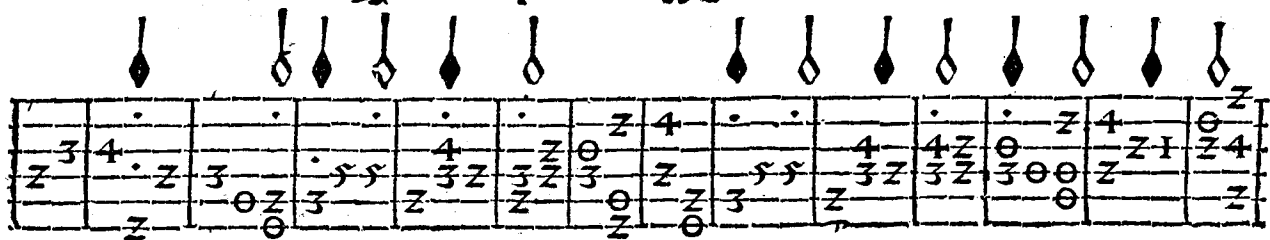


tadel cercado a ge no mas q̃ la fru ta del cerca do age no

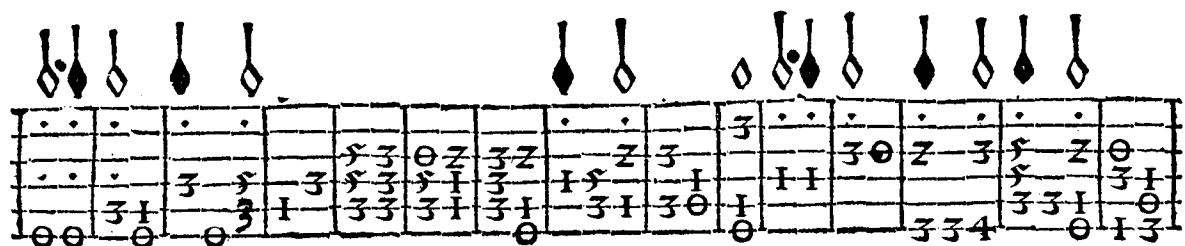


Fãtaſia ſobre la, ſol.
fa, re, mi, a tres bozes
pa los q̃ comiẽcan a
tañer, a ſe ð tañer de
eſpacio.





OTRA FANTASIA ATRES TAMBIEN.
 Llana para los que aprenden y comiençan a tañer a se de tañer de es-
 pacio. Comiença el primer tono.



Fantafias

Libro primero

Pisador.

Handwritten musical notation for the first book of Fantasias, consisting of five systems of staves with lute tablature and rhythmic notation.

The notation is written on five-line staves. The first staff of each system contains rhythmic notation (dots and vertical lines), and the subsequent staves contain lute tablature (letters 'z', 'i', 'o', '3', 'f', 'y' and numbers '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12').

Decorative lute headstalls are placed above and below the staves, indicating fingerings or specific lute parts.

Fenece el primer libro.

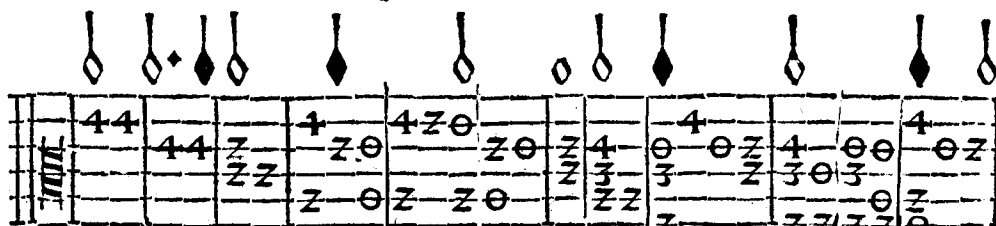


COMIENCA EL SEGVN

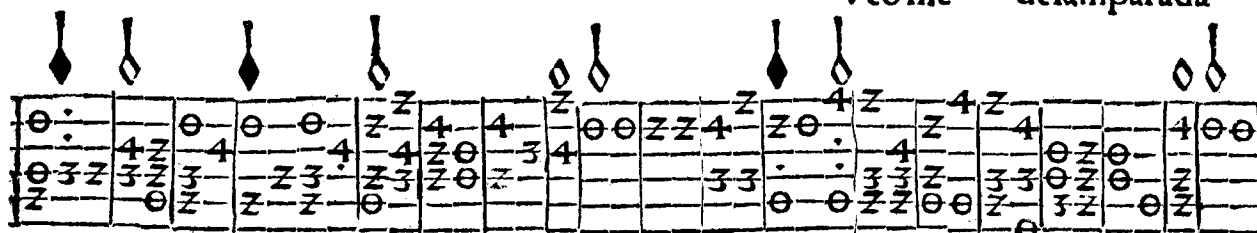
DO LIBRO QUE TRATA DE VILLANCICOS A TRES

para cantar el que quisiere / y fino tañerlos, y son para principiantes, Y otros
a quatro bozes, tambien para tañer, Y otros que se cantan lastres bo
zes, y se canta el triple que va apuntado encima,

Es la clau de ce-
fol faut la tercera
en terçero traste.

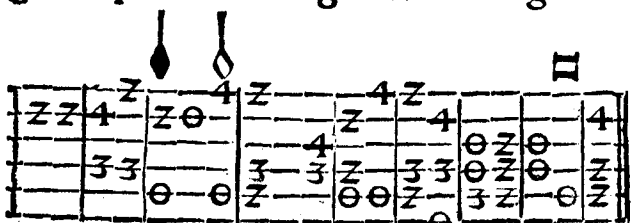


Silano che haze escu
veome delamparada



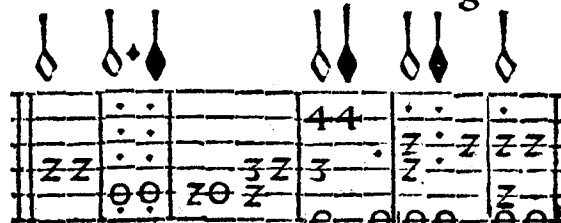
ra ytãcor ro esel ca mino
gran passion tẽgo conmi go

como no venisami go
como no venisami go



como no venisami go.

Buelta.

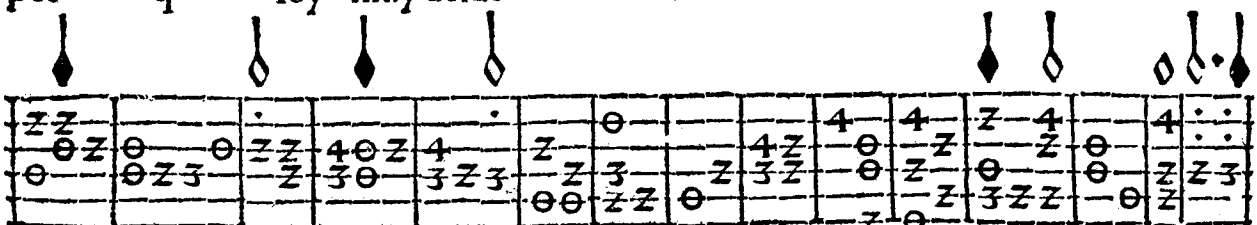
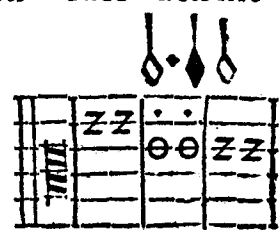


Si la media noche es pas
mi ventu ralo detiene



fa da yel q me pena no viene,
pcr q foy muy desdi chada,

Otro villancico
la clau va en ter
cero traste.



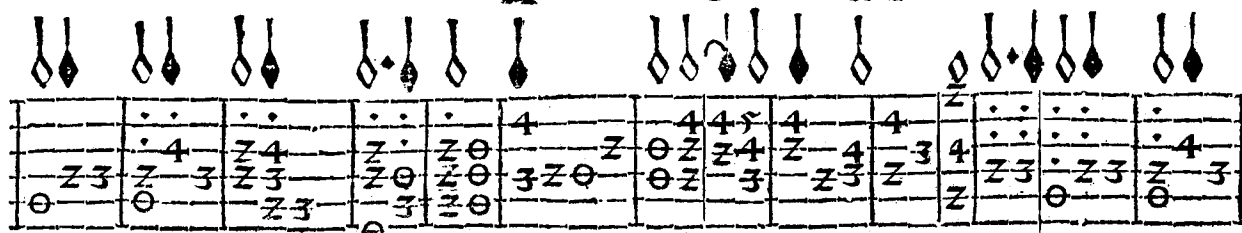
Y cõ que la laua re
Lauarme yo cuytada

la flor de la mi ca ra
cõ anías y do lores

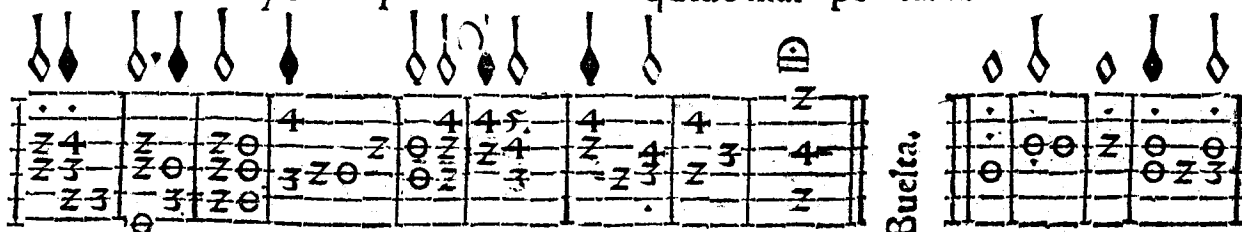
Villancicos.

Libro segundo.

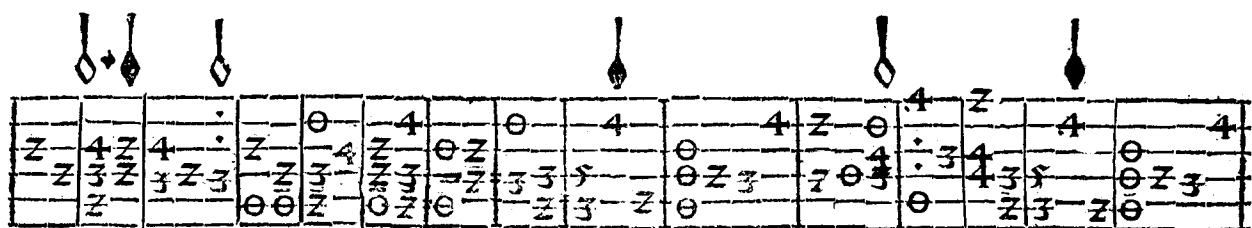
Pisador.



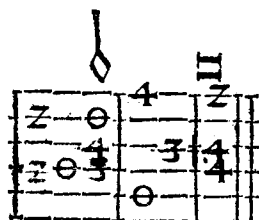
y con q̃ la laua re q̃ biuo mal pe nada
y con q̃ la laua re q̃ biuo mal pe nada



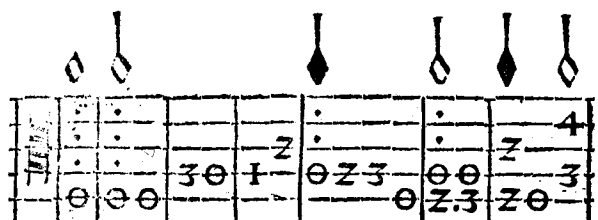
y con q̃ la laba re q̃ biuo mal pena da,



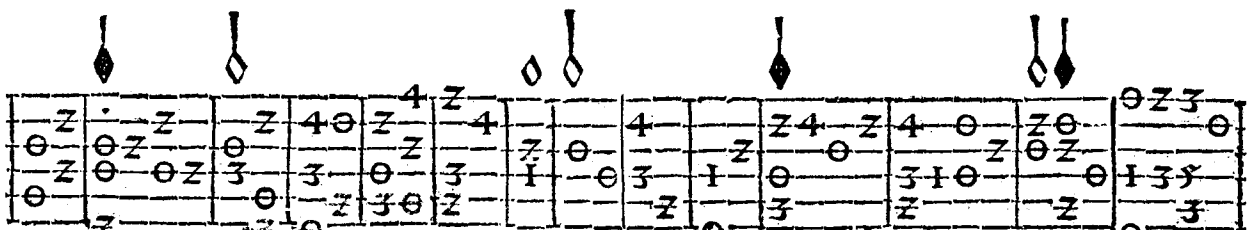
La uauan se las mo gascõ a gua de li mo nescõ a gua de li



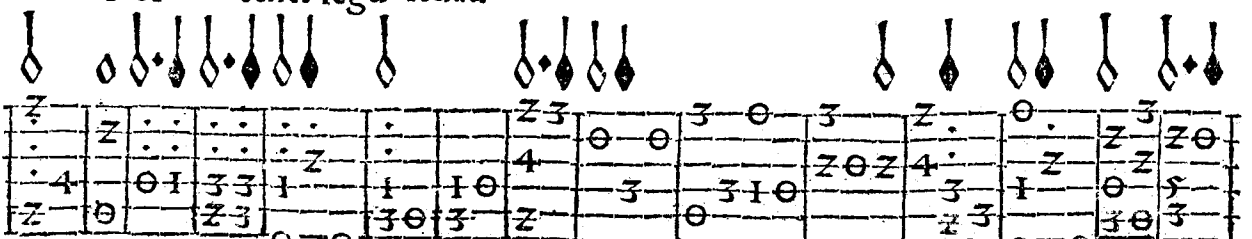
Otro villancico. Es la cla
ue de cesol faut, la tercera
en tercero traste,



mo nes,



Quien tuuiesse tal poder q̃ pu dies se q̃ pudies
Por tener segu ridad



se no q̃r rer a quiẽ q̃ lies se no q̃r ri a quiẽ qui

Villancicos.

Libro segundo

Pisador.

Foſ. x.

fi ef fe,

Buelta.

Quien tuuief se liber
Y quiẽ pudief se mouer

rad no q̃riẽdo no
vo lūtad cō vo
que rer,
lun tad,

Es la clauẽ deste villancico/
de cesol faut la segunda en va
zio,

Par ten se ptiẽdo yo mis en
Y pues no le dexa guerrani sus

tra ñas
fa ñas
y vā se a tie rras ef trañas
y vā se a tierras estrañas,
//.

y vā se a tierras ef trañas,

Buelta del
villancico

Mí cora q̃õ se destie
Siẽdo a geno debi

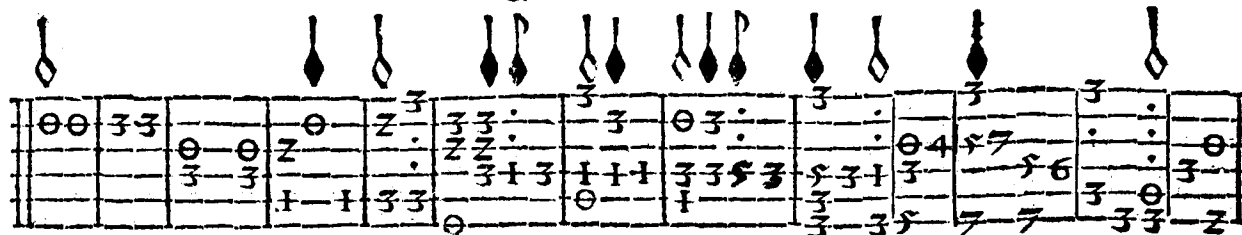
rra yes ef cu sa do ef par rir.
uir la pas sion q̃ en el se en cierra,

Villancico de a quatro, Es
la clauẽ de cesol faut, la ter
cera en primero traste.

Villancicos,

Libro segundo.

Pifador.



Pueste partes y te vas y te vas,
Y pues forcofa estuyda y te vas/

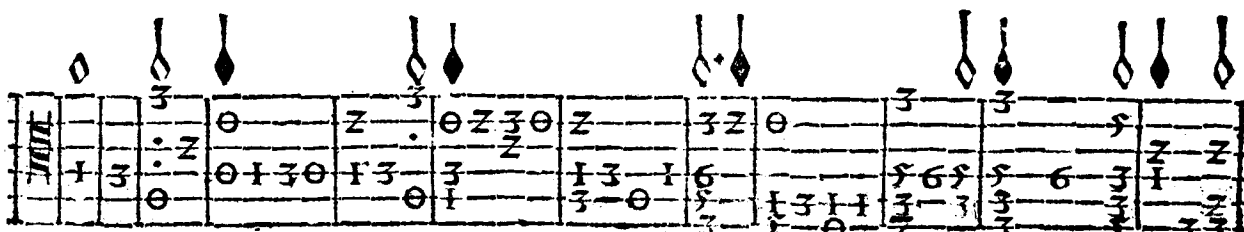


dime quãdo bolueras quan do bol ueras, dime
dime quãdo bolueras //

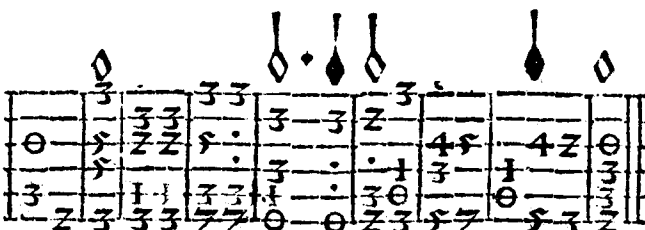


quãdo bol ueras quã do bol ue ras.

Buelta,



El par tir de tu ga par-
me a lle ga tan-



ri da qã si me a par tade ver r.
toala muerte q se me apta la vida,

Otro villancico de luã vazquez. Y es
la clau de gesol reut agudo, en ter cero
tra ste la se gunda.



no me llames se ga la er ua fi no mo re na.

Villancico.

Libro segundo.

Pisador.

Fo.xi.

no me llames sega la er uafi

no more na, //,

Buelta,

Vn amigo qyo a ui a,

■ Otro villancico a quatro cantase el tiple, y tãbiẽ si quisiere le puedẽ cãtar vna otava en baxo. Es la clau de cesol faut, La tercera en tercero traſte.

Si te qui tal se los hierros y priso nes
Por las tie rras dõ de fueres por tuyo me

en qel ras
nõbra ras

morico mas me da ras
mori/

Villancicos.

Libro segundo.

Pifador.

mo rico mas me da ras,

Buelta

Darte yo si tu qui fieres seño ra ra con,
En cadenas y pri sion tuyo soy miêtras biuie re.

Otro villancico a quatro, y canta se
la boz q̃ setañe. Es la clau de cesol
faut, la tercera en tercero traste.
de luã vazquez,

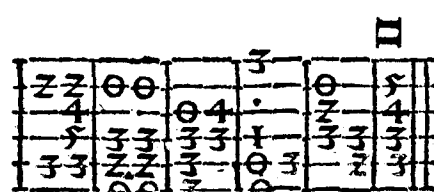
Si me llama na milla man que

cuydo q̃ mella maña mi si me llama na milla man que

cuydo q̃ mella maña mi q̃ cuydo q̃ me llama na a mi.

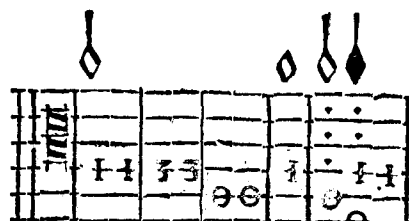
Buelta.

En a q̃ lla sierra ergui da cuydo q̃ me llama ami llama a las garri da



cuydo q̄ mellamã ami.

Otro villancico a quatro,
es la clau de cesol faut. La
tercera en tercero traste,



En la fuēte dī rosel laua la



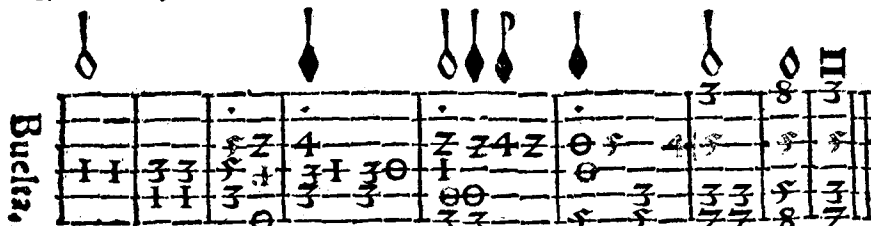
ni ñay el dōzel. //

En la fuente del ro-
El a ella y ella a



sel laualani ñay el donzel laualani ñay el dōzel. //

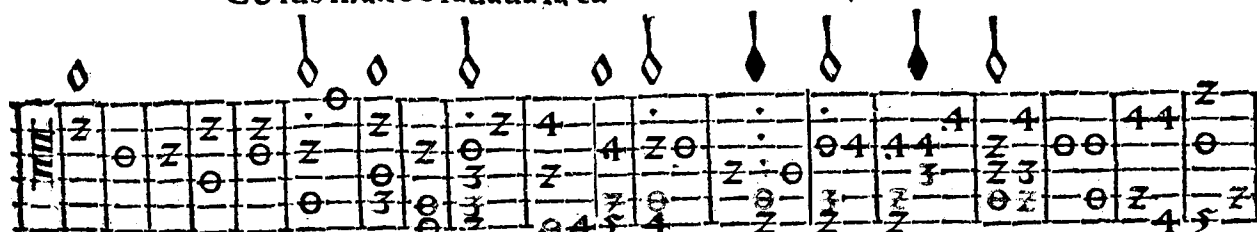
el. //



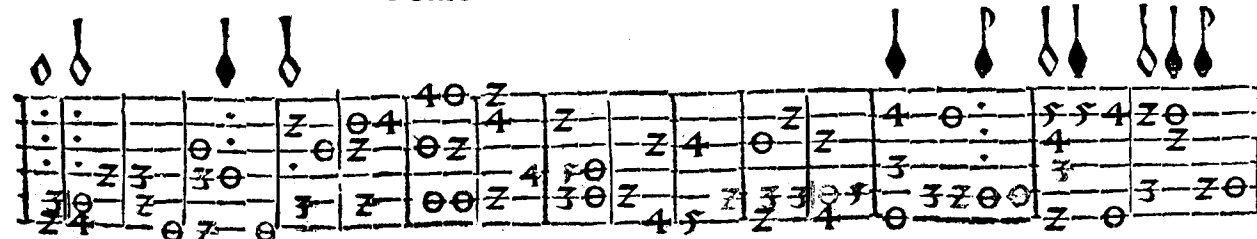
Bucel.

Otro villancico a quatro
Es la clau de cesol faut,
la tercera en tercer traste.

En la fuente de agua cla ra,
Cō sus manos laua la ca ra,



Por v na vez que mis oſos al ce di
Como al ca ua lle. onole di heri da //



zē que yo le ma

te //

Villancicos.

Libro segundo.

Pisador.

di zen q̃ yolema te q̃ yole mate dizen q̃

yole ma te. Anfivayama dre virgo ala vi.

gi lla, De aqui adelante van villancicos a quatro, y va la boz por de fuera cantada. Y va arriba a donde se entona. Entona se la boz la segunda en vazio.

Aque llas fiera ma- En el ma de-

dre al tas fon de fubir corrian los ca llas ten go mis a mores

ños dauan en vn to ron gil,

Madre a quellas fierras lle nas son de flores,

Gentil ca ua lle rodad me agora vn be fo,

Villancicos,

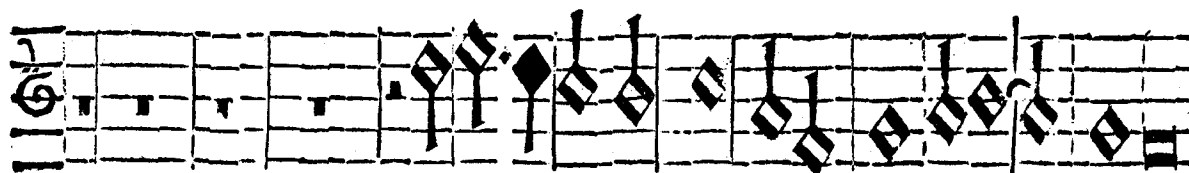
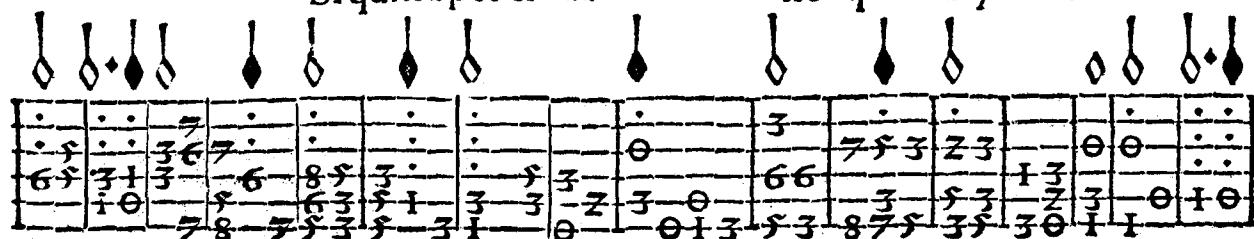
Libro segundo.

Pisador.



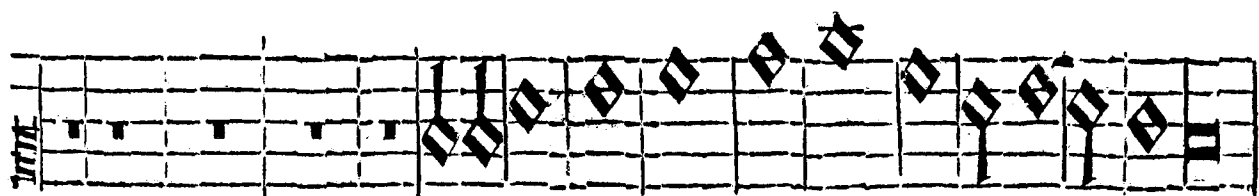
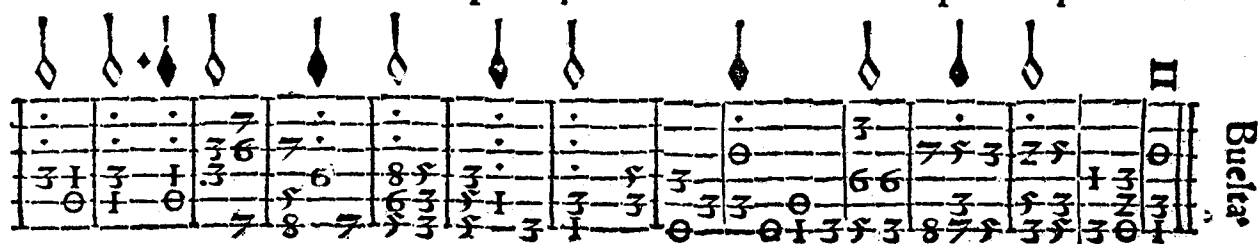
Siquiera porel da

ño q̄ me aueys hecho



Siquiera porel da

ño q̄ me aueys hecho.



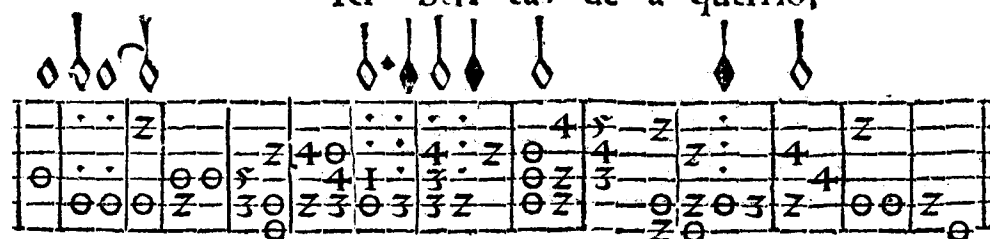
Veniael ca ua lle ro de Cordoua a Seuilla.



Es la clau de ce
sol faut/la tercera
en tercero traste,
Entona se la boz
la segunda en va
zio.



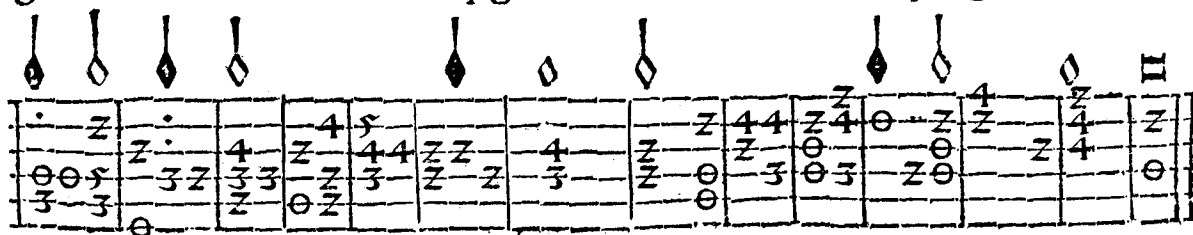
Mal fe ri da va la Gar ça
Ri beri cas de a quelrio,



Sola va y gritos da ua fo la va y
//.



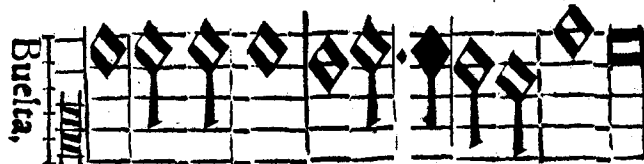
gri tos da ua fo la va y gritos da ua fo la va y gritos da ua.



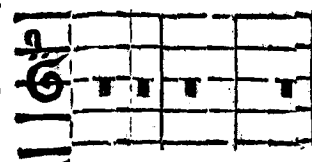
Villancicos,

Libro segundo.

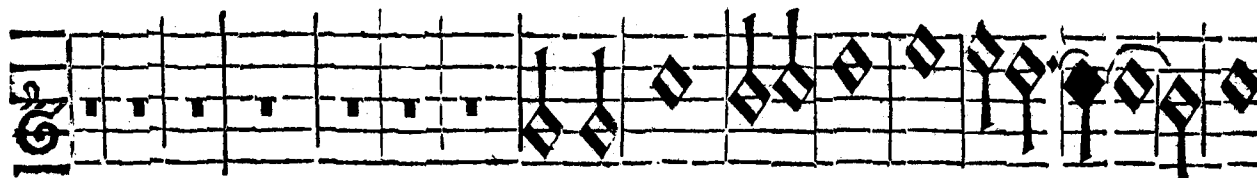
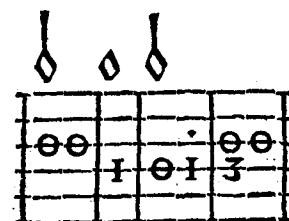
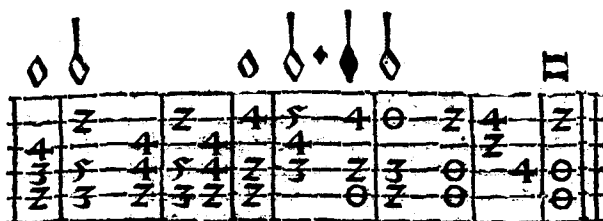
Pisador.



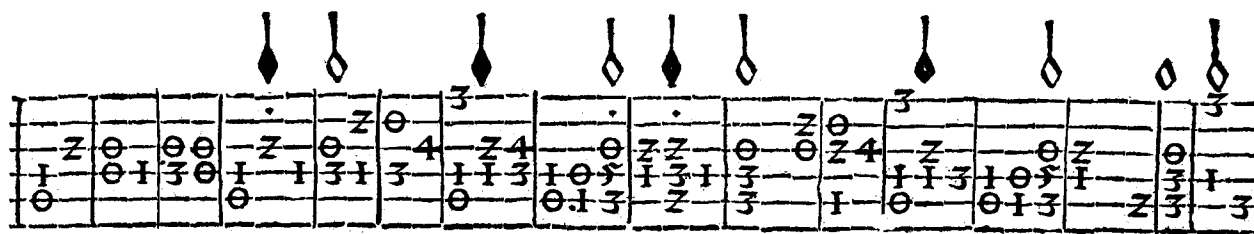
Otro villancico age
no, Entona se laboz
la se gunda en ter
cero traſte.



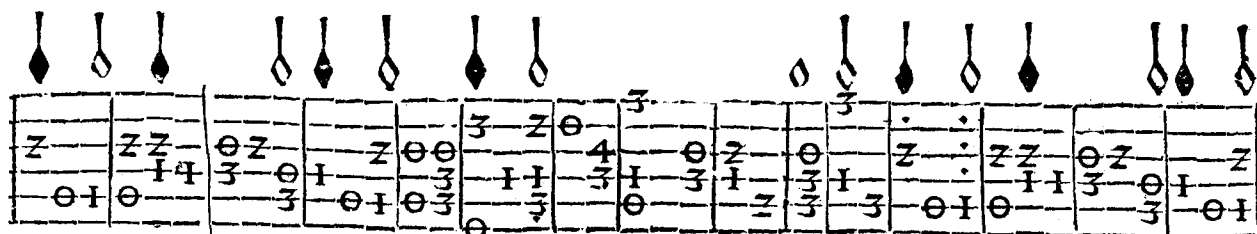
dōde la Gar ç a haze fu nido.



Si te vas a ba ñar lua ni ca

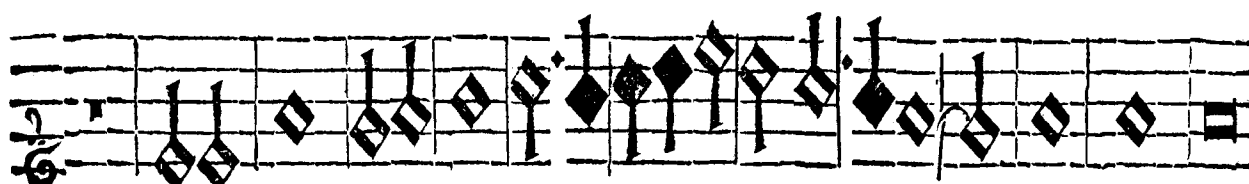
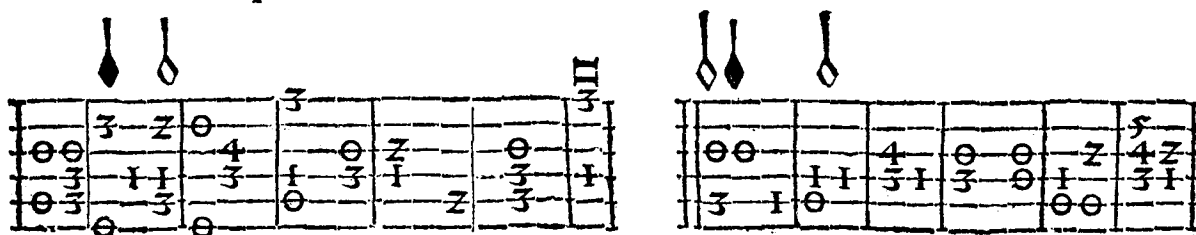


di meaqua lesbañosvas



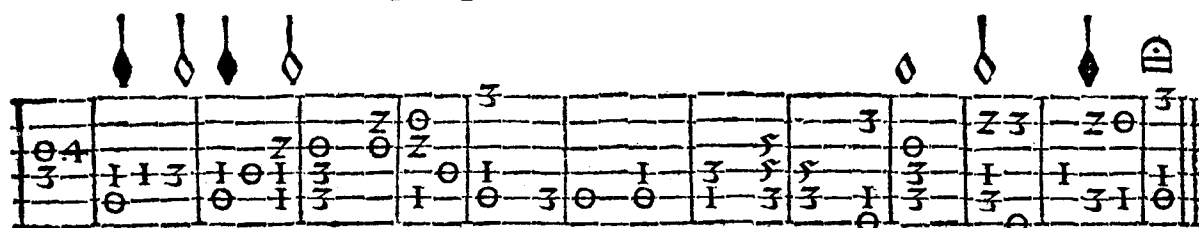


di mea quales vaños vas.



Iuani ca cuer po ga

rri do,



Pangelingua a tree bozes. Es
la clau de cesol faut, la segun
da en vazio.



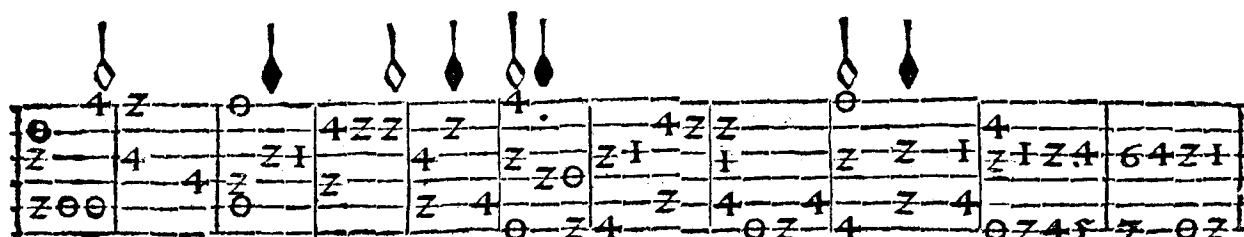
Pan ge lin gua glo-



ri o

fi

cor



po ris

my ste

ri um,

Pangelingua,

Libro segundo.

Pifador.

fan gui nis que pre ci o

fi quem in mun

di pre ci um

fru ctus ven tris ge ne ro

fi

rex e ffu dit gen ti um

☞ SACRIS SOLEMPNIIS.
Es la clau de ce fol faut/la segunda en va-
zio,

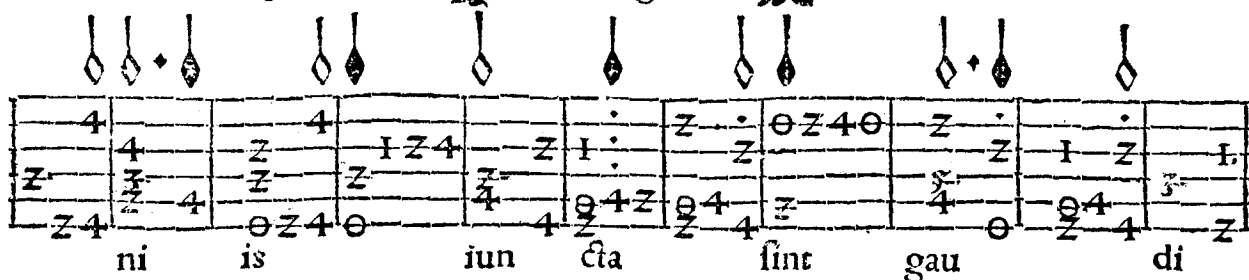
Sa cris fo lemp

Sacris solēpnis.

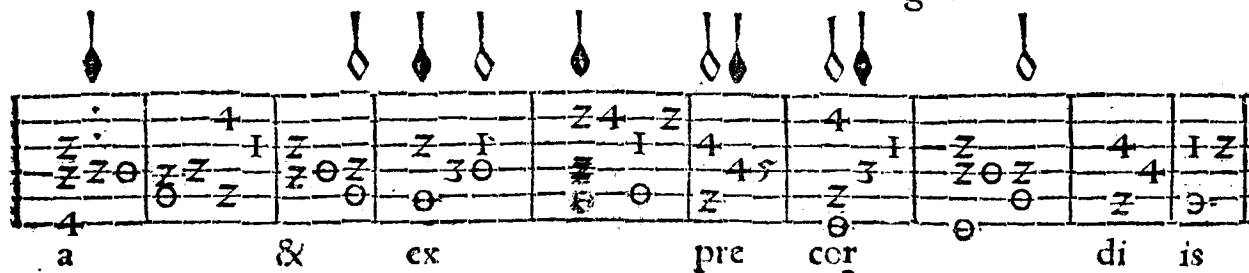
Libro segundo.

Pisador.

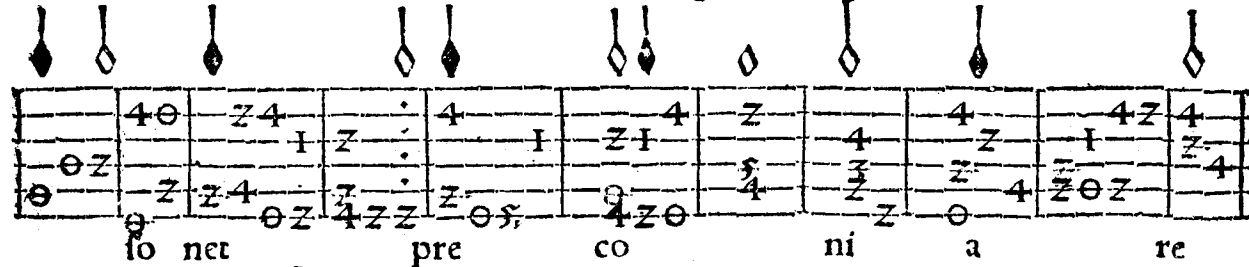
Fo.xvi,



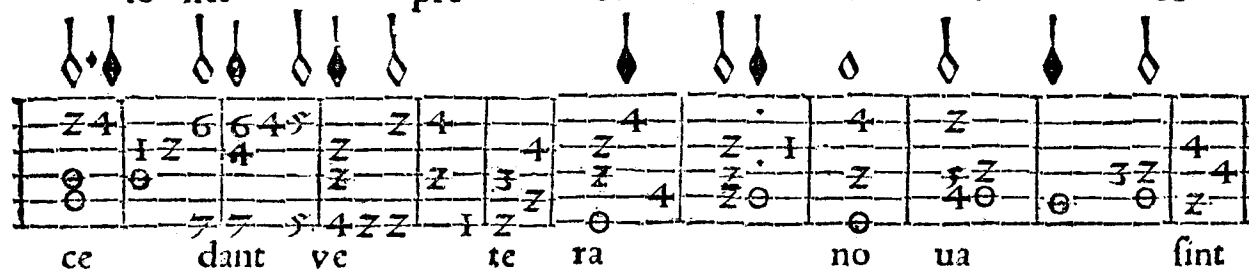
ni is iun cta sint gau di



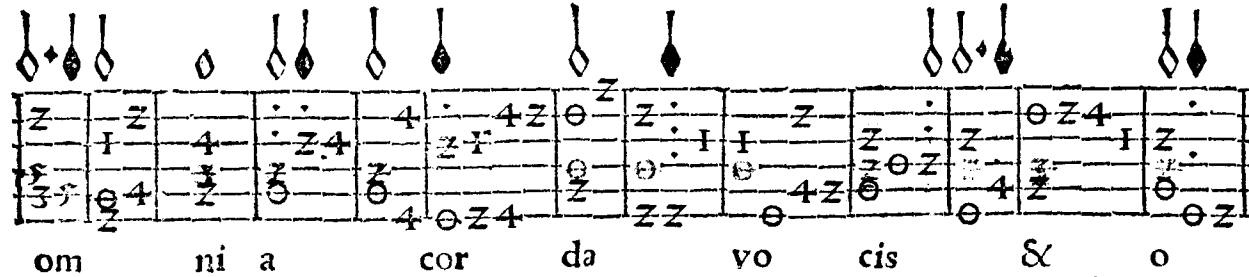
a & ex pre cor di is



lo ner pre co ni a re



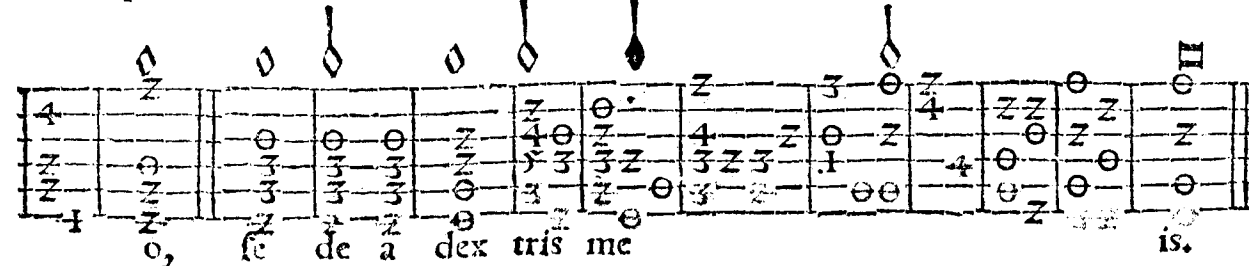
ce dant ve te ra no ua sint



om ni a cor da vo cis & o



pe ra, Dixit dominus domino me



o, fe de a dex tris me is.

Es la clau de ce sol faut
la tercera en ter cero tra
fle y es primer tono,

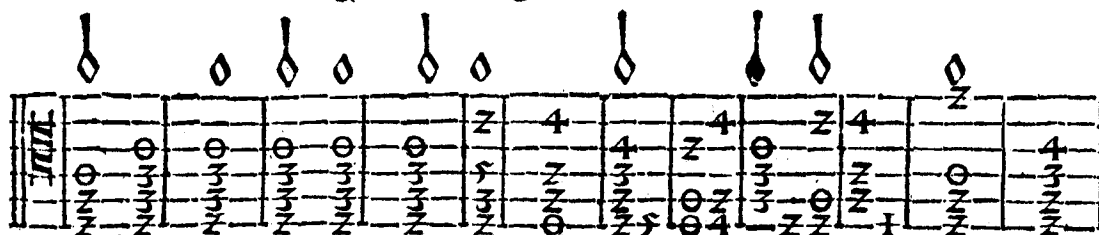
Dixit dominus domino me

Fabordones,

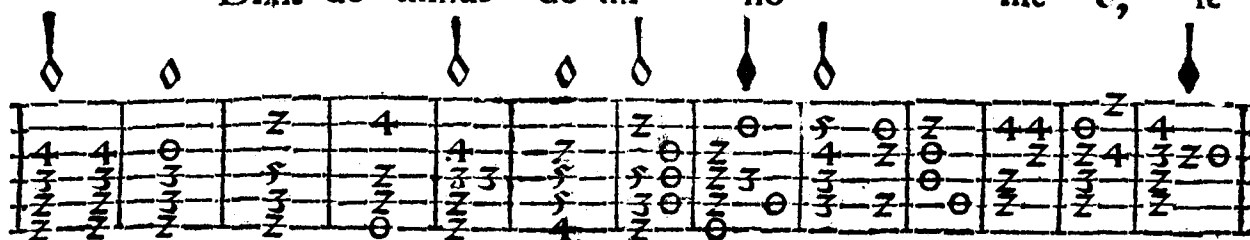
Libro segundo.

Pisador.

Otro del
quartoto
no



Dixit do minus do mi no me c, fe



de a de xtris

me



is,

Inexi tult ra el

de egipto/



do mus la cob de po pu lo bar ba ro,

FENESCE EL SEGUNDO LIBRO,



LIBRO TERCERO DE

fantasias, por todos los tonos sobre passos remedados/ansi de a quatro bozes co
mo de a tres. Y canta se laboz q̃ va asseñalada de colorado, Es la clau de ce
fol faut/la tercera en tercero traste, y otras sin passos remedados.

La fa sol la re mi re

la fa sol la re mi re la fa sol la re

mi re la fa sol la re mi la fa sol la re mi

re la fa sol la re mi re la

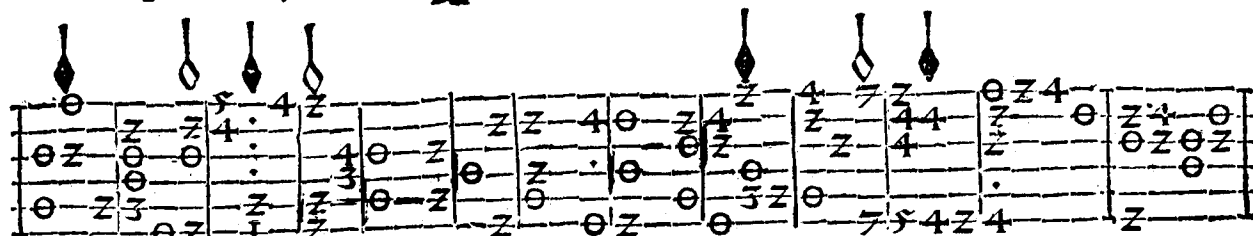
fa sol la re la fa sol la re la fa

sol la re mi re, La

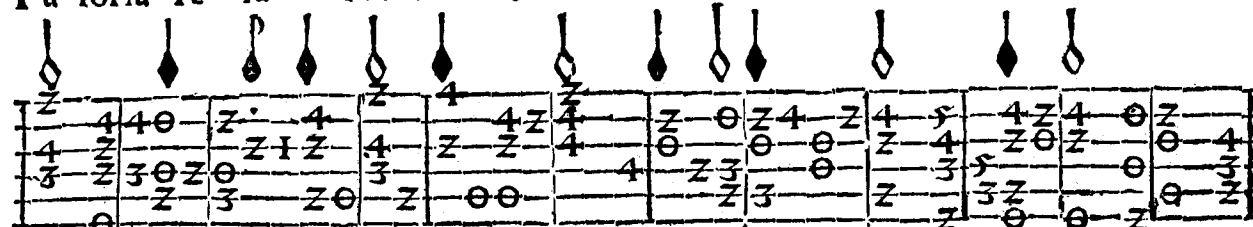
Fantasias,

Libro tercero

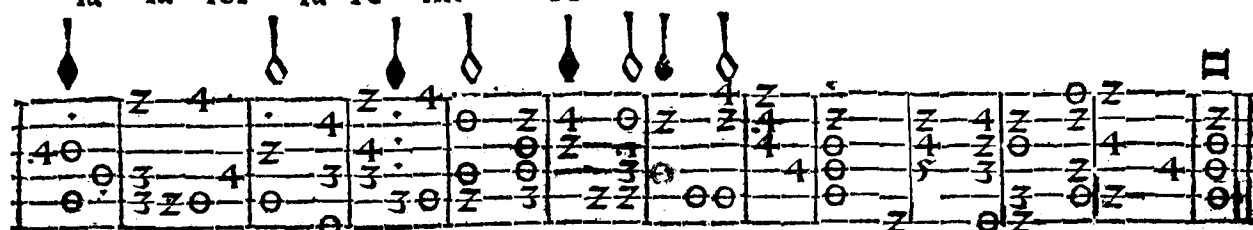
Pisador.



Fa folla re la fa folla re mi la fa sol la re mi re

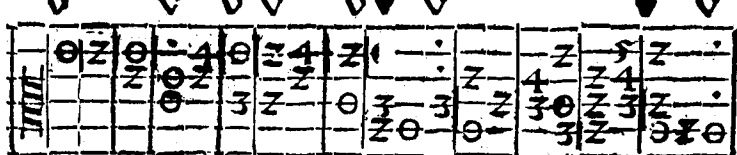


la fa sol la re mi re la fa sol la re mi



re la fa sol la re mi re la fa so la re mi re.

● Otra fãtasia sobre el seculorum
del segũdo tono. Es la clau de ce-
solfaut, la tercera en tercero traste.



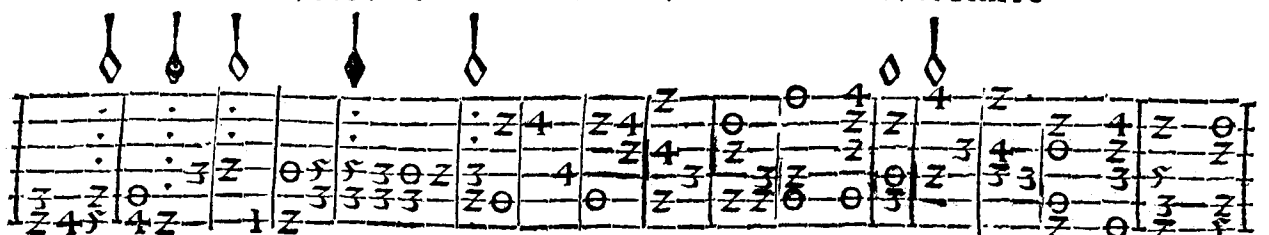
Vt re vt fami vt re mire, vt re vt fa mi vt re



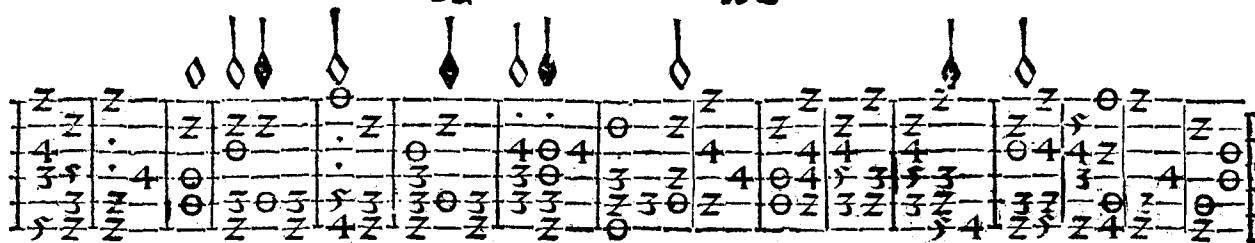
mi re,



vt re vt fami vt re mire vt re vt fami vt re mire

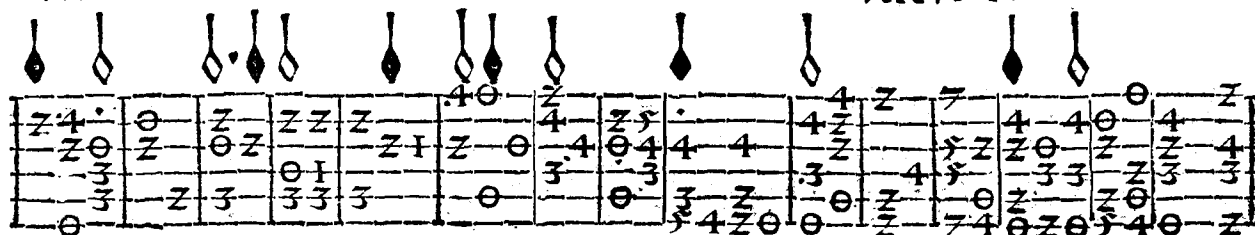


vt re vt fami vt re mi re vt re vt fami

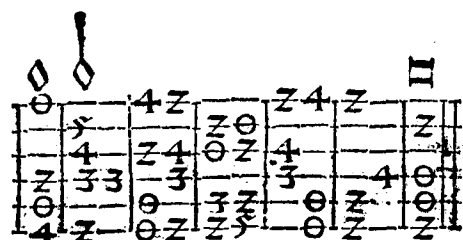


vt remi re

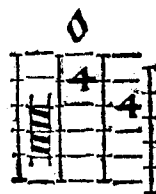
vt revt fami vt remire



vt revt fami vt remi re vt revt fami vt re

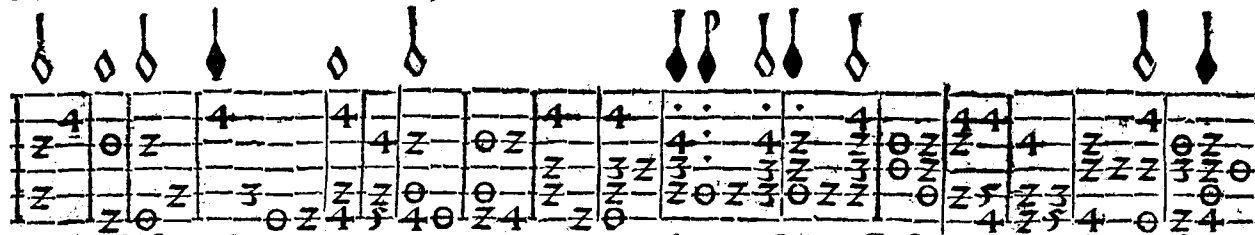


Fantasia del tercero tono, va assenhalada/so
bre. mi. la. sol. mi. fa. sol. mi. Es la clau de
ce sol faut/ la tercera en tercero traſte.



mi re vt revt fa mi vt remire,

mi la

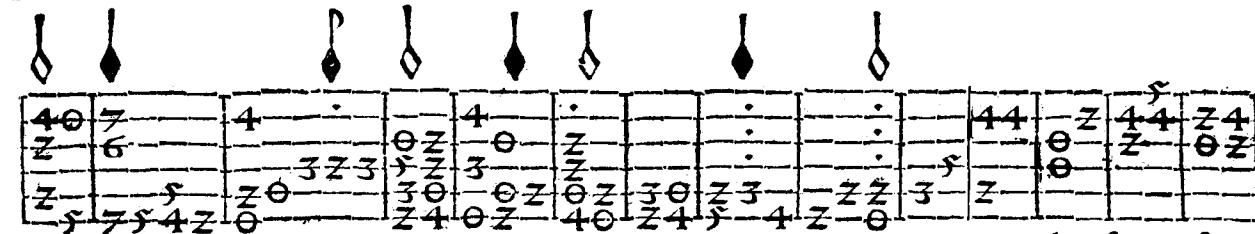


sol mi fa sol mi

mi

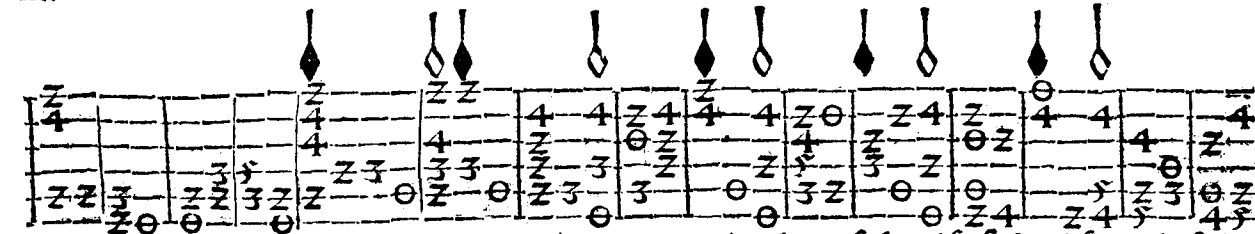
la

sol mi fa sol mi mi la sol mi fa sol



mi

mi la sol mi fa mi

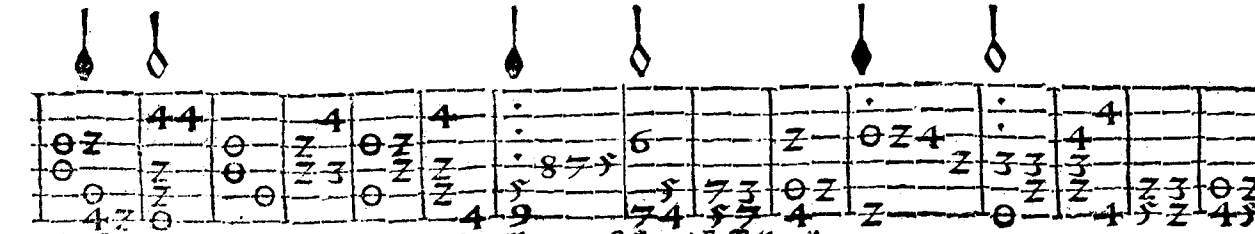


mi la sol mi fa sol mi

mi mi

mi la

sol mi fa sol mi fa mi la sol mi



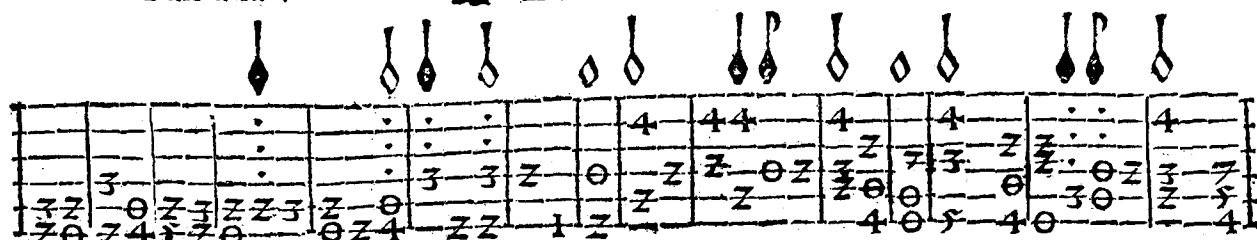
fa sol mi mi la sol mi fa sol mi mi la

sol mi fa sol mi

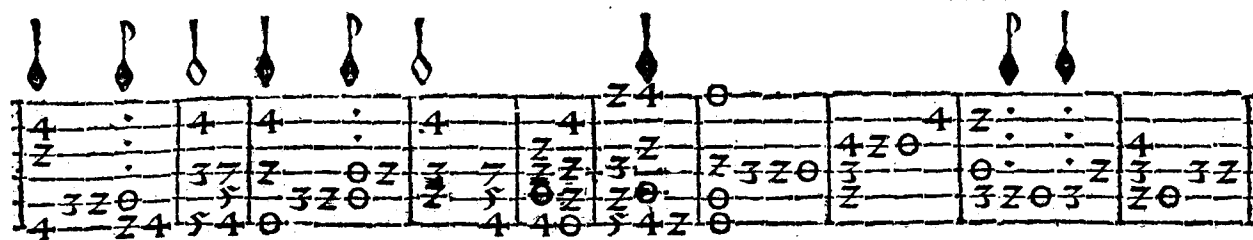
Fantasias.

Libro tercero.

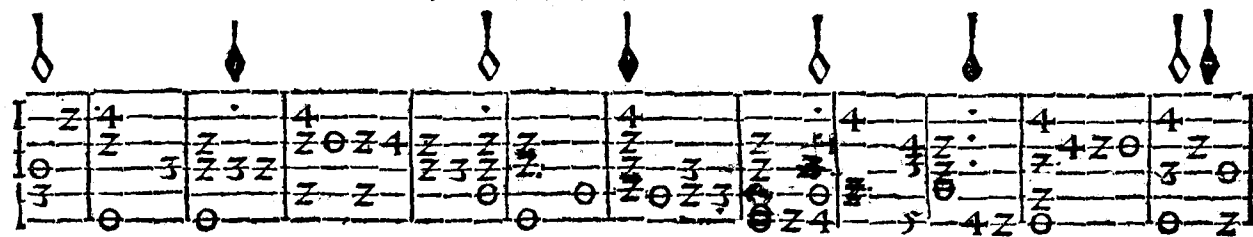
Pisador.



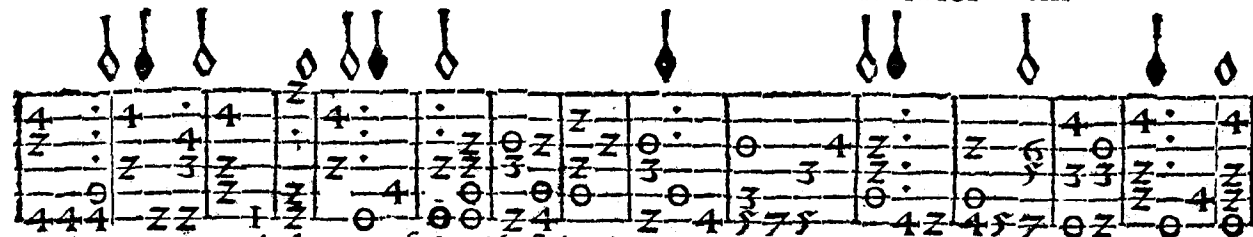
mi la sol mi fa sol mi



mi la sol mi fa sol mi

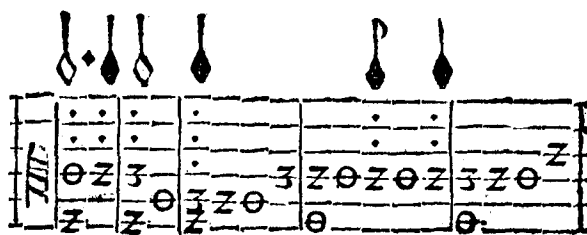


mi la sol mi fa sol mi

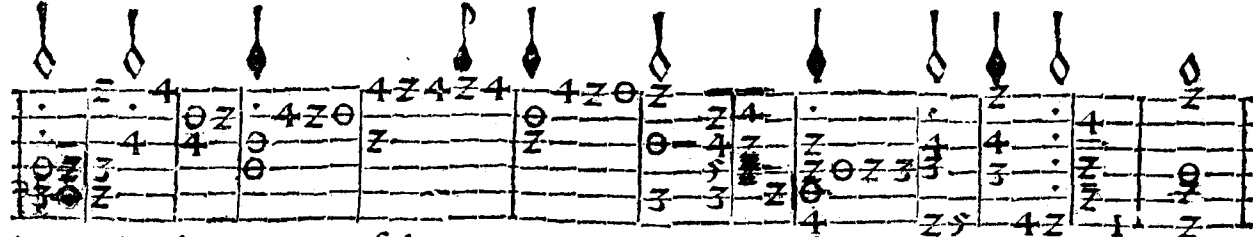


mi la sol mi fa sol mi

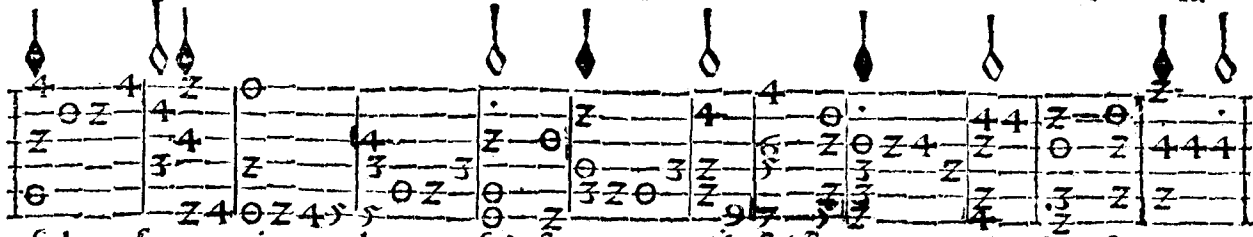
Fantasia del q̄rto tono/sobre la, sol, fa re, mi.
Va de colorado la boz q̄ se ha de cantar. Es la
clau de ce sol fa ut/la tercera en tercero traste.



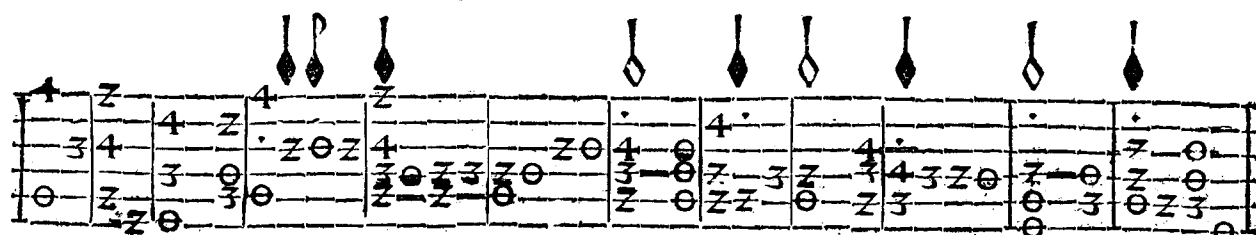
La sol



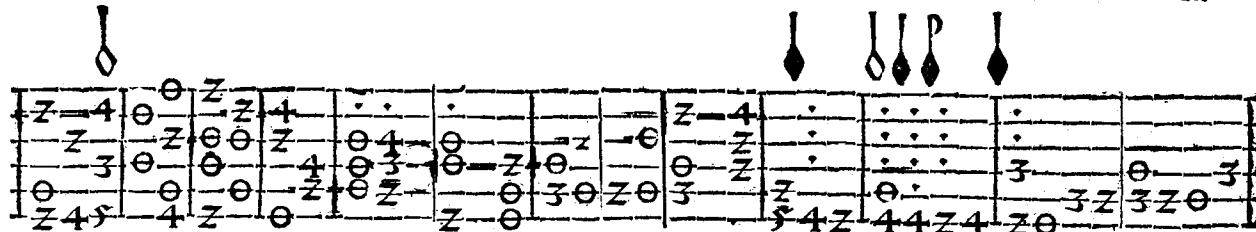
la re mi la sol fa re mi la



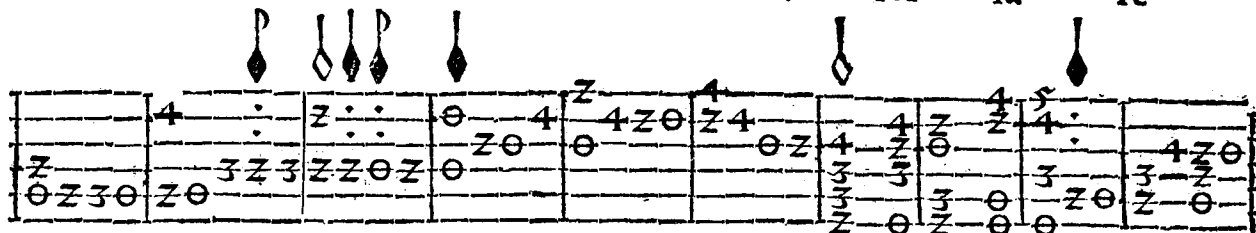
sol fare mi la sol fare mi la sol fa re mi la sol fare



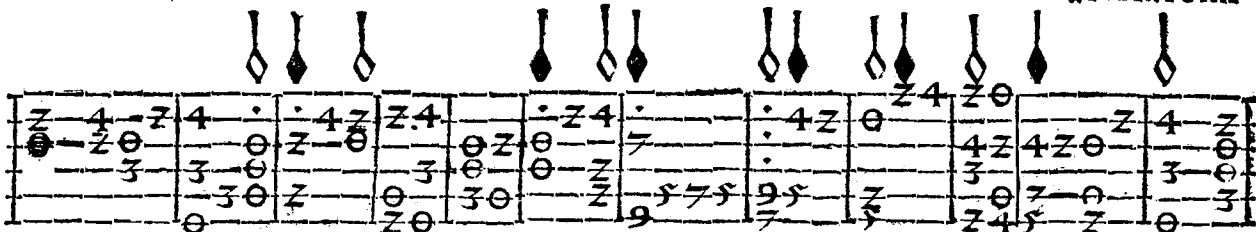
mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa



re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re



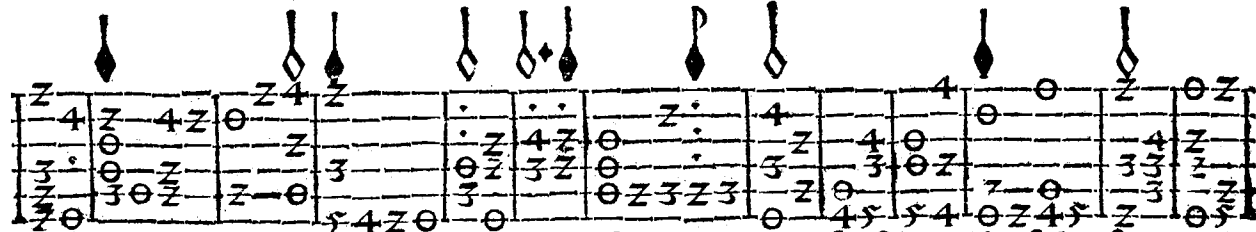
mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re



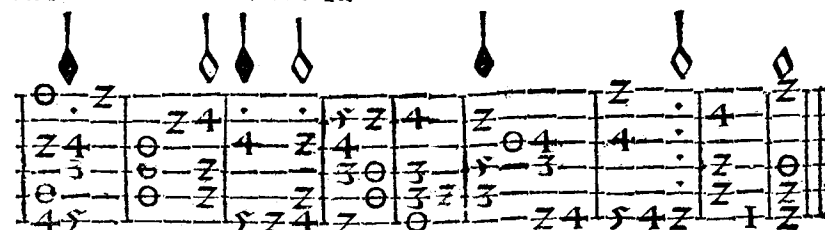
la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re



mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re



la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re



sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi la sol fa re mi

Quinto tono sobre fa, fa, sol,
mi, fa, re, Es la clau de ce sol
faut/ la tercera e tercer traste,

Fantasías.

Libro tercero.

Pisador.

fa sol mi fare fa fa sol mi fa re fa

sol mi fare fa sol mi fa re

fa sol mi fa re fa sol mi fa re

fa sol mi fa re fa sol mi

fa re fa sol mi fare fa sol mi fare fa sol mi fare fa sol

mi fa re fa sol mi fa re fa sol mi fare fa sol mi fare

fa sol mi fa re fa sol mi fare fa fa fa

sol mifa rere fa fol mi fa re re,

¶ Fantasia sobre fa, mi, re, fa, sol, fa, Sesto tono/
va señalada de colorado la boz q̄ se canta. Es la
clauē de cesol faut/la tercera en tercero traste,

fa mi re fa fol fa

fa mire fa fol fa mire fa fol fa

fa mire fa fol fa mire fa fol fa

mire fa sol fa fa mire fa fol fa fa mire fa sol fa fa mire

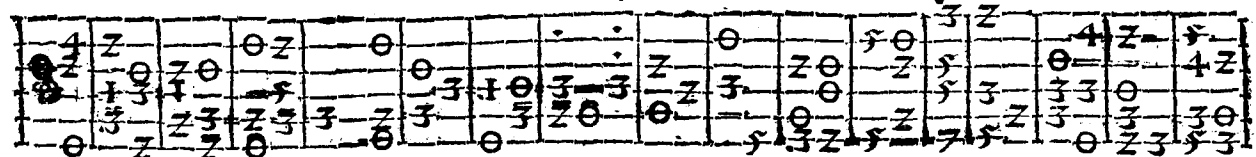
fa fol fa fa mire fa sol fa

fa fa mire fa sol fa fa mi re fa sol fa fa mire fa sol fa fa

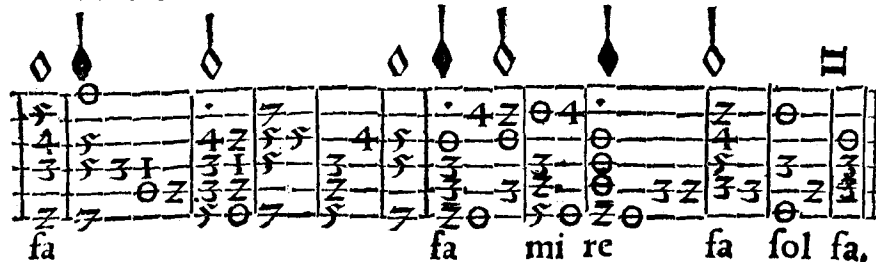
Fantasias,

Libro tercero,

Pisador.



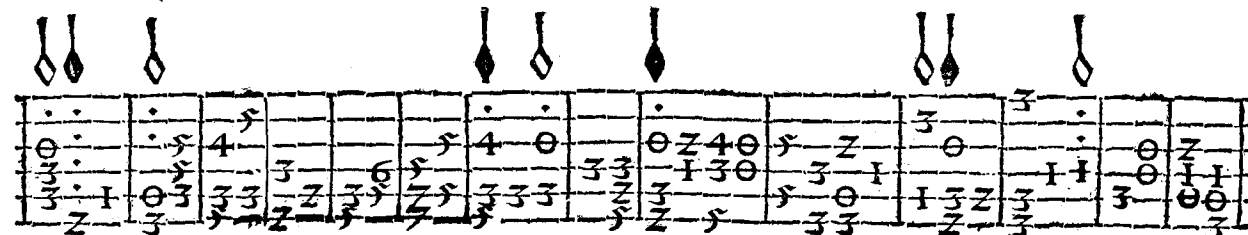
mire/fa sol fa fa mire fa sol fa sol fa mi sol la sol sol fa mi sol la sol fa mire fa sol



Fantasia dl septimo tono
Es la clau de cesol faut,
la tercera e pmerotraste/
sobre vt sol mi sol la sol.

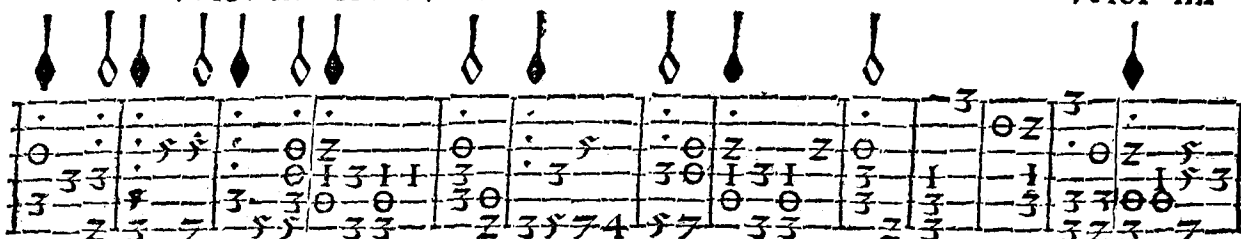


Vt sol mi sol la sol



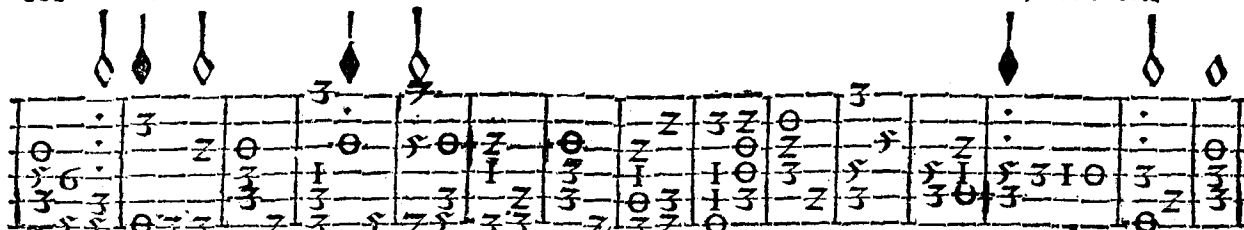
vt sol mi sol la sol

vt sol mi



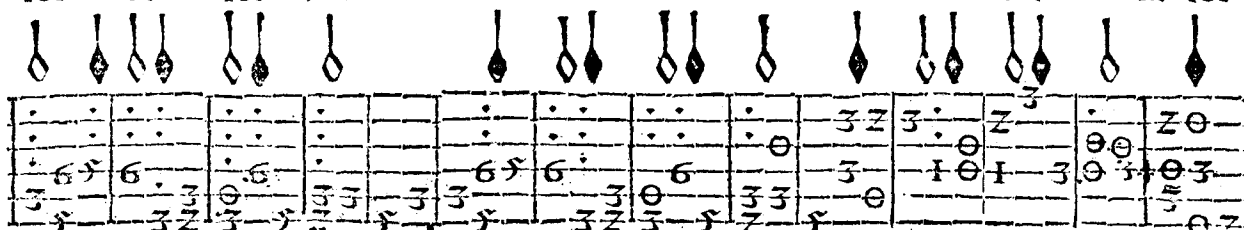
sol la sol

vt sol mi



sol la sol vt sol mi sol la sol

vt sol mi sol la sol



vt sol mi sol

la fol vt fol mi fol la fol

vt fol mi fol la fol vt

fol mi fol la fol vt fol mi fol la fol

vt fol mi folla fol

vt fol mi fol la fol

¶ Fantasia del octauo tono sobre. fol/
mi/fa, fol/mi, re. Es la claua de cesol fa
ut en la tercera en tercer traste.

fol mifa fol mi re fol mi fa fol mire

fol mifa fol mi re fol mifa fol mi re fol

Fantasías.

Libro tercero

Pisador.

mi fa sol mire / sol mi fa sol mi re sol mi fa sol mire

sol mi fa sol mi re sol mi fa sol mire sol mi fa sol mire

sol mi fa sol mi sol mi fa sol mi re sol mi fa sol mi

re sol mi fa sol mire sol mi fa sol mire sol

mi fa sol mire sol mi fa sol mi re sol mi fa sol mi

re re re mi fa sol mire

Primer tono sobre. Re mi fa sol mi re a
se de cantar la letra colorada. Es la clau de
ce sol faut en la tercera en tercero traste.

re mi fa sol mi re re mi fa

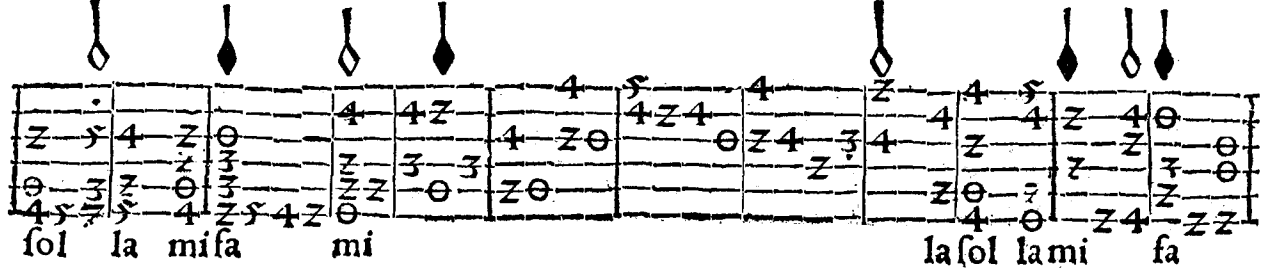
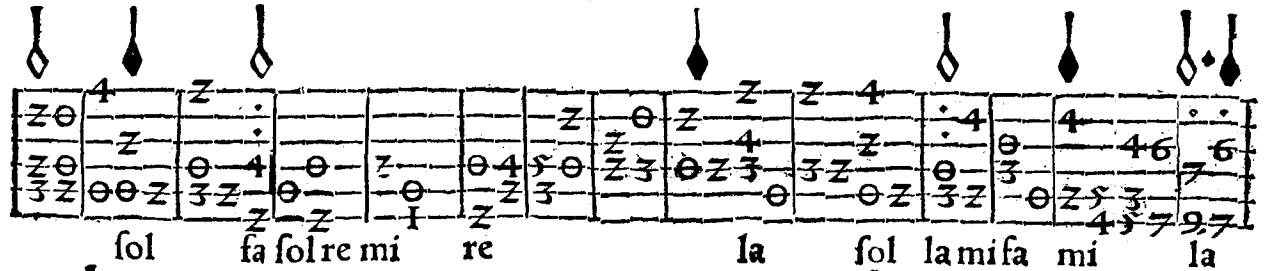
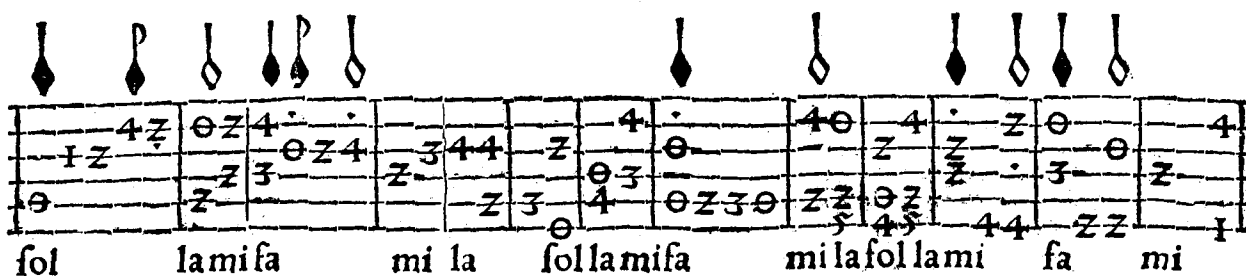
Fo. xxii.

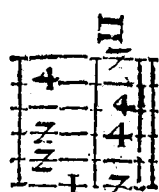
la fol la mi fa mi la fol la mi fa mi la fol la mi fa mi la mi

Fantasías,

Libro tercero,

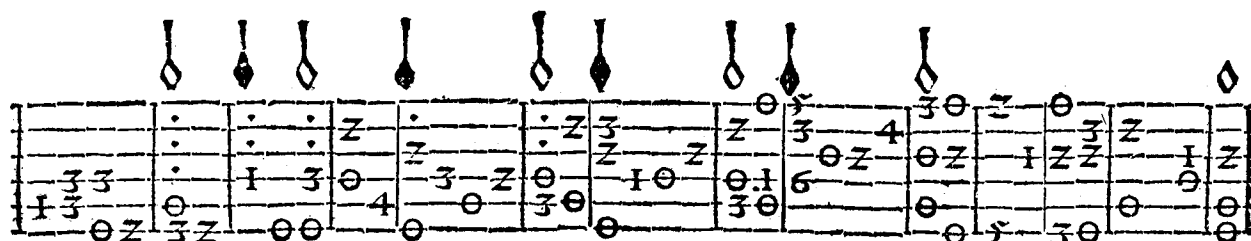
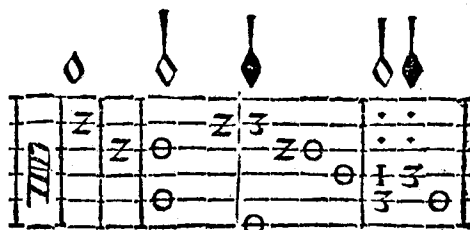
Pifador,





mi la

Fantasia a tres bozes sobre, Mi la sol
mifa mi del quarto tono. Es la clau de
cesol faut la tercera en primer traste.



mila sol mifa mi



mila sol mifa mi mila sol mifa mimila sol mi



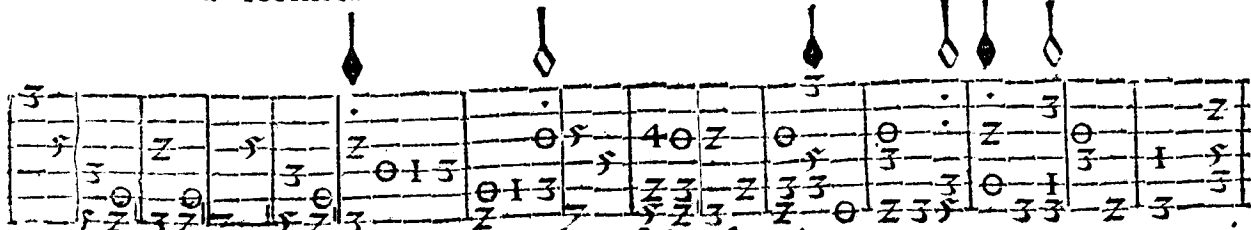
fami mi la sol mifa mi mi la sol mi fa mi



mi la sol mifa mi mi la sol mifa mi



mi la sol mifa mi la sol mifa mi



la sol mifa mi la sol mifa mi la sol mifa mi

Fantasias.

Libro tercero.

Pisador.

la fol mifa mi la fol mifa mi la fol mifa mi

la fol mifa mi mila fol mifa mi mila fol mifa mi mila fol mifa

mi mila fol mifa mi

Otra fantasia a tres del primer tono, sobre el, la fa sol la re. Es la clau de ce sol faut la tercera en primer o tra ste.

re la fa

fol la re la fa sol la re

re la fa sol la re

re la fa sol la re la fa

fol la re la fa sol la re la fa sol la re la fa sol la re la fa

sol la re la fa sol la re la fa sol la re la fa sol la re la fa sol la re la

Fantasías,

Libro tercero,

Pisador,

Fo,xxiii.

fa fol la re re la fa follare la fa fol la la fa fol

lare la fa folla re la

fa fol la re la fa follare/ la fa follare la fa follare la fa

follare/ la fa fol la re la fa folla re

Otra fantasia
a tres sin paso
ninguno.

Fantasías,

Libro tercero.

Pisador.

The musical score consists of ten systems, each with two staves. The notation is a form of early musical shorthand using letters, numbers, and symbols. Above each system are various symbols, including vertical lines with loops and diamond shapes. The first system begins with a treble clef. The notation includes letters such as 'z', 'o', 'f', 'i', '3', '6', '7', '8', and '4', often with dots or horizontal lines. Numbers like '3', '4', '6', '7', '8' are also present. Some letters are enclosed in circles or have other markings. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The final system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

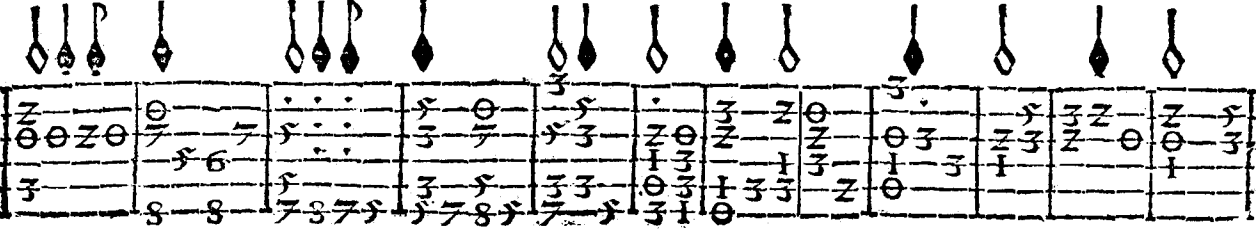
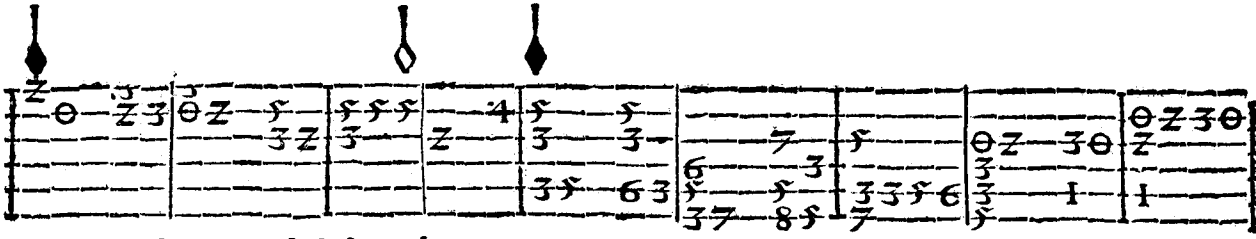
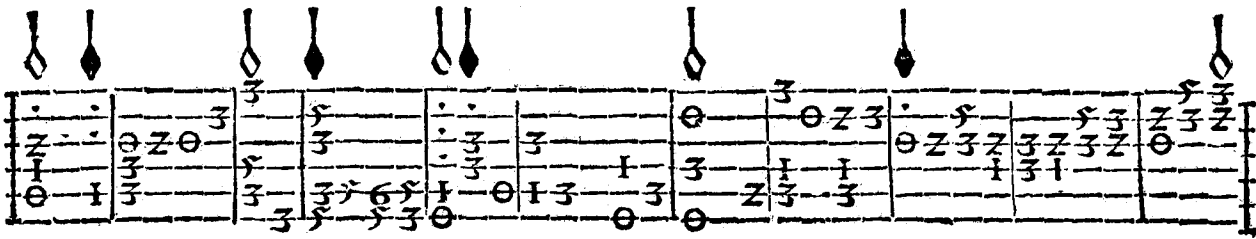
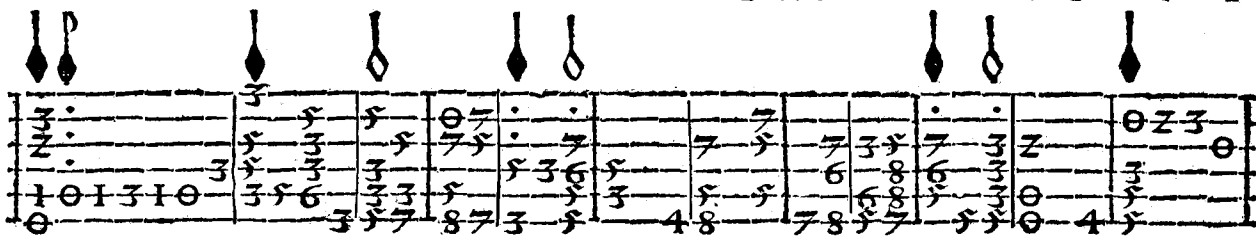
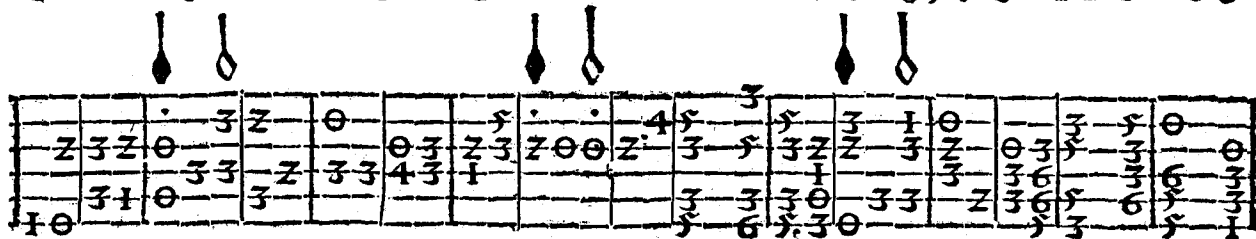
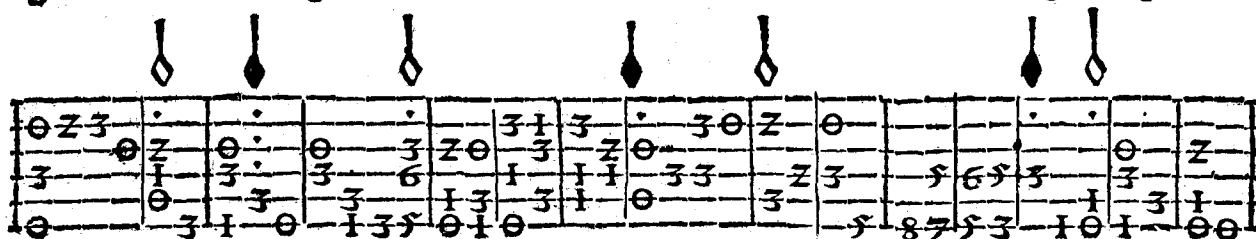
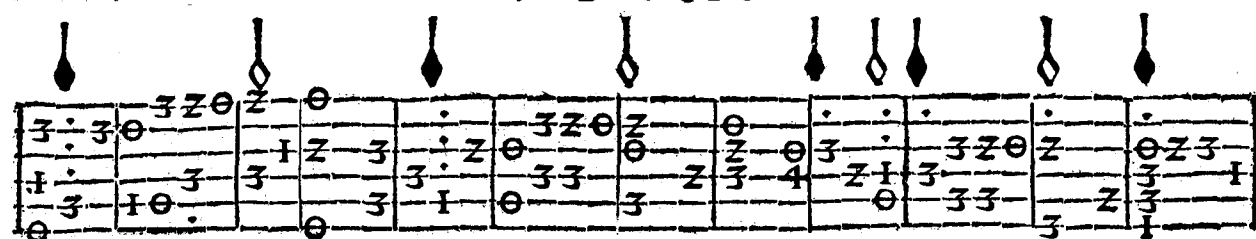
Fantasías del
primer to-
no a quatro

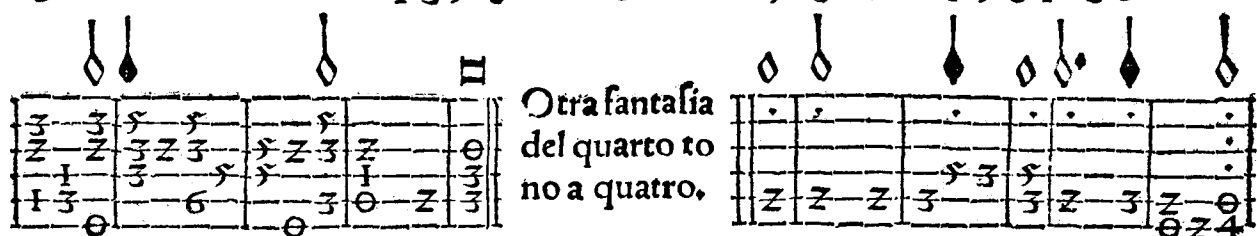
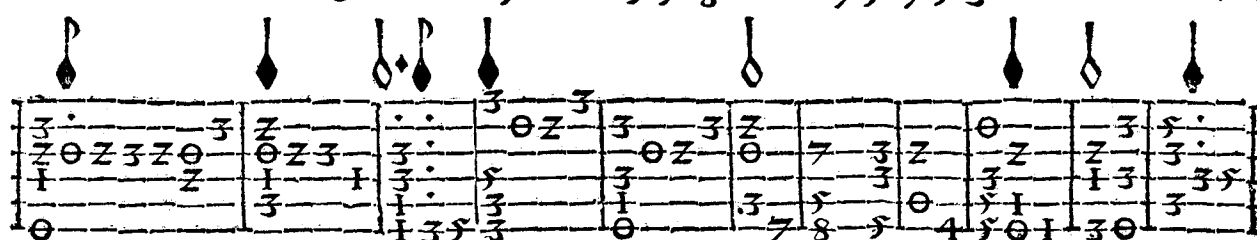
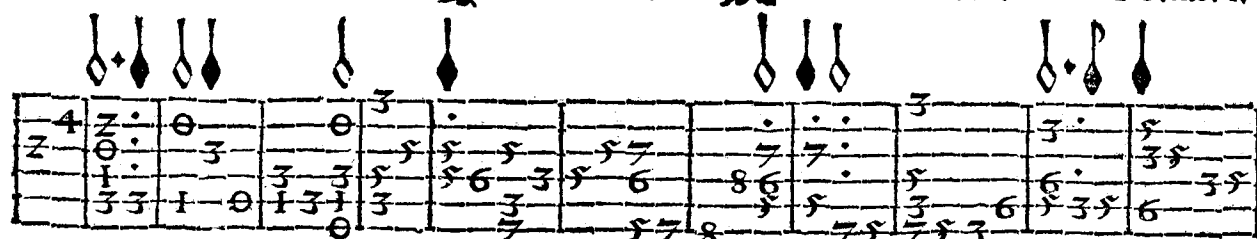
Fo. xxv.

Fantasías.

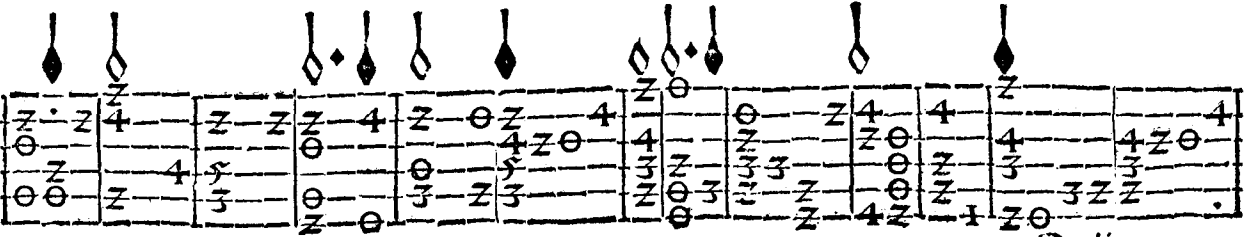
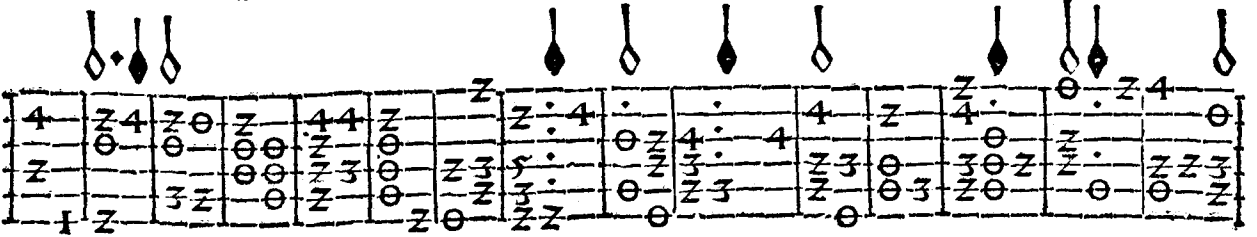
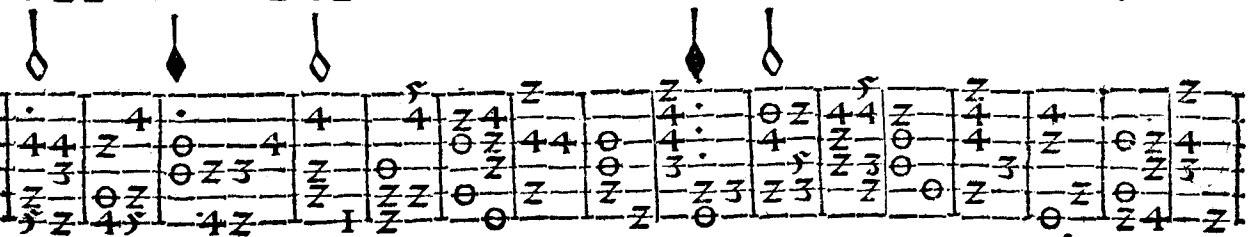
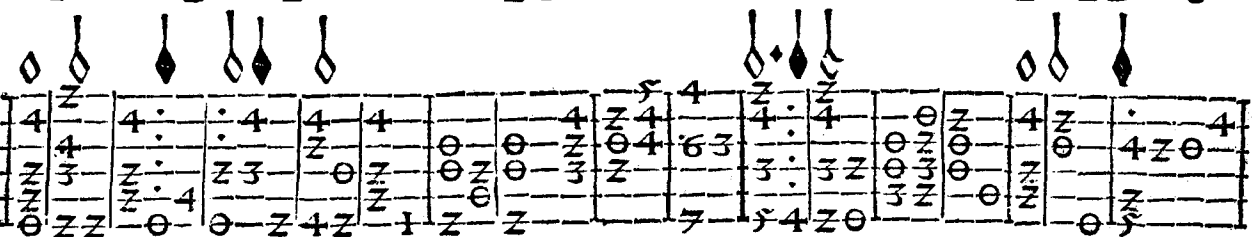
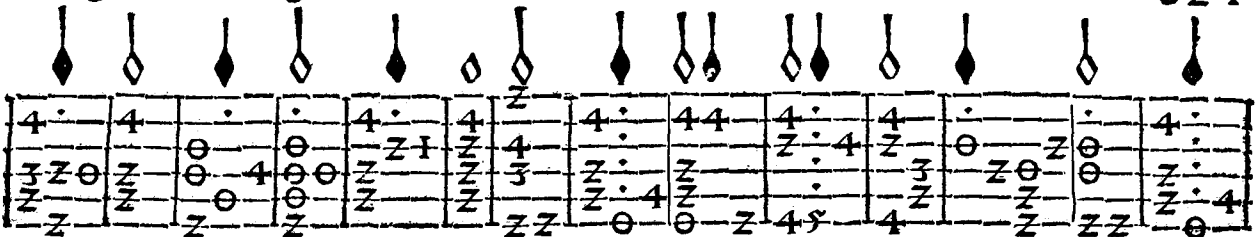
Libro tercero.

Pisador.





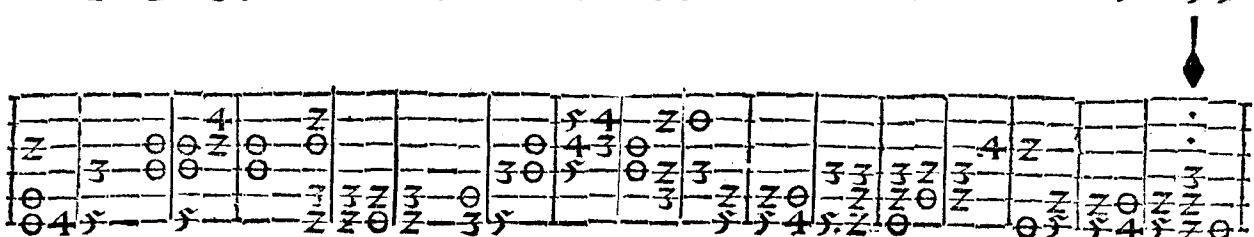
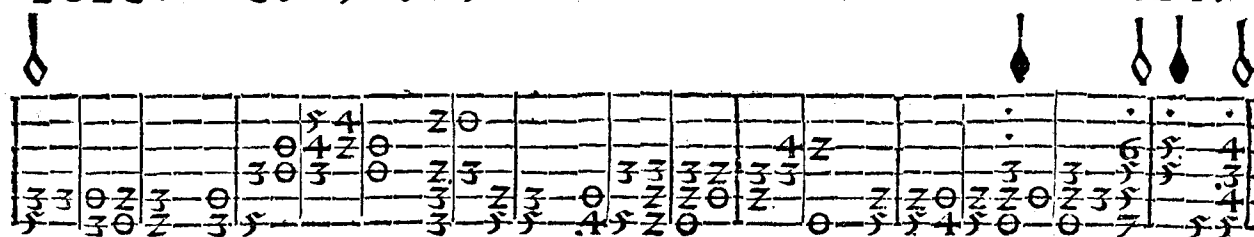
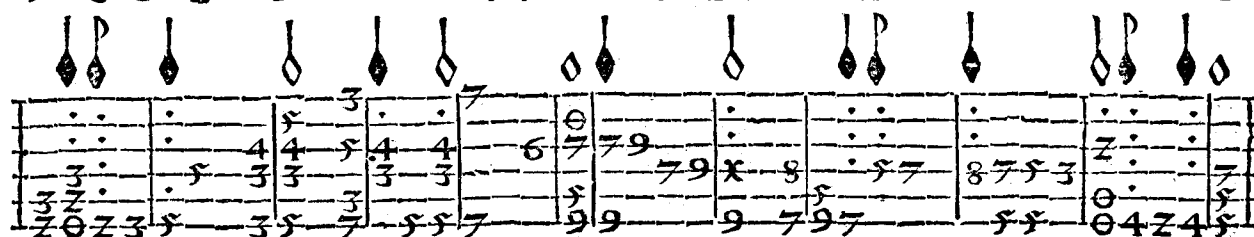
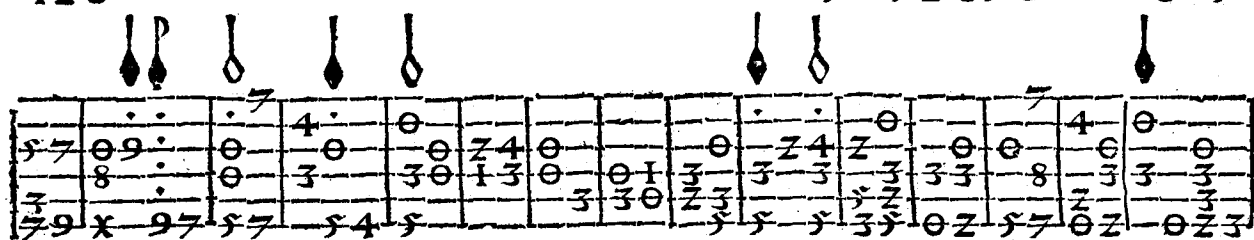
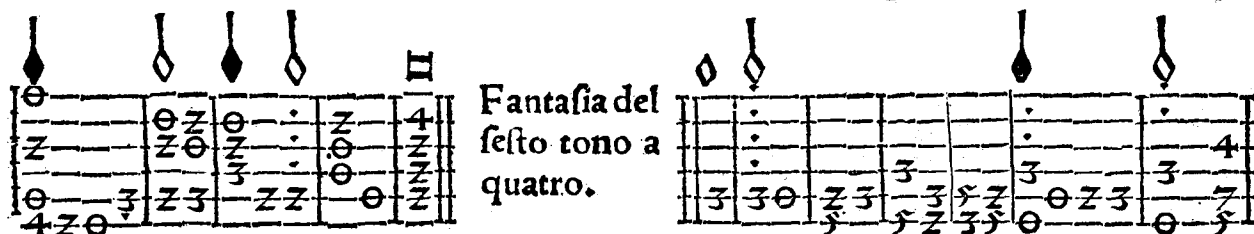
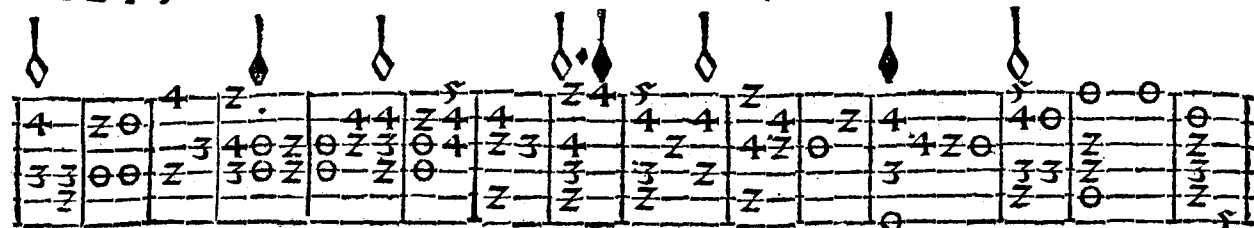
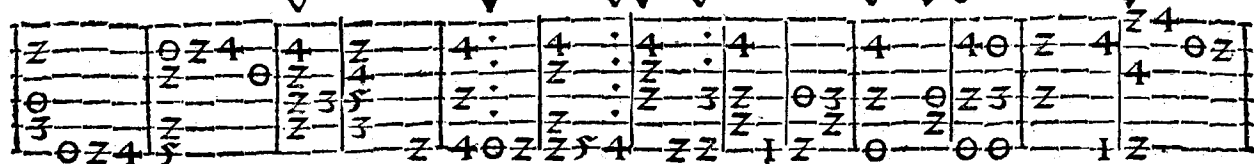
Otra fantasia
del quarto to
no a quatro,



Fantasias,

Libro tercero.

Pisador,



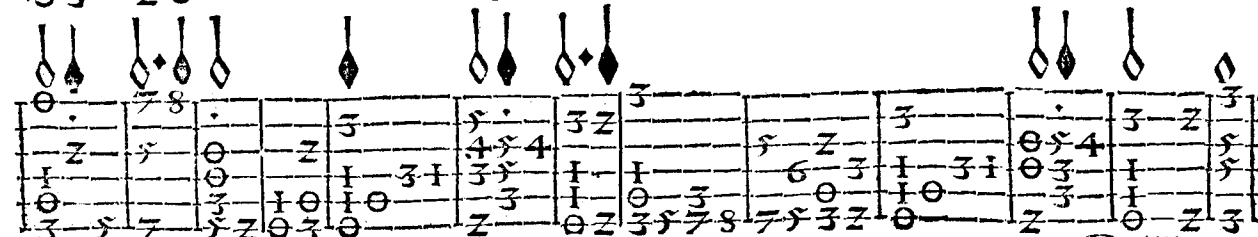
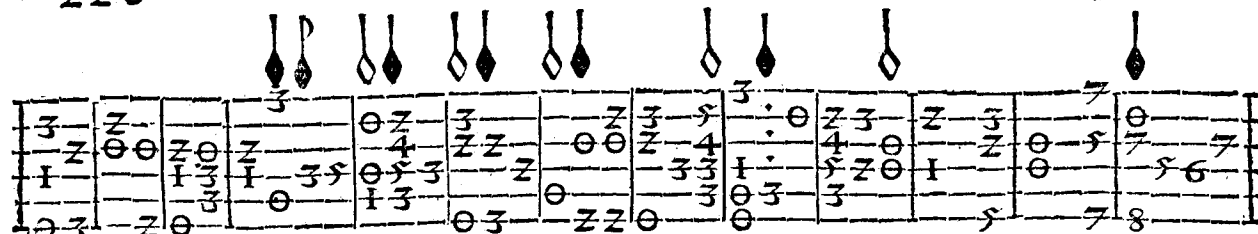
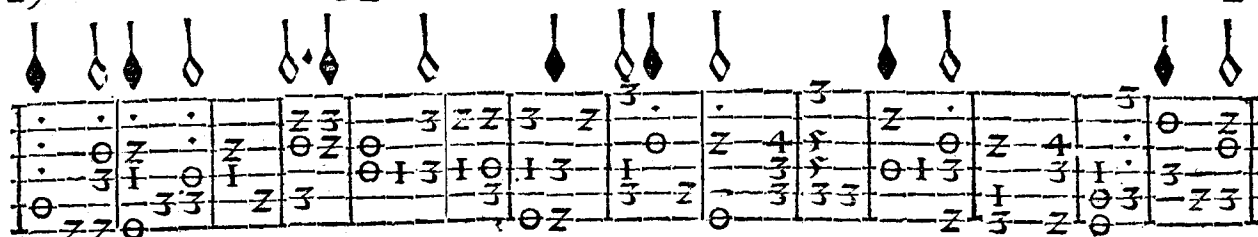
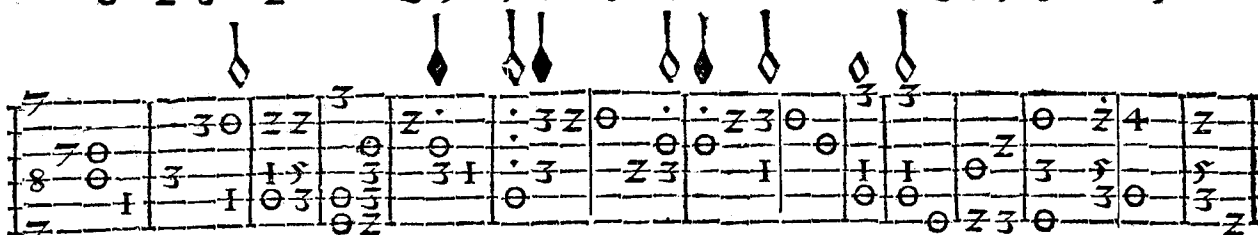
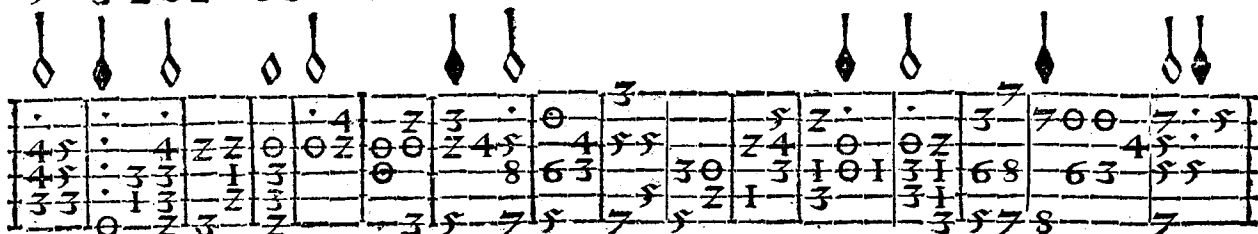
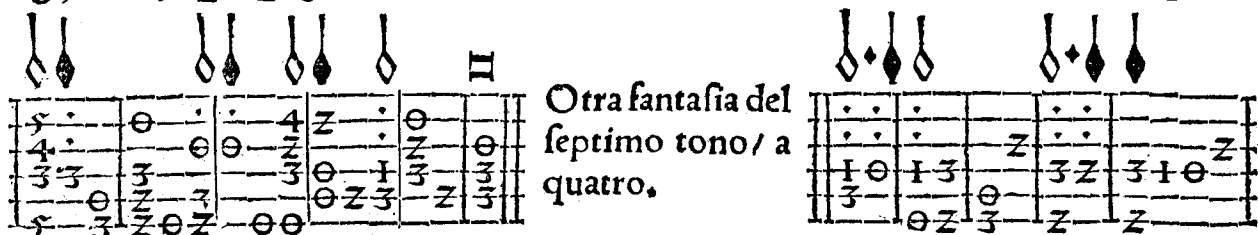
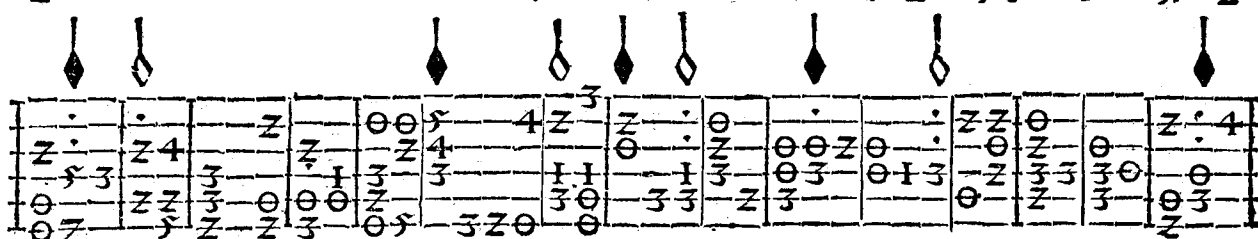
Fo. xxvii.

Fantasias,

Libro tercero,

Pisador.

Otra fantasia
del sexto tono
a quatro.



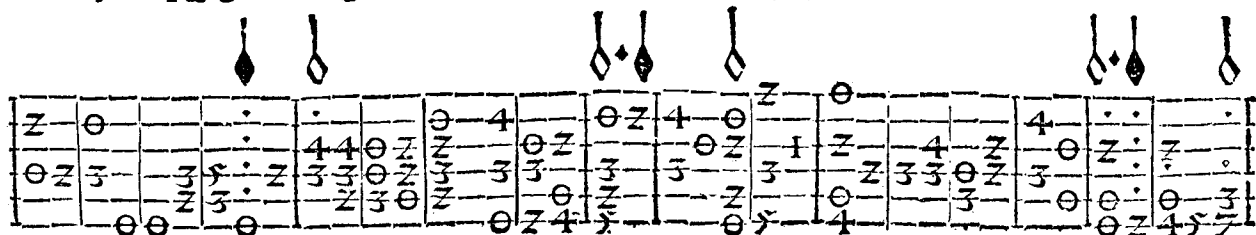
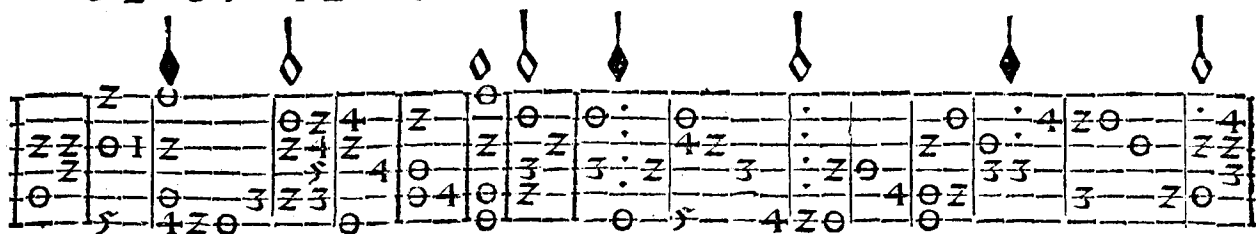
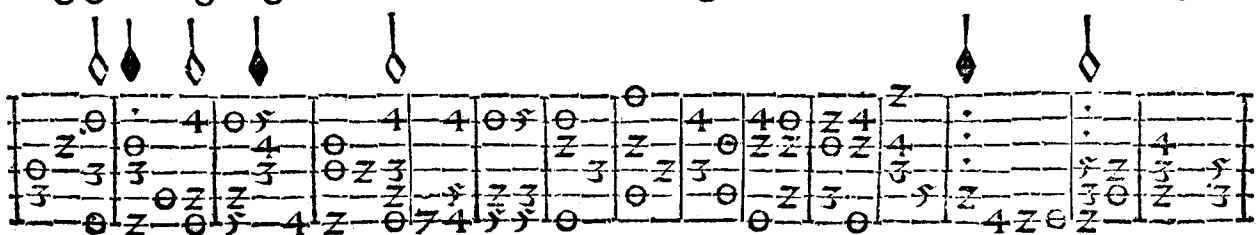
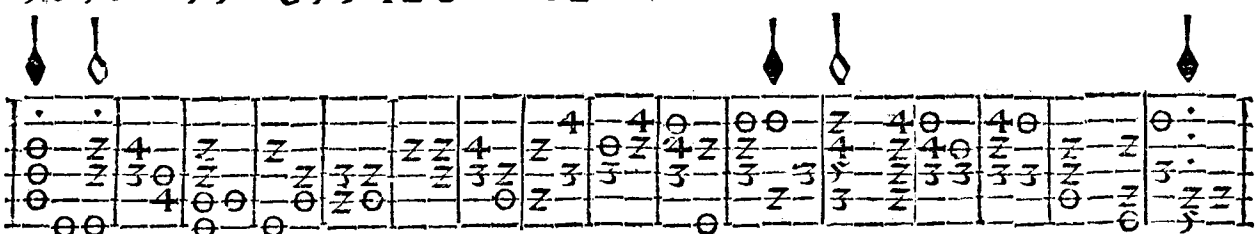
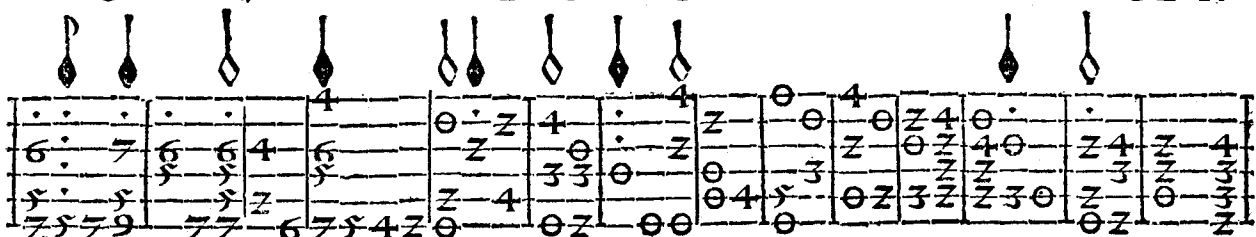
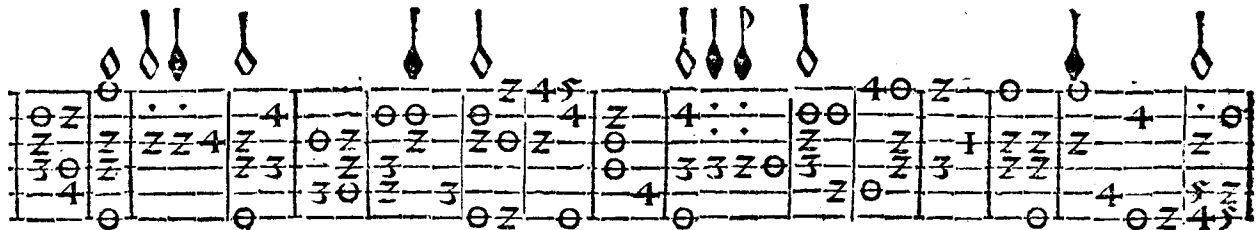
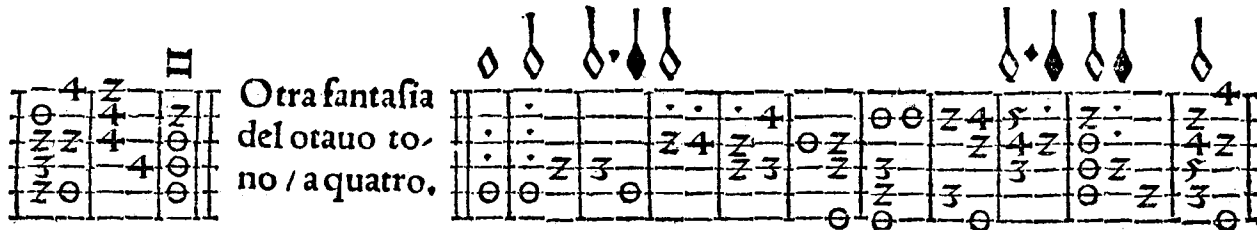
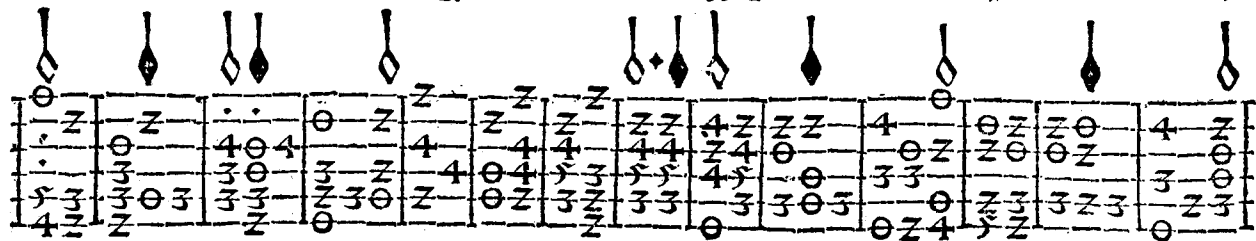
Fantasias.

Libro tercero.

Pisador.

The image displays a musical score for a lute or guitar, organized into two main sections: 'Fantasias' and 'Pisador'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes marked with a 'z' (likely indicating a natural or specific articulation). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the staff, there are several diamond-shaped ornaments, some of which are decorated with small circles or dots. The 'Fantasias' section is the first part of the score, and the 'Pisador' section follows. The 'Pisador' section is characterized by a more complex rhythmic pattern, often featuring a 'z' followed by a '4' (possibly indicating a four-measure rest or a specific rhythmic figure). The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

Otra fantasia del
segundo tono / a
quatro.



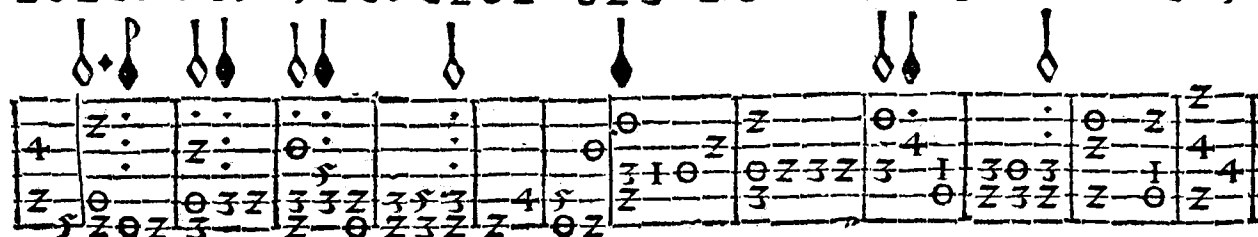
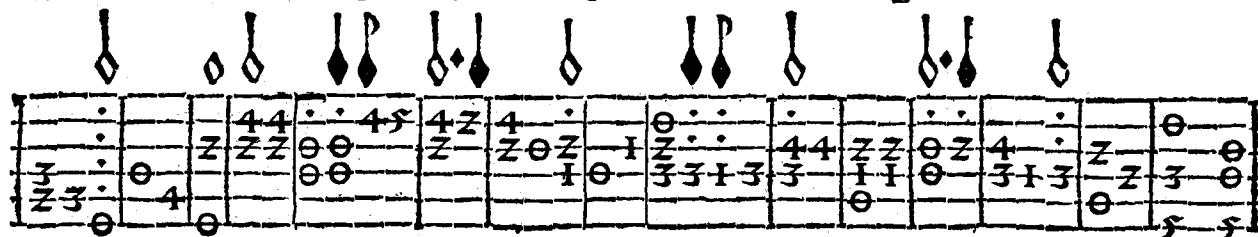
Fantasias.

Libro tercero.

Pisador.

Otra fantasia del
orauo tono a qua
tro.

The musical notation consists of nine systems, each with two staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature using letters and numbers on the staves, with various rhythmic symbols (flags, beams, and other markings) above and below the staves. The first system is a prelude or introduction, followed by the main piece 'Otra fantasia del orauo tono a quatro.' which is divided into several measures. The notation is complex, with many accidentals and rhythmic markings.



Fantafias.

Libro tercero.

Pisador.

The image displays three staves of musical notation, likely for a lute or similar stringed instrument. Each staff is preceded by a group of lute tablature symbols (letters and numbers) indicating fingerings and fret positions. The notation itself consists of rhythmic values (such as 'z', '4', '3', '1', '7', '8') and accidentals (sharps and flats) placed on a five-line staff. The first staff is labeled 'Fantafias', the second 'Libro tercero', and the third 'Pisador'. The notation is a form of early musical shorthand, characteristic of lute tablature from the 16th or 17th century.

FENESCE EL TERCERO LIBRO.

LIBRO QVARTO DON

DE VAN QVATRO MISSAS DE IVSQVIN Y ALGV

nas cantadas/ y a donde va la letra colorada es el canto llano q̄ se ha de cantar, q̄ es
sobre q̄ van las missas, Es la clau de cesol faut, la segunda en tercero traite.

Missá de Iusquin, de Ercules dux ferrarie.

The musical score is written on ten staves, each with a single-line staff and a corresponding lute tablature below it. The tablature uses letters 'z', 'i', 'f', '6', '8' and numbers '1', '3', '4', '6', '7', '8'. Above each staff are lute fret diagrams showing the placement of fingers (represented by diamonds) on the strings.

The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words in red (colorada) and others in black (llano). The lyrics are: "ley son", "Christe dela missa", "Chrif re", "ley son", and "E".

The score is divided into sections by a double bar line. The first section is the main melody, followed by a section labeled "Christe dela missa", and then a section labeled "Chrif re". The final section is a short piece labeled "E".

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro tercero,

Pisador,

kirie po
strero,

son.

ki ri e

Gloria de
la missa,

ley son son.

Et in te

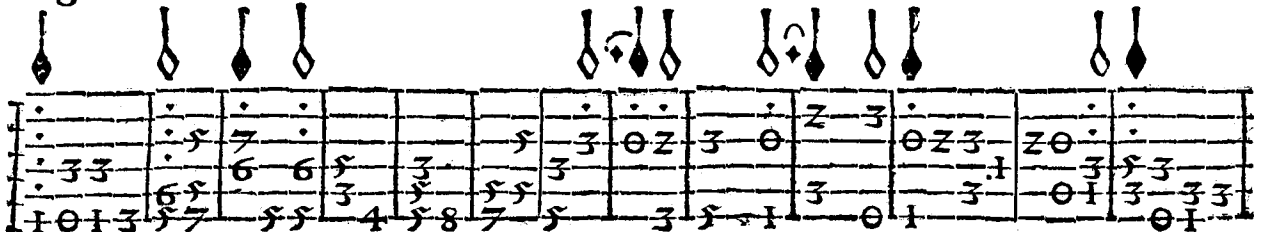
rra rra

prop ter



mag nam

nam,



Do

mi

ne

fi

li

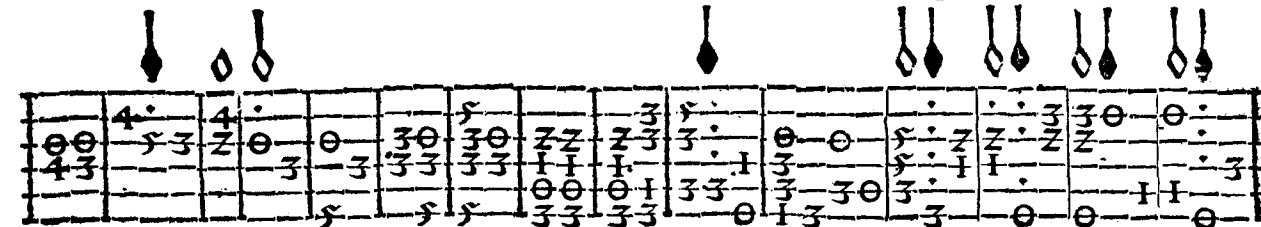
do



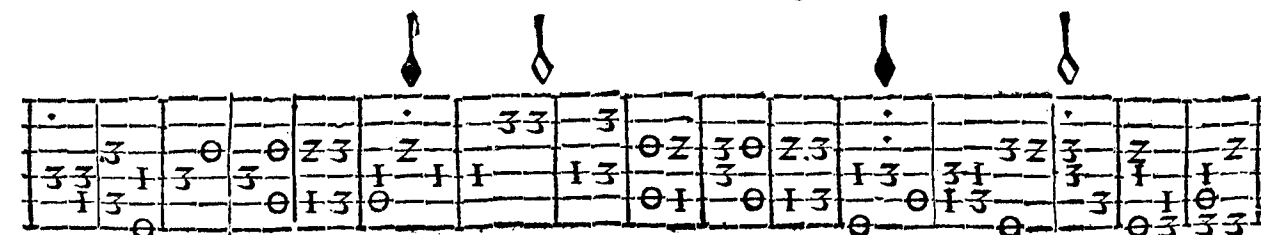
mi ne de us,



Qui tol lis



lis



qm

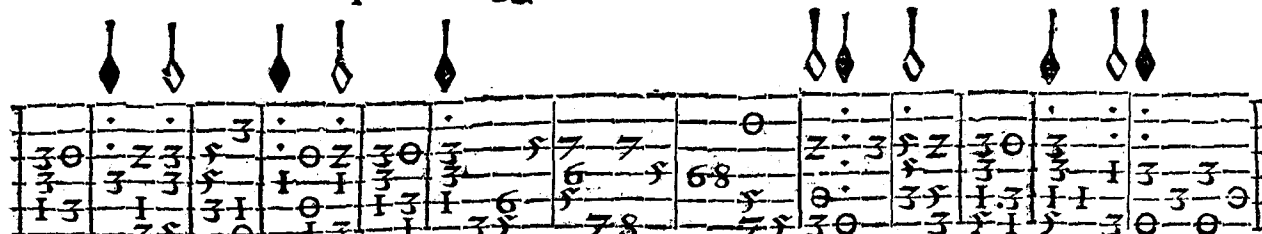
tu

E ii

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quarto,

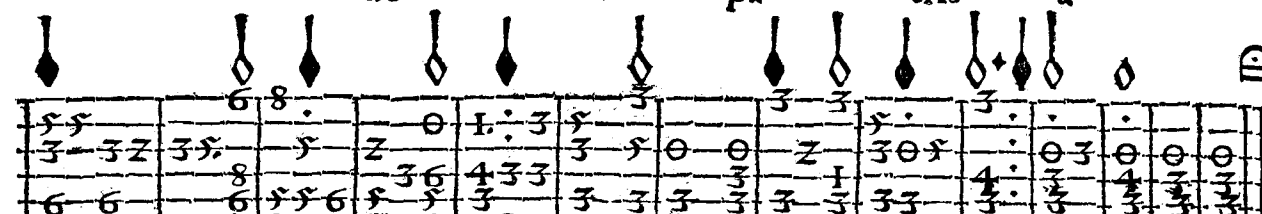
Pisador.



fo lus fo lus

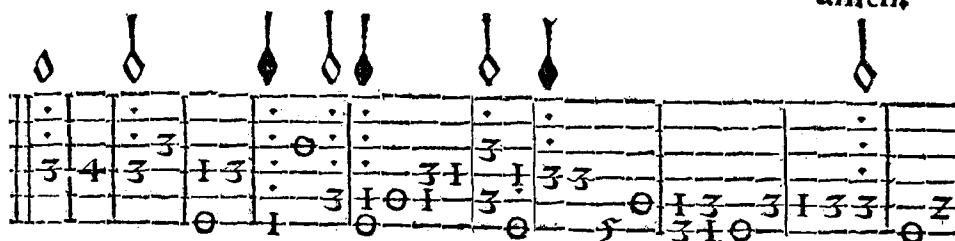
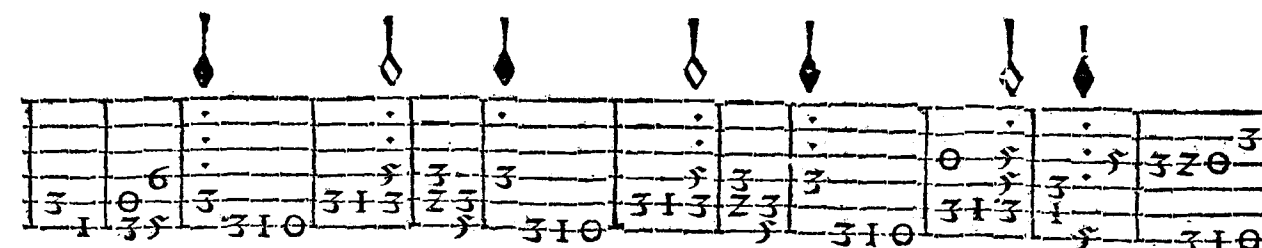



de i pa tris a

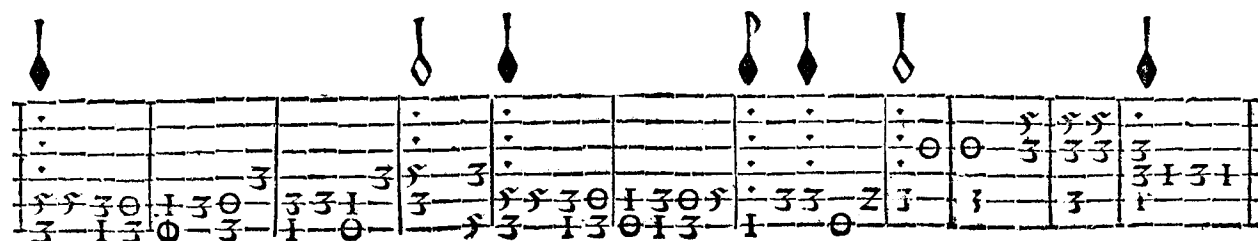
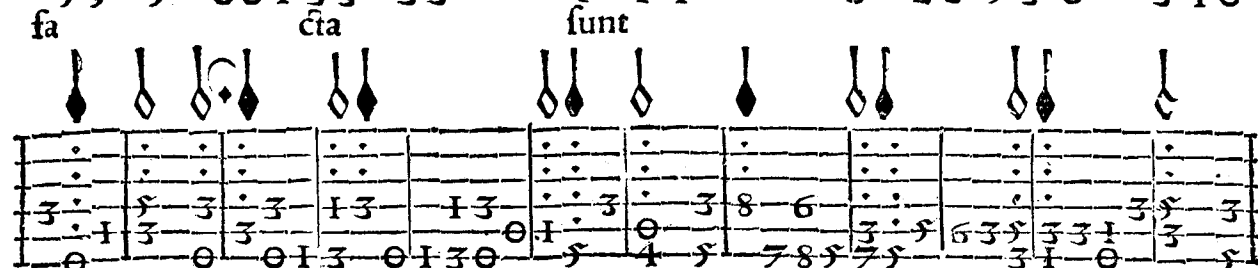
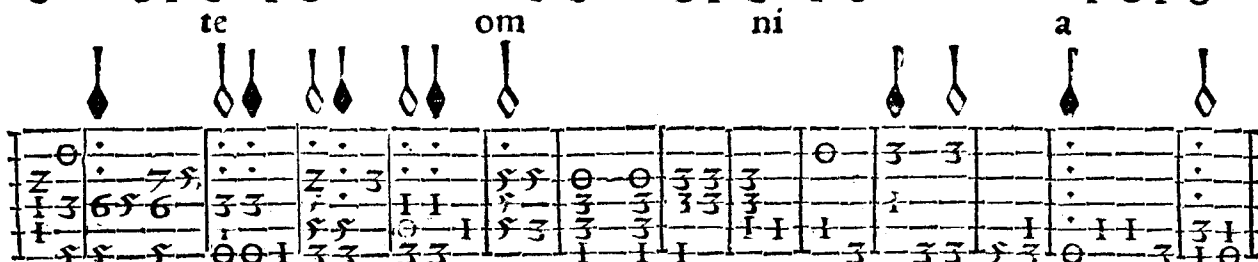
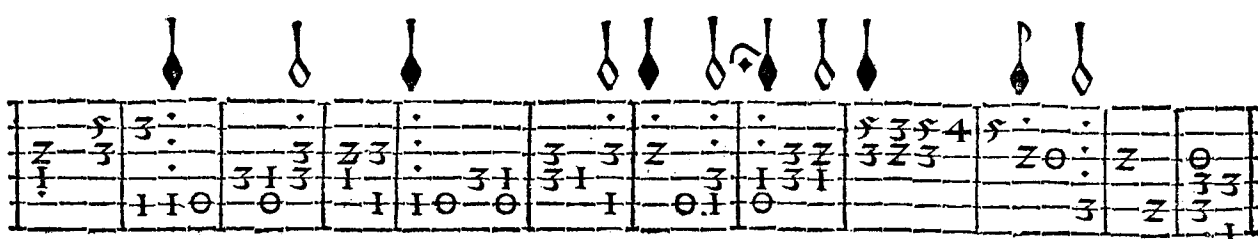
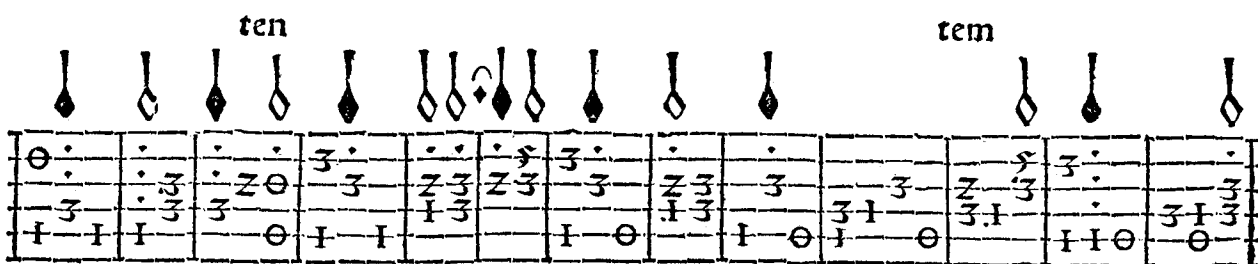
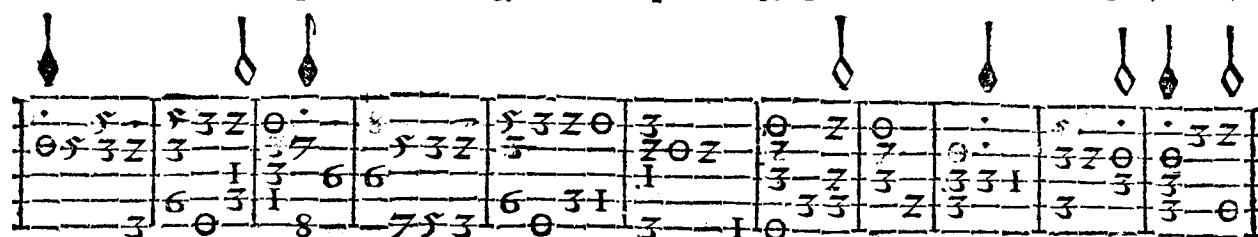


men amen,

Credo dela mesma
missa/ de Ercules/
Dux ferrarie.

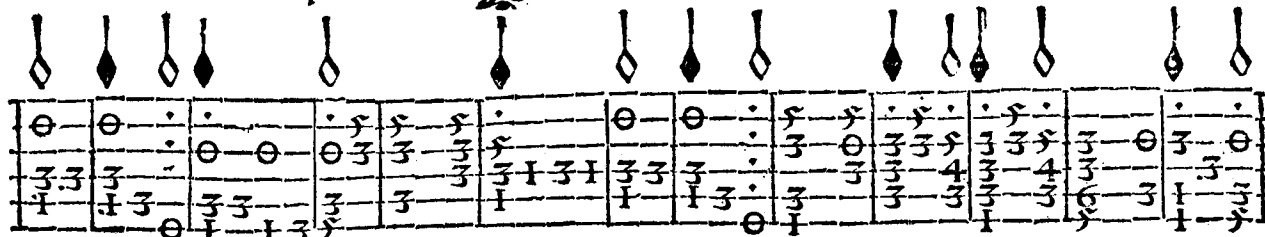

Pa trem om om ni po



Missas de Iusquin

Libro quarto

Pisador,

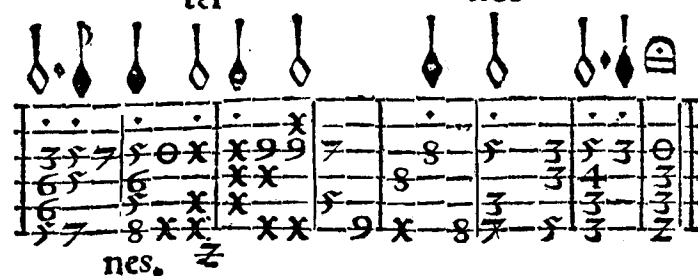


ter

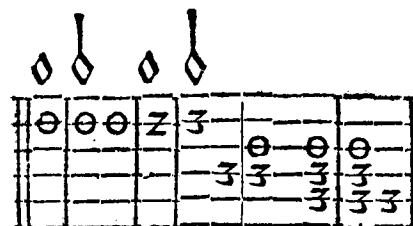
nos

ho

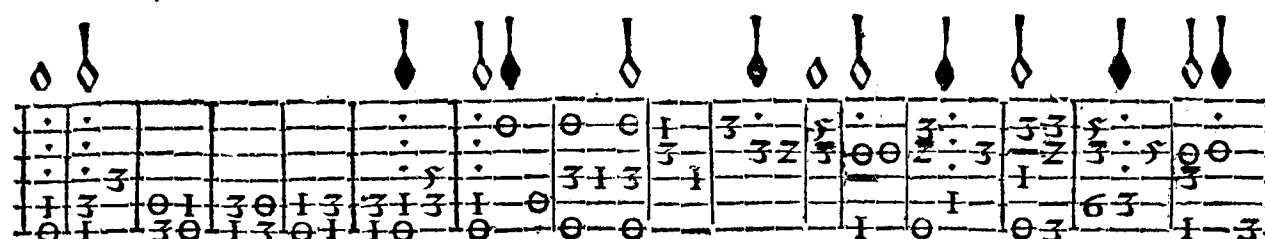
mi



Et incar-
natus est,



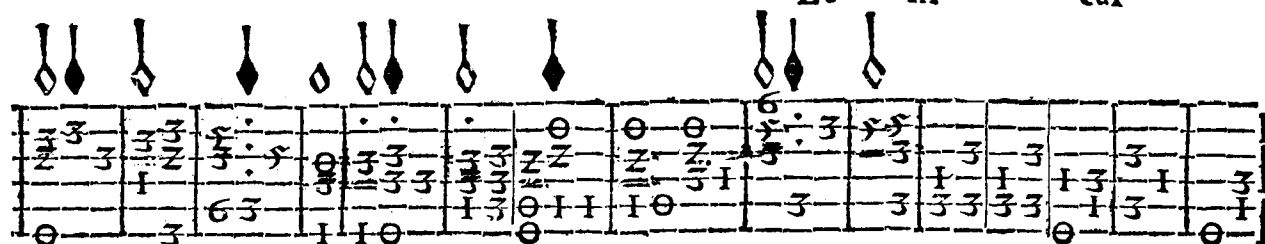
nes, z



Et

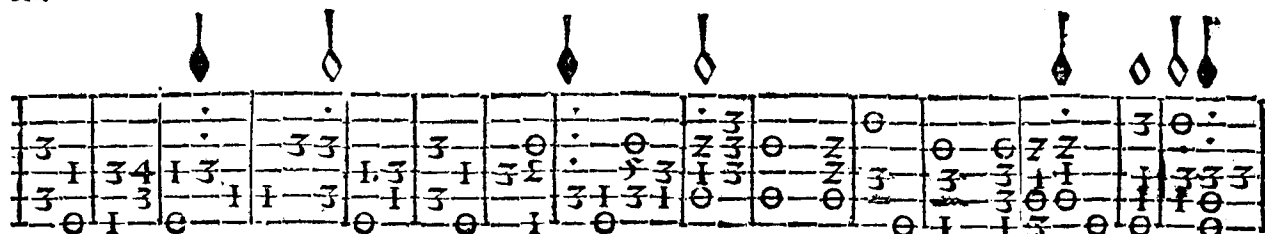
in

car



na

tus.



fe

det

ad



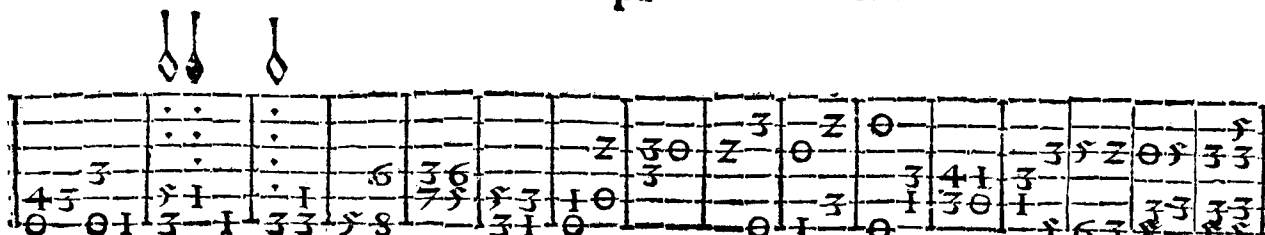
dex

te

ram

pa

tris



cu

ius re gni ni,

Tercera parte / del mesmo credo,

Et in spi ri tum

tum

Qui cum pa tre

et fi li o

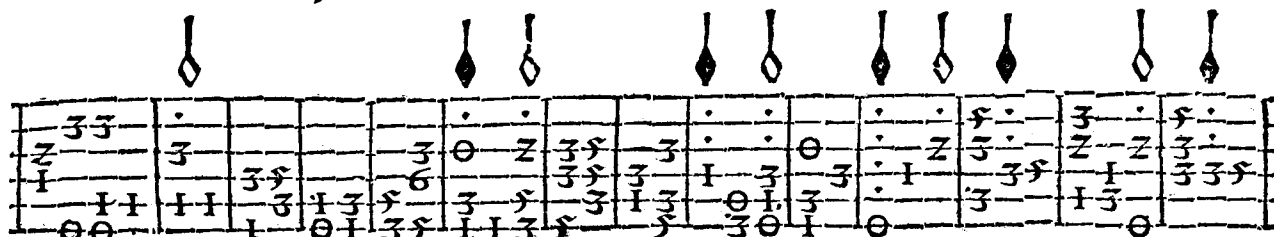
Qui lo cu tus est

est

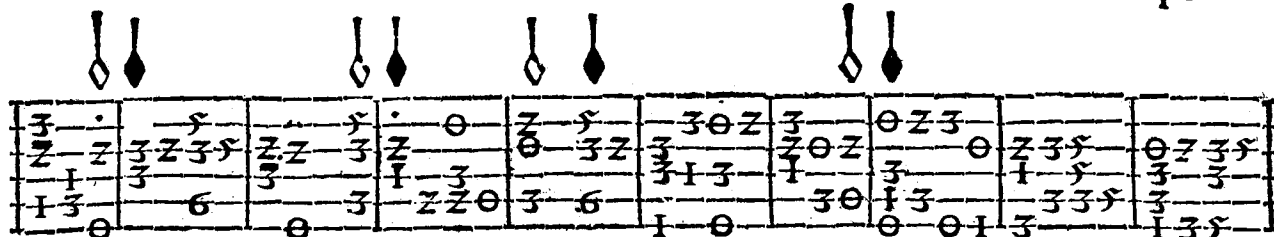
Missas de Iusquin

Libro quarto.

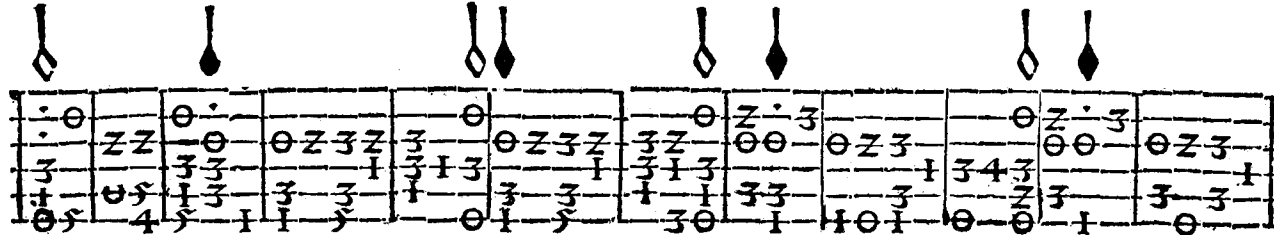
Pisador.



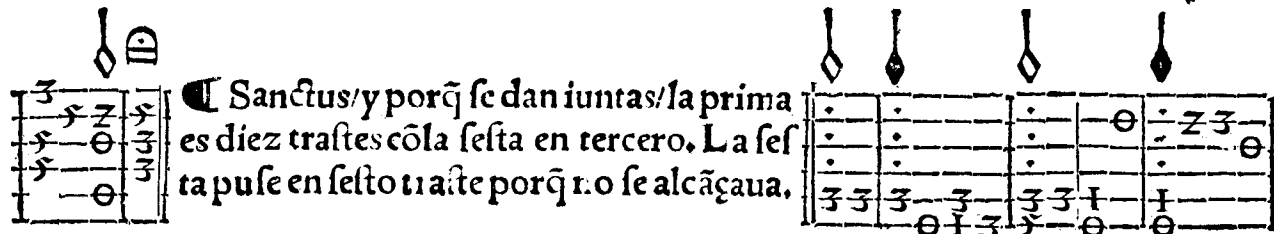
Et ex pec



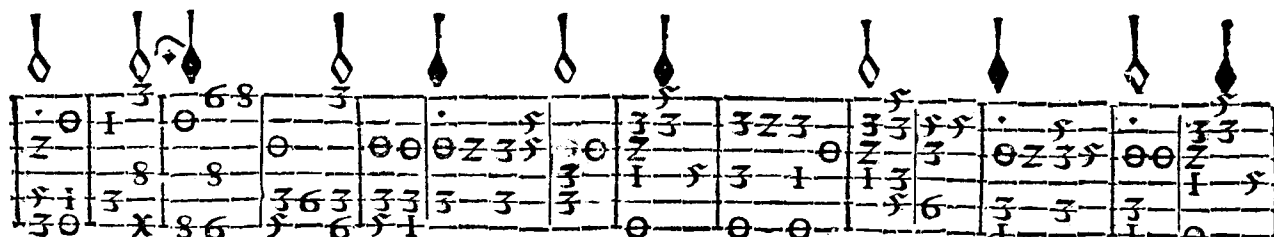
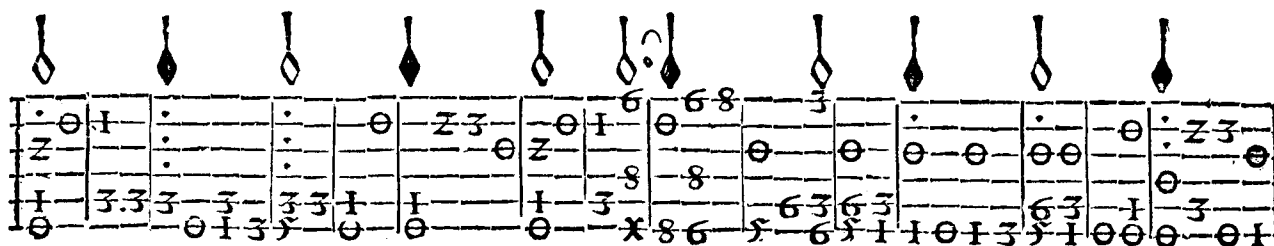
to re fu rre ti o nem mor tu o



rum et vi tam ven tu ri se cu li A men.



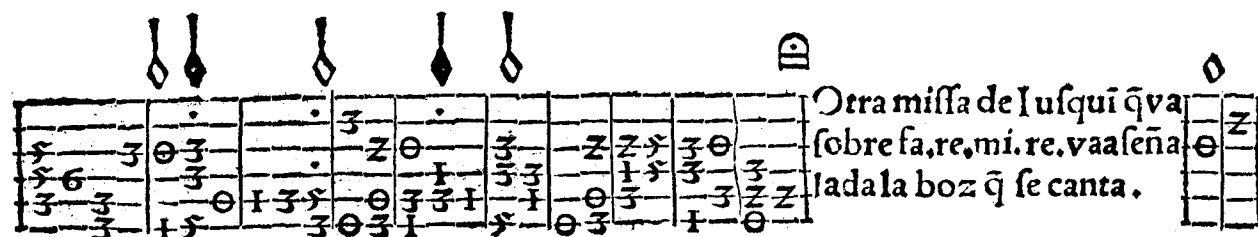
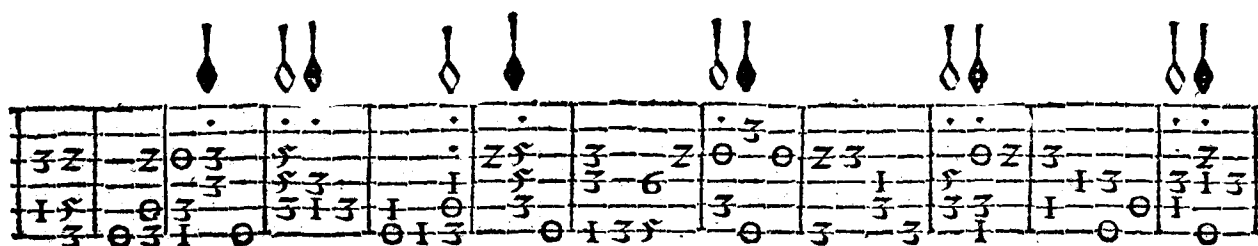
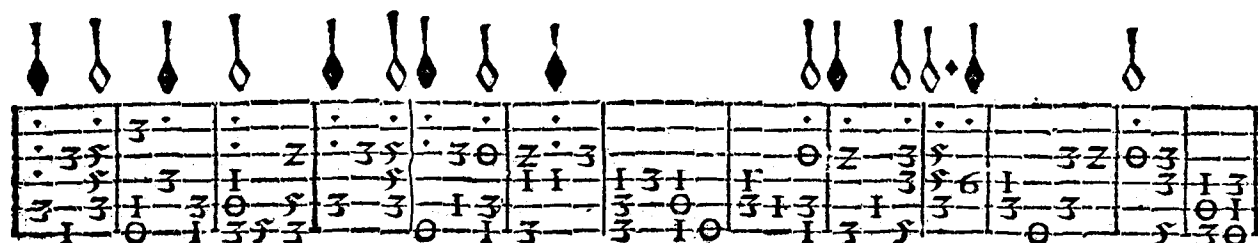
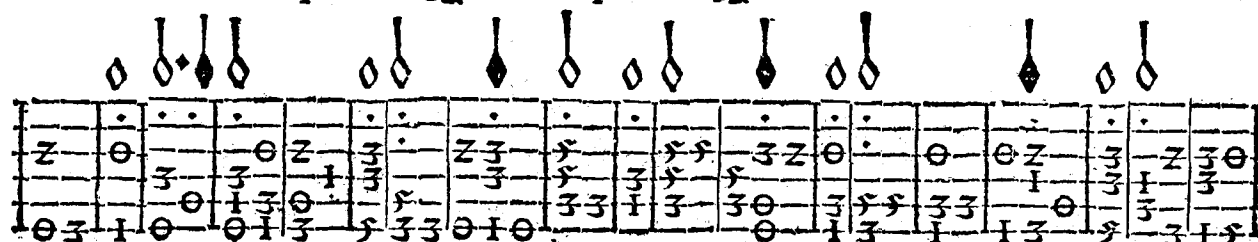
Sanctus/y porq se dan iuntas/la prima
es diez trastes cõla festa en tercero. La fes
ta puse en sexto traste porq n.o se alcãçaua.



San ctus fan ctus



fan ctus fan ctus



Otra miſſa de Iuſqui q̄ va
ſobre fa, re, mi, re, va a ſeña
la da la boz q̄ ſe canta.



Chrie

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quarto,

Pisador,

ki ri e le y

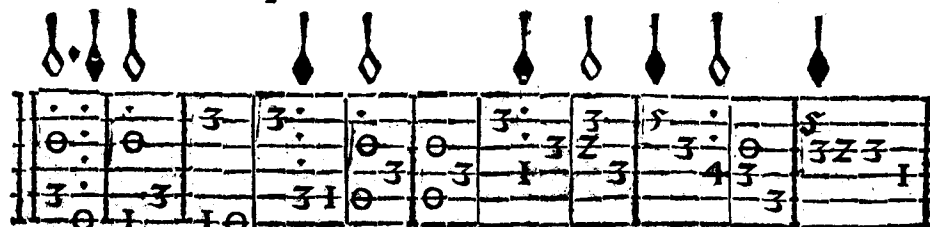
Christe de la misma missa, fon

Christe le

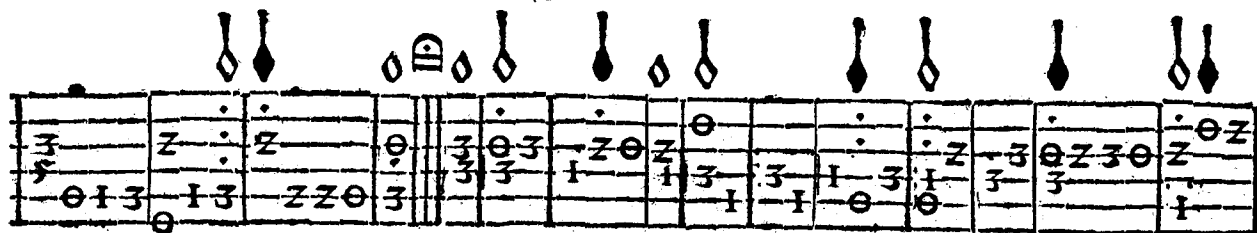
Chirie postrero desta missa, fon, Chi ri e le le y y fon

Gloria de la misma missa, fon, & in

¶ Sona duo el bene
dictus/y qui venit, &
in nomine domini,



Be ne



di ctus qui ve

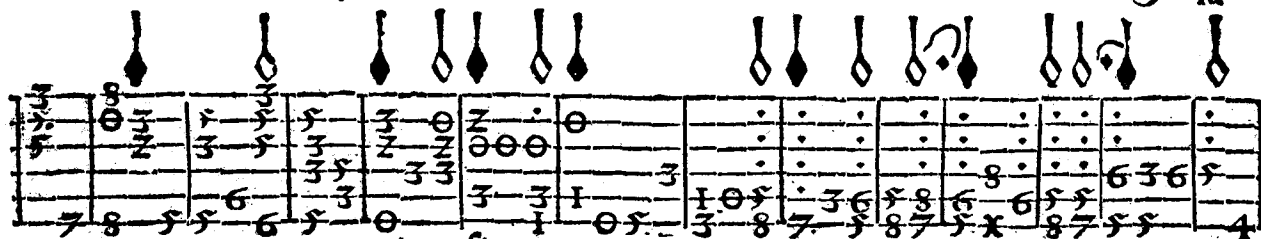


nit in no mi ne do mi



ni,

O fa



na in ex cel sis/

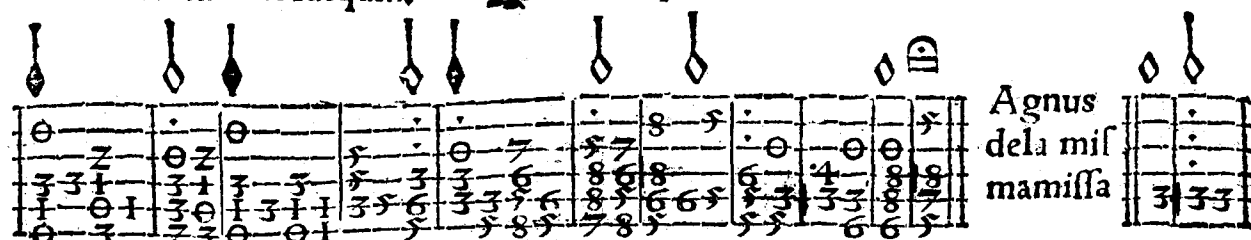


o fa na in ex cel sis/

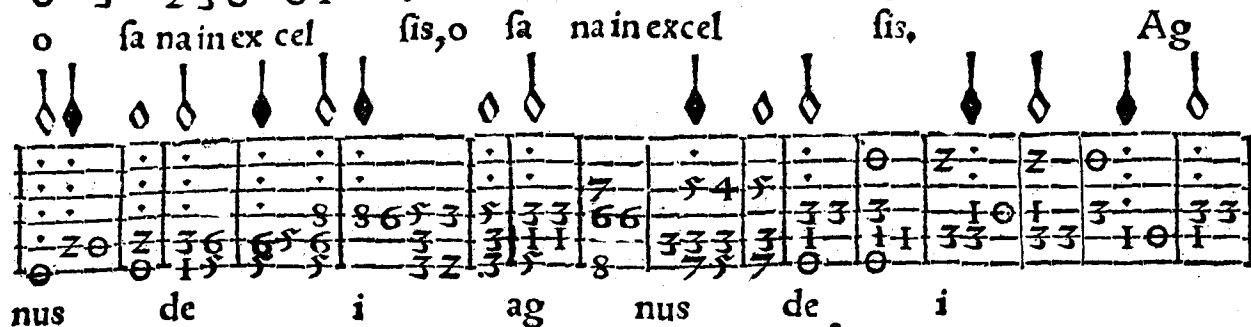


o fa na in ex cel sis

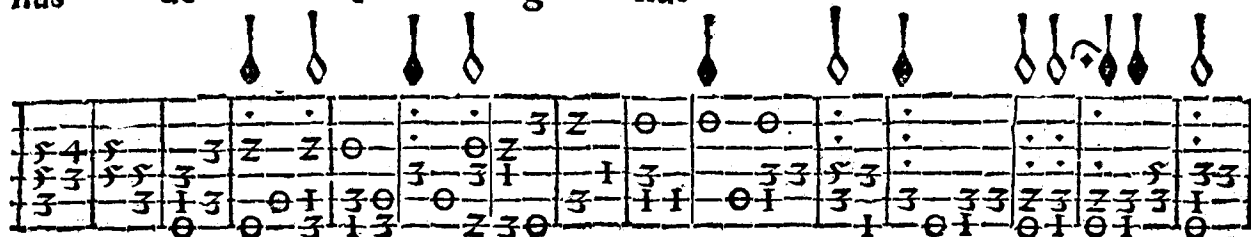
E v



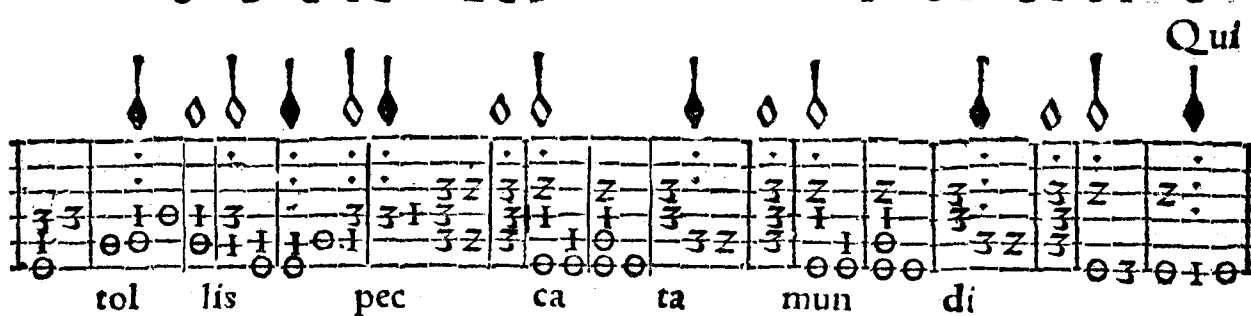
Agnus
dela mis
mamiffa



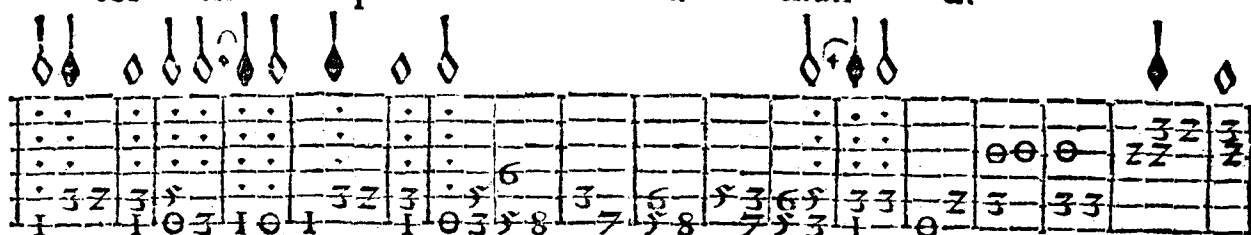
o fa nain ex cel sis, o fa nain ex cel sis, Ag
nus de i ag nus de i



tol lis pec ca ta mun di



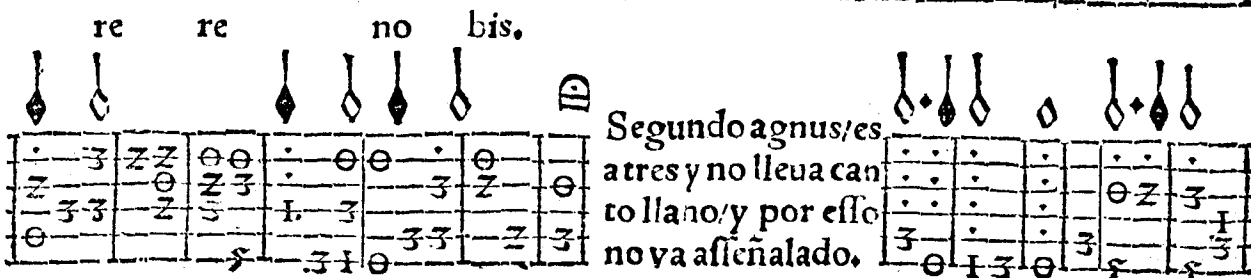
mi fe



re re no bis.



Segundo agnus/es
atres y no lleva can
to llano y por effo
nova afñalado.



ter ra pax ho mi ni bus

bo ne vo lun ta tis lau

da mus te be ne di ci mus re

gra tias agi musti bi pro pter mag

nam glo ri am tu am

do mi ne deus ag nus de i fi li us pa tris.

Quitolis
de la mis-
ma miffa.

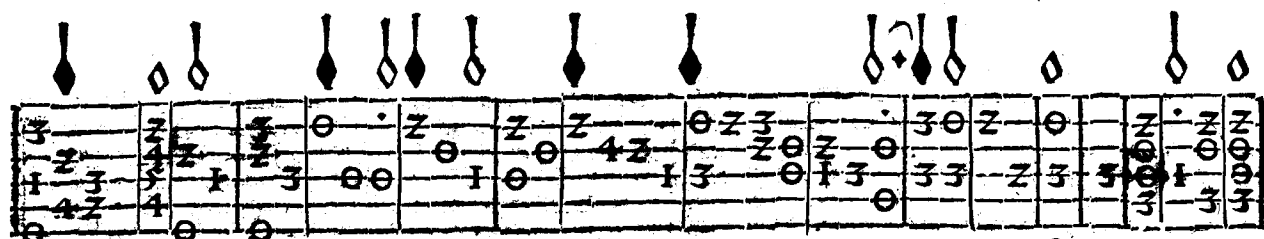
Miffas de Iufquin,

Libro quarto.

Pifador,

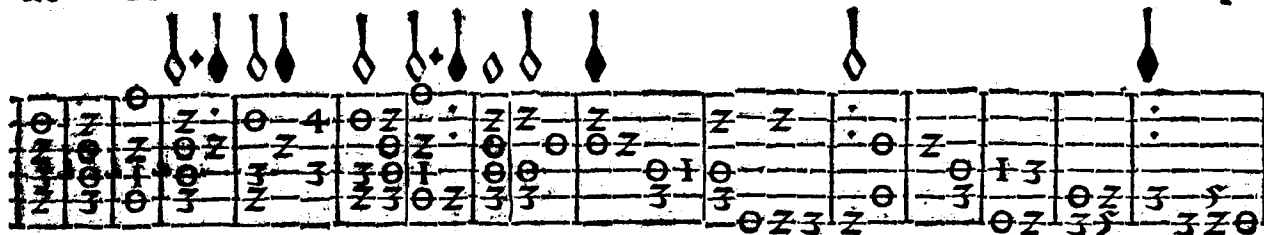


mi fe re re

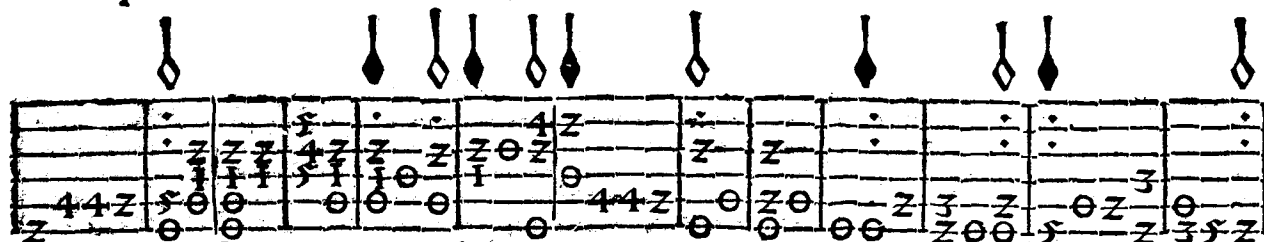


no bis

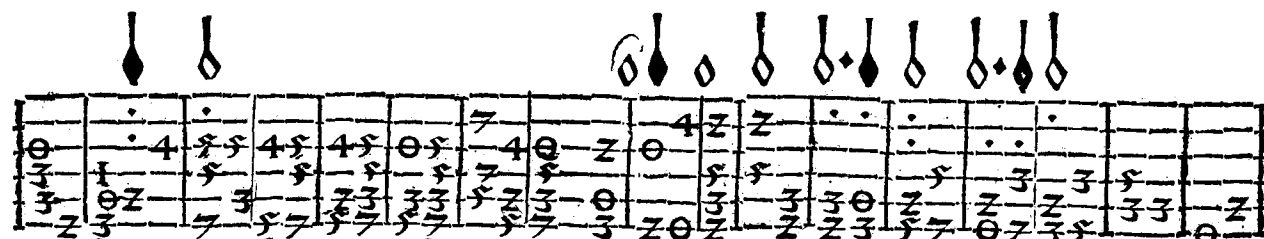
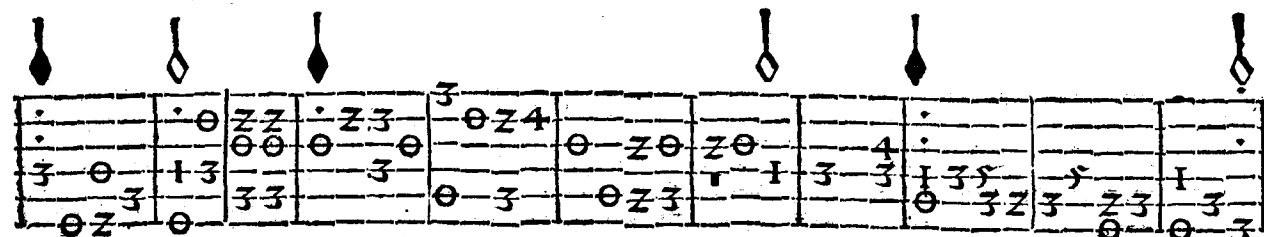
fuf ci pe



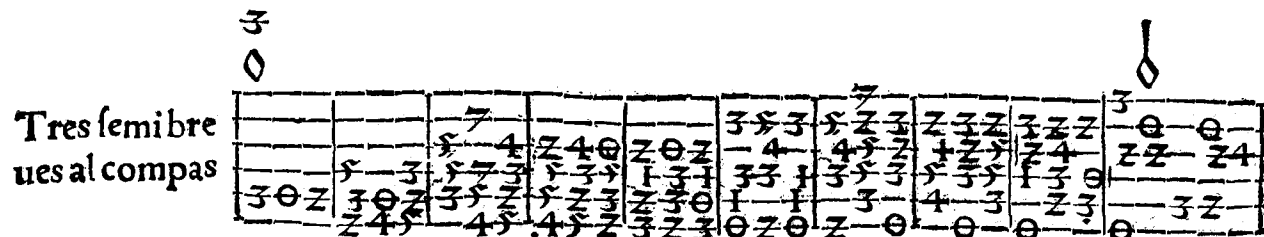
de pre ca ti o nem no ftra



mi fe re re no bis



tu folus alti fi mus iefu chifte



Tres femibre
ues al compas

in glori a dei pa tris a

Credo de
la misma
missa.

men, pa trē om nipo tē tem fa cto

remce li & ter re vi fi bi li um & in

vi fi bi li um & in v num domi nū ie sum chri

stū fi lium de i v ni ge ni tū

ante om nia sc̃la deum de de o lu men de lu

mi ne de um vero de deo vero per quē

omnia fa cta sunt qui propter nos ho mines & ppter nostrā salu

Missas de Iulquin.

Libro quarto.

Pisader.

Et in carnatus
es de la misma
missa.

re de scedit de celo

Et in carnatus
es de la misma
missa.

& homo factus est

passus sepulchrus est

secundum scripturas

sedet ad dexteram patris & iterum venturus est cum gloria iu

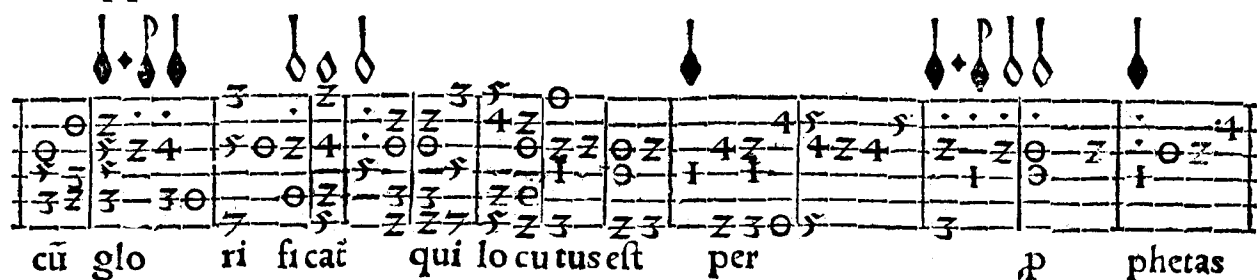
Et spiritum
sanctum.

dicare vivos & mortuos cuius regni non erit finis.

ex patre



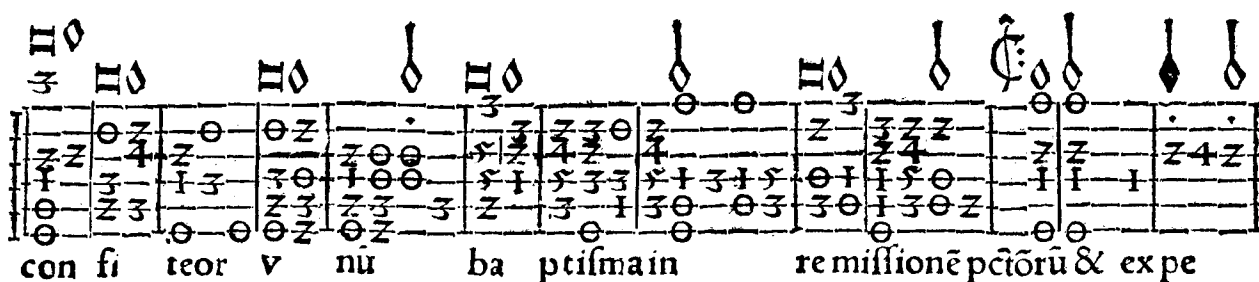
lio q̄ p̄ce dit qui cū patre & fili o si mul a dora tur &



cū glo ri fi cā qui lo cut use st per p̄ phetas



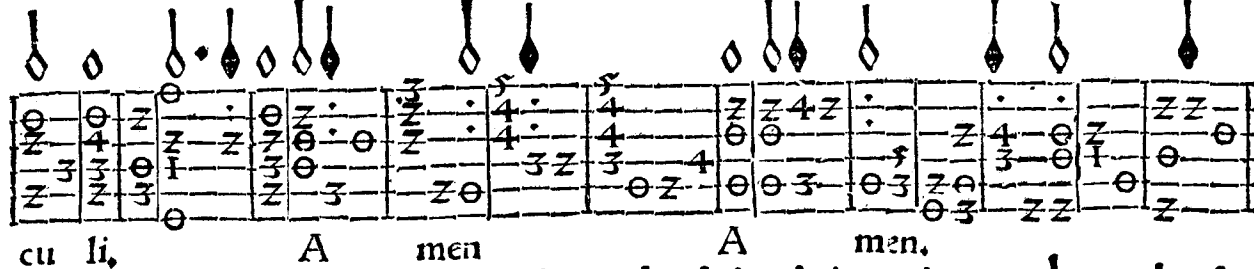
Proporcion tres semibre ues al cō pas.



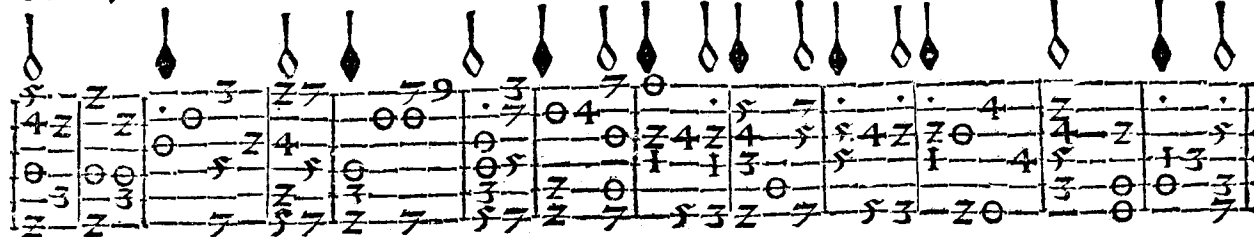
con fi teor v̄ nū ba ptis main re missionē p̄c̄ōrū & ex pe



cto resurre tio nē mortu o rum & vi tam v̄e tu ri se



cu li, A men A men.



cu li, A men A men.

Sanctus
de la misa

A men.

San ctus fan ctus

fan ctus fan ctus fan ctus

do mi nus de us fa ba oth do

mi nus de us fa ba oth do mi nus

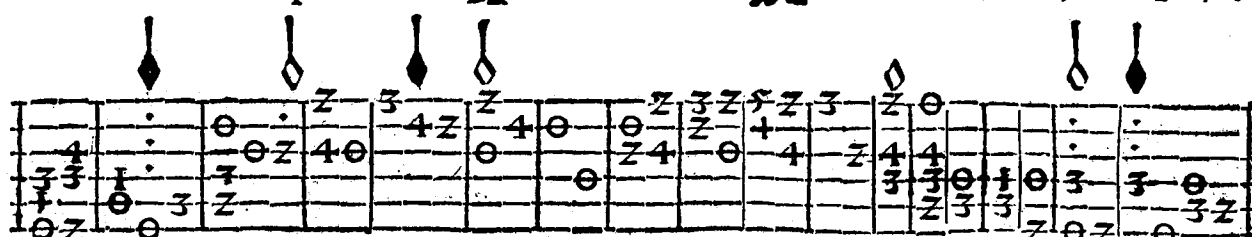
de us fa ba oth fa ba

Benedictus de la
misma misa de
Iusquin.

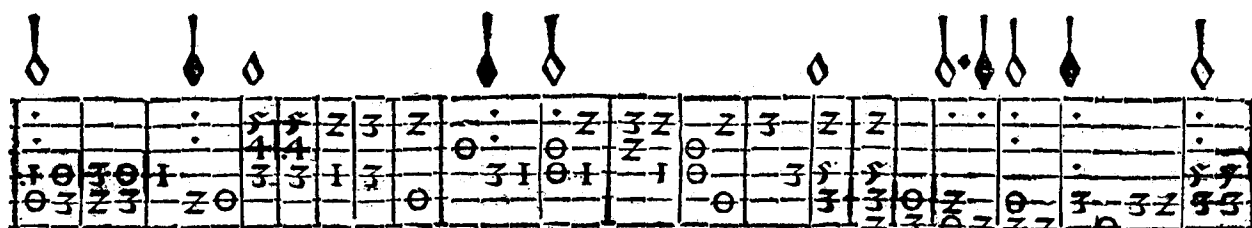
oth

be ne di ctus

qui ve nit

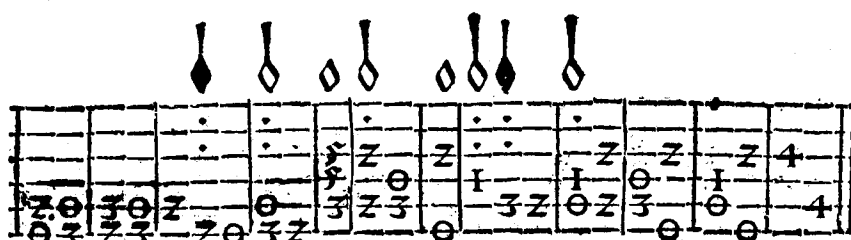


in no mi ne do mi



ni

in no mi ne do

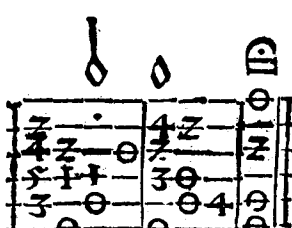


mi ni do mi ne

Propor
cion.



in no mi ne

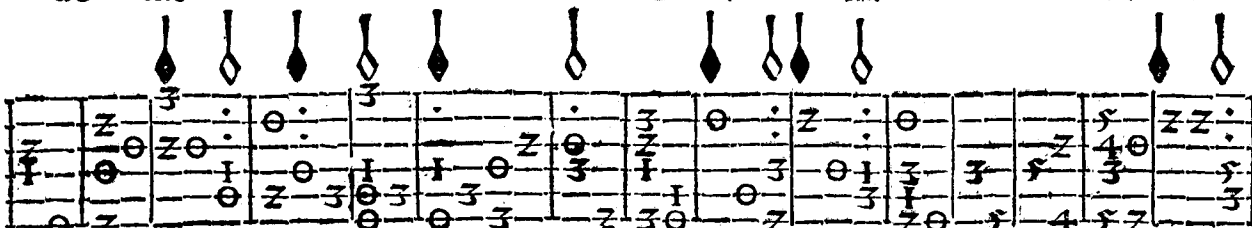


do mi ni

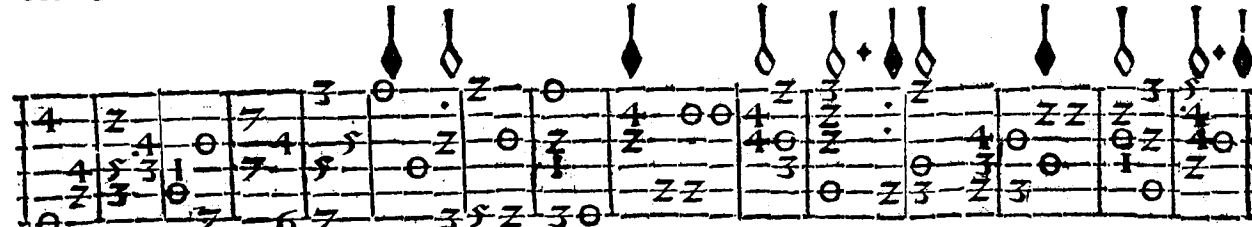


O fa na

in ex



cel sis



o

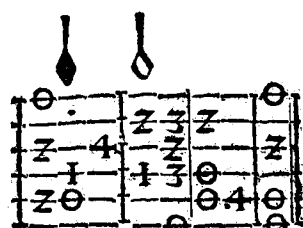
fa

o fa na

Missas de Iusquin.

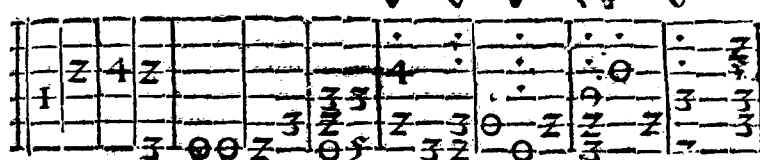
Libro quarto.

Pisador,

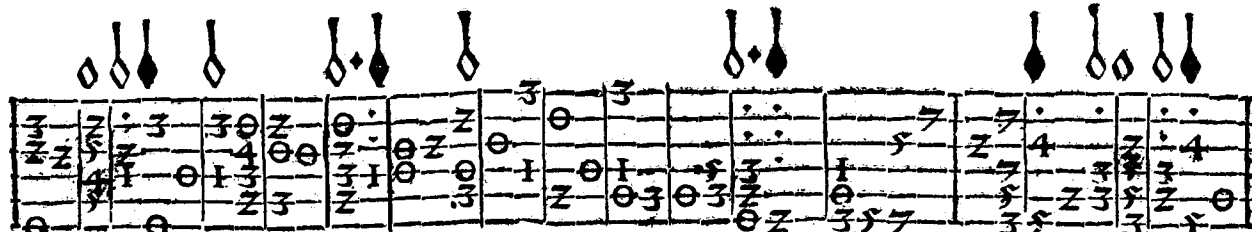


in ex cel sis

Agnus de
la missa,



A gnus de i qui



to lis pec ca ta

mun

di

///



mi fe re re

mi fe re re

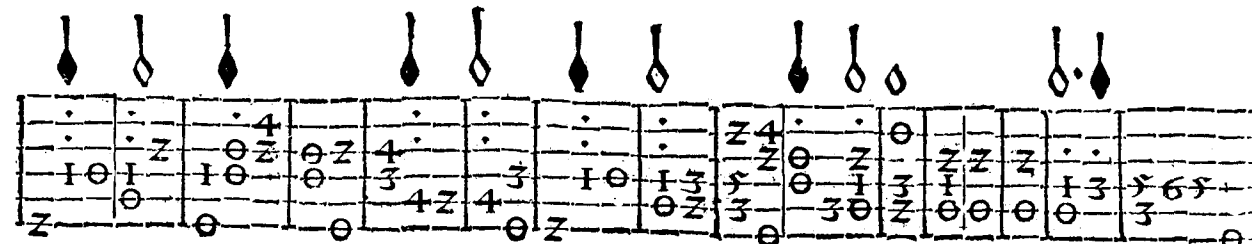
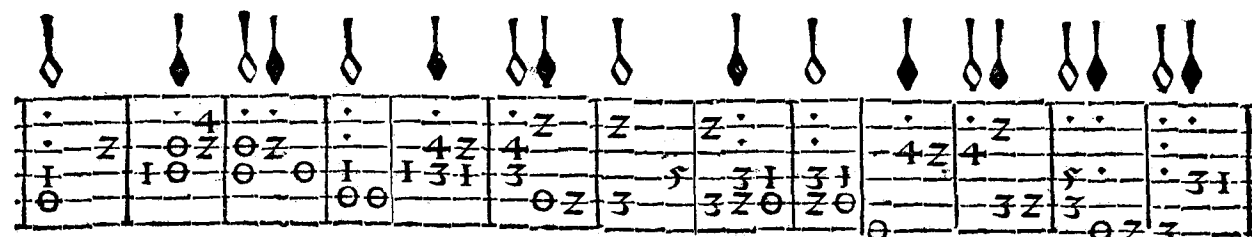
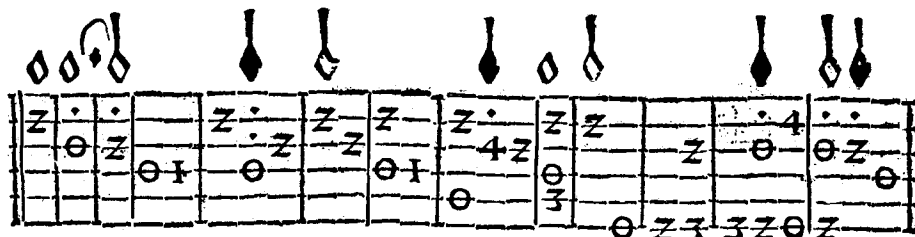
mi fe re re

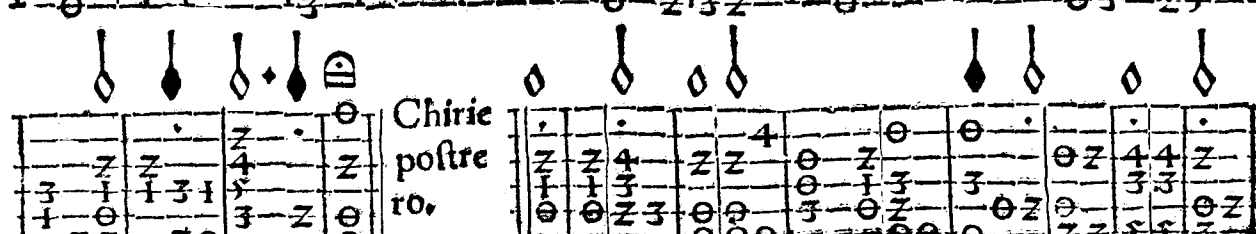
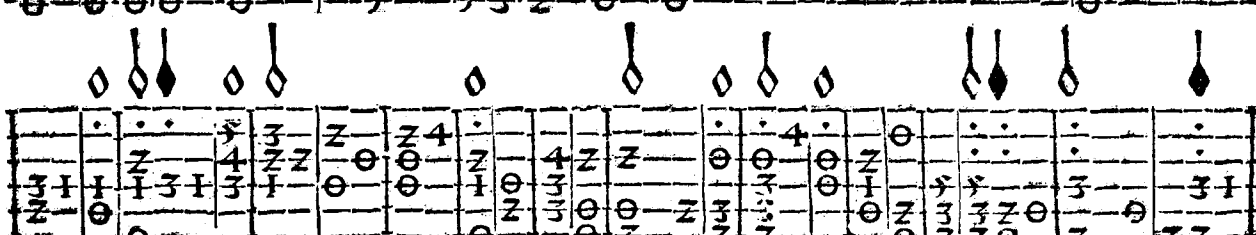
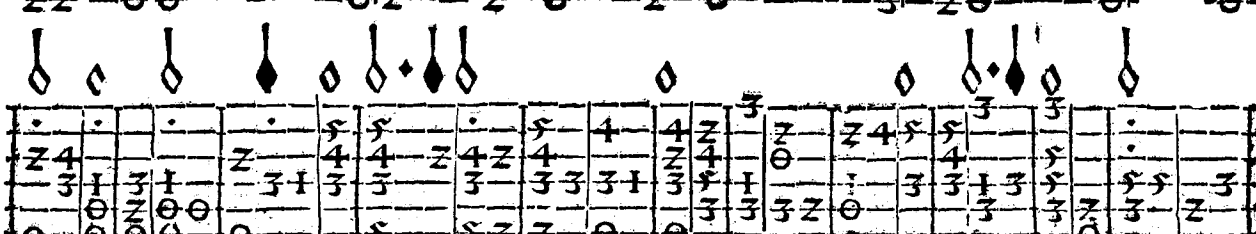
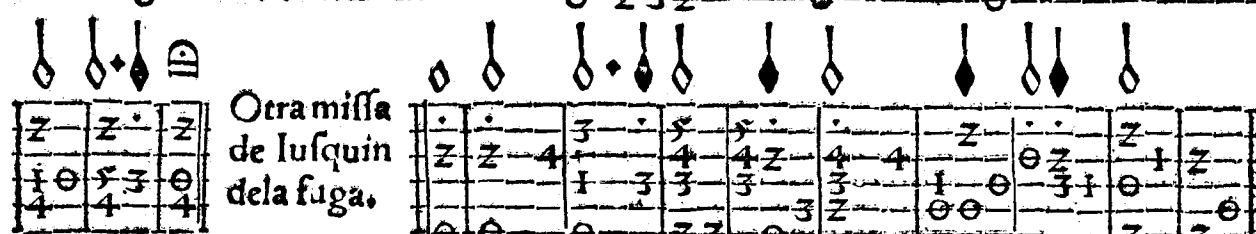
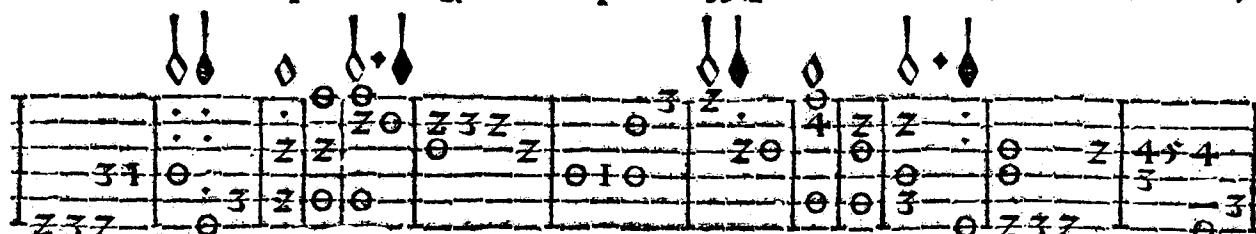
mi fe re re

re no

bis

Pleni de la missa mis-
ma a tres yno lleua ca
to llano apuntado.

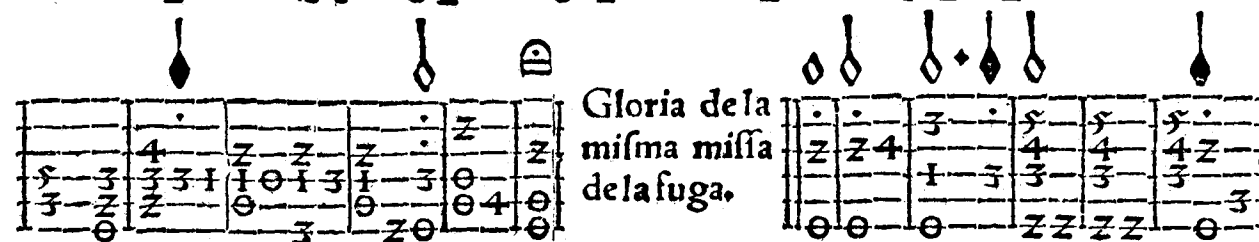
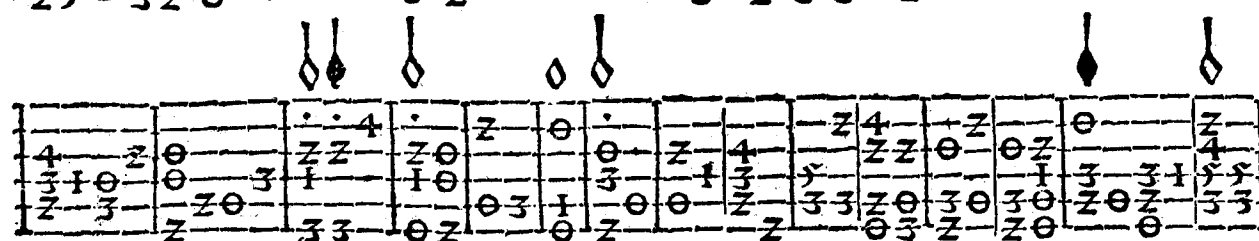
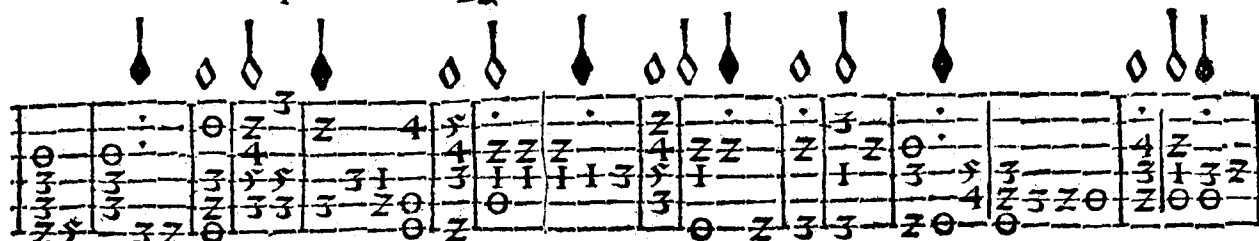




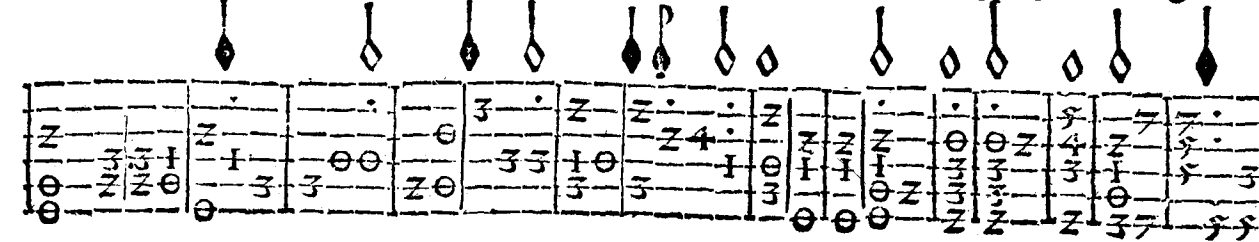
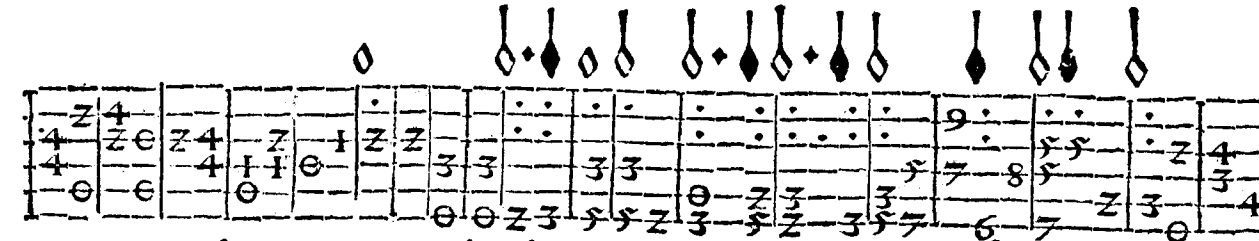
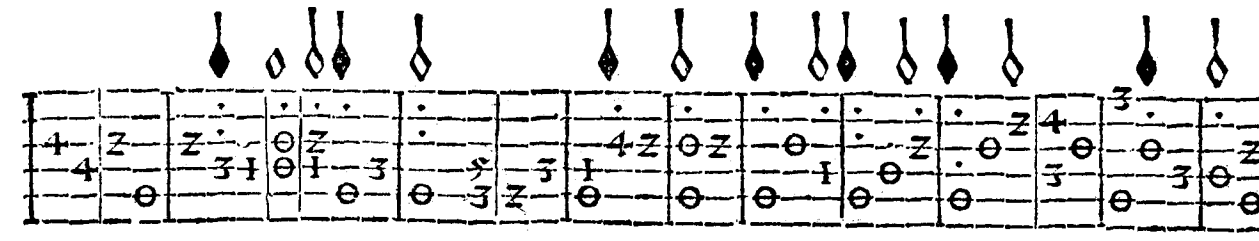
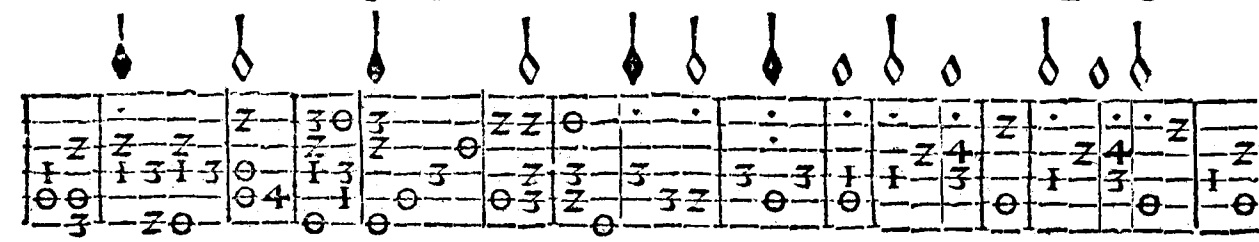
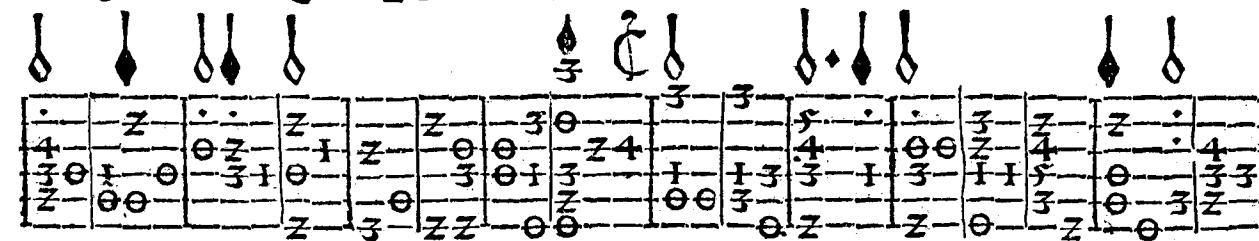
Missas de Iusquin,

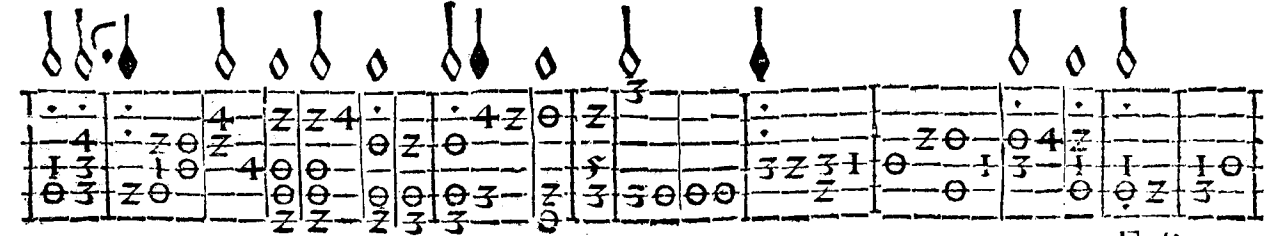
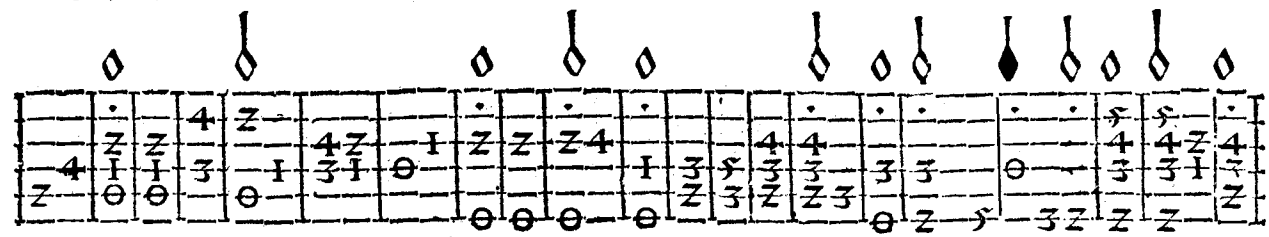
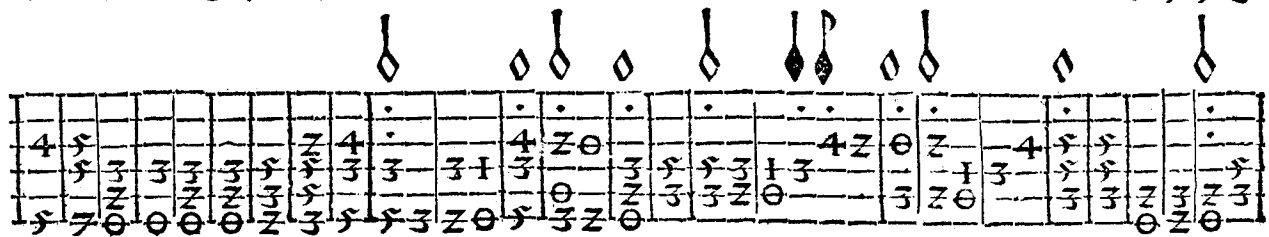
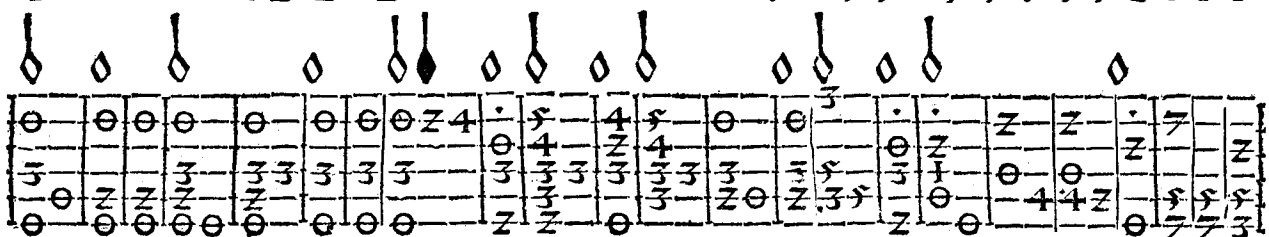
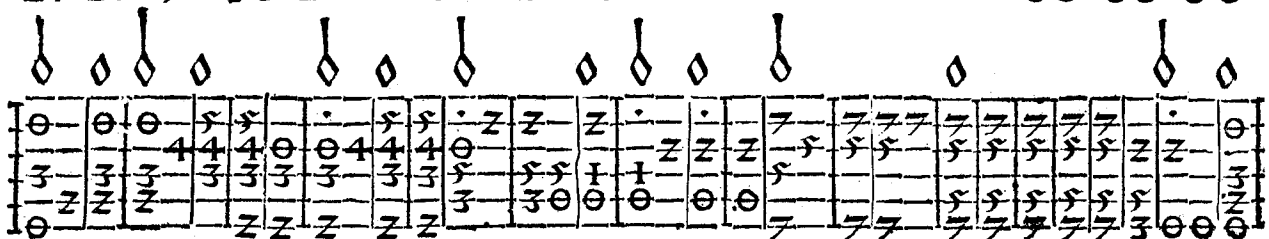
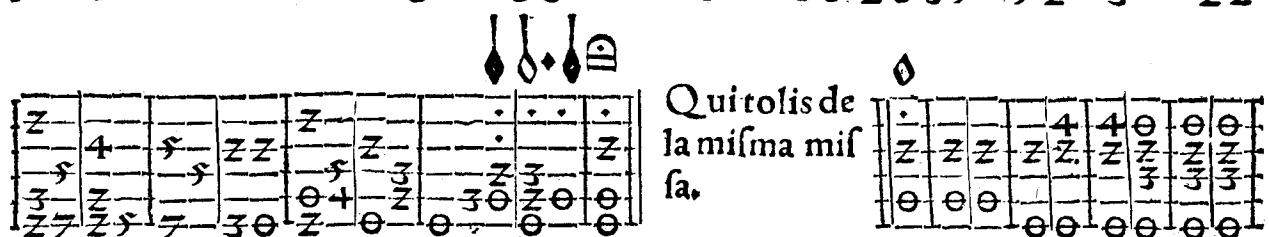
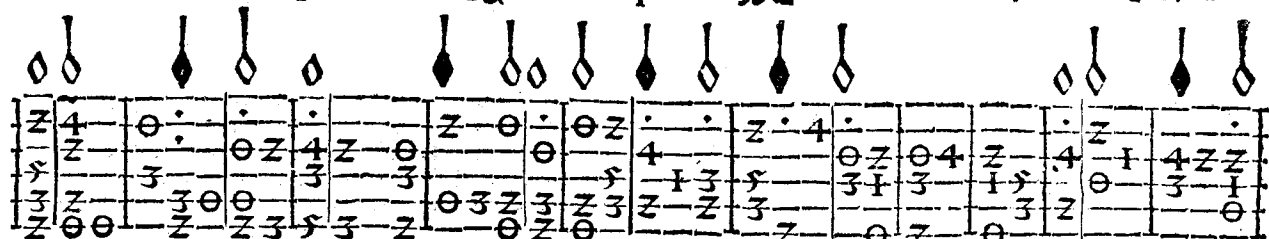
Libro quarto,

Pisador,



Gloria dela
misma missa
dela fuga,





Misſas de Iuſquin,

Libro quarto.

Pifaſador,

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a lute tablature, consisting of ten staves. Each staff contains rhythmic symbols (letters and numbers) and is preceded by a vertical line with diamond-shaped ornaments. The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple symbols. A central text block, "Credo de la miſma miſſa.", is positioned between the third and fourth staves. The page is titled "Misſas de Iuſquin," "Libro quarto.", and "Pifaſador," at the top.

Credo de
la miſma
miſſa.

Et in carna
tus dela mif
ma miffa.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a manuscript or printed score, organized into ten systems. Each system consists of two staves. The notation is a form of early musical shorthand or tablature, using letters (z, 4, 3, 1, 0) and symbols (circles, vertical lines) to represent notes and rests. Above each system, there are various musical symbols, including diamond shapes and vertical lines, which likely indicate pitch or rhythm. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of early musical shorthand or tablature.

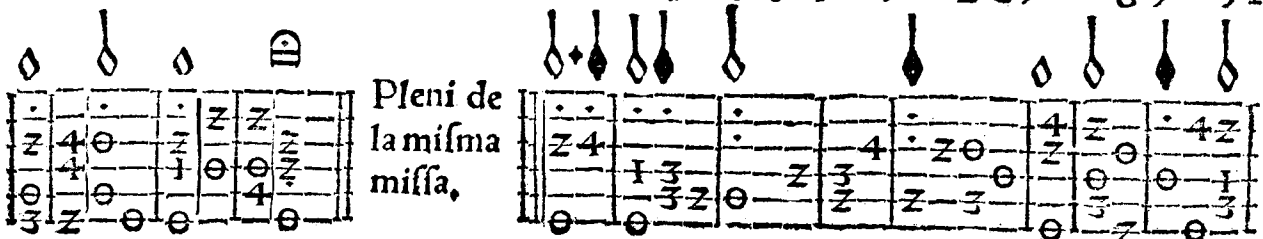
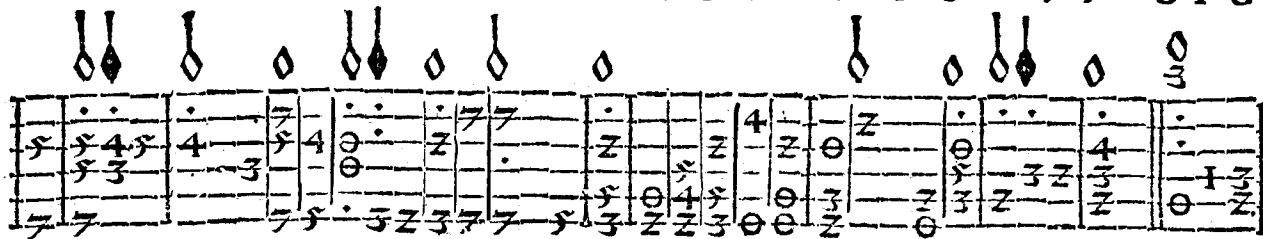
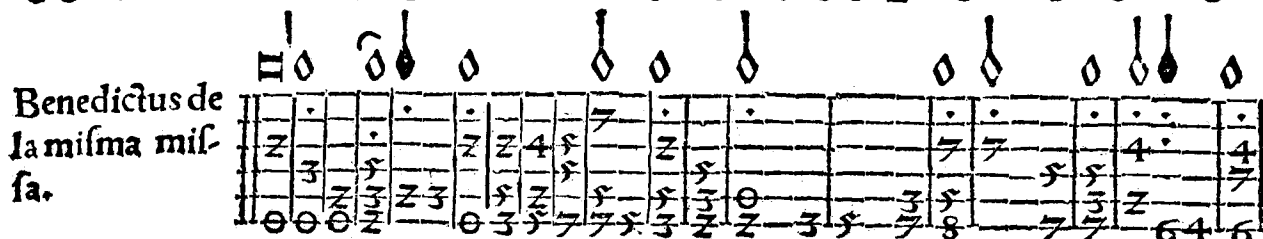
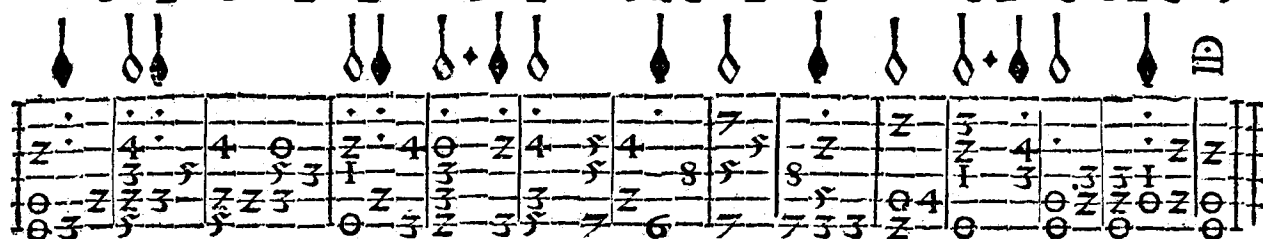
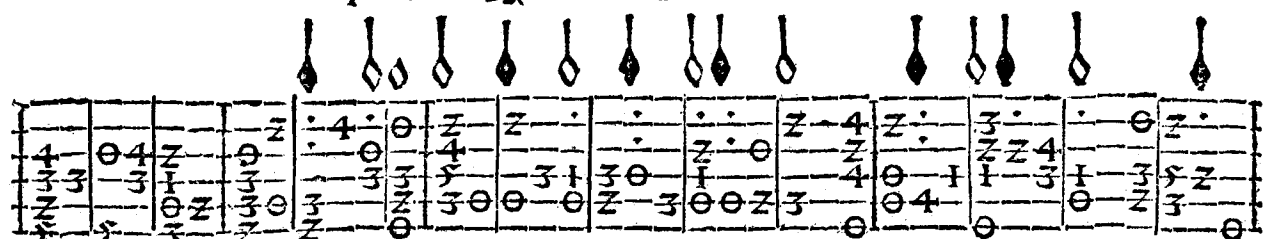
The musical score is composed of ten systems, each featuring a single staff with rhythmic notation. Above each staff is a series of vertical lines with flags, representing a specific rhythmic pattern. The notation is in a historical style, using various symbols to represent notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical manuscript from the 16th century.

Sanctus de la
misma misa.

Missas de Iusquin.

Libro quarto.

Pisador.



Benedictus de
la misma mis-
sa.

Pleni de
la misma
missa,

Ofana de la misma misa.

Miſſas de Iuſquin,

Libro quarto,

Piſador,

Agnus dela
miſmamiffa
de'afuga.

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is a form of early printed musical notation, likely for lute or keyboard. Above each staff are various ornaments and accidentals. The score is divided into sections by a double bar line. The first section is the main mass, followed by a section labeled "Ctra' missa de super bozes musicales Iusquin, El kirie." and then a section labeled "Christe dela misma missa." The final section is a short piece with a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

Ctra' missa de super bozes musicales
 Iusquin, El kirie.

Christe dela misma
 missa.

Missas de Iusquin

Libro quarto.

Pisador.

kirie postre
ro dela mis-
ma missa,

Gloria supbo
zes musicales.

Missas de Iusquin

Libro quarto.

Pisador.

The musical notation is organized into ten systems. Each system consists of a single staff with a series of numbers and letters (Z, O, F, I) written below it. Above each staff, there are various musical symbols, including diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems, which likely represent pitch and rhythm. The notation is a form of early musical shorthand, possibly a form of lute tablature or a similar system used in early printed music.

Quitollis
de la mis-
ma missa.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a five-line staff. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers), rests, and lute tablature numbers (0-9). Above each staff, there are lute tablature numbers and some systems have additional markings above the staff lines. The notation is arranged in a single column, with systems separated by small gaps. The page is numbered 'Fo. xlviii.' in the top right corner.

Credo / fup
bozes multi-
cales.

The musical notation is organized into ten systems. Each system features a single staff with various symbols (circles, lines, and numbers) and a series of diamond-shaped notes positioned above the staff. The notes are connected by lines, indicating a sequence or a specific rhythm. The text 'Credo / fup bozes multi-cales.' is positioned to the right of the first system. The overall layout is clean and structured, typical of early printed musical notation.

Et in carna
tus dela miſ
ma miſſa.

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quarto,

Pisader,

Confiteor
vnū baptis
mum,

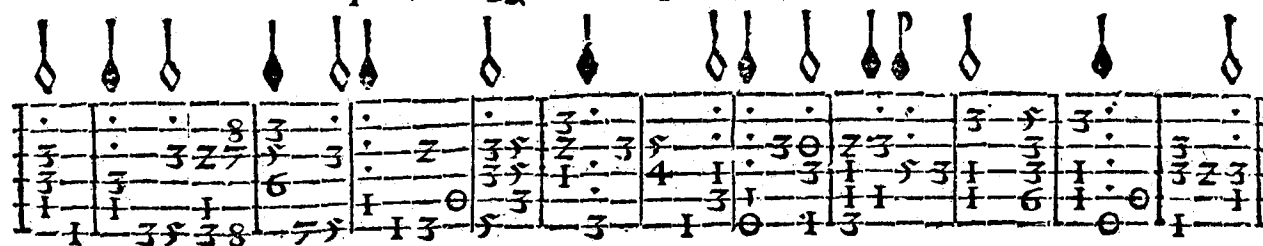
Sanctus
de la missa.

G ii

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quarto.

Pisador.



Agnus de clama iu excel
fis dela miſma miſſa/ ſup
bozes muſicales,

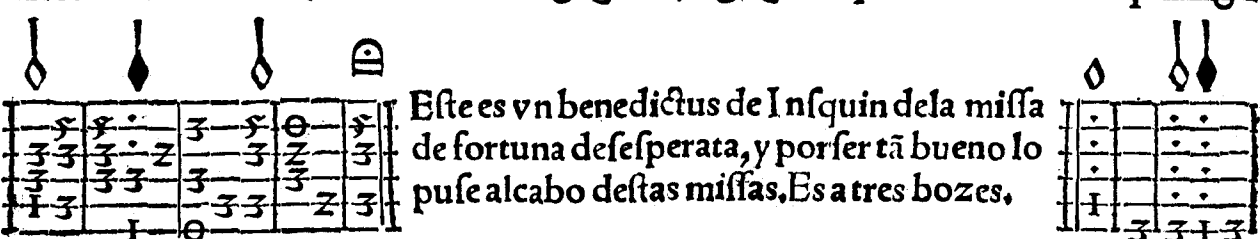
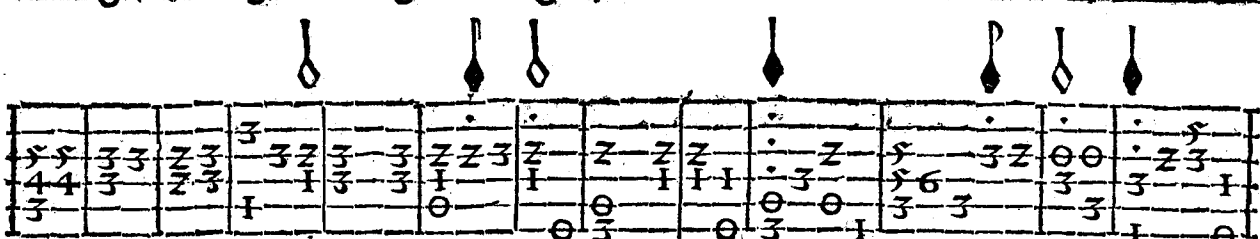
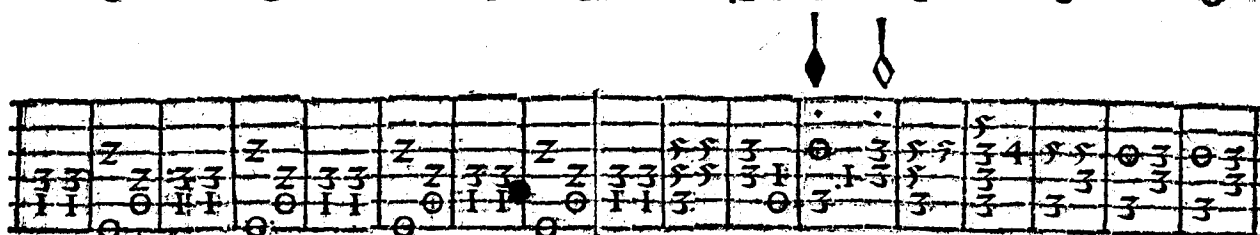
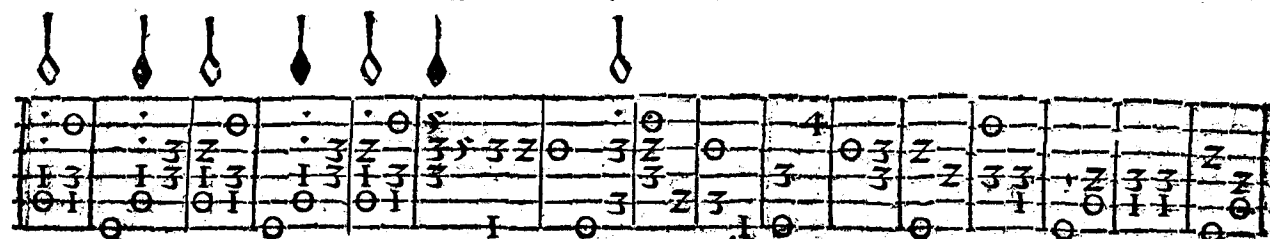
G iii

Missas de Iusquin

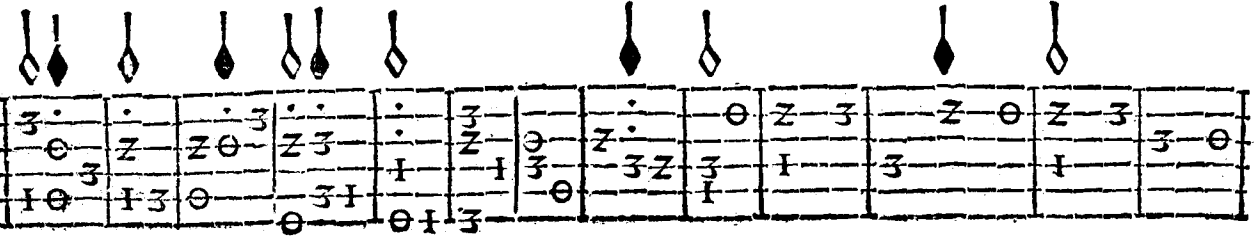
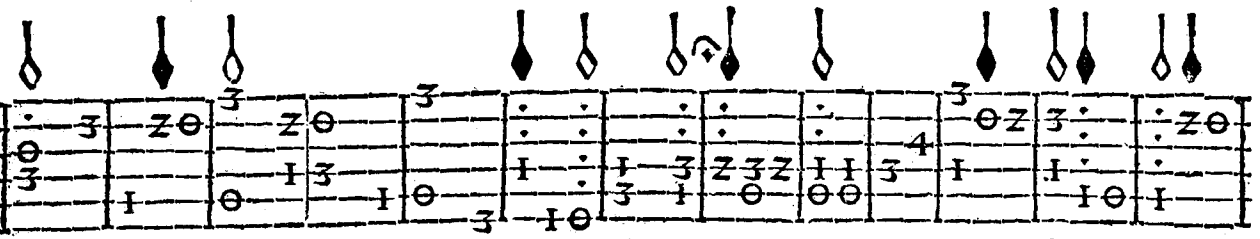
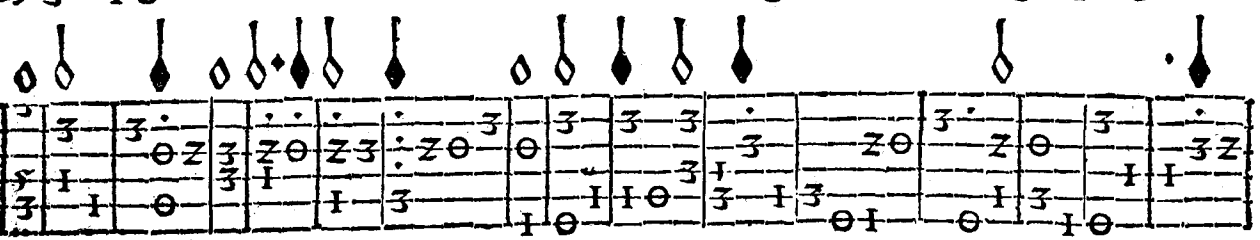
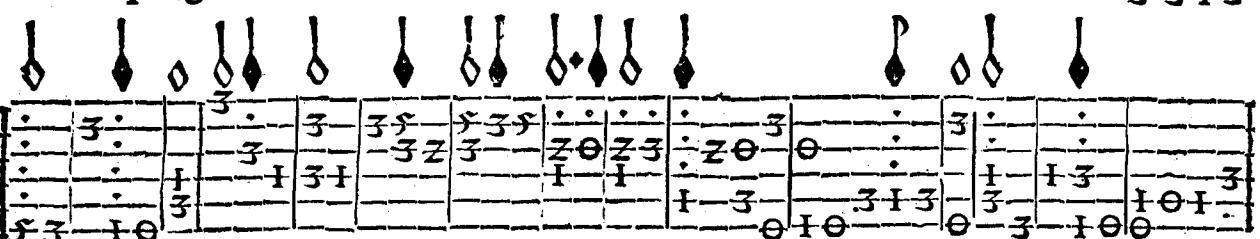
Libro quarto.

Pisador.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a lute or guitar tablature, organized into ten systems. Each system consists of a single staff with various musical symbols and numbers. Above each staff are several diamond-shaped ornaments, possibly representing fret positions or decorative elements. The notation includes notes, rests, and various numerical figures (e.g., 3, 4, 6, 8) which likely represent rhythmic values or tablature. The page is a black and white scan of a historical manuscript.



Este es vn benedictus de Inſquin dela miſſa
de fortuna deſeſperata, y por ſer tã bueno lo
puſe alcabo deſtas miſſas. Es a tres bozes.



Missas de Iusquin, Libro quarto, Pisador,

The image shows two staves of musical notation, likely for a lute. Above the staves are lute peg symbols (diamonds with vertical lines) indicating fingerings. The notation includes numbers 1-4 and letters z, o, i on the staves.

FIN DEL QVARTO LIBRO.

LIBRO QVINTO CON

OTRAS QVATRO MISSAS DE IVSQVIN.

kirie sobre la sol faremi,

Christe
de la sol
fare mi

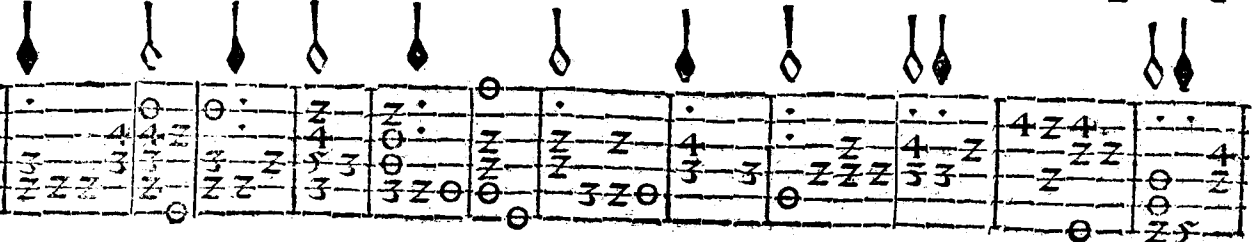
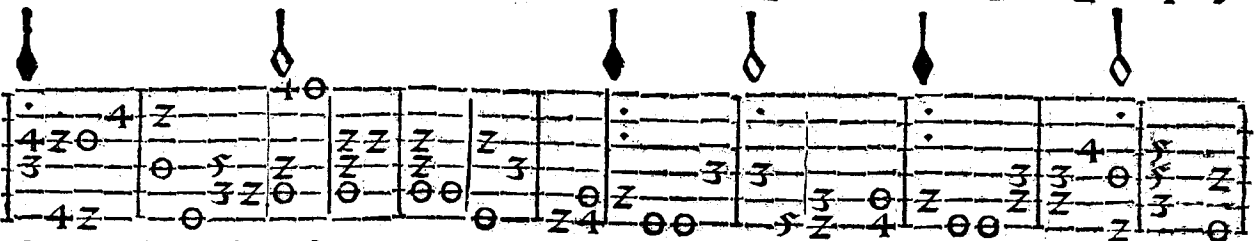
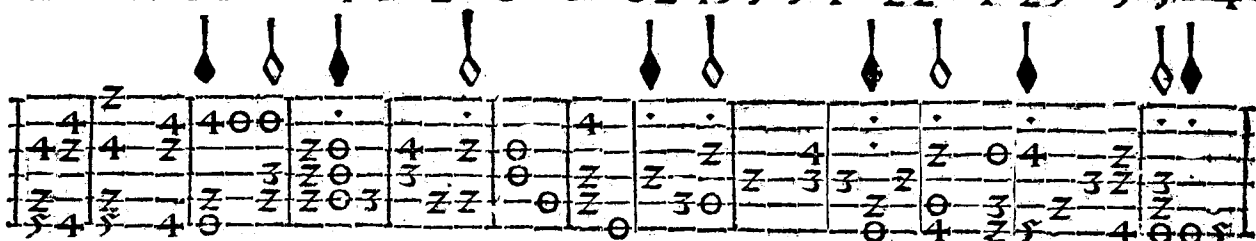
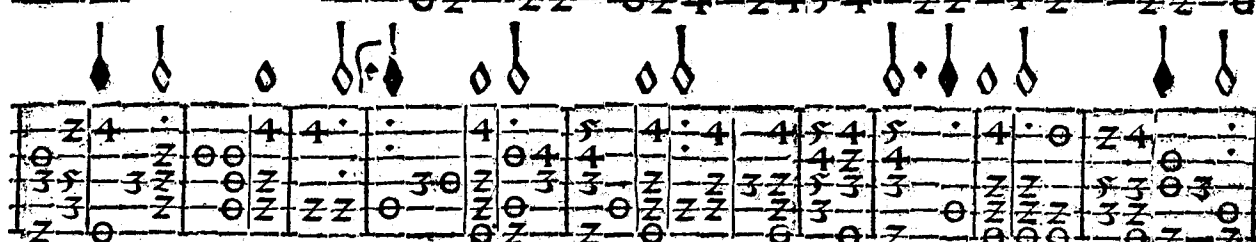
kirie po
strero,

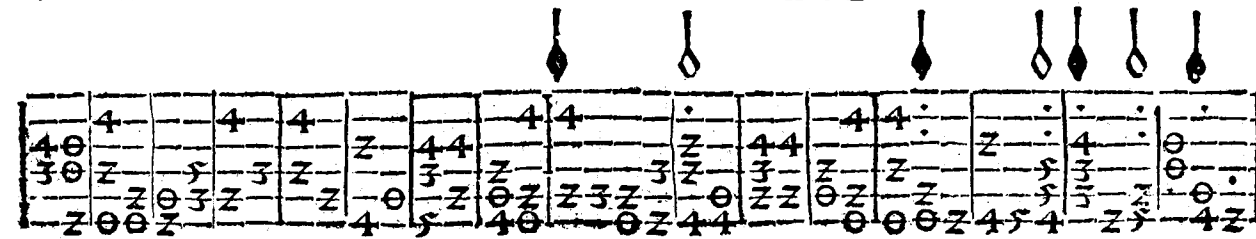
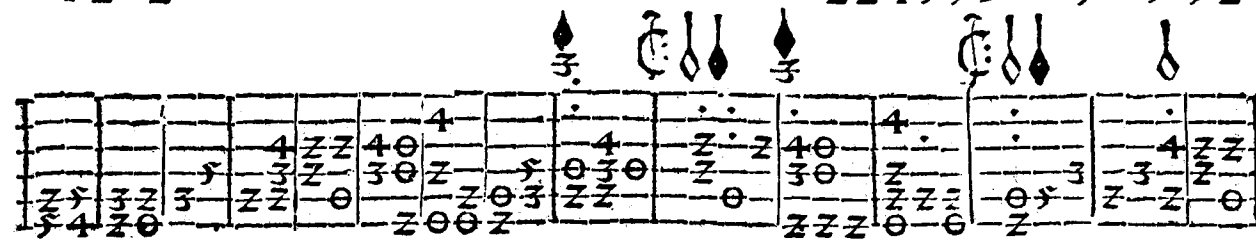
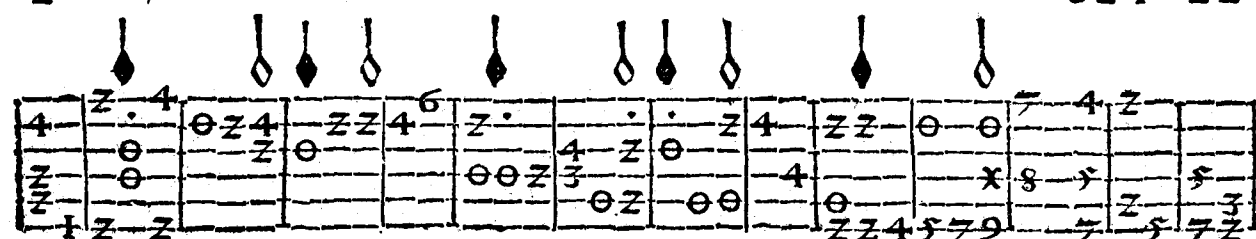
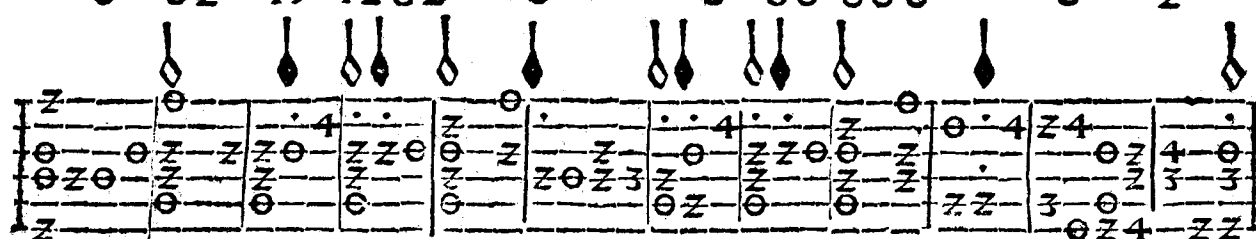
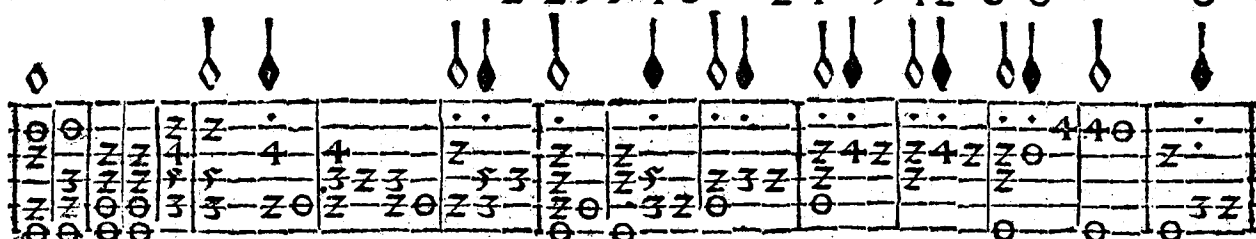
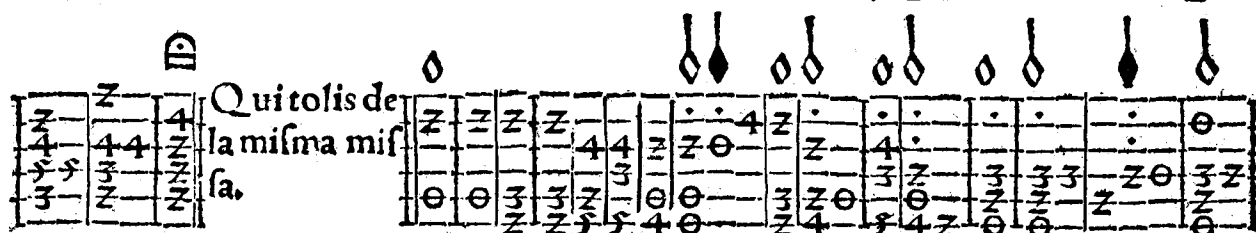
G v

Missas de Iulquin,

Libro quinto,

Pisador,





Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quinto,

Pisador,

The musical notation is presented in ten systems. Each system consists of a single staff with various rhythmic and melodic symbols. Above each staff are several vertical lines with diamond-shaped notes, likely representing a lute tablature. The notation includes numbers (1-7), letters (Z, O, F, X), and other symbols. A central section is labeled "Credo dela solta re mi,".

The musical score is written for a Pifador (flute) part in a Libre quinto style. It consists of 10 systems of staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 4, 3, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4) and rests, indicating the timing of the notes. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some parts in a different script (likely a mix of Latin and a local language).

Lyrics (from top to bottom):

Miffas de Iufquin, Libre quinto, Pifador, Fo. lv

Et in carna
rus dela mis
ma miffa,

Crucifix:

Mislas de Iusquin,

Libro quarto.

Pisador,

The musical notation is presented in ten systems, each with a single staff. Above each staff are vertical lines, some ending in diamond shapes, representing a lute tablature. The notation on the staffs includes numbers (1-6), letters (Z, O, F, S, C, E), and other musical symbols. The piece is in a 4/4 time signature, as indicated by the '4' in the top left of the first staff.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a single staff with various notes, rests, and musical symbols. The notation is arranged in a single column, with each system separated by a small gap. The symbols include various note heads, stems, and rests, as well as some larger, more complex symbols that may represent specific musical instructions or ornaments. The overall layout is clean and organized, typical of a printed musical score.

Misſas de Iuſquin

Libro quarto.

Piſador.

Sanctus de la miſma miſſa / y a ſe
de abaxar vn punto la ſeſta pa q̃
ſe taña como eſta apuntado

Benedictus no ſea de a
baxar la ſeſta ſino co-
mo ſe fue tañar.

In nomine
domini dela
sol fa re mi.

Ofana dela
misma mis-
sa.

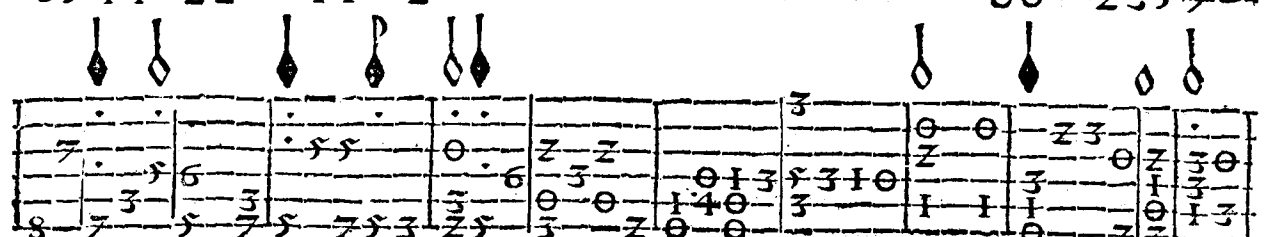
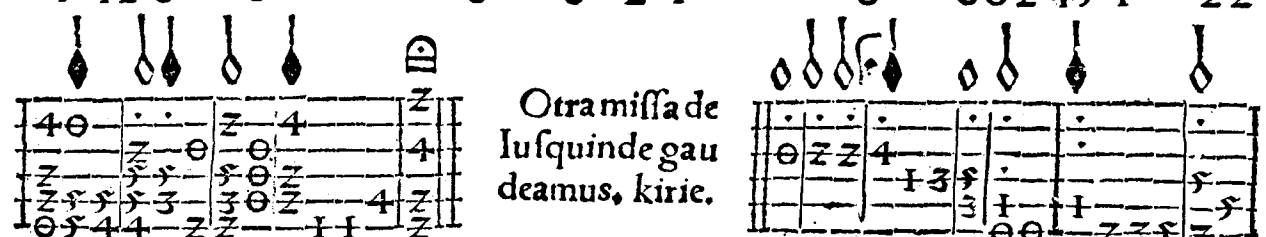
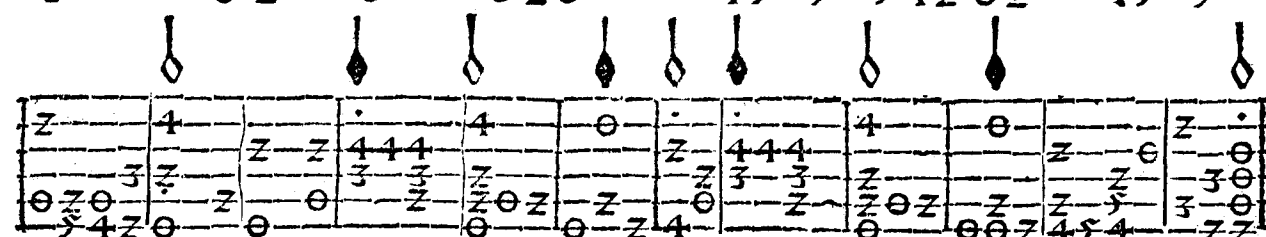
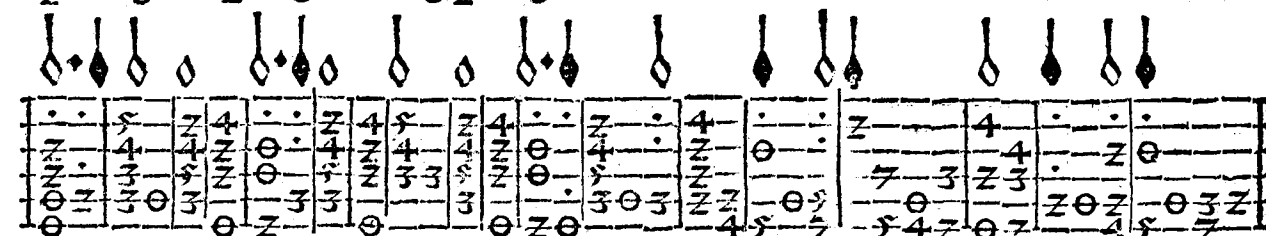
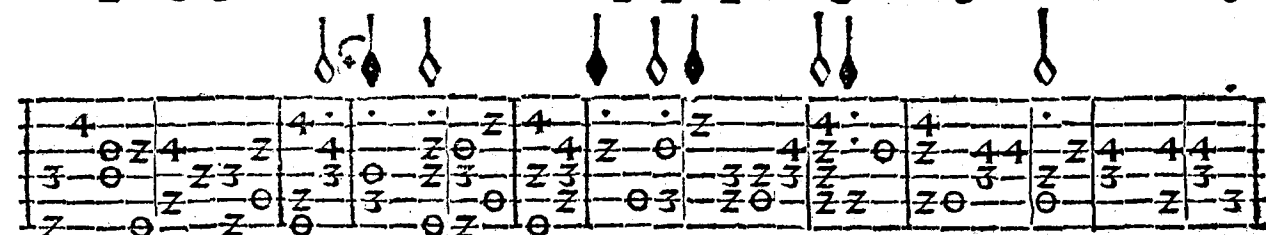
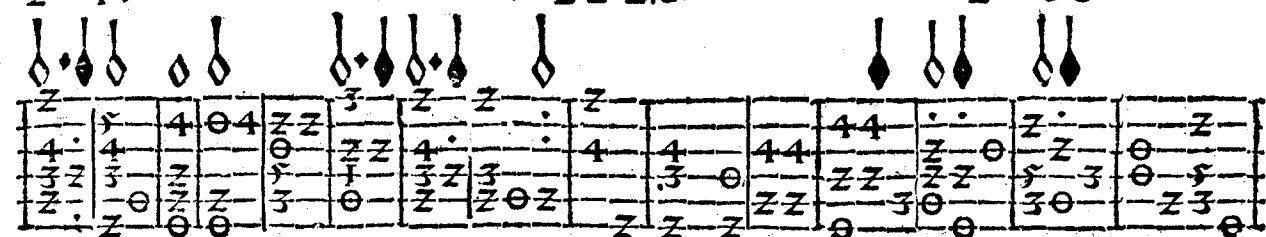
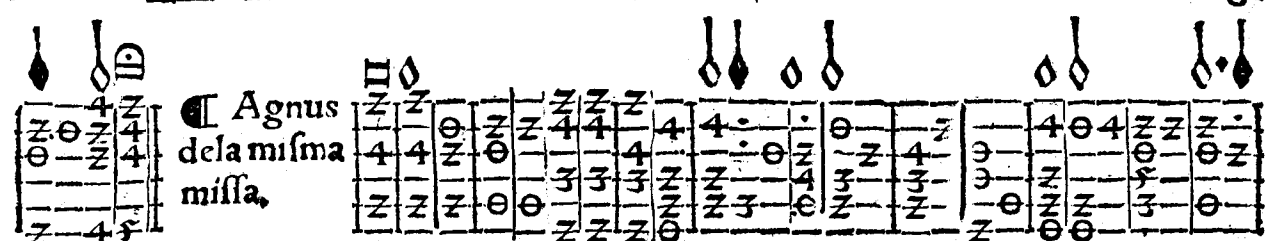
H

The image shows a page of musical notation, likely a manuscript or printed score, for a mass. It consists of ten systems of staves. Each system typically has two staves, with the top staff containing rhythmic notation (dots, lines, and numbers) and the bottom staff containing rhythmic notation (lines, numbers, and some letters like 'z' and 'o'). Above the first system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the second system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the third system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the fourth system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the fifth system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the sixth system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the seventh system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the eighth system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the ninth system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). Above the tenth system, there are several decorative symbols (diamonds and circles). The text 'In nomine domini dela sol fa re mi.' is written above the first system. The text 'Ofana dela misma mis- sa.' is written above the sixth system. The letter 'H' is written at the bottom right of the page.

Miſſas de Iuſquin

Libro quinto.

Pifador,



Agnus
de la miſma
miſſa,

Otra miſſa de
Iuſquin de gau
deamus, kirie.

Christe.

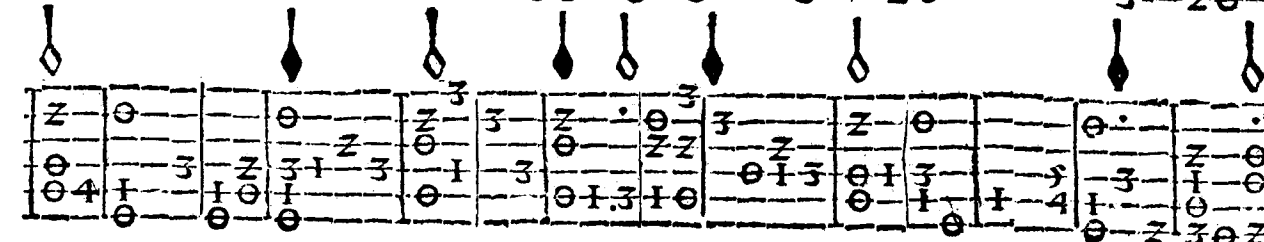
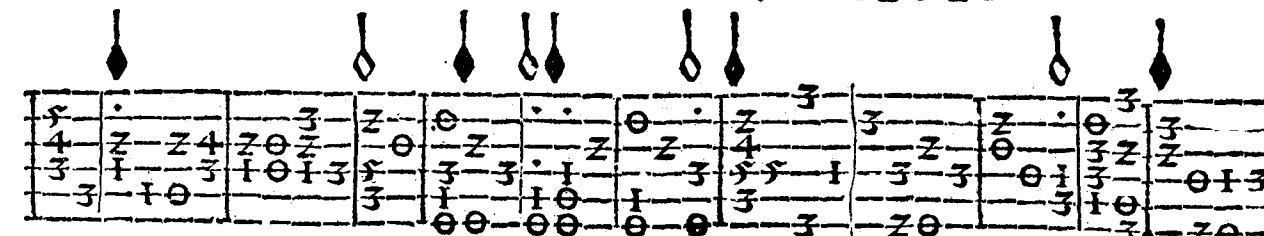
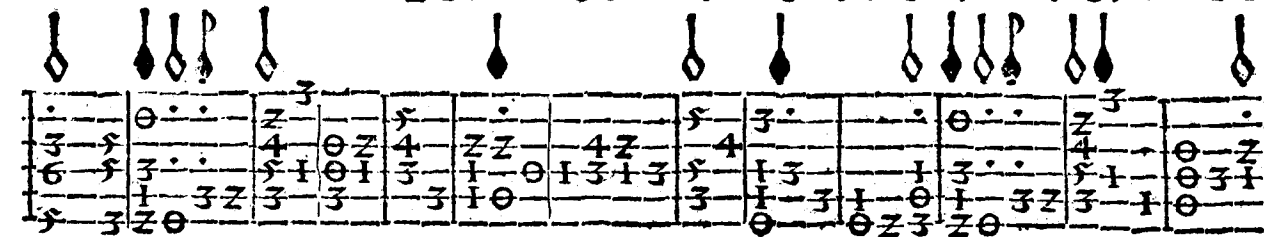
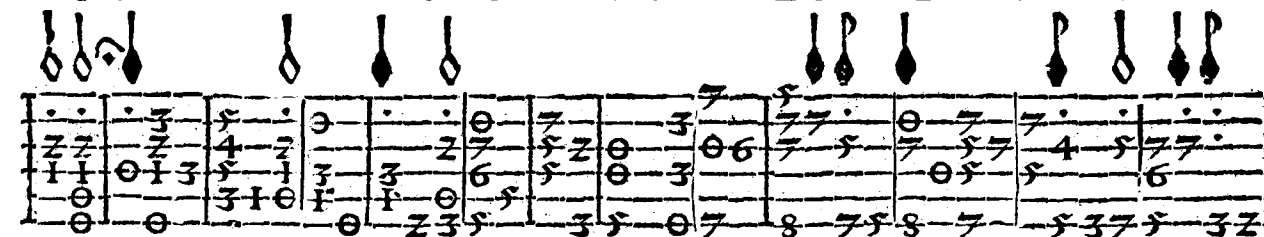
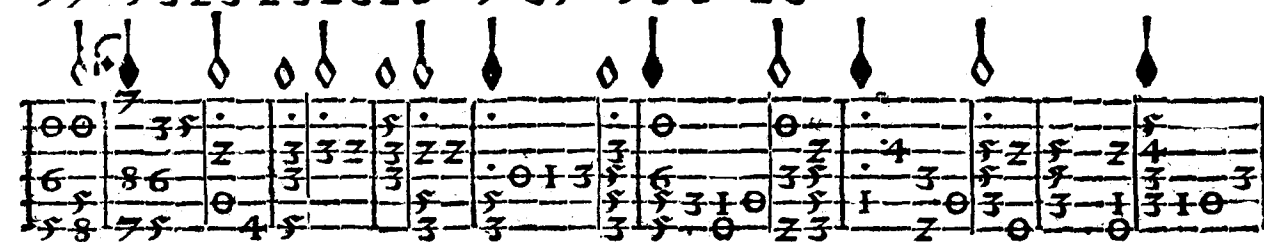
kirie po strero.

H ii

Missas de Iusquin

Libro quinto.

Pisador.



Quitolis de la miſma miſ fa.

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quinto,

Pisador

The musical score consists of ten systems, each with a five-line staff. Above each staff is a series of rhythmic flags (vertical lines with a hook) indicating the timing of the notes. Below each staff is a series of numbers (0-6) representing the fret positions for the strings. The notation is a form of early guitar or lute tablature. The first system contains 16 measures, the second through seventh systems contain 16 measures each, the eighth system contains 16 measures, and the ninth system contains 16 measures. The tenth system is a shorter section with 8 measures, preceded by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Credo degau
deamus de la
misma misa.

The musical score is arranged in ten systems. Each system consists of two staves: a vocal staff on top and a lute staff on the bottom. The vocal staff begins with a diamond-shaped clef. The lute staff begins with a C-clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values (z, 3, 4, 6, 8) and accidentals (sharps, flats). Above each system are diamond-shaped ornaments. The lute line often contains numbers 1-6 and 7-8, possibly indicating fret positions.

Missas de Iusquin.

Libro quinto.

Pisador

Et in carna
tusdela mis
ma missa.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a single staff with notes, rests, and figured bass. The notation is written in a historical style, likely from a 16th-century manuscript. The notes are primarily half notes and quarter notes, with some eighth notes. The rests are indicated by a 'Z' character. The figured bass is written below the staff, using numbers 1 through 8, often with a '3' indicating a triplet. The page is titled 'Missas de Iusquin' and 'Libro quinto, Pisador, Fo. Ix.'.

Et spiritū san-
ctū de la mis-
sa missa.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Missas de Iusquin, Libro quinto, Pisador, Fo. lxiij." The score is written on ten systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a form of early musical notation, likely mensural notation, using letters (Z, I, O, 3, 4, 6) and symbols (circles, vertical lines) to represent notes and rests. Above the staves, there are various symbols, including vertical lines and circles, which may represent ornaments or specific performance instructions. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or symbols. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical manuscript.

Proporcion
de tres mini-
mas al cōpas

Missas de Iusquin.

Libroquinto,

Pisador

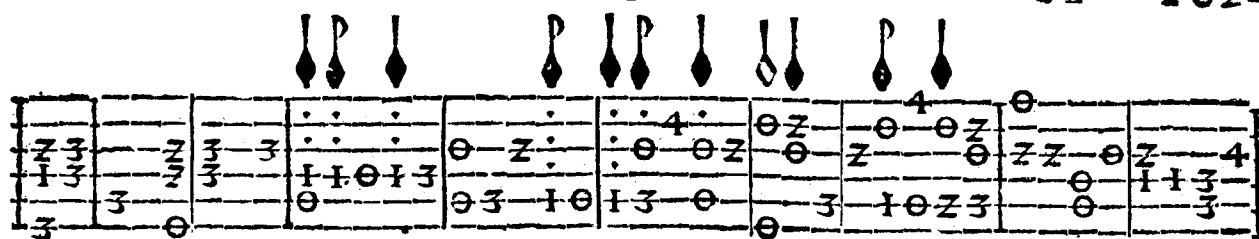
Sanctus
de la misma
missa.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a series of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '3' above them. The lower staff contains a series of notes and rests, with some notes marked with a '4' above them. The notation is in a simplified, graphic style.

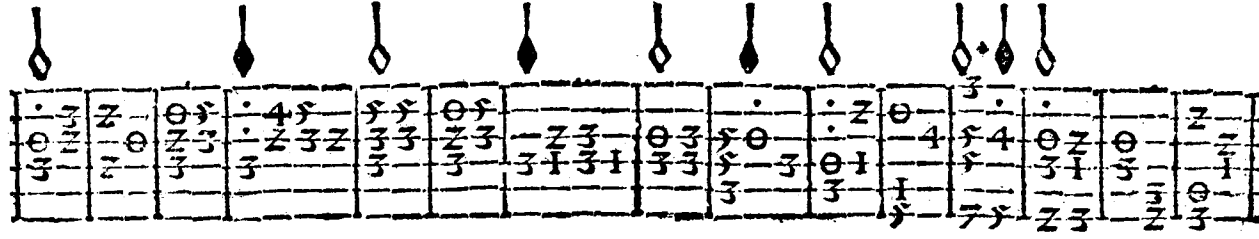
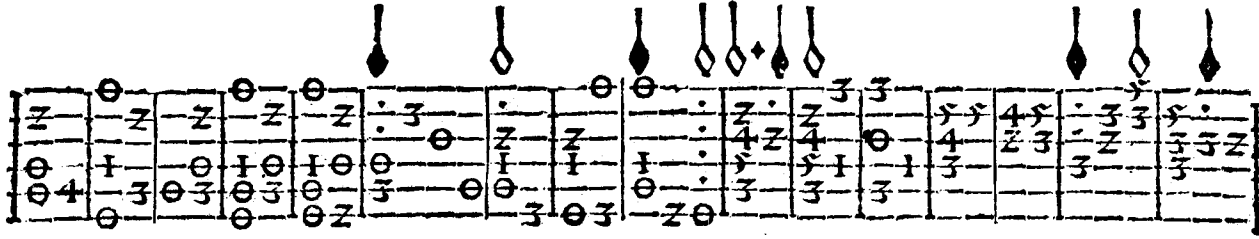
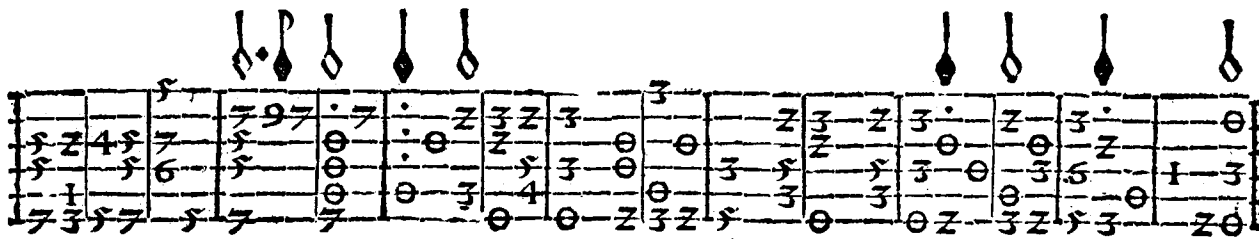
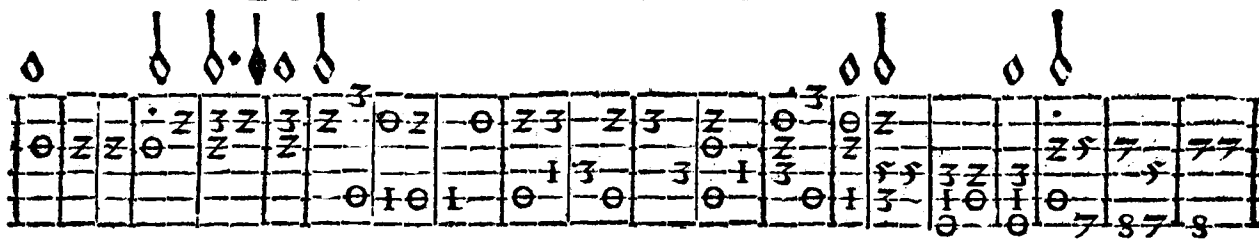
The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on two systems. The first system includes a vocal line (Soprano/Alto) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment is in 4/4 time, with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts, with the vocal line ending on a final note. The piano accompaniment concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Pleni de la
misma mis
sa,

[illegible]



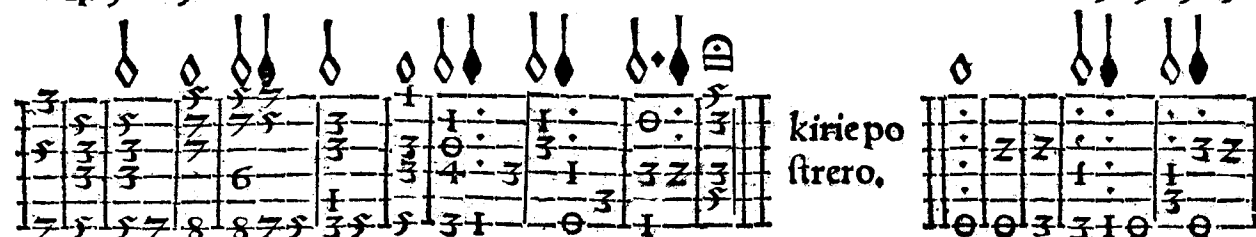
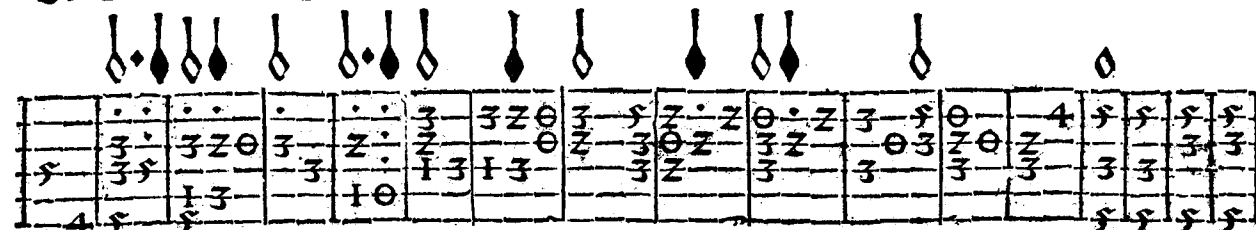
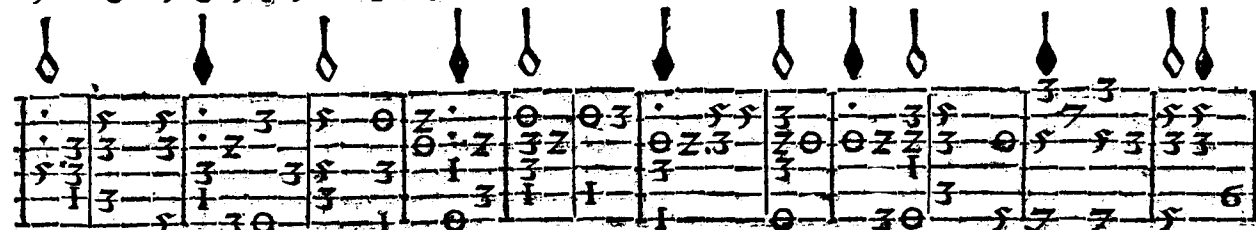
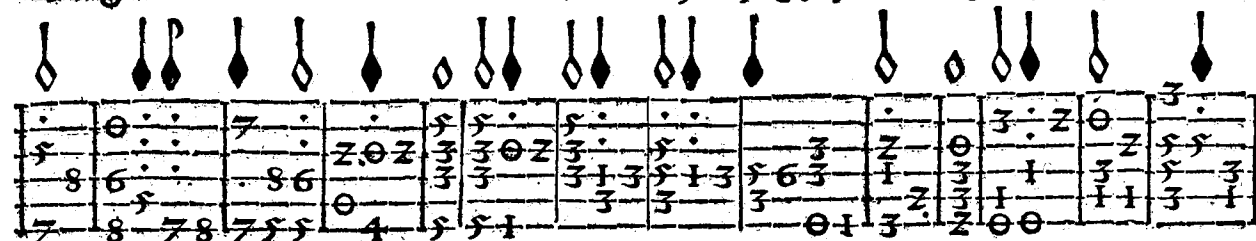
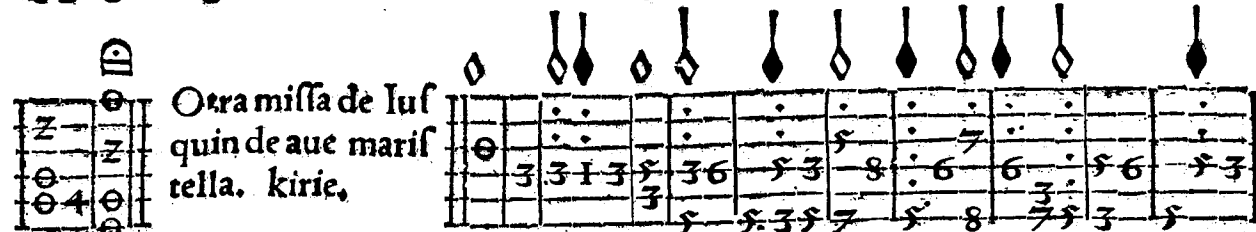
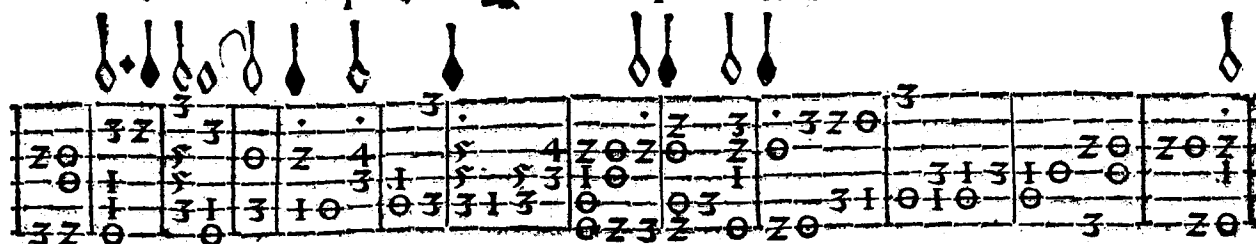
Agnes
de la misma
missa.

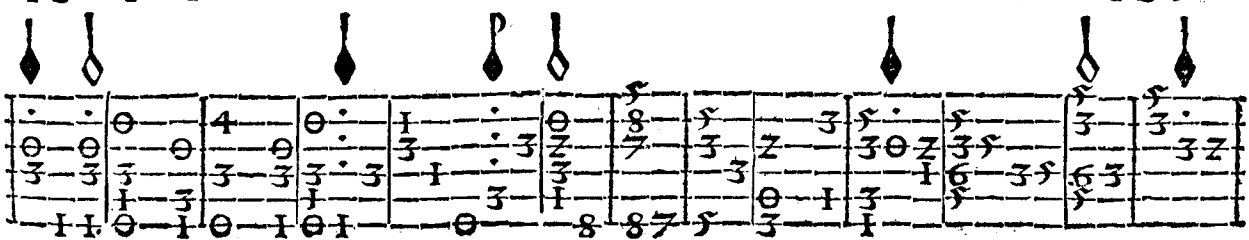
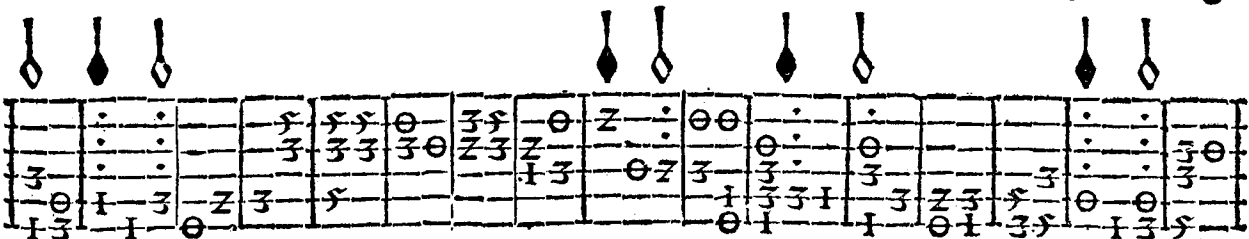
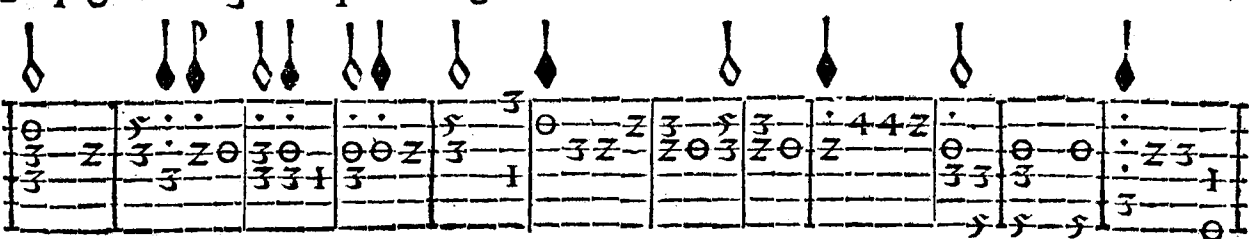
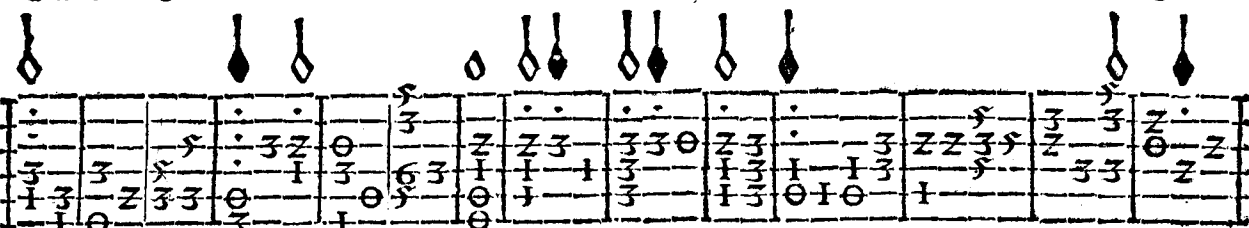
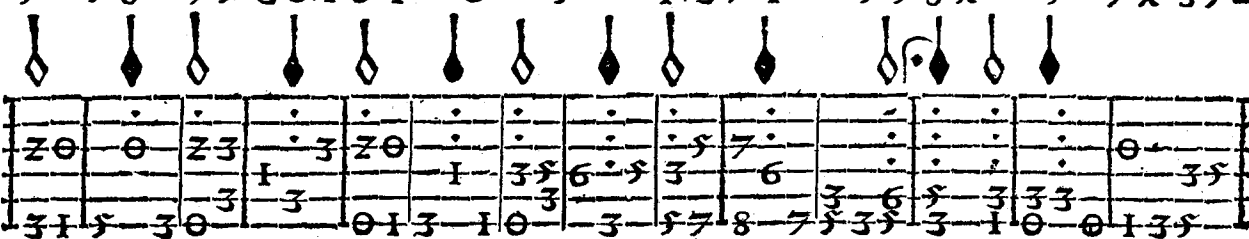
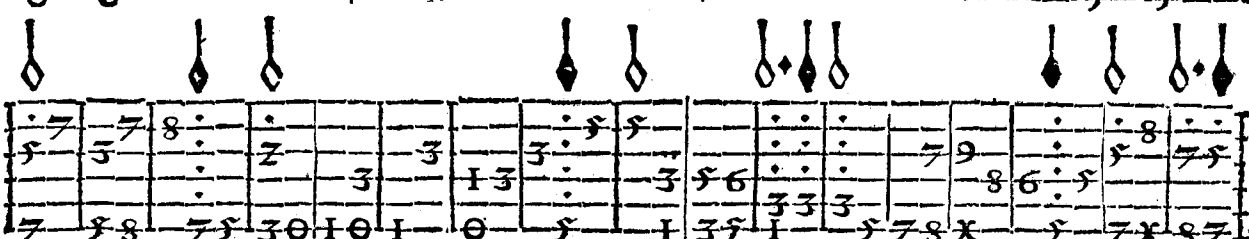
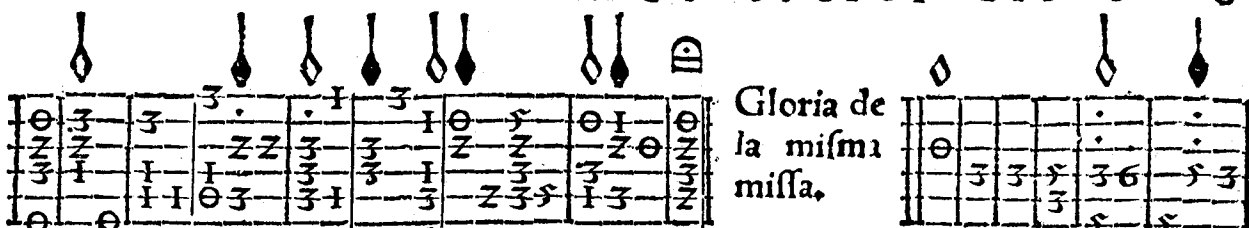
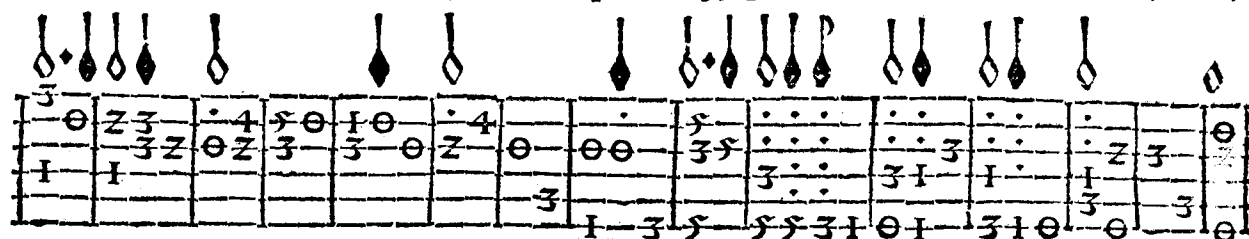


Missas de Iusquin.

Libro quinto.

Pisador.





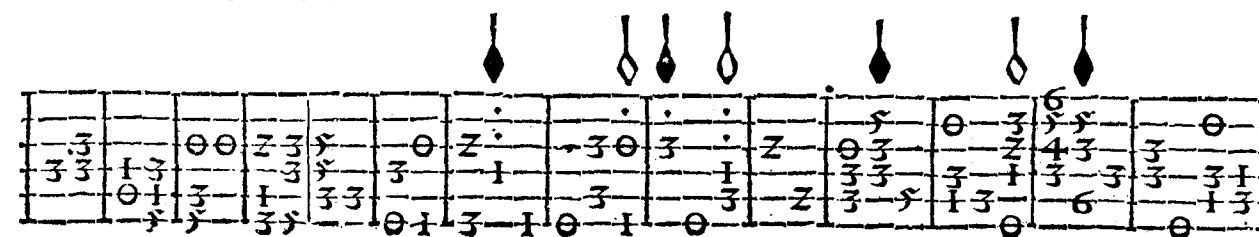
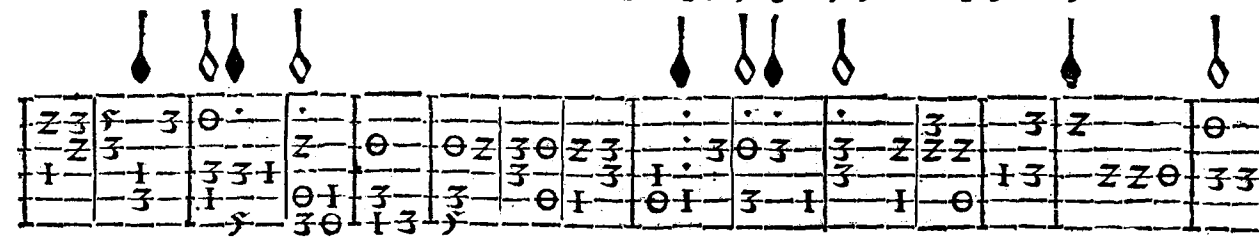
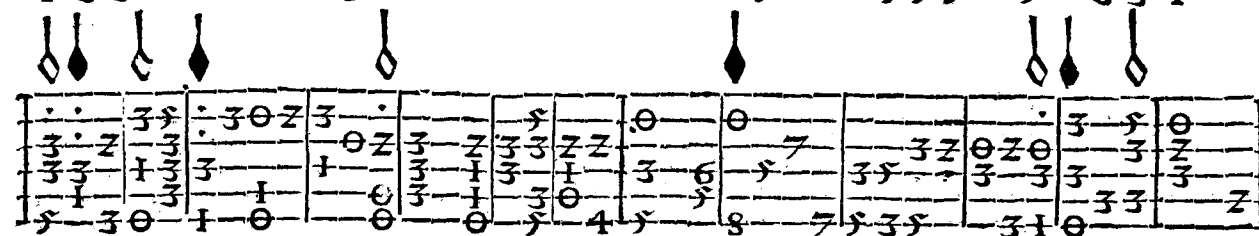
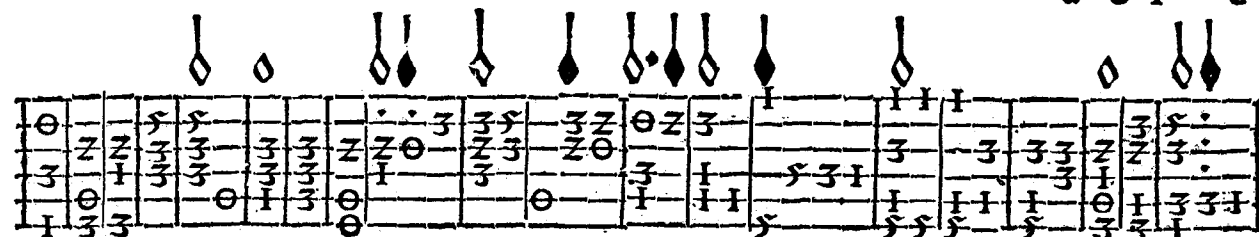
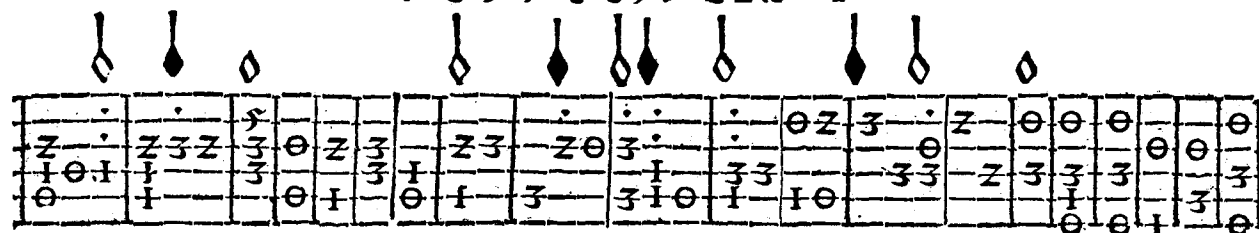
Missas de Iusquin

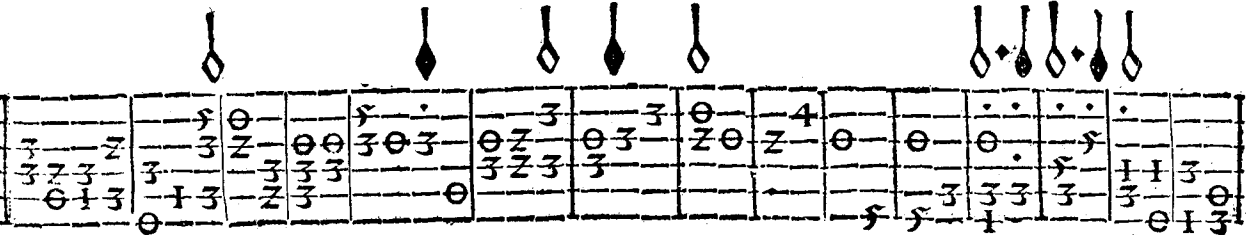
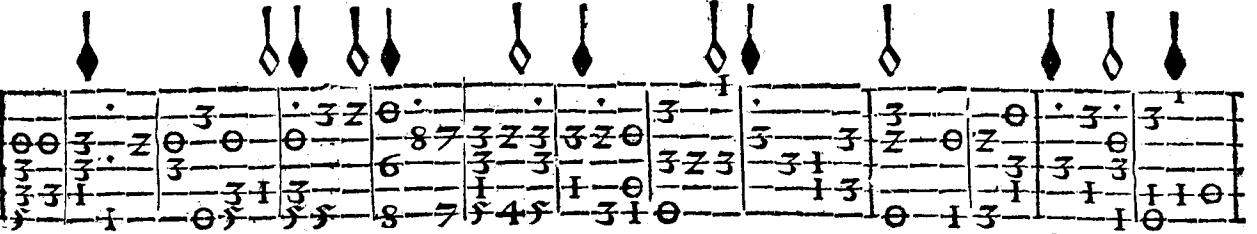
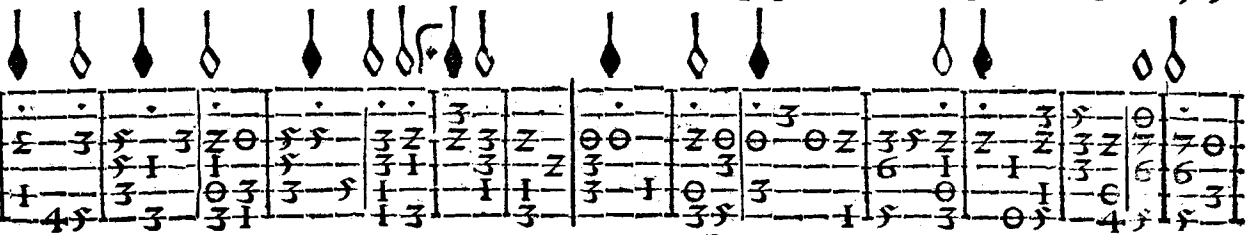
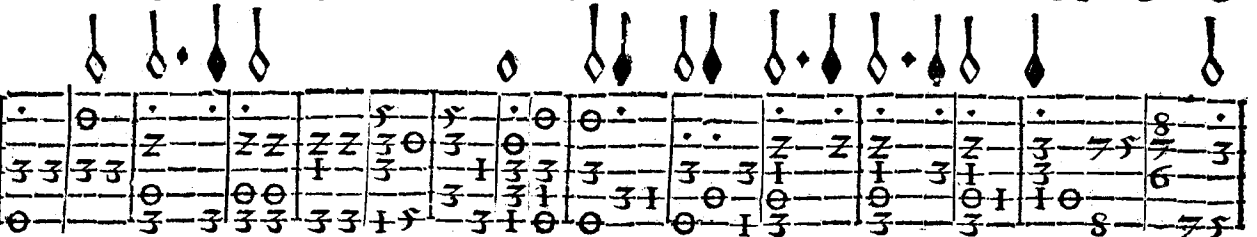
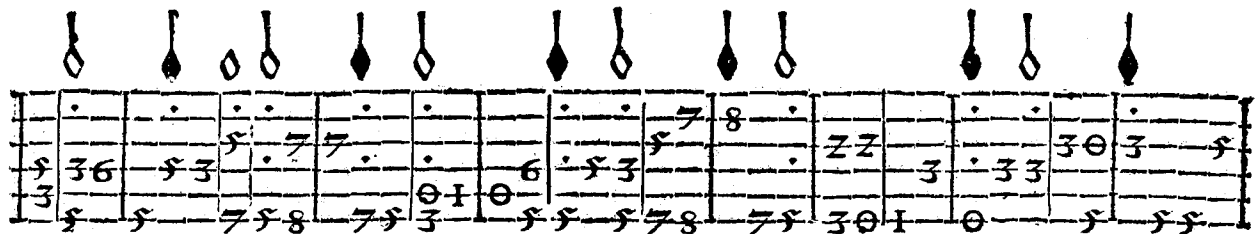
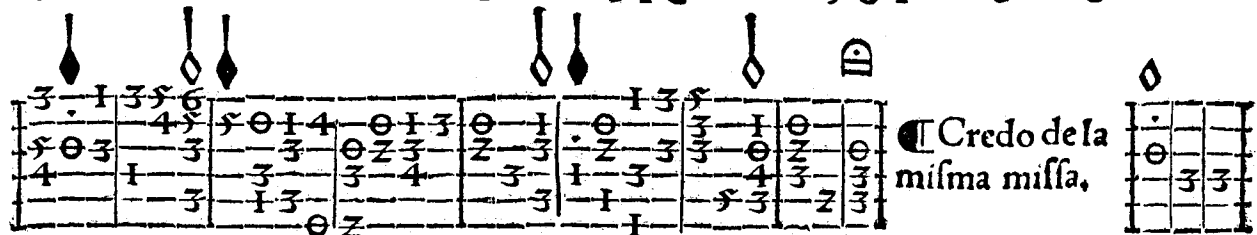
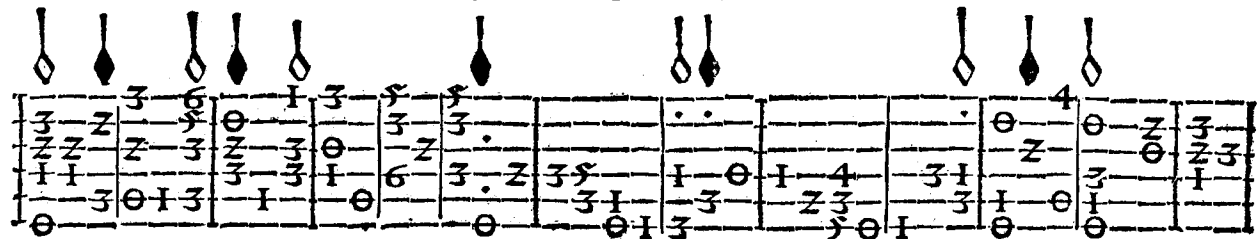
Libro quinto

Pisador.



Quitolis de
la misma mis
sa





Missas de Iusquin.

Libro quinto.

Pisador

Et spiritū san
ctū de la mis-
sa missa,

Cruci-
fixus,

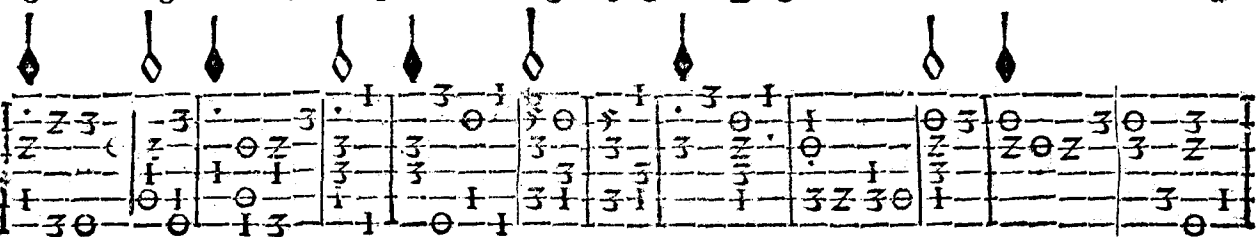
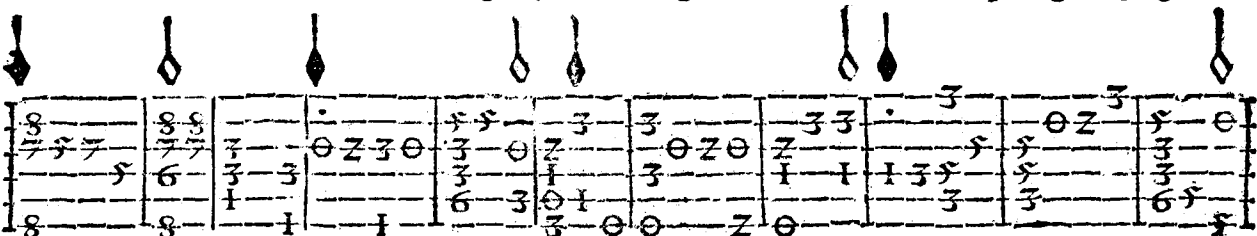
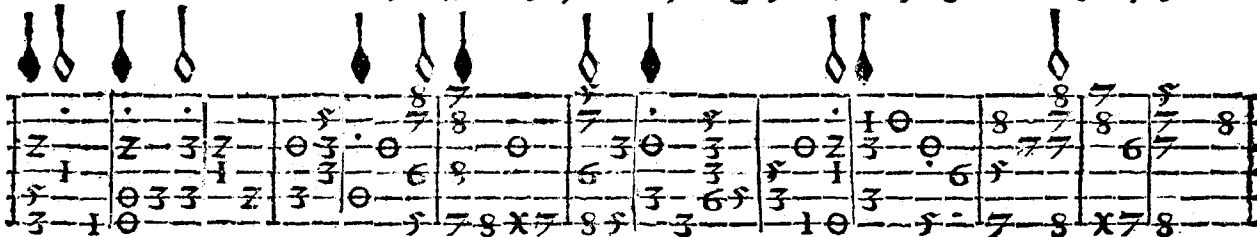
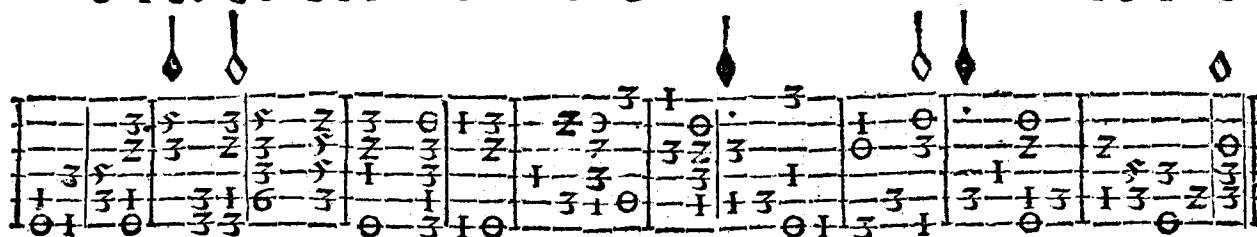
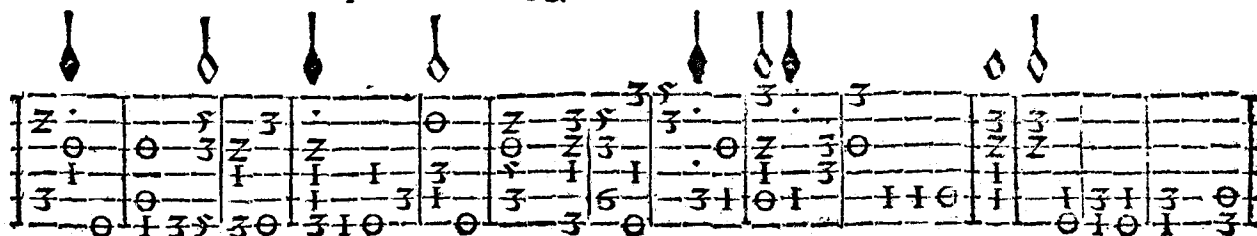
Proporciō
de tres semi
breues alcō
pas.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely from a 16th-century manuscript. It consists of ten staves of music, each containing various notes, rests, and accidentals. Above the staves, there are several diamond-shaped ornaments, some of which are decorated with internal patterns. The notation is in a historical style, possibly representing a mass setting by Iusquin. The page is numbered 'I ii' at the bottom right.

Misfas de Iufquin.

Libro quinto,

Pifador



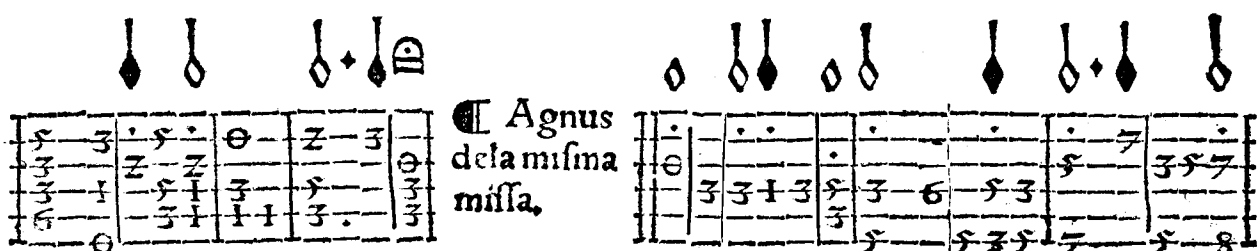
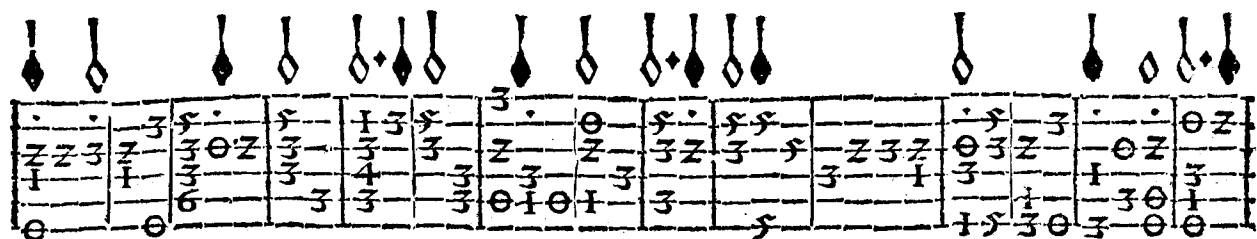
Ofana de la miſma miſſa.

I iii

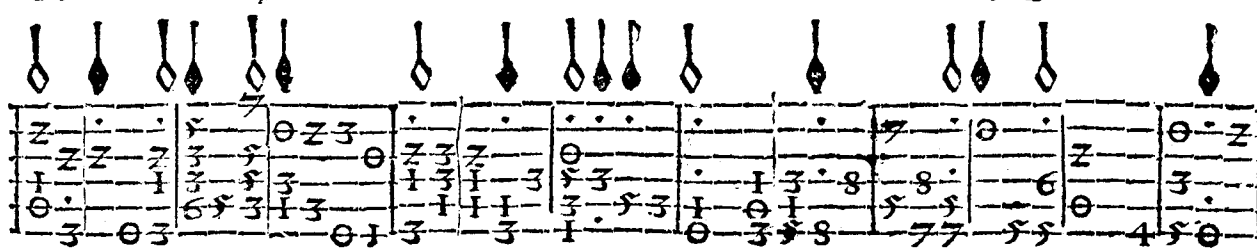
Miſſas de Iuſquin,

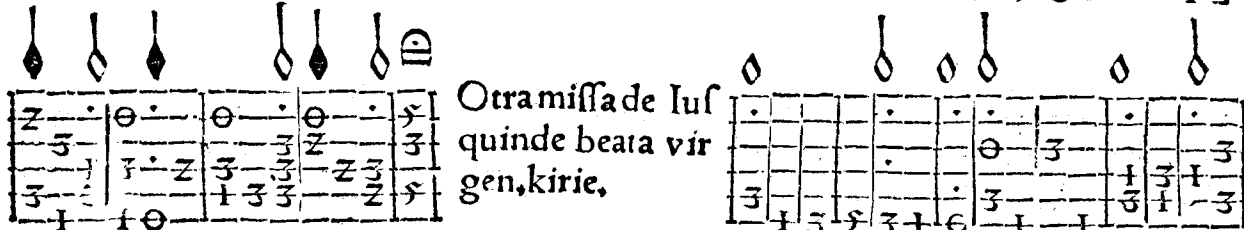
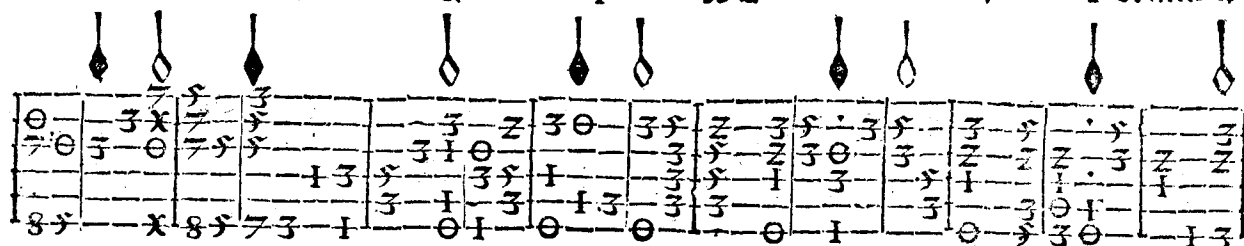
Libro quinto,

Piſador

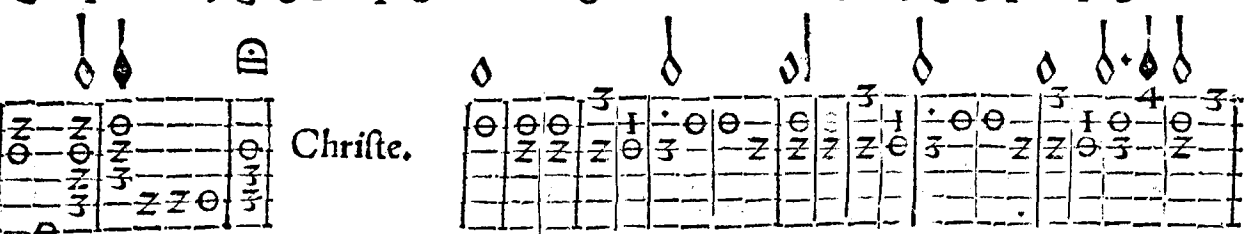
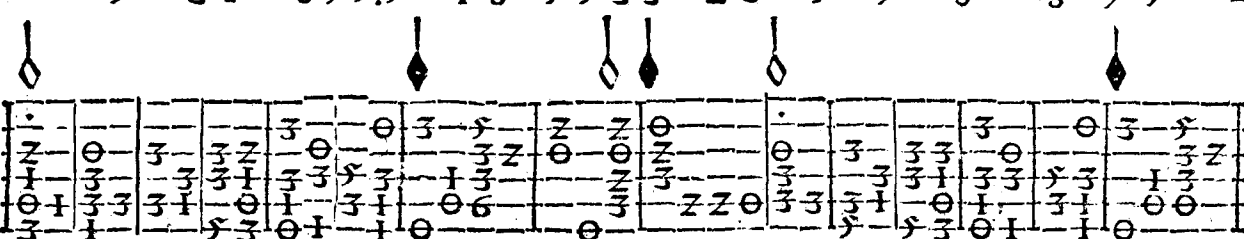
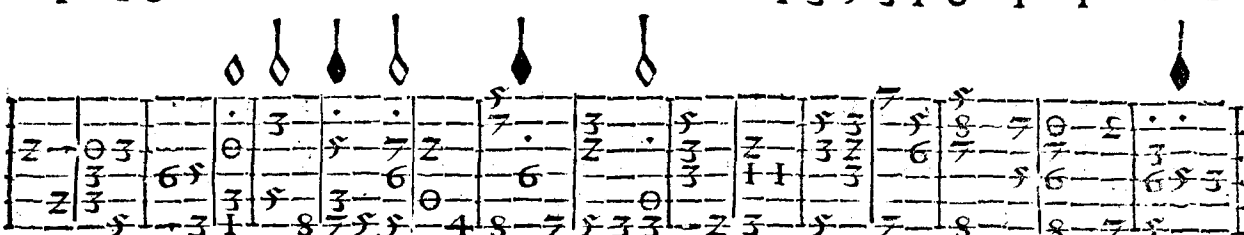


Agus
de la miſma
miſſa,

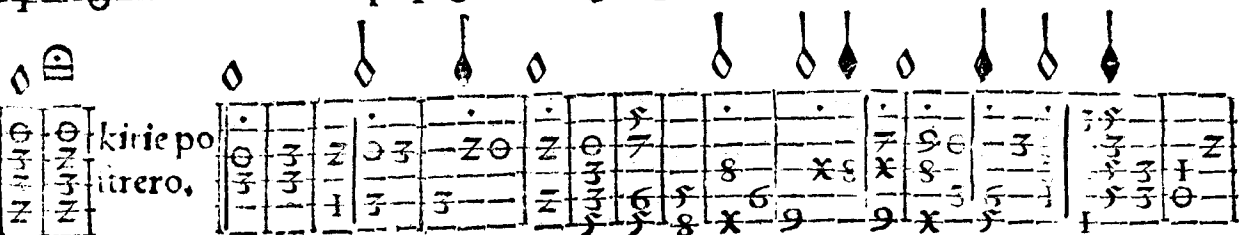
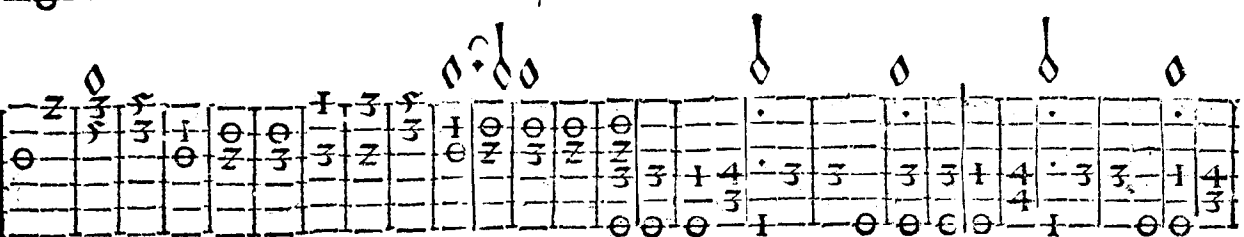




Otra missa de Iusquin
quinde beata vir
gen, kirie,



Christe.

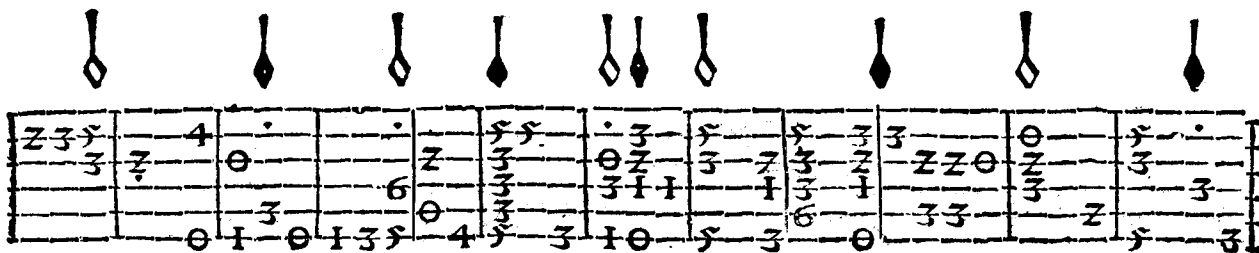
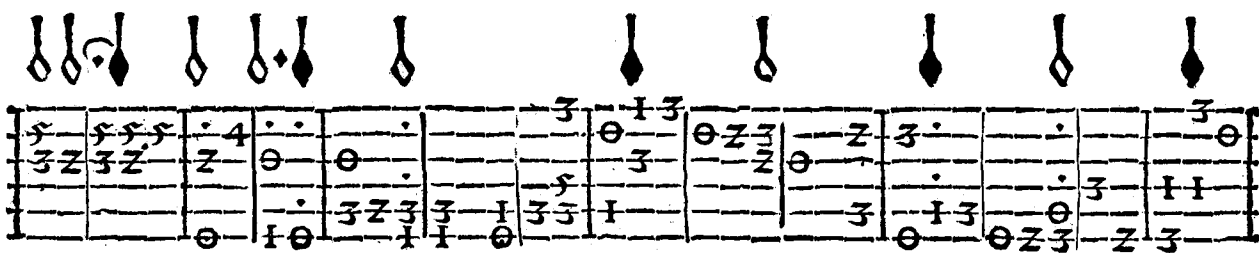
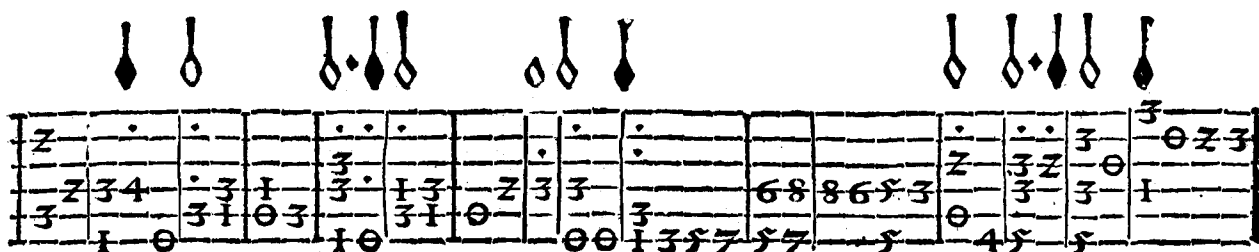
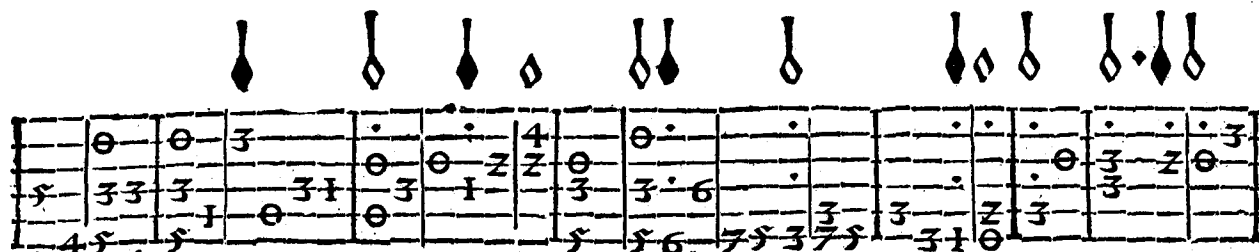
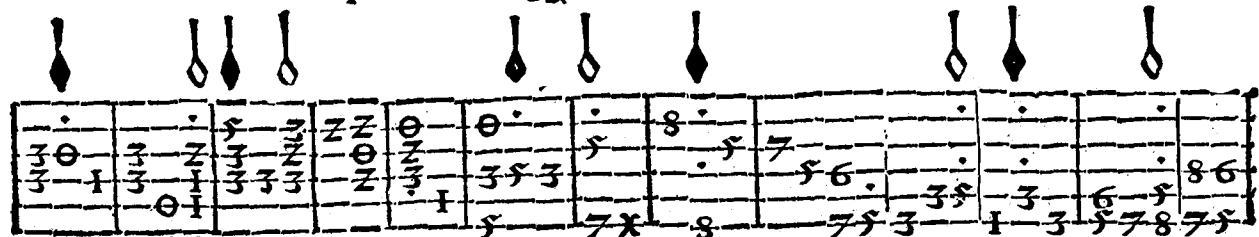


kirie po
trero,

Missas de Iulquin.

Libro quinto.

Pisador



GLORIA DE BEATA
virgen dela misma missa.



The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a manuscript or printed score, organized into ten horizontal systems. Each system consists of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes (half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and other rhythmic markings. Above each system, there are several vertical lines, possibly representing a lute tablature or a similar notation system. The page is numbered 'Fo. lvi.' in the top right corner. The notation is written in a historical style, with some symbols that are not standard in modern musical notation.

Missas de Iusquin.

Libro quinto.

Pisador

The musical score is written in a historical notation style, featuring two staves per system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The score is organized into ten systems, each with a pair of staves. The notation is dense and complex, typical of early printed music.

Quitollis
de la misma
missa.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a staff with notes and rests, and a corresponding line of lute tablature symbols (letters and numbers) below it. The notation is in a historical style, likely from a 16th-century manuscript. The systems are arranged vertically, with some systems having additional symbols above the staff, such as clefs or decorative flourishes. The tablature symbols include letters like 'z', 'o', 'i', 'f', 'x', and numbers like '3', '4', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', '35', '36', '37', '38', '39', '40', '41', '42', '43', '44', '45', '46', '47', '48', '49', '50', '51', '52', '53', '54', '55', '56', '57', '58', '59', '60', '61', '62', '63', '64', '65', '66', '67', '68', '69', '70', '71', '72', '73', '74', '75', '76', '77', '78', '79', '80', '81', '82', '83', '84', '85', '86', '87', '88', '89', '90', '91', '92', '93', '94', '95', '96', '97', '98', '99', '100', '101', '102', '103', '104', '105', '106', '107', '108', '109', '110', '111', '112', '113', '114', '115', '116', '117', '118', '119', '120', '121', '122', '123', '124', '125', '126', '127', '128', '129', '130', '131', '132', '133', '134', '135', '136', '137', '138', '139', '140', '141', '142', '143', '144', '145', '146', '147', '148', 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'721', '722', '723', '724', '725', '726', '727', '728', '729', '730', '731', '732', '733', '734', '735', '736', '737', '738', '739', '740', '741', '742', '743', '744', '745', '746', '747', '748', '749', '750', '751', '752', '753', '754', '755', '756', '757', '758', '759', '760', '761', '762', '763', '764', '765', '766', '767', '768', '769', '770', '771', '772', '773', '774', '775', '776', '777', '778', '779', '780', '781', '782', '783', '784', '785', '786', '787', '788', '789', '790', '791', '792', '793', '794', '795', '796', '797', '798', '799', '800', '801', '802', '803', '804', '805', '806', '807', '808', '809', '810', '811', '812', '813', '814', '815', '816', '817', '818', '819', '820', '821', '822', '823', '824', '825', '826', '827', '828', '829', '830', '831', '832', '833', '834', '835', '836', '837', '838', '839', '840', '841', '842', '843', '844', '845', '846', '847', '848', '849', '850', '851', '852', '853', '854', '855', '856', '857', '858', '859', '860', '861', '862', '863', '864', '865', '866', '867', '868', '869', '870', '871', '872', '873', '874', '875', '876', '877', '878', '879', '880', '881', '882', '883', '884', '885', '886', '887', '888', '889', '890', '891', '892', '893', '894', '895', '896', '897', '898', '899', '900', '901', '902', '903', '904', '905', '906', '907', '908', '909', '910', '911', '912', '913', '914', '915', '916', '917', '918', '919', '920', '921', '922', '923', '924', '925', '926', '927', '928', '929', '930', '931', '932', '933', '934', '935', '936', '937', '938', '939', '940', '941', '942', '943', '944', '945', '946', '947', '948', '949', '950', '951', '952', '953', '954', '955', '956', '957', '958', '959', '960', '961', '962', '963', '964', '965', '966', '967', '968', '969', '970', '971', '972', '973', '974', '975', '976', '977', '978', '979', '980', '981', '982', '983', '984', '985', '986', '987', '988', '989', '990', '991', '992', '993', '994', '995', '996', '997', '998', '999', '1000'.

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quinto.

Pisador

Cū sancto spi
ritu de la mis
sa missa.

The musical score consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic values (z, o, 3, 4, 6, 8, 7, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and a series of diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple rhythmic values. The ornaments are placed above the staff, indicating specific rhythmic patterns or accents.

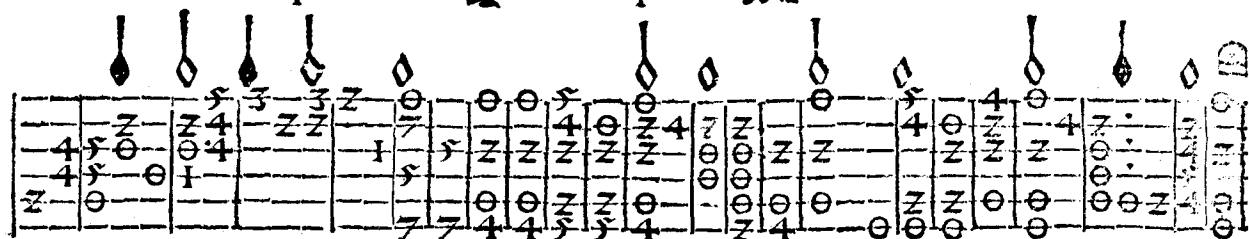
Credo de beata virgen, El qual se pu
soporo tra parte en la vi buela, porque
es a cinco y fueſſe mas facil de tañer.

The musical score consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic values (z, o, 3, 4, 6, 8, 7, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and a series of diamond-shaped ornaments above the staff. The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple rhythmic values. The ornaments are placed above the staff, indicating specific rhythmic patterns or accents.

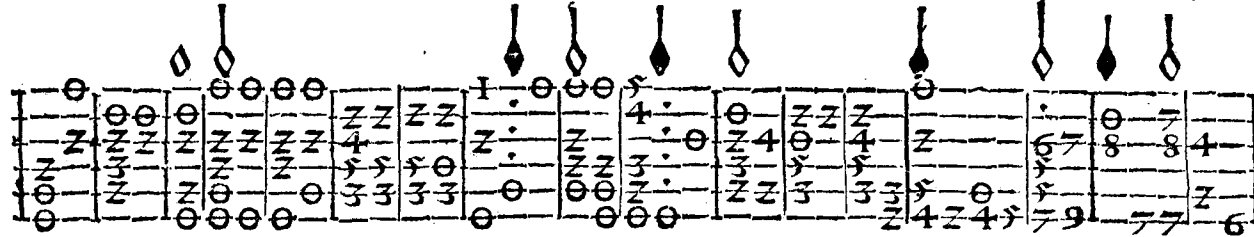
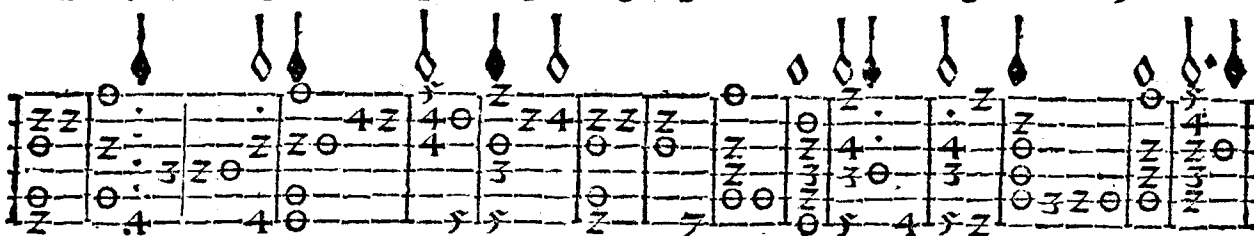
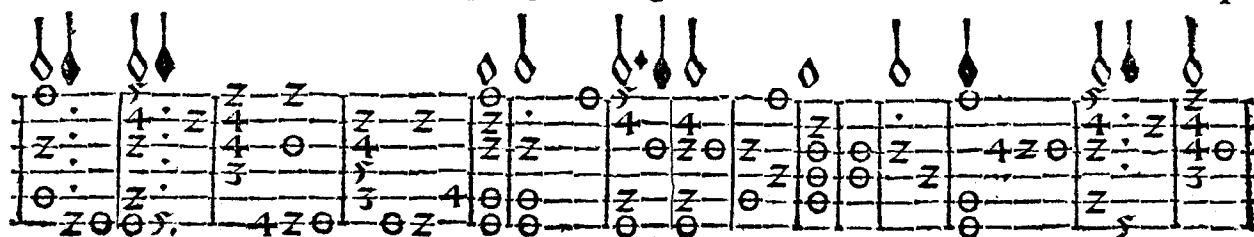
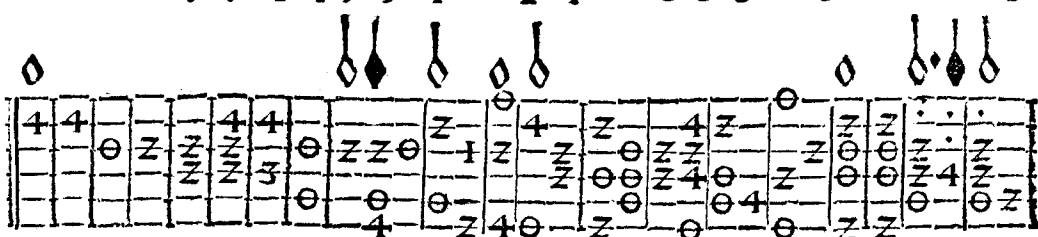
This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a staff with rhythmic notation and a corresponding lute tablature line below it. The notation is written in a historical style, using letters (z, o, f, i) and numbers (1-7) to represent notes and fret positions. Above each system, there are vertical lines with diamond-shaped ornaments, likely representing lute fret markers or decorative elements. The systems are arranged in a single column, with each system occupying approximately one-tenth of the page's vertical space. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed music books.

Pisador

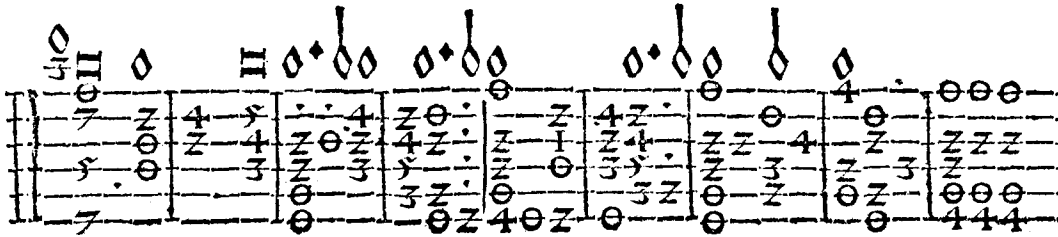
Crucifixus,
del mismo
credo,



Et ſpiritu ſan
ctu de la miſ-
ma miſſa,



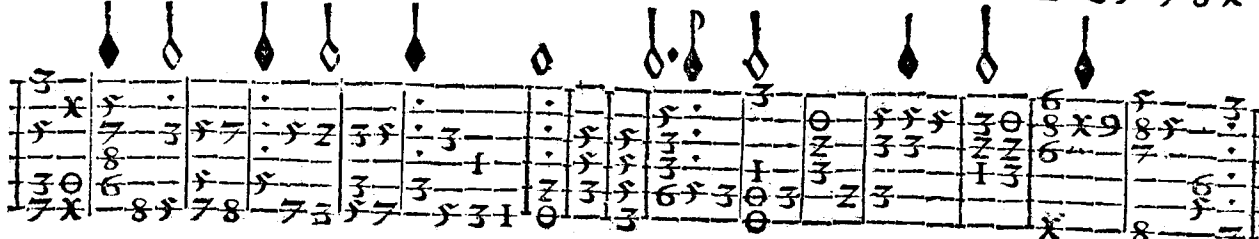
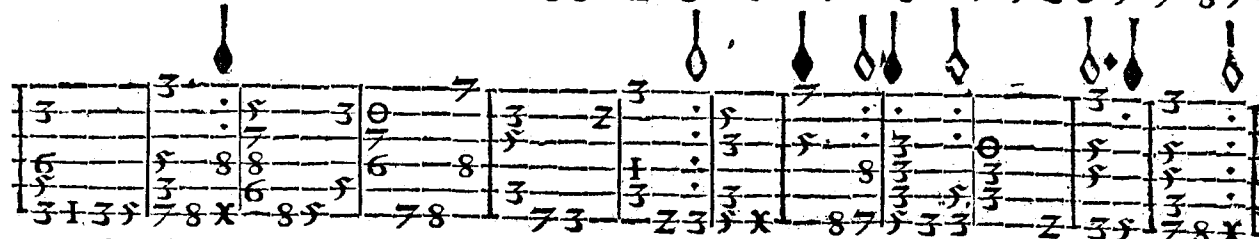
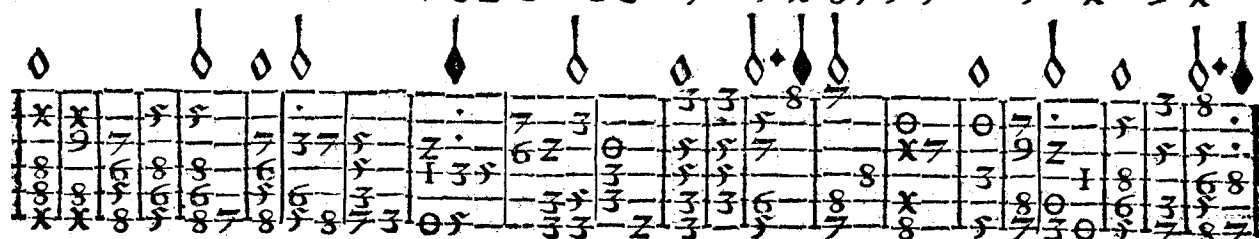
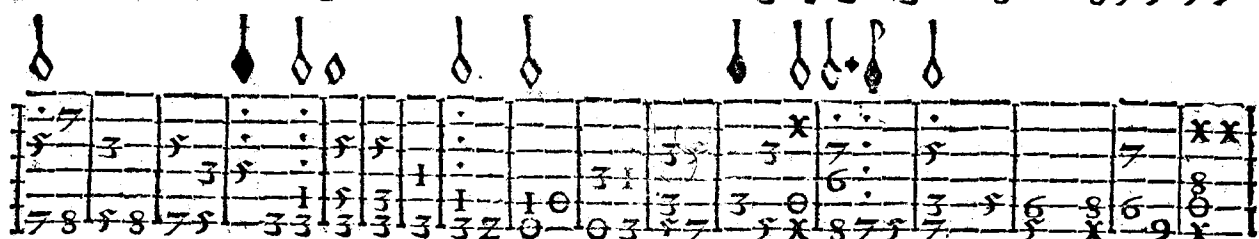
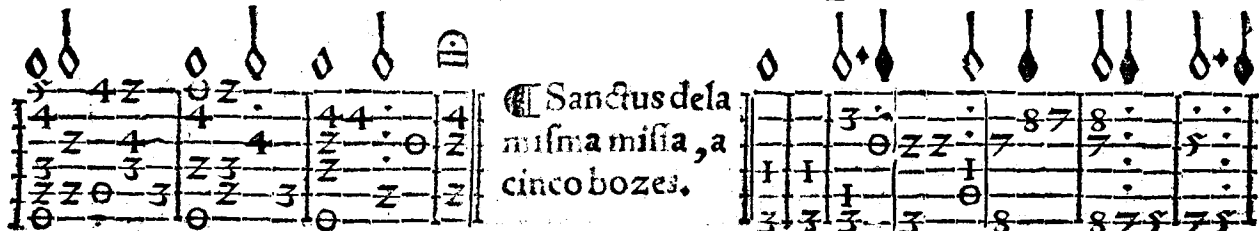
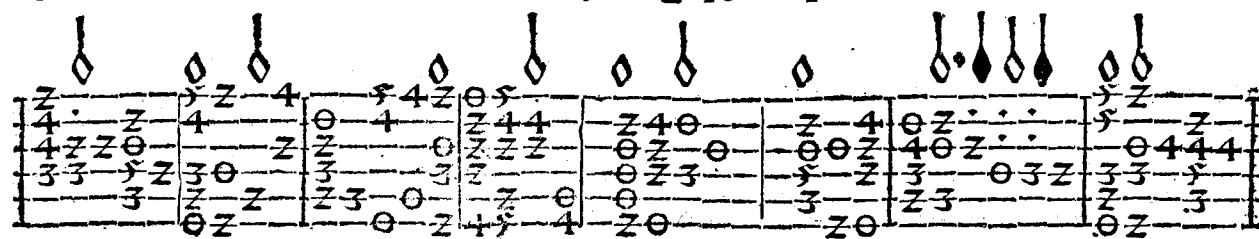
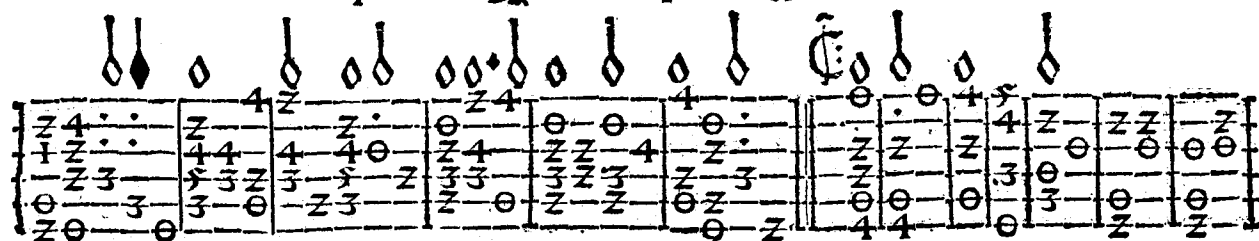
Proporciõ
de tres ſemi
breues al cõ
pas,



Missas de Iusquin.

Libro quinto.

Pisador



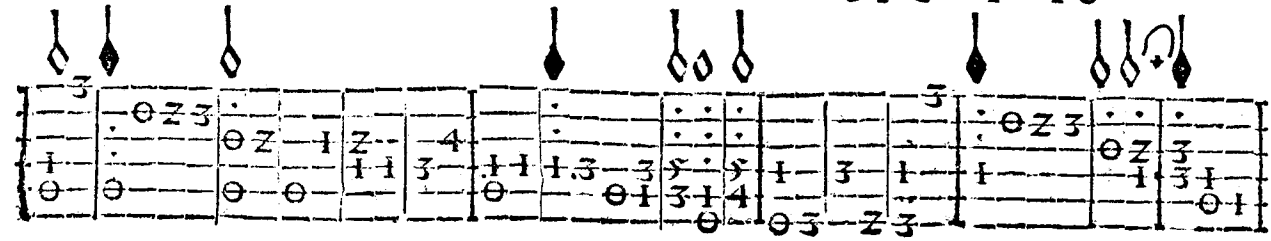
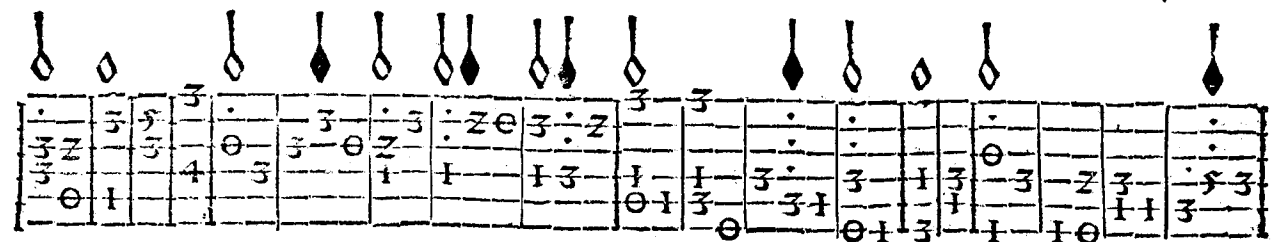
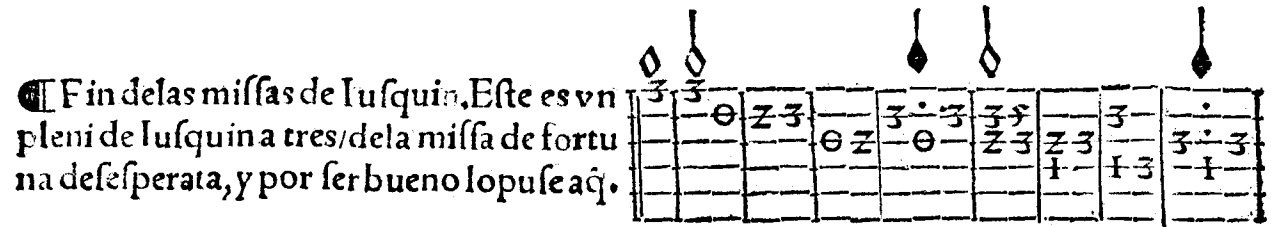
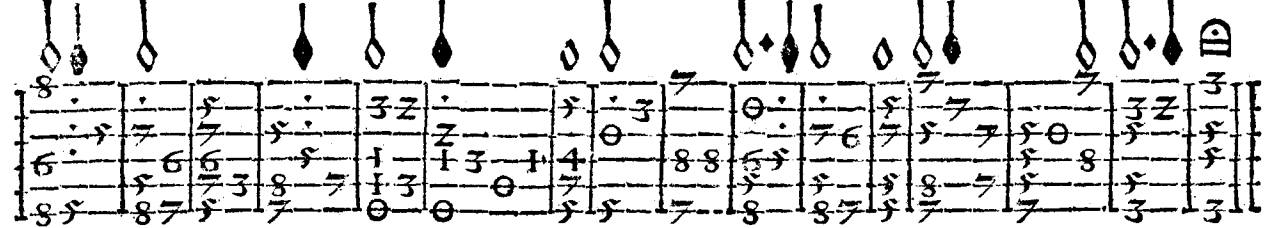
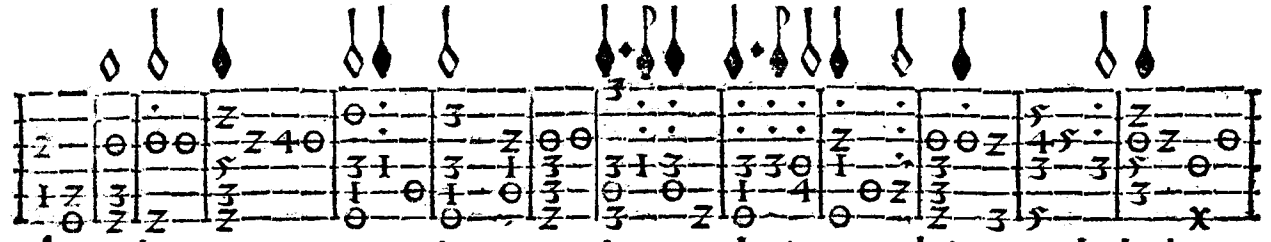
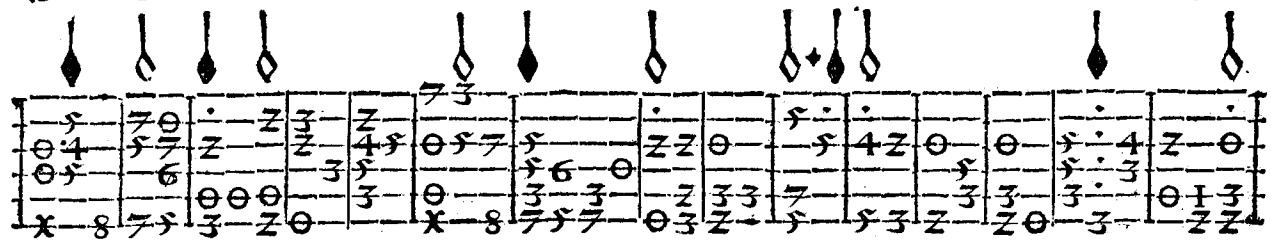
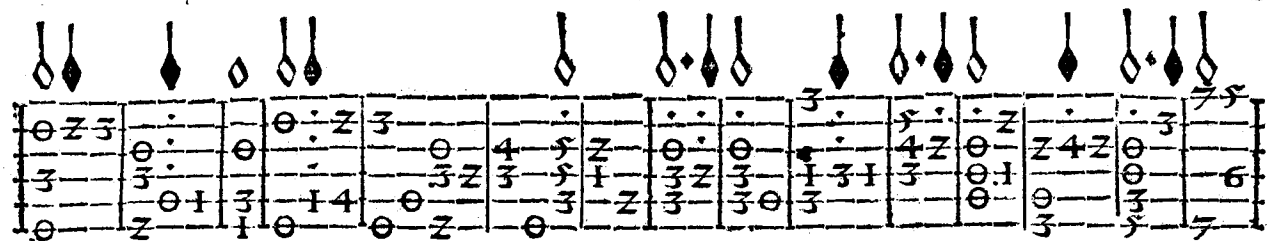
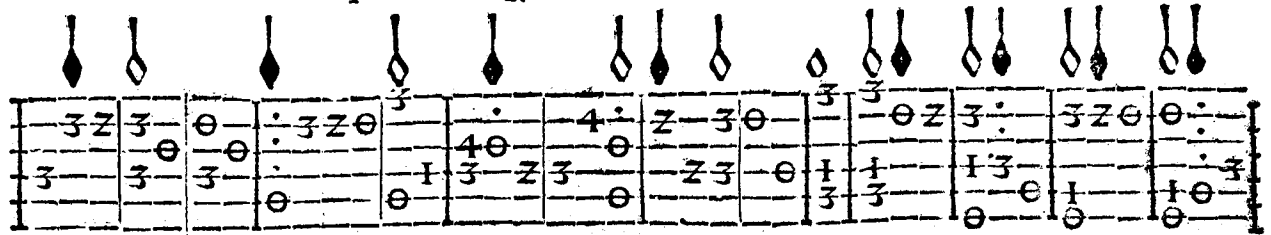
Plenia cinco
dela misma
missa,

Agnus dela missa
ma missa de bea
ta virge a cinco

Missas de Iusquin,

Libro quinto,

Pisador



Fin de las missas de Iusquin. Este es vn
pleni de Iusquina a tres/ dela missa de fortu
na desesperata, y por ser bueno lo puse aq.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a five-line tablature staff and a rhythmic staff above it. The tablature uses letters (z, o, i, 3) to denote fret positions. The rhythmic staff uses vertical stems and flags to indicate the timing of the notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence symbol (a circle with a cross) at the end of the sixth system.

FIN DEL QUINTO LIBRO.

LIBRO SEXTO QVE

TRACTA DE MOTETES, A QVATRO Y A CINCO

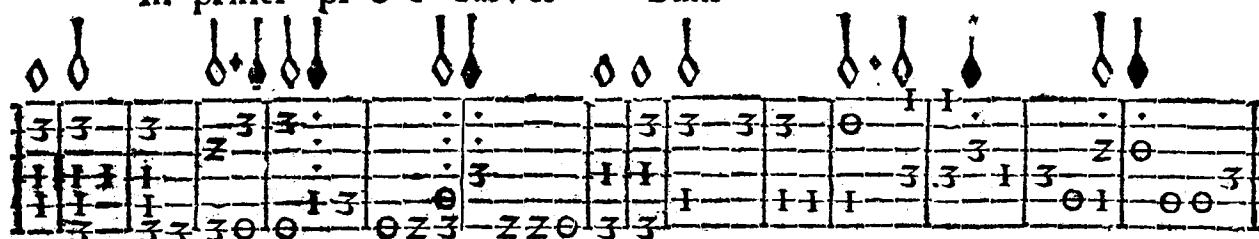
y a ocho bozes, de famosissimos autores. Dellos van cantados y va la letra q̃

se canta la boz va aßeñalada de colorado, y es la clau de cesol

faut la tercera en primero tras el usquin.



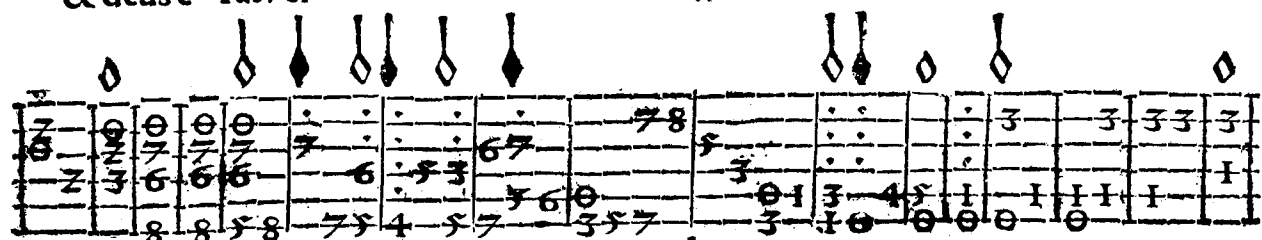
In princi pi o e rat ver bum



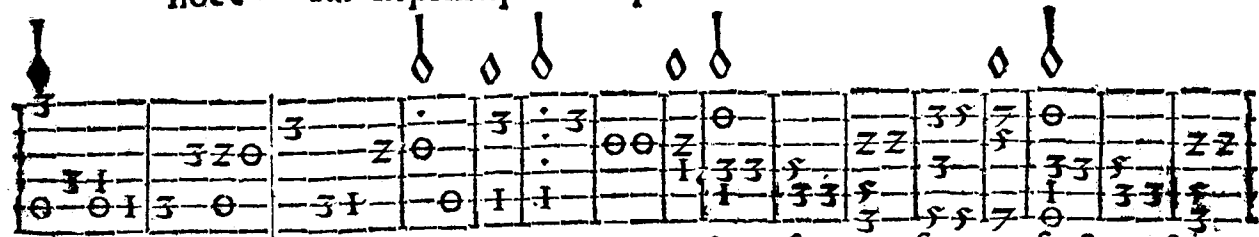
& ver bum erat a pude um



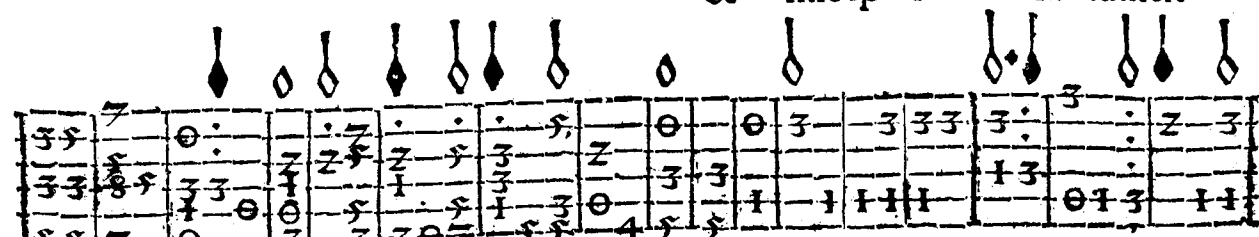
& deuse rat ver bum //



hocce rat in principio a pud e um



& sine ip so fa ciu est



ni hil,

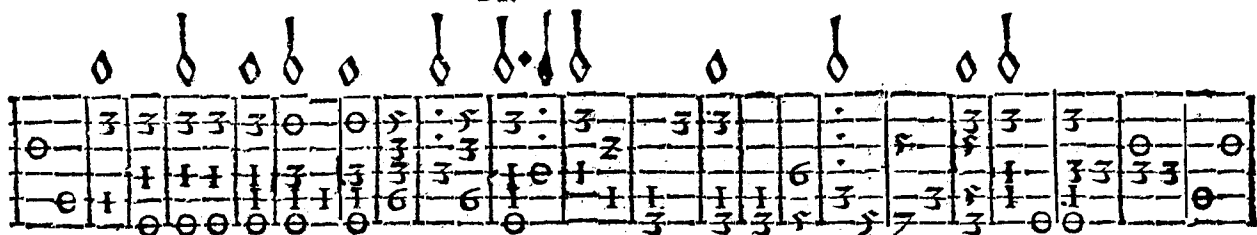
Quod fa ciu est in ip

k

Motetes,

Libro sexto.

Pisador



fo vita erat

lux ho mi

num

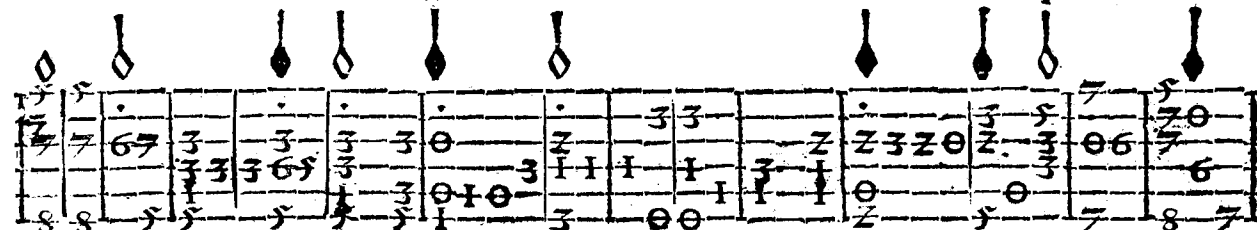
& lux in te ne



bris & tenebre //

non cõ

prehende



rũt //

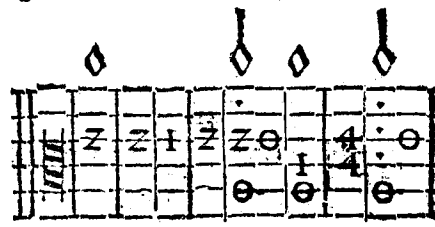
nõ com pre

hende runt

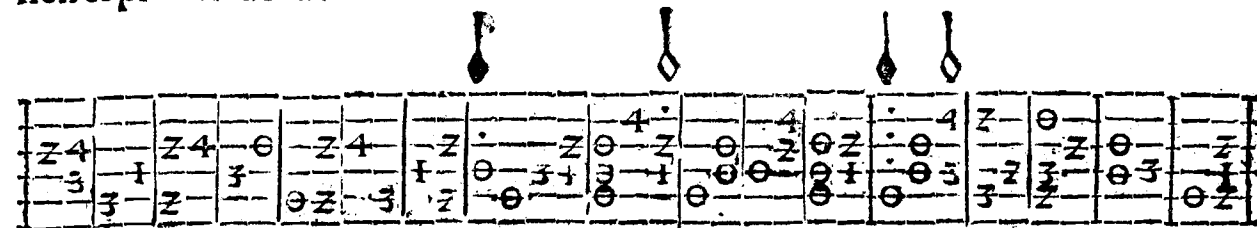


non cõprehen derunt

Otro motete de gõmbert. Fuit
homo missus, Es la clau e later
cera en tercero traste,



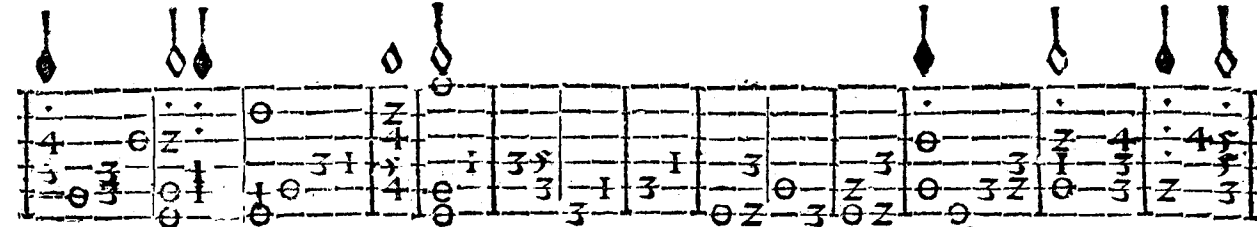
fuit ho



mo mis fus a de

o a de

o missus a



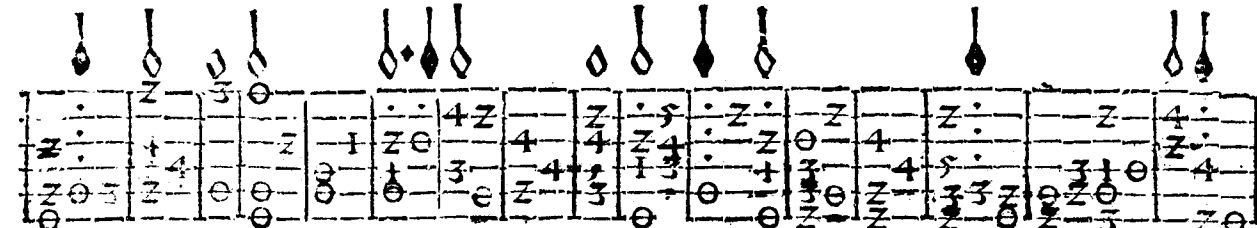
de

o

mis

fus a

de



o

cui nomen

erat

cui nomen

e

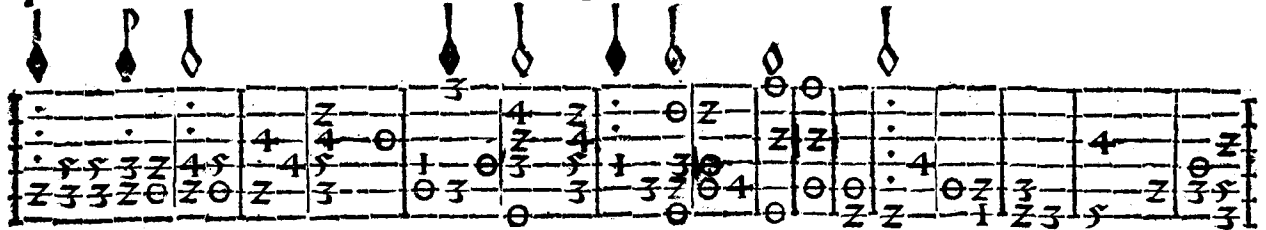
rat



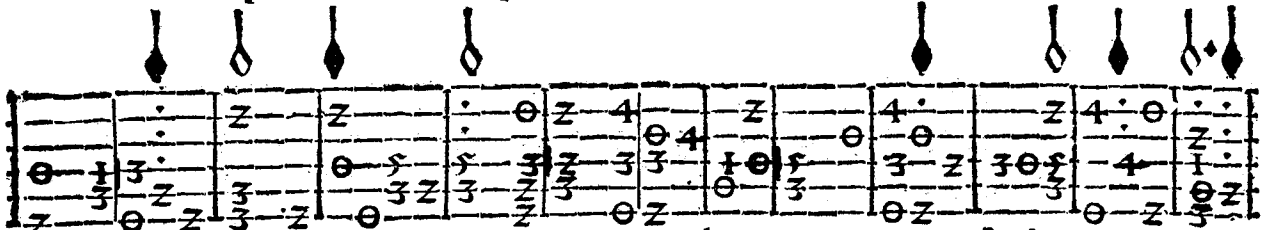
Io an neshicve nit vt te fti mo ni um



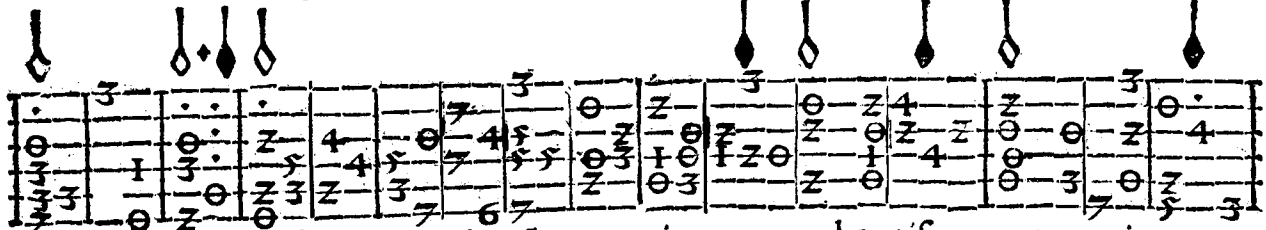
pe ri beret de lumi ne & pareret domi no //



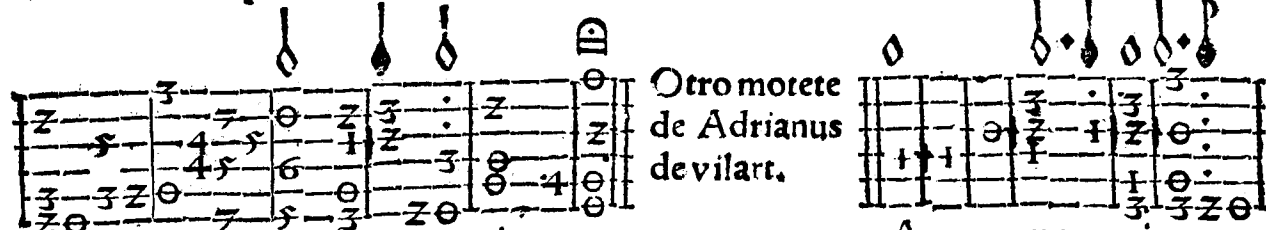
plebem per fe ctiã fu it in



de ferto pre dicans et ba pti zãs & lap ti



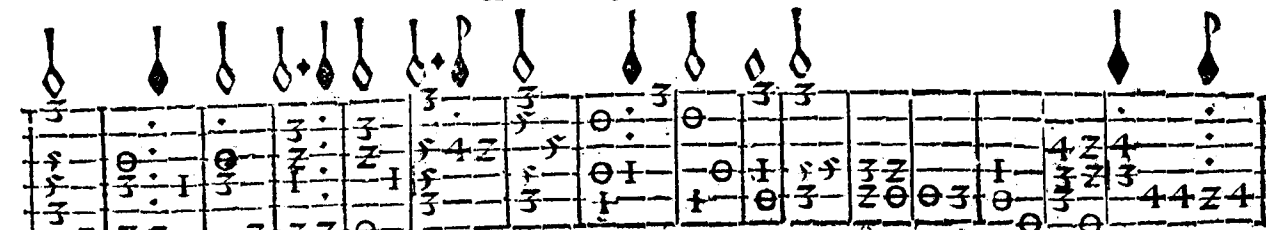
zans ba ptif mũ peni tẽ ci e baptif muspe ni ten



Otro motete
de Adrianus
de vilart.

ci e.

A ue ma ri a

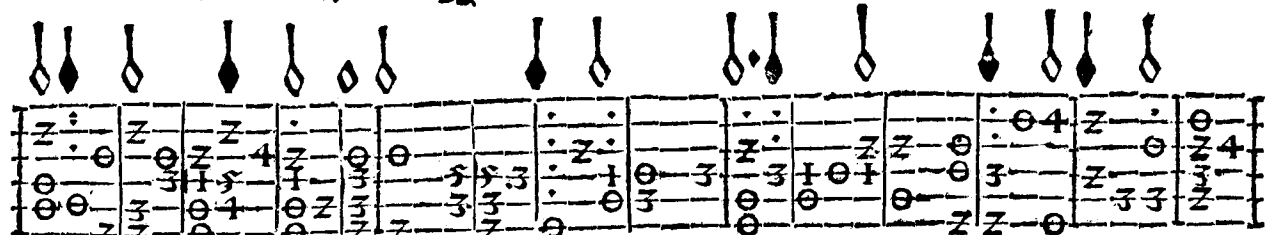


a ue ma ri a gra ci a ple
k ii

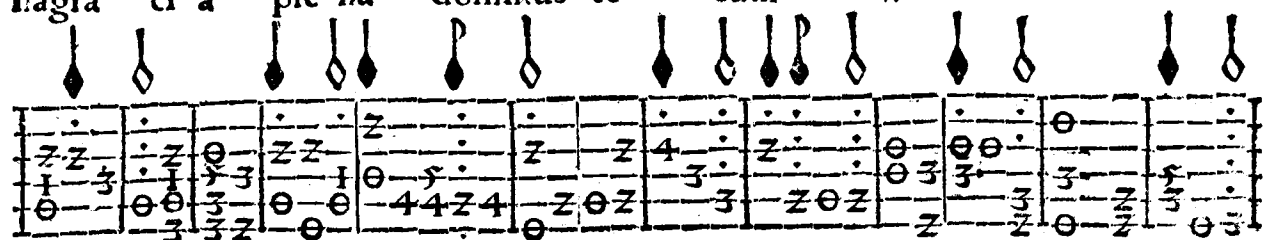
Motetes.

Libro sexto.

Pisador.

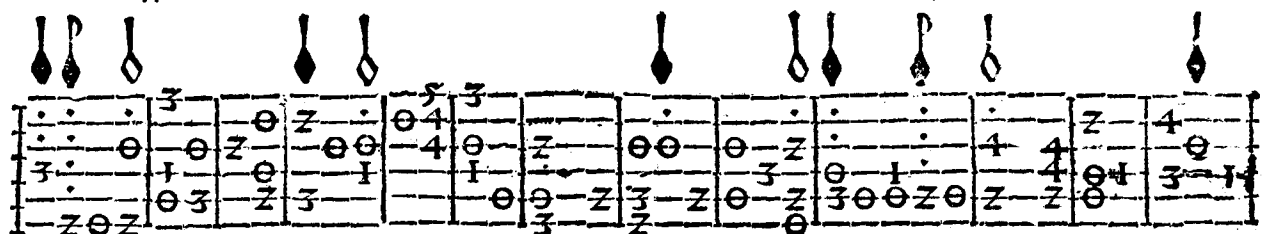


nagra ci a ple na dominus te cum //



//

be ne di



cia tu be nedi cia tu in muli e



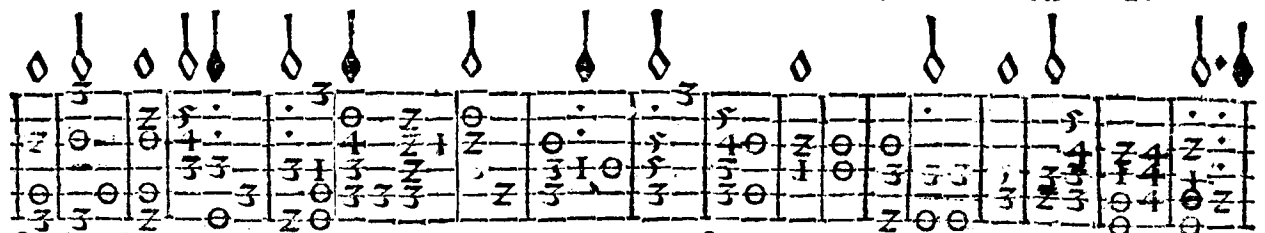
ribus!//

be nedi



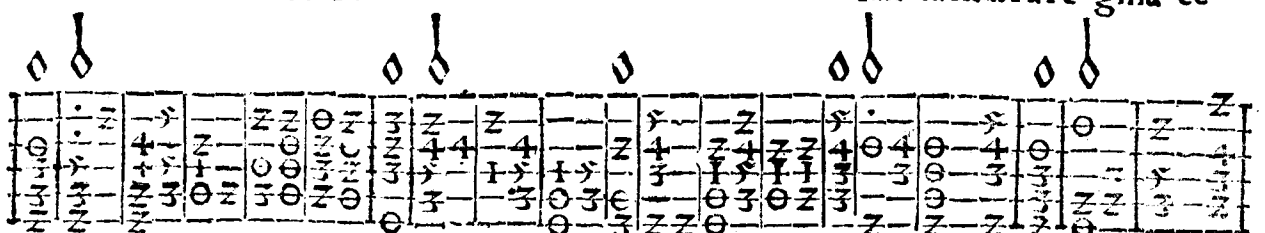
tus fru ctus ven tris

fru ctus ven tris tu i le



fus fru ctus ven tris le

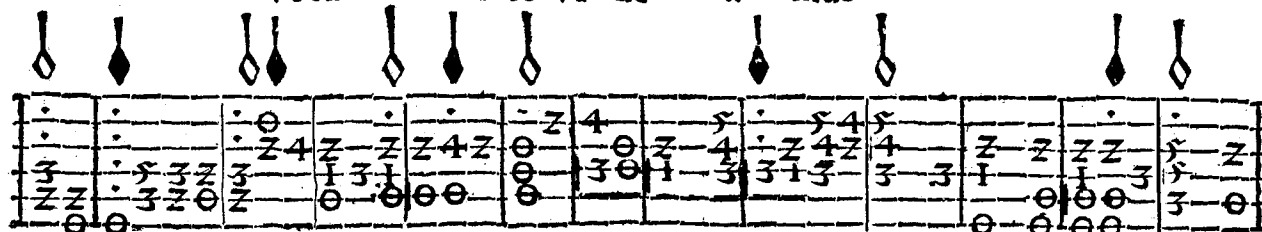
fus sancta mari a re gina ce



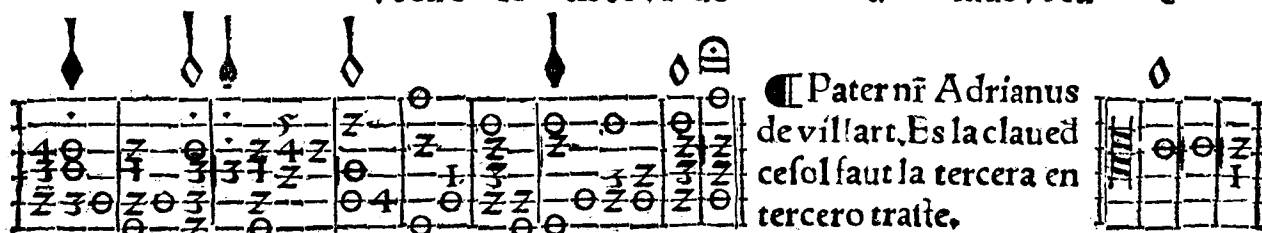
li dul cis & pi a o mater dei ora p nobis pecatoribus



vtcū e letiste vi de a mus



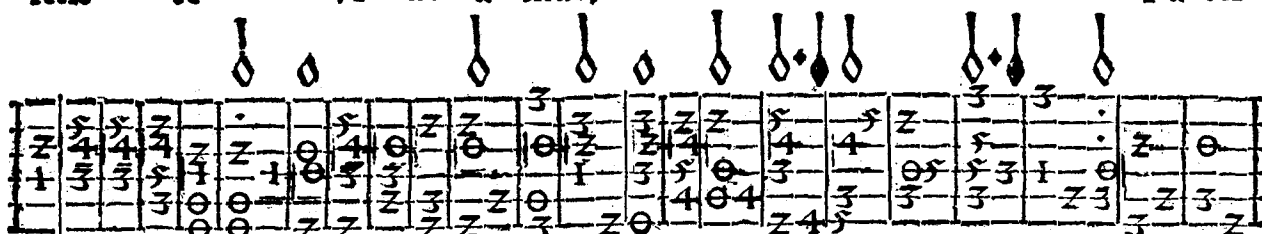
vtcū le tiste vi de a mus vtcū e



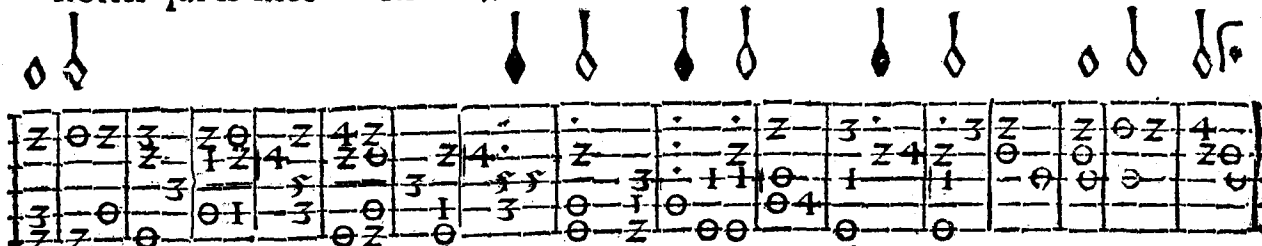
■ Paterni Adrianus
de villart. Es la claued
cesol faut la tercera en
tercero traite.

letis te vi de a mus,

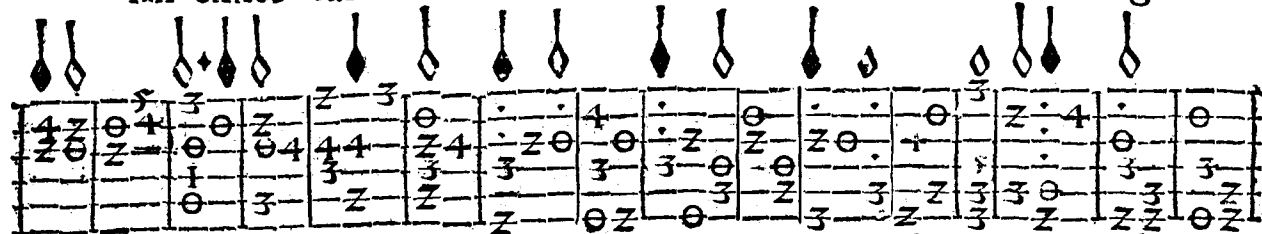
Pa ter



noster quies ince lis //



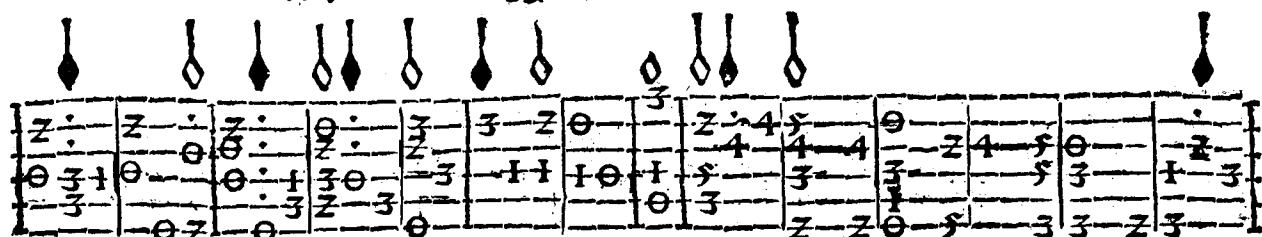
san ctifice tur nomen tu um ad ve ni at reg num



tu um ad ve ni ad



reg num tu fi at vo luntastu a



fi at volun tas tu a, //

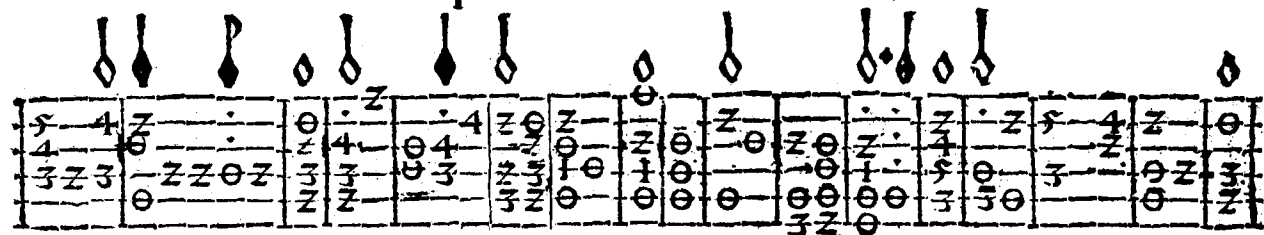
fi



cutin ce lo & in te ra rra //

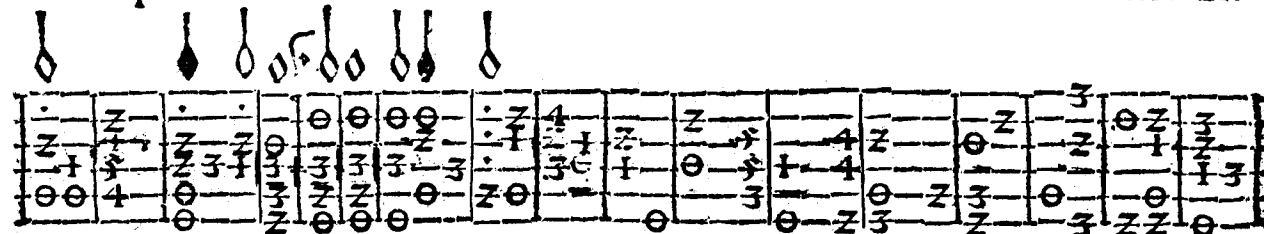


pa nē noſtrū //



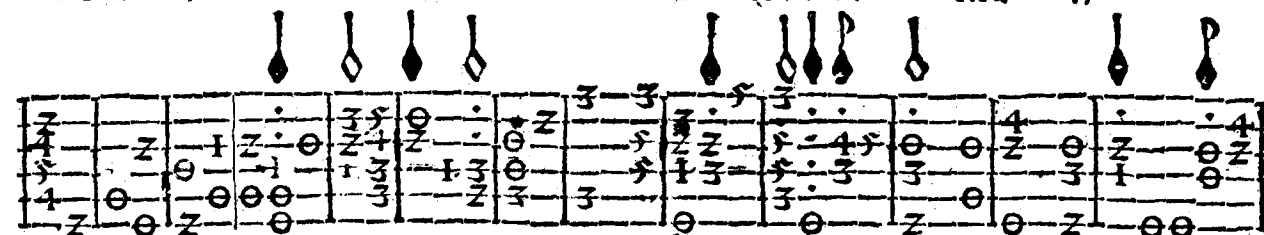
pa nem noſtrū cotidi anum //

da no bis



hodi e //

& di mi teno bis devi tano ſtra //



ſicut & nos

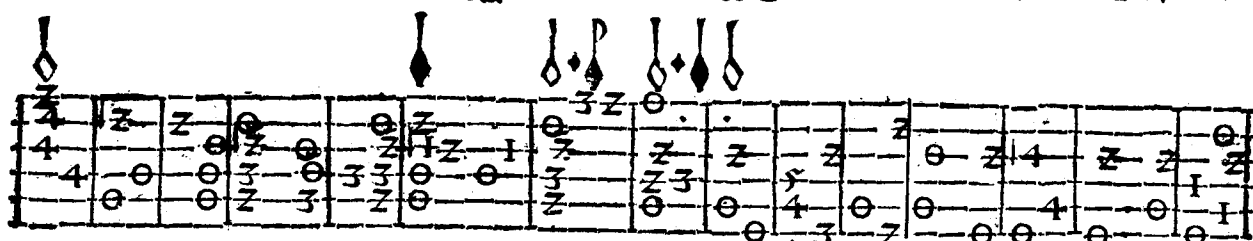


ſi cut &

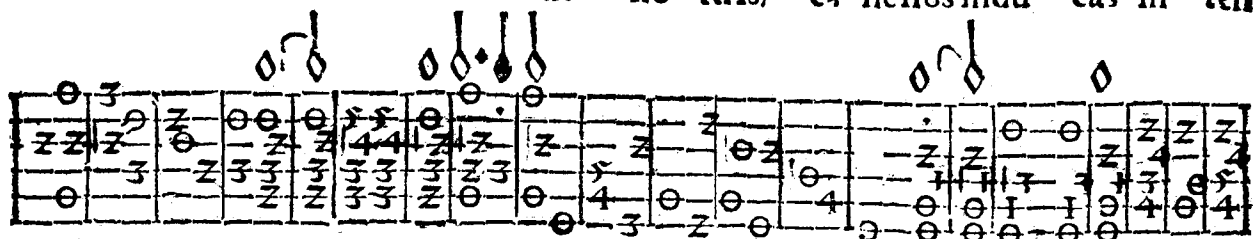
nos dimi

ti mus

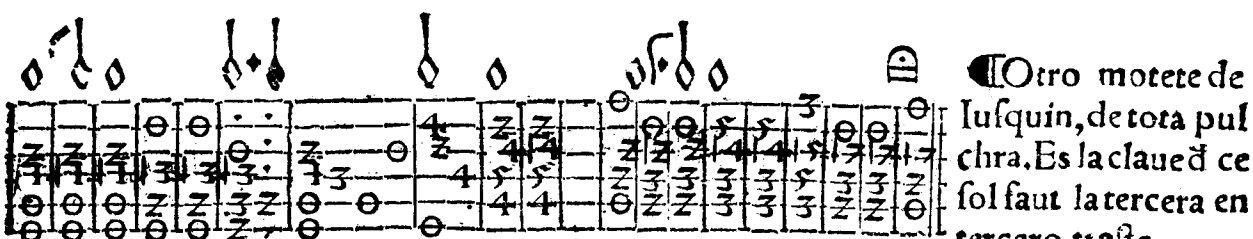
||



debi to ri bus no stris/ et nenosindu cas in ten

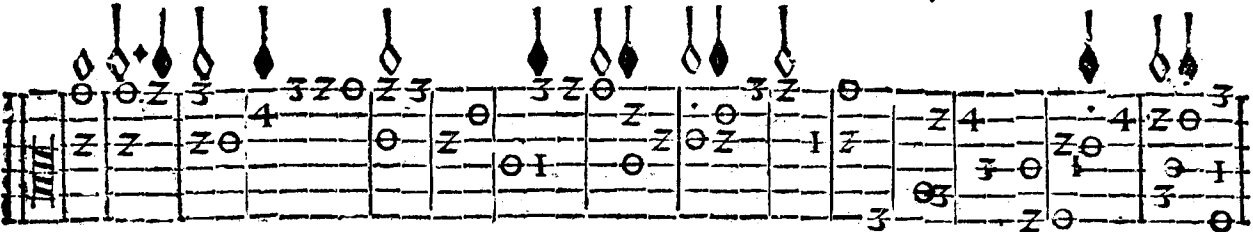


rati o nē et nenosin du cas in ten tationē sed

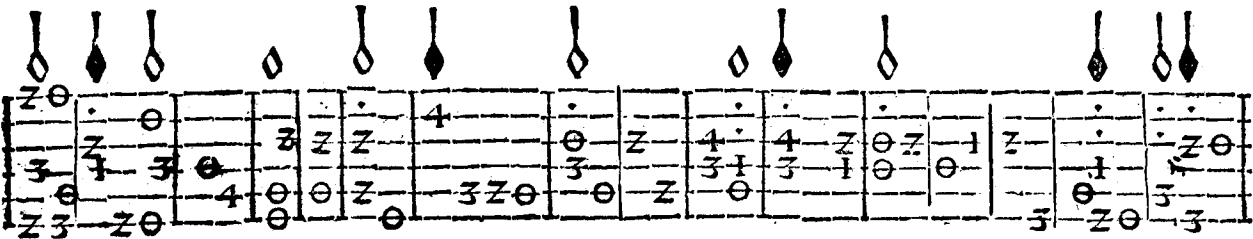


libe ranos a ma lo sed liberanosama lo.

Otro motete de
Iusquin, de tota pul
chra. Es la clauē de
sol faut la tercera en
tercero traite.

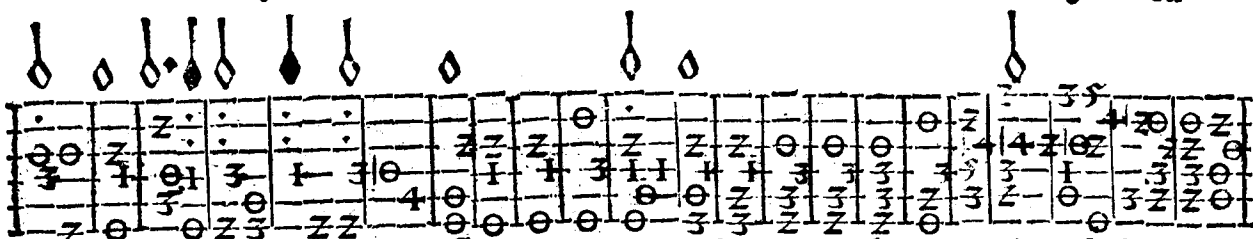


A mi ca me:

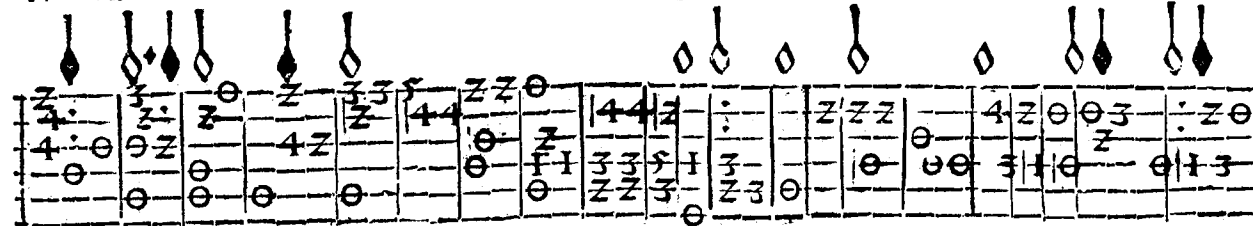


a

o cu



Ii tu i colū ba rū e ce tu pulcraes di lec remi et dede



co ruus

le tulu' noster floridus

te ta domorūce

k iiii



drina

ci

prici na

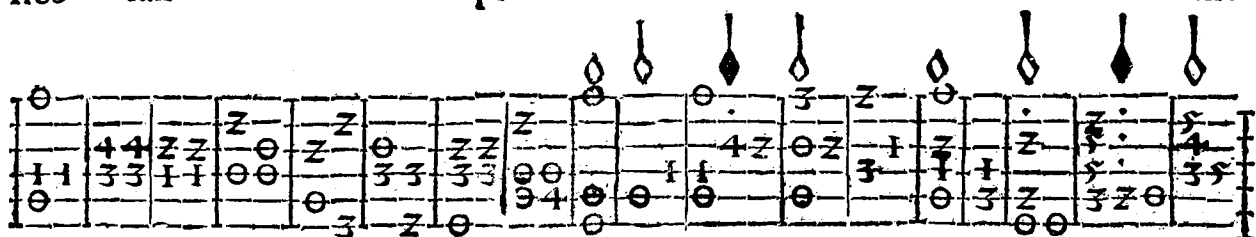
e go



flos can

pi

et lili



um cōbali um

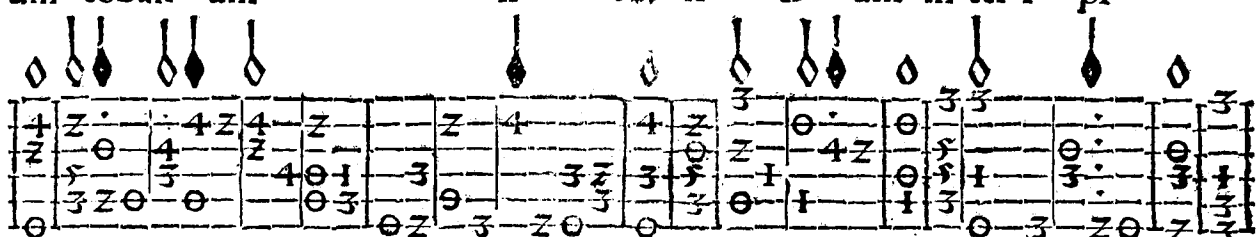
fi

cuc li

li um

in ter f

pi



nas

sic

ami came

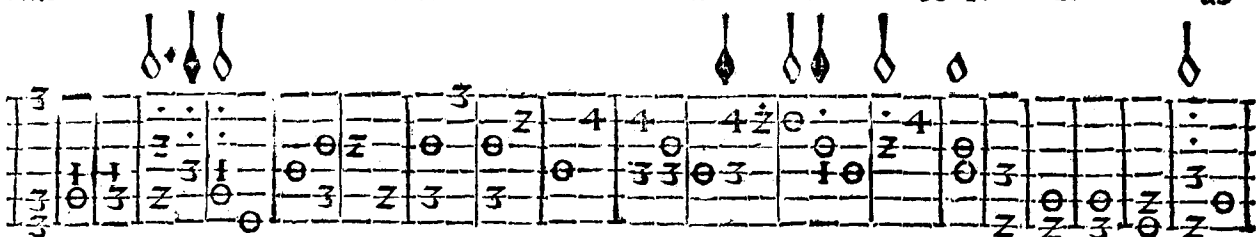
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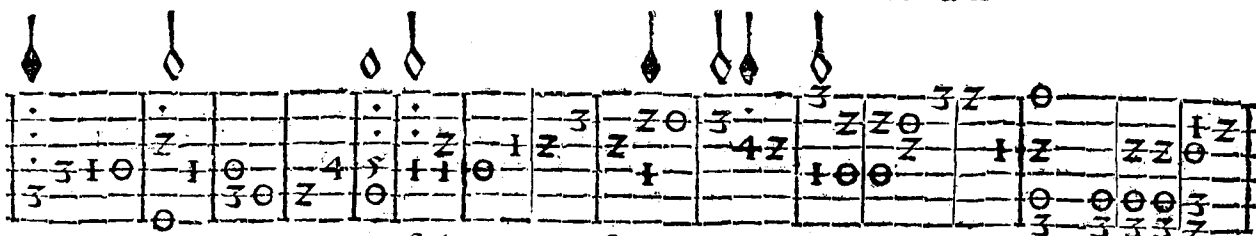


iutrodu xit me

rex in

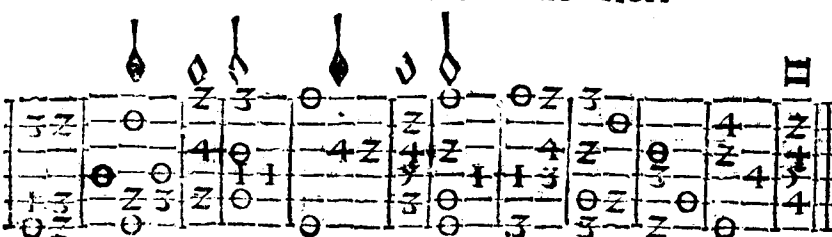
cu bicu lū

fu um



fulate me flori

ribus



qui amo

re lan

gue

a.

Otro motete de basurtu dn
cōplerentur. Es la clau de
cesol faut, la tercera en ter-
cero trasse.

[illegible]

pen-te co-las erant omnes pa-riter dicentes

di cen tes e ra omnes pa ri ter di cen tes

al le lu ya al le lu



 ya sit faciũes repen te de cçlo sol mus

ranquã ad ver.i en tes ranqnam ad ve nientes

[illegible]

Motetes

Libro sexto

Pisador

do mus to tam do mus & re ple uit to tam do mus al

le luya al le luya al al le luya alla,

Qui feminant in lachrymis Pom-
borū Es la clau de cesol faut la ter
cera en segundo traste,

Qui femināt in lachrymis in lachry

mis qui feminant in lachry mis & exultatio nem

me tēt & exultationem me

tēt e un tes yban & fle bant & fle

bāt mi ten tes se mi na fe mina fu a miten

tes se mi na fu a .ii,

venientes au tem veni entes autem veni en tes ve nien

me exultatione veni ent cū exulta tio ne ii

portantes manipu los fu

os manipu los fuos

Iuan Monton Queramus cum
pastoribus. Es la clau de cesol
faut la tercera en primero traste.

Que ra

mus cum pa sto ribus verbum in carna tum can

Motetes,

Libro sexto,

Pisador,

re-mus cum o-mi-ni-bus regi-secu-lo-rum

noe enoe noe quantu-vides-estabu-lo

Ie-sum-na-tum Ie-sum-na-tum de-vir-gi-ne

Quid-audis-iu-præcep-to angelus cum car-mi-ne

Et pa-sto-res & pa-sto-res

di-cen-tes no-e no-e no-e no

e no-e no-e

Miserere mei deus de I usquin es la clau de ce sol faut la
tercera en tercer traste es a cinco bozes en tibi soli
peccau porque calla la boz se canta el contra alto.

mi fere re mei deus secun

dum magnam misericordiam tuam tu am

Et secundum multitudinem miserationem tuam rum

tua rum deleini quita te me a mi se

tere de us Amplius laua me ab iniquitate me a

Et a peccato meo mundame

Quoniam iniquitatem meam ego cognosco

Et peccatum meum cum est semper con tramees sem per

mi se re re mei de us ti bi so peca malum coram te fe

ci & iustifice ris in sermonibus tuis Et vincas cum iu di

ca ris mi se re re mei de us Ec ce enim iniqui qui tati

bus conceptus sum Et in peccatis concepit me mater ma mi

se re re mei de us Ec ce enim veritatem de le giste in certa & o

culta sapi en tie tu e ma gnific stasti mi chi

mi le re re me deus, Asperges me domi

ne y lo po & mundabor munda

bor la ua bisme & fu per ni uem de alba

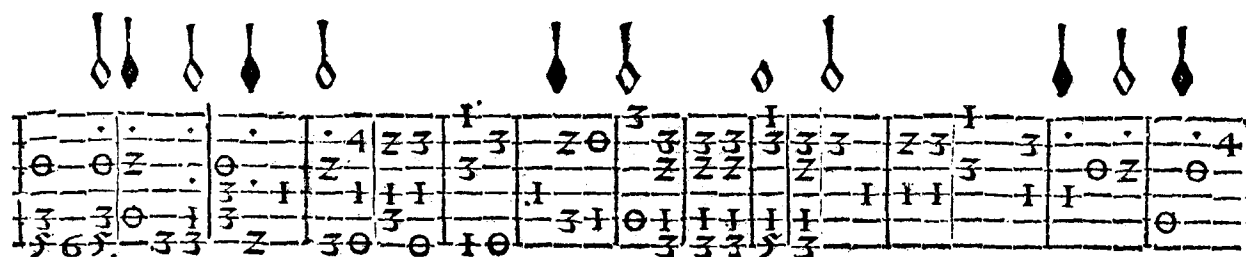
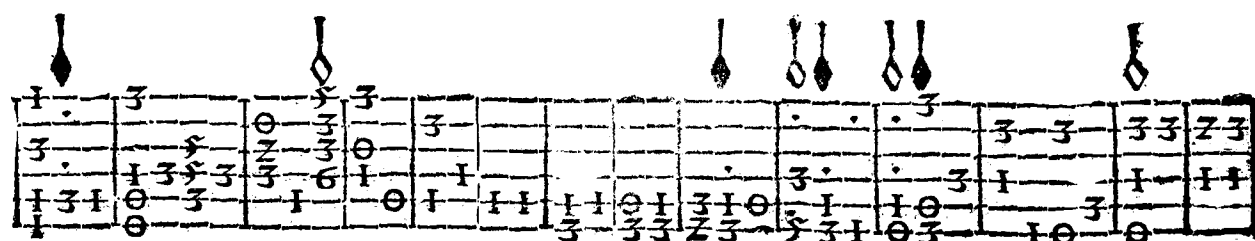
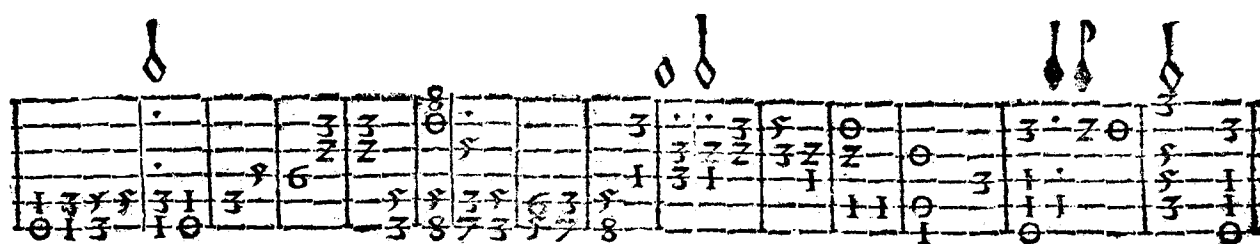
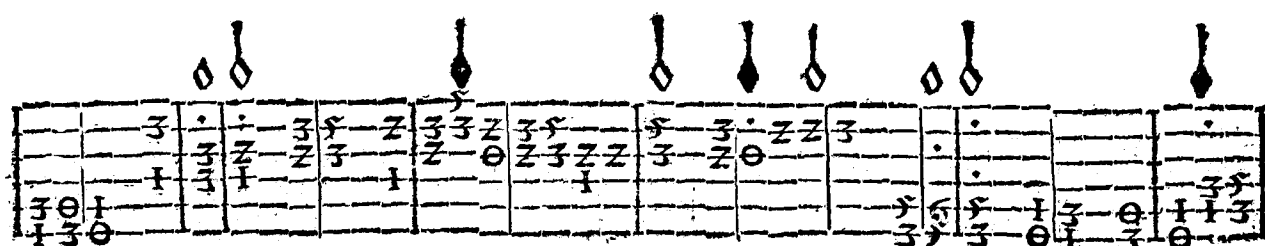
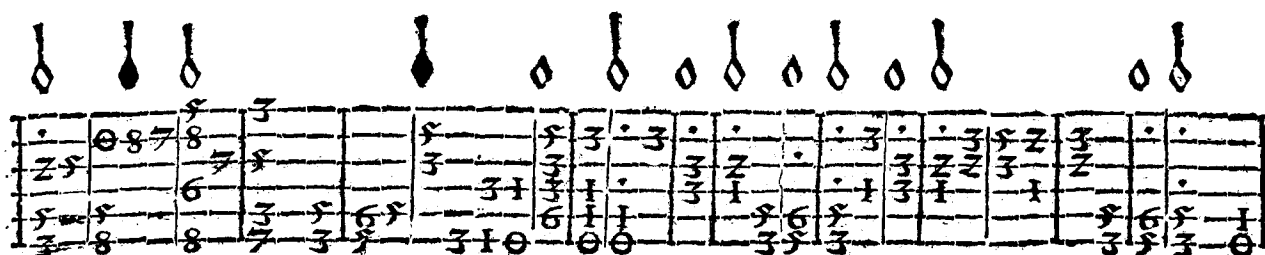
bor mite rere me i Je us deus

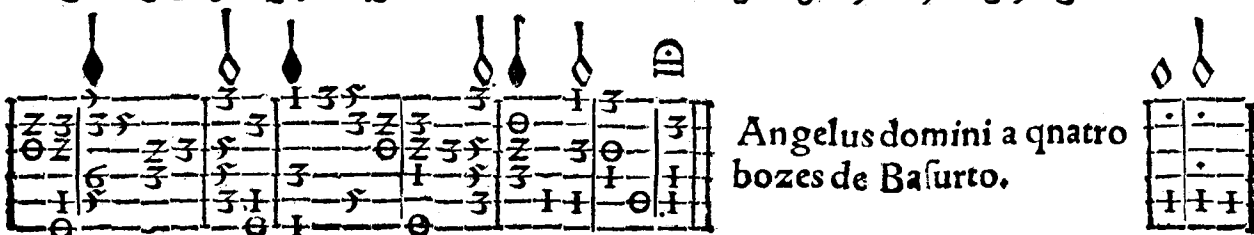
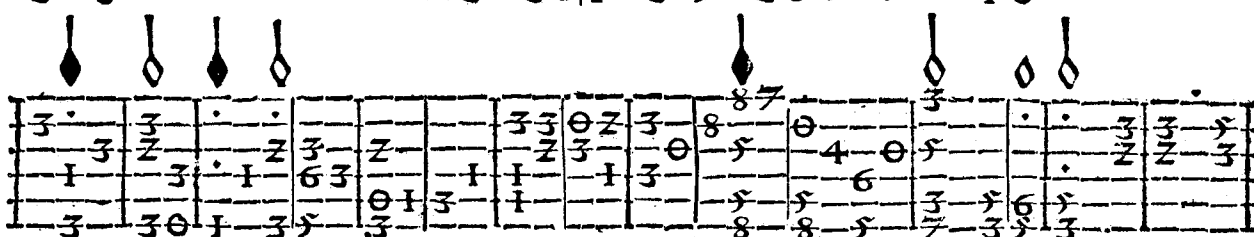
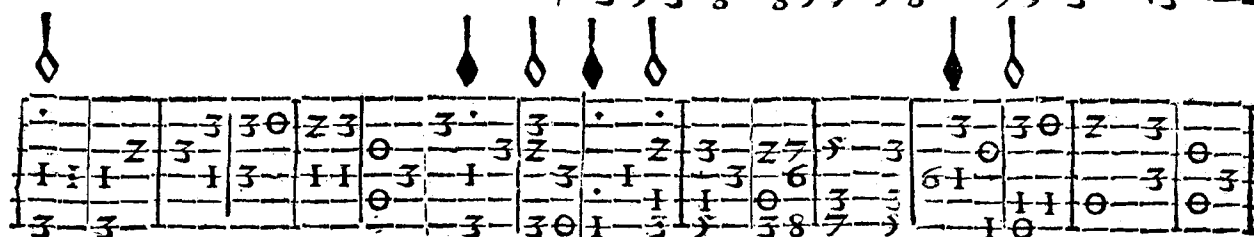
De aqui adelante son motete para ta
 ñer sincantar. Decendit angelus de Mo
 rales a quatro bozes

Motetes,

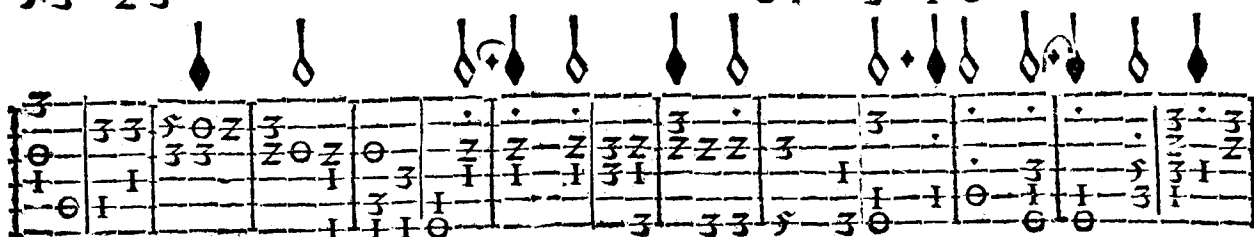
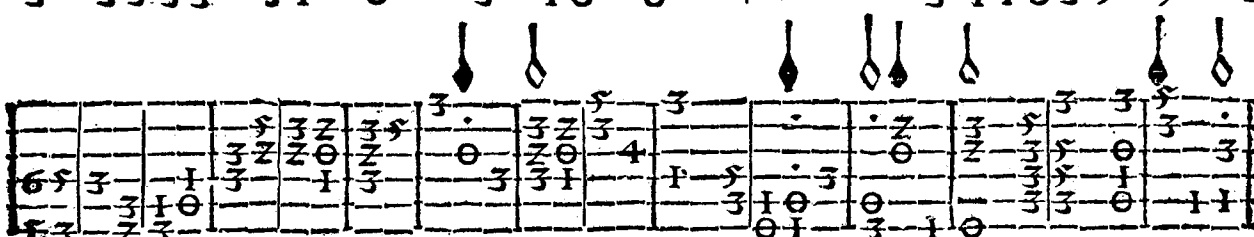
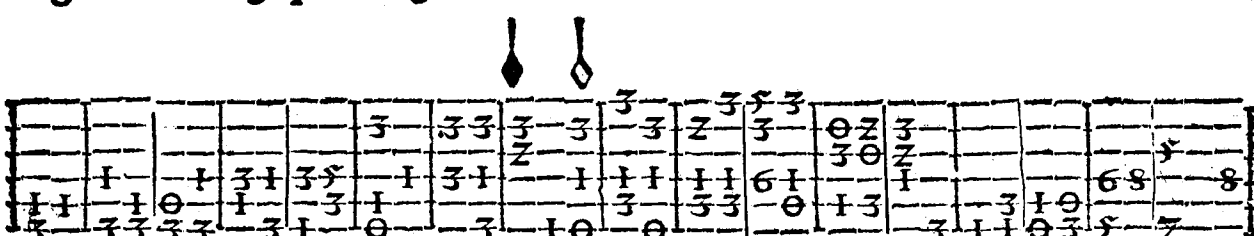
Libro sexto,

Pisador.





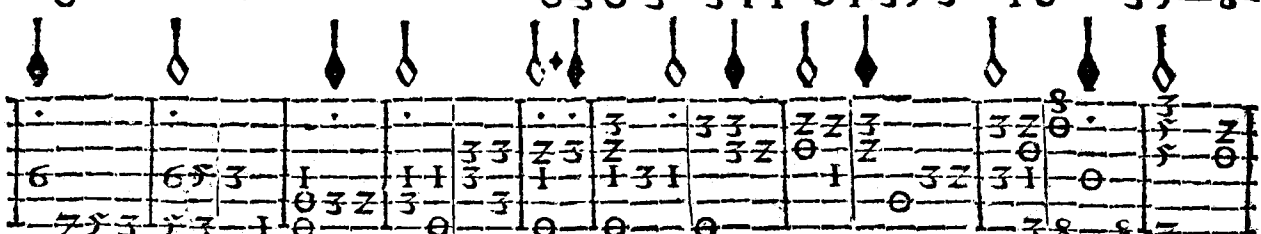
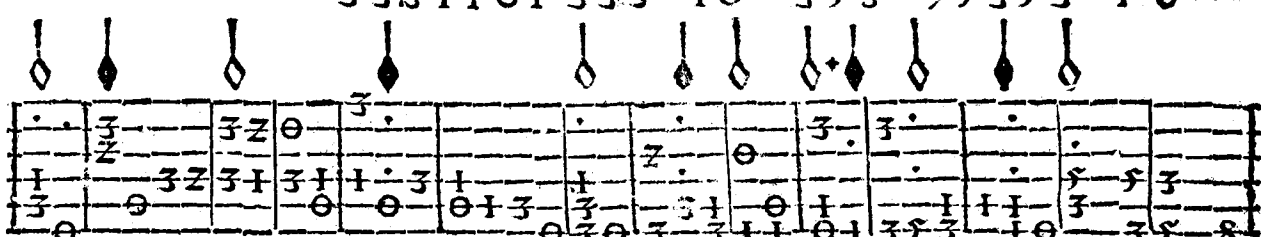
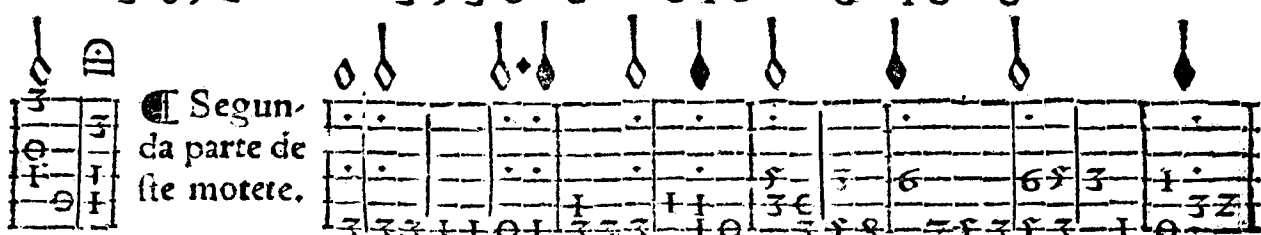
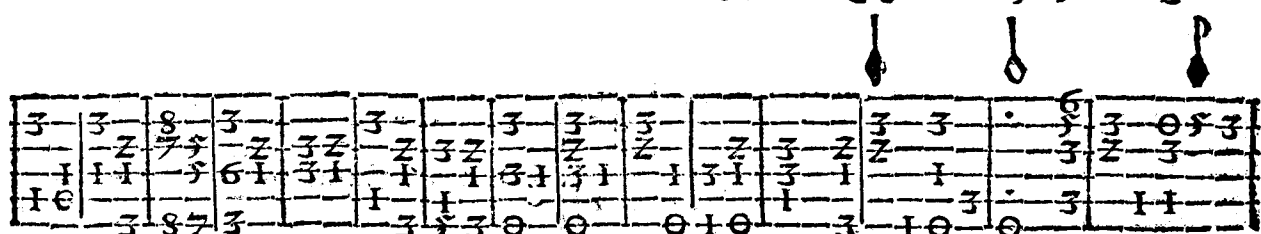
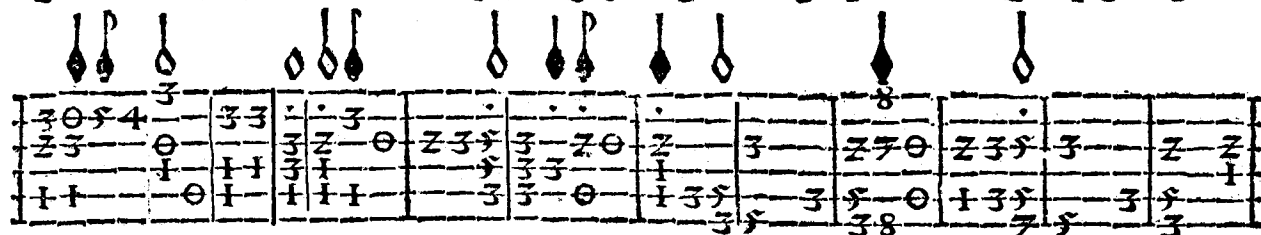
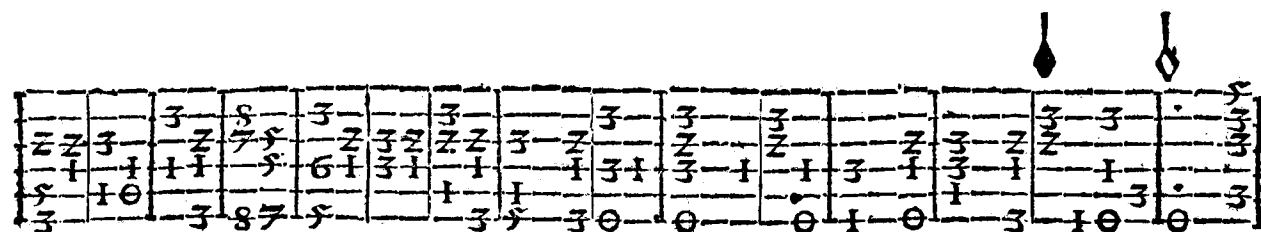
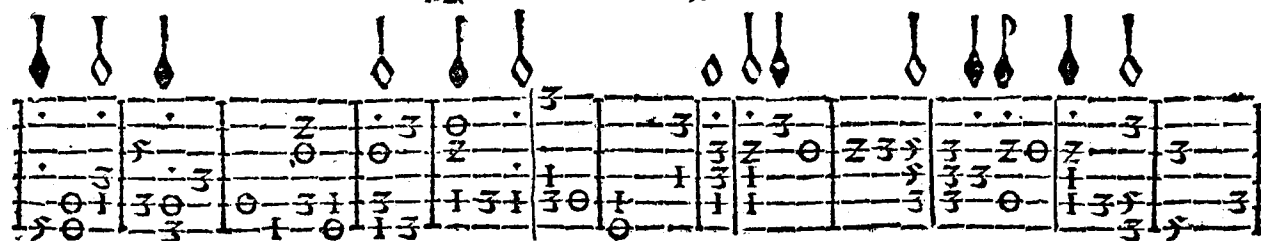
Angelus domini a quatro
bozes de Bafurto.



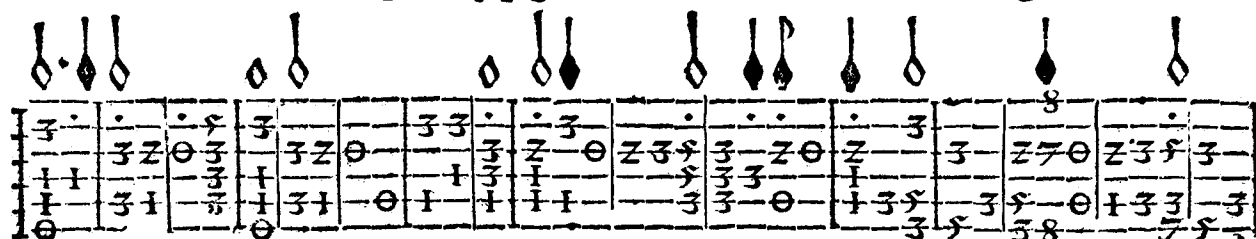
Motetes,

Libro sexto,

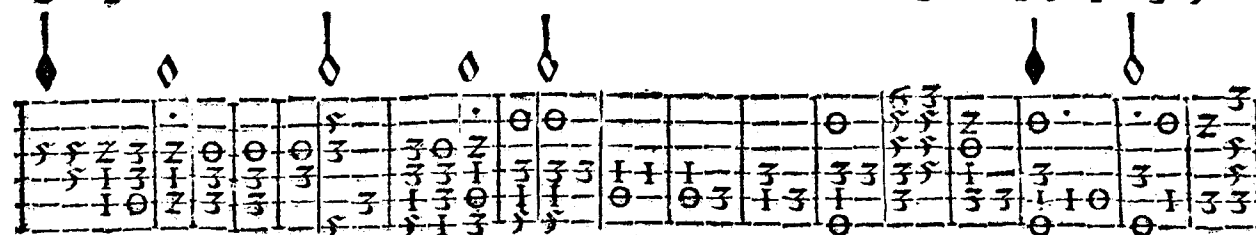
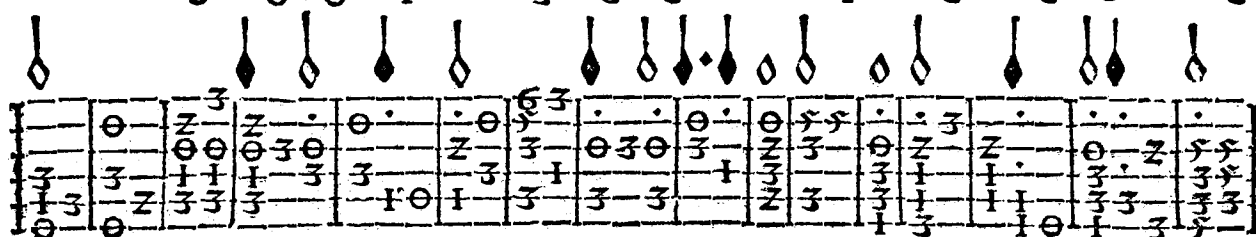
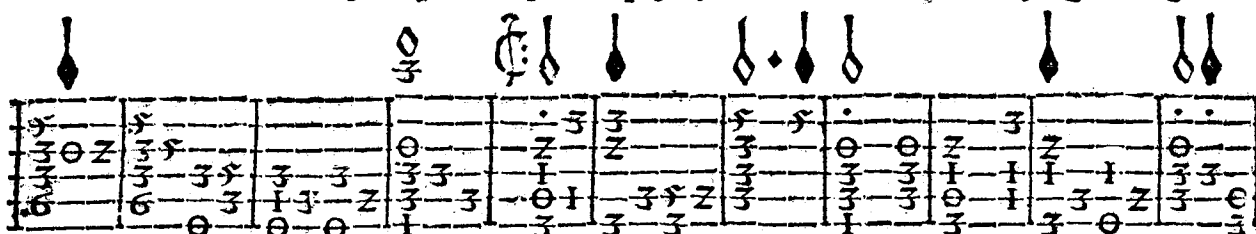
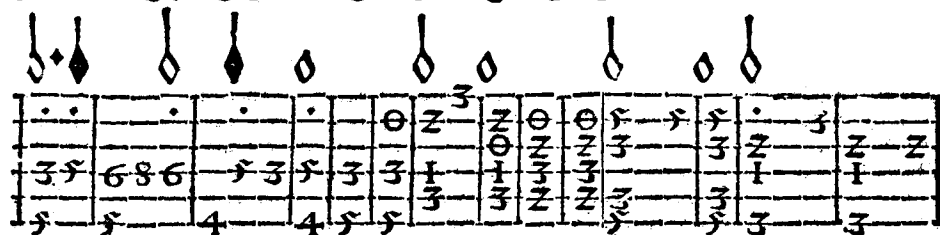
Pisador,



Segun-
da parte de
ste motete.



Salve a cinco bozes
de Iusquin,



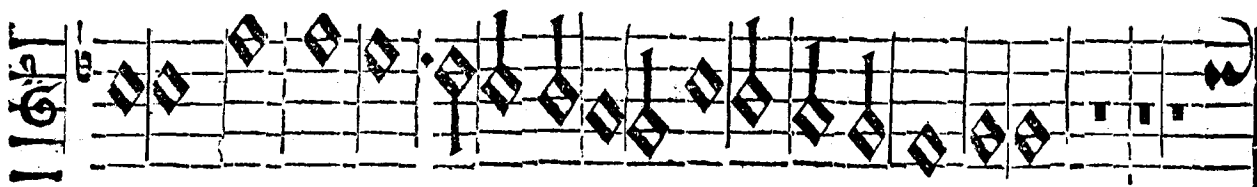
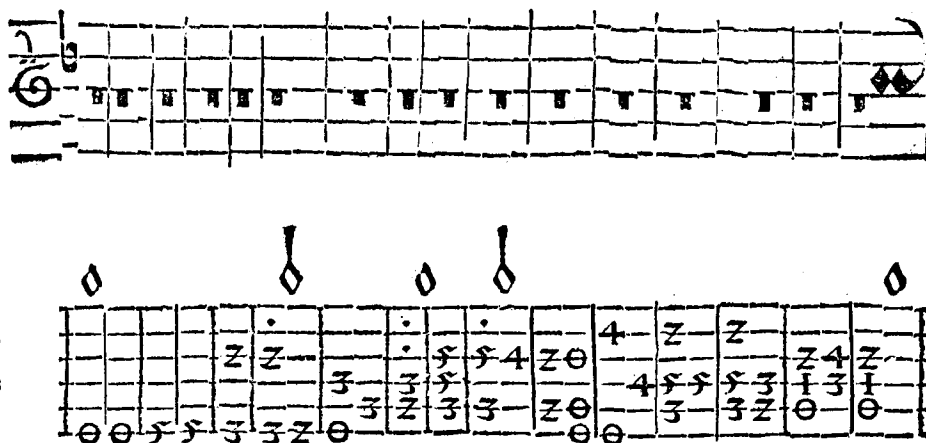
Motetes,

Libro sexto,

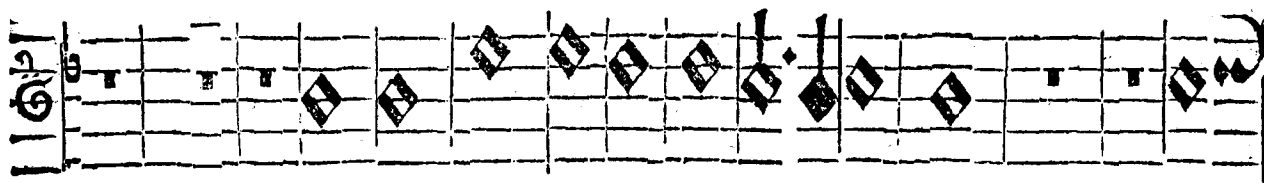
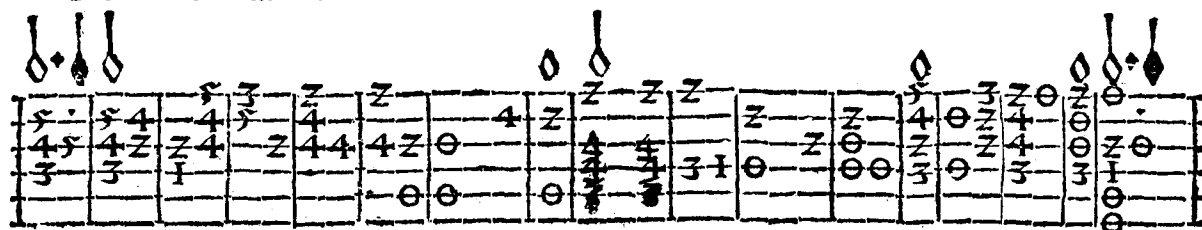
Pisador.

This page contains eight systems of musical notation, each consisting of a staff with notes and a corresponding line of lute tablature. The notation is in a historical style, likely from a 16th-century manuscript. The first system is marked with a treble clef and a common time signature. The subsequent systems are marked with various clefs and time signatures, including a 6/8 time signature in the fourth system. The tablature consists of letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z) and numbers (1-6) placed on a six-line staff, representing fret positions on a lute. The page is titled 'Motetes, Libro sexto, Pisador.' at the top.

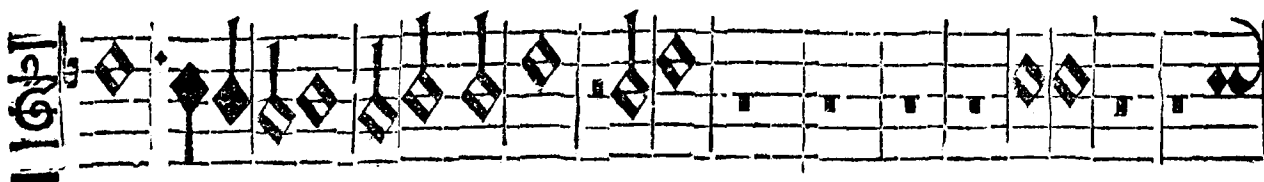
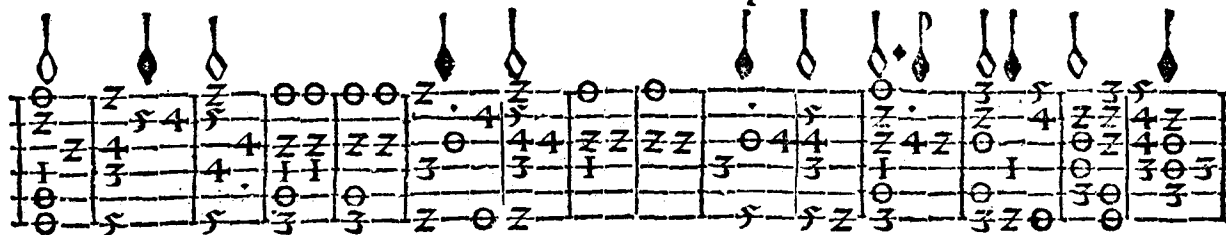
Gôbert, Tulerunt
dominum a ocho bo-
zes, y canta se la vna
entona se la boz por
defuera, la primera en
segundo traſte, y puſe
la por aqui por ſer mas
facil/ aunq̃ la ſexta ba-
xa vn pûto mas baxo



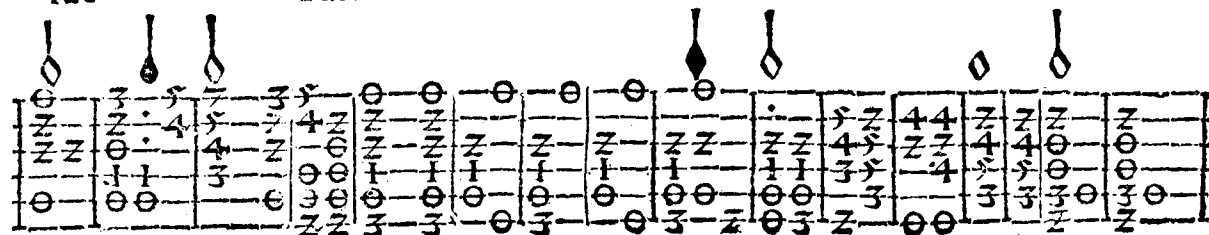
Tu le runt do mi num me um

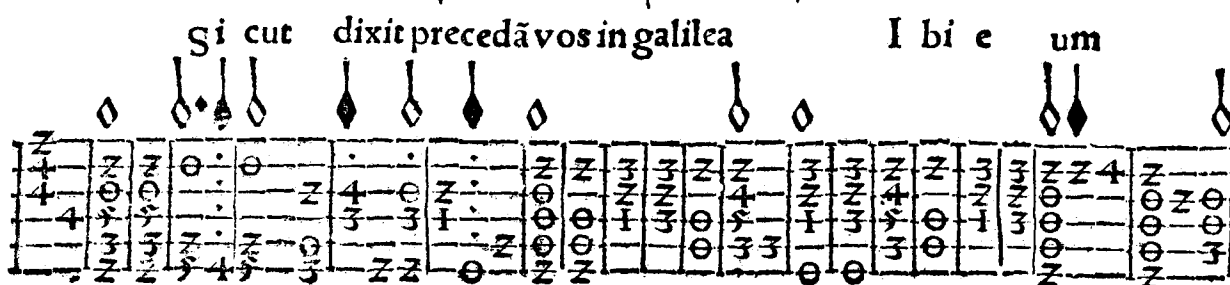
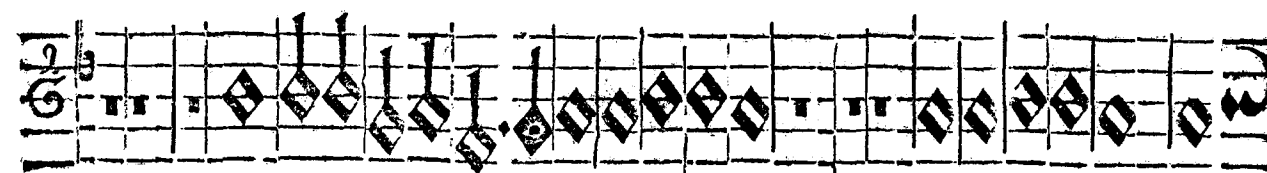
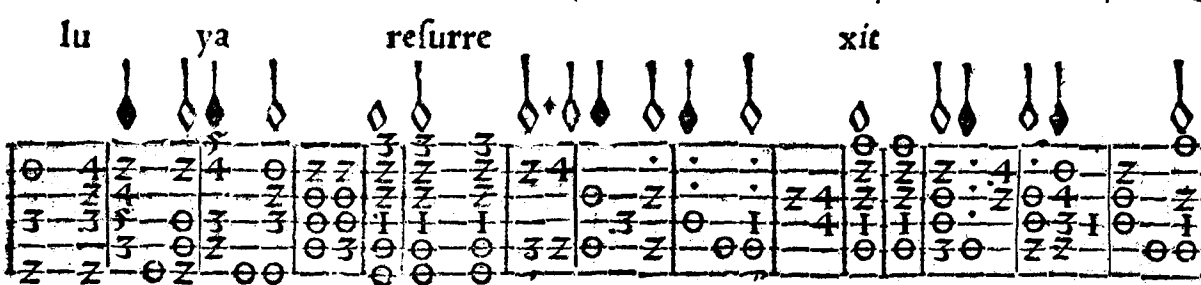
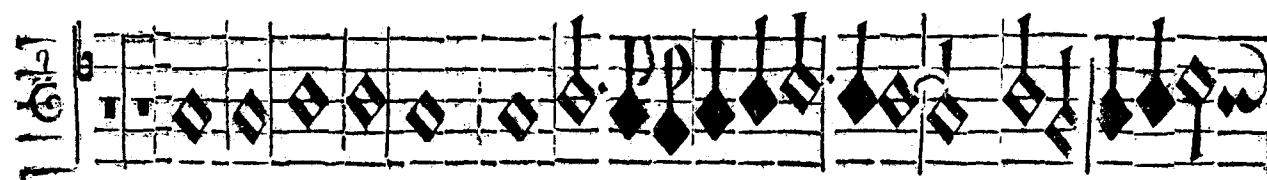
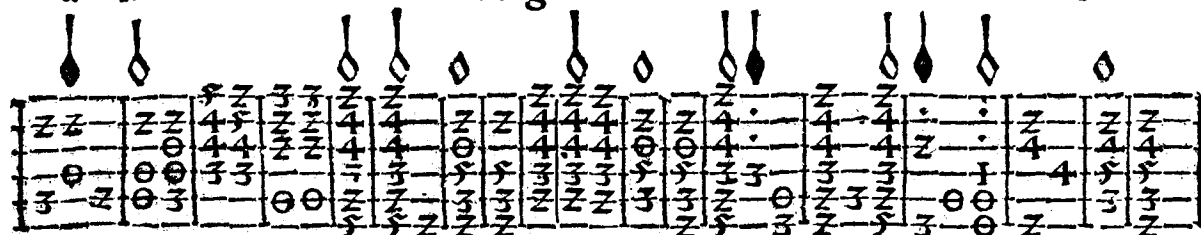
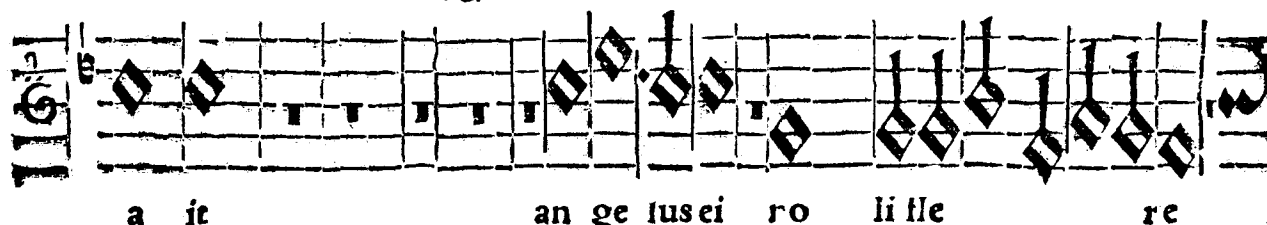


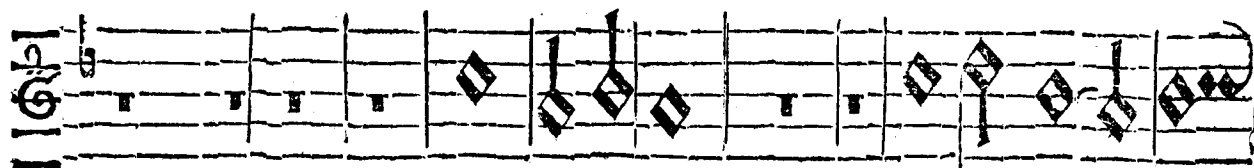
Et nel ci o v bi poſue runt Po



fue runt a it a it a it



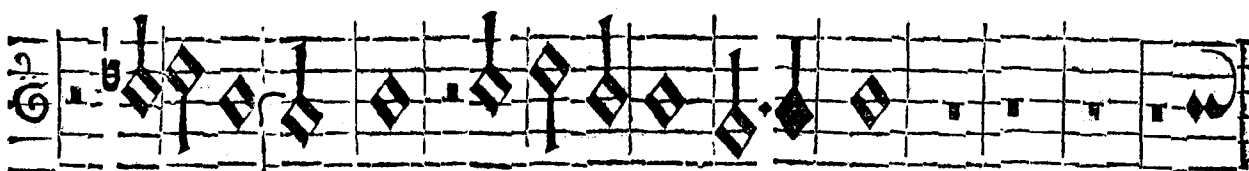
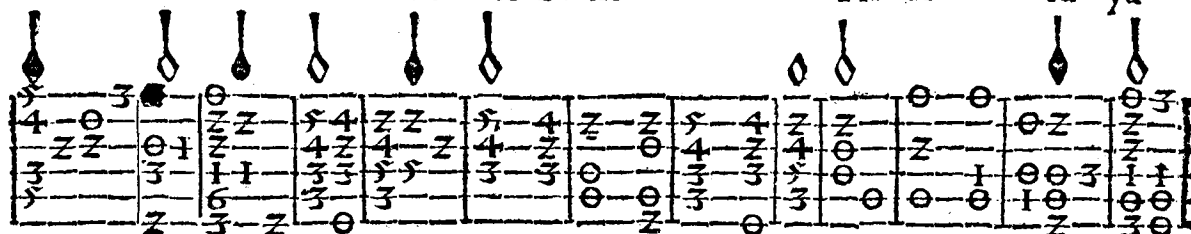




vi de bi tis

Al le

lu ya

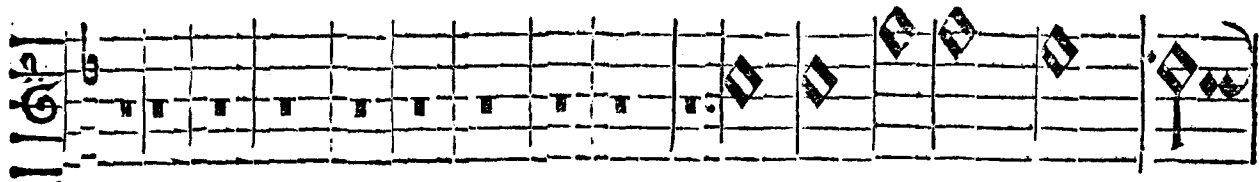
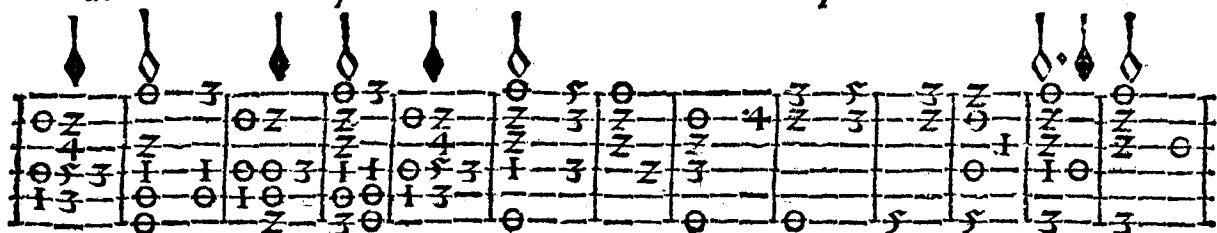


al le

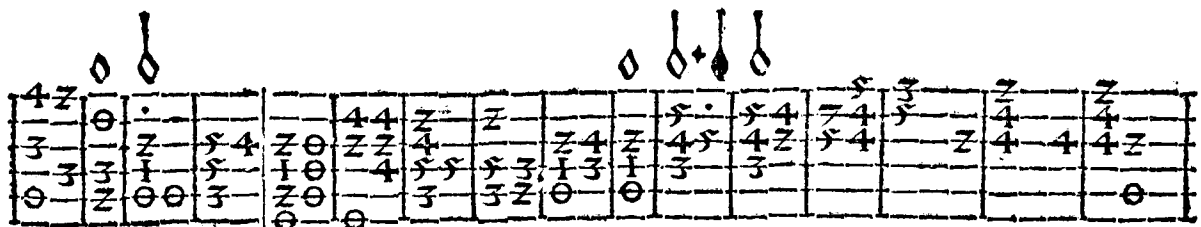
lu ya

al le

lu ya.

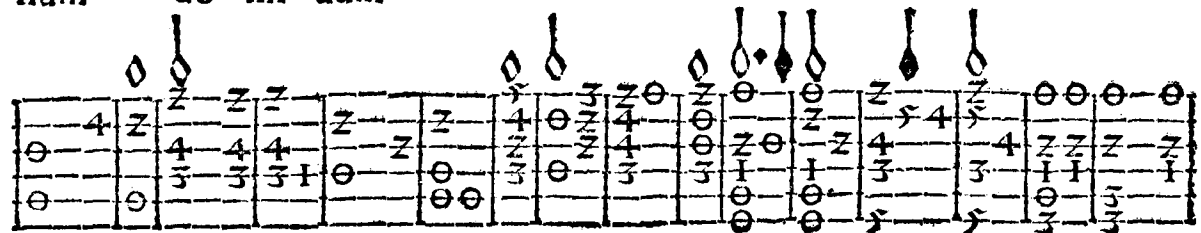


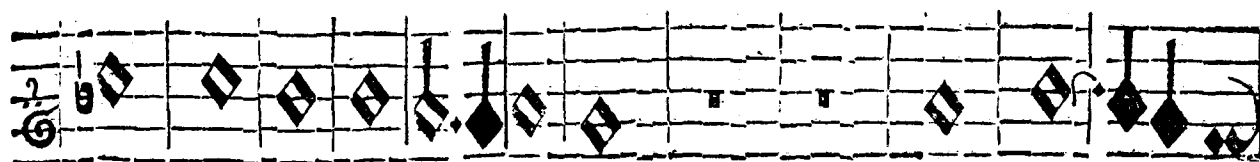
Tu lerunt do mi



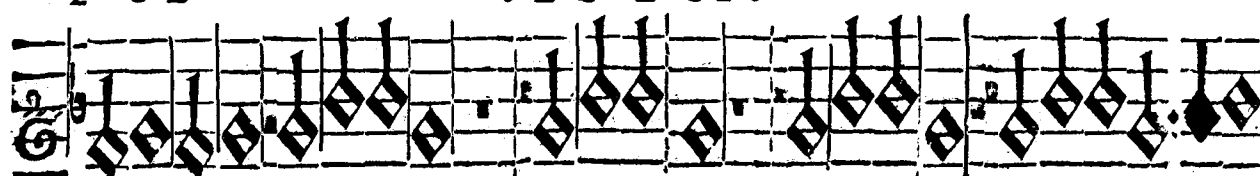
num do mi uum me um

et

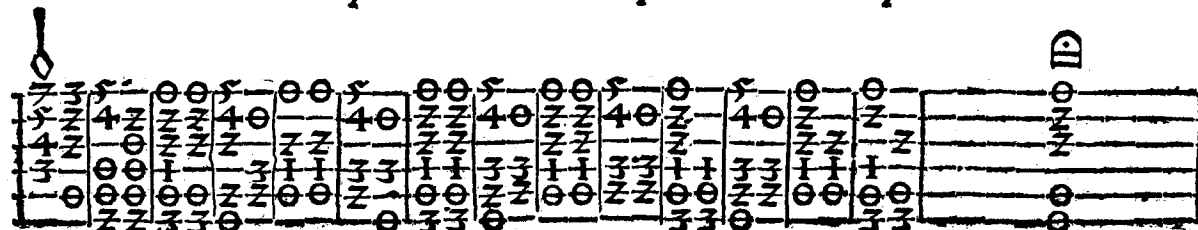




uef ci o v bi i pos fu e



e runt al lelu ya al lelu ya al lelu ya



Fin del libro sexto,

LIBRO SEPTIMO QVE

TRATA DE VILLANESCAS A TRES Y A

quatro bozes / y dellas lastres tañidas / y la otra boz cantada por de
fuera / y canciones Francesas / y las primeras que son de atres
bozes son para principiantes O dulce vita mea,

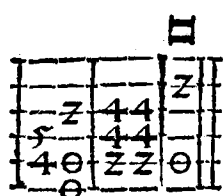
The musical notation consists of several systems of staves. Each system typically has three staves, with the top staff containing rhythmic notation (circles, vertical lines, and numbers) and the bottom two staves containing rhythmic notation (circles, vertical lines, and numbers). The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each staff having a series of measures. The measures are separated by vertical lines, and the notation within each measure includes circles, vertical lines, and numbers. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each staff having a series of measures. The measures are separated by vertical lines, and the notation within each measure includes circles, vertical lines, and numbers. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each staff having a series of measures. The measures are separated by vertical lines, and the notation within each measure includes circles, vertical lines, and numbers.

Otra villanescas Totivoria
contar.

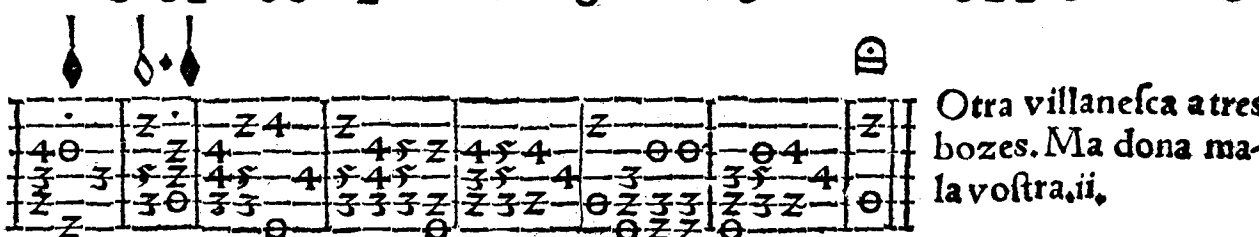
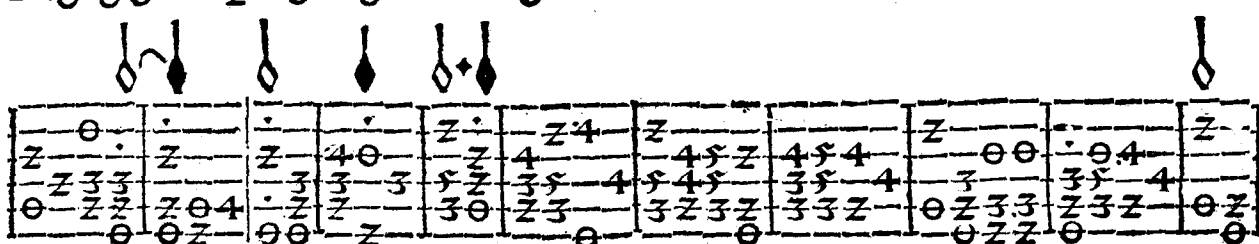
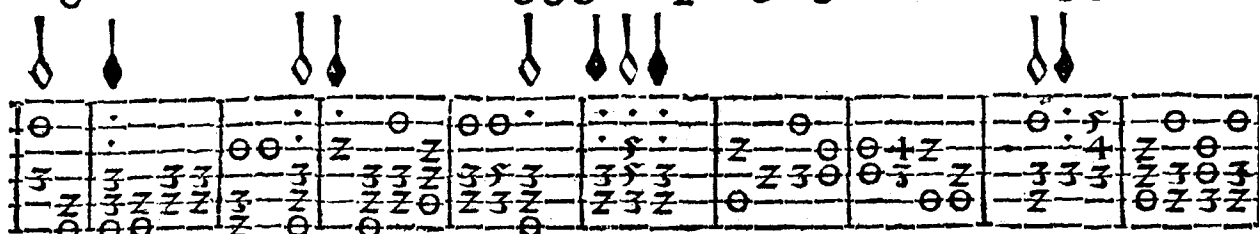
Villanescas.

Libro septimo.

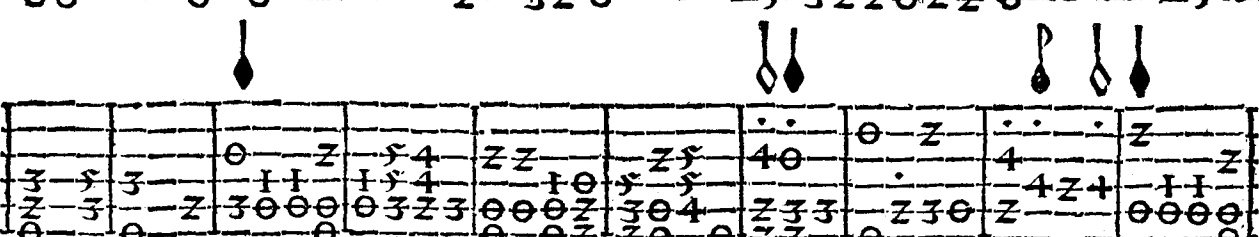
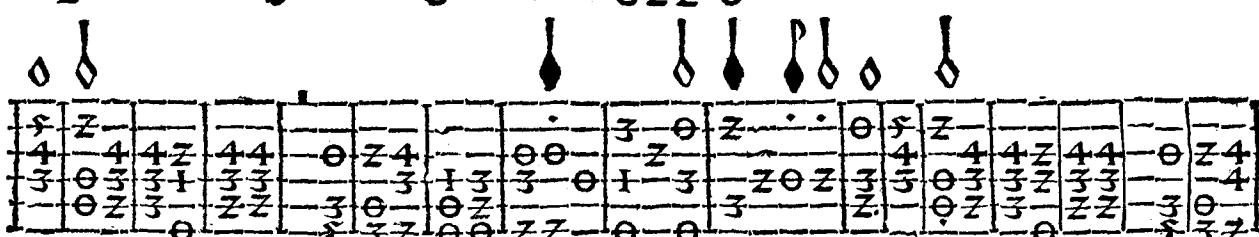
Pisador.



Otra villanesc
ca tres bozes
Quãto d vele,



Otra villanesc a tres
bozes. Ma dona ma-
la vostra, ii.



Otra villanesc a tres
bozes, Lacortesia

Otra villanescas a tres bozes, Tutta tutta farissi

Villanesca

Libro septimo.

Pisador

De aqui a delan
te son villanesca a
quatro bozes y ca
ta se la boz por de
fuera/que va apun
rada. Entona se la
boz/la prima en se
gundo trasle.

Sēpre me fing'ode o de lla scorroccia ta

Dimmelopre stoche Dimmelopresto checheche cheche dia uol lai

o scorroccia rel la movuoi qst'et povuoi qll'et purmistai scorroccia

rel la movuoi qst'et povuoi qll'et purmistai scorrocciare llapurmi

tra villanel
ca/entona fe la
prima en segū
do traſte.

ſtai ſcorroccia
rella,

A Quand' a quād'

haue ua ///

Aquād' a quād' a quād' a quād'

haue ua v navici nach'era a vedere la
ſtella di a na/

tu tu la vedeui tu tu liparla ui'be a to te ſe la baſciaui

tu tu la vedeui tu tu liparla ui'be a to te ſe la baſciaui

tu tu la vedeui tu tu liparla ui'be a to te ſe la baſciaui

Villanescas

Libro septimo.

Pifador

tu, tu la vedeui tu tu li parla ui/be a to te fe la basciaui tu.

Otra villa
nesca. En-
tona se la
la prima en
primer tra
ste,

La gri meme sti & voi sospir do len ti

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The lyrics are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The text 'La gri meme sti & voi sospir do len ti' is written in a stylized, handwritten font. The score ends with a double bar line.

Nōvi poſa te ma i Inſin chequell'ardor che mi diſſa

ce, Nō cess' in me gl' amor si tormen ti Et gl' asprie greui

Otra villa
nesca y en
tona se la
boz la pri
ma en se-
gundo tra
ste

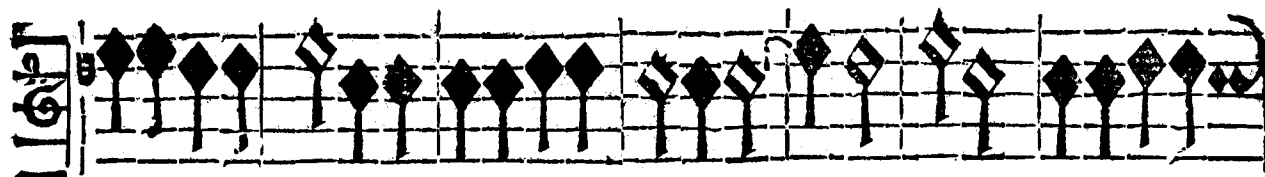
gua i

Madonna mi afa Madōna miafa

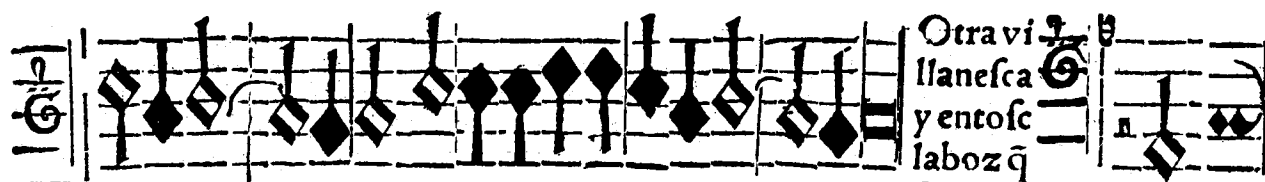
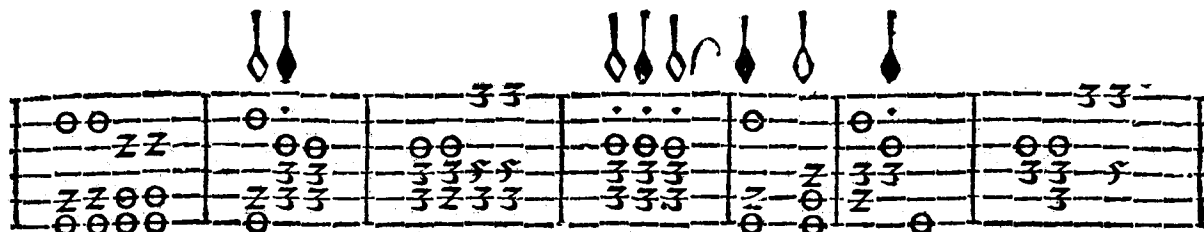
fam ne bon' olle ta ch' io porto p presen te sto galuccio ch' io porto p pre

sen te sto galuccio ch' sempre cāta// quād' edi alle gal-

li ne // e dice chichir chi // // li fana cer

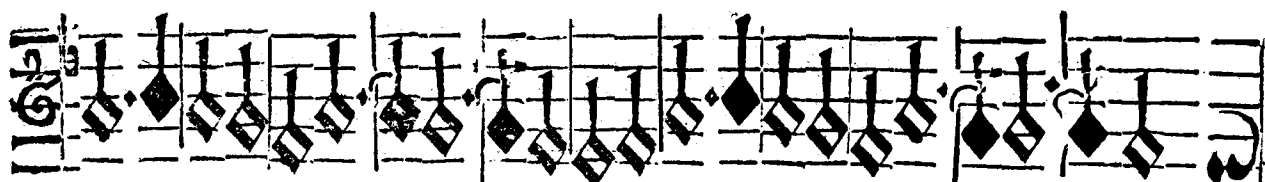
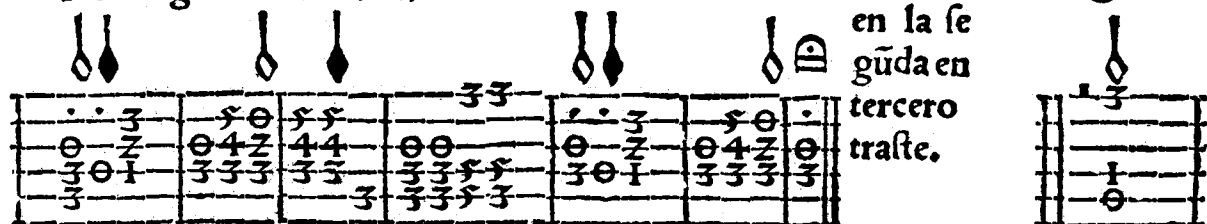


tanto calca forte e tanto calca forte la gal li na che li fa nacer

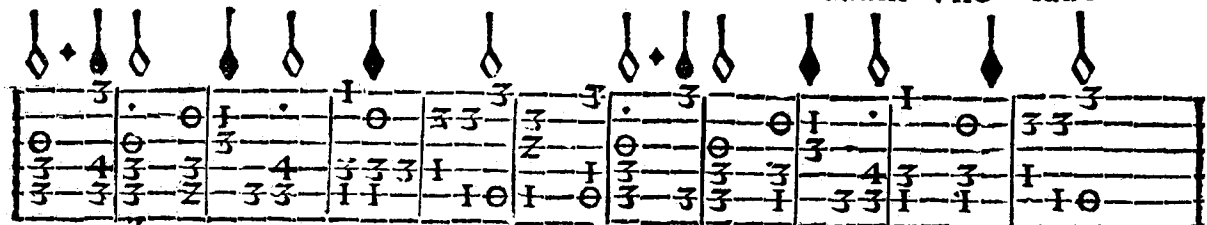


l'ou' ogni mattina. //

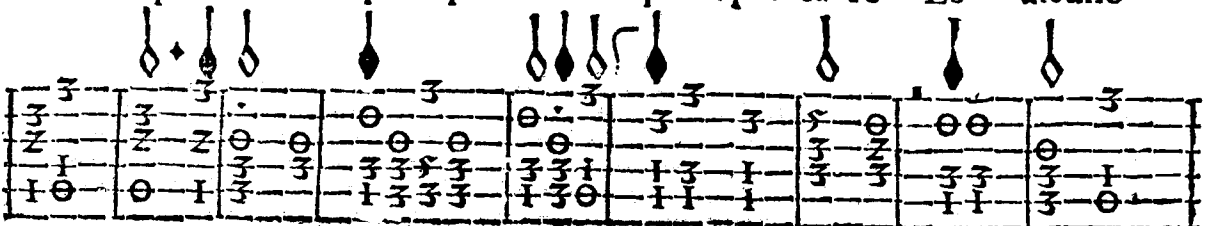
Otra vi
llanescas
y entosc
laboz q̃
se canta
en la se
gūda en
tercero
traſte.



be ne mio faſamm' vno fauore/ O be ne mio faſamm' vno fauo



re che q̃sta ſera ti poſſa par la re ti poſſa par la rc Es' alcuno



ti citrona, e tu gri da e tu grida chiven d' oua chiven d' oua/

chivēd' ona. Es' alcuno ti citrona e tn grida etu gri

da chi ven de oua chiven d' oua chiven d' oua,

¶ Cancion Francesa
mon pere ausi ma me
re ma voulu marier.

Villanescas,

Libro septimo.

Pisador.

Que farã del
pobre lã, Pu-
felo por qes a
manera de vi
llanefca.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a five-line staff. The notation is a mix of standard musical notes (half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, along with lute tablature symbols (letters and numbers). Above each staff, there are various symbols, including vertical lines, diamond shapes, and groups of diamond shapes, which likely represent fret positions or specific lute techniques. The systems are arranged in a single column, with each system starting on a new line. The notation is dense and characteristic of early printed music.

Villanescas,

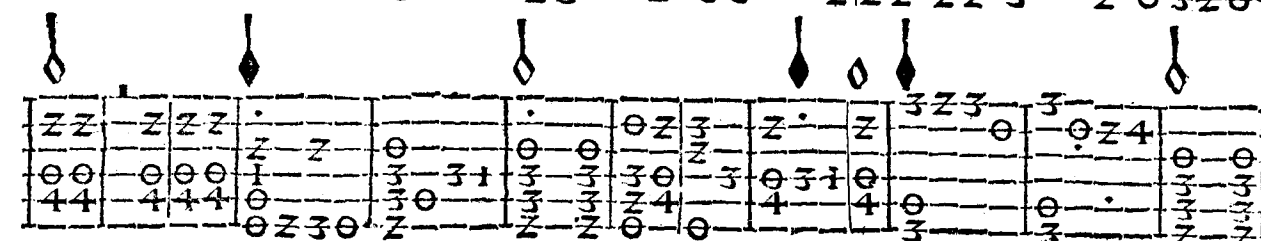
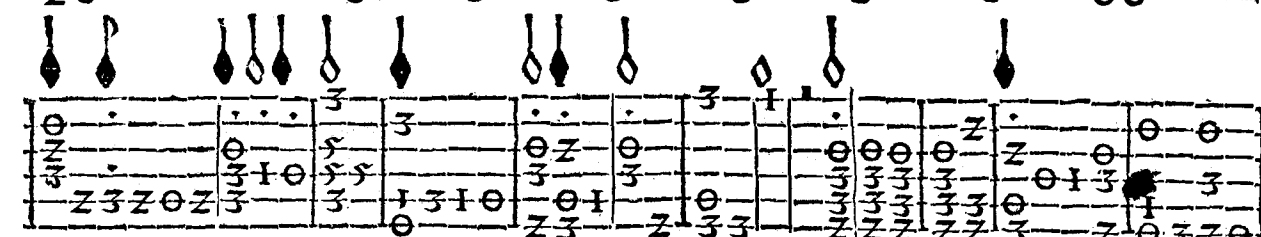
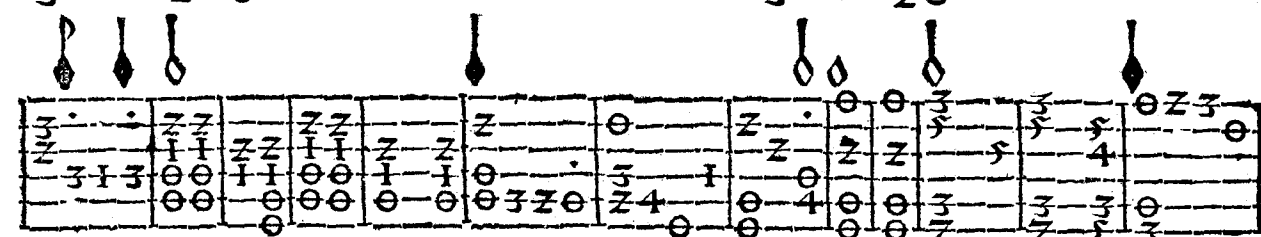
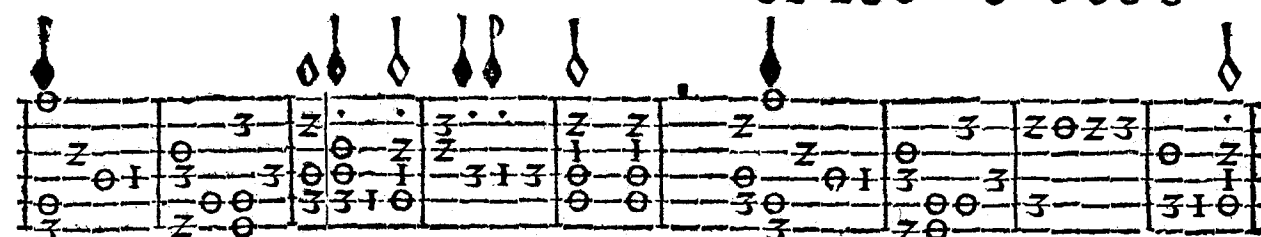
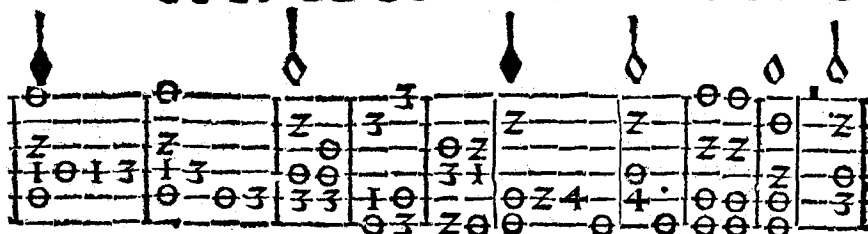
Libro septimo,

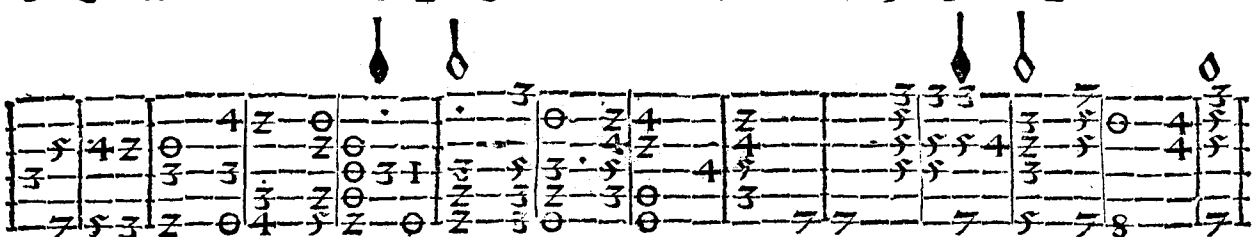
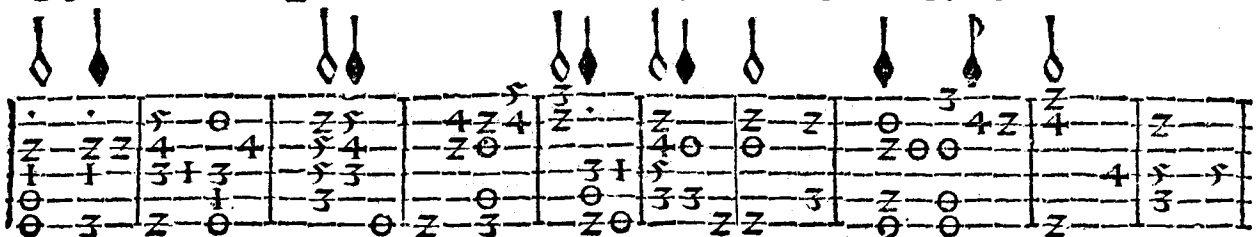
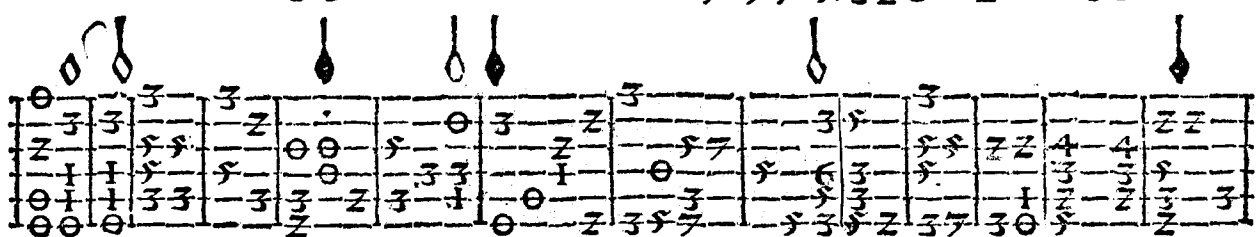
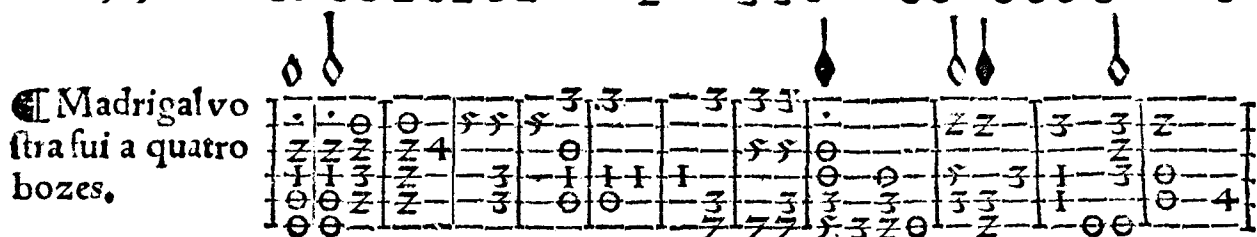
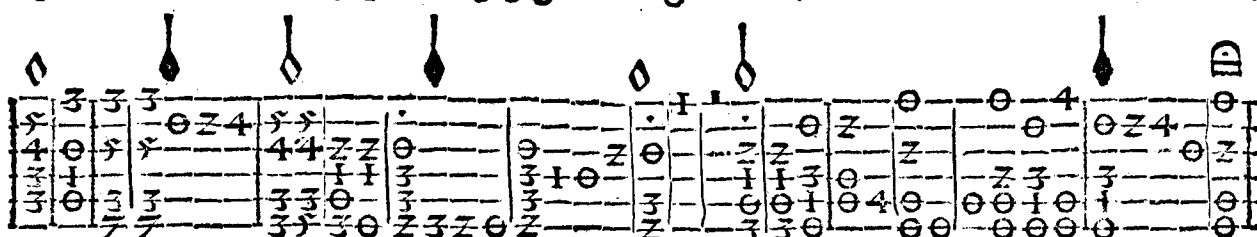
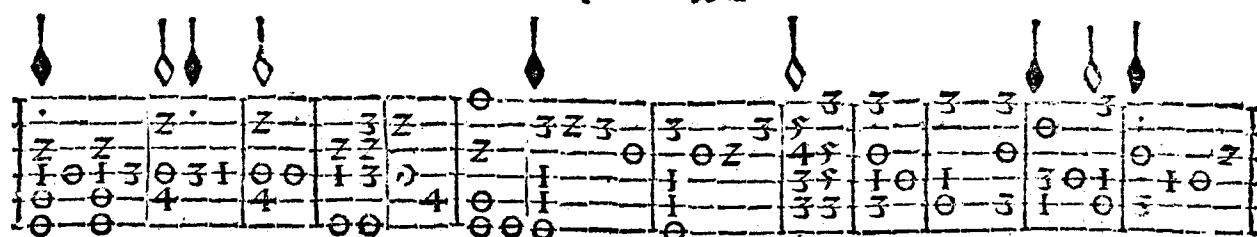
Pisador,



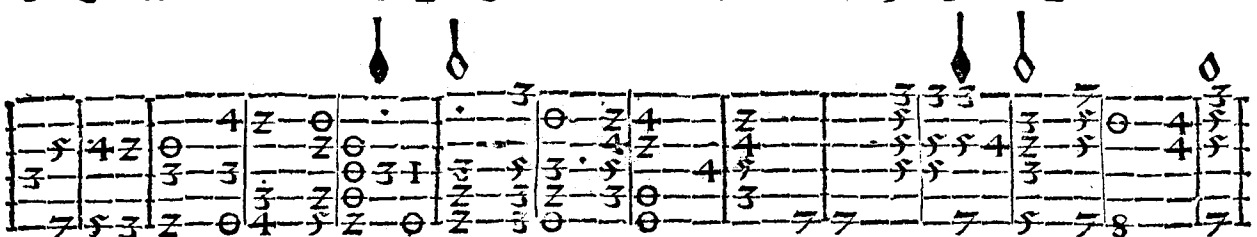
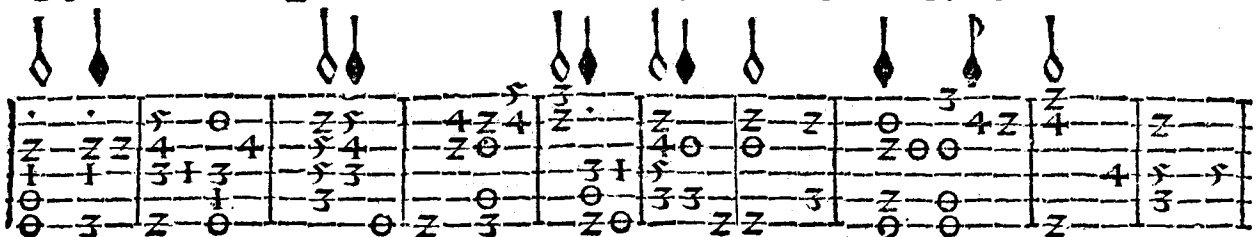
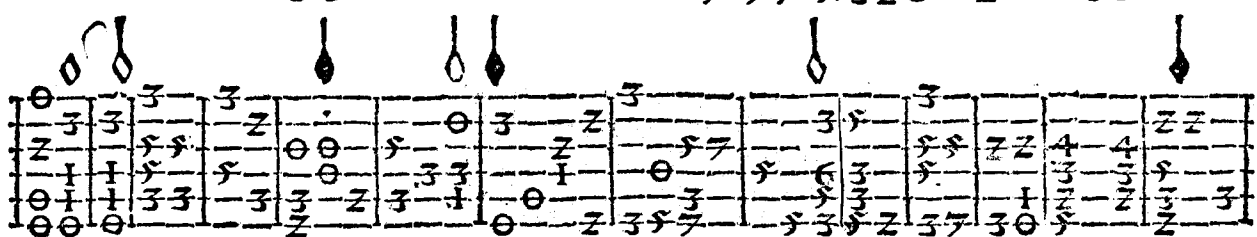
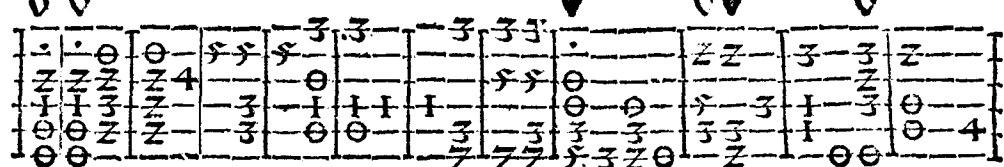
Proportion
tres minimas al
compas.

Cancion Francesa Sparfi
sparcium lleua vna poca
de grosa por noyr tã llano





Madrigal vo
ſtra fui a quatro
bozes.



A GLORIA Y ALABANCA DE NUESTRO REDEM
ptor Iesu Christo/y de su gloriosa madre. Eenesce el presente libro de Cifra pa-
ratañer Vihuela. Hecho por Diego Pisador vezino de Salamanca y im
presso en su casa. Acabo se año del nascimiento de nuestro
redemptor Iesu Christo. De mil & quinientos
y cinquenta y dos Años.

