

MELCHIOR FRANCK



Mer Pavanen, Galliarden,
vnd Inraden, auff allerley Instrumenten
zu Musiciren beuuen / mit Vier / Fünff / vnd
Sechs Stimmen gesetzt.

Durch
Melchiorum Francum, Fürstlichen Sächsischen
Capellmeister zu Coburgk.



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Anno M D CIII.

*Ornatissimo Viri Do: Hieronymus Braun
Hdt aut.*

AD AVTOREM DOMI- NVM MELCHIOREM FRANCVN.

Homerus Odys. primo. v. 351.

τὴν γὰρ δοιὴν μᾶλλον ἐπιχλίσσ' ἄνθρωποι,
ἥτις ἀκρόντεσσι νεωτάτῃ ἀμφιπέληται.

Si Cantio novissima

Mortalibus gratissima,

Quod his fatetur versibus

Homerus antiquissimus:

Erunt & haec gratissima,

Quae FRANCE das novissima,

ô France, quem prae caeteris

Musae ministris diligunt.

Sic judicabit optimus

PRINCEPSque laudatissimus,

Cujus novis & prosperis

Haec dedicasti Nuptijs.

O te beatum, PRINCIPVM

Qui demereri gratiam,

SE suavitate Musicae

Dum sentiunt capi tuae.

M. IOHANNES FABER, SCHOLÆ

Coburgensis Rector.

Dem Durchläuchtigen
Hochgebornen Fürsten vnnnd Herrn / Herrn
Moritzen / Landgrafen zu Hessen / Grafen zu Catzen-
elenbogen / Tietz / Siegenhain vnd Nida/ıc. Meinem
gnädigen Fürsten vnd Herrn.

Durchläuchtiger / Hochgeborner Fürst / Gnädiger Herr / Demnach Caninischen Zöilischen Zahn zu
stümpffen / in auffgehung vnd an tag kommung / eines Wercks / eines gewissen Patroni delection, welchem es
dedicirt, höchlichen von nöhten / Ich aber pro hoc tempore, Dei benevolâ concessione, Eßliche Pavanen, Galliarden,
vnnnd Intradan componirt, ebengestaltig mich auch hin vnnnd wider (welchem am meisten hoc quale quale opus, zu dedicirn)
rumbgesehen / vnter allen aber E. f. G. quae non cum Alcibiade, magis equorum hinnitu canumq; latratu, quàm cantu
& Symphonia delectatur, Sondern deroselben in stetiger übung vnd eigener practic, angebornem Heroischem vñ Musica-
lischem gemüth nach / obliget / auffgelesen. Als thue / so gestalten sachen nach / E. f. G. ich in euserster vnter-
thenigkeit / hunc meum Musicalem laborem, offerirn. Dero demütigen tröstlichen zuversicht / E. f. G. werde dise meine
Composition, bevor abe / weil dieselbe zu E. f. G. Hochzeitliches Ehrentags / vnnnd fürstliches Beylagers / auch des-
selben glückliches Anfanges / Glücklichen Mittels / vnnnd gewünschtes Endes Gratulation, in demut / direct, vnnnd gemeint
ist / in gnaden auff vnnnd annemen / vnd mein gnediger Fürst vnd Herr / seyn vnd bleiben. Thue auch E. f. G. mich
hiermit zu vnterthenigen / trewes fleißes angenehmen / schuldigen vnd willigen diensten / Auch dieselbe E. f. G. in den
gnädigen Schutz dess Allmechtigen treulichen vnterthenig bevehlen. Datum Coburg / den 12. Junij. Anno 1603.

E. f. G.

Vntertheniger

MELCHIOR FRANCVS.

I.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

II.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.



III.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

IV.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

V.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

VI.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

Four-part musical score (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eight measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the eighth measure.

Continuation of the four-part musical score, measures 9-16. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eight measures, with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) at the end of the eighth measure.

VII.

Pavana. à 4.

Four-part musical score for "Pavana. à 4." (Cantus, Altus, Tenor, Basis) in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eight measures.

Continuation of the four-part musical score for "Pavana. à 4.", measures 9-16. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music consists of eight measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the eighth measure.

1. 2.

VIII.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

IX.

Pavana. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

X.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XI.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XII.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XIII.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XIV.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

The first system of the musical score for 'Pavana. à 5.' features five staves. The top staff is labeled 'Cantus.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Basis.'. The other three staves are labeled 'Quinta vox.', 'Altus.', and 'Tenor.' from top to bottom. The music is written in a 15th-century style with a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It features the same five staves as the first system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with some notes beamed together.

The third system of the musical score continues the composition. It features the same five staves as the first system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with some notes beamed together.

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. It features the same five staves as the first system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with some notes beamed together. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

XV.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.



XVI.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

XVII.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XVIII.

Pavana. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.



XIX.

Pavana. à 6.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Sexta vox.

Basis.

XX.

Pavana. à 6.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Sexta vox.

Basis.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure contains a whole note chord. The second measure contains a half note chord. The third measure contains a half note chord. The fourth measure contains a half note chord. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure contains a half note chord. The second measure contains a half note chord. The third measure contains a half note chord. The fourth measure contains a half note chord. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure contains a half note chord. The second measure contains a half note chord. The third measure contains a half note chord. The fourth measure contains a half note chord. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs. The first ending is marked with a '1.' and the second ending is marked with a '2.'.

XXI.

Galliarda. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XXII.

Galliarda. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

Four-part musical score (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in 13/8 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two systems of four measures each. The first system ends with a repeat sign. The second system continues the melody and harmony.

Continuation of the four-part musical score, measures 9-16. The second system includes first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.' at the end of the piece.

XXIII.

Galliarda. à 4.

Four-part musical score for 'Galliarda. à 4.' in 13/8 time, key of C major. The parts are labeled Cantus, Altus, Tenor, and Basis. The score consists of two systems of four measures each, ending with a repeat sign.

Continuation of the 'Galliarda. à 4.' score, measures 9-16. The second system includes first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.' at the end of the piece.

XXIV.

Galliarda. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XXV.

Galliarda. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

XXVI.

Galliarda. à 4.

Cantus.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

1. 2.

XXVII.

Galliarda. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top two staves (Cantus and Quinta vox) are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The bottom three staves (Altus, Tenor, and Basis) are in bass clef with the same key signature. The music is written in a style typical of 16th-century polyphonic settings, with various note values and rests.

The second system of musical notation continues the five-part setting. It maintains the same five-staff structure and key signature as the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests, with a repeat sign appearing at the end of the system.

The third system of musical notation concludes the five-part setting. It features the same five-staff structure and key signature. The system includes first and second endings, indicated by the numbers '1.' and '2.' above the final measures of the top staff.

XXVIII.

Galliarda. à 5.

The musical notation for the Galliarda à 5 consists of five staves, each labeled on the left: Cantus, Quinta vox, Altus, Tenor, and Basis. The top two staves (Cantus and Quinta vox) are in treble clef, and the bottom three staves (Altus, Tenor, and Basis) are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values and rests, with a repeat sign at the end of the system.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The notation includes sharp and flat accidentals, and the system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The second system of the musical score also consists of five staves, with the same clef arrangement as the first system. It continues the musical piece with similar notation. The system ends with two first endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', which lead to different conclusions of the phrase.

XXIX.

Galliarda. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves, each labeled with a vocal part: Cantus, Quinta vox, Altus, Tenor, and Basis. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The notation includes sharp and flat accidentals, and the system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of five staves, continuing the vocal parts from the previous system. It features similar notation and concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

1. 2.

XXX.

Galliarda. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

XXXI.

Galliarda. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

The musical score is written for five voices: Cantus, Quinta vox, Altus, Tenor, and Basis. The time signature is 3/2. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the initial entry of the voices. The second system shows the continuation of the piece with various melodic lines. The third system shows the final section of the piece, including a repeat sign and a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

XXXII.

Galliarda. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XXXIII.

Galliarda. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

First ending: Soprano and Alto parts end with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Tenor 1 and Tenor 2 parts end with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Bass part ends with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

Second ending: Soprano and Alto parts end with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. Tenor 1 and Tenor 2 parts end with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. Bass part ends with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket.

Intrada. à 5.

XXXIV.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

The system contains five staves, each with a vocal part. The music is in a single system and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and accidentals.

The system contains five staves, each with a vocal part. The music is in a single system and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and accidentals.

First ending: Soprano and Alto parts end with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Tenor 1 and Tenor 2 parts end with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Bass part ends with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

Second ending: Soprano and Alto parts end with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. Tenor 1 and Tenor 2 parts end with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. Bass part ends with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket.

XXXV.

Intrada. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

XXXVI.

Intrada. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

1. 2.

XXXVII.

Intrada. à 5.

Cantus.

Quinta vox.

Altus.

Tenor.

Basis.

The first system of the musical score for 'Intrada. à 5.' features five staves. The top staff, labeled 'Cantus.', is in treble clef. The second staff, 'Quinta vox.', is also in treble clef. The third staff, 'Altus.', is in alto clef (C-clef on the third line). The fourth staff, 'Tenor.', is in alto clef. The bottom staff, 'Basis.', is in bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature (C) and includes various note values, rests, and accidentals across the system.

The second system of the musical score continues the five-part setting. It maintains the same five-staff structure with staves for Cantus, Quinta vox, Altus, Tenor, and Basis. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines for each part.

The third system of the musical score continues the five-part setting. It maintains the same five-staff structure with staves for Cantus, Quinta vox, Altus, Tenor, and Basis. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines for each part.

The fourth system of the musical score concludes the piece. It features the same five-staff structure. The final measures include first and second endings, indicated by the numbers '1.' and '2.' above the staves. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines for each part.