

Aurelio VIRGILIANO

(around 1600)

Ricercar 12 from Il Dolcimelo

Transcribed in modern notation in C Clef

Notes for Ricercar 12

(page 37 of manuscript)

- Clefs:

In the manuscript of Ricercata 12, Virgiliano alternates between The C clef on the first line and the C clef on the 4th line, thus avoiding to repeatedly draw lines below the staff. In later Ricercate No 14 and No 16, which are similarly not intended for *Viola Bastarda*, he will abandon this technique and use additional lines instead. Two versions are proposed here, one using only the C clef on the first line, and one with alternating clefs as in the original.

- Time signature:

Measures (bars) are not delimited in the manuscript, whereas in other pieces they are delimited by dots under the staff. However, in this piece the indicated time signature is essentially followed throughout. For easier reading by modern players, bars were made visible. They may or not indicate where to place accents, which should rather be deduced from the flow of the melody.

The same applies to the binding (grouping) of quaver stems: Virgiliano almost always groups together a series of quavers or semiquavers, independently of their number. It was chosen in most places to group them according to the time signature in order to improve legibility. However, the musical motives are often not in synchrony with the groupings. This should be taken into account when interpreting the piece.

- Alterations:

- Cadential alterations should be considered in bars 64, 138, 200.
- Some players may wish to add more alterations in other places.

Ricercar di Flauto, Cornetto,
Violino, Traversa e simili

Il Dolcimelo
Ricercar 12

Aurelio Virgiliano (1540-1600)

The musical score for "Il Dolcimelo Ricercar 12" by Aurelio Virgiliano is presented in eight staves, each representing a measure of the bassoon part. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of one flat. The bassoon part features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note chords, sixteenth-note figures, and sustained notes. Measure numbers are marked on the left side of each staff: 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and 33.

37

41

45

49

53

57

61

65

69

73

This image shows a sequence of ten musical staves, likely from a bassoon or double bass part of a score. The staves are numbered sequentially from 37 to 73. Each staff begins with a bass clef and consists of five horizontal lines. The musical notation consists of black note heads, primarily eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with various stem directions (vertical or diagonal) and slurs. The patterns are varied, suggesting a rhythmic exercise or a specific melodic line.

77

81

85

89

93

97

101

105

109

113

This image shows ten staves of musical notation for a bass guitar, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The staves are numbered sequentially from 77 at the top to 113 at the bottom. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and grace notes, primarily targeting the B, A, G, F, and E strings of the instrument.

117



121



125



129



133



137



141



145



149



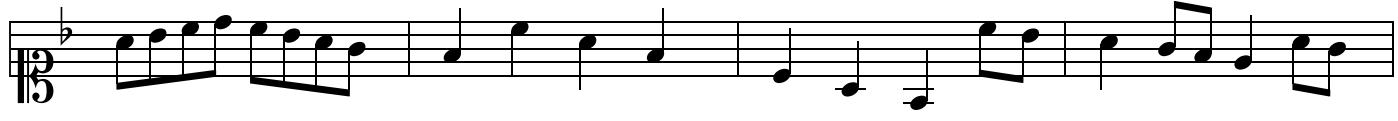
153



157



161



165



169



173



177



181



185



189



193



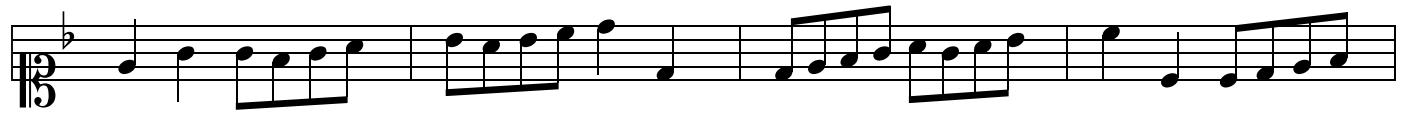
197



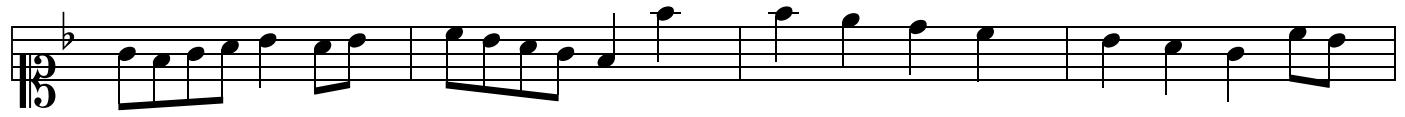
201



205



209



213



Ricercar di Flauto, Cornetto,
Violino, Traversa e simili

Il Dolcimelo
Ricercar 12

Aurelio Virgiliiano (1540-1600)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each measure: 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and 33. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measures 1 through 4 show a simple pattern of quarter notes. Measures 5 through 8 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 9 through 12 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 13 through 16 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 17 through 20 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 21 through 24 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 25 through 28 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 29 through 32 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 33 through 36 show eighth-note patterns.

37

41

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57

61

65

69

73

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for bassoon, numbered 37 through 73. The music is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses a bass clef. The notation consists mainly of eighth-note patterns, with occasional sixteenth-note figures and quarter notes. Key changes are indicated by sharp and flat symbols above the staff. The music shows a progression of chords and melodic lines, typical of a bassoon part in a classical or baroque-style composition.

77

81

85

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93

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101

105

109

113

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121

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157

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173

177

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185

189

193

This musical score for bassoon consists of ten staves of music, numbered 157 through 193. Each staff begins with a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. The music is organized into measures separated by vertical bar lines. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. The score shows a continuous sequence of melodic lines, likely representing a single section of a larger piece.

197



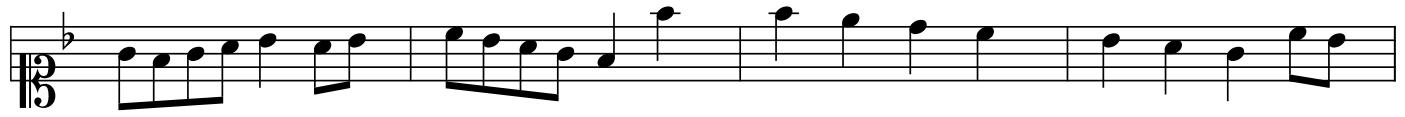
201



205



209



213

