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TESORI
musicali
di ROMA



IL LUTO DEL CARAVAGGIO

DIEGO CANTALUPI
flauto, lute

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LA MUSICA DIPINTA DAL CARAVAGGIO



CONCERTO

PRIMA ASSOLUTA

Al Museo di Capodimonte

Salone degli arazzi

Mercoledì 8 Dicembre 2004

ore 11,30

IL LIUTO DEL CARAVAGGIO

Diego Cantalupi, liuto

CHCD 001 - October 2004

New release information

IL LIUTO DI CARAVAGGIO

Musica per liuto a Roma al tempo del Caravaggio
Lute music in Rome at the time of Caravaggio



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Diego Cantalupi, liuto
CHCD 001 cd audio

1 Recercare VIII	Joanmaria da Crema (sec. XVI)	0,38
2 Recercare IX	Joanmaria da Crema	0,50
3 Mais quest ce	Joanmaria da Crema	1,54
4 Ricercare	Francesco da Milano (1497-1543)	1,36
5 Saltarello alla bolognese	Joanmaria da Crema	1,19
6 Recercare II	Vincenzo Galilei (1525ca-1591)	2,11
7 Lassar il velo (F. de Layolle)	Joanmaria da Crema	4,11
8 Recercare (Siena Lute Book)	Anonimo (sec. XVI)	1,17
9 Recercare V	Vincenzo Galilei	1,58
10 Pavana detta 'la malcontenta'	Pietro Paolo Borrono (sec. XV-XVI)	2,28
11 Toccata	Francesco da Milano	1,05
12 O felici occhi miei (J. Arcadelt)	Joanmaria da Crema	2,47
13 Fantasia	Francesco da Milano	2,26
14 Se pensand' al partire	Fabrizio Caroso (1530ca-1605ca)	2,05
15 Fantasia I	Simone Molinaro (1565ca-1615)	1,58
16 Praeambolum	Laurencini (sec. XVI)	2,04
17 Cassandra	Anonimo (sec. XVII)	2,36
18 Vestiva i colli (P. da Palestrina)	Anonimo (sec. XVII)	3,52
19 Brandle corrente	Anonimo (sec. XVII)	2,26
20 Fantasia	Laurencini (sec. XVI)	1,11
21 Praeludium VIII	V. S. (sec. XVII)	1,07
22 Fantasia	Laurencini	3,08
23 Courante XII	Laurencini	2,04
24 Fantasia	Laurencini	1,40
25 Baletto	Pietro Paolo Raimondi (sec. XVI)	2,46
26 Corrente V	Girolamo Kapsberger (1580-1661)	2,09
27 Toccata III	Girolamo Kapsberger	2,37
28 Gagliarda II	Girolamo Kapsberger	2,00
29 Toccata VI	Girolamo Kapsberger	3,57

Booklet by Diego Cantalupi (Italian, English)



NOTE (ITA)

Nell'autunno del 1595 Caravaggio, ormai a Roma da tre anni, entra al servizio del Cardinale Francesco Maria Del Monte, e fissa la sua nuova casa in Palazzo Madama. All'interno del palazzo, oltre alle numerose stanze per gli ospiti e ai saloni di rappresentanza, il cardinale Del Monte aveva fatto costruire un salone per la musica che ospitava una parte consistente della sua importante raccolta di libri di musica e di strumenti musicali oltre ad alcuni dipinti. Non sappiamo con esattezza quali opere fossero già presenti all'arrivo di Caravaggio, ma, cosa tipica per l'epoca, tutta la collezione doveva essere incentrata sul Cinquecento e sull'antichità classica. Palazzo Madama offriva a Caravaggio non soltanto la possibilità di accedere a così importanti collezioni d'arte e scienze, ma anche un ambiente ricco di stimoli intellettuali e personaggi interessanti: è infatti il principale biografo di Caravaggio, il pittore Giovanni Baglione, ad alludere al sollievo di Caravaggio nell'aver ottenuto una sistemazione sicura a Palazzo Madama, e al piacere col quale dipinse per il cardinale "una musica di alcuni giovani ritratti al naturale, assai bene". Questo dipinto (il Concerto di giovani) oggi conservato al Metropolitan Museum di New York, è il primo lavoro espressamente eseguito per il cardinale, ed il primo che dimostra una familiarità del pittore con il ricco ambiente musicale della Roma di fine secolo. In quel periodo l'Italia, e soprattutto Roma, era un centro di vita musicale che attirava da tutta Europa compositori e virtuosi, un luogo dove chiese, collegi e seminari offrivano ampie possibilità d'impiego, mentre i visitatori erano sbalorditi di fronte all'abbondanza di occasioni di sentire musica. Nell'ambiente aristocratico il talento musicale era tenuto in alta considerazione, ed in questa cultura il cardinale Del Monte aveva un ruolo di primo piano: tanto lui quanto Ferdinando de' Medici erano musicofili appassionati, in contatto con i migliori compositori ed esecutori del tempo, e questa passione era condivisa dal cardinale Pietro Aldrobrandini, nipote del papa e dal cardinale Alessandro Montalto. Il cardinale Del Monte, oltre ad essere un suonatore di chitarra diletta, possedeva una collezione di strumenti musicali, esposti nella sua stanza della musica: furono certamente questi strumenti quelli utilizzati come modello da Caravaggio per il Concerto di giovani.

NOTES (ENG)

In the autumn of 1595 Caravaggio, who at the time had already spent three years in Rome, began to work for cardinal Francesco Maria Del Monte and moved his residence to Palazzo Madama. Inside this building, along with the several guest rooms and entertaining rooms, cardinal Del Monte had had a music room built, where he kept most of his important collection of books about music and musical instruments, as well as a few paintings. We can't state exactly which works were already there on Caravaggio's arrival; but we know that the whole collection mainly concerned the sixteenth century and the classic ancient times, according to the tradition of that period. Palazzo Madama provided Caravaggio not only with the opportunity to have access to such important artistic and scientific collections; but also with an environment which was rich in intellectual stimulus and interesting characters. Caravaggio's main biographer himself, the artist Giovanni Baglione, hints at Caravaggio's relief at having safe accommodation at Palazzo Madama, and at his pleasure in painting for the cardinal a "music of a few young people who are portrayed in a natural pose, really well". This painting (Concert of youngsters), which is currently at the Metropolitan Museum of New York, is the first painting made expressly for the cardinal, and the first one showing the artist's familiarity with the rich musical environment of the end-of-the-century Rome. At that time Italy, and mostly Rome, was a centre of musical life which attracted composers and artists from the whole of Europe. It was a place where churches, colleges and seminaries offered great work opportunities, while the visitors were amazed at the great variety of occasions they were offered to listen to music. Among aristocracy musical talent was highly thought of and in this respect cardinal Del Monte had an outstanding role: Ferdinando de' Medici and the cardinal himself were passionate worshippers of music, and they were both in touch with the best composers and performers of that time. They shared this passion with cardinal Pietro Aldrobrandini, the Pope's nephew, and with cardinal Alessandro Montalto. Cardinal Del Monte was also an amateur guitar player and owned a collection of musical instruments, on show in his music room. Surely these were the instruments Caravaggio used as models for his Concert of youngsters.

Diego Cantalupi

liuto / lute

Liuto a 6 ordini di Stephen Murphy, 1992
Liuto a 8 ordini di Stephen Gottlieb, 1984



ABOUT THE ARTIST

Born in Milan in 1968, he studied guitar with Mauro Storti, graduating from the Conservatorio "A. Boito" in Parma.

Parallel interests in renaissance and baroque music led him to study ancient performance techniques following courses in lute-playing at the ancient music department of the Civica Scuola di Musica in Milano and at the Conservatorio in Parma with Andrea Damiani. In 1996 he took a degree with honours in Musicology from the Scuola di Paleografia e Filologia Musicale in Cremona.

Since 1995 he appeared with leading early music ensembles such as Capella Savaria, Risonanze, Athestis Chorus, Compagnia dei Musici, Solisti Veneti, Orchestra Barocca di Bologna, Anton Webern Chor, Camerata Vocale Freiburg, Ensemble Proteus, etc.

Founder and artistic director of the ensemble 'L'Aura Soave', he works on unpublished Italian music projects from the renaissance to the early XIX century. His recordings as a soloist and with L'Aura Soave include the labels Tactus, Chandos, MV Cremona, CPO, opus 111.

Besides his activities as director and continuo player, he's continuing his work as a soloist with the first recording of Capricci a tiorba sola by Bellerofonte Castaldi and the III libro di Chitarrone by Girolamo Kapsberger

L'ARTISTA

Nato a Milano nel 1968, ha studiato chitarra con Mauro Storti, diplomandosi presso il conservatorio "A. Boito" in Parma.

Si è in seguito dedicato allo studio della prassi esecutiva rinascimentale e barocca seguendo i corsi di liuto della sezione di Musica antica della Civica Scuola di Musica di Milano e del Conservatorio di Parma con Andrea Damiani.

Nel 1996 si è laureato con lode in Musicologia presso la Scuola di Paleografia e Filologia Musicale di Cremona (Università di Pavia).

Dal 1995 collabora con numerosi ensemble come continuista e solista Capella Savaria, Risonanze, Athestis Chorus, Compagnia dei Musici, Solisti Veneti, Orchestra Barocca di Bologna, Anton Webern Chor, Camerata Vocale Freiburg, Ensemble Proteus, etc.

E' il fondatore ed il direttore artistico dell'Ensemble L'Aura Soave con il quale si concentra su opere italiane inedite dal rinascimento all'inizio del XIX secolo. Con il suo ensemble e come solista ha partecipato a numerose registrazioni per le etichette Tactus, Chandos, MV Cremona, CPO, opus 111.

Parallelamente al suo lavoro di direttore e continuista, ha recentemente registrato gli inediti Capricci a tiorba sola di Bellerofonte Castaldi e il III libro di Chitarrone di Girolamo Kapsberger.

Other CDs by Diego Cantalupi:

BELLEROFONTE CASTALDI
Capricci a tiorba sola
Tactus

GIROLAMO KAPSBERGER
Intavolatura di Chitarrone libro III
Tactus

Forthcoming CDs by Diego Cantalupi:

VICENZO CAPIROLA
Intavolatura di Liuto
MV Cremona

GIULIO BANFI
Il Maestro di Chitarra
Tactus

AA. VV.
La chitarra Stradivari
MV Cremona



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Vedere questo quadro in casa dell'amico può avere ispirato Vincenzo Giustiniani, ricco e nobile estimatore d'arte, a commissionare a Caravaggio un dipinto di analogo soggetto musicale, il *Suonatore di liuto*, oggi conservato presso l'Hermitage di San Pietroburgo.

Il dipinto riscosse molto successo, poiché poco dopo il Caravaggio eseguì per il cardinale Del Monte un altro simile *Suonatore di liuto* che fu appeso, assieme al *Concerto di giovani* nella stanza della musica di Palazzo Madama. In entrambi i dipinti una posizione importante è quella appunto del liuto, il più nobile e raffinato degli strumenti, del quale Vincenzo Galilei, padre di Galileo e grande teorico dello strumento, aveva descritto le capacità di esprimere una grande varietà di affetti e moti dell'animo.

La grande precisione con cui Caravaggio dipinge gli strumenti musicali e i fogli di musica ci permette di identificare alcuni dei brani copiati nei due quadri appartenuti al cardinale Del Monte: nel *Concerto di giovani*, nonostante il cattivo stato di conservazione che rende difficilmente leggibile la partitura, è stato possibile individuare un madrigale di Jacques Arcadelt (1505-1568), compositore fiammingo che dal 1539 fu attivo a Roma, prima presso la Cappella Giulia, poi come maestro della Cappella Sistina.

Altri quattro madrigali di Arcadelt sono chiaramente dipinti nel ritratto di liutista fatto per Vincenzo Giustiniani, mentre nella copia di Del Monte appaiono due madrigali stampati nel medesimo *libro primo* di Arcadelt, ma di due autori a lui contemporanei: il fiammingo Jaques de Berchem e il fiorentino Francesco de Layolle, organista e compositore, che fu, tra le altre cose, maestro di musica di Benvenuto Cellini.

Da queste informazioni sono partito per ricostruire la musica per liuto che idealmente accompagnò e forse ispirò Caravaggio durante la sua vita.

Il madrigale era una forma vocale a più voci, fiorita verso la fine del Quattrocento, ma che aveva trovato la sua massima fortuna durante il XVI secolo.

Parallelamente ad un'esecuzione vocale, era però prevista una trasposizione delle voci su uno strumento polifonico ed infatti moltissimi madrigali compaiono tra le raccolte di musica per liuto. In particolare, *Lassar il velo* di Francesco de Layolle (che compare nel *Ritratto di liutista*) e *O felici occhi miei* di Jacques Arcadelt (dipinto nel *Concerto di Giovani*) sono contenuti nell'*Intavolatura* (1546) di Joanmaria da Crema, *eccellente musicho et sonator di Lauto*.

Dello stesso autore, nato probabilmente a Crema, non lontano da Caravaggio, ho voluto eseguire due ricercari, una chanson francese, *Mais que cest*, ed un *saltarello*. Il ricercare o fantasia è il genere liutistico più tipico del Rinascimento: è un brano dalla forma libera in cui il contrappunto è la componente fondamentale e che permette al liutista di mostrare le sue doti di virtuoso. Il compositore più importante per questo genere, sia per il numero dei brani, sia per il loro valore musicale, è Francesco da Milano, nato a Monza, vicino a Milano, nel 1497, e chiamato *il Divino* dai suoi contemporanei. La sua carriera fu interamente al servizio di alcuni papi della famiglia dei Medici e dei Farnese a Roma, dal 1513 fino alla sua morte. Accanto a questi brani ho scelto due Ricercari di Vincenzo Galilei pubblicati a Roma nel 1563, oltre ad un ricercare anonimo tratto da un manoscritto compilato a Siena attorno alla metà del XVI secolo.

L'apparente incongruenza circa la scelta delle musiche, anteriori di quasi un secolo rispetto all'epoca in cui Caravaggio visse e operò è giustificata dai gusti dell'ambiente in cui il pittore lavorava: qui la musica di Arcadelt e degli 'antichi maestri' suonava forse un po' arcaica, ma ricordava quella perduta 'età dell'oro' invocata nell'*Aminta* del Tasso che il nuovo stile cercava di ricreare. Questi erano i libri che poteva trovare nella *stanza della musica* del cardinale Del Monte e probabilmente questi erano i liuti che aveva a disposizione: strumenti del primo Cinquecento, ormai poco adatti per esprimere gli 'affetti' del nuovo stile musicale, ma ideali dal punto di vista delle forme e delle proporzioni.

Per ricreare un quadro il più possibile completo della musica che Caravaggio poteva ascoltare, ho considerato non solo gli autori attivi a Roma, ma anche le antologie manoscritte che con Roma avevano qualche collegamento. In particolare, un *Libro di liuto* conservato nella Biblioteca di Como, fu compilato nel 1601 da Pietro Paolo Raimondi, importante figura nella vita culturale di Como del XVII secolo e nipote di Ulpiano Volpi, nunzio apostolico alla corte di Felipe III di Spagna, e per questo personaggio di spicco nell'ambiente Vaticano.

L'antologia di Pietro Paolo Raimondi risulta ricca di riferimenti alla scuola romana e non possiamo escludere che il musicista riuscisse a ricevere la musica attraverso canali privilegiati. Il manoscritto contiene, tra le altre cose, brani del *Cavaliere del Liuto* (pseudonimo di Vincenzo Pinti), uno dei più illustri liutisti italiani della seconda metà del Cinquecento, vissuto e morto a Roma nel palazzo del Cardinale Montalto, e un adattamento del famoso madrigale *Vestiva i colli* di Pierluigi da Palestrina, maestro della Cappella Giulia. Alcuni brani di Laurencini (alias Lorenzo Tracetti), altro grande liutista romano spesso confuso con il *Cavaliere del liuto*, sono stati scelti dal *Thesaurus Harmonicus*, una famosa antologia di Johan Baptiste Besard pubblicata a Colonia nel 1603 e che conobbe una buona diffusione in tutta Europa.

Il repertorio di musica per danza è molto diffuso sia nei manoscritti sia nella musica a stampa: accanto ai lavori più antichi di Joanmaria da Crema e di Pietro Paolo Borrono (liutista milanese contemporaneo di Francesco da Milano) ho voluto eseguire alcuni balli tratti dal libro di Pietro Paolo Raimondi, alcune danze di Laurencini ed il balletto *Se pensando al martire* composto nel 1581 da Fabrizio Caroso da Sermoneta in lode di Costanza Colonna Sforza, marchesa di Caravaggio.

Tra gli autori 'moderni', ho voluto ricordare con una *fantasia* Simone Molinaro (1565 - 1634) liutista e compositore genovese che Caravaggio potrebbe aver ascoltato durante la sua fuga a Genova. Infine non potevo escludere da questa raccolta Girolamo Kapsberger, compositore e liutista nato a Venezia, ma attivo a Roma alla corte di Urbano VIII. Grande virtuoso dello strumento e probabilmente insegnante di Girolamo Frescobaldi, questo autore rappresenta uno spartiacque tra la musica e la tecnica liutistica del Rinascimento e il nuovo *stylus phantasticus* del Barocco, e più di ogni altro, a mio avviso, incarna nella musica quello spirito di innovazione e di meraviglia che Caravaggio rappresenta per la pittura.

Recercar
ottavo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in eighth notes. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first system contains eight measures, and the second system contains six measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

6
Recercar
no 10

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Recercar no 10". The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of four staves. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where letters (primarily 'f' and 'o') are placed on or above the staves to indicate fret positions. Numerical figures (1-5) are interspersed throughout the notation, likely representing rhythmic values or specific fretting techniques. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The notation is dense and characteristic of early modern lute manuscripts. The second system continues the piece with similar notation, and the third system concludes the piece with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a fermata-like symbol.

Mais quelle

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Mais quelle". The score is written on five systems of five staves each. The notation is a form of shorthand, likely for a lute or guitar, using numbers 0-4 on the staves and various symbols (vertical strokes, beams, and slurs) to indicate fingerings, rhythms, and articulation. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style characteristic of early modern lute tablature or shorthand notation. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain complex rhythmic groupings indicated by beams and slurs. The handwriting is clear and legible, suggesting it is a professional or semi-professional manuscript.

Fantasia Sexta.

This image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Fantasia Sexta." The score is organized into six systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation is a form of musical shorthand, likely for guitar, using letters (F, T, R) and numbers (1-5) to represent notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system begins with a series of chords marked with 'F' and 'T' above the staves. The subsequent systems contain various rhythmic and melodic patterns, including single notes, pairs of notes, and complex groupings. The notation is dense and fills the page, with some markings appearing above and below the staves. The handwriting is clear and consistent throughout the piece.

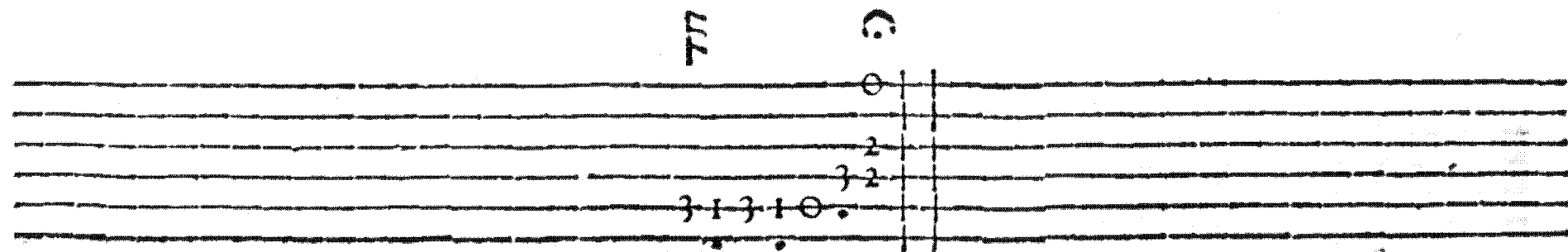
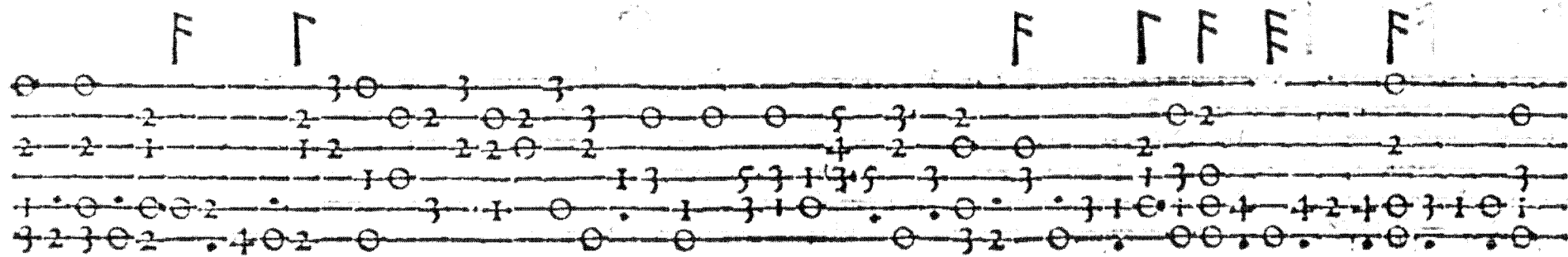
*Passe mezzo
ala bolognese*

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Passe mezzo ala bolognese". The score is written on three systems of five-line staves. The notation is a form of early keyboard or lute tablature, using numbers 0-3 on the staves and various rhythmic symbols (vertical strokes with flags) above the staves. The first system contains 12 measures, the second system contains 12 measures, and the third system contains 4 measures, ending with a double bar line. The notation is dense and characteristic of 16th-century manuscript notation.

The Rose Tree

A handwritten musical score consisting of five staves. The top staff features large, stylized letters: Γ, F, Γ, F, ΓΓ, Γ, F, ΓF, Γ. Below this, four staves contain rhythmic notation using numbers (e.g., 3-2, 2-2, 1-2, 4-2) and various symbols like circles, dots, and vertical strokes. Some notes are enclosed in boxes or have additional markings above them.

Handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The notation includes various symbols such as 'F', 'T', and 'C' above the staves, and numbers (1-5) and circles below the staves, indicating a form of musical shorthand or tablature.



Lassiar il velo (De layolle)

Joanmaria da Crema

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

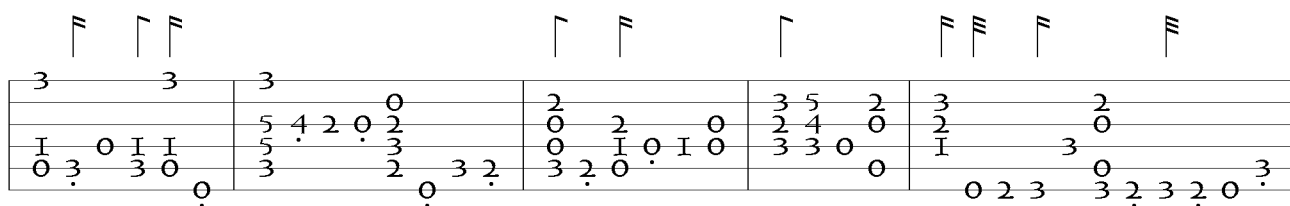
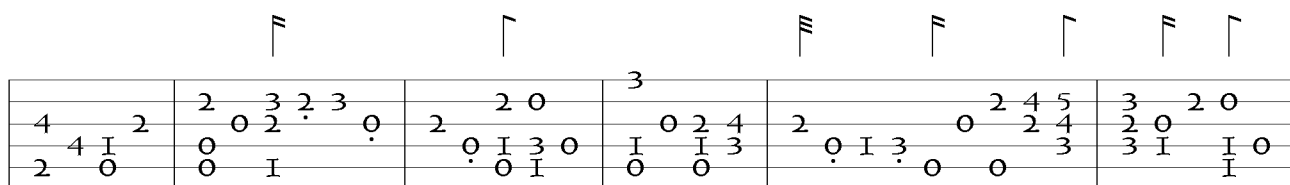
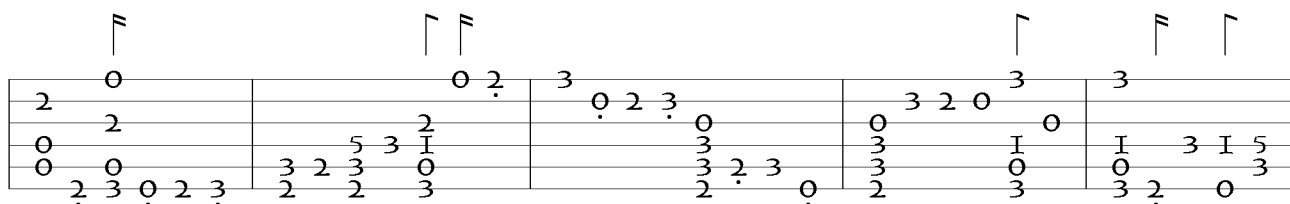
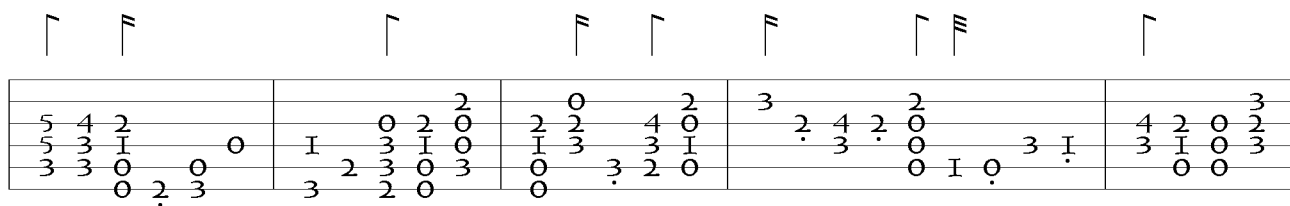
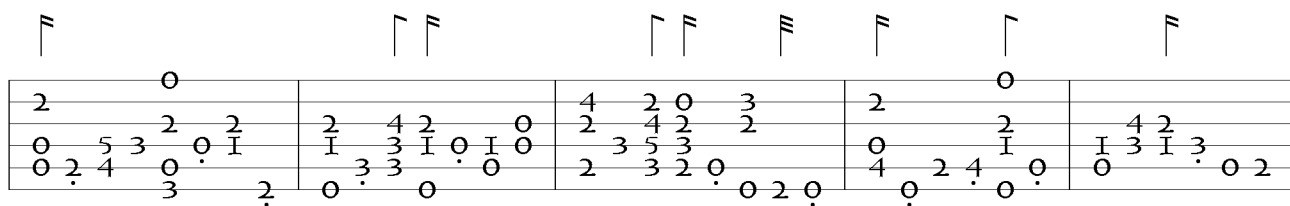
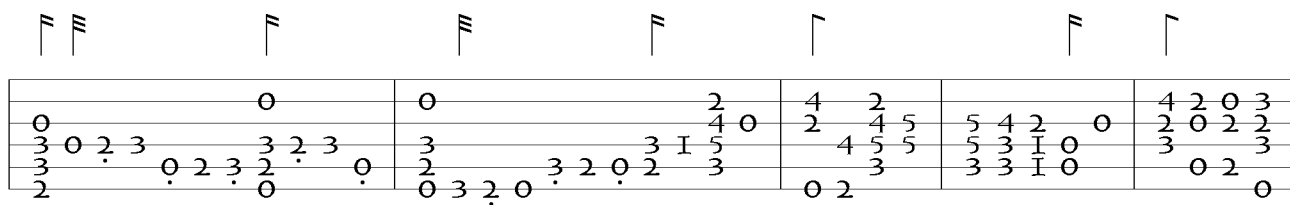
Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

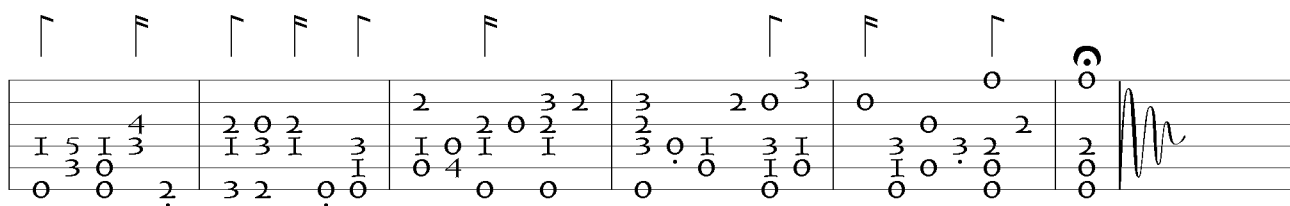
Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.

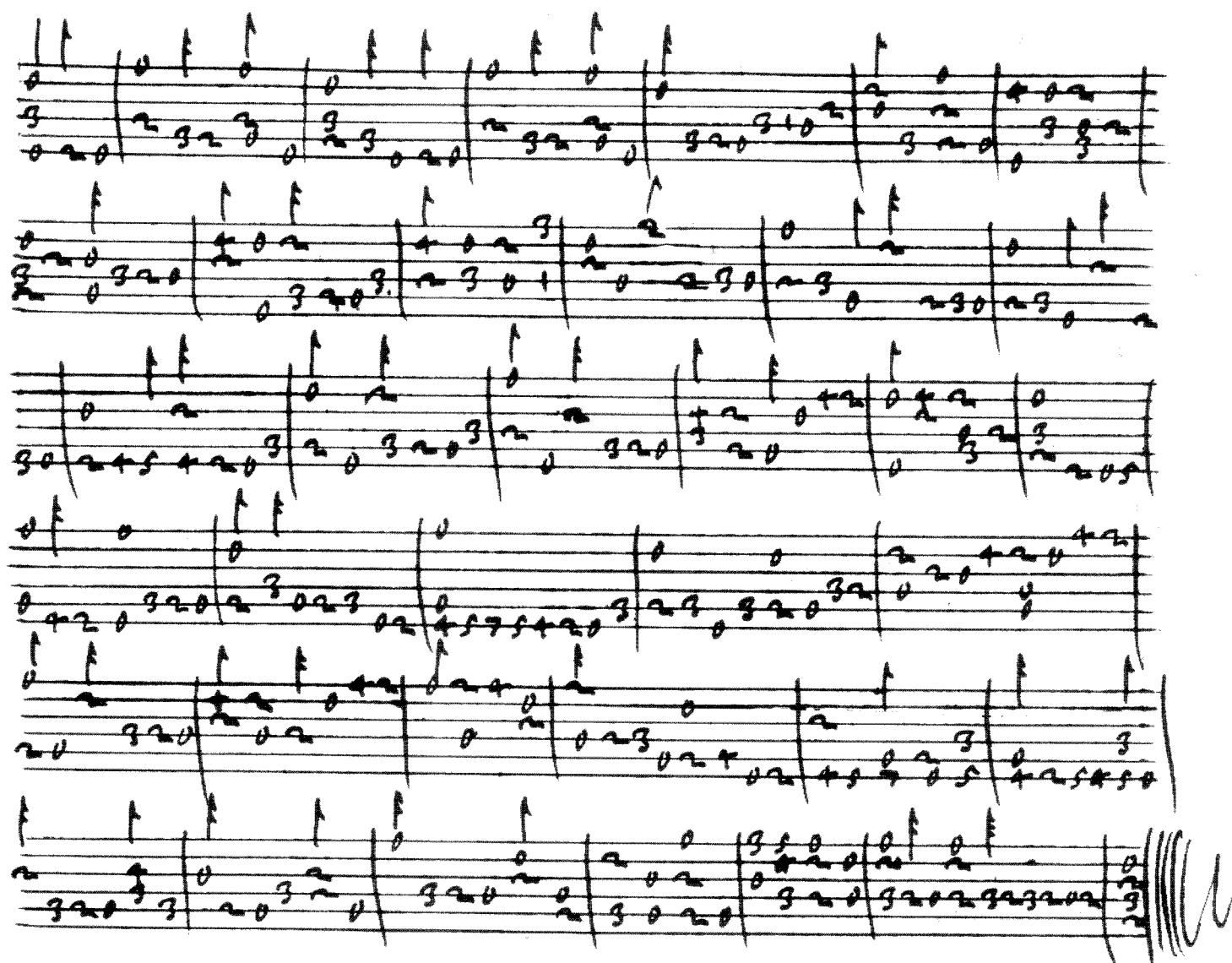
Seventh system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a double bar line and a repeat sign.



1)



1) 2 on 5th course in source



Ricercare quinte.

First system of musical notation with five staves. Above the staves are rhythmic flags: | | | | | | F F F |. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals across the five staves.

Second system of musical notation with five staves. Above the staves are rhythmic flags: | F | F F | F F | F F | F F | F F |. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals across the five staves.

Third system of musical notation with five staves. Above the staves are rhythmic flags: F F F F F F F F F F. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals across the five staves.

Fourth system of musical notation with five staves. Above the staves are rhythmic flags: F F F F. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals across the five staves.

Pauana chiamata LaMalcontenta, P.P.B.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Pauana chiamata LaMalcontenta, P.P.B.". It consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically contains two staves. The notation is primarily rhythmic, using numbers (1-7) and dots to indicate timing. Diamond-shaped notes are placed above the staves, often with vertical lines pointing down to specific rhythmic points. The notation is dense and complex, characteristic of traditional manuscript notation for this type of music.

Zocbata da sonare
nel fine del ballo

This musical score is for a piece titled "Zocbata da sonare nel fine del ballo". It consists of a single system of staves. The notation is primarily rhythmic, using numbers (1-7) and dots to indicate timing. Diamond-shaped notes are placed above the staves, often with vertical lines pointing down to specific rhythmic points. The notation is dense and complex, characteristic of traditional manuscript notation for this type of music.

Tochata Del Diuino Franc. Da Milano

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Tochata Del Diuino Franc. Da Milano". The score is written on three staves, each with a treble clef. The notation is a form of lute tablature, using numbers 0-7 placed on or below the staff lines to indicate fret positions. The first staff contains 12 measures, the second staff contains 12 measures, and the third staff contains 12 measures. Above the first staff, there are several vertical lines with diamond-shaped heads, likely indicating fingerings or specific fret positions. The notation includes various numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and some letters (f, s) placed on or below the staff lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the third staff.

O felici occhi miei (Arcadelt)

Joanmaria da Crema

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of 28 measures, grouped into five systems of six measures each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments, along with a final flourish in the last measure.

The image displays a page of musical notation for the piece 'Fantasia del diuino Francesco da Milano'. The notation is organized into ten horizontal systems, each consisting of a five-line staff. The notes are represented by circles, some of which are numbered (1, 2, 3, 4) to indicate fret positions, characteristic of lute tablature. The music is written in a single system per line, with a final system at the bottom. The page is oriented vertically, with the title 'Fantasia del diuino Francesco da Milano' written vertically on the left side. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and fingerings, all rendered in a historical style.

**Intauolatura di Liuto, con la Mufica della Sonata del
Sepenfando al partire, Balletto.**

The second system of musical notation consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of notes and rests, including a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of notes and rests, including a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note. The system concludes with a double bar line.

[illegible]

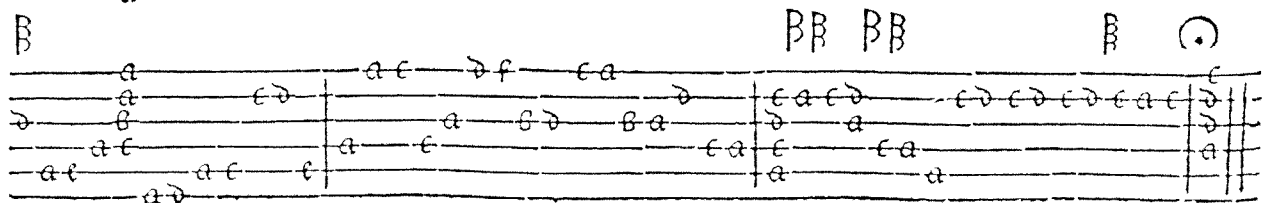
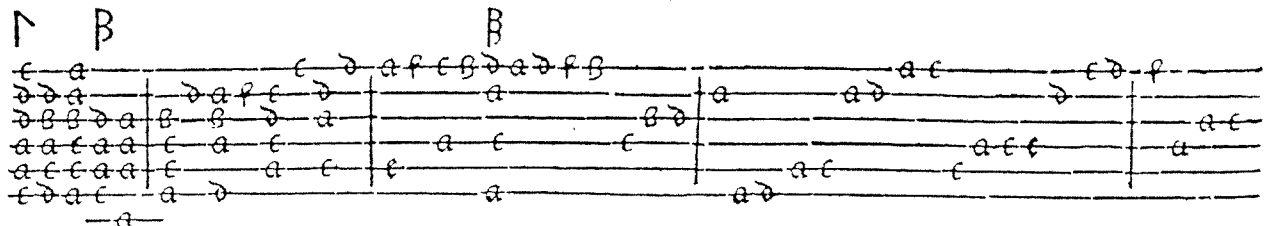
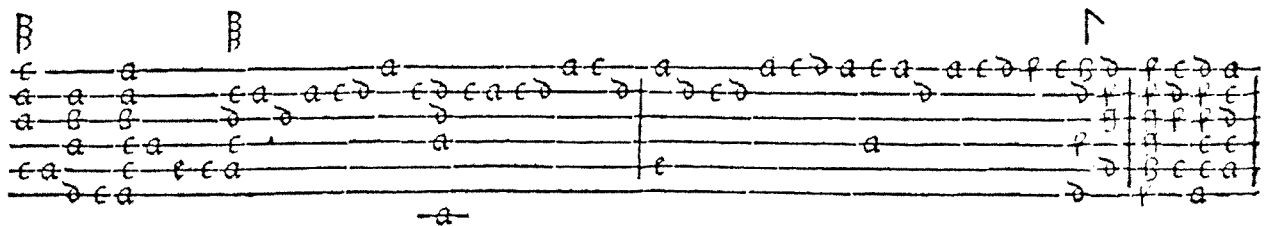
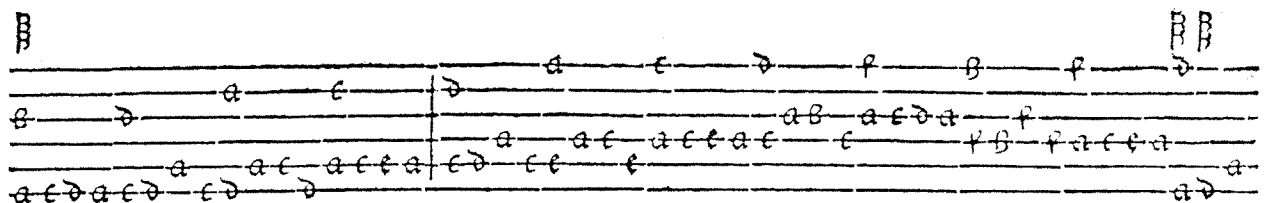
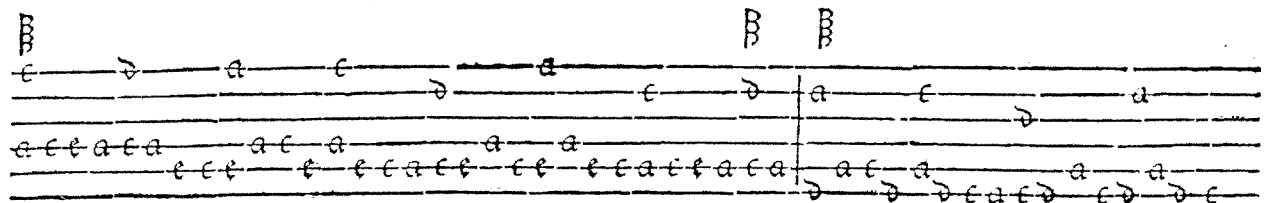
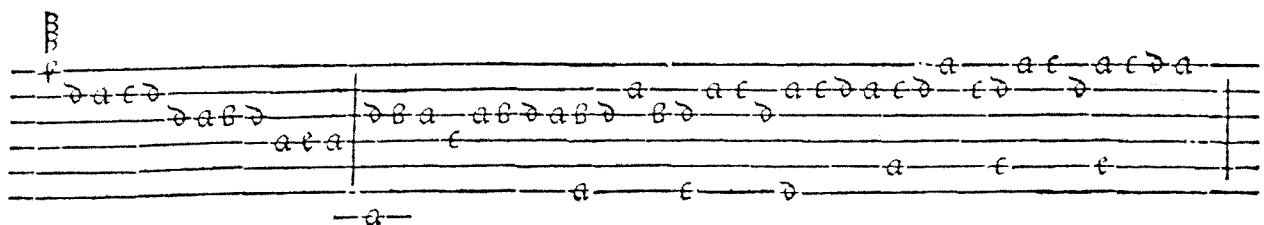
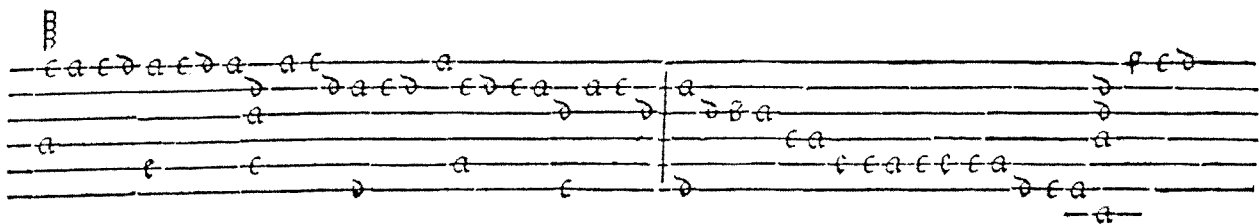
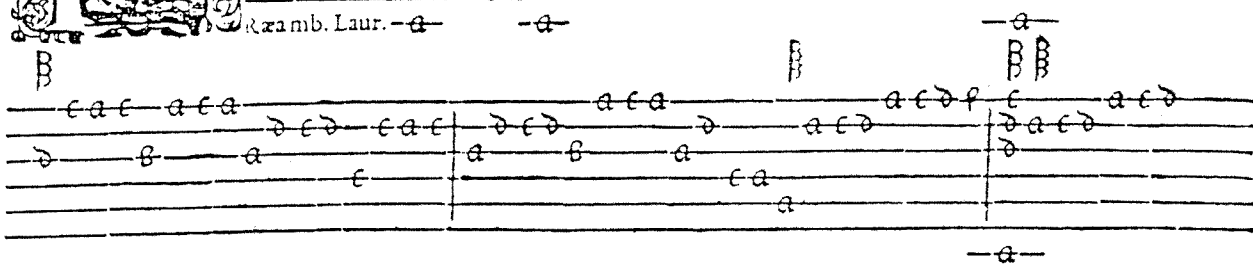
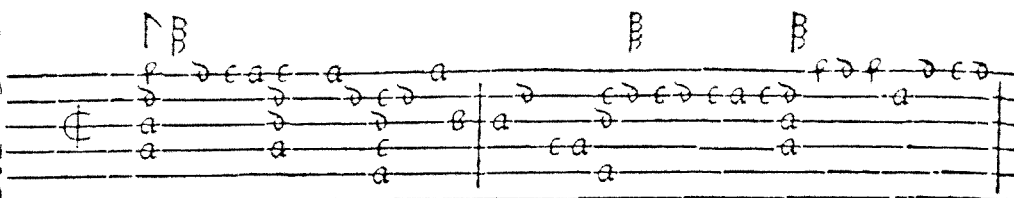
The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. Above the staves are three groups of notes: a single note, a pair of notes, and a triplet of notes, each group enclosed in a bracket. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, indicating a complex melodic and harmonic structure.

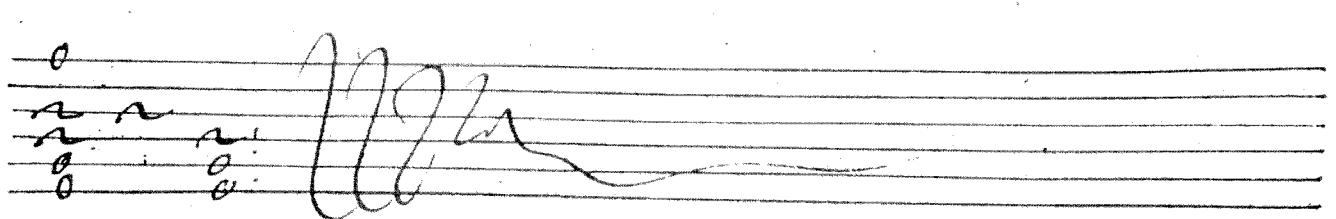
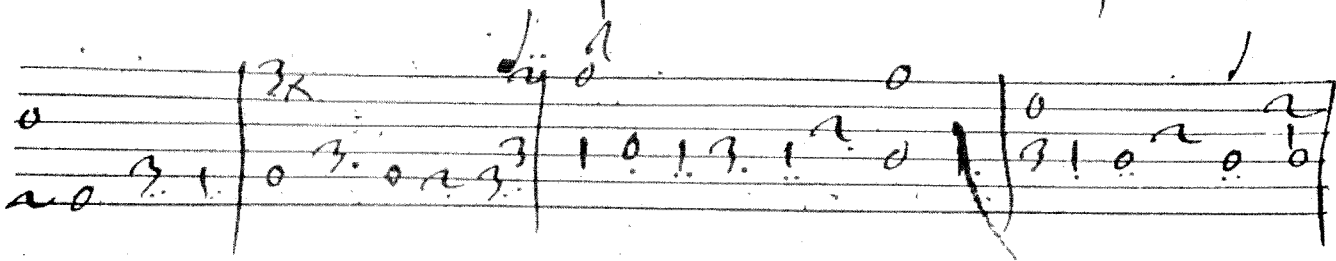
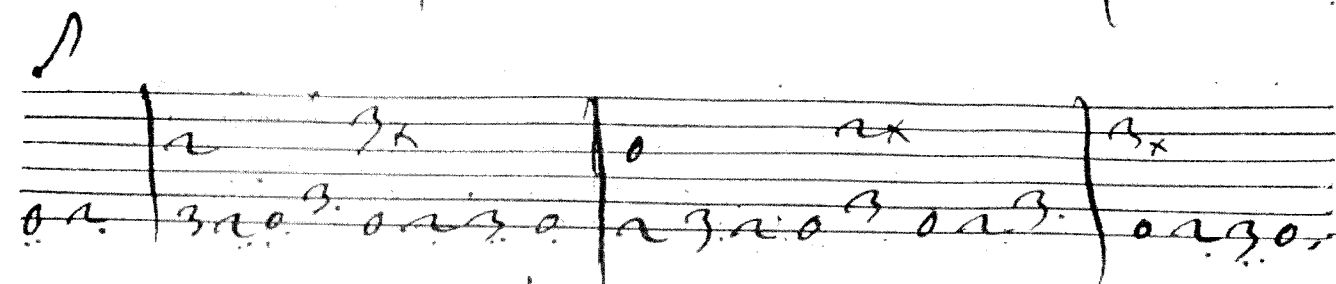
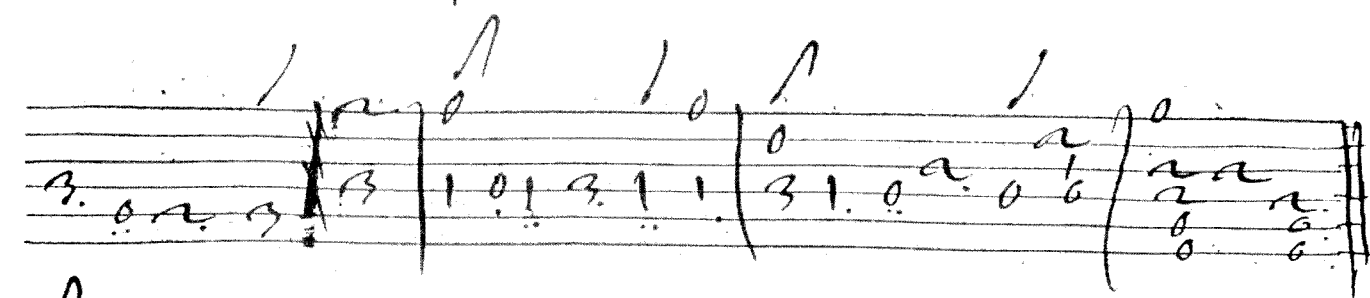
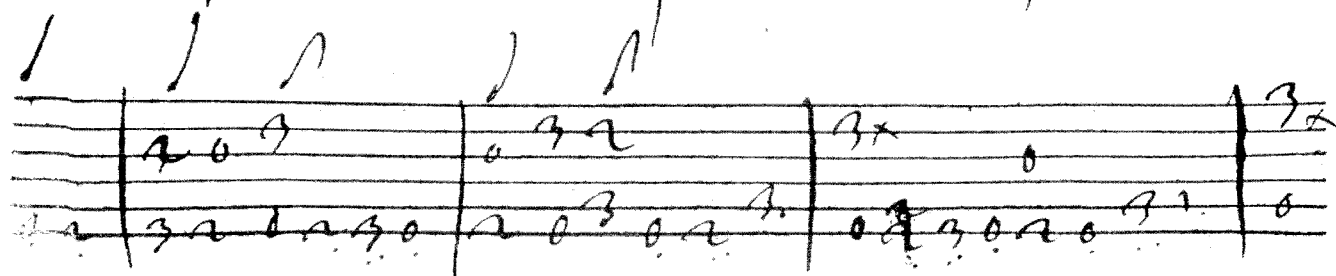
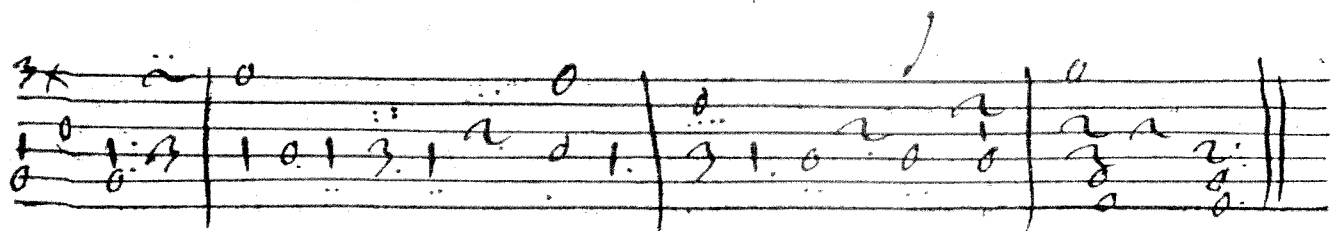
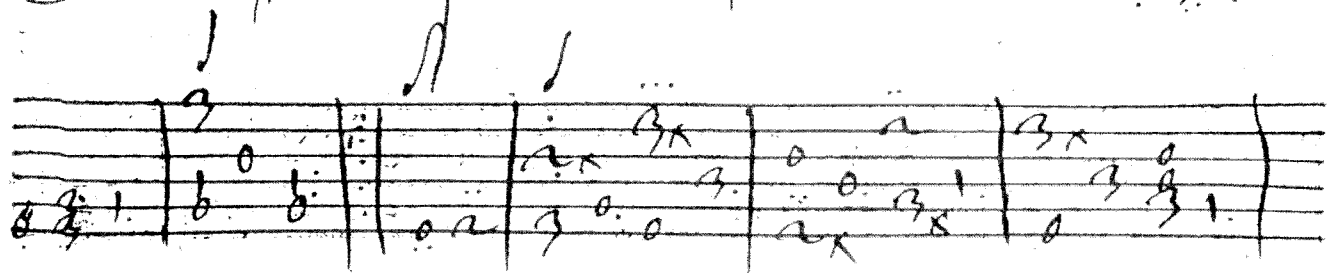
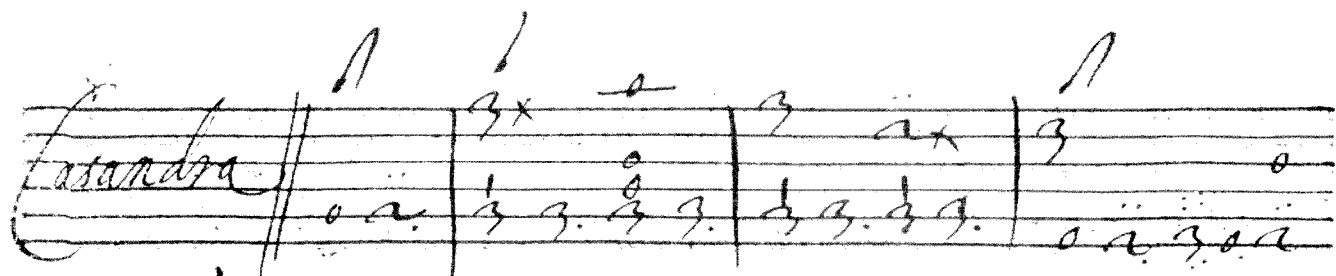
FANTASIA PRIMA.

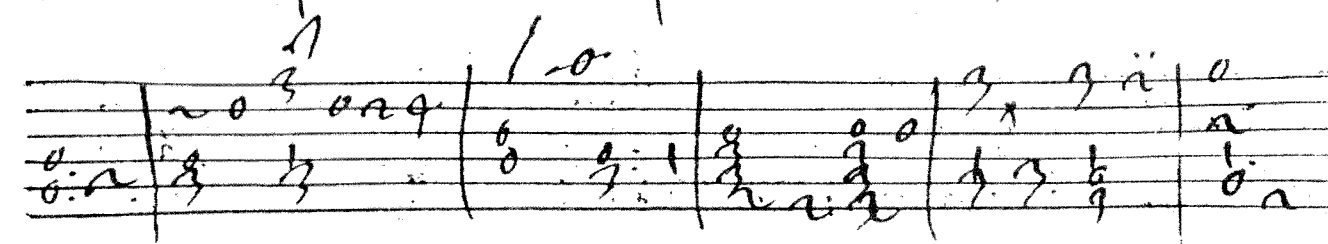
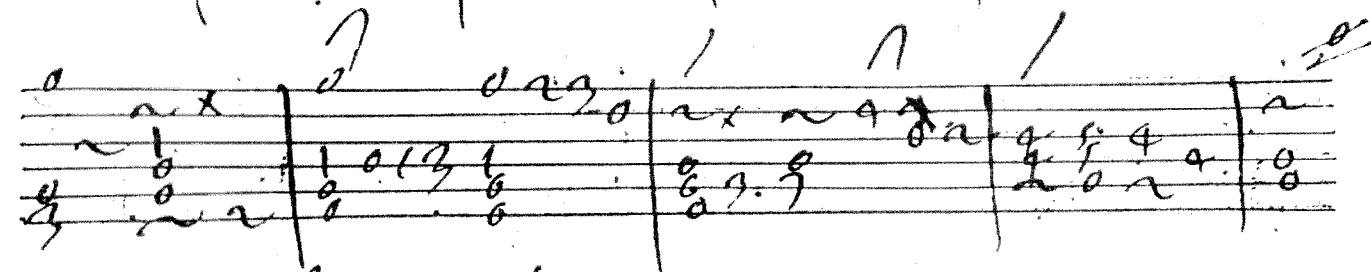
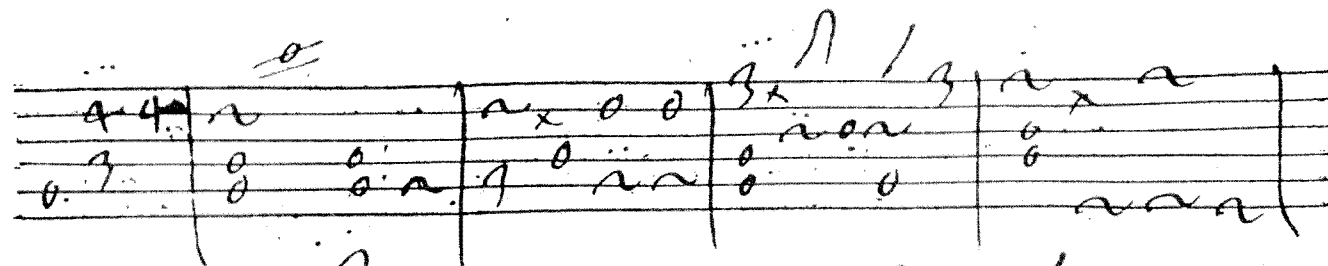
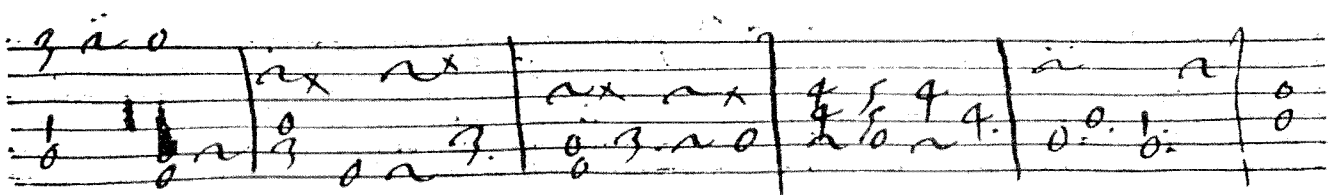
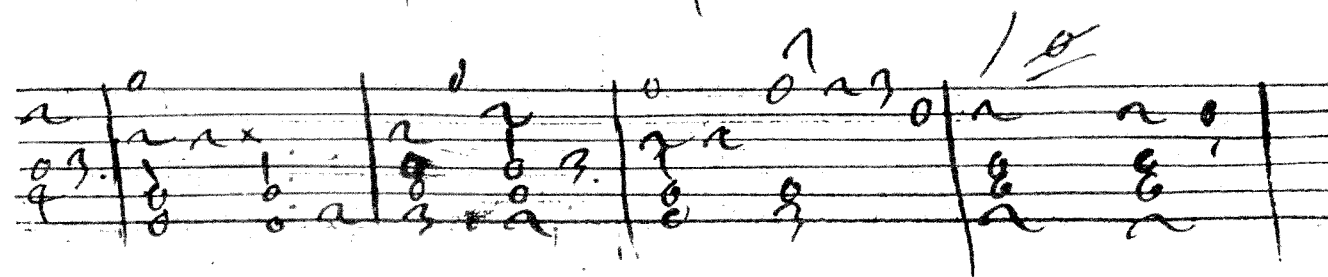
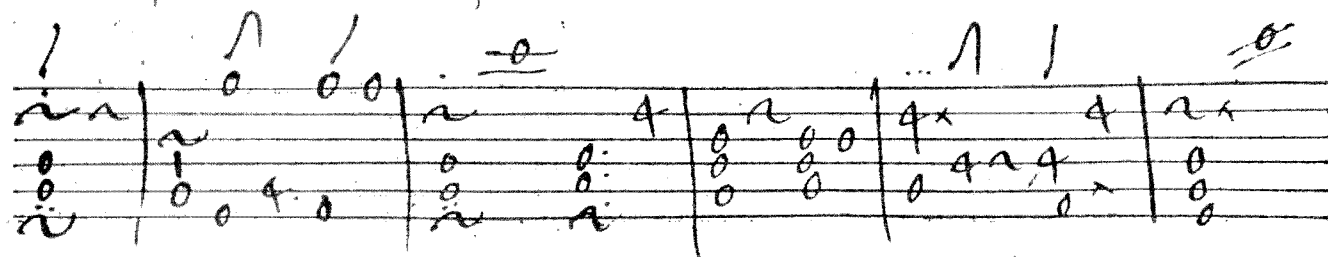
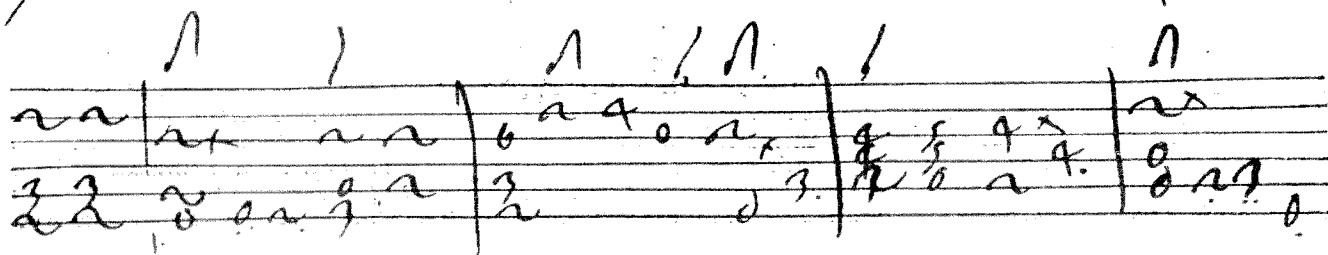
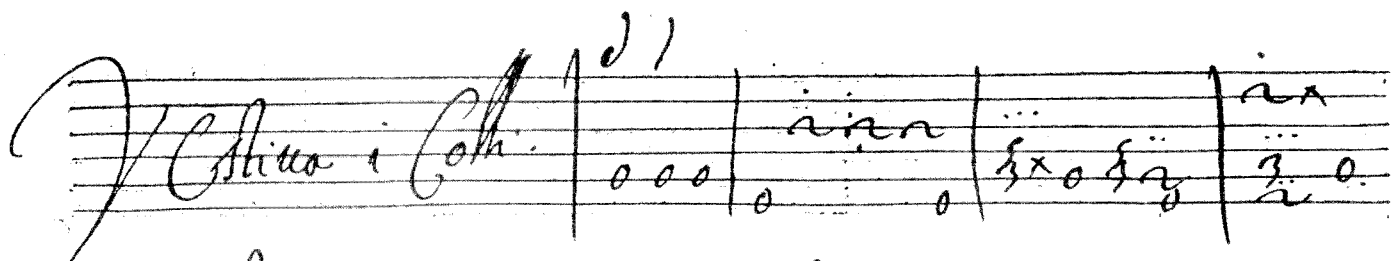
DI SIMONE MOLINARO.

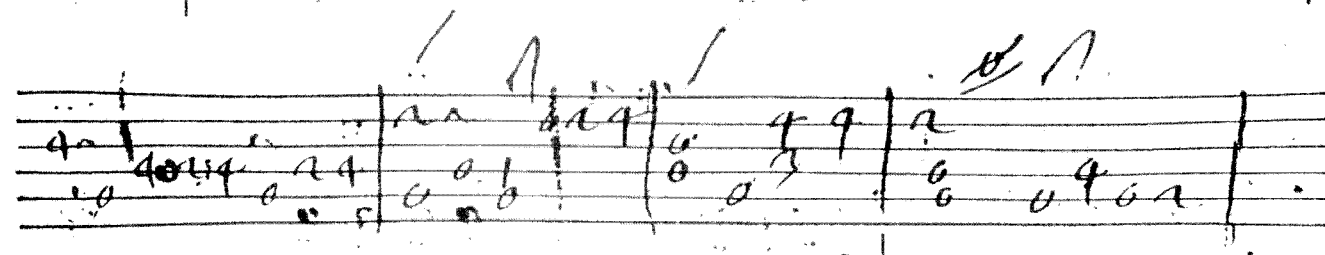
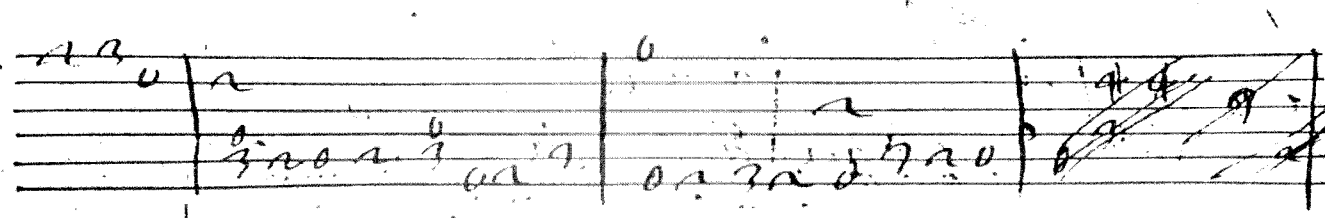
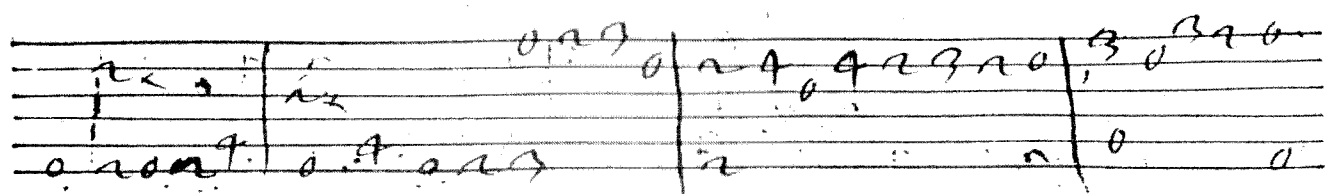
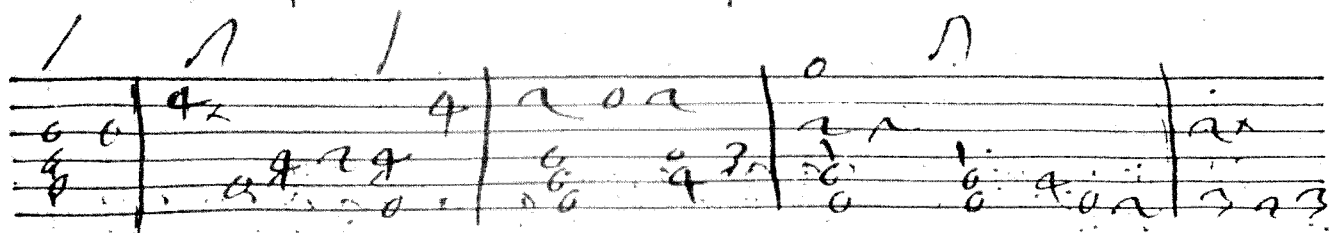
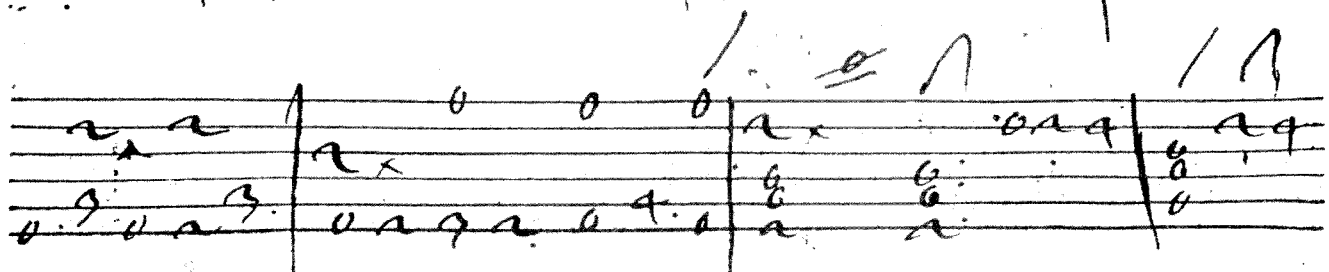
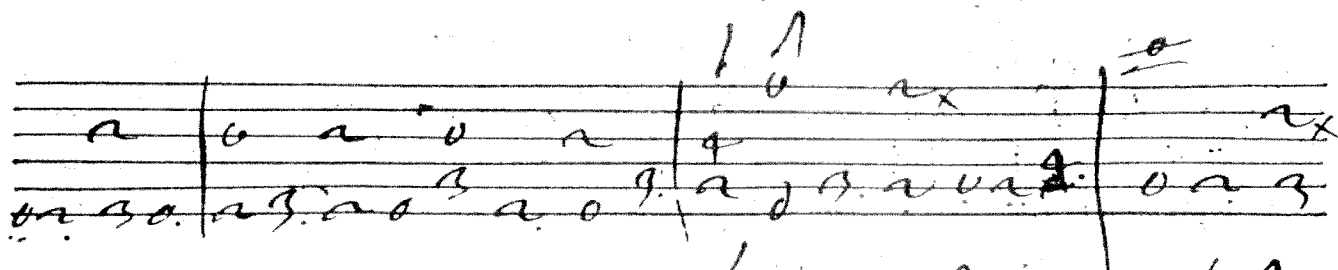
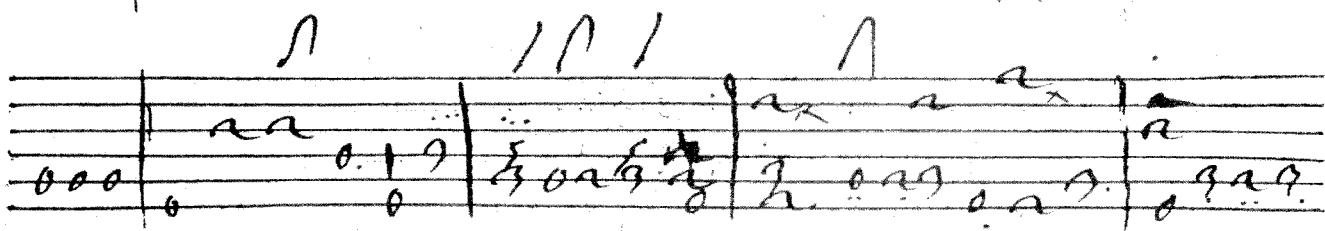
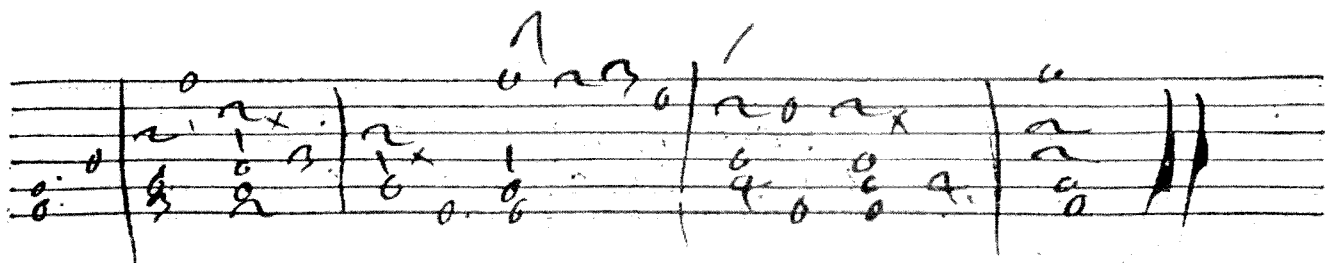
This musical score is for a piece titled "Fantasia Prima" by Simone Molinaro. It is written for a single melodic line, likely for a lute or a similar stringed instrument, as evidenced by the use of numbers 1-5 for fingerings and the presence of various ornaments (diamonds with vertical lines) above the staff. The score is organized into eight systems, each containing three staves. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values (e.g., 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5) and ornaments. The piece begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation is a form of early modern lute tablature, where the staff lines represent fret positions and the numbers represent fingerings. The ornaments are placed above the staff, often with a 'P' above them, indicating a specific type of ornament. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final ornament.

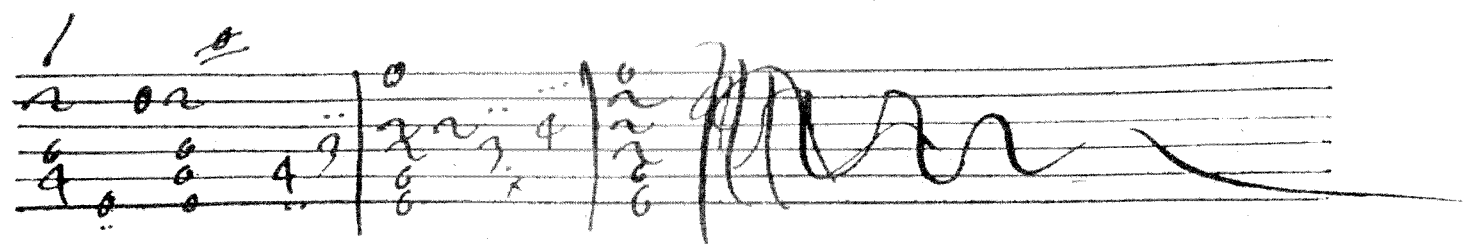
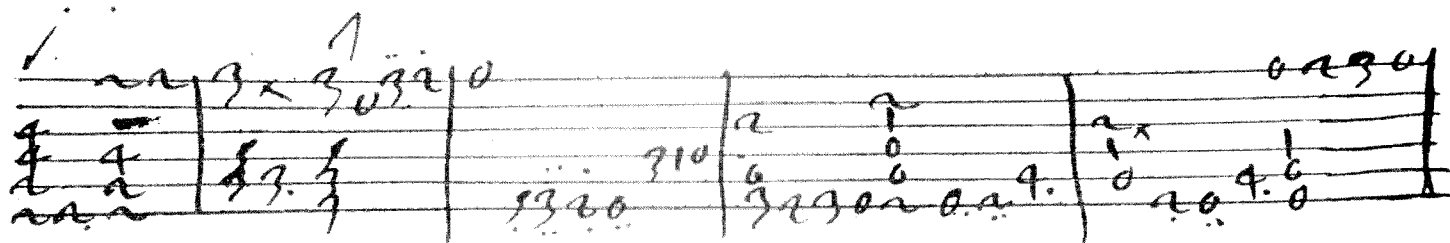
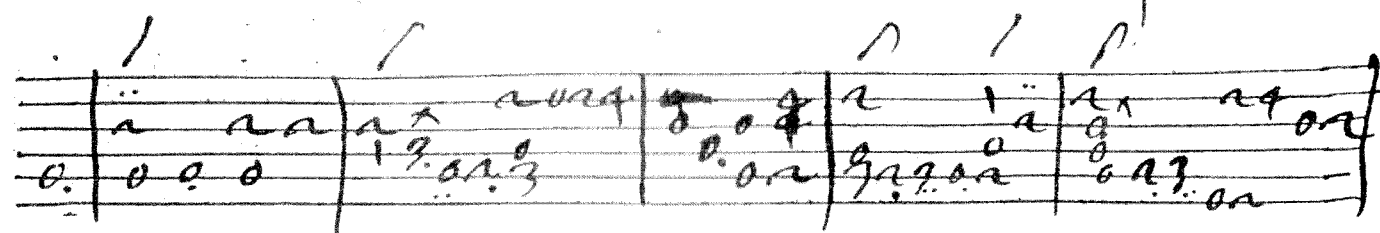
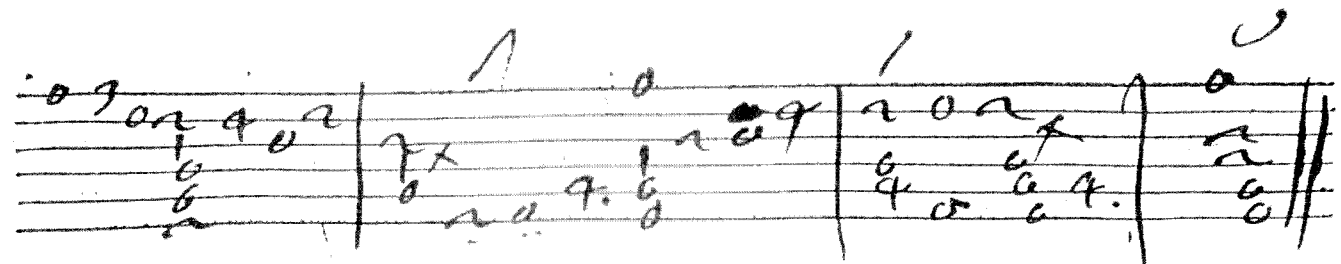
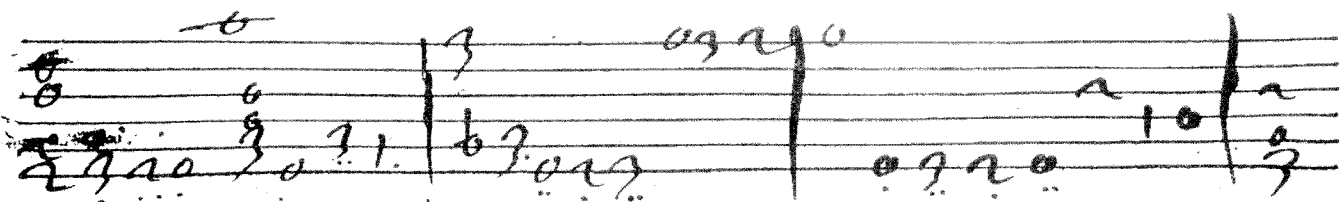
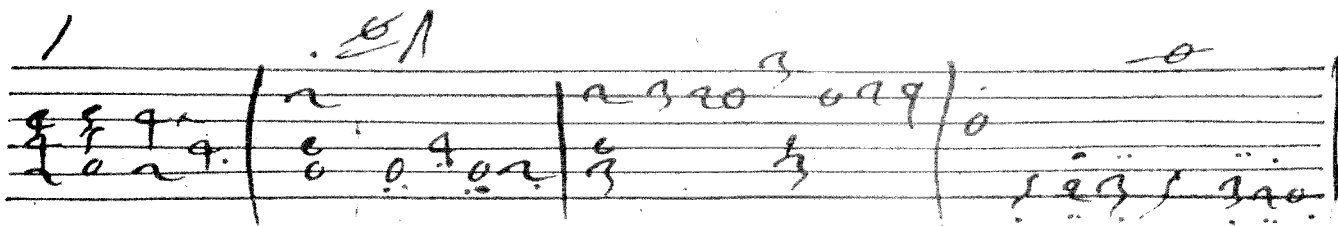
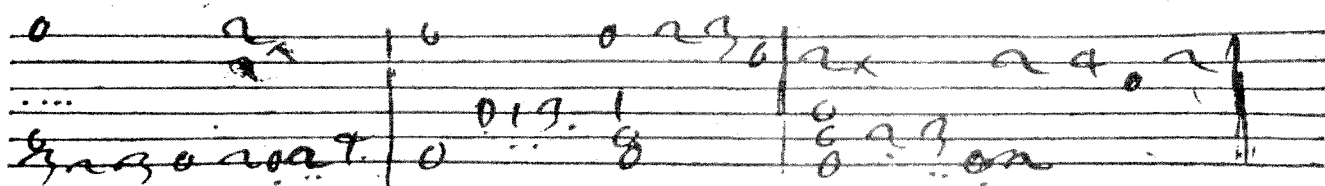
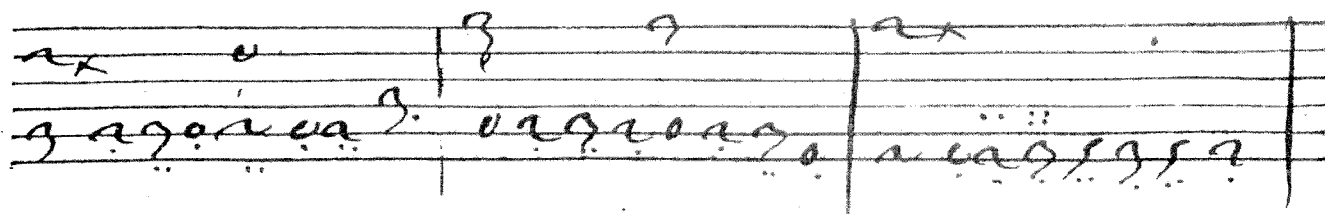
THE SAVRI HARMONICI













11 P. P.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various note values and rests.

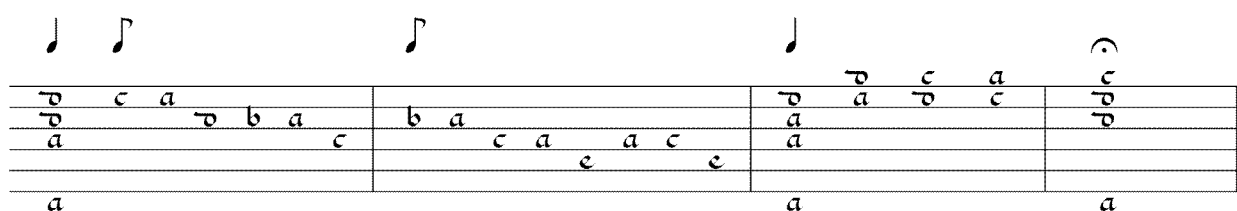
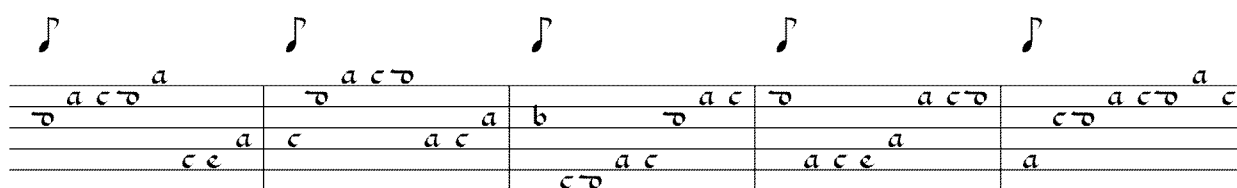
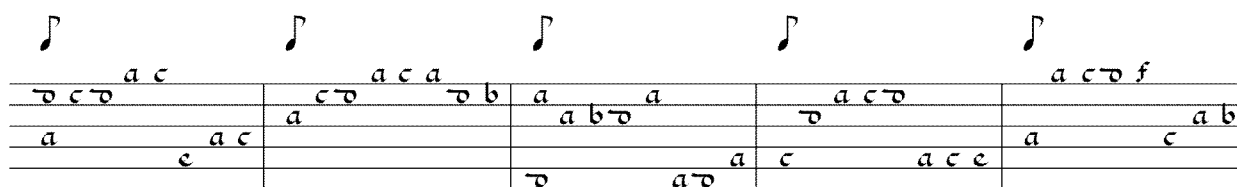
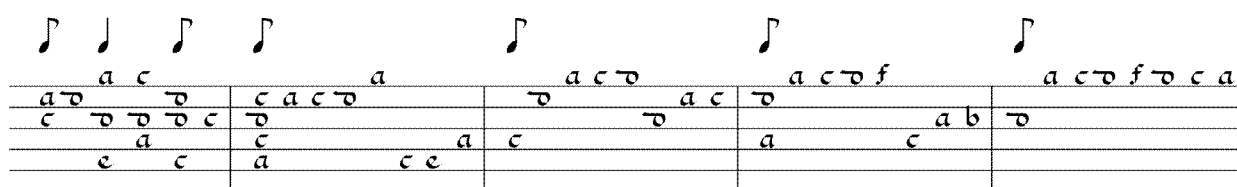
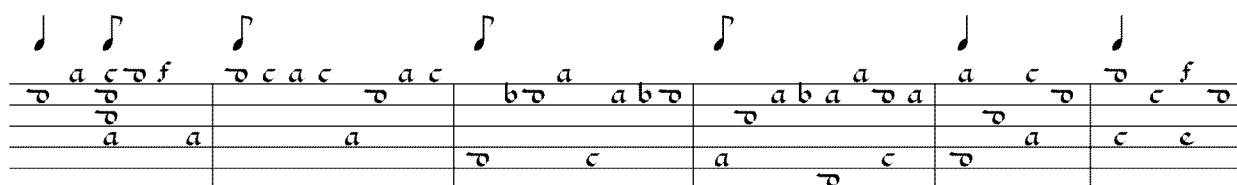
Antasia — Laurenc.

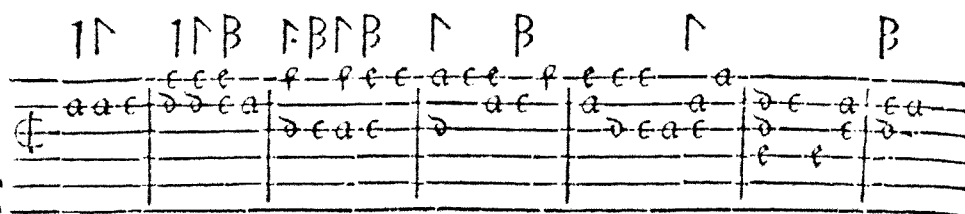
Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various note values and rests.

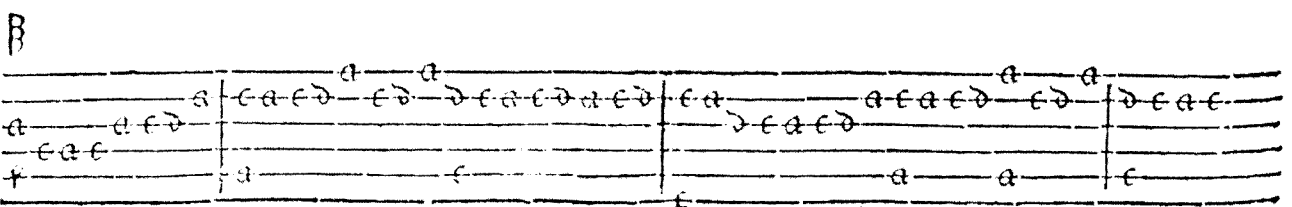
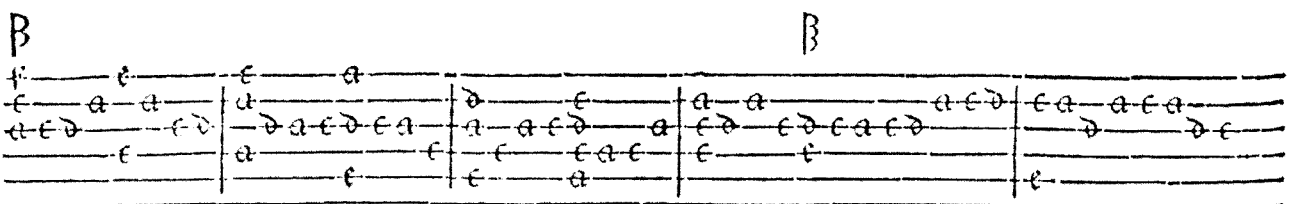
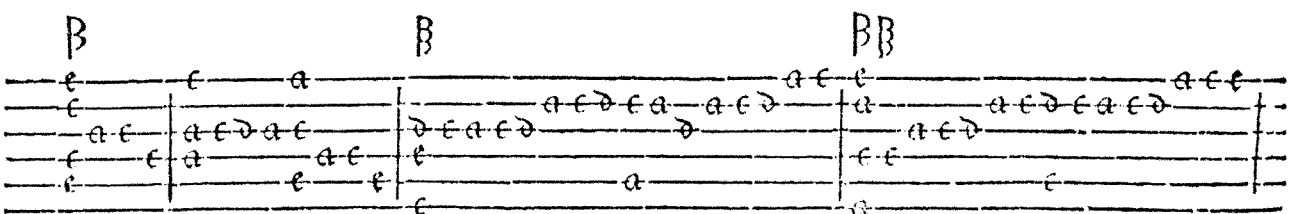
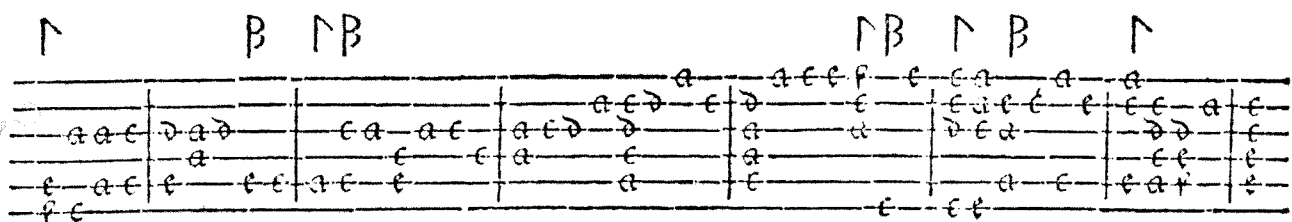
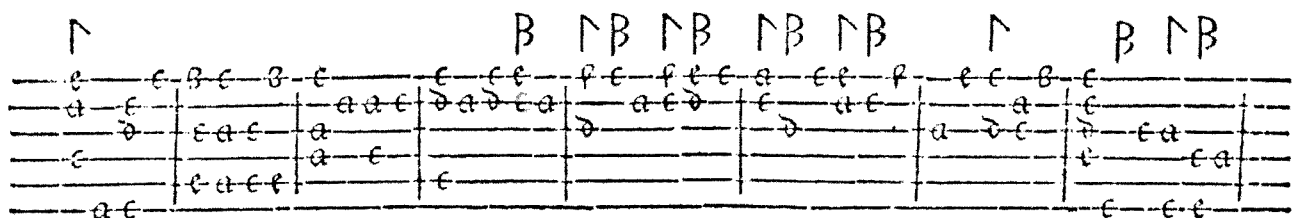
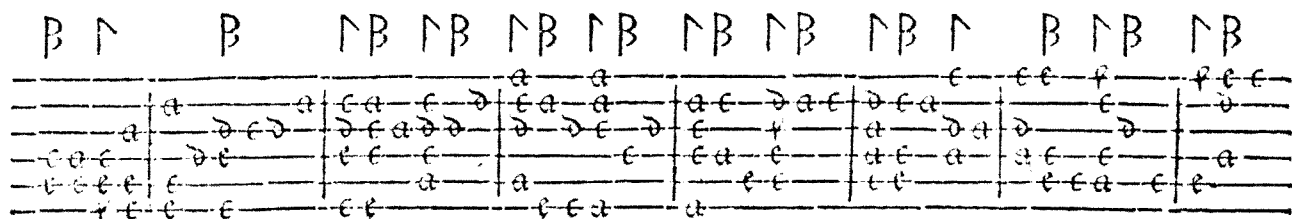
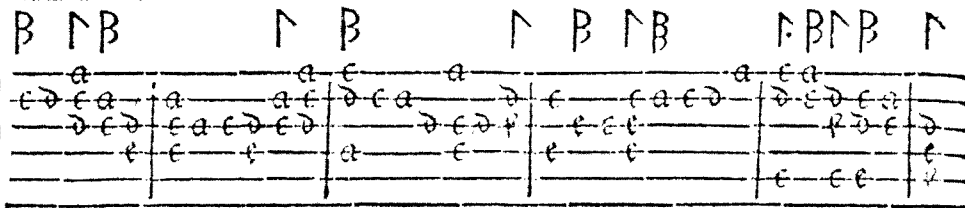
Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various note values and rests.

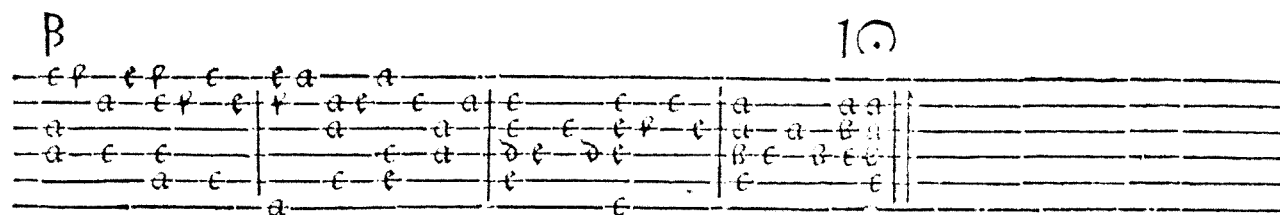
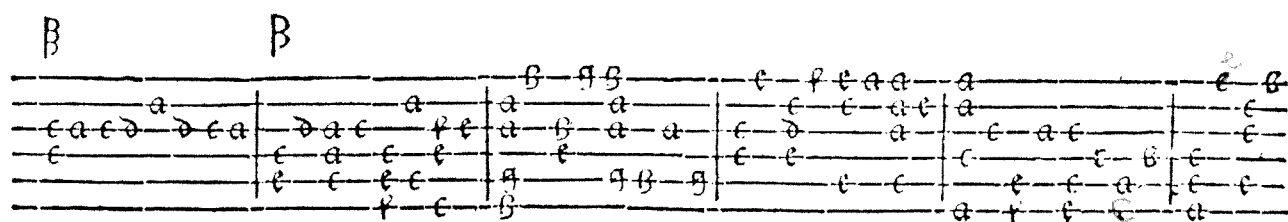
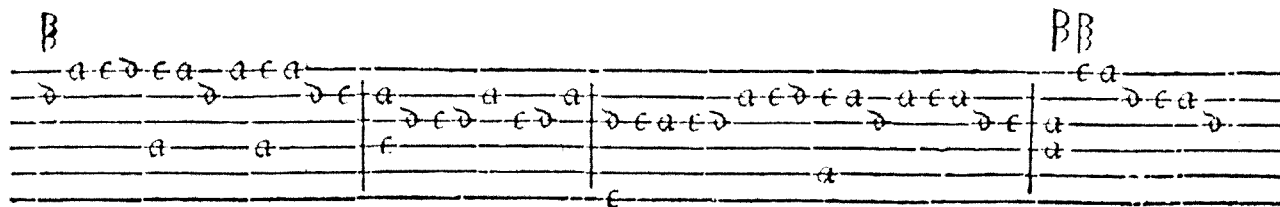
Präludium 8 V.S.





Antafia Laurenc.





Courante 12

Laurentzini

[illegible]

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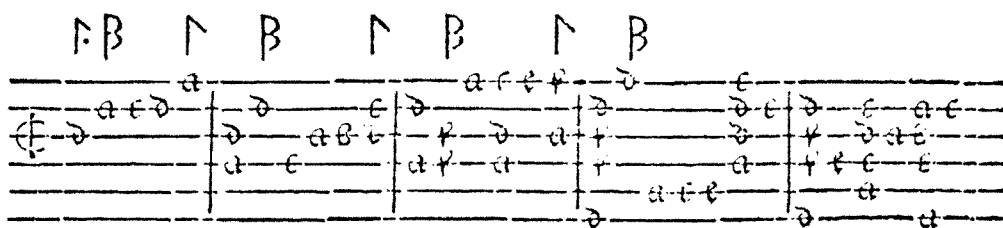
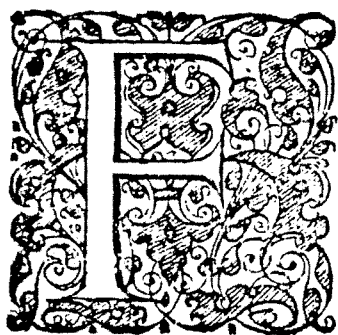
a	f	c	a	e	a	a	c	a	/c	/a	//a	d
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

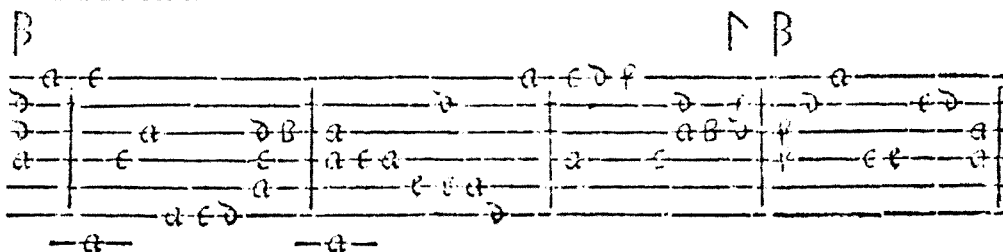
Musical notation for the first system of 'The Rose Tree'. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The rhythm consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Below the staff, the lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written in a stylized font.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. Below the staff, the lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written in a stylized font.

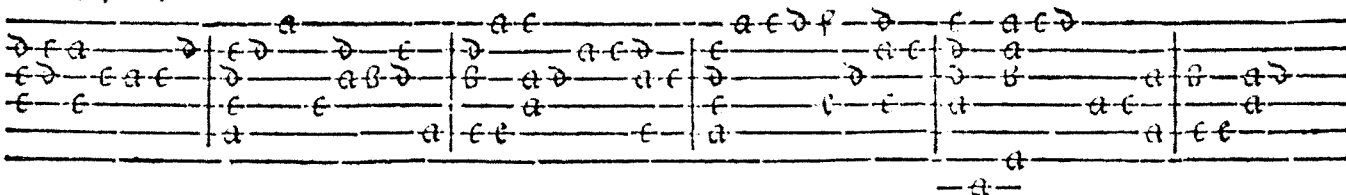
Musical notation for the first system of 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. Below the staff, the lyrics 'f d c a c d c a c d c a h f e c f d c a c d c a a c a c d a c d f d' are written in a stylized font.



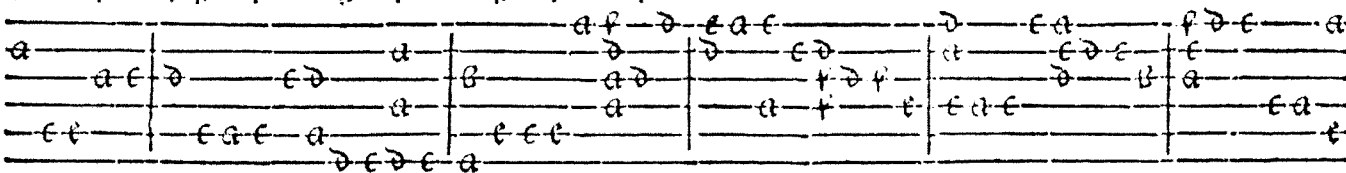
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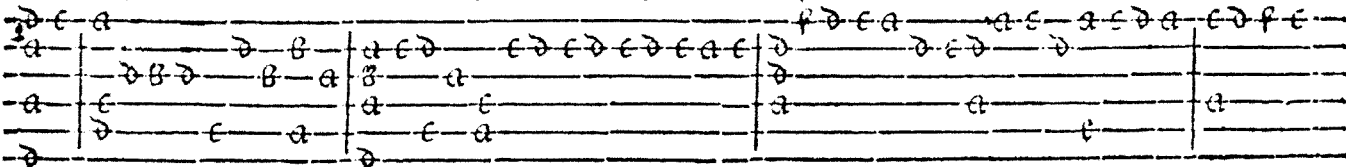
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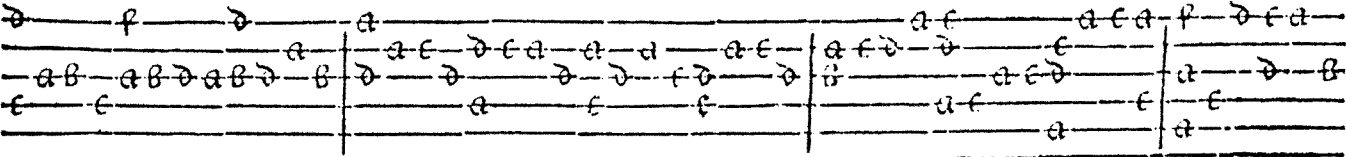
Β Β Β Β Β Β Β Β Γ Β



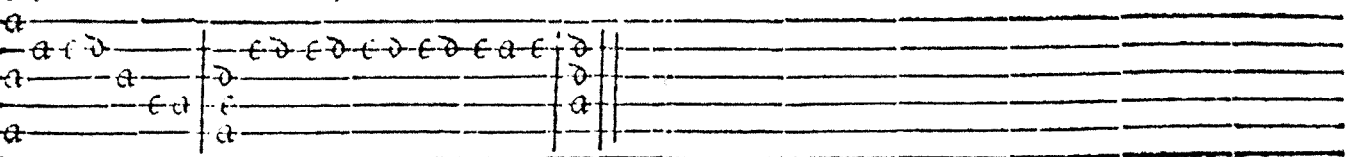
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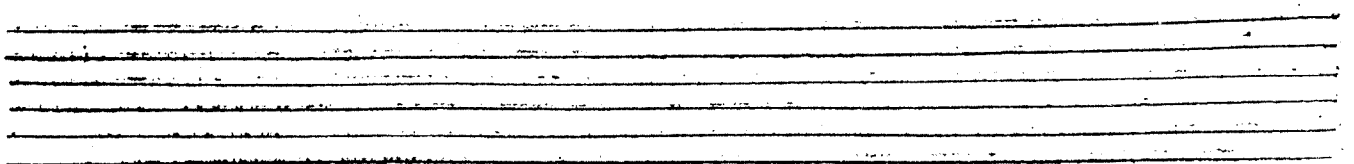
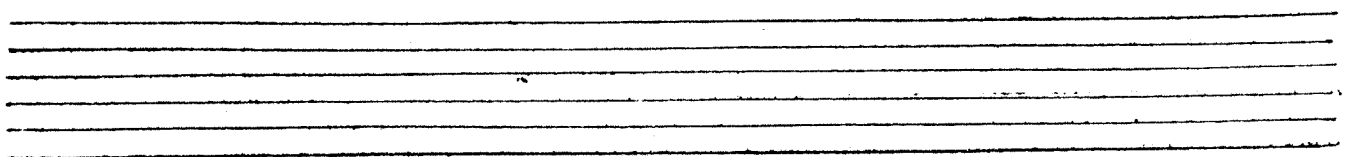
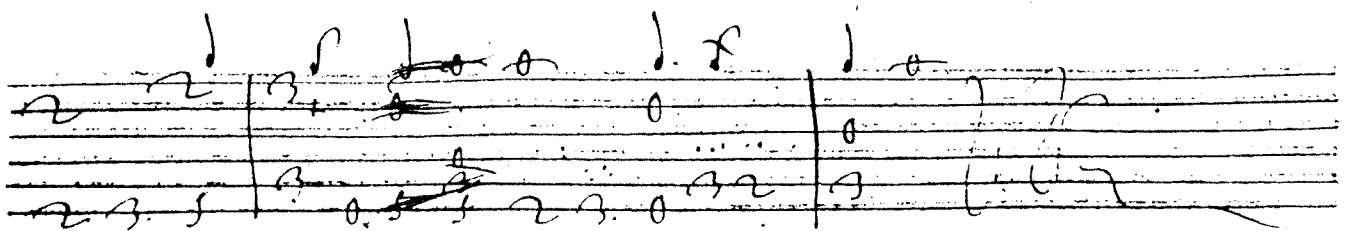
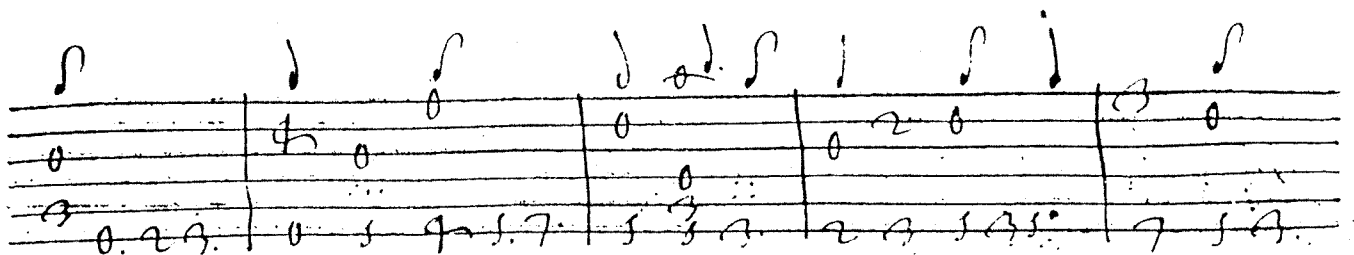
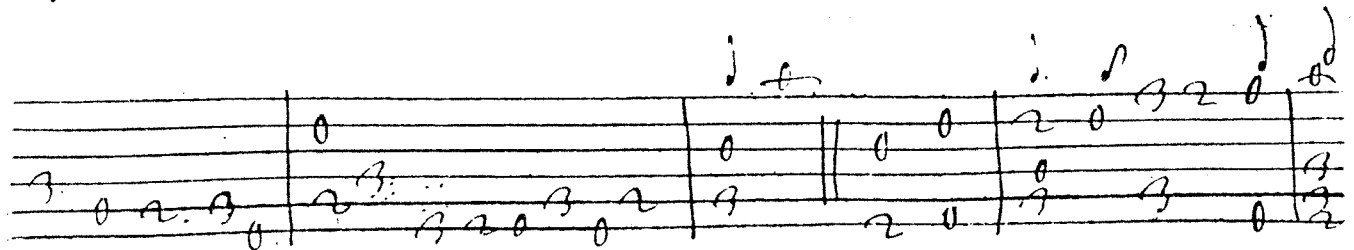
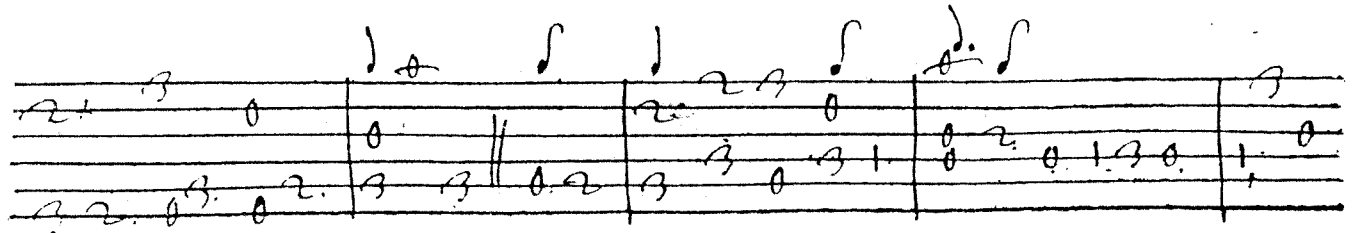
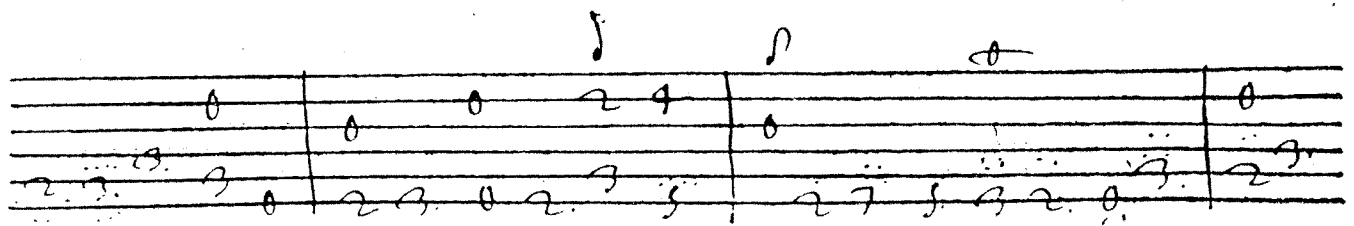
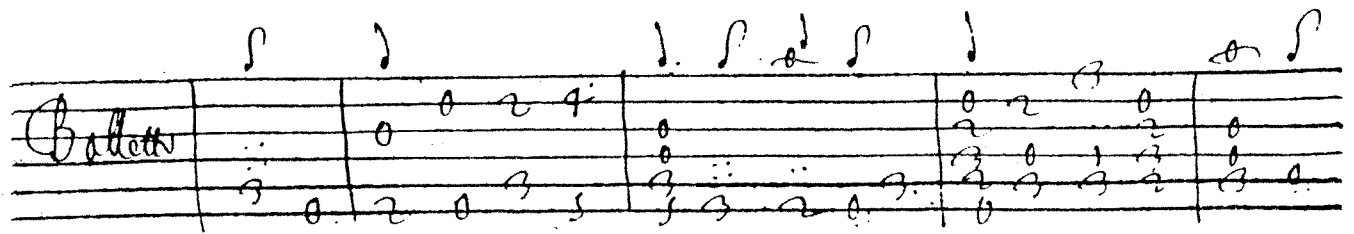
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Β Β Β Β Β Β Β Β



—α—



S^a 

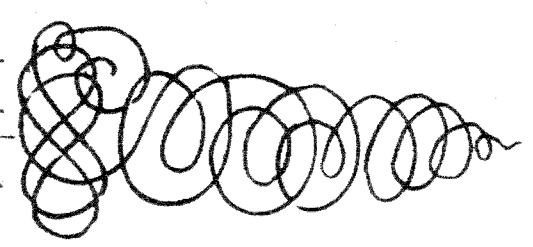
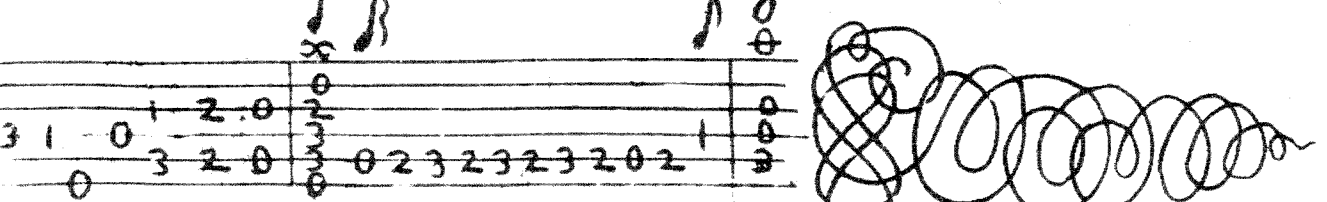
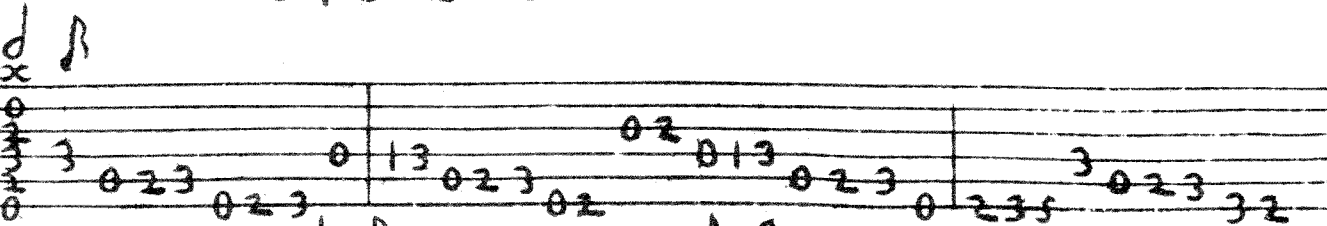
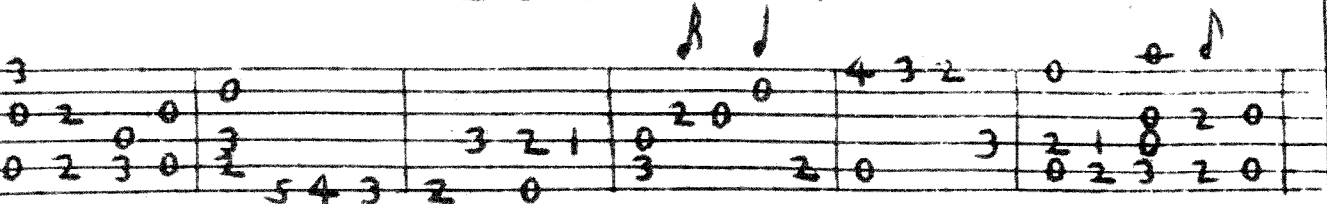
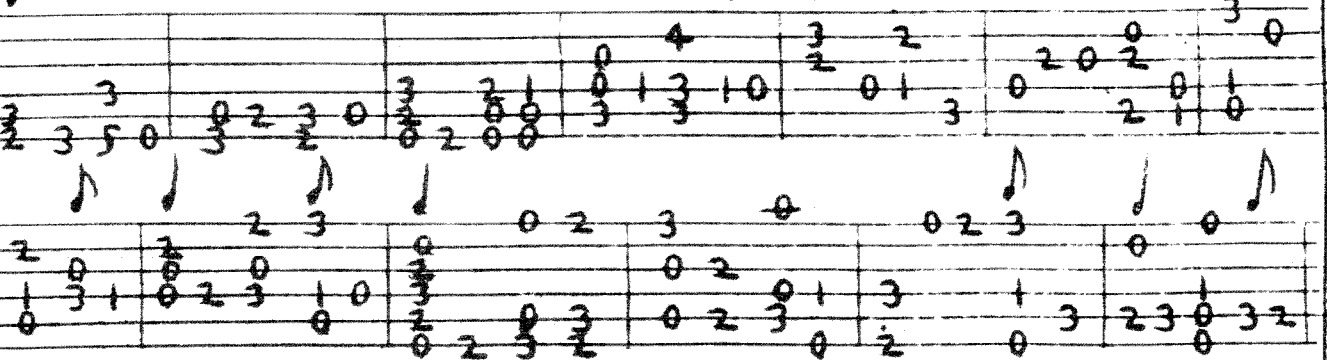
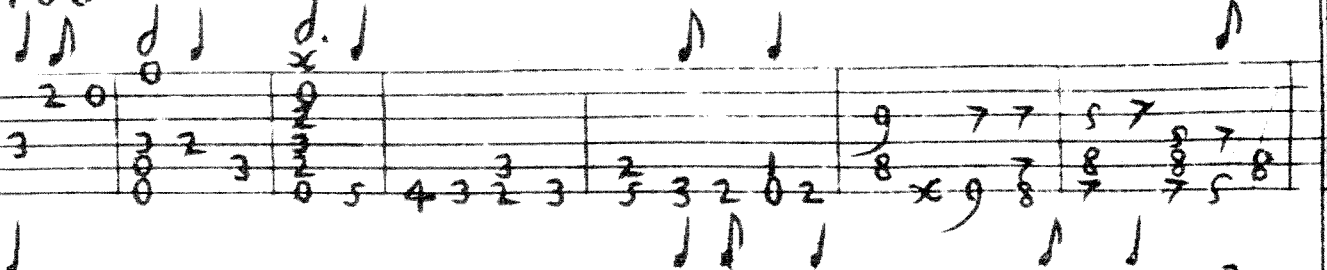
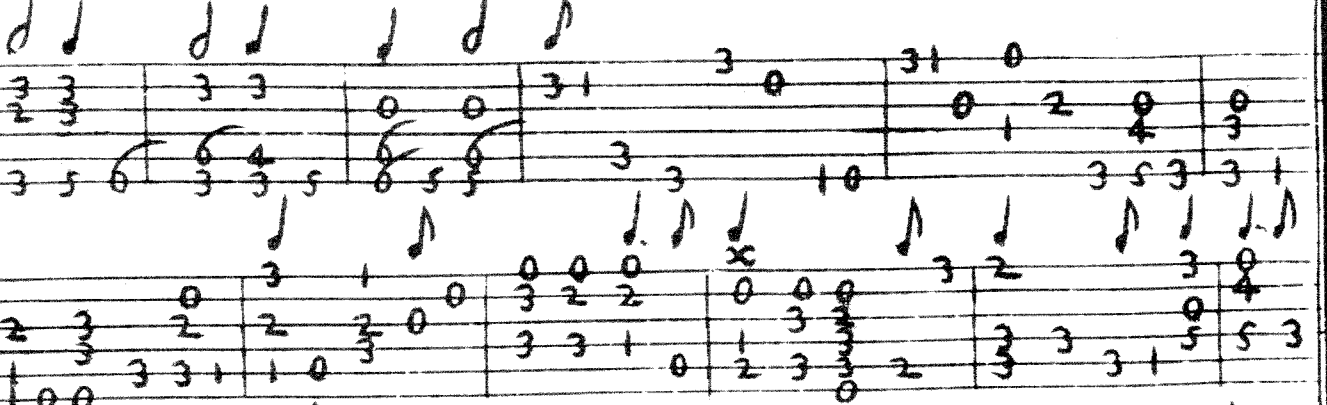
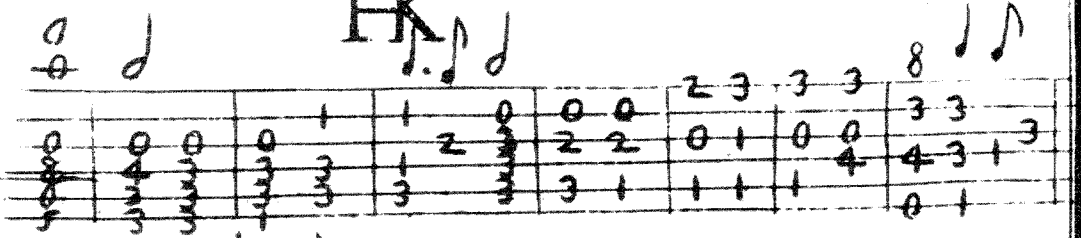
Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves. The notation includes numbers (0-4) and musical symbols (notes, rests, bar lines). The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a decorative flourish.

Handwritten musical score for '6a 3'. The score is written on a grand staff with five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

HK

3

a



Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Gagliarda I". The score is written on a single page with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked "Allegro". The piece is in 3/4 time. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols, including notes, rests, and fingerings, as well as a large, stylized "Z" or "W" symbol in the lower left. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Gagliarda I

Allegro

Handwritten musical notation including notes, rests, and fingerings, organized into measures by bar lines. The notation includes a large, stylized "Z" or "W" symbol in the lower left.

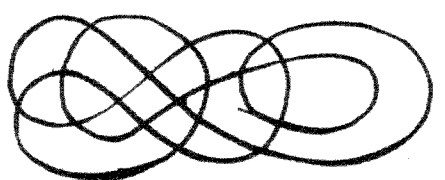
6^{ta}

HK

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes numbers (0-5) and musical symbols (notes, rests, bar lines). The first staff has a large '6' with a 'ta' superscript. The second staff has 'HK' above it. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of musical shorthand or a specific dialect of musical notation.

HK

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various rhythmic symbols (vertical strokes, beams) and numerical sequences (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10) placed above and below the lines. Some numbers are grouped with vertical bars or other symbols. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of musical shorthand or a specific dialect of musical notation.



ma

Continuation of the handwritten musical notation from the previous section. It includes more rhythmic symbols and numerical sequences. There are some additional markings, such as a large '7' on the left and some symbols that look like 'ma' or 'ma' with a dot. The notation continues across the bottom of the page.