

CANTVS



Musica

15 10

N

1

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Math. 380

Mathematic. 2267.

402, 13

50.

Ander Theil
Neuer

**PADVANEN, GAGLI-
ARDEN, COVRANTEN,**

Franczösischen Arien, benebenst ei-
nem kurzweiligen Quodlibet / von allerhand seltsamen
Inventionen, dergleichen vorhin im Druck nie gesehen worden /
Sampt etlichen Teutschen Tänzen / alles auff
Violen anmutig zugebrauchen.

Mit Vier Stimmen.

Bestellet durch

CARLO FARINA, von Mantua /
Churf. Durchl. zu Sachsen bestalkten Violisten

CANTVS.



Dresden /

Gedruckt in der Churf. S. Buchdruckerey durch Gimmel Bergen /
In Vorlegung des Authoris.

ANNO M. DC. XXVII.

Mus. 1510-N-1





Der Durchlauchtigsten / Hochge-

bornen Fürstin vnd Fräwen / Fräwen

Magdalenen Sibyllen /

Geborner Marggräfin zu Brandenburg in Preussen / Herzogin zu Sachsen /
Gültich / Cleve vnd Berg / Churfürstin / Landgräfin in Thüringen / Marggräfin
zu Meissen / vnd Burggräfin zu Magdeburg / Gräfin zu der Mark
vnd Ravensberg / Fräwen zu Ravensstein / Meiner
gnedigsten Churfürstin vnd Fräwen.



Durchlauchtigste / Hochgebor-

ne Churfürstin / gnedigste Fräw / daß die Edle
Music, nicht allein bey güldner zeit vnserer lieben Vorf-
fahren / vnter hohen Potentaten vnd Häuptern / mächt-
tige Liebhaber vnd Beschützer gefunden / sondern auch
noch / bey diesen letzten vnd eisernen zeiten / derglei-
chen hohe Patronen habe / ist genungsam am tage.

Wann dann E. Churf. Durchl. vnter solchen sich Hochlöblichst auch fin-
den läffet: Inmassen ich selbst / bey meiner wenigen auffwartung vnd
dienstleistung / bishero verspüret vnd observiret.

Als thue deroselben ich dieses / mein in Druck verfertigtes Berecklein /
in aller vnterthänigkeit offeriren vnd zuschreiben / demütigst bittende / E
Churf. Durchl. geruhen solches in gnaden anzunehmen / vnd meine gnedigste
Churfürstin vnd Fräw zu sein vnd zuverbleiben. Befehle dieselbe schli-
chen / nebenst dero hertzlichsten angehörige / dem starcken Schutz Gottes des
Allerhöchsten zu allem gewünschten wolergehen Leibes vnd der Seelen ganz
trewlichst. Datum Dresden den 1. Januarij Anno 1627.

E. Churf. Durchl.

Untertänigster
Diener

Carlo Farina Mantouano



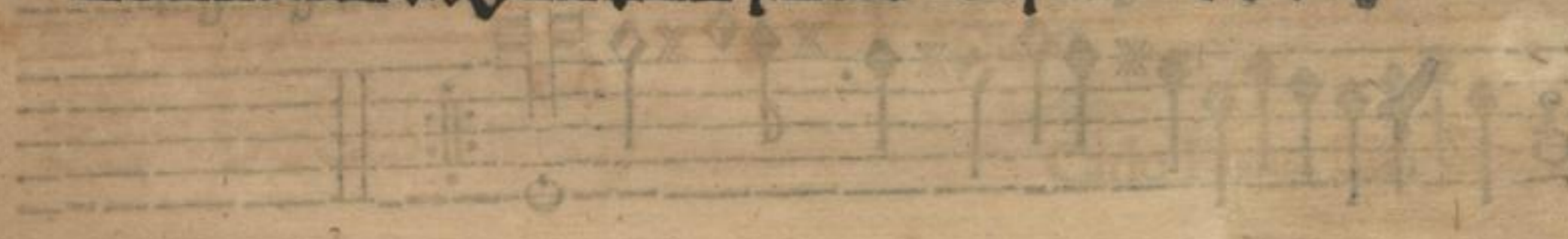
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107413

Pavana di Carlo Farina à 4.

CANTO.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a piece titled "Pavana di Carlo Farina à 4." The notation is written in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century. It consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several asterisks (*) and a double bar line with repeat dots (||:) scattered throughout the score, indicating specific musical markings or structural divisions. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly in the lower half of the page.



III. Pavana à 4. CANTO.

A 3



IV.

Pavana à 4.

CANTO.



Handwritten musical score consisting of seven staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

V.

Gagliarda à 4.

CANTO

Handwritten musical score for 'Gagliarda à 4. CANTO', consisting of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

VI.

Gagliarda à 4

CANTO.

Musical score for Gagliarda à 4, CANTO, VI. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The second and third staves are in alto clef. The fourth staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation, featuring diamond-shaped notes and stems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

VII.

Gagliarda à 4.

CANTO.

Musical score for Gagliarda à 4, CANTO, VII. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The second and third staves are in alto clef. The fourth staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation, featuring diamond-shaped notes and stems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

VIII.

Gagliarda à 4.

CANTO.

Musical score for Gagliarda à 4, CANTO, VIII. The score consists of two staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The second staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation, featuring diamond-shaped notes and stems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



IX.

Gagliarda à 4.

CANTO.



B

X.

Gagliarda à 4

CANTO.

Musical score for Gagliarda à 4, CANTO, X. It consists of four staves. The first three staves contain the vocal melody with various note values and rests. The fourth staff shows the beginning of a keyboard accompaniment with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature.

XI.

Gagliarda à 4.

CANTO.

Musical score for Gagliarda à 4, CANTO, XI. It consists of four staves. The first three staves contain the vocal melody. The fourth staff shows the beginning of a keyboard accompaniment with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature.

XII.

Gagliarda à 4.

CANTO.

Musical score for Gagliarda à 4, CANTO, XII. It consists of four staves. The first three staves contain the vocal melody. The fourth staff shows the beginning of a keyboard accompaniment with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature.

XIII.

Corenta à 4.

CANTO.

Handwritten musical score for 'Corenta à 4' (XIII). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

XIV.

Corenta à 4.

CANTO.

Handwritten musical score for 'Corenta à 4' (XIV). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff has a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

B 2

XV. CANTO

Corenta á 4.

CANTO

Musical score for XV. Corenta á 4. CANTO. The score consists of three staves. The first staff is in 3/2 time and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style characteristic of early printed music, with diamond-shaped note heads and stems. The second and third staves continue the melody, with the third staff ending with a double bar line and repeat signs.

XVI,

Corenta á 4.

CANTO

Musical score for XVI. Corenta á 4. CANTO. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is in 3/2 time and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style characteristic of early printed music, with diamond-shaped note heads and stems. The second and third staves continue the melody, with the third staff ending with a double bar line and repeat signs. The fourth staff continues the melody.

XVII

Corenta á 4.

CANTO

Musical score for XVII. Corenta á 4. CANTO. The score consists of two staves. The first staff is in 3/2 time and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a style characteristic of early printed music, with diamond-shaped note heads and stems. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

CANTO

XVII

XVIII. Corenta à 4. CANTO.

XIX

XIX. Corenta à 4. CANTO.

B 3

XX.

Corentà à 4.

CANTO.

Musical score for XX. Corentà à 4. CANTO. The score consists of five staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The notation is a single melodic line with diamond-shaped note heads and stems. There are several asterisks (*) marking specific notes throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

XXI.

Corentà à 4.

CANTO.

Musical score for XXI. Corentà à 4. CANTO. The score consists of five staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The notation is a single melodic line with diamond-shaped note heads and stems. A flat symbol (b) is placed above a note in the second measure of the first staff. There are several asterisks (*) marking specific notes throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

XXII

Corenta á 4.

CANTO.

XXIII.

Corenta á 4.

CANTO.

XXIV.

Corenta á 4.

CANTO



XXV,

Aria franceza á 4.

CANTO.



XXVI.

Aria franceſa à 4.

CANTO.

XXVII.

Capriccio Strauagantè. à 4.

CANTO.

C

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several asterisks (*) scattered throughout the score, possibly indicating specific notes or measures. The second staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a common time signature, with a 3/2 time signature change indicated by a '3' over a '2' and a double bar line. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation is dense and fills most of the page. There are some stains and foxing on the paper, particularly on the right side.

La Lit.



Qui fornisce la Lira. Il Pifferino.



Qui fornisce il Pifferino. Lira Variata.



Qui fornisce la Lira Variata.



C 2



Qui si batè con il legno del archetto sopra le corde.

Qui fornisce il Battere dell archetto.

Adagio. Presto.

Adagio. La Trombetta.

Il Clarino.



Adagio.



Qui fornisce la Trombetta.



La Gallina.



Qui fornisce la Gallina &

Il Gallo

Presto.

B 3



Il Flautino pian piano.



Qui fornisce il Flautino.



Forte.



Presto.



Adagio.



Fifferino della Soldadesca.



Qui fornisce il Fifferino della Soldadesca.



Il Gatto.



Qui fornisce il Gatto.



Il Cane. Qui fornisce il Cane.



Presto.



La Chitarra Spagniola.

Musical notation for guitar, consisting of two staves with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Questo vien replicato due volte.

Musical notation for guitar, consisting of two staves with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Qui fornisce la Chitarra Spagnola.

Adagio.

Musical notation for guitar, consisting of two staves with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Il Fine.

Sempre Più Adagio.

XXVII.

Balletto Allemanno à 4.

CANTO.

Musical notation for voice, consisting of a single staff with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Musical notation for voice, consisting of a single staff with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Musical notation for voice, consisting of a single staff with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Musical notation for voice, consisting of a single staff with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

Musical notation for voice, consisting of a single staff with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.








Musical notation for voice, consisting of a single staff with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems.

D



il Fine del Secondo Libro à 4. di Carlo Farina Mantouano.

ALCVNI AVERTIMENTI NEL SOPRANO INTORNO AL CAPRICCIO STRAVAGANTE.

1. Gli Ritornelli si replicherà al solito.
2. Dalle stanghette con questo segno  di sopra, si farà anchora la replica.
3. Questa nota che stà in mezzo della stanghetta  del Ritornello senza segno come qui mostra non serue più la seconda uolta ma si seguita inanzi. 
4. Doue si truouano nota sopra nota con forme all' *luta* uolatura deli' Organo con questo segno  di sopra, all' hora si suonera *Lirjando*, come fanno li Orbi ouero Ciechi.
5. Doue si muta la chiauue uien sonato il soprano sopra la seconda corda appresso il canotino, principiando con tre diti, conforme alle chiauui.
6. Si trouera una altra uolta nota sopra nota come di sopra, queste uengono battute con il legno dell' Archetto come fanno li tamburini, cio è non bisogna lasciar fermar troppo, ma parar uia di lungo.
7. Il flautino uien sonato con leggiadria strascinando cio è che si suona pianino sott' al scannello del uolino solamente un mezzo dito d' scosto, me desinamente il Fifferio uien sonato conforme il flautino ma sonando la muta piu sotto al scannello  più forte.
8. Il tremolo uà sonato solamente facendo tremar il pulso della mano dell' Archetto.
9. Il *Pizzicini* uien sonato con strascini.
10. Il Gatto uien sonato facendo morir quelle note cio è portar la man' indietro à poco alla uolta, ma le semicrome uengono sonate disgratiatamente alla peggio cio è facendo fuggir l' Archetto dentro  & fuora del scannello, come fanno li Gatti quando scappono uia.
11. Ecco il Cane questo uien sonato all' incontrario del Gatto, portando la mano sempre  furiosamente.
12. La Chitarra Spagnuola uien sonata leuando uia il Violino dalla spalla, & mettendolo sott' il fianco sonando con le dite, conforma alla Chitarra istessa.

Etliche Nothwendige Erinnerungen wegen des Quotlibets von allerhand Inventionen.

1. Jede Clausen werden von ihrem gewöhnlichen *repetition* Zeichen $\#$ wie sonst wiederholer.
2. Wann aber ein Strich oben mit diesem Zeichen $\#$ gefunden wird / so *repetiret* man von demselbigen Strich an.
3. Auch findet man bisweilen eine Note alleine zwischen einem Strich vnd der *repetition*, alsdann wird dieselbe zum andernmal ausgeschleiffet vnd stracks fort gefahren zur folgenden *Variation*.
4. Wann wo Noten vber einander stehen oben mit diesem Zeichen $\#$ gezeichnet / als muß man dieselben Noten mit dem Bogen schleiffen / gleich einer Lehen.
5. Ferner wo der *Claves* vff der vntersten Linien gezeichnet gefunden wird / so rücket man mit der Hand legen dem *Stea* / vnd sehet vff der *Quart* Seiten / so nebenst der *Quinta* stehet / mit den dritten Finger in vorgeschriebener Noten oder Thon an / vnd wird der Zug immer wie oben bey der Leher gebrochen vnd gerücket.
6. Weiter findet man auch andere Noten vber einander gesetzt / gleich a's in der *Orgel Tabulatur* / diese werden mit dem Holze des Bogens gleich eines Hackebrets geschlagen / doch daß man den Bogen nicht lange stille halte / sondern immerdar fort fahre.
7. Die Flöten werden ganz lieblichen nahe bey dem *Stea* / erwan ein quer Finger darvon / gar stille gleich einer *Lira* geschleiffet / dergleichen das Soldaten Pfeiffen nur allein daß es etwas stärker vnd näher am *Stea* gemacht wird.
8. So wird das *Tremuliren* mit pulsirender Hand / darinnen man den Bogen hat / *au... are des ...* in den *Drach* mitret.
9. Das kleine Schalmeyen wird gleichfalls wie oben gemeld / schleiffend gemacht.
10. Das Kasenaeschren anlangt wird solander gestalt gemacht / daß man mit einem Finger in Thon da die Noten stehen / mehlichen vnterwärts zu sich zeuhet / da aber die *Semisusen* geschrieben sein / muß man mit dem Bogen bald vor / bald hinter den *Stea* / ffs ärgste vnd geschwindeste als man kan fahren / auff die weise wie die Käsen festlich en / nach dem sie sich gebissen vnd ickte aufreissen / zu thun pflegen.
11. Darfgen das Hunde belln wird mit einem Finger von der Noten gar geschwinde auff einer seiten nauffwärts gezogen.
12. Endlichen die *Spannische Chitarren* belangend wird ihrer art nach mit den Fingern geschlagen / in dem man die Beigen vnter den Arm numbt / vnd drauff schlegt als eine rechte *Spannische Chitarra* we...

Vorteuschung der Italienischen wörter so hierinnen zubefinden.

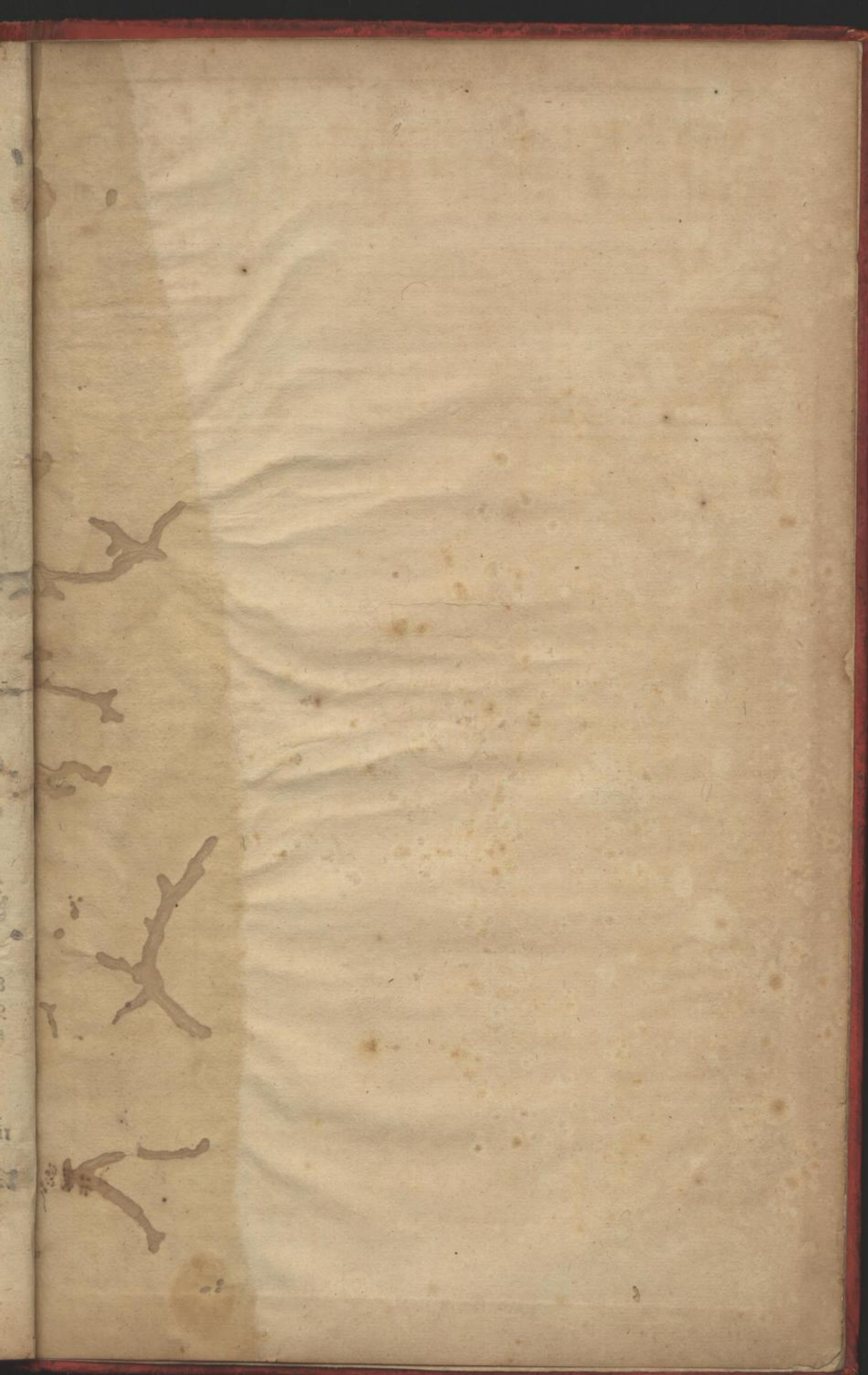
Presto heist geschwinde / *Adagio* langsam / *Piano* stille / *La ira* die Leher / *Qui fornice* hier endet sich / vorst. etwas vor eine *repetition* vorhergegangen / als *Qui fornice la Lira* hier endet sich die Leher. *Il Piferino* das kleine Schalmeyen / *Lira variata* die Leher in ander art / *Qui si batte col legno del Archetto sopra le corde* hier schlägt man auff die *Strich* mit dem Holze des Bogens / *Trombetta* die Trommeten / *Il Clarino* das Clarin / *la Gallina* die Henne / *Il Gallo* der Hahn / *Il Flautino* die Flöten / *pian piano* stille still / *Il Tremulo* die *Tremulant* / *Fifferino della Soltadesca* das Soldaten Pfeiffen. *Il Gatto* die Katze / *Il Cane* der Hund / *la Chitarra Spagnola* die *Spannische Chitarren* / *Questo uien repetito quatro uolte* diß wird viermahl *repetiret*, *sempre piu adagio* immer mehr vnd mehr langsamer / *il fine* die *ide*.

TAVOLA.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Pauana Prima. | 11. Gagliarda Settima. | 21. Correnta Nona. |
| 2. Pauana Seconda. | 12. Gagliarda Ottava. | 22. Correnta Decima. |
| 3. Pauana Tertia. | 13. Correnta Prima. | 23. Correnta Undecima. |
| 4. Pauana Quarta. | 14. Correnta Seconda. | 24. Correnta Duodecima. |
| 5. Gagliarda Prima. | 15. Correnta Tertia. | 25. Aria Franzeja Prima. |
| 6. Gagliarda Seconda. | 16. Correnta Quarta. | 26. Aria Franzeja Seconda. |
| 7. Gagliarda Tertia. | 17. Correnta Quinta. | 27. Capriccio Strauagante. |
| 8. Gagliarda Quarta. | 18. Correnta Sesta. | 28. Balletto Allemanno Primo. |
| 9. Gagliarda Quinta. | 19. Correnta Settima. | 29. Balletto Allemanno Secondo. |
| 10. Gagliarda Sesta. | 20. Correnta Ottava. | 30. Balletto Allemanno Tertio. |

IL FINE.

Mus. P. 1154



Dats

1540

Doch fubru
ovs / Waisungis



~~Mus. B. 1154~~

Mus. 1510
N. 17

