

Borrador de Composición

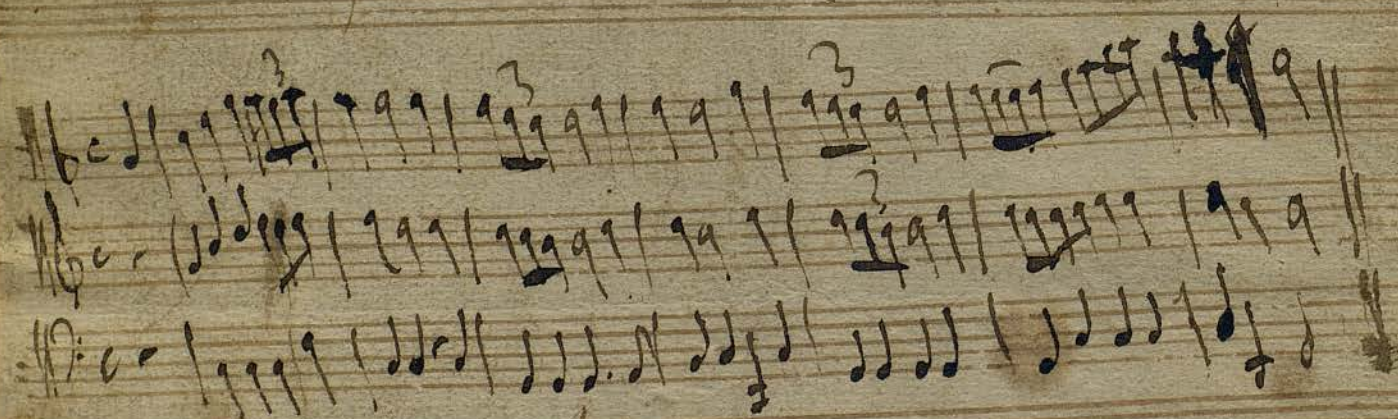
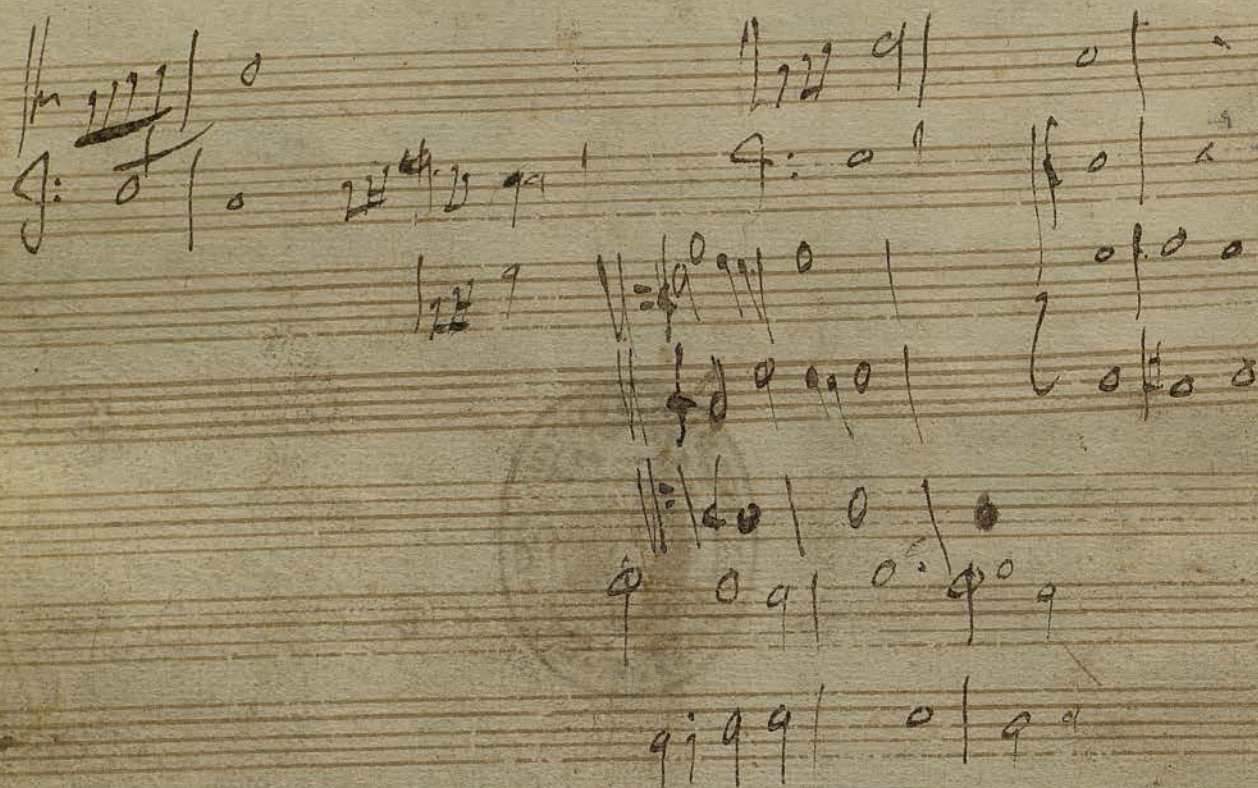
Borrador de Cursosidad de
musica. Del R^{do} Joseph Caxidex

De mi. Gerónimo Cayaz, li^{do}

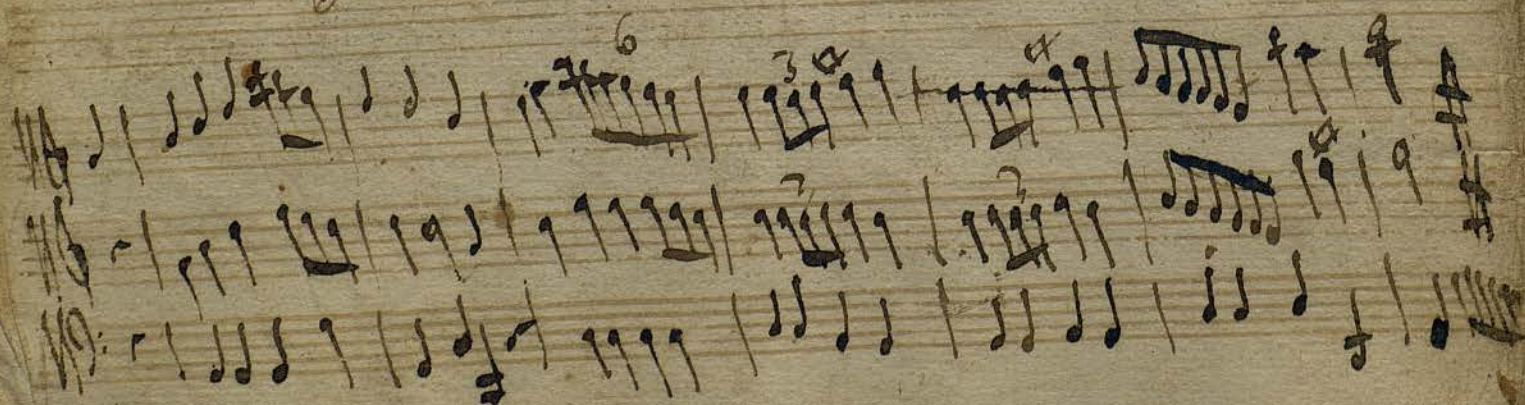




De part del Dr. San Rom. Vaya a buscar
 la carta que me sap que ya esta fern
 Jexmy ngato B 12 B B



Joan de la Cruz



Graduacion de movimientos a 6.^{ta} Ligaduras

Advertencia que siempre que el Baxo cantare como Baxo que es decir Sol, ut, o fa, fa, o ut, Sol, en Salto de Quarta, o Quinta que es Clausula de Baxo no ay mas que cinco Movimientos. pero siempre que el Baxo Cantare de Gradatim son 7 Los Movimientos esta es. Como no sea Clausula Demisiva. y si el Baxo Cantare. en Saltos de tercera Baxando o subiendo. no ay graduacion. por no aver mas que un movimiento

este Tiple con el tenor del 2.^{do} Coro va de la 5.^a a la 6.^a diciendo fa, mi, re, pero si decia fa, re no estaria bien por el mal golpe que daria con el Tenor.

Advertencia q.^{da} qualquiera Composicion que sea de tono que tenga en si tercera menor. como son 1.^a 2.^a 3.^a &c. todas las Clausulas finales an de acabar con 3.^a Mayor por ser mas Armonioso

no ay mas no ay mas

Graduacion. con Ligaduras de voces. altas. con el Baxo con Liga-
dura de 4.^a con Ligadura de 7.^a

Handwritten musical score for a graduation exercise. The score is written on six staves, with the first two staves representing the vocal parts (Soprano and Alto) and the remaining four staves representing the basso continuo. The music is in common time (C) and features various ligatures and accidentals. The lyrics are written below the staves, including phrases like "no ay", "ma puestas", "no are", "suponere", "mi", "no ay ma", "no cabe", "no are", "postura", "no are por a", and "no cabe". The score includes numerical figures (e.g., 2, 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) and various musical notations (e.g., notes, rests, accidentals, ligatures).

Advertencia de Galan, y de Escoriquela que en Composiciones
a 4.^a a 5.^a a 6.^a no esten dos en 5.^a en Unisonny. cosa
muy perniciosa. en la musica por ser la Especia mas llena,
y el Cumplimiento de la Consonancia. pues decia galan que
menor danyo era dar dos quintas que poner dos en quinta en
unisonny, y en cosa de darre a de ever para ligar como se
ve en este exemplo. que el Contralto, y tenor. estan en unisonny a la
mitad del Compas

Handwritten musical score for an example. The score is written on six staves, with the first two staves representing the vocal parts (Soprano and Alto) and the remaining four staves representing the basso continuo. The music is in common time (C) and features various ligatures and accidentals. The lyrics are written below the staves, including phrases like "no ay", "ma puestas", "no are", "suponere", "mi", "no ay ma", "no cabe", "no are", "postura", "no are por a", and "no cabe". The score includes numerical figures (e.g., 2, 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) and various musical notations (e.g., notes, rests, accidentals, ligatures).

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with numbers (e.g., 4, 6, 3, 2, 7, 5, 1). The text "un movimiento" appears twice. The phrase "no ay mas" is written on the third staff. The phrase "no cabe" appears on the fourth and sixth staves. The phrase "erre erra con 5.a" and "erre erra con 6.a" are written in boxes at the bottom of the staves.

Sobre mi ut, y ut mi no ay graduacion por no aver mas que un movimiento que es fa mi, y mi fa solo se a de entender que los Coros que den cumplidos esto es que en cada coro aya 5.a 3.a y 2.a

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with numbers (e.g., 4, 6, 3, 2, 7, 5, 1). The text "no ay mas" appears on the third staff. The phrase "no ay mas" appears on the fourth and sixth staves. The phrase "erre erra con 5.a" and "erre erra con 6.a" are written in boxes at the bottom of the staves.

los, y la 7^a de 6^a y am, se van graduando, pues con ellos ay dos
5^a dos en 8^a y estan los puestos. Menos,

Supanetalmi

Sobre el fardo se guardaron las Vozes
por causa de la voz que que
se pone en 6.^a que lo impide.

El 1º Compas que dice el tenor 1º mi, fa, sol, para el fa por 5ª al triple 1º y despues de la forma que dan la 8ª esta bien y se puede dar a 4ª de la forma que esta aqui pero siempre que se pueda escutar es mejor que se de la 5ª subiendo sinco puros que no bajando quatro como esta aqui

El tenor 1º al 1º Compas supone mi sol para el Alto 1º.

Este triple 3º al 4º compas no muebe y no se quintas con el Alto ~ ~ 2º ~ ~

Este bajo supone fa sol para el tenor 2º y para los Otros como prima

Clavula sostenida
a 6

Paso que se adentra en cantidad
 en cantidad y cantidad
 y calidad y que no
 haya ningún unijonus
 sino que sea para ligar

Otro que sea de entrar en cantidad y calidad

Paso que se adentra
 en calidad y nombre
 advirtiéndose que al fin
 mero compas an de en
 trax las 4^{as} voces

Advertencia el contralto entra en 7^a del Paso y esta bien
 porque supone con el tiple 2^o una misma voz como esta aquí

Pero si el contralto estuviese una 8^a baxa no estaria
 bien por que no estaria yqual con el tiple 2^o y no
 podria suponer una misma voz, lo mismo sucede en la
 entrada del tiple 1^o con el tiple 2^o

Bapoz que se dixerón alas oposiciones del magisterio de la villa de
de ontriente, graduacion que al oax de cada compas aya de aver
falza con con una de las voces altas graduando voces con rime
nos, siempre que moviere el Bapo con la advertenda que *berta*

Voz y no siempre

ya de sea a triple

The musical score is written on ten staves, each with a different clef and key signature. The parts are labeled as follows:

- Soprano:** The top staff, starting with a soprano clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Alto:** The second staff, starting with an alto clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Tenor 1:** The third staff, starting with a tenor clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Tenor 2:** The fourth staff, starting with a tenor clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Bass:** The bottom staff, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The score contains various musical notations, including notes, rests, and clefs. There are also some handwritten annotations and a small signature at the bottom.

a 6 Clausula Remissa

a 6 Clausula. suspenso

Handwritten musical notation for the first system of the 'a 6 Clausula Remissa' section. It features three staves with various notes, rests, and accidentals. A bracket above the first staff indicates a measure with a '5' and the text 'supone por 5. voz'.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system of the 'a 6 Clausula. suspenso' section. It features three staves with various notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system of the 'a 6 Clausula Remissa' section. It features three staves. The third staff has the text 'refinge baxo' written above it.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system of the 'a 6 Clausula. suspenso' section. It features three staves with various notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system of the 'a 6 Clausula Remissa' section. It features three staves. The third staff has the text 'sobre fa re no ay grad?' written below it.

Advertencia: el Contralto entra en 7.^a del Baxo esta bien porque supone con el tible 2.^o una misma voz como esta

arri || Pero si el Contralto estuvierre una 8.^a mas baxo no estaria bien porque no estaria adgal, con el tible 2.^o y no podria suponer. una misma voz. Lo mismo sucede en la Entrada del Tible 1.^o con el tible 2.^o

Clausula remissa con 3.^o mayor

El Unicomuy Del Tible 2.^o con el Contralto que es tercera del Baxo es bueno porque ligo y no ay mas ambito en las voces pero siempre que se puede cruzar es mejor

Handwritten musical notation for the 'Clausula remissa con 3.^o mayor' section. It features three staves with various notes, rests, and accidentals.

Clavula Xerriusa, a 5^o 3^o 3^o

Otras a 4^o

Otra 2^o 2^o

Supone por 5^o voz

Supone mizami

Las Calderones por sea lo mismo que
que final tienen bastante fuerza
para quita las quintas o las octavas
y quinta y entre las voces

Se advierte que en ningun caso es bueno el
que las Vozes salgan de ^{su} quicio o de sus
terminos

no cabe

no ay mas puey tor

0 2 4 6 7

0 3 0 4

0 7 3 0 7

no ay mas no ay mas

0 4 0 0

0 6 2 2

0 5 4 6

0 0 0 0

Este triple 2º quando da la novena con el tenor 2º no previene otra falza pero toma la causa el contralto 1º porque entre las voces deven tener el mismo descompensio, que con el Basso y servira esto de exemplo para todas las falzas pues aunque sale ala perfecta no es talis sin prebension, para otra falza asta que desliza ala imperfecta

Adviertan el contralto 1º va de la 3ª ala 5ª con el Basso sobre sol fa y el contralto dice re sol, por no aver mas ambito, en estas llaves altas ya avia de decir la re y no lo dice por el mal Golpe que daria en el contralto 2º y sino que sea en algun caso particular no se puede ir de la Imperfecta ala perfecta subiendo, o bajando los dos por abitar malos golpes

Contra punto de semibreves al dar sobre un canto llano y el que haze la quarta voz a de en octavas y de mas sobre el canto llano y no en otras especies y otro sigue en 3ª alta y otro sigue quarta a bajo

Declaracion

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Fugas a 4^{ta} en unisonny en esta fugas no se puede usar de ninguna

Handwritten musical score for the first fugue. It consists of four staves. The top three staves contain complex melodic lines with various note values and rests. The bottom staff contains whole notes, likely serving as a bass line or a simplified accompaniment. The notation is in a historical style, possibly 18th or 19th century.

Sobre Tiple

Handwritten musical score for the second fugue. It consists of four staves. The notation is similar to the first fugue, with complex melodic lines in the upper staves and a simpler line in the lower staff. The handwriting is consistent with the first section.

Fuga a 5^{ta}

Handwritten musical score for the third fugue. It consists of eight staves, arranged in two groups of four. The notation is more complex than the previous fugues, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bottom two staves of the second group contain whole notes, similar to the first fugue. The handwriting is consistent with the previous sections.

Sobre Tiple

Fuga a

Sobre triple a

Prologue el Primero y am lo

Demas

Fuga a y sobre Basso

Prologuen todos

*Sobre
Tiple*

Handwritten musical score for 'Sobre Tiple'. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music consists of a series of whole notes in the upper register, followed by a series of eighth notes in the lower register. The notation is dense and somewhat stylized, with many beamed notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Prosiguen como el Primero

Juga a 80 Sobre Bajo

Handwritten musical score for 'Juga a 80 Sobre Bajo'. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music consists of a series of eighth notes in the upper register, followed by a series of eighth notes in the lower register. The notation is dense and somewhat stylized, with many beamed notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Prosiguen como el Primero

Obae Tiple

Handwritten musical score for Obae Tiple. The score consists of eight staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a common time signature. The subsequent staves have various clefs (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass). The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

Cantando el tiple
de esta fuga en
saltos de 3a y 4ta
misma fuga se oye
a 7a y a 9va
de cualquier forma

Exemplo de como se ha de dar la quinta perfecta
y quinta falva en algunos casos forcosos
pero es mejor evitarlos

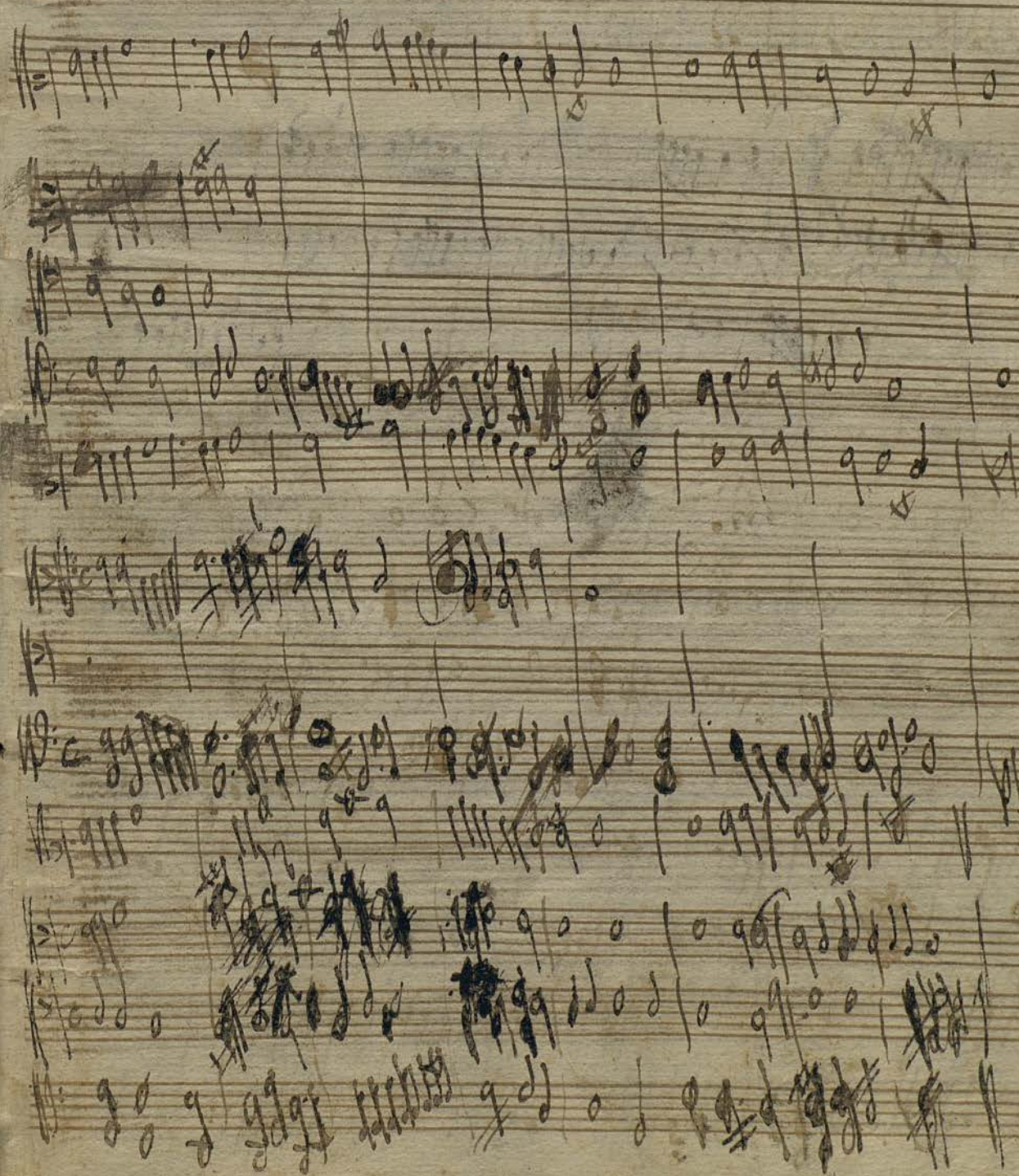
Handwritten musical notation showing a perfect fifth (C-G) and a false fifth (C-F#). The notation is in treble and bass clefs with a common time signature.

De esta forma era mas
exemplar por que no tiene
armonia

Handwritten musical score with multiple staves. The first few staves are heavily crossed out with ink, while the remaining staves contain musical notation.

Handwritten musical notation at the bottom right of the page, consisting of several staves with notes and rests.

Pa que coia el canto de orgua, Rm es una pholacio de
figuras o notas que se aumentan y se disminuyen en le
gony tēmpo modo y pholacio. que coia el cantollano es una
pholacio de figuras o notas que no se aumentan ni se
disminuyen que es una Breu taula que sota
tots los nomys de las solfas que coia el contrapunto es una mul
titud unida que coia es composicio es una musica armonica
metrica o mensural



Handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is dense and includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. There are several large, dark ink smudges or corrections in the middle of the first system, particularly on the third and fourth staves. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves, continuing the piece from the first system. The notation is dense and includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. There are several large, dark ink smudges or corrections in the middle of the second system, particularly on the fifth and sixth staves. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex composition, possibly for a large ensemble or orchestra. The paper shows signs of wear, including stains and discoloration.

The score is organized into systems, with each system containing multiple staves. The notation includes various note values (e.g., quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and clefs (e.g., treble, bass, alto). There are also some markings that look like "C" or "F" which might indicate key signatures or time signatures.

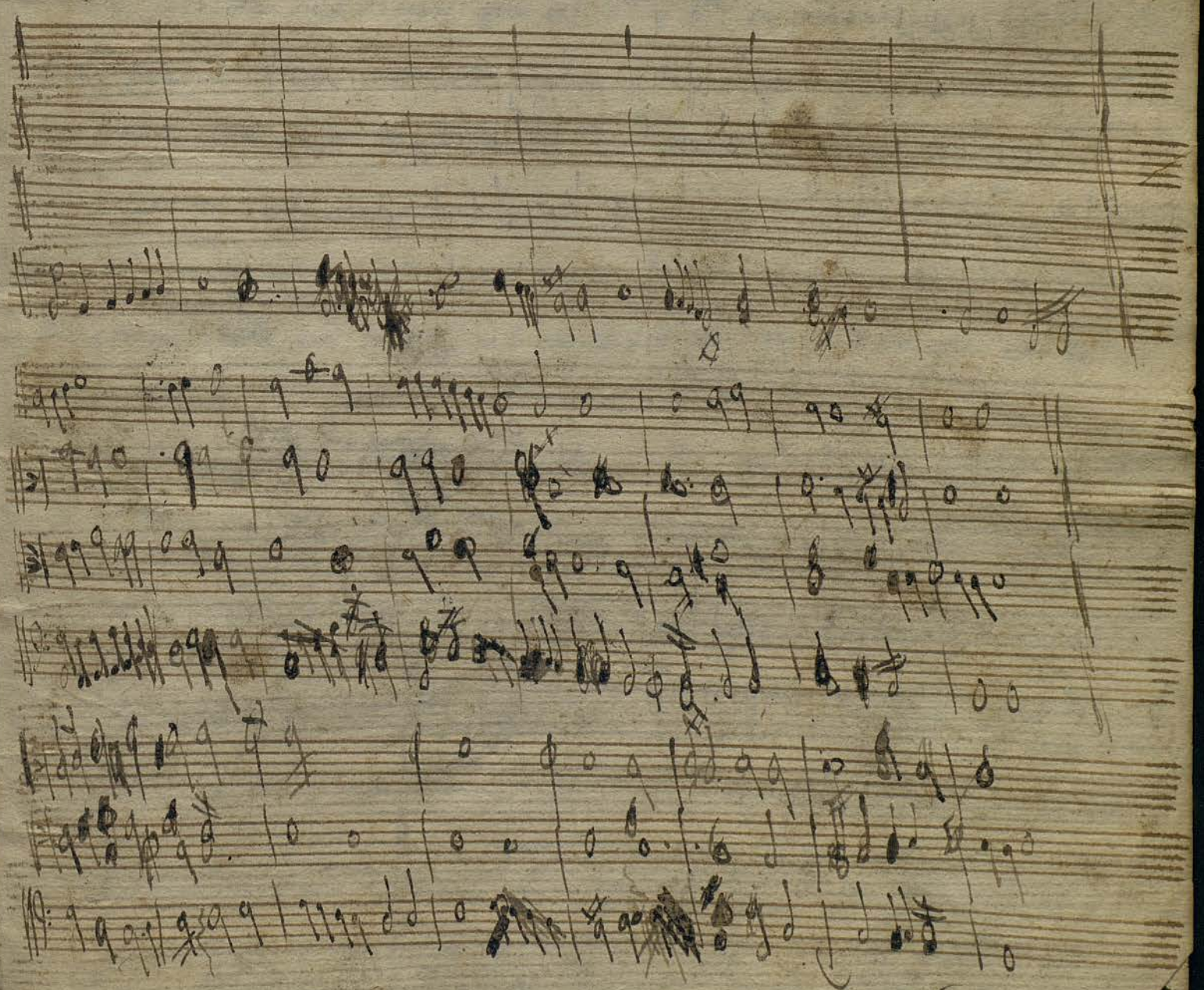
The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper is yellowed with age, and there are several large stains, particularly in the center and right-hand side.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation includes various note values (e.g., minims, crotchets, quavers), rests, and bar lines. The ink is dark and the paper shows signs of age.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves, continuing the piece. The notation is dense with many notes and rests, typical of a complex musical score.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. This section features more complex rhythmic patterns and some crossing notes, indicating a technically demanding part of the music.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves, concluding the page. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some heavy ink strokes and corrections visible, suggesting a working draft or a composer's sketch.



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a note.

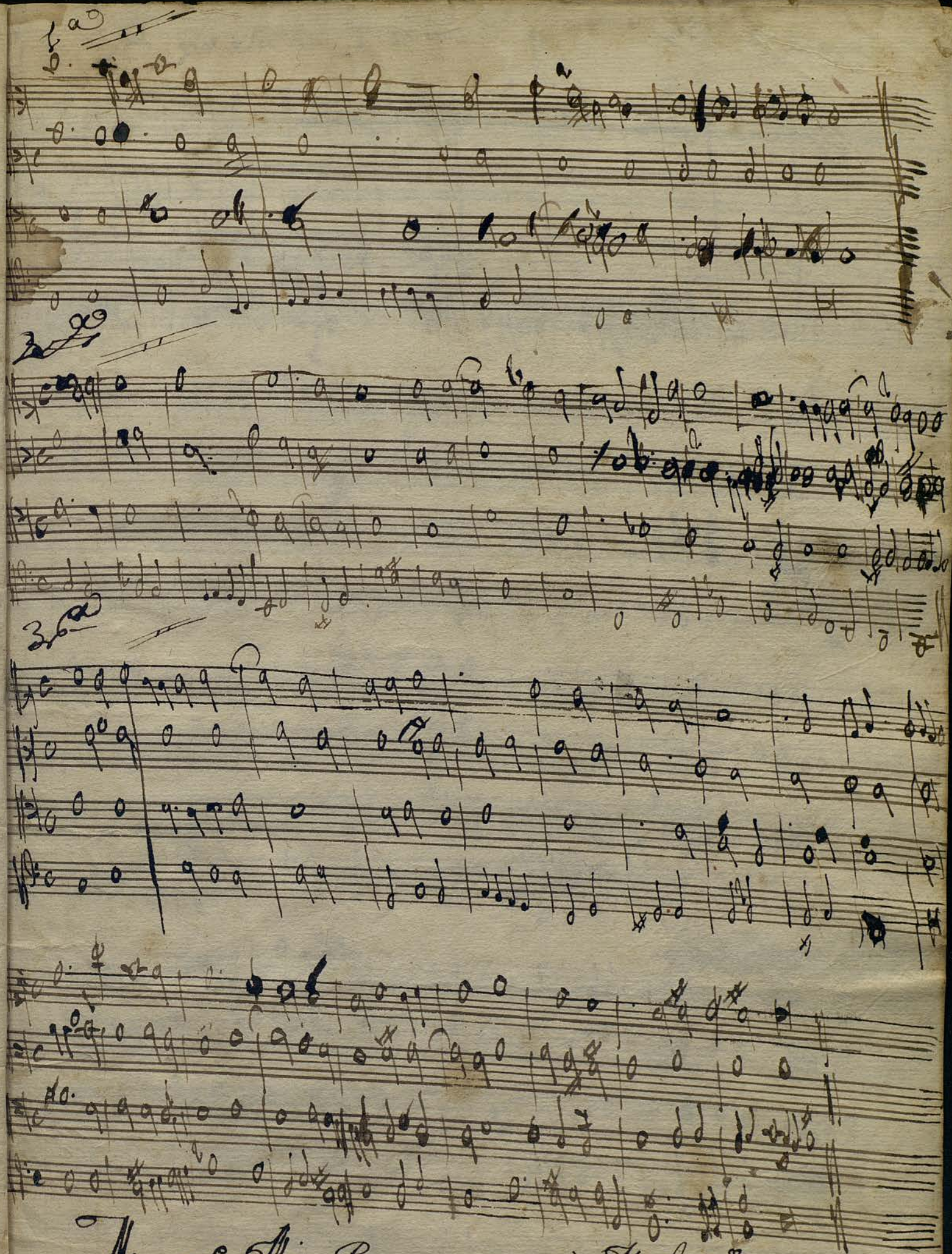
Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The paper shows signs of age, including staining and foxing. The score is organized into several systems, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall style suggests a historical or manuscript context.

Pa que coia es canto de orgua. Respon una Prolacio
de figuras o notas que se aumentan y disminuyen segun lo
tempo modo y Prolacio que coia es canpla es una prolacio de
figuras o notas que no se aumentan ni se disminuyen
que coia es ma. es una Breu tacla que sita tot los noms
de las solas. que coia es contrapunt es una multitud unida
que coia es veu es un sonido que ix de la boca del Biben
que coia es comporcio es una musica armonica metrica
memorial y Rimica la musica armonica se atribuy en
lo canpla la metrica o memorial ala comporcio y Rimica
en los contrapuntos que coia es Pap es una imitacio una
veu alatre Perdiuen que la 8^a y 5^a se anomenan especies Per
fectas porque tienen cantidad exacta y limitada porque la 3^a y 6^a
se anomenan especies Imperfectas porque no tienen exacta ni limita
da quanto movimien ya en la musica 3 que son movimien
recto. contrario y amblico recto lo movimien recto vol dix
de una 8^a en la 8^a, el contrario de una 8^a baixa en la 8^a
lo amblico vol lupoat ut remi reut Perque diuen 5^a su
perflua porque ~~no~~ ^{es} ~~perfecta~~ ^{es} perfecta que coia es clau
ut remi mi fa sol la si

Perque diuen Septima Menor. Perque no arriba
en la Perfecta Perque diuen 9^a de todo, Perque es com
posta de 3 tons la Septima Menor se compon de 3 tons y 3
semitonos, la 5^a superflua se compon de 3 tons y dos semi
tons Perque diuen 6^a falta o 6^a menor Perque no arriba
en la perfecta qual es composta de 2 tons y dos semitonos
Perque diuen Septima Mayor Perque es composta de 3 tons
y dos semitonos Perque diuen Septima superflua per
que pasa de la Perfecta Perque diuen 3^a menor y tercera
mayor la tercera menor se compon de dos tons y un semiton
4m

De Part del 1^a Capítol troc que ya sap quan
be ho para al mig die y igualment a la tarda fins a
las sis. que li fega un dormit terrible lo que may ara
pogut pensar pero replica a Vll. que li diga si
li conue lo sangrance o no que si li conue faga que lia
luego que no le moua del lit y si no li conue que
le llevata luego y en ania que no bol Parir mes
li es Perible

Recitado y Arreuer



Muy La Mio Pero me alegrare Mucha & que
en que tuvo yola bence
re de accepta esta Ra Porien como hasta ahora
mos de pacorella bar Porlequido aya suexte sab
mos como andamos y Curamos

M. Baxo Sobre Vibia 2 quatro vezes

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The title at the top is "M. Baxo Sobre Vibia 2 quatro vezes". The notation is written in dark ink and consists of approximately 15 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. There are several instances of ink blots and corrections throughout the score, particularly in the middle staves. The paper shows signs of wear, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and mostly illegible due to fading and ink bleed-through.

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