

Bridgewater

Gio. Coprario

25
5

$\frac{35}{c5}$

2.7

6213

P. 3. / 8.

Giovanni Cfrario.

Rules
how to Compose

Egerton &

Bridgewater

Concords from the Bass upward

Faut	{ the	3	Alamire
		5	Gsolfaut
		6	Dlasolre

Elamir	{ the	3	Gsolreut
		5	Bfalbmi
		6	Gsolfaut

Dlasolre	{ the	3	Ffaut
		5	Alamire
		6	Bfalbmj

Gsolfaut	{ the	3	Elamir
		5	Gsolreut
		6	Alamire

Bfalbmi	{ the	3	Dlasolre
		5	Ffaut
		6	Gsolreut

Alamire	{ the	3	Gsolfaut
		5	Elamir
		6	Ffaut

Gamut, or Gsolreut	{ the	3	Bfalbmi
		5	Dlasolre
		6	Elamir

Concords from Canto downeward

Ffaut	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Dla solve Bfabmi Alamire.
Elami	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Csolfaunt Alamire Gsolreut
Dla solve	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Bfabmi Gsolreut Ffaut.
Csolfaunt	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Alamire Ffaut Elami.
Bfabmi	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Gsolreut Elami Dla solve
Alamire	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Ffaut Dla solve Csolfaunt.
Gsolreut	{ the	$\frac{3}{5}$ 6	Elami Csolfaunt Bfabmi.

A unison is good so it be in a minim, or a crotchett,
but a unison is better so the one hold, and the
other be going from thence.

Perfect chords the

	3 :	5 :	6 :	8 :
octaves	10 : 17 :	12 : 19 :	13 : 20 :	15 : 22 :

Imperfect chords the

	7 :	9 :	7 :	9 :
octaves	11 : 18 :	14 : 21 :	16 : 23 :	

Two eights, and two fifts, ore their octaves
are unlawfull.

What chords parts are to use.

if Canto use the 8, Alto uses the 5,
Tenor the 3.

if Canto use the 12, Alto uses the 10,
Tenor the 8.

if Canto use the 10, Alto uses the 8,
Tenor the 5.

if Canto use the 5, Alto uses the 3, Tenor
must use the unison with the Bass, or els's Alto
maie use ~~the~~ use the unison with Canto, and
then Tenor must use the 3.

How to com. from a Discord

if you use a 4, or 11, your next note must be a 3, or 10.
 if you use a 9, your next note must be the 8.
 if you use a 7, your next note must be the 6.
 if you use a 2, your next note must be the 3.
 if you use a false fifth, your next note must be the 3.

If Bass use a sharpe the 8 is not to be taken in Diatonic songs, butt the 8 underneath the 10, or else the unison of the 3, Neither is the 5 to be used, butt the 6 in stead of the 5.

if the song be flate in Bfabmi ascend with Elami sharpe, and descend with Elami flate, except it be a 5, or 12.

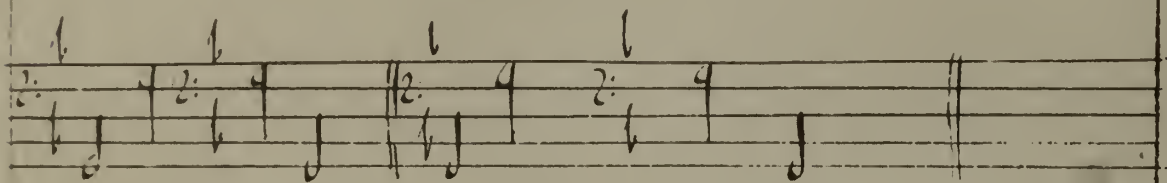
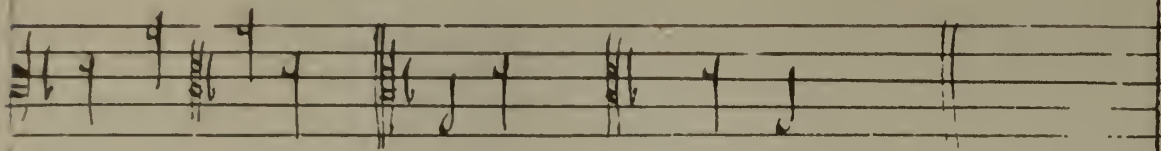
if Bass rise a 2, 4, or fall a 5, or a sharpe 3 then the 10, or 3 if it ascend should be made sharpe.

No. part ought to descend with ffaut, Gsolfant, or Gsolvent sharpe, neither ought you to descend with Bfabmi sharpe, if the song be flate in Bfabmi, except chromatic songs in the which of necessitie you shall be forced, by the reason they will descend sharpe, and use either 5, or 8. Butt in songs Diatonic you must shunn to descend with sharps in ffaut, Gsolfant, Gsolvent, and Bfabmi sharpe so the song be flate in Bfabmi.

Rules of rising, and falling one with another

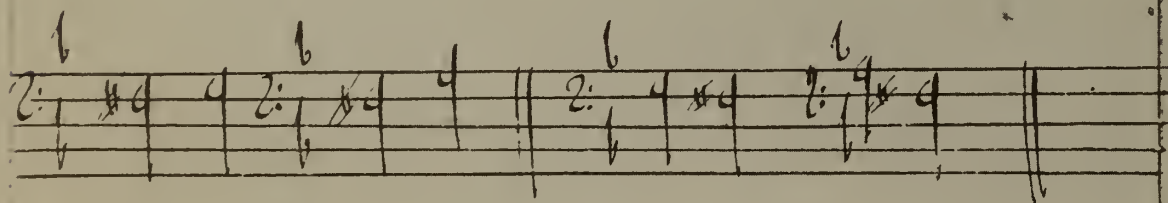
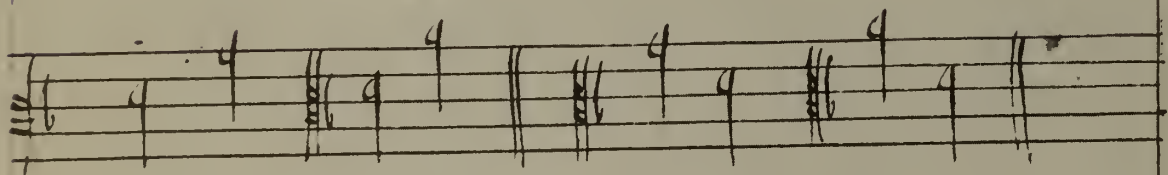
It is not good to rise with the Bass from a 12
vnto an 8, or from an 8 vnto a 5.

Neither is it good to fall with the Saps from an 8 unto a 12, or from a 5 unto an 8 as for example.



you ought to shun for to rise with the
Bass from a b, unto an s, likewise
you may doe well in shunning to fall with
the Bass from an s unto a b.

as for example.



if Basso means to make a close.

The Bass means to make a close when he rises a 5, 2, or 3, and then falls a 5, or rises a 4. Likewise if the Bass falls a 4, or 2, and then falls a 5, he means to use a close, then that part must hold, which in holding, can use the 11, or 7 with the Bass in the next note rising, or falling, and then you must use either the 3, or 10.

as for example
here the 10 is used

Here the 3 is used.

The holding consists in the 4, or 11

What chords parts are to use in Contrapunct.

if the Bass rise a 2, Canto demands a 10, next an 8, Alto first an 8, next a 5, Tenor first an 8, next a 3.

if Canto use two 10 together, Alto uses an 8, next a 5, Tenor uses a 5, next a 3.

if Canto use a 12, and next a 10, Alto must use the 10, and then an 8, Tenor must use the 8, next the 5.

if Canto use the 15, and next the 12, Alto must use the 12, next the 10, Tenor must use the 10, next the 8.
as for example

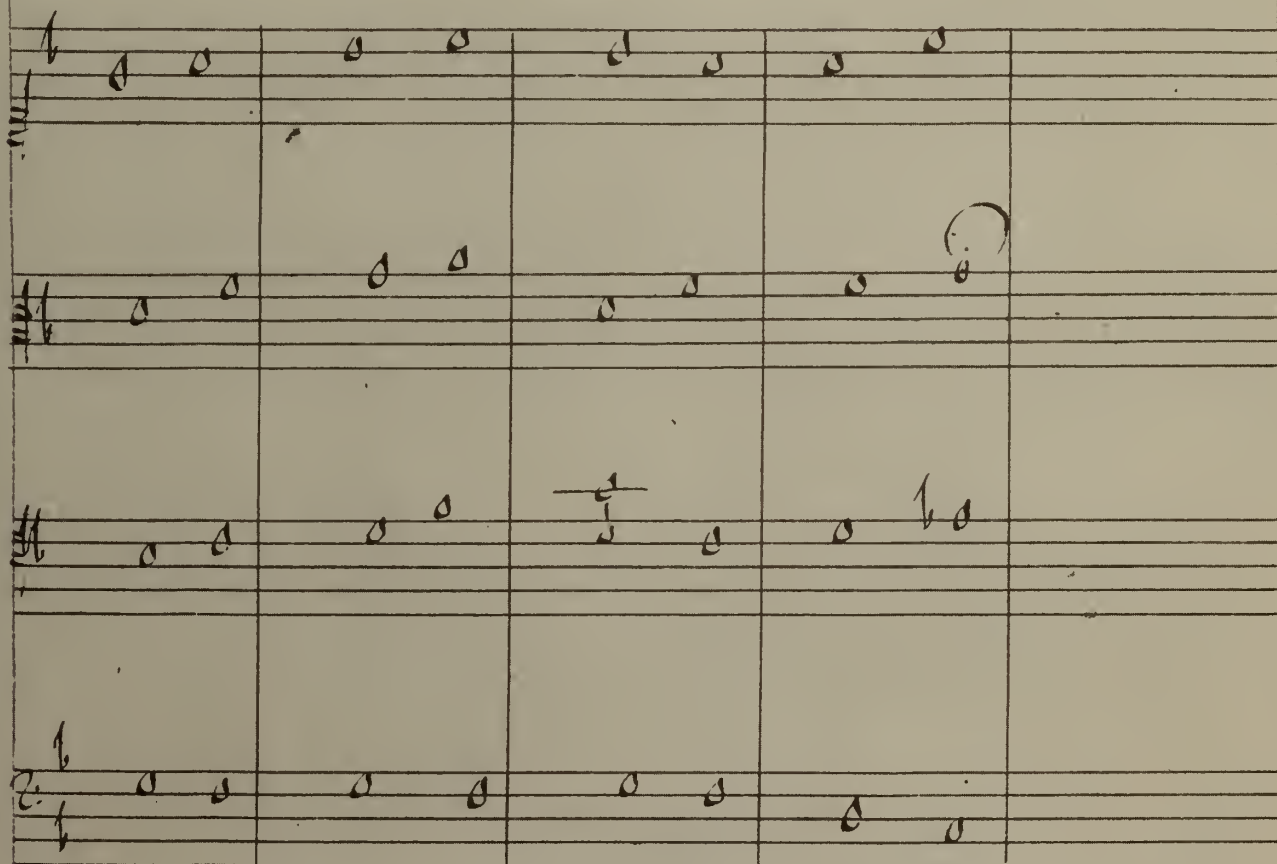
The musical notation consists of four staves, each representing a different voice part. The staves are arranged vertically. The first staff (top) is for the Canto (Soprano) and contains a series of notes with intervals marked above them: 10, 8, 5, 3, 12, 15. The second staff is for the Alto and contains notes corresponding to the intervals: 8, 5, 3, 10, 12, 15. The third staff is for the Tenor and contains notes corresponding to the intervals: 8, 5, 3, 10, 12, 15. The fourth staff (bottom) is for the Bass and contains notes corresponding to the intervals: 8, 5, 3, 10, 12, 15. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, and rests.

if the Bass fall in = Canto make first use the 8,
next the 10, Alto the 5, next the 8, Tenor the 3,
next the 5.

if Canto first use the 10, and next the 12, Alto demands
first the 8, next the 10, Tenor the 5, next the 8.

if Canto use two 10 together, Alto first demands the
5, next the 8, Tenor the 3, or 8, next the 5.

if Canto first use the 12, next the 15, Alto uses first
the 10, next the 12, Tenor uses the 8, next the 10.

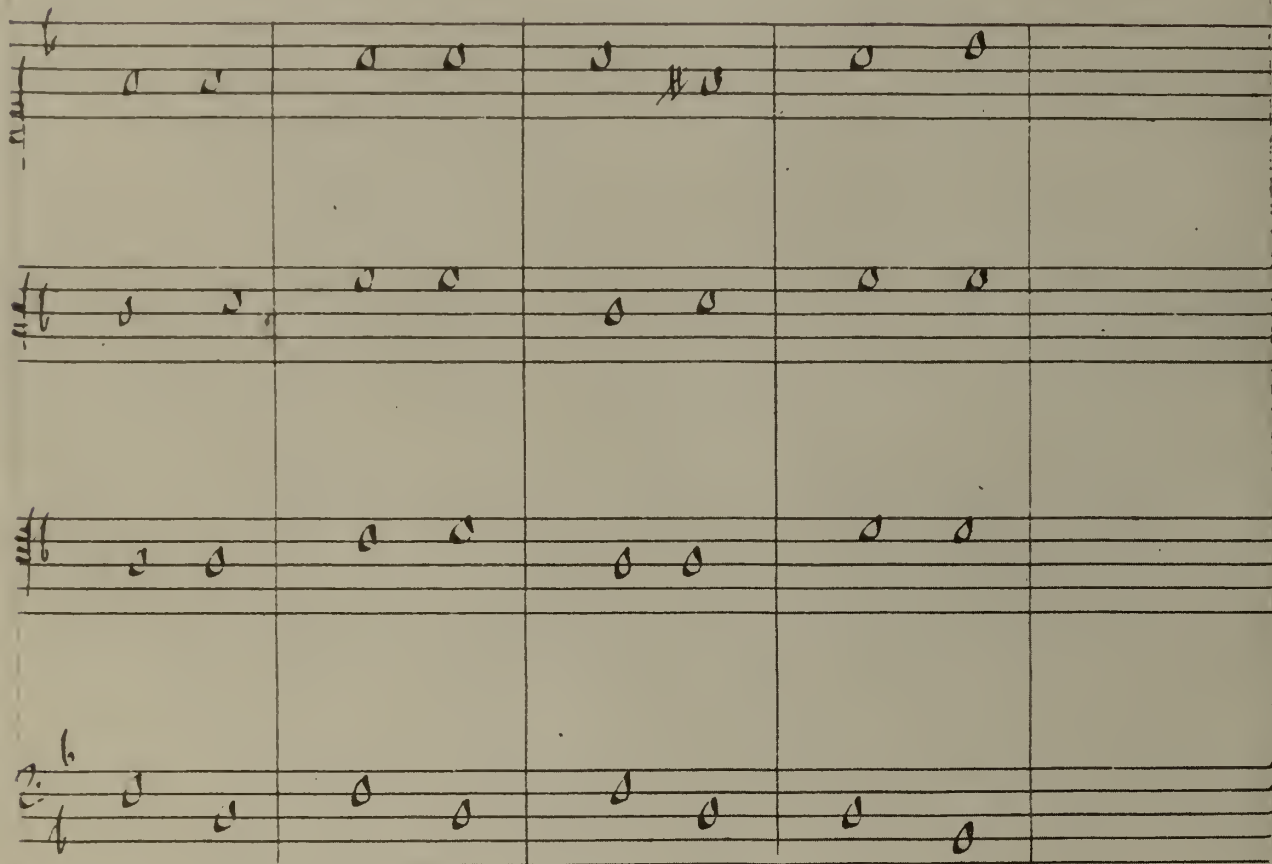


if the Bass fall a 7, Canto first make use an 8,
next a 10, Alto make use the 5, next the 8, Tenor
uses the 3, next the 5

if Canto use first the 10, next the 12, Alto uses the 8,
next the 10, Tenor the 5, next the 8.

if Canto use two 10 together, Alto first uses the 5,
next the 8, Tenor the 3, next the 5.

if Canto first use the 12, next the 15, Alto first uses
the 10, next the 12, Tenor the 8, next the 10.



if the Bass rise a 3 Canto make first use the 10,
next the 8, Alto first the 8, next the 5, Tenor first
the 5, next the 3.

if Canto first use the 12, next the 10, Alto first uses the
10, next the 8, Tenor the 8, next the 5.

if Canto use two 10 together. Alto first uses the 8,
next the 5, Tenor uses the 5, next the 3.

if Canto use first the 15, next the 12, Alto uses the
12, next the 10, Tenor uses first the 10, next the 8.

Handwritten musical notation on four staves. The notation consists of whole notes (semibreves) arranged in a sequence across four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are as follows:

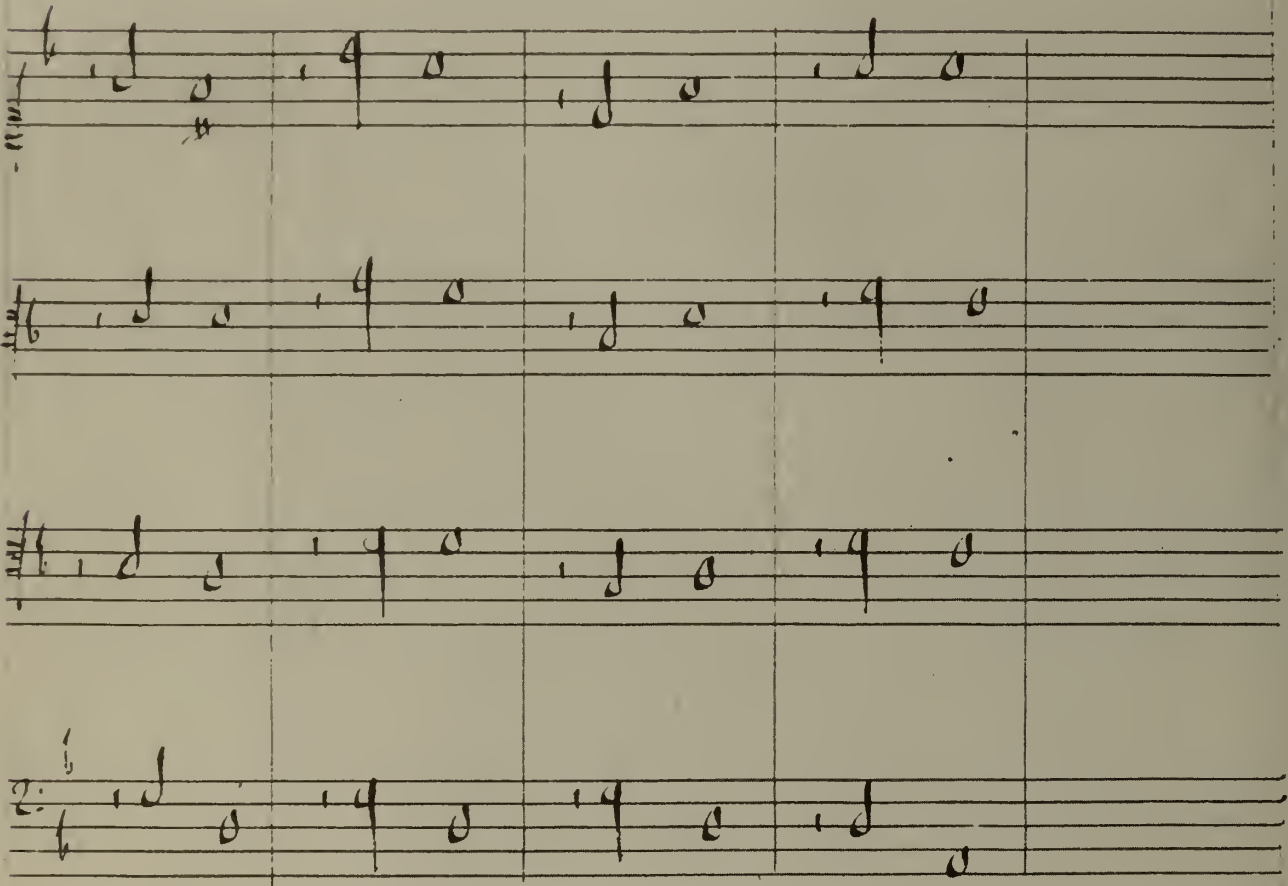
Staff	Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Measure 4
Staff 1	G4	A4	B4	C5
Staff 2	F4	G4	A4	B4
Staff 3	E4	F4	G4	A4
Staff 4	D4	E4	F4	G4

if the Bass fall a 4 Canto first make use an 8,
next the 10, Alto the 5, next the 8, Tenor the 3, next the 5.

if Canto first use the 10, next the 12, Alto must use
the 8, next the 10, Tenor the 5, next the 8.

if Canto first use the 5, next the 10, Alto must use
the 3, next the 8, Tenor must first use the Unison with
the Bass, next the 5.

if Canto use first the 12, next the 15, Alto uses the
10, next the 12, Tenor uses the 8, next the 10.

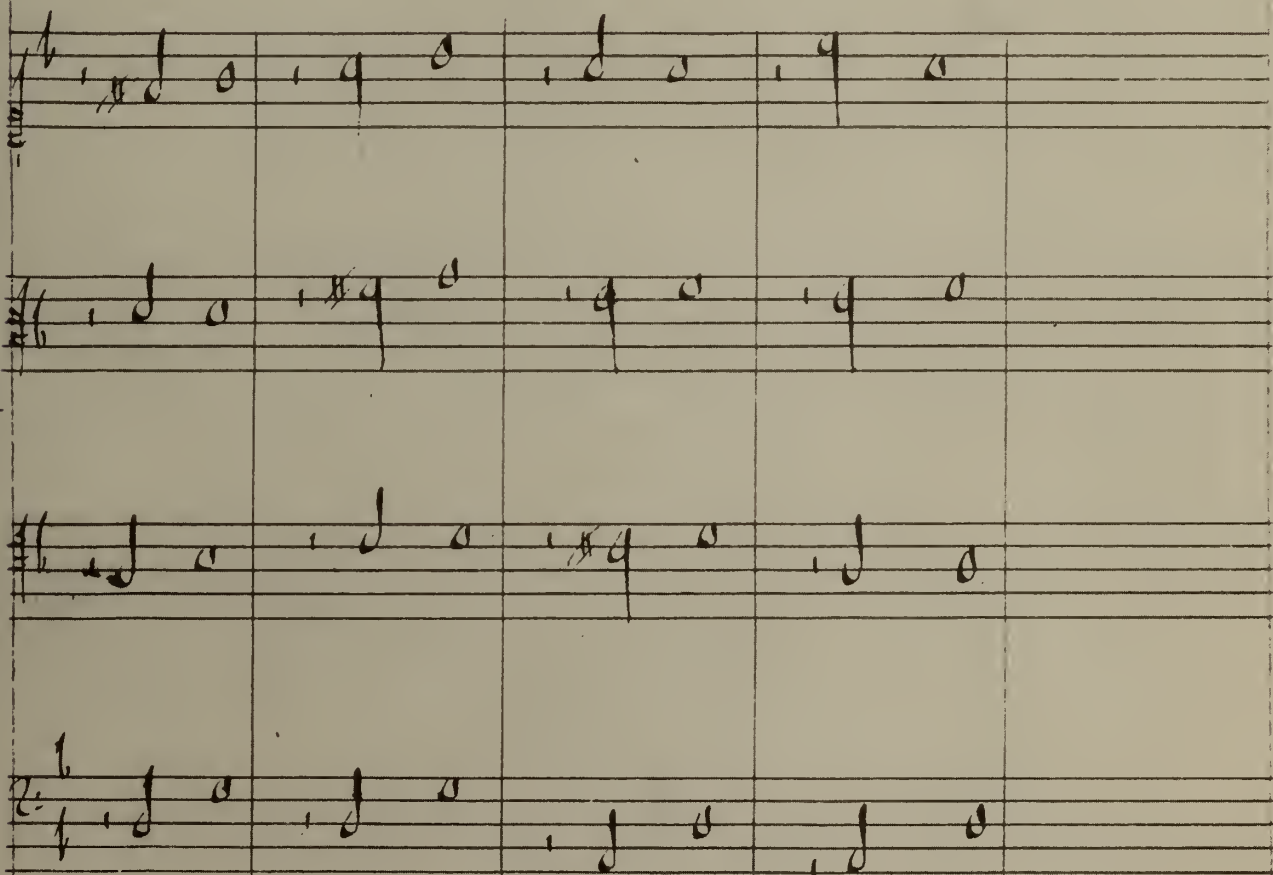


if the Bass rise a 4 Canto first make use the
10, next the 8, Alto the 8, next the 5, Tenor the 5,
next the 3.

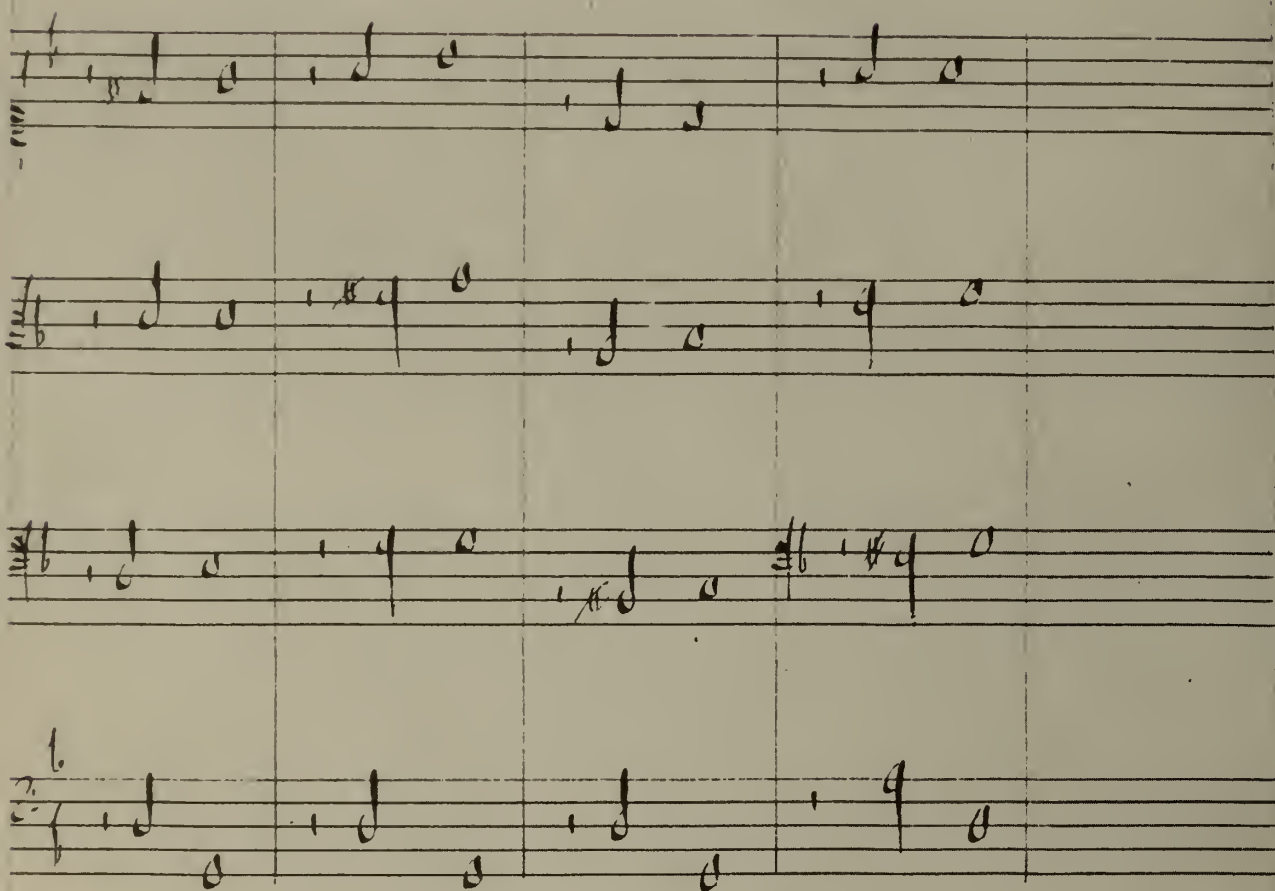
if Canto first use the 12, next the 10, Alto uses the
10, next the 8, Tenor the 8, next the 5.

if Canto first use the 15, next the 12, Alto uses the
12, next the 10, Tenor the 10, next the 8.

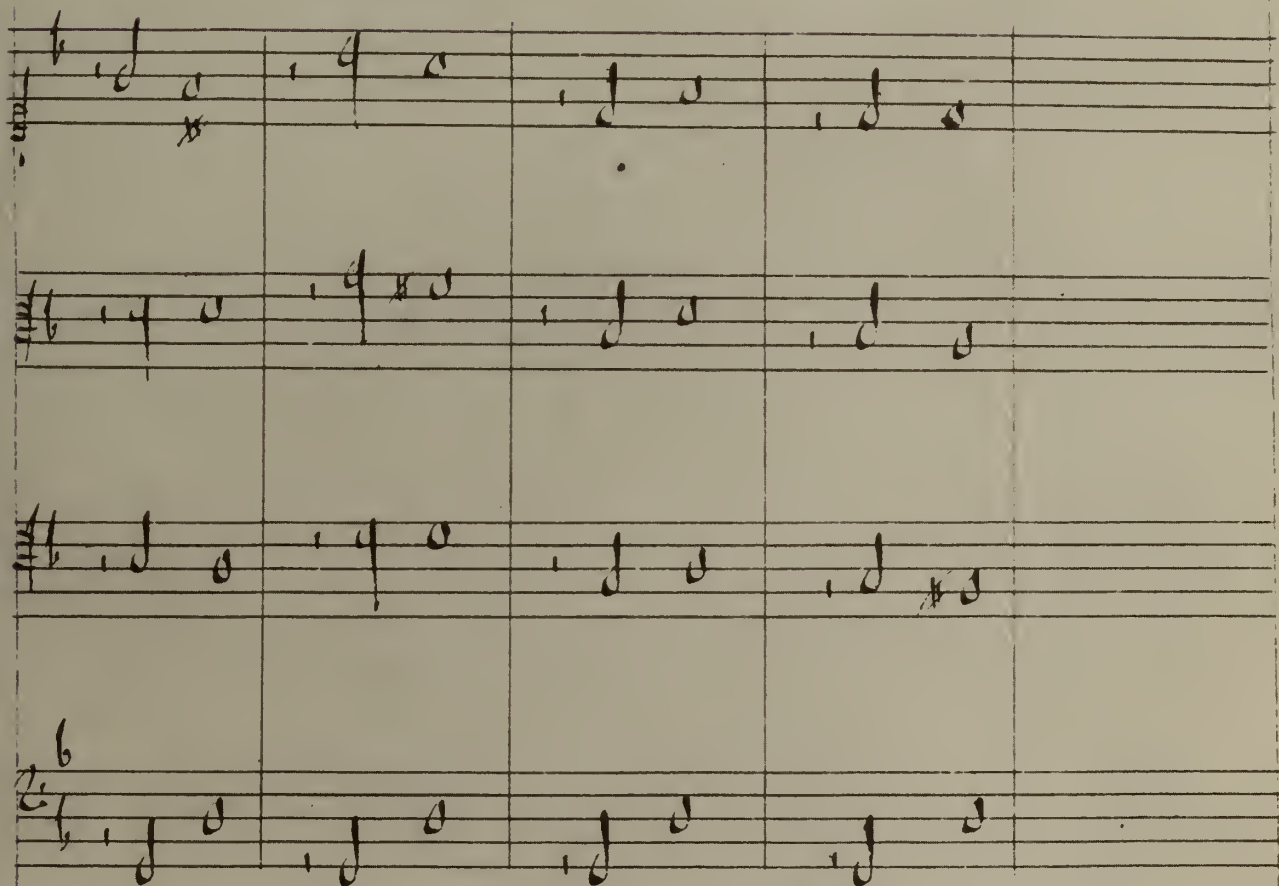
if Canto first use the 10, next the 12, Alto uses
the 12, next the 10, Tenor the 8, next the 5



if the Bass fall a s. you must use the same
chords, the which you use when the Bass rises
a +.

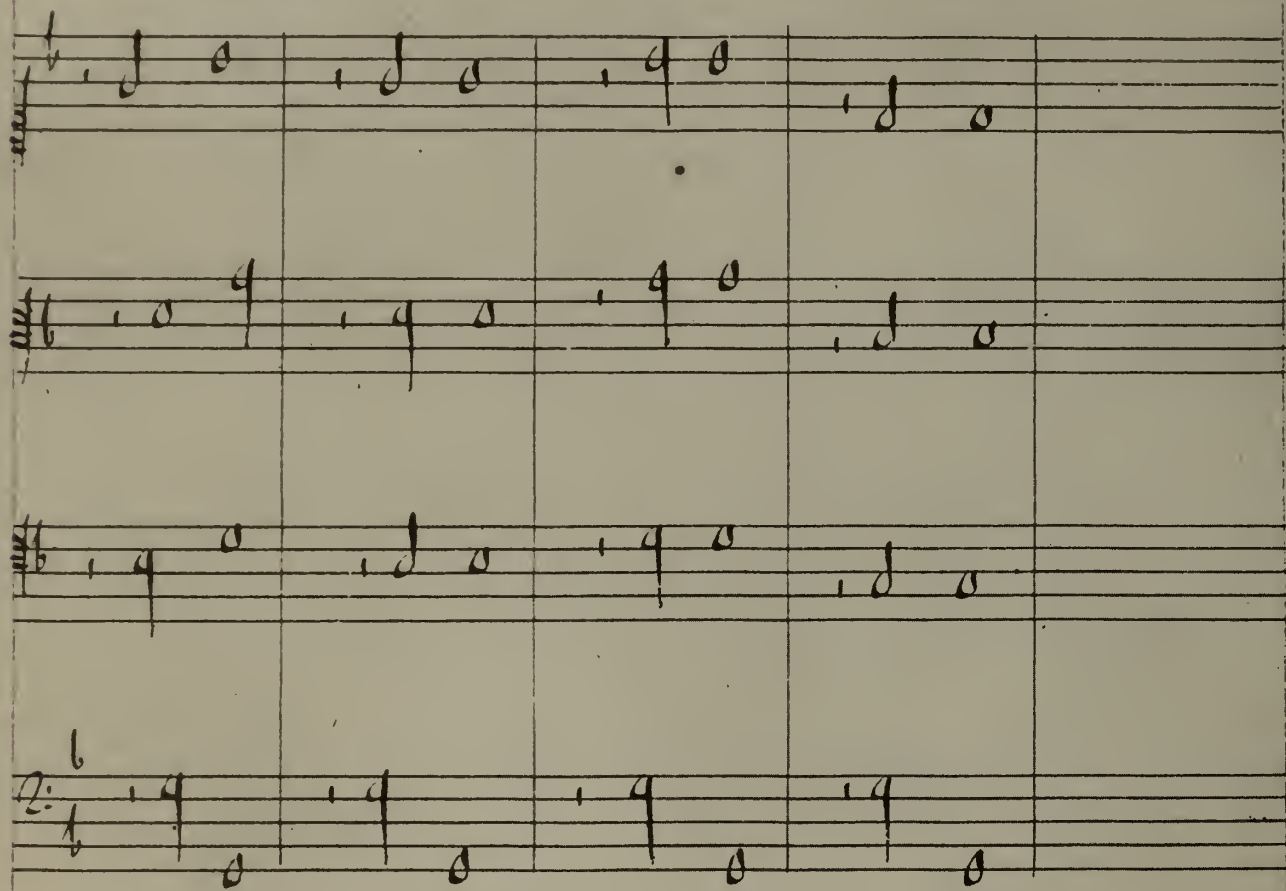


if the Bass rise a ♯, you make use the same
Chords, the which you use when the Bass
falls a ♯.



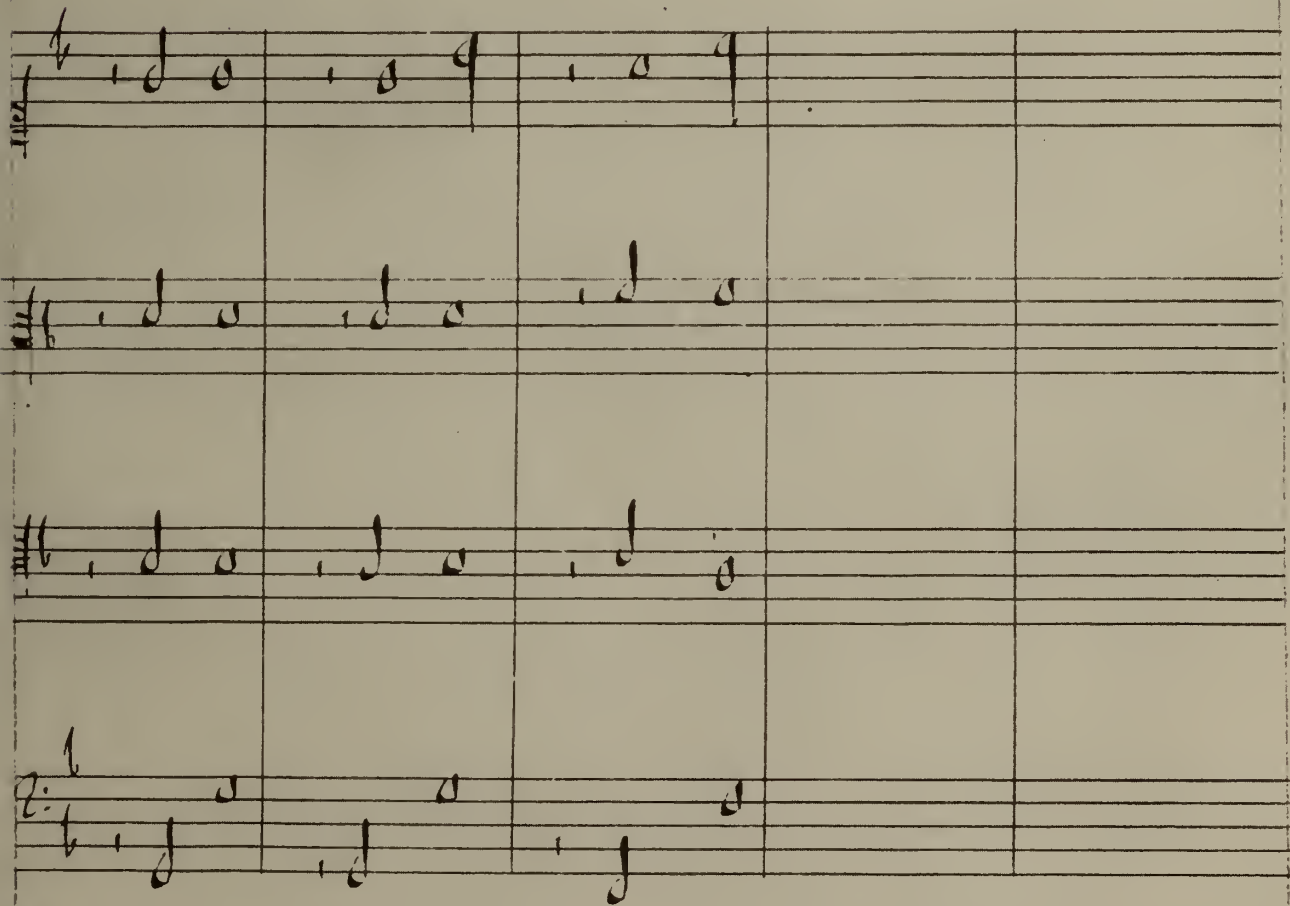
if the Bass fall an 8, you maie ~~maie~~ lett Canto
rise from the 8 unto the 17, Alto maie rise from
the 5 unto the 15 so he hold his 5, Tenor maie
rise from the 3 unto the 12. Or els you maie
lett your parts stand still, as lett Canto the 8,
next the 15, Alto the 5, next the 12, Tenor the
3, next the 10.

The Bass falling it is nott good for the
inner parts for to fall with him, butt when
Basso falls a parte maie rise, and it will
shew well.



if the Bass rise an 8, Canto first maie
 use ~~the 15~~ ^{the 15}, and next the 8, or elys holding the
 is next maie use the 10, Alto first uses the
 12, next the 5, Tenor uses the 10, next the 3.

The Bass rising, it is nott good for any
 other parte for to rise with him, butt when
 Basso rises another parte maie fall, and
 it will doe well.



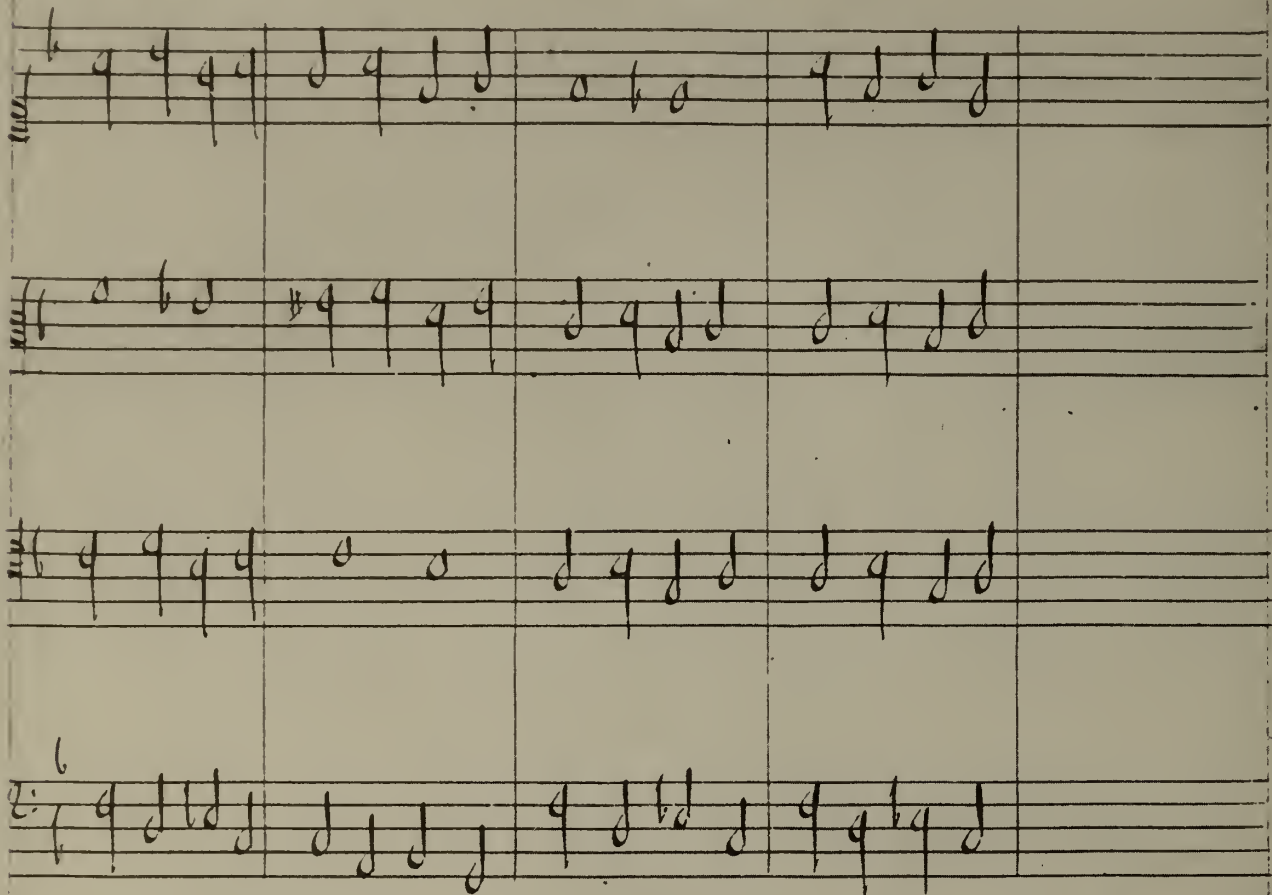
How to use a $\flat$ in Contrapoint.
 A $\flat$ in Contrapoint is used when the Bass falls a 3,
 or rises a 3, 2, or 4.

if the Bass fall a 3 and then rise a 2, Canto first must
 use a 10, next the 13, Alto the 8, next the 10, Tenor the 5, next the
 8.

if Canto first use the 12, next the 15, Alto must use the 10,
 next the 13, Tenor the 8, next the 10.

if Canto use first the 8, next the 10, Alto must use the 5,
 next the 8, Tenor the 3, next the 6.

if Canto use two 10 together, Alto must use first the
 5, next the 8, Tenor the 3, next the 6.



These rules shewing how to use a $\flat$ in Contrapoint
 are onlie to be observed in minims and crotchets,
 in semibreves you must not use the same.

if the Bass rise a 3 and then fall a 2 Canto
first make use a 15, next the 10, Alto the 10, next the 8
he must divide, and then use the 10, Tenor the 8, next the 5.
if Canto use the 15, next the 12, Alto must use the 13,
next the 10, Tenor the 10, next the 8 he must divide, and
then use the 10.

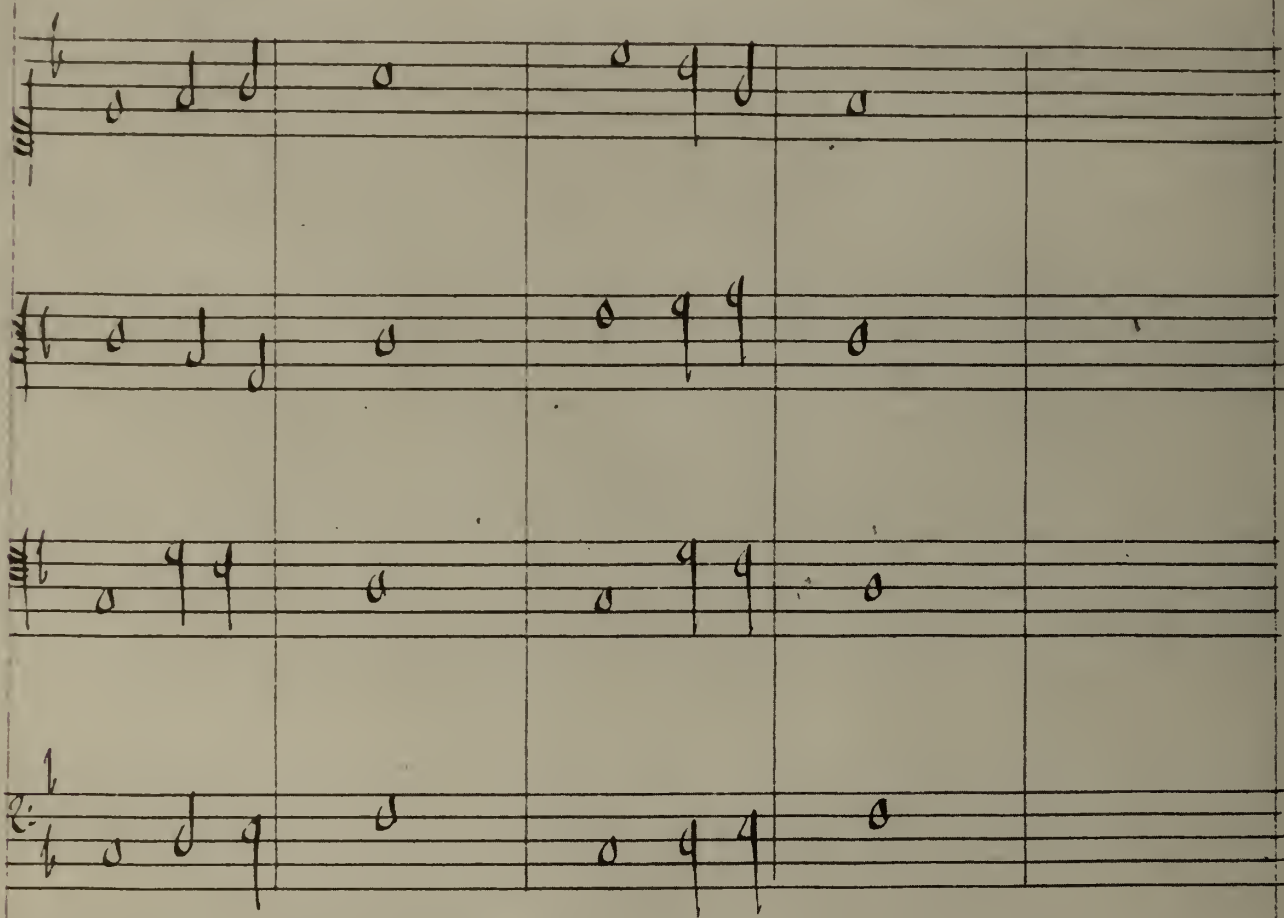
if Canto use two 10 together, Alto first make use
the 8 next the 5, Tenor the 6, next the 3.

Faultie.

The last example is faultie, and the fault is between
Canto, and Alto in the 3 note: Alto rises with Canto
using a false 4, wherefore you must use divide the
second note in Alto, and cause him for to rise unto the
10, and then com down, and use the 10, as it
appeareth in the first example.

if the Bass rise seconds for 4 notes together, Canto
maie ascend with him using all 10, Alto first must
use an 8 secondlie a 6, thirdlie a 3, next a 5
Tenor first a 5, secondlie an 8, thirdlie a 6, next a 3.

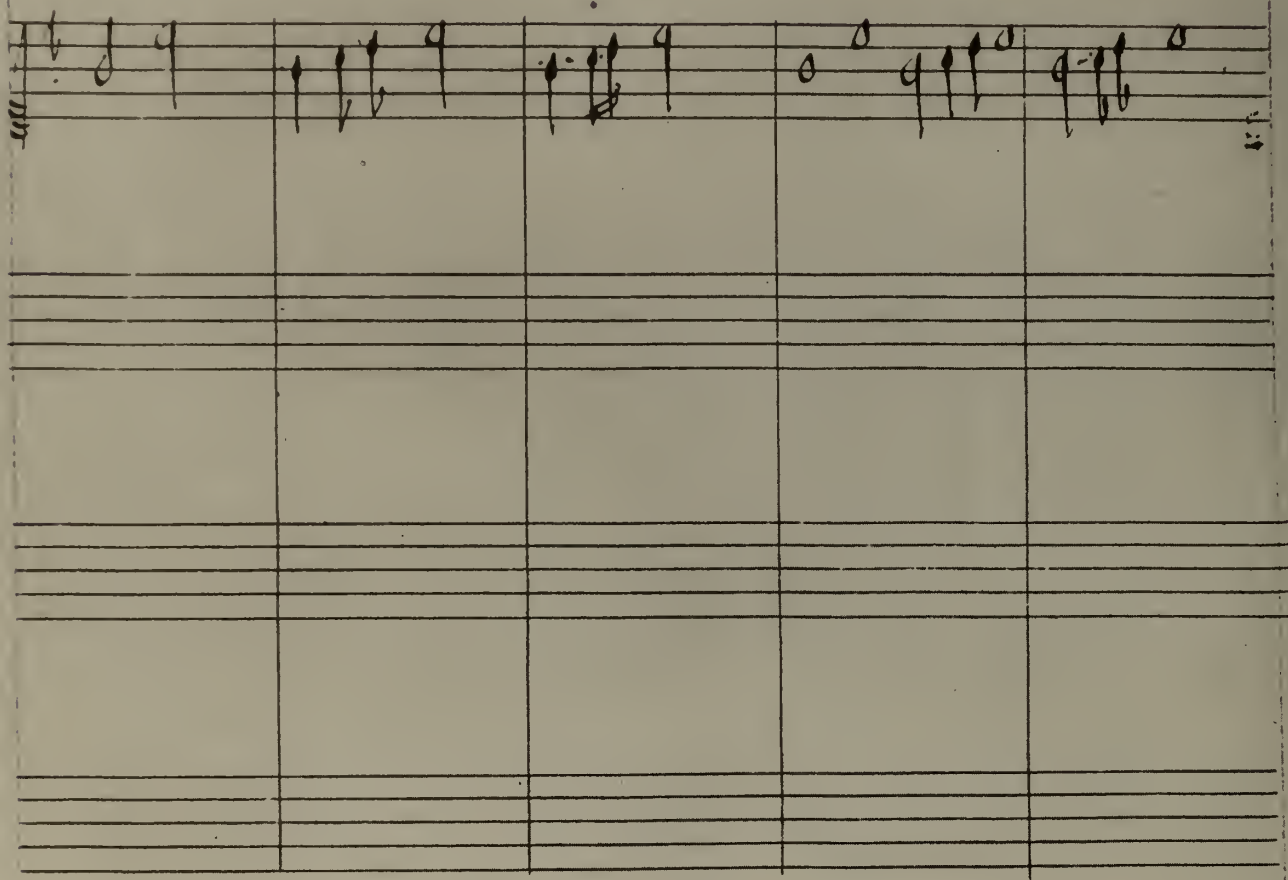
if Canto first use the 15 secondlie the 13, thirdlie
the 10, next the 8, Alto must use 10 for three notes
together, and then use the 5, Tenor must use the 5 firstlie
secondlie the 8, thirdlie the 6, next the 3.



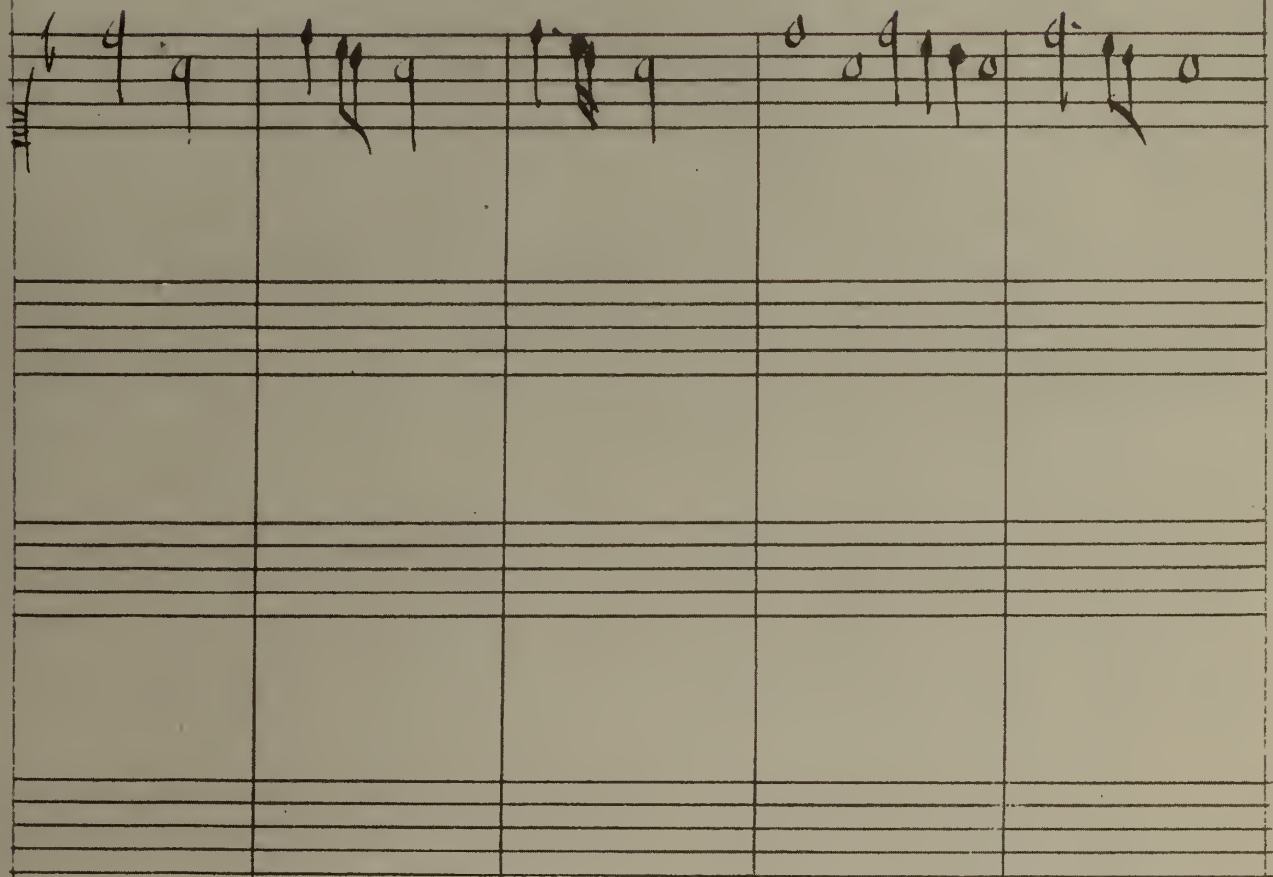
if the Bass rise a 4, or fall a 5 and then fall
a 2, next rise a 3, Canto first make use the 17,
and secondlie, and thirdlie use two 13 together,
and next the 10. Alto first uses the 12, secondlie the 10
and thirdlie the 10, next the 8, Tenor first uses the
8, secondlie the 3, thirdlie the 8, and next the 5.
if the Bass fall a 5 the same is likewise to be
observed, as if the Bass should rise a 4.

The image shows four staves of handwritten musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is written in a historical style, featuring various note values and rests. The first staff contains a sequence of notes and rests across four measures. The second staff follows a similar pattern. The third staff also contains musical notation across four measures. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest marked '1' and then continues with musical notation. The notation is somewhat faded and the ink is dark, typical of older manuscripts.

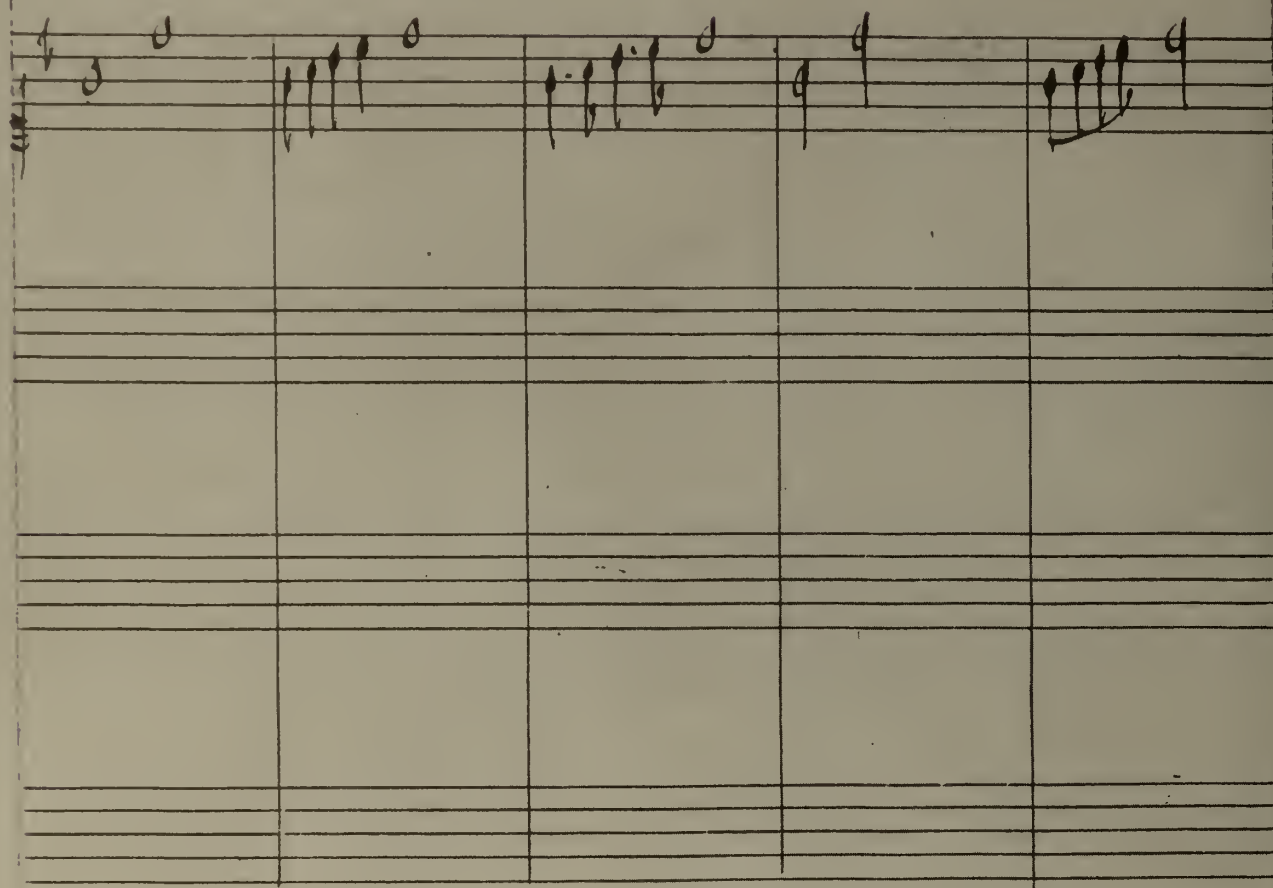
if anie part rise a 4, you maie divide your first
note into three notes, the first note divided must be
halfe, and the other two must be the other halfe
or els you maie hold the first with a pricke, and
then the rest must be the quarter.



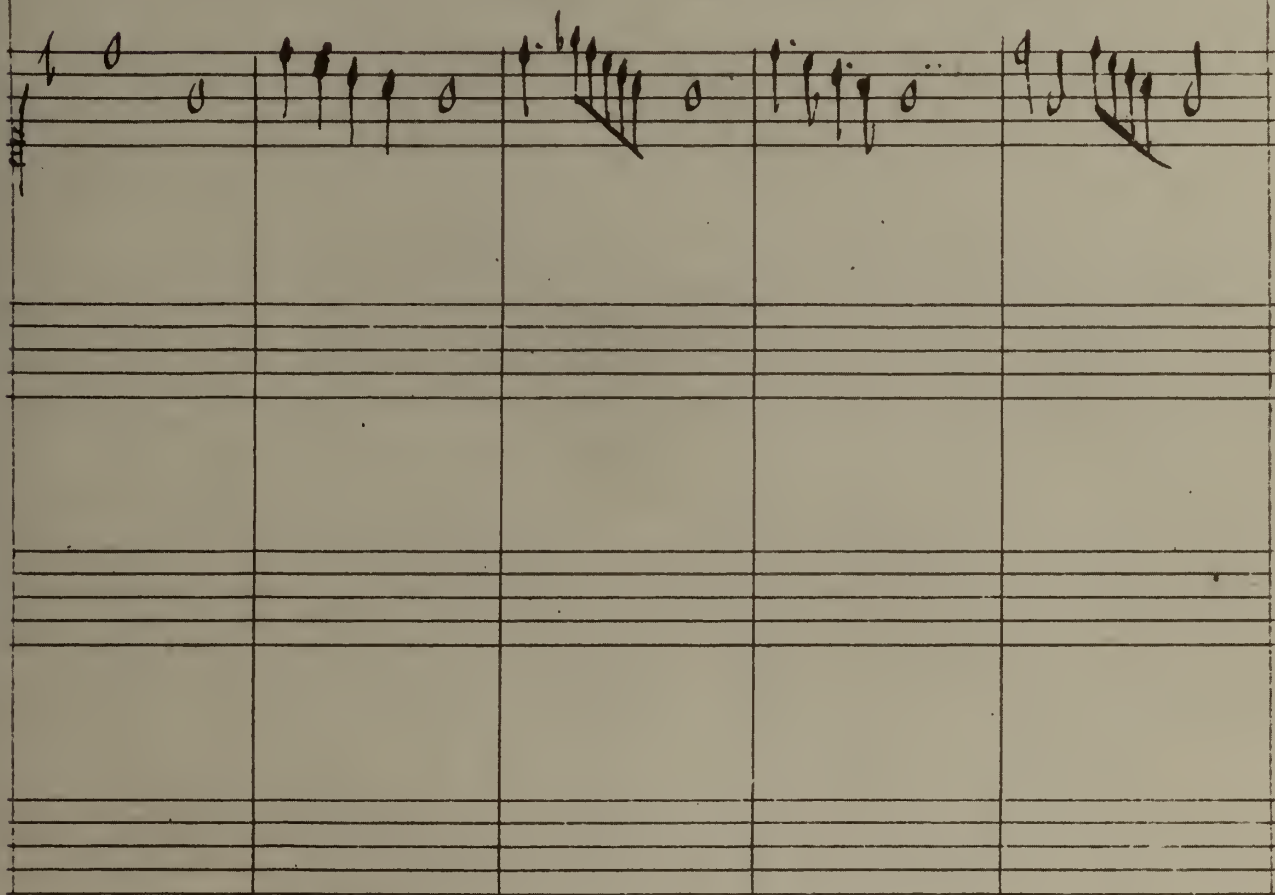
if arie part fall a $\frac{1}{2}$ you maie divide the first note
into three notes, and the first note must be halfe, and
the rest must be the other halfe, or els you maie
hold the first with a priede, and lett the other two
be the quarter.



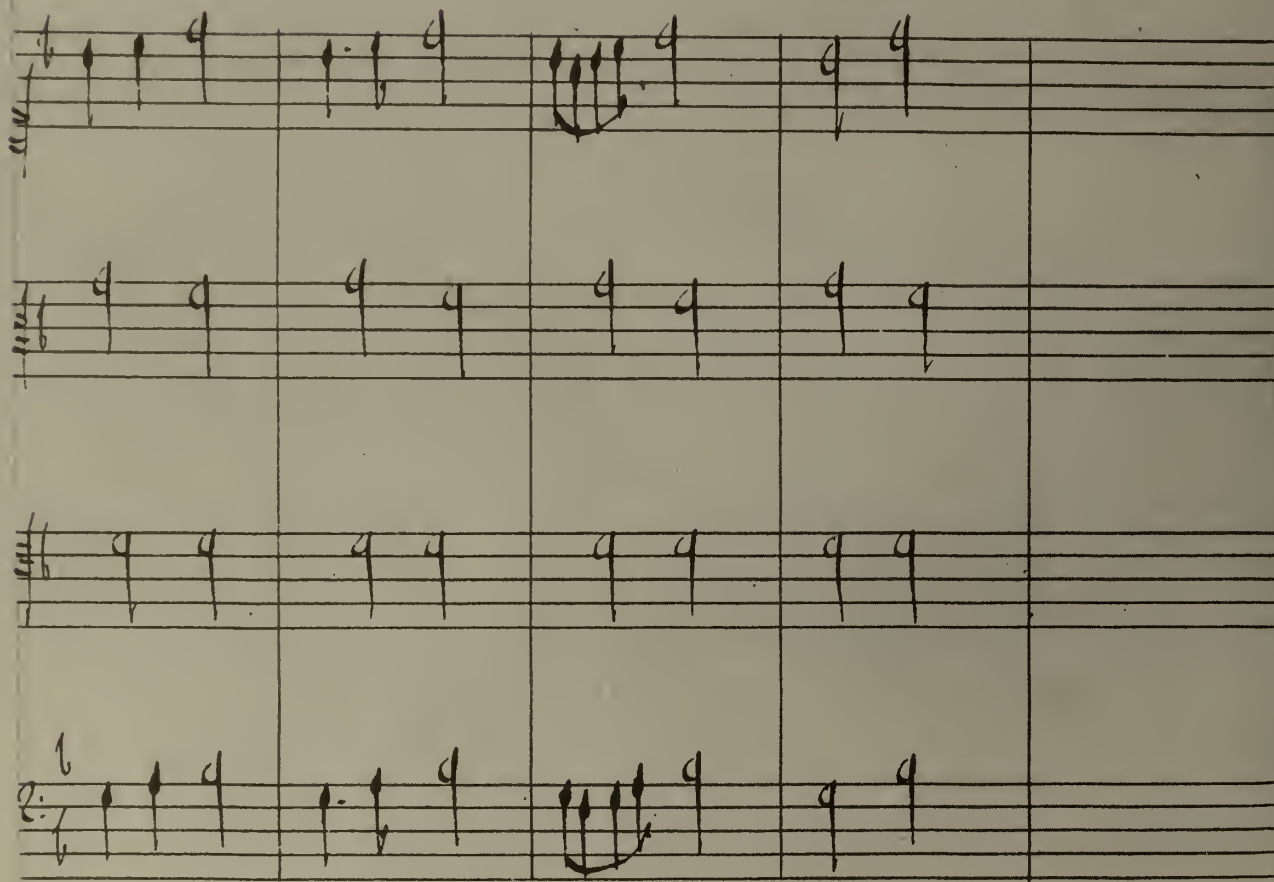
if anie part rise a s, the first note maie be divided
into foure notes, or els you maie hold the first and the
third with pricks. butt if they rise in quavers you
maie nott use them with a pricke in a songe.



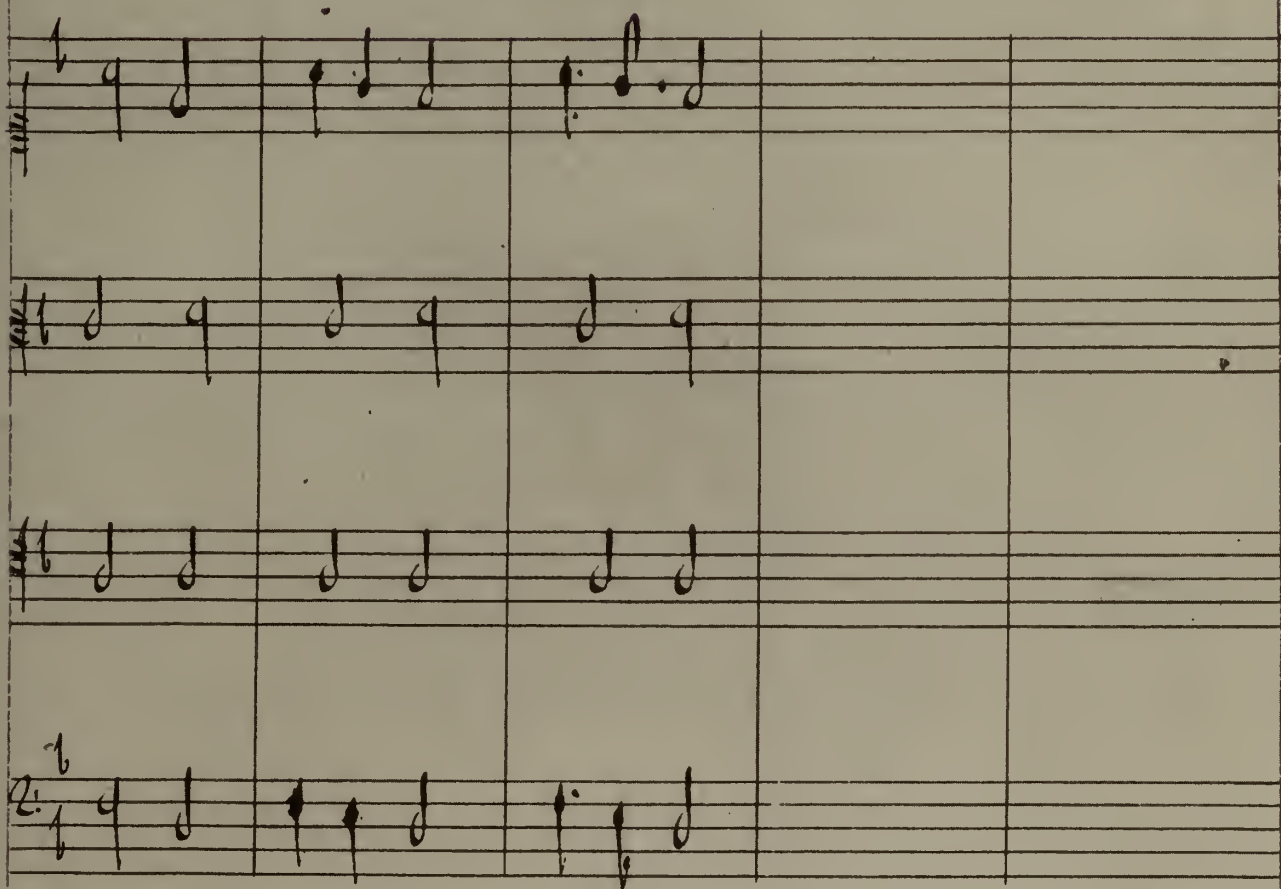
if any part fall a s you maie divide the first
note into foure notes, or els you maie hold them,
especiallie the first, and third note with prickles,
except it be in quavers.



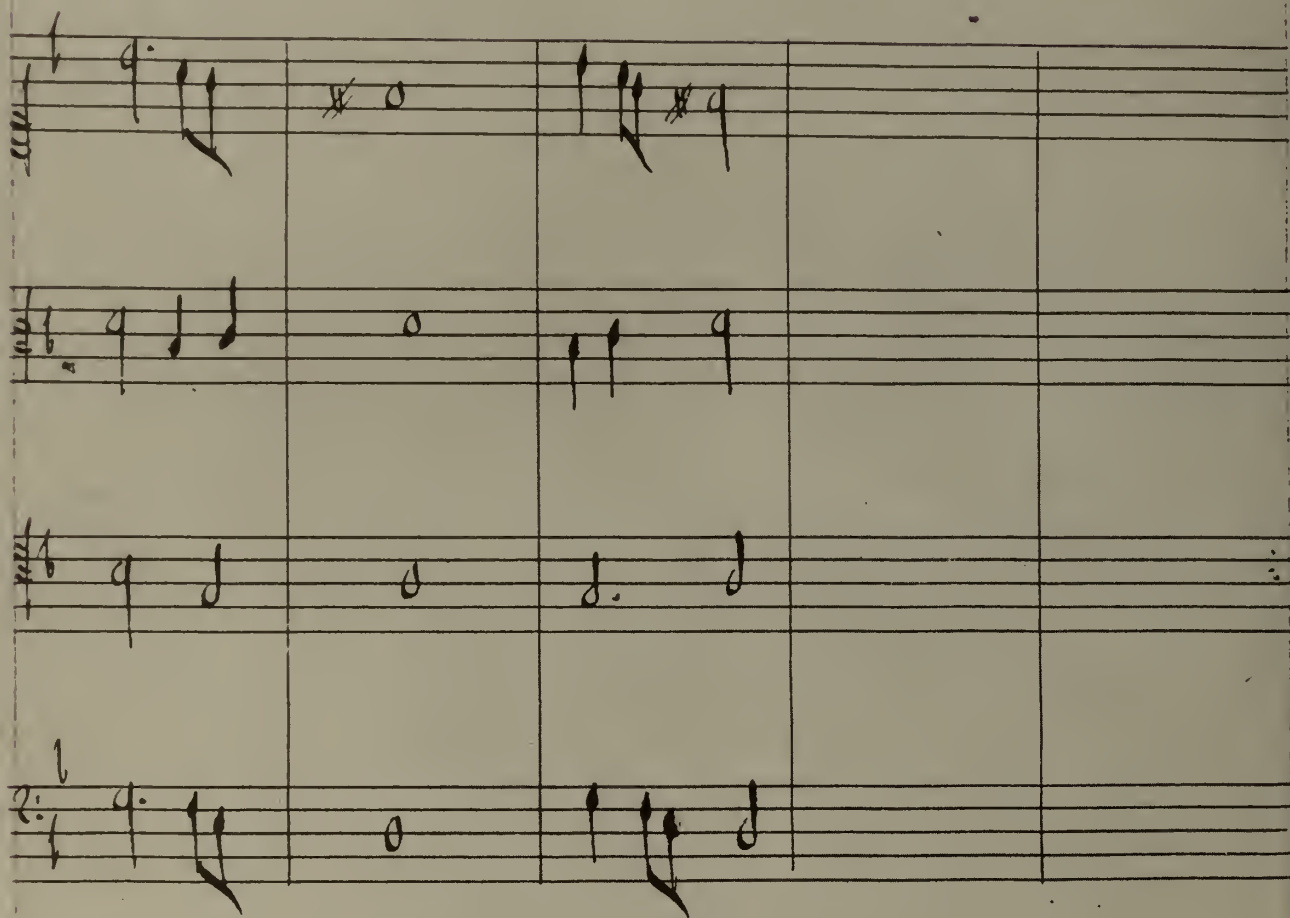
if the Bass rise a 3 in division, Canto male rise
tearths with him Alto first must hold in the 8, next
rise the 5 Tenor must first hold his 5, and next
rise the 3.



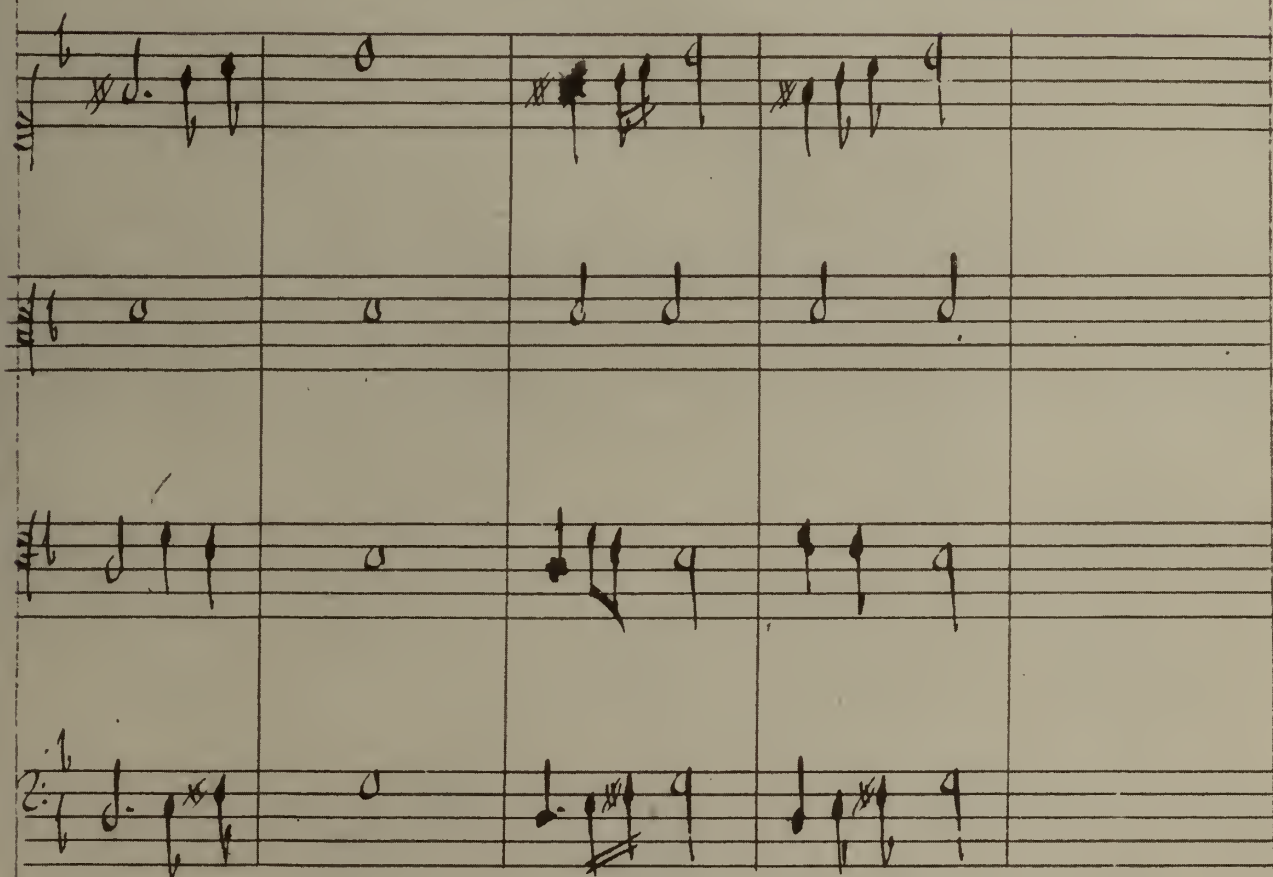
if the Bass fall a 3 in division, Canto male
fall with him in 10, Alto must hold first his 5, next
use the 8, Tenor must hold first the 3, and next
use the 5.



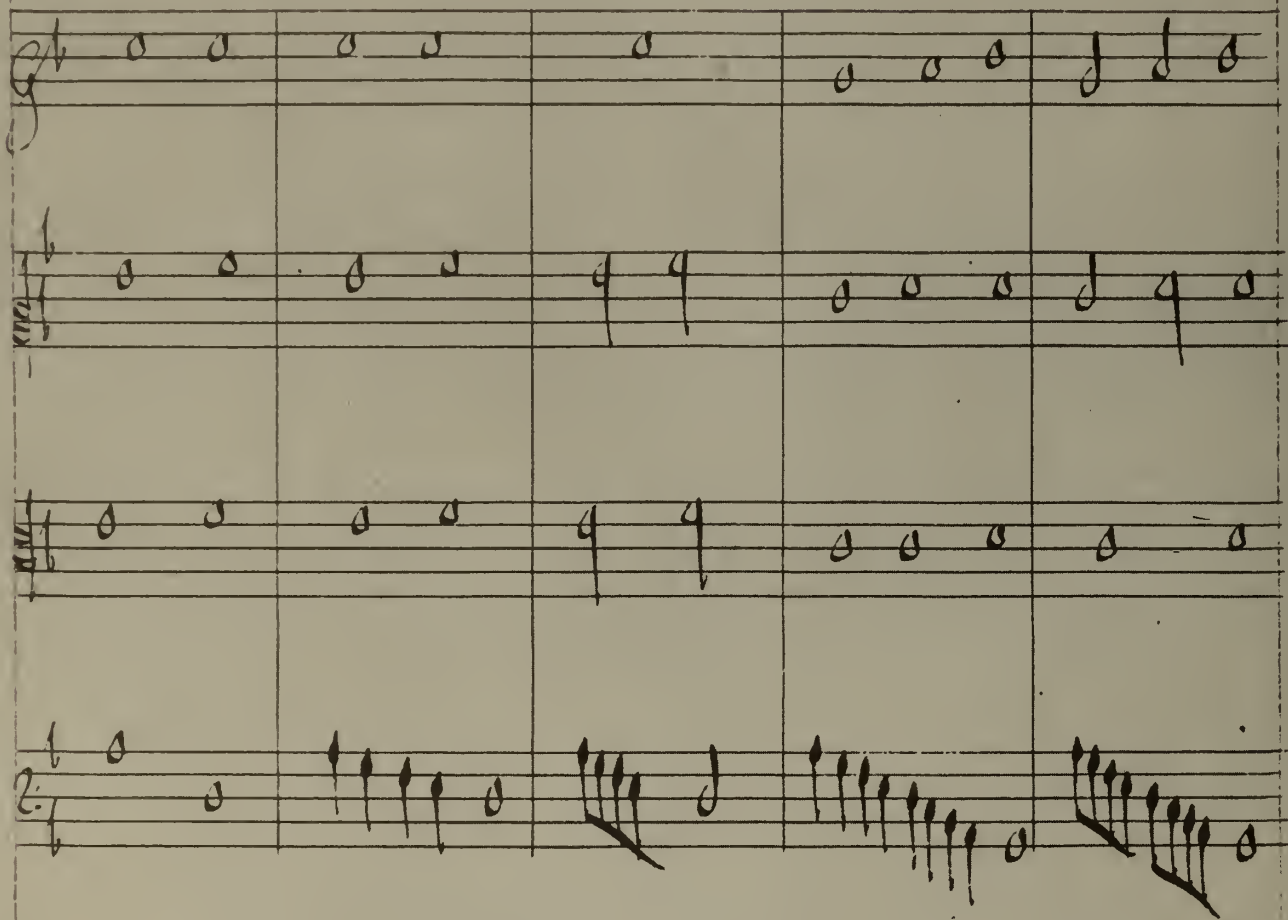
if the Bass fall a + dividing his first note,
Canto maie fall with him using io, and the rest
of parts maie hold, or stirre so it be without faults.



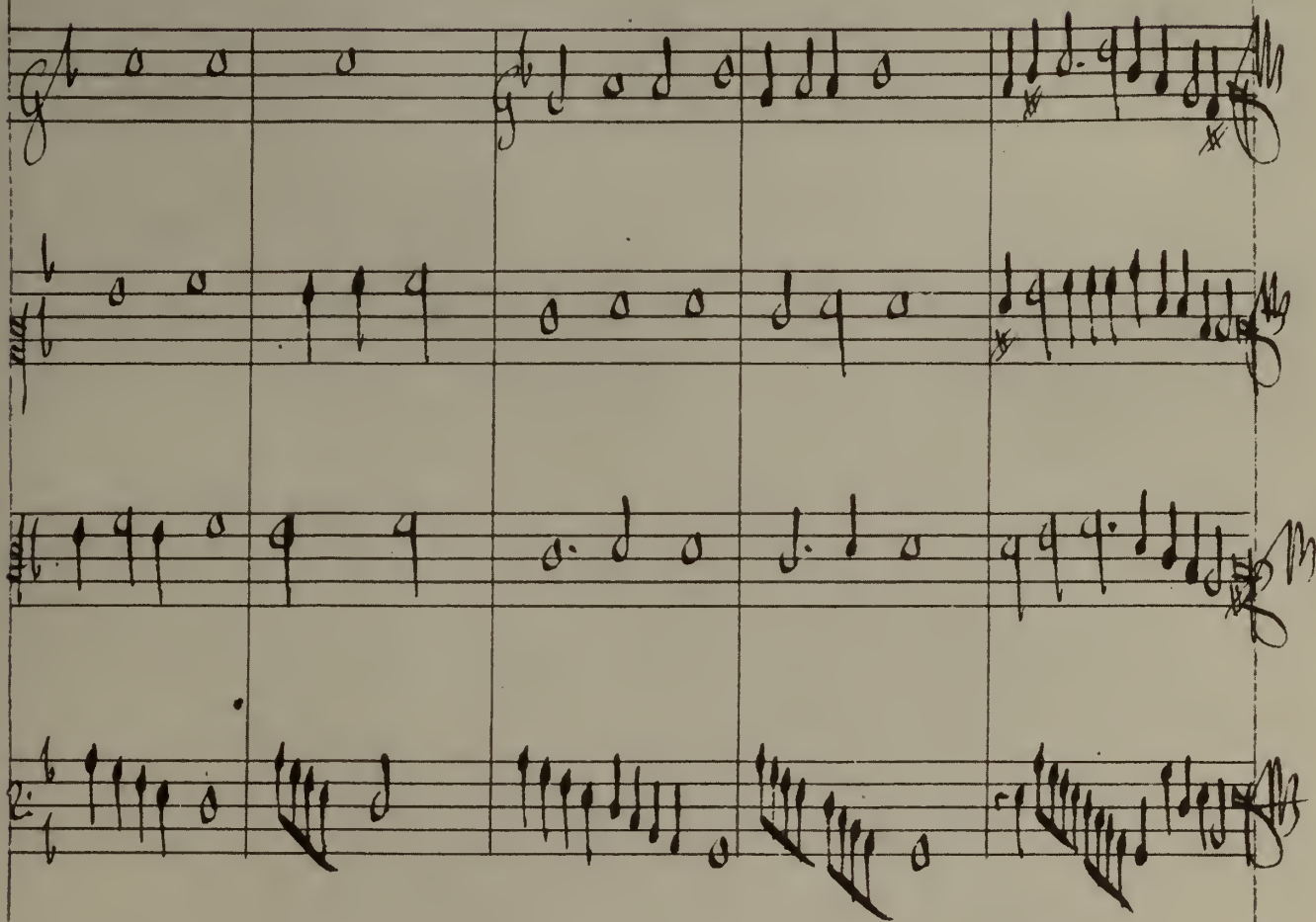
if the Bass rise a 4 dividing his first note
Canto more up tenths, and fall with him,
the rest of parts must hold.



if the Bass fall a fift^e in division, and com nott unto
 a close, you must use in the rest of parts to sett
 unto the first note of the Bass untill he com to
 his fift note, and if the Bass descend foure
 chromates you make use in the rest of parts a
 semibreve, if quavers then a minim, Or



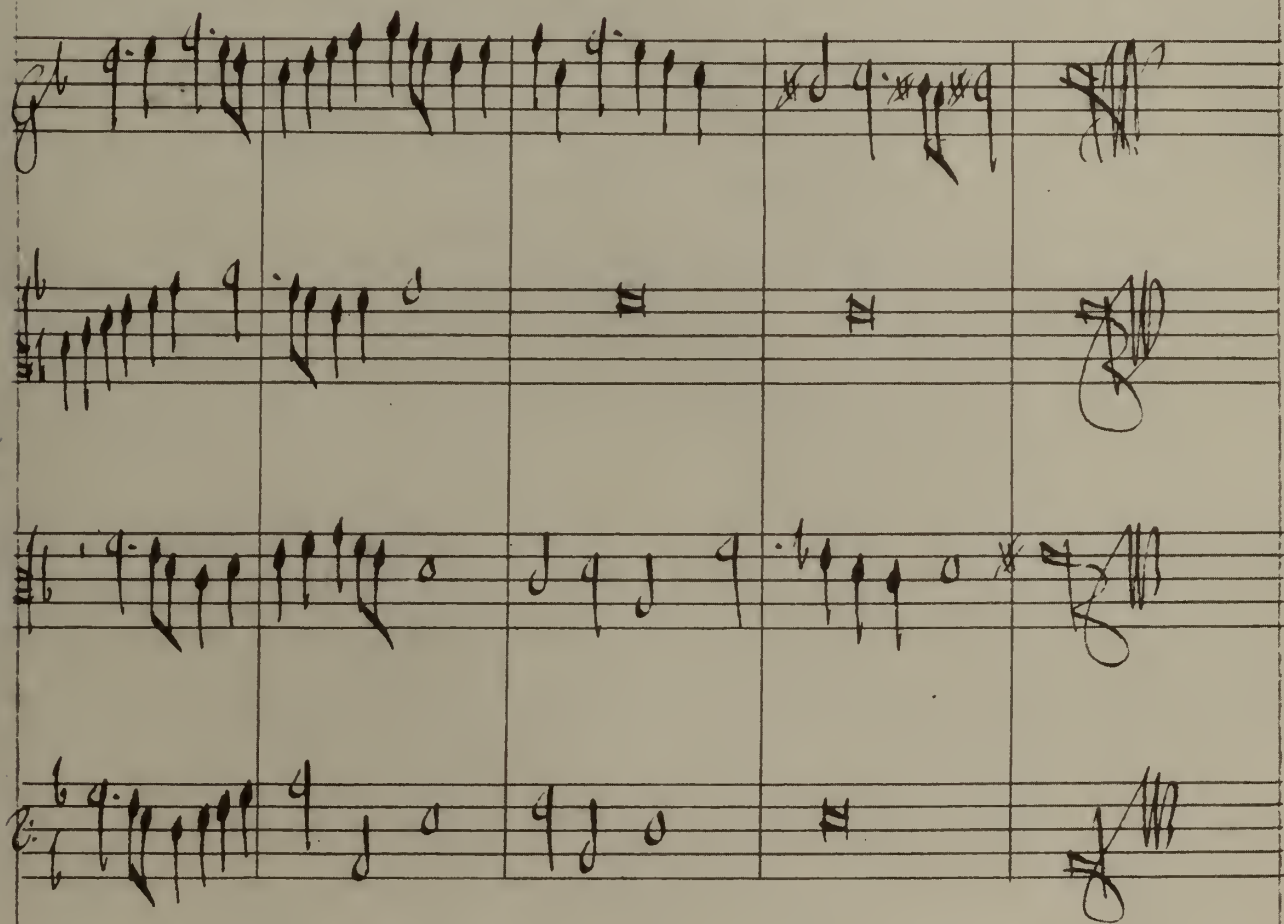
Or else if the Bass fall a 5 in division
lett the part which uses the 5 unto the first
note use the 8 unto the third note of the
Bass.



if the Bass rise a s in division lett Canto rise
the 15, and hold and then rise the 10, Alto must
rise the 12, and next the 8, Tenor the 10 next
the 5.

Handwritten musical score for four voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The score is written on four staves, each with a clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef, the Alto with an alto clef, the Tenor with a tenor clef, and the Bass with a bass clef. The music is written in a simple, handwritten style. The Soprano part consists of a series of notes and rests. The Alto part consists of a series of notes and rests. The Tenor part consists of a series of notes and rests. The Bass part consists of a series of notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The staves are divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

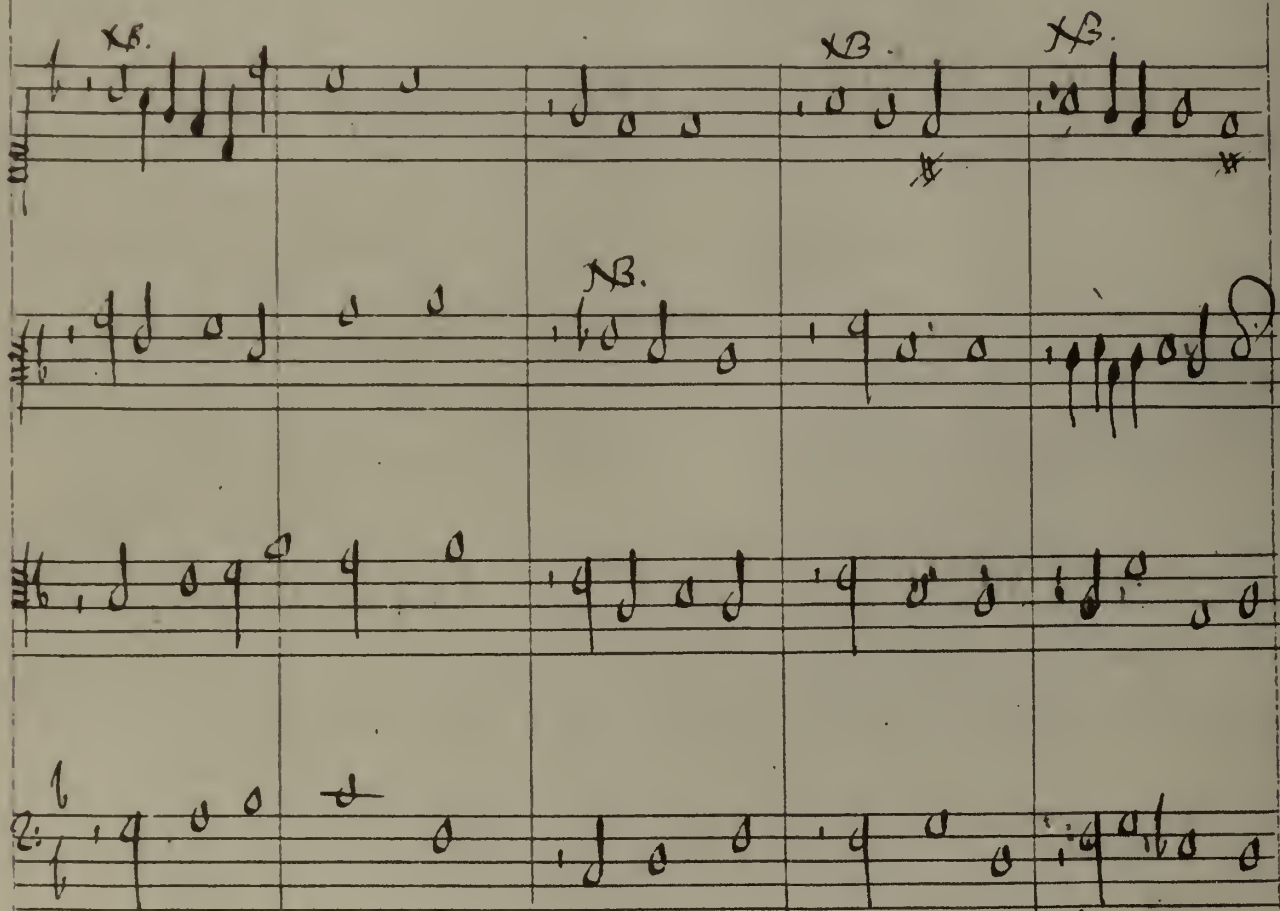
if the Bass use semibreves some of ^{the} parts maie
divide, and goe from the 3 in the 5, or from the
5 into the 8, or from the 8 into the 5, or from
the 5 into the 3, or rise from the 8 unto the 15,
and so they maie divide their semibreves either
into crochets, or quavers.



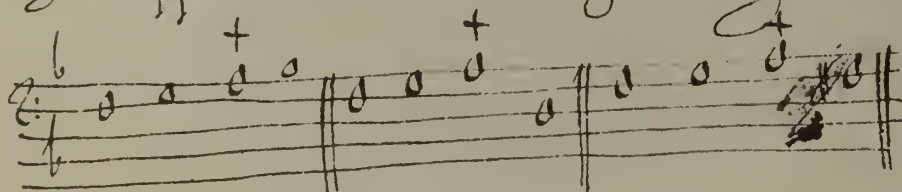
of Ligatures
if the Bass rise a = how the
is made hold

if the Bass rise 3, or 4 seconds, or after a =
rise a 3 or fall a 4, or a 3 the part which
uses the is must hold, and next use the 8.

This holding is upon a 9.



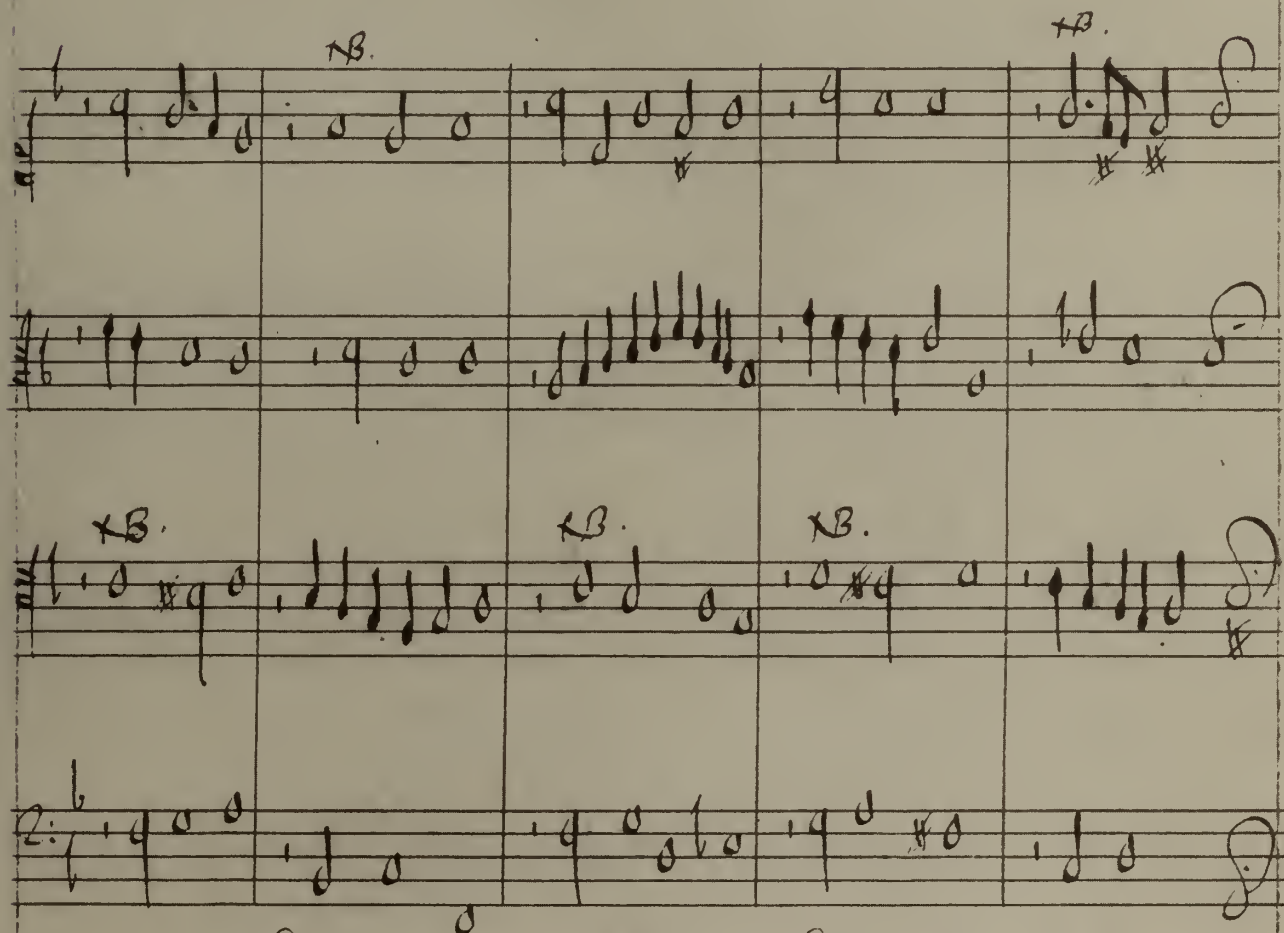
The is must hold when the Bass ascends 3, or 4
seconds, and then ~~falls~~ means to make a kind
of close upon the third ascending note.



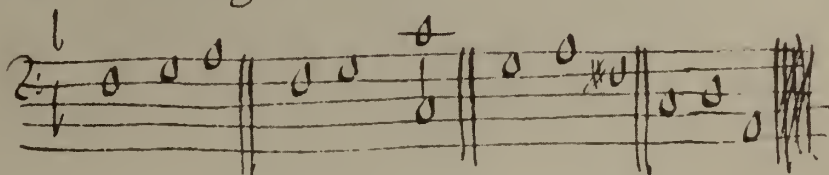
if the Bass rise a 2 how the 12, or
5 may hold.

if the Bass rise ^a ~~two~~ seconds ~~together~~, and
then rise a 4, or fall a 5: or if the Bass rise a
2, and then fall a 4, or 5, or a sharpe 3,
let the part hold which uses the 12, or 5, and
then use the 10.

This holding is upon the 4, and 11.

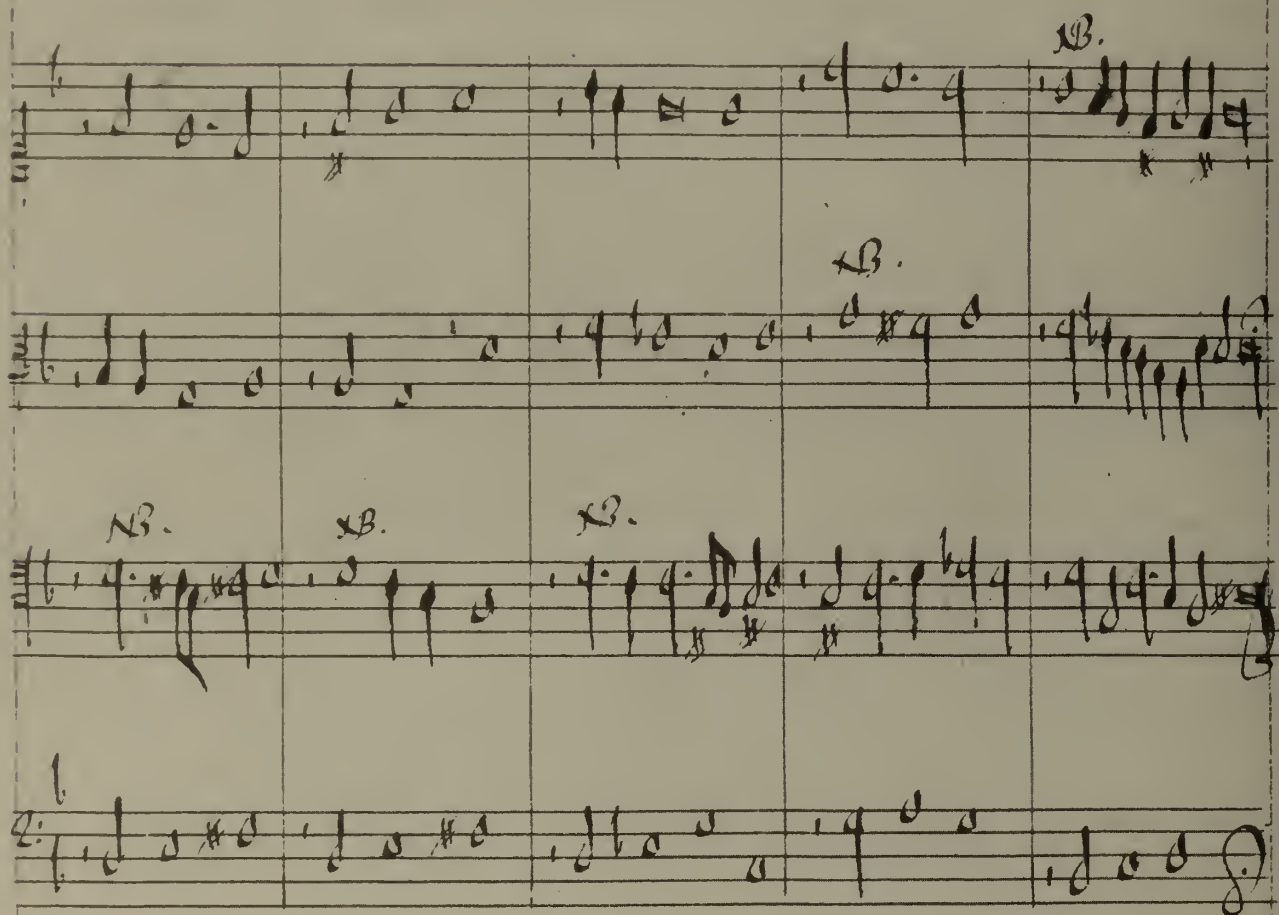


The 12, or 5 holds when the Bass rises,
and will have his second ascending note to
be made a close.



if the Bass rise a $\sharp$ how
the δ or ϵ main hold.

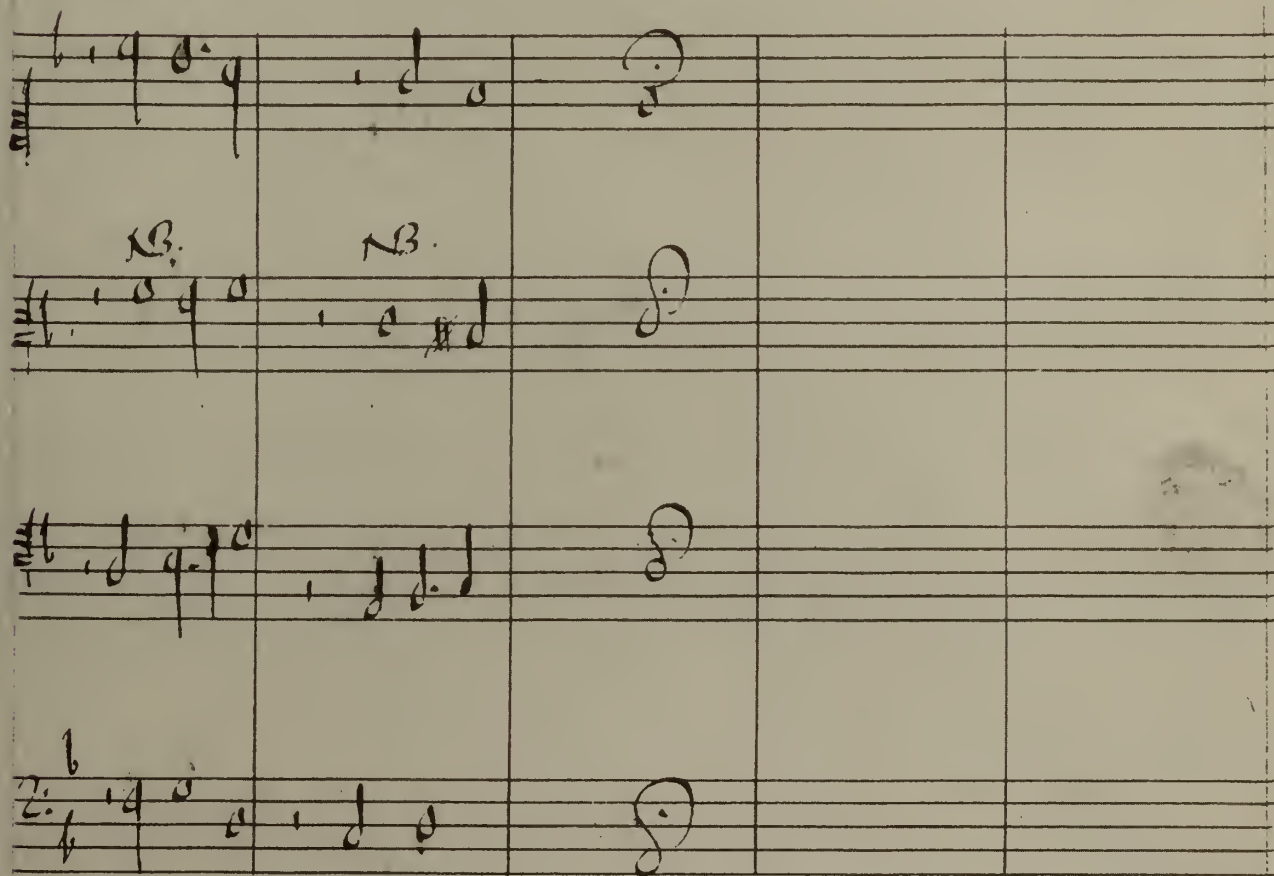
If the Bass rise a $\sharp$, and then rise another
shape $\sharp$: or if the Bass rise a $\sharp$, and then
rise a $\flat$, or fall a $\sharp$, let the part hold which
like the δ , or ϵ , and then rise a $\flat$, or $\sharp$.
Or if the Bass rise two $\sharp$, and then fall a $\flat$.
This holding is upon a $\flat$.



if the Bass rise a $\sharp$
how the $\flat$ may hold

if the Bass rise a $\sharp$, and then fall a $\flat$
meaning for to change the ayre, and to
defer a close lett the $\flat$ hold, and then use
the $\flat$.

This holding is upon a $\sharp$.



if the Bass rise a = in minims,
 and then fall a $\frac{5}{2}$ the 8, or is made hold
 and rise into the ^{third} ~~7~~ note of the Bass either
 the $\frac{5}{2}$ is.

Here the 8 holds
 using a 7.

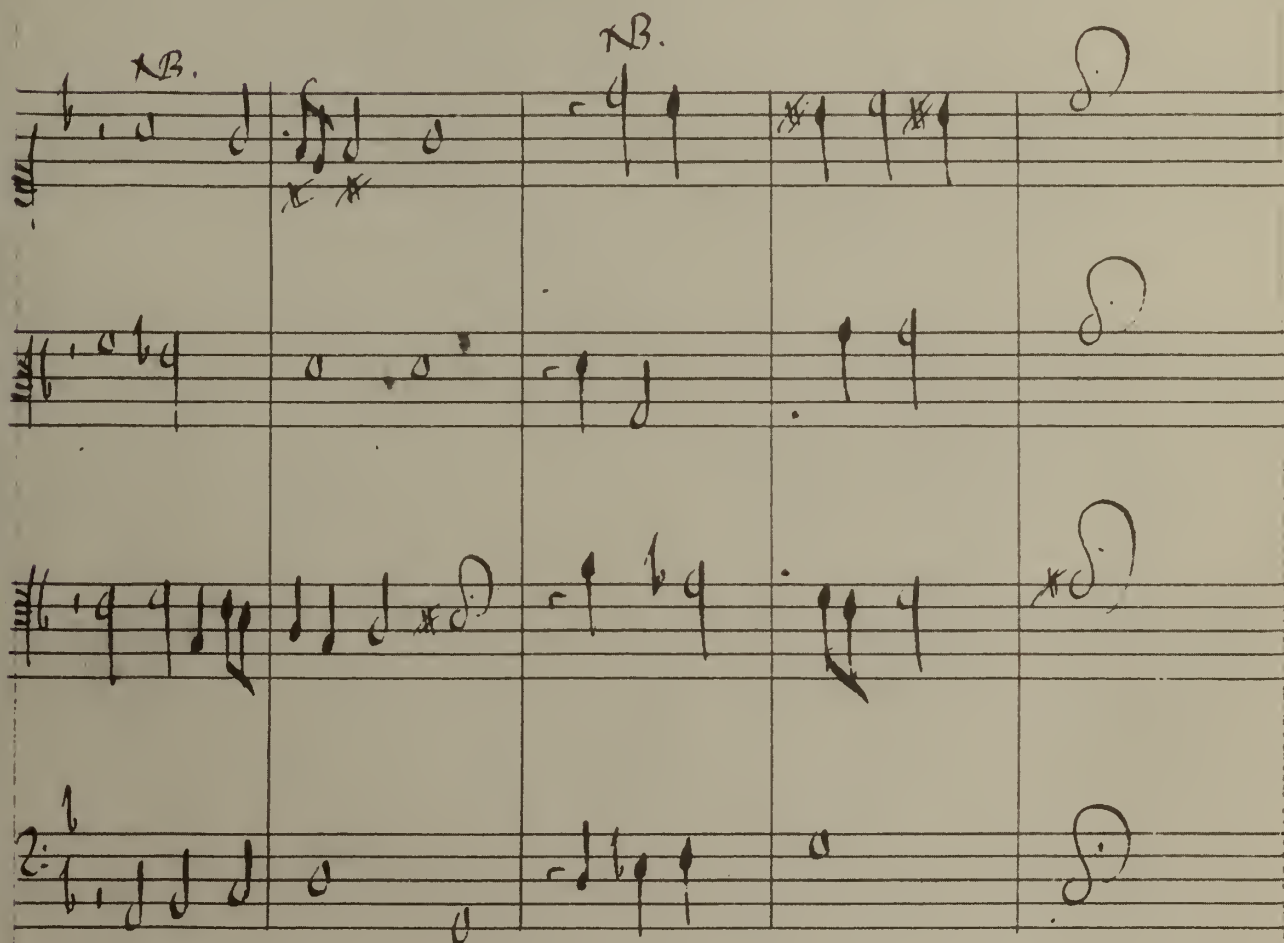
NB.

Here the 10 holds using
 a 9.

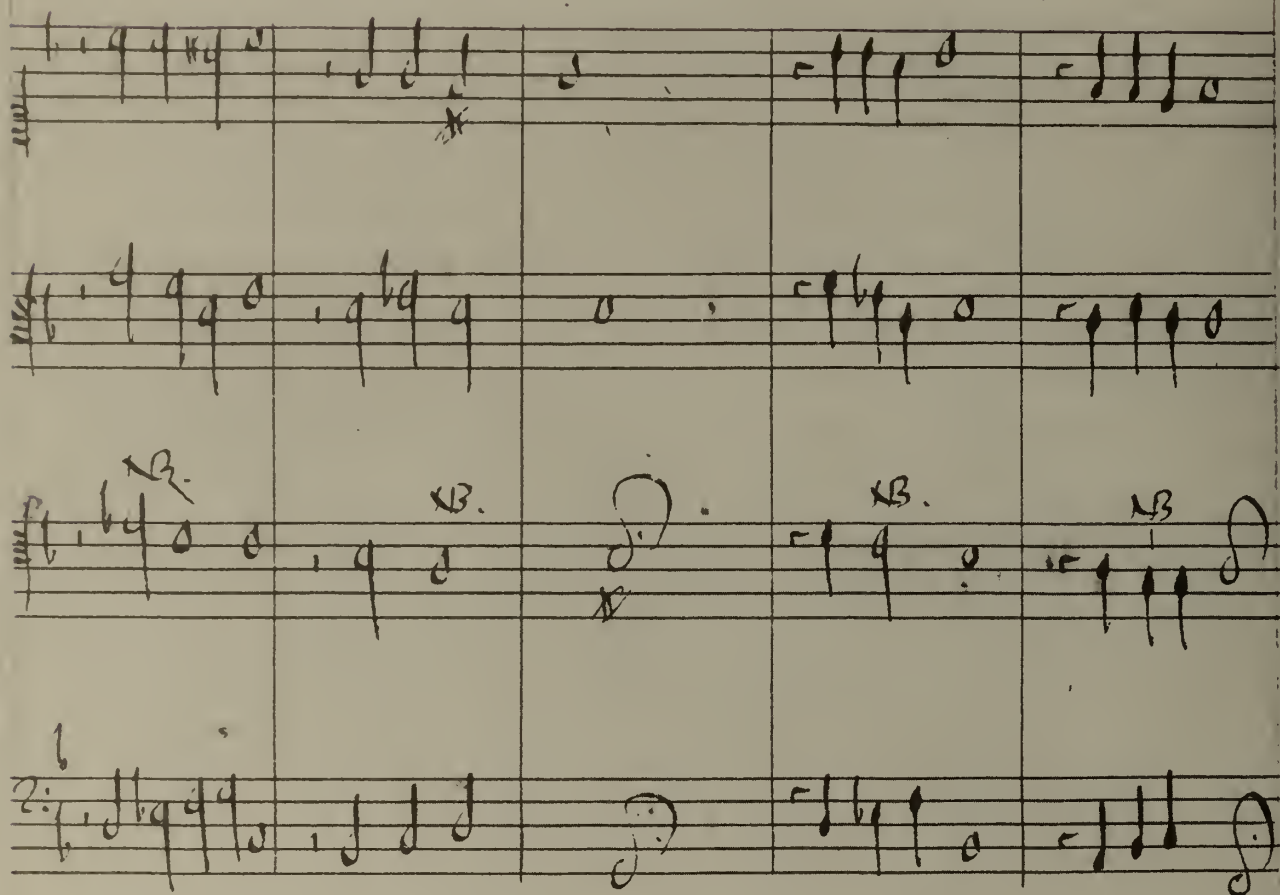
The musical score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains several measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a few accidentals. The second staff also has a treble clef and continues the musical line. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, featuring a large 'NB.' marking above it. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, also containing a large 'NB.' marking. The notation is handwritten and includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

if the Bass ascend three seconds in minims,
or throcheats the 15, or 8 maie hold, and
then use unto the third note of the ~~the~~ 12
or 5.

the holding is upon a 7



if the Bass rise two $\approx$ in minims, or
 characters, and then fall a s, you make use
 unto the second note of the Bass a b for
 a s.



if the Bass rise many ^{seconds} $\frac{2}{2}$, let the part
which use the $\flat$ divide, and then use a $\flat$,
and so hold as it appeareth in the Tenor
in the following example.

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely 17th or 18th century. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains several measures of music, including a measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a variety of note values and rests. The third staff is marked with 'XB.' at the beginning and contains more musical notation. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, and it concludes the example with a final measure. The handwriting is elegant and characteristic of the period.

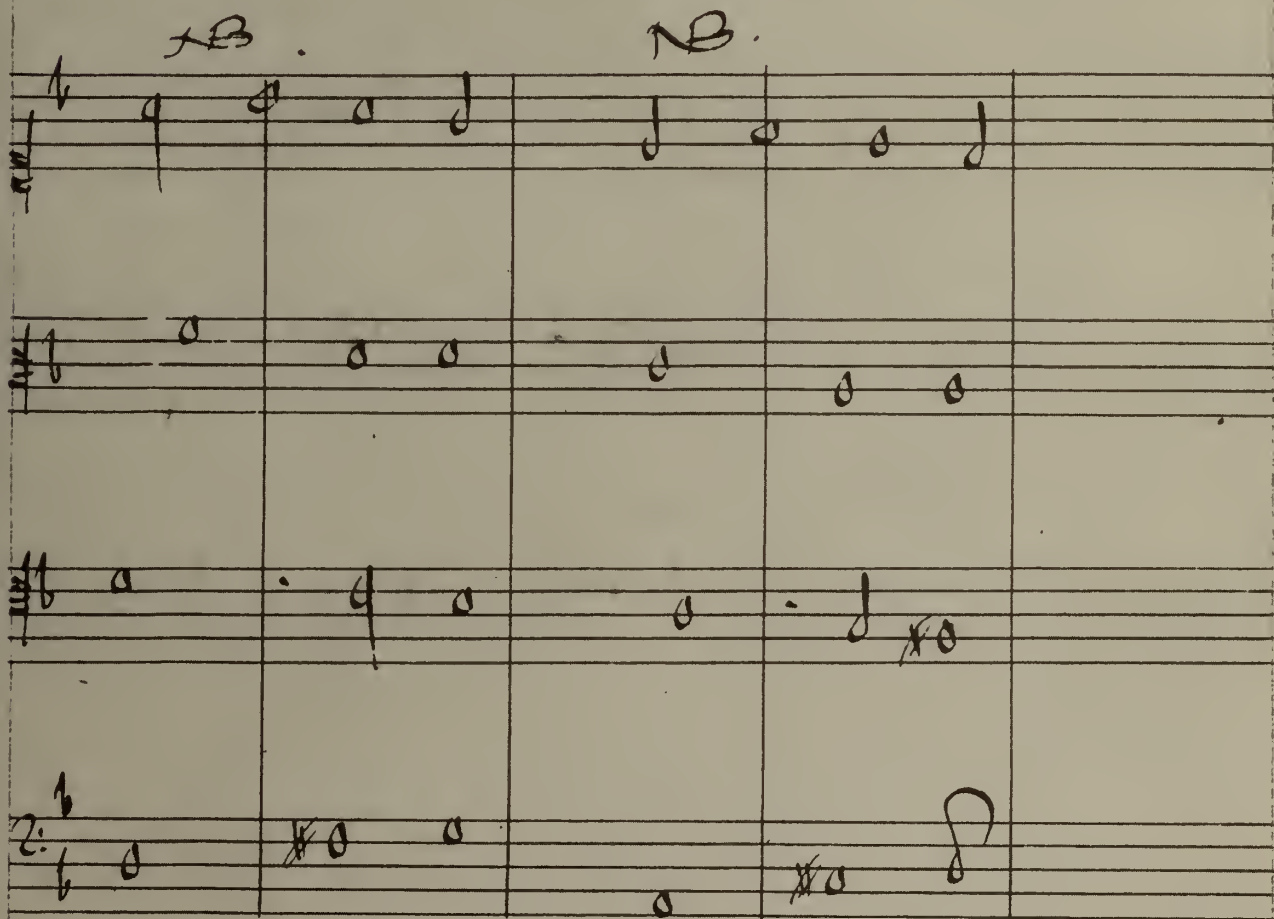
if the Bass rise a 3, and then rise
a 2, or fall a 2, a 4, or a 5 lett your
part which uses the 12, or 5 divide, and then
use a 6, or 12 holding the same he must use
the 10, or 3.

This holding is upon the 11, and 4.

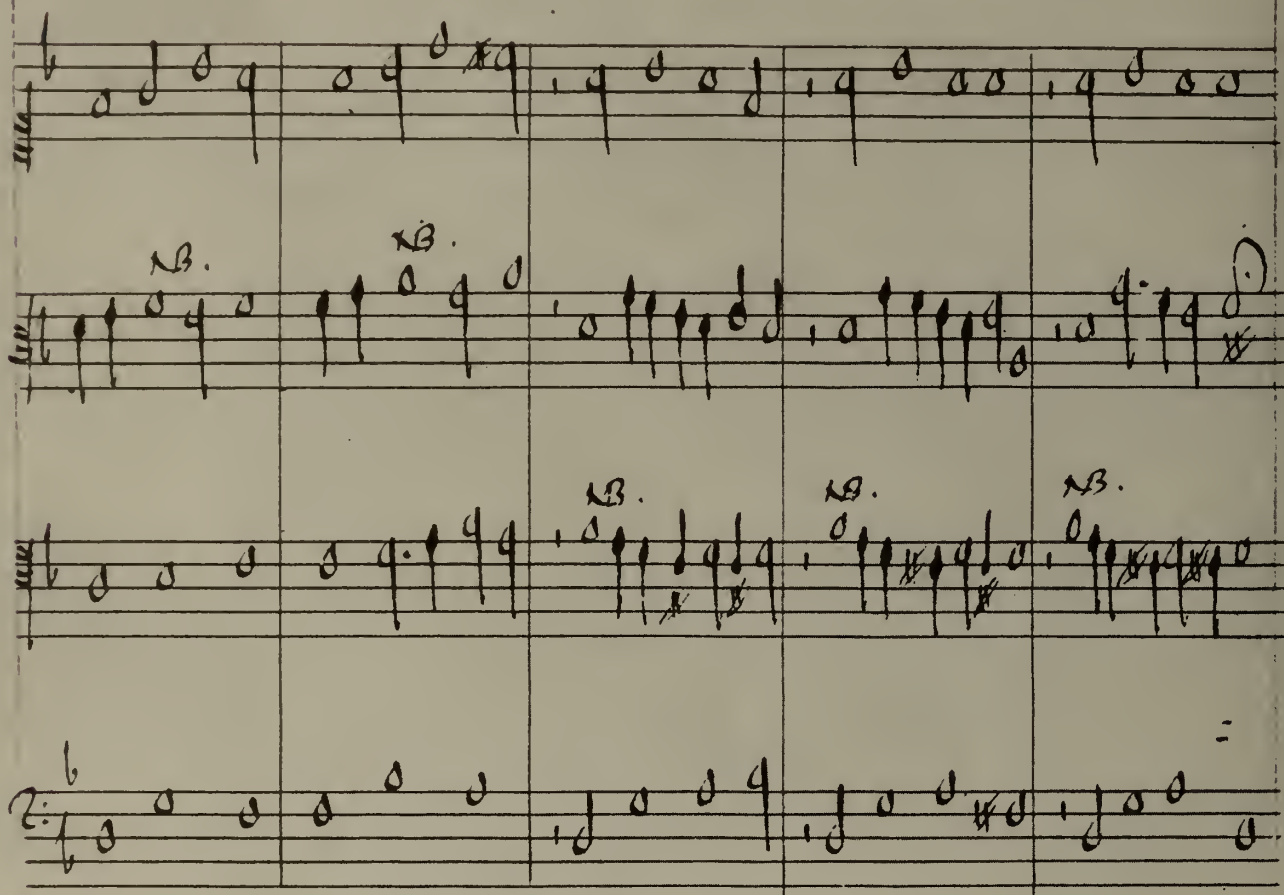
Handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The first staff has three 'NB.' markings above it. The second staff has a 'NB.' marking above it. The third staff has a 'NB.' marking above it. The fourth staff has a 'NB.' marking above it. The music is written in a system of four staves, with various notes and rests.

if the Bass rise a sharpe 3, the part
which uses the 12 must divide, and then use
the 13, holding the same line must next use the
10. The part which ~~12~~ uses the 8 must
hold and then descend with the false fifth
unto the 3.

This holding is upon the 11.

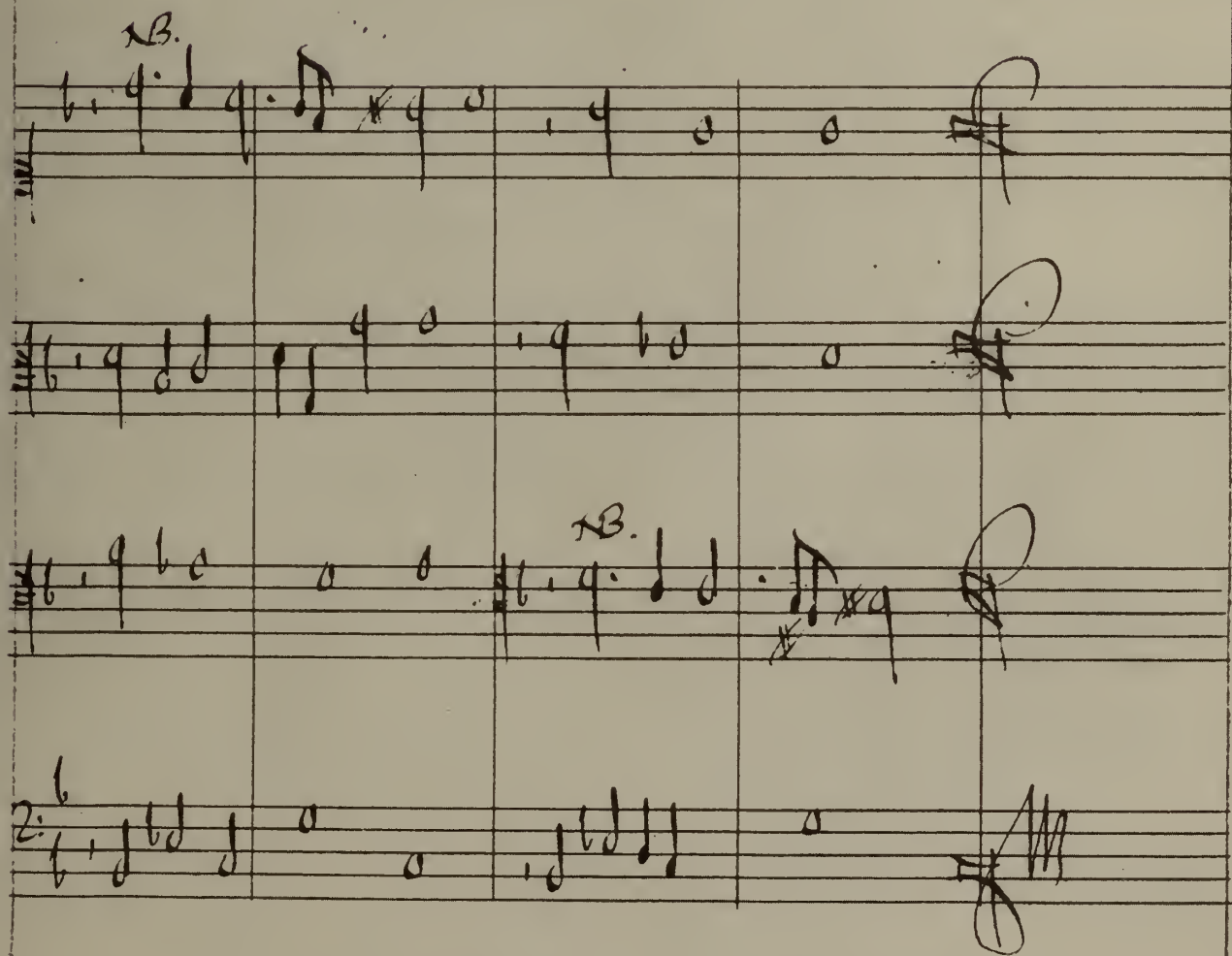


if the Bass rise a 4, and then fall
 a 2; or if the Bass rise a 4 and then rises
 another 2, or fall a sharpe 3, or a 5 the part
 which uses the io must hold, and then use the
 6, as it appeareth in the two first scores: butt
 in the three last the io holds and then uses the
 6 falling downe to a 3 making a close.
 This holding is upon the 7.



if the Bass rise a 4, and then fall
a 3 the part which uses the 10, or 17
maie hold, and then use the 13, or 6.

This holding is upon the 7.



if the Bass rise a *s* and then fall
a *3*, *4*, or *5*, or rise a *2*, or *4* lett the
part which uses the *is*, or *s* hold, and then
rise a *io*, or *3*.

This holding is upon the *u*, and *4*.

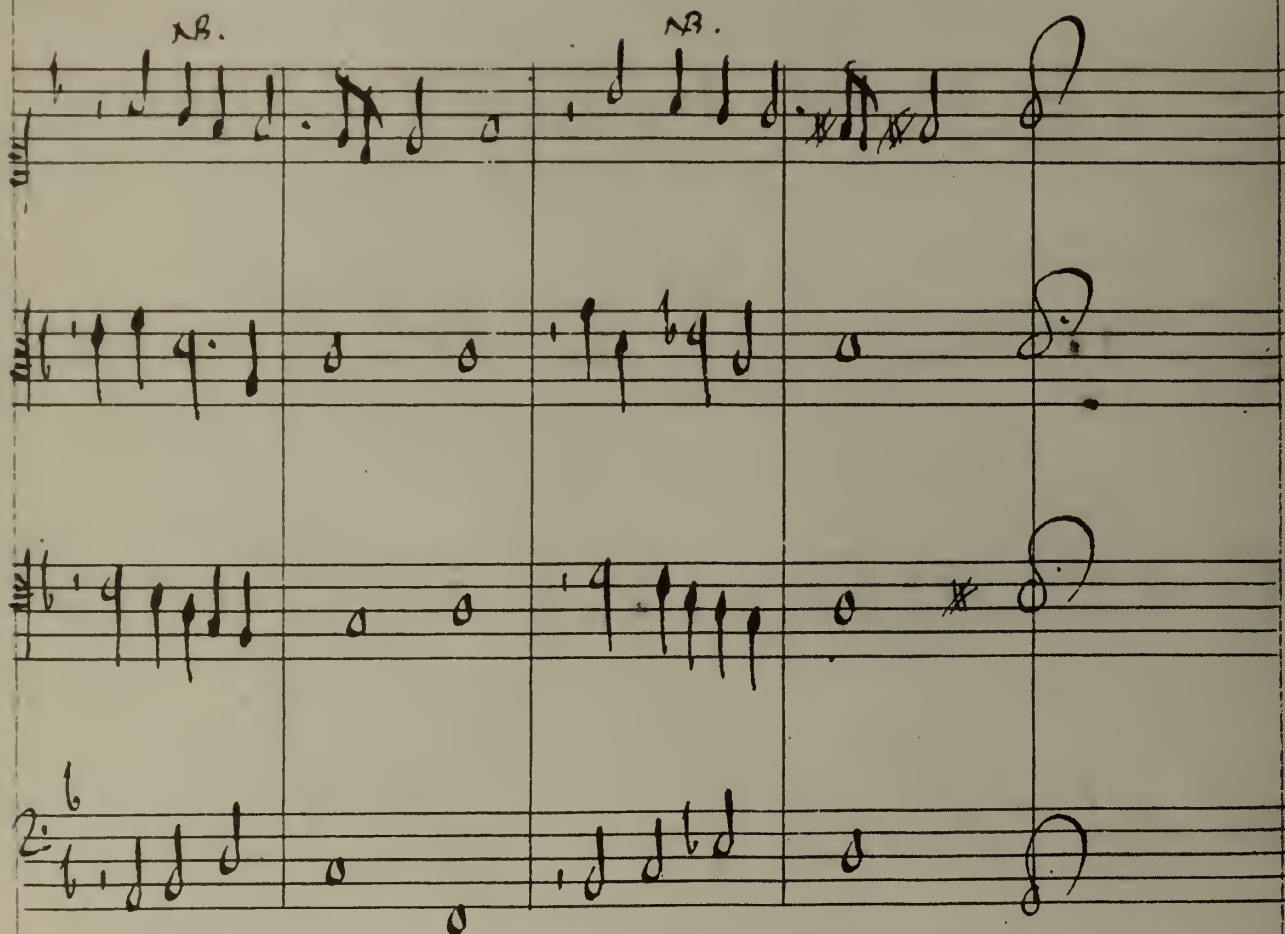
The image shows a handwritten musical score on four staves. The first three measures are each marked with "NB." above them. The notation includes various note values (half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The staves are connected by a brace on the left. The first staff has a treble clef, the second a bass clef, the third a treble clef, and the fourth a bass clef. The notation is in a historical style, possibly from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript.

if the Bass rise a $\flat$ the part which
uses the 12 must hold, and then use
the 13

This holding is upon the 7.

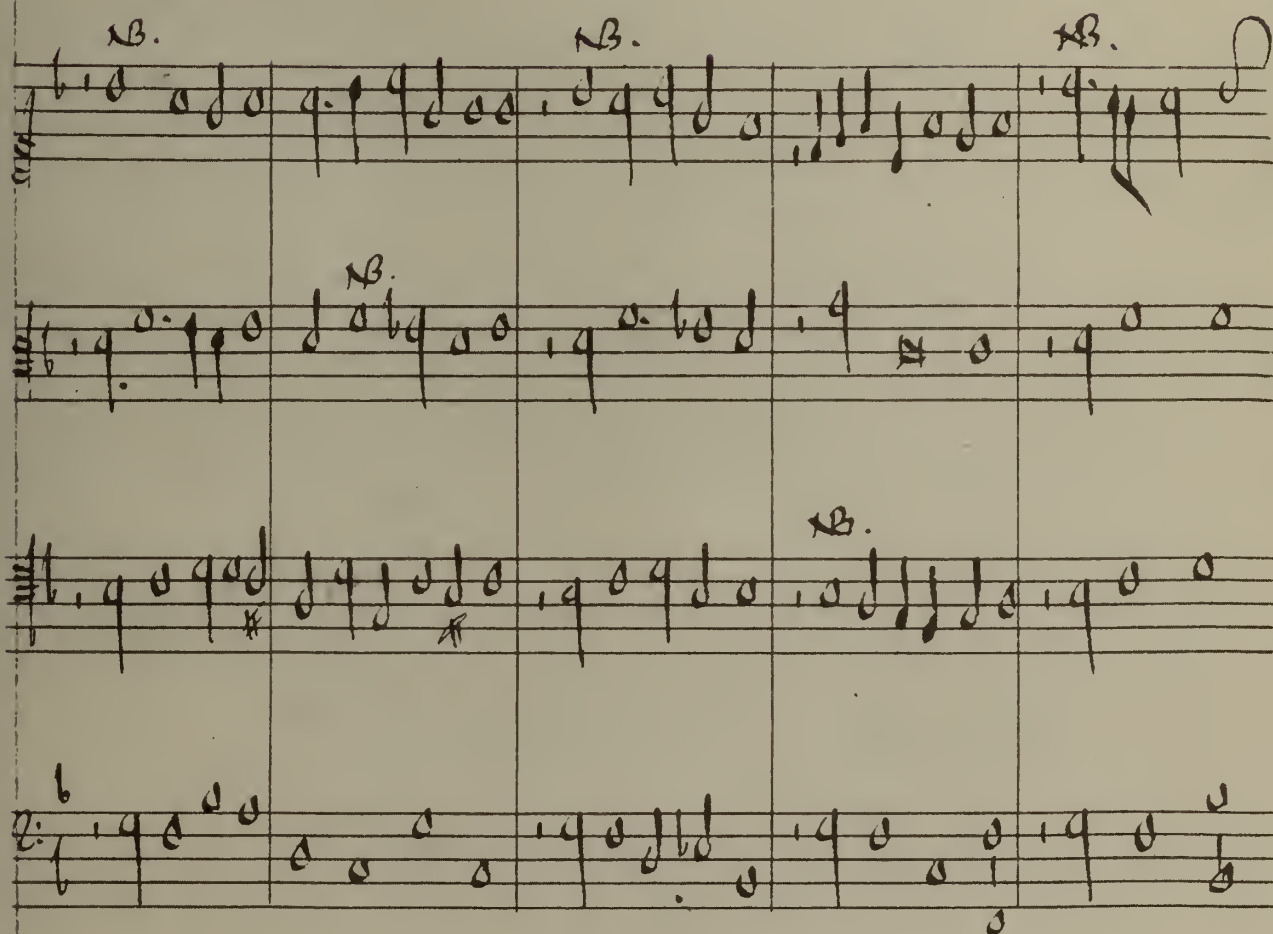
A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third and fourth staves also begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and notes. The first staff has a 'NB.' marking above the first measure. The second staff has a 'NB.' marking above the third measure. The third staff has a 'NB.' marking above the third measure. The fourth staff has a 'NB.' marking above the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and notes.

if the Bass rise a 2, and then a 3
next falls a 2 and makes a close Canto
it first to use the 15, and then the 13



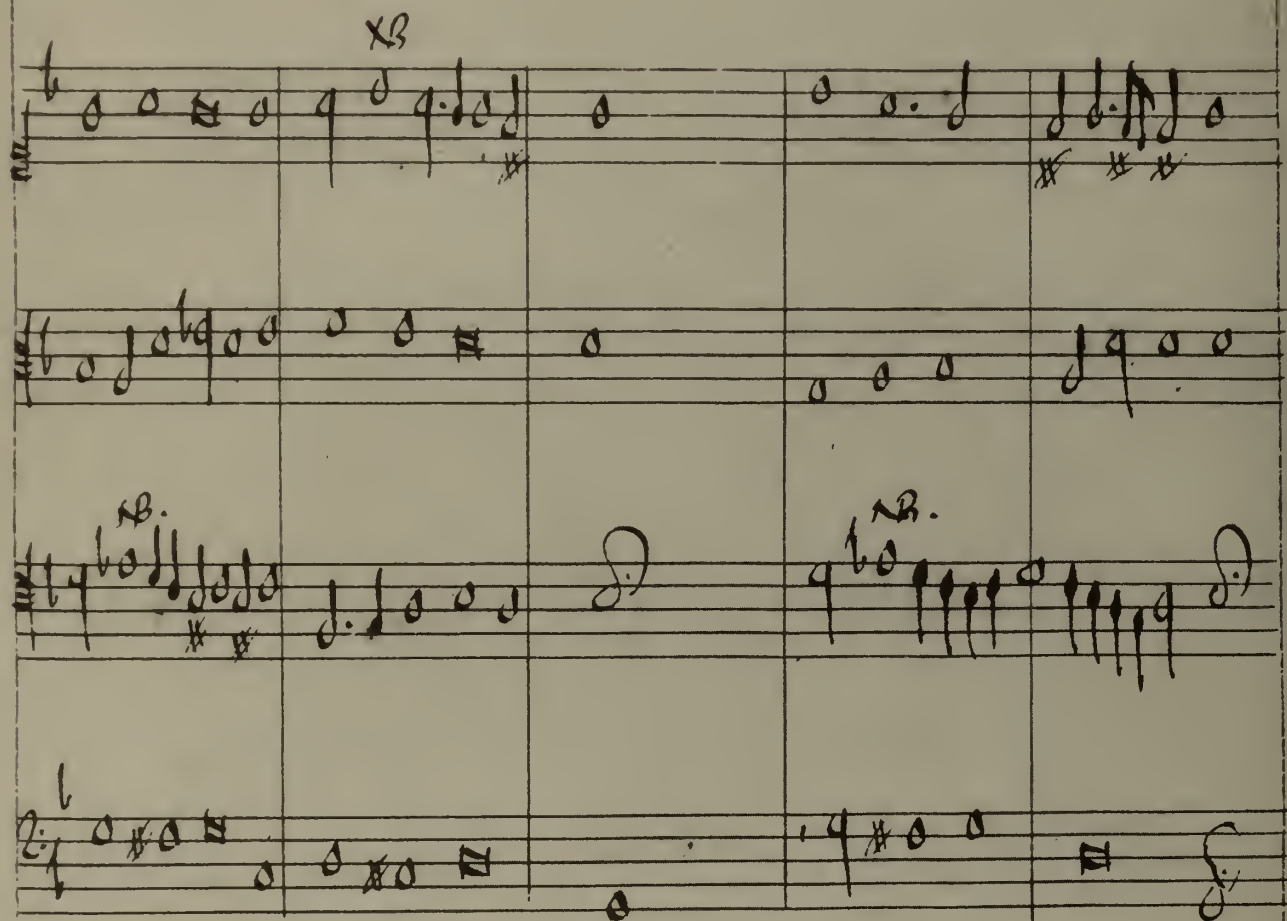
if the Bass fall a 2, and then
rise a 4, or 5 or fall a 3, 4, or 5,
the 10 or 3 must hold next use the 10, or 3
agayne.

The holding is upon the 4, and 11.

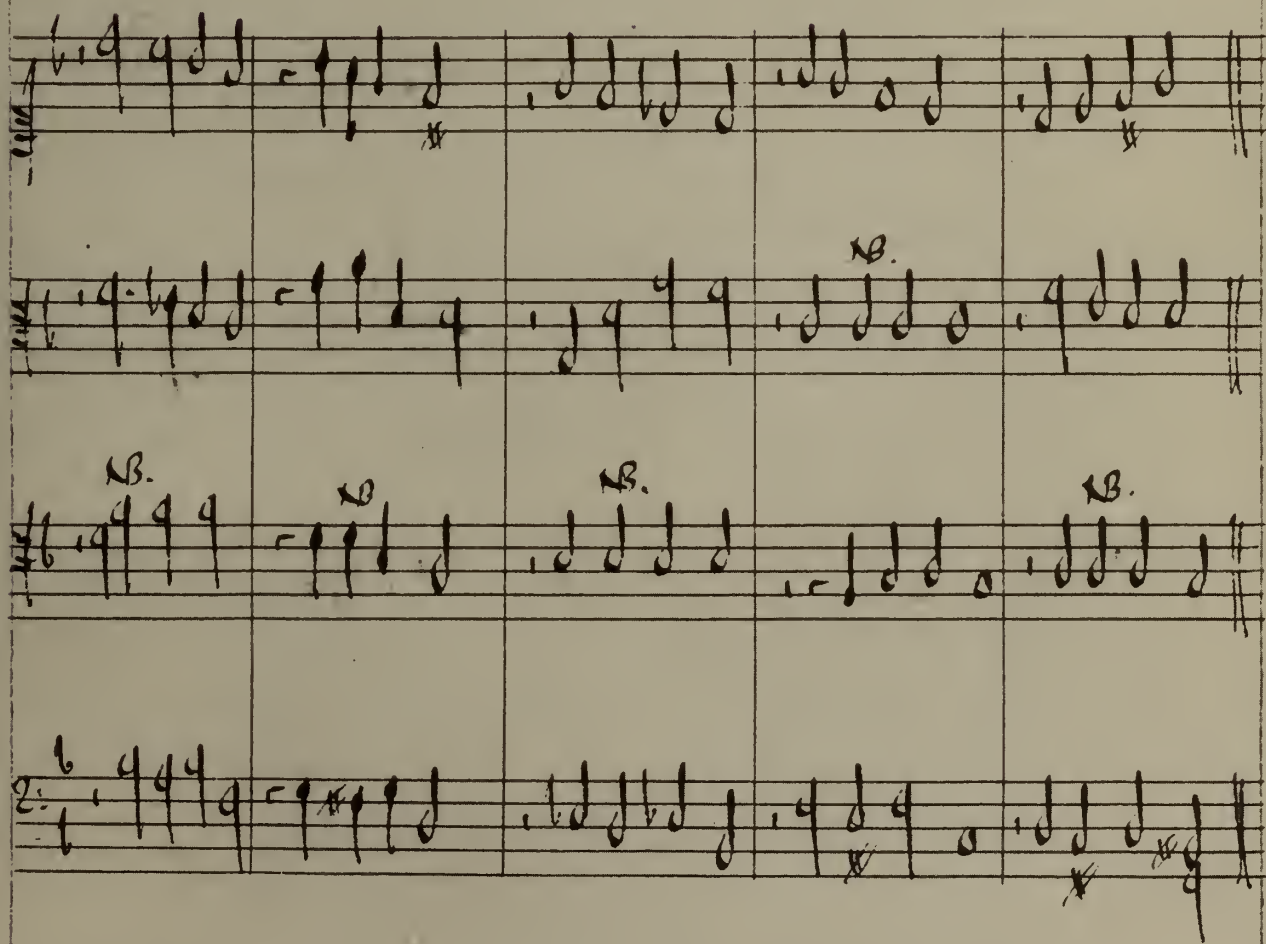


if the Bass fall a Sharpe = in semibreves
 and then rise a = like the past which uses the
 5, or 12 divide and use a 6, or 13 holding
 the same he must use a 6, or 13 againe.

This holding is upon a false 7.

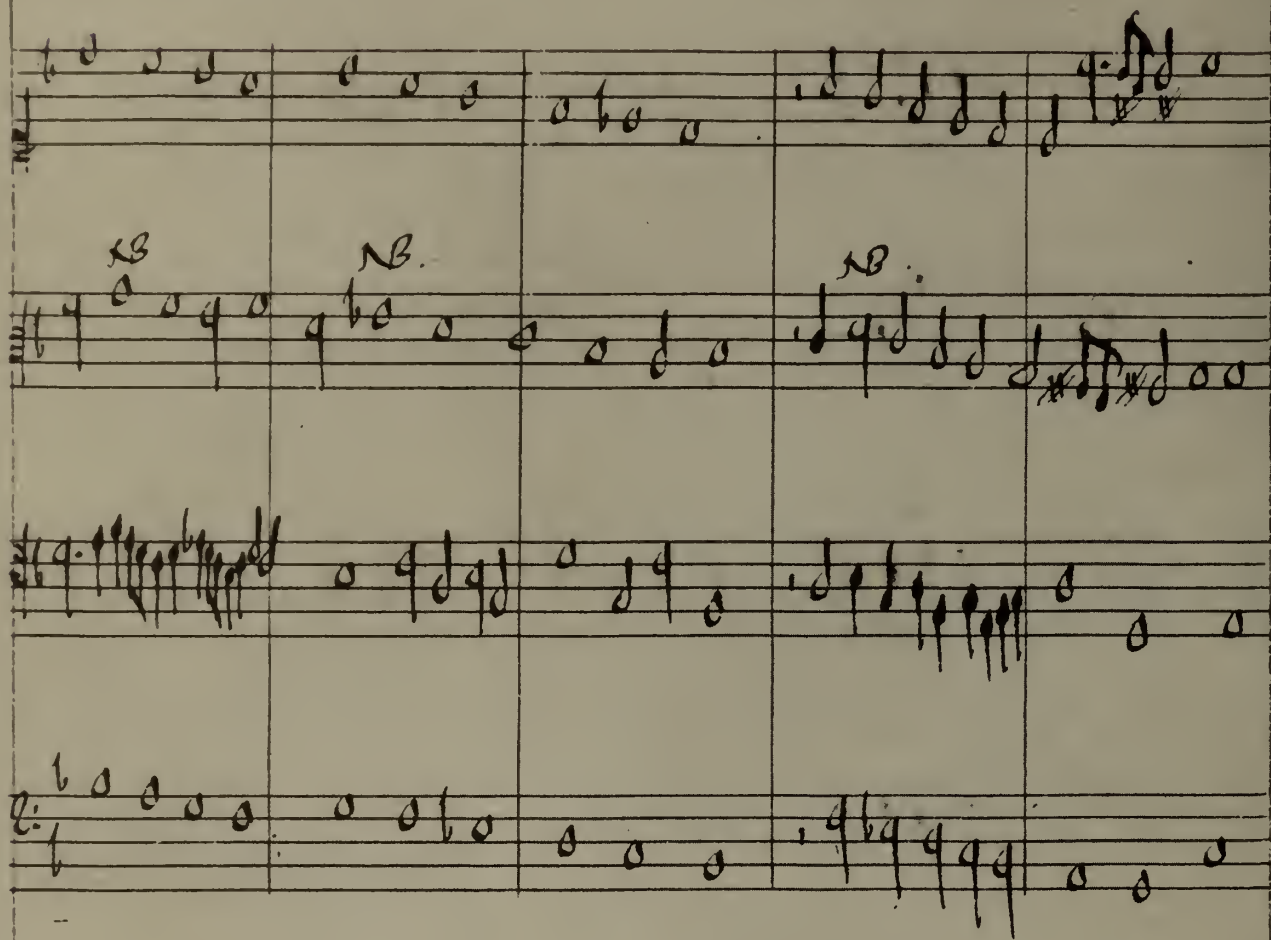


if the Bass fall a sharpe- z in minims, or
crotchets, and then rise a z agayne the
second note of the Bass demaunders a b for
a s.



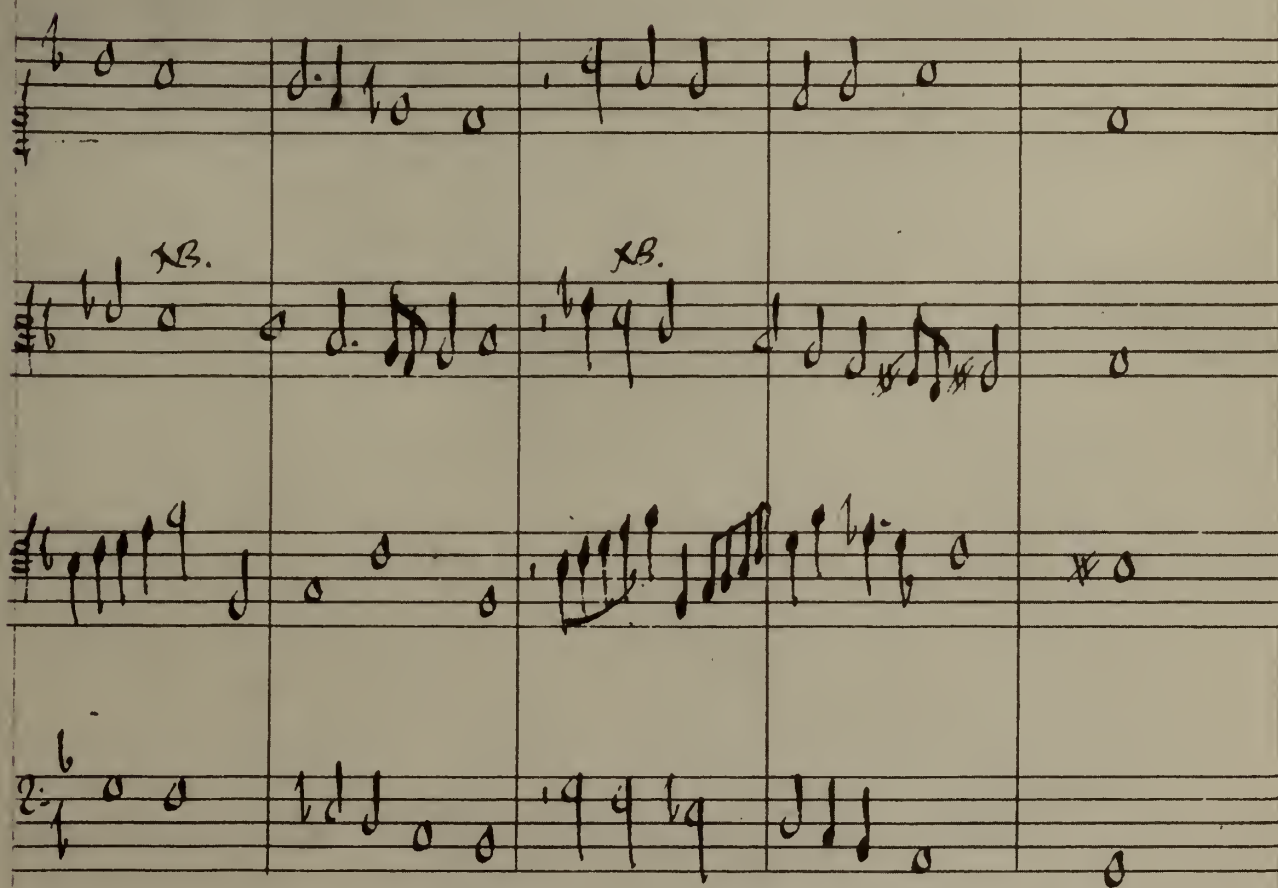
if the Bass fall many seconds in semibreves
 or minims, the part which uses the s must divide,
 and then use the b, holding the same you must use
 the s again, untill you come unto the last
 note of the Bass and then ^{the part that uses the s} must use the s,

The holding is upon the s. Or



Or if the Bass fall manie seconds you
maie beginn to deuide with the $\flat$, and then
use the $\sharp$, holding thesam you must use the
 $\flat$ agayne

The holding is vppon the $\flat$



if the Bass fall minie 2 in semibreves
Canto minie hold using is, and Tenor will begin
with a s, and then use a b.

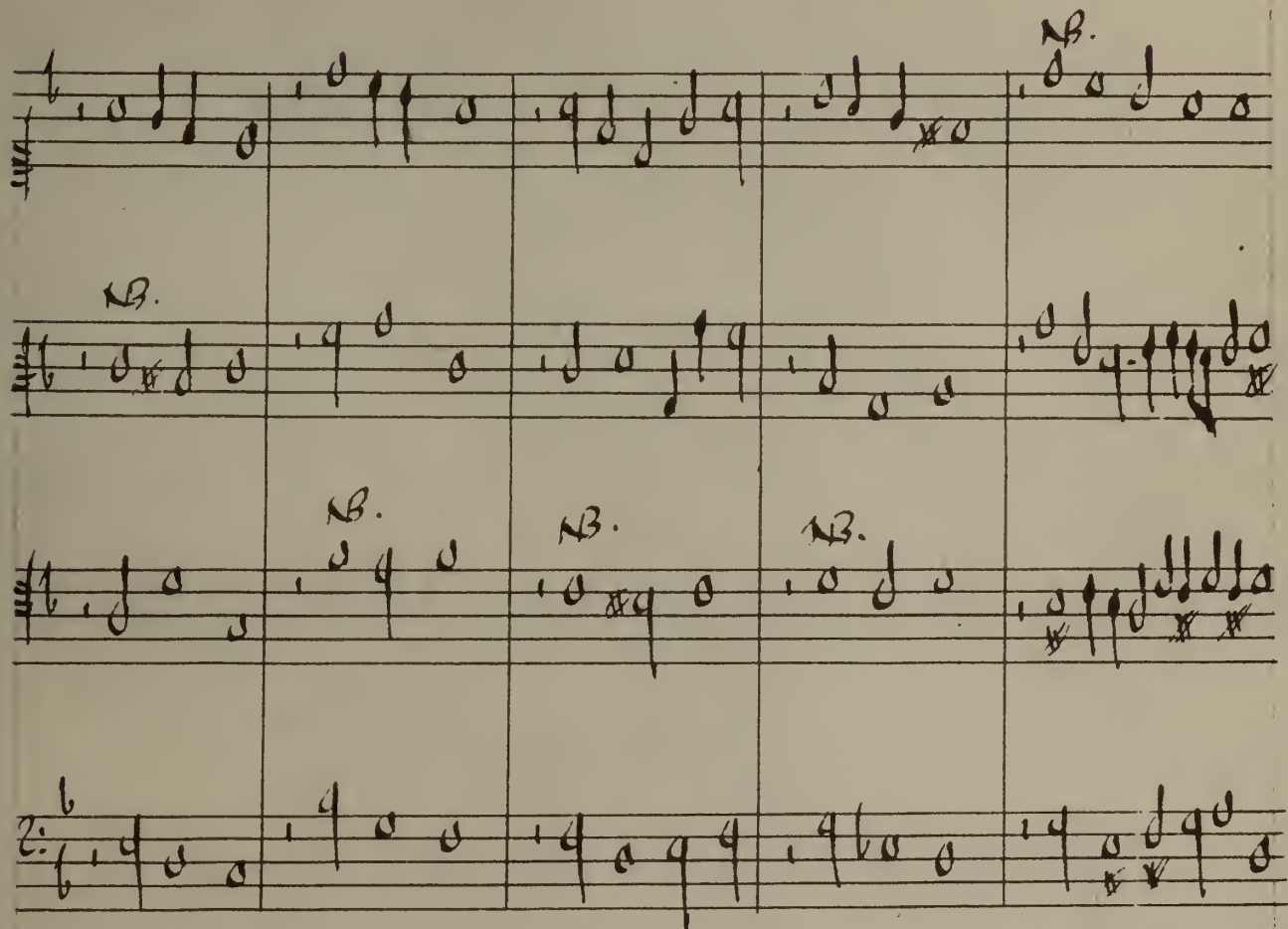
This waie is used butt seldome.

This holding is upon the u.



if the Bass fall a 3 and then fall
a 2, or rise a sharpe 2, the part which
uses the 5, or 12, must hold, and then use
the 1, or 13.

This holding is upon the 7.



if the Bass fall a 3 in minims or
 crotchets and then rise a 2 the part which
 uses the 12, or 5 must hold, and next use a
 12, or 5 againe unto the 3 note of the Bass

This holding, is upon a 7

Handwritten musical notation on four staves, illustrating the concept of "holding" in a 7-measure phrase.

The notation is written in a system of four staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation is in a style characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation, using minims and crotchets.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase.

The notation is written in a style characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation, using minims and crotchets. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a 7-measure phrase.

if the Bass fall a q, the part which
uses the s must hold, and then use the
is.

This holding, is upon the u, and q.

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The notation includes various note values (half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, naturals). Above the first staff, there are four markings: "NB.", "NB..", "NB.", and "NB.". Above the second staff, there is a marking "x.B.". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

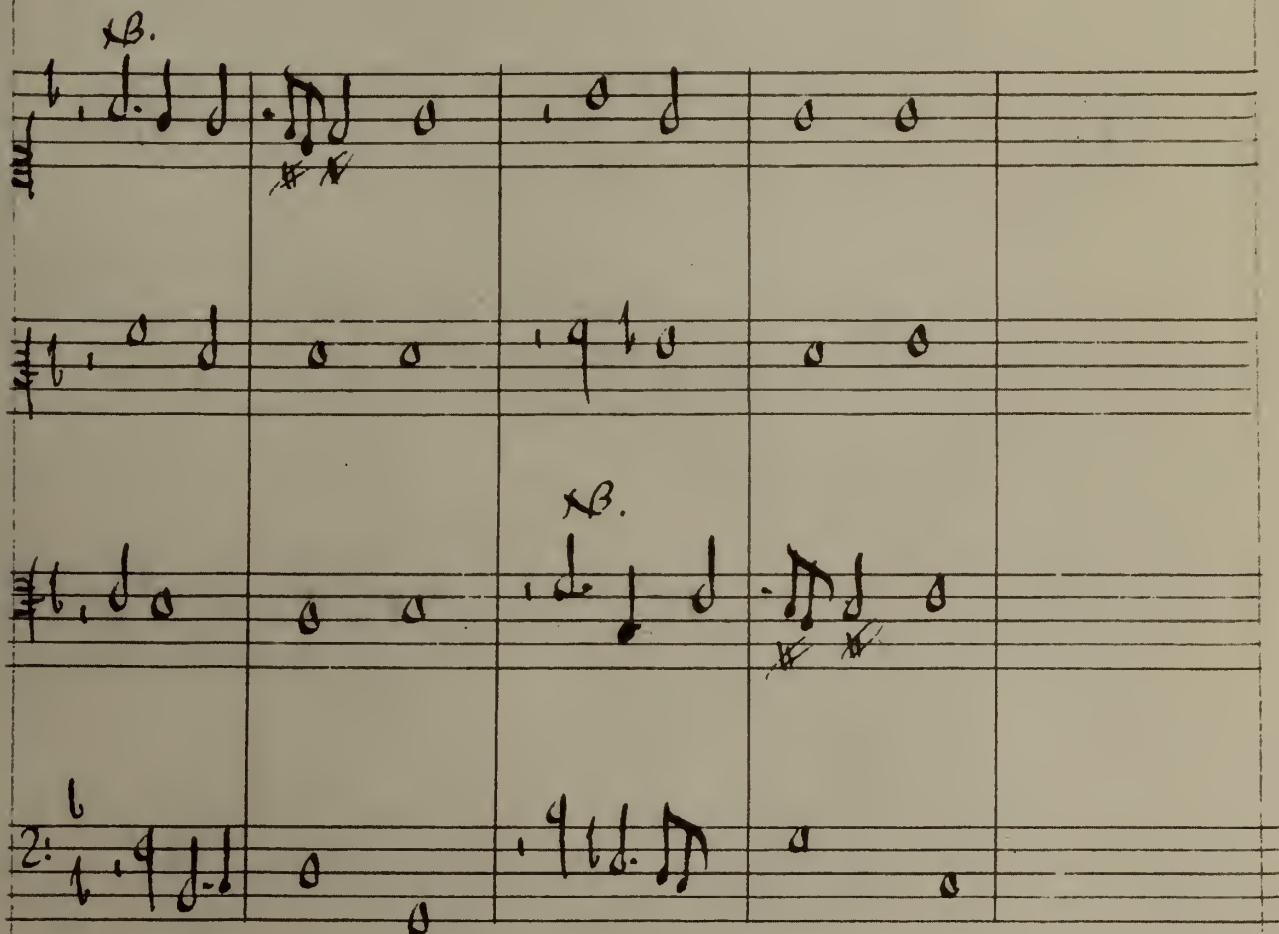
if the Bass fall a 5, and then fall a 2, or rise a sharpe 2 the 3, or is must hold and then use the 6, or 15.

Sometimes you maie choose speciallie if the Bass fall a 5 in minims, or chrochets, and then rise a 3 as it appeareth in Canto in the last example.

This holding is vppon the 7, and iq.

The musical notation consists of four staves, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation is written in a historical style, likely from a 16th or 17th-century manuscript. The first staff has 'NB.' (Nota Bene) markings above the second, third, and fourth measures. The second staff has 'NB.' above the first measure. The third staff has 'NB.' above the first measure. The fourth staff has 'NB.' above the first measure. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests, illustrating a 'holding' technique as described in the text.

if the Bass fall a 5, and then rises a
 3 to make a close the 10, or 3 make hold,
 and next use the 13, or 6, ~~or else~~ or else the
 3, or 10, and then come unto the 6, or 13 againe.
 This holding is upon the 14, and 7.



if the Bass fall a 4, or rise a 5 meaning
for to make a faic the 8, or 15 must hold, and next
rise the 3, or 10.

if the Bass fall a 2, the 10, or 3 must hold

if the Bass rise a 2, then the 12, or 5 must hold.

if the Bass rise a 3 the 13, or 6 must hold.

This holding consists upon the 7, and 11.

The musical notation is written on four staves, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation illustrates the voice leading rules described in the text above. The first staff has four measures, each marked with 'NB.' above the first measure. The second staff has five measures. The third staff has five measures, with 'NB.' above the second measure. The fourth staff has five measures, with a '1' above the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, demonstrating the application of the rules for holding and moving voices.

How to use a false fifth.

if the Bass fall a sharpe 3, and then rise a 2, the part which uses the 3, or io must hold, and then come unto the io, or 3 againe.

if the Bass rise a sharpe 2, and then rise another 2, the part which uses the 3, or io must hold, and then use the 3, or io.

This holding is upon the false 5.

How to use a s, and b together.

if the Bass rise a 2 then the b, or 13 must hold, and then use the u, or 4 then holding the same you must use the io, or 3, the other b must rise a 2, and next the s.
 if the Bass fall a 3 the io, or 3 must hold and then use the u, or 4 to come unto the 7, or io ~~again~~, holding the other 3 must rise a 2, and next use the s.
 if the Bass rise a 4 then the part which uses the s, or 13 must hold, and then use the u, or 4 to come unto the 7, or io holding the part which uses the io must then use the b, next the s.

The musical notation consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes various notes (half, quarter, eighth) and rests, with 'NB.' (Nota Bene) markings above several measures. The staves are connected by a brace on the left. The notation is in a historical style, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript.

in the two last scores you must note the Bass holding of his first note, and the next is a minim.

in the first (of the two last examples) the Bass rises a 2, and then falls a 3.

in the last the Bass rises a 4, and in these two the b, and s are used both together in several parts, and cleane contrarie to the other three first examples.

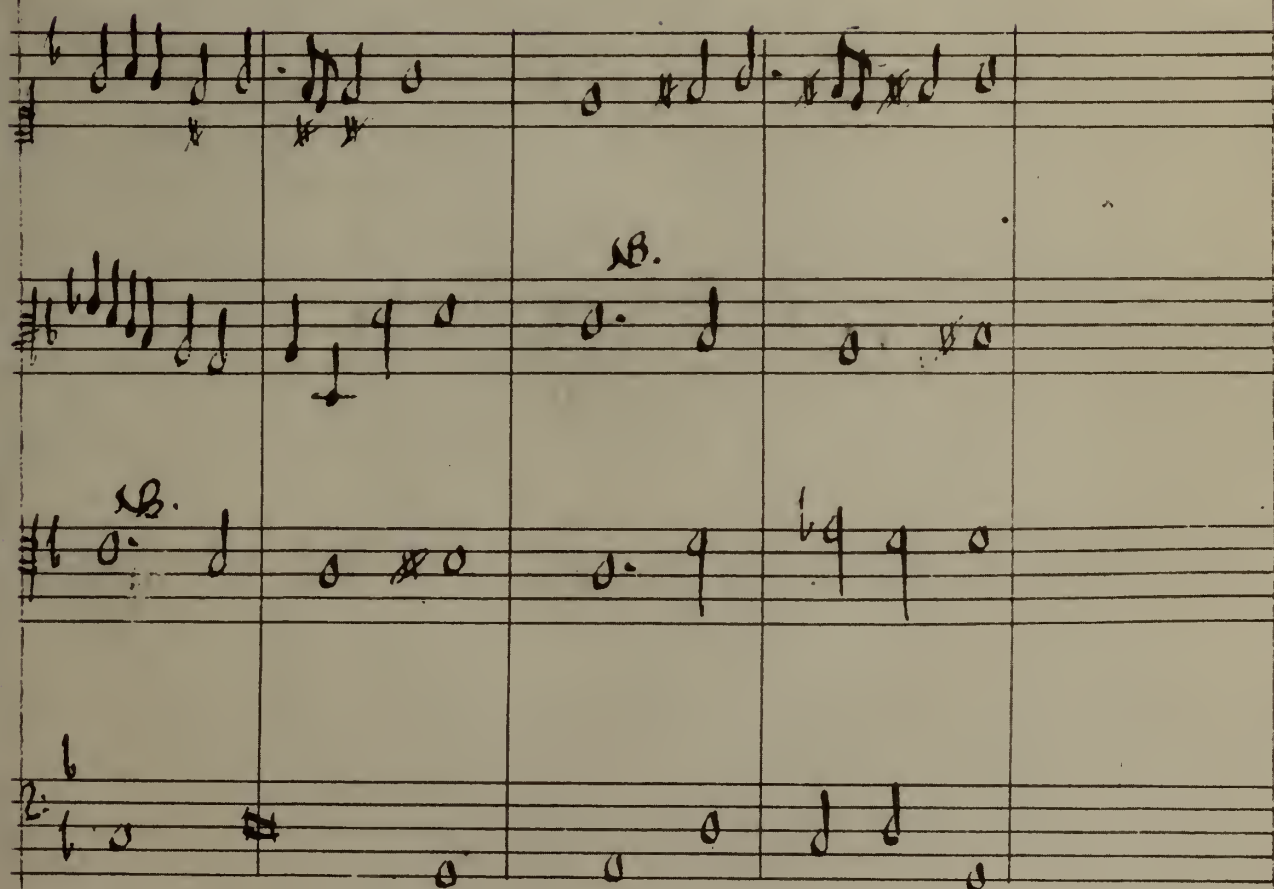
How to use the b in stead of a s in a close.
The b in stead of the s is most commonlie used
if the Bass rise to his close with seconds, or fall
a 2 as it appeareth in the third score.

The musical score consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Annotations include 'NB.' (Nota Bene) written above several measures, and 'b' (flat) written above the first measure of the fourth staff. The notation is somewhat idiosyncratic, with some notes appearing as whole notes and others as half notes, and some measures containing multiple notes. The overall style is that of a historical manuscript.

How to use a 7.

If the Bass fall a 2, 3, or 5, or rise a 2, or a 4, meaning to make a close, that part which is holding can use the 7, or 14 with the Bass in the next note rising or falling, and next the 6, and then the 5.

The image shows four staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation is written in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation, using a single clef (likely bass clef) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation consists of a series of notes, some of which are marked with a '7' or a '14' above them, indicating a specific interval or a sequence of notes. The notation is written in a way that suggests a sequence of notes, with some notes being marked with a '7' or a '14' above them, indicating a specific interval or a sequence of notes. The notation is written in a way that suggests a sequence of notes, with some notes being marked with a '7' or a '14' above them, indicating a specific interval or a sequence of notes. The notation is written in a way that suggests a sequence of notes, with some notes being marked with a '7' or a '14' above them, indicating a specific interval or a sequence of notes.



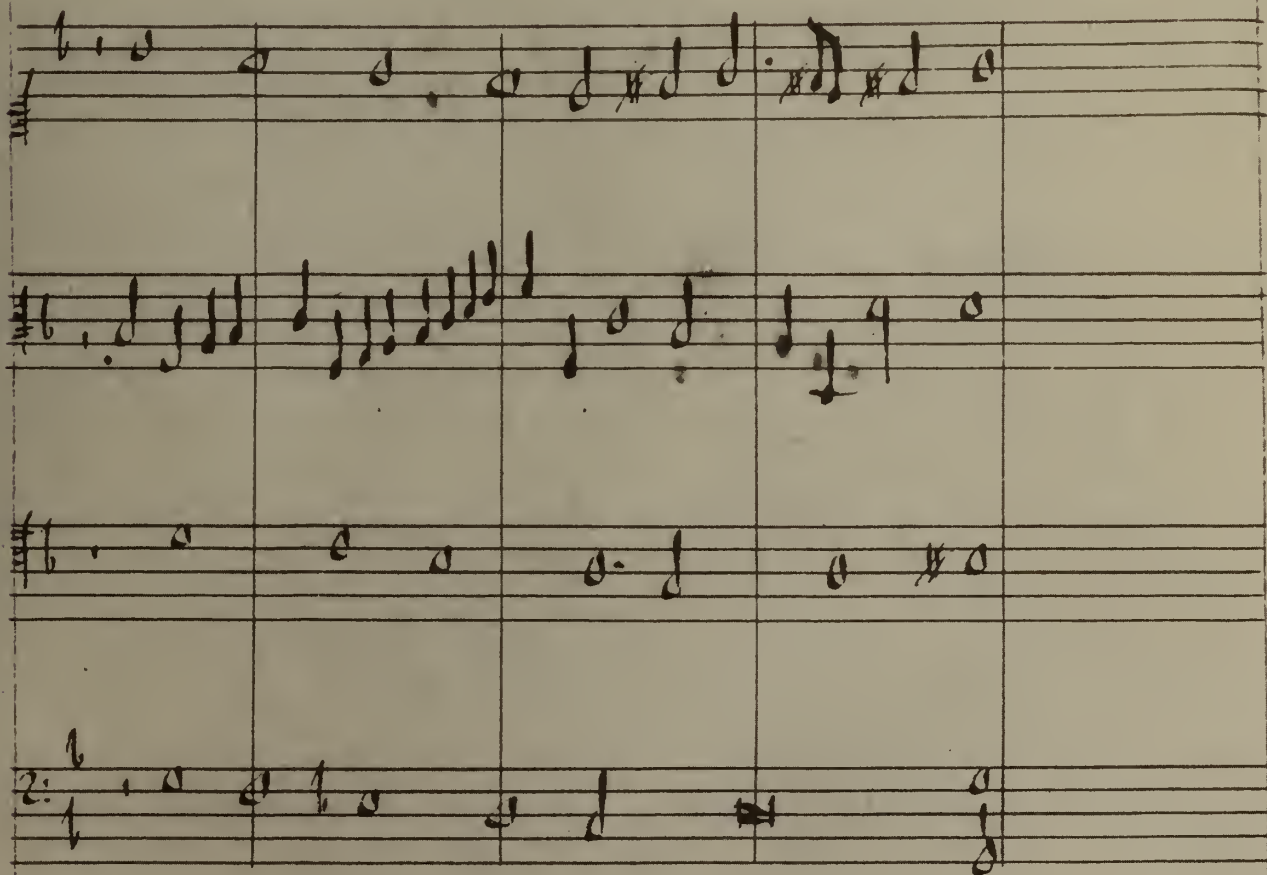
what chords are to be used
when the Bass descends seconds, and goes
against the time holding his notes.

if the Bass descend ²seconds Lett Cantos use
all is, and Alto, and Tenor must goe as many
3 and 4 together to themselves as possibly they
shall be able.

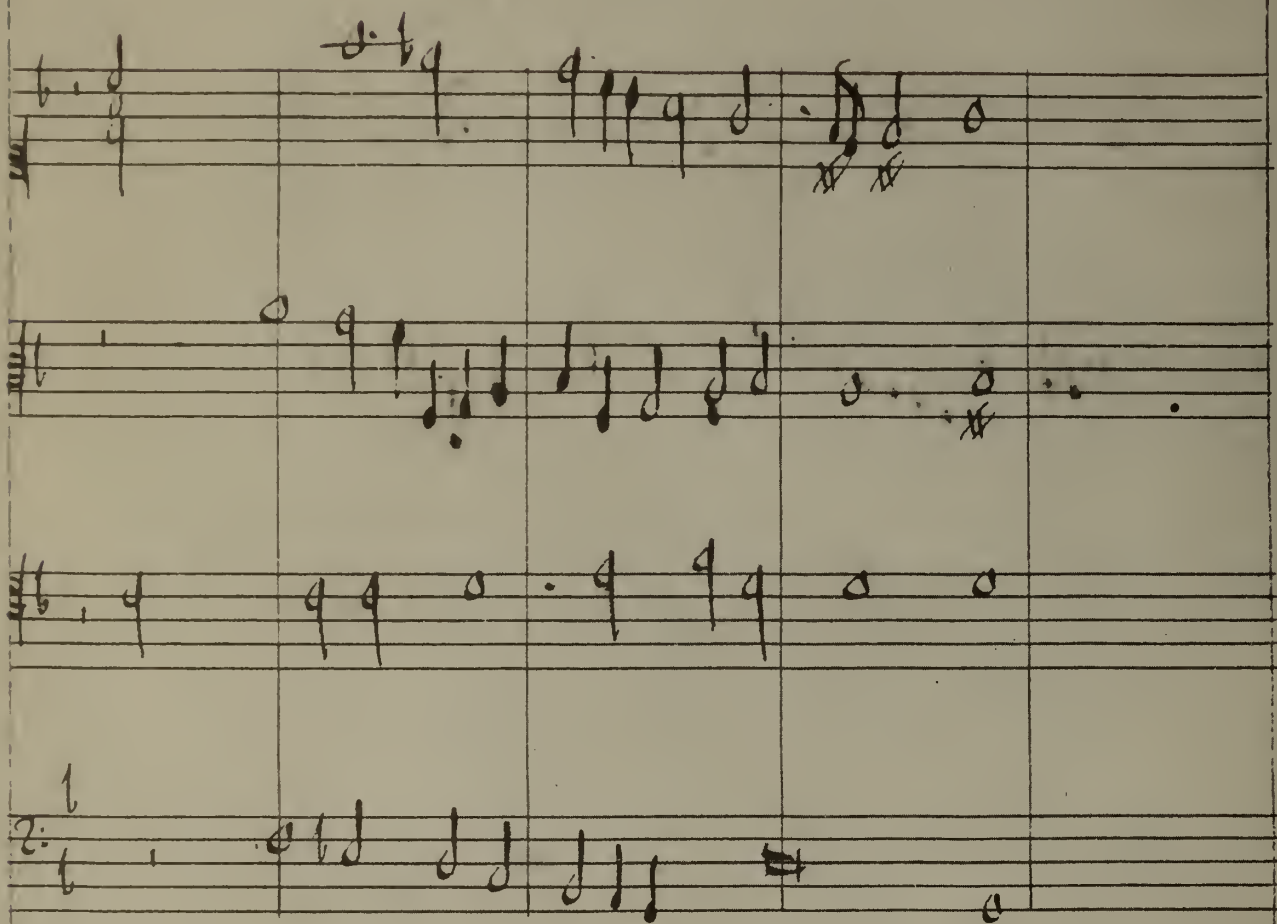
Handwritten musical notation on four staves. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various note values, including quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The handwriting is somewhat informal and appears to be a student exercise or a composer's sketch.

Hitherto the other parts have held upon the Base, now the Base holds upon the rest of parts.

Another waie if the Bass fall manie uneven
seconds. Canto still must goe is with the Bass,
and Tenor comes after the Bass a halfe note,
first using a s, and then a b. Alto will be
forced to take many unisons with the rest of
parts, by the reason of his going thorough all
the parts.

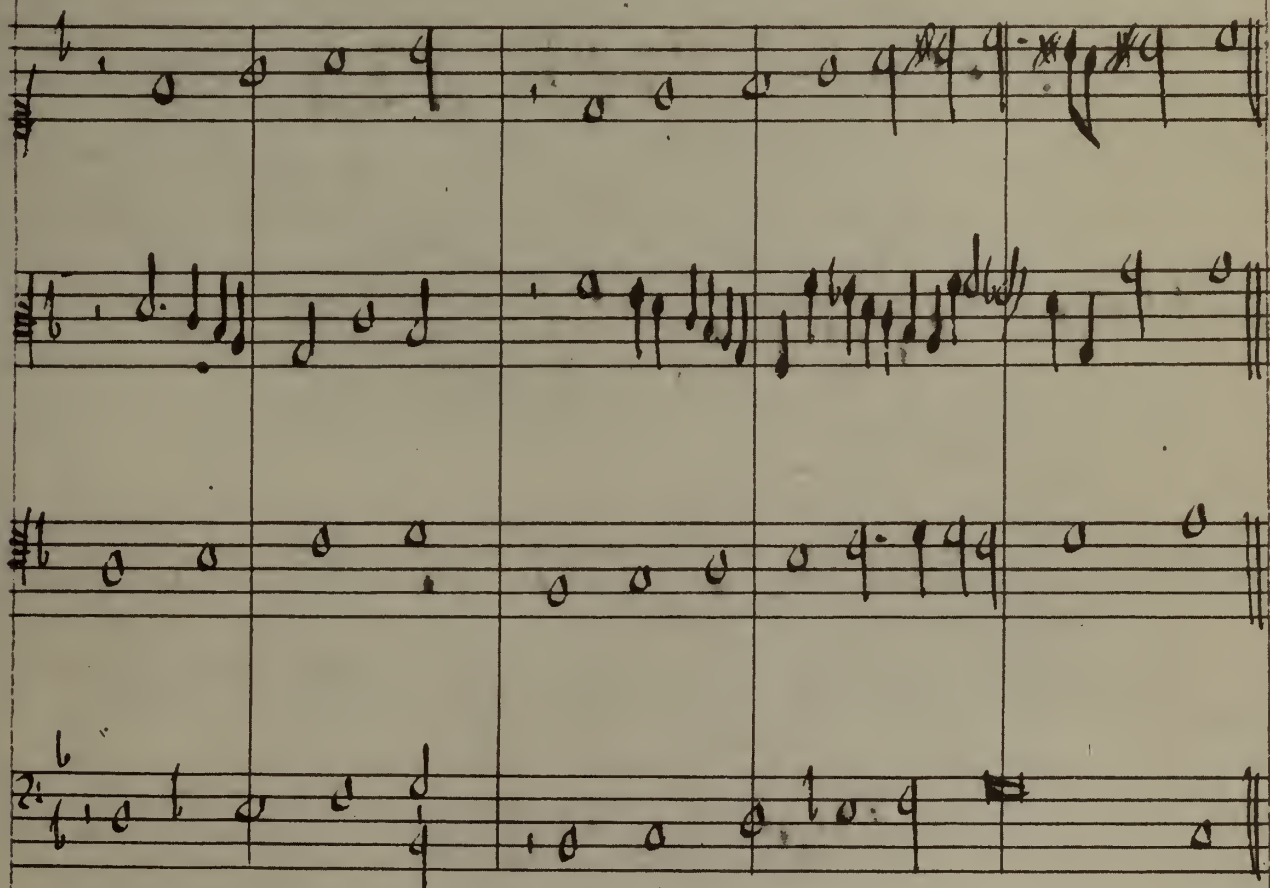


if the Bass descend seconds, and hold
his first note, and the rest be minims, you may
ascend in Canto either from the 12, 10, or 8
unto the 15 and hold untill you can use the
17, and then descend with the Bass in 17..



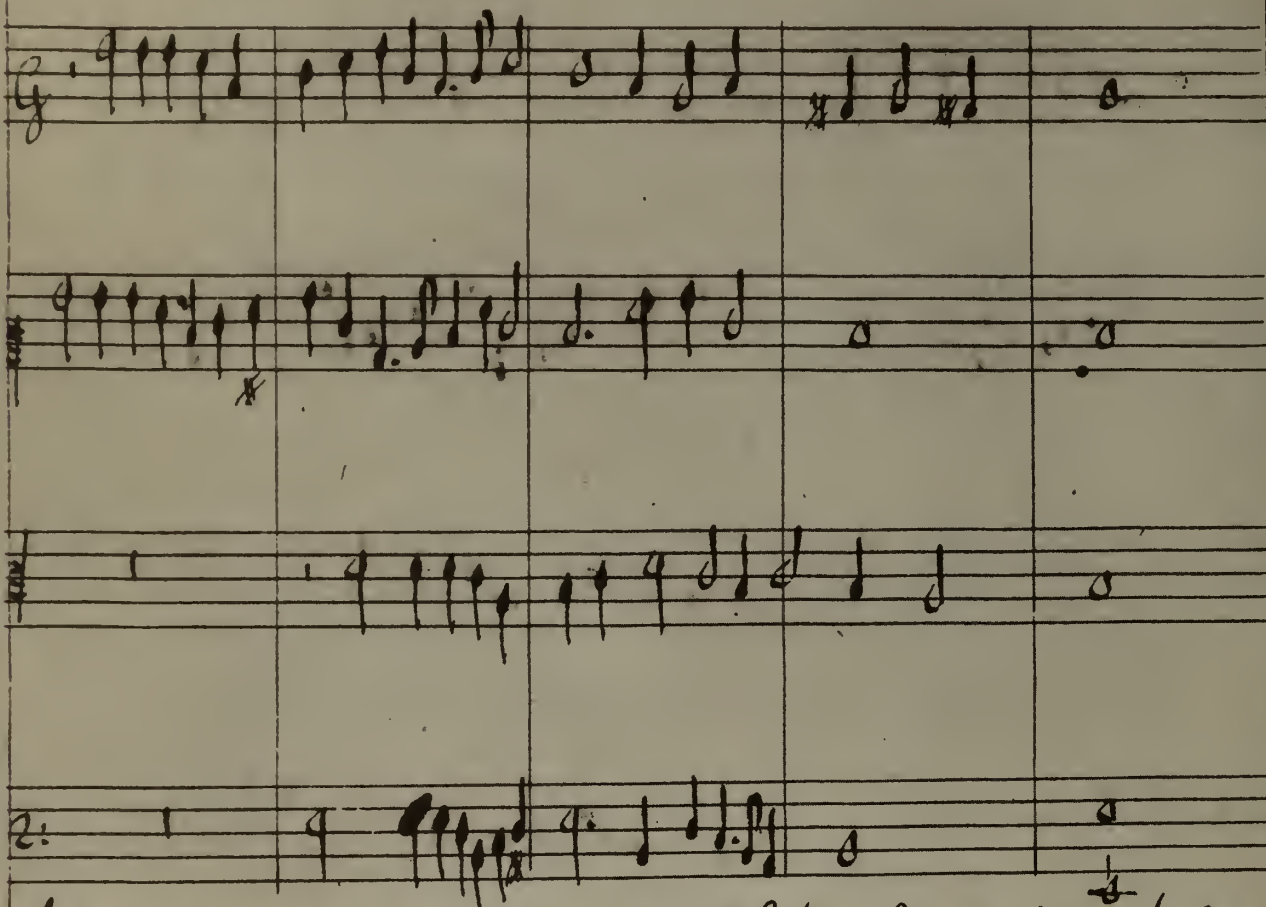
What chords are to be used, when
the Bass ascends seconds, and
goes against the time, holding
his notes.

if the Bass ascend seconds, lett Canto use all
is, and ascend with him, and Tenor must first
use the 5, and next the 6, and must goe
with the time. contrarie to the Basses time.



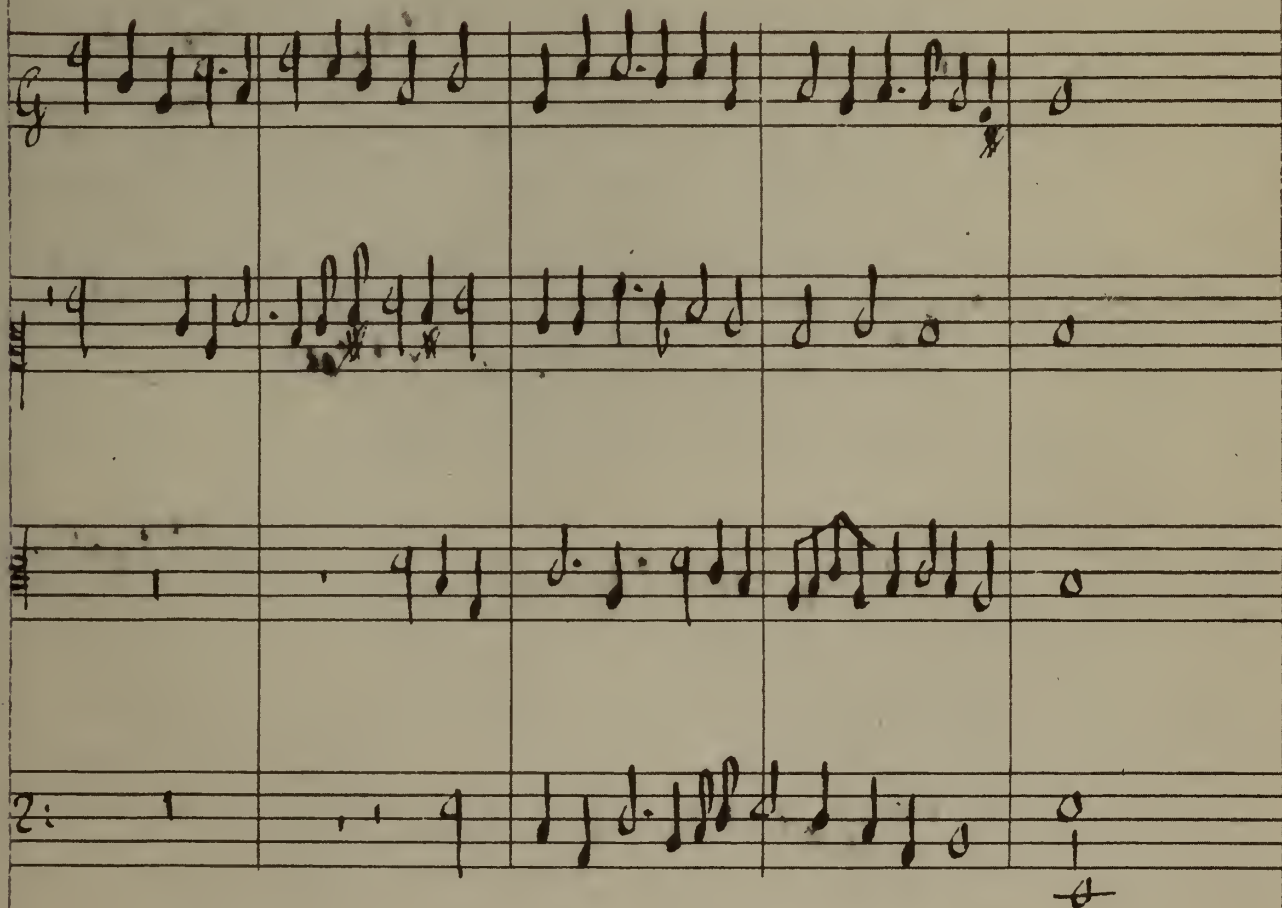
How to maintayne a fuge.

When you have chosen your fuge, you must examine all your parts, and see which of them maie beginn first, for to sooner you bring in your parts with the fuge, to move better with it shewe. After the leading part your fuges either must be brought in upon 1, 2, 3, or unison, and then looke on your two leading parts where you maie bring in the 3 part, and then you must lett them three goe together, untill the 4 part be brought in, being brought in you must contrive it so as that you maie conveniently come to a close, and so leave the fuge, and goe to some other ayre, or els some other fuge.

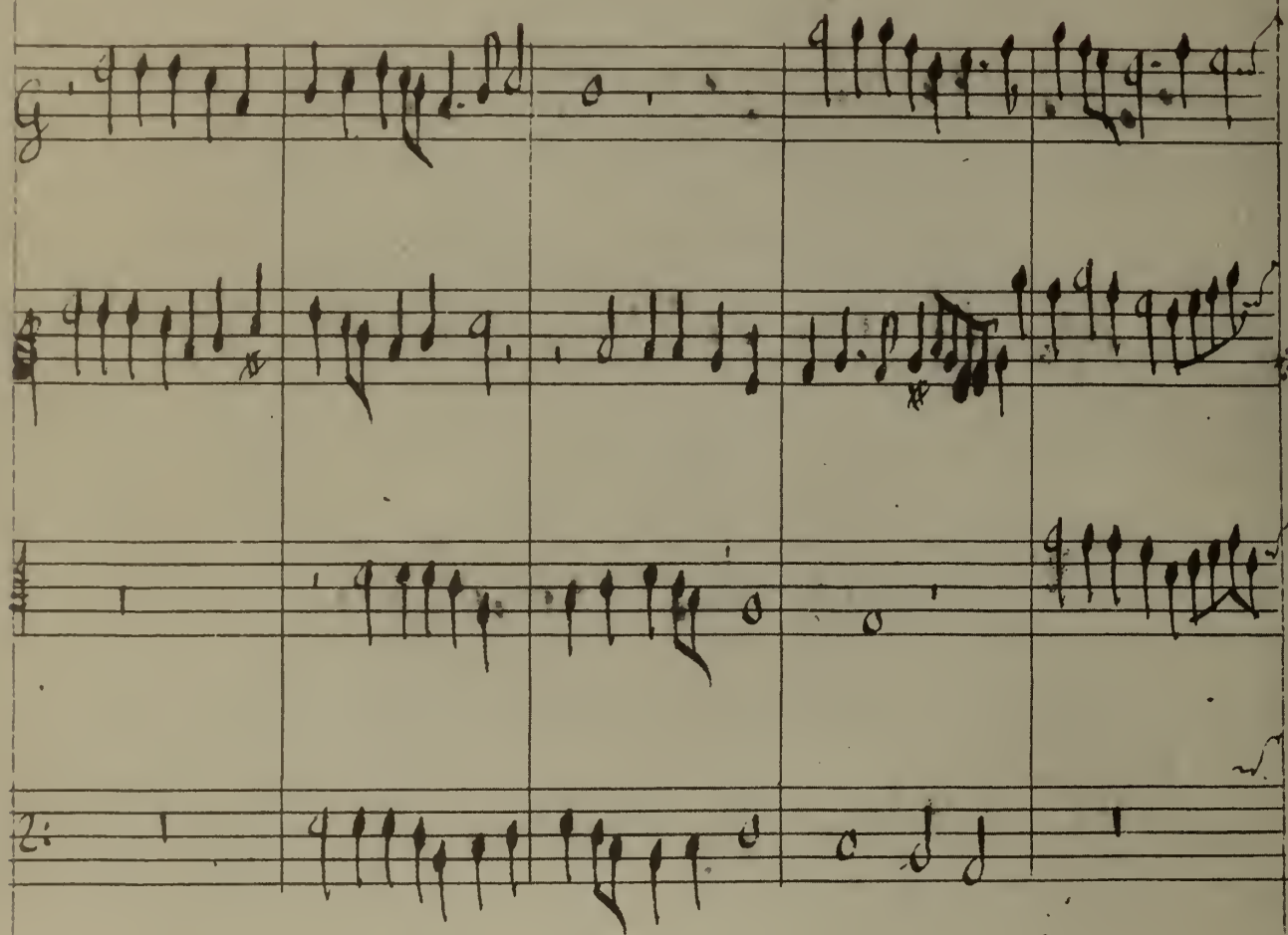


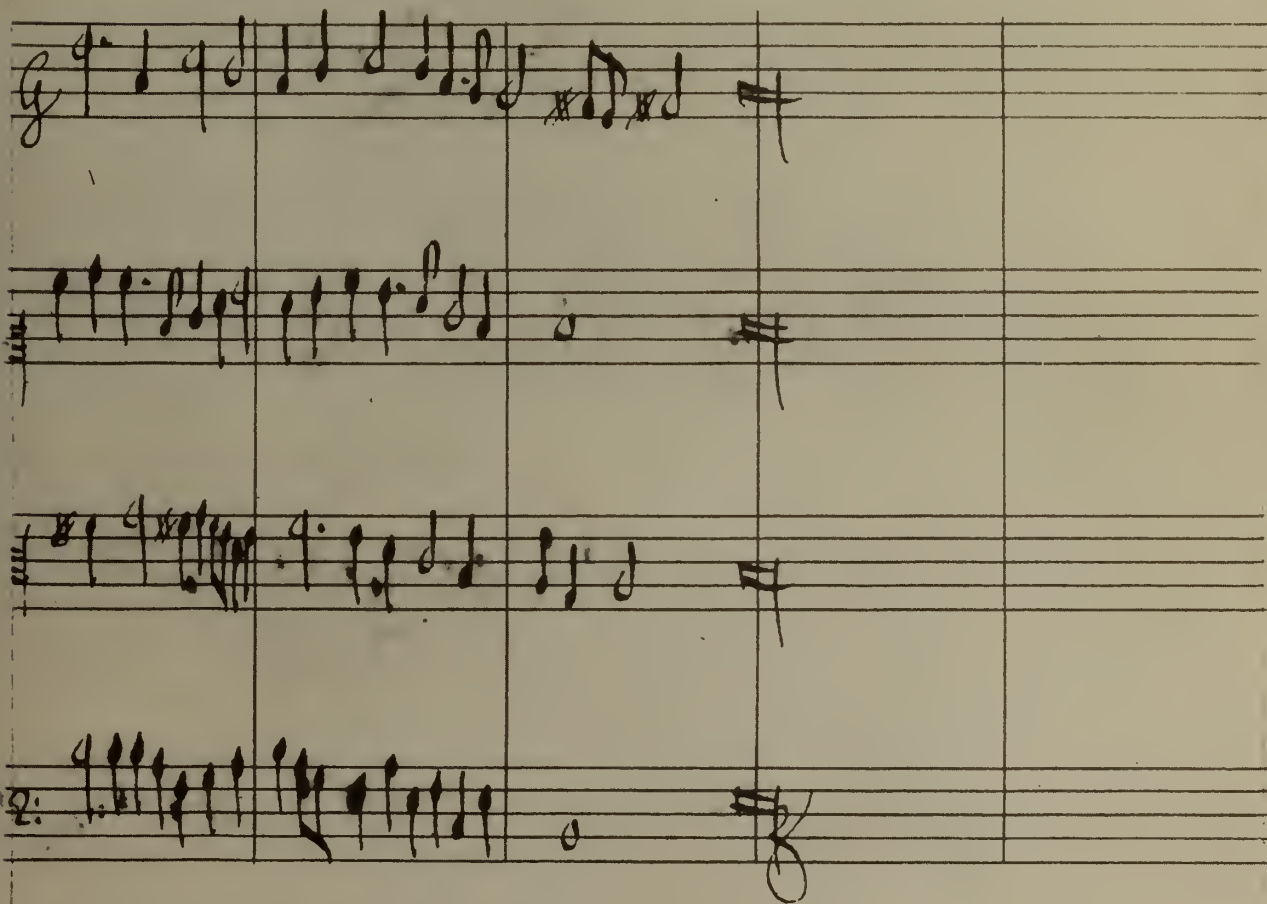
After the first point is finished by the Bass, or before if it possible, if you will maintayne another, then what part soever be leader the rest of parts must helpe to full, and you must make a Bass of purpose for to agree with the leading fuge, and lett one part rest after another, so there be three parts still going.

Another Example.

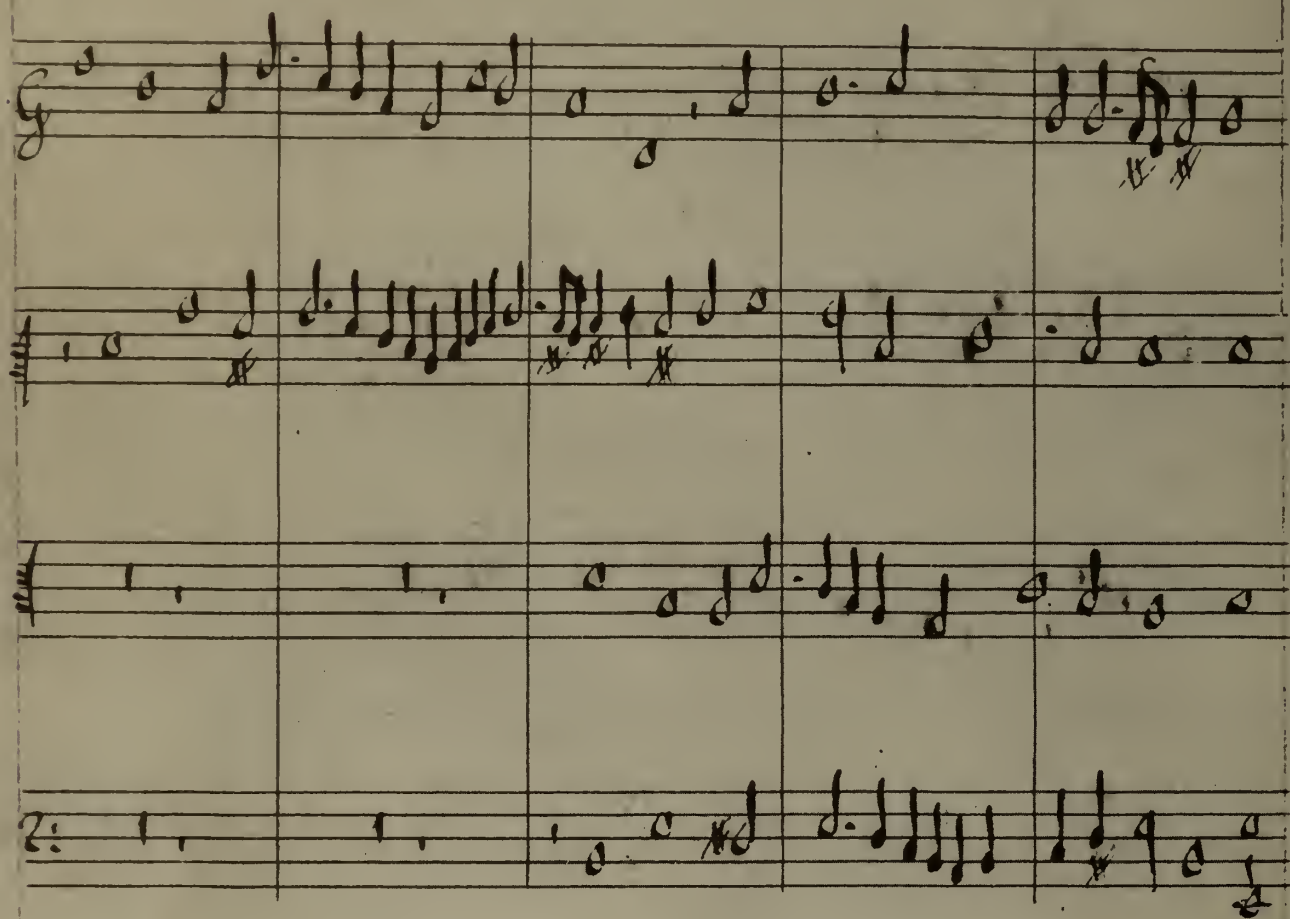


if you will twice use the fuge in all the parts, thence you must after the Bass once hath used the fuge, frame him of purpose according to the parte wherein you use the fuge, with all you must observe, that your parte maie rest rest before his coming in with the fuge, which is a great grace to a part, and to the fuge.



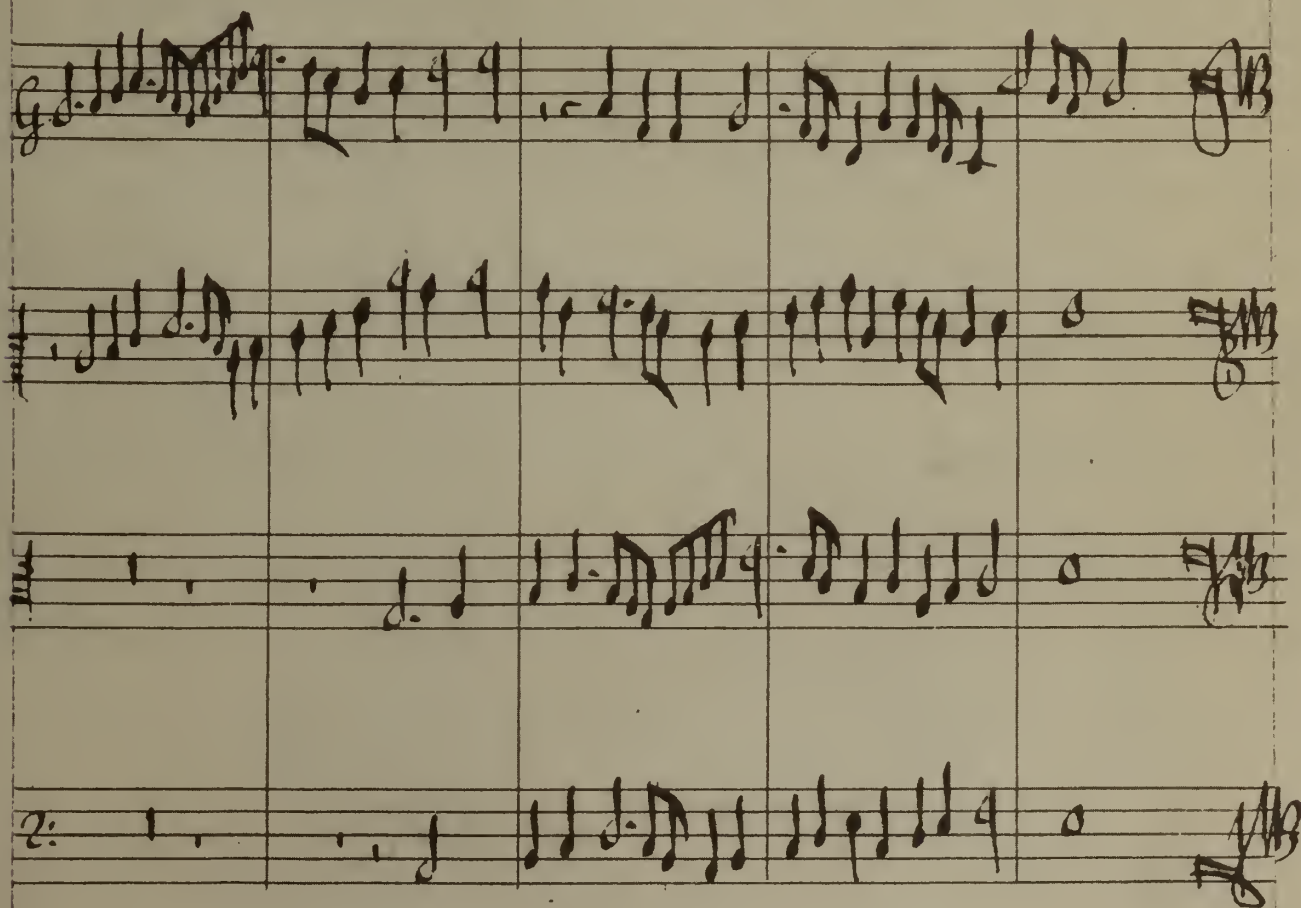


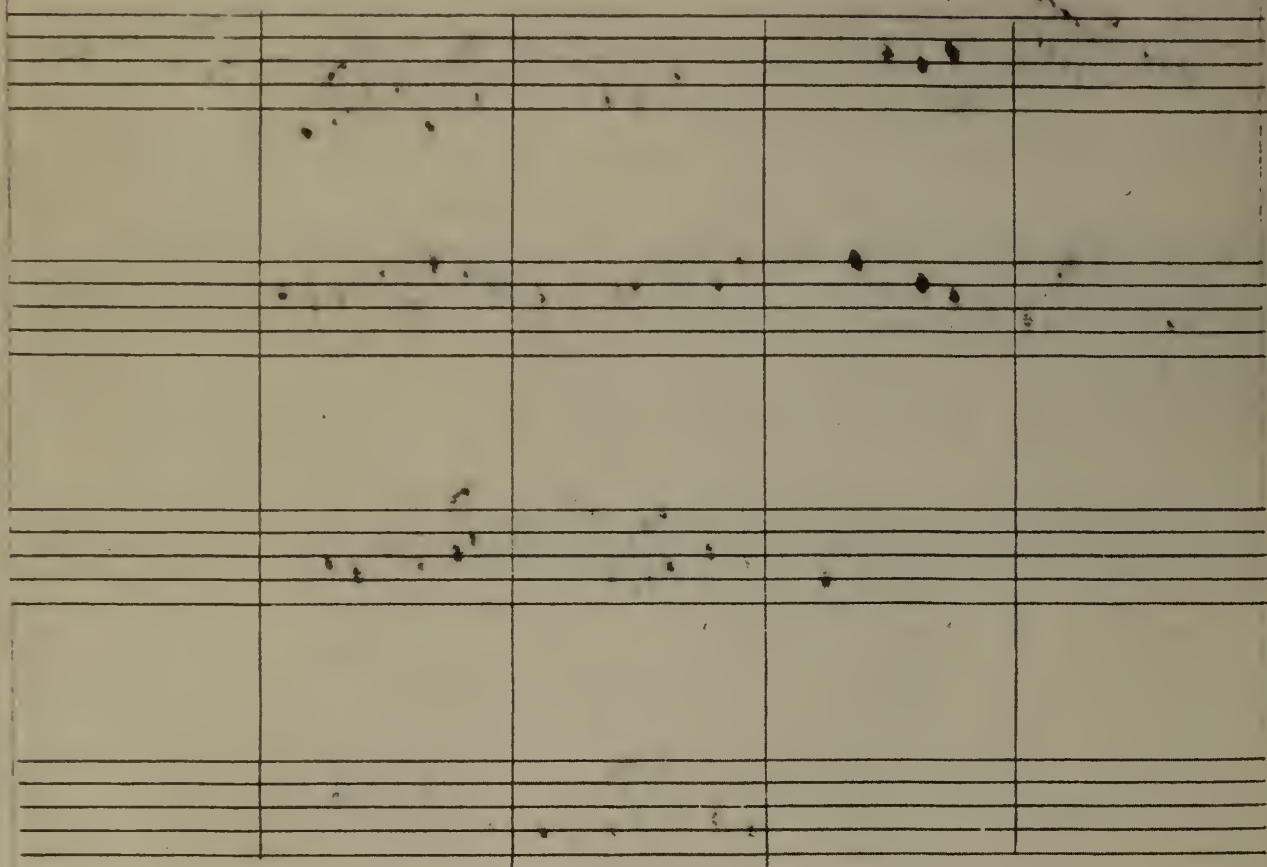
if a point be long, and tedious by the reason you
 use semibreves, and minims or clys by the hardnes of
 the report to be brought in sudderlye, you must invent
 another point to goe with him, first you must rest, and
 then come in vppon 5, 3, or 8, or vnison, with any
 other you must nott com in, and then you must use
 3, and 8: a 5, and 8 you maie use so you com
 vnto a 3, or 8 instantlye agayne: then you must
 frame two parts in such sorte, that so soone as shall
 be possible to bring in your other two resting parts.



This fashion of maintayning of double fuges
is most v^ld of Excellent authors, for in single
fuges there can no such great art be shewed,
butt onlie in the invention thereof: Besides
there hath so many bene made already, as
that hardlie one shall invente a single reporte
to be easilie, and sweetlie brought in, butt it
hath already bene invented before.

Another Example.







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