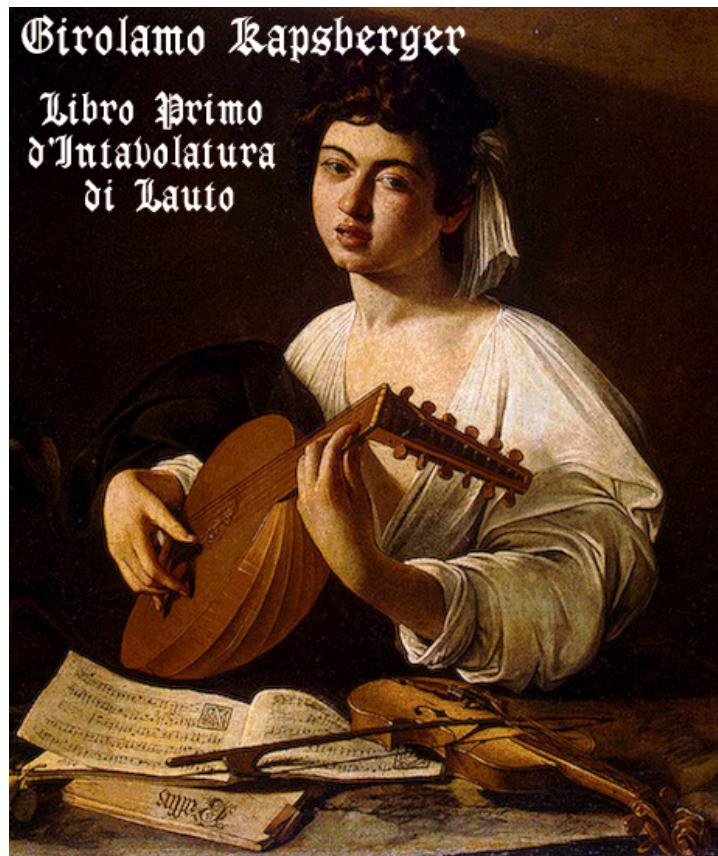


Libro Primo d'Intavolatura di Lauto de Giovanni Girolamo Kapsberger

Présenté par Richard Civial



Kapsberger, Giovanni Girolamo

Kapsberger was born of German descent in Venice, ca 1580 and died in Rome, in January 1651. His father, Colonel Guglielmo Kapsperger, was a noble military official with the Imperial House of Austria. Kapsperger was in Rome soon after 1605, where through his reputation as a virtuoso and his status as a "nobile alemano" he moved in the circles of powerful families such as the Bentivoglio and the Barberini. Other supporters in Rome included the Orders of S Stefano and S Giovanni and the academies of the Umoristi and the Imperfetti whose members arranged for the publication of his works. Around 1609 he married the Neapolitan Gerolima di Rossi, by whom he had at least three children. In 1612 his Maggio Cantata, dedicated to the Grand duchess Maria Maddalena, was performed in Florence at the Palazzo Pitti.

In 1622 his Apotheosis, on Jesuit themes, was performed at the Collegio Romano on the canonizations of the first two Jesuit saints, Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier; the most elaborate musical production in Rome before the Barberini operas, it marked the period of Kapsperger's deepening relationship with the papal circle. In 1624 his settings of verses by the newly-elected Pope Urban VIII Barberini were published as Poematia et carmina, which G.B. Doni forwarded enthusiastically to Mersenne. In the same year Kapsperger entered the service of Urban's nephew, Cardinal Francesco Barberini, where for 30 years he worked alongside Frescobaldi, Luigi Rossi, Domenico Mazzocchi, Stefano Landi and Doni, and collaborated with the poets Ottavio Tassanelli, Giovanni Ciampoli and Giulio Rospigliosi (the future Pope Clement IX). Curiously, only two of his works were printed after 1633, when Allacci published an inventory of Kapsperger's music that included the titles of many additional collections that he was preparing for publication. Kapsperger died in 1651 and was buried in the church of St Blaise outside Rome.

Kapsperger was seminal in the development of the theorbo as a solo instrument. The theorbo collections contain virtuoso toccatas, variations and dances (some for a 19-course instrument) that combine arpeggiated sections, unusual rhythmic groupings, broken-style figuration and slurred passages within an ornamented and highly syncopated context that has many parallels with the keyboard works of Frescobaldi. The 1640 book also contains an important preface regarding performance. The 1611 lute book includes eight toccatas that employ more fluid textures proceeding almost spontaneously from suspended harmonies over long pedals to recitative-style passages, motivic sequences, short ricercare sections and dramatic bursts of scales. Among his other instrumental works are one of the few collections of instrumental ensemble dances of this period (1615) and the more canzona-like Sinfonie a quattro of the same year, which feature solo-tutti contrasts, echo effects and multiple continuo parts.

Kapsperger's most engaging and popular secular works (as testified by concordant versions) are found among his seven books of villanellas, which use simple poetry, set mostly syllabically in contrasting sections of duple and triple metre, often with attractive dance rhythms.

In a time of intense musical polemics, Kapsperger was praised by moderns and conservatives. The collective applause offered from individuals of such diverse backgrounds testifies to the wide stylistic breadth and uncommon invention of a composer whose works are representative of early 17th-century Roman music.

Abridged from the Grove Dictionary notice by Victor Anand Coeflo.

Libro Primo d'Intavolatura di Lauto

Giovanni Girolamo Kapsberger

Toccata 1.

47

50

52

55

56

60

64

65

70

74

75

Lute tablature for measures 47 through 75. The notation uses six horizontal lines representing strings, with note heads and stems indicating pitch and rhythm. Measure numbers are placed at the start of each measure. Some measures contain red markings: '-O-' at measure 52, '10-' at measure 60, and '10-' at measure 70.

Toccata 2

19

20

25

30

35

40

43

45

48

50 - 9 -

Detailed description: This block contains six staves of lute tablature. Measure 19 starts with a short rest followed by a series of notes on the first three strings. Measure 20 continues this pattern. Measure 25 follows a similar structure. Measure 30 includes some rests and specific note heads. Measure 35 shows a more complex sequence of notes. Measure 43 has a unique note head. Measure 48 ends with a decorative flourish and a small illustration of a person's head.

Toccata 3

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4

12

19

28

37

45

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

-0- -10- -0- -10-

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Toccata 4

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4

5

8

10

15

17

20

24

25

29

30

34

35

37

-9-

Toccata 5

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4

7

13

19

25

30

35

40

42

45

50

55

57

60

63

65

67

-9-

-10-

Toccata 6

4

5

3

2

1

-o-

9

10

15

-10-

20

22

25

29

30

33

35

36

-9-

40

43

45

-0-

48

50

52

55

57

60-10-

61

Toccata 7

4

5

7

10

11

15

10-

22

-0-

25

27

-9-

33

35

39

40

This block contains ten lines of lute tablature, each representing a measure from 7 to 40. The notation uses six horizontal lines for the strings, with dots indicating fingerings and vertical strokes indicating rests. Measures 15, 22, and 27 feature red markings ('10-', '-0-', and '-9-' respectively) above the staff. Measures 35 and 40 are particularly complex, featuring multiple vertical strokes per string.

Fingerstyle guitar tablature for measures 45-46. The tab shows a sequence of chords and strumming patterns. Measure 45 starts with an open string (R), followed by a chord (03320) with fingers 2, 3, and 0. It then moves to a chord (2) with fingers 3, 2, and 0. Measure 46 begins with an open string (R), followed by a chord (2) with fingers 3, 2, and 0. The tab concludes with a flourish symbol.

Toccata 8

Guitar tablature for "The Star-Spangled Banner". The tab shows a single melodic line across six staves. Each staff begins with a note head and a red "-0-". The first staff starts at measure 4, the second at 6, the third at 11, the fourth at 16, and the fifth at 21. Measures 5 through 10 are implied by the tab. The tab includes various note heads (diamond, circle, triangle, square) and rhythmic markings (dots, dashes, vertical lines). Chord symbols like G, C, D, and E are placed above certain notes. Fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated below the strings. Measure numbers 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, and 25 are marked on the left side.

26 -0- 30

31 35

36 -0-

Gagliarda 1

1

1

1

1

Guitar tablature for measures 23-30. The tab shows six strings and six frets. Measure 23 starts with an open string. Measures 24-25 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 26 has a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measures 27-28 show eighth-note pairs again. Measure 29 begins with an eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. Measures 30-31 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 32 ends with a sixteenth note followed by a fermata. The tab includes fingerings and dynamic markings.

Gagliarda 2

3

Gagliarda 3

The image shows six staves of musical notation for a bowed instrument, such as cello or bass. Each staff consists of five horizontal lines representing the strings. The notation includes vertical stems with dots and dashes indicating direction, and small black dots representing fingerings. Fingerings are provided for most notes, and some notes have additional markings like '3' or '2'. Bowing is indicated by vertical strokes above the stems. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each staff: 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 21, 25, and 28. A decorative flourish is located at the bottom of the page.

Gagliarda 4

10

15-0--0-

18

20

25

28

Gagliarda 5

3

10

15

20

21

30

35

38

45

48

Gagliarda 6

3

5

2 3

8

10

3 2

15

20

0

Gagliarda 7

3

5

7

14

15

20

22

25

30

32

35

Gagliarda 8

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3 2 3 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 3 3 5 1 3 0 1 0 3 1
0 0 5 3 2 0 2 4 5 0 1 3 0 3 2 0 2 3 1 0 3 1 3 0 1
10 0 2 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 0 2 3 3 0 1 1 3 0 0 2 0 2 3 3 2
2 3 0 0 2 3 1 1 3 3 2 3 0 2 3 3 0 1 1 3 0 0 2 0 2 3 3 2
20 3 2 0 3 0 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 1 0 3 2 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 0 3 2 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 0 3 1 3 1 3 2 0 2 3 1 3 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 3 3 2
3 2 0 2 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 1 0 3 2 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 0 3 2 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 0 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 1 3 2 3 0 2 2 0 2 3 3 2

Gagliarda 9

3 0 3 0 3 0 1 3 5 1 5 3 6 5 3 0 5 3 1 0 3 0 1 3 5 1 0 3 2
-0- 0 2 3 5 2 0 3 5 3 0 2 3 3 2 0 0 2 3 5 1 0 3 2 0 1 3 5 1 0 3 2
10 0 2 3 1 5 8 7 1 1 5 3 1 0 3 1 4 0 1 2 3 0 3 1 1 6 5 3 1 0 1 1 0
2 3 2 5 8 7 1 1 5 3 1 0 3 1 4 0 1 2 3 0 3 1 1 6 5 3 1 0 1 1 0
20 1 3 2 3 1 0 1 5 8 7 5 3 1 0 1 0 3 1 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 2
3 1 0 3 1 1 0 5 8 7 5 3 1 0 1 0 3 1 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 2

29 30 35 1 3

153 1 0 320 2 3 1 053 1 1 3 02 3 53 10 3 2 3 0 331 4 23

40 -O-

32 0 32 3 0 3 3 3 0 3 3 3 0 320

Gagliarda 10

3 5 15 18 20 25 30

05 0 52 2 5 40 0 2 320 30 320

053 32 3 2 35 73 2 4 2 32 7532 0 0 5 320 30 320

2 3 0 3 20 3 1 3 02 3 2 3 0 235 3 02 13 0 32 3 0 3 3 5

7 5323 53 0235 35 3102 3 13 023 024 522 0 30 45 3202

57 3202 53 3202 42 3102 0 10 3202 0320 30 110 310

Sheet music for guitar, page 10, measures 31-40. The music is in common time. Measures 31-34 show a pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 35 starts with a sixteenth note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 36-39 continue the eighth and sixteenth note pattern. Measure 40 concludes with a sixteenth note followed by a fermata.

31 3 0 2 0 3 2 3 0 3 2 0 2 3
35 2 0 3 2 0 3 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 0 2

37 2 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 5 3 0 2 3 0 3 0 3

Gagliarda 11

3 5 13 3 0 2 3 1 0 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 13 3 0 5 5 0 1 3 6 5

10 15 3 0 3 1 5 5 2 0 3 0 2 0 1 3 5 3 0 2 0 2 3 13 0 1 0

18 20 5 0 3 6 5 6 1 3 0 1 3 1 5 5 3 1 3 0 1 3 5 3 0 2 0 2 3 1 3 0 1 0

Gagliarda 12

Correnti 1

10

3 0 3 3 0 3 0 5 1 1 0 3 1 0 5 10 1 3 0 1 0 1 3 5 0 1 3 2 0 1 3 1 0

12 15 -0- 0 1 3 0 1 3 5 0 1 3 1 0 1 3 5 0 1 3 2 4 0 2 3 5 0 1 3 5 0 1

24

25

3

-0-

30

31

35

36

40

43

45-0-

45-0-

50

55

56

-0-

60

64

65

70

This block contains lute tablature for measures 24 through 70. Measures 24-30 show vertical strokes and notes. Measures 31-35 show a repeating pattern of notes. Measures 36-40 show a sequence of notes. Measures 43-50 show a sequence of notes. Measures 50-55 show a sequence of notes. Measures 56-60 show a sequence of notes. Measures 64-65 show a sequence of notes. Measures 65-70 show a sequence of notes.

74

75

-O-

80

85

90

95

Correnti 2

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

42

45

Correnti 3

3

5

-0-

10

11

15

Correnti 4

A musical score for a bowed instrument, likely cello or double bass, featuring five staves of music. The music consists of vertical stems with dots indicating pitch and horizontal strokes indicating bow direction. Numerical markings above the stems provide specific pitch and rhythmic information. The score includes measure numbers 3, 10, 12, 15, 20, 22, 25, 30, 33, and 35. A red 'O' and '8-' mark is present in measures 10 and 35.

Correnti 5

3

12

22

31

39 40

45

Correnti 6

Correnti 7

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10

3 0 2 0 3 5 0 2 0 3 5 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 0 2 3 2 0 2 5 0 2

11 3 2 3 5 3 0 2 3 5 2 3 2 0 5 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 0 2 3 5 0 2

15

18 3 5 0 2 3 3 3 2 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 5 2 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 0 2 3 5 0 2

20

24 25 3 0 2 3 5 2 0 2 3 5 2 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 0 3 0 2

30 35 3 0 2 3 5 1 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 5 1 3 0 2 5 1 3 0 2 4 5 5 4 2

38 40 45 2 5 3 1 0 1 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 2 1 0 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 5 2

46 40 50 0 5 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 0 2 5 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 2 0 1 0 2 3 2 0 5 0 2 3 5 2

The image shows a page of sheet music for guitar, featuring tablature and rhythmic notation. The music is divided into four staves, each with a different time signature and key signature. The first staff starts at measure 55, the second at 61, the third at 67, and the fourth at 73. Each staff contains six measures of music, with various notes and rests indicated by dots and dashes. The tablature uses numbers to represent fingerings and string numbers. The rhythmic notation includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measures 55-60 and 61-65 include red markings such as "-o-", "9-", and "10-". Measure 73 includes a decorative flourish at the end.

Correnti 8

22 25 30

3 1 4 0 3 2 0 2 4 5 4 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 3 2 0 2 3 3 2 0 2 3 5 2 0 2 3 5 3 5 2

32 -0- -0-

0 3 0 2 3 2 0 2 3 3 2 0 2 3 3 2 0 2 3 5 0 2 3 5 2 0 2 3 5 3 5 2

Correnti 9

Fretboard diagram for measures 44-45 and measure 48. The diagram shows six strings with note heads and stems. Measure 44 starts with a dot on the 6th string, followed by a 16th note on the 5th string. Measure 45 starts with a dot on the 6th string, followed by a 16th note on the 5th string. Measure 48 starts with a dot on the 6th string, followed by a 16th note on the 5th string. The diagram also includes a tablature below the fretboard, showing fingerings (0, 3, 1, 0) and a decorative flourish at the end.

Correnti 10

A musical score for a six-string guitar, featuring five staves of tablature with corresponding rhythmic notation. The score includes measure numbers 3, 5, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21, 25, 30, 32, and 35, as well as various note heads and rests.

Correnti 11

Correnti 12

The image shows three staves of guitar tablature. The top staff starts at measure 3, with a tempo marking of 128 BPM. It features a mix of solid black note heads and note heads with stems and small vertical dashes. Measure numbers 5 and 10 are indicated above the staff. The middle staff starts at measure 12, with a tempo marking of 152 BPM. It includes a sequence of notes with stems and small vertical dashes, followed by a series of notes with stems and small vertical dashes, and then a sequence of notes with stems and small vertical dashes. Measure numbers 15 and 20 are indicated above the staff. The bottom staff starts at measure 23, with a tempo marking of 102 BPM. It includes a sequence of notes with stems and small vertical dashes, followed by a sequence of notes with stems and small vertical dashes, and then a sequence of notes with stems and small vertical dashes. Measure numbers 25 and 30 are indicated above the staff.

A page from a lute tablature book, specifically Libro Primo d'Intavolatura di Lauto, page 36. The page features a six-line staff with various musical markings. Above the staff, there are vertical stems with dots at positions 33, 35, 37, 39, and 40. Between the first and second stems, there is a small flourish. The staff itself contains six measures of music. Measure 1 starts with a note at position 2, followed by a note at 3, and a note at 2. The tablature below shows fingers 3, 1, and 2 respectively. Measures 2 and 3 show notes at positions 0, 1, and 3. The tablature below shows fingers 1, 0, 1, 3, 1, and 0. Measures 4 and 5 show notes at positions 2, 3, and 2. The tablature below shows fingers 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, and 0. Measures 6 and 7 show notes at positions 0, 3, and 0. The tablature below shows fingers 0, 3, 0, 1, 3, 1, and 0. Measures 8 and 9 show notes at positions 3, 2, and 3. The tablature below shows fingers 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, and 0. Measures 10 and 11 show notes at positions 0, 3, and 0. The tablature below shows fingers 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, and 0. The page concludes with a decorative flourish at the end of measure 11.

Libro Primo d'Intavolatura di Lauto

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