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Canciones

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Cornago: Donde stas que non te veo

Montecassino, S. 264-5

Don - de stas que non te ve -

11
o ques de ti es - pe - ran - za

22
mi - a que a my que ver -

33
te de - se - o mill a - nos se fa - se un di -

44

a (myl a - nos se fa - se un di - a)

54

Mas Que tal es tu fer - mo - su - con tu gen - til fi - gu -

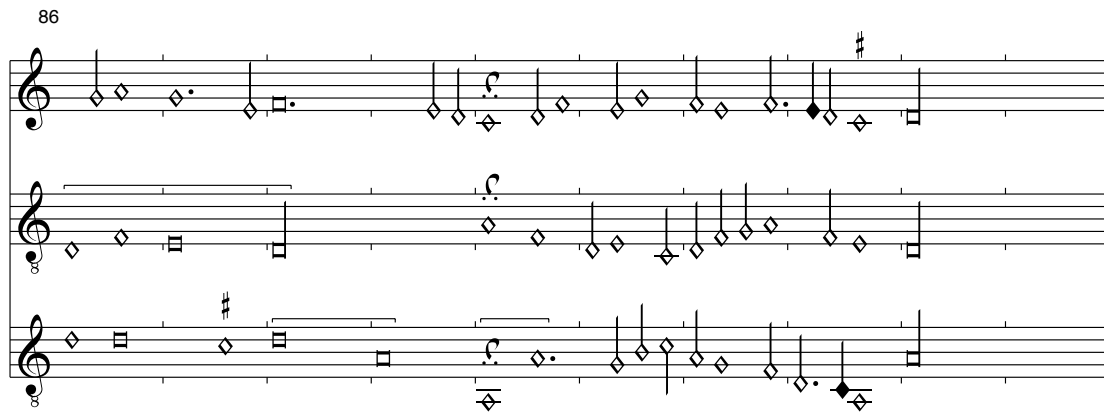
64

ra en me tu tier - na ju - ven - tut ra en me fie - res na y das sa - lut

75

ra en me tu tier - na ju - ven - tut ra en me fie - res na y das sa - lut

86



Einige Fehler wurden nach Sevilla 7-I-28 korrigiert. Sowohl im ersten als auch im zweiten Teil kann man die abschließenden Verse jeweils wiederholen oder von einem instrumentalen Nachspiel ausgehen. Nach der Wiederholung des zweiten Teils lautet die abschließende Strophe:

Comigo mismo guerreo
si te desamar podría
a la fin cativo creo
de quedar de tu senoria

Cornago: Gentil dama non se gana

Cancionero de la Colombina, f. 7v-9r

8

Gen - til si da - ma non se ga - na
An- si que mi fin se tem- pra- no

Tenor

Contratenor

10

O - tro bien de vos mi - rar Sy no
Non le tie- ne de cau- sar

20

ver y de - se - ar

31

El Se de - ley - te que
Se des- tru- ye e des-

41

se fa - ze ze My - No -

51

ran - do vues - tra bel - dat dat

62

(Cornago): Moro perche non dai fede

Sevilla, f. m7v-m8r

Musical score for Tenor and Contratenor, measures 1-13. The Tenor part is in the upper staff (treble clef) and the Contratenor part is in the lower staff (bass clef). The lyrics are: Mo - ro per che non dai fe - de al - la

14

Musical score for Tenor and Contratenor, measures 14-28. The Tenor part is in the upper staff (treble clef) and the Contratenor part is in the lower staff (bass clef). The lyrics are: pe - na che man - co - ra io di te do - man - da

29

Musical score for Tenor and Contratenor, measures 29-43. The Tenor part is in the upper staff (treble clef) and the Contratenor part is in the lower staff (bass clef). The lyrics are: mer - ce - de (mer - ce - de)

44

Musical score for Tenor and Contratenor, measures 44-58. The Tenor part is in the upper staff (treble clef) and the Contratenor part is in the lower staff (bass clef). The lyrics are: tu me res - pon - di (res - pon - di) se - cu - ra ma - la na - za cui ti

59

cre - de Tu sey pri - son et ca - te -

74

na (ca - te - na) di mi tris - ta vi - ta

89

et mor -

Text der Ripresa:

Tu sey dest alma misquina
Mi mal et ben et conforte

Der Text wurde nach den verschiedenen Quellen ergänzt bzw. verbessert. Die Verse 3 und 4 wurden belassen, obwohl vermutlich die folgende Version die originale ist:

Tu me responde, senyora
Mal an ay cuy te crede

Cornago: Moro perche non dai fede

Montecassino, S. 275

Mo - ro per che non dai fe - de

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains the lyrics 'Mo - ro per che non dai fe - de'. The middle staff is a tenor line in bass clef. The bottom staff is a bass line in bass clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

11

al - la pe - na che mac - co - ra

This system contains the next three staves of the musical score, starting at measure 11. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'al - la pe - na che mac - co - ra'. The musical notation includes various note values and rests, with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) indicated by a flat symbol on the bass line.

22

lo te di - man - do mer - ce - de

This system contains the next three staves of the musical score, starting at measure 22. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'lo te di - man - do mer - ce - de'. The musical notation includes various note values and rests, with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) indicated by two sharp symbols on the bass line.

33

This system contains the final three staves of the musical score, starting at measure 33. The musical notation includes various note values and rests, with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) indicated by a sharp symbol on the bass line.

43

tu me res - pon - di se - gno - ra mal

This system contains measures 43 through 53. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are 'tu me res - pon - di se - gno - ra mal'. The accompaniment consists of two staves in bass clef, with the left hand playing a steady eighth-note pattern and the right hand providing harmonic support with chords and single notes.

54

an a cuy te cre - de Tu

This system contains measures 54 through 63. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'an a cuy te cre - de Tu'. A sharp sign is placed above the staff at measure 58. The accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic patterns in the bass staves.

64

sey pri - son ne e ca - te -

This system contains measures 64 through 73. The vocal line has the lyrics 'sey pri - son ne e ca - te -'. The accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic patterns in the bass staves.

74

na de mi

This system contains measures 74 through 83. The vocal line has the lyrics 'na de mi'. The accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic patterns in the bass staves. A double sharp sign is placed above the staff at measure 78.

84

tris - ta vi - ta e mor -

95

95

Montecassino ist wohl als die authentischste Quelle für Werke von Cornago anzusehen. Sevilla und Pixérécourt bieten am Anfang im Contratenor T. 8-15 eine andere Version. Der Text ist in allen Quellen nicht ganz konsistent, wir bieten hier mit Pope/Kanazawa eine "synthetische" Version. Deren Text für die Wiederholung des 2. Teils:

Tu sey dest alma misquina
Mi mal et ben et conforte

Cornago: Morte merce

Montecassino, S. 278-9

Mor - te mer - ce gen - ti - le a - quill' al - te - ra qu'il tem - po

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the Tenor line (labeled 'T'), and the bottom staff is the Cello line (labeled 'C'). All staves are in 3/8 time. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

8

pas - sa e cru - del - ta me sfi - da e sen - za gui - da

This system contains the next three staves of the musical score. The lyrics continue below the vocal staff.

15

so - lo me tro - vo in guer - ra A - mor cum

This system contains the next three staves of the musical score. The lyrics continue below the vocal staff.

23

lar - co te - so al cor ma - fer - ra Que rom - per non se

This system contains the final three staves of the musical score. The lyrics continue below the vocal staff. A rehearsal mark (b) is placed above the second staff.

34

po las - pra ca - de - na Dal pri - mo jor - no

45

strec - ta que me con - du - ce a sy cru - del mar - ti -

56

ri

Der Contratenor ist teilweise ausgerissen und wird nach Escorial IV-a-24 ergänzt, ebenso wie die Strophen. In Cordiforme f. 12v-13r findet sich der Superius unserer Cancion mit einer neuen dreistimmigen Version.

Amor masale credendo a luy fugire
 Cerchando escampo e mi ritrovo in focho
 A pocho a pocho moro e vivo pocho

Sperando ardendo ormai de jorno in jorno
 Lieto vederne solo con dolze riso
 Da poi che ma conquiso
 Mostra mi crudo e non me val difesa

Cornago: Non gusto del male

Montecassino, S. 343

Non gus - to del ma - le e - stra - ni - o Co - mo

yo del - la par - ti - da

12

24

36

48

Que si la mor - te nos vie - ne

60

non pue - de con nos

72

mo - rar

Leider ist der Text unvollständig und eine Mischung aus Italienisch und Spanisch. Nach der Fermate im 2. Teil ist eine 2. Endung bei der Wiederholung anzunehmen.

Cornago: Porque mas sin duda creas

Cancionero de la Colombina, f. 44v-46r

Por - que mas sin du - da cre - as My grand pe -

Tenor

Contratenor

11

na do - lo - ri - da do - lo - ri - da De -

22

te dios tan tri - ste vi -

33

da Que a - mes y nun -

45

ca se - as a - ma - da ny bien que -

This system contains measures 45 through 56. It features three staves: a vocal line in treble clef and two lute staves in alto and bass clefs. The music is written in a 16th-century style with diamond-shaped note heads. The lyrics are: 'ca se - as a - ma - da ny bien que -'.

57

ry - da Y con es - ta
El tor- men-

This system contains measures 57 through 68. It features three staves: a vocal line in treble clef and two lute staves in alto and bass clefs. The music is written in a 16th-century style with diamond-shaped note heads. The lyrics are: 'ry - da Y con es - ta El tor- men-'.

69

vi - -to de- da tal
si- gual

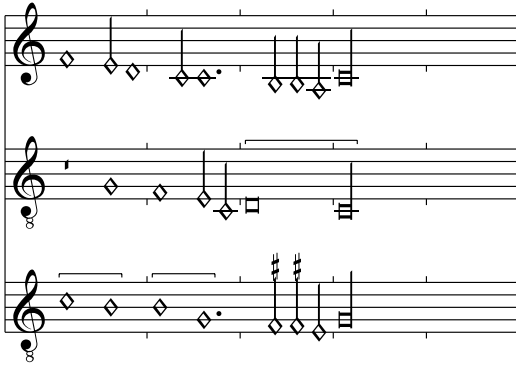
This system contains measures 69 through 80. It features three staves: a vocal line in treble clef and two lute staves in alto and bass clefs. The music is written in a 16th-century style with diamond-shaped note heads. The lyrics are: 'vi - -to de- da tal si- gual'.

81

Pien - so bien que cre - e - ras
Que sin me- re- cer me das

This system contains measures 81 through 92. It features three staves: a vocal line in treble clef and two lute staves in alto and bass clefs. The music is written in a 16th-century style with diamond-shaped note heads. The lyrics are: 'Pien - so bien que cre - e - ras Que sin me- re- cer me das'.

93



Die Vorzeichnung der b-molle ist nicht konsistent. In Tenor und Contratenor ist sie nur am Anfang vorhanden, im Cantus im Verlauf, obwohl immer wieder in allen Stimmen eine neue Situation eintritt. Sie ist vermutlich absichtlich schwankend gehalten.

Im Contratenor T. 93 (und damit auch im ersten Durchgang des zweiten Teils) wurde Br-c'-h zur Semibreves korrigiert.

Der Text zur Wiederholung des ersten Teils lautet:

Pues que muerte me deseas
Sin te nerla merecida
De- te dieos tan triste
Que amas y siempre seas
Desamada y mal querida

Cornago: Pues que dios te fizo tal

Colombina f. 29v-31r

Pues que dios te fi - zo tal

Tenor

Contratenor

11

gra - cio - sa dul - ce fer - mo - sa y mas

22

ho - nes - ta si te a - mo des - i -

33

gual gen - til da - ma va - le -

45

ro - sa

57

a - ya rres - puess - ta

69

Res - pues - ta de mi ser - vi - çio que vi - vo vi - da mu -
Es - pe - ran - do'el be - pe - fi - çio que me de - ves dar do -

81

(b) (b)

Res - pues - ta de mi ser - vi - çio que vi - vo vi - da mu -
Es - pe - ran - do'el be - pe - fi - çio que me de - ves dar do -

93

rien -
- lien- do do Tras - por - ta do
Te de mi mal

104

en tu fi - gu - ra ra te de - man - que an- do
y do

115

Die zweite Strophe zum 1. Teil lautet:

Pues que ansi nasciste tal
en extremo virtuosa
di que de cuesta
librarme de tanto mal
Tu señora tan hermosa
con tu respuesta

Cornago: Pues que dios te fizo tal

Cancionero del Palacio, f. 1v-3r

Pues que dios te fi - zo tal

Tenor

Contratenor

11

gra - çio - sa dul - çe fer - mo - sa y mas ho -

23

nes - ta si te a - mo des - i -

34

gual gen - til da - ma va - le - ro -

46

sa

58

a - ya rres - puess - ta

70

Res -

82

pues - ta de mi ser - vi çio que vi - vo vi - da mu -

94

rien - do Tras - por - ta do en tu fi -

106

gu - ra te de - man - do

117

In dieser ebenso überzeugenden Version ist der Contratenor fast völlig unterschiedlich zum Cancionero de la Columbina. Sie dort für den restlichen Text.

Cornago: Pues que dios te fizo tal alio modo

Cancionero del Palacio, f. 3v-5r

Pues que dios te fi - zo tal

Tenor

Contratenor

11

gra - çio - sa dul - çe fer - mo - sa y mas

22

ho - nes - ta si te a - mo des - i -

33

gual gen - til da - ma va -

44

le - ro - sa

56

a - ya rres - puess -

68

ta

80

Res - pues - ta de mi ser - vi çio que vi - vo vi - da

92

mu - rien - do Tras - por -

103

ta do en tu fi - gu - ra te de - man - do

114

In dieser dritten Version wird der Contratenor zur zweiten Oberstimme, die sogar meistens über dem ursprünglichen Cantus liegt. In allen Versionen ist die Musica ficta ein großes Problem. Obwohl in allen Versionen öfter kein b molle vorgezeichnet ist, ist es doch sehr häufig zwingend.

Cornago: (Ques mi vida) preguntays

Montecassino, S. 380

Ques mi vi -

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is the vocal line, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics 'Ques mi vi -' are written below the vocal staff. The middle staff is the C instrument part, and the bottom staff is the T instrument part. Both are marked with a 'C' and a 'T' respectively, and a '8' below the staff. The music consists of diamond-shaped notes and rests.

6

da pre - gun - tays Non vos lo quie - ro ne - gar

This system contains staves 4 through 6. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'da pre - gun - tays Non vos lo quie - ro ne - gar'. The C and T instrument parts continue with diamond-shaped notes and rests. A sharp sign is visible above the vocal staff at the beginning of the system.

11

Bien a - mar e la - men - tar

This system contains staves 7 through 9. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'Bien a - mar e la - men - tar'. The C and T instrument parts continue with diamond-shaped notes and rests.

16

Es la vi - da que

This system contains staves 10 through 12. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'Es la vi - da que'. The C and T instrument parts continue with diamond-shaped notes and rests. A flat sign is visible below the vocal staff at the beginning of the system.

21

me days

26

Quien vos pu - die -
Ni tra- ba- xa-

Text

31

ra -do ser - be- vir vir Tam Quien

36

bien co - mo yo he ser - vi - do
pu- die- ra ha- ver so fri- do

41

Ersäunlicher Weise fehlt der Anfang des 1. Verses, den wir nur aus Ockeghems Bearbeitung (s. S. 256) kennen. Die Form ist ähnlich der einer Bergerette. Die zweite Strophe lautet:

Para que me preguntays
 La pena quero passar
 Pues a- mar e lamentar
 Es la vida que me days

Cornago: Segun las penas

Montecassino, S. 276-7

Se - gun las pe - nas me days Con - tra mi mos - trays e -

T

C

11

ne - mi - ga E de la vi - da que bus -

T

C

22

cais Non syen - to de que soys tan a -

T

C

33

mi - ga Que mo -

T

C

44

rir no le fa - gays

55

66

Yo vos

76

he tan bien ser - vi -

87

do quan - to non pue - de non pue - de

98

ser mas

109

ser mas

Der Text dieser unikalén Cancion ist nur irregular und unvollständig überliefert.

Cornago-Triana: Senora qual soy venido - Infante

Cancionero de la Colombina, f. 36v-38r

Se - nor - ra qual soy ve -

Tenor

Contratenor

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is the vocal line with lyrics 'Se - nor - ra qual soy ve -'. The middle staff is labeled 'Tenor' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Contratenor'. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values and rests.

10

ni -

This system contains staves 4, 5, and 6. The vocal line continues with the lyric 'ni -'. The staves show the continuation of the vocal and instrumental parts.

20

do tal me par -

This system contains staves 7, 8, and 9. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'do tal me par -'. The staves show the continuation of the vocal and instrumental parts.

30

to de tra - ba - jos mas que far -

This system contains staves 10, 11, and 12. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'to de tra - ba - jos mas que far -'. The staves show the continuation of the vocal and instrumental parts.

40

to do - lo - ri -

50

do Quien non se far -
A las pe- nas

60

ta de ma -
des- i- gua-

70

les y de vi - da
les su- fro cal- la-

80

des - pla - sien - te
-do'y pa- cien- te

Der restliche Text des 1. Teils lautet:

Sino yo que sin sentido
me diran
los que mis danos sabran
e perdido

In der Quelle steht über dem Contratenor der Name Triana, vermutlich hat er diese instrumental ausgezierte Stimme anstatt einer ursprünglich vorhandenen dritten Stimme Cornagos komponiert.

Zusätzlich zu dem hier wiedergegebenen und vielleicht ursprünglichen Text des Villancicos gibt es einen zweiten, geistlichen, Text zur Geburt Jesu. Er ist ebenfalls vollständig. Sehr ungewöhnlich ist, dass ein Contrafactum gleichzeitig im Cantus textiert ist. Es ist also ein enger Zusammenhang der Texte anzunehmen. Möglich wäre in etwa: der weltliche Text handelt von Leid und Schmerz, während die Geburt Jesu von allen Leiden erlöst. Es wäre also denkbar, zuerst den weltlichen, dann den geistlichen Text zu singen.

Infante nos es nascido
con toda sabiduria
a nosotros ofrecido
para darnos alegria.

Con amor y caridad
este nino tan gracioso
vino ledo y gozoso
con perfecta umildad.

A tomar umildad
y nascio en este dia
sin perder virginydad
su madre santa Marya.

Cornago: Yerra con poco saber

Montecassino, S. 268-9

Yer - ra con po - co sa - ber quien to -

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The lyrics 'Yer - ra con po - co sa - ber quien to -' are written below the middle staff.

11

vie - re tal cre - en - ci - a que fir -

This system contains the next three staves, starting at measure 11. The lyrics 'vie - re tal cre - en - ci - a que fir -' are written below the middle staff.

22

me - za de mu - ger que fir - me - za de mu -

This system contains the next three staves, starting at measure 22. The lyrics 'me - za de mu - ger que fir - me - za de mu -' are written below the middle staff.

32

ger a los pe - li - gros

This system contains the final three staves shown, starting at measure 32. The lyrics 'ger a los pe - li - gros' are written below the middle staff.

43

da - sen - ci - a se pue - da mu -

This system contains measures 43 through 53. It features a vocal line with a treble clef and a basso continuo line with a bass clef. The lyrics 'da - sen - ci - a se pue - da mu -' are written below the bass line. Measure 53 ends with a double bar line.

54

cho te - ner

This system contains measures 54 through 58. It features a vocal line with a treble clef and a basso continuo line with a bass clef. The lyrics 'cho te - ner' are written below the bass line. Measure 58 ends with a double bar line.

59

Con Bien fe po- de dra pres - ta tor - na -
al- gu- na guar-

This system contains measures 59 through 68. It features a vocal line with a treble clef and a basso continuo line with a bass clef. The lyrics 'Con Bien fe po- de dra pres - ta tor - na - al- gu- na guar-' are written below the bass line. Measure 68 ends with a double bar line.

69

da- da no ces - san - do
da- da dos o tres

This system contains measures 69 through 78. It features a vocal line with a treble clef and a basso continuo line with a bass clef. The lyrics 'da- da no ces - san - do da- da dos o tres' are written below the bass line. Measure 78 ends with a double bar line.

80

el es - cre - vir el es - cre - vir be

91

vir be- vir

In Montecassino ist nur der Tenor mit etwas mehr Text als die anderen Stimmen versehen. Der Rest des Textes kann im Cancionero general f. 178 erschlossen werden.

Die zweite Strophe des ersten Teils lautet:

Mas a la mas detener
 No les abasta la ciencia
 por que'es su natural ser
 tienen aquesta dolencia
 ques olvidanca sin ver