

Comment peult

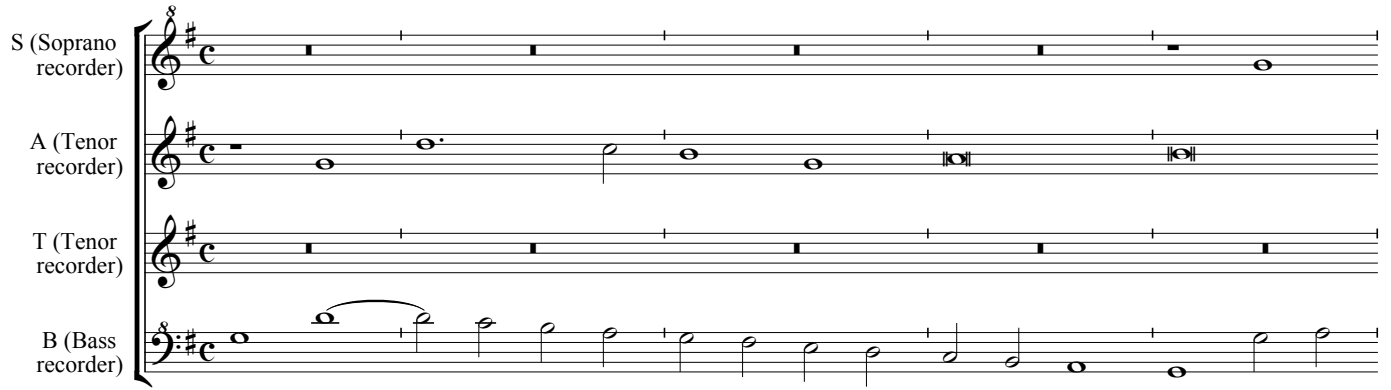
Josquin Desprez (ca 1450 - 1521 Condé sur Escaut)

S (Soprano recorder)

A (Tenor recorder)

T (Tenor recorder)

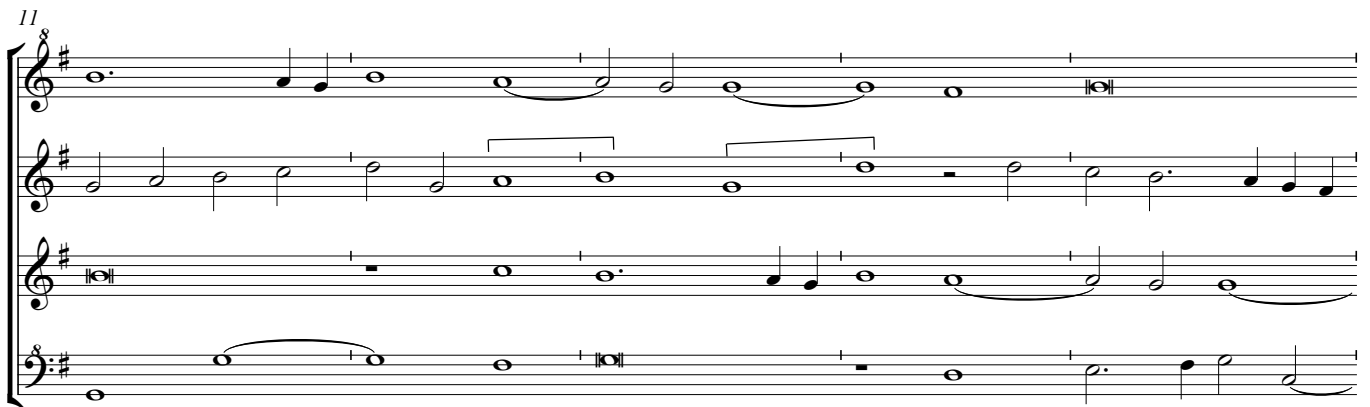
B (Bass recorder)



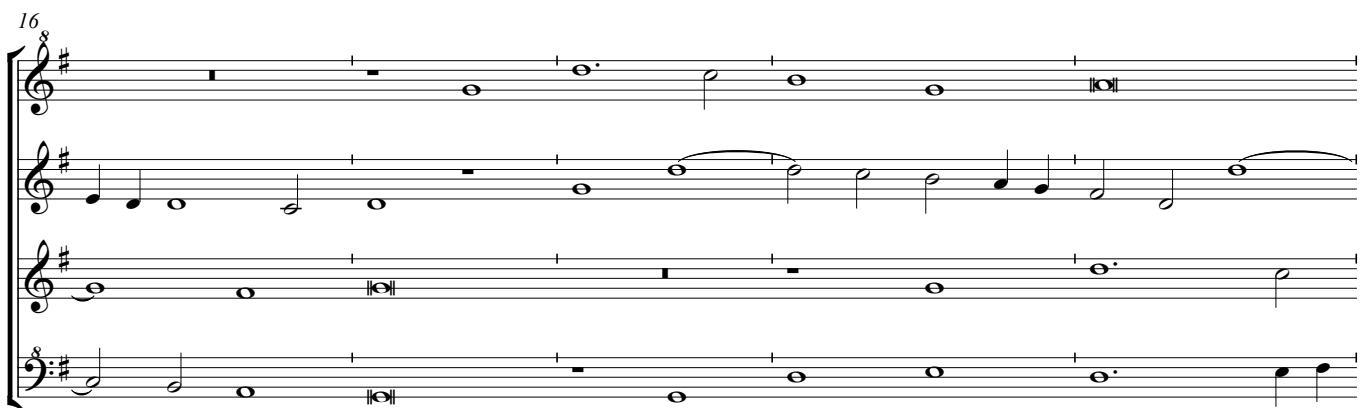
6



11



16



21

System 1 (measures 21-25) of the musical score. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of various note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some notes beamed together. There are several rests and dynamic markings throughout the system.

26

System 2 (measures 26-31) of the musical score. It continues with the same four-staff format and key signature. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the staves.

32

System 3 (measures 32-37) of the musical score. The four-staff structure is maintained. The music shows a continuation of the themes established in the previous systems, with complex rhythmic interplay between the parts.

38

System 4 (measures 38-42) of the musical score. This system contains five measures. The notation is dense with many beamed notes and rests, creating a complex texture.

43

System 5 (measures 43-47) of the musical score. The final system on this page, it concludes with five measures of music. The four-staff format and key signature remain consistent with the rest of the score.

48

53

56

Edition based on Smijers, *Wereldlijke werken*, II 54, nr 56, I doubled the note values. Original clefs G2, C3, (C3), C4.

B. Thomas, *Seven secular pieces*, (London 1976) and NJE supply a text to the canonic Superius and Tenor from another source, ending at bar 49/51. Glareanus, pag 356-357 (pag 376-377 on IMSLP) has a Latin text from Matth. 15.22 for the whole piece in all four parts.

Smijers gives the text of the first line only for the three upper parts as: *Comment peult haver joye*, without indicating its source.

The tenor is given in one source only as: *Fuga duorum temporum per dyapason*, canon after two bars in the octave, added in three sources: *signa congruentiae* at Superius bar 7 and 51.

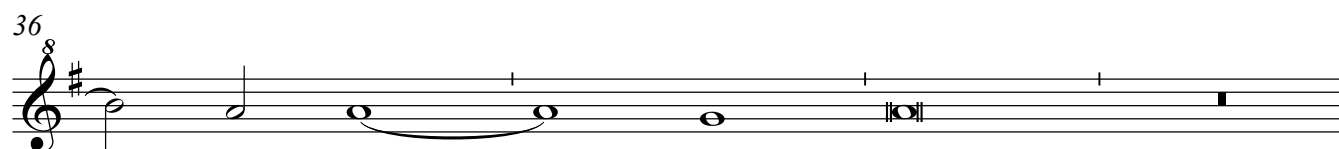
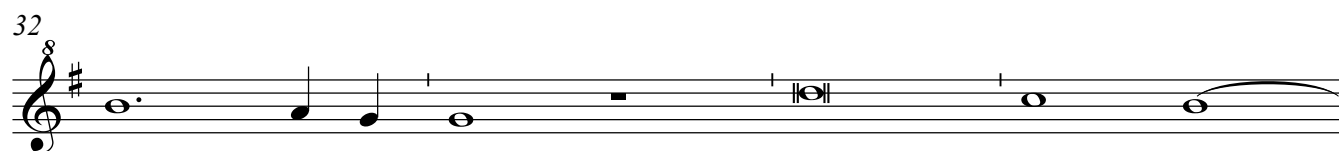
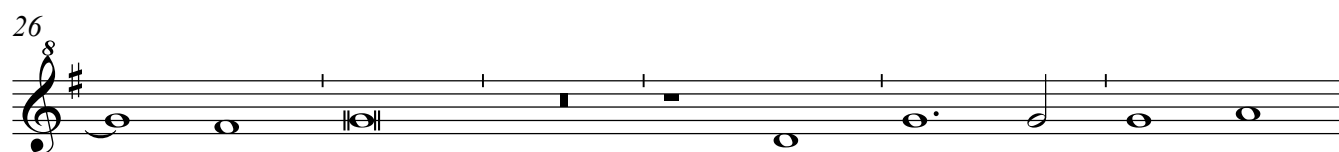
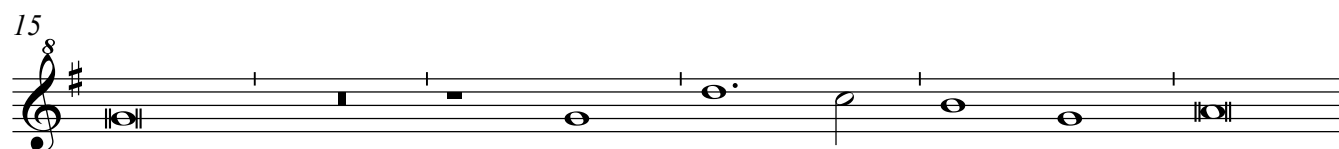
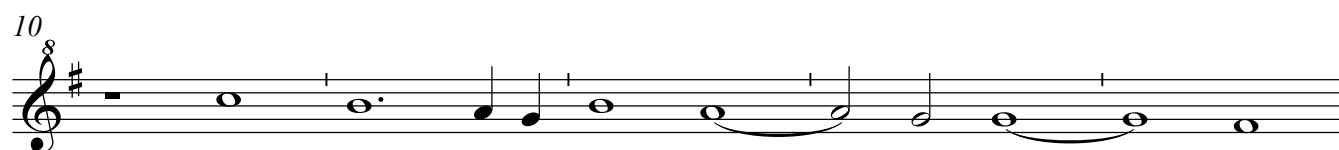
NJE gives editorial b flats at Bassus bar 12 and Altus and Bassus bar 38. Glareanus considers this piece as an example of the hypoionic mode, but gives no accidentals at all. The original finalis is C.

This is an edition for soprano, two tenor and bass recorders, transposing the piece down a 4th (acoustically up a 5th).

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Josquin Desprez (ca 1450 - 1521 Condé sur Escaut)

Soprano recorder



40

45

50

54

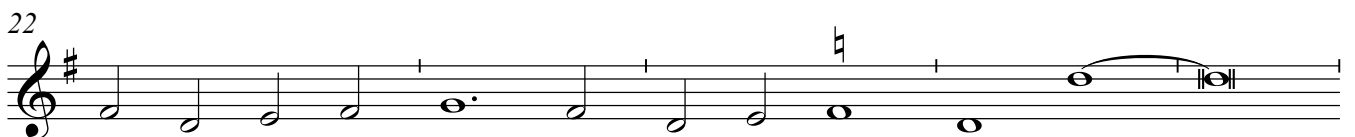
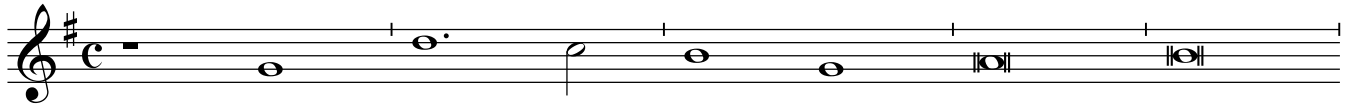
57

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, measures 40-57. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 57.

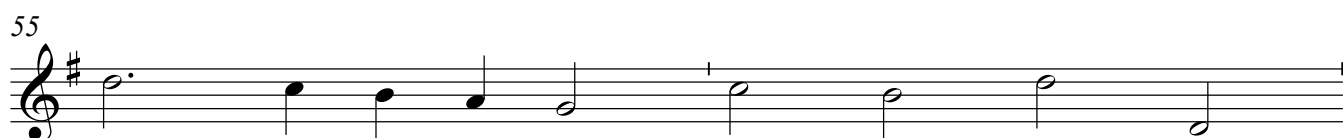
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Josquin Desprez (ca 1450 - 1521 Condé sur Escaut)

Tenor recorder 1



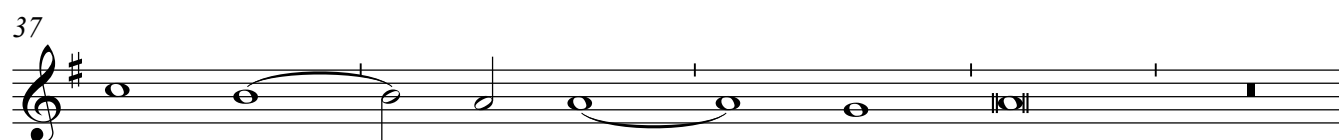
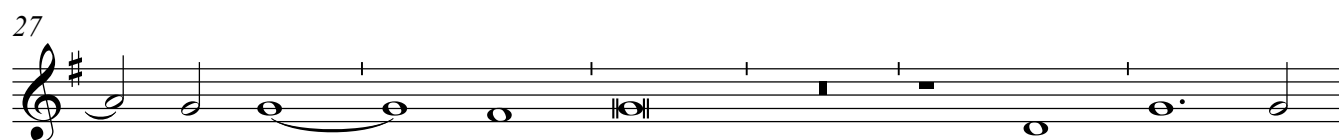
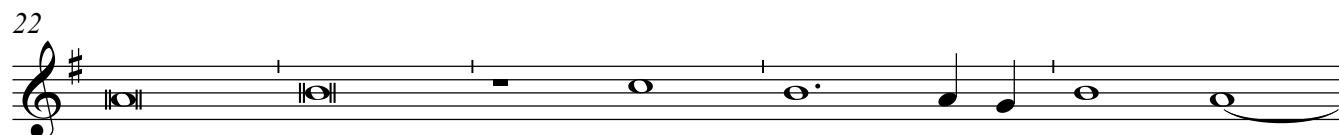
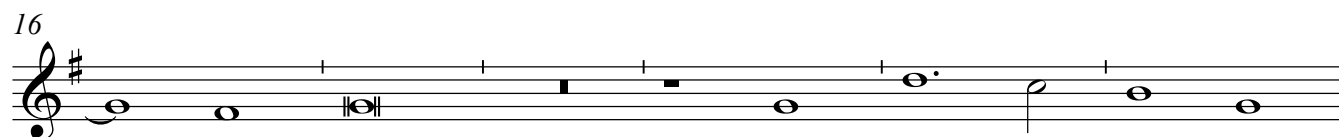
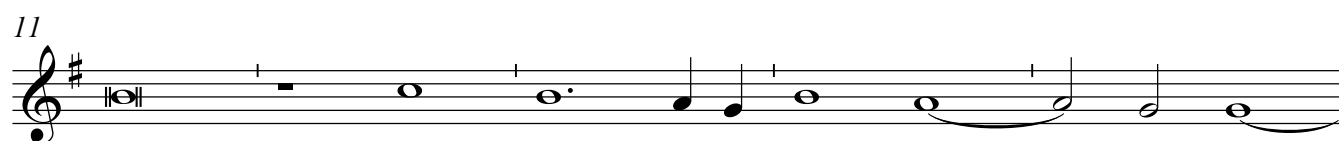
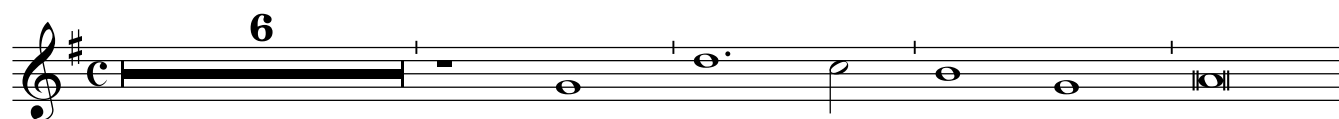
V.S.

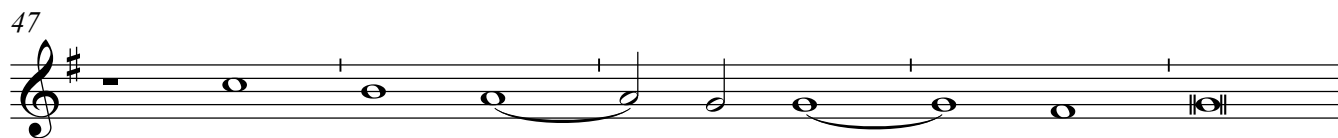
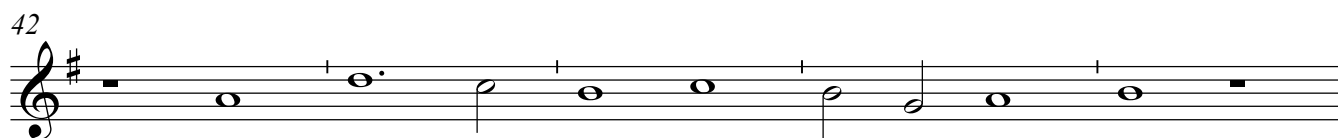


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Tenor recorder 2

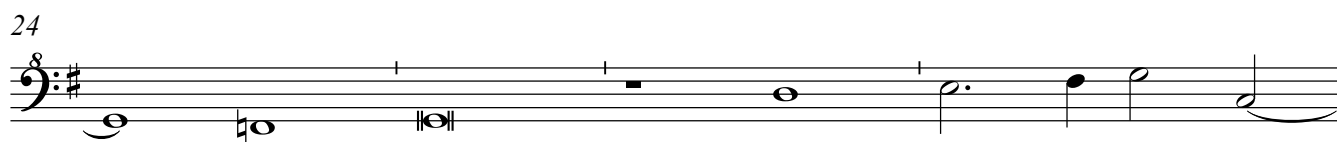
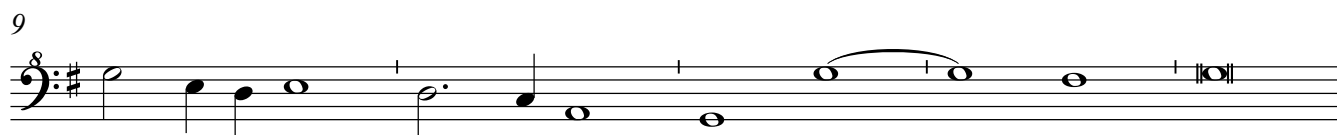
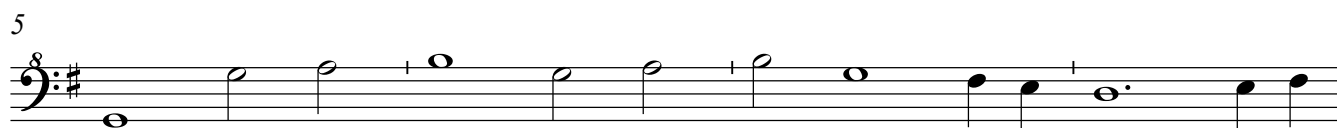




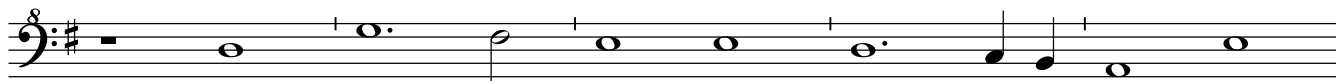
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Josquin Desprez (ca 1450 - 1521 Condé sur Escaut)

Bass recorder



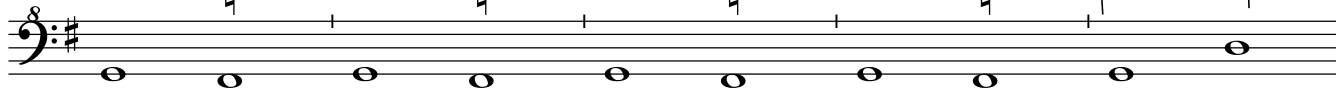
33



38



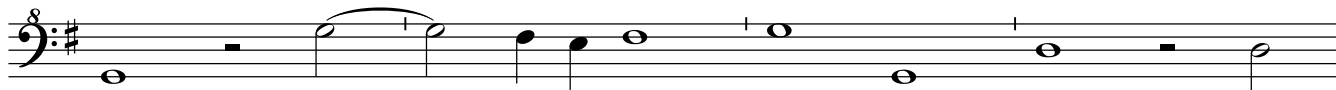
42



47



51



55



57

