

Meyor deste non ay

Cappella Guilia, f. 59v-60r

Edited by Clemens Goldberg

Baccio

The first system of the musical score for 'Meyor deste non ay' features three staves. The top staff is labeled 'Tenor' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Bassus'. Both staves begin with a C-clef and a common time signature (C). The notation consists of diamond-shaped notes with vertical stems, typical of early printed music. The music is written in a single system across three staves.

10

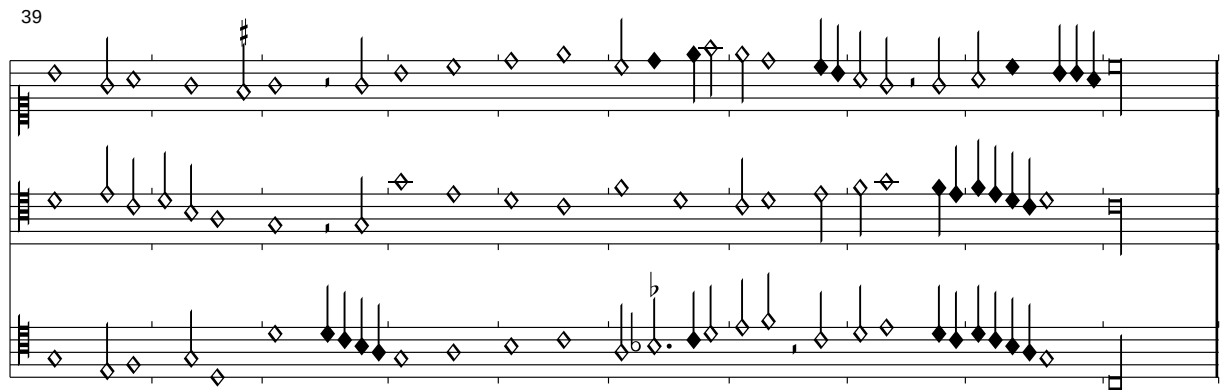
The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves, each beginning with a C-clef. The notation continues with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems. The system is marked with the number '10' at the beginning.

19

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves, each beginning with a C-clef. The notation continues with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems. The system is marked with the number '19' at the beginning.

29

The fourth system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves, each beginning with a C-clef. The notation continues with diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems. The system is marked with the number '29' at the beginning.



In Bologna Q 17 trägt das Stück das Incipit "Je vous en prie". Unter diesem Incipit ist Agricolas Chanson "Se vous voulez mestre loyalle et bonne" überliefert. Dieser Text passt aber keinesfalls auf unsere Chanson, obwohl der Anfang leichte motivische Anklänge an diese Chanson aufweist. Ein weiterer motivischer Bezug besteht zu Isaacs Benedictus f. 57v unserer Quelle.

Der Komponist Baccio ist auch unter dem Namen Bartolomeo degli Organi als Organist von Santa Maria dei Fiori in Florenz bekannt, er war eng mit den Medici verbunden.