

THOMAS MORLEY

1557/58 - 1602

10 Stücke für drei Violon da Gamba TTB

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Thomas Morley wird 1557 oder 58 in Norwich als Sohn eines Bierbrauers geboren. In der Kathedrale von Norwich ist er wahrscheinlich in jungen Jahren Sänger, 1583 wird er dort Chorleiter. Einige Autoren nehmen an, dass er in den 70er Jahren des 16. Jahrhunderts Schüler bei William Byrd ist. 1588 erwirbt Morley gemeinsam mit John Dowland in Oxford den Grad des *Bachelor of Musick*. Im gleichen Jahr veröffentlicht Nicholas Yonge in London *Musica transalpina*, eine Sammlung von italienischen Madrigalen mit englisch unterlegten Texten. Die Begegnung mit diesem Werk wird für Morley zu einer Art Erweckungserlebnis. Fortan schreibt er italienisch beeinflusste Madrigale mit englischem Text. Niemand macht in den folgenden Jahren in England diese Musikgattung so populär wie er.

1589 wird er als Organist an St. Giles in Cripplegate, London angestellt. 1592 avanciert er zum *Gentleman of her Maiestis Royall Chappel*. Sein erstes gedrucktes Werk *Canzonets or little short songs to three voyces* erscheint 1593. Im Laufe seines Lebens folgt eine ganze Reihe von zwei- bis sechsstimmigen Canzonetten und Madrigalen.

Morley schreibt daneben auch sakrale Werke, Musik für Tasteninstrumente, Tanzlieder im Stile Gastoldis und *Lute Ayres* für Gesang, Laute und Viola da Gamba. Eine Sammlung mit Werken für das Broken Consort (*Treble Lute, Bandora, Cittern, The Base-Violl, the Flute and the Treble Violl*) wird zwar von ihm zusammengestellt, enthält aber ganz überwiegend Stücke anderer Komponisten. 1596 erhält er Druck- und Verlagsrechte. 1597 erscheint Morleys musiktheoretisches Werk *A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke*.

Die hier vorgestellten Stücke wurden in historisch verbürgter Praxis für drei Bassgamben eingerichtet. Sie stammen aus der *Introduction to Practicall Musicke* und der 1606 postum erschienen und erweiterten zweiten Ausgabe der *Canzonets or little short songs to three voyces*. Die darin über die erste Ausgabe von 1593 hinaus enthaltenen Stücke entsprechen dem schlichteren Canzonetten-Typ, alle vier wurden hier aufgenommen. Die schon in der ersten Ausgabe vertretenen Sätze entsprechen (entgegen der irreführenden Bezeichnung *Canzonet*) eher dem elaborierten Madrigal-Typ. Diese Stücke sind hier durch *Farewell disdainfull*, *Doe you not know* und *What ayles my darling* vertreten.

Eine sehr empfehlenswerte, komplette Ausgabe der *Canzonets* der ersten Ausgabe von 1593 in der Einrichtung für drei Bassgamben ist bei Oriana Music unter der Bestellnummer OM123 erschienen (www.orianamusic.eu).

Heinrich Böcker

Altengörs 2014

Examples of Sincopation

aus *A plaine and easy introduction to practicall musicke*, London 1597

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602



Aria

aus *A plaine and easy introduction to practicall musicke*, London 1597

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602



19



25



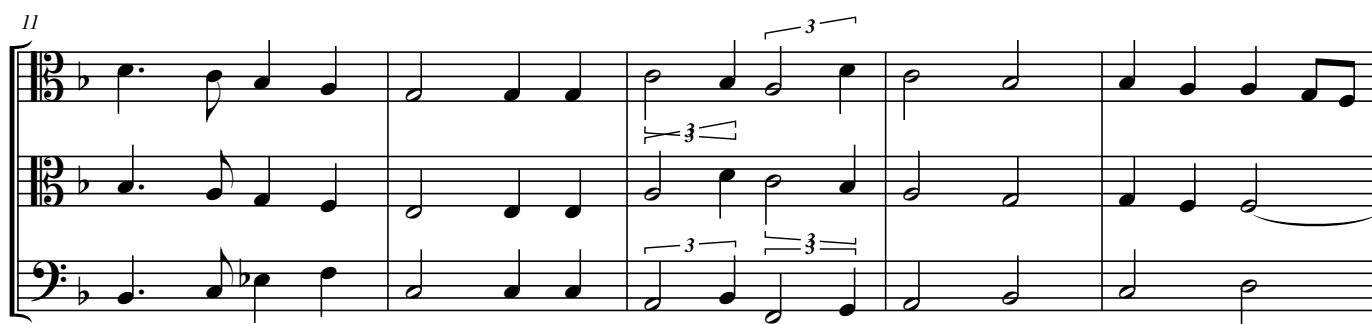
31



O sleep fond fancy

aus *A Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music*, London 1597

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602



22



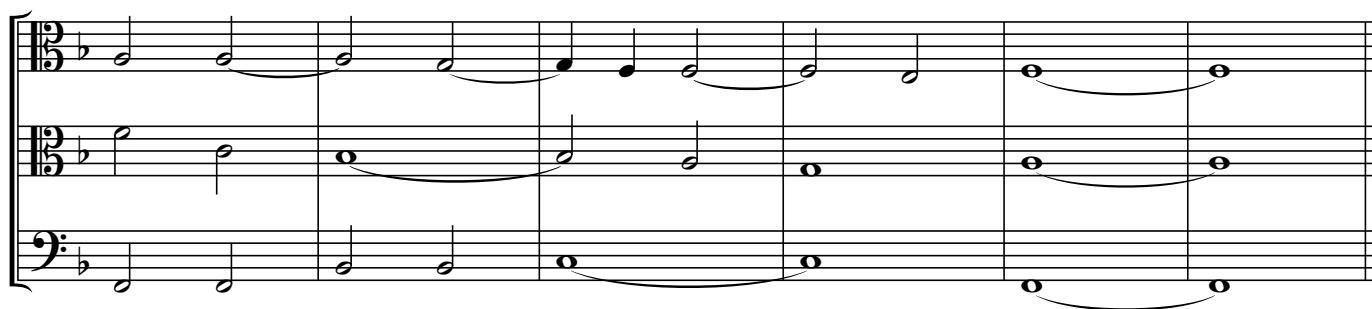
27



31



35



Farwell disdainful

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602

aus *Canzonets or little short songs to three voyces*, London 1593

Original in C



38

First system of music, measures 38-46. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in a key with one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

47

Second system of music, measures 47-53. The score continues with the same three-staff format and key signature. It includes various rhythmic patterns and some ties across measures.

54

Third system of music, measures 54-59. This system begins with a repeat sign. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some ties and rests.

60

Fourth system of music, measures 60-66. This system includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' at the end of the system. The music features a variety of note values and rests.

67

Fifth system of music, measures 67-72. This system includes a second ending bracket labeled '2.' at the beginning. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ties, and rests.

Though Philomena lost her love

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602

aus *Canzonets to Three Voices*, 2. Ausgabe London 1606



Love learns by laughing

aus *Canzonets to Three Voices*, 2. Ausgabe London 1606

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602

The musical score is written for three voices: Soprano (top staff), Alto (middle staff), and Bass (bottom staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major, and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into five systems, with measure numbers 6, 12, 17, and 22 marking the beginning of new sections. The first system (measures 1-5) shows the initial entry of the voices. The second system (measures 6-11) includes a first ending bracket. The third system (measures 12-16) includes a second ending bracket. The fourth system (measures 17-21) continues the vocal lines. The fifth system (measures 22-25) concludes with two endings, each marked with a first and second ending bracket. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and bar lines.

This love is but a wanton fit

aus *Canzonets to Three Voices*, 2. Ausgabe London 1606

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602



Spring tyme manteleth euery bough

T. Morley 1557 - 1602

aus *Canzonets Or little short songs to three voyces*, 2. Ausgabe London 1606

Original in C

6

1.

11

2.

17

22

1.

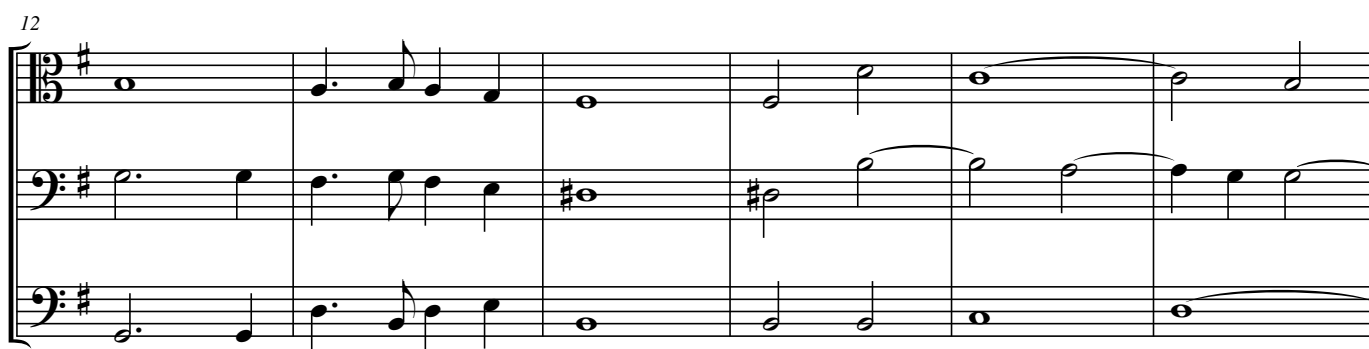
2.

Doe you not know

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602

aus *Canzonets or little short songs to three voyces*, London 1593

Original in F



24

System 1 (Measures 24-29): This system contains six measures of music. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a dotted quarter note in measure 24 and a half note in measure 25. The middle staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes. The system concludes with a whole note in the top staff and a half note in the middle staff in measure 29.

30

System 2 (Measures 30-35): This system contains six measures of music. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes, featuring a dotted quarter note in measure 30 and a half note in measure 31. The middle staff (bass clef) continues the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the bass line. The system concludes with a whole note in the top staff and a half note in the middle staff in measure 35.

36

System 3 (Measures 36-41): This system contains six measures of music. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes, featuring a dotted quarter note in measure 36 and a half note in measure 37. The middle staff (bass clef) continues the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the bass line. The system concludes with a whole note in the top staff and a half note in the middle staff in measure 41.

42

System 4 (Measures 42-47): This system contains six measures of music. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes, featuring a dotted quarter note in measure 42 and a half note in measure 43. The middle staff (bass clef) continues the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line in measure 47, followed by a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in measure 48. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the system, and the second ending leads to the final measure of the system.

What ayles my darling?

Thomas Morley 1557 - 1602

aus *Canzonets or little short songs to three voyces*, London 1593

Original in F



31



38



45



52



59

