

Tielman Susato

ca. 1510 - ca. 1570

Neun Rundtänze für vier Violon da Gamba SATB aus *Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

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Während die erste Lautentabulatur schon 1507 bei Petrucci in Venedig erscheint, dauert es bis zur Mitte des 16ten Jahrhunderts, bis die ersten Instrumentalwerke für mehrere noch nicht näher spezifizierte Instrumente gedruckt werden. Pierre Attaingnant bringt 1547 in Paris die ersten vierstimmigen Tänze heraus, um 1550 folgt Jaques Moderne in Lyon. In Venedig erscheinen 1553 die *Balli* von Francesco Bendusi bei Gardano. In Antwerpen druckt Tielman Susato 1551 das *derde* [dritte] *musyck boexken* mit *alderhande danserye*.

In der Sammlung sind über 60 Tänze enthalten, darunter neun *Rondes*, die hier vorgestellt werden. Die *Rondes* (Rundtänze) zeigen starke Ähnlichkeit mit den *Bransles de champaigne* von Attaingnant. Eine *Saltarelle*, die thematisch zweifellos einem der Rundtänze als Nach Tanz zugeordnet werden kann, wurde ebenfalls mit aufgenommen.

Als Quelle dienten verschiedene gemeinfreie Veröffentlichungen des IMSLP.

Den iersten ronde: Pour quoy

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Nr. 13 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a 16th-century style, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music continues from the first system, with various rhythmic patterns and rests. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music continues from the second system, with various rhythmic patterns and rests. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom three staves are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music continues from the third system, with various rhythmic patterns and rests. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Den tweeten Ronde: Mon amy

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Nr. 14 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551



Den III Ronde

Nr. 15 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

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Den III Ronde

Nr. 16 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

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1) im Original ein Ton tiefer

Den VI Ronde

Nr. 18 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

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Saltarelle

Nr. 22 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

Tielman Susato 1510? - 1570?



Den V Ronde

Tielman Susato 1510? - 1570?

Nr. 17 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551



Den VII Ronde: Il estoit une filette

Tielman Susato 1510? - 1570?

Nr. 19 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551



Den VIII Ronde: Mille Ducas en vostre bource

Nr. 20 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

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Den VIII Ronde

Tielman Susato 1510? - 1570?

Nr. 21 aus Tielman Susato *DANSERYE Het derde musyck boexken*, Antwerpen 1551

The musical score is presented in four systems, each consisting of four staves. The notation is in common time (C) and uses a treble clef for the first staff and a bass clef for the others. The first system begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second system continues the melody and includes a second ending bracket. The third system also features a first and second ending. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final double bar line. The score is written in a style typical of 16th-century manuscript notation, with clear rhythmic values and accidentals.