

36. Queste non son più lagrime

(à 4 - Orlando di Lasso)

Sixt Kargel

Musical score for the first section of the piece. It consists of two staves. The top staff has six measures of common time. The bottom staff starts with a common time signature, changes to A major (indicated by a C with a circle), and then back to common time. The vocal line uses rhythmic patterns with flags.

1)

Musical score for the second section. It consists of two staves. The top staff has four measures. The bottom staff has five measures, starting with a common time signature, changing to A major, and then back to common time. The vocal line continues with rhythmic patterns and flags.

2)

Musical score for the third section. It consists of two staves. The top staff has four measures. The bottom staff has four measures, starting with a common time signature, changing to A major, and then back to common time. The vocal line continues with rhythmic patterns and flags.

3)

Musical score for the fourth section. It consists of two staves. The top staff has four measures. The bottom staff has four measures, starting with a common time signature, changing to A major, and then back to common time. The vocal line continues with rhythmic patterns and flags.

Musical score for the fifth section. It consists of two staves. The top staff has four measures. The bottom staff has four measures, starting with a common time signature, changing to A major, and then back to common time. The vocal line continues with rhythmic patterns and flags.

Musical score for the sixth section. It consists of two staves. The top staff has four measures. The bottom staff has four measures, starting with a common time signature, changing to A major, and then back to common time. The vocal line continues with rhythmic patterns and flags.

1) 4 rhythm flags double value in orig.

2) c in orig.

3) 2 rhythm flags $\frac{1}{2}$ value in orig.

Musical score page 1, section 1). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes for rhythm, while the bottom staff uses vertical stems and letter notation ('a', 'e', 'b', 'r'). Measure 25 is indicated.

1)

Continuation of musical score page 1, section 1). The score continues with two staves. The top staff uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes for rhythm, while the bottom staff uses vertical stems and letter notation ('a', 'b', 'e', 'r'). Measure 25 is indicated.

Musical score page 1, section 2). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes for rhythm, while the bottom staff uses vertical stems and letter notation ('a', 'b', 'e', 'r'). Measure 30 is indicated.

Continuation of musical score page 1, section 2). The score continues with two staves. The top staff uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes for rhythm, while the bottom staff uses vertical stems and letter notation ('a', 'b', 'e', 'r'). Measure 35 is indicated.

2)

Musical score page 2, section 1). The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes for rhythm, while the bottom staff uses vertical stems and letter notation ('a', 'b', 'e', 'r'). Measure 40 is indicated.

Continuation of musical score page 2, section 1). The score continues with two staves. The top staff uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes for rhythm, while the bottom staff uses vertical stems and letter notation ('a', 'b', 'e', 'r'). Measure 45 is indicated.

- 1) Rhythm flag double value in orig.
 2) Rhythm flag double value in orig.