

# Basse dance II

Pierre Attaignant (c.1494-c.1551)

Superius (part 1 of 4)

*Neuf basses dances, deux branles, &c* (Attaignant press, Paris, 1530)

5

10

15

# Basse dance II

Pierre Attaignant (c.1494-c.1551)

Contra (part 2 of 4)

*Neuf basses dances, deux branles, &c* (Attaignant press, Paris, 1530)

The musical score is written on three staves in 4/2 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes. A measure number '5' is placed above the fifth measure. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. A measure number '10' is placed above the tenth measure. The third staff begins with a repeat sign, followed by the continuation of the melody. A measure number '15' is placed above the fifteenth measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Basse dance II

Pierre Attaignant (c.1494-c.1551)

Tenor (part 3 of 4)

*Neuf basses dances, deux branles, &c* (Attaignant press, Paris, 1530)

8 5

8 10

8 15

# Basse dance II

Pierre Attaignant (c.1494-c.1551)

Bassus (part 4 of 4)

*Neuf basses dances, deux branles, &c* (Attaignant press, Paris, 1530)

The image displays a musical score for the Bassus part of a dance. It consists of three staves of music, each beginning with a bass clef and a 4/2 time signature. The first staff starts with a whole rest followed by a series of notes, with a measure number '5' above the fifth measure. The second staff continues the melody, with a measure number '10' above the tenth measure. The third staff begins with a repeat sign and a measure number '15' above the first measure. The music is written in a style characteristic of the early 16th-century French lute tablature tradition, using a single line of music with various note values and rests.