

Leal schray tante

[Josquin Desprez (ca 1450 - Condé-sur-l'Escaut 1521)]

Alto Recorder

Tenor Recorder

Tenor Recorder

Bass Recorder

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the Alto Recorder, the second and third are for Tenor Recorder, and the bottom is for Bass Recorder. The music is in common time (C) and begins with a rest. The Alto Recorder part features a melodic line with several slurs and a sharp sign (#) on the final note. The Tenor Recorder parts provide harmonic support with various rhythmic patterns. The Bass Recorder part starts with a rest and then enters with a steady bass line.

7

The second system of the musical score begins at measure 7. It continues with the four recorder parts. The Alto Recorder part has a melodic line with a slur and a sharp sign (#). The Tenor Recorder parts continue their harmonic accompaniment. The Bass Recorder part maintains its bass line with some rests.

14

The third system of the musical score begins at measure 14. It continues with the four recorder parts. The Alto Recorder part has a melodic line with a slur and a sharp sign (#). The Tenor Recorder parts continue their harmonic accompaniment. The Bass Recorder part maintains its bass line with some rests.

21

27

31

Edited from: H.J. Marx, *Die Orgeltabulatur des Clemens Hör*, Basel 1970, nr. 32. The Hör manuscript mentions the composers name Josquin.

In NJE *28.21 this piece has been identified as Leal schray tante, without text transmission, and with doubt on Josquin's authorship. The title seems to be corrupted French, leal (modern French loyal) meaning: legitimate, and tante: so much. I made some corrections from the polyphone edition. The most important differences appear in bar 18-19 and 33-35.