

A  
**BRIEFE AND  
SHORT INSTRVCTI-**  
**ON OF THE ART OF**  
**MvsICK E,** to teach how to  
make Discant, of all propor-  
tions that are in vse :

**VERY NECESSARY FOR ALL**  
such as are desirous to attaine to know-  
ledge in the Art ;

And may by practice, if they can sing, soone be able  
to compose three, foure, and five parts : And also to com-  
pose all sorts of Canons that are usuall, by these directions  
of two or three parts in one, upon the Plain-song.

By ELVVAY BEVIN.



LONDON,

Printed by R. Young, at the signe of the Starre on Bread-street hill. 1631.

100.208  
MOSCOW  
1955



TO THE RIGHT REVEREND  
FATHER IN GOD, AND MY HO-  
nourable good Lord, the Lord Bi-  
shop of GLOCESTER.

RIGHT REVEREND,

**A**fter much paines taken in the study and art of Musick, for these many yeares last past, to compose Canons of two & three parts in one upon the Plain-song; have now at length laid downe this burden of my minde, the hopefull issue of my tyred braine. To the visiting of which Infant, many of my good friends resorting, and those skilfull in my profession, perswaded me to expose it to the world, and let try for it selfe; which I refused to doe, untill I called to minde, that it might tend to the praise and glory of Almighty God, and to the benefit of my native country: Yet finding, that such exposed Infants might easily perish without the protection of some worthy and powerfull Patron, resolved to keepe it at home, untill I remembred your good Lordship to be a lover and favourer of Musick, and unto whom I have beeene much bound for many favours, for all which, being not able to returne worthy compensation, but rather to trench more and more

*The Epistle Dedicatory*

daily upon your benignity, doe bequeath this my Infant unto your Lordships Patronage, whom I know for authority, wisedome, and learning to be able, and for piety and charity will bee willing, to protect the same; which if you vouchsafe, you have and always shall have devoted

*To your Lordships*

*service,*

ELVYAT BEVIM.

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# TO THE READER.



Eing no leſſe true than ancient, that good things common are of more regard, I might not imbreſt this talent (the perfection of my long endeavours) and not impart it to the publicke benefit, leſt I ſhould prove my ſelfe no Moralist, and ſo incurre their blackest censure, who first did backe me on this enterprise. I doubt not the perusers favour (yet not glory in my little one) if bee vouchſafe it but a ſlender tryall; for though it be but ſmall in quantity, yet for diuersities of examples and difficulties, the quality may ſeeme the greater, and paſſe the elaborate workeſ of larger volumes. Thine,

Elway Bevin.

To M<sup>r</sup> Elway Bevin upon his Canons of three parts in one.

## An EPIGRAM.

MUSICKE breaths heaven, nay more, it doth diſclose it,  
If old Iudicious Bevin doe compoſe it.  
Aſtronomy stares high, and doth not feare  
To draw heavens curtaine, and unfold a Spheare:  
But Musicke climbs as high as Jacobs Scale,  
Out-vies a Jacobs Staffe: it doth unvaile  
Three for her one, or rather three in one:  
A mystery that Art ne're thought upon.  
Three parts in one, are no Trichotomy  
Of one in three, but a sweet Trinity  
Combin'd in one. This may (with wonder) make  
An Atheiſt (if hee leay his eares to stake)  
Sing Trinity in Vnity, when he ſhall  
Heare that (which he thought harſh) prove muſicall.  
Church Muſicke finds applaufe, then why not Hee  
That ſets forth Canons of a Trinity?

Thomas Palmer.

Bristol.

**There are nine Concords of Musick, as followeth:**

**A Vnison, Third, Fift, Sixt, Eight, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth:** Whereof five are called perfect, and foure unperfect.

The five perfect, are, **Unison, Fift, Eight, Twelfth** and **Fifteenth:** Of these you may not taketwo of one sort together, neither rising nor falling, as two *Fifts* or two *Eights*.

The other foure, called unperfect, you may take two or three together of one sort, rising or falling, which are, a *Third*, *Sixt*, *Tenth*, and *Thirteenth*.

These nine Concords are comprehended in foure, viz.

**Unison,** }  
**Eight,** } are counted as one, for every eight is the same.  
**Fifteenth,** }

**Third,** } likewise.  
**Tenth,** }

**Fift,** } likewise.  
**Twelfth,** }

**Sixt,** } in like sort.  
**Thirteenth,** }

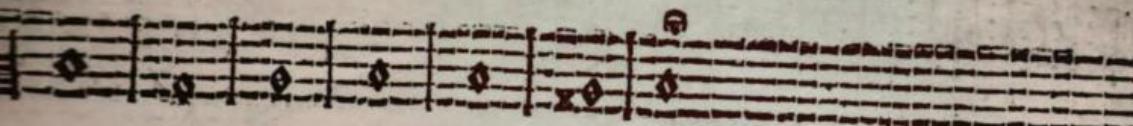
So that in effect there are but foure Concords.

The Discords are, a *Second*, *Fourth*, and *Seventh*, with their *Eights*; which being sometime mixt with Concords, make best musicke, being orderly taken.

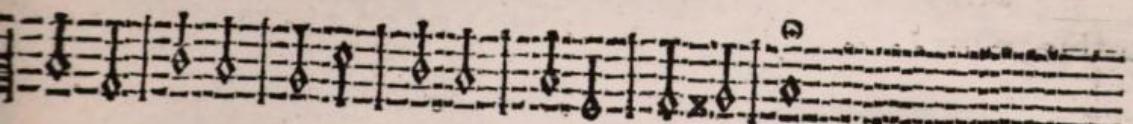
(1)

The proportions, as follow.

Conter point:



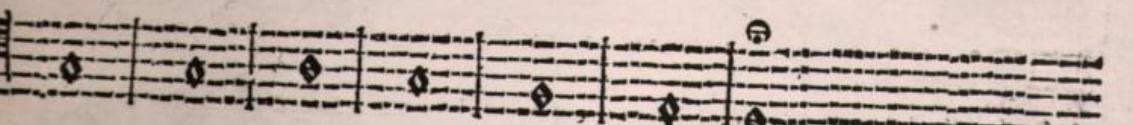
Dupla.



Tripla.



3 1



Quadrupla.



4 2



B

(2)

Quadrupla by three.

Quadrupla by three.

Sextupla.

Octupla.

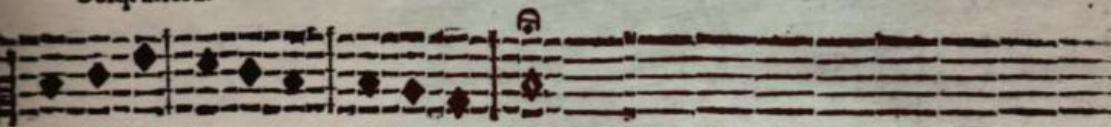
Nonupla.

Decupla.

Undecupla.

(3)

Sesq. altera.



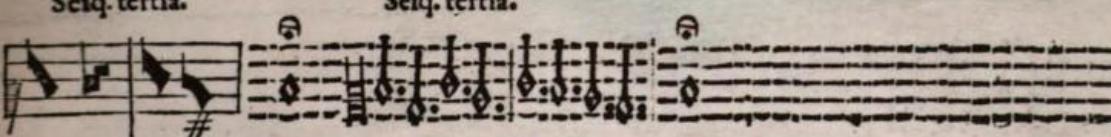
3 3

6



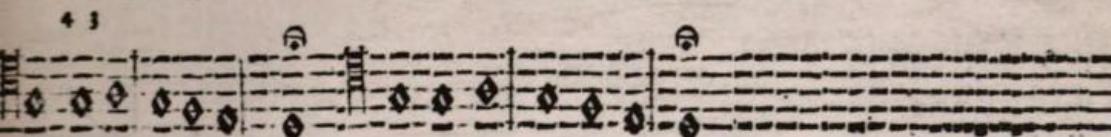
Sesq. tertia.

Sesq. tertia.



4 3

6

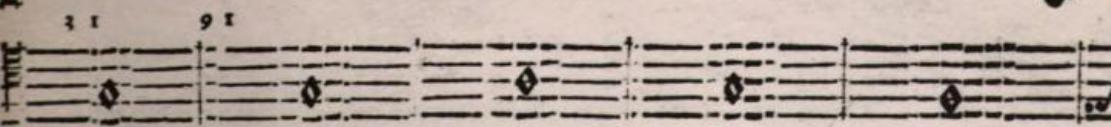


Tripla Inductio to Nonupla

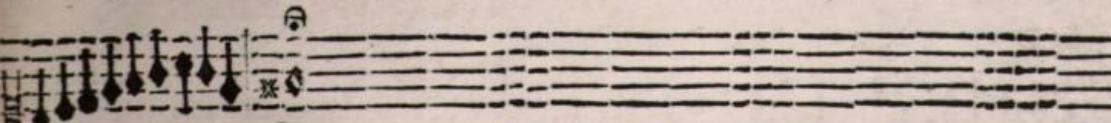


3 1

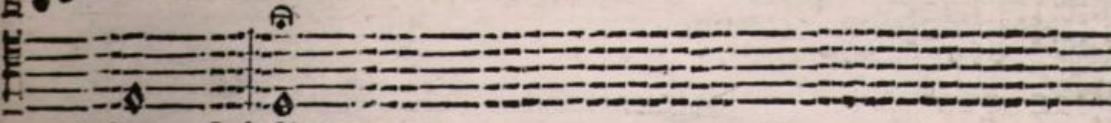
9 1



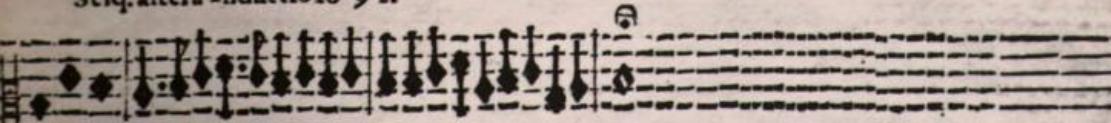
6



6

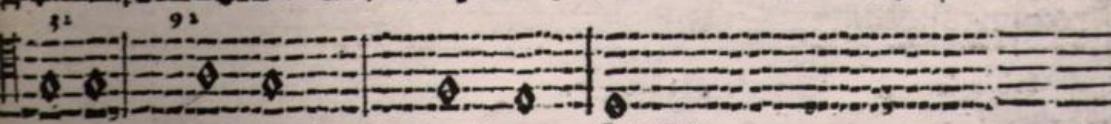


Sesq. altera Inductio to 9 2.



3 2

9 2



Divers other proportions there are, as Quintupla,  
Septupla, and such like, which are out of use.

(4)

Semb, and Mynome.



Mynome and Crocher.



Driving an odde Mynome to the end.



Driving an odde Crochet to the end.



Subdupla

Subtripla

(5)

The manner of maintaining a point.



Another Example.



Another of the same.



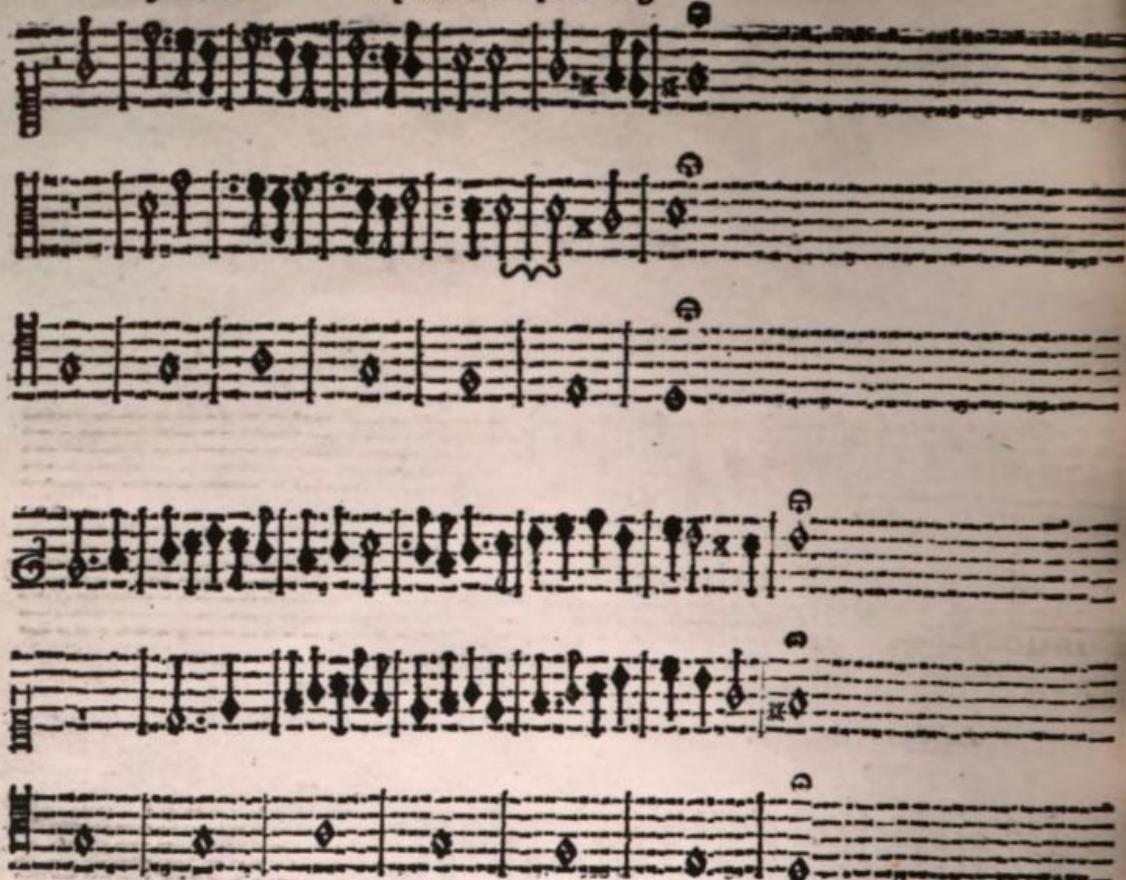
Another of Sextupla.



(6)

3. Voces

2. partes to the plain-song



The point reverted.



The ordinary ways of two partes in one, are as followeth.

2. in one  
in the
- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| Vnison.  | } |
| Second.  |   |
| Third.   |   |
| Fourth.  |   |
| Fift.    |   |
| Sixt.    |   |
| Seventh. |   |

Of these sorts you may make upon one Plain-song a thousand wayes, ouely by altering the Rests, and setting the Plain-song sometime above, sometime below, and sometime in the middest, which causeth great variety, as for example you may partly see, by these that follow.

Plain-song above. A Crochet following.



Canon.



Plain-song in the middest.

Canon.



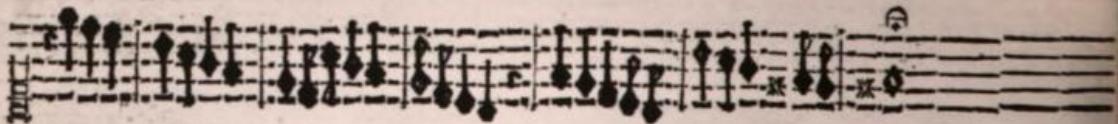
(8)

Plainsong below:

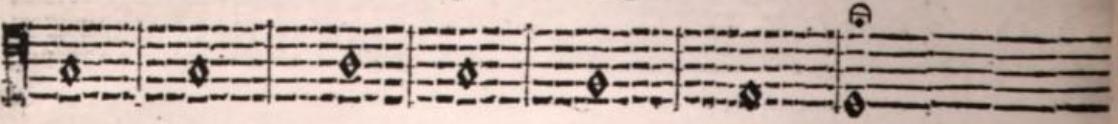
1 Canon.



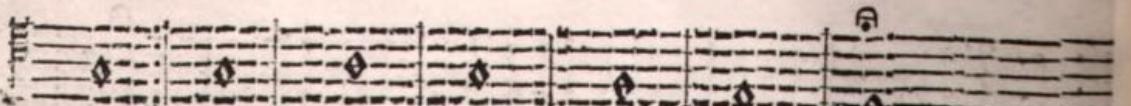
A Crochet following.



2 Canon.



3 Canon.



(9)

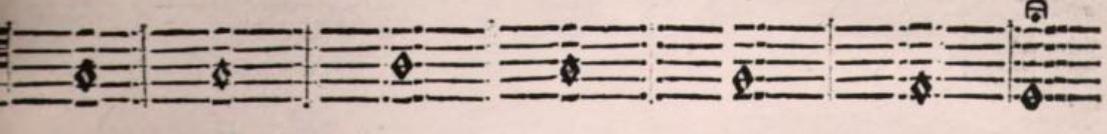
4 Canon.



5 Canon

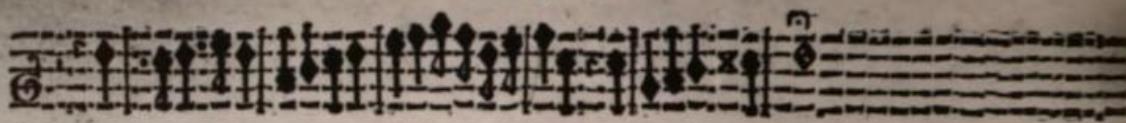


6 Canon.

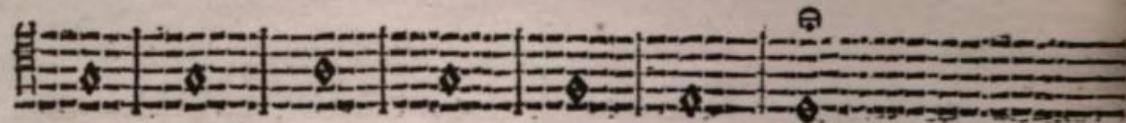
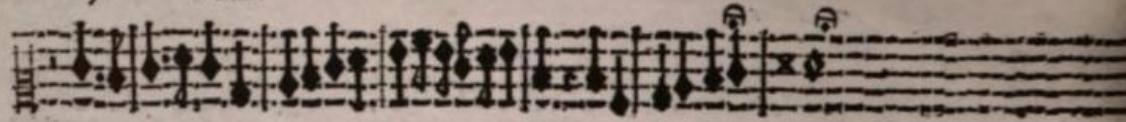


C

(10)



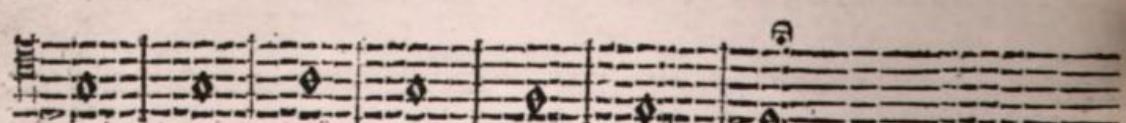
7. Canon.



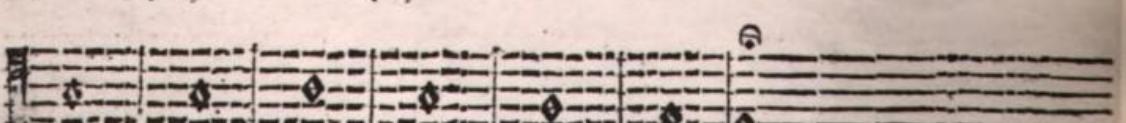
A My nome following.



8. Canon.

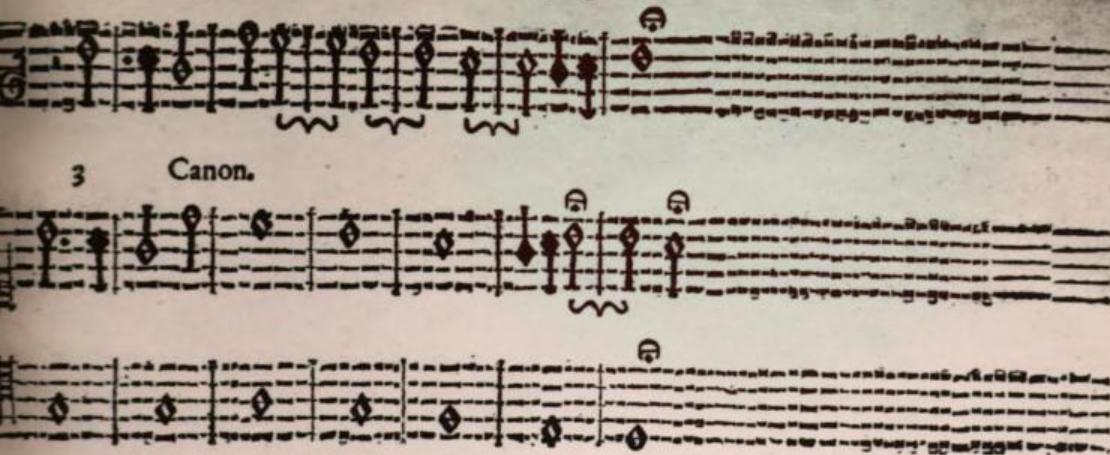


9. Canon.



(ii)

3 Canon.



4 Canon.

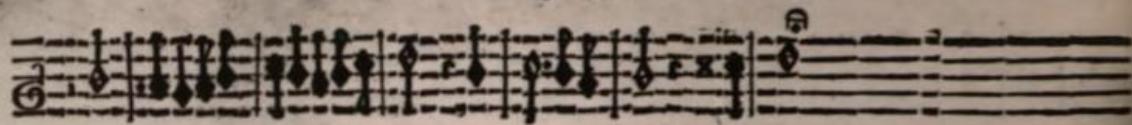


5 Canon.

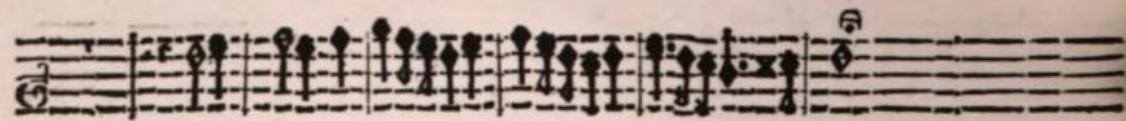
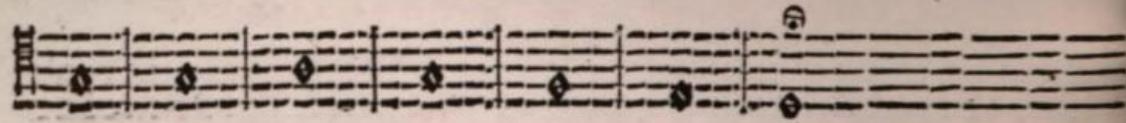
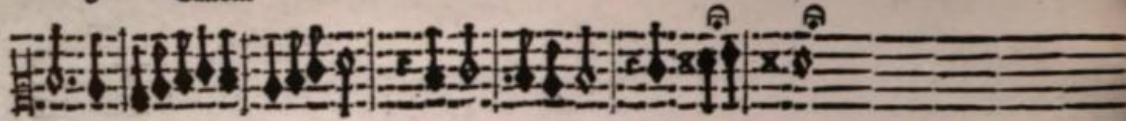


C 2

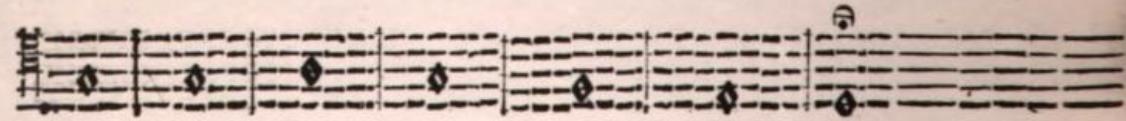
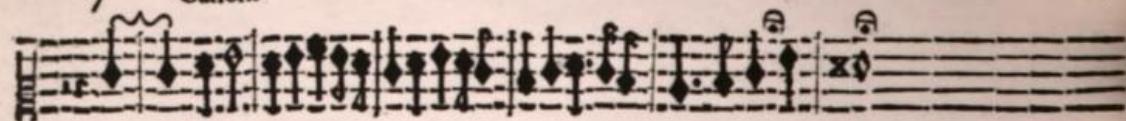
(12)



6 Canon.



7 Canon.



8 Canon.



(13)

A Semibreve following.

1 Canon.



2 Canon.



3 Canon.



C 3

(14)

4 Canon.

A musical score for four voices, labeled '4 Canon.' at the top. The score consists of four staves, each with a different vocal range (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The music is written in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The notes are primarily quarter notes and eighth notes, with some rests. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs with dots indicating where sections of the canon begin.

**Canon.**

A musical score for Canon 5, page 10. The title 'Canon.' is at the top left. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures, ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second system has three measures. The music is written on five-line staves with various note heads and rests.

A musical score page featuring a single staff of music. The staff begins with a clef symbol and a key signature of one sharp. It contains several notes of different types: quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and eighth rests. The notes are connected by vertical stems and horizontal beams. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the staff.

-6 Canon.

(15)

7 Canon.



Three Mynomes following.



Two Semibrieses following. 4-Voces.

1 Canon.



Thus may you increase your Rests, if the Plain-song be of any length, to eight or tenne Semibrieses, or more, before the following part cometh in. And in this order might a great number of wayes be made: But I will not counsaile any to the pursuit thereof; for I hold it better to know the way and meanes how it may be done, than to take so laborious a worke in hand.

Two parts to the Plainsong maintaining their severall points.

Another example of the same.

There are diuerse other wayes of two parts in one, which are not so common, but yet more difficult in composing, as two in one per Augmentation, that is, when one part doubleth euery Note, making the Crochet a My nome, the My nome a Semibriefe, &c.

## Example.

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff consists of five horizontal lines. The bottom staff has four horizontal lines. Both staves feature various note heads, including circles, diamonds, and crosses, with vertical stems extending either upwards or downwards. The notes are distributed across the staves in a way that suggests a single melodic line being divided into two parts.

Canon per Aug.

This section contains two staves of musical notation, similar in structure to the first example. The top staff has five lines, and the bottom staff has four lines. The notes are represented by different shapes and stems, illustrating a second instance of a canon per augmentation.

## Another example.

Another set of two staves of musical notation. The top staff has five lines, and the bottom staff has four lines. The notation uses various note heads and stems to demonstrate a third example of a canon per augmentation.

Canon per Aug.

A final set of two staves of musical notation. The top staff has five lines, and the bottom staff has four lines. The notation uses different note heads and stems to show a fourth example of a canon per augmentation.

Also you haue two parts in one per Arsin & Thesin, by contrary motions, that when one part ascendeth the other descendeth, which is both difficult, and carrieth more maiestie than any other Canon : And are diuersly made in any distance.

Example.

*Canon per Arsin & Thesin.*

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The music consists of vertical stems with small dots at the top, indicating a rhythmic value. The notation is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a dotted stem. The second staff begins with a stem pointing down. The third staff begins with a stem pointing up. This pattern of contrary motion continues throughout the three staves.

Another example.

*Canon per Arsin & Thesin.*

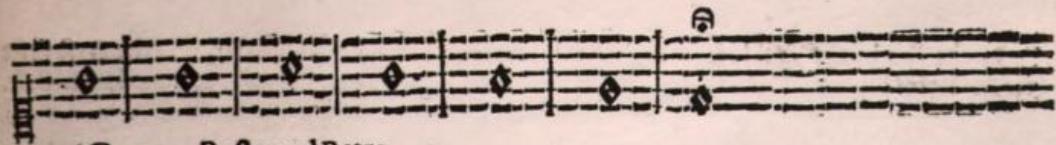
The image shows three staves of musical notation, continuing from the previous example. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The music consists of vertical stems with small dots at the top, indicating a rhythmic value. The notation is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a stem pointing down. The second staff begins with a stem pointing up. The third staff begins with a stem pointing down. This pattern of contrary motion continues throughout the three staves.

Moreover you haue two in one Recte & Retro, when one part singeth forward and the other backward, which is somewhat difficult to be made vpon a Plainsong, but without, the easiest of all other. Many other wayes there are, and are daily inuented by the skilfull, as you shall perceiue by these examples that follow.

Canon. Recte and Retro:



Another below.

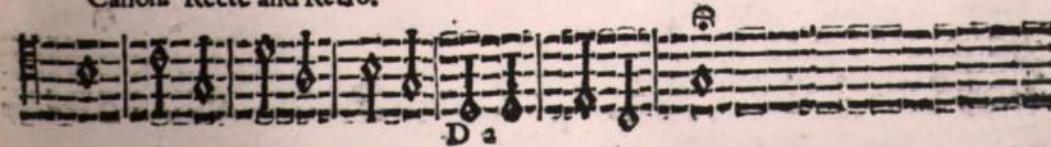


Canon. Recte and Retro.



Another.

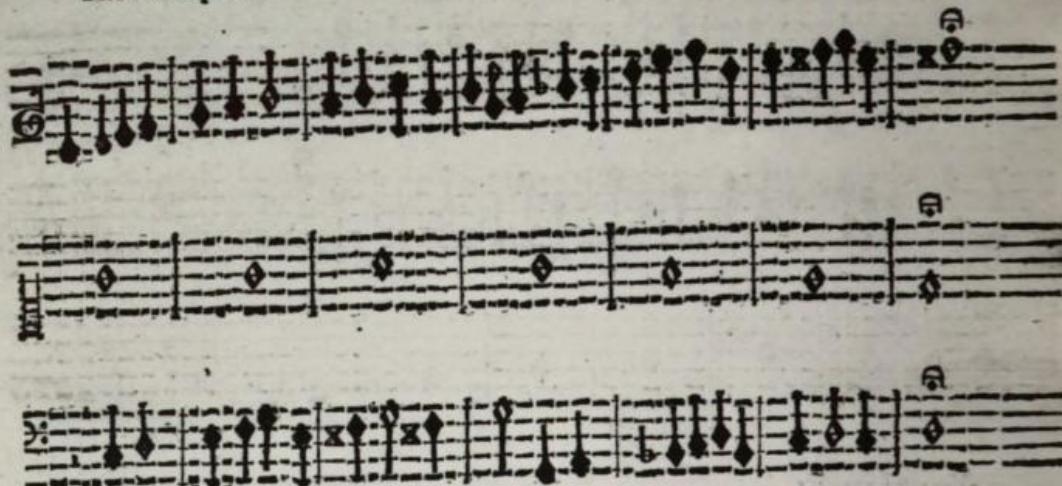
Canon. Recte and Retro.



There is also a kinde of double discant which is no Canon, but somewhat of the nature of a Canon, and sometime also made in a Canon.

## Double discant.

## The Principall.

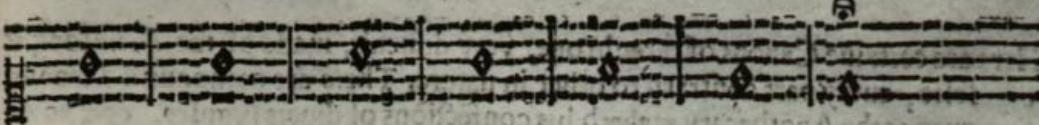


In the Reply the Treble is set eight notes lower and made the Counter, and the Base is set twelve notes higher and made the Treble, the Plainsong set an eight lower and made the Base.

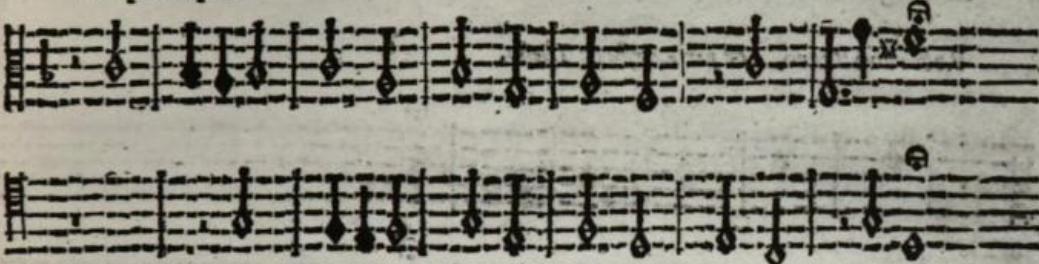
## The reply.



Double discant in a Canon.



The principall.



In the Reply the higher of the principall is set an eight lower and made the Base, and the Base set a fift higher and made the Counter, and the Plainsong being the Treble set eight notes lower.

The Reply.



Diminution by turnes per Arfin & The sim.

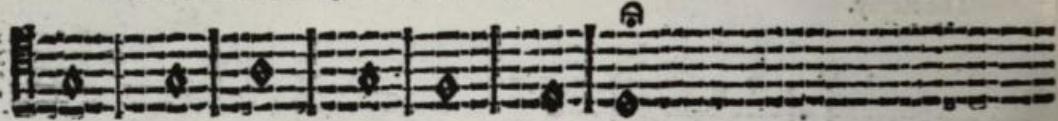


Here are certaine Canons of three in one, very difficult, made of the Plainsong it selfe; every part contrary to other in nature. These are compound Canons, even as the Apothecary maketh his confectiones of diuers simples, compounded together of sundry wayes.

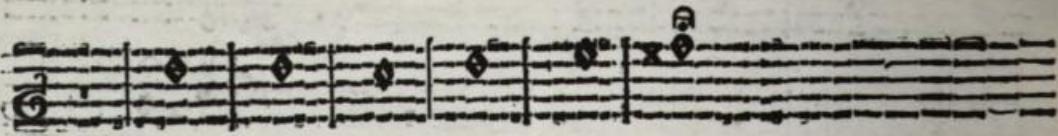
Recte and Retro, & per Arsis & Thesim.



Canon. Three in one, per Arsis & Thesim.



Another example, per Arsis & Thesim.



Canon. Three in one.



Per Arsis & Thesim, Recte and Retro.

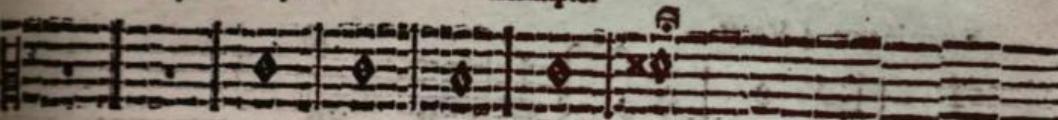


I haue set them downe very briefe and short, and haue made chiose of this Plainsong of purpose, to the intent, the Learner or Practitioner may the better conceiue of euery particular, being also set downe in partition.

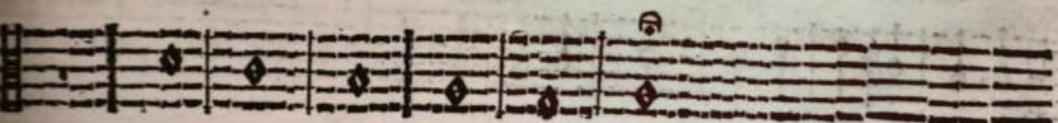
(23)

Per Arfin &amp; Thefin.

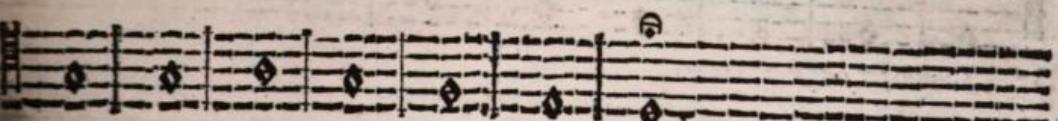
Example?



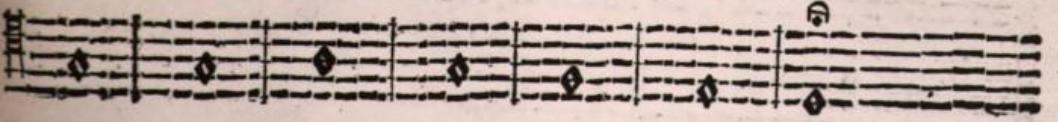
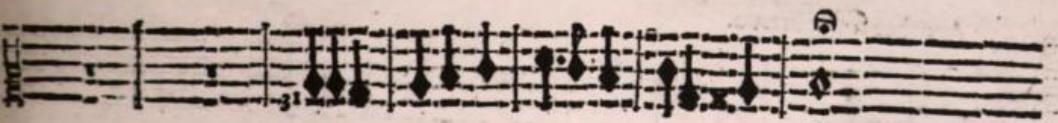
Recte and Retrop per Arfin &amp; Thefin.



Canon three in one.



Example.

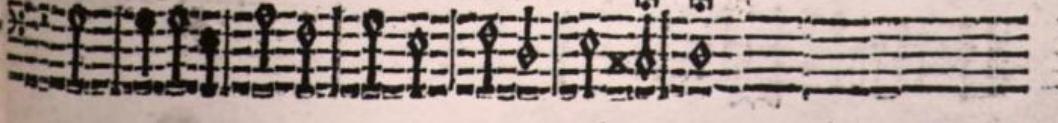
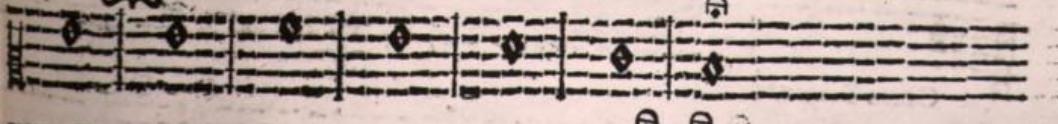
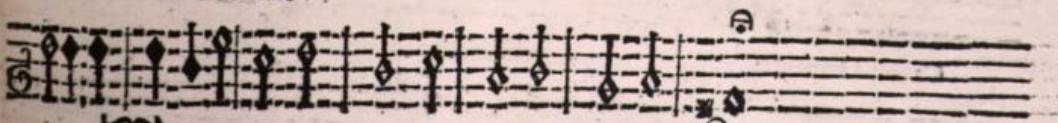


Canon three in one, per Arfin &amp; Thefin, making every note a Semibriefe.



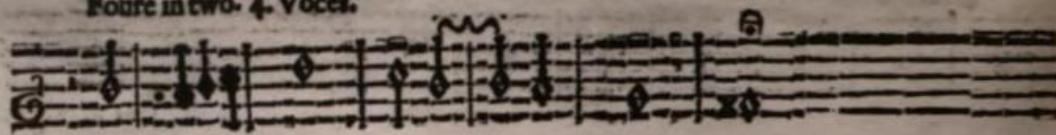
Take one and leave one per Aug. So the Plainsong contained therein.

Canon three in one.

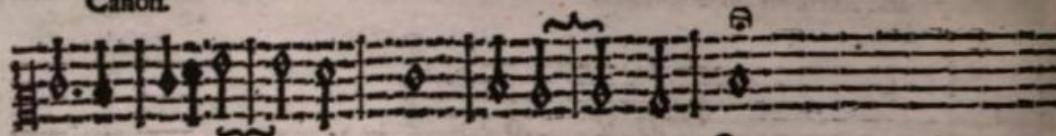


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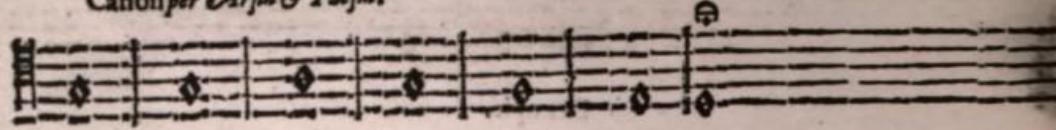
Four in two. 4. Voces.



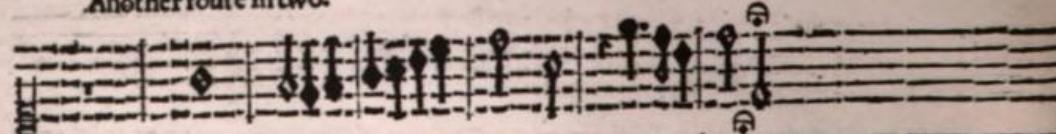
Canon.



Canon per Arsis &amp; Thesis.



Another four in two.



Canon Recte &amp; Retro &amp; per Arsis &amp; Thesis.



Canon.



Canon Diapente.



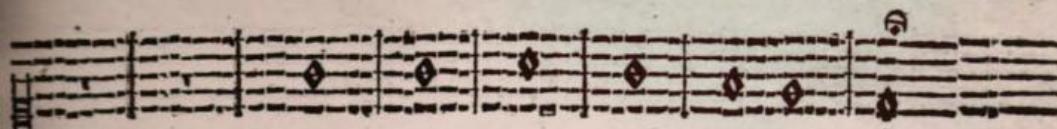
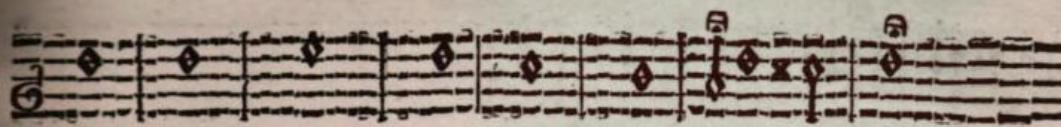
Another four in two.



Canon Diapente.

Another offoure in two.

Canon subdiapente.

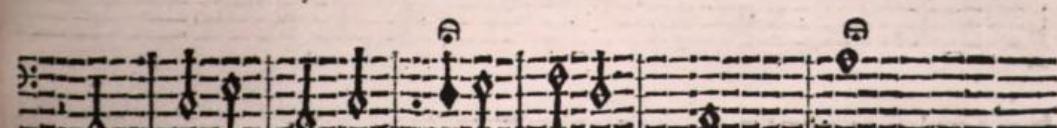
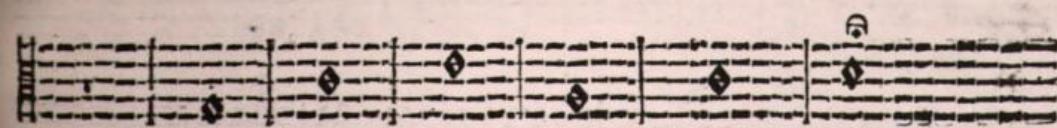


Canon subdiapente.



*Per Augmentationem. Aliud crescit in Dnulo.*

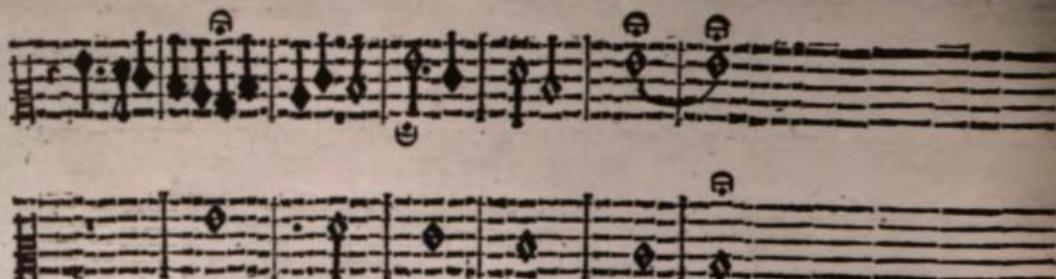
Canon. Three in one.



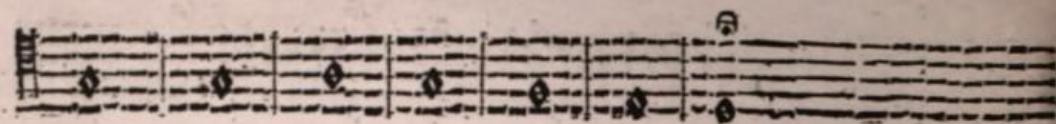
These Canons that follow are also very difficult to be made on any Plainsong.

Three in one of sundry proportions.

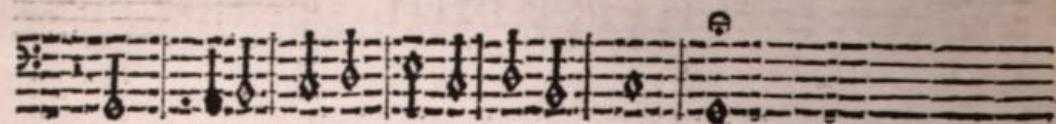
Canon three in one.



*Crescit in Dux.*

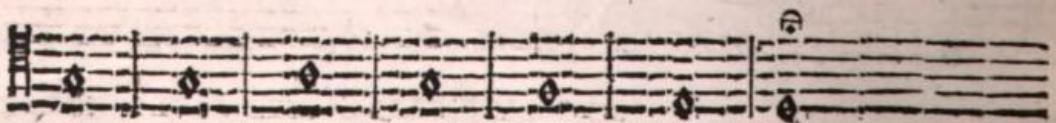
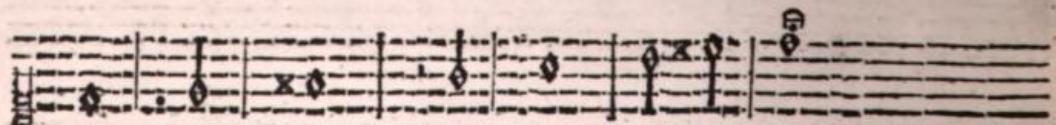
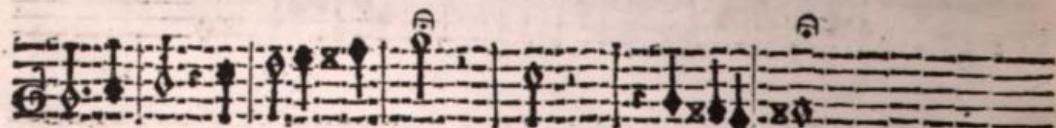


*Per Aug. & per Arfin & Thesin.*



Another of like difficulty.

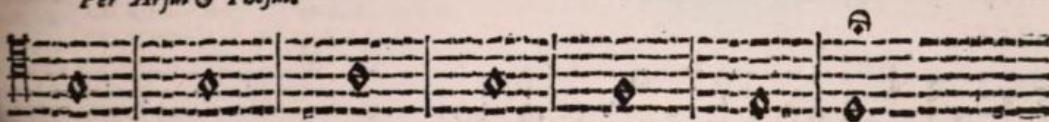
Canon per Arfin & Thesin. Aliud per Aug.



*Cresc in duplo, leaving the rest at the beginning.*



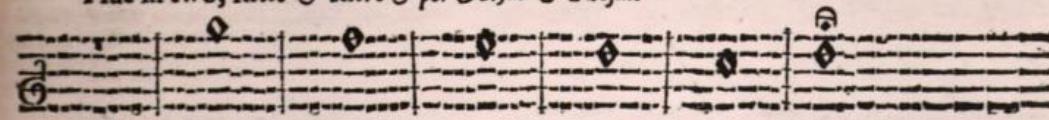
*Per Arsin & Thesin.*



Canon three in one.



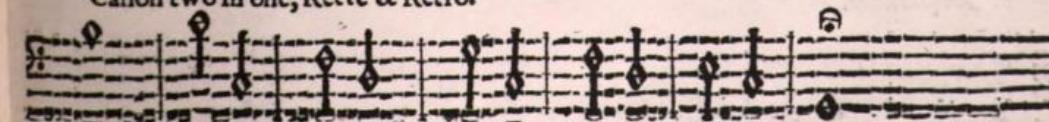
Five in two, Recte & Retro & per Arsin & Thesin.



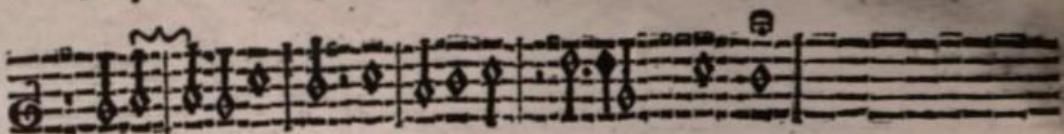
Canon three in one, Recte & Retro.



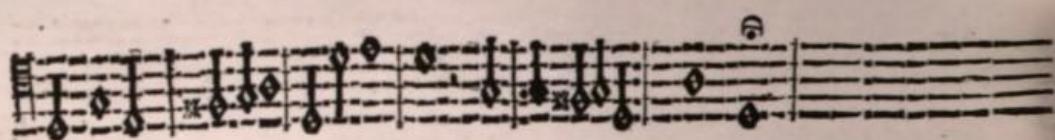
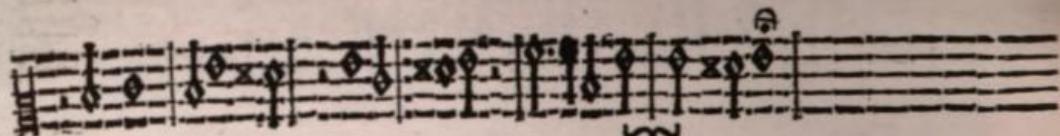
Canon two in one, Recte & Retro.



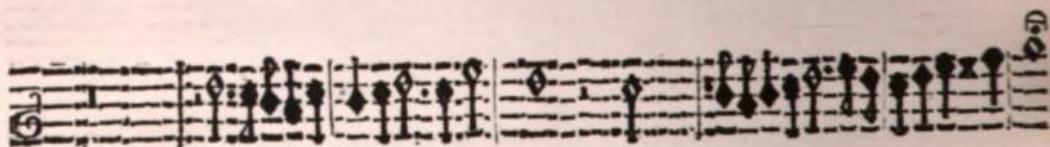
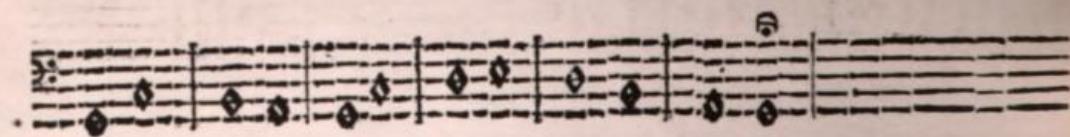
A My nome following.



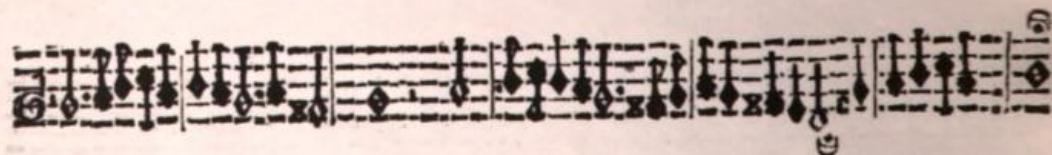
Canon in diatessaron.



*Ad placitum.*



Canon per Arsin & Thesin.



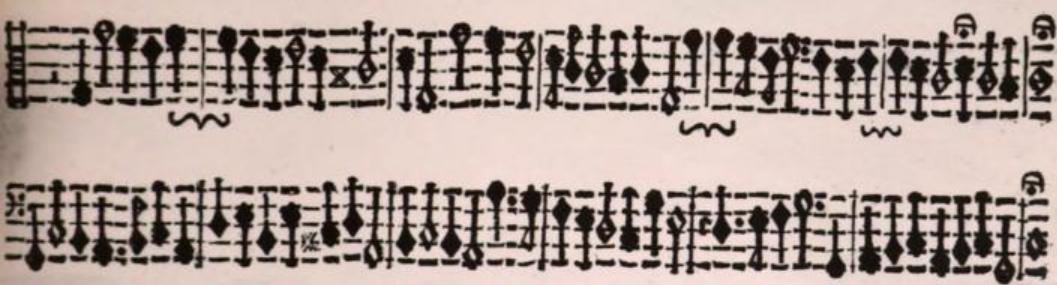
*Ad placitum.*



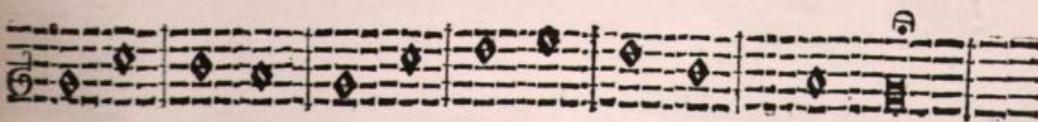
A note above.



Canon. *Nota superior.*



Mynome and Crochet binding one vpon another.



Canon.

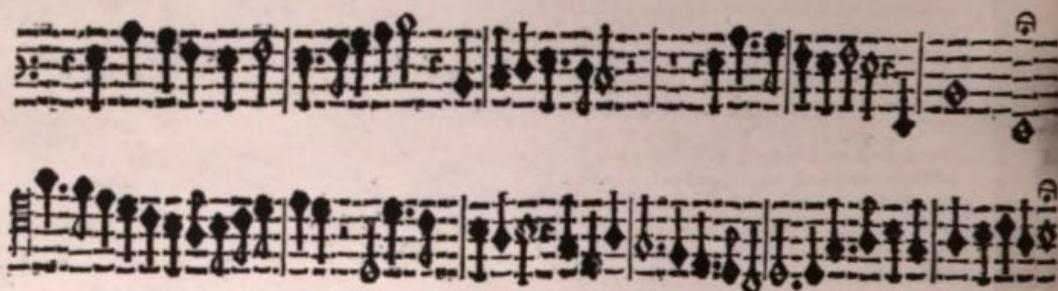


(30)

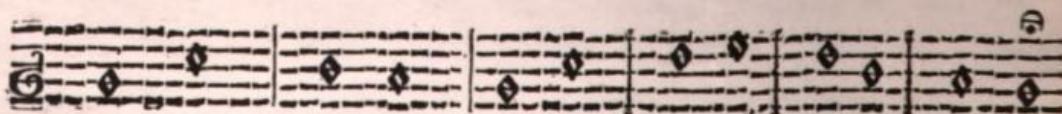
Double discant made in a Canon.



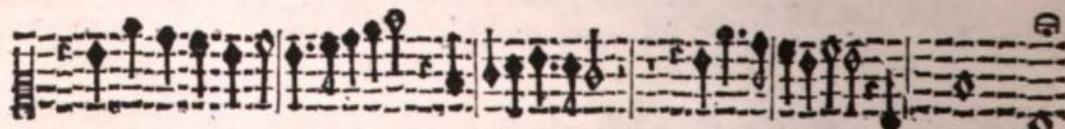
Canon.

*Ad placitum.*

In the Reply the Meane is made the Base, set eight notes lower, the Base is made the Meane, set eight notes higher.



Canon.

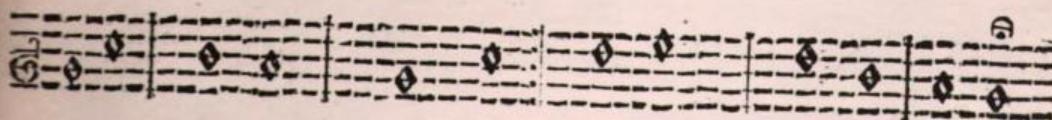
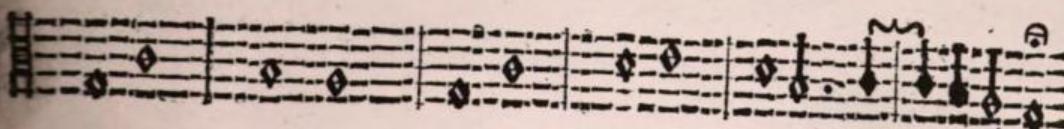
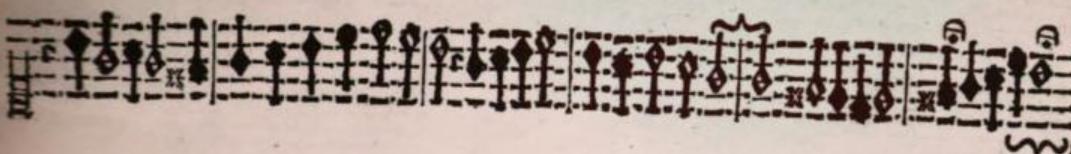


(31)

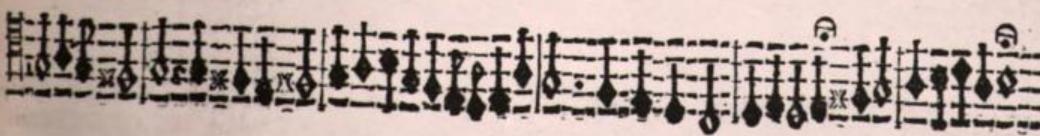
A note above.



Canon.



Canon in the third.



This Canon singeth onely the Crochets Semibriefes, the other onely the Crochets making them Briefes.

Canon. Foure in two. 4. Voces.



Canon.



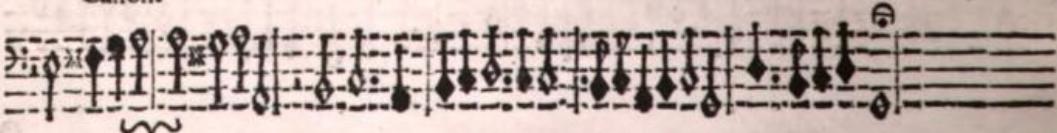
Foure in two.



Canon.



Canon.



Here follow certayne Canons of diuerse and sundry sorts, which are many of them very difficult to be made to any Plainsong.

(33)

This Canon may be sung after the manner of a Round, falling a note at every  
returne, and falling note by note to the end.

The musical notation consists of three staves of music. The top staff starts with a soprano C-clef, the middle staff with an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff with a bass G-clef. All staves are in common time. The music is composed of short notes (semibreves) and rests. The first measure shows the soprano and alto entries. Subsequent measures show the bass entry and the continuation of the voices. The bass line features several grace notes (acciaccaturas) indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. The music ends with a final cadence.

This Canon riseth a note at euery returne, and riseth note by note to the end.

The musical notation consists of three staves of music. The top staff starts with a soprano C-clef, the middle staff with an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff with a bass G-clef. All staves are in common time. The music is composed of short notes (semibreves) and rests. The first measure shows the soprano and alto entries. Subsequent measures show the bass entry and the continuation of the voices. The bass line features several grace notes (acciaccaturas) indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. The music ends with a final cadence.

Two parts falling, the third rising, making euery note a Semibriefe.

Canon three in one.

The third part singeth onely the Mynomes making them Semibriefes, *per Aug.*

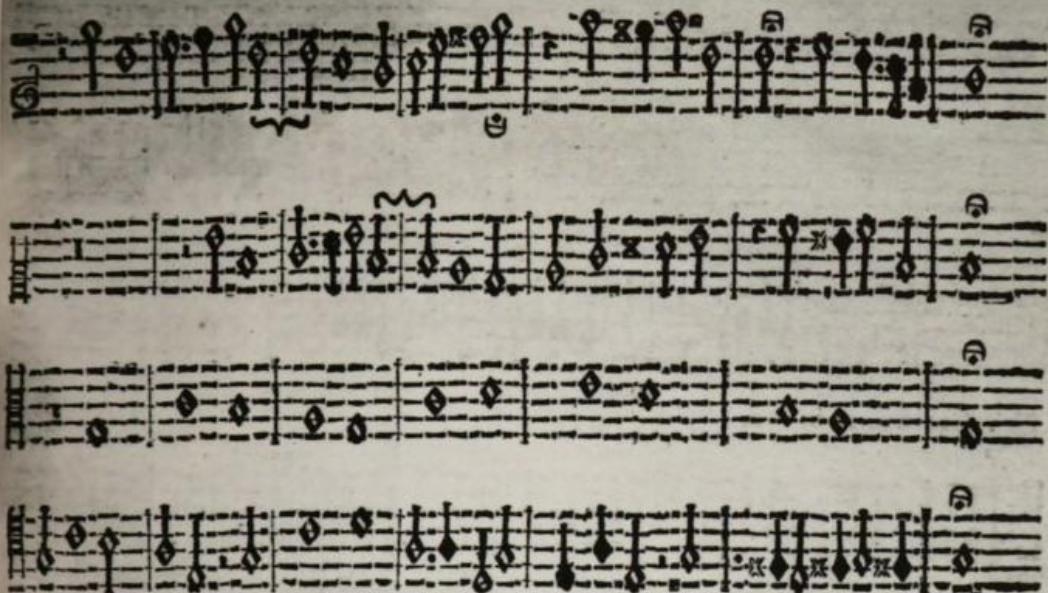
Canon three in one Vnison.

A Canon of three in one, hath resemblance to the holy Trinity, for as they are three distinct persons and but one God, so are the other three distinct parts, comprehended in one. The leading part hath reference to the Father, the following part to the Sonne, the third to the holy Ghost.

(35)

Diaspanon. Aloud per Arsis & Thesys making every note a Semibreve.

Canon three in one.



A note aboue Another.



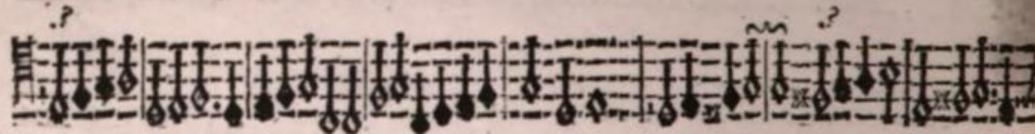
Canon three in one.



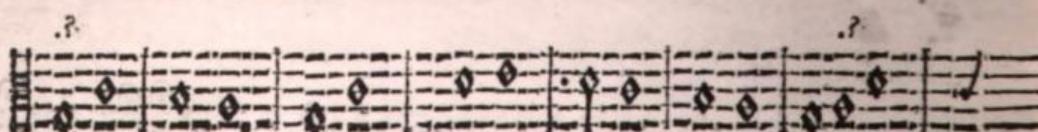
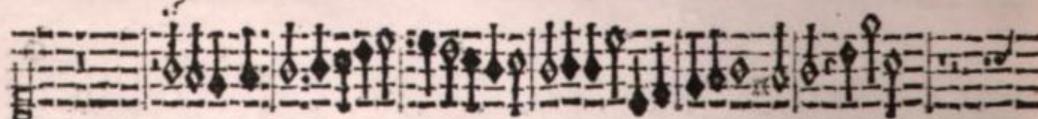
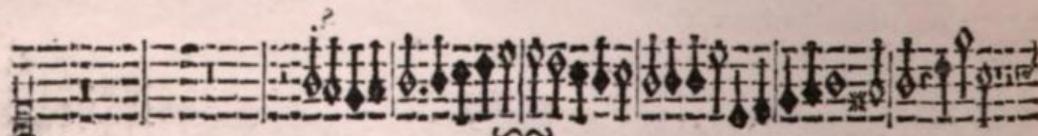
Rising a note at every returne, a fift one aboue another.



Canon three in one.



Rising a note at every returne.



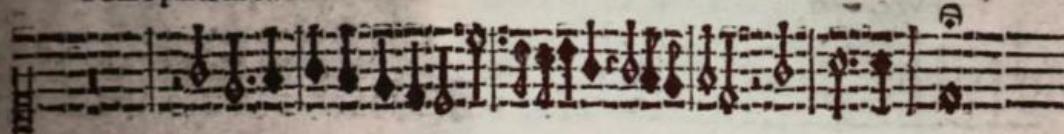
Canon three in one.



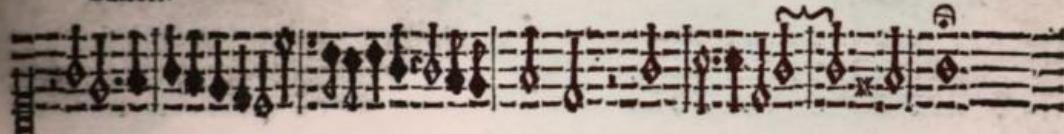
O Iesu dulcis remissio omnium peccatorum meorum

O Iesu

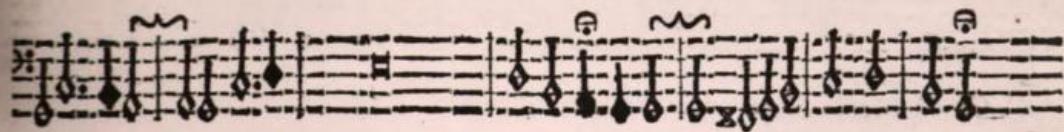
Four parts in two:



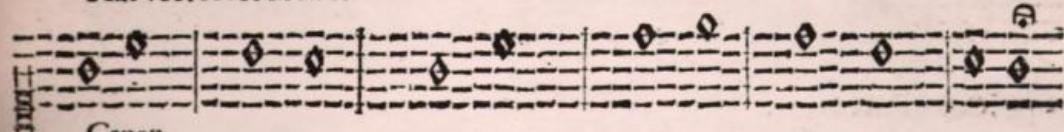
Canon.



Canon.



Fine voc. four in two:



Canon.



Canon.



\* \* \*

\* \*

Fiuē Voc.

*Ad placitum.*

A continuation of the musical score for five voices, starting with the instruction "*Ad placitum.*". The score consists of five staves, each with a different clef (G, C, F, C, G) and a common time signature. The music is composed of short note heads and vertical stems, typical of early printed music notation.

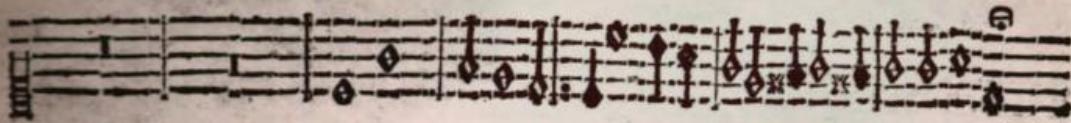
Canon three in one per *Arfin & Thesin & Vnison.*

A musical score for three voices in canon, indicated by the text "Canon three in one per *Arfin & Thesin & Vnison.*" above the staves. The score consists of three staves, each with a different clef (G, C, G) and a common time signature. The music is composed of short note heads and vertical stems, typical of early printed music notation.

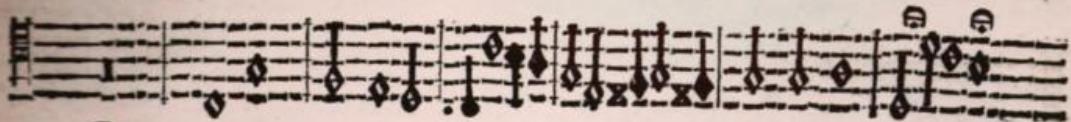
Canon three in one.

A continuation of the musical score for three voices in canon, starting with the instruction "Canon three in one". The score consists of three staves, each with a different clef (G, C, G) and a common time signature. The music is composed of short note heads and vertical stems, typical of early printed music notation.

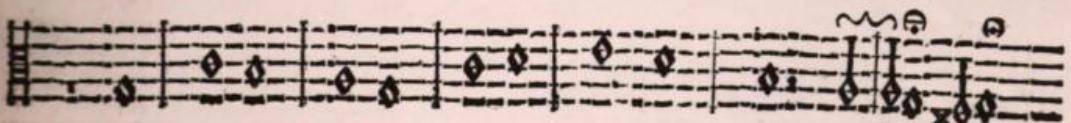
Foure in two.

*Ad placitum.*

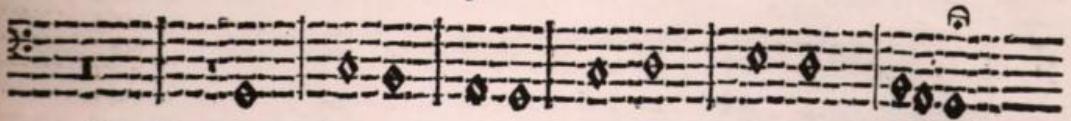
Canon.



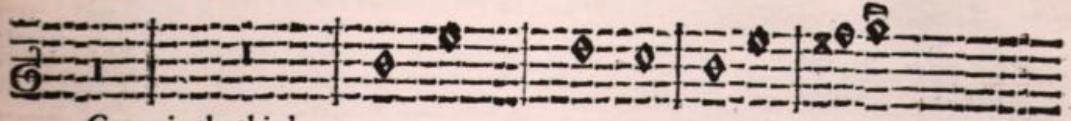
Canon.



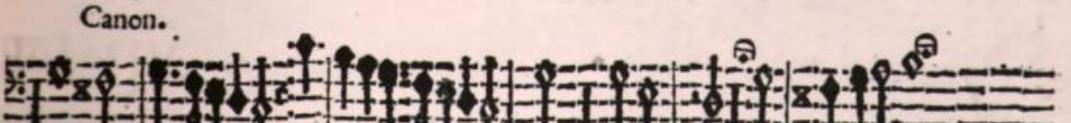
This taketh onely the Semibriefe.



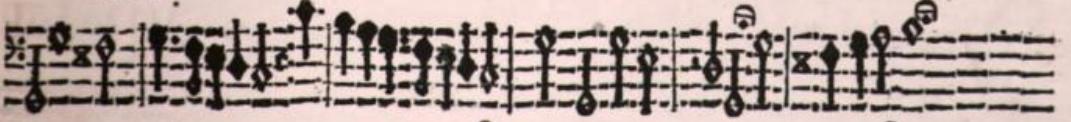
Foure in two:



Canon in the third.

*Ad placitum.*

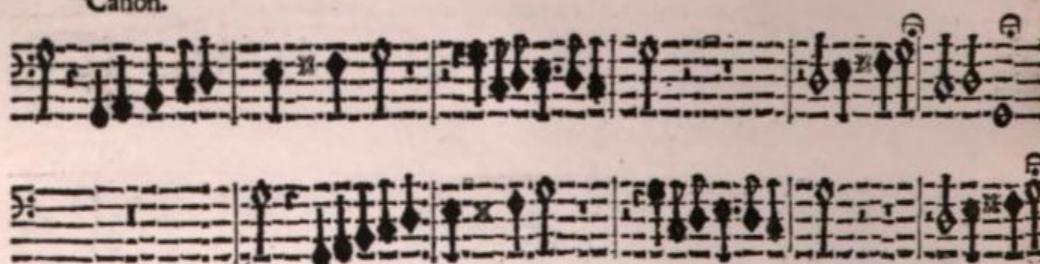
Canon.



(40)

Four in two.  
Canon.

Canon.



Four in two.



Canon.



Canon.



(41)

Fourte intwo, either part repeting that the other sung before.

Canon per Arsin &amp; Thesin.



Canon Vnison.



Canon three in one per Arsin &amp; Thesin.



G

(42)

Four in two.

Canon.



Canon.



These Canons be of different natures, therefore the more difficult.

Four in two. Canon per Arsis &amp; Thesys.



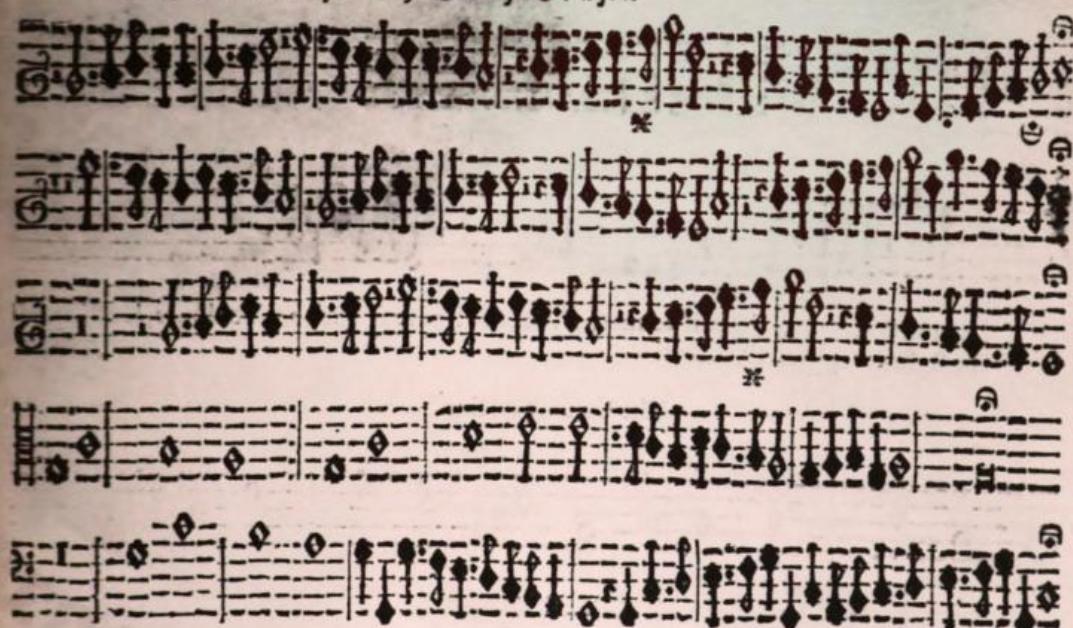
Canon Unison.



(43)

This Canon is very difficult to make vpon any plainsong, either part repeating that the other sung before.

Canon three in one per *Arsis & Thesis & Unison.*



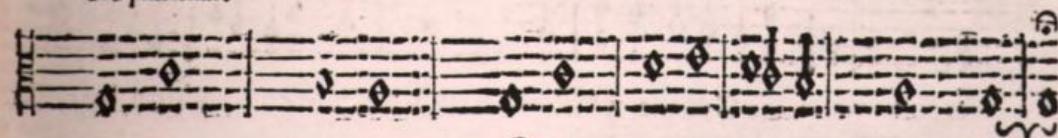
Canon three in one per *Aug. & Unison.*



*Per Aug.*



*Ad placitum.*

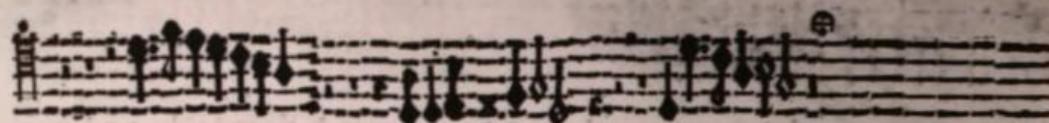
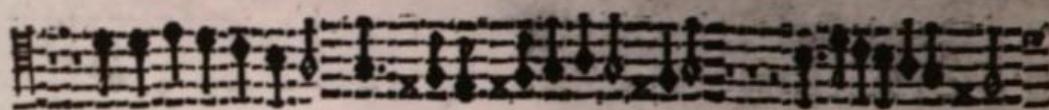


(44)

Five Voc.

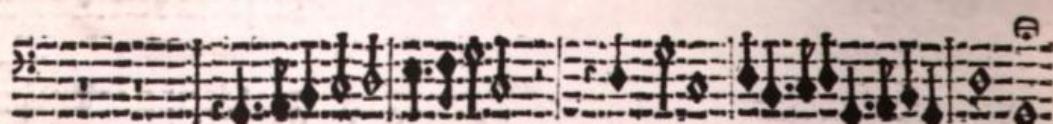
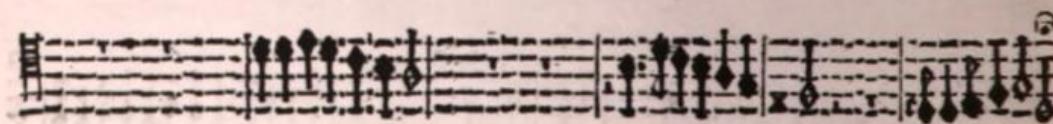
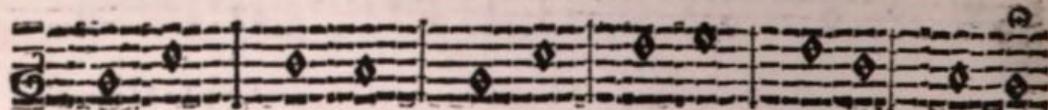
This Canon is to be print in two severall colours;

Canon three in one.



The red is one part, the blacke another, the third part singeth both colours, leaning all the Rests, as appeareth below.

The Canon explained.



Here follow certaine Canons, which are most difficult in composition, by reason of the great variety of Canons contained in them.

This Canon hath a resemblance to the frame of this world, for as this world doth consist of the four Elements, viz. Fire, Ayre, Water, and the Earth, and in either of them sundry living and moveable creatures: So likewise this Canon consisteth and is divided into four severall Canons, and to every one belongeth fifteene parts, a certayne number for an vncertainte.

The whole sixty parts are contained in these severall. These figures are set to distinguish the parts.



Here is to be noted, that the following parts of every Canon rest two Semibriefes after other, every Canon different in nature.



You shall vnderstand that in the Canon, which is the red, is diuided into four severall Canons, and to every of them belongeth fifteene parts, in the whole three score: Two of these Canons are whole, and two are halfe Canons, because they take onely the later part, which is the Semibriefe and Semibriefe Rest, and are to be sung in diuers tunes according to the direction.

Bis binos capis Canon vero sive Canones.  
 Integri duo sunt, dimidieque duo.  
 Horum quisque Canon vero ter quinque requirit.  
 At primo debent catena cuncta Canis.  
 Sed iuncto duplice Basso ponitur infra,  
 Vocibus isto nouem singula rite Canas.



Canon sixty in one.

Dipente      Sexto superior  
 superius 15.      Retus 15.

Tertio inferior      Diatestalon  
 per Arsin & Thesin 15.      inferior 15.



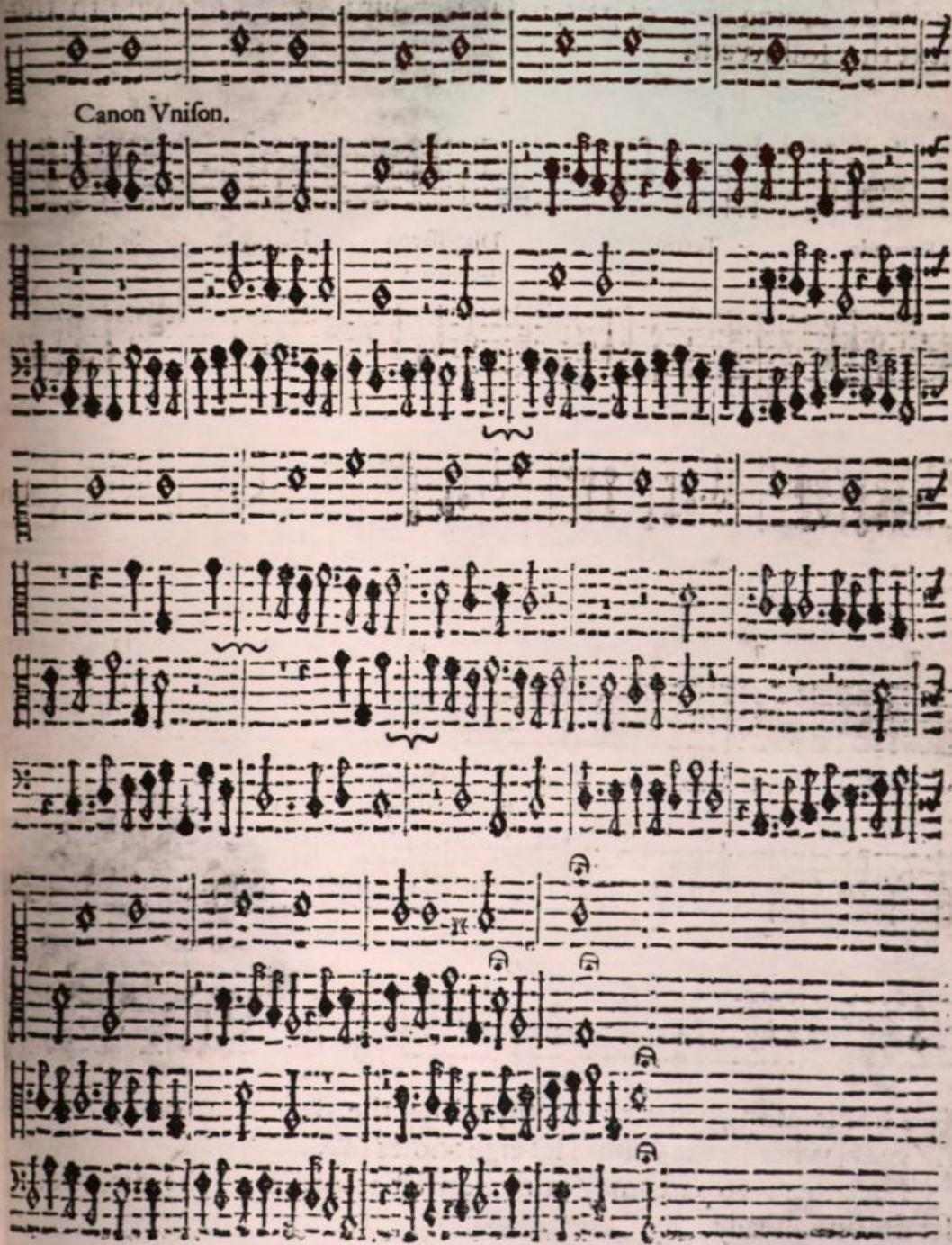
These threescore parts in one are contained in four red notes.

(47)

This Canon is to be sung in all distances, as appeareth in the page following.

Foure Voc.

Canon Vnison.



He that will looke into the depth of this Canon, must take the  
paines to pricke out euery one of these at large, for I haue set downe on-  
ly the beginning of euery part, to sauellabour: And so likewise in the  
next that followeth.

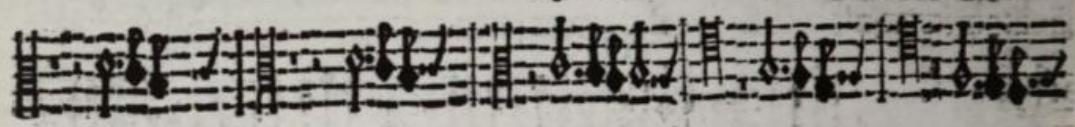


Secundo.

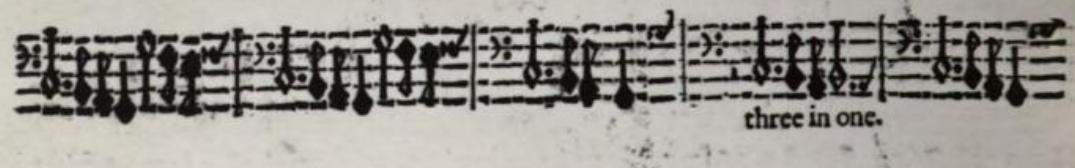
Tertio.

Diateffaron  
superior.Diapente  
superior.

Sexto.



three in one.



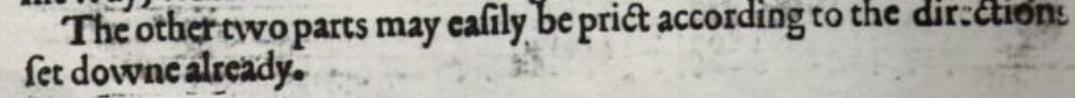
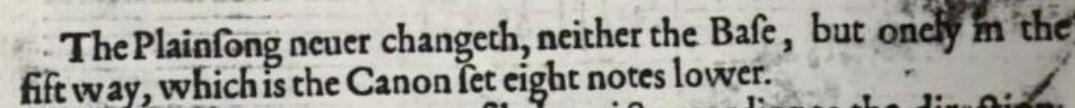
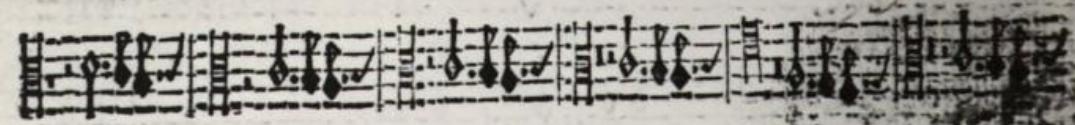
Septimo.

Octauo.

Nono.

Diateffaron  
inferior.Diapente  
inferior.

Subdiapason.

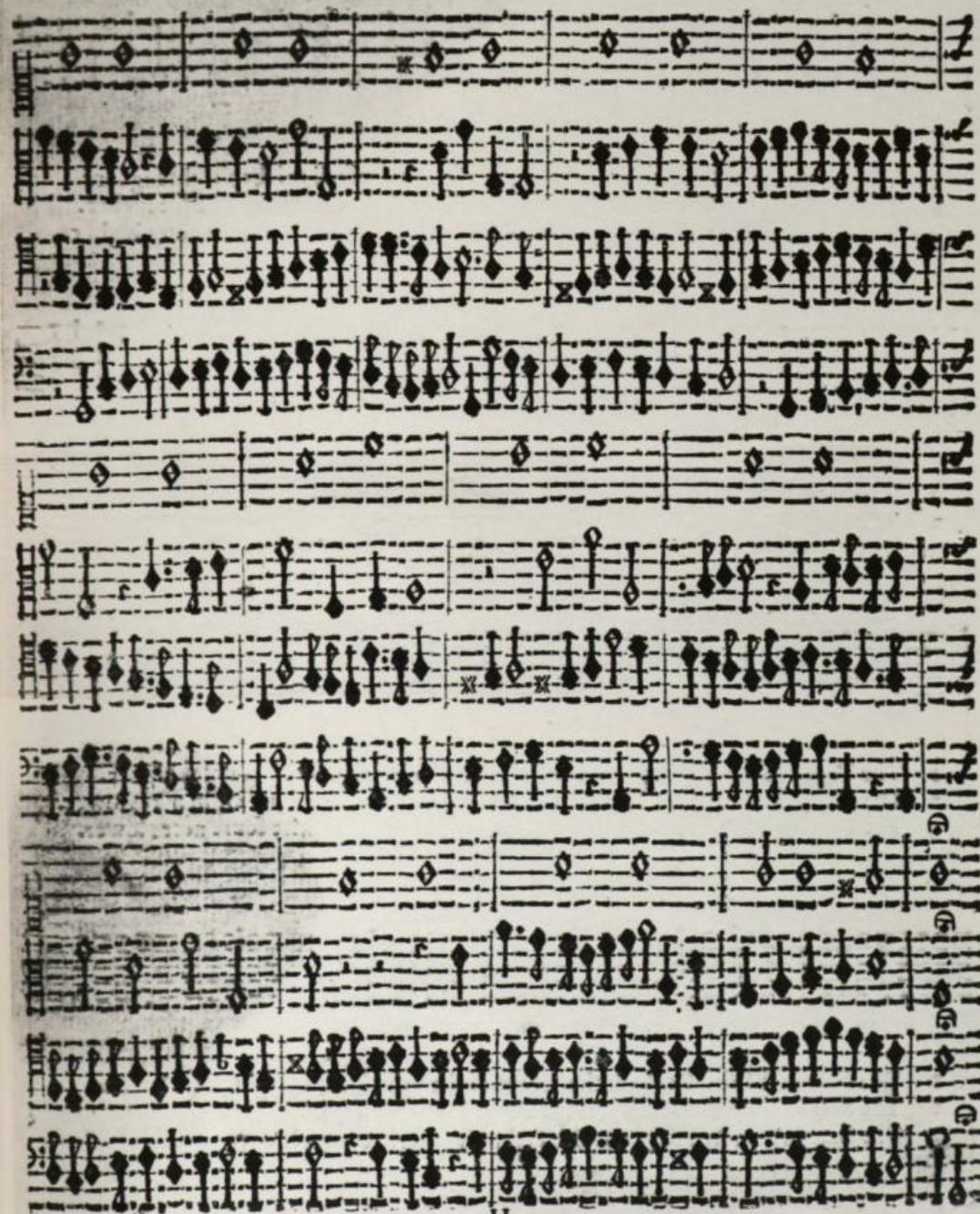


The Plainsong neuer changeth, neither the Base, but onely in the  
first way, which is the Canon set eight notes lower.

The other two parts may easilly be prict according to the directions  
set downe already.

Three parts to the Plain-song; composed in such sort, as euery part is made the Base or ground to the other, which causeth variety of musick, by reason of the changing of the parts and is to be sung foure severall wayes, as appeareth.

## Foure Voc:



Either of these Replies are to be print out at large.

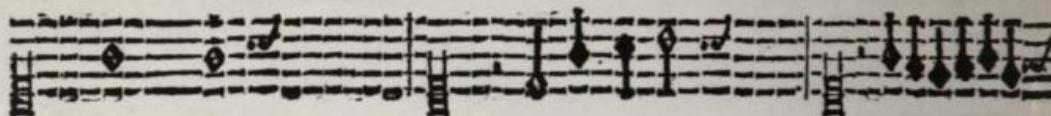
The first Reply:

The second Reply.

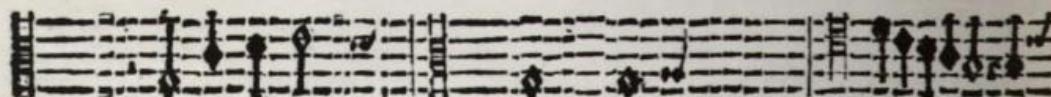
The third Reply.



- 1 The Treble in the first Reply, is the Tenor of the principall, print an eight higher.
- 2 The Treble in the second Reply, is the Meane of the principall, print a fist higher.
- 3 The Treble in the third Reply, is the Base of the principall, set twelve notes higher.



- 1 The Meane in the first Reply, is the Treble of the principall.
- 2 The Meane in the second Reply, is the Base of the principall, set twelve notes higher.
- 3 The Meane in the third Reply, is the Tenor of the principall, set eight notes higher.



- 1 The Tenor in the first Reply, is the Base of the principall, set eight notes higher.
- 2 The Tenor in the second Reply, is the Treble of the principall, set eight notes lower.
- 3 The Tenor in the third Reply, is the Meane of the principall, set four notes lower.



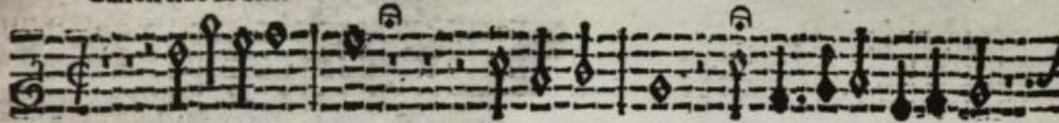
- 1 The Base in the first Reply, is the Meane of the principall, set eight notes lower.
- 2 The Base in the second Reply, is the Tenor of the principall.
- 3 The Base in the third Reply, is the Treble, set fifteen notes lower.

(51)

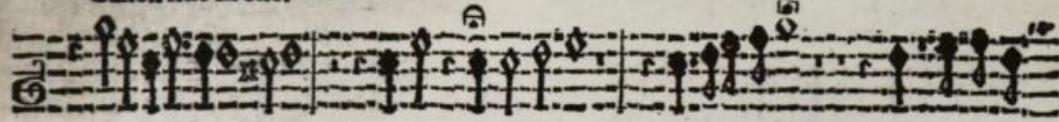
xxi parts.

Four parts to the plain-song, every part five in one,  
resting five Semibriefes after other.

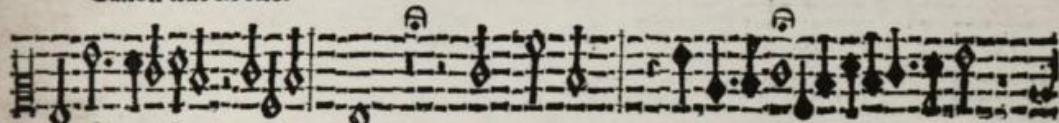
Canon five in one.



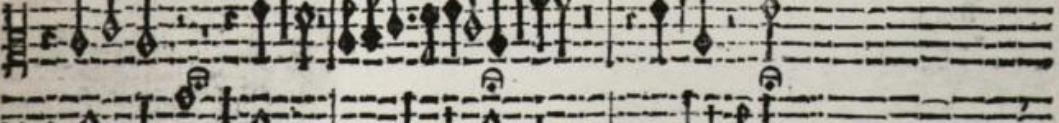
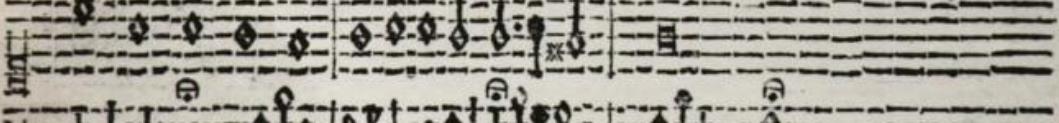
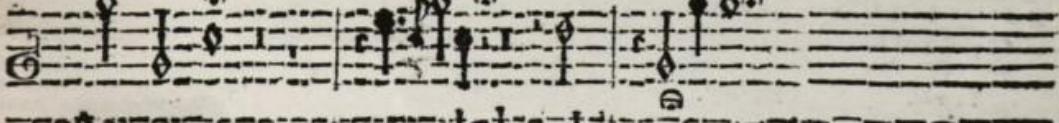
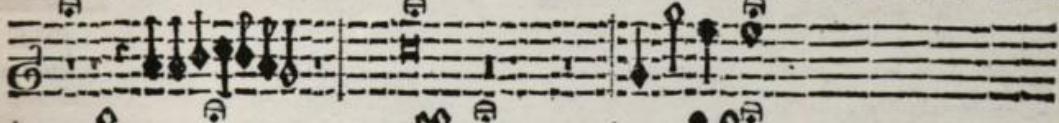
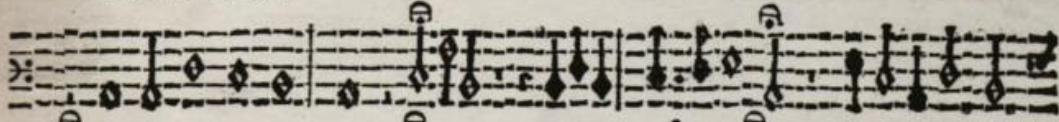
Canon five in one.



Canon five in one.



Canon five in one.



Who so will take a view of all the parts of this song, must take the paine to pricke out euery part by it selfe. The first resteth five Semibriefes, the second tenne, the third fiftene, the fourth and last twenty : and so likewise every Canon.

The Closes that are set here, serue to shew where every part endeth : The part that resteth five Semibriefes, endeth on the last Close saue one, that part that resteth tenne Semibriefes, endeth on the last Close saue two. So the rest accordingly.

Fifteene parts in one to the plain-song, resting fife Semibriefes after other, in a Round.

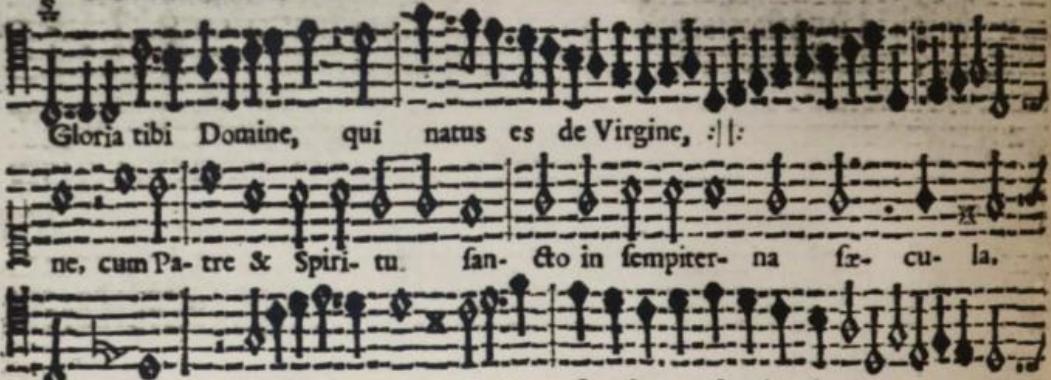
Sixt Voc.

Thrice ouer.



Gloria tibi Domi- ne, qui natus es de Virgi-  
ne, cum Pa- tre & Spiri- tu san- cto in sempiter- na se- cu- la.

Canon fife in one.



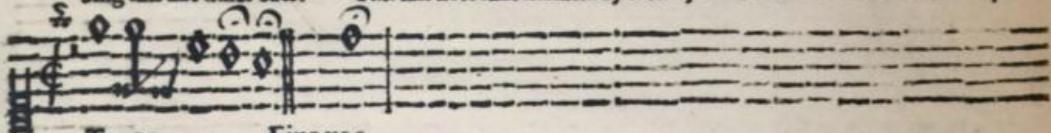
cum Patre & Spiritu san- cto in sempiterna secula :::

Fifteene parts in one, loe here may you see,  
Vpon the Plain-song, all contain'd in three.

And to this intent, In fife notes consist,  
That may represent the fife wounds of Christ.

Canon three in one per Arsin & Thefin, alredy in Diapason.

Sing this fife times ouer. This last note that standeth by it selfe, is for the finall Clost of the first part.



Tenor.

Fife voc.



Bassus.



Laus Deo.

Thus much haue I thought sufficient for young Prelatte mures at this present, but if I may perceive any to take profit herein, I shal be encouraged hereafter to set out a larger Discourse, if it please God to giue me life, and enable me thereto. In the meane season, I wish thee all happiness and good successe in thy proceedings. Thy harty well-willer in Christ Iesus, Elway Bevin.

FINIS.