

Branle des pois (Erbsenbranze)

Frankreich

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 120$

frei nach Thoinot Arbeau's Orchésographie (1589)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains the melody. It begins with a C major chord, followed by an am chord, then a dm chord. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The final measure is a repeat sign with three endings: 1./3., 2., and 4. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains the bass line. It begins with a G chord, followed by an am chord, then a C chord, then a G chord. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The final measure is a repeat sign with two endings: 1. and 2.

das Original

The original musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains the melody. It begins with a C major chord, followed by an am chord, then a dm chord. The melody consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The final measure is a repeat sign. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains the bass line. It begins with a G chord, followed by an am chord, then a C chord, then a G chord. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The final measure is a repeat sign.