

Editor's Note

Thomas Morley became famous for his original madrigals and his development of the English madrigal. A successful composer of keyboard music, solo songs, and liturgical music for the Church of England, Thomas Morley was also revered as a theorist, editor, and organist in the Renaissance.

Early in his career, Morley studied with William Byrd, a great Elizabethan composer of sacred music. Morley later gave homage to his beloved teacher by dedicating to Byrd his theoretical work titled *A Plaine and Easte Introduction to Practicalle Musicke*, published in 1597. After receiving his bachelor's degree from Oxford in 1588, Morley was employed as organist at St. Paul's in London and became a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1592.

Although he composed a number of anthems and psalms, Morley made his principal contribution to music in the form of the madrigal. Morley became successful in madrigal composition by first becoming quite familiar with Nicholas Yonge's publication of 1588 titled *Musica transalpina*, a collection of Italian madrigals with new English texts. Adopting the new Italian form into the world of Elizabethan England, Morley was eventually responsible for 11 published collections of madrigals during his lifetime. One of his most important achievements was his edition of *The Triumphes of Oriana*, a collection of madrigals by other composers and himself, which was published in 1602 to honor the Queen. Morley's ability to write light and easily singable madrigals while displaying a variety of emotions with an excellent compositional technique made him the most popular composer of madrigals in his time.

The source for this edition is the 1906 reprint of Morley's *Canzonets or Little Short Songs to Three Voices*, which was first published in 1593 without the inclusion of "Though Philomela Lost Her Love." Scored by Morley for three voices alone, the original has been transposed down a major second for this publication, and dynamic indications and an optional keyboard part have been provided by the editor.

Morley's canzonets were short vocal pieces meant to be performed very lightly. Although Morley wrote his many vocal pieces for a cappella ensembles, they were sometimes accompanied by viols. Instruments, such as strings, flutes, or recorders, may double or replace the parts in a modern day performance. Therefore, this arrangement may be performed either a cappella or with additional instruments, including the optional keyboard part.

Pronunciation Guide

Phil - o - me - la

fihl - oh - méh - lah

THOUGH PHILOMELA LOST HER LOVE

for S.S.A. voices, a cappella or optional piano
with optional PianoTrax CD*

Edited and Arranged by
PATRICK M. LIEBERGEN

Music by
THOMAS MORLEY (c. 1557-1602)

Brightly, in one ($\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 56$)

The musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is for the **PIANO (optional)**, marked ***mf***. The subsequent four staves are for three voices: **SOPRANO I**, **SOPRANO II**, and **ALTO**, all marked ***mf - mp***. The lyrics "Though Phil - o - me la lost her love, fresh" are repeated three times, once for each voice part. The music includes various dynamics and rests, such as a half note rest in the piano part and a quarter note rest in the alto part.

PIANO (optional)

5 SOPRANO I ***mf - mp***

Though Phil - o - me la lost her love, fresh

SOPRANO II ***mf - mp***

Though Phil - o - me - la lost her love, fresh

ALTO ***mf - mp***

Though Phil - o - me - la lost her love, fresh

* PianoTrax 3 Accompaniment CD available (34744).

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Musical score for measures 9-12. The vocal line consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 9 starts with a note followed by a rest, then notes for "she warb - leth". Measure 10 starts with a note followed by a rest, then notes for "yes a - gain.". Measure 11 starts with a note followed by a rest, then notes for "she warb - leth yes a - gain.". Measure 12 starts with a note followed by a rest, then notes for "a - gain.". The vocal line is supported by a piano accompaniment in the bass staff.



Musical score for measure 13. The vocal line consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The vocal part starts with "Fa la la la," followed by "Fa la la la la," then "Fa la la la la." The piano accompaniment is present in the bass staff.

17

Fa la la la,
Fa la la la la,
Fa

la la la,
Fa la la la,
Fa

la,
Fa la la la,
Fa

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21

la la la la la la la.

la la la la la la la.

la la la la la la.

24

mf - mp

He is a fool that lov - ers prove, and
He is a fool that lov - ers prove, and
He is a fool that lov - ers prove, and

mf - mp

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 24 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. Measure 25 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. Measure 26 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. Measure 27 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. The lyrics "He is a fool that lov - ers prove, and" are repeated three times. The dynamic marking *mf - mp* is present above the first two staves.

28

leaves to sing, to live in pain.
leaves to sing, to live in pain.
leaves to sing, to live in pain.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 28 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. Measure 29 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. Measure 30 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. Measure 31 starts with eighth notes followed by quarter notes. The lyrics "leaves to sing, to live in pain." are repeated three times.

39

1. 2.

la la la la la la. la.

la la, Fa la la la la. la.

la la la la la la. la.

43 *mf*

Though Phil - o - me la lost her love, fresh

Though Phil - o - me - la lost her love, fresh

Though Phil - o - - me - la lost her love, fresh

mf

47

note she warb - leth yes a - gain.

note she warb - leth yes a - gain.

note she warb - leth yes a - gain.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp across the measures. The lyrics are: "note she warb - leth yes a - gain." in measures 47-48, and "note she warb - leth yes a - gain." in measure 49. Measure 50 begins with a new section of music.

51

Fa la la la, Fa la la la

Fa la la la la, Fa la la la

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The lyrics are: "Fa la la la, Fa la la la" in measure 51. The bottom staff continues into the next measure.

55

Fa la la la,
Fa la la la la,
Fa

la la la,
Fa la la la,
Fa

la,
Fa la la la,
Fa

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59

62 *mp*

la la la la la la la.
Fa

la la la la la la la.
Fa

la la la la la la.
Fa

mp

mp

mp

63

la la la, Fa la la la la, la, Fa
la la la la, Fa la la la la, la, la, Fa
la la la la, Fa la la la la, la, Fa

68

la la la la, Fa la la la la la la la, la.
rit. e cresc. rit. e cresc. f
Fa la la la, Fa la la la la la la la, la.
rit. e cresc. f
la la la, Fa la la la la la la la, la.