

MORLEY, PLAINE... QUESTIONS

Morley's *Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical Music* (or *Plaine and Easie Introduction to Praticall Musicke*, 1597) is a long—almost 300 page—textbook in the form of a dialogue. Its three parts first teach someone how to read and sight-sing music, then teaches how to write simple counterpoint, and finally more complex composition.

Learn to read through the archaicisms and unusual spellings—the kind that you'd see in Shakespeare if you read unedited plays—and follow Philomathes as he begins his career.

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What does Polymathes have to attend to that prevents him from teaching Philomathes about music?

How many clefs are there total? How many are used in singing? Which ones can every voice use? Which clef used in singing would *we* not consider a clef?

According to Morley, what is the name of the lowest named note? How does he demonstrate that there are yet lower notes?

How does he describe notes beyond the twenty that are normally used?

Oh no! Philomathes is flustered again! This time he's puzzled by skips in his melodic line. How does the good Master resolve the problem?

According to Morley, what do we do to the note before a repeat sign?

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