

A JIGGE – YE FIRSTE (Richard Reade)

Treble violin

Part reconstructed by Ian Gaskell

Tenor recorder CUL MS Dd.5.21 f.7r

Source in black notation

Bar 18 (and likewise bar 22): items 3 & 4 quavers are crotchets in source.

Bass viol CUL MS Dd 5.20 f.7v

No change. Source in black notation

Lute CUL MS Dd.3.18 f.24r

No change

Cittern CUL MS Dd.14.24 f.37r

Bar 10 (and likewise bar 14): item 2 tab c c a _ in source

Bandora

Part reconstructed by Ian Gaskell

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Richard Reade

Treble violin

Recorder

Bass viol

Lute

Lute tab

	a	f	e	f	a	c	d	c	a	f	c	a	a	d	c	a	d	a	d	c	a	c	d	c	d
6	c	c	a	a	c	d	a	c	c	d	a	d	c	a	d	a	d	a	d	c	a	c	d	c	d
4	a	a	a	a			a	c	c	a	c	a										a	a		

Cittern

Bandora

Bandora tab

	d	d	c	f	a	a	d	c	d	d	a	b	b	d	b	a	d	a	d	a	d				
6	a	a	c	h	a	a	b	d	c	a	a	c	a	a	a	a	c	a	a	a					
4	a	a	a	f	a		d	a	a	a	a	a	d	a	a	a	a	a	a	a					

5

The musical score consists of the following parts:

- Vocal Line:** A single staff with a treble clef, starting at measure 5. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style.
- Piano Accompaniment (Top):** A single staff with a treble clef, providing harmonic support for the vocal line.
- Piano Accompaniment (Bottom):** A single staff with a bass clef, providing harmonic support for the vocal line.
- Guitar Accompaniment:** A section with a treble clef and a guitar-specific notation system. It includes a series of notes and rests on a six-line staff, with a corresponding tablature below it. The tablature uses letters 'a', 'c', 'd', and 'f' to indicate fret positions.

The guitar tablature is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a measure of music. The notes and rests in the tablature are as follows:

f	e	f	a	c	d	c	a	f	c	a	d	c	a	d	a	d	c	a	c	d	f
c	a	a	c	d	d	a	c	a	a	d	c	a	d	a	d	c	a	c	d	c	f
a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	c	c	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a

V.S.

10

e	a	c	d	a	a	c	e	f	e	c	b	c	f
a		d	c	a	e	a		c	a	c	g	e	e
				c	a	c		d	c	d			e
a	e	c		a	c	a		a	a	c	e		c

c	c	a	a	c	a	c	c	d	d	c	a		a
d	d	a	b	d	c	d	d	d	d	d	a	e	e
c		a		c	c	c	c	a	a	c	a	e	e
a		c		a	c	a	a	a	a	c	e	e	c

e	a	c	a	a	c	e	f	e	c	c	c
a		d	c	d	a	e	a	c	e	f	e
					c	a	a	c	d	g	e
a	e	c	a	a	c	a	a	c	e	c	e

c	a	a	a	c	a	a	c	d	d	c	d	c	a	a	a
d	d	d	a	b	d	c	c	d	a	c	d	c	a	e	e
c					c	a	a	a	d	d	d	d	a	e	e
a	a	c	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	e	e	c

c	k	g	c	c	c	c				a				a	c
c					a	e	a	a	c	d	d	d	a	c	c
e					a	f			c					c	d
c	c				c	c	a		a	a			a	a	e

a	a	a	a	a	a	c	d	d	d	a	c	c	d		
a	a	a	c	c	c	d	d	d	d	b	d	d	d		
b	b	b	c	c	c	c	a	a	a	a	c	c	c		
c	c	c	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	d	a	a	a		

c	k	g	c	c	c	c				a		
c					a	e	a	a	c	c	d	d
e					a	f	c		c	c	d	a
c	c				c	c	a		a	a		a

a	a	a				a	c		d	d	d	a
a	a	a	b		c	c	c		d	d	d	b
c	c				a	c			a			a
					a	a			a	a		a

Tenor Recorder

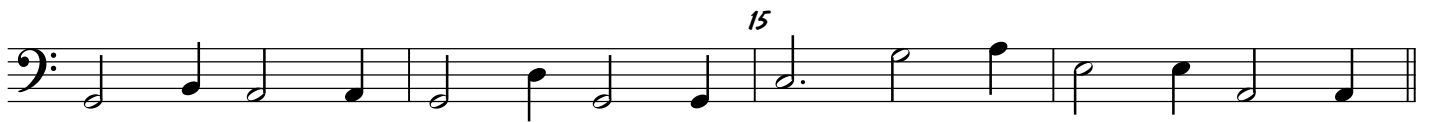
A jigge - ye firste

Richard Reade



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A jigge – y^e firste

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Handwritten lute tablature for 'A jigge – y^e firste' by Richard Reade. The score is written on three staves. The first staff begins with a circled 'G' and contains 12 measures. The second staff contains 12 measures, including a double bar line with repeat dots. The third staff contains 5 measures and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation consists of letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) placed on the lines of the staves to indicate fret positions, with some letters accompanied by rhythmic flags or stems.

A series of 12 empty musical staves for practice or additional notation.

A jigge - y^e firste

Richard Reade

The image shows handwritten musical notation for a cittern piece. The notation is organized into three systems, each consisting of a five-line staff. The first system contains the main melody, starting with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features various rhythmic values represented by letters 'L', 'P', and 'A' with stems and flags. There are several repeat signs (triple dots) throughout the piece. The second system contains a second line of notation, possibly a bass line or a second voice. The third system contains a third line of notation. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

A series of empty five-line musical staves, intended for practice or transcription of the piece. There are 12 such staves, arranged in a single column below the main notation.

