

WHEN PHEBUS FIRST (Richard Reade)

Treble violin

Part reconstructed by Ian Gaskell (The opening seems to be based on Sermisy's 'Tant que vivrai')

Tenor recorder CUL MS Dd.5.21 f.11r

No change

Bass viol CUL MS Dd 5.20 f.9v

No change

Lute CUL MS Dd.3.18 f.29r

No change

Cittern

Part reconstructed by Ian Gaskell

Bandora

Part reconstructed by Ian Gaskell

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Treble violin

Recorder

Bass viol

Lute

Lute tab

Cittern

Bandora

Bandora tab

The score is written in 4/2 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Treble violin:** Melodic line in treble clef.
- Recorder:** Melodic line in treble clef.
- Bass viol:** Melodic line in bass clef.
- Lute:** Melodic line in treble clef with a 4/2 time signature.
- Lute tab:** Letter-based notation for the lute, including a 4/2 time signature.
- Cittern:** Chordal accompaniment in treble clef.
- Bandora:** Chordal accompaniment in bass clef.
- Bandora tab:** Letter-based notation for the bandora, including a 4/2 time signature.

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

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

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

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

Treble violin

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Recorder

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Bass viol

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Handwritten musical notation for the first system, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests, with some notes beamed together. The piece begins with a common time signature.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, continuing the piece on a single staff with a treble clef. It features similar rhythmic patterns and note values as the first system.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, continuing the piece on a single staff with a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, continuing the piece on a single staff with a treble clef. It features similar rhythmic patterns and note values.

Handwritten musical notation for the fifth system, continuing the piece on a single staff with a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, ending with a double bar line.

Five blank musical staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines, provided for practice or additional notation.

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The image displays a handwritten musical score for a cittern, consisting of four staves of music. The notation is a form of lute tablature, where letters (A, G, B, D, E) are placed on or below the staff lines to indicate fret positions. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as minims and crotchets, and some notes are marked with 'f' for forte. The second and third staves continue the piece, while the fourth staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The handwriting is clear and legible, typical of a personal manuscript.

A series of ten blank musical staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines, provided for practice or additional notation. These staves are arranged vertically and are completely empty, serving as a workspace for the learner.

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5

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