

# DjangoTab Instrument Groups

*Presented and created by Alain Veylit*

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## About this document

DjangoTab comes with three pre-packaged instruments groups, roughly one per historical period: Renaissance, Baroque and Modern.

These packages are not meant to be definitive since DjangoTab offers a great level of flexibility in creating instrument definitions. They are also far from covering the ground. Instead, they are there to help you get started and provide some basic definitions that you can start from when creating new instruments for yourself.

DjangoTab now allows for a very easy switch between instrument groups, and it is also very easy to add an existing instrument definition to an instrument group. These groups in turn facilitate the creation of new sections and documents.

DjangoTab relies much more on instrument groups and document templates than its predecessor Django did. No doubt, this means some getting used to and some preparation work but this wrk can save you valuable time in the long term. One example is Baroque lute tunings. I would suggest that creating a set of instruments that only differ by the tuning of the diapasons can really come in handy if you are working extensively with Baroque lute music.

Many instruments differ only slightly but it is tedious to go through the hundreds of possible parameters each time you need to switch. Instead, you can simply clone an instrument, modify it and save it to your instrument group.

I hope this document will provide you with a good starting point. I am pretty sure there are some errors in there so be careful and double-check before you adopt those definitions.

Happy playing!

Alain

# Renaissance lute definitions

Provided by Alain Veylit  
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## Renaissance instruments group

The score is organized into six systems, each representing a different lute instrument. Each system consists of a main staff with tablature and a lower staff with rhythmic notation. The instruments and their respective notations are:

- Renaissance lute in G (vieil ton):** Uses letters *a, c, e, a* for fret positions. Includes a rhythmic staff with notes and rests.
- Italian Renaissance Lute in G:** Uses fret numbers *0, 2, 4, 0* and *0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3*. Includes a rhythmic staff with notes and rests.
- Spanish Renaissance Lute or vihuela in G:** Uses fret numbers *0, 2, 4, 0* and *0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3*. Includes a rhythmic staff with notes and rests.
- Galilei in G French tab with numbered diapasons:** Uses letters *a, c, e, a* and *a, b*. Includes a rhythmic staff with notes and rests.
- Renaissance Lute in A:** Uses letters *a, c, e, a* and *a, b*. Includes a rhythmic staff with notes and rests.
- Bass lute in D:** Uses letters *a, c, a, b* and *a, f, h, i*. Includes a rhythmic staff with notes and rests.

At the top of the page, there are several lute symbols: a single lute, a pair of lutes, a lute with a broken back, and a lute with a different body shape. The bottom of the page features a large bass clef and a series of notes on a single staff, likely representing a common bass line or a specific rhythmic pattern.

# Other Renaissance instruments

## Renaissance Instruments Group

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a brace on the left side. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Renaissance guitar (Bermudo tuning):** The top system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with notes *a*, *e*, *a*, *f*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *e*, *a*, *e*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *f*, *h*, *i*, *l*. The lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- English Bandora:** The second system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with notes *a*, *e*, *a*, *f*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *a*, *e*, *e*, *a*, *e*, *a*, *b*, *o*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *f*. The lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- English 4-course Cittern (Italian or English):** The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with notes *a*, *a*, *h*, *a*, *e*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *a*, *a*, *e*, *o*, *f*. The lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Violin:** The fourth system is a single staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Recorder:** The fifth system is a single staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.

# Viols

## Renaissance instruments group

The image displays a musical score for a Renaissance instruments group, specifically for violas. The score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a different instrument: Viola da gamba, Treble viol, Tenor viol, and Alto viol. Each system consists of two staves. The upper staff of each system contains the melodic line, while the lower staff contains the bass line. The Viola da gamba system uses a soprano clef (C1) for the upper staff and a bass clef (C2) for the lower staff. The Treble viol system uses a soprano clef (C1) for the upper staff and a soprano clef (C1) for the lower staff. The Tenor viol system uses a soprano clef (C1) for the upper staff and a tenor clef (C3) for the lower staff. The Alto viol system uses a soprano clef (C1) for the upper staff and an alto clef (C3) for the lower staff. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign. The upper staves feature a melodic line starting with a half note 'a' (A4) on the first staff, followed by a series of eighth notes: 'a' (A4), 'e' (E5), 'a' (A4), 'a' (A4), 'a' (A4), and 'a' (A4). The lower staves feature a bass line starting with a half note 'a' (A2) on the first staff, followed by a series of eighth notes: 'a' (A2), 'g' (G2), 'f' (F2), 'e' (E2), 'd' (D2), 'c' (C2), and 'b' (B1). The dynamic markings 'a' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout the score. The score is written in a single system with a repeat sign.





# Baroque guitar - French style - no alfabeto

## Baroque instruments group

The musical score is presented in two staves. The upper staff, in treble clef with a 5/4 time signature, features a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *a*, *f*, and *a*. It includes pink arrows indicating fingerings or accents. The lower staff, in bass clef with an 8va marking, provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, also featuring pink arrows. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

# Viols - Lyra viols

## Baroque instruments group

Viola da gamba

Lyra viol  
Harp-way sharp

Lyra viol  
Harp-way flat

Lyra viol  
High Harp-way sharp

Lyra viol  
High Harp-way flat

The musical score consists of five systems, each for a different instrument. Each system has two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The instruments are:

- Viola da gamba:** Treble staff starts with a half note 'a' (forte). Bass staff has a sequence of quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1.
- Lyra viol Harp-way sharp:** Treble staff starts with a half note 'a' (forte). Bass staff has a sequence of quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1.
- Lyra viol Harp-way flat:** Treble staff starts with a half note 'a' (forte). Bass staff has a sequence of quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1.
- Lyra viol High Harp-way sharp:** Treble staff starts with a half note 'a' (forte). Bass staff has a sequence of quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1.
- Lyra viol High Harp-way flat:** Treble staff starts with a half note 'a' (forte). Bass staff has a sequence of quarter notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1.

# Lyra viol - Ferrabosco tunings

## Baroque instruments group

The image displays a musical score for three Lyra viol parts, labeled "Lyra viol Ferrabosco first", "Lyra viol Ferrabosco second", and "Lyra viol Ferrabosco third". Each part is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *a* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by letters *a*, *e*, *f*, *h*, and *a* placed above the notes. The score is organized into three systems, each corresponding to one of the instruments. The first system (Lyra viol Ferrabosco first) shows a sequence of notes: *a* (forte), *e* (piano), *f* (forte), *h* (piano) in the first measure, followed by *f* (forte) and *a* (piano) in the second measure. The second system (Lyra viol Ferrabosco second) shows a sequence of notes: *a* (forte), *f* (forte), *h* (piano), *a* (piano) in the first measure, followed by *h* (piano) and *a* (piano) in the second measure. The third system (Lyra viol Ferrabosco third) shows a sequence of notes: *a* (forte), *h* (piano), *f* (forte), *h* (piano) in the first measure, followed by *f* (forte) and *a* (piano) in the second measure. The notation is consistent across all three parts, suggesting a similar melodic line for each instrument.

# Miscellaneous plucked and unplucked

## Baroque instruments group

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each with two staves. The instruments are listed on the left side of each system:

- Mandore:** The top staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are marked with 'p' (plucked) and 'a' (unplucked).
- Mandore a corde avalée:** The top staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are marked with 'p' and 'a'.
- Mandolin French tablature:** The top staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are marked with 'p' and 'a'.
- Mandolino / Mandora:** The top staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are marked with 'p' and 'a'.
- Violin:** The top staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are marked with 'p' and 'a'.
- Recorder:** The top staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The bottom staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5. The notes are marked with 'p' and 'a'.

# Guitars

## Modern instruments group

Steel string guitar

Spanish guitar

Modern guitar - Open G

Modern guitar - Open D

Bass guitar

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with two staves. The first system (Steel string guitar) has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system (Spanish guitar) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third system (Modern guitar - Open G) has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fourth system (Modern guitar - Open D) has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fifth system (Bass guitar) has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains a melody of eighth notes and a bass line of quarter notes. The second measure contains a melody of eighth notes and a bass line of quarter notes. The score is written for five guitar parts: Steel string guitar, Spanish guitar, Modern guitar - Open G, Modern guitar - Open D, and Bass guitar.

# Miscellaneous plucked

## Modern instruments group

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each for a different instrument. Each system consists of a guitar-style staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 7/8 time signature, and a standard treble clef staff. The instruments and their specific notations are as follows:

- Mandolin - numbers:** The guitar staff shows fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 5) and the treble staff shows eighth and sixteenth notes.
- 5-string banjo:** The guitar staff shows fret numbers (0, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12) and the treble staff shows eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Dixie banjo:** The guitar staff shows fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10) and the treble staff shows eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Irish bouzouki:** The guitar staff shows fret numbers (5, 7, 9, 11, 12) and the treble staff shows eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Dulcimer:** The guitar staff shows fret numbers (5, 7, 9, 11, 12) and the treble staff shows eighth and sixteenth notes.

The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the first two measures of the piece, the second measure contains the next two measures, and the third measure contains the final two measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines.