



# Almain

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610 [fol.E1r]

William Corkine

Tuning: [ffhfh]

The musical score for 'Almain' is presented in a lute tablature format. It consists of eight systems of music, each with a system number (7, 11, 16, 21, 26, 30, 35) on the left. Each system contains a single line of music with a five-line staff. The notes are represented by letters: 'a' for the first fret, 'b' for the second, 'c' for the third, 'd' for the fourth, and 'e' for the fifth. The score includes various rhythmic values such as minims, crotchets, and quavers, along with dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'h' (half note). Above the staff, diamond-shaped symbols indicate fingerings, and some notes are marked with a 'c' for 'crescendo'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the eighth system.

41

41

47

47

51

51

55

55

## Pavane

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.E1v[1].

William Corkine

4

4

8

8

12

16

19

22

26

## Coranto

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, f.E1v[2]

William Corkine

6

6

1.

2.

11

14

### Almain

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.E2r[1].

William Corkine

7

12

18

24

28

35

39

## Coranto

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.E2r[2]

William Corkine

6

13

19

# Pavane

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.E2v[1].

William Corkine

The musical score is presented on a single staff with a C-clef and a common time signature. It consists of several systems of music, each starting with a measure number (7, 11, 15, 19, 29, 37, 43). The notation includes a melodic line with various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Above the staff, diamond-shaped symbols indicate fret positions for a lute, with letters 'h', 'a', 'c', 'e', 'f' representing different frets. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *c* (crescendo) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-60. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-69. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

## Coranto

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.E2v[2].

William Corkine

6

Musical notation for measures 6-8. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

5

Musical notation for measures 9-11. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

9

Musical notation for measures 12-14. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

13

Musical notation for measures 15-17. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

16

Musical notation for measures 18-20. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and dynamics (f, c) on two staves. Above the notes are diamond-shaped symbols with stems pointing down, indicating fingerings.

# Galliard

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.F1r[1]

William Corkine

h a c e c a c e a | c a c e c a e | e a a c e f a c e f

4 c a e c a f b | c b c | a b c a | f f e c

8 e a c | c a e c a e c a f e c | a a f | : c a c e c e a f a

12 a a c e c e | f a c f e c | e c a c | a

15 c a c c c a e c e | f e a c a e c a c | a a a a | a : a

# Galliard

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.F1r[2].

William Corkine

a c e a c b a | c a b c | f b f b b a

4 c a b c a b b a f b c | b a c b a a c e | a c b a c | e c

7

11

14

19

### Whoop! Do me no harm

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.F1v.

William Corkine

6

5

10

14

e a h e a c f e a c e c a c a a c e a c a e a f e c e a c  
 c e f a a a a a a f e c

20

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

24

e c e f e c a c a a e a c f h b f e f h f  
 a a a a a a f f f

28

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

32

c e c a f e c a a a e c e a c c e f [h] f e c e f c  
 f e c a a a a e c e a c c e f [h] f f e c

36

e a e a c e g h a e c e a c e c e f h f  
 a a a a a a a a

39

e e f c e g h a a c e f e c a c a a c  
 c e f e c a a a a a a

43

e e a c e f h c e f e a c c e a  
 a a c e f e c a c e a e c

46

52

55

58

62

66

72

# Galliard

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.F2.

William Corkine

The musical score for 'Galliard' is presented in six systems, each consisting of a rhythmic staff with diamond-shaped notes and a tablature staff with letters (a, b, c, e, f) and numbers (1-6). The piece is in 6/8 time, as indicated by the '6' in the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as crotchets, quavers, and minims, along with dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'c' (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Fortune, my foe

Ayres to Sing and Play, 1610, fol.F2v-G1r.

William Corkine

The musical score for 'Fortune, my foe' is presented in a single system, consisting of a rhythmic staff with diamond-shaped notes and a tablature staff with letters (a, b, c, e, f) and numbers (1-6). The piece is in common time, as indicated by the 'C' in the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as crotchets, quavers, and minims, along with dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'c' (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

6

6

12

12

17

17

21

21

24

24

27

27

29

29

31

31

33

37

40

43

46

49

53

56

59

62

66

69

72

