

The Night Watch

Holborne wrote versions for both lute and bandore of this piece, which has the air of a popular tune. It makes a pleasant contrast with Holborne's "Galliard," if they are performed as a pair.

The harmonic structure is quite full, which entails some practice to negotiate the chord changes smoothly, but it should be possible to achieve a tempo of about $\text{♩} = 104$.

Anthony Holborne

The first line of musical notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a whole rest followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of whole and half notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above the notes. A first ending bracket is shown at the end of the line.

The second line of musical notation continues the piece. It features a first ending bracket with two endings. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the line. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingering instructions.

The third line of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a circled '2' above a note and a circled '3' below a note. The notation is dense with rhythmic patterns and includes a first ending bracket.

The fourth line of musical notation continues the piece. It features a first ending bracket and includes a circled '3' below a note. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingering instructions.

The fifth line of musical notation concludes the piece. It includes a circled '5' below a note and a first ending bracket. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingering instructions.

Galliard

This piece is from the Cambridge University manuscript lute book D.D. 5.78. Players interested in discovering more of Holborne's music should see *The Complete Works of Anthony Holborne*, edited by Maszkata Kanazana (Harvard University Press, 1967). This work contains tablature and piano transcription.

Although many galliards reflect their dance origin and sound well with a brisk strict rhythm, this piece is one of those that seem more lyrical and therefore effective if played with a sustained melodic quality. The suggested tempo is ♩ = 66.

[1] *The second finger on the low F# is a stretch, but seems preferable to jumping the third finger over the B.*

6th to D

Anthony Holborne

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Galliard' by Anthony Holborne. It consists of five staves of music. The top staff is a lute tablature, with numbers 1-4 indicating fret positions and circled numbers 1-5 indicating fingerings. Above the tablature are rhythmic flags and a 'II' marking. The subsequent four staves are piano transcriptions of the same piece, showing the melodic line in a treble clef and the bass line in a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.