

ARBAN'S

WORLD RENOWNED

Method for the Cornet,

REVISED AND COMPILED

— BY —

T. H. ROLLINSON.

Published by J. W. PEPPER, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. E. COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STREETS,

BAND AND ORCHESTRA MUSIC DEPOT.

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PREFACE.

In Republishing this Splendid Work, Mr. Rollinson, who is a Cornetist and thorough Musician, and knowing just the wants of Cornet Players, has erased some of the Surplus Exercises which have been published in other editions in order to Stretch Out and make 240 or 250 Pages (such as the repetition of nearly the same Exercises, &c.), and has endeavored to give the Student just the matter that Arban has written to make a thorough Musician—(it is not quantity that makes a good Book, it is quality). Those who have purchased other editions can vouch for the truth of this statement, and appreciate this New Edition, which will be sold at half the price of other editions, and warranted to give better satisfaction. This is the only Engraved Edition published in the United States, and is gotten up on Extra Large Plates, Full Music Size, Printed on Fine Tinted Paper, and pronounced by the Press and Public as being the most Legible Print out. In order to give the Young Cornetist a chance to use the World-Renowned Method, we have put the price down nearly to cost.

J. W. PEPPER, Publisher.

FOR EACH OF THE SEVEN LENGTHS OBTAINED ON INSTRUMENTS WITH THREE DESCENDING VALVES.

Without valves.

The 2nd valve lowers half a tone.

The 1st valve lowers half a tone.

The 1st & 2d valves lower a tone and a half.

The 3d valve lowers two tones.

The 1st & 3d valves lower two tones and a half.

The 1st, 2nd & 3d valves lower three tones.

Chromatic Scales.

POSITION OF THE MOUTHPIECE ON THE LIPS.

The mouthpiece should be placed in the middle of the lips,—two-thirds on the lower lip, and one-third on the upper lip. At any rate, this is the position which I myself have adopted, and which I believe to be the best. Horn-players generally place the mouthpiece two-thirds on the upper lip, and one-third on the lower, which is precisely the reverse of what I have just recommended for the cornet. But it must not be forgotten that great difference exists in the formation of this instrument, as well as in the method of holding it; and that which may admirably suit the horn, is attended with very bad results when applied to the cornet. What, after all, is the great desideratum, as regards the position of the cornet? Why, that it should be perfectly horizontal. Well then, if the mouthpiece were placed as though the performer were playing the horn, the instrument would have a falling position, resembling that of the clarinet.

The mouthpiece once placed, it must not be moved either to ascend or descend; it would be impossible to execute certain passages, if the performer were compelled to change the position of the mouthpiece whenever he wished to take, in rapid succession, a low note after a high one.

In order to emit the higher notes, it is necessary to press the instrument against the lips so as to produce an amount of tension proportionate to the exigencies of the note to be produced; the lips being thus stretched, the vibrations are shorter, and the sounds are consequently of a higher nature.

In descending, it is, on the contrary, necessary to apply the mouthpiece more lightly, in order to allow a larger opening for the passage of air. The vibrations then become slower, owing to the relaxation of the muscles and grave sounds are thus obtained in proportion to the extent to which the lips are opened.

The lips must never be protruded. On the contrary, the corners of the mouth must be drawn down; by this means a more open sound is produced. The performer should cease to play the moment the lips begin to feel weak and fatigued, as it might lead to an affection of the lip.

METHOD OF STRIKING OR COMMENCING THE TONE.

It should never be lost sight of, that the expression, *COUPE DE LANGUE*, (stroke of the tongue,) is merely a conventional expression; the tongue does NOT strike. On the contrary, it performs a retrograde movement. It simply supplies the place of a valve.

This circumstance should be well borne in mind before placing the mouthpiece on the lips. The tongue ought to be placed firmly against the teeth of the upper jaw, in such a way that the mouth should be hermetically sealed. As the tongue recedes, the column of air which was pressing against it, is precipitated violently into the mouthpiece and causes the sound.

The pronunciation of the syllable, TU, (hard sound of U as in Tuck,) serves to determine the striking of the sound. This syllable may be pronounced with more or less softness, according to the degree of force to be imparted to the note.

METHOD OF TAKING THE BREATH.

The mouthpiece having been placed on the lips, the mouth should partly open at the sides, and the tongue retire, in order to allow the air to penetrate into the lungs. The stomach ought not to swell, but rather, on the contrary to recede in proportion as the chest is dilated.

The breathing ought to be regulated by the length of the passage to be executed. In short phrases, if the breath be too strongly taken, or too often repeated, it produces a suffocation resulting from the weight of the column of air pressing too heavily on the lungs. The student should, therefore, as early as possible learn skillfully to manage his respiration, so as to reach the end of a long phrase without depriving a single note of its full power and firmness.

EXPLANATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST STUDIES.

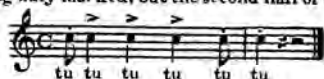
No.1. Commence or "strike," the sound by pronouncing the syllable TU, and sustain it well; imparting to it at the same time all possible strength and brilliancy.

The cheeks should never, under any circumstances, be puffed out; the lips should make no noise in the mouthpiece, though many performers appear to think otherwise. The sound forms itself; it should be well "struck," by a proper tension of the lips, so that it may be properly in time, and not below its diapason; for in the latter case a disagreeable and untuneful sound would be the result.

OF SYNCOPATED PASSAGES.

Syncopation occurs when the accent falls on the second instead of the first note of the passage. The accented note must be sustained throughout its full value; the commencement of the note being duly marked, but the second half of the duration of the note should never be disjointly uttered.

A passage of this kind should be executed thus



and not



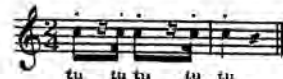
STUDIES IN DOTTED QUAVERS FOLLOWED BY SEMI-QUAVERS.

In these studies the dotted quaver should be sustained throughout its entire value: care must be taken never to substitute a rest for a dot.

The performer should execute thus



and not as though it were written



STUDIES CONSISTING OF QUAVERS FOLLOWED BY SEMI-QUAVERS.

In order to impart lightness to these studies, the first quaver should be executed more curtly than its value would seem to indicate. It should be executed like a semi-quaver; a rest being introduced between it and the two semi-quavers which follow it

The passage is written thus



and should be executed thus



The same remark applies when a quaver, instead of preceding, follows the semi-quavers.

Written thus



should be executed thus



1. *tu tu*

2. *tu tu tu tu*

3. *tu tu tu*

4. *tu tu tu*

5. *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

6.

7.

8.

Arbans


9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 


14. 


15. 


16. 


17. 

Arhant

18. 

19. 

20. 

21. 

Arbans

SYNCOPIES.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. *Allegro.* 

Studies to exercise the tongue upon the value of dotted eighth notes, followed by sixteenths.

6. *Tempo di marcia.* 

Arbans

Allegro.

7.

Allegro moderato.

8.

Moderato.

9.

10.

11.

Arbans

12. *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

13. *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

14.

15. *Allegro.*
tu tu tu tu - tu tu tu tu

16. *Allegretto.*
p *rull.* *tempo.* *f*

17. *Allegretto.*
p *f*

18.

STUDIES ON THE SLUR.

13

This portion of my method is undeniably one of the most important. The fingering indicated should be scrupulously followed, however unusual it may appear. I have designedly had recourse to the fingering in question, not because I wished to recommend its habitual usage, but in order to invest this kind of exercise with an amount of difficulties which must absolutely be overcome, by **COMPELLING the LIPS** to move without having recourse to the valves.

The easiest interval to perform in this manner, is that of minor second. The interval of major second is somewhat more difficult, as a certain movement of the lips is necessary in order to obtain it.

The interval of third is the most difficult of all: for it is often met with in situations wherein it becomes impossible to have recourse to the valves, to assist in carrying the sound from the lower note to the higher note.

I, therefore, recommend the diligent practice of this kind of exercise: it becomes the foundation of an easy and brilliant execution. A great suppleness of the lips is thereby obtained, especially when the execution of the shake is arrived at.

I only give these exercises as **STUDIES**; and I in no way advise pupils to adopt them in general practice, as is often the case with certain players who wish to apply to the cornet a system which has no solid foundation:— the cornet being one of the most complete and perfect of instruments, repudiating rather than requiring all factitious practices, the effect of which will always appear detestable to people of taste.

Arbans

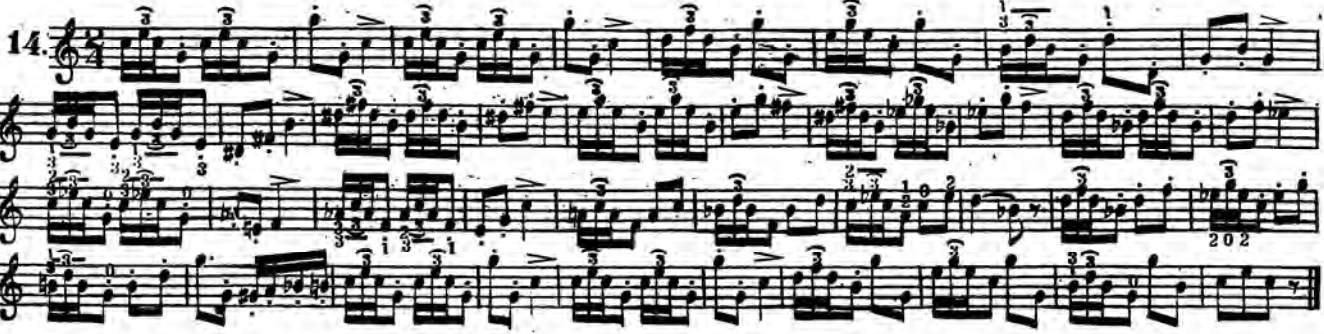
9. 


10. 


11. 


12. 


13. 

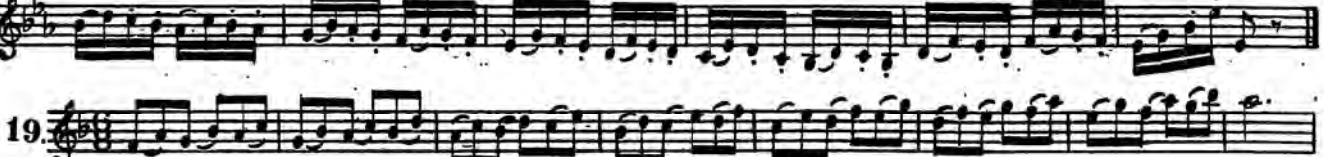
14. 


15. 


16. 


17. 

18. 

19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

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MAJOR SCALES

17



The image displays seven major scales for clarinet, numbered 1 through 7. Each scale is presented on two staves, with the first staff showing the ascending melody and the second staff showing the descending melody. The scales are written in 2/4 time. Scale 1 is in C major, Scale 2 is in D major, Scale 3 is in E major, Scale 4 is in F major, Scale 5 is in G major, Scale 6 is in A major, and Scale 7 is in B major. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes).

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

13. 

14. 

15. 

16. 

17. 

18. 

19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

23. 








24. 

25. 

26. 

27. 

MINOR SCALES.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 

CHROMATIC SCALES.

1. 
2. 

2.



3.



4.



CHROMATIC TRIPLETS

23

5.  Exercise 5 consists of six staves of music in C major and C minor. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating C major. The subsequent staves alternate between C major and C minor, with the key signature changing to one flat (Bb) for the minor sections. The exercise is composed of continuous eighth-note triplets, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The final measure of the sixth staff is a whole rest.

6.  Exercise 6 consists of three staves of music in C major and C minor. The first staff is in C major (one sharp). The second and third staves are in C minor (one flat). The exercise features continuous eighth-note triplets, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The final measure of the third staff is a whole rest.

7.  Exercise 7 consists of three staves of music in C major and C minor. The first staff is in C major (one sharp). The second and third staves are in C minor (one flat). The exercise features continuous eighth-note triplets, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The final measure of the third staff is a whole rest.

8.  Exercise 8 consists of four staves of music in C major and C minor. The first staff is in C major (one sharp). The second and third staves are in C minor (one flat). The exercise features continuous eighth-note triplets, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The final measure of the fourth staff is a whole rest.

STUDIES ON GRACE NOTES.

ON THE GRUPPETTO.

The first studies of the following division are especially destined to prepare the pupil for the execution of the Gruppetto, which, it is needless to observe, consists in surrounding as it were, a note with appoggiature; these studies ought to be slowly practised, in order to accustom the lips and fingers to act in perfect unison. It is, therefore, necessary to give as much value to the appoggiature, above or below, as to the note which serves as their pivot.

There are two kinds of gruppetto, consisting of four notes; the first is expressed in the following manner: —



The sign is here turned UPWARDS, which indicates that the first appoggiatura should be above.

The lower appoggiatura should always be at the distance of half a tone from the note which it accompanies.

It is marked by an accidental, placed beneath the sign.

As regards the higher appoggiatura, it may be either major or minor, according to the tonality of the piece which is being executed.

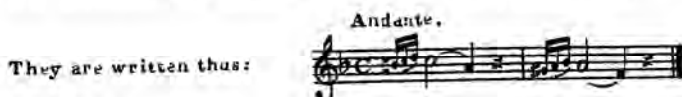


It will be seen that the sign is now turned downwards, which denotes that the first appoggiatura must be beneath.

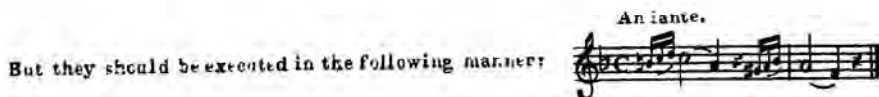
This, at any rate, is the manner in which such passages ought to be written; unfortunately, however, writers of music neglect these details, and leave them entirely to the taste of the performer.

ON THE GRUPPETTO CONSISTING OF THREE NOTES.

Of the class of gruppetto there are two sorts, — the first ascending, the second descending. In either case, they consist of a minor or diminished third, but never a major third.



They are written thus:



But they should be executed in the following manner:



It will be seen that this embellishment must not be taken from the note it accompanies, but from the bar which precedes it. It should be very lightly executed; care being taken to utter the first appoggiatura clearly.

OF THE DOUBLE APPOGGIATURA, OR GRACE NOTE.

There are two kinds of double appoggiatura. The first consists of two grace notes which may be taken at the of a third from the notes which they accompany, whether ascending or descending.

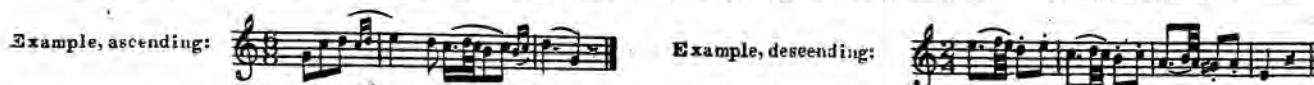


Example, ascending:

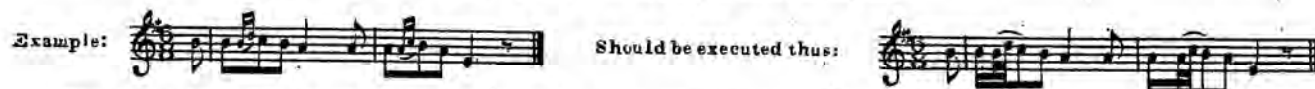


Example, descending:

The double appoggiatura should not take its value from the note which it accompanies, it should, on the contrary, precede it, as follows:



The second sort of double appoggiatura is composed of an upper and lower appoggiatura.



These appoggiatura should take their value from the bar preceding the note which they accompany.

OF THE SIMPLE APPOGGIATURA, OR GRACE NOTE.

The Simple Appoggiatura is a grace note, in no way constituting a portion of a bar, but which, nevertheless, is half the value of the note before which it is placed.



The APPOGGIATURA may be placed above or below any note. When it is placed above, it may be at the distance of a tone or half tone; when it is placed below, it ought invariably to be at the distance of a half tone.



In the music of the old masters are to be found numerous examples of appoggiatura, (grace note,) intended to take half the value of the note which they precede; but, at the present day, in order to obtain a uniform execution, music is written precisely as it is intended to be executed. This is undeniably a far better plan.

OF THE SHORT APPOGGIATURA, OR GRACE NOTE.

The grace note deducts its value from the note which it accompanies; it is generally employed in somewhat animated movements. Stress should be laid upon it, so as to impart to it a little more force than the note which precedes it. When it is above, it may be situated a tone or half a tone from the note it accompanies; when it is below it is invariably placed at the distance of a half tone.

OF THE PORTAMENTO.

The PORTAMENTO is a little note which is, in fact, merely the repetition of a note which the performer desires to carry to another by slurring. This kind of embellishment must not be used too freely, as it would be a proof of bad taste. When judiciously employed, it is highly effective; but, for my own part, I decidedly prefer that the tone should be slurred without having recourse to the grace notes.

OF THE SHAKE.

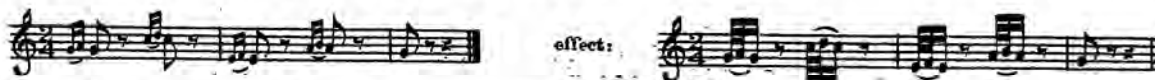
On instruments with valves, the shake is the most difficult of all embellishments. The only shake which, on this instrument, is really endurable, is that in half tones. Whole-tones shakes may, however, be produced; but care must be taken to press the valves down, so that each note may be perfectly distinct.

OF THE MORDANT.

The MORDANT is nothing more than a precipitated shake. It requires neither preparation nor resolution.



The MORDANT consisting of several beats is almost impracticable on the cornet. The performer must, therefore, restrict himself to the mordant with one beat, which is much more easy of execution, and is, moreover, very graceful.



The MORDANT takes its value (TIME) from the note to which it belongs.

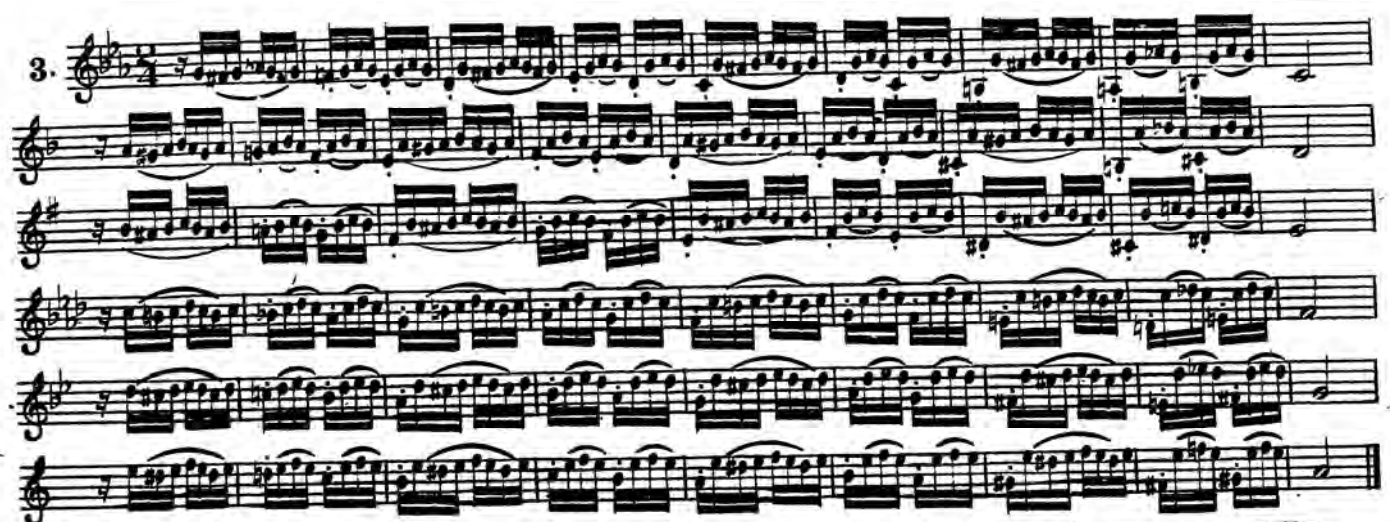
PREPARATORY STUDIES ON THE GRUPETTO.


1.





2.



3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

OF THE GRUPETTO

Allegretto.

7. 

OF THE GRUPETTO.

8. *Andante.*

9. *Andante.*

10. *Allegretto.*

OF THE DOUBLE APPOGGIATURE.

11. *Andante.*

12. *Allegro moderato.*

OF THE SIMPLE APPOGGIATURA.

Andante con spirito.

13 *p* *cres - en -*

do. *poco a poco.* *f* *p* *sf* *f* *rall.*

Allegro con andantino. OF THE SHORT APPOGGIATURA.

14

Allegro moderato.

15

Andante.

OF THE PORTAMENTO. *agitato.*


16 *rallent.* *tempo.*


Andante.


17 *tempo.* *rall.*


OF THE TRILL.


18

19. 

20. 

21. 

22. 

23. *Andante*  *Fine*

D.S.

OF THE MORDANT.

31

24. *Allegro moderato.*

25. *Allegretto moderato.*

26. *Allegro.* D.C.

27. *Allegretto.* D.C.

28. *Allegro.* D.C.

ON INTERVALS.

This kind of study should be assiduously practised,—care being taken not to alter the position of the mouthpiece, in order to pass from a low note to a higher one, or from a higher one to a lower one. By observing this rule, the performer will acquire certainty in taking the note, and great facility of execution.

OF TRIPLETS.

The use of triplets is always highly effective. In order to execute a triplet well, each note must be uttered with perfect equality. The student should proceed slowly at first, and not attempt to play quickly until the fingers have acquired regularity of motion.

STUDIES IN SEMI-QUAVERS.

In order to arrive at perfection of execution, these studies should be played with scrupulous attention to time and rhythm, due regard being had to the articulations therein indicated. The performer should begin slowly, and not increase his speed until he has become familiar with the exercise. Too great a rapidity of execution does not always impart to the performance the brilliancy expected. Precision and regularity are the real foundation of an excellent execution.

ON THE CHORD OF THE DOMINANT SEVENTH.

The chord of the dominant seventh being the same in both major and minor keys, it becomes here the complement of the preceding studies. When practising it, the regularity which I have already enjoined, and which I cannot too strenuously recommend, should be carefully observed.

ON THE CHORD OF THE DIMINISHED SEVENTH.

This chord plays a conspicuous part in modern musical composition. Owing to its elastic nature, it is of incalculable service; for, consisting as it does solely of minor thirds, it may be interpreted in various different ways; and there are innumerable cases in which the musician may have recourse to it.

ON THE PAUSE.

I add to these studies a series of pauses in the form of preludes, in order to accustom the pupil to terminate a solo effectively. It would be advisable to transpose these pauses into all the different keys. Care must be taken to breathe whenever a rest occurs, so as to reach the end of the phrase with full power, and in perfect tune; otherwise the effect will be completely destroyed.

OF THE INTERVALS.



1. 

2. 

OF THE OCTAVES AND TENTHS.

33


3. 

4. 

5. 


OF THE TRIPLETS.


6. 


7. 


8. 

STUDIES IN SIXTEENTH NOTES.

9. 

10. 

11. 

12. 

ON THE PERFECT MAJOR AND MINOR CHORD.

13. 



CHORD OF THE DOMINANT SEVENTH
AND DIMINISHED SEVENTH.



ON THE PAUSE.



TONGUEING IN TRIPLET STACCATO.

The student should first strive to pronounce with perfect equality the syllables:—



The tonguing should not be too precipitated; for the auditor will then be no longer able to distinguish it.

TONGUEING IN DOUBLE STACCATO.

The student should, first of all, pronounce the syllables:



As is seen, the tongue performs a to-and-fro movement, which it is very difficult to obtain with perfect equality; but once this desideratum has been arrived at, the most difficult passages may be executed with all desirable speed, energy and ERIO.


THE SLUR IN DOUBLE STACCATO.

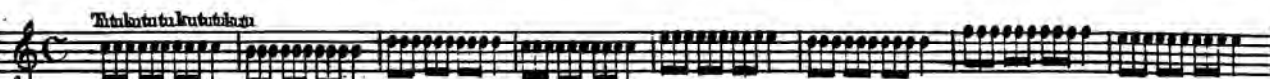
This articulation is obtained by pronouncing the following syllables:





The syllable TA serves to strike the first note, and the syllable A, which comes afterwards, enables the performer, by prolonging the sound, to slur easily on to the second note. This tongueing is assuredly one of the most indispensable, inasmuch as it is to be met with in all kinds of music.


OF TONGUEING STACCATO TRIPLETS.


1.  *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

2.  *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

3.  *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

4.  *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

5.  *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

6.  *tu tu tu tu tu tu tu tu*

The page contains six exercises, each consisting of three staves of music. Each exercise is numbered 1 through 6. The exercises are written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The exercises are designed to practice tongueing staccato triplets. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The exercises are arranged in a vertical column, with each exercise occupying a set of three staves. The exercises are numbered 1 through 6. The exercises are written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The exercises are designed to practice tongueing staccato triplets. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The exercises are arranged in a vertical column, with each exercise occupying a set of three staves.

7. *Tu tukutuku tu*

8. *Tu tukutuku tu*

9. *tu tukutuku tukutuku tu tu tukutuku tukutuku tu*

10. *Tu tukutuku tukutuku tukutuku tukutuku tukutuku tu*

TONGUEING IN DOUBLE STACCATO.

11. *Tukutuku tu tukutuku*

12. *Tu tukutukutuku tukutukutuku tu*

13. *Tukutukutukutuku tukutuku tu*

14. *Tu ku tu ku tu*

15. *Tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu*

16. *Tu ku tu ku tu kuta ku tukutakuta*

OF THE SLUR IN DOUBLE STACCATO.

17. *Ta-atakata ta-atakata*

18. *Ta-a ta ka ta-atakata-a taka ta*

Allegro.
19. *Ta-a ta ka ta kuta ka ta-a ta ka ta-a taka ta*

CHARACTERISTIC STUDIES.

1. *Allegro moderato.*

2. *Legato.*

Moderato.

3.

Allegro.

4.

Allegro.

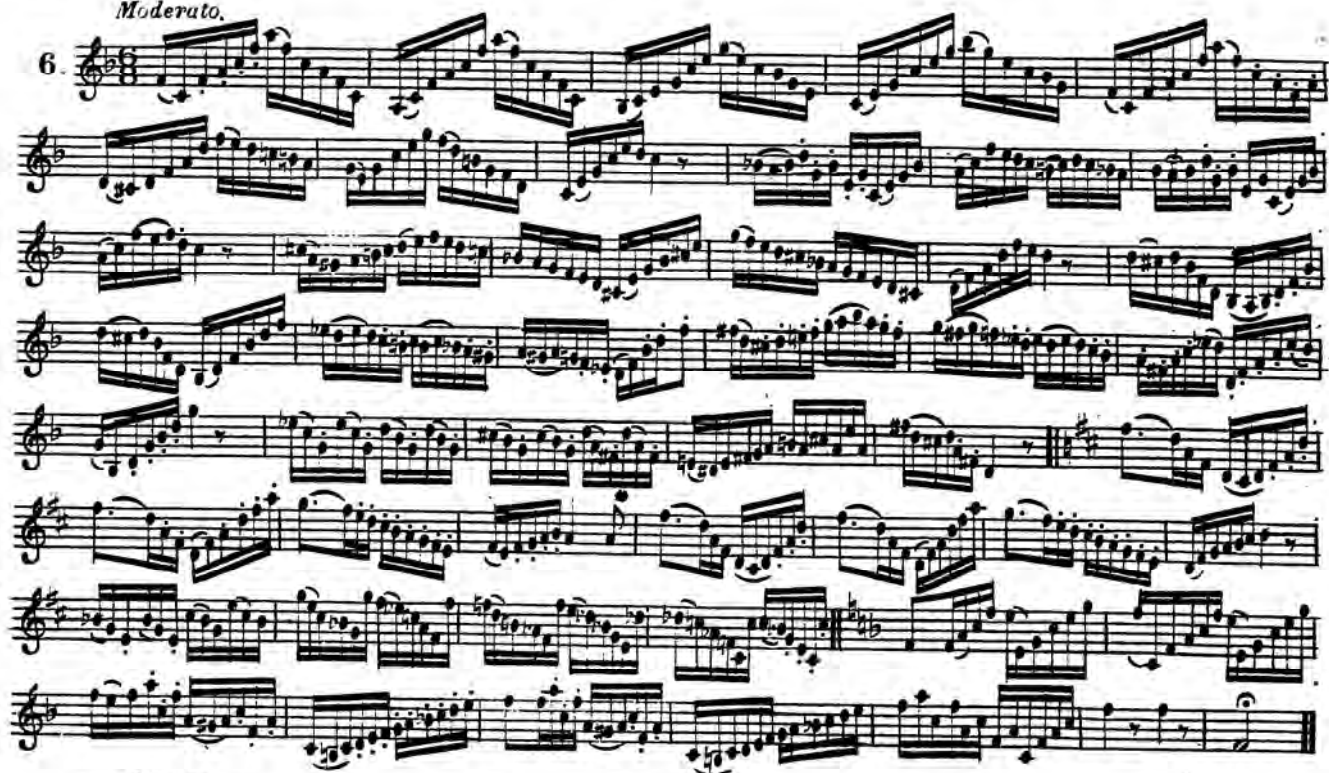
5.

D.S.

This page contains three musical pieces for clarinet. Piece 3, 'Moderato', is in 3/4 time and consists of six staves of music. Piece 4, 'Allegro', is in 2/4 time and consists of six staves of music. Piece 5, 'Allegro', is in 2/4 time and consists of six staves of music. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The final piece ends with a 'D.S.' (Da Segno) marking.

Moderato.

6.



Allegro.

7.



D.S.

Allegro moderato.

8. 

Allegro.

9. 

Allegro.

10.

Allegretto.

11.

Allegro moderato.

12.

13. *p*

14. *Legato chromatique.*

Fine.

D.S. al Fine

The image displays a musical score for a clarinet, spanning measures 13 and 14. Measure 13 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a series of rapid, ascending and descending chromatic runs. Measure 14 is marked with the instruction *Legato chromatique.* and continues the chromatic patterns with a focus on smooth, connected phrasing. The score is written on five staves, with the first four staves representing the main melodic line and the fifth staff providing a bass line. The notation includes various accidentals, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a *Fine.* marking and a *D.S. al Fine* instruction, indicating a repeat of the section.

ARBANS FOURTEEN SOLOS. WITH VARIATIONS.

1. *Allegro.*

VARIATION.

THEME & VARIATION.

2. *tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr*

VARIATION. 8

CASTA DIVA.

3. *Moderato.*

Piu lento.

tr

CAPRICE.

47

Andantino.

4. This system contains the first four staves of the piece. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written for a single melodic line. The subsequent staves show a more complex texture with multiple voices. The system concludes with a *rall.* marking and a dynamic of *f*.

Andante moderato.

This system contains the fifth and sixth staves of the piece. The music continues with a moderate tempo, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff ends with a repeat sign.

Andante.

This system contains the seventh and eighth staves of the piece. The tempo is marked as *Andante*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings in the eighth staff.

VOIS-TU LA NEIGE QUI BRILLE.

Andante quasi allegretto.

5. This system contains the first two staves of the second piece. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written for a single melodic line. The second staff includes a *rall.* marking and a dynamic of *f*, followed by a *tempo.* marking.

Allegro.

1st Viol. This system contains the first three staves of the first violin part. The music is written for a single melodic line. The third staff includes a *rall.* marking.

2nd Viol. This system contains the first three staves of the second violin part. The music is written for a single melodic line. The third staff includes a *rall.* marking.

CAVATINA WITH VARIATIONS.

6. *Moderato.*

CAVATINE DE BEATRICE DI TENDA.

7.

1st. Var.

2nd. Variation.

The 2nd Variation consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills (tr) and slurs throughout the piece.

THEME ACTEON.

The Theme Acteon consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills (tr) and slurs throughout the piece. The tempo markings include *Allegro*, *Piu lento*, *a tempo*, *rall.*, *tempo*, *ad lib.*, *Vivace*, and *a tempo*.

FANTAISIE BRILLANTE.

9. *Fine.* *D.S.* *8*

1st. Variation. *8*

Fine. *D.S.* *8* *all. a tempo.*

2nd. Variation. *8*

Fine. *ritard.* *8* *all. a tempo.* *ritard.* *8* *D.S.*

VARIATIONS SUR LA TYROLIENNE.

10. *Andante.*

1st. Variation.

2nd. Variation.

Musical score for the 2nd Variation of 'Air Varié sur le Petit Suisse'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. There are dynamic markings of *rall.* and *a tempo* within the piece.

AIR VARIE SUR LE PETIT SUISSE.

Andante.

11. Musical score for the first system of 'AIR VARIE SUR LE PETIT SUISSE'. It is marked 'Andante.' and features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are dynamic markings of *rall.* and *ff* within the piece.

Variation.

Musical score for the Variation of 'AIR VARIE SUR LE PETIT SUISSE'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. There are dynamic markings of *ff*, *p*, *f*, and *rall.* within the piece.

Allegro.

ritenuto.

pressez.

FANTASIE AND VARIATIONS. SUR UN THEME ALLEMAND.

Andante.

12.

Variation.

12.

FINALE.

VARIATIONS SUR UN THEME FAVORI.

Andante non troppo.

13.

1st. Variation.

2nd. Variation.

Allegretto.

From the archives of the Clarinet Institute of Los Angeles

THE ART OF PHRASING.

55

ONE HUNDRED CLASSIC AND POPULAR MELODIES.

Wont You Tell Me Why Robin.

Claribel.

1.

Lonely Am I No Longer. (Preciosa.)

Weber.

2.

O Moment Enchanteur. (From Massiniello.)

Verdi.

3.

As When Morning Dews. (Ernani.)

Verdi.

4.

Copyright 1888 by J.W. Pepper.

Rouse The Slumbering Lion. (Ernani.)

Verdi.

5. *Maeztoso.* *With enthusiasm.* *D.C.al Fine.*

Is Jennie True To Me.

Danks.

6. *Andante Grazioso.* *rit.* *D.C.al Fine.*

Not A Sparrow Falleth.

Abt.

7. *Moderato.* *Flco piu animato.* *Piu tranquillo.* *D.C.al Fine.*

Aria. (From Ernani.)

Verdi.

8. *Andante mosso.*

Cavatina. (Ernani.)

Andantino.

9. *subto vice.*

Oh de' verd' Anni mier. (Ernani.)

leggerissimo. Verdi.

10. *Andante con moto.*

Nel Mirarti. Puritani.

Bellini.

11. *Allegro più maestoso.* *rall.* *tempo.*
mf

Soffriva Nel Pianto. (Lucia.)

Larghetto.

12. *f* *rall.* *tempo.*

Cavatina. (Lucia.)

Moderato.

13. *p* *mf*

Qui del Padre Ancor Respira. (Lucia.)

Moderato.

14. *f* *affrett un poco.* *tempo.* *ff*

Aria. (Lucia.)

Larghetto.

15. *p* *rit.* *poco più.* *rit.* *a tempo.*

Fair Moon. (Pinafore.)

16. *Moderato.* *p* Sullivan.

Sorry Her Lot. (Pinafore.)

17. *Andante* *p* Sullivan.

When The Thorn Is White With Blossom.

18. *Moderato.* *p* Weber.

Finale. (Lucia.)

19. *Moderato.* *p*

Come Back Annie.

20. *Andante.* *p* Hatton.

When The Swallows Homeward Fly.

21. *Andantino.* *p* Abt.

My Native Highland Home.

Allegro moderato.

Bishop.

22.

Andante.

Andante.

Beethoven.

23.

The Swallow.

Andante moderato.

Pinsuti.

24.

Looking Back.

Andante moderato.

Sullivan.

25.

Auld Robin Gray.

Andante, con espress.

26.

Angels Ever Bright And Fair.

Larghetto.

Handel.

27.

There's Nothing Like A Fresh'ning Breeze

Randegger.

28. *Spirited*
mf
marcato.
mp
rit.
f
ff

The Rose Of The Alps.

Linley.

29. *Allegretto.*
p
p
f
rit.
tempo.
p
mf
f

Bonnie Jean.

30. *Moderato.*
mf

Killarney.

Balfe.

31. *Moderato.*
p
pp
mf
a tempo.
crescendo.
f

Shadow Dance. (From Dinorah.)

32. *Allegretto.*
p
mf
f
p
f
D.C.

Deal With Me Kindly.

33. *Andante.*
p
rit.

Musical score for 'Deal With Me Kindly.' in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of 'Andante.' followed by a dynamic marking of 'p'. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

O Luce. Linda.

34. *p* *Donizetti.*
f *rit.* *f* *p* *rit.*

Musical score for 'O Luce. Linda.' in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a dynamic marking of 'p'. The tempo is 'Donizetti.'. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of 'f' and continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody, ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic marking of 'f' and continues the melody. The sixth staff continues the melody, ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The seventh staff begins with a dynamic marking of 'p' and continues the melody. The eighth staff continues the melody, ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

Home So Blest.

35. *Andante.* *Abt.*
p *mf* *f*

Musical score for 'Home So Blest.' in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a tempo marking of 'Andante.' followed by a dynamic marking of 'p'. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) and continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody, ending with a 'p' (piano) marking.

Romance. (From L'Eclair.)

36. *Andante espress.* *Herre.*

Musical score for 'Romance. (From L'Eclair.)' in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a tempo marking of 'Andante espress.' followed by a dynamic marking of 'p'. The melody is written in eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a 'Herre.' (ritardando) marking. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) and continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody, ending with a 'p' (piano) marking.

Questa O Quella Per Me Pari Sono. (Rigoletto.)

Allegretto.

37.

Die Schonsten Augen.

Appassionato, ma tempo. rall.

Stigelli.

38.

La Donna E Mobile. (Rigoletto.)

Con brio.

Verdi.

39.

The Watch On The Rhine.

Maeztoso.

40.

Theme From A March by Reviere.

Murziale.

41.

Chant D'Amour.

Andante moderato.

42. *p con espress.* *mf* *f* *rit. dolce.*

Souvenir Du Homer.

Moderato.

Rollinson. *rit.*

43. *a tempo.* *mf* *f* *rit.* *p* *maestoso.* *f* *a tempo elegante.* *rit.* *Cadenza.* *f* *mf* *pp*

La Mia Letizia. (I Lombardi.)

Andante.

Verdi.

44. *p* *f* *mf* *pp*

Old Folks At Home.

Andante. legato con espress.

45. *p* *mf*

Libiamo Ne'Lieti Calici. (Traviata.)

Allegretto.

Verdi.

46. *p* *f* *ff* *p*

Va Pensiero. *Moderato.* Verdi.

47. *mf* *f* *p* *f*

Cielo Di Stelle Orbato. (Simon Boccanegra.) Verdi.

48. *Andante.* *rit.* *p* *a tempo.* *f* *p* *f*

Old Tubal Cain. *Allegro moderato.* Russel.

49. *mf* *p* *p* *ad lib.*

Kathleen Mavourneen. (Irish Medley.) Crouch.

50. *Andante.* *p* *p*

Let Me Dream Again.

Andante espress.

Sullivan.

51.

Three staves of music in 2/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff has a 'rall.' marking above it. The third staff has 'un poco piu lento.' above it, 'pp' below it, 'f' below it, 'appassionata.' above it, 'con forza.' above it, and 'p' below it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Market Day.

Allegretto.

Virien.

52.

Four staves of music in 3/8 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff has a 'rit.' marking above it. The third staff has 'mf' below it. The fourth staff has 'f' below it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Thou'rt Like Unto A Flower.

Moderato.

Rubinstein.

53.

Four staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff has 'p' below it. The third staff has 'p' below it. The fourth staff has '2' and '3' markings above it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Flow Gently Sweet Afton.

Andante moderato.

54.

Three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of D major. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff has 'pp' below it, 'p' below it, and 'mf' below it. The third staff has 'f' below it, 'p' below it, and 'p' below it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Katy Darling. Old Song.

Moderato.

55.



Gentle Annie. Old Song.

Andantino.

56.



My Lodging Is On The Cold Ground. Old Song.

Andante.

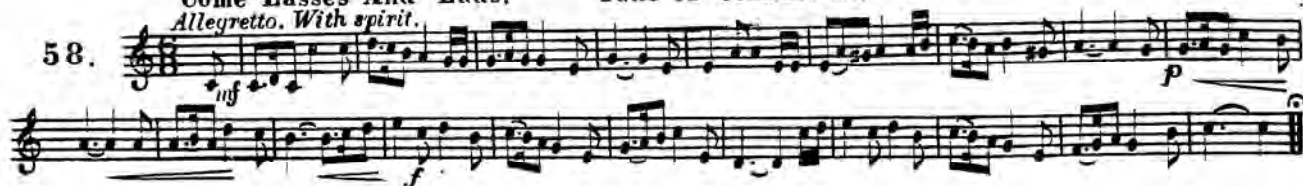
57.



Come Lasses And Lads. Tune of "Charles II."

Allegretto. With spirit.

58.



The Bells Whisper.

Andantino.

59.



Five O'Clock In The Morning.

Moderato. con espress.

60.



Kelvin Grove. (Scotch Song.)

61. *Moderato.*
ff
p
f

Three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a forte (ff) dynamic, the second with piano (p), and the third with forte (f). The tempo is marked Moderato.

Thema.
Allegretto.

De Beriot.

62. *p*

Two staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff starts with piano (p) dynamic. The tempo is marked Allegretto.

Thema From Serenade.

Andante. dolce.

Chapelle.

63. *p*
piu animato.
f
tempo.
p dolce.
animaz.
rall.

Two staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff starts with piano (p) dynamic and includes markings for piu animato, f, tempo, p dolce, animaz, and rall. The second staff continues the piece.

Profugo Regetto.
Larghetto.

Flowtow.

64. *p*
ad lib.

Two staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff starts with piano (p) dynamic. The second staff includes an ad lib. marking.

The Minstrel Boy. (Old Irish Melody.)

Risolute.

65. *mf*
f
p

Two staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff starts with mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, the second with forte (f), and the third with piano (p).

Maiblumen.
Lento.

Oesten.

66.

Three staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The tempo is marked Lento.

Air From Lucrezia Borgia.

67. *Allegro moderato.*
mf

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Air From Lucrezia Borgia'. It is marked 'Allegro moderato' and begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of three staves of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Annie Laurie.
Andante. con espress.

68. *p* *ad lib.*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Annie Laurie'. It is marked 'Andante. con espress.' and begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of two staves of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Old Pink Thorn.

69. *Moderato.* *rall.* *Claribel.*
a tempo.

This musical score is for a piece titled 'The Old Pink Thorn'. It is marked 'Moderato' and begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of two staves of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Do You Remember.

70. *Andante.* *Claribel.*
p

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Do You Remember'. It is marked 'Andante' and begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of two staves of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Austrian Song.

71. *Allegretto.*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Austrian Song'. It is marked 'Allegretto' and begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of two staves of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Strangers Yet.

72. *Andante moderato.* *Claribel.*
mf *p*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Strangers Yet'. It is marked 'Andante moderato' and begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of two staves of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sorta E La Luna. (Norma.)

Maestoso.

Bellini.

73.

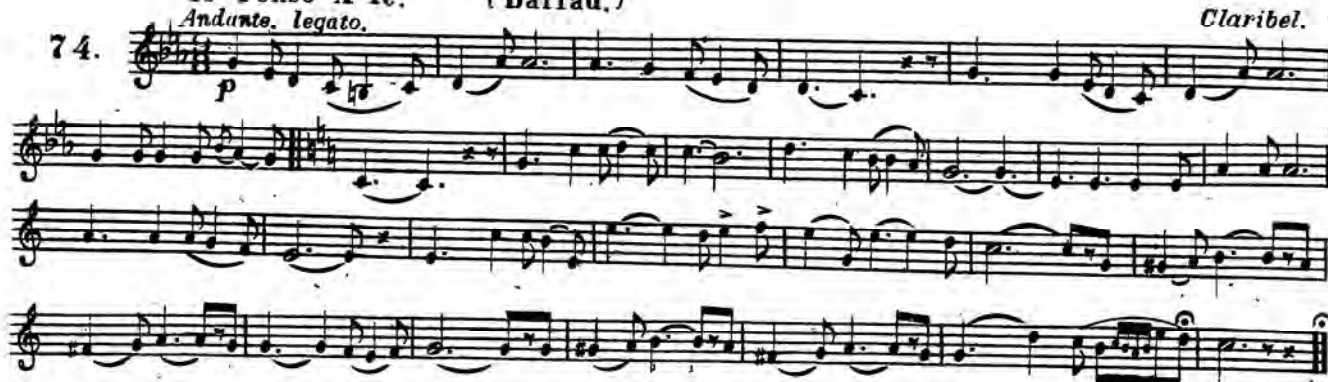


Io Penso A Te. (Ballad.)

Andante, legato.

Claribel.

74.



Through The Jessamine.

Moderato.

Claribel.

75.



Marion's Song.

Allegretto.

Claribel.

76.



E Saltiam. (Linda.)

Allegro.

Donizetti.

77.



Sullivan.

Laurence.

Verdi.

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Infelice! Et no Crede. Ernani.

Andante.

82. *p*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Infelice! Et no Crede. Ernani.' It is marked 'Andante' and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A Chaplet Of Roses.

Allegro moderato, Brillante.

Puritani.

83. *mf*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'A Chaplet Of Roses.' It is marked 'Allegro moderato, Brillante' and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The Throw Of Dice Allures.

(Ernani.)

Allegro, con brio.

Verdi.

84. *mf*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'The Throw Of Dice Allures.' It is marked 'Allegro, con brio' and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Air from Maria Padilla

Allegro.

Andante, dim.

90.

Minnet. From the Sorcerer.

Tempo di minnet.

Sullivan.

91.

Gipsy Music. (From Precioso.)

Viva.

92.

Credeasi Misera. (Puritani.)

Largo maestoso.

ff

Bellini.

93.

Tutto E Gioja. (Somnambula.)

Allegro moderato assai.

Bellini.

94.

Alice Where Art Thou.

Andante con espress.

Ascher.

95.

96. Caprice.
Andante maestoso. Rollinson.

mf *f* *dolce.* *p* *Grandioso.* *p* *rit.* *f* *Grandioso.* *ad lib.*

97. Through The Wood We Gaily Bounded.
Andantino. Donizetti.

legato *f*

98. Waltz.
mf St. Jacome.

mf *p* *dim.*

99. Thema.
Andante. St. Jacome. *Fine.*

p *mf* *rit.* *D.C.*

100. The Maid O' Dundee.
Moderato. Gilbert.

p

SIXTY DUETTS.

Home Sweet Home.

Howard.

Andante.

1.

First system: Treble and Bass staves with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system: Continuation of the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Third system: Continuation of the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Last Rose Of Summer.

Irish Melody.

Adagio.

2.

First system: Treble and Bass staves with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system: Continuation of the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *rit.* (ritardando).

Third system: Continuation of the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

The Wee Bird.

Linley.

Moderato.

3.

First system: Treble and Bass staves with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Second system: Continuation of the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics include *rit.* (ritardando).

Third system: Continuation of the melody and accompaniment. Dynamics include *Piu lento.* (Poco più lento).

Arbans.

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76

Song Of Spring.

Allegretto.

Rollinson.

4.

The Rose Of Allandale.

Moderato.

Nelson.

5.

Air From Lucia.

Moderato.

Operatic Melody.

6.

Arbore

Fly Forth O Gentle Dove.

Andante grazioso.

Pizzuti.

7.

Musical score for 'Fly Forth O Gentle Dove.' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three systems of staves. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

La Rose.

Andantino.

8.

Musical score for 'La Rose.' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

De Beriot's Seventh Air.

Moderato.

De Beriot.

9.

Musical score for 'De Beriot's Seventh Air.' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of three systems of staves. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a first ending (1.) and second ending (2.) marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Arbans

78

Meadow Dance.
Allegro.

Rollinson.

10.

p *mf* *Fine* *mf* *D.C.*

Alma Redemptoris.

Melody Religieuse.

11.

p *mf* *f* *p*

Juanita.

Andantino, con espress.

Norton.

12.

p *p* *p*

Arbore.

What Are The Wild Waves Saying.

Andante con espress.

Glover.

13.

p

dolce.

piu animato.

agitato.

P *rit.*

a tempo.

f *rit.*

Nancy Lee.

Adams.

14.

mf *spirited*

f

pp

mf

ff

Arbans

80

In The Starlight.

Allegretto.

15.

First system: Treble and Bass staves with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Second system: Treble and Bass staves with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Third system: Treble and Bass staves with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system: Treble and Bass staves.

How Can I Leave Thee.

Andante espressione.

German Song.

16.

First system: Treble and Bass staves with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Second system: Treble and Bass staves with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking.

Third system: Treble and Bass staves with dynamics *pp*, *p*, *f*, *rit.*, and *pp*.

The Danube River.

Tempo di Mazurka.

Aide.

17.

First system: Treble and Bass staves with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and the instruction *espressione.*

Second system: Treble and Bass staves with the instruction *slower.*

Third system: Treble and Bass staves with the instruction *tempo.*

Fourth system: Treble and Bass staves with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*.

Arbans

"E Il Sol Dell Anima"

Andantino.

Rigolette.

18.

Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It contains a melody with various dynamics including *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The second staff is an accompaniment line with a bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

May Dance.

Allegro.

Rollinson.

19.

Two staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It includes a melody with dynamics *mf repeat.*, *pp*, and *f*. The second staff is an accompaniment line with a bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The piece ends with a *Fine.* marking.

Eva Waltz.

Rollinson.

20.

Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains a melody with dynamics *p* and *f*. The second staff is an accompaniment line with a bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

Tag.

Moderato.

Rollinson.

21.

Two staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It includes a melody with dynamics *mf* and *f*. The second staff is an accompaniment line with a bass clef, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern. The piece ends with a *D.C.* marking.

Arbans

62

Like The Lark.

22.

Allegretto *Abt.*

p *mf* *f*

This musical score is for the piece 'Like The Lark'. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the articulation is 'Abt.' (accents). The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*), and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Scenes That Are Brightest.

23.

Cantabile, moderato. *Wallace.*

p *mf* *f*

This musical score is for the piece 'Scenes That Are Brightest'. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked 'Cantabile, moderato.' and the articulation is 'Wallace.' The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*), and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

The Lone One By The Sea.

24.

Moderato. *Cor.*

p *rit.* *rit.* *pp* *rit.*

This musical score is for the piece 'The Lone One By The Sea'. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' and the articulation is 'Cor.' (cornet). The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a ritardando (*rit.*) section, then a fortissimo (*pp*) section, and ends with another ritardando (*rit.*). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

You And I.

25.

Moderato. *Claribel.*

p *mf* *f* *p* *f*

This musical score is for the piece 'You And I'. It is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' and the articulation is 'Claribel.' The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*), then forte (*f*), then piano (*p*), and ends with forte (*f*). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Arbans

My Heart's With My Norah.

Moderato.

Damarre.

26.

With The Angels By And Bye.

Moderato.

Merriman.

27.

Hear Me Norma.

Andantino.

Bellini.

28.

Arbana:

Two staves of music, measures 1 through 28. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features various dynamics including *f*, *ff*, and *p*, and includes triplets and slurs.

The Heart Bowed Down.

Larghetto cantabile.

Balfe.

29.

Two staves of music, measures 29 through 39. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features dynamics including *p*, *f*, and *rit.*, and includes slurs and triplets.

Speak To Me.

Sostenuto assai.

Campana.

30.

Two staves of music, measures 40 through 49. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It features dynamics including *p*, *rit.*, and *a tempo.*, and includes slurs and triplets.

Blue Bells Of Scotland.

Andante moderato.

Scotch Air.

31.



The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls.

Andante.

Irish Air.

32.



Within A Mile Of Edinboro' Town.

Scotch Air.

33.



Those Evening Bells.

Andantino.

English Song.

34.



Arbana

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86

Petite March.

Rollinson.

35.

Maestoso.

mf

Fine.

Grazioso.

p

D.C. al Fine.

Long, Long, Weary Day.

Geman Song.

36.

Then You'll Remember Me

Moderato.

Bohemian Girl.

37.

p

The Woodbird's Song.

Moderato.

Glover.

38.

p

a tempo.

rall.

Air From Traviata.

Maestoso.

Verdi. 87

39.

Measures 39-43 of the 'Air From Traviata' by Verdi. The score is in 2/4 time, marked *Maestoso*. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at measure 39 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 42.

Can I Trust To My Heart Delighted. Puritana.

Andantino.

Bellini.

40.

Measures 40-44 of 'Can I Trust To My Heart Delighted' by Bellini. The score is in 3/4 time, marked *Andantino*. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at measure 40 and *f* (forte) at measure 44. The tempo instruction 'gradually increasing the time.' is written across measures 42-43, and 'stringendo.' is written at measure 44.

Reverie.

Andante

Rollinson.

41.

Measures 41-45 of 'Reverie' by Rollinson. The score is in 6/8 time, marked *Andante*. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at measure 41 and *rall.* (rallentando) at measure 45.

Arbans

Larghetto.

42.

P

Nocturne

Andante.

43.

P

Artistic Galop.

44.

p

Rollinson.

Арбаня

O Swallow, Happy Swallow.

Allegretto.

Kucken.

45.

45. *p* *f* *dim.*

This musical score is for the piece 'O Swallow, Happy Swallow.' It is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto.' and the mood is 'Kucken.' (humorous). The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues the melody. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system concludes with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a repeat sign.

Dolce Conforto Al Misero.

Larghetto.

Mercadante.

46.

46. *p* *trmm trmm trmm* *pp piu lento.* *ad lib.* *trmm*

This musical score is for the piece 'Dolce Conforto Al Misero.' It is in 3/8 time and B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto.' and the mood is 'Mercadante.' (mercantile). The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system features a trill-like texture marked 'trmm trmm trmm'. The third system features a piano (*pp*) and 'piu lento.' (slower) marking. The fourth system features an 'ad lib.' (ad libitum) marking and concludes with a trill-like texture marked 'trmm'.

Arbans

(1)

The Ingle Side.

Andante moderato.

Old Scotch Air.

47.

Musical score for 'The Ingle Side' in C major, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Andante moderato' and is an 'Old Scotch Air'. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. Dynamics include a forte (f) marking in the second staff.

Jack O' Hazeldean.

Andante.

Old Scotch Air.

48.

Musical score for 'Jack O' Hazeldean' in Bb major, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Andante' and is an 'Old Scotch Air'. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf), piano (p), and pianissimo (pp) markings, as well as a ritardando (rit.) marking.

The Day Of My Vengeance.

Marziale.

Donizetti.

49.

Musical score for 'The Day Of My Vengeance' in Bb major, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Marziale' and is by Donizetti. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The third staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. Dynamics include forte (f), piano (p), and pianissimo (pp) markings, as well as a rallentando (rall.) marking and a tempo change to 'a tempo'.

Robin Adair.

Larghetto.

Scotch Song.

50.

Musical score for 'Robin Adair' in Bb major, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Larghetto' and is a 'Scotch Song'. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. Dynamics include pianissimo (pp), piano (p), and forte (f) markings, as well as a ritardando (rit.) marking.

Arbana

Waltz From Preciosa.

Weber, 91

51.

51. *p*

Fine. *D.C.*

This block contains the musical notation for measures 51 and 52 of the 'Waltz From Preciosa'. It is written for two staves in 3/4 time. Measure 51 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 52 concludes with a 'Fine.' marking and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

The Stars In Their Gladness. (Preciosa.)

Allegro grazioso.

Weber.

52.

52. *p*

mf *D.C.*

This block contains the musical notation for measures 52 and 53 of 'The Stars In Their Gladness'. It is written for two staves in 3/4 time. Measure 52 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 53 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and concludes with a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

Do You Remember.

Andante sostenuto.

Campana.

53.

53. *f* *rall. a piacere.*

This block contains the musical notation for measures 53 through 58 of 'Do You Remember'. It is written for two staves in 3/4 time. Measure 53 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes in measure 58 with a 'rall. a piacere.' (rallentando at the performer's discretion) instruction.

82

Air From Puritana.
Allegro moderato.

Bellini.

54.

Measures 54-58 of the 'Air From Puritana' by Bellini. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is 'Allegro moderato'. The music features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 54 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 58.

When Twilight Shadows.
Moderato assai.

Donizetti.

55.

Measures 55-60 of 'When Twilight Shadows' by Donizetti. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The tempo is 'Moderato assai'. The music features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and a harmonic accompaniment. Measure 55 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 60.

Arbans

Come With Me.

Andante mosso.

Campana.

56.

Murmuring Sea.

Moderato.

Glover.

57.

Arkana

Why Do Summer Roses Fade.

Barker.

Moderato.

58.



I Love My Love In The Morning.

Allen.

Andantino.

59.



Far Away.

Lindsay.

Moderato.

60.



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