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CARL FISCHER'S

New and Revised Edition
OF
CELEBRATED
TUTORS.

EXCELSIOR METHOD

FOR THE

FIFE

WITH ONE, FOUR AND SIX KEYS (ALSO WITHOUT KEY)

WITH AN APPENDIX
OF
OVER 300 POPULAR AIRS, JIGS,
REELS, ETC.

CARL FISCHER,

BOSTON.

COOPER SQUARE

CHICAGO.

LONDON.

NEW YORK.

PARIS.

LEIPZIG.

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Collection of Popular and Standard Melodies, Jigs, Reels, Hornpipes, Marches, Galops, Waltzes, Etc.

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X X hornpipe

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RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Before the student can commence to play any Instrument it is necessary that he should be acquainted with the rudiments of musical Notation.

The signs, which indicate pitch and duration of a musical sound, are called Notes figured thus:  etc.

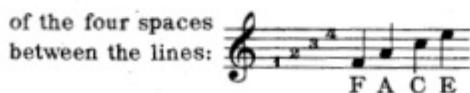
They are named after seven letters of the alphabet; C. D. E. F. G. A. B. and are written on, between, above or below five parallel lines,  called the Stave, the names of which are determined by Clefs, placed on different lines.

For this instrument, only the treble or G clef  is used, which is placed on the second line.

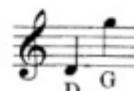
The names of the notes on the five lines are:



of the four spaces



between the lines:



of the two above and below the lines

These eleven notes are insufficient to indicate the full compass of Sounds in use.

Ledger lines have therefore to be added, above and below the stave in order to signify higher and deeper sounds.

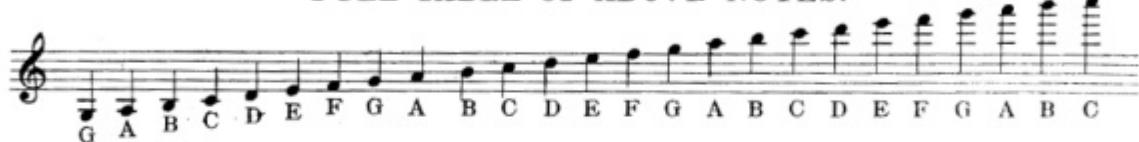
Notes of the ledger lines above the stave



Notes of the ledger lines below the stave



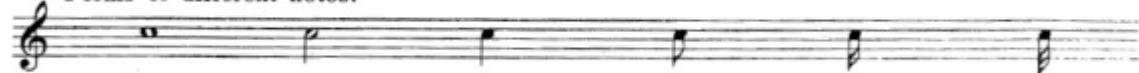
FULL TABLE OF ABOVE NOTES.



DURATION OF NOTES.

Notes may be of longer or shorter Duration which is shown by the peculiar form of each note.

Forms of different notes.

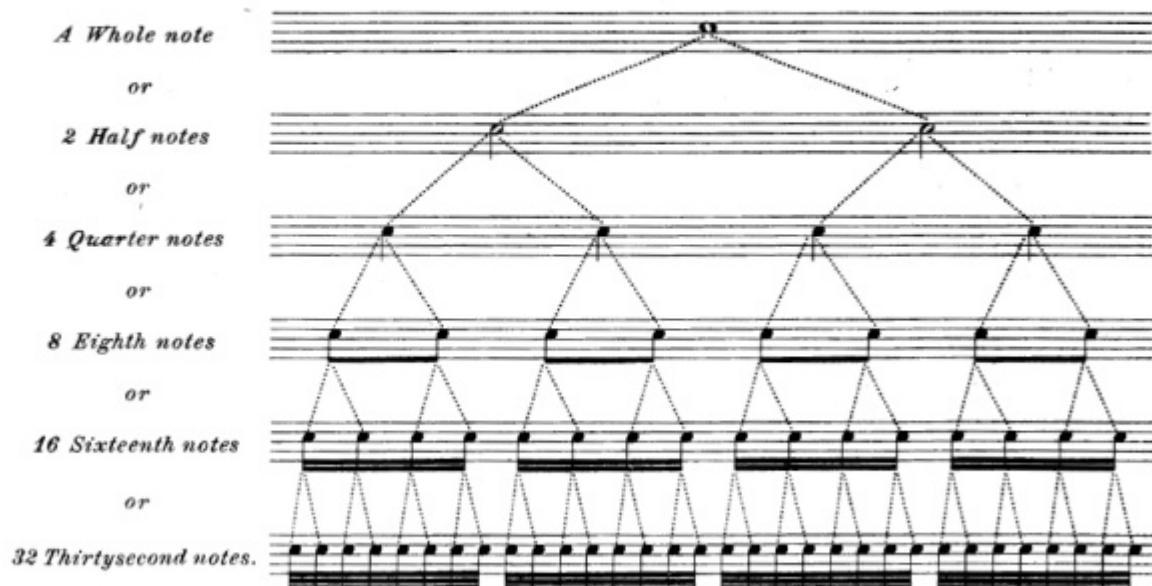


Whole note; Half note; Quarter note; Eighth note; Sixteenth note; Thirty-second note.

Several of the latter three specimens combined may also be written thus:



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE RELATIVE VALUE OF NOTES.



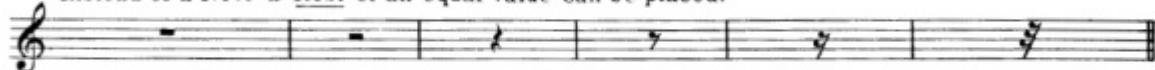
BARS.

Notes are arithmetically divided into bars, marked by one or two lines drawn across the stave.

One line  is placed after each bar and each bar contains the same number or value of notes, and each bar must last precisely the same length of time. At the end of a part of a composition, two lines or a double bar is placed, and if either two or four dots are found by the side of the double bar thus:  the whole part from the preceding double bar, or if there is no earlier double bar then from the beginning of the piece is to be played again. This is called a Repeat.

RESTS.

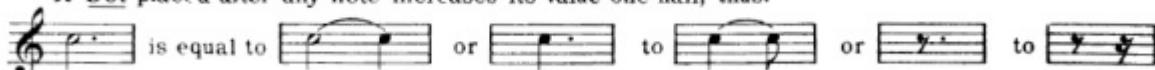
Instead of a Note a Rest of an equal value can be placed.



Rest for a Whole note; Half note; Quarter note; Eighth note; Sixteenth note; Thirtysecond note.

DOTS.

A Dot placed after any note increases its value one half, thus:



Two dots placed after a note increase its value one half and a quarter or  like  etc.

TRIPLETS, DOUBLE TRIPLETS AND GROUP.

Triplets are marked by a \mathcal{S} being put over a group of three notes. Double Triplets are marked by a \mathcal{G} being put over a group of six notes. Three quarter notes marked thus  must be played in the same time as two quarter notes  not so marked; or six eighth notes  in the time of four eighth notes  not so marked. There are also groups of five , seven  and nine notes  etc.

TIME.

In order to know how many quarter notes, eighth notes or sixteenth notes a bar contains, special figures are placed at the beginning of a movement.

<i>Common Time.</i>	<i>Three-four Time.</i>	<i>Two-four Time.</i>
		
Contains four quarter notes or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests, and four (1, 2, 3, 4) must be counted in a bar.	Contains three quarter notes or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests, and three (1, 2, 3) must be counted in a bar.	Contains two quarter notes etc., and two (1, 2,) must be counted.

TABLE OF TIMES.

Single Common Times. Compound Common Times. Single Triple Times. Compound Triple Times.

When a line is drawn through the **C** thus: , which is called *alla breve*, two is counted in a bar.

SCALES.

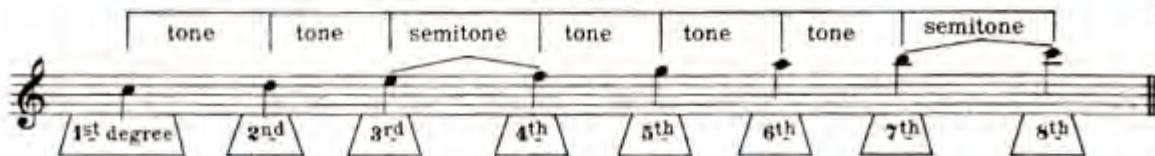
The ladder-like succession of eight sounds, starting from any note and ascending or descending by tones and semitones in regular order, is called a *Scale*, and each note of a scale is called a *Degree*.

Between these eight degrees there are seven intervals or distances, five of which are tones, and two semitones.

There are two principal kinds of Scales, termed *Major* and *Minor*, whose ascension or descent is diatonical; i.e. in tones and semitones, and a third kind, whose ascension or descent is chromatic: i.e. only in semitones.

For the present, only the *Major* scale will be discussed. In the *Major* scale the semitones are situated between the third and fourth and the seventh and eighth degrees of the scale.

EXAMPLE.



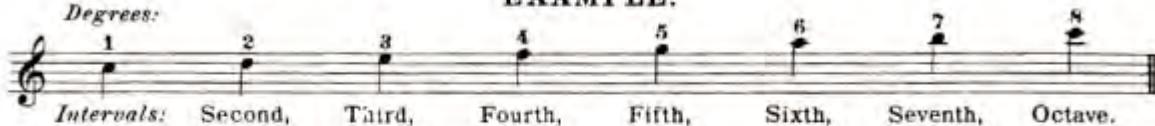
Each diatonic scale derives its name from the name of the note on the first degree— or the *root*.

There are twelve major and twelve minor scales; but not to burden the student with their combination at present, only the scale of C major will be given.

The distance from one note to another is called an *Interval*. Two notes placed on the same degree do not produce any interval, they are said to be in *Unison*.

The intervals are named: the Second, the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth, the Sixth, the Seventh, the Octave, etc.

EXAMPLE.



SHARPS.

A Scale may be formed on any note, but in order to produce semitones between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth degrees in any other but the scale of C major, it is required to employ certain characters, which raise degrees, or restore the pitch of any note in the scale.

One of these characters is called a sharp ♯, which, when prefixed to a note raises it a half tone.

The number of sharps employed in a scale depends upon which note the scale is founded.

*COMPLETE FINGERING OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

For the Fife with out Keys.

This ● denotes that the hole is to be closed.

This ○ denotes that the hole is to be open.

PAUL DE VILLE.

Embouchure.
(Mouth-hole.)

Left Hand.

Right Hand.

Fingering of the Scales, Most used.

SCALE OF D MAJOR.

2 sharps.

Left Hand.

Right Hand.

SCALE OF G MAJOR.

1 sharp.

SCALE OF C MAJOR.

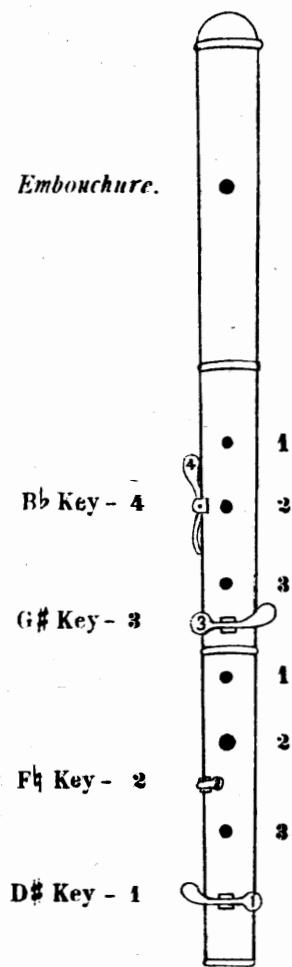
Natural Key.

SCALE OF F MAJOR.

1 Flat.

COMPLETE FINGERING OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

For the Four Keyed Fife.



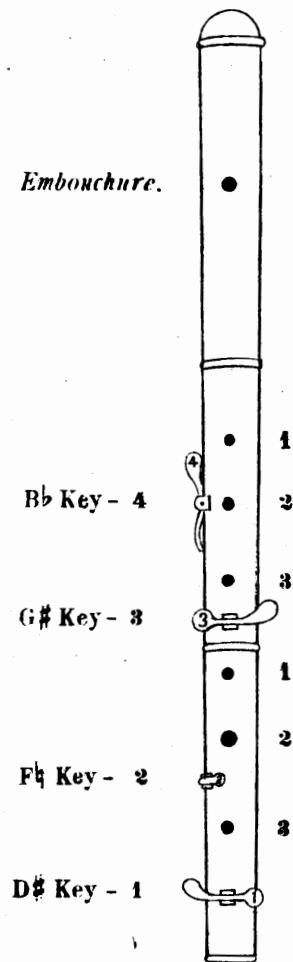
This ● ● denotes that the hole Key is to be closed.

This denotes that the hole key is to be open.

by HARRY PRENDIVILLE.

COMPLETE FINGERING OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

For the Four Keyed Fife.



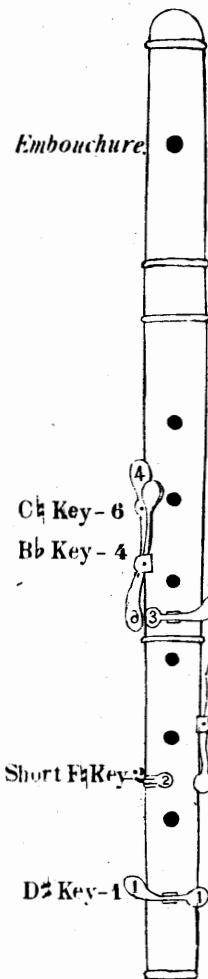
This ● ● denotes that the hole Key is to be closed.

This denotes that the hole Key is to be open.

by HARRY PRENDIVILLE.

COMPLETE CHROMATIC SCALE OF ALL THE MAJOR AND MINOR SHAKES.

For the Six-keyed Fife.



This ● denotes that the hole or Key is to be closed.

This ○ denotes that the hole or Key is to be open.

by HARRY PRENDIVILLE.

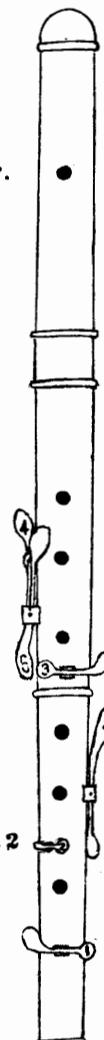
Sheet music for the first half of the chromatic scale, starting from C# (Key-6) and ending at B (Key-1). The music is in common time with a treble clef. The notes are eighth notes, and trills are indicated above certain notes. Fingerings are shown above the notes, corresponding to the diagram on the left.

Sheet music for the second half of the chromatic scale, starting from B (Key-1) and ending at C# (Key-6). The music is in common time with a treble clef. The notes are eighth notes, and trills are indicated above certain notes. Fingerings are shown above the notes, corresponding to the diagram on the left.

COMPLETE FINGERING OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

For the Six Keyed Fife.

Embouchure.



This ● denotes that the hole or Key is to be closed.
This ○ denotes that the hole or Key is to be open.

by HARRY PRENDIVILLE.

	D	D# or E♭	E♯	F	F# or G♭	G♯	G# or A♭	A♯	A♯ or B♭	B♯	C	C# or D♭	D♯	D# or E♭	E♯	F
Left Hand.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Right Hand.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	F# or G♭	G♯	G# or A♭	A♯	A♯ or B♭	B♯	C	C# or D♭	D♯	D# or E♭	E♯	F	F# or G♭	G♯	G# or A♭	A♯
Left Hand.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Right Hand.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

The sharps succeed each other in the following order:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
F sharp, G sharp, A sharp, B sharp, C sharp, D sharp, E sharp.

Thus it will be seen that if one sharp is employed it must be prefixed to F, consequently all F's in that piece must be raised half a tone. When two sharps are employed all F's and C's must be raised, and when three sharps are employed all F's, C's and G's must be raised and so on.

Table of Signatures of Sharp Keys.

<i>Number of Sharps:</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Names of the Keys:</i>	G	D	A	E	B	F#	C#

FLATS.

A flat \flat prefixed to a note lowers it half a tone. They succeed each other in the following order:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
B flat, E flat, A flat, D flat, G flat, C flat, F flat.

The same rule concerning signatures as with sharps is to be observed here.

Table of Signatures of Flat Keys.

<i>Number of Flats:</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Names of the Keys:</i>	F	Bb	Eb	Ab	Db	Gb	Cb

FIRST EXERCISES.

In the Key of D Major.

The following exercises should be played very slowly in order to acquire a proper method of producing a good tone.

Breath the syllable "Too" against the mouthhole or Embouchure.

1.

Chord.

2.

Chord.

3.

Chord.

4.

Chord.

5.

Chord.

6. Observe the time now and count.
common time.

one, two, three, four. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.

7.

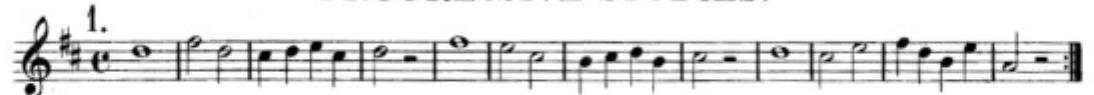
one, two, three, four. 1, 2, 3, 4.

8.

one, two, three, four. 1, 2, 3, 4.



PROGRESSIVE STUDIES.



3.

1, 2, 3, 4. 1, 2, 3, 4. 1, 2, 3, 4.

4.

1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.

SINGLE TONGUEING.

5.

too too - - -

THE SLUR.

A slur — drawn over two or more notes, binds the same, for which only one stroke of tongue is applied.

6.

7. EXERCISES in Syncopation.

8.

9.

10. EXERCISE on Triplets.

11. EXERCISE on sixteenth notes.

MAJOR SCALES.

For the Fife without Keys.

Scale of D Major.

2 sharps.

This musical example shows a scale in D major (two sharps) for a fife. It consists of two measures of music in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second measure continues with eighth-note pairs. The key signature is indicated by two sharp symbols above the staff.

Scale of G Major.

1 sharp.

This musical example shows a scale in G major (one sharp) for a fife. It consists of two measures of music in common time. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second measure continues with eighth-note pairs. The key signature is indicated by one sharp symbol above the staff.

Scale of C Major.

Scale of F Major.

1 flat.

This musical example shows two scales side-by-side: C major (no sharps or flats) and F major (one flat). Both are in common time. The C major section has two measures of eighth-note pairs. The F major section follows with two measures of eighth-note pairs. The key signatures are indicated by the absence of sharps/flats in C major and one flat symbol above the staff in F major.

Scale of A Major.

3 sharps.

Scale of B♭ Major.

2 flats.

This musical example shows two scales side-by-side: A major (three sharps) and B-flat major (two flats). Both are in common time. The A major section has two measures of eighth-note pairs. The B-flat major section follows with two measures of eighth-note pairs. The key signatures are indicated by three sharp symbols above the staff in A major and two flat symbols above the staff in B-flat major.

CHROMATIC SCALE.

This musical example shows the chromatic scale, which includes all twelve notes of the octave. It consists of two staves of music in common time. The top staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff continues with eighth-note pairs. The chromatic scale is characterized by its continuous sequence of half steps.

MELODIC MINOR SCALES.

EXAMPLES.

B MINOR.

Relative of D Major.

E MINOR.

Relative of G Major.

This musical example shows two melodic minor scales: B minor (relative of D major) and E minor (relative of G major). Both are in common time. The B minor section has two measures of eighth-note pairs. The E minor section follows with two measures of eighth-note pairs. The key signatures are indicated by the absence of sharps/flats in B minor and one sharp symbol above the staff in E minor.

A MINOR.

Relative of C Major.

D MINOR.

Relative of F Major.

This musical example shows two melodic minor scales: A minor (relative of C major) and D minor (relative of F major). Both are in common time. The A minor section has two measures of eighth-note pairs. The D minor section follows with two measures of eighth-note pairs. The key signatures are indicated by the absence of sharps/flats in A minor and one sharp symbol above the staff in D minor.

HARMONIC MINOR SCALES.

The Harmonic Minor scale differs from the Melodic, as only the seventh degree is raised by an accidental, which remains, whether ascending or descending.

EXAMPLES.

Relative of D Major.
B MINOR.

Relative of G Major.
E MINOR.

Relative of C Major.
A MINOR.

Relative of F Major.
D MINOR.

TAKING BREATH.

In playing a wind instrument it is very important to take breath at the proper time, which should be done quietly, without noise and without any motion of the body. As musical compositions consist of phrases care should be taken, that such phrases are not interrupted. Much, however, depends on the construction of the body, for many players can keep the breath longer than others, therefore no strict rule can be given, where to take fresh breath. Some composers have the places marked by a \triangleright where to breath and an example of it is given in the following exercise.

THE DOUBLE SHARP $\sharp\sharp$.

When a double sharp $\sharp\sharp$ is prefixed to a note, the same must be raised a whole tone. Thus F double sharp will sound like G natural .

THE DOUBLE FLAT $\flat\flat$.

A double flat $\flat\flat$ prefixed to a note lowers the same a whole tone. Thus B double flat.

DIFFERENT SHADES OF TONE.

p means: *piano*, or soft.

pp " *pianissimo*, very soft.

f " *forte*, loud.

ff " *fortissimo*, very loud.

mf " *mezzo forte*, moderately loud.

cresc. or means: *crescendo*, increasing the sound.

dim. *decrease*, or means: *diminuendo*, *decrecendo*, diminishing the sound.

sforz. or means: *sforzando*, *rinforzando*, sharply accentuated.

fp means: *forte piano*, loud and immediately soft again.

THE PAUSE.

This sign  is called a Pause. When it is placed over a note, the same is sustained to an indefinite length, at the performers pleasure, the counting being interrupted.



DOUBLE TONGUEING.

This articulation must only be applied in very rapid passages. The tongue has to make two strokes, one forward and one backwards on the word Tuc-key. Great care should be taken to produce an equal sound with both strokes of the tongue.

EXERCISES ON DOUBLE TONGUEING.

TRIPLE TONGUEING.

THE PASSING SHAKE.

The passing shake, often written thus  must be played quick and round in the following manner.

As written.



As played.



THE SHAKE.

The shake or trillo, marked thus  consists in the alternate repetition of the note marked, with the note in the next degree above it.

Example.

As written.



As played.



Chain of Shakes.



THE APPOGIATURA.

This name is given to a grace note placed above or below a principal note. When it is placed above it is always at the interval of either a tone or a semitone. When it is placed below the principal note it should always be at the interval of semitone. When the appoggiatura is written,

so  the value of it is half of the following note.
When crossed by a small line

thus  its value is but one fourth of the note that follows it

Examples.

As written.



As played.



DOUBLE APPOGIATURA.

This is composed of two grace notes placed as follows; the first, one degree below the principal note, and the second one degree above.

As written.



Examples.

THE GRUPPETTO OR TURN,

is composed of three grace notes placed between or after a principal note. The turn is marked thus:  A small sharp placed under some of the signs thus  is to indicate that the lowest of the three grace notes is to be made sharp. Should the sharp be placed above the sign thus:  the upper grace note must be made sharp, or in case of a sharp above and below the sign thus:  then the upper and lower grace notes must be made sharp. The same rule applies to flats, only that the notes must be made flat instead of sharp in the respective instances.

Examples.

As written.



As played.



ABBREVIATIONS.

In order to avoid writing so many notes several abbreviations are used, the following being the most often found.

As written.



As written.

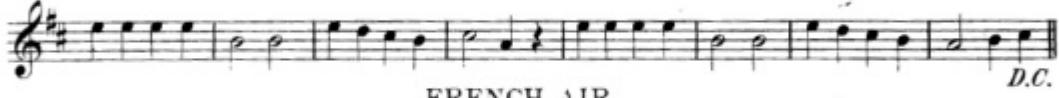


* A List of the principal words used in Modern Music, with their Abbreviations and Explanations will be found at the end of this work.

ITALIAN AIR.



Fine.

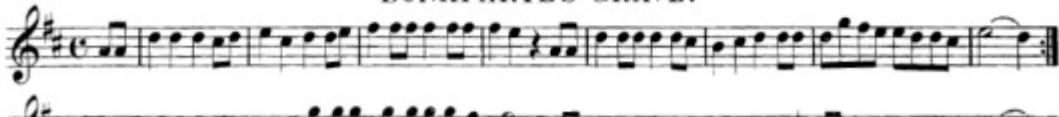


D.C.

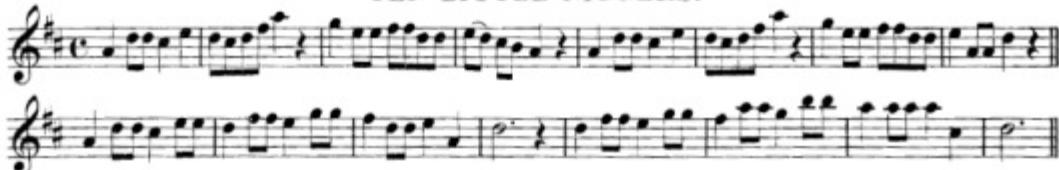
FRENCH AIR.



BONAPARTE'S GRAVE.



TEN LITTLE NIGGERS.



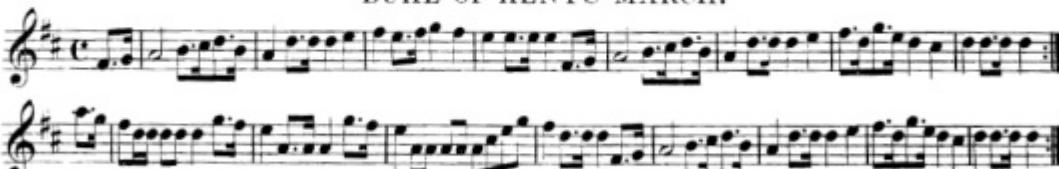
RUSSIAN MARCH.



THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.



DUKE OF KENT'S MARCH.



DOG AND GUN.



FINNEGAN'S WAKE.

Musical score for 'FINNEGAN'S WAKE.' featuring two staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff uses a treble clef, and the second staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction 'D.C.'

NORAH, THE PRIDE OF KILDARE.

Musical score for 'NORAH, THE PRIDE OF KILDARE.' featuring two staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff uses a treble clef, and the second staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

THE EXILE OF ERIN.

Musical score for 'THE EXILE OF ERIN.' featuring two staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff uses a treble clef, and the second staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

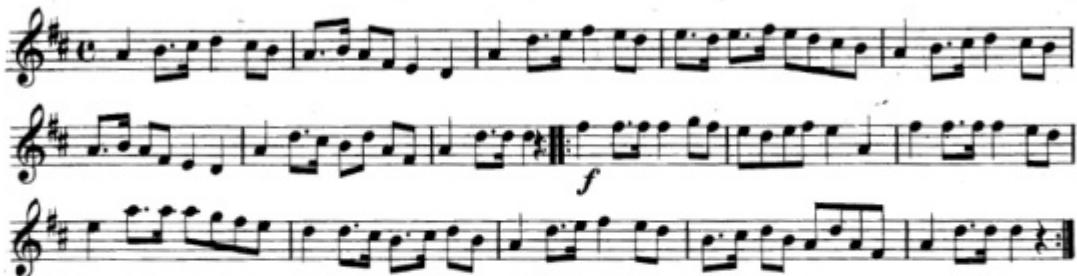
THE BLACK BIRD.

Musical score for 'THE BLACK BIRD.' featuring two staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff uses a treble clef, and the second staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction 'D.C.'

THE ROSE OF ALLANDALE.

Musical score for 'THE ROSE OF ALLANDALE.' featuring two staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff uses a treble clef, and the second staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.



GRAND MARCH IN NORMA.



KING OF PRUSSIA'S MARCH.



HAIL COLUMBIA.





REEL OF TULLOCH.



HUNTSMAN'S HORNPIPE.



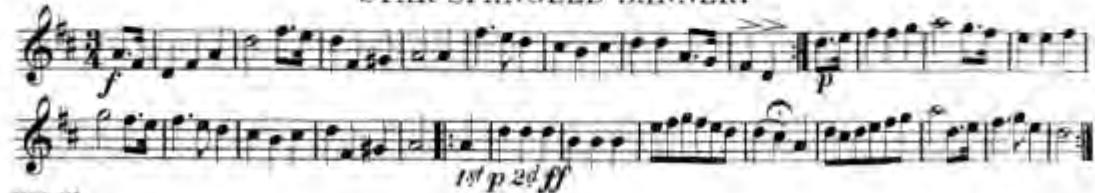
"JOHN BROWN" OR "GLORY HALLELUJAH."



HIGHLAND MARY.



STAR SPANGLED BANNER.





Andante.

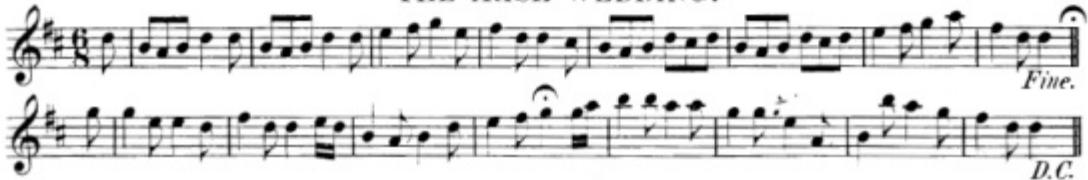
ROBIN ADAIR.



MAGGIE LAUDER.



THE IRISH WEDDING.



LITTLE JUDY'S REEL.



THOU ART GANE AWA' FRAE ME. MARY.



Andante.

HER BRIGHT SMILE HAUNTS ME STILL.



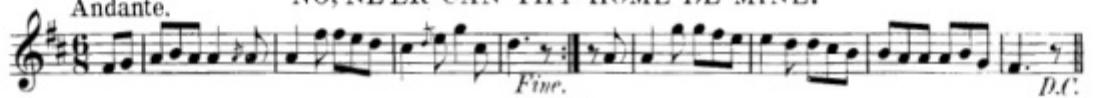
MOUNTAIN MAID'S INVITATION.



MARCH IN THE BATTLE OF PRAGUE.



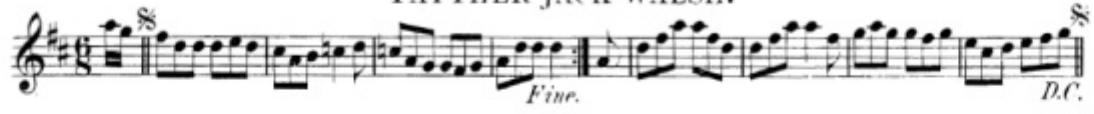
NO, NE'ER CAN THY HOME BE MINE.



CHINESE DANCE.



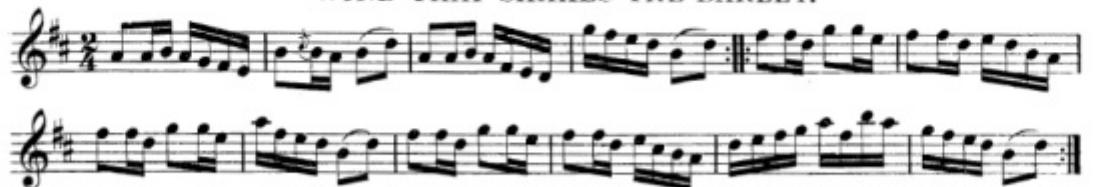
TATTHER JACK WALSH.



HASTE TO THE WEDDING.



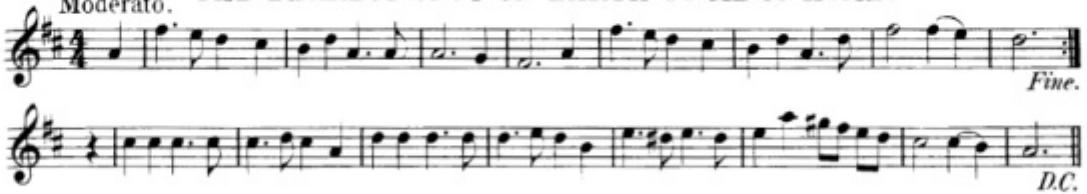
WIND THAT SHAKES THE BARLEY.



O, FOR THE WINGS OF A DOVE.



Moderato. THE DEAREST SPOT ON EARTH TO ME IS HOME.



THE BRIGHT ROSY MORNING.



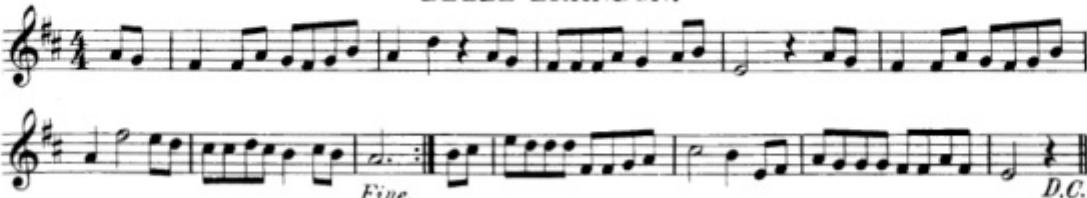
COME, COME, SOLDIERS COME.



STRIKE THE CYMBAL.



BELLE BRANDON.



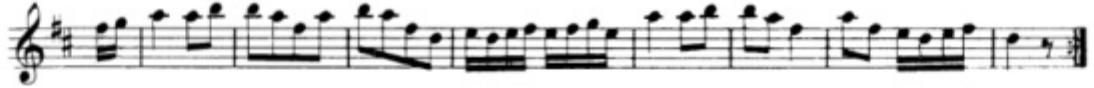
KATE KEARNEY.



LIVERPOOL HORNPIPE.



FOREST OF BONDI.



GO TO THE DEVIL AND SHAKE YOURSELF.



RUSTIC REEL.



MISS BROWN'S REEL.



TWILIGHT.



I'VE NOTHING ELSE TO DO.

Hatton.



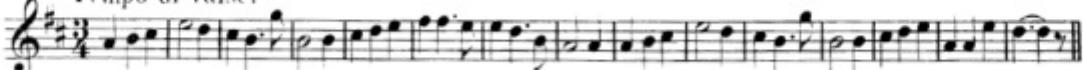
NOT FOR JOSEPH.



SHABBY GENTEEL.



Tempo di Valse.



PARTING LONG AGO.



KINLOCK.



THE CELEBRATED OPERA REEL.



BEAUX OF OAK HILL..



NEW CENTURY HORNPIPE.



FRED WILSON'S CLOG DANCE.



CALEDONIAN MARCH.



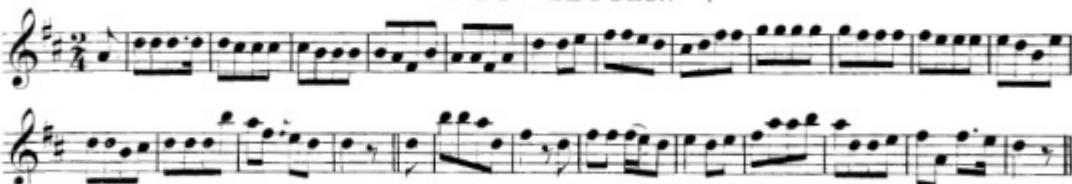
WELLER'S REEL.



TWENTY YEARS AGO.



KATY'S LETTER.



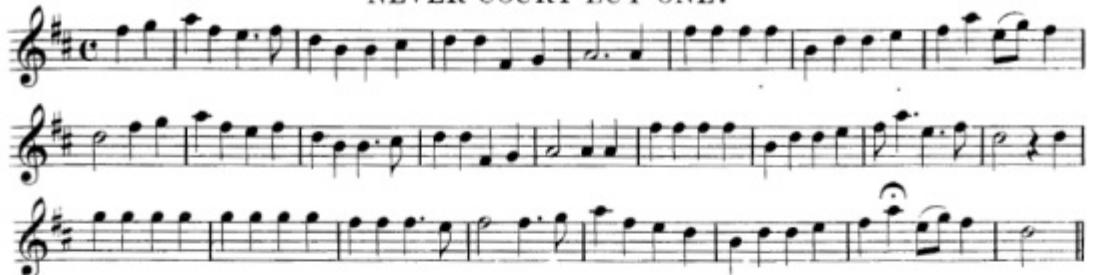
THE ROMAN FALL.



UP IN A BALLOON.



NEVER COURT BUT ONE.



MOET AND CHANDON.



FLYING TRAPEZE.



THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

Allegro marcato.

Musical score for 'THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.' in common time, key of G major. The score consists of four staves of music. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

Fine.

Musical score for 'PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.' in common time, key of G major. The score consists of four staves of music. Dynamics include *D.C.*

PAR EXCELLENCE.

Chorus.

Musical score for 'PAR EXCELLENCE.' in common time, key of G major. The score consists of four staves of music. A section labeled 'Chorus.' appears in the middle of the piece.

RACKETTY JACK.

Chorus.

Musical score for 'RACKETTY JACK.' in common time, key of G major. The score consists of four staves of music. A section labeled 'Chorus.' appears in the middle of the piece.

WHAT IS A' THE STEER, KIMMER.



ON THE ROAD TO BOSTON.



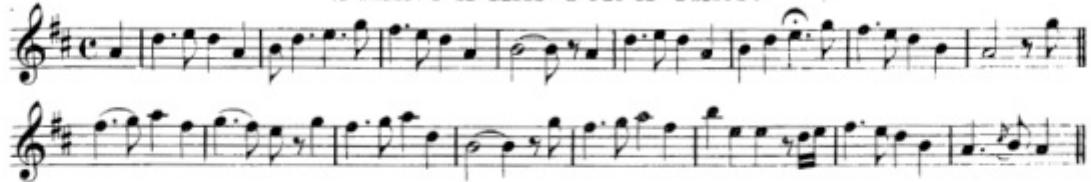
CHARLEY OVER THE WATER.



BACK SIDE OF ALBANY.



A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.



SWISS GUARD'S MARCH.



DISAPPOINTED COQUETTE.



TYROLEAN WALTZ, or POLLY HOPKINS.



TYROLEAN WALTZ, or POLLY HOPKINS.

D.C.

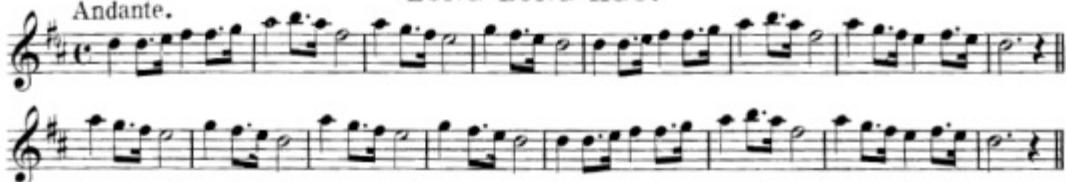


* NEARER MY GOD TO THEE.

Mason.

Andante.

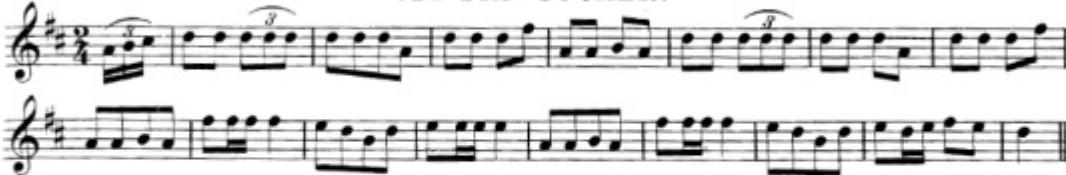
LONG LONG AGO.



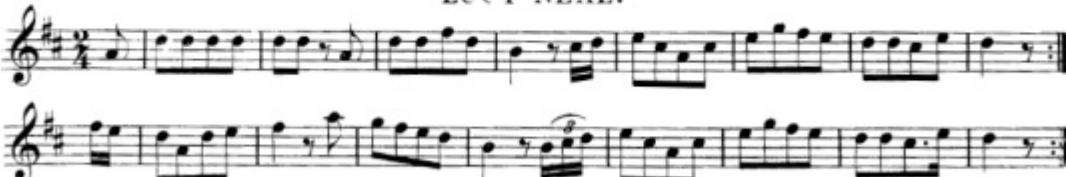
COPENHAGEN WALTZ.



OLD DAN TUCKER.



LUCY NEAL.



COME WE THAT LOVE THE LORD.

Moderato.

Schumann.

Andante.

HOW CAN I LEAVE THEE.

Cramer.

Moderato.

BONNIE JEAN.

Andante cantabile.

ADESTE FIDELES.

THE ROSE OF ALLANDALE.

Nelson.

PIN MONEY JIG.

LAND O' THE LEAL.



FLARE UP REEL.



AUNT HETTY'S REEL.



XX HORNPIPE.



ELIOT'S HORNPIPE.



MISS WARRENDER OF LOCHEND'S. A Strathspey.



POLWART OF THE GREEN.

Musical notation for Polwart of the Green. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two staves of eight measures each, ending with "Fine." and "D.C."

O LASSIE, ART THOU SLEEPING YET?

Musical notation for O Lassie, Art Thou Sleeping Yet? The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two staves of eight measures each.

MY LONG TAIL BLUE.

Musical notation for My Long Tail Blue. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two staves of eight measures each.

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE.

Musical notation for Comin' Thro' the Rye. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two staves of eight measures each, ending with "Fine." and "D.C."

THE HIGHLANDMAN KISSED HIS MOTHER. Reel.

Musical notation for The Highlandman Kissed His Mother. The music is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two staves of eight measures each.

ALL THE BLUE BONNETS OVER THE BORDER.



GOOD LUCK MARCH.



MARCH FROM FALKA.



Musical score for the 'Trio.' section of a piece titled 'YESTERS REEL'. The score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth staff is in bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The section concludes with a repeat sign and two endings, labeled 'A 1' and 'A 2', followed by a 'D.C.' instruction.

YESTERS REEL.

Musical score for 'ZIG-ZAG CLOG DANCE'. The score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp. The staves are in treble clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some notes grouped by vertical lines. The piece ends with a final cadence.

ZIG-ZAG CLOG DANCE.

Continuation of the musical score for 'ZIG-ZAG CLOG DANCE'. This section also consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp. The staves are in treble clef. The music continues the rhythmic patterns established in the previous section, concluding with a final cadence.

WRECKERS DAUGHTER.



WOOD UP QUICKSTEP.



IMMORTELLEN WALTZ.



MYOSOTIS WALTZES.

Lowthian.

dolce.

Fine. f

D.C.

mf

SWISS WALTZ.



HUNGARIAN WALTZ.



BERLIN POLKA.



HERO'S QUICKSTEP.



SUNLIGHT WALTZ.

BARCAROLLE WALTZES.

GUARDS' WALTZ.



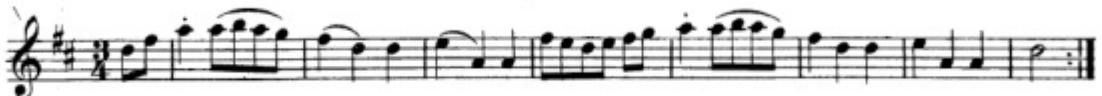
KISS WALTZ.

(Merry War.)

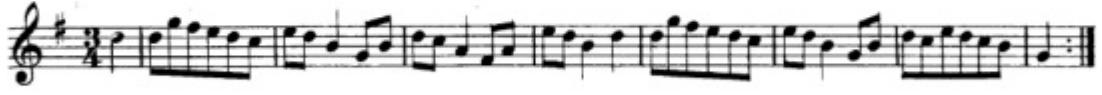
D.C.



UNION WALTZ, or BUY A BROOM.



STEAMBOAT WALTZ.



BOHEMIAN POLKA.



Fine.



D.C.

SONTAG POLKA.



D.C.



KITTY HAYES WALTZ.



ALWAYS OR NEVER WALTZ.

1

2

CIPSC.

Semplice.

1

2

D.C.

ROUSSEAU'S DREAM.

Andante.



MY LODGING IS ON THE COLD GROUND.

Andante.



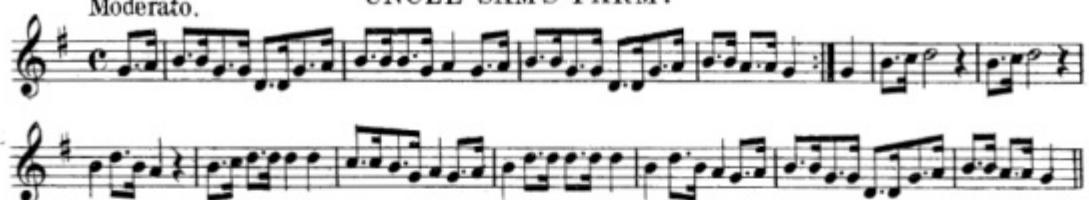
WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Allegro.



Moderato.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM.



Allegro.

GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.



BLUE EYED MARY.



THE TANK.(Country Dance.)



KILLARNEY.



CRACOVIENNE QUICKSTEP



D. C.

TWICKENHAM FERRY.



JIM CROW.



ROSA LEE.

Musical notation for 'ROSA LEE.' in common time, key of G major. The melody features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with some eighth-note grace notes.

OLD KING CROW.

Musical notation for 'OLD KING CROW.' in common time, key of G major. The melody includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns with dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.

“THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING”

Musical notation for 'THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING' in common time, key of G major. The melody features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.

ANNIE LAURIE.

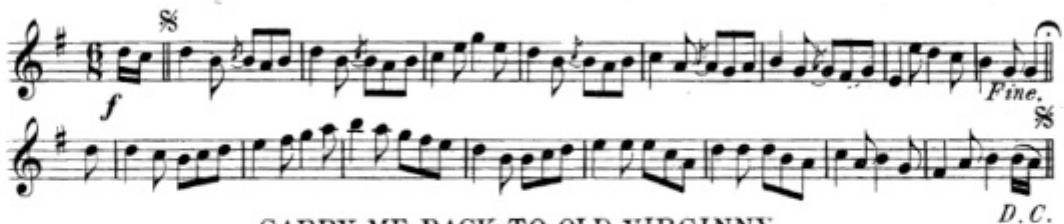
Musical notation for 'ANNIE LAURIE.' in common time, key of G major. The melody includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns with dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *nf*.

Lively.

“ST. PATRICK’S DAY”

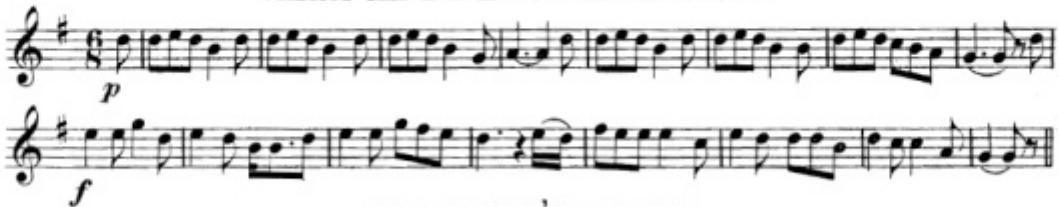
Musical notation for 'ST. PATRICK’S DAY' in common time, key of G major. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with dynamic markings like *mf* and *ff*.

NINETY FIVE.



CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY.

D.C.



THE ROGUE'S MARCH.



THE BONNIE BLUE FLAG.

Allo^o moderato.

HIGHLAND LADDIE, or WHITE COCKADE.



Allegro.

* DIXIE.



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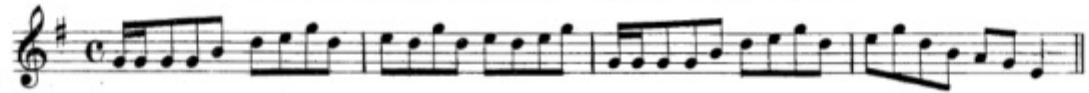
JENNIE BAUBEE, or MOLLIE, PUT THE KETTLE ON.



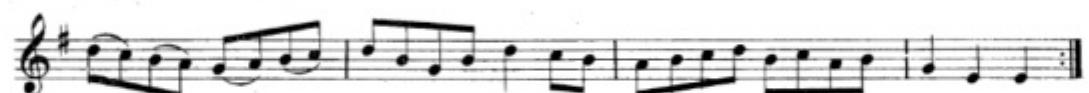
WE'RE ALL A NID NOD NODDIN.



THE LASS WITH THE YELLOW COATEE.



EAST NUKE OF FIFE.



REEL.



MARY OF ARGYLE.



TULLOCHGORUM.



Andante con espress.

ROCK OF AGES.

Musical score for 'Rock of Ages'. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Andantino. The dynamics are marked with *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The performance instruction at the end is *rall.* (rallentando).

Andantino.

COME YE DISCONSOLATE.

Musical score for 'Come Ye Disconsolate'. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Andantino. The dynamics are marked with *p*.

Musical score for 'Oh, YE TEARS.' The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Andantino.

OH, YE TEARS.

Musical score for 'THERE IS A FOUNTAIN.' The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Moderato.

Moderato.

THERE IS A FOUNTAIN.

Musical score for 'AULD ROBIN GRAY.' The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are marked with *p*.

Continuation of the musical score for 'AULD ROBIN GRAY.'

Lento.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

Continuation of the musical score for 'AULD ROBIN GRAY.'

Continuation of the musical score for 'AULD ROBIN GRAY.'

cresc.
rit.

GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART.

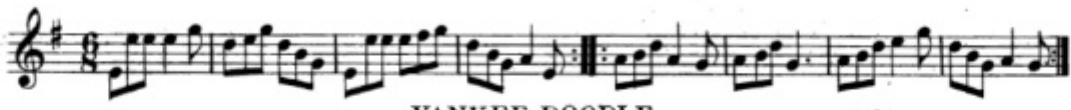
Hatton.

Musical score for 'GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART.' The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Lento. The dynamics are marked with *p*.

Continuation of the musical score for 'GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART.'

Final part of the musical score for 'GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART.'

TODLEN NAME.



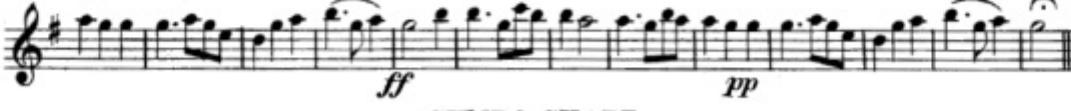
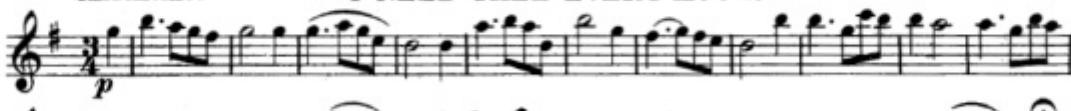
YANKEE DOODLE.



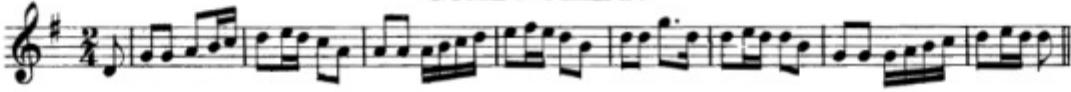
Andantino.

I NEED THEE EVERY HOUR.

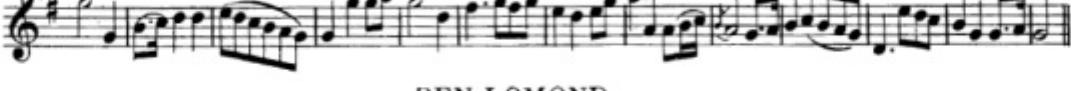
D.C.



GUMBO CHAFF.



LOCHABER NO MORE.



BEN LOMOND.



COAL BLACK ROSE.



HOP LIGHT LEW.



ROCKY ROAD TO DUBLIN.



SUABIAN DANCE.



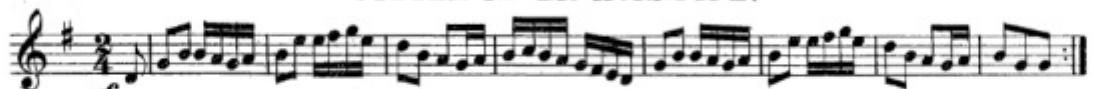
MILLER'S MAID.

D. C.

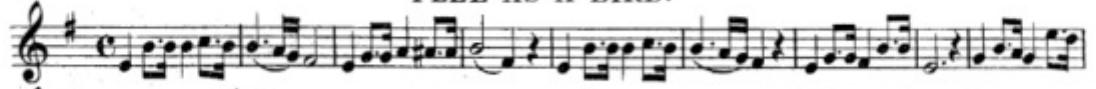


OYSTER RIVER HORNPIPE.

Fine.



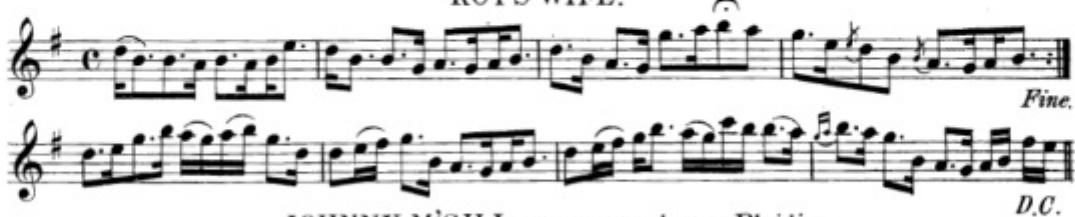
FLEE AS A BIRD.



RORY O'MORE.



ROY'S WIFE.



Fine.

D.C.

JOHNNY M'GILL; or come under my Plaidie.



DOUGLAS FAVORITE, or MOUNTAIN HORNPIPE.



FLOWERS OF EDINBURGH.



MERRY DANCE.



D.C.

THE ROCKY ROAD TO DUBLIN.



LIFE LET US CHERISH.

Fine.
D.C.

THE FOUR LEAVED SHAMROCK.



SLIGO TUNE.

MOLLY MALONE.



THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LET ERIN REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD.

Maestoso.

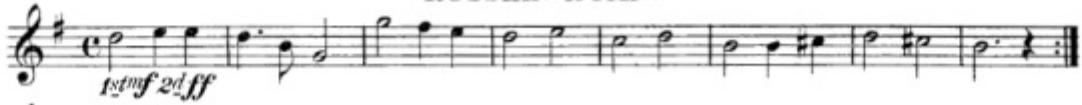


Moderato.

COME BACK TO ERIN.

*D. C.*

RUSSIAN HYMN.



Andante. * MASSAS IN THE COLD, COLD GROUND.



Andante.

HOME, SWEET HOME.



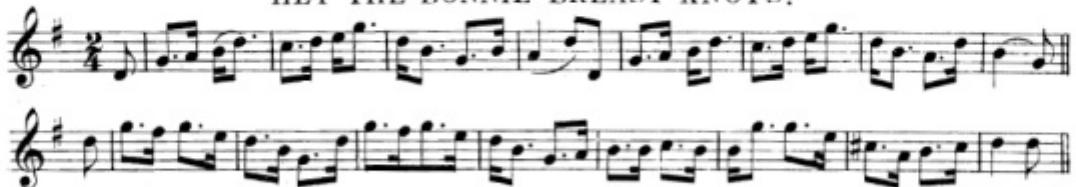
Larghetto.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.





HEY THE BONNIE BREAST KNOTS.



BONNIE JEAN OF ABERDEEN.



JOCK O' HAZELDEAN.



BONNIE DUNDEE.



DASHING WHITE SERGEANT.



DANDY JIM.



Maestoso. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff features eighth-note patterns, and the second staff features sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *f*.

VIVE LA CANADIENNE.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff features eighth-note patterns, and the second staff features sixteenth-note patterns. The piece concludes with *Fine.* and *D.C.*

Andante moderato. BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff features eighth-note patterns, and the second staff features sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *p*.

Andante. PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff features eighth-note patterns, and the second staff features sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

GARRY OWEN.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff features eighth-note patterns, and the second staff features sixteenth-note patterns. The piece concludes with *Fine.* and *D.C.*

DOUGLAS, TENDER AND TRUE.



* SWEET BY AND BY.



IN THE GLOAMING.

Annie F. Harrison.



NANCY LEE.

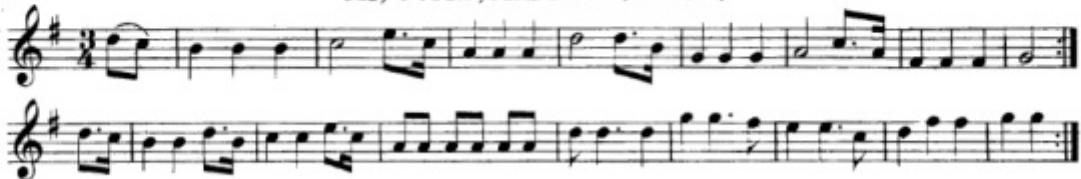
ADAMS.



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.



OH, COME, MAIDENS, COME.



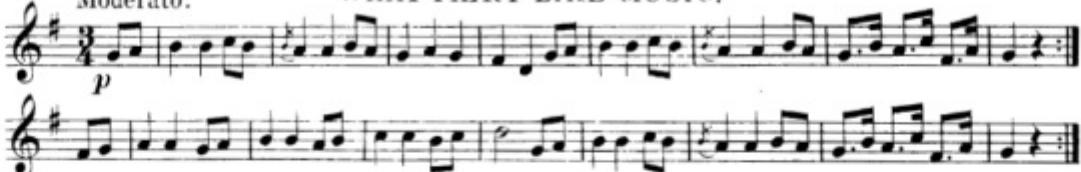
Moderato.

KITTY CLYDE.



Moderato.

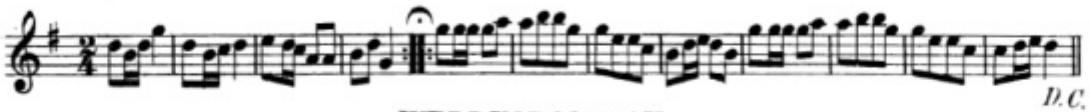
WHAT FAIRY LIKE MUSIC.



WASHINGTON'S MARCH.



WHAT A LOAD.



WEDDING MARCH.



JUANITA.



'TIS SAID THAT ABSENCE CONQUERS LOVE.



WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE.



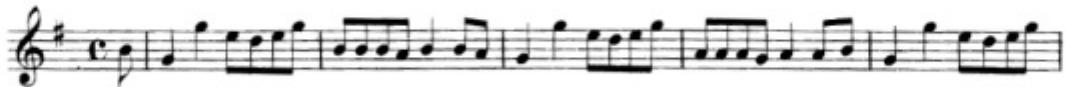
LAFAYETTE'S MARCH.



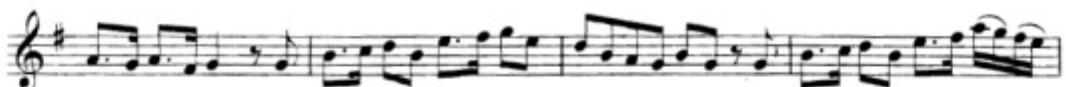
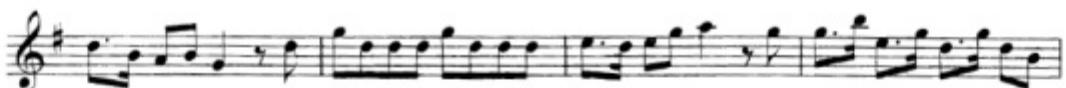
* OLD FOLKS AT HOME.



MISS MC LEOD'S REEL, or THE ENTERPRISE and BOXER.



BONNY BOAT.



QUINDARO HORNPIPE.



Fine.

AULD LANG SYNE.



I'LL NEVER GET DRUNK ANY MORE.



CAST LÈS IN THE AIR.



IF I HAD BUT A THOUSAND A YEAR.



THE ROUT.



MORELLA'S LESSON.



WASHINGTON'S GRAND MARCH.



HOBSON'S REEL.



MY HEART AND LUTE.



GREEN FIELDS OF AMERICA.



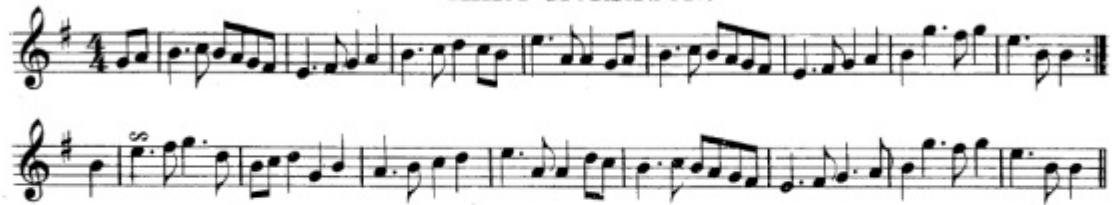
PEELER'S JACKET.



MISS FORBES' FAREWELL TO BANFF.



MARY MORRISON.



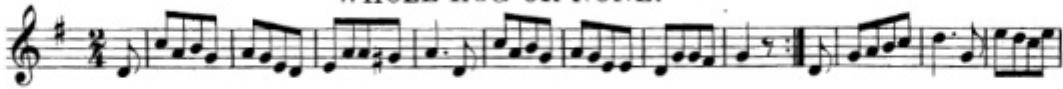
O NANNY, WILT THOU GANG WI' ME.



SUCH A GETTING UP STAIRS.



WHOLE HOG OR NONE.



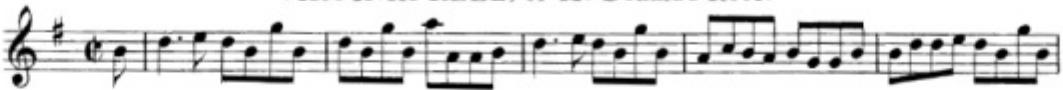
JACKSON'S WELCOME HOME.



TEMPEST.



VIRGINIA REEL, or Mc Donald's Reel.



IRISH WASHERWOMAN.



SABRE SONG.(Grand Duchesse.)



SOLDIERS DUETT.(Genevieve.)



SAILING.



LAUTERBACH WALTZ.

D.C.

IL BACIO WALTZ.(The Kiss.)

Fine. *ff* *p*

ff *p* D.C.

MABEL WALTZ.

WALTZ FROM BARBE BLUE.

Fine.

D.C.

'TIS I ALONE CAN TELL.



IN THE TIME OF APPLE BLOSSOM.



EHREN ON THE RHINE.



SPRING AND AUTUMN.



SPONGE IT OUT.

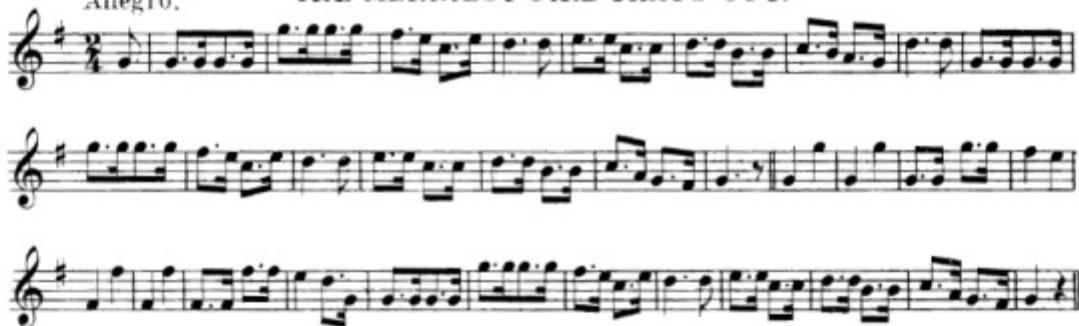
Allegro.

(Beggar Student.)



Allegro.

THE MERRIEST GIRL THAT'S OUT.



Animate.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.



FAIRY LAND WALTZ.



BEGGAR STUDENT WALTZ.



MAZEPPA GALOP.

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major and common time. The first five staves are identical, showing a continuous sequence of eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff begins with a section labeled "Trio.", followed by "Fine.", and concludes with "D.C." at the end of the staff.

* DEVIL'S CALL GALOP.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major and common time. The staves show a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs. The score is divided into two sections: a section ending with a repeat sign and two endings, and a section ending with "D.C." at the end of the eighth staff.

2898-115 * Used by permission of Oliver Ditson Company, Owner of the Copyright.

D.C.

ALWAYS GALLANT POLKA.

Fahrbach.

mf

Trio.

SECRET LOVE GAVOTTE.

p

f

OVER STICKS AND STONES GALOP.

C. Faust.

ALL FOR JOY GALOP.

Fahrbach.

JOYS OF LIFE GALOP.



BOCCACCIO MARCH.



FIRST LOVE WALTZ.

Olivette.

Sheet music for 'FIRST LOVE WALTZ.' by Olivette. The music is in 3/4 time, key of G major. It consists of eight staves of musical notation.

WALTZ. Bells of Corneville.

Sheet music for 'WALTZ. Bells of Corneville.' The music is in 3/4 time, key of G major. It consists of eight staves of musical notation. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction 'D.C.'

FANNY ELSLER'S SPANISH CACHUCA.



SPRING, GENTLE SPRING WALTZ.

A musical score for 'Spring, Gentle Spring Waltz'. It features three staves of music in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The piece concludes with a 'Fine.' and a repeat sign followed by 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

BLUE ALSATIAN MOUNTAIN WALTZ.

Adams.

A musical score for 'Blue Alsatian Mountain Waltz' by Adams. It consists of eight staves of music in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The score includes section endings labeled 1 and 2.

THE DRUM MAJOR'S DAUGHTER.(Waltz.)

Offenbach.



Semplice.

CHARMING WALTZ.

Waldteufel.

Fine.

D.C.

D.C.

PADDY ON THE HAND-CAR.



FLAG HORNPIPE.



WED BETTER BIDE AWEE.



LARDY DAH.



BEETHOVEN'S FAVORITE WALTZ.



VON WEBER'S FAVORITE WALTZ.



BLUE DANUBE WALTZ.



SHOWERS OF GOLD WALTZ.



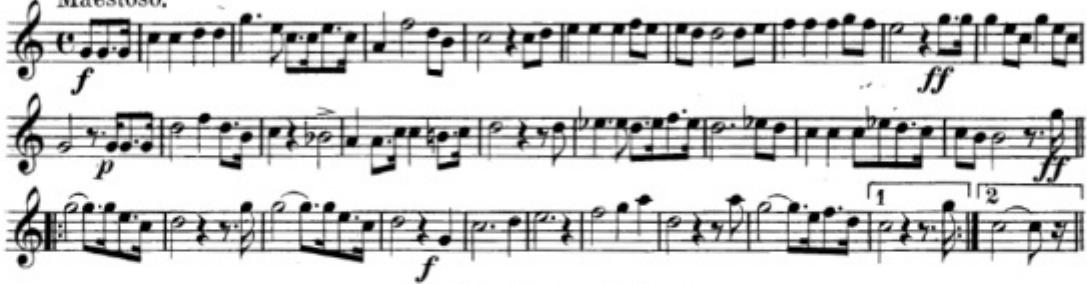
Larghetto.

CHI MI FRENA.(LUCIA.)

A musical score for "Chi Mi Frena (Lucia)" consisting of eight staves of music. The music is in 3/4 time and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score features dynamic markings such as *fz*, *p*, *mf*, *fz*, and *dim.*. The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns with occasional sixteenth-note grace notes and slurs.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

Maestoso.



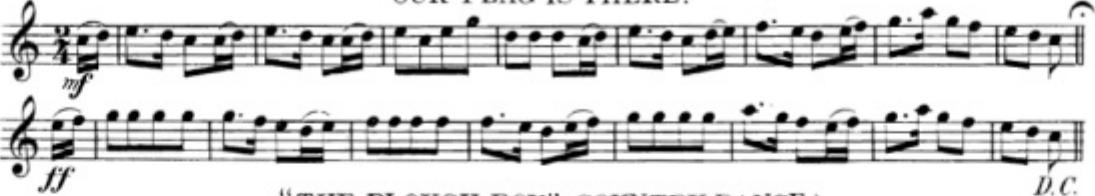
CHEER, BOYS, CHEER.



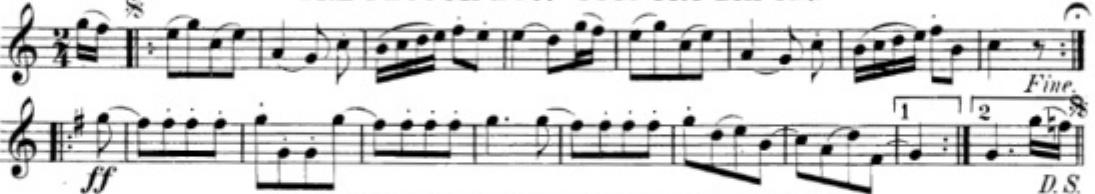
MEN OF HARLECH.



OUR FLAG IS THERE.

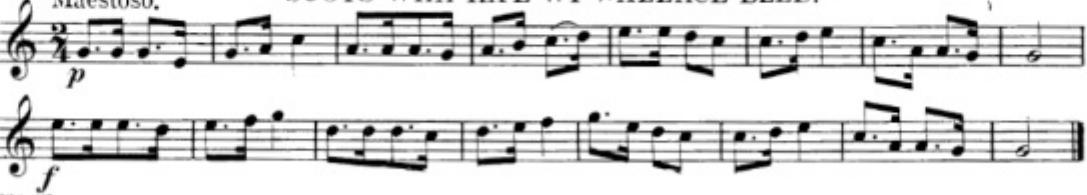


"THE PLOUGH BOY" (COUNTRY DANCE.)



Maestoso.

"SCOTS WHA HA'E WI' WALLACE BLED."



HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP.

Andantino. ABT.

pp

I LEFT IT ALL TO JESUS.

Moderato. Nelson.

MARY OF ARGYLE.

Nelson.

Allegro moderato.

THE LOW BACK CAR.

Lover.

p

MY PRETTY JANE.

Bishop.

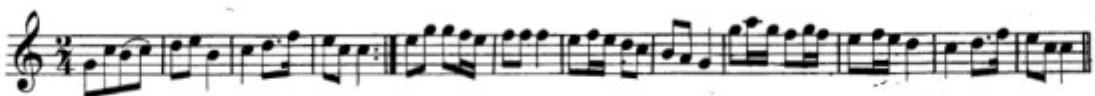
p

Andante.

FLOW GENTLY, SWEET AFTON.

Spilman.

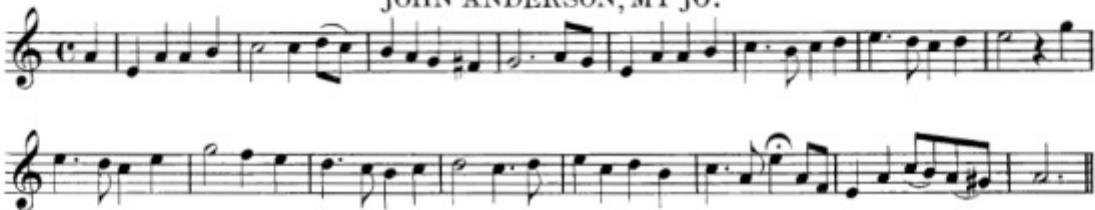
p



SCOTCH REEL.



JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO.



LAND OF SWEET ERIN, or THE TWIN SISTERS.



PIFF - PAFF.

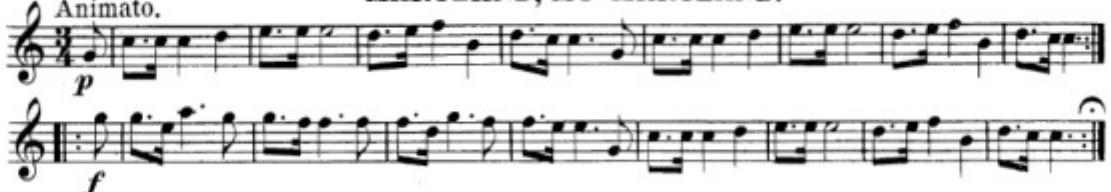
(Prince Methusalem.)



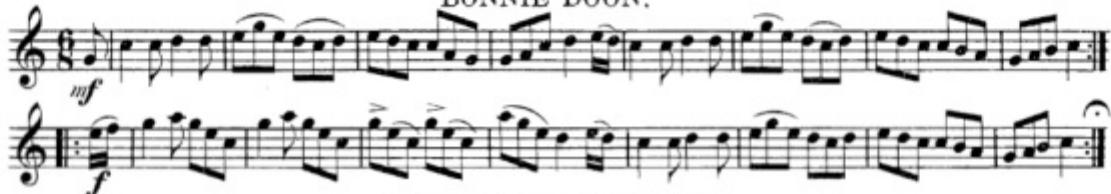
"WE WONT GO HOME TILL MORNING.



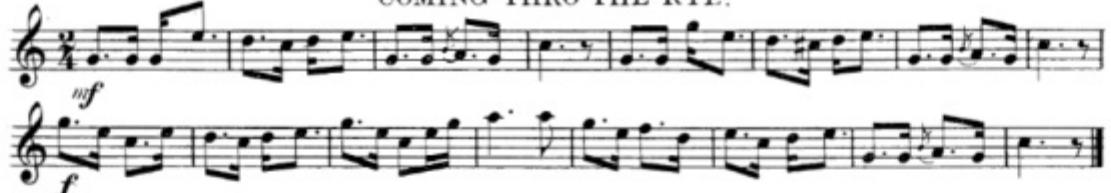
MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND.



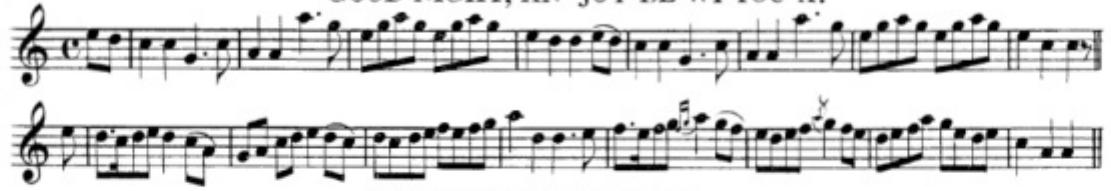
BONNIE DOON.



COMING THRO' THE RYE.



GOOD NIGHT, AN' JOY BE WT'YOU A!



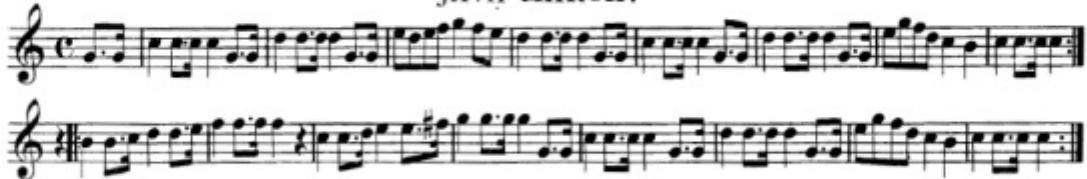
RED, WHITE AND BLUE.



JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.



JAVA MARCH.



BONAPARTE'S MARCH OVER THE RHINE.



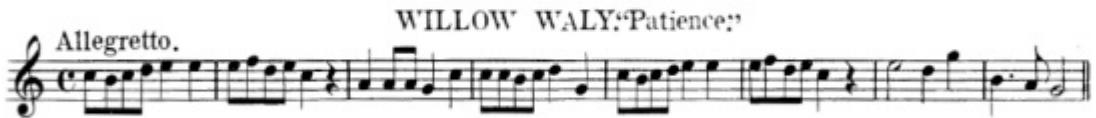
CROOKSKEEN LAWN.



YOU HOLD YOURSELF LIKE THIS! "Patience."



FINALE. (Traviata.)



WH'LL BE KING BUT CHARLEY?



WALK AROUND.—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

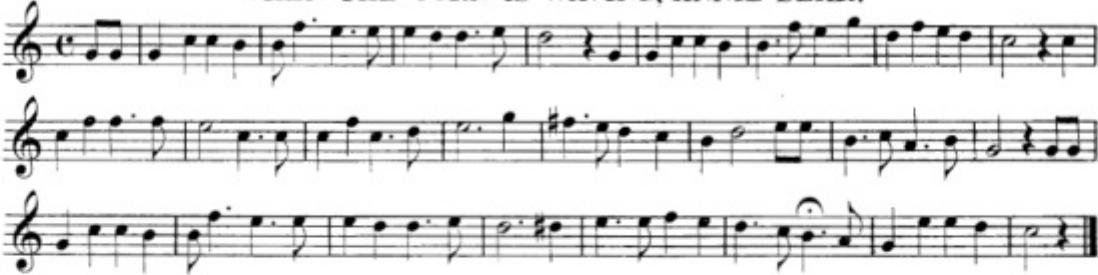


EMBARRASSMENT.

Abt.



WHEN THE CORN IS WAVING, ANNIE DEAR.



NOT A SPARROW FALLETH.



WALTZ FROM FALKA.



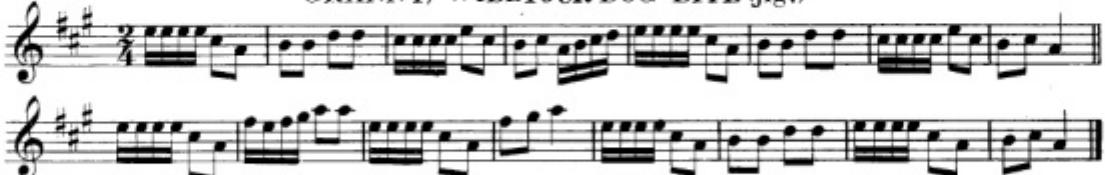
MY QUEEN WALTZES.



SPEED THE PLOUGH.



GRANNY, WILLYOUR DOG BITE (Jig.)



JIM ALONG JOSEY.



MONEY MUSK, HIGHLAND FLING.



DEVIL'S DREAM.



LAMPLIGHTER'S HORNPIPE.



TARA'S HARP.

Andante.

THE OLD ARM CHAIR.

SCOTCH MARCH.

MAD ANGOT, POLKA.

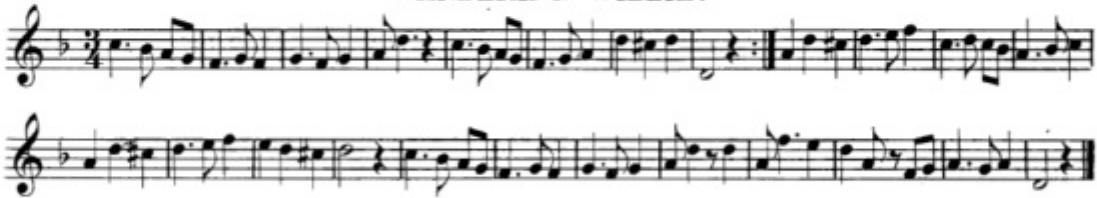
LOUISVILLE MARCH.

WILSON'S CLOG DANCE. N° 2.

GREEN GROW THE RUSHES O.



WANDERING WILLIE.



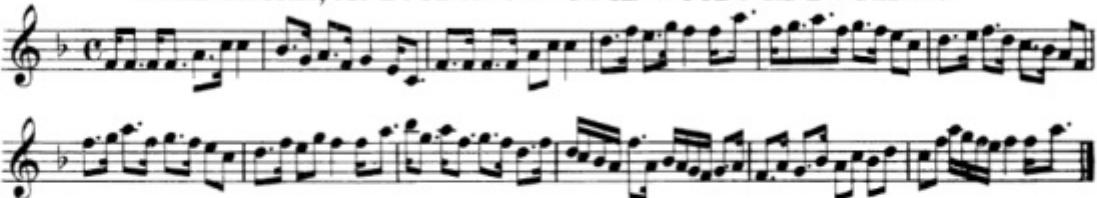
WILLIE REILY.



DE BOATMAN'S DANCE.



LORD MOIRA, OR LOUDON'S BONNIE WOODS AND BRAES.



MOUNTAIN HORNPIPE.



KATY'S RAMBLES, OR THE LADY'S TRIUMPH.



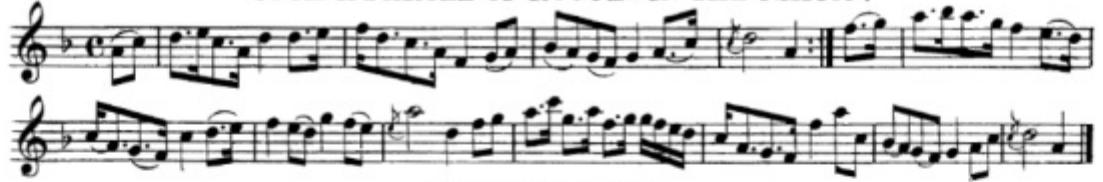
CONSTITUTION HORNPIPE.



FISHER'S HORNPIPE.



SUCH A PARCEL OF ROGUES IN THE NATION.



HULL'S VICTORY.



NED KENDALL'S HORNPIPE.



THE HARMONIC MINOR SCALE.

The harmonic minor scale differs from the melodic, as only the seventh degree is raised by an accidental, which remains, whether ascending or descending.

EXAMPLES.

A-minor

E-minor

B-minor

F#-minor

C#-minor

G#-minor

Eb-minor

Bb-minor

F-minor

C-minor

G-minor

D-minor

MAJOR SCALES

For Four Keyed and Six Keyed Fifes.

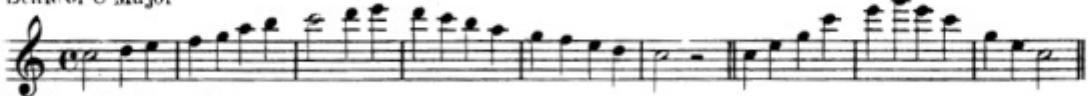
Scale of D Major 2 sharps



Scale of G Major 1 sharp



Scale of C Major



Scale of F Major 1 flat



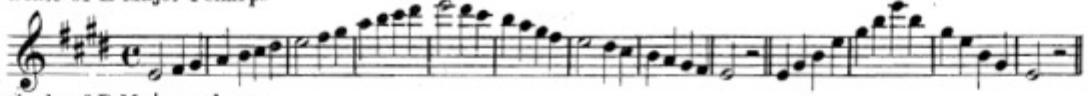
Scale of B♭ Major 2 flats



Scale of A Major 3 sharps



Scale of E Major 4 sharps



Scale of B Major 5 sharps



Scale of E♭ Major 3 flats



Scale of A♭ Major 4 flats



Scale of D♭ Major 5 flats



Scale of G♭ Major 6 flats



MINOR SCALES

For Four Keyed and Six Keyed Fifes.

Scale of B Minor Relative of D Major

Chorus.

Scale of E Minor Relative of G Major

Scale of A Minor Relative of C Major

Scale of D Minor Relative of F Major

Scale of G Minor Relative of B-flat Major

Scale of F-sharp Minor Relative of A Major

Scale of C-sharp Minor Relative of E Major

Scale of G-sharp Minor Relative of B Major

Scale of C Minor Relative of E-flat Major

Scale of F Minor Relative of A-flat Major

Scale of B-flat Minor Relative of D-flat Major

Scale of E-flat Minor Relative of G-flat Major

CHROMATIC SCALES.

The image shows a musical score consisting of eight staves of music, each representing a different chromatic scale. The scales are numbered 1 through 8. Staff 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and common time (C). Staff 2 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (G#), and common time (C). Staff 3 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (A#), and common time (C). Staff 4 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of four sharps (B#), and common time (C). Staff 5 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of five sharps (C#), and common time (C). Staff 6 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and common time (C). Staff 7 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (G#), and common time (C). Staff 8 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (A#), and common time (C). The music is composed by C. Scholl, as indicated at the end of staff 7.

EXERCISES FOR ALL KEYS.

EXERCISE for the E♭ or D♯ Key.

Three staves of musical notation in common time, treble clef, and E-flat/D-sharp key signature. The first two staves consist of eighth-note patterns, while the third staff consists of sixteenth-note patterns.

EXERCISE for the Small F. Key.

Four staves of musical notation in common time, treble clef, and F major key signature. The first three staves feature eighth-note patterns, and the fourth staff features sixteenth-note patterns.

EXERCISE for the large F. Key.

Three staves of musical notation in common time, treble clef, and F major key signature. The first two staves show eighth-note patterns, and the third staff shows sixteenth-note patterns.

EXERCISE for the G♯ or A♭ Key.

Three staves of musical notation in common time, treble clef, and G sharp/A flat key signature. The first two staves contain eighth-note patterns, and the third staff contains sixteenth-note patterns.



For the A♯ or B♭ Key.



For the C Key to a shake on B♯



EXERCISE in all Keys with a variety of articulations.

L. Dorus.

Various exercises for the tone, the Keys and the tongue.

Allegro.

L. Drouet.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *f*. The third staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of *f*. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of *f dim.*. The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of *cresc.*. The seventh staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The eighth staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc.*. The ninth staff begins with a dynamic of *p*.



Allegro.



L. Drouet.

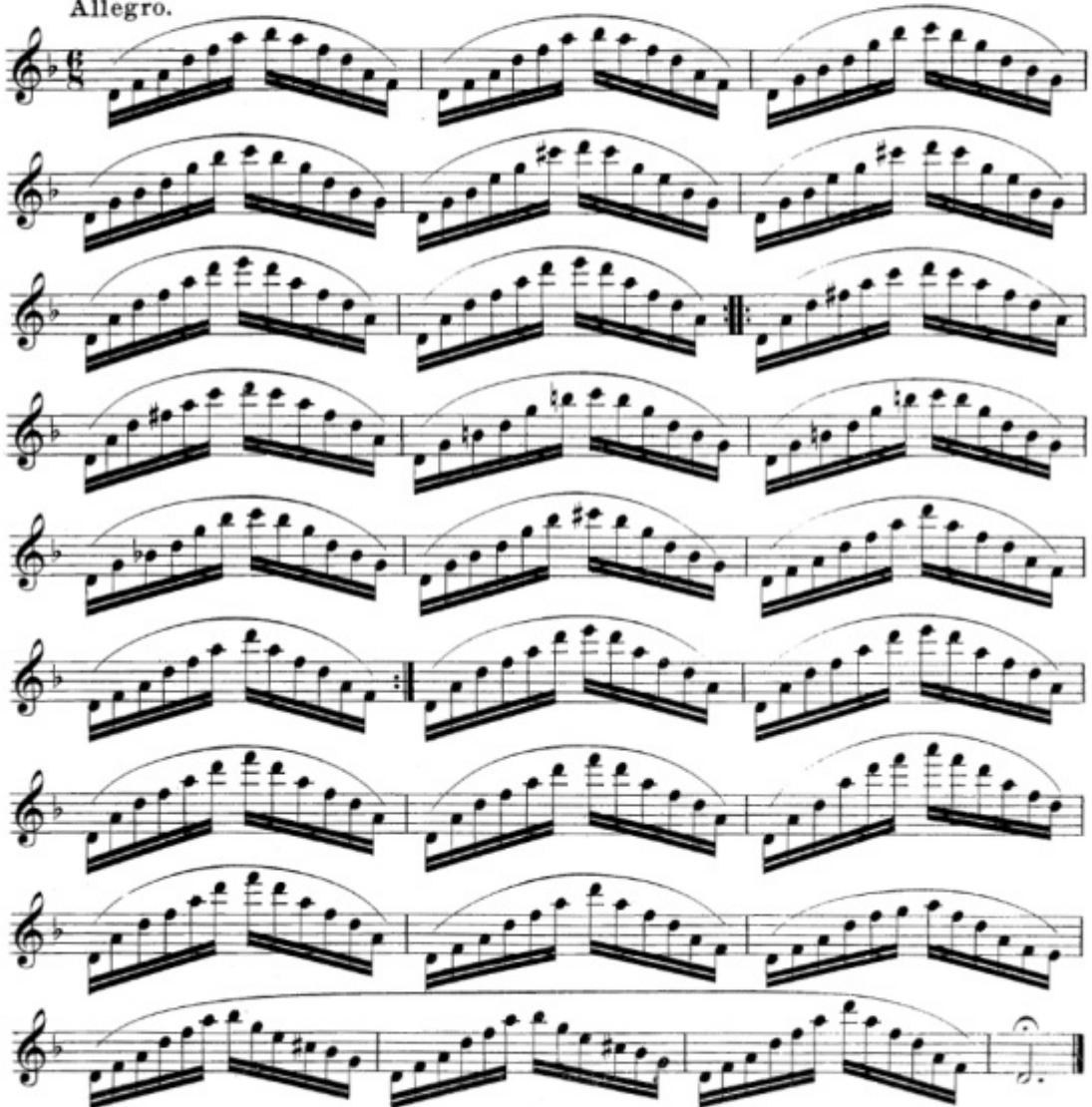
Moderato.



Allegro.



Allegro.



Allegretto.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is two sharps (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The tempo is Allegretto, as indicated by the title at the top left. The music features continuous sixteenth-note patterns, with various grace notes and dynamic markings such as crescendos and decrescendos. The notation includes standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and grace notes. The score is presented on ten horizontal lines, each representing a staff.

Allegro moderato.

L. Drouet.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time and 3/4. The music features continuous eighth-note patterns with various dynamics and performance instructions. The first staff begins with *mf*. Subsequent staves include dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and includes several measure rests. The overall style is dynamic and expressive, typical of 19th-century piano music.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL WORDS USED IN MODERN MUSIC.

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

<i>A</i>	to, in, or at; <i>A tempo</i> , in time.	<i>Meno</i>	Less. <i>Meno mosso</i> , Less quickly.
<i>Accelerando (accel.)</i>	Gradually increasing the speed.	<i>Mezzo</i>	Moderately.
<i>Accent</i>	Emphasis on certain parts of the measure.	<i>Mezzo piano (mp)</i>	Moderately soft.
<i>Adagio</i>	Slow; leisurely.	<i>Minore</i>	Minor Key.
<i>Ad libitum (ad lib.)</i>	At pleasure; not in strict time.	<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately. <i>Allegro moderato</i> , moderately
<i>A due (a 2)</i>	To be played by both instruments.	<i>Molto</i>	Much; very. (fast).
<i>Agitato</i>	Restless, with agitation.	<i>Morenado</i>	Gradually softer.
<i>Al or Alta</i>	In the style of.	<i>Mosso</i>	Moved. <i>Pis mosso</i> , quicker.
<i>Alla Marcia</i>	In the style of a March.	<i>Moto</i>	Motion. <i>Con moto</i> , with animation.
<i>Allegretto</i>	Moderately quick.	<i>Non</i>	Not.
<i>Allegro</i>	Quick and lively.	<i>Notation</i>	{ The art of representing musical sounds by characters visible to the eye.
<i>Allegro assai</i>	Very rapidly.	<i>Obligato</i>	An indispensable part.
<i>Amore</i>	Love. <i>Con amore</i> , Fondly; tenderly.	<i>Octave</i>	A series of 8 consecutive diatonic tones.
<i>Amoroso</i>	Affectionately.	<i>Opus (Op.)</i>	A work.
<i>Andante</i>	In moderately slow time.	<i>Ossia</i>	Or; or else. Generally indicating an easier
<i>Andantino</i>	A little less slow than <i>Andante</i> .	<i>Ottava (ott.)</i>	To be played an octave higher. [method].
<i>Animata</i> , <i>con</i>	With animation.	<i>Pause (?)</i>	The sign indicating pause or finish.
<i>A piacere</i>	At pleasure.	<i>Perdendosi</i>	Dying away gradually.
<i>Appassionato</i>	Impassioned.	<i>Pesante</i>	Heavily; with firm and vigorous execution.
<i>Arpeggio</i>	A broken chord.	<i>Piacere, a.</i>	At pleasure.
<i>Assai</i>	Very; <i>Allegro assai</i> , very rapidly.	<i>Pianissimo (pp)</i>	Very soft.
<i>A tempo</i>	In the original movement.	<i>Piano (p)</i>	Soft.
<i>Attacca</i>	Commences the next movement at once.	<i>Piu</i>	More. <i>Piu Allegro</i> , More quickly.
<i>Barcarolle</i>	A Venetian boatman's song.	<i>Poco or un poco</i>	A little.
<i>Ben</i>	Well; <i>Ben marcato</i> , well marked.	<i>Poco a poco</i>	Gradually, by degrees.
<i>Bis</i>	Twice; repeat the passage.	<i>Poco piu mosso</i>	A little faster.
<i>Bravura</i>	Brilliant, bold, spirited.	<i>Poco meno</i>	A little slower.
<i>Brillante</i>	Showy, sparkling, brilliant.	<i>Poco piu</i>	A little faster.
<i>Brio, con</i>	With much spirit.	<i>Foi</i>	Then; afterwards.
<i>Cadenza</i>	A passage introduced as an embellishment.	<i>Pomposo</i>	Pomposa, grand.
<i>Calando</i>	Decreasing in power and speed.	<i>Prestissimo</i>	As fast as possible.
<i>Cantabile</i>	In a singing style.	<i>Presto</i>	Very quick; faster than <i>Allegro</i> .
<i>Caprice</i>	A composition of irregular construction.	<i>Primo (1mo)</i>	The first.
<i>Capriccio, a</i>	At pleasure.	<i>Quartet</i>	A piece of music for four performers.
<i>Cavatina</i>	A movement in vocal style. [sounds.]	<i>Quasi</i>	As if; similar to; in the style of.
<i>Chord</i>	A combination of three or more musical	<i>Quintet</i>	A piece of music for five performers.
<i>Coda</i>	A finishing movement.	<i>Rallentando (rall.)</i>	Gradually slower.
<i>Col or con</i>	With.	<i>Risforzando</i>	With special emphasis.
<i>Crescendo (cres.)</i>	Gradually louder.	<i>Ritardando (rit.)</i>	Slackening speed.
<i>Da or dal</i>	From.	<i>Risoluto</i>	Resolute; bold; energetic.
<i>Da Capo (D. C.)</i>	From the beginning.	<i>Ritenuto</i>	Retarding the time.
<i>Dal Segno (D. S.)</i>	From the sign.	<i>Scherzando</i>	Playfully; sportively.
<i>Decrescendo (decrec.)</i>	Decreasing in strength.	<i>Secondo (2do)</i>	The second time (or part.)
<i>Delicatezza, con</i>	Delicately; refined in style.	<i>Seconda volta</i>	The second time.
<i>Diminuendo (dim.)</i>	Gradually softer.	<i>Segue</i>	Follow on in similar style.
<i>Divisi</i>	Divided. Each part to be played by a separate instrument.	<i>Semplice</i>	Simply; unaffectedly.
<i>Dolce</i>	Softly, sweetly.	<i>Senza</i>	Always; continually.
<i>Dolcissimo</i>	Very sweetly and softly.	<i>Sforzando (sf)</i>	Without. <i>Senza sforzando</i> , Without mute.
<i>Dominant</i>	The fifth tone in the major or minor scale.	<i>Simile</i>	Forcibly; with sudden emphasis.
<i>Duet or duo</i>	A composition for two performers.	<i>Smorzando (smorz.)</i>	In like manner.
<i>E</i>	And.	<i>Solo</i>	Diminishing the sound.
<i>Elegante</i>	Elegant; graceful.	<i>Sordino</i>	For one performer only.
<i>Embouchure</i>	The mouthpiece of a wind instrument.	<i>Sostenuto</i>	A Mute. <i>Con Sordino</i> , With the Mute.
<i>Enharmonic</i>	Alike in pitch but different in notation.	<i>Sotto</i>	Sustained, prolonged.
<i>Energico</i>	With energy, vigorously.	<i>Spirito</i>	Under. <i>Sotto voce</i> , In a subdued tone.
<i>Espressione, con</i>	Expressively, with expression.	<i>Staccato</i>	Spirit. <i>Con Spirito</i> , Forcefully.
<i>Finale</i>	The concluding movement.	<i>Stentando</i>	Detached, separated.
<i>Fine</i>	The end.	<i>Stretto</i>	Dragging or retarding the tempo.
<i>Forza (f)</i>	Loud.	<i>Subdominant</i>	An increase of speed. <i>Piu Stretto</i> , Faster.
<i>Forza-piano (fp)</i>	Loud and instantly soft again.	<i>Syncopation</i>	The 4th tone in the diatonic scale.
<i>Forzissimo (f)</i>	Very loud.	<i>Tacet</i>	Change of accent from a strong beat to a weak one.
<i>Forsa</i>	Force of tone.	<i>Tempo</i>	Be silent.
<i>Forzando (fz)</i>	Accentuate the sound.	<i>Tempo primo</i>	Movement.
<i>Fuoco, con</i>	With fire; with spirit.	<i>Tenuto (ten.)</i>	As at first.
<i>Gioioso</i>	Furiously; passionately.	<i>Theme</i>	Held for the full value.
<i>Giusto</i>	Joyously; playfully.	<i>Timbre</i>	The subject or melody.
<i>Grandioso</i>	Exact; in strict time.	<i>Tonic</i>	Quality of tone.
<i>Grave</i>	Grand; pompous; majestic.	<i>Tremolo</i>	The key-note of any scale.
<i>Grasioso</i>	Very slow and solemn.	<i>Trio</i>	A trembling, fluttering movement.
<i>Gusto</i>	Gracefully.	<i>Triplet</i>	A piece of music for three performers.
<i>Harmony</i>	Taste.	<i>Troppi</i>	{ A group of 3 notes to be performed in the time of two of equal value.
<i>Key-note</i>	A combination of musical sounds.	<i>Tutti</i>	Too much. <i>Allegro ma non troppo</i> , not too
<i>Largamente</i>	The first degree of the Scale.	<i>Un</i>	All; all the instruments. [quick.]
<i>Larghetto</i>	Very broad in style.	<i>Unison</i>	A; one; an.
<i>Largo</i>	Slow, but not so slow as <i>Largo</i> .	<i>Una corda</i>	Alike in pitch.
<i>Legato</i>	Broad and slow.	<i>Variation</i>	On one string.
<i>Leger-line</i>	Smoothly, the reverse of <i>Staccato</i> .	<i>Veloce</i>	The transformation and embellishment of a melody.
<i>Leggiiero</i>	A small added line above or below the staff.	<i>Vibrato</i>	Rapid; swift; quick.
<i>Lento</i>	Lightly.	<i>Vivace</i>	A wavy tone-effect which should be sparingly used.
<i>L'istesso tempo</i>	Slow, but not as slow as <i>Largo</i> .	<i>Vivo</i>	With vivacity; bright; spirited. [ly used.]
<i>Loco</i>	In the same time.	<i>Voce</i>	Lively.
<i>Ma</i>	Play as written, no longer 8va.	<i>Volkslied</i>	The voice; a certain part.
<i>Maestoso</i>	But. <i>Ma non troppo</i> , But not too much.	<i>Volta subito (V. S.)</i>	A national or folk song.
<i>Maggiore</i>	Majestically, dignified.		Turn over quickly.
<i>Markato</i>	Major Key.		
	Marked. With distinctness and emphasis.		