

N^o 404
Dep Oct 10. 1856
J. Lawton
Pres

To Mr. George Hood.

THE
Brotherhood
Psalter
BY
THOMAS BAKER



Published by *Philadelphia*
BECK & LAWTON 164 Chesnut St.

Successors to J. E. GOULD.

Boston O. DITSON.

New York S. T. CORDON.

Cincinnati TRUAX & BALDWIN.

THE BROTHER-HOOD POLKA.

INTRODUCTION.

ALLEGRO.

p *cres.* *gva.* *rallent.*

POLKA.

TEMPO DI POLKA.

p *cres.* *cen - do.*

Ent: according to Act of Congress A.D. 1856, by D. Lawton, in the Clerks Office of the Dis^t Court for the Eastern Dis^t of Pennsylvania.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (*cres*) and fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The third system ends with a decrescendo (*dim.*). The fourth system starts with piano (*p*) and includes a crescendo (*cres.*). The fifth system is marked 'TRIO.' and 'leggiero.' (light). The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, chords, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

Brother-hood Polka.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff featuring a complex, rapid melody and a bass staff with a simpler accompaniment. The second system continues the melody, with a 'cres.' marking in the bass staff. The third system includes a 'CODA.' marking and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction. The fourth system features a 'cres - - - cen - - do.' marking. The fifth system concludes with a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking. The score is characterized by its lively and rhythmic nature, typical of a polka.

hr *cres.* *mf* *p*

cres. *D.C.*

CODA.

p

cres - - - cen - - do.

ova *ff*

Brother-hood Polka.

Swain Eng.