

TO
J. Sainsbury, Esq^{re}
PARK HALL, BLACKHEATH.

OUR VILLAGE,

Fantasia

ON

English Airs,

BY

FABIUS NUNN SHEATH.

Ent. Sta. Hall.

Price 5s.

London,
J. H. JEWELL,
MUSIC PUBLISHER & PIANO FORTE MAKER, 104, Gt. RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
NEAR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LEIPZIG, C. F. LEEDÉ

PARIS, A. LEDUC.





“OUR VILLAGE.”

I

F. N. SHEATH.

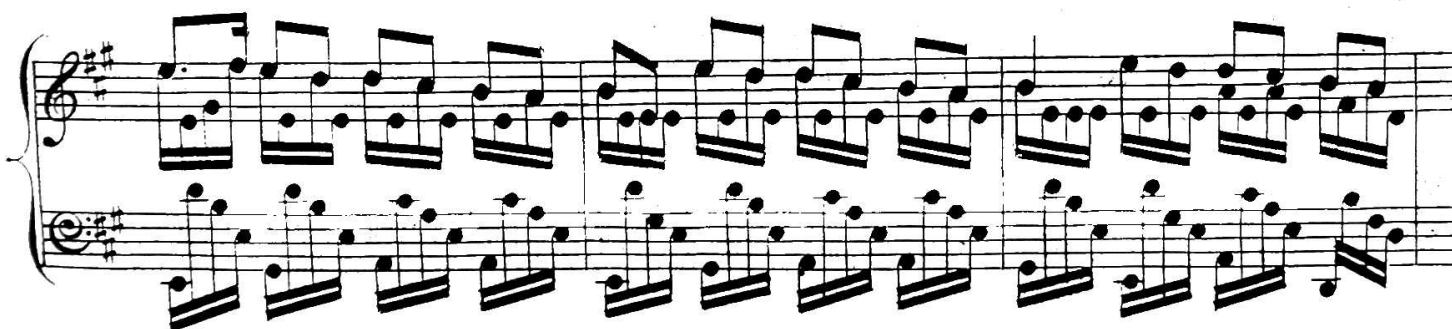
ALLEGRO VIVACE.

PIANO.

The piano score for "Our Village" is written for piano and accompaniment. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "ALLEGRO VIVACE." The score is divided into five systems. The first system shows the piano part with a forte (f) dynamic and the accompaniment with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system features a piano (pp) dynamic for the piano part and a forte (f) dynamic for the accompaniment. The third system includes a piano (pp) dynamic for the piano part and a forte (f) dynamic for the accompaniment, with a "una corda" instruction. The fourth system features a piano (pp) dynamic for the piano part and a forte (f) dynamic for the accompaniment, with a "tutte corde" instruction. The fifth system features a piano (pp) dynamic for the piano part and a forte (f) dynamic for the accompaniment, with a "veloce e Cres." instruction.

Allegro ma grazioso.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The first staff of the first system is marked *mf*. The second system includes dynamics *f*, *ff*, and *p*, and is marked with *Ped* and ** Ped*. The third system includes dynamics *f*, *rfz*, and *p*. The fourth system includes dynamics *f* and *rfz*. The fifth system includes dynamics *p* and is marked *a tempo.* and *Rall*. The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano music, with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic support.



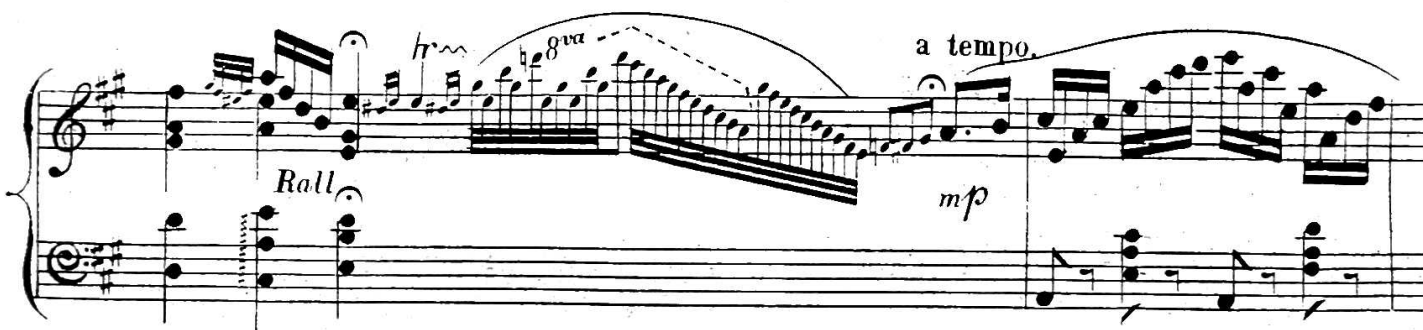
leggieramente.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system includes a *Rall.* (Ritardando) marking and a *a tempo.* marking.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system includes a *dol.* (Dolce) marking.



Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system includes a *Cres.* (Crescendo) marking.

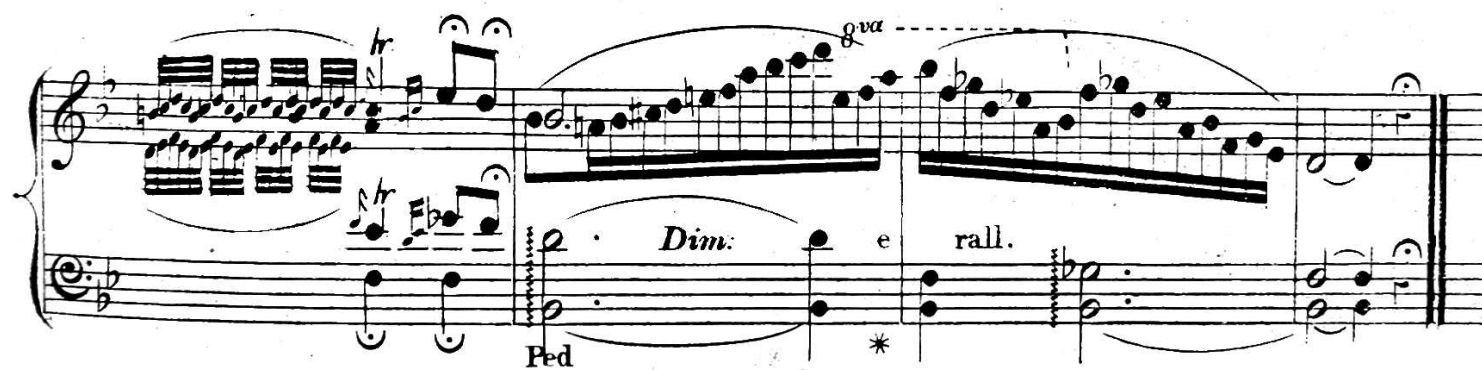
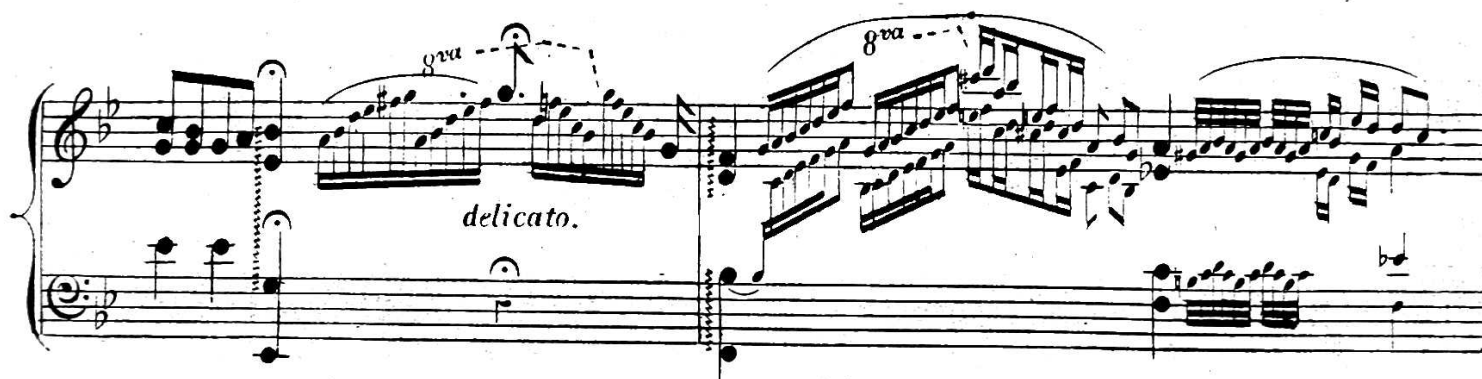
The musical score consists of five systems of piano notation, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

- System 1:** Features three measures of rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand, each marked with a dashed line and the instruction *gva* (glissando). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.
- System 2:** Continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand, marked with a long dashed line and *gva*. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears in the right hand towards the end of the system.
- System 3:** The right hand continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures, some marked with accents (>). The left hand accompaniment continues. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears in the right hand near the end of the system.
- System 4:** The tempo changes to *slentando.* The right hand features slower, more melodic lines with some grace notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in the right hand.
- System 5:** The right hand continues with melodic lines. The left hand features a crescendo marked *Cres.* followed by a ritardando marked *riten:*. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in the right hand.

p *predominante la melodia.*

f *grv*

veloce.



The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system has a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I^o'. The dynamics are marked as follows: *pp* (pianissimo) in the first system, *p* (piano) in the second system, and *ff* (fortissimo) in the fourth system. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and slurs indicating phrasing. The first system has a *pp* marking in the bass staff. The second system also has a *pp* marking in the bass staff. The third system has a *p* marking in the bass staff. The fourth system has a *ff* marking in the bass staff. The fifth system has a '6' marking above the first measure of the treble staff.

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) in the bass staff. The second system includes the instruction *piu mosso.* (more motion) above the treble staff, followed by accents and dynamic markings of *sfz* (sforzando) in both staves. The third system continues with *sfz* markings in the bass staff. The fourth system features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the bass staff. The fifth system concludes with multiple *ff* markings in the bass staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs.

SELECT CATALOGUE OF DRAWING-ROOM PIECES

For the Piano-Forte,

Published by J. H. JEWELL, 104, Gt. Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

AUTHORS' WORKS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE.

"Music, all powerful o'er the human mind,
Can still each mental storm, each tempest calm;
Soothe anxious care on sleepless couch reclin'd,
And e'en fierce anger's furious rage disarm."
Kirke White.

"Here we will sit, and let the sounds of Music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony."
Shakspeare.

Eolsharfe—(The Eolian Harp) ... WILHELM KUHE ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Liebe hat mir s'Herz durchbrochen,
Zaubersaiten drauf gespannt,
Hat in ruhelosem Pochen
Freud und Leid daroin gebannt,
Darum jeuer soel'ge Schauer,
Der Accordo süsse Trauer!"

A Summer Cloud—(Idylle Musicale) E. F. ALLEN ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"As though an angel, in his upward flight,
Had left his mantle floating in mid air."

Joanna Baillie.

Autumn Leaves—(Capricciotto) ... H. S. ROBERTS ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Sometimes outstretch'd in very idleness,
Nought doing, saying little, thinking less,
So view the leaves, thin dancers upon air,
Go eddying round;"

Charles Lamb.

Des Mädchens Traum—(Romanze ohne worte)—

... ... **BERNARD MINDL** ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"O! Könnten wir Träumen aller junge Mädchen belauschen, wie vielen
süßzen Geheimnissen würden wir auf die Spur kommen."

Die Freudethräne—(The Joyful Tear) ALFRED MULLEN ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Mann wächst empor dann zwischen Freud und Schmerz,
Da zieht die Liebe in das junge Herz,
Und offenbart das Herz der Jung-frau sich,
Spricht eine Thräne; ja ich liebe dich."

Heine.

Dors mon Enfant—(Mélodie) ... L. LACOMBE ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"And ever, ever to her lap he flies,
When rosy sleep comes on with sweet surprise.
Locked in her arms, his arms across her flung
(That name most dear for ever on his tongue),
As with soft accents round her neck he clings,
And, cheek to cheek, her lulling song she sings:"

Samuel Rogers.

Ecoutez-moi—(Romance sans Paroles) ... FUNKE ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Listen to me!—
It is a song, made to a simple tune;
And charms the ear wherever it is heard."

Anon.

Elaine—(Idylle Musicale) ... ADOLPHE KESLING ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"But when they left her to herself again,
Death, like a friend's voice from a distant field
Approaching through the darkness, called; the owl's
Wailing had power upon her, and she mixt
Her fancies with the swallow-rifted glooms
Of evening, and the moaning of the wind."

Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

Enid—(Idylle Musicale) ... LINDBERG ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"The voice of Enid, Yniol's daughter, rang
Clear thro' the open casement of the Hall,
Singing; and as the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear.

So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint."

Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

Feu-Follet ... W. C. FILBY ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"The Wild-Fire, sitting in the murky fen,
Lures the poor traveller with its ruthless tricks;
Now here, now there, it leads him thro' the mire,
And when he thinks he hails the destined goal,
He finds, perdue, the starting point again
As erst he trod —"

Anon.

Esmeralda—(Schottische Elegante) BENNETT GILBERT ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"A traveller's fancy,
A whim, and nothing more. I would fain keep it
As a memento of the Gipsy Camp."

Longfellow.

Feenreigen—(Walzer) ... F. A. REISSIGER ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"From her celestial car
The Fairy Queen descended.
Her thin and misty form
Moved with the moving air,
And the clear silver tones,
As thus she spoke, were such
As are unheard by all but gifted ear."

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Guinevere—(Idylle Musicale) ... BENNETT GILBERT ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"But she to Almesbury
Fled all night long by glimmering waste and weald,
And heard the spirits of the waste and weald
Mourn as she fled, or thought she heard them mourn."
Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

Hebe—(Mazurka) ... ARTHUR COTTAM ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Coy Hebe flies from those that woo,
And shuns the hands would seize upon her;
Follow thy life, and she will sue
To pour for thee the cup of honour."

James Russell Lowell.

Lily Bell—(Polka de Salon) ... BENNETT GILBERT ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"When unseen fingers part the leaves,
To show us beauty's face,
And earth her breast of glory heaves,
And glows from Spring's embrace;
When flowers on green and golden wings
Float up—Life's sea doth swell,
And flush a world of vernal things;
Came little Lily Bell."

Gerald Massey.

Parting Thought, The—(Romance sans paroles)

... ... **T. B. SOUTHGATE** ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Thought is deeper than all speech;
Feeling deeper than all thought;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught."

C. P. Cranch.

Rosabella ... FERDINAND PRÆGER ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"Nay, let it pass.
The beautiful are never desolate;
But some one always loves them."

Bailey.

Treue Leibe—(Marsch) ... BENNETT GILBERT ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"During the March, and ere the halt was made,
Each, to the other was as captive ta'en;
And each, unto the other did surrender
Their inmost Citadel, the HEART."

Anon.

Une Etincille ... W. C. FILBY ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"With one
Wild leap and rush of bright intensity,
It darts away."

Anon.

Melodie du Soir—(Mélodie Chantante)

... ... **S. THALBERG** ^{s. d.} **1 6**

"A clear bright strain of music, like a band
Of silver round a maiden's raiment, all
Imbouding and adorning."

Bailey.

Vivien—(Idylle Musicale) ... H. R. GADSDY ^{s. d.} **1 0**

"And Vivien answer'd smiling mournfully

Lo now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her soulless mood
And touching fame, how'er you scorn my song
Take one verse more!"

Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."