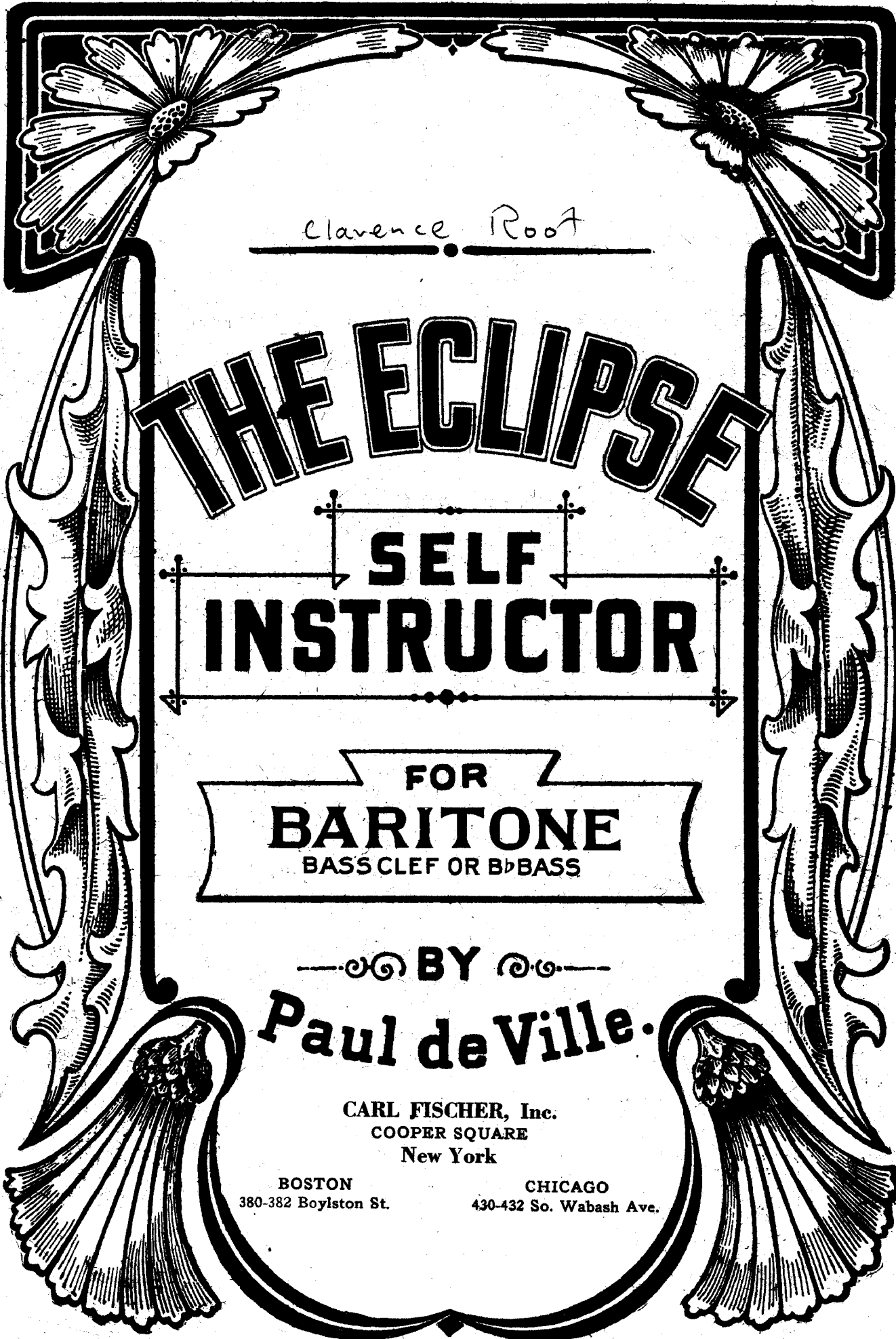




Clarence Root

THE ECLIPSE

SELF
INSTRUCTOR

FOR
BARITONE
BASS CLEF OR B $\flat$ BASS

— BY —
Paul de Ville.

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New York

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DICTIONARY 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>Accelerando</i>	Gradually increasing the speed.	
<i>Adagio</i>	Very slow.	[time.
<i>Ad libitum</i>	As the performer pleases; not in strict	
<i>Agitato</i>	Restless with agitation.	
<i>Al</i> or <i>Alla</i>	To or in the style of a March.	
<i>Alla Marcia</i>	In the style of a March.	
<i>Allegretto</i>	Moderately quick.	
<i>Allegro</i>	Quick and lively.	
<i>Andante</i>	In moderately slow time.	
<i>Andantino</i>	A little less slow than Andante.	
<i>Amoroso</i>	Affectionately.	
<i>Anima, con</i> }	With animation.	
<i>Animato</i> }		
<i>A piacere</i>	At pleasure.	
<i>Appassionato</i>	Impassioned.	[chord.
<i>Arpeggio</i>	Separating or breaking the notes of a	
<i>Assai</i>	Very.	
<i>A tempo</i>	In time.	[movement.
<i>Attacco</i>	Proceed at once to the following	
<i>Barcarolle</i>	A boating song.	
<i>Ben</i>	Well. <i>Ben marcato</i> , well marked.	
<i>Bis</i>	Twice.	
<i>Bravura</i>	Brilliant execution.	
<i>Brillante</i>	Gay, rapid, brilliant.	
<i>Brio, con</i>	With much spirit.	[belishment.
<i>Cadenza</i>	A passage introduced by way of em-	
<i>Calando</i>	Gradually softer and slower.	
<i>Cantabile</i>	In a singing style.	
<i>Canzonetta</i>	A short song of air.	
<i>Capriccio</i> }	{ A composition of irregular construc-	
<i>Caprice</i> }	tion.	
<i>Cavatina</i>	An Italian air.	
<i>Chord</i>	A combination of two or more sounds.	
<i>Coda</i>	A supplement at the end of a compo-	
<i>Col</i> or <i>con</i>	With.	[sition.
<i>Crescendo</i> or <i>cres.</i>	Gradually louder.	
<i>Da</i> or <i>Dal</i>	From.	
<i>Da Capo</i> or <i>D.C.</i>	From the beginning.	
<i>Dal Segno</i>	From the sign.	
<i>Decrescendo</i> or <i>decresc.</i>	Decreasing in strength.	
<i>Diminuendo</i> or <i>dim.</i>	Gradually softer.	
<i>Dolce</i> or <i>dol.</i>	Softly, sweetly.	
<i>Duetto</i> or <i>duo</i>	A piece for two performers.	
<i>E</i>	And.	
<i>Energico</i>	With energy.	
<i>Expressivo</i>	With expression.	
<i>Fine</i> or <i>Il Fine</i>	The end.	
<i>Forle</i> or <i>f</i>	Loud.	
<i>Fortissimo</i> or <i>ff</i>	Very loud.	
<i>Forzando</i> or <i>fs</i>	Accentuate the note.	
<i>Forza</i>	Force of tone.	
<i>Fuoco, con</i>	With fire.	
<i>Furioso</i>	Furiously.	
<i>Grazioso</i>	Graceful.	
<i>Giocoso</i>	Joyously.	
<i>Giusto</i>	Just, exact.	
<i>Grave</i>	Very slow and solemn.	
<i>Gusto</i>	Taste.	
<i>Harmony</i>	A combination of musical sounds.	
<i>Key note</i>	The first degree of the Scale.	
<i>Larghetto</i>	Slow, but not so slow as Largo.	
<i>Largo</i>	Broad and slow.	
<i>Legato</i>	Smoothly, the reverse of Staccato.	
<i>Leggiero</i>	Lightly.	
<i>Lento</i>	Slow.	
<i>L'istesso tempo</i>	The same time. [octave higher or lower.	
<i>Loco</i>	In place. Play as written, no longer an	
<i>Ma</i>	But. <i>Ma non troppo</i> , but not too much.	
<i>Maestoso</i>	Majestically.	
<i>Maggiore</i>	Major Key.	
<i>Marcato</i>	Marked.	
<i>Mancando</i>	Dying away.	
<i>Meno</i>	Less.	
<i>Mezzo</i>	Half.	
<i>Minore</i>	Minor key.	[ly quick.
<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately. <i>Allegro moderato</i> , moderate	
<i>Molto</i>	Much.	
<i>Morendo</i>	Dying away.	
<i>Mosso</i>	Moved. <i>Piu mosso</i> , quicker.	
<i>Moto</i>	Motion. <i>Con moto</i> , with animation.	
<i>Non</i>	Not.	
<i>Obligato</i>	An indispensable part.	
<i>Opus</i> or <i>Op.</i>	A work.	
<i>Ottava</i> or <i>8va</i>	To be played an octave higher.	
<i>Pause</i>	The sign indicating stoppage.	
<i>Perdendosi</i>	Dying away.	
<i>Pesante</i>	Heavily.	
<i>Pianissimo</i> or <i>pp</i>	As soft as possible.	
<i>Piano</i> or <i>p</i>	Soft.	
<i>Piu</i>	More.	
<i>Piu tosto</i>	Quicker.	
<i>Poco</i> or <i>un poco</i>	A little.	
<i>Poco a poco</i>	Gradually, by degrees.	
<i>Poi</i>	Then, afterwards.	
<i>Prestissimo</i>	As quick as possible.	
<i>Presto</i>	Very quick.	
<i>Primo</i> or <i>1mo</i>	The first.	
<i>Perdendosi</i>	Losing itself, dying away.	
<i>Pomposo</i>	Pompous, grand.	
<i>Quartetto</i>	A piece for four performers.	
<i>Quasi</i>	As if, similar to.	
<i>Quintetto</i>	A piece for five performers.	
<i>Rallentando</i> or <i>rall.</i>	Gradually slower.	
<i>Ritardando</i> or <i>rit.</i>	Slackening speed.	[pasta.
<i>Replica</i>	Repetition. <i>Senza replica</i> , without re-	
<i>Rinforzando</i>	With emphasis.	
<i>Risoluta</i>	Resolutely, bold.	
<i>Ritenuito</i>	Retarding the time.	
<i>Scherzando</i>	Playfully.	
<i>Secondo</i> or <i>2do</i>	The second.	
<i>Seconda volta</i>	The second time.	
<i>Semplice</i>	Simply.	
<i>Sempre</i>	Always.	
<i>Senza</i>	Without. <i>Senza sordina</i> , without muta-	
<i>Simile</i>	The same:	
<i>Sino</i>	As far as.	
<i>Smorzando</i>	Diminishing the sound.	
<i>Solo</i>	For one performer only. <i>Soft</i> , for all.	
<i>Sordino</i>	Mute. <i>Con sordino</i> , with the mute.	
<i>Sostenuto</i>	Sustained.	
<i>Sotto</i>	Under. <i>Sotto voce</i> , in a subdued tone.	
<i>Spirito spiritoso</i>	Spirit, spirited.	
<i>Staccato</i>	Detached.	
<i>Stretto</i>	An increase of speed.	
<i>Tacet</i>	Silent.	
<i>Thema</i>	The subject of melody. [commencement,	
<i>Tempo</i>	Time. <i>Tempo primo</i> , the same time as the	
<i>Tenuto</i> or <i>ten</i>	Held for the full value.	
<i>Tranquillo</i>	Quietly.	
<i>Tremolando</i> }	{ Trembling, rapid movement.	
<i>Tremolo</i> }		
<i>Trio</i>	A piece for three performers.	
<i>Troppo</i>	{ Too much. <i>Allegro, ma non troppo</i> , quick, but not too quick.	
<i>Tutti</i>	All, all the instruments.	
<i>Un</i>	A, one.	
<i>Unisono</i>	In unison.	
<i>Una corda</i>	On one string.	
<i>Veloce</i>	Quick.	
<i>Vivace</i>	With vivacity.	
<i>Vivo</i>	Lively.	
<i>Variatione</i>	Variation of a melody.	
<i>Volkstied</i>	A national song.	
<i>Voce</i>	The voice.	
<i>Volti Subito</i> or <i>V.S.</i>	Turn over quickly.	

The Eclipse Self-Instructor

3

Paul de Ville

Rudiments of Music

Let us say to the learner, here at the beginning, that no art, science or branch of industry can be successfully mastered or acquired, unless the strictest attention is paid to the rudiments or first principles.

Music is the art of combining sounds in a manner agreeable to the ear; it is divided into two parts, — I, Melody, II, Harmony.

Melody is a combination of sounds which by their elevation, duration and succession, serve to form a tune.

Harmony is another combination of sounds which by their spontaneous union serve to form chords.

STAFF

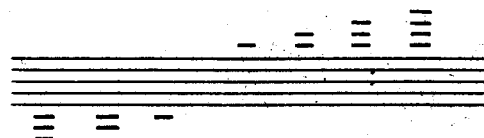
Music is written with seven figures called Notes: they are named from the first seven letters of the alphabet and are placed upon and between five parallel lines, called the Staff or Stave.

5th line	4th space
4th line	3rd space
3rd line	2nd space
2nd line	1st space
1st line	

The lines and spaces are counted upwards, the lowest being called the first line or space.

LEDGER LINES

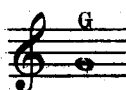
When the instrument requires a greater compass than the staff, small lines called Ledger lines are added, below the staff for the lower notes, and above for the upper notes.



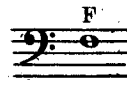
CLEFS

There are three Clefs in common use, and are familiarly known as the

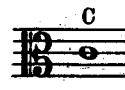
Treble
or
G Clef



Bass
or
F Clef



Alto
or
C Clef



(The Alto Clef in this country is only used for the Viola)

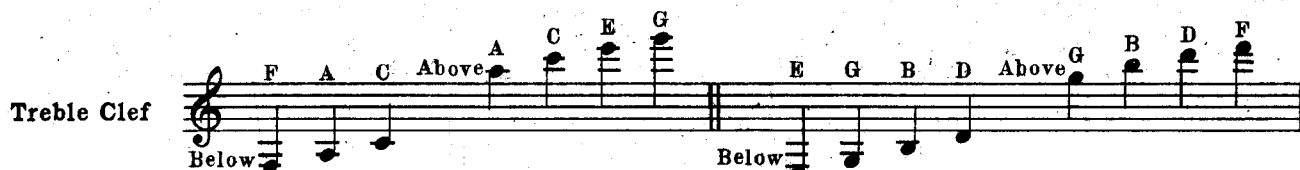
These Clefs are placed at the beginning of the staff, upon different lines, according to the instruments for which they are used. They give their names to the lines upon which they are placed, and serve as starting points to determine the names of the other notes.



Notes on the lines

Notes in the spaces

All the notes that can be put on the staff without the use of ledger lines



Notes on ledger lines

Notes in the spaces of the ledger lines



THE NOTES IN ROTATION.



It will be observed that in continuous scales a note of the same name may occur several times, but always in a different position.

THE FORM AND VALUE OF NOTES.

The value or duration of a note or of a rest is determined by the form of the same. The following Table serves to illustrate this: —

TABLE.

One Whole Note (or one Bar)

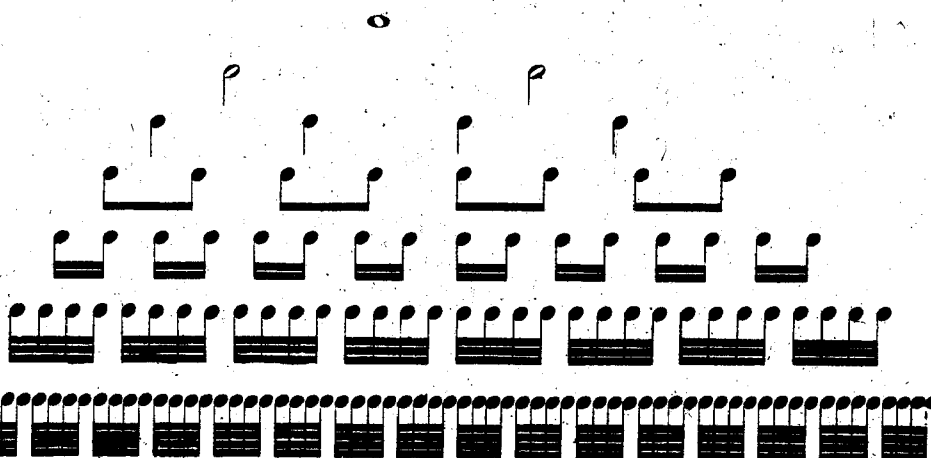
is the equivalent of
two half notes.
or 4 quarter notes.

or 8 eighth notes.

or 16 sixteenth notes.

or 32 thirty-second notes.

or 64 sixty-fourth notes.



RESTS.

A Rest is a character indicating a temporary suspension of sound or pause while playing. There is a rest to correspond with each note, and it has the same value in regard to duration of time as the note.

Whole Rest.	Half Rest.	Quarter Rest.	Eighth Rest.	16th Rest.	32nd Rest.	64th Rest.
Counted same as a Whole Note						

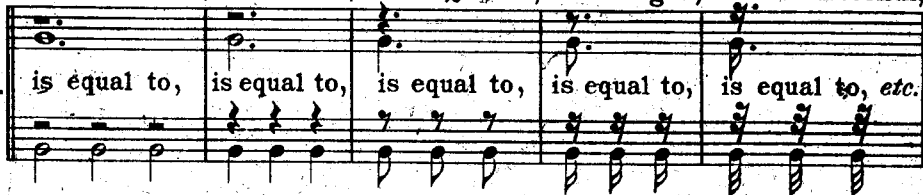
Rests, (or pauses) beyond the extent of a single bar, are indicated by numbers thus: —



Dots.

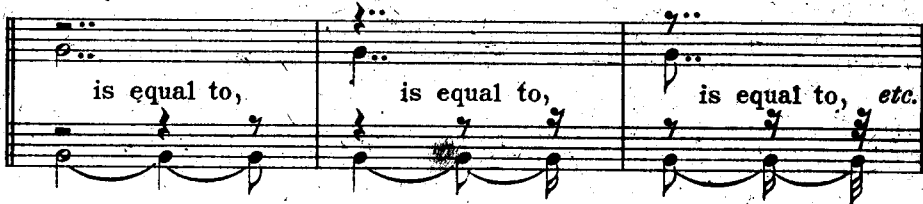
A Dot, placed after a Note or Rest, increases the value or duration of that Note or Rest one half of its original value. **Example.**

A Dotted Whole, Dotted Half, Dotted Quarter, Dotted Eighth, Dotted Sixteenth,



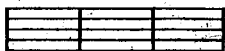
When two dots are placed after a note or a rest, the second dot has half the value of the first. **Example.**

Example.



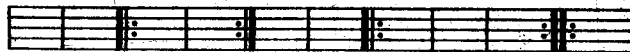
Bars.

Music is divided into equal portions by lines drawn through the staff, called bars, thus:



The space and contents between two Bars is called a Measure, or Bar of music. Each bar or measure contains an equal value of notes, or rests, according to the time indicated at the commencement of the piece.

Double Bars are used to divide a piece of music into two, three or more parts, called *Strains*, and are always placed at the end of a Strain or piece of music.

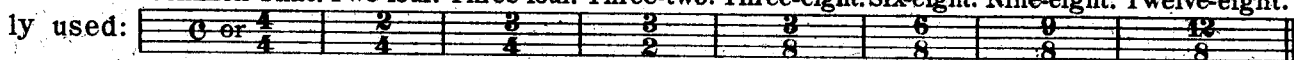


When dots are placed on one side of the double bar, the part on the same side as the dots is to be repeated. When dots are placed on both sides of the double bar, both parts are to be repeated.

Time.

The following are the figures used to indicate the different kinds of time, most generally used:

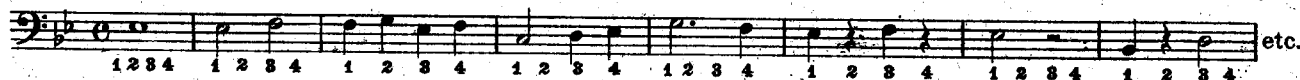
*Common Time. Two-four. Three-four. Three-two. Three-eight. Six-eight. Nine-eight. Twelve-eight.



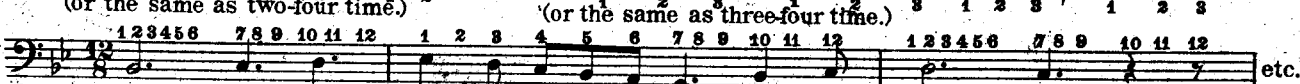
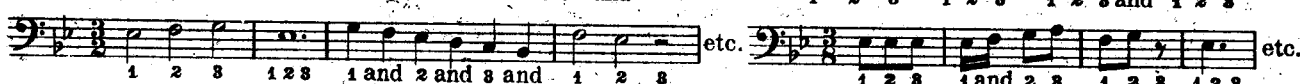
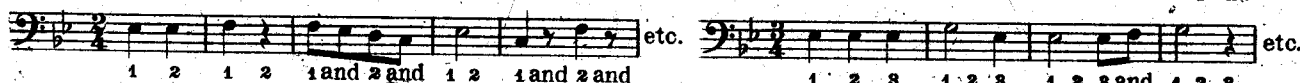
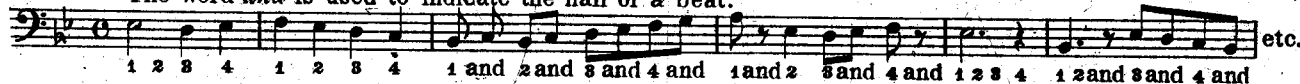
* The figure $\frac{C}{4}$ is more generally used than $\frac{4}{4}$. Either one indicates Common Time.

The following Examples show the manner of counting some of the various kinds of time. Common time has four beats or counts to a bar.

In all cases, the upper figure of the time-mark signifies the *Number* of notes, and the lower, the *kind* of notes or their equivalent in the measure. (See Examples as follows.)



The word *and* is used to indicate the half of a beat.



Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.

In order to alter the tone or pitch of a note, characters called Sharps and Flats are used. A Sharp (#) placed before a note, raises it half a tone. A Flat (b) placed before a note, lowers it a half tone.

The Natural (♮) restores the note, which has been changed by the # or b, to its former position.

The Double Sharp (x) raises a note half a tone higher than the simple # would raise it.

The Double Flat (bb) lowers a note half a tone lower than the simple b.

The x and bb brings the note which has been raised by the x or lowered by the bb back again by half a tone.

When Sharps or Flats are placed at the commencement of a piece, immediately after the clef, thus:  or  they are called the Signature, and designate what key the piece is in.

When so placed, they affect all notes throughout the piece bearing the same name as the lines or spaces on which they are placed. For example, a sharp placed on the fourth line, —  which is F, (in the Bass-clef), signifies that *All* the F's, whether high or low, are to be played sharp, except when contradicted by a natural.

A flat placed on the second line, —  which is B, (in the Bass-clef), affects all B's high or low, except when contradicted by a natural.

Besides being used for the signature of a piece, sharps and flats are introduced in musical compositions, and are then called Accidentals. An Accidental #, b or ♮ placed before a note, affects all the following notes of the same name in that bar *only*.

The Tie, Slur, Triplet, Etc.

The Tie, or Bind, is a curved line placed over or under two notes, occupying the same line or space, and indicates that the first note only is played, and the sound prolonged the value of the two notes.

The Slur is a curved line placed over or under two or more notes, occupying different positions on the staff, and signifies that they are to be played in a smooth and connected manner. Example:—

Notes with Dots, or Dashes placed over or under them, are to be played short and distinct, which is termed *Staccato*.

Examples:—

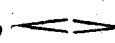
When marked with the Dash, they are played very short and distinct.

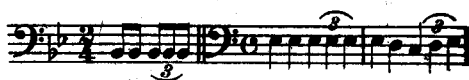
When the figure 3 and a slur are placed over or under a group of three notes, the group is termed a *Triplet*, and the three are played in the time of two notes of the same value.

Example:—

This Sign  which is termed a Pause or Hold, when placed over a note or rest, indicates that the player can hold the note or rest beyond its regular time.

When this sign  is met with, it signifies that the sound of the notes under which it is placed must be gradually increased from soft to loud; the word *crescendo* or *cres.* is also used to indicate the same.

When the sign is reversed, thus,  it signifies that the sound must diminish from loud to soft. The word *diminuendo* or *dim.* is also used to indicate the same thing. When joined thus,  it is termed a *Swell*.



The letters *D.C.* or *Da Capo*, placed at the end of a piece, or a double bar, signifies to go back to the beginning, and play to the double bar with a pause  over it, or the word *Fine*, which means the end. Thus:— *Fine*.

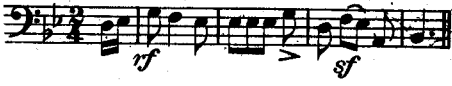
When the Sign $\%$, or the words *Dal Segno* or *D.S.* are met with, it signifies to go back to where a similar sign $\%$ is placed, and play to the end indicated by the pause, or word *Fine* placed at the double bar.

When the figures 1 and 2 or 1st and 2d are placed at a double bar, thus:—  they signify that in repeating the strain, (which is indicated by the dots at the double bar), the part marked 1 is omitted, and instead of it the part marked 2 is played.

The Sign *sva.*, followed by a wave line or dots, signifies that the notes over which it is placed must be played an octave higher than written. Example: 

Written. Played.

When placed under the notes, they are to be played an octave lower. The word *loco* means to play as written.

When it is required to emphasize a note occupying an unaccented part of a measure, it is designated by either of the following signs: *fx* or *sf*, or $\wedge$ or $>$. Example:— 

When a note of long duration is placed between two notes of a shorter duration of time, thereby making the weaker part of a measure the stronger, such deviation from the regular accent is called **SYNCOPIATION**:— 

Abbreviations.

For the sake of economizing space, the following abbreviations are sometimes used.

Written. 
Played. 

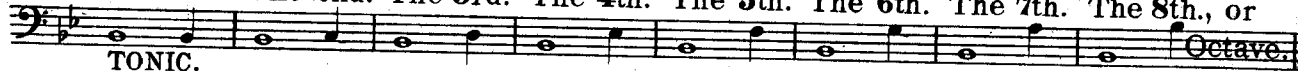
This character, $\%$, placed after a group of notes, or in the following bar, indicates that the same group or bar is to be repeated.

Written. 
Played. 

Bis.— This term signifies that the bar, or bars included within the same curve drawn over or under the bars, are to be played twice, before proceeding to the next bar, or bars.

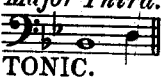
Intervals.

The distance of any note from its fundamental note, or Tonic, is called an Interval. As we have seven real notes, they are consequently seven real intervals, as follows:—

The 1st. The 2nd. The 3rd. The 4th. The 5th. The 6th. The 7th. The 8th., or

TONIC. Octave.

The Modes and their Signatures.

The Modes.— There are two Modes: the Major and Minor. In the Major mode, there are two tones from the first note, the Tonic to the third.

Major Third.

TONIC.

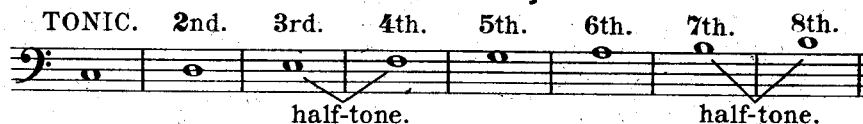
In the Minor mode, there are but one tone and one half tone from the tonic to the third. *Minor Third.*

TONIC.

Scales.

In the following Scale, which is called the Scale of C Major or Natural Scale, because there are no sharps or flats in it, it will be observed that the half tones occur between the 3rd and 4th and 7 and 8th degrees of the Scale.

Scale of C Major.



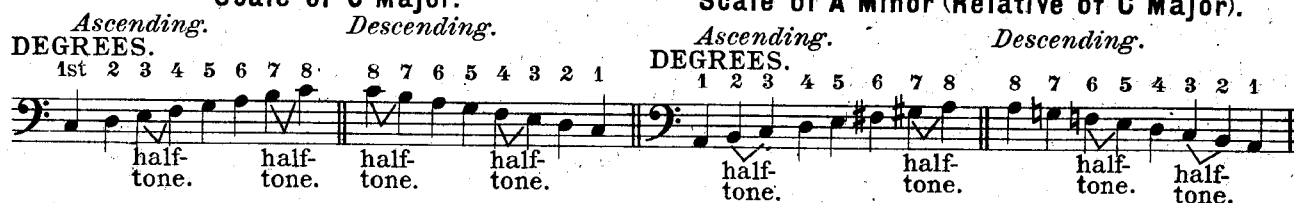
Every *Major* Scale, no matter on what note started, is so formed; hence the necessity of sharps and flats.

Every Major Scale has its *Relative* Minor, which is found one third below the Major.

Diatonic Scales.

Scale of C Major.

Scale of A Minor (Relative of C Major).



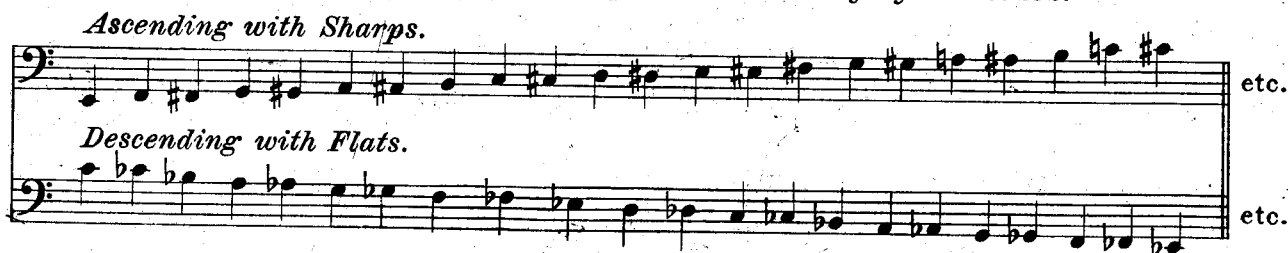
In Minor Scales, in *ascending*, the half tones occur between the second and third, and seventh and eighth degrees of the scale; in *descending*, between the fifth and sixth, and second and third.

The Minor Scale always bears the *same signature* as its Relative Major Scale, and the difference in its intervals is made by substituting extra sharps or (b)s instead of writing them at the signature.

	C Major.	G Major.	D Major.	A Major.	E Major.	B Major.
SIGNATURES:	A Minor.	E Minor.	B Minor.	F# Minor.	C# Minor.	G# Minor.
	F# Major.	Gb Major.	Db Major.	Ab Major.	Eb Major.	Bb Major.
	D# Minor.	Eb Minor.	Bb Minor.	F Minor.	C Minor.	G Minor.

Chromatic Scale.

The Chromatic Scale proceeds entirely by half-tones.

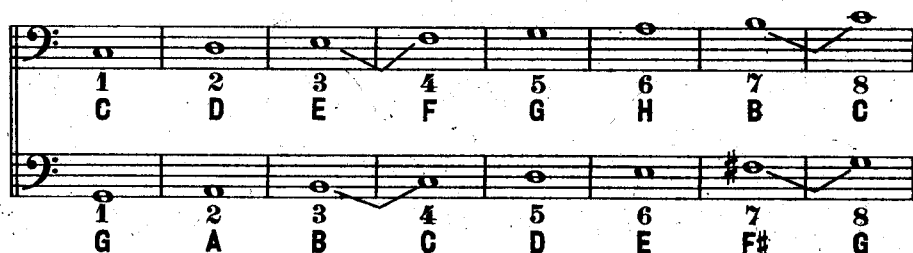


Transposition of the Keys.

When C is taken as 1, the scale or Key is said to be in its natural position, but either of the other letters may be taken as 1, in which case the scale is said to be *Transposed*. As 1 is the basis of the scale, the foundation on which it rests, so the letter which is taken for this sound is called the *Key-Note*. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the key of C; if G be taken as 1, the scale is in the key of G; if D be taken as 1, the scale is in the key of D; and so on with the rest of the seven letters; which-ever letter is taken as 1, that letter becomes the key-note of the scale.

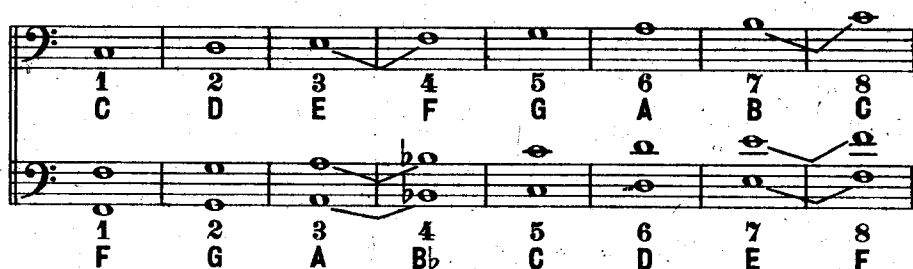
In transposing the scale, the order of the intervals, or tones and semitones, must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a *tone* from 1 to 2, a *tone* 2 to 3, a *half* (or *semitone*) from 3 to 4, a *tone* from 4 to 5, a *tone* from 5 to 6, a *tone* from 6 to 7, and a *half* tone from 7 to 8. The interval from one letter to another letter is also the same and cannot be changed,—thus, it is always a *tone* from C to D, and from D to E, a *half* tone from E to F; a *tone* from F to G, from G to A, from A to B; and a *half* tone from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute *sharpened* or *flattened* letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.

First transposition by sharps from C to G, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.



The same method is followed in all the transpositions by sharps, viz. the fifth above or fourth below is taken as 1 of a new key, in every succeeding transposition, and an additional sharp will be required also in every succeeding transposition.

To transpose the scale of flats, we take the fourth (instead of the fifth) of every new scale. F is the fourth of C; hence it is 1 of the new scale (key of F). The order of intervals must be the same in the flat keys as in the sharp; hence the B must be made flat.



Different Shades of Tone.

p means: *piano*, softly.

pp means: *pianissimo*, very softly.

f means: *forte*, loud.

ff means: *fortissimo*, very loud.

mf means: *mezzoforte*, moderately loud.

crest. or < means: *crescendo*, increasing the sound.

dim. decresc. or > means: *diminuendo*, *decrescendo*, diminishing the sound.

sf, *rf* or > means: *sforzando*, *rinforzando*, sharply accentuated.

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

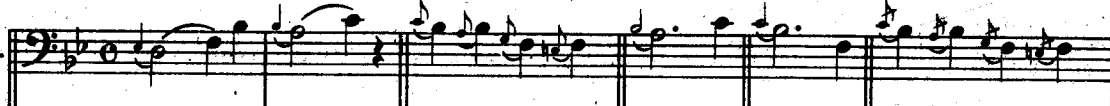
Graces Embellishments or Ornaments of Melody.

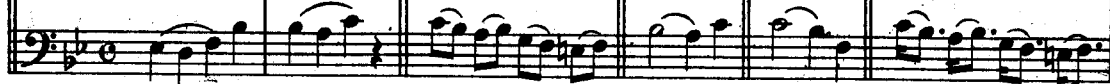
The Appoggiatura.

The appoggiatura is 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 half tone. When it is placed below the principal note it should always be at the interval of a half tone. When the appoggiatura is written so  the value of it is one 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.

Written thus. 

Played thus. 

There is also a double appoggiatura which is composed of two grace notes placed: the first one degree below the principal note, and the second one degree above.

Written thus. 

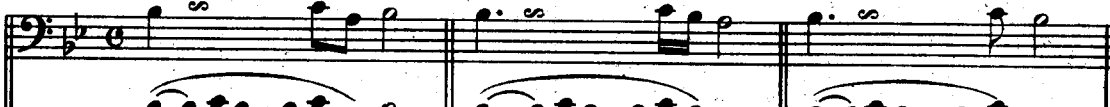
Example: 

Played thus.

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: ♯ indicates that the lowest of the three grace notes is sharpened. Should the sharp be placed above the sign thus: ♯, the upper grace note must be sharpened; or in case of a sharp above and below the sign ♯, the upper and lower grace note must be sharpened. The same rule applies to flats, only that the grace notes must be depressed half a tone in that case.

Examples.

As written. 

As played. 

With sharps, naturals and flats. 

The Passing Shake.

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



The Shake.

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

Example.

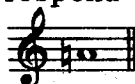


Chain of Shakes.



The Note to Sound on Any Instrument;

To correspond with *A₄*



on the Piano or Organ.

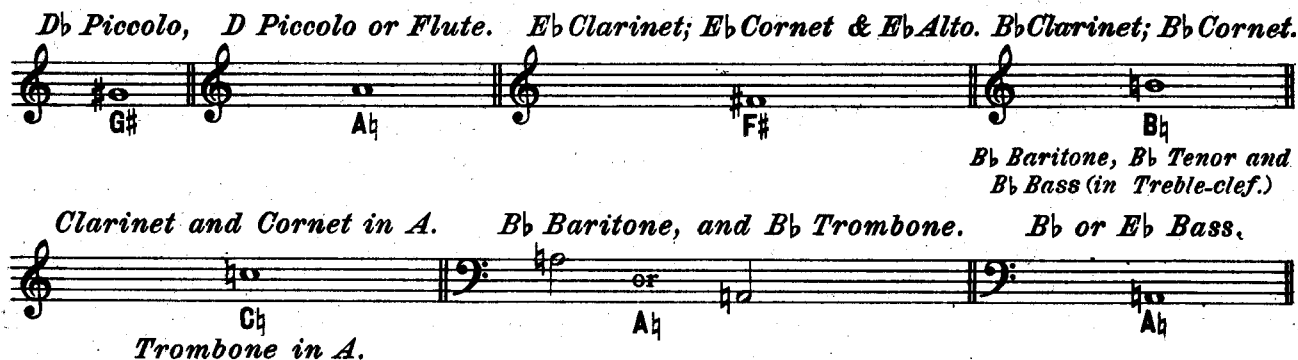
Wind.

D_b Piccolo, D Piccolo or Flute. E_b Clarinet; E_b Cornet & E_b Alto. B_b Clarinet; B_b Cornet.

B_b Baritone, B_b Tenor and B_b Bass (in Treble-clef.)

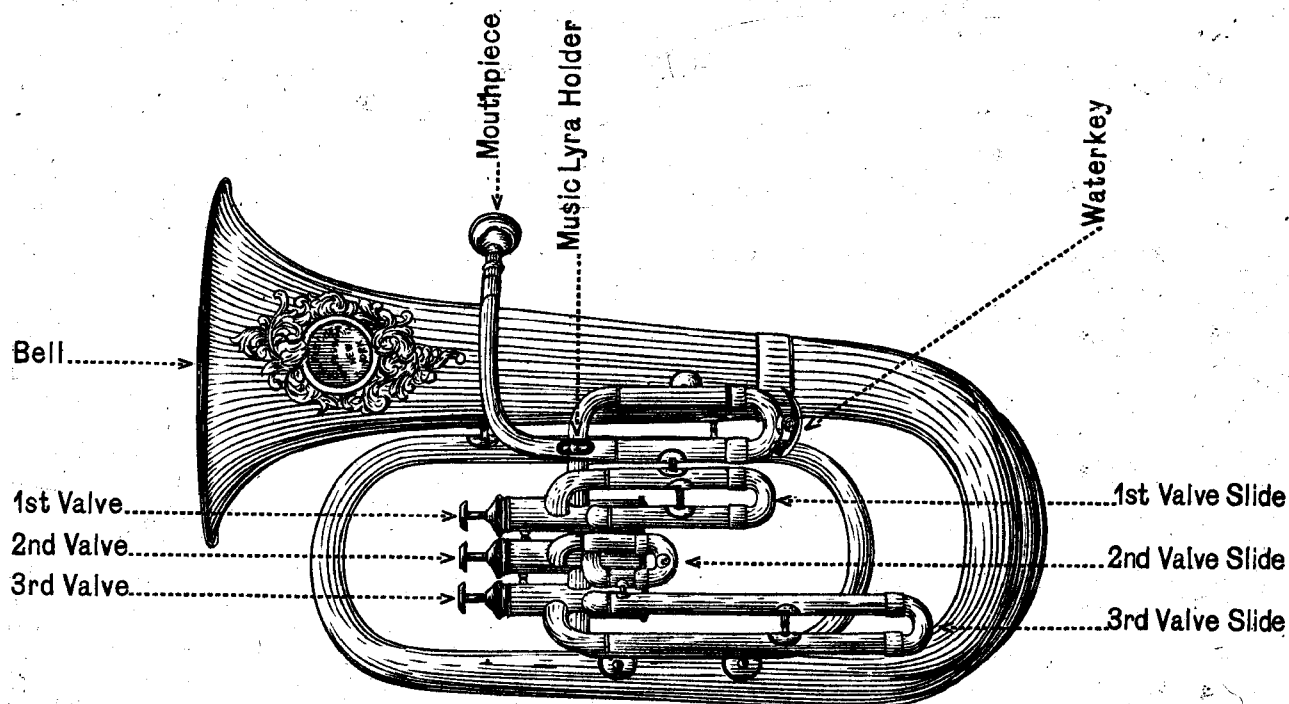
Clarinet and Cornet in A. B_b Baritone, and B_b Trombone. B_b or E_b Bass.

Trombone in A.

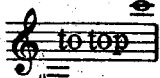
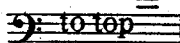


The C Clarinet; C Cornet, and all Instruments in C, will find A the same as the Piano or Organ.

Description of the Baritone. (Euphonium.)



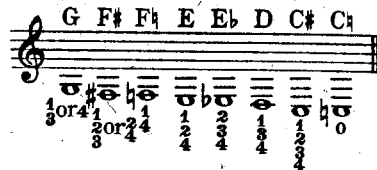
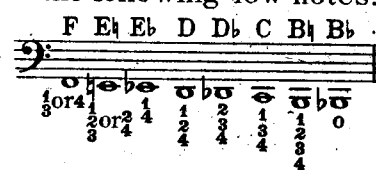
Instructions for the Baritone. (Euphonium.)

The compass of the Baritone, in the Treble or G-clef is from low Fsharp  to top C  in the Bass or F-clef from low E natural  to top Bb 

Some other notes can be obtained, above the top C  in the Treble clef, or above the top Bb  in the Bass clef, but they are little used, as they are too high to be effective, and the practice of them spoils the lips because they require too much tension.

It is possible to obtain a pedal C below the low Fsharp  in the Treble clef and a pedal Bb below the low Eb  in the Bass clef, but the note is not within the real compass of the Instrument, the proof of which is: that there are no notes between the low Fsharp and the pedal C in the Treble clef, and the low Eb and Bb in the Bass clef.

With the Baritone (Euphonium) with four Valves we can obtain the following low notes:

In the Treble clef:  In the Bass clef: 

The 4th Valve can be used in place of the 1 and 3 Valves together.

There is now made a five Valve Euphonium or Baritone.

How to hold the Baritone.

The Instrument must be held firmly, by placing the fingers of the *left* hand around the tubing at the cross $\times$ (or there about), as marked in cut of instrument.

Positions of the Mouth-piece.

The mouth-piece should be placed on the lips as near the centre as possible, two-thirds on the lower lip, and one third on the upper lip. The lips should be drawn as if trying to imitate a person smiling: the mouth nearly closed, leaving only an aperture of about one-eighth of an inch, to let out a volume of air necessary to produce the sound. The mouth-piece once on the lips must remain there. It is by more or less pressure, that the correct execution of all the sounds, high, low, or middle, is secured. In any case, avoid swelling out the cheeks or moving the chin, as such a habit impedes the emission of air and looks badly. Until a pupil has acquired the proper *Embouchure*, he must not fatigue his lips by too much practice, as they would thus lose their flexibility; the tone would become rough and "out of tune."

How to produce a Tone.

Various descriptions have been applied to the tongue in the formation of sounds. As good a one as any would be to say, that it resembles throwing a foreign substance out of the mouth, when the air is directed into the instrument.

The pupil should apply himself to the study of an easy and graceful position. In sitting or standing, the body must be erect, head up and steady, the chest thrown out, to ease the action of the lungs.

Before passing to the study of the Scale, and in order to acquire a good *Embouchure*, the pupil is recommended to practise carefully the preparatory exercises, that he may acquire suppleness of the lips, and ability to form sound.

The easiest note to be produced on the instrument treated in this Instructor, is F, (fourth line). It, therefore, will be used as a starting-point from which to pass to the production of the other notes, going alternately from the middle to the low, and again from the middle to the high, until the lips have acquired the independence necessary to the production of all the sounds with ease.

These Exercises should be played slowly, and each note struck and accented with the tongue distinctly, (the pronunciation of the letter T serves to determine the striking of the note), after the pupil has inhaled a sufficient quantity of air to allow them to be well pitched and sustained equally and correctly in sound. The student will, therefore, take great care not to press the mouth-piece too hard against the lips, and to avoid every kind of effort that would hazard the neatness of the tonguing or freedom and fullness of tone.

Tuning Slide.

The pulling out of the tuning Slide, lowers the pitch of the instrument.

The Valves.

(PISTONS).

The *Right* hand is employed to put down the Valves or pistons which must be touched almost with the extremity of the fingers, otherwise the Valves could not work freely.

The first or fore-finger touches the 1st Valve *i.e.*, the one nearest the mouth-piece.

The second or middle finger touches the 2nd or middle Valve.

The third finger touches the 3rd Valve.

The fourth Valve on a Baritone (Euphonium) is touched with the second finger of the *left* hand.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The mouth-piece must be carefully cleaned with, say, a woolen cloth, both before and after playing, in order to prevent anything injurious attaching to it. Avoid using another's mouth-piece if it is still moist, not thoroughly clean or still warm, as it is easy to catch a sore mouth. It is, for this reason, unadvisable to lend ones own.

Keep the instrument always free from dust; which readily mixes with the moisture occasioned by the breath and thus forms a crust which detracts from the purity and brilliancy of the tone.

After blowing, take care that all the water which has accumulated runs off through the water-key and slides, as otherwise verdigris, (which is as bad for the player as for the instrument,) easily forms.

Water often accumulates while playing to such an extent that it interferes with the intonation and even causes the tone to "crack." The gurgling produced by such accumulation is very noticeable.

Advantage must be taken of the pauses in order to discharge the water, but never through the mouth-piece which act is disgusting and shows at once the vulgar musician.

The tuning and valve slides must be kept in such a condition that they can be easily withdrawn and replaced.

This is obtained by the use of tallow, but very little must be used and it must not be allowed to become rancid.

Be particular not to apply such substance to the valves or pistons.

The Valves should be wiped often enough to keep them clean all the time; a little saliva is the best lubricator (no oil) to keep them in good working order.

Keep corks and pads on valve caps in perfect order, also good spring and cork on water-key.

With some people a sediment will collect in the leading or main line tube, from the mouth - piece round to the valves.

A good instrument may be made badly out of tune by this obstruction. To clean this remove set-piece (when possible) and tuning slide; attach a small piece of cotton cloth, enough to fill the tube, to a small soft wire; push wire through and draw cloth after it; this should be done every month when instrument is in constant use.

Springs may be made noiseless by rubbing tallow on them (no oil).

Should a player's lips have a crack, good lip-salve, or vinegar diluted with water, must be used. The latter contracts the lips and renders them firm.

When the lips show signs of weakness the playing must cease for a time. It is, therefore, better to play little and often, especially in beginning.

In order to polish an instrument a linen rag or strip is dipped into fine oil and the finest rotten-stone, or Viennese chalk (whitening), is used to rub the instrument carefully therewith. Other materials wear the metal.

TAKE CARE TO AVOID THE FOLLOWING FAULTS.

- 1— Spluttering with the tongue.
- 2— Uncertainty of lipping, *i.e.* unsteadiness of tone.
- 3— Direct breathing with the chest.
- 4— Wasting of the breath.
- 5— Nodding with the head, which disturbs the lipping.
- 6— Swaying motions of the body, especially of the arms which interferes with the fingering.
- 7— Failure to press the valves or pistons, fully home, which produces dull, imperfect sounds and bungling effects.
- 8— Raising the fingers too high, which causes the tones to come too late, or at least, impedes rapidity of execution.
- 9— Not raising them high enough to fully release the valves or pistons, which both spoils the tone and the elasticity of action.
- 10— Loud, audible breathing when one or more sounds are being blown.
- 11— Beating time with the foot; in short, whatever interferes with exact and easy execution - agreeable presence - good position of the body, etc. must be carefully avoided.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

0 — Open notes, 1—first finger, 2—second finger, 3—third finger, $\frac{1}{2}$ —first and second fingers together, $\frac{1}{3}$ —first and third fingers together, $\frac{2}{3}$ —second and third fingers together, $\frac{1}{3}$ —first, second and third fingers together.

NB: This page is not intended for practice, but for the purpose of showing the compass of the single and combined valves.

The Study of the same is very essential to the pupil, as it contains the complete fingering of the instrument.

Note. The pupil will begin practise first; on the Preparatory exercises page 19.

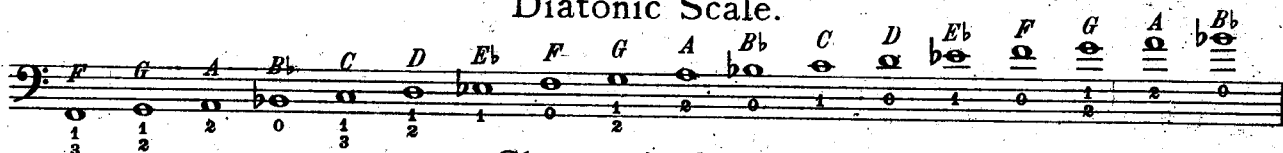
COMPLETE TABLES OF FINGERING

for the

 B $\flat$ Baritone,

B $\flat$ Valved Trombone,—B $\flat$ Tenor,— B $\flat$ Bass.

Diatonic Scale.



Chromatic Scale.

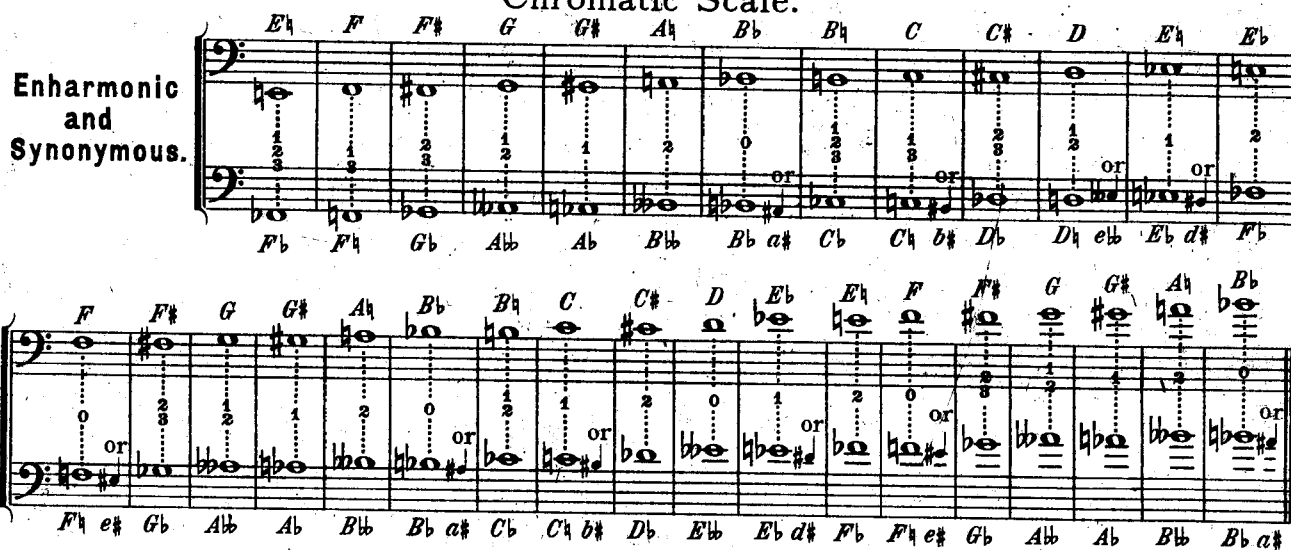


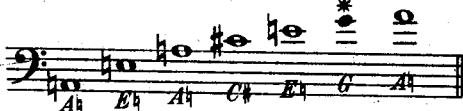
Table of Harmonics,

for each of the seven lengths on instruments, with three descending valves.

Note: The small notes, surmounted by a star, (*) are produced by artificial fingering, and are to be avoided as much as possible, since they not only come out in bad tune, but are also detrimental to the instrument.

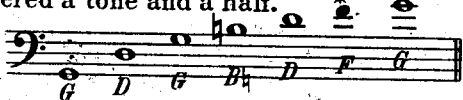
The use of the 2nd Valve lowers the pitch of the instrument a half tone.

2nd VALVE.



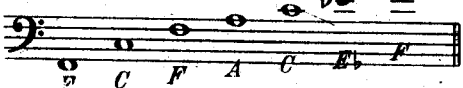
By using the 1st and 2nd Valves together, or the 3rd Valve alone, the pitch is lowered a tone and a half. * ♪

**1st & 2nd
VALVES,
or 3rd VALVE
alone.**



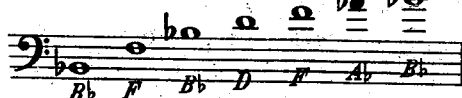
By using the 1st and 3rd Valves together the pitch is lowered two tones and a half.

**1st & 3rd
VALVES.**



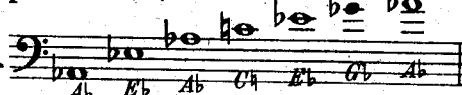
Open notes, so called, because obtained without the use of Valves. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

**OPEN
NOTES.**



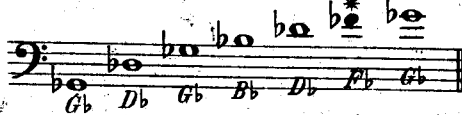
The use of the 1st Valve lowers the pitch a tone.

1st VALVE.



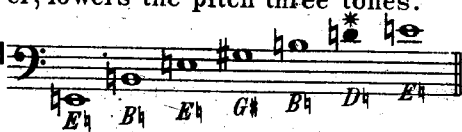
By using the 2nd and 3rd Valves together the pitch is lowered two tones.

**2nd & 3rd
VALVES.**



The use of all three Valves together, lowers the pitch three tones.

**1st, 2nd & 3rd
VALVES.**



Major and Minor Scales and Chords

in the keys most used.

17

Major Scales.

Scale in

Chords.

1 B $\flat$
major.

(Two flats.)

Observe where the half-tones $\vee$ occur

4 E $\flat$
major.

(Three flats.)

5 F
major.

(One flat.)

8 A $\flat$
major.

(Four flats.)

2 C
major.

(All naturals.)

3 D $\flat$
major.

(Five flats.)

7 G
major.

(One sharp.)

6 G $\flat$
major.

(Six flats.)

D
major.

(Two sharps.)

G $\flat$
major.

(Seven flats.)

Minor Scales.

NOTE: A musical composition in a minor scale or key bears the same signature as that of its relative major, the sixth and seventh degrees being regulated by accidentals.

Scale in *Chords.*

G
minor, relative of B $\flat$ major.

Observe where the half-tones $\vee$ occur.

C
minor, rel. of E $\flat$ major.

D
minor, rel. of F major.

F
minor, rel. of A $\flat$ major.

A
minor, rel. of C major.

B $\flat$
minor, rel. of D $\flat$ major.

E
minor, rel. of G major.

E $\flat$
minor, rel. of G $\flat$ major.

B $\flat$
minor, rel. of D major.

A $\flat$
minor, rel. of G $\flat$ major.

Preparatory Exercises.

19

OBSERVATION: Each exercise between repeat bars should be repeated till the execution is perfect, and be finished with the note surmounted by the pause (⌒).

Pronounce the letter T for each note.

Names of the notes: F

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

Diatonic Scale of Bb major.

This sign shows where the half tones occur.

15.

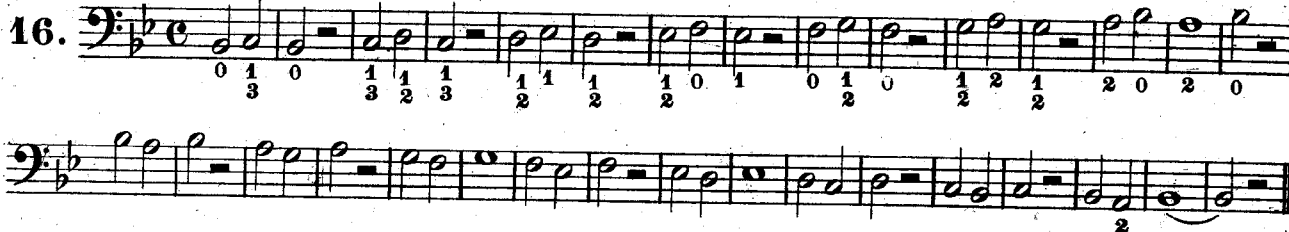
Exercises on Intervals.

Observe the time now, and count four beats to a bar.

Key of B $\flat$.

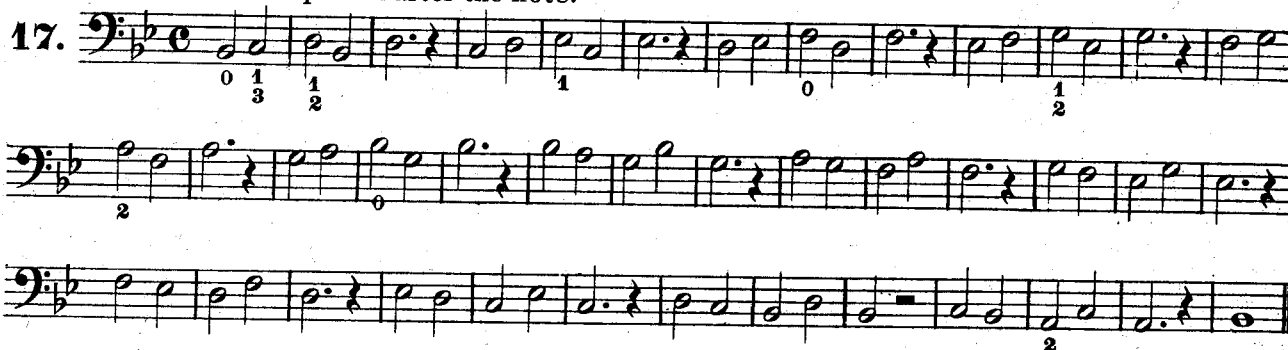
Observe the Rests.

SECONDS.

16. 

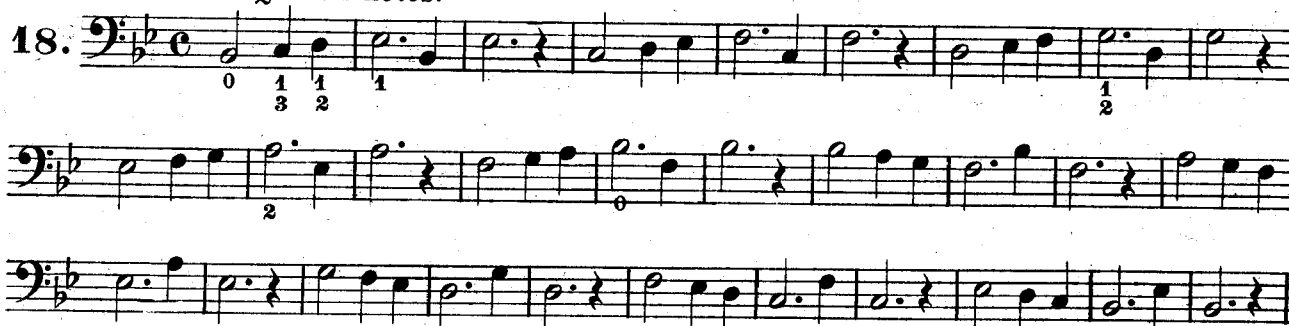
THIRDS.

Observe the Dot placed after the note.

17. 

Observe the Quarter notes.

FOURTHS.

18. 

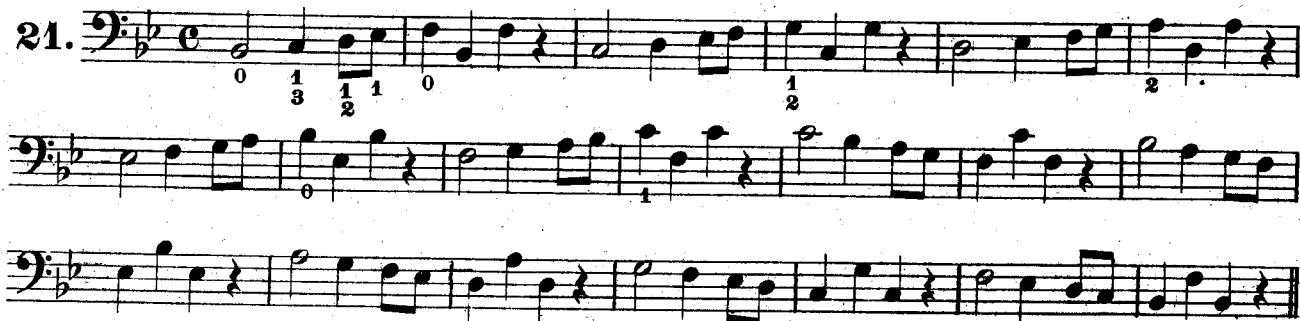
Preparatory Exercises.

19.  20. 

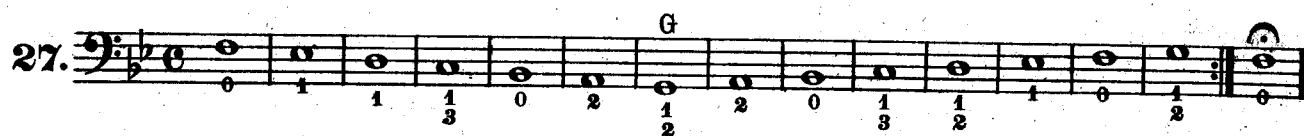
Exercises on Intervals.

Observe the Eighth notes.

FIFTHS.

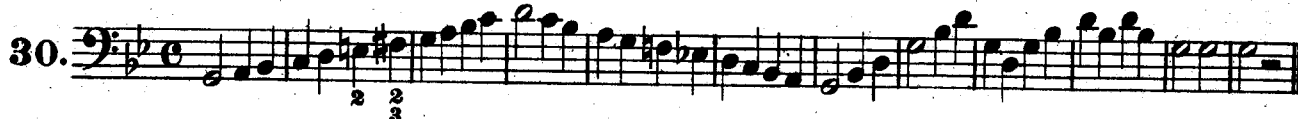
21. 

Preparatory Exercises.

Scales and Studies in B $\flat$ major and G minor.B $\flat$ major Scale.

G minor Scale.

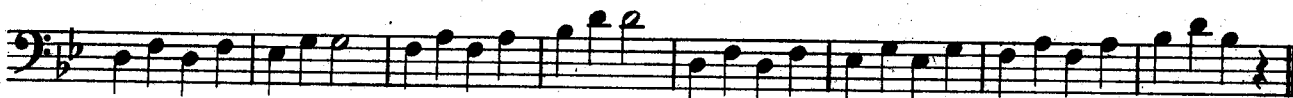
Observe the E $\flat$ and F $\sharp$ and how fingered.



*) Observe the Tempo.

Studies.

*) Moderato.



*) Observe the staccato notes, played short and distinct.

Moderato.



33.

Moderato. Exercises in Various Rhythmical Forms.

34.

35.

36.

*) Observe the abbreviations.

37.

38.

39.

40.

41.

It is advisable to practice the above exercise with the following articulations.

E♭ major Scale.

*) Observe the $A\flat$ and how fingered.

C minor Scale.

*) Observe the $A\sharp$ and $B\flat$ and how fingered.

Study in Eb major.

Moderato.

9761-31

Study in C minor.

*) Observe the C $\sharp$ and how fingered, also the *D. C.* Sign.

Allegro.



Fine.

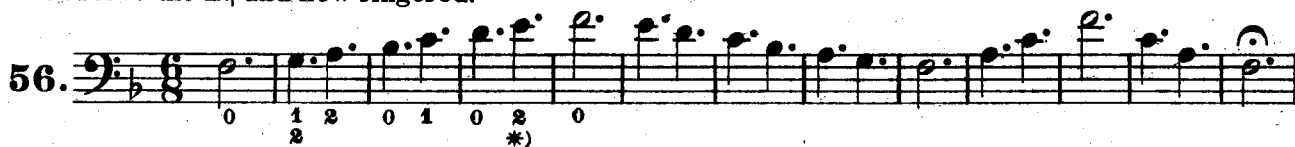


D. C. al Fine.

Scales and Studies in F major and D minor.

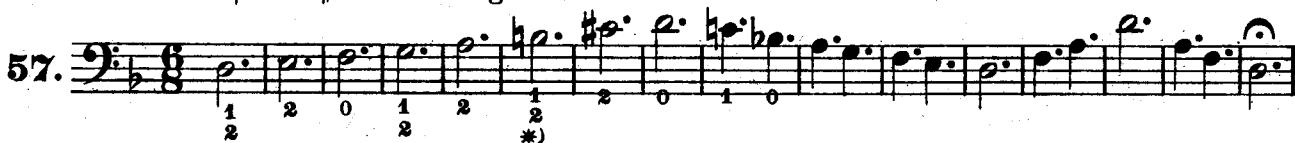
F major Scale.

*) Observe the E $\flat$ and how fingered.



D minor Scale.

*) Observe the B $\flat$ and C $\sharp$ and how fingered.



Study in F major.



*) Observe the G# and how fingered.

Study in D minor.

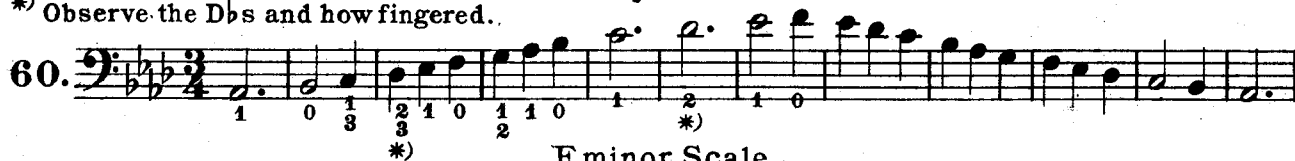
Allegro.

59. 

Scales and Exercises in Ab major and F minor.

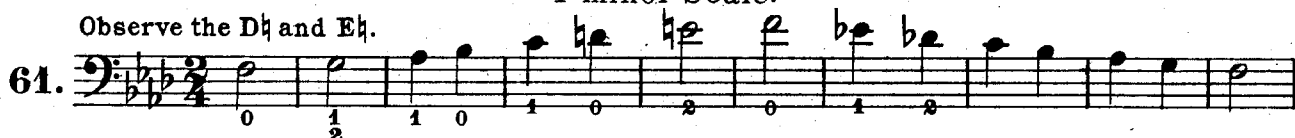
Ab major Scale.

*) Observe the Dbs and how fingered.

60. 

F minor Scale.

Observe the D# and Eb.

61. 

Exercises in Ab major for the Use of the 1st Valve.

62. 

63. 

64. 

65. 

66. 

67. 

Study in F minor.

Observe the 16th Rests.

Allegro.

68. 

D. C. al Fine.

Exercises on Different Articulations.

69. 

70. 

71. 

72. 

73. 

74. 

75. 



Study in D $\flat$ major.

31

Moderato.

88.

Allegro.

Study in B $\flat$ minor.

89.

Allegro.

Study in D $\flat$ major.

90.

99. 

100. 

101. 

102. 

103. 

Exercises for the Fingers.

104. 





105. 







Studies in Double Tongueing.

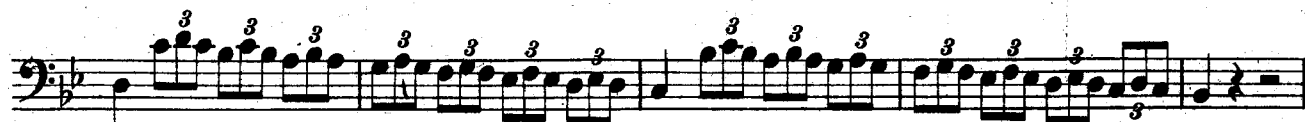
Double-tongueing is produced by causing the tip of the tongue to strike the lips quickly with every single note and thus introducing the wind into the instrument. The player pronounces inaudibly such syllables as: *tay-gay, tay-gay, tong, gay tay, gay, tong— tee-kee, tee-kee, tong, kee-tee, kee, tong—* or *teekay, cattay, kettay, tong*. In France *tu-ku, tu-ku, tu* is generally used. These exercises must be begun very slowly, in order that each note is made perfectly distinct.



Triple Tongueing.

Use the syllables: *tee-kee-tee, tay-kay-tay, or tu-ku-tu.*

Allegro.



Practice the above exercise also in the following different styles.



Allegro.

110.

Musical score for exercise 110, Allegro, in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a 2/4 time signature. The piece consists of six staves of music, primarily featuring eighth-note triplets. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to two flats. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Variation.

111.

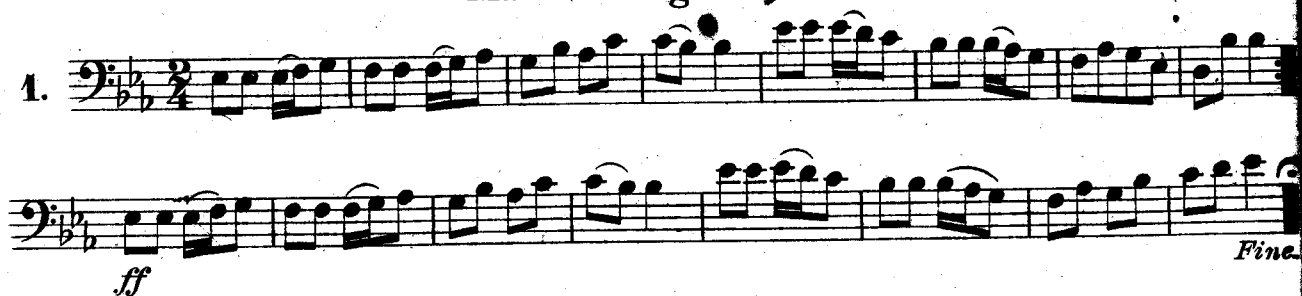
Musical score for exercise 111, Variation, in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The piece consists of six staves of music, primarily featuring sixteenth-note sextuplets. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to two flats. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fine.

D. S. al Fine.

15 Recreations.

Madame Angot Polka.

1.  *ff* *Fine.*

Grand March.

2.  *ff* *mf* *ff* *Fine.*

Prince Imperial Galop.

3.  *f* *Fine.*

TRIO.  *p* *D.C.*

Kiss Waltz.

37

4.

p

f

Fine.

D.S. to % al Trio.

TRIO.

D.C.

Fisher's Hornpipe.

5.

mf

ff

1. 2.

Beethoven's Spirit Waltz.

6.

p

f

Fine.

D.C.

Schottische "Merry Hearts."

7. *p*

f

ff

TRIO.

Fine. p

D.C. al Fine.

This musical score is for a Schottische piece titled "Merry Hearts." It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff is marked with fortissimo (*ff*). The fourth staff introduces a TRIO section. The fifth staff concludes with a "Fine. p" marking. The sixth staff ends with a "D.C. al Fine." instruction.

Waltz "Violets."

8. *f*

This musical score is for a Waltz piece titled "Violets." It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

Mazurka "Sweet Fern."

9. *p*

Fine. f

D.C. al Fine

This musical score is for a Mazurka piece titled "Sweet Fern." It is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff concludes with a "Fine. f" marking. The third staff ends with a "D.C. al Fine." instruction.

Bolero "Zeta."

39

10. *p*

This musical score for Bolero "Zeta" consists of five staves of music in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note pattern. The second staff features a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the eighth-note melody with some chromatic alterations. The fourth staff shows a change in the bass line with dotted rhythms. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Kendall's Reel.

11. *p*

The musical score for Kendall's Reel is written on three staves in bass clef, 2/4 time, and B-flat major. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains a series of eighth-note runs. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and includes a repeat sign. The third staff continues the fast-paced eighth-note pattern, ending with a final note.

My Queen Waltz.

12. *p*

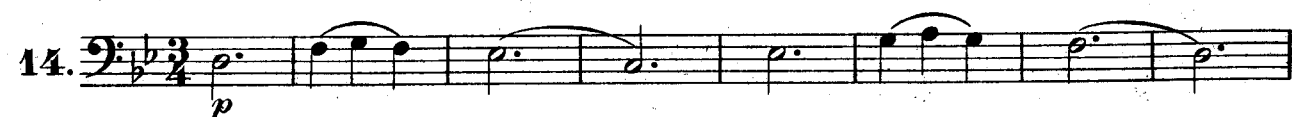
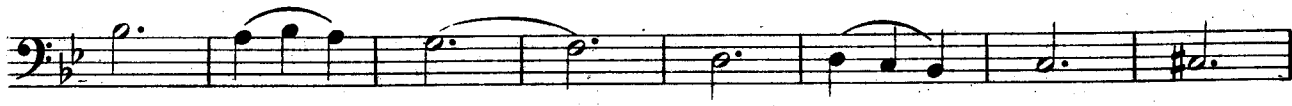
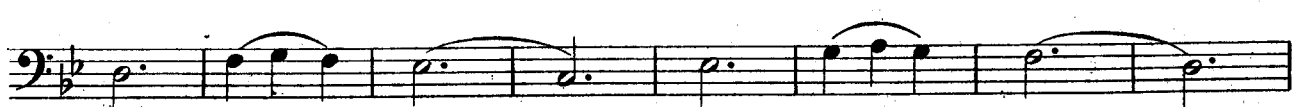
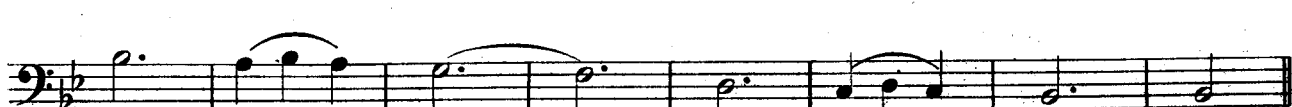
This musical score for My Queen Waltz is composed of five staves in bass clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first three staves feature a melody of dotted half notes and whole notes. The fourth staff introduces a forte (*f*) dynamic and a more active bass line with eighth notes. The fifth staff concludes with a first and second ending bracket, followed by a double bar line and the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

The Anvil Polka.

13. 




Myosotis Waltz.

14. 








Boccaccio March.

41

15. *f*

ff

TRIO.

f

ff

73 Standard, National and Sacred Melodies.

Home, Sweet Home.

BISHOP.

Andante.

1.

The Old Pink Thorn.

CLARIBEL.

Moderato.

2.

Annie Laurie.

SCOTCH AIR.

Andante.

3.

Long, Long, Ago.

ENGLISH AIR.

Andante.

4.

Published by Carl Fischer, New York.

The Low Back Car.

43

Allegro moderato.

LOVER.

5. *p* *a tempo* *rall* *p*

Auld Robin Gray.

SCOTCH AIR.

Lento.

6. *p* *dolce.* *cresc.* *rall* *p*

Old Folks at Home.

FOSTER.

Andante.

7. *p* *mf* 1. 2.

Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground.

FOSTER.

Andante.

8. *p* *f*

The Campbells are Coming.

SCOTCH AIR.

Allegro.

9. *mf* *f*

Wearing of the Green.

Allegro moderato.

IRISH AIR.

10. Musical score for 'Wearing of the Green' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. The music is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The second staff is marked 'f' (forte). The third staff continues the melody. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Girl I Left Behind Me.

Allegro.

11. Musical score for 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The second staff is marked 'ff' (fortissimo). The third staff continues the melody. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

My Old Kentucky Home.

Andante.

FOSTER.

12. Musical score for 'My Old Kentucky Home' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff is marked 'p' (piano). The second staff has first and second endings marked '1' and '2'. The third staff is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and also has first and second endings marked '1' and '2'. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Katy Darling.

Moderato.

BELLINI.

13. Musical score for 'Katy Darling' in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff is marked 'p' (piano). The second staff is marked 'f' (forte). The third staff continues the melody. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Oh, Ye Tears.

ABT.

Andante



Plaintive

Aileen Aroon.

CONVERSE.



Moderato.

Bonnie Jean.

SCOTCH AIR.



Andante.

Last Rose of Summer.

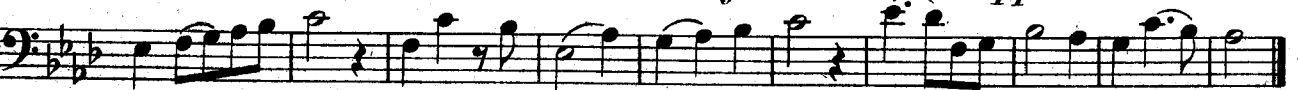
MOORE.



When the Swallows Homeward Fly.

ABT.

Andantino.



How Can I Leave Thee?

CRAMER.

Andante.

19.

Blue Bells of Scotland.

SCOTCH AIR.

Andante moderato.

20.

I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.

CLARIBEL.

Slowly

21.

Long Long Weary Day.

GERMAN AIR.

Moderato.

22.

Good Bye, Sweetheart.

HATTON.

Moderato.

23.

The Rose of Allandale.

47

Moderato.

NELSON.

24

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

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first piece, 'The Rose of Allandale'. It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third staff contains a series of dynamic markings: piano (*p*), forte (*f*), piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and mezzo-forte (*mf*).

The Minstrel Boy.

IRISH AIR.

Moderato.

25

mf
f *p*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the second piece, 'The Minstrel Boy'. It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Coming Thro' the Rye.

SCOTCH AIR.

Moderato.

26

p *f*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the third piece, 'Coming Thro' the Rye'. It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a first and second ending bracket.

Bonny Doon.

SCOTCH AIR.

Allegretto.

27

p *f*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the fourth piece, 'Bonny Doon'. It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

Why Do Summer Roses Fade?

BARKER.

Andante.

28

p *mf*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the fifth piece, 'Why Do Summer Roses Fade?'. It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Juanita.

Andante.

NORTON.

29. 

Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still

Andante.

WRIGHTON.

30. 

Robin Adair.

Andante.

SCOTCH AIR.

31. 

Mary of Argyle.

Allegretto:

NELSON.

32. 

My Lodging is on the Cold Ground.

49

Andante.

33. Musical notation for the first piece, 'My Lodging is on the Cold Ground'. It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time, with a key signature of two flats. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Adieu.

ABT.

34. Musical notation for the second piece, 'Adieu'. It consists of two staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time, with a key signature of two flats. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*), a forte (*f*) dynamic, a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, a piano (*pp*) dynamic, and a *f poco rit.* marking.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

KIALLMARK.

Andante.

35. Musical notation for the third piece, 'The Old Oaken Bucket'. It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time, with a key signature of two flats. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff includes a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The third staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic.

When Nightly My Wild Harp.

BARKER.

Andante.

36. Musical notation for the fourth piece, 'When Nightly My Wild Harp'. It consists of four staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Moderato.

Killarney.

BALFE.

37. *p*

pp *a tempo* *p* *rall.* *mf*

Within A Mile Of Edinburgh.

SCOTCH AIR.

38. *Moderato.* *p*

mf *a tempo* *accel.* *mf* *ad lib.*

My Pretty Jane.

BISHOP.

39. *Andante.* *p*

mf

Flow Gently Sweet Afton.

SPILMAN.

40. *Andante.* *p*

mf

The Exile's Lament.

51

ROCH ALBERT.

41. *Andante.*

p

rall.

Agitato.

mf a tempo

mf

p rall.

42. *Moderato*

America, or God Save The King.

p

f

43. *Allegretto*

Yankee Doodle.

p

f

D. C.

44. *Con spirito*

Hail to the Chief.

SCOTCH AIR.

f

p

f

45. *Con spirito*

Star Spangled Banner.

KEY.

f

p

a tempo

rit.

Hail Columbia.

Maestoso.

46. Musical score for 'Hail Columbia' in bass clef, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Maestoso'. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *p* again. There are also triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes.

Red, White and Blue.

Moderato

47. Musical score for 'Red, White and Blue' in bass clef, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Moderato'. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes.

The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls.

IRISH AIR.

Andante

48. Musical score for 'The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls' in bass clef, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Andante'. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

Auld Lang Syne.

SCOTCH AIR

Moderato.

49. Musical score for 'Auld Lang Syne' in bass clef, 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Moderato'. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

Vive la Canadienne.

53

Allegro moderato.

50. *Fine.*
f *D. S. al Fine.*

French National Hymn.

(Partant Pour La Syrie.)

Andante.

51. *f* *p* *f*

Die Wacht Am Rhein.

C. WILHELM.

Allegro moderato.

52. *f* *p* *cresc.* *ff*

St. Patrick's Day.

IRISH AIR.

Allegretto

53. *mf* *f*

La Marseillaise.

Maestoso.

R. DE LISLE.

54.

Andantino.

In Happy Moments.

WALLACE.

55.

Moderato.

Air from Traviata.

VERDI.

56.

Scenes that are Brightest.

W. V. WALLACE.

Moderato.

57.

The Heart Bowed Down.

55

BALFE.

Larghetto.

58.

You'll Remember Me.

BALFE.

Andante.

59.

Sacred Melodies.

Rock of Ages.

Andante con èspress.

60.

Come We That Love the Lord.

SCHUMANN.

Moderato.

61.

He Giveth His Beloved Sleep.

F. ABT.

Andantino.

62.

I Need Thee Every Hour.

Andantino.

63. 

Flee as a Bird.

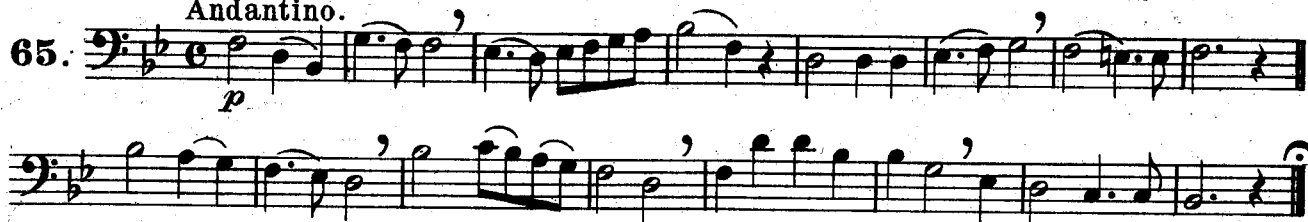
Moderato espress.

DANA.

64. 

Come Ye Disconsolate.

Andantino.

65. 

I Left it all to Jesus.

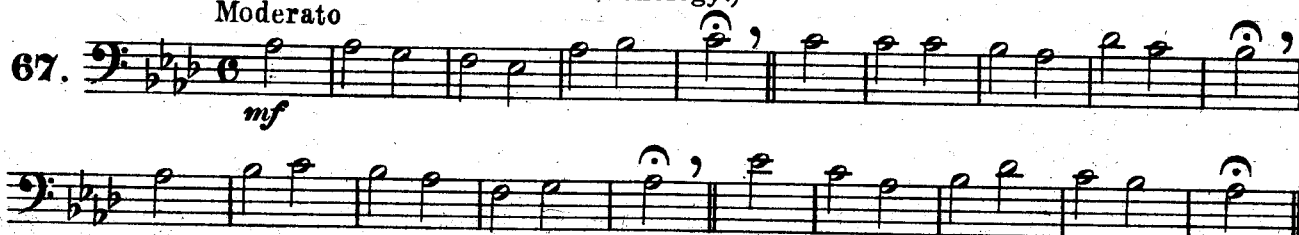
Moderato.

66. 

Old Hundred.

(Doxology.)

Moderato

67. 

Twenty Operatic Melodies as Solo Pieces.

57

Andante.

MOZART.

1.

p

f

p

f

Lento.

LORTZING.

2.

p

mf

rit.

P a tempo

f

Larghetto.

DONIZETTI.

3.

p

mf

f

p

f

Cad.

rit.

a piacere rit.

Andante.

ROSSINI.

4.

Andante.

MEHUL.

5.

Allegro.

ROSSINI.

6.

Moderato.

DONIZETTI.

7.

Vivace.

DONIZETTI.



Allegro.

MOZART.



Andante.

DONIZETTI.



Larghetto.

DONIZETTI.

11. *p* *f*

Adagio.

MEHUL.

12. *p* *f* *p*

Andantino.

ROSSINI.

13. *p* *f* *cresc.* *ad lib.* *f*

Larghetto.

DONIZETTI.

14. *p* *mf* *f*

Allegro moderato.

61
DONIZETTI.

15. *f*

p

poco più cresc.

f

ad lib.

Allegretto.

MOZART.

16. *mf*

cresc.

Andante sostenuto.

BELLINI.

17. *f*

Larghetto.

MOZART.

18. *mf*

Moderato.

MEYERBEER.

19. *ff* *pp* *ff*

Cantabile.

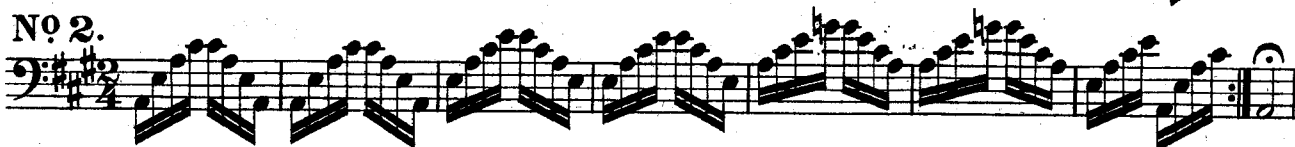
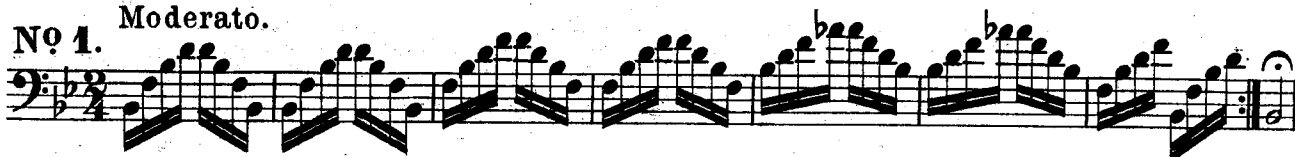
DONIZETTI.

20. *p* *cresc.* *rit.*

Eight Preludes in Various Keys.

63

No 1. Moderato.



The above preludes are also to be played in the following different ways.



Blue Bells of Scotland.

Air Varié.

Moderato.

Tutti.

THEME.

PAUL de VILLE.

The musical score for the Theme is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *Tutti.* marking. The second staff includes *p* and *mf* dynamics. The third staff includes *rall.*, *a tempo*, and *mf* markings, ending with a repeat sign.

VAR. I.

VAR. I. is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and common time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with an *Allegro moderato.* tempo marking. The second staff includes a *Tutti.* marking. The third staff includes an *Allegro moderato.* tempo marking and a *mf* dynamic.

VAR. II.

VAR. II. is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and common time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with an *Andante moderato.* tempo marking. The second staff includes a *Tutti.* marking. The third staff includes an *Andante moderato.* tempo marking and a *mf* dynamic.

FINALE.

FINALE. is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and common time. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with an *Allo Presto.* tempo marking and a *p* dynamic. The second staff includes a *rall.* marking and a *ff* dynamic.

The Minstrel Boy.

65

Moderato.

Air Varié.

PAUL de VILLE.

Tutti. *p* *Solo.*

f *Tutti.*

VAR. I.

Tutti.

VAR. II.

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It consists of a main piece and two variations. The main piece begins with a 'Tutti' marking and a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a 'Solo' section. It features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. A forte (f) dynamic is introduced later. The first variation (VAR. I.) is marked 'Tutti' and features a triplet of eighth notes. The second variation (VAR. II.) is also marked 'Tutti' and is characterized by extensive triplet patterns throughout. The score is arranged in five systems, each containing one or more staves. A small illustration of a Minstrel Boy in a top hat and tailcoat is positioned in the center of the page, between the first and second systems of the main piece.

This Solo is published for Band complete, Price \$ 1.00
9761-31

Baritone and Piano 50 cents.