*Handel at the Harpsichora—Permission of Steinway & Sons*

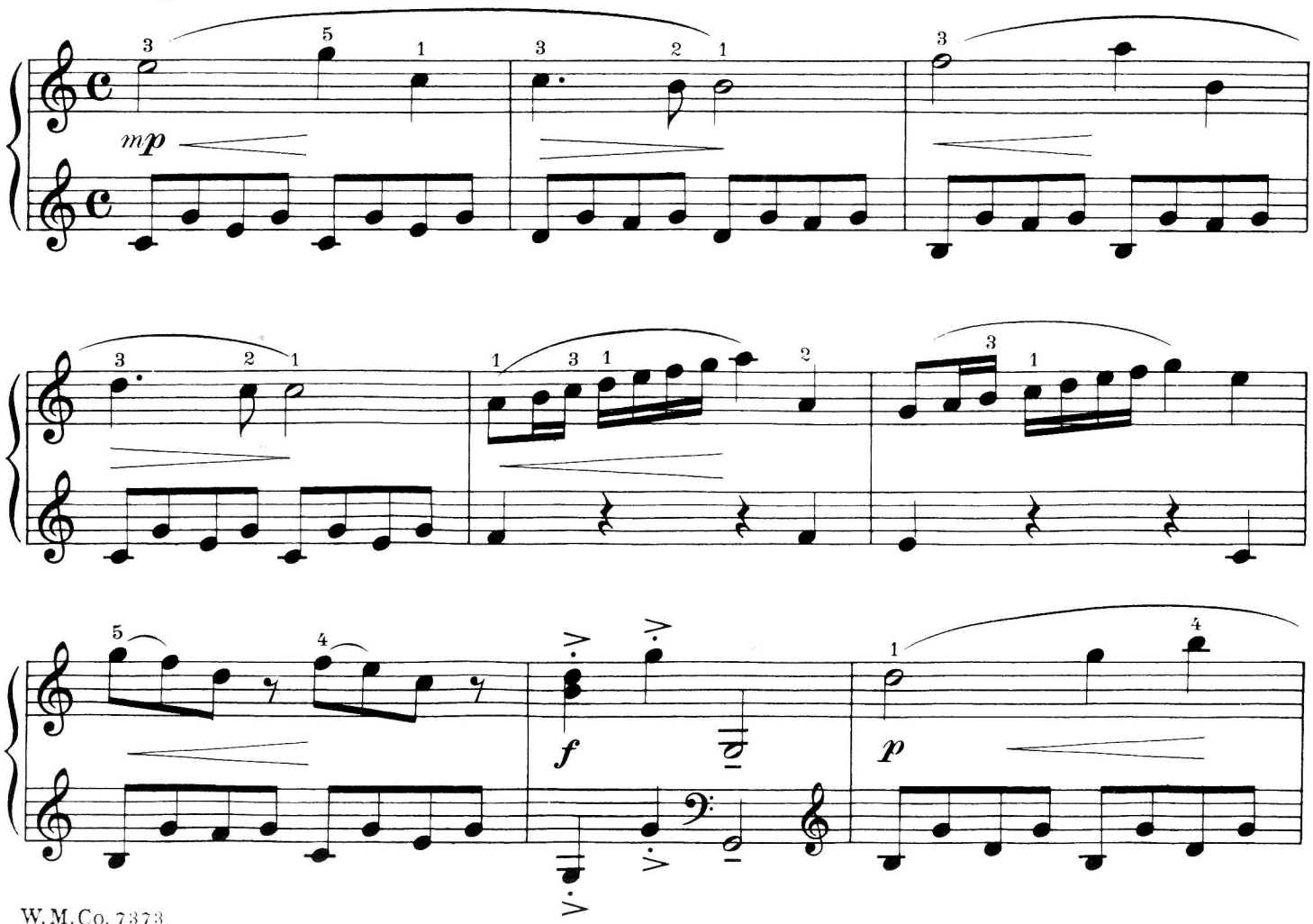
In earlier days, the forerunners of the piano were the Harpsichord, the Clavichord and the Spinet.

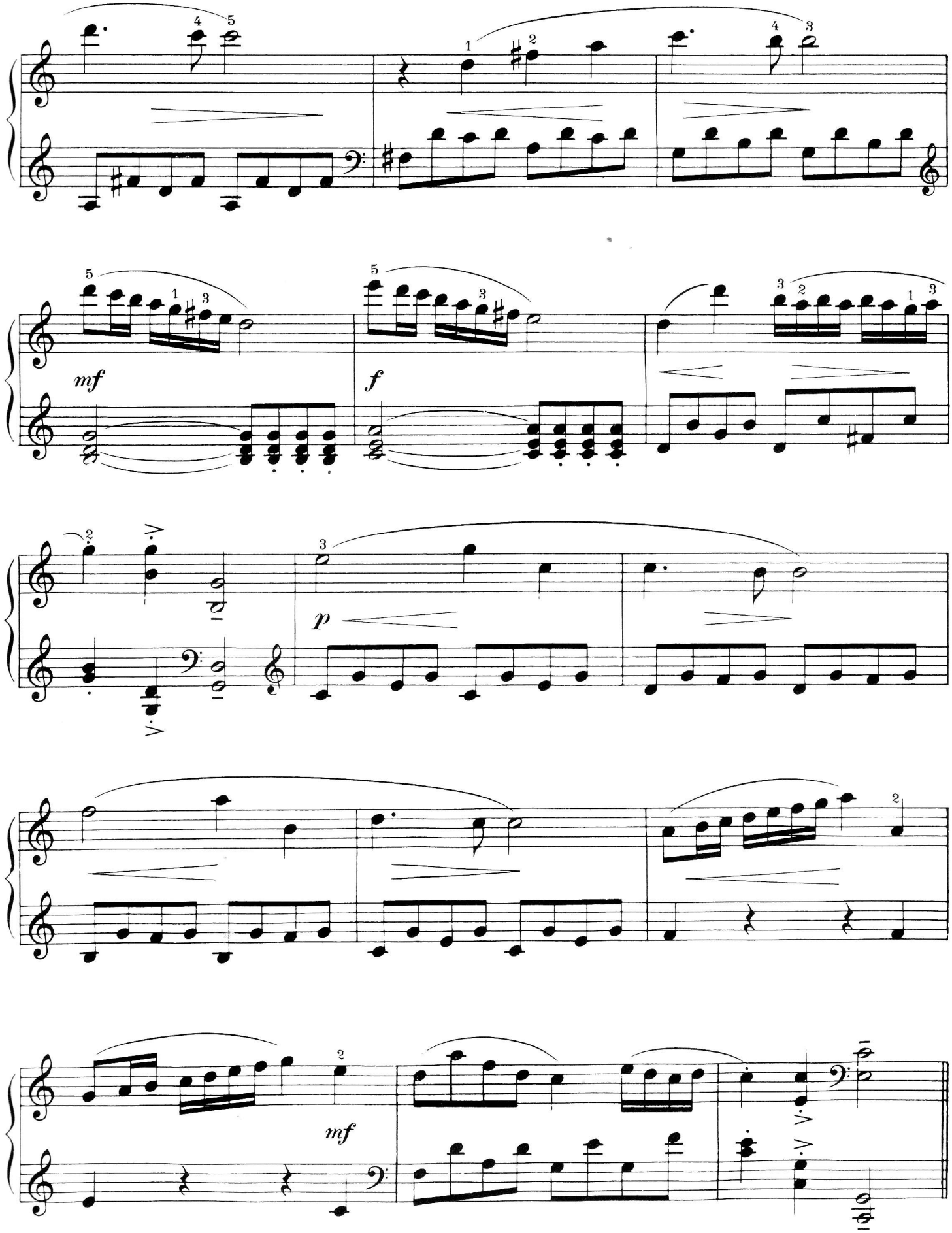
These instruments had a tinkling sound compared with the piano of to-day and because they had very little sustaining power, the music written for them contained many graceful ornaments and running passages such as scale and arpeggio figures.

The following is an example of the type of music heard on these instruments. Because of their construction it was necessary to play each key with a sharp, decisive finger attack. When playing this piece, use your best possible finger action and try to imitate the effect of a Harpsichord.

# Sonatina

Allegro moderato




mf
f
p
mf

Here is an old tune that was a favorite in your great-grandmother's day.

It was heard as background music in the melodramas of that period and later it was put to the same use in silent movies.

Use the pedal carefully and play the melody with your best possible singing tone.

from

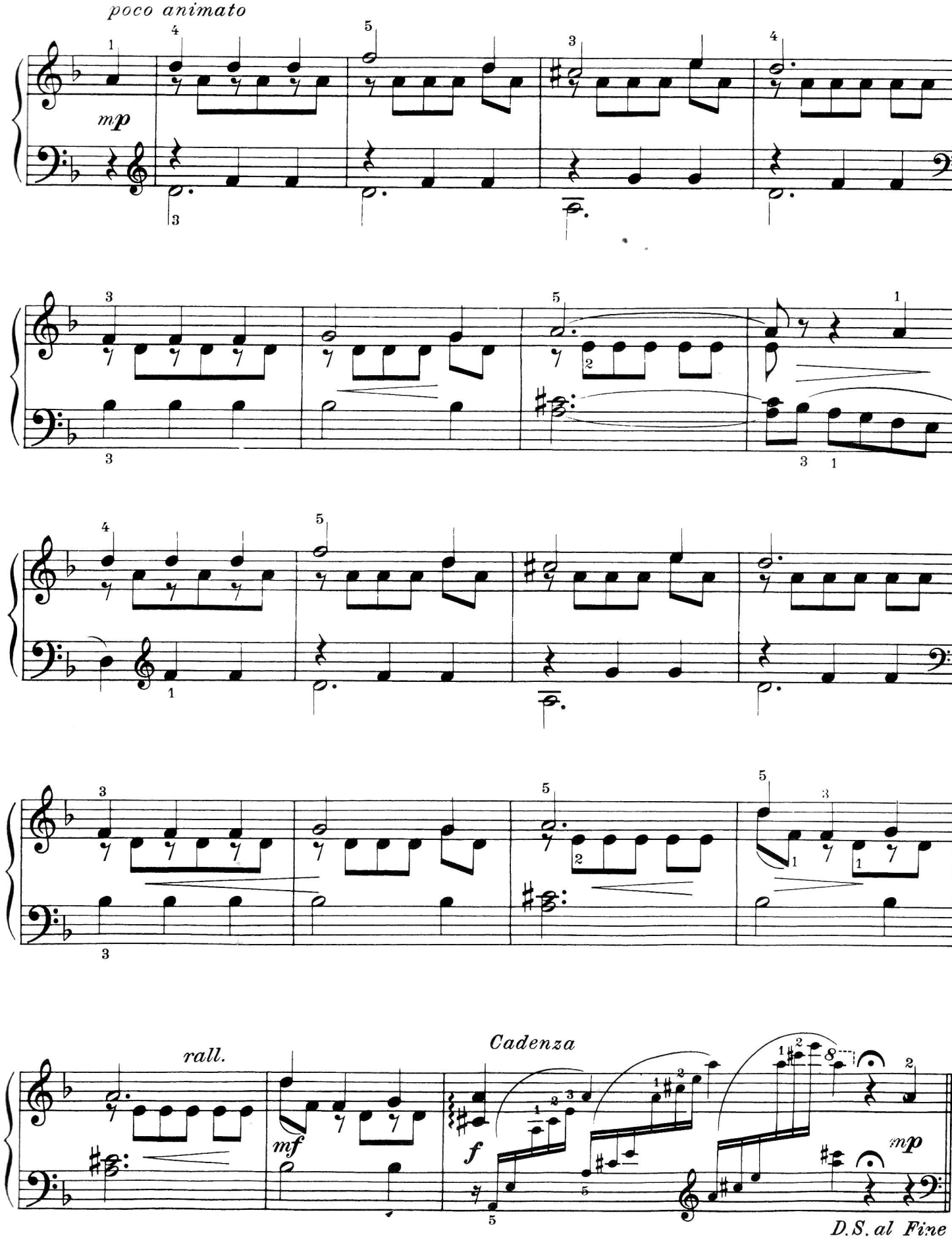
# Flower Song

Gustave Lange
(arr.)

Andante

*mp*

*Fine*


poco animato
mp
rall.
mf
Cadenza
f
mp
D.S. al Fine

# Wrist Staccato

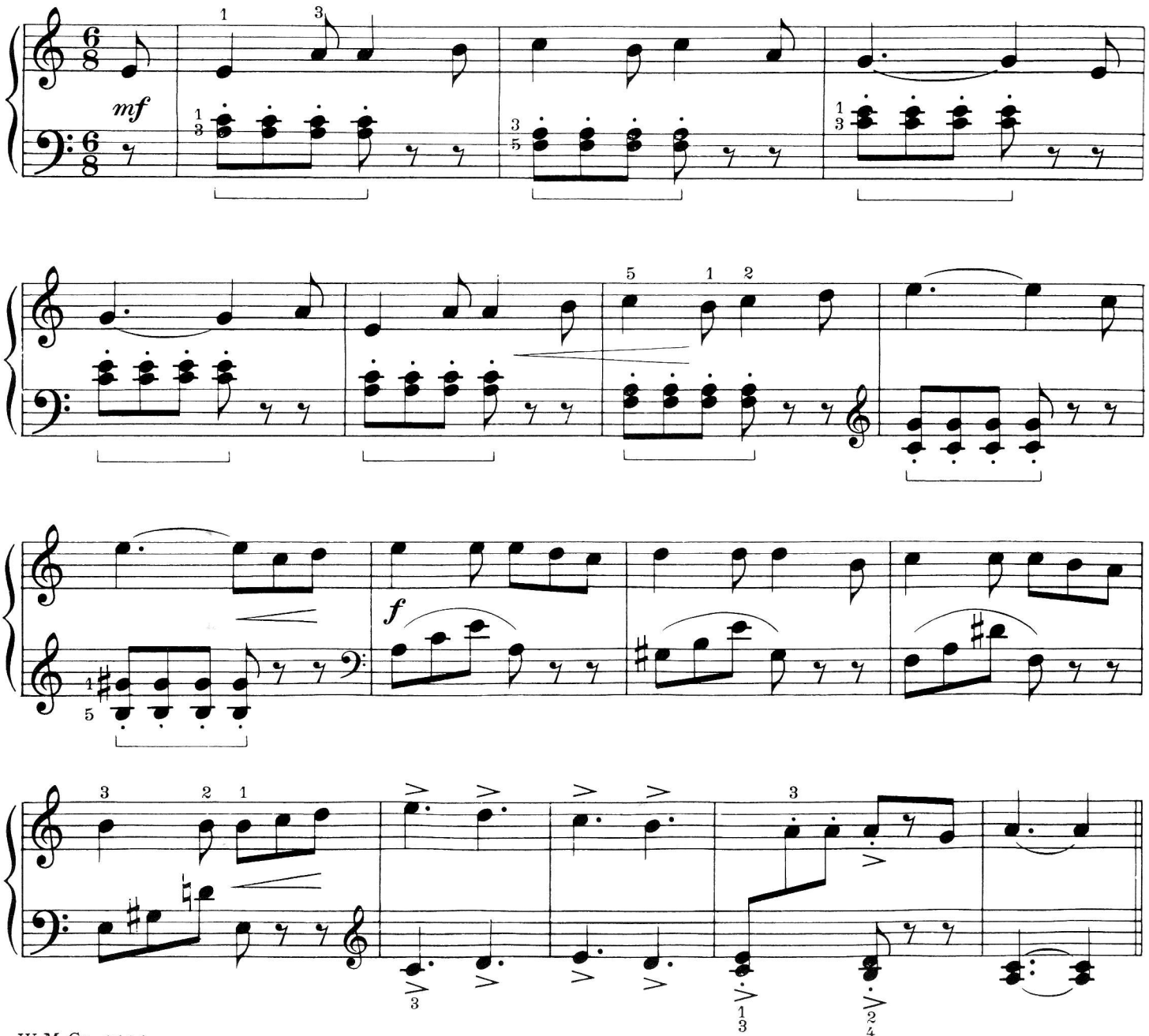
This song was composed by Patrick Gilmore during the War between the States. He was, at the time, on duty in New Orleans as bandmaster in General Butler's command. It became very popular among the soldiers who made up many verses of their own to sing while on the march.

Apply a bouncing wrist staccato in the left hand for the first eight measures. Later the accompaniment appears as a broken chord figure which should be rolled and tossed off sharply.

## When Johnny Comes Marching Home

Patrick Gilmore
(arr.)

Allegro con brio



# The Dotted Eighth Note

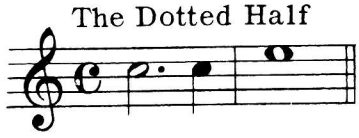
The Dotted Eighth Note is treated exactly the same as other dotted notes you have learned. That is, the dot increases the length of the note by half its value.

Always think of the dot as an imaginary Tie which joins the original note to another note of the same pitch but *next smaller in size.*

## Example

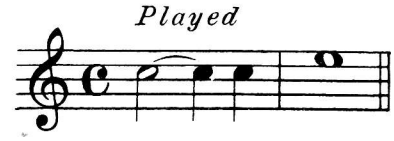
*Written*

The Dotted Half

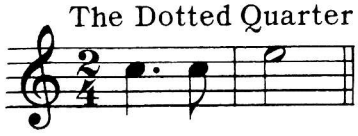


The dot ties the half note to the next smaller note which is a quarter note.

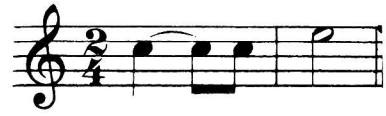
*Played*



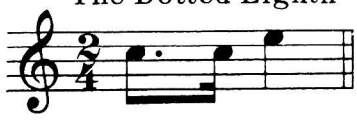
The Dotted Quarter



The dot ties the quarter note to the next smaller note which is an eighth note.



The Dotted Eighth

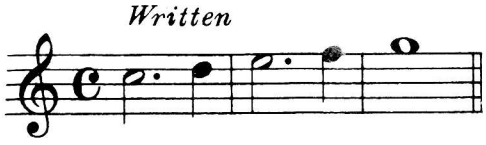


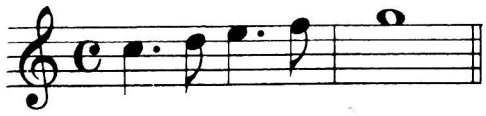
The dot ties the eighth note to the next smaller note which is a sixteenth note.

Play the following and notice that the Rhythmical Pattern remains exactly the same whether playing dotted halves, dotted quarters or dotted eighth notes.

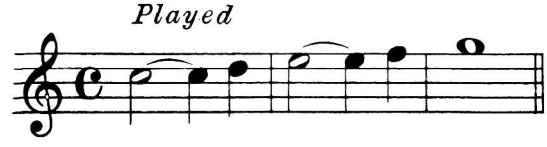
All that is changed is the speed (Tempo), each example being twice as fast as the one preceding.

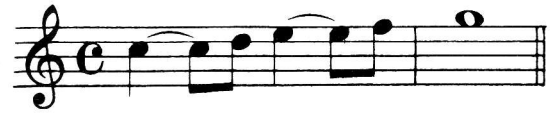
*Written*

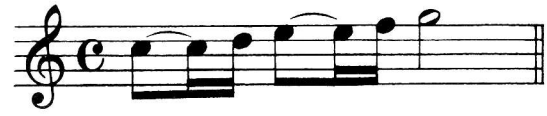




*Played*







# The Dotted Eighth in Three-Four

*Beethoven* *From a painting by Schloesser*

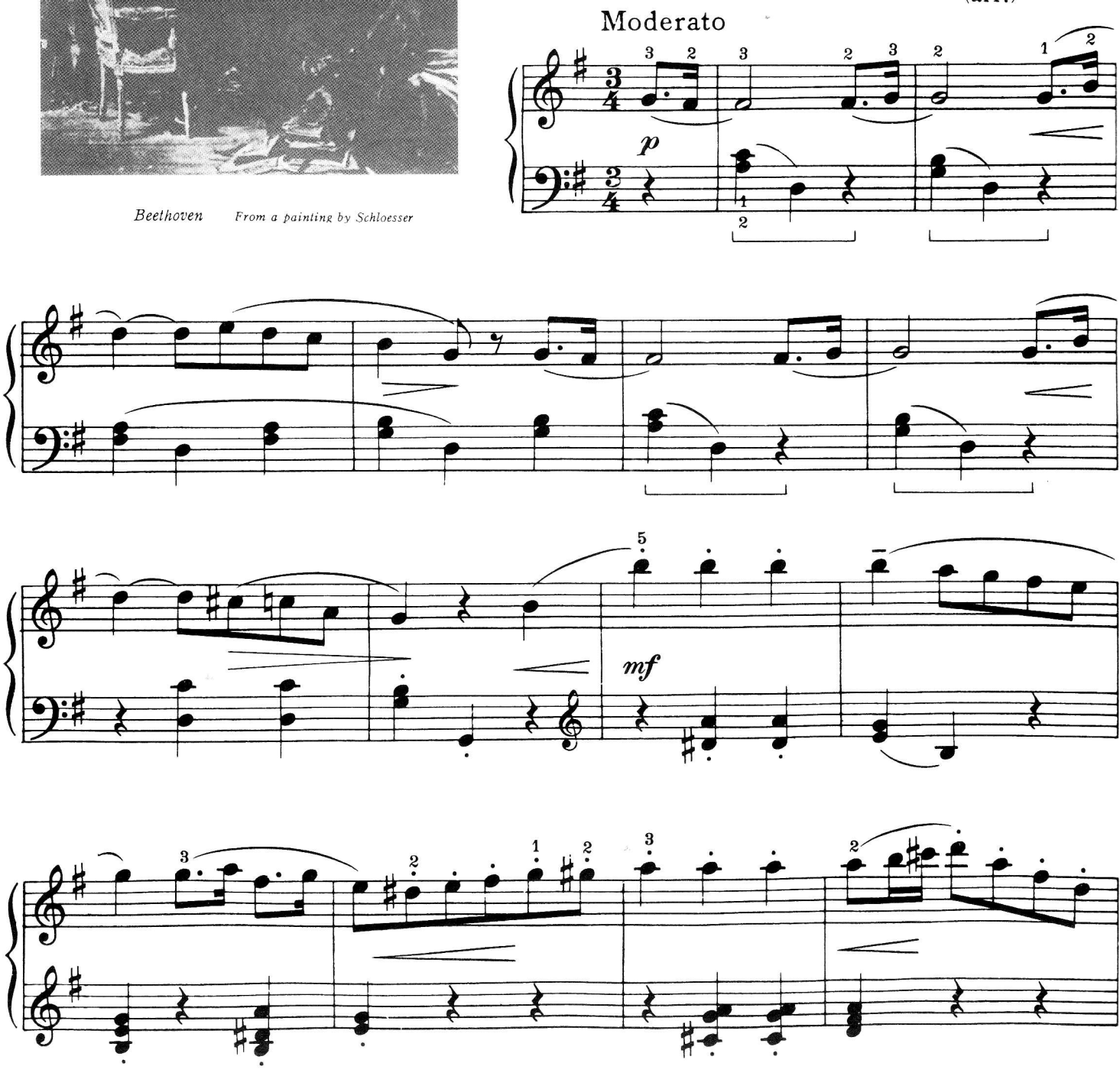
The following excerpt from Ludwig van Beethoven is a fine example of the dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth.

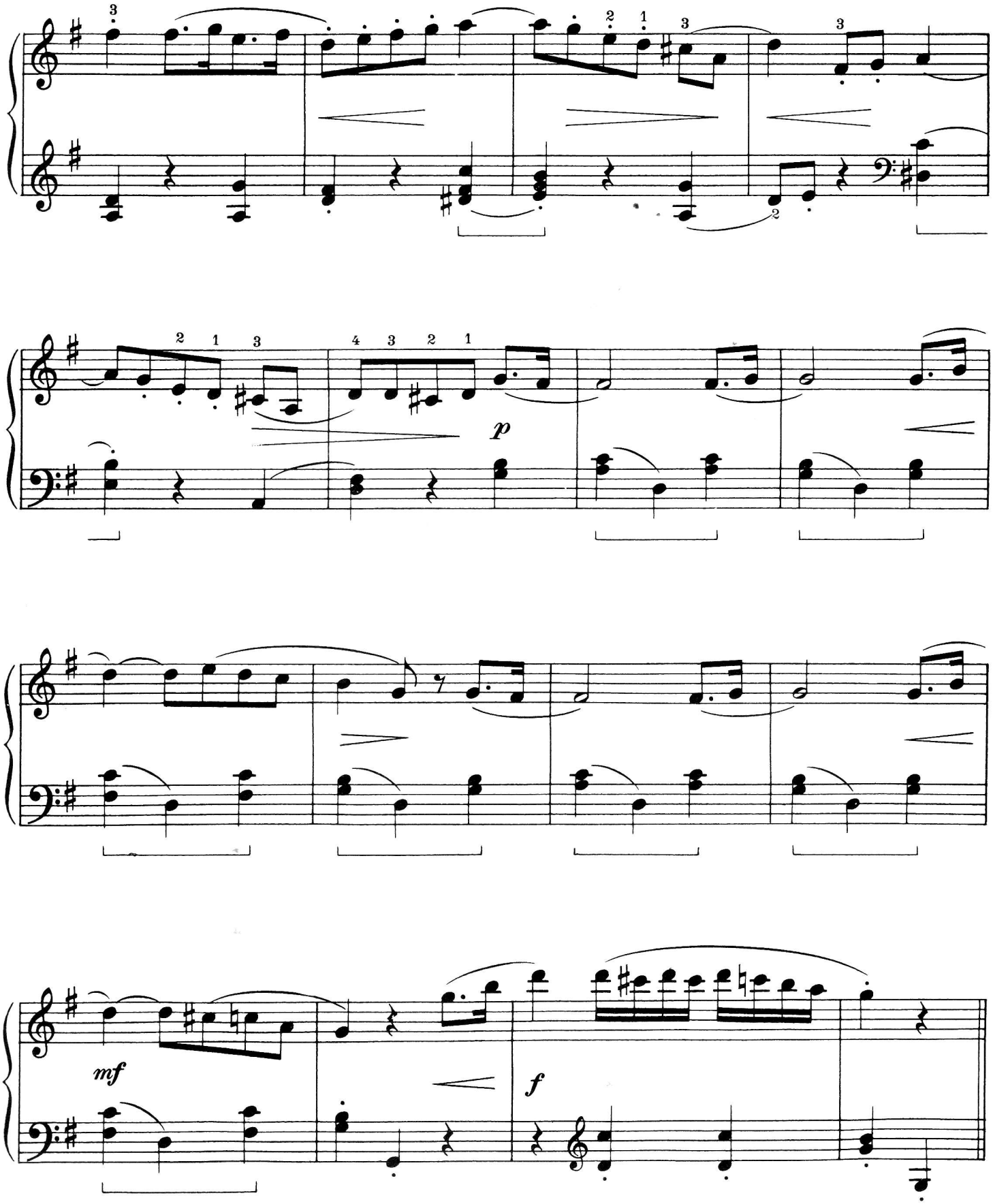
Beethoven must have been very fond of this theme as he made use of it twice — once in a Sonatina for piano and later in his famous Septet for Violin, Viola, 'Cello, Bass, Clarinet, Bassoon and French Horn. The version shown here is the one used in the Septet.

## Minuet

from "Septet"

Ludwig van Beethoven
(arr.)



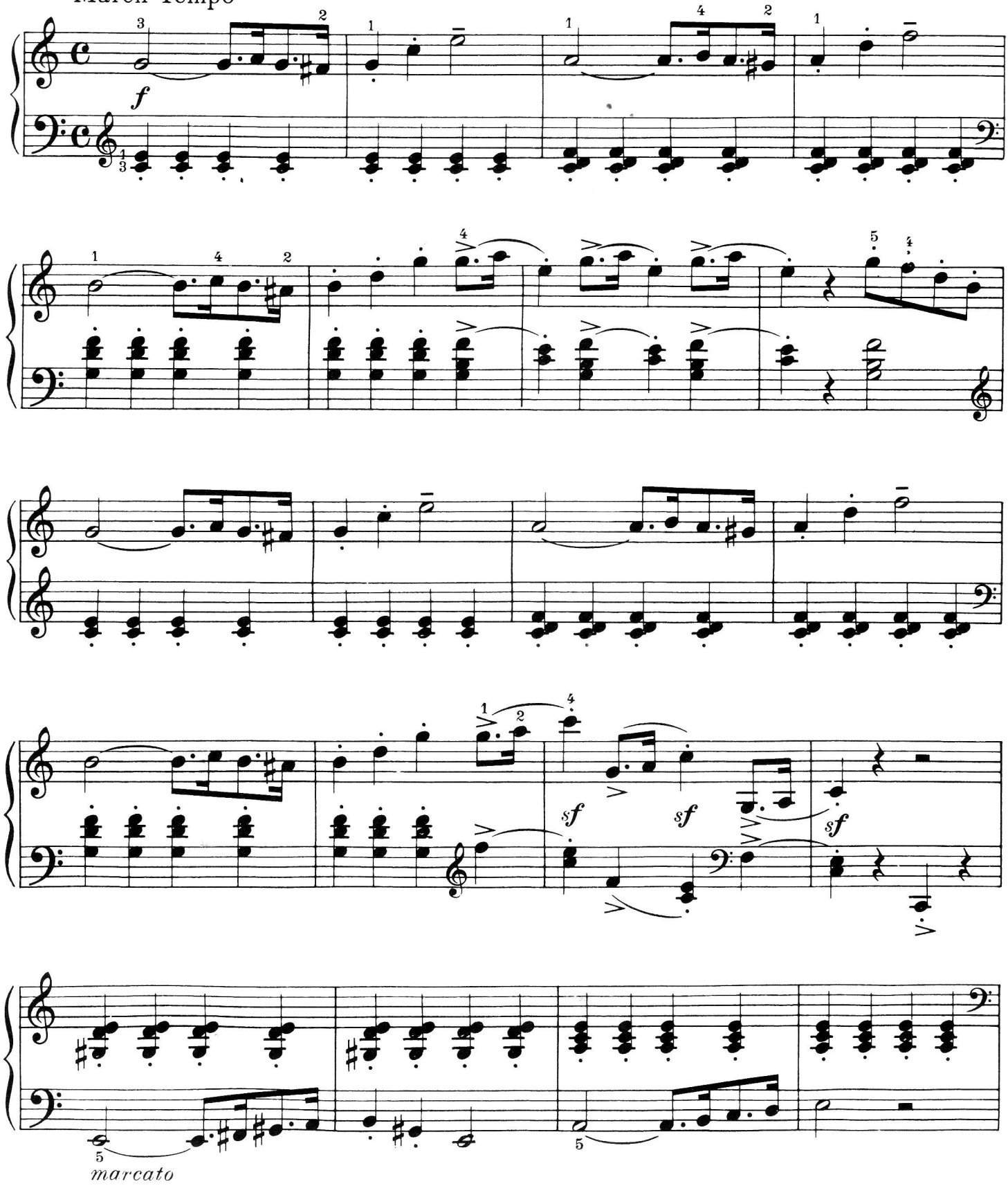

p
mf
f

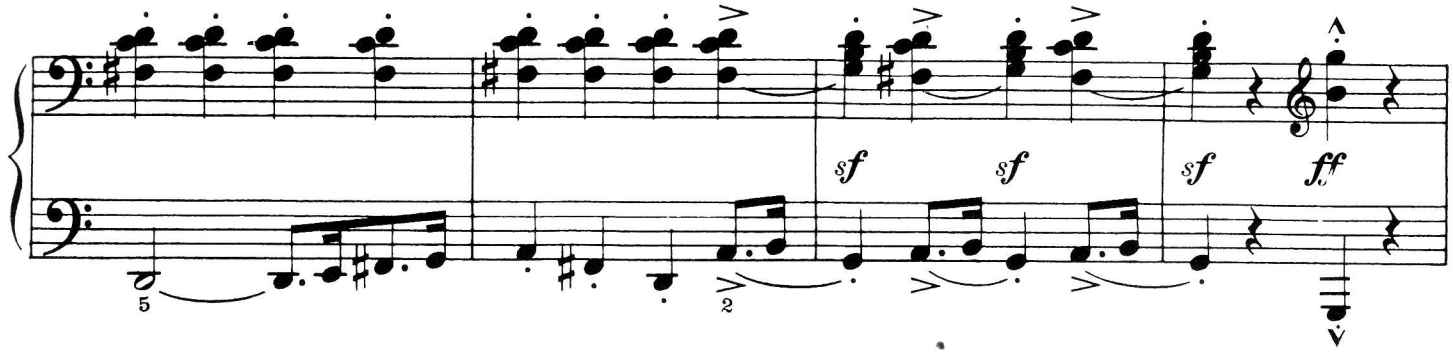
# The Dotted Eighth in Four-Four

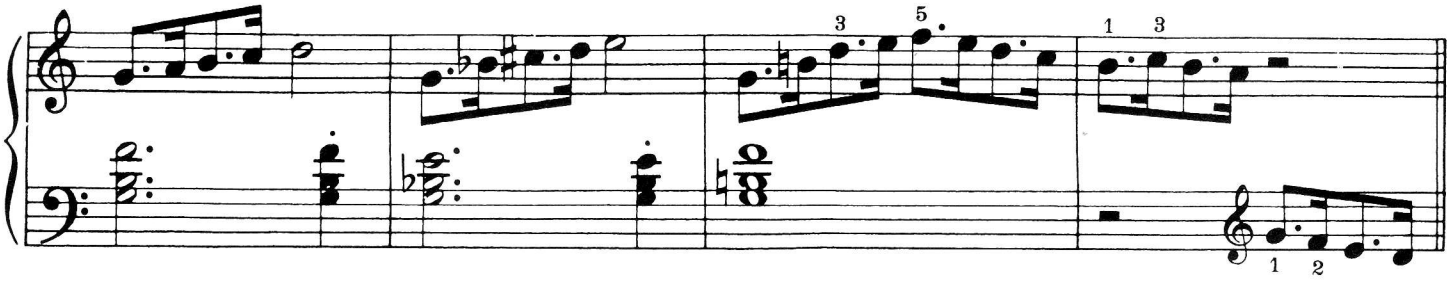
Another example containing dotted eighths. Apply sharp rhythm and keep strict tempo.

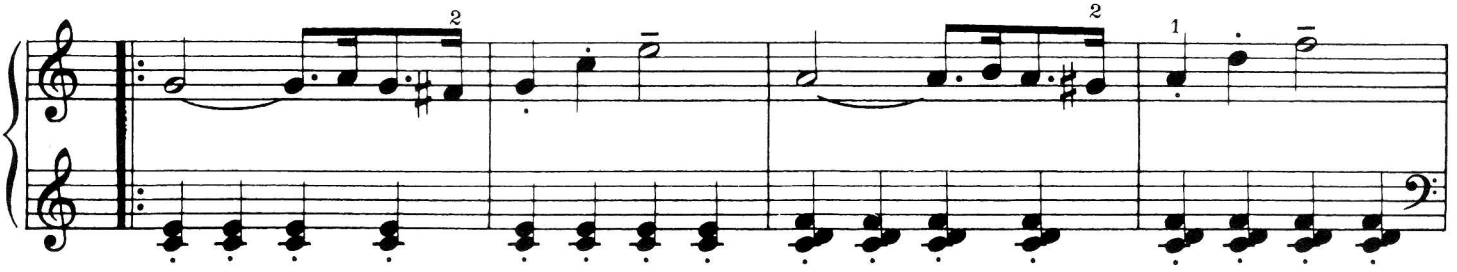
## The School Band

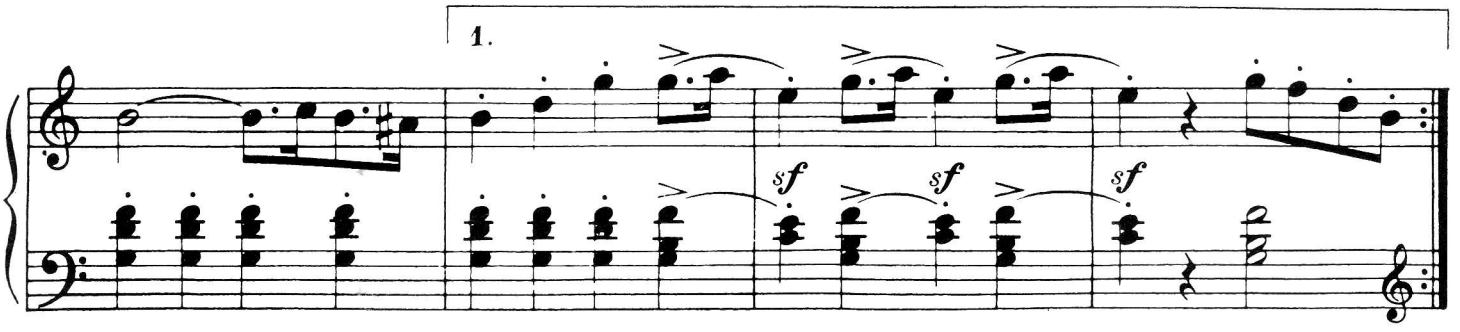
March Tempo

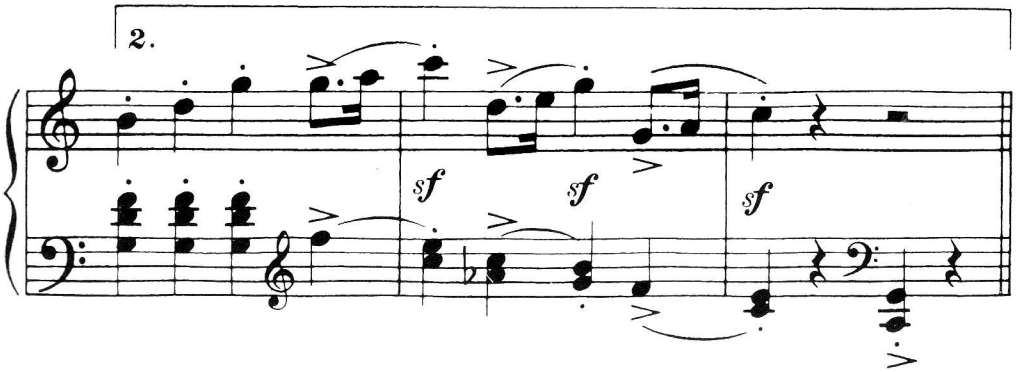


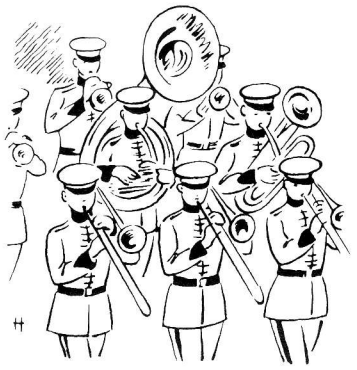

sf
sf
sf
ff






1.
sf
sf
sf


2.
sf
sf
sf



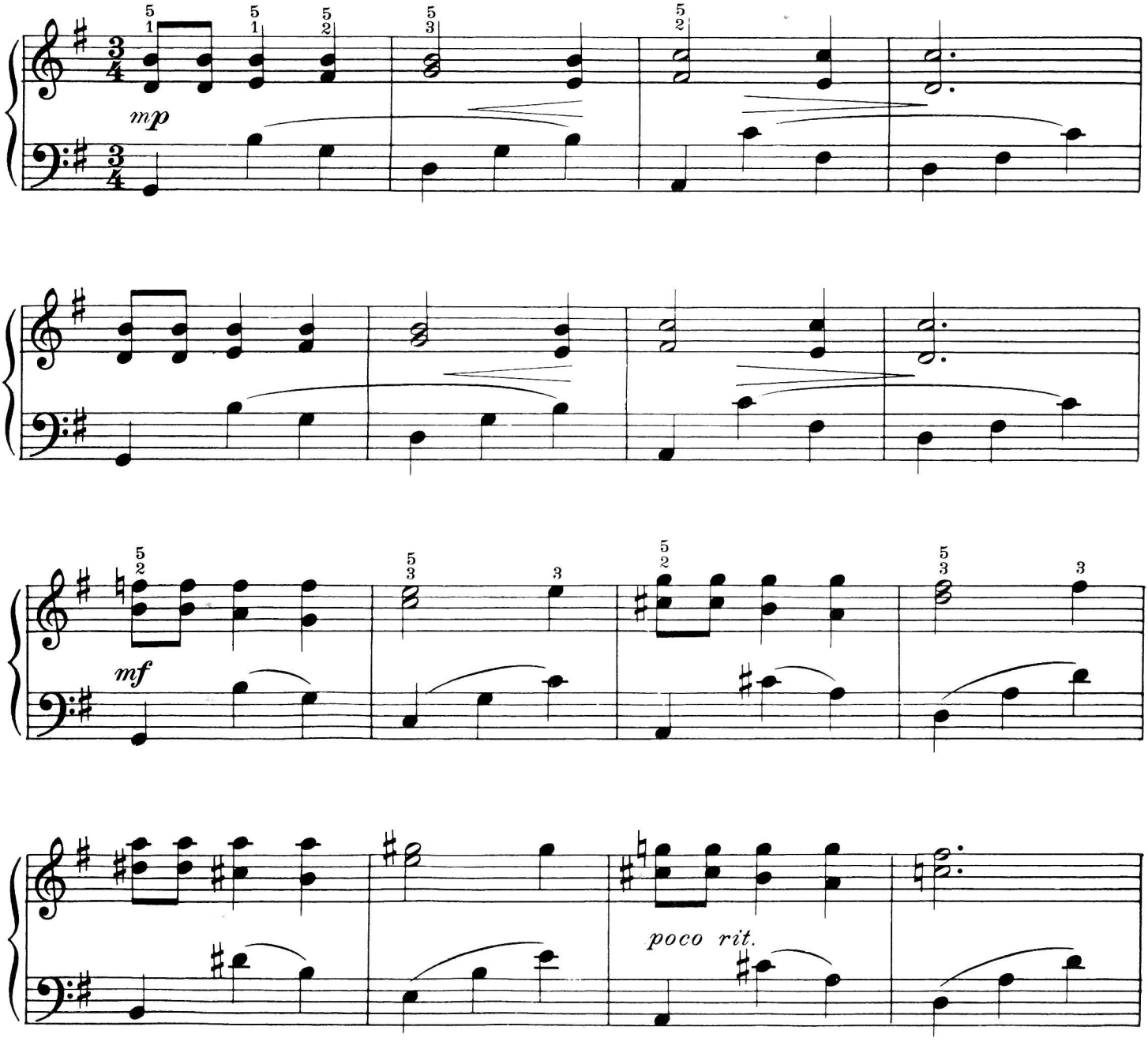
# Melody in Inner Voice

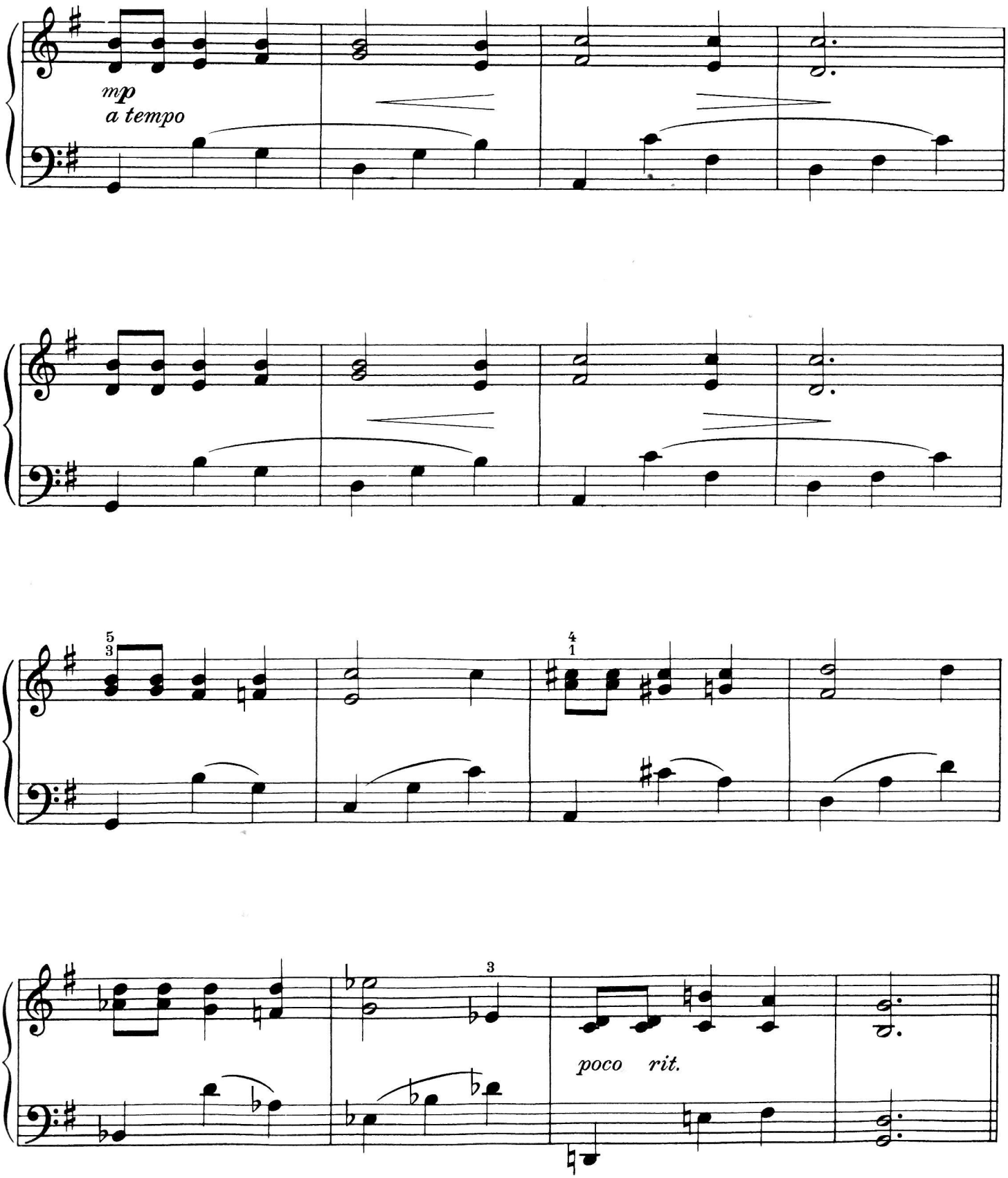
The melody does not always appear in the upper voice. Sometimes it may be in the bass and sometimes in one of the inner voices — alto or tenor.

In the following piece, it will be found in the lower voice of the right hand. Be sure to give it proper significance by making it sing out like a solo part.

## The Lily Pond

Moderato




mp
a tempo
poco rit.

# The Trill

The following piece contains many little trill figures which, when properly played, will imitate bird calls.

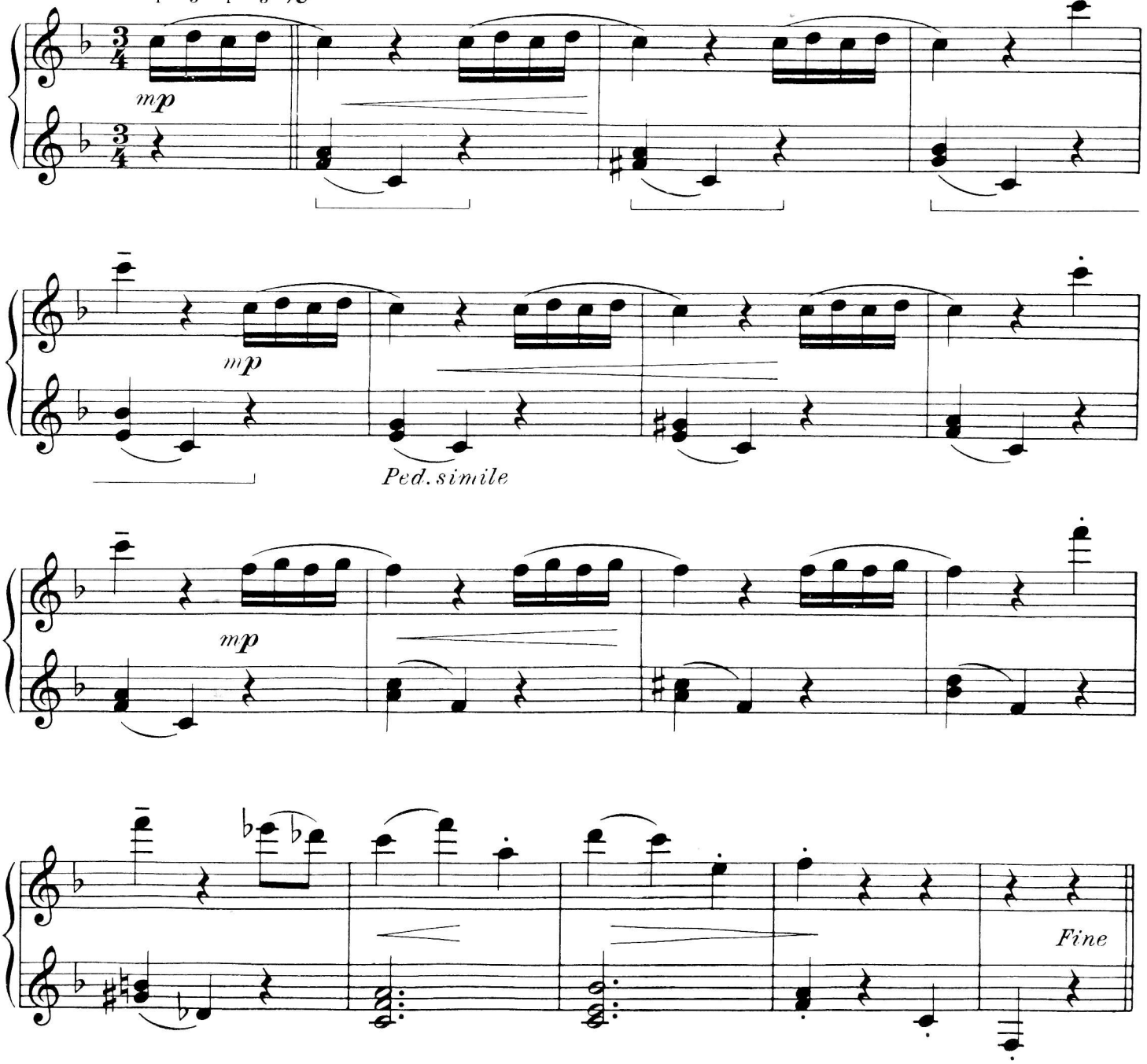
Three sets of fingering are given and all three should be learned — one at a time.

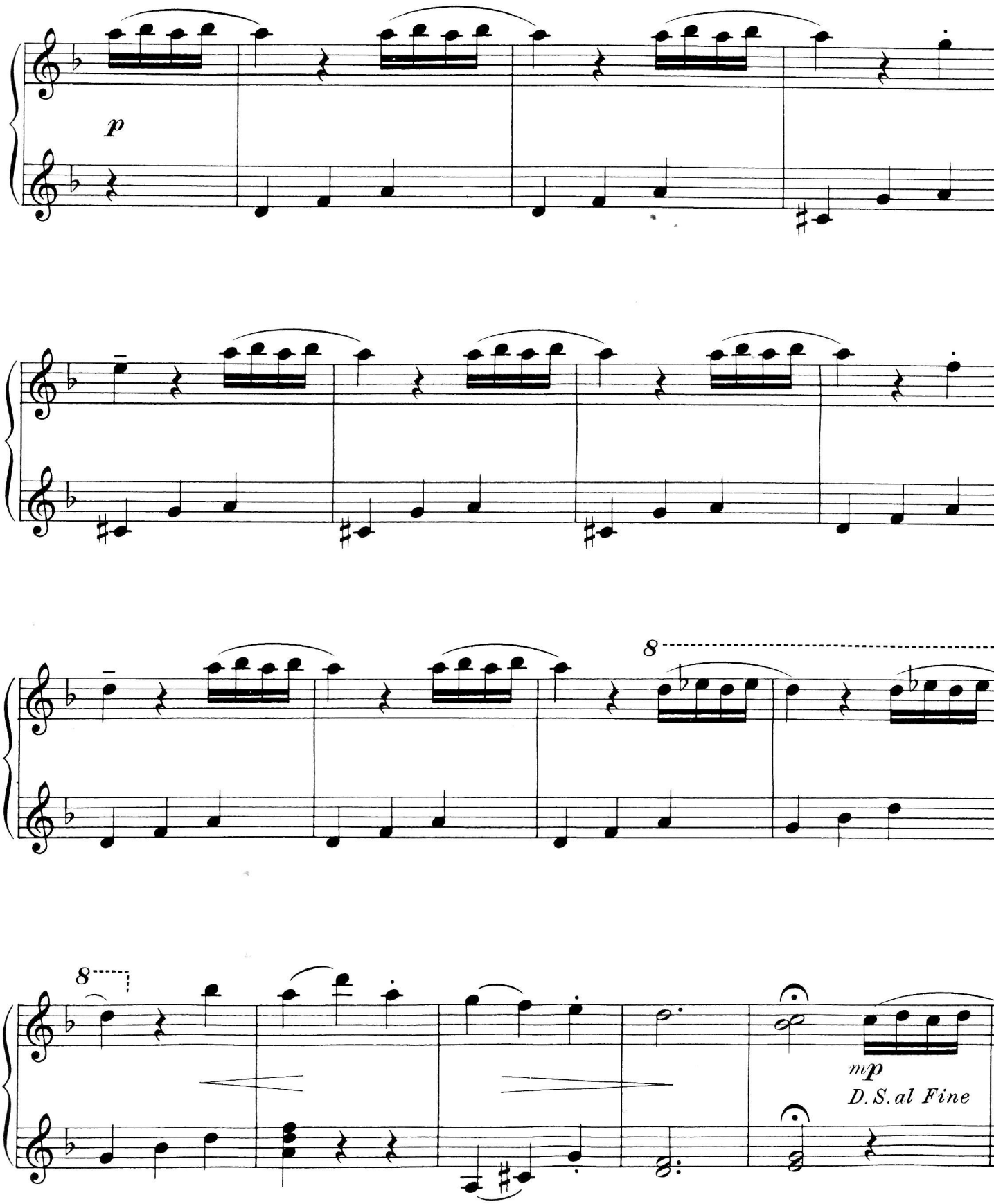
After the piece has been thoroughly mastered, try playing it one octave higher than written and you will find the bird effect even more pronounced.

## Bird Song

Allegretto

2 3 2 3
1 2 1 2
1 3 1 3




p
8
8
mp
D.S. al Fine

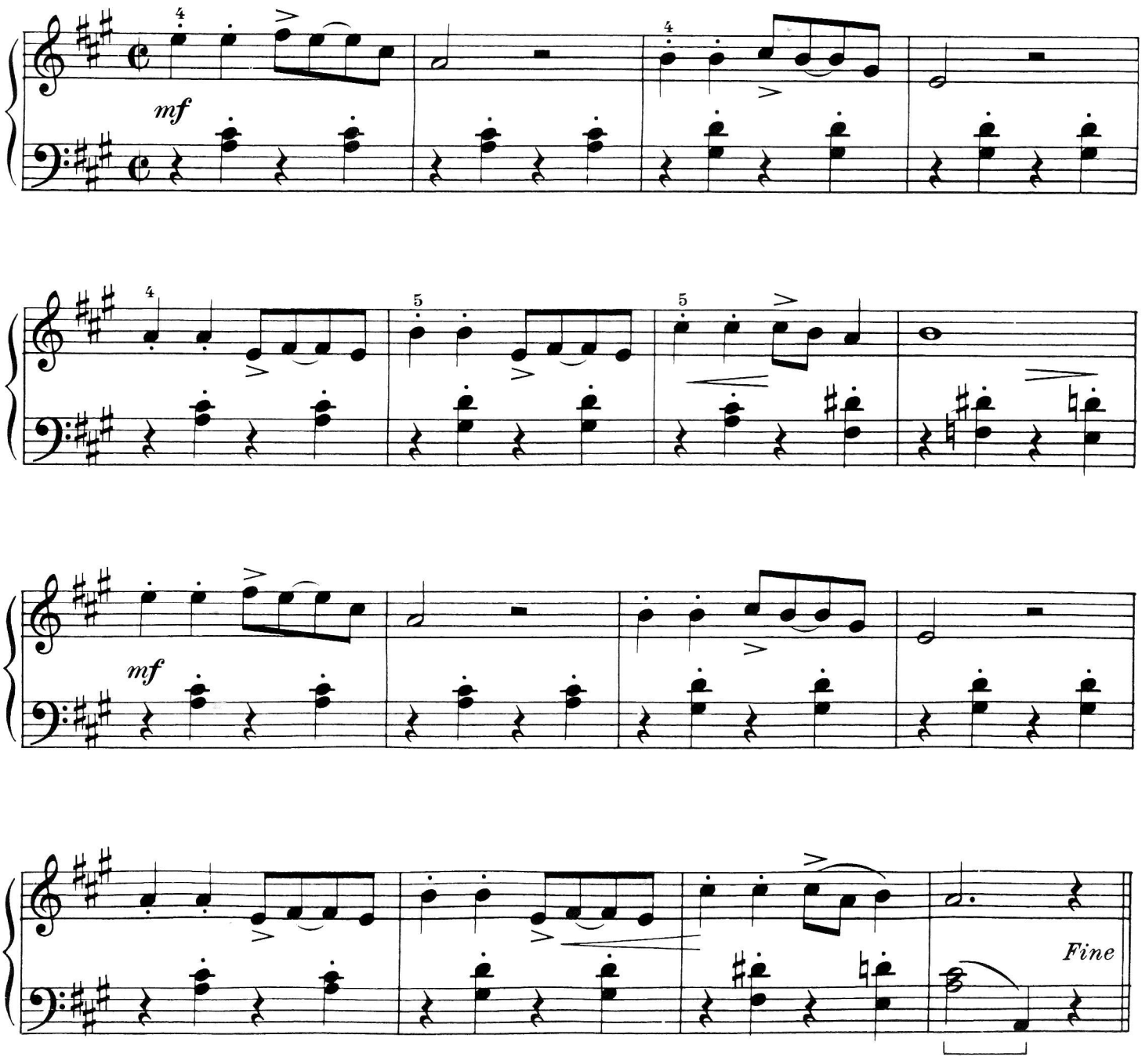
# Syncopation

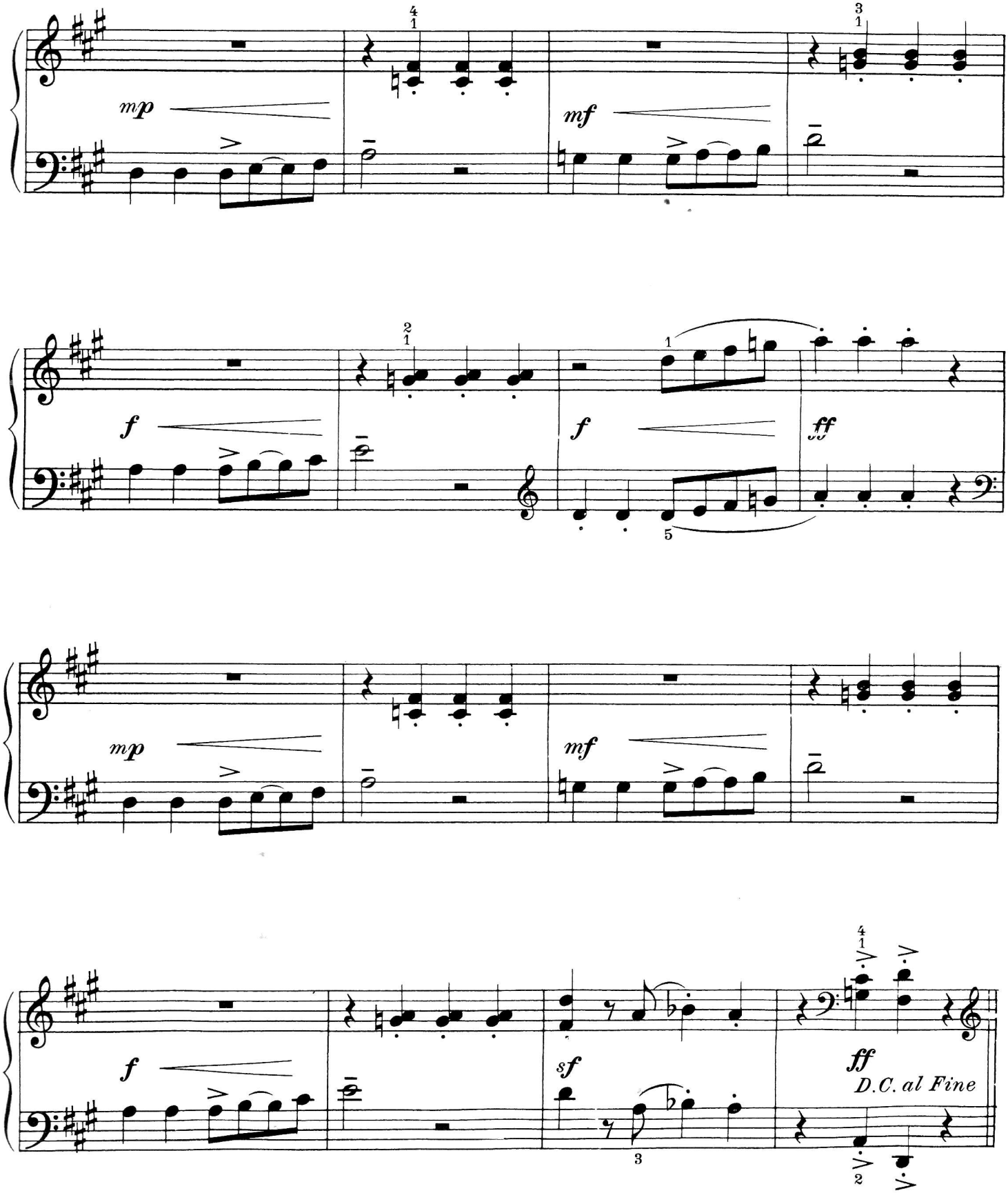
Another example in syncopation.

Be sure to observe all accents and staccato marks as they have a decided bearing on the rhythm.

## Jam Session

Allegro




mp
mf
f
ff
sf
D.C. al Fine