

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



The Periods of Music History .....	2
<b>BAROQUE (1600–1750)</b>	
Clarke, Jeremiah .....	King William’s March .....4
Pezold, Christian .....	Minuet in G Major .....6
Rameau, Jean-Philippe .....	Menuet en Rondeau .....8
Speer, Daniel .....	Air in D Minor .....10
Graupner, Christoph .....	Bourrée .....11
<b>CLASSICAL (1750–circa 1830)</b>	
Bach, Johann Christian .....	Prelude in A Minor .....12
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus .....	Dance in F Major .....14
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus .....	Minuet in C Major (K. 6) .....16
Beethoven, Ludwig van .....	Russian Folk Dance .....17
Beethoven, Ludwig van .....	Ecossaise .....18
Beethoven, Ludwig van .....	Sonatina in G Major .....20
Hummel, Johann .....	Polka (Op. 280, No. 2) .....24
<b>ROMANTIC (circa 1830–1910)</b>	
Szymanowska, Maria .....	Mazurka .....26
Gurlitt, Cornelius .....	The Return (Op. 117, No. 24) .....28
Gurlitt, Cornelius .....	In the Garden (Op. 140, No. 4) .....30
Schumann, Robert .....	Soldier’s March (Op. 68, No. 2) .....32
Schumann, Robert .....	The Happy Farmer (Op. 68, No. 10) .....34
Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich .....	Old French Song (Op. 39, No. 16) .....36
<b>CONTEMPORARY (circa 1900–present)</b>	
McKay, George .....	Long Gone Blues .....38
Rebikov, Vladimir .....	The Bear .....40
Faber, Nancy .....	Waltz Macabre .....41
Poe, John Robert .....	Yiki (A Mesopotamian Elephant) .....44
Dictionary of Musical Terms .....	46
CD Track Index .....	48

# BAROQUE

1600 - 1750

## Canario

Joachim Von der Hofe  
(17th century, dates unknown)

Allegretto

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music features a melody in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. A first ending bracket spans the first two measures of the system.

The second system of the musical score continues from the first. It begins with a boxed measure number '4' at the start of the first measure. The upper staff continues the melody, and the lower staff continues the bass line. A piano (*p*) dynamic is indicated in the second measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. A first ending bracket spans the first two measures of the system.

The third system of the musical score continues from the second. It begins with a boxed measure number '7' at the start of the first measure. The upper staff continues the melody, and the lower staff continues the bass line. A forte (*f*) dynamic is indicated in the third measure. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. A first ending bracket spans the first two measures of the system.

# Adagio and Allegro

J.C. Bach and F.P. Ricci  
(1735–1782) and (1732–1817)

**Adagio**

**Allegro**

The *allegro* section may be played freely, as in a *cadenza*.  
(A *cadenza* is an elaborate, showy section, often without bar lines.)