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FIRST SERIES.

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SONATAS AND ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS

FOR THE

Flute and Piano Forte.

ROMANCE

AND

TARANTELLA.

Composed and Dedicated to
HIS BROTHER.

BY

T. BARRETT.

Ent. Sta. Hall.

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London.

RUDALL, CARTE & CO 23, BERNERS STREET, W.

Nº 30. FLUTE PLAYER'S JOURNAL. FIRST SERIES.

ROMANCE AND TARANTELLA.

DEDICATED TO
W. L. BARRETT.COMPOSED BY
T. BARRETT.

Andante cantabile.

FLUTE.

PIANO.

mf

mf

legato.

cres: *dim: e rall:*

cres: *dim: e rall:*

p a tempo.

p a tempo.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *pp* (pianissimo) and *g^{va}* (fortissimo). The score also includes articulation marks like *dim:* (diminuendo) and *morendo.* (morendo). The notation includes eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble and bass staff for each system.

Allegro.

TARANTELLA.

The musical score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the instrument is 'PIANOFORTE.' The piece is titled 'TARANTELLA.' The score is divided into several systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a 'g^{va}' (grace note) and a 'f' (forte) dynamic. The second system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The third system includes a 'p' (piano) marking. The fourth system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The fifth system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The sixth system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The seventh system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The eighth system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The score concludes with a final chord.

This musical score is for a pianoforte piece, page 5. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. The second system introduces a crescendo marking ('cres:') in both staves. The third system features a decrescendo marking ('dim:') in the bass staff and a piano marking ('p') in the treble staff. The fourth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fifth system shows a piano marking ('p') in the treble staff. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final piano marking ('p') in the treble staff.

First system: Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A crescendo marking ('cres:') is present in both staves.

Third system: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A decrescendo marking ('dim:') is present in the bass staff, and a piano marking ('p') is present in the treble staff.

Fourth system: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Fifth system: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A piano marking ('p') is present in the treble staff.

Sixth system: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A piano marking ('p') is present in the treble staff.

Meno mosso.

The musical score is written for Piano Forte and consists of four systems of staves. Each system includes a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Meno mosso." and the first system includes the instruction "legato." and a piano dynamic "p". The notation features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties across measures. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The overall texture is characteristic of 19th-century piano literature.

PIANOFORTE.

7

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of four systems, each with a piano staff (grand staff) and a vocal staff (treble clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'PIANOFORTE.' at the top. The page number '7' is in the top right corner. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system has a 'cres:' marking under the piano staff. The second system has a 'cres:' marking under the piano staff. The third system has a 'f' marking under the piano staff. The fourth system has a 'cres:' marking under the piano staff. The vocal staff in the first system has a 'cres:' marking. The vocal staff in the second system has a 'cres:' marking. The vocal staff in the third system has a 'cres:' marking. The vocal staff in the fourth system has a 'cres:' marking.

8va
f *a tempo.* *dim:*

8va *p*

f

This musical score is for a piece titled "PIANOFORTE." on page 9. It consists of six systems, each with a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), while the vocal part is in a single treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a vocal line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The second system features a crescendo in both parts, marked "cres:". The third system begins with a piano dynamic "p" and a decrescendo "dim:" in the piano part. The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment with sustained chords. The fifth system shows the vocal line with a piano dynamic "p" at the end. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final chord in the piano part and a double bar line.

This musical score is for a piece in F major, marked "Meno mosso" and "PIANOFORTE". It consists of six systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a soprano or alto clef, and the piano accompaniment is in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is "Meno mosso". The dynamics are "Piano Forte". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like "legato.", "p legato.", and "cres:". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, often triplet-based, pattern in the left hand. The vocal line is mostly composed of half and quarter notes, often with slurs indicating a legato line.

legato.

p legato.

cres:

cres:

PIANOFORTE.

11

The musical score is written for a single instrument, Pianoforte, and consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically contains a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second system includes a tempo marking of *a tempo.* and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth and sixth systems continue the musical composition with various note values and rests.

First system of musical notation for piano. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody. The left hand plays a series of chords, mostly triads, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation for piano. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand continues with chords, including some dyads and triads, maintaining the forte (*f*) dynamic.

Third system of musical notation for piano. The right hand melody includes some grace notes. The left hand features a crescendo (*cres:*) and a ritardando (*ritard:*) marking. The system concludes with a half note in the right hand and a whole note in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation for piano. The tempo changes to **Meno mosso.** The right hand plays a melody with a crescendo (*cres:*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand plays a series of chords, including dyads and triads, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation for piano. The right hand melody includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim:*) marking. The left hand plays a series of chords, including dyads and triads, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

cres: *mf* *dim:*

cres:

p poco a poco ral - len - tando.

poco a poco ral - len - tando.

ritard:

f a tempo. *cres:* *stacc:*

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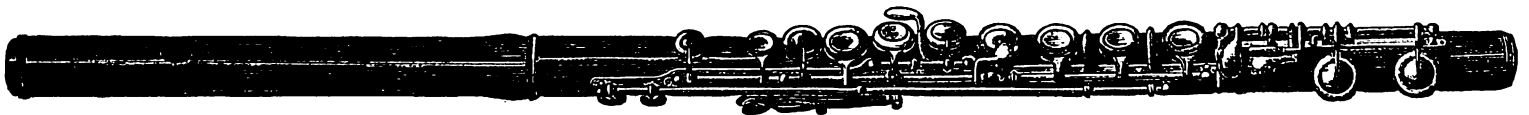
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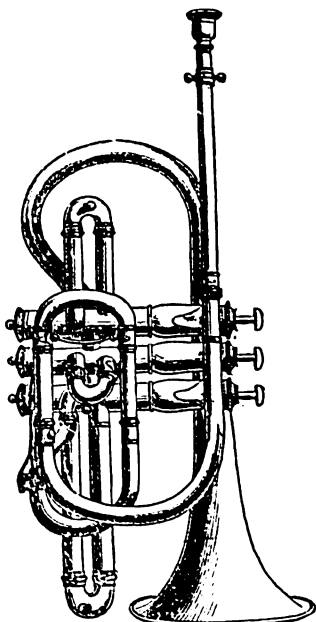
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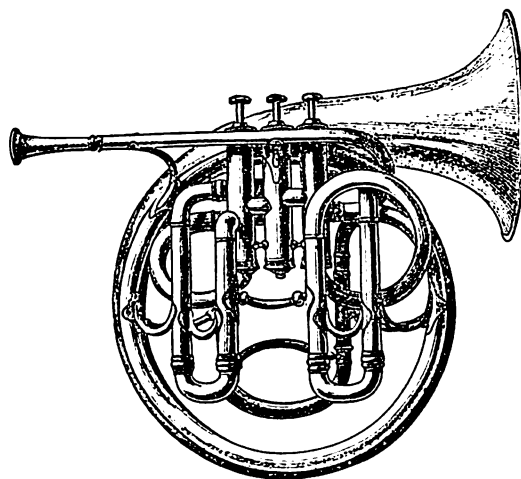
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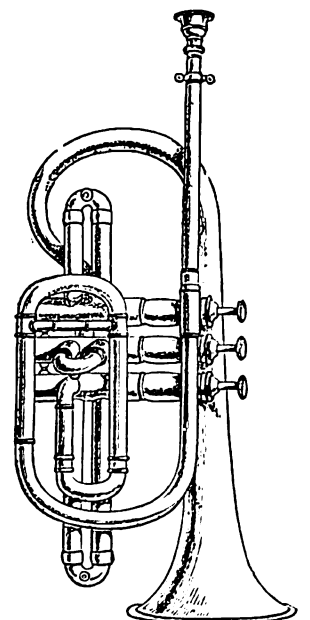
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Andante cantabile.

p *legato.*

mf

cres:

a tempo.

dim: e rall:

tr

p

> dim:

tr

morendo.

p

pp

Allegro.

TARANTELLA.

8

p

f

p

8-measure musical score for Tarantella, Allegro, Flute part. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a rest for 8 measures, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a final note and a repeat sign.

Meno mosso.

p legato.

cres:

f

9

a tempo.

8-measure musical score for Tarantella, Meno mosso, Flute part. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a rest for 8 measures, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cres:* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a final note and a repeat sign.

FLUTE.

3

p

f

p

Meno mosso.

legato.

cres:

f

2

a tempo.

p

f

cres:

Meno mosso.

p *cres:* *mf*

dim: *p* *cres:*

mf *dim:*

p poco a poco ral - len - tando.

ritard: *f* *cres:* *tr*

stacc: