

1/NO

3-OCT 21
Copy 1973

Donna Juanita

Opéra de F. de SUPPÉ

Fantaisie brillante

pour Piano

par

L. GOBBAERTS.

Op. 140

5

BALTIMORE
GEORGE WILLIG & CO. PUBLISHERS.

"Adieu," by *Heunig*, - - - 75 cts.

When, after a friendly intercourse, we have to part, we are less inclined to sing, than to allow our feelings to vibrate and to die out upon the strings of harp or lute. Thus, it seems, the composer of this "morose" *Solo*, when he entrusted his accord to the paper, to have them carried abroad. He was not, however, void of hope; for, although the theme is maintained, its movement becomes so lively, as to depict the hope of "meeting again," and dwelling upon that, with a easy halo it closes the momentary eye of departure.

The piece is of no difficulty for those, who are acquainted with broken chords, to which the transcriptions of the theme are entirely confined.

"Shadow," by *B. Courlander*, - 75 cts.

The author calls it an "Elegy." According to form and contents we feel inclined to characterize it as a *lyric morose*, a "song without words." The first part (in E and B major) depicts a dream of happiness, whose source seems to have sprung up in the far off past. The "shadows" of deep emotions fit by the dreamer, but also the feelings of sadness, even bitterness, the reminiscences of the bitter cup, that destroyed the former bliss, loom up, and predominate in the second part (in A minor), and in the last part the former sweet dreams like angels of peace, dispel the gloom and bring back the brighter images of yore.

The execution of this elegant *morose* requires a hand very delicate in arpeggios and well skilled in wide-spread, full chords, as well as in rapid broken chords for the left hand.

"The Queen of Skates,"

by *J. E. Muller*, 50 cts.

A Mazurka (in B flat, F, B flat and A flat), presenting a graceful melody, based on very suitable motives. The first and third parts move in single melodic notes, the Trio mostly in slow thirds and sixths. The bass is a simple accompaniment.

This *morose*, like so many others of the same author, will certainly be welcome to a large number of performers, who seek an easier recreation at times.

"Les Bords du Danube,"

by *E. Scemeleny*, 60 cts.

A very sprightly and beautiful Waltz (in D flat, B-flat, G flat, and in A-major and *passant*), requires dexterity and ready right hand, but depending mostly in the common waltz accompaniment.

"Le Carrillon," (the Chimes.)

by *C. A. Scheidler*, 50 cts.

This *morose* bears less of a classical coloring, than the same composer's *Graciosa*; it is rather genre-picture, rendered in lively rhythms and strains, producing the decided effect of a melodic polka. After a rapid introduction (in E flat), in extended broken chords (passages), of the lovely theme (in A flat), accompanied by a characteristic bass-motive, this is followed by a Trio (in D flat), of a calmer nature with as characteristic a bass; then the main-theme again appears, terminating in a very lively extension of one of the principal motives. This *morose*, of but moderate difficulties, will certainly be welcome in every parlor, where the better class of music is preferred.

"Mischief Waltz,"

by *J. E. Magruder*, 40 cts.

An easy little waltz in F and B flat, suitable "for a change" for beginners even with small hands, since the few octaves, brought in, may be dispensed. A pleasing vignette presents itself on the title page.

"Souvenir de Stockholm,"

by *C. Th. Lamm*, 60 cts.

According to the composer's intention, this "Concert-Polka" (in E and A flat) is not an easy piece. It requires considerable facility in flowing octaves and well marked chords, both in the right and left hand, but will in the end repay the well advanced scholar's trouble of mastering it.

"Woodland Voices,"

by *J. E. Muller*, 60 cts.

"Would you walk with me through the woods, my dear? The day is so lovely and balmy; the birds are singing merrily—it refreshes one's very heart—would you not come?"

"Alas! my dearest woodland's are so far away, that I cannot reach them. Oh, how happy were the days, when I could hear the lovely forest birds, chirping their mingled strains!"

"Why, my dear! here they are again. Just sit down to your piano and play off these sweet strains, and you will no longer miss your woodland's other days."

"What is it? One of those difficult pieces of descriptive music?"

"Not at all! The first part, as you see, moves mainly 'in turns,' imitating the twittering of birds, followed by calling and answering. The second part rests principally on broken chords; the second side-theme presents mostly bound chords; the rest is a return to the principal theme 'in turns.' You see, there is no difficulty for you in the piece, the left hand being treated with great indulgence. Come, come, play once JUSUS B. MULLER'S 'Woodland Voices' and dream again the happy dream of former days!"

"The Sweet Valley," WITH VARIATIONS

by *J. M. Deems*, 40 cts.

This composition (in G) intended for small hands (a design, which is well carried out) is a refreshing study for somewhat advanced small beginners; it suits its purpose very well, since the left hand, so commonly neglected, is brought in full requisition, and the fingering is carefully marked. It comprises a short introduction, a pleasant theme and three variations, of which the last is a March, and will please the scholar throughout.

"Oecobot Mazurka,"

by *Henry Schwing*, 35 cts.

In E and A flat. We feel rather inclined to describe as a "Study in Mazurka movement"; for its entire organization stamps it as such, especially the distribution of the melody, which is such, as to engage both hands almost to an equal degree. The melody in both flowing and pleasing and moves steadily along in graceful waves. The piece being of moderate difficulty, will surely recommend itself to every performer of taste.

"May Breezes,"

by *Chas. F. Heuser*, 50 cts.

Consists of an introduction, the theme—the well-known melody of "When the May-breezes blow, &c."—and one transcription in repeated notes, interrupted by octave leaps. The introduction is rather representative of the gloomier and stormier days of the year; the sweet melody, based upon full chords, with not infrequent tenths, requires merely a hand readily playing arpeggios; the transcription, written in the style of Voss and others.

"Pussy Schottisch,"

by *J. E. Magruder*, 40 cts.

Easy and flowing, apt to be popular with beginners. It moves in the first part in C and G, in the Trio in F, and partly in G flat and octaves. The dancing movement is throughout well sustained. The title bears a pretty vignette.

"Excelsior Polka,"

by *Julius E. Muller*, 50 cts.

Moving partly in thirds and octaves, but being of easy execution, is one of the composer's best pianist strains of this kind. The music flows evenly and smoothly, and will not only please the pianist, but would suit very well for orchestral arrangement to obtain the popularity of the dancing youth.

La Graciosa of C. A. Scheidler, 50 cts.

Is a most pleasing Rondo, we might say Polka in Rondo form. It will please almost any performer and hearer, who is not averse to a slight dash of *genre* music, just cast with hand of grace over the neatly framed picture. (The left hand has merely an accompaniment, just as it suits so clever and pleasing a melody.)

"Hope," by *A. Baumann*, - - - 50 cts

A brilliant March (in A and G flat) based upon very suitable motives and accompanied by figures peculiarly adapted to Marches. The piece moving mostly in octaves, third and sixths, requires some facility in those combinations, but is otherwise easily mastered.

"A Christmas Frolic,"

by *J. E. Muller*, 50 cts.

What can be more pleasing to a dutiful child, than the expectation of "Christmas-time," with its presents and frolics? Here we have a very frolicsome "Bluette a la Polka," (in D-, A-, G- and C-major), which, just within reach of small hands and not difficult to master, (if it is carefully fingered), will contribute its share to the Christmas amusements of diligent young music scholars.

"Beautiful Gems,"

Transcribed by *E. V. Sommer*, each 50 cts.

Many compositions of undoubted merit and beauty are lost to a great number of performers, because of their technical difficulties. To render some of those easier accessible has been the object of this collection. It gives Lyseberg's *Balading*, Raff's *Polka de la Reine*, Mattei's *Valse de Concert*, Ascher's *Galop*, Bockhine and Gagne's *Qui Vive Galop*, all compositions of acknowledged beauty in transcription, which renders them practicable for somewhat advanced beginners, (the pieces are fingered), able to stretch an octave.

We have no doubt, that these transcriptions will meet with the deserved favor both of professors and pupils.

"Clinging to the Cross,"

by *J. E. Magruder*, 50 cts

A good melody (in A flat) well transcribed and in such a manner, that any advanced young pupil, able to stretch an octave, can master it is a welcome gift at all times. The composer, having left his usual path, has given evidence, also in this kind, of his skill in attracting and interesting the young.

The title-vignette represents the well-known figure "Clinging to the Cross."

GEORGE WILLIG & CO.
Music Publishers,
No. 1 N. CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Music Mailed Free of Postage.

DONNA JUANITA.

OPÉRA DE F. DE SUPPÉ.

3

FANTAISIE BRILLANTE.

L. GOBBAERTS, Op: 140.

PIANO.

Andante.

ped f

ped

**ped*

8

ped

**ped*

ped

**ped*

rall.

sostenuto.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The left hand has a complex accompaniment of chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The word "Ped" is written above the first measure of the left hand, and an asterisk is placed above the second measure.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is dense with chords and sixteenth-note figures. The word "Ped" is written above the first measure of the left hand, and an asterisk is placed above the second measure.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand accompaniment features a prominent sixteenth-note pattern. The word "Ped" is written above the first measure of the left hand, and an asterisk is placed above the second measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The word "Ped" is written above the first measure of the left hand, and an asterisk is placed above the second measure.

Allegretto.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. The word "Ped" is written above the first measure of the left hand, and an asterisk is placed above the second measure.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a more active right hand with sixteenth-note patterns and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

The third system of musical notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. The right hand has a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand provides a consistent bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation features a more complex right hand with rapid sixteenth-note passages and a left hand with sustained chords and moving bass lines.

The fifth system of musical notation is the final system on the page. It includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte) in the right hand. The left hand has a prominent bass line with a 'Ped' (pedal) marking and an asterisk (*) below it, indicating a sustained pedal point.

First system of musical notation. The right hand plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with some rests. A *cres* marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has rests in the first two measures, then resumes with a bass line. A *a tempo* marking is present above the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has rests in the first two measures, then resumes with a bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has rests in the first two measures, then resumes with a bass line. A *Ped* marking is present in the first measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has rests in the first two measures, then resumes with a bass line. A *Ped* marking is present in the first measure.

7

8

f *cres.*

* Ped

* Ped

This system contains the first two staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note runs, marked with an '8' and a slur. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some eighth-note patterns. Performance markings include 'f' (forte), 'cres.' (crescendo), and two 'Ped' (pedal) markings.

8

* Ped

rall.

This system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has more melodic development with triplets and slurs, marked with an '8'. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment. Performance markings include 'Ped' and 'rall.' (rallentando).

Allegretto.

This system begins with the tempo marking 'Allegretto.' and shows the continuation of the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with triplets, and the lower staff has a steady accompaniment.

This system continues the musical piece with similar melodic and accompaniment patterns as the previous systems.

cres.

This system concludes the piece on this page. It features a melodic line with triplets and a steady accompaniment. A 'cres.' (crescendo) marking is present above the final measure.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Measures 7-10 continue the triplet pattern in the right hand. Measure 11 introduces a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). Measure 12 shows a change in the right hand's texture with a triplet of eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Measures 13-14 feature a melodic line in the right hand with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). Measures 15-18 continue with a sustained melodic line in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. Measures 19-20 show a melodic line in the right hand with a dynamic marking of *ff*. Measures 21-24 continue with a melodic line in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Measures 25-26 feature a melodic line in the right hand with a dynamic marking of *ff*. Measures 27-30 continue with a melodic line in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in 2/4 time and includes a slur over the first five measures.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with a slur over the first five measures.

Third system of musical notation, including a dynamic marking of *sfz* and a fermata over the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line with many sixteenth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a double bar line and repeat signs. It includes dynamic markings of *sfz* and *ped*.

COMPLETE EDITION.

HUNTEN'S
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

PIANO.

BALTIMORE:

GEORGE WILLIG & Co. PUBLISHERS.

No. 1 NORTH CHARLES STREET.

Scanning Target

Edison Sheet Music

Item no.: 100003505

Title: Donna Juanita fantaisie brillante, op. 140

Box no. and finding aid no.: 133/3249

Digitization note:

Contact: Karen Lund, x70156
Lauren Woodis, x73939
Pat Padua, x75904