

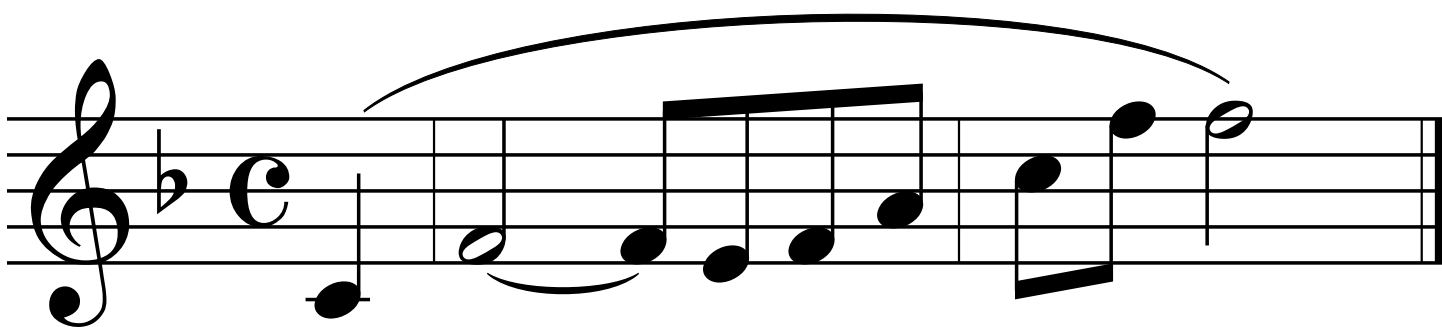
Volume 1

Saxophone

Studies in Musical Expression

from the works of Verroust

**edited by
William R. Higgins**



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William R. Higgins
848 Arlington Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011

The Study of Musical Expression

Performing with expression (musicianship) is often believed to be “a gift” rather than a learned technique. If this were true, music would be performed by only a select few and everyone else would miss out on the joy of making music. Statements such as the following quote from Barrett’s method for the oboe are far too general and wrongly imply that expressive performance can not be learned.

“Expression, unlike those musical attributes which may be acquired by study, is only exhibited where nature has bestowed a favourable organisation (sic). Upon those who have not this gift, *no practice, no study*, will ever confer it. - - Nevertheless, the habit of playing good music, and listening to the best artists, will give a notion of what is meant by it; and by taking the latter as models, one can in some measure supply the place of real expression.”

Apollon Marie Rose Barret (1804-1897) - *Oboe Method*

There is an element of truth in Barret’s statement. Artistry indeed is a “gift” but we could not agree that the study of musicianship is a poor substitute for such a gift. With good pedagogy, expressive playing is well within the capabilities of even an average student. Understandably, the art of musicianship can be elusive and more difficult to grasp than the fundamental skills involving the production of pitch, rhythm, dynamics, and fingerings. A performer can be well schooled in the technical fundamentals of music making and still not understand the musical shaping of a line or the finer nuances that separate great performances from mediocre ones.

Musical Expression

Expression in music refers primarily to the creation of a mood or emotional state in the listener brought about by the performer’s regulation of stress and release within the musical line. While all music has at least some degree of emotion, *cantilena* or song music generates the greatest amount of expression. *Bravura* music such as marches, all types of dance music, and popular music is of a more stylistic nature and intended to accompany a physical activity as opposed to conveying an emotional state or meaning. Musical expression, therefore, should not be confused with musical style.

Deterrents to Expressive Performance in Printed Music

The primary obstacles to expressive performance in music are: the barline, notes grouped by metrical beat, and slurs taken literally as note groupings and articulations. Of these, the greatest deterrent is the barline. Barlines came into existence in the late 16th century as a means of helping performers stay together in ensemble performance. With the exception of stylized music such as dances, the presence of the barline provides no assistance in performing musically, in fact, it frequently has the opposite effect.

Note Grouping

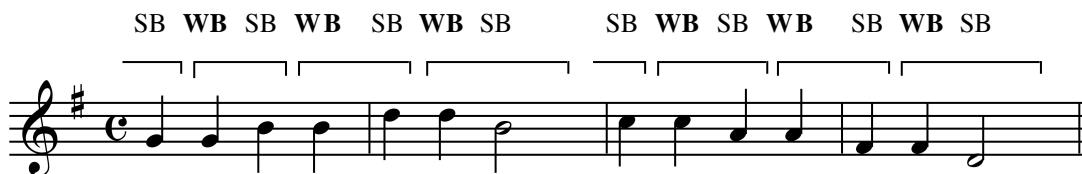
Contemporary notational practices dictate that notes are to be barred in relationship to the meter of the piece’s duple or ternary divisions. While mechanical subdivisions aid in the counting of music and assist in ensemble unity, they interfere with the underlying musical grouping of the notes. Whereas young students must rely upon artificial groupings for a sense of pulse and meter, more advanced students should concern themselves with musical note grouping as the primary guide to expression.

The goal of musical expression is to create motion in music. Motion infuses the musical line with life and thereby gives it an expressive quality. The creation of this motion inherently lies with the treatment of the anacrusis or upbeat. If the upbeat is stressed and the downbeat is de-emphasized, motion will occur. In printed music, notational practices visually give emphasis to the beat. Students should learn to look *between the beats*, to the notes that move the music forward.

Example of **unexpressive grouping** which is standard in printed music. Note that the grouping is from the strong beat to the weak beat



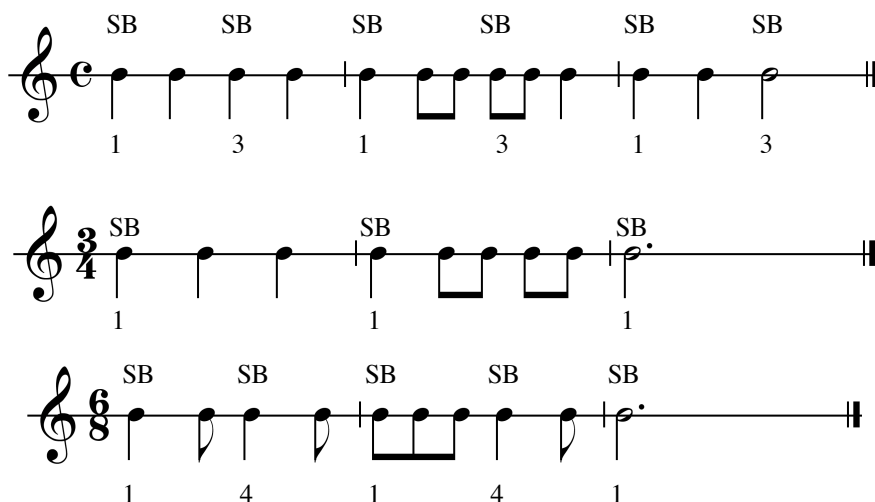
Example of **expressive grouping**. In this more musical grouping, note that the weak beat, not the strong beat, is at the beginning of the group.



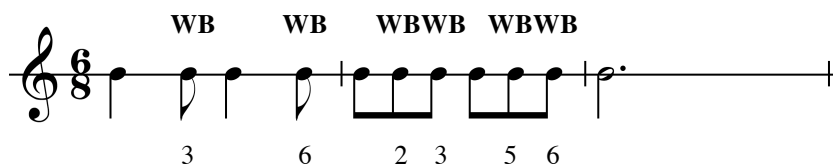
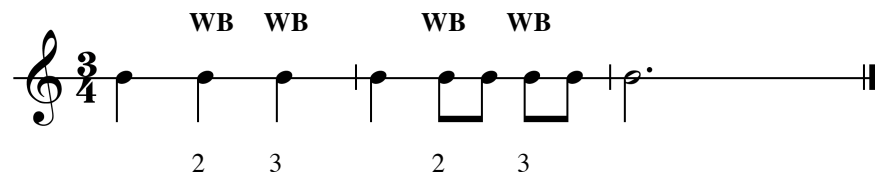
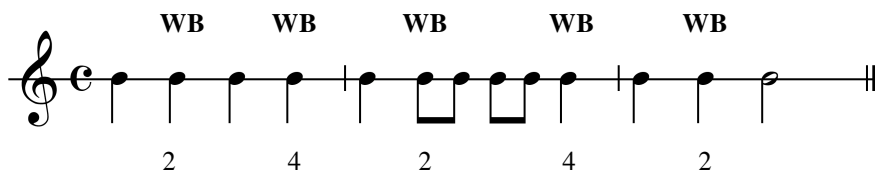
Bracketing Notes in Groups

Grouping the *upbeat to downbeat* (weak beat to strong beat) rather than vice versa reduces the emphasis on strong beats and emphasizes the inherent, natural movement of a composition. Placement of the brackets will, in part, depend upon the tempo of the selection and the basic meter of the piece binary (2's) or ternary (3's). At faster *tempi*, the brackets are placed *from the weak beat to the strong beat*. At slower *tempi*, the brackets are placed *from the weak part of the beat to the strong part of the beat*.

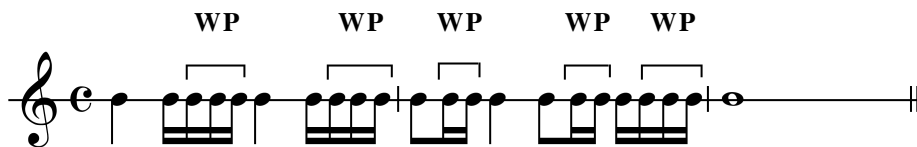
Legend: SB = Strong Beat. (beats 1 and 3 in duple meter; beat 1 in triple meter, beats 1 and 4 in compound meter.)



WB = Weak Beat. (beats 2 and 4 in duple meter; beats 2 and 3 in triple meter, beats 2, 3, and 5, 6 in compound meter)



WP = Weak Part of the beat. (any notes falling between beats)

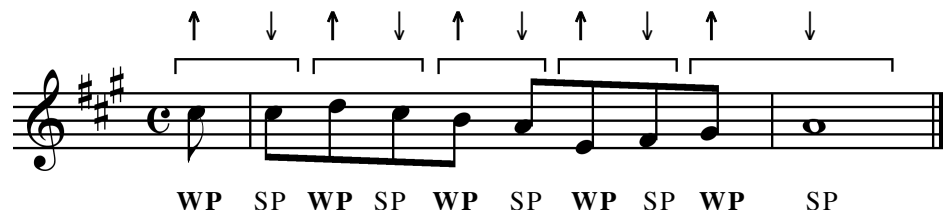


Simple Duple Meter (in 2s) - $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ etc.

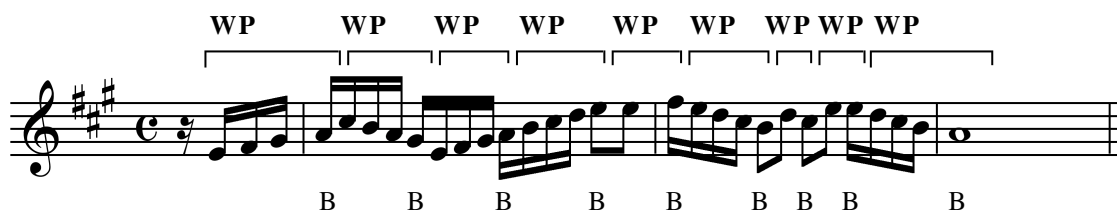
Example of a **Weak Beat** to **Strong Beat** movement:



Example of a **Weak Part** of a beat to a strong part of a beat: (**Upbeat** to **Downbeat** movement)



Example of **Weak Parts** of a beat to a **Beat**: (**extended Upbeat** to **Downbeat** movement)



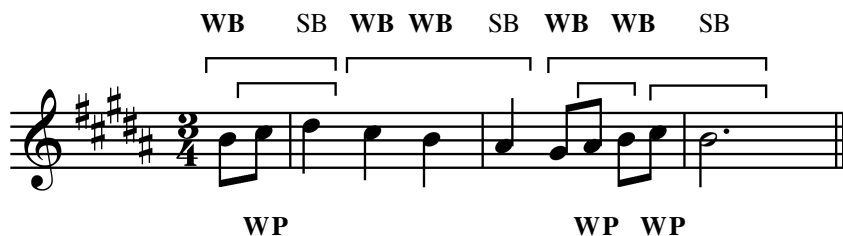
Simple Triple Meter (in 3s) - $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ etc.

Triple meters flow in a (SB-**WB-WB**) pattern. The two weak beats move toward the strong beat.

Examples of simple triple meter:

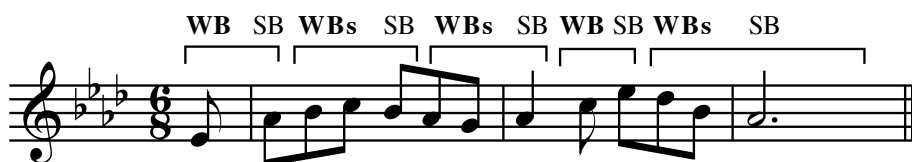


Example of two levels: (1) weak beats to strong beats and (2) weak parts of the beat to the beat



Compound Duple Meter (grouped in 2s and 3s) - $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{12}{4}$ etc.

At a fast tempo, $\frac{6}{8}$ flows in two beats to a measure. At slower tempi, $\frac{6}{8}$ flows in two groups of three notes acting like both a duple and a triple meter at the same time. Since most expressive music is at a slower tempo, a combination of 2s and 3s is most common.



Compound Triple Meter (grouped in 2s and 3s) - $\frac{9}{8}$ etc.



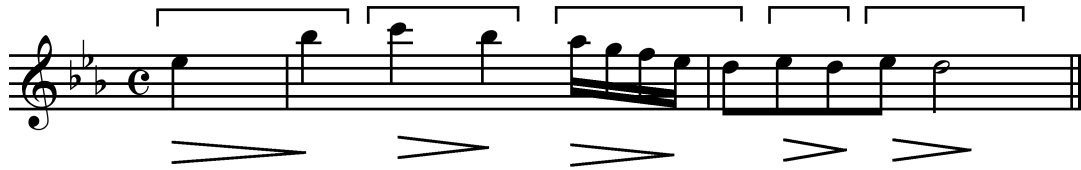
Applying emphasis to note groups

Emphasis is applied to note groupings in six different ways, through: (1) articulation, (2) dynamics, (3) duration, (4) accentuation, (5) tone, and (6) tempo. Several of these modes of emphasis may be in use at the same time. The choice of emphasis modes along with the note grouping greatly contributes to a musical performance.

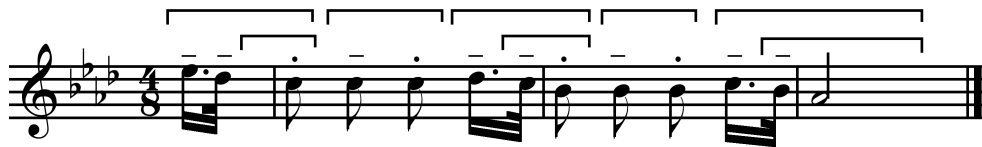
Articulation



Dynamics



Duration



Accentuation

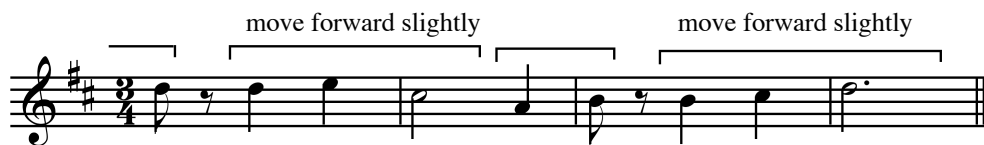


Tone



da de da de da de da de da da de da de da de da de da

Tempo



wait

wait

Teaching the Note Grouping Approach

One approach for building musical expression in students is to have them: (1) decide the mood of the piece - *feeling*; (2) decide the balance of the piece - *form*; (3) decide the approach to producing the mood - *texture*; (4) group the notes for musical flow - *brackets*; (5) decide the mode of emphasis for the note groups; (6) practice the note groupings separately, and (7) apply the techniques to the piece in a seamless, continuous manner.

While overemphasis of the note groups facilitates learning, the student is warned that, after a reasonable time with small group patterns, gross over-emphasis is inappropriate. The advanced player does not look at the smaller groups of notes but at groups that relate to the direction and shape of the entire phrase.

The Study of the Note Grouping Approach

The approach to musical expression presented here is based on the work of James Morgan Thurmond *Note Grouping: A Method for Achieving Expression and Style in Musical Performance*. (ISBN 0-942782-00-3) Ft. Lauderdale, FL: Meredith Music Publications, 1982. It is recommended that the teacher and advanced student procure this text and study it thoroughly.

Example of the Note-Grouping Approach

On the following pages are three versions of Robert Schumann's (1810-1856) *Traumerei*. Compare the traditional notation with the expressive note grouping and finally with the example that prints the note groups musically instead of conforming to standard notation. In each note-group and each extended note group, press the movement forward to a repose by using appropriate emphasis in the form of articulation, dynamics, duration, accentuation, tone, and tempo. Each group is to have some form of expressive emphasis at the beginning of the group and less at the end. By regrouping the printed music, the student becomes aware of the expressive flow of the composition.

Traumerei from Kinderscenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - Original Notation

Robert Schumann

The original notation of the piece is presented across five staves. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 80 and a dynamic of *p*. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The second staff includes a measure number of 6, a *rit.* marking, and a dynamic change to *mf* with an *a tempo* instruction. The third staff starts at measure 11. The fourth staff starts at measure 16 and includes a *rit.* marking and a dynamic of *p*. The fifth staff starts at measure 21 and includes a *rit.* marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth staff.

Traumerei from Kinderscenen, Opus 15, No. 7 - In Note Grouping Style

The In Note Grouping Style notation of the piece is presented across three staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The notation uses brackets to group notes into measures, with vertical dashed lines indicating the measure boundaries. The second staff includes a measure number of 6, a *rit.* marking, a dynamic change to *mf*, and an *a tempo* instruction. The third staff starts at measure 11. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the third staff.

16 *a tempo*
rit. *p*

21 rit.

Traumerei from *Kinderscenen*, Opus 15, No. 7 - In Expressively Grouped Notation, with barlines removed.

p

6 *a tempo*
rit. *mf*

11 *a tempo*
rit. *p*

16 *a tempo*
rit.

21 rit.

Moderato ♩ = 94**1a**

p

mp

p

mp

p

mp

mp

p

Moderato ♩ = 94**1b**

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, common time (C). The tempo is marked *Moderato* with a quarter note equal to 94 beats per minute (♩ = 94). The score is divided into eight staves, each containing a single melodic line. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The articulation includes slurs and accents. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Staff 1: *p* (piano). Measures 1-4. Slur over measures 1-4. Slur over measures 5-8.

Staff 2: *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measures 5-8. Slur over measures 5-8. Slur over measures 9-12.

Staff 3: *p* (piano). Measures 9-12. Slur over measures 9-12. Slur over measures 13-16.

Staff 4: *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measures 13-16. Slur over measures 13-16. Slur over measures 17-20.

Staff 5: *p* (piano). Measures 17-20. Slur over measures 17-20. Slur over measures 21-24.

Staff 6: *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measures 21-24. Slur over measures 21-24. Slur over measures 25-28.

Staff 7: *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measures 25-28. Slur over measures 25-28. Slur over measures 29-32.

Staff 8: *p* (piano). Measures 29-32. Slur over measures 29-32. Slur over measures 33-36.

2a *Moderato* ♩ = 94

p

4

8 *mp*

12 *p*

17

21 *p*

25

29

2b *Moderato* ♩ = 94

p

4

8 *mp*

12 *p*

17 *p*

21 *p*

25 *p*

29 *p*

3a

Andante ♩ = 66

mf

5

3 3

9

dolce

13

17

21

3 3 *rall.* *pp*

a tempo

25

p

3 3

29

3 3

3b *Andante* ♩ = 66

mf

5

9 *dolce*

13

17

21 *rall.* *pp*

25 *a tempo* *p*

29

The musical score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff (3b) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a metronome marking of 66. The dynamics range from 'mf' (mezzo-forte) to 'pp' (pianissimo). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 29.

Moderato ♩ = 88

4a

4a

p

6

3

p

11

16

3

21

p

26

3

31

p

36

p

3

41

f

4b *Moderato* ♩ = 88

p *f* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

6 11 16 21 26 31 36 41

Moderato ♩ = 96

5a

p

6

mp

11

dolce

16

21

p

26

31

pp

36

5b *Moderato* ♩ = 96

p

6

mp

11

16

dolce

21

p

26

31

pp

36

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in E major (four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#) and common time (C). It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff is labeled '5b' and begins with a tempo marking 'Moderato' and a quarter note equal to 96. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The third staff has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a *dolce* dynamic. The fifth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The eighth staff has a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Andantino $\text{♩} = 54$

6a

p

5

9 *p*

13

17 *p*

21 *f* *p*

25

29

Andantino ♩. = 54

6b

This musical score is written for a piano in 6/8 time, featuring a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat). The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a metronome indication of a dotted half note equal to 54 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing measures 6b through 30. The notation includes various note values (half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Slurs and phrasing marks are used to indicate musical phrases and articulation. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 30.

Moderato ♩ = 64

7a

mf

7 *p dolce*

13 *mp* *mf*

19 *mf*
a tempo

25 *rall.* *mf*

31 *mf*

37 *mp*

43 *pp* *mp* *f*

7b *Moderato* $\bullet = 64$

The musical score for exercise 7b is written on a single staff in 6/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a metronome indication of a quarter note equal to 64 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata placed over the fourth measure. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

13

mp

mf

This musical notation shows measures 13 and 14. Measure 13 begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It contains a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, all beamed together. Measure 14 begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It contains a half note C5, a half note B4, and a half note A4, all beamed together. The piece concludes with a final half note G4.

25 *a tempo*

rall. *mf*

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. A slur covers the next four notes: a quarter note C5, an eighth note B4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note G4. This is followed by a quarter rest. The melody continues with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. A slur covers the next four notes: a quarter note B3, an eighth note A3, an eighth note G3, and a quarter note F#3. This is followed by a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. A slur covers the next four notes: a quarter note B2, an eighth note A2, an eighth note G2, and a quarter note F#2. This is followed by a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, and a quarter note C2. The system ends with a double bar line. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the staff at the end of the system.

37

mp

43

pp *mp* *f*

8a

Moderato ♩ = 66

p

6

mp

11

16

p

21

p *mf*

26

31

mp

36

p

8b *Moderato* ♩ = 66

f

6 *mp*

11

16 *p* *mf*

21 *p*

26

31 *mp*

36 *p*

Andantino ♩ = 96

9a

mp

6

mf

11

16

mf

21

mp

26

31

mf

36

Andantino ♩ = 96

9b

mp

6

mf

11

mp

16

mf

21

mp

26

31

mf

36

Allegretto ♩. = 48

10a

p

6

11

16

21

27

33

38

Allegretto ♩ = 48

10b

p

6

11

p

16

cresc

21

27

33

38

11a

11a

Andante ♩ = 60

p

ritard.

a tempo

dolce

p

11b *Andante* ♩ = 60

p

5

p

9

ritard.

13

a tempo

dolce

17

20

24

p

28

The musical score is written for piano on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Slurs are used to group notes, and ties connect notes across measures. There are two triplets marked with a '3' below the notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *dolce* (sweet), and *ritard.* (ritardando). The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 28.

Larghetto ♩ = 69

12a

mf *dolce*

6

p

11

16

mf

21

p

26

31

p

36

rall.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano exercise labeled '12a'. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dolce* (softly), and *p* (piano). There are also crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. The piece concludes with a 'rall.' (ritardando) marking and a final sustained note.

12b *Larghetto* ♩ = 69

mf *dolce*

6 *p*

11

16 *mf*

21 *p*

26

31 *p*

36 *rall.*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piano piece labeled '12b'. It is in 3/4 time and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is 'Larghetto' with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 69 beats. The score is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a 'dolce' marking. The first staff contains measures 1 through 5. The second staff, starting at measure 6, includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The third staff (measures 11-15) and fourth staff (measures 16-20) continue the melodic line. The fifth staff (measures 21-25) features a piano (p) dynamic. The sixth staff (measures 26-30) and seventh staff (measures 31-35) continue the piece. The eighth staff (measures 36-40) concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The music is characterized by flowing, connected eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. There are several ties and phrasing slurs throughout the piece.

13a *Larghetto* ♩ = 92

p dolce

5

p

9

p

14

18

23

dolce

28

p

p

33

13b *Larghetto* ♩ = 92

p *dolce*

5

9

14

18

23

dolce

28

p

33

Moderato ♩ = 88

14a

14a is a musical score in 3/4 time, marked Moderato with a tempo of 88 beats per minute. The score consists of 38 measures, divided into eight systems of five measures each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 features a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 15 includes a crescendo hairpin and a fortissimo (*sfz*) dynamic marking. Measure 20 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 25 also features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 30 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score concludes with a final cadence in measure 38.

Moderato ♩ = 88

14b

p

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

Moderato $\text{♩} = 84$

15a

p

7 *p*

13 *p* *mp*

19 *f*

25 *p* *rall.*

31 *a tempo* *pp*

37 *p*

43

15b *Moderato* $\text{♩} = 84$

p

7 *p*

13 *p* *mp*

19 *f*

25 *p* *rall.*

31 *a tempo* *pp*

37 *p*

43

Allegro $\text{♩} = 100$

16a

mf

8

15

22

p

29

36

f

43

mf

50

Detailed description: This musical score, labeled '16a', is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, and 50 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte), with a *p* (piano) section between measures 22 and 29. The music features various articulations, including accents (>) and slurs, and is marked with hairpins for crescendo and decrescendo. The notation includes eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests.

16b *Allegro* $\text{♩} = 100$

mf

8

15

22

p

29

36

f

43

mf

50

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 88$

17a

This musical score, titled '17a', is written for a single melodic line in 3/2 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The key signature consists of four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamics are indicated by the letter 'p' (piano) at measures 1, 16, and 21. Articulation is provided by slurs and accents (>). The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final measure.

17b *Allegretto* $\text{♩} = 88$

p

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

Allegretto ♩ = 72

18a

p

6

p

12

p

18

24

mp *mf*

30

p

36

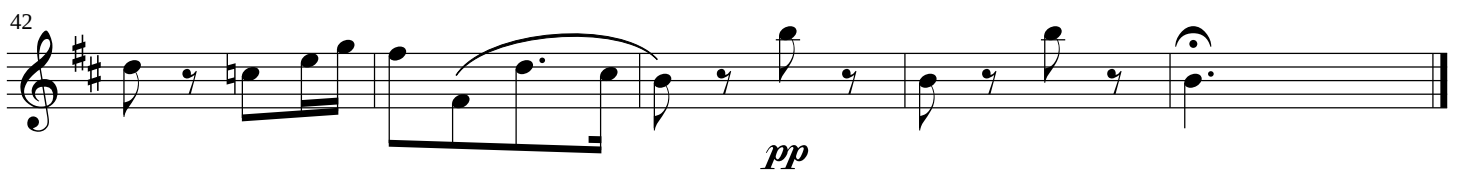
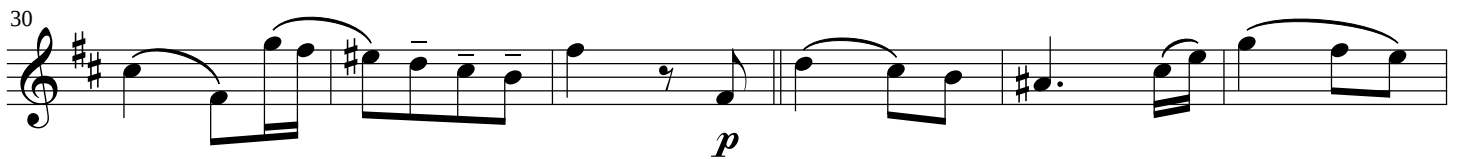
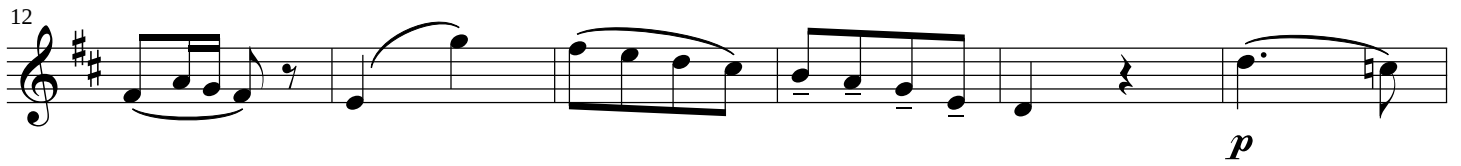
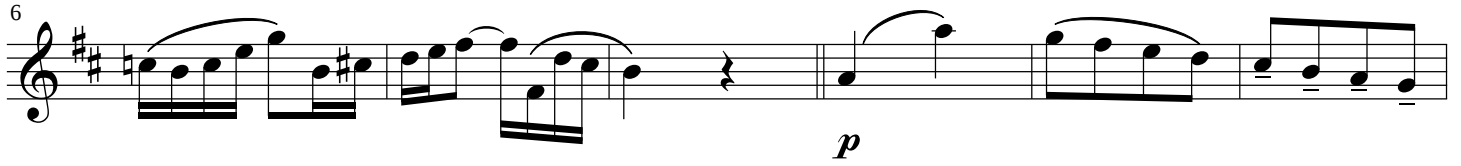
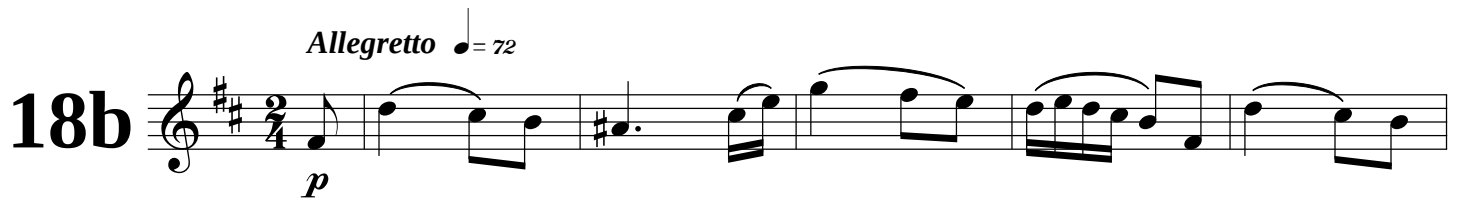
42

pp

Detailed description: This musical score, labeled '18a', is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, and 42 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to pianissimo (*pp*), with mezzo-piano (*mp*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) also appearing. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes), rests, and articulations such as slurs and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 42.

Allegretto ♩ = 72

18b



19a *Andantino* ♩ = 76

p

mp

dolce

a tempo

rall.

p

sfz

mf

ritard.

Andantino $\text{♩} = 76$

19b

This musical score is for section 19b, spanning measures 1 to 51. It is written for a single melodic line in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of five measures each, with measure numbers 1, 7, 13, 20, 27, 33, 39, 45, and 51 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *sforz* (sforzando), *dolce* (dolce), *rall.* (rallentando), *a tempo*, and *ritard.* (ritardando). Articulation marks such as accents and slurs are used throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 51.

p *sforz*

mp *dolce*

rall. *a tempo* *p*

sforz *mf*

rall. *p*

a tempo

ritard.

Andante ♩ = 100

20a

mp *dolce*

5

p

9

mf

13

p

17

mp

21

25

f

29

pp *rall.*

20b *Andante* ♩ = 100

mp dolce

5

5

p

9

mf

13

p

17

mp

21

mp

25

f

29

pp rall.

21a

Moderato ♩ = 88

p

8

a tempo

14

rall.

20

sf

26

32

a tempo

rall.

sf

38

p

44

The musical score for 21a is written in 3/8 time and begins with a tempo marking of *Moderato* (♩ = 88). The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff begins at measure 8. The third staff, starting at measure 14, includes a *a tempo* marking and a *rall.* (rallentando) instruction. The fourth staff, starting at measure 20, features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The fifth staff, starting at measure 26, continues the melodic development. The sixth staff, starting at measure 32, includes another *a tempo* marking, a *rall.* instruction, and a *sf* dynamic. The seventh staff, starting at measure 38, begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth staff, starting at measure 44, concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Moderato ♩ = 88

21b

p

8

14

a tempo
rall. -----

20

sf

26

32

a tempo
rall. -----
sf

38

p

44

 = 88

22a

p

3

3

8

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures are grouped by brackets above the staff. The piece ends with a double bar line.

15

p

[illegible]

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a triplet of eighth notes: G4, A4, and B4. The system ends with a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. Above the staff, there are bracketed markings indicating phrasing or articulation.

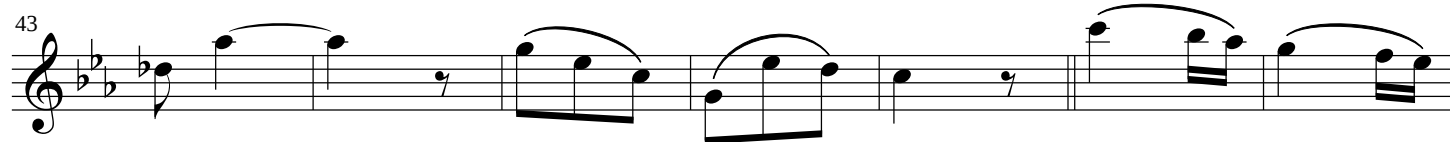
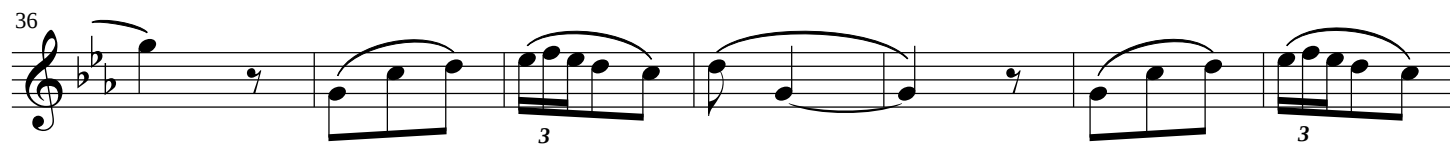
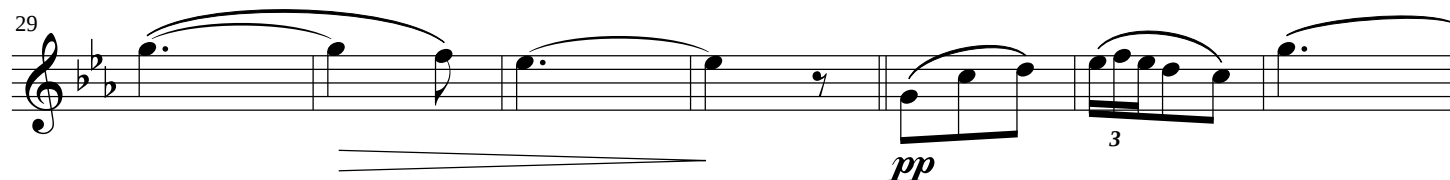
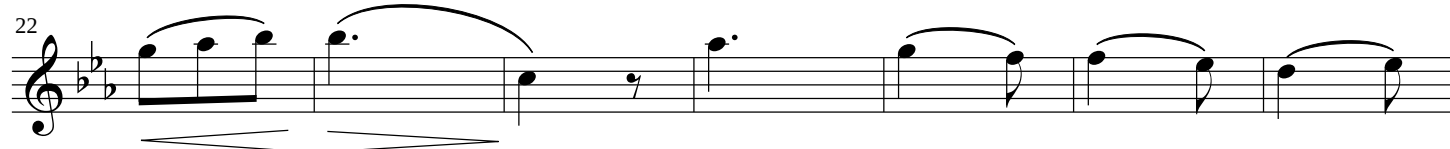
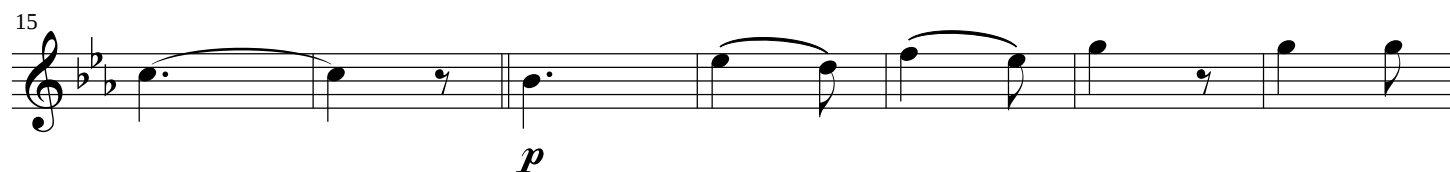
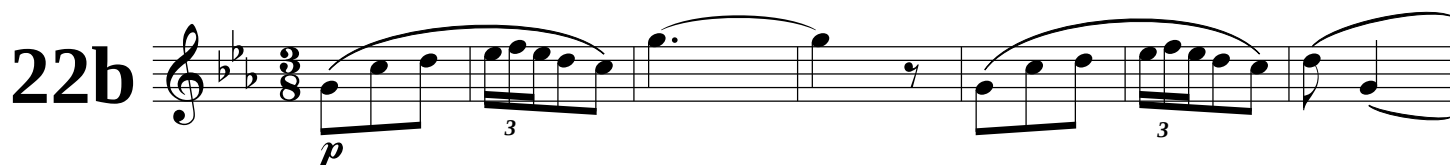
43

Example 10

50

Andantino ♩ = 88

22b



23a *Andantino* ♩ = 94

p

5

9

13 *p*

17

21

25 *mf* *mp* *mf*

29 *mp* *p*

23b *Andantino* ♩ = 94

p

5

rit. *p*

9 *a tempo*

13 *p*

17 *p*

21 *f*

25 *mf* *mp* *mf*

29 *mp* *p*

Andantino $\text{♩} = 76$

24a

Musical score for piano, measures 24a to 32. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 8/8. The tempo is marked Andantino with a metronome marking of 76. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Measures 24a-25: *p* (piano). Measures 26-27: *sfz* (sforzando). Measures 28-29: *p* (piano). Measures 30-31: *sfz* (sforzando). Measure 32: *p* (piano). The score concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Andantino ♩ = 76

24b

p

5

9

sfz *p*

13

17

21

25

sfz *p*

29

rit.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, measures 24b through 29. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The time signature is 6/8. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is written on a single staff. Measure 24b starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 25-26 contain a melodic line with various dynamics including piano (*p*) and sforzando (*sfz*). Measure 27 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 28 contains a melodic line with various dynamics including piano (*p*) and sforzando (*sfz*). Measure 29 ends with a ritardando (*rit.*) marking.

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