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OF
SELECTED PIECES

BY
Giles Sarnaby

PIANOFORTE SOLO

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH Giles Farnaby is one of the most interesting of the composers in the FitzWilliam Virginal Book, which contains some fifty pieces from his pen, little is known about him personally beyond the fact that he took his Bachelor of Music Degree at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1592, and that he contributed some harmonized tunes to Ravenscroft's Psalter in 1621. His son Richard was also a composer, though only four pieces are credited to him in the Elizabethan collection. In 1598, Giles Farnaby published a volume of "Canzonets to foure voyces, with a song of eight parts," and in 1592, his name appears again as one of the ten composers selected by Thomas Este to harmonize the tunes for his "Whole Booke of Psalmes." No mention is made of Farnaby in either "Parthenia," or the Virginal Books of Benjamin Cosyn and Will Forster (1624).

I.—PRÆLUDIUM. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCXLVI.)

The Preludes in the FitzWilliam Virginal Book seem intended mainly as an exercise for the player's fingers, and usually contain little more than runs, shakes and florid passages to tempt the virtuoso. The present example, in the Ionian Mode, is an exception to the general rule, and is not without interest from the imitative entries both at the beginning and the close.

II.—GALIARDA. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCLXIX.)

The beautiful and expressive melody of this Galliard distinguishes the piece from many of the same type in this collection. Even the semiquavers do not rob the music of its quiet serenity; indeed, if anything, they seem to add a quaintly humorous touch to the movement. The antiphonal ascending scale-passages in the final section seem to fit into their places without effort or injury to the structure. The piece appears to be in the Æolian Mode.

III.—A TOYE. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCLXX.)

Also in the Æolian Mode. The "Toye," belonged to a small class of dance pieces, and has been confused with the "Coranto," a dance of a similar character. The present version closely resembles "The Duchesse of Brunswick's Toye" set by John Bull (*vide* John Bull Album No. 8), where it appears in 6-8 time as against a 2-2 time in this case. Farnaby's treatment of the time is simpler than that of Bull, and may possibly be regarded as the more effective of the two. The music is quaint and catching.

IV.—GILES FARNABY'S DREAME. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXCIV.)

In the Dorian Mode. This poetical and expressive little miniature belongs to a small but interesting class of "Fancy Pieces" which are to be found in this collection. Among them may be mentioned, "The Bells," by William Byrd, John Munday's Fantasia on "The Weather," and other pieces by Giles Farnaby. The music can be left to speak for itself, with its quiet and peaceful flow.

V.—HIS REST. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXCV.)

Another piece of the same character as the former, but in the form of a Galliard, and evidently with a feeling for our modern key of G major, including a modulation to the dominant at the close of the second section.

VI.—GILES FARNABY'S CONCEIT. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCLXXIII.)

A quaintly humorous little trifle, that also seems to lie in the key of G major. The construction is of the simplest form, yet it has an attractiveness of its own.

VII.—HIS HUMOUR. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXCVI.)

Here the humour is evidently to be sought in the contrast between the gaiety of the crotchets in the opening bars, the tranquil, almost sluggish, movement of the minims of the immediately following section, and the jumping figures which animate the subsequent treble and bass. An air of seriousness again seems to intervene with the solemn ascending and descending procession of semibreves, which is finally dispelled by a reiterated figure that, *stretto*-like, leads to the close.

VIII.—ROSASOLIS. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXLIII.)

The air of this piece appears to be that of a popular old English song, which probably contained a refrain for chorus, and this is humorously interpolated at the end of each of the Variations to which the initial theme is subjected. Each of the Variations is contrasted, both in rhythm and movement, with the others, and the refrain becomes involved in a similar treatment, without however losing any of its individuality. The music, though it appears to be in the key of C, ends on the dominant, and it is therefore to be regarded as belonging to the Mixolydian Mode.

IX.—PAWLES WHARFE. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXIII.)

Obviously in the key of D major, since it plainly shows the chords of the tonic, dominant, and sub-dominant, which are the essential harmonies of the key. The tune is to be found in *The Dancing Master* from 1650 to 1665. Pawles (Paul's) Wharfe was, and still is, one of the public landing-places on the Thames near the Cathedral, and it appears to have formed the subject for a popular ditty, which is quoted in Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time*. Farnaby has re-clothed the old tune with some characteristic Variations, and invested them with equal and sustained interest.

X.—TOWER HILL. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCXLV.)

In the Mixolydian Mode. This appears again to be a version of a popular old English song, the words of which have been lost. The initial phrase is curiously modified later by a transposition of the order of the notes, and the upper part finds a new way of expressing the idea in a slightly varied form.

XI.—A MASKE. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXCIX.)

This piece was probably part of the music of a Masque, which usually took the form of a collection or series of dances for the Theatre. It may or it may not belong to the "Maske of Flowers," which was produced in 1623, from which another of the pieces of the same title in the FitzWilliam Virginal Book seems to have been taken. The present example might well have been written as one of the three stately dances which preceded the so-called "character" dances in an entertainment of this kind.

XII.—FANTASIA. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCXXXI.)

There are no fewer than ten Fantasias by Farnaby in the FitzWilliam Virginal Book, most of which show a fugato tendency, especially at the beginning. The original subject however disappears, and new subjects arise, leading to a varied and more animated treatment. This is the method adopted by Orlando Gibbons in his celebrated Fantasia in four parts, and it would not be without interest to compare these two examples, which possess in common a similar method of development.

Appended is a complete list of the pieces by Giles Farnaby in the FitzWilliam Virginal Book:—

Alman (Robert Johnson, set by Farnaby).	Maske, Lady Zouches.
Meridian Alman.	Three Maskes.
Ay me, poore Heart (transcribed from a Madrigal).	Muscadin.
Bony sweet Robin.	New Sa-Hoo, The
Corranto.	Old Spagnoletta, The
Daphne.	Pavan, Walter Erle's
Duet for two Virginals.	Pavan, Lachrymæ (Dowland, set by Farnaby).
15 Fantasias.	Pavana.
Farmer's Paven.	Pawles Wharfe.
Farnaby's Conceit.	Præludium.
Giles Farnaby's Dream.	Put up thy dagger, Jemy.
Flatt Paven, The	Quodling's Delight (<i>Vide</i> Old English Suite, No. 4. Novello & Co.).
Galiarda.	Rosasolis.
Rosseter's Galliard (set by Farnaby).	Spagnoletta.
Gigge, A.	Tell mee, Daphne.
Grounde.	Tower Hill.
His Humour.	Toye, A.
His Rest.	Up T(ails) All.
King's Hunt, The	Why aske you.
Loth to depart.	Woody-Cock.
Mal Sims.	

CONTENTS.

NO.		PAGE.
I.	PRÆLUDIUM	I
II.	GALIARDA	3
III.	A TOYE	6
IV.	GILES FARNABY'S DREAME	8
V.	HIS REST	9
VI.	GILES FARNABY'S CONCEIT	10
VII.	HIS HUMOUR	11
VIII.	ROSASOLIS	13
IX.	PAWLES WHARFE	17
X.	TOWER HILL	20
XI.	A MASKE	21
XII.	FANTASIA	23

I.
PRÆLUDIUM.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CCXLVI.)

Giles Farnaby.

Moderato non troppo. ♩ = 76.

mf espress.

espress.

mf espress.

cresc. poco

espress.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a rapid, ascending sixteenth-note scale starting on G4, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) hairpin. The left hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, F2, G2, B1, D2, F2.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note scale, now marked piano (*p*) and *espress.* (expressive). The left hand continues with the same harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand begins a new melodic line marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The left hand continues with the harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a measure marked *allargando* (ritardando) and *f* (forte).

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand begins a new melodic line marked *a tempo* and *dim.* (decrescendo). The left hand continues with the harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a measure marked *rall.* (ritardando), *p* (piano), and *f sost.* (forte sostenuto).

II.

GALIARDA.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CCLXIX.)

Giles Farnaby.

Tempo comodo. ♩ = 100.
sostenuto

The first system of musical notation for the Galiarda. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a repeat sign. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *espress.*. The third measure is marked *cresc.*. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation for the Galiarda. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a repeat sign. The first measure is marked *mf*. The second measure is marked *1. repeat pp*. The third measure is marked *2.*. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation for the Galiarda. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a repeat sign. The first measure is marked *mf*. The second measure is marked *cresc.*. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation for the Galiarda. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a repeat sign. The first measure is marked *f*. The second measure is marked *dim.*. The system ends with a repeat sign.

poco lento
dolce
pp
poco cresc.

poco animato
f

cresc.
mf *cresc.*

poco ritard.
f *dim.*

meno mosso

p *espress.* *più p*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

Poco più Allegro.

mf *espress.* *meno. f*

dim.

p *cresc.* *rall.* *f sost.*

III. A TOYE.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CCLXX.)

Giles Farnaby.

Con anima. ♩ = 80.

mf *cresc.* *f*

dim. *p* *mf*

cresc. *f*

poco ritard. *a tempo* *mf*

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first measure of the upper staff contains a whole note chord. The second measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The first measure of the lower staff contains a whole note chord. The second measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The word *cresc.* is written above the second measure of the lower staff. The word *f* is written above the third measure of the upper staff.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The second measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The first measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The second measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The word *ritard.* is written above the first measure of the upper staff. The word *dim.* is written above the first measure of the lower staff. The word *a tempo* is written above the third measure of the upper staff. The word *p* is written above the third measure of the lower staff.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The second measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The first measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The second measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The word *cresc.* is written above the first measure of the lower staff. The word *f* is written above the third measure of the upper staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The second measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the upper staff contains a half note chord. The first measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The second measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The third measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The fourth measure of the lower staff contains a half note chord. The word *molto rallentando* is written above the first measure of the upper staff. The word *poco* is written above the first measure of the lower staff. The word *a* is written above the second measure of the lower staff. The word *poco* is written above the third measure of the lower staff. The word *dim.* is written above the fourth measure of the lower staff. The word *p sost.* is written above the fourth measure of the lower staff.

IV.

GILES FARNABY'S DREAME.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CXCV.)

Giles Farnaby.

Lento sostenuto. ♩ = 60.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or virginal, in 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked 'Lento sostenuto' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff), with various expressive markings such as 'espress. e dolce', 'cresc.', 'dim.', 'mp sempre espress.', 'più cresc.', 'rall.', and 'pp sost.'. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

espress. e dolce
p
cresc.

dim.
mp sempre espress.
cresc.

più cresc.

dim.
p
rall.
pp sost.

HIS REST.

GALIARD.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CXCV.)

Giles Farnaby.

Tranquillo molto. ♩ = 88.

pp *dolcissimo* *L.H.* *cresc. poco*

dim. *più p* *L.H.* *cresc.*

p *dim.* *mp legato*

cresc. *rall.* *dim.* *pp*

VI. GILES FARNABY'S CONCEIT.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CCLXXIII.)

Giles Farnaby.

Allegretto. ♩ = 72.

p

pp

mp

espress.

poco cresc.

espress.

p

ritard.

p sost.

p sost.

VII.

11

HIS HUMOUR.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CXCVI.)

Giles Farnaby.

Scherzando. ♩ = 112.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/2 time signature. The tempo is marked *Scherzando.* with a quarter note equal to 112 beats. The first system includes a *mf* dynamic, a *cresc.* marking, and a *p* dynamic. The second system continues the *cresc.* and includes first and second endings, both marked *p*. The third system is marked *più lento* and *mp sostenuto*. The fourth system is marked *a tempo, scherzando* and includes *dim.*, *mf*, and *leggiere* markings. The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano editions, with clear articulation and dynamic markings.

dim. *p* *cresc.* *f*

marcato
mp *cresc.* *poco a poco*

f *espress.* *espress.* *mf* *dim.*

mp *cresc.* *mf* *rall.* *f sost.*

* These notes are substituted for  in the original.

VIII. ROSASOLIS.

13

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CXLIII.)

Giles Farnaby.

Allegretto. ♩ = 80. *animato* (♩ = 88.)

p sostenuto *f*

poco lento *p*

animato *Tempo I^o* *f* *mp* *L.H.*

cresc. *f*

Tempo Allegretto.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The system concludes with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking.

legato con espressione

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The system ends with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and the instruction *L. H.* (Left Hand).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking, a *f* (forte) dynamic, and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. A *L. H.* (Left Hand) instruction is present. An asterisk (*) is placed below a note in the left hand.

meno mosso

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand plays a melody with a *dolce* (sweet) expression and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The instruction *leggiero* (light) is written below the left hand.

L'istesso tempo.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand features a *meno f* (meno forte) dynamic. An asterisk (*) is placed below a note in the left hand.

(*) This note is C in the original.

animato

cresc.

f *gioioso*

poco lento

p

p

dim.

p

largamente

f

legato

animato

p

dim.

lento cantabile

p molto sostenuto

animato

f

meno mosso

mp

animato

f

soaveamente

p

cresc.

animato

f

rall.

dim.

p sost.

IX.

17

PAWLES WHARFE.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CXIII.)

Giles Farnaby.

Lento sostenuto. ♩ = 80.

espress.
p
cresc.

dolce
dim.
più p
cresc.
p

dim.
mp
cresc.

mf
dim.
mf

cresc.
f
dim.
p

espress.

p L.H.

mf

dim. *f* *dim.*

p

mp *dim.*

p

poco più mosso

mf *cresc.*

scherzando

espress. *f* *dim.*

p

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a half rest followed by a series of eighth notes. Bass staff begins with a half note, marked *mf* and *espress.* The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff continues with eighth notes. Bass staff features a half note, marked *f*. The system concludes with a half note in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff begins with a half note, marked *dim.*. A double bar line separates this from the second measure, which starts a new section marked *Tempo 1^o* and *stacc.* in 9/8 time. The bass staff continues with eighth notes, marked *p* and *espress.*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff continues with eighth notes. Bass staff features a half note, marked *cresc.* and *legato*. The system concludes with a half note, marked *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff begins with a half note, marked *rall. molto*. A double bar line separates this from the second measure, which starts a new section marked *dim.* and *R. H.* in 2/4 time. The bass staff continues with eighth notes, marked *p sost.*

X.

TOWER HILL.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CCXLV.)

Giles Farnaby.

Allegro comodo. $\text{♩} = 76.$

The musical score for "Tower Hill" is written for a single virginal (lute) in 3/2 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked "Allegro comodo" with a quarter note equal to 76 beats. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Starts with *mf* in the left hand and *mp* in the right hand. The right hand has a slur over the first four measures.
- System 2:** Features a *cresc.* (crescendo) in the left hand and *mf* in the right hand. The right hand has a slur over the last two measures.
- System 3:** Includes *cresc.* in the left hand, *f* (forte) in the left hand, and *mf* in the right hand. The right hand has a slur over the last two measures.
- System 4:** Includes *dim.* (diminuendo) in the left hand, *mp* in the left hand, *cresc.* in the left hand, and *f* in the right hand. The right hand has a slur over the last two measures.
- System 5:** Includes *poco a poco* (poco a poco) in the left hand, *dim.* in the left hand, *rall.* (rallentando) in the right hand, *p* (piano) in the right hand, and *p sost.* (piano sostenuto) in the right hand. The right hand has a slur over the last two measures.

A MASKE.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CXCI.)

Giles Farnaby.

Lento cantabile. ♩ = 100.

The musical score is written for a single system with four staves. The first staff is the treble clef, and the second is the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, and slurs. The dynamics are marked as follows: *espress.* (first staff), *mf* (second staff), *dim.* (third staff), *p* (fourth staff), *cresc.* (fifth staff), and *f* (sixth staff). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a melody marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking appears in the right hand towards the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melody, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The left hand features more active accompaniment. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the right hand towards the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melody marked *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo). The left hand accompaniment remains active. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand begins with a melody marked *rall.* (rallentando). The left hand is labeled *L.H.* (Left Hand). A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the right hand. The system concludes with a *P* (Piano) dynamic marking in the right hand.

* N.B. These demi-semiquavers are written a 3rd lower in the original.

XII. FANTASIA.

23

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book N^o CCXXXI.)

Giles Farnaby.

Allegro con spirito. $\text{♩} = 88.$

f marcato

f

f

L.H.

dim.

p

cresc.

poco

a

poco

f

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a *dim.* marking and a *f* (forte) marking. The left hand includes a *dim.* marking and a *R.H.* (Right Hand) marking. The system concludes with a *f* marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a *mf* marking, a *dim.* marking, and a *p* (piano) marking. The left hand includes a *mf* marking and a *dim.* marking. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand is marked *f marc.* (forte marcato) and *più f marc.* (più forte marcato). The left hand is marked *p sost.* (piano sostenuto). The system concludes with a *f marc.* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand is marked *f*, *p*, *f*, *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *espress.* (espressivo). The left hand is marked *f* and *espress.*. The system concludes with an *espress.* marking.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The system contains five measures. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *poco*, and *mf*. There are slurs and ties across measures.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The system contains five measures. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *mp*. A note in the first measure of the bass staff is marked with an asterisk (*).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The system contains five measures. Dynamics include *poco*, *a*, *espress.*, *poco*, and *cresc.*. There are slurs and ties across measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The system contains five measures. Dynamics include *mp*, *cresc.*, and *espress.*. There are slurs and ties across measures.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The system contains five measures. Dynamics include *poco*, *a*, and *poco*. The system ends with a 6/4 time signature change.

(*) This note is F in the original.

Poco Largamente.

f *mp*

cresc. *poco* *f*

cresc. *ff* *allargando*

espress. *dim.* *a tempo* *p* *cresc.*

- poco - a - *rallentando molto* *espress. poco* *ff sost.*

NOVELLO'S SCHOOL OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC

EDITED BY

KARL KLINDWORTH.

PREFACE.

THE characteristic features of Novello's School of Pianoforte Music are accuracy of text, minuteness of phrasing indications, and careful fingering. With these fundamental principles of good editing has been combined the important, though often neglected essential of the artistic presentment of the music to the eye. Special attention has accordingly been paid to clearness, especially in the direction of ample spacing of the notes, legibility, and, as far as possible, in providing convenient turning-over places—important matters which will materially assist the player in the study of the pieces contained in this series. The annotations of the Editor, the use of which will greatly aid the students in a proper interpretation of these works, speak for themselves.

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