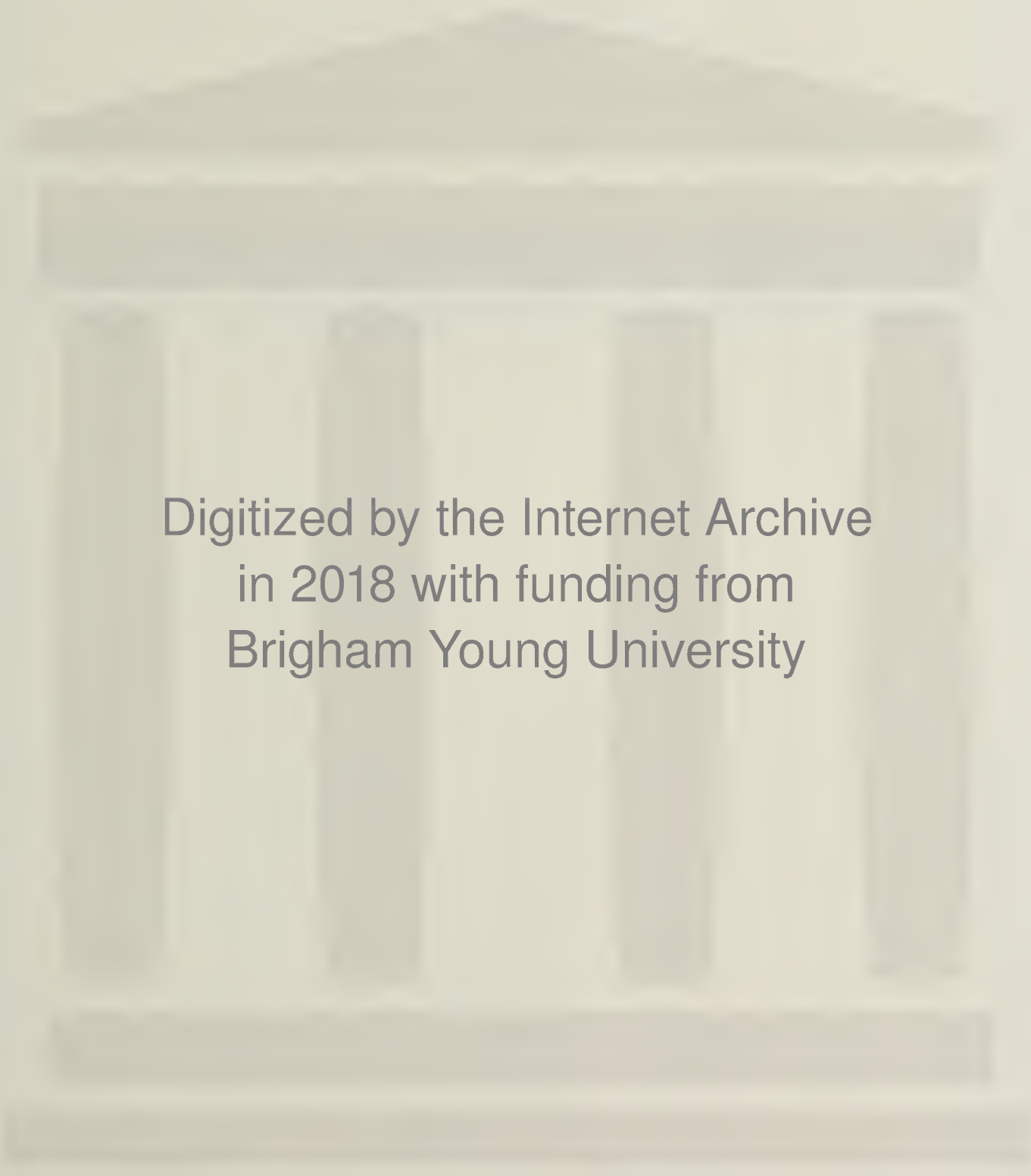


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*Gift of
Jack Nebergall*



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TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR HARP BY CARLOS SALZEDO

➔ BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

Bourrée, from the Partita I.50

CORELLI, ARCANGELO

Giga50

COUPERIN, FRANÇOIS

Sarabande, from the "Quatrième Concert Royal"50

DURAND, A.

Chaconne60

GLUCK, C. W. von

Gavotte from "Armide"50

MENDELSSOHN, FELIX

Spring Song50

PESCETTI, G. B.

Sonata in C minor90

RAMEAU, JEAN-PHILIPPE

Gavotte, from "Le Temple de la Gloire"50

Rigaudon60

Tambourin50

(Prices apply to U. S. A.)

G. SCHIRMER, Inc., NEW YORK

NOTE

Explanations of the new signs used in this piece can be found in "Modern Study of the Harp," by Carlos Salzedo (*Edition 1746*), and in "Method for the Harp," by Lucile Lawrence and Carlos Salzedo (*Schirmer's Scholastic Series, No. 209*).

L'explication des nouveaux signes employés dans ce morceau se trouve dans "L'Étude Moderne de la Harpe," de Carlos Salzedo (*Edition 1746*), et dans la Méthode pour la Harpe," de Lucile Lawrence et Carlos Salzedo. (*Schirmer's Scholastic Series, No. 209*).

31385-6

3

Johann Sebastian Bach
1685 - 1750

84385 C

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic marking. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are present above several notes. Chord symbols $D\flat$ and $C\flat$ are written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Fingering numbers are present. Chord symbols $D\flat$, $C\flat$, $E\flat$, $G\flat$, and $D\flat$ are written below the bass staff.

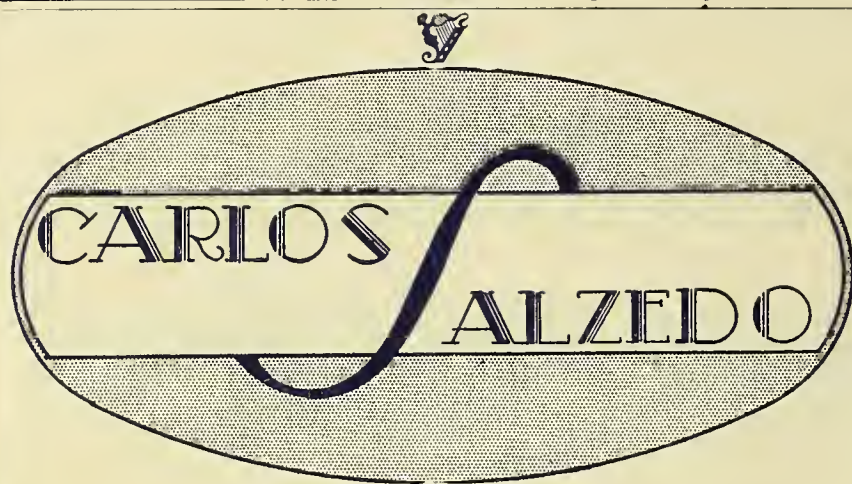
Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Fingering numbers are present. Chord symbols $E\flat$, $G\flat$, $A\flat$, $D\flat$, $G\flat$, $E\flat$, $A\flat$, and $D\flat$ are written below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* dynamic marking. Fingering numbers are present. Chord symbols $G\flat$, $E\flat$, and $D\flat$ are written below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Fingering numbers are present. Chord symbols $A\flat$, $A\flat$, and $G\flat$ are written below the bass staff. The text *L.V.* is written below the bass staff.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows intricate fingerings (e.g., 2 1 4 3, 2 1 3 2) and a key signature of three flats. The second system includes the instruction *cresc. molto* and a forte *f* dynamic. The third system features a piano *p* dynamic and a *marcato* section. The fourth system includes a *molto* tempo marking and fortissimo *ff* and *sf* dynamics, with a handwritten note "don't rush". The fifth system concludes with a *pesante* marking and a first ending marked *1^a a tempo*. Pedal points are indicated by letters (A♭, F♯, E♭, C♯, D♭) and circled, with a handwritten note (1) explaining the use of the F♯ pedal.

(1) Jouez seulement le Sol ♭, la pédale Fa ♯ n'est employée que comme renforcement du Sol ♭.
 Play only the G♭, the F♯ pedal is used but to reinforce the G♭.



STUDY MATERIAL for the HARP

METHOD for the HARP

In collaboration with
LUCILE LAWRENCE

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Price, \$1.50

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THIS work contains fundamental exercises with illustrations and technical explanations, serving as an introduction and complement to Carlos Salzedo's "Modern Study of the Harp." In addition, this method contains fifteen Preludes for beginners, each of which has been purposely written in a different key in order that the beginner may become familiar with the manner of key formation on the harp.

The manner of producing chromaticism (pedals) is one of the principal assets of the harp.

In these Preludes, the pedals have been used extensively to avoid harmonic monotony as well as to give beginners the opportunity of becoming acquainted at once with the use of the pedals. They are also advantageous to the musician who desires to become acquainted with the many resources of the contemporary harp.

"THE Harpist's Daily Dozen" can be used by all harpists with the exception of beginners. Its aim is to allow busy or touring harpists to keep up their technique with the minimum effort.

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As in the "Method for the Harp" and the "Modern Study of the Harp," both hands are developed to the same degree of efficiency, and the text appears in English and French.

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THESE Studies are not addressed solely to harpists, but to all who are interested in every musical manifestation. Composers and conductors alike will find in them information which will confirm their intuitions or solve their doubts, both with respect to the notation and the innumerable resources of the harp of to-day.

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Musically, these Studies will diminish the contempt with which fine musicians regard the harp.

Technically, they will develop (in the same degree for both hands) a logical knowledge of fingering and of the various tone-effects.

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12/94

