

ALBUM
OF
SELECTED PIECES

BY
John Bull.

PIANOFORTE SOLO

EDITED BY
Granville Bantock.

LONDON
Novello & Co., Ltd.

NOVELLO'S PIANOFORTE ALBUMS.

EDITED BY BERTHOLD TOURS

In Numbers, each One Shilling; or, Cloth Volumes, each Four Shillings.

- No. 1.—Bach.** Twenty Pieces from Petits Preludes, Suites Anglaises. Partita Nos. 1 to 3, &c.
- No. 2.—Bach.** Twenty Pieces from Suites Anglaises, Suites Françaises. Partita Nos. 4 and 5, &c.
- No. 3.—Bach.** Twenty Pieces from Petits Preludes, Concertos, Suites Anglaises, &c.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 4.—Handel.** Twenty-four Pieces from Suites 1 to 7, Sonatas, "Harmonious Blacksmith," &c.
- No. 5.—Handel.** Twenty-four Pieces from Suites 8 to 12, Gavottes, &c.
- No. 6.—Handel.** Twenty-four Pieces from Suites 13 to 16, Water Music, &c.
Nos. 4, 5, and 6, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 7.—Marches.** Fifteen Pieces, including Mendelssohn's "Hero's March," Rakoczy March, Bridal March "Lohengrin," &c.
- No. 8.—Marches.** Fifteen Pieces, including Meyerbeer's Coronation March, Cornelius March, Pilgrim's March, &c.
- No. 9.—Marches.** Fifteen Pieces, including Mendelssohn's Wedding March, March "Tannhäuser," &c.
Nos. 7, 8, and 9, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 10.—Gavottes, Minuets, &c.** Sixteen Pieces, including Rameau's Gavotte, Zimmermann's Gavotte, Calkin's Minuet, Silas's Bourrée, &c.
- No. 11.—Gavottes, Minuets, &c.** Sixteen Pieces, including Gluck's Gavotte, W. Macfarren's Bourrée, Bach's Bourrée, &c.
- No. 12.—Gavottes, Minuets, &c.** Sixteen Pieces, including W. Macfarren's 2nd Gavotte, Sir J. Benedict's Gavotte, Mozart's Minuet, &c.
Nos. 10, 11, and 12, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 13.—Wollenhaupt, J.** Ten Pieces, including Marche Hongroise, Scherzo Brillant, &c.
- No. 14.—Wollenhaupt, J.** Ten Pieces, including "La Gazelle," "Mazepa Galop," &c.
- No. 15.—Wollenhaupt, J.** Ten Pieces, including "Les Clochettes," "Feu Follet," &c.
Nos. 13, 14, and 15, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 16.—Schweizer, Otto.** Eight Scottish Airs (arranged for four hands).
- No. 17.—Spindler, Fritz.** Nine Pieces, including "Murmuring Rivulet," The Pilgrims' Chorus ("Tannhäuser"), &c.
- No. 18.—Spindler, Fritz.** Nine Pieces, including "L'Oisillon," "Le Carillon," "The Evening Star" ("Tannhäuser"), &c.
- No. 19.—Spindler, Fritz.** Ten Pieces, including "Jeu des Ondes," Valse Mélodieuse, Spinning Song ("Flying Dutchman"), &c.
Nos. 17, 18, and 19, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 20.—Goetz Hermann.** Five Compositions.
- No. 21.—Goetz Hermann.** Four Compositions.
- No. 22.—Goetz Hermann.** Six Compositions.
Nos. 20, 21, and 22, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 23.—Rheinberger, Josef.** Seven Compositions.
- No. 24.—Rheinberger, Josef.** Eleven Compositions.
- No. 25.—Rheinberger, Josef.** Seven Compositions.
Nos. 23, 24, and 25, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 26.—Tours, Berthold.** Juvenile Album. Eight Characteristic Pieces (Duets), 2s.
- Nos. 27 and 28.—Moscheles, J.** "Domestic Life." Twelve Characteristic Duets, Two Books, each 2s.
The Two Books, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 29.—Kjerulf, Halfdan.** Nine Pieces. Op. 4, Nos. 1 to 3; Op. 12, Nos. 1 to 6.
- No. 30.—Kjerulf, Halfdan.** Ten Pieces. Op. 24, Nos. 1 to 4; Op. 27, Nos. 1 and 2; Op. 28, Nos. 1 to 4.
- No. 31.—Kjerulf, Halfdan.** Op. 28, Nos. 5 and 6; Op. 29; and Twenty Songs arranged for the Pianoforte by the Composer.
Nos. 29, 30, and 31, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- Nos. 32, 33, and 34.** The National Dance Music of Scotland. Arranged for the Pianoforte by Alexander Mackenzie: with additions by his son, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie.
Nos. 32, 33, and 34, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 35.—Mackenzie, Dr. A. C.** Eight Pieces. Op. 13, Nos. 1 to 5; Op. 15, Nos. 1 to 3.
- No. 36.—Mackenzie, Dr. A. C.** Nine Pieces. Op. 20, Nos. 1 to 6; Op. 23, Nos. 1 to 3.
- No. 37.—Mackenzie, Dr. A. C.** Six Songs. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by Giuseppe Buonamici.
Nos. 35, 36, and 37, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 38.—Altschul, Rudolf.** Fifty Hungarian National Songs.
- No. 41.—Liadoff, Anatole.** Twenty-one Pieces. Op. 2, Nos. 1 to 14; Op. 3, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6; Op. 6; Op. 15, Nos. 1 and 2.
- No. 42.—Liadoff, Anatole.** Seven Pieces. Op. 4, Nos. 1 to 4; Op. 7, Nos. 1 and 2; Op. 11.
- No. 43.—Liadoff, Anatole.** Ten Pieces. Op. 8; Op. 9, Nos. 1 and 2; Op. 10, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Op. 13, Nos. 1 to 4.
Nos. 41, 42, and 43, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 44.—Cui, César.** Thirteen Pieces. Op. 20, Nos. 1 to 12; Op. 21, No. 3.
- No. 45.—Cui, César.** Eleven Pieces. Op. 21, No. 4; Op. 22, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Op. 31, No. 2; Op. 39, Nos. 1 to 6.
- No. 46.—Cui, César.** Seven Pieces. Op. 22, No. 4; Op. 29, No. 1; Op. 30, No. 1; Op. 35, Nos. 1 and 2, Op. 40, Nos. 2 and 4.
Nos. 44, 45, and 46, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 47.—Schubert, Franz.** Four Impromptus. Op. 90.
- No. 48.—Schubert, Franz.** Four Impromptus. Op. 142.
- No. 49.—Schubert, Franz.** Moments Musicaux (Op. 94), and Adagio and Rondo (Op. 145).
Nos. 47, 48, and 49, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 50.—Schubert, Franz.** Three Sets of Variations, Andante, and Klavierstück.
- No. 51.—Schubert, Franz.** Adagio, Allegretto, and March in E major, &c.
- No. 52.—Schubert, Franz.** Five Klavierstücke and Two Scherzi.
Nos. 50, 51, and 52, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.
- No. 53.—Hofmann, H.** "The Trumpeter of Säckingen" (Op. 52) and Two Valses Caprices (Op. 2).
- No. 54.—Hofmann, H.** "Italian Love Tale" (Op. 19) and Five other Pieces.
- No. 55.—Hofmann, H.** Fourteen Pieces.
Nos. 53, 54, and 55, in One Vol., cloth, 4s.

LONDON: NOVELLO AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

85792



ALBUM
OF
SELECTED PIECES
BY
JOHN BULL.

PIANOFORTE SOLO
EDITED BY
GRANVILLE BANTOCK.

PRICE
TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE
NET.

LONDON
Novello & Co., Ltd.

PREFACE.

JOHN BULL, who is supposed to have been a native of Somersetshire, was born in 1562, the precise date being unknown. He was educated as a chorister in Queen Elizabeth's Chapel as a pupil of William Blitheman, the organist. On December 24th, 1582, he was appointed organist of Hereford Cathedral, where he remained three years, after which he was admitted (January, 1585) a member of the Chapel Royal, and succeeded his former master as organist in 1591. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Music at Oxford in 1586, and in 1592 received the Doctorate from the same University, having in the meantime taken a similar degree at Cambridge. Upon the recommendation of Queen Elizabeth he was appointed in 1596 the first Gresham Professor of Music for the course of lectures instituted by Sir Thomas Gresham. In those days it was customary to deliver such lectures in Latin, and a special ordinance was issued in Bull's favour, enabling him to speak in English, owing to his ignorance of the Latin language. The ordinance, which bears the date 1597, is as follows:—

“The solemn musick lecture twice every week, in manner following, viz., the theoretique part for one half-hour, or thereabouts, and the practique, by concert of voice or instruments, for the rest of the hour, whereof the first lecture should be in the Latin tongue and the second in English; but because at this time Mr. Dr. Bull, who is recommended to the place by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, being not able to speak Latin, his lectures are permitted to be altogether in English, so long as he shall continue in the place of music lecturer there.”

His inaugural lecture was delivered on October 6th, 1597, and was published by Thomas Este.

In 1601 he went abroad for the benefit of his health, and travelled in France and Germany. During his absence Thomas, the son of William Byrd, acted as *locum tenens*. Bull returned to England in 1606, and on December 15th of this year was admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company by service, having been bound apprentice to the Earl of Sussex, a freeman of the Company. Bull, however, still retained his post at the Chapel Royal after the death of Queen Elizabeth. Stowe, the historian, speaks of an interesting occasion—how, on July 16th, 1607, when King James I. and Prince Henry were being entertained by a dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall:—

“John Bull, Doctor of Musique, one of the organists of His Majesties Chappell-royall, and free of the Merchant-taylors, being in a citizen's gowne, cappe, and hoode, played most excellent melodie upon a small payre of Organes, placed there for that purpose onley.”

In Boyce's “Cathedral Music,” we read how “his performances on this instrument were esteemed superior to those of any contemporary artist,” not even excepting his equally famous fellow-musicians—Tallis, Byrd, and Gibbons.

It evidently required no small degree of merit to excel as a performer on the keyed instruments of this period, and a rigid and systematic practice seems to have been necessary to acquire any proficiency in technique. On December 20th, 1607, he resigned the Professorship at Gresham College, and two days later obtained a marriage licence from the Bishop of London, and wedded “Elizabeth Walter of the Strand, maiden, aged about 24,” who appears to have been an attendant on the Lady Marchioness of Winchester. The marriage took place at Christ Church, London. In 1611 he entered the service of Prince Henry, as first musician, at a salary of £40 per annum. Troubles now gathered round him, and he was accused of serious irregularities. For leaving the country without a licence, he lost all his appointments in England, and entered the service of the Archduke of Brabant at Brussels in 1613. Four years later he was appointed organist of Antwerp Cathedral, where he remained until his death in 1628. He was buried in the Cathedral, on the south side of Notre Dame. A portrait of Bull, which is preserved in the Music School collection at Oxford, represents him in the habit of a Bachelor of Music, and bears the following inscription:—“An. Ætatis suæ 27. 1589.” Bull is represented by more than forty pieces in the FitzWilliam Virginal Book, and in addition to his reputation as an organist appears to have acquired considerable fame as a virtuoso player on the Virginals. He was associated with William Byrd and Orlando Gibbons in the publication of “Parthenia” in 1611, a collection “of the first musicke that ever was printed for the Virginals.” More than 150 instrumental works are attributed to his prolific pen, and a few of his Anthems are worthy of preservation in the repertory of Church music. Particular attention may be

directed to the anthem "O Lord, my God," which contrasts very favourably with other works in Boyce's "Cathedral Music" in modernity of style and harmonic innovation, though it stands alone as the only example of Bull's genius in this collection. He has been not inaptly described by a modern writer as the "Liszt of his age."

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

There are seven Præludiums in the FitzWilliam Collection, and this appears to be the most interesting example, by reason of the rhythmic variety in the groupings of notes in almost every bar. In places the music is particularly expressive, and bears favourable comparison with similar works by Byrd and Farnaby. Dr. Naylor considers that "Bull's Preludes are mainly valuable as supplying specimens of the high technical standard, which he must have attained."

II.—DR. BULL'S JUELL. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXXXVIII.; ALSO BENJAMIN COSYN'S VIRGINAL BOOK, FOL. 124.)

There is a suggestion of Berlioz in the rather odd turn given to the melody in bars 3 and 4, along with the harmonization, which seems a little awkward at times. The series of short variations (of 8 bars length) that follow, keep up the interest to the close, and serve to demonstrate the versatility and resource of the composer. The title evidently is intended to convey the idea that this was a favourite melody and valued as a jewel.

III.—HEXACHORD (UT, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA). (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. XLI.)

Perhaps the most remarkable piece in the FitzWilliam collection, in being the earliest example of modulation, with an appreciable sense of key tonality, and showing the transitional stage from mode to scale; and of which some more detailed explanation is necessary.

The word "Hexachord" signifies the six notes, Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, and in the 16th century passed as the only idea of a scale. The absence of the leading-note made it difficult to define the key, although this system led eventually to the consideration of the origin of "key," as we now understand it. Bull, in this piece, endeavours by the use of enharmonic notes to produce a change of tonality, *i.e.*, modulation, which is a step further than the idea contemplated a hundred years later by Bach in his "Wohltemperirtes Clavier," where every key that was then known to exist served in turn for the series of "48 Preludes and Fugues."

In the main this piece possesses little real musical interest, and it is only valuable as an experiment and as an exploration of unknown possibilities in harmonic development. At (1) Bull uses the Hexachord as a Canto Fermo, both ascending and descending, and in accordance with the law of the ancient Hexachordum Durum of the 11th century, commences on the note G. This Canto Fermo is accompanied by free fugato counterpoint, and there is no difficulty until (2) is reached. The Hexachord (or Canto Fermo) is now raised a tone higher—*i.e.*, the original notes, G, A, B, C, D, E, are replaced by an exact transposition, giving the series A, B, C $\sharp$, D, E, F $\sharp$, which progression must have been somewhat unfamiliar to the Elizabethan musical theorists. The counterpoint adjusts itself to a natural accompaniment, and pursues its way uninterruptedly. At (3) a further transposition, another tone higher, leads to the more complicated series B, C $\sharp$, D $\sharp$, E, F $\sharp$, G $\sharp$, which closely resembles our scale of B major; but at (4) the problem becomes more difficult, and by a sheer stroke of genius Bull solves it by changing enharmonically the names of all the notes. C $\sharp$, D $\sharp$, E $\sharp$, F $\sharp$, G $\sharp$, A $\sharp$, thus become D $\flat$, E $\flat$, F, G $\flat$, A $\flat$, B $\flat$, and he can proceed on his way without any further trouble. The next series (5) yields E $\flat$, F, G, A $\flat$, B $\flat$, C, and the following (6) F, G, A, B $\flat$, C, D. He has thus in a measure traversed the keys of G, A, B, D $\flat$, E $\flat$ and F, and to avoid a repetition of the original Hexachord he starts at (7) with a new series commencing in the bass on A $\flat$. By similar treatment he passes through B $\flat$ (8), C (9), D (10), E (11), F $\sharp$ (12). He has by this time covered the entire ground occupied by our chromatic scale, and at (13) he returns to the series with which he started this unique voyage of discovery. Satisfied with the evident success of his daring, he retains the original Hexachord for a Canto Fermo, and now proceeds to develop some ingenious and complicated rhythmic combinations in the accompanying counterpoint (15). Two further variations on the same series of notes bring this remarkable work to a close. The imagination and skill displayed by Bull in developing the idea entitle him to very high praise, and the evidence of this work alone would be sufficient to place him in the front rank of musical pioneers. The harmonic results are equally surprising, and there can be no doubt that the question of "temperament" had now to be seriously considered, while the way was also clear for the evolution from the old-fashioned mode to our modern scale.

An interesting anticipation of a passage in Wagner's "Meistersinger" will be found on page 9, bars 12, 13, 14, and the cross-rhythms at (15), on page 11, seem to foreshadow a future, characteristic of Brahms.

IV.—GALIARDO. ("PARTHENIA.")

This melodious and graceful dance movement does not appear in the FitzWilliam collection. Its publication in the "Parthenia" as the second of the three independent Galiardos probably placed it within the reach of many, so that any further transcriptions in MS. may have been considered unnecessary. The music is very fascinating, both in the turn of the melody and in the happy form of accompaniment, the individual parts of which preserve a distinct and interesting character of their own. At times it is not difficult to catch an apparent echo, from the future, of a Minuet by Mozart or Haydn. The mode has obviously been replaced by the more modern key of D minor.

V.—THE SPANISH PAVEN. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXXXIX.)

The tune of "The Spanish Paven" (Pavan) was very popular in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and there are many instances of its employment both for songs and dances during this period. It appears in the form of a setting to the ballad "When Samson was a tall young man," and is preserved in the Pepys and Roxburghe collections. Bull has developed the original melody in a series of short but effective variations. These are contrasted in style, expression and treatment, and a further relief is effected by a change in the time. An impressive climax is reached in the final variation by the employment of a solid harmonic form of accompaniment, the preceding variations containing fluent running passages in treble and bass respectively that in effect only suggest the harmony.

VI.—THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S ALMAN. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXLII; ALSO BENJAMIN COSYN'S VIRGINAL BOOK, FOL. 199.)

The "Alman" was a dance-form related to the Pavan and Brawl, and is described by Morley as being in the "time of eight, and most commonly in short notes." The present example serves well to illustrate the manner of the Elizabethan composers in writing Variations on sections or strains of dance movements. The two strains are each followed here by a *Ripieno* variation, and there is an extra *Ripieno* to finish, where the repetition of notes indicates Bull's partiality for finger technique.

VII.—PIPER'S GALLIARD. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CLXXXII.; ALSO WILL. FORSTER'S VIRGINAL BOOK, P. 442.)

If Liszt was justified in making pianoforte transcriptions of Schubert's songs and excerpts from Wagner's operas, which had the merit of popularising the music of these and other composers, there can be no objection (such as Dr. Naylor raises) to the similar method employed by Bull in writing Variations on Piper's "Galliard" out of the music of Dowland's madrigal, "If my complaint could passions move." This setting appeared as "Captain Piper's Galliard" in the original issue of the "Lachrymæ" in 1605. There can be little doubt that Bull, even if he lacked the inventive idea, certainly succeeded in embellishing the fabric with a richer design and more florid ornament in a manner that many will welcome and few condemn. The imitational figures are always appropriate, and serve to animate the music.

VIII.—THE DUCHESSE OF BRUNSWICKE'S TOYE. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CCLXII.)

The "Toye" was a dance akin to the "Coranto," but they should not be confused with one another. It may be found interesting to compare the present example with the "Toye" by Giles Farnaby (Giles Farnaby Album, No. 8), founded upon the same melody, though we may differ from Dr. Naylor in considering Farnaby's the better piece. Bull's setting is certainly the more elaborate, as might be expected.

IX.—A GIGGE (DR. BULL'S "MY SELFE"). (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CLXXXIX.)

A quaint and humorous little piece in the Mixolydian mode. Its merriment is infectious, and the sub-title seems to indicate that the learned doctor must have been a bit of a wag.

X.—THE KING'S HUNT. (FITZWILLIAM VIRGINAL BOOK, No. CXXXV.; ALSO
WILL. FORSTER'S VIRGINAL BOOK, P. 447.)

This appears to have been a favourite subject among the Tudors, for there is another piece bearing the same title in the FitzWilliam collection, by Giles Farnaby, though there is little similarity in the thematic material or treatment of the music. In fact, the work by Farnaby is a distinctly inferior production, and will not bear comparison with that by Bull. There can scarcely be much doubt as to the popularity of the latter setting. The music is full of life and character, and in its imitation of hunting-horns and other sounds of the chase, gives a vivid representation of the scene. It affords a brilliant example of Bull's genius as an imaginative and picturesque composer, and is remarkable in being almost completely satisfactory to our modern ears.

The setting in Will. Forster's Virginal Book differs considerably from the present version both in the order and treatment of the Variations, and is almost identical with the piece in Benjamin Cosyn's Virginal Book, bearing the same title, the authorship of which is claimed by Cosyn himself.

LIST OF WORKS BY JOHN BULL (FROM THE FITZWILLIAM
VIRGINAL BOOK).

Christe Redemptor.	King's Hunt, The
Dr. Bull's Juell.	Miserere
Duchesse of Brunswick's Toye, The	Pavan, Lord Lumley's
Duke of Brunswick's Alman, The	„ Galiarda to Lord Lumley's
2 Fantasias.	Pavan.
Piper's Galiard	„ Quadran, The
Variatio ejusdem.	„ Variation of
Galiarda	„ Galiard to
Variatio.	6 Pavans, other
3 Galiardas.	7 Præludiums.
2 Gigges (including Dr. Bull's My Selfe).	Saint Thomas Wake.
Gloria tibi Trinitas.	Salvator Mundi.
2 Hexachords (Ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la).	Spanish Pavan, The
2 In Nomine.	Walsingham.

TABLE OF THESE LESSONS FOLLOWINGE MADE BY MR. DOCTER BULL
(FROM BENJAMIN COSYN'S VIRGINAL BOOK).

1 A Prelude in Gamut.	16 A Pavin in Gamut flatt.
2 The Quadren Pavin.	17 The Galiard to itt.
3 The Quadren Galiard.	18 A fancy.
4 The Phantasticall Pavin.	19 The Mallincholly Pavin.
5 The Galiard to itt.	20 The Galiard to itt.
6 A Pavin in A, re.	21 As I went to Walsingham.
7 The Galiard to itt.	22 Queene Elizabeth's Pavin.
8 The Trumpett Pavin.	23 The Galiard to itt.
9 The Galiard to itt.	24 The La : Lucie's Galiard.
10 The Lo : Lumlie's Pavin.	25 In Nomine.
11 The Galiard to itt.	26 Docter Bulle's Greefe.
12 Wake's Galiard.	27 The Vauting Galiard.
13 Dr. Bulle's Jewell.	28 A Pavin in D, sol, re.
14 The Lo : Hunsden's Galiard.	29 The Galiard to itt.
15 A Prelude in ff, fa, ut.	30 The Duke of Brunswick.

(FROM "PARTHENIA.")

Preludium.	Galiardo.
Pavana, St. Thomas Wake.	Galiardo.
Galiardo, St. Thomas Wake.	Galiardo.
Pavana.	



DR. JOHN BULL.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—PRÆLUDIUM	I
II.—DR. BULL'S JUELL (JEWEL)	3
III.—HEXACHORD (U _T , RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA)	6
IV.—GALIARDO	13
V.—THE SPANISH PAVEN	16
VI.—THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S ALMAN	22
VII.—PIPER'S GALLIARD	24
VIII.—THE DUCHESSE OF BRUNSWICK'S TOYE... .. .	27
IX.—A GIGGE. DR. BULL'S My SELFE	28
X.—THE KING'S HUNT	30

I.

PRÆLUDIUM.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o CLXXXIV.)

John Bull.

Andante soavemente. ♩ = 60.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *cresc.* with a wedge-shaped crescendo line. The second measure is marked *f* (forte) and the third measure is marked *dim.* (diminuendo) with a wedge-shaped decrescendo line.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *p* (piano) and the second measure is marked *cresc.* with a wedge-shaped crescendo line. The third measure is marked *marc.* (marcato) and the fourth measure is marked *poco* (poco). The fifth measure is marked *a* (accelerando) and the sixth measure is marked *poco* (poco).

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *più f* (più forte) and the second measure is marked *p* (piano) with a wedge-shaped decrescendo line. The third measure is marked *cresc.* (crescendo) with a wedge-shaped crescendo line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, and the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The first measure is marked *f* (forte) and the second measure is marked *dim.* (diminuendo) with a wedge-shaped decrescendo line. The third measure is marked *rall.* (rallentando) with a wedge-shaped decrescendo line. The fourth measure is marked *p* (piano) and the fifth measure is marked *p* (piano).

II.

D^r BULL'S JUELL.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o CXXXVIII,
also Benjamin Cosyn's Virginal Book, Fol. 124.)

John Bull.

Cantabile soave, comodamente. ♩. = 63.

mf espress. dim. p dolce poco cresc.

f dim. mp

poco cresc. mf

2

p *più p* *mf*

3

dim. *mp*

f cresc.

4

dim. *mf*

cresc. *f* *dim.*

5

p leggiero

poco cresc.

mf

cresc.

f

p.

più f

poco a poco rall.

dim.

p

dim.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, spanning measures 5 to 8. The score is written for both hands in a grand staff. Measure 5 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with some rests. The dynamic is marked *p leggiero*. Measure 6 continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with the dynamic *poco cresc.* written above. Measure 7 shows a change in the right hand's pattern, with a *mf* dynamic. Measure 8 begins with a new melodic line in the right hand, marked *cresc.*, and a *f* dynamic in the left hand. Measure 9 continues the *f* dynamic. Measure 10 shows a *p.* dynamic in the right hand and *più f* in the left. Measure 11 begins with *poco a poco rall.* and *dim.* markings. Measure 12 continues the *dim.* and *p* markings. Measure 13 ends with *dim.* and *p* markings.

III.

HEXACHORD.

Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o LI.)

John Bull.

1 *Maestoso.* $\text{♩} = 76.$

2

3

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a series of chords and single notes, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the third measure. The left hand (bass clef) plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation, marked with a '4' above the staff. The right hand begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *poco a poco cresc.* (poco a poco crescendo).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb, Eb).

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a '5' above the staff. The right hand begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *mf cresc.* (mezzo-forte crescendo) marking. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb).

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic, followed by a *dim. poco* (diminuendo poco) marking. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb).

6

mf cresc. poco a poco

This system contains measures 1 through 6. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *cresc. poco a poco*.

piu f *dim.* *p*

This system contains measures 7 through 12. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *piu f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

7

p *cresc.* *mf*

This system contains measures 1 through 6 of system 7. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.*, and *mf*.

8

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

This system contains measures 1 through 6 of system 8. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*.

p *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

This system contains measures 7 through 12 of system 8. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *cresc.*.

9

L.H.

f

dim.

mp

cresc.

dim.

10

più p

p

cresc. poco

f

dim.

p

11

mf

cresc.

espress.

f

dim.

This system contains the first two measures of a musical piece. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the first measure. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

12

p

cresc.

This system contains measures 3 through 8. Measure 3 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated over measures 5 and 6. The right hand continues the melodic development, while the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

f

This system contains measures 9 through 14. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand. The melodic line is more active, with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines.

13

dim.

p

cresc.

mf

This system contains measures 15 through 20. Measure 15 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated over measures 17 and 18. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the first measure. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

p

dim.

This system contains measures 21 through 26. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand. A diminuendo (*dim.*) is indicated over measures 22 and 23. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata over the first measure. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

14 *Poco lento.*

p *poco cresc.* *f*

15 *Sostenuto.*

dim. *p*

cresc. *mf*

Tempo I^o

poco a poco dim. *p* *mf*

16

f

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with six measures, each beginning with an accent (^). The bass clef staff provides accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *più f* in the first measure and *dim.* in the fourth measure.

Second system of musical notation, starting with the measure number 17. The treble clef staff has six measures with accents (^). The bass clef staff has accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p cresc.* in the second measure, followed by *- poco - a - poco* across the subsequent measures.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has six measures with accents (^). The bass clef staff has accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mf* in the second measure and *dim.* in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has six measures with accents (^). The bass clef staff has accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* in the first measure, *poco a poco rall.* above the staff, *poco dim.* in the second measure, and *pp sostenuto* in the final measure.

IV. GALIARDO.

(Parthenia.)

John Bull.

Nobilmente. ♩ = 72.

mf espress.

dim.

p

poco dim.

f

espress.

cresc.

mf



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur and a sharp sign. The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *f*. A key signature change to one sharp is indicated by a double bar line and a sharp sign.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *meno f*.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a slur. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*. A key signature change to one sharp is indicated by a double bar line and a sharp sign.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *meno f* and *p*. A key signature change to one sharp is indicated by a double bar line and a sharp sign.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic marking. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a *mp* dynamic marking, a *cresc.* marking, and a *f* dynamic marking. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking, a *cresc.* marking, and a *f* dynamic marking. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic marking, a *cresc.* marking, and a *f* dynamic marking. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking, a *cresc.* marking, a *rall.* marking, and a *f* dynamic marking. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line.

V.

THE SPANISH PAVEN.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o CXXXIX.)

John Bull.

1 *Andante*. [$\text{♩} = 60$]

First system of musical notation for 'The Spanish Paven'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked '1 Andante' with a note value of 60. The first measure is marked *mf*. The second measure has a bracketed 'p' in the bass staff. The third measure has a crescendo hairpin. The fourth measure has a *cresc.* marking. The fifth measure has a *cresc.* marking. The sixth measure has a *cresc.* marking.

Second system of musical notation. The first measure is marked *f*. The second measure has a *f* marking. The third measure has a *f* marking. The fourth measure has a *f* marking. The fifth measure has a *f* marking. The sixth measure has a *f* marking.

2 *Capriccioso*.

Third system of musical notation. The first measure is marked *cresc.*. The second measure has a *cresc.* marking. The third measure has a *cresc.* marking. The fourth measure has a *cresc.* marking. The fifth measure has a *cresc.* marking. The sixth measure has a *cresc.* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The first measure is marked *dim.*. The second measure has a *dim.* marking. The third measure has a *dim.* marking. The fourth measure has a *dim.* marking. The fifth measure has a *dim.* marking. The sixth measure has a *dim.* marking.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include a forte (*f*) marking and a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction.

3 Poco Allegretto.

Second system of musical notation. The tempo is marked *Poco Allegretto*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include a piano (*p*) marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo).

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include a forte (*f*) marking.

4 *L'istesso tempo.*

Exercise 4, *L'istesso tempo.*, is a piano piece in B-flat major, 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures across three systems. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a key signature change to C major in measure 3. The second system (measures 6-10) starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and builds to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system (measures 11-16) includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking, a *più f* (further forte) marking, and a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking in the final measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

5 *Poco lento.*

Exercise 5, *Poco lento.*, is a piano piece in B-flat major, 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures across two systems. The first system (measures 1-8) begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system (measures 9-16) includes a *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

First system of a piano piece. It consists of two staves. The right staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The left staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The music features flowing sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). A *poco* (poco) marking is also present.

Second system of the piano piece. It continues the sixteenth-note passages. Dynamic markings include *a - - poco* (a poco) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The system ends with a double bar line.

6 Scherzando.

Third system, marked "6 Scherzando." It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The left staff has a bass clef and the same key signature. The music is characterized by sixteenth-note runs. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano).

Fourth system of the "Scherzando" piece. It continues the sixteenth-note passages. Dynamic markings include *più f* (più forte) and *f* (forte).

Fifth system of the "Scherzando" piece. It continues the sixteenth-note passages. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a decrescendo (*dim.*). The left hand (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

7 *Poco meno mosso.*

Second system of the musical score, marked *Poco meno mosso.* It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The left hand has a more active, rhythmic accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand features a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a more complex, rhythmic accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand begins with an *espress.* (expressive) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking. Bass staff has a more active line. A crescendo hairpin spans across both staves.

Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a *dim.* marking. Bass staff has a more active line. A *f poco marcato* marking is present. A crescendo hairpin spans across both staves.

Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a *p* marking. Bass staff has a more active line. A *cresc.* marking is present. A crescendo hairpin spans across both staves.

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a *f* marking. Bass staff has a more active line. A *cresc.* marking is present. A *marc.* marking is present. A crescendo hairpin spans across both staves.

VI. THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK'S ALMAN.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o CXLII,
also Benjamin Cosyn's Virginal Book, Fol. 199.)

John Bull.

1 *Grandioso.* [$\text{♩} = 58.$]

Rep. (2nd time 8ve higher)

Rep. (2nd time 8ve higher)

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a repeat sign. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in the first measure, *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) in the second measure. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a repeat sign. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the first measure, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth measure. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Rep. (2nd time f)

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a repeat sign. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in the first measure, *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) in the second measure. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a repeat sign. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in the first measure, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the second measure, *rall.* (rallentando) in the third measure, *p* (piano) in the fourth measure, and *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fifth measure. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Sostenuto.

First system of music, marked *Sostenuto.* and *mp*. The music is in 3/4 time, featuring a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Poco meno mosso.

Second system of music, marked *cresc.* and *mf*. The tempo changes to *Poco meno mosso.* The melody continues with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth notes. The bass line remains steady.

Third system of music, marked *cresc.*. The music continues with a similar melodic and bass line structure, showing a gradual increase in volume.

Fourth system of music, marked *f*. The music continues with a similar melodic and bass line structure, showing a gradual increase in volume.

*poco rall.**a tempo*

Fifth system of music, marked *cresc.* and *sost.*. The music continues with a similar melodic and bass line structure, showing a gradual increase in volume. The tempo changes to *a tempo* at the end of the system.

Cantabile.

First system of the musical score for 'Cantabile.' It consists of two staves. The right staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 7/8 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *p espress.* The left staff begins with a bass clef and contains a supporting line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking and a *mf* dynamic.

Poco meno mosso.

Second system of the musical score for 'Poco meno mosso.' It consists of two staves. The right staff continues the melodic line, marked *dim.* and *mf*. The left staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic.

Third system of the musical score for 'Poco meno mosso.' It consists of two staves. The right staff features a long, flowing melodic line with many sixteenth notes, marked *mf*. The left staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a *mf* dynamic.

Fourth system of the musical score for 'Poco meno mosso.' It consists of two staves. The right staff continues the melodic line, marked *cresc.* and *f*. The left staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic.

Fifth system of the musical score for 'Poco meno mosso.' It consists of two staves. The right staff continues the melodic line, marked *rall. molto* and *p*. The left staff continues the supporting line. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic.

VIII.

THE DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK'S TOYE.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, No CCLXII.)

John Bull.

Allegretto leggiero. [♩. = 56.]

f *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *più f* *cresc.* *p*

IX.

A GIGGE.

DOCTOR BULL'S MY SELFE.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o CLXXXIX.)

John Bull.

Vivo. [♩. = 72.]

f *più f*

p *cresc.* *dim.*

mp *cresc.* *f*

dim.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The bass clef staff features a 7-measure rest in the second measure. The system concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a hairpin indicating a gradual increase in volume.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass clef staff features a 7-measure rest in the second measure. The system concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a hairpin indicating a gradual decrease in volume.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic, which transitions to *f* (forte) in the second measure. The bass clef staff features a 7-measure rest in the second measure. The system concludes with a hairpin indicating a gradual increase in volume.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. The bass clef staff features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic, a hairpin indicating a gradual increase in volume, and a *f sost.* (forte sostenuto) marking.

[Da Capo
ad libitum.]

X. THE KING'S HUNT.

(from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, N^o CXXXV.)

John Bull.

Con spirito. ♩ = 112.

f

mf *p*

espress. *cresc.* *Rep.* *mp* *espress.* *p*



2

p *cresc.* *f*

This system contains the first four measures of a musical piece. The first measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure begins a crescendo (*cresc.*). The third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.

mf *p* *mf* *p* *dim.*

This system contains the next four measures. It features alternating dynamics of mezzo-forte (*mf*) and piano (*p*). The final measure is marked with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and ends with a repeat sign.

Rep. *f* *dim.*

This system begins with a repeat sign and the first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system concludes with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a repeat sign.

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

This system contains four measures with alternating piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The system concludes with a double bar line.

3 *mp* *cresc.* *f*

3

This system contains the final four measures. The first measure is marked with mezzo-piano (*mp*). The second measure begins a crescendo (*cresc.*). The third measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and transitioning to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of a musical score. It begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. A repeat sign is followed by a *Vivo.* tempo change and a *Rep.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note passage, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic is indicated.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand continues with a rapid sixteenth-note passage. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and transitioning to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Fifth system of a musical score. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, starting with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

4 *Leggiero.*

p

cresc.

f *p* *f* *p*

cresc. *f*

Rep.

p dolce

The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/style is marked 'Leggiero.' and the dynamics are 'p' (piano). The first system contains measures 1-4. The second system contains measures 5-8, with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking in measure 5. The third system contains measures 9-12, with dynamics 'f' (forte) in measures 9 and 11, and 'p' in measures 10 and 12. The fourth system contains measures 13-16, with a 'cresc.' in measure 13 and 'f' in measure 15. The fifth system is marked 'Rep.' (Repeat) and contains measures 17-20, with a 'p dolce' (piano dolce) marking in measure 17. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, dynamic markings, articulation marks (accents), and phrasing slurs.

First system, measures 1-2. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *cresc.*. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

Second system, measures 3-4. The right hand has a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic in measure 3 and a *p* dynamic in measure 4. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

Third system, measures 5-6. The right hand has a melodic line marked *cresc.* in measure 5 and *f* in measure 6. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

Fourth system, measures 7-8. The right hand has a melodic line marked *p* in measure 7 and *cresc.* in measure 8. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

Fifth system, measures 9-10. The right hand has a melodic line marked *f* in measure 9 and *mf* in measure 10. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a *cresc.* marking. The second system includes a *cresc.* marking and a repeat sign labeled *Rep.* with a *f* dynamic. The third system starts with a *p* dynamic and includes a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system begins with a *f* dynamic and includes a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system concludes with a *f* dynamic, a *marc.* marking, and a final *ff sost.* marking.

SIX PIANOFORTE PIECES

COMPOSED BY

STEPÁN ESIPOFF.

(Op. 8.)

- No. 1. BALLADE (En Sol Mineur).
2. EN PRINTEMPS.
3. SONNET.
4. L'ABSENCE (Valse Mélancolique).
5. CANTIQUE D'AMOUR.
6. NOTTURNO.
-

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS EACH NET.

LONDON NOVELLO AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW YORK: THE H. W. GRAY CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.

COMPOSITIONS

BY

GRANVILLE BANTOCK.

CANTATA.

	s.	d.
The Fire-Worshippers. For Soprano, Tenor, and Bass Soli, Chorus and Orchestra. In 6 Scenes	2	6

PART-SONGS.

MIXED VOICES.

Awake, awake (<i>Hayes</i>). S.A.T.B. (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	3
Emer's lament for Cuchulain (<i>Helen F. Bantock</i>), 4-part (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	3
Evening has lost her throne (<i>Hayes</i>). S.A.T.B. (Sol-fa, 1d.)	o	2
In the silent West (<i>Hayes</i>), 8-part (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	6
O what a lovely magic (<i>Hayes</i>). S.A.T.B.	o	3
On Himalay (<i>Shelley</i>). S.A.T.B. (Sol-fa, 1d.)	o	3
Ditto (German words)	o	3
One with eyes the fairest (<i>Shelley</i>). S.A.T.B. (Sol-fa, 1d.)	o	1½
Out of the Darkness (<i>Hayes</i>). 8-part	o	6
Song of Fionnuala (<i>Moore</i>), 4-part (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	1½
Spirit of Night (<i>Shelley</i>), 8-part	o	6
Spring-enchancement (<i>Helen F. Bantock</i>), 4-part	o	3
The Cruiskeen Lawn (<i>Helen F. Bantock</i>), 4-part (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	3
The Leprehaun (<i>Foyce</i>), 4-part (Sol-fa, 2d.)	o	4
Wake the serpent not (<i>Shelley</i>), 4-part	o	1½

MALE VOICES.

Cavalier Songs (<i>Browning</i>), for T.T.B.B.—		
1. Marching along (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	3
2. Give a rouse (Sol-fa, 1d.)	o	3
3. Boot and Saddle (Sol-fa, 1d.)	o	3
Festival Song (<i>H. O. Anderton</i>), T.T.B.B.	o	4
Lucifer in Starlight (<i>George Meredith</i>), 6-part (Sol-fa, 3d.)	o	6
Pibroch of Donuil Dhu. T.T.B.B. (Sol-fa, 2d.)	o	4
The Glories of our blood and State (<i>Shirley</i>), T.T.B.B. (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	3
The Laird o' Cockpen. T.T.B.B. (Sol-fa, 2d.)	o	4
The Piper o' Dundee. T.T.B.B. (Sol-fa, 1½d.)	o	4

FEMALE VOICES.

A Love Song. For Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, and Contralto, with Harp (or Pianoforte), Violin, and Violoncello accompaniment	o	4
Parts for Violin, Violoncello, and Harp (separately), each 3d.		

FEMALE VOICES—continued.

	s.	d.
Child Voices (<i>Helen F. Bantock</i>), 2-part (Staff Notation and Tonic Sol-fa together)	o	2
Elfintown (<i>Helen F. Bantock</i>), 2-part (Staff Notation and Tonic Sol-fa together)	1	o
Riding to Fairyland } (<i>Helen F. Bantock</i>), 2-part and } (Staff Notation and Robin, Sweet Robin } Tonic Sol-fa together)	o	1½
The Birds (<i>Blake</i>), 2-part (Staff Notation and Tonic Sol-fa together)	o	2
The Fly (<i>Blake</i>), 2-part (Staff Notation and Tonic Sol-fa together)	o	1½
Young Love (<i>Blake</i>), s.s.a.	o	2

SONGS.

In a myrtle shade (<i>Blake</i>)	1	6
Love's Secret (<i>Blake</i>)	2	o
The Wild Flower's Song (<i>Blake</i>)	2	o

ORCHESTRA.

Sapphic Poem. For Violoncello and Orchestra—

Full Score	7	6
String Parts	2	6
Wind Parts	4	o

The Witch of Atlas. Tone-Picture—

Full Score	7	6
String Parts	4	6
Wind Parts	13	o

Old English Suite: 1. Fantasia (*Orlando Gibbons*); 2. Lachrymæ Pavan (*John Dowland*); 3. The King's Hunt (*John Bull*); 4. Quodling's Delight (*Giles Farnaby*); 5. Sellenger's Round (*William Byrd*):—

Full Score	10	6
String Parts	4	6
Wind Parts	7	6

PIANOFORTE, &c.

Sapphic Poem. For Violoncello and Pianoforte	2	6
The Witch of Atlas. For Pianoforte	2	6
Old English Suite. For Pianoforte	3	o

LONDON: NOVELLO AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW YORK: THE H. W. GRAY CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.