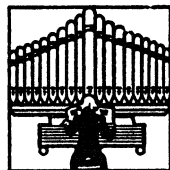


SWELL PEDAL TECHNIC

BY
GORDON BALCH NEVIN

TWELVE EXPRESSIVE PIECES FOR THE
ORGAN

TOGETHER WITH AN ANALYSIS OF
THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SWELL PEDAL



OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

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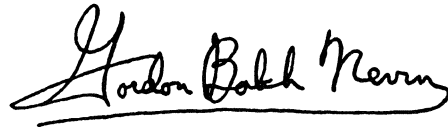
FOREWORD

THERE is much excellent material available for use in acquiring the digital and pedal dexterity necessary in modern organ playing; along these lines it would seem to be hard to add anything to the results of the labors of some of the greatest performers and teachers of the instrument.

There is, however, one side of the subject which has not been treated in any positive manner, viz: the artistic use of the expression controls of the organ.

It is not at all unlikely that the very brief period in which these controls have attained their tremendous importance may be taken as explaining the lack of instructive material on their use. Only within the past ten or fifteen years have the agencies inducted into service rendered the highest degrees of expressiveness possible.

Having discovered that the most erroneous and hazy ideas as to the functions of the expression controls exist in many quarters, the writer has gathered together the material composing this work, and has done so with an eye to the usefulness of the studies in church or other public work, thus avoiding the objection of many students to the usual studies: their uselessness after having served their brief purpose. With them has been given accurate directions for the correct use of the controls, and it is the hope of the writer that the work may be of some aid in clearing up a subject which has been too long shrouded in mystery or taught in a negative manner.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gordon Bakh Nevins", with a horizontal line underneath.

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ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SWELL PEDALS TOGETHER WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR USE

THE MECHANISM OF THE SWELL PEDALS

TO PROCEED in an intelligent manner with directions for the use of the swell pedals it is advisable to arrive at an understanding of the mechanical construction of the portions of the organ which lie under the control of these pedals. The purpose and function of these pedals is to place under dynamic control of the performer the otherwise expressionless degrees of power of the various stops.

The student should be cognizant of the fact that the organ is an aggregation of units— or potential organs—usually spoken of as “stops,” each and every one of which is incapable in itself of any variation in the amount of tone produced; this fixed degree of power in each unit is characteristic of the instrument and will probably remain as such for a considerable time, if not indeed permanently. In explanation of this statement it may be said that the slightest variation in the pressure of wind supplied to a stop of normal eight feet pitch is sufficient to throw the stop completely “out of tune,” the treble pipes showing much greater variation than the bass. Other methods of control have been developed to meet the need.

About two hundred years ago the first attempts at controlling the volume of tone of a portion of the organ were made: the pipes of some of the stops were enclosed in a box, or a small room, this box being constructed of some relatively *sound-proof* material, and shutters (pivoted narrow doors) were provided for admitting from, or retaining in, the box the steady volume of tone produced by the pipes. The shutters were connected by levers with a pedal and by moving this pedal the performer was able to open and close the shutters at will, releasing or suppressing the tone. This principle of control has remained unchanged from that day to this, the only developments being in the nature of refinements in detail leading to the increased comfort of the performer.

That this construction may be thoroughly understood we show in Figure 1 an illustration

of the conventional type of swell box with its shutters mechanically controlled by the swell pedal.

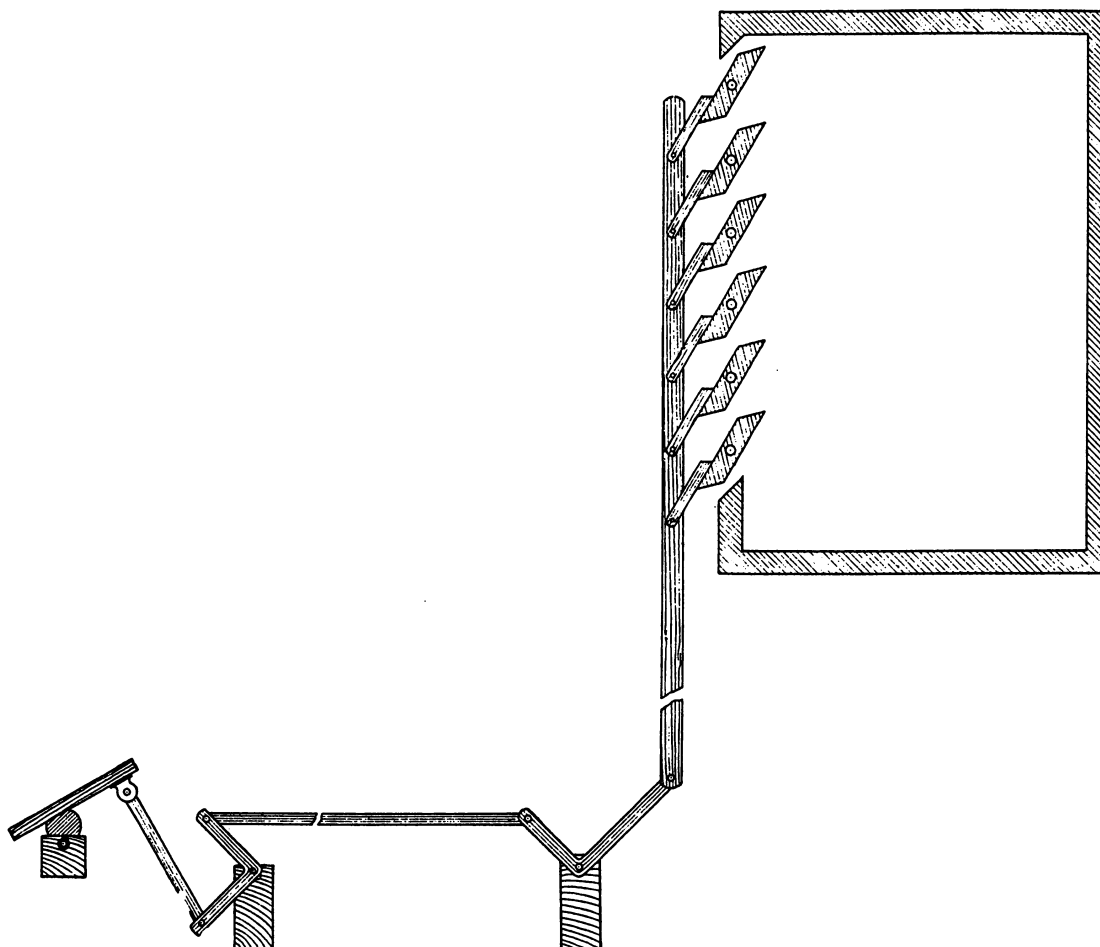


Figure 1. Pedal Control of Swell Box

Recent developments in the means of control have included the construction of the boxes in the form of chambers (rooms, sometimes of considerable size)—the walls of which are of brick, stone, concrete, tile, etc., with steel reinforcements, this construction producing a swell-crescendo of wide latitude. The introduction of power agencies: electro-pneumatic *Swell Engines* or *Motors*, by which the labor of opening and closing the large and heavy shutters is eliminated and by which new effects of accent and shading are rendered possible—is one of the most valuable of recent developments. It is hardly saying too much to state that from now on no organ can be considered up-to-date and effective if its equipment does not include electro-pneumatic control of the swell-shades. It is pleasant to be able to state that at the present time these agencies have been adopted as standard equipment by all of the best organ builders of the country.

THE TWO USES OF THE SWELL PEDAL

The principal functions of the swell pedals (and from henceforth we must be understood as referring to the entire mechanism under the control of the swell pedals when we adopt the easy and conventional term "swell pedal") are twofold:

1. As a means of expressive control of tone volume. This is the most important use of the swell pedals, and it is the function which particularly engages our attention in this work; it will be found treated under the heading "How to Use the Swell Pedal Effectively."
2. As a producer of smooth crescendo and diminuendo effects in conjunction with stop manipulation.

This latter use of the pedals is in the nature of a mechanical and aural deception or trick, and because of this fact does not fall in the same class as the more legitimate uses; it is, however, valuable at times and for that reason we will explain it for the benefit of those to whom it is not familiar. The basis of the trick lies in the fact that, with a good swell box, the player can, by regulating the amount of opening of the box, cause a diapason (with the box closed) to sound no louder than a dulciana (with the box wide open). The most notable instance of this wide dynamic flexibility is to be found in the large organ in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., where—for demonstration purposes—a child's voice has been accompanied by a *Tuba Mirabilis* on fifty inches of wind! This stop—of terrific power, and quite capable of submerging a large brass band—was rendered docile and tractable for the use just mentioned by reason of the perfect construction of its swell chambers and shutters.

The method of using this second function involves a combination of two motions: in building up a crescendo, the player combines with each drawing of stops a slight closing of the swell box, the two being accomplished at the same instant. The cycle of motions is as follows: Partly open swell; draw stop, and simultaneously close swell somewhat; partly open swell; draw stop, and close swell, etc., as many times as desired. Graphically it is as pictured in Figure 2:

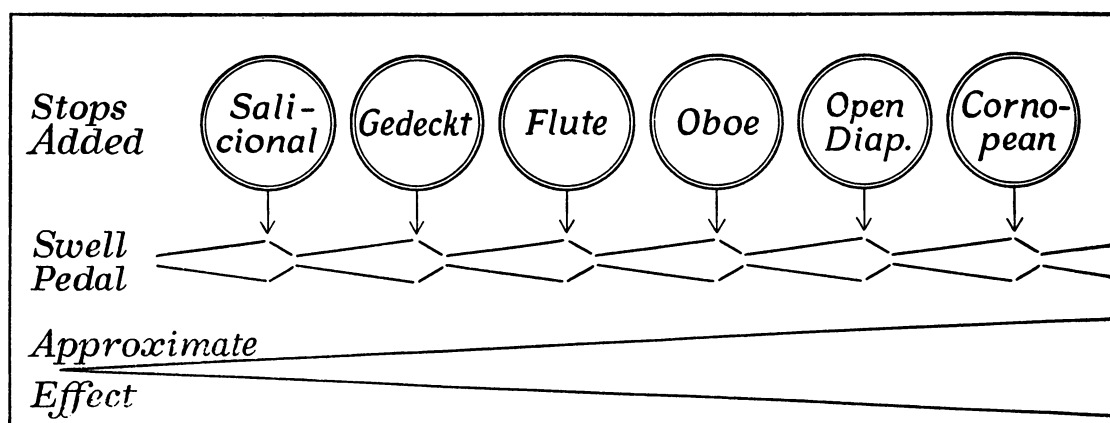


Figure 2. Building up a Crescendo

The process of producing a diminuendo is, of course, exactly the reverse of the above, viz: with each stop *pushed in*, the swell box is *opened* slightly, thus "covering" the hiatus left by the elimination of the stop.

This method of producing a smooth crescendo and diminuendo is of immense value in rendering such compositions as the well known Dubois *Fiat Lux* and other numbers in which the cumulative emotional effect is greatly dependent upon the smoothness and freedom from "breaks" of the crescendo.

We now pass on to the functions of the swell pedals which are the cause and reason for this work, viz:

HOW TO USE THE SWELL PEDAL EFFECTIVELY

The uses of the swell pedal considered as a means of emotional expression, are as follows:

1. In *shading and enunciating phrases*.

The first, foremost and the really vital function of the swell pedal is to *properly exploit phrases*. This statement cannot be too carefully assimilated! The writer has yet to run across any explanation of the use of the swell pedals in any Method for the Organ which even remotely resembles this rule, and yet it is the only possible scientific and logical basis for the use of the pedal. No other explanation can be advanced which will be applicable to virtually each and every case considered; regarded as an appendage to the art of phrasing the use of the swell pedal becomes quite simple.

Briefly, the requirements of phrase-enunciation are:

1. The phrase should be *commenced* with a *slight accent*, and be gradually increased in volume during the first part of the phrase.
2. The *end* of the phrase *must be diminished*, something of a "fade-away" being simulated on the final note,

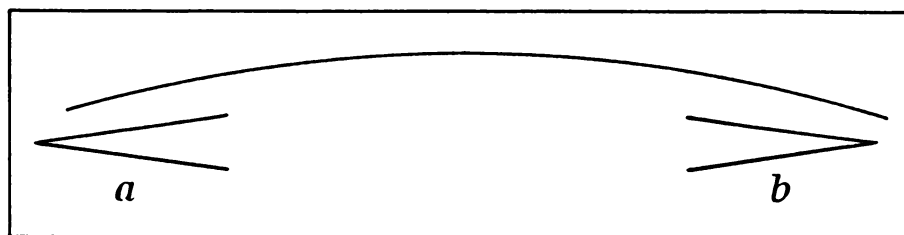


Figure 3. Shading a Phrase

In Figure 3 is shown the *necessary* shading of a single phrase. In this illustration none of the smaller inflections and variations possible in the body of the phrase are shown. In considering the *necessary* shadings, at the beginning and ending of the phrase, it may be well to lay down one unalterable rule which is in complete harmony with the points just given, viz:

Never use the swell entirely closed for more than a single note, and that note should be the final note of a phrase. This rule has ample scientific basis, but the unsatisfactory effect produced upon a critical ear by so using the swell is so apparent that it is unnecessary to further dilate

upon it. Every sensitive hearer dislikes the "boxed-up," devitalized and strangled effect of a completely closed swell box, and the resulting flatness is contrary to all logical rules of expression.

Consideration of this rule will explain the slightly *advanced* position of the *opening swell*—(a) in Figure 3, as well as the position of the closing swell—(b) exactly at the end of the phrase. This will be further elucidated by Figure 4, in which the necessary shadings of two lines of the choral, *O sacred head now wounded*, are pictured.

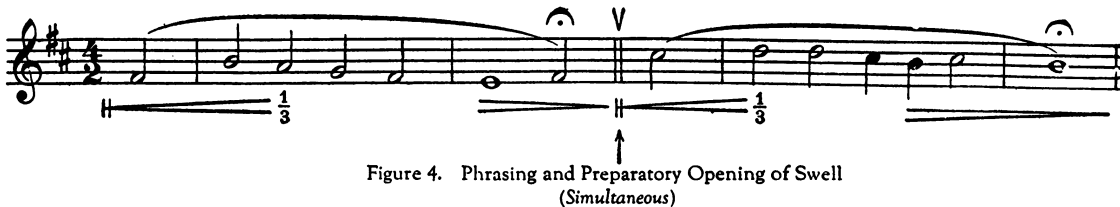


Figure 4. Phrasing and Preparatory Opening of Swell
(Simultaneous)

It will be seen that the motion of opening is begun slightly in advance of each phrase, and that the full closing is accomplished exactly at the end of the last note of the phrase. The mark || is used throughout this work to indicate the brief period of silence which is concomitant with the phrasing; it is during the silence indicated by this mark that the opening of the swell is begun.* Consequently the conjunction of the marks || and <=, in this manner ||<= indicates the two vitally important steps in starting the new phrase; when so done the effect can not be otherwise than good.

INFLECTION

The above points are of positive value in considering virtually all phrases of average length; by attending carefully to them the student can remove from his use of the swell pedals the elements of uncertainty which mar the efforts of so many players. There are, however, many *inflections within the body of phrases* which are of much importance in lending an emotional warmth to their expression; these inflections—by their manifold variety—defy complete analysis, as it is largely in the variety of their interpretation that the various types of talent and genius in players is displayed. Mood, tempo, length of phrase, amount of motion in the accompaniment, etc., all combine to render complete tabulation undesirable if not impossible. The application of the results would be of doubtful feasibility.

It is possible to reiterate the old suggestion—one that is reasonably correct also—that when the trend of melody is upwards towards a higher "tessitura" the intensity of the tone is very susceptible to increase; and, contrariwise, when the trend is downwards the power frequently decreases. This rule is often rendered invalid if the progress of the melody suddenly exceeds intervals of more than three or four tones. But as a fairly accurate hint the idea of increased power with upward curves, and decreased power with downward ones, may be adopted as one that will not lead the follower far astray.

*This also overcomes the unpleasant change in tonal effect which occurs in the step between a completely closed swell, and the first possible degree of opening; the "break" in the first step is thus eliminated, as it takes place during the phrasing silence.

The vital point is to remember that all *inflections* should be made with *extreme moderation*; the only exceptions are when accents are definitely indicated by some directions in the printed music. Unless some special stress of this kind be plainly called for, rely in the main on the more subtle, moderate inflections. Careful analysis of *good* violin or 'cello playing will suggest many points of value; it is well to avoid taking as a pattern anything of an over-sentimentalized nature! Any attempt to make the organ "sob" and "wail" will end in a disastrous burlesque.

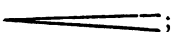
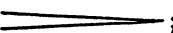
Throughout the studies will be found a system of fractional indications which has been adopted as the only feasible method of showing the approximate degree to which the swell box is to be opened. Thus, the sign  followed by the fraction 1-4, indicates *roughly* the amount to which the box is to be opened, and the student should endeavor to open the box to approximately this degree. The smaller fractions, such as 1-16, indicate the smallest degree possible of opening.

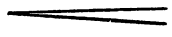
It should be thoroughly understood that these markings *are only intended as a guide*, an indication of the correct control. When the student has mastered the expression controls such matters as fractional degrees of openness will never enter his head! "The subtle niceties of expression are largely subconscious and obey the mental and musical freedom of the performer." The fractional indications will be found to be of great aid during the student period, however, and are denoted for that purpose.

RELIEF

There are certain thoughts on the treatment of what may for clearness be termed "long-held notes" which do not seem to belong under either of the two above headings; these are subtleties for the most earnest players only.

Nature may truly be said to abhor a flat surface; man lays his miles of flat street-paving—surveyed sometimes to a truly straight line—deriving from this ease of progress! Does he derive from it beauty? Never! In similar light the artistic player of any instrument instinctively avoids the production of tones of absolute uniformity throughout their entire length; indeed, laboratory investigations prove that it is physically impossible to produce tones of unvarying power—with any other instrument than the organ! The fact that the organ can—and if left to its own devices does—produce such tones, explains the oft-quoted, and quite incorrect statement, that the organ is incapable of expressive delivery of a melody. We freely grant that the organ can never rival the violin or 'cello in extreme *finesse* of nuance, but we do unhesitatingly say that—in the hands of a master player—the organ can, and does, rival in expressiveness any instrument other than the strings.

The player must seek to fathom the various kinds of shading possible for the different cases which may arise. *Three* styles of shading a lengthy note or notes are possible: 1. The note is gradually increased in strength throughout its length ; 2. The power is diminished throughout the length of the note ; (the first is most useful in the middle of a phrase, and especially with augmented chords, and harmony of a stressful, surging

nature; the second use being more frequently required—apparently for the reason that the ear seems instinctively to require a tone to lessen somewhat in strength from its inception onward—as does the tone of a pianoforte); 3. A combination of the two shadings , an effect very common in choral music, and a valuable effect on the organ—particularly when the opening and closing swells are of different speed; be sparing with this effect, however, as it is more artificial than either of the other two. Over-use of this third effect will cause the organ to “sob” in a most nauseating manner.

Under this heading may be mentioned the complete possibility on modern organs of producing actual, true *accents* of pronounced worth; these are not the deceptions produced by shortening the notes preceding a note which it is desired to accent—for many years the sole method known of simulating an accent on the organ. The modern electro-pneumatic swell mechanism has made a true accent possible, the sole requirement of the player being accurate timing of cause and effect.

During the minute silence preceding any note which it is desired to accent (this silence being the phrasing silence which must precede an accent) the swell pedal is swiftly opened, and at the exact instant of playing the chord is returned to approximately its position before the accent. The whole secret lies in the cycle of pedal motions being advanced a fraction of a second before the “pre-phrasing” and the actual playing of the accented note. This is illustrated in Figure 5.



Figure 5

The speed with which the closing  motion is accomplished varies somewhat—being slower with slow tempos than with more rapid ones, but the opening  motion is almost invariably made with the utmost speed possible—in fact, it is the element of speed that produces the genuine accent—and not a faulty “scooped” effect.

SUMMING-UP

Before concluding these remarks with a summing-up of the principal points involved there is one suggestion which the writer would offer to the student in the nature of a practice study for gaining *control* of the swell pedal; the writer has found that very few persons are physically and nervously skilled enough in operating the pedal with slow, unvarying smoothness. It is vastly harder to operate the pedal slowly than rapidly: many times the student believes he is slowly moving the pedal when as a matter-of-fact he is only resting his foot on the pedal!

To acquire this well-balanced muscular control nothing is better than practicing the forward and backward movement (with each foot, in turn) timing the interval consumed in

making the complete motion by means of the second hand of a watch, or by metronome ticks. At first it will be found difficult to consume more time in this motion than twelve or fifteen seconds; steady practice will develop the control to such an extent that from forty-five seconds to one minute may be used—the pedal never stopping in its snail-like motion. This simple exercise is of inestimable value in acquiring a smooth and artistic style of manipulating the pedal.

To sum up the points involved, we offer the following rules, fully cognizant of the fact that some exceptions to them may be met with, but equally aware that by assimilating their content the student will be well equipped to proceed rationally with the expressive control of his instrument, and to meet and solve the sporadic cases to which they do not exactly apply:

1. The most important function of the swell pedal is in shading phrases, slightly anticipating the beginning of the phrase, and shading off the end of it.
2. The swell box should *never* be employed *fully closed* for more than a single note at the end of a phrase.
3. That the opening of the swell slightly precede the phrase, as indicated in Rule 1, thus avoiding the “break” in crescendo which occurs between a fully closed swell and the first possible degree of opening.
4. This opening (preparatory opening) occurs always in the brief interval of silence $\# \ll$ between phrases.
5. Inflections in body of phrase depend on mood of piece, tempo, length of phrase, etc., but are often slightly crescendo with rising inflections, and diminuendo with falling ones; moderation always with inflections.
6. Sustained (“long-held”) notes require control and shading; either $\ll$ or $\gg$, or combination of both $\ll \gg$. These are generally very slowly produced.
7. Accents are produced by exceedingly quick opening of swell in “phrasing silence” before note which it is desired to accent; usually followed by rather quick return to position of pedal preceding accent.
8. Muscular control of pedal motion speeds should be acquired with aid of watch or metronome for timing interval consumed in moving pedal from shut to open, and vice versa, before passing on to the studies which follow.

NOTE

THE *fractional markings* used in the expression marks of the twelve studies in this work indicate the approximate *degree of opening of the swell*; they are not, of course, mathematically accurate, as there is no method of recording the pedal motions as they are made. They are, however, as near to that ideal as long study and experiment can discover them, and they are the only feasible method of indicating hints on a subject which has been universally neglected.

The student should, at first especially, endeavor to control his movements of the swell pedals to approximately the extent denoted by the fractional markings; *later, as skill develops, close attention to these markings will not be necessary.*

CHANT SANS PAROLES

1

MÉLODIE TARTARE

Prepare { Swell: Strings and Ged.
Choir: Clarinet, Flutes 8' and 4'
Pedal: Gedeckt 16, Sw. to Ped.

HILARION KOSLOFF

Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevin

Andante placido

MANUALS

Ch. *mp*

Sw.

PEDAL

8va ad lib.

Sw.

full or $\frac{3}{4}$

First system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are in G major (one sharp). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A crescendo hairpin is marked with the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by a decrescendo hairpin with $\frac{1}{6}$, then another crescendo with $\frac{1}{3}$, a decrescendo with $\frac{1}{6}$, and finally a crescendo with $\frac{1}{2}$. A fermata is placed over the final note of the first system.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A crescendo hairpin is marked with $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by a decrescendo with $\frac{1}{6}$, then a crescendo with $\frac{1}{3}$, a decrescendo with $\frac{1}{4}$, and finally a crescendo with $\frac{1}{3}$. A fermata is placed over the final note of the second system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A crescendo hairpin is marked with $\frac{1}{2}$. A fermata is placed over the final note of the third system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A crescendo hairpin is marked with $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by a decrescendo with $\frac{2}{3}$. A fermata is placed over the final note of the fourth system.

First system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are connected by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes. There are several slurs and ties. A dynamic marking $\frac{3}{4}$ is present in the bass staff. A crescendo hairpin is shown above the staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are connected by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking *Sw. mf* is present in the bass staff. A crescendo hairpin is shown above the staff, followed by a marking *full* and a decrescendo hairpin.

Third system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are connected by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. A crescendo hairpin is shown above the staff, followed by a marking $\frac{1}{3}$ and a decrescendo hairpin.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are connected by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking *rall.* is present in the bass staff. A crescendo hairpin is shown above the staff, followed by a marking $\frac{1}{3}$ and a decrescendo hairpin.

SHEPHERD'S CRADLE SONG

Prepare { Swell: Cornopean (trem.)
Choir: Flutes 8' and 4'
Pedal: Gedeckt 16', Ch.to Ped.

ARTHUR SOMERVELL
Arranged by Gordon Bulch Nevin

Andante (molto)

MANUALS

Ch. Sw. *mp*

PEDAL

p

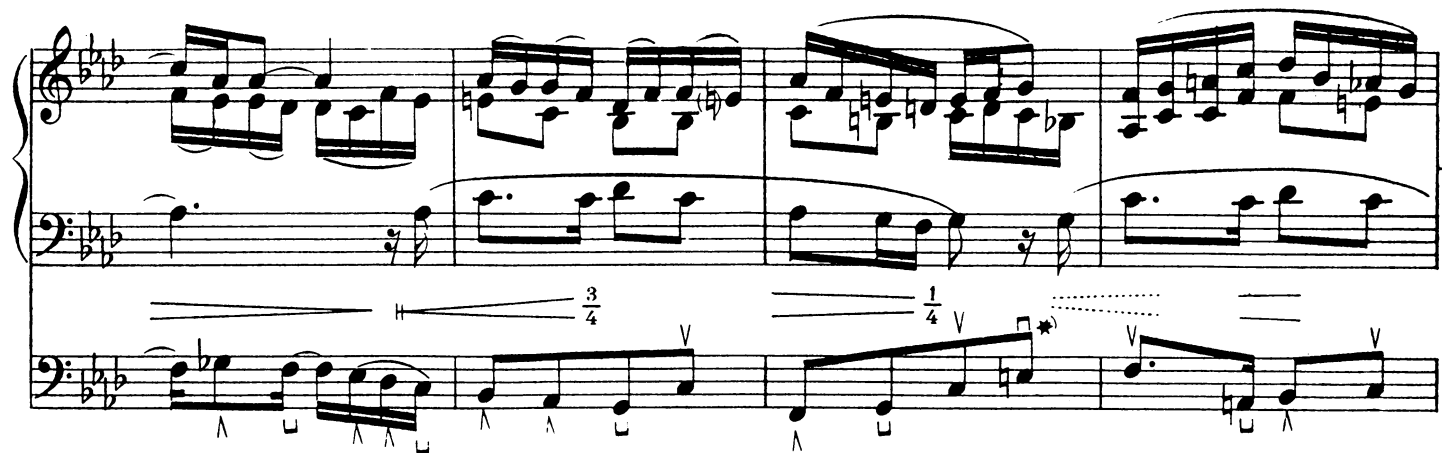
$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece in 2/4 time, marked 'Andante (molto)'. It features a 'MANUALS' section with a treble and bass staff, and a 'PEDAL' section with a bass staff. The manuals part includes a 'Ch.' (Choir) line and a 'Sw.' (Swell) line. The pedal part starts with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The second system continues the piece, with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The third system concludes the piece, with a key signature change to three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) indicated by a key signature change symbol.

* Left foot - optional



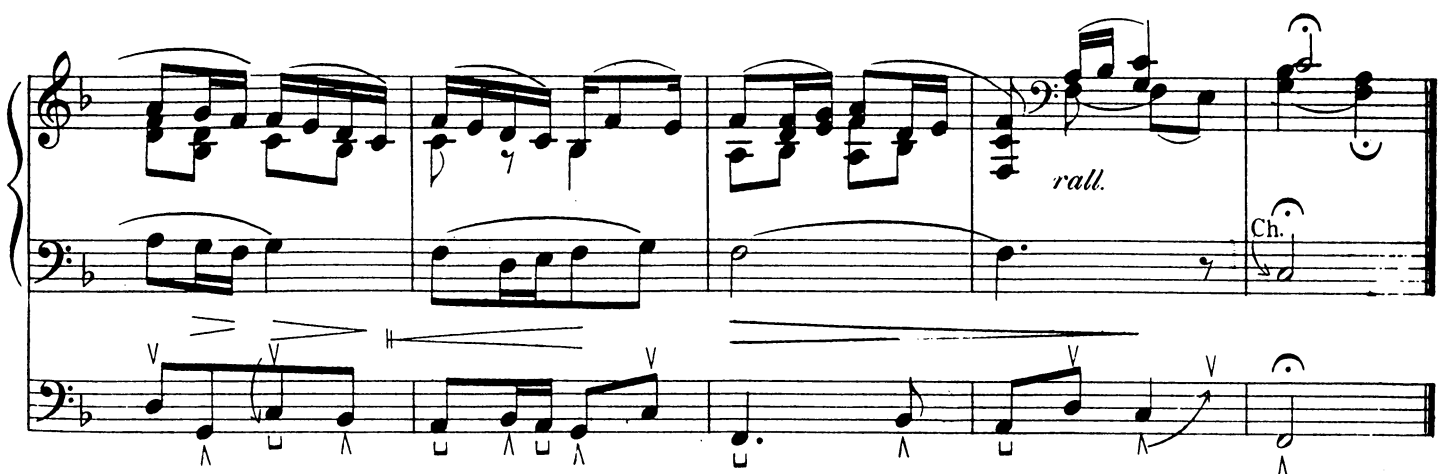
First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a simpler line with dotted rhythms. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a line with various rests and notes, including a measure with a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature and another with a $\frac{1}{4}$ time signature. There are also some markings like $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ with a star.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a line with a *a tempo* marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a line with various rests and notes, including a measure with a $\frac{1}{3}$ time signature and another with a $\frac{1}{3}$ time signature.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a line with various rests and notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a line with various rests and notes, including a measure with a $\frac{1}{2}$ time signature and another with a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a line with various rests and notes, including a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a line with various rests and notes, including a measure with a *Ch.* (Chord) marking.

THE HOUR OF PRAYER

Prepare { Swell: Strings
Great: 8' and 4' - *mf*
Choir: Concert Flute
Pedal: Soft 16'; Ch. to Ped.

GORDON BALCH NEVIN

Andantino

MANUALS

Sw. *mp*

PEDAL

Sw. *mf*

Ch. (Sw. off Strings, on Oboe)

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Bass staff features a half note and a half note. A series of dynamic markings are shown below the staves: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a half note. Bass staff features a half note and a half note. A series of dynamic markings are shown below the staves: $\frac{1}{3}$, full, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a half note and a half note. Bass staff features a half note and a half note. A series of dynamic markings are shown below the staves: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. The text "Sw. *mp* (Strings)" is written above the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a half note and a half note. Bass staff features a half note and a half note. The text "Gregorian" is written above the treble staff. The text "Gt. *f*" is written above the bass staff. The text "Increase Pedal Gt. to Ped." is written below the bass staff. The text "(Prepare Sw. Strings)" is written above the bass staff.

Sw. *mp*

Sw or Echo *pp*

Vox. Humana (Swell nearly closed)

Diagram: $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6}$

Ch. Clarinet *mf*

mp

Sw. Ged. & Unda Maris

16' Ged. Sw. to Ped.

Diagram: $\frac{1}{2}$

Diagram: $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. A third staff below contains a series of wedge-shaped dynamics markings: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by a series of horizontal lines with wedge shapes indicating crescendos and decrescendos.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. A third staff below contains dynamic markings: a wedge, a horizontal line, and then $\text{full} > \frac{1}{2} > \frac{3}{4}$, followed by horizontal lines with wedge shapes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. A third staff below contains dynamic markings: a wedge, a horizontal line, and then $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{6}$, followed by horizontal lines with wedge shapes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. A third staff below contains dynamic markings: a wedge, a horizontal line, and then $\frac{1}{6}$, followed by horizontal lines with wedge shapes. The system includes performance instructions: *rit.* (ritardando) above the treble staff, *ppp* (pianissimo) above the bass staff, and *Sw. or Echo* (Swell or Echo) above the piano part. Below the piano part, the instruction *Vox Humana (Box nearly closed)* is written, followed by a wedge-shaped dynamic marking.

CHORALE - PRELUDE

REJOICE, O MY SOUL

Prepare { Swell: *mf*
 Choir: Soft Diap.
 Pedal: 16'; Sw. & Ch. to Ped.
 Sw. to Ch.

ROBERT SCHUMANN

Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevin

Lento ($\text{♩} = 92$)

MANUALS

PEDAL

The musical score is presented in three systems. Each system includes staves for the right and left hands of the manuals, and a separate staff for the pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score begins with a 'Prepare' section, indicated by a bracket and specific instructions for the swell, choir, and pedal. The main body of the score features a continuous melody in the right hand, often with slurs and ties, and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The pedal part provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and moving lines. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'f'.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals (sharps and naturals). The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with chords and single notes. Below the staves is a swell pedal diagram with a horizontal line and a series of trapezoidal shapes indicating swell durations: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$. A vertical line labeled 'H' marks the start. The bass staff includes a swell pedal instruction marked with a '*' and a 'V' symbol.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff continues the bass line. The swell pedal diagram below shows durations: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$. A vertical line labeled 'H' marks the start. The bass staff includes a swell pedal instruction marked with a '*' and a 'V' symbol.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line, with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking above the third measure. The lower staff continues the bass line. The swell pedal diagram below shows durations: $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. A vertical line labeled 'H' marks the start. The bass staff includes a swell pedal instruction marked with a '*' and a 'V' symbol. The text 'full or $\frac{3}{4}$ ' is written above the second swell pedal shape.

*) Operate Swell with *Left* Foot.

MENUETTO

From SYMPHONY No 1, in Eb

Prepare { Swell: Foundation stops 8' & 4'
 Great: Flutes 8' & 4', Sw. to Gt.
 Pedal: 16' *mf* Sw. to Ped.

FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN
 Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevin

Andante

MANUALS

PEDAL

Gt. mf

f

sf

sf

Sw. *mp*

$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Gt.

Sw.

full

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Gt.

Sw.

p

Sw.

$\frac{1}{2}$

full

$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

Gt.

Sw.

mf

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. Bass staff has a low, sustained line with slurs. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *full*. A series of time signature changes is shown below the staves: $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a low, sustained line with slurs. Dynamics include *f* (forte). A series of time signature changes is shown below the staves: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a low, sustained line with slurs. Dynamics include *Gt. ff* (Guitar fortissimo) and *Gt. to Ped.* (Guitar to Pedal). A series of time signature changes is shown below the staves: $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a low, sustained line with slurs. Dynamics include *Sw. mp* (Swell mezzo-piano) and *Gt. f* (Guitar forte). A series of time signature changes is shown below the staves: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$.

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, a middle staff with sustained chords, and a bass staff with a simple harmonic line. The system concludes with a *Fine* marking. A bracket above the bass staff indicates a duration of $\frac{1}{3}$ with the instruction "Gt. to Ped. off".

Second system of the musical score, marked "TRIO." and "Sw:". It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs. The middle staff has sustained chords. The bass staff includes a melodic line with a slur and a bracket indicating a duration of $\frac{2}{3}$. Other brackets in the system indicate durations of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. The middle staff features a melodic line with a slur and a bracket indicating a duration of $\frac{1}{3}$. The bass staff includes a melodic line with a slur and a bracket indicating a duration of $\frac{1}{2}$. Other brackets in the system indicate durations of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the middle staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. The middle staff features a melodic line with a slur and a bracket indicating a duration of $\frac{1}{2}$. The bass staff includes a melodic line with a slur and a bracket indicating a duration of $\frac{1}{6}$. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the middle staff. A "full" marking is present in the bass staff.

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand plays a descending eighth-note scale, marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The left hand plays a series of chords and single notes, with a *dolce* (dolce) marking. Below the staff, there are time signature changes indicated by wedge-shaped lines: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending eighth-note scale. The left hand plays a series of chords and single notes, with a *Gt.* (Guitar) marking. Below the staff, there are time signature changes indicated by wedge-shaped lines: $\frac{2}{8}$, *full*, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{2}{8}$.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending eighth-note scale. The left hand plays a series of chords and single notes, with a *p* (piano) marking. Below the staff, there are time signature changes indicated by wedge-shaped lines: $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$. There is also a *Sw.* (Swell) marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending eighth-note scale. The left hand plays a series of chords and single notes, with a *Men. D.C.* (Meno D.C.) marking. Below the staff, there are time signature changes indicated by wedge-shaped lines: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$.

MOMENT MUSICAL

Prepare { Swell or Echo:
 Vox Humana
 Flute Celeste
 Trem.
 Pedal: Soft 16', Man. coupled

GORDON BALCH NEVIN

MANUALS *Adagietto pensivo*
sempre delicamente *p* Sw. or Echo

PEDAL

The musical score is written for a three-manual organ with a pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagietto pensivo' and the performance instruction is 'sempre delicamente'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes a 'Prepare' section with a list of organ stops: Swell or Echo, Vox Humana, Flute Celeste, Trem., and Pedal: Soft 16', Man. coupled. The first system shows the manuals and pedal with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The second and third systems continue the piece with similar notation. The pedal part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment throughout.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures, followed by a measure marked *rit.* and a final measure marked *a tempo*. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic line with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Above the bottom staff, there are time signature changes indicated by arrows: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with a slur over the first three measures, followed by a measure marked *ten.* and a final measure. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the rhythmic line. Above the bottom staff, there are time signature changes indicated by arrows: $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with a slur over the first three measures, followed by a measure marked *ten.* and a final measure. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the rhythmic line. Above the bottom staff, there are time signature changes indicated by arrows: $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures, followed by a measure marked *ten.* and a final measure. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic line. Above the bottom staff, there are time signature changes indicated by arrows: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$. The text *teneramente* is written above the bottom staff in the second measure, *dim. e rit.* above the bottom staff in the third measure, and *al fine* above the bottom staff in the fourth measure.

A SWAN

Prepare { Swell: Strings and Ged.
Great: Erzähler, Ch. to Gt.
Choir: Clarinet, Flutes 8' & 4', trem.
Pedal: Bourdon, Ged. 16', Sw. to Ped.

EDVARD GRIEG

Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevin

Andante ben tenuto

MANUALS

Sw. *mp*

Gt. Ch. Swell Pedal $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

PEDAL

* Left foot — optional

Sw. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ch. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gt. Sw. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gt.

System 1: Piano score with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *Sw.* (Sforzando) and *Ch.* (Crescendo). A guitar part (Gt.) is indicated.

Ch. $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ full *ff* *pause*

System 2: Piano score with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *Ch.* (Crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *pause*.

Sw. *p* Sw. Strings only Ch. Clarinet only $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

System 3: Piano score with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *Sw.* (Sforzando) and *p* (piano). A section for strings and clarinet is indicated.

Lento Ch. *subito* Sw. Sw. $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ *slow*

System 4: Piano score with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The middle staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *Lento* (Lento), *Ch.* (Crescendo), *subito* (subito), *Sw.* (Sforzando), and *slow*.

ALBUM LEAF

Prepare { Swell: Strings
Choir: French Horn, or Diapason
Pedal: Soft 16'; Sw. to Ped.

FRANZ LISZT

Arranged by Gordon Bulch Nevin

Andantino

MANUALS

Sw. *p*

PEDAL

Strings off
Vox Humana on

*D.C.
ad lib.*

Ch.

Sw. off Vox
on Strings and Ged.

add sub. coup.

mf

increase Sw.

f

(Sw. as at first) *p*

full

Reduce to Vox Humana

rit.

pp

CANZONETTA, in G

Prepare { Swell: Oboe, trem.
Great: Soft 8'
Pedal: Soft 16'; Gt. to Ped.

VICTOR HOLLAENDER
Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevir

Allegretto grazioso *Sw. mp cantabile*

MANUALS

PEDAL

Gt. *p*

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$>\frac{1}{3}<\frac{1}{2}>\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $>\frac{1}{3}<\frac{1}{2}>\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$>\frac{1}{3}<\frac{1}{2}>\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $>\frac{1}{3}<\frac{1}{2}>\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

add *mf*
4ft. Flute

1/2 1/3 2/3 1/2 1/6 1/2

This system contains the first system of a musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system includes dynamic markings and articulation symbols.

1/6 2/3 1/2 1/6 1/2 1/6

This system contains the second system of the musical score. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system, maintaining the same key signature and dynamic markings.

ten.
off Flute
mp

2/3 1/3 1/2 > 1/3 < 1/2 > 1/3

This system contains the third system of the musical score. It includes the marking *ten.* (tension) and *off Flute*. The melody and accompaniment continue, with dynamic markings and articulation symbols.

1/2 > 1/3 < 1/2 > 1/3 1/2 > 1/3 1/2 > 1/3

This system contains the fourth system of the musical score. It concludes the piece with the final melody and accompaniment, including dynamic markings and articulation symbols.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a harmonic line with chords and single notes. A slur with a crescendo hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ above it. A second slur with a hairpin is positioned below the bass staff, with the fractions $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ above it. A third slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fractions $> \frac{1}{3}$, $< \frac{1}{2}$, and $> \frac{1}{3}$ above it.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the harmonic line. A slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ above it. A second slur with a hairpin is positioned below the bass staff, with the fractions $> \frac{1}{3}$, $< \frac{2}{3}$, and $> \frac{1}{3}$ above it. A third slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ and $> \frac{1}{3}$ above it.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the harmonic line. A slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fractions $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ above it. A second slur with a hairpin is positioned below the bass staff, with the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ above it. A third slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$ above it.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the harmonic line. A slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fractions $> \frac{1}{4}$ and $< \frac{1}{3}$ above it. A second slur with a hairpin is positioned below the bass staff, with the fractions $> \frac{1}{4}$ and $> \frac{1}{6}$ above it. A third slur with a hairpin is positioned above the bass staff, with the fractions $> \frac{1}{4}$ and $> \frac{1}{6}$ above it. The text "Sw. *mp*" is written above the bass staff. The text "Reduce Sw. to *p*" is written above the bass staff. The text "V Strings" is written below the bass staff.

MENUETTO

From "L'ARLÉSIENNE," SUITE No 2

Prepare { Swell: Flutes 8' & 4', trem.
Choir: Soft 8' (Harp ad lib)
Pedal: Gedeckt 16', Ch to Ped.

GEORGES BIZET

Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevin

Andante quasi Allegretto

MANUALS

PEDAL

Sw. *mp*

leggiero

Ch.

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

(This selection has been slightly abridged)

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff contains a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. A series of slurs with time signatures are placed below the bass staff: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the harmonic line. A series of slurs with time signatures are placed below the bass staff: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff continues the harmonic line. A series of slurs with time signatures are placed below the bass staff: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) and then changes to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bass staff continues the harmonic line. A series of slurs with time signatures are placed below the bass staff: *full*, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRIO.

Sw. *f*

Add to Sw.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

Sw.

mp Ch.

$\frac{1}{3}$ (Registration as at first) $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

First system of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The system consists of three staves: a treble staff with a melodic line featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, a middle staff with a bass line, and a bottom staff with a bass line. The middle staff includes dynamic markings *sf* and *mf*. Below the middle staff, a series of wedge-shaped diagrams indicate a crescendo and decrescendo, with time values $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, *full*, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and bass lines from the first system. The middle staff features a series of wedge-shaped diagrams indicating a crescendo and decrescendo, with time values $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and bass lines. The middle staff features a series of wedge-shaped diagrams indicating a crescendo and decrescendo, with time values $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note. A crescendo hairpin is marked with $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note. A crescendo hairpin is marked with $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$. The dynamic markings *sf* and *mp* are present.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note. A crescendo hairpin is marked with $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$. The dynamic marking *smorzando* is present. The text "Optional on Unda Maris" is written above the lower staff.

ANDANTINO, in E Major FANTASTIC FAIRY TALE

Prepare { Swell: Strings, Flutes, Vox Humana
Great: Flutes 8' & 4', Sw. to Gt.
Pedal: 16' Bourdon, Sw. to Ped.

HEINRICH PACHULSKI, Op.12, No 5
Arranged by Gordon Balch Nevin

Andantino affettuoso

MANUALS

PEDAL

mp Sw.

1/3 1/6 1/3 1/6

2/3 1/8 1/3 1/8 1/3 1/4 2/3 1/3

Gt.

1/2 Gt. to Ped. 1/2 1/3 1/2 1/3

add Sw. mf Diapason

1/2 1/3 1/2 1/3 1/2 1/3

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. A *sf* (sforzando) marking is present. Below the staff, there are several wedge-shaped markings indicating crescendos and decrescendos with associated time signatures: $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, *full*, $\frac{3}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Second system of the musical score. It includes the grand staff and key signature. Performance instructions include *rit.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, "Diapason off", and "Sw." (Swell). Below the staff, there are wedge-shaped markings with time signatures: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$. A marking "Gt. to Ped. off" is also present.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff and key signature. Below the staff, there are wedge-shaped markings with time signatures: $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes the grand staff and key signature. Performance instructions include "4' Flute off", *morendo* (morendo), "Ged. off" (Ged. off), "Strings off", and "Aeoline only". Below the staff, there are wedge-shaped markings with time signatures: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$.

SUMMER SONG

Prepare { Swell: English Horn, or Oboe
 Choir: Soft 8'
 Pedal: Soft 16', Ch.to Ped.

GORDON BALCH NEVIN

Adagio tranquillo

Sw. *mp*

MANUALS

Ch.

PEDAL

The musical score is written for three parts: Manuals, Pedal, and Swell. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is 'Adagio tranquillo'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system begins with a 'Prepare' instruction for the Swell, Choir, and Pedal. The Swell part starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The Manuals part features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Pedal part has a soft 16' stop. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). Pedal points are indicated by 'V' and 'A' symbols. Swell markings with crescendo and decrescendo hairpins are present throughout the piece.

Change to Strings and Ged.

Sw. to Ped.

full $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

This system shows the first four measures of a piece in B-flat major. The piano part features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The string and woodwind parts enter with a half-note chord. Pedal points are indicated in the bass line.

Più mosso

Sw.

Add 4 ft. Flute

This system contains measures 5 through 8. The tempo is marked "Più mosso". The piano part continues with the same rhythmic pattern. The woodwind parts have a melodic line. A 4-foot flute is added in measure 8. Pedal points are marked in the bass line.

rit

Change Sw. to Vox Humana and 4 ft. Flute

Ch. Clarinet

Ch. Dulciana

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The tempo is marked "rit" (ritardando). The piano part continues. The woodwind parts have a melodic line. A 4-foot flute is added in measure 10. Pedal points are marked in the bass line.

Tempo I

Sw.

Ch.

Ch. to Ped.

This system contains measures 13 through 16. The tempo is marked "Tempo I". The piano part continues. The woodwind parts have a melodic line. A 4-foot flute is added in measure 14. Pedal points are marked in the bass line.

rit. *a tempo*

Sw.^{mp} Strings *p*

Sw. *Sw. Vox Humana* *rit.* *dim.*

Ch.

