

CONTENTS

Classical Period	4
<i>Minuetto</i>	James Hook5
<i>Allegro in C</i>	Alexander Reinagle6
<i>Minuetto</i>	Alexander Reinagle7
<i>Frolic</i>	Daniel Gottlob Türk8
<i>Carefree</i>	Daniel Gottlob Türk8
<i>Melody</i>	Anton Diabelli9
<i>Bagatelle</i>	Anton Diabelli10
<i>Gigue</i>	Samuel Arnold11
 Romantic Period	12
<i>Thoughtful and Playful</i>	Ferdinand Beyer13
<i>Morning Greeting</i>	Kasper Jacob Bischoff14
<i>Little Dance</i>	Cornelius Gurlitt15
<i>Song</i>	Cornelius Gurlitt16
<i>Brave Knight</i>	Wilhelm M. Vogel16
 Twentieth Century	17
<i>The Bear</i>	Vladimir Rebikov19
<i>Folk Song</i>	Béla Bartók20
<i>Dialogue</i>	Béla Bartók20
<i>Folk Dance</i>	Alexandre Tansman21
<i>Doodlebug</i>	Ernst Bacon22
<i>March</i>	Alexander Tcherepnin23
<i>Joy and Tears</i>	Alexander Tcherepnin24
<i>Mountain Melody</i>	Norman Dello Joio25
<i>Moon Mist</i>	John LaMontaine26
<i>March of the Trolls</i>	David Kraehenbuehl27
<i>Daydreaming</i>	David Kraehenbuehl28
<i>Snowflakes Gently Falling</i>	Dianne Goolkasian-Rahbee29
<i>Ballet at Dusk</i>	Nancy Telfer30
<i>Dance of the Elephant</i>	Nancy Telfer31
 Glossary	32

CLASSICAL PERIOD

In music, the time from 1750 until the early 1800s is known as the Classical Period. It was a time of great historical events, including both the French and American Revolutions. Famous people who lived during this period include George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon Bonaparte and the author, Jane Austen.

Music composed during the Classical period is usually graceful and elegant. Keyboard pieces include dances such as the minuet and gigue. The piano (invented in 1709) became very popular as great composers, including Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, created works that are still loved throughout the world today. You will study their music in *Keyboard Literature, Book 4*.

James Hook (1746-1827)

Born in England, Hook was organist and composer at the famous Marylbone Gardens in London. He was also an excellent teacher, and his piano instruction book, *Guide to Music*, was widely used by English piano students.

Alexander Reinagle (1756-1809)

Reinagle was an English-born pianist, teacher and composer who spent most of his professional life in the United States. He was director of a Philadelphia theater company for which he wrote an opera called “Columbus,” about the discovery of America. He is said to have introduced four-hand piano music to this country, and to have composed the first piano sonatas written here.

Daniel Gottlob Türk (1756-1813)

Born in the same year as Mozart, Türk was a German pianist, composer and teacher. His first teacher was his father and later he took lessons from a student of J.S. Bach. Türk was an excellent teacher who wrote a great deal of music for his piano students.

Anton Diabelli (1781-1858)

Despite his Italian name, Diabelli was an Austrian composer. He was a friend of Franz Joseph Haydn and studied with Haydn’s brother, Michael. Diabelli was a popular teacher of piano and guitar. Later he started his own publishing firm and was often the first to publish the compositions of Beethoven and Schubert.

Samuel Arnold (1740-1802)

Arnold was an English organist and composer who is remembered primarily for an edition he made of Handel’s music. The *Gigue* comes from a set of lessons he wrote for his harpsichord students.

Minuetto

from *Guide to Music*

James Hook
(1746-1827)

With dignity

Measures 1-4 of the Minuetto. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) beamed together, followed by a half note (C5) and a quarter note (B4). The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note (G3) and a quarter note (F3). The dynamic marking *mp* is placed above the first staff. Measure numbers 1 and 5 are indicated below the first and second staves respectively.

Measures 5-8 of the Minuetto. The first staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes (C5, D5, E5) beamed together, followed by a half note (F5) and a quarter note (E5). The second staff continues with a half note (E3) and a quarter note (D3). Measure numbers 5 and 1 are indicated below the first and second staves respectively.

Measures 9-12 of the Minuetto. The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F5, G5, A5) beamed together, followed by a half note (B5) and a quarter note (A5). The second staff begins with a half note (C4) and a quarter note (B3). The dynamic marking *mf* is placed above the first staff, and *p* is placed above the second staff. Measure numbers 9 and 1 are indicated below the first and second staves respectively.

Measures 13-16 of the Minuetto. The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (B5, C6, D6) beamed together, followed by a half note (E6) and a quarter note (D6). The second staff begins with a half note (F3) and a quarter note (E3). The dynamic marking *mf* is placed above the first staff, and the instruction *gradually louder to the end* is written across the first two measures. Measure numbers 13 and 3 are indicated below the first and second staves respectively.