

Musical Miniatures

12 Elementary Piano Solos in the Styles of the Great Piano Masterworks

Margaret Goldston

Foreword

Composed especially for students in the second or third level of their piano method, these piano solos imitate the styles and forms of the great masterworks, yet are short and easy to learn. When teachers and students are searching for supplementary pieces for festivals, auditions, recitals and weekly lessons, they often discover that simple music in the Baroque, Classical, Romantic or Contemporary styles is difficult to find. It is my wish that *Musical Miniatures* will help to fill this need, serve as preparation for more advanced literature, and be enjoyable and inspiring to learn and perform.

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Toccatina

TOCCATINA: A shorter version of the toccata, which is a lively, virtuosic composition with brilliant passage work and often includes broken chords or scales.

Allegro

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1 2 2 2

3 4

2 2

3 2

Ragtime

RAGTIME: A type of American instrumental music that developed in the late 1800s to early 1900s in which highly syncopated (accented weak beats) or jazzy melodies are often accompanied by a jump bass (a bass note that "jumps" up to a chord in another octave). Scott Joplin was the most famous ragtime composer.

Happily

8va both hands -----

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First system of the musical score for 'Happily'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The time signature is 4/4. The piece is marked *p* (piano). The melody in the treble clef starts with a whole note G5, followed by a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note C6. The bass clef accompaniment features a 'jump bass' pattern: a whole note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. Fingering numbers 5 and 4 are shown above the treble clef notes. A dashed line with a bracket indicates an 8-octave transposition for both hands. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 5. The treble clef staff has whole rests for the first four measures, followed by a quarter note G5 and a quarter note A5. The bass clef staff continues the melody from the first system. Fingering numbers 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 5 are shown below the bass clef notes. The dynamic marking is *mp* (mezzo-piano). The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 9. The treble clef staff has a melody of quarter notes: G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6. The bass clef staff has a accompaniment of quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Fingering numbers 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1 are shown above the treble clef notes, and 5, 1/3, 4, 1/2 are shown below the bass clef notes. The dynamic marking is *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 13. The treble clef staff has a melody of quarter notes: G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6. The bass clef staff has a accompaniment of quarter notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3. Fingering numbers 2, 2, 1, 2 are shown below the bass clef notes. The system is divided into two endings. The first ending (1.) ends with a repeat sign. The second ending (2.) ends with a final cadence. The system ends with a repeat sign.