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1907

Six Chracters for Piano

Henry Leland Clarke

Composer

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To Guy Maier
SIX CHARACTERS FOR PIANO

1. The House wife who Rebelled

Henry Island Clarke

b Dossent H. 1907. Saco 1913-1924.

Andante risoluto

ff

p subito

dolce

pp

mp

mf

ff

ppdolcissimo

una corda senza Ped.

Ped.

Maine Composers, mfm

Ka Me.
001053
Cla

(pupil of R.O. Roberts, Saco, 1913-1924)

2. The Medicine Man who Fled

Allegro giusto

This musical score is for a piece titled "2. The Medicine Man who Fled" in the tempo of "Allegro giusto". It is written for piano and features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations. The score is organized into six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).
- **System 1:** Begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic shifts to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in the second measure.
- **System 2:** Continues the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords. The system concludes with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.
- **System 3:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note slurs, and the left hand continues with eighth notes. Dynamics shift to mezzo-piano (*mp*) and then to *espressivo*.
- **System 4:** The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody. The left hand has a more active line with eighth notes and slurs. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (*mf*).
- **System 5:** Features a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill, and the left hand has a rapid eighth-note passage. The system ends with a trill in the right hand.
- **System 6:** The piece concludes with a series of dynamic markings: mezzo-forte (*mf*), mezzo-piano (*mp*), piano (*p*), pianissimo (*pp*), and finally pianississimo (*ppp*). The right hand has a descending melodic line, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. The score ends with a "Ped." (pedal) marking and an asterisk (*).

3. The Soldier who Slept

Tempo di marcia pomposa

This musical score is for a piece titled "3. The Soldier who Slept" in a "Tempo di marcia pomposa" (Pompous March tempo). The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations and dynamics.

Key features of the score include:

- Staffing:** The score is written on grand staves (treble and bass clefs joined by a brace).
- Key Signature:** The key signature is one flat (B-flat), indicated by a flat symbol on the B line of the treble clef.
- Time Signature:** The time signature is common time (C), indicated by a 'C' symbol.
- Dynamics:** The score includes a range of dynamic markings:
 - ff** (fortissimo) at the beginning.
 - mf** (mezzo-forte) in several measures.
 - f** (forte) in the middle section.
 - mp** (mezzo-piano) in several measures.
 - p** (piano) and **pp** (pianissimo) towards the end.
 - ppp** (pianississimo) at the very end.
- Articulation and Phrasing:**
 - Many notes are marked with an 'x' above them, likely indicating staccato or marcato articulation.
 - Phrasing slurs are used to group notes together.
 - Accents are placed over certain notes.
- Figured Bass and Fingerings:**
 - Figured bass notation (numbers 1-7) is present in the bass line, particularly in the middle section.
 - Fingerings (numbers 1-5) are indicated for many of the notes.
- Rehearsal Marks:** There are several rehearsal marks indicated by a bracket and a number (e.g., 8, 10).
- Trills:** Trills are indicated by a 'tr' symbol above notes in several measures.
- Triplets:** Triplet markings (a '3' in a circle) are used for groups of notes.

4. The Reveler who Revived

Lento e laborioso

This musical score is for a piece titled "4. The Reveler who Revived". It is written for piano and features a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo and mood are indicated as "Lento e laborioso". The score is divided into six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The second system includes a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The third system is marked "Animato" and includes dynamics of mezzo-piano (mp), piano (p), crescendo, ed accelerando, poco a poco, and forte (f). The fourth system is marked mezzo-forte (mf). The fifth system includes the instruction "leggero". The sixth system ends with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

mp

mf

f

mf

Animato

mp

p

crescendo ed accelerando

poco a poco

f

mf

leggero

f

5. The Chieftain who Prayed

Sempre meno barbaro

The musical score is written for piano in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system features triplet markings (3) in the right hand. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a *dolce* marking. The fourth system continues the melodic line. The fifth system is marked *mf cantabile* and features a sustained bass line with chords marked with 'x'. The sixth system starts with *poco f*, followed by *mf*, *mp*, and *p* dynamics, ending with a final chord marked with 'x'.

6. The Astrologer who Danced.

Sempre meno serio

This musical score is for a piece titled "6. The Astrologer who Danced." The tempo/mood instruction is "Sempre meno serio". The score is written for piano in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature (C). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system features a crescendo from mezzo-forte (mf) to piano (p). The fourth system starts with mezzo-forte (mf) and includes the instruction "mf leggiero". The fifth system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The sixth system starts with fortissimo (ff) and concludes with a double bar line and repeat sign. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and articulation marks.