

The New Trout

from Piano Quintet in A, D. 667, fourth movement

Arranged by Philippa Topham

Franz Schubert
(1797-1828)

Andantino ♩ = c.112

mf

legato

1.

2.

p

mp

mf

poco rit.

mp

p

The Austrian composer Franz Schubert is one of the most popular composers of the early 19th century. This piece is from his Piano Quintet in A, known as the 'Trout' Quintet because the fourth movement, on which this piece is based, is a set of variations on the tune from Schubert's song 'The Trout' (Die Forelle).

Did you know? Although in the song the trout is caught by the fisherman, the piano quintet is one of Schubert's sunniest compositions.

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Old Joe Clark

Arranged by Alan Bullard

Traditional American

Lively and rhythmic ♩ = c.144

The musical score for 'Old Joe Clark' is presented in a grand staff format (treble and bass clefs) with a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Lively and rhythmic' with a quarter note equal to approximately 144 beats per minute. The key signature is G major (one sharp).

The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass). The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble and piano (*p*) in the bass. The third system (measures 9-12) returns to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in the treble and forte (*f*) in the bass. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes piano-piano (*pp*) and 'very lightly' markings in the bass, and forte (*f*) and piano-piano (*pp sub.*) markings in the treble. The fifth system (measures 17-20) concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the bass.

Articulations include slurs, accents, and breath marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Ornaments (circles with a cross) are placed over notes in measures 6, 11, and 13. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 20.

This American fiddle tune records the lively adventures of Joe Clark, who was born in 1839, served briefly in the American Civil War, then took up farming in Kentucky. According to the song, his wife was '10 feet tall' and he lived in a house 'filled with chicken pie'.

Did you know? This tune is in the Mixolydian mode, which is the sequence of notes you get if you play up an octave on the white notes from G to G. It looks like G major, but there's no F sharp in the key signature!

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AB 3827

The Liberty Bell

Arranged by Nicholas Scott-Burt

J. P. Sousa
(1854-1932)

March ♩. = c.112

The musical score for 'The Liberty Bell' is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The time signature is 6/8. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic and includes fingering numbers 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, and 5. The second system includes fingering numbers 5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, and 1. The third system includes fingering numbers 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, and 1. The fourth system includes fingering numbers 13, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 4. The score features a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamics of forte (f) and piano (p).

John Philip Sousa was an American composer who wrote over 130 marches for brass and military band. This piece is one of Sousa's most famous marches and named after the huge bell in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that is a symbol of American independence. Inscribed with the words 'Proclaim Liberty', it was later used to rally abolitionists to the anti-slavery movement.

Did you know? The sousaphone, a large brass instrument that wraps round the player's body and is therefore well-suited to being played while marching, is named after Sousa.

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