
East Bay Recorder Society



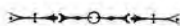
GIG BOOK

Revised Second Edition



♫ TUNEFUL MUSIC ♫

for PUBLIC PERFORMANCE *and* PRIVATE ENJOYMENT



Compiled and arranged by

Eileen Hadidian

with contributions from

Frances Feldon

Richard Geisler

Fred Palmer

Made possible by a grant from



CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	iii
Music index	iv
Preface	vi
Music selections	
Duets	1
Trios	17
Quartets & Quintet	57
Appendices	
A. Sources of music used for these arrangements	109
B. Other sources of printed music for additional repertoire	110
C. Bibliography and resources	112

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Fred Palmer, music director, Mid-Peninsula Recorder Orchestra

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MUSIC INDEX

DUETS

Lauda Jesu Christo-Pastourelle	14 th c. Italian	AB	2
Suite in G Major	13 th c. French	A/TB	
Grimstock	John Playford (1651)	AT	5
All in a Garden Green			5
Broome			6
Joan's Placket			6
Newcastle			7
Woodycock-Lull Me Beyond Thee	Playford	S/TB	8
Ma Belle Si Ton Ame/Tourdion	17 th c.-16 th c. French	TB	10
Erev Shel Shoshanim- Iti Mil'vanon-Dodi Li	Traditional Jewish		
		AT	14

TRIOS

Suite in G Major	John Playford (1651)		
Grimstock		ATB	18
All in a Garden Green			19
Broome			20
Joan's Placket			20
Newcastle	Playford		22
Suite in D Minor		ATB	
Childgrove			23
Daphne			24
Scarborough Fair			25
Woodycock			26
Lull Me Beyond Thee	17 th c.-16 th c. French		27
Ma belle Si Ton Ame/Tourdion	G.F. Handel	ATB	28
Suite in C Major from <i>Watermusic</i>		ATB	
Fanfare			32
Lentement			34
Air			36
Coro			37
Alla Hornpipe			38
London Trios	F. J. Haydn	ATB	44
# 1 (Andante)			
# 4 (Allegro)			

Traditional Suite	ATB	
'Tis the Gift To Be Simple	American	50
Be Thou My Vision	Irish	51
Amazing Grace	American	52
Dona Nobis Pacem	Anonymous	53
Shenandoah	American	54
The Water is Wide	Traditional	54
Wild Mountain Thyme	English	55
Morning Has Broken	Gaelic	56

QUARTETS & QUINTET

Personent Hodie	Piae Cantiones, 1582	SATB	
Score			59
Parts			62
Ojos Claros y Serenos	Francisco Guerrero	TTTB	66
	(arr. Richard Geisler)		
Mon Coeur se Recommande à Vous	Orlando di Lasso	SATB	68
	(arr. Richard Geisler)		
What Then Is Love but Mourning	Philip Rosseter	SAATB	70
	(arr. Richard Geisler)		
Mounsiers Almaine-Phillips Pavin	Thomas Morley	SATB	73
	(arr. Fred Palmer)		
Sanctus from Missa <i>O Magnum Mysterium</i>	Tomas Luis de Victoria	SATB	76
	(arr. Richard Geisler)		
O Temps Divers	Orlando di Lasso	SATB	78
	(arr. Richard Geisler)		
Reflexion from	Louis-Antoine Dornel	SATB	
the <i>VI^{me} Concert de Symphonie</i>	(arr. Fred Palmer)		
Score			80
Parts			84
Overture in F Major	Georg Philip Telemann	ATTB	
Sarabande-Chasse	(arr. Frances Feldon)		
Score			88
Parts			95
Locus iste	Anton Bruckner	SATB	100
	(arr. Richard Geisler)		
The Humble Heart	George Dewitt Hymnal, 1822	SATB	102
	(arr. Fred Palmer)		
I Will Bow and Be Simple	Shaker melody, 1847	SATB	104
	(arr. Fred Palmer)		

All arrangements by Eileen Hadidian unless otherwise noted.

PREFACE

Introduction

Recorder ensembles from the East Bay Recorder Society have been performing for shut-ins and residents of retirement and nursing homes for several years. Members found that not all music selections worked well and that they sometimes lacked skills in connecting with this specialized audience. The chapter needed a common set of music to perform that was geared specifically to senior citizens. This Gig Book was created for that purpose and will, as well, allow recorder ensembles to play for their own pleasure or perform for any occasion with a minimum of rehearsal time.

The book includes repertoire from the medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque periods, as well as traditional music, in two to four parts. Some of the pieces are given in both two- and three-part arrangements. Chord symbols are provided above the bass lines for harp and guitar players. Most of the pieces are organized so that ensembles can play them as long sets.

Background

For centuries people have written about music's power to help in healing body and soul. The effects of music on creativity, learning and health are now widely documented. In the past ten years studies have established impressive data showing the effects of music in various medical situations. Music can reduce anxiety, decrease pain, lower blood pressure, heart rate, and stress-related hormones, increase endorphin levels and enhance the immune system.

How music affects us

Music can be either "stimulative" or "sedative." Stimulative music has an assertive rhythm that encourages reactions: moving, dancing, clapping. It increases heartbeat, pulse, blood pressure, and muscular energy. Sedative music, on the other hand, is slower and more soothing. It has an easy, flowing melody, a slow to moderate tempo, with an even range, and no major changes of rhythm or dynamics. It has a calming effect and reduces anxiety and stress.

Entrainment

When playing for people in rest homes or clinics, the ultimate goal is *entrainment*. The term means synchronizing the music with the person's energy.

When you first play for a roomful of people, they are often restless, preoccupied, sometimes agitated. Start with some fast music that matches their energy; then after about five minutes begin to slow down the music gradually. This draws the listeners into a calmer state. If you are able to observe the listeners as you play, you will notice that their breathing becomes more regular, that they begin to relax and may even close their eyes! That is just fine — it means the music is acting as a good sedative.

In other situations, you come into a roomful of people whose energy is low. In that case, start with slower music which matches their state, then gradually speed it up. You will often notice their bodies become involved, moving to the music.

Always observe the energy of your listeners, before starting to play. Bringing upbeat music right away to people feeling lethargic often doesn't work, whereas if you practice entrainment and match their energy before gradually shifting it, their bodies will follow the change of pace and align to the new rhythm. In the same manner, starting to play slow, relaxing music to a roomful of people who are agitated won't work; whereas if you match their energy, then gradually slow down the music, they will entrain to the slower rhythm.

Instrumentation

- The sound of the lower recorders is much mellower to the ears than higher instruments. Play Alto-Tenor-Bass combinations as much as possible.
- Adding other instruments enhances the texture and creates variety: viola da gamba or cello or the bass line, guitar or folk harp playing chords.
- In the four-part pieces, harpists and guitarists can add their own chords. The pieces that would be enhanced by chordal accompaniment are Monsieur's Almaine, Phillips Pavin, Reflexion, Sarabande and Chasse.

Repertoire development: how to choose music

Much of the repertoire of healing music comes from medieval chant repertoire, Celtic tunes, and music from various world traditions, with their modal melodies and flexible rhythm. Modal scales don't have a sense of drive and direction like major/minor scales. Their range is narrow, usually an octave and a fifth; they weave around a few central notes and seem to have a more calming effect.

- Focus on beautiful melodies, simple harmonies and straight forward rhythms.
- Remember that your purpose is to relax mind and body; the music needs to be comforting, easy on the ear, restful for the brain.
- Avoid overly intellectual, busy, complex music. Bach fugues are very satisfying to play, but people experiencing discomfort often can't engage their brain to follow or understand the music.
- Choose pieces from different cultural traditions: Celtic, American folk and spirituals, Jewish, Middle Eastern, East Asian, as well as medieval, Renaissance and baroque.
- Start with stimulative or sedative music depending on the setting you are playing in. Get your listeners into entrainment mode, pulling them into the music so they can begin to relax and decrease their anxiety, or liven up, depending on your intention.
- Organize pieces according to similar moods, modes, and keys.
- Build long, ten-minute sets in which you can segue from one piece to the next without stopping, in a seamless, elegant way.
- Determine your intention: do you want the music to go fast-slow, slow-fast, or fast-slow-fast? Put together your music sets accordingly.

EX: Playford's Instrumental Suite in G follows the pattern fast-slow-moderate-fast.

- Recognize the importance of repetition. It is soothing and comforting to have some familiarity, which is achieved by repeating a melody or motif.
- Introduce variation: play a piece several times, each time in a different way.

- Alter the rhythmic treatment of pieces. Take a medieval piece: play it first as a chant, arrhythmically and with a drone underneath, then as a rhythmic dance.
- Build a three to four-part piece by layers, from simple to complex: start with one part, then add another, then a third and a fourth.
- Don't stop between pieces to talk; finish a set before answering questions listeners might have
- Memorize pieces! Free yourself from the music stand! When you are playing from memory, you are much more tuned in to the people in your environment and are responding to them in a more spontaneous way.

Practical advice

- Write up a one-page description of what your group offers.
- Contact the activities director at each senior center or rest home.
- Visit the site to see what the performance space is like.
- Put together one hour of repertoire that flows smoothly, with one break in the middle. Use the process of entrainment for each half.
- Dress nicely; a good presentation is very important, and shows respect for your audience.
- On the day you are playing, introduce yourselves and explain that you will be offering two sets of music with no interruption. Ask people to save applause for the end of each set.
- Leave some time at the end to describe your instruments and answer questions.
- Don't give up! If a door slams in your face, try another. If you don't get a response, try again. I have found that even when I offer something for free as a community service, it sometimes takes three to six months to get a positive response from an administrator.
- Read about healing music and how it works. Consult the bibliography at the end of this book.

Eileen Hadidian
September 2005

DUETS

Lauda Jesu Cristo Glorioso/Pastourelle

Lauda Jesu Cristo Glorioso

14th c. Italian

Andante

6

10

14

19

22

A

B

Am

Am

G

F

G

Am

Am

G

Am

C

G

Am

Em

G

Am

Am

F

C

G

Am

Am

G

Am

G

Am

Am

G

Am

Am

G

Am

Dm

Am

G

Am

G

Am

Pastourelle: Dehors Lonc Pré

3

13th c. French

1 *Allegro*

A/T

B

Am Am G Am G Am

9

Am Am G Am Em Am G

18

G Am Am G Am

26

Em Am Am Am G

35

F Em Am Am Am

42

Em Am G Em Am Am

1. 2.

Suite in G Major

John Playford, 1651

I. Grimstock

Allegro

7

A

T

II. All in a Garden Green

Moderato

1

A

T

6

12

15

III. Broome, Bonnie Broome

Adagio 1

A

T

5

1. 2.

This musical score is for the song 'Broome, Bonnie Broome'. It is written for Soprano (A) and Tenor (T) voices. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score begins with a first ending bracket over the final two measures of the first system. A measure number '5' is placed at the start of the second system. The second system also features a first and second ending bracket. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

IV. Joan's Placket

Moderato 1

A

T

4

1. 2.

This musical score is for the song 'Joan's Placket'. It is written for Soprano (A) and Tenor (T) voices. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/4. The score begins with a first ending bracket over the final two measures of the first system. A measure number '4' is placed at the start of the second system. The second system also features a first and second ending bracket. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

8

This block contains the continuation of the musical score for 'Joan's Placket'. It shows two systems of music for Soprano (A) and Tenor (T) voices. A measure number '8' is placed at the start of the first system. The music continues with various note values and rests, ending with a double bar line.

11 7

1. 2.

1 *Allegro* V. Newcastle

T/S

T

6

1. 2.

11

15

1. 2.

Woodycock/Lull me beyond thee

Woodycock

John Playford, 1651

Moderato

S/T

B

Dm Am Dm Am

5

F G A Dm

9

Dm Am Dm Am

13

C G Am A Dm

Lull me beyond thee

17

Measures 17-21. Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Chords: Dm, C, F, Dm, A, Dm, Dm, C. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 20.

22

Measures 22-24. Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Chords: F, C, Dm, C, F, C. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

25

Measures 25-29. Treble clef, key of B-flat major. Chords: F, C, Dm, F, Dm, A, Dm. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line.

Ma Belle Si Ton Ame/Tourdion

Ma Belle Si Ton Ame

La Bergerie (17th c. French)

Andante

T

B

Am Em D E Am Am

1. 2.

6

C G C G Am G C Am Bm Em

10

Am D G C D E Am

1.

14

2. *Descant **

Am Em D⁶ E Am Am

1. 2.

20

C G C G Am G⁶ C Am Bm Em

24

A D G C D E Am

* Descant part can be added to the melody the second time through or played on its own.

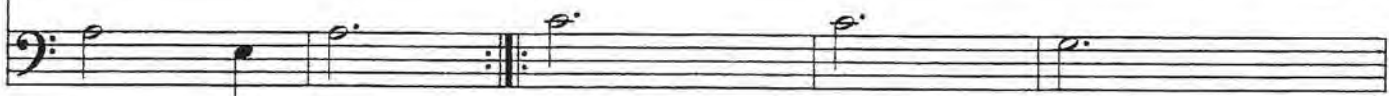
Le Tourdion

16th c. French

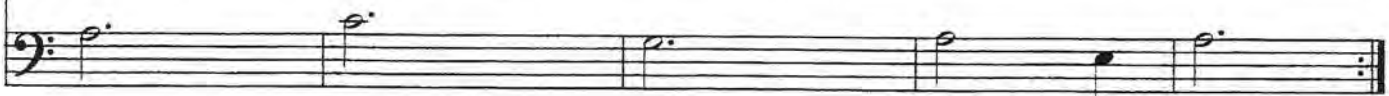
1 *Allegro*

T  B 

Am F C G Am Em Am F G

7  

Am Em Am C C G

12  

Am C G Am Em Am

Erev Shel Shoshanim

Andante

J. Hadar

5

A

T

Dm Gm Gm Dm Dm C Am Dm

Dm Gm Gm Dm Gm Dm B^b C Am Dm

Iti Mil'vanon

Moderato

Traditional Jewish

5

A

T

Gm F Gm Dm C Dm

Dm Dm C Dm

8

Gm Am Dm Dm

Dodi Li

Traditional Jewish

1 *Allegro*

A

Refrain

Dm Gm Dm C Dm Gm Am Dm Fine

T

The image shows a musical score for a song titled "The Jewish People". The score is written for two voices, Alto (A) and Tenor (T), in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegro". The Alto part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Tenor part begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The Alto part has a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and rests. The Tenor part has a melody with quarter and half notes. The lyrics "The Jewish People" are written below the Tenor part. The score includes a "Refrain" section with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a "Fine" ending. The chords for the Refrain are Dm, Gm, Dm, C, Dm, Gm, Am, and Dm. The Alto part ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The Tenor part ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5

1. 2.

Dm Dm Gm C Refrain

10

Dm C Dm G Am Refrain

[illegible]

TRIOS

Suite in G Major

I. Grimstock

John Playford, 1651

Allegro

A/S

T/A⁸

B

G C D G C Am D G G G

6

C D G C D G G G

10

G G G G G D G

II. All in a Garden Green

19

1 Moderato

A

T

B

G G C D C

6

G C D G G C D G

11

G D G C G Am

15

Bm C G C D G

III. Broome, Bonnie Broome

*Adagio*₁

A

T

B

G D D G G C D

5

1. 2.

G Em D C D

Moderato

IV. Joan's Placket

A

T

B

G Em Am⁶ D G D

4

1. 2.

G G C G C G Em G C G

8

Musical score for measures 8-10. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. The first staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes. The third staff contains a bass line of quarter and eighth notes. Chord symbols are placed below the second staff: C, G, Em, D, G, Em.

11

Musical score for measures 11-12. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. The first staff contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes, with a first ending bracket over measures 11 and 12. The second staff contains a melody of quarter and eighth notes, with a first ending bracket over measures 11 and 12. The third staff contains a bass line of quarter and eighth notes, with a first ending bracket over measures 11 and 12. Chord symbols are placed below the second staff: Am⁶, D, G, D, G, G. The first ending is marked with '1.' and the second ending with '2.'.

V. Newcastle

1 *Allegro*

T/S

T/A⁸

B

6

1. 2.

11

15

1. 2.

Suite in D Minor

23

1. Childgrove

Allegro

Playford, 1651

A

T

B

Dm Gm Am Dm

The first system of musical notation for 'Childgrove' consists of three staves: Treble (A), Treble (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is D minor (two flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The Treble staff (A) begins with a repeat sign followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The Treble staff (T) also begins with a repeat sign and contains several chords labeled Dm, Gm, Am, and Dm. The Bass staff (B) begins with a repeat sign and contains a series of quarter and half notes.

6

1. 2.

Dm Am Gm Am Dm F

The second system of musical notation for 'Childgrove' consists of three staves. It begins with a measure number '6'. The Treble staff (A) contains a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The Treble staff (T) contains several chords labeled Dm, Am, Gm, Am, Dm, and F. The Bass staff (B) contains a series of quarter and half notes.

11

C Dm A F

The third system of musical notation for 'Childgrove' consists of three staves. It begins with a measure number '11'. The Treble staff (A) contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The Treble staff (T) contains several chords labeled C, Dm, A, and F. The Bass staff (B) contains a series of quarter and half notes.

15

1. 2.

C Dm Gm A

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Childgrove' consists of three staves. It begins with a measure number '15'. The Treble staff (A) contains a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The Treble staff (T) contains several chords labeled C, Dm, Gm, and A. The Bass staff (B) contains a series of quarter and half notes.

II. Daphne

Playford, 1651

Andante

T T B

Dm Am Dm F C Dm F C

6

Dm Am F C Dm B $\flat$ C F F F C

11

F C Dm Gm Am Dm F Gm Dm Am Dm

III. Scarborough Fair

25

Andante Traditional English

T T B

Dm Dm Dm C

8

Dm Dm Dm Dm F

16

Dm C Dm C

21

1. 2.

Am Dm

IV. Woodycock

Playford, 1651

Moderato

S/T

T

B

Dm Am Dm⁶ Dm Am

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. The Soprano/Tenor (S/T) part is in the treble clef, and the Bass (B) part is in the bass clef. The Treble (T) part has a key signature of one flat and a 6/4 time signature. Chords are indicated below the Treble staff: Dm, Am, Dm⁶, Dm, and Am.

5

F G G⁶ F A Dm

This system contains measures 5 through 9. The Treble part continues with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) at measure 6. Chords indicated below the Treble staff are F, G, G⁶, F, A, and Dm.

9

Dm Am Dm Am

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The Treble part continues with the two-flat key signature. Chords indicated below the Treble staff are Dm, Am, Dm, and Am.

13

C G Am A Dm

This system contains measures 13 through 17. The Treble part continues with the two-flat key signature. Chords indicated below the Treble staff are C, G, Am, A, and Dm.

V. Lull Me Beyond Thee

Playford, 1651

1

S/A

T

B

Dm C F Dm A Dm

Playford, 1651

5

Dm C F C Dm C F C

9

F C Dm Dm⁶ Am Dm A Dm

Ma Belle Si Ton Ame/Tourdion

Ma Belle Si Ton Ame

La Bergerie (17th c. French)

Andante

T/S

T

B

Am Em D E Am Am

1. 2.

6

C G C G Am G C Am Bm Em

10

Am D G C D E Am

14 *Descant*

1. 2.

Melody

Am Em D E Am Am

19

C G C G Am G C Am Bm Em

23

Am D G C D E Am

Le Tourdion

16th c. French

I *Allegro*

Measures 1-6 of the musical score for Le Tourdion. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of three staves: a treble staff with a melody, a middle treble staff with chords, and a bass staff with a bass line. The melody is in G major and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The chords are indicated below the middle staff.

Am F C G Am Am Am F G

7

Measures 7-11 of the musical score for Le Tourdion. The score continues with the same three-staff format. Measures 7-8 are marked with a repeat sign, and measures 9-11 are marked with a double bar line. The chords are indicated below the middle staff.

Am Em Am C C G

12

Measures 12-16 of the musical score for Le Tourdion. The score continues with the same three-staff format. Measures 12-13 are marked with a repeat sign, and measures 14-16 are marked with a double bar line. The chords are indicated below the middle staff.

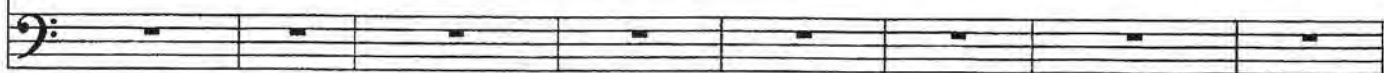
Am C G Am Em Am

Suite in C major

I. Fanfare

G. F. Handel

A   

7   

15   

22   

28   

Fine

34 2.

Musical score for measures 34-40. Measure 34 starts with a second ending bracket. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is in 4/4 time. Measures 34-40 contain a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass, with various rests and note values.

41

Musical score for measures 41-47. The key signature has two flats. Measures 41-47 contain a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass, with various rests and note values.

48

Musical score for measures 48-53. The key signature has two flats. Measures 48-53 contain a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass, with various rests and note values.

54 D.S. al Fine

Musical score for measures 54-59. The key signature has two flats. Measures 54-59 contain a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass, with various rests and note values. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

II. Lentement



31



39



47



III. Air

1 *Andante con moto*

IV. Coro

1 *Andante*

tr. tr.

7

14

20

V. Alla Hornpipe

1 Allegro tr

The musical score is written for three staves (treble, treble, and bass clefs) in 3/2 time. It consists of five systems of staves, each containing measures 1 through 17. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and there is a trill (tr) in the first measure. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and a trill. The bass staff has a whole rest in measures 13 and 14.

5

9

tr

13

17

21

25

25

28

Fine

32

36

40

40



44



London Trio # 1

Andante

Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

This musical score is for a piano trio, featuring three staves: Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The music is in 3/8 time and G major. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score is divided into four systems, each containing three staves. The first system (measures 1-5) shows the initial entry of the instruments. The second system (measures 6-11) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 12-15) features more complex rhythmic patterns and trills. The fourth system (measures 16-18) concludes the excerpt with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and specific note values and rests.

Measures 1-5:

Measures 6-11:

Measures 12-15:

Measures 16-18:

22



27



33



39



42



London Trio # 4

Allegro *1*

Haydn

A

T

B

3

5

9

13

17

Measures 17-20 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. Measure 17 features a melodic line in the first Treble staff with a slur over measures 17 and 18, and a bass line in the Bass staff. Measure 18 continues the melodic line in the first Treble staff. Measure 19 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 20 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line.

21

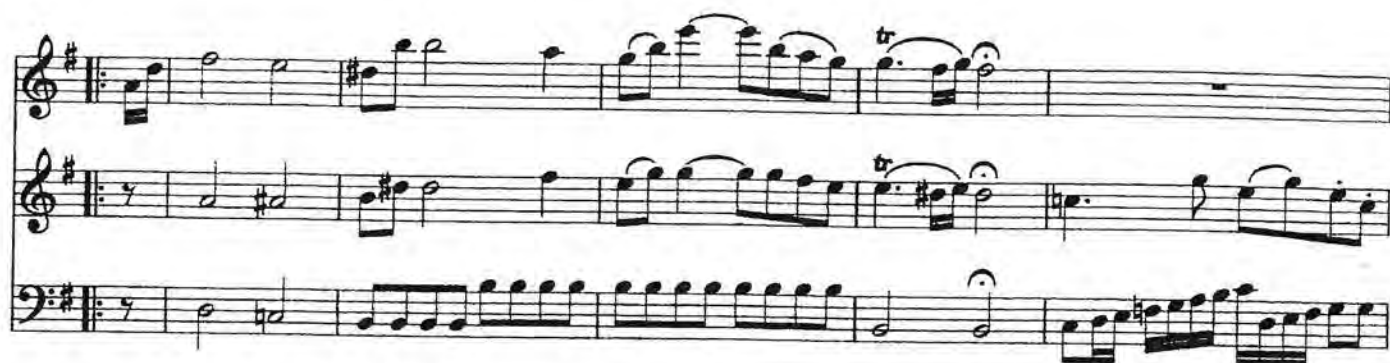
Measures 21-24 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. Measure 21 features a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 22 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 23 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 24 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line.

25

Measures 25-27 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. Measure 25 features a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 26 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 27 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line.

28

Measures 28-31 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. Measure 28 features a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 29 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 30 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line. Measure 31 has a melodic line in the first Treble staff and a bass line, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.



First system of music (measures 31-34). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system consists of three staves. The top staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill (tr.) in measure 34. The middle staff provides harmonic support with similar rhythmic patterns. The bottom staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a whole rest in the top staff.



Second system of music (measures 35-38). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system consists of three staves. Measures 35-38 show a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes, with the top staff featuring a trill in measure 38. The bottom staff includes a whole rest in measure 38.



Third system of music (measures 39-42). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system consists of three staves. Measures 39-42 continue the musical development, with the top staff featuring a trill in measure 42. The bottom staff includes a whole rest in measure 42.



Fourth system of music (measures 43-46). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The system consists of three staves. Measures 43-46 continue the musical development, with the top staff featuring a trill in measure 46. The bottom staff includes a whole rest in measure 46.

48

Measures 48-51 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The score is written for three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. Measures 48 and 49 feature rapid sixteenth-note runs in the first two staves. Measures 50 and 51 show a continuation of the melodic lines with some rests and a final cadence in the bass staff.

52

Measures 52-55 of the musical score. Measures 52 and 53 continue the sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 54 and 55 feature more complex melodic lines with slurs and ties, ending with a sharp sign in the first two staves.

56

Measures 56-60 of the musical score. Measure 56 begins with a trill (tr) on a high note in the first staff. Measures 57-60 show a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes across all staves, with a trill in measure 59.

61

Measures 61-66 of the musical score. Measure 61 includes a triplet (3) of sixteenth notes. Measures 62-66 continue the melodic development with various note values and rests, including a triplet in measure 64.

67

Measures 67-70 of the musical score. Measure 67 starts with a trill (tr) on a high note. Measures 68-70 feature rapid sixteenth-note runs in the first two staves, leading to a final cadence in measure 70.

Traditional Suite

I. 'Tis the Gift to Be Simple

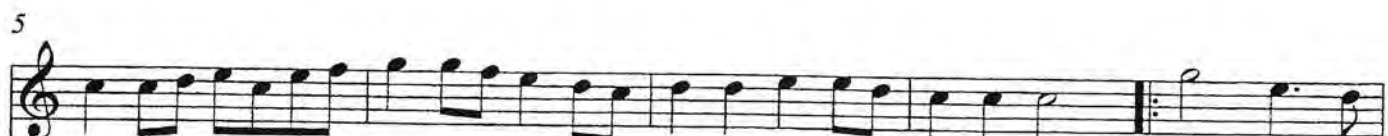
Lively

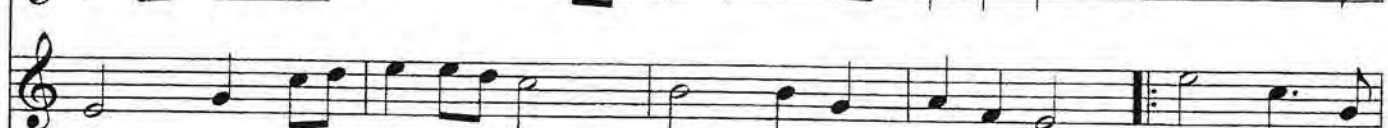
Shaker Tune

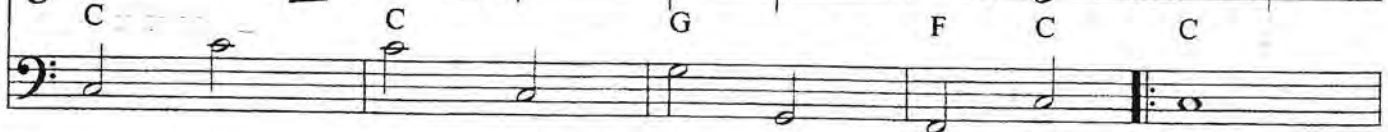
A 

T 
C C G G

B 

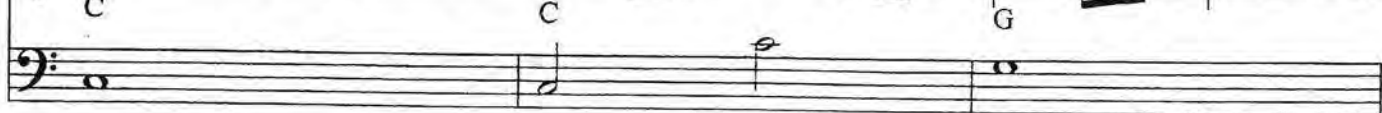
5 


C C G F C C



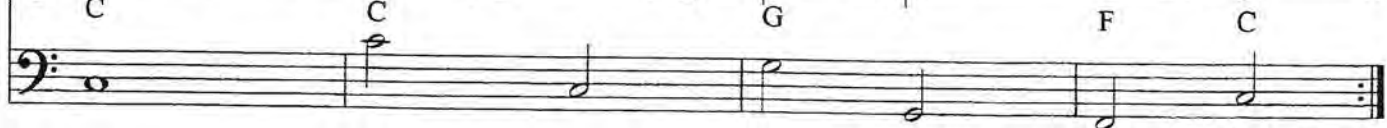
10 


C C G



13 


C C G F C



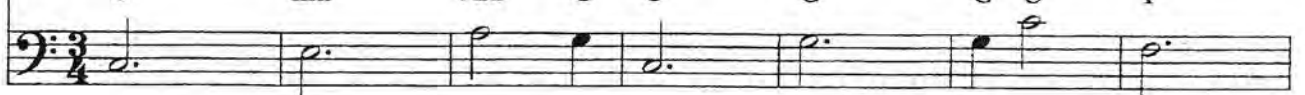
II. Be Thou My Vision

Irish

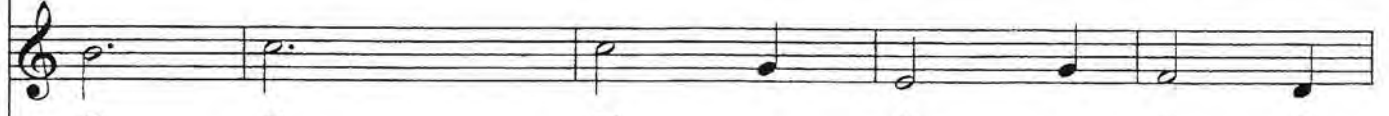
Moderate

A 

T 
C Em Am G C G G C F

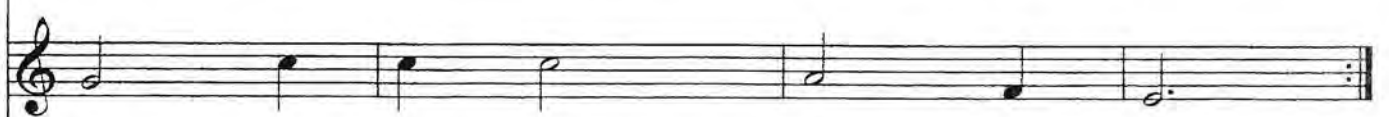
B 

8 


G F C⁶ C F G



13 


C⁶ F Am F C



III. Amazing Grace

Slowly *American*

A/T

T

B

C C F C C C G

8

C C F C

13

Am G C

IV. Dona Nobis Pacem

Anonymous

I.

First system of music, measures 1-7. The treble staff contains a melody in 3/4 time. The bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with notes labeled C, G, C, G, F, C, G.

8

II.

Second system of music, measures 8-15. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff contains notes labeled C, C, G, C, G, F, C, G.

16

III.

Third system of music, measures 16-20. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff contains notes labeled C, C, G, C, G.

21

Fourth system of music, measures 21-25. The treble staff continues the melody. The bass staff contains notes labeled F, C, G, C.

V. Shenandoah

American

Moderato

A 

 T 

 B 

Chords: C, F, C, C⁶, F, C

5 





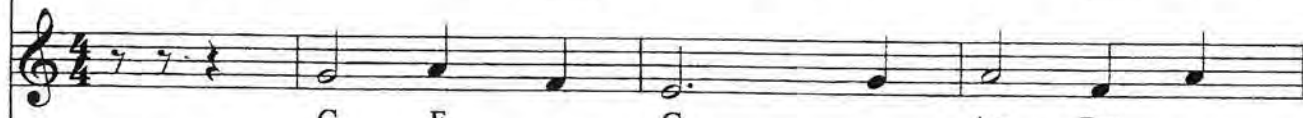
Chords: F, C, Am, C, Em, Am, G, C

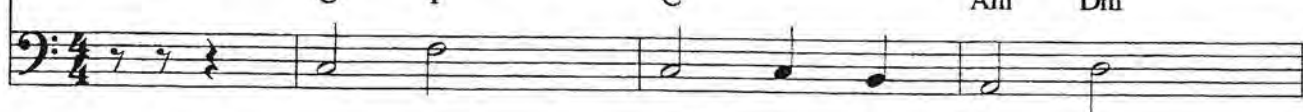
VI. The Water Is Wide

Traditional

Flowing 1

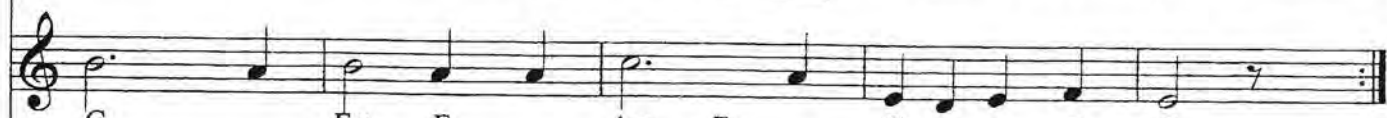
A/T 

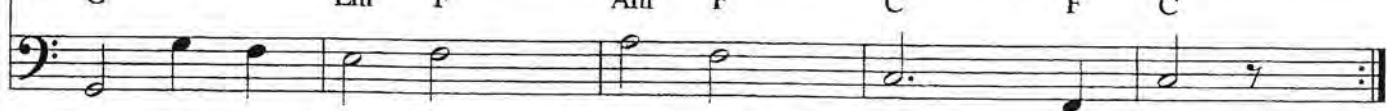
 T 

 B 

Chords: C, F, C, Am, Dm

4 





Chords: G, Em, F, Am, F, C, F, C

VII. Wild Mountain Thyme

Moderato

English

First system of musical notation for "Wild Mountain Thyme". It consists of three staves: Treble (T), Treble (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *1*. The second staff has chord markings: C, F, C, F, C. The third staff has a bass line.

Second system of musical notation, starting at measure 5. It consists of three staves: Treble (T), Treble (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *1*. The second staff has chord markings: F, C, Am, Dm, F, C, F. The third staff has a bass line.

Third system of musical notation, starting at measure 10. It consists of three staves: Treble (T), Treble (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *1*. The second staff has chord markings: C, F, C, F, C. The third staff has a bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, starting at measure 14. It consists of three staves: Treble (T), Treble (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *1*. The second staff has a triplet marking of *3* and chord markings: Am, Dm, F, C, F, C. The third staff has a bass line.

VIII. Morning Has Broken

Flowing *1* *Gaelic*

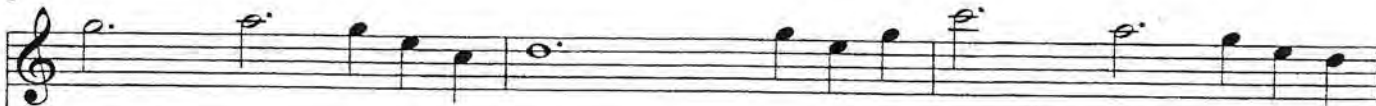
A 

T 

B 

C F Dm G F C

3







Em Am Dm G Em F C

6







Am G C Em F G C

QUARTETS/ QUINTET

Personent Hodie

59

Piae Cantiones (1582)

8

S Per-so-nent ho-di-e vo-ces pu-e-ru-lae, Lau-dan-tes ju-cun-dae
In mun-do na-sci-tur pan-nis in-vo-lui-tur, Prae-se-pi po-ni-tur

A

T

B

7

qui no-bis est na-tus, sum-mo De-o da-tus. Et de vir, vir, vir,
sta-bu-lo bru-to-rum, rec-tor su-per-no-rum. Per-di-dit, dit, dit,

13

et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir-gi-ne-o, ven-tre pro-cre-a-tus.
per-di-dit, dit, dit, per-di-dit spo-li-a, prin-ceps in-fer-no-rum.

19

Per-so-nent ho-di-e, vo-ces pu-e-ru-lae, Lau-dan-tes ju-cun-dae,
In mun-do na-sci-tur pan-nis in-vo-lui-tur, Prae-se-pi po-ni-tur,

25

qui no-bis est na-tus, sum-mo De-o da-tus. Et de vir, vir, vir,
sta-bu-lo bru-to-rum, rec-tor su-per-no-rum. Per-di-dit, dit, dit,

31

et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir-gi-ne-o, ven-tre pro-cre-a-tus.
per-di-dit, dit, dit, per-di-dit spo-li-a prin-ceps in-fer-no-rum.

37

Ma-gis tres ve-ne-runt, mu-ne-ra of-fe-runt, Pa-ru-lum in-qui-runt
 Om-nes cle-ri-cu-li, pa-ri-ter pu-e-ri, Can-tent ut an-ge-li,

Ma-gis tres ve-ne-runt, mu-ne-ra of-fe-runt, Pa-ru-lum in-qui-runt
 Om-nes cle-ri-cu-li, pa-ri-ter pu-e-ri, Can-tent ut an-ge-li,

43

stel-lu-lam se-quen-do, ip-sum a-do-ran-do. Au-rum thus, thus, thus,
 ad-ve-nis-ti mun-do lau-des ti-bi mun-do. I-de-o, o, o,

stel-lu-lam se-quen-do, ip-sum a-do-ran-do. Au-rum thus, thus, thus,
 ad-ve-nis-ti mun-do lau-des ti-bi fun-do. I-de-o, o, o,

49

au-rum thus, thus, thus, au-rum thus et myr-rham, e-i-of-fe-ren-do.
 i-de-o, o, i, i-de-o glo-ri-a, in-ex-cel-sis De-o.

au-rum thus, thus, thus, au-rum thus et myr-rham e-i-of-fe-ren-do.
 i-de-o o, o, i-de-o glo-ri-a, in-ex-cel-sis De-o.

Personent Hodie

Piae Cantiones (1582)

SOPRANO

Per - so - nent ho - di - e vo - ces pu - e - ru - lae, Lau - dan - tes
 In mun - do na - sci - tur, pan - nis in - vo lui - tur, Prae - se - pi

ju - cun - dae, qui no - bis est na - tus, sum - mo De - o da - tus. Et de vir,
 po - ni - tur, sta - bu - lo bru - to - rum, re - ctor su - per - no - rum. Per - di - dit,

vir, vir, et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir - gi - ne - o, ven - tre pro - cre -
 dit, dit, per - di - dit, dit, dit, per - di - dit spo - li - a prin - ceps in - fer -

a - tus.
 no - rum.

Ma - gis tres ve - ne - runt,
 O - mnes cle - ri - cu - li,

mu - ne - ra of - fe - runt, Pa - ru - lum in - qui - runt stel - lu - lam se - quen - do,
 pa - ri - ter pu - e - ri, Can - tent ut an - ge - li ad - ve - ni - sti mun - do,

ip - sum a - do - ran - do. Au - rum thus, thus, thus, au - rum thus,
 lau - des ti - bi fun - do. I - de - o o, o, i - de - o,

thus, thus, au - rum thus et myr - rham e - i - of - fe - ren - do.
 o, o i - de - o glo - ri - a. in ex - cel - sis De - o.

Personent Hodie

Piae Cantiones (1582)

ALTO



First musical staff for the Alto part, measures 1 through 6. The staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

7



Second musical staff for the Alto part, measures 7 through 12. The staff continues the melody with various note values.

13



Third musical staff for the Alto part, measures 13 through 18. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

19



Fourth musical staff for the Alto part, measures 19 through 25. The staff begins with a repeat sign and contains several half notes.

26



Fifth musical staff for the Alto part, measures 26 through 33. The staff continues the melodic line with quarter and eighth notes.

34



Sixth musical staff for the Alto part, measures 34 through 40. The staff includes a repeat sign in the middle of the staff.

41



Seventh musical staff for the Alto part, measures 41 through 47. The staff continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes.

48



Eighth musical staff for the Alto part, measures 48 through 51. The staff continues the melodic line.

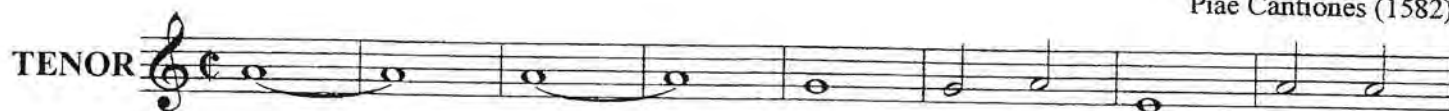
52



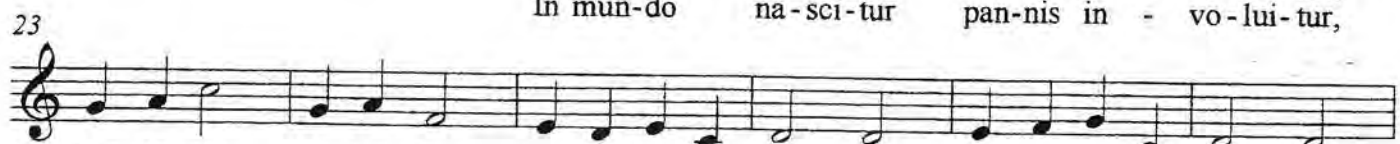
Ninth musical staff for the Alto part, measures 52 through 55. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Personent Hodie

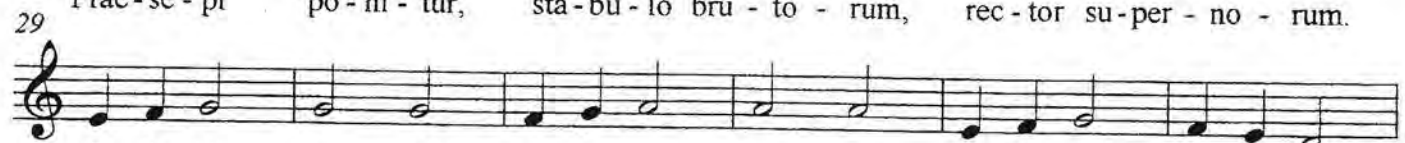
Piae Cantiones (1582)



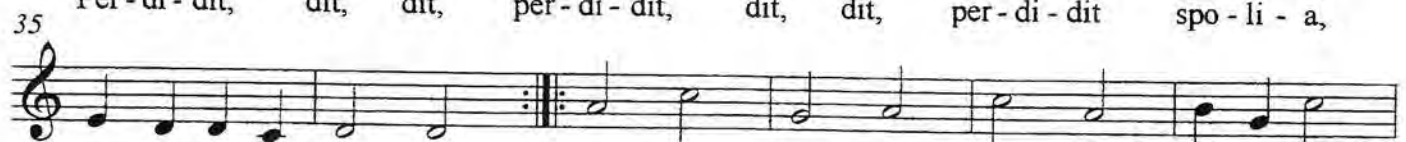
Per-so-nent ho-di-e vo-ces pu-e-ru-lae,
In mun-do na-sci-tur pan-nis in-vo-lui-tur,



Lau-dan-tes ju-cun-dae, qui no-bis est na-tus, sum-mo De-o da-tus.
Prae-se-pi po-ni-tur, sta-bu-lo bru-to-rum, rec-tor su-per-no-rum.



Et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir-gi-ne-o,
Per-di-dit, dit, dit, per-di-dit, dit, dit, per-di-dit spo-li-a,



ven-tre pro-cre-a-tus.
prin-ceps in-fer-no-rum.



Personent Hodie

65

Piae Cantiones (1582)



9



17



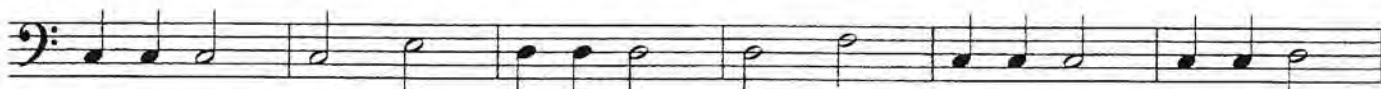
Per-so-nent ho-di-e vo-ces pu-e-ru-lae,
In mun-do na-sci-tur pan-nis in-vo-lui-tur,

23



Lau-dan-tes ju-cun-dae, qui no-bis est na-tus, sum-mo De-o da-tus.
Prae-se-pi po-ni-tur, sta-bu-lo bru-to-rum, re-ctor su-per-no-rum.

29



Et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir, vir, vir, et de vir-gi-ne-o
Per-di-dit, dit, dit, per-di-dit, dit, dit, per-di-dit spo-li-a,

35



ven-tre pro-cre-a-tus. Ma-gis tres ve-ne-runt, mu-ne-ra of-fe-runt,
prin-ceps in-fer-no-rum. Om-nes cle-ri-cu-li, pa-ri-ter pu-e-ri,

41



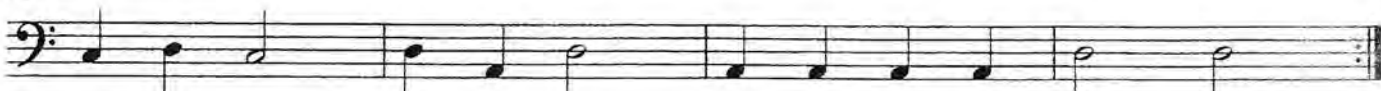
Pa-ru-lum in-qui-runt stel-lu-lam se-quen-do, ip-sum a-do-ran-do.
Can-tent ut an-ge-li ad-ve-nis-ti mun-do, lau-des ti-bi fun-do.

47



Au-rum thus, thus, thus, au-rum thus, thus, thus,
I-de-o, o, o, i-de-o, o, o,

51



au-rum thus et myr-rham e-i of-fe-ren-do.
i-de-o glo-ri-a in ex-cel-sis De-o.

Transcribed for recorders
by Richard Geisler

Ojos claros y serenos

Canciones y Villanescas Espirituales

Francisco Guerrero
1528-1599

$\text{♩} = 50$

Tenor I
or
Alto

Tenor II

Tenor III

Bass

Musical score for measures 9-16. The score is written for four parts: Tenor I (or Alto), Tenor II, Tenor III, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 50$. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Musical score for measures 17-24. The score is written for four parts: Tenor I (or Alto), Tenor II, Tenor III, and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

25

Four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

33

Four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplet-like patterns. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

41

rit.

Four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first three staves are treble clef, and the fourth is bass clef. The music concludes with a series of eighth notes and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The word "rit." (ritardando) is written above the first three staves.

Transcribed for recorders
by Richard Geisler

My Heart Doth Beg

Mon cœur se recommande a vous

Orlando di Lasso
(1532-1594)

System 1: Vocal Entries
 S: *p* *mf*
 A: *p* *mf*
 T: *p* *mf*
 B: *p* *mf*

System 2: Recorder Entries
 Recorder 1: *pp* *mf*
 Recorder 2: *pp* *mf*
 Recorder 3: *pp* *mf*
 Recorder 4: *pp*

System 3: Recorder Dialogue
 Recorder 1: *poco rit.* *mp* *p*
 Recorder 2: *poco rit.* *mp* *p*
 Recorder 3: *poco rit.* *mp* *p*
 Recorder 4: *poco rit.* *mp* *p*

System 4: Final Section
 Recorder 1: *a tempo* *p* *mf* *dim*
 Recorder 2: *a tempo* *p* *mf* *dim*
 Recorder 3: *a tempo* *p* *mf* *dim*
 Recorder 4: *a tempo* *p* *mf* *dim*

First system of musical notation, featuring four staves (treble and bass clefs). The music is in G major (one sharp). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *rit.* (ritardando). The system concludes with a fermata on the final note.

Second system of musical notation, featuring four staves. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The system concludes with a fermata on the final note.

Third system of musical notation, featuring four staves. Dynamics include *f* (forte). The system concludes with a fermata on the final note.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring four staves. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). The system concludes with a fermata on the final note.



What Then Is Love But Mourning

Arranged for recorders
by Richard Geisler

Philip Rosseter
1575-1623

8 Andante

Soprano

What then is love but mourn - ing, what de-sire but a selfe -

Alto 1

p

Alto 2

p

Tenor

p

Bass

p

4 8 *mf*

bur - ning, till shee that hates doth love re - turne,

thus will I mourne, thus will I song, come a-way, come a-way my dar - ling.

Beautie is but a blooming,
 Youth in his glorie entombing;
 Time hath a while which none can stay,
 Then come away while thus I sing,
 Come away, come away my darling.

Summer in winter fadeth,
 Gloomie night heav'nly light shadeth,
 Like to the morne are Venus flowers,
 Such are heer houres, then will I sing
 Come away, come away my darling

Thomas Campion

MOUNSIERS ALMAINE

From The First Book of Consort Lessons

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Thomas Morley
(1557-1602)

5

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a measure rest marked with an '8'. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a consort style with various note values and rests.

8 10 15

The second system of the musical score continues from the first. It consists of four staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a measure rest marked with an '8'. The second staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a consort style with various note values and rests.

PHILLIPS PAVIN

From The First Book of Consort Lessons

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Thomas Morley
(1557-1602)

8

S

A

T

B

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score, labeled S (Soprano), A (Alto), T (Tenor), and B (Bass). The music is in G major (one sharp) and common time. The Soprano staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The Soprano staff has a measure rest at the beginning. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes in the Soprano and Tenor parts.

8 5 10

This system contains the next four staves of the musical score. It begins with a measure rest in the Soprano staff. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots) in the middle of the system. The Soprano staff has a measure rest at the beginning. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes in the Soprano and Tenor parts.

8 15

This system contains measures 8 through 15. It features four staves: a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), and three piano accompaniment staves in treble and bass clefs. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. Measure 15 ends with a repeat sign.

8 20

This system contains measures 16 through 20. It continues the four-staff arrangement from the previous system. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern, while the vocal line has more complex melodic movement, including some tied notes and a final measure that concludes with a double bar line.

SANCTUS

Tomas Luis de Victoria
1549 - 1611

Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

San - ctus San - ctus, Sanc - tus, San

This system shows the vocal parts for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The Soprano part has lyrics: "San - ctus San - ctus, Sanc - tus, San". The other parts are currently silent.

ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus.

Do - mi -

This system continues the vocal parts. The Soprano part has lyrics: "ctus, San - ctus, San - ctus." The Bass part has lyrics: "Do - mi -".

nus De - us Sa - ba - oth, Do - mi - nus De - us

This system continues the vocal parts. The Soprano part has lyrics: "nus De - us Sa - ba - oth, Do - mi - nus De - us".

Ple - ni sunt coe - li, et - ter -

Sa-ba-oth.

This system continues the vocal parts. The Soprano part has lyrics: "Ple - ni sunt coe - li, et - ter -". The Bass part has lyrics: "Sa-ba-oth."

21

ra
glo - ri - a tu - a, glo - ri - a tu - a glo - ri - a tu -

26

a, glo - ri - a tu - a, glo - ri - a tu - - - a

30

Ho - san - na in ex - cel - sis, Ho - san - na in ex - cel -

37

sis, Ho - san - na Ho - san - na in ex - cel sis -

O Wanton Time

Transcribed for recorders

(O Temps Divers)

Orlando di Lasso

(1592-1594)

by Richard Geisler

♩ = 72 or slower

SOPRANO

sempre legato

O wan-ton time. O time that robs, robsme of be - hold

ALTO

sempre legato

TENOR

sempre legato

BASS

sempre legato

8

ing

Her whom my troth, her whom my troth pro tects by con-stant vi - gi-lance: I

8

8

8

15

long for you. I long for you! In spite of my stead - fast - ness,

15

15

15

21 in spite of stead - fast - ness Deep is the pain caus'd by my lov'd one's ab - sence,

21 caus'd by my lov'd

27 caus'd by my lov'd one's ab - sence, caus'd by my lov'd one's ab - sence

27 one's absence

Oh time, oh do take time to play this melancholy madrigal. Do not hurry through it. Play the musical phrases as long legato sighs of longing. The song's sadness has much beauty.

O wanton time, O time that robs me of beholding
O temps divers, O temps diverse qui me defend devoir
 Her whom my troth protects by constant vigilance:
Celle ou ma foi rend sa ferme defense:

I long for you, I long for you! In spite of my steadfastness
Je meurs par foi, je meurs par foi! Car malgre mon vouloir,
 Deep is the pain caused by my loved one's absence.
Il n'est ennui que d'amoureuse absence.



Reflexion

From the VIème Concert de symphonie (1723)

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Louis-Antoine Dornel
(c.1680-c.1756)

Lentement

8

Soprano Recorder

Alto Recorder

Tenor Recorder

Bass Recorder

8 5

5

8 10

This system contains measures 10 through 14. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a measure rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note D5 with a trill (tr) above it, and ends with a quarter note E5. The second staff has a treble clef and contains chords and single notes, including a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, and a half-note chord of G4 and B4. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, followed by a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and then a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a half-note chord of F#3 and A3, followed by a half-note chord of G3 and B3, and then a half-note chord of A3 and C4.

8 15

This system contains measures 15 through 19. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a measure rest, followed by a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, then a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and ends with a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, followed by a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and then a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, followed by a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and then a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a half-note chord of F#3 and A3, followed by a half-note chord of G3 and B3, and then a half-note chord of A3 and C4.

8 20

This system contains measures 20 through 24. It features four staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a measure rest, followed by a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, then a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and ends with a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, followed by a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and then a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a half-note chord of F#4 and A4, followed by a half-note chord of G4 and B4, and then a half-note chord of A4 and C5. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a half-note chord of F#3 and A3, followed by a half-note chord of G3 and B3, and then a half-note chord of A3 and C4.

8 25

Tr

Tr

This system contains measures 25 through 28. It features four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a measure rest, followed by eighth notes, and includes a trill (tr) in measure 27. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a second ending bracket over measures 26 and 27. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a measure rest in measure 26. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a trill (tr) in measure 26.

8 30

This system contains measures 30 through 33. It features four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a measure rest in measure 30. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp.

8 35

Tr

This system contains measures 35 through 38. It features four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a measure rest in measure 35. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a second ending bracket over measures 36 and 37. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a trill (tr) in measure 37.

8 40

This musical score consists of four staves, likely for a string quartet. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Measure 40 starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. A slur covers measures 41 and 42, containing a half note C5 and a half note D5. Measure 43 begins with a half note E5 marked with a trill (tr), followed by a quarter note D5 and a half note C5.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Measure 40 starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. A slur covers measures 41 and 42, containing a half note C5 and a half note D5. Measure 43 begins with a half note E5, followed by a quarter note D5 and a half note C5.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef):** Measure 40 starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. A slur covers measures 41 and 42, containing a half note C5 and a half note D5. Measure 43 begins with a half note E5, followed by a quarter note D5 and a half note C5.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Measure 40 starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a half note B3. A slur covers measures 41 and 42, containing a half note C4 and a half note D4. Measure 43 begins with a half note E4, followed by a quarter note D4 and a half note C4.

The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 43.

Reflexion

From the VIème Concert de simphonie (1723)

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Louis-Antoine Dornel
(c.1680-c.1756)

Lentement

8 4 5

8 10 15

8 20

8 25

8 30 35

8 40

Reflexion

From the VIème Concert de simphonie (1723)

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Louis-Antoine Dornel
(c.1680-c.1756)

Lentement

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

Reflexion

From the VIème Concert de simphonie (1723)

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Louis-Antoine Dornel
(c.1680-c.1756)

Lentement

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

Reflexion

From the VI^{ème} Concert de simphonie (1723)

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

Louis-Antoine Dornel
(c.1680-c.1756)

Lentement

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

3. Sarabande
from Overture in F Major

By Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon

Alto Recorder

Tenor Recorder

Tenor Recorder

Bass Recorder



6

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

1. 2.



12

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.



16

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

1.

2.

Detailed description: The musical score is for four voices: Alto (A. Rec.), two Tenors (T. Rec.), and Bass (B. Rec.). It begins at measure 16. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first two Tenors have a '+' above the first measure. The first ending (1.) covers measures 16-18, and the second ending (2.) covers measures 19-20. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 20.

Measure	A. Rec.	T. Rec. 1	T. Rec. 2	B. Rec.
16	G4 (quarter)	G4 (quarter)	F#4 (quarter)	F#3 (quarter)
17	A4 (quarter)	A4 (quarter)	G4 (quarter)	G3 (quarter)
18	B4 (quarter)	B4 (quarter)	A4 (quarter)	A3 (quarter)
19	G4 (half)	G4 (half)	F#4 (half)	F#3 (half)
20	F#4 (half)	F#4 (half)	E4 (half)	E3 (half)

7. Chasse
from Overture in F Major

By Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon

Alto Recorder

Tenor Recorder 1

Tenor Recorder 2

Bass Recorder

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The Alto Recorder, Tenor Recorder 1, and Tenor Recorder 2 staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 6/8. The Bass Recorder staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. All staves begin with a whole rest followed by two eighth notes (F and Bb), then a repeat sign. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns across four measures.

5

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

This system contains staves 5 through 8. The Alto Recorder (A. Rec.) and two Tenor Recorder (T. Rec.) staves are in treble clef. The Bass Recorder (B. Rec.) staff is in bass clef. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns across five measures, ending with a repeat sign.

10

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

This system contains staves 9 through 12. The Alto Recorder (A. Rec.) and two Tenor Recorder (T. Rec.) staves are in treble clef. The Bass Recorder (B. Rec.) staff is in bass clef. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns across five measures, ending with a repeat sign.

15

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

Musical score for measures 15-19. The score is written for four voices: A. Rec. (Alto), T. Rec. (Tenor), T. Rec. (Tenor), and B. Rec. (Bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. A double bar line with repeat dots is placed at the beginning of measure 15. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties.

20

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

Musical score for measures 20-24. The score is written for four voices: A. Rec. (Alto), T. Rec. (Tenor), T. Rec. (Tenor), and B. Rec. (Bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some accidentals (sharps and naturals) and rests.

25

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

Musical score for measures 25-29. The score is written for four voices: A. Rec. (Alto), T. Rec. (Tenor), T. Rec. (Tenor), and B. Rec. (Bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some accidentals (sharps and naturals) and rests.

30

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

35

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

38

A. Rec.

T. Rec.

T. Rec.

B. Rec.

Alto Recorder

3. Sarabande
from Overture in F MajorBy Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon

Alto Recorder musical score, measures 1-14. The score is in 3/4 time, F major (one flat). It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written on a single staff. Measures 1-7 are the first line. Measure 8 begins a first ending bracketed section. Measures 9-13 are the second line. Measure 14 begins a second ending bracketed section. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as repeat signs and first/second ending brackets.

Tenor Recorder 1

3. Sarabande
from Overture in F MajorBy Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon

Tenor Recorder 1 musical score, measures 1-14. The score is in 3/4 time, F major (one flat). It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written on a single staff. Measures 1-7 are the first line. Measure 8 begins a first ending bracketed section. Measures 9-13 are the second line. Measure 14 begins a second ending bracketed section. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as repeat signs and first/second ending brackets.

Tenor Recorder 2

3. Sarabande
from Overture in F MajorBy Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon

Musical score for Tenor Recorder 2, 3. Sarabande from Overture in F Major. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff begins at measure 8 and includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The third staff begins at measure 14 and also includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

Bass Recorder

3. Sarabande
from Overture in F MajorBy Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon

Musical score for Bass Recorder, 3. Sarabande from Overture in F Major. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff begins at measure 8 and includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The third staff begins at measure 13 and also includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

7. Chasse
from Overture in F Major

By Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon



7. Chasse
from Overture in F Major

By Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon



7. Chasse
from Overture in F Major

By Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon



7. Chasse
from Overture in F Major

By Georg Philip Telemann
Arr. by Frances Feldon



LOCUS ISTE

In This Place

Anton Bruckner
1824-1896

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

Measures 1-8 of the vocal score. The Soprano part begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5. The Alto part begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, and G4. The Tenor part begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, and G3. The Bass part begins with a half note G1, followed by quarter notes A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F2, and G2. Dynamics are marked as *mp* (measures 1-4), *mf* (measures 5-6), and *f* (measures 7-8).

Measures 9-16 of the vocal score. The Soprano part continues with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5. The Alto part continues with quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, and G4. The Tenor part continues with quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, and G3. The Bass part continues with quarter notes A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F2, and G2. Dynamics are marked as *mf* (measures 9-10), *f* (measures 11-12), and *ff* (measures 13-16).

Measures 17-24 of the vocal score. The Soprano part continues with quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5. The Alto part continues with quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, and G4. The Tenor part continues with quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, and G3. The Bass part continues with quarter notes A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F2, and G2. Dynamics are marked as *ff* (measures 17-18) and *mp* (measures 19-24).

258

p *mp* *mp*

338

mf *f* *mf*

418

f *mf* *mp*

The Humble Heart

George DeWitt Hymnal

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

New Lebanon, 1822

First system of musical notation for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part begins with a fermata over the first measure, marked with an 8. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts begin with a fermata over the first measure, marked with an 8. The Soprano part has a measure rest marked with a 5. The time signature changes to 3/4 in the final measure of the system.

Second system of musical notation for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B) voices. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part begins with a fermata over the first measure, marked with an 8. The Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts begin with a fermata over the first measure, marked with an 8. The time signature changes to 3/4 in the final measure of the system.

10

Four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff has a soprano clef (C1) and a '8' above the first measure. The second and third staves have treble clefs (C4). The fourth staff has a bass clef (C2). The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

15

Four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff has a soprano clef (C1) and a '8' above the first measure. The second and third staves have treble clefs (C4). The fourth staff has a bass clef (C2). The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4 between measures 16 and 17.

I Will Bow and Be Simple

Shaker Melody

Arranged by Frederic Palmer

New Lebanon, 1847

8 5

S

A

T

B

This block contains the first system of the musical score, measures 1 through 8. It is written for four voices: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure numbers 8 and 5 are indicated above the Soprano and Alto staves respectively. The Soprano part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Alto part provides harmonic support with dotted rhythms and eighth notes. The Tenor and Bass parts have a similar rhythmic pattern, with the Bass part starting on a lower pitch.

10 15

This block contains the second system of the musical score, measures 9 through 16. It continues the four-part setting for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Measure numbers 10 and 15 are indicated above the Soprano staff. The musical texture remains consistent, with the Soprano carrying the primary melody and the other voices providing harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat dots in measure 16.

APPENDIX A

Sources of music used for these arrangements

Georg Frideric Handel. *Festive Music* (arr. by Walter Bergman).
NY: Hargail Music Press, 1970.

----- *Handel Album* (arr. by Walter Bergman).
London: Schott Editions, 1949.

Franz Joseph Haydn. *London Trios for two flutes & cello*.
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Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. *Ariette from Così Fan Tutte* (arr. by Philippe Gaubert).
Paris: Editions Leduc, 1927.

Piae Cantiones, 1582. Facsimile Edition.
Helsinki: Edition Fazer, 1967.

The Complete Country Dance Tunes from Playford's Dancing Master (1651-ca. 1728).
Edited by Jeremy Barlow.
London: Faber Music Limited, 1985.

Traditional pieces: passed on through oral tradition, or learned from friends.

APPENDIX B

Sources of printed music for additional repertoire

Pierre Attaignant, <i>14 Chansons</i> . London Pro Musica LMMPC1.	ATTB
Johann Sebastian Bach, <i>Air & Gavotte from Orchestral Suite #3</i> . Moeck MZ762/763.	AATB
Johann Sebastian Bach, <i>Air & Gigue from Suite #3</i> . Echo Editions, BR1.	AATB
William Byrd, <i>Sellenger's Round</i> (ed. Roy Sansom). x,y Press.	SATB
Andrew Charleton, <i>Treasury of Irish Airs</i> . Provincetown PBE31.	SATB
Arcangelo Corelli, <i>Two Trio Sonatas</i> (ed. Charlie Nagel). Cheap Trills Editions.	ATB
Louis Antoine Dornel, <i>Sonata op. 3, no. 7</i> (ed. Charlie Nagel). Cheap Trills Editions.	TTB
Juan del Encino, <i>Five Villancicos</i> . London Pro Musica LPMEML145.	Variable
Stephen Foster, <i>Various songs</i> . Echo Editions.	Variable
George Gershwin, <i>Various settings</i> . Arcadian Editions.	SATB
George Frederick Handel, <i>Concerto</i> . (4 movements from Concerto Grosso Op.6 no. 3). Oriol Editions OL136.	SATB
James Hook, <i>Trio in D</i> (ed. Fritz Spiegel). Oxford University Press.	AAT
James Hook, <i>Six Trios for 3 Flutes</i> . Rubank Editions.	ATT

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *March of the Priests from The Magic Flute*.
Schott ST11783. SATB
- Turlough O'Carolan, *The O'Carolan Collection*.
Arcadian AP110 & AP153. SATB
- Johann Pachelbel, *Canon in D*.
Loux Publishers LMP18. TTTB
- Playford Dances*, Volume I (ed. Bernard Thomas).
London Pro Musica Edition, LPM 102. SATB
- Michael Praetorius, *Dances from Terpsichore*, Volumes I & III
(ed. Bernard Thomas). London Pro Musica Editions,
LPM DM 11 & DM 13. SATB
- Henry Purcell, *First set of pieces from The Faerie Queen*.
Schott ST11798 & 11799. SATB
- Quartet-Book (ed. Isle Hechler). Moeck Editions, No.2073.
Johann Sigismund Kusser: *Bourée, Menuett, Gavotte*. SATB
- Quartets for Recorders, Book II: *Renaissance dances*.
Universal Editions UE 17120. SATB
- Quartets for Recorders, Book IV: *Famous pieces from the Baroque*.
Universal Editions UE SATB
- Georg Philip Telemann, *Seven Wedding Dances*.
Consort Editions CM1046. SATB
- Luis Venegas Henestrosa, *Cancion a 4*.
Moeck MZ347/348. SATB

APPENDIX C

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(Pat Moffit Cook, editor). Bainbridge Island, WA. www.openearjournal.com
- Townsend Letter for Doctors & Patients. The Examiner of Medical Alternatives.*
www.townsendletter.com.

Programs and Websites

Healing Muses

P.O. Box 10862
Oakland, CA 94610

Tel. 510/534-9250
Email healingmuses@comcast.net
Website

Healing Muses was founded from personal experience in 1999 by Eileen Hadidian, a professional flutist and recorder player who was greatly strengthened by music during her battle with cancer. In 2001 Healing Muses incorporated as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. Healing Muses brings soothing music to Bay Area medical centers to those in need without direct cost to patients. The musicians who serve as Healing Muses have demonstrated the ability to embody therapeutic presence.

Eileen also noted the following two organizations in her original edition of this Gig Book:

The Music for Healing and Transition Program

(which trains and certifies music practitioners to bring live music to the bedside of the ill and dying)

P.O. Box 127
Hillsdale, NY 12529
Website

Townsend Letter for Doctors & Patients

(The Examiner of Medicine Alternative)

911 Tyler St.
Pt. Townsend, WA 98368
Website