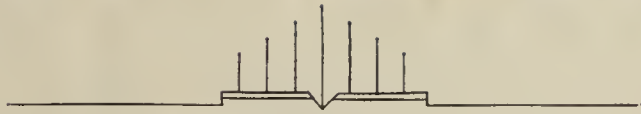


HARP SOLOS



HARP AND PIANO - TWO HARPS



BY

VAN VEACHTON ROGERS

These Numbers are Also Applicable to the Clark Irish Harp

BARCAROLE	_____	Op. 17	_____	30
Harp and Piano	50	Two Harps	50	
IN SPAINLAND	_____	Op. 31	_____	50
Harp and Piano	75	Two Harps	75	
KEWPIE'S DRILL	_____	Op. 30	_____	30
Harp and Piano	50	Two Harps	50	
SERENADE	_____	Op. 26	_____	50
Harp and Piano	75	Two Harps	75	
VALSE ISABEL	_____	Op. 16	_____	50
Harp and Piano	75	Two Harps	75	

R

Prices in U. S. A.

CARL FISCHER, INC. ^{COOPER}SQUARE NEW YORK
BOSTON: 380-382 BOYLSTON ST. 430-432 SO. WABASH AVE. CHICAGO

Serenade

Solo Harp

Van Veachton Rogers. Op. 26

Moderato (♩ = 84)

Echo

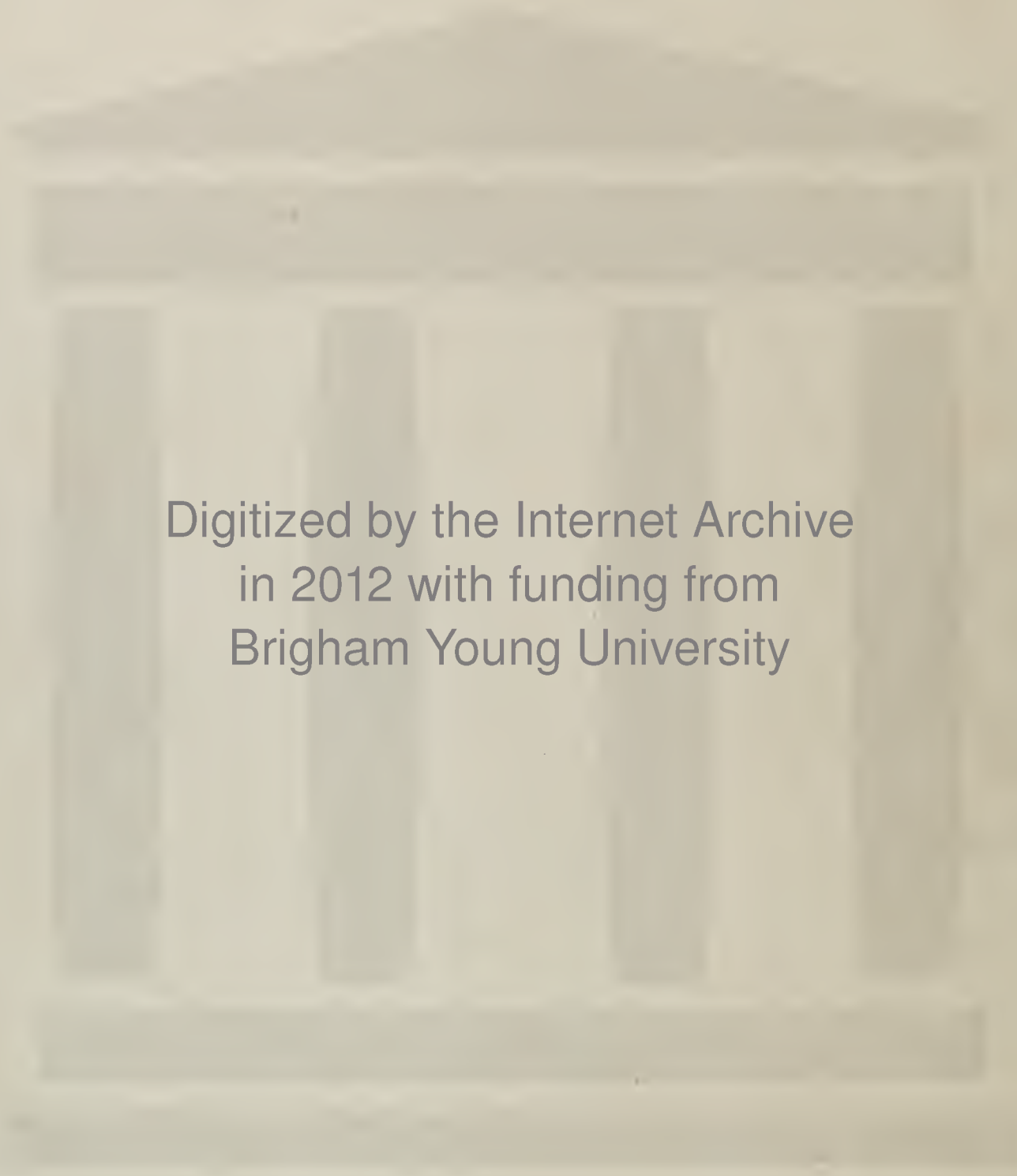
Handwritten annotations in pencil:

- System 1: $4\ 2$, $4\ 2\ 1$, $4\ 2$
- System 2: $4\ 2\ 1$
- System 3: $4\ 2$
- System 4: $4\ 2$

Solo Harp

Handwritten: Solo Harp

Echo



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<http://www.archive.org/details/serenadeforharpp00roge>

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IN SPAINLAND	Op. 31	60
Harp and Piano	90	Two Harps 90
KEWPIE'S DRILL	Op. 30	40
Harp and Piano	60	Two Harps 60
SERENADE	Op. 26	60
Harp and Piano	90	Two Harps 90
VALSE ISABEL	Op. 16	60
Harp and Piano	90	Two Harps 90

①

CARL FISCHER, INC. COOPER SQUARE NEW YORK
BOSTON: 380-382 BOYLSTON ST. 430-432 SO. WABASH AVE. CHICAGO

Valse Isabel

Solo Harp

Van Veachton Rogers. Op. 16

Introduction

The Introduction is written for solo harp in 3/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a four-measure phrase featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand (RH) and a single eighth note in the left hand (LH). The melody continues with a descending line. The piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring a final chord in the RH and a single note in the LH.

Valse

The first system of the Valse consists of four measures. It begins with a *smorzando* (diminuendo) marking. The melody in the RH is characterized by triplet eighth notes. The LH provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a half note in the RH and a quarter note in the LH.

The second system of the Valse consists of four measures. It begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The melody in the RH continues with triplet eighth notes. The LH accompaniment remains simple. The system ends with a half note in the RH and a quarter note in the LH.

The third system of the Valse consists of four measures. It begins with a triplet of eighth notes in the RH. The melody continues with a descending line. The LH accompaniment remains simple. The system ends with a half note in the RH and a quarter note in the LH, marked *Fine*.

5

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HARP SOLOS

HARP AND PIANO - TWO HARPS

BY

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KEWPIE'S DRILL	_____	Op. 30	_____	40
Harp and Piano	60	Two Harps	60	
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Harp and Piano	90	Two Harps	90	
VALSE ISABEL	_____	Op. 16	_____	60
Harp and Piano	90	Two Harps	90	

CARL FISCHER, INC. COOPER SQUARE NEW YORK
BOSTON: 380-382 BOYLSTON ST. 430-432 SO. WABASH AVE. CHICAGO

Valse Isabel

Solo Harp

Introduction

Van Veachton Rogers. Op. 16

The Introduction is written for solo harp in G major and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure features a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) beamed together, with fingerings 1, 2, and 3 indicated above them. The dynamic is *f* (forte). The second measure continues the triplet. The third measure shows a descending eighth-note scale (C, B, A, G, F) with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth measure has a half note G in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, with a *p* dynamic. The piece ends with a final chord (F#-A-C) in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, marked with a *p* dynamic and a fermata.

Valse

The Valse section begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure features a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) beamed together, with fingerings 1 and 1 indicated above them. The dynamic is *smorzando* (diminuendo). The second measure continues the triplet. The third measure shows a descending eighth-note scale (C, B, A, G, F) with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth measure has a half note G in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, with a *p* dynamic. The piece ends with a final chord (F#-A-C) in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, marked with a *p* dynamic and a fermata.

The second system of the Valse continues the melody. The first measure features a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) beamed together, with a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic. The second measure continues the triplet. The third measure shows a descending eighth-note scale (C, B, A, G, F) with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth measure has a half note G in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, with a *p* dynamic. The piece ends with a final chord (F#-A-C) in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, marked with a *p* dynamic and a fermata.

The third system of the Valse concludes the piece. The first measure features a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) beamed together, with fingerings 1 and 1 indicated above them. The second measure continues the triplet. The third measure shows a descending eighth-note scale (C, B, A, G, F) with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth measure has a half note G in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, with a *p* dynamic. The piece ends with a final chord (F#-A-C) in the right hand and a half note F in the left hand, marked with a *p* dynamic and a fermata. The word *Fine* is written at the end of the system.

Solo Harp

3

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is written for a solo harp. Measure 1 has a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. Measures 2-4 contain various chords and single notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 indicated. A handwritten '4' is written above measure 2.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measure 5 has a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Measures 6-8 show a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A 'rall.' (rallentando) marking is present in measure 7.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measures 9-12 continue the melodic and harmonic development. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated in measure 9. A 'p.' (piano) dynamic is marked in measure 12.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Measures 13-16 continue the melodic and harmonic development. A 'p.' (piano) dynamic is marked in measure 13. A 'p.' (piano) dynamic is also marked in measure 16.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measures 17-20 continue the melodic and harmonic development. A 'l.h.' (left hand) and 'r.h.' (right hand) marking is present in measure 18. A 'p.' (piano) dynamic is marked in measure 19. A 'p.' (piano) dynamic is also marked in measure 20.

D.S. al Fine

