

# REAL PIANO PLAYER

## BOOK FIVE



BY  
ANDREA MONK

# REAL PIANO PLAYER BOOK FIVE by Andrea Monk



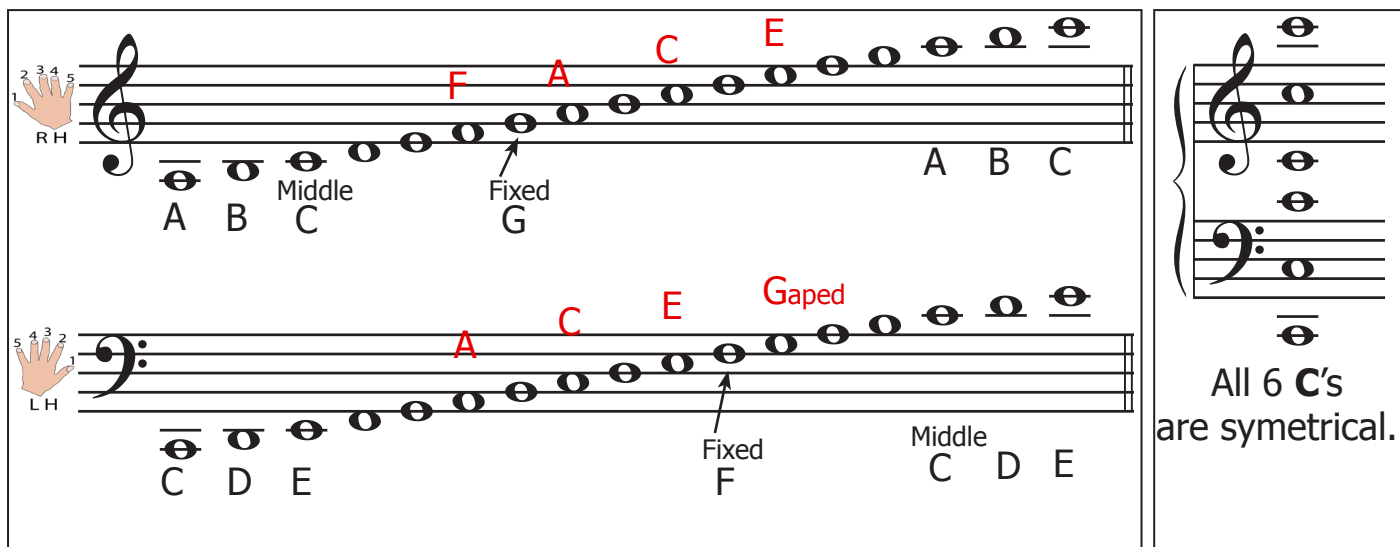
In Book Five you will be:

- using the full stave including ledger lines
- playing semiquavers
- playing with the damper pedal
- learning about relative majors and minors
- playing pieces in C, G, D and F major
- playing pieces in A, E, and D minor

There is a dictionary on the last page,  
containing all the Italian terms used in Book 5.

Andrea Monk's website is [www.andreamonk.co.uk](http://www.andreamonk.co.uk)

## Notes



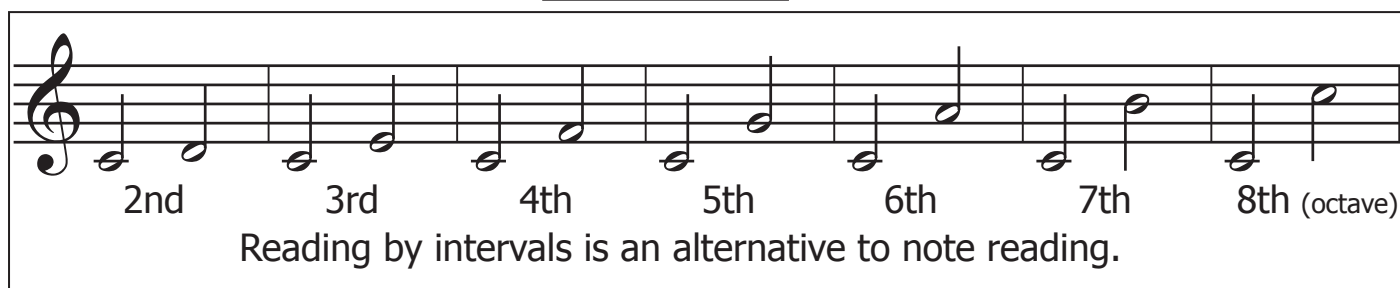
Hand positions: RH (Right Hand) and LH (Left Hand) are shown with fingerings 1-5.

Notes on the RH staff: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Fixed G is marked.

Notes on the LH staff: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. Fixed F is marked. A 'Gaped' note is marked.

Diagram on the right: All 6 C's are symmetrical.

## Intervals









Intervals shown: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave).

Reading by intervals is an alternative to note reading.

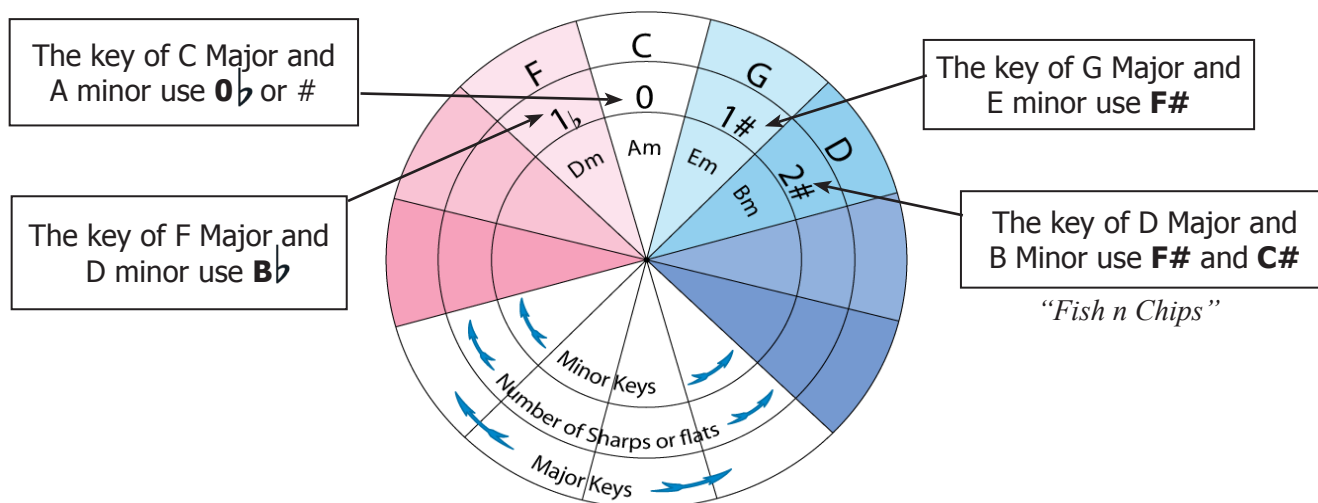
## How to practice your notes

1. Say them
2. Play them
3. Up or down?
4. Line or space?
5. Which interval?

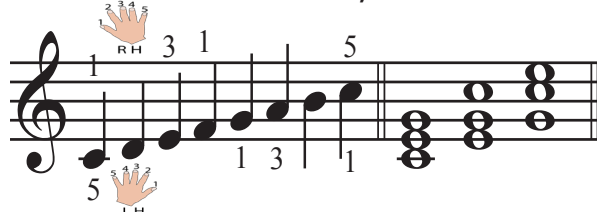
 <h3>Right Hand Notes</h3>	 <h3>Left Hand Notes</h3>
 <p>A to B</p>	 <p>C to C</p>
 <p>C to C</p>	 <p>D to E</p>

# Major keys and their relative minors

Every major key has a relative minor. To find the minor, go down a 3rd.

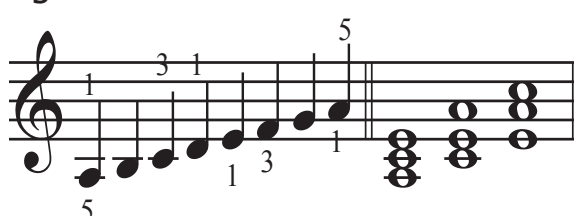


Here are the 8 scales, triads and key signatures used in Book 5.



The scale of C Major, ascending from C to C.

The triads of C Major



The scale of A Minor, ascending from A to A.

The triads of A Minor



The key sig. of C and Am



The scale of G Major, ascending from G to G.

The triads of G Major

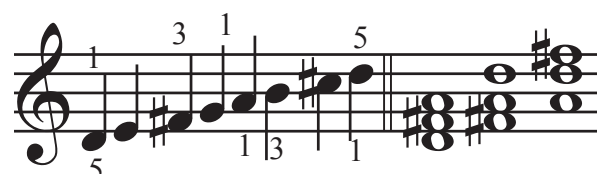


The scale of E Minor, ascending from E to E.

The triads of E Minor



The key sig. of G and Em



The scale of D Major, ascending from D to D.

The triads of D Major

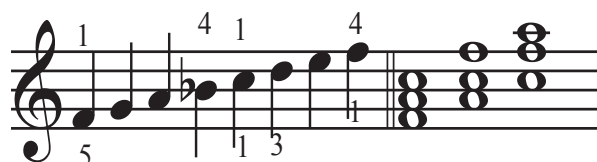


The scale of B Minor, ascending from B to B.

The triads of B Minor



The key sig. of D and Bm



The scale of F Major, ascending from F to F.

The triads of F Major



The scale of D Minor, ascending from D to D.

The triads of D Minor



The key sig. of F and Dm



Which 3 triads  
are used in the LH?

The LH is playing an Alberti Bass.  
Describe the note pattern.

# 1. Deep Underground



Allegretto

by Andrea Monk

*mp* Snug in my bed, not a sigh, not a sound. Deep un-der ground, deep un der ground.

Co - sy and warm, not a sigh, not a sound, deep in my hole un-der - ground.

No win ter wind, no snow y scene. I'm staying here til the leaves have turned green.

Here I shall hide where there's no sound, deep in my hole un-der - ground.



Which 2 triads are used in the LH?

## 2. Minuet in F



Andante

L.v. Beethoven

**Andante**

*mp*

*f*

13



In which bars do the hands play parallel?



In which bar is there a musical echo played very quietly?

### 3. The New World Symphony Theme



*Largo* by Dvorak

5

8

11

Ripple the notes quickly,  
starting from the lowest note



## 4. Rigoletto



Moderato by Verdi

*mf*

5

9

*p*

13

*f*



Using a  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature



## 5. When Johnny Comes Marching Home



Allegro

American War Song

When *p* John ny comes march - ing home a - gain, hur - rah! hur - rah! We'll

5 give him a hear - ty wel - come then, *mf* hur - rah! hur - rah! The

9 men will cheer, the boys will shout, the la - dies they will all come out and we'll

13 all feel glad when John - ny comes march - ing home. *p*

Using a  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature



## 6. Lilliburlero



Moderato

by Henry Purcell

1 2 3 2 1 2 1

*mp* Ho broth-er Teague does hear the de-cree: *f* Lil - li - bur - le - ro bul-len - a - la.

3 2 1 2 1

5 1 2 3 2 1 2 1

*mp* That we shall have a new dep-u - ty: *f* Lil - li - bur - ler - o bul-len - a - la.

3 2 1 2 1

9 5 2 2 1 2 1 2

Le - ro, le - ro, lil - li - bur - le - ro. Lil - li - bur - le - ro bul-len - a - la. Oh

3 2 1

13 3 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 5 1 4 1 2 1

le - ro le - ro, lil - li - bur - le - ro. *rit.* Lil - li - bur - le - ro bul-len - a - la.

2 1 2 1 2 3



In which hand is  
the melody?

## 7. Jane's Waltz



Moderato

by Andrea Monk

First system of music (measures 1-4). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are *p* (piano). The melody is in the right hand, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4, then a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. The bass line consists of chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

Second system of music (measures 5-8). The dynamics are *mp* (mezzo-piano). The melody continues in the right hand with eighth notes E4, F4, G4, and A4, followed by a quarter note B4. The bass line consists of chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

Third system of music (measures 9-12). The dynamics are *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody continues in the right hand with eighth notes B4, C5, D5, and E5, followed by a quarter note F5. The bass line consists of chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.

Fourth system of music (measures 13-16). The dynamics are *f* (forte). The melody continues in the right hand with eighth notes F5, G5, A5, and B5, followed by a quarter note C6. The bass line consists of chords: G2-B2, G2-B2, G2-B2, and G2-B2.



In which hand is  
the melody?



## 8. Sleeping Beauty Waltz



by Tchaikovsky

*Dolce*

*p* Sleep my prin - cess, peace - ful - ly

*mf*

5

for a hun - dred years

9

Prince Char - - - ming will wake you, so

13

have no fears.

## Relative majors and minors

Any major key has a relative minor. They share the same key signature.  
To find the relative minor, go **down a 3rd** from the major key  
eg. C major has A minor as its relative minor.

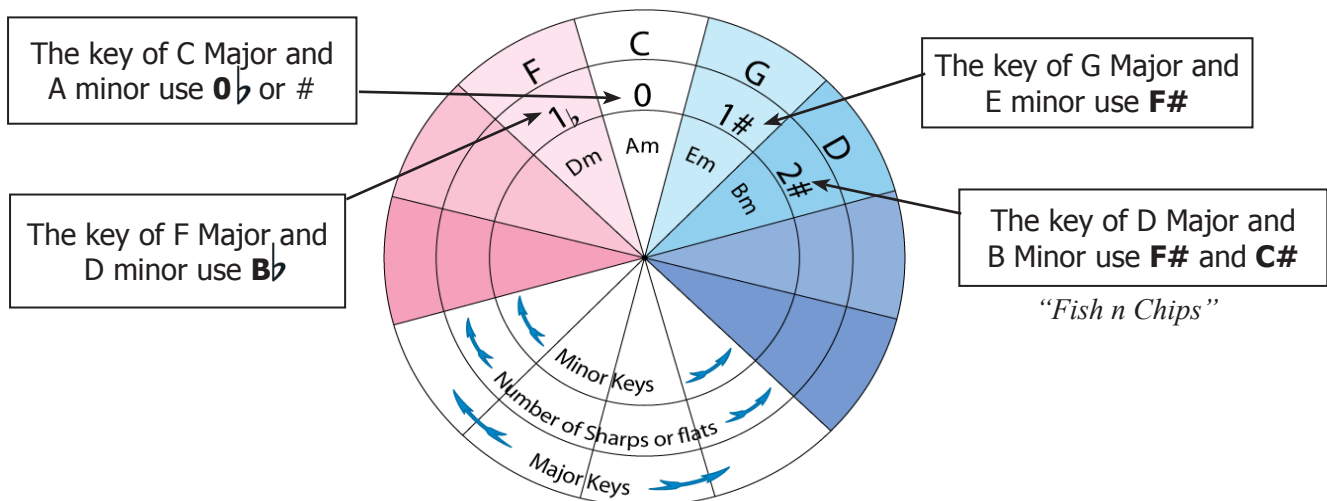
major = happy



minor = sad



Below is the circle of 5ths. It shows how all the keys are related to each other.  
The major keys are written on the outer ring.  
The minor keys are written on the inner ring.



How can you tell which key a piece is in?

What is the first note  
in the LH?

This is generally the key note.

What is the last note  
in the LH?

This is generally the key note.

Is the sound of the piece  
happy or sad?

Major = happy, minor = sad

The 1st 8 bars are in **D minor**.  
These bars are transposed up a 3rd into the  
relative major - **F major** in the next 8 bars.

**D minor** and **F major**  
share the same key signature.

## 9. Elves and Goblins



by Andrea Monk

*Giocos*

D minor

*mf* Down in the gar - den by the stream *p* Elves and gob - lins dan - cing, dan - cing.

*mf* Watch from your win - dow like a dream, *p* dan - cing, dan - cing in the moon-light.

*Fine*

9 F major

*mf* Do not disturb them, do not cheer! *p* Elves and gob - lins dan - cing, dan - cing.

13

*mf* Or they will stop and dis - ap - pear, *p* Elves and gob - lins in to the night!

*D.C. al Fine*



Which major key  
is this piece in?

## 10. Celebrate The Harvest



Allegretto

American Hoedown

Musical notation for measures 1-4. Treble clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings are indicated above notes. The bass line consists of whole notes: B-flat, D-flat, F, and B-flat.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Treble clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in measure 8. Fingerings are indicated above notes. The bass line continues with whole notes: B-flat, D-flat, F, and B-flat.

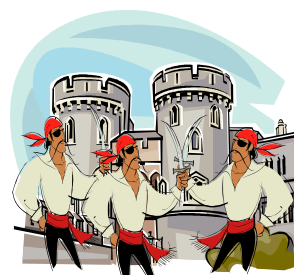
Musical notation for measures 9-12. Treble clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 12. Fingerings are indicated above notes. The bass line continues with whole notes: B-flat, D-flat, F, and B-flat.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef, 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. Fingerings are indicated above notes. The bass line continues with whole notes: B-flat, D-flat, F, and B-flat.



Which minor key  
is this piece in?

# 11. The Wrangle Taggle Gypsies



English Folk Song

Moderato

*mf* Three gi - psies stood at the cas - tle gate. They sang so high, they sang so low. The

5 la - dy sate in her cham - ber late, her heart it mel - ted a - way as snow. They *p*

9 sang so sweet, they sang so shrill that fast her tears be gan to flow. Then

13 she laid down her sil - ken gown and went to the wrangle tag gle gip - sies oh!





Which key is this piece in?

These grace notes are played very quickly before the note A.



## 12. Caprice No.24



by Paganini

**Allegretto**

**mp**

**mf** 1st time  
**p** 2nd time

cresc. 2nd time

**f**

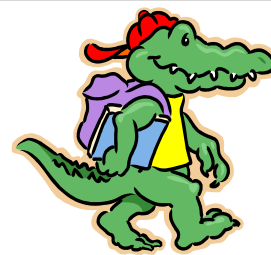
1. 2.

Syncopated (offbeat) rhythm



Which key is this piece in?

## 13. The Tropical Chant



Ritmico

by Andrea Monk

Musical score for "The Tropical Chant" in 4/4 time, featuring a syncopated rhythm. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "Ritmico".

**System 1 (Measures 1-4):** Treble staff starts with a half note (F4), followed by a quarter note (G4), a quarter note (A4), and a quarter note (Bb4). Bass staff has whole rests. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 1-2), *f* (measures 3-4). Fingering: 3, 4, 1, 2, 1.

**System 2 (Measures 5-8):** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff has whole rests in measures 5-6 and a rhythmic pattern in measures 7-8. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 5-6), *f* (measures 7-8). Fingering: 5, 2, 1.

**System 3 (Measures 9-12):** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff has whole rests in measures 9-10 and a rhythmic pattern in measures 11-12. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 9-10), *f* (measures 11-12). Fingering: 4, 5.

**System 4 (Measures 13-16):** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff has whole rests in measures 13-14 and a rhythmic pattern in measures 15-16. Dynamics: *mp* (measures 13-14), *f* (measures 15-16). Fingering: 4, 3, 2.



Which key is this piece in?



pin-ap-ple



peac---hes



plum

## 14. A-Hunting We Will Go!



Allegretto

Traditional English

1

*mf* A hun - ting we will go A, hun - ting we will go!

5

hun - ting we will go! 4 1 > A hun - ting we will go! Tan

9

1 3 ti - vy, \tan ti - vy, \tan / ti - vy! A hun - ting we will go! Tan - *p*

13

ti - vy, \tan ti - vy, \tan / ti - vy! A - hun - ting we will go!



Which key is this piece in?

New  
Rhythm



## 15. Greensleeves



Adagio

by Henry VIII

*mp*  
A - las, my love, you do me wrong, To cast me off dis - cour teous - ly. For

5  
I have loved you well and long, De - light - ing in your com - pa - ny.

9  
*f* Green - sleeves was all my joy. Green - sleeves was my de-light.

13  
*f* Green - sleeves was my heart of gold, And who but my la - dy Green - sleeves

## Quiz No. 1

1> Look at this piece of music then answer the following questions.



a> Add bar lines to the piece.  $\text{four sixteenth notes} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \text{ beat}$

b> Circle: (i) an octave (ii) a 5th

c> What 2 possible keys could this piece be in?

\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

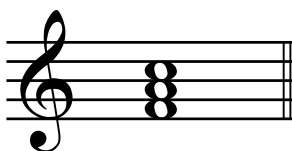
d> Which key is it in? \_\_\_\_\_

e> Give 2 reasons for your answer:

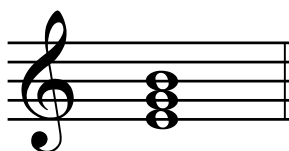
(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

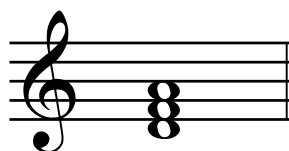
2> Write the correct key signature to these triads in root position.



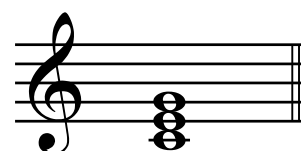
F major



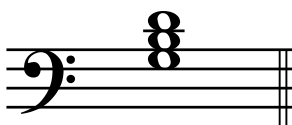
E minor



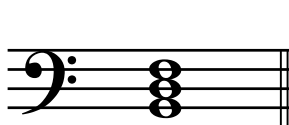
D major



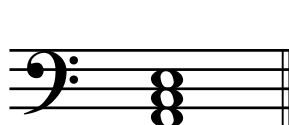
C major



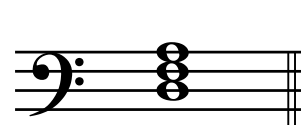
G major



B minor



A minor



D minor

Watch the RH fingering!

## 16. Die Fledermaus (The Bat)



Allegro

by Johann Strauss


First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand (LH) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including a measure with a 5th finger fingering.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The RH continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with a 5th finger fingering indicated in the first measure.


Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The RH continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with a 5th finger fingering indicated in the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The RH continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with a 5th finger fingering indicated in the first measure.



# Semiquavers

 = 1 beat = crotchet

 = 1/2 beat = quaver












 = 1/4 beat = semiquaver

A semiquaver is worth 1/4 beat.

It looks like a quaver  

but has 2 flags  

These rhythms are grouped together in units of **1 beat**.

			 		 		 
Tea 1	Cof--fee 1/2 1/2	Co---ca---co---la 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	Hot Cho-late 1/2 1/4 1/4	Lem-on-ade 1/4 1/4 1/2	Ci-----der 3/4 1/4	Su--gar 1/4 3/4	Ba--na----na 1/4 1/2 1/4

Clap 4 of each of the rhythms above. Say the word written below.

Now clap and say these rhythms:

			 				 		
Tea	Co--ca---co--la	Ci-----der	Tea	Hot Cho-late	Lem-on-ade	Su-gar	Tea		

Write 4 bars using an assortment of the new rhythms, then clap and say them.



|

||



|

||



Clap and say the  
new semiquaver rhythms.

Tenuto  
Hold the note  
for its full value.



## 17. Polka



Moderato

by James Hook

1st time *f*  
2nd time *p*

5

9

*f* *p*

13

*f*



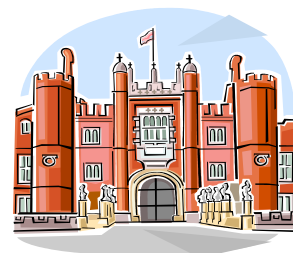


Clap and say the new  
semiquaver rhythms.



In which 3 keys  
is this piece in?

## 18. Bourree in F



Moderato

by Andrea Monk

This piece starts with  
2 semiquaver pickup notes.



Say: (hot) choc-late



In which 3 keys  
is this piece in?

## 19. William Tell Overture



Moderato

by Rossini

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of the William Tell Overture. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of the William Tell Overture. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks. The dynamic changes to piano (*p*) in measure 8. The section ends with the word "Fine".

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of the William Tell Overture. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of the William Tell Overture. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks. The section ends with the instruction "D.C. al Fine".

*D.C. al Fine*

This piece starts with  
2 semiquaver pickup notes.

Say:



Find the 2 octaves and 2 triad  
inversions in the RH, in bars 1 to 4.

## 20. Sailor's Hornpipe



Traditional

*Allegretto*

13



Clap and count the  
RH tune before you begin.



Which beat is tied?

## 22. Court Dance



Adagio

by Henry Purcell

The musical score for 'Court Dance' by Henry Purcell is presented in four systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The dynamics are indicated by *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and fingerings.

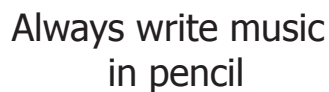
Always write music  
in pencil

Always write music  
in pencil

Always write music  
in pencil

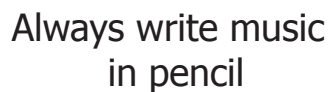
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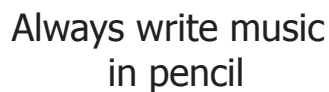


Always write music  
in pencil

Always write music  
in pencil



Always write music  
in pencil





Which triads are played in the LH?

## 23. John Brown's Body



Maestoso

Traditional American

1 *mp* John Brown's bo dy lies a - mouldring in the grave, John Brown's bo-dy lies a - mouldring in the grave,

5 John Brown's bo - dy lies a - moul dring in the grave, but his soul goes mar - ching on.

9 *f* Glo - ry, glo - ry al - le - lu - jah! Glo - ry glo - ry al - le - lu - jah!

13 *mp* Glo - ry, glo - ry al - le - lu - jah! *f* His soul goes mar - ching on!

## The Damper Pedal

The damper pedal is on the right hand side of a standard piano.

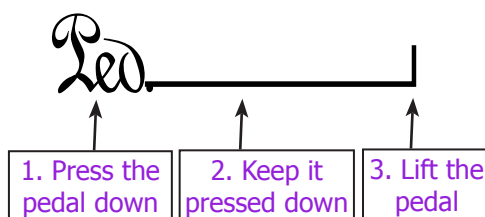
It is used to join sounds together.  
When the pedal is pressed down and notes are played, the piano strings continue vibrating.

When it is released, the dampers return to the strings and the sound stops.

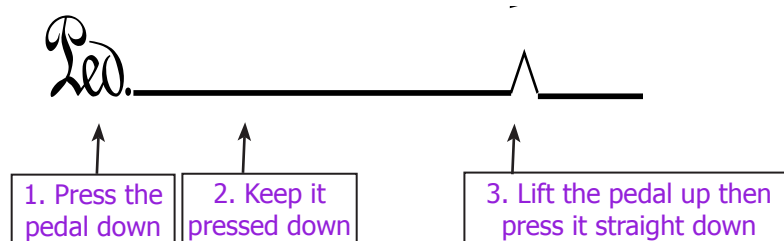


There are 2 different pedal markings you will come across:

1> Pedalling a section:



2> Syncopated pedalling :




### Principles of pedalling:

- change the pedal when you change chord or triad.
- Keep your heel on the floor when you change the pedal.
- 3. say "together, foot, hand" when you use syncopated pedalling.

### Pedal Exercise for syncopated pedalling

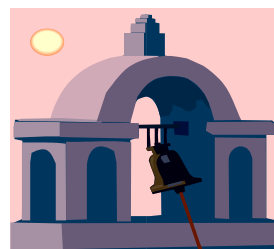
Play the **scale of C using only one finger**, changing the pedal on every note. Aim for the sound to be legato. There should be no gap or overlap in the sound.



 4-note chords are played in this piece. Which notes have been doubled?

Using the pedal. Ped. \_\_\_\_\_

## 24. Evensong Bells



Adagio

by Andrea Monk

Sheet music for "Evensong Bells" in 3/4 time, Adagio tempo. The piece consists of 13 measures.

**Measure 1:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked. A "lift pedal" instruction is shown between measures 1 and 2.

**Measure 2:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 3:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 4:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 5:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 6:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 7:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 8:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 9:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 10:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 11:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 12:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked.

**Measure 13:** Treble clef has a 4-note chord (F4, A4, C5, E5) with fingering 1, 3, 5, 1. Bass clef has a 4-note chord (F3, A3, C4, E4) with fingering 1, 5, 3, 1. Pedal is marked. A "change pedal" instruction is shown between measures 12 and 13.

The LH jumps over an octave in each bar.  
Engaging the pedal keeps the sound smooth.

Watch the repeats in this piece.  
*D.C. al Coda* : repeat from the beginning then  
jump to the *Coda*  $\Theta$

## 25. Brahms's Lullaby



Adagio by Johannes Brahms

1.  $\Theta$  2.  $\Theta$

*D.C. al Coda*

Watch the repeats in this piece.  
*D.S. al Fine* : repeat from the sign  $\text{\textcircled{S}}$   
 then play until the end *Fine*

## 26. Fur Elise



by Beethoven

Moderato

$\text{\textcircled{S}}$

*p*

*mp*


*Fine*

*p*

*D.S. al Fine*

Repeats are indicated by brackets and the word "Reo." (likely a typo for "Repeat") below the staff.



 Watch the pedal changes in this piece

## 27. Dear Sebastian



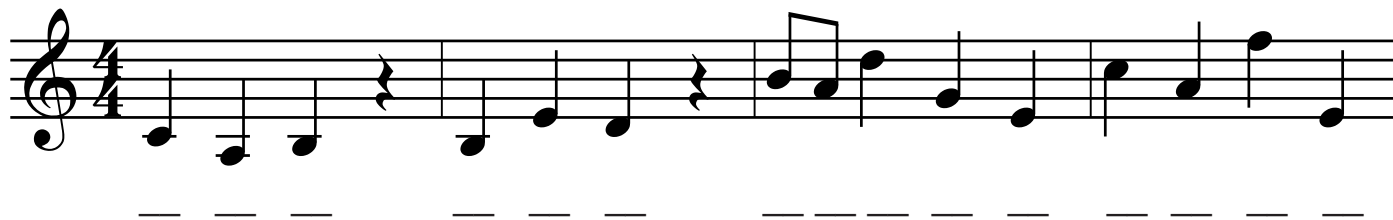
Andante e Leggiero

by Andrea Monk

[illegible]

## Quiz No. 3

1> What words do these notes spell?



2> What words do these notes spell?

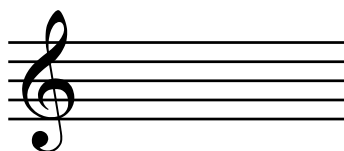


3> Transpose this tune down one octave, from the treble clef into the bass clef.

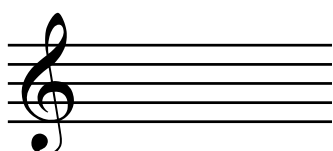


4> Write down the following triads without a key signature.

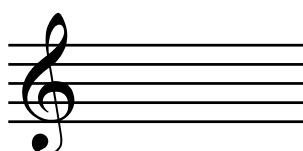
Add any necessary sharps or flats to the triad to make it sound correct.



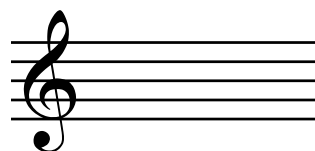
C Major in root position



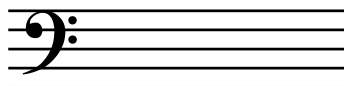
D Major in root position



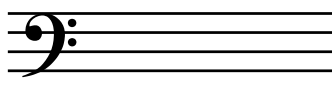
G Major 1st inversion



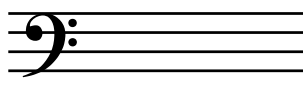
F Major 2nd inversion



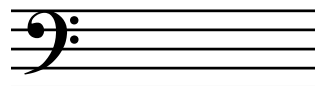
F Major in root position



G Major in root position



C Major 2nd inversion



D Major 1st inversion

Slurs

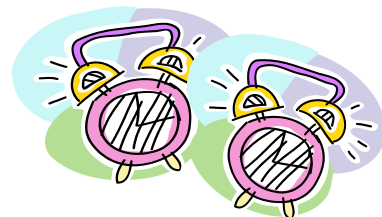
Say :



Complete stop



## 28. Dance of the Hours



Moderato e delicato

by Ponchielli

1 2 2 3 3 1 2 1 5 1 5

*p*

5 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 4 // 1 2

*rit.* *p* *a tempo*

9 2 3 3 1 2 1 5 1 5

13 5 4 2 5 3 1 3 5 1 2 5

*f* *accel.*



How many different  
LH positions are there?

## 29. Blue Tuesday



Slow and bluesy: 1st time play RH evenly;  
2nd time play the RH with a swing feel

by Andrea Monk

*mp* I'm feeling sad cos it's Tues-day I'm feeling blue cos it's Tues day all day. It's O

K on a Mon day, on a Sun-day that's O K!

I'm ne-ver sad on a Thurs day. I'm feeling glad when it's Friday all day. I can't

wait til it's over. Say good bye to them Tuesday blues! blues!

1. 2.

Repeat playing RH  
with a swing feel

Play this piece with  
a bright swing feel :  
"pea--ches, pea--ches"

## 30. Blue Beard's Stomp



Medium speed and bluesy.  
Play the RH with a swing feel

by Andrea Monk

2nd time through: 1 hop change 4

*p*

*f*

*p*

*Fine*

9

13

*f*

*D.C. al Fine*



Play this piece with  
a slow swing feel :  
"pea--ches, pea--ches"

## 31. The Lonesome Cowboy



Slow and bluesy, with a swing feel

by Andrea Monk

Sheet music for "The Lonesome Cowboy" in 4/4 time, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal melody. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

**Measure 1:** *mp* Lone - some cowboy ri-ding all day.

**Measure 2:** Lone - some cowboy got to keep on ri-ding a-way.

**Measure 3:** Prai - - - rie fe ver, hot sun on your back.

**Measure 4:** Lone - some cow boy ri-ding down the prai - rie track. *rit.*

The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass line and a melody in the treble line. Fingerings and articulation marks are provided throughout the score.

Practice the LH boogie pattern first, until you have mastered it. Then add the RH.

## 32. "O When The Saints" Boogie



**Lively** **Spiritual**

*mf*

O when the saints go marching in O when the saints go mar - ching

4 Play LH 8vb throughout

in; I want to be in that num ber. O when the saints go mar - ching

8 in. O when the saints go mar - ching in. O when the saints go

12 mar - ching in, go in!

1 5

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# Dictionary of Italian Terms

Accel. (accelerando)	Gradually get faster
A Tempo	Go back to the original speed
Adagio	Slow and graceful
Allegretto	Quite Fast
Allegro	Quick and lively
Andante	Slow, walking pace
D.C. (Da Capo) al Fine	Play from the start until the end (Fine)
D.C. al Coda 	Play from the start then jump to Coda 
D.  (Dal Segno) al Fine	Play from the sign  until Fine
Dolce	Sweetly
e	And
f (forte)	Loud
Fine	The End
Largo	Very Slow
Legato	Smooth and joined
Leggiero	Lightly
m (mezzo)	Quite, or moderately
Maestoso	Majestic and grand
Moderato	Sadly
p (piano)	Quiet
Rit. (ritenuto)	Gradually get slower
Ritmico	Rhythmically