

**SOLOS FOR TREBLE INSTRUMENT
ESPECIALLY SOPRANO RECORDER**

COLLECTION 7
MELODIES BY WOMEN COMPOSERS

Arranged/composed by Clark Kimberling

Here you'll find a treasure of free sheet music! Use the music however you wish – but always keep these two things:

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Collection 7 has 100 solos, of which 46 of the finest do not appear here because they are published commercially – just google “Solos for Soprano Recorder, Collection 7” (after August 1, 2010).

The solos are arranged especially to show the amazing capabilities of the soprano recorder, but they also play well on violin, flute, clarinet, oboe, and other instruments.

Many of the solos include newly composed contrasting segments, especially in cases of very short originals. The arrangements develop melodies through upward transpositions, ornamentations, and additions of note not found in the original melodies. To locate original versions, use Historical Notes 7 and Google.

When performing these arrangements, use a sound system and/or a percussionist.

A percussionist can work wonders – and manage your sound system.

Among melodies composed by women, at least three are among the world's most popular: Mildred Hill's **Happy Birthday** (represented here in two arrangements using the original name, **Good Morning to You**), Euphemia Allen's **Chopsticks**, and Effie Crockett's **Rock-a-bye, Baby**. The histories of these and the other melodies in Collection 7 are fascinating — so be sure to take a look at the **Historical Notes 7**.

PLAYING THE SOLOS

The fact that these solos are unaccompanied heightens the opportunities for individual interpretation. The solos are free of dynamic markings, and considerable liberties may be taken with the suggested tempo markings.

Feel free to delete or repeat sections of the solos, in order to match the occasion. For example, if playing where sound dissipates quickly, initial segments of some solos, pitched mostly in the lowest octave of the instrument, can be skipped. Repetition of phrases or entire solos is appropriate when playing only a few solos over an extended period of time, as in outdoor playing where the audience consists of strolling tourists. Sections of some of the solos are intended to challenge the player's ability to play quite fast or high; these sections can be risky – so they can be deleted or played at a tempo slower than marked.

Mordents, indicated by a short wavy line above or below a note, as in **Petite Gavotte**, usually mean three fast slurred notes, but – where there is sufficient time and at the performer's discretion – they may be stretched to five notes.

It is important, when soloing, to accent important notes in order to maintain a “beat.” This is especially true when a downbeat-note is preceded by a higher note, as in **Josephine Waltz, Merry Heart Waltz, and North Western Railway Polka**.

NOTES FOR RECORDER PLAYERS

Very high notes on a soprano recorder, beginning at high C (that's c^3 , printed two lines above the treble-clef staff, pitched an octave higher), are listed here with fingerings. These are all played with half-open thumb hole.

Note	Left hand	Right hand
c^3	2	2,3
$c\sharp^3$	2,4	2,4,5
d^3	2,4	2,4
$d\sharp^3$	3,4	3,4
e^3	3	all open
f^3	3,4	3,4,5
$f\sharp^3$	3	3
g^3	2	2
a^3	2	2,4
c^4 (highest note on a piano)	3	2,4

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Very high notes are best used in staccato playing, and then, sparingly, usually near the end of a piece, as in **Because I'm Twenty Five** and **Chopsticks**. A philosophical approach to the high notes is that they should be cultivated for the simple reason that they

are “there” – with their own kinds of musical possibilities, just as the notes on various ethnic flutes offer their own special characteristics.

Many recorder players use a modern vibrato, based on diaphragm or throat motion, or some combination of those two. Players apply vibrato to music composed after 1800 in much the same way that flautists, violinists, and vocalists do. Well-modulated vibrato is highly recommended for the solos in this collection. Tones that are held for more than one second, such as a high note at the end of a phrase and especially at the end of a piece, may be played in the manner of many vocalists: start the tone straight, then develop vibrato gradually over a short time interval, until full vibrato is “on.”

At least two other special effects are practiced by many recorder players: chiff and recorder-glissando. The word *chiff* (from the sound made by the chiff-chaff, a European warbler) is often applied to sounds made on certain pipe organs, especially fine tracker organs, as well as electronic organs that explicitly offer a chiff option. While chiff is possible on almost all the notes of a soprano recorder, it is fairly easy to produce truly remarkable chiffs in the lowest octave. In fact, one may speak of *octave-chiff* for these lower notes, obtained by plosive overblowing “just right.” As the name suggests, the attack on the note actually causes the note an octave above to sound briefly, like an accented grace-note. Chiffing can add quite an intriguing percussive effect; try it on the accented notes in **North Western Railway Polka**.

The other special effect, recorder-glissando, is denoted by a straight segment between two notes. Ascending recorder glissandi work especially well between certain pairs of notes, such as e'' to g'' and e'' to a''. Descending favorites are d'' to d' and d'' to f'. To perform these, simply roll the fingers gradually from one fingering to the other. Examples: **Few Days** and **Rosebud**. Recorder-glissando differs from ordinary glissando, in which intermediate scale notes are rapidly fingered and slurred, as in **Chopsticks**.

Chromatic flourishes, so useful for developing finger dexterity and smoothness of transition from one note to another, occur especially in **Affection Waltz** and **Snowflakes**.

NOTES FOR FLUTE PLAYERS

Bottom C on a flute is middle C on a piano, but when a soprano recorder plays the same written note (the lowest on the instrument), the sound is actually an octave higher. In other words, loosely speaking, the recorder plays an octave higher than the flute. Consequently, music written for soprano recorder, when played on flute, is pitched a bit lower than most flute music. When played as written on flute, the solos in this collection have a pleasing low effect and, in some cases, may be regarded as “specialized” flute music, especially if amplified by a sound system.

When the flute player encounters a straight segment between two notes, a slur or glissando may be performed. The straight-segment notation is explained just above in a paragraph on recorder-glissando.

ADDING PERCUSSION

Many of the solos lend themselves to the sort of accompaniment that skilled percussionists can easily provide. Feel free to use your own recorded background sounds (perhaps managed by your percussionist).

SWING STYLE

The words “swing style” and “straight” occur in some of the solos. For swing, play each consecutive pair of eighth notes as a dotted-eighth followed by sixteenth – in a loose sort a way that you are probably already familiar with. Example: **Hoosier Rag**.

ARRANGEMENTS

In order to adapt melodies as originally published, certain techniques of arrangement have been applied. One objective has been for each finished arrangement to occupy a full page, and another has been that each arrangement should take advantage of special characteristics of the recorder or flute. Perhaps the most obvious technique for such purposes is upward transposition. See, for example, **Because I’m Twenty Five** and **The Eighth of December**.

A second technique is the *contrasting segment*; that is, a segment that separates renderings of the main melody. Take a look, for example, at **Rock-a-Bye, Baby**: the familiar melody occupies measures 1-16; then a contrasting phrase (17-32) bridges to a second appearance of the melody (33-49). Another example: **Snowflakes** (another catchy melody by the composer of the Happy Birthday song) has contrasting segments (17-30) and (48-64).

Another technique is *chording*. With a one-note-at-a-time instrument, chords, in the usual sense, are not available. However, playing the notes of chords rapidly in succession can achieve desirable effects, as in **Blessed Assurance** and **Fly Away**.

GROUPINGS

The solos can be grouped in various ways to indicate their origins, purposes, and performance possibilities. One large grouping is dance-melodies, dating from times when the waltz, polka, and other dances were new and swept across 19th century America and Britain. These and other groupings are listed here:

Waltzes

Affection Waltz
California Waltz
Chesapeake Waltz
Chopsticks
Eglantine
Hollywood Waltz
Isle of Beauty
Iva Waltz
Josephine Waltz

Little Flirt Waltz
Maryland Waltz
Merry Heart Waltz
The Mignonetti Waltz
Periwinkle Waltz
Rosebud
Silver Cup Waltz
Tuna Valley Waltz
Wedding Waltz

Polkas

Bayadere Waltz
Blade of Grass
California Polka
Canisteo Polka
Fiddle Stick
First Violet Polka
Good as Gold
New Orleans Polka
North Western Railway Polka
St. Louis Polka
Shoe Tie Polka
Staccato Polka
Viola Polka
Wheatland Polka

Other dance melodies

Crescent City Mazurka
Dance of the Warriors (African)
The Eighth of December (reel)
Gavotte
General Jackson's New Orleans (march)
Ilfracombe L'Ete (Quadrille)
Ilfracombe La Trenise (Quadrille)
Ilfracombe Pantaloon (Quadrille)
Mayflower Galop
New York Galop
Petite Gavotte

Comic melodies

Because I'm Twenty Five
Chopsticks
Concert on the Roof
I Would Like to Change My Name
Katy Did, Katy Didn't
Li'l Liza Jane
Rock-a-Bye, Baby

**Texas Cowboy
You Pretty Little Giddy Flirt**

Love melodies

**Annie Laurie
As We Go Down the Pike
Faded Red Rose
A Fond Kiss
Jemmy of the Glen
Juanita
Li'l' Jasmine-Bud
A Smile and a Tear
There's a Sigh in the Heart
You've Hit a Home Run with Me**

Political melodies

**Come Join the Knights of Labor
Few Days
The Plan of Love
Woman's Rights**

Worship melodies

**Blessed Assurance
Come Up Hither
I'm on My Journey Home
Kelley
Pilgrim's Way
The Promised Land
Roll On
Samaria
Star of Columbia**



For a list of all the solos, consult **Historical Notes 7**, which includes Internet links and provides access to all 12 collections in this series:

- Collection 1: African-American and Jamaican Melodies**
- Collection 2: Christmas Carols**
- Collection 3: Irish Melodies**
- Collection 4: Americana to 1865**
- Collection 5: Americana after 1865**
- Collection 6: British Melodies**
- Collection 7: Melodies by Women Composers**
- Collection 8: Eastern European and Jewish Melodies**
- Collection 9: American Indian Melodies**
- Collection 10: Latin American Melodies**
- Collection 11: African Melodies**
- Collection 12: Western European Melodies**

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171 Second Street, Suite 300
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AMERICAN GIRL

Anna Held
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{half note} = 108$

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

46

AS WE GO DOWN THE PIKE

Ida Kroger
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 84$ (fast)
sempre legato

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 84 (fast) and the articulation is *sempre legato*. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 8, 15, 22, 30, 37, 44, 51, 59, 67, and 74 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The melody is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various musical ornaments such as trills and grace notes. A 'Gliss' (glissando) marking is present over a sixteenth-note run in measure 32. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 44 and remains there until the end of the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line in measure 84.

BAYADERE POLKA

Christiane Manns
arr. Clark Kimberling

 = 126



The musical score for "Bayadere Polka" is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is indicated as 126 beats per minute. The score consists of nine staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 17, 23, 29, 36, 43, 52, and 59 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes) and various rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

BLADE OF GRASS

Gertrude Manley
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{half note} = 126$

8

15

21

27

34

41

49

58

65

THE BLUE JUNIATA

Marion Dix Sullivan
arr. Clark Kimberling

The musical score for 'The Blue Juniata' is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in 2/4 time with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into eight systems, each containing a single staff. Measure numbers 9, 17, 26, 35, 42, 50, and 59 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A key change to three sharps (F# major or C# minor) occurs at measure 26. A tempo change to 'faster' with a new tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 116 beats per minute is indicated at measure 26. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the eighth system.

BRAZOS BOAT SONG

Mary Austin Holley
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 60$

9

17

25

33

40

48

56

64

72

CALIFORNIA POLKA

Miss Julia W. Pomeroy
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 116$

3

7

14

19

25

31

37

43

48

54

59

CALIFORNIA WALTZ

Eliza R. Fitz
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 116$

The musical score for "California Waltz" is written in 3/8 time, with a tempo of 116 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 10, 19, 28, 37, 46, 55, 64, 73, 82, and 91 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including accents (>) and trills (tr). The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

CANISTEO POLKA

Louise J. Vorhis
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 96$ or faster

8

subito legato

15

22

29

sub. leg.

36

faster

43

51

59

sub. leg.

67

Detailed description: The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 96 or faster. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The score consists of ten staves, each containing measures 1 through 10 of a new system. Measure numbers 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 51, 59, and 67 are placed at the start of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic and articulation markings: 'subito legato' at measure 8, 'sub. leg.' at measures 29 and 59, and 'faster' at measure 36. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

CHESAPEAKE WALTZ

Mrs. E. H. Anderson
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 69$

The musical score for "Chesapeake Waltz" is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 69. The score consists of nine staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 69. The key signature changes to two flats (Bb and Eb) at measure 52. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the ninth staff.

COME IN AND SHUT THE GATE

Haddie Wise Andress
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 116$

7

13

$\bullet = 116$

3

20

26

31

$\bullet = 116$

36

41

3

46

3

3

52

COME UP HITHER

Anna White
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 116$

7
13
19
25
31
38
44
50
56
61

CONCERT ON THE ROOF

Sallie C. Massie
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 120$

legato

8

15

23

30

37

44

51

legato

58

CRESCENT CITY MAZURKA

Lottie V. Beckel
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 54

The musical score for "Crescent City Mazurka" is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by the key signature change at measure 31. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, 49, 56, and 62 marking the beginning of each staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills and grace notes throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a final measure on the tenth staff.

DREAMS

Faustina H. Hodges
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 116$

7

12

17

22

27

32

37

42

46

3

EGLANTINE

Flora Sullivan Stewart
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 120 or faster

molto legato

7

13

19

25

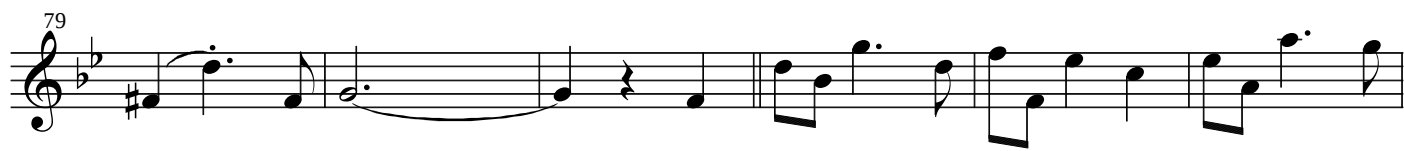
31

37

43

49

55



FADING AWAY

Sallie C. Meason
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

8

15

6

22

29

36

43

6

50

58

molto rit.

FIRST RED ROSE

Florence Harper
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{half note} = 84$

7

13

19

25

31

37

41

big breath

46

3

$\text{♩} = 120$

FIRST VIOLET POLKA

Elise E. Bower
arr. Clark Kimberling

subito legato *sub. leg.*

8

15 *sub. leg.*

22 *sub. leg.*

29

36

43

50 *sub. leg.* *sub. leg.*

58

65 *v*

A FOND KISS

Anna Preston
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 96$ *rubato*

7

13

19

25

31

36

41

45

GENERAL JACKSON'S NEW ORLEANS

Marie Annette V. Thompson

arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

3 3 3

6 3

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

46 3

51 3

GOOD AS GOLD

Florence Norvell
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

8

14

20

26

32

37

44

49

55

ILFRACOMBE LA TRENISE

Mrs. M. Yates
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 96$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 96 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into ten systems, each containing a single staff. Measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 32, 37, 43, 48, and 53 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes). Slurs are used to group notes that are played together. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

ILFRACOMBE L'ETE

Mrs. M. Yates
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 108$

6

11

16

21

26

31

35

40

45

ILFRACOMBE PANTALON

Mrs. M. Yates
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 108$

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

40

molto rit.

44

a tempo

49

3

3

I'M ON MY JOURNEY HOME

Sarah Lancaster
arr. Clark Kimberling

o = 72

9

17

24

31

40

46

53

58

64

no vibrato

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins in 3/2 time with a tempo marking of quarter note = 72. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb, Eb) at measure 17, and then to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) at measure 31. The tempo changes to quarter note = 84 at measure 31. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The final measure (64) is marked 'no vibrato'.

ISLE OF BEAUTY

Elise S. Hamilton
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 60$

8

15

21

27

33

39

46

53

59

IVA WALTZ

Carrie Calvin
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 63$

3

8

3

14

20

26

31

3

36

41

46

I WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE MY NAME

Miss Ouri
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

7

13

19

25

31

37

42

47

53

59

3

3

3

KATY DID, KATY DIDN'T

Effie A. Parkhurst
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 126$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

61

KELLEY

Amanda Burdette Denson
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 112

10

19

29

38

47

56

65 *faster:* ♩ = 132

74

83

91

100

LIL' JASMINE-BUD

Lily Strickland
arr. Clark Kimberling

The musical score for 'Lil' Jasmine-Bud' is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 126 beats per minute. The score is divided into ten systems, each containing a single staff. Measure numbers 8, 15, 22, 29, 36, 43, 50, 58, and 65 are placed at the start of their respective staves. The piece features various time signatures: 4/4, 6/4, 3/4, and 2/2. A 'faster' section begins at measure 43, with a new tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The score includes a variety of musical notations such as eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes, as well as rests and a fermata. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

♩ = 126

L'I LIZA JANE

Ada De Lachau
arr. Clark Kimberling

7

14

19

24

31

38

44

51

56

61

big breath

LITTLE FLIRT WALTZ

Miss H. Gardner
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 60$

8

15

22

29

36

43

51

58

MARY HAY

Mrs. Bloodgood
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 126

10

18

27

35

44

53

62

70

80

87

96

MARYLAND WALTZ

Miss Spicer
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 60$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

57

67

73

78

THE MIGNONETTI WALTZ

Miss Pocock
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 63$ or faster

6

11

15

19

23

27

31

36

41

46

MY LINDY LOU

Lily Strickland
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 168$

swing style

7

13

19

25

30

35

41

faster: $\bullet = 96$

48

54

61

NEW YORK GALOP

Mrs. H. W. Hills
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 112$

6

11

16

20

26

31

36

41

45

OVER THE GREAT DIVIDE

Edna Williams
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 144$

9

17

25

33

41

49

57

65

73

PILGRIM'S WAY

Irene Parker Denson
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 72$

6

12

18

24

29

35

41

47

53

59

ROLL ON SILVER MOON

Jane Sloman
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 112$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in 2/4 time with a tempo of 112 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 19, 28, 37, 46, 55, 64, 74, 85, 95, and 104 marked at the start of their respective lines. The melody features a variety of note values including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. There are several key changes: from B-flat major to D major (measures 19-28), D major to E major (measures 37-46), and E major to B-flat major (measures 55-104). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final line.

SAMARIA

Maggie Denson-Cagle
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 72$

7

13

19

25

faster: $\bullet = 84$

31

37

43

50

SCHERZO

Clelia Solito
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 84$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

61

3

big breath

SHOE TIE POLKA

Allie W. Sweet
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 126

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

62

SILVER CUP WALTZ

Julia C. Howe
arr. Clark Kimberling

The musical score for "Silver Cup Waltz" is written in 3/4 time with a tempo marking of quarter note = 72. The key signature changes from C major to D major at measure 31 and back to C major at measure 47. The score consists of ten staves of music. Measures 1-6 are on the first staff, 7-14 on the second, 15-22 on the third, 23-30 on the fourth, 31-38 on the fifth, 39-46 on the sixth, 47-54 on the seventh, 55-63 on the eighth, 64-71 on the ninth, and 72-79 on the tenth. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 79. Various musical notations are used, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, naturals, and a double sharp), and triplets indicated by a '3' and a bracket.

A SMILE AND A TEAR

Harriet Abrams
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\bullet = 84$

9

15

21

28

33

38

47

54

ST. LOUIS POLKA

Miss M. D. Nightingale
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 116$

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

61

SWEET POETRY

Mrs. Luther B. Wyman
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 66$

7

13

19

25

32 *slightly faster*

39

46

53

60 *staccatissimo*

67

SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY

Maude Nugent
arr. Clark Kimberling

The musical score for 'Sweet Rosie O'Grady' is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It begins in 3/2 time with a tempo of 96 and a 'rubato' marking. The first system (measures 1-7) features a series of eighth-note chords. The second system (measures 8-14) continues with eighth-note chords and includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The third system (measures 15-24) shows a change to 3/4 time and a tempo of 66. The fourth system (measures 25-34) returns to 3/2 time and a tempo of 96. The fifth system (measures 35-42) includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a 'rit.' marking. The sixth system (measures 43-48) continues in 3/2 time with a tempo of 96. The seventh system (measures 49-55) changes to 3/4 time and a tempo of 66. The eighth system (measures 56-65) returns to 3/2 time and a tempo of 96. The ninth system (measures 66-74) continues in 3/2 time with a tempo of 96. The final system (measures 75-78) concludes the piece in 3/2 time with a tempo of 96. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, as well as dynamic markings like accents and slurs.

THERE'S A SIGH IN THE HEART

Anne Fricker
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 80$

8

15

22

29

36

43

50

58

66

TUNA VALLEY WALTZ

Anna M. Beechlin-Robertson
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 60$

8

15

23

30

38

45

53

62

69

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Emilie Langlotz
arr. Clark Kimberling

♩ = 116

1

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

33

37

WHEATLAND POLKA

Ellen C. Morant
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 104$

marcato

7

13

20

26

32

38

45

52

60

68

YOU PRETTY LITTLE GIDDY FLIRT

Miss Clennell
arr. Clark Kimberling

 = 96



5

8

11

14

17

20

23

26

YOU'VE HIT A HOME RUN WITH ME

Edna Williams
arr. Clark Kimberling

$\text{♩} = 66$

10

19

28

37

46

55

64

73