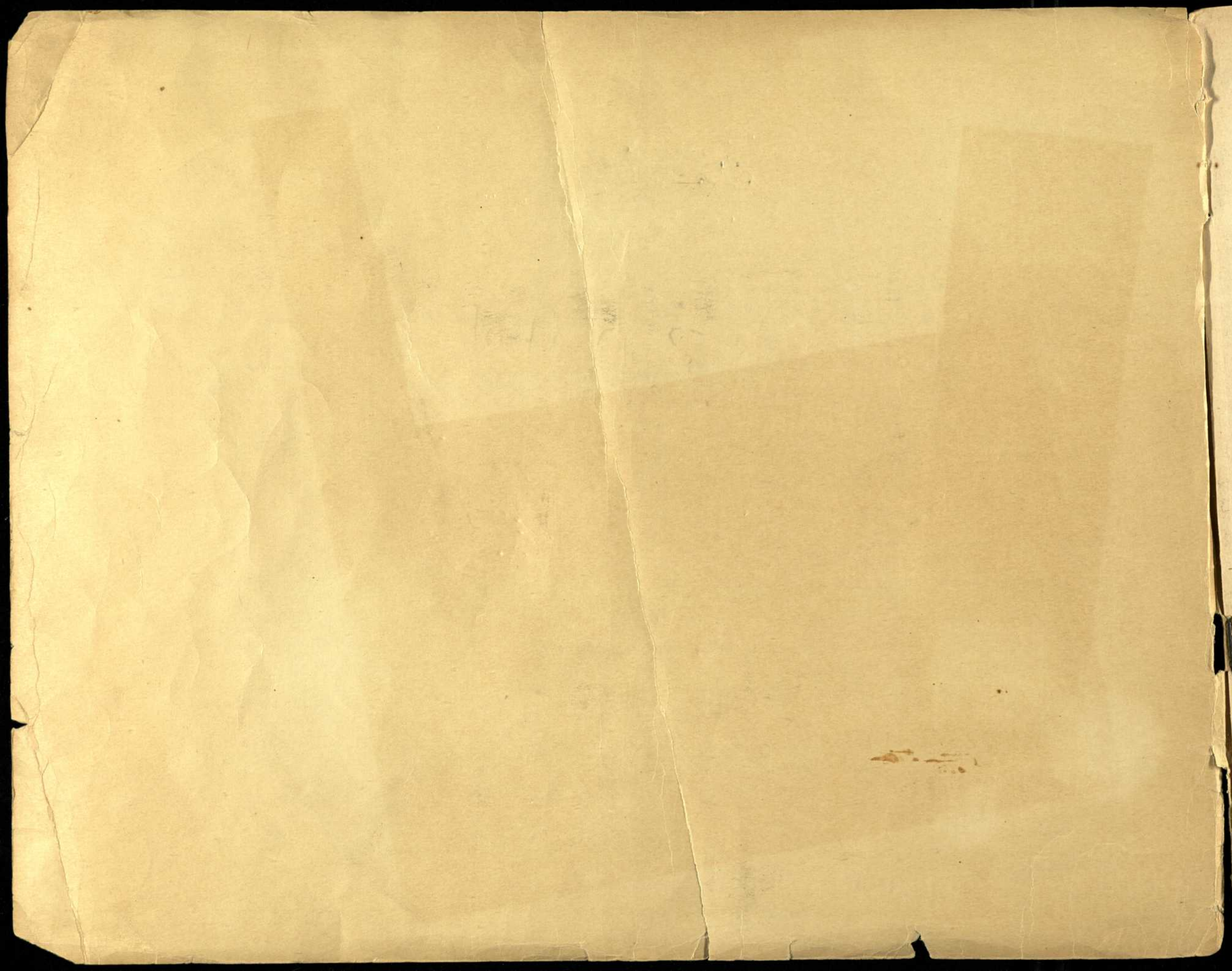


Album
on 36
2#

S. S. Turpin
ALBUM JET No. 3

J. E. Carrol St. Catherine 41911-11



J'apprends à jouer -

TITRE -

PREFACE - AUX MAMANS -

AUX PROFESSEURS -

Mme Marie Labèque

2

DO - MILIEU DU PIANO



SOL

↑

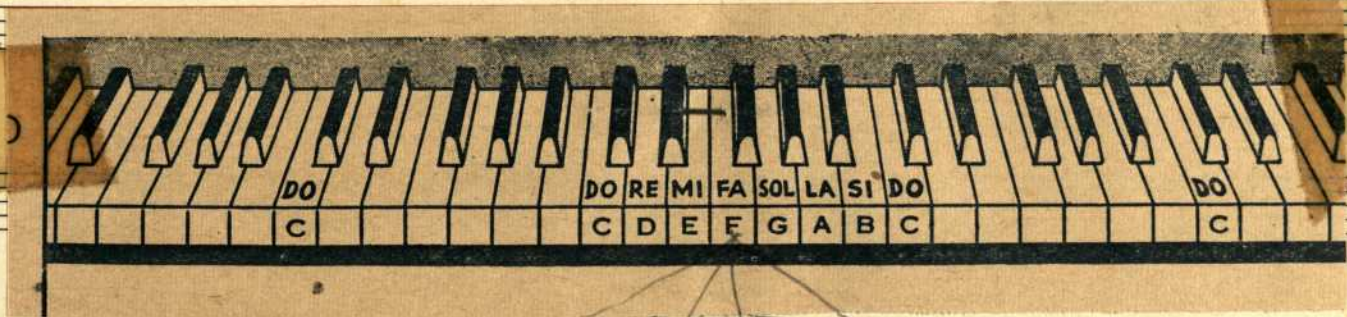
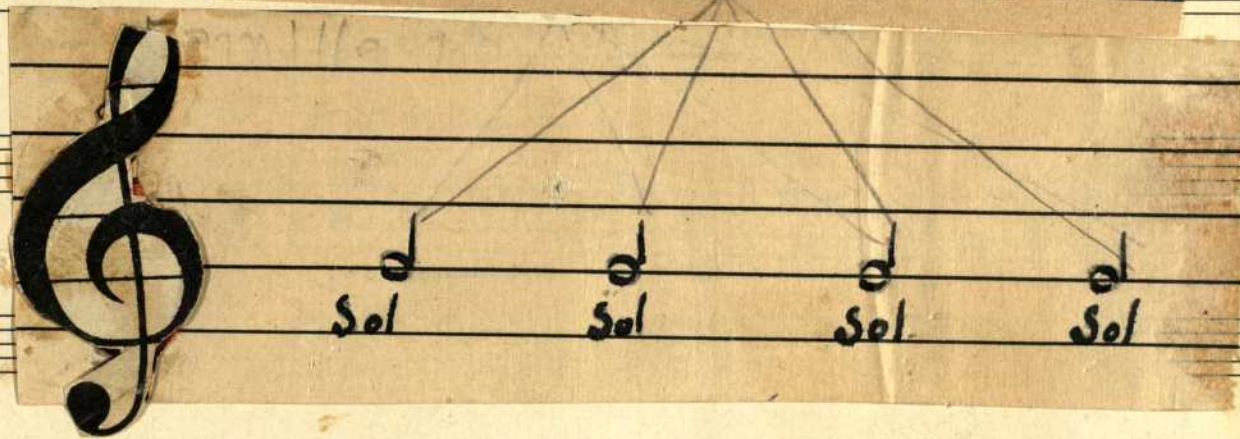
CLEF
DE
SOL



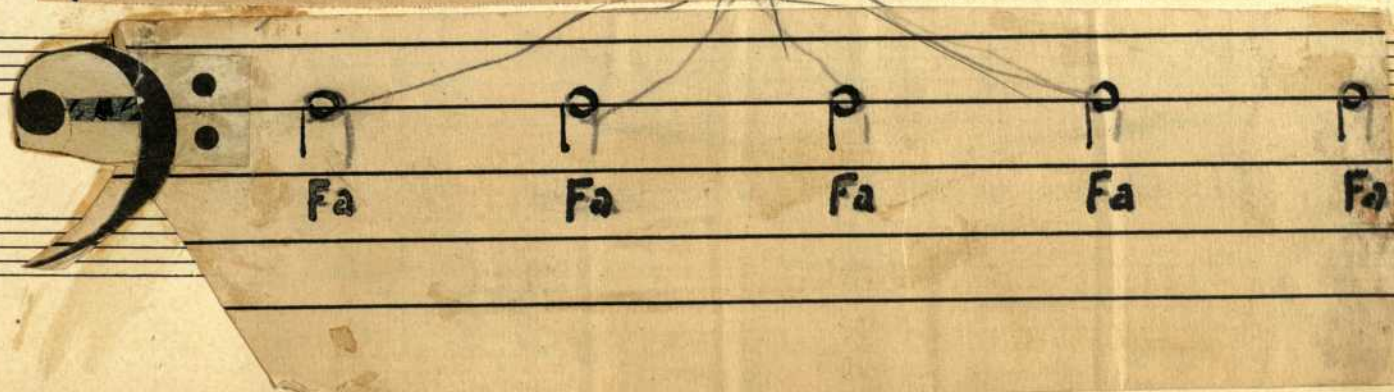
CLEF
DE
FA



Clef de sol

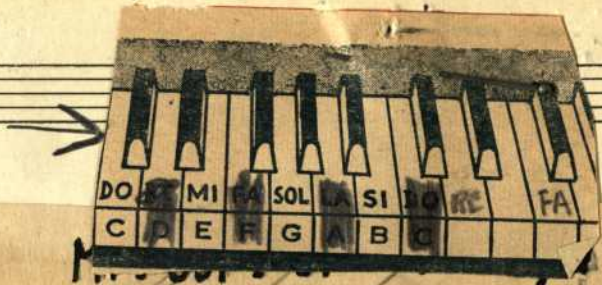


Clef de fa



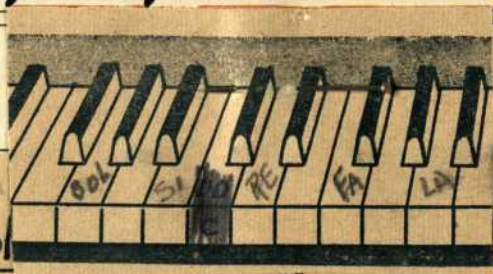
Cinq petites fées chantent les lignes de
la clef de sol

DO - MILIEU DU PIANO



A musical staff in the treble clef showing five notes: Mi, Sol, Si, Ré, Fa. Each note is accompanied by a small illustration of a fairy. To the right of the staff, five hands are shown with fingers numbered 1 to 5, corresponding to the notes.

Cinq lutins grimpent sur les lignes de
la clef de fa



A musical staff in the bass clef showing five notes: Sol, Si, Ré, Fa, La. Each note is accompanied by a small illustration of a goblin. To the right of the staff, five hands are shown with fingers numbered 1 to 5, corresponding to the notes.

Quatre berrères se reposent sur les
espaces

DO-MILIEU DU PIANO



Fa La Do Mi

Quatre diablolins sont perchés sur les
espaces
gare !



La Do Mi Sol

Position naturelle de la main



- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| MD
MG | Pouce - 1 |
| | Index - 2 |
| | Majeur - 3 |
| | Annulaire - 4 |
| | Auriculaire - 5 |

M.G. 5 4 3 2 1

M.D. 1 2 3 4 5

3

batte de mesure

4 peut dire qu'il y aura entre chaque batte de mesure une tomate coupée en quatre morceaux...

(dessin d'une tomate coupée en 4 morceaux)

Le langage musical comprend 8 mesures

1ere Phrase

ma jolie poupée a les yeux fermés

ma poupée est

La phrase n'est pas complète il faut ajouter 4 autres mesures

2^e Phrase

elle a l'air bien tris te elle est bri sée.
 mo - . la - de bien ma - la.. de

La phrase est complète et vous comprenez
 que la poupée est bien malade
 Il en est de la musique comme du langage ordinaire



(dessin d'une sonate ronde)

①

m.d.
m.g.

(dessin d'une sonate coupée en 2 morceaux)

②

(dessin d'une sonate
copiée en 4 morceaux)

m.d.
m.g.



(dessin d'un do ré (poisson))

La chanson du do-ré

Do rend visite à si

La balançoire

(Dessin d'une balançoire)

Marche en 3/4



do ré mi fa sol la si do ré mi

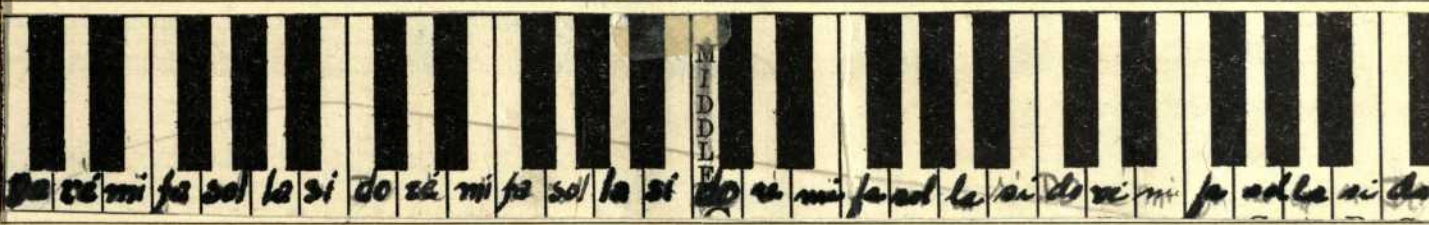
m.d. veut dire main droite
m.g. " " main gauche.

(un petit garçon joue au saute-brouillon)

L'échelle musicale



Fa La



do ré mi fa sol la si do ré mi fa sol la si do ré mi fa sol la si do ré mi fa sol la si do

Le nom de chaque barreau

Quel doigt?



La main droite et la main gauche décident de faire une promenade;
elles décident de partir ensemble, l'une ira chez sa grand'maman
et l'autre chez sa tante

(dessin: petites filles
dos à dos)

Deux petites filles en visite

- 598



Le doigt qui joue un dièze monte l'échelle d'un barreau

(dessin: un petit
homme monte dans
une échelle)



Le doigt qui joue un bémol descend l'échelle d'un barreau

(dessin: un petit homme
descend l'échelle)



Le bémol efface le dièze ou le bémol

(dessin: un petit bonhomme tenant
une éponge efface un mot)

Bémol

Le rythme veut dire l'âme, le caractère d'un morceau. Si vous jouez une valse votre musique invitera vos petits amis à danser à tourner.
 La valse s'écrit à $\frac{3}{4}$ (dessin: petit garçon et petite fille)

Jacquot valse

599

12 3

L'accent est ^{marquée} la note qui est jouée plus fortement.

Ainsi ^{en comptant} vous comptez 1 2 3 ; vous appuyez plus fort sur la première note que sur les autres; notes dans ce cas ^{une}

mesure à 3 temps (1-2-3.) le premier temps de chaque mesure est accentué, c'est à dire marqué par un accent.

Le rythme de ce morceau
endormira grand papa

Berceuse

600

1 2
dors dors grand papa
dors dors grand papa
dors dors dors dors
grand pa pa

L'harmonie : 2 notes jouées ensemble

(dessin : soldat)

Rentrée à la caserne

601

Modéré

2 1 2
3 1 2 3 1 2
harmonie

harmonie

p
mf
mf

Le rythme militaire vous
invite à marcher,
à être vaillant.

(dessin : soldats de plomb)

Marche des soldats de plomb 602

Mélo die : deux notes jouées l'une après l'autre



N'oubliez pas de monter
le fa d'un barreau

(dessin : petite fille enrubannée)

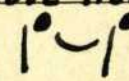
La coquette 603
Valse

harmonie brisée serait plus à propos



A l'église.

Le rythme religieux vous
invite à la prière

note liée


la 2^e note ne
se joue pas, elle
reste muette

(dessin: église de
campagne)

A l'église

604

feu soutenu

Coucou

(dessin: Jaqurot regarde Hélène
par dessous la hair)

Tarentelle
La danse des Napolitains

(dessin: deux bambins sautillent)
606

allegretto

5 3 1

10 || veut dire: recommencer du commencement et de se rendre au no 2 en sautant par dessus le no 1

(dessin: marquis et marquise)

moderé gracieux

Ménuet

607

5 8

rit

2°

5

f

p

en augmentant le son, f

5

p

f

rit

3

5

7

en diminuant le son, PP

Pierrette e Lisette sont d'accord

accord parfait accord brisé : les mêmes notes jouées l'une après l'autre.

1 2 3 5 2 1

m. d.

Modèle de mélodie La main gauche se moque de la main droite

m. d.

m. g.

m. d.

m. g.

3

609

Le chat court après la souris

C10

m.g.

Handwritten musical score for 'Le chat court après la souris'. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The right hand starts with a melody, and the left hand provides a bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The second system continues the piece, ending with a double bar line and a fermata. Dynamics include 'm. d.' (mezzo-forte) and 'm. g.' (piano).

Juste! Les positions pour la main gauche et pour la main droite sont trop droquées; cette gamme n'est pas l'idée d'un chat qui court après la souris. Les dessins devraient être courts et rapprochés.

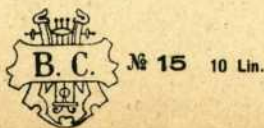
Dessin

D.C. *gracioso* Charlot efface les fautes de sa petite soeur a. Mourin Lebesgue 611

Handwritten musical score for 'Charlot efface les fautes de sa petite soeur'. It features a single system of piano accompaniment in 3/4 time. The right hand has a lively melody with many eighth notes, while the left hand has a simpler bass line. Fingerings are clearly marked throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Fin'.

Le si b ne n'oubliez pas
pète à la m. g. d'effacer
est de trop

D.C. seul dize : recommencez depuis le commencement jusqu'au mot Fin



Made in Germany Foreign



(dessin : un dindon
jarsant la roue)

Le dindon

a. moiin Salveque 212

3

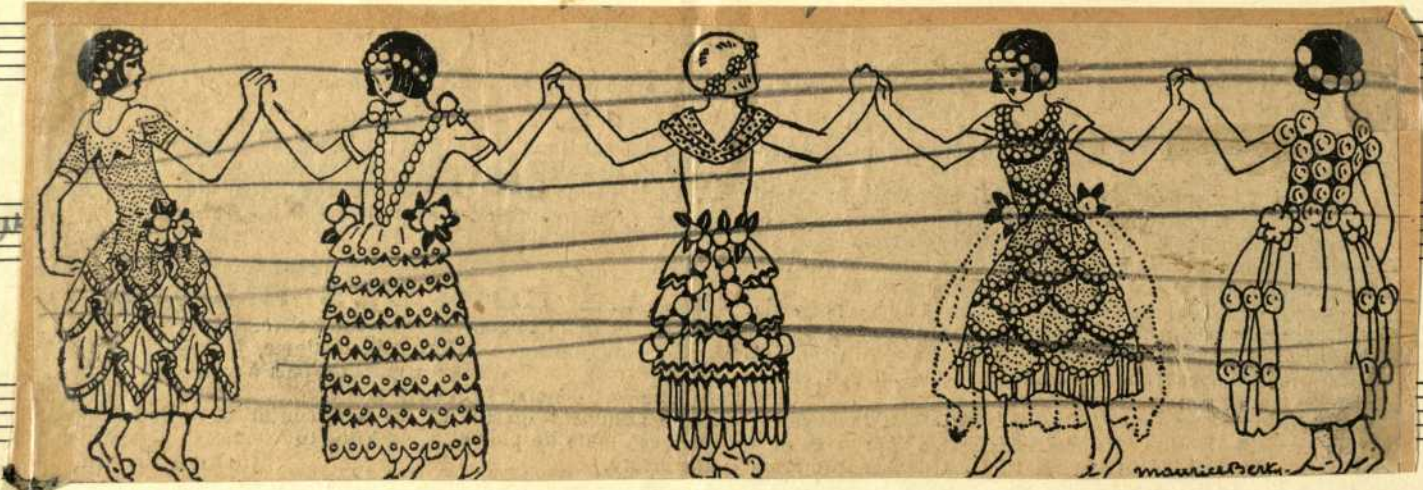
Le dindon au long cou l'out le joue fait glou glou glou glou glou glou glou glou glou glou

le becane efface le 2e b

glou glou glou glou glou le dindon au long cou l'out le joue fait glou glou glou glou

5 4 3 2 1

dessin
A la guene



mairet

C veut dire: $\frac{4}{4}$

A la queue leu-leu

a. Moin Labeque

613

Handwritten musical score for "A la queue leu-leu". It consists of two systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first system includes the lyrics: "A la queue leu, leu, leu a la queue leu leu leu vert, blanc, rouge ou bleu vert, blanc rouge ou bleu,". The second system includes: "A la queue leu leu leu, a la queue leu leu leu vert, blanc, rouge ou bleu a la queue leu leu". There are various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the notes. A handwritten note at the bottom right of the first system says "cette note ne se joue pas; elle est tenue".

(Dessin)

614

Le criquet

a. Moin Labeque

Handwritten musical score for "Le criquet". It consists of two systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first system includes the lyrics: "Je n'ai pas vu le criquet qui le bon grain mangeait crie! crie! crie! crie! crie! crie! crie! crie!". The second system includes: "Mais la poule a vu l'criquet, dans son bec le mettait crie! crie! crie! crie! crie! crac!". There are various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the notes. A handwritten note above the first system says "fa à la / fa à la / octaves". A handwritten note above the second system says "trop à la / mecos".

Le rondo fait partie d'une sonate. Une sonate est une grande pièce qui comprend trois grands morceaux: un allegro, un adagio, un presto final ou un rondo.
 Notre grand ami Beethoven en a écrit de sublimes

A tempo: veut dire le même mouvement que le début du morceau

rall " " ralentir le mouvement

rit " " ralentir, forcez plus

lentement peser sur chaque note

allegro **Rondo** A. Mozin-Labrecque 615

The musical score is written in 3/4 time and consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with the tempo marking 'allegro' and includes the title 'Rondo' and the composer's name 'A. Mozin-Labrecque' with the number '615'. The score is annotated with various performance instructions: 'rit' (ritardando) appears in the first system, 'rall' (rallentando) in the second and fourth systems, and 'à tempo' (ad libitum) in the third system. The word 'Rondo' is written in large, bold letters in the first system. The score includes numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) to guide the performer. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

Un caprice est une pièce qui n'a pas de sens défini mais c'est quelque chose de joli, de gracieux, un petit rien, quoi!

Vous avez souvent de petits caprices, n'est-ce pas? qui ne sont pas toujours gracieux? Oite, corrigez-les!

ce petit point veut dire de jouer légèrement comme si vous frôiez sur des épines

617

Caprice A. Morin-Labrecque

The musical score consists of three systems of grand staff notation. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. It includes a 'bif 3' marking above the first measure and a 'rall' marking above the eighth measure. The second system starts with a 'P' marking above the first measure. The third system concludes with a double bar line. The score is annotated with various fingerings and articulation marks throughout.

Courante

A. Morin-Labrecque 618

Handwritten musical score for "Courante" by A. Morin-Labrecque. The score is written on three systems of grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The first system includes a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a bass clef with a 7-fingered chord marked with '5 | 4 | 3'. The second system includes dynamic markings 'm.g.', 'm.d.', and 'm.d.' above the notes. The third system continues the piece with various melodic and harmonic lines. The paper shows signs of age and wear.

Cette marche n'est pas un exercice, ce caractère funèbre en raccourci n'a pas à mon
sens sa place dans une méthode de cette tenue.

remplacé par
morceau à 2
avec piano -

(dessin: corbillard)

Rythme triste, lugubre.

La marche funèbre accompagne toujours
une dépouille mortelle.

Travez *Marche funèbre* *A. Mozin-Labrecque* 619

enlevé

Pastorale

Chant du berger dans la montagne

620

Andantino

f

p

animé

5/8 ems

a tempo

rall

A. Morin-Labrecque



Une étude est une pièce qui a pour but de faire travailler les doigts et l'interprétation.
Il y a des études superbes qui sans en avoir l'air peuvent corriger des défauts de technique

621

Etude *Allez*

C'est une danse à $\frac{3}{4}$ dont l'accent se fait sur le 3^e temps
Danse en honneur à Moscou

622

Mazurka

A. Mozin-Labrecque

moderato $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 5 3

Lento ma non troppo Etude Fr. Chopin

f

animé

rall

rit

a tempo

animé

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music consists of several measures with notes, rests, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. There are also some markings that look like 'r' or 'y' below notes.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music continues with notes, rests, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. There are also some markings that look like 'r' or 'y' below notes. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Biographie de Mozart.

Allegretto
Allegretto

Allegretto
Allegretto

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Allegretto

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Allegretto

W.A. Mozart
625

Handwritten musical score for piano, first system. The music is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piece consists of two measures, each with a repeat sign. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a fermata over the final note of the second measure.

D.C.

Handwritten musical score for piano, second system. The music is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time. The piece is titled "Arabesque" and is by Schumann, Op. 62, No. 6. The tempo is marked "Leger" and the dynamics include "f" and "animé". The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with various fingerings and articulations. The piece concludes with a "rall." marking.

Leger *f* D.C. *Arabesque* *animé* Schumann 626
rall.

Handwritten musical score system 1. The system consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked *plus animé*. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a melody of quarter notes in the treble.

Handwritten musical score system 2. Continuation of the piece with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves.

Handwritten musical score system 3. The system begins with a measure marked *rit* (ritardando). The tempo then returns to *plus animé*. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes (1, 3, 4) and a quarter note (5). The treble line features various triplet and groupings.

Handwritten musical score system 4. The system concludes with the instruction *Fin après reprise*. The bass line contains several chords with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and a triplet.

Handwritten musical score system 5. The system features a long melodic line in the treble staff with a slur over the final four notes. The bass line continues with eighth-note accompaniment and includes a triplet.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings: 5 2 1 2, 1 2 3 4, 2 3 2 3, and 2 1 2. The bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings: 2 1 3 2, 1, 2 1 3 2, and 1 2.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings: 1 2 1 and 2 3. The bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings: 1 2 3 4, 3, 2 1 2, and 2 3.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. The treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings: 4 3, 5, and 4 3 2 1. The bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings: 2 1 3 2 and the word "rit" written above the staff.

D.C.

Four sets of empty musical staves, each consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, located at the bottom of the page.

allegretto grazioso *Le printemps* *B. Mendelssohn*

The musical score is written on three systems of grand staves. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is 'allegretto grazioso'. The first system includes the title 'Le printemps' and the composer's name 'B. Mendelssohn'. The music features a light, spring-like melody with various rhythmic patterns and phrasing.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third measure. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). There are dynamic markings *mf* and *f* throughout the system.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a slur over the last two measures. The bass staff continues the accompaniment. The key signature remains three sharps. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. The treble staff features a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features more complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature is three sharps. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

Handwritten musical notation for the fifth system. The treble staff concludes the melodic line. The bass staff features a final cadence. The key signature is three sharps. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. There are performance markings *coll.* and *rit.* in the bass staff.

