

STUDY NOTES FOR CANARY JIG
(Canarios)

This dance was very popular in the seventeenth century in both France and Spain, and versions exist by Couperin, Purcell, Sanz, Ri-

bayaz, and others. It was reputedly based on a dance of the natives of the Canary Islands.

It should be played with a brisk, lively rhythm and should not present much difficulty, provided that care is taken with the right hand fingering at *A*.

CANARY JIG

The musical score for 'CANARY JIG' is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of a single melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line with figured bass notation. The piece is divided into several measures, with various fingering instructions (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and dynamic markings (p) throughout. A specific section is marked with a box containing the letter 'A'. The score includes several trills and slurs, and the bass line uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fingerings for the left hand.

STUDY NOTES FOR *MINUET*
 by G. P. Telemann (1681–1767)

The style for this piece is the same as that for the Purcell minuet, and the same metronome setting may be used.

A Many students become disturbed at a discord like this and think that it must be a misprint. However, when taken in context and

played up to time, it becomes less obtrusive and adds interest to the piece.

B The figure 1 over this measure indicates that it is played the first time through only. On the repeat ignore this measure and play the one marked 2 instead.

C Be careful to place the half bar on the first three strings only, and give this section extra practice.

MINUET

The musical score for the Minuet by G.P. Telemann is presented in five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and fingerings (1-4). Specific annotations include:

- Staff 1:** A box labeled 'A' is placed over the third measure, which contains a discordant chord.
- Staff 2:** A first ending bracket labeled '1. B' covers the last two measures of the staff. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' covers the final measure.
- Staff 3:** A box labeled 'C' is placed over the last measure, which contains a half note chord. A dashed line with a '1/2 II' marking indicates a half bar rest.
- Staff 4:** Continuation of the musical notation with various fingerings and dynamics.
- Staff 5:** A first ending bracket labeled '1.' covers the last two measures, and a second ending bracket labeled '2.' covers the final measure.