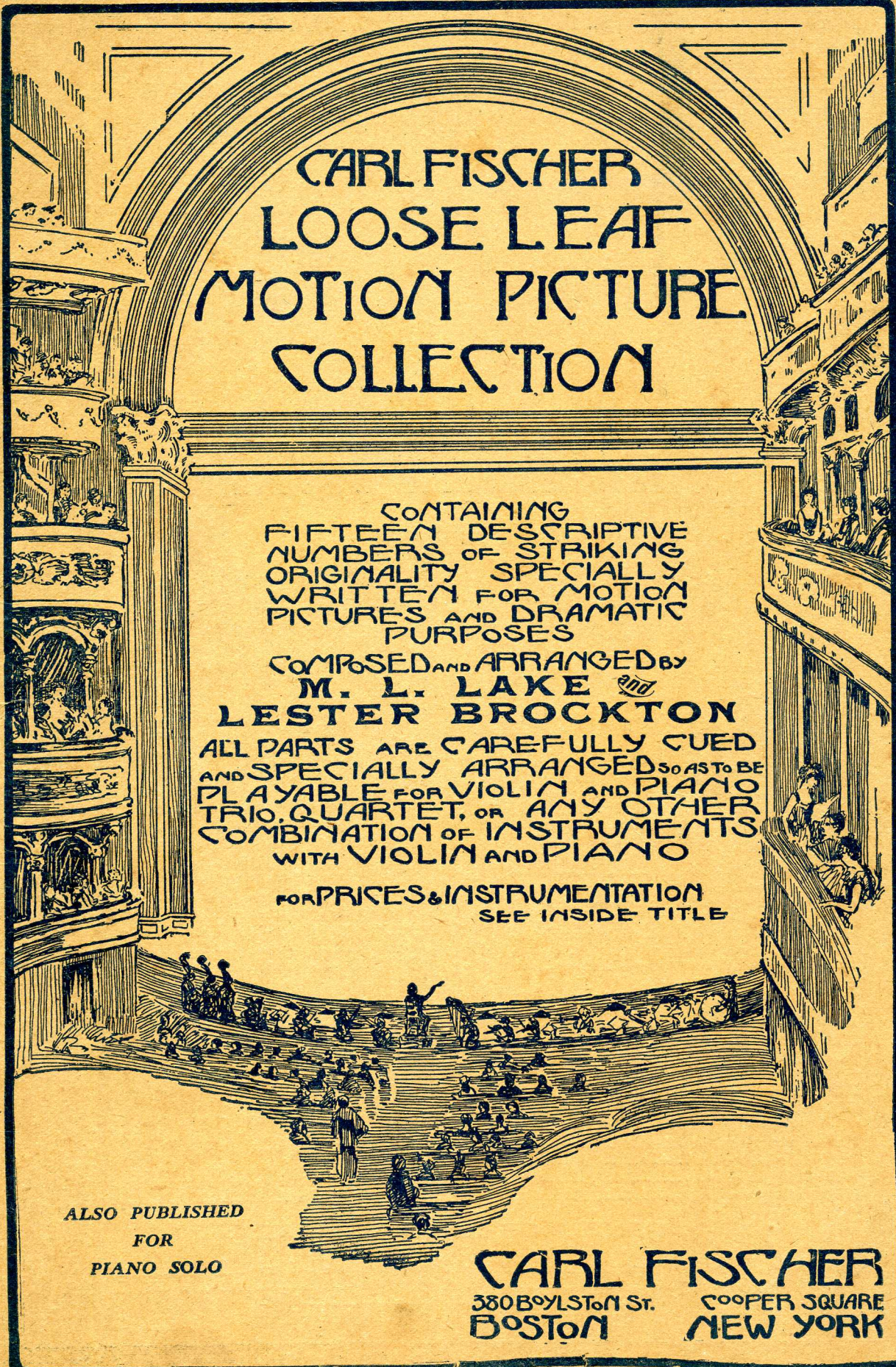




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COMPOSED AND ARRANGED

BY

M. L. LAKE

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PRICES OF EACH VOLUME

Small Orchestra and Piano.....	\$4.40	Full Orchestra and Piano.....	\$6.40
Piano Accompaniment.....	75c.	Organ Part.....	75c.
Extra Parts, Each.....	40c.		

Agitato (Heavy)

(For depicting general confusion tumult etc.)

Piano
(Conductor)

M.L.Lake

L.L.S.

16

ff Brass

The musical score is written for piano and brass. It consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked 'L.L.S.' and '16'. The piano part is in the left hand, and the brass part is in the right hand. The tempo is 'Agitato' and the mood is 'Heavy'. The score includes various dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *fp* (fortissimo-piano). It also includes tempo markings like *a tempo* and *cresc.* (crescendo). The score is written in 2/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The piano part is marked with 'L.L.S.' and '16'.

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Piano

molto cresc. *fz* *p* *Meno*

a tempo *p* *mf* *p*

mf *molto cresc.* *f*

ffz *allarg. ffz* *rall. p* *a tempo* *p*

f *ff*

D.C.

Maestoso

(For Heroic Scenes, Processionals, Functions of State etc.)

Piano
(Conductor)

William G. Grissom

M L Lake

17

Marcato

ff

p

cresc.

mf

cresc.

Piano

First system of piano music. The treble staff features a complex, rapid passage with many triplets and slurs. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the treble staff.

Second system of piano music. The treble staff continues with intricate melodic lines, including slurs and accents. The bass staff has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the bass staff.

Third system of piano music. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melodic development with various articulations. The bass staff maintains a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the bass staff.

Fourth system of piano music. The treble staff features a series of chords and melodic fragments, some marked with *ff* (fortissimo) and the instruction "(Brass Trumpeting)". The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the bass staff.

Fifth system of piano music. The treble staff concludes with a series of chords and melodic fragments. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and the marking "D.C." (Da Capo).

Agitato (*Heavy*)

Piano
(Conductor)

(For general use)

M. L. Lake

Maestoso

William G. Whiston

20

Octaves ad lib.

The musical score is written for a Piano (Conductor) part. It consists of five systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo/mood is marked 'Maestoso'. The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first system includes the instruction 'Octaves ad lib.' below the bass staff. The notation features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The score concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and repeat dots.

19303-7 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Piano

First system of piano music. The right hand features a complex, rhythmic melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. There are several dynamic markings: *pw.*, *pw.*, *pw.*, *pw.*, *pw.*, *pw.*, and *pw.* with asterisks.

Second system of piano music. The right hand continues the intricate melodic line. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of piano music. The tempo changes to *Più mosso*. The right hand has a more flowing melody. The left hand features a prominent bass line. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fz* (forzando). The system ends with the instruction *Octaves ad lib.*

Fourth system of piano music. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*, *ffp* (fortissimo piano), *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo a little by little), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fifth system of piano music. The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz* and *ff* (fortissimo). The system ends with the instruction *D.C.* (Da Capo).

Furioso

(For general use)

Piano
(Conductor)

William G. Grissom

M.L.Lake

21

f

fz *p* *cresc.* *mf*

ff

ffz *p* *cresc.*

19304-7 $\frac{1}{4}$

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Piano

This page of piano sheet music consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The fifth system features a *p* dynamic marking, a *cresc.* instruction, and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking with the instruction *sempre cresc.* (always crescendo). The sixth system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking, a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking, and a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction.

Hurry

(For general use)

Piano
(Conductor)

William G. Griscom

M. L. Lake

23

ff

mf

f

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Piano

First system of piano music. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the left hand.

Second system of piano music. The right hand continues the melodic development with various intervals and rests. The left hand maintains a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the left hand.

Third system of piano music. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand features a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and later *mf* (mezzo-forte). A *molto cresc.* (molto crescendo) marking is also present in the right hand.

Fourth system of piano music. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and later *f* (forte). A *molto cresc.* (molto crescendo) marking is also present in the right hand.

Fifth system of piano music. The right hand features a melodic line with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The system concludes with a *D.C.* (Da Capo) marking.

Hurry

(For Battle Scenes)

Piano
(Conductor)

M.L.Lake

William G. Quinson

Not fast

L.L.S.

24

ff

molto cresc.

ff

p

p

cresc.

f

fz

Cor.

rit.

p *ff* *p*

fz

Tempo I.

mf

The musical score is written for Piano (Conductor) and includes a section for L.L.S. (24). The tempo is 'Not fast'. The score is in 2/4 time and features various musical notations including dynamics (ff, p, cresc., rit., mf), articulation (accents, slurs), and a section marked 'Tempo I.'.

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Piano

First system of piano music. The treble staff features a complex, rapid melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning and *fz* (forzando) towards the end of the system.

Second system of piano music. The treble staff continues the intricate melodic pattern. The bass staff has a more active role with frequent chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the start.

Third system of piano music. The treble staff shows a continuation of the rapid melodic lines. The bass staff features a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is visible at the beginning.

Fourth system of piano music. The treble staff has a more melodic and less rapid texture. The bass staff features a prominent, rapid melodic line. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present. Below the system, the text "octaves ad lib" is written with a dotted line.

Fifth system of piano music. The treble staff features a melodic line with some grace notes. The bass staff has a rapid, rhythmic accompaniment with triplets. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present. The system concludes with the marking "D.C." (Da Capo).

Mysterioso

(For depicting stealth, gruesome Scenes etc.)

Piano
(Conductor)

William G. Grissom

M.L.Lake

L.L.S.

28

The musical score is written for a piano and is divided into five systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (p, f, accel., atempo), and articulation marks. The first system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff, with the left hand (L.H.) playing a series of chords. The second system continues the L.H. part with a series of chords, marked 'accel.' and 'atempo'. The third system features a treble staff with a series of chords, marked 'L.H.' and 'accel.'. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a series of chords, marked 'atempo', 'fz', and 'p'. The fifth system continues the treble staff with a series of chords, marked 'atempo'.

19341-6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Piano

This page of piano sheet music consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with chords and moving lines. The second system continues the musical development with similar textures. The third system includes the instruction *cresc. poco a poco* in the bass staff. The fourth system features a repeat sign with first and second endings, marked with *f* and *p* dynamics. The fifth system continues with complex chordal textures and a *f* dynamic marking. The sixth system concludes the piece with a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

cresc. poco a poco

f *p*

f *p*

D.C.

Presto

(For general use)

Piano
(Conductor)

William G. Grissom

M.L.Lake

L.L.S.

27

mf

mf

f

dim.

p cresc.

mf

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Piano

First system of piano music. The right hand features a complex, rhythmic melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The system begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Second system of piano music. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns, including several triplet markings. The left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of piano music. The right hand has a melodic line with some triplet markings. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is introduced in the middle of the system.

Fourth system of piano music. The right hand features a melodic line with some sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is at the start, and a *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) instruction is written above the right hand.

Fifth system of piano music. The right hand has a melodic line with some sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking is at the start, and a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction is at the end of the system.

Essence Grotesque

(For depicting mysterious scenes grotesque comedy etc.)

Piano
(Conductor)

William G. Grissom

M.L.Lake

29

Measures 29-32. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a repeating melodic motif in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and fortissimo piano (*fp*).

Measures 33-36. The score continues the melodic motif from the previous system, with the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand providing harmonic support. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and fortissimo piano (*fp*).

Measures 37-40. The score continues the melodic motif, with the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand providing harmonic support. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and fortissimo piano (*fp*).

Measures 41-44. The score concludes the melodic motif, with the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand providing harmonic support. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and fortissimo piano (*fp*).

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Piano

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of grand staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The first five systems feature a complex, rhythmic melody in the right hand, often with beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass line is more active, with frequent eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano) in the first three systems. The sixth system shows a change in texture, with the right hand playing sustained chords and the left hand playing a slower, more melodic line. The piece concludes with a final chord in the sixth system.

Piano

3

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the lower staff provides a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines.

The second system continues the musical texture. It includes dynamic markings *fz* and *p* in the lower staff, indicating a change in volume.

The third system shows further development of the piano part. The lower staff begins with the dynamic marking *fp* (fortissimo piano).

The fourth system introduces woodwind parts. The upper staff has staves for Piccolo (Picc.) and Clarinet (Cl.). A note below these staves reads: "(Play two octaves higher in absence of Picc.)". The piano part continues in the lower staff.

The fifth system features a Horn part in the upper staff, marked "Horn'". The piano part in the lower staff concludes with the marking *D.C.* (Da Capo).