

1843

# Blockley's Beautiful Melofy of Love Not

Edward L. White

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/sheetmusic>

---

## Recommended Citation

White, Edward L., "Blockley's Beautiful Melofy of Love Not" (1843). *Historic Sheet Music Collection*. 658.  
<https://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/sheetmusic/658>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Greer Music Library at Digital Commons @ Connecticut College. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historic Sheet Music Collection by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Connecticut College. For more information, please contact [bpancier@conncoll.edu](mailto:bpancier@conncoll.edu).

The views expressed in this paper are solely those of the author.





Blockley's Beautiful Melody of

# LOVE NOT

Arranged as a QUICK STEP for the

**Piano Forte**

BY

**EDWARD L. WHITE**

BOSTON: Published by OLIVER DITSON, N<sup>o</sup> 125 Washington St.

*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1843 by Oliver Ditson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts*

ANDANTE.

The first system of musical notation is for the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves, a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment. It features a piano (p) dynamic marking at the beginning. The treble clef staff contains the main melodic line, and the bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and a steady rhythm.

The third system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with some rests, while the bass clef staff maintains a consistent accompaniment pattern.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piano accompaniment. It features a forte (f) dynamic marking. The treble clef staff has a melodic line that ends with a flourish, and the bass clef staff provides a final accompaniment.



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The upper staff features a melodic line with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves, treble and bass clef. The upper staff has a melodic line with some rests and a repeat sign. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The third system of musical notation shows two staves. The upper staff has a more active melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues with a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

The fourth system of musical notation includes dynamic markings. The upper staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The lower staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns in both staves.

The fifth system of musical notation features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking in the upper staff. The music is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages in both the treble and bass staves.

The sixth and final system of musical notation on the page shows two staves. The upper staff continues with rapid sixteenth-note figures, while the lower staff provides a supporting accompaniment. The system concludes with a final cadence.



