

Onbekende Rag Time SongsDiversen - Ragtime Oriole

Ragtime Oriole

By James Scott (1911)

$\text{♩} = 93,000038$

Ragtime Oriole

By James Scott (1911)

4

Ragtime Oriole

By James Scott (1911)

7

Ragtime Oriole

By James Scott (1911)

10

Ragtime Oriole

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12

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31
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34
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36
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38
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

41
Ragtime Oriole
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44
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3

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65
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68
Ragtime Oriole
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71
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74
Ragtime Oriole
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76
Ragtime Oriole
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79
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Ragtime Oriole

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Musical notation for measures 82-83. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

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Musical notation for measures 84-86. The top staff continues the melodic line with more complex rhythmic patterns. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with chords and bass notes.

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Musical notation for measures 87-89. The top staff features a melodic line with a prominent triplet. The bottom staff continues the bass line with chords and single notes.

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Musical notation for measures 90-92. The top staff shows a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff continues the bass line with chords and single notes.

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Musical notation for measures 93-95. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff continues the bass line with chords and single notes.

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Musical notation for measures 96-98. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff continues the bass line with chords and single notes.

99
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101
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

103
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

106
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

109
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

112
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Ragtime Oriole' by James Scott, composed in 1911. The score is presented in a system of two staves per measure, with the upper staff containing the melody and the lower staff containing the accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into measures 99 through 112. Measures 99-100 show the beginning of the piece with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measures 101-102 continue the melody and accompaniment. Measures 103-104 show a change in key signature to two flats (Bb) and a change in clef to bass. Measures 105-106 return to the original key signature of one sharp and treble clef. Measures 107-108 continue the melody and accompaniment. Measures 109-110 show a change in key signature to two flats and a change in clef to bass. Measures 111-112 return to the original key signature of one sharp and treble clef. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and accidentals clearly visible.

115
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117
Ragtime Oriole
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120
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

123
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

126
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

129
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Ragtime Oriole' by James Scott, composed in 1911. The score is presented in a system of two staves per measure, with the upper staff containing the melody and the lower staff containing the accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into measures 115 through 129. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often with a syncopated feel. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, providing a harmonic foundation for the melody. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests, indicating the specific pitch and timing of each note.

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150
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153
Ragtime Oriole
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155
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

157
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

160
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

163
Ragtime Oriole
By James Scott (1911)

W.S.Trachtman - MIDI file

Ragtime Oriole

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♩ = 93,000038

5

10

14

18

22

26

30

34

38

V.S.

Musical score for Ragtime Oriole, page 2, measures 42-83. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex, syncopated melody with frequent chromaticism and a dense, rhythmic accompaniment consisting of chords and eighth-note patterns. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 83.

Measures 42-46: Introduction of the main rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

Measures 47-51: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 52-55: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 56-60: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 61-65: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 66-70: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 71-74: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 75-78: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measures 79-82: Continuation of the accompaniment, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and chords.

Measure 83: Final cadence.

Ragtime Oriole

87

91

95

99

103

107

111

115

119

123

V.S.

127

131

136

140

144

149

153

157

161

164

By James Scott (1911)

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♩ = 93,000038

2

9
15
22
29
36
42
48
54
61

V.S.

This musical score consists of ten systems of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The systems are labeled with measure numbers: 67, 73, 79, 86, 92, 98, 104, 110, 116, and 123. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The music is characterized by a consistent accompaniment pattern of chords and moving lines, typical of early 20th-century guitar music. The piece concludes with a final measure at 123.

129

Musical notation for measures 129-134. The system consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). It features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, and some chords. There are some rests and a fermata-like symbol in the later measures.

135

Musical notation for measures 135-140. The system consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music continues with a similar complex, rhythmic accompaniment as the previous system, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

141

Musical notation for measures 141-147. The system consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music continues with a similar complex, rhythmic accompaniment as the previous systems, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

148

Musical notation for measures 148-153. The system consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music continues with a similar complex, rhythmic accompaniment as the previous systems, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

154

Musical notation for measures 154-159. The system consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music continues with a similar complex, rhythmic accompaniment as the previous systems, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

160

Musical notation for measures 160-165. The system consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The music continues with a similar complex, rhythmic accompaniment as the previous systems, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

♩ = 93,000038

164

The image shows a musical score for a 164-measure piece in 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 93,000038. The score consists of four measures. The first measure is a whole note. The second measure contains a whole rest. The third measure contains a quarter note with a sharp sign. The fourth measure contains a quarter rest. The piece ends with a double bar line.