

Vorschule

im

Klavierspiel

für Schüler des zartesten Alters

aus von
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Opus 101

revidiert von

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Revision Eigentum des Verlegers.

8033

LEIPZIG
C. F. PETERS

P. Baumgarten, del.

Vorwort.

Vorliegendes Werkchen hat den Zweck, den angehenden Klavierspieler auf die möglich leichste Weise in die schöne Kunst des Klavierspiels einzuführen.

Es ist dasselbe für Kinder, selbst des zartesten Alters, berechnet, und daher der Stufengang, ohne das Werkchen zu umfangreich zu machen, so fortschreitend als möglich gehalten worden. Daß eine erschöpfende Ausarbeitung aller im Klavierspiel vorkommenden Schwierigkeiten, sowie der Verzierungen u. s. w. nicht im Zweck dieses Werkchens liegen konnte, wird man nach dem Gesagten zugeben müssen.

Es sollte in der Tat nur eine Vorschule in den Anfangsgründen sein, welche dem Schüler während des ersten, vielleicht auch des zweiten Jahres hinlänglichen Stoff zur Tätigkeit darbietet.

An solchen Werken dürfte wohl bis jetzt Mangel sein und es kann dasselbe selbst musikalischen Eltern als Leitfaden dienen, das Kind vom zertesten Alter an für den Unterricht des Lehrers vorzubereiten.

Preface.

The object of this work is to furnish young players with as easy an introduction as possible to the art of playing on the pianoforte.

It is intended for children, even of the tenderest age, and the progression has therefore been made as gradual as possible within the limits of the work. From this it will be clear that an exhaustive treatment of all the difficulties, ornaments, &c., does not lie within the scope of this book, which is not meant to be more than an elementary instruction book to furnish the pupil with material for practice during his first and perhaps second year.

There is, it is believed, room for a work of this kind which may also be used by musical parents in preparing their children for the professional master.

Préface.

Le but du présent ouvrage est d'enseigner de la manière la plus facile le bel art du piano aux jeunes commençants.

Destiné aux enfants, même à ceux de l'âge le plus tendre, ce petit ouvrage devait être gradué aussi rigoureusement que possible sans atteindre pourtant une trop grande étendue. Après cet avertissement, on comprendra, je pense, qu'un traité complet et approfondi sur toutes les difficultés que présente le jeu du piano, ainsi que sur les ornements, etc., n'a pu entrer dans le plan de cet abrégé.

Ce n'est en effet qu'une simple introduction aux exercices préliminaires qui offriront à l'élève un élément de travail suffisant pendant la première et peut-être même pendant la deuxième année d'étude.

Le besoin d'oeuvres de ce genre se fait encore sentir de nos jours et le présent ouvrage peut aussi servir de guide aux parents musiciens pour instruire l'enfant depuis l'âge le plus tendre jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse être confié aux soins d'un professeur.

Ferdinand Beyer.

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Geltung der Noten
und der Pausen.

Eine Ganze enthält:
A Semibreve contains:

Zwei Halbe
Two Minims.

4 Viertel
4 Crotchets

8 Achtel
8 Quarters

4 Triolen
4 Triplets

16 Sechzehntel
16 Semiquavers

32 Zweiunddreißigstel.
32 Demisemiquavers

64 Vierundsechzigstel.
64 Semidemisemiquavers.

Value of the Notes
and Rests.

Valeur des Notes
et des Silences.

Une Ronde vaut:
Une Pause vaut:

Deux Blanches
Deux demi-Pauses

4 Noires
4 Soupirs

8 Croches
8 demi-Soupirs

4 Triolets

16 doubles Croches
16 quarts de Soupir

32 triples Croches
32 demi-quarts de Soupir

64 quadruples Croches
64 16es de Soupir.

Punkt hinter Noten.

Dot after notes.

Notes suivies d'un point.



Zwei Punkte.
Two dots.

Deux points.

Klammer.
Brace.
Accolade.

Taktstriche.
Bars.
Barres de mesure.



C Viervierteltakt.

2 Zweivierteltakt.

3 Dreivierteltakt.

6 Sechsachteltakt.

3 Dreiachteltakt.

9 Neunachteltakt.

C Common time.

2 Two-four time.

3 Three-four time.

6 Six-eight time.

3 Three-eight time.

9 Nine-eight time.

C Mesure à 4 temps.

2 Mesure à 2 quatre.

3 Mesure à 3 quatre.

6 Mesure à 6 huit.

3 Mesure à 3 huit.

9 Mesure à 9 huit.

Versetzungzeichen.

= Kreuz.

♭ = Bee.

|| = Auflösungszeichen.
(Widerrufungszeichen)

Accidentals.

Sharp.

♭ Flat.

♮ Natural.

Signes altératifs.

Dièse.

♭ Bémol.

♮ Bécarre.



Namen der Noten mit #.
Names of the notes with #.
Noms des notes diésées.

Namen der Noten mit ♭.
Names of the notes with ♭.
Noms des notes bémolisées.

cis	dis	eis	fis	gis	ais	his	cis	ces	des	es	fes	ges	as	b	ces
c#	d#	e#	f#	g#	a#	b#	c#	cb	db	eb	f#	gb	ab	bb	cb
ut#	ré#	mi#	fa#	sol#	la#	si#	ut#	utb	réb	mib	fab	solb	la	sib	utb

chromatisch.
chromatic.
chromatique.

c	cis	d	dis	e	f	fis	g	gis	a	ais	h	c	h	b	a	as	g	ges	f	e	es	d	des	c
c	c#	d	d#	e	f	f#	g	g#	a	a#	b	c	b	bb	a	ab	g	gb	f	e	eb	d	db	c
ut	ut#	ré	ré#	mi	fa	fa#	sol	sol#	la	la#	si	ut	si	sib	la	lab	sol	solb	fa	mi	mib	ré	réb	ut

Enharmonisch.
Enharmonic.
Enharmonique.

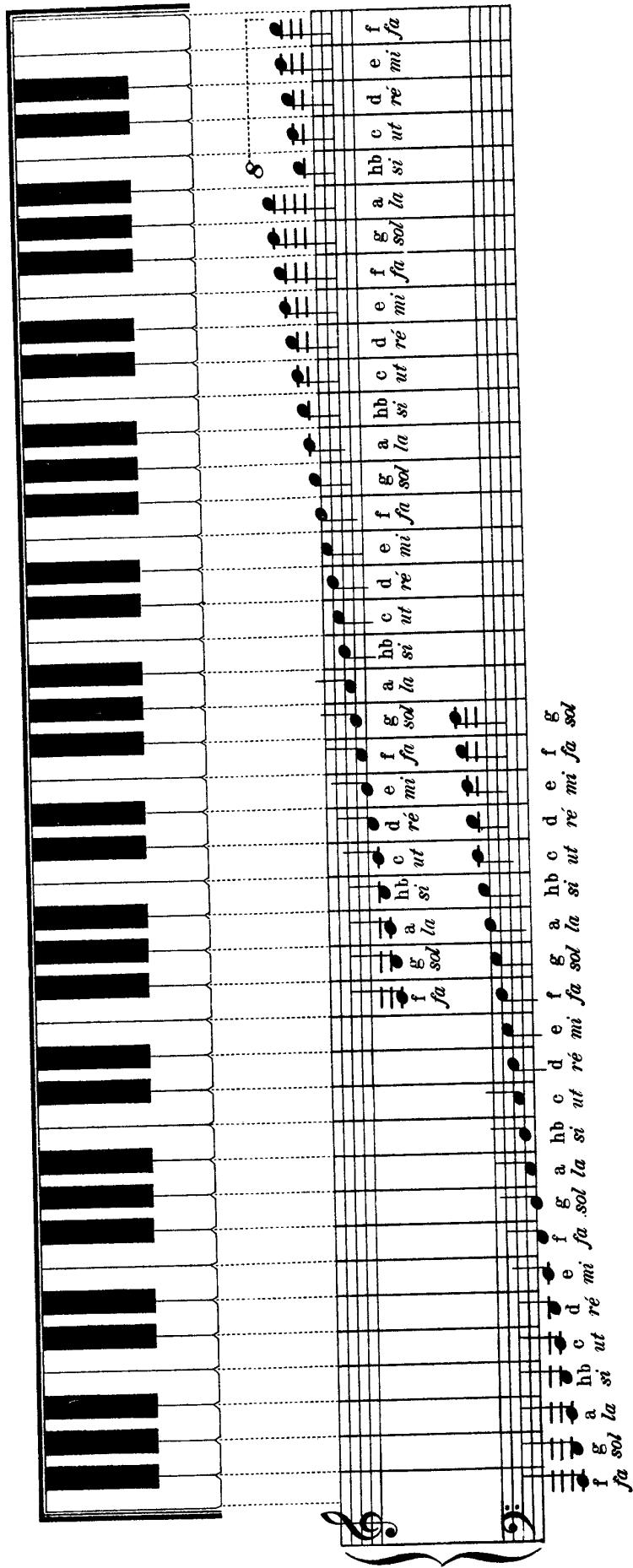
cis des	dis es		fis ges	ges as	ais b		cis des
c# d#	d# e#		f# g#	g# a#	a# b		c# d#
ut# ré#	ré# mi#		sol# la#	la# si#	si# utb		ut# ré#

Obertasten.
Black keys.
Touches noires.

Untertasten.
Unter-tasten.
Touches blanches.

Abbildung der Klaviatur von 6 Oktaven.

Keyboard of the Piano with 6 Octaves. | Tableau du Clavier à six Octaves.



Übungen im Anschlage der Finger der rechten Hand.

Jeder Finger muß genau in dem Augenblicke aufgehoben werden, in welchem der nächstfolgende anschlägt.

Die Bewegung der Finger muß gleichmäßig, bestimmt und anfangs langsam geschehen.

Der Anschlag darf nicht zu stark sein, damit die Hand und die Finger sich nicht jene krampfartige Anspannung der Muskeln angewöhnen, welche ein schwerfälliges Spiel erzeugen.

Jede Nummer muß so oft wiederholt werden, bis der Lehrer zufrieden ist.

Exercises in Touch for the Right Hand.

Each finger must be lifted up at the exact moment when the next finger strikes the key.

The movement of the fingers must be steady, firm and, at the beginning, slow.

The touch should not be too strong; else the muscles of the hand and fingers will acquire a cramped tension which will result in a hard and heavy style of playing.

Each exercise must be repeated as often as the master requires.

Exercices pour les doigts de la main droite seule.

Il faut relever chaque doigt au moment même où le suivant attaque une autre touche.

Le mouvement des doigts est régulier et précis et, au commencement, lent.

Le toucher ne doit pas être trop fort, afin que la main et les doigts ne s'habituent pas à contracter une sorte de crispation nerveuse qui occasionnerait une exécution lourde.

Chaque numéro doit être répété jusqu'à ce que le professeur soit complètement satisfait.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15.
16. 17. 18. 19.
20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Übungen im Anschlage der Finger der linken Hand.

Exercises in Touch for the Left Hand.

Exercices pour les doigts de la main gauche seule.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.
 16. 17. 18. 19.
 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Übungen im Zusammenspielen
der beiden Hände.

Exercises for Both
Hands Together.

Exercices pour les deux
mains ensemble.

1. 2. 3. 4.
 5. 6. 7. 8.
 9. 10. 11. 12.
 13. 14. 15. 16.
 17. 18. 19. 20.
 21. 22. 23. 24.

Anmerkung.

Die Übungen dieser beiden Seiten spielt der Schüler (nach Anleitung des Lehrers) anfangs auswendig. Wenn derselbe sich die wenigen nötigen Kenntnisse für die folgenden Stücke angeeignet hat, so kann man schon während dieser Anschlagsübungen mit den folgenden Seiten beginnen. Weitern Stoff zu Fingerübungen (welche anfangs auch auswendig gespielt werden können) findet man am Schlusse dieser Vorschule im Anhang.

Edition Peters.

Note.

The exercises on these two pages should first be played from memory under the direction of the master. When the pupil has acquired the necessary knowledge for the following pieces, he may proceed to them while still practising these exercises on touch. The appendix contains further exercises on touch, which should also at first be played from memory.

Remarque.

L'élève jouera tout d'abord ces deux pages par cœur en suivant les indications du professeur. Quand il aura acquis les connaissances indispensables pour les morceaux suivants, on pourra commencer les pages suivantes pendant les exercices de toucher. On trouvera au supplément d'autres exercices de doigté qu'on pourra également jouer d'abord par cœur.

Dreihändig.
Der Lehrer.

For Three Hands.
The master.

À trois mains.
Le maître.

Moderato.

1. Thème.

The musical score consists of six staves of music for three hands. The first staff is labeled "1. Thème." and shows a continuous sequence of eighth-note chords. Subsequent staves are labeled "Var. 1.", "Var. 2.", "Var. 3.", "Var. 4.", "Var. 5.", and "Var. 6.". Each variation maintains the bass clef and common time, but introduces different rhythmic patterns and harmonic progressions. Staff 3 (Var. 3) includes a change to 3/4 time. The music concludes with a final section spanning two staves, each ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Dreihändig.
Der Schüler.

Für die rechte Hand allein.

For Three Hands.
The Pupil.

For the right hand alone.
Position of the hand.

À trois mains.
L'élève.

Pour la main droite seule.

1.

Aufgabe
Thema.
Theme.
Thème.



1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
Der Schüler muß anfangs laut dazu zählen.
In the beginning the pupil must count aloud.
L'élève doit compter d'abord tout haut.

Slur: legato, connected, gliding.

Schleifbogen: legato, gebunden, geschleift. Liaison.

Die Töne sollen miteinander verbunden werden. Dies geschieht, wenn der Finger, welcher auf der Taste liegt, dieselbe nicht eher wieder verläßt, als bis der folgende niederfällt. In der Regel soll man immer so spielen. Wenn eine Taste zweimal oder öfter mit demselben Finger anzuschlagen ist, so muß man die Hand in die Höhe heben.

The notes must be played connectedly. This is done by letting each finger remain on the key until the next finger strikes. This style of playing should always be adopted as a rule. If the same key is to be struck twice or oftener by the same finger, the hand must be lifted up.

Les sons doivent être liés ensemble; ceci a lieu lorsque le doigt qui est sur la touche ne la quitte pas avant que le suivant n'en frappe une autre. En règle générale, on doit toujours jouer ainsi. Si l'on doit attaquer deux ou plusieurs fois de suite la même note avec le même doigt, il faut relever la main.

Variation. (Veränderung.)

Lehrer.

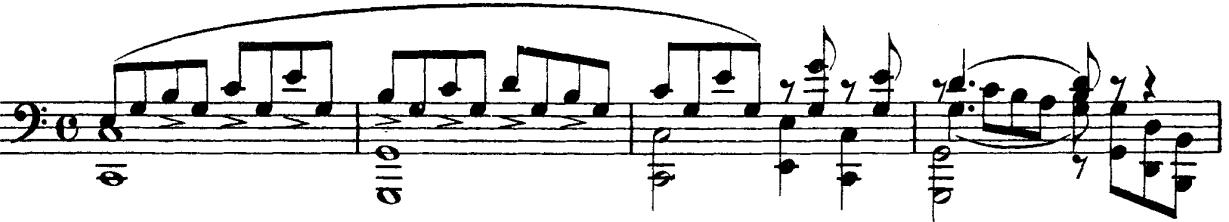
Var. 7. 

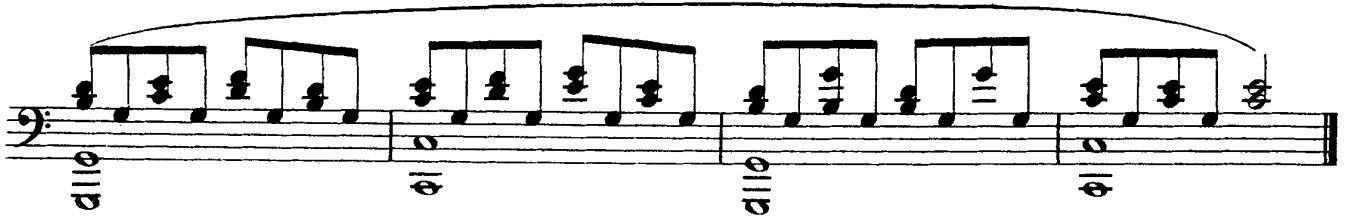
Var. 8. 

Var. 9. 

Var. 10. 

Var. 11. 

Var. 12. 



Schüler.*Rests or pauses.*

Pausen.
Schweigezeichen. Silences.

Während der Dauer einer Pause darf der Finger nicht auf der Taste liegen bleiben und die Hand muß sich heben.

During the value of a rest, the finger should not rest on the key, and the hand must be lifted up.

Le doigt ne reste jamais sur la touche pendant la durée d'un silence et il faut relever la main.

Var. 7.

1 2 3 4

Var. 8.

1 2 3

Var. 9.

1 2 3 4

Var. 10.

1 2 3 4

Var. 11.

1 2 3 4

Var. 12.

1 2 3 4

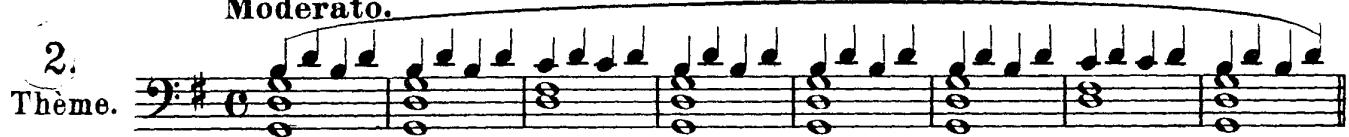
Lehrer.

Dreihändig.

For Three Hands.

À trois mains.

Moderato.

2.
Theme.

Var. 1.



Var. 2.



Var. 3.



Var. 4.



Schüler.

Dreihändig.

Für die linke Hand allein.

For Three Hands.

For the left hand alone.

À trois mains.

Pour la main gauche seule

Position of the hands.

Handlage.



Position de la main.

2.

Moderato.

Thème.

Var. 1.

Var. 2.

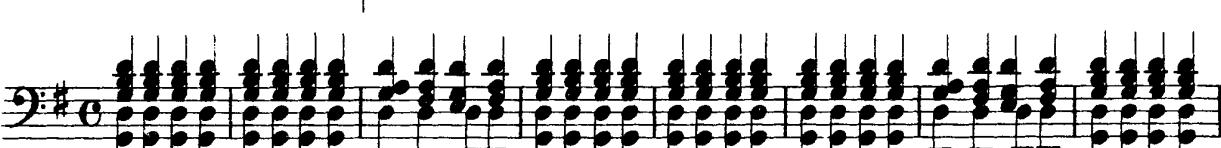
Var. 3.

Var. 4.

Lehrer.

Var. 5. 

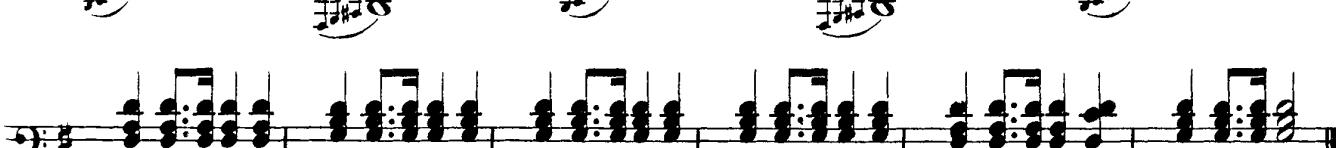
Var. 6. 

Var. 7. 

Var. 8. 















Schüler.
Repeats.

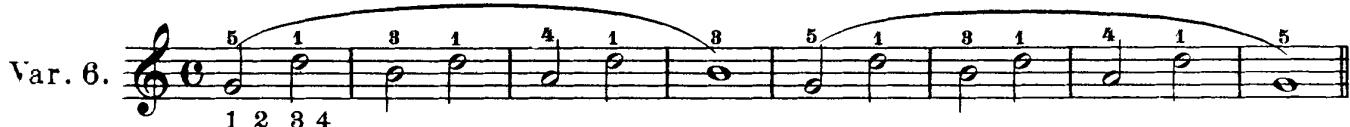
17

Wiederholungszeichen. ||: :|| Reprises.



Position of the hands.

Handlage. Position de la main.



Seconda.**Moderato.**

3. 

4. 

5. 



6. 

7. 

Vierhändig.

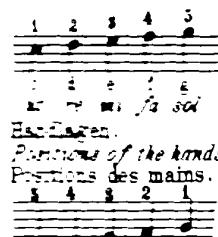
For four hands.

A quatre mains.

Prima.

Die erste, obere Stimme.) | (*The treble part.*) | (La première partie.)

Moderato.



Jede Taste behält den
Ihr in den Handlagen
vorgeschriebenen Fin-
ger.

*For every key use the
finger provided for
in the position of the
keys.*

*Chaque touche conser-
ve le doigt prescrit
dans les positions des
mains.*

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.
Main droite.

1 2 3 4 5

Linke Hand.
Left hand.
Main gauche.

1 2 3 4

5

1 2 3 4

3.

4.

5.

1 2 3 4

5

1 2 3 4

5

6.

1 2 3

5

1 2 3

5

1 2 3

7.

1 2 3 4

5

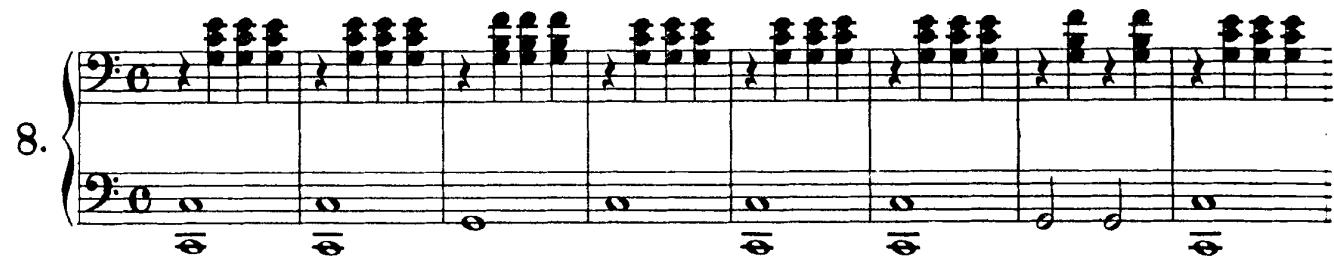
1 2 3 4

5

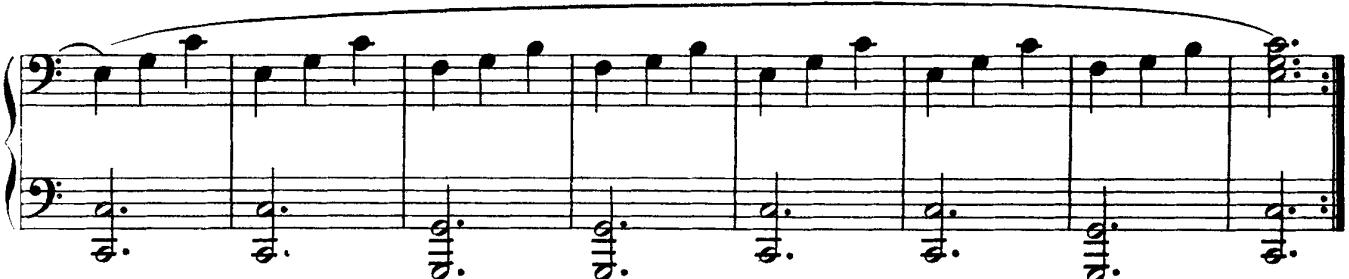
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

5

Seconda.



Allegretto.



Prima.

1 2 3 5
c d e g
et ré mi sol
2
sol

8.

Allegretto. mäßig geschwind.
moderately fast.
d'une vivacité gracieuse.

9.

Seconda.

Kinderlied. — Child's Song. — Mélodie enfantine.

Comodo.

10.

Der Kuckuck. — The Cuckoo. — Le Coucou.

Allegretto.

11.

Kinderlied.— Child's Song.— Mélodie enfantine.

Comodo. *gemächlich
without haste
à l'aise*



Handlagen.
Positions of the hands.
Positions des mains.



10.

(Hänschen klein...)

Der Kuckuck.— The Cuckoo.— Le Coucou.

Allegretto.

Handlagen.
Positions of the hands.
Positions des mains.



11.

(Kuckuck, Kuckuck, ruft's aus dem Wald)

Zweihändige Übungsstücke.

Der Schüler vergesse nicht, daß gute Haltung des Körpers, der Arme, der Hände und der Finger, sowie guter Anschlag und strenges Takthalten die Grundlagen eines guten Spieles sind.

Exercises for Both Hands.

The pupil should never forget that a good attitude of the body, arms hands and fingers, together with a good touch and strict time-keeping, are the foundation of a good style.

Exercices à deux mains.

L'élève ne doit jamais oublier qu'une bonne position du corps, des bras, des mains et des doigts, ainsi qu'un bon toucher et une grande précision dans la mesure sont la base d'une bonne exécution.

Moderato.

Moderato

16.

Allegretto.

17.

Allegretto.

18.

Allegretto.

19. { 

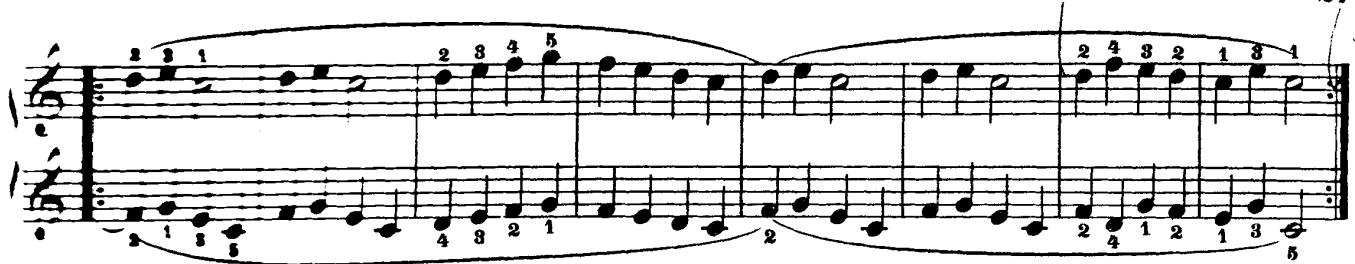
Allegretto.

20. { 

Moderato.

21. { 

22. { 



Moderato.

23.



Kinderlied. — Child's Song. — Mélodie enfantine.

24.

(Summ, summ, summ, Bienchen summ herum)

legato

Musical score for page 27, measure 27. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The measure begins with a piano dynamic.

Musical score for page 27, measure 28. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The measure begins with a piano dynamic.

25.

Musical score for page 27, measure 29. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The measure begins with a piano dynamic.

Musical score for page 27, measure 30. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The measure begins with a piano dynamic.

Moderato.

The image shows a musical score for Exercise 27. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time and features a continuous eighth-note pattern. Above the notes, numbers 1 through 5 are placed above specific notes in each measure, with curved lines indicating a sequence from 1 to 5. The bottom staff is also in common time and provides harmonic support with sustained notes and additional eighth-note patterns.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and consists of five measures. The first measure begins with a fermata over a dotted half note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The second measure starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third measure has a fermata over a dotted half note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The fourth measure starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth measure ends with a fermata over a dotted half note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and consists of four measures. The first measure begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The second measure begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The third measure begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The fourth measure begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pattern.

Sheet music for piano, page 28, measures 3-5. The music is in common time and consists of two staves. The top staff is in C major and the bottom staff is in G major. Measure 3 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 4 starts with a piano dynamic. Measure 5 starts with a forte dynamic. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: measure 3 has 3, 5, 2; measure 4 has 4, 5; measure 5 has 1, 4.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and consists of two measures. The first measure contains six eighth-note pairs (one pair per beat). The second measure contains five eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and also consists of two measures. The first measure contains four quarter notes. The second measure contains four quarter notes, with the third note having a small circled '2' below it, indicating it is the second note of the measure.

Tie Two notes on the same degree.

Bindebogen.  Liaison sur deux notes pareilles.

Die 2te Note darf nicht wieder ange-
schlagen werden; der Finger muß a-
ber während der Dauer dieser Note auf
der Taste liegen bleiben.

The second note is not to be repeat-
ed, but during its value the finger
must remain upon the key.

La seconde note n'est pas répétée.
Le doigt doit rester sur la touche pen-
dant la durée de cette note.

29. 

30. 

31. 

Seconda.

Andante.

32.

Allegretto.

33.

Andante.

34.

Prima.

Andante.

gehend. - slow. - sans trop de lenteur.



32.

Allegretto.

33.

Andante.

34.

Moderato.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves have a common time signature. Measure 11 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth notes in the bass staff. Measure 12 continues with sixteenth-note patterns in both staves. Measure 13 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth notes in the bass staff. Measure 14 concludes with sixteenth-note patterns in both staves.

A musical score for piano, page 36, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time, with measure numbers 1 through 8 above the notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns, with some measures featuring grace notes and slurs. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-4 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-7 continue this pattern. Measure 8 concludes with a half note followed by a repeat sign and a double bar line.

This image shows a page from a piano score. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with grace notes and fingerings (3, 5, 4, 2, 1) above the notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains a harmonic line with sustained notes and grace notes.

Allegretto.

A musical score for "The Star-Spangled Banner" featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and shows a continuous melody line with various note values. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and provides the lyrics: "O say can you see by the light of our" followed by a repeat sign and "glory of the" on the next line. Below the lyrics, the numbers 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 4, and 3 are written under specific notes, likely indicating a vocal part or a specific performance technique.

Kinderlied. — Child's Song. — Mélodie enfantine.

~~non legato (nicht gebunden)~~

35. A a a der Winter, der ist da)



39.

40.

Allegretto.

Seconda.

41.

p

42.

dolce

43.

*mf**p*

Prima.

Allegretto.

41.

legato

1 2 3 4 5
a h e d e
a b c d e
la si ut ré mi

5 4 3 2 1
a h e d e
a b c d e
la si ut ré mi

A musical score page featuring two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and consists of five measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and also consists of five measures of eighth-note patterns. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

Andante.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a measure starting with a forte dynamic (F) followed by a series of eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a measure starting with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note pairs.

Moderato.

Moderato.

43.

The image shows two staves of sheet music. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. The right hand staff has five measures. The first measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1. The second measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2. The third measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2. The fourth measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2. The left hand staff has four measures. The first measure starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes: 5, 4, 3, 5. The second measure starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes: 1, 4, 2. The third measure starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes: 1, 4, 2. The fourth measure starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes: 1, 4, 2.

Seconda.

Moderato.

44.

p
legato

The sheet music consists of six staves of piano music. The first two staves are in bass clef, the third and fourth in treble clef, and the fifth and sixth in bass clef. Measure 44 begins with a dynamic *p* and a performance instruction *legato*. The music features various note patterns, including eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note figures. Measure 45 continues with eighth-note chords. Measures 46-47 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 48-49 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 50-51 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 52-53 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 54-55 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 56-57 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 58-59 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 60-61 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 62-63 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 64-65 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 66-67 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 68-69 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 70-71 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 72-73 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 74-75 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 76-77 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 78-79 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 80-81 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 82-83 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 84-85 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 86-87 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 88-89 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 90-91 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass. Measures 92-93 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 94-95 show sixteenth-note patterns in the bass.

Sexta Octava.

Die Notes über denen dieses Zeichen
stehen und soviel das..... geht, müssen
eine Octave höher gespielt werden.

8-----Octave.

*Notes with this mark above them
must be played an octave higher as
far as the extends.*

8-----à l'octave.

Les notes surmontées du signe 8^e
doivent être exécutées une octave plus
haute jusqu'à la fin de la ligne.....

Beispiel.
Example.
Exemple.



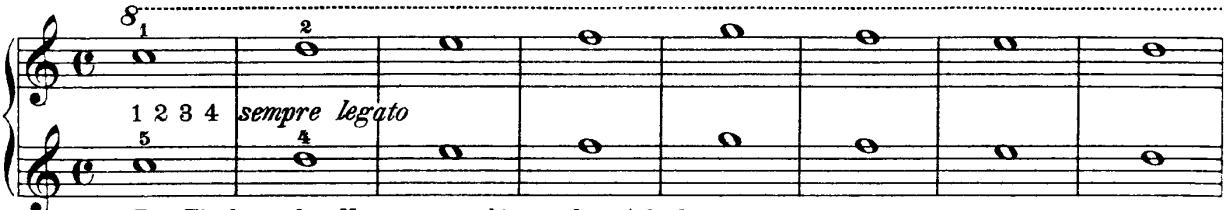
wird so gespielt:
played:
Exécution:



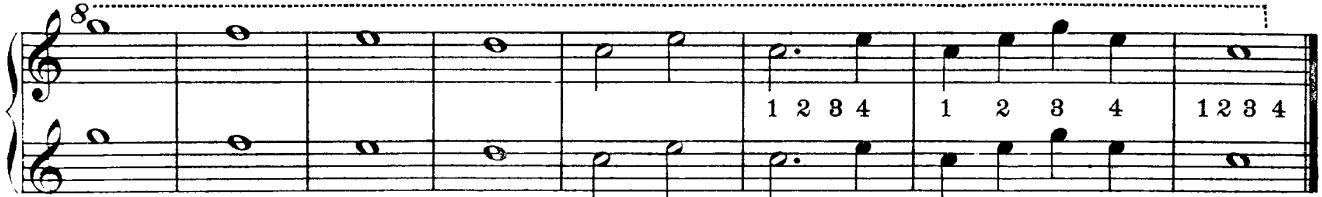
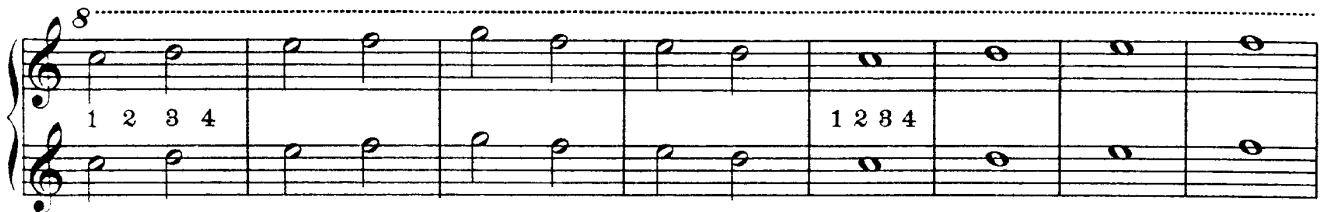
Prima.

Moderato.

44.



Zur Einübung des Notenwertes bis zu den Achteln.
To practise the value of the notes up to quavers.
Pour étudier la valeur des notes jusqu'aux croches.



Übung in Achteln. | Exercise in quavers. | Exercice en Chroches.

Sheet music for Exercise 45, first section. It consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The second measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 2 3 4. The third measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The fourth measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 2 3 4.

Moderato.

45.

Sheet music for Exercise 45, second section. It starts with a melodic line in the upper staff and a harmonic line in the lower staff. The melody consists of eighth notes with fingerings 1 2 3 4 5. The harmonic line consists of quarter notes. The section ends with a repeat sign.

Sheet music for Exercise 45, third section. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The second measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 2 3 4.

Sheet music for Exercise 45, fourth section. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The second measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 2 3 4.

Comodo.

46.

Sheet music for Exercise 46, first section. It consists of three measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The second measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The third measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4.

Sheet music for Exercise 46, second section. It consists of three measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The second measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The third measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4.

Sheet music for Exercise 46, third section. It consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure shows a descending scale from C to G with fingerings 1 2 3 4. The second measure shows an ascending scale from G to C with fingerings 1 2 3 4.

1^{ma} *)

Zum ersten Male wird dieser Takt gespielt.
This bar to be played the first time.
à jouer la 1^{re} fois.

2^{da} *)

Zum zweiten Male weder statt jenem.
This bar the second time instead of the other.
à jouer la 2^{me} fois.

*1^{ma} = prima volta zum ersten Male.
2^{da} = seconda volta zum zweiten Male.

*1^{ma} = the first time.
2^{da} = the second time.

*1^{ma} = pour la première fois.
2^{da} = pour la seconde fois.

Kinderlied.— Child's Song.— Mélodie enfantine.

Moderato.

47.

(Winter ade)

1 2 3 1 2 3
1 2 3 1 2 3

Allegretto.

48.

legato

Volkslied.— Folk-song.— Air populaire.

Allegretto.

49.

(Bald gras' i am Neckar)

Comodo.

Sheet music for piano, page 50, measures 1-12. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C' in the top left) and consists of three staves. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a dynamic of $\frac{3}{4}$ and a tempo marking of 'Comodo.'. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff (bass clef) starts with a dynamic of $\frac{3}{4}$ and a tempo marking of '5 legato'. It features a continuous quarter-note pattern. The third staff (treble clef) starts with a dynamic of $\frac{3}{4}$ and a tempo marking of '5'. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measures 1-12 are shown, with measure 12 ending on a half note.

Die Ellenbogen dürfen nicht vom Körper abstehen, wenn auch die Hände weiter auseinander zu liegen kommen.

The elbows must not project from the body, even when the hands have to play far apart.

Les coudes ne doivent pas s'éloigner du corps, lors même que les mains s'écartent.

Jede Figur 7 mal.
Play each figure 7 times.
Chaque exercice 7 fois.

Schluß
Conclusion
Pour finir.

c d e f g f e d c a h c d e d e h a d e f g a g f e d g a h c d e h a
c d e f g f e d c a b c d e d c b a d e f g a g f e d g a b c d e b a
ut ré mi fa sol fa mi ré ut la si ut ré mi ré ut si la ré mi fa sol la sol fa mi ré sol la si ut ré ut si la sol

NB. Zur Vergleichung der Noten des G-Schlüssels und derjenigen des F-Schlüssels, welche auf gleichen Tasten gespielt werden.
NB. To prove as a comparison of the notes of the treble and the bass clef, which are played on the same keys.
NB. Pour comparer les notes de la clef de sol et celles de la clef de fa qui doivent se jouer sur les mêmes touches.

Moderato.

Moderato.

51.

41

Allegretto.

52.

Moderato.

53.

forte, stark loud fort.

Comodo.

54.

Moderato.

55.

mf (mezzo forte) halbstark. — half loud. — demi-forte.

Allegretto.

56.

Allegretto.

57.

p (piano) leise. — softly. — doux.

Abendlied. — Evening Song. — Chant du Soir.

Andante.

58.

(Der Mond ist aufgegangen)

= zunehmend. (crescendo) — increasing in loudness. — en augmentant.
 == abnehmend. (decrescendo) — decreasing in loudness. — en diminuant.

♪ Ruhezeichen, Fermate.

Die Note soll wenigstens noch einmal
so lange ausgehalten werden.

○ Pause.

The note must be sustained at
least twice its value.

○ Point d'orgue.

La note doit se soutenir au moins
le double de sa valeur.

Allegretto.

59.

♪ Die Note hervorgehoben. — ♪ Accent the Note. — ♪ Il faut accentuer la note.

Comodo.

60.

cresc. (crescendo) zunehmend. — increasing in loudness. — en augmentant.
dim. (diminuendo) abnehmend. — decreasing in loudness. — en diminuant.

Allegro moderato. mäßig schnell.
moderately fast.
vif, modéré.

61.

dolce sanft. — softly. — doux.

Allegro moderato.

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for piano. The music is in common time. The first two staves are in G major (treble clef) and the last four are in C major (bass clef). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1' or '5'. Measure numbers 62 and 63 are visible at the top left. The music includes various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf).

Wenn ein Punkt über einer Note steht, so muß dieselbe abgestoßen werden; dies geschieht, wenn man gleich nach dem Anschlage die Taste wieder verläßt.

A note with a dot over it must be sharply detached. This is done by letting the key go immediately after striking it.

Lorsqu'un point se trouve sur une note, il faut la détacher vivement; cela se fait en retirant le doigt d'une touche aussitôt après l'avoir frappée.

Beispiel:
Example:
Exemple:

wird so gespielt:
Played:
Exécution:



Seconda.

Kinderlied. — Child's Song. — Mélodie enfantine.

Moderato.

63.

Oh! Susanna.

Amerikanisches Volkslied.—American Folk-tune.—Air populaire américain.

Allegretto.

64.

Kinderlied.—Child's Song.—Mélodie enfantine.

Moderato.

3. *Ein Mannlein steht im Walde)*
mf

Oh! Susanna.

Amerikanisches Volkslied.—American Folk-tune.—Air populaire américain.

Allegretto.

64. *p*

Übung zum Unter- und Übersetzen.
Exercise on Turning Over and Under.
Pour passer le pouce sous les doigts
et les doigts par-dessus le pouce.

Rechte Hand allein.
Right hand alone.
Main droite seule.

Tonleiter in C-Dur.
Scale of C major.
 Gamme en Ut majeur.

Jede Figur wenigstens 8 mal.
Repeat 8 times at least.
Chaque exercice au moins 8 fois.

Schlüß. The elbows must not shift from their natural Conclusion, position when turning over and under.
Pour finir. Les coudes ne doivent pas quitter leur position naturelle au passage du pouce sous les doigts ou de ceux-ci sur le pouce.

Linke Hand allein.
Left hand alone.
Main gauche seule

Tonleiter in C Dur.

Scale of C major.

Gamme en Ut Majeur.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (c) and the bottom staff is in common time (c). Measure 11 starts with a rest in the treble clef staff, followed by eighth-note patterns in the bass clef staff. Measure 12 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble clef staff, followed by eighth-note patterns in the bass clef staff.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and shows a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and shows harmonic support with eighth-note chords. Measure 8 begins with a melodic line consisting of eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note grace note. Measures 9 and 10 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 11 and 12 continue the melodic line with eighth-note pairs and grace notes. Measure 13 concludes the section with a melodic line and a harmonic chord. Measure 14 begins with a melodic line consisting of eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note grace note. Measure 15 concludes the section with a melodic line and a harmonic chord.

Moderato.

Musical score for piano, page 65, measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic and features sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a piano dynamic and contains eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 starts with a forte dynamic and includes sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 concludes with a piano dynamic and eighth-note patterns. The instruction "sempre legato" is written above the first measure.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic 'f' (fortissimo). Measures 2-6 show a continuous melodic line with grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes. Measure 2 has a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo). Measures 3-6 have dynamics 'ff' (fortississimo). Measure 6 ends with a dynamic 'ff'.

Übungen in Doppelgriffen. | Exercises on Double Notes. | Exercices en doubles notes.

Rechte Hand allein.
Right hand alone.
Main droite seule.

Linke Hand allein.
Left hand alone.
Main gauche seule.

Jede Übung wenigstens 4 mal.
Repeat 4 times at least.
Chaque exercice au moins 4 fois.

Allegretto.

66.

dolce
legato

Moderato.

67.

mf

NB. Das Handgelenk darf ja nicht steif gehalten werden.

NB. The wrist must not on any account be held stiffly.

NB. Le poignet ne doit jamais se contracter de raideur.

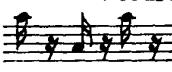
'''Kurze Striche über Noten zeigen an, daß man die Noten sehr kurz spielen soll.

'''A dash over a note means that the note is to be played very short.

'''Les petits traits au-dessus des notes indiquent qu'on doit les faire très courtes.

Beispiel:
Example:
Exemple:

wird so gespielt:
Played:
Execution:



Der Schüler bemühe sich die beiden Töne der Terzen zu gleicher Zeit hören zu lassen und spiele streng legato.

The pupil should endeavour to sound both notes of the thirds together, and play strictly legato.

L'élève s'efforcera de faire entendre en même temps les deux notes des tierces et devra les jouer rigoureusement legato (liées).

Moderato.

68.

69.

Tonleiter in G dur.

Scale of G major.

Gamme en sol majeur.

Vorzeichenang.
Key signature.
Armature.

▲ Die Note mit diesem Zeichen soll stark hervorgehoben werden.

▲ Notes with this mark must be strongly accentuated.

La note sur laquelle se trouve le signe doit être fortement accentuée.

Moderato.

70.

Moderato.

71. { *mf*

Moderato.

72. { *dolce*

Zufällige Versetzungszeichen.

Accidentals.

Altérations accidentielles.

Volkslied.—Folk-song.—Air populaire.

Allegretto.

73. { *mf*

(Ein Vogel wollte Hochzeit machen)

marcato = hervorgehoben _ emphasized _ marqué.

Edition Peters.

Triolen.

Triplets.

Triolets.

Moderato.

74.

dolce

sempre legato

f

dolce

p

Tonleiter in D dur.

Scale of D major.

Gamme en ré majeur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 2-4 show a repeating pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 5-8 continue the pattern, with measure 6 containing a grace note. Measures 9-10 conclude the section with a final cadence.

A horizontal strip of a musical score showing two staves. The top staff is treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. Measures 3 and 4 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 shows sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 6 begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Moderato.

Musical score for piano, page 75, featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '4') and the bottom staff is in 3/4 time (indicated by '3'). The key signature is one sharp. The tempo is 'Moderato'. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) followed by eighth-note chords. Measure 2 begins with a piano dynamic (mf). Measure 3 shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measure 4 continues the melodic line. Measure 5 is a repeat of measure 3. Measure 6 is a repeat of measure 4. Measure 7 begins with a crescendo (cresc.) and ends with a fermata over the right hand's eighth-note chord. Measure 8 concludes the section with a half note.

A musical score for piano, showing three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. Measure 3 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measures 4 and 5 start with a dynamic *p*. Measure 5 concludes with a dynamic *s* and a measure repeat sign.

Allegro moderato.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, labeled '76.' at the top left. The title 'Allegro moderato.' is at the top center. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The right hand part is shown on the top staff, featuring a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings such as 1-2-3-4-5, 1-5, 1, 1-5, and 1-1-1-1. The left hand part is on the bottom staff, consisting of sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and a crescendo/decrescendo arrow. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated above the right hand staff.

Lockeres Handgelenk.

Loose wrist.

Articulation libre du poignet.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measures 8 through 11 are shown. The right hand plays eighth-note chords, with specific fingerings like 5 3 8 1 circled in blue ink. Grace notes are also present. The left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and ends with a melodic line starting with a sixteenth-note figure.

Moderato.

Musical score for piano, page 77, measures 1-4. The score consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) has a tempo marking of "Moderato" and a measure number of 77. The middle staff (bass clef) starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff (bass clef) starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs, Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs, Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs, Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs, Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Lang, lang ist's her (Long, long ago) Irisches Volkslied. – Irish Folk-tune. – Air irlandais.

Moderato.

Tonleiter in A dur.

Scale of A major.

Gamme en la majeur.

Sheet music for scales in A major, featuring four staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a treble clef, the second with a bass clef, and the third with a soprano clef. The fourth staff continues the pattern. Measure numbers 1, 3, 5, and 8 are indicated above the notes. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *p*.

Volkslied. — Folk-song. — Air populaire.

Moderato.

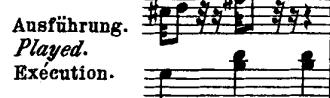
79. *(Jetzt gang i ans Brünnele)*

Sheet music for a folk song in 3/4 time. The melody is in treble clef, and the bass line is in bass clef. The tempo is *Moderato*. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are shown below the notes. The bass line consists of eighth-note chords.

Allegretto.

80.

leggiero



N.B. Wenn die Note nach dem Vorschlag keinen Punkt über sich hat, so muß sie nach ihrem Werte ausgehalten werden.

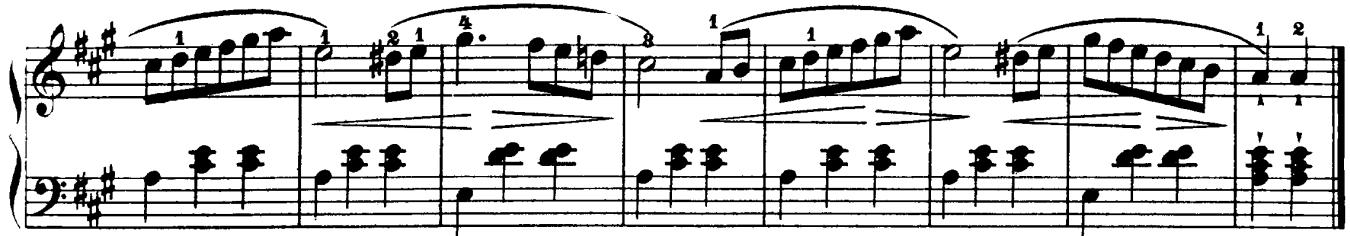
N.B. If the note after the appoggiatura has no dot upon it, it must be sustained during its full value.

N.B. Quand il n'y a pas de point sur une note après l'appogiature, il faut lui donner toute sa valeur.

Allegretto.

81.

leggiero



Tonleiter in E dur.

Scale of E major.

Gamme en mi majeur.

mf

Allegretto.

Allegretto.

82.

dolce

mf

dim.

p

mf

f

dimin.

Allegretto.

83.

mf

cresc.

f

cresc.

f



Allegretto.

84.

Schweizer Volkslied. — Swiss Melody. — Air suisse.

Moderato.

85.

(Jodler)

Seconda.

Moderato.

86. {  Measures 86-87: Treble clef, common time. Top staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Bass clef, common time. Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns.

{  Measures 86-87: Continuation of the musical score. Top staff: Eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns.

{  Measures 86-87: Continuation of the musical score. Top staff: Eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns. Staccato.

Allegro moderato.

87. {  Measures 86-87: Treble clef, common time. Top staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Bass clef, common time. Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns.

{  Measures 86-87: Continuation of the musical score. Top staff: Eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns.

{  Measures 86-87: Continuation of the musical score. Top staff: Eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns.

{  Measures 86-87: Continuation of the musical score. Top staff: Eighth-note patterns. Bottom staff: Basso continuo part with eighth-note patterns.

Prima.

Zur Einübung des Notenwertes bis zu Sechzehnteln.

| For practising the values of the
notes up to semiquavers.

Pour étudier la valeur des notes jusqu' aux doubles croches.

Moderato.

Sheet music for piano, page 86, featuring two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of 122 BPM. The bottom staff has a bass clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: '1234' over the first measure, '1234' over the second, '1 2 3 4' over the third, and '1 2 3 4' over the fourth. The word 'legato' is written below the first measure. Measure numbers 8 and 9 are shown at the beginning of each staff.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a different finger (1, 2, 3, or 4) and ending with a vertical bar line. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns, each starting with a different finger (1, 2, 3, or 4) and ending with a vertical bar line. The measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed below the first measure of each staff.

Musical score page 8, measures 8-11. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Measure 8: Both staves play eighth-note patterns. Measure 9: Both staves play eighth-note patterns. Measure 10: Both staves play eighth-note patterns. Measure 11: The top staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. A dynamic marking 'f' is placed above the bottom staff. The measure ends with a repeat sign and a '5' below it.

Zur Förderung der Geläufigkeit | To facilitate fluency | Pour développer l'agilité

Allegro moderato

The image shows a page from a musical score for piano. The title "Allegro moderato." is at the top. The page number "87." is on the left. The music consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a dynamic "mf" and has measure numbers 8, 5, 1, and 5 above it. The bottom staff has measure numbers 5 and 5 above it. The music features eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has measure numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 above it. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has measure numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 above it. Each measure consists of six eighth-note chords. Measures 8 and 9 begin with a forte dynamic, while measures 10 through 12 begin with a piano dynamic.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses an bass clef. Measure 8 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern on the eighth note of the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff. Measures 9 and 10 continue this pattern. Measure 11 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern on the eighth note of the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff. Measure 12 concludes with a sixteenth-note pattern on the eighth note of the treble staff, followed by eighth notes on the bass staff. Measure numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are written above the staves.

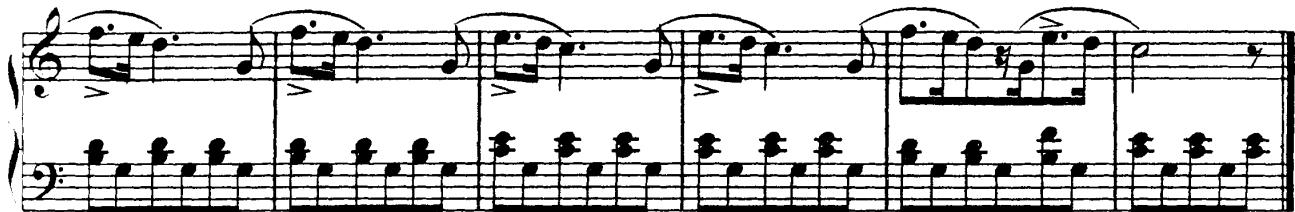
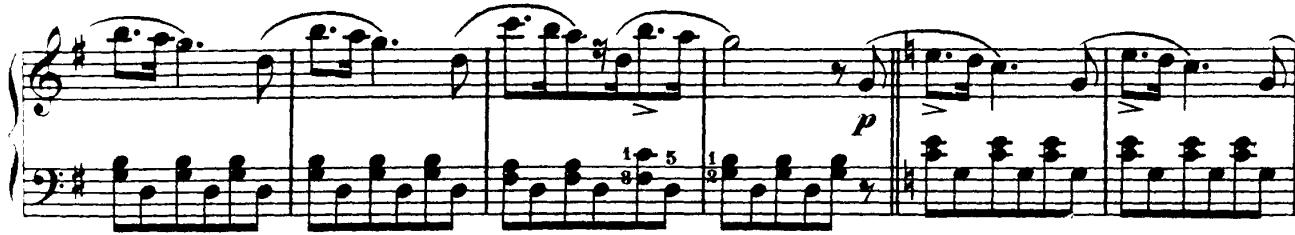
A musical score for piano, page 8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a dotted half note. The bottom staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a quarter note. Both staves continue with a repeating eighth-note pattern. Measure numbers 8 and 9 are visible above the staves.

Moderato.

88.

Andante.

89.



Allegretto.

90.

f

legato



Tonleiter in A moll. | Scale of A minor. | Gamme en la mineur.
 (s.a. Seite 86) (vide Pag. 86) (vide Pag. 86)

Musical score for the A minor scale, measures 1-5. The score consists of three staves. The first two staves are in common time (C), and the third staff begins in common time (C) and ends in 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a half note (A). Measures 2-5 show the scale ascending. Measure 5 ends with a half note (A) followed by a fermata. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, and *p*.

Allegretto.

91.

Musical score for Allegretto, measure 91. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time, and the bottom staff is in 3/4 time. The measure begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Fingerings 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown above the notes. Dynamics include *dolce* and *p*.

Musical score for Allegretto, measures 92-95. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *p*. Measure 95 ends with a fermata over the bass clef staff.

Musical score for Allegretto, measures 96-99. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bottom staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Measure 99 ends with a fermata over the bass clef staff.

Volkslied.—Folk song.—Air populaire.

Andante.

32. *p* (Schwesterlein, Schwesterlein)

mf

p *marcato*

mf

Russisches Volkslied. — Russian Folk-song.—Air populaire russe.

Andante.

93. *p* (Schöne Minka, ich muß scheiden)

mf

p

Tonleiter in F dur. | Scale of F major. | Gamme en Fa majeur.

1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1
4 1 2 3 > 3 2 1
1 4
cresc.
f

Allegro moderato.

5 1 4
1 4
1 4
cresc.
5 3 1

Allegretto.

3 5 1 2
1 2 3 4
dolce
legato

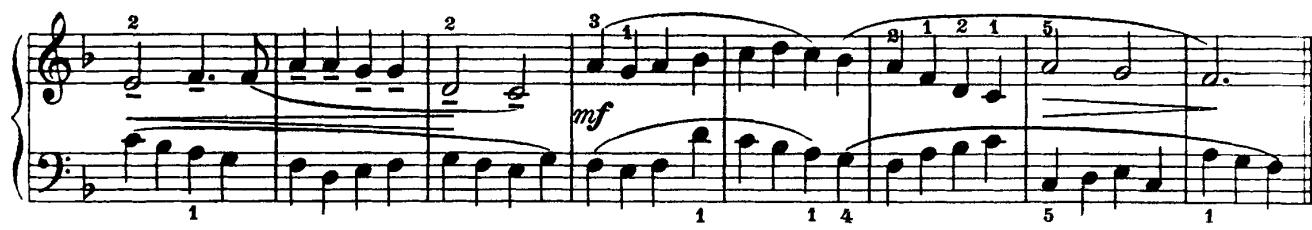
2 1 4
1 2 3 4
cresc.
p
2

f dolce cresc.

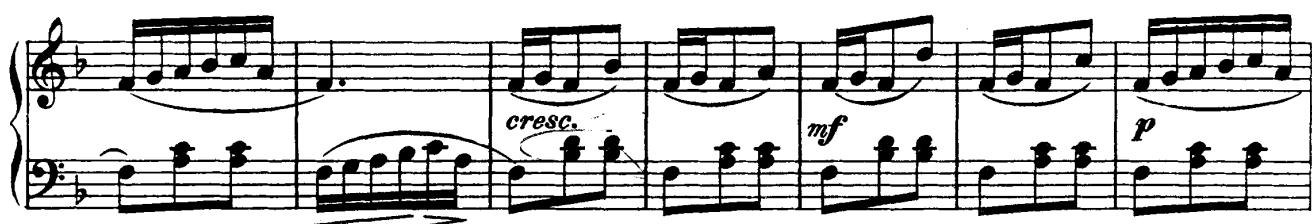
Altdeutsches Volkslied.—Old German Tune.—Vieil air populaire allemand.

Andante.

1 2 3 4 5
1 2 3 4 5
p (All mein Gedanken)



Allegro. (munter. *vif.*)



Allegretto.

97.

Allegro.

98.

Volkslied. — Folk-song. — Air populaire.

69

99. **Allegretto.**

mf (Kein Feuer, keine Kohle)

100. **Allegro.**

Allegro moderato.

101. { *mf*

cresc.

f

dim.

mf

cresc.

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

dim.



Moderato.

102.

Der Fingerwechsel, ohne die Taste wieder anzuschlagen, muß sehr schnell geschehen.
The change of finger must be done very quickly without striking the key again.
Le changement de doigts sans refrapper la touche devra se faire très rapidement.

Volkslied.—Folk-song.—Air populaire.

103.

Französisches Volkslied.—French Melody.—Air français.

Andante.

104.

Süße Heimat (Home, sweet home)

Englisches Volkslied.—English Folk-tune.—Air anglais.

Andante.

105.

mf

p

ritard.

Allegro. Volkslied.—Folk-song.—Air populaire.

106.

mf (Grüß Gott, du schöner Maien)

f

Susani, susani

Weihnachtslied.—Christmas Carol.—Noël.

Moderato.

107.

Chromatische Tonleiter. | Chromatic Scale. | Gamme Chromatique.

I.

Rechte Hand allein.
Right hand alone.
Main droite seule.

Dieser Fingersatz ist für kleine Hände der bequemste.
This fingering is the easiest for small hands.
Ce doigté est le plus commode pour les petites mains.

II.

Rechte Hand allein.
Right hand alone.
Main droite seule.

Dieser Fingersatz ist der gebräuchlichste.
This is usual fingering.
Ce doigté est le plus usité.

III.

Linke Hand allein.
Left hand alone.
Main gauche seule.

Dieser Fingersatz ist für kleine Hände der bequemste.
This fingering is the easiest for small hands.
Ce doigté est le plus commode pour les petites mains.

IV.

Linke Hand allein.
Left hand alone.
Main gauche seule.

Dieser Fingersatz ist der gebräuchlichste.
This is usual fingering.
Ce doigté est le plus usité.

V.

Rechte Hand allein.
Right hand alone.
Main droite seule.

VI.

Linke Hand allein.
Left hand alone.
Main gauche seule.

VII.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 3/4 time. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a measure of six eighth notes followed by a measure of six eighth notes. The second system begins with a measure of six eighth notes followed by a measure of six eighth notes.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time. Measure 4 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 5 begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Fingerings are indicated above the notes.

Allegro moderato.

Musical score for piano, page 108, Allegro moderato. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'c') and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by '2/4'). The key signature is one sharp. Measure 108 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a grace note pattern (2 3 4 5) followed by a piano dynamic (p). The right hand then plays a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 109 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a piano dynamic (p), continuing the eighth-note chord pattern. Measure 110 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a piano dynamic (p), continuing the eighth-note chord pattern. Measure 111 concludes with a forte dynamic (f) and a piano dynamic (p), ending with a final eighth-note chord.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic (p). Measure 13 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Measure 14 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Measure 15 ends with a forte dynamic (f).

A musical score for piano, showing measures 51 through 55. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 51 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a grace note pattern above the main notes. Measures 52 and 53 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 54 begins with a forte dynamic (f), followed by a piano dynamic (p). Measure 55 concludes with a forte dynamic (f). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measures 51 and 52 feature sustained notes with grace notes. Measures 53 and 54 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 55 concludes with a sustained note. Measure numbers 51, 52, 53, and 55 are written above the staves.

Allegro moderato.

109.

109.

f >*p* >*f* >*p*

f >*p* *mf* *cresc.* *f*

mf >*p* *mf*

mf *crescendo* *f*

f *dim.* *p* >*p* *cresc.* *p*

f *f*

Anhang.

Fingerübungen, welche in die Vorschale einzuschalten und gehörig einzutun sind.

Für die rechte Hand allein.

Jede Nummer wird einigemale wiederholt. Man kann dieselben durch zwei Oktaven ausdehnen.

Appendix.

Finger exercises which may be intercalated into the Instruction Book, and must be thoroughly practised.

For the Right Hand alone.

Each exercise must be repeated several times. The exercises may also be extended to two octaves.

Supplément.

Exercices de doigté à intercaler dans la méthode préparatoire et qu'il faut bien étudier.

Pour la main droite seule.

Chaque numéro devra se répéter plusieurs fois. On pourra le jouer dans l'étendue de deux octaves.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.
sempre legato

7.

8.

9.

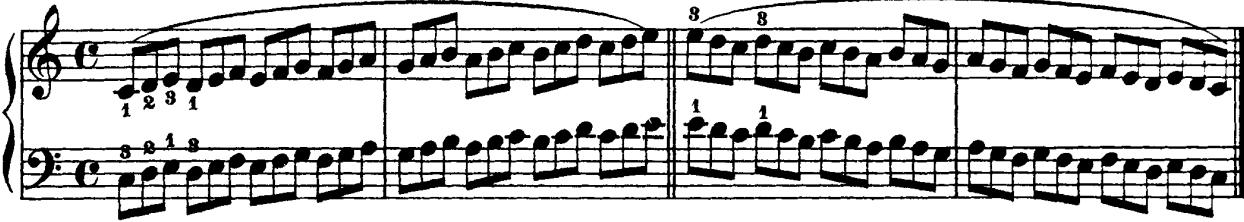
10.

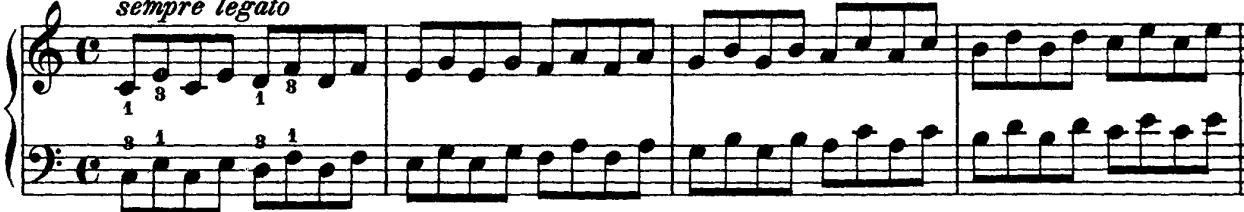
Für die linke Hand allein. | For the left hand alone. | Pour la main gauche seule.

11.

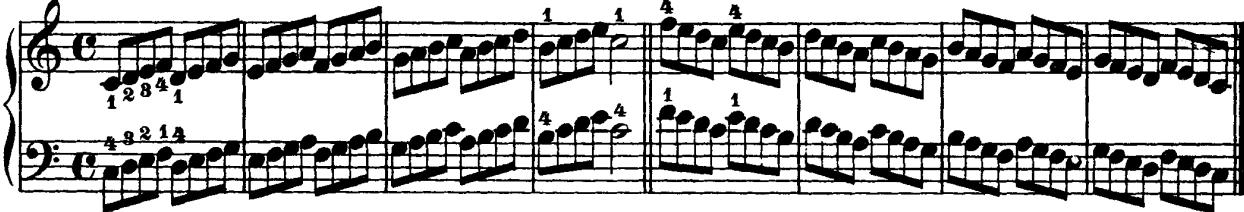
12.

Für beide Hände zusammen. | For Both Hands Together. | Pour les deux mains ensemble.

21. { 

22. { *sempre legato* 

23. { 

24. { 

25. { 

{ 

26.

27.

28.

29.



30.



31.



32.

33.

34.

24 Dur-und Moll-tonleitern

geordnet nach der Ähnlichkeit des Fingersatzes und zur Vergleichung von Dur und Moll.

24 Major and Minor Scales

arranged according to the similarity of their fingering and for the comparison of major and minor.

24 Gammes en Tons Majeurs et Mineurs

disposées selon la ressemblance du doigté et pour la comparaison des tons majeurs et mineurs.

1. C dur... C major... Ut majeur.



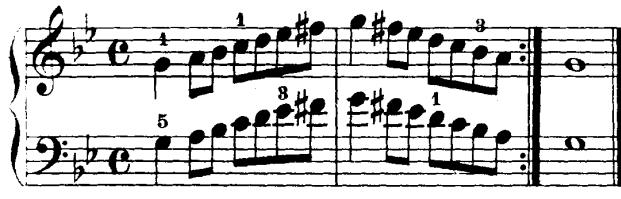
2. C moll... C minor... Ut mineur.



3. G dur... G major... Sol majeur.



4. G moll... G minor... Sol mineur.



5. D dur... D major... Ré majeur.



a. Peters.
Edition Peters.

6. D moll... D minor... Ré mineur.



7. A dur... A major... La majeur.



8. A moll... A minor... La mineur.



9. E dur... E major... Mi majeur.



10. E moll... E minor... Mi mineur.



The image shows a musical score for exercise 11. The top staff is in treble clef, G major (one sharp), and the bottom staff is in bass clef, D major (two sharps). Both staves have a common time signature. Measures 1-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 5-8 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are written above the staves.

12. H moll.—*B minor*.—Si mineur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 11 starts with a half note on A in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs (A-C#) and (C#-E) on the first beat of the bar. Measure 12 begins with a half note on D in the bass staff, followed by eighth-note pairs (D-F#) and (F#-A) on the first beat. The music concludes with a repeat sign and the letter 'D' at the end of measure 12.

13. F dur.—*F major*.—Fa majeur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time, with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. Measure 2 begins with a half note. Measure 3 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. Measure 4 begins with a half note. Measures 5 through 8 show a continuation of eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 starts with a half note.

14. F moll.—*F minor*.—Fa mineur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is also in common time ('C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 2 continues with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 3 begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 4 begins with a bass note followed by a treble note.

15. B dur - R > major. - Si b majeur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 1 starts with a whole note followed by a half note. Measure 2 begins with a quarter note. Various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sfz) are indicated. Measure 3 starts with a half note. Measure 4 starts with a quarter note. Measures 5-6 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

16. B moll. - B, minor. - Si b mineur.

17. Es ist $E \geq m_{\text{min}} - M$ > majeur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 11 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 12 begins with a treble note, followed by a bass note, and then a series of eighth-note chords.

18. Es moll.—*E b minor*:—Mi b mineur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is C minor (three flats). The time signature is common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (1-2, 3-4, etc.) and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p). The bass staff includes a bass clef and a 'C' symbol.

19. As dur.—*A b major*.—*La b majeur*.

20. As moll.—*A b minor*.—La b mineur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is B-flat major (indicated by three flats). The score consists of eight measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D). Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (F#-G, C-B, G-F#), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (D-C, A-G, E-D).

21. Des dur._ *D b major.*—Réb majeur.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in common time, C major, and the bottom staff is in common time, C minor. Measure 11 starts with a bass note in the left hand followed by a treble note. Measure 12 begins with a bass note in the left hand followed by a treble note.

22. Cis moll.—C♯ minor.—Ut♯ mineur.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature changes from common time to 9/8. Measure 8 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 9 begins with a quarter note. Various fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1' over a note in measure 8 and '2' over a note in measure 9.

23. Fis dur. — $F^{\#}$ major. — Fa \sharp majeur.

24. Fis moll._ *F# minor.* Fa # mineur.

This image shows two staves of musical notation for piano. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature has three sharps. Measure 11 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. Measure 12 begins with a half note. Various fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1 2' over a pair of eighth notes in measure 11 and '3' over a note in measure 12. The music is set against a background of horizontal grid lines.

Außer den vorhergehenden (harmonischen) Molltonleitern sind noch folgende 2 Arten derselben im Gebrauche.

In addition to the above minor scales the following two are in use.

Indépendamment de ces gammes mineures, il y a encore deux autres manières de les faire.

melodisch

phrygisch

Reihenfolge aller Tonarten und ihrer Verwandtschaften.

All the Keys in their relative Positions.

Ordre de tous les tons et de leurs Relations.

C dur. A moll.
C major. A minor.
Ut majeur. La mineur.

G dur. E moll.
G major. E minor.
Sol majeur. Mi mineur.

D dur. H moll.
D major. B minor.
Ré majeur. Si mineur.

A dur. Fis moll.
A major. F# minor.
La majeur. Fa # mineur.

E dur. Cis moll.
E major. C# minor.
Mi majeur. Ut # mineur.

H dur. Gis moll.
H major. G# minor.
Si majeur. Sol # mineur.

Fis dur Dis moll.
F# major. D# minor.
Fa # majeur. Ré # mineur.

Cis dur. Ais moll.
C# major. A# minor.
Ut # majeur. La # mineur.

F dur. D moll.
F major. D minor.
Fa majeur. Ré mineur.

B dur. G moll.
B b major. G minor.
Si b majeur. Sol mineur.

Es dur. C moll.
E b major. C minor.
Mi b majeur. Ut mineur.

As dur. F moll.
A b major. F minor.
La b majeur. Fa mineur.

Des dur. B moll.
D b major. B b minor.
Ré b majeur. Si b mineur.

Ges dur. Es moll.
G b major. E b minor.
Sol b majeur. Mi b mineur.

Ces dur. As moll.
C b major. A b minor.
Ut b majeur. La b mineur.

Fine.



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