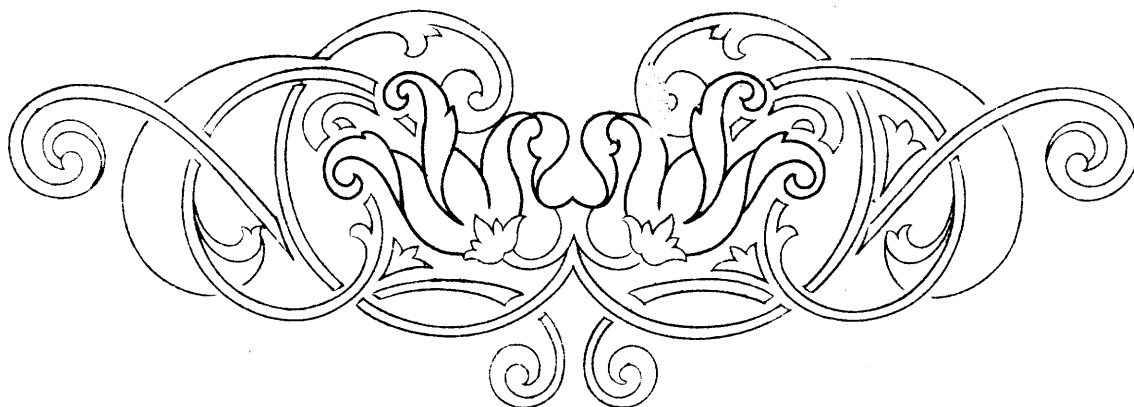


MELODY PICTURES

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STUDY AND RECREATION



FOR THE PIANO
BY

ANTON SCHMOLL

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MELODY PICTURES

Edited by F. S. LAW

A. SCHMOLL

A Merry Heart

This piece requires a mastery of the scale of G. Play the first measure repeatedly until it goes smoothly and without fault; then add the second measure, taking care to execute the change of fingers on G with neatness and despatch. Practise the next two measures similarly. Note the contraction of the hand

-from D to B - in the seventh measure; to play it accurately practise the second group of sixteenths separately. The first two measures of the second part afford scale practice for the left hand.

Vivace M.M. ♩ = 116

The musical score for "A Merry Heart" is presented in five systems. Each system consists of a piano (left) and treble (right) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Vivace" with a metronome marking of 116 M.M. per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The first system is marked with a "1" and a "p" (piano) dynamic. The second system is marked with a "5" and a "p" dynamic. The third system is marked with a "5" and a "f" (forte) dynamic. The fourth system is marked with a "5" and a "p" dynamic. The fifth system is marked with a "5" and a "p" dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Song of the Cavalier

The first four measures demand a firm and decisive attack. Practise them therefore separately, particularly the third and fourth. Separate practice for the right hand in the four measures following the first repeat is also recommended,

in order to make sure of the fingering of the thirds and sixths. The shifting fingers noted in the beginning of the fifth and sixth measures may be avoided by the more simple fingering of the same passage in measures nine and ten.

Allegretto M.M. ♩ = 76

2 *f*

ff *p*

f *p* *Fine*

cresc.

mf *dim.* *p* *D.C.*

Song Without Words

(Lied ohne Worte)

This song without words presents no especial technical difficulties. A separate practice of the left hand, however, is advisable in order to sustain the tones indicated by the double-stemmed notes and to be sure that the remaining notes are played

lightly and evenly. The few chords in the second part must be played with the fingers resting on the keys as nearly as possible, the wrist rising and falling in their delivery rather than the fingers. They must also not be allowed to overpower the melody in the right hand.

Moderato M.M. ♩ = 92

The Wish

This piece requires an expressive singing tone and the careful subordination of the left hand to the right. The third measure must receive especial care to gain the effect indicated by the dots and slurs, called *non legato*. It is neither pure staccato nor pure le-

gato but nearer the latter than the former, since the notes are separated by rests equalling a fourth of their value. By speaking or singing on each note a word of one syllable an idea of the effect desired can be obtained.

Andante M.M. ♩ = 80

Two systems of musical notation for piano. The first system features a treble and bass staff with various fingerings (4, 3, 2, 1, 5) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The second system continues the piece with dynamics *cresc.*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *p*, and includes a repeat sign at the end.

A Little Song

The most important point is to bring out the melody wherever it occurs; in the first part with the right hand, in the second part with the left hand. The latter requires especial attention, as indicated by the words, *marcato il basso* (marked the bass), since the

left hand generally lacks the strength of the right hand and in melody playing is apt to want character and distinctness. Play the preliminary exercise from ten to twenty times without stopping in order to gain the necessary fluency and command of the scale of E flat.

Preliminary Exercise

A short musical exercise in E-flat major, 2/4 time, consisting of two systems of treble and bass staves. It includes fingerings and a repeat sign.

Allegretto M.M. ♩ = 104

First system of the second part of the piece, marked 'x 5'. It features a treble and bass staff with dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Second system of the second part, continuing the melody and accompaniment with dynamics *cresc.*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Third system of the second part, featuring the instruction *marcato il basso* under the bass staff. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

Fourth system of the second part, concluding the piece with dynamics *mf*, *p*, and *dim.*. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

The Song of the Hunter

The staccato notes clear and crisp, the legato passages closely joined. The spirit of the composition depends largely on the contrast between the two styles.

Vivace M. M. ♩ = 116

6

1 2

p

mf

p

mf

f

5

Bolero

The Bolero is a Spanish dance having a peculiarly characteristic rhythm. In Spain it is generally accompanied by the mandolin, guitar, and castanets. The principal theme is in the minor; this is ordinarily followed by what is known as the trio, in the parallel major key, quiet and expressive in style. The first six measures of this bolero form the introduction. The principal essen-

tial is to observe carefully the rhythm, which is $\text{♩} \text{♩}$ or $\text{♩} \text{♩}$. Much depends on giving this with freedom and elasticity; the eighth note staccato and accented, the sixteenth notes light and as it were shaken out of the sleeve by a loose hand and wrist.

The trio (F major) demands a particularly singing touch and subdued tone coloring as is indicated by the directions—*dolce* and *piano*.

Allegro moderato M. M. ♩ = 112

7

f

dim.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. Bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *Fine*, and *pdolce* (piano dolce). The section is labeled **TRIO**.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *f* (forte). The section ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

D. S.

The Courier

Note that the eighth notes in the first section of this galop are *staccato* and that the quarter notes, the first of which receives a slight accent, alone are joined. In the second section the *legato* passages are played *mf*, the *staccato* passages *p*.

The most important thing in the third section is to maintain

the strict rhythm of the chords in the right hand; i.e. the dotted eighths played with an accent and the following sixteenths with a light rebound of the hand, the whole passage played *crescendo* to the end without the least slackening of the tempo.

Vivace M.M. ♩ = 138

8

p staccato

mf

Fine

mf

p

mf

p

mf

mf

f

cresc.

ff

dim.

D.C.

Rippling Waves

An interesting study in chord arpeggios. The melody is carried by the fifth finger of the right hand assisted by the left hand crossing over in the second section. These notes must be played distinctly and well differentiated from the accompaniment.

ment notes, which require great lightness and equality of touch. The right hand should not be held stiffly but allowed a certain swaying motion in executing the arpeggios.

Allegro M.M. ♩ = 120

The musical score for 'Rippling Waves' is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked 'Allegro M.M. ♩ = 120'. The score begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system shows the right hand playing a series of arpeggiated chords, with the left hand providing a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system introduces a crescendo (*cresc.*) and features the left hand crossing over the right hand. The third system continues the arpeggiated pattern with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a crescendo. The fifth system features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a left-hand (l.h.) marking. The sixth system concludes with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic, ending with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The score is numbered 9 at the beginning and 31 at the end.

The Reveille

The groups of small notes which occur in the first and second, the fifth and sixth measures are played very rapidly and as close to the principal note as possible, imitating the roll of the drum.

The small notes in the ninth measure are played similarly but partake of the nature of the turn, which receives explanation in No 15.

In the eleventh measure precisely the same effect is indicated by the sign of the turn.

Allegretto M.M. ♩ = 72

10

f ben marcato

p

mf

f

Fine

p

Ped. simile

mf

p

mf

f cresc.

ff

D.C.

The Mill in the Valley

First play the melody of this piece through. Where there are double stemmed notes play them alone, omitting the accompanying sixteenths, for the most part played by the thumb, until the melody is clearly recognized. Then add the sixteenths, taking care that the

weight of the touch remains on the melodic notes and that the thumb plays in a light, semi-staccato manner. In the passage following the first repeat mark, the left hand has a figure which alternates with one in the right hand; see that both are brought out clearly.

Moderato M.M. ♩ = 84

11

mf

cresc.

f

drum.

p

Two systems of musical notation for piano. The first system consists of two staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The second system continues the piece, featuring a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The piece concludes with a final chord.

The North Wind

Every scale passage, whether in the right hand or in the left, or in both, must be studied separately in order to attain the requisite fluency. The figure in sixteenth notes in the left hand following the first repeat mark demands this prac-

tice in particular; it must be played repeatedly until the hand executes it almost mechanically. The whole piece must be played with no little spirit and vivacity.

Vivace M.M. ♩ = 120

12

Four systems of musical notation for piano. The first system includes a *f* (forte) marking. The second system includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *Fine* marking. The third system includes a *p* (piano) marking, a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking, and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The fourth system includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking, a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, and a *p* (piano) marking. The piece concludes with a *D.C.* (Da Capo) marking.

A Morning Walk

Freshness, gaiety and spirit are the characteristics of this piece. In the first section the left hand will require especial attention, not only for sureness of attack in the skips but for the accent which is demanded for the single notes played by a weak finger. The staccato notes in the right hand are played with an elastic curling of the fingers toward the palm of the hand. The small

note in the fourth measure is what is known as an harmonic appoggiatura—that is, it occurs with another note and must therefore be played exactly with the lower note of the third which follows it and not as written, by itself. The change from quadruple to double measure indicates increased animation as shown by the direction *piu animato*.

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 116

13

Piu animato M.M. ♩ = 120

The Valiant Cavalier

Presto signifies a very rapid rate of movement. Its superlative *prestissimo* indicates the most rapid tempo possible.

To acquire the necessary velocity in the following piece practice each hand separately to gain fluency in the scale passages played by the right hand and a loose wrist action in the left hand, taking

care to sustain the double-stemmed notes with accent and their full length. In putting both hands together consider the measure as composed of two instead of six counts, accenting the groups of eighth notes like triplets, making the unit the dotted quarter instead of the eighth note.

Presto M.M. ♩ = 104

14

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Presto' with a metronome marking of 104 quarter notes per minute. The score is divided into five systems. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic, with a 'Fine' marking. The third system has a 'poco a poco crescen-do' (poco a poco crescendo) instruction. The fourth system is marked 'ben marcato' (well marked) and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fifth system ends with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (p, mf, f, ff).

Hope

Song Without Words

The turn is indicated by the sign ∞ . It is composed of four notes played in the following order: first the note above the principal note, i.e., the note over or after which it stands; then the principal note and the note below it, ending with the principal note.

An accidental placed over the sign affects the highest note; placed under the sign it affects the lower note. Since the note after the turn follows it immediately it is necessary to sustain the principal note before executing the turn, which is played with a certain

degree of rapidity. There is no absolute rule as to the duration of this pause; it depends upon the tempo and character of the composition. In this case the tempo is slow and the turn is accordingly played on the fourth eighth note of the measure, as shown by the example in small notes between the staves. It demands a light but clear execution. The most common faults are inequality and haste, and this holds good of the execution of all musical embellishments.

Lento M.M. $\text{♩} = 76$

15

p

cresc.

dim.

f

ff

f *agitato*

dim.

mf *calmato*

p

Evening Song

Before attempting this piece consider carefully its various melodic parts. There are no less than four: two in the right hand and two in the left. The inner parts are syncopated, the outer parts are regular in movement, and each must preserve its individual character. In the fifth measure the second syncopated note is omitted in order to admit of the turn, which is played rapidly and lightly

in the time of a sixteenth note, as indicated by the example in small notes between the staves. Note the crossing of the hands at the end; also that the arpeggios must begin with the lowest note of the left hand and continue in succession to the notes of the right hand in such a way that time is given for the left hand to cross over and deliver the note at the top with great delicacy, so as to justify the use of the term *estinto* (extinguished).

Andante espressivo M.M. ♩ = 60

16

p

cresc.

mf

ben cantando dim.

p

f

dim.

p

sempre dim.

calando

ppp

una corda

estinto

The Little Mill

Here we have the turn on a dotted note, which differs materially in rhythm from the turn considered in N^o 15.

When the note is not dotted the four notes comprising the turn are equal in length, but in order to preserve the effect of the dot it is necessary to vary them as follows: The note and the dot are divided into three equal parts, the dot forming the third; the principal note takes the first part, the first three notes of the turn

are played rapidly as a triplet to the second part, while the principal note fills the time of the third part, as is seen by the example in small notes between the staves.

The *staccato* eighth notes are played with fingers lightly flexing toward the palm of the hand; the slurred notes require especial attention to elasticity of wrist and forearm.

17

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 108

mf

p

dolce p

cresc.

mf

mf

p

p

The musical score for 'The Little Mill' is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of 108. The score includes various dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *dolce p* (softly), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation features many slurs, triplets, and fingerings (1-5) indicated above the notes. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present in the third system. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

The Captive Swallow

Give especial care to holding the sustained notes in the left hand.

The imitative bird-notes marked *8va* found in the fifth and

sixth measures and in the three measures before the end should be played lightly in order to distinguish them from the melody notes below.

Andante M.M. ♩ = 63

18

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a metronome marking of 63 quarter notes per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Ornamentation, specifically mordents, is placed over several notes in the right hand. The score concludes with a double bar line.

espr.

cresc. *mf* *cresc.*

f *dim.* *p* *p*

mf *dim.* *p*

The Storm

The tempestuous effect demanded in the following piece depends largely upon a clear and rapid execution of the various chromatic scales, which should be played *crescendo*. Therefore

practise them separately with each hand until they can be tossed off with ease and certainty. The staccato octaves require a light swing of the hand from the wrist.

Allegro con fuoco M.M. ♩ = 92

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system is marked with a large '19' on the left. The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). It features numerous chromatic scales, some marked with '8' and a dashed line, and staccato octaves. The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb and Eb) in the final system.

Daisies Waltz

Most of the chromatic passages in this waltz differ from those in the preceding piece by being divided into three groups of triplets instead of two groups of sextolets, materially altering their

character. Each triplet receives an accent.

In measures 17 and 21 the scale is grouped by twos with but one principal accent on the first note of the whole group.

Vivace M.M. $\text{♩} = 54$

20

The musical score for 'Daisies Waltz' is presented in six systems. The first system begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The piano part (bottom staff) features a series of triplets and sextolets, with dynamics ranging from *mf* to *p*. The violin part (top staff) provides a melodic accompaniment. The second system continues the piano part with more complex chromatic passages. The third system includes a section marked *marc. il basso* for the piano part. The fourth system features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The fifth system includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final *ff* marking. The score includes various musical notations such as accents, slurs, and fingerings.

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