

CARL FISCHER'S CELEBRATED METHODS

C. H. HOHMANN

**PRACTICAL
VIOLIN METHOD**

**NEW EDITION
WITH
MODERN BOWINGS**

**A Systematic and carefully graded course of exercising
material for the thorough study of the Violin**

**REVISED, ENLARGED AND SUPPLIED WITH
MODERN BOWINGS**

BY

W. F. AMBROSIO

Published in five books

Complete in one volume

**Carl Fischer Inc.
NEW YORK**

CONTENTS

First Course

	Complete	Single Volume
Introductory Remarks		
The Open Strings: Nos. 1-10	7	7
The Tones of the E string (E, F, G, A) Nos. 11-57.	8	8
“ “ “ “ A “ (A, B, C, D) Nos. 58-99.	16	16
“ “ “ “ D “ (E, F, G, A) Nos. 100-131	23	23
“ “ “ “ G “ (A, B, C, D) Nos. 132-155	31	31

Second Course

Exercises in the Easiest Keys Nos. 156-234	37	3
--	----	---

Third Course

Advanced Exercises in all Sharp and Flat Keys Nos. 235-286	71	3
--	----	---

Fourth Course

Position Playing	109	2
Exercises in the Higher Positions		
1. Second Position Nos. 1-13	110	3
2. Third “ Nos. 14-39	115	8
3. Fourth “ Nos. 40-55	128	21
4. Fifth “ Nos. 56-67	134	27
5. Sixth “ Nos. 68-78	140	33
6. Seventh “ Nos. 79-85	143	36

Fifth Course

Exercises in the Higher Positions and of greater difficulty Nos. 86-104 145		3
---	--	---

B4207
H811
1-2

C. H. Hohmann
Practical Violin Method
 Book 1

Introductory Remarks	2
The Open Strings: Nos. 1-10	8
The Tones of the E string (E, F, G, A) Nos. 11- 57	9
" " " " A " (A, B, C, D) Nos. 58- 99	17
" " " " D " (E, F, G, A) Nos. 100-131	24
" " " " G " (A, B, C, D) Nos. 132-155	32

Introductory Remarks.



1. Description of the Instrument.

1. The Violin belongs to the family of string instruments. It consists of two principal parts, the Body and the Neck, which in turn are made up of various smaller parts.

2. The several parts of the body are:

- (a) The arching belly with the two sound-holes, which from their form are usually called the f-holes;
- (b) The back, which resembles the belly in shape and size;
- (c) The ribs, these being the narrow side-pieces connecting the belly and back.

3. The neck is joined to the body at the upper end of the belly and back, and its continuation at the other end consists of:

- (a) The peg-box with the four pairs of holes in which the pegs turn;
- (b) The scroll or head, ordinarily made in the form of a spiral twist or a lion's head.

4. The finger-board over which the four strings are stretched is placed directly upon the neck. The strings are fastened to the pegs and the tailpiece; the tailpiece is fastened by a loop of strong gut to the *button*, let into the ribs at the lower end. In order that the strings may vibrate freely, they pass over a bridge set in the middle of the belly, and over a low ridge called the nut at the upper end of the finger-board.

5. In the interior of the violin are the soundpost and the bass-bar. The soundpost is a small, cylindrical wooden prop set between belly and back just behind the right foot of the bridge. The bass-bar is an oblong wooden bar glued on lengthways below the belly. It is the object of the soundpost and bass-bar to offer resistance to the pressure of the stretched strings; and it is the special office of the soundpost to communicate the vibrations of the belly directly to the back.

6. The strings are made of sheep's entrails, and are four in number; the E, A, D and G strings. The last is covered with silver-plated copper wire, or better, with real silver wire.

7. The strings of the violin are caused to sound by means of the bow. The several parts of the bow are:

- (a) The stick, ending in a little projection called the head or point;
- (b) The nut, a small piece of wood hollowed out on both sides, and connected with the stick by means of a screw; and
- (c) the hairs, inserted in mortices in the nut and point, and brought to the right degree of tension by the screw.

8. The stick is of Brazilian lance-wood, the nut of ebony, and the hairs are from the tails of white horses.

9. The violin is tuned in perfect fifths:

As a rule the A-string is tuned first, either to a tuning-fork or to some other instrument already at the correct pitch. Then the D- and G-strings, and finally the E-string, are tuned. While tuning, the bow sweeps two strings at once, and should exert equal pressure on both.

2. Position of the Body.

The position or attitude of the body when playing the violin should be erect and unconstrained. It is better to stand than to sit. The weight of the body rests on the left foot, which should point straight forward, whereas the right foot is turned in an outward position. The heels should be in line, and only a short distance from each other. Many teachers of the violin prefer that the right foot should be advanced so that the back may be held straighter; as long as this advancing of the foot forms no hindrance to the bowing, there is no objection to it.

3. How to hold the Violin.

1. Take the violin in the left hand, and set it against the neck in such a way that the left collar-bone may serve as a support, and the chin may lie to the left of the tailpiece.

When in position, the body of the violin slants down from left to right. The instrument must be held pointing horizontally forward, in line with the left foot. The left hand must hold it at such a height that the scroll is on a level with the part next the player's neck; thus it must neither project at either side, nor hang down.

2. The neck of the violin rests on the root of the left forefinger, being retained in this position by the counterpressure of the tip-joint of the thumb. Take care not to let the neck of the violin sink down so deep as to touch the skin connecting thumb and forefinger. There must always remain such a space between the thumb and finger, that the point of the bow can pass through under the neck.

3. The left hand should be held in such a rounded position that the fingertips can easily fall upon the strings. To attain this end, the palm of the hand is held away from the neck of the violin, the wrist curving outwards toward the scroll, and the elbow brought vertically under the body of the violin.

4. How to hold the Bow.

Take up the bow with the right hand. The tip of the thumb must lie very close to the nut, the other fingers taking hold of the stick in such a way that the hand remains naturally rounded, and the fingers gently curved. The stick lies within the last joint of the forefinger, middle and ring fingers; the thumb is exactly opposite the middle finger.

The tip of the little finger rests lightly on the stick, and moves easily back and forth according to necessity (forward for the up-bow, backward for the down-bow). Take care that the four fingertips lie close together; no finger should lie apart from the rest, or grasp the stick clumsily.

5. *Tone-Production and Bowing.*

A fine, round tone is, as a rule, the result of good bowing. Whoever is in doubt on this point should listen to the wretched scratching and scraping, the stiff sawing up and down, of some bungler, and then to the playing of an artist, in whose hand the bow sweeps gracefully up and down, eliciting the sweetest and most ravishing tones. The greatest attention should therefore be bestowed on the study of bowing. The following points are specially worthy of note:

1. First of all see to it that the tone begins quite clearly and distinctly. Not a few violinists waste one-fourth of the bow before the tone fairly commences, whereas it ought to sound full and strong the instant the stroke begins. This poor tone production is caused by not properly taking hold of the string at the very beginning of the stroke. To get a fine, full tone the hairs of the bow must be so set on the string (about an inch from the bridge) that they touch it with their whole breadth. The stick inclines slightly towards the finger-board. By setting the hairs on the string the latter is taken hold of, so to speak, and thus obliged to vibrate fully from the very beginning of the stroke. This imparts fullness and "body" to the tone, gives it a clear and precise start, and draws it out of the violin by the roots, so to say. This impulse must make itself felt both in the down-bow and up-bow, and should be practiced with special care in the latter, because it is harder to take hold of the string at the point than at the nut.

2. The strokes of the bow must describe a straight line, i. e., the bow must always run parallel to the bridge. This is rendered possible by slightly bending the wrist while guiding the bow up and down. When the stroke begins at the nut, the wrist is bent somewhat upward in the direction of the chin; while gradually drawing the bow down to the point, the wrist sinks little by little, and the hand is more prominently raised.

During the up-bow the process is reversed, the sunken wrist gradually rising and bending outward. At the same time, the upper arm hangs straight down, the elbow being quite close to the body.

3. All strokes of the bow are to be carried out almost solely with the hand and forearm, both wrist and elbow remaining as loose as possible; the upper arm hardly participates in the movement at all, and can at most only yield to the motion of the forearm. This case occurs when the stroke carries the bow up to the nut, and the upper arm has to move slightly forwards, or when the lower strings, especially the G-string, are played on, and the arm is lifted slightly upward and outward. It is incorrect to play with the entire arm; this brings

about slanting strokes and a stiff execution, and makes it impossible to obtain a fine singing tone.

4. In general, the strokes should be carried out at an equal rate of speed. This is particularly necessary when the tone is to retain the same volume from beginning to end. It is a frequent mistake that the player on starting moves the bow very fast, and thus uses up the greater part of it before half the value of the tone is exhausted. This style of bowing produces uneven tones, strong when beginning the stroke, and growing weaker and thinner towards the end.

5. However, the even guiding of the bow does not suffice to obtain a tone of equal sonority throughout. For the bow is heavier at the nut than at the point; besides, the natural weight of the hand exercises a stronger pressure on the string when the bow is placed at the nut than when it is placed at the point.

Consequently, if we simply allow the natural weight of bow and hand to influence the string, the tone will be stronger at the nut than at the point. This unevenness can be obviated, in the down-bow, by laying the forefinger very lightly, and the little finger firmly, on the stick when beginning the stroke. The further down the stroke extends, the firmer must the pressure of the forefinger become, whereas that of the little finger decreases. Thus these two fingers control the pressure of the bow; where the influence of the one ceases, that of the other begins.

6. The pupil must gain the faculty of endowing his tone with every shade of power. A loud tone is obtained by playing as near as possible to the bridge, guiding the bow with a firm hand and allowing the stick to bend over but slightly. A soft tone is obtained by playing nearer to the finger-board, bending the stick further over, and drawing the bow across the strings with a lighter hand.

7. In executing a crescendo, only a small portion of the hair touches the string at the start, and the bow is drawn very slowly at first, with an increasingly rapid movement. At the same time it constantly nears the bridge, and the pressure of the forefinger grows firmer and firmer. For the decrescendo, this process is reversed; the bow is placed upon the string near the bridge, taking good hold of the string and making it vibrate strongly; the stroke constantly decreases in rapidity, the hand lessens its pressure, and the bow approaches the finger-board somewhat. If a crescendo and decrescendo are to be executed in one stroke, the above two methods are combined; but the stroke must then be timed so accurately that the tone attains its greatest power and one-half its time-value together, and just when the bow has reached the middle.

8. When playing very close to the bridge and guiding the bow with a light hand, shrill, nasal tones are produced, which are occasionally useful in bringing out certain contrasts. Passages to be played in this manner are marked *sul ponticello* (near the bridge). When playing with an ex-

tremely light hand and with long strokes, very close to the finger-board, flute-like tones are produced, and passages thus played are marked *sull a lastiera* (over the finger-board).

9. Good bowing also demands a suitable and correct choice of the down-bow and up-bow. The down-bow is stronger than the up-bow; therefore, when a tone is to be accented, the down-bow should be chosen. Consequently the strong beats are, as a rule, played with the down-bow, and the weak beats with the up-bow; this rule, however, must not be slavishly followed. It cannot always be exactly observed, and it often happens that the stroke alternates, the strong beats in one measure being taken with down-bow, while those in the next fall, in turn, on the up-bow. The pupil should, therefore, acquire by practice the facility of accenting equally well with either up-bow or down-bow.

10. The following may be suggested as general rules for the up-bow and down-bow:

The down-bow is employed:

- (a) at the beginning of a movement, when it commences on a strong beat;
- (b) on the strong beats in common time;
- (c) on the up-beat (fractional initial measure) when it is connected by a tie to the following strong beat;
- (d) for isolated syncopated notes;
- (e) for chords;
- (f) for a final tone which is to grow softer and softer;
- (g) for all tones which are to be rendered specially prominent, in which case the down-bow may even be employed several times in succession. The bow is then generally used near the nut, or frog, this being indicated by the words *au talon de l'archet* (at the frog).

11. As a special aid and to avoid constant errors in this respect, the down- and up-bow are indicated in all instructive works by special signs. As a rule, the down-bow is marked by a square open at the bottom () or by the French word "*tirez*" (draw), while the up-stroke is shown by two lines meeting at the bottom () or by the French word "*poussez*" (push). The signs given above ( and ) are retained in this method, but it was necessary to give more precise directions as to bowing (1) as regards the length of the strokes, (2) as regards the particular part of the bow to be used. This is shown by letters. For instance:

N.—At the nut of the Bow.

M.—At the middle of the Bow.

T.—At the tip of the Bow.

W. B.—Whole Bow.

L. B.—Half Bow from Nut to Middle (Lower Half of Bow).

U. B.—Half Bow from Middle to Tip (Upper Half of Bow).

6. The Fingering.

1. In order to obtain higher tones than those produced by the open strings, the strings are short-

ened by "stopping" them with the fingers. For this purpose, the forefinger, middle, ring, and little fingers are employed. These fingers are drawn in a trifle, so that the joints are bent, in order that only the tips of the fingers exert pressure on the strings.

2. The fingers must fall on the strings with strength and precision and the tones must be hammered out, as it were, with energetic blows. The thicker the string to be stopped and the more forcible the stroke of the bow, the stronger, too, must be the pressure of the fingers. The little finger, being the weakest, must be specially exercised.

3. A point of prime importance is the purity and accuracy of the tone. For this reason, the pupil should learn to gauge the intervals exactly, gain a thorough acquaintance with the finger-board, and sharpen his ear by attentive listening. The chief reason why beginners play out of tune is that they do not properly distinguish between semitones and whole tones, and, in particular, because the fingers are not close enough together for the semitones. The interval of a diminished fifth, to be executed by one and the same finger on the two neighboring strings (i. e., b-f", or c"-g", etc.),



is also frequently played false, because the pupil forgets to move the finger up or down.

4. Holding the fingers over the strings in such a manner that they need only fall vertically in order to strike the right tone is a great aid to perfect intonation. It is also advisable not to lift the fingers directly from the strings, but to keep them down as long as one possibly can. Thus, in ascending passages, all the fingers will gradually be put down, whereas in descending they are gradually lifted. A system of fingering as used in piano playing is not allowable.

5. The tones of the open E, D, and A strings can likewise be produced by the aid of the little finger on the next lowest string to each. It depends upon circumstances, whether the little finger or the open string is to be taken. As a rule, one keeps to one string as long as possible. Therefore, where several successive tones occur which can be stopped on one and the same string, the player keeps to this string without passing unnecessarily to the next. But where higher tones follow, which, in any event, necessitates a passing over to the next string, there is no reason for using the little finger, and the open string is taken. When two or more tones are to be taken in one stroke of the bow, the little finger is to be preferred in cases where the tones following and connected with its tone are lower than the latter; but the open string is to be employed when the tone is followed by higher ones.

6. The fingering is indicated by the figures 1, 2, 3 and 4; a cipher (0) indicates the open string.

Rudiments of Music.

Before the student can commence to play any Instrument it is necessary that he should be acquainted with the rudiments of musical Notation.

The signs, which indicate pitch and duration of a musical sound, are called Notes figured thus:  etc.

They are named after seven letters of the alphabet; C.D.E.F.G.A.B. and are written on, between, above or below five parallel lines,  called the Stave, the names of which are determined by Clefs, placed on different lines.

For this instrument, only the treble or G clef  is used, which is placed on the second line.

The names of the notes on the five lines are: 

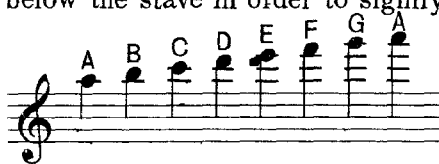
of the four spaces: 

of the two above and below the lines: 

These eleven notes are insufficient to indicate the full compass of Sounds in use.

Ledger lines have therefore to be added, above and below the stave in order to signify higher and deeper sounds.

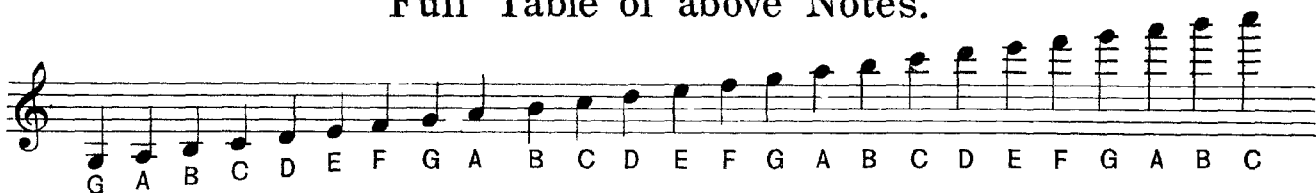
Notes of the ledger lines above the stave



Notes of the ledger lines below the stave



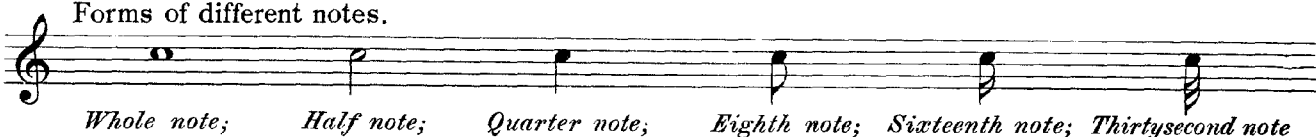
Full Table of above Notes.



Duration of Notes.

Notes may be of longer or shorter Duration which is shown by the peculiar form of each note.

Forms of different notes.



Several of the latter three specimens combined may also be written thus:



Comparative Table of the Relative Value of Notes

A Whole note

or

2 Half notes

or

4 Quarter notes

or

8 Eighth notes

or

16 Sixteenth notes

or

32 Thirty-second notes

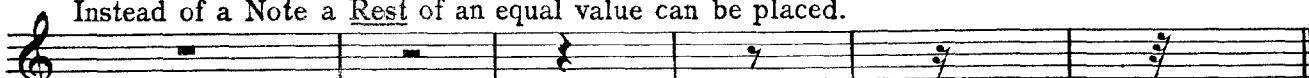
Bars

Notes are arithmetically divided into bars, marked by one or two lines drawn across the staff.

One line  is placed after each bar, and each bar contains the same number or value of notes, and each bar must last precisely the same length of time. At the end of a part of a composition, two lines or a double bar is placed, and if either two or four dots are found by the side of the double bar thus:  the whole part from the preceding double bar, or if there is no earlier double bar then from the beginning of the piece is to be played again. This is called a Repeat.

Rests

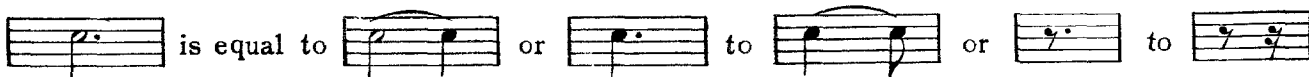
Instead of a Note a Rest of an equal value can be placed.



Rest for a Whole note, Half note, Quarter note, Eighth note, Sixteenth note, Thirty-second note.

Dots

A Dot placed after any note increase its value one half, thus:



Two dots placed after a note increase its value one half and a quarter or  like  etc

Triplets, Double Triplets and Group.

Triplets are marked by a 3 being put over a group of three notes. Double Triplets are marked by a 6 being put over a group of six notes. Three quarter notes marked thus  must be played in the same time as two quarter notes  not so marked; or six eighth notes  in the time of four eighth notes  not so marked. There are also groups of five  seven  and nine notes  etc.

Time.

In order to know how many quarter notes, eighth notes or sixteenth notes a bar contains, special figures are placed at the beginning of a movement.

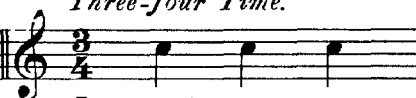
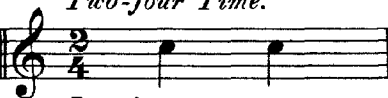
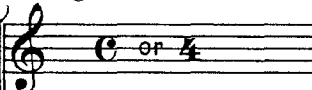
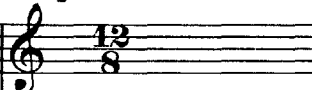
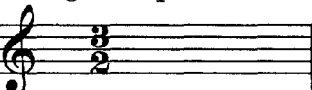
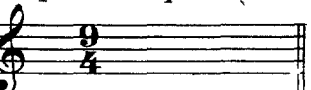
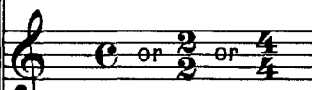
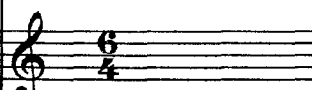
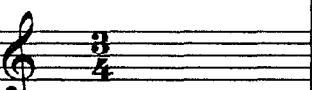
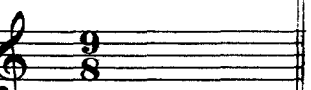
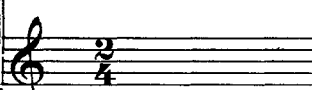
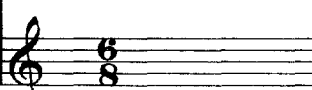
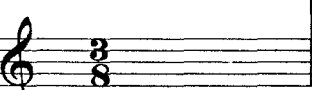
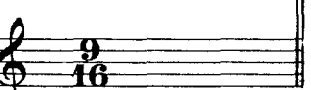
<i>Common Time.</i>  Contains four quarter notes or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests, and four (1, 2, 3, 4,) must be counted in a bar.	<i>Three-four Time.</i>  Contains three quarter notes or the same value in longer or shorter notes or rests, and three (1, 2, 3,) must be counted in a bar.	<i>Two-four Time.</i>  Contains two quarter notes etc., and two (1, 2,) must be counted.
--	--	--

Table of Times.

<i>Single Common Times.</i>	<i>Compound Common Times.</i>	<i>Single Triple Times.</i>	<i>Compound Triple Times.</i>
			
			
			

When a line is drawn through the C thus: , which is called alla breve, two is counted in a bar.

Practical Violin Method.

First Course.

Signs and Abbreviations for Bowing.

- 1.) ▢ = Down-Bow.
- 2.) ▽ = Up-Bow.
- 3.) N. = At the Nut of the Bow.
- 4.) M. = At the Middle of the Bow.
- 5.) T. = At the Tip of the Bow.
- 6.) W. B. = Whole Bow.
- 7.) L. B. = Half Bow from Nut to Middle. (Lower Half of Bow.)
- 8.) U. B. = Half Bow from Middle to Tip. (Upper Half of Bow.)

The Open Strings.

1. E String. ▽ W. B. Repeat 10 times.

2. A String. ▽ 10 times.

3. D String. ▽ 10 times.

4. G String. ▽ 10 times.

5. ▽ W. B.

6. ▽

7. ▽

8. ▽

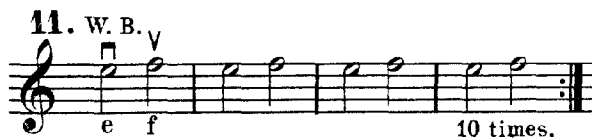
9. ▽

10. ▽

First Notes to be played on the E String.

Names of the Notes: e f . g . a . b

Fingers with which they are taken: 0 1 . 2 . 3 . 4

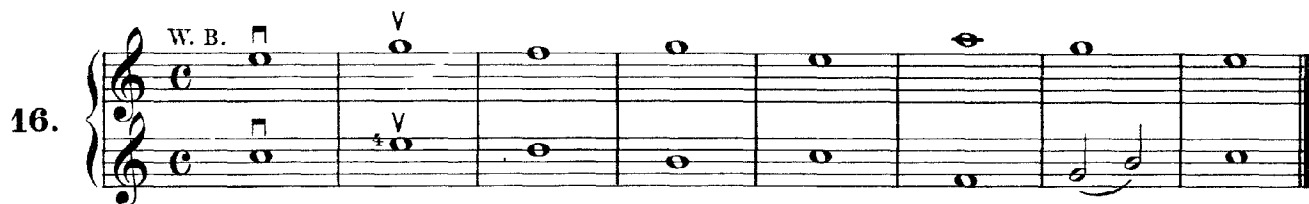
11. W. B.  12. 

13.  14. 

Comparative Table of Note and Rest Values in Common Time.

1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
				
Whole Note.	Half Notes.	Whole Rest.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Note, $\frac{1}{2}$ Rest.	

15. W. B. 

16. W. B. 

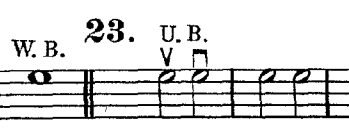
17.  18. 

19. W. B. 

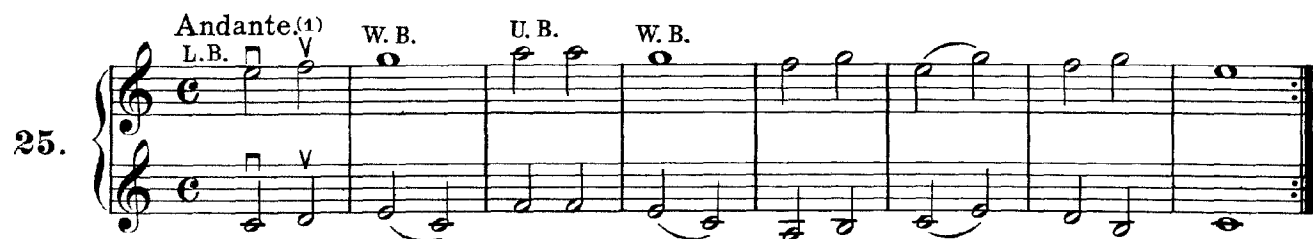


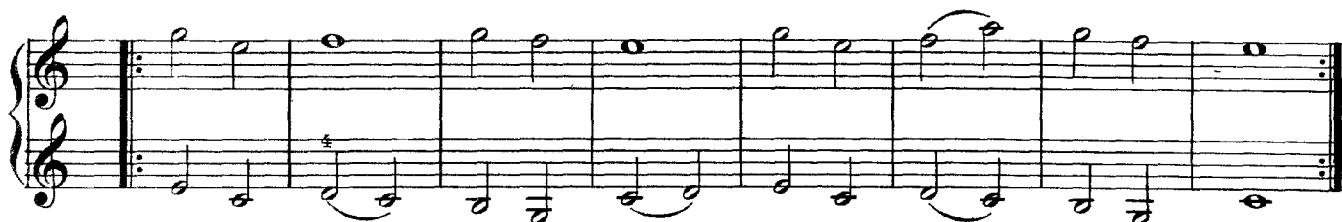
20. 

21. 

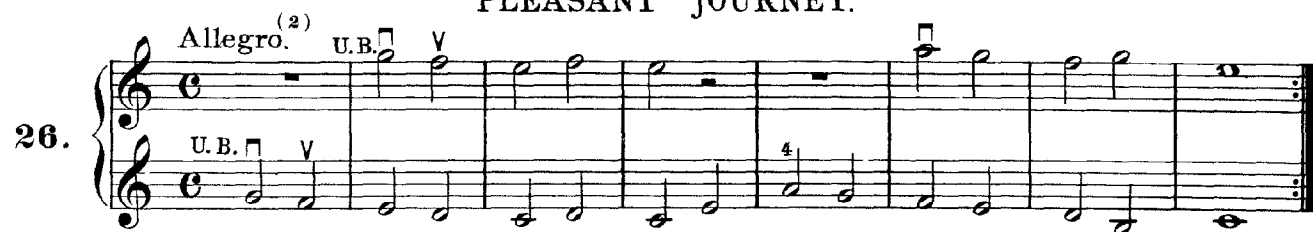
22. L.B.  23. U.B.  24. L.B.  W.B.  U.B.  W.B. 

SONG OF THE E STRING.

25. 



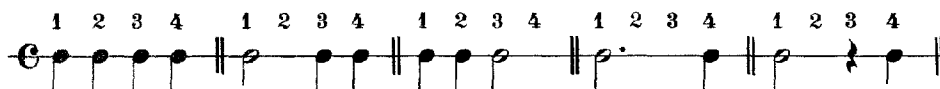
PLEASANT JOURNEY.

26. 



(1) Andante—in moderately slow time. (2) Allegro—in lively time.

Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Common Time.



27. L.B. 10 times.

28. U.B. 10 times.

29. L.B. W.B. U.B. W.B. 10 times.

30. W.B. U.B. W.B. L.B.

31. W.B.

32.

33. 10 times.

34.

35. at Tip at Nut

MY FIRST PIECE.

Moderato.⁽¹⁾

36. L.B. W.B. U.B. W.B.

W.B.

DOLLY'S SLUMBER SONG.

Andante.

37. W.B. U.B. W.B. L.B.

Fine.

⁽¹⁾Moderato—in moderately fast time.

W. B.

*) *D. C. S. R.*

Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Three Quarter Time.

38. With $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Bow for each note at the Tip.

39.

40.

10 times. 10 times. 10 times.

41. W. B.

42. W. B. T. V. N.

10 times. 10 times.

IN JOYOUS MOOD.

Scherzando.⁽¹⁾

43. U. B. V.

Fine.

*) *D. C. S. R.*

*) *Da capo senza replica:* From the beginning, without repetition.

(1) *Scherzando* : In lively, playful manner.

44. W. B. V f sharp. b

45. V b

EVENING SONG.

46. Adagio⁽¹⁾ W. B. V

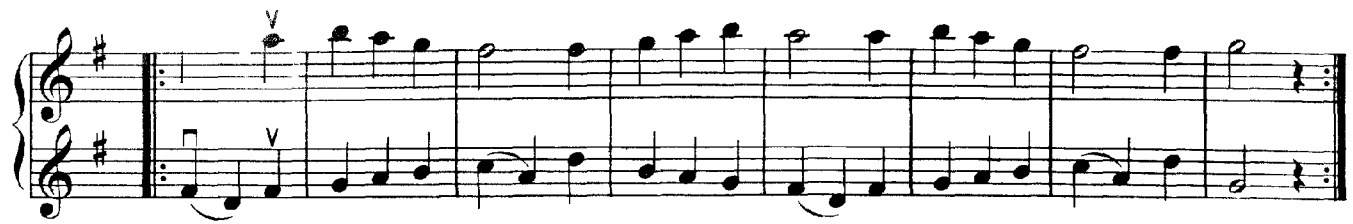
GOING TO SCHOOL.

47. Moderato. V

ON THE MEADOW.

48. Allegretto⁽²⁾ W. B. U. B. V

(1) Adagio = very slowly. (2) Allegretto = in moderately quick time.



PUSSY AT PLAY.

49. Moderato. U. B. V. U. B. V.

Two staves of music in G major. The top staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The bottom staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the beginning and end.

Two staves of music in G major. The top staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The bottom staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the beginning and end.

Two staves of music in G major. The top staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The bottom staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the beginning and end.

AT PLAY.

50. Moderato. T. V. U. B. V. W. B. U. B.

Two staves of music in G major. The top staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The bottom staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the beginning and end.

U. B. W. B.

Two staves of music in G major. The top staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The bottom staff has a violin (V) entry on a quarter note G. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the beginning and end.

MY FIRST WALTZ.

Allegretto.

51.

U. B.

V

U. B. W. B. L. B. W. B. U. B.

W. B. U. B. W. B. L. B.

Fine.

D.C.S.R.

52.

W. B.

V

(B-flat.)

53.

V

b₂

54.

V

b₂

55.

V

b₂

SERIOUS ENDEAVOR.

Adagio.

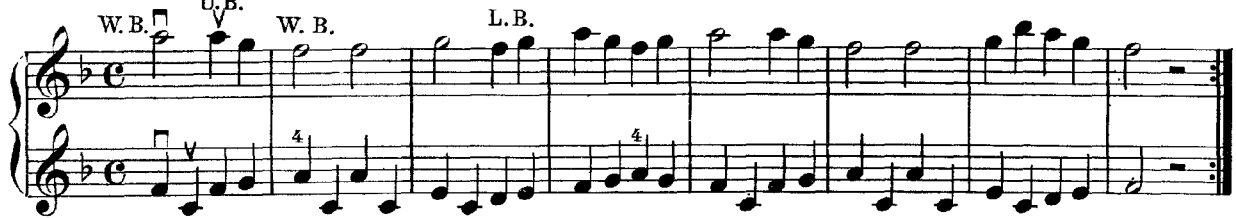
56.



THE EVENING STROLL

Allegretto.

57.

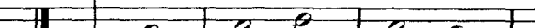


First Notes to be played on the A String.

Names of the Notes: **a . b c . d . e**

Fingers with which they are taken: 0 . 1 2 . 3 . 4

58.  59. 

60.  61. 

BIRDIE'S COMPLAINT.

62. *Adagio.*
W. B. $\square$ ∇

63. U. B.

64.

10 times. 10 times.

THE LITTLE TATTLER.

65. Moderato.
U.B. $\square$ V $\frac{4}{4}$

THE LITTLE TAILOR.

66. [★] 3^d finger down 67. 10 times. 10 times.

68. 3^d finger down. 69. 10 times. 10 times.

Moderato.

PLEASANT THOUGHTS

70. 3^d finger down.....

Andante.

THE BEGGAR CHILD.

71. 3^d finger down....

★ Note:- In this and similarly marked places the 3^d finger should be firmly kept on its note (D) until end of dotted line.

72. 73. 3^d finger down.....

10 times. 10 times.

A LITTLE FOLK-SONG.

Moderato.

74.

Allegretto.

THE MERRY PARTY.

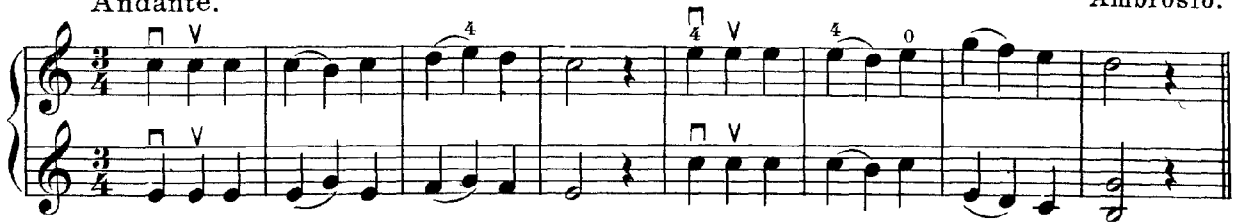
75.

SUN OF MY SOUL.

Andante.

Ambrosio.

76.



77.

78.



79.

80.



MOTHER'S SONG.

Andante.

81.



82. 83.

c sharp.

BABY'S WALTZ.

Moderato.

84.

W. B. V

U. B.

W. B.

Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Two-Quarter Time.

2/4

85. 86.

W. B. With upper 1/3 of the Bow. Upper 1/3 of B. L. B. U. B.

10 times. 10 times.

87. 88.

Upper 1/3 of B. Upper 1/3 of B. 2 3 0 1 1

10 times. 10 times.

PICKING DAISIES

Allegretto.

89.



90.

91.



PATHETIC STORY.

Andante.

92.



93.



94.



95.



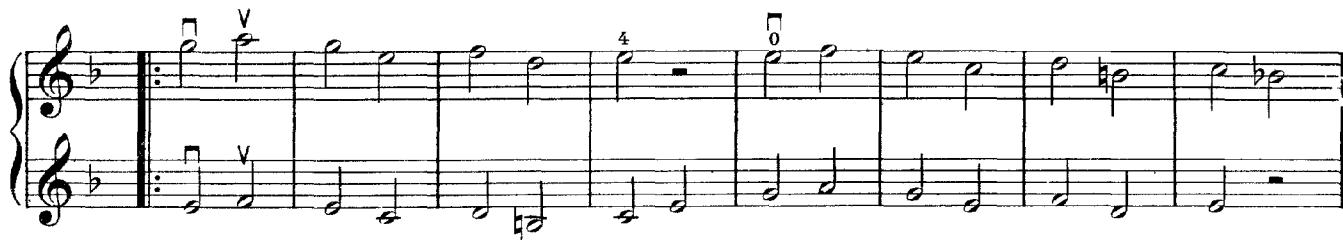
96.



MID-DAY REST.

Adagio.

97.



SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

Andante espressivo⁽¹⁾

Ambrosio.

98.



Moderato.

⁽¹⁾ Slowly and with great expression.

HILARITY.

Allegro.

Upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of B.

W. B.

Lower
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of B.

99.

First Notes to be played on the D String.

Names of the Notes: d . e f . g . a

Fingers with which they are taken: 0 . 1 2 . 3 . 4

100.

101.

102.

103.

Lento.⁽¹⁾

104.

(1) Lento = in very slow time.

105. a.



b.

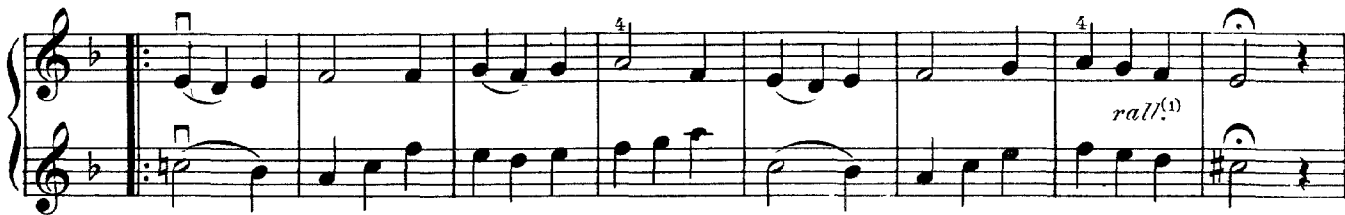


Moderato.

TWILIGHT SONG.

Upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of B.

106.



107.



108.



109.



110.

(1) Abbreviation for *Rallentando* = getting slower and slower.(2) *a tempo* = take up original time.

CONTENTMENT.

Andante.

W. B.

111.

112.

113.

114.

115.

A LITTLE SONG.

Andantino⁽¹⁾

(1) Andantino = Slower than Andante, but often used in the reverse sense. (2) Abbreviation for "*piano*" = soft, softly.
 (3) Abbreviation for "*mezzo forte*" = half loud. (4) Abbreviation for "*forte*" = loud, strong.

HOLY, HOLY.

Moderato.

Ambrosio.

117.

Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Three-Eighth Time.

118. Upper $\frac{1}{3}$
of Bow.

119.

IN THE SWING.

Allegretto.

M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ = at Middle of the Bow.)

120.

Upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of B.

(1) Abbreviation for *diminuendo* = Diminishing in loudness.

MORNING SONG.

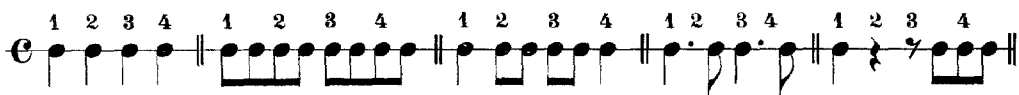
Allegretto.
M. (1/3 of Bow.)

A. Harder.

121.



Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Four-Quarter or Common Time.



122.



123.

10 times.

10 times.

PLAYING SOLDIERS.

Allegro.

U.B.

124.



YANKEE DOODLE.

Ambrosio.

Allegretto.

125.

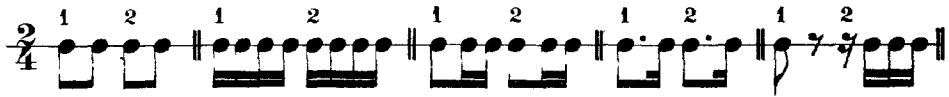
PLEASANT JOURNEY.

Moderato.

126.

*) gracefully.

Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Two-Quarter Time.



127. *Upper 1/3 of B.* 0 4 10 times.

128. 4 10 times

AT THE FAIR.

Allegro.
Upper 1/3 of B.

Spohr.

129.

WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Ambrosio.

Allegro moderato.

130.

130. *mf* *rall.* *mf a tempo* *rall.* *a tempo*

THE VIOLET PATCH.

Allegretto.

131.

131. *mf*

First Notes to be played on the G String.

Names of the Notes: $g \cdot a \cdot b \cdot c \cdot d$

Fingers with which they are taken: $0 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4$

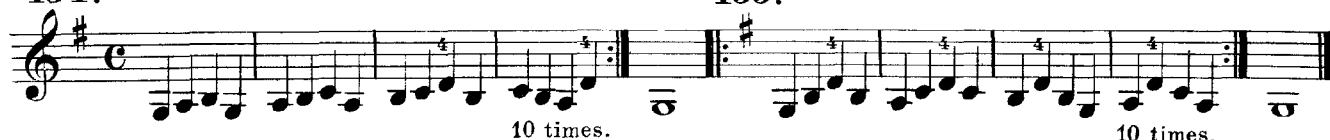
132.



133.



134.



135.



136.

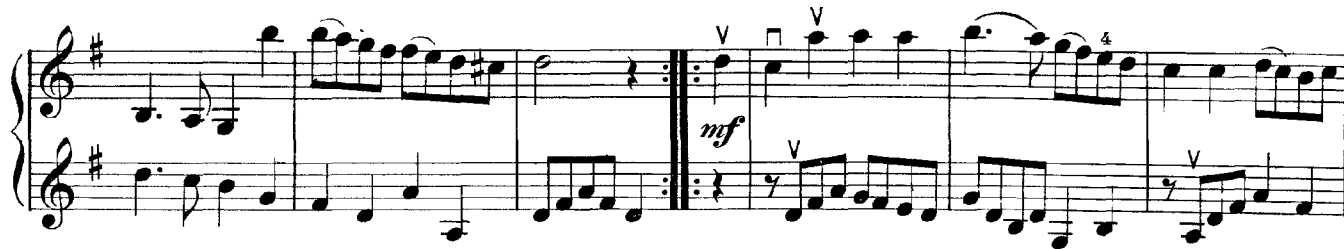


137.



THE LITTLE GENERAL.

138.





THE LITTLE WANDERER.

140. *Allegro.* *f* *M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)*

U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.) *U. B.* *L. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of B.)* *W. B.* *U. B.*

141. 10 times. 142. 10 times.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Moderato.

143.

Comparative Table of Note, Dot and Rest Values in Six-Eighth Time.

144. U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

Allegretto.

THE HIGHLAND DANCERS.

145.

M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

PASSING CLOUDS.

Spohr.

Andante.

146.

147.

148.

A VISIT TO GRANDMA'S.

Pleyel.

Allegretto.

149.

Detached Notes in one Bow.

150. U. B. 4 0 0 4 151. 0

A POPULAR SONG.

152. Moderato. U. B. Fröhlich. 4

--- = Broad detached strokes.

Comparative Table of Quarter Note, Eighth Note and Triplet Values in Four-Quarter or Common Time.

153. 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4

Jacopo Tore

WATCHING THE BOATS.

154. *Largo.* (1)
W. B. $\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow. *mf*

U. B.

FIRM RESOLVE.

155. *Andante moderato* Fröhlich.
U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

W. B. 0

U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

(1) *Largo* = the slowest time, very broad and stately.

Practical Violin Method.

Second Course.

Exercises in the Easiest Keys.

- - - = Broad detached strokes.

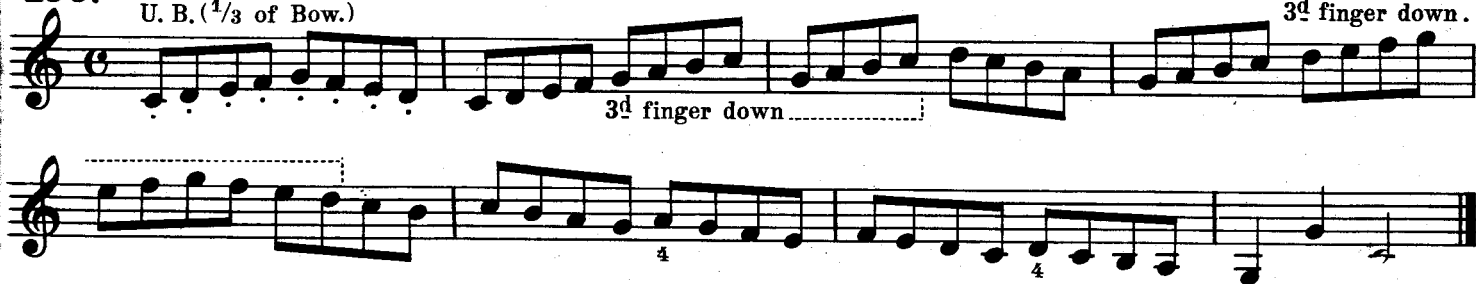
. . . = Short detached strokes.

1. C-MAJOR.

156.

U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

3^d finger down.



OLD FASHIONED DANCE.

Moderato.

157.

158. U.B. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of Bow.)

Hohmann.



THE SCHOOL-MASTER.

Allegretto.

159.

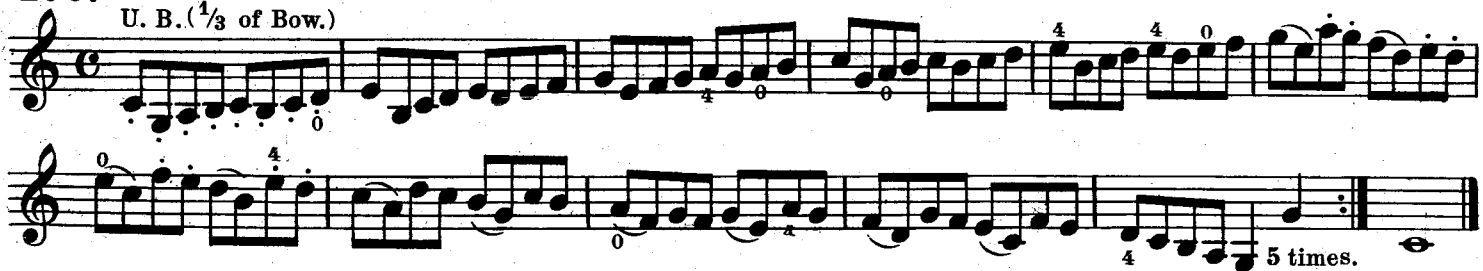
f Canon.★)



160.

U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

Hohmann.



161.

Hohmann.



★) A Canon is a composition which is written according to the strictest form of musical imitation, and in which two or more parts take up, in succession, exactly the same subject.

162. a.

Hohmann.

U. B. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of B.)

b. c. d. U. B. e. W. B.

THE MARQUIS.
(Menuet.)

Spohr.

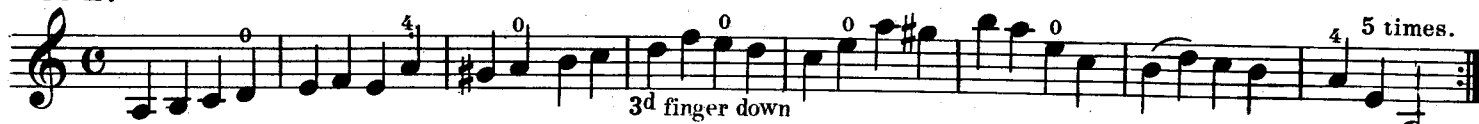
163.

Andante. U. B.

1st finger down.....

2. A-MINOR.

164.



165.



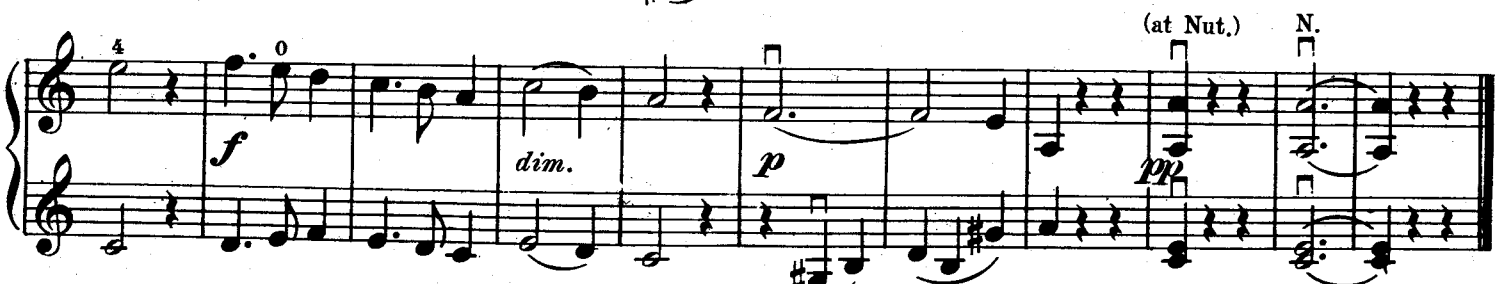
166.

Andante. U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

A PLAINTIVE SONG.

Hohmann.

167.



* With this fingering the student is playing in the so called "Half Position."
13976-173-II-34

3. G-MAJOR.

7

168.

5 times.

169.

A VISIT TO THE PARK.

Andante. (Allegretto)

170.

171.



172.



Hohmann.



THE MERRYMAKERS.

Allegretto.

173.



ROCK OF AGES.

Moderato.

Ambrosio.

174.

175.

— — = Sustained and detached in one Bow.

W. B.

BARCAROLLE.

Andante.

Pleyel.

176.

Allegretto.

THE SOLDIER BOY.

M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

177.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Ambrosio.

178. *p*

p a tempo

4. E-MINOR.

179.

180.

Hohmann.

181.

Hohmann.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Hohmann.

182. *Allegretto.* *mf* U.B. *ritard.* *a tempo*

5. D-MAJOR.

183.

184. a.

U.B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow) Hohmann.

b. c. d. e. U.B. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of Bow)

f. W.B. g. h. i. k. U.B. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of B.) l.

185.

Hohmann. 5 times.

BIRTHDAY MARCH.

Allegretto.

M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

Fröhlich.

183.

Musical score for "Birthday March" by Fröhlich, marked Allegretto. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of piano and violin staves. The piano part features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The violin part includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Dynamics and performance markings include: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). Bowing instructions include *M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)*.

AMERICA.

187. *Andante.* *Ambrosio.*

Measure 187 is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part (f) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The violin part (V) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The measure ends with a quarter rest.

Measure 188 is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part (f) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The violin part (V) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The measure ends with a quarter rest.

188. *5 times.*

Measure 188 is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part (f) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The violin part (V) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The measure ends with a quarter rest.

189.

Measure 189 is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part (f) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The violin part (V) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The measure ends with a quarter rest.

190.

Measure 190 is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part (f) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The violin part (V) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The measure ends with a quarter rest.

191.

Measure 191 is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part (f) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The violin part (V) starts with a quarter note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, a quarter note A5, and a half note B5. The measure ends with a quarter rest.

THE MEADOW LARK.

Mazas.

Moderato grazioso.

192.

OLD BLACK JOE.

Poco Adagio.

Ambrosio.

193.

mf *espressivo*

6. B-MINOR.

194.

195.

Hohmann.

AUTUMN SONG.

17

Allegretto.

Hohmann.

196.

7. A-MAJOR.

197.

198.

Hohmann

THANKSGIVING PARTY.

Moderato.

199.

mf

Musical score for "THANKSGIVING PARTY." in A major, 4/4 time, Moderato tempo. The score consists of six systems of piano and organ parts. The piano part is in treble clef and the organ part is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The first system is marked *mf* and the third system has a *f* marking. The score ends with a double bar line.

200.

Hohmann.



POP GOES THE WEASEL.

Ambrosio.

201.

Vivace.*)



*) Vivace = In very animated and spirited tempo.

202.

Hohmann.

203.

Hohmann.

FARMER'S SONG.

Andante.

Mazas.

204.

p *f* *p* *f* *rall.* *p* *a tempo* *rall.*

8. F sharp - MINOR.

205.

206.

Hohmann.

f *p* *f* *mf* *p*

208.



209.



Allegretto.

LITTLE BIRDIE.

210.



LONDONDERRY AIR
(Farewell to Cucullain)

Andante

Old Irish Melody

212.

A SONG OF THANKS.

Mazas.

Andante.

213.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the lower register, and the violin part is in the upper register. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, f, dim.), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (0, 4). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

THE MAY PARTY.

Andante.

214.

dolce

3 3

4 0

p

mf

cresc.

p

cresc.

f *dimin.* *ritard.* *dolce a tempo*

4 0

mf *mf* 4 1st finger down.

mf *mf* 4 1st finger down.

10. D-MINOR.

215. 4 5 times.

216. *f* 4 Hohmann.

4 *f* 4 M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of B.)

THE STUBBORN CHILD.

Tempo di Marcia.

Mazas.

U. B. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

217.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Marcia.' and the composer is 'Mazas.' The starting measure is 217. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, trills, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo). The notation includes many slurs, trills, and dynamic markings. The score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Marcia.' and the composer is 'Mazas.' The starting measure is 217. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, trills, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo). The notation includes many slurs, trills, and dynamic markings.

11. B flat - MAJOR.

218.

5 times.

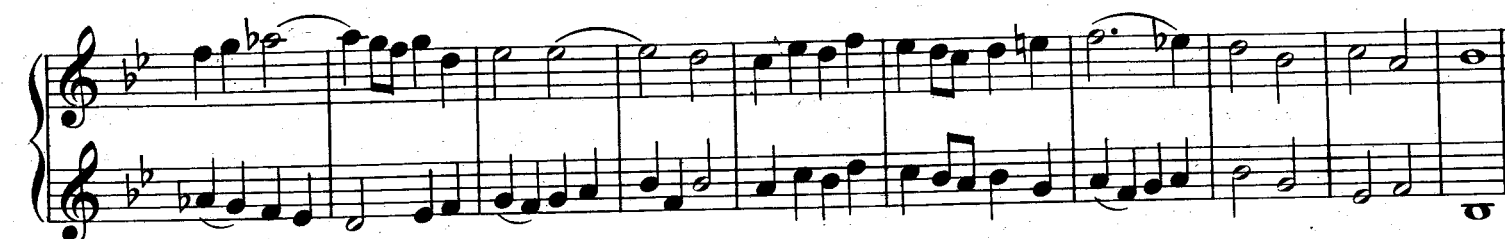
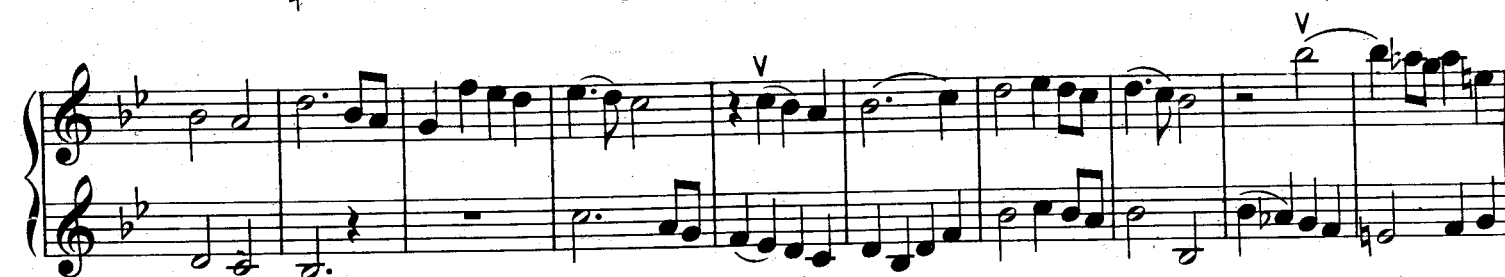


THE LITTLE PROFESSOR.

Carnazzo.

219.

Allegro.



220.



ON THE PONIES.

Allegro molto.

M. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Bow.)

Zinkeisen.

221.



First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill marked '4' and a grace note marked '0'. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with a trill marked '4'. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a trill marked 'U. B.' and a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a trill marked 'M.' and a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a trill marked 'V' and a dynamic marking of *cresc.*. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a trill marked 'V' and a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *rit.* and *pp*.

CELESTE AIDA.

(HEAV'NLY AIDA.)

from "Aida."

Andantino.

Ambrosio.

222.

dolce

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of six systems of music. The piano part is in the left hand, and the vocal part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *dolce*, *rall.*, *p a tempo*, and *dolce*. There are also markings for *Andantino.* and *Ambrosio.* The score is numbered 222 at the beginning of the first system. The piano part features a continuous accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the vocal part consists of a melody with various intervals and rests. The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord in the piano part.

12. G-MINOR.

223.



224.



Hohmann.

GOOD-BYE TO THE FLOWERS.

Adagio.

225.



13. E flat-MAJOR.

226.



227.



SONG OF WELCOME.

Allegretto.

Hohmann.

228.



229.

Hohmann.



230.

Hohmann.



AT THE BROOK.

Andante.

231.



14. C-MINOR.

232.



233.

L. B.

Hohmann.

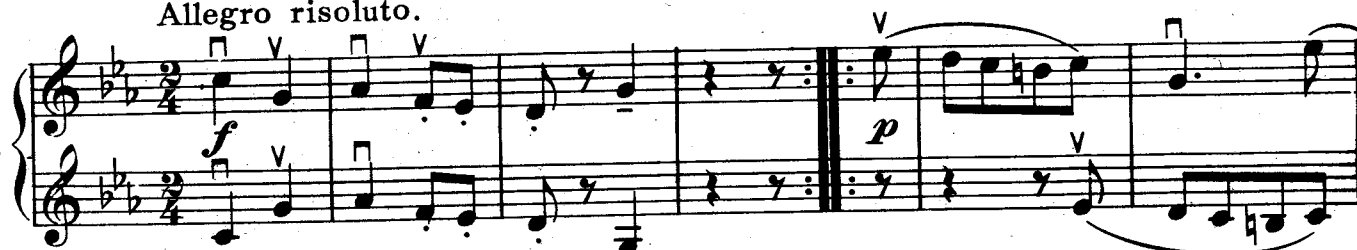


A GHOST STORY.

Hohmann.

Allegro risoluto.

234.



U. B.



Fine.



U. B.



D. C.



Practical Violin Method.

Third Course.

Advanced Exercises in all Sharp and Flat Keys.

C MAJOR and A MINOR.

235. *Allegro.* *v*

236. *Tempo moderato.* *dolce* *v*

237. *Allegro.* *f* *p*

NOTE:- All exercises or pieces without author's name are composed by Hohmann.

Copyright MCMX by Carl Fischer, N.Y.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

Moderato.

Ambrosio.

238.

The musical score is written for piano and right hand in 6/8 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *Moderato* tempo. The first system includes a repeat sign. The second system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth system contains a trill. The fifth system concludes with a double bar line. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and slurs are used for phrasing. The score is attributed to Ambrosio and numbered 238.

THE LITTLE PATRIOT.

5

239. *Allegro.* U.B. *V* *p* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *mf* *p* *dolce* *mf* *mf*

Campagnoli.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the piece is numbered '239.' in the top left corner. The composer's name 'Campagnoli.' is in the top right. The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dolce* (dolce). There are also articulation marks such as accents and slurs, and fingerings indicated by numbers like 4 and 0. The notation includes eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and quarter notes, often beamed together in groups.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Treble staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The bass staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic. The bass staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- System 7:** Treble staff has a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass staff has a *f* (forte) dynamic.

The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The page ends with a double bar line.

QUARTET FROM RIGOLETTO.

7

Andante.

Ambrosio.

240.

mf

240. *mf*

241. *a tempo*

242. *rall.*

243. *a tempo*

Largo.

241.

W. B. *espressivo*

U. B.

f

dim. p

241. *mf*

242. *p*

243. *ff*

244. *pp*

W. B. U. B.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

(A Little Prelude.)

Blumenthal.

Adagio.

242.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with dynamic markings *p* and *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

(1) In church - style.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Specific guitar-related markings include 'v' (pick attack) and 'tr' (trill). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is arranged in two columns of three systems each. The first system has a 'v' marking above the first measure of the top staff. The second system has a '4' marking above the first measure of the top staff. The third system has a 'v' marking above the first measure of the top staff. The fourth system has a 'v' marking above the first measure of the top staff. The fifth system has a 'tr' marking above the first measure of the top staff. The sixth system has a 'tr' marking above the first measure of the top staff.

G MAJOR and E MINOR.

243. Andante.

Hohmann.

244. Allegretto.

Hohmann.

THE MERRY SUNSHINE.

Mazas.

Allegro moderato.

245.

p

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff starts with a treble clef, key signature, and time signature. It features a melody with an accent (*v*) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass staff has a bass clef, key signature, and time signature, with a melody featuring a dynamic marking of *f* and a *dolce* marking.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melody with a *dolce* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with a *dolce* marking.
- System 3:** Treble staff continues the melody with a *dolce* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with a *dolce* marking.
- System 4:** Treble staff continues the melody with a *dolce* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with a *dolce* marking.
- System 5:** Treble staff continues the melody with a *dolce* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with a *dolce* marking.
- System 6:** Treble staff continues the melody with a *dolce* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with a *dolce* marking.

Three systems of musical notation. Each system consists of a piano part (treble and bass staves) and a violin part (treble staff). The first system shows a melodic line in the violin and a supporting piano accompaniment. The second system includes a *cresc.* marking above the piano part. The third system includes a *dolce* marking above the piano part and a *p* marking above the violin part.

ROBIN ADAIR.

Andante.

Ambrosio.

246.

Two systems of musical notation for piano and violin. The first system is marked *p espressivo* and includes a *0* marking above the piano part. The second system includes a *p* marking above the piano part and a *pizz.* marking below the violin part. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Allegro.

247.

Musical score for 'The Singing Class' by Pleyel, marked Allegro. The score consists of seven systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is numbered 247. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features various dynamics including forte (f), piano (p), and dolce, as well as articulation marks like accents and staccato. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 4-measure rest. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a 4-measure rest. The third system features a 4-measure rest. The fourth system includes a 4-measure rest. The fifth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The sixth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 4-measure rest. The notation is written in a standard musical style with various note values and rests.

p dolce *mf* *f* *p* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

D MAJOR and B MINOR.

Allegro moderato.

248. W. B. 

dolce

cresc.

f

dim.

Lento.

W. B.

249. 

espressivo

mf

p

short strokes at Tip.

p

mf

f

dim.

p

rit.

dim.

pp

a tempo

espressivo

dim.

I DREAMT I DWELT IN MARBLE HALLS.

from "The Bohemian Girl."

Andantino.

Ambrosio.

250.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves in 3/8 time, key of D major. The treble staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *V* (accrescendo) marking. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 0, 4, 1).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *V* marking. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 3, 4, 0).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *V* marking. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 4, 4, 4, *cresc.*).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *V* marking. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 4, 4, 4, *rall.*).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *V* marking. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 4, 4, 4, *accel.*).

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *V* marking. The bass staff has a *mf* dynamic. The system includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 4, 4, 4, *tr.*).

THE LITTLE MASTER.

19

Blumenthal.

Allegro moderato.

51.

f

mf

f

p

decresc.

cresc.

4 2 3 4

Four staves of musical notation in A major and F sharp minor. The first two staves feature piano (*f*) and fortissimo (*ff*) markings. The third staff includes a 'v' marking. The fourth staff includes 'dimin.' and 'p' markings.

A MAJOR and F sharp MINOR.

252. *Allegro.*

p leggiero

Three staves of musical notation for exercise 252, marked 'Allegro.' and 'p leggiero'. The notation includes slurs and a 'v' marking.

THE ITALIAN FLOWER GIRL.

21

Andante.

253.

L. B.

W. B.

W. B.

dolce

p

mf

dolce

dolce

p

p

cresc.

254.

A SERIOUS STORY.

F. Stahl.

13976-178-III-88

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 253-255. The score is in E major/C# minor, 3/4 time. It features a complex melody with many slurs and ties, and a bass line with some chords. Dynamics include *p*, *p⁴*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *pp*.

256.

E MAJOR and C sharp MINOR.

Musical score for exercise 256, measures 1-4. It is a single melodic line in E major/C# minor, 4/4 time, featuring a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

257.

Allegro.

Musical score for exercise 257, measures 1-4. It is a single melodic line in E major/C# minor, 5/8 time, featuring a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *decresc.*.

Moderato.

258. *p grazioso* *f* *p*

259. C sharp MINOR.

260. *Allegretto.* *dolce*

261. B MAJOR and G sharp MINOR.

262. G sharp MINOR.

I) II)

263. F sharp MAJOR and D sharp MINOR.

264. D sharp MINOR

I) II)

Allegro.

Musical score for the Allegro section, measures 256-265. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and includes various ornaments and slurs. The bass line includes a 4-measure rest in measure 260.

Presto.

Musical score for the Presto section, measures 266-275. The music is in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked *f* (forte) and includes various ornaments and slurs. The bass line includes a 4-measure rest in measure 268.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Blumenthal.

Allegro moderato.

267.

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

dolce *f*

p

f *v*

dolce *f* *dolce* *f* *v*

p *p*

f *p* *f*

p *dolce* *f* *p* *dolce* *p*

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. A 'v' (accrescendo) marking is present in the first measure of the left hand.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns. Another 'v' marking appears in the fourth measure of the right hand.
- System 3:** The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets. A 'v' marking is present in the second measure of the right hand. The word 'cresc.' (crescendo) is written in the right margin.
- System 4:** The right hand has a more active, sixteenth-note melody. A 'f' (forte) dynamic marking is placed above the first measure of the right hand.
- System 5:** The right hand continues with a sixteenth-note melody. A 'p' (piano) dynamic marking is placed below the first measure of the left hand. A 'cresc.' marking is placed above the third measure of the right hand. A 'f' marking is placed above the fifth measure of the right hand.
- System 6:** The final system, ending with a double bar line. It features a more melodic right hand and a simpler left hand accompaniment.

Allegro moderato.



MARCH FROM AIDA.

Allegro marziale.

Ambrosio.

THE CHASE.

Spohr.

Allegro.

270.

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time, starting at measure 270. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the composer is 'Spohr.'.

Measure 270 begins with a treble clef staff containing a series of eighth notes and a bass clef staff with a single eighth note. Above the treble staff are markings 'V', 'V', and '0'. The first system continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

The second system includes a piano dynamic marking 'p' in both staves. The third system features a crescendo marking 'cresc. -' in the bass staff, followed by a series of sixteenth notes in the treble staff.

The fourth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fifth system includes a piano dynamic marking 'p' in the bass staff and a 'V' marking in the treble staff.

The sixth system concludes with a decrescendo marking 'decresc' in the bass staff, followed by piano ('p') and pianissimo ('pp') dynamics in the final measures.

BRIDAL MARCH FROM LOHENGRIN.

31

Moderato.

Ambrosio.

71. *mf*

pp

dim. *p* *mf*

f *ff*

IN CHURCH.

Allegro moderato.

272.

f *p* *f* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.* *f* *decresc.*

This page of musical notation, page 33, contains six systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and common time. The music is written in a style typical of 20th-century piano repertoire. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Andante.
espressivo

273.

273. *mf* W. B. *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

Exercise 273 is in 3/4 time, E-flat major (three flats). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the mood is 'espressivo'. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* and a 'W. B.' (with breath) instruction. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte marking (*f*). The fourth staff ends with a decrescendo marking (*dim.*). The fifth staff begins with a piano marking (*p*) and a crescendo marking (*cresc.*). The sixth staff ends with a forte marking (*f*).

E flat MAJOR and C MINOR.

Allegro.

274.

274. *f*

Exercise 274 is in 12/8 time, E-flat major (three flats). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 12/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a crescendo marking (*cresc.*). The fourth staff ends with a decrescendo marking (*dim.*). The fifth staff begins with a piano marking (*p*) and a crescendo marking (*cresc.*). The sixth staff ends with a forte marking (*f*).

Allegro moderato.

Blumenthal.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in five systems, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a melodic line in the right hand, accompanied by a bass line in the left hand. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *dolce*. There are also some performance instructions like *M.* and *V.* (likely for *Messa* and *Vivace*). The piece concludes with a *dolce* marking and a final melodic flourish in the right hand.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a melody in the treble staff with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with eighth notes. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) appears in the treble staff.
- System 2:** Includes a *rit. e dim.* (ritardando e diminuendo) instruction in the bass staff, followed by a *f a tempo* (forte a tempo) instruction in the treble staff. Both staves have a *v* (accents) marking over a measure.
- System 3:** Shows a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the treble staff, with another *mf* marking in the bass staff under a *v* marking.
- System 4:** Features triplets (marked with '3') in both the treble and bass staves.
- System 5:** Includes a *f* (forte) dynamic in the treble staff and a *v* marking in the bass staff.
- System 6:** Concludes with a *f* dynamic in the treble staff and a *v* marking in the bass staff.

Allegretto.

276.

DRAMATIC EPISODE.

Allegro.

B. Molique.

277.

*espressivo**p*

cresc.



278.



279.

Allegretto.



F MINOR.

280.



281.

Moderato.



Andante.

282.

p dolce *p* *f* *p* *dim.* *p* *rall.* *p* *rall.* *pp*

283.

D flat MAJOR and B flat MINOR.

284.

B flat MINOR.

285.

G flat MAJOR and E flat MINOR.

286.

E flat MINOR.

FOURTH COURSE

Position Playing

1. Many different positions may be taken by the left hand while stopping notes on the fingerboard. The usual position is that in which the hand is so near to the nut that the first finger, on pressing down each open string, raises it by a half or a whole tone. This is called the *first position*. In it the first finger stops either the tones A flat or A natural on the G string, E flat or E natural on the D string, B flat or B natural on the A string, and F or F sharp on the E string.

2. As a rule the tones of the violin are grouped into seven positions. By moving the hand slightly up towards the bridge, so that the first finger raises the open strings by a major or minor third, which was done by the second finger in the former position, it will be in the 2d position. In the 3d position the first finger raises the open strings by a fourth, in the 4th by a fifth, in the 5th by a sixth, in the 6th by a seventh, in the 7th by an octave.

3. There is also a half position, the tones of which lie somewhat lower than those of the first position. In this lowest position the hand approaches the nut so closely that the first finger raises the open string by only a semitone, and the second finger by only a tone. It is almost indispensable for facilitating the execution of many passages.

4. Our first exercises on the violin were carried out in the first position. It is best to stay in this position, and not advance into the higher positions, until absolute confidence in accurate stopping has been attained. No special difficulty will then be found in the transition to the higher positions. Practical exercises will soon teach the hand to feel instinctively at what distance from the nut it is required to be in each position. Special care must be taken that every part of the hand is advanced simultaneously; single fingers must not reach the higher positions while other parts of the hand have only partially advanced into the new position.

5. As soon as the higher position has been reached it should be securely held, taking care not to edge away from it imperceptibly. To this end the first finger should remain upon the string as much as possible, and should not be lifted except when absolutely necessary.

6. For small hands it is hard to reach the higher tones in the highest positions. For this reason the thumb from the fourth position up, should be drawn back a little from the neck, and further for each succeeding position so that at last the tip of the thumb just touches the base of the neck. The violin must be held securely by the chin in order that it will not slip away from the hand on retreating to the lower positions.

Practical Violin Method.

Fourth Course.

Exercises in the Higher Positions.

I. SECOND POSITION.

Andante. W.B.

L.B.V.

8

THE HOLIDAY PROCESSION.

Allegro.

V

9.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff marked *mf* and a bass staff. The second system features a treble staff with a *cresc.* marking and a bass staff. The third system continues the musical development. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a *p* marking and a bass staff with a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system shows a treble staff with a *f* marking and a bass staff. The sixth system concludes the page with a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation is written in a standard musical style with various accidentals and articulation marks.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics used are *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *dp* (diminuendo piano) and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece features several melodic lines, some with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are also some markings like *V* and *dp* that might indicate specific performance techniques or phrasing. The overall structure of the page shows a progression of musical ideas, with some systems featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and others being more melodic.

10.

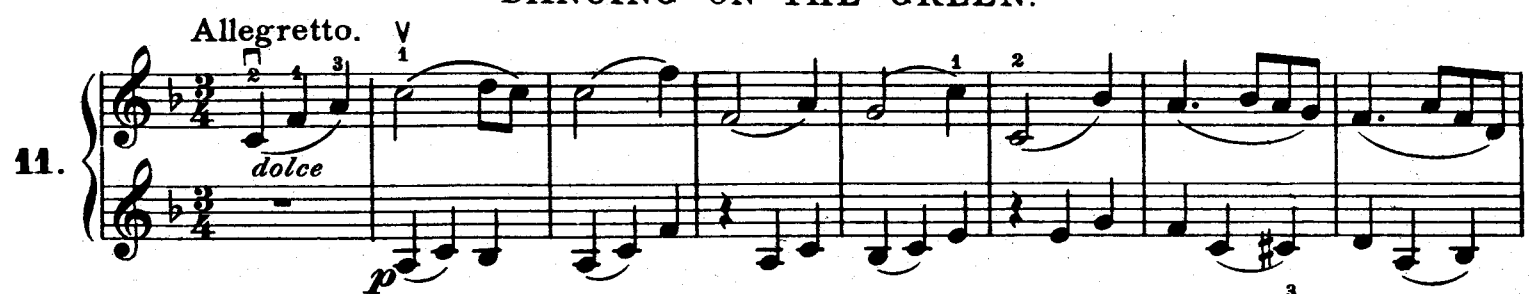


DANCING ON THE GREEN.

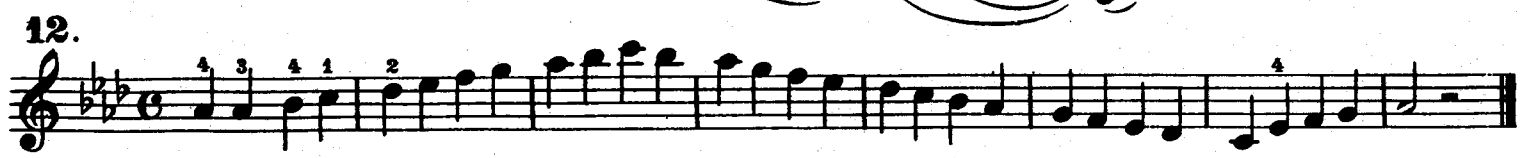
11.

Allegretto. *V*

dolce



12.



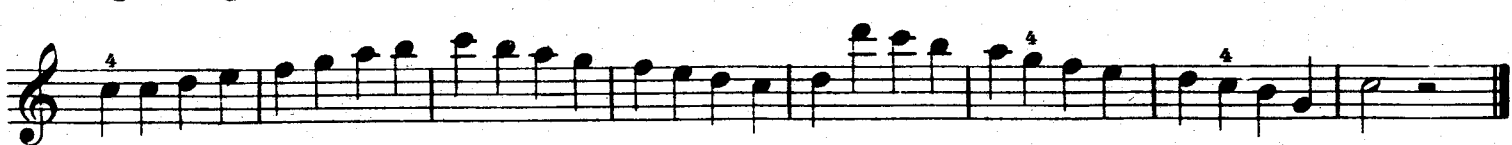
13.

Moderato.

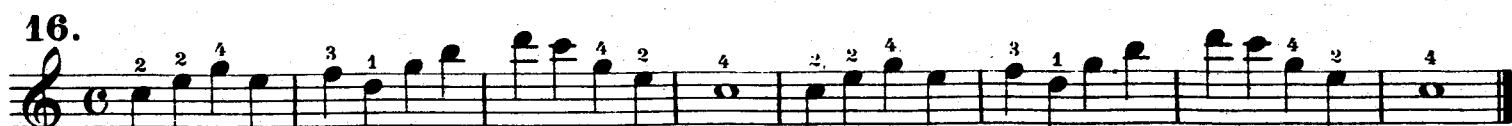
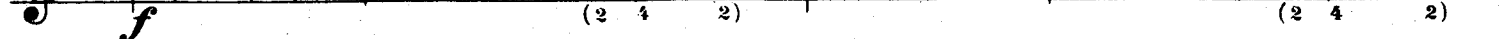
mf



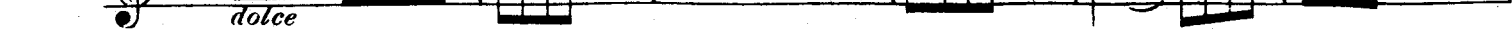
II. THIRD POSITION.

14. 


15. 


16. 


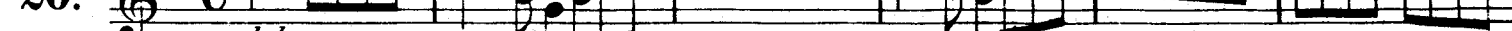
17. Andante. 
dolce 

18. Allegro. 
dolce 





19. 


20. Andante. 
dolce 



Allegretto.

21. *f* *cresc.* *f*

THE PICNIC PARTY.

Mazas.

Allegretto.

22. *p* *decresc.* *p*

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written on grand staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The piece concludes with a final measure marked *p*.

1 2 3 3 4 2 3 2 3 2 3 1

2 4 2 4 3 2 1 2 4 2 4 3 2 1

dolce. *pp* *ritard.*

a tempo *p*

f *p*

dolce

f

f

0 1 2 2 3 0 1 2 2

ON THE LAKE.

Andante.

Wassermann.

23.

23. *p*

dim. *pp*

24.

Allegretto.

U. B.

M. *V.*

25.

26. *Andante.* *W.B.* *dolce*

27. *Allegretto.* *U.B.V.* *f*

ANNIE LAURIE.

28. *Andante.* *Ambrosio.* *p*

ROMANCE.

Moderato.

Dotzauer.

29

U.B.

p dolce

p

W.B.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

dolce

dim.

p

f

Fine.

dolce

p

mf

cresc.

mf

f

dim.

dolce.

p

mf

mf

D.C.

TOREADOR MARCH.

15

from "Carmen."

Allegro vivo.

Ambrosio.

30.

Musical score for measures 30-31. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It features a piano accompaniment with a bass line and a treble line. The melody is in the treble line. The tempo is Allegro vivo. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Allegro moderato.

Musical score for measures 32-33. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It features a piano accompaniment with a bass line and a treble line. The melody is in the treble line. The tempo is Allegro moderato. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

31.

W. B.

Musical score for measures 34-35. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major. It features a piano accompaniment with a bass line and a treble line. The melody is in the treble line. The tempo is Allegro moderato. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

32. Allegro moderato.

f e sempre marcato

f e sempre marcato.

Measures 1-32 of the musical score. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills. Measure numbers 1, 2, 4, and 8 are indicated below the staff. A 'v' marking is present above the first measure.

33. **Allegro** *f* *U.B.* *4* *3 0 3 1 0 3*

Measures 33-40 of the musical score. The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The notation includes rapid sixteenth-note passages. Measure numbers 3, 4, and 0 are indicated below the staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *decresc.* (decrescendo). There are also *f* (forte) markings and accents (*v*).

GRANDPA'S DANCE.

Campagnoli.

Allegro.

34.

Musical score for measures 34-35 of "Grandpa's Dance" by Campagnoli. The tempo is marked "Allegro." The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes treble and bass staves, with various musical symbols like notes, rests, and fingerings. Measure 34 begins with a treble staff starting on a whole note F#4 and a bass staff with a whole note F#3. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 35.

35.

Continuation of the musical score for measures 35-36. Measure 35 starts with a treble staff on a whole note F#4 and a bass staff on a whole note F#3. Measure 36 continues the melody in the treble staff and adds a bass line. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 36.

THE PATHETIC STORY

19

Stahl.

Adagio.

36.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins with the tempo marking 'Adagio.' and the page number '19'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is numbered '36.' in the left margin. The piano part is marked with 'p' (piano) at the beginning of the first system and again in the third system. The violin part has various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The score includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as 'dolce' and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the seventh system.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME.

Andante espressivo.

Ambrosio.

37.

37. *dolce* *p* *rall.*

38.

38. *dolce*

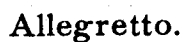
Allegretto.

39.

39. *dolce*

21

40.



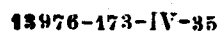
41.



42.



44.



3 4 4 1 4 3

Moderato.

45.

2 4 3

Moderato.

46.

0 1 2 3 1 2 3 3 2 1 4 1 3 4 1 4 1

Adagio - Allegretto.

47.

W.B. dolce 1 2 3 4 4 1 3 1

THE MERRY PEASANTS.

23

Allegretto.

In style of Lipovsky.

48.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of seven systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the style is 'In style of Lipovsky'. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system is marked with the number 48. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'f' (forte) and 'v' (accrescendo). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the seventh system.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the sixth system. A *tr* (trill) marking is present in the seventh system.

49. Allegretto.
espressivo

50. Andante.
W. B. *dolce*

Beriot.

ROCK'D IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP.

51. Andante con moto.

p espressivo

Ambrosio.

animato sul D. *p*

Tempo I. sul D. *V*

sul D. *rall.*

52. sul E. U. B.

53. *Allegro.*

sul A.

54. *gliss.*

55. *Allegretto.*
U.B. dolce.

The musical score for exercise 55 is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the character is 'U.B. dolce'. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second and third staves continue the melody. The piece ends with a double bar line.

IV. FIFTH POSITION.

56.

Exercise 56 is a single-staff piece in common time, featuring a treble clef. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

57. *Allegretto.* $\text{♩} = 100$

grazioso

58. *Adagio.* *W. B. espressivo* *Feigerl.*

The musical score for measures 58-67 is written for piano. It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Adagio.' and the mood is 'espressivo'. The score is composed of seven staves. The first staff contains measures 58-61, with a 'W. B. espressivo' marking. The second staff contains measures 62-65, with a 'p' (piano) marking. The third staff contains measures 66-67, with a 'dolce' marking. The fourth staff contains measures 68-71, with a 'fz' (forzando) marking. The fifth staff contains measures 72-75, with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The sixth staff contains measures 76-79, with a 'p' (piano) marking. The seventh staff contains measures 80-83, with a 'p' (piano) marking. The score concludes with a 'Feigerl.' (trill) in the final measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

59. *Andante.*

THE VILLAGE WEDDING.

Kobrich.

60. *Allegro moderato.*

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a trill (tr) in the right hand and a sequence of eighth notes in the left hand.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- System 3:** Shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests.
- System 4:** Includes a trill in the right hand and a sequence of eighth notes in the left hand.
- System 5:** Features a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand and a sequence of eighth notes in the left hand.
- System 6:** Includes a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand and a sequence of eighth notes in the left hand.
- System 7:** Concludes the page with a sequence of eighth notes in the right hand and a sequence of eighth notes in the left hand.

61. *sul A.*

62. *Allegro moderato.*

p *mf*

63. *f*

f

64. *Andante.*

W. B. dolce *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p* *dolce* *f*

OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

Andante espressivo.

Ambrosio.

sul A..

65.

dolce

sul A..

sul D..

rall.

(1-2)

V

mf

V

sul A..

sul D..

V

p

66.

Allegro.

67.

The musical score is written for a piano and consists of seven systems of two staves each. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The score begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first system starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, and the key signature is D major. The first system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signature (two sharps), time signature (6/8), and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Trills and slurs are also present. The piece ends with a double bar line.

V. SIXTH POSITION.

33

68. *sul A.*

69. *Andante. dolce* *sul D.* *sul A.* *First Pos.*

70. *A. D.* *A.* *D.* *A.*

71. *A. Rolla.*

72. *Allegro.* *A. Rolla.*

73. *Moderato.* *W. B.* *dolce* *sul A.* *V. E.* *U. B.* *A. D.*

THE STANDARD BEARER.

In style of Kalkbrenner.

Allegro moderato.

74.

74.

p

mf

ff

p

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It includes a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings and dynamics like *p* and *cresc.* are indicated.

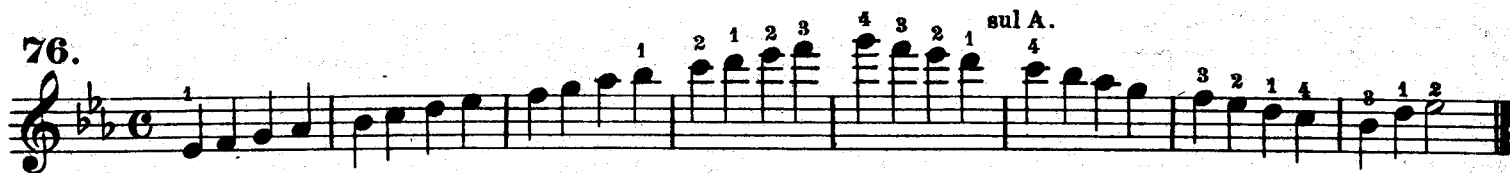
Allegro agitato cantabile.

Danza.

75. *U.B.* *p dolce*

Second system of musical notation, measures 75-84. This section is marked **Allegro agitato cantabile.** and **Danza.** It features a treble staff with a key signature of one flat. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics include *p dolce*, *dolce*, *cresc.*, *f con fuoco*, *mf*, and *risoluto*.

76.



Andante.

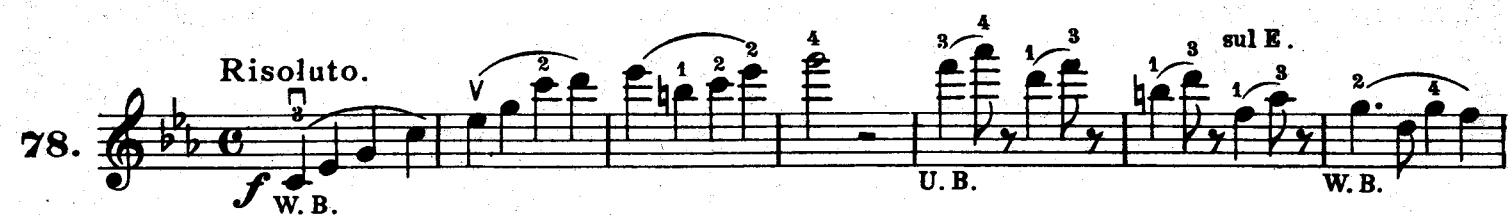
W. B.

77.

*dolce*

78.

Risoluto.



W. B.

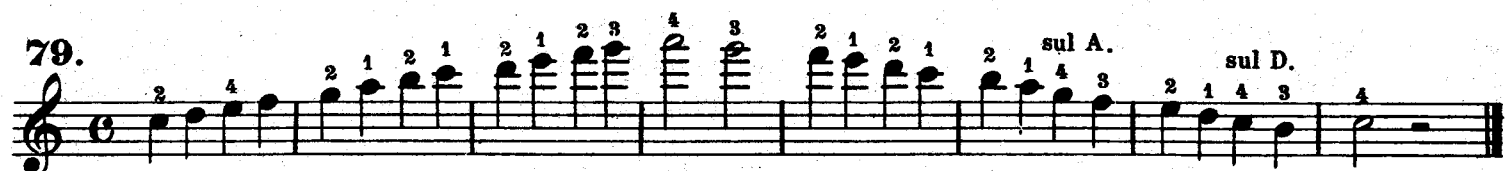
U. B.

W. B.



VI. SEVENTH POSITION.

79.

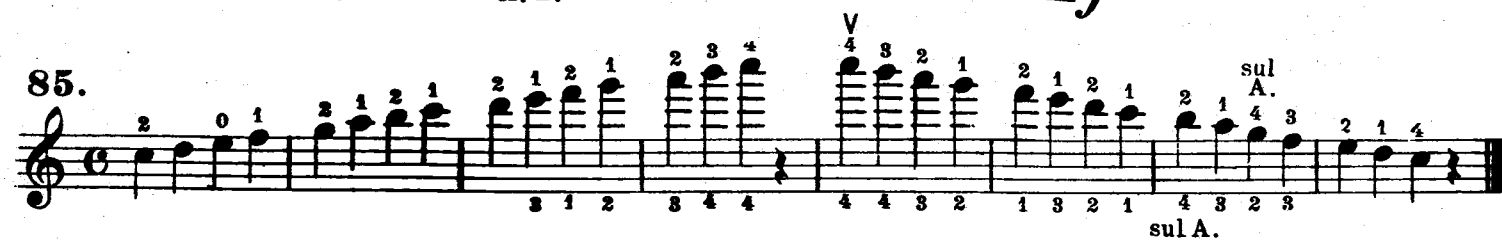
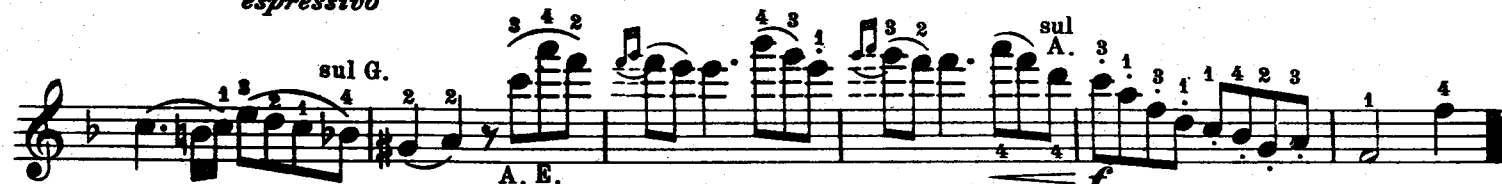
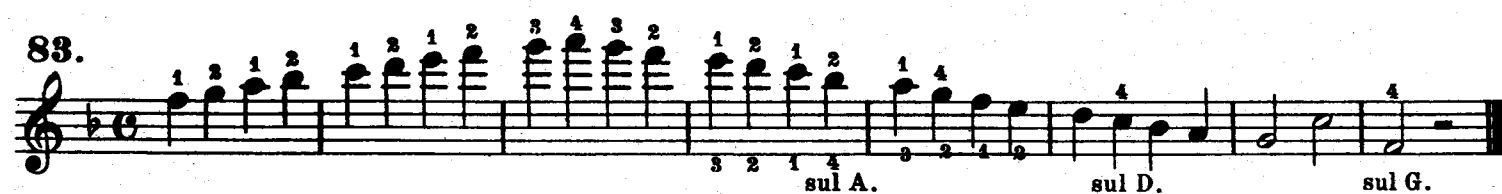
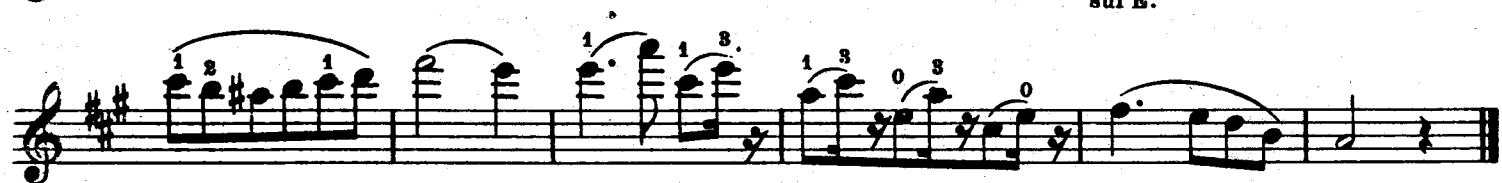
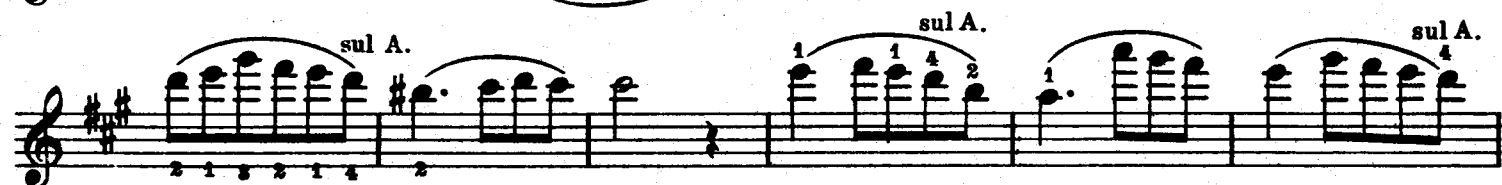
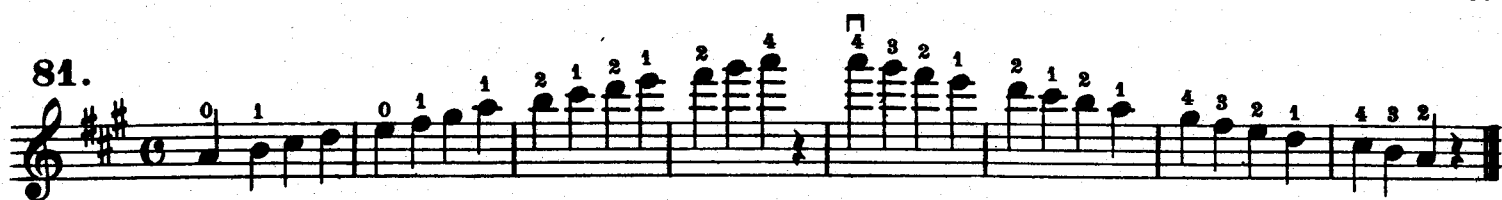


80.

Allegretto.

W. B.

dolce



Practical Violin Method.

Fifth Course.

Exercises in the higher Positions and of greater difficulty.

Andante.

Mazas.

G string.

sul D.

86.

The musical score for exercise 86 is written for violin in G major, 4/4 time, at an Andante tempo. It consists of ten staves of music. The exercise begins on the G string, indicated by the 'G string.' marking. The first staff includes a 'V' marking and a '3' finger fingering. The second staff has a 'sul D.' marking. The third staff features a 'dim. p' marking. The fourth staff has a '4' finger fingering. The fifth staff includes a 'dimin.' marking and a 'sul D.' marking. The sixth staff has a 'sul G.' marking. The seventh staff has a 'sul E.' marking. The eighth staff has a 'dolce' marking. The ninth staff has a 'p' marking. The tenth staff has a '3' finger fingering. The exercise concludes with a final measure on the G string.

Practical Violin Method.

Fifth Course.

Exercises in the higher Positions and of greater difficulty.

Andante.

Mazas.

86. *G string.* *mf* *V* *3* *2* *1* *4* *2* *2* *2* *sul D.* *0* *1* *4* *0*

dim. p

1 *2* *4* *2* *dimin.* *sul G.* *1* *3*

sul D. *p*

dolce *1* *0* *3* *2* *1* *sul E.*

p *3* *3*

IN THE CHAPEL.

Adagio.

87a.

87a. Adagio. *p* *f* *cresc.* *dim.*

Moderato.

87b.

87b. Moderato. *f* *cresc.* *simili* Papini. 1st finger down...

A LITTLE CONCERT DUET.

5

Pleyel.

Allegro.

88.

88.

f

V

V

V

V

V

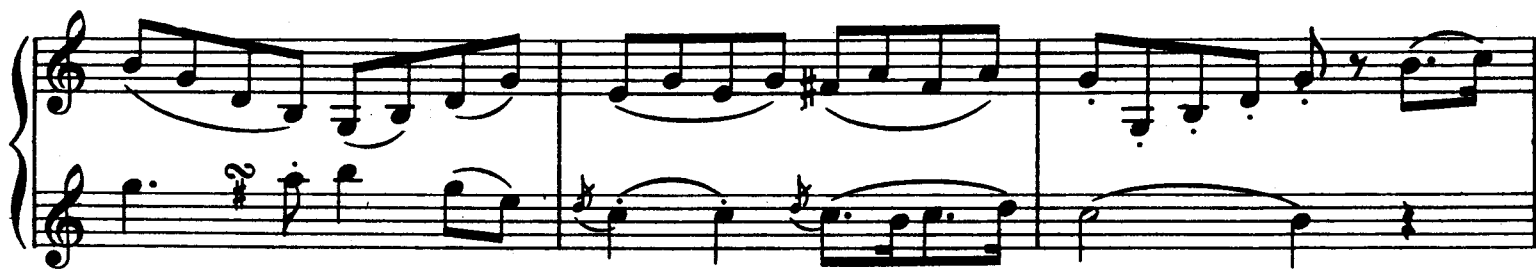
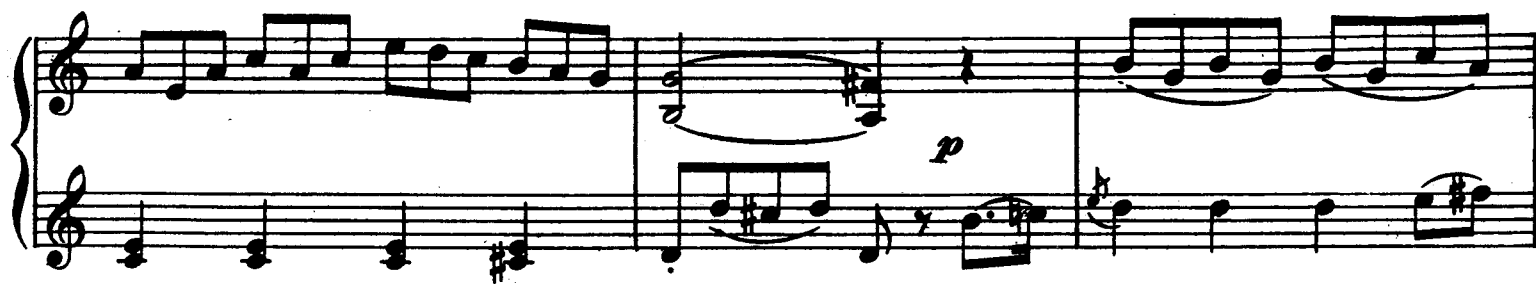
p

mf

4 3

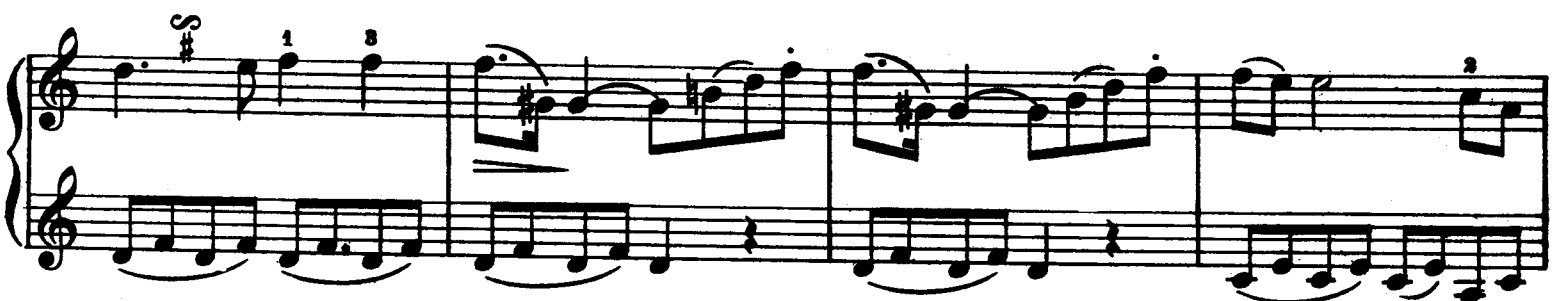
cresc.

f



This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over a quarter note. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).
- System 2:** The first staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over a quarter note. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).
- System 3:** The first staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over a quarter note. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte).
- System 4:** The first staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over a quarter note. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *f* (forte).
- System 5:** The first staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over a quarter note. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p dolce* (piano dolce) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- System 6:** The first staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over a quarter note. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).



This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of chords and moving lines. The second system includes a triplet of eighth notes and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system features a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The seventh system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a section marked "sul A" (sul ponticello). The notation is written in a standard musical style with various accidentals and articulation marks.

This page of musical notation for piano consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The treble staff has a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- System 3:** Includes a *tr* (trill) marking in the treble staff and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass staff.
- System 4:** Features a *cresc.* marking in the bass staff.
- System 5:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development.
- System 6:** Includes a *p dolce* (piano dolce) marking in the bass staff and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking in the treble staff.
- System 7:** The final system on the page, concluding with a double bar line.

THE CHOIR BOYS.

11

89. *Lento.*

This musical score for piece 89 is written for piano in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The tempo is marked 'Lento.' and the dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The second system continues the piece with similar notation and dynamics, ending with a double bar line.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Con spirito.

Ambrosio.

90.

This musical score for piece 90, 'HAIL COLUMBIA.', is written for piano in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of staves. The tempo is marked 'Con spirito.' and the dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

Fantasia.

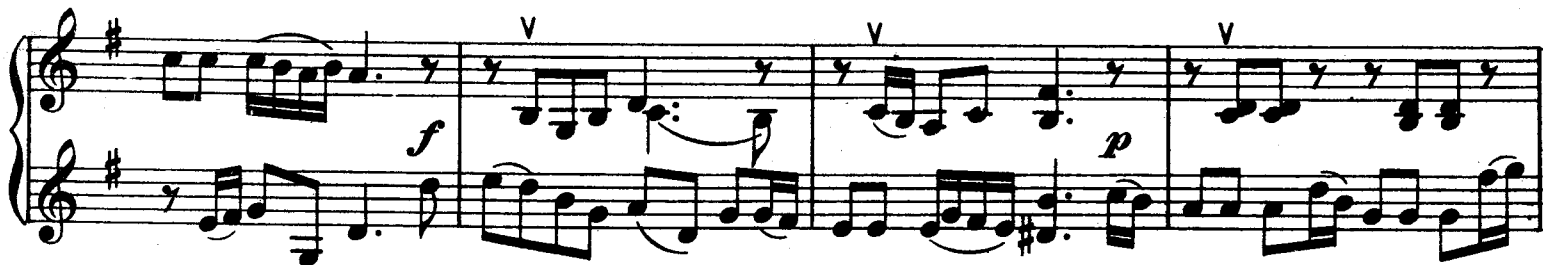
Campagnoli.

Adagio.

91.



Allegro moderato.



dolce

3 4 1 4 0 4

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melody with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of two measures. The first measure features a complex, rapid melody in the treble staff, while the bass staff has a simple accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a more active accompaniment. The score is labeled "The Rose Tree" and "V".

A musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on two staves, both in treble clef and key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The melody is in the upper staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with various ornaments and slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The music is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F#112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F#113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F#114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F#115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F#116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F#117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F#118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F#119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F#120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F#121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F#122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F#123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F#124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F#125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F#126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F#127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F#128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F#129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F#130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F#131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F#132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F#133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F#134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D13

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second system features a 3/4 time signature. The third system includes a triplet in the treble staff. The fourth system has a 4/4 time signature. The fifth system includes a 4/4 time signature and a 3/4 time signature. The sixth system includes a 4/4 time signature. The seventh system includes a 4/4 time signature. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

13976-178-V-26

Andante.

W.B.

U.B.

92.

DAYS OF ABSENCE.

Andante espressivo.

Ambrosio.

93.

SKIPPING THE ROPE.

17

Götze.

Moderato.

94.

The musical score is for a piece titled "SKIPPING THE ROPE." by Götze, marked "Moderato." It is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score is numbered 94. It consists of six systems of piano and violin staves. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 on the strings.

VACATION DAYS.

Fantasia.

Dotzauer.

Allegro.

95.

95.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

cresc. *f*

dolce.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and fingerings (0, 1).
- System 2:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 0, 4).
- System 3:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues with slurs and fingerings (0, 1, 1).
- System 4:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues with slurs and fingerings (1, 4, 3, 2).
- System 5:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues with slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 3, 3).
- System 6:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues with slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 3, 3).
- System 7:** Treble staff has a whole rest. Bass staff continues with slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 3, 3).

The piece concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Both staves feature a *V* (accents) marking above the first measure of the treble staff.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic marking.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Bass staff has a *cresc.* marking.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a *tr* (trill) marking. Bass staff has a *fp* (fortissimo piano) marking. Both staves feature a *V* (accents) marking above the first measure of the treble staff.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a *tr* (trill) marking. Bass staff has a *fp* (fortissimo piano) marking. Both staves feature a *V* (accents) marking above the first measure of the treble staff.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a *f* (forte) marking. Bass staff has a *f* (forte) marking. Both staves feature a *V* (accents) marking above the first measure of the treble staff.
- System 7:** Treble staff has a *f* (forte) marking. Bass staff has a *f* (forte) marking. Both staves feature a *V* (accents) marking above the first measure of the treble staff.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and articulation marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The page concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the final measure of the seventh system.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features triplets in the right hand and a *dolce* marking in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *p* and *f*.
- System 2:** Includes a *cresc.* marking in the right hand and a *p* marking in the left hand.
- System 3:** Features a *f* marking in the right hand and a *p* marking in the left hand.
- System 4:** Includes a *f* marking in the right hand and a *p* marking in the left hand.
- System 5:** Features a *p* marking in the right hand and a *mf* marking in the left hand.
- System 6:** Includes a *p* marking in the right hand and a *mf* marking in the left hand.
- System 7:** Features a *mf* marking in the right hand and a *p* marking in the left hand.

The notation also includes various articulation marks, such as slurs and accents, and fingerings, such as 1, 2, 3, and 4.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics are indicated by *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Articulations include *dolce.* (dolce) and *acc.* (accents). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *p* and *acc.*

13976-173-V-36

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Ambrosio.

Allegro Marziale.

96.

The musical score is for a piece titled "THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE" by Ambrosio, marked "Allegro Marziale". It is numbered 96. The score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the left hand and the violin part is in the right hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, *mf*, and *cresc.* There are also fingerings and breath marks indicated throughout the piece.

A CONCERT DUO.

Hoffmeister

Allegro moderato.

97.

97. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system introduces more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system features a trill marked with a 'V' in the bass. The fourth system includes a 'dolce.' marking and a four-measure phrase. The fifth system contains trills and a 'pp' (pianissimo) marking. The sixth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The page is numbered 25 in the top right corner.

dolce.

pp

cresc.

f

p

V

b2

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system has a 'v' marking above the first measure of the bass staff. The second system has a 'v' marking above the last measure of the bass staff. The third system has a '2' marking above the first measure of the treble staff and a '1' marking above the second measure. The fourth system has a '2' marking above the first measure of the treble staff and a '1' marking above the second measure. The fifth system has a '2' marking above the first measure of the treble staff and a '1' marking above the second measure. The sixth system has a 'p' marking above the first measure of the treble staff and a '4' marking above the second measure. The seventh system has a '2' marking above the first measure of the treble staff and a '4' marking above the second measure. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of eight systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system introduces a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth system features fortissimo (*fp*) markings and fingerings. The fifth system includes a pianissimo (*pp*) marking and a crescendo (*cresc.*) instruction. The sixth system shows a variety of note values and rests. The seventh system includes a trill (*tr*) and a fermata. The eighth system concludes the page with a final cadence. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a musical score.

EVENING STAR SONG.

from "Tannhäuser."

Moderato espressivo.

Ambrosio.

98.

p

pizz.

arco

*p**un poco rit.**cresc.**rall.*

Adagio sostenuto.

99. *W. B.*

p *f* *cresc.* *dim.* *p* *pp* *morendo.*

N. Louis.

100.

Allegro.

Var. I.

p

mf

f

Var. II.

p *cresc.*

p scherzando

Var. III.

Andante.

p *rall. e dimin.*

f con forza *dim.*

p *rall. e dimin.*

Allegro risoluto.

Var. IV.

f *p* *p e cresc.* *f* *mf* *tr* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

Coda.

p *mf* *f*

Moderato.

101.

f *mf* *f*

Allegro moderato.

Albrechtsberger.

102.

Musical score for piano, numbered 102, by Albrechtsberger. The tempo is Allegro moderato. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The music features various musical notations including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The second system features a treble staff with a half note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The third system has a treble staff with a half note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a half note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The fifth system shows a treble staff with a half note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The sixth system has a treble staff with a half note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The seventh system concludes with a treble staff containing a half note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The notation is written in a clear, legible style, with various musical symbols and markings throughout.

103. *Moderato.* *espressivo* *Val. Hamm.*

MY FIRST LITTLE FUGUE.

104. *Allegro moderato.* *In style of Joh. Seb. Bach.*

