



„Der Himmel voller Geigen!“



Für Violinspieler

Anthologie

Für Violine & Klavier

100 Konzertstücke & Vortragstücke & Salonstücke 100

Herausgegeben
und gespielt von

Willy Burmester, Gustav Hollaender, Paul Juon, Theobald Rehbaum, August Wilhelmj u. A.

★ Anthologie of 100 Pieces for Violin and Piano, newly edited by celebrated masters. ★

l = leicht (easy), m = mittelschwer (medium), s = schwer (difficult).

22 —

1. Bach. Arie aus der D dur-Suite (Burmester)	m.	1,—
2. Wilhelmj. Schwedische Melodie	m.	2,—
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29. Fink. Barentans, op. 3 No. 3	l.	1,—
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31. Chopin. Nocturne (Hdur), op. 32 No. 1 (Wilhelmj)	m.	1,50
32. Petersen. Romanze, op. 4	m.	1,50
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34. Hellmesberger. La Mélancolie	m.	1,50
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36. Bach. Adagio (Wilhelmj)	m.	1,50
37. Strauss (Vater). Loreley-Rhein-Klänge, Walzer, op. 154	l.	1,—
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44. Beethoven. Menuett (Burmester)	m.	1,—
45. Kásmayer. Ungarische Tänze, op. 26 I	m.	3,—
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50. Peters. Andante, op. 9	l.	1,—

51. Golde. Preussenmarsch	l.	1,30
52. Chopin. Nocturne (As dur), op. 32 No. 2 (Wilhelmj)	m.	1,50
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54. Beethoven. Deutsche Tänze (G. Hollaender)	m.	4,—
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61. Tschaikowsky. Kanzonetta aus dem Violinkonzert	m.	1,—
62. Mozart. Menuett (Burmester)	m.	1,—
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65. Bach (C. Ph. E.). La Complaisante (Burmester)	m.	1,—
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68. Hollaender (Alexis). Gavotte, op. 40 No. 2	m.	1,—
69. Weber. Aufforderung zum Tanz, op. 65	m.	1,30
70. Böhmer. Elegie, op. 11	m.	1,—
71. Kuhlau. Walzer (Burmester)	l.	1,—
72. Rossini. Ouverture „Der Barbier von Sevilla“	m.	1,—
73. Schumann. Träumerei, op. 15 No. 7	m.	—,80
74. Juon. Arioso, op. 28 No. 2	m.	1,50
75. Hanitzki. Ständchen, op. 6	m.	1,—
76. Hollaender (Gustav). Frühlingslied, op. 38 No. 5	m.	1,—
77. Chopin. Mädchens Wunsch. Lied	m.	1,—
78. Mestrino. Romanze	l.	1,—
79. Bayer. Daisha-Walzer	l.	2,—
80. Kásmayer. Ungarische Tänze, op. 26 II	m.	3,—
81. Beethoven. Romanze (Gdur), op. 40	s.	—,50
82. Tschaikowsky. Sérénade mélancolique, op. 26	s.	1,50
83. Nemours. Tendre aveu	m.	1,20
84. Händel. Largo	l.	—,60
85. Paganini. Perpetuum mobile (Wilhelmj)	s.	2,—
86. Juon. Ballade, op. 28 No. 1	s.	3,—
87. Couperin. Le Bavolet flottant (Burmester)	m.	1,—
88. Wilhelmj. Romanze, op. 10	s.	1,50
89. Bazzini. L'Absence, op. 18 No. 1	m.	1,50
90. Mendelssohn. Hochzeitsmarsch, op. 61 No. 4	l.	—,60
91. Spohr. Barcarole, op. 135 No. 1	m.	1,—
92. Hauptmann. Sonatine, op. 10 No. 1	l.	—,60
93. Bayer. Pagoden-Polka	l.	1,20
94. Weber. Ouverture „Der Freischütz“	m.	1,—
95. Strauss (Vater). Radetzky-Marsch, op. 228	l.	—,80
96. Behfeld. Berceuse, op. 33	m.	2,—
97. Juon. Rondo, op. 28 No. 4	s.	3,—
98. Schumann. Von fremden Ländern	l.	1,—
99. Grazioli. Menuett (Burmester)	m.	1,—
100. Mozart. Larghetto (Wilhelmj)	m.	1,50

In der Mühle.

Allegro non troppo.

Gustav Hollaender, Op. 38.

Violine.

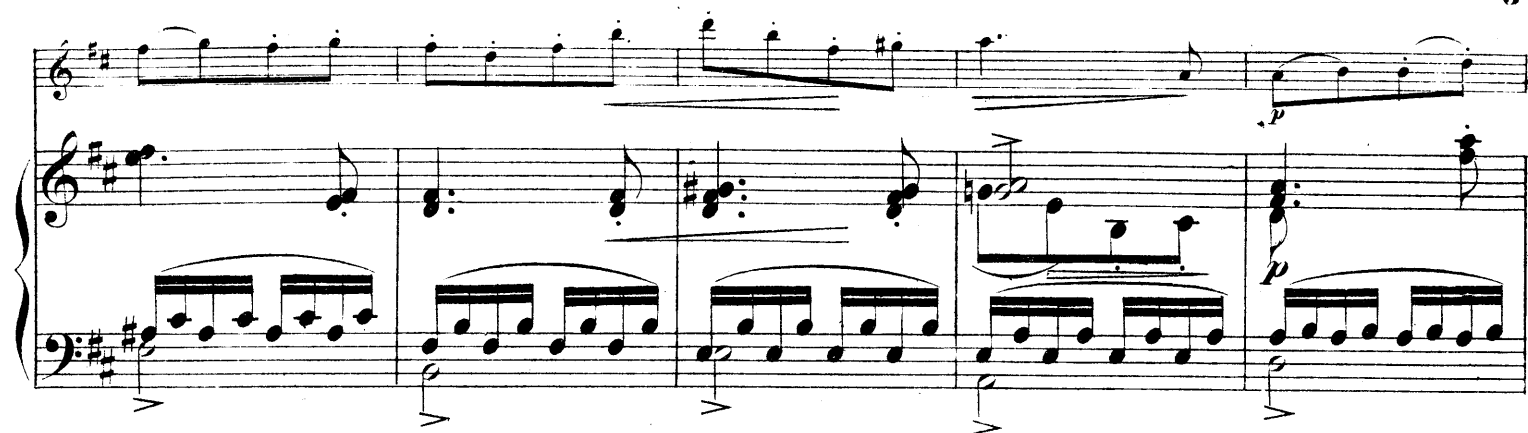
Piano.

f

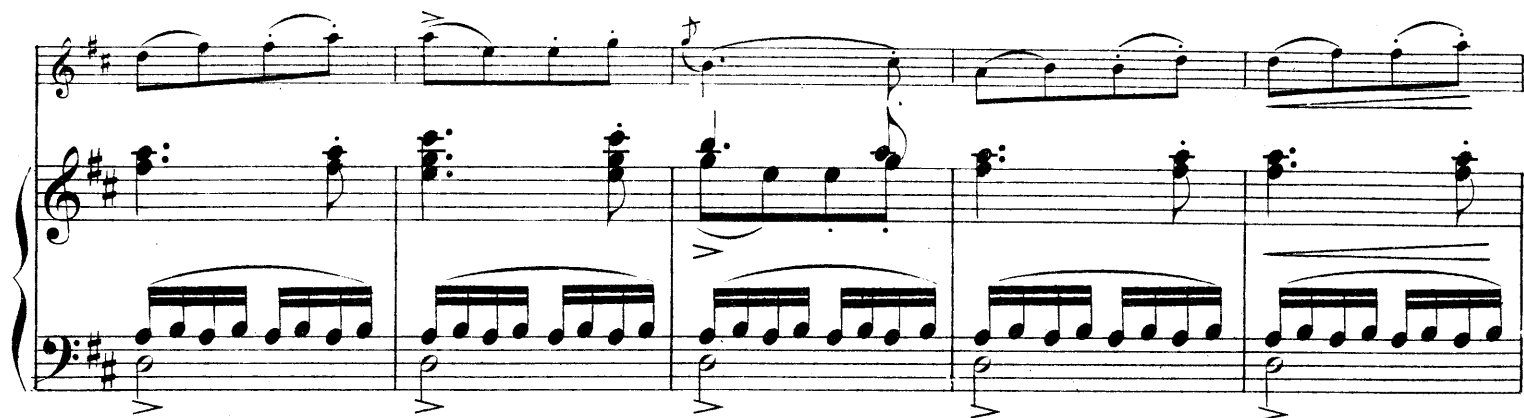
a tempo
p poco scherzando

a tempo
poco rall.
p

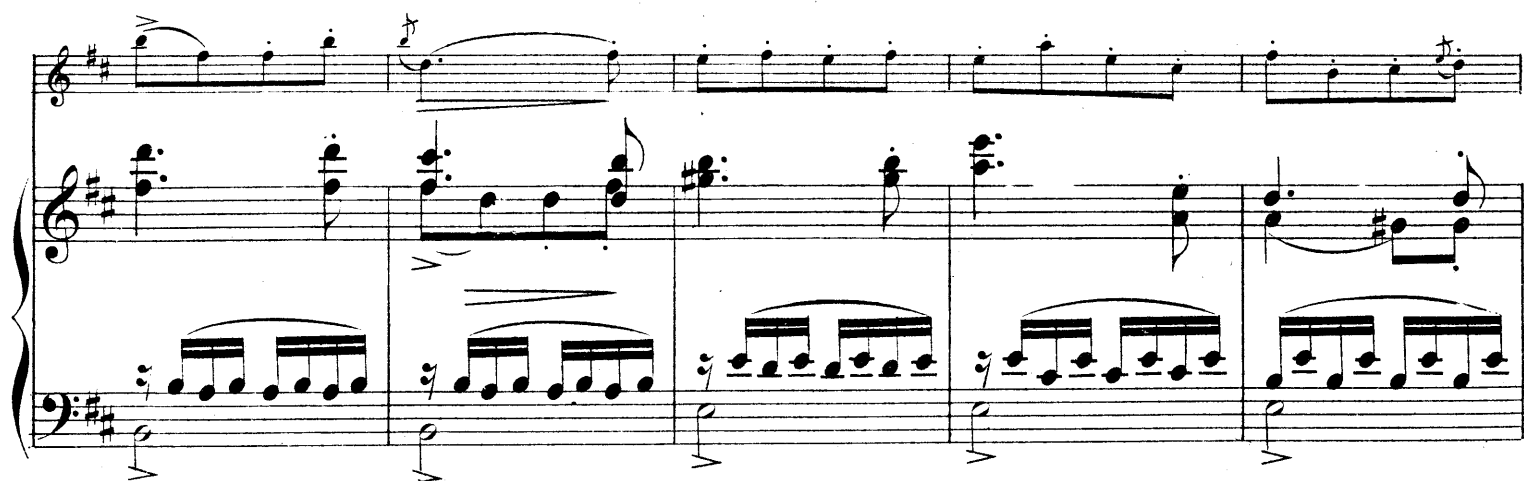
p



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. The music features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and chords in the middle and treble staves.



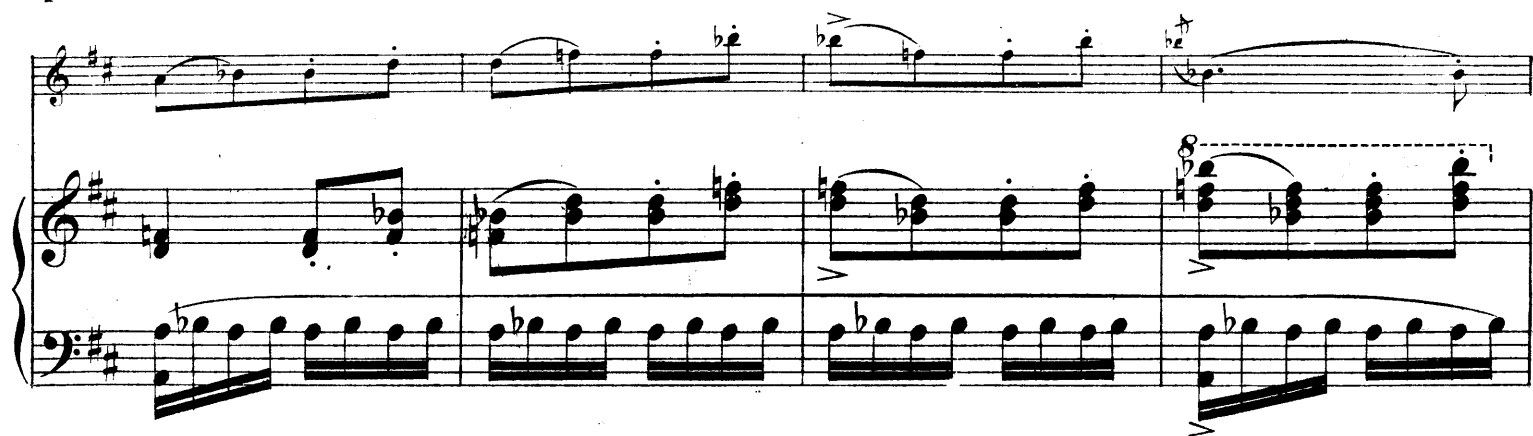
The second system of musical notation continues the piece with the same three-staff structure. The melodic line in the top staff and the accompaniment in the bottom staff maintain their patterns, while the middle staff provides harmonic support with chords.



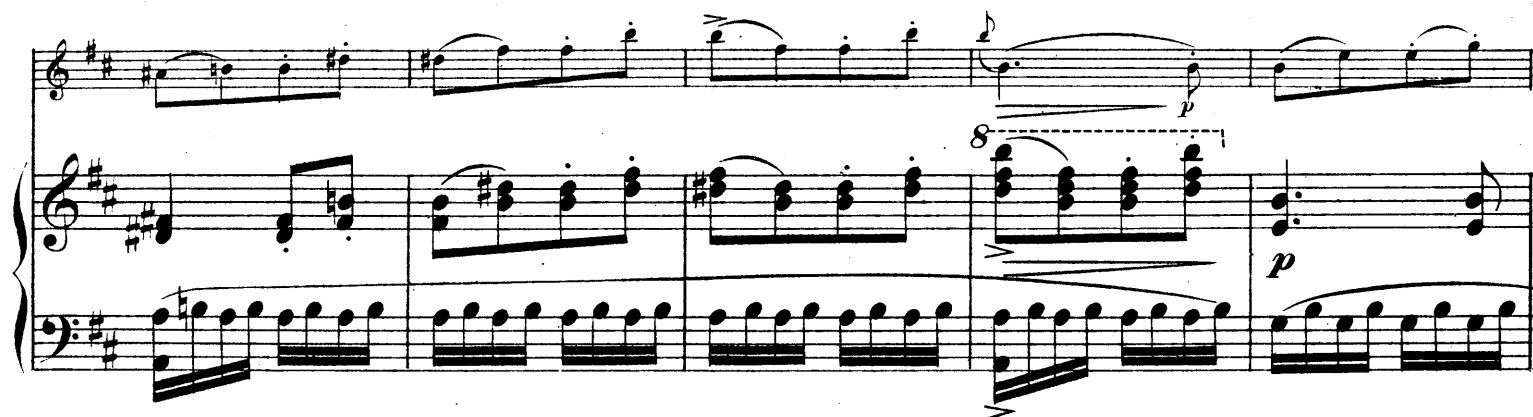
The third system of musical notation continues the piece with the same three-staff structure. The melodic line in the top staff and the accompaniment in the bottom staff maintain their patterns, while the middle staff provides harmonic support with chords.



The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It includes dynamic markings: *crese.* (crescendo) in the first measure of the top staff, *f* (forte) in the second measure of the top staff, *crese.* in the first measure of the middle staff, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the last measure of the bottom staff.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff in treble and bass clefs, respectively, with the same key signature. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. There are dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. It includes a variety of note values and rests. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the middle staff. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a crescendo hairpin.



The third system of musical notation features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte).



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic theme. The middle and bottom staves feature more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. Dynamic markings such as *f* and *mf* are used throughout the system.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a *pp* dynamic marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) begins with a *pp* dynamic marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff features a *pp* dynamic marking. The bottom staff features a *pp* dynamic marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a *ff* dynamic marking. The bottom staff features a *ff* dynamic marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes the instruction *dimin.* and *e poco rall.*. The bottom staff includes the instruction *dimin.* and *e poco rall.*. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

a tempo
p
a tempo
p
segue
cresc.
f
cresc.
p
cresc.
cresc.

This musical score consists of five systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The first system includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The second system includes a *segue* marking. The third system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The fourth system includes a *f* (forte) marking. The fifth system includes a *p* (piano) marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The piano accompaniment features a consistent eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Musical score for piano and voice, featuring dynamic markings and performance instructions. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time.

First System: The vocal line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*pp*) section. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Second System: The vocal line continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Third System: The vocal line includes a performance instruction *au talon* (at the heel) and a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Fourth System: The vocal line continues with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Fifth System: The vocal line continues with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Sixth System: The vocal line includes a performance instruction *pizz* (pizzicato) and a piano (*ppp*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Violine.

4.

In der Mühle.

Allegro non troppo.

*a tempo**poco rall. p poco scherzoso*

A single-staff violin score in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Allegro non troppo' and 'a tempo'. The score consists of nine measures across eight lines of music. The first measure has a '7' above it. The tempo/mood changes to 'poco rall. p poco scherzoso' after the first measure. The score includes various musical notations: eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also some handwritten-style markings like 'x' and 'p' with an accent.

Violine.

Violin score in D major (two sharps). The score consists of ten staves of music. Dynamics include *pp*, *ff*, *f*, *dimin.*, *a tempo*, *c poco rall.*, *cresc.*, *p*, *pp*, *pp sempre*, and *ppp*. Performance instructions include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *au talon* (at the heel). The score features a variety of musical notations such as slurs, ties, accents, and phrasing slurs.