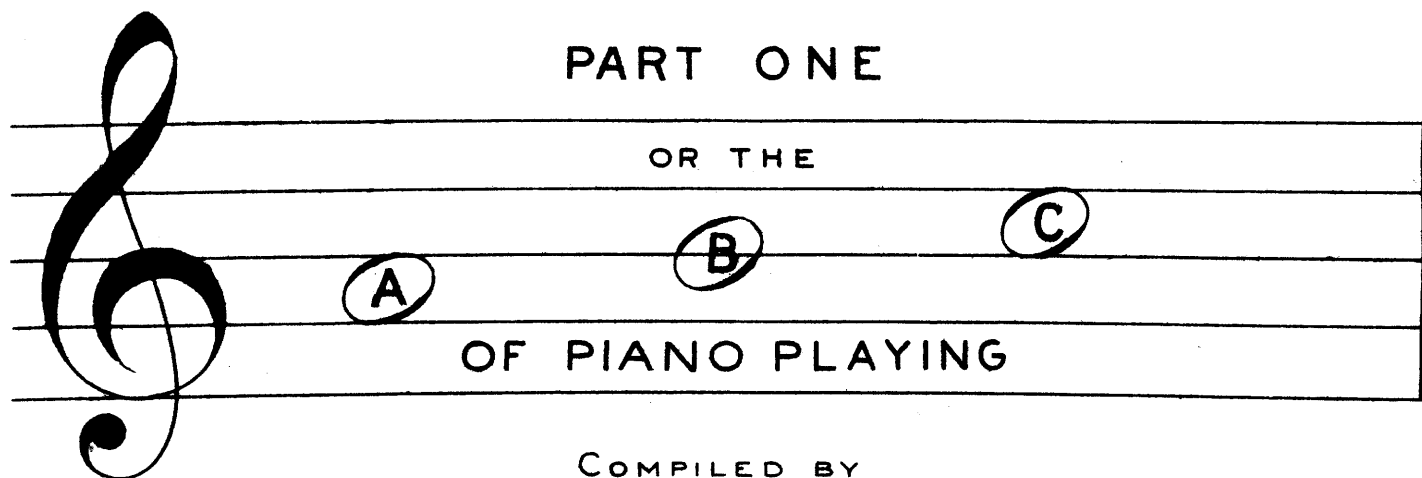


To
MY LITTLE SON GEORGE

No. 2000

The JUNIOR ILLUSTRATED PIANO METHOD



COMPILED BY

G. MOLINEUX

PART I \$1.50

Published by
GEO. MOLINEUX
146 EUCLID AVE.
RIDGEFIELD PARK
NEW JERSEY

PART II \$1.50

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Six-Hand Music (Three Performers on one Piano - Piano Trios)
Something new and unique. Brilliant - showy enough
 for concert use. Easy - Even those with little ability -
 mere beginners, in fact - may take part in them. In nearly
 all the pieces, two of the parts (bass and middle) are played
 within the compass of a few simple notes or chords, and
 even the Primo (treble) part is not difficult. Most of the
 ledger line notes are written on the staff, with directions to
 play them higher or lower as is necessary. This music
 is published in sheet form, also in Books entitled "Molineux"
 Six-Hand Collections. See following sample pages reduced in size.
 We will send you this music on approval, Geo. Molineux

PELL-MELL GALOP.

THIRD PLAYER.
 Allegro.
 J. W. Lerman

SECOND PLAYER.
 Allegro.

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FIRST PLAYER. PELL-MELL GALOP.

Allegro.
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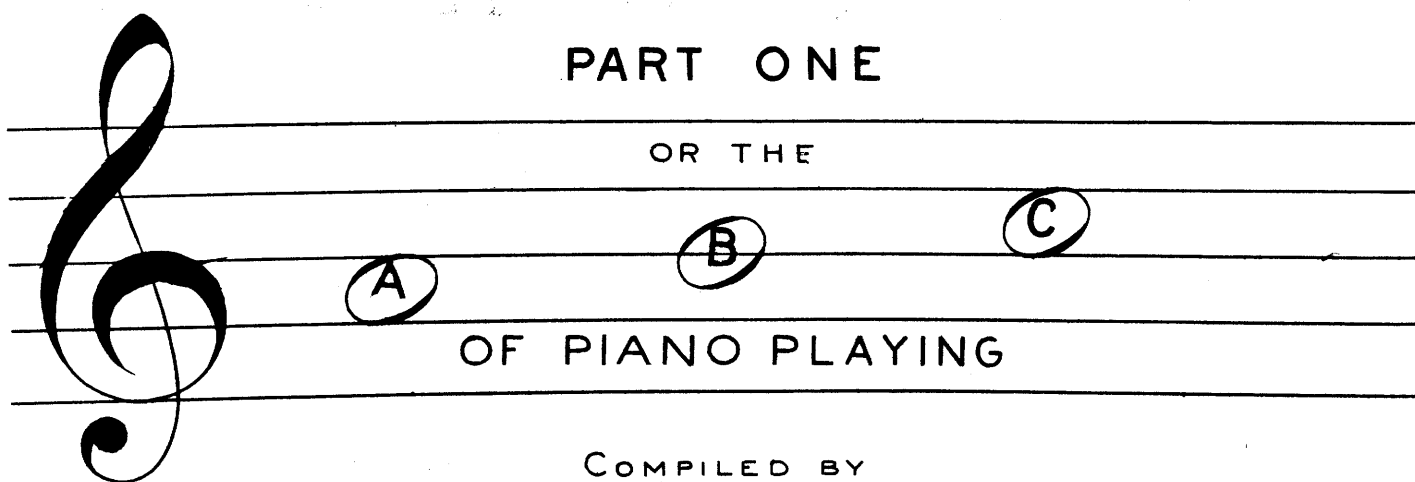
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148508

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MT

M423

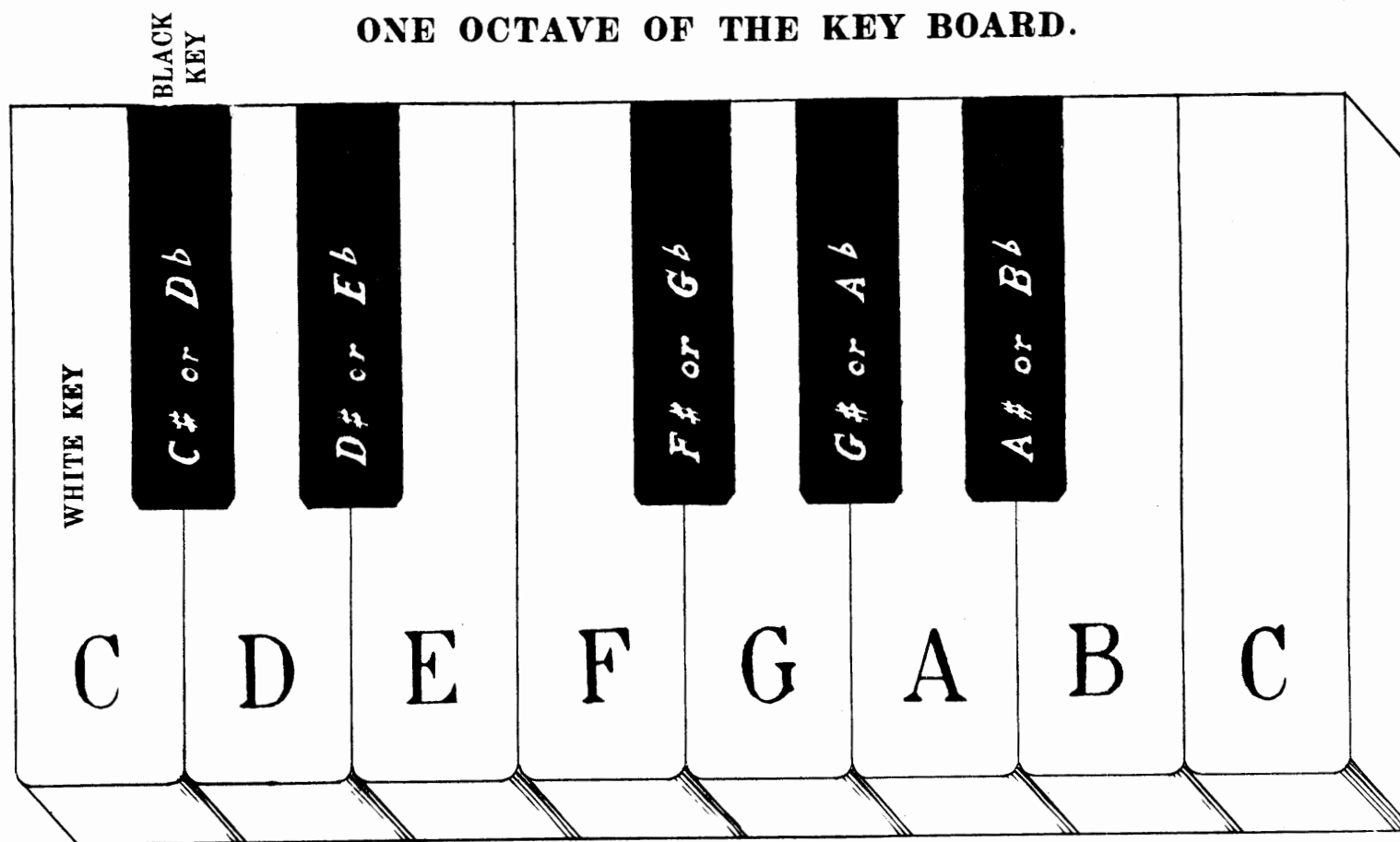
M7777

FOREWORD

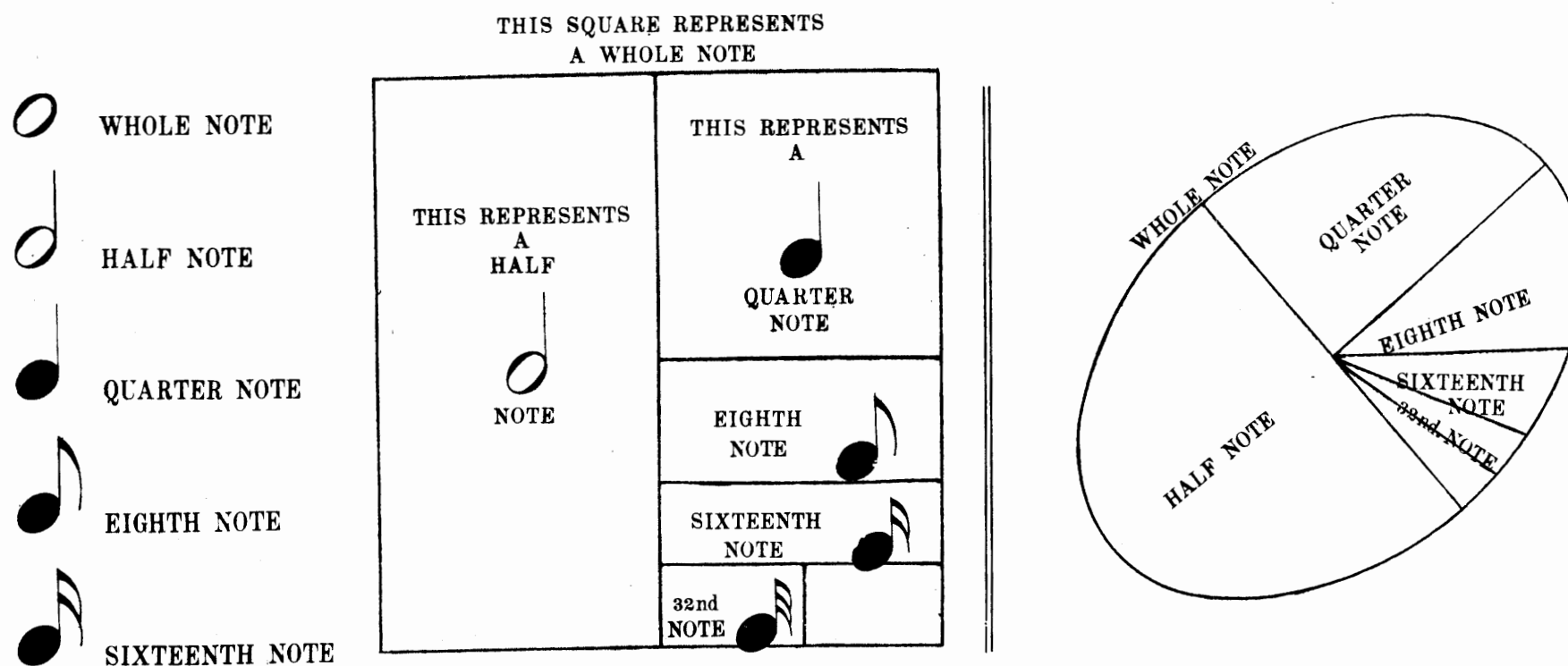
While it is true, there is "No Royal Road to Learning" it is equally true that there are two roads,— The old unattractive one, and the new and more pleasing one. Bright colors and illustrations we believe, will, instead of distracting the pupil's attention, be an incentive to study.

In this age, with so much to learn and so little time in which to learn it, we consider that all study should be presented in such a form that it will be a pleasure rather than an irksome duty. With this object in view, this book has been made.

Realizing that all pupils cannot be taught precisely alike, and therefore the impossibility of compiling a book that will progress equally well in every case, it is suggested that teachers, at their discretion, omit certain exercises and return to them later.



If the pupil has difficulty in learning the value of the notes the following diagrams may be helpful.



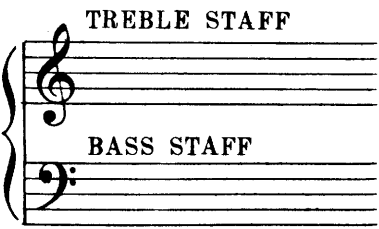
A diagram like the above may be drawn, and cut up, or folded.

Piano Music is written on two staves of five lines and four spaces each, on which are placed the notes and other characters. Lines above and below the staff are also used, called Leger Lines.

Two signs called Clefs are placed at the beginning of the staff, the Treble or G Clef on the upper staff, and usually played with the right hand, and the Bass or F Clef on the lower staff and usually played with the left hand. See illustrations below.

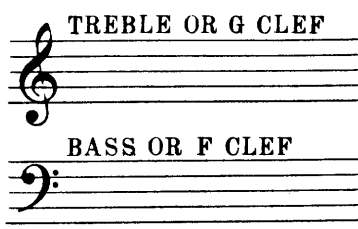
Brace
and
Staff

TREBLE STAFF



BASS STAFF

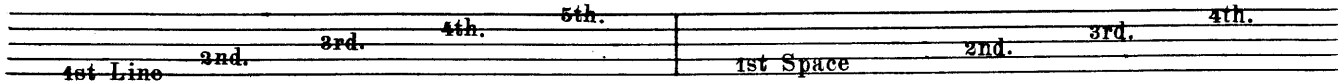
TREBLE OR G CLEF



BASS OR F CLEF

Treble
and
Bass Clefs

STAFF

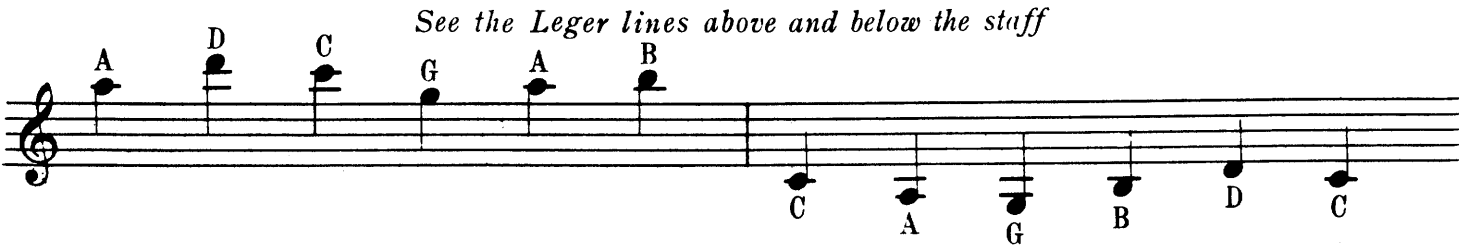


Lines
and
Spaces

When notes are placed above or below the Staff, short lines are added which are called leger lines. On and between these lines notes are placed, thus:

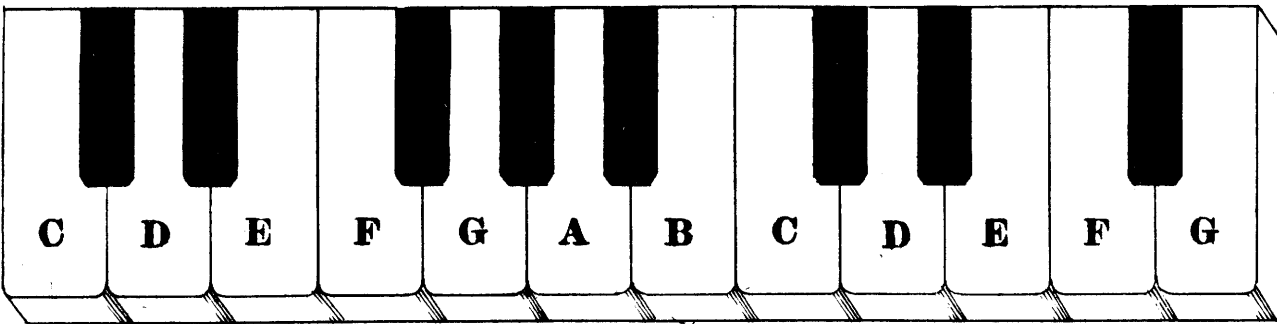
ILLUSTRATION.

See the Leger lines above and below the staff



Leger
Lines

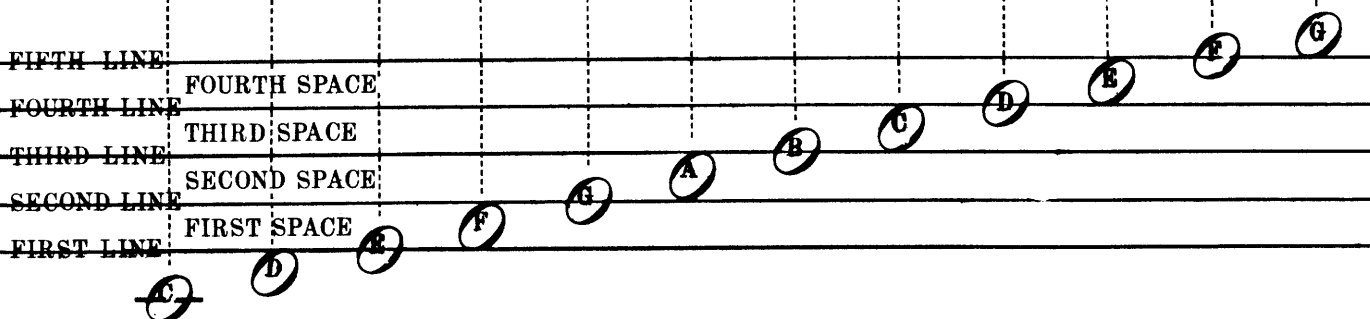
Section of
Key Board
of the
Piano or Organ
with corresponding
notes on the staff
below in Treble clef.



BRACE



FIFTH LINE	FOURTH SPACE
FOURTH LINE	THIRD SPACE
THIRD LINE	SECOND SPACE
SECOND LINE	FIRST SPACE
FIRST LINE	

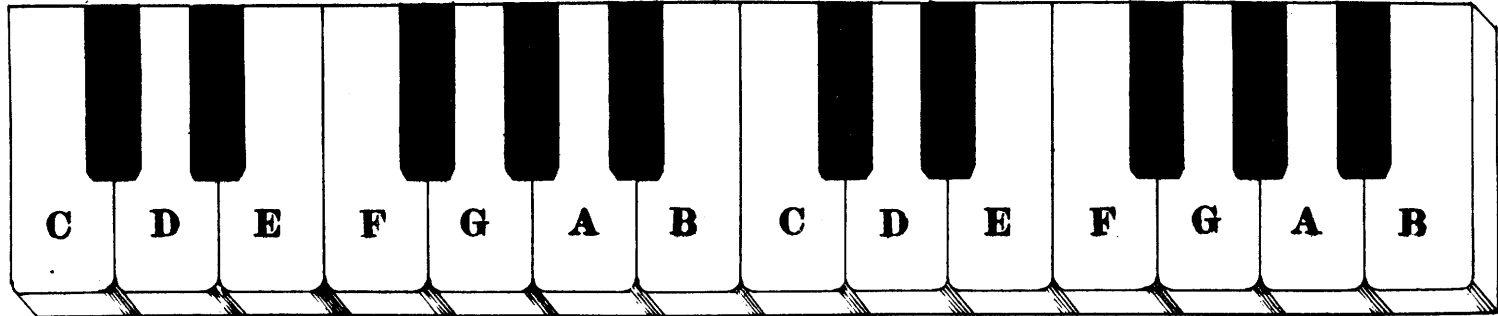


SINGLE BAR

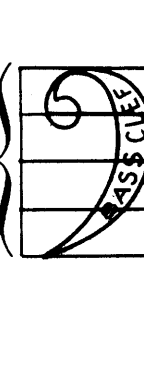
MEASURE

DOUBLE BAR

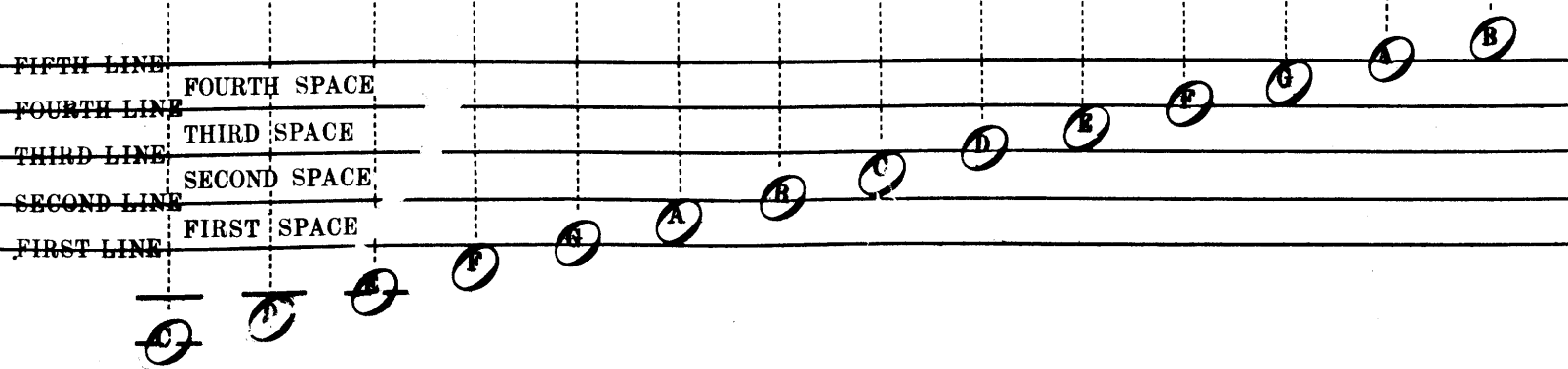
Section of
Key Board
of the
Piano or Organ
with corresponding
notes on the staff
below in Bass clef.



BRACE



FIFTH LINE	FOURTH SPACE
FOURTH LINE	THIRD SPACE
THIRD LINE	SECOND SPACE
SECOND LINE	FIRST SPACE
FIRST LINE	



EXERCISES IN THE KEY OF C FOR EITHER HAND IN TREBLE CLEF, IN WHOLE NOTES

Count four to each measure

This fingering for the Right Hand

1

Count 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

DOUBLE BAR

This fingering for the Left Hand

2

Count 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

EXERCISES IN HALF NOTES, Count four to each measure

3

Count 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 1234

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

4

Count 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 1234

5 3 1 3 5 3 1 3 5

5

Count 12 34 12 34 12 34 12 34 1234

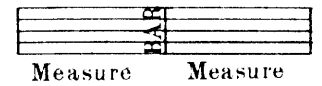
3 1 3 1 3 5 3 1 5

Ending 1

Bars
and
Measures

The staff is divided by bars
into measures.

Example



Double
Bar

The double bar is usually
used to denote the end of
a strain.

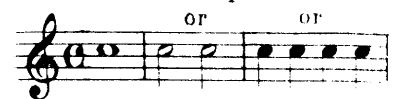
Example



Common
or $\frac{4}{4}$
Time

A measure containing four
quarter notes, or their e-
quivalent is called common,
or four four, or four quarter
time.

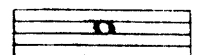
Example



Equal to
or
quarter

Whole
Note

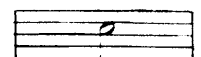
two half
four
notes



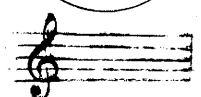
Equal
two
quarter

Half
Note

to
notes

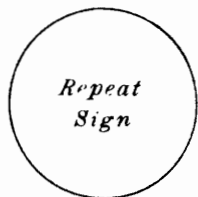


Treble
or
C Clef



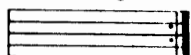
EXERCISE IN WHOLE AND HALF NOTES.

Count four to each measure.



Two dots before a double bar indicates that the previous strain must be played again.

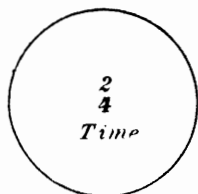
Example



6

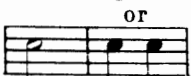
EXERCISES IN QUARTER NOTES.

Count two to each measure.



A measure containing two quarter notes or their equivalent is called two four, or two quarter time.

Example

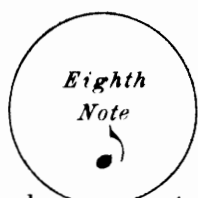


7

8

EXERCISE IN HALF AND QUARTER NOTES.

Count four to each measure.

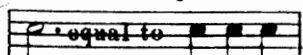


Equal to one half of a quarter note.



A dotted half note is equal to three quarter notes.

Example



A dot placed after a note increases its value one half.

9

EXERCISE IN EIGHTH NOTES. HALF NOTES AND DOTTED HALF NOTES.

10

**EXERCISE IN WHOLE NOTES FOR THE LEFT HAND,
IN THE BASS CLEF.**

Count four to each measure.

11

Ending

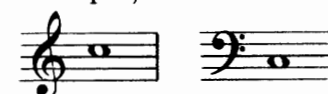
Count 1234

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5



Observe that notes in the bass clef are one line or one space lower than when the same notes appear in the treble clef.

Example, C in each clef



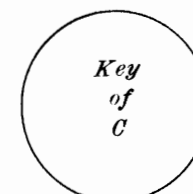
**EXERCISE IN HALF NOTES FOR THE LEFT HAND,
IN THE BASS CLEF.**

Count four to each measure.

12

Ending

5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5



**EXERCISE IN TWO FOUR TIME IN QUARTER NOTES
FOR THE LEFT HAND, IN THE BASS CLEF.**

Count two to each measure.

13

Ending

5 4 5 3 4 3 4 2 3 2 3 1 4 3 2 4 5

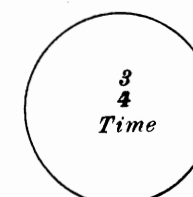
All the preceding exercises, and those which follow up to page 25 are in the key of C, having no sharp or flat at the beginning as signature.

**EXERCISE IN THREE FOUR TIME IN HALF AND QUARTER NOTES
FOR THE LEFT HAND, IN THE BASS CLEF.**

Count three to each measure.

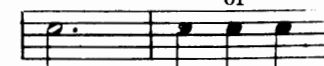
14

5 4 3 2 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 5



A measure containing three quarter notes or their equivalent, is called three four, or three quarter time.

Example
or



15

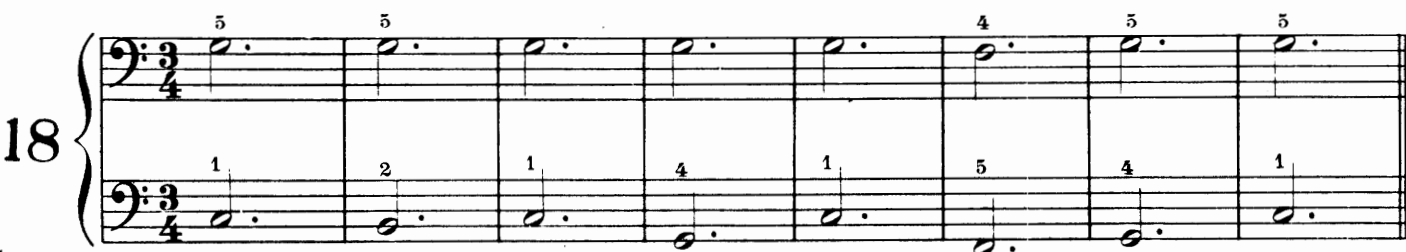
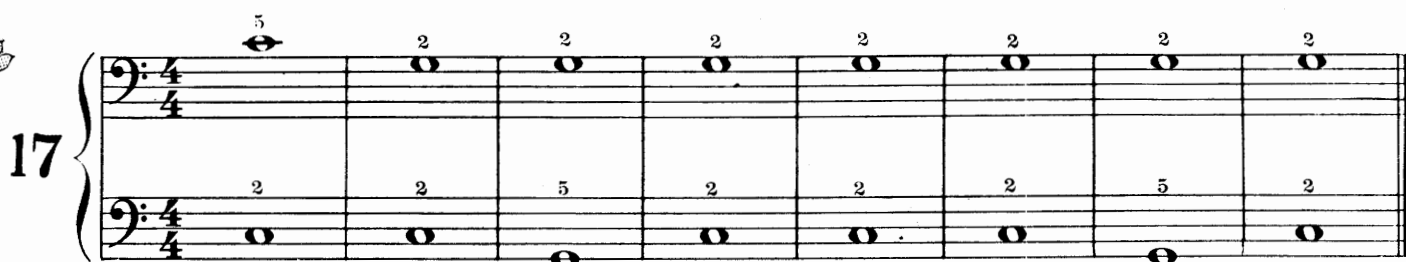
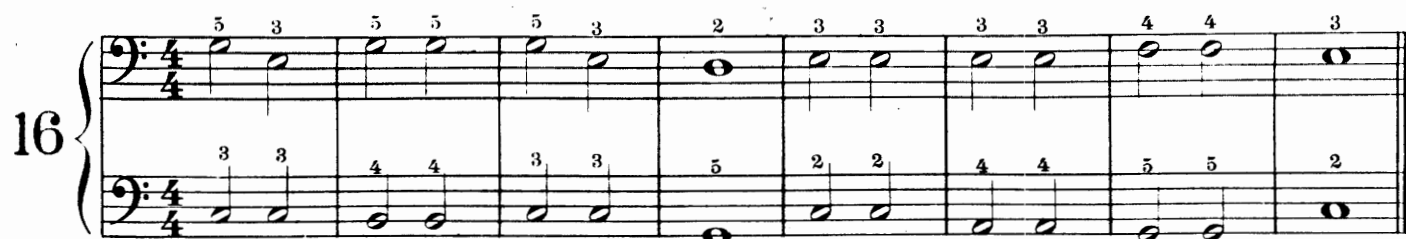
5 3 5 4 2 4 3 1 3 4 2 4 5

TEACHERS differ in opinion as to whether the pupil should begin at once with Exercises in Treble and Bass Clefs, or with treble clef for both hands. Those who prefer the former plan agree that while it may be more difficult at first, in the end it is the easier way, as the pupil is not obliged to *unlearn* what has already been learned. *continued on next page.*

DUETS.

SECONDO

J. W. L.



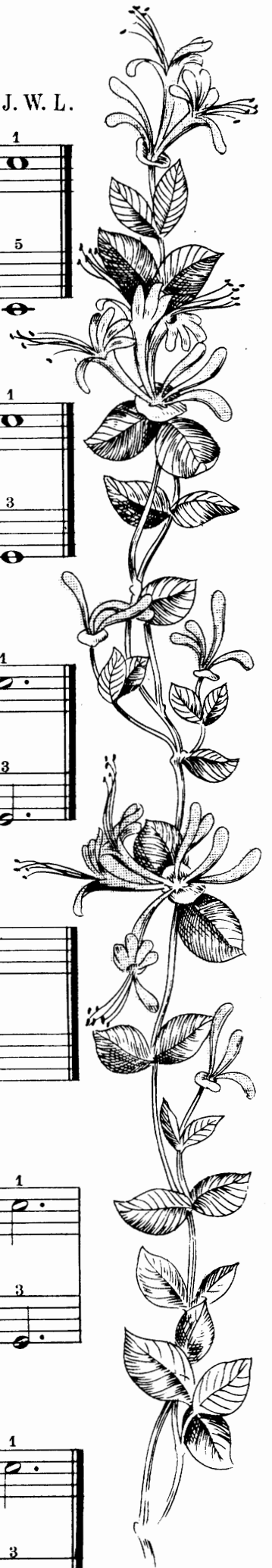
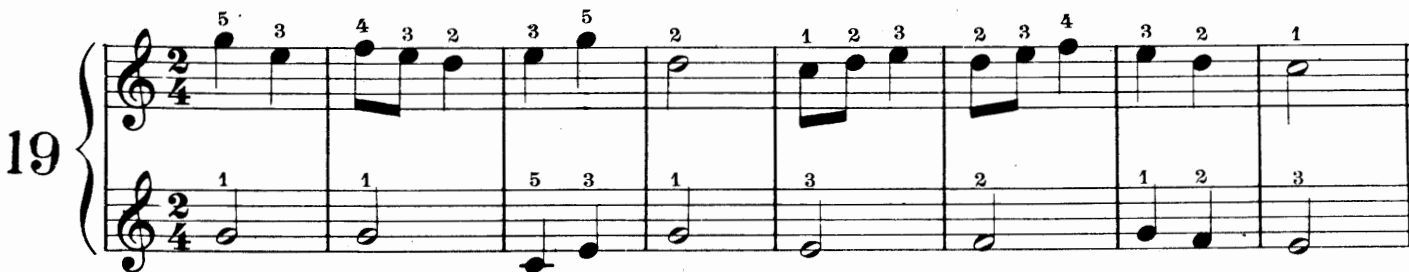
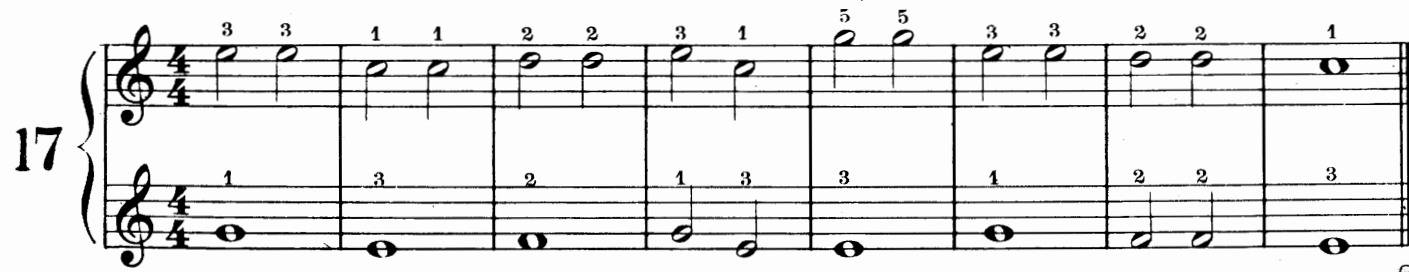
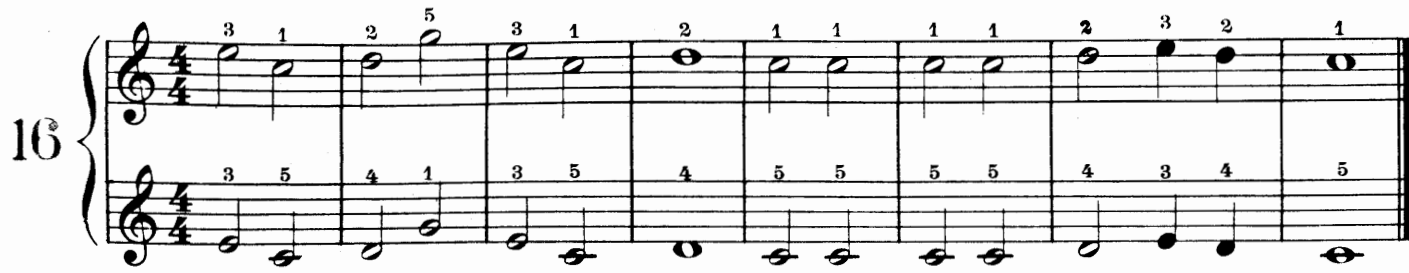
If additional Duets, a shade more difficult are desired, those mentioned on next page are suggested.

For any who consider the—both—hands—in—treble—plan the better, the following Duets are given. The pupil may learn each part, the primo first, then the secondo, and play them, with the teacher or another pupil, alternately.

DUETS.

PRIMO

J. W. L.

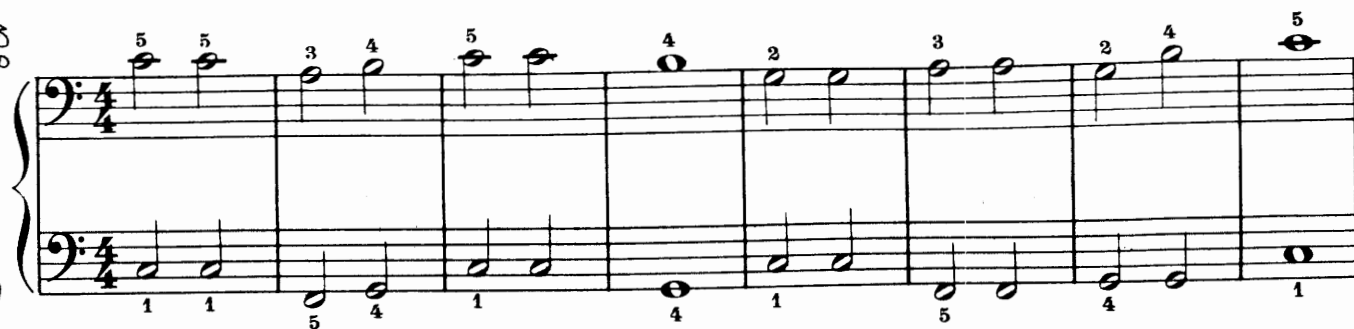


SECONDO

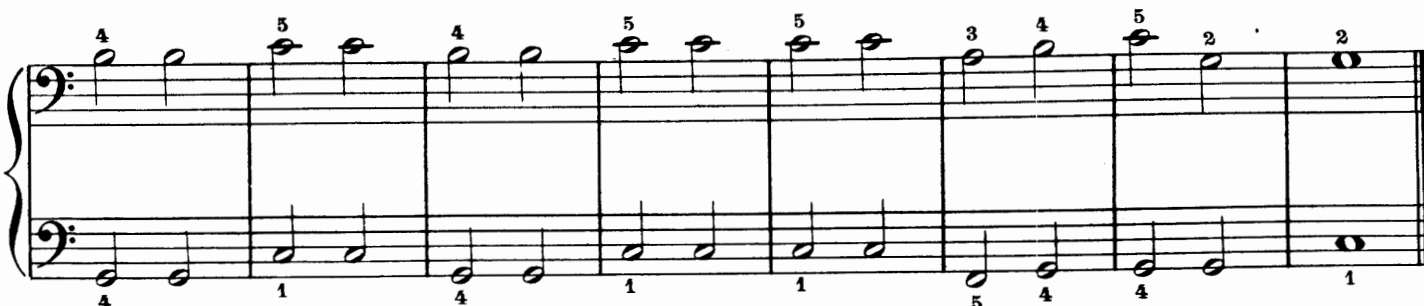
J. W. L.



21



21



22



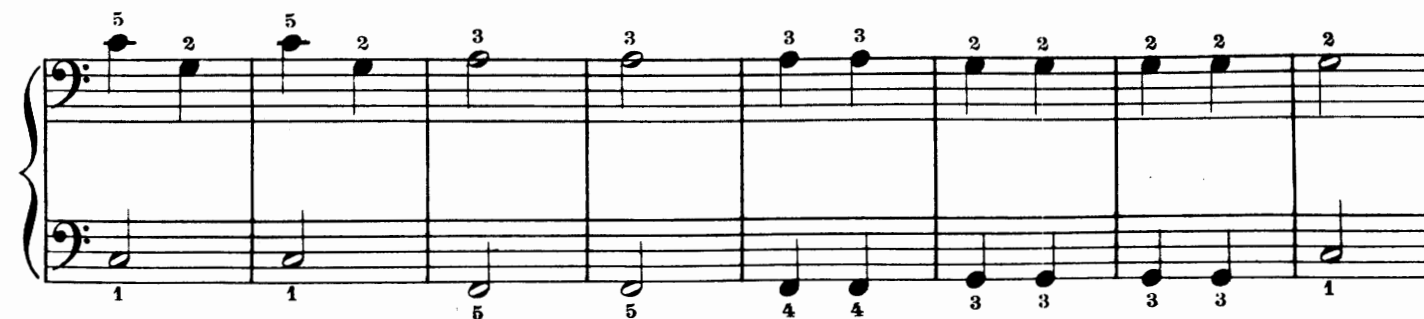
22



23



23



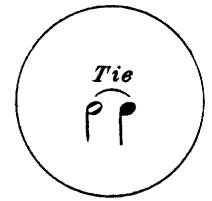
PRIMO

J. W. L.

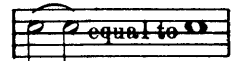
11

21

Exercise 21, measures 1-8. Treble staff: 5 3 2 4 3 2 1 2 3 1 5 3 1 2 3 4 2 1 3 2 5 1. Bass staff: 3 1 2 1 3 1 2 8 4 5 8 2 2 3 5 1 2 3.



A curved line from one note to the next on the same degree of the staff is called a tie, which shows that the second note should be held without being struck.



Exercise 21, measures 9-16. Treble staff: 4 2 3 2 1 4 2 3 2 1 5 3 2 4 3 2 3 2 1. Bass staff: 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 2 1 1 2 3.

22

Exercise 22, measures 1-8. Treble staff: 3 2 1 5 4 3 2. Bass staff: 1 3 1 2 4 2 3 3 2 4 2 3 1 3 1 2.

Exercise 22, measures 9-16. Treble staff: 1 2 3 4 5 3 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 3 1. Bass staff: 3 4 5 4 3 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 3.

23

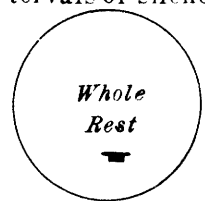
Exercise 23, measures 1-8. Treble staff: 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 5 5 2 3 4 2 3 4 3 5 5. Bass staff: 3 1 3 1 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 5 3 3.

Exercise 23, measures 9-16. Treble staff: 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 4 3 2 2 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 5 1. Bass staff: 1 3 1 3 4 2 4 2 2 3 2 2 3.

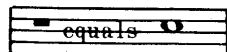


EXERCISE FOR BOTH HANDS IN WHOLE NOTES.

Rests denote intervals of silence.

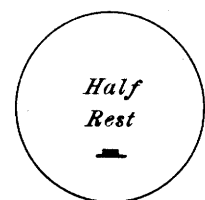


Equal to a whole note.

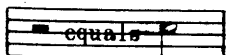


24

EXERCISE FOR BOTH HANDS IN HALF NOTES.

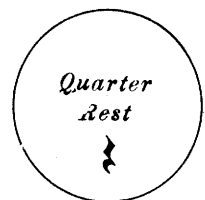


Equal to a half note.

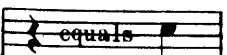


25

EXERCISE FOR BOTH HANDS IN QUARTER NOTES.



Equal to a quarter note.



26

EXERCISES FOR BOTH HANDS IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER NOTES.

27

Count 12 3

28

Count 1 2 3 4

29

Count 1 2 3

Count 1 2 3 4



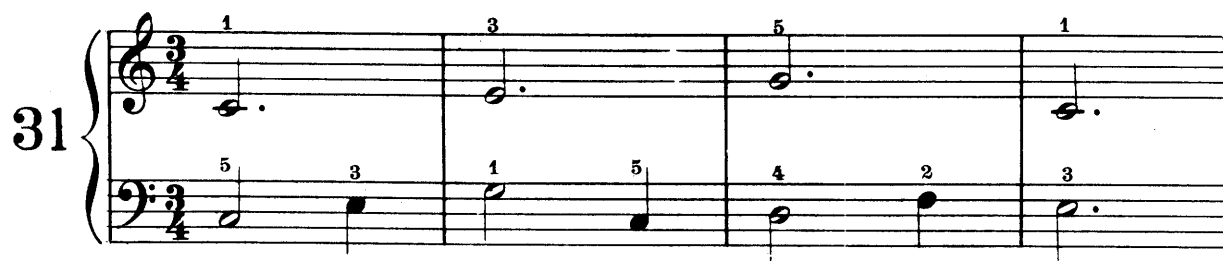
TINY TUNES.

No.1

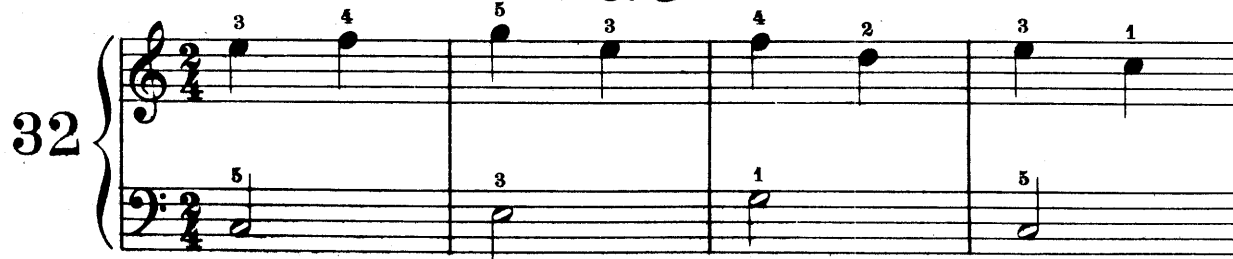
J. W. L.



No.2



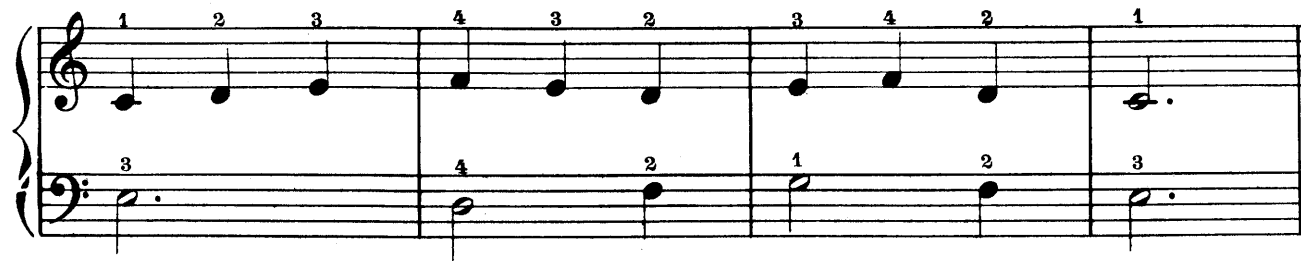
No.3



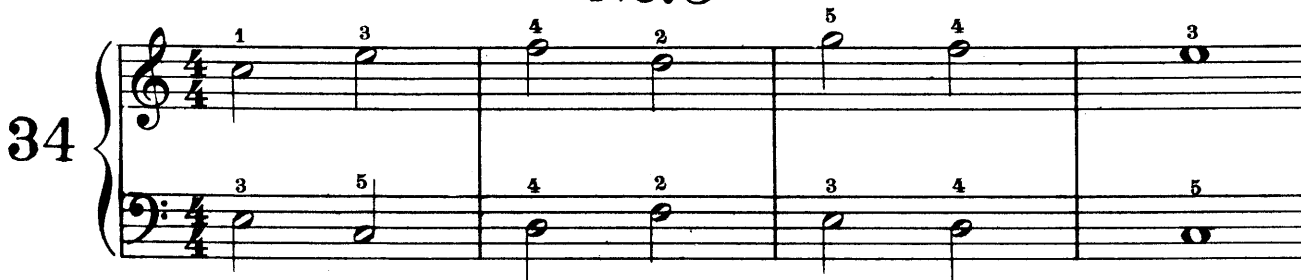
TINY TUNES.

15

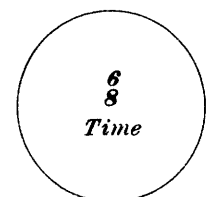
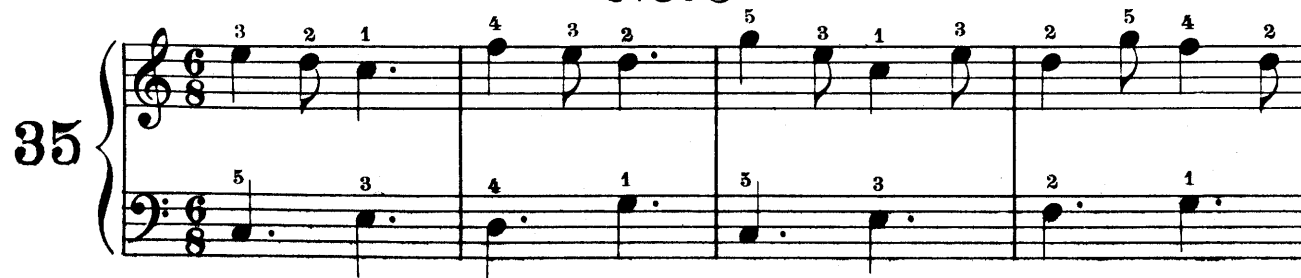
No.4



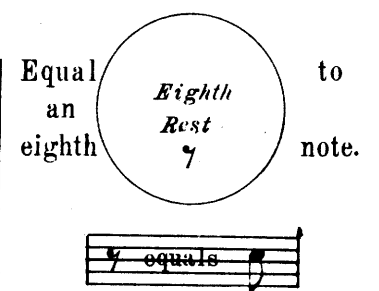
No.5



No.6



A measure containing six eighth notes or their equivalent is called six eighth time.



TINY TUNES.

No. 7



No. 8



No. 9



WORDS AD LIBITUM
THE ALPHABET.

17

J. W. L.

39

change fingers

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,

Ad Libitum
At will
or
Discretion

The words may or may not be used.

L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, Doub-le U, X, Y, Z.

*
Joined
Notes

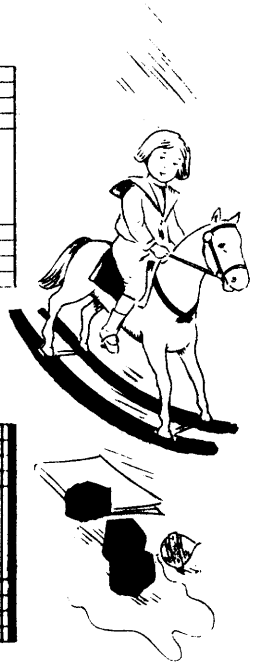
When two are joined sing two notes to one syllable.

ROCKING HORSE.

40

Rock-ing-horse, rock-ing-horse, give me a ride to Spain,

Don't for-get, don't for-get to bring me back home a-gain.

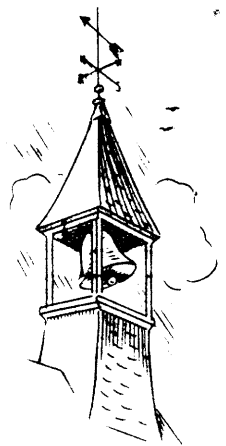


WHAT THE BELL SAYS.

41

"Ding-dong," says the bell, "There's no time to wait;

Ding-dong, go to school, Run, or you'll be late!"



WINTER.

J. W. L.

Accidental
Sharp
♯

A sharp before a
note raises it a
half tone.



42

Snow - flakes, snow - flakes fall - ing to the ground, Snow - flakes,

snow - flakes mak - ing not a sound; Sleigh - bells, sleigh - bells

ver - y soon we'll hear, Oh, their mer - ry jin - gle fills us with good cheer.

THE OLD MILL-WHEEL.

Begin on 6th beat

43

The mos - sy old mill - wheel goes creak - ing a - round,

Turn - ing and turn - ing all day, — For bread must be eat - en so

wheat must be ground, Keep on old wheel — turn a - way! —



DOLLY'S LULLABY.

J. W. L.

44

Hush - a - bye, my Dol - ly dear, Close your



Sing one syllable to two notes.

eyes, - it's near - ly ten; Moth - er watch - es

nev - er fear, Sleep till day - light comes a - gain.



THE LITTLE SOLDIER BOY.

45

See the lit - tle sol - dier boy, March - ing proud - ly

with his gun; How his face lights up with joy!

Play - ing sol - dier is such fun, Play - ing sol - dier is such fun.



THE MUSICAL FAMILY.

J. W. L.



46

1. Pa - pa plays the cor - net,
2. Char - lie plays the *cel - lo,

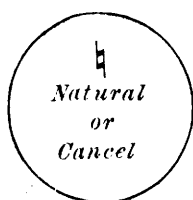
Ma, the man - do - lin, While
George the doub - le bass, While



Har - ry plays the trom - bone And Sue the vi - o - lin;
on a sweet vi - o - la Our Ger - tie plays with grace;

Ma - ry plays pi - a - no,
Last of all the fam - 'ly,

Then we hear a toot From
I as - sist them some, My



Indicates that the
previous sharp or
flat is cancelled
or annulled.

Fred - die on the French horn, And John - ny on the flute.
in - stru - ment is nois - y, You see, I play the drum.

* Pronounced "chello"

SPRING TIME.



47

Spring is com - ing, Flow - ers bloom - ing, Birds are sing - ing, Tra, la, la.

SCALE OF C MAJOR.

48

Right Hand

Left Hand

Scale of
C
Major

The major scale is composed of five whole tones, and two half tones, the half tones being the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth degrees of the scale.

Both Hands

PUSSY-CAT WALTZ.

J. W. L.

49



ROVER TAKES A WALK.

J. W. L.

50

Musical score for 'ROVER TAKES A WALK.' featuring a piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves. The music is in 4/4 time and includes fingerings and slurs. A small illustration of a dog is on the left.

THE PASSING TRAIN.

51

Accent.
With extra
Emphasis

Choo, choo, choo!

choo!

Musical score for 'THE PASSING TRAIN.' featuring a piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves. The music is in 2/4 time and includes 'choo!' vocalizations. A small illustration of a steam train is on the left.

LITTLE STUDIES.

Introducing the Sharp (#), Flat (b) and Cancel (natural), or natural.

J. W. L.

52

53

54

55



Accidental
Flat
b

A flat before
a note lowers
it a half tone.

LITTLE STUDIES.

Introducing Eighth notes, Dotted notes and Ties.

J. W. L.

56

57

58

59

60

61

SCALE OF G MAJOR.

Remember to play F sharp

62

Right Hand

Left Hand

*The
Signature*

The sharps or flats at the beginning of a piece of music are called the signature.

Both Hands

THE ACORN.

J. W. L.

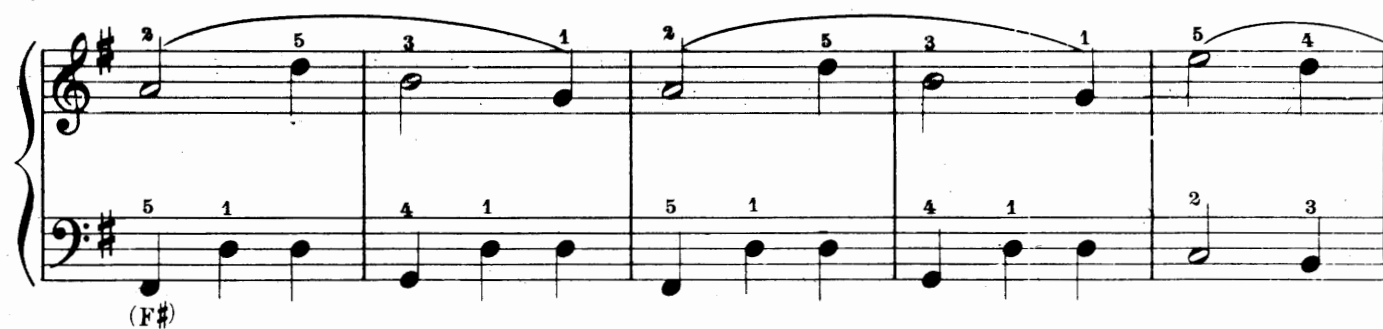
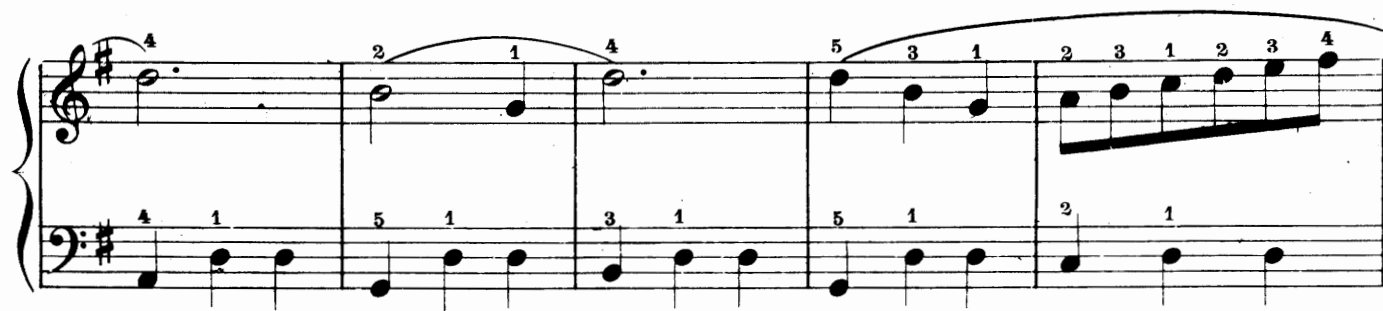
63



ROLLING THE HOOP WALTZ.

J.W. L.

64



SCALE OF F MAJOR.

Remember to play B flat

65

Right Hand

Left Hand

Both Hands

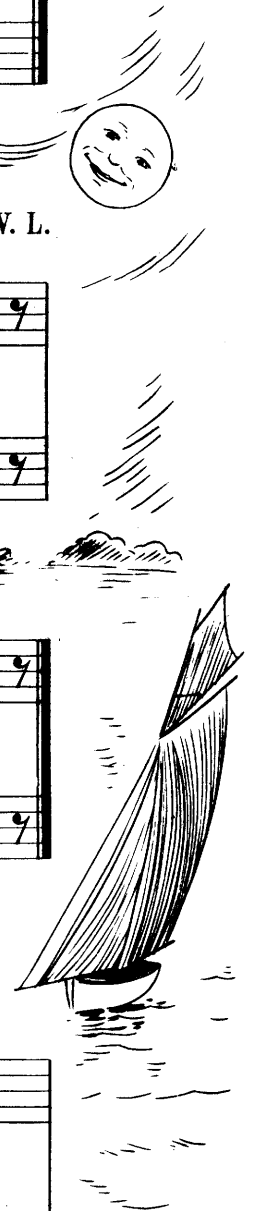
THE SAIL BOAT.

J. W. L.

66

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

67



FOLLOW MY LEADER.

MARCH.

J. W. L.

68

change fingers

change fingers

SOAP BUBBLE WALTZ.



69

1st
and
2nd
Ending

Play to the end of first ending, then from beginning of piece to end of second ending, omitting first ending.

ANDANTE.

From the "Surprise" Symphony by J. Haydn.

70

Staccato.
Play short
and snappy

cresc.
Crescendo.
Gradually
increasing
the tone.

Forte
f
Loud.

Piano
p
Softly

Crescendo
Sign

** Phrasing*

AMERICA.

71

A series of notes
slurred to be played
connectedly.

Hold

Means that the note
should be held long-
er than the regular
time.

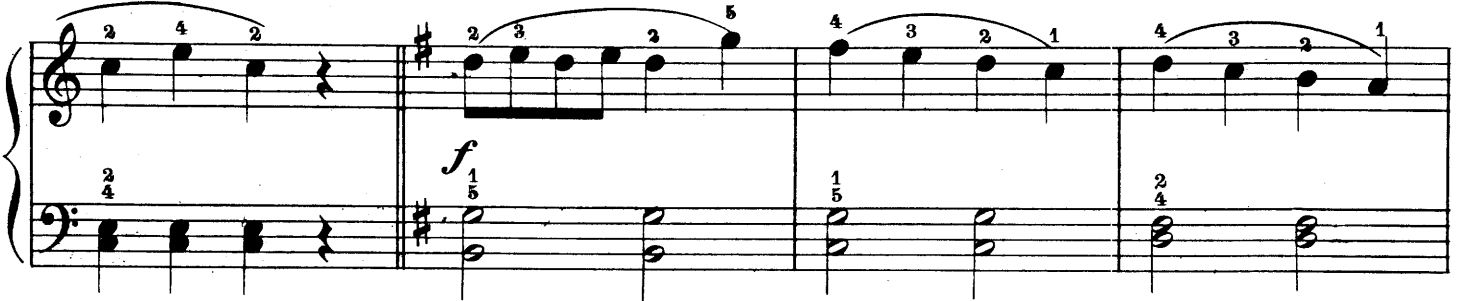
E. Z. SCHOTTISCHE

J. W. LERMAN.

mf
Mezzo Forte
Moderately
Loud.



Key of G (remember F sharp)



The Little Soldier March, A. H. Rosewig 25¢

ITALIAN HYMN.

73

Andante

Handwritten musical score for measure 73 of the Italian Hymn. The treble staff begins with a 5, followed by a slur over notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 4, 2, 1. The bass staff begins with a 4, followed by a slur over notes with fingerings 1/2, 1/3, 1/3, 1/4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 3.

Andante.
Somewhat slow
and sedate.

Continuation of the Italian Hymn musical score. The treble staff continues with notes and fingerings 2, 1, 4, 4, 5, 1. The bass staff continues with notes and fingerings 5, 1/3, 1/2, 5, 1/3, 1/4, 5, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 3.

PORTUGUESE HYMN.

74

Moderato

Handwritten musical score for measure 74 of the Portuguese Hymn. The treble staff begins with a 2, followed by a slur over notes with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3. The bass staff begins with a 4, followed by a slur over notes with fingerings 1/2, 1/3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 5, 1/2, 1/3.

Moderato.
Moderate
degree of
quickness

Continuation of the Portuguese Hymn musical score. The treble staff continues with notes and fingerings 2, 3, 1, 5, 4. The bass staff continues with notes and fingerings 5, 1, 5, 1/3, 5, 1/2, 1/3, 3, 4.

Continuation of the Portuguese Hymn musical score. The treble staff continues with notes and fingerings 3, 4, 3, 4. The bass staff continues with notes and fingerings 2, 4, 2, 2, 5, 3, 1, 1.

Continuation of the Portuguese Hymn musical score. The treble staff continues with notes and fingerings 2, 1, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4. The bass staff continues with notes and fingerings 1, 5, 1/3, 1/2, 1, 1/2, 1, 1.

MERCURY GALOP.

33

Allegro

J.W. LERMAN.

76

*Allegro.
Cheerful,
Lively,
Quick.*

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE.

Andante

77

$\frac{6}{4}$
Time

A measure containing six quarter notes is called six quarter time.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

ALICE HAWTHORNE.

Arr. by J. W. L.

Allegretto

Allegretto

78

Quick, but less
quick than Al-
legro.



78

mf

2nd time octave higher

f

p

f

p

f

LEO GAVOTTE.

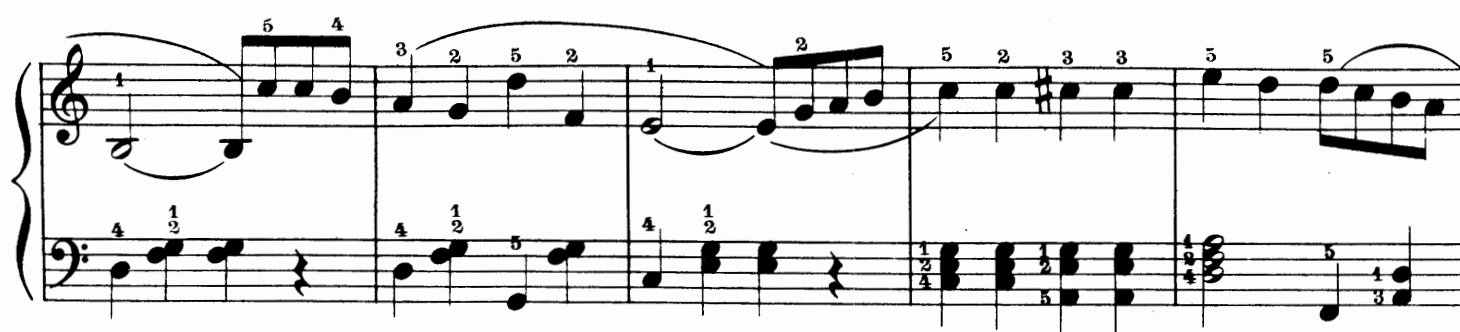
J. W. LERMAN.

Begin on 3rd beat

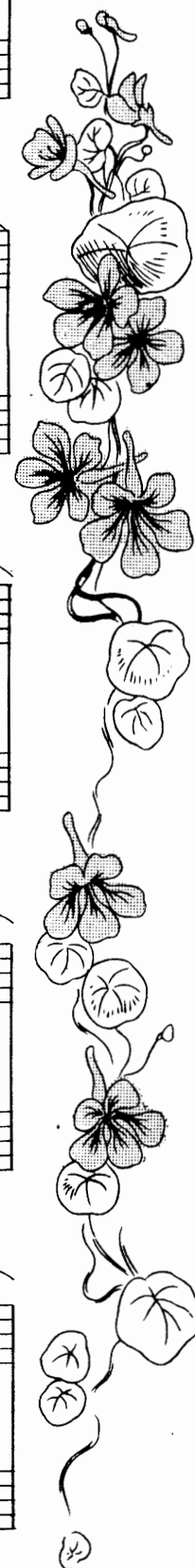
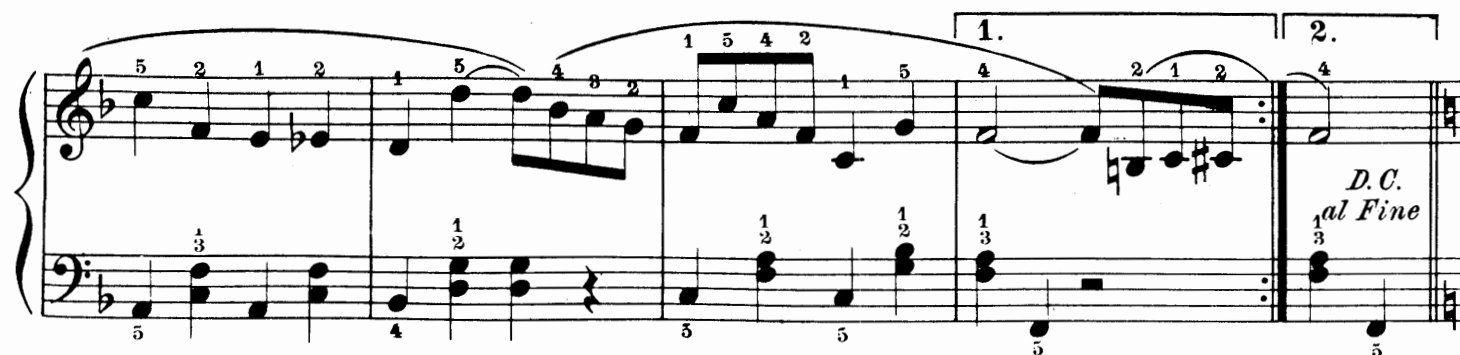
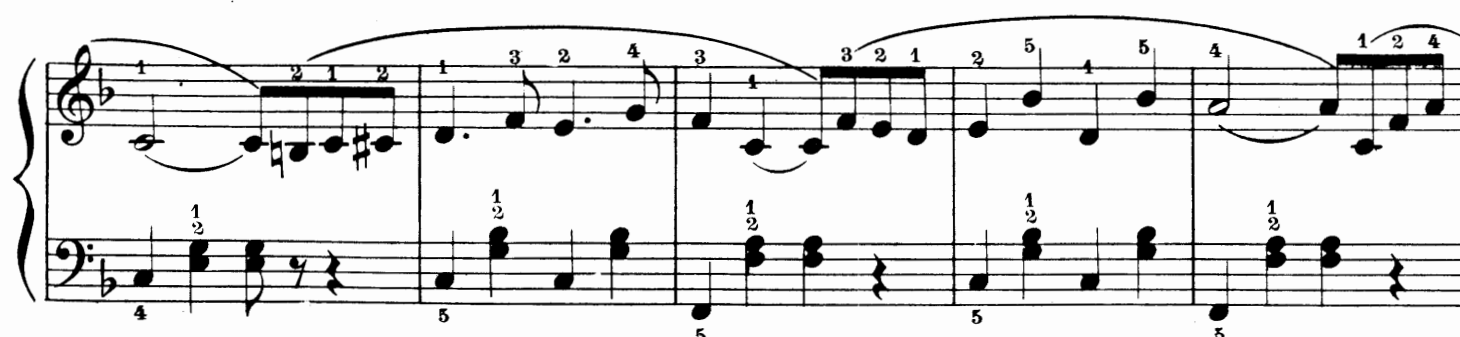
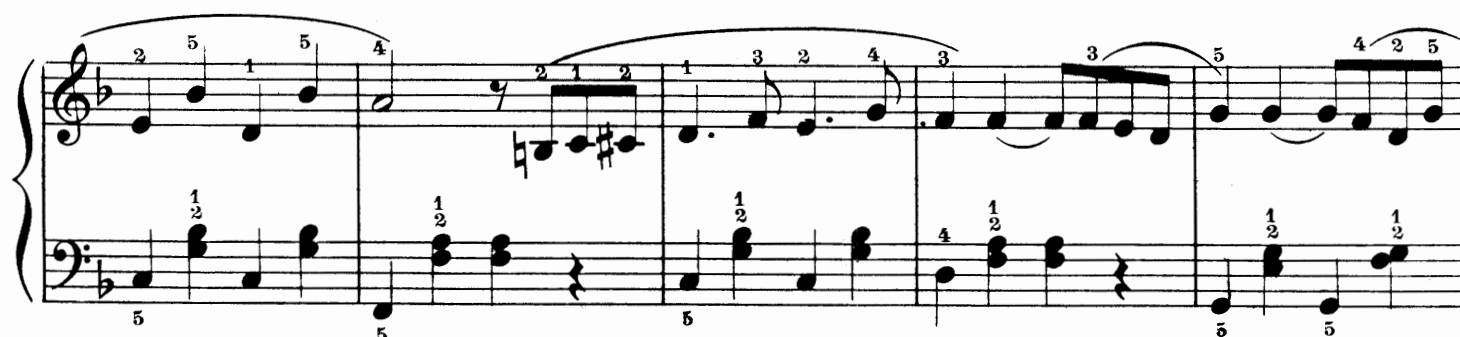
Moderato

79

79



Key of F (remember B flat)



LINWOOD WALTZ.

Duet.

SECONDO.

C. H. H. BOOTH.

Tempo di Valse

80

p 1st time, mf 2nd time

p 1st time, mf 2nd time

D. C.

Fine

Hazel March, Duet, J. W. Lerman 30¢

LINWOOD WALTZ.

Duet.

PRIMO.

C. H. H. BOOTH.

Tempo di Valse

80

8va.....

p 1st time, mf 2nd time

8va.....

8va.....

8.....

D. C.

Fine

8va
Means to be
played one
octave
higher.

FLOWER SONG.

G. LANGE.

Simplified by J. W. Lerman.

Andante

81

The first system of musical notation for 'Flower Song' is in 3/4 time, marked 'Andante'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef is marked with fingerings: 2, 1, 5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3. The bass clef accompaniment features chords and single notes with fingerings: 5, 1 2, 1 2, 4, 1 2, 5, 1 2.

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble clef melody has fingerings: 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 1, 3, 5, 4, 1, 4. The bass clef accompaniment has fingerings: 5, 1 3, 1 2, 5, 1 2, 4, 1 2, 5, 1 3.

The third system continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble clef melody has fingerings: 2, 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 5, 3. The bass clef accompaniment has fingerings: 5, 1 2, 1 3, 4, 1 2, 1 2, 5, 1 3.

The fourth system continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble clef melody has fingerings: 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 5, 4, 3. The bass clef accompaniment has fingerings: 5, 1 2, 1 2, 5, 1 3, 5, 1 3, 5, 1 3.

The fifth system continues the melody and accompaniment. The treble clef melody has fingerings: 5, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2. The bass clef accompaniment has fingerings: 5, 1 2, 4, 1 2, 5, 1 3, 5, 1 3, 1.

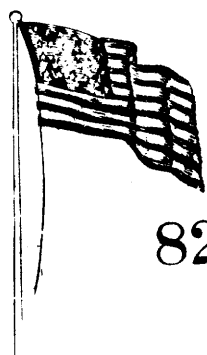


The octaves may be omitted

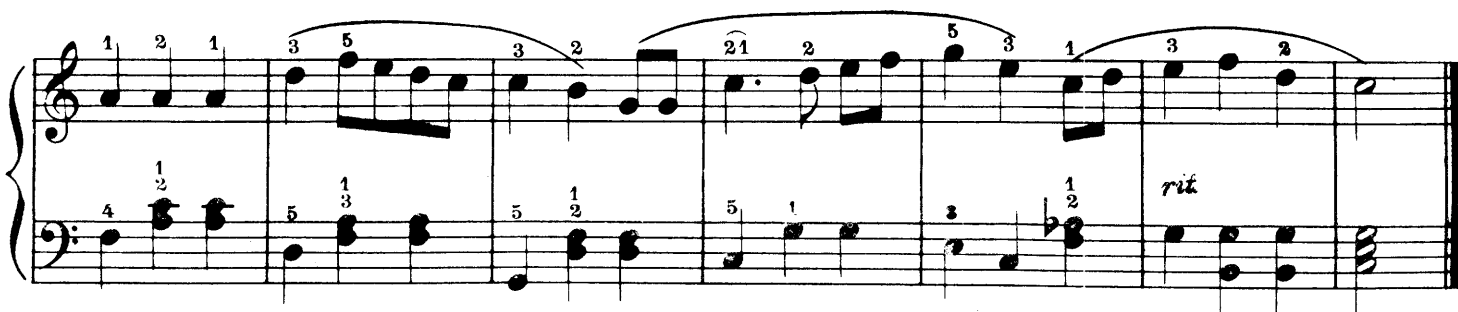
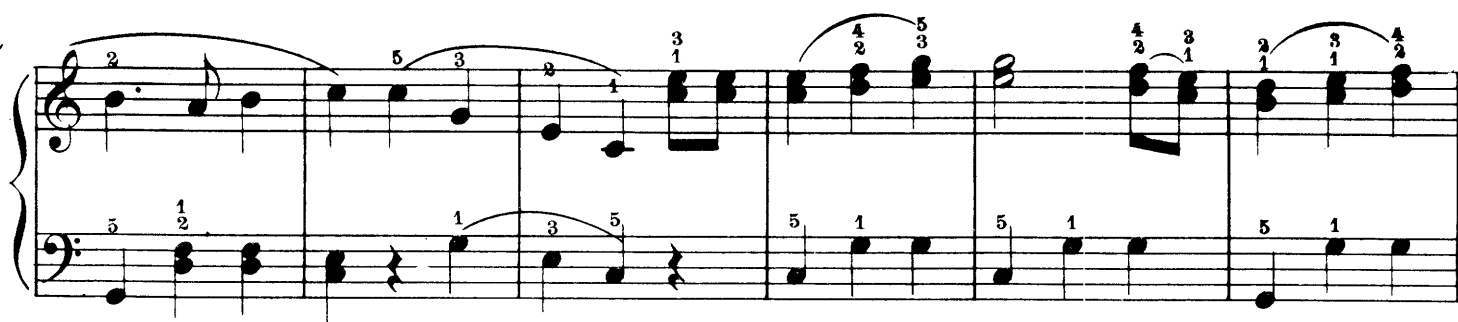
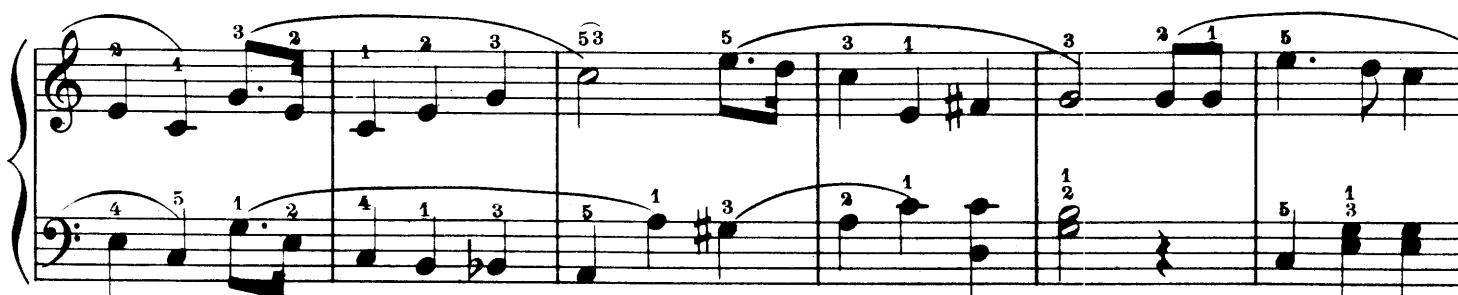
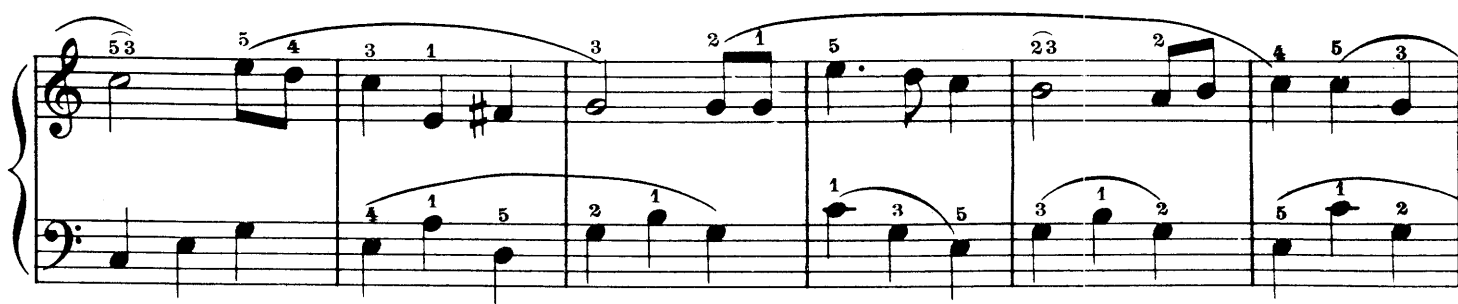


STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Arr. by J. W. Lerman.



82



rit.
or
ritardando.
Play
gradually
slower.

MELODY.

RUBINSTEIN.

Arr. by J. W. L.

Con espressione

83 *con espressione*

p *f* *dim.*

Con espress.
or
Con espressione
With
expression

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a single system with two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, which is a simple, repetitive tune. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the beginning of the melody and accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody and includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat). The third measure continues the melody and includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The fourth measure concludes the melody and accompaniment. The score is written in a clear, legible font, and the musical notation is standard for a piano score.

Diminuendo
Sign

Gradually
decreasing
the tone.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melody is in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a final measure marked "Fine". The piano accompaniment features a simple harmonic pattern with chords and single notes, including a final measure marked "Fine".

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first five measures of the piece. The second system contains the next five measures. The music is written for a single melodic line and a basso continuo line. The melodic line is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The basso continuo line is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to forte (f). The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and the same key signature. The melody in the top staff is marked with fingerings (1-5) and includes a trill on the final note. The bass line in the bottom staff is marked with fingerings (1-5) and includes a trill on the final note. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the bass staff.

Pianissimo
pp
Very softly

[illegible]

ANDANTE PASTORALE.

HUNTEN.

*D. S.
al
Fine*

Go back to the
sign, § and
play to Fine.

84

p

Hold lower notes 3 beats

Fine

D. S. al Fine

MISERERE.

From the Opera "Il Trovatore" by Verdi.

Moderato

*Grace
Note*

To be crushed
into the follow-
ing note.

85

f

p

f

FLOWER SONG.

From the Opera "Faust" by Gounod.

Waltz tempo

86

Tempo.
Rate
of speed



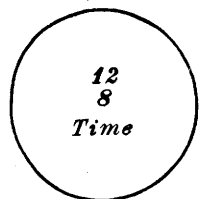
TEMPEST OF THE HEART.

From the Opera "Il Trovatore."

VERDI.

Simplified by J. W. Lerman.

Andante moderato



A measure containing twelve eighth notes is called twelve eight time.



87

f

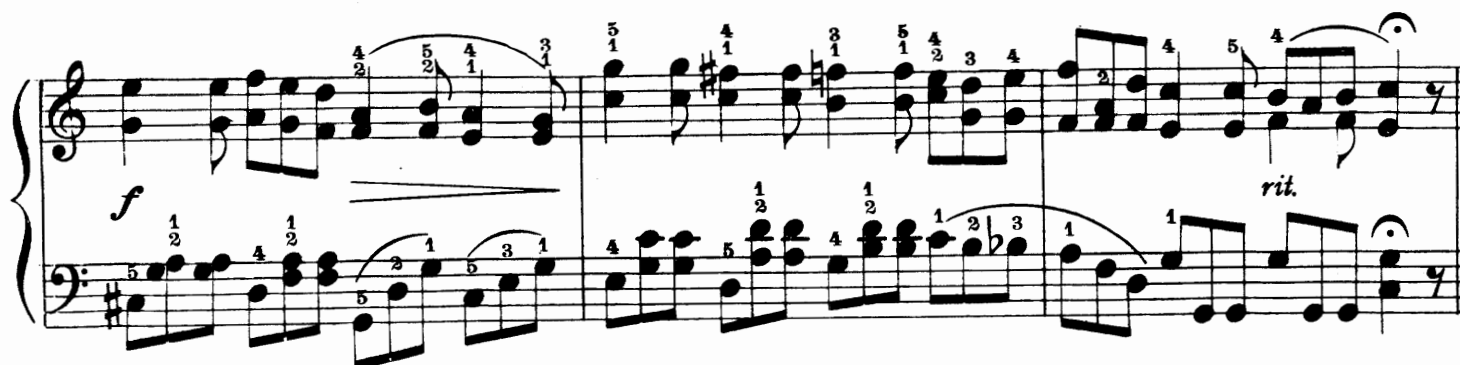
mf

f

f

12/8 Time

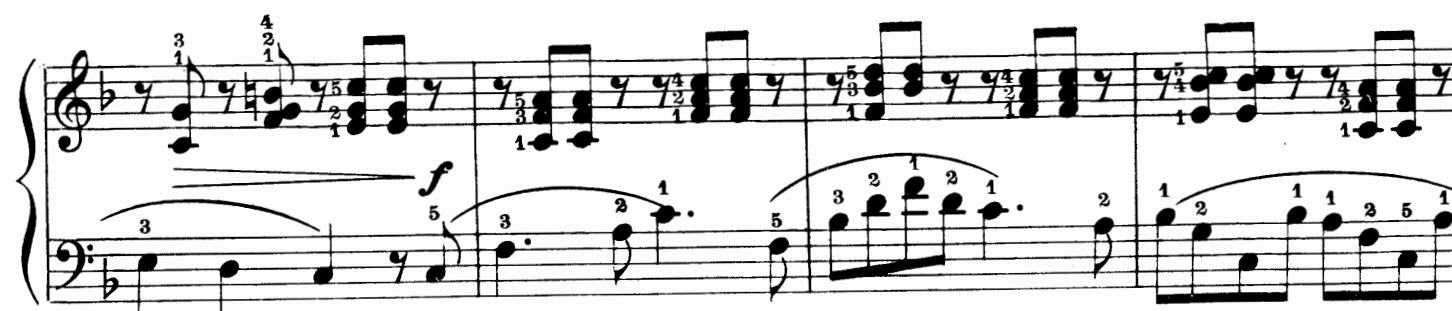
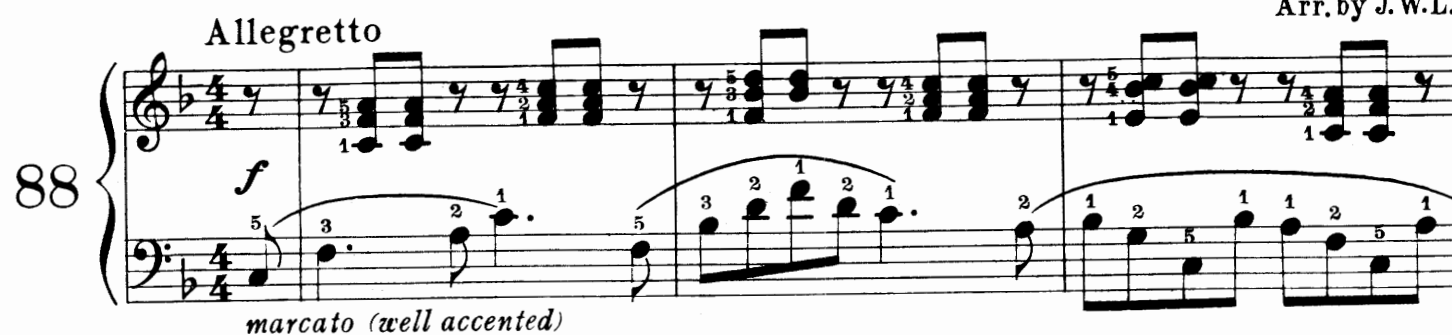
The musical score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third, fourth, and fifth systems are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The tempo is indicated as 'Andante moderato'.



THE HAPPY FARMER.

R. SCHUMANN.

Arr. by J.W.L.



Fortissimo
ff
Very loud



MARCH.

From the Opera "Tannhäuser" by Wagner.

Arr. by J. W. L.



89

f

5 3 1 2 3 2 1 2 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 2 3 1 5 3 1

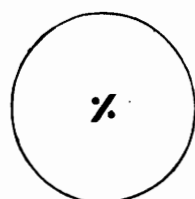
3 4 3 2 1 5 4 2 1 5 4 1 4 3 2 1 5 1 5 1 2 1

f

5 3 1 5 3 1 5 2 1 5 1 4 2 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1

f *ff*

See page 49—margin



A measure containing this sign is to be played the same as preceding measure.

mf *cresc.* *f*

% %

1.

5 2 3 4 5 4 2 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1

2.

5 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 1 5 3 1 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 3 4

f

Three systems of piano exercise notation for double notes. Each system consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system also includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Slurs and ties are used throughout the piece.

EXERCISE IN DOUBLE NOTES.

Allegretto BEYER.

90

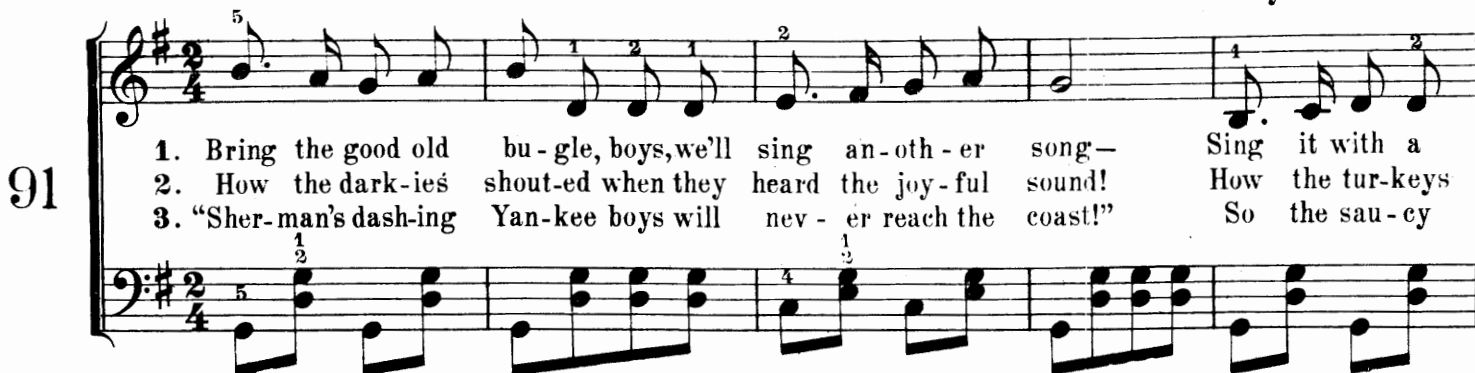
Three systems of piano exercise notation for double notes, marked "Allegretto" and "90". The notation is in 6/8 time. Each system consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system also includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Slurs and ties are used throughout the piece.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

Words ad lib.

HENRY C. WORK.
Arr. by J. W. Lerman.

91



1. Bring the good old bu-gle, boys, we'll sing an-oth-er song— Sing it with a
2. How the dark-ies shout-ed when they heard the joy-ful sound! How the tur-keys
3. 'Sher-man's dash-ing Yan-kee boys will nev-er reach the coast! So the sau-cy

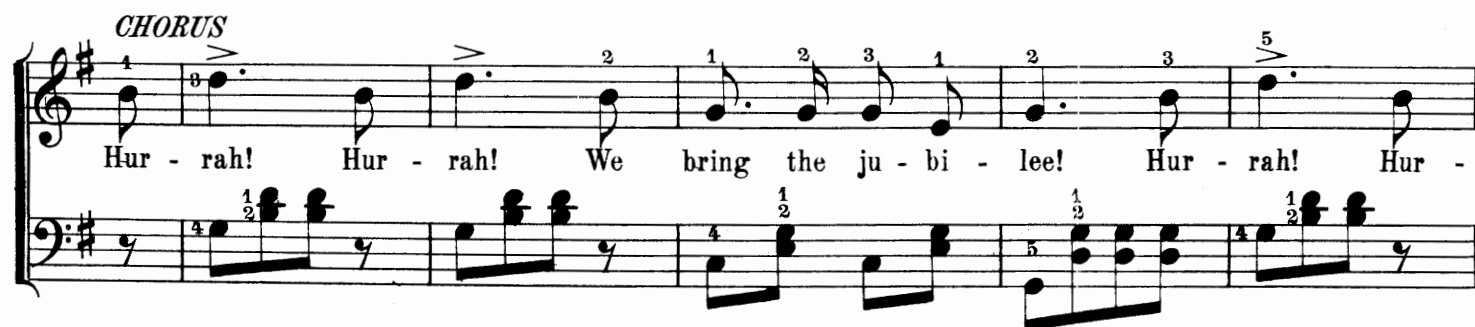


spir-it that will start the world a-long— Sing it as we used to sing it,
gob-bled which our com-mis-sa-ry found! How the sweet po-ta-toes e-even
reb-els said, and 'twas a hand-some boast, Had they not for-got, a-las! to



fif-ty thou-sand strong, While we were march-ing thro' Geor-gia.
start-ed from the ground, While we were march-ing thro' Geor-gia.
reck-on with the host, While we were march-ing thro' Geor-gia.

CHORUS



Hur-rah! Hur-rah! We bring the ju-bi-lee! Hur-rah! Hur-



rah! The flag that makes you free! So we sang the cho-rus from At-



lan-ta to the sea, While we were march-ing thro' Geor-gia. D.C.

JUANITA.

Words ad lib.

(Pronounced Wah-neé-ta.)

Words by Mrs. Norton.

SPANISH MELODY.

Arr. by J.W. Lerman.

92

Andante

mf cresc. - - - *f rit*

1. Soft o'er the fount-ain,
2. When in thy dream-ing,



The three notes to be played in the time of one note.

Lin-g'ring falls the south-ern moon; Far o'er the mount-ain Breaks the day too soon!
Moons like these shall shine a-gain, And day-light beam-ing, Prove thy dreams are vain.

In thy dark eye's splen-dor, Where the warm light loves to dwell, Wea-ry looks, yet
Wilt thou not, re-lent-ing, For thine ab-sent lov-er sigh, In thy heart con-

ten-der, Speak their fond fare-well! Ni-ta! Jua-ni-ta! Ask thy soul if
sent-ing To a prayer gone by? Ni-ta! Jua-ni-ta! Let me lin-ger

we should part! Ni-ta! Jua-ni-ta! Lean thou on my heart.
by thy side! Ni-ta! Jua-ni-ta! Be my own fair bride.



MARTHA.

DUET.

SECONDO.

FLOTOW.

Arr. by J. W. Lerman.

Moderato

93

MARTHA.

DUET.

PRIMO.

51

FLOTOW.

Arr. by J. W. Lerman.

Moderato

93

Con moto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. Each system is a duet for two hands. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system introduces a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system includes fingerings and accents. The fourth system continues the duet with various fingerings. The fifth system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a final cadence.

Con moto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The tempo is 'Con moto'. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second system introduces a forte (f) dynamic. The third system features a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fourth system includes a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The fifth system features a key signature change to two flats (Bb and Eb). The sixth system ends with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score is marked with 'Primo.' at the top right and '53' at the top right. The bottom left corner contains the number '2000 - 64'.

TEMPEST OF THE HEART.

from IL TROVATORE.

DUET.

VERDI.

Arr. by J.W. Lerman.

SECONDO.

Andante

94

The first system of musical notation for the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with a piano (p) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff is also in bass clef with a common time signature, starting with a half note and followed by rests. Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 3 are visible above the first few notes of the upper staff.

The second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth notes. The lower staff has a half note followed by rests. A forte (f) dynamic is marked in the lower staff. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible above the upper staff.

The third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a descending melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth notes. The lower staff has a half note followed by rests. A forte (f) dynamic is marked in the lower staff. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible above the upper staff.

The fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth notes. The lower staff has a half note followed by rests. A piano (p) dynamic is marked in the lower staff. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible above the upper staff.

The fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note triplets. The lower staff has a half note followed by rests. A forte (f) dynamic is marked in the lower staff. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible above the upper staff.

The sixth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth notes. The lower staff has a half note followed by rests. A fortissimo (ff) dynamic is marked in the lower staff. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible above the upper staff.

TEMPEST OF THE HEART.

55

from IL TROVATORE.

DUET.

PRIMO.

VERDI

Arr. by J. W. Lerman.

94

Andante

p

8-----

f

loco

p

ff

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

MARCH.
PIANO DUET.

SECONDO.

J. W. Lerman.

95

The musical score is written for piano duet in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins at measure 95. The first system features a melody in the right hand with a fingering of 5 3 and a dynamic of *mf* in the left hand with a fingering of 2. The second system continues the melody with a fingering of 5 3 1 and a dynamic of *f* in the left hand with a fingering of 2. The third system includes a repeat sign and a dynamic of *f* in the left hand with a fingering of 1. The fourth system continues the melody with a fingering of 4 2 1 in the right hand. The fifth system includes a repeat sign and a dynamic of *f* in the left hand with a fingering of 1. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence and a dynamic of *mf* in the left hand with a fingering of 2.

When practical, we suggest the use of piano trios (three performers on one piano) see next page.

57.

PRIMO.

J. W. Lerman.

Secondo.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 5, 3, 1 and 4 indicated above. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 2 and 5 indicated below. Dynamics *f* and *ff* are marked.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 3, 2, 4, 2, 5, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3 indicated above. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3 indicated below. Dynamics *Fine* and *f marcato* are marked.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 4, 1, 5, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 5, 5, 4, 2, 1 indicated above. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5 indicated below.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1 indicated above. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2 indicated below. Dynamics *ff* is marked.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings 4, 2, 1 indicated above. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords and single notes. The instruction *D. C. al Fine* is written at the end of the system.

8-----

8-----

loco

Fine

f

ff

D.C. al Fine

SCALES AND CHORDS. IN THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

C Major

Small hands may omit lower notes.

A Minor

G Major

E Minor

D Major

B Minor

A Major

Ascending: Treble clef starts on A4 (finger 1), goes up to A5 (finger 5). Bass clef starts on A3 (finger 5), goes up to A4 (finger 1).
 Descending: Treble clef starts on A5 (finger 4), goes down to A4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts on A4 (finger 1), goes down to A3 (finger 5).
 Final measure: A4 and A3 sustained.

F sharp minor

Ascending: Treble clef starts on F#4 (finger 2), goes up to F#5 (finger 3). Bass clef starts on F#3 (finger 4), goes up to F#4 (finger 1).
 Descending: Treble clef starts on F#5 (finger 2), goes down to F#4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts on F#4 (finger 1), goes down to F#3 (finger 4).
 Final measure: F#4 and F#3 sustained.

E Major

Ascending: Treble clef starts on E4 (finger 1), goes up to E5 (finger 5). Bass clef starts on E3 (finger 5), goes up to E4 (finger 1).
 Descending: Treble clef starts on E5 (finger 4), goes down to E4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts on E4 (finger 1), goes down to E3 (finger 5).
 Final measure: E4 and E3 sustained.

C sharp minor

Ascending: Treble clef starts on C#4 (finger 2), goes up to C#5 (finger 3). Bass clef starts on C#3 (finger 3), goes up to C#4 (finger 1).
 Descending: Treble clef starts on C#5 (finger 2), goes down to C#4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts on C#4 (finger 1), goes down to C#3 (finger 3).
 Final measure: C#4 and C#3 sustained.

B Major

Ascending: Treble clef starts on B4 (finger 1), goes up to B5 (finger 5). Bass clef starts on B3 (finger 4), goes up to B4 (finger 1).
 Descending: Treble clef starts on B5 (finger 4), goes down to B4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts on B4 (finger 1), goes down to B3 (finger 4).
 Final measure: B4 and B3 sustained.

G sharp minor

Ascending: Treble clef starts on G#4 (finger 2), goes up to G#5 (finger 3). Bass clef starts on G#3 (finger 3), goes up to G#4 (finger 1).
 Descending: Treble clef starts on G#5 (finger 2), goes down to G#4 (finger 1). Bass clef starts on G#4 (finger 1), goes down to G#3 (finger 3).
 Final measure: G#4 and G#3 sustained.

F sharp major

Handwritten musical score for F sharp major, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 4.

D sharp minor

Handwritten musical score for D sharp minor, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 4.

F Major

Handwritten musical score for F Major, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is one flat (Bb). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 4.

D Minor

Handwritten musical score for D Minor, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 4.

B flat major

Handwritten musical score for B flat major, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 4.

G Minor

Handwritten musical score for G Minor, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 4.

E flat major

C Minor

A flat major

F Minor

D flat major

B flat minor

Chromatic Scales

HARMONY HINTS.

How to determine whether a piece of music is written in Major or Minor.

If the last *lowest* bass note of a piece is the key note or first note of the *Scale* which has the same signature (sharps or flats) as the piece, it is Major.

If the last lowest note is a third below such key note it is Minor.

MAJOR AND MINOR CHORDS.

A CHORD in its simplest form, usually called a common chord, consists of a tone, its third (above) and its fifth (above.)

When the third of a chord is two whole (or four half) steps from its root (lowest tone) the chord is major. When the third of a chord is but three half steps from its root (lowest tone) the chord is minor.

Any major chord may be changed to minor by lowering its third one half step.

C major C minor G major G minor D major D minor F# major F# minor Gb major Db minor Ab major Ab minor

A major A minor E major E minor B major B minor Eb major Eb minor Bb major Bb minor F major F minor

To demonstrate the difference to the ear between major and minor, we give a short example contrasting the two modes.

A strain of "Yankee Doodle" in the major mode.

The same in the minor mode. (This should have three flats for its signature, which is purposely omitted.)

MAJOR MODE.

The first or lowest note in the scale is called the *tonic*.

The second, *super-tonic*—second.

The third, *mediant*—third.

The fourth, *subdominant*—fourth.

The fifth, *dominant*—fifth.

The sixth, *submediant* or *superdominant*—sixth.

The seventh or leading note is always found a half tone below the key note or tonic.

The seventh degree is always found a semi-degree from the key note or tonic.

The relative minor of a major key will always be found a minor third below the tonic.

The relative major of a minor key will always be found a minor third above the tonic.

KEY OF C MAJOR.

RELATIVE MINOR A.

Every chord may be written in as many ways as there are notes in the chord—a chord of three notes in three ways or *positions* and a chord of four notes in four ways or positions—without changing the name of the chord thus:

Chords of C

Chords of G

Chords of F

Four-note chords of G

