


1929

Piano Course: Grade 5, Compositions

Sherwood Music School

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Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 501

This Study makes a special feature of the Turn, and gives thorough practice in a commonly used fingering for that figure (ending with the thumb under the hand). Hold the thumb slightly curved, beneath the third finger, so that there will be no delay in bringing it into position to strike the last note of each group. A slight down wrist impulse on the first of each six-note group will contribute towards freedom of movement in playing. The wrist should rise gradually on the other five notes, come down again on the first of the next group, and so on.

Besides the turns, there is much valuable scale and arpeggio passage work. Play the whole Study through, to get a general idea of it, technically and musically; then employ various methods of practice. For instance, play with the long and short note rhythm (a dotted sixteenth-note followed by a thirty-second note), keeping the fingers very firm. (See Studies 352 and 354.) Then play the Study staccato, using individual finger action, as well as the springy upward and downward movement of the wrist.

Select certain passages and practice them individually; for example, the extended arpeggio groups in measures 18, 20, 25, and others. When practicing slowly, the fingers should be raised high before striking, but when playing in tempo, they should remain close to the keys.

After acquiring technical mastery of this Study, add the indicated dynamic variations, but without the pedal; the legato effect should be obtained by finger control.

CZERNY, Op. 740 No. 42

Allegro (♩.=108)

8. *dim.*

6 7 8

8. *p*

9 10 11

8. *cresc.*

12 13 14

8. *f* *p*

15 16 17

8. *cresc.*

18 19 20

8. *f*

21 22 23

8

p dolce

24

25

26

27

cresc.

28

29

30

31

32

33

34 *f*

dim.

35

36

37

38

39

cresc.

40

41

8. 42 43 *dim.* 44 *p*

8. 45 46 47

8. 48 49 50 *cresc.*

8. 51 52 53 54 *p dolce*

8. 55 56 57 *cresc.* *p leggiero*

58 59 60

This page of musical notation contains measures 61 through 75. The notation is written for a piano, with a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. A crescendo marking is present in measure 63. The page is numbered 61 through 75.

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 502

The chief technical problem of this Study is the playing of legato fourths in fast tempo. The chord figures in measures 1—9 are practically short trills in three parts at once; and it is most important, though not easy, for the right hand to play its double notes strictly together. There are various ways which may be effectively employed in practicing them. One is to play them broken, as follows:



Another is to strike them together with sharp accents, detaching the fingers quickly from the keys, thus:



A slight wrist action with each pair of double notes will help to develop the ability to play them together. This may be used throughout the Study in very slow practice; but, later, when playing in tempo, the wrist should be quiet and the playing, legato.

The left hand part in measures 9—17 should be treated as an individual technical problem. After striking the lower bass note—for instance, F#, in measure 9—the hand glides along the keyboard until B (the first note of the short figure) is reached with the third finger. The three notes, B#, C#, and F#, are played with fingers kept close to the keys, raising the wrist gradually until F# is approached. After striking the F#, the wrist is dropped again. This applies to all similar groups.

The material in measures 25—27 consists of scale passages in legato fourths for the right hand, but legato is sometimes only possible in one part. For instance, in measure 25, the top part may be perfectly legato, but not the second voice, as the thumb plays successive notes. The fingering indicated, if carefully followed, will make the best approach to legato in all parts. Practice both fingerings where two are given (as in measure 26), and then select the one best adapted to your hand.

DÖRING, Op. 46, No. 10

Allegro risoluto

19 20 21 *p*

22 23 24

25 26 27 *f*

28 29 30

31 32 33 34

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PIANO

Study 503

As this Study consists of broken chords, it will be helpful to analyze the harmonic foundation before beginning regular practice. The first measure consists of the D minor triad; the second of the G minor triad; and so on. After becoming familiar with the chord structure, the attention may be concentrated upon the technical difficulties.

The hand is constantly alternating between the extended and contracted positions. The notes comprised within an octave span are played with the hand in one position; then there is a contraction, in which the thumb is brought up near the fifth finger (or the finger down to the thumb, in descending), and the hand takes a new position for the next octave group.

The following preparatory exercise will be helpful:



Practice in slow and moderate tempi. Then vary the dynamics, increasing the tone in ascending passages and decreasing it in descending passages; or vice versa. In slow practice, accentuate the notes played with the weaker fourth and fifth fingers, so as to offset the natural tendency to greater tone production by the other fingers. However, when playing in tempo, the same amount of force is to be applied by all of the fingers. The oft-suggested method of playing with long and short notes (dotted rhythms) can be applied to great advantage here, also. This Study belongs to the category of finger control studies, and the long and short note way of practicing will help to develop this control.

The arpeggio chords in the left hand are executed as follows: The top note of each arpeggiated chord is to be played on the beat, together with the first note in the right hand; and the first three notes of the arpeggio are, therefore, played in quick succession somewhat ahead of the beat.

In order to obtain clarity in studies of this nature, the pedal should be altogether omitted.

Study 504, which gives the broken chord passages to the left hand, should be practiced in conjunction with this Study.

CRAMER, No. 3

Allegro (♩ = 138)

The musical score is for a study in 2/4 time, marked 'Allegro' with a tempo of 138 quarter notes per minute. It consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a forte ('f') dynamic and the instruction 'sempre legato'. The right hand part features a sequence of arpeggiated chords, each with a specific fingering indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The left hand part plays broken chords, also with fingerings indicated. The second system continues this pattern. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests. The score is written on grand staves, with the right hand on the upper staff and the left hand on the lower staff.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with numerous fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking *f* (forte). The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings. The bass clef staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and contains a harmonic accompaniment. A slur connects the end of the treble staff to the beginning of the bass staff in the next system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 504

This is a companion Study to No. 503, with the broken chords in the left hand instead of in the right.

All the instruction given with Study 503 should be applied in the practice of this Study as well: namely, harmonic analysis; accenting notes played with the weaker fourth and fifth fingers; use of dotted note rhythm; utmost legato and avoidance of pedal.

The following preparatory exercises may be utilized:

Each arpeggiated chord of the accompanying part is played, as before, with the first three notes before the beat, and the top note together with the first note of the group in the left hand. In order to produce the sharp staccato effect necessary for the arpeggio chords in measures 21—23, right hand, draw the hand sharply away from the keys as soon as the note is struck. The action is lateral, that is, a rotary movement from left to right, the hand moving gradually towards the right with the playing of each note of the chord. (See Lesson 105, TECHNIC.)

Allegro (♩ = 138)

f

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[illegible]

The image shows the beginning of the musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It starts with a piano introduction in D major, marked 'p' (piano). The introduction consists of a series of chords in the right hand and a descending scale in the left hand. The first system of the main melody begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The melody is played in a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes fingerings and articulation marks for both hands.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff contains a bass line with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass line is more complex, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are fingerings (1, 2, 3) and slurs indicated in the bass line. 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 and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The voice part is in the upper register, consisting of a simple melody with a few notes. The score is divided into two systems. The first system has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The second system has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The piano part is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The score includes fingerings for the piano part and a vocal line for the voice part.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes a bridge section marked 'BRIDGE' and a final section marked 'FINIS'. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment is written in a more complex style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The score is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end.

Handwritten musical score, first system. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The system contains two measures. The first measure is marked with a circled number 21. The second measure is marked with a circled number 22. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Handwritten musical score, second system. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The system contains two measures. The first measure is marked with a circled number 23. The second measure is marked with a circled number 24. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Handwritten musical score, third system. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The system contains two measures. The first measure is marked with a circled number 25. The second measure is marked with a circled number 26. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Handwritten musical score, fourth system. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The system contains two measures. The first measure is marked with a circled number 27. The second measure is marked with a circled number 28. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Handwritten musical score, fifth system. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/8. It begins with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a time signature change to 3/8. The system contains two measures. The first measure is marked with a circled number 29. The second measure is marked with a circled number 30. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 505

We have, in this Study, one of the less common simple triple rhythms. There are three half notes in the measure; consequently quarter notes are half beats, and it will be advisable to count "one-and-two-and-three-and" until a sense of the proper accent is gained.

Nearly all the fundamental elements of piano playing are here represented. Scale and arpeggio passages form the chief feature, but there are also chords—chromatic and diatonic—phrasing problems, and independent voice leadings—polyphony. The student who has conscientiously mastered the early Lessons and Exercises, will be well prepared to cope with these problems.

Some preliminary study of the underlying chord structure will be advantageous; for instance, to observe that the first measure is based on the A major chord, the second on the B minor chord; and so on. The modulation to F# minor, beginning in measure 8, should be duly noted; also the modulation to B minor a few measures later. An understanding of these details will be of assistance when the attention is more fully occupied with the task of mastering the keyboard technic.

The Study is to be played strictly legato; which means that special care should be taken when crossing the thumb under the fingers. (See Illustration 10 of Lesson 9, TECHNIC.) At first, practice slowly, with upraised, well curved fingers, but when playing in tempo and legato, cling closely to the keys. Lessons 35 and 94, TECHNIC, on Arpeggio Playing, should be reviewed in connection with this Study.

Pick out distinctive technical points and divide the Study into sections — such as the arpeggio and scale passages in the major key, measures 1—6; the arpeggio passage on the chord of A in measure 7; the modulatory passages, measures 8—12; the passage work for the left hand in measures 13—17; and so on. The right hand part of measure 29 may be utilized as a separate exercise for the fifth and fourth fingers, increasing the number of notes played by these fingers so as to enhance the technical value of the work, thus:



The mode of practice for any particular passage or section should be, first, with one hand at a time, then with the two combined.

The use of dotted note rhythm is again recommended, according to methods suggested in the annotations of Studies 352 and 354. Practice in a variety of rhythms will be found very beneficial in all technical problems involving finger control, and at the same time it provides an excellent exercise for the development of a rhythmical sense.

Vivace non troppo

*ten.*1 *f**ten.**ten.*

3

ten.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 *sf* 12

13 *sf* 14 *sf*

15 *sf* 16 *sf*

17 18 *sf* *sf*

19 20

21 *sf* 22 *f*

23 24

25 26 *8va...* *dim.*

27 *p* *cresc.* 28 *p*

29 30 *cresc.*

31 32 *ff*

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 506

In playing repeated octaves lightly and rapidly, care must be taken to avoid wrist tension. The depression and elevation of the wrist on alternate groups will aid materially in preventing this. When raising the wrist, the elbow and hand remain below the level of the wrist; when lowering the wrist, the forearm drops to a horizontal line, and the hand at the knuckles remains higher than the wrist or forearm.

The purpose of this movement in octave work is to keep the wrist flexible, and to counteract the tendency to contraction.

Play the first group of four sixteenths in each measure with downward movement of the wrist, and the second group with upward movement, or vice versa.

At first, practice slowly and with light wrist, playing with *mezzo forte* tone, as a means of obtaining the necessary light, graceful agility. Then test the endurance of the wrist by practicing *forte*, with pressure. If, however, the endurance of the wrist is not equal to the demands of playing *forte*, continue the practice *mezzo forte* until the wrist can support the greater strain.

This Study may also be practiced without elevation and depression of the wrist, depending on the light throwing of the wrist and forearm, and the withdrawing of the hand immediately after striking the key.

When using the full-arm stroke from the shoulder, play the figures not only as indicated, but with the following variants:



Consult Lesson 113, TECHNIC, on Octave Playing, in which are given the following practical hints, particularly applicable to this Study:

1. Maintain in the hand a fixed gauge; that is, do not draw in the fifth finger and thumb each time the octave is produced. On the other hand, do not hold the fingers in a cramped position.
2. The fingers not employed should, at all times, be relaxed, never straightened out.
3. Whenever stiffness or undue fatigue occurs, stop practice until the muscular contraction (usually of the wrist) is relieved.

Allegro molto

sempre staccato

GURLITT, Op. 53, No. 1

5
mf

2 4

1 3

1 3

5
mf

1 4
2 5

2 4

1 3

1 3

1 3

1 4
2 5

5

f

cresc. molto

ff appassionato

f

decresc.

una corda

p

pp

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords with fingerings: 5 3, 4 2, 3 1, 4 2, 4 2, 5 2, 4 1. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords with fingerings: 5 3, 4 2, 3 1. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) is present. The instruction *tre corde* (three strings) is written above the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords with fingerings: 5 4, 4 5, 4 5, 4 5. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords. The dynamic marking *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) is written below the treble staff. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is written below the treble staff. The instruction *fz* (forzando) is written below the treble staff. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 510

Polyphony

The constant use and striking rhythmical character of the half-measure theme of this Invention give the composition a strong individuality; while its major tonality and transparent harmonic basis make it very cheerful and pleasing. It has some resemblance to Two-Part Invention No. 8 (Study 460), inasmuch as, in both, the notes of the tonic chord, ascending in broken form, compose the harmonic basis of the opening figure. The predominance of the opening motive, however, with its thirty-second notes, makes the present Invention unlike the other in general character.

The theme begins with the thirty-second-note group in the right hand, and ends with the accented note immediately preceding the next group of thirty-second notes—ten notes in all. Each repetition is to be considered as beginning and ending in this same way. The first repetition, therefore, is a melodic inversion of the pattern just set. Measure 2 gives again the theme and its inversion, and measure 3 has two appearances of it in its uninverted form.

An abbreviation of the theme, taking the motive up to the second sixteenth only, is used first in measure 4, but later quite frequently. In measure 4, one hand imitates the other, the left hand directly and the right hand inverted.

Measures 6, 7 and 8 are substantially the same as measures 1, 2 and 3, transposed to the key of F, and with the original right hand part given to the left hand. Measures 14–16 have the abbreviated theme in both hands at once, a number of times, and in the middle of measure 16 the left hand begins the final return of the theme in the tonic, with the right hand in imitation one beat later. That the theme begins on the third beat instead of the first, as in measure 1, is a change of practically no import. The first and third beats in four-four measure are, to a certain extent, interchangeable as to accent, and may sometimes be considered quite so, the four-four being equal to two measures of two-four.

The many appearances of the opening motive, whether direct or inverted, are very easy to follow, throughout the study. Careful observance of the phrasing marks is essential. Reference to Lesson 43, INTERPRETATION, will be helpful in studying how to bring out individual themes. This is especially necessary in polyphonic music.

This composition partakes of the nature of a caprice or scherzo; hence all the subtleties of touch and contrast should be ingeniously employed in its rendition.

TWO-PART INVENTION No. 14

Andante con moto (♩ = 96)

lusingando

J. S. BACH

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the piano introduction and the first line of the vocal melody. The second system shows the continuation of the piano accompaniment and the vocal melody. The piano part features a prominent triplet in the left hand and a complex, fast-moving melody in the right hand. The vocal part is a simple melody with lyrics written below the notes.

7

8

The musical score for 'The Little Boat' is presented in two systems. The first system, labeled '9', features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including fingerings 1, 4, 5, 3, 1, 5, and 2. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic markings *mf* and *p* are indicated. The second system, labeled '10', continues the piece with similar notation and dynamics. The key signature remains B-flat major throughout.

11 *mf* *p* 12 *cresc.*

13 *f* 14 *p*

15 *f* *p* *mf* *p* 16 *mp* *p* *cresc.*

17 18

19 *rit.* 20

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 520

Polyphony

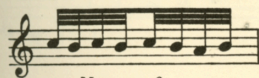
The Three-Part Inventions of Bach, originally called Sinfonias, form a companion collection to his Two-Part Inventions. With three voices, it is less easy to follow points of imitation and other contrapuntal devices than with two, yet the observing of such features is the first step toward properly bringing them out in playing.

Let us first notice the opening passage in the highest voice, or soprano, ending on the first note in measure 2, and see what use has been made of this theme in the construction of the whole composition. It begins on the dominant, G, and rises by scale degrees (in the C scale, not the G scale) for one octave, then hovers around the upper G for the third and fourth counts of the measure falling to E for an ending.

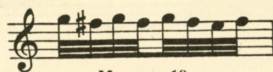
The second voice at once takes up this passage, with the octave run from C to C, and the ending on B, the first note in measure 3. The third voice now takes the passage, from G to G, as at first, ending on the first note of measure 4; and then goes on to repeat it *by contrary motion* in measure 5, this third voice immediately continues by giving the theme again in direct motion, and the second voice answers with the contrary form, from F to F downwards.

The theme is, in fact, almost continually present in one voice or another, and in several places in two voices at once, being only half completed in the one when the other begins (measures 11 and 13). It will be of help to you to find and mark all these entries on your copy, and endeavor, when playing, to bring them out for the hearer.

The familiar inverted mordent, \wedge , occurs with some frequency, and in measures 6 and 10, the double length sign indicates a short trill, thus:



Measure 6



Measure 10

In a few places it is interesting to note that a suggestion of the theme by augmentation appears—that is, in notes twice as long; see, for instance, measures 1–2, where the bass part has G A B C, copying the first four notes of the sixteenth-note theme. Similar passages in eighth notes occur in measure 12.

THREE-PART INVENTION No. 1

Allegro moderato (♩ = 96)

J. S. BACH

Allegro moderato (♩ = 96)

J. S. BACH

1 *mf* *leggiero*

2

3

4 *f*

5

6

7 *p* *cresc.*

8 *f*

9

10 *dim.*

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 551

We have here a five finger exercise raised to high musical value, in a study of quite advanced difficulty. Beginning in the key of C, the opening three measures are repeated, sequentially, three times, each time one step higher—D minor, E minor, F# minor. These sequences are continued (in various forms), until every keynote has been reached; and always the same fingering for the five-finger groups is used, regardless of black or white keys. This is, therefore, an excellent exercise to give freedom of the fingers in all kinds of scale passages. Three different sets of fingers are indicated, and each one should be used consistently all through the Study.

That the use of the thumb on black as well as on white keys was prescribed by Clementi when such fingering was considered a serious fault, distinguishes him as one of the founders of modern piano technic. His keenness and insight caused him to discard the earlier, narrow traditions.

The wrist must be free from all tension, and so flexible that it will follow the fingers readily as they reach for their respective keys. A slight downward wrist action on the first note of each group will aid in maintaining freedom and spontaneity of movement.

Practice *non legato* and *staccato* as well as *legato*; but finally, the fingers should cling to the keys, weight being transferred from finger to finger, with perfect connection, as explained in Exercise 103.

In practice at slow or moderate tempo, the use of the dotted note rhythm will be beneficial.

CLEMENTI, No. 1

Veloce

ff

f

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand has whole notes and rests. Fingering: 1.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand has whole notes and rests. Fingering: 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand has whole notes and rests. Fingering: 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1. The word *marcato* is written above the left hand. The dynamic *sf* (sforzando) is written above the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand has whole notes and rests. Fingering: 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand has whole notes and rests. Fingering: 1 4 3 2.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand has whole notes and rests. Fingering: 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a rapid sixteenth-note melody with fingerings 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 and 5 4 3 2. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present.

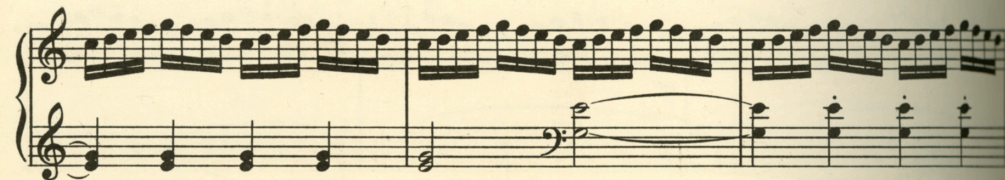
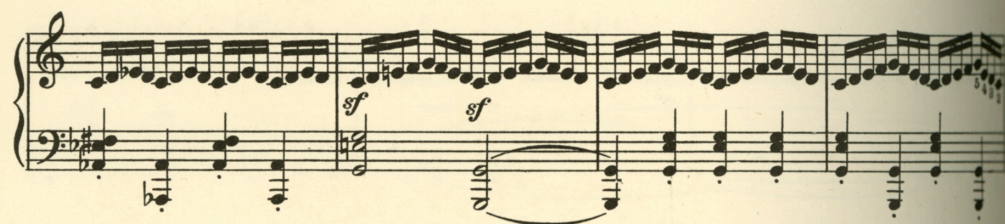
Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note melody with fingerings 1 2 3 4 5, 5 4 3 2, and 1 2 3 4 5. The lower staff features a sustained bass line. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note melody with fingerings 1 2 3 4 5, 5 4 3 2, and 1 2 3 4 5. The lower staff features a sustained bass line. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note melody with fingerings 1 2 3 4, 5 4 3 2, and 1 2 3 4 5. The lower staff features a sustained bass line. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note melody with fingerings 5 4 3 2, 1 2 3 4 5, and 1 2 3 4 5. The lower staff features a sustained bass line. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note melody with fingerings 1 2 3 2 1, 4 3 2, and 1 2 3 4 5. The lower staff features a sustained bass line. A forte (*sf*) dynamic marking is present.



Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 552

This Study is practically the same as the previous one, with the five-finger passage work given to the left hand. Three fingerings are to be practiced, and these, as before, may be also applied in many of the transpositions that follow. The importance of this Study in the cultivation of the left hand cannot be over-emphasized. In practicing it, keep in mind the instruction given for Study 551.

Careful attention should be given to the right hand part, which is sometimes staccato, with rests, and sometimes legato, with two simultaneous voice parts. Where the right hand joins with the left, in five-finger passages, the accentuation should be very decided. This will help to keep the rhythm steady and regular.

The right hand scale passages in thirds, near the conclusion, should be practiced alone at first.

Veloce

CLEMENTI, No. 2

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains two measures of chords: a D major triad (D, F#, A) and a D major triad with a sharp sign (D, F#, A#). The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note runs. The first measure has a sharp sign and is followed by fingerings 1, 3, 4, 5. The second measure has a sharp sign and is followed by fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains two measures of chords: a D major triad (D, F#, A) and a D major triad with a sharp sign (D, F#, A#). The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note runs. The first measure has a sharp sign. The second measure has a sharp sign and is followed by fingerings 5, 1, 3, 4, 1.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains two measures of chords: a D major triad (D, F#, A) and a D major triad with a sharp sign (D, F#, A#). The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note runs. The first measure has a sharp sign and is followed by a finger 4. The second measure has a sharp sign and is followed by a *legato* marking and a slur over the notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains two measures of chords: a D major triad (D, F#, A) and a D major triad with a sharp sign (D, F#, A#). The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note runs. The first measure has a sharp sign. The second measure has a sharp sign and is followed by fingerings 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains two measures of chords: a D major triad (D, F#, A) and a D major triad with a sharp sign (D, F#, A#). The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note runs. The first measure has a sharp sign and is followed by a *sf* marking and a slur over the notes. The second measure has a sharp sign and is followed by a *sempre legato* marking.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains two measures of chords: a D major triad (D, F#, A) and a D major triad with a sharp sign (D, F#, A#). The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note runs. The first measure has a sharp sign and is followed by a slur over the notes. The second measure has a sharp sign and is followed by a *sf* marking and a slur over the notes.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/5 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The treble staff begins with a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The bass staff features a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 5 1 2 | 3 4 2 3 4.
- System 2:** The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings: 1 3 4 5 | 4 3 2 1 | 2 1 3 4 5.
- System 3:** The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings: 1 3 4 5 | 4 3 2 1 | 2 1 3 4 5.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings: 5 4 3 2 | 1 3 4 5 | 4 3 2 1 | 2 1 3 4 5.
- System 5:** The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings: 5 3 1 2 | 3 5 4 3 | 2 1 3 2 | 1 2 3 4 | 5 4 3 2 | 1.
- System 6:** The treble staff has a *sf* marking. The bass staff continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings: 5 3 1 2 | 3 5 4 3 | 2 1 3 2 | 1 2 3 4 | 5 4 3 2 | 1.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is a simple, repetitive tune. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the first two notes of the first phrase. The accompaniment is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the first two notes of the first phrase. The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures. The first system is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the first two notes of the first phrase. The second system is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the first two notes of the first phrase. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the first two notes of the first phrase. The accompaniment is marked with a '1' and a '2' above the first two notes of the first phrase.

[illegible]

The image shows a musical score for a piano introduction and a waltz melody. The score is written for piano and includes fingerings and a 'V' marking. The melody is in 3/4 time and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano introduction is marked with a 'V' and includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The waltz melody is marked with a 'V' and includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is written for piano and includes fingerings and a 'V' marking.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the piano accompaniment starting with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second system shows the continuation of the piece, with the piano accompaniment featuring a series of sixteenth-note runs. The score is marked with "ten" at the end of the first system, indicating a ten-measure rest.

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 553

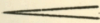
This study is composed chiefly of broken chords interspersed with turns. Slow practice, with careful observance as to details of movement, will be necessary in order to train the hand for the quick changes from expansion to contraction, and vice versa.

The first attention must be given to the wrist; it must be so managed that there will be no stiffness or tension when the Study is finally played in tempo. The freedom and facility of the wrist can be aided by a judicious use of up and down motion, and applied in this Study as follows: Begin with the wrist slightly lower than for normal position, but let it rise gradually until the fourth note is reached, and then let it drop immediately. This applies in general to all similar chord figures.

Practice every measure as explained above, each hand separately. Use exaggerated motions at first, until the movement becomes habitual. The up and down movement in the final playing should be scarcely observable; but the exaggerated motion, in practice, results in wrist freedom which will do much to aid facility in rapid playing.

The playing of the turn must also have its share of attention. Each key must be played with direct attack, with the fingers well curved and firm. This is not easy in contracted positions such as we have here. The thumb must move under the hand, simultaneously with the playing of the first note of the turn, and remain there, curved, until needed for its key.

Another detail of importance is the connection of the groups where there are large skips. This usually occurs between the last note in one measure and the first note in the next. The last note of the measure should not be left too soon, but should receive as nearly as possible its complete time value.

Practice the entire Study, each hand alone, applying dynamic variation, making each measure *soft, loud, soft*, thus . Apply this dynamic variation to practice with both hands at once.

Finally, play as indicated. The practice of dynamic change in each measure will then, without conscious effort, tend to give light and shade to the playing, in addition to the climaxes produced by following the regular dynamic markings.

All phrasing marks have been omitted, as the entire Study should be played *legatissimo*.

Allegro assai (♩ = 152)

p
legatissimo

più f

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of grand staff notation. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro assai' with a metronome indication of 152 quarter notes per minute. The first system is marked 'p' (piano) and 'legatissimo'. The third system includes a repeat sign and is marked 'più f' (piano fortissimo). The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) to guide the performer. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 554

The leading subject matter is here given to the left hand, and consists of broken chord figures extended frequently to the interval of a tenth, and sometimes as far as two octaves. At times the hand must be used in an extended position for a considerable period—for instance, while playing the broken chord figures in measures 17–29. A great deal of skill will be required to play strictly legato.

The following method of practicing the opening figures, and similar ones, is suggested. Strike the low D with the fifth finger in an elongated or straightened position, and with a strong accent. Now, with the hand poised on the fifth finger, swing the hand back preparatory to striking the following D, an octave higher, with the thumb. Then, with the hand poised on the thumb, swing back toward the left, striking the F; and so on, always swinging the hand, wrist and forearm from side to side. By following this plan, you will attain freedom from tension, and will gradually find the left hand capable of overcoming difficulties that formerly seemed insurmountable. This involves Rotary Action, described in Lesson 105, TECHNIC.

In the figures of measure 17 and in similar figures, rotary action is not applied, but they must be played with flexibility of the fingers, only alternated by wrist elevation and depression, as explained in other studies with broken chord figures.

The right hand part has a melody which should be brought out by playing the top note somewhat louder than the rest of the notes forming the chord. Carefully observe the dynamics of the whole Study.

The student should be very accurate in dividing the thirty-second notes evenly on the quarter beats in the tremolo of measures 59-60.

CZERNY, Op. 740, No. 12

Vivace. (♩ = 76)

f *p* *f*

5 2 1 5 3 1

5 4 2

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in a minor key as indicated by the key signature (one flat). It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system shows a complex melodic line in the bass clef with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The treble clef has chords and single notes. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the treble staff.

System 2: The second system features a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass staff. The bass staff continues with a dense, flowing melodic line, while the treble staff has chords and single notes.

System 3: The third system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass staff and a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The bass staff has a dense melodic line, and the treble staff has chords and single notes. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is also present in the treble staff.

System 4: The fourth system features a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass staff. The bass staff has a dense melodic line, and the treble staff has chords and single notes. A *dolce* (dolce) marking is present in the treble staff.

System 5: The fifth system features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the bass staff. The bass staff has a dense melodic line, and the treble staff has chords and single notes.

System 6: The sixth system features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the bass staff. The bass staff has a dense melodic line, and the treble staff has chords and single notes.

The notation is highly detailed, with many slurs, ties, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century piano music.

4

cresc.

f

ff (29)

dim.

dolce
p

leggiere

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major or A minor, given the presence of F# and C# notes. The score is written for multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and several single staves. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *dolce* (sweetly), *p* (piano), and *leggiere* (light). A section marked *ff* (29) suggests a 29-measure repeat or a specific performance instruction. The notation includes various articulations such as accents (>) and slurs. The bottom of the page features a section marked *dolce p* and *leggiere*, with notes written in a more flowing, lyrical style.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system includes the marking *sempre dolce*. The third system features a *cresc.* marking. The fourth system includes a *dim.* marking. The fifth system includes a *p* marking. The sixth system includes a *pp* marking and a *calando* marking. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

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PIANO

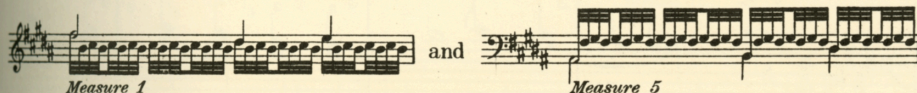
Study 555

We have in this Study a melody with a trill accompaniment played by the same hand. This is a form of embellishment found quite frequently in piano music. It was utilized by Beethoven in inspired manner in some of his piano works; for instance, in the last movement of the Waldstein Sonata, Op. 53.

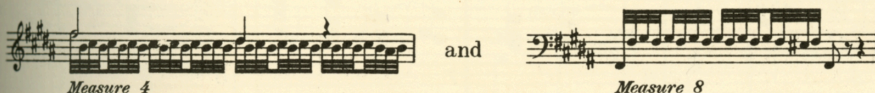
Such trills are, with few exceptions, executed with the thumb and second finger, and although these fingers are naturally strong, the preparation for a fast trill should be none the less conscientious. Flexibility and agility can only be developed through intelligent and persistent practice. Study 403 furnishes good preparation for the more rapid finger action of the present Study.

The thirty-second notes must be taken very slowly at first, and with firm touch. The thumb should not be raised higher than is necessary to press the key down again. This is in order to eliminate any waste motion when rapidity of action is required, and also to avoid producing too strong a tone. The second finger may be lifted more; but here, also, waste motion should be reduced to a minimum. Later, when playing in tempo, the fingers should be kept close to the keys.

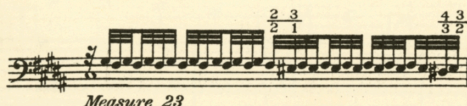
It will be convenient to have the upper note of the trill on the beat in some places, and the lower note in others, depending upon the connection with the melody, and upon the preceding or following notes. The first trill note is usually omitted where a melody note occurs on the beat, thus:



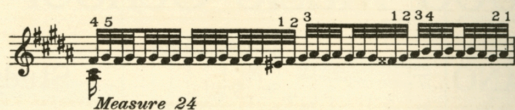
The two notes for the turns in measures 4 and 8, are made the last two notes of the trills, in this way:



The two trills in measure 23 connect. best if, in the first trill, the lower note is played on the beat, and in the second trill the auxiliary note.



Play the right hand part of measure 24 as follows:



The appoggiaturas in measure 5 are played as regular eighth notes:



All melody notes must be sustained, and each one held until the next is struck. Only by so doing will the melody be brought out in a clear and distinct manner, and made legato, as it should be.

In measures 17—24, the right hand trills are played with the naturally weak fourth and fifth fingers; and, as before, the trill note is omitted where a melody note occurs. In measure 25 the opening material is resumed.

The musical qualities of this study are unusually good, and, after having mastered it technically, the student will enjoy it the more by paying heed to all nuances. Above all, sustain the melody tones, and make them sing (*cantando*).

Lento (♩ = 76)

cantando

CRAMER, No. 2

1 > *dolce* 2 3 3 2 1 4 2

5 *tr* 6 7 8

5 *legato* 5 3 4 5 5 5 4 5

9 *tr* 10 11 12

13 *tr* 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 *dolce* 28

29 30 31 32

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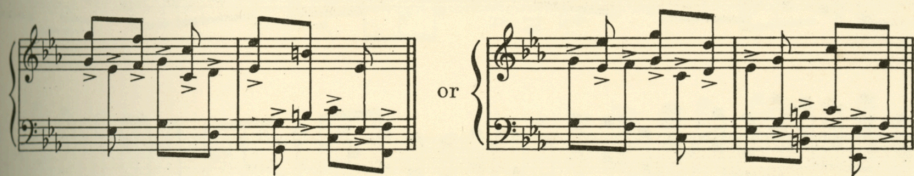
PIANO

Study 556

This Study contains scale and broken-chord passages in staccato octaves, to be executed with full-arm stroke from the shoulder, in slow as well as fast tempo. The hand-stroke is inadequate. To play the work all through from beginning to end, in rapid tempo, requires considerable endurance; and the full-arm stroke will always be found most conducive to endurance as well as facility, when both hands play octaves in parallel motion.

Before beginning practice, refer to Lesson 113, **TECHNIC**, where this Study is used as an example of the application of rhythmic variants in octave practice. Each of these may be applied throughout the whole Study, or through a considerable portion of it.

In addition to the rhythmic variants outlined in Lesson 113, practice in interlocking octaves may be had by playing sections as follows (taking the first two measures as an example):



In the above, the thumbs bring out the melody of the original passage.

After preliminary practice, play the piece several times in succession, first with uniformly soft tone, then with increase of tone at each successive repetition. This will help you to develop a high degree of endurance for bravura octave playing. The fourth fingers are used on all black keys, and the fifth fingers on white keys.

Presto

A BIEHL, Op. 145, No. 30



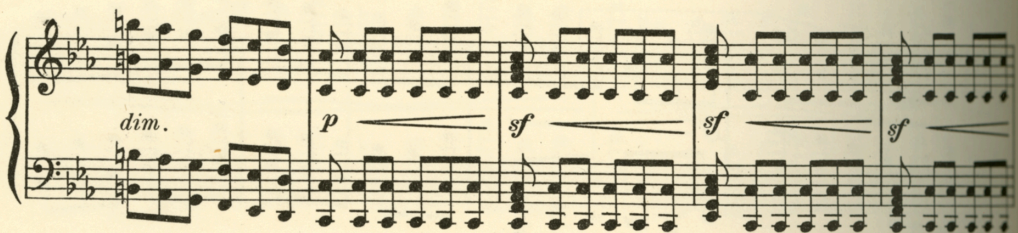
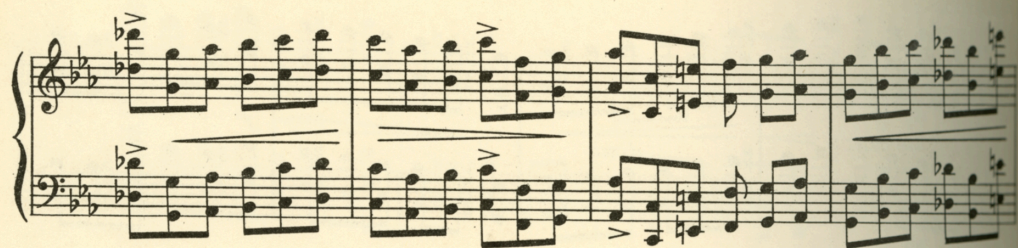
First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *dim.* and *f*, and various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

Second system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *dim.* and *f*, and various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

Third system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *cresc.* and *f*, and various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *sva.* and *ff*, and various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes dynamic markings *dim.* and *f*, and various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.



Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 560

Polyphony

This Invention is a remarkable example of Bach's enormous technic in polyphony. It is not only constructed according to the rules for fugue (see Lesson 78, FORM AND ANALYSIS), but the three chief themes appear frequently together, inverted in various ways, and are therefore said to be in "triple counterpoint".

The Invention is in F minor and, as a fugue, appears to have a double theme, as two voices begin simultaneously. These may be termed subject and counter-subject. A second counter-subject then appears, and, as just stated, the three themes are thenceforward inseparable. That is, when any one of the three themes appears in its complete form, the other two are also there. For instance, see measures 11, 18, etc.

It is first necessary for the player to be able to observe the entry and the continuity of each theme. He should then note the general plan, in which these entries come in groups, and in certain keys. The interlude passages between the groups of entries are called episodes. Their contents always resemble some part of the themes; that is, they are thematic, but are distinctly not the themes themselves.

When three themes are of equal importance, they cannot all be brought out by simply louder playing. Some other means of individualizing each theme must be devised. Take, for example, measure 11. The alto has the theme in A \flat . It would be made noticeable by the natural accents on the C of the first group, and on the D \flat of the second, and by the eighth rest after each. The bass theme (the first countersubject) would be featured by its quiet and strict legato. The third theme, beginning on D natural in the soprano (second countersubject), would be conspicuous on account of both its peculiar rhythm and its topmost position. In fact, it will be necessary to see that it does not predominate too continuously over the other two.

The polyphonic character of the Invention is produced by calling attention, as it were, now to one and now to another of the combined themes. Phrasing plays an important part in thus emphasizing their characteristics.

After sections introducing other tonalities, namely, A \flat beginning in measure 11, C minor in measure 18, and D \flat at measure 24 (these constituting Part II), the original key returns for the final entries, in measure 31 (Part III).

As the old writers felt a minor chord to be unsatisfactory and unfinished, the major third is often found in the last measure, as in this Invention. Such ending is called the Tierce de Picardie. (See Lesson 104, HARMONY.)

THREE-PART INVENTION No. 9

J. S. BACH

Andante con espressione (♩ = 69)

This musical score is for J.S. Bach's Three-Part Invention No. 9, in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Andante con espressione' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score is written for three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Bass, each on a separate staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece consists of 11 measures. Measure 1 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 2 and 3 show the first voice (Soprano) playing a descending scale. Measure 4 shows the second voice (Alto) playing a descending scale. Measure 5 shows the third voice (Bass) playing a descending scale. Measure 6 shows the first voice (Soprano) playing a descending scale. Measure 7 is marked 'cresc.' (crescendo). Measure 8 shows the first voice (Soprano) playing a descending scale. Measure 9 is marked 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). Measure 10 is marked 'f' (forte) and 'dim.' (diminuendo). Measure 11 is marked 'dim.' (diminuendo). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

1 *p*

2

3

4

5 *p* *l.h. 1*

6

7 *cresc.*

8

9 *p* *cresc.*

10 *f* *dim.*

11

12 *p* 13 *p*

14 *cresc.* 15 *p* 16 *cresc.* *f*

17 18 *f*

19 *dim.* 20 *p*

21 22 23

24 *mf*

25

26 *cresc.*

27 *f* *dim.*

28 *p*

29 *f*

30

31 *p*

32

33 *cresc.*

34 *dim.* *rit.*

35 *p*

Sherwood Music School Courses

PIANO

Study 570

Polyphony

Karl Philipp Emanuel Bach followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father and produced many excellent polyphonic works. The following selection is a good example. Great precision and cleanness of scales and arpeggios are needed to play it at the required speed without blurring. The coördinate action of the hands, the one finishing a passage begun by the other, is in constant demand. The phrasing, and a sparing use of the pedal as marked, will add a strong musical interest to the composition. The playing should abound in color and contrasts, for scales and scale elements in piano playing are devoid of charm unless they are delivered in a colorful manner.

Many well-intentioned, though short-sighted, instructors of academic tendency, emphatically condemn the use of the pedal in Bach's works. This attitude may be met with the argument that Bach's works were not composed for the piano, since the piano had not yet been invented. Is it not reasonable to assume that Bach would have used the pedal if he had become acquainted with the more expressive and eloquent musical instrument of our time?

It is true, of course, that the polyphonic idiom, written as it is (for the most part) in close position, will not bear as copious or sustained a use of the damper pedal as will the later works of essentially piano composers; but by all means use the damper and shift pedals whenever their use serves to enhance the beauty of interpretation.

The first twelve measures of this composition consist of a single voice, or part, in broken chords and passage work, divided between the hands.

The theme of the first two measures is immediately repeated an octave higher, in measures 3—4. Measures 7—8 are modulatory, and at measure 9 the first theme reappears in the key of G minor, repeated an octave higher, as before.

In measures 13—14, new parts are added, and these two measures are sequentially imitated in measures 15—16. We then come to a third appearance of the contents of measures 1—4, this time in F minor. After some showy passage work with modulations, reaching a climax in measure 30, a fourth and last appearance of the chief thematic material begins in measure 31, on the tonic. At its fourth measure (measure 34) it is changed to lead to the final cadence.

SOLFEGGIETTO

KARL PH. E. BACH

Prestissimo (♩ = 92)

1 *mf* *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

2 *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

3 *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

4 *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

5 *mf* *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

6 *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

7 *pp* *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

8 *cresc.* *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

9 *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

10 *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

11 *più f*

12

13

14 *p subito*

15 *f*

16 *p*

17

18

19 *più f*

20

21 *mf cresc.*

22 *f*

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is marked with 'più f', 'p subito', 'f', 'p', 'mf cresc.', and 'f'. There are also performance instructions like 'pizz' and 'arco'.

23 *pp* 24 *f* 25

A musical score for measures 23-25. Measure 23 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 24 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 25 has a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a simple bass line with some chords. There are asterisks and 'Red.' markings below the bass line in measures 23, 24, and 25.

26 *p* 27 *crescendo molto*

A musical score for measures 26-27. Measure 26 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 27 has a crescendo molto instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a bass line with chords. There are asterisks and 'Red.' markings below the bass line in measures 26 and 27.

28 29

A musical score for measures 28-29. Measure 28 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 29 has a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a bass line with chords. There are asterisks and 'Red.' markings below the bass line in measures 28 and 29.

30 *ff* 31 *f*

A musical score for measures 30-31. Measure 30 has a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. Measure 31 has a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a bass line with chords. There are asterisks and 'Red.' markings below the bass line in measures 30 and 31.

32 33

A musical score for measures 32-33. Measure 32 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 33 has a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a bass line with chords. There are asterisks and 'Red.' markings below the bass line in measures 32 and 33.

34 35 *rit.*

A musical score for measures 34-35. Measure 34 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 35 has a piano (p) dynamic and a ritardando (rit.) instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a bass line with chords. There are asterisks and 'Red.' markings below the bass line in measures 34 and 35.