

# FINGER FLUENCY

In this piece the right hand is legato throughout against two-note slurs in the left hand. Practice first at slow tempo increase the speed as finger fluency develops.


from  
Valse

Marie-Aguste Durand

**Vivo** (♩ = 184)

The score consists of four systems of piano music. Each system has a treble and bass clef staff. The first system is marked *p* and includes fingerings 1-2-3, 3, 1-2-3, and 3. The second system is marked *cresc.* and includes fingerings 1-2-5, 5, 1-2-5, and 5. The third system is marked *mf* and includes fingerings 4, 5, 3, and 5. The fourth system is marked *f* and includes fingerings 3-5-1, 4-1-3, 1-3-1, and 5. Technical annotations include '4th over Thumb', '3rd over Thumb', and 'Thumb under 3rd' with arrows pointing to specific notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A TRIPLET is a group of three notes (or chords) played in the time normally given to two notes of the same value.

It is indicated thus: 

In the following example the three eighth notes in each triplet will be played on one count.

from  
Symphony, No. 5

Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky

1840 - 1893

Andante cantabile (♩ = 84)



The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The tempo is marked 'Andante cantabile' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a circle) and various fingering numbers (1-5) for both hands. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

If you enjoy playing favorite themes from Symphonies in duet form (one piano-four hands), the book of "MUSICAL MOMENTS FROM THE SYMPHONIES" by Lois Long is recommended.

# SYNCOPATION

When an accent is taken away from a strong beat and placed on a weak beat, the normal rhythmical flow is disturbed and the result is known as SYNCOPATION. In the following example, all syncopated beats are shown by a little black triangle thus. Syncopation can be produced in three ways. By THE TIE (line 1), THE LONG NOTE (line 3) or THE REST (lines 4 and 5). Count aloud at first, using the word "AND" on the half beats shown by this sign = +.

## Shortnin' Bread

Negro

Moderato ♩ = 138

The Tie

The Long Note

The Rest

For those wishing to make a further study of Syncopation - its cause and effect - John Thompson's SYNCOPATION MADE EASY, Books 1 and 2 are recommended. In addition to the knowledge presented, they supply many interesting "Party Pieces". The above example is from Book 1.



# NOCTURNE FORM

## Theme from Liebestraum No. 3

Franz Liszt  
1811-1886

**Andante** (♩ = 58)

*mp*

*mp*

*mp*

*poco a poco cresc.*

*f rit.* *mp* *a tempo*

*poco rit.* *pp*



STUDY IN STYLE

Valse, Op. 18

Frederic Chopin  
1810-1849

Vivo (♩ = 176)

*mp*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

*mf*

Fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 1, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 5, 3, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 2, 1

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a chord marked with a colon (:). The bass staff contains a sequence of notes with a flat (b) and a natural sign. Brackets are placed below the bass staff to group notes across measures.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a sharp sign (#) and a colon (:). The bass staff includes fingering numbers: 2, 1, 5, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 1, 2. Brackets are used to group notes in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The bass staff contains notes with a flat (b). Brackets are placed below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features triplet and quartet markings (3 and 4) above the notes. The bass staff contains notes with a flat (b). Brackets are placed below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has triplet markings (3) and a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic marking. The bass staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and notes with a flat (b) and a natural sign. Brackets are placed below the bass staff.



# GRAND OPERA

## Anvil Chorus

from the Opera, "Il Travatore"

Giuseppe Verdi  
1813 - 1901

**Allegro con fuoco** (♩ = 116)

*p*

*mf*

*cresc.*

*ff*

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2.

2/4

*cresc.*

Fingerings: 4 3 2 1, 2 5 4, 2 5 4, 2 5 3, 2, 2 1, 1 1

**Allegro maestoso**

*ff*

Fingerings: 4 5, 2 3, 1 2 3 5

*sempre*

*f*

Fingerings: 4 2, 5 1, 4, 2, 5 3 1 2

1.

*ff*

2.

*ff*

Fingerings: 4 3 1 2, 4, 3 5 1, 3 2, 3 2



2 3 5 2 1 2

*cresc.*

1 2 5

3 5 1

2 3 5

3 2 3 3 2

2 4

*decresc.*

1 3

ARPEGGIO ACCOMPANIMENT

Spring Song

Felix Mendelssohn

1809 - 1847

Allegretto grazioso (♩ = 144)

2 1 2 1 5 2 1 2 1 2

4 1 2 1 2 3

2 1 2 1 4 4 4 1 2 1

*poco rit.* *a tempo*

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

*dim.* *p* *Fine*

5 4 3 2 1 3

*mf*

The first system contains measures 1, 2, and 3. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a slur over measures 1 and 2, and a fermata over measure 3. Fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and 3 are indicated above the notes. The bass clef staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with slurs and ties. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed at the beginning of the system.

2 1 5 1 2 3

The second system contains measures 4, 5, and 6. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a slur over measures 4 and 5, and a fermata over measure 6. Fingerings 2, 1, 5, 1, 2, and 3 are indicated above the notes. The bass clef staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment.

2 1 1 2 3 1

The third system contains measures 7, 8, 9, and 10. The treble clef staff has a slur over measures 7 and 8, and a fermata over measure 10. Fingerings 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, and 1 are indicated above the notes. The bass clef staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment.

4 3 2 3 4

*f*

The fourth system contains measures 11, 12, 13, and 14. The treble clef staff has a slur over measures 11 and 12, and a fermata over measure 14. Fingerings 4, 3, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes. The dynamic marking *f* is placed at the beginning of the system. A repeat sign is present at the start of measure 13.

1. 2 2. 3 2

*D.C. al Fine*  
*poco rit.*

The fifth system contains measures 15, 16, 17, and 18. It is divided into two first endings. The first ending (marked 1.) covers measures 15 and 16, and the second ending (marked 2.) covers measures 17 and 18. The treble clef staff has a slur over measures 15 and 16, and a fermata over measure 18. Fingerings 2, 2, 3, and 2 are indicated above the notes. The dynamic marking *poco rit.* is placed at the beginning of the second ending. The instruction *D.C. al Fine* is written above the staff.

## ALLA BREVE

This sign,  $\text{♩}$  is called alla breve and is used indicate  $\frac{2}{2}$  which means there will be TWO counts to each measure and ONE count to each HALF NOTE.

However, learn the piece first in Four-Four, counting four as usual. Later as speed develops, reduce the count to two=one count to each half note.

from  
Concerto in A minor

Edvard Grieg  
1843-1907

**Allegro molto** ( $\text{♩} = 96$ )

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a piano (p) part on the left and a violin (vln) part on the right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is alla breve (2/2). The tempo is marked 'Allegro molto' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, sfz, mp), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1-5). The first system shows the initial melodic entry in the violin and the piano accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic development with a forte (sfz) dynamic. The third system features a change in dynamics to mezzo-piano (mp) and includes a double bar line. The fourth system concludes the passage with a final chord and a fermata over the piano part.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2 1, 3 1, 5 1, 4 1, 3 2). The left hand provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4 2, 4 3, 4 2). The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *ff*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). A dashed line above the right hand indicates an octave shift (*8va*).

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4 3, 4 2). The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *ff*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

An interesting supplementary piece at this point would be "CONCERTINA" by John Thompson. It is a Concerto in one movement with the accompaniment scored for second piano. It was especially composed in order to furnish a Concerto for pupils in this grade. Easy to play but sounds "big".



# THE DOUBLE-SHARP SIGN

This is the sign of the DOUBLE SHARP \* . It means that the note before which it is placed must be raised TWO half-steps.  
 You will have some "white sharps" in this piece; ie, E#, B# and the double-sharps which fall upon white keys.

But don't allow the 6-sharp signature to cause any concern. The left hand part is pretty much the same throughout. Just remember to play everything sharp but B (with one exception) and all will be well.

When learned, you will have in your fingers, one of the most beautiful melodies ever penned.

from  
**Romance**

Robert Schumann  
 1810 - 1856

**Semplice** (♩ = 88)

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time with a key signature of six sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#). It consists of four systems of two staves each. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *Ped. simile*. A *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking appears in the final system. Two instances of the double sharp sign (x) are shown: one above a G# in the third system and one above a C# in the fourth system. The score concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

4/2  
p a tempo

3

This system contains the first two staves of music. The upper staff is in bass clef with a 4/2 time signature. It features a series of chords, with a fermata over the first measure and a triplet of chords in the third measure. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a 7/8 time signature.

4/2

3

This system contains the next two staves of music. The upper staff continues the chordal progression from the first system, with a triplet of chords in the third measure. The lower staff continues the rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

4/2

5 3

4 2

3 1 2

3 1

4 2

3 1

5 3

cresc.

5 1 2 1

This system contains the next two staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with various ornaments and a fermata. The lower staff continues the rhythmic pattern, with a crescendo marking and a sequence of notes (5 1 2 1) in the final measure.

3 1

4 2

5 3 1

4 2 1

5 2 1

4 2 1

p

5 1

2

This system contains the next two staves of music. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments. The lower staff continues the rhythmic pattern, with a piano (p) marking and a sequence of notes (5 1 2) in the final measure.

4/2

5 3 2 1

5 3 2 1

dim. e rit.

pp

This system contains the final two staves of music. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments. The lower staff continues the rhythmic pattern, with a decrescendo and ritardando (dim. e rit.) marking, followed by a pianissimo (pp) marking.

# STACCATO Two Guitars

Gypsy Song

Slowly (♩ = 112)

1.

2.

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

*faster and faster by degrees*

**Presto**

4 2 3 1 3 1 4

*mf*

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

**Slowly**

2 4 3

*p*

1 3 1 3 1 3 4

*dim.* *pp poco rit.*

## FOR LEFT HAND ALONE

## Meditation\*

John Thompson

Andante ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

The musical score is written for the left hand in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The dynamics range from mezzo-piano (mp) to pianissimo (ppp). The score includes various fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks. The final system includes the instruction 'rall e dim.' and ends with a pianissimo (ppp) dynamic.

\*From John Thompson's "FOR LEFT HAND ALONE" - Book 1

## BOOKS OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

A list of supplementary materials covering various phases of Piano Study is shown herewith. Selection should be made according to the needs of the individual student.

### TECHNIC

Thompson-Hanon - Last half.

The second half of this book is in 16th notes and combines use of the Touches learned in the first half.

Studies in Style - 25 originals. Very tuneful and pianistic.

Fifty Second Grade Studies - Studies from the Masters of Etude writing.

Syncopation Made Easy - Book I-A. A simple but effective way to acquire mastery over syncopated rhythms. Takes the mathematical mystery out of Syncopation.

For Left Hand Alone - Book I. Develops control and dexterity in the weaker hand and serves as excellent pedal studies.

Tuneful Technic - Book I. A decided novelty in technical studies, Combines well-known tunes with etude figures from Czerny, Duvernoy, etc.,

### RECREATION AND RECITAL MATERIALS

The Pilgrim Suite - Five movements with full page illustrations depict the landing of the Pilgrims.

Concertina - A one movement Concerto especially composed for this grade.

World Famous Melodies - 48 easy-to-play arrangements of favorite melodies from Opera, Art Song, Dances and Orchestral Music.

Gospel Hymns and Hymns of Faith - These two books combine easy, playable arrangements of favorite hymns. Can be played on piano or organ.

We're in the Navy Now - A musical Journey around the World using Folk Tunes or dances of the countries visited.

### FROM THE MASTERS

Classics - Book II - Contains examples from Corelli to Grieg, especially adapted, edited and fingered.

### ENSEMBLE

Musical Moments - from the Symphonies, The Operas, Piano Concertos and Famous Marches by Lois Long. Four books that are excellent for sight reading.

### WRITING BOOKS

Scale Speller - Teaches Major, Minor, Diminished and Augmented Intervals. Major and Minor Scales in ALL keys.

Chord Speller - Teaches Major, Minor, Diminished and Augmented Triads with Inversions. Also Dominant Seventh and Diminished chords and Cadences.