

BOOK 3

Palmer-Hughes

Book 3

ACCORDION COURSE



for
Group
or
Individual
Instruction

\$7.50 in USA

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ACCORDION COURSE BK
03/ALFRE

PALMER HUGHES



003740

D CORNER
J003



First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings: 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 1, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked. The left hand has a bass line with a mezzo-forte (*M*) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.



Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked. The left hand has a bass line with a mezzo-forte (*m*) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.



Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings: 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 1. A first ending bracket labeled "1." spans the final two measures. The left hand has a bass line with a mezzo-forte (*m*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*M*) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings: 4, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1. A piano (*p*) dynamic is marked. The left hand has a bass line with a mezzo-forte (*M*) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.



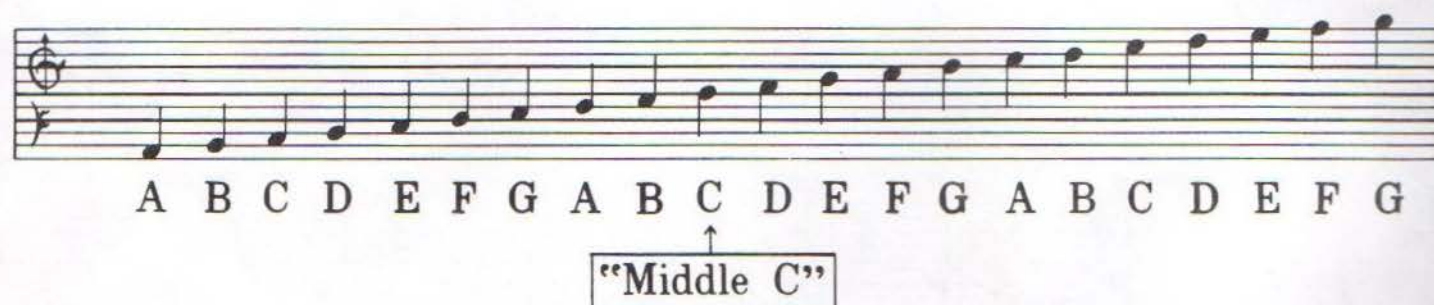
Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings: 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 1, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked. The left hand has a bass line with a mezzo-forte (*M*) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

THE GRAND STAFF

Music was not always written as it is today. Our present GRAND STAFF was derived from a continuous staff of ELEVEN LINES.



Since reading from so many lines was very difficult, the notes G and F were marked.



The staff was divided into two clefs, for easier reading. The G became our present treble clef sign, and the F became our bass clef sign. The two clefs are often referred to as the "G clef" and the "F clef". Nevertheless, our GRAND STAFF should still be thought of as ONE CONTINUOUS STAFF.



This will enable you to understand why the notes, lines, and spaces of the treble clef are not the same as those of the bass clef.

REVIEW OF THE BASS CLEF

Notes Above This Line Are Chords

Notes On or Below This Line Are Bases

Bases Chords

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D

Notice (above) that the C and D bases can be written two different ways. The following exercise will illustrate this point. The third and fourth measures are played exactly the same as the first and second measures.

M M

M 7

M 7

ALTERNATING BASS
PLAYED FIRST

SPEED DRILL NO. 5

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

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

1 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1

6x DAILY

20.3.06



W. 2. 06. Riding on the Range

Moderato

VIOLIN *p* M

1 2 5 3 2 1

4 3 5 * 5 4 3 2 1 2

5 3 2 1 5

M 7 M Fine

* 7 Eighth rest - rest for 1/2 count.

Handwritten musical score system 1. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 5 1, 4 1, 3 1, 5 1, 4 1, 3 1, 5 1, and a final 7. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings 7, M, and 7. A circled *mf* dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score system 2. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4 1, 5 3, 4 2, 5 1, 4 1, 3 1. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings 7, M, and 7. A repeat sign is present in the treble staff.

Handwritten musical score system 3. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 5 1, 4 1, 3 1, 5 1, 2, 3, 4 1, and a sequence 1 2 3 4. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings M, 7, and M. A slur is present over the final notes of the treble staff.

Handwritten musical score system 4. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 5 1, 4 1, 3 1, 5 1, 4 1, 3 1, 5 1. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings 7, M, and 7. A circled *f* dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score system 5. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 2, 3, 4 1, 5 3, 4 2, 5 1, 4 1, 3 1. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings 7, M, and 7. A repeat sign is present in the treble staff.

Handwritten musical score system 6. Treble clef staff contains notes with fingerings 5 1, 4 1, 3 1, 5 1, 2, 3, 4 1, and a sequence 4 3 2. Bass clef staff contains notes with fingerings M, 7, and M. A circled *D.C. al Fine* marking is present in the bass staff.

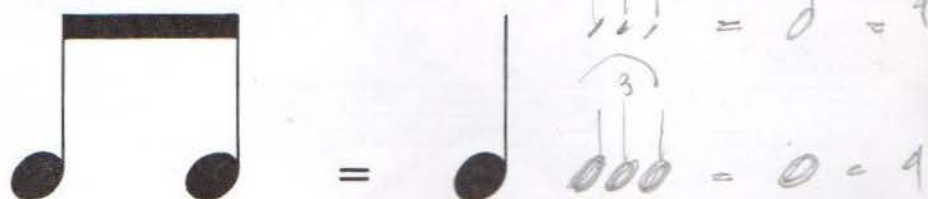
20.9.06

INTRODUCING TRIPLETS

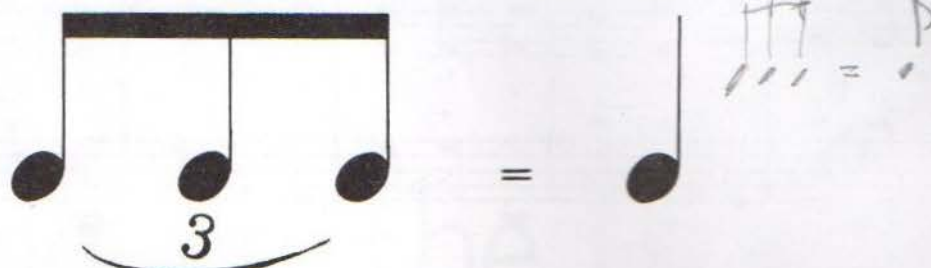
When three notes are grouped together with the figure "3" above or below the notes, the group is called a **TRIPLET**.

The three notes then have the same value as is ordinarily given to two of the notes.

TWO EIGHTH NOTES EQUAL ONE QUARTER NOTE:



AN EIGHTH NOTE TRIPLET EQUALS ONE QUARTER NOTE:



In the following exercises play the three notes of each triplet on one count.

Three musical exercises for clarinet in 3/4 time. Each exercise consists of a staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a "CLAR" label. The first exercise includes a "M" label. The exercises feature eighth note triplets. Handwritten annotations include "3 1 3" and "3 4 3 1 4" above the first exercise, and "1 2 + A 3" above the second exercise. The third exercise has a "M" label. The exercises are marked with repeat signs and a final double bar line.

TEMPO MARKS

In Italian, the language most universally used in music, the word TEMPO means RATE OF SPEED. Words indicating the rate of speed used in playing are called TEMPO MARKS. The following tempo marks are used in this book. You may refer to this page for their meanings, but you must memorize them all before finishing this book:

Allegro - Lively, fast.

Moderato - Moderately.

Andante - Moving, but rather slowly. **Poco** - Little

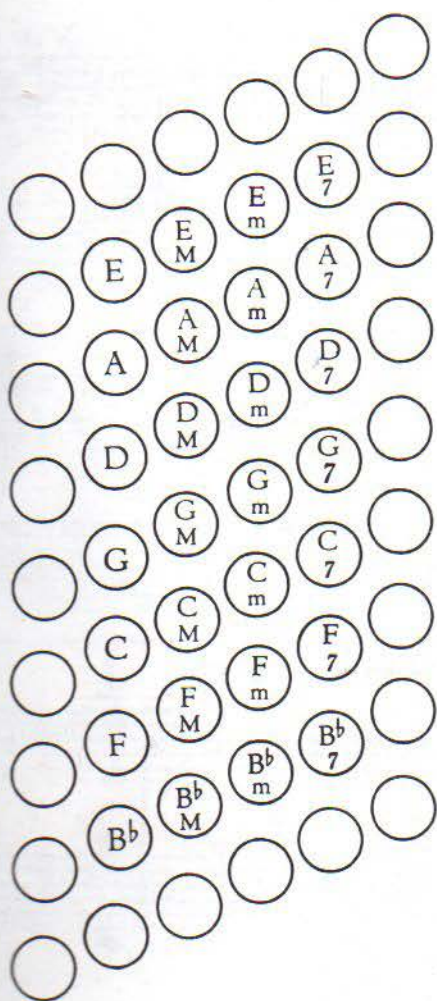
Tempo di Valse - In the speed of a waltz.

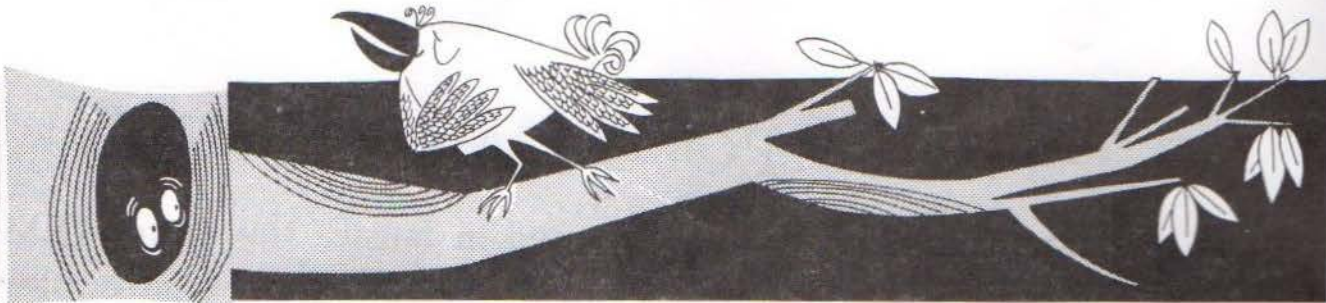
Alla Marcia - Like a march.

Ritard. (Ritardando)-gradually slower.

BASS REVIEW

THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES WILL REVIEW ALL OF THE FUNDAMENTAL BASSES STUDIED SO FAR:





1. START REHEARSAL
2. OPEN

THE WALTZING CUCKOO

PALMER-HUGHES

Tempo di Valse

3/4

mf

PICCOLO

rit. *f*

CLARINET

3 1 3 4 3 1 5 3

1 2 5 1 3 1 2

M

7

1. 2. 4 1 3 4 3

M

7

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

M

7

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

M

7

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with various musical notations including notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

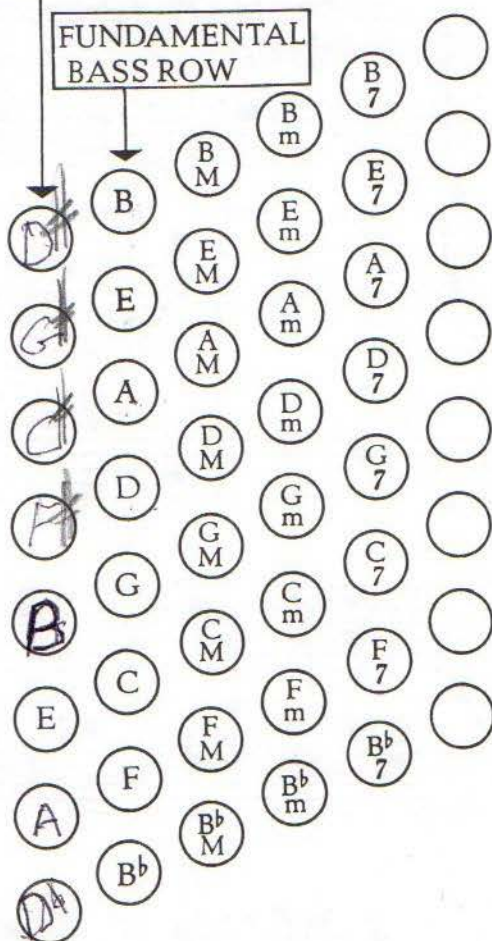
- System 1:** Treble clef has a half note chord (F4, C5) with fingerings 5, 3, 1 and 3, 1. Bass clef has a half note chord (F3, C4) with a 'M' marking. Dynamics: *f* and *p*. Fingerings: 3, 3, 4, 3, 1.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a half note chord (F4, C5) with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2. Bass clef has a half note chord (F3, C4) with a 'M' marking. Dynamics: *f* and *M*.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a half note chord (F4, C5) with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2. Bass clef has a half note chord (F3, C4) with a 'M' marking. Dynamics: *mf* and *f*. Fingerings: 3, 7, 3, 3, 4, 3.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a half note chord (F4, C5) with fingerings 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2. Bass clef has a half note chord (F3, C4) with a 'M' marking. Dynamics: *mf* and *mf*. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a half note chord (F4, C5) with fingerings 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2. Bass clef has a half note chord (F3, C4) with a 'M' marking. Dynamics: *mf* and *mf*. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3.
- System 6:** Treble clef has a half note chord (F4, C5) with fingerings 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2. Bass clef has a half note chord (F3, C4) with a 'M' marking. Dynamics: *mf* and *mf*. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3.

3. A 06

INTRODUCING THE COUNTERBASSES

COUNTERBASS ROW

FUNDAMENTAL BASS ROW



The row of buttons nearest the bellows is called the COUNTERBASS ROW.

A counterbass is indicated by a line under the note or under the finger number.

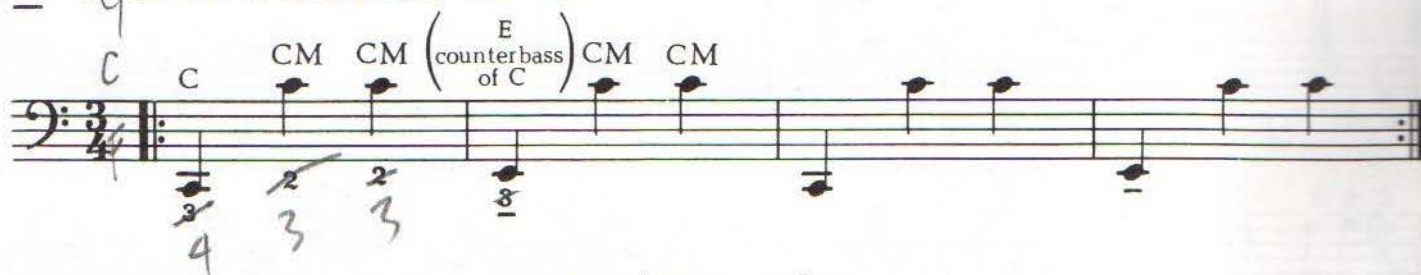
A counterbass is always ^{A HALF STEP} ~~THREE NOTES HIGHER~~ than its fundamental bass!

EXAMPLE:

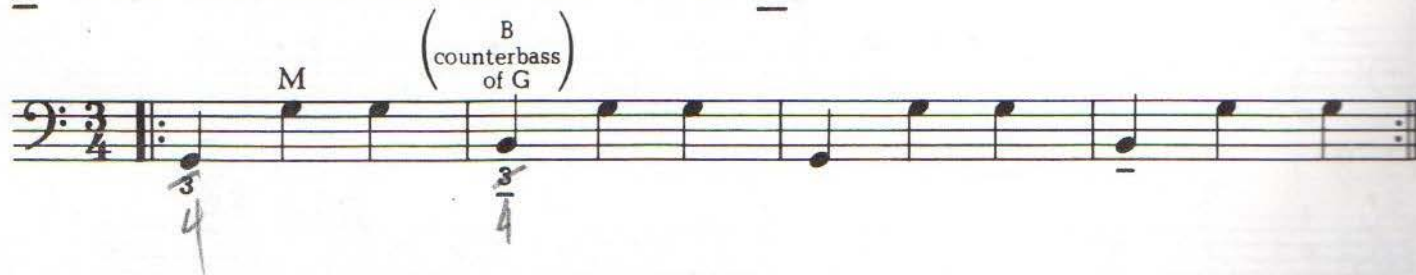
C D E



E is the COUNTERBASS OF C:



B is the COUNTERBASS OF G: (G A B)



A is the COUNTERBASS OF F: (F G A)



COUNTERBASS EXERCISES

Exercise 1 (3/4 time): Treble clef, first staff. Bass clef, second staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes in the treble and two measures of eighth notes in the bass, with a repeat sign at the end. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 2, 3.

Exercise 2 (3/4 time): Treble clef, first staff. Bass clef, second staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes in the treble and two measures of eighth notes in the bass, with a repeat sign at the end. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 2, 3.

Exercise 3 (3/4 time): Treble clef, first staff. Bass clef, second staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes in the treble and two measures of eighth notes in the bass, with a repeat sign at the end. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 2, 3.

Exercise 4 (3/4 time): Bass clef, first staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes, followed by a measure of eighth notes with a 'M' marking, and a final measure of eighth notes. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3.

Exercise 5 (3/4 time): Bass clef, first staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes, followed by a measure of eighth notes with a 'M' marking, and a final measure of eighth notes. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3.

Exercise 6 (3/4 time): Bass clef, first staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes, followed by a measure of eighth notes with a 'M' marking, and a final measure of eighth notes. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3.

Exercise 7 (4/4 time): Bass clef, first staff. The exercise consists of two measures of eighth notes, followed by a measure of eighth notes with a 'M' marking, and a final measure of eighth notes. Fingering: 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3.

10.4.06

LITTLE BROWN JUG POLKA

TRADITIONAL

Allegro moderato

MASTER *mf*

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system includes a 'MASTER' section with a *mf* dynamic and a circled melodic phrase in the right hand. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The second system continues the melody. The third system begins with a *f* dynamic and features a descending melodic line in the right hand. The fourth system continues the *f* section. The fifth system begins with a *mf* dynamic and features a descending bass line in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

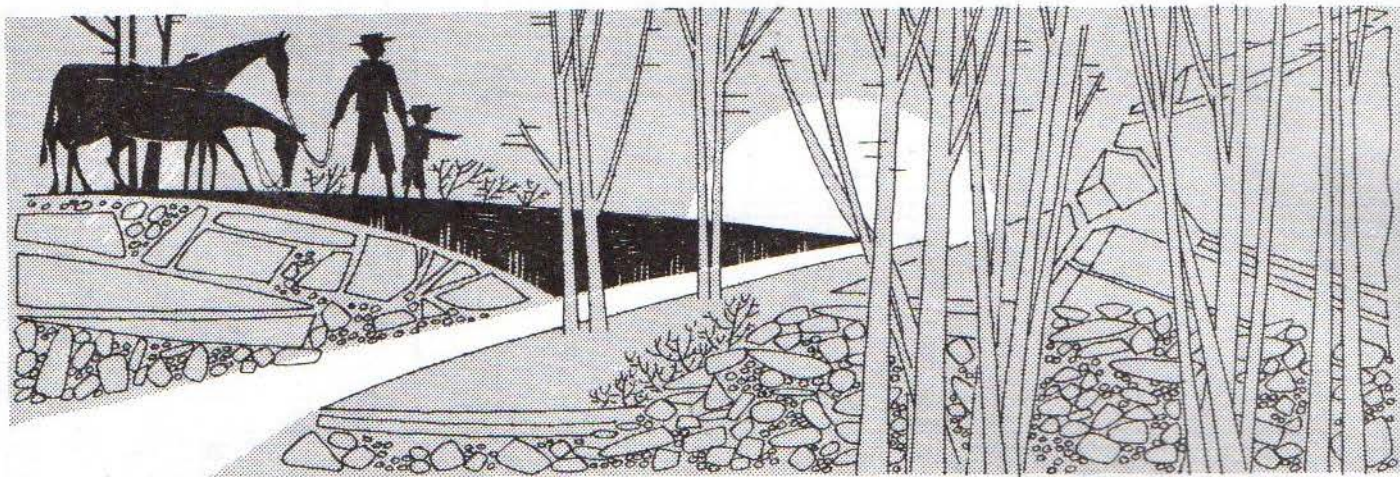
First system of musical notation. Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G4 (fingered 2), a half note A4 (fingered 3), a half note G4 (fingered 2), and a half note F4 (fingered 1). Bass clef has a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G4 (fingered 2), a half note A4 (fingered 3), a half note G4 (fingered 2), and a half note F4 (fingered 1). Bass clef has a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G4 (fingered 2), a half note A4 (fingered 3), a half note G4 (fingered 2), and a half note F4 (fingered 1). Bass clef has a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G4 (fingered 2), a half note A4 (fingered 3), a half note G4 (fingered 2), and a half note F4 (fingered 1). Bass clef has a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. The system ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.



CIELITO LINDO

(Beautiful Heaven)

C. FERNANDEZ

Brightly

mf
HAMONIUM

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

M 7 M 7

5 1 3 5 3 2 3 2 1 3

M 7

5 2 3 2 1 3 4

7

1. 3 2 1 2

mf

M

SPEED DRILL NO. 6

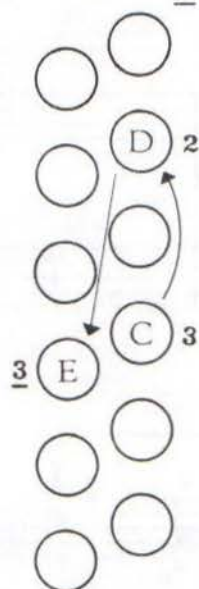


THE C MAJOR SCALE FOR LEFT HAND

THE SCALE IN THREE EASY STEPS:

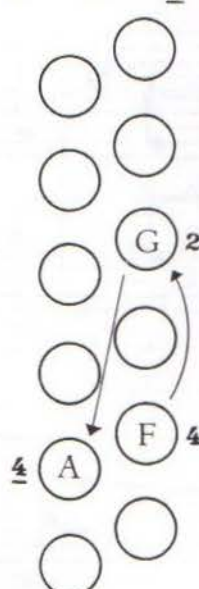
STEP ONE:

C D E
3 2 3



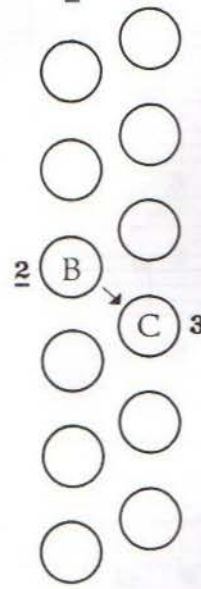
STEP TWO:

F G A
4 2 4

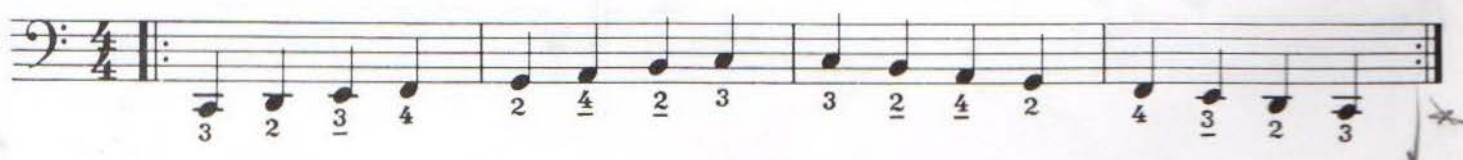


STEP THREE:

B C
2 3



THE COMPLETE SCALE: (PRACTICE THIS DAILY)



2.

First system of a piano piece. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a triplet of eighth notes (3, 2, 1) followed by a quarter note (2), then a quarter note (3), and finally a quarter note (4). The left hand (bass clef) has a half note (M) and a half note. A dynamic marking *f* is present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Second system of the piano piece. The right hand (treble clef) has a half note (2) and a half note (1), followed by a half note (4). The left hand (bass clef) has a half note (M) and a half note (7). A dynamic marking *f* is present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Third system of the piano piece. The right hand (treble clef) has a half note (5) and a half note (3), followed by a half note (2) and a half note (1). The left hand (bass clef) has a half note (M) and a half note. A dynamic marking *mf* is present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fourth system of the piano piece. The right hand (treble clef) has a half note (5) and a half note (3), followed by a half note (2) and a half note (1). The left hand (bass clef) has a half note (7) and a half note. A dynamic marking *mf* is present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

1.

Fifth system of the piano piece. The right hand (treble clef) has a half note (3) and a half note (2), followed by a half note (1) and a half note (3). The left hand (bass clef) has a half note (M) and a half note. A dynamic marking *f* is present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

2.

Sixth system of the piano piece. The right hand (treble clef) has a half note (3) and a half note (2), followed by a half note (5) and a half note (1). The left hand (bass clef) has a half note (M) and a half note. A dynamic marking *f* is present. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

LONG, LONG AGO

The following melody for left hand is from "Melodic Adventures in Bass Land" by John Caruso. This book is highly recommended by Palmer - Hughes as supplementary material.

Handwritten musical notation for the exercise "LONG, LONG AGO". It consists of three staves of music in bass clef, common time (C). The notation includes various fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The first staff has a large slur over the first half. The second staff has a slur over the first half. The third staff has a slur over the first half. The notation is written in ink on a printed staff.

BASS EXERCISE

(BASED ON THE C MAJOR SCALE)

Preparation for "Oh, Susanna!"

Handwritten musical notation for the exercise "BASS EXERCISE". It consists of four staves of music in bass clef, common time (C). The notation includes various fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The first staff has a slur over the first half. The second staff has a slur over the first half. The third staff has a slur over the first half. The fourth staff has a slur over the first half. The notation is written in ink on a printed staff.



OH, SUSANNA!

S. FOSTER

Allegro moderato

Band score for "Oh, Susanna!" by S. Foster. The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato". The score is written for a band, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is in 2/4 time.

The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and a band symbol. The second system includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a band symbol. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef: measures 1-4 contain eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 4, 3, and a repeat sign with first and second endings. Bass clef: measures 1-4 contain eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 7, 3, 2, 4, 2, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. A slur connects the first four measures of the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef: measures 5-8 contain eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. Bass clef: measures 5-8 contain eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 4, 1, 2, 3, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. A slur connects the first four measures of the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef: measures 9-12 contain eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 3, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. Bass clef: measures 9-12 contain eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3, 2, 4, 2, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. A slur connects the first four measures of the bass line.

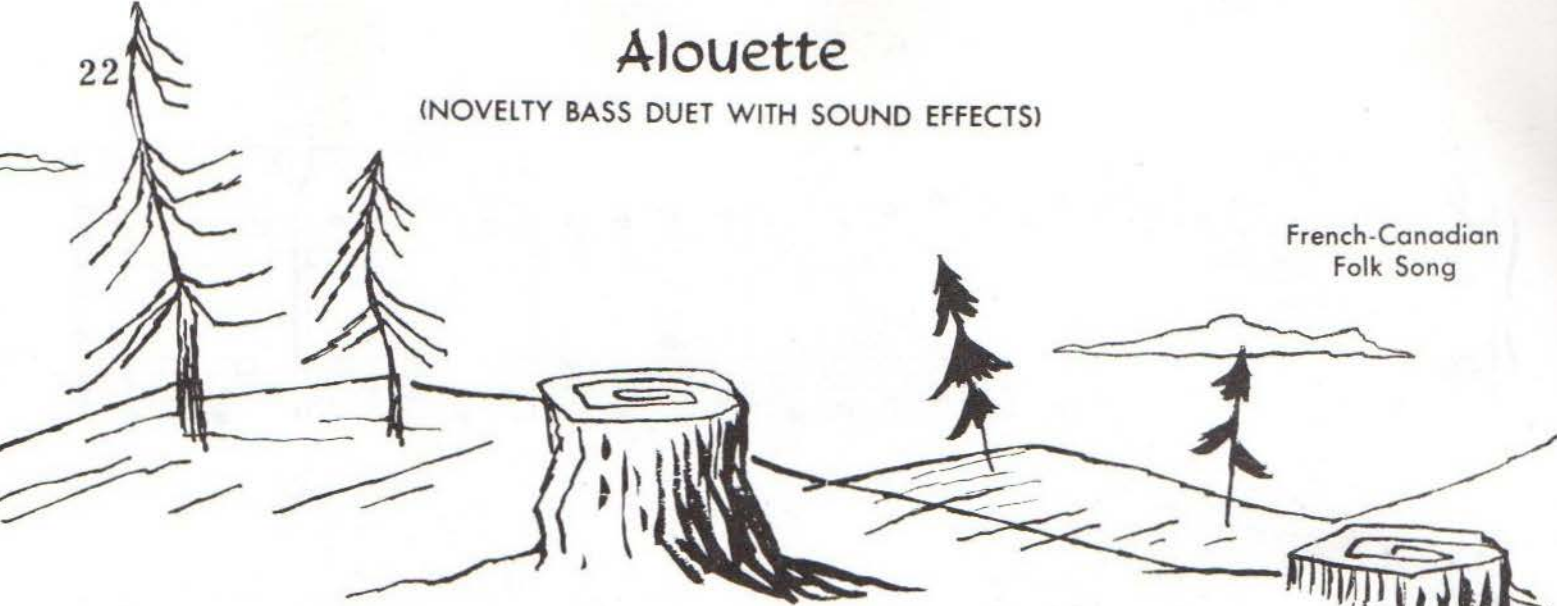
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef: measures 13-16 contain eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. Bass clef: measures 13-16 contain eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 4, 1, 2, 3, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. A slur connects the first four measures of the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef: measures 17-20 contain eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 5, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. Bass clef: measures 17-20 contain eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3, 2, 4, 2, and a measure with a whole note 'M' and a 7th finger. A slur connects the first four measures of the bass line.

Alouette

(NOVELTY BASS DUET WITH SOUND EFFECTS)

French-Canadian
Folk Song



First Accordion:

Allegro moderato

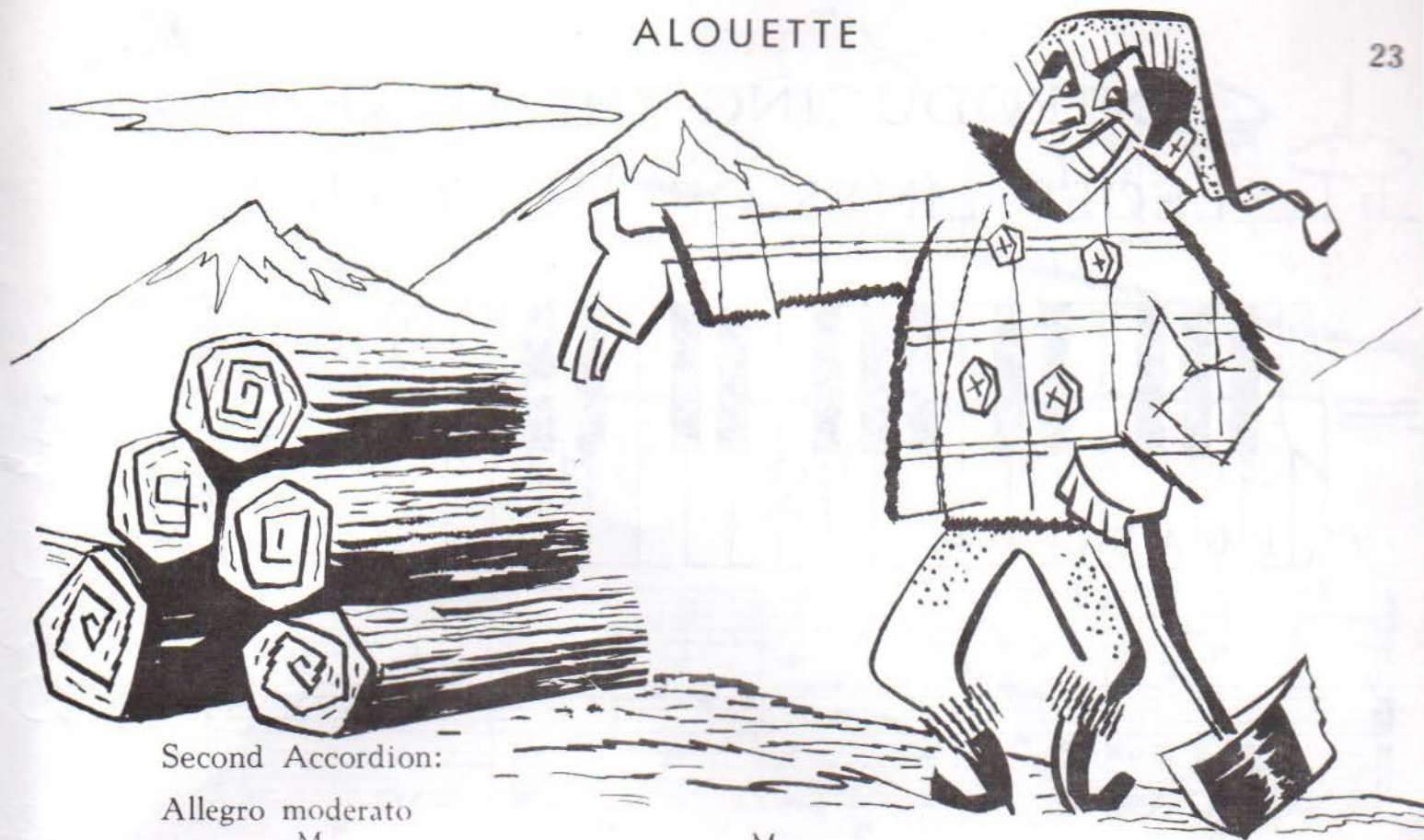
First Accordion: Musical score in bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 3, 4. Articulations include 'M' and '7'. Sound effect symbols (x) are present. Instructions include: **(click treble shift)*, *(press air button)*, and *(click shift)*.

* These symbols represent sounds that do not have definite pitch. Click the treble shifts, using the rhythm indicated (♩ ♩).

The last two lines may be repeated as many times as desired, each time adding a new "sound" effect at the third measure, which will be answered by the second accordion.

7.8.06

ALOUETTE



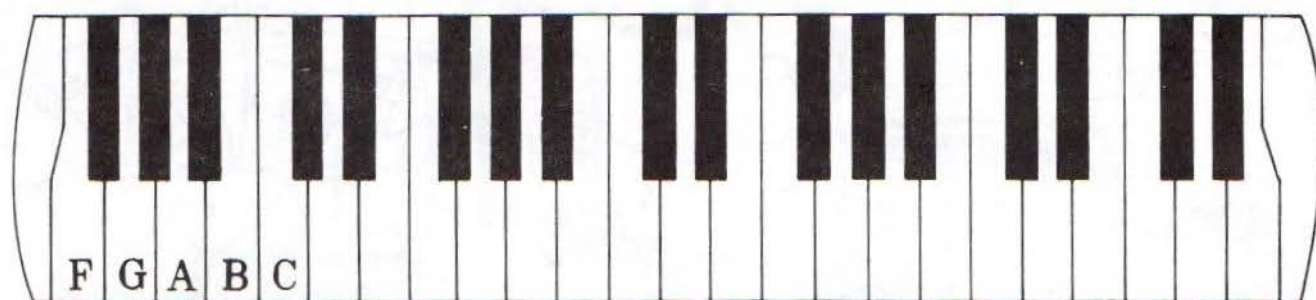
Second Accordion:

Allegro moderato

10

7. 2. 06

INTRODUCING THE LOWER LEGER LINES OF THE TREBLE



TWO OCTAVE F MAJOR SCALE



TWO OCTAVE C MAJOR SCALE



TWO OCTAVE G MAJOR SCALE



The above 3 scales should be practiced DAILY!



SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN

FOLK SONG

Andante

2 1 3 1

p-mf

BAND

m m m m m m 7 m m m

2 5 4 5 4 3

3

2

5

7

M 7 M

5

3 1 5

f

m m m m m 7 m m m

3 5 3

mf

m m m m m m 7 m m m

3

ritard.

THE STACCATO TOUCH

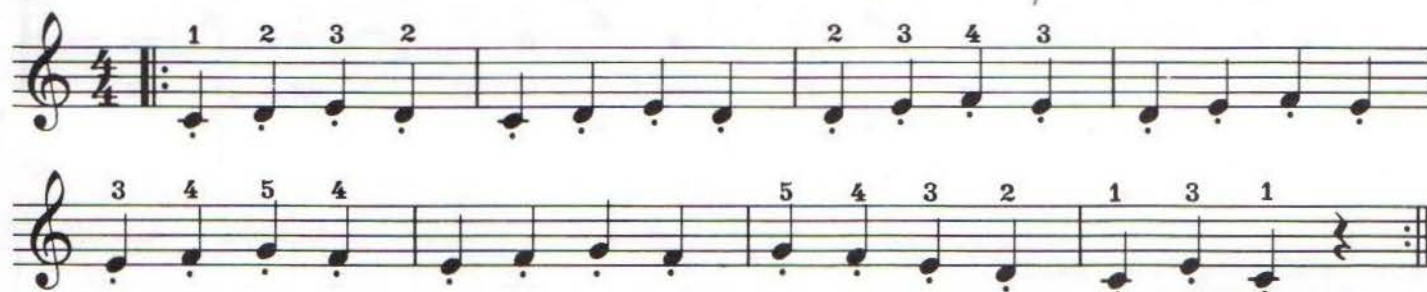
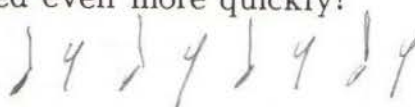
A dot above or below a note indicates that the note is to be played STACCATO.

Staccato QUARTER NOTES are played as short as eighth notes, followed by eighth rests:

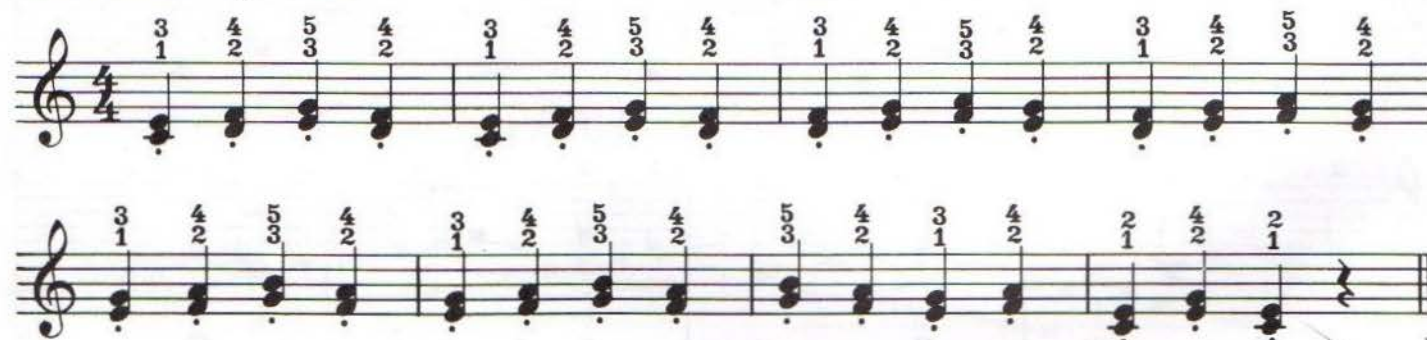


In very fast tempos (SPEEDS) the notes may be released even more quickly!

START SLOWLY, Gradually increase speed:



Play this exercise with a very relaxed wrist. The wrist action is similar to the one you use when bouncing a ball.



STACCATO EIGHTH NOTES

Staccato EIGHTH NOTES are released INSTANTLY.

Remember the relaxed wrist!



STACCATO SPEED DRILL

(Review of Speed Drill No.1)



*

SEMPRE STACCATO means ALWAYS STACCATO.

When this is used, the dot above or below the notes is no longer necessary. Continue to play staccato for the entire exercise or selection.

DYNAMIC SIGNS

The word DYNAMICS refers to the volume of tone (loudness or softness) used in playing. This is accomplished by the proper handling of the bellows. Words or signs indicating LOUDNESS OR SOFTNESS are called DYNAMIC SIGNS. The following dynamic signs are used in this book:

p (piano) - Soft,
pp (pianissimo) - Very soft.
mp (mezzo piano) - Moderately soft.

f (forte) - Loud.
ff (fortissimo) - Very loud.
mf (mezzo forte) - Moderately loud.



ZACATECAS

Alla Marcia

CODINAS

1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 1 *

MASTER *f* M

1 2 5 4 1 2 *

M 7

3 2 3 2 1 5 4 1 2

7

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The system consists of four measures. Fingerings are indicated above notes: 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1. The bass clef part includes a measure with a '7' and a measure with an 'M'.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system consists of four measures. Fingerings are indicated above notes: 1, 2, 5, 3, 1. The bass clef part includes a measure with an 'M'.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system consists of four measures. Fingerings are indicated above notes: 1, 5, 3, 4. The bass clef part includes a measure with an 'M' and a measure with an 'm'.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system consists of four measures. Fingerings are indicated above notes: 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking is circled in the first measure. The bass clef part includes a measure with an 'M' and a measure with an 'M'.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The system consists of five measures. Fingerings are indicated above notes: 4, 1, 5, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 5, 1. A circled '3 1' in the third measure has a handwritten note 'SHORT' with an arrow pointing to it. The bass clef part includes a measure with a '7' and a measure with an 'M'.

THE LEGATO TOUCH

The LEGATO touch is the opposite of the STACCATO touch.

LEGATO means "smoothly connected." Release each key just as the next key is depressed.

This is usually indicated by a slur or phrase mark. It can also be indicated by the words "legato" or "sempre legato."

sempre legato

CLARINET

sempre legato

CLARINET

LEGATO SPEED DRILL

(REVIEW OF SPEED DRILL No.2)

sempre legato

EMPEROR WALTZ

31

JOHANN STRAUSS

Tempo di Valse

The musical score is written for Violin and Piano. The Violin part is in the upper staff, and the Piano part 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 six systems. The first system begins with a 'Tempo di Valse' marking. The Violin part starts with a 'p' (piano) dynamic and a 'legato' marking. The Piano part starts with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The Piano part includes a 'poco ritard.' (poco ritardando) marking and a 'Fine' marking. The Violin part includes a 'poco ritard.' marking and a 'Fine' marking. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible. The Piano part includes a 'poco ritard.' marking and a 'Fine' marking. The Violin part includes a 'poco ritard.' marking and a 'Fine' marking. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible. The Piano part includes a 'poco ritard.' marking and a 'Fine' marking. The Violin part includes a 'poco ritard.' marking and a 'Fine' marking.

D.C. al Fine

20.11.06

INTRODUCING THE DIMINISHED CHORD

Diminished Chord Row

The last row of chords is called the DIMINISHED chord row.

The diminished chord is indicated by a small "d" above the note.

C Diminished Chord

Fingering is optional with the instructor.

FASCINATION

Tempo di Valse moderato

First system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G5 with a slur over it, and a triplet of eighth notes (F#5, G5, A5) with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a slur over it, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *m*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G5 with a slur over it, and a half note G5. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a slur over it, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *m*. A circled note in the bass clef (half note G3) is marked *poco ritard.* and *d*. A circled note in the treble clef (half note G5) is marked *mp* and *a tempo*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G5 with a slur over it, and a half note G5. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a slur over it, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *M*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G5 with a slur over it, and a half note G5. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a slur over it, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *M*, *d*, *m*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G5 with a slur over it, and a half note G5. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a slur over it, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *mf*, *poco ritard.*, *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a half note G5 with a slur over it, and a half note G5. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a slur over it, and a half note G3. Dynamics: *m*, *7*, *M*.

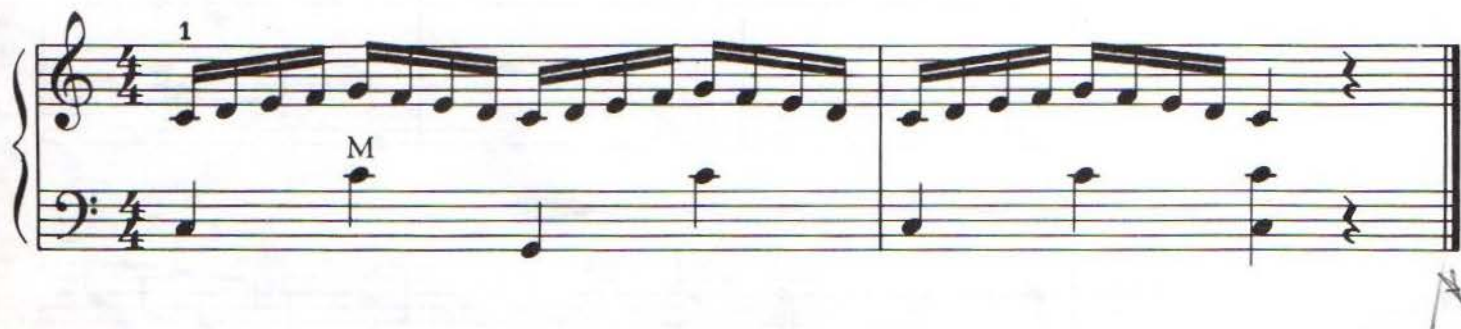
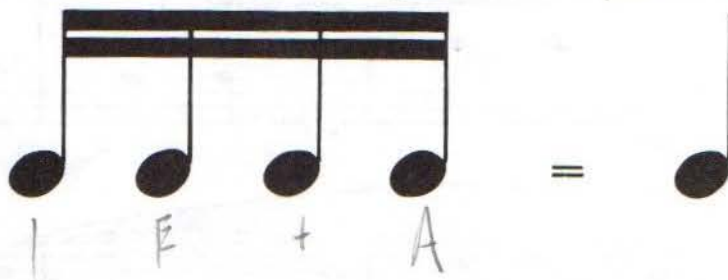
INTRODUCING SIXTEENTH NOTES

These are SIXTEENTH NOTES: 

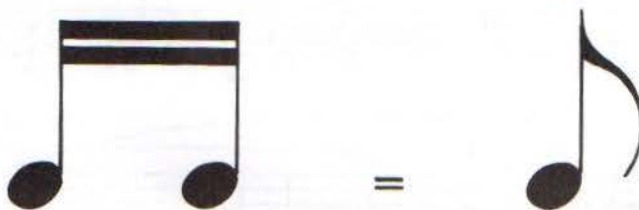
When one sixteenth note is written alone, it looks like this:  or 

When two or more sixteenth notes are written together, they look like this: 

Four sixteenth notes are equal to one quarter note.



Two sixteenth notes are equal to one eighth note.



Two counts to a measure.

A quarter note gets one count.



In cases like this, the stems on basses or chord notes may point either way. Notes below the third line are basses, notes above the third line are chords.

SPEED DRILL NO. 7

Practice Legato and Staccato:

EXERCISE FOR LEFT HAND

26.7.07

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 4, 3, 4, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 5, 3, 1, 5, 3. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 7, M, 7, M. Dynamics include *f* and *M*. There are slurs and accents over the right hand notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 1, 4, 3, 4, 1, 5, 1, 5, 2, 1. The left hand has fingerings 7, M, 7, M. Dynamics include *M*. The system ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

*D.C. al Fine
then Trio*

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The right hand has fingerings 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1. The left hand has fingerings *p*, M, 7, *p*. Dynamics include *p* and *M*. There are slurs and accents over the right hand notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has fingerings 1, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3, 1, 3. The left hand has fingerings 7, M, *p*. Dynamics include *M* and *p*. There are slurs and accents over the right hand notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand has fingerings 1, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 5, 2, 1. The left hand has fingerings M, M, *mf*, M, 7, M. Dynamics include *mf* and *M*. There are slurs and accents over the right hand notes.

D. C. al Fine

21.5.07

LET'S DANCE THE POLKA

NEXT LESSON 16TH APRIL 7PM



26 2.01

Solo or Duet

First Accordion:

Allegro

PALMER - HUGHES

MUSSETTE *mf* M

The musical score is written for a first accordion. It begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is titled 'MUSSETTE' and is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'Allegro'. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Dynamics include 'mf', 'm' (mezzo), and 'M' (forte). The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking.

LET'S DANCE THE POLKA

SECOND ACCORDION PART
(FOR DUET)

Second Accordion:

Allegro

PALMER-HUGHES

MUSSETTE *mf* M

The musical score is written for a second accordion part in a duet arrangement. It is in 2/4 time and the key of D major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into four systems. The first system begins with a 'MUSSETTE' section, marked 'mf' and 'M'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with fingerings. The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1 5 4 5 for the first measure, and 1 5 3 5, 2 5 4 5, and 1 5 3 5 for the subsequent measures. The bass line includes a 7th finger indication in the first measure and a 'M' (middle) finger indication in the second and fourth measures.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measures 5-7 continue the pattern with fingerings 1 5 4 5, 1 5 3 5, and 2 5 4 5. Measure 8 has a fingering of 1 5 4 5. The system concludes with a double bar line, a repeat sign, and a 'D. C. al Fine then Trio' instruction. The bass line includes 7th and 'M' fingerings.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12, labeled 'Trio'. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'M' (middle) finger indication. Fingerings above the notes are 3 1, 3, 1, 1 2 4, 3 2, and 1. The bass line includes a 7th finger indication in the fifth measure and a 'p' (piano) dynamic in the sixth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Measures 13-16 continue the Trio section. Fingerings above the notes are 1, 1 2 4, 3 2, 1, 3 1, 3, and 1. The bass line includes a 7th finger indication in the first measure, a 'M' (middle) finger indication in the third measure, and a 'p' (piano) dynamic in the fourth measure.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measures 17-20 continue the Trio section. Fingerings above the notes are 1 3 5, 2, 1, 5 3, 3 1, 1 3 5, 2, and 1. The bass line includes 'M' (middle) finger indications in measures 17, 18, and 20, and a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic in measure 19. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 'D. C. al Fine' instruction.

SAT 16TH JUNE
MONASH CHRISTIAN CHURCH
19 McDONALDS LANE MULGRAVE
MEL 30 APO

INTRODUCING

$3/8, 6/8$ AND $9/8$ TIME

DOORS OPEN 9AM 9.30 START.

When a time signature has an "8" as its lower figure, it means that an EIGHTH note gets one count.

(I'm Called Little Buttercup)

Count: 3

1 2 3 1 2 3 etc.

M 7 M 7 M M 7 M

46.07

(Irish Washerwoman)

Count: 5 6

5 4 3 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 etc.

M 7 M

16.007

When an eighth note gets one count, a sixteenth note gets one half of a count, so play two sixteenth notes to one count.

(Laughing Song)

Count: 1 2 3

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

M M 7 M

When an eighth note gets one count, a quarter note gets *two* counts

(Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone)

Count: 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 etc. 1 4 2

K.607

When an eighth note gets one count, a dotted quarter gets *three* counts

(Sailing, Sailing)

Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6 etc. M M M

K.607

When an eighth note gets one count, a dotted half note gets *six* counts

(Beautiful Dreamer)

Count: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 etc. M

K.607

INTRODUCING THE DOTTED EIGHTH NOTE

Remember that a dot AFTER a note increases the value of a note by one-half.

A dotted quarter note is equal to a quarter note tied to an eighth note:

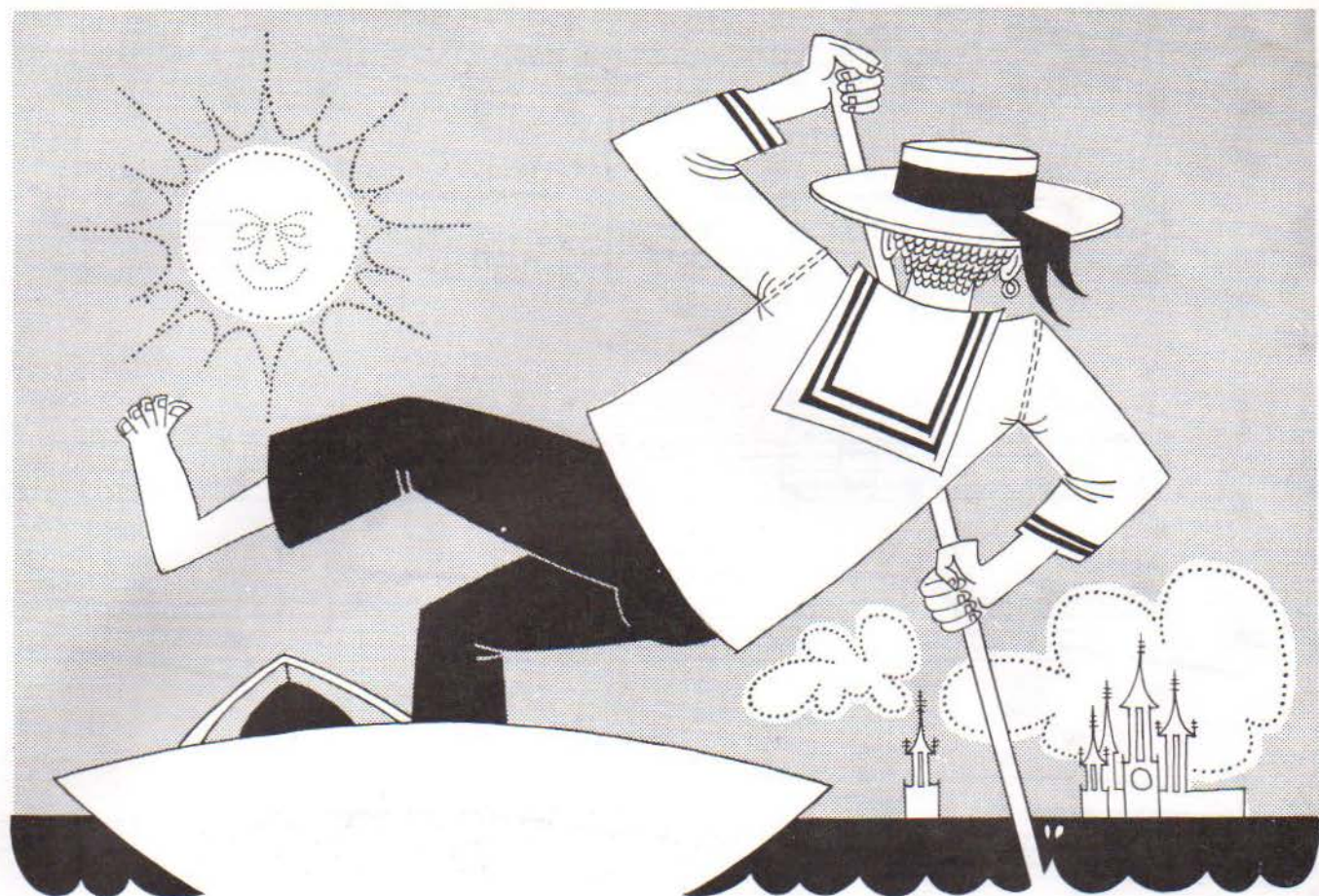


A dotted eighth note is equal to an eighth note tied to a sixteenth note:



The dotted eighth note in $\frac{3}{8}$ Time:





SANTA LUCIA

Andante TRADITIONAL

CLAR *pp*

M

7

M

7

m

7

M

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

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

This page of piano sheet music consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music features complex fingerings and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2 1, 5 3, 4 2, 2 1, and 3 1. Bass staff has a supporting line with a measure marked 'M' and a measure marked '7'. Dynamics include *p*.

System 2: Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2 1, 5 3, 4 2, 4 2, 3 2, 1 1, 5 3, and 4 2. Bass staff has a supporting line with a measure marked 'M' and a measure marked '7'. A red circle highlights the measures containing the fingerings 4 2, 3 2, and 1 1 in the treble staff. Dynamics include *p*.

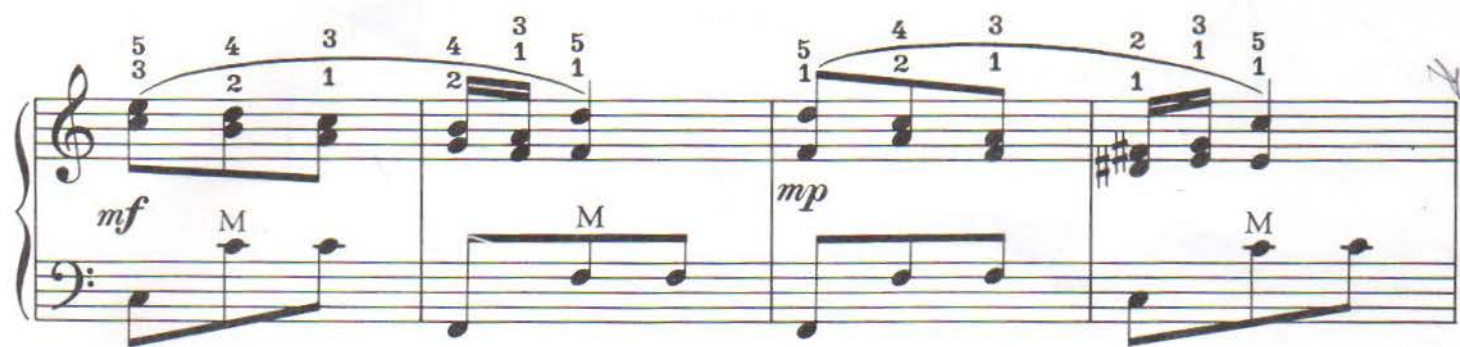
System 3: Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2 1, 5 3, 4 2, 2 1, and 4 2. Bass staff has a supporting line with a measure marked 'M' and a measure marked '7'. Dynamics include *p*.

System 4: Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2 1, 5 1, 4 2, 4 2, 3 2, 1 1, 5 3, and 4 2. Bass staff has a supporting line with a measure marked '7', a measure marked 'm', and a measure marked 'M'. Dynamics include *p*.

System 5: Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 5 3, 4 2, 3 1, 4 2, 3 1, 5 1, 5 1, 4 2, 3 1, 2 3, and 5 1. Bass staff has a supporting line with a measure marked 'M', a measure marked 'M', and a measure marked 'M'. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*.



First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *p*. Fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 5, 1, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 1. A red oval highlights the final four measures. Pedal points: M, 7, M.



Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *mf*, *mp*. Fingerings: 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 5, 1. Pedal points: M, M, M.



Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 5, 1, 4, 1, 5, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 1. Pedal points: M, 7, M.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *pp*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1. Pedal points: M, 7, M.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *dim.*, *e rit.*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1. Pedal points: 7, m, 7, M.

MEXICAN HAT DANCE

(JARABE TAPATIO)



Allegro Moderato

MEXICAN NATIONAL DANCE

MASTER *f* *M*

1. 1. *f* *M* 2. *mf* *M*

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major (F#). The system consists of two staves. The right staff has a first ending bracket over the first two measures, with a '1' above the first measure. The left staff has a '7' above the first measure and an 'M' above the second measure. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings and articulations.

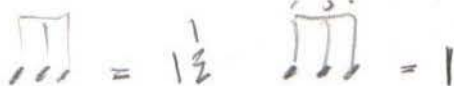
Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The system consists of two staves. The right staff has a '3' above the third measure. The left staff has an 'M' above the first measure and a '7' above the second measure. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The system consists of two staves. The right staff has a first ending bracket over the first two measures, with a '1' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The left staff has a '7' above the first measure and an 'M' above the second measure. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The system consists of two staves. The right staff has a '5' above the first measure, a '3' above the second measure, a '2' above the third measure, a '3' above the fourth measure, a '1' above the fifth measure, a '2' above the sixth measure, a '3' above the seventh measure, a '1' above the eighth measure, a '2' above the ninth measure, a '3' above the tenth measure, a '4' above the eleventh measure, and a '1' above the twelfth measure. The left staff has an 'M' above the first measure and a '7' above the second measure. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings and articulations.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The system consists of two staves. The right staff has a '3' above the first measure, a '1' above the second measure, a '3' above the third measure, a '1' above the fourth measure, a '3' above the fifth measure, a '2' above the sixth measure, and a '1' above the seventh measure. The left staff has a '7' above the first measure and an 'M' above the second measure. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

10.9.07.



MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST

Place a check in the parenthesis opposite the word or words that complete each statement correctly:

1. The Grand Staff was derived from a staff of
☒ ten lines.
☒ eleven lines.
☐ five lines.
2. Tempo refers to
☐ rhythm.
☒ time signature.
☒ speed.
3. Allegro moderato means
☒ moderately fast.
☐ moderately loud.
☐ moderately slow.
4. In $\frac{3}{4}$ time, the three notes of an eighth note triplet are played on
☒ one count.
☐ two counts.
☐ one-half of a count.
5. A line under a bass note indicates that it is played on the
☐ diminished chord row.
☒ counterbass row.
☐ fundamental row.
6. A dot above or below a note means that it is
☐ held longer.
☐ played fast.
☒ released instantly.
7. Legato means
☐ slow.
☒ smoothly connected.
☐ separated.
8. A is the counterbass of
☐ F.
☐ A $\sharp$.
☒ C.
9. B is the counterbass of
☒ B $\flat$.
☒ G.
☐ C.
10. E is the counterbass of
☐ C.
☐ G.
☒ F.
11. When the time signature is $\frac{3}{8}$,
☐ there are eight counts in a measure.
☒ an eighth note gets one count.
☐ there are three notes to each count.
12. mf means
☐ make it faster.
☐ moderately soft.
☒ moderately loud.
13. Two tetrachords make a
☒ scale.
☐ duet.
☐ repeat.
14. Andante means
☒ rather slowly.
☐ lively.
☐ very soft.
15. A dotted eighth note is equal to an eighth note tied to a
☐ quarter note.
☒ sixteenth note.
☐ half note.
16. When an eighth note gets one count, a dotted half note gets
☒ three counts.
☐ four counts.
☒ six counts.
17. Dynamics, as used in music, refers to
☐ speed.
☒ loudness and softness.
☐ rhythm.
18. The Key of G MAJOR has
☒ one flat.
☐ one sharp.
☐ no flats or sharps.
19. Ritard means
☐ gradually softer.
☐ gradually faster.
☒ gradually slower.
20. The last row of chords is the
☒ diminished chord row.
☐ seventh chord row.
☐ counterbass row.

GRADE $\frac{14}{20}$ $\frac{10}{20}$ (Score 5 points for each correct answer. Passing grade is 80.)