

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

REGARDING THE RUDIMENTS. This method does not present in exhaustive detail, rudimentary principles, but confines itself to timely hints and remarks, which serve to recall to the student's memory at the proper times in his course of study, certain useful points on the various subjects of violin study.

Some important remarks will be found on pages 6, 17, 18, & 88.

PRESENTATION OF THE MATERIAL. The contents of the book have been made as interesting as possible, avoiding as far as practicable, perplexing difficulties to the beginner. The pieces and exercises are arranged for one violin, so that the scholar may have the undivided attention of the teacher while playing.

This work is the result of 15 year's experience of a teacher always devotedly attached to his calling. A glance at the list of the composers of the various studies will strongly recommend the book to intelligent teachers.

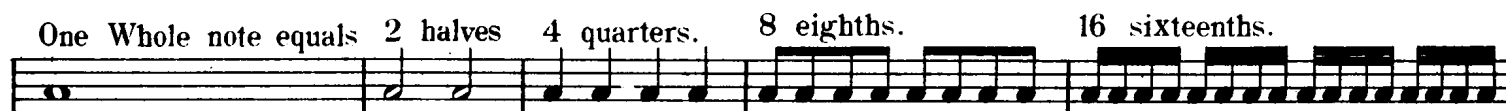
The author sincerely believes that if the student will conscientiously study and practice what is herein contained, with the cooperation of a careful teacher, that he will acquire a thorough foundation for violin playing. Would recommend **Schradiecks** scale studies with this book.

L. E. Hersey, Bloomington Ill. March 20th. 1902 .

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC AND EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNS.



Notes and Rests.



Time.

C = Common or $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

$\frac{4}{4}$ = 4 quarter notes in a measure.

$\frac{2}{4}$ = 2 quarter notes in a measure.

$\frac{3}{4}$ = 3 quarter notes in a measure.

$\frac{6}{8}$ = 6 eighth notes in a measure.

$\frac{3}{8}$ = 3 eighth notes in a measure.

HOLDING THE BOW.

Place the end of the thumb half on the frog and half on the stick opposite 2nd finger with the middle joint turned a little outward. The first finger should be over the stick at first joint—at times between first and second joints—but not curled around it. Bend the ends of the 2nd & 3rd fingers over the stick, the end of the 4th finger just touching it. The stick should be slightly turned toward the finger board.

STUDY OF THE OPEN STRINGS.

The following study should also be played on E D and G strings with the full bow ; playing in slow tempo, counting carefully aloud.

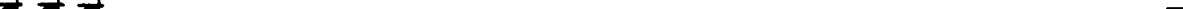
Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

[illegible]

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Let the bow remain quietly on the string during the rest.

6.

SIGNS.

G. B. or W. B. = Whole Bow.

H. B.= Half Bow.

U. H.=Upper half of the Bow.

L. H.= Lower half of the Bow.

M. B.=Middle of the Bow.

Sp. or Pt. = Point of the Bow.

Fr.=Frog or Nut of the Bow.

- = Sustained - not short.

• = Quite short.

• = Very short.

▮ = Down bow.

V = Up-bow.

—= Half tone.

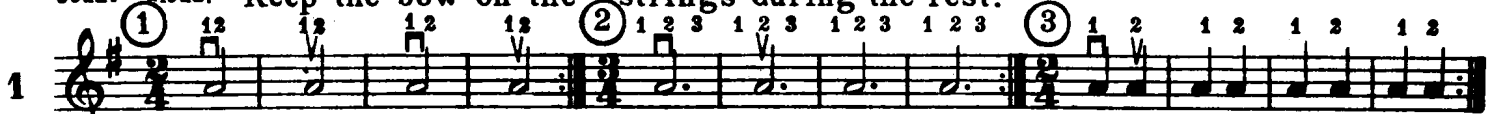
+-----+ = the finger remains down.

SPECIAL STUDIES FOR CLASS WORK

In presenting this material no attempt has been made to explain the *use* of the bow or fingers, this important task has been left to the competent teacher who will find the additional studies well adapted to class work as well as for private teaching.

NOTE:- Would recommend the use of but one or two numbers at each lesson so that the student may become familiar with the time, bowing and fingering of each study before taking up the next one. Also to review the old study along with the new number. It may be necessary to divide the class after four or five weeks work to get the best results for all members of the class.

A String. Play these studies first at the middle (M) then at the lower half (L.H.) of the bow.
Count aloud. Keep the bow on the strings during the rest.



Signs will be found at bottom of page 6.

No 2 may be played on E and D Strings.

Use whole bow (W.B.)



TONE STUDIES



Count 1 2 3 1 2 3



D String



Count 4 1 2 3 4



Count 1 2 3 1 2 3



Scale in D Major



E String



The following exercises must be played in slow tempo with the full bow and light wrist.
Studies for Open strings - 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers.

E String

half step

half step

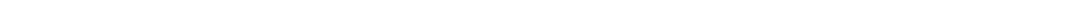
Count 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

Count aloud in all of the exercises.

2

A String

0 1 2 3 3 2 1 0

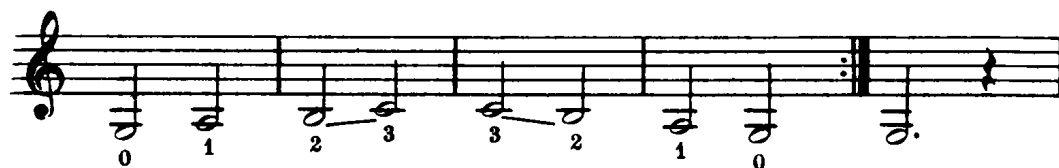
10 

* A $\sharp$ indicates the raising of a note a semitone. A $\flat$ indicates the lowering of a note a semitone. A $\natural$ restores a note to its original tone.

D. String



G. String



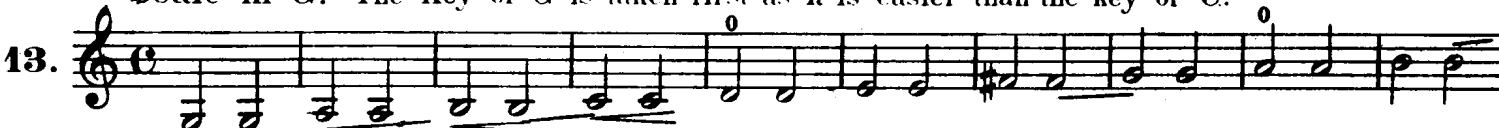
THE USE OF THE FINGERS.

Keep the fingers down.

G String.



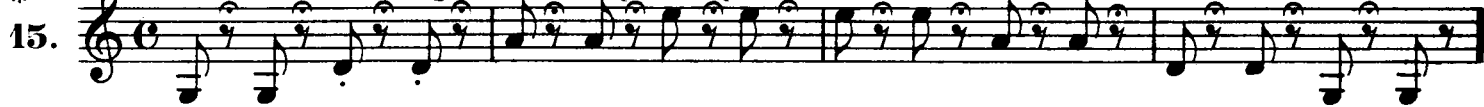
Scale in G. The Key of G is taken first as it is easier than the key of C.



MAKE HASTE SLOWLY is the motto of the successful teacher. The melodies and pieces should not be taken up until the pupil can play the first 16 scales in good tune.



Use the whole length of the bow with force and rapidity. Suspend the movement entirely after each note, the bow remaining on the string during the rest.



34 Melodies and Pieces.

MELODY.

Moderato. (1)



AIR.

Moderato.



(1) *Moderato* indicates a moderate movement. (2) *p* - *piano* - Soft. *pp* - *pianissimo* - Very soft.

* No 15 should be used as a daily study.

THEME AND VARIATIONS.

HAYDN.

Moderato.

3.

Var. I.

Var. II.

Var. III.

[illegible]

Count. 1 2 3 4 &



Count. 1 2 & 3 4 &

☼
Var. V.



Count. 1 2 3 & 4 &



* Should Var. IV and V, be too difficult they can be omitted and taken up after melody No 8.

MELODY.



TABLE OF SIGNATURES.

Sharp Keys.

Number of Sharps.



Names of the Keys.

G D A E B F# C#

Flat Keys.

Number of Flats.



Names of the Keys.

F B^b E^b A^b D^b G^b C^b

MELODY
Andante

HAYDN

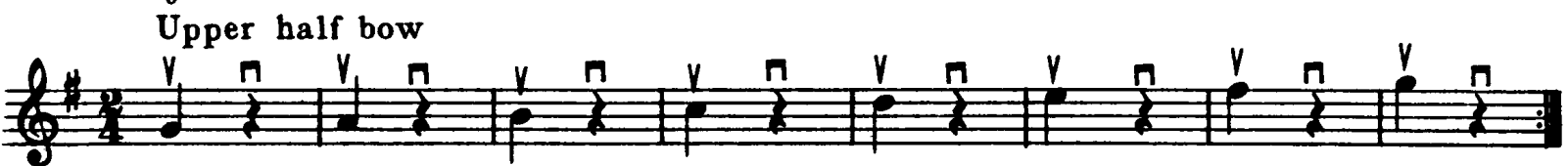
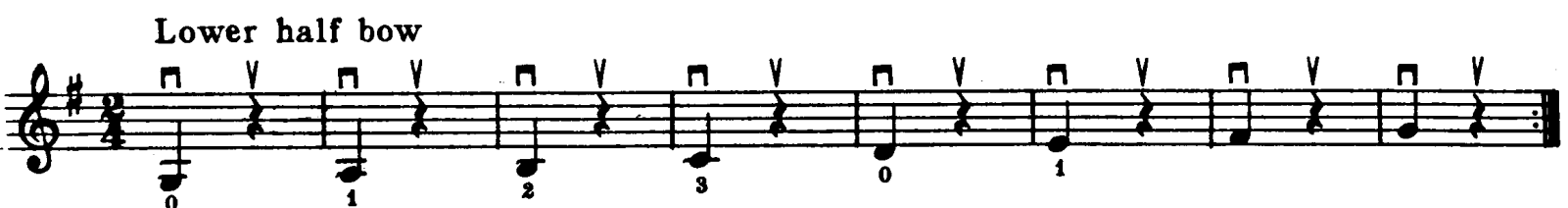


MELODY
W.B.

HAYDN



DOTTED NOTES



THE SLUR

W.B.



WALTZ



LONG LONG AGO



MARCH



MELODY.

5.

PLEYEL.

6.

Sharp A indicates the raising of a note a semitone.
 Flat A indicates the lowering of a note a semitone.
 Natural A restores a note to its original tone.

When passing the bow from one string to another, care must be taken that two strings do not sound at once.

Scale in slurred notes.

Study in Slurs. Moderato.

7.

Scale in E Minor.



MELODY.
Moderato.

DANCLA.



MELODY.
Andante.



10. 

MELODY.
Moderato.

MAZAS.

11. 

12. 

THEME.
Maestoso.

HÄNDEL.

13. 

f - forte - - Loud.
ff - fortissimo or double forte - Very loud.
mf - mezzo forte - Half loud.
mp - mezzo piano - Half soft (similar to *mf*.)

FOUNDATION FINGER STUDIES.

PROPER HAND POSITION. Place the neck of the violin between 2nd & 3rd joints of the first finger and the first joint of the thumb, leaving space between the hand and the lower part of the neck. Keep the hand quiet. Let the fingers fall strongly on the strings, and raise them with elasticity in a backward direction. The fingers should be rounded (curved) and the stroke should come from the third knuckle joint - where the finger joins the hand.

THE FOUNDATION of left hand technique, the slow trill, is treated in its simplest form. Watch the finger stroke to see that it is properly done. These, as well as the wrist studies, if practiced conscientiously, will develop the technique more rapidly than the study of pieces and studies.

After good finger control is acquired, Schradieck's finger exercises are recommended.

Daily finger studies.

These studies should first be practiced very slowly, playing the eighths as quarter notes.

No 1a 

No 1b 

Additional Daily Finger Studies on pages 21 & 38.

MELODY.

Andante.

14. 

in the following two studies the pupil should observe the rests well.

DANCLA.

Risoluto. Moderato.

15. 

*16. 

*No 16. Should also be played, commencing every measure with up bow, from the point.

Allegro - Quick. *Allegretto* - Not so quick as *Allegro*. *Risoluto* - Definite, Resolute.

SPECIAL WRIST STUDIES.

The 8 little wrist studies are one of the important features of this book. For a number of years the author has used them in the systematic order herewith presented, and the results have proved highly gratifying.

Even the average student may acquire finger technique, but the development of the fore-arm and wrist necessitates on the part of earnest students conscientious work, and often gives the careful teacher much cause for anxiety.

In wrist studies usually given, beginning students are compelled to direct so large a share of their attention to reading and other difficulties, that the real object - proper wrist stroke - is lost sight of. In the following, the aim has been to reduce the technical difficulties. By using the open strings the student is enabled to concentrate his entire effort and attention on the wrist.

The old studies should be practiced along with the new, and recited to the teacher each lesson throughout the study of this book; or, until a light, flexible wrist has been acquired. This wrist development is the first essential in the acquirement of a "fine bow arm". The other studies will be found on pages **24, 28, 40, 66, 81, 91 & 97.**

Article on the fore arm and wrist stroke on page **99..**

Daily wrist study.

Play this study in a slow tempo at the middle of the bow, with a short ^{*}side movement of the hand, the stroke being entirely from the wrist.

Andante.



MELODY.

Andante.

DE BERIOT.



Andante - Slow and gentle.

Andantino - Not quite so slow as *Andante*.

MELODY.

DE BERIOT.



* Either the perpendicular or the side or horizontal wrist stroke may be used in these studies.



MELODY.
Andante.

LEONARD.



crescendo or *cresc.* < Increase the power.

Diminuendo, *dim.* or *decreasing*, > Diminishing the power.

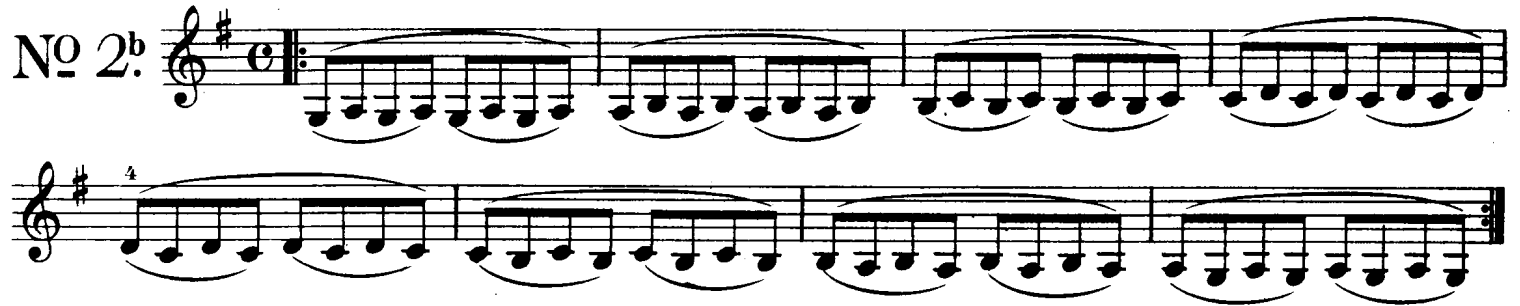
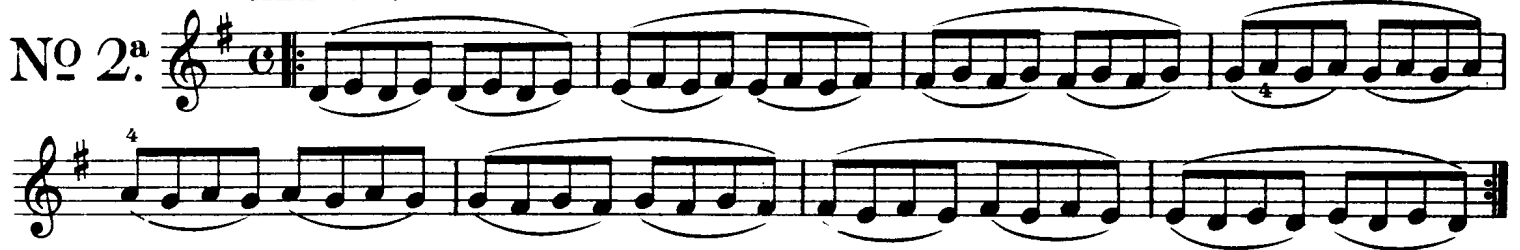
MELODY.
Andante.



Daily finger studies.

Play as quarter notes.

Andante.



Scale in C major.



Exercise.



Scale in A minor.



Exercise.



STUDY.
Moderato.

DE BERIOT.

21.

5 staves of musical notation in treble clef, 2/4 time. The piece includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. There are four measures with a '4' above them, indicating a fourth or a measure of four. The piece ends with a double bar line.

STUDY.
Risoluto.

DANCLA.

22.

5 staves of musical notation in treble clef, 2/4 time. The piece includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. There are four measures with a '4' above them, indicating a fourth or a measure of four. The piece ends with a double bar line.

STUDY in A minor.
Moderato.

DANCLA.

23.

2 staves of musical notation in treble clef, 2/4 time. The piece includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. There are four measures with a '4' above them, indicating a fourth or a measure of four. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Three staves of musical notation. The first staff contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and '+' signs. The second staff continues the sequence with similar notation. The third staff concludes the sequence with a final note and a fermata.

+ - - + The first finger remains down.

MELODY.
Moderato.

24. Musical notation for 'MELODY. Moderato.' and 'MAZAS.'. The first staff is the melody, marked 'Moderato', with a 'Point' instruction above a specific note. The second staff is a rhythmic accompaniment, marked 'MAZAS.', featuring a series of eighth notes with accents. The third and fourth staves continue the melody. The fifth and sixth staves continue the accompaniment.

Scale in D major.

Two staves of musical notation for a scale in D major. The first staff shows the ascending scale, and the second staff shows the descending scale. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

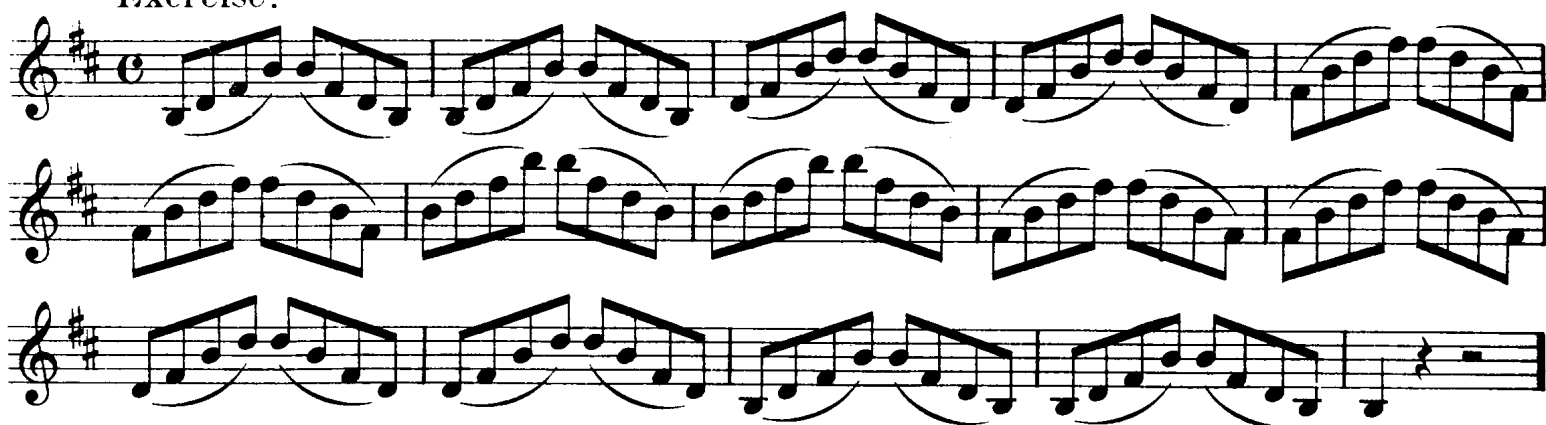
Exercise.

Two staves of musical notation for an exercise. The first staff contains a sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The second staff continues the sequence with similar notation.

Scale in B minor.



Exercise.



STUDY.
Moderato.

DANCLA.



Daily wrist study.

Start the bow close to the frog with the hand in almost a straight line with the fore-arm, the stick at first joint of the first finger. The stroke is then taken by simply dropping and raising the hand, with as much side movement from the wrist as possible, the fore-arm remaining perfectly quiet. The stroke must be short. By continued practice the wrist will become flexible.

Andante.



STUDY in B minor.
Moderato.

DANCLA.





MARCH.
Moderato.



STUDY.
Moderato.

MAZAS.



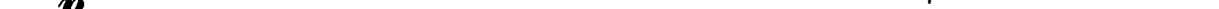
D.C.
Da Capo, or *D. C.* means: repeat from the beginning. *Dal Segno*, or *D. S.* repeat from sign. *D. C. al fine*, re-
turn to the beginning, and end at *Fine*.

[illegible]

29. *Andante.*

p

[illegible]

30. 



MELODY.

Adagio cantabile.

GRÜNWARD.



Cantabile - In a singing style. *Largo* - Very slow. *Lento* - Very slow. *Dol. dolce.* - Soft; sweet. *Adagio* - Slow and solemn. *Maestoso* - Slow and majestic.

MELODY.
Andante.

WEBER.

32.

Scale in B flat major.

Scale in G minor.

Exercise.

Daily wrist study.

This study should be taken at the point of the Bow with a short side movement of the hand, the fore arm remaining perfectly quiet.

No 3.

MELODY.

DANCLA.

Andante.

33.

p

rall.

a tempo

diminuendo

MELODY.

Allegro moderato, risoluto.

DANCLA.

34.

cresc.

f

rit.

a tempo

cresc.

poco

a

poco

f

rall.

a tempo

decresc.

Ritard. rit. - Retarding the time. *Rallentando, rall.* - Getting gradually slower. *A tempo*, or *Tempo Imo.* At [previous time.]

34 Selected Etudes in First Position.



WOHLFAHRT.

Allegro moderato.



MELODY.
Moderato.

GRÜNWALD.



Point.
p

G. B.

G. B.

ETUDE.
Moderato.
U. H. bow.

3. *mf*

mf

Allegro moderato.

M. to Pt.

4.

**ETUDE.
Moderato.**

WOHLFAHRT.

Point.

5.

MELODY.
Moderato.

GRÜN WALD.

6. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Scale in A major.

Scale in F# Minor.

ETUDE.
Allegretto.

KAYSER.

upper third bow.

7. *mf* *simplice.* *cresc.*

f *dim.* *p* *fz* *f*

p *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

f *ff*

p *cresc.* *ff*

decresc. *fz* *fz* *fz*

fz *p* *cresc.* *decresc.* *mf*

cresc. *f*

p *p* *cresc.* *f*

dim. *cresc.* *dim.* *cresc.*

dim. *cresc.* *f* *p* *pp*

MELODY.
Moderato.

DE BERIOT.

8.

6

broad.

ETUDE.
Allegretto.

WOHLFAHRT.

9.

mf Pt.

ETUDE.
Moderato.

WOHLFAHRT.

10.

Musical score for Etude 10, Moderato, Wohlfahrt. The score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of ten staves of music. The melody is written in a single voice, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills and grace notes throughout. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

ETUDE.

W. B.

11.

Musical score for Etude 11, W. B. The score is in 3/4 time and G major (one sharp). It consists of five staves of music. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and trills. There are some fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The piece ends with a final cadence on the fifth staff.

Commodo.

G. B. with flexible wrist.

KAYSER.

12.

[illegible]

Moderato.

Point. The notes must be sharply detached; Practice frequently.

Daily finger studies.

Practice slowly with an elastic up and down stroke of the finger.



Musical score for "THE PIZZICATO." in G major (one sharp). The score consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth notes, with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The second staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The third staff introduces a "Pt." (pizzicato) marking and a key signature change to D major (two sharps). It includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a "D" time signature. The fourth and fifth staves continue the piece, with the fifth staff ending with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a "Fr." (forzando) marking.

THE PIZZICATO.

The Pizzicato of right hand is obtained by placing the thumb at upper end of the finger-board pick or pull the string with the forefinger.

BARCAROLE. Allegretto.

HERMANN.

Musical score for "BARCAROLE. Allegretto." in G major (one sharp). The score consists of six staves. The first staff is marked "14." and "pizz." (pizzicato). The second staff is marked "arco" (arco) and "dolce." (dolce). The third staff is marked "pizz." and "dolce." with a "1" below the first measure. The fourth staff is marked "arco" and "dolce." with a "4" below the last measure. The fifth staff is marked "pizz." and "dolce." with a "f" (forte) dynamic. The sixth staff is marked "arco" and "dolce." with a "f" dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like *pp*, *mf*, *f*, and *pp*.

pizz. with the 3rd or 4th finger of the left hand. pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

Daily wrist study.

Play the eighth notes in first measure at the frog, then by using the full length of the bow will bring the eighths in second measure at the point. Care must be taken that the side hand movement be used, the arm remaining perfectly quiet.

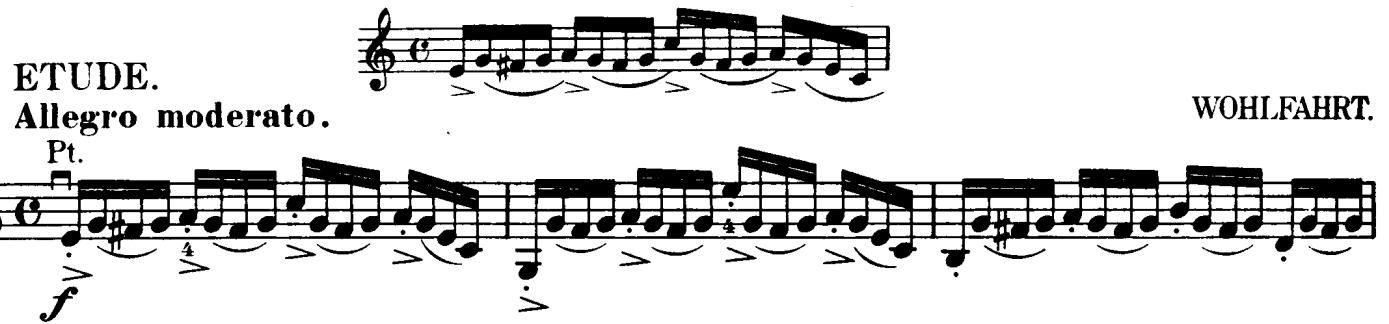
No 4. 



ETUDE.

Allegro moderato.

WOHLFAHRT.

15. 



ETUDE.
Allegro.

16.

a tempo.

WALTZ

Lively

17

p dolce

f

p

f

p

This musical score for a waltz consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is marked 'p dolce'. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a dynamic change to 'f' (forte) and includes a four-measure rest marked with a '4'. The fourth staff also has a four-measure rest marked with a '4' and ends with a dynamic change to 'f'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic change to 'p' (piano). The sixth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

ETUDE

Moderato

WOHLFAHRT

18

p

This musical score for an étude consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is marked 'p' (piano). The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a dynamic change to 'f' (forte) and includes a four-measure rest marked with a '4'. The fourth staff also has a four-measure rest marked with a '4'. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic change to 'p' (piano). The sixth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

ETUDE.
Andantino.

ALARD.

21

Tempo. I.

Tempo 1.

p

cresc.

f

ETUDE.
Allegro.

MAZAS.

22

Point.
p

22 *Allegro.*
p Point.

4 0 4

cresc.

rall

ETUDE.
Moderato. *Broad.*

CORELLI.

23

+ Finger remains down.

Daily bowing studies.

Play with fore arm and wrist. Keep the fingers down.



The Appoggiatura or Grace note.

These long Grace notes receive $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of the note which follows it.

Written. Short Grace notes. Double Appoggiaturas. Written.

Played. Played. Played.

This block shows three examples of grace notes. The first example shows a long grace note (half note) followed by a quarter note, with the label 'Written.' above and 'Played.' below. The second example shows a short grace note (quarter note) followed by an eighth note, with the label 'Short Grace notes.' above and 'Played.' below. The third example shows a double appoggiatura (two eighth notes) followed by a quarter note, with the label 'Double Appoggiaturas. Written.' above and 'Played.' below.

The Mordente.

Written.

Played.

Musical notation for the Mordente. The top staff shows a written example with a mordente symbol over a quarter note. The bottom staff shows a played example with a mordente symbol over a quarter note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes.

The Turn between the notes. The Turn over the notes.

Written.

Played.

Musical notation for the Turn. The top staff shows a written example with a turn symbol over a quarter note. The bottom staff shows a played example with a turn symbol over a quarter note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes.

Moderato.

DANCLA.

24 *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

fp *pizz.*

Musical notation for Moderato and Dancla. The first staff is labeled '24' and 'Moderato.' and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, each measure grouped by a slur. The second staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, with the final measure ending with a quarter rest. The third staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns, with the final measure ending with a quarter rest. The tempo 'Moderato.' is indicated at the beginning, and 'DANCLA.' is indicated at the end. The dynamic 'fp' (fortissimo) is marked at the beginning of each measure in the first staff, and 'pizz.' (pizzicato) is marked at the beginning of the third staff.

arco.

p *fp* *ff* *p* *cresc.* *p* *D. C. al*

a *b*

STUDY.

Allegro. Lightly.

SCHUBERT.

25

Pt. *p*

ETUDE.
Moderato.

WOHLFAHRT.

26

Musical score for Exercise 26, Wohlfahrt, Moderato. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in A major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' The key signature is A major. The time signature is 3/4. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various slurs and ties, creating a flowing, melodic line. The exercise concludes with a final cadence on the ninth staff.

Moderato.

27

Musical score for Exercise 27, Wohlfahrt, Moderato. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in A major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' The key signature is A major. The time signature is 2/4. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various slurs and ties, creating a flowing, melodic line. The exercise concludes with a final cadence on the third staff, marked 'Fine.' and 'D. C. al Fine.'

Preparatory exercises for the Trill.

Musical score for Preparatory exercises for the Trill. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in A major (three sharps) and common time (C). It consists of two staves of music. The key signature is A major. The time signature is common time. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various slurs and ties, creating a flowing, melodic line. The exercises are designed to prepare the player for a trill.

STUDY FOR THE TRILL.

ETUDE. Andante.

LEONARD.

Moderato

29

This musical score for the Moderato section contains measures 29 through 32. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The music begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The first measure (29) features a half note F#4, followed by eighth-note pairs (G#4-A4), (B4-C5), and (D5-E5), each beamed together. Measures 30 and 31 continue with similar eighth-note patterns, including some triplets marked with a '4' and a '3' over the notes. Measure 32 concludes with a half note F#4 and a quarter rest. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

Allegro non tanto

30

This musical score for the Allegro non tanto section contains measures 33 and 34. It continues in the same key signature (one sharp) and common time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non tanto'. Measure 33 starts with a forte (f) dynamic and features a half note F#4, followed by eighth-note pairs (G#4-A4), (B4-C5), and (D5-E5). Measure 34 continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet marked with a '4' and a '3' over the notes. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). It contains measures 1 through 4. Measure 1 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes. Measure 2 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '4' above the staff. Measure 3 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '4' above the staff. Measure 4 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '3' below the staff and a '0' above the staff. The second, third, and fourth staves continue the melodic line with various slurs and eighth-note patterns.

Allegro

52

Upper third bow

The second system of the musical score begins at measure 52 and continues to measure 65. It consists of ten staves. The first staff of this system starts with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains measures 52 through 55. Measure 52 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '4' above the staff. Measure 53 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '4' above the staff. Measure 54 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '4' above the staff. Measure 55 has a slur over a group of four eighth notes, with a '4' above the staff. The remaining staves (6-10) continue the melodic line with various slurs and eighth-note patterns, including measures 56 through 65.

Moderato assai

32 *f*

The musical score is written on 11 staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is Moderato assai. The score begins at measure 32, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 below notes. Ornaments (small circles) are placed above certain notes, particularly in measures 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, and 100. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the 11th staff.

Allegro moderato

33

mf

cresc.

f

decresc.

cresc.

mf

cresc.

decresc.

f

decresc.

fz

decresc.

mf

cresc.

f

decresc.

ff

decresc.

cresc.

f

decresc.

ff

decresc.

f

decresc.

mf

decresc.

mf

cresc.

MARCH

SCHRAMMEL

34 *ff* *p* *mp* *mf* *cresc.* *marcato* *ff* *mf* *cresc.* *ff* *cresc.* *Fine*

Sostenuto

mf *cresc.* *ff* *D.C. al Fine*