

Suzuki[®]

Cello School

Cello Part

Volume 1

Revised Edition

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INTRODUCTION

FOR THE STUDENT: This material is part of the worldwide Suzuki Method of teaching. Companion recordings should be used with these publications. In addition, there are piano accompaniment books that go along with this material.

FOR THE TEACHER: In order to be an effective Suzuki teacher, a great deal of ongoing education is required. Your national Suzuki association provides this for its membership. Teachers are encouraged to become members of their national Suzuki associations and maintain a teacher training schedule, in order to remain current, via institutes, short and long term programs. You are also encouraged to join the International Suzuki Association.

FOR THE PARENT: Credentials are essential for any teacher that you choose. We recommend you ask your teacher for his or her credentials, especially listing those relating to training in the Suzuki Method. The Suzuki Method experience should be a positive one, where there exists a wonderful, fostering relationship between child, parent and teacher. So choosing the right teacher is of the utmost importance.

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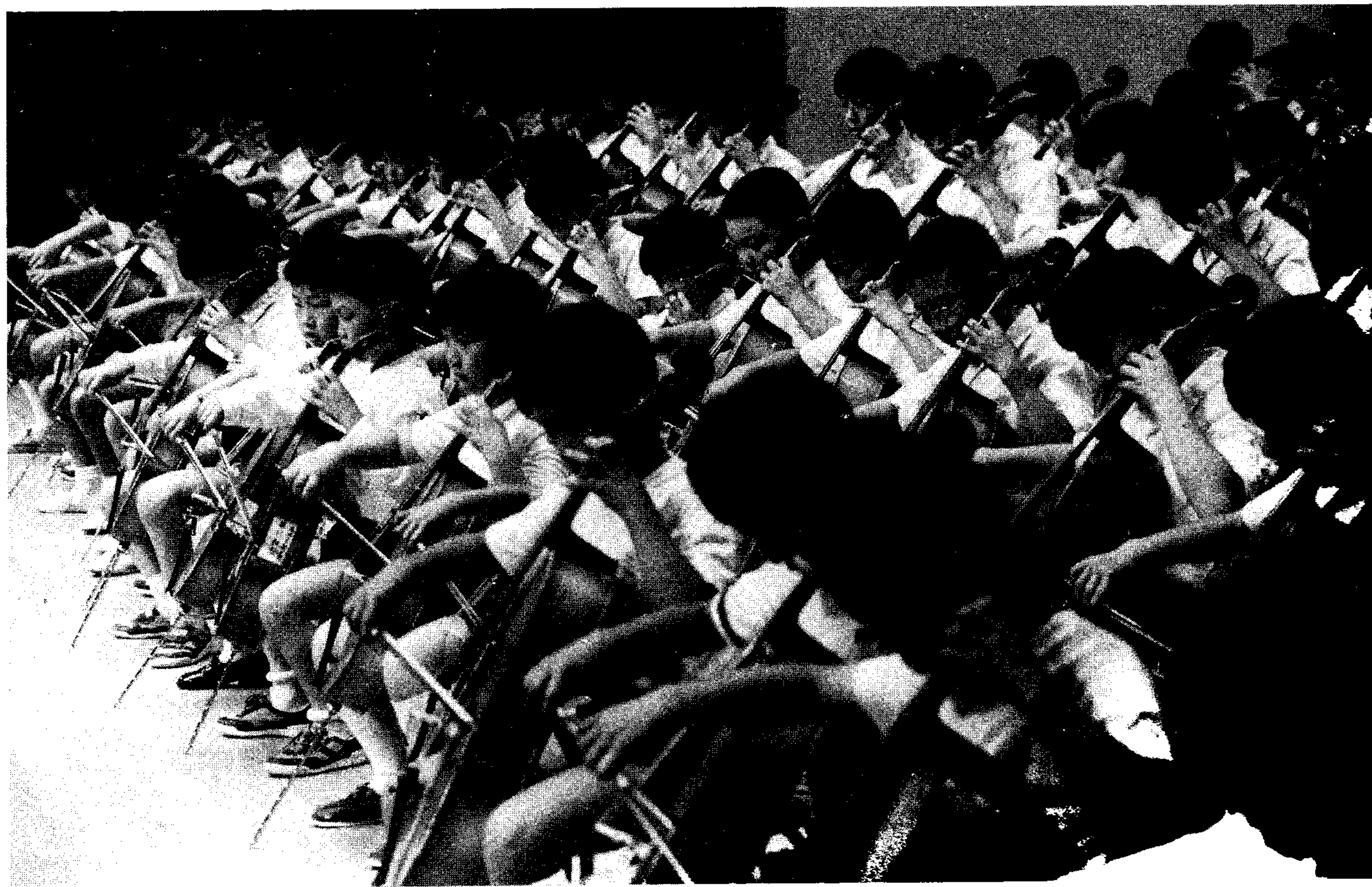
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Maestro Pablo Casals



学習と指導の目標

指導上の4つの要点

1. 子どもに、できるだけ毎日レコードを聞かせることによって音楽的感覚を向上させる。それは同時によりはやく進歩をうながす。
2. トナリゼイション、つまり美しい音の指導を、教室や家庭においてかならず行なわれなければならない。
3. 不断の注意によって、正しい音程、正しい姿勢、正しい弓の持ち方ができるように。
4. 親も先生も、子どもが家庭でたのしくしっかり練習するように努力する。

以上の4つのポイントを徹底して行なうことによって、どの子どもも音楽的才能がよく育つことを、私は30年にわたる教育の経験からはっきりと確信するようになりました。

音楽の才能は生まれつきのものではなく、育てられるものなのです。それはちょうど、日本の子どもがだれでも日本語を話し、世界中の子どもが、みなそれぞれの母国語をじょうずに話しているのと同じように、音楽もその育て方にしただけで、どの子どもにも育てられる能力であり、聞けばよく育ちます。

どうぞ子どものしあわせのために、この4つのポイントが、家庭や教室において十分成功するように指導を行なってください。

Four Essential Points for Teachers and Parents

1. Children should listen to the reference recordings every day at home to develop musical sensitivity. Rapid progress depends on this listening.
2. Tonalization, or the production of a beautiful tone, should be stressed in the lesson and at home.
3. Constant attention should be given to accurate intonation, correct posture, and the proper bow hold.
4. Parents and teachers should strive to motivate children so they will enjoy practicing correctly at home.

Through the experience I have gained in teaching young children for over thirty years, I am thoroughly convinced that musical ability can be fully cultivated in all children if the above four points are faithfully observed.

Musical ability is not an inborn talent but an ability that can be developed. All children who are properly trained can develop musical ability just as all children develop the ability to speak their mother tongue. For the happiness of children, I hope these four essential points will be carefully observed and put to continual use in the home and in the studio.

Shinichi Suzuki

The D-string Posture is fundamental and should be completely mastered.

Exercises for Proper D-String Posture

Use a short bow stroke.



Exercises for Changing Strings

Change string
quickly here.



Exercises for Quick Placement of Fingers



Place fingers 1,2,3,4 quickly and accurately during the rests.



When playing the 4th finger, keep all four fingers down on the string.

The First Position

The purpose of the following exercises is to play the notes accurately.
Press the string with the tip of finger.

The first staff shows the D and A strings with fingerings 0, 1, 3, 4 for the D string and 0, 1, 3, 4 for the A string. The second and third staves show ascending and descending scales on the D string with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively.

- Play the 4th finger, keeping the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers down on the string.
While playing the 4th finger, think and prepare for the next position of your finger.
Repeat on the A string.
- For half a year, at least, continue the practice of stopping the bow on the string after each note to get a clear sound.

The first staff shows the A string with fingerings 0, 1, 3, 4. The second and third staves show ascending and descending scales on the A string with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively.

D Major Scale

While playing the upper half of the scale, the 1st and the 3rd fingers should remain on the string.
When you place the 3rd finger, place the 2nd down with it.

The first staff shows the D and A strings with fingerings 0, 1, 3, 4 for the D string and 0, 1, 3, 4 for the A string. The second and third staves show ascending and descending scales on the D string with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 and 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively.

Important Instructions for Practice:

The fingering 0 4 requires very careful practice. Stop the bow after you play open A, and be sure to place the first, second, third, and fourth fingers in the proper position on the D string before you continue to play.

1 Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star Variations

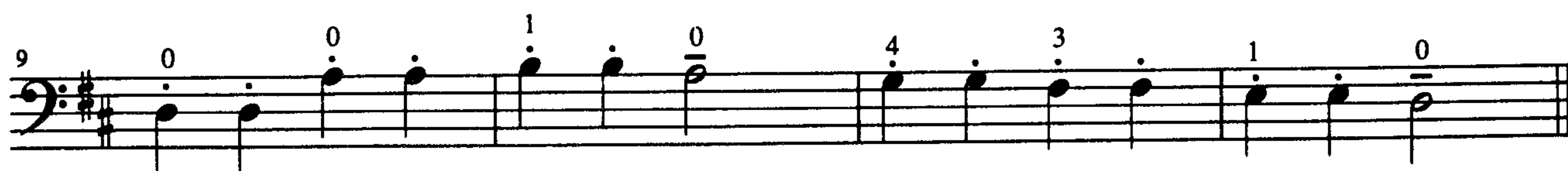
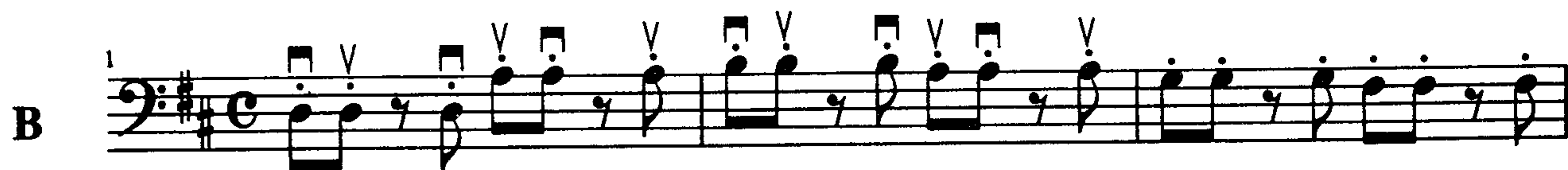
To play  stop the bow without pressure after each note.

Bow  smoothly.

S. Suzuki

A





2

French Folk Song

To develop the practice of tonalization

Folk Song

Moderato

Measures 1-16 of the French Folk Song. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are marked *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Measure numbers 1, 6, 11, and 16 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 16.

3

Lightly Row

Folk Song

Moderato

Measures 1-13 of the Lightly Row. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are marked *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 13. There are triplets in measures 7, 10, and 12, each marked with a '3' and a bracket. A note in measure 7 has the instruction 'Keep the 3rd finger down.' written below it.

4 Song of the Wind

Folk Song

Moderato

1 *mf* 0 1 3 4 0 1 4 4 1 0

5 1 4 4 1 0 0 4 4 3 3 1

10 0 3 0 0 4 4 3 3 1 0

1 ————— Keep the 1st finger down.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Song of the Wind'. It is a folk song in 2/4 time, marked 'Moderato' and 'Folk Song'. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a measure number '1' and a dynamic marking 'mf'. It contains notes with fingerings: 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 4, 4, 1, 0. A slur is placed over the last four notes with the instruction 'Keep the 1st finger down.' The second staff starts with a measure number '5' and contains notes with fingerings: 1, 4, 4, 1, 0, 0, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1. The third staff starts with a measure number '10' and contains notes with fingerings: 0, 3, 0, 0, 4, 4, 3, 3, 1, 0. The piece ends with a double bar line.

5 Go Tell Aunt Rhody

Folk Song

Moderato

1 *mf* 3 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 3 0

5 3 4 0 1 0 4 3 3 4 0 1 0

9 3 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 3 0

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Go Tell Aunt Rhody'. It is a folk song in 2/4 time, marked 'Moderato' and 'Folk Song'. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a measure number '1' and a dynamic marking 'mf'. It contains notes with fingerings: 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The second staff starts with a measure number '5' and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 3, 3, 4, 0, 1, 0. The third staff starts with a measure number '9' and contains notes with fingerings: 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The piece ends with a double bar line.

6 O Come, Little Children

Folk Song

Andante

mf 3 ————— 3 —————

cresc.

f

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson.

Pluck the open string and listen to the sound of the vibrating string.

pizz.

Play tones with the same resonance with the bow.

arco

Questions teachers and parents must ask every day :

Are the pupils listening to the reference record at home every day ?

Has the tone improved ?

Is the intonation correct ?

Has the proper playing posture been acquired ?

Is the bow being held correctly ?

7 May Song

Folk Song

Allegro moderato

1 *f*

5 *mf* *p*

9 *f* (2nd time) *poco rit.*

Detailed description: The score consists of three staves of music in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. The first staff (measures 1-4) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings 1, 0, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0. The second staff (measures 5-8) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, includes a crescendo hairpin, and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features fingerings 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 1 and triplets. The third staff (measures 9-12) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings 0, 3, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0. It concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction '(2nd time) poco rit.'

8 Allegro

S. Suzuki

1 *f*

5

9 *dolce* *rit.*

13 *a tempo* *f*

Detailed description: The score consists of four staves of music in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. The first staff (measures 1-4) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The second staff (measures 5-8) includes fingerings 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0. The third staff (measures 9-12) starts with a dolce dynamic, includes a ritardando hairpin, and ends with a fermata. It features fingerings 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 3, 1. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes the instruction 'a tempo'. It features fingerings 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0.

9 Perpetual Motion in D Major

Play this piece at the middle of the bow using a very short stroke.
Stop the bow after each note.
Play slowly at first and then gradually speed up the tempo.

S. Suzuki

Allegro

A

mf

4 7 10 13

Variation

After A, play B,

B

Procedure for practice:

etc.

Transpose all previous pieces to the key of G Major in preparation for "Long, Long Ago."

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson. Pupils should always strive for a more beautiful and resonant tone.



G Major Scale



Perpetual Motion in G Major

S. Suzuki



Variation



10 Long, Long Ago

T. H. Bayly

Moderato

1 *mf*

5

9 *f* *mp*

13 *mf*

11 Allegretto

S. Suzuki

1 *mf*

4

8 *rit.*

12 *mf* *a tempo*

12 Andantino

S. Suzuki

mf

f

mf a tempo

rit.

meno mosso

Second-Finger Training (Preparatory Exercise for "Rigadoon")

* Lift third & fourth fingers together

13 Rigadoon

H. Purcell

Allegro

1 4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4 0

mf

5 4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4

9 1 2* 4 2* 1 0 0 4 0 1

f

13 1 2* 4 2* 1 0 0 1 3 4

17 0 1 2* 1 4 0 V 1 2 1 0 1 4

mf

21 0 1 2 1 0 4 1 1 3 4

25 4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4 0

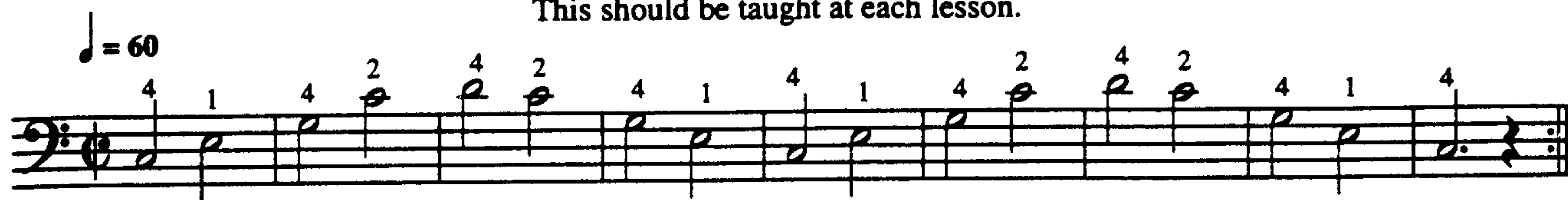
f

29 4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4

* See P. 17, second finger training, for preparatory exercise using 2nd finger.

Tonalization

This should be taught at each lesson.



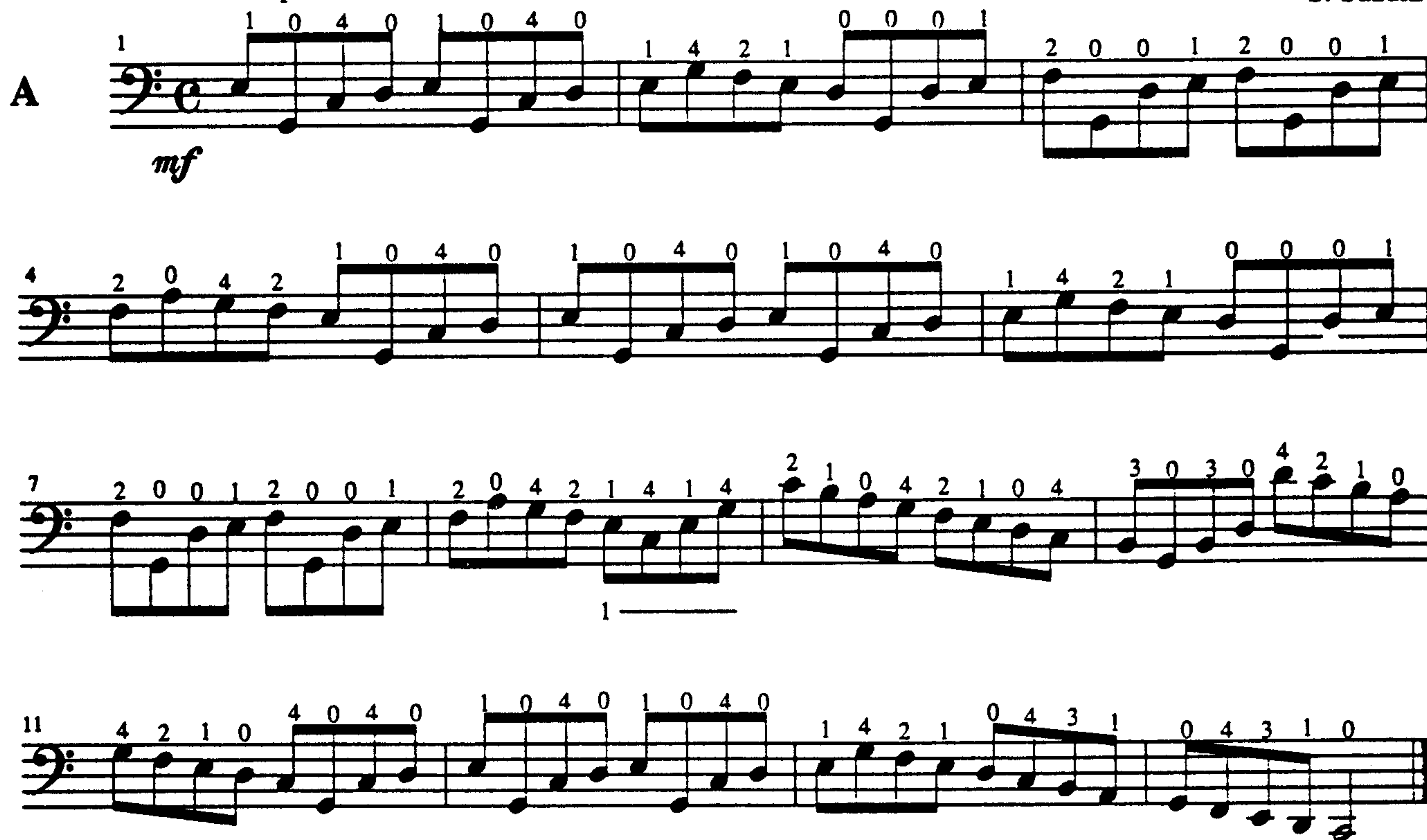
C Major Scale (Two Octaves)



14 Etude

Stop the bow after each note.

S. Suzuki



Variation



15 The Happy Farmer

Allegro giocoso

R. Schumann

1 *f* *sempre*

5

9

13

17

16 Minuet in C

Grazioso

J. S. Bach

1 *mf* *p*

5

9

13

17

21

(2nd time) poco rit.

17 Minuet No. 2

J. S. Bach

1 *f*

5

9 *f*

13

17 *p* *mf*

21

25 *f*

29 *p*

33 *f*

37



Before playing this piece see diagrams and pictures on pages 22 & 23.

G# Exercise

A diagram of a double bass neck showing fingerings for the G# exercise. The neck is labeled with 'DA' at the top. Fingering positions are marked with dots and numbers: 0 (open), 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4# (indicated by a dashed line). Lines connect these positions to musical notation on both sides. The notation on the left shows a sequence of notes in the bass clef: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, and B1. The notation on the right shows a sequence of notes in the bass clef: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, and B1, with a sharp sign (#) above the final note.

Closed First Position



The musical notation at the top shows a bass clef staff with a sequence of notes: C (below staff), G (below staff), D (below staff), A (below staff), and a final C (below staff) with a sharp sign. Below the staff are five fingerboard diagrams for the C string. Each diagram shows the four fingers (1, 2, 3, 4) and the thumb (1) positioned on the string. The diagrams illustrate the shift from the first position to the second position, where the thumb moves from under the first finger to under the second finger.

The musical notation at the top shows a bass clef staff with a sequence of notes: C (below staff), G (below staff), D (below staff), A (below staff), and a final C (below staff) with a sharp sign. Below the staff are five fingerboard diagrams for the C string. Each diagram shows the four fingers (1, 2, 3, 4) and the thumb (1) positioned on the string. The diagrams illustrate the extension of the hand to reach higher notes on the C string, with the thumb moving from under the first finger to under the second finger.



Shift



Extension

Explanation

Move all fingers and thumb one-half step higher. (Keep thumb under 2).

Explanation

Move 2, 3, 4 and thumb one-half step higher. (Keep thumb under 2). Bring elbow forward for extension.

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Maestro Pablo Casals

1 Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star Variations

Variation A

S. Suzuki

0 0 1 0 4 3

4 1 0 0 4 3 1

7 0 4 3 1 0 0

10 1 0 4 3 1 0

Variation B

Measures 1-3 of Variation B. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The top bass staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some marked with 'v' (accents). The grand staff's treble staff continues the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff's bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment using chords and single notes.

4

Measures 4-6 of Variation B. The notation continues on three staves. The top bass staff and the grand staff's treble staff maintain the melodic flow with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff's bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

7

Measures 7-9 of Variation B. The notation continues on three staves. The top bass staff and the grand staff's treble staff maintain the melodic flow with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff's bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

10

Measures 10-12 of Variation B. The notation continues on three staves. The top bass staff and the grand staff's treble staff maintain the melodic flow with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff's bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Variation C

Measures 1-3 of Variation C. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The notation is for a piano accompaniment with three staves: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The top bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The grand staff features a treble staff with eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and chords.

Measures 4-6 of Variation C. The notation continues the patterns established in the first system. The top bass staff maintains its eighth-note flow, while the grand staff continues with eighth-note chords in the treble and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass.

Measures 7-9 of Variation C. The musical patterns persist, with the top bass staff providing a steady eighth-note accompaniment and the grand staff playing eighth-note chords and a rhythmic bass line.

Measures 10-12 of Variation C. The notation concludes the variation with the same instrumental textures: eighth-note accompaniment in the top bass staff and eighth-note chords with a rhythmic bass line in the grand staff.

Variation D

Measures 1-3 of Variation D. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The notation is for a three-staff system: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 0, 4, and 3 above the top staff. The top staff features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The grand staff has a treble staff with eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 4-6 of Variation D. The notation continues the three-staff system. Measure 4 has a fingering of 1 above the top staff, and measure 5 has a fingering of 0. The musical patterns in all staves are consistent with the previous measures.

Measures 7-9 of Variation D. The notation continues the three-staff system. Measure 7 has a fingering of 7 above the top staff. The musical patterns in all staves are consistent with the previous measures.

Measures 10-12 of Variation D. The notation continues the three-staff system. Measure 10 has a fingering of 10 above the top staff. The musical patterns in all staves are consistent with the previous measures.

Theme

0 V 0 1 0 4 V 3

f marcato

4 1 0 0 4 3 1

7 0 V 4 3 1 0 0

10 1 0 4 3 1 0

2 French Folk Song

Moderato

Folk Song

This musical score is for a piece titled "2 French Folk Song". It is written for guitar, with a tempo marking of "Moderato" and a dynamic of "mf" (mezzo-forte). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a guitar staff and a piano accompaniment staff. The guitar staff includes fret numbers (0, 1, 3, 4) above the notes. The piano accompaniment is written for a grand piano, with treble and bass staves. The piece consists of 19 measures. The first system covers measures 1-5, the second system covers measures 6-10, the third system covers measures 11-15, and the fourth system covers measures 16-19. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 19.

6 3 1 0 1 3 0 1 3

11 0 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4

16 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 0 1 0

3 Lightly Row

Folk Song

Moderato

The piano score for 'Lightly Row' is written for a single piano. It consists of four systems of music, each with a bass staff and a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score includes fingerings (0-4) and a 'V' (vibrato) marking. The piece ends with a double bar line.

System 1 (Measures 1-4):
Bass staff: 0, 3, 4, 1, 0, 1, 3, 4, 0
Treble staff: mf
Bass staff: mf

System 2 (Measures 5-8):
Bass staff: 5, 0, 3, 4, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3
Treble staff: 3
Bass staff: 3

System 3 (Measures 9-12):
Bass staff: 1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 0
Treble staff: 3
Bass staff: 3

System 4 (Measures 13-16):
Bass staff: 0, 3, 4, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3
Treble staff: 3
Bass staff: 3

4 Song of the Wind

Folk Song

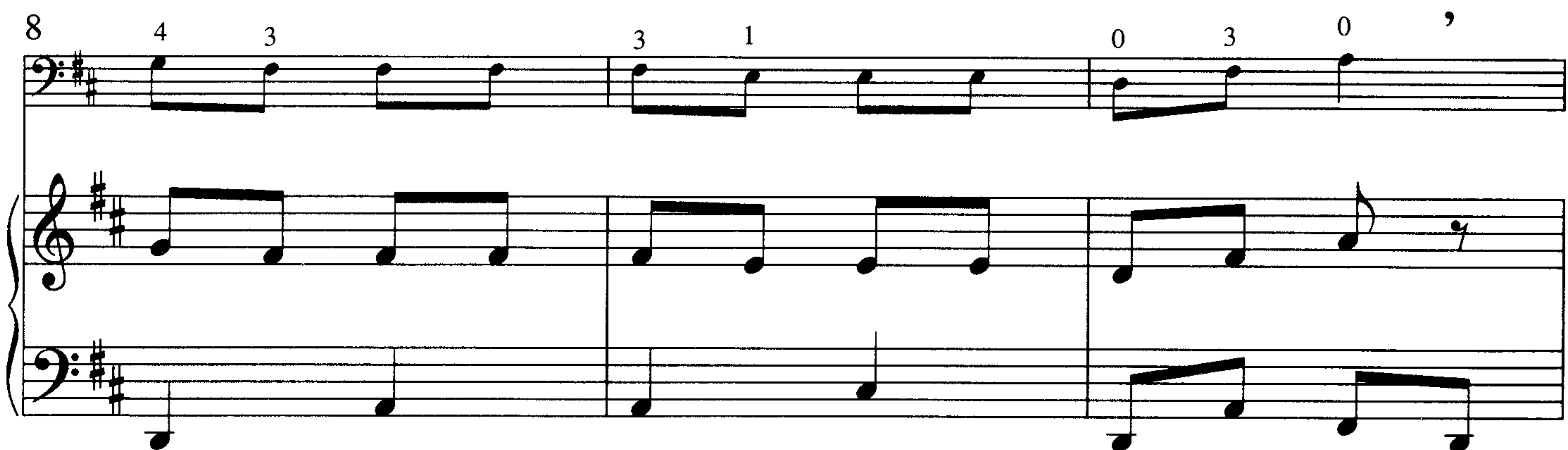
Moderato



Moderato

mf

1 —————



5

Go Tell Aunt Rhody

Folk Song

Moderato

3 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 4 3

mf

Moderato

mf

4 1 0 1 3 0 3 4 0 1 0 4 3

7 3 4 0 1 0 3 1 0

10 1 3 1 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 3 0

The musical score is written for a single melodic line (likely a voice or a single-stringed instrument) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into four systems, each containing a single melodic staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The melodic line includes fingerings (1, 0, 3, 4) and slurs. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and a more varied melody in the treble. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

6 O Come, Little Children

Folk Song

Andante

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in the first two systems and 'f' (forte) in the last two. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The first system starts with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The fourth system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

0 3 0 3 4 1 3 0

mf 3

Andante

mf

5 3 3 4 1 3

9 1 4 3 1

cresc.

cresc.

13 0 4 0 3 4 1 0

f

f

Allegro Moderato

[illegible]

8 Allegro

S. Suzuki

4

f

f

4/8

dolce

dolce

11

rit.

f *a tempo*

rit.

f *a tempo*

14

9 Perpetual Motion

S. Suzuki

Allegro

0 1 3 1 3 4 3 4 0 3 4 1 0 0 1 3 1 3 4 3 4 0 3 4 1 0

mf Allegro *mf*

5 4 3 1 3 1 0 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 3 1 0 1 0 4 3 1 0

9 3 0 1 4 1 3 0 3 4 0 1 3 4 3 0 1 4 1 3 0 3 4 0 1 3 4

13 0 1 3 1 3 4 3 4 0 3 4 1 0 0 1 3 1 3 4 1 3 4 0 3 4 1 0 2 3 4 0 3 4 1 0

1 2

Use repeat with first and second endings when accompanying Perpetual Motion and its variation.
When only Perpetual Motion without variation is played, use second ending and no repeat.

10 Long, Long Ago

T. H. Bayly

Moderato

0 1 3 4 0 1 0 3 0 4 3 1 4 3 1 0

mf

Moderato

mf

5

9 0 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 0

f *mp*

f *mp*

13 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 0 4 3 1 3 1 0

f

f *poco rit.*

11 Allegretto

S. Suzuki

This musical score is for a piece titled "11 Allegretto" by S. Suzuki. It is written for a single melodic line on a bass clef staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each containing a melodic line and a piano accompaniment.

System 1 (Measures 1-4): The melodic line begins with a measure rest, followed by notes with fingerings 0, 1, 3, 0, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, and ends with a double bar line. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand, both marked *mf*.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): The melodic line continues with notes and fingerings 5, 3, 0, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, and ends with a measure rest and a double bar line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): The melodic line features a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 4, 3, 0, 3, 0, 4, 1, 0, 4, 0, 4, 3, 1, and ends with a double bar line. The piano accompaniment includes slurs over groups of notes in both hands. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is placed above the melodic line and below the piano accompaniment. The dynamic *mf* is marked at the end of the system.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): The melodic line continues with notes and fingerings 3, 0, 4, 1, 0, 4, 3, 0, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, and ends with a double bar line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes. The tempo marking *a tempo* is placed above the melodic line and below the piano accompaniment. The dynamic *mf* is marked at the beginning of the system.

12 Andantino

S. Suzuki

3 4 0 4 3 1 3 1 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 4 3 1 0

mf

5 3 4 0 4 3 1 3 1 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 4 3 1 0

f *rit.*

9 1 4 0 1 3 4 0 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1

f *rit.*

13 *mf* *a tempo* *rit.*

mf *a tempo* *rit.*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled '12 Andantino' by S. Suzuki. The score is written for a piano and features a single melodic line in the bass clef and a harmonic accompaniment in the treble and bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 indicated. The first system (measures 1-4) is marked *mf* and includes fingerings (3, 4, 0, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 4, 3, 1, 0) and breath marks (V). The second system (measures 5-8) continues the *mf* dynamic. The third system (measures 9-12) is marked *f* and includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The fourth system (measures 13-16) is marked *mf* *a tempo* and includes a *rit.* marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

13 Rigadoon

18

H. Purcell

Allegro

4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4 0

mf Allegro

mf

5 4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4

9 1 2 4 2 1 0 0 4 0 1

f

f

13 1 2 4 1 0 0 1 3 4

17

0 1 2 1 4 0 1 2 1 0 1 4

mf

mf

21

0 1 2 1 0 4 1 1 3 4

25

4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4 0

f

f

29

4 3 1 0 1 3 0 4

rit.

14 Etude

S. Suzuki

A

mf

mf

7

mf

11

mf

B Variation in ...

15 The Happy Farmer

R. Schumann

Allegro Giocoso

f sempre

Allegro Giocoso

marc.

6

11

16

16 Minuet in C

22

J. S. Bach

Grazioso ♩ = 108

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a bass clef staff, with a grand staff accompaniment consisting of a treble and a bass clef staff. The key signature is C major, and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Grazioso' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number at the beginning of the first staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Trills are marked with a 'V' and a slur. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *mf*. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

Measures 1-6: *mf* - *p*

Measures 7-12: *mf*

Measures 13-18: *p*

Measures 19-22: (2nd time) *poco rit.*

17 Minuet No. 2

J. S. Bach

This musical score is for Minuet No. 2 by J.S. Bach, measures 1 through 17. The piece is in 3/4 time and G major. The notation is presented in a grand staff with a separate bass line for the left hand. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (fingerless). Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *f* (forte). The score is divided into four systems, each containing a single staff for the left hand and a grand staff for the right hand. The first system (measures 1-4) features a descending eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a series of chords in the right hand. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the descending pattern in the left hand and introduces a more complex chordal texture in the right hand. The third system (measures 9-12) returns to the descending eighth-note pattern in the left hand and features a series of chords in the right hand. The fourth system (measures 13-17) concludes the piece with a final descending eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a series of chords in the right hand. The score is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical notation.

Measures 1-4: Bass line (left hand) starts with a descending eighth-note pattern (4, 1, 4, 2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 0). Treble and Bass staves (right hand) show chords and a descending eighth-note pattern.

Measures 5-8: Bass line continues the descending eighth-note pattern (5, 0, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 0). Treble and Bass staves show chords and a descending eighth-note pattern.

Measures 9-12: Bass line continues the descending eighth-note pattern (9, 4, 1, 4, 2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 1, 4, 2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 0). Treble and Bass staves show chords and a descending eighth-note pattern.

Measures 13-17: Bass line continues the descending eighth-note pattern (13, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 4). Treble and Bass staves show chords and a descending eighth-note pattern.

17 $\frac{4}{4}$ 0 1 0 4 3 4 1 V 1 V 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 V V 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 V V 0

p *mf*

p *mf*

23 1 2 4 1 4 0 4 0 1 2 1 0 4 0 4 2 1 2 1 0 4 3 1 3 0

f

f

29 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 2 1 2 0 V V

p *f*

p *f*

35 V V 0 4 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 4 0 1 2 0 3 4

f

f