

1 Prelude

Präludium

Use open strings where possible
Play 3-part chords as 2 + 2 notes
Lighten the 2nd note in duplets
Keep fingers down on strings where possible

Verwende möglichst leere Saiten
Spiele dreiteilige Akkorde als 2 + 2 Noten
Die 2. Note in Duolen sollte leichter sein
Finger soweit möglich auf den Saiten lassen

Moderato ♩ = 80

mf

f

mf

f

mf

f

poco rit.

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.

Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

2 Gossips in a London Street

Klatschbasen in einer Londoner Straße

Quick position changes
Contrasting dynamics and bowing styles

Schnelle Lagenwechsel
Gegenüberstellung von Dynamik und
Stricharten

Allegro ♩ = 152
middle

mf *p* *upper half*

middle *f* *pp* *mf* *upper half*

p *f* *mp*

mf *mf* *p*

mf *f*

3 The Mill Wheel *Das Mühlenrad*

Varied string crossings – watch out for changes of direction! Good finger angles. Block fifths.

Verschiedene Saitenkreuzungen – auf Richtungsänderung achten! Gute Fingerhaltung. Blockiere die Quinten.

Molto moderato ♩ = 72

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a guitar. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Molto moderato' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The piece starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes various string crossings, indicated by 'V' above notes, and blocked fifths, indicated by a '1' above a pair of notes. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The piece concludes with a 'FINE' marking and a 'D.C. al Fine' instruction. The final measure contains a double bar line and a sharp sign.

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.

Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

4 Serenade

Emphasizing a melodic line against harmony notes

Betonung einer melodischen Linie gegenüber harmonischen Noten

Deliberamente ♩ = 100

The musical score for "4 Serenade" is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 22 measures. The tempo is marked "Deliberamente" with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The piece begins with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score includes various articulation marks such as accents (>) and slurs. Fingerings (1-4) and bowing techniques (V) are indicated throughout. A *f* (forte) dynamic appears in measure 13. The piece concludes with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking.

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.

Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

5 Helter Skelter

Holterdiepolter

Small bows in middle
Neat string crossings
Finger preparation across strings

Kleine Striche in der Mitte
Gute Saitenkreuzungen
Finger über den Saiten vorbereiten

Allegro molto ♩ = 126

4

9

13

17

21

mp

mf

mf

poco rit.

a tempo

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.
Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

25 *mp*

29

33

37

41 *mf*

45 *poco rit.*

49 *a tempo*
mf

53

57 *f*

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

6 Village Bagpipes

Dudelsäcke im Dorf

Flexible string crossings
Hooked bowing
Emphasizing a melodic line

Bewegliche Saitenkreuzungen
Gekrümmte Bogenführung
Betonung der melodischen Linie

Allegro spiritoso ♩ = 126

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piece features a variety of bowing techniques, including flexible string crossings, hooked bowing, and curved bowing. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Some notes are marked with a 'V' and a '4', likely indicating a specific bowing or fingering technique. The tempo is marked as **Allegro spiritoso** with a quarter note equal to 126 beats per minute.

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Measure 25 has fingerings 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3. Measures 26-28 are eighth-note patterns with slurs.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. Measure 29 has a fermata. Measure 32 ends with a double bar line and a sharp sign.

33

Bow vigorously

Musical notation for measures 33-37. Measure 33 has a fermata. Measure 37 has fingerings 3, 0, 4, 0.

38

Musical notation for measures 38-42. Measure 38 has fingerings 3, 0, 2, 1, 0. Measure 42 has a fermata.

43

Musical notation for measures 43-46. Measures 43-46 are eighth-note patterns with slurs.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-51. Measures 47-51 are eighth-note patterns with slurs.

52

Musical notation for measures 52-56. Measure 52 has a fermata. Measure 56 has fingerings 3, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 2, 1, 0.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-61. Measures 57-61 are eighth-note patterns with slurs.

62

D.C. al Φ poi al Coda

Musical notation for measures 62-65. Measure 65 has fingerings 3, 0, 3, 0.

CODA

Musical notation for the Coda, measures 66-67. Measure 66 has fingerings 1, 3, 1, 4.

7 Dragon Dance

Drachentanz

Varied bowing styles
Correct finger angles in double stops
Emphasizing a melodic line

Unterschiedliche Stricharten
Richtige Fingeransätze bei Doppelgriffen
Betonung einer melodischen Linie

Vigorous $\text{♩} = 126$

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.

Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

8 Looping the Loop

Einen Looping machen

Strengthening the 4th finger
Double stops
Leave fingers down on strings where possible
Harmonics

Stärkung des 4. Fingers
Doppelgriffe
Finger soweit möglich auf der Saite lassen
Flageolett-Töne

Allegro energico ♩ = 116

poco rit.

a tempo

mf (mf)

mf

f mp

mf

mp cresc.

f mf

cresc.

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 2nd finger across 2 strings before playing.

Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 2. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

9 Carriage Parade

Kutschenparade

Ringling chords and pizzicato
Contrasting melodic line and accompaniment
figure

Klingende Akkorde und pizzicato
Gegenüberstellung von melodischer Linie und
Begleitungsfigur

Grandioso ♩ = 96

(at the heel)

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Grandioso' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The first measure is marked '(at the heel)'. The score alternates between arco (bowed) and pizzicato (pizzicato) passages. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *f*, and *mf*. The piece concludes with a 'FINE' marking.

1
mf *p* *mf* *p* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

4
f *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *f*

7
mf *p* *mf* *p* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

10
mf *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

13
mf *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *f* **FINE**

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

17

mf p *mf p* *f* *pizz.* 1 3 1 *arco* *mf p* *mf p*

20

mf p *mf p* 2 1 *mf p* 2 3

23

mf 4 0 *mf p* 1 4 0 *mf p*

26

f *pizz.* 1 3 *arco* *mf p* 2 4 *mf p*

29

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

D.C. al Fine

10 Catch me if you can

Fang mich doch, wenn Du kannst

At ♩ = 120, play semiquavers on string
At ♩ = 132, play semiquavers spiccato at
balance point

Bei ♩ = 120, Sechzehntel auf der Saite spielen
Bei ♩ = 132, Sechzehntel am Balancepunkt
spiccato spielen

Allegro molto
middle

mp

5

9 *mf*

13 *mp* *rall. (last time)*

17 *mf* *a tempo*

21 *cresc.* *f* **FINE**

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

25 **meno mosso**
(standing spiccato)
mp

30

35

40 *mf*

44 **poco rall.**

49 **a tempo**
mp

53 **D.C. al Fine**

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

11 Skaters' Waltz

Schlittschuhläuferwalzer

Enjoy gliding through the shifts
Light-hearted rubato!

Viel Spaß beim Gleiten durch die Lagen
Leichtherziges rubato!

Tempo di Valse $\text{♩} = 60$ **poco rit.** **a tempo**

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The first section is marked 'Tempo di Valse' and includes a 'poco rit.' (slightly slower) section. The second section is marked 'a tempo' and includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The third section is marked 'poco rit.' and 'a tempo'. The fourth section is marked 'poco rit.' and 'a tempo'. The fifth section is marked 'Più mosso' (faster) and begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The sixth section is marked 'Più mosso' and begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The seventh section is marked 'Più mosso' and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (1-4).

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

49

57

65

73

81

88

95

102

110

12 The Bee's Knees!

Die Knie der Biene!

Watch out for breaks in chromatic pattern in bars 11 and 19

Achtung! Wechsel im chromatischen Muster in den Takten 11 und 19

Allegro possibile ♩ = 108 or 126

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of five staves of music. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and bar numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, and 17 are placed at the start of their respective staves. Dynamics include *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. A *V* (crescendo) hairpin is placed above the first staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

21 *p*

Musical staff 21: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 21-24. Fingerings: 1-1 2-2 3 2-2 1, 1-1 2-2, 3 2-2 1-1 0 4 3, 2-2 1-1. Dynamics: *p*.

25

Musical staff 25: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 25-28. Fingerings: 1-1 2-2 3 2-2 1, 1-1 2-2, 1 3 4, 3 2 1 2 3. Dynamics: *p*.

29 *mf* *p*

Musical staff 29: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 29-32. Fingerings: 1 2, 1 0 4 3 2 3 4 0. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*.

32

Musical staff 32: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 32-35. Fingerings: 1-1 2-2 3 4 0 2, 2. Dynamics: *p*.

36 *p*

Musical staff 36: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 36-39. Fingerings: 1, 2 3 4 0 1-1 2-2, 1 0 4 3 2 3 4 0. Dynamics: *p*.

40

Musical staff 40: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 40-43. Fingerings: 1-1 2-2 3 4 0 2, 2. Dynamics: *p*.

43 *mf*

Musical staff 43: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Measures 43-46. Fingerings: 4 3 2-2 1 2-2 3, 4 3 2-2 1-1 0 4, 3 2-2 1-1. Dynamics: *mf*.

13 Will o'the Wisp (*Moto perpetuo*) *Irrlicht*

Bow lightly with a balanced arm
Take care not to lock elbow

Mit ausbalanciertem Arm leicht den Bogen
führen
Achte darauf, daß der Ellbogen nicht versteift
wird

Allegro
p

p
leggiero

3

5

9

13

17

V

O

V

O

1*

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.

Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.

"Technique takes off!"
(Mary Cohen)

21

24

mp

27

p

31

35

39

pp

43

47

ppp

14 Romance

Romanze

Smooth shifts, cantabile tone
'Passing' vibrato from one note to the next

Leichte Wechsel, gesanglicher Charakter
'Durchgehendes' vibrato von einer Note zur anderen

Adagio sostenuto

The musical score is written in a single treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mp* dynamic and a fermata over the first note. The second staff starts with a *cresc.* marking and includes a *tr* (trill) over the final note. The third staff features a *p* dynamic and a *tr* over the final note. The fourth staff begins with a *mp* dynamic and ends with a *cresc.* marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and breath marks (trills) are indicated by *tr* above notes. Dynamics include *mp*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *p*.

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(Mary Cohen)

12

15

18

20

23

* blocked fifth: prepare the chord by placing 1st finger across 2 strings before playing.
Blockierte Quinten: Bereite den Akkord vor, indem Du den 1. Finger vor dem Spiel über zwei Saiten legst.