

Used at the Violin School of the
Boston Conservatory of Music.

Six
Soloes for Violin
& WITH
Accompaniment of Piano

Dedicated to his Pupils

Misses Lillian Chandler,
Lillian Phattuck, Abbie Shepardson,
Edith Christie, Lettie Launder,

by

Judith Richberg.

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| 1. <i>Theme Varié</i> | .60 | 2. <i>Introduction & Rondoletto</i> | .60 |
| 3. <i>Valse</i> .. | .50 | 4. <i>Air de Ballet</i> | .60 |
| 5. <i>Andante and Polacca</i> | .60 | 6. <i>Concertina</i> | .60 |

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ANDANTE AND POLACCA. VIOLIN.

Andante.

Julius Eichberg.

The musical score is written for violin in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first section, 'Andante', spans the first five staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first staff starts with a whole note G4, followed by a dotted half note G4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings (1-4) and articulation (accents) are indicated throughout. Dynamics include *dol.* (dolce), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *fp* (fortissimo piano). The second section, 'Tempo di Polacca', begins on the sixth staff. The tempo changes to 'Tempo di Polacca'. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The music is more rhythmic and dance-like, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score concludes with a final *mf* dynamic marking.

3

to coda. *Espressivo.*

cresc. *f*

p

D.S.

Coda. *brillante.*

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation for a piano piece. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff contains the instruction "to coda." followed by a repeat sign and the word "Espressivo." The third staff includes dynamic markings "cresc." and "f", along with fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The fourth staff continues the melodic line with a fermata over a note. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking "p" and a repeat sign. The sixth staff ends with the instruction "D.S." (Da Capo). The seventh staff is the beginning of the "Coda" section, marked "Coda." and "brillante.", and features a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#). The remaining three staves continue the coda with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.