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BERNHARD WOLFF

OCTAVE STUDIES

Op. 106

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Vol. 1176

BERNHARD WOLFF

Op. 106

OCTAVE STUDIES
FOR PIANO

TWELVE PRACTICE PIECES FOR THE
EQUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BOTH HANDS
IN OCTAVE PLAYING

ENGLISH VERSION BY
FREDERICK H. MARTENS

G. SCHIRMER, INC., NEW YORK

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Octave Studies

Oktaven-Studien

English version by
Frederick H. Martens

No. 1

This number should be first practised *staccato* throughout, as follows:

1. with the fingering 1-5 for all octaves;
2. with the fingering 1-4 for octaves on the black keys;
3. with the fingering indicated above the notes, in strict *legato*.

The following exercise for *legato* playing is suggested by the composer:



Here the hand should be placed above the keyboard in such wise that the thumb is between the black keys, or as near to them as possible, and the little finger as far from them as can be contrived.

Man übe dieses Stück zuerst durchweg *staccato*, und zwar:

1. mit dem Fingersatz 1-5 für alle Oktaven;
 2. mit dem Fingersatz 1-4 für die Obertasten; schliesslich spiele man die Oktaven durchweg *legato* mit dem im Texte angegebenen Fingersatz.
- Der Verfasser schlägt für das *Legato-Spiel* folgende Übung vor:



Die Hand ist hierbei so auf die Tasten zu legen, dass der Daumen zwischen oder wenigstens dicht an den Obertasten, der 5te Finger dagegen möglichst weit ab von diesen sich befindet.

Con leggerezza

Bernhard Wolff. Op. 106

M786.3
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First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and fingering numbers (5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4) above it. The lower staff (bass clef) has a simpler accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dim.*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with beamed notes and fingering (5, 4). The lower staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes. Dynamics include *p*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with beamed notes and fingering (5, 4). The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with beamed notes and fingering (4, 3, 4). The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

No. 2

In this study the left hand takes all the octaves *staccato* at first, just as the right hand did in study No. 1. The fingering 5-1 is to be used for both black and white keys; then the fingering 4-1 for the black keys; and finally, the octaves are to be played in strict *legato* with the fingering indicated, which alternates continually between 5-1 and 4-1.

It is advisable to practise the *legato* touch here in the following manner:



The instructions given in No. 1, for the position of the right hand, also apply to the left in this study.

Wie in No. 1 die rechte, so übt hier die linke Hand zuerst alle Oktaven *staccato* mit dem Fingersatz 5-1 für Unter- und Obertasten, dann mit dem Fingersatz 4-1 für die Obertasten, und endlich alle Oktaven durchweg *legato* mit dem angegebenen Fingersatz, der fortwährend zwischen 5-1 und 4-1 wechselt.

Auch hier ist es ratsam, das *legato* auf folgende Weise zu üben:

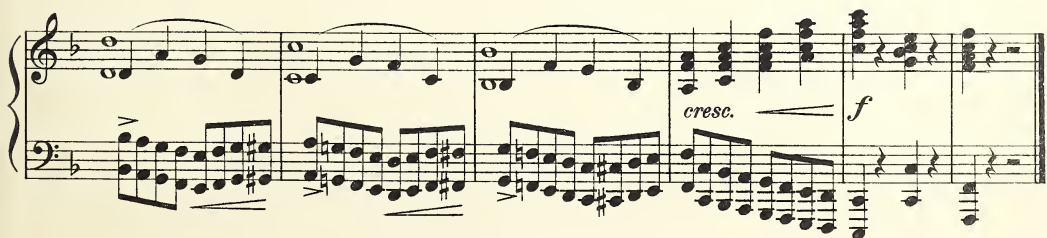


Was in No. 1 von der Lage der rechten Hand gesagt ist, gilt auch hier für die linke Hand.

Moderato

p sempre legato

1. *dim.* 2. *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *marcato*



No. 3

This piece is to be practised with both hands, *staccato* only, using the fingerings 1-5 and 5-1 respectively in the right and left hands for all octaves. Great attention must be paid to the high swinging movement of the wrist; only little by little, when the tempo is increased, does the wrist swing lower.

Dieses Stück ist mit beiden Händen nur *staccato* und mit dem Fingersatz 1-5, resp. 5-1 für alle Oktaven zu üben. Auf hohen Aufschlag vom Handgelenk aus ist sehr zu achten, erst nach und nach, bei schnellerem Tempo wird die Hand weniger hoch im Handgelenk gehoben.

Allegro comodo 8

p *cresc.*

f

1. 2.

mf

cresc.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble staff and a bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is B-flat major, indicated by two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the key signature at the beginning of each system.

The first system shows a continuous flow of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands, with accents and slurs. The second system begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic in the bass staff, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic in the bass staff, and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the treble staff. The third system features a *f* (forte) dynamic in the bass staff. The fourth system starts with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the bass staff. The fifth system concludes with a *ff* dynamic in the bass staff and a final chord.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and repeat signs. The bass staff often contains complex rhythmic patterns, while the treble staff features more melodic lines. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic.

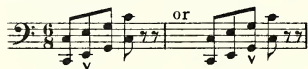
No. 4

With the exception of a few phrases slurred for *legato*, this piece is to be practised *staccatò* throughout.

Octave passages such as this



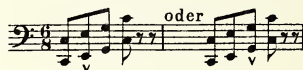
are best practised with the following accentuation:



Mit Ausnahme der wenigen mit *legato* bezeichneten Stellen ist dieses Stück *staccato* zu üben. Oktaven-Gänge, wie diese:



ratet der Verfasser mit folgenden Akzenten zu üben:



Agitato

p *cresc.* *f marcato*

p *cresc.* *f marcato*

p *cresc.* *f*

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

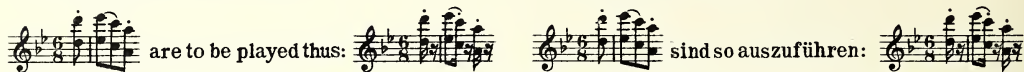


The fingering indicated, 1-5 throughout, is to be followed exactly. In the case of the slurred octaves a dexterous withdrawal of the hand is to be assiduously practised.

Passages like the following

Der vorgeschriebene Fingersatz (durchweg 1-5) ist genau zu befolgen. Bei den gebundenen Oktaven ist das geschickte Fortziehen der Hand von der einen Oktave zur anderen sehr zu üben.

Stellen, wie folgende:



Allegro giocoso



The musical score for 'Allegro giocoso' is written for piano. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first system shows the piano part with slurred octaves and chords, and the bass part with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the piano part with slurred octaves and chords, and the bass part with a rhythmic accompaniment. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the piano part and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass part. The fourth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the piano part and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass part. The fifth system ends with a diminuendo (*dim.*) in the piano part and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass part.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

mf

cresc.

p

cresc.

sf sf ff sf

No. 6

This piece is to be practised with the phrasing indicated, and the fingering 1-4 should be employed for the black keys. The *staccato* octaves are to be struck very lightly.

Dieses Stück ist mit der vorgeschriebenen Phrasierung zu üben, mit dem Fingersatz 1-4 auf Oktaven. Die *Staccato*-Oktaven sind sehr leicht anzuschlagen.

Con leggerezza

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, key of F# (one sharp). It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system also begins with piano (*p*). The third system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system begins with piano (*p*) and includes *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dim.* (diminuendo) markings. The music features complex phrasing with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, often with fingerings 4, 5, 4, 5 indicated above. There are also staccato octaves marked with an '8' and a dotted line. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring five systems of staves. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is characterized by dense, complex chords and arpeggios, often spanning multiple octaves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system also starts with *p*. The third system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth system features a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The fifth system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The notation includes various fingering numbers, such as 8, 4, and 5, indicating specific fingerings for the chords and arpeggios. The overall texture is highly complex and dense, typical of advanced piano repertoire.

Strict attention should be paid to making the octaves prominent as well as to attacking the alternate chords lightly.

The composer cautions the student against falling into the following error when playing:

Auf das Hervorheben der Oktaven, sowie auf ein leichteres Anschlagen der Nebengriffe, ist genau zu achten.

Der Verfasser warnt vor folgender Ausführung.

The musical score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations and dynamics. It begins with a tempo marking of *Allegro moderato* and a dynamic of *f marcato*. The score includes several measures of octaves, indicated by a double line with a diagonal slash. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score also includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *1.* (first ending) bracket. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system shows a transition from *f marcato* to *f*. The second system features a *cresc.* marking and a *1.* ending. The third system includes a *2.* ending and a *mf* dynamic. The fourth system shows a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The fifth system includes a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The score concludes with a final measure in the fifth system.



No. 8

In this piece equal attention must be paid to the octaves as in the preceding number.

Dieselbe Aufmerksamkeit, wie in No. 7, ist auch hier den Oktaven zuzuwenden.

Allegro agitato

mf

cresc.

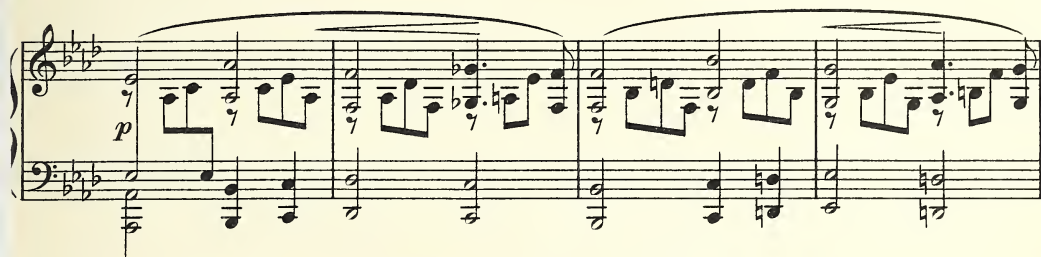
dim.

p

cresc.



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 3, 1. Dynamics include *sempre cresc.* and *dim.*



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with fingerings 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Dynamics include *p*.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with fingerings 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dim.*



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with fingerings 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Dynamics include *p*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with fingerings 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *rit.*

a tempo

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

sempre cresc.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system starts with 'a tempo' and 'p'. The second system has 'cresc.'. The third system has 'dim.' and 'p'. The fourth system has 'cresc.'. The fifth system has 'sempre cresc.'.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 7/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. It includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the bass staff and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

System 3: The third system features a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking in the bass staff. The treble staff has a *dim.* marking. A measure rest of 8 measures is indicated in the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

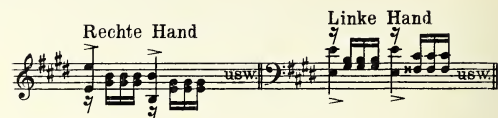
System 4: The fourth system continues the piece with various musical notations and fingerings. The treble staff has a *dim.* marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

System 5: The fifth system concludes the piece. It includes a *dim.* marking in the bass staff and a *fff* (fortississimo) dynamic marking in the treble staff, followed by a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The system ends with a double bar line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

No. 9

The composer recommends the following preliminary exercise to precede the study of this piece:

Der Verfasser rathet für dieses Stück zu folgender Vorübung:



Allegretto

p

cresc. *f*

dim. *p*

cresc. *f*

dim. *p* *cresc.*

First system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are in G major (one sharp). The music features a complex, rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Second system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).

Third system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *con tenerezza* (with tenderness), *dim. e rall.* (diminuendo and rallentando), and *p a tempo* (piano at tempo).

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo), *ff con tutta forza* (fortissimo with all force), *sf* (sforzando), and *ff* (fortissimo).

No. 10

Broken and arpeggiated octaves in both hands must be practised *staccato* in the first instance, and then *legato*. In playing *legato* octaves the rule holds good, that the thumb in the right hand and the fifth finger in the left, must be lifted high and swung down upon the keys.

Die gebrochenen oder arpeggierten Oktaven müssen in beiden Händen zuerst *staccato*, dann *legato* geübt werden. Für letztere Ausführung gelte als Regel, dass in der rechten Hand der Daumen, in der linken der 5^{te} Finger hoch von oben auf die Tasten geworfen werden müssen.

Allegro brillante

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues the piece. The third system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system concludes the piece. The music features broken and arpeggiated octaves in both hands, with various articulations and slurs.







No. 11

This number should be played with an exceedingly loose wrist and in an unhurried tempo. The broken octaves in the right hand should produce an effect of extreme lightness.

Dieses Stück ist mit sehr losem Handgelenk und in ruhigem Tempo zu spielen. Sehr leicht müssen die gebrochenen Oktaven in der rechten Hand klingen.

Allegretto

ff *dim.*

p tranquillo

mf *cresc.*

p

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked 'Allegretto' and 'ff' (fortissimo). The right hand plays broken octaves, and the left hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system is marked 'p tranquillo' (piano, tranquil). The right hand continues with broken octaves, and the left hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment. The third system is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The right hand continues with broken octaves, and the left hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment. The fourth system is marked 'p' (piano). The right hand continues with broken octaves, and the left hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment.



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- System 2:** The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a *sempre cresc.* (always crescendo) marking.
- System 3:** The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, and then a *p* (piano) marking.
- System 4:** The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 5:** The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.



The study of this piece will be facilitated by the use of the following preliminary exercise:



Folgende Vorübung wird das Einüben dieses Stückes fördern.



Allegro furioso

The main piece is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major (three flats). It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features repeated rhythmic patterns. The fourth system shows a continuation of the melodic lines. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score includes various articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and staccato marks.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The right hand plays a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** Continues the musical theme with similar rhythmic patterns and chordal structures.
- System 3:** Includes a crescendo hairpin and a fermata over a measure in the right hand.
- System 4:** Shows a change in texture with more complex chordal figures in the right hand.
- System 5:** Features a series of slurs and accents, indicating a more flowing or expressive section.
- System 6:** Concludes the page with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line.

Throughout the piece, the forte (*f*) dynamic is frequently used, and various musical ornaments and slurs are employed to enhance the melodic and harmonic content.

Child's First Music Book

*A Modern and Practical
Instruction Book for Children*

By John M. Williams

With Rhymes by NINA V. WRIGHT
and MRS. JOHN WRIGHT

(Schirmer's Scholastic Series, Vol. 79)

M^R. WILLIAMS, in a foreword to this work, rather wisely remarks, that he "makes no rash claim to the discovery of a new 'method,' but teachers who use the book will find the manner of presentation decidedly different."

This quotation implies that this method is for those teachers, who while unwilling to deny the soundness of orthodox piano methods, are anxious to present the essentials of elementary piano study in a new and modern way.

Briefly, the method is founded upon principles that modern psychology has made pertinent in all educational matters. Its central idea, the one on which every little piece or five-finger exercise is founded, and every detail of technic rests solidly, is a full recognition of the fact that no human being can be educated by anyone else. He must do it himself, or it is never done: in other words, education is a matter of first-hand individual observation.

Exceptionally clever annotations and a wealth of photographs conjoined to the work's many musical examples and attendant innovations, make this an ideal method for use by the highly intelligent and up-to-date teacher.

My First Lessons in Music

An Instruction Book for Piano

By Sister Mary Helena

IN TWO BOOKS

Book I: At My Piano—At My Desk

Book II: As We Do It

(Schirmer's Scholastic Series, Vols. 135, 136)

THIS is an original work for the most elementary study, and it may be used supplementally with any method. Part One consists of exercises for learning the keyboard, the staff, notation, rhythm, etc. To expound her ideas, the composer has utilized a chart of the keyboard, numerous diagrams of the staves with notes cleverly and originally introduced, table exercises, and many unique exercises. Book II really is a manual for the teacher which thoroughly explains the work as a whole, and hintfully directs its proper teaching. The lessons referring to the clefs begin with the treble and bass simultaneously.

The Child Pianist

*A Constructive Process with
Illustrative Exercises*

By Mamie Eliza Nelson

(Prefatory Note by G. D. Dunn)

THIS work accords with that principle so well thought of by most teachers nowadays which begins piano study with simple melodies. It differs with other books on the same order by the introduction of a number of practical innovations, and through starting at once with both clefs. The distinct aims of the book are to impress the child with the all important relationship existing between the keys of the piano and the notes of the staff, and to give him a knowledge of time-values through intelligently directed experiment. In the matter of the related subjects of time and rhythm, an ingenious and practical figure in the form of connected large and small loops printed through all the music to denote the strong and weak beats, supplies an excellent system for a thorough drilling.

Nothing Easier

*Adventures of Ten Little Fingers
in Mother Goose Land*

FOR PIANO

By John M. Williams

Illustrated by Nina V. Wright

THIS delightful and clever book of Mother Goose Rhymes set to music, is intended primarily for wee tots from four to seven years of age. "There are many instruction books or tutors for children of from eight to nine years," the author remarks, "but this book will fill a long felt want, as it is designed especially for the very small folk." It may be used supplementally by any music teacher; and parents will find it stimulating for use with the child for a year or two before he goes to school. A child finishing this book will know and be able to count $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time, should understand the grand staff of eleven lines and ten spaces as well as the smaller staff of five lines and four spaces (bass and treble clef), and measures and bars. Also middle C will be firmly fixed in the mind (a very important matter). And he or she will be able to play and count whole, half and quarter-notes; know the meaning of a dot after a note, legato and staccato.

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