

Liebeswerben.

Mandoline I.
Mandoline II.
Mandola.
Gitarre.

Walzer.

Mandoline I.

INTRODUCTION. Andante.

G. Stengel.

The Introduction is written for Mandoline I in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff concludes the introduction with a final cadence, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

WALZER

The Walzer section is written for Mandoline I in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of two parts, numbered 1 and 2. Part 1 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Part 2 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). Both parts conclude with a final cadence, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

3.

p *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *pp* *pp* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

CODA.

p *p* *cre* *sen*

do- *ff* Walzer vom Anfang dann Φ

p *pp* *ff* *tremolo*

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Fine.

Liebeswerben.

Walzer.

Mandoline II.

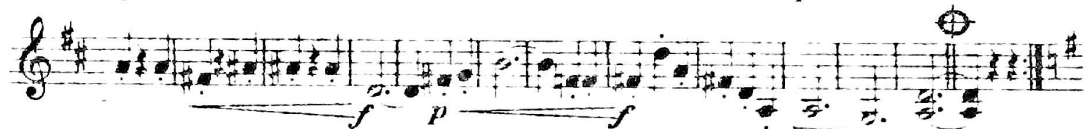
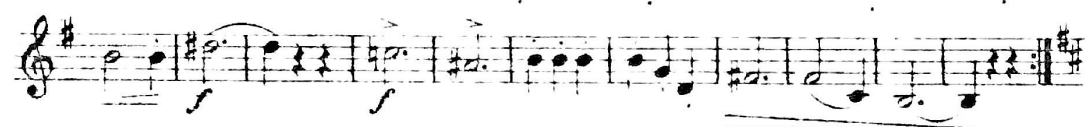
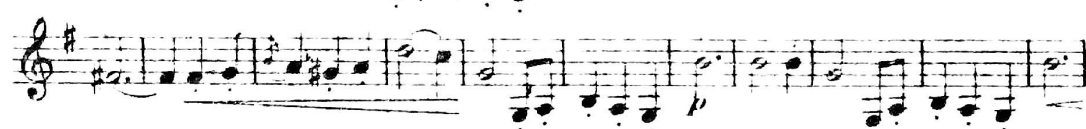
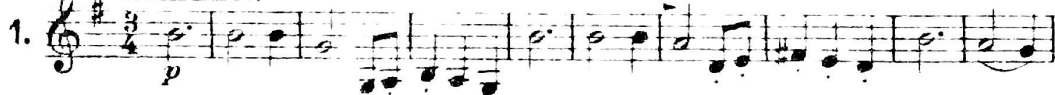
INTRODUCTION.

G. Stengel.

Andante.



WALZER.



3.

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *ff* *pp* *p* *f* *pp* *ff*

CODA.

p *cres.* *scen.* *ff*

Walzer vom Anfang dann *trem.* *p* *pp* *ff*

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Fine.

Liebeswerben.

Walzer.

Mandola.

INTRODUCTION.
Andante.

G. Stengel.

The Introduction is written for Mandola in G major, 2/4 time, at an Andante tempo. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The fourth staff concludes the introduction with a final cadence, marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'Mandol. II.' instruction.

WALZER.

The Walzer section consists of two parts, numbered 1 and 2, written for Mandola in G major, 2/4 time. Part 1 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various ornaments and slurs. Part 2 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It is marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and ornaments. The section concludes with a solo part marked with a piano (p) dynamic.

Mandola.

3

Musical score for Mandola, featuring 14 staves of music. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *ff*, *pp*, and *cre*. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes a section marked "3." and a section marked "CODA." The final section is marked "Fine."

Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *ff*, *pp*, *cre*, *scen*, *do*, *Wahr vom Anfang dann*, *Fine.*

Liebeswerben.

Walzer.

INTRODUCTION.

Gitarre.

G. Stengel.

Andante.

The introduction consists of four staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth staff includes a section marked 'Mandoline!' with a trill-like figure. The introduction concludes with a final chord.

WALZER.

1.

The first waltz consists of eight staves of music. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a lively, dancing feel. The accompaniment is rhythmic and supports the melody. The waltz concludes with a final chord.

2.

The second waltz consists of eight staves of music. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is similar to the first waltz, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment is rhythmic and supports the melody. The waltz concludes with a final chord.

