

WOLF'S
CONCERTINA
COURSE

*a simple approach
with instruction
& easy pieces*

PRICE
\$2.00

1963
EDITION

WOLF'S
CONCERTINA
COURSE

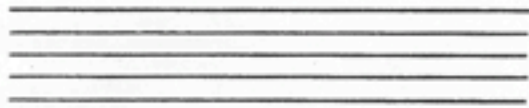
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Introduction To Music

STAFF



← Are the fine lines upon which music is written on. The lower line is called the first line, the top line is called the fifth line.



Name of notes on lines.



Name of notes in spaces.

Some notes are higher or lower than shown above. They are placed on, above, or under lines. These lines are called Leger Lines.

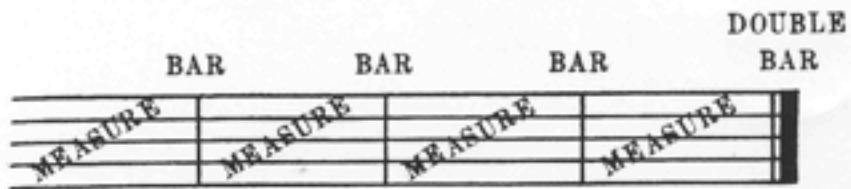


Leger lines above the Staff and name of the notes.

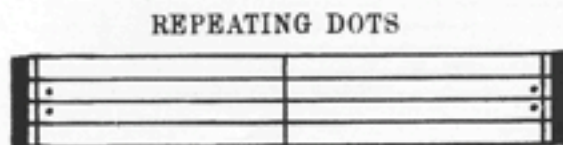


Leger lines below the Staff and name of the notes.

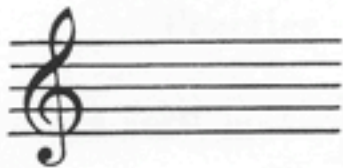
Introduction To Music (continued)



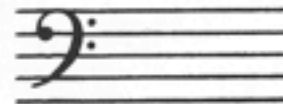
The Staff is divided into Measures called Bars. A Double Bar marks the end of a strain of music.



Repeating dots means repeat music between the two signs



Treble Clef or Right Hand.



Bass Clef or Left Hand.

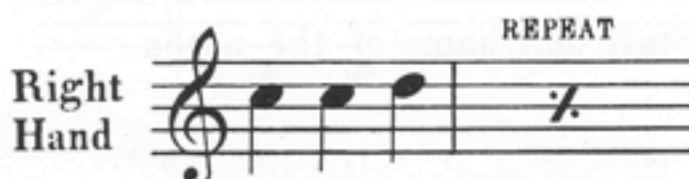
A sharp \sharp raises a note one half step.

A flat \flat lowers a note one half step.

A natural \natural restores the note to its natural position.

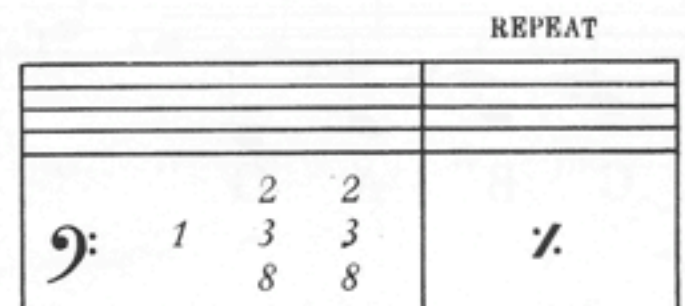
This sign $\%$ means, play or repeat notes or numbers as in measure before.

Example




Right
Hand

Left
Hand



Notes, Rests, and Repeating Signs

Each note has a corresponding rest.

WHOLE NOTE	HALF NOTE	QUARTER NOTE	EIGHTH NOTE	SIXTEENTH NOTE
				
				
WHOLE REST	HALF REST	QUARTER REST	EIGHTH REST	SIXTEENTH REST




D.S.

D.S. means, go back to sign and repeat.



Fine D.C.

D.C. means, go back to beginning and finish on  or Fine.



1st time 2nd time

When you repeat the music, skip the measure marked (1st time) and play measure marked (2nd time).

Introducing the Concertina

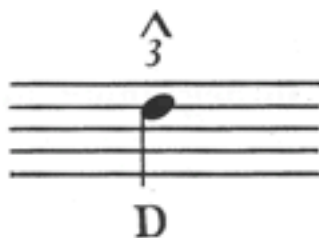
To learn how to play a concertina you must first of all know that it is played in a sitting position, with both hands, air valve on the right side passing four fingers through the straps on each side, leaving thumbs outside. The air valve is used when too much, or too little air is in the instrument, and when used, must be used very quickly.

We call concertina buttons, Keys for short.

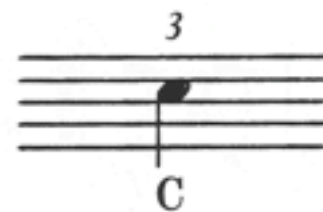
When this sign \wedge is marked on top of numbers, Press or Push together while playing. When nothing is on top of numbers, Draw or Pull bellows apart while playing.

Example with Right Hand

Press or Push



Draw or Pull

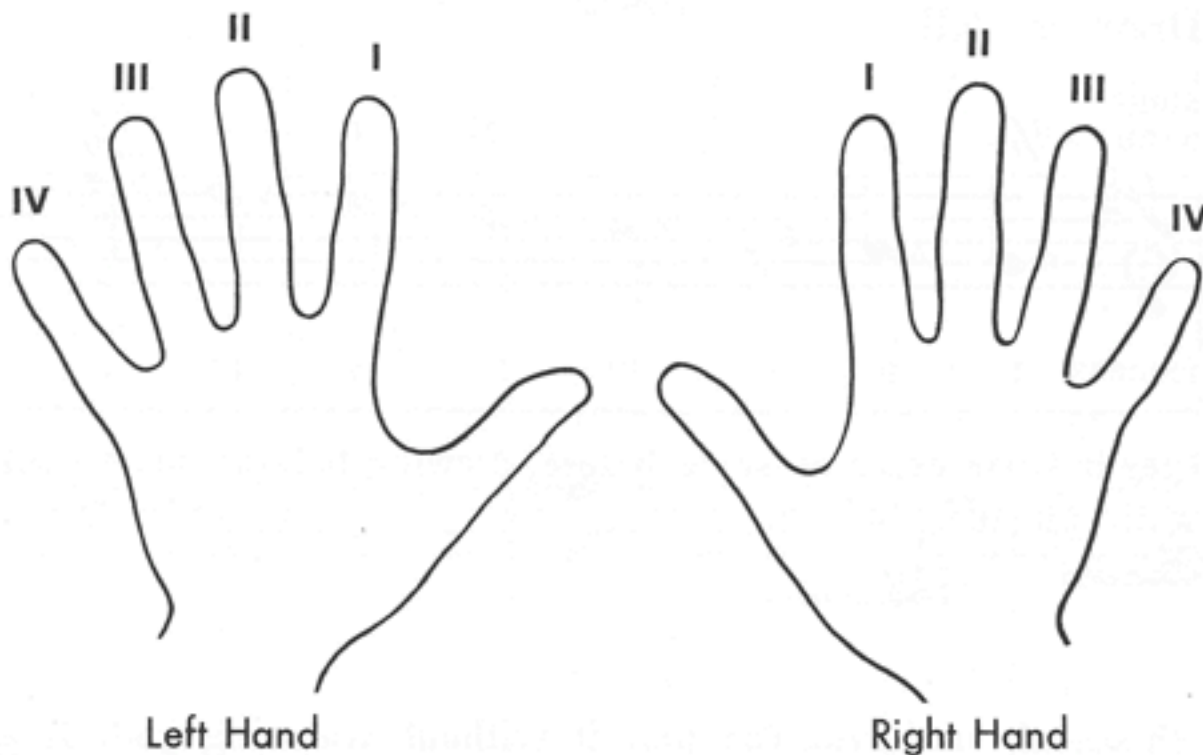


There are two different notes or musical sounds to one concertina button. Examples shown above.

Correct Fingers

The concertina is made in two sizes. The smaller one is made with 38 buttons or 76 keys. The larger one is made with 52 buttons or 104 keys. The instructions in this book can be used for either size concertina.

A beginner should learn how to play a scale first, with the right hand alone, and using the correct fingers. Pictured below are fingers numbered just as they are numbered in playing scales or songs. Using the correct fingers will be the best of help to you.



How To Play A Scale

With Your Right Hand Alone

Place your second finger on key $\hat{1}$, and press bellows together, making sure you only play this key once. As you are removing, or taking second finger off of key $\hat{1}$, place your first finger on key $\hat{5}$, still pressing bellows together, and only playing this key once. The second finger on key $\hat{2}$, and continue each key in the same manner.

Scale in G, One Sharp and Name of Notes

Press or Push.

RIGHT	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge
HAND	1	5	2	$\frac{2}{0}$	3	7	$\frac{5}{0}$	4

FINGERS	II	I	II	I	III	II	I	IV
---------	----	---	----	---	-----	----	---	----

Draw or Pull.

RIGHT								
HAND	$\frac{1}{0}$	2	6	3	7	4	8	$\frac{2}{0}$

FINGERS	I	II	I	III	II	IV	III	I
---------	---	----	---	-----	----	----	-----	---

Play in same order as scale before, drawing bellows apart only while playing.

Practice this scale until you can play it without watching your fingers or keyboard. Then practice it backwards.

Playing Two Keys Together

Now you must learn to play two keys together, meaning at the same time with right hand alone. Place first and second fingers on keys $\hat{1}$ and $\hat{2}$, press bellows together while playing, making sure you only play them once. Remove fingers from these two keys and place second and third fingers on keys $\hat{2}$ and $\hat{3}$, still pressing bellows together. Play next keys in same order.

Press

	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge
RIGHT HAND	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	2	1
HAND	1	2	2	2	1		1	2	2	2	1	

FINGERS	II	III	IV	III	II	I	II	III	IV	III	II	I
	I	II	II	II	I		I	II	II	II	I	

Place second and third fingers on keys 7 and 8 and Draw bellows while playing.

Play in same order as above.

	Draw							Press				
								\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	\wedge	
RIGHT HAND	8	4	7	3	2	4	7	3	2	3	4	12
HAND	7	3	6	2	1	3	6	2	1	2	2	3

FINGERS	III	IV	II	III	II	IV	II	III	II	III	IV	III
	II	III	I	II	I	III	I	II	I	II	II	II

Left Hand Alone

Next you must learn the use of the left hand, which is mostly used for chording or the time in music. A dash — = — means, repeat the numbers played before. Never play a key or number twice, unless a repeating sign follows the number or keys.

Examples

		Press		FINGERS USED
LEFT HAND	♭:	2	^	III
		3	—	II
		4	—	I

Play these three keys together, all at the same time once, pressing bellows together while playing, and making sure you only play them once.

Remove fingers from keys and

Repeat Once.

		Draw		FINGERS USED
LEFT HAND	♭:	2	—	III
		3	—	II
		8	—	I

Play these three keys together, all at the same time once, drawing bellows apart while playing and making sure you only play them once.

Remove fingers from keys and

Repeat Once.

The Time Signs

When the figures $\frac{3}{4}$ are placed after the clef, count three to a measure.

When the figures $\frac{4}{4}$ are placed after the clef, count four to a measure.

Explaining it in a short way, the top number tells you how many counts in a measure. The bottom number tells you what kind of a note gets one count.



Three counts to a measure.
Quarter note gets one count. We call this waltz time.



Two counts to a measure.
Quarter note gets one count. We call this polka time



Four counts to a measure.
Quarter note gets one count.



Six counts to a measure.
Eighth note gets one count.

Left Hand in $\frac{3}{4}$ Time

It is the easier way to count as you are playing your left hand, as your left hand carries the time in music. Below are examples in $\frac{3}{4}$ time showing how you should count as you are playing.

Examples

LEFT HAND	Press or Push		
$\text{Bass clef } \frac{3}{4}$	$\hat{1}$	$\hat{2}$	$\hat{2}$
FINGER	IV	4	4
Count	1	2	3
Place finger IV on key $\hat{1}$ and play once pressing bellows together. Remove finger from key $\hat{1}$ and play,	$\left. \begin{matrix} \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \\ \hat{4} \end{matrix} \right\}$ together. Once. Remove fingers from keys and	repeat $\left. \begin{matrix} \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \\ \hat{4} \end{matrix} \right\}$ once.	

LEFT HAND	Draw or Pull		
$\text{Bass clef } \frac{3}{4}$	1	2	—
FINGER	IV	8	—
Count	1	2	3
Place finger IV on key 1 and play once, drawing bellows apart. Remove finger from key 1 and play,	$\left. \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{matrix} \right\}$ together once. Remove fingers from keys and	repeat $\left. \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{matrix} \right\}$ once.	

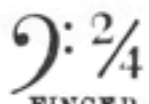
Be sure you count one for every time you press in a key or keys.

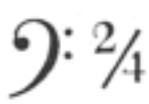
Play $\left. \begin{matrix} \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \\ \hat{4} \end{matrix} \right\}$ together once (at the same time) get only one count.

Left Hand in 2/4 Time

A Polka is written in 2/4 time and should be counted 1 & 2 &. Most players count the more easy and simple way, 1-2-3-4.

Examples

LEFT HAND	Press				
		^		^	^
		2		2	2
	^	3		^	3
	1	4		1	4
FINGER	IV	IV		IV	IV
Count	1	&	2	&	
	Place finger IV on key $\hat{1}$ and play once.	$\left. \begin{matrix} \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \\ \hat{4} \end{matrix} \right\}$ together once.	Key $\hat{1}$ once.	$\left. \begin{matrix} \hat{2} \\ \hat{3} \\ \hat{4} \end{matrix} \right\}$ together once.	
	Remove finger from key $\hat{1}$ and play.	Remove fingers from keys and play.	Remove finger from key and play.		

LEFT HAND	Draw				
		2		—	—
		3		1	—
	1	4		1	—
FINGER	IV	IV		IV	—
OR: Count	1	2	3	4	

Play same as measure before, but drawing bellows apart while playing.

Always play your left hand with a short and quick movement, meaning, take fingers off of the keys as soon as they are played. Never hang on to the keys, like, keeping them pressed in.

Practice these last two pages carefully before going to the next step.

Both Hands Together in $\frac{3}{4}$ Time

Examples

Now you must learn how to play both hands together. The holding of the notes or keys, dotted notes, etc., are described further back in the book. It is much easier to learn how to play both hands together as shown in example below, than it is described back in the book. After you can play a measure or two with both hands, and are used to the keys, then learn the holding of the notes.

From this page on, finger numbers will be shown next to notes.

Press $\hat{2}$
1

RIGHT HAND			
LEFT HAND		$\hat{2}$	$\hat{3}$
	1	3	—
	4	—	—
Count	1	2	3

Play right and left hand together, all at the same time, making sure you only play them once, and are pressing bellows together.
Remove fingers from keys

and play left hand alone once.
Remove left hand fingers from keys

and play left hand alone once.

Draw 3 4
2 3

RIGHT HAND			
LEFT HAND		2	—
	1	3	—
	4	—	—
Count	1	2	3

Play right and left hand together, all at the same time, making sure you only play them once, and are drawing or pulling bellows apart while playing.
Remove fingers from keys

and play left hand alone once.
Remove left hand fingers from keys

and play both hands together once.

Both Hands Together in 2/4 Time

In the following example is shown just when to play both hands together, and when to play both hands together, and when to play the left hand alone.

Examples

Draw 3 —

 2 —

RIGHT HAND				
LEFT HAND	1	2 3 8	1	2 3 8
Count	1	2	3	4
	Play both hands together once	left hand alone once	both hands together once	left hand alone once

Press ^

 2

 1

RIGHT HAND				
LEFT HAND	1	2 3 4	1	2 3 4
Count	1	2	3	4
	Play both hands together once	left hand alone once	left hand alone once	both hands together once

How to Play A Rest

Examples

Next you must learn the meaning of, and how to play a rest. A rest (Z) is a mark that shows the music must stop, which means, take fingers off the keys for a certain length of time.

Examples With Right Hand Alone

	Press	^ 2 1		^ 2 1		Draw	3 2	3 2	4 3
RIGHT HAND			RIGHT HAND						
	Play once	take fingers off of keys or rest		Play once	Play once	take fingers off of keys or rest	Play once	Play once	Play once

If a rest appears for the left hand, play right hand alone.

If a rest appears for the right hand, play left hand alone. If a rest appears for both hands, don't play anything, but still keep on counting.

Example with Right and Left Hand Together

	Press	^ 1	^ 5		^ 2 1	right hand fingers off	^ 2 1	
RIGHT HAND			RIGHT HAND					
LEFT HAND			LEFT HAND					
	Count	1	2	3	Count	1	2	3
	Don't play anything but count one	Play right hand alone and say 2	Play right hand alone and say 3		Play both hands to- gether once, and count one	Play left hand alone and say 2	Play both hand to- gether and say 3	

How to Play A Whole Note

Examples

A whole note **○** gets the full count of a measure, which means, the note or key has to be held. Holding a note or key on the right hand means, keep keys pressed in while left hand finishes the count of the note being held by the right hand.

	Draw				Press			
	4 3				^ 3 2			
RIGHT HAND								
LEFT HAND	1	2 3	—	—	1	2 3	—	—
		8				4		
Count	1	2	3	4		2	3	4

Play both hands together once and keep right hand keys pressed in while left hand plays.

Count	2	3 and	4
-------	---	-------	---

Play both hands once and hold keys while left hand plays.

Count	2	3 and	4
-------	---	-------	---

	Press				Draw			
	^ 2 1				3 2			
RIGHT HAND								
LEFT HAND	1	2 3	—	—	1	2 3	—	—
		4				8		
Count	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

Play both hands together once and keep right hand keys pressed in while left hand plays.

Count	2	3 and	4
-------	---	-------	---

Play both hands once and hold keys while left hand plays.

Count	2	3 and	4
-------	---	-------	---

Half and Quarter Notes

Examples

	Press			Draw		
	^ 2 1		^ 3 2	3 2	— —	2 1
RIGHT HAND						
LEFT HAND	1	2 3 4	— — —	1	2 3 8	— — —
Count	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Play both hands together once, and hold right hand keys while left hand plays.			Count 2 Remove fingers from all keys & play.	Count 3 with both hands.	Play both hands. play both hands. play both hands.

	Press				Draw				
	^ 4 2				8 7		4 3		
RIGHT HAND									
LEFT HAND	1	2 3 4	— — —	— — —	1	2 3 8	— — —	— — —	
Count	1	&	2	&	1	&	2	&	
or	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
	Play both hands together, and hold right hand keys while left hand plays.				Count 2 Count 3 and Count 4	Play both hands once and hold right hand while left hand plays.	Count 2 Remove fingers from all keys and play.	count 3 with both hands holding right hand keys while left hand plays	count 4

Quarter and Eighth Notes in $\frac{3}{4}$ Time

Examples

Press

Count	1	&	2	3
-------	---	---	---	---

Play both hands together once.

(Count &) Play alone, very quick with right hand, then

(count 2) with both hands, then

(count 3) with both hands.

Count	1	2	&	3
-------	---	---	---	---

Play both hands

Play both hands

(Count &) Play alone very quick with right hand, then

count 3 with both hands

Draw

Count	1	2	3	&
-------	---	---	---	---

Play both hands once

both hands once

both hands once,

(Count &) play alone with right hand very quickly

Count	1	2	&	3
-------	---	---	---	---

Both hands

both hands

(Count &) alone with right hand, then

Count 3 with both hands

Remember to remove left hand fingers from keys as soon as they are played.

Quarter and Eighth Notes in 2/4 Time

Examples

Press

	1	2	3	4
		2	—	—
		3	—	—
		4	—	—
Count	1	2	3	4

Play both hands once and hold right hand while left hand plays

Count 2 alone once. Re-move all fingers from keys & play

count 3 with both hands &

count 4 with both hands

	1	2	3	4
	1	—	—	—
		2	—	—
		3	—	—
		4	—	—
Or	1	&	2	&

Both hands once

Draw

	1	2	3	4
		2	1	—
		3	—	—
		8	—	—
Count	1	2	3	4

Both hands


both hands

Both hands and hold right hand while left hand plays.

alone once

	1	2	3	4
		2	—	—
		3	—	—
		8	—	—
Count	1	2	3	4

Sixteenth and Eighth Notes

A sixteenth note  is used mostly for polkas and is played very short and quick. The following example shows what hands to play together and which to play alone.

Examples

Press

	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—




	1		2		1		2	
		3				3		
		4				4		

Count	1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Both hands together	right hand alone	etc.						
---------------------	------------------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Draw

	3	—	—	—	4	—
	2	—	—	—	3	—



	1		2		—	—
		3			—	—
		4			—	—

Count	1	&	2	&	3	4
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Both hands	right hand alone	both hands	right hand alone	both hands	both hands	
------------	------------------	------------	------------------	------------	------------	--

Dotted Note in $\frac{3}{4}$ Time

A dot behind a note \bullet gets half as much count as the note does and we call this note a Dotted Note. If a note gets One count, the dot gets only One Half count. If a note gets two counts, the dot gets One count.

Examples

Draw

	2		
1	3	&	3
Count	2	&	3
Play Both hands together once. Hold right hand while left hand plays	Count 2 alone.	Now play Count & alone quick, with right hand, then	count 3 with both hands

Press

	2		
1	3	&	3
Count	2	&	3
Play both hands once. Hold right hand while left hand plays.	Count 2 alone.	Now play, (count &) alone, and then	count 3 with both hands. (count &) alone

Dotted Note in 2/4 Time

Examples

Press

	1	2	3	4
	1	2	1	2
		3		3
		4		4
Count	1	2	3	4

Play both hands together once. Hold right hand while left hand plays.

Count 2 and

count 3 Remove fingers from all keys and play

count 4 with both hands

Draw

	1	2	3	4
	1	2	1	rest.
		3		—
		4		—
Count	1	2	3	4


Same as above

Same as above

Same as above

Left hand alone

The Tie or Slur

When a curved line called  tie connects two of the same notes or keys, only the first key must be played and held down until the left hand has played out its full counts.

Example

Press \wedge
2
1

Tie hold

1

1

2

3

4

Count 1 2 3

1 2 3

2

3

4

Count 1 2 3

Play both hands together once, hold right hand keys while left hand plays.

Count 2


count 3 and also

First count of next measure. Remove fingers from all keys and play.

Count 2 with both hands once &

count 3 with both hands once

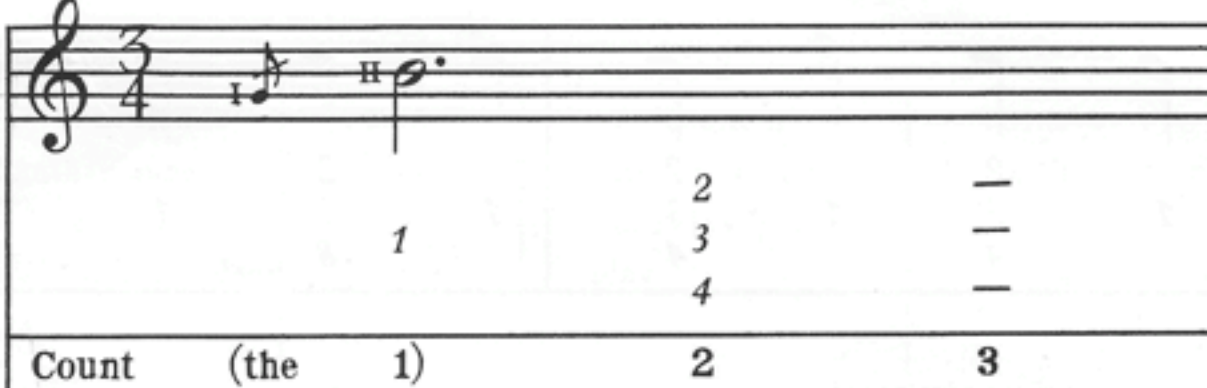
Grace Note

A Grace Note  is like an eighth note with a stroke across the hook. It is played so short and quick that it does not affect the note that follows. Examples with grace notes and dotted half notes follow.

Example

Press

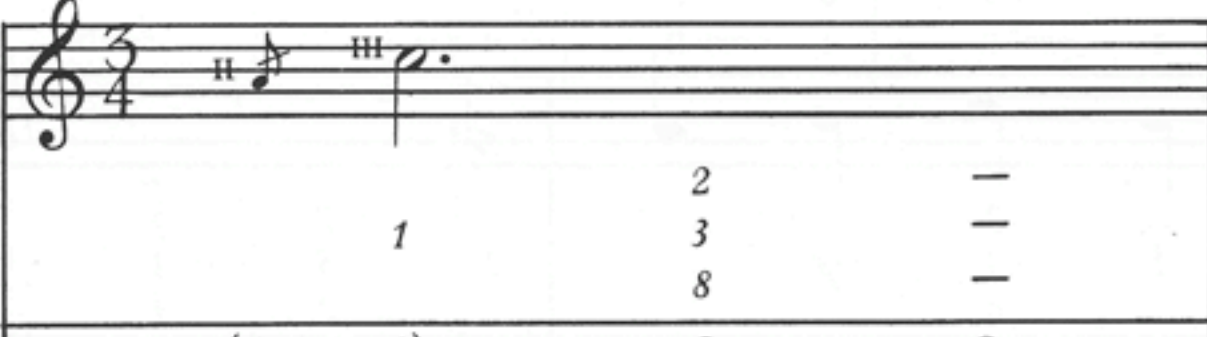
^ ^
1 2



	2	—	
	1	3	—
	4	—	
Count	(the	1)	2
Play grace note real quick a- lone and count as shown above.	Play both hands once. Hold right hand while left hand plays.	count 2 and	count 3

Draw

2 3



	2	—	
	1	3	—
	8	—	
Count	(the	1)	2
Play same as measure before, but draw.			

Exercise

\wedge 1 II	\wedge 5 I	\wedge 2 II	\wedge 1 I	2 II	6 I	3 III	2 II
1	2 3 4	1	2 3 4	1	2 3 8	1	2 3 8

Right hand can be played alone.

\wedge 2 II	\wedge 2/0 I	\wedge 3 III	\wedge 2 II	7 III	3 IV	6 II	2 III
1	2 3 4	1	2 3 4	1	2 3 8	1	2 3 8

\wedge 1 II	\wedge 1/0 I	\wedge 1 II	\wedge 2 III	2 III	5 I	2 II	3 III
1	2 3 4	%		1	2 3 8	%	

6 I	3 II	6 I	2 II	\wedge 1 I				
1	2 3 8	%		1	2 3 4	1 2 3 4	%	
				Count	1	2	3	4

Yah, Yah

4 3	4 3	4 3 2
IV III	IV III	III II
0	4 3	4 3
	1	2 3 4
		2 3 4

8 3	8 3	8 3
IV III	IV III	IV II
1	2 3 8	2 3 8
	1	2 3 4
		2 3 4

2	6	3	4	7
II	I	III	IV	II
1	2 3 8	2 3 8	1	2 3 8
			1	2 3 8
				2 3 8

^ 1	^ 1	^ 1
I	I	I
1	2 3 4	2 3 4
		1 2 3 4
		}

When playing a song, never stop between measure. Play each measure with the same time, like the ticking of a clock.

My Waltz

First system of musical notation for 'My Waltz'. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of four measures. Above the staff are accents (^) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2). Below the staff are fingering numbers for the left hand: 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3. A circled 1/2 is placed under the first note of the second and fourth measures.

Play $\textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$ with finger III.

Second system of musical notation. The staff continues the melody with four measures. Above the staff are accents (^) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3). Below the staff are fingering numbers: 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3. A circled 1/2 is placed under the first note of the second and fourth measures.

Third system of musical notation. The staff continues the melody with four measures. Above the staff are accents (^) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3). Below the staff are fingering numbers: 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3. A circled 1/2 is placed under the first note of the second and fourth measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The staff continues the melody with four measures. Above the staff are accents (^) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1). Below the staff are fingering numbers: 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3. A circled 1/2 is placed under the first note of the second measure. The final two notes of the fourth measure are marked with a fermata. Below the staff, a separate box contains the sequence: 1 2 & 3.

If you play a 102 or 104 key concertina, play key $\textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}$ instead of key 1 with your left hand. If you can reach it.

Mary Had A Little Lamb

	^ 2	^ 5	^ 1	^ 5	^ 2 1	^ —	^ —
	1	2 3 4	1	2 3 4	1	2 3 4	1 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Count	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
or	1	&	2	&			

Examples shown on page 20.

	2 1	—	—	^ 2 1	^ 3 2	^ —	^ 2	^ 5	^ 1	^ 5
	1	2 3 8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 4	—	—	1	2 3 4	—	—
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2

	^ 2	^ —	^ —	^ —	2 1	—	6	2	^ 1	^ 1
	%				1	2 3 8	—	—	1	2 3 4
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2

% means play same left hand chord as in measure before. Explained on page 4.

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

^ ^ ^ ^ 4 — ^ 3 — — ^ ^

1 1 2 — 3 — 2 3 — 2 —

1	2	1	2	0	4	1	2	1	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	4	4

2 — ^ ^ 3 ^ 3 — ^ ^ 2

1 — 1 2 — 2 — 1 — 1

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	4	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8

^ ^ 3 — ^ ^ 2 ^ 2 — ^ ^ 3 ^

2 — 2 — 1 — 1 1 — 2 —

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	—	—
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—
4	8	8	8	4	8	4	—	—	—

4 — ^ 3 ^ 2 — ^ 2 — ^

3 — 2 1 — 1 1 — 1

0	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	8	4	4	8	4	8	4	7	7

Old Mac Donald

7 7 7 2 ^ ^
1 1 1 1 2 2
1 1

The first system of musical notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains four quarter notes: F#4, C#5, F#4, and C#5. The second measure contains three quarter notes: F#4, C#5, and F#4. Above the notes are fingering numbers: 1, 2, 1, 2 for the first measure and 1, 2, 1 for the second. Above the first measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 7 1 and 7 1. Above the second measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 2 1 and 2 1. Below the notes are fingering numbers: 1 8 9 for the first measure and 1 8 9 for the second.

8 8 ^ ^ 7 2 7 — — 2
2 2 1 1 1 1 1 — — 1

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It consists of three measures. The first measure has four quarter notes: F#4, C#5, F#4, and C#5. The second measure has a quarter note F#4 followed by a dotted quarter note C#5. The third measure has four quarter notes: F#4, C#5, F#4, and C#5. Above the notes are fingering numbers: 2 2, 1 1, 1 1, 1 2, 1 1, 1 1, 2 1, 2 1. Above the first measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 8 2 and 8 2. Above the second measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 7 1 and 7 1. Above the third measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 2 1 and 7 1. Below the notes are fingering numbers: 1 8 9 for the first measure, 1 8 9 1 8 9 for the second, and 1 8 9 for the third.

^ ^ 2 8 — ^ ^ 7
2 — 1 2 — 1 — 1

The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. It consists of three measures. The first measure has four quarter notes: F#4, C#5, F#4, and C#5. The second measure has four quarter notes: F#4, C#5, F#4, and C#5. The third measure has a quarter note F#4 followed by a dotted quarter note C#5. Above the notes are fingering numbers: 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1, 2 1. Above the first measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 2 1 and 2 1. Above the second measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 8 1 and 7 1. Above the third measure are two sets of fingering numbers: 7 1 and 7 1. Below the notes are fingering numbers: 1 3 4 for the first measure, 1 8 9 5 8 9 for the second, and 1 8 9 8 9 for the third.

Yankee Doodle

7 7 4 8 7 8 [^]7

7 7 4 8 7 [^]6 7 7 4 8

[^]4 [^]5/0 [^]7 [^]3 [^]6 [^]5 [^]2 [^]6 7 7

London Bridge

	2 6 2 1/0				1 1/0 2			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Count	1	2 &	3	4	1	2	3	4

	3/0 1/0 1				1 1/0 2				2 6 2 1/0				
	5	2	10	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

	1 1/0 2				3/0 5				IV 8 III 7 76 key con.				
	1	2	1	2	5	2	10	2	1	2			
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			

II (1) I (+) 104 key con.

Oh Where Has My Doggie Gone

^ 3	^ 2	^ 1	^ 1/0	^ 1	2	1	7 ⊕	7
1	2 3 4	2 3 4	1 3 4	2 3 4	1	2 3 8	2 3 8	1 3 8

4	7	3	6	2	^ 3	hold Tie		^ 1	^ 2
1	2 3 8	2 3 8	1	2 3 8	—	1	2 3 4	2 3 4	1 3 4

Example on page 24

^ 3	^ 2	^ 1	^ 1/0	^ 1	2	1	7 ⊕	7
1	2 3 4	—	1/2	2 3 4	—	1	2 3 8	1 3 8

4 3	7 6	3 2	6 1/0	2 1	^ 1	^ 1		
1	2 3 8	2 3 8	1 3 8	2 3 8	1	2 3 4	2 3 4	1 2 3 4

Numbers enclosed in circle ⊕ can be play only on 102 and 104 key concertina.

Little Brown Jug

In Waltz Time

$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$		
1	2 2	1 2 2
1	8 8	1 8 8
9	9 9	9 9 9
Bass run		1 5 $\frac{1}{0}$
FINGERS		IV IV I
	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$
	1 3 3	1 3 3
	4 4	4 4
	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{1}{\wedge}$	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{1}{\wedge}$
	IV IV II	IV IV II

$\overset{5}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ 2 7 7 7		
5	2 2	10 2 2
8	8 8	8 8 8
9	9 9	9 9 9
	$\overset{5}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$	$\overset{5}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$
	IV I II	IV I II

$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ — $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$		
1	2 —	1 2 —
8	— —	8 — —
9	— —	9 — —
	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$
	IV IV II	IV IV II

$\overset{5}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ $\overset{5}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{6}{\wedge}$ 7 — — 7		
5	2 —	10 2 2
8	— —	8 8 8
9	— —	9 9 9
	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$	$\overset{1}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$ $\overset{2}{\wedge}$
	IV IV II	IV IV II

Examples page 22. Bass run can be played instead of chord.

Grace Note Waltz

	$\hat{2}$	$\hat{3}$		$\hat{2}$	$\hat{7}$
		1	2	2	1
		3	3	3	3
		4	4	4	4
Count	the	1	2	3	the
					1
					2
					3

Examples on page 25.

	$\hat{2}$	$\hat{3}$	$\hat{7}$	$\hat{3}$	$\hat{2}$		6	3
		1	2	2	1		1	2
		3	3	3	3		3	3
		4	4	4	4		8	8
	the	1	2	3	1	2	3	

	1	2		6	3	6	2	$\hat{1}$
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1
		3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		8	8	8	8	8	8	4

Everybody's Schottische

^ 1 5 ^ 2 ^ ^ ^ ^ 2 2 — — 6 3

1 — — — 2/0 2 1 — —

7 7

1 2 3 4 & 1 2 3 4 &

Count

7 3 6 3 7 3 6 2 ^ 1 ^ 2 ^ 1 ^ 1 ^ 5

1 2 1 2 1 1 1 5

1 3 8 1/2 3 8 1 3 4 1/2 3 4

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 2 3 4 &

^ 2 ^ ^ ^ ^ 2 2 — — 6 3

1 — — 2/0 2 1 — —

1 3 4 1/2 3 4 1 3 8 1/2 3 8

7 3 6 3 7 4 8 12

1 3 8 1/2 3 8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 2 2

1 3 8 1/2 3 8 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 2 2

1st ending 2nd ending

^ 4 ^ 12 ^ 4 ^ 1 ^ 5 ^ 4 ^ 12 ^ 4

2 3 2 1 5 2 3 2

Ending explained on Page 5.

Scale in D

Two Sharps and Name of Notes

Right Hand

DRAW

⊕ 4/0 1 1/0 2 6 5/0 7 4 8 2/0 12 15 13 14

D E F# G A B C# D E F# G A B C# D

8 I II I III II I III IV III I III IV III IV

On 76 key concertina play key 8 on left hand in place of ⊕ on right hand.

Right Hand

PRESS

⊕ 3/0 1/0 1 5 2 6 3 7 5/0 4 8 12 9 14

D E F# G A B C# D E F# G A B C# D

4 I II III I II I III II I IV III II III IV

On 76 key concertina play key 4 on left hand in place of ⊕ on right hand.

Left Hand Scale in Key of G

One Sharp and Name of Notes

FINGERS III IV IV I III IV I IV III II II I II I III

Practice a scale very slow and carefully as they are the best exercises for you and will make you a better player.

Practice them until you can play them without stopping between notes and without watching your fingers.

Left Hand Scale in D

Two Sharps and Name of Notes

FINGERS III IV I III IV IV II II II IV IV III I IV III

Left Hand Chording Exercise

In Key of D - Two Sharps

	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		2	1	2	^	^	^	^
		8	(1/2)	8	1	3	(1/2)	3
		9		9		4	1	4
Name of Chord	D				G			
Count	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	^	^	^	^				
	5	8	10	8	1	2	2	~
		9		9		8	8	
						9	9	
							1	
		A7			D			
Count	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

ENDING SOME FOLKS ADD TO THE END OF A POLKA.

Shave and a hair cut two bits.

	1	2	&	3	4	1	2	3	4
	^	^	^	^	^			^	
	4	3	-	7	3		8	4	
							3	2	
		2		2	2	1	1		
	1	3		1	3	2	2		
		4			4	3	3		
						8	4		
Count	1	2	&	3	4	1	2	3	4
Name of Chord	G				D7		G		

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