

Dedicated to GEORGE EHRET Esq.

Gambrinus Polka.

New and revised Edition.

H. A. Benson

RUDOLPH BIAL.

Introduction.

Violin.



Piano.



The musical score is written on a single system with a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

ff

ff

p

p

Trio.

Musical score for Trio, measures 1-12. The score is written for three staves: a single treble staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below it. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the top staff features eighth-note patterns and rests. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff consists of chords and eighth-note figures. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 9-12) introduces a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, with more complex melodic lines and dense chordal textures. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of measure 12.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piano part features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

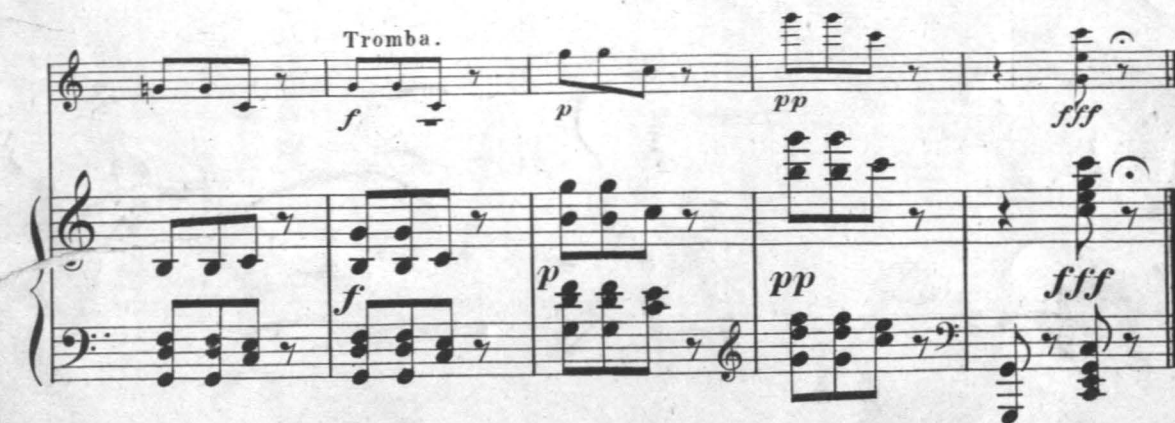


The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features the same three-staff structure. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Polka da Capo al Fine poi Coda.



The third system of musical notation begins with the word "Coda." on the left. It features three staves. The piano accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The fourth system of musical notation begins with the word "Tromba." above the first staff. It features three staves. The piano accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Flute.

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1

ff *p*

Trio.

p *ff*

Polka da Cupo al Coda.

Coda.

p *pp* *fff*

Clarinet I.
(in C)

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Introduction.

ff *p*

Trio.

p *ff* *p*

Coda.

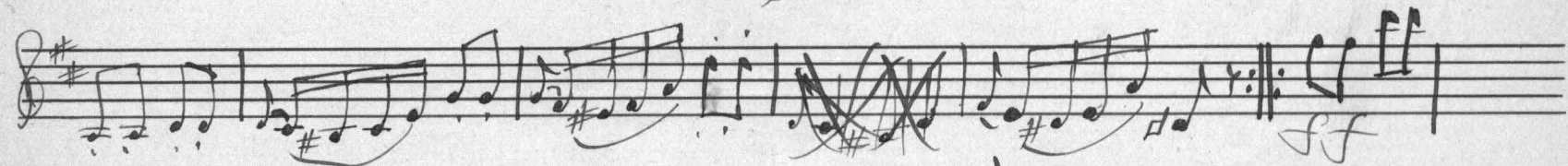
p *pp* *ff*

Polka da Capo al Fine poi Coda.

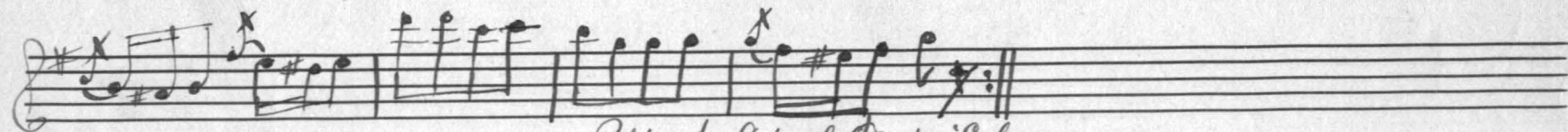
Clarinete in B_b

Lambertus Volke

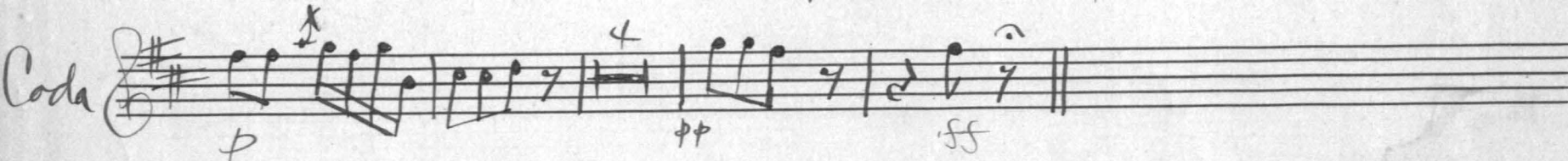
Bial



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Palma da Capoa al Φ e poi Coda



Dr. G. B. Barbieri

Gambier
Solo

Cornet I.
(in Bb)

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RUDOLPH BIAL.

Introduction.

ff *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

Trio.

p *ff* *p* *p* *ff*

Polka da Capo al fine poi Coda.

Coda.

p *ff* *fff*

Cornet II.
(in B $\flat$)

H. C. Beibstein

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Introduction.

8

Trio.

p

Polka da Capo al Fine poi Coda.

Coda.

2

p

ff

fff

Trombone.

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Introduction.

Fagotto.

ff *p* *ff* *p*

Fagotto.

RAL

Trio.

Fagotto.

p

ff *p*

Fagotto.

Cornet.

Polka da Capo al fine poi Coda.

Coda.

p

ff

ff

Drums.

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Introduction.



Polka da Capo al Fine poi Coda.



Solo without cymbals.

Violin I.

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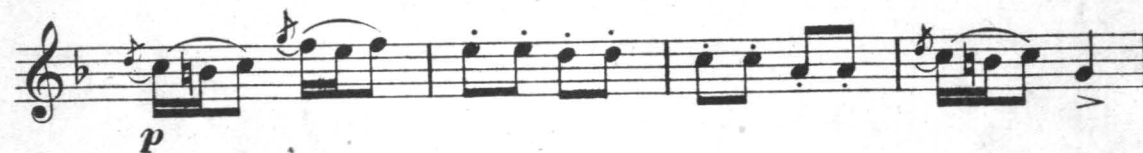
H. A. Reibstern

RUDOLPH BIAL.

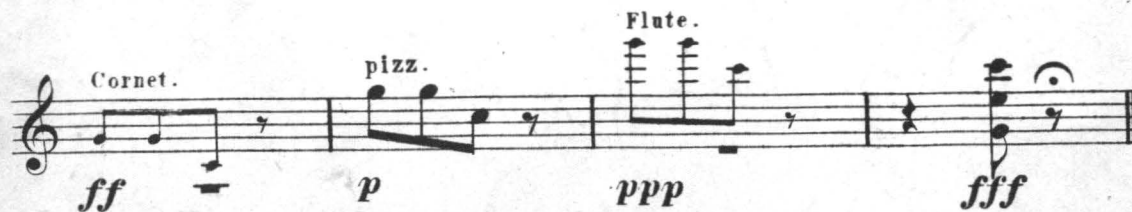
Introduction.

ff *p* *ff* *Sul G* *p*

Violin I.



Polka da Capo al Fine poi Coda.



Violin II.

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Introduction.

The Introduction section consists of five staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a repeat sign.

Trio.

The Trio section consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The fourth staff continues the melody and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Cornets.

The Coda section consists of one staff of music in 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. The section is labeled "Coda." and "Polkada Capotale poi Coda.".

Horns. pizz. Clarinet.

Viola.

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H. A. Brubaker

Introduction.

RUDOLPH BIAL.

Trio.

Cornets.

Coda.

Polka da Capoa $\oplus$ poi Coda.

Oboe.

Bass.

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Introdution.

Musical notation for the Introduction section of the Bass part. It consists of five staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a *ff* dynamic and a repeat sign. The second staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *ff* dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The fifth staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Trio.

Musical notation for the Trio section of the Bass part. It consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The second staff begins with a *ff* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Polka da Capo al Φ e poi Coda.

Coda.

Musical notation for the Coda section of the Bass part. It consists of one staff of music in 2/4 time. The staff begins with a *p* dynamic. The staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Above the staff, the instruments are listed: Cello., Trombone. pizz., and Fagotto.