

THE

RAVEL POLKA

Composed for the

PIANO

AND RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO

MISS JEANETTE GÜLICH

by

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Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1876 by Lee & Walker in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Introduction All. gro.

PIANO.

The introduction consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *ff* (fortissimo).

POLKA.

The first section of the polka is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves. It begins with a dynamic marking of *s* (piano). The melody in the right hand is characterized by eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

The second section of the polka continues with two staves. It includes first and second endings, indicated by the numbers 10 and 20 above the notes. The dynamic marking is *p* (piano).

First system of musical notation. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords. Dynamics include *cres* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the melodic and harmonic development from the first system.

Third system of musical notation, showing a change in texture with more active right-hand movement.

TRIO

First system of the Trio section. The key signature changes to one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The right hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment, and the left hand plays chords. The dynamic is marked *p* (piano).

Second system of the Trio section, continuing the accompaniment and harmonic structure.

Third system of the Trio section, concluding with a double bar line and the instruction *D.C.* (Da Capo).