

Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy

1 = C

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First system of musical notation. The left staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and accidentals (sharps, flats). The left staff ends with the text "N.C.".

Second system of musical notation. The left staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and accidentals (sharps, flats). The right staff ends with the text "1⁴".

Third system of musical notation. The left staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and accidentals (sharps, flats). The left staff ends with the text "1⁷".

Fourth system of musical notation. The left staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and accidentals (sharps, flats). The right staff ends with the text "1⁷".

Fifth system of musical notation. The left staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and accidentals (sharps, flats). The left staff ends with the text "4" and the right staff ends with the text "1".

Diagram illustrating a 5x5 grid structure, likely representing a matrix or data layout. The grid is divided into four sections by vertical lines. The numbers 5, 4, 3, and 1 are written below the first, second, third, and fourth vertical lines respectively, indicating the column index or a specific value associated with each section. The blue squares represent data points or cells, with some containing numbers (5, 4, 3, 6, 1) and others being empty.

2.

A coordinate plane with x and y axes. Points are plotted at (1, 1), (3, 3), (5, 5), and (6, 6). The points are labeled with their respective x-coordinates: 1, 3, 5, and 6.

The diagram consists of four vertical lines. Between the first and second lines, there are blue boxes with numbers 4, 6, and 4. Between the second and third lines, there are blue boxes with numbers 4, 6, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, and 1. Between the third and fourth lines, there are blue boxes with numbers 3, 1, and a long horizontal bar. Below the first line is a '4', and below the third line is a '1'. The numbers in the boxes represent the state of a system at each step.

The diagram illustrates the construction of the *D.S. al Coda* section. It shows how the final measures of the preceding sections are combined to form the new section's beginning. The first part shows the end of the *5⁷* section (measures 5-6) and the start of the *4⁷* section (measures 4-5). These are then shown being joined to form the initial sequence of the *D.S. al Coda*, which begins with measure 3 (marked *b3*) and continues through measures 5, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, and finally the *Coda*.