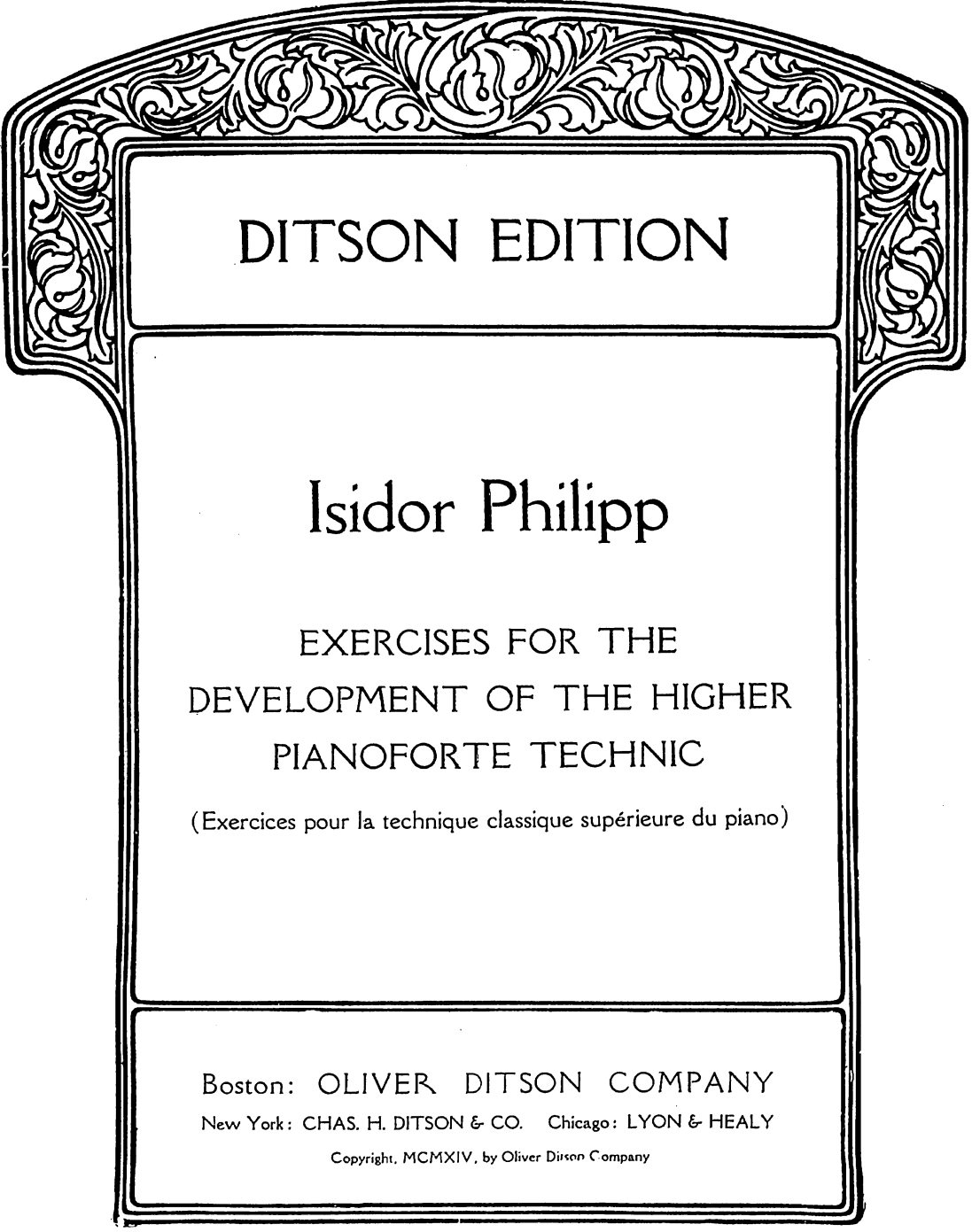




DITSON EDITION

Isidor Philipp

EXERCISES FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER
PIANOFORTE TECHNIC

(Exercices pour la technique classique supérieure du piano)

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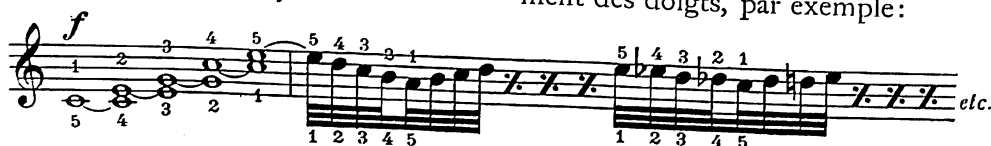
PREFACE

IN the preliminary exercises I have given advice as to the manner of practising which would make needless any further preface, did I not wish to insist upon the great shortcoming found in most teachers as well as pupils, viz., *too great haste*. The former introduce difficult problems too soon, which the latter cope with too hurriedly. Carefully to grade the work and then to work *slowly* is the secret of progress, and will lead to that sureness which is the ideal of every performer, just as the lack of it is his despair. An intelligent teacher who is energetic and honest will always achieve results with a pupil possessing the same qualities, who has moreover a favorable hand.

In practising it is absolutely necessary to be supple and free, yet, in spite of that, to play with firm fingers. The three following rules cannot be too frequently pondered:

1. The finger should remain on the key during the entire value of the note.
2. All the strength must reside in the ends of the fingers, which should be curved, with the tip resting on the keys.
3. Practise *slowly*, with sustained tone, the fingers striking firmly but without the least force.

In order to remove the dryness of technical routine it should be varied through dynamic changes (*ff*, *f*, *p*, *pp*), difference in rhythms, difference in touch (*staccato*, *legato*, *sostenuto*) change of key (transposition); bringing the fingers close together or separating them widely, viz.:



AVANT PROPOS

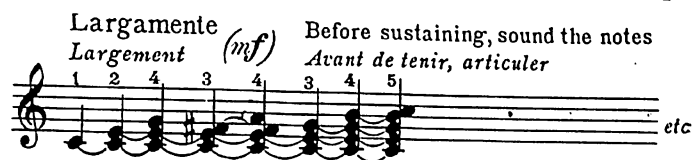
ON trouvera dans les exercices préliminaires des conseils sur la manière de travailler, qui me dispenseraient d'un avant propos, si je ne voulais insister sur le grand défaut de la plupart des professeurs et des élèves: c'est d'être *trop pressés*. Les premiers donnent trop tôt aux seconds des choses trop difficiles qui ceux-la travaillent trop vite. Grader le travail et travailler *lentement*, voilà le secret du progrès. Le

travail lent conduit à cette assurance qui est l'idéal de tout exécutant comme le manque de sureté en est le désespoir. Un professeur intelligent, énergique, honnête aura toujours un résultat avec un élève ayant les mêmes qualités et de plus une main favorable. En travaillant il faut être absolument souple et libre. Il faut, malgré cela, jouer avec des doigts fermes. On ne pense pas assez aux trois règles suivantes:

1. Le doigt doit rester sur la touche durant toute la durée de la note.
2. Toute la force doit résider dans le bout des doigts, le doigt étant arrondi, le tiers de la phalange placé sur la touche.
3. Il faut travailler *lentement*, très-eppuyé, les doigts articulant avec force, mais sans *aucune* violence.

Pour que le travail technique perde son aridité, il faut le varier en employant les changements d'intensité du son (*ff*, *f*, *p*, *pp*), les changements rythmiques, les changements d'attaque (*staccato*, *louré*, *legato*) les changements de ton (transposition); en employant l'écartement et le rapprochement des doigts, par exemple:

It is likewise advantageous to proceed by descending degrees of difficulty. In conclusion I advise, in the technical study of an exercise or of a passage in a composition, holding as much as possible all the notes on the piano, viz. :



This manner of working will strengthen the fingers and bring about development of tone. But it is essential always to avoid all rigidity.

Upon perfect freedom and suppleness, and upon practising slowly, thoughtfully and intelligently, all progress must depend.

Il est utile aussi de procéder par degrés décroissant, de difficultés. Et pour terminer, je conseille, dans l'étude mécanique d'une exercise ou d'un passage de morceau, de tenir le plus possible toutes les notes sur le clavier, par exemple :

Cette manière de travailler fortifiera les doigts et permettra au son de se développer. Mais il faut toujours se garder de *toute raideur*.

De la liberté, de la souplesse absolues — et d'un travail lent, réfléchi et intelligent, dépendent le progrès.

J. S. Bach

ARPEGGIOS

ARPÈGES

With pressure and slowly.
En appuyant et lentement.

Fast and lightly - twice.
Vite et léger deux fois.

2

Loud and slowly.
Fort et lentement.

Lightly and fast - twice.
Léger et vite deux fois.

TRILLS

TRILLES

Trills in intervals of thirds and fourths.
Trilles à intervalles de tierce et de quatrie.

3 Very fast (*Très vite*)

Then ordinary trills.
Puis trilles ordinaire.
pp < ff > pp

Then ordinary trills.
Puis trilles ordinaire.
pp < ff > pp

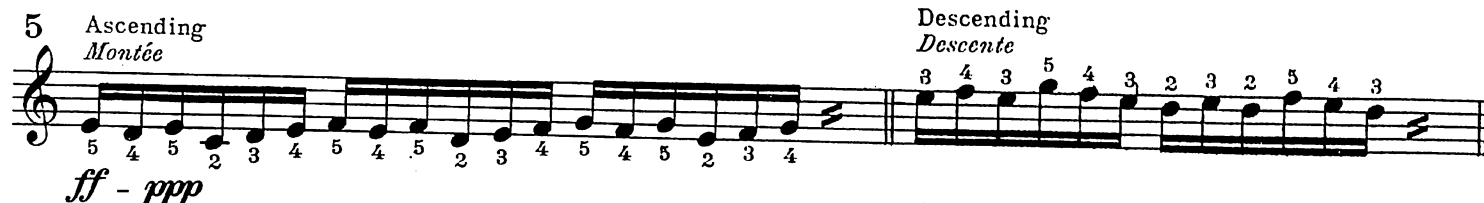
Repeated notes with four, three and two fingers, on different keys and with various rhythms.

4 Notes répétées à quatre, trois et deux doigts, avec changement de touche et de rythme.

Slowly and drawing finger from back to front of key.
Lentement en essuyant la touche de l'intérieur à l'extérieur.



Figures without thumb; for four fingers
Figures égales sans pouce, à quatre doigts



ff - ppp



6
 Repeating action of one finger; for example:
Action répétée d'un doigt, par exemple:



Extension by the addition of one key
Accroissement par addition d'une touche



adding successively one key.
ajoutant successivement une touche.

8
 Accent the beats
Marquez la mesure

9
 Principal manner of practising:
Manière principale d'étudier:

With pressure and well connected, on the fleshy part of the finger, arms and wrists absolutely relaxed.
Jeu appuyé et lié, sur le gras du doigt, les bras et les poignets absolument libres.

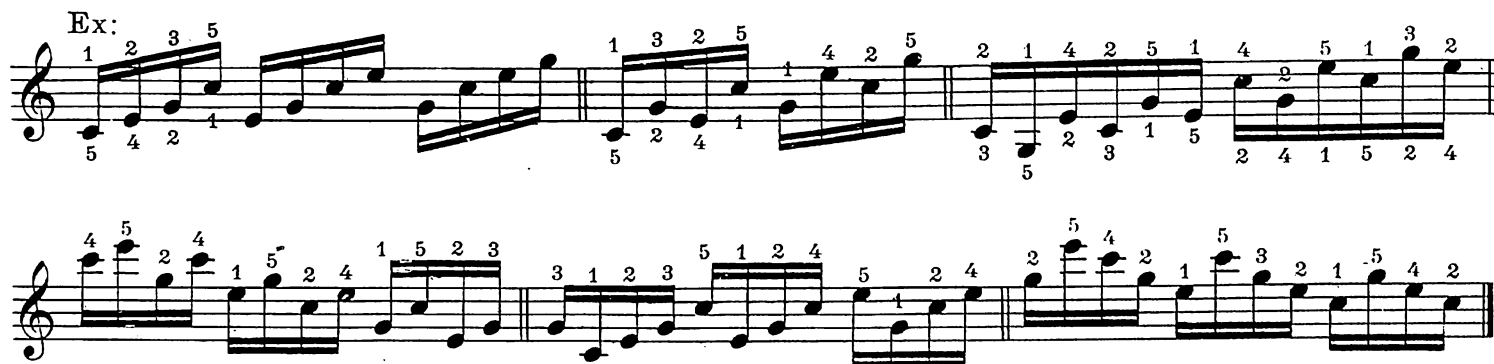
ARPEGGIOS AND BROKEN CHORDS

ARPEGES ET ACCORDS BRISÉS

A First of all in the compass of a single octave, with various figures
D'abord sur l'étendue d'une seule octave avec figures diverses



- B Without passing under of thumb, but with displacement of hand.
Sans passer le pouce, mais en déplaçant la main.



In ascending, the thumb must be drawn back quickly
 in preparation for next figure.

In descending employ same action with the fifth finger.

En montant il faut rapprocher vivement le pouce.

En descendant même action mais avec le cinquième doigt.

- C In passing the thumb under, practice with the successive addition of one note.
En passant le pouce s'exercer en ajoutant successivement une note.

Ex:

Ascending
En montant



Descending
En descendant



- D Choose an arpeggio of five keys and change the order of the notes in all possible ways.
Choisir un arpège de cinq touches et en changer la succession de toutes les manières possibles.



Also employ the following methods: variations of rhythms; special work with one finger.

Faire application également des deux moyens: changements de rythmes; travail spécial d'un seul doigt.

EXERCISES WITH SUSTAINED NOTES

5

EXERCICES AVEC TENUES

Rules: Contrary motion; an interval of two octaves between the hands; C-d flat-e flat; staccato, portamento; tied two and two in two groups; fully tied.

Lois: Mouvement contraire; deux octaves d'intervalle entre les mains; Ut-ré bémol-mi bémol; staccato, louré; lié deux à deux; lié tout à fait.

11

Detached
Détaché

Portamento
Louré

Tied two and two
Lié deux à deux

Tied two and two
Lié deux à deux

Wholly tied
Lié tout à fait

Changing value of notes with various accents

Changement de durée avec accentuations diverses

Tie completely
Liez tout

Detach the eighth notes
Détachez la croche

Tie all, or tie the first six notes; detaching the eighth-notes
En liant tout, ou en liant les six premières, et en détachant les deux croches

f (pp)

Similarly
De même

Similarly
De même

(louré)



The same, taking for the tone to be sustained, each of the other notes: for example:

De même en prenant pour point d'appui chacun des autres doigts, par exemple:



Each finger to serve successively as sustained tone: with the five accentuations; in C, D flat, and so on, always employ the various methods: detached, portamento tied two and two in two groups.

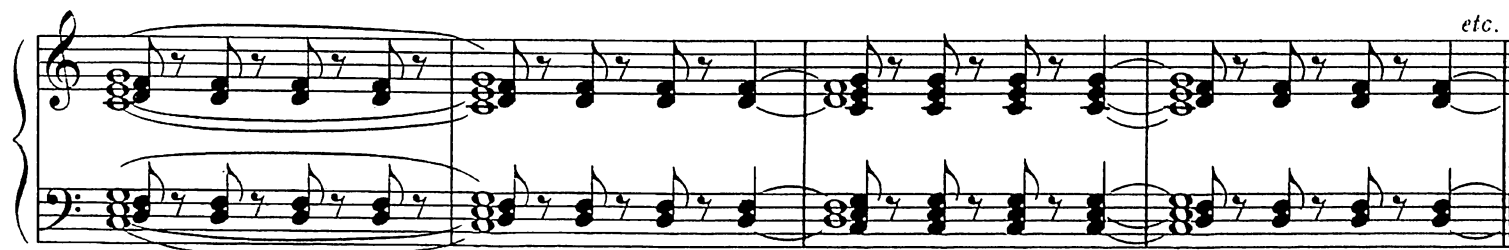
First of all be sure that the position of fingers is correct; then attention may be paid to the depression of the key; no downward action to be made until certain of keeping fingers absolutely curved. See that they are curved to the final articulation.

Chaque doigt servant successivement de point d'appui; avec les 5 accentuations; en Ut, Rê bémol et Mi bémol et ainsi de suite; on emploie toujours les diverses moyens: détaché, louché, lié deux à deux de deux manières.

Premier soin à prendre: assurer la forme des doigts, ultérieurement s'occuper de la pression; nulle pression tant qu'il n'y a pas certitude de tenir les doigts absolument semi-circulairement; veiller à la convexité de la dernière articulation.

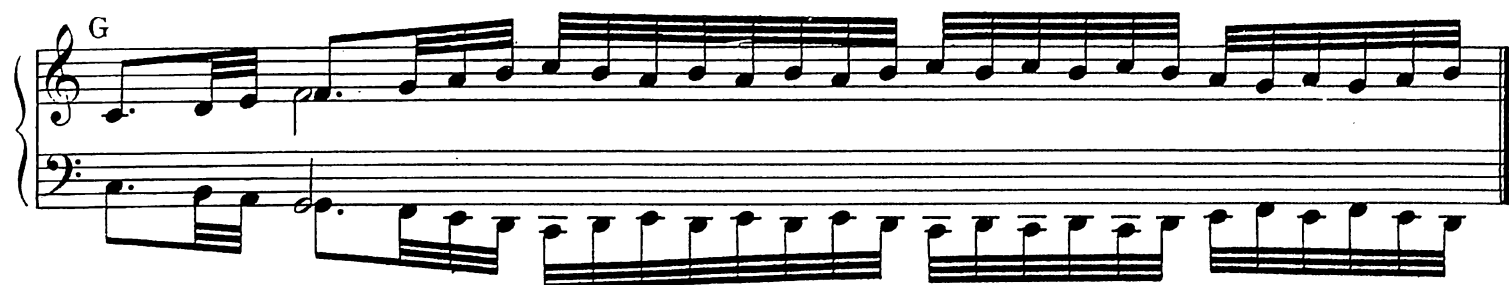
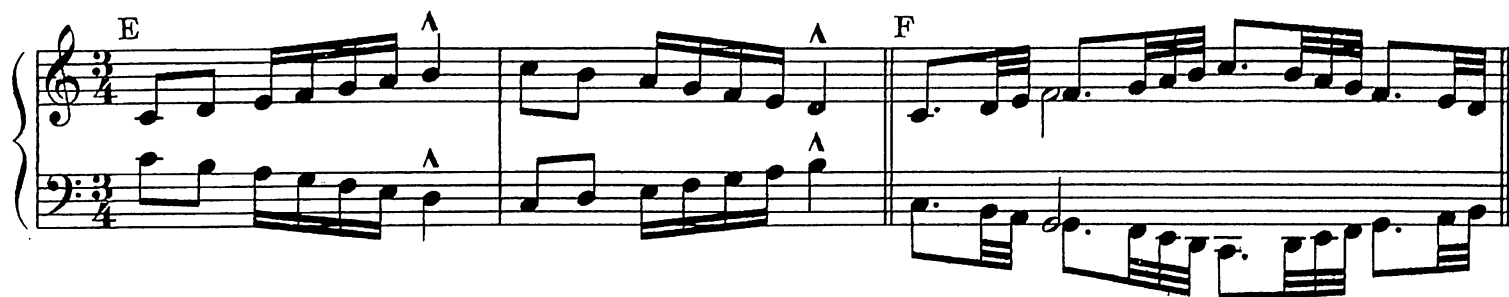
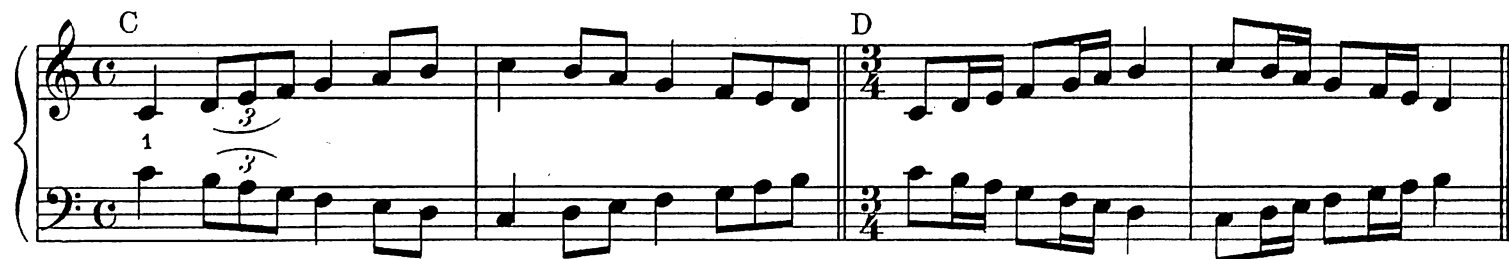
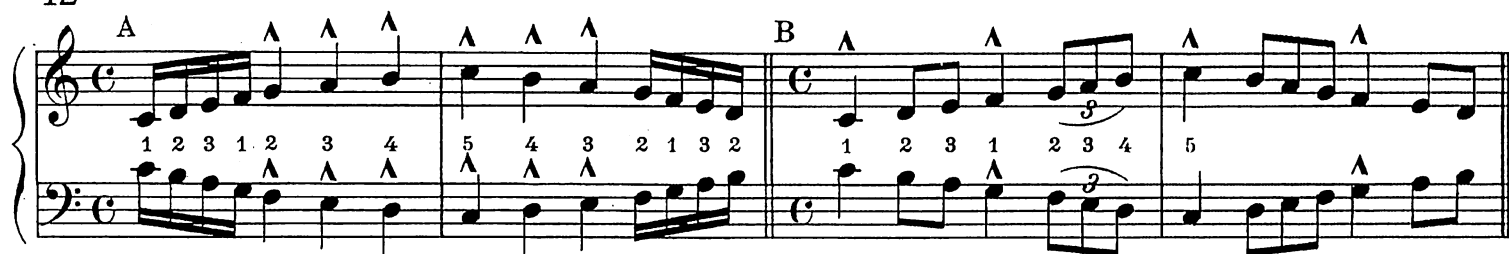
OTHER SUSTAINED TONES
AUTRES TENUES SIMPLES

7



Scales in all the keys with the fingering of C; extend through three octaves
Gammes dans tous les tons avec le doigté d'ut et sur trois octaves

12



To be practised in all the keys with the fingering of C. Likewise in F:

A travailler dans tous les tons avec le doigté d'ut. Ainsi en Fa:

In F
En Fa

(Detached)
(*Détaché*)

(Portamento)
(*Louré*)

Tied two and two } No 1
Lié deux à deux

Tied two and two } No 2
Lié deux à deux

(Wholly tied)
(*Lic complet*)

etc.

The same for the chromatic scales, the study of which should not be neglected.

De même pour les gammes chromatiques, dont l'étude ne doit pas être négligée.

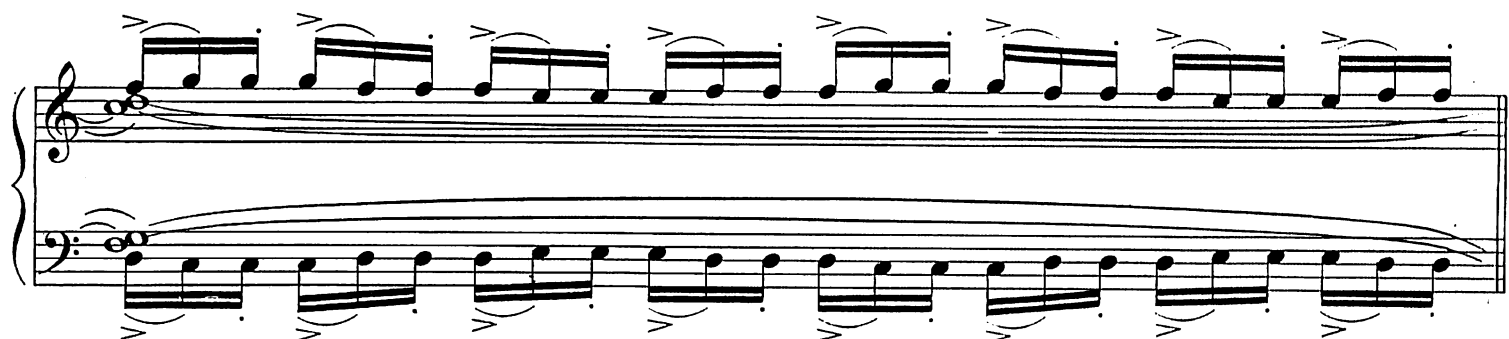
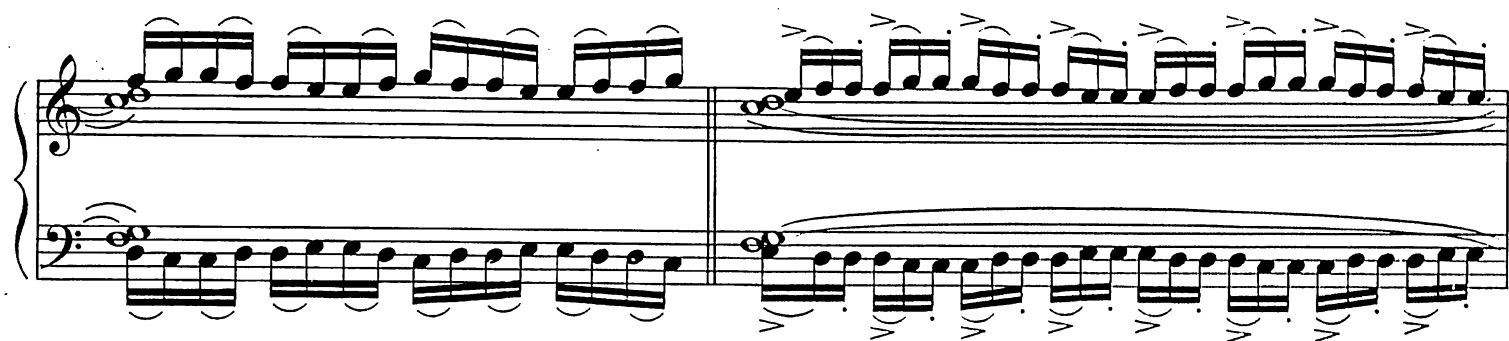
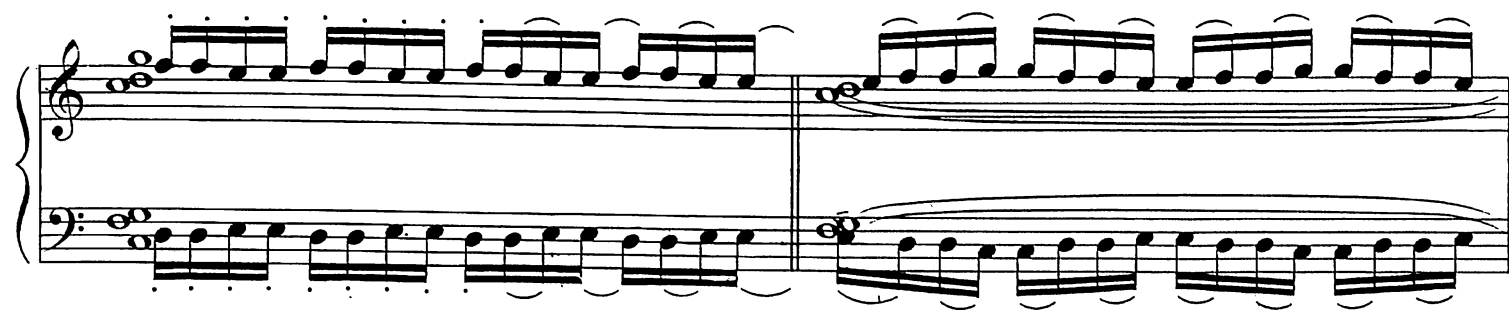
FOR THE TRILL

POUR LE TRILLE

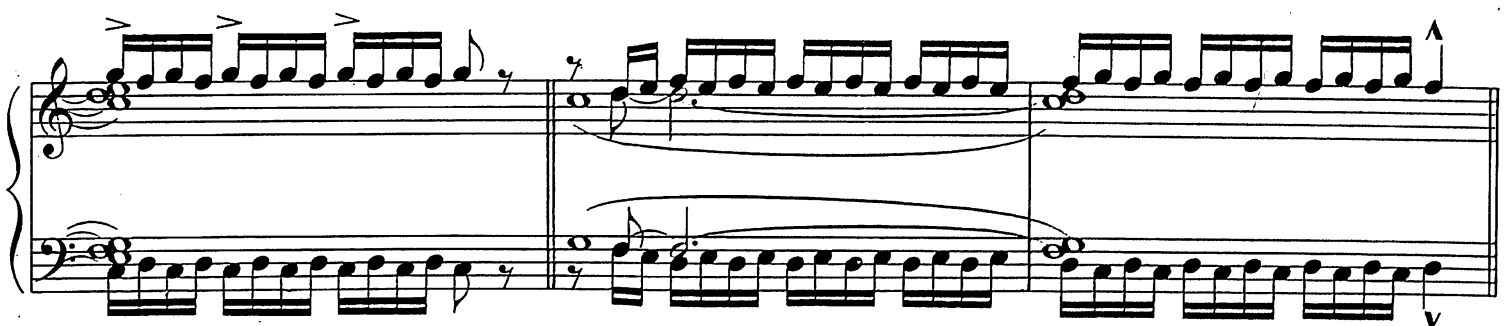
(Also detached, and tied two and two, in two groups)

(*Et détaché et lié deux à deux des deux manières*)

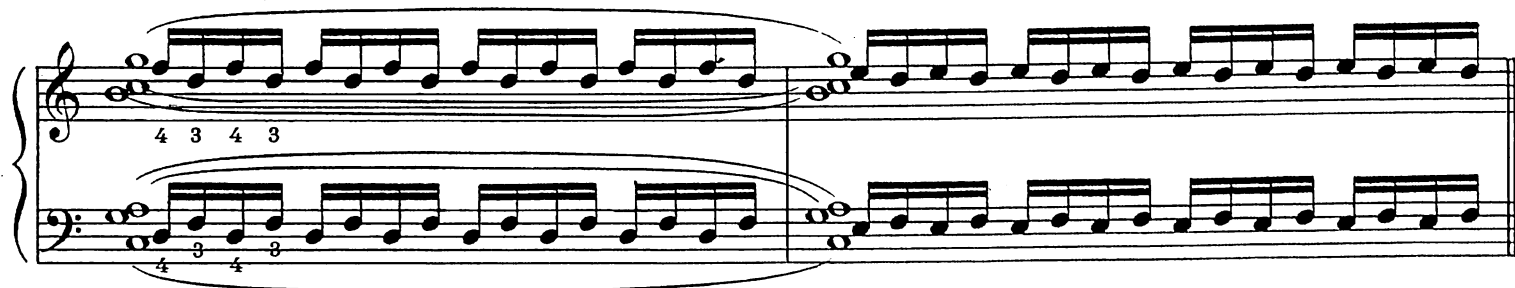
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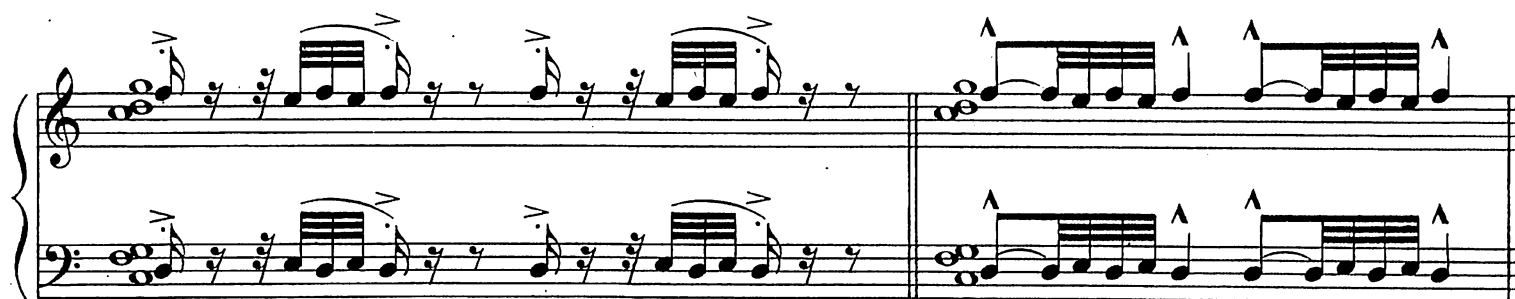
For the trill
Pour le trille



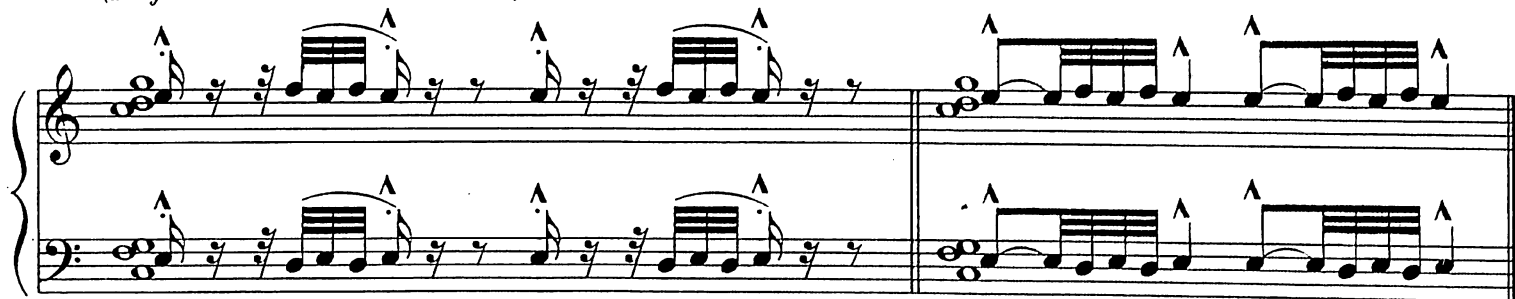
(Tied and detached) Also tied two and two
(Lié et détaché) Et lié deux à deux



(In all the various ways)
(De toutes les manières.)



(Hold the three keys down throughout)
(Toujours les trois touches abaissées)



Thus in conclusion—practice with different degrees of speed, of shading, of attack and with changes of rhythm and accents. The arm must always be supple, the hand light. And absolutely essential—practice without pedal.

Donc, pour me résumer; travailler avec divers degrés de vitesse, de nuances, d'attaque et avec des changements de rythme et d'accentuation. Le bras doit toujours être souple, la main toujours légère. Et règle absolue—travailler sans pédale.

FOR STRENGTHENING THE FINGERS

POUR FORTIFIER LES DOIGTS

The exercises following should be applied to the two tables of chord progressions given here.

Les exercices qui suivent s'appliquent aux deux progressions d'accords suivants.

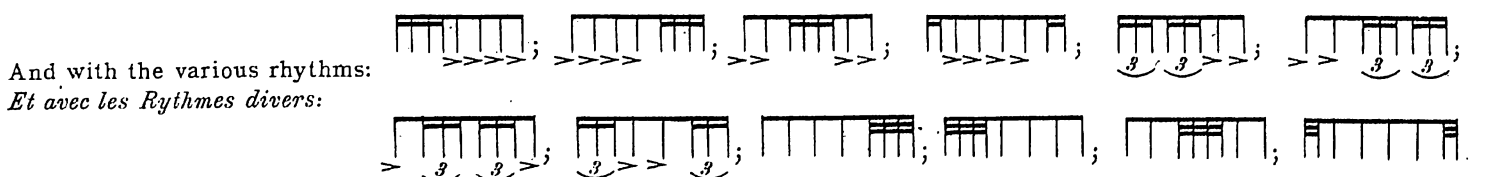
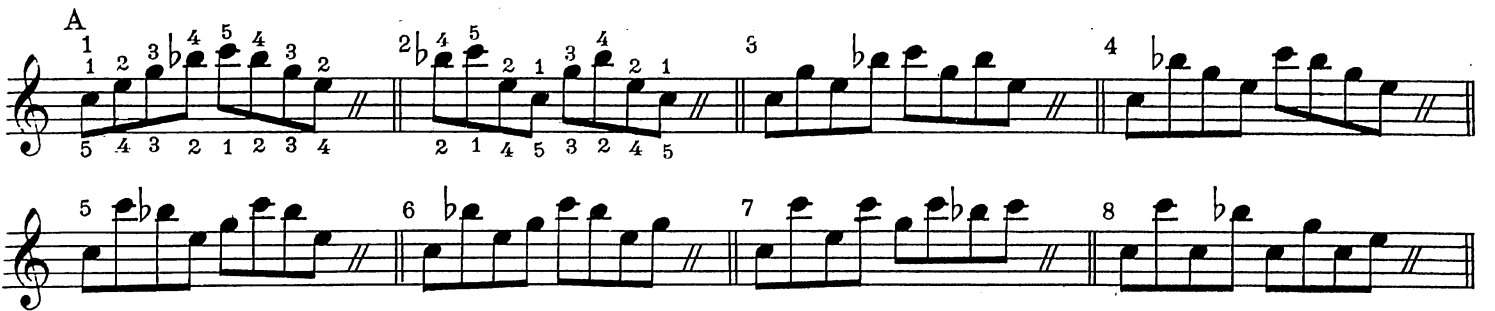
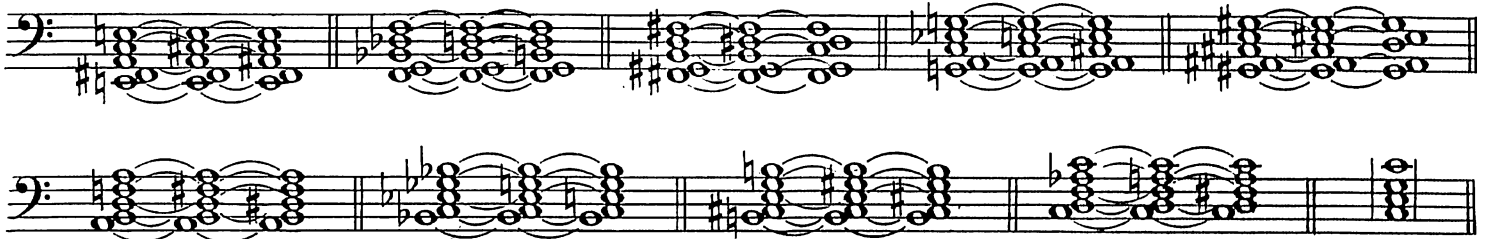
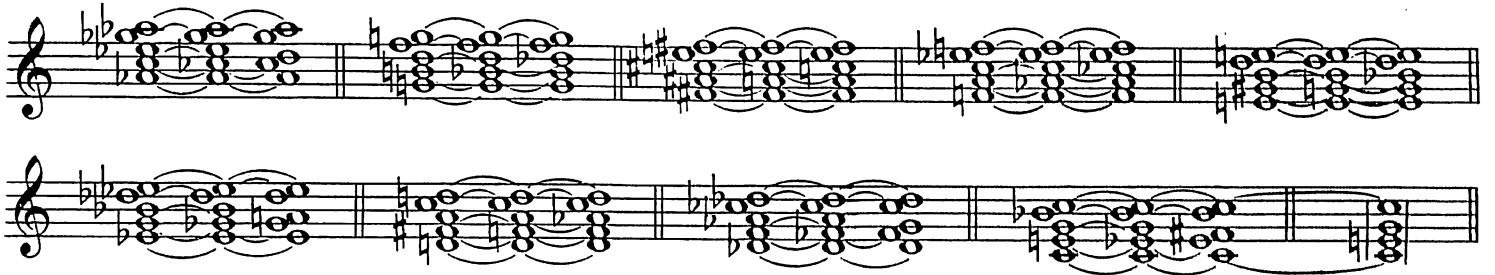
5 Fingering to be used for all the exercises.

Doigtés servant à tous les exercices.



The left hand to play two octaves below the right

La main gauche se joue à deux octaves au dessous de la main droite

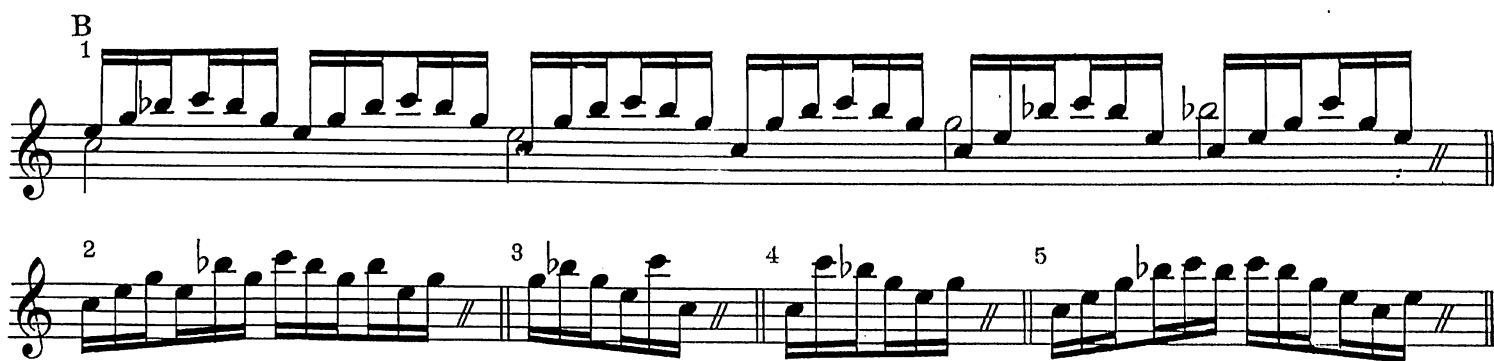
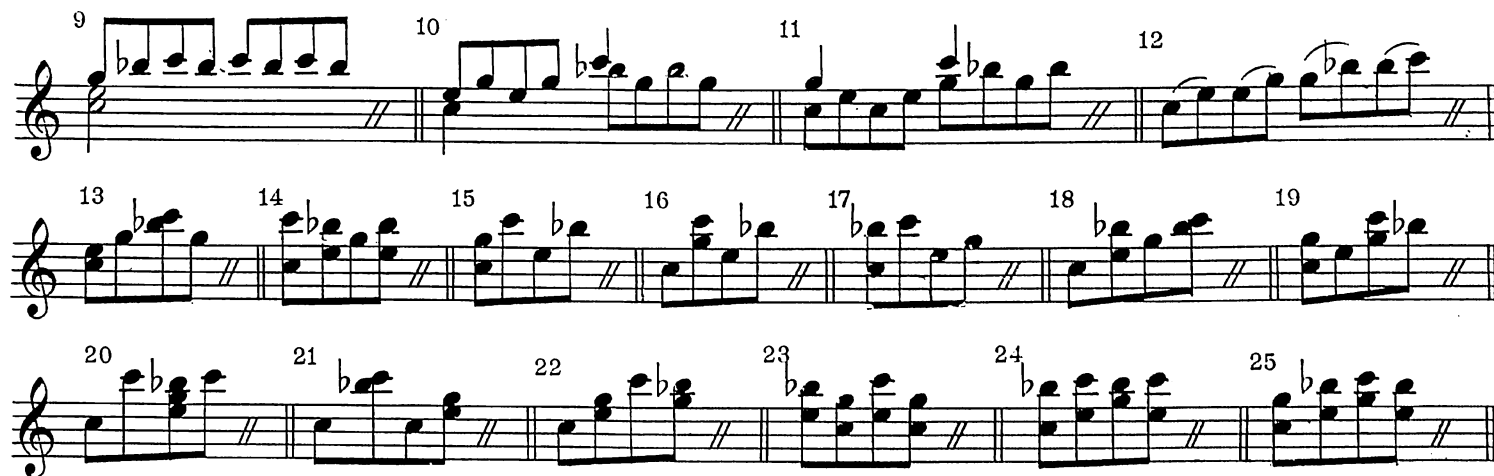


The fingering for the right hand is above, that for the left, below, the notes.

The sign // indicates continuance of the exercise.

Les doigtés de la main droite sont au dessus des notes, ceux de la main gauche au dessous.

Le signe // veut dire continuer l'exercice.



Various rhythms: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; .

Rythmes divers: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; .

Rhythms of four and six notes. Extended position.

Rythmes de quatre et de six notes. Position étendue.



VARIOUS MODIFICATIONS: FOR FORCE IN EXTENDED POSITIONS

MODIFICATIONS DIVERSES: ECARTEMENT ET FORCE A OBTENIR.

Carefully observe the 4th finger.

Quatrième doigt à surveiller.

A

2 1 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 3 4 3

A¹

2 1 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 3

B

3 2 3 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 4

3 2 3 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 4

B1

3 2 1 2 3 4 3 2 3 4 5 4

C

Observe the 5th finger: Thumb must be free: hand leaning to side of thumb.
Cinquième doigt à surveiller. Pouce libre; main penchée du côté du pouce.

Observe repetition of the 4th finger
Veillez à la répétition du quatrième doigt

D

4 3 4 3 2 3 2 3 4

Observe repetition of the 3d finger.
Veillez à la répétition du troisième doigt.

E

4 3 4

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 2 3

3 2 3 4 3 2 3 2 3

III

FOR EQUALITY OF THE FINGERS

POUR L'ÉGALITÉ DES DOIGTS

The hands must be practised separately and together

Les mains doivent être exercées séparément et ensemble

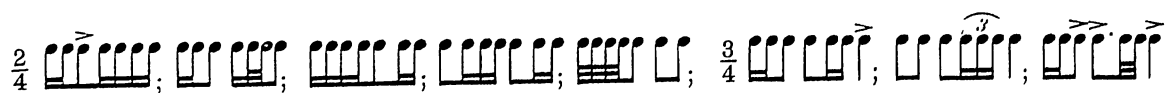
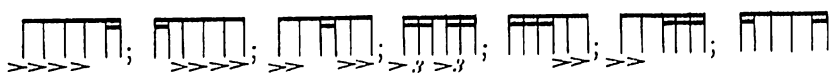
Shadings: } *ff-f - mf - p - pp - ppp* { All these shadings should be practised both slowly and fast.
 Nuances: } *Toutes ces nuances doivent être travaillées lentement et vite.*



The left hand two octaves below the right.

Main gauche à 2 octaves au dessous de la main droite.

Rhythms for six notes.
 Rythmes pour 6 notes.



Rhythms for seven notes.
 Rythmes pour 7 notes.



5

6

7

8

(♩ = 172)

Rhythms for eight notes.
 Rythmes pour huit notes.

3 2 3 4 3 1 4 5
3 4 3 2 3 5 2 1

1 2 3 4 2 3 4 5
5 4 3 2 4 3 2 1

9

10

11

1 2 3 5 4 3 2 3

5 4 2 1 2 3 4 3

5 4 2 1 2 3 4 3

5 4 2 1 2 3 4 3

5 4 2 1 2 3 4 3

12

1 2 3 5 4 5 3 2

5 4 2 1 2 1 2 4

5 4 2 1 2 1 2 4

5 4 2 1 2 1 2 4

5 4 2 1 2 1 2 4

13

1 2 3 2 4 1 4 5

5 4 2 3 1 4 2 1

5 4 2 3 1 4 2 1





19

20

Special stress is placed on the fact that these exercises can be played through without the repetitions, for the difficulty of connecting one section with the other is much greater than when one passage is repeated over and over again.

It is advisable also to practise with both hands together, one hand playing *ff*, the other *pp*, —also with one hand legato, the other staccato.

Je conseille vivement de travailler une série de ces exercices sans reprises. La difficulté est grande de passer d'une formule à l'autre sans arrêts, plus grande que dans le travail par reprises.

*Je conseille aussi le travail des deux mains ensemble, une des mains jouant *ff* l'autre *pp* — l'une jouant legato, l'autre staccato.*

*FOR ACQUIRING SUPPLENESS

POUR OBTENIR LA SOUPLESSE

Practise *ff*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and play with a light wrist and loose arm, but with firm fingers and a decided touch.

A travailler ff, f, mf, p, pp, et avec une grande souplesse de poignet et de bras, mais avec une énergique action des doigts.

1 Presto

2

etc.

*Exercises suggested to the author by Georges Mathias.
Exercices indiqués à l'auteur par Georges Mathias.

The musical score consists of ten staves, each containing a pair of staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and 'etc.'.

Staff 1: Features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents. Ends with 'etc.'.

Staff 2: Includes a triplet of eighth notes (2, 3, 4) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (4, 3, 2). Ends with 'etc.'.

Staff 3: Continues the rhythmic patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 4: Features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 5: Includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 6: Features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents. Ends with 'etc.'.

Staff 7: Includes a triplet of eighth notes (2, 3) and a triplet of sixteenth notes (3, 2). Ends with 'etc.'.

Staff 8: Continues the rhythmic patterns with slurs and accents.

Staff 9: Features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Staff 10: Includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents.

Leggierissimo

5 *R.H.*
1 2 1 2 1 1 3 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4
ppp *L.H.*

R.H.
2 3 2 3 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 *etc.*
L.H.

6 *R.H.*
L.H.

R.H.
L.H. *etc.*

7 *R.H.*
L.H.

R.H.
L.H. *etc.*

8 *R.H.*
L.H.

R.H.
L.H. *etc.*

EXERCISES FOR THE PASSING UNDER OF THE THUMB AFTER RUBINSTEIN-VILLOING
EXERCICES POUR LE PASSAGE DU POUCE D'APRÈS RUBINSTEIN-VILLOING

Preserve the same position of the hand
Gardez la même position de main

1

2 3 4 1 5 1 1 1 1 —

5/4 4/5 5/4 1 3 1 5/4 1

5/2 1 4/3 1 4/2 1 5/3 1 2 3 4 1 5 1 4 3 2 3 4 1 5 1 4 3

2 1 3/4 1 2/4 1 3/5 1 2 3 4 1 5 1 4 3 5 1 4 3 2 3 4 1

2

2 3 1 4 5 1 1 1 1 —

4/3 4/3 1 5 2 1 4/3 1 3/4 3/4 1 2 1 3/4 1

3 2 1 5/4 1 4/2 1 5/3 1 2 3 1 4 5 4 1 3 2 3 1 4 5 4 1 3 5 4 1 3 2 3 1 4

2 3 1 4/5 1 2/4 1 3/5 1 2 3 1 4 5 4 1 3 5 4 1 3 2 3 1 4

3

2 1 3 4 5 1 1 1 1 —

3/2 3/2 1 3/2 1 3/2 1 5/4 1 3/2 1 2/3 2/3 1 2/3 1 4/5 1 2/3 1

5/2 1 4/3 1 4/2 1 5/3 1 2 1 3 4 5 4 3 1 2 1 3 4 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 2 1 3 4

2 1 3/4 1 2/4 1 3/5 1 2 1 3 4 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 2 1 3 4

Apply the preceding exercises to the following positions
Appliquer aux positions suivantes les exercices précédents

VI

TO ACQUIRE VELOCITY IN THE SCALES POUR ACQUERIR LA VITESSE DANS LES GAMMES

Scale and arpeggio alternately } *ff, f, p, pp, ppp*
Gamme et arpège alternativement

ppp
 1 3 1 5 4 2 1
 etc.
 In all keys
Dans tous les tons

Each scale and arpeggio four times thro' two or four octaves.
Chaque gamme et chaque arpège quatre fois sur deux ou sur quatre octaves.

These two exercises (2 & 3) should be played with quite a strong touch at first and then with the greatest possible lightness.

Les deux exercices (2 & 3) doivent être joués tout d'abord avec une pression assez forte et ensuite avec la plus grande souplesse et légèreté.

3

etc.

etc.

In all the keys with the fingering of C
Dans tous les tons avec le doigté de "do"

The sheet music consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is 3/4. The first system is marked with a large '4' on the left. It includes fingerings such as 8, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, and 8. The second system includes a '1' and '3' in the bass staff and 'L.H.' in the treble staff. The third system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The fourth system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The fifth system is marked with a mezzo-forte '(f-p)' dynamic. The music features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

(*ff - f - f - p - pp*)

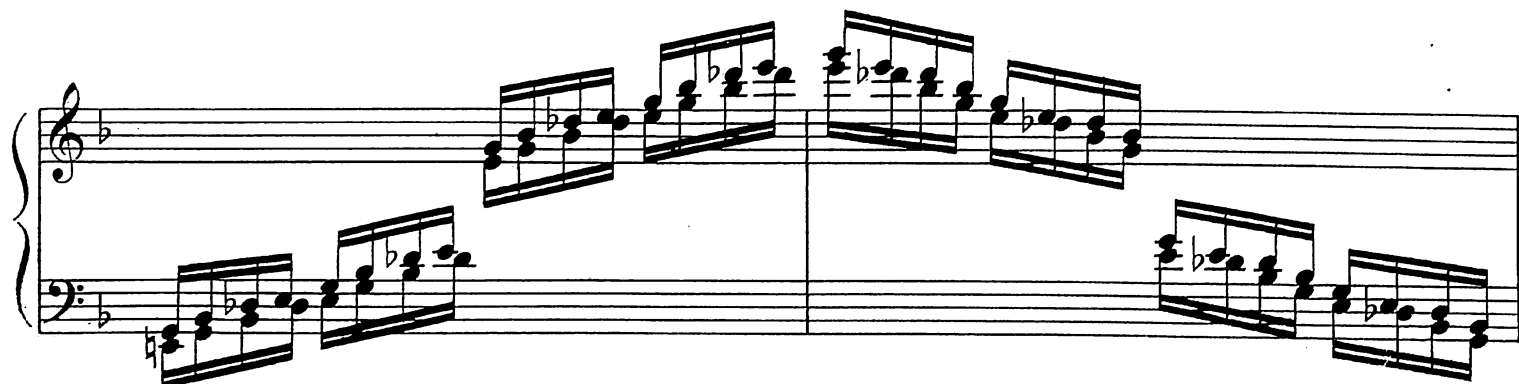
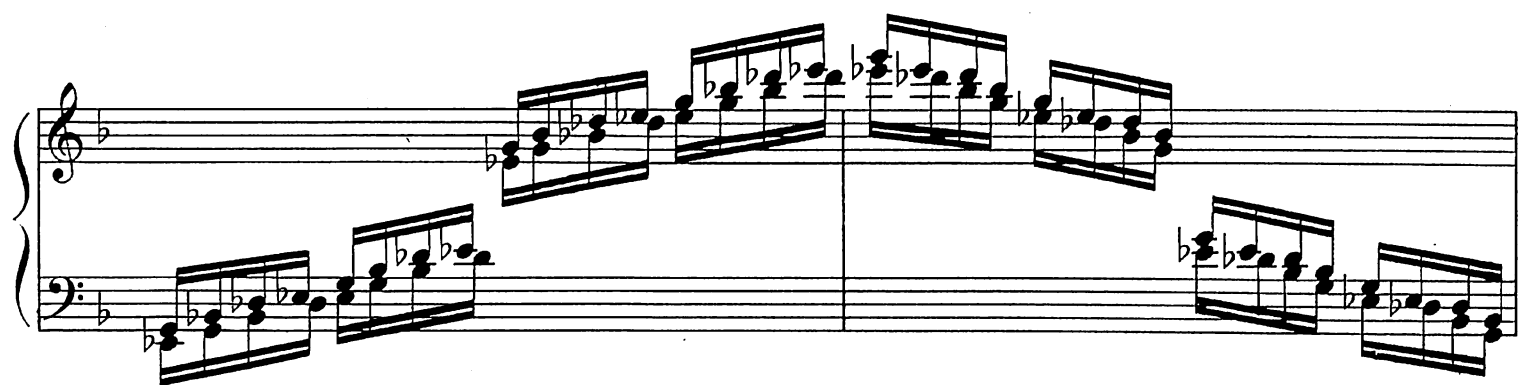
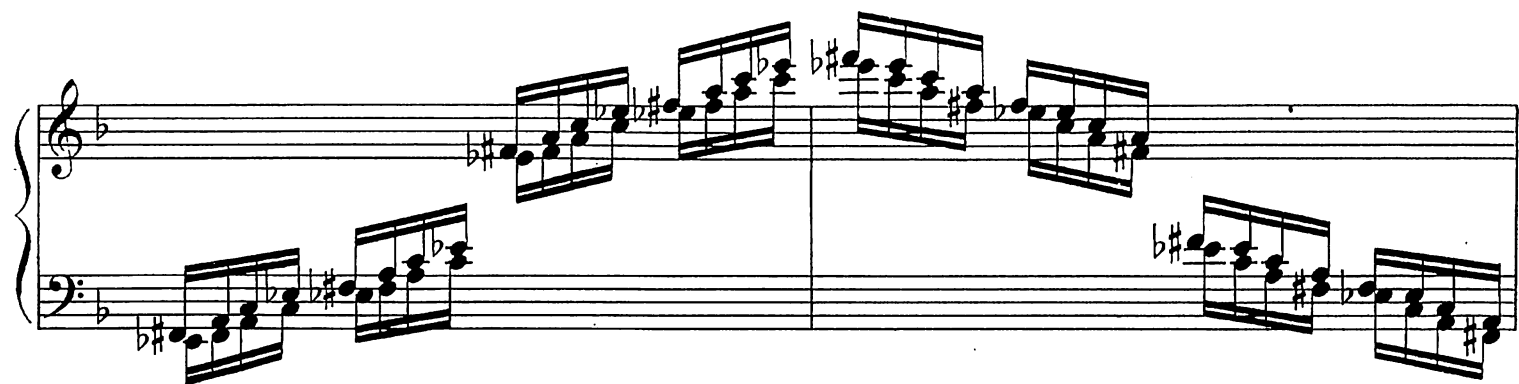
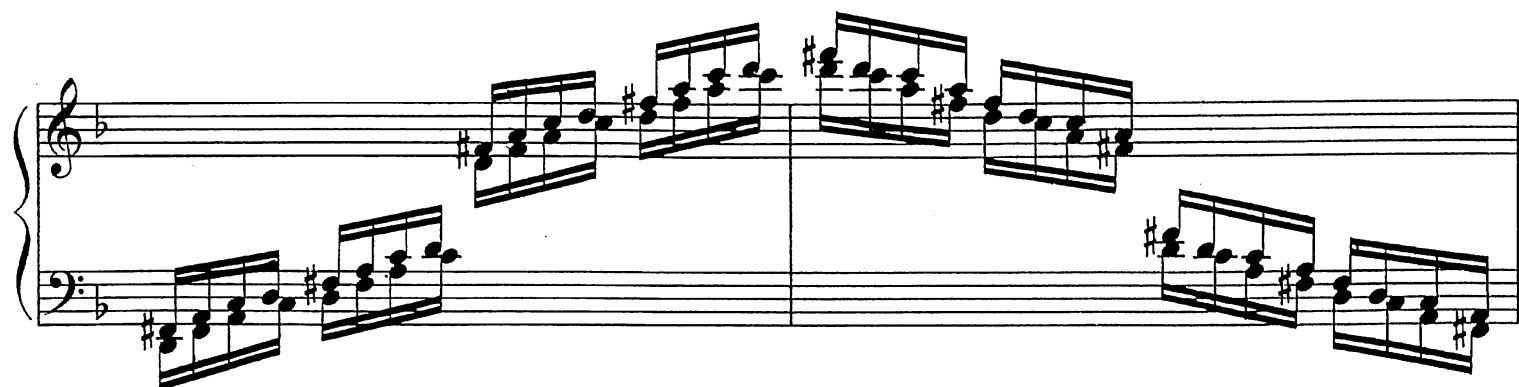
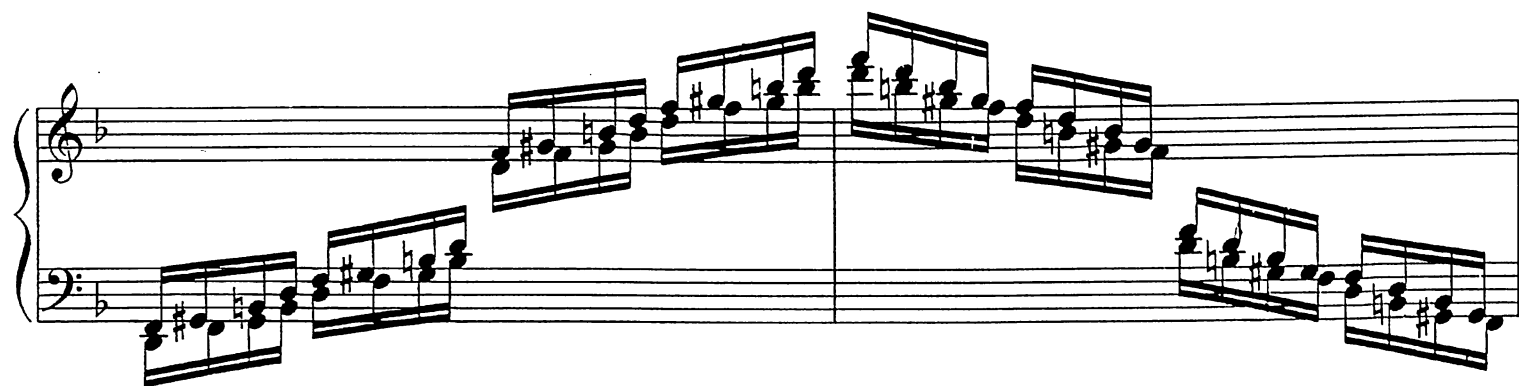
Other fingerings } 12 || 21 || 13 || 31 || 14 || 41 || 15 || 51 -
Autres doigtés

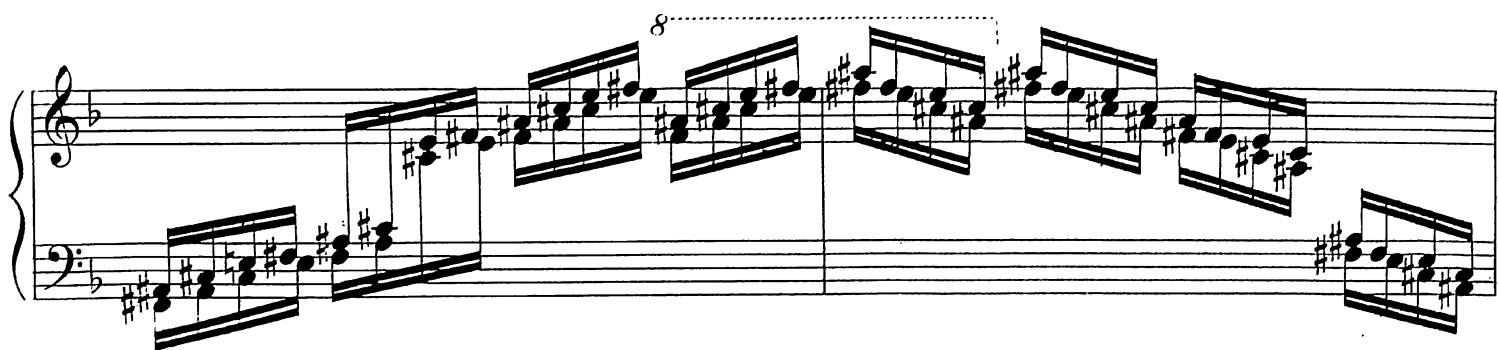
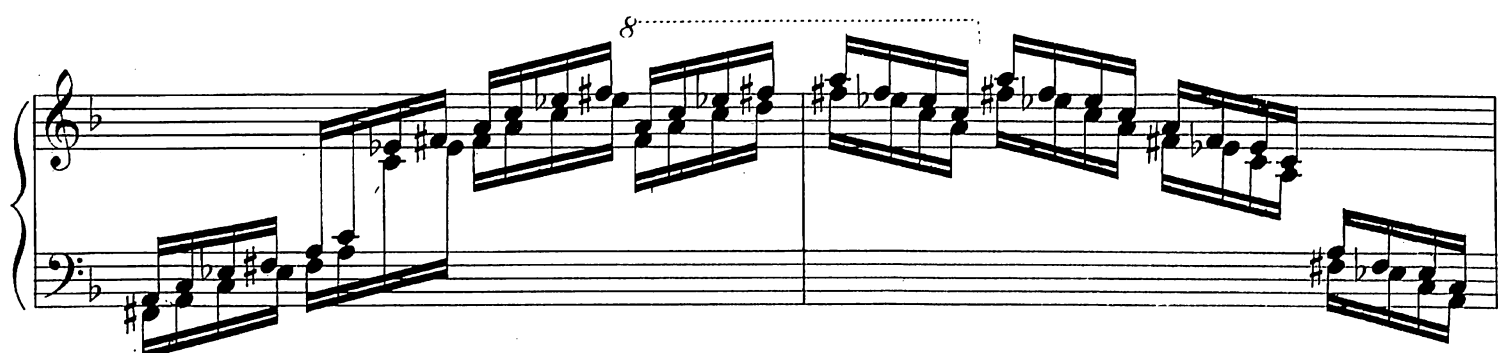
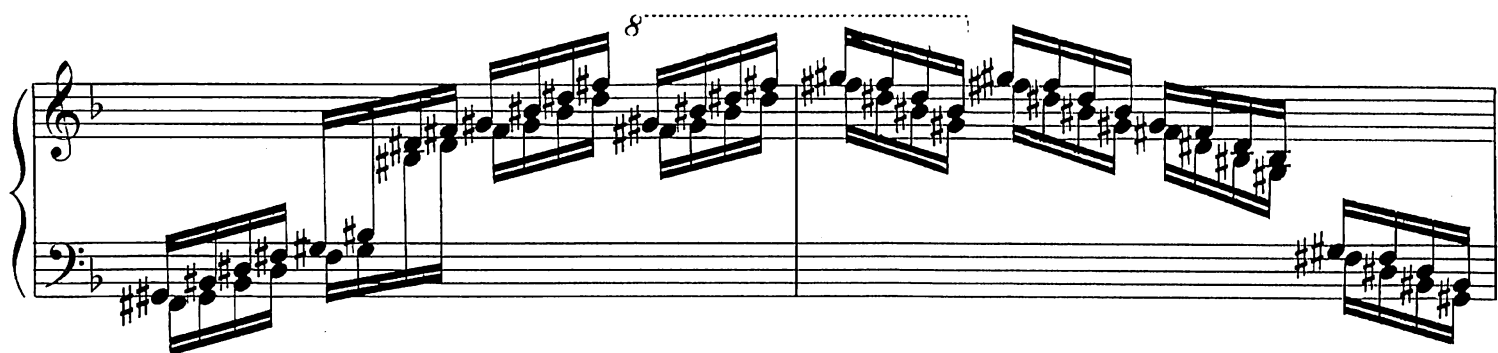
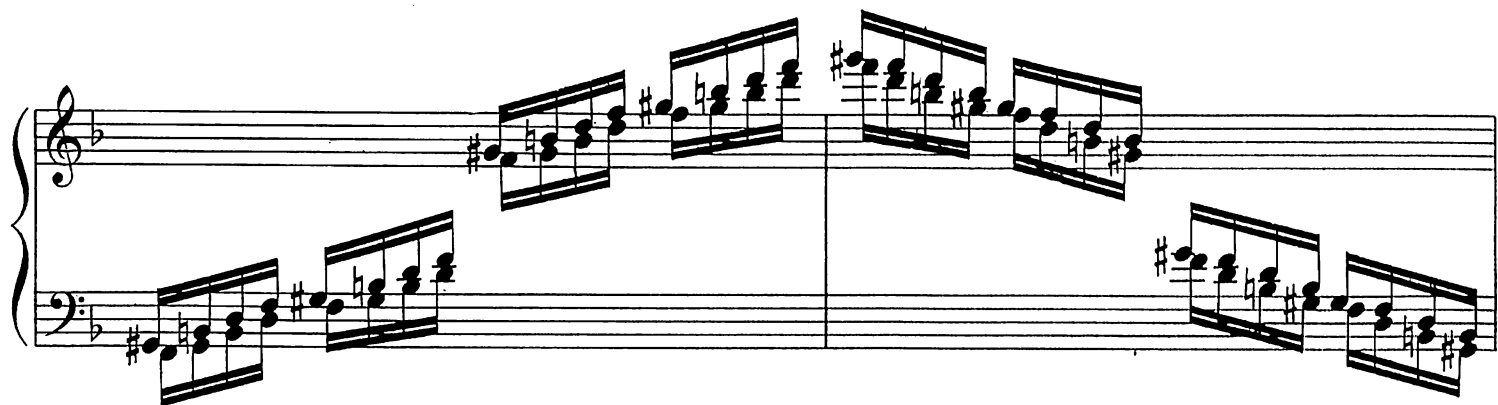
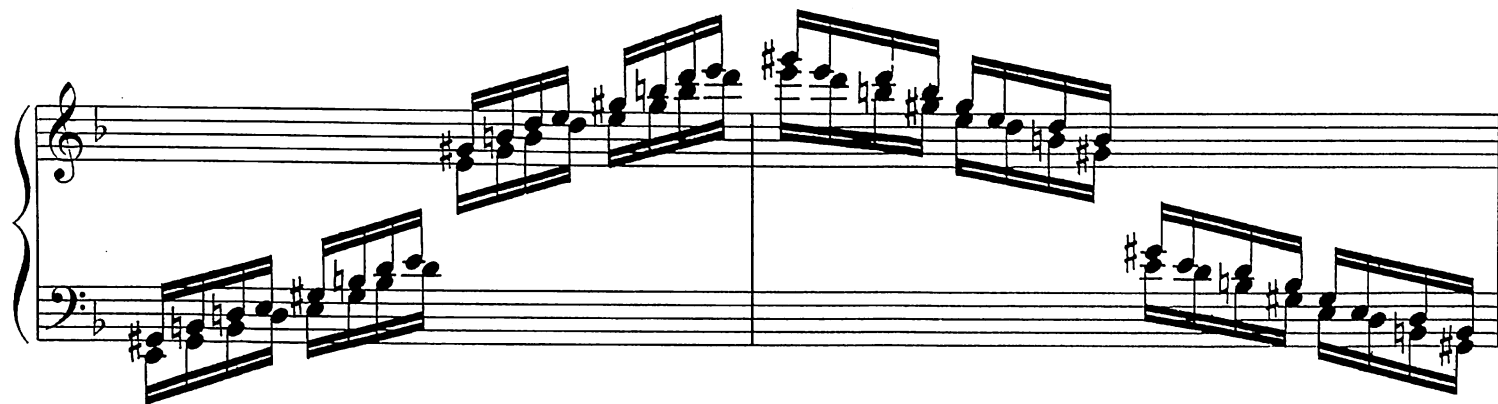
VII

ARPEGGIOS

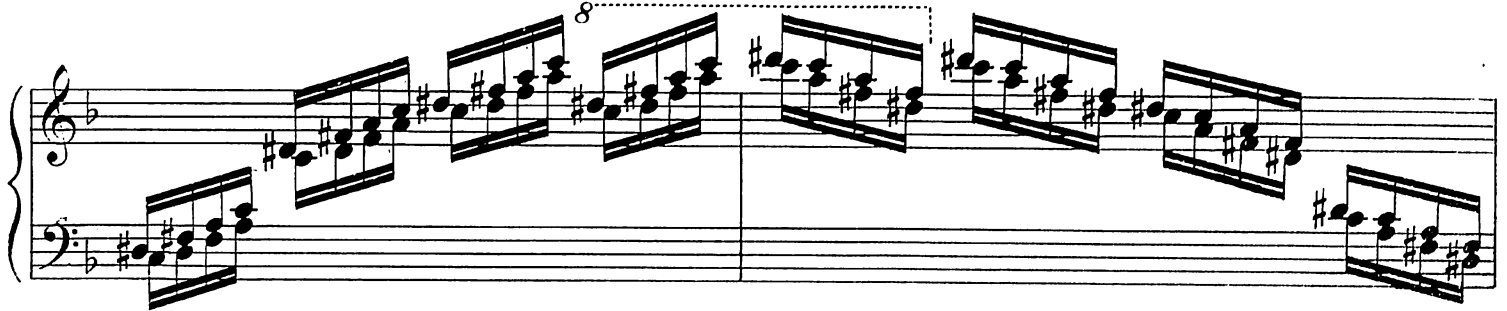
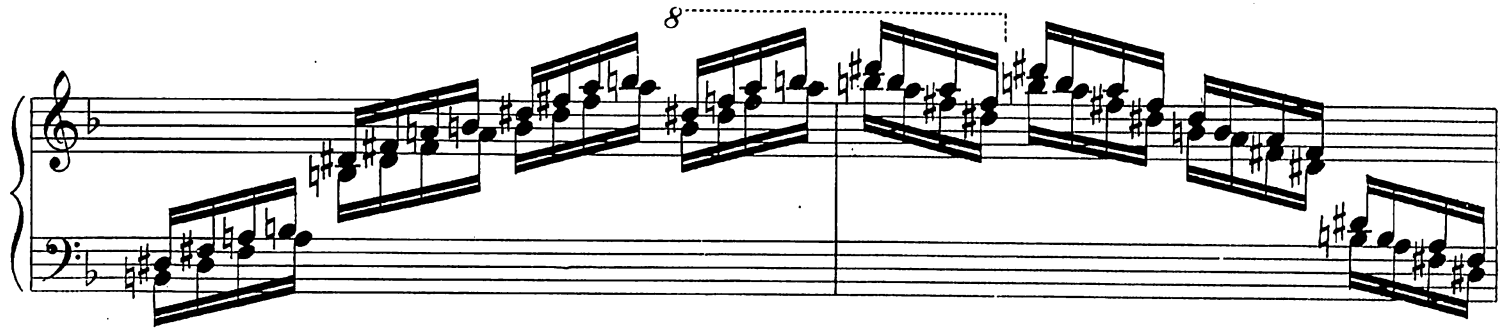
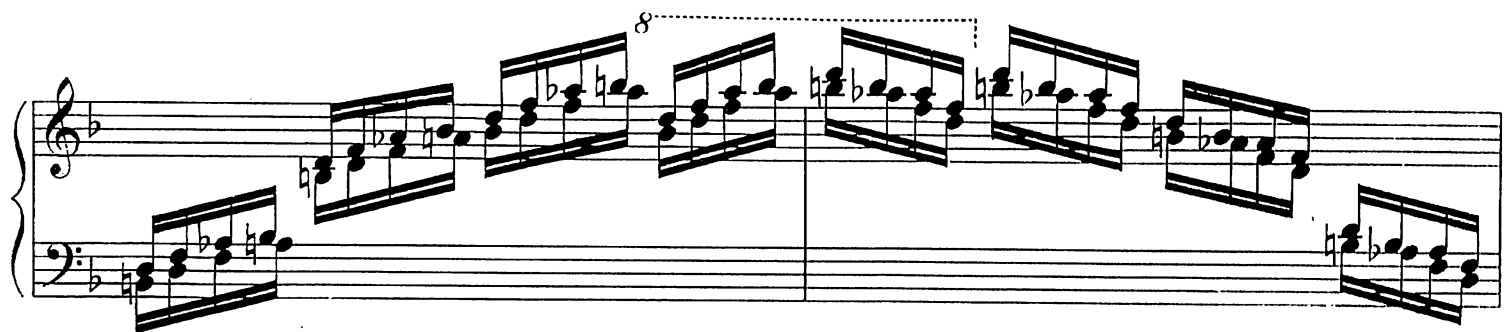
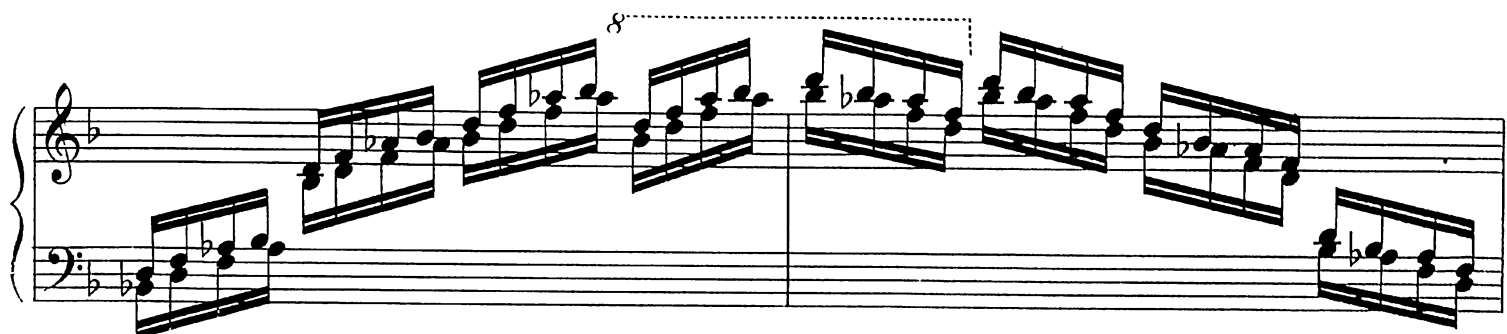
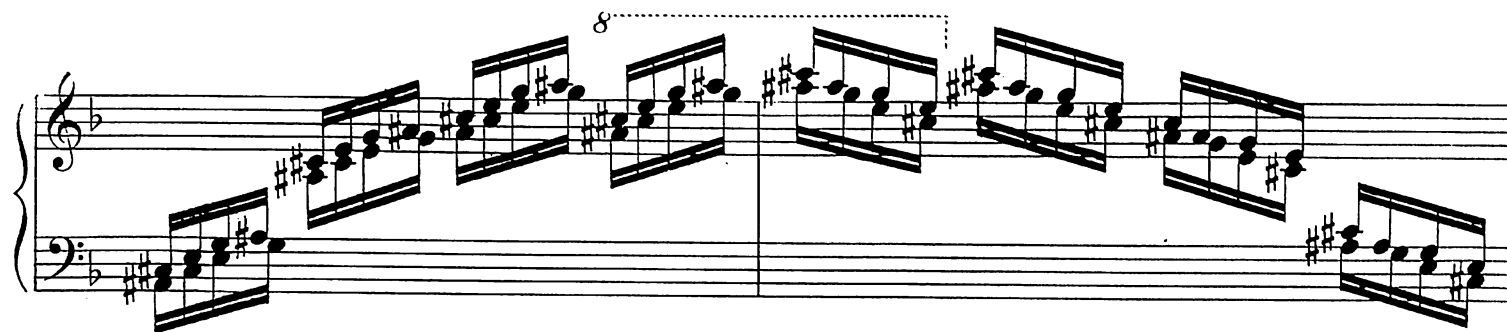
ARPÈGES

Leggierissimo





The image displays six systems of piano music notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The music is characterized by complex, dense chordal textures, often featuring multiple notes per staff. Slurs are used to group notes across measures, and a circled '8' is present above the first measure of each system, indicating an eighth-note rhythm. The key signature is B-flat major (one flat). The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (piano, forte). The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era piano work, possibly a study or a short piece.



VIII

DOUBLE NOTES

DOUBLES NOTES

(♩ = 176) (the left hand two octaves below the right)
(la main gauche à deux octaves au dessous de la main droite)

1.

Rhythms
Rythmes

(♩ = 132) (the following exercises should be played ♩ = 126 to 144.)
(les exercices qui suivent doivent être joués ♩ = 126 to 144.)

2.

Rhythms
Rythmes

1. Practise staccato and legato. The right hand legato, the left hand staccato; then the reverse.
2. Similarly the right hand should be soft and the left hand loud; then the reverse.

1. Il faut travailler staccato et legato. La main droite legato et la main gauche staccato; ensuite le contraire.
2. De même il faut exercer la main droite piano et la main gauche forte; puis le contraire.

3. Practise alternately, thus:

3. Il faut travailler alternativement, ainsi: L.H.

R.H. L.H.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with a tempo marking of 126 bpm and a 3/4 time signature.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of chords and scales, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The second staff continues the sequence, showing more complex chordal structures and scale runs. The third staff introduces a new section, marked by a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The fourth staff continues the Bb key signature, featuring a series of chords and scales. The fifth staff shows a key signature change to two flats (Bb and Eb). The sixth staff continues the Eb key signature, featuring a series of chords and scales. The seventh staff introduces a new section, marked by a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The eighth staff continues the C# key signature, featuring a series of chords and scales. The ninth staff shows a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The tenth staff continues the F# key signature, featuring a series of chords and scales.

The notation includes various fingerings, such as 1-5, 2-4, 3-5, and 4-2. It also includes various chords, such as triads, dyads, and full chords. The tempo marking is 126 bpm, and the time signature is 3/4.

4. $(\text{♩} = 144)$

5. $(\text{♩} = 132)$

The exercises consist of two staves each, with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Exercise 4 is in 4/4 time, and Exercise 5 is in 3/4 time.

Methods of practise: 1. Various rhythms.

2. Various shadings.

3. Legato.

4. Staccato.

Manieres de travail: 1. Rythmes divers.

2. *Nuances diverses.*

3. *Legato*

4. *Staccato*

thus: *pizz.*

legato

etc.

The diagram shows a musical staff with two examples. The first example, labeled 'thus: pizz.' and 'staccato', shows notes played with a pick (pizzicato) and separated by rests. The second example, labeled 'legato', shows notes played smoothly and connected together.

6.

Exercise 6 is a three-staff piece in 2/4 time, key of F# (one sharp). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The first staff includes accents (^) over the first and third measures. The second and third staves continue the melodic and harmonic patterns.

7.

Exercise 7 is a three-staff piece in 2/4 time, key of Bb (two flats). It includes chords and single notes. The right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) are indicated. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1-5. The first staff has accents (^) over the first and third measures. The second and third staves continue the piece.

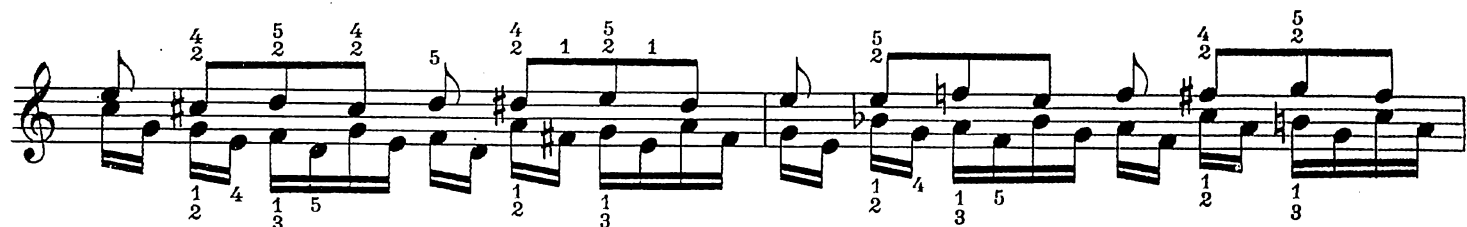
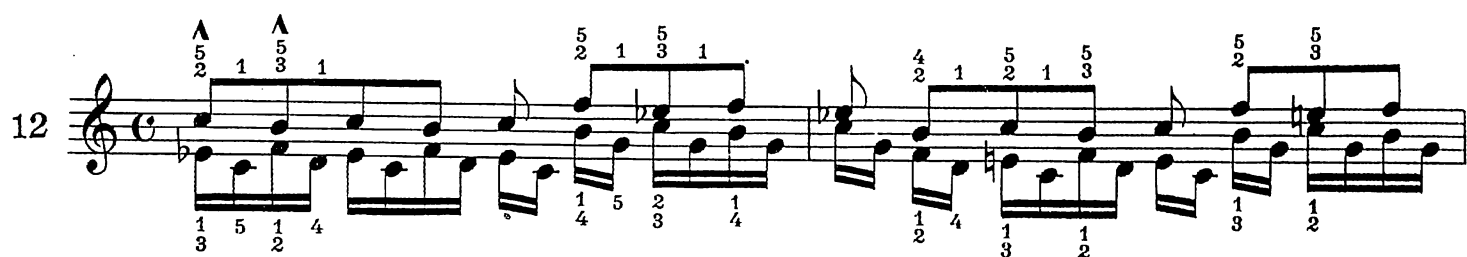
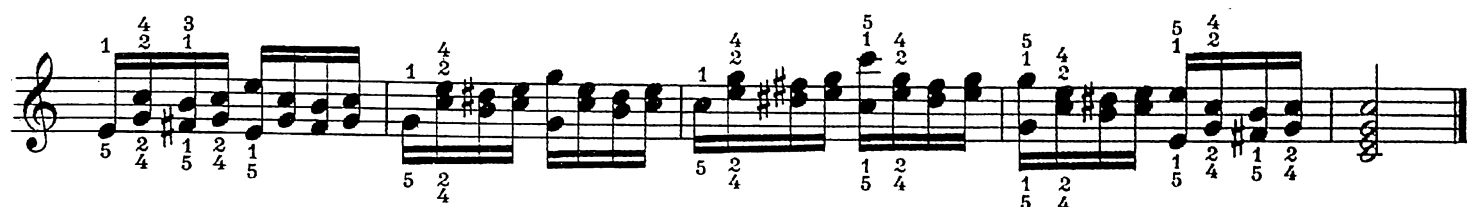
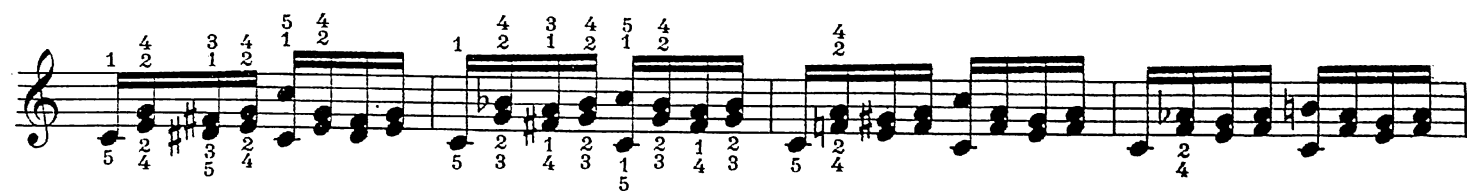
8.

Exercise 8 is a three-staff piece in 2/4 time, key of Bb (two flats). It includes chords and single notes. The right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) are indicated. Fingerings are shown with numbers 1-5. The first staff has accents (^) over the first and third measures. The second and third staves continue the piece.

9

10

11



14

15

16

17

18

19

20

In all keys
 Dans tous les tons

21

22

Also with one hand (right and left)
 Avec une main aussi (droite et gauche)

23

24

Particular attention should be paid to the sound of the legato in these classical exercises by Hummel. They must also be practised staccato.

Le plus parfait legato est nécessaire dans ces exercices classiques tirés de la méthode Hummel. Mais il faudra les travailler aussi staccato.

IX

*) OTHER EXERCISES IN DOUBLE NOTES AUTRES EXERCICES EN DOUBLES NOTES

These exercises should afterwards be practised extremely fast and without any accent whatsoever.

Ces exercices doivent être joués aussi vite que possible et sans accentuation.

1

*) Exercises suggested to the author by Georges Mathias.
Exercices indiqués à l'auteur par Georges Mathias.

The image displays three musical exercises, numbered 2, 3, and 4, each consisting of two staves (bass and treble) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

Exercise 2: Features a series of triplets (marked with a '3') and slurs. The first staff includes a double bar line. The second staff ends with the word "etc.".

Exercise 3: Features a series of slurs and accents. The first staff includes a double bar line. The second staff ends with the word "etc.".

Exercise 4: Features a series of sixths (marked with a '6') and slurs. The first staff includes a double bar line. The second staff ends with the word "etc.".

5

6

7

8 *stacc*

9 *ff con bravura*

etc.

*) OCTAVES

(♩ = 120)

1

2

Detailed description: The page contains two musical exercises, numbered 1 and 2. Exercise 1 is written in C major, 2/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of 10 staves. The first five staves are in treble clef, and the last five are in bass clef. The exercise involves playing octaves with various articulations, including slurs, accents (^), and slurs with accents (^). Exercise 2 is also in C major, 2/4 time, and consists of 2 staves in treble clef. It involves playing octaves with accents (^).

Exercises after } HUMMEL, CZERNY, KESSLER
 *) Exercices d'après }



Methods of practice
Manières de travail

- a) Thumb alone 5th and 4th fingers alone
Pouce seul ; *5 et 4 seuls*
- b) legato; — staccato
- c) In broken octaves ;
En octaves brisées;
- d) Then and
Puis; *et*
- e) *ff - f - mf - p - pp*



This musical score is for guitar, spanning measures 4 and 5. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 4 is in 6/8 time and contains two staves of music. The first staff begins with a four-measure rest, followed by a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, some beamed together. The second staff continues this pattern. Measure 5 is in 2/4 time and also contains two staves. The first staff of measure 5 features a dense sequence of eighth-note chords. The second staff continues with similar chords and includes a few single notes and rests. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The first six staves are in treble clef and feature complex chordal textures and arpeggiated patterns. The seventh staff is marked with a '7' and changes to a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The eighth staff is marked with an '8' and continues in the new key signature. The final two staves conclude the piece with sustained chords and melodic fragments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as sharps, flats, and accidentals.

9

10

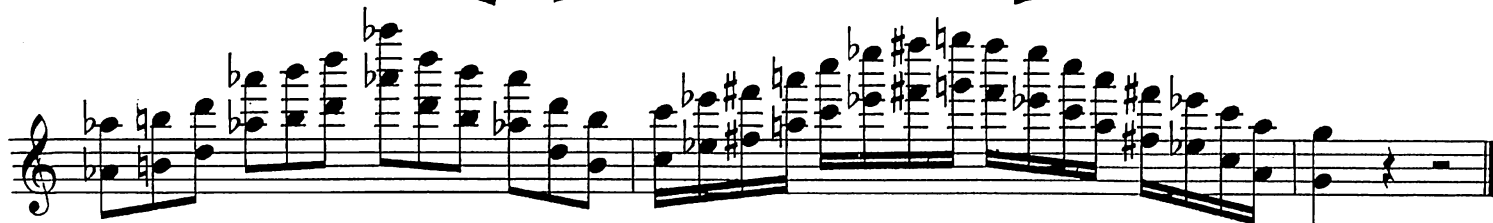
11

12

13

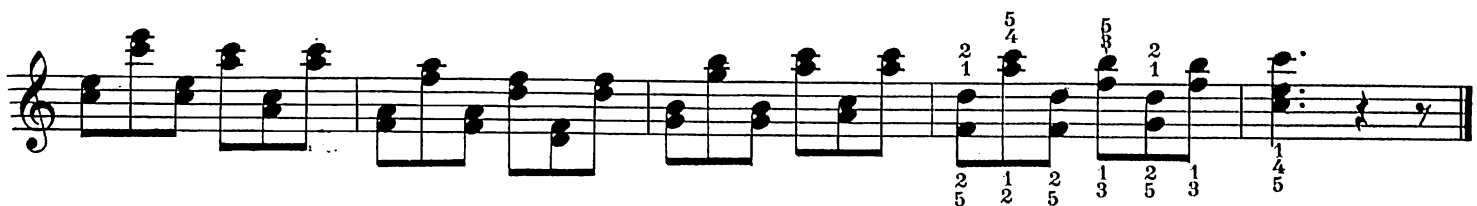
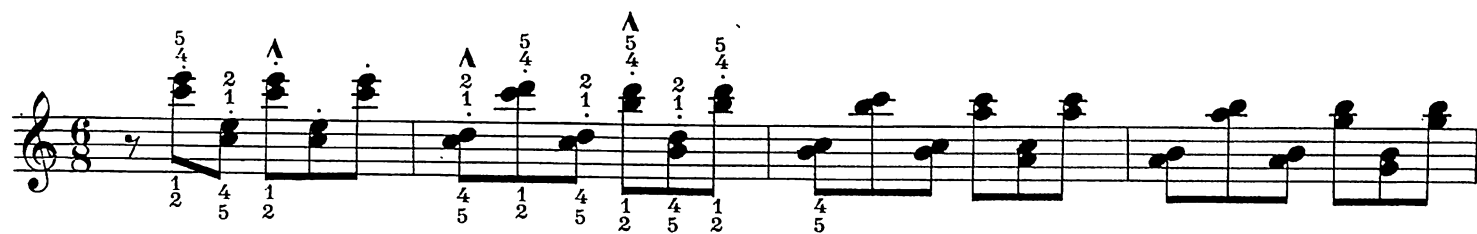
14

5-108-09846-59



This page of musical notation, numbered 53, contains ten staves of music. The notation is written for piano, featuring complex chordal textures and a key signature change. The first nine staves are in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tenth staff, starting at measure 18, changes to a key signature of three sharps (F# major or C# minor). The music is characterized by dense, multi-voiced chords and intricate melodic lines, often with a focus on the upper register of the piano. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and a variety of note values and rests.

[illegible]



(♩ = 120)



(♩ = 138)



(♩ = 116)



XI

PREPARATORY EXERCISES FOR THE TRILL
(EXERCICES PRÉPARATOIRES POUR LE TRILLE)

In all major and minor keys

Dans tous les tons majeurs et mineurs

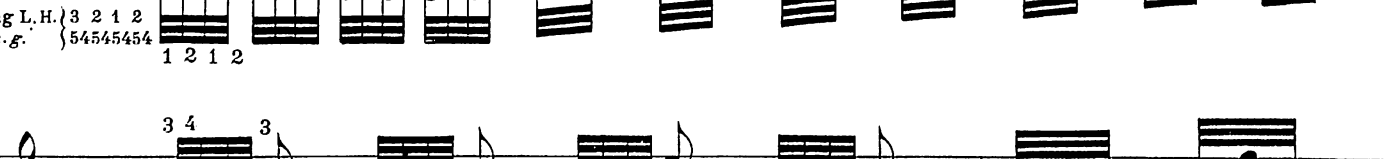
1 
Fingering L.H. } 3 2 3 2
doigté m.g. } 5 1 3 2

2 
Fingering L.H. } 2 1 2 1
doigté m.g. } 5 4 1 2

3 
Fingering L.H. } 2 1 2 1
doigté m.g. } 5 5 2 1

4 
Fingering L.H. } 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
doigté m.g. } 1 2 3 2

5 
Fingering L.H. } 3 2 1 2
doigté m.g. } 5 4 5 4 5 4

6 
Fingering L.H. } 1 1
doigté m.g. } 3 2 3 2 3 2


Fingering L.H. } 1 5
doigté m.g. } 2 3


Fingering L.H. } 1 5
doigté m.g. } 2 3

XII

TREMOLOS

GEORGES BIZET

The tremolos very rapid.
Le trémolo très serré.

The study of these fragments is very important.
L'étude de ces deux fragments est très important.

1

ppp *pp* *p* *mf*

f *ff* *fff* cre - scen - do

ppp *pp* *p* *mf*

f *ff* *fff* cre - scen - do

The tremolos very rapid and ppp

Le trémolo très serré e ppp