

IMPERIAL METHOD



FOR THE
VIOLONCELLO

BY
E. Mollenhauer.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY
THEODORE PRESSER CO., SELLING AGENTS
1712 CHESTNUT STREET
+ PHILADELPHIA +

THE
IMPERIAL
METHOD FOR THE
VIOLONCELLO
CONTAINING

A full Course of Instruction, Progressive Studies, a concise explanation of the Rudiments of Music, together with a varied collection of Choice Pieces, Operatic and Favorite Melodies, Solos, etc, etc.

EDITED BY
E. MOLLENHAUER,

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY
THEODORE PRESSER CO., SELLING AGENTS
1712 CHESTNUT STREET
+ PHILADELPHIA +

Copyright MDCCCXCVIII, by The John Church Co.
International Copyright.
Copyright MDCCCXCIX, by The John Church Co.
PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Publishers' Notice.

Our policy has been, in the preparation of the Imperial Methods for various instruments, to secure the services of men as editors who thoroughly understand the instrument of which they treat, rather than to have the entire series compiled by one man, who can have but a superficial knowledge of some, at least, of the instruments represented. By so doing, we are able to present a series of Methods which are thoroughly practical, which contain no false principles, which lead the student from the very first lesson in music to a fair understanding of whatever instrument he may choose to study, and which are superior in every respect to any hitherto published and sold at the same price.

Index.

	Page.		Page.
Arpeggio.	54.	Miserere.. . . .	106.
Bass Clef.	40.	Musical terms defined.	130.
Chords.	38-58.	Noritos Lament.. . . .	103.
Chromatic Scales.	36.	Octaves.	52.
Cujus Animam.	104.	Open Strings.	52.
Dance in the olden style.	108.	Passe-Pied.	108.
Diminished Chords.	64.	Rudiments of Music.. . . .	5.
Divertimento II.. . . . <i>Romberg</i>	111.	Scales in the highest position.. . . .	63.
Double Stops.	41.	" " Treble Clef.	40.
Exercise for the wrist.. . . .	28.	Second Position.. . . .	32.
" " thumb.	48.	Selected Orchestra Studies.. . . .	116.
" " Treble, Tenor and Bass Clef.	49.	Summernight's Dream, <i>Suppe</i> . Tannhauser March, <i>Wagner</i> .	
" in Chromatic Scale.	60.	Faust, <i>Gounod</i> . Stradella, <i>Flotow</i> . Poet and Peasant, <i>Suppe</i> .	
Exercises in the Second Position.	32.	Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna, <i>Suppe</i> . Merry Wives	
" " First, Second and Fourth		of Windsor. <i>Nicolai</i> . Jubel Overture, <i>Weber</i> . Maritana,	
Position.	33.	Wallace, Zanetta, <i>Auber</i> . Rigoletto, <i>Verdi</i> . Tannhauser,	
Exercises in the First, Second, Third and		<i>Wagner</i> .	
Fourth Position.	35.	Sliding Trill:	57.
Exercises on all the strings in the Fourth		Staccato.. . . .	55.
Position.	28.	Staccato Exercise.	56.
Exercises in Turns and Trills.	36.	Symphony Studies.	79.
Finger Exercises.	22.	Syncopated Notes.	39.
Hopping or Bounding Bow.	61.	Tenor Clef.	40.
La Cinquantaine.	102.	The Golden Wedding.	102.
Meditation on the First Prelude by Bach		Thirds.	52.
<i>Gounod</i> . 110.		Treble Clef.	40.
Minor Scales.	37.	Tremolo.	62.
		Trill Exercise.	48.

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Compiled by Walter Lewis.

A musical sound is called a *Tone*, and has four distinct properties; *length*, *pitch*, *power* and *quality*.

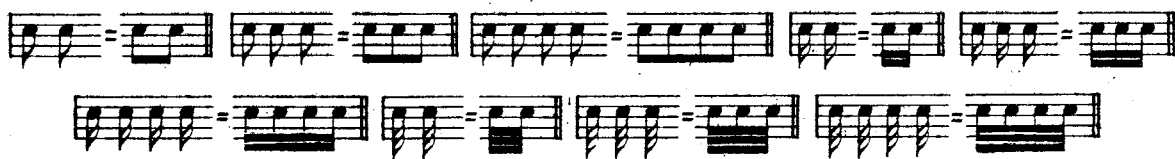
To indicate the *length* of tones, characters termed *notes* are used, of which the following are examples.

The *whole note*  the *half note*  the *quarter note*  the *eighth note*  the *sixteenth note*  the *thirty-second note*  the *sixty-fourth note* . These notes bear a specific relation to each other as indicated by their names; the whole note is equalled in duration by two half notes, four quarter notes, eight eighth notes, etc., and the same ratio obtains between all these characters, two quarter notes equalling one half note, four sixteenth notes equalling one quarter note, and so on.

As indicators of silence, characters termed *rests* are employed, which bear the same relation to each other as do notes. They are named as follows:

The *whole rest*  the *half rest*  the *quarter rest*  the *eighth rest*  the *sixteenth rest*  the *thirty-second rest*  the *sixty-fourth rest* 

To aid the musician in reading quickly, also the author in writing and the engraver or compositor in preparing music for general use, the eighth, sixteenth and thirty-second notes are often connected in groups of two, three, four, five, six or more, instead of being represented singly. The following examples will fully illustrate:



and so on, at pleasure.

Unlike notes, however, rests are seldom seen in groups of two or more of the same class, and when they are so found it is to convey some especial meaning. For example, two whole rests  or two half rests  are never found together; two quarter rests  or two eighth rests  are often so found, while two sixteenth rests  two thirty-second rests  or two sixty-fourth rests  are so seldom seen together that it is not worthy of consideration.

The *pitch* of tones is indicated by a character called the *staff*, consisting of five parallel lines and their spaces, on which the notes are placed.



In this manner we can represent eleven distinct tone-pitches; and as this is but a small number in comparison with those actually in use, we increase the capacity of the staff by the use of

otherwise termed the F clef, is introduced. This clef, it will be noticed, coils around the fourth line of the staff. The pitch of this line is therefore F, and the notation in the bass clef is as follows:

TABLE OF NOTES IN THE BASS CLEF.



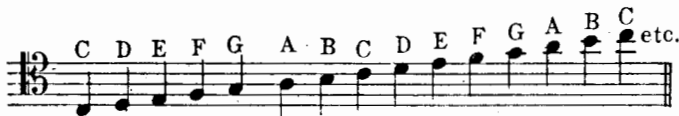
Music for the Double Bass, Violoncello, Bassoon, Tuba, Euphonium, Bass Trombone and other low-voiced instruments is written in this clef, as are also the left-hand parts of piano-forte and organ music. The range of notes given above is sometimes, though rarely, exceeded; it is, however, sufficient for all practical purposes. Like the treble clef, its range is unlimited except by the pleasure of the composer, who usually endeavors to write in the most readable manner.

The third and last clef which we have to consider is the C or moveable clef . It may be placed upon any line of the staff, but is most generally found upon the third line  as in all Viola music, or upon the fourth line  as in music written for the Violoncello, Bassoon and Tenor trombone, when it is often employed in order to avoid the use of leger lines. It locates the *middle c*  or  upon the line of the staff on which it is placed; when this is the *third* line it is termed the *Alto clef*; when placed on the *fourth* line it is termed *Tenor clef*. Its notation, which in practical use is limited in range, is as follows:

Table of Notes in the Alto Clef.



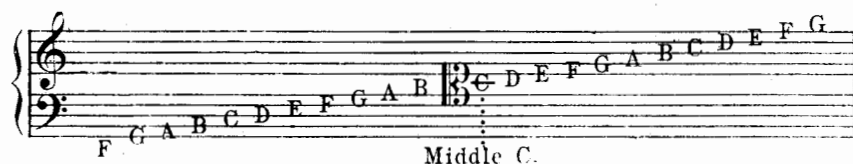
Table of Notes in the Tenor Clef.



Notes higher or lower in pitch than those represented above would be written upon the treble or bass clef, as the case might be.

In order that the student may fully comprehend the functions of the several clefs, which are often misunderstood, thereby causing much needless discussion, we present an illustration of the *Great Staff*, showing the relation which the clefs bear to one another.

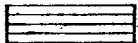
THE GREAT STAFF.



Middle C.

Particular attention should be given to the *middle C* here marked, as it is common to all clefs, and is presumably the center of the range of audible musical sounds. In the treble clef it is located thus:  in the bass clef thus:  in the alto clef thus:  and in the tenor clef thus:  The same sound, or pitch, is represented in all four illustrations.

Bars are the dividing lines between measures, and are of various kinds, according to their location in a piece of music. The *Single Bar*  is found at the end of every measure except the one which finishes a strain, after which a *Double Bar*  is found. If the strain *before* it repeats, it is termed a *Repeat Bar*, and is made thus:  or  or  If the strain *after* it is to be repeated, the dots are changed to the right hand side, thus:  or  or  If both the strain *before* and the one after it are to be repeated, its form is again changed, thus:  or  or  At the close of a piece, and sometimes of a single movement, its form is slightly changed, thus: 

Measures are the rhythmical divisions of music lying between the bars  or in other words, are groups of pulsations, each defined by means of an accent, and each of the same value as those preceding or following it.

MEASURE.

While with the several characters before described we may represent musical sounds and divide them into distinct groups of equal length, yet in order to make practical use of these divisions another set of characters is needed, which are called *Time-marks*, and are in the form of fractions; the numerator indicating the *number* of notes of a certain length, (or their equivalent in rests,) which are to be found in a given measure, and the denominator indicating the *kind* of note which is employed as a standard. For example, in $\frac{2}{2}$ time two half notes or their equivalent are found in each measure; in $\frac{6}{8}$ time six eighth notes, in $\frac{3}{4}$ time three quarter notes, and so on. The different kinds of measure, with their various indications, or time-marks, are classified as follows:

TABLE OF MEASURES.

Single Common Measure.

$\frac{2}{2}$ or C Count two in each measure.
 $\frac{2}{4}$ Count " " " "
 $\frac{4}{4}$ or C Count four in each measure.

Single Triple Measure.

$\frac{3}{2}$ Count three in each measure, or one if
 $\frac{3}{4}$ the movement be very fast.
 $\frac{3}{8}$

Compound Common Measure.

$\frac{6}{4}$ Count six in each measure, or two if the
 $\frac{6}{8}$ movement be very fast.
 $\frac{12}{8}$ Count four in each measure.

Compound Triple Measure.

$\frac{9}{4}$ Count nine in each measure, or three if
 $\frac{9}{8}$ the movement be very fast.
 $\frac{9}{16}$

SCALES.

It is evident that if all music was written in one key, the effect would be extremely monotonous; we will therefore show the construction of the natural scale, or, more definitely, the succession of eight distinct sounds which constitute an octave, starting from C, which is *one* of the natural scale, so called.



Apparently, the distance from one of the degrees of the scale to the next, which is termed an *interval*, is the same in all cases, but practically it is not. And as the word *interval* is too lengthy for practical use, we will substitute the word *step*, it being more convenient, and will make use of a very ancient illustration of the difference in length of the various degrees of the scale, as follows: From *one* to *two* is a *step*, from *two* to *three* is a *step*, from *three* to *four* is a *half-step*, from *four* to *five* is a *step*, from *five* to *six* is a *step*, from *six* to *seven* is a *step*, from *seven* to *eight* is a *half-step*. Thus it will be seen that of the seven degrees of the scale; two are but one-half the length of the others. This order of intervals must be preserved in every major scale, to accomplish which we are obliged to use two new characters—the *sharp* (#) which *raises* the pitch of the degree of the staff upon which it is placed a semi-tone or one-half tone, and the *flat* (b) which *lowers* the pitch of the degree of the staff upon which it is placed a semi-tone, or one-half tone. ★)

Being desirous of constructing a scale with G as *one* instead of C, we are compelled to use the sharp as follows:



Thus we preserve the same order of intervals as were shown in the scale of C, with half-steps between *three* and *four*, and *seven* and *eight*, and this new scale is termed the scale in G.

Other scales are formed with various letters of the natural scale as *one*, by prefixing sharps to the proper notes, as shown in the following examples:

The Scale in D.	The Scale in A.
The Scale in E.	The Scale in B.
The Scale in F#.	The Scale in C#.

★) It must be here remarked that the word *tone* has various meanings when applied to music, as follows: 1.) A musical sound, in contradistinction to noise. 2.) A sound of a certain pitch (high or low). 3.) The quality of a certain sound. 4.) The second smallest interval of our practical music, a semitone being the smallest, which is the definition of the word as used above. The terms *step* and *half-step* are now more commonly used in this connection, and prevent confusion.

The foregoing scales are known as the *Scales in Sharp Keys*. There are still others which are constructed from the natural scale by the use of *flats*, and which are termed the *Scales in Flat Keys*. They are here given:

The Scale in F.



The Scale in Bb.



The Scale in Eb.



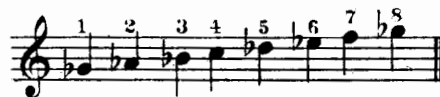
The Scale in Ab.



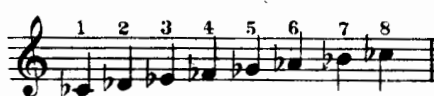
The Scale in Db.



The Scale in Gb.



The Scale in Cb.



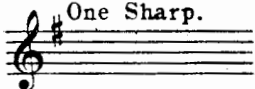
It is evident that if we were obliged to write each sharp or flat wherever it should be demanded, the labor of writing music would be vastly increased, and quick reading would be an impossibility. To overcome this difficulty, the sharps or flats belonging to the key or scale of every piece of music are grouped together at its commencement, each having its respective place, according to the number required. These groups are called *Signatures*, and indicate at a glance the key in which the music is written. They are in effect till the close of the piece unless neutralized by the introduction of a different signature, and appear as here given.

SIGNATURES OF THE SHARP KEYS.

In the Treble Clef.

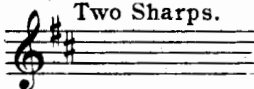
KEY OF G.

One Sharp.



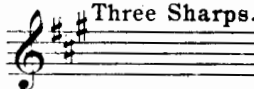
KEY OF D.

Two Sharps.



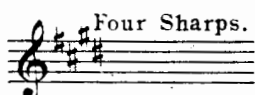
KEY OF A.

Three Sharps.



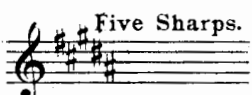
KEY OF E.

Four Sharps.



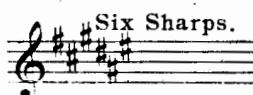
KEY OF B.

Five Sharps.



KEY OF F#.

Six Sharps.



KEY OF C#.

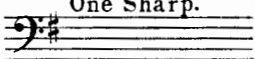
Seven Sharps.



In the Bass Clef.

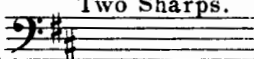
KEY OF G.

One Sharp.



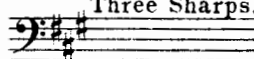
KEY OF D.

Two Sharps.



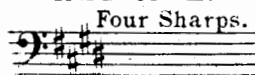
KEY OF A.

Three Sharps.



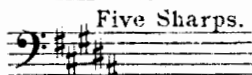
KEY OF E.

Four Sharps.



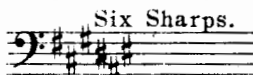
KEY OF B.

Five Sharps.



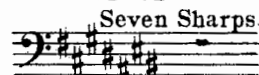
KEY OF F#.

Six Sharps.



KEY OF C#.

Seven Sharps.



SIGNATURE OF THE FLAT KEYS.

In the Treble Clef.

KEY OF F. One Flat.	KEY OF B $\flat$. Two Flats.	KEY OF E $\flat$. Three Flats.
KEY OF A $\flat$. Four Flats.	KEY OF D $\flat$. Five Flats.	KEY OF G $\flat$. Six Flats.
KEY OF C $\flat$. Seven Flats.		

In the Bass Clef.

KEY OF F. One Flat.	KEY OF B $\flat$. Two Flats.	KEY OF E $\flat$. Three Flats.
KEY OF A $\flat$. Four Flats.	KEY OF D $\flat$. Five Flats.	KEY OF G $\flat$. Six Flats.
KEY OF C $\flat$. Seven Flats.		

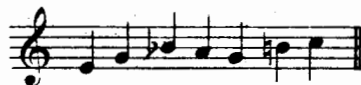
The signatures in the Alto and Tenor clefs bear the same appearance as the foregoing, the only difference being that the sharps or flats are placed upon different degrees of the staff, to correspond with the notation of the particular clef in use, the principle being exactly the same.

THE NATURAL.

We have one more important character to consider before proceeding farther, the *Natural* $\natural$. Its only use is to neutralize the effect of a previous sharp or flat, whether in the signature or elsewhere. For example, in the key of D the signature is two sharps. $\sharp\sharp$ For some reason we desire to sound the natural tone of C, and express the intention thus $\natural$. Or it may be necessary to sharp a certain degree of the staff for the time being, and immediately after restore the original sound, which we do in this manner:



The natural performs the same mission when used after a flat, that of restoring the former pitch, as for example:



We also use the natural to effect changes of signature when necessary, as the following examples will show; the effect being the same as previously explained.

Key of D. Changed to G.	Key of F. Changed to C.	Key of A $\flat$. Changed to D.
$\sharp\sharp$	$\flat$	$\flat\flat$

THE DOUBLE SHARP AND DOUBLE FLAT.

The Double Sharp $\times$ *raises* the pitch of the degree on which it is placed one whole tone; the Double Flat $\flat\flat$ *lowers* the pitch of the degree on which it is placed one whole tone. These characters are seldom used except to affect degrees which appear sharped or flatted in the signature of the piece, for example:



ACCIDENTALS.

Accidentals are sharps, double sharps, flats, double flats or naturals occurring in a piece of music, other than those found in the signature. They affect only the degree of the staff upon which they are placed, (not the various octaves, as some wrongly insist,) and their power extends only throughout the measure in which they are found, unless the note before which they appear is the last in a measure, and is connected by a tie with another note on the same degree, in the next measure. The following example will fully illustrate their use.



DOTTED NOTES.

A *Dot* placed after any note or rest adds one-half to its value.



Two *Dots* placed after any note adds three-fourths to its value. They are seldom used after a rest, but when so used have a similar effect.



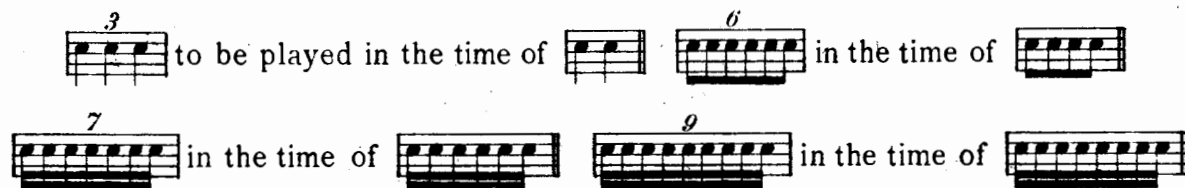
★ NOTE. 1. Here the two signs $\flat\flat$ are used in conjunction to signify the restoration of the B $\flat$ of the signature. 2. Here the two signs $\sharp\sharp$ restore the C $\sharp$ of the signature. 3. The sharp is introduced to neutralize the effect of the previous natural on the same degree of the staff. 4. 5. 6. No accidental is required before the second of these two notes, the tie carrying the effect of the previous accidental beyond the bar. 7. No natural is needed here, as the effect of the flat in the previous measure is ended. As a precautionary measure, however, the natural would usually be written before this note.

A *Triplet* is indicated by a figure 3 over or under a group of three notes, which indicates that they are to be played in the time of two notes of the same individual length.

A *Sextolet* is indicated by a figure 6 over or under a group of six notes, which are to be played in the time of four.

Groups of five, seven, nine, eleven or more notes are frequently met with, and are usually played in the time of four, six, eight and ten notes of the same length, respectively.

A few examples will illustrate:



SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

D. C. signifies a return to the commencement of the movement or piece.

D. S. signifies a return to a sign % at some previous point. These two signs must never be confounded, for although very similar in appearance, they have a widely different meaning.

A *Hold* placed over a double bar signifies the close of a piece or movement, also the stopping - place after a *D. C.*

Dots over notes indicate that they are not to be held to their full length, but abbreviated, the time being strictly maintained.

Dashes over notes indicate that they shall receive their full value of time, in contradistinction to the dots .

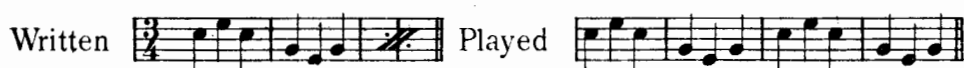
Notes both dotted and tied are to be given their full time, but each note must be lightly attacked. In violin playing, all of these notes would be played with either an up or a down bow, as the case might be, in contrast to the effect produced by the usual alternation of up and down bow.

The sign indicates that the preceding measure is to be repeated. The sign across a bar indicates that the two preceding measures are to be repeated. The sign or appearing after a note or group of notes in a measure indicates a repetition of the previous note or group of notes, thus filling the measure. Some careless writers use the sign for this purpose also, but it is unwise to do so, as it is liable to confuse the player. A sign or an abbreviation should have but one meaning.

Examples.

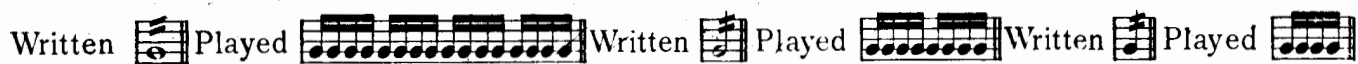
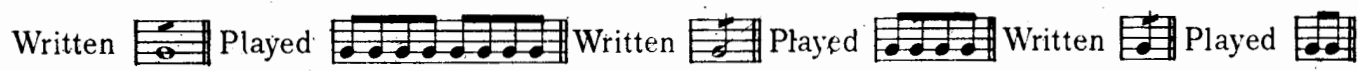


Examples Continued.

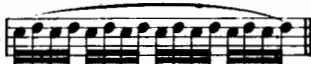


A *Dash* over a whole note  or across the stem of a half note  or that of a quarter note  divides it into eighth notes, each of which is attacked; that is, each receives a separate stroke of the tongue, bow or finger, depending upon the character of the instrument in use. Two dashes  divide the original note into sixteenth notes; three dashes  into thirty-second notes.

Examples.



A *Direct Turn* (∞) over a note indicates that it is to be played in this manner: (Written)  (Played)  When the sign is placed after a note it is called a *Full Turn*, thus: (Written)  (Played)  When the sign is placed vertically (∞) it is called an *Inverted Turn*, and appears as follows: (Written)  (Played) 

A *Trill* (tr) is the alternate reiteration of two notes, either a semitone or a whole tone apart, commencing with the note over which the sign is placed, which must always be the lowest of the two notes, thus: (Written)  (Played) 

If the trill be a long one, it is usually played in the following manner:



A *Slur*  over several notes indicates that they are to be played smoothly and connectedly, the first only being attacked.

A *Tie* is used to connect two notes on the same degree of the staff, causing them to sound as one note. These two terms must never be confused.

A *Mordente*  over a note indicates that it is to be quickly alternated with the semitone below, thus: (Written)  (Played)  or 

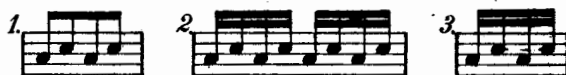
It is usually found over quarter notes or eighth notes.

The signs $\wedge$ $>$ indicate that the note over which they are placed shall receive an unusually strong attack, and shall be plainly detached from the note next following.

An abbreviation very commonly used, although without a legitimate name, is the following.



which signifies that the two notes shall be reiterated during the space of time occupied by *one* of them when used alone, thus:



The foregoing instructions, although of necessity somewhat condensed, will enable the student to readily comprehend the meaning of the exercises and studies contained in this work. They are much clearer and more comprehensive than any ever written for a similar purpose, and are in many respects a departure from old and incorrect methods of imparting knowledge.

The published works of *Preston Ware Orem*, *Hugh A. Clarke*, *L. C. Elson*, *William Mason* and *W. S. B. Mathews* have furnished many valuable ideas, some of which, perhaps, appear for the first time in a treatise on instrumental music. They are, however, none the less useful on that account, and are worthy of careful consideration by artist, teacher and pupil.

That the foregoing pages shall be a help instead of a hindrance to the understanding of the true principles of music is the earnest wish of

The Compiler.

To those who desire to proceed still further in the study of music, we recommend the following works published by the THEODORE PRESSER CO., Philadelphia, Pa., as being in full accord with the principles herein outlined:

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC	<i>J. R. Murray</i>
Price 25 cents	
A PRIMER OF FACTS ABOUT MUSIC	<i>M. G. Evans</i>
Price 60 cents	
GIBBON'S CATECHISM OF MUSIC	<i>G. C. Killough</i>
Price 60 cents	
HARMONY BOOK FOR BEGINNERS	<i>Preston Ware Orem</i>
Price \$ 1.25	
THEORY AND COMPOSITION OF MUSIC	<i>Preston Ware Orem</i>
Price \$ 1.25	
COUNTERPOINT, STRICT AND FREE	<i>H. A. Clarke</i>
Price \$ 1.25	

Position.

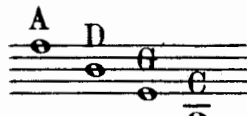
To play the Violoncello well, it is necessary that a correct position should be acquired at the outset. The student should be seated near the edge of the chair, the left foot placed slightly in advance of the right, which should be drawn back a little. The instrument is held between the knees, the lower part of its back resting against the left leg while its upper edge rests lightly against the body of the student. When the tail pin is used, it must be so long, that the lowest peg of the Cello nearly reaches the left ear. This will prevent the bow from interfering with the left knee when playing. The bow is held in the right hand, and the right side of the upper part of the thumb is placed against the nut. The upper joint of the forefinger rests on the stick, the middle finger touches the hair, and the other two fingers take a natural position on the stick. When playing an up bow, the wrist should be bent toward the body. Place the bow on the middle of the strings between the bridge and the finger board and let the wrist rise gradually while playing. When playing a down bow, the wrist is lowered and forced outward. Draw from heel to point and from point to heel, until a certain ease is acquired.

V signifies up bow. ▢ signifies down bow.

C sign of common time or $\frac{4}{4}$, four quarters in one measure.

 Bass Clef

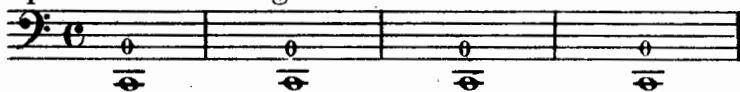
The Cello is tuned in fifths



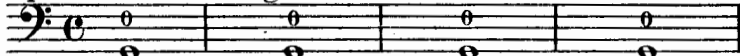
The neck of the instrument rests in the left hand. The thumb is held fast against the back of the neck, and the tips of the fingers are placed on the strings, in a bent position, slanting toward the bridge.

The left arm remains in an easy position.

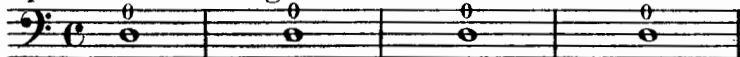
Open C or 4th String.



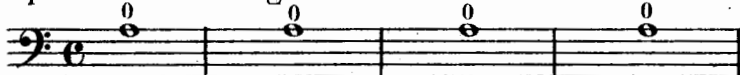
Open G or 3^d String.



Open D or 2^d String.



Open A or 1st String.



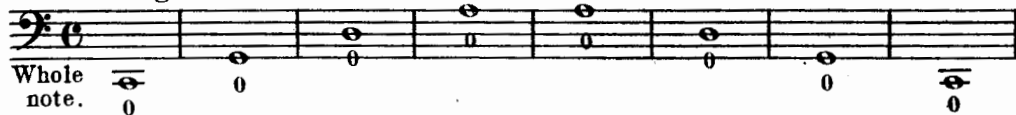
Use the bow from heel (nut) to point and repeat the exercise on each string until enough strength has been acquired to produce a fair tone.

This (0) sign signifies open string. **OPEN STRINGS.**

Whole note  count four.

Half Steps are indicated by the sign. ()

C String. G D A A D G C

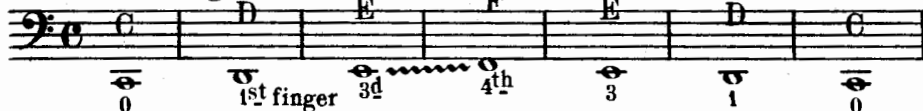


Whole note.  0

Count 1 2 3 4

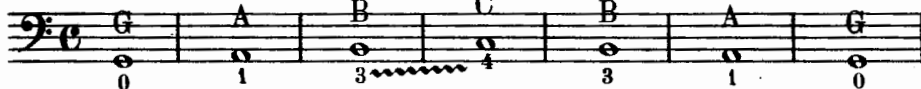
Use the bow from heel (or nut) to point and back to heel and keep the bow in the middle of the strings between bridge and finger-board. When able to produce a fair tone go to next exercise.

On the C String. Keep fingers down going back.



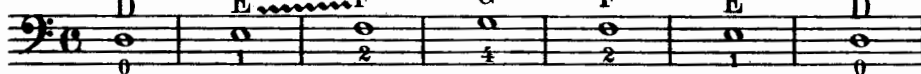
0 1st finger 3^d 4th 3 1 0

On the G String.



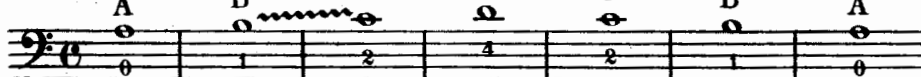
0 1 3 4 3 1 0

On the D String.



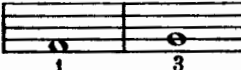
0 1 2 4 2 1 0

On the A String.



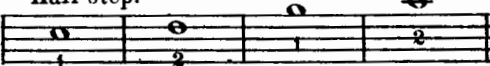
0 1 2 4 2 1 0

Whole tones are fingered with 1st and 3^d or 2^d and 4th finger. Whole step apart.



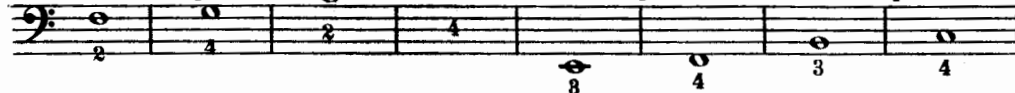
1 3

Half tones are fingered with 1st and 2^d or 3^d and 4th finger. Half step. Half step.



1 2 3 4

Whole step. Whole step. Half step. Half step.



2 4 2 4 3 4

This rule holds good for 1st 2^d and 3^d positions only, there are exceptions though, which will be explained later on.

For the present the half steps are indicated by this sign(♮)

Use the whole bow for these exercises.

Ascending the scale keep 1st, 3^d and 4th fingers on string until obliged to raise them for open string.

Descending the scale, place 4th, 3^d and 1st finger on next string before playing.

C String. G String. D String.

A String.

1-2
Half note, count 1.2.

If there is one sharp (♯) in the signature it stands for F♯ which is a half step higher than F. (b) this sign is a natural and indicates a return to the original sound.

F Fsharp. Fnatural. F Fsharp. Fnatural.

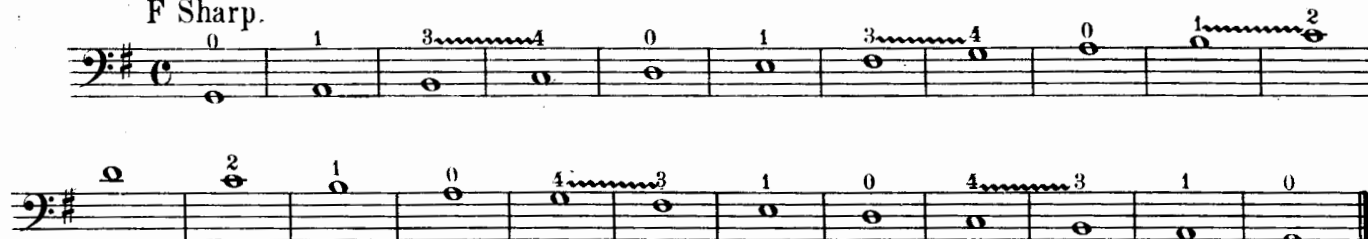
D or 2^d String. pause.

G or 3^d String.

C or 4th String.

A or 1st String.

F Sharp.



D String.

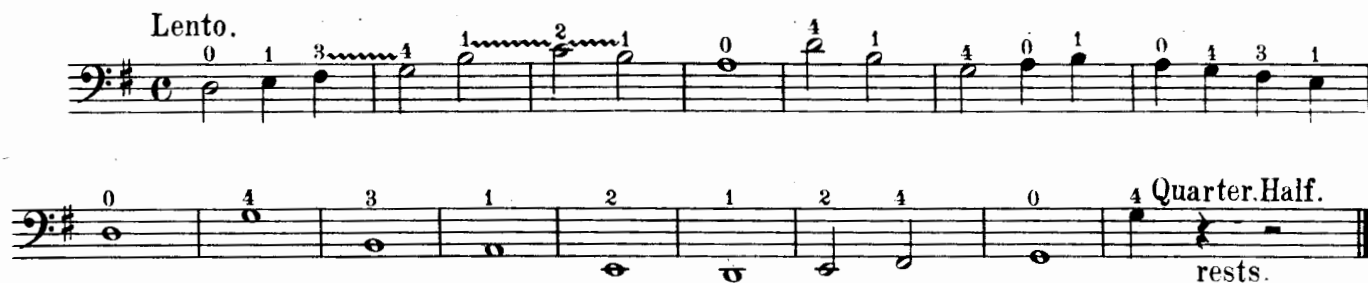


Quarter notes.

C String.



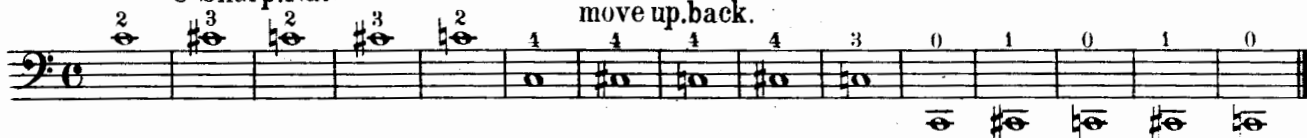
Lento.



In moving a semitone with the 1st 2^d and 3rd fingers do not change the position of the thumb.

C Sharp.Nat.

move up.back.



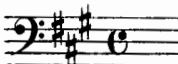
If there are two sharps in the signature F# and C# are indicated.

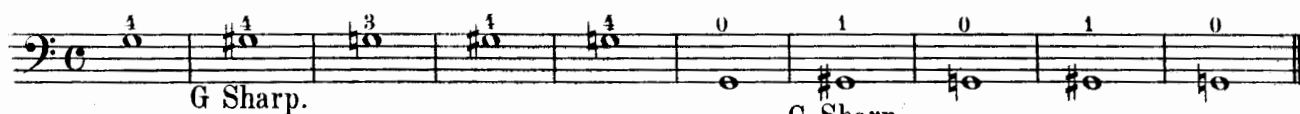
Scale in D.



Andante.



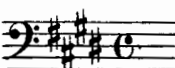
If there are three sharps in the signature the third sharp stands for G#. 

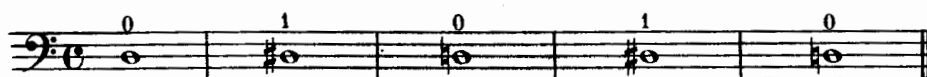


In moving a semitone, do not change the position of the thumb. G Sharp.

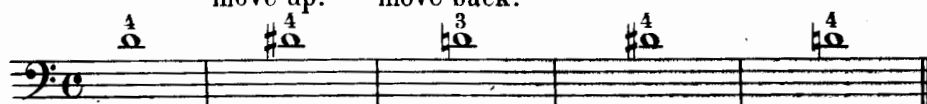
Scale in A. (F# C# G#)



If there are four sharps in the signature the fourth stands for D#. 



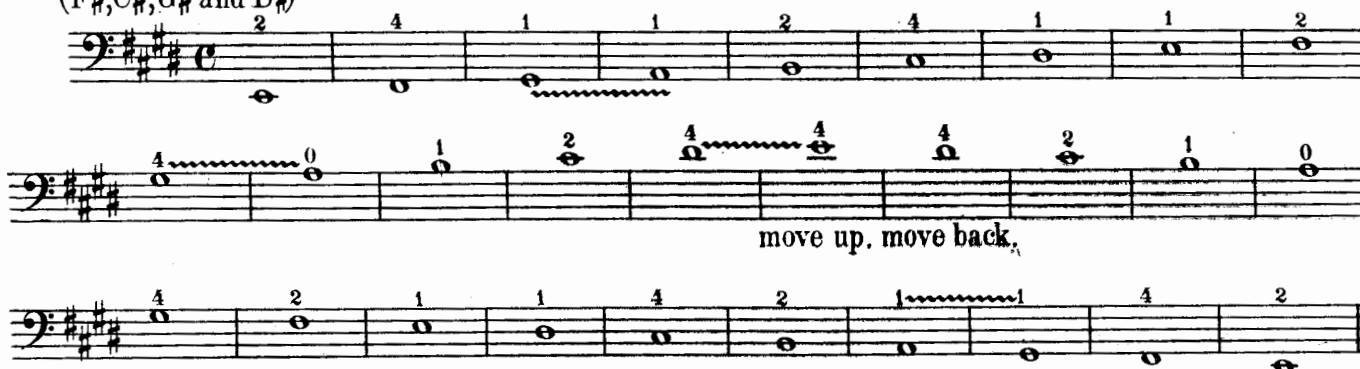
move up. move back.



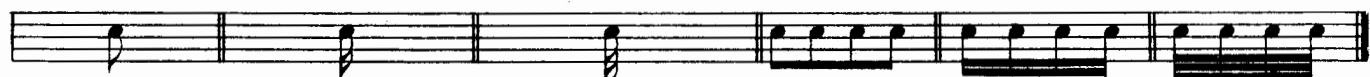
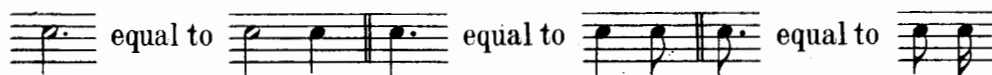
If a dot is placed after a note, it augments the value of the same one half. 

Scale in E.

(F#, C#, G# and D#)



move up. move back.

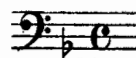


Eighth note, 1 flag. Sixteenth note, 2 flags. Thirtysecond note, 3 flags. 4 eighths equal to two quarters. 4 sixteenths equal to one quarter. 4 thirtyseconds equal to one eighth.

A slur — binds the notes in the same bow as far as it extends.

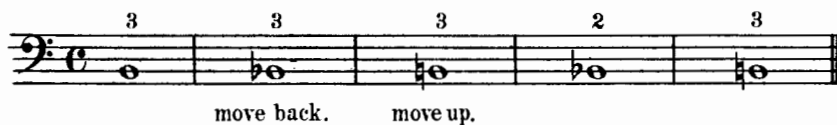


A flat (b) indicates a pitch a half step lower than without it.

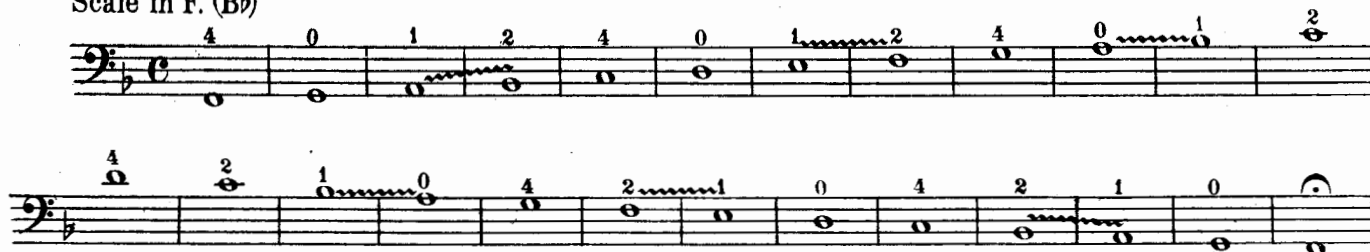
 If there is one flat in the signature it stands for Bb.



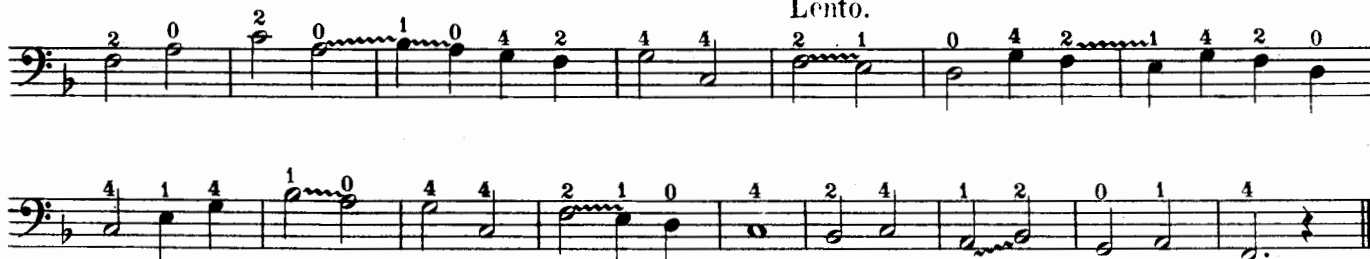
Do not change the position of thumb when playing a semitone.



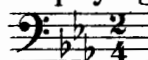
Scale in F. (Bb)



Lento.



In playing all scales, fingers must be placed in their proper positions before descending.*

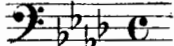
 time two quarters in a measure.

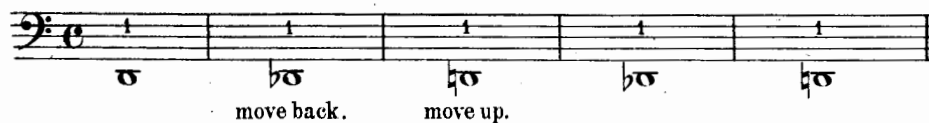
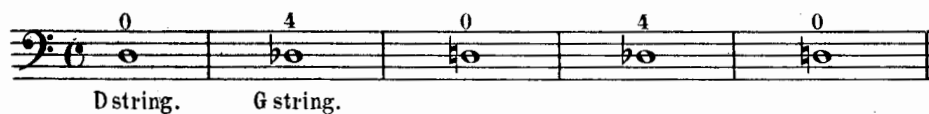
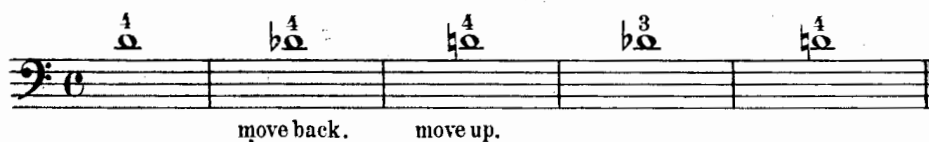
Scale in Eb. (Bb Eb and Ab)



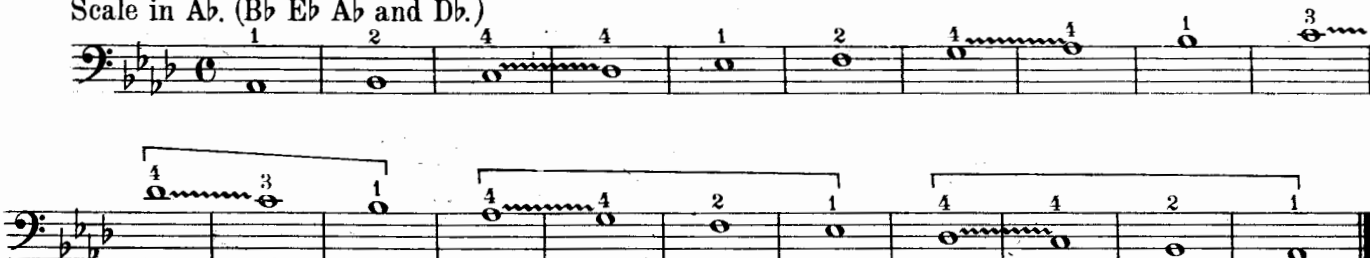
Adagio. (*Very slow.*)

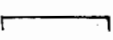


If there are four flats in the signature the fourth flat stands for Db. 



Scale in Ab. (Bb Eb Ab and Db.)



*The following mark indicates position of fingers held down on string while descending. 

Lento.

6 times. 6 times. 6 times. 6 times.

Triplets are three notes in the time of two, or to one beat.

Triplets.

† The dash between the same number viz: 2-2, 3-3, indicates that the same fingers should cover both strings in advance.

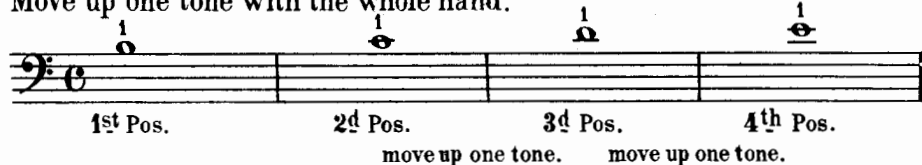
In the middle of the bow.



All the tones thus far played, can be performed in different positions and when so played are differently fingered. We will first study the fourth position, it being the most natural for both mind and hand.

The hand moving upward one tone or degree brings it into a different position.

Move up one tone with the whole hand.



4th Position on the A string.



Repeat 6 times.



Move back to the first position and up to the fourth, with the whole hand.

F#

4th Pos. 1st Pos. 4th Pos. 1st Pos.

F# and C#

Move up to position with the whole hand.

4th Pos. 1st 4th Pos. 1st Pos. 4th Pos. 1st 4th Pos. 1st Pos

Moderato.

4th Pos. D string. A string. D string. A string.

F# C# and G#.

First finger must remain on the string. Hand must not move.



Repeat 6 times.



Repeat 6 times.



Repeat 6 times.

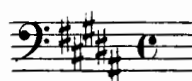


Repeat 6 times.

F#, C#, G# and D#.



If there are five sharps in the signature the fifth sharp stands for A#



move up. back.

F# C# G# D# and A#.





On the D String.



On the G String.



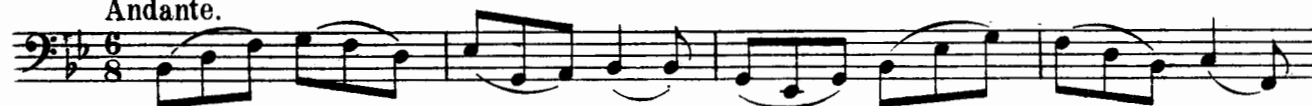
On the C String.



Bb and Eb.



Andante.



Adagio.

4th Pos. 1st Pos. 4th Pos. 1st Pos.

4th Pos. 1st Pos.

B $\flat$, E $\flat$ and A $\flat$

2 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 1 4 1

2 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 1 4 1

2 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 1 4 1

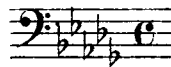
2 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 1 4 1

B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$ and D $\flat$.

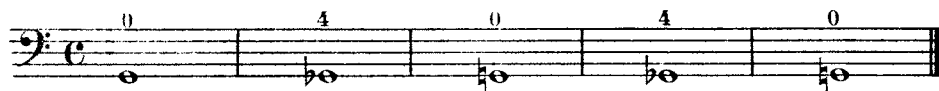
2 4 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 1 4 1

4th Pos. Dstring. Cstring.

If there are five flats in the signature the fifth flat stands for G $\flat$.



Keep the thumb in position.



4th Pos.

Scale in D $\flat$, (B $\flat$, E $\flat$, A $\flat$, D $\flat$ and G $\flat$.)

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

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

$\frac{9}{8}$ time, nine eighths in a measure.

Andante. $\frac{9}{8}$

p *f*

4th Pos. 1st Pos.

cres - cen - do.

f *f*

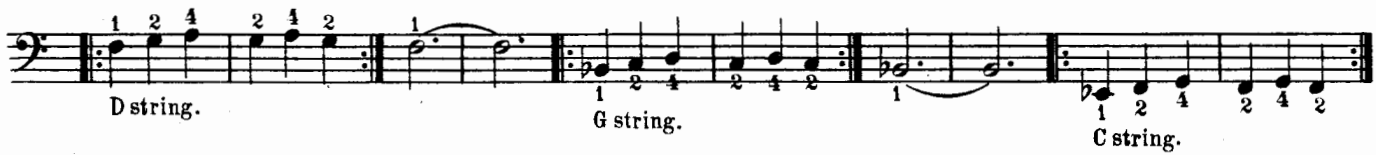
p *f*

Allegro. $\frac{2}{4}$

Cover both strings.

SECOND POSITION.

Move with the whole hand.



EXERCISES IN THE SECOND POSITION.



EXERCISES IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH POSITIONS.

2^d Pos. 1st Pos.

4th Pos. 1st Pos. 2^d Pos. 1st Pos.

These exercises consist of six staves of music. The first staff shows a transition from 2^d Pos. to 1st Pos. The second and third staves show transitions between 4th Pos., 1st Pos., and 2^d Pos. The fourth staff begins with a 'V' (volta) and continues with various fingerings. The fifth and sixth staves continue the exercises with complex fingering patterns.

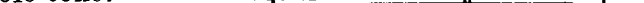
EXERCISE IN THE THIRD POSITION.

2^d Pos. 3^d Pos.

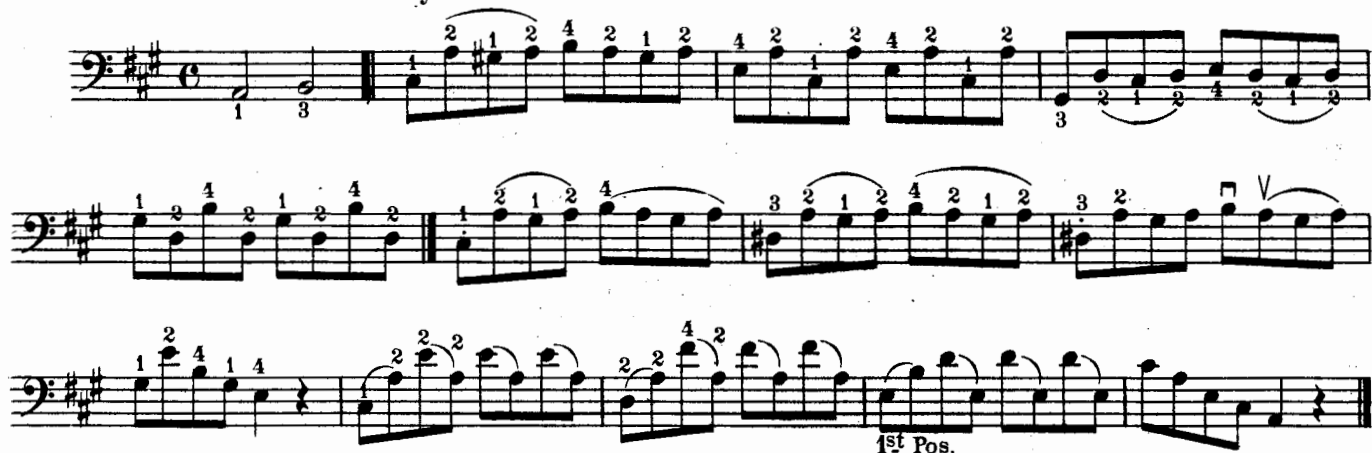
This section contains two staves of music. The first staff shows a transition from 2^d Pos. to 3^d Pos. and includes repeat signs. The second staff continues the exercise with various fingering patterns and repeat signs.

[illegible]

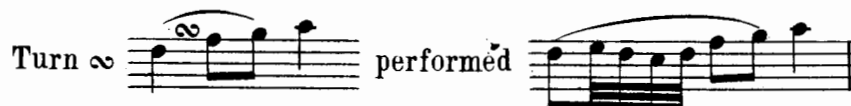
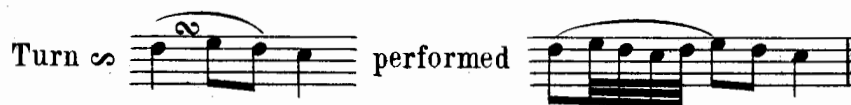
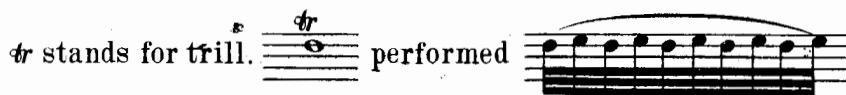
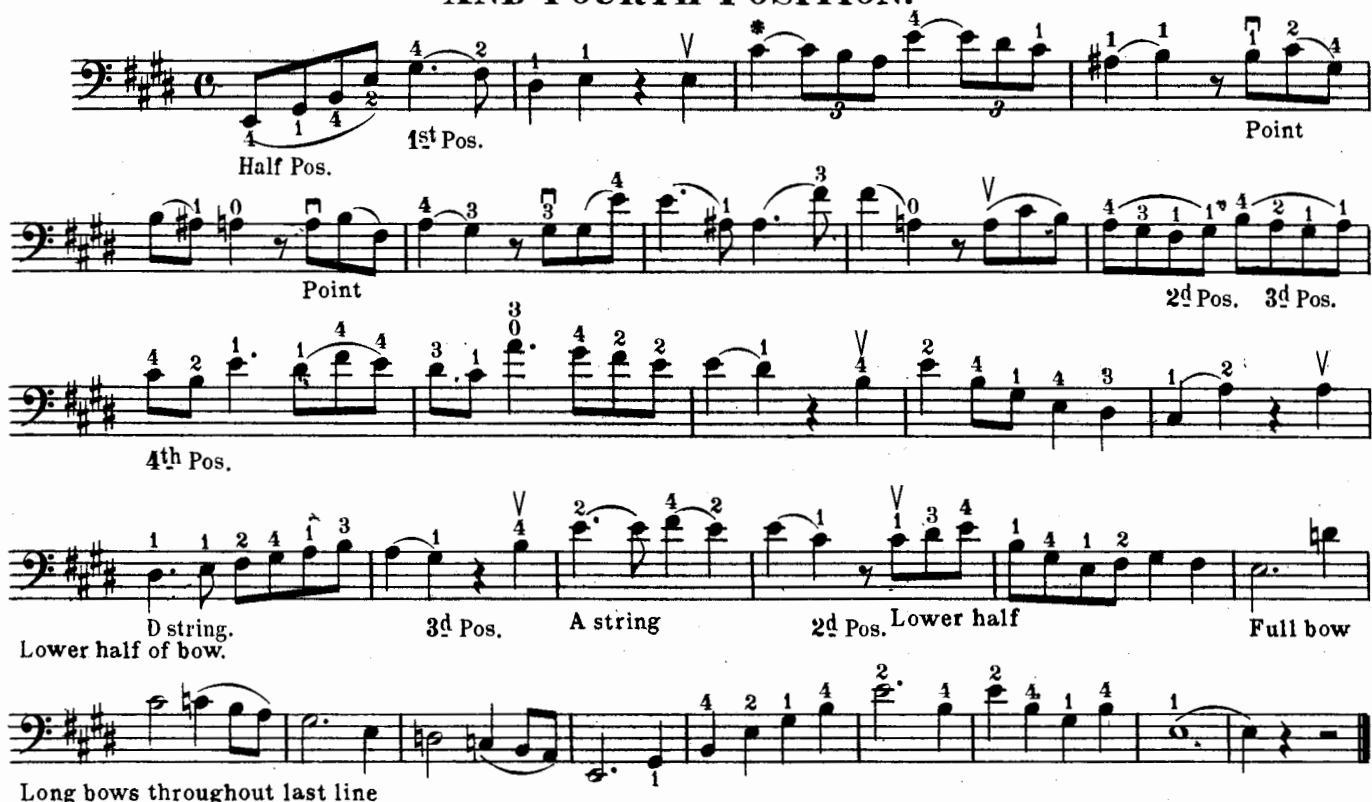
(x) Double sharp raises the pitch a whole tone.  equal to  etc.

(bb) Double flat lowers the pitch a whole tone.  equal to  equal to  equal to  etc.

Very slow at first.



EXERCISES IN THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH POSITION.



*Draw out nearly to point of bow, for 1st two separated notes, return to lower half for remaining two notes at end of measure.

EXERCISES IN TURNS AND TRILLS.

Adagio.

Cover C and F.

Cover A and D strings with 1st finger.

Cover A and D strings with 1st finger. Cover A and D strings with 2nd finger.

Keep C down while playing 4th finger.

CHROMATIC SCALES.

OR

A Minor.

E Minor.

B Minor.

F# Minor.

C# Minor.

G# Minor.

D Minor.

G Minor.

C Minor.

F Minor.

Bb Minor.

CHORDS .

Repeat 6 times. 6 times.

6 times 6 times.

6 times. 6 times. 6 times.

6 times. 6 times. 6 times.

6 times. 6 times. 6 times.

6th Pos. 5th Pos.

If the student can play the above with ease then he may slur every half measure in one bow.

Allégretto.

1st Pos. 2nd Pos.

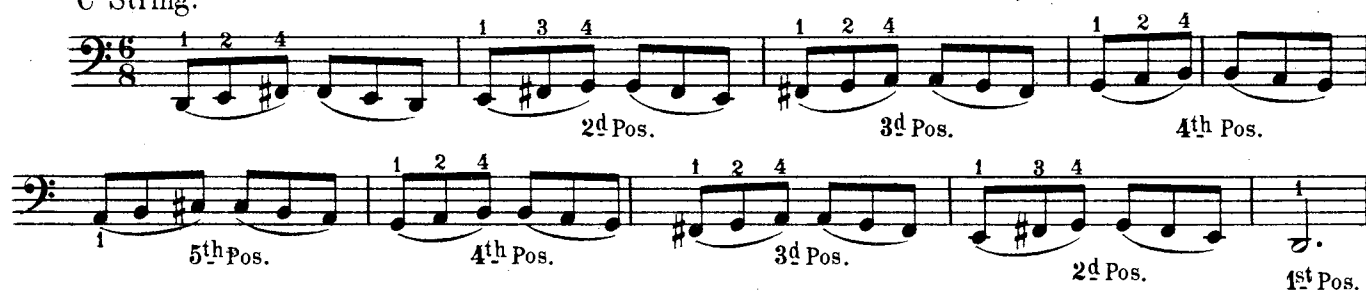
D String.

1st Pos. 2^d Pos. 3^d Pos. 4th Pos. 5th Pos.

G String.

1st Pos. 2nd Pos. 3rd Pos. 4th Pos.

C String.



SYNCOPIATED NOTES.



BOW EXERCISE.

Written

Performed.



On the point of the bow.

Moderato.



* Accented or attacked on the unaccented part of the measure.

TENOR CLEF.

Musical notation showing a scale in Tenor, Bass, and Treble clefs. The Tenor clef (C4) shows notes G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E. The Bass clef (C2) shows notes G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B. The Treble clef (C4) shows notes G A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C.

SCALE IN TENOR CLEF.

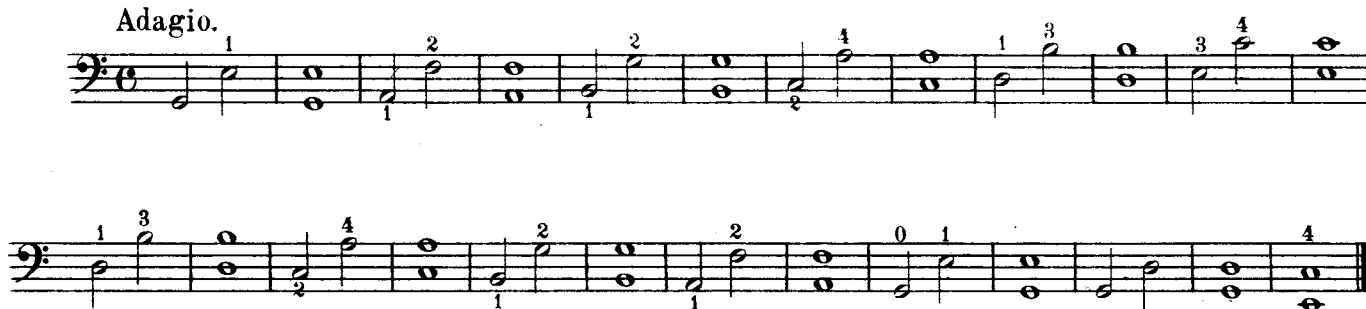
Musical notation showing a scale in Tenor clef. The scale is written in 2/4 time, starting on G4. The notation includes fingerings (0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4, 1, 4, 3, 2, 0) and dynamics (Allegretto, V). The scale is written in a single system, with the first system showing the scale from G4 to C5, and the second system showing the scale from G4 to C5.

DOUBLE STOPS.

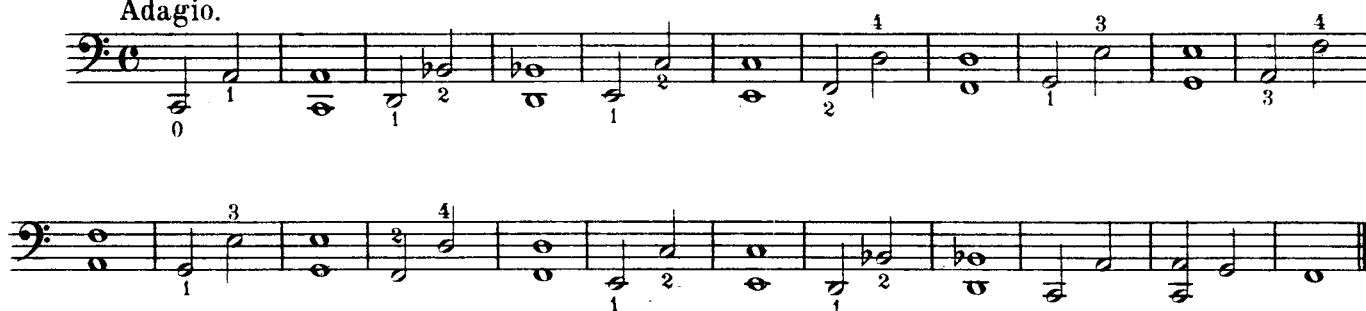
Adagio.



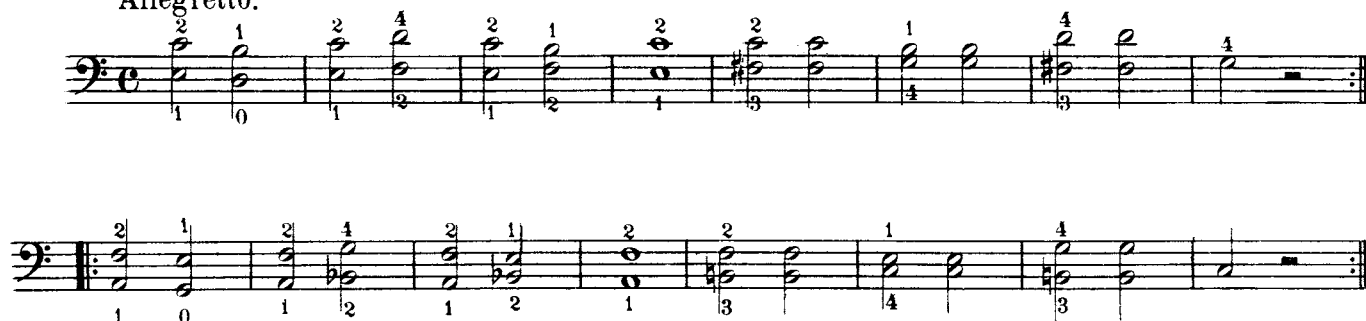
Adagio.



Adagio.



Allegretto.



Andante.

First system of musical notation for the Andante section, consisting of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The fifth staff is in bass clef. The music features various fingerings and slurs.

Andante.

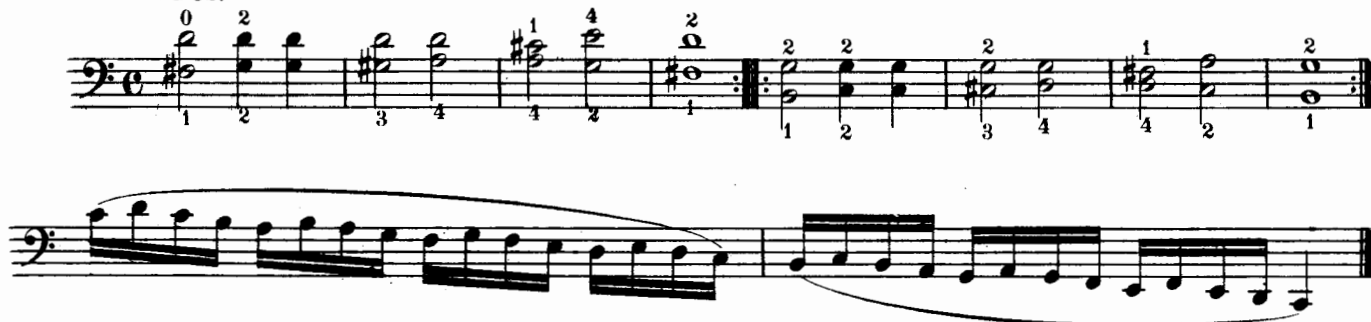
Second system of musical notation for the Andante section, consisting of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The fifth staff is in bass clef. The music features various fingerings and slurs. The label "D string." appears under the second and third staves.

Place the fingers down simultaneously for the chords.

Moderato. 3



Second Pos.



Third Pos.



Fourth Pos.



Fifth Pos.



A string.

D string.

G string.

C string.

Scale in D $\flat$.

Scale in Db.

C string. 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 3 1 2 4 2

G string. D string. A string.

D string. G string. C string.

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

1 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 1

F#, C#, G#, D#, A# and E#.

F#, C#, G#, D#, A# and E#.

Moderato.

D string.

In very difficult Solos, the thumb is frequently used as a finger. At this sign (9) use the thumb on the A and D strings.

Put the thumb square on E and B. Move with thumb and the whole hand one half step throughout the exercise.



Keep the thumb on D and A strings.



Treble Clef.



EXERCISE FOR THE THUMB.

Thumb.

D string.

G string.

D string.

Move up one half-step with thumb and hand.

Move up one half step with thumb and hand.

Move up one half-step with thumb and hand.

TRILL EXERCISE.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Merry Widow" (Die lustige Witwe) by Franz Lehár. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major (one sharp), and consists of three systems. The first system is a bass line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system is a bass line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third system is a bass line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Lento." and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

This section contains eight staves of musical notation in bass clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and complex fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes across measures. The notation is dense and technical, typical of a piano or guitar exercise.

EXERCISE FOR TREBLE, TENOR AND BASS CLEF.

Andante.

This section contains three staves of musical notation. The first two staves are in tenor clef (C4 on the middle line), and the third staff is in treble clef (C4 on the first line). The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and complex fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes across measures. The notation is dense and technical, typical of a piano or guitar exercise.

Andante.
Keep strict time.

Handwritten musical notation in bass clef, 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The piece consists of six staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The first staff begins with a whole note chord. The subsequent staves contain eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. The final staff ends with a whole note chord.

Moderato.

Handwritten musical notation for the Moderato section, consisting of two systems. The first system is in bass clef, 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The second system is in treble clef, 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The first system ends with a whole note chord. The second system begins with a whole note chord and ends with a whole note chord. Below the first system, the following text is written: D st. G st. D st. A st. D st. Below the second system, the text 1st Pos. is written.

down on D string. G string. D string. A string. 1st Pos.

Remain in pos. Keep 3rd finger

1st Pos.

1st Pos. 1st Pos.

THIRDS.

Six staves of musical notation in bass clef, showing various triad exercises. Each staff contains a sequence of chords with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The exercises progress through different triads and inversions, including major, minor, and augmented triads, as well as dyads.

OCTAVES.

A and D Strings.

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef and shows octave exercises for the A and D strings, with triplets of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in treble clef and shows corresponding octave exercises for the D and A strings, also with triplets of eighth notes.

D and A Strings.

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in bass clef and shows octave exercises for the D and A strings, with triplets of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in treble clef and shows corresponding octave exercises for the A and D strings, also with triplets of eighth notes.

On the point.

Allegro₂

Two staves of musical notation in bass clef, showing a fast-paced exercise marked 'Allegro₂'. The notation includes sixteenth and thirty-second notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4.

Five staves of musical notation for a double bass. The first four staves are in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The fifth staff ends with a treble clef and a "D string." label.

1st Pos.

Musical notation for the 1st position, showing fingerings for A string, D string, G string, and C string.

2d Pos.

Musical notation for the 2nd position, showing fingerings for A string, D string, G string, and C string.

3d Pos.

Musical notation for the 3rd position, showing fingerings for A string, D string, G string, and C string.

4th Pos.

Musical notation for the 4th position, showing fingerings for A string, D string, G string, and C string.

5th Pos.

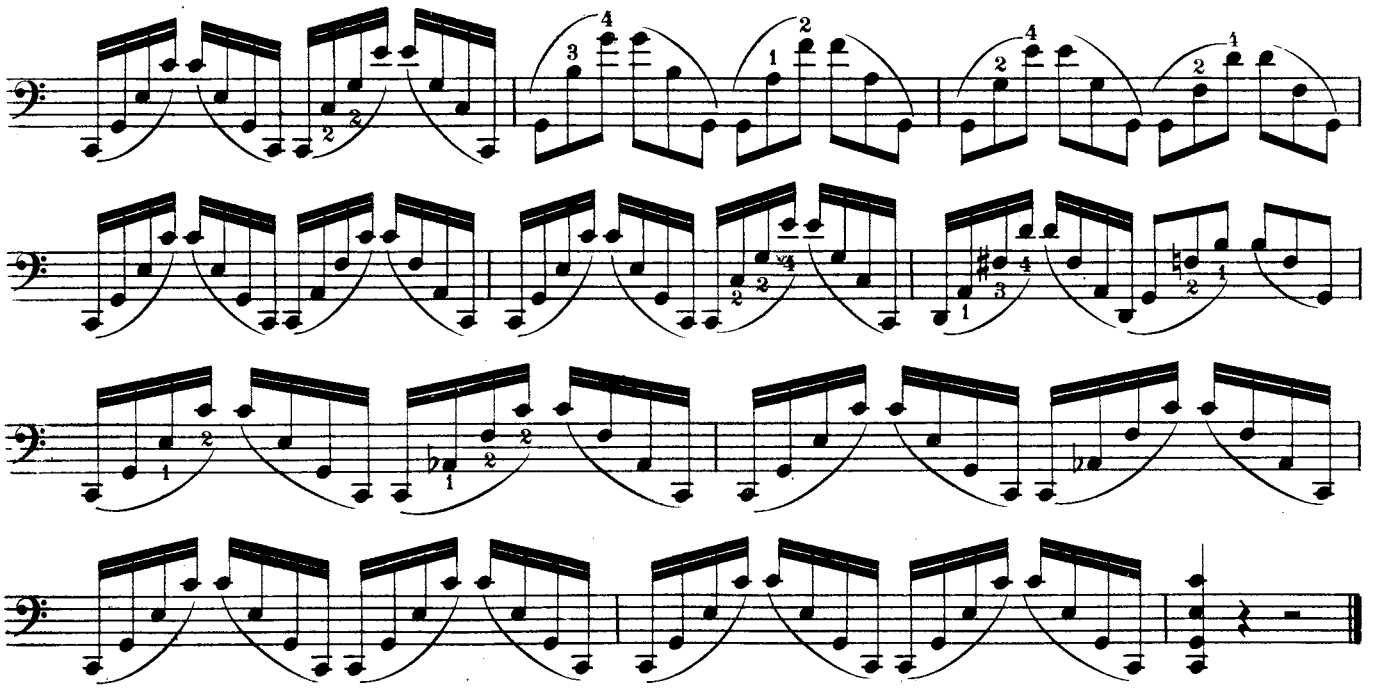
Musical notation for the 5th position, showing fingerings for A string, D string, G string, and C string.

6th Pos.

Musical notation for the 6th position, showing fingerings for A string, D string, G string, and C string.

ARPEGGIO.

Moderato.



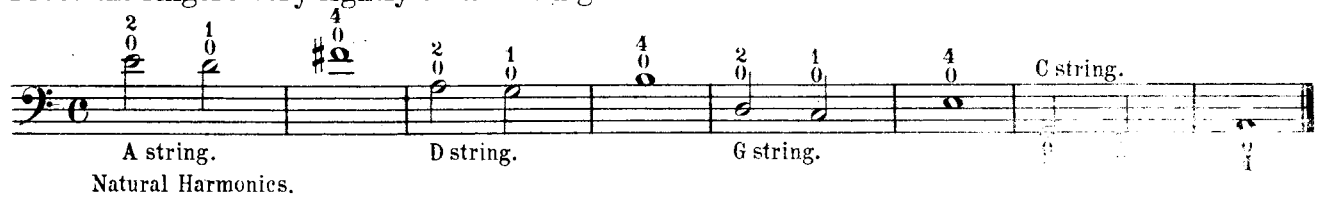
STACCATO.



Commence at the point of the bow.



Press the fingers very lightly on the string.



STACCATO EXERCISES.

Restez

These exercises to be played with the wrist movement

SLIDING TRILL.

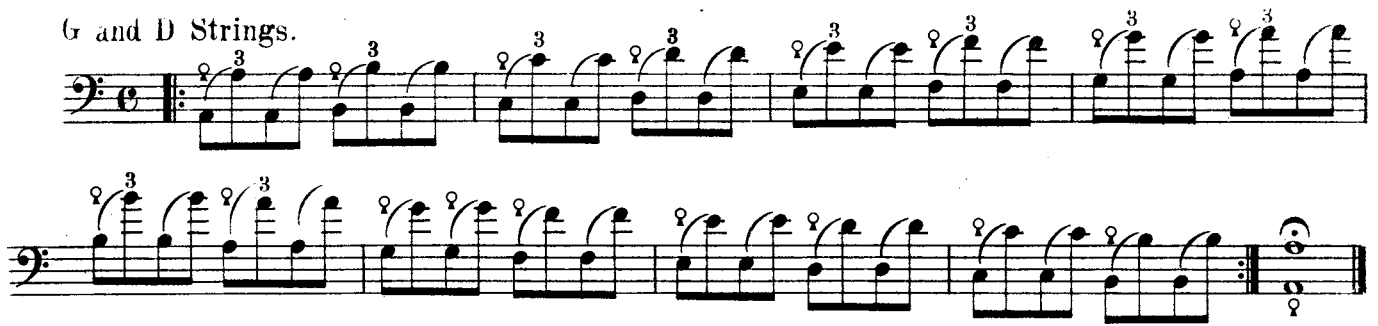
Written.

Performed.



D, A and C Strings.
Very slow at first.

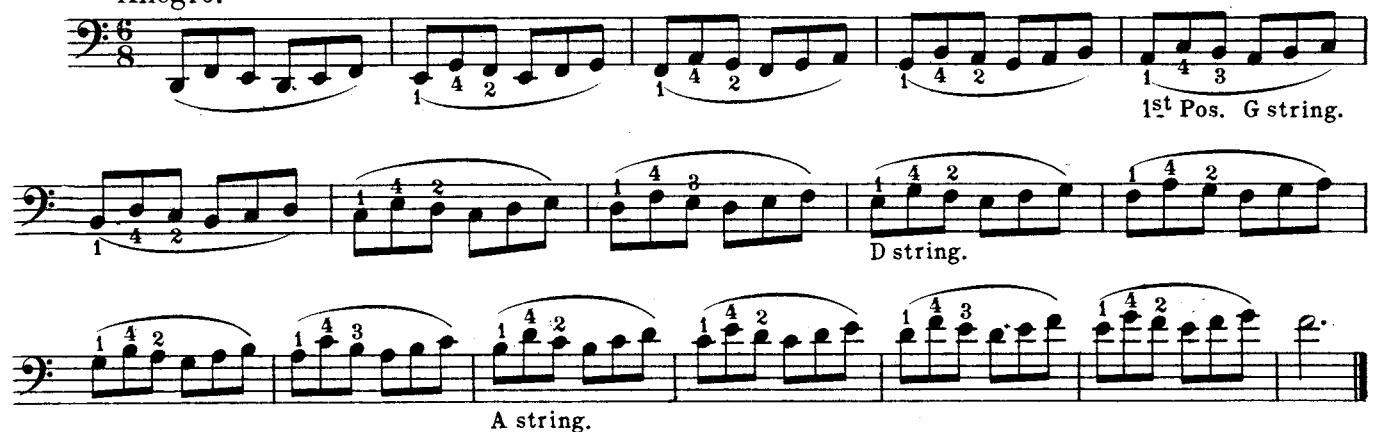
G and D Strings.



CHORDS. remain in position.



Allegro.





Put the thumb of the right hand on the finger board and pick the string with the first finger.



EXERCISE IN CHROMATIC SCALES.

10 staves of musical notation for a chromatic scale exercise in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps). The exercise consists of 10 staves, each containing a chromatic scale (half notes) with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 for the thumb. The scales alternate between ascending and descending directions. The first staff starts on D2, and the final staff ends on D3. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

HOPPING OR BOUNDING BOW.

61

Play this exercise with wrist and forearm only.

Vivace.

3

Cand F

Cover

Cover

TREMOLLO.

Play at first one measure several times until the fingers are exhausted, then the next, and so on to the end of the exercise, when the necessary strength and clearness of tone have been acquired then play as written.

Andante.

The exercise is written in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time. It consists of 12 measures of continuous eighth-note tremolos. Each measure is preceded by a half note, which is part of a larger melodic phrase spanning across measures. The melodic phrase consists of a half note followed by a quarter note, with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 (for natural). The tremolo itself is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The exercise is designed to be played repeatedly until the fingers are exhausted, then the next measure is played, and so on, until the end of the exercise.

SCALES TO THE HIGHEST POSITION.

The page displays 11 staves of musical notation for guitar scales. Each staff contains two systems of notation: a treble clef system and a bass clef system. The scales are written in C major, C minor, D major, D minor, E major, E minor, F major, F minor, G major, G minor, and A major. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above or below the notes. The scales are written in both treble and bass clefs, with the bass clef system typically showing the scale in the lower register and the treble clef system showing it in the upper register. The scales are written in a way that allows for the highest position on the fretboard.

DIMINISHED CHORDS.

Measures 1-10 of the exercise. Measures 1-6 are in bass clef, and measures 7-10 are in treble clef. The notation includes various diminished chords and arpeggiated patterns with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4.

Thirds with thumb and second finger.

Measures 11-20 of the exercise. Measures 11-16 are in treble clef, and measures 17-20 are in bass clef. The notation shows pairs of thirds played with the thumb and second finger.

Moderato.

Measures 21-30 of the exercise. Measures 21-26 are in bass clef, and measures 27-30 are in treble clef. The notation includes arpeggiated patterns and chords with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. A tempo marking of 'Moderato' is present.

Cover F and C have
1st finger on string.

C string ————— G

The musical score is written for a C string, likely on a double bass. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The second staff has a bracketed section labeled "Cover F and C". The third staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The fourth staff features a key change to three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and includes a section labeled "Restez". The fifth staff returns to the original key signature and continues the melodic development. The sixth staff includes a key change to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and features a section labeled "Restez". The seventh staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The eighth staff features a key change to one flat (B-flat) and includes a section labeled "Restez". The ninth staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final key change to one flat (B-flat) and a section labeled "Restez".

Cover F and C

Restez

Restez

Restez

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a piano, in G major (one sharp, F#). The tempo is marked "Allegro." The piece is in common time (C). The notation is spread across nine staves. The first three staves are in bass clef, and the remaining six are in treble clef. The music features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand, often with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2, 2, 2, 2). The right hand plays a more complex melody, including triplets (marked with a '3') and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the ninth staff.

C String. G String. D String. A String.

Moderato.

Place E and C on D and A strings before playing. G and B same manner.

together

D string.

Point, long bows to end of line. D string.

The musical score is written for four string parts: C String, G String, D String, and A String. The time signature is 3/4, and the tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The notation includes various string techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a 'Point' instruction and a final bow to the end of the line.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass guitar piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is written in bass clef and includes various fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-4) above the notes. The music is characterized by a continuous flow of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. Slurs are used to indicate phrases or runs. The piece concludes with a final double bar line on the tenth staff.

Allegro.

D string

Restez D A string

Andante.

The musical score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Andante.' and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various fingerings (numbers 1-4) and slurs. A 'D string.' label is present under the first staff. The music is written in a bass clef with a common time signature (C). The notation includes various fingerings (numbers 1-4), slurs, and a 'D string.' label. The music is written in a bass clef with a common time signature (C).

THUMB EXERCISE.

1st Pos.
Dst. 2nd Pos.

3rd Pos.

A st. 5th Pos. 2 D st. A st. remain

one pos. back 3 G string.

Moderato.

G st. C st. G string.

Detailed description: The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first three staves focus on the thumb's movement across the first three positions (1st, 2nd, 3rd) on the D string. The fourth and fifth staves introduce the 5th position and double stops. The sixth staff includes a section labeled 'one pos. back' and 'G string'. The seventh staff continues the exercise with various fingerings. The eighth staff is marked 'Moderato.' and features a melodic line with slurs. The ninth and tenth staves show the thumb moving between the G and C strings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and breath marks (circles with a vertical line) are placed above specific notes throughout the piece.

Back to G string.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fret numbers, accidentals, and articulation marks.

- Staff 1:** Labeled "Back to G string." It begins with a bass clef and a treble clef. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 1, 3) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 0, 3, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 2:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 3:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 4:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 5:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 6:** Labeled "G and D strings." It begins with a bass clef and a treble clef. The bass line features a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 1, 3) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 7:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 8:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 9:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.
- Staff 10:** Continues the bass line with eighth notes and fret numbers 1, 2, 4, 1, 1, 1. The treble line has a triplet of eighth notes (fret 3, 0, 0) and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers 0, 3, 0, 0.

Allegro.

10 staves of music in bass clef, 6/8 time, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various fingerings and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

Play with wrist only, do not use upper arm.

Allegro.

2 staves of music in bass clef, 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various fingerings and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for a bass guitar piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Staff 1: Bass line starting with a G4, followed by a series of eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4).

Staff 2: Continuation of the eighth-note pattern, ending with a quarter note G4.

Staff 3: Introduction of a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a quarter note G4.

Staff 4: Continuation of the eighth-note pattern, ending with a quarter note G4.

Staff 5: Introduction of a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a quarter note G4.

Staff 6: Continuation of the eighth-note pattern, ending with a quarter note G4.

Staff 7: Introduction of a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a quarter note G4.

Staff 8: Continuation of the eighth-note pattern, ending with a quarter note G4.

Staff 9: Introduction of a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a quarter note G4.

Staff 10: Continuation of the eighth-note pattern, ending with a quarter note G4.

Staff 11: Introduction of a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G4, A4) and a quarter note G4.

Staff 12: Continuation of the eighth-note pattern, ending with a quarter note G4.

Allegro moderato.

3rd Pos. 0 4 4 3 1 1 1 4 3 1 1

D string. 1st Pos.

Lower half of bow.

Full bow. Draw to point. Lower half. Same bowing as before.

Lower half. Draw to point. Full bow.

Lower half, draw out, back to lower half.

* Draw to point with two slurred notes each time.

Gavotte.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Gavotte." It is written in bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is composed of ten staves of music. It includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. There are also articulation marks, including accents and staccato marks. The piece features several repeat signs and a double bar line with a repeat sign. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.

Allegro.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a bassoon. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' at the beginning. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 4 3, 4 2, 3 1 4, 1 4 3 1, 2 4 2 1 2, 4 4 2 1, 4 3, 3 2, 1 4 3 1, 4 4 2 1, 0 4 3, 4 2 2, 1 1 2 1, 4 2 2, 1 1 4 0 1, 1 0 1, 6 1 2 3 4, 6 0, 1 4, 4 2 1, 4 4, 3 2 1, 4 4, 3 1 4 2 1, 3 4 1 2 3 4 1, 3 4 1 4 0 2 1, 3 4 0 3 1, 2 4 3 3 1 4 2 1, 4 3 2 4, 4 4, 4 3 3, 4 4 1 4 2, 3 1 4 2 4) and slurs. There are also articulation marks like 'V' and 'Half Pos.' (Half Position). The piece ends with a final note on the tenth staff.

Symphony Studies.

79

by
FRIED. GUMBERT.

SINFONIE N^o 1 (C moll.)

Mendelssohn. Op. 11.

Allegro con fuoco.

f *ff*

1

f

5 *f*

ff

1

1

1

SINFONIE N° 3 (A moll.)

Mendelssohn. Op. 56.

Allegro un poco agitato. ♩ = 100.

p *pp sempre.* *accel.* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *sf* *p cantabile.* *dim.* *pp* *cresc.* *dim.* *pp* *p*

Musical notation for a bass line, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from pianissimo (pp) to fortissimo (ff). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Dynamics and markings include: *pp*, *p*, *sempre pp*, *p cresc.*, *sf*, *ff*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, *fff*, *f*, and *sf cresc.*

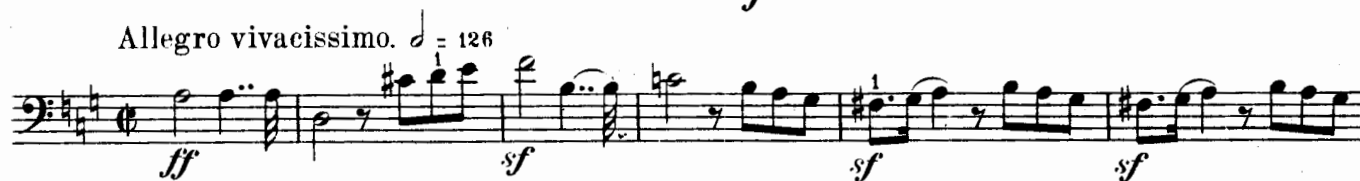
Vivace non troppo. ♩ = 126

Musical score for bass clef, 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. Dynamics range from fortissimo (*ff*) to pianissimo (*pp*). The piece concludes with a final fortissimo (*ff*) marking.

Dynamics and markings include: *ff*, *sf*, *f*, *più f*, *sf*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*.

Musical notation for a bass line, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 1, 6, and 10 are indicated above the staves.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *f*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *ff*, *sf*, *pp*, and *pizz.*

Adagia. $\text{♩} = 76$ Allegro vivacissimo. $\text{♩} = 126$ 

Allegro maestoso assai. ♩. = 104

mf

cresc.

p *cresc.*

ff

SINFONIE N° 4 (A dur.)

Mendelssohn. Op. 90.

Allegro vivace.

pizz. *f* *arco.* *p* *p*

cresc. *mf* *f* *ff* *p* *sempre pp* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.*

1 1 1 4 1 3 4 1 1 3 1 6

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic. It features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.
- Staff 2:** Continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns, ending with a *f* dynamic.
- Staff 3:** Features a *ff* dynamic, followed by rests and then eighth notes with accents.
- Staff 4:** Continues with eighth notes and rests.
- Staff 5:** Continues with eighth notes and rests.
- Staff 6:** Features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a measure marked with the number 13.
- Staff 7:** Features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic and includes many beamed sixteenth notes.
- Staff 8:** Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. It includes beamed sixteenth notes.
- Staff 9:** Continues with beamed sixteenth notes.
- Staff 10:** Features a series of *sf* (sforzando) dynamics on individual notes.



SALTARELLO.
Presto.



10

pizz.
pp

arco.
pp staccato.

cresc. poco a poco. *p* *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

sempre più f

molto cresc. *ff* *sf*

pp *pp string.* *poco a poco.* *p*

cresc. *f* *sempre.*



Meno Allegro.





Allegro vivace.





Allegro maestoso.



p *cresc. poco a poco*

f

sf ff *pp*

cresc.

p sf *cresc. sempre.*

Più animato poco a poco. *f* *f*

cresc. sempre più f al

ff sf sf

SINFONIE (C dur.)

Schubert.

Andante.

2 Violincello Solo.

espressivo.

decresc.

pp

ff

Allegro ma non troppo.

f

p cresc.

f

ff

p

fp

Musical score for a single instrument, likely a cello or double bass. The score consists of eight staves of music. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo). Articulations include slurs, accents, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

2 Violoncello.

Musical score for two violoncellos. The score consists of three staves of music. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Articulations include slurs, accents, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 12/8 time signature. It features a melody with accents and dynamic markings *poco*, *a*, and *poco*. The second staff continues the melody with fingerings (1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3) and a *ff* dynamic. The third staff is in bass clef, showing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff continues this pattern with *sf* dynamics. The fifth staff has a *p* dynamic and includes fingerings (1, 2, 1, 4). The sixth staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The eighth staff has a *f* dynamic and fingerings (1, 1, 1). The ninth staff has a *p* dynamic and fingerings (2, 2). The tenth staff has a *p* dynamic and fingerings (1, 1).

sempre p *p cresc.* *f* *3* *3* *p* *1* *3* *2* *3* *pp* *mf* *3* *4* *2* *f* *p* *f* *p* *cresc.* *ff*

Musical score for a bass line, consisting of 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of numbered slurs (1-7) over the first two staves. The dynamics fluctuate between piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and pianissimo (*pp*). A "decrease" (*decresc.*) marking is present in the fifth staff, and a "poco a poco cresc." (*poco a poco cresc.*) marking is in the eighth staff. The piece concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a "largamente" (*largamente*) tempo instruction.

LA CINQUANTAINE.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Air in the ancient style.

GABRIEL MARIE.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 88$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 12/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Andantino" with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score is divided into ten staves. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff is marked "allargando al Fine" and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic and the word "Fine." The seventh staff is marked "sotto voce." and starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The eighth staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a first and second ending. The ninth staff is marked "pp" and continues the melody. The tenth staff is marked "f rit." and includes a first and second ending, concluding with "f D.S. al Fine."

★ Piano accompaniment may be had from the John Church Co.

Noritos Lament.*

from Morlando Vespucci.

103

W. F. T. Mollenhauer

Andante.

D string.

A string.

Cujus Animam.

Air du Stabat Mater.

Allegro maestoso.

F. A. Kummer, Op. 142, N° 20.

f *f* *pp* *tr*

dol.

p

f

p

mf

p

cresc. *f*

The musical score is written for a bass instrument in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Features slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4).
- Staff 2:** Continues with *f* and *p* dynamics. Includes the instruction *a piacere.*
- Staff 3:** Marked *a tempo.* and *dol.* (dolce). Includes fingerings (3, 0, 3, 4).
- Staff 4:** Features *p* and *f* dynamics with accents.
- Staff 5:** Marked *dol.* (dolce).
- Staff 6:** Includes *cresc.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *dim.* (diminuendo) markings.
- Staff 7:** Marked *dol.* (dolce) and *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 8:** Features *ff* (fortissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *p* (piano) dynamics. Ends with a repeat sign.
- Staff 9:** Marked *ad lib.* (ad libitum) and *pp* (pianissimo). Includes fingerings (3, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1).
- Staff 10:** Continues with *pp* (pianissimo) dynamics and fingerings (2, 1, 0, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3).

Miserere

de l'Opera. LE TROUBADOUR de Verdi.

Andante assai sostenuto.

F. A. Kummer Op. 142. N° 22.

The musical score is written in bass clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time. It consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is 'Andante assai sostenuto'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'dol.' (dolce). The piece begins with a piano introduction marked 'p' and a triplet of eighth notes. The main melody is characterized by slurs and fingerings, with a 'dol.' marking appearing in the fifth staff. The piece concludes with a final triplet of eighth notes.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bassoon part. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p*, *dol.*, *f*, and *cresc.*. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many slurs and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*), with crescendos and decrescendos marked.

Passe-Pied.

Dance in the olden Style.

Allegro ma non troppo. $\text{♩} = 69$.

Ernest Gillet.

f

mf

pp

f

tempo.

Trio.

f

mf

p poco rit.

a tempo. *f* *mf* *p poco rit.*

a tempo. *f* *mf* *p poco rit.*

a tempo. *f* *mf* *p poco r*

mf

pp

a tempo. *f*

rit.

Meditation on the 1st Prelude by S. Bach.

GOUNOD.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (numbers 1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings (p, pp, f, ff). The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic and ends with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic.

Divertimento II, über österreichische Lieder.

Romberg Op. 46.

Poco lento.

f

p dolce. gliss.

cresc.

sf

dim.

p

poco

più.

sempre più cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

dim.

f

dim e rallent.

This page of musical notation for a bassoon part includes the following elements:

- Staff 1:** Starts with *f risol.*, followed by *p*, *f risol.*, *p*, *f risol.*, and *dimin.*
- Staff 2:** Includes *p*, *f dim.*, and *poco rall.*
- Staff 3:** Features *leggiere. a tempo.*, *f risol.*, *p*, *f risol.*, *p dim. e rall.*, *stacc.*, and *pp semplice.*
- Staff 4:** Includes *poco.*, *p*, *stacc.*, *f*, *sf*, and *dim.*
- Staff 5:** Includes *f*, *sf*, and *dim.*
- Staff 6:** Includes *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*
- Staff 7:** Includes *mf*, *dol.*, and *mf*
- Staff 8:** Includes *mf*, *dolce.*, and *dim.*
- Staff 9:** Includes *dim.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *Pscherz.*

Musical score for a piano piece, page 113. The score consists of ten staves of music, primarily in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0), dynamics (e.g., *f*, *p*, *sf*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, *meno.*, *mf*), and performance instructions (e.g., *leggiere.*, *con espress.*, *espress.*, *dim. e poco rall.*). The music features complex passages with triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs.

pp con grazia. *sempre*
pp *p*
poco cresc.
mf *piu cresc.*
f brillante.
f
con espress. *dolce.* *con espress.* *mf*
f *pp* *pp*
p poco espress.
cresc. *fz*
fz *dim.*

The musical score is written for a piece in G major, indicated by the key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of ten staves of music, primarily in bass clef, with some staves in treble clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, articulation, and fingering.

The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The tempo/mood is marked *leggero*. The dynamics start at *p* (piano) and end at *mp* (mezzo-piano). Fingering numbers (1-4) are present above many notes.

The second staff continues the piece, with dynamics ranging from *p* to *cresc.* (crescendo). The third staff features a treble clef and is marked *f con grazia.* (forte with grace). The fourth staff returns to bass clef and includes the instruction *f p con grazia.*

The fifth staff is marked *cresc.* and the sixth staff is marked *f*. The seventh staff includes the instruction *dim.* (diminuendo). The eighth staff is marked *sempre p.* (sempre piano). The ninth staff includes the instruction *Or.* (Orchestra) and the tenth staff is marked *sempre piu cresc.* (sempre più crescendo).

The piece concludes with a final staff marked *pesante.* (pesante), indicating a change in tempo and mood. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Selected Orchestra Studies.

Overture: SUMMERNIGHT'S DREAM.

Suppé.

*Allegro molto.**Meno mosso.*

TANNHÄUSER MARCH.

R. Wagner.

Allegro.

Musical score for Tannhäuser March, bass clef, key of D major, 2/4 time. The score consists of 11 staves. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p*, *ff*, and *cresc.* Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Performance instructions include *pizz.* and *arco.*

Selection from Gounod's **FAUST**.

Stasny.

Andantino.
Solo.
p

Allegretto agitato.
p
cresc.

f
pizz.
p

Larghetto.
Solo.
dolce.

Overture: **STRADELLA**.

Flotow.

Andante.
p

mf

cresc.
f

Solo.
p

Overture: POET AND PEASANT.

Andante maestoso.

Suppé.

Solo.

[illegible]

Overture: DIE FRAU MEISTERIN.

Allegro.

Suppé.

Musical score for the bass line of "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a variety of dynamics and articulations, including *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *pp* (pianissimo). The piece is characterized by its elegant, flowing lines and intricate fingerings, which are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the overall structure is a single melodic line.

Overture: MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT IN VIENNA.

Suppé

Andante amoroso.

pizz.

*dolce con molto espress.**con espress.**Tutti.**Solo.**dolce.**P con leggerezza.**ff**f**f**f*

Piu mosso.

*ff**ff**ff**ff**ff*

Overture: MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

O. Nicolai.

Andantino moderato.



Allegro moderato.



JUBEL OVERTURE.

Weber.

Adagio.

ff

Solo.

Presto assai.

f rit. assai.

f

f

ff

The musical score is written for a single bass line. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Adagio.' and the dynamics are 'ff'. The score includes a 'Solo.' section. The tempo then changes to 'Presto assai.' and the dynamics are 'f rit. assai.' and 'f'. The score is filled with various musical notations, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests, accidentals, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Overture : MARITANA.

Wallace.

Allegro.

p *mf*

mf

p *mf*

f *ff*

ff *p*

p *p*

Andantino.

Solo

p

Allegro moderato.

ff

f

ff

ff

f

Allegro molto.

Overture: ZANETTA.

Auber.

Allegretto. *Solo.*

pizz.

Allegro moderato.

arco.

f

p

f

pizz.

Solo obligato from RIGOLETTO.

Verdi.

Andante.

This musical score is for a solo obligato from Verdi's opera Rigoletto. It is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante.' The score consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. There are also some trill-like markings (e.g., '3 0 3') and a section with a '+' sign. The music is characterized by a steady, flowing eighth-note pattern with occasional melodic variations and slurs.

Overture: TÄNNHAUSER.

R. Wagner

Andante,

Allegro.

Allegro.

fp *fp* *f* *fp* *f*

128

pp

p

sempre cresc.

ff

12830

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *p*. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 12/8 time signature. The first staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and includes triplets and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff shows a change in rhythm with more eighth notes. The fourth staff includes a triplet and a measure with a plus sign. The fifth staff has a triplet and a measure with a plus sign. The sixth staff features a triplet and a measure with a plus sign. The seventh staff has a triplet and a measure with a plus sign. The eighth staff includes a triplet and a measure with a plus sign. The ninth staff has a triplet and a measure with a plus sign. The tenth staff ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a final chord.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A. (Italian) by, for.
ACCELERANDO, (It.) accelerating the movement.
ACCOMPANIMENT, a part added to a principal one, by way of enhancing the effect of the composition.
ADAGIO, (It.) a very slow degree of movement.
ADAGISSIMO, (It.) extremely slow.
AD LIBITUM, (Latin) at will, or discretion. This expression implies that the time of some particular passage is left to the pleasure of the performer; or, that he is at liberty to introduce whatever embellishments his fancy may suggest.
AGITATO, CON AGITAZIONE, (It.) with agitation, anxiously.
AL, ALL, ALLA, (It.) to the; sometimes, in the style of.
ALLEGREMENTE, (It.) with quickness.
ALLEGRETTO, (It.) somewhat cheerful, but not so quick as *allegro*.
ALLEGRETTO SCHERZANDO, (It.) moderately playful and vivacious.
ALLEGREZZA, (It.) joy; as *con allegrezza*, joyfully, animatedly.
ALLEGRISSIMO, (It.) extremely quick and lively.
ALLEGRO, (It.) quick, lively. A term implying a rapid and vivacious movement, but which is frequently modified by the addition of other words; as, *allegro agitato*, quick, with anxiety and agitation, etc.
AL SEGNO, AL SEG. or the character S , signifies that the performer must return to a similar character in the course of the movement, and play from that place to the word *fine*, or to the mark A over a double bar.
ANDANTE, (It.) implies a movement somewhat slow and sedate. The term is often modified, both as to time and style, by the addition of other words.
ANDANTINO, (It.) somewhat slower than *andante*.
ANIMATO, CON ANIMA, ANIMOSO, (It.) with animation, in a spirited manner.
ANIMATO, A PIACERE, A PIACIMENTO, (It.) at the pleasure of the performer.
APPOGGIATURA, (It.) a note of embellishment, generally written in a small character.
APPOGGIATO, (It.) dwelt, leaned upon.
ARIO, (It.) in the style of an air.
ARPEGGIANDO, ARPEGGIATO, ARPEGGIO, (It.) Passages formed of the notes of chords taken in rapid succession, in imitation of the harp, are said to be in *arpeggio*.
ASSAI, (It.) very, extremely. This adverb is always joined to some other word, of which it extends the signification; as, *adagio assai*, very slow; *allegro assai*, very quick.
A TEMPO, A TEM, (It.) in the regular time.
A TEMPO GIUSTO, (It.) in strict and equal time.
ATTACCA, ATTACCA SUBITO, (It.) implies that the performer must directly commence the following movement.
BARCAROLLE, (It.) airs sung by the Venetian gondoliers or boatmen.
BEAT, one of the principal graces in music.
BEN, (It.) well; as, *ben marcato*, well marked. This expression indicates that the passage must be executed in a clear, distinct and strongly accented manner.
BIS, (Lat.) twice. A term which indicates that a certain passage, distinguished by a curve drawn over or under it, must be performed twice.
BRIO, BRIO, CON BRIO, (It.) with brilliancy and spirit.
BRISÉ, (Fr.) sprinkled, broken into arpeggios.
CADENCE, (Fr.) a shake; also a cadence in harmony; as, *cadence parfaite*, a perfect cadence; *cadence rompue*, an interrupted cadence.
CADENZA, (It.) a cadence, or close, at the termination of a song or other movement, introducing some fanciful and extemporaneous embellishment.
CALANDO, (It.) gradually diminishing in tone and quickness.
CALORE, (It.) with much warmth and animation.
CANONE, (It.) a canon, or catch for several voices or instruments.
CANON, a species of uninterrupted imitation.
CANTABILE, (It.) in a graceful and singing style.
CANTANTE, (It.) a part to be executed by the voice.
CAPELLA, ALLA, (It.) in the church style.
CAPO, (It.) the head, or beginning.
CAPRICCIO, (It.) a fanciful and irregular species of composition.
CATCH, a vocal piece in several parts, of a humorous character.
CAVATINA, (It.) an air of one movement or part only, occasionally preceded by a recitative.
CHANT, (Fr.) a song or melody; the vocal part.
CHE, (It.) than; as, *poco piu che andante*, rather slower than *andante*.
CHROMATIC, proceeding by semitones, or formed by semitones.
CODA, (It.) a few bars added at the close of a composition beyond its natural termination.
COLLA PARTE, (It.) implies that the accompanist must follow the principal part in regard to time.
CON, (It.) with; as, *con espressione*, with expression; *con brío*, with brilliancy and spirit.
CONCENITO, (It.) concord, agreement.
CONCERTO, (It.) a composition intended to display the powers of some particular instrument, with orchestral accompaniment.
CON DOLENZA, (It.) with sweetness.

CON DOLORE, (It.) mournfully, with pathos.
CON GRAVITA, (It.) with gravity.
CON GRAZIA, (It.) with grace.
CON GUSTO, GUSTOSO, (It.) with taste.
CON IMPETO, (It.) with impetuosity.
CON MOTO, (It.) in an agitated style, with spirit.
CON SPIRITO, (It.) with quickness and spirit.
CRESCENDO, or CRES., (It.) with a gradually increasing quantity of tone.
D, AL, D. by.
DA, CAPO, or D. C., (It.) from the beginning; an expression which is often written at the end of a movement, to indicate that the performer must return to it and finish with the first strain.
DAL, (It.) by; as, *dal segno*, from the sign; a mark of repetition.
DECRESCENDO, (It.) gradually decreasing in quantity of tone.
DELICATEZZA, (It.) delicacy; as, *con delicatezza*, with delicacy of expression.
DIATONIC, (Greek) naturally; that is according to the degrees of the major and minor scale, or by tones and semitones only.
DILUENDO, (It.) a gradual dying away of the tone till it arrives at extinction.
DIMINUENDO, or DIM., (It.) implies that the quantity of tone must be gradually diminished.
DI MOLTO, (It.) an expression which serves to augment the signification of the word to which it is added; as, *allegro di molto*, very quick.
DIVERTIMENTO, (It.) a short, light composition, written in a familiar and pleasing style.
DOLCE, or DOL., (It.) implies a soft and sweet style.
DOLCEZZA, or CON DOLCEZZA, (It.) with sweetness and softness.
DOLCEMENTE, (It.) in a sweet and graceful style.
DOLOROSO, (It.) indicates a soft and pathetic style.
E, ED, the Italian conjunction and; as, *fauto e violino*, flute and violin; *nobilmente ed animato*, with grandeur and animation.
FACILITA, (It.) a facilitation, an easier adaptation.
FANTASIE, (Fr.) a species of composition.
FANTASIA, (It.) a term in which the author gives free scope to his ideas, without regard to those systematic forms which regulate other compositions.
FINALE, the last piece of any set of an opera or of a concert; or the last movement of a symphony or sonata, in the German style.
FINE, (It.) the end.
FORTE, or For., or simply f, (It.) loud.
FORTISSIMO, or ff, (It.) very loud.
FORZANDO, or FORZ., or fz., implies that the note is to be marked with particular emphasis or force.
FUOCO, CON, (It.) with intense animation.
FURIOSO, or CON FURIA, (It.) with fire.
GALLOP, (Fr.) a gallop, a quick German dance tune.
GALOP, (Ger.) a quick species of dance.
GALOPPE, (Fr.) generally in 2-4 time.
GUSTO, (It.) in just and exact time.
GRACES, occasional embellishments, sometimes spontaneously introduced by the performer. The most important of these are the *apoggiatura*, the *turn*, and the *shake*.
GRAN GUSTO, (It.) in an elevated, grand style.
GRAVAMENTE, (It.) dignified and solemn.
GRAVE, (It.) the slowest degree of movement; also, a deep, low pitch in the scale of sound.
GRAVITA, (It.) gravity; as, *con gravita*, with gravity.
GRUPPETO, (It.) a group or notes; a turn.
GRUPPO, (It.) a turn, or grace.
GUSTO, GUSTOSO, or CON GUSTO, (It.) with taste, elegantly.
IL, (It.) the.
IMPROMPTU, (Fr.) an extemporaneous production.
IMPROVISARE, (It.) to compose or sing extemporaneously.
IN, (It.) in; as, *in tempo*, in time.
IN VINO, INNOCENTEMENTE, (It.) in an artless and simple style.
INTERLUDE, an intermediate strain or movement.
INTRADA, (It.) a short introduction.
INTRODUZIONE, (It.) a short introduction.
INTESSE, (It.) the same; as, *intesse tempo*, the same time.
LARGHETTO, (It.) indicates a time slow and measured in its movement, but less so than *largo*.
LARGHISSIMO, (It.) extremely slow.
LARGO, (It.) a very slow and solemn degree of movement.
LAGATO, (It.) in a smooth and connected manner.
LEGATISSIMO, (It.) exceedingly smooth and connected.
LEGEREMENT, (Fr.) with lightness and gaiety.
LEGGIARDO, (It.) light, gentle.
LEGGIERAMENTE, (It.) lightly, gently.
LEGGIERO, or CON LEGGIEREZZA, (It.) with lightness and facility of execution.
LENTANDO, (It.) with increasing slowness.
LENTAMENTE, LENTO, (It.) in slow time.
LIAISON, (Fr.) smoothness of connection; also, a link or tie.
LOCO, (Lat.) This word implies that a passage is to be played just as it is written in regard to pitch; it generally occurs after *dua alia* or *dua bassa*.

MA, (It.) but; as, *all gro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so.
MAESTOSO, (It.) with majesty and dignified expression.
MAIN, (Fr.) the hand; as, *main droite*, right hand; *main gauche*, or *M. D., M. G.*, the right or left hand in piano music.
MARCELO, (It.) in a marked and emphatic style.
MELANGE, (Fr.) a composition founded on several favorite airs; a medley.
MEME, (Fr.) the same; as, *memme movement*, in the same tune.
MESTO, (It.) mournfully, sadly, pathetically.
MESTOSO, (It.) sadly, pensively.
MEZZO, (It.) in a middling degree or manner; as, *mezzo forte*, rather loud; *mezzo piano*, rather soft.
MEZZO CARRATTERE, (It.) implies a moderate degree of expression and execution.
MOLTO, (It.) very, extremely; as, *molto allegro*, very quick; *molto adagio*, extremely slow.
MORCEAU, (Fr.) a piece or musical composition of any kind.
MORIENTE, (It.) a beator transient shake.
MORBENDO, (It.) gradually subsiding in regard to tone and time; dying away.
MOSSO, (It.) movement; as, *piu mosso*, with more movement, quicker.
MOTO, or CON MOTO, (It.) with agitation.
MOVIMENTO, (It.) time, movement.
NOBILE, NOBILMENTE, (It.) with nobleness, grandeur.
NOTTURNO, (It.) a composition, vocal or instrumental, suitable for evening recreation, from its elegance and lightness of character.
O, (It.) or; as, *fauto o violino*, flute or violin.
OBBLIGATO, (It.) a part or parts of a composition, indispensable to its just performance, and which, therefore, cannot properly be omitted.
OTTAVA, or Sva, (It.) an octave. This word is generally joined with *alta* or *bassa*; the first signifies that the passage to which it is applied must be played an octave higher than it is written; the second, that it must be played an octave lower.
PASTORALE, (It.) a soft and rural movement.
PEDALE, (It.) a pedal or stationary bass. In piano music, this term implies that the performer must press down the pedal which takes off the dampers.
PERDENDO, PERDENDOSI, or PERDENTE, (It.) implies a gradual diminution, both in the quantity of tone and speed of movement.
PEU, (Fr.) a little.
PHRASE, a short musical sentence containing an incomplete idea.
PIACERE, (It.) will, pleasure; as, *a piacere*, at the performer's pleasure in regard to time.
PIANISSIMO, or pp., (It.) extremely soft.
PIANO, or p., (It.) soft.
PIU, (It.) an adverb of augmentation; as, *piu presto*, quicker; *piu piano*, softer.
PLANTIVA, (It.) expressively, plaintively.
PLUS, (Fr.) more; as, *plus anime*, with greater animation.
POCO, (It.) a little, rather, somewhat; as, *poco presto*, rather quick; *poco piano*, somewhat soft.
POCO A POCO, (It.) by degrees, gradually; as, *poco a poco crescendo*, louder and louder by degrees; *poco a poco diminuendo*, softer and softer by degrees.
POI, (It.) then; as, *piano poi forte*, soft, then loud.
POLACCA, (It.) a slow Polish dance.
POLONAISE, (Fr.) in 2-4 time, of a peponoise, a Polish dance.
POLONAISE, (Fr.) a Polish dance, usually terminate on the third crotchet of the first measure.
PORFAMENTO, (It.) the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice; a gliding from one note to another.
POSSIBILE, (It.) possible; as, *piu forte possibile*, as loud as possible.
POTPOURRI, (Fr.) a fantasia on favorite airs.
PRECIPITATO, (It.) in a hurried manner.
PRECISIONE, (It.) with precision, exactitude.
PRELUDIO, (It.) a prelude or introduction.
PREMIERE, (Fr.) first; as, *premier fois*, first time.
PRESTISSIMO, (It.) the most rapid degree of movement.
PRESTO, (It.) very quick.
PRIMO, (It.) first; as, *violino primo*, first violin; *tempo primo*, in the first or original time.
QUADRILLE, (Fr.) a French dance.
QUASI, (It.) in the manner or style of; as, *quasi allegretto*, like an *allegretto*.
QUIETO, (It.) with calmness or repose; quietly.
RADOLCENDO, (It.) with augmented softness.
RADDOLCENDO, (It.) softness.
RALENTANDO, (It.) implies a gradual diminution in the speed of the movement, and a corresponding decrease in the quantity of tone.
RAPIDO, (It.) rapidly.
RINFORZANDO, RINFORZATO, or rinf., or rf., (It.) with additional tone and emphasis.
ROMANCE, (Fr.) a short lyric tale set to music.
ROMANZA, (It.) music; or a simple and elegant melody, suitable to such words.
RONDEAU, (Fr.) a composition of several stanzas, at the end of which, the first part, or subject, is repeated.
RITENETE, RITENUTO, (It.) a keeping back or decrease in the speed of the movement.
SCHERZANDO, SCHERZANTE, SCHERZOSO, or SCHERZ., (It.) in a light, playful, and sportive manner.

SEGN, or S., (It.) a sign; as, *at segno*, return to the sign; *dal segno*, repeat from the sign.
SEQUE, SEQUITO, (It.) now follows; or, as follows; as, *segue il coro*, the chorus follows; *segue la finale*, the finale now follows. It is also used in the sense of, in a similar or like manner, to show that a subsequent passage is to be played like that which precedes it.
SIMPLICEMENTE, (It.) with simplicity, artlessly.
SEMPRE, (It.) always; or *sempre staccato*, always staccato or detached; *sempre forte*, always loud; *sempre piu forte*, continually increasing in force.
SERIOSO, (It.) in a serious style.
SERPEGGIANDO, (It.) gently and silently creeping onwards, quietly advancing to tone.
SOAVE, (It.) in a soft, sweet, and delicate style.
SOGETTO, (It.) the subject or theme.
SOLI, (It.) plural of *solo*. It implies that two or more principal parts play or sing together. Such parts, of course, are never doubled.
SONATA, (It.) a composition consisting of several movements, generally for a single principal instrument, with or without accompaniments.
SOSTENUTO, or SOST., (It.) sustained, continuous in regard to tone.
SPIRITO, CON SPIRITO, (It.) with spirit.
SPIRITOSO, (It.) with great spirit.
STACCATO, (It.) implies that the notes are to be played distinct, and detached from one another.
STESSO, (It.) the same.
SUBITO, (It.) quickly; as, *volti subito*, turn quickly.
SUITE, (Fr.) a series, a collection; as, *une suite de pieces*, a series of lessons.
SYNCOPE, (It.) in a constrained and syncopated style.
SYNCPATION, the connecting the last note of one bar to the first note of the next, so as to form but one note of a duration equal to both; this displaces the accent, and produces a peculiar effect.
TACET, (Lat.) implies that, during a movement, or part of a movement, some particular instrument is to be silent, as, *fauto tacet*, the flute is not to play.
TANTO NON, (It.) not so much; not too much.
TANDO, (It.) slowly, in a dragging manner.
TANTO, (It.) a subject or theme.
TEMPESTOSO, (It.) in a tempestuous manner.
TEMPO COMODO, (It.) in a convenient degree of movement.
TENERAMENTE, TENERO, or CON TENEREZZA, (It.) tenderly.
TENUTO, or TEN., (It.) implies that a note, or notes, must be sustained or kept down the full time.
THEME, (Fr.) a subject.
TIMOROSO, (It.) with timidity or awe.
TRANQUILLO, TRANQUILLAMENTE, or CON TRANQUILLITATE, (It.) tranquil, composed.
TREMANDO, (It.) with a tremulous expression, horribly.
TREMOLANTE, (It.) implies the reiteration of a note or chord with great rapidity, so as to produce a tremulous kind of motion.
TRILLANDO, (It.) a succession of shakes on different notes.
TRILLE, (Fr.) TRILLO, (It.) a shake.
TRIO, (It.) a piece for three voices or instruments. This term also denotes a second movement to a waltz, march, minuet, etc., which always leads back to a repetition of the first or principal movement.
TRIPLET, a group of three notes, arising from the division of a note into three equal parts of the next inferior duration.
TUTTA FORZA, (It.) with the utmost vehemence, as loud as possible.
TUTTI, (It. plural) all; a term used to point out those passages where all the voices or instruments, or both, are to be introduced.
UN, (It.) as, *un poco*, a little.
VALCE, (It.) VALSE, (Fr.) a waltz.
VELOCE, or CON VELOCITA, (It.) in rapid time.
VELOCISSIMO, (It.) with extreme rapidity.
VIBRANTE, (It.) a peculiar manner of touching the keys of a piano.
VISTAMENTE, (It.) with quickness.
VITE, (Fr.) vivacity.
VIVACE, VIVAMENTE, or CON VIVACITA, (It.) with briskness and animation.
VIVACISSIMO, (It.) with extreme vivacity.
VIVACITA, (It.) vivacity.
VIVO, CON VIVEZZA, (It.) animated, lively.
VOCE, (It.) the voice.
VOLANTE, (It.) in a light and rapid manner.
VOLTA, (It.) time of playing a movement as *prima volta* the first time of playing etc.
VOLTI SUBITO, or V. S., (It.) turn over quickly.

Real Aids to Orchestra and Band Success

*A Series of Remarkable
Instructors for String and
Wind Instruments*

IMPERIAL METHODS

VIOLIN—By E. Mollenhauer.
VIOLA—By E. Mollenhauer.
'CELLO—By E. Mollenhauer.
DOUBLE BASS—By E. Mollenhauer.
FLUTE—By G. B. Van Santvoord.
CLARINET—By C. L. Staats.
SAXOPHONE—By Herman Bellstedt.
CORNET—By I. H. Odell.
ALTO—By I. H. Odell.
BARITONE—By I. H. Odell.
SLIDE TROMBONE, BASS CLEF—
By R. N. Davis.
SLIDE TROMBONE, TREBLE CLEF
—By R. N. Davis.
VALVE TROMBONE, BASS CLEF
—By I. H. Odell.
E FLAT BASS (TUBA)—By O. H.
W. Lorenz.
DRUMS, TYMPANI, BELLS, Etc.—
By Harry A. Bower.

Each of the Imperial Methods listed above is a thoroughly practical and immensely successful work for use by teachers with beginners on the respective instrument it covers as well as by those who must gain mastery of an instrument through self-study. Each method leads the student from the beginning to quite a fair understanding of the instrument.

Price, \$1.25 Each

FUNDAMENTAL STUDIES IN VIOLONCELLO TECHNIC

By G. F. Schwarz *Price, \$1.00*
A most satisfactory guide to 'cello playing

Experts Agree That This is an Exceptionally Good Method
**BEGINNER'S METHOD FOR THE TRUMPET
(or Cornet)**

By Harold W. Rehrig

The author of this book, who is one of the artist members of the famous Philadelphia Orchestra, is well fitted to write such a work and from beginning to end it is so clear and concise as to carry the pupil along almost as a self-instructor. Teachers value this feature since it saves time, aids progress and gives opportunity for careful observation of those details necessary to developing musicianship with playing ability.

Price, \$1.25

One of the Best of All Saxophone Methods

BEGINNER'S METHOD FOR THE SAXOPHONE

By H. Benne Henton

An original and distinctive method. Admirable for studio use. Unsurpassable for the self-help student. A helpful and comprehensive chart is included. A clear explanation of the secrets of a beautiful tone is given. With melodious material musicianly playing is developed.

Price, \$1.25

PRESSER'S POPULAR ORCHESTRA BOOK

This collection is rightly entitled because there is no doubt about the popularity of these catchy selections with young players who find them easy to play and audiences who hear in them attractive qualities and a satisfying tonal fullness. The contents includes 14 splendid numbers of varied appeal. The orchestration is complete with 21 parts and piano accompaniment.

Piano Acc.—Price, 60c

Other Parts, 30c Each

THE VICTORY BAND BOOK

*A Collection of Superb Marches
by Various Composers*

Sixteen marches of all types, the stirring, the novel, the patriotic, and the lively, make up the contents of this fine band book. Some of these are "Fellowship March" by Klover, "Circusdom March" by Jewell, "American Guard March" by Conterno, "Silver Trumpets March" by Losey and "Freedom of the Seas" by Esberger. This book will not be found difficult by the average young band.

Price, 30 cents Each Part

1712-1714 Chestnut St.

THEODORE PRESSER CO.
Music Publishers and Dealers

Philadelphia, Pa.