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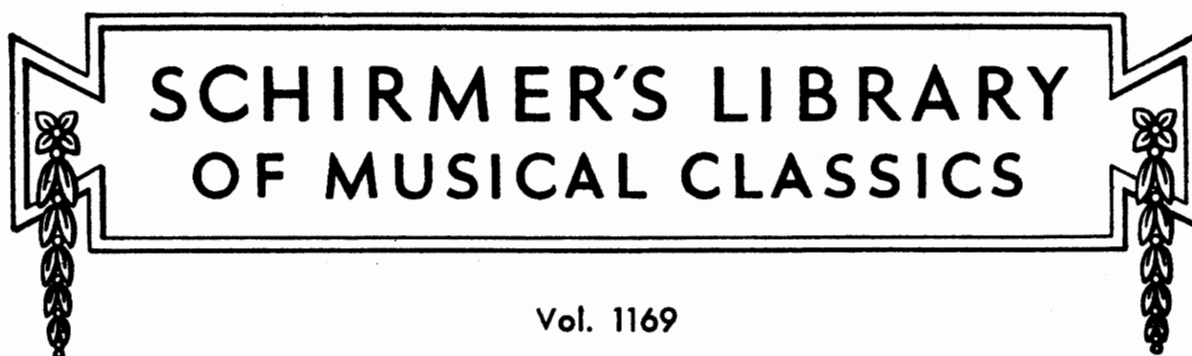
Vol. 1169

KUMMER
Violoncello
Method

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Vol. 1169

F. A. KUMMER

Violoncello Method

With an Appendix Containing
One Hundred and Eleven
Practice-Pieces

Revised and Fingered by

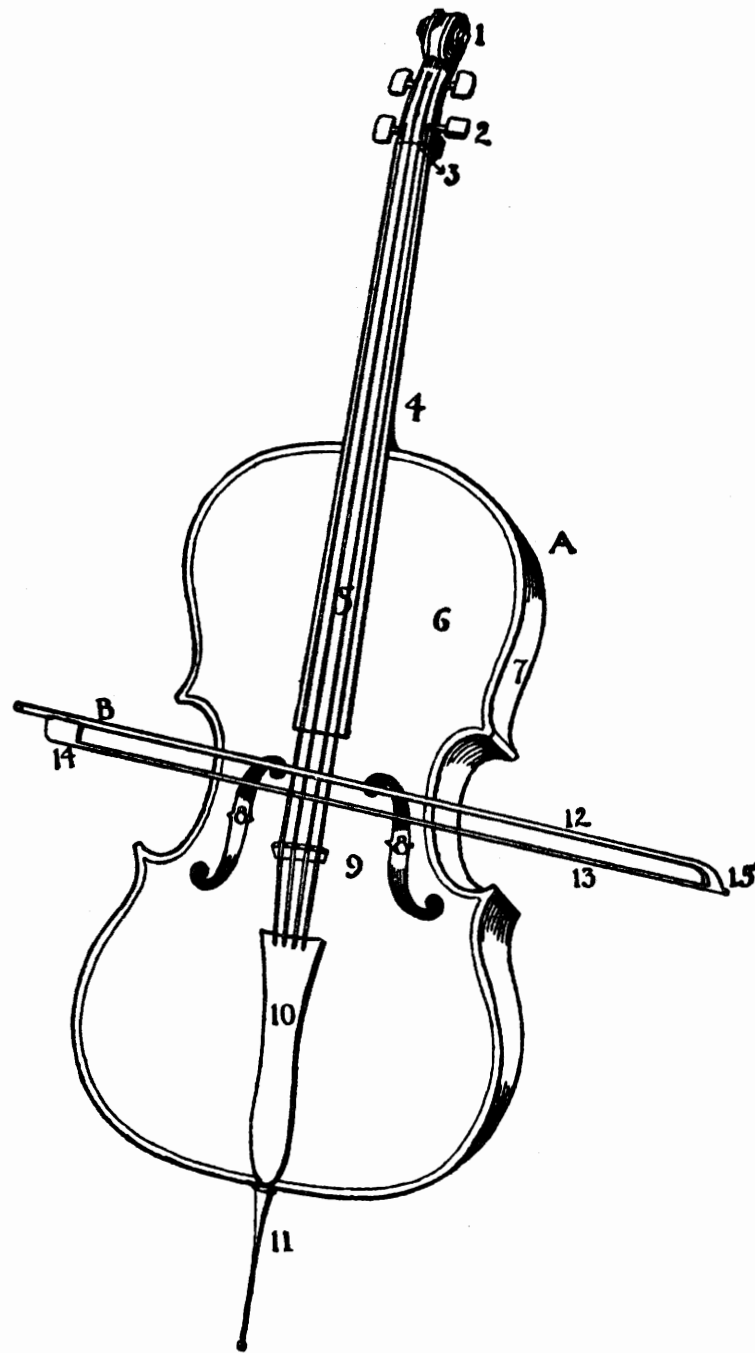
LEO SCHULZ



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- (A) THE INSTRUMENT. 1. THE SCROLL. 2. THE PEGS. 3. THE NUT.
 4. THE NECK. 5. THE FINGER-BOARD. 6. THE BELLY.
 7. THE SIDES. 8. THE F-HOLES. 9. THE BRIDGE.
 10. THE TAIL-PIECE. 11. THE PROP.
- (B) THE BOW. 12. THE STICK. 13. THE HAIR. 14. THE NUT.
 15. THE POINT.

F. A. KUMMER & VIOLONCELLO METHOD

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

After a considerable number of years, during which the author of the present work was engaged in tuition, he arrived at the conviction, that, notwithstanding the deserved reputation of many of the Violoncello-Schools already published, there is still room for an Instruction-book in which the closest attention should be given to the gradual increase in difficulty in the successive chapters, as well as to the accompanying examples for practical study.

If such a work cannot exactly be regarded as a necessity for those who, guided by the practical example of efficient teachers, enjoy advantages which can rarely or ever be offered by written explanations, yet it will appear all the more indispensable to the majority of students, whose circumstances admit of only scanty, or even inefficient, tuition. It is principally for this latter class of students that the author has attempted, in the present work, to supply the above-mentioned want, and to show, by simple and concise rules, the method which the student must follow closely when studying the Violoncello, without permitting himself any arbitrary abridgments or changes in the order of the chapters.

It is assumed that the student has already mastered the first rudiments of music in general; therefore, to avoid unnecessary details, the Introduction contains a mere explanation of the different clefs occurring in Violoncello-music; while in the book itself, everything is avoided which goes beyond the limits of instruction in Violoncello-playing.

The practical examples in the Appendix are to accompany the instructive chapters, as mentioned above; in each chapter reference is therefore made to the exercises belonging to it. For the better musical education of the pupil, and to render his task more agreeable, these exercises are accompanied by a second violoncello; and, although their number is greater here than in any similar work hitherto published, yet the resulting variety will doubtless be welcome to every student (particularly to amateurs), the object of these exercises being mainly to consolidate the pupil's technical knowledge on a firm basis, before passing to works of greater length and difficulty. After having studied them all, the following may be recommended for further development:

Dotzauer, 12 Exercises, Op. 47.

Dotzauer, 12 Esercizi, Op. 70.

Dotzauer, 24 Capricci, Op. 35.

F. Grützmacher, Daily Exercises.

Merk, 20 Exercises, Op. 11.

Duport, 21 Exercises.

Franchomme, 12 Caprices, Op. 7.

F. A. Kummer, 8 Grandes Etudes, Op. 44.

A. Piatti, Dodici Capricci, Op. 25.

Finally, let the pupil always remember that the highest aim of the virtuoso is, to combine perfect intonation, distinctness, taste and the greatest technical ability with the greatest volume of tone. In striving to attain these perfections he must never tire; and, even if in later years he should deserve to be classed among the Masters of the instrument, his artistic conscience will still tell him, that constant progress is necessary in art, because to remain stationary would be equivalent to the first step in a backward direction.

F. A. KUMMER.

PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION

The technique of the Violoncello has recently undergone some changes, which the editor considered necessary to notice in order to put this School for the Violoncello on a thoroughly modern basis. The Exercises newly added are by Dotzauer [D.], Romberg [R.], or the editor [L. S.].

LEO SCHULZ.

F. A. KUMMER * VIOLONCELLO METHOD

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION	1
PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION	1
INTRODUCTION. On the different clefs	3
VIOLONCELLO-METHOD	
1. On holding the instrument	4
2. Left hand	4
3. Right hand. Guiding the Bow	4
4. Tuning the Violoncello	5
5. Preliminary Exercises	5
6. Scales	7
7. { Fingering. Positions	10
{ Exercises for the Fingering	12
8. { The Right Wrist	13
{ Exercises for the Right Wrist	13
9. The Different Bowings	14
10. { The Arpeggio	16
{ Exercises on the Arpeggio	16
11. { The Staccato	18
{ Exercises on the Staccato	18
12. Graces: Appoggiatura, Turn, Passing-Trill, Trill	19
13. { Double-stops	22
{ Exercises in Double-stops	23
14. { The Thumb-position	24
{ Scales and Exercises in the Thumb-position	24
15. Harmonics	32
16. Pizzicato	35
17. On Tone and Execution	35
18. Spiccato and Tremolo	37
19. Scales in Four Octaves	38
20. Exercises for the Open Strings	40
Pieces for Practice	40
Moto perpetuo (Paganini [L. S.]), as a study for the spring- ing bow	124

Violoncello - Method.

1. On holding the instrument.

The violoncello-player should sit well forward in the chair; his feet should be stretched forward, the left a little more than the right, while the upper part of the body remains in an erect and natural position. — The instrument is held between and by the legs, so that the lower front edge on the right touches the right calf, and the left rear edge touches the left calf of the player. But avoid, as much as possible, covering the faces of the sides with the calves, as this interferes with the vibration of the instrument. The violoncello is held slightly inclined backward, and so far to the left, that the C-peg is about an inch from the player's face; the upper part of the back of the instrument will thus lean very gently against the chest of the player. The instrument should always be held so high, that the bow cannot strike the left knee. [This manner of holding the instrument is nearly obsolete; it is now usually supported below by a prop or standard, which should be long enough to raise the C-peg to the height of the left ear. But I consider it absolutely necessary, in order to learn to hold the instrument properly, to practise without any prop for the first year. *L. S.*]

2. Left hand.

The left hand holds the neck of the instrument in a curved form. The thumb lies on the back of the neck, opposite the forefinger and middle finger, and serves as a support to the whole hand. In order to produce a fine and full tone, the fingers should fall upon the strings like hammers, and press them down firmly with their tips; being kept, as a rule, so far apart, that they can easily execute the figure



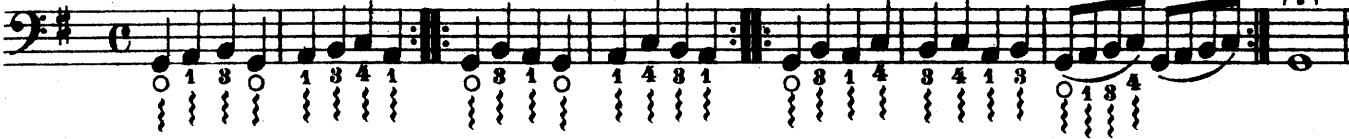
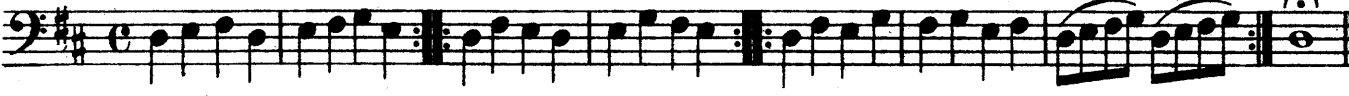
without moving the hand in the least. — The left elbow ought not to be raised too high.

The fingers are indicated by figures. 1 stands for the forefinger; 2 for the middle finger; 3 for the ring-finger; and 4 for the little finger. The sign for the thumb-position is ♯ or ○; the use of an open string is indicated by the sign ○.

3. Right hand. Guiding the bow.

The bow is held in the right hand between the thumb and the fingers. The thumb lies with its tip on the nut and the stick of the bow. Opposite lie the second and third fingers, in such a position that they also touch the lower edge of the nut. These three fingers, having to hold the bow, never shift their position; the first finger is held a little away from the others, and with the bend between the tip-joint and middle joint against the stick, in order to produce the pressure required in bowing. The little finger lies lightly on the stick, and preserves the equilibrium of the bow, *which must always be held without any stiffness in the wrist*. The tension of the bow should always be so adjusted that the stick remains slightly curved.

The bow should be drawn across the strings in a straight line, being always parallel with, and at a distance of about two inches from, the bridge. This is to be accomplished without any essential help from the upper arm, i. e., almost exclusively by the forearm alone; the motion of the arm should, therefore, be more from the elbow than from the shoulder. The elbow should always be held inward, towards the body, and ought never to be raised.

G-string. 
 D-string. 
 A-string. 
 C-string. 
 D-string. 
 A-string. 
 G-string. 
 C-string. 
 1. 
 2. 
 3. 
 4. 
 Thirds. 


Fourths.

Fifths.

Sixths.

Sevenths.

Octaves.

Ninths.

Tenths.

Numbers 1 to 5 of the Appendix are also preliminary exercises, and applicable here.

6. Scales.

The pupil will remember from his theoretical studies, that in music, 12 major scales have been adopted, each of which has a relative minor scale. They are distinguished both by their signatures and by their key-notes, as the following table shows:

Major Scales.

C major. 1st Octave 2nd Octave 3rd Octave 3rd Octave 2nd Octave 1st Octave

G major.

D major.

A major.

E major. 2da 1ma 1 2 1 4 3 2da

B major. 1ma 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 4 2 1 2 1

F# major. 1ma 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4ta

F major. 3 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4

Bb major. 3 2 1 4 2 1 2 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

Eb major. 1 2 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 4 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2

Ab major. 3za 2da 1ma 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 4 2 1 2da 3za 4 2 1

Db major. 3za 2da 1ma 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 1ma 1 2 1 4 3 1 2da 3za 4ta 4 2 1

Minor Scales.

9

A minor. 1st Octave 2nd Octave 3rd Octave 3rd Octave 2nd Octave 1st Octave

E minor. 2da 2da 1ma 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 2da

B minor. 1ma 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 1 4 3 1 4 2

F# minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 3 1 4 2 1 3 1 4 3 1

C# minor. 3za 2da 1ma 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2da 3za 4ta

G# minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

D# minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

D minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

G minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

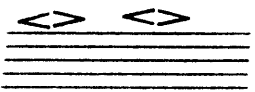
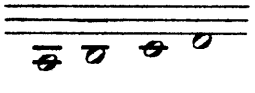
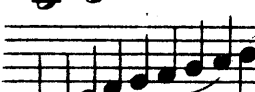
C minor. 2da 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2da

F minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

Bb minor. 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 3 1

The major scales *C sharp* | *G sharp* | *G flat* | and *C flat* || also *A sharp* | *E sharp* | *E flat* | and *A flat minor* sound the same as *D flat* | *A flat* | *F sharp* | and *B major*, || like *B flat* | *F nat'l.* | *D sharp* | and *G sharp minor* their fingering is, therefore, the same.

By slowly progressing in the study of these scales, the student will infallibly acquire a thorough knowledge of the different keys, and may rely upon this study proving extremely useful to him with regard to pure intonation, tone, quickness of execution, ease of bowing etc. — For this purpose, however, he must at first practise the scales of C, G, D, A, and F major, and A and D minor, up to  in the first position.

1.  and so on
 through
 2.  2 Octaves
 and
 3.  back.

1. The bow should be placed upon the strings gently, and close to the nut; as far as the middle of the bow the tone should increase gradually in strength, thence decreasing in the same manner.

2. Here the bow should begin with full tone, but without scratching, and diminish gradually.

3. The whole length of the bow should be drawn across the strings with equal strength, but softly.

4. 

4. Here there are 4 quarter-notes to each bow. In the descending scale the notes from one string to another



must be bound together with the greatest care, so that no break or harshness may be perceptible.

5. 

5. Here, too, in passing with the bow from one string to another, attention should be paid to smoothness and softness of tone.

6. 

6. These notes are played staccato, sharply and firmly, in the middle of the bow. In order to acquire strength at the upper part, they must also be practised at the point of the bow.

7. 

7. Here the first note is played with down-bow, and the remainder with up-bow.

8. 

8. These notes are played by lightly pushing the wrist, without moving the fore-arm.

On account of the dryness of scale-practice, it may be expecting too much from the pupil to insist on his thoroughly practising all the scales, before passing to the next chapters. After the scales in the first position have been thoroughly learned, all scales follow up to the 4th or 5th position, and in an order corresponding to that of the pieces given for practice in the Appendix. Further on, the scales must be practised up to three and four octaves (pp. 31, 32). Take care, in the higher positions, that the thumb follows all the motions of the hand, remaining a whole tone from the 1st finger in every position.

The *chromatic scale*, which consists only of semitones, can be played with various fingerings, and must be practised in several ways; yet the fingering above the notes is better than the two below.



Preliminary exercises in different keys are in the Appendix, Nos 8 to 18. The exercises in chromatic passages (Nos 86 and 87) are, however, to be attempted by the student only when he reaches them in regular order in the Appendix.

7. Fingering. Positions.

The preceding exercises, particularly the chromatic scale, have shown the pupil that, after making six stops in semitones on each of the lower strings, he reaches, with the seventh stop, the tone of the next string above. But in the following exercises and examples it will often occur, that

- (1) to retain the left hand in as quiet a position as possible, and
- (2) to be able to produce double-stops,

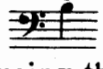
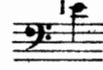
one is obliged to go up so high with the left hand, not only on the A-string, but also on the three others, that the above-mentioned 6 stops are considerably overstepped.—

In this case, whatever is to be played

on the A-string is marked 1^{ma} which stands for *prima corda*, first string,

D	"	"	"	2 ^{da}	"	"	"	<i>seconda</i>	"	second	"
G	"	"	"	3 ^{za}	"	"	"	<i>terza</i>	"	third	"
C	"	"	"	4 ^{ta}	"	"	"	<i>quarta</i>	"	fourth	"

By this moving upwards of the left hand we pass through a number of what are called *positions* of the same. We may consider the two principal positions to be the following:

a) when the hand is so placed on the neck of the instrument, that by setting the 1st finger upon the A-string the note *b*  is produced (1st Position), and b) when it lies higher up, the same finger on the same string producing the note *e*  (4th Position). To reach the 4th Position readily, carry the thumb down the neck as far as it can go. Then, holding the hand free, one can take *e*, 4th position, with the forefinger. The other positions, lying below, between and above these two principal ones, are shown in the following table; the more difficult ones, which require considerable stretching of the fingers, are marked thus: ~~~~~

	1st Position.		Half-position.		2nd Position.		Half-position.		3rd Position.		Half-position.		4th Position.		5th Position.		6th Position.		7th Position.	
On the A-string.																				
D																				
G																				
C																				

It will be observed that if, in the 1st position on any string, three whole tones occur in succession, they are always played with the 1st, 2nd and 4th fingers; for instance:



Studies for Practice.

Each of these exercises, like all the following, be repeated until the fingers have perfectly mastered the different figures. Although it is not indispensable, yet it will be found very advantageous, to let the finger taking the notes marked (o) remain on them as long as possible. Practise these finger-exercises at first on the D-string, then on the A- and G-strings.

1.
 o 1 3 1 1 3 4 1

2.
 o

3.
 o

4.
 o 2 1 1 4 2 1

5.
 o

6.
 o

7.
 o

8.
 o

9.
 o

10.
 o

11.
 o

12.
 o

13.
 o

14.
 o

15.
 o

16.
 o

17.
 o

18. Half-position.

19. 1st Position.20. 2nd Position.21. 3rd Position.22. 4th Position.

Exercises for fingering in all positions will be found in the Appendix, N^o 19 to 42.

8. The Right Wrist.

The wrist must always be carefully watched by the violoncello-player, as all changes of the bow must be executed solely by it, without moving the upper arm. In order to acquire this accomplishment, let the pupil diligently study the following examples, and let him prevent, while studying them, any motion of the right upper arm by leaning it against a table or cupboard.

Exercises for the Right Wrist.

To be played in the middle of the bow.

1.



2.



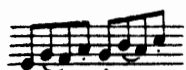
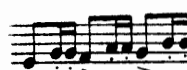
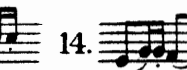
NB. To enable the pupil also to practise these examples on the A- and D-strings, let him imagine them to be in the tenor clef with two sharps B_2 and a D_3 instead of each of the B_1 occurring in examples 3 and 4; in No 5 a D_3 instead of the B_1 .

Other exercises for the wrist will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 43 to 51.

9. The different Bowings.

The different bowing result from the ever-varying combinations of slurred and detached notes in down-bows and up-bows, and have an important influence on the whole character of the pieces to be performed. Composers are, therefore, in the habit of distinctly marking passages which require a certain accent by the style of bowing in which they are played; the following examples will demonstrate this.— But where these distinct marks are wanting, the pupil should make it a rule, to divide and arrange the different bowings so that, wherever possible, the first note of each measure be played with a down-bow. For this reason, whenever a piece of music begins with a partial measure, the up-bow is used in the beginning; for instance:

Of course, this rule has innumerable exceptions in the middle of pieces of music; because, to apply it universally, each measure would have to contain an even number of notes; but in most cases it should be adhered to, and it would be decidedly wrong, if one measure should happen to begin with an up-bow, were the player to continue this contrary mode of bowing for several following measures.

11.  12.  13.  14.  These notes are played in the middle of the bow.

C. Dotted notes.

1.  Here two notes are played in one bow; the first one rather long, while the second, shorter one, is to be played sharply and staccato.
2.  3.  Here the second (short) note requires the same length of bow as the first one.
Examples for the application of these different ways of bowing are found in the Appendix (Nos. 52 to 71).

10. The Arpeggio.

The arpeggio is a broken chord, which is executed on 3 or 4 strings with a sort of undulating motion in the bowing, as the chord rises and falls. It is particularly brilliant and effective upon the violoncello, of all stringed instruments; the pupil will not find it difficult, if he has previously well practised the exercises for the right wrist (page 13). In the Arpeggio, as in the exercises referred to, all changes of the bow, and its passing from one string to another, are accomplished by the wrist, and the latter is to be aided only slightly by a corresponding motion of the fore-arm. One must not raise the upper arm too much.

The Arpeggio requires about two-thirds of the length of the bow. The lowest note must always be accentuated a little; the fingers must fall on the strings as simultaneously as possible, and remain on them wherever practicable.

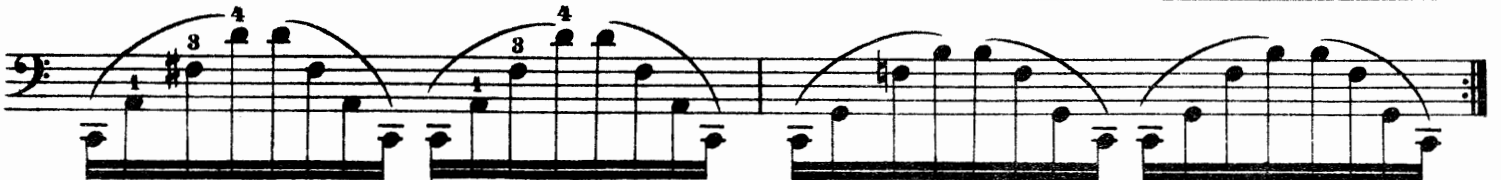
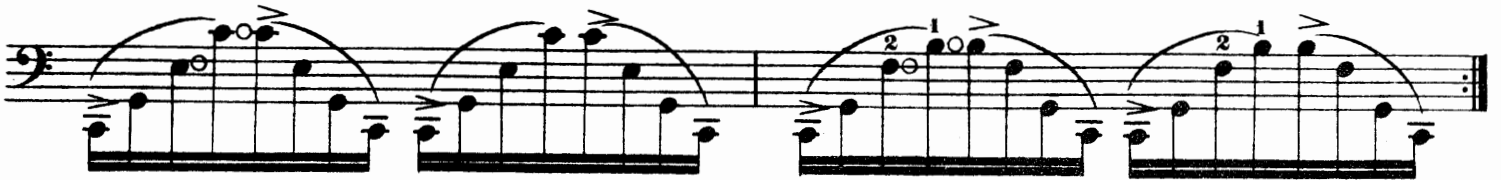
Exercises on the arpeggio.

Arpeggio upon 3 strings.





Arpeggio upon 4 strings.



Arpeggio upon 3 and 4 strings.



Nos. 88, 89, 90 (75 and 108 of the second Violoncello-part) in the Appendix, are Arpeggio-exercises.

11. The Staccato.

By *Staccato* we mean the playing of several detached notes in one bow.

A good staccato is a natural gift of some players; but is also within the reach of others less favored by nature. From one to two hours of daily staccato-practice are necessary. The preliminary studies which I have added must not be practised with the wrist.

Preliminary Studies.

a. 

b. 

c. 

b. 

c. 

b. 

In the next exercises, after the first note, which is to be played with a down-bow drawn out to the very point, the right hand moves the bow along sharply and firmly in the up-bow, without lifting it from the strings, and uses as little of the bow as possible for each note. In doing this, the forefinger of the right hand presses a little harder than usual upon the stick. The first and last notes must always be accentuated a little.

Exercises on the Staccato.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7.

8.

9.

Sometimes a *Staccato* occurs which is mixed with legato notes; this must also be executed in one bow; for instance:



In Nos. 91 and 92 of the Appendix, in the former number in both parts, there are exercises for the *Staccato*.

12. Graces.

The Appoggiatura, Turn, Passing Trill and Trill.

Of the great number of musical graces we mention only those chiefly in use, and explain the signs which have been adopted for them. Composers generally write out most of the others in small notes.

(1) The *Appoggiatura* may be long or short, and consists of *one* or *more* notes (double appoggiatura). The long appoggiatura occupies one-half the time-value of the principal note, if this principal note can be divided into two equal parts. But if the principal note is *tripartite* instead of bipartite, the appoggiatura occupies two-thirds of its value; for instance:



The short appoggiatura, whether consisting of one or of more notes, is quickly slurred into the principal note; for instance:



As a rule, the short *appoggiaturas* (consisting of only one note) are marked, to distinguish them from the long ones, with a stroke across the hook of the note; thus:  etc.

(2) The *Turn*, indicated by the sign ∞ , requires both the next upper and lower notes, as auxiliaries to the principal note, for execution (ex. 1, 2, 3 and 6); the *back turn* (sign ∞ ; examples 4 and 5) is now generally written out in full:

Written: 

Played: 

If either of these auxiliary notes is to be raised or lowered, a $\sharp$, $\flat$, or $\natural$ is placed above or below the sign ∞ ; above, it applies to the upper, below, to the lower auxiliary note; for instance:

Written: 

Played: 

(3) The *Passing Trill*, marked ω , must be executed very quickly and roundly, as follows:

Written: 

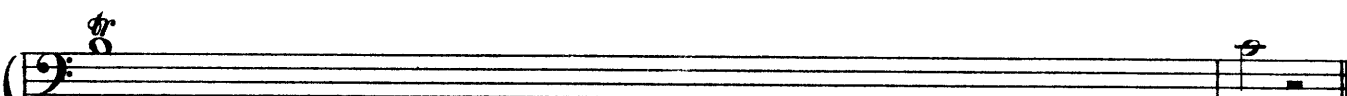
Played: 

(4) The *Trill* (ϕ) consists in the rapid alternation of two notes; namely the one over which the sign ϕ stands, and the next note above it in the key in which the piece is written. The interval may, therefore, be a semitone or a whole tone. As a rule, each trill must have an *afterbeat*, which is formed by the note next below the principal note and the principal note itself. The trill is also often prepared by the note next below the principal note.

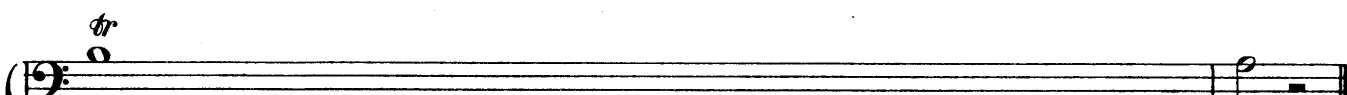
Practise the Trill slowly at first, so that it may become perfectly clear and even.



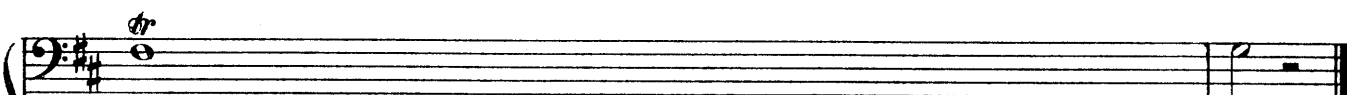
In the following example several kinds of trills are shown:

Written. 

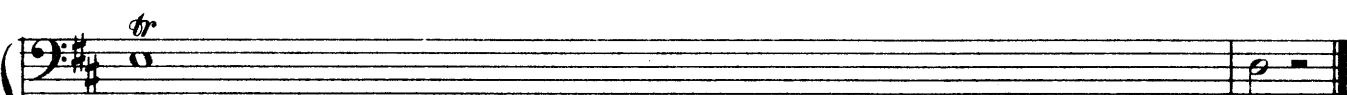
Played. 

Written. 

Played. 

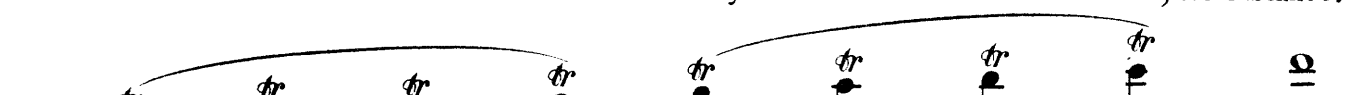
Written. 

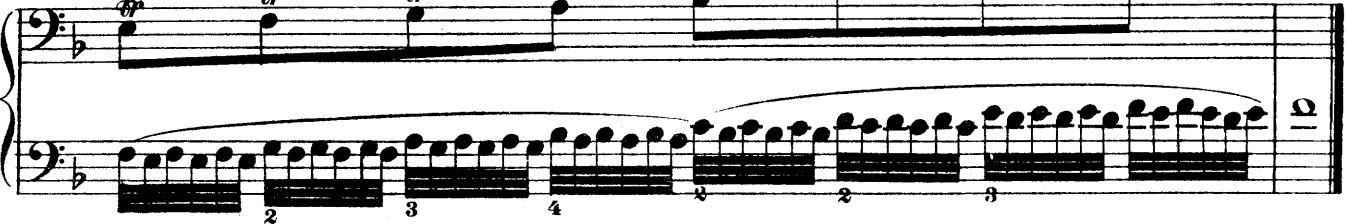
Played. 

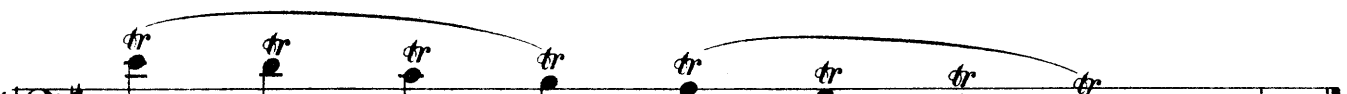
Written. 

Played. 

In a series (or chain) of trills the afterbeat is omitted in every one but the last of the series; for instance:

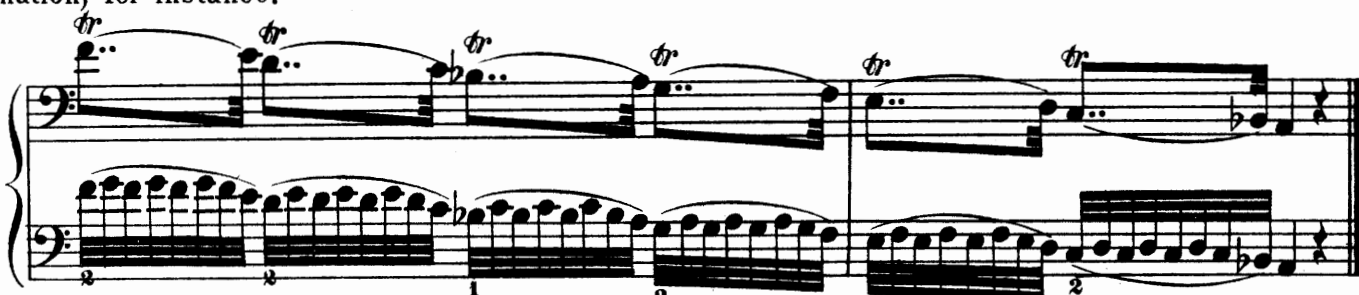
Written. 

Played. 

Written. 

Played. 

If the trill is made on a note lengthened in value by a dot, the following short note very often forms the termination; for instance:

Written. 

Played. 

Exercises on the Trill.



Exercises on the above-mentioned trills will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 93 to 98 inclusive.

13. Double-stops.

In playing double-stops, the bow must engage two strings at once, firmly and evenly. The student must bestow the greatest attention upon perfect intonation, and should practise the following examples (preliminary to Nos. 99, 100, 101 of the Appendix) slowly at first, with strictest care that not the least imperfection in intonation escapes his ear. The fingers must be set upon the strings simultaneously, and very firmly.

Exercises in double-stops.

2da e 3za

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

Scale of D major with thirds above.

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff with various note values and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Scale of A major with sixths below.

The musical score for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The lyrics are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The score ends with a double bar line.

E minor.

F major,

E minor. F major.

B $\flat$ major.

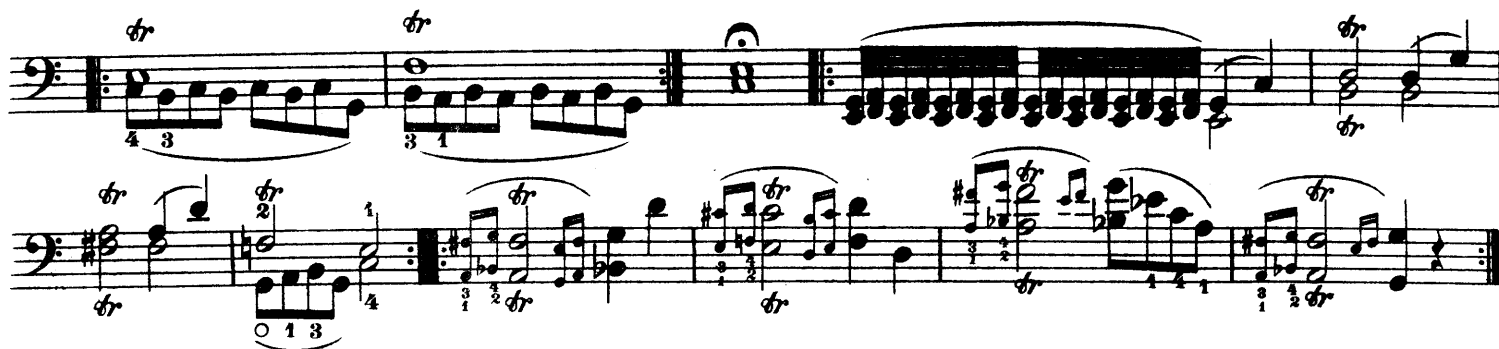
C minor.

B $\flat$ major. C minor.

Trills in double-stops.

The musical score for 'The Bird Song' is presented in two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The time signature is common time (C). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Double Trills.



14. The Thumb-position.

This is one of the most important manipulations in violoncello-playing; for without it innumerable passages would be impossible. The thumb of the left hand is placed upon two strings at the same time (forming a second nut), raising their pitch to any desired height, and materially assisting the other fingers. It presses the strings with the outer edge of its upper joint, and in such a position, that the lower string lies nearly opposite the middle of the nail, and the higher one close to the joint of the thumb. It must be placed horizontally and pressed down firmly, so that the notes produced form a perfect fifth; this is, of course, possible only when the open strings are accurately tuned.

Take good care while playing that the fingers do not bend inward, but curve slightly outward and fall straight on the strings. At first the thumb will feel a trifle sore, but this does no harm and will gradually cease after further practice. To make the fingers quite independent of the thumb, it is a good plan to practise the scales without the bow, employing the right hand to aid the left thumb in pressing firmly on the strings.

Scales in the thumb-position (must also be practised legato).

Thumb-position

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

C major.

D major.

E major.

F major.

G major.

A major.

B flat major.

C minor.

D minor.

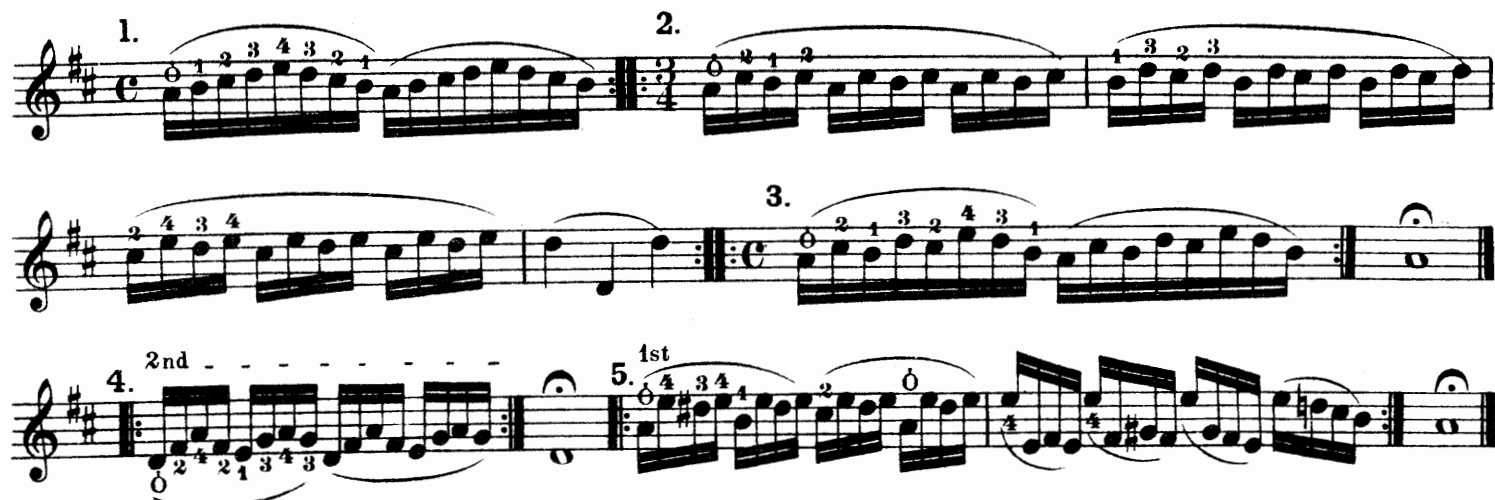
The fingering for all the other scales is the same.



Chromatic scales in the thumb-position.



Exercises for the fourth finger in the thumb-position.



Exercises in moving the thumb along in the thumb-position.

1. 2nd

2. 2nd

3. 2nd

4. 2nd

5. 2nd

6. 1st

Practise all these legato with long bows, and also staccato in the middle of the bow.

Scales with prepared thumb-position.

C major.

 G major.

 D major.

 A major.

 E major.

 F major.

 B flat major.

 E flat major.

 A minor.

 E minor.

 B minor.

 F sharp minor.

 D minor.

 G minor.

 C minor.

Several scales in the same position of the thumb.

Thumb-
position. C major.

A minor.



G major.



F major.



B flat major.



E flat major.



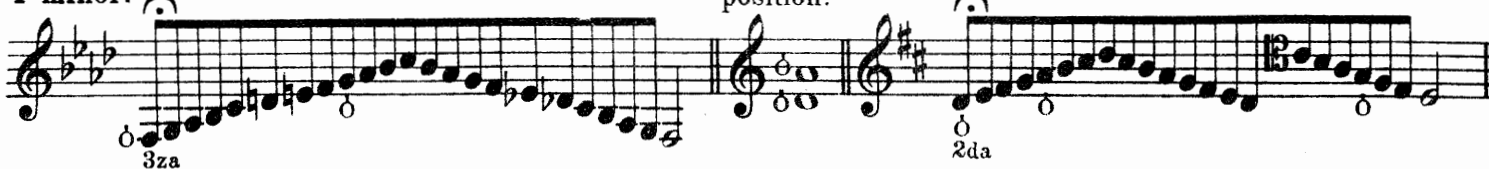
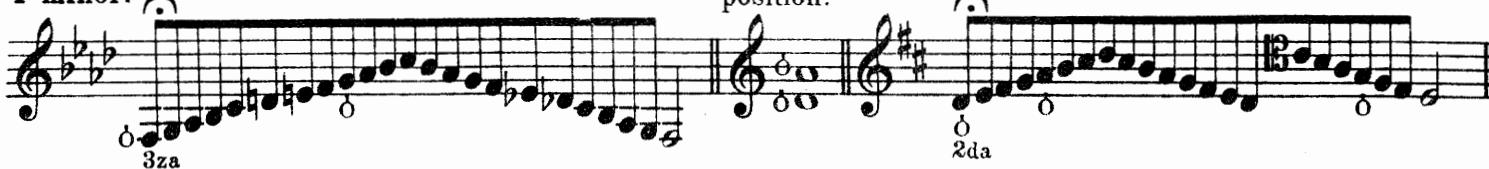
C minor.



A flat major.



F minor.

Thumb-
position. D major.

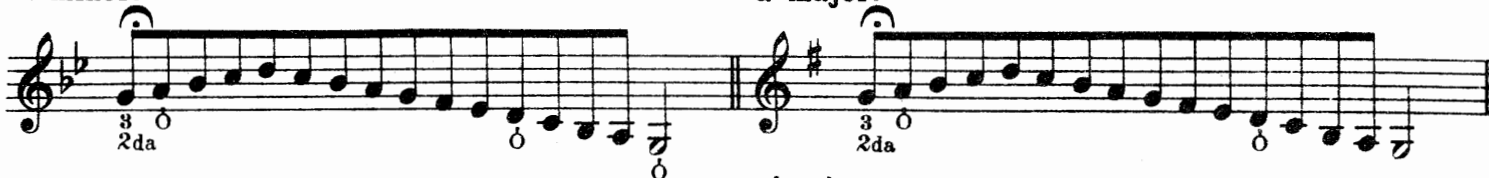
D minor.



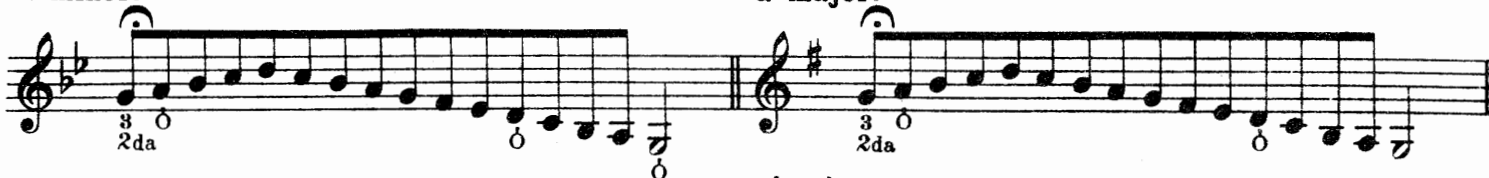
B flat major.



G minor.



G major.



A major.



A minor.



F major.



E minor.



B minor.

C major.



C minor.

Thumb-position.

C sharp or D flat major.



C sharp minor.

B major.



E major.

A major.



A flat major.

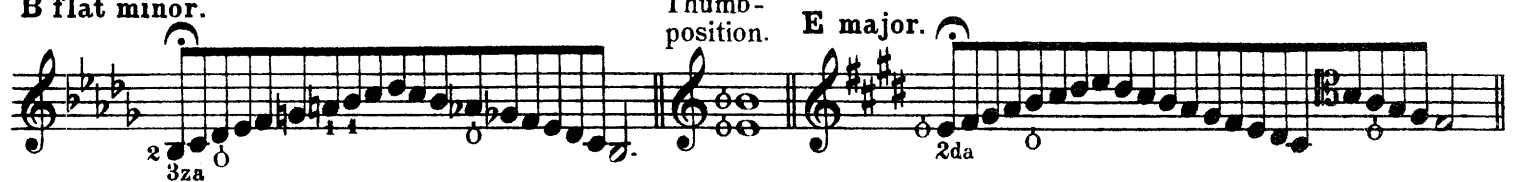
A flat minor.



B flat minor.

Thumb-position.

E major.



E minor.

G major.



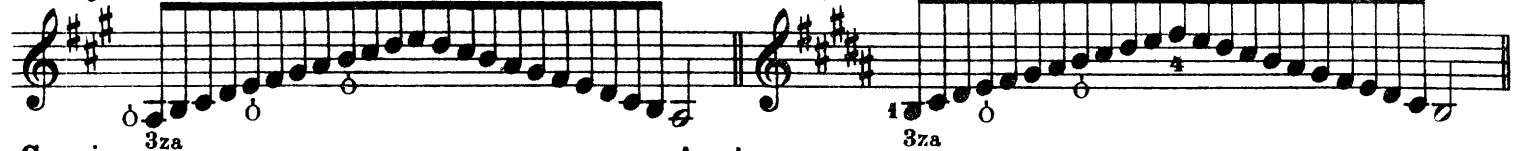
D major.

B minor.



A major.

B major.



C major.

A minor.



Thumb-
position.

F major.

F minor.



B flat major.

B flat minor.



E flat major.

C minor.



A flat major.

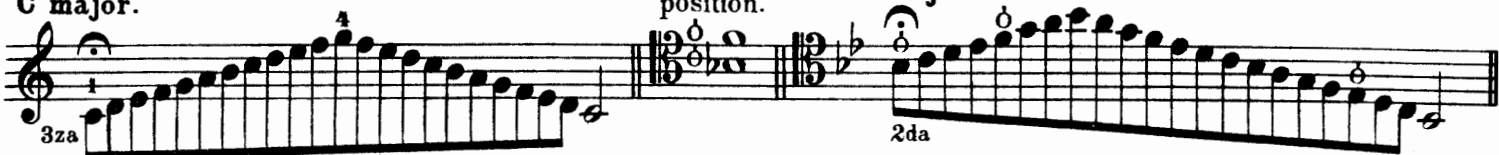
D flat major.



C major.

Thumb-
position.

B flat major.



B flat minor.

F major.



F minor.

E flat major.



E flat minor.



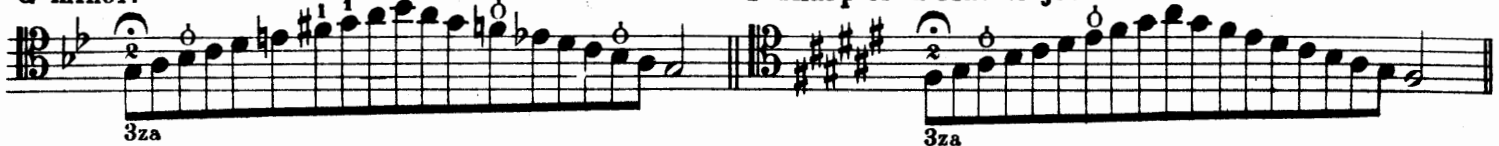
A flat major.

D flat major.



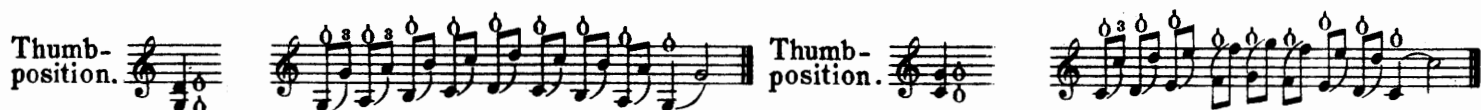
G minor.

F sharp or G flat major.



When playing octave-passages in the thumb-position, it is necessary that the student, in order to acquire clearness and perfect intonation, should never lift the 3rd finger, when moving the thumb along, but should always move it along with the thumb.

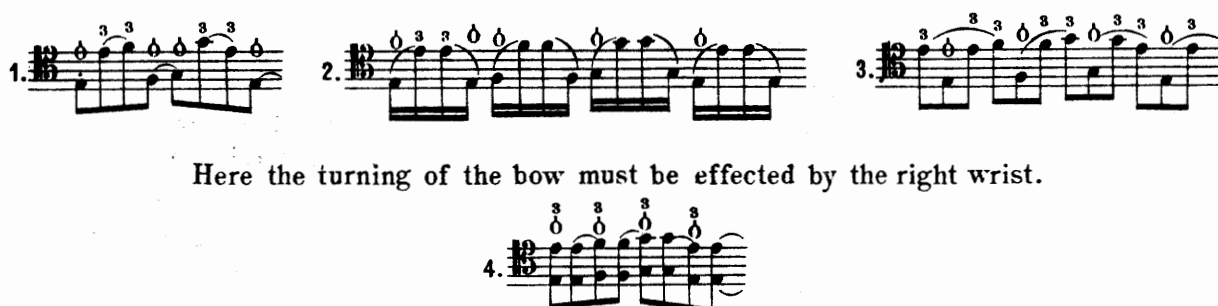
The hand then remains as quiet as possible; only the distance between the two fingers just mentioned gets smaller and smaller in ascending passages; in descending ones the distance naturally increases in the same proportion; for instance:



Exercise in Octave-passages.



Variations of the above.



Here the turning of the bow must be effected by the right wrist.



In order to enable the pupil to practise the Octave-Exercises also on the D- and G-strings, let him imagine them to be in the bass clef with a $\flat$ for signature; in measure 11, a $\sharp$ instead of the $\flat$, and a $\flat$ instead of the $\sharp$.

The rules for octaves apply for thirds and sixths; yet passages in these do not occur so often in violoncello-music.





Trills and Double Trills in the thumb-position.



Longer Exercises for the thumb-position will be found in the Appendix, Nos. 102 to 107, and Nos. 109 to 112, incl.

15. Harmonics.

Harmonics are produced if the strings are not as usual pressed firmly down upon the finger-board but only lightly touched with the fingers. They are exceedingly pleasant to the ear, on account of their bright, bell-like tone. However, harmonics cannot be produced at any desired point of the string; many also differ not only in sound, but in degree, from the notes produced at certain points by firm pressure (in the ordinary way). It is a normal rule, that, if the exact centre of a string be lightly touched with a finger, the note produced, when sounding the string with the bow, is the higher octave of the tone of the open string.

On the A-string we thus have.....



If now we move the finger a little higher up, towards the bridge, and thus shorten the string to one-third of its length, we obtain the fifth above the octave, viz:.....



A quarter of the length of the string gives the double octave



the fifth part gives the third above this double octave.....



the sixth part the fifth.....



the eighth part the triple octave.....



These are the harmonics mostly in use. They are found at those points of the string where the same notes would be obtained, if the strings were pressed down firmly upon the finger-board.

But harmonics are also found if, instead of moving the finger from the centre of the string *upwards* towards the bridge, we move it in a similar way *downwards* towards the nut. The following drawing will afford better information on this subject, than lengthy explanations, which really belong to the science of acoustics.—


Bridge.

15256

Harmonics in the upper position.

NB. The notes we enclose with a $\boxed{}$ do not sound as readily as the others, and are, therefore, not very often used. Those marked * must be taken firmly, otherwise they sound an octave higher, as the small notes show.

Upon the A-string.

Upon the D-string.

Upon the G-string.

Upon the C-string.

Harmonics in the lower position.

A-string.

Position of the hand.

Effect.

G-string.

Position of the hand.

Effect.

D-string.

Position of the hand.

Effect.

C-string.

Position of the hand.

Effect.

Besides these two kinds of *natural* harmonics, a third kind can be *artificially* produced by using the thumb-position; the thumb is placed firmly upon the string, and the fourth upper note is lightly touched with the third finger.

In this way, *artificial* harmonics are obtained, which form the double octave above the note stopped by the thumb; for instance:

Upon the A-string.

Position of the hand.

Effect.

Upon the D-string.

Position of the hand.

Effect.

On each of the other strings, of course, the same harmonics are produced a fifth lower.

Harmonics are marked, like the open string, by the sign $\circ$, above which the finger is written which is used for their production (see the example before the last).

Exercise N^o 108 of the Appendix belongs to this Chapter.

16. Pizzicato.

The word *pizzicato* means, that the notes which are thus marked are not to be played with the bow, but plucked with one of the fingers of the right hand (the 1st or 2d finger). Whilst doing this, the thumb forms a sort of rest for the hand, leaning against the side of the fingerboard where the neck of the instrument joins the body. The strings must never be pulled so vigorously that they strike the fingerboard. A double-stop is executed by the 1st and 2d fingers; a chord of three notes, by the thumb, first and second fingers; if, however, the Chord contains four notes, the thumb may strike either all 4 notes by itself, or only the 2 lower ones, while the 1st and 2d fingers play the 2 upper ones. — In rapid pizzicato passages it is advisable to take two or even three fingers. To do this properly, however, considerable practice is required.



Exercises for the *pizzicato* are in the second violoncello-part of Nos. 69, 76, 85, 89, 93, 99 and 104 of the Appendix.

17. On Tone and Execution.

It should always be one of the pupil's principal aims in practising, to acquire a sonorous and powerful tone. Of course he is fortunate, if the possession of a good instrument having a clear and full tone and answering readily to the bow on all notes, favors him in the attainment of this object. But if he relies solely on this accidental advantage, thinking that it will obviate the necessity of careful study to obtain a good tone, and that by mere physical force he will, after all, be able to produce the power and fullness required, he will be easily surpassed by others, less favored with regard to the quality of the instrument, but knowing how to manage the latter more skilfully and correctly. A full and rich tone is not obtained by excessive exertion, but by judicious distribution of strength.

The fingers of the left hand add greatly to this, if they are at all times set firmly upon the strings, in order to allow them the necessary freedom for vibration. Placing them upon the strings negligently and languidly, hinders free vibration and produces a dull and subdued tone.

For the rest, the tone depends exclusively on the skilful management of the bow; and the force to be applied in bowing should reside in and result from a free sweep of the bow, rather than heavy pressure on the string.

The bowing must also be done in as straight a line as possible, i.e., care should be taken, that the hair remains exactly on that point of the string where it began the note, to the very end of the bow; it never should move up or down towards bridge or fingerboard. — The student, for this reason, should take care that the point of the bow be never raised nor lowered more than is exactly necessary, according to the Chapter on guiding the Bow (page 4).

The most suitable place for drawing the bow across the string is about two inches from the bridge, and this is equally suitable for brilliant passages, and for sustained notes requiring a sonorous tone. It is left to the player's judgment, in passages of great softness, to play a little nearer the finger-board, and in those that require stronger emphasis, to play nearer the bridge. He will naturally be mainly guided by his own observations on the individual condition of his instrument.

If the student, while bestowing attention upon perfect intonation and strict time, follows the way we have indicated, with time and diligence he will become an accomplished player. The violoncello offers many advantages as compared with other instruments. On account of its beautiful tone it is, before all others, adapted to touch the soul and the heart of the listener, if only it be played with true feeling. A few notes on it are sometimes far more effective than many elaborate passages; the player should, therefore, avoid all overcrowding of graces &c.; — they certainly can change the form of a composition, they perhaps embellish it, but they can never breathe life into it. Let the pupil remember that the highest aim of the virtuoso's skill is to breathe life and soul into the body which the composer has fashioned of tones.

The power to attain these results is a matter of artistic temperament, an emotional product which is purest and noblest when it springs from natural and unaffected simplicity.

But as we are neither in possession of means to measure the imagination, nor of expressions to determine the different sentimental faculties of the mind, we are unable to give sufficient theoretical rules on the subject. We must therefore look for models, which incite and cultivate these our mental faculties: as such we may take all artists who know how to give warmth, sentiment and life to their productions.

With regard to the *crescendo* and *decrescendo*, the very basis for the execution of the *cantilena*, we may take a good singer as principal model, and imitate him on the instrument; or the pupil may follow the example of a good instrumentalist. On paper these different fine lights and shades can, of course, be expressed but imperfectly; for instance:



Sometimes a player can lend more brilliancy and expression to a tone by a certain oscillation, produced by placing the finger firmly upon the string, and letting the hand make a tremulous motion, in order to be able to do this with more freedom, the thumb is laid quite loosely on the neck of the instrument. This oscillation, or "close trill," as it is sometimes called, is marked by the sign $\sim$; for instance:



(Exercises on the *cantilena*, are Nos. 72 to 85 of the Appendix.)

We would, however, warn the pupil, not to let this practice become a fixed habit, and the leading style of his playing. He must never unlearn the art, to be able to draw with sharper outlines.

Let him also take heed, not to change the tempo too often, i. e. not to hurry or retard in certain passages; this would unavoidably lead to a morbid state of constant wavering. Only a reasonable and judicious use of this grace, to represent increased passion, will agreeably stimulate the fancy of the listeners.

The gradual sliding up or down of the finger, from one note to the other, in intervals of thirds, fourths, &c., certainly produces an agreeable effect at times; but we must again warn the pupil to abstain from the continual, or even frequent, use of this grace. Ear and feeling run the risk of being so completely spoiled by these habits, that after a time even the greatest exaggerations in these graces seem tasteful to the player; while any ear that is not so spoiled would be as unpleasantly affected by them, as by continual moaning and wailing.

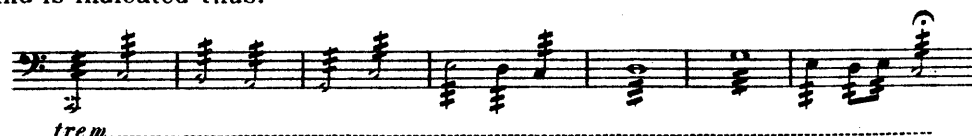
The habit of trying to indicate expressive passages by affectedly rocking head and body to and fro, is equally reprehensible. Expression can be produced only by correct shading of the tones, never by affected motions; it is through the ear, not the eye of the listener that his feelings are to be acted upon by the artist. In rapid or difficult passages, the greatest possible physical repose is an advantage, which the learner should acquire. However much the multitude may imagine, that the player is executing something extraordinary only when he visibly makes violent efforts, the true artist and connoisseur know very well, that it is an essential quality of an accomplished player, never to let the listener perceive that one passage is more difficult than another.

We have still to mention:

(1) The Springing Bow (*spiccato*). This bowing must be practised in the middle of the bow, with the forearm and wrist. Hold the bow between the 1st finger and thumb, the 3rd finger resting lightly on the nut and aiding but little in holding the bow; the other fingers touch the stick very lightly. Take long strokes at first, without letting the bow spring; gradually, after the movement has been well studied, and somewhat more hair is used, the bow will spring by itself. Take care not to carry out the stroke with the wrist alone, as this style of bowing has no strength and produces a poor tone. Begin practice on the open D-string, as it is the most convenient.  Begin slowly, and increase the tempo to presto.

Good preliminary exercises are to be found in N^o 8, page 13. The Study given in the Appendix must be thoroughly mastered in slow tempo before venturing on a more rapid movement.

(2) The Tremolo. Is produced solely by the wrist-motion, and as swiftly as possible. It often occurs in orchestral parts, and is indicated thus:



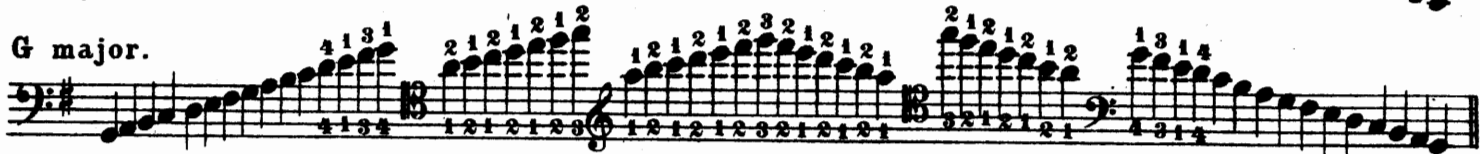
The stronger the tremolo required, the nearer to the nut should the bow be carried.

Major Scales in Four Octaves.

C major.



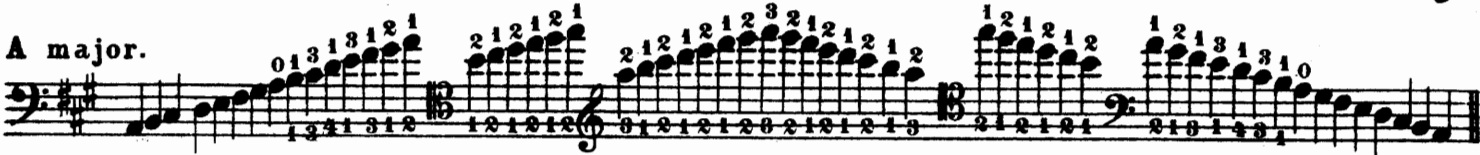
G major.



D major.



A major.



E major.



B major.



F# (G♭) major.



D♭ (C#) major.



A♭ major.



E♭ major.



B♭ major.



F major.



Minor Scales in Four Octaves.

A minor.

E minor.

B minor.

F# minor.

C# minor.

G# minor.

D# (Eb) minor.

Bb (A#) minor.

F minor.

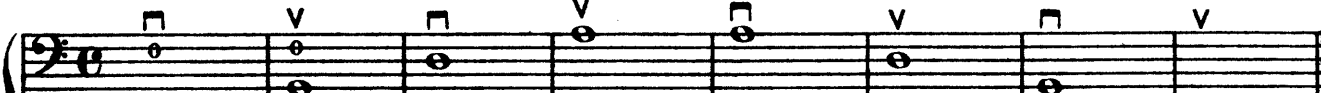
C minor.

G minor.

D minor.

APPENDIX. Exercises for the Open Strings.

All the exercises must be played with a full, pure tone.

Pupil. 

A. 

Teacher. 

B. 

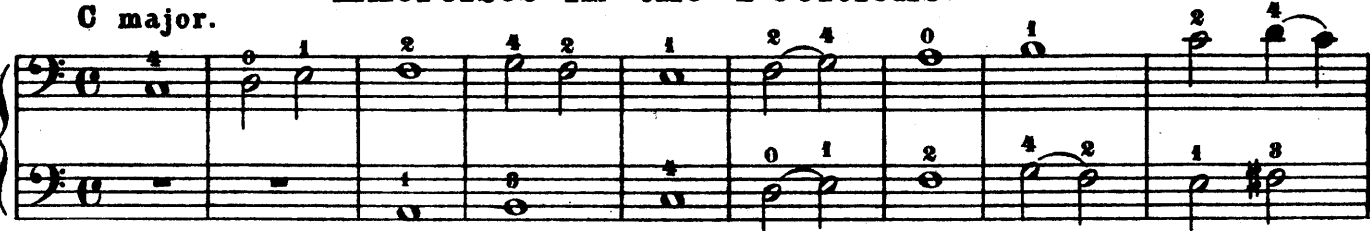
C. 

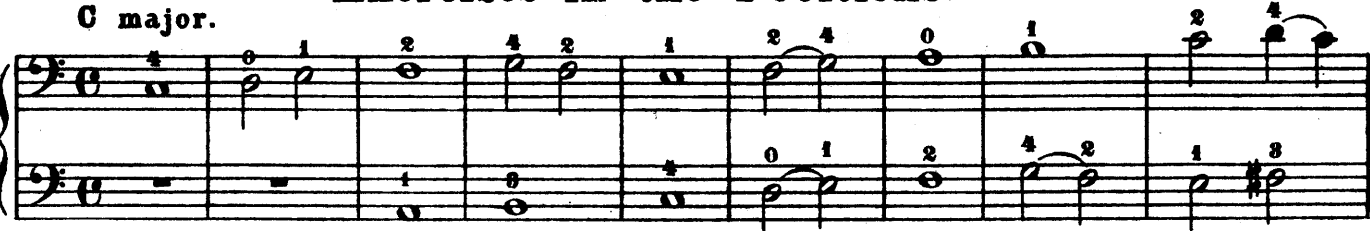
D. 

E. 



Exercises in the Positions.

C major. 

1. 



Lento.

4.

5.

R.

G major.

6.

7.

D major.

8.

A major.

9.

Piano exercise 9 in A major, 4/4 time, 8 measures. The exercise is written for the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef). The right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes, also with fingering numbers. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

E major.

11.

Piano exercise 11 in E major, 4/4 time, 8 measures. The exercise is written for the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef). The right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes, also with fingering numbers. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

F major.

12.



13.



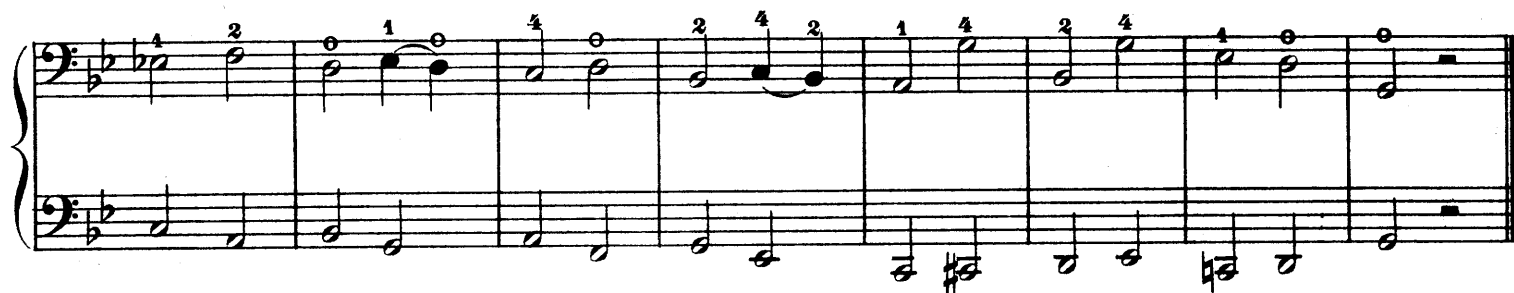
D major.

14.



G minor

15.



Allegro.

16.



C major.

17.

ben staccato

2da

Musical score for exercise 17 in C major. The score is divided into two parts: a piano part (left) and a 2da (second) part (right). The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass) and is marked *ben staccato*. The 2da part consists of a single bass staff. Both parts contain complex fingerings and slurs.

18.

A minor.

Musical score for exercise 18 in A minor. The score is divided into two parts: a piano part (left) and a 2da (second) part (right). The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass). The 2da part consists of a single bass staff. Both parts contain complex fingerings and slurs.

Positions.

19.

20.

21.



22.



23.



24.

Exercise 24 consists of ten measures of music in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various fingering techniques, including triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p ben legato* at the beginning, *f* in measure 5, and *pp* in measure 9. A Roman numeral 'IV' is written above the staff in measure 4.

D major.

25.

Exercise 25 consists of eight measures of music in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various fingering techniques, including triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* in measure 4.

Moderato.

26.

p

15256

B minor.

27.

Molto moderato.

28.

A major.

29.

First system of a piano score in D major. The right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 4, 2. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet and fingerings 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1. The left hand provides harmonic support with eighth notes.

Third system of the piano score, starting with a measure rest in the right hand. The left hand features a complex eighth-note pattern with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 1. A measure rest is also present in the left hand.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand has a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 3, 2, 4, 2. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes marked '3za' and other eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes marked '3za' and other eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 1, 1, 4, 3.

Sixth system of the piano score. The right hand has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes marked '3da' and other eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3, 1, 2, 3, 4. A dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) is present.

Seventh system of the piano score. The right hand has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. The left hand starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and features eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2. The system concludes with a double bar line.

F# minor.

31.



32.



E major.

33.



2da

3za

55

[illegible]

34. **C# minor.**

34. **C# minor.**

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets and slurs. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The score is divided into two systems, each containing four measures. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system ends with a final double bar line. The title "The Rose Tree" is written in a decorative font at the top right of the page.

35. **F major.**
Allegro.

The musical score for exercise 35 is in F major and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The right hand (treble clef) plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords and single notes, including a long note in the second measure and a triplet in the fourth measure.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The piece consists of 16 measures, with a repeat sign at the end. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune, and the accompaniment provides a steady, rhythmic foundation.

D minor.
Allegro.

36.

2da 4ta 3za

Bb major.

37.

2da 3za

38.

legato

39.

f

40. **Ab major.**

2da 1ma

41. **F minor.**

2da

42.

43.

C major.

leggiero

Exercises for the right wrist.

44. *G major.*
risoluto

Different Bowings to 44. 1. 2.

45. D major.

This piano exercise, numbered 45, is in D major and common time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a series of eighth-note triplets in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues the triplet pattern in the right hand, with the left hand providing a steady bass line. The third system introduces a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and includes a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand. The fourth system features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand, with the left hand playing a simple harmonic accompaniment. The fifth system continues the descending eighth-note scale in the right hand, with the left hand playing a simple harmonic accompaniment. The sixth system concludes the exercise with a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand, marked with a dynamic of *p* (piano). The score includes various fingering numbers (1-4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) throughout.

46. **B minor.**

This musical exercise is written for piano in B minor, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Articulation is shown with accents (>) and slurs. The exercise is marked with a '46.' and the key signature 'B minor.' at the beginning. The first system includes a '4 3 2' fingering above the first measure. The second system includes a '3 2 3 4 3' fingering above the first measure. The third system includes a '1 2' fingering above the first measure and a '3 2' fingering above the second measure. The fourth system includes a '3 2 3' fingering above the first measure and a '4 2 1 2 3' fingering above the second measure. The fifth system includes a '3 2 3' fingering above the first measure and a '4 2 1 2 3' fingering above the second measure. The sixth system includes a '4 3 4' fingering above the first measure and a '3 2 3 2' fingering above the second measure.

G minor.
Allegro.

47.

48.

p 3 4 0 4 2 1

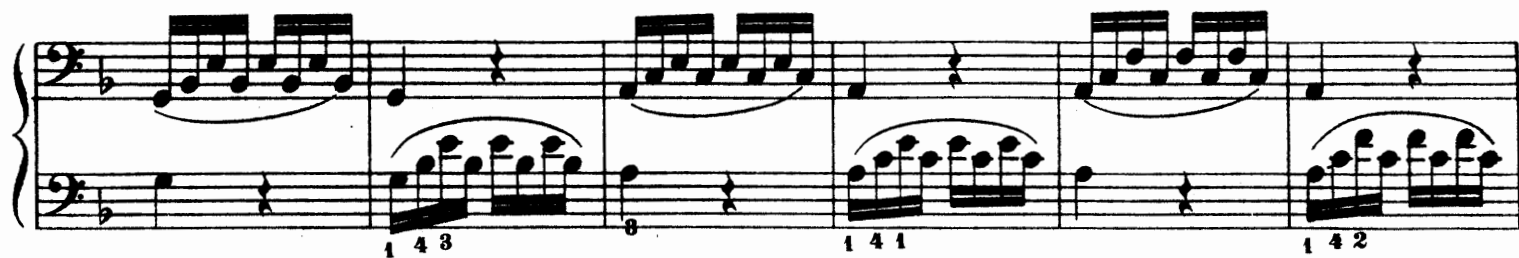
f *p*

3da

49.

F major.
Allegro.

41 O



Allegro non troppo.



A^b major.
Andante.

51.

dolce

2da

cresc. *p*

2da

Bowing - Exercises.

52.

A minor.
ben staccato

61 62 63 64 65 66 67

53. **G major.**
ben staccato

53 54 55 56 57 58 59

60 61 62 63 64 65 66

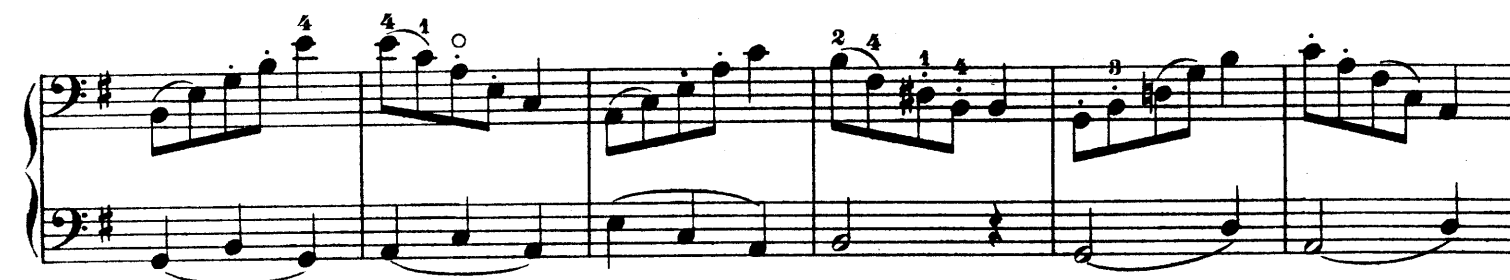
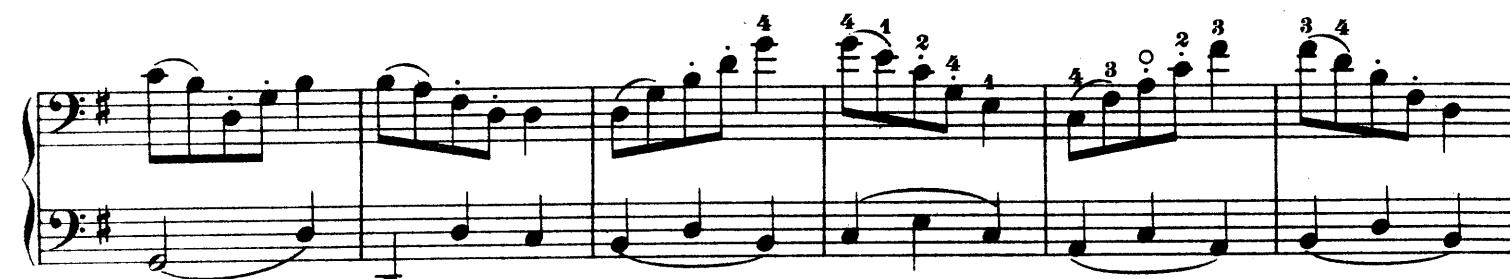
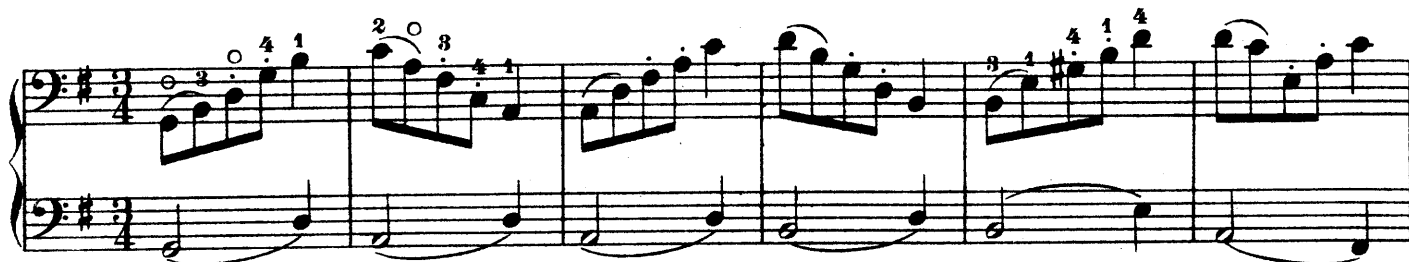
67 68 69 70 71 72 73

74 75 76 77 78 79 80

54.



55.





57.

p

p

D major.
Molto moderato.

58.

legato



60.

2da

61.

This musical score is for guitar, measures 60 and 61, in the key of A major. The notation is in standard guitar notation with a treble and bass staff. Measure 60 is marked with a '2da' (second ending) bracket. The score includes various fingerings (1-4) and bowings (V) for the guitar. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Different Bowings to 61.

1. V V V V V 2. V V V V V

This block shows two different bowing patterns for the guitar, labeled 1 and 2. Each pattern consists of a sequence of eighth notes with a bowing mark (V) above each note. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

B maior.

2da

73

62.

F maior.

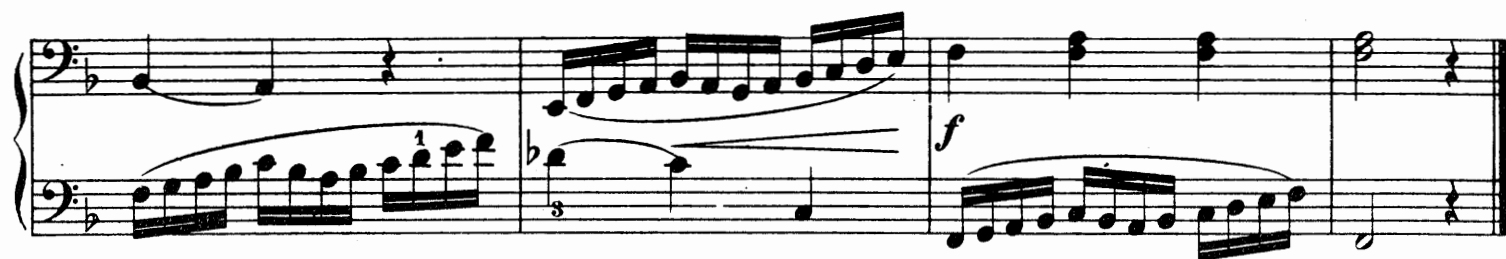
63.

Different Bowings to 63.

64.

2da

15256



Allegro.

L. S.

66.

pizz.

arco

Different Bowings to 66.

B $\flat$ major.

67.

68. **G minor.**

Different Bowing to 68.

legato

69.

69. *pizz.*

70.

The musical score for measures 69-70 is written for piano in C minor. Measure 69 is marked *pizz.* (pizzicato). The tempo is *Allegro furioso*. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. Measure 69 features a complex, rapid melody in the treble staff with many slurs and ties, and a supporting bass line with chords and single notes. Measure 70 continues the rapid melody in the treble staff, with a more active bass line. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab).

Bb major.
Moderato.

70.

70.

The musical score for measure 70 is written for piano in Bb major. The tempo is *Moderato*. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. Measure 70 features a melody in the treble staff with slurs and ties, and a supporting bass line with chords and single notes. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb).

The main musical score consists of six systems, each with a piano (p) staff and a violin (v) staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system has a 2-measure rest in the piano part. The second system has a 2-measure rest in the piano part. The third system has a 1-measure rest in the piano part. The fourth system has a 2-measure rest in the piano part. The fifth system has a 2-measure rest in the piano part. The sixth system has a 2-measure rest in the piano part. The violin part features various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The score ends with a double bar line.

Different Bow-
ing to 69.

Five numbered musical examples (1-5) showing different bowing techniques for the violin part. Each example is a short musical phrase with a specific bowing pattern indicated by the number above the staff. The examples are numbered 1 through 5.

71. Different Bowing.

pizz.

arco

pizz.

2da

The musical score is written for a piano in C major, Allegro. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked '71. Different Bowing.' and includes a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction. The second system includes an 'arco' (arco) instruction. The third system includes a 'pizz.' instruction. The fourth system includes a '2da' (second ending) instruction. The fifth system includes a '2da' instruction. The sixth system includes a '2da' instruction. The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

sempre stacc.

Tempo giusto.
cantabile

Exercises in Style.

72. *dol.*

Cantabile lagrimoso.

73. *dol.*

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music. The first system (measures 73-76) begins with a *dol.* (dolce) marking. The second system (measures 77-80) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 81-84) includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The fourth system (measures 85-88) features more complex fingering and articulation. The fifth system (measures 89-92) maintains the cantabile mood. The sixth system (measures 93-96) concludes the piece with a repeat sign. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

4 2 4

p

74. *Cantabile languido.*

p *sf*

sf

2da

2 3

sf

p *sf*

Cantabile espressivo.

75. *dol.*

The musical score for measures 75-79 is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features a cantabile espressivo style. Measures 75-79 contain various melodic and harmonic patterns with fingerings and dynamics like *p* and *cresc.* indicated.

Cantabile serioso.

76. *p*

The musical score for measures 76-80 is written for piano in 6/8 time, key of D major. It features a cantabile serioso style. Measures 76-80 contain various melodic and harmonic patterns with fingerings and dynamics like *p* and *pizz.* indicated.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with various fingerings and articulations.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and a *p* dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with fingerings, *cresc.* and *pp dimin.* markings.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with *Cantabile.* and *p* markings.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with fingerings and a repeat sign.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves with *sotto voce* and *cresc.* markings.

Adagio affettuoso.

78.

Musical score for measures 78-79, Adagio affettuoso. The score is written for piano (p) and features a 2/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by flowing, arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and steady, eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 78 includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 79 includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a 2da (second) fingering indication. The score concludes with a double bar line.

79.

Andante.

Musical score for measures 80-83, Andante. The score is written for piano (p) and features a 6/8 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by flowing, arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and steady, eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 80 includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 81 includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a 2da (second) fingering indication. Measure 82 includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a 2da (second) fingering indication. Measure 83 includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a 2da (second) fingering indication. The score concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat), 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f* (forte) in the first measure, *p* (piano) in the second measure. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat), 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat), 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat), 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (piano). The tempo marking "Andante amoroso." is written above the first measure. The number "80." is written to the left of the first measure. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat), 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (piano). Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat), 4/4 time. Dynamics: *p* (piano). The tempo marking "Andante amoroso." is written above the first measure. The number "80." is written to the left of the first measure. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout. The system concludes with the marking "ad lib." (ad libitum).

Moderato.

81.

3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 4^{ta} 3^{za} 4^{ta}

p *cresc.* *string. cresc.*

V

The musical score consists of six systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a bass staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is Moderato. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The third system includes a string crescendo (*string. cresc.*) marking. The fourth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fifth system includes a string crescendo (*string. cresc.*) marking. The sixth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The score ends with a repeat sign.

4^{ta} - 3^{za} - 4^{ta} - 3^{za}

f *slentando* *p*

Cantabile languido.

82.

calando

mf *p*

p

cresc. *dol.*

Cantabile grazioso.

83. *dol.*

sottovoce.

p

Allegro animato.

84. *p*

poco rit.

a tempo

Moderato.

85.

p pizz.

Musical notation for a piano piece, numbered 85. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of seven systems of staves. The first system is marked "Moderato." and "p pizz.". The second system ends with "mancando". The third system has "rit." and "a tempo" markings. The fourth system has "f" and "p" markings. The fifth system has "p" and "cresc." markings. The sixth system has "mf" and "p" markings. The seventh system has "pp" and "3da" markings. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Exercises in Chromatic Passages.

86.

This musical exercise consists of six systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for the right and left hands in a 3/4 time signature, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand contains complex chromatic passages, often marked with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment, sometimes with simple chords or moving lines. The exercise is divided into six measures, each spanning two systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The first system is labeled '86.' in the left margin. The second system includes a '1ma' marking. The third system includes '2da' and '1ma' markings. The fourth system includes a '3' marking. The fifth system includes a '2' marking. The sixth system includes a '3' marking. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro.

87.

p

This page contains six systems of musical notation for measures 87 through 92. The music is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the dynamics include a piano (*p*) marking. The right hand features intricate, rapid arpeggiated figures, often spanning multiple octaves, with various fingering numbers (1-4) and slurs indicating phrasing. The left hand provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and occasional moving lines. Measure numbers 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring six systems of staves. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is complex, with many slurs, ties, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The first system shows a rapid ascending scale in the right hand, while the left hand has a simple bass line. The second system continues the scale in the right hand, with the left hand providing harmonic support. The third system features a more intricate right-hand melody with many slurs and ties, and the left hand has a steady bass line. The fourth system shows a continuation of the right-hand melody, with the left hand having a more active bass line. The fifth system features a rapid ascending scale in the right hand, while the left hand has a simple bass line. The sixth system continues the scale in the right hand, with the left hand providing harmonic support. The notation is dense and detailed, with many slurs, ties, and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4.

Arpeggio.

88.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major) and the time signature is 6/8. The score begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first system starts with a treble staff containing arpeggiated chords and a bass staff with a few notes. The second system continues the arpeggiated patterns and includes a repeat sign. The third system features more complex arpeggiated figures. The fourth system continues the flowing sixteenth-note passages. The fifth system shows a change in the bass line. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final chord. Various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-4) are used throughout the score.

Arpeggios on three Strings.

Tempo ad libitum.

89. *pizz.*

riten. *a tempo*

arco.

The musical score is written for a piano with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a tempo marking of 'Tempo ad libitum.' and a measure number of 89. The first system shows the right hand playing arpeggiated chords and the left hand playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato). The second system continues with the same pattern, marked 'riten.' (ritardando) and 'a tempo'. The third system introduces a new section marked 'arco.' (arco), where the left hand plays a melodic line with slurs and the right hand continues with arpeggiated chords. The fourth system continues the melodic line in the left hand and arpeggiated chords in the right hand. The fifth system shows the left hand playing a more complex melodic line with slurs and the right hand continuing with arpeggiated chords. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final arpeggiated chord in the right hand and a melodic phrase in the left hand.



Arpeggios on four Strings.

Allegro.

90.

p

2da

*cresc.**p**f**p*

pp dim.

Different Bowings to 90.

1. 2.

Staccato.

91.

v

v

Exercise on the Staccato.

Allegro.

92.

p

The musical score is written for a single instrument in bass clef, 2/4 time. It is marked 'Allegro.' and 'p' (piano). The score is divided into six systems, each with two staves. The first system is labeled '92.' and 'p'. The music is characterized by staccato eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

First system of the piano score. The right hand features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and fourths. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

The Turn.

93. *Andante.* *sotto voce*

Second system of the piano score. The tempo is marked *Andante.* and the dynamics are *sotto voce*. The right hand has a more melodic, slower line with some triplets. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.

*) To be executed 

B♭ minor.
Andantino

94.

dolce

p

2da

f

p

The Passing Trill.

95.

3

1

1

G# minor.

96.

Trills.

97.

D $\flat$ major.
Moderato.

98.

Exercise 98 is in D $\flat$ major, Moderato, 2/4 time. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand contains numerous trills and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1 through 4.

Andante.**Double - stops.**

99.

Exercise 99 is in Andante, 2/4 time, focusing on double-stops. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand contains many double-stops and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1 through 4.

Moderato.

100.

Exercise 100 is in Moderato, 2/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and ends with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand contains many double-stops and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1 through 4.

2da 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 105

cresc.

f *p*

f *p*

Fine

f *p* *D.C.*

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a '2da' marking and a series of numbers (4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 105) above the staff. The second system features a 'cresc.' marking. The third system includes 'f' and 'p' dynamic markings. The fourth system also includes 'f' and 'p' dynamic markings. The fifth system ends with a 'Fine' marking. The sixth system includes 'f' and 'p' dynamic markings. The seventh system includes 'f' and 'p' dynamic markings and ends with a 'D.C.' marking.

Maestoso.

101.

The Thumb-position.

102.

Position.

2da
1ma
2da

Andante.

103.

1ma 2da 1ma

2da 1ma 2da 1ma

2da 1ma 2da 1ma 2da 3za

Scherzando.

104.

pizz.

Different bowings to No. 104.

Tempo moderato.

R.

105.

105. Musical score for exercise 105, Tempo moderato. The score is in 3/4 time and one sharp (F#) key signature. It consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains chords and single notes with fingerings (1-3) and accents (Q). The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The first system has two measures, the second has two measures, and the third has two measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Allegretto.

R.

106.

106. Musical score for exercise 106, Allegretto. The score is in 3/4 time and one sharp (F#) key signature. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains chords and single notes with fingerings (1-3) and accents (Q). The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The first system has two measures, and the second has two measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Moderato.

107.

107. Musical score for exercise 107, Moderato. The score is in 3/4 time and one sharp (F#) key signature. It consists of one system of piano accompaniment. The system has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (1-4) and accents (Q). The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

This page of musical notation, page 109, is a piano score in one sharp (F#) key signature. It consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The music is characterized by intricate passages, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. The notation includes various fingerings and articulations. The final system includes a "2da" marking below the bass staff.

This page of musical notation is for piano and consists of seven systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with a *pp* marking. Fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2 are indicated. A crescendo marking *cresc.* appears in the second measure.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking. Bass staff has a *2da* marking. A *3da* marking appears in the third measure. A *V* marking is at the end of the system.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking. Bass staff has a *3da* marking. A *p* marking appears in the third measure.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *2da* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking. A *3da* marking appears in the third measure.
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *2da* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking. A *3da* marking appears in the third measure.
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *2da* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking. A *3da* marking appears in the third measure.
- System 7:** Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *2da* marking. Bass staff has a *p* marking. A *3da* marking appears in the third measure.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of seven systems of staves, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation is highly technical, featuring numerous triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and complex fingering indications (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0). Dynamic markings include *cresc.*, *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A 'Flag.' marking appears in the fourth system. The piece concludes with a final chord in the seventh system.

System 1: Treble clef has a continuous sixteenth-note melody. Bass clef has a simple harmonic accompaniment.

System 2: Treble clef features triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Bass clef continues the accompaniment. A *cresc.* marking is present.

System 3: Treble clef has more complex sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef features a *f* (forte) dynamic.

System 4: Treble clef includes a 'Flag.' marking and complex fingering. Bass clef has a *f* (forte) dynamic.

System 5: Treble clef has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. Bass clef continues the accompaniment.

System 6: Treble clef features a *f* (forte) dynamic. Bass clef has a *f* (forte) dynamic.

System 7: Treble clef has a *f* (forte) dynamic. Bass clef has a *f* (forte) dynamic.

Harmonics.

sounds: 

108. 

p 

2da *1ma* *1* *2* *2da 1ma 2da* *3za 2da 3za* *2da 3za 2da*

3za *4ta* *3za* *2da 3za 4ta* *4ta 3za*

2da 3za 4ta *3za 2da* *1ma 2da 3za* *3za 2da*

1ma 2da 3za *1ma 2da 1ma 2da* *simile*

3^{za} 2^{da} 2^{da} 1^{ma} 2^{da}

f *p* *sf*

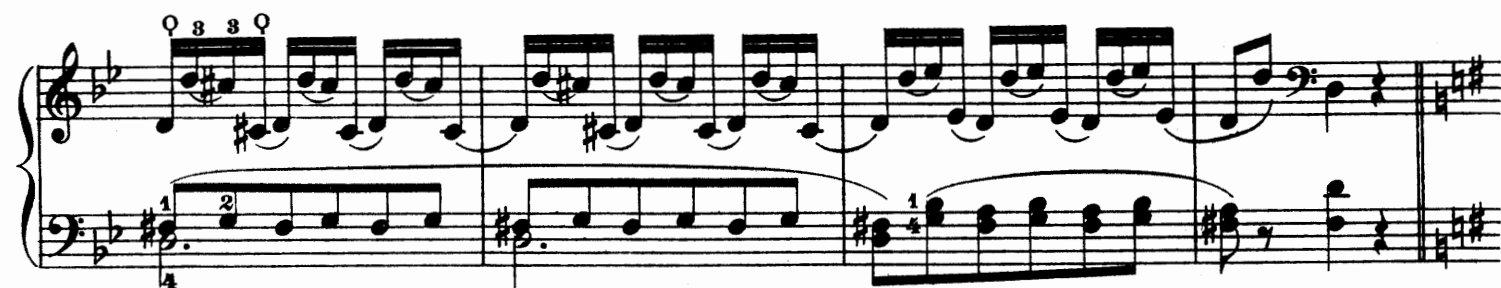
Study on Octaves.

Tempo ad libitum.

109.

p *segue legato*

cresc. *f*



1ma e 2da 8 8

cresc.

segue legato

pp

Allegro.

110. *frisoluto* *dolce* *p* D.

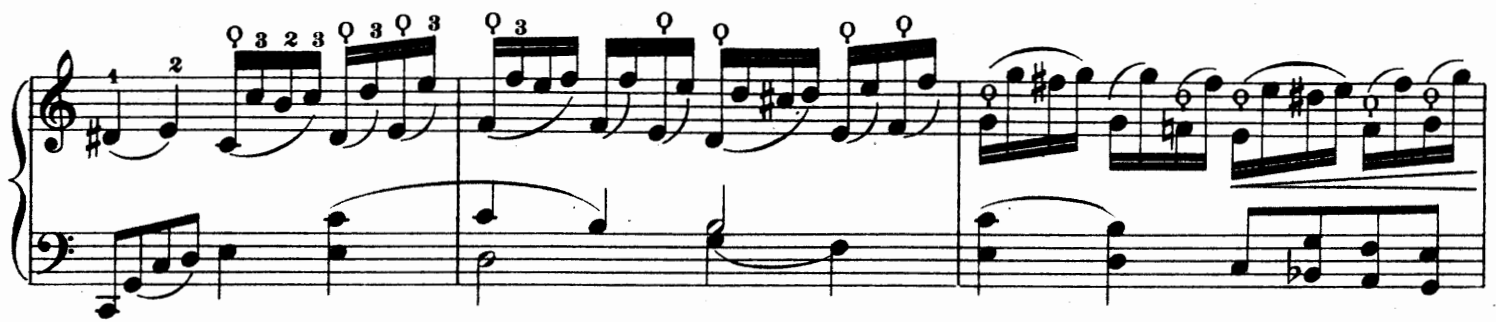
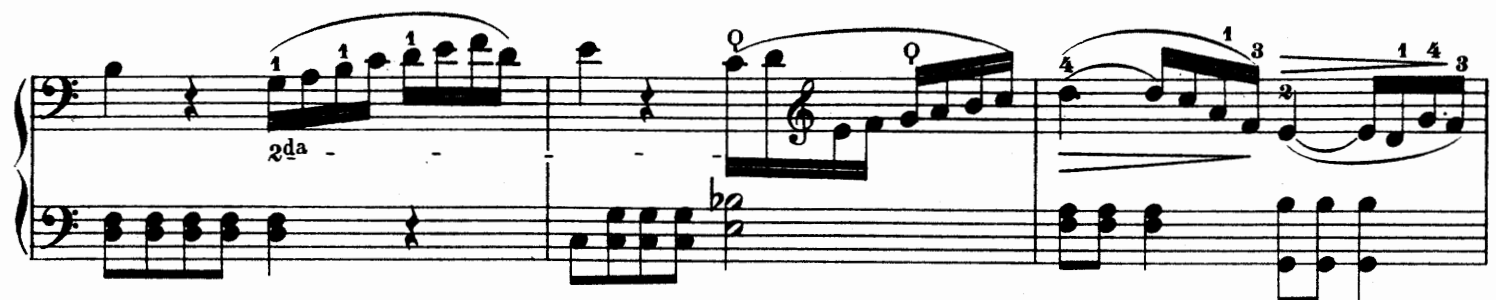
f *dolce* *p* *pp*

f

p *p*

dolce *1ma*

leg. *f*



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of seven systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring many trills, triplets, and other ornamental figures. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte), with *dimin.* (diminuendo) markings indicating a decrease in volume. The first system includes a *V* marking above the first measure. The second system has a *p* marking in the bass staff. The third system has a *f* marking in the bass staff. The fourth system has a *p* marking in the bass staff. The fifth system has a *p* marking in the bass staff. The sixth system has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass staff. The seventh system has a *f* marking in the bass staff. The notation is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano music, with many slurs and ties.

p string. poco a poco - *rit. e dimin.*

p *f* *risoluto* *dolce* *p*

f *dolce* *pp*

f *f*

f *p*

3za

cresc. *f* *dimin.*

The musical score consists of seven systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a string section marked 'p string. poco a poco' and a right-hand melody with fingerings 3, 1, 1, 3, 4. The second system features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic contrast, with 'risoluto' and 'dolce' markings. The third system continues with 'dolce' and 'pp' dynamics. The fourth system shows a forte (f) dynamic. The fifth system features a forte (f) and piano (p) dynamic contrast. The sixth system includes a '3za' (third time) marking. The seventh system concludes with 'cresc.', 'f', and 'dimin.' markings.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The first staff begins with a *dolce* marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The second staff continues with similar notation, including a *rit. e dimin.* marking.
- System 2:** The first staff of this system is marked *a tempo* and *p*. It contains eighth notes with fingerings (1, 3, 4). The second staff continues with similar notation.
- System 3:** The first staff has a *p* dynamic and features eighth notes with fingerings (1, 3, 2). The second staff continues with similar notation.
- System 4:** The first staff has a *f* dynamic and features eighth notes with fingerings (1, 3, 2). The second staff continues with similar notation.
- System 5:** The first staff has a *f* dynamic and features eighth notes with fingerings (1, 3, 2). The second staff continues with similar notation.
- System 6:** The first staff has a *f* dynamic and features eighth notes with fingerings (1, 3, 2). The second staff continues with similar notation.
- System 7:** The first staff has a *ff* dynamic and features eighth notes with fingerings (1, 3, 2). The second staff continues with similar notation.

Study on Thirds and Sixths.

111.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of staves. The first system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues the piano texture. The third system introduces a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the bass line. The fourth system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble line. The fifth system continues the mezzo-forte texture. The sixth system is marked with *più cresc.* and shows a more complex texture with triplets and sixths. The seventh system concludes the piece with a final chord and a sustained bass line.

p

cresc.

mf

più cresc.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The first six systems are in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first system has a key signature change to D major (two sharps) in the second measure. The notation is complex, featuring many triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. The seventh system is in D major and 3/4 time, with a key signature change to D minor (two flats) in the second measure. The notation continues with similar complexity. The page ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

15356

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The first system is in 12/8 time, featuring a complex melody in the right hand with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system continues this style with prominent triplet markings. The third and fourth systems show increasingly dense textures with many beamed sixteenth notes. The fifth system includes the markings "2da e 3za" and "1ma e 2da" above the right hand, and "cresc." below the left hand. The sixth system begins with a forte "f" dynamic. The seventh system concludes the page with sustained chords in the bass and a final melodic phrase in the treble.

mf

The musical score is written for a single melodic line. It begins with a forte (*mf*) dynamic. The tempo is marked 'Moto perpetuo'. The key signature is E major (two sharps). The time signature is 12/16. The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece is characterized by a continuous eighth-note pattern with various fingerings and articulations. The score includes numerous fingerings (1-4), slurs, and accents. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 12/16. The piece is marked 'Moto perpetuo' and is by Paganini. The score is labeled '[L. S.]'.

125

p

ff

cresc.

ff

02

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