

THE

Premier Method

FOR

VIOLA

FROM THE WORKS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED WRITERS:

Saint Jacome, Marque, Bruni, Mollier, Gebauer, Martin,
and Others.

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(PREMIER METHOD FOR VIOLA.)

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Before the student can commence to play on any instrument, it is necessary that he should be acquainted with the rudiments of musical notation.

The signs, which indicate the pitch and duration of musical sound, are called *Notes*, and are figured thus:  etc.

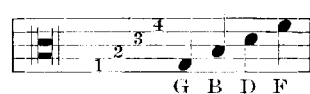
They are named after seven letters of the alphabet: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and are written on, between, above or below five parallel lines  called the *Stave*. The names of the notes are determined by *Clefs*, placed on different lines, the two most common are the *Treble* or *G Clef*, and the *Bass* or *F Clef*.

The music in this school will only be written in the Alto or C Clef  placed on the third line of the stave.

The names of the notes on the five *lines* are :



on the four *spaces* between the lines :

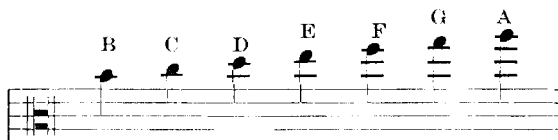


of the two notes above and below the lines :



To indicate the full compass of sounds in use, *Leger* lines have therefore to be added, above and below the stave.

Notes on the leger lines above the stave :



Notes on the leger lines below the stave :

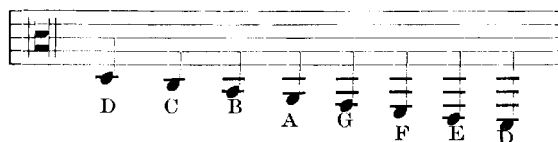
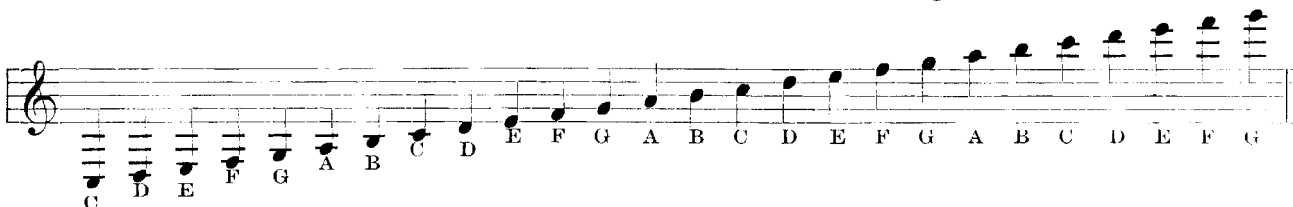


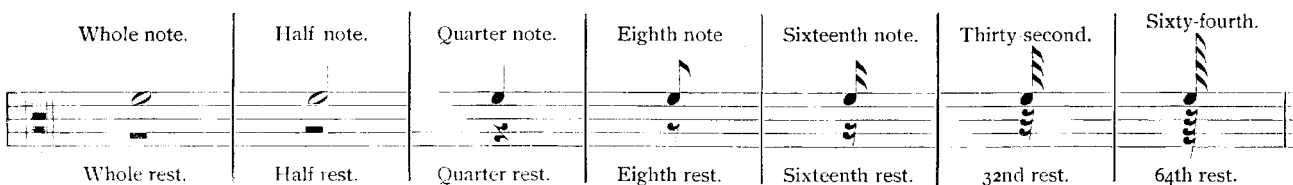
Table of Notes in the Treble Clef.



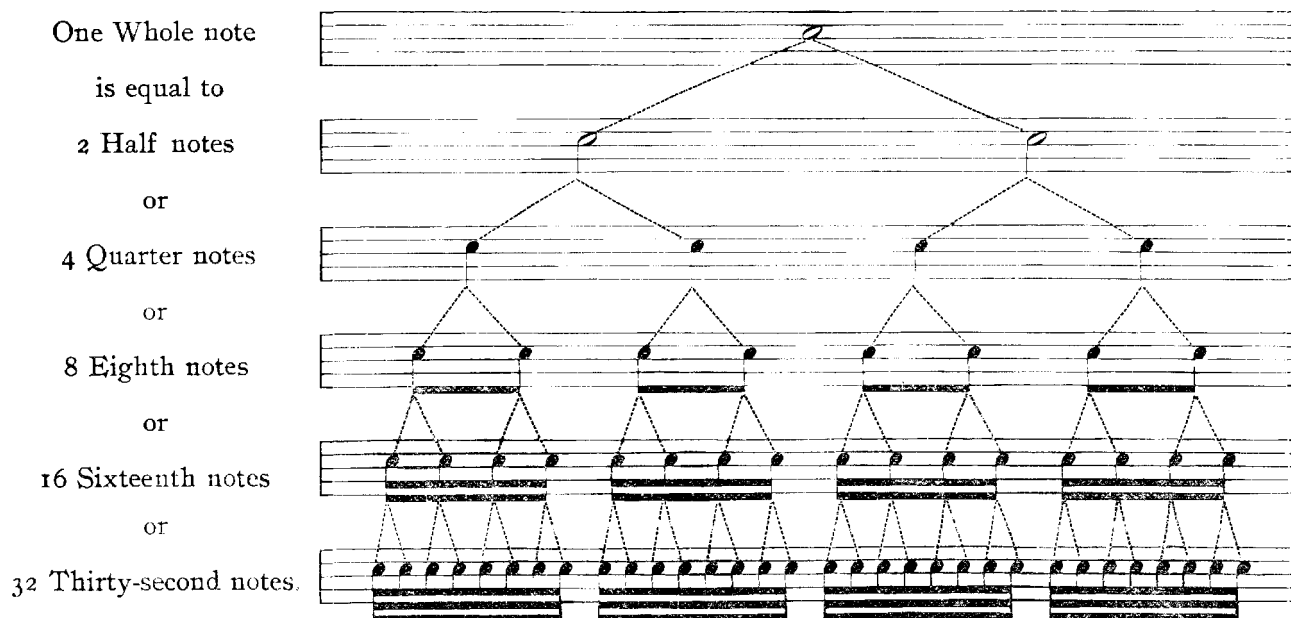
Duration of Notes and Rests.

Seven characters determine the value of notes, seven the value of rests.

Forms of Different Notes and Rests.



Comparative Table of the Relative Value of Notes.



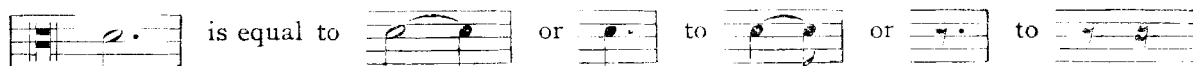
Bars.

Notes are divide into *Bars* by single or double lines drawn across the stave.

One line is placed after each bar. Each bar contains the same number or value of notes, and must last precisely the same length of time. At the end of a composition two lines are placed forming a double bar. If either two or four dots are found by the side the whole section from the preceding double bar, or from the beginning of the piece, is to be *Repeated*.

Dots.

A *Dot* placed after any note increases its value one half. Thus :



Two Dots placed after a note increase its value one half and a quarter or is equal to etc.

Triplets, Double Triplets and Groups.

Triplets are marked by a figure 3 placed over a group of three notes; double triplets are marked by a 6 placed over a group of six notes. Three quarters marked thus are to be played in the same time as two quarters not so marked. Or six eighths like four eighths not so marked. There are also groups of five seven and nine or more notes.

Time.

In order to denote how many quarters, eighths, or sixteenths a bar contains, special figures are placed at the beginning of a movement, as under.

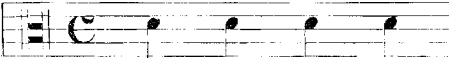
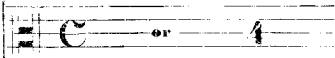
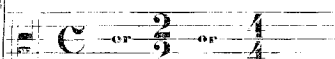
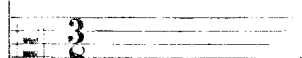
Common Time.	Three-four Time.	Two-four Time.
		
Contains four quarters or the same value of longer or shorter notes or rests, and four—1, 2, 3, 4, have to be counted in a bar.	Contains three quarters or the same value of longer or shorter notes or rests, and three—1, 2, 3, have to be counted in a bar.	Contains two quarters of the same value of longer or shorter notes or rests, and two—1, 2, have to be counted in a bar.

Table of Times.

Single or Common Times.	Compound Common Times.	Single Triple Times.	Compound Triple Times.
			
			
			

When a line is drawn through the c thus ϕ it is called *Alla Breve*, and two (1, 2,) are counted in a bar.

Scales.

The ladder—like succession of eight sounds, starting from any note and ascending or descending by tones and semitones in regular order—is called a *Scale* and each note of a scale is called a *Degree*.

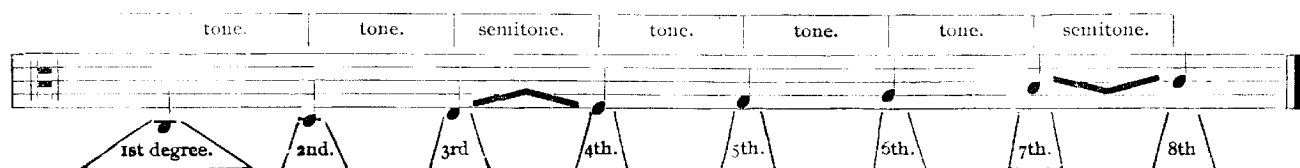
Between these eight degrees there are seven intervals or distances, five of which are *tones* and two *semitones*.

There are two principal kinds of Scales, termed *Major* and *Minor*, whose ascension or decension is diatonic *i. e.* in tones and semitones; and a third kind, whose ascension or decension is chromatic *i. e.* only in semitones.

For the present only the major scale will be treated.

In the major scale the semitones are situated between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth degrees of the scale.

Example.



The example shows a major scale on a single staff. Above the staff, the intervals between notes are labeled: 'tone.' between the 1st and 2nd degrees, 'tone.' between the 2nd and 3rd, 'semitone.' between the 3rd and 4th, 'tone.' between the 4th and 5th, 'tone.' between the 5th and 6th, 'tone.' between the 6th and 7th, and 'semitone.' between the 7th and 8th. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their degrees: '1st degree.', '2nd.', '3rd', '4th.', '5th.', '6th.', '7th.', and '8th'.

Each diatonic scale derives its name from the name of the note on the first degree or the *Root*.

There are twelve major and twelve minor scales.

The distance from one note to another is called an *Interval*. Two notes placed on the same degree do not produce any interval, they are said to be in *Unison*.

The intervals are named: the Second, the Third, the Fourth, the Fifth, the Sixth, the Seventh, the Octave, etc.

Table.

Degrees.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
								
		Second,	Third,	Fourth,	Fifth,	Sixth,	Seventh,	Octave.

Table of Signatures.

A scale may be formed on any note, but in order to produce semitones between the 3rd and 4th and the 7th and 8th degrees in any other but the scale of C Major, characters called flats (♭) and sharps (♯) are used.

A flat (♭) when prefixed to a note depresses it half a tone, a sharp (♯) prefixed to a note raises it half a tone.

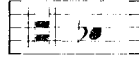
FLATS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							
	B flat.	E flat.	A flat.	D flat.	G flat.	C flat.	F flat.
SHARPS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							
	F sharp.	C sharp.	G sharp.	D sharp.	A sharp.	E sharp.	B sharp.

Flats or sharps placed at the commencement of each staff are called the *Signature*, while any which appear in the composition are called *Accidentals*.

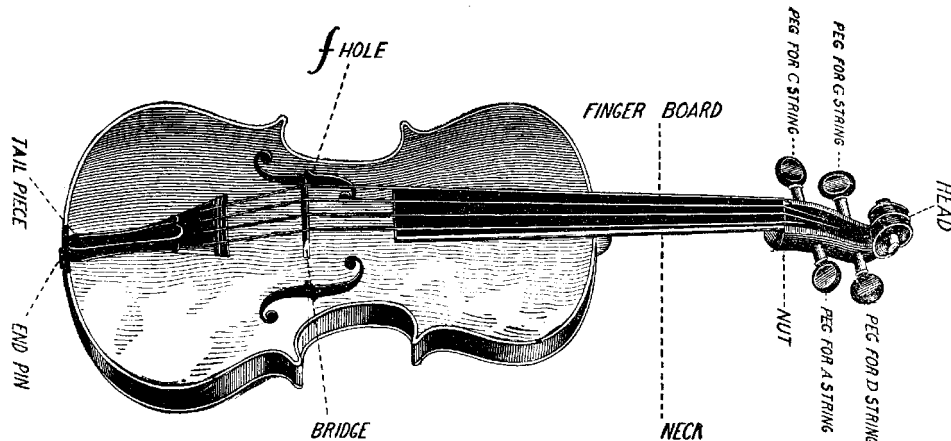
FLATS, NAME OF THE KEYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							
	F	B♭	E♭	A♭	D♭	G♭	C♭
SHARPS, NAME OF THE KEYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							
	G	D	A	E	B	F♯	C♯

The Natural.

In order to restore any note which has been raised by a sharp (♯) or depressed by a flat (♭) to its original pitch a Natural (♮) is employed thus:  F raised by a sharp is restored by the

natural  to its original sound F♮; or  B flat to  B natural.

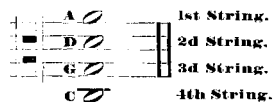
Description of the Viola.



The Viola is derived from the Violin, being the same in construction, but larger in size. It is provided with four strings, the lowest of which sounds C a fifth below the G of the Violin.

The notation for the Viola is written in the Alto clef—C on the third line.

The strings are tuned in 5ths thus

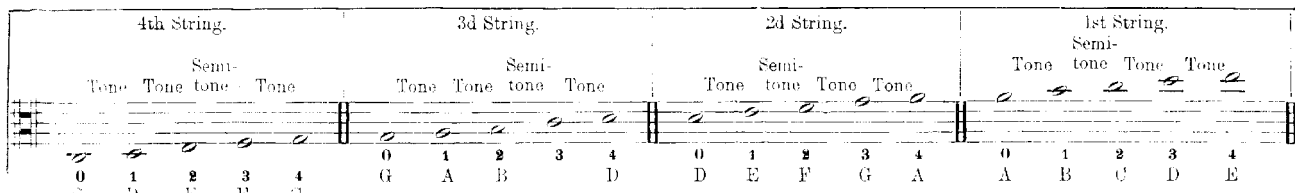


A table comparing the sounds of the Viola with those of

the Violin and Violoncello is given elsewhere in this work.

The four fingers of the left hand are employed to form the different sounds on each of the four strings. To obtain these sounds to advantage, the fingers must be rounded and form so many little hammers which should strike upon the strings, observing from one tone to another the distance of nearly two inches, and one inch for a semitone. The thumb must never touch the strings. The first finger will be shown by the figure 1, the second by 2, the third by 3, and the little finger by 4. Open strings will be shown by o, Harmonic sounds by H (Harmonic sounds are very often shown by (o) or by (♯), and the extension of the little finger by x.

EXAMPLE OF DISTANCES AND FINGERING IN THE FIRST POSITION.



The neck of the Viola should be held between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, resting on the palm of the hand which should grasp it slightly. The instrument should be placed under the chin, which must hold it by the part to the left of the tail piece, and which must press on it when the hand which holds it is obliged to run on the neck of the Viola. The elbow should be kept close to the body.

The bow should be held in the right hand with the thumb on the inside of the stick at a short distance from the nut. The first joint of the 1st finger should press on the stick as also the 2d, 3d and 4th fingers, but these latter only very slightly, as they are intended to give it steadiness rather than force. The wrist should then be raised and placed near the bridge, keeping the elbow low, so that, when the hair of the bow is placed across the strings between the bridge and the fingerboard, the stick may be slightly inclined toward the neck of the Viola. In this position it

will be observed that in down bowing the wrist should be lowered and the elbow raised gradually and without stiffness, resuming by degrees its original position in the up bowing, the bow being kept always in one straight line and not quitting the place assigned to it. This should be done by the aid of the wrist and forearm only.

It is not enough for the Viola and the bow to be placed as we have shown; the attitude of the body and hand must be in accordance with this position and tend to maintain it.

A constant habit must not be acquired of employing the down or up bow at a particular note; this would only serve to cramp the movements and give a too monotonous regularity to the playing.

It is sufficient that care be taken to use the down bow when the phrase commences on the first beat of the bar, and generally after a rest, and the up bow when the phrase commences on the unaccented note (second or fourth beat), as well as for the shakes which terminate a phrase.

FIRST EXERCISES.

OPEN NOTES.

1

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

C G D A

Take care that the bow is quite straight on the strings and parallel with the bridge.

2

C G D A D G C

3

C A G A G D D C G D

Exercise to learn to press the bow equally on two strings.

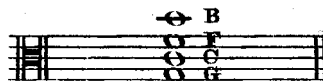
4

G D A C G D C

The object of the following is to oblige the left hand and fingers to stay in their right p

Press the fingers on the strings thus:

the 1st finger on 1st String.
 the 2nd finger on 2nd String.
 the 3rd finger on 3rd String.
 the 4th finger on 4th String.



Keep your fingers in that position as long as possible while drawing your bow across each string slowly and evenly.

Exercise for the 1st finger.

4th String..... 3rd String..... 2nd String.....

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

C D C G A G D E D A B A D E D G A G C D C

Exercise for the 1st and 2nd fingers.

4th String..... 3rd String..... 2nd String.....

0 1 2 1 0

C D E D C G A B A G D E F E D

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

A B C B A D E F E D G A B A G C D E D C

Exercise for the 1st 2nd and 3rd fingers.

4th String..... 3rd String.....

0 1 2 3 2 1 0

C D E F E D C G A B C B A G

2nd String..... 1st String..... 2nd String.....

D E F G F E D A B C D C B A

2nd String..... 3rd String..... 4th String.....

EXERCISES

including the 4th finger and change of strings.

Ascending and Descending on each string.

4th String.....

C D E F G F E D C

0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0

G A B C D C B A G

0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0

D E F G A G F E D

0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0

A B C D E D C B A

2 3 4 3 2 1 0

SCALE ASCENDING AND DESCENDING.

by Conjunct Degrees.

4th String 3rd String 2nd String 1st String

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C D E

0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4

1st String 2nd String 3rd String 4th String

E D C B A G F E D C B A G F E D C

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 0

by Third.

0 2 1 3 2 4 3 1 0 2 1 3 2 4 3 1 0 2 1 3 2 4 3 1 0 2

1 3 2 4 4 2 3 1 2 0 1 3 4 2 3 1 2 0 1 3 4 2 3 1 2 0

by Fourth.

0 3 1 4 2 1 3 2 0 3 1 4 2 1 3 2 0 3 1 4 2 1 3 2 0 3 1 4

4 1 3 0 2 3 1 2 4 1 3 0 2 3 1 2 4 1 3 0 2 3 1 2 4 1 3 0

by Fifth.

0 4 1 1 2 2 3 3 0 4 1 1 2 2 3 3 0 4 1 1 2 2 3 3 0 4

4 0 3 3 2 2 1 1 4 0 3 3 2 2 1 1 4 0 3 3 2 2 1 1 4 0

by Sixth.

0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4

3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4 3 2 1 0 4

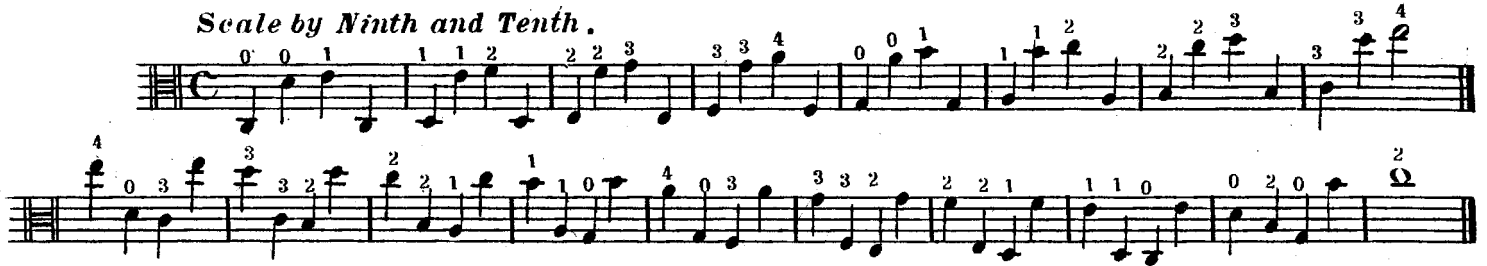
by Sevenths.



by Octaves.



Scale by Ninth and Tenth.



Scale by Tenth and Eleventh.



MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES WITH SHARPS.

The image displays four musical staves, each representing a different scale. The first staff is for C Major, showing a sequence of notes from C to C. The second staff is for A Minor, showing a sequence of notes from A to A. The third staff is for G Major, showing a sequence of notes from G to G. The fourth staff is for E Minor, showing a sequence of notes from E to E. Each staff includes a key signature and a series of notes connected by a line, with a double bar line indicating the end of the scale.

D Major

B Minor

This system shows the D Major and B Minor scales. The D Major scale is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The B Minor scale is written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Both scales are presented in two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The notes are: D Major (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D) and B Minor (B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B).

A Major

F# Minor

This system shows the A Major and F# Minor scales. The A Major scale is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The F# Minor scale is written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). Both scales are presented in two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The notes are: A Major (A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A) and F# Minor (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#).

E Major

C# Minor

This system shows the E Major and C# Minor scales. The E Major scale is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, and D#). The C# Minor scale is written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of four sharps (F#, C#, G#, and D#). Both scales are presented in two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The notes are: E Major (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) and C# Minor (C#, D, E, F, G, A, B, C#).

B Major

G# Minor

This system shows the B Major and G# Minor scales. The B Major scale is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, and A#). The G# Minor scale is written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, and A#). Both scales are presented in two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The notes are: B Major (B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A#, B) and G# Minor (G#, A, B, C, D, E, F, G#).

F# Major

D# Minor

This system shows the F# Major and D# Minor scales. The F# Major scale is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of six sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, and E#). The D# Minor scale is written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of six sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, and E#). Both scales are presented in two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The notes are: F# Major (F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E#, F#) and D# Minor (D#, E, F, G, A, B, C, D#).

C# Major

A# Minor

This system shows the C# Major and A# Minor scales. The C# Major scale is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of seven sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, and B#). The A# Minor scale is written on a bass clef staff with a key signature of seven sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, and B#). Both scales are presented in two measures, with a double bar line separating them. The notes are: C# Major (C#, D, E, F#, G#, A#, B#, C#) and A# Minor (A#, B, C, D, E, F, G, A#).

MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES WITH FLATS.

13

F Major.

D Minor.

B[♭] Major.

G Minor.

E[♭] Major.

C Minor.

A[♭] Major.

F Minor.

D[♭] Major.

B[♭] Minor.

G[♭] Major.

E[♭] Minor.

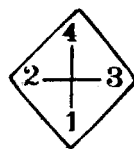
C[♭] Major.

A[♭] Minor.

VARIOUS SKETCHES OF SCALES AND PERFECT CHORDS

In The 1st Position To Learn The Division Of Time .

COMMON TIME. Four in the Bar



The Pupil is required to beat the time with the foot in playing these Exercises.



4



5



6



7



8



9



10





Each note from the Nut to the tip of the Bow. (Pulling each.)



This Exercise is to be played again. Full bow for each note. Pull first, push the second.

14



15



16



17



18



19

19^(bis)

20



DIVISION OF THE TIME IN 3 TIMES OR $\frac{3}{4}$. 3 IN THE BAR.

1

Exercise 1 consists of eight measures in 3/4 time. The first four measures feature a melody in the upper voice with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower voice provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The final four measures show the melody descending and concluding with a half note, while the accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

2

Exercise 2 consists of eight measures in 3/4 time. The melody in the upper voice is more active, using eighth and sixteenth notes with some rests. The lower voice accompaniment consists of eighth notes, with a slight change in rhythm in the final two measures.

3

Exercise 3 consists of eight measures in 3/4 time. This exercise is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in both the upper and lower voices, creating a more technically demanding piece. The melody in the upper voice includes a trill marked with an 'x' in the fifth measure.

4

Exercise 4 consists of eight measures in 3/4 time. The upper voice features a melody of eighth notes, while the lower voice has a more complex accompaniment of sixteenth and eighth notes. The exercise concludes with a final cadence in the eighth measure.

5

6

7

8

9

10



11



Beat the time carefully. Each note full.

12



13





19



20



DIFFERENT BOWINGS.
AT THE 1st. POSITION.

21



25 EASY AND MELODIOUS EXERCISES

25

In the Major and Minor Keys most in use.

1st Lesson in C Major.

By A. Roger.

Moderato.

2nd Lesson in C Major.

Allegretto.

Fine

D.S. 8.

3rd Lesson in A Minor.
Andante.

lento.

4th. Lesson in G Major.

Andante.

ROMANCE

ROMANCE

5th Lesson in G Major.
Andante.

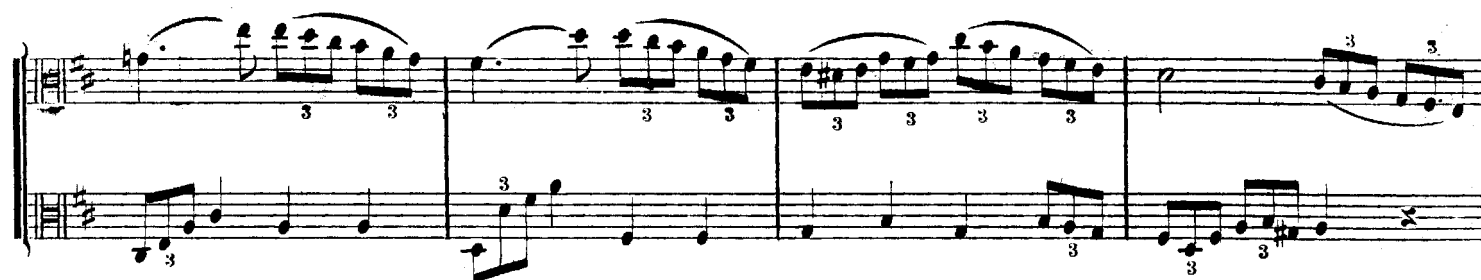
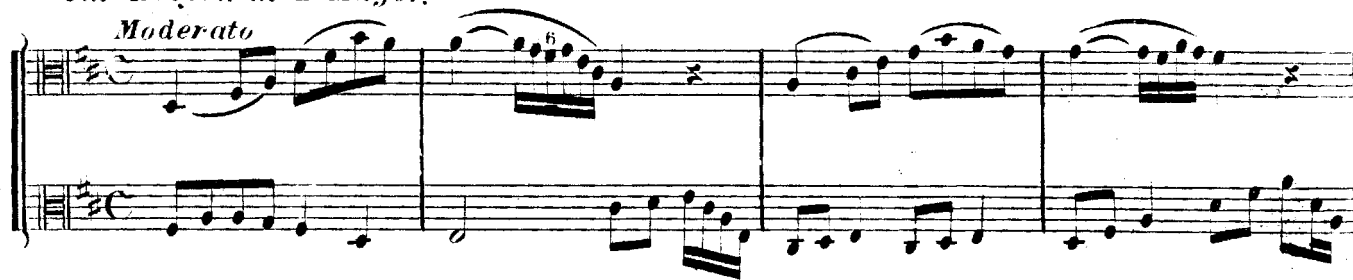
27



6th Lesson in E Minor.
Moderato.

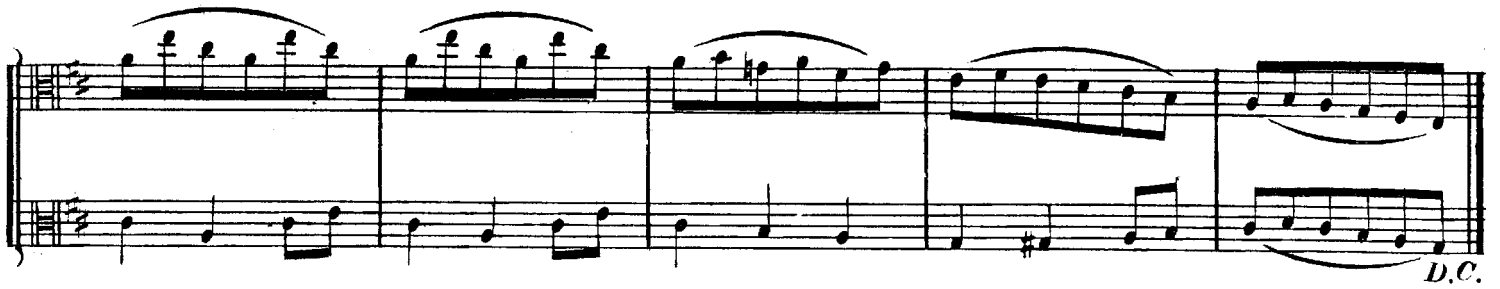


7th Lesson in D Major.

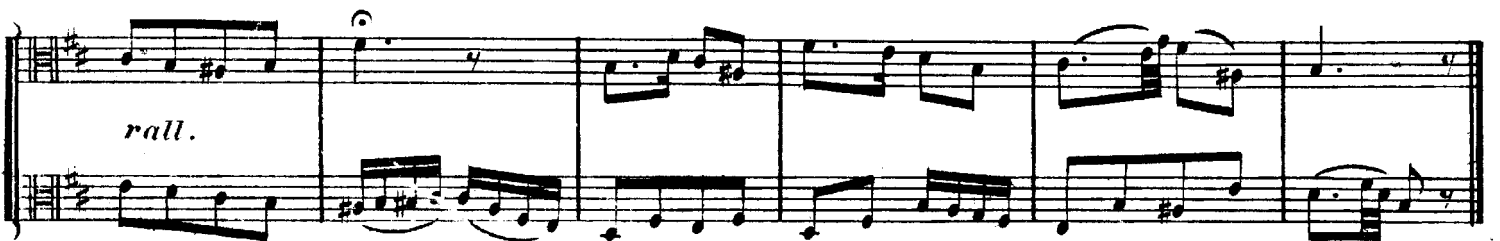
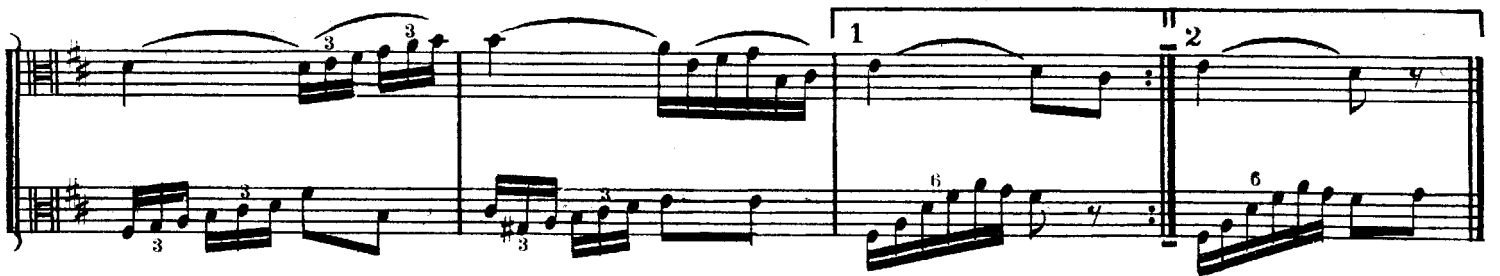
Moderato

8th Lesson in D Major.

Allegro



9th Lesson in B Minor.



10th Lesson in A Major.
Allegretto.

RONDOLETTO



11th Lesson in A Major.

Allegretto.

Musical score for the 11th Lesson in A Major, Allegretto. The score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system concludes the piece with a double bar line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8.

D.C.

12th Lesson in F# Minor.

Andante.

Musical score for the 12th Lesson in F# Minor, Andante. The score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes). The third system concludes the piece with a double bar line. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is common time (C).

13th Lesson in E $\flat$ Major.*Allegro.*

MENUET

The musical score is for a Minuet in E $\flat$ Major, 3/4 time, Allegro tempo. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is two flats (B $\flat$ and E $\flat$), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats, a 3/4 time signature, and numerous triplets and slurs. A "D.C." (Da Capo) instruction is present in the fourth system, and a "Trio" section begins in the fifth system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the sixth system.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff features a melody with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and slurs. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic accompaniment, with the bottom staff also containing triplet markings. The key signature is E-flat Major (three flats), and the time signature is 6/8.

14th. Lesson in E $\flat$ Major.
Allegretto.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece and consists of four staves. The top staff continues the melody with slurs and some triplet markings. The bottom three staves provide a consistent harmonic accompaniment. The key signature remains E-flat Major (three flats), and the time signature is 6/8. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

15th. Lesson in F Major.

Moderato

This musical score is for the 15th lesson in F Major, marked Moderato. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one flat (Bb) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole note F4 and a bass staff with a whole rest. The second system features a treble staff with a half note G4 and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The third system shows a treble staff with a half note A4 and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system features a treble staff with a half note Bb4 and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth system features a treble staff with a half note C5 and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The sixth system features a treble staff with a half note D5 and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The score concludes with a double bar line.

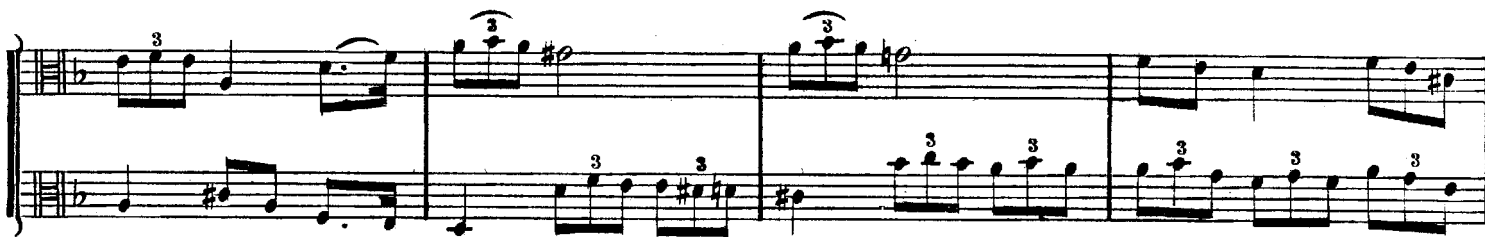
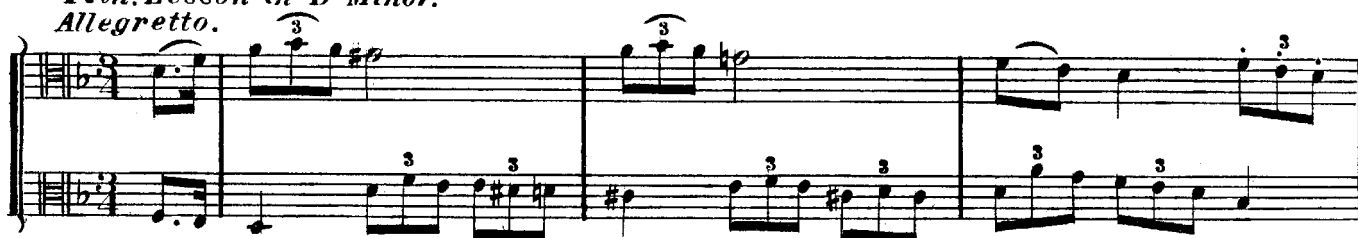
16th. Lesson in F Major.
Moderato.

35

The musical score is presented in six systems, each containing a piano (p) part on the bottom staff and a violin part on the top staff. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The violin part consists of a series of slurred eighth-note passages, with some measures containing rests. The score concludes with a final measure in the sixth system where the piano part has a whole rest and the violin part has a whole note.



17th. Lesson in D Minor.
Allegretto.

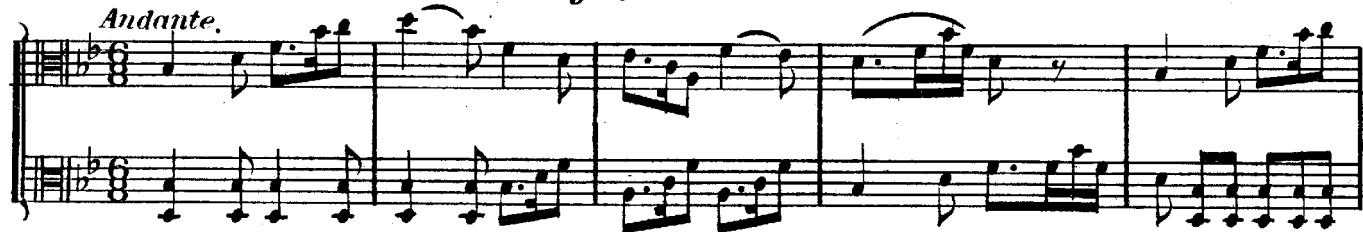




18th. Lesson. Sicilienne in B $\flat$ Major.

Andante.

D.C.



D.C.

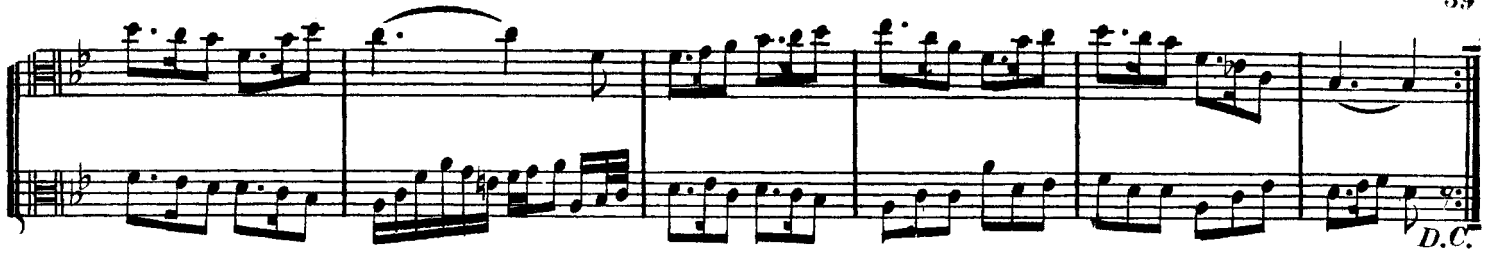
19th. Lesson in B $\flat$ Major.*Allegretto*

Musical score for the 19th lesson in B $\flat$ Major, marked *Allegretto*. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff. The second system includes a repeat sign. The third and fourth systems continue the melody and accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

20th. Lesson in G Minor.

Andante.

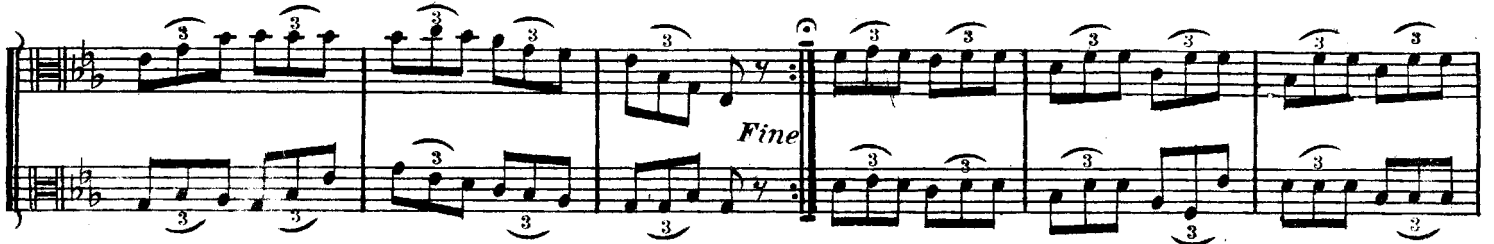
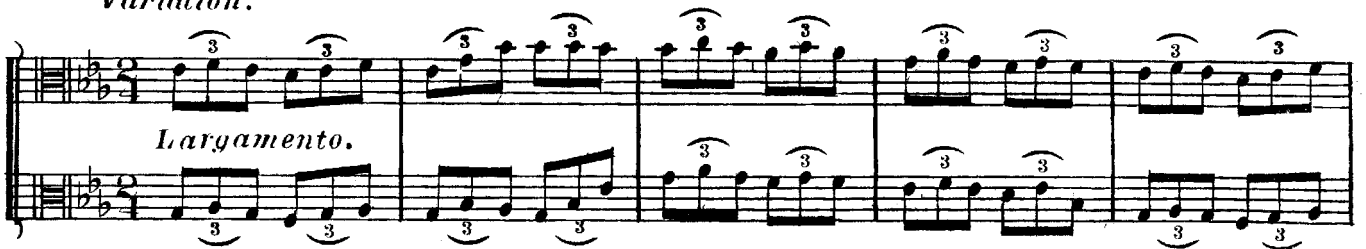
Musical score for the 20th lesson in G Minor, marked *Andante.* The score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff. The second system includes a repeat sign and the word *Fine.* written above the staff. The third system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the third system.



21st. Lesson in E $\flat$ Major.
Allegro



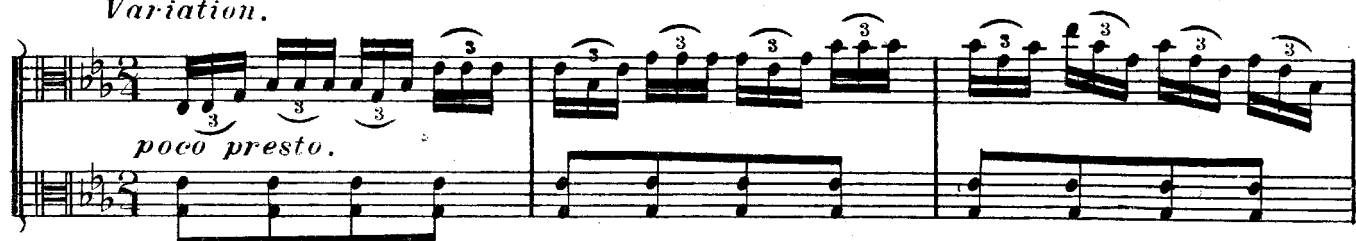
Variation.



22nd, Lesson in *E^b Major*.
Andante poco Allegretto.



Variation.



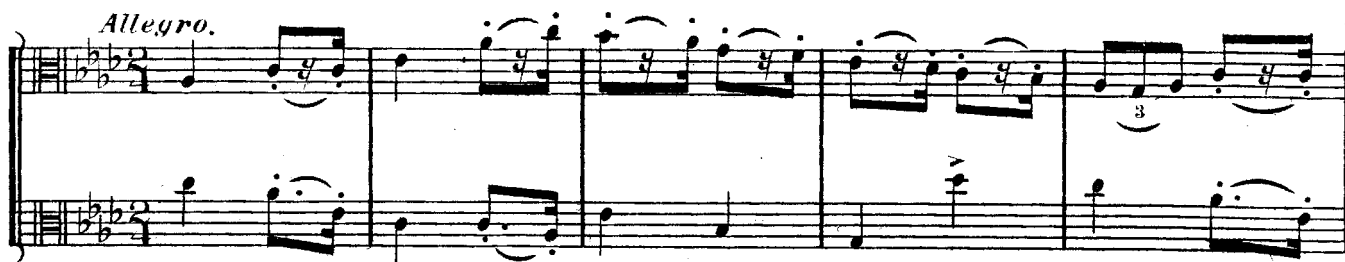


23rd. Lesson in C Minor.

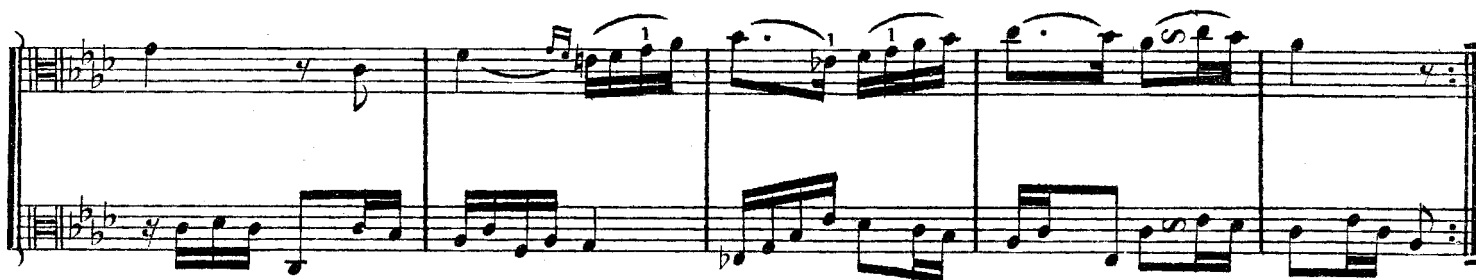
Allegro.

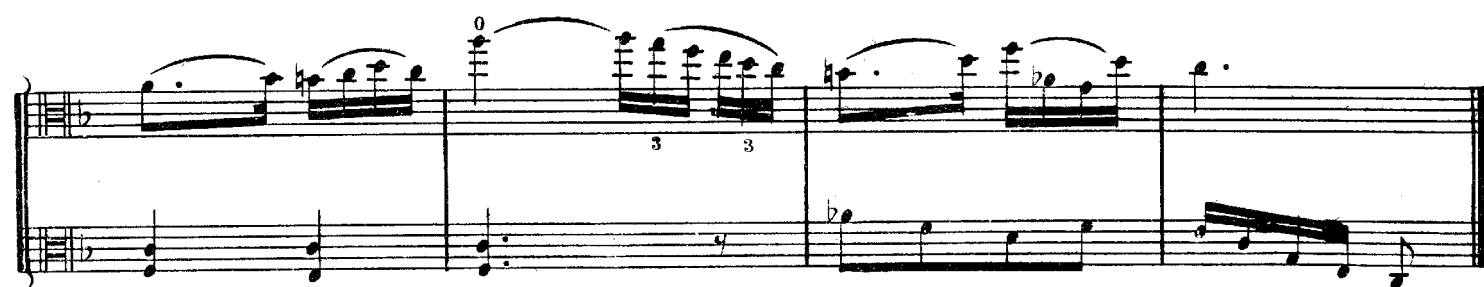
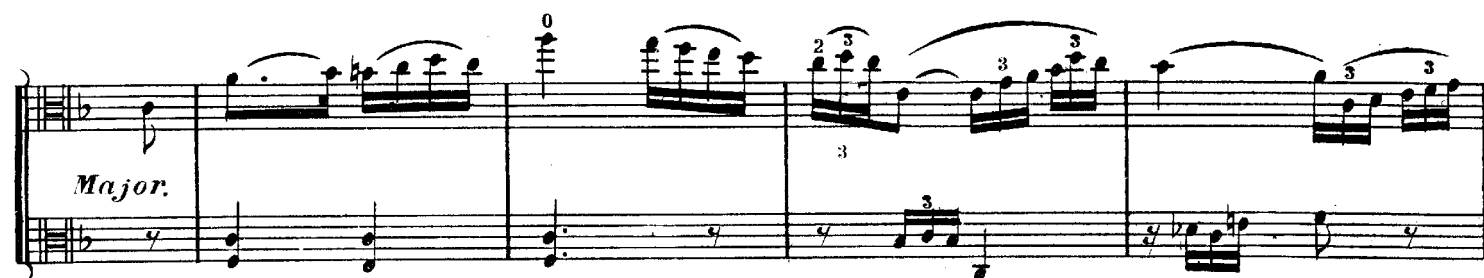


24th Lesson in A Major.

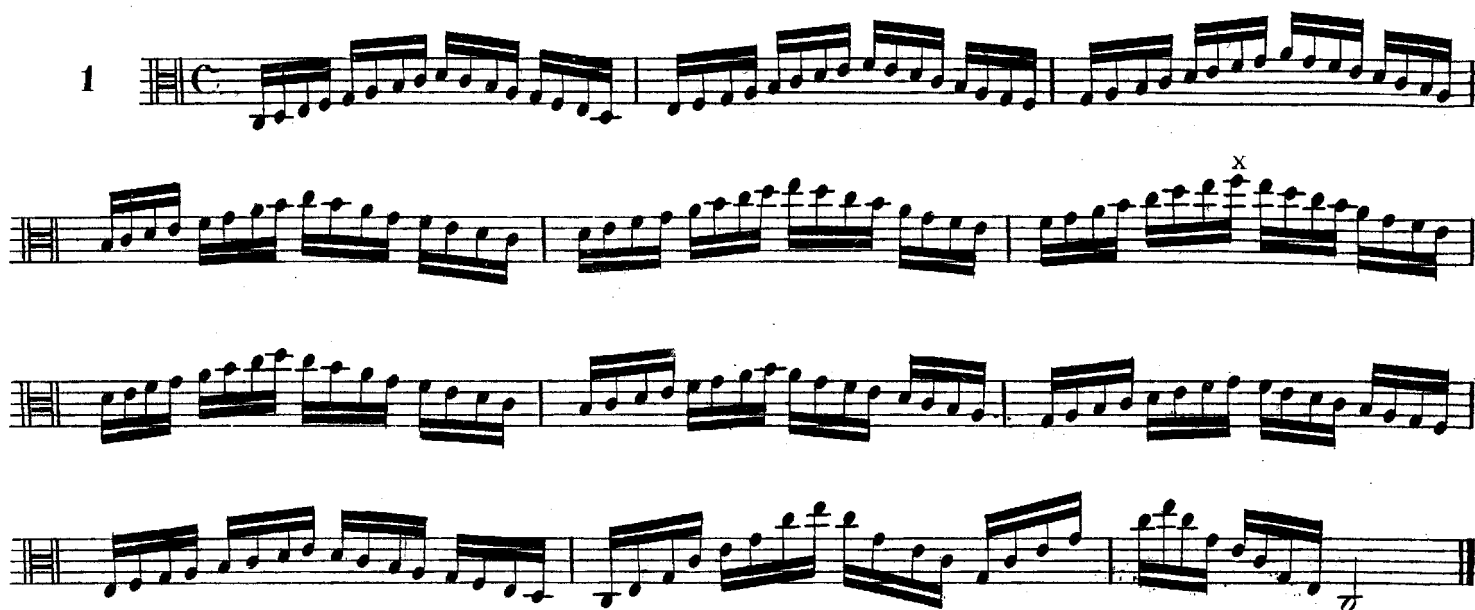
Allegro.

25th Lesson in F Minor.

Andante.



100 BOWINGS ON TWO SCALES.

At The 1st Position.

To be practised slowly at first and gradually quicker.

50 DIFFERENT BOWINGS TO THE ABOVE STUDY.



18 19 20 45

21 22 23

24 25 26

27 28 29

30 31 32

33 34 35

36 37 38

39 40 41 *Martelé with the top of the Bow*

42 *Middle Bow drawing and pushing.* 43 *With the top of Bow.*

44 45 46

47 48

49 50

2

12/8

50 Different Bowings to the above Study.

1 2

3 4 5

6 7 8

9 10 11

12 13 14

15 16 17

18 19 20 47

21 22 23

24 25 26

27 28 29

30 *Martelé with tip of the Bow* 31 32

33 34 35

36 37 38 *With the middle of the Bow.*

39 *With the tip of the Bow.* 40 41

42 43 44

45 46 47

48 49

SCALES AND EXERCISES.

To learn how to shift up and down the neck of the Instrument in different positions and fingerings.

Shifting up by 1st. finger.

Shifting down by 3rd. finger.

Shifting up by 2d. finger.

3rd Pos:

1st Pos:

3rd Pos:

Shifting down by 2d. finger.

1st Pos:

3rd Pos:

1st Pos:

Recapitulation.

4th. String.

3rd. String.

2nd. String.

1st. String.

2nd. String.

3rd String.

4th. String.

D.S.

Last.

[illegible]

Begin by practising slowly and gradually quicker. Some times the next open string is used to shift down the positions.

4th.String.
C Major.

4th.String.
C Minor.

3rd.String.
G Major.

3rd.String.
G Minor.

2d.String.
D Major.

2d.String.
D Minor.

1st.String.
A Major.

1st.String.
A Minor.

The page contains 12 staves of guitar exercises, organized by string and scale type. Each staff includes fingerings (1-4), breath marks (H), and position shifts (1st. Pos.).

- 4th String:** C Major and C Minor scales. Includes fingerings like 1, 3, 2, 4 and breath marks.
- 3rd String:** G Major and G Minor scales. Includes fingerings like 1, 3, 2, 4 and breath marks.
- 2nd String:** D Major and D Minor scales. Includes fingerings like 1, 3, 2, 4 and breath marks.
- 1st String:** A Major and A Minor scales. Includes fingerings like 1, 3, 2, 4 and breath marks.

Additional markings include "or 0 3 2" and "or 2 1 4 3" indicating alternative fingering or position shifts.

Introducing 2nd. and 4th. Position.

51

4th. String.



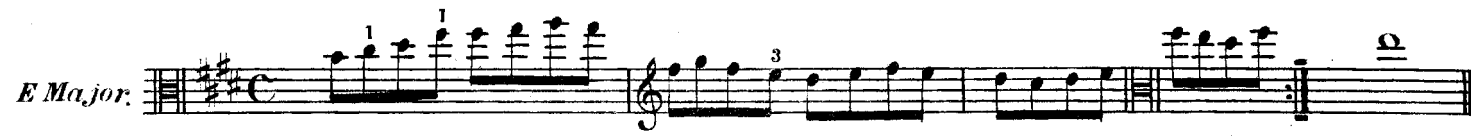
3rd. String.



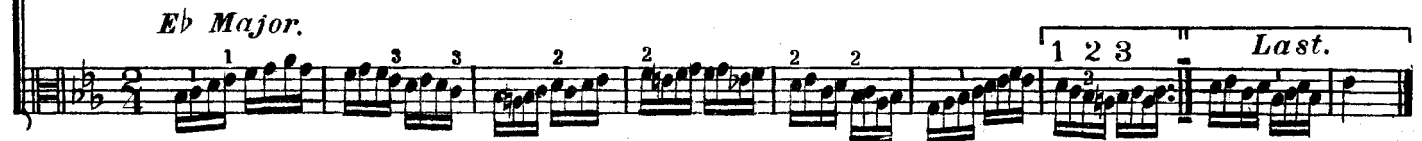
2nd. String.



1st. String.



4th. String.

A Major.*A $\flat$ Major.**E Minor.**E Major.**E $\flat$ Major.**B Minor.**B Major.**B $\flat$ Major.**F# Minor.**F# Major.**F Major.**C# Minor.*

3rd. String.

2nd. String.

1st. String.

una Corda.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ position
or Back Shift.

una Corda.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ pos.

segue.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ pos. $\frac{1}{2}$ pos.

segue.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ pos. $\frac{1}{2}$ pos.

segue.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ pos.

Care must be taken not to touch the next String with any finger when it is not required.

1



Exercise for the little finger.

For the extension of the 4th finger. (Care must be taken in ascending this scale not to quit the 1st finger before the 4th is on its right place and in descending not to quit the 4th finger before the 1st is on its right place.)

2

2nd String.

3rd String.

4th String.

Last.

3

Same by extension of 3rd and 4th fingers.

Last.

PERFECT CHORDS.

4

In C.

Last.

Same Chords must be practised in C Minor with 3 flats.

5

In D.

Last.

Same Chords must be practised in D Minor.

and in Db Major.

6 In E $\flat$. 

 Last. Same Chords must be practised in  E Minor, and in  E Major.

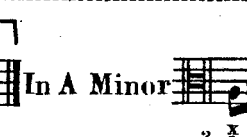
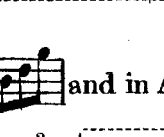
7 In F. 

 Last. In F Minor,  and in F $\sharp$ Major .

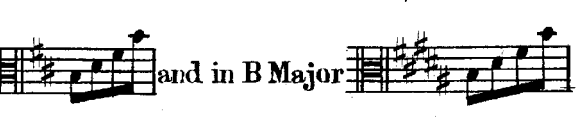
8 In G. 

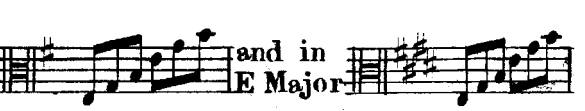
 Last. In G Minor  and in G $\flat$ Major .

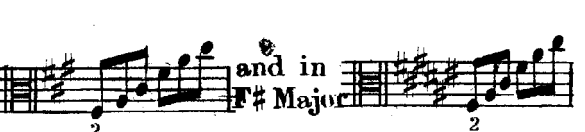
9 In A $\flat$. 

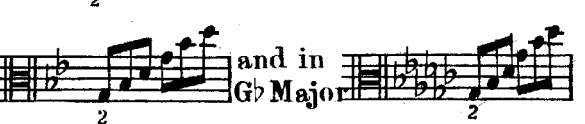
 4th. Pos:  2nd. Pos:  4 Last. In A Minor  and in A Major .

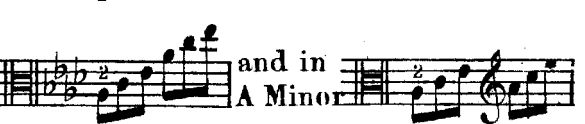
10 In B $\flat$. 

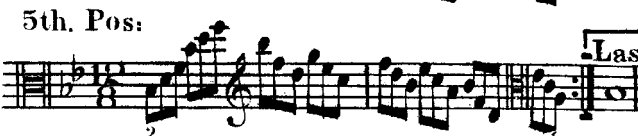
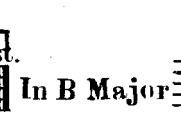
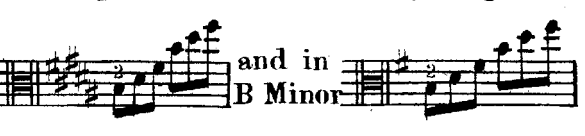
 1st Pos:  Last. In B Minor  and in B Major .

11 1st. Pos:  Last. In E Minor  and in  E Major.

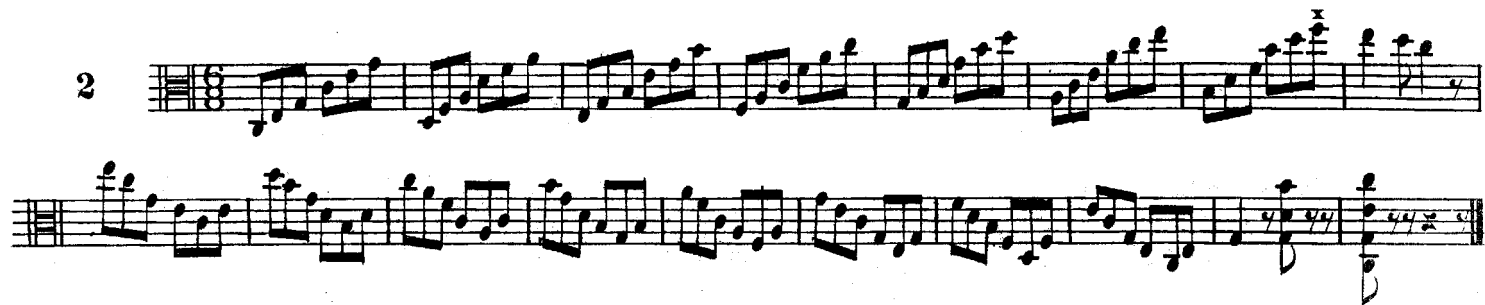
12 2nd. Pos:  Last. In F Minor  and in  F $\sharp$ Major.

13 3rd. Pos:  Last. In G Minor  and in  G $\flat$ Major.

14 4th. Pos:  Last. In A $\flat$ Major  and in  A Minor.

15 5th. Pos:  Last. In B Major  and in  B Minor.

Arpeggio.



in all its different Positions as compared with the Bass and the Violin.

Violin.

First Position.

Viola.

Bass.

Violin.

Viola.

2nd Position. 3rd Pos: 4th Pos: 5th Pos: 6th Pos:

SCALE BY OCTAVE ON THE 6 POSITIONS.

This Scale by Octave must be practised with the greatest attention on account of the positions.

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

Ascending.

3rd Pos: 4th Pos: 1st Pos: 2nd Pos: 3rd Pos: 4th Pos: 5th Pos: 6th Pos:

Descending.

6th Pos: 5th Pos: 4th Pos: 3rd Pos: 2nd Pos: 1st Pos:

3rd Pos: 2nd Pos: 1st Pos: 3rd Pos: 2nd Pos: 1st Pos:

CHROMATIC SCALE

BY SHARPS.

Ascending.

4th String. 3rd String. 2nd String.

Descending.

1st String. 3rd Position. 1st String. 1st Position.

2nd String. 3rd String. 4th String.

CHROMATIC SCALE

BY FLATS.

Ascending.

4th String. 3rd String. 2nd String.

Descending.

1st String. 3rd Position. 1st String. 1st Position.

2nd String. 3rd String. 4th String.

SCALE IN CHROMATIC OCTAVES

BY SHARPS.

Ascending.

4th and 3rd Strings. 3rd and 2nd Strings.

Descending.

2nd and 1st Strings. 4th and 3rd Strings.

3rd and 2nd Strings. 2nd and 1st Strings.

SCALE IN CHROMATIC OCTAVES

BY FLATS.

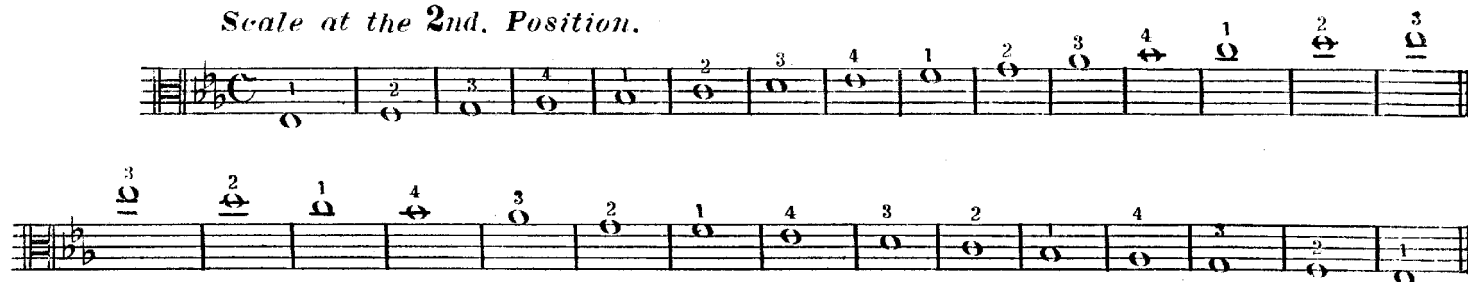
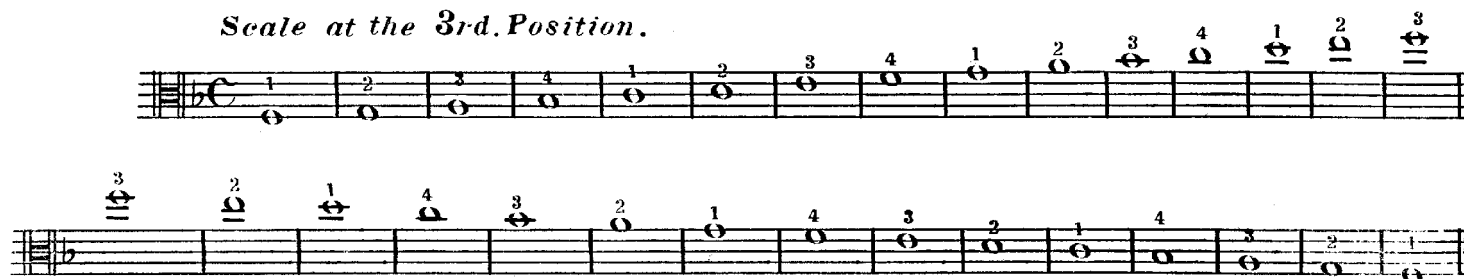
Ascending.

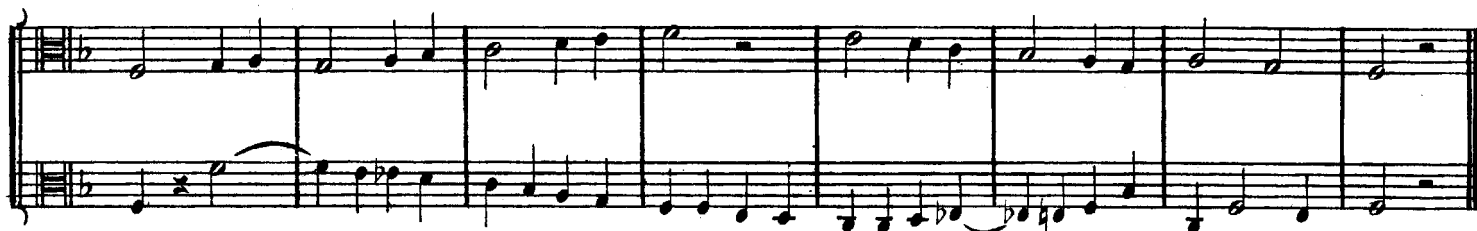
4th and 3rd Strings. 3rd and 2nd Strings.

Descending.

2nd and 1st Strings. 2nd and 1st Strings.

3rd and 2nd Strings. 4th and 3rd Strings.

Scale at the 2nd. Position.*Exercise at the 2nd. Position.**Scale at the 3rd. Position.**Exercise at the 3rd. Position.*

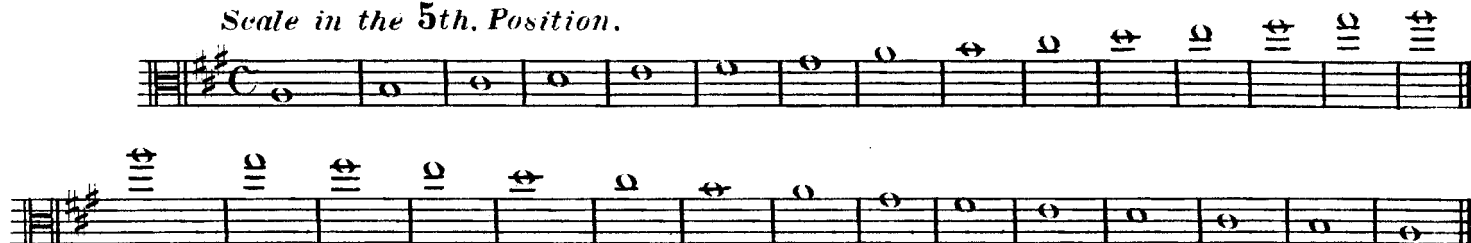


Scale in the 4th. Position.



Exercise 4th. Position.



Scale in the 5th. Position.*Exercise 5th. Position.*

Exercises to familiarize with the change of Clefs.

1



2



3

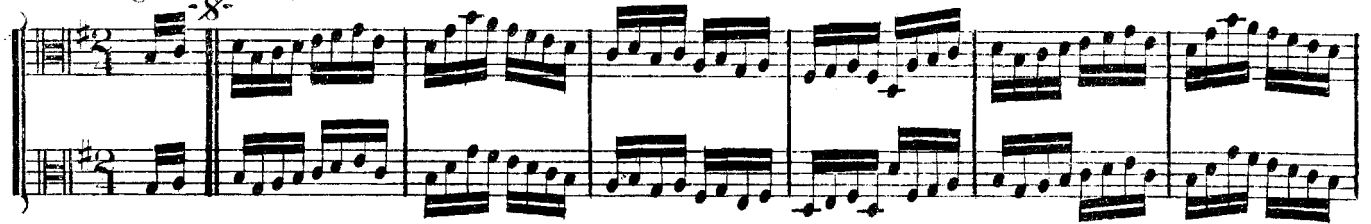


EXERCISES FOR TWO VIOLAS.

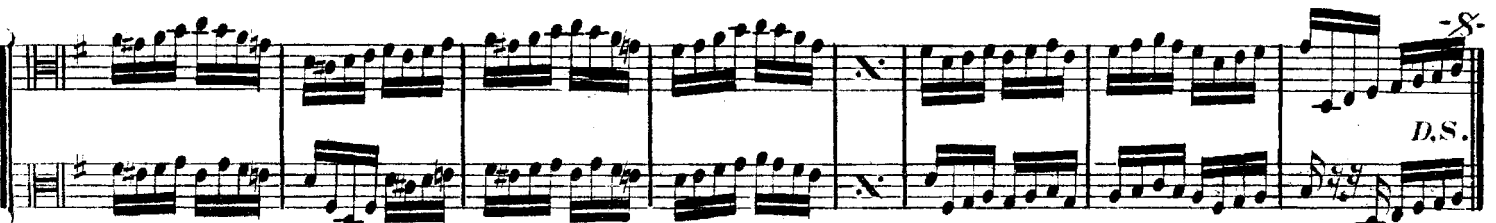
63

Play this slowly at first and gradually quicker until it can be played at the proper speed.

Allegro. - 8- Very Light and Detached.



To Coda



CODA.

pizz.

pizz.

LESSON FOR THE TREMOLO.

And^{no} sostenuto quasi All^{to} *St. Jacome's.*

THEMA.

p

p cres. poco a poco.

f p cres. rit. a tempo.

sf dim. p

From the middle of the bow, cause the bow to jerk rapidly, lightly and evenly upon the string taking care to keep it straight.

Tremolo by Triplets. Same movt.

p

p cres poco a poco.

f p cres. a tempo.

sf dim. p

Tremolo in Sixteenths.

Same movement.

p *cres* *poco a poco.* *f* *dim.* *p*

rit. *Tempo!* *mf* *sf* *dim.* *p*

Tremolo as written in Orchestra Music.

Same movement. Quick and light Bow.

p *cres poco* *a poco.* *f* *dim.* *p*

mf *sf* *dim.* *p*

SCALES AND EXERCISES.

in double strings or double notes.

By Thirds.

1

By Sixths.

2

3

4

4

Imitation of Horns (Hunting.)

5

ff *fp* *p* *f* *rall.* *a tempo.* *Quicker.* *cres.* *sf* *p* *cres.*

6

Draw.

This No. 6 is very good for practicing the pizzicato.

NATURAL SEMI-ARTIFICIAL AND ARTIFICIAL (OR FICTIVE.)

Harmonic Sounds are produced by placing the finger lightly on the String .

There are three kinds of harmonic notes; the Natural and Semi-artificial, which are made by slightly touching the string with one Finger at particular places, and the Artificial (fictive) which are made by means of two fingers; one to press the String, and the other to touch slightly for the Harmonic effect .

Harmonic notes are marked by (o) over the notes and also by (◊) in the Artificial notes.

Natural Harmonic sounds cannot be obtained if the String is not entirely free .

Care must be taken in passing from one note to another to raise one finger at the same time that another is placed for the following note .

Letter (X) is used for the Extension of the finger .

HARMONIC SOUNDS at three different places of the finger-board giving the octave, fifth, and double 8^{va} of the open string produced by slightly touching with the finger .

EXAMPLES .

1st String.

1

3rd Position with extension of the 4th Finger. 2nd String. 3rd String. 4th String.

1st String.

2

7th Position with extension of the 4th Finger. 2nd String. 3rd String. 4th String.

1st String.

High up the finger-board

3

8th Position with extension of the 4th Finger. 2nd String. 3rd String. 4th String.

In The Semi-Artificial Harmonic Sounds, The Large Note Is The
One To Be Slightly Touched The Small One Shows The Harmonic Effect.

EXAMPLE.

1

1st String.

1st Position without extension.

Same effect may be produced at the 2nd position by using the 3rd finger.

Do 3rd 2nd

2

1st String.

1st Position.

Same effect may be produced at the 2nd position by using the 2nd finger.

Do 3rd 1st

NATURAL AND SEMI-ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC SOUNDS.

1st STRING.)
3rd Position.

2nd STRING.
3rd Position.

3rd STRING.
3rd Position.

4th STRING.
3rd Position.

Natural effect.

Effect at the octave above.

Effect at the 12th above.

Effect at the 12th above.

ARTIFICIAL HARMONICS.

These are made by pressing down the 1st finger on the string and touching it but slightly with the 4th finger at a distance of a fourth from 1st finger, it will then produce the Harmonic effect 2 octaves above.

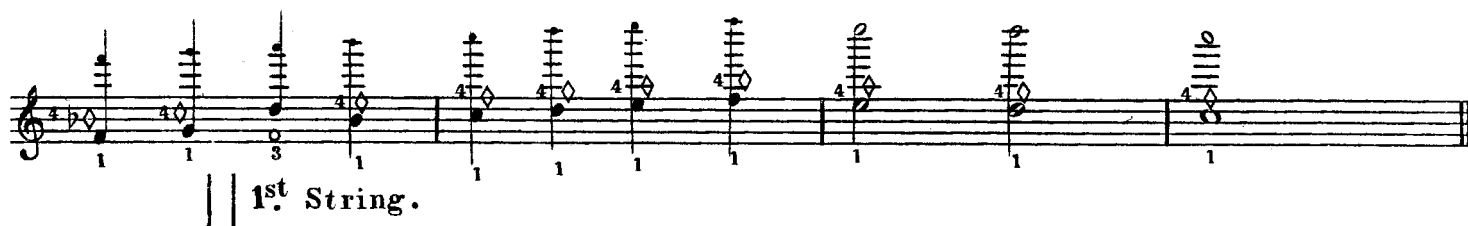
SCALE IN G MAJOR IN HARMONIC SOUNDS.

Semi-Artificial And Artificial (Or Fictive.)

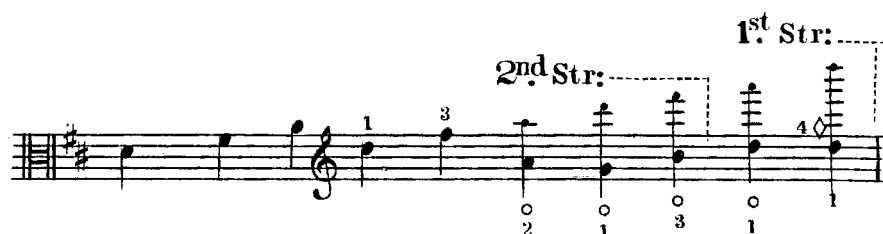
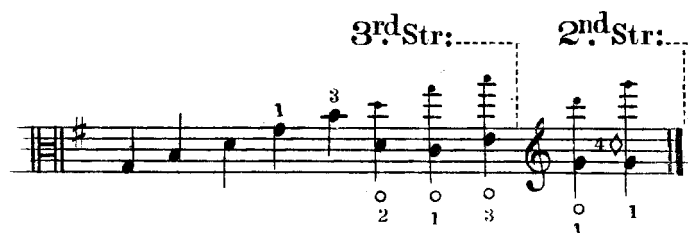
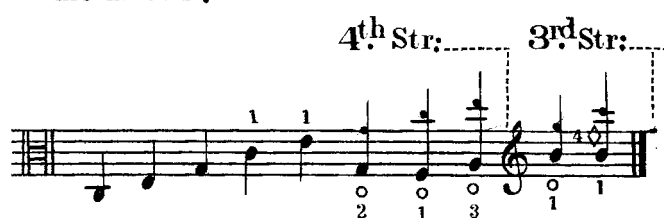
The large note is the one to be pressed (1st FINGER.)

The sign (◇) for the little finger " " (4th " ")

And the small note at the top shows the Harmonic effect.



Every Scale, Major, Minor, or Chromatic may be executed in Harmonic Sounds by using the same means.



In different works sometimes the Sign (◇) is used in the reverse way, to show the effect and the small note for the little finger.

ARPEGGIO ON 2, 3 & 4 NOTES.
WITH SUDDEN CHANGE IN BASS CLEF.

4

ABBREVIATIONS.

APPOGGIATURES OR ACCACCIATURES.

As written

As played.

As written

2

As played

TURN OR GRUPETTO (s)

3

As written

4

As played

TRILL OR SHAKE.

5

Trill of one tone.

Trill of a semitone.

The Shake or Trill must be commenced slowly, and as a habit is contracted of letting the finger fall always in the same place, increase the speed.

6

7

Other Trill.

Double Trill.

As written

8

As played

26 AIRS IN ALL THE KEYS.

Allegretto from Mozart.

1

Musical score for 'Allegretto from Mozart'. The piece is in 6/8 time and consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is marked with a '1' at the beginning of the first staff. The word 'Fine' is written below the first staff. The word 'D.C.' is written at the end of the second staff.

Allegretto from Raëtti.

2

Musical score for 'Allegretto from Raëtti'. The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is marked with a '2' at the beginning of the first staff. The word 'Fine' is written below the first staff. The word 'D.C.' is written at the end of the second staff.

Rondo from Mozart.

3



Vivace from Haydn.

4



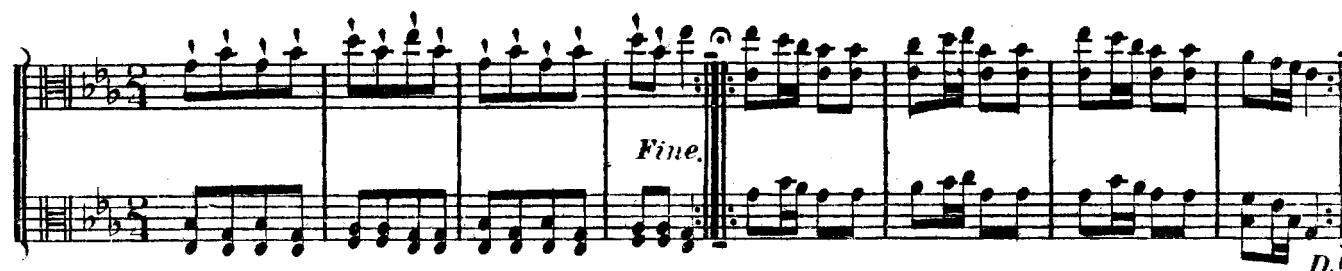
5

*Rustic Air.*

6

*Prussian Air.*

7



D.C.

English Air.

8

Musical notation for 'English Air'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a repeat sign and a trill. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Andante from Mozart.

9

Musical notation for 'Andante from Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Andante from Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with various note values and rests. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, maintaining the eighth-note pattern.

Siciliana from Mozart.

10

Musical notation for 'Siciliana from Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is characterized by a slow, waltzing feel with dotted rhythms. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a 'Pizz.' (pizzicato) accompaniment of chords.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Siciliana from Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the waltzing melody. The lower staff continues the 'Pizz.' accompaniment.

Continuation of the musical notation for 'Siciliana from Mozart'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody, which includes a repeat sign and first/second endings. The lower staff continues the 'Pizz.' accompaniment, with first and second endings marked with '1' and '2'.

Allegretto from Mozart.

11

*Menuetto from Haydn.*

12



Andantino from Rasetti.

13

Measures 13-17 of the *Andantino* from Rasetti. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A repeat sign appears at the end of measure 17.

Andante from Haydn.

14

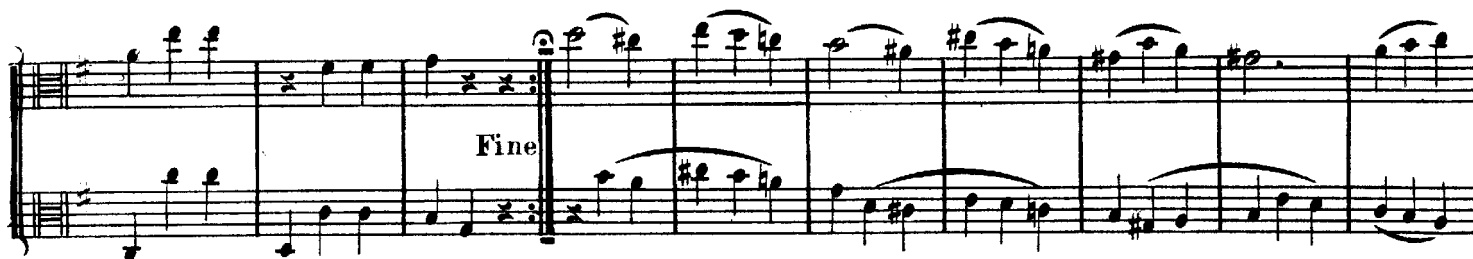
Measures 14-18 of the *Andante* from Haydn. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The melody in the right hand includes slurs and a fermata over measure 15. The left hand features a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 18.

Mennetto from Haydn.

15



Fine



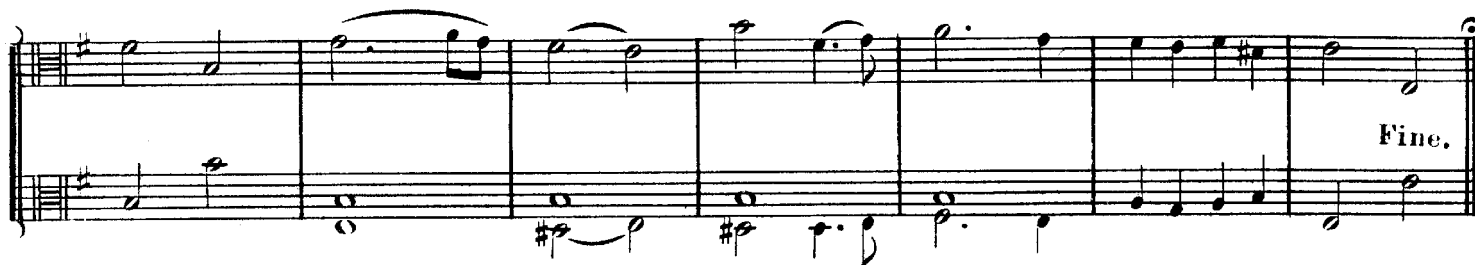
D.C.

*Allegro from Haydn.*

16



Fine.



D.C.



Cantabile from Haydn.

79

17

Musical score for measures 17 through 24 of the Cantabile from Haydn. The score is written for two staves in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody in the upper staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with occasional rests and slurs. The bass line in the lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 24.

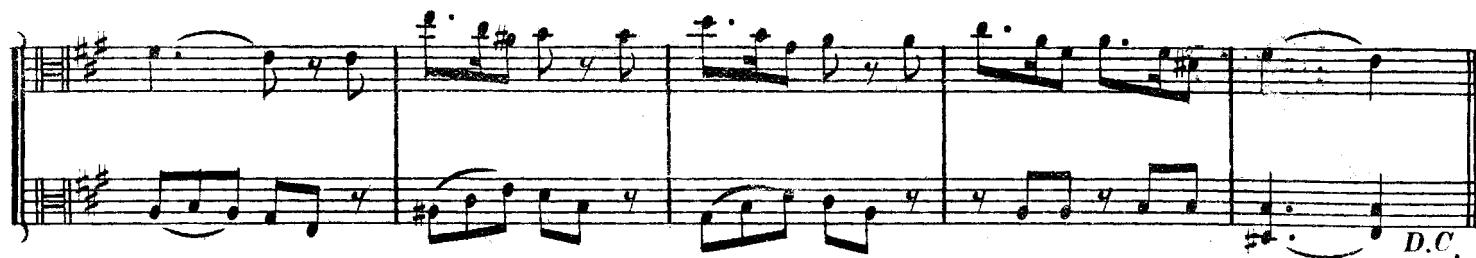
Allegro from Wranitzki.

18

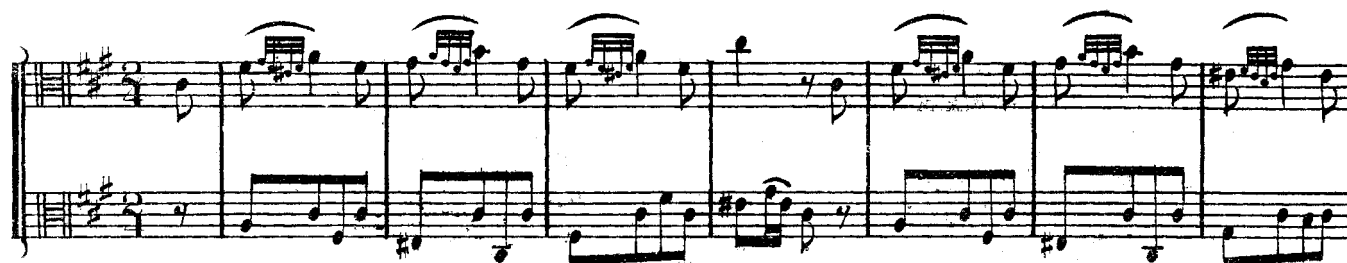
Musical score for measures 18 through 25 of the Allegro from Wranitzki. The score is written for two staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and eighth-note runs. The bass line in the lower staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line at measure 24 is followed by the word "Fine." in italics. The piece ends with a final double bar line at measure 25, which is marked "D.C." (Da Capo) in the bottom right corner.

Allegretto from Mozart.

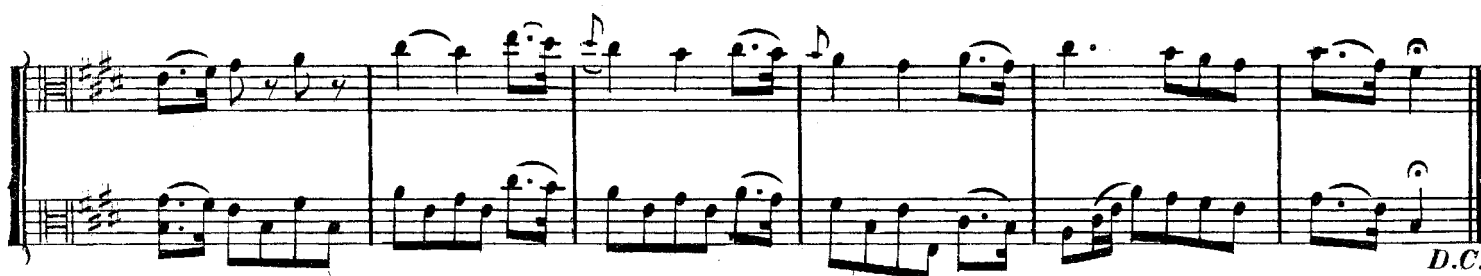
19

*Andante from Mozart.*

20



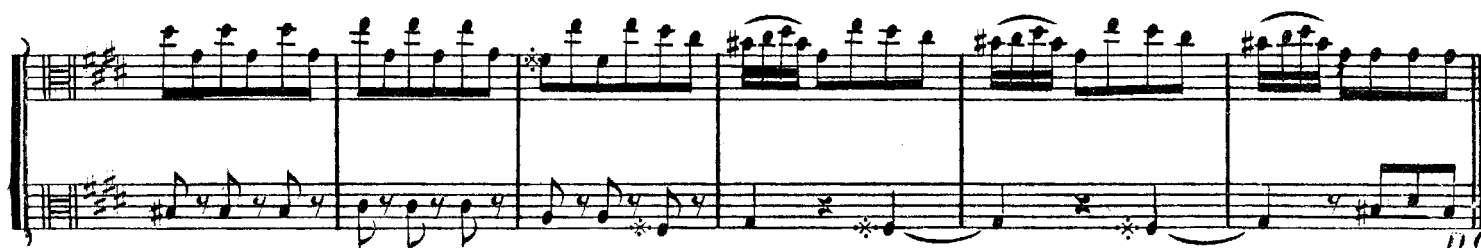
21



Spanish Air.

Allegretto.

22



Cantabile from Mozart.

23

Musical score for 'Cantabile from Mozart', measures 23-27. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The melody in the upper staff features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 23 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 27.

Andante from Haydn.

24

Musical score for 'Andante from Haydn', measures 24-29. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The melody in the upper staff includes slurs and a fermata in measure 25. The lower staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 24 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The piece ends with a double bar line in measure 29.

Mennetto from Mozart.

83

25

Measures 25-31 of the Mennetto from Mozart. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. The right hand features a melodic line with several triplet figures. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final triplet in the right hand.

Polonaise.

26

Measures 26-31 of the Polonaise. The music is in 3/4 time and G major. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

12 GRAND STUDIES.
ARRANGED AS DUETTS.

Moderato.

INTRO:

1

First system of the introduction. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dolce.* marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a whole rest. Both staves feature a series of chords and arpeggiated figures.

Second system of the introduction. The upper staff continues with arpeggiated chords. The lower staff has a whole rest followed by a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (B-flat).

Third system of the introduction. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dolce* marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a whole rest. The upper staff features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures, with a *2d. String.* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Fourth system of the introduction. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a whole rest. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (B-flat).

Fifth system of the introduction. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a whole rest. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Sixth system of the introduction. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a whole rest. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (B-flat).

Seventh system of the introduction. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a whole rest. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Minor.

1 2 3 4 4 3

rit. *diminuendo.* *p* 4th String

2 *INTRO:* *animato.* *f*

3 2 1 3

Moderato. *p*

4 4 3 2 4

To Trio. *f*

Fine *tr*

3 *tr* 3 *tr* *tr* *tr*

D.S. *8.*

1 3 2 3 2

T R I O

f *p*

Grazioso.

f *dol* *p*

to Coda

dolce. *tr* *tr* *tr* *3*

C O D A

mf

1 *2*

D.S. 8

This musical score is for a Trio and Coda section. It is written for three staves in 2/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The Trio section begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a melody in the upper staff with various dynamics including fortissimo (f) and piano (p), and a bass line in the lower staff. The tempo/mood is marked 'Grazioso.' (gracefully). The section includes first and second endings, with a 'D.S. 8' (Da Capo, 8 measures) instruction. The Coda section starts with a new key signature of two flats and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. It continues with a melody and bass line, also featuring first and second endings. The score concludes with a 'D.S. 8' instruction. Trills (tr) and triplets (3) are used in the final measures of the Trio section.

Gayly. dol.

4 *p*

p

f

p

p

p

f

f

Modto

ff

p

dolce.

p

D.S. &

Fine.

*Moderato.**to Coda*

5

p 1st. ff 2nd. time.

p 1st. ff 2nd. time.

p dolce

f

p

p.s.

C O D A

same position

rit.

tr

6

Moderato.

f p

ff

f

mf

to Coda

p f

f

0

1 2 3 4

2nd String.

C O D A

ff

Andante.

7 *mf* *1/2 Position.* *p* *dolce*

Allegro.

f

f *rf*

pp *cres.* *ff* *Allegro.* *p*

f *3 tr* *3 tr*

Andante.

mf *1/2 Position.* *p* *Vivace.* *ff*

p

Vivace.

8

Vivace.

12/8

91

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in a style typical of early 20th-century popular music.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the top staff is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment using dotted half notes and whole notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

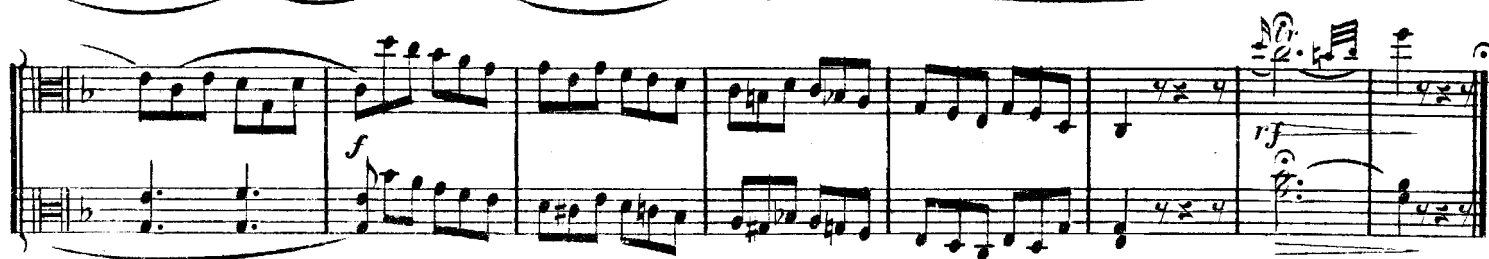
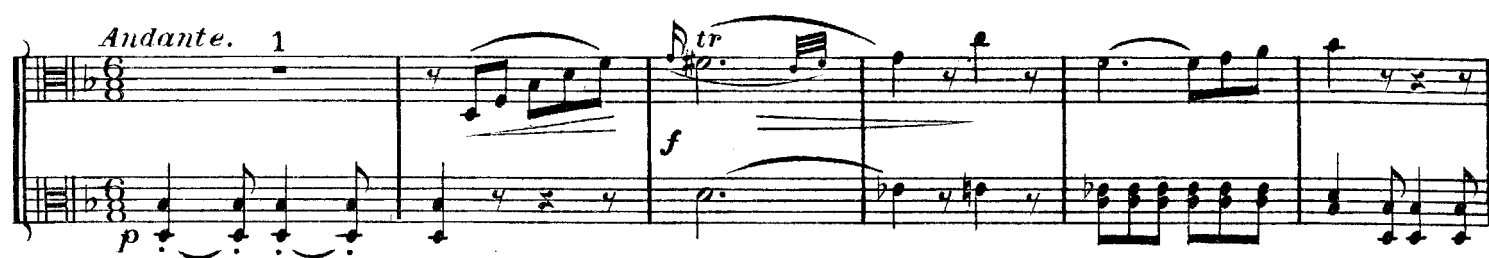
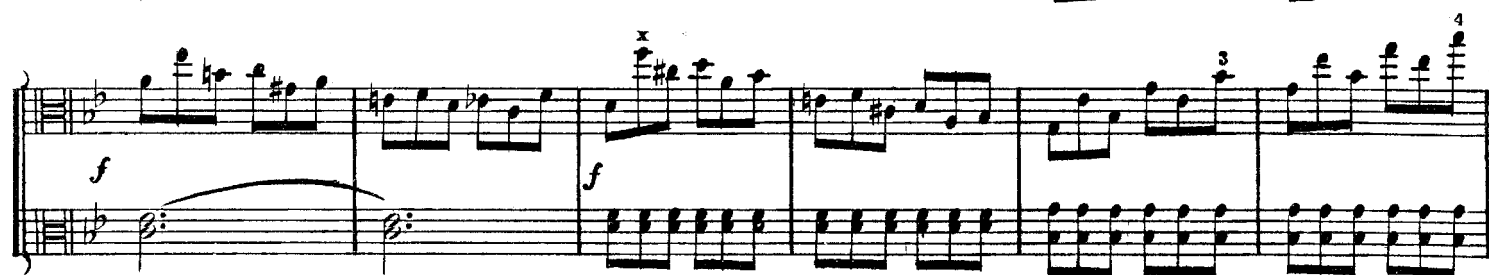
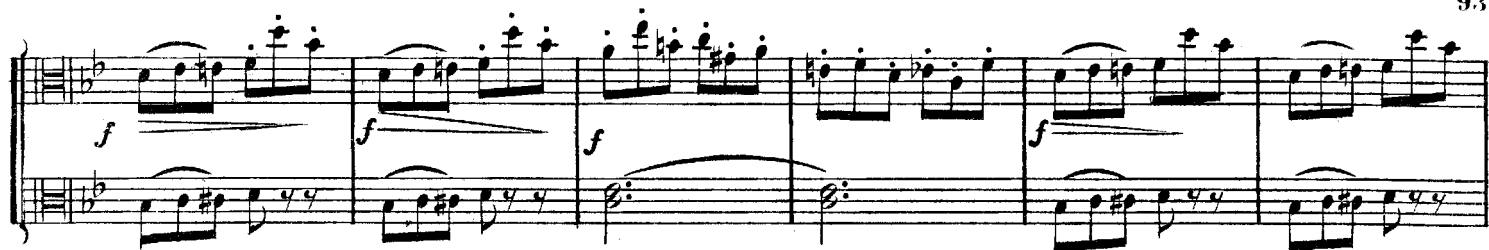
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is the melody, written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bottom staff is the accompaniment, written in a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The accompaniment is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for two staves. The top staff is the melody, and the bottom staff is the accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some accidentals. The accompaniment consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some accidentals. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the top staff, and the accompaniment is in the bottom staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The accompaniment consists of a series of chords and single notes, with some rests. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The second measure contains a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The third measure contains a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The fourth measure contains a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a single note. The score is written in a simple, clear style, with a focus on the melody and the accompaniment.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features two staves. The top staff is for the melody, written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bottom staff is for the accompaniment, written in a bass clef with the same key signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment uses a simple harmonic pattern of quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.





Andante.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking 'Andante.' and a dynamic marking '8'. The melody features a trill (tr) on the first measure, followed by eighth-note patterns and triplets in the subsequent measures. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with measures 5 through 8. The upper staff features a series of chords, some with grace notes, while the lower staff continues with a melodic line of eighth notes.

The third system of musical notation covers measures 9 through 12. The upper staff has a melodic line with a trill (tr) in the final measure. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

The fourth system of musical notation contains measures 13 through 16. The upper staff includes a trill (tr) and a sixteenth-note figure in the second measure. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

The fifth system of musical notation shows measures 17 through 20. The upper staff features a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, also marked with piano (p) dynamics in the later measures.

Allegro.

f *f*

lento.

pizz *arco* *pizz.* *arco*

To Andte

D.C.

Allegretto.

mf

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in 3/4 time. Measures 1 and 3 feature a melody in the right hand with triplets and a bass line with chords. Measures 2 and 4 have a melody in the right hand and a bass line with chords. Dynamics: *f* in measures 1 and 4, *f* in measure 2, *p* in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The music continues with similar patterns. Dynamics: *p* in measure 5, *f* in measure 6, *p* in measure 7, *f* in measure 8.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measures 9-11 feature a long melodic line in the right hand with triplets and a bass line with chords. Measure 12 ends with a *rit.* marking and a repeat sign. Dynamics: *f* in measures 9-11.

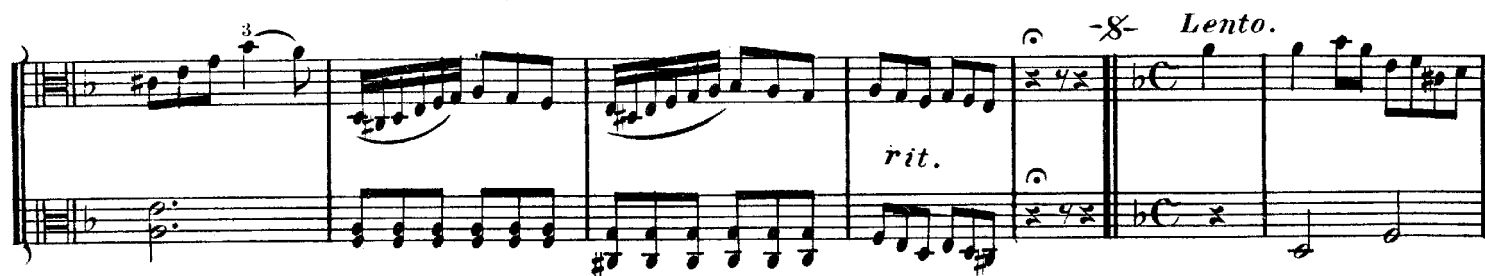
Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-18. The first staff is labeled "1st. T R I O." and the second staff is labeled "f". Measures 13-17 feature a melody in the first staff and a bass line with chords. Measure 18 ends with a *To All^{to}* marking and a repeat sign. Dynamics: *p* in measure 13, *f* in measures 14-17.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. The first staff is labeled "2d. T R I O." and the second staff is labeled "f". Measures 19-23 feature a melody in the first staff and a bass line with chords. Measure 24 ends with a *D.C.* marking and a repeat sign. Dynamics: *p* in measure 19, *f* in measures 20-23.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Measures 25-29 feature a melody in the first staff and a bass line with chords. Measure 30 ends with a *D.C.* marking and a repeat sign. Dynamics: *f* in measures 25-29.

INTRO:
animato.

12

ff

Musical score system 1. The upper staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is placed below the lower staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Musical score system 2. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking *p* (piano) is placed below the lower staff, followed by the marking *dolce.* (dolce). The system concludes with a double bar line.



Musical score system 3. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Musical score system 4. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Musical score system 5. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The tempo marking *rf* (riforma) is placed below the lower staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

VARIATIONS.

Un poco animato.

V A R: I.

rit

p

Lento.

TUTTI.

V A R: II.

Violin and Piano score for the second variation of the 'Valse' from 'Les Contes d'Hoffmann' by Charles Chabrier. The score is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of two measures. The Violin part (top staff) is in G major, 3/4 time, and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in the final measure. The Piano part (bottom staff) is in G major, 3/4 time, and features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, with a trill in the final measure.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, likely representing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is written on the upper staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a second ending marked with a "2" over a bracket. The accompaniment is written on the lower staff, using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

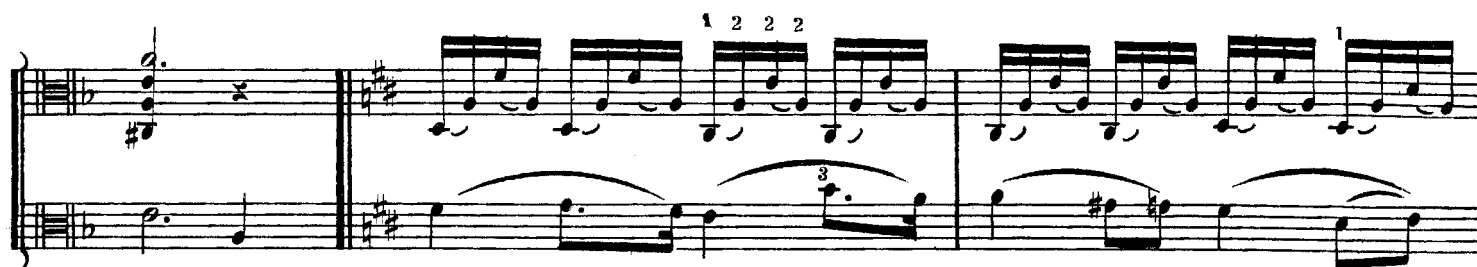
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, written in a soprano or alto clef, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, written in a bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the voice part is simple and catchy, with a few grace notes. The piano accompaniment provides a steady, rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The musical score is for a piece titled "The Merry Widow" (No. 1). It is written for a piano and voice. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is for the voice, and the lower staff is for the piano. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The voice part has a melody with various ornaments, including a trill marked with an 'x' and a grace note marked with a '1'. The piece ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for a piano accompaniment. The score is written on two staves. The top staff features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece concludes with a fermata on the final note of the top staff, followed by the instruction "Go to Tutti" in a cursive font.

V A R: III.

1 2 2 2 3 2 2 2



V A R: IV.

Violin and Viola, Variation IV. The score is written for two staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. Performance markings include 'rf' (ritardando) and 'Go to Tutti.'

See Tutti end of 5th. Var.

V.
V.A. R:

This musical score consists of six systems of staves for Violin (V.) and Viola (V.A. R.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. A double bar line appears after the fourth system. The fifth system begins with the word "Major." above the staff, indicating a key change to major. The sixth system begins with the word "Tutti." below the staff, indicating a change in dynamics or tempo. The score ends with a double bar line.

Major.

Tutti.

VI. *Violin I*

3/4

p *f* *p*

H *4*