

New and Improved
Method of Instruction
for the
HARP.

*In which the principles of fingering and the
various means of attaining a finished Execution on*

that Instrument
are clearly explained and illustrated by
NUMEROUS EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES


Composed & fingered
BY
N. CHAS. BOCHSA.

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CHAPTER I.

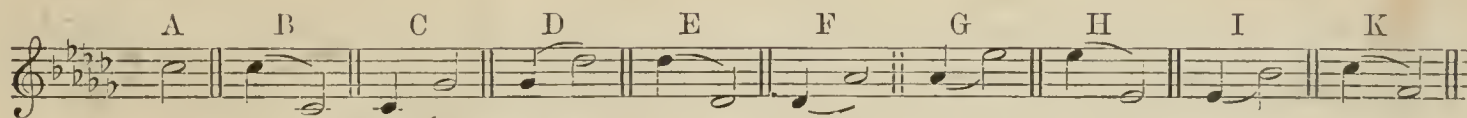
Directions concerning the Manner of Stringing and Tuning the Harp.

THE construction of the mechanism of the Harp is so clearly shown in the Plate annexed to this Work, that it is unnecessary to enter into any particulars on that subject.

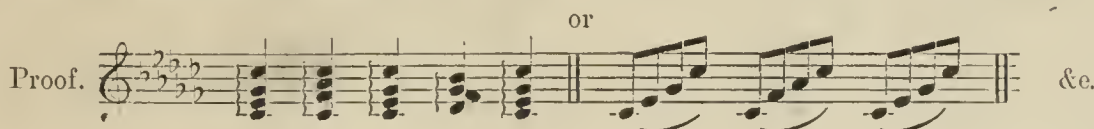
The Compass of Modern Harps is six Octaves, beginning and ending with E. They contain seventy-two Semitones, twelve Semitones in each Octave. The strings are of Catgut, except the eight largest, which are of Silk, covered with Silver Wire, to render them more sonorous. This covering gives them partly the properties of Metallic Wire; if they were made of Catgut, their extreme size would render the sound very dull.

Method of Tuning the Harp with the Double Movement.

The Harp with the Double Movement is tuned in C², all the Pedals being unfixed.*

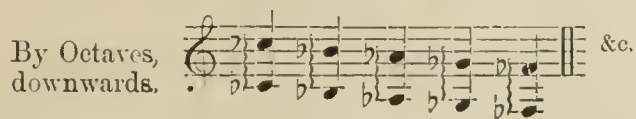
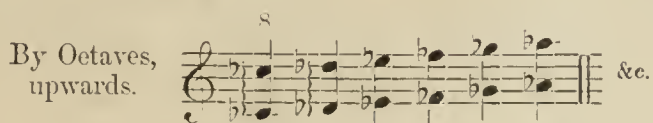


All the Notes of the Scale being tuned, try them together with the following Chords:—

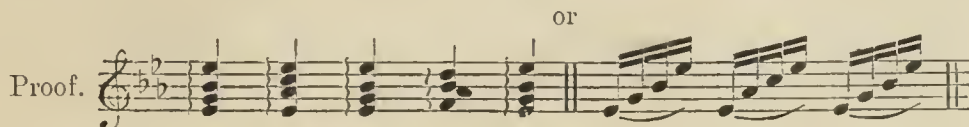
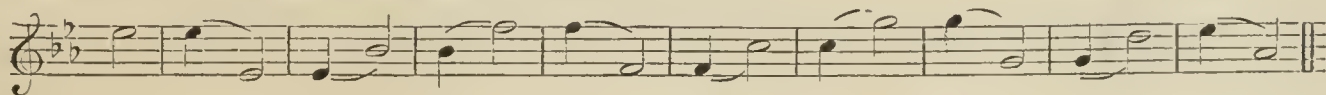


If you find that the Notes of these Chords agree well, and please your ear, go on with your tuning; otherwise, trace it back, to find where the defect lies.

The other Notes are to be tuned by Octaves above or below those already tuned, thus:



Observe, when the Harp is to accompany the Pianoforte, it



Observe, should the Common Harp be tuned in C, the natural key of Music, the compass of this Instrument would become still more confined than in its present state in E^b;

1st.—The Note C² (see A in the following example) must be tuned in Unison with the Sound given by a Tuning Fork.

2nd.—Tune the Octave below that C². (See B.) N.B. The Octaves must be as perfect as possible; but the following Fifths must not be quite perfect, lest the Thirds should be too sharp.

3rd.—Tune G² a Fifth above C². (See C.)

4th.—Tune D² a Fifth above G². (See D.)

5th.—Tune D³ the Octave below. (See E.)

6th.—Tune A² a Fifth above D². (See F.)

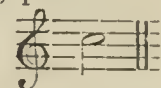
7th.—Tune E² a Fifth above A². (See G.)

8th.—Tune E³ the Octave below. (See H.)

9th.—Tune B² a Fifth above E². (See I.)

10th.—Tune F² a Fifth below C², the original Pitch Note. (See K.)

must be tuned in perfect unison with that Instrument: this is done by fixing the pedal of C to the Rest, previous to taking the pitch on the C² of the Pianoforte.



The pitch once taken, unfix the Pedal, and tune the Harp in C², according to the directions just given.

On the Method of Tuning the Common Harp.

The process for Tuning the Common Harp is the same as the foregoing, except that the Pitch Note is taken from E², either on the Pianoforte, or from the sound of a Tuning Fork.

* When the seven Pedals are fixed into the first Notch, the Harp is in C², and when they are pressed a second time, and fixed into the second Notch, the Harp is in C³, every Note of the Scale being Sharp: therefore, each String, by means of the Pedals, answers the effect of three Strings.

the Key of E \flat was found to offer more resources than any, and to be more intimately related with the other keys introduced in compositions for the Harp; for which reason the Common Harp is generally tuned in E \flat .

Observations on the Strings.

To render the Harp capable of producing a fine Tone, it must be mounted with Strings of a proper size. Thin Strings are very prejudicial to a good quality of Sound, as,

when struck firmly, they are apt to vibrate against the pegs fixed in the table of the Harp, and to produce a jarring and disagreeable sound. The size of the Strings once determined upon, they must be selected with care and regularity, throwing aside all those which have the smallest knot, and which are not equally thick throughout their length, which is ascertained by bringing the two extremities close to each other. Italian Strings are considered the best: they are dearer—but here, as in many other cases, the best are ultimately the cheapest.

CHAPTER II.

Directions for the Position of the Body, Arms, and Hands of the Performer.

THE Student must direct all his attention to the acquirement of a good Position of the Body, Arms, and Hands on the Harp.

1st.—He must be seated in a graceful manner, neither too near nor too far from the Harp, but so as to be able to reach with facility the highest and lowest Strings.

2nd.—The height of the Seat must be suited to that of the Performer, who, when seated with the Harp resting against his Right Shoulder, should have the lower end of the *Comb* (or Neck) about two or three inches above his shoulder.

3rd.—The Legs must be placed so that the Feet may be on each side of the Pedestal: they must rest on the ground in a vertical position, rather inclining forwards than backwards, that they may be lifted easily, to be placed on the Pedals.

4th.—The Performer must be seated sideways, so that the front of his Chest may form an acute angle with the whole surface of the Strings. The Harp must be a little inclined towards the Body of the Performer, leaning on his Right Knee, and a little on his Right Shoulder. The upper part of the Right Arm (from the Shoulder to the Elbow) must touch the body of the Harp, exactly below that part where it is joined to the Comb; however, the Harp must not fall on the Arm, as it would prevent its motions, either in ascending or descending passages.

The following Advantages are derived from the foregoing Positions.

1st.—By leaning against the body of the Harp, in the manner just described, the Performer will have the free use of the whole fore part of the Right Arm, which is sufficient to enable the hand to run over the strings from the highest to the middle ones, being the ordinary compass given to this Hand. Should the Right Hand be obliged to descend lower than the middle String (which is seldom the case), then the performer may incline the Harp towards himself; but in general, by keeping the Harp as well as the Body in

a fixed position, which essentially contributes to a good execution, the Performer will be able to play any passage written for this Instrument with his Right Hand.

2nd.—The slanting Position of the Body enables the Performer to see all the Strings with ease.

3rd.—By keeping the Left Shoulder nearly facing the whole range of the Strings, the Left Arm and Hand can be easily used on all the strings; from the smallest to the thickest, since their extent taken in a horizontal direction does not exceed twenty-one inches, which is generally the length of the Arm from the shoulder to the joints of the fingers, even in Performers of short stature.

4th.—By keeping the Body in a steady position, in performing the most extensive passages, the motions of the Feet, even when very quick, become easy—the Performer being always in a perfect equilibrium on his seat; and in case of necessity, the Harp, which must constantly touch the upper part of the Right Shoulder, may serve him as a support.

On the Position of the Hands.

The Thumb being shorter than the first, second, and third Fingers, the best position of the Hand will be that which will render the other Fingers as nearly equal as possible. This end is answered by keeping the Thumb in a vertical direction, and by bending the three middle Fingers. However, the palm of the Hand must not be too far from the Strings, so that the position be too horizontal; for then, the difference (in point of length) between the three middle Fingers being greater, the Performer would be forced to advance the first Finger further between the Strings than the second, and the second more than the third, which is evidently wrong: therefore, the Performer must, in bending the three middle Fingers, diminish their length so as not to have one further between the Strings than the others. To effect this, the palm of the Hand must be near enough to the Strings to render the joints of

the three middle Fingers, which are not between the Strings, almost vertical.

To resume the foregoing Directions, the Thumb must be nearly in a vertical position; the Hand must have a round form, the first and second Fingers reclining a little on the Strings towards the Body of the Performer; the

palm of the Hand must be rather close to the Strings (to enable the Fingers to touch them with ease); the Fingers should go between the Strings, so that in drawing them back, they may pull the Strings in a manner sufficiently strong to make them vibrate freely.

CHAPTER III.

On Fingering.

By *Fingering* is understood the Art of disposing the Fingers of both Hands in the most favourable manner, to perform any Passage with as much *facility*, *neatness*, and *velocity* as possible, these being the requisites for true *execution*.

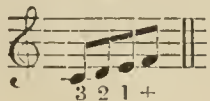
To teach Fingering is to indicate the Fingers which should be used in playing the Notes of a Piece of Music. In this Treatise, the Thumb of each Hand will be marked by a Cross +; the first, second, and third Fingers by the Figures 1, 2, and 3; and when occasion occurs for employing the little Finger, it will be marked with the Figure 4. Two distinct points in the Fingering of Passages must be distinguished, viz.: the Fingering adapted to a Passage which can be played without changing the position of the Hand, and the Fingering of a Passage which requires several successive positions of the Hand; the former will be treated first.

RULE I.

The best Fingering for any Passage whatever, is that which requires the least number of motions or changes of the hand.—The reason is evident; for rapidity being one of the principal qualities which constitute *execution*, the changes should not be multiplied without a necessity; for if a Passage can be performed in one Position of the Hand, it will be done quicker than when two or three successive Positions are required. The first principle is essential, and consequently will be continually referred to in the course of this Work.

RULE II.

The Fingers required for the Performance of a Passage, must not be kept distant from the Strings; but each Finger should be previously placed on its respective String whenever it can be done with ease.—For instance, in playing the following

Passage,  the third Finger followed by the

second, first, and Thumb, should not be placed successively on the Strings, but all at once, although they must act in succession. This second Rule is derived from the first four motions being necessary to place four Fingers in succession on the Strings, whilst they may be placed at once. This principle must be strictly followed, to obtain a brilliant execution by great rapidity, as well as to connect the Notes as they should be.

RULE III.

Two Notes succeeding each other on the same degree, must not be played (few cases excepted) with the same finger.—For instance, in playing the following Example, should the fingering marked at A be used, the second Finger, after having struck D, must recede from the String, and be brought back to strike the second D, which is a useless motion, and which delays the striking of the second D.



This defect does not take place when the Fingering marked at Example B is made use of: the Thumb having struck the first D, the first Finger is ready to strike it a second time, whilst the Thumb has time enough to be carried to the E: the first Finger, having played the second D, is ready to play the second E, and so on.

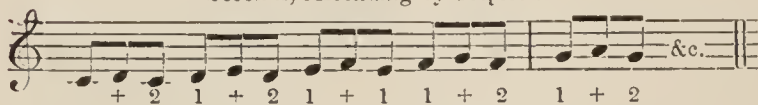
RULE IV.

When two, three, or four Notes of a Passage ascend or descend in the same way, either diatonically or by a skip not exceeding a Fourth, these notes must be played with consecutive Fingers, without leaving one Finger between any two others.—The reason for this is evident: should the Thumb and second Finger be used to play two Consecutive Notes, the First Finger would become useless; whereas, if the two Notes are played by the Thumb and first Finger, the second Finger can be used immediately on any other Note. This Rule is only liable to one exception, (which will be explained hereafter), and even when this exception occurs, it is done to follow more strictly the other Rules.

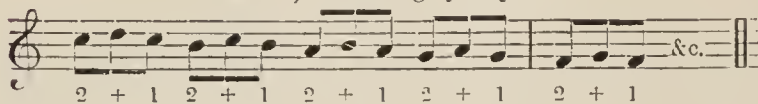
RULE V.

When several successive Passages occur, composed of Notes ascending or descending in a similar manner, and which can be played with the same Fingers, and in the same position of the Hands, they must all be Fingered alike.—(See the following Example.) The reason for this Rule is, that more uniformity, and consequently more equality, exists in the execution of the Music, when similar Passages are performed with the same Fingers, than when they are played with a different Fingering; therefore it must be preferred—equality being one of the chief requisites for a fine execution.

Seconds, Ascending by Triplets.



Seconds, Descending by Triplets.



Observe, in the foregoing Example, three Notes follow each other diatonically, namely C D E, D E F, etc. These Notes, according to the 5th Rule, are fingered alike, 2, 1, +, in ascending.—and, in descending, +, 1, 2.

RULE VI.

Whenever the Performer is forced to change the Position of the Hand, the Fingering of the last Note must be such as will enable him to have the greatest number of Fingers at his disposal for the following Position.—Should the Student apply this Rule to the Example just given, he will find that, the Hand rising uniformly at each Triplet of the ascending Series, or being lowered in the descending Series, the position of the Hand is changed at each Triplet; and that the Fingering marked is the most convenient to play the next Triplet with ease, as soon as the foregoing has been played.

N.B.—The first Triplet of the descending Series is not Fingered like the others, because, in beginning the Passage, the Performer is not restricted to a Fingering which would be the consequence of a preceding Passage, as in the other Triplets.

Observations, preparatory to the Seventh Rule on Fingering.

If the Student peruse the Exercises on the Scale attentively (page 18), he will find that, in the Fingering, the Author has constantly adhered to the fourth and fifth Rules. These Scales, which are diatonic, are divided into groups of four and four Notes, that this fingering, 3, 2, 1, +, in ascending, or +, 1, 2, 3, in descending, may be constantly applied to them.

Some important Instructions on this subject must be given here to the Pupil. When the Scale is Fingered thus,



it is evident that after having played the first four Notes, 3, 2, 1, +, the consecutive Fingering cannot be applied to the four other Notes, without changing the position of the Hand: but should the Hand be abruptly shifted, after having played the first four Notes, a break would take place between the two groups, and the Note F at the asterisk*, could not be connected with the following G. This would offend the ear, for the Scale cannot be properly played unless all the

Notes are equal and connected, so that the hearer be not able to find the place where the Hand is changed.

To effect this desideratum, the change of position must be prepared beforehand, by passing the third Finger under the others as soon as it has struck the first C, and by causing the other Fingers to follow immediately, as soon as they have played their respective Notes.

A similar proceeding takes place in the Scale descending, but in a contrary way. In the ascending Scale, the 3rd Finger, then the 2nd and 1st, pass under the Thumb; in the descending Scale, on the contrary, the +, 1st, and 2nd Fingers pass over the 3rd. This way of passing the Fingers under the Thumb in ascending Passages, or the Fingers over the 3rd in descending Passages, is essential to good Fingering, and takes place whenever the Hand changes its position, after having played two, three, or four Notes. Hence this general Rule:—

RULE VII.

When the Position of the Hand is changed, the highest Finger, when the Hand descends, or the lowest, when it ascends, must be brought (as soon as it has struck the String) on the next String which is to be struck, by passing over the other Fingers, if the Hand descends, or under, if the Hand ascends.—This skip of the Hand being more difficult in the performance of a Scale than in playing any other Passage, the Author has placed the Scales at the head of his Exercises. The Pupil cannot spend too much time in their practice previously to any other Exercise; being attentive, above all, always to keep the Thumb very elevated, to have more facility in passing the other Fingers under it in ascending, and the Thumb above the Fingers in descending the Scale.

This Chapter will be concluded by advice, which the Student must keep continually in his mind:

1st.—He must always begin the Exercises (especially the Scales) very slowly, observing to play all the Notes of the same length, as equally as possible.

2nd.—He may accelerate the Movement gradually, but not before he is quite certain of being able to keep in the length of the Notes, and in the intensity of their Sounds, that equality which alone constitutes a pure and brilliant execution.

3rd.—The Student must not invert the order adopted for the exercises; consequently he must never go to an Exercise, unless he can execute the foregoing one fluently.

The *Trill* is an exception to this advice. As on the Harp it is very difficult to do it well, the Student must practise it every day, from the very first lesson he receives. The manner of performing the *Trill* is explained (page 47).

Lastly, as the Pupil advances in the practice of new Exercises, he must play over again (twice a week, for instance) the Exercises which he has learnt before, that he may become quite familiar with them.

CHAPTER IV. — ON THE SCALES.

A firm and brilliant execution on the Harp cannot be attained without a constant practice of the Scales.

In the first place the student must practise attentively, passing the fingers under the thumb in the ascending scales, and the thumb over the fingers in the descending scales, that no interruption may take place between the fourth and fifth notes; also, that the first four notes being played the fingers may be placed at once on the four next strings ready to play the four other notes.

As the left hand requires more practice than the right, the student, previous to his playing the scales with both hands, must practise them with each hand separately, until he be certain of playing them with equal facility, either with the right or left hand: otherwise the left hand will continually retard the motion of the right, and he will run the risk of never acquiring a distinct and equal execution

EXERCISES ON THE SCALES.

1. RIGHT HAND.

LEFT HAND.

2.

3.

4.



SCALES IN WHICH THE THUMB AND THE THIRD FINGER MUST BE USED

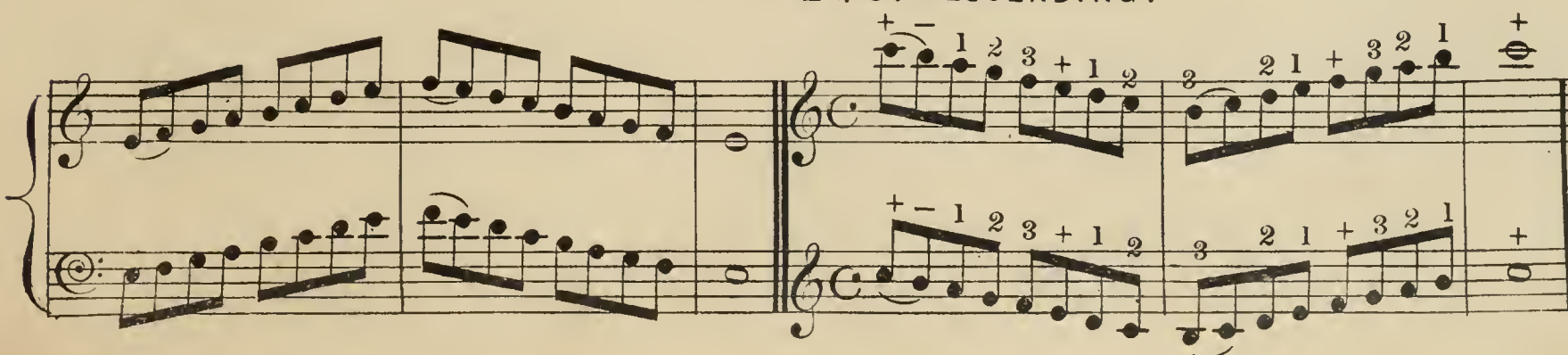
ON TWO CONSECUTIVE NOTES BY GLIDING.

The pupil should now refer to what is said page 23 in the explanations which follow the exercise on the interval of 3rd that the thumb or 3rd finger are used on two consecutive notes, to have a spare finger, and that the hand may be entirely free, when the scale is ended, to begin the following, either with the 3rd finger, when the scale ascends, or the thumb when it descends. In the following exercise the 3rd finger glides on the two first notes of each scale ascending, and the thumb on the two first notes of each scale descending. N. B. The note on which the thumb or 3rd finger glides must be struck with a sufficient force to produce as much sound as any other note, and the hand must preserve its true position, avoiding any improper motion.

EXERCISE. I.



Ex. 2. DESCENDING.



8 Oas: Sometimes the first note of a passage ascending must be played with the 2^d or even with the 1st finger, as in the following exercises, to conform to that rule of fingering which prescribes to have the thumb on the last note of a passage in ascending.

The image displays six musical exercises for fingering, arranged in three rows. Exercises 3 and 4 are in the first row, 5 and 6 in the second, and a comparison of 'GOOD' and 'BAD' techniques in the third. Each exercise is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. Exercises 3, 4, and 5 are in treble clef, while 6 and the comparison exercises are in bass clef. The exercises consist of ascending and descending passages of eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and '+' (thumb). Exercise 3 shows a sequence of fingerings: 1 + 3 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 + 1 2 3 + 1. Exercise 4: 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 + 1 2 3 + 1 2. Exercise 5: 3 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 + 1 2 3 + 1. Exercise 6: 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 + 1 2 3 + 1. The 'GOOD' and 'BAD' comparison shows two different ways to finger a sequence of notes, with the 'GOOD' version using more efficient fingerings. The 'BAD' version is marked with asterisks (*) to indicate poor fingering. The exercises end with '&c.' (et cetera).

CHAPTER V. ON INTERVALS .

An Interval is the distance from one sound or note of the scale to another proceeding from the lowest to the highest. Intervals are expressed by figures which indicate the number of degrees contained in the interval, for instance a second, which consists of two degrees as C, D, or D, E, is expressed by the figure 2, a third which contains three degrees as C, D, E, is expressed by the figure 3, and so of the other intervals.

A Degree is the difference in point of position between two notes; the scale consists of seven degrees, five of which are tones and two are semitones.

The Semitone is the smallest degree used in music * and may be Major or Minor, the Major semitone is found between two notes of different name and position on the stave, as E, F: B, C: C[♯], D: A, B[♭]: &c.

The Minor semitone exists between two notes of the same name and place on the stave, as C, C[♯]: D[♭]. D: E, E[♭]: &c.

The Tone is formed by uniting the Minor and Major semitones to gether, therefore C, C[♯], D; forms a tone, C, D[♭], D, another.....

The image shows a musical staff with three intervals of a tone. The first interval is between C and D (C to D), the second is between D and E (D to E), and the third is between E and F (E to F). Each interval is labeled 'tone.' above the staff. The notes are written on a single staff, and the intervals are indicated by horizontal lines connecting the notes.

There are as many simple and primitive Intervals as degrees in the scale .viz: seven, the intervals above the octave are but repetitions of those comprised within its compass, the 9th is a 2^d the 10th a 3^d &c

The quarter tone which is the difference between the sharp of a note and the flat of another, between C[♯] and D[♭], or A[♯] B[♭] can be expressed on the Patent Harp with the double action, but not on the Common Harp or Piano Forte.

A TABLE OF INTERVALS THEIR NAMES AND FIGURES.

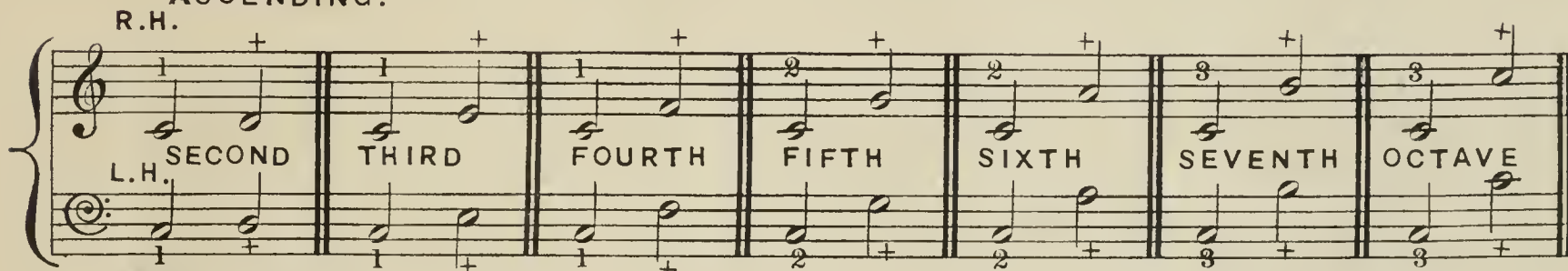
UNISON SECOND THIRD FOURTH FIFTH SIXTH SEVENTH OCTAVE



OBS: The nature and name of an Interval remains the same, whether the notes of which it consists be played in succession, as in Melody, or whether they be struck at once as in Harmony. Two or three Intervals sounded together form a Chord (see page 31) the fingering of Intervals varies according to the distance which exists between the two notes.

GENERAL EXERCISES ON INTERVALS.

ASCENDING.



DESCENDING.



The two notes which form an Interval may be played either in succession or at once, these two ways will be explained in two distinct Chapters.

ARTICLE I. ON INTERVALS PLAYED IN SUCCESSION.

At first the Student must practise each hand separately, then both together.

1. EXERCISES ON SECONDS.



2. EXERCISES ON THIRDS.

I. RIGHT HAND.

[illegible]

2.

[illegible]

3.

4. $\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 & + & 2 & 1 & + \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} + & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} + & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

4.

5.

(See the observations on this mode of fingering Page 23)

The musical score is for a piano introduction and a waltz section. The introduction consists of two measures, each with a treble and bass staff. The first measure of the introduction has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has a treble staff with notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1. The waltz section begins with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The waltz section consists of four measures. The first measure of the waltz has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second measure has a treble staff with notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1. The third measure has a treble staff with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The fourth measure has a treble staff with notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4 and a bass staff with notes F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1. The score includes fingerings and articulation marks.

B.

6. 2 + 1 2 + 1

2 + 1 2 + 1 2

1

2 + 1 2 + 1

2 + 1 2

1

7.

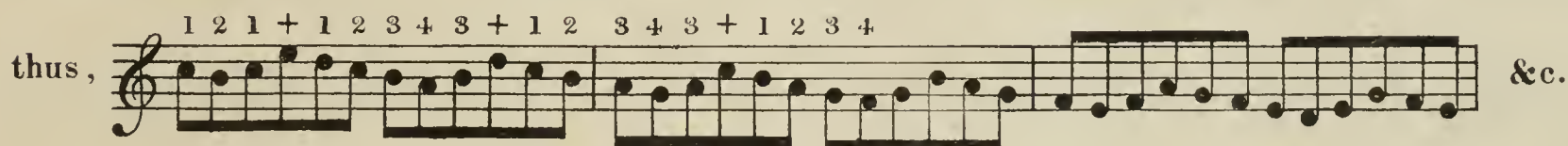
OBSERVATIONS ON A MODE OF FINGERING PECULIAR TO THE AUTHOR.

In the following passage and a few others of a similar description a difficulty occurs which might puzzle the student, and which on that account will be explained here. The passage is here given without any fingering.



This example consists of five similar series of notes, which are indicated by a line drawn over them, each series consists of five notes following each other diatonically.

Many performers at a first glance, would think it necessary to use the 4th finger,



But every experienced Harp player must allow that the three consecutive notes B A B of the second group, and the three others A G A of the third group &c. cannot be played with the same force and neatness with two fingers of such unequal length as the third and fourth, as if the third and second fingers were used, which are nearly of equal length; besides to pull the string with the little finger, which is the only way of producing a good sound, it becomes necessary (on account of the shortness of this finger) to turn the hand towards the column of the Harp, and consequently to derange it from the round position which it should always preserve; if the performer by dispensing with the little finger, can avoid distorting the hand, and another mode of playing the passage can be found, it should certainly be preferred, conformably to the 1st Rule on fingering (page 14.) which prescribes to avoid useless motions of the hand, as retarding the execution; this manner of playing the passage, the Author thinks he has found, and consequently he has adopted it as being more favorable for the execution: it is as follows.



OBS: 1. In the foregoing example the slur drawn over two consecutive notes, fingered thus + + implies that both notes must be played with the thumb, but that after having struck the first note in a firm manner, the thumb must not be taken off, but should glide immediately on the next string, to play the following note which must be detached as usual.

OBS: 2. When five notes ascend diatonically instead of descending, the fingering must be reversed, and the third finger must glide from the first to the second of the five notes, and the four remaining notes must be played by the third second and first fingers, and the thumb.

3. EXERCISES ON FOURTHS.

4. ON FIFTHS.

A succession of Fifths being offensive to the ear, is strictly prohibited in Music, therefore the Author has not given any Exercise on Intervals of Fifths.

When five notes in succession occur, they must be fingered in the following manner.

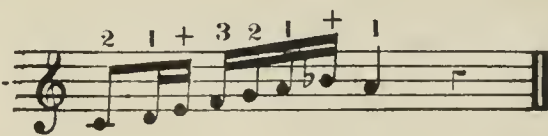
in ascending. in descending.

5. EXERCISES ON SIXTHS.



6. ON THE SEVENTH.

The seventh being a discord must be generally prepared and resolved, therefore a succession of sevenths is not given here. Seven notes in succession are fingered thus



7. EXERCISES ON OCTAVES.



2. $\begin{matrix} + \\ 3 \end{matrix}$

3. $\begin{matrix} 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 & + \\ 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 & + \end{matrix}$

4. $\begin{matrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & + \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & + \end{matrix}$

5. $\begin{matrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & + \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & + \end{matrix}$

6. $\begin{matrix} + & 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 \\ + & 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 & + & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

7. $\begin{matrix} 3 & + & 3 & 2 & + & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & + & 3 & 2 & + & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

8. EXERCISE ON DISTANT NOTES.

1+1+1+2+2+3+3+

Each hand separately.

+1+1+1+2+2+3+3

+1+1+1+2+2+3+3

Sometimes the two notes which form an Interval are to be played together.

EXERCISES ON THIRDS.

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of seven numbered exercises (1-7) arranged in three rows. Each exercise is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is simple, focusing on fingerings and basic melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3 above or below notes. Accents are marked with a '+' sign above notes. The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 1:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.
- Exercise 2:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.
- Exercise 3:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.
- Exercise 4:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.
- Exercise 5:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.
- Exercise 6:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.
- Exercise 7:** Treble staff starts with a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff starts with a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Both staves end with a half note G4/G3.

When the movement is not too quick it is allowed to play several consecutive notes with the same fingers.



To play a scale in thirds descending when the movement is quick always glide the thumb

The image displays a page from a musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The score is written for piano and voice, featuring various musical notations and fingerings. The piano part is in 2/4 time, with the right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) parts clearly marked. The vocal part is in 2/4 time, with the right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) parts clearly marked. The score includes several measures of music, with some measures marked 'BAD' and 'BAD FINGERING'. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The score is written in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern, with the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand playing a series of quarter notes. The vocal part features a series of eighth notes, with the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand playing a series of quarter notes. The score includes several measures of music, with some measures marked 'BAD' and 'BAD FINGERING'. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The score is written in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

EXERCISES ON SIXTHS.

79:3

EXERCISE ON OCTAVES.

1.

RIGHT HAND.

LEFT HAND.

Exercise 1 consists of two staves. The right hand staff is in treble clef and the left hand staff is in bass clef. Both staves show a sequence of notes with triplets indicated by a '3' and a '+' sign above the notes. The right hand starts on a higher pitch than the left hand, and both move in parallel motion.

N.B. In playing the foregoing exercise, carefully avoid placing the fingers of the left hand which are not used (the 1st and 2d) between the strings to serve as a point to lean upon, a fault which many Harp players are guilty of, this cramps the motion of the hand, especially, when octaves are to be played quick

This diagram shows a close-up of the left hand on a harp. It illustrates the correct finger placement for the 1st and 2nd fingers, which should not be used as a point of support between the strings.

However when several consecutive octaves on the same degree are played, it is allowed in order to support the hand, to rest the intermediary fingers on the strings without striking them. thus;

This diagram shows a close-up of the left hand on a harp. It illustrates a correct technique for supporting the hand by resting the intermediary fingers on the strings without striking them.

EXERCISES ON OCTAVES.

2.

3.

4.

R.H.

L.H.

BAD.

Exercises 2, 3, and 4 are multi-measure exercises. Exercise 2 shows a sequence of notes with triplets and fingerings. Exercise 3 shows a sequence of notes with triplets and fingerings. Exercise 4 shows a sequence of notes with triplets and fingerings. The right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) parts are shown separately. A 'BAD.' example is also provided, showing an incorrect finger placement.

When two Intervals are joined together, they are fingered, thus;

3d and 4th 3d and 5th 3d and 6th 3d and 7th 3d and 8ve 4th and 8ve

5th and 8ve 6th and 8ve 7th and 8ve 5th and 7th 4th and 3th

The fingering of the three first Intervals change when they are followed or preceded by other notes as in the following examples.

R.H. 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +

When a series of Intervals occur, as in the following example, the fingering must not vary at every chord.

EXERCISE ON TWO INTERVALS PLAYED TOGETHER.

R.H. + + + + +

L.H. + + + + +

each hand separately.

both hands together.

Two Intervals followed by a single note are fingered, thus;

Three or four intervals played at once form a Chord .

The notes which form a chord may be played either at once or in Arpeggio, these two ways will be explained in two distinct Articles .

ARTICLE I. ON CHORDS THE NOTES OF WHICH ARE STRUCK AT ONCE . (ACCORDS PLAQUÉS)

To play the notes of a chord in an abrupt manner, the four fingers must be placed at once on the strings which they are to strike . The wrist of the right hand must lean on the table of the Harp and the hand must be strictly kept in the position explained (page 13) that it may pull the four strings at once, with an equal force so that the sound of one note may not be louder than that of another .

N.B. Owing to the position of the fingers, the chords which have a third at top and bottom, and which are marked by Asterisks are more difficult than the others, therefore the student must practise them oftener that he may play them with equal facility . Let him practise the following examples, striking the chords with equal force and at equal intervals of time, without stopping on the more difficult chords .

EXERCISES .

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

R.H. L.H.

Each hand separately.

EXERCISE ON CHORDS DISTANT FROM EACH OTHER .

3.

R.H. L.H.

Each hand separately.


* In the foregoing Examples the chords are disposed so as to keep clear of consecutive 5ths and 8ths which would take place if the following disposition was made use of

BAD .

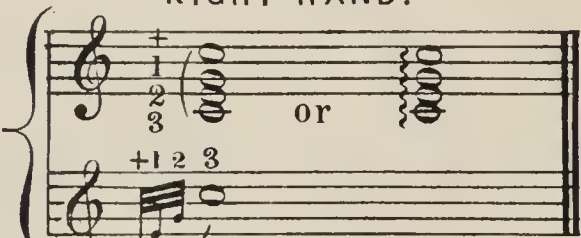
ARTICLE 2 ON CHORDS PLAYED IN ARPEGGIO .

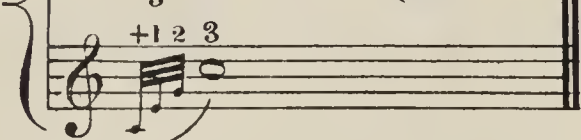
A Chord is played in Arpeggio, when the notes of which it is composed are played in succession, and with great rapidity, let the time be what it will.

Arpeggios are particularly suited to the harp, this Instrument being unable to sustain the sounds, and the vibration of its upper strings being very short, it is necessary, especially in slow movements, to prolong the harmony by fictitious means, which is done by playing as much as possible all the chords in Arpeggios.

When a chords is played in Arpeggio this mark (,or this  is placed before it .

RIGHT HAND.

WRITTEN  Some composers make use of a line across the chord thus; but this mark is not in common use.

PLAYED  N.B. Arpeggios generally begin by the lowest note of the chord.

ARPEGGIOS FOR THE RIGHT HAND. LEFT HAND.

WRITTEN. 

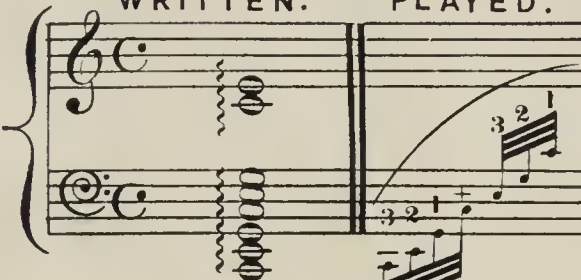
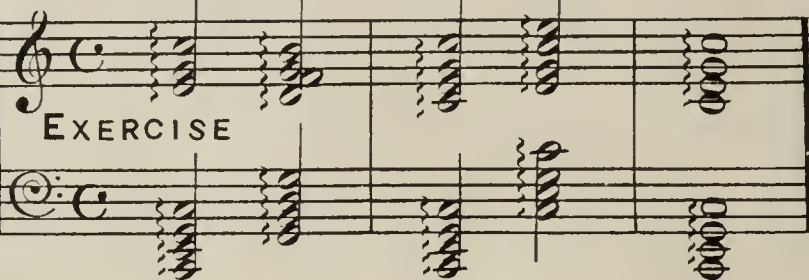
PLAYED. 

OBS.1. In a quick movement chords in succession are seldom played in Arpeggio, as it would retard the speed of the time.

OBS.2. When a chord is played in Arpeggio with both hands the left hand must begin first .

ARPECCIOS WITH BOTH HANDS.

WRITTEN. PLAYED.

 EXERCISE 

OBS.3. Two notes joined together although they do not form a complete chord, may be likewise played in Arpeggio.

EXERCISES ON ARPECCIOS.

1 

2 

3.

5.

6.

7.

9.

12.

14.

16 17

1 2 1 3 1 2 1

1 2 1 2 3 2 1 2

18 19

3 1 3 2 3 3 2 3 1 3

2 3 2 1 2 1 + 1 +

20

1 1 2 1 2 3 2 3 1 +

1 2 1 + 1 2 1

21. 22.

2 1 + 2 1 +

1 2 + 2 + 1 + 2 1 + 1 2

23

2 1 + 2 1 + 1

3 1 + 2 3 2 + 2 3 1 + 2 1 2 + 2 1 2 +

24

2 1 + 2 1 + 1

2 1 + 2 1 + 1

25 26

2 1 + 2 1 +

3 2 1 + 3 2 1 +

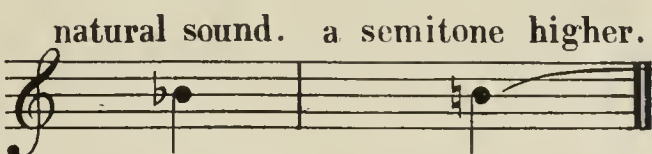
The right management of the Pedals forms one of the most essential requisites to a good harp performer, as modulations on that Instrument cannot be introduced without their assistance; therefore the student must pay the greatest attention to the precepts and examples given in this Chapter.

The explanations to be given on the pedals relates only to the mechanism, and not to the key in which music for the harp should be played, let the pupil put the Instrument in its *natural* key, that is to say with all the pedals up, that he may see the effect of each pedal.

Therefore if the pupil has a common harp, let him put it in the key of $E\flat$, if he has a harp with the double action, let him put it in the key of $C\flat$. The pedals serve to raise the notes one semitone on the common harp, or two semitones on the harp with the double action: There are as many pedals as notes in the scale, viz: seven.* all the E's correspond to one pedal, all the F's to another, and so on.

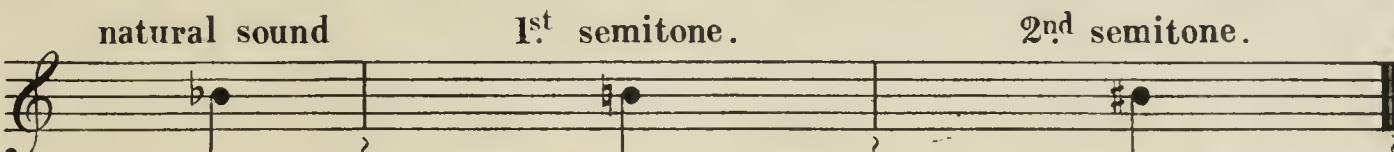
The Pedals are placed round the pedestal of the harp, in the following order, the three pedals on the left hand, correspond to the B's the C's and D's, the four pedals on the right hand side correspond to the E's, F's, G's and A's.^x the pedals are moved by pressing on any of them the extremity of the foot. (either right or left.)** when a sharp or natural is accidentally introduced, the pedal need not be fixed into the notch, but kept down with the foot during the length of the note: but when the sharp or natural is after the clef, or when the modulation lasts for some time, the pedal must be fixed, after having been pressed, by drawing it into the notch cut on purpose in the pedestal of the harp, this gives the performer the free use of his foot for another pedal if wanted. (see the plate Fig: 5.)

On the common harp each pedal only produces a single effect on the string to which it corresponds, that is to say, it sharpens the string a semitone, because the pedal when pressed by the foot and placed in the notch, cannot be lowered any more.

Ex: on the common Harp.  effect produced by pressing the pedal.

It is the same for the other six notes of the Scale.

Upon the Harp with the double action, each pedal sharpens the string two successive semitones, because after it has been pressed by the foot and placed into the first notch, it may be still pressed a second time, and placed into the second notch. (see Fig: 5.)

Ex:  1st effect, the pedal being pressed and placed into the first notch. 2nd effect, the pedal being pressed and placed into the second notch.

* The Common Harp has the same number of Pedals.

** In pressing the Pedals, only the extremity of the foot must be used, the heels must be kept elevated.

^x See the Plate Fig: 4.

On the Harp with the double action a Performer can play in twenty seven keys, fifteen major and twelve minor, as follows.

Major keys with sharps C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, C#. with flats F#, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb.

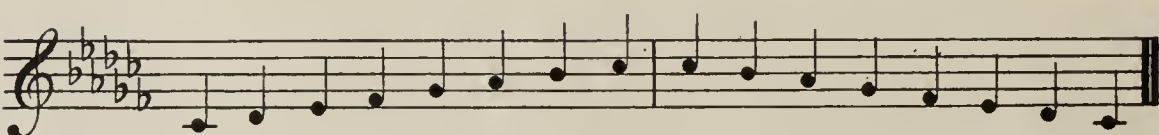
Minor keys with sharps A, E, B, F#, C#. with flats D, G, C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab.

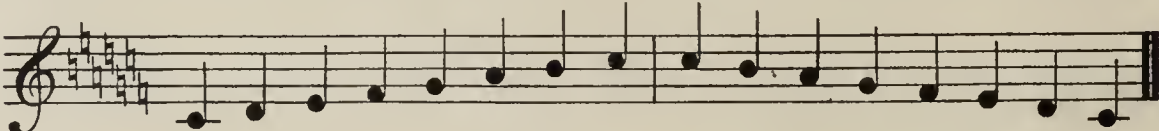
Whereas on the common Harp he can only play in thirteen keys, eight major, and five minor.

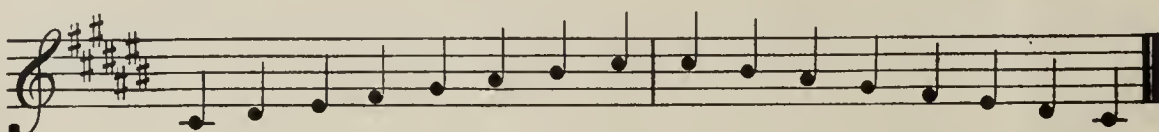
1st When all the Pedals are up, the Harp is in the key of Cb major, and all the notes of the scale are flat. (Ex: 1.) see the plate Fig: 1.

2nd When all the Pedals are at the first rest, the Harp is in C# major. (Ex: 2.) Fig: 2.

3rd When all the Pedals are at their second rest, the Harp is in C# major. (Ex: 3.) Fig: 3.

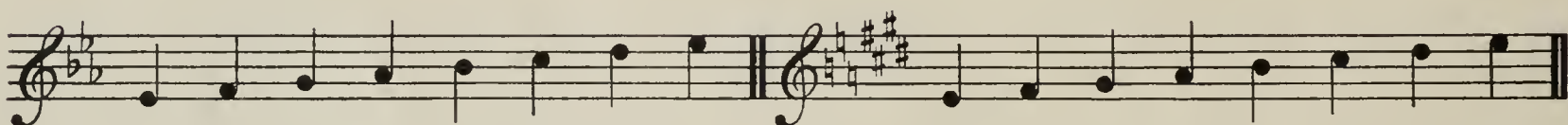
The seven Pedals unfixed. 

The seven Pedals at the centre or first rest. 

The seven Pedals at their second rest. 

On the common Harp when all the Pedals are up, the Harp is in the key of Eb major. (Ex: 1.)

When all the Pedals are fixed, the Harp is in E major. (Ex: 2.)

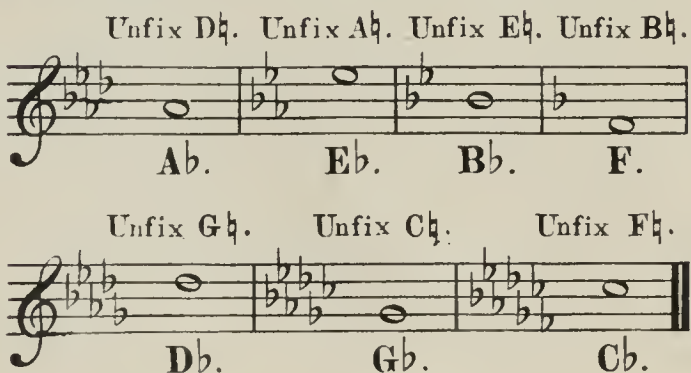


OBS: All the Lessons and Exercises of this method are written in the key of C, the natural key of music, and the best calculated on the Harp with the double movement, for modulating either into the keys with sharps or into the keys with flats, as may be seen by the following Example.

Major keys with flats at the signature.

Central Key.

Major keys with sharps at the signature.

Unfix Db. Unfix Ab. Unfix Eb. Unfix Bb.

 Unfix Gb. Unfix Cb. Unfix Fb.


 C.

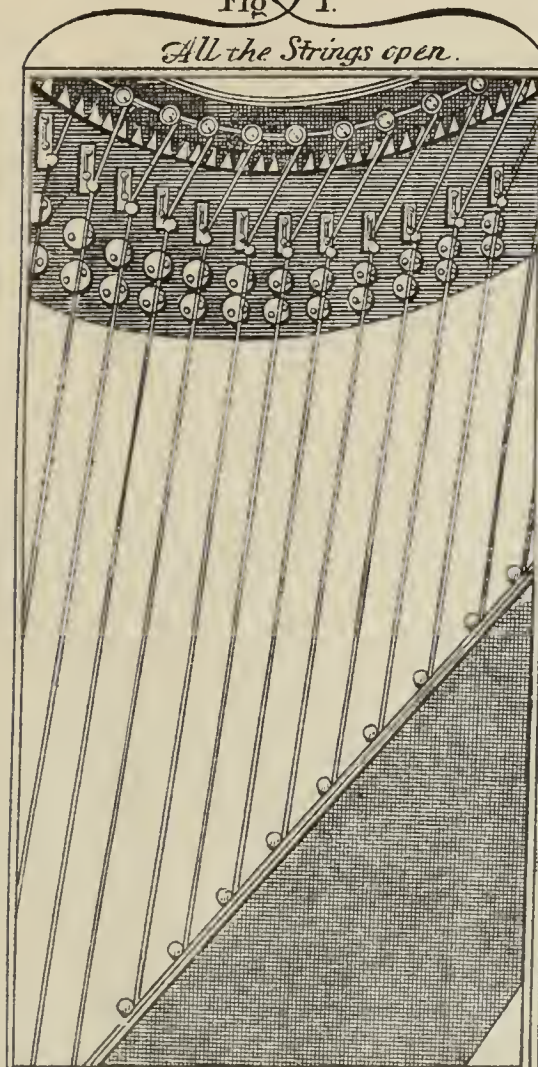
Fix F#. Fix C#. Fix G#. Fix D#. 
 Fix A#. Fix E#. Fix B#.

*The fingering on the Harp is the same in all the keys, an advantage which the Piano-Forte does not possess.

The Double Movement Harp Invented by Sebastian Erard.

Fig 1.

All the Strings open.

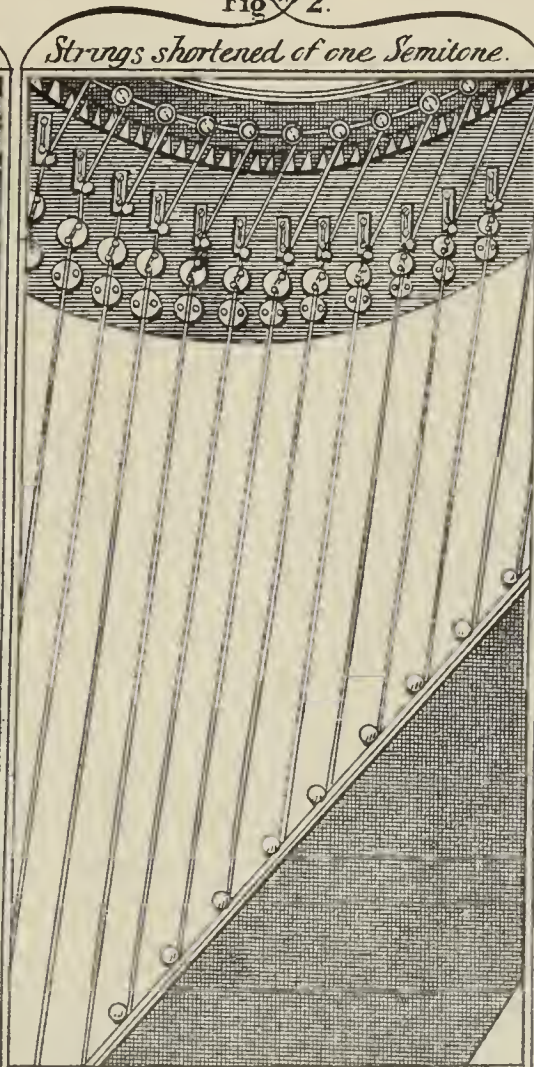


All the Pedals up.

Cb

Fig 2.

Strings shortened of one Semitone.

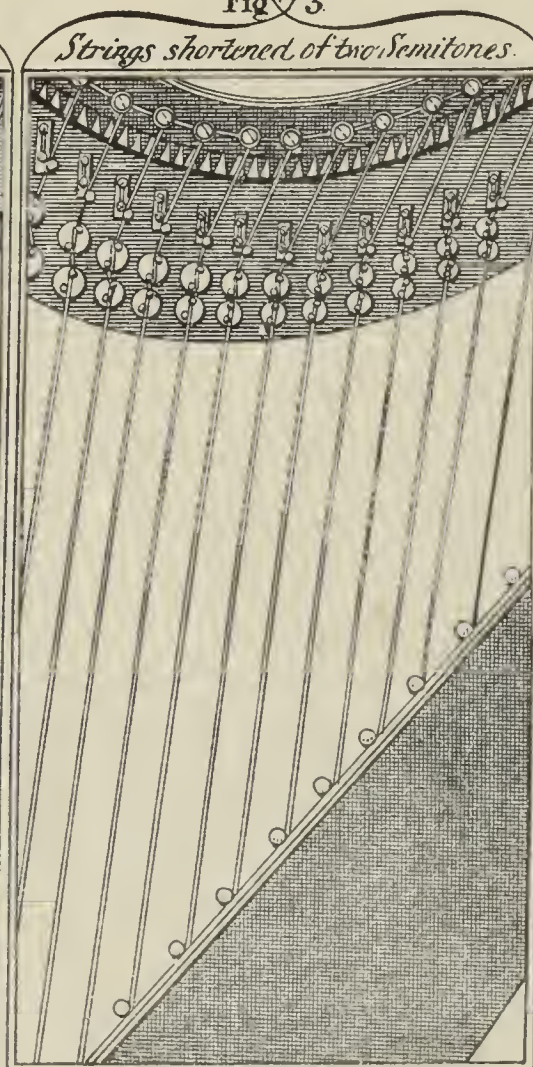


All the Pedals in the first notch.

Ca

Fig 3.

Strings shortened of two Semitones.



All the Pedals in the second notch.

C#

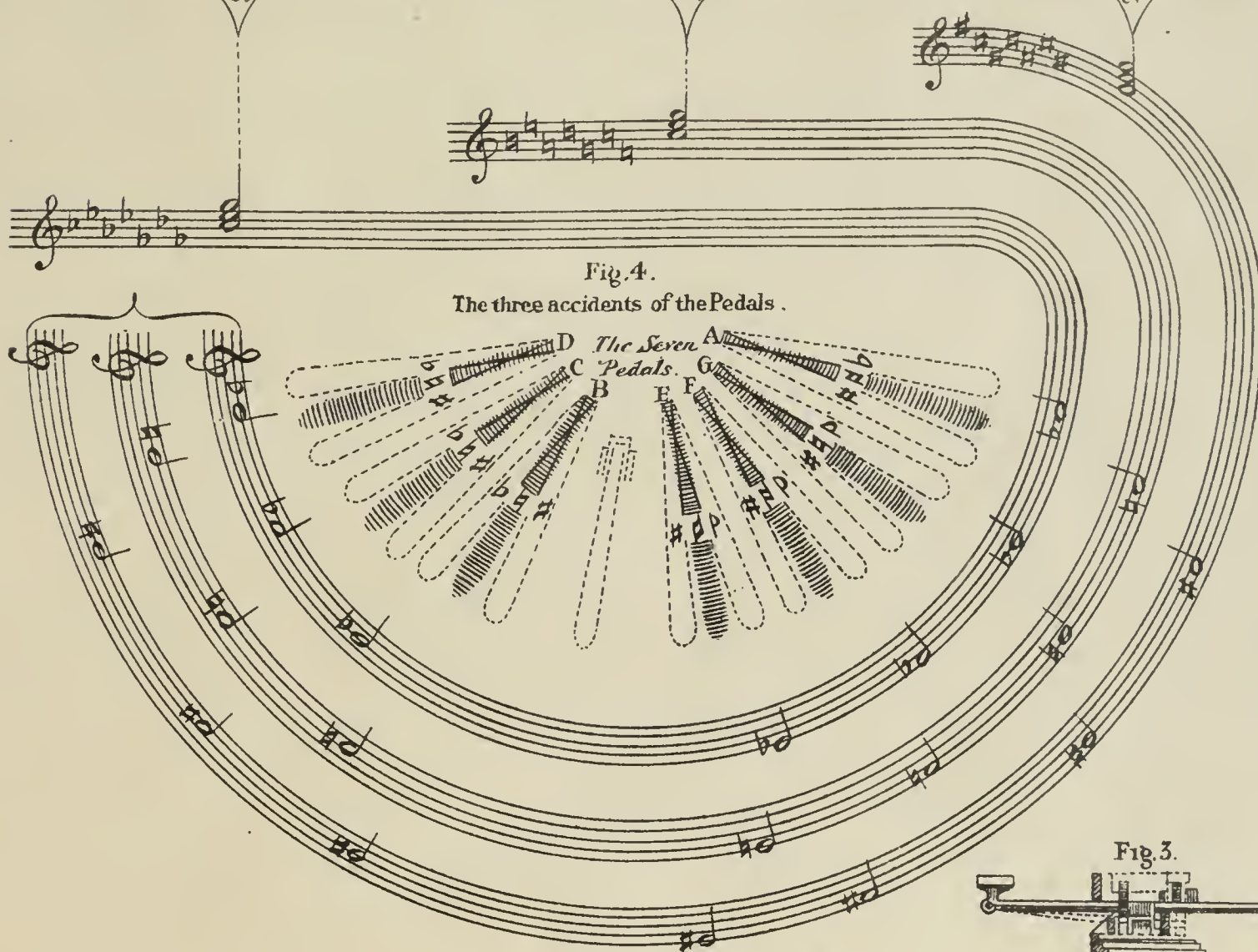
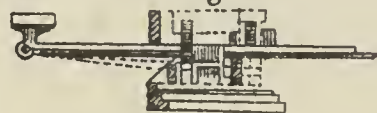


Fig 4.

The three accidents of the Pedals.

The Seven Pedals.

Fig 3.



b
n
n

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF ALL THE KEYS THAT CAN BE PLAYED IN ON THE

HARP WITH THE DOUBLE ACTION.		COMMON HARP.	
MAJOR KEYS WITH SHARPS.	RELATIVE * MINOR KEYS.	MAJOR KEYS WITH SHARPS.	RELATIVE MINOR KEYS.
C.	A.	C.	A.
G.	E.	G.	E.
D.	B.	D.	
A.	F.	A.	
E.	C.	E.	
B.			
F.			
C.			

* The relative Minor of any Major Key is played a Minor 3rd below or a Major 6th above the Major Key.

HARP WITH THE DOUBLE ACTION.		COMMON HARP.	
MAJOR KEYS WITH FLATS	MINOR KEYS.	MAJOR KEYS.	MINOR KEYS.
C.	A.	C.	A.
F.	D.	F.	D.
Bb.	G.	Bb.	G.
Eb.	C.	Eb.	C.
A.	F.		
Db.	Bb.		
Gb.	Eb.		
Cb.	Ab.		

EXERCISES ON THE PEDALS

OBS. 1. When a Pedal is to remain down for some time, it must be drawn into the notch cut in the pedestal of the harp; the words fix B or A, are generally marked under the notes. When the same Pedal must be unfixed, the word (off) is generally inserted.

OBS. 2. To play the following exercises, the Harp with the double action must be in C \flat that is to say with the seven Pedals at their first rest, the common Harp must be in C major, with the Pedals of B, E and A fixed.

In the following example the Pedal of F must be pressed without being fixed, as the F \sharp is but transient.

N.B. This mark \oplus shews when the Performer on the Common Harp must stop, and these $\oplus\oplus$ where he may resume the Modulation.

EXERCISE 1.

IN C

In this Example the Pedal of F must be fixed after being pressed, as the modulation lasts for some time.

EXERCISE 2

IN C (fix F \sharp) IN G

MODULATION FROM C INTO ALL THE KEYS WITH SHARPS AT THE SIGNATURE.

EXERCISE 1

SLOW.

IN C (fix F \sharp) G (fix C \sharp) D

(fix G \sharp) A (fix D \sharp) E

(fix A \sharp) B (fix E \sharp) F \sharp

EXER: 2. RETURN FROM C# TO Cb.

fix B# C# C# (B# off) F# (E# off) B. (A off)

E. (D off) A (G# off) D (C# off) G (F off) C

MODULATION FROM C INTO ALL THE MAJOR KEYS
WITH FLATS AT THE SIGNATURE.

EXERCISE 3

SLOW.

C (Bb off) F (Eb off) Bb

Eb (Ab off) Ab (Gb off) Db Cb Gb (Fb off)

EXER: 4. RETURN FROM Cb MAJOR TO Cb.

Cb (fix F#) C (fix C#) Db (fix G#)

Ab (fix D#) Eb (fix A#) Bb (fix E#) F (fix B#) C

MODULATION FROM A INTO ALL THE MINOR KEYS
WITH SHARPS AT THE SIGNATURE.

EXERCISE 5

SLOW.

RETURN TO A MINOR.

MODULATION FROM A MINOR INTO ALL THE MINOR KEYS
WITH FLATS AT THE SIGNATURE.

EXERCISE 6

RETURN FROM Ab TO Ab

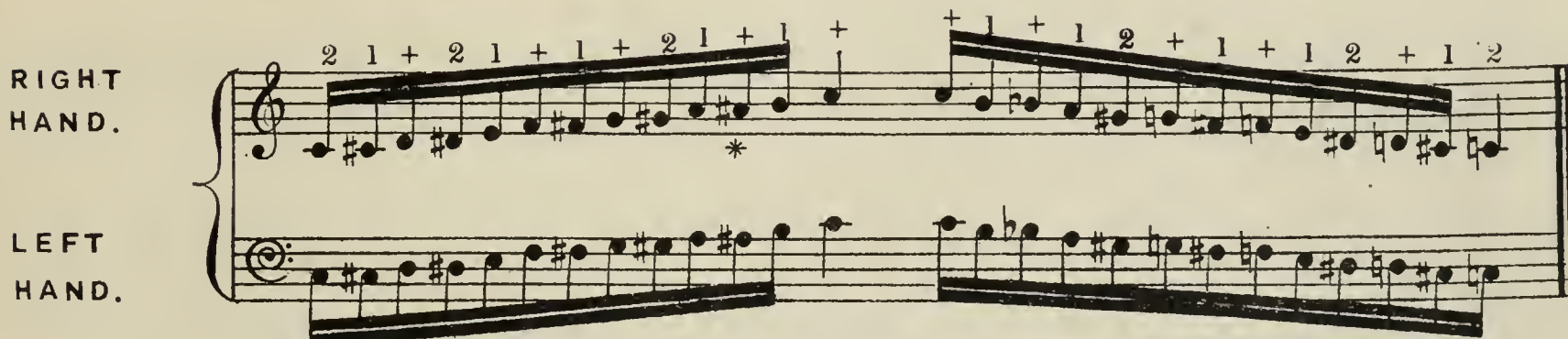
EXERCISE 7

Observe, When a passage as the following occurs, the three pedals of $F\sharp$, $G\sharp$ & $A\sharp$ must be pressed at once with the same foot, for besides that it can be done without any inconvenience, since $A\sharp$ follows immediately $F\sharp$, and G is not heard during the short time that the foot is on the other pedals, the performer could not in a quick movement find time enough to fix the pedals of F and A .



ON THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

This Scale is formed by a series of twelve Semitones alternately Minor & Major.



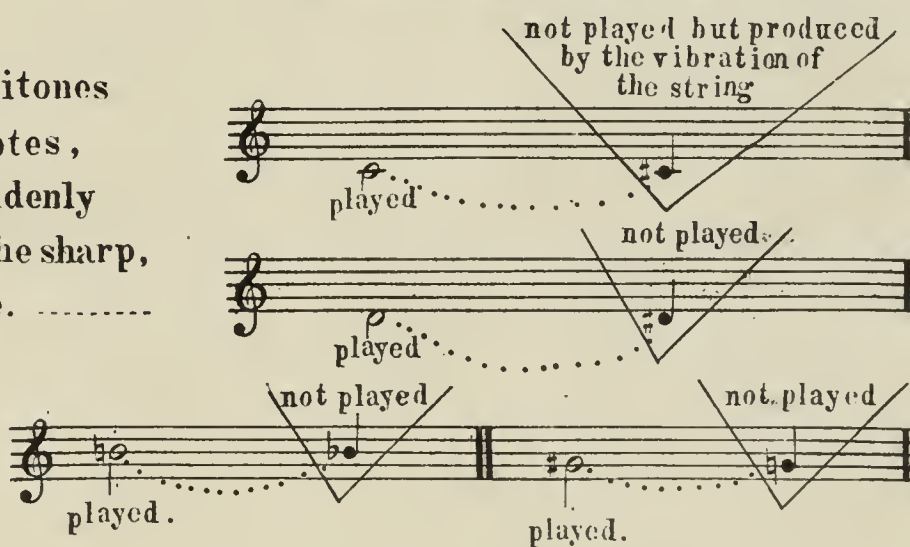
NB. On the common Harp the $A\sharp$ marked with the asterisk* is played on Bb .

EXERCISE ON OCTAVES WITH CHROMATIC SCALE.



Some performers play a succession of semitones in ascending by playing only the natural notes, leaving to the vibration of the string suddenly pressed by the pedal, to form the sound of the sharp, without striking the string a second time.

In a descending series they play the chromatic in the following manner.



This mode of playing produces a wretched effect, as it destroys the two principal requisites for a good execution, viz: Equality and distinctness in the sounds. In the first place the sound is not distinct, and does not reach precisely the degree and pitch which it should have; and secondly the sound is not equally strong in both notes, for it becomes weaker as the vibration of the string becomes so.

CHAPTER VIII ON BORROWED NOTES.

To extend the narrow limits within which musical compositions for the common Harp are confined, owing to its imperfection, *borrowed notes* must be used, that is to say that when the sharp of a note cannot be played, the flat of the note above is played instead of it, and vice versa, when the flat of a note cannot be played, the sharp of the note below is taken for it.

EXAMPLE.

WRITTEN. OR

PLAYED.

For $F\flat$ which cannot be played on the common harp, is substituted $E\flat$, for $C\flat$, $B\flat$, for $G\flat$, $F\sharp$. &c:

OBS. The inconvenience arising from borrowed notes is very great, for besides that the necessity of striking the same string twice hinders the rapidity of the execution, and that the action of the pedals destroys its equality, the fingering is changed so that borrowed notes can only be introduced in a slow movement, or in playing chords.

WRITTEN.

PLAYED.

An attentive perusal of the Diagrams Page 38. will display to the student the rich resources of the Harp with the double action, and the inutility of borrowed notes on that Instrument, which can express any note in its true state; however when a double sharp or a double flat occurs (which is very seldom the case) borrowed notes become necessary.*

WRITTEN.

PLAYED.

* To express a double sharp or double flat, even on the Patent Harp a Third action of the Pedals would be necessary, which would render the Mechanism too complicated.

CHAPTER IX ON GRACES .

Graces are notes added to a principal one for the sake of embellishment or expression. The chief graces are the Appoggiatura, the Turn, and the Shake.

ARTICLE I. ON THE APPOGGIATURA OR SMALL NOTE .

The length of the Appoggiatura is not strictly fixed, it depends chiefly on the character and expression of the piece, generally speaking (especially in slow movements) it is equal to one half of the long note before which it is placed.

The Appoggiatura is always played Legato with the following long note.

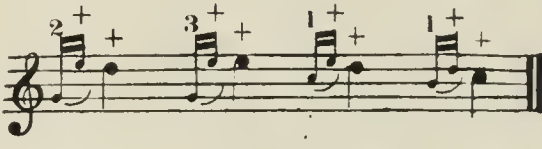


Sometimes when a composer wishes to fix the precise length of the Appoggiatura, he expresses it in the following manner.



EXERCISE ON APPOGGIATURAS.



When two Appoggiaturas occur the 2^d of which is above the principal note, in a slow movement they must be fingered thus pressing the thumb on the second Appoggiatura. 

This mode of fingering closely connects the second Appoggiatura to the principal note, and contributes to the expression.

In a quick movement the following fingering may be used.

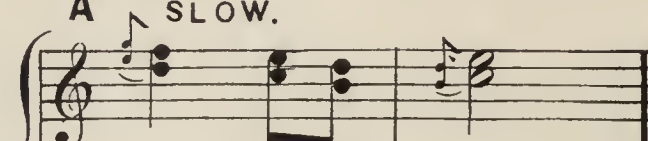



An Appoggiatura placed before one of the notes of a chord, is played as in the following in a slow movement. quick movement. Slow. Exs



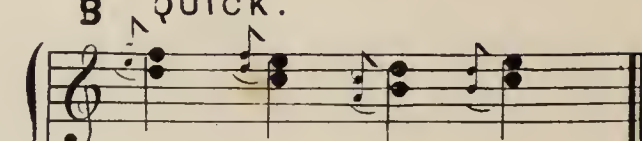
34 When a double Appoggiatura occurs, in a slow movement, it is played as at A, and in a quick movement as at B.

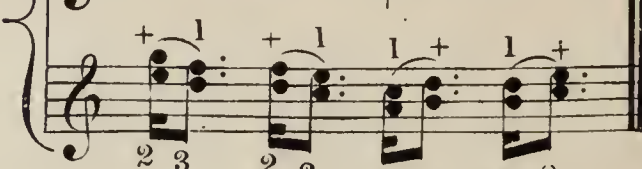
A SLOW.

WRITTEN. 

PLAYED. 

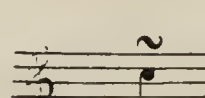
B QUICK.

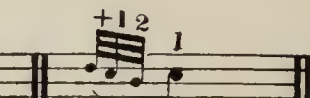
WRITTEN. 

PLAYED. 

ARTICLE 2 ON TURNS.

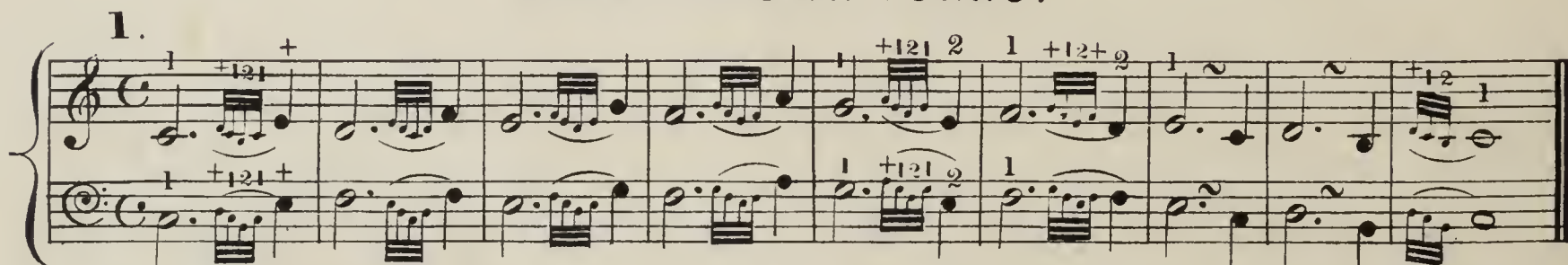
The Turn consists of three notes, the principal note, the note above and the below, it is expressed thus ~.....

Written 

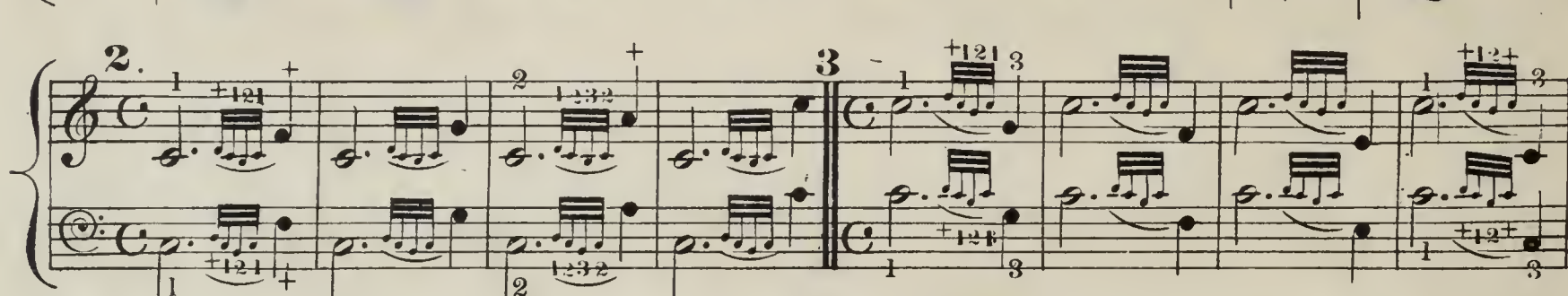
Played 

EXERCISES ON TURNS.

1.



2.



The Turn may be made on one of the notes of a chord either at the top or bottom.

WRITTEN. 

PLAYED. 

OBS: 1. When the sign denoting a Turn ~ is preceded by a flat thus $b\sim$ the first note of the turn must be flat. (see A)

2. When it is preceded by a \natural the first note is to be natural. (B)

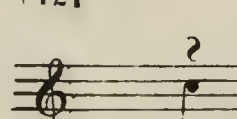
3. When the sign is followed by a sharp the last note must be played sharp (C) on the contrary when the sign is followed by a natural the last note must be so. (D)

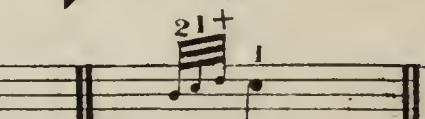
4. When a sharp is placed below the sign the third note of the turn must be sharp (E) on the contrary when a natural is placed below the sign the third note must be so. (F)

WRITTEN. 

PLAYED. 

The Inverted Turn begins by the lowest note and is expressed thus 2.....

Written 

Played 

ARTICLE 3 ON THE SHAKE .

The Shake is an alternate and quick repetition of two notes, the principal note and the note above; it always begins from the semitone or tone above the principal note, in playing a shake the arm and wrist must not move, the fingers alone must act.

1.

WRITTEN.

conclusion.

another conclusion.

Begin at first slowly and accelerate gradually.

PLAYED.

+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1

OR 1 2 1

2.

WRITTEN.

SHAKE WITH THE LEFT HAND.

PLAYED.

+1+1+1+1+1+1

OR 1 2 1

EXERCISES ON THE SHAKE .

3.

RIGHT HAND.

LEFT HAND.

+1+1

+1+1

+1 2 1

+1 2 1

+1+1

+1+1

+1+1

+1+1

Double Shake with the right hand.

D? with the left hand.

[illegible]

Shake at the Sixth.

D^o for the left hand.

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is labeled 'WRITTEN.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'PLAYED.' Both staves are in treble clef. The 'WRITTEN' staff contains a single melodic line with a few notes and a repeat sign. The 'PLAYED' staff contains a more complex melodic line with many notes, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and a repeat sign. The notation is in a style typical of early 20th-century music manuscripts.

Shake at the Sixth with both hands together.

RIGHT HAND.


LEFT HAND.

Shake at the 3^d and at the 6th

less used but easier.

Shake at the 3^d and at the 6th less used but easier. *triumm*

RIGHT HAND.



Some Performers often introduce this shake, which is evidently vicious, for the chief beauty of the shake consists in the perfect equality of the sound between the two notes which form the shake, and here this equality does not exist, since two notes are played in one part of the shake and only one in the other.

OF THE ACCOMPANIED SHAKE .

Shake on the upper note.

Shake on the lower note.

[illegible]

CHAPTER X ON HARMONIC SOUNDS.

The term **HARMONIC** is applied to those sounds which on the Harp are produced by pressing the fleshy part of the hand lightly, or the edge of the palm of the hand, on the middle of the strings, striking them at the same time with the fingers which are kept in position nearly vertical, and rather leaning on the strings.

The effect produced is easily explained, for according to natural Philosophy, the sound of one half of a string is an octave above the sound given by the whole string, and here the palm of the hand divides the string into two parts, as a bridge would do.

Observe that when the palm of the hand is placed on the fourth part of the string from the upper part, the sound given is at the double octave of the open string; and when placed on one third of the string, the sound given is at the fifth of the open string: but why the sound produced by any of these Intervals differs in quality from that of the open string, is a question of too Philosophical a nature for our present consideration.

The **HARMONIC SOUNDS** being very sweet and calculated to produce great effects, the Scholar must study attentively to produce them with facility and certainty, no other direction besides what has just been mentioned, can be given towards producing them, practice alone giving the Student facility and ease in that respect.

HARMONIC SOUNDS are generally introduced in passages for the left hand, and within the compass of the two middle octaves; however, they must be practiced also with the right hand on the upper strings, but they are difficult of execution, on account of the common position of the hand.

HARMONIC SOUNDS are played with the right hand in the same manner as with the left hand, they may likewise be played by pressing the side of the first joint of the forefinger against the middle of the string, striking at the same time the string with the thumb.

A Performer may by placing the palm of the left hand on the middle of two or three different strings, strike at once with the fingers of the same hand, a note its third and fifth, or the whole of a common chord; afterwards he may venture long passages in Harmonic Sounds, which, if properly composed, will unite a regular harmony to the most enchanting sound ever produced by any Instrument, the **HARMONICA** excepted.

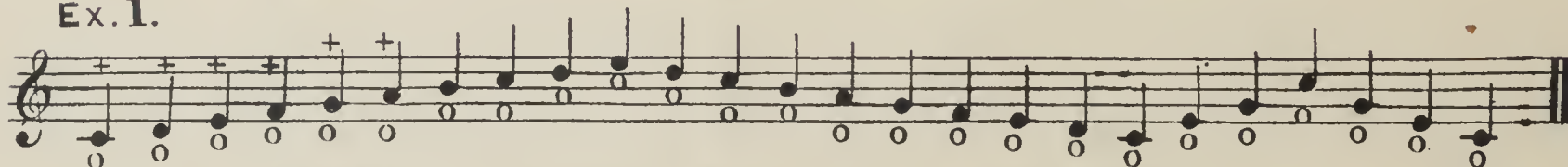
A Performer should not however introduce long passages in Harmonic sounds as in the Examples 6 & 7 at the bottom of this page which for want of a Bass, becomes monotonous and tiresome. Lastly the effect produced by the Harmonic sounds when properly introduced in harp music, may be compared to the effect produced by the wind Instruments in Haydn's fine Symphonies.

NB. Single notes in Harmonic sounds are played with the thumb of either hand, two or three notes are played as in the 4th Example.

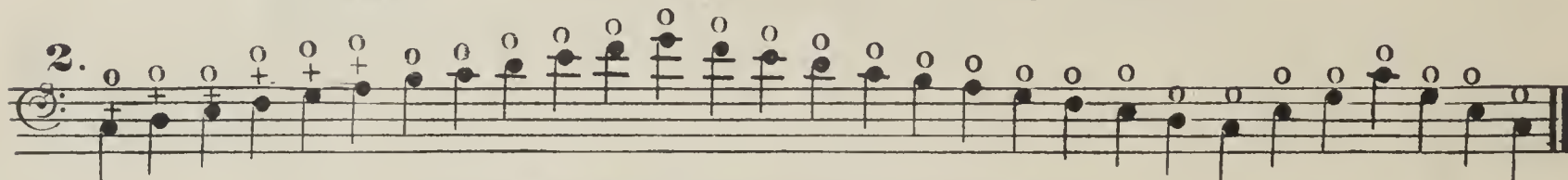
The mark (o) denotes when the notes are to be played in this manner as in the following examples.

HARMONIC SOUNDS WITH THE RIGHT HAND.

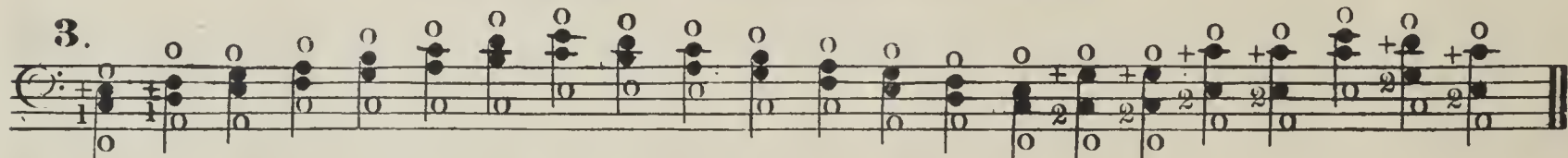
Ex. 1.



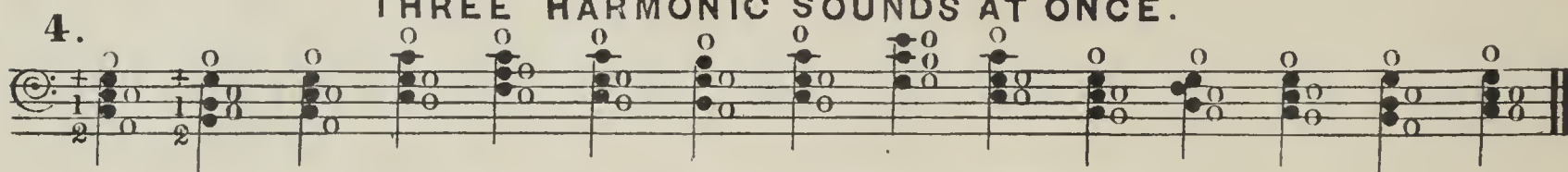
HARMONIC SOUNDS WITH THE LEFT HAND.



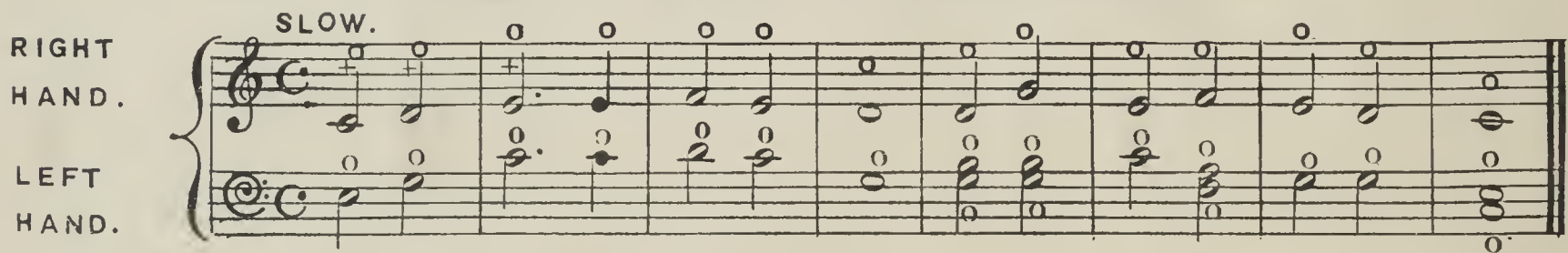
HARMONIC SOUNDS IN THIRDS.



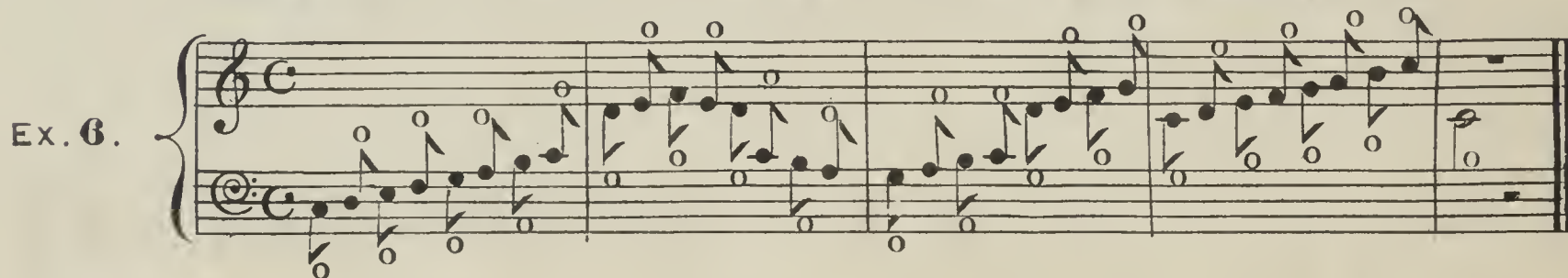
THREE HARMONIC SOUNDS AT ONCE.



5. HARMONIC SOUNDS WITH BOTH HANDS.



HARMONIC SOUNDS PLAYED WITH EACH HAND ALTERNATELY.



CHAPTER XI ON THE SONS ETOUFFÉS, OR DAMPED SOUNDS.

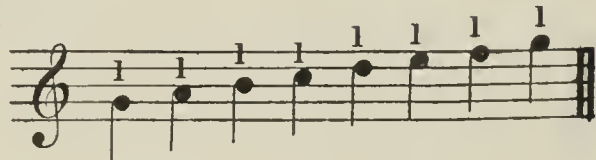
The Sons Etouffés (damped sounds) are those the vibration of which is suddenly stop't by means of the hand.

The Sons Etouffés are seldom introduced in the right hand but generally in the left.

To play properly the Sons Etouffés with the left hand, the palm of the hand must be placed very close to the strings, to be ready to stop the vibration of the sounds as soon as the finger has struck the string.

In playing a succession of notes with the Sons Etouffés, the left hand must not at each note recede from the strings, but the fingers being kept close together and stretched out, their extremities should lean on the strings to enable the palm of the hand to damp their vibration with rapidity and precision. The thumb is generally used to produce the Sons Etouffés in single notes; but when two or three notes are to be played en Sons Etouffés they are fingered as in example 2.

NB. When the Sons Etouffés are introduced at the right hand, which is seldom the case, they are produced by immediately replacing the finger on the string which has been struck.



1.

LEFT HAND.

sons etouffés

2.

* sons etouffés

To play a chord with the Sons Etouffés the chord must be at first played in Arpeggio, and the whole hand must be quickly placed on all the notes which have been struck to form the chord.

3.

sons etouffés

The ordinary position of the right hand prevents the performer from playing a chord with the Sons Etouffés, in the same manner as with the left hand; therefore the vibration of the strings must be stop't by placing successively and suddenly on the strings the fingers which have struck the chord.

with both hands.

Chords with the Sons Etouffés.

4.

RIGHT HAND.

SLOW

* Some performers damp the vibration of the string with the finger which is a hindrance to rapid execution.

CHAPTER XII ON THE MANNER OF PERFORMING

TWO OR THREE PARTS, WITH THE SAME HAND

In the Introduction to this work the Author insisted strongly on the necessity of going beyond the narrow limits which most of the Composers for the Harp have hitherto confined themselves, and to follow the new tracks opened by all great Pianists, performing at the same time **two** or even three parts with the same hand, which is the only way to gratify the ear by a complete harmony; but as the difficulties attending this species of performance might stop the student, it becomes necessary to show the manner of overcoming them

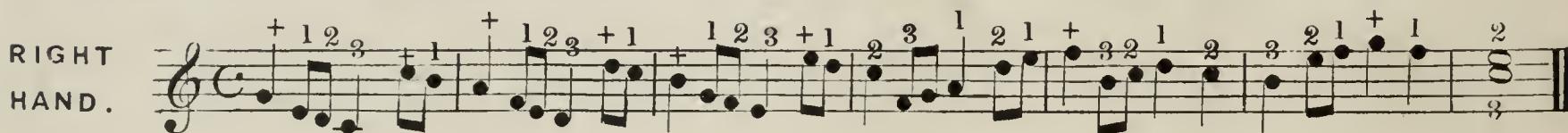
The following Example shows how two parts may be played by the same hand



This Example forms a Duett and might have been written on two staves, thus.



The foregoing Example may be performed on the Harp as if written on one stave, thus.



One may see how a passage understood in this manner is easily performed, therefore the student must learn early the habit of immediately simplifying all passages in several parts, to be played with one hand; taking no notice of the sustained notes which occur.

OBSERVE that by the foregoing manner of performing, part only of the intention of the Composer is fulfilled; the notes are heard in succession as they should be; but the dotted minims are not heard with the same intensity of sound during the performance of the other corresponding notes; this is an inconvenience peculiar to the Harp and Pianoforte, which Instruments cannot sustain a note; on the latter this inconvenience is remedied as much as possible, by keeping the finger on each dotted minim, during the whole of its length, the same thing can be partly done on the Harp, first by striking the dotted minims with more force, that the sound may continue longer, next, by not damping the sound of the string; after the note has been struck, that the vibrations may continue as on the Pianoforte.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "The Merry Widow" (Waltz). The score is presented in two systems, each with a "WRITTEN" staff (treble clef) and a "PLAYED" staff (treble clef). The tempo is marked "SLOW." in the upper right corner. The score is divided into four measures, numbered 1 through 4. The "WRITTEN" staff contains the melody, while the "PLAYED" staff contains the accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, and accents are marked with a "+" sign. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical publications.

WRITTEN.

PLAYED.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

CHAPTER XIII EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND TERMS PECULIAR TO HARP MUSIC.

The words *PRÉS DE LA TABLE*. (near the sound board) when placed over or under a passage, shew that the strings must be struck close to the sounding board, the strings being un-

Prés de la table.



equally divided, the sound becomes more shrill. In the exercises of the first part, the Author has marked the notes to be played by gliding the thumb or the little finger by a semicircle thus: \smile , this mark has sometimes other significations, 1st when placed over dots, all the notes are to be played with the first finger, thus:



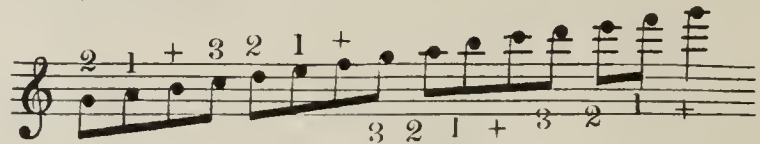
2nd When a curved line is placed as in this example, it does not relate to fingering, but simply shews that the notes must be very equal and closely connected.



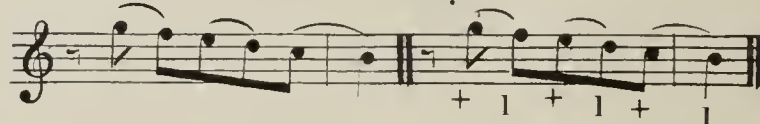
3^d When the slur is placed as in this example, it shews that the three first notes under the line must be played with the three first fingers, the four following notes with four consecutive fingers and so on with the rest.



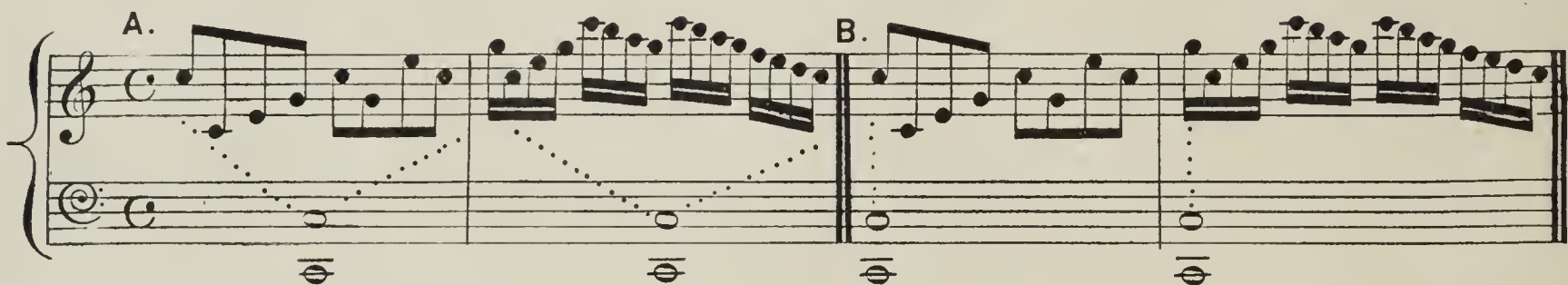
4th When a slur is placed over two notes, thus: they must be played as the fingering indicates, giving an emphasis to the note played by the thumb.



Played.



When several notes of a bar are to be played with one hand while the other hand plays a single note, as in the following example at **A** the single note is generally placed in the middle of the bar, but it must be always struck with the first note of the other part, as if written as at **B**.



When the figure 8 is placed under a note, it shews that the lower octave of that note is to be played with it. (see **A**.) but when the 8 is placed above a note or a series of notes, it indicates that they must be played an octave higher than written (see **B**) until the Italian word *LOCO* which signifies at the usual place, occurs.



When the notes of the Bass part come too near the Treble part, they are either written on the Bass stave with the Treble Clef, or one Treble stave, the student must get familiar with these two particular ways of writing, by practising the following exercise written on purpose.

LEFT HAND.



CROSSING THE HANDS EXPLAINED.

Frequently in playing a piece of Music one of the hands must pass over the other, this is generally indicated by the letter R which signifies Right Hand, or by the letter L which signifies Left Hand.

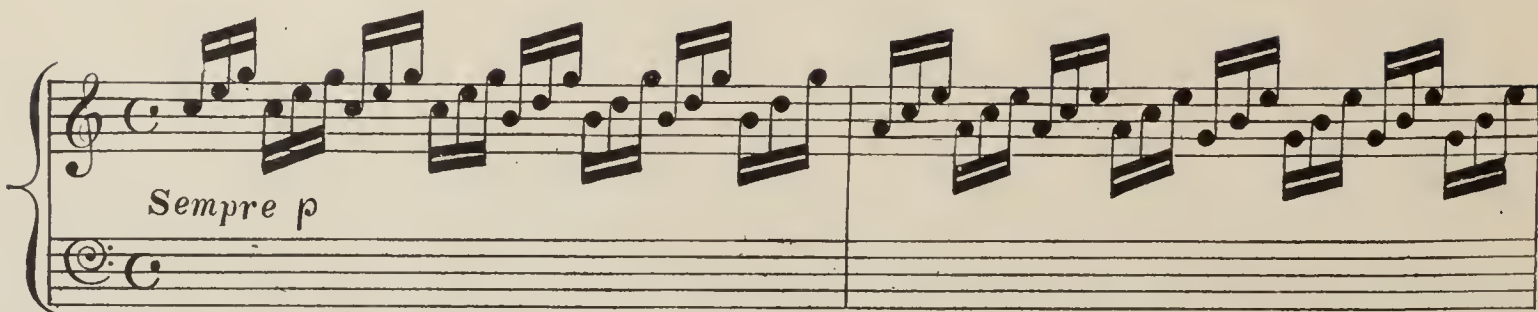


Sometimes the change of hands is indicated only by the different directions given to the stems of the notes, which are turned upwards for the Right Hand and downwards for the Left hand. thus.



The following Exercise must be played lightly and delicately.

EX: 4.



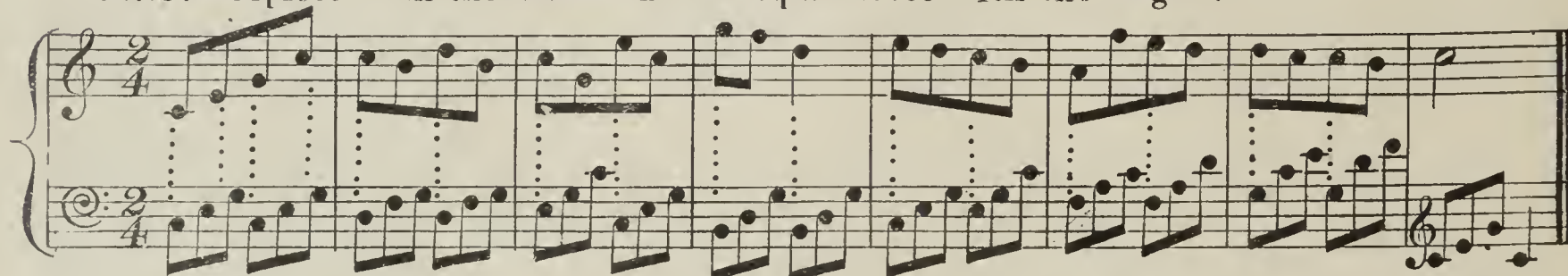
TRIPLETS EXPLAINED.

Oftimes in Music composed for the Harp, Triplets are to be played with one hand while the other hand plays notes of equal length, as Triplets cannot be perfectly divided, and played to notes of equal length, they must be played as in the following examples.

Ex: 1. Triplets with the Right Hand and equal notes with the Left.



Ex: 2. Triplets with the Left Hand and equal notes with the Right.



Sometimes four semiquavers are to be played with one hand, whilst the other hand plays a triplet, this is very difficult, and no fixed rules can be given for the performance of these passages, the ear must serve as a guide and the performer must endeavour to end his triplet on the last semiquaver of the group.

Ex.



PRELUDE
IN C

The musical score is written for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and breath marks (+). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains whole notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

LESSON

1.

LENTO.

3 2 1 + 1 1 + 1 3 2 1 + 1 1 2

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" (Op. 10, No. 1) by Robert Schumann. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with various ornaments (marked with '+') and fingerings (marked with numbers 1, 2, 3). The left hand (bass clef) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

[illegible]

LESSON 2.

MODERATO.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the accompaniment consists of chords and single notes in the bass. The lyrics are written below the bass staff.

PRELUDE

LESSON. 3. *MODERATO.*

1.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. 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 score consists of 12 measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G4 and a bass staff with a quarter note G2. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter note A4 and a bass staff with a quarter note A2. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter note B4 and a bass staff with a quarter note B2. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C5 and a bass staff with a quarter note C3. The fifth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass staff with a quarter note D3. The sixth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note E5 and a bass staff with a quarter note E3. The seventh measure has a treble staff with a quarter note F#5 and a bass staff with a quarter note F#3. The eighth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G5 and a bass staff with a quarter note G3. The ninth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note A5 and a bass staff with a quarter note A3. The tenth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note B5 and a bass staff with a quarter note B3. The eleventh measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C6 and a bass staff with a quarter note C4. The twelfth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note D6 and a bass staff with a quarter note D4. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano accompaniment, featuring a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is in common time, with a tempo marking of "Allegretto". The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end. The lyrics are written below the bass staff.

Musical score for "PRELUDE" in C major. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence. The word "PRELUDE" is written in large, bold, capital letters at the beginning of the staff.

LESSON 4.

MODERATO.

4.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Merry Widow'. It begins with a piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The introduction consists of a few measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes. This is followed by a double bar line and the start of the waltz section, which is in 3/4 time. The waltz section features a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and ornaments, and is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The score is written for piano and includes a variety of musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments.

PRELUDE

IN F MAJOR

JE SUIS LINDOR. (FRENCH AIR)

LESSON.

5.

ANDANTE.

PRELUDE

IN B♭ MAJOR

ALLEGRO LE GARÇON VOLAGE.

LESSON

6.

PRELUDE
IN E^b MAJOR

LESSON
7.

PORTRAIT CHARMANT (FRENCH AIR)

ANDANTE *CON ESPRESS.*

PRELUDE
IN A^b MAJOR

ff MOZART.
ANDANTE

LESSON
8.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

Second system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

Third system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

PRELUDE

ING MAJOR.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

FEMMES SENSIBLES. (FRENCH AIR)

LESSON

9.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and fingerings.

PRELUDE

IN D. MAJOR.

12 measures of music in D major, common time. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ROBIN ADAIR.

LESSON.

10.

12 measures of music in D major, common time, marked *Lento* and *f*. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

PRELUDE.

IN A MAJOR.

12 measures of music in A major, 3/4 time, marked *f*. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

SCOTCH AIR.

LESSON.

11.

12 measures of music in A major, 6/8 time, marked *Andante*. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece consists of 12 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music includes various note values, rests, and fingerings. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and various musical notations such as slurs and fingerings.

PRELUDE
IN E. MAJOR.

Third system of musical notation, labeled "PRELUDE IN E. MAJOR." It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps. The music is marked with a dynamic of *f* (forte) and includes various musical notations.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the prelude. It includes various musical notations such as slurs and fingerings.

LESSON
12.

SCOTCH AIR.

Andante

Fifth system of musical notation, labeled "LESSON 12." and "SCOTCH AIR." It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked *Andante*. The music includes various note values, rests, and fingerings.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the lesson. It includes a dynamic marking of *lento.* (lento) and various musical notations.

Seventh system of musical notation, concluding the lesson. It includes a dynamic marking of *rf* (rassante forte) and various musical notations.

PRELUDE

IN C MAJOR.



GERMAN AIR.

Allegretto.

LESSON

13.



PRELUDE

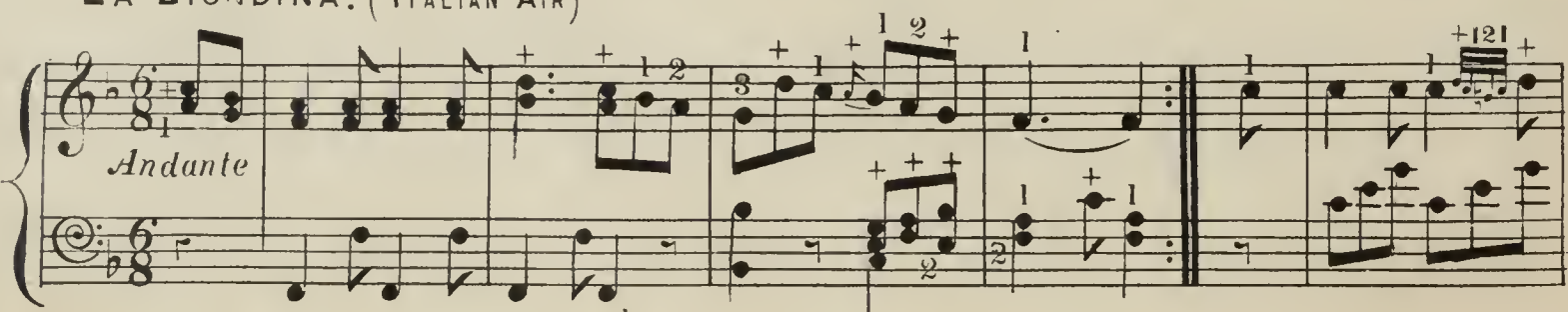
IN F MAJOR.



LA BIONDINA. (ITALIAN AIR)

LESSON

14



PRELUDE

A musical score for a piano piece, likely from a collection of piano exercises. The score is written on two staves. The upper staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note patterns, often grouped in threes or fours, with some measures containing triplets. The piece is divided into three measures, each with a repeat sign at the end. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and note values.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of two parts. The first part is an introduction in 3/4 time, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second part is the waltz itself, also in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The waltz begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking and includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The waltz section is marked with a 'V' symbol, indicating a change in tempo or dynamics. The score ends with a final chord and a fermata.

AH QUE L'AMOUR. (AIR HONGROIS)

LESSON.

Moderato.

16.

PRELUDE

IN C. MINOR

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble clef staff (labeled 'E' on the left) and a bass clef staff (labeled 'R' on the left). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3). The bass staff contains a simple accompaniment of half notes. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff and the accompaniment in the bass staff. The piece concludes with a final measure in the treble staff marked with a '+' sign.

AIR RUSSE.

.ESSON

Moderato.

17.

Moderato.