



Vorwort.

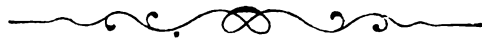
Mit der Veröffentlichung des vorliegenden Unterrichts-Materials, angesammelt während langjähriger Thätigkeit als Lehrer am Königlichen Conservatorium in Leipzig, beabsichtigt der Autor einen praktischen Beitrag für den Violin-Unterricht darzubieten.

Sämmtliche Uebungen und Stücke sind für eine Violine allein componirt, damit der Schüler während des Spielens von dem Lehrer beobachtet werden kann.

Preface.

With the publication of the following materials, collected during a period of many years as teacher in the Royal Conservatory of Music in Leipzig, the author has the intention to offer a practical contribution to violin-tuition.

All pieces and exercises are composed for one violin alone, because it is necessary that the scholar is observed by the teacher during the playing.



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ERSTER THEIL.

ABTHEILUNG I.

Zum Beginn des Unterrichts.

Uebungen für Bogenstriche auf den leeren Saiten und für den Gebrauch der Finger. Die leichtesten Stricharten und kleine Stücke in den leichtesten Tonarten.

Leere Saiten.

□ = Herunterstrich.

∨ = Hinaufstrich.

(Sämmtliche Uebungen sind langsam und mit der ganzen Länge des Bogens zu spielen.)

FIRST PART.

DIVISION I.

For the commencement of tuition.

Exercises for the bow on the open strings and for the use of the fingers. The easiest bowings and little pieces in the easiest keys.

Open strings.

□ = *Down-bow.*

∨ = *Up-bow.*

All exercises are to be played slowly and with the whole length of the bow.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Gebrauch der Finger.

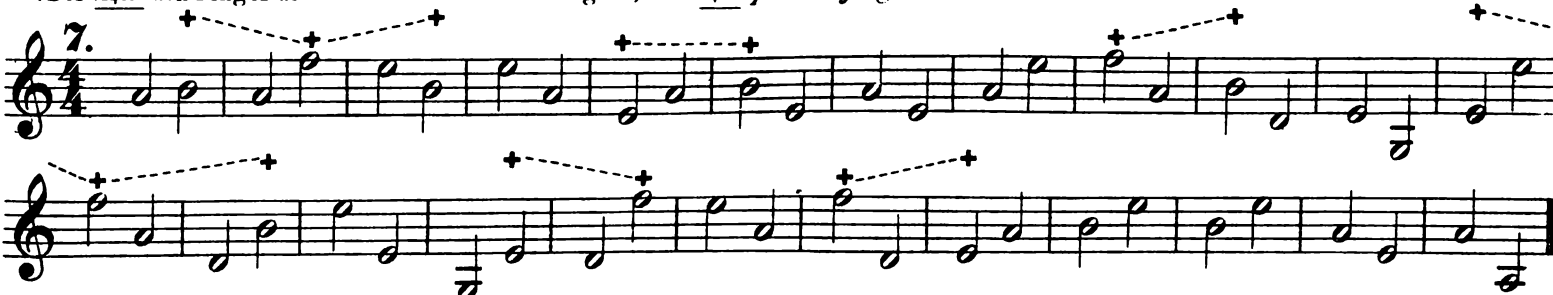
Probe für die richtige Haltung der linken Hand:
(den 1^{sten} Finger dicht an den Sattel legen.)

+-----+ = Für gleichartiges Aufsetzen eines Fingers auf verschiedenen Saiten.
+-----+ = Für ungleichartiges Aufsetzen.
+-----+ =

Erster Finger.
First finger.



(Bei  den Finger dicht an den Sattel zurücklegen.) (*At  put the finger near the saddle.*)



(Den Finger aufheben.)
(raise the finger.)



Erster und zweiter Finger.
First and second fingers.



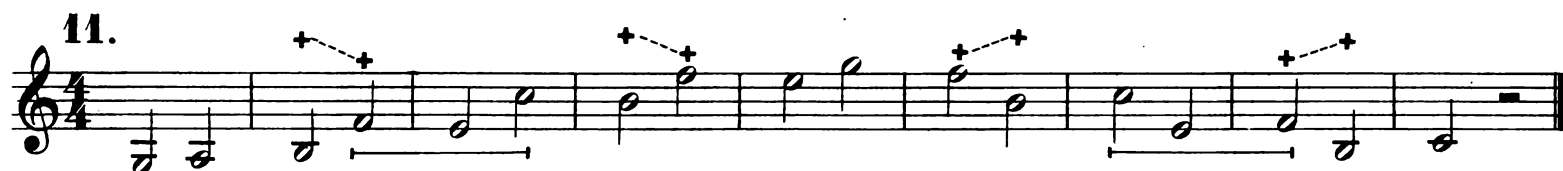
(bedeutet, dass die Finger dicht aneinander gelegt werden sollen.)
(means, that the fingers are to be put near together.)



Use of the fingers.

Test for the correct holding of the left hand:
(put the 1st finger near the saddle.)

+-----+ = For putting the fingers equally on different strings.
+-----+ = For putting them on unequally.
+-----+ =

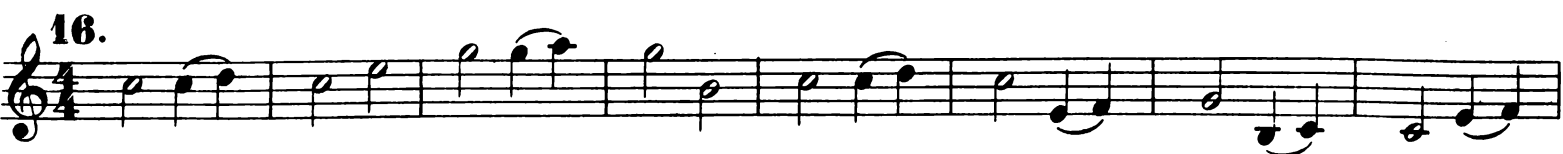


Erster, zweiter und dritter Finger.

First, second and third fingers.

(Bei dem Aufsetzen des dritten Fingers darf der vierte Finger nicht unter das Griffbrett kommen.)

(When putting the third finger on the string the fourth finger must not come under the fingerboard.)



Gebrauch des vierten Fingers.

Derselbe muss bei dem Aufsetzen des dritten Fingers so viel als möglich gestreckt bleiben und darf niemals unter das Griffbrett kommen.

Das Zeichen o—o ist hierfür angegeben.

Use of the fourth finger.

This finger must remain stretched as much as possible while the third finger is being used and must never come under the fingerboard.

The mark o—o signifies this.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

NB.1. Finger zurücklegen.
Put the 1st finger back.

23.

NB. 1. Finger zurückl.
1st finger back.

24.

25.

Finger 4
aufheben. *Raise the finger.*

The musical score for exercise 25 consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a quarter note B4. A dashed line with a '+' sign indicates a finger change from 1 to 2. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. A '4' is written above the G4, indicating a finger change. The melody then continues with a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. A '4' is written above the C4, indicating a finger change. The melody ends with a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. The lower staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The bass line begins with a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. A '4' is written above the D3, indicating a finger change. The bass line continues with a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note G2. A '4' is written above the G2, indicating a finger change. The bass line ends with a quarter note F#2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. A '4' is written above the D2, indicating a finger change. The exercise is titled 'Finger 4 aufheben. Raise the finger.' and is numbered '25.'.

[illegible]

27.

4/4

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree'.

28.

The musical score for exercise 28 consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, with fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 4, and +. A dashed line with a '+' sign at the end spans across the staff. The bottom staff also begins with a treble clef and contains similar musical notation, including notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

29. Lied.



30. Lied.



Die leichtesten Tonarten.

(Sämtlich langsam und mit der ganzen Länge des Bogens zu spielen.)

The easiest scales.

(All to be played slowly and with the whole length of the bow.)

C-dur.
C-major.



G-dur.
G-major.



D-dur.
D-major.



A-moll.
A-minor.



E-moll.
E-minor.



F-dur.
F-major.



D-moll.
D-minor.



B-dur.
B-flat major.



Die ersten Bogen-Uebungen.

Erklärung der Abkürzungen.

G.B. = Ganzer Bogen; (mit der ganzen Länge des Bogens zu spielen.)

H.B. = Halber Bogen;

O. Bh. = Obere Bogenhälfte;

U. Bh. = Untere Bogenhälfte;

M. = In der Mitte des Bogens;

Sp. = An der Spitze des Bogens;

Fr. = Am Frosch des Bogens;

→ = Uebergang von einem Theile des Bogens zum andern.

Sämmtliche Uebungen sind in langsamem Zeitmass und in gleichmässiger Tonstärke zu spielen.

The first bow exercises.

Explanation of the abbreviations.

G.B. = Whole bow; (to be played with the whole length of the bow.)

H.B. = Half bow;

O. Bh. = Upper half of the bow;

U. Bh. = Lower half of the bow;

M. = In the middle of the bow;

Sp. = At the point of the bow;

Fr. = At the frog, or heel of the bow;

→ = Change from one part of the bow to another.

All exercises are to be played in a slow tempo and with equal strength of tone.

31. G.B.

O. Bh.

(Ebenso lange Striche als vorher.)
O. Bh. (Bows as long as before.)

1. G.B. 2.

32. O. Bh. (Alle Striche von gleicher Länge.)

M. → Sp.

33. G.B.

M. O. Bh.

34. (Alle Striche von gleicher Länge.)

(Bows all of the same length.)

O.Bh. Sp.→M.→Sp.

Kleine Stücke in den leichtesten
Tonarten.

*Little pieces in the
easiest keys.*

35.

O.Bh.

36.

G.B.

O.Bh. G.B.

→U.Bh. G.B.

O.Bh.

37. O. Bh. → M. O.Bh.

Striche von gleicher Länge.
→ M. Bows of the same length.

38. O. Bh. + - +

G.B.

39. O. Bh. → U.Bh. G.B.

M. O.Bh. G.B.

ABTHEILUNG II.

Zur Entwicklung der Bogen-
und Fingertechnik.

Bogen-Uebungen mit
liegendem Bogen.

Der Ausdruck: „Liegender Bogen“ soll bedeuten, dass der Bogen ohne die Saiten zu verlassen und ohne Abstoßen (letzteres beginnt mit der nächsten Abtheilung) geführt werden soll. Für eine ruhig fortschreitende Entwicklung der Bogentechnik ist das Studium einer Anzahl von Uebungen mit liegendem Bogen geboten.

In dieser, so wie in der folgenden Uebung ist auf möglichste Gleichmässigkeit der Tonstärke, des Tempo und des Rhythmus zu achten, gleichviel, ob kürzere oder längere Bogenstriche vorkommen.

DIVISION II.

For the technical development of
bow and fingers.

Exercises with
lying bow.

The expression: "lying bow", means that the bow is to be drawn without leaving the strings and without being shortly detached, (this begins with the next division). For the quietly progressing development of the bow technic, a number of exercises with lying bow are proffered for study.

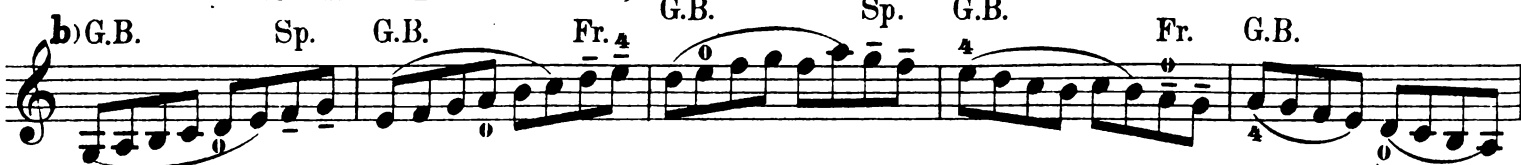
This, as also the following exercise is to be played with the most possible equality in the volume of sound, the tempo and the rhythm, without regard to the short or long bows which may be used.

41. Moderato.

a) G.B.



(Die Zeichen—bedeuten kurze Striche.)
(The marks—mean short bows.)



g) $\frac{1}{3}$ Bogenlänge.
Sp. $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of bow.

h) *Sp. —→ M. Sp. —→ M.*

42. Moderato.

a) G.B.

b) G.B. Sp. G.B. Fr.

c) M. Sp. —→ M. Sp.

d) O. Bh.

e) O. Bh.

f) O. Bh.

Striche von gleicher Länge.

g) *Length of bow the same for the third note as for the two first.*

O. Bh.

h)

i)

43. Allegro.

0.Bh.

Assai moderato.

0.Bh.

Sp. → M. Sp.

44. Andantino.

Sp. G.B.

0.Bh. U.Bh. Sp. G.B. Fr. G.B. 0.Bh. Sp.

G.B. → M. G.B.

45. Allegro.

Finger fest herabfallen lassen.
The fingers to fall with strength.

G.B.

0.Bh.

First system of exercise 46, featuring two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A dashed line with a '+' sign indicates a breath mark. The bottom staff continues the melody with similar notation. A dynamic marking 'M. G.B.' is present above the top staff.

46. Agitato.

Second system of exercise 46, featuring two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A dashed line with a '+' sign indicates a breath mark. The bottom staff continues the melody with similar notation. A dynamic marking 'M. G.B.' is present above the top staff.

47. Andante con moto.

Third system of exercise 47, featuring two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A dashed line with a '+' sign indicates a breath mark. The bottom staff continues the melody with similar notation. A dynamic marking 'M. G.B.' is present above the top staff.

48. SCHERZINO.

Allegro moderato.

→ M. G.B. O.Bh. G.B. O.Bh. M. G.B.

49. Andantino.

(Uebung für ungleichartiges Aufsetzen eines Fingers.)

(Exercise in which the fingers are placed on the different strings unequally.)

O.Bh.

2 Uebungen zur Stärkung und Unabhängigkeit des 4^{ten} Fingers. Es sei nochmals daran erinnert, dass der 4^{te} Finger nicht unter das Griffbrett kommen darf.

Two exercises to make the 4th finger strong and independent. It is again brought to mind, that the 4th finger must not come under the fingerboard.

50. MENUETTO.

Quasi Andante.

M. G.B. Finger zurückl. Finger back. M. 1. 2.

TRIO.

Sp. G.B. Sp.

Sp.

F. zurückl.
Finger back.

M.

poco ritard.

51. Allegro moderato.

G.B.

Uebung für die chromatische Tonleiter.
Exercise for the chromatic scale.

52. Moderato.

O.Bh.

The musical score for Exercise 52, Moderato, O.Bh., is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The exercise is a chromatic scale exercise, featuring ascending and descending chromatic lines, often with arpeggiated figures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 for natural. The tempo is marked Moderato.

Die *B*-Tonarten von *Es-dur*
ab bis *B moll.*

Bei der Tonart *Es-dur* steht der erste Finger auf allen vier Saiten dicht am Sattel. Da folglich dieser Finger den Stützpunkt für die Reinheit der Intonation bildet, so ist das Zurücklegen desselben ganz besonders zu beachten.

The keys in flats from E-flat major
to B-flat minor.

(In the key of E flat major, the 1st finger is on all four strings near to the saddle. As consequently this finger is the support on which the whole clearness of intonation rests, it is necessary to have great care that it is kept well back.)

53. Moderato.

O. Bh.

G.B.

O. Bh.

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$ O. Bh. Sp. M. O. Bh.

G.B. Sp. G.B.

$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$ O. Bh. G.B.

O. Bh.

54. Agitato.

G.B.



(2/4 = 1/4) Adagio.

G.B.



NB. Um die Intervalle eines 3- oder 4stimmigen Akkords möglichst gleichzeitig erklingen zu lassen, zieht man den Bogen vom Frosch ab kräftig nach dem höchsten Intervall, so dass dieses die Hauptbetonung erhält:

NB. To have the different notes of a three or four part chord sound as nearly as possible together, one must draw the bow from the frog on strongly to the highest note, so that this one receives the principal accent:



Es ist unrichtig, die tieferen Intervalle vorzunehmen:

It is wrong to take the lower notes first:



55. Allegro.

G.B.



IN UNGARISCHER WEISE.

Andante.

O.Bh.



56. Allegro.

O.Bh.



Allegro agitato.

O.Bh.



57. Allegro.
0. Bh.

Ö. Bh.

0. B.H.

G.B.

AIR

AIR.
Larghetto.

AIR.
Larghetto.

The first system of the musical score for 'Larghetto' by Franz Schubert. It consists of five staves of music. The top staff contains the melody, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staves provide accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto'.

58. Vivace.
O.Bh.

O.Bh.

58. **Vivace.**
O.Bh.

Moderato.

G.B.



Die Finger der linken Hand, welche sich bei den vorhergehenden Uebungen näher am Sattel befunden hatten, (über Sattel-Lage siehe Abtheilung III) rücken bei nachstehendem Uebergang in die Kreuz-Tonart *A-dur* allmählig in die normale Lage (bei NB.) Von hier ab ist es besonders der 3^{te} Finger, welcher durch zu geringes Strecken die Intonation verderben kann, und meistens geschieht dies bei den Ganztönen (grossen Secunden), welche zwischen dem 2^{ten} u. dem 3^{ten} Finger liegen, also bei:

The fingers of the left which have in the preceding exercises been close up to the saddle, (for half or saddle position see division III) are in the following modulation to A major gradually moved to the normal position (at NB.) It is from here on especially the 3rd finger which can spoil the intonation, by not being placed high enough. This happens mostly by whole tones which come between the 2nd and 3rd fingers, for instance:



Um später im Stande zu sein, mit dem 3^{ten} Finger einen kräftigen Ganzton-Triller zu schlagen, ist daher das Strecken dieses Fingers ganz besonders anzuempfehlen.

This stretching of the 3rd finger is especially recommended, because later on it will be of great use where trilling whole tones with this finger is necessary.

Uebergang zu den Kreuz-Tonarten.

Modulation in the keys in sharps.

59. Allegro.



60. GAVOTTE.*Allegro vivace.*

O. Bh.



La Musette.

**PRÄLUDIUM.****61. Allegro.***Gavotte da Capo sino al Fine.*

Gleichmässigkeit der Tonstärke zu beachten, nicht:

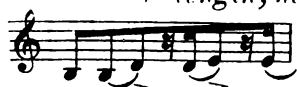
*The notes to be played with equal strength, not:**Assai moderato.*



Die Achtel gleichmässig in Tonstärke und Zeitdauer, nicht:

The eighth notes to be played equally in strength and in length, not:

62. Allegro.



Allegretto.



Finger liegen lassen.
Fingers not to leave the strings.



63. Allegro.

Uebung für Vorschlagsnoten.
Appoggiatura exercise.

Moderato.



Nicht: NB.
 Not: 

**64. Allegro.**

(O. Bh. 1/3)



The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The first four staves are in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The fifth staff begins with the text "Dicht am Sattel. Near the saddle." and changes to the key of B minor (indicated by two flats). The sixth staff includes the markings "G.B.", "Fr.", "G.B.", and "Sp." above the first four measures. The seventh staff begins with "Sp. 1/3 B." and continues in B minor. The eighth staff features a key signature change to D major (two sharps). The final four staves continue the melodic development in D major, ending with a final chord.

Dicht am Sattel.
Near the saddle.

G.B. Fr. G.B. Sp.

Sp. 1/3 B.

ABTHEILUNG III.

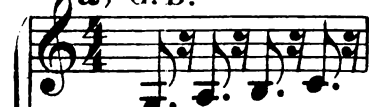
Die Entwicklung der Finger-
und Bogentechnik.

Bogenübungen für das Abstossen des Bogens.

- = liegender Bogen;
- ∇ = abgestossene Striche;
- . = ganz kurze Striche;
- ⌣ = Aufheben des Bogens.

65. Moderato.

a) G. B.



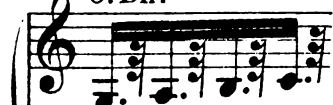
Ausführung. Den Bogen nicht von den Saiten aufheben.

Mode of execution. The bow not be lifted from the strings.



b)

O. Bh.

Ausführung. An der Spitze mit $\frac{1}{3}$ Bogenlänge.

Zu beachten, dass der Ton gleichmässig stark bleibt; nicht:

Mode of execution. At the point with $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of bow.

Take care that the tone remains equally strong; not

sondern:

but



c)



Ausführung. Ganz kurze Striche an der Spitze.

Mode of execution. Very short bows at the point.



d)

An der Spitze; $\frac{1}{3}$ Bogenlänge.At the point. $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of bow.

e)

Ausführung wie vorher.

To be played as above.



f)



DIVISION III.

The cultivation of technic for the
fingers and the bow.

Exercises for the detached methods of bowing.

- = lying bow;
- ∇ = quite short;
- . = very short;
- ⌣ = bow to be raised.

Lange und kurze Noten mit gleicher Tonstärke.

g) *The long and the short notes to be played with equal strength.*

G.B. Sp.G.B. Fr.



h)

G.B.



i)

O.Bh.



k)

O.Bh.



l)

O.Bh.



m)

Sp.



66. Allegro.

a) Sp.



b)

Wie vorher.

Sp.



c) *Sp.*

Exercise c) consists of three staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking 'Sp.' (Sopra). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.

d) *Sp.*

Exercise d) consists of two staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking 'Sp.' (Sopra). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. An arrow points to the end of the second staff, labeled 'M'.

In der Mitte, mit ganz kurzen Strichen, liegendem Bogen und ruhigem Oberarm.

To be played in the middle, the upper part of the arm quiet with very short bows, but still not raised from the strings.

e)

Exercise e) consists of two staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking 'Sp.' (Sopra). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.

Da der Schüler schon einige Beherrschung des Bogenstrichs erlangt hat, sind von hier ab den Musikstücken Vortragszeichen beigegeben.

As the scholar has already acquired some control over the bow, marks of expression are added from here on.

67. Maestoso.

G.B.

Exercise 67, Maestoso, G.B. consists of a single staff of music in 4/4 time. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The tempo marking 'Maestoso' is indicated above the staff.

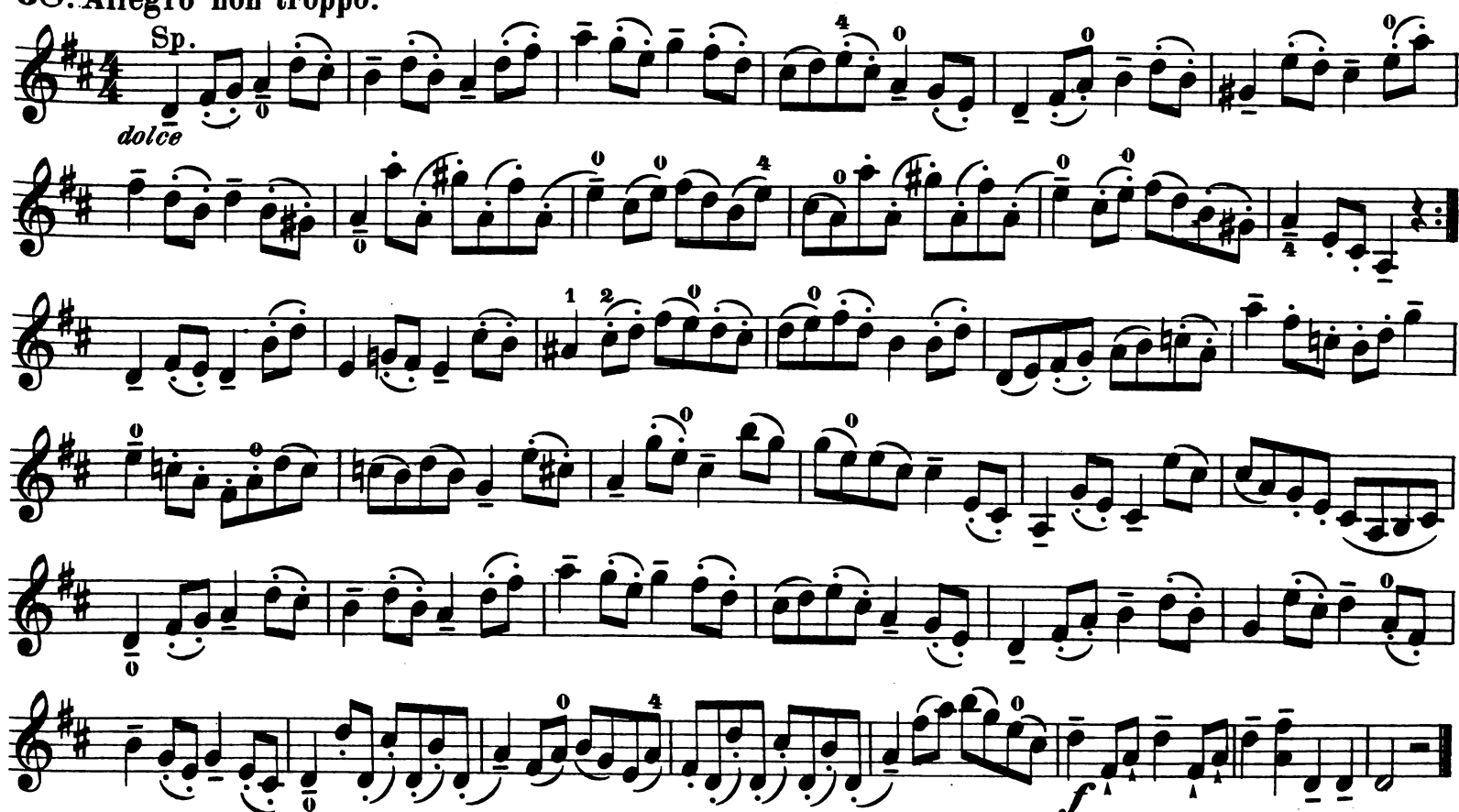
Allegro molto. *O.Bh.*

Exercise 67, Allegro molto, O.Bh. consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The tempo marking 'Allegro molto' is indicated above the first staff.



GRAZIOSO.

68. Allegro non troppo.



69. MARCIA. Moderato assai.



70. Allegro moderato.

G.B. *dolce*

M. → Sp.

M.

G.B.

dimin. - - - *dolce*

dimin. - - - *pp*

(Bei diesem und bei dem folgenden Stück den rechten Oberarm ruhig halten.)

(In this and in the following piece the upper part of the right arm is to be kept quiet.)

71. Moderato.

O.Bh.

72. MENUETTO.

Allegro molto moderato.

73. SCHERZO.

Allegro.

Sp.

(3/8 = 1/4)

G.B. Sp.

M. Sp.

G.B. M. Sp.

M. Sp.



74. PRÄLUDIUM.

Allegro.

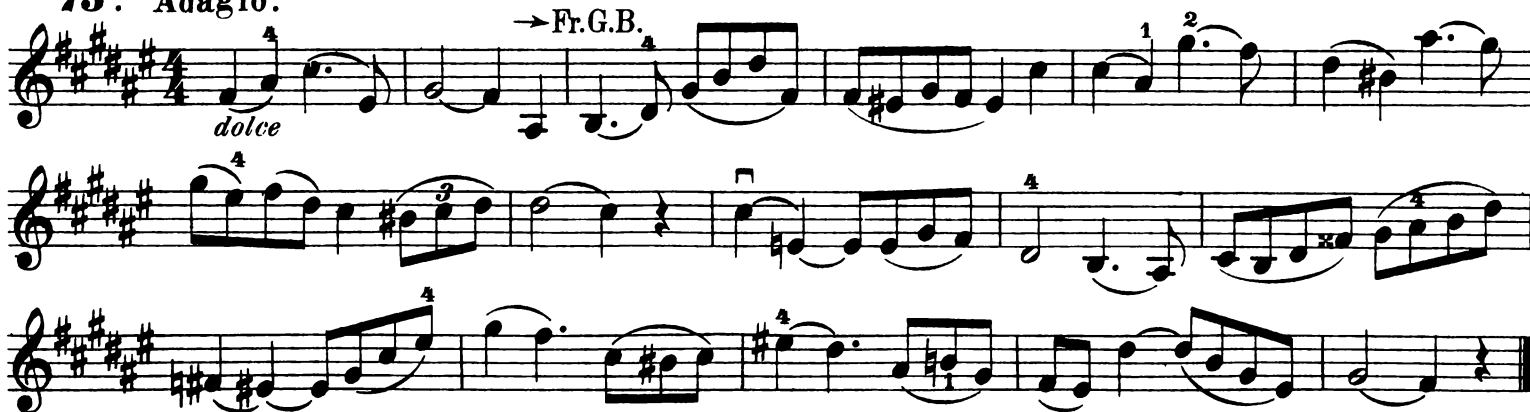


(Mit kurzen Strichen in der Mitte des (liegenden) Bogens und mit ruhigem Oberarm zu spielen.)

(Play in the middle, the upper part of the arm quiet, with short bows not raised from the strings.)

Allegro vivace.



75^a Adagio.

Wenn in Musikstücken Stellen mit vielen Erhöhungszeichen (# und x) vorkommen, so bedient man sich hierbei der sogenannten Sattel-Lage, welche mehr Sicherheit für reine Intonation bietet, als die dann unbequem gewordene erste Lage. Zur Kenntnissnahme der Sattel-Lage folgt die vorhergehende Uebung mit dem entsprechenden Fingersatz.

When places with a great many sharps occur in pieces, one uses the half position, which then offers more security as regards clear intonation, than the first position. To acquire a knowledge of the half position the preceding exercise follows with corresponding fingering.

75^b Adagio.75^c Adagio.

Uebung für Vorschlagsnoten.
Appoggiatura exercise.

76. Andante quasi Allegretto. Russisches Lied.
H.B. Russian Air.

H.B.

Wechsel zwischen erster Lage und Sattel-Lage.
Shifting between the first and the half position.

77. Adagio.

G.B.

dolce

cresc.

(Sattel-Lage) (Half-position)

f

p

dolce

cresc.

f

(Erste Lage) (First-position)

p

dolce

(Sattel-L.) (1ste L.) (Halfpos.) (1st pos.)

cresc.

(Sattel-L.) (Half-pos.)

p

Uebung für die chromatische Tonleiter.
Exercise for the chromatic scale.

78. Allegro moderato.

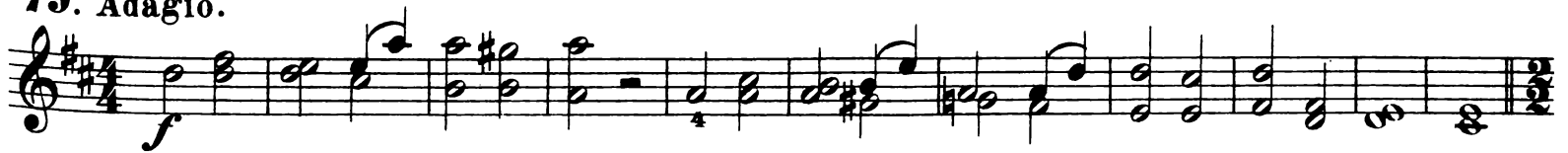
The musical score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of 12 staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score includes various musical notations and performance instructions:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The first measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece concludes with a fermata on a whole note.
- Staff 2:** Features a *dolce* marking and a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Staff 3:** Includes a *Fr.* (French) marking above the staff.
- Staff 4:** Continues the chromatic scale with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and slurs.
- Staff 5:** Includes a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 6:** Features a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 7:** Includes a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 8:** Features a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 9:** Includes a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 10:** Features a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 11:** Includes a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.
- Staff 12:** Features a *Fr.* marking and a *dim.* instruction.

Throughout the piece, there are numerous fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and slurs indicating the chromatic scale. The piece concludes with a fermata on a whole note.

Uebungen für Doppelgriffe.
Exercises for double notes.

79. Adagio.



MUSETTE.

Allegro.



(Die Halben wie vorher die Viertel.)

(The half notes to be played like the preceding quarters.)



ritard. Adagio.



80. SARABANDE.

Lento.



42 Vorübung für den Triller.
First exercise for the trill.
 Finger fest herabfallen lassen.
The fingers to fall with strength.

84. Allegro.

NB. Ersten Finger zurücklegen.
Put the first finger well back.

NB. zurücklegen.
1st finger back.

Bei der folgenden Trillerübung ist besondere Sorgfalt darauf zu verwenden, dass der dritte und der vierte Finger bei Ganzton-Trillern nicht zu tief greifen. Nachschläge am Ende der Triller sind nur zu machen, wo solche angegeben sind.

In the following exercise for the trill, especial care is to be taken that the third and fourth fingers do not trill too low where whole-tone trills occur. Turns at the end of the trills are only to be used where written out.

82. Andante.

Sp.
dimin. - - - p e staccato

Fr.

Uebungen für das Aufheben des Bogens, (durch das Zeichen T angedeutet.)
Exercises in which the bow is raised, (indicated by the sign T.)

- a) Aufheben am Frosch.
To be raised at the frog.

83. Poco Andante.

Fr. T V T G.B. Sp. G.B. Fr. G.B. Fr. T V T 0 T T 4 G.B.

dolce

Fr.

Fr. G.B. Fr. *poco ritard.* *dolce a tempo*

poco ritard.

poco ritard.

- b) Aufheben an der Spitze.
To be raised at the point.

84. Langsamer Walzer.

Sp. Sp. G.B. *dolce*

Fr. Fr. *più f*



Uebung für das Pizzicato.
Pizzicato exercise.

85. Adagio.



BARCAROLE. Allegretto.



Vorübung für Arpeggien.

Mit ruhigem Oberarm, leicht geführtem Handgelenk und möglicher Gleichmässigkeit der beiden verbundenen Sechzehntelnoten, nicht:

First exercise for Arpeggios.

To be played with quiet upper arm, light, limber wrist, and with the most possible equality in the two bound sixteen notes, not:

86. Allegro vivace.

Sp. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

v

4

M.

Intonations-Uebungen.
Exercise for intonation.

87. Allegro.

G.B.

dolce

Fr → M.

sf *dolce*

dim. *p*

88. Allegro moderato.

p dolce

89. Moderato.

Sp.

Finger dicht anl.
Fingers near together.

dicht anl.
near together.

CARNEVAL.

Vivace.

O. Bh.

O. Bh.

f

dicht an.
near together.

G.B.

mf

cresc.

O. Bh.

f

Abgekürzte Schreibweise.
Abbreviated way of writing.

O. Bh.

f

mf

cresc.

f

più Allegro.

f

f

f

6268

In so raschem Zeitmass zu üben, als es die erlangte Fertigkeit gestattet.

To be taken as quickly as the technic will allow.

90^a. Allegro.

Sattel-Lage.
Half-position.

Erste Lage.
First position.

Tonleitern
in allen Tonarten.

(Erst langsam, dann nach und nach schneller zu üben.)

90^b Allegro.

Scales

in all the keys.

(To be practised slowly at first and then gradually quicker.)

1sten Finger zurückl.
1st finger back.



Violin-Schule
von
FRIEDR. HERMANN.

Violin-School
BY
FRIEDR. HERMANN.

Vol. I.

Vol. II.

Eigenthum des Verlegers.

LEIPZIG
C. F. PETERS.

ZWEITER THEIL.

ABTHEILUNG IV.

Die Lagen und der Lagenwechsel.
Uebungen und Stücke für die zweite und für die dritte Lage, sowie für den Lagenwechsel in den drei Lagen.

Abkürzungen:

- I = erste Lage;
II = zweite Lage;
III = dritte Lage.

Zweite Lage.

Die Uebungen in der zweiten Lage beginnen mit der Tonart *B dur*, der leichtesten in dieser Lage, weil die Stellung des ersten und die des vierten Fingers auf allen vier Saiten eine parallele ist:



Um dem Anfänger den Uebergang in die neue Lage zu erleichtern, ist die Tonart *A dur* in der ersten Lage vorausgenommen; bei dem Eintritt der Tonart *B dur* rückt der erste Finger und mit ihm die Hand einen halben Ton herauf und die Finger greifen dann die *B dur*-Tonleiter genau in derselben Weise, wie vorher die in *A dur*. In der zweiten Lage hat die Hand keinen Stützpunkt, zum Prüfen des hierdurch erschwerten Reinspielens sind die leeren Saiten mit kleinen Noten angegeben.

*The positions and the change of positions.
Exercises, pieces, and scales for the second and third positions in which the positions are changed.*

Abbreviations:

- I = first position;
II = second position;
III = third position.

Second position.

The exercises in the second position begin with the key of B flat major, which is the easiest in this position, because the position of the first and fourth fingers is the same on all four strings:

To make the change to the new position easier for the beginner, the scale of A major in the first position is taken beforehand; at the beginning of the key of B flat major, the first finger and with it the hand, moves up a half tone, and this scale is then played in exactly the same way as previously that of A major. In the second position the hand has no support; to facilitate the playing in tune which is on this account made more difficult, the open strings are added in small notes.

91. Allegro.

Zweite Lage.
Second position.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring five staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, along with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes fingerings (1-4) and other performance instructions. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes fingerings (1-4) and other performance instructions.

92. Andante.

G.B. II

32. Andante.
G.B. II

1/4 = 3/4
♩ = ♩.

Fr.

3/4 = 1/4 Tempo primo.

RONDINO.

93. Allegretto.

G.B.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble clef). It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score contains 11 staves of music. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and various rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. There are several slurs and ties throughout the piece. A dashed line with a '+' sign appears between the third and fourth staves, indicating a continuation or a specific performance instruction. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the eleventh staff.



Lagenwechsel zwischen der ersten
und der zweiten Lage.

Bei jedem Wechsel der Lagen muss die Haltung der Violine unverändert bleiben; besonders zu beachten ist dies für den Uebergang von einer höheren zu einer tieferen Lage.

Die Lagen dürfen nicht gewechselt werden, solange dies nicht durch veränderten Fingersatz angezeigt ist.

*Shifting between the first
and second positions.*

In shifting positions the way of holding the violin must remain unchanged; this is especially to be taken notice of when a high position is left for a lower one.

The positions are not to be changed, until it is indicated by the fingering.

94. Molto moderato.

O.Bh. II I 1^{sten} F. zurückl. II I

I 1st finger back:

II I 2

II F. dicht anl. Fingers near together.

I 8 II 2 II 4

O.Bh. I 2 II 3 I 2 II 3

I 3 II 2 I 2

II 4 II 0

II 2

II 0 4 II 0

95. MARCIA.
Maestoso.

The first part of the march consists of 24 measures across eight staves. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Handings are marked with 'I' and 'II'. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats. The section concludes with the word 'Fine.' and a double bar line.

TRIO.

The Trio section consists of 8 measures across two staves. It begins with the word 'dolce' and features a more melodic and flowing style than the previous section. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The key signature remains two flats. The section ends with a first ending bracket and a repeat sign.



96. Maestoso.

Marcia D.C.

Dritte Lage.

Mit dem Hinaufrücken in die dritte Lage gewinnt die Hand einen Stützpunkt durch das Anlegen an den Rand der Violine. Diese Lage ist leichter zu erlernen als die vorhergehende; sie bietet bezüglich der Intonation weit mehr Sicherheit und bildet darum die Hauptverbindung zwischen der ersten und den höheren Lagen.

Third Position.

In moving up to the third position the hand gains a support by being rested against the edge of the violin. This position is easier to learn than the preceding one and figures as the principal connection between the first and the high positions.

97. Allegro.

The musical score for '97. Allegro' is written for violin. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff has a 'V' and a 'III' above it. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Some notes have a '(P)' below them, indicating a pizzicato or breath mark. The piece ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (D major).



98. RONDOLETTO.

Comodo.

dolce

ritard. in tempo

f

p

dimin.

dolce

G.B.

ritard. in tempo

p

dolce

f

99. VILANELLA.

Allegretto grazioso.

G.B. *dolce*

Sp.

H.B.

G.B.

O.Bh.

Sp.

G.B.

Fr.

Lagenwechsel zwischen der ersten und der dritten Lage.
Shifting between the first and third position.

100. Allegro appassionato.

The musical score for exercise 100, 'Allegro appassionato', is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation is dense with sixteenth-note runs and frequent shifts between first (I), third (III), and fifth (V) positions, as indicated by Roman numerals above the notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The music features various accidentals, including sharps, naturals, and flats, and is marked with slurs to indicate phrasing. The final staff concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord.

Das Glissando (Gleiten oder Rutschen) der Finger. Will man bei gebundenen (*legato*) Stellen von einer Lage in die andre gelangen, so ist hierzu das Gleiten der Finger nöthig. Dies in einer geschmackvollen Weise auszuführen, ersehe man aus folgendem Beispiel:

The Glissando (gliding or sliding) of the fingers. In the bound (legato) places, where one will shift from one position to another, it is necessary to glide the fingers. To do this in a tasteful manner see following example:



Um diese beiden Töne *glissando* mit einander zu verbinden, rückt der erste Finger bis zu *d* in die dritte Lage herauf und währenddem fällt der vierte Finger auf *g*, so dass die Wirkung annähernd folgende ist:

In order to connect these two notes glissando with each other, the first finger glides up to d in the third position, and while it is so doing the fourth finger falls on g, so that the effect is about as follows:



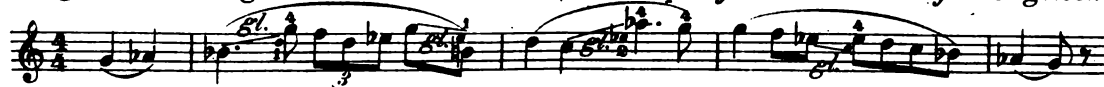
Das *d* bleibt unhörbar. Bei dem *glissando* von oben nach unten ist das Verfahren umgekehrt:

The d remains unheard. By glissando from above the mode of procedure is reversed:



Der obere Finger (*g*) rückt herunter und der untere Finger greift. Beispiel für richtige Anwendung des *Glissando*:

The finger above (g) glides down, and the lower finger falls. Example for correct use of the glissando:



Die unrichtige Anwendung desselben:

Incorrect use of the same:



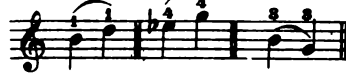
NB. Das offene *a* kann entstehen durch zu hastiges Wechseln der Lage.
The open a can be produced by too hastily changing positions.

NB. Ganz falsch.
Altogether wrong.

Das Gleiten der Finger kann als Ausdrucksmittel leicht übertrieben werden, besonders wenn ein und derselbe Finger zwei verschiedene Intervalle zu verbinden hat:

The gliding of the fingers can easily be overdone as a medium of expression, especially where the same finger has two tones to connect:

man hüte sich daher vor allzubreitem Hinauf- und Herabziehen der Finger.



One must therefore avoid drawing the fingers up and down too slowly.

102. Andantino.

dolce

poco rit. *a tempo* *dolce*

dimin. *p*

103. Adagio.

First system of the Adagio section, measures 1-8. The music is in 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, featuring a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some single notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3) are indicated above the notes.

Allegro.

Second system of the piece, measures 9-24. The tempo changes to Allegro, and the time signature changes to 2/4. The music is marked *dolce* (sweet). The melody is in the right hand, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some single notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The dynamic changes to *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 15. The section ends with a *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking at measure 24. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) at measure 15.

Tonleitern in den drei Lagen.
Scales in the three positions.

104. Allegro.

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each containing a scale exercise. The scales are organized into three groups of four, each group representing a different position (I, II, III). The first group (staves 1-4) is in C major, the second group (staves 5-8) is in D major, and the third group (staves 9-12) is in E major. Each scale is marked with its position (I, II, III) and a finger number (1, 2, 3, 4) at the beginning. The scales are written in treble clef and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The key signatures are C major (no sharps or flats), D major (two sharps: F# and C#), and E major (three sharps: F#, C#, and G#).

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various fingerings (I, II, III, 1, 2, 3, 4), accidentals (sharps, flats), and dynamic markings. The music is written in treble clef and includes a key signature change from D major to B-flat major. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: D major, treble clef. Fingering: I, II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 2: D major, treble clef. Fingering: 4, 1, 4, 1. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 3: D major, treble clef. Fingering: I, II, III. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 4: D major, treble clef. Fingering: I, II, III. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 5: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 6: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 7: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: III, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 8: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 9: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: III, II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 10: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 11: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: II, I. Dynamic: f .
- Staff 12: B-flat major, treble clef. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4. Dynamic: f .

ABTHEILUNG V.

Uebungen und Stücke in der 4^{ten}, 5^{ten}, 6^{ten} und 7^{ten} Lage, so wie' für den Lagenwechsel in den höchsten Lagen.

DIVISION V.

Exercises and pieces in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th positions and for the shifting in the highest positions.

105. Vierte Lage.
Fourth Position.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 4/4. It is marked with a Roman numeral 'III' and contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 1). The second staff continues the melody with slurs and ties. The third staff features a series of slurs and ties, with a dynamic marking of '(p)'. The fourth staff includes a key signature change to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and contains a series of slurs and ties. The fifth staff continues the melody with slurs and ties. The sixth staff features a series of slurs and ties, with a dynamic marking of '(p)'. The seventh staff continues the melody with slurs and ties. The eighth staff includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and contains a series of slurs and ties. The ninth staff continues the melody with slurs and ties. The tenth staff features a series of slurs and ties, with a dynamic marking of '(p)'. The eleventh staff continues the melody with slurs and ties. The twelfth staff concludes the piece with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and a final chord marked with a Roman numeral 'III'.

Uebungen in der vierten Lage, mit Lagenwechsel.

Exercises in the fourth position, with change of positions.

106. ROMANZE.

Andantino.

dolce

f

Un poco più agitato.

ritardando

Tempo I.

dolce

più tranquillo.

p

107. Scherzo. Allegro.

Sp.

NB Bei Octavengängen bleiben der erste und der vierte Finger liegen.
 NB In octave passages the first and fourth fingers do not leave the strings.

1. 2.

1. 2.

ALLA TEDESCA.

Moderato.

dolce

f

p

dimin.

III

II

IV

Für Stefan

Op. 109, No. 3

71

pizz.

109. Fünfte Lage.
Fifth Position.

109. Funfte Lage. *Fifth Position.* V

A musical score for a piece titled 'Funfte Lage. Fifth Position.' (No. 109). The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are numerous slurs and ties throughout the piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Some notes have small 'v' marks above them, possibly indicating vibrato or a specific bowing technique. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

110. Adagio.

2^{da} Corda - - - - - 3^{za} Corda - - - - -

dolce

2^{da} Corda - - - - -

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

f

cresc. *dim.*

2^{da} Corda - - - - - 3^{za} Corda - - - - -

dolce

f *tr* *dim.*

2^{da} Corda - - - - - 4^{ta} Corda - - - - -

p dolce

111. PASTORALE.
Allegretto grazioso.

dolce

V

V

V

6288

This musical score is for guitar, spanning 12 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (natural). Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *pp*, *mf*, *poco rit.*, and *dolce*. There are also markings for *3^{ra} Corda* and *4^{ta} Corda*. The score concludes with a *ritard.* marking. The page number 73 is in the top right corner.

112. MARCIA. (Zu beachten, dass der 3^{te} Finger bei den Ganzton - Trillern hoch genug schlägt.)
 (Take care that the 3rd finger trills high enough at the whole tone trills.)

Allegro moderato.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *Allegro moderato*. The piece is characterized by frequent trills, many of which are marked with finger numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) to indicate specific fingering techniques. Dynamic markings vary throughout, including *f*, *dolce*, *p dolce*, and *sempre f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

113. Allegro appassionato.

ff G.B.

p

cresc. poco a poco

Fr. *f* G.B.

sempre f

msf

cresc.

Fr.

ff

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Dynamics and performance markings include:

- pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning of the first staff.
- poco a poco cresc.* (poco a poco crescendo) across the third staff.
- f* (forte) at the end of the fourth staff.
- pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning of the eighth staff.
- cresc.* (crescendo) at the beginning of the ninth staff.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the tenth staff.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the eleventh staff.
- ff* (fortissimo) at the end of the eleventh staff.

Other markings include:

- Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and breath marks (V).
- Accents and slurs.
- Rehearsal marks (20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).
- Section markers (III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX).
- Tempo markings (M, F, L, S, T, C, R, D, N, P, Q, U, V, W, X, Y, Z).

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

k)

l)

m)

n)

Sechste Lage.

In dieser Lage wird der Raum zwischen den Intervallen fühlbar enger als bei den vorhergehenden Lagen; bei den halben Tönen ist es daher nothwendig, die Finger möglichst zusammenzupressen, ja bei Stellen wie bei NB. der folgenden Uebung:

den einen Finger wegzunehmen, bevor der andre aufgesetzt werden kann.

Sixth Position.

In this position the space between the intervals grows perceptibly smaller than in the preceding positions; it is therefore necessary to place the fingers as near together as possible at the half tones, and at places like:



to take the one finger away, before the other can be put in position.

115. Allegro.

VI

116. FANTASIA.

Adagio.

VI

Fr. T V T

VI^V₁

poco ritard. a tempo

III^V₂

f *cresc.*

dolce 4^{ta} Corda

VI V I 4^V 2 2 0

cresc. 3^{za} Corda

f *dim.*

p *dolce*

V 1

con fuoco

sf

sf

sempre f

VI 7 3 1 4 2 2 1 I

dimin.

*più tranquillo**un poco più lento*4^{ta} Corda

p *espressivo* *poco ritard.* *Tempo I.* *cresc.* *sf* *f* *largamente* *dim.* *Adagio.* *pp* *pp*

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Siebente Lage.
117. Seventh Position.

Allegro.

III V VII

attacca

118. Adagio.

III 1 3 2 1 0 2 4 2

espressivo *dim.* *p* *espr.* 3

4^{ta} Corda

2^{da} Corda *agitato*

dim. *p*

3^{za} Corda

III 4 3 1 0 4 2 4

p dolce 2^{da} Corda

4^{ta} Corda 2^{da} Corda 4^{ta} Corda 2^{da} Corda

p lento *attacca*

RONDO.

Allegretto. VII

dolce e grazioso

poco rit.

a tempo

p

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

grazioso.

poco

rit. *a tempo*

4ta Corda

f *risoluto*

poco rit.

a tempo

1

ritardando lento

a tempo

p dolce

tr

ritard. a tempo

4ta Corda

dim.

cresc.

1sten Finger stehen lassen.
1st finger not to be raised.

(Zu beachten, dass bei dem Uebergehen in die höchsten Lagen der Daumen soviel nachrückt, als zur vollständig freien Bewegung der Finger erforderlich ist.)

(Take notice that in shifting to the highest positions, the thumb moves around as much as is necessary to allow the perfectly free movement of the fingers.)

119. Allegro.

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each representing a different key signature. The first staff is in C major (one sharp). The subsequent staves follow a sequence of key signatures: B-flat major (two flats), D major (two sharps), E-flat major (three flats), F major (one sharp), G major (two sharps), A-flat major (three flats), B major (three sharps), C major (one sharp), D major (two sharps), E-flat major (three flats), and F major (one sharp). Each staff contains a series of eighth-note patterns, often grouped in pairs or fours, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 'V' for the thumb. Some staves have a dashed box labeled '8' above them, indicating an eight-measure phrase. The final staff has a dashed box labeled 'V' above it. The music is written in a single system, with each staff starting on a new line of music.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of 12 staves. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols and fingerings. The key signature is F# and Bb. The time signature is not explicitly stated but appears to be 4/4. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (F# and Bb), time signatures, and complex rhythmic patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and breath marks (v) are present. Some staves have Roman numerals VII and V. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music.

120. Allegro.

This musical score, numbered 120 and marked 'Allegro', consists of ten staves of music. The notation is primarily in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rapid, flowing lines with frequent slurs and fingerings (1-3, 1-2, 1-3, etc.). Many notes are marked with an '8' above them, indicating eighth notes. The score includes various accidentals, including sharps and flats, and some notes are marked with a '4' above them, possibly indicating a fourth or a specific fingering. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a 'V' (volta) and a final note marked with a '4'.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The notation is dense with complex fingerings and articulations. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The third staff has a key signature change to two sharps (D# and F#). The fourth staff has a key signature change to two sharps (D# and F#). The fifth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The sixth staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The seventh staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The eighth staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The ninth staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The tenth staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

(Alle Stricharten sind rasch, in gleicher Tonstärke u. genau in dem begonnenen Zeitmass zu spielen.)

(The different bowings are to be played quickly, with equal strength of tone, and in exactly the same tempo as they are begun in.)

121. Allegro vivace.

a) O. Bh.

b) G.B. Sp. G.B. Fr.

c) O. Bh.

d) O. Bh.

e)

f)

g)

Zuerst ohne Stricharten zu üben.

To be practised first without the different ways of bowing.

122. Presto.

O. Bh.

cresc.

cresc.



(In der Mitte des Bogens, mit ruhigem Oberarm und leicht geführtem Handgelenk und in so schnellem Zeitmass zu spielen, als es die erlangte Fertigkeit gestattet. Zuerst ohne Stricharten zu üben.)

(To be played in the middle of the bow, with limber wrist, and the upper part of the arm quiet, and as quickly as the technic will allow. Practise first without the different bowings.)

123. Presto.

p

mf

M.

cresc.

dimin.

pp

cresc.

M.

f

1 *2* *3* *4*

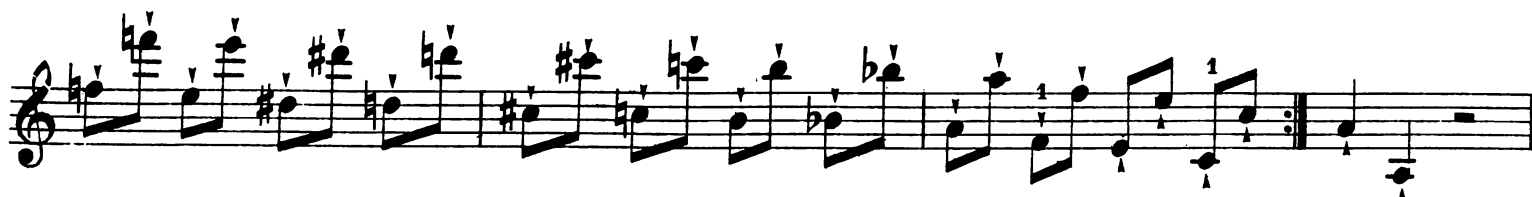
124. Moderato.

O. Bh.

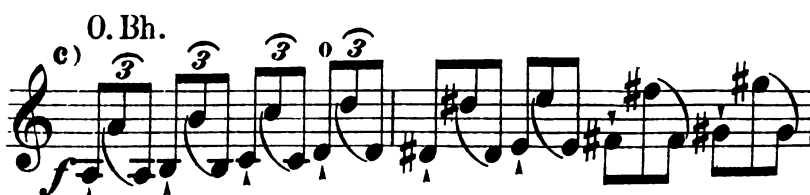
dim. *p* Sp.

Uebung für Octaven. *Octave exercise.***125. Allegro vivace.**

a)



weiter wie
oben.
*further as
above.*



Gleichheit in der Tonstärke und im Rhythmus,
besonders die dritte Note der Triole betref-
fend, ist zu beachten.

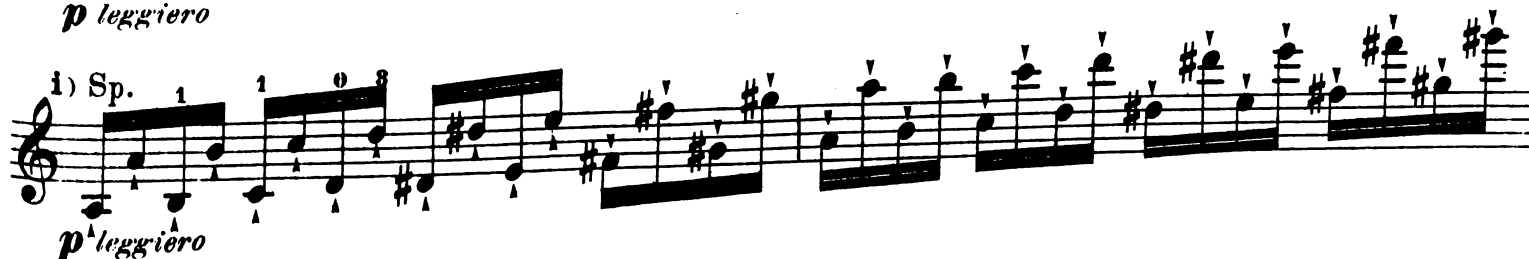
*Equality in strength of tone and in rhythm, es-
pecially as regards the third note of the triplet,
is to be taken notice of.*



Mit leicht geführtem Handgelenk
und zu vermeiden:
With limber wrist and avoid:



Untere und obere Octave gleich-
mässig kräftig, nicht:
*Lower and upper note equally
strong, not:*



Uebungen für Doppelgriffe. *Double-stop exercise.*

126. Moderato.

This musical score is for a double-stop exercise, numbered 126, in a moderate tempo. It is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature changes throughout the piece, starting with one sharp (F#) and moving through various other keys including two sharps, one sharp, and two flats. The exercise is composed of 12 measures, each containing a double-stop (two notes played simultaneously). The notes are often beamed together and have fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below them. The piece concludes with a final double-stop and a whole note chord.

Uebung für den Triller.

Gleiche Schlagkraft aller Finger ist anzustreben, folglich auf den 3ten und 4ten Finger die meiste Sorgfalt (am Besten durch Einzel-Uebungen) zu verwenden, auch ist bei Doppeltrillern auf gleichmässig kräftiges Herunterschlagen der Finger zu halten.

127. Grave.

Trill exercise.

It is necessary to trill with each finger with equal strength, consequently the most care is to be bestowed on the 3rd and 4th fingers (by practising singly); lastly care is to be taken that the fingers trill with equal strength where double trills occur.

The musical score for exercise 127, titled 'Grave', is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature begins in C major, changes to C minor for the third staff, and returns to C major for the final staff. The exercise includes a variety of trill patterns: single trills on individual notes, double trills, and trills over moving lines. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). Specific performance instructions include '4^{ta} C.' (fourth C) and 'poco a poco cresc.' (poco a poco crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Trill markings 'tr' are placed above the notes to be trilled. The score concludes with a final chord marked *Fr.* (for 'Finis' or 'Forte').

Allegro.

Fr. *f* ma grazioso

O.Bh. *p* *cresc.*

G.B. *f* *fz*

Sp. *p* *cresc.*

6265

Uebungen für Stricharten mit springendem und mit werfendem Bogen.

Bei möglichst leichter Führung des Handgelenks
suche man den Bogen in springende Bewegung
zu bringen.

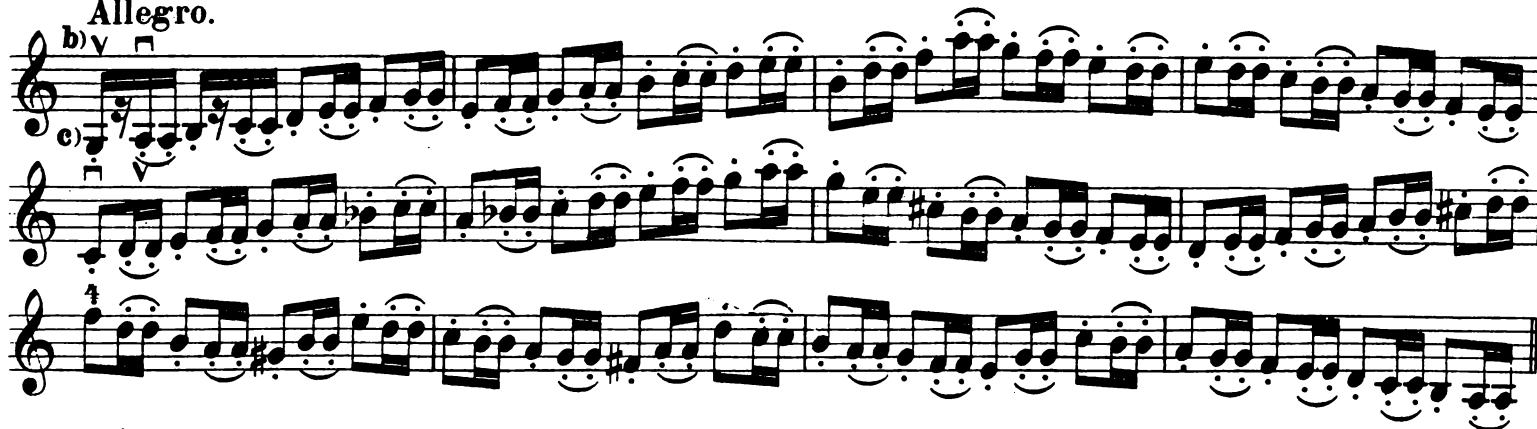
Exercises for the springing and throwing ways of bowing.

With the wrist held as limber as possible, one tries to bring the bow in a springing movement.

128. Moderato.

Den Bogen zwischen Mitte und Spitze leicht geworfen.
Throw the bow lightly between middle and point.

Allegro.



più Moderato.



weiter wie oben. *further as above.*

molto Moderato.



weiter wie oben. *as above.*

Moderato.



Am Frosch, fest geworfen. *At the frog, thrown firmly.*

In der Mitte, weniger fest geworfen.
In the middle, not so firmly thrown.

leicht geworfen
thrown lightly

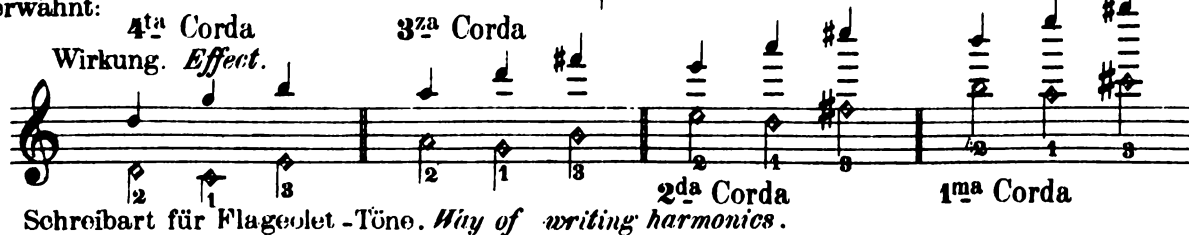
Fr.

Die gebräuchlichsten natürlichen (durch lockeres Auflegen eines Fingers entstehenden) Flageolet-Töne.

Ausser den Flageolet-Tönen welche bis hierher angewendet wurden, seien noch folgende der gebräuchlichsten natürlichen erwähnt:

The most useful natural harmonics, (played with the finger laid lightly on the string.)

Besides the harmonics, which have until now been made use of here, the following of the most useful natural harmonics are mentioned:



Schreibart für Flageolet-Töne. *Way of writing harmonics.*

Nächst diesen werden Flageolet-Töne in folgender Zusammensetzung am Meisten angewandt:

After these, the harmonics with the following combination are most used:

Wirkung. *Effect.*



Der erste Finger ist fest, und der vierte Finger locker aufzulegen.
The first finger is placed firmly, and the fourth finger lightly on the string.

u. s. w.
etc.

129. Andante.

p dolce *pp* *mf* *dim.* *p dolce* *dim.* *ritard.*

Uebungen für Arpeggien.
Exercise for Arpeggios.

130. Moderato.

f *ritard.*

b) M. *weiter nach der obenstehenden Accordfolge. further like the above series of chords.*

c) M. *u. s. w. etc.*

d) M. *u. s. w. etc.*

e) M. *p*

f) G.B. *f*

g) Fr. *p*

h) springend. *springing.*

i) *dolce* Fr. *werfend. to be thrown.*

k) M. *p*

131. Moderato.

a) *f*

b) M. *p* *weiter nach der bei a) stehenden Accordfolge. further like the series of chords at a)*

c) G.B. *f*

d) G.B. *f*

e) G.B. *f* *cantabile*

g) M. *f*

h) M. *p* *springend. springing.*

geworfen. *to be thrown.*

0268

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in treble clef and 3/8 time. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The score is divided into sections by Roman numerals: VII, VI, and VII. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata. The number 6268 is printed at the bottom center of the page.

Uebung für das Staccato. *Exercise for the Staccato.*

133. Moderato.

The musical score is written for Violin (V.) and Viola (Sp.) in 4/4 time. It consists of 16 staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various staccato and spiccato exercises, with dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *Sp.*.

Key features of the score include:

- Staff 1:** Violin part starting with a staccato exercise marked *p*.
- Staff 2:** Viola part starting with a staccato exercise marked *Sp.*.
- Staff 3:** Continuation of the Viola part.
- Staff 4:** Violin part with a staccato exercise marked *p*.
- Staff 5:** Continuation of the Violin part.
- Staff 6:** Viola part with a staccato exercise marked *f*.
- Staff 7:** Continuation of the Viola part.
- Staff 8:** Violin part with a staccato exercise marked *p*.
- Staff 9:** Continuation of the Violin part.
- Staff 10:** Viola part with a staccato exercise marked *Sp.*.
- Staff 11:** Continuation of the Viola part.
- Staff 12:** Violin part with a staccato exercise marked *f*.
- Staff 13:** Continuation of the Violin part.
- Staff 14:** Viola part with a staccato exercise marked *Sp.*.
- Staff 15:** Continuation of the Viola part.
- Staff 16:** Final staff with a staccato exercise marked *f* and a dynamic marking of *attacco*.

Additional markings include "1/3 Bogenlänge. 1/3 of length of bow." and "G.B. → Sp." indicating changes in bowing technique.

134. MENUETTO.

Allegro moderato.

[illegible]

Zur Tonbildung.

Ton ziehen heisst der technische Ausdruck für die Tonerzeugung auf der Violine. Der Ton, welcher bezüglich seiner Glätte und Fülle den künstlerischen Forderungen vollständig entsprechen soll, kann nur durch Ziehen über die Saiten, niemals aber durch Drücken auf dieselben erreicht werden. Letzteres ist die Folge eines ungenügend vorgebildeten rechten Arms und hieraus entsteht ein rauher, unedler Ton. Ist durch correcte Bogenführung u. durch Strich-Uebungen aller Art der Arm von Steifheit befreit und das Handgelenk locker geworden, dann erst ist Aussicht vorhanden, dass der Lehrer auf die Glätte und Grösse des Tons mit Erfolg einwirken kann.

Mit den folgenden Uebungen ist die Gewinnung eines kräftigen aber edel klingenden Ton-Ansatzes beabsichtigt. Das Forte der Töne, welche die Tonleitern bilden und die sich deutlich von den sie umspielenden Figuren abheben sollen, ist als ein *forte cantabile* aufzufassen.

For the cultivation of tone.

To draw tone is the technical expression for the production of tone on the violin. The tone, which as regards its evenness and fulness should completely agree with the artistical demands, can only be produced by drawing the bow over the strings, never by pressing on them. This last is the consequence of the right arm being insufficiently prepared, and from this comes a harsh, rough tone. When the arm is through correct drawing of the bow, and through bow exercises of all kinds freed from stiffness, and the wrist limber, then, and then only is there a prospect that the teacher can have influence on the evenness and power of the tone.

In the following exercises the acquiring of a strong, but noble sounding tone is aimed at. The Forte of the notes which form the scales, and which are to be distinctly distinguished from the surrounding notes, is to be understood as a *forte cantabile*.

135. Moderato.

G.B. T

8288

136.

Andante con moto.

The musical score for exercise 136, titled "Andante con moto," is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is organized into nine staves, each containing four measures. The music is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *f* *>* *p* (decrescendo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* *>* *pp* (wide dynamic range). Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The piece concludes with a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking over the final two measures of the ninth staff.

137. Moderato.

$\frac{2}{3}$ B.

$\frac{1}{3}$ B.

6268

Two staves of musical notation for guitar. The first staff contains two measures with complex fingerings (0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4 and 0, 8, 0, 2, 4) and slurs. The second staff continues the melody with similar fingerings and slurs, ending with a double bar line.

138. Adagio.

First system of musical notation for guitar. It includes the instruction "4^{ta} Corda" and "f espressivo". The notation features various fingerings and slurs. Dynamics include "dim." and "al pp".

Second system of musical notation for guitar. It includes the instruction "1^{ma} Corda" and "rallent - - al - - Tempo I.". Dynamics include "p dolce", "sf", "mf", "cresc.", "f appassionato", "pp", "molto cresc.", "ff", "f", "p", "pp", and "poco ritard.". The notation includes various fingerings and slurs.

Allegro comodo.

grazioso

f *cresc.*

p *f* *p*

cresc.

p *f* *pp* *f*

pp *f* *pp* *f*

dim. *p* *poco rit.* *in 9/8*

139. Allegro molto agitato.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegro molto agitato".

The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various slurs and fingering (3, 3, 4, 0, 3). The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff introduces a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, with more complex fingering and slurs. The fourth staff continues the fortissimo section with intricate fingering. The fifth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a series of slurs. The sixth staff continues with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a series of slurs. The seventh staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a series of slurs. The eighth staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a series of slurs, ending with a diminuendo (*dimin.*) marking. The ninth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various slurs and fingering. The tenth staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a forte (*f*) dynamic.

2 *f* *p* 8
 2 *f* *p* 4 4 0 4
 3 1 4 1
molto cresc. - - - - - *ff* *largamente*
 1 *sf* 3 *sf* 4
 3 *sf* 4 1 4 *sf*
 1 *sf* 4 *mf* 2
 4 *f* *dimin.*
 3 *p* 4 *sf* *sf*
 8 3 3 2 4 0
dimin. *più p* *sempre dimin.* - -
 1 3 *pp*

140. Adagio.

dolce

mf *cresc.* *f*

10

Allegro risoluto.

Fr. *mf* *immer am Fr.*
always at the frog.

Sp. *f* *M.*

U. Bh. *f* *mf* *Sp.*

Fr. *mf* *Sp.* *f*

f *p* *Fr.*

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

fz *p* *sempre p e legato*
p
cresc. *f* *dimin.*
p e sempre dim. sin al pp *f*
mf
fz *fz* *fz* *fz*
fz *fz* *p* *p*
Sp. *sempre p e scherzando*
p *fz* *p*
Fr. *V Fr.* *cresc.* *fz* *fz* *fz*

Musical notation on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with dynamic markings *fz*, *p*, and *sempre p e legato*. The second staff continues the melody with similar notation and a *p* marking. The third staff features a crescendo leading to *f* and then a diminuendo. The fourth staff starts with *p e sempre dim. sin al pp* and ends with *f*. The fifth staff begins with *mf*. The sixth staff has multiple *fz* markings. The seventh staff includes a *p* marking and a fermata. The eighth staff is marked *Sp.* and *sempre p e scherzando*. The ninth staff starts with *p* and has *fz* markings. The tenth staff includes *Fr.*, *V Fr.*, and *cresc.* markings, ending with *fz*.