

REVISED AND ENLARGED FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

EICHBERG'S

COMPLETE

METHOD

FOR THE

VIOLIN.

By **JULIUS EICHBERG,**

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Also, Director of Music in the Public Schools, Boston.

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EICHBERG'S COMPLETE METHOD for the VIOLIN.

By JULIUS EICHBERG,

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PREFACE.

During the past nine years, the author has been engaged in collecting and arranging the material for this work; a labor for which he is peculiarly fitted by many years of experience in European and Boston Conservatories; hence, although a new work, every portion of it has been subjected to that best of all tests, actual use in instructing.

A person commencing to learn to play the violin is supposed to have some general knowledge of the rudiments of music: still, it is believed that the rudimentary exercises and instructions are sufficiently voluminous to meet the wants of beginners.

One of the principal points aimed at is to give the student a thorough, general, and practical acquaintance with the finger board and with bowing, that he may be prepared, after having acquired the necessary technical ability, to attempt the higher studies of style and execution by Kreutzer, Rode, and Fiorillo.

Students are often met on the threshold of a new branch of musical education, by unnecessary exercises, and are frightened by the magnitude and dullness of the task set before them. While the author has endeavored to render these exercises full and complete, he has, at the same time tried to make them as attractive as possible, consistent with usefulness.

The author earnestly recommends teachers under no circumstances to advance the pupil from one exercise to another until the previous one is thoroughly mastered; neither should the teacher play the second part until the student is sufficiently exact in intonation and bowing, that all danger of the attention of the teacher being distracted from the pupil, may be avoided.

The author presents this new method to his colleagues of the United States, trusting that its influence will be in the direction of advancement in this very interesting department of musical art.

Boston, October, 1870

ELEMENTS of MUSIC.

RELATIVE LENGTH OF NOTES AND RESTS.



A Whole note.

equal to

Two half notes.

equal to

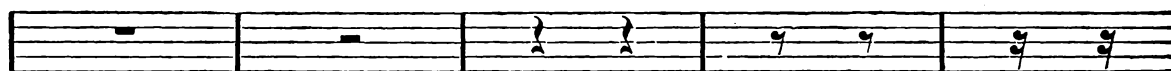
Four quarter notes.

equal to

Eight eighth notes.

equal to

Sixteen sixteenth notes.



Whole rest.

Half rest.

Quarter rest.

Eighth rest.

Sixteenth rest.

The dot increases the value of a note or rest one-half.



Equal to three half notes.

Equal to three quarters.

Equal to three eighths.

Equal to three sixteenths.

Equal to three thirty-seconds.



Equal to three half rests

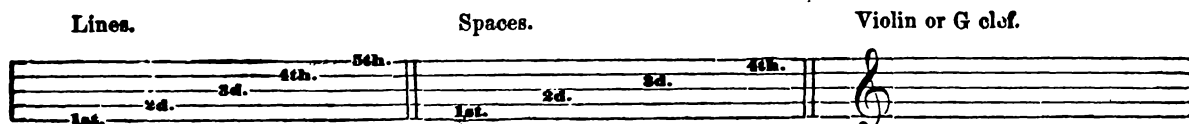
Equal to three quarters.

Equal to three eighths.

Equal to three sixteenths.

Equal to three thirty-seconds.

NOTES, CLEF, LINES and SPACES.



Notes on the lines Notes in the spaces. On lines and spaces below. On lines & spaces above.

Whole Scale.

MEASURE.

The bar subdivides a piece of music into equal parts or measures.

There are two kinds of measures, the even and the uneven. Each of these can be simple or compound. The kind of measure is always indicated at the beginning of the piece.

This sign or signifies that each measure should contain the value of a whole note.

If the following sign is placed at the beginning, each measure has to contain the value of a half note.

Even measures. Uneven measures. Compound even measures.

Compound uneven measure. Pause. Pause upon a rest. Double bar. Repeat.

D.C. (*Da Capo*) or *D.S.* (*Dal Segno*) means to begin either again from the commencement or from a sign generally made thus to the word *Fine* (End).

TRIPLETS.

A Whole note.
equal to
A triplet of half notes.
Two triplets of quarters.
Four triplets of eighths.

This sign means that the notes below or above it should be played in one stroke of the bow.

SHARPS and FLATS.

The sharp (#) raises the note before which it is placed half a tone.

The flat (b) lowers the note half a tone.

The double sharp (x) raises the note two half tones.

The double flat (bb) lowers the note two half tones.

The natural (n) removes the effect of any previous sign, either sharp or flat.

POSITION OF THE BODY.

Stand erect and in such a manner that the weight of the body be supported mainly by the left foot. Turn sufficiently to the left that the music may not be hidden by the violin. Place the left foot in a straight line and the right at a distance of four inches from it and turned outward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The feet to be placed upon the same line.

MANNER OF HOLDING THE VIOLIN.

Place the violin upon the left clavicle, the chin near the left side of the tail-piece without protruding too much. The violin to be held lightly between the third joint of the first finger and the first joint of the thumb, taking care to leave an open space between the neck and the hand. Advance the elbow as much as possible to the right. The violin to be held so that a horizontal line may be drawn from the chin to the scroll.

POSITION OF THE FINGERS.

The following will be found an easy method to place the fingers correctly: Take  with the first finger upon the *E* string,  with the second upon the *A* string,  with the third upon the *D* string, and  with the fourth upon the *G* string. See that the fingers are bent in an easy curve, the wrist forming a straight line from the knuckles to the elbow. By often repeating this exercise, the pupil will acquire not only a correct position of the left hand, but also gain that ease so indispensable to pure intonation.

BOWING.

Hold the bow in such a manner that the thumb be placed near the nut, and the first and second fingers touch the stick with their second phalanx, the third finger with the first phalanx, and the little finger just with the end. The fingers must be kept together and gently bent over the bow, without pressing the same more than is necessary for a firm hold. While playing, the bow must be always parallel with the bridge and the stick kept a little inclined toward the finger-board. The wrist must be held on a line with the bow, neither higher nor lower, and turned toward the violin, avoiding all stiffness. Repeated exercises on the open strings are the best means for acquiring the habit of correct bowing. Any carelessness at this stage will be disagreeably apparent in the ensuing period.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

- ^ Up bow.
□ Down bow.

• W. B. Whole bow.

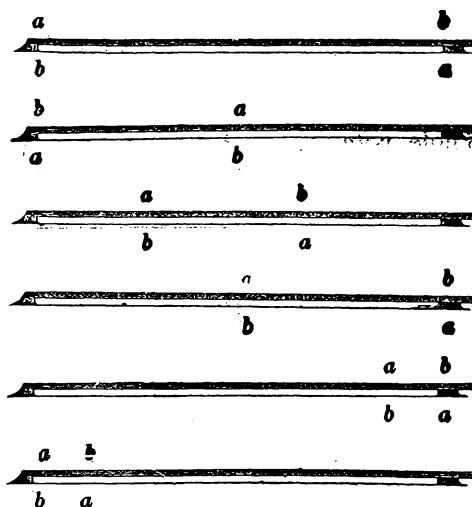
U. H. Upper half.

M. Middle half.

L. H. Lower half.

H. Heel of bow.

T. Top of bow.



In the latter part of this work, the signs W. B., etc., have been abandoned, as their unavoidable frequency would tend to confuse the pupil.

W. B.

No. 1.

Handwritten musical score for No. 1, W. B. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of half notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4, D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5. The piece ends with a final C5 note in the right hand and a C4-E4 chord in the left hand.

Continuation of the musical score for No. 1. The right hand continues with half notes: C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand continues with chords: D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5, D5-F5. The piece ends with a final C4-E4 chord in the left hand.

W. B.

No. 2.

Handwritten musical score for No. 2, W. B. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of half notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4, D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5. The piece ends with a final C5 note in the right hand and a C4-E4 chord in the left hand.

Continuation of the musical score for No. 2. The right hand continues with half notes: C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand continues with chords: D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5, D5-F5. The piece ends with a final C4-E4 chord in the left hand.

Continuation of the musical score for No. 2. The right hand continues with half notes: C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand continues with chords: D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5, D5-F5. The piece ends with a final C4-E4 chord in the left hand.

W. B.

No. 3.

Handwritten musical score for No. 3, W. B. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of half notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4, D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5. The piece ends with a final C5 note in the right hand and a C4-E4 chord in the left hand.

Moderato.

No 4.

W. B.

mf

The image displays two musical pieces, No. 4 and No. 5, arranged in a vertical sequence. Each piece is written for piano and features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef.
No. 4: This piece is in common time (C) and marked *Moderato*. It begins with a treble staff containing a whole note chord (F4, C5) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F2, C3). The melody in the treble staff consists of a series of half notes: F4, C5, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes: F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord (F4, C5) in the treble and a whole note chord (F2, C3) in the bass.
No. 5: This piece is in 2/4 time and marked *Moderato*. It begins with a treble staff containing a whole note chord (F4, C5) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F2, C3). The melody in the treble staff consists of a series of half notes: F4, C5, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes: F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3, F2, C3. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord (F4, C5) in the treble and a whole note chord (F2, C3) in the bass.

(N. B. Observe the different position of the first finger.)

Allegro.

No. 6.

W.B.
1, 2, 3, 4.

M.B.

W.B.

N.B.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

M.

No. 7.

Allegro.

M.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

No. 8.

Andante.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

M.

U.H.

M.

U.H.

Allegretto.

No. 9. *M.*

FINE.

U. H. W. B. M.

D.C. al fine.

Tranquillo.

No. 10. *M.*

O W. B. M.

Andantino.

No. 11. *p* U. H. W. B. M. W. B. U. H.

M. W. B. M. W. B. M. W. B.

Pastorale. U.H. M.

No. 12. *p*

W.B. *FINE.* *p*

f *p* *D.C. al fine.* M.

Play the Quarter notes in the following Exercise in this manner :



Allegro risoluto.

No. 13. W.B. *f*

Fisace.
M.
No. 14. *mf*



W.B.



M. W.B.



Allegro con moto.
U.H.
No. 15. *dolce.*



Marcato.
U.H.
No. 16. *p*



W.B.

SERENADE.

Con espressione.

No. 17.

p

CODA.

1st time. 2d time.

D.C.

CODA.

*dim.**p**pp**rit.*

ETUDE.

Andantino.

M.

No. 18.

f

pizz.

arco.

f

pizz.

p

arco.

pizz.

f

cres.

arco.

f

(N. B. In the following Exercise, let the teacher play in unison with the pupil to insure correct intonation.)

Chromatic Scale.

No. 19. W.B.

Not too fast.

No. 20. *p* M.

T. *f*

M. *p* *tr*

Exercises with various Bowings.

No. 21.

Practice these Exercises very carefully; slow at first, then increasing the movement *very gradually*.

Scale of A minor.

No. 22. 

Molto moderato. (N.B. signifies, Do not lift the first finger.)

No. 23. 





CHORAL.

No. 24. 



Scale of G Major.

No. 25. W.B.

Syncopation.

No. 26. M. T. M.

W.B.

M.

Dotted Quarter Notes.

No. 27. M.

Allegretto.
U.H. W.B. U.H. W.B. 4 U.H.

No. 28.

f

U.H.

p *cres.*

f

Grazioso.
W.B.

No. 29.

p

U.H. W.B. U.H. W.B. M. T. M.

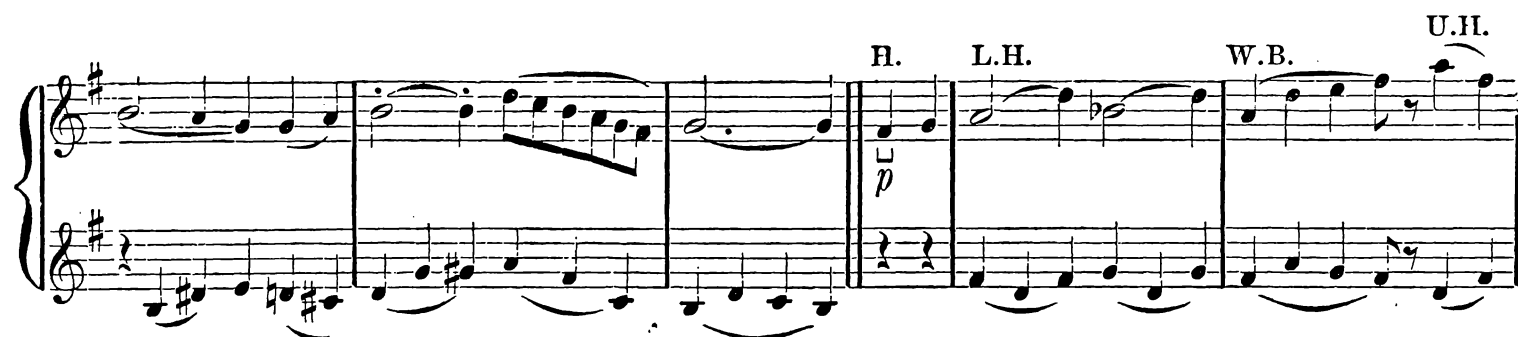
sf *f*

W.B. L.H.

Allegro moderato.

W.B.

No. 30.

f

First system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) are both marked with *p* (piano). The right hand part includes a section marked U.H. (Upper Hand) and W.B. (Whole Body).



Second system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) is marked with *f* (forte). The left hand (L.H.) is marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte). The right hand part includes a section marked U.H. (Upper Hand).



Third system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) is marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte). The left hand (L.H.) is marked with *f* (forte). The right hand part includes a section marked M. (Middle) and W.B. (Whole Body).



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) is marked with *f* (forte). The left hand (L.H.) is marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte). The right hand part includes a section marked M. (Middle) and W.B. (Whole Body).

No. 32. *Risolto.*

f M.

tr

Handwritten musical score for a piece in G major, measures 1-8. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble staff includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 6. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The piece is marked 'H.' and ends with a double bar line.

M. Fine

p dolce.

The musical score is for a piece in G major, 4/4 time. It begins with a treble and bass staff. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff contains a bass line of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'FINE.' written above the staff. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'M. Fine' and the dynamics as 'p dolce.'.

The musical score for "The Bird Song" is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures, and the second system contains the next four measures. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The first measure of the first system features a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure of the first system and the first measure of the second system contain a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure of the second system contains a triplet of eighth notes. The third measure of the second system contains a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth measure of the second system contains a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes a first ending bracket over the first two measures of the second system, labeled "1st time." and "2d time." respectively. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, and the second ending leads to the final measure of the piece.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, treble and bass clef, with a grand staff bracket on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The piece concludes with the instruction "D.C. al fine." in the bottom right corner.

FUNERAL MARCH.

No. 33. *W.B.*
mf

dolce.

rf *dim.* *p* *L.H.*

L.H. *p* *D.C. al Fine.*

Scale of F major.

No. 34.

Molto moderato.

No. 35.

A musical score for a piece titled "No. 35." in B-flat major, marked "Molto moderato." The score is written for piano (p) and features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The piece is in common time (C) and consists of 24 measures, organized into six systems of four measures each. The first system includes a dynamic marking of "p" and a tempo marking of "M." (Molto moderato). The melody is characterized by triplet figures in the first system and various other rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, throughout. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the final measure.

Finger Exercises.

Slow and even.

No. 36.

Tempo di menuetto.

W.B.

No. 37.

L.H.

M.

W.B.

SCOTCH DANCE.

Moderato.

M.

No. 38.

ff

f

p

mp

ff

Scale of D minor.

No. 39.

0

4

4

ETUDE.

U.H.

No. 40.

4



Scale of D major.

L.H.



Cantabile.



U.H.

M.



MARCH.

No. 43.

Musical score for March No. 43, featuring two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is marked *ff* and consists of two staves. The second system includes a *tenuto.* marking and a repeat sign. The third system includes first and second endings, labeled "1st time." and "2d time." respectively. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

HUNTING SONG.

No. 44.

Musical score for Hunting Song No. 44, featuring two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is marked *ff* and includes a *risoluto.* marking. The second system consists of two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8.

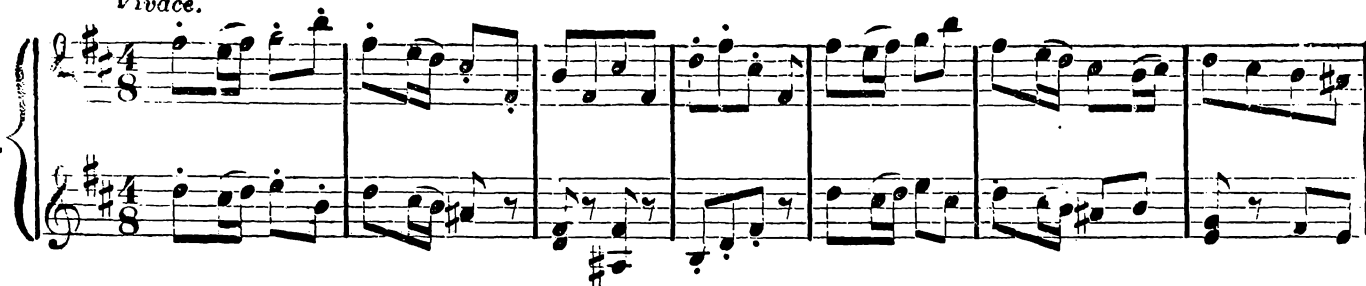


Scale of B minor.



Vivace.

No. 47.

Scale of B $\flat$ major.

No. 48.

**PRAYER.**

(For 3 Violins.)

No. 49.



dim. morendo.

This system contains measures 1 through 6 of a piano piece. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The first measure is marked *dim.* and the sixth measure is marked *morendo.*

No. 50.

Allegro risoluto.

f M.

This system contains measures 7 through 10. Measure 7 is marked *f* and *M.*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The tempo is marked *Allegro risoluto.*

dim. *p*

This system contains measures 11 through 14. The right hand continues its melodic development. The first measure of this system is marked *dim.* and the third measure is marked *p* (piano).

f

This system contains measures 15 through 18. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The first measure of this system is marked *f* (forte).

1 2 3

This system contains measures 19 through 22, concluding the piece. The right hand has a final melodic flourish. The first measure of this system is marked with the number 1, and the second and third measures are marked with the numbers 2 and 3 respectively.

Andante grazioso.

No. 51.

M.H.
Dolce.

f *dim.* *p* *dolce.*
sf *p* *pp*

Scale of G minor.

W.B.

No. 52.

No. 53.

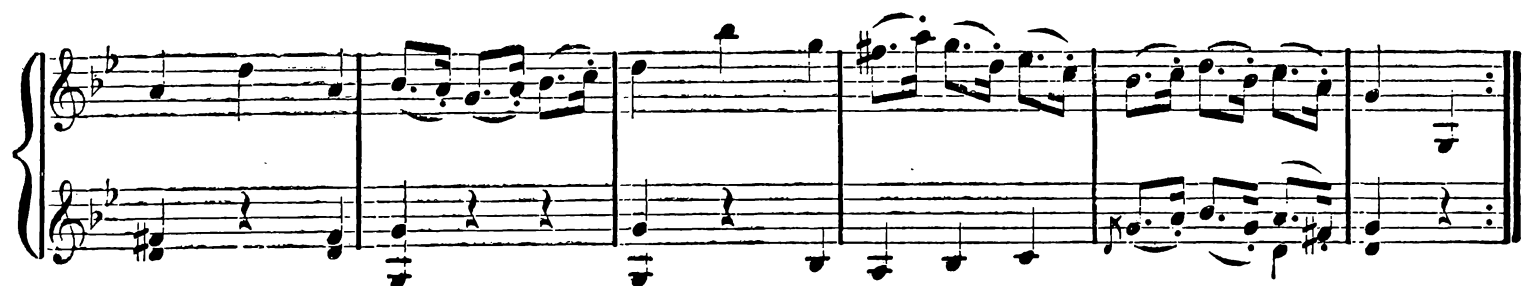
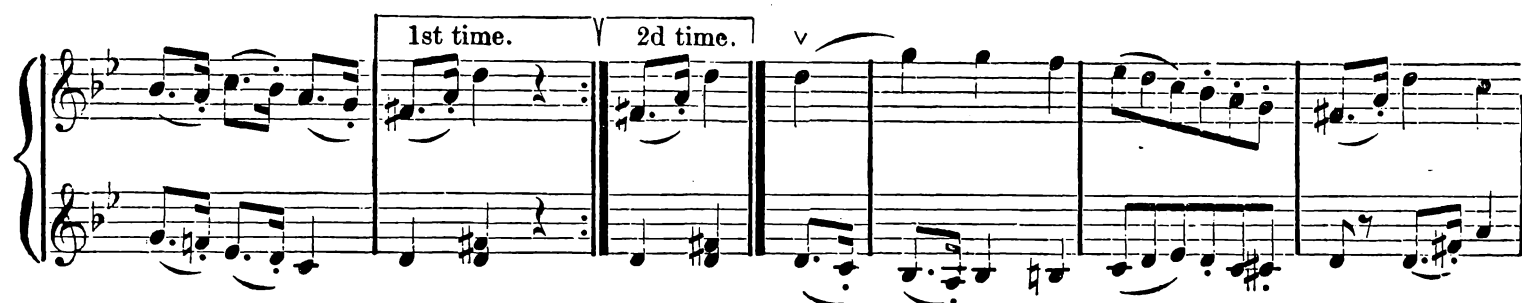
This musical score, titled "No. 53.", is written for piano and organ in B-flat major and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of music. The first system is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes the instruction "U.H." (likely for the upper hand or organ). The score features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand, sustained chords in the left hand, and intricate organ-style textures. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the organ part, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

SARABANDE.

No. 54. *Pesante.* *f*



1st time. 2d time. *v*



Scale of A major.

No. 55.



Allegretto. (This Etude should be played with a very flexible wrist.)

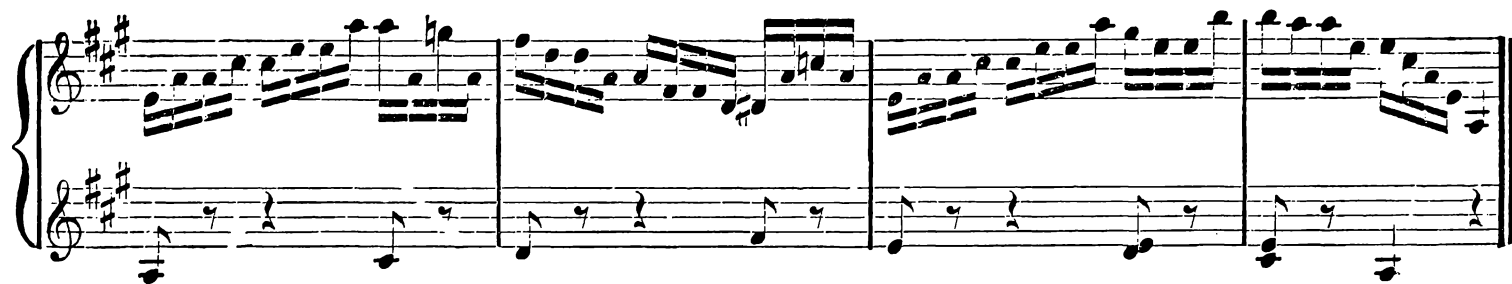
No. 56.

The musical score for No. 56 is written for piano in 2/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'p' (piano). The music features various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and articulations (accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

*Moderato.**segue.*

No. 57.

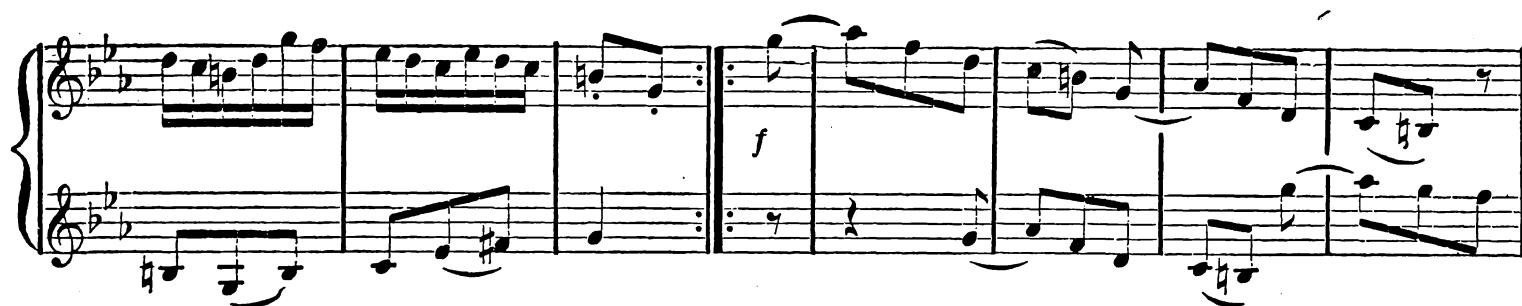
This musical score is for a piece titled "No. 57." in 3/4 time, marked "Moderato." and "segue." The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system includes the tempo and "segue." markings. The music features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand, often with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

Scale of E $\flat$ major.

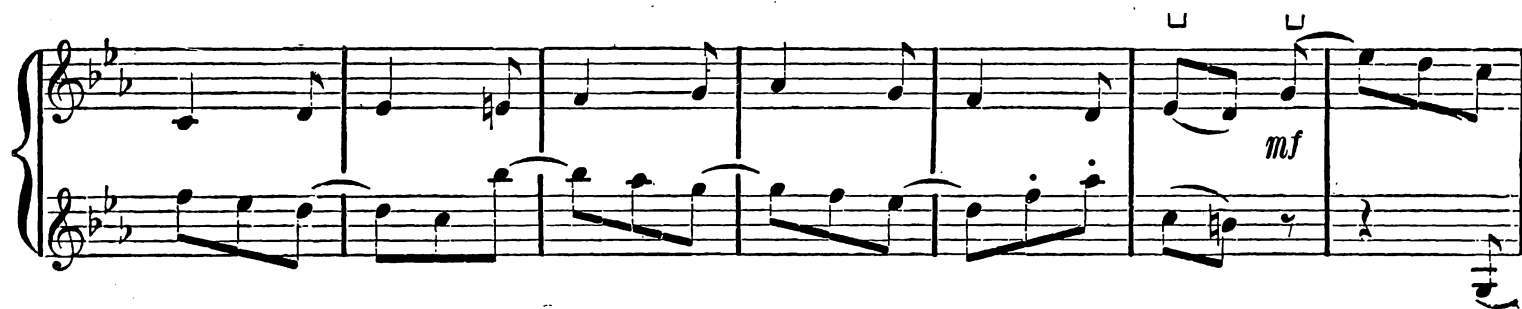
Scale of C minor.

No. 60. 

No. 61. *Vivace.* *mf* 



Continuation of musical notation for No. 61, second system.



Continuation of musical notation for No. 61, third system.



Continuation of musical notation for No. 61, fourth system.

SECOND GRADE.

37

26 DUETTINOS, FIRST POSITION.

Allegro.

No. 1.

f *p* *f* *p*

Andantino.

No. 2.

p *p* *p* *p* *cres.*

Allegro non troppo.

3

f

p

dim.

p

This system contains the first four staves of the 'Allegro non troppo.' section. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melody with several measures of four sixteenth notes beamed together. The second staff continues the melody and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third staff shows a melodic line with some rests and a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. The fourth staff concludes the system with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a final measure.

Canon a l'ottava.

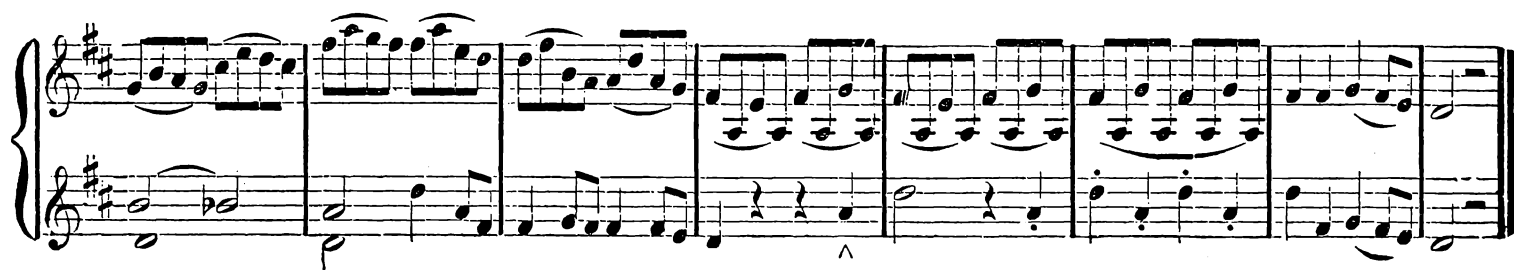
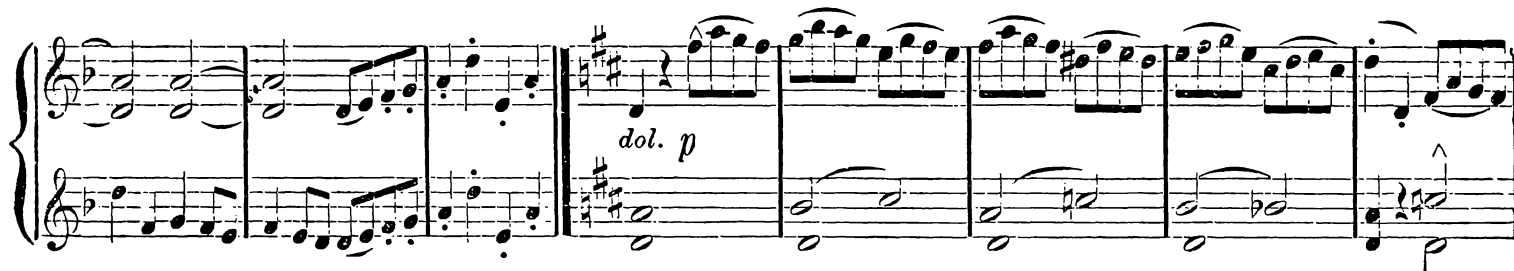
4.

p

This system contains the first two staves of the 'Canon a l'ottava.' section. The first staff is marked with a '4.' and a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. The second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, also in 3/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).



Un poco agitato.



Scherzino.

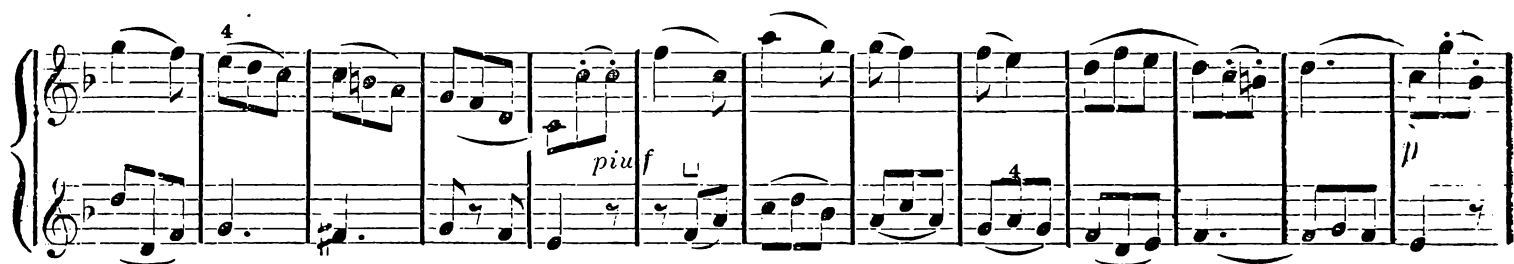
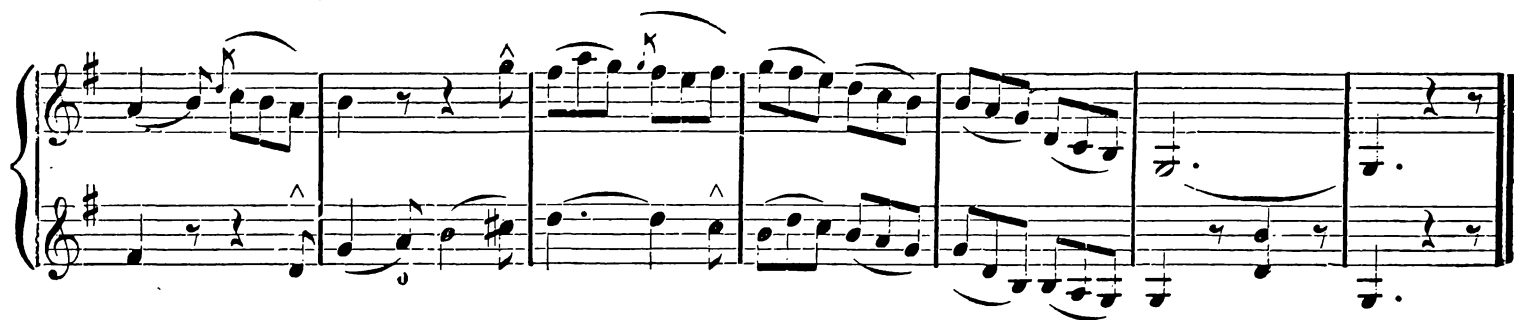
6.

6. *Scherzino.* Musical score for a piano piece in 2/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic, a decrescendo (*dim.*), and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

BERCEUSE. (*Andantino.*)

7.

7. *Berceuse. (Andantino.)* Musical score for a piano piece in 6/8 time, key of D major. The score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.



Poco allegretto.

9.

p

Musical score for measures 9-10. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 9 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 10 includes a crescendo (*cres.*), fortissimo (*f*), and decrescendo (*dim.*) marking, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. There are various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Continuation of the musical score for measures 9-10. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, maintaining the piano and dynamic markings.

Moderato.

10.

Musical score for measures 11-12. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Continuation of the musical score for measures 11-12. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, maintaining the *Moderato* tempo.

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand provides a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, also containing a triplet. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro spiritoso.

11.

Second system of the musical score, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, also featuring a triplet. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melody with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The system ends with a double bar line.

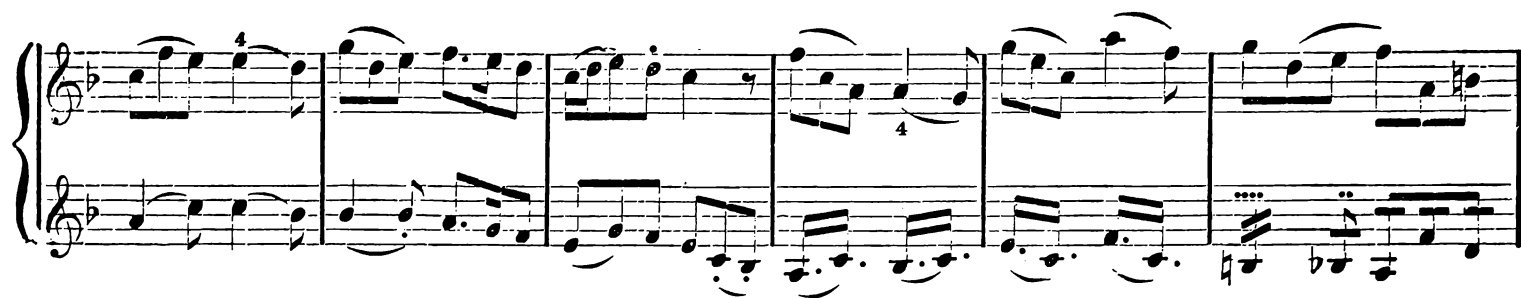
Allegretto grazioso.

12. *p*

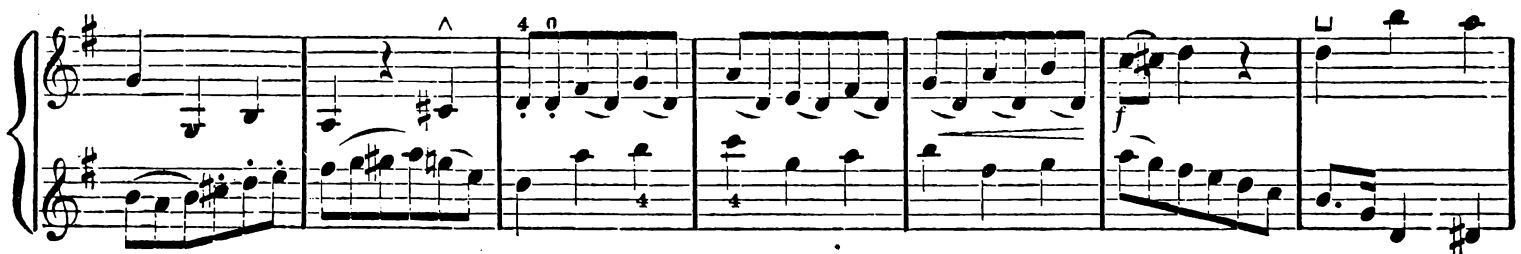
rall. *a tempo.* *f* *dim.* *p*

Andantino quasi allegretto.

13. *p*



Tempo di Menuetto.



Alla Marcia.

f *mf*

1st time. 2d time. *f*

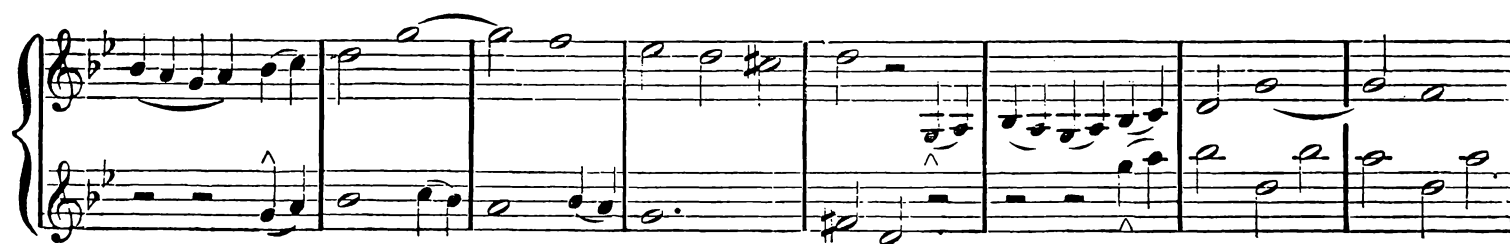
mf

p *cres.* *f*

Non troppo vivo.

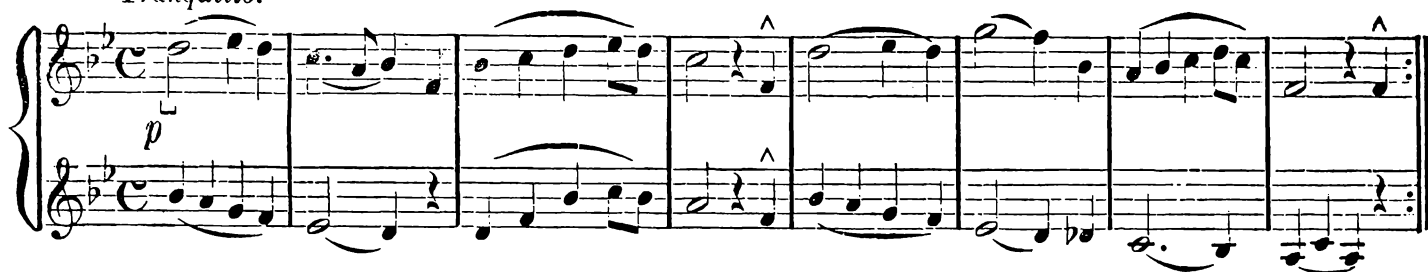
16.

p *f*



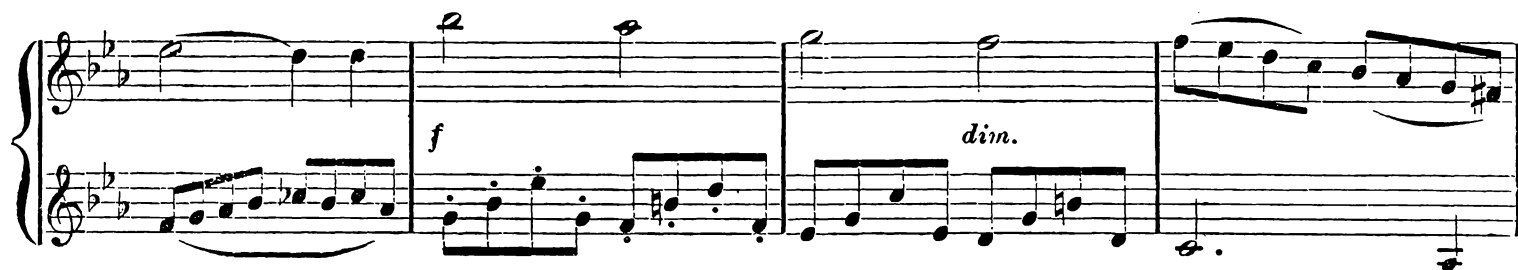
Tranquillo.

18.

*Molto moderato.*

19.





21. *Allegretto.*

f

f

f

f

f

22. *Allegretto.*

p dol.

p dol.

FINE. *poco piu f* *p*

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *piu f* marking and a *p* dynamic. The left hand provides a bass line with eighth notes. A measure rest of 4 is indicated in the right hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody, ending with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and the instruction *D.C. al fine.* The left hand continues with a bass line.

Third system, marked with the number 23. It begins with the tempo marking *Commodo.* and the dynamic *sempre p*. The right hand plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes.

Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the sixteenth-note texture in both hands.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand continues the bass line.

Sixth system of the musical score, concluding the piece with a final cadence in both hands.

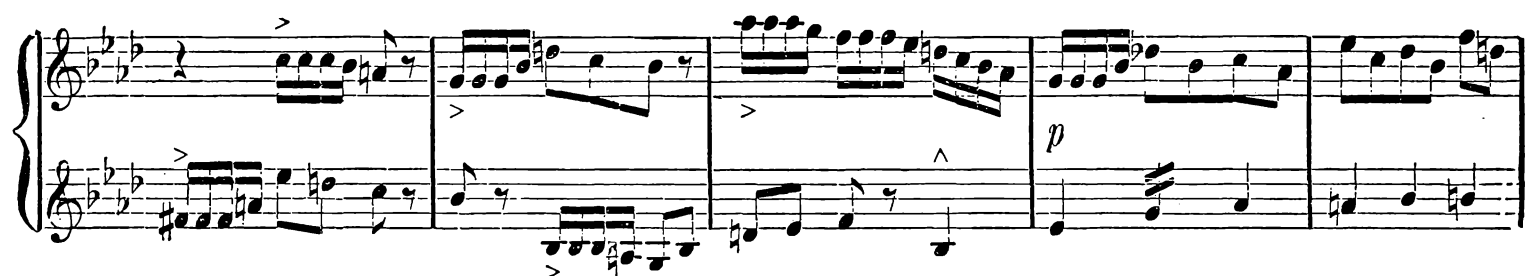
24. *Allo. marcato.* *f*

mf

D.C. al fine.

Poco vivace.

25



26. *Allegretto.* *mf* *segue.* 4

f

segue.

p

cres.

mf *segue.* 4



DAILY EXERCISES FOR VIOLIN.

1. Exercises to promote the velocity of the fingers.

N.B. These exercises are to be practiced slowly at first, and the movement ought not to be increased before the fingers are able to move evenly and without any stiffness.

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

10 Bowing at the option of teacher. 11 12

13 14 15

16 17 18

19 20 21

22 23 24

Chromatic Exercises. (Bowing at option.)

Eight numbered chromatic exercises for violin, each consisting of two measures of sixteenth-note runs. Exercises 1 through 4 are in G major, and exercises 5 through 8 are in D major. Each exercise is marked with a number 1 through 8 above the staff. Exercises 1, 3, 5, and 7 have a '4' above the first measure, indicating a four-measure phrase. Exercises 2, 4, 6, and 8 have a '2' above the first measure, indicating a two-measure phrase. The exercises are arranged in four rows of two.

N.B. All these exercises should be practiced upon the four strings.

This sign $\diamond$ marks the place taken with the finger where no sound is produced. This finger should remain perfectly motionless.

Practice this upon all the strings.

Five numbered exercises for string placement, each consisting of two measures of sixteenth-note runs. Exercises 1 through 4 are in G major, and exercise 5 is in D major. Each exercise is marked with a number 1 through 5 above the staff. Exercises 1, 3, and 5 have a '4' above the first measure, indicating a four-measure phrase. Exercises 2 and 4 have a '2' above the first measure, indicating a two-measure phrase. The exercises are arranged in five rows of one. The exercises are designed to be practiced on all four strings, with the diamond symbol indicating the finger position where no sound is produced.

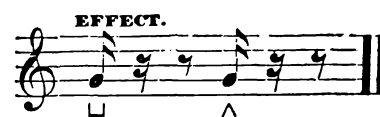
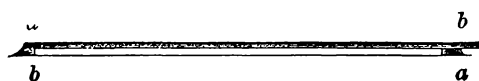
These exercises with fixed fingers should not be attempted before the student can play the previous ones with evenness, facility, and in rather a quick movement. Select of these Exercises each day three to four, and practice them until the fingers are *quite* tired. Fifteen minutes daily practice of finger exercises is sufficient to begin with. As the strength and endurance of the fingers increase, more time can be devoted to them.

N.B. Professional students should (unless they are very young) give at least one hour daily to this practice.

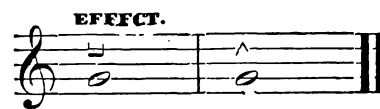
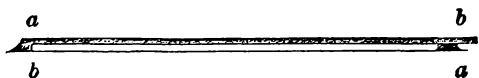
MANAGEMENT OF THE BOW.

THE FIVE FUNDAMENTAL BOWINGS.

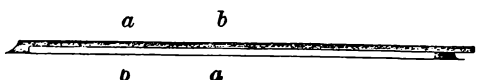
1. The grand detaché.



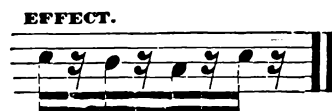
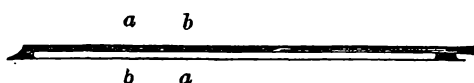
2. • The singing detaché.



3. The detaché of the fore-arm.

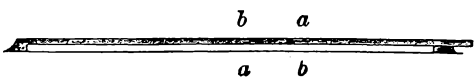


4. The martelé.

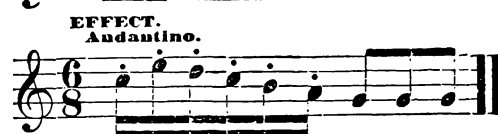


5. The springing bow.

a. With the wrist.



b. With the arm.



Practise these fundamental bowings first upon the open strings, mostly upon the A and D strings. When the student possesses them *fully*, he may apply them to finger and other exercises. The importance of this study cannot be over-rated.

N.B. *Professional* students should not give less than one hour daily to this practice.

After sufficient practice of bowings upon the open strings, the following five Etudes will be found useful.

1. Grand detaché.

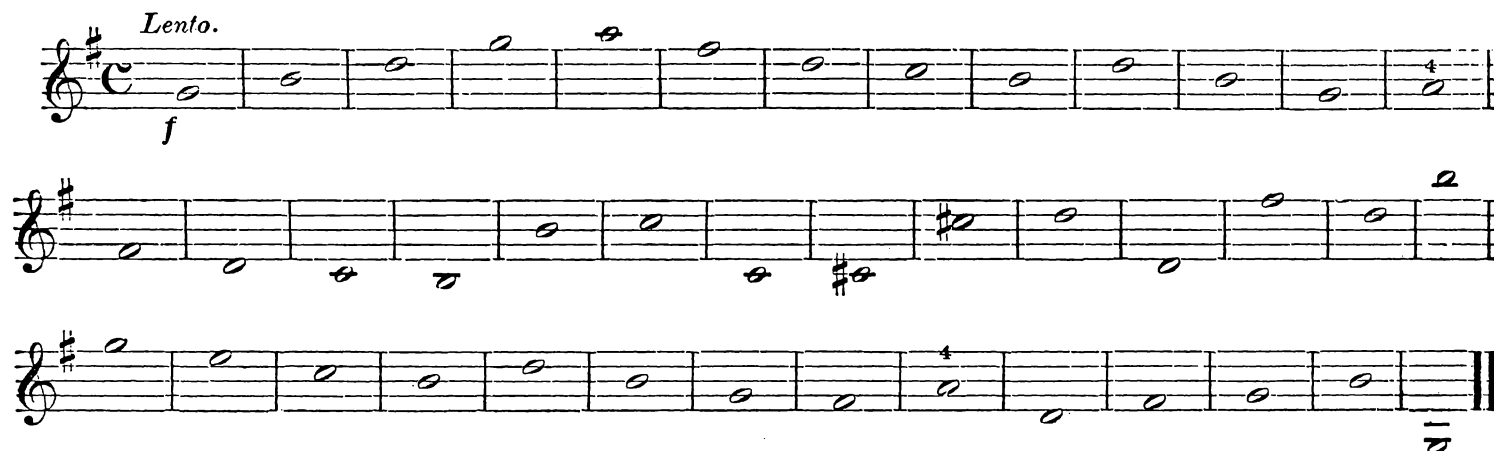
With the utmost rapidity, from one end of the bow to the other. Do not lift the bow from the strings.



• The singing detaché should be begun by counting four *slow* beats to each note, the tone to be *perfectly even*, (without augmenting or diminishing, and without making the slightest silence between the up and down stroke,) then augment the duration of every note until the power is attained to hold every note from forty-five seconds to one minute.

2. Singing *detaché*. (Whole length of bow.)

The bow not to leave the strings. Perfect equality of sound, without *cres.* or *dim.*, and no silence between the up and down bow.



3. *Detaché* of the fore-arm.

Move the fore-arm independently; use about four inches of the bow, beginning a little above the middle.



4. The *Martelé*. (Hammered bowing.)

Length of bowing about one inch,—about 2—3 inches from the top. Each note distinct, short and neat.





5. The Springing Bow. (With the wrist.)

Should be practised with a very flexible wrist, avoiding the least contraction of the muscles of the right arm. This bowing should also be practised at first upon the open strings; and only when the springing or bounding motion of the bow has been well regulated, will it be advisable to study the following exercise. Place—a little below the middle.



The springing bow (with the arm) is only used in a very moderate movement. It is made by an elastic and easy motion of the whole arm, avoiding contraction of muscles and stiffness. Place—about the lower third of the bow. The preceding exercise, taken as an *Andante*, will answer perfectly for the practice of this important bowing.

THIRD GRADE.

30 EXERCISES.

Move the *whole* hand, in going up or down.

Allegro risoluto.

1. 

Allegretto marcato.

2. 



Practise both ways, viz: the first two notes up or down bow. Slow at first.

Con moto.



Maestoso. Lower half of bow.

FINE.



D.C. al fine.

Allegro tranquillo. Do not lift the fingers too high, nor stiffen the left hand.

5. *p*

Vivace. Practise the two bowings as indicated. Use mostly the middle of the bow.

6. *segue.*



Moderato. Practise with the upper half of bow.

N.B.



N.B. The first note may also be played up-bow.

Moderato. Touch both strings at the same time for the double stops.

8. *mf* *cres.* *f* *dim.* *mf*

Andante. Third position throughout.

9. *p* *FINE.* *pp* *piu f* *f* *D.C.* *p*

With great evenness of bow and fingers. Practise first slow, and faster only when perfectly sure of it.

10. *sempre legato.*



Allo. agitato.



CODA.



Allo. agitato. With middle of bow.

12.

Allegro molto.
sempre ff

13.

To be played mostly in the middle of the bow, strong and short.
Practise the two different bowings as indicated in the first measure.

14.

Musical score for guitar, measures 1-14. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It features a complex, fast-paced melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 14.

15. *Andante.*

Musical score for guitar, measures 15-18. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked *Andante*. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It features a slower, more melodic line with many half notes and whole notes, often beamed together. There are several fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 18.

Andantino. The melody should be brought out somewhat prominently, yet without harshness.

16. *p*

cres.

dim.

p

dim.

morendo e rit.

17. *Allegretto.*

Measures 1-17 of the musical score. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music features various melodic lines with slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-4). Measure 17 ends with a double bar line.

Allegro marcato.

18.

Measures 18-25 of the musical score. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music features various melodic lines with slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-4). Measure 25 ends with a double bar line.

The staccato to be played with the down-bow.

N.B.

19. *f*

N.B. To be practised slow at first, giving every note firm and strong, without stiffening the right arm.

Un poco vivace. Middle of the bow.

20. *f*

Practise in three ways: 1, in the middle; 2, at the top; 3, at the heel.

21. 

Andante espressivo. Upon the A string.

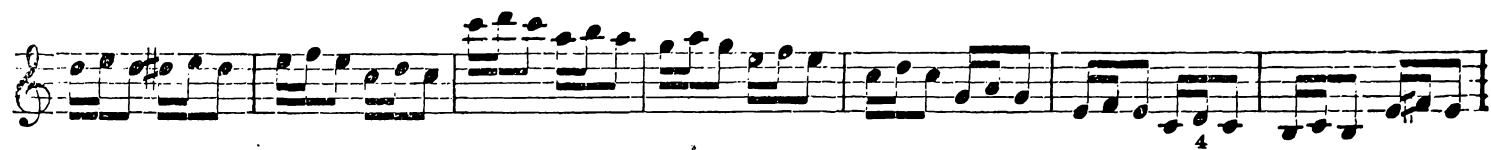
22. 

23. *Andante.*

23. *Andante.*

24. *Allegro con leggerezza.*

24. *Allegro con leggerezza.*



26. N.B. [^] _p ₆ ₃ ₂ ₁ Same bowing throughout. Bow with loose wrist.

N.B. Use the same length of bow up and down.

Exercise in the 2d position.
Sempre marcato.

27.



Andante. To be played in the fourth position.



N.B. Do not use the first finger during this exercise.

29. *Very smoothly.*
p

This musical exercise is written for a single staff in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time (C). It consists of six lines of music. The first line begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The exercise features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs indicating phrasing. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

N.B. Do not use the second finger during this exercise.

30. *f*

This musical exercise is written for a single staff in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 4/8 time. It consists of six lines of music. The first line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The exercise includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several slurs and ties. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

FOURTH GRADE.

THIRD POSITION.

DANCLA.

Moderato Cantante.

1. 

FOURTH POSITION.

DANCLA.

Moderato.

2. Moderato.

f

Largement.

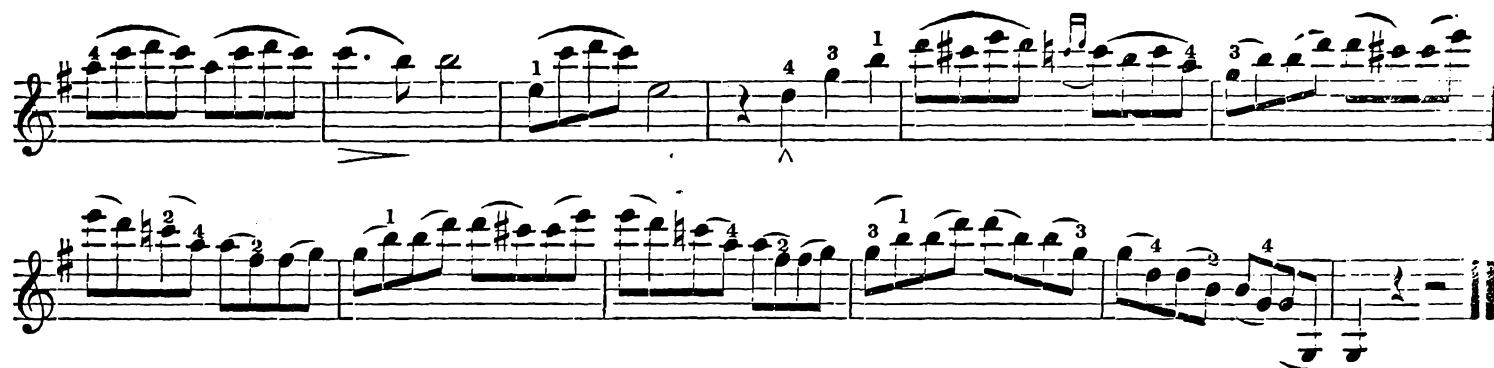
Moderato.

FOURTH POSITION.

DANCLA.

Moderato Grazioso.

Dolce.



FIFTH POSITION.

DANCLA.

Remain in the fifth Position.



COMBINATION OF THE FIVE POSITIONS.

DANCLA.

Moderato grazioso.

5. *dolce.*

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

5th Pos.

2d Pos.

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

4th Pos.

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

Moderato Cantabile.

DANCLA.

6. *p*

Five staves of musical notation in B-flat major. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff introduces some triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes). The fourth and fifth staves conclude the section with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line.

Allegretto

DE BÉRIOT.

Five staves of musical notation in A major (one sharp, F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*. The music features a steady eighth-note pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes some triplet markings. The fourth staff shows more complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line.

DOUBLE STOPS.

DE BÉRIOT.

Maestoso.

8

poco a poco cres.

Andante sostenuto.

9

cantando.

leggero.

tenuto.

rall.

a tempo.

DANOLA.

Allegro Brillante.

DANCLA.

10.

With the top of the bow, without stiffening the wrist. Perfect evenness of tone.

KNEUTZER.

Moderato.

11

f

tr

Sya

Sya

Sya

Andante con moto.

cantabile dolce.

cantabile.

f molto sostenuto.

dolce.

Should be practised with a variety of bowings.
Allegro non troppo.

KREUTZER

13

1

4

2

0 1 0 3

1

2

1

1

2



2d String.

risoluto.

f

V.S.

C. DANCLA.

Allo. agitato cantabile.

p Dolce.

cres. *f con fuoco.*

f

mf

risoluto. *f*

With the upper half of bow. Very advantageous as a staccato exercise,

KREUTZER.

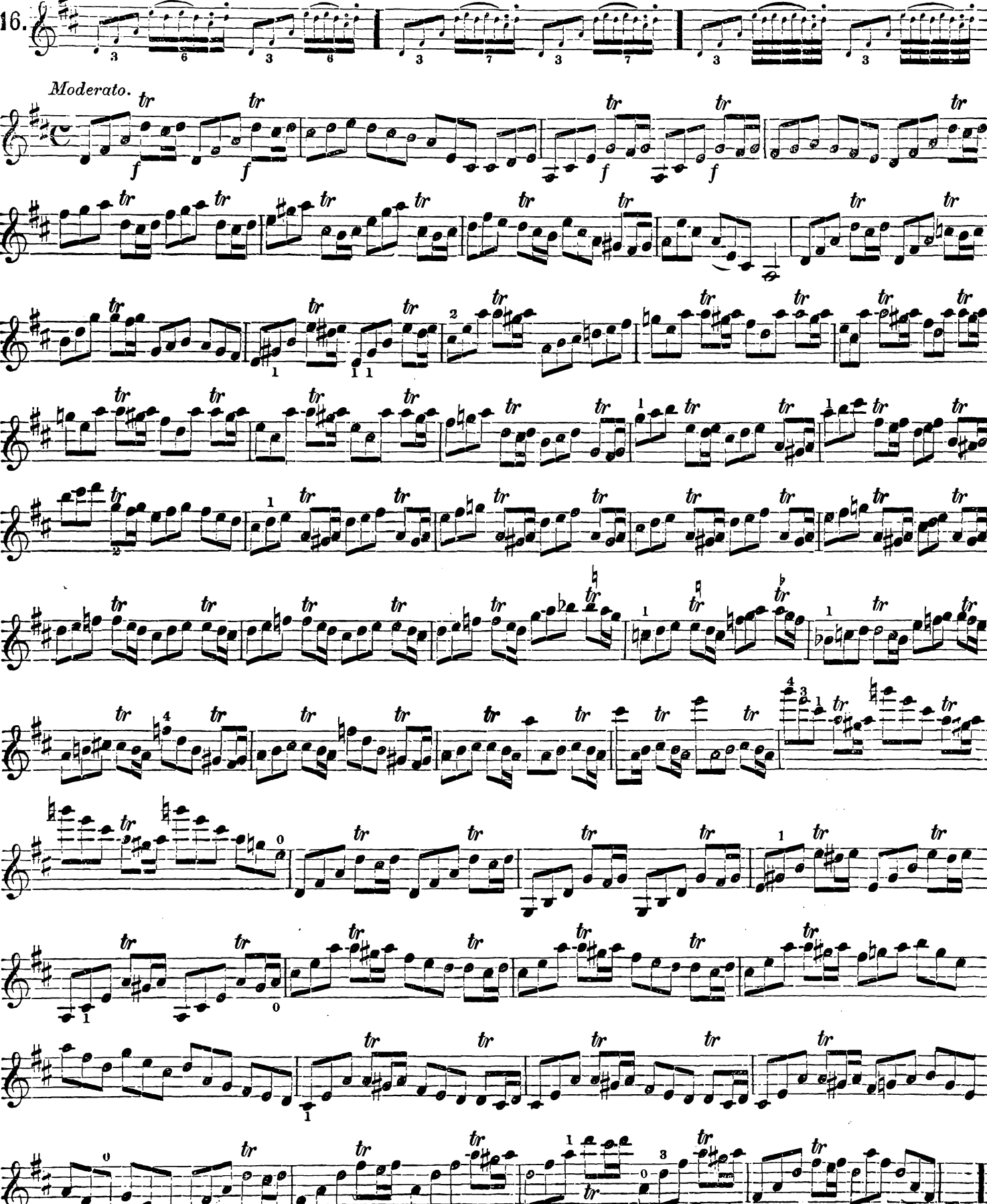
Moderato.

15. *segue.*

f

This page of musical notation, numbered 89, contains ten staves of music in G major (one sharp, F#). The notation is written for guitar and includes various techniques and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 3:** Includes a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 4:** Features a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 5:** Includes a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 6:** Features a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 7:** Includes a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 8:** Features a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 9:** Includes a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 10:** Features a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

16. 

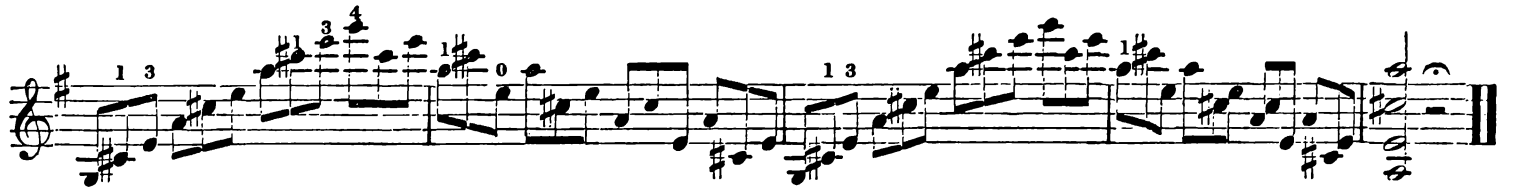
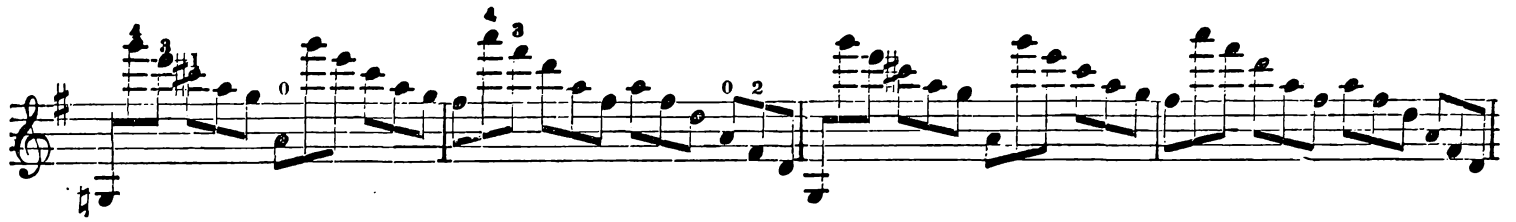
With a flexible wrist.

Fiorillo.

17 *Allegro.*
mf

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, triplets, and trills. The second staff continues the melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff introduces a triplet of sixteenth notes. The fourth staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a triplet of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a triplet of sixteenth notes. The eighth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff has a triplet of sixteenth notes. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a trill.





The Student should first practice this very difficult exercise with a short *detaché*, so as to make sure of the notes. Then *legato*, with avoidance of all stiffness in both left wrist and arm.

Moderato.

KREUTZER.

20

The musical score is written for a single staff in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the eighth staff.

This page contains eight staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols and guitar-specific techniques:

- Staff 1:** Features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes (4, 3, 2) in the final measure.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with slurs and includes a triplet of eighth notes (3, 3, 3) in the fourth measure.
- Staff 3:** Shows a sequence of eighth notes with slurs, maintaining a steady rhythmic pattern.
- Staff 4:** Includes a measure with a whole rest, followed by eighth notes and a measure with a whole note (4, 0).
- Staff 5:** Characterized by frequent triplets of eighth notes, with fingering numbers 0, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4.
- Staff 6:** Features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a measure containing a whole note (0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0) and another with a whole note (1, 1, 1, 1, 4).
- Staff 7:** Includes a measure with a whole rest, followed by eighth notes and a measure with a whole note (1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 3).
- Staff 8:** Concludes the piece with a trill (tr) on the first measure, followed by eighth notes and a final measure with a whole note (0).

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Fretting is indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 below the notes. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, creating a fast, flowing melody. The notation is arranged in a single column, with each staff containing a measure of music. The page number 97 is located in the top right corner.

Allegro.

23

23 *Allegro.*

tr

2d and 3d string.

FIORILLO.

Adagio. On the 4th string.

24

DE BERIOT.

Adagio.

25

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 1-25. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various ornaments such as trills (tr) and tremolos (trem.). The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The score concludes with a *rallen.* (rallentando) instruction and a final chord.

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 26-31. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various ornaments such as trills (tr) and tremolos (trem.). The score concludes with a final chord.

DE BERIOT.

This page of musical notation, page 101, is written for guitar in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of ten staves of music, each containing various musical notations and guitar-specific instructions. The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals, with many notes accompanied by fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) written above them. Some notes are marked with a 'tr' (trill) or a '4' (likely indicating a fourth fret). The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The overall style is that of a standard guitar score, with a focus on technical precision and musical expression.

Moderato.

This musical score is for a piece titled "FIORILLO" in a "Moderato" tempo. It begins at measure 27. The notation is written on a grand staff with two staves per system. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of ten systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. The second system continues the melodic line with more complex rhythms and fingerings. The third system shows a change in the bass line with more active movement. The fourth system features a trill (tr) in the bass line. The fifth system continues the melodic development. The sixth system shows a trill in the bass line. The seventh system features a trill in the bass line. The eighth system continues the melodic line. The ninth system features a trill in the bass line. The tenth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical notation.



KREUTZER.



This page contains eight staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, written in B-flat major (two flats). The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in triplets. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. Slurs are used to group phrases of notes. The music is arranged in a single system across eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The music is arranged in a single system across eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The music is arranged in a single system across eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats.

Maestoso.
risoluto.

29

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso' and the character 'risoluto'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff starts with a measure number of 29. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth and thirty-second note passages, often beamed together. There are several trills and grace notes throughout. Fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (diagonal lines) are indicated. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

Allegretto.

30

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto.' and the piece is titled 'FIORILLO.' in the top right corner. The score is numbered '30' in the top left. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills marked with 'tr' and accents marked with '0'. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and flats) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

FIORILLO.

31 *Allegro.*

segue.

3d string.

Moderato.

FIORILLO.

32

D

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece in D major, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'n'), artificial harmonics (indicated by 'h'), and fret numbers (indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

Allegretto.

33

6

6

3

1

1

1

4

2

4

3

2

4

0

1

1

3

2

8

0

1

1

1

1

2

restez.

KREUTZER.

Allegro.

This image shows a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as fret numbers (e.g., 1, 4, 2, 3, 0, 4), slurs, and ties. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music.

112

KREUTZER.

35

8

2 2 2 2 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1

1 1 0 3 1 1 1

36

KREUTZER.

Con velocita.

37

mf

J. EICHBERG.

4 1 2 1 4 3 1 1 0 3

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4), fingerings (1-4), and techniques like triplets and slurs. The word "restez." appears twice, indicating where to hold the notes.

Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes. The word "restez." is written below the staff.

Staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 8: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes. The word "restez." is written below the staff.

Staff 9: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Staff 10: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. Fret numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

38

p

A

E

cresc.

f

dim.

poco rit.

a tempo.

p

sempre dim.

39

f

dim.

cres.

Molto vivace.

40 *f*

tr

A

cresc. *f*

41 *Vivacissimo.* *segue.*

f

rit. *a tempo.*

Tranquillo ma con moto

J. EICHBERG.

42

f *p* *cresc.* *dim.* *p* *cres.* *f* *p* *f*

Allegro brillante.

J. EICHBERG.

43

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The music is organized into ten staves, each containing a single system of notation. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers (1-4). The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the middle. The second staff continues the melodic line with more eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes.

DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS

(*It.* For, by, in, to.

CELEBRANTE, (*It.*) Growing gradually quicker.

AGIO, (*It.*) Slow, deliberate, but not so slow as *argo*.

AD LIBITUM, (*Latin*) At pleasure, changing the time of a movement at the performer's discretion, or adding ornaments.

AFFETUOSO, (*It.*) Tender, pathetic.

AGITATO, (*It.*) Agitated, hurried, anxiously.

ALL', **ALLA**, **AL**, (*It.*) To the; in the style of.

A LA MARCIA, (*It.*) In the style of a march.

ALLEGRETTO, (*It.*) Cheerful, but not so quick as *Allegro*.

ALLEGRO, (*It.*) Lively, brisk, rapid.

AL SEGNO, (*It.*) To the sign, meaning that the performer must return to the sign S in a previous part of the piece.

AMABILE, (*It.*) Tender, graceful, gentle.

AMOROSO, (*It.*) In an affectionate, loving style.

ANDANTE, (*It.*) Slow, calm, and quiet movement.

ANDANTINO, (*It.*) Diminutive of *Andante*.

ANIMA, (*It.*) Soul, feeling.

ANIMATO, (*It.*) Animated, with spirit.

A PIACERE, (*It.*) At pleasure. See *Ad libitum*.

APPASSIONATA, (*It.*) Passionately, with great emotion.

ARPEGGIO, **ARPEGGIANDO**, (*It.*) Chords, in which the notes are played quickly, one after the other, in the style of a harp.

ASSAI, (*It.*) Very, extremely.

TEMPO, (*It.*) In the regular time.

BEN, (*It.*) Well, good.

BEN MARCATO, (*It.*) Well marked, strongly accented.

BRILLANTE, (*It.* and *Fr.*) Sparkling, brilliant.

CALANDO, (*It.*) Gradually growing softer and slower.

CANTABILE, (*It.*) In a melodious, smooth, and singing style.

CODA, (*It.*) A few bars added at the end of a composition, to produce a more complete and satisfactory ending.

COLL', **COLLA**, (*It.*) With the, as *Colla Voce*, with the voice.

COMODO, (*It.*) With ease, conveniently.

CON, (*It.*) With.

CON AFFETTO, (*It.*) With warmth, lovingly.

CON ANIMA, (*It.*) With soul.

CON BRIO, (*It.*) With splendor and brilliancy.

CON DOLORE, (*It.*) Mournfully, with sorrow.

CON ESPRESSIONE, (*It.*) With expression.

CON FORZA, (*It.*) With force.

CON FUOCO, (*It.*) With fire, with passion.

CON GRAZIA, (*It.*) With grace.

CON GUSTO, (*It.*) With taste.

CON MOTO, (*It.*) With motion agitated.

CON SPIRITO, (*It.*) With spirit.

CON TENEREZZA, (*It.*) With tenderness.

CRESCENDO, **CRES**, (*It.*) Growing gradually louder.

DA, (*It.*) By, from, for, through.

DA CAPO, (*It.*) } From the beginning, often placed at the end of a movement, to show that the player must return to the first strain.
D. C.

DALL', **DAL**, **DALLA**, (*It.*) From the, by the.

DAL SEGNO, (*It.*) From the sign, repeat from the sign S .

DECRESCENDO, (*It.*) } Gradually growing
DIMINUENDO, **DIM**, (*It.*) } softer.

DI, (*It.*) Of, with.

DOLCE, **DOL**, (*It.*) Sweetly.

E, **ED**, (*It.*) And.

ELEGANTE, **ELEGANZA**, (*It.*) Elegantly, gracefully.

ENERGICO, (*It.*) Energy, with strength.

ETUDE, (*Fr.*) A study, an exercise.

ESPRESSIVO, (*It.*) With expression.

FEROCE, (*It.*) Fierce, bold, resolute.

FINE, (*It.*) The end.

FORTE, **F**, (*It.*) Strong, loud.

FORTISSIMO, **FF**, (*It.*) Very loud.

FORZANDO, **FZ**, (*It.*) With force, emphasis.

FUOCO, **FUOCOSO**, (*It.*) Fiery, passionate, impetuous.

FURIOSO, (*It.*) Furious.

GIOCO, (*It.*) Merry, jocular.

GIUSTO, (*It.*) Exact, in strict time.

GRANDIOSO, (*It.*) Grand.

GRAZIOSO, (*It.*) Gracefully.

GRAVE, (*It.*) Very slow, the slowest movement in music.

IL, (*It.*) The.

IMPETUOSO, (*It.*) Impetuous, vehement.

LARGHETTO, (*It.*) Slow and measured, but less than *Largo*.

LEGATO, (*It.*) Smooth, bound together.

LEGGIERO, (*It.*) Lightly, easily, delicately.

LENTO, (*It.*) Slow, lingering.

LUNGA, (*It.*) Long, as *Lunga pausa*—a long pause.

LUSINGANDO, (*It.*) Coaxingly, persuasively.

MA, (*It.*) But.

MAESTOSO, (*It.*) Majestic, grand, and dignified.

M. D.

MAIN DROIT, (*Fr.*) } The right hand.

MANO DITTA, (*It.*) }

M. G.

MAIN GAUCHE, (*Fr.*) } The left hand.

M. S.

MANO SINISTRA, (*It.*) }

MARCATO, (*It.*) Marked, accented, distinct.

MARCIA, (*It.*) A march.

MARTELLATO, (*It.*) Hammered, strongly accented.

MELODIA, (*It.*) The melody, tune.

MENO, (*It.*) Less, as *Meno Mosso*—less movement, slower.

MESTO, (*It.*) }

MESTOSO, (*It.*) } Mournful, sad, sorrowful.

MISTERIOSO, (*It.*) Mysterious.

MISURATO, (*It.*) Measured, in strict time.

MODERATO, (*It.*) In moderate time.

MOLTA, **MOLTO**, (*It.*) Very, extremely.

MORDENTE, (v) (*It.*) An embellishment formed by two or more notes preceding the principal note.

MORENDO, (*It.*) Dying away, gradually diminishing tone and time.

MOSSO, (*It.*) Movement, as *Piu Mosso*, more movement, quicker; *Meno Mosso*, less movement, slower.

NON, (*It.*) Not, no.

NON TANTO, (*It.*) Not very much, moderately.

NON TROPPO, (*It.*) Not too much.

O, (*It.*) Or

OPUS, **OP**, (*Latin*) Work, as *Op. 1*, the first seen position or publication of a composer.

PARLANDO, **PARLANTE**, (*It.*) Speaking, in a declamatory manner.

PASTORALE, (*It.*) In a rustic, pastoral style.

PERDENDOSI, (*It.*) Losing itself, gradually vanishing.

PESANTE, (*It.*) Heavy, ponderous, forcibly.

PIACERE, (*It.*) Pleasure.

PIANGENDO, (*It.*) Plaintively, sorrowfully.

PIANO, or **P**, (*It.*) Soft.

PIANISSIMO, **PP**, (*It.*) Very soft.

PIU, (*It.*) More; *Il Piu*, the most.

PIU MOSSO, (*It.*) More movement, quicker.

PIU TOSTO, (*It.*) Rather; it also means quicker.

PIU VIVO, (*It.*) More lively.

POCO, (*It.*) Little.

POCO A POCO, (*It.*) Little by little, gradually.

POLACCA, (*It.*) }

POLONAISE, (*Fr.*) } A slow, Polish dance in 4 time.

POMPOSO, (*It.*) Pompous, stately, grand.

PREMIERE, (*Fr.*) First.

PRESTO, (*It.*) Very rapid.

PRESTISSIMO, (*It.*) As quick as possible.

PRIMA, **PRIMO**, (*It.*) First, principal.

QUASI, (*It.*) In the style of.

RALLENTANDO, **RALL**, (*It.*) The time growing slower, and the sound softer.

RAPIDO, (*It.*) Rapidly.

RINFORZANDO, **RF**, **RFZ**, (*It.*) Strengthened; It means that several notes are to be marked.

RISOLUTO, (*It.*) With boldness, resolutely.

RITARDANDO, (*It.*) Retarding, growing slower.

RITENUTO, (*It.*) Slower; It differs from *Ritardando*, as it grows slower at once, while *Ritardando* does so gradually.

SCHERZANDO, **SCHERZ**, (*It.*) Playful, sportive, merry.

SEGNO, (*It.*) A sign S ; *Al Segno*, return to the sign; *Dal Segno*, repeat from the sign.

SEGUE, **SEGUITO**, (*It.*) Following, next; It also means in the same manner, showing that a passage is to be played in the same style as the one preceding it.

SEMPRE, (*It.*) Always.

SENZA, (*It.*) Without.

SFORZANDO, **SF**, **SFZ**, (*It.*) With force, emphasis.

SIMILE, (*It.*) See *Segue*.

SLENTANDO, (*It.*) Growing slower.

SMORZANDO, (*It.*) Extinguished, dying away.

SONORE, (*Fr.*) Sonorous, clear, full-toned.

SOTTO VOCE, (*It.*) In a low voice.

SOSTENUTO, (*It.*) Sustained.

STACCATO, (*It.*) Detached, separated from each other.

SPIRITOSO, (*It.*) Lively, with spirit.

STENTANDO, (*It.*) Retarding, holding back.

STENTATO, (*It.*) Loud, hard.

STREPITOSO, (*P.*) Noisy, boisterous.

STRINGENDO, (*It.*) Hurrying the time.

TEMA, (*It.*); **THEME**, (*Fr.*) A melody.

TEMPO, (*It.*) Time; *A Tempo*, in time, used after some change in the movement to show that the original time must be observed.

TEMPO PRIMO, (*It.*) Same time as at first.

TENUTO, **TEN**, (*It.*) Sustained, held down the full time.

TOSTO, (*It.*) Quick, rapid.

TRE CORDE, (*It.*) Three strings, the soft pedal no longer to be kept down.

TREMOLO, **TREMANDO**, (*It.*) Trembling, quivering, a note or chord repeated several times, very rapidly.

TUTTA FORZA, (*It.*) With full force.

UN, **UNA**, (*It.*) One, a.

UNA CORDA, (*It.*) One string, the soft pedal to be put down.

VELOCE, (*It.*) Quick, with velocity.

VIVACE } Lively, animated.

VIVO }

VOLANTE, (*It.*) Light, rapid flying.