

TECHNICAL EXERCISES

for the Pianoforte

BY

Edward MacDowell

Part I.

\$1.25

Part II.

\$1.75

Part III.

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The preface to the first book of these exercises contains much that the author wishes to reiterate. It is perhaps needless to again refer to their purely gymnastic significance, the author's aim having been merely to present certain formulas that he has found useful in teaching "technique." The different modes of using the fingers and hands indicated have, of course, no reference to actual performance in ordinary playing, but are given solely as powerful aids to muscular development.

EDWARD MACDOWELL.

TECHNICAL EXERCISES

FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

PART SECOND.

EDWARD MAC DOWELL.

FREE FINGER MOTIONS.

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano exercises. It consists of ten systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The exercises are numbered 261 through 272. Each exercise is marked with a star (*) and a number. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes). The exercises are designed to improve finger dexterity and independence.

* 261. 262.

263. 264.

265. 266.

267. 268.

269. 270.

271. 272.

* In these exercises as in Book I. the two hands are to be practised separately unless expressly indicated to the contrary.



273.



274.



275.



276.



277.



278.



279.



280.



281.



282.



283.



284.

This page contains 14 numbered exercises for guitar, arranged in pairs of treble and bass staves. The exercises are numbered 285 through 299. Each exercise is a short musical phrase or scale, often with specific fingerings and accents indicated by numbers and symbols above the notes. The exercises are organized into seven rows, each containing two staves. The first row contains exercises 285, 286, and 287. The second row contains 288 and 289. The third row contains 290, 291, and 292. The fourth row contains 293 and 294. The fifth row contains 295, 296, and 297. The sixth row contains 298 and 299. The exercises are written in various keys, including major, minor, and augmented, and feature a variety of rhythmic patterns and technical challenges.

* No. 286 to 310 incl. should be practised in both $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time and accentuated as in No. 286.

300. 301. 302.

303. 304. 305.

306. 307.

308. 309. 310.

FINGERS AND WRIST.

The notes to which the fingers cannot stretch are to be reached by turning the hand (which must remain level) on the wrist as on a pivot, the arm remaining stationary. The student should sit well away from the keyboard and the thumbnail should not touch the key more than is absolutely necessary. While these exercises are not to be played staccato, so-called legato playing is not considered here, therefore the thumb must be kept always in sight and should not be thrust under the hand at all.

311. 312.

313. 

314. 

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

315.

A musical score for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is written on a single staff with a bass clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (D), a quarter note (E), and a quarter note (F#). The second measure contains a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (B), a quarter note (C), a quarter note (D), and a quarter note (E). The piece ends with a double bar line.

316. 

317. 

The 'Fingering' exercise is written on a single staff. It consists of two measures separated by a double bar line. The first measure contains a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second measure contains a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed groups.

318. 

319. 

The first system of the musical score is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are placed above the notes to indicate fingerings. The system ends with a double bar line.

320. 

321. 

322. 

323. 

324. 325.

326. 327.

328. 329.

330.

DOUBLE NOTES.

331. 332. 333. 334.

335. 336. 337. 338.

339. 340. 341. 342.

343. 344. 345. 346.

347. 348. 349. 350.

351. 352. 353. 354.

355. 356. 357. 358.

359. 360. 361. 362.

363. 364. 365. 366.

367. 368. 369.

Both hands together—also in $\frac{6}{4}$ time as indicated in the first measure.

370. (6/4)

371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379.



* 371



* After St. Saëns. Op. 52. No. 1.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs joined by a brace). The notation is for piano accompaniment, featuring dense chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The key signature and tempo are not explicitly stated, but the notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (piano, forte, crescendo, decrescendo). The systems are arranged vertically, with each system containing three measures of music. The notation is in a standard musical font, with notes, rests, and accidentals clearly visible. The page number '12' is located in the top left corner.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE NOTES

13

* 372. 373. 374. 375. 376.

377. 378. 379. 380. 381.

382. 383. 384. 385.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE NOTES

386. 387. 388. 389.

390. 391. 392. 393.

394. 395. 396. 397.

* See foot note to No. 286.

398. 399. 400. 401.

402. 403. 404. 405.

406. 407. 408. 409.

410. 411. 412. 413.

414. 415. *416.

417. 418. 419.

* See foot note to No. 286.

The image displays a page of musical exercises from Mac Dowell's 'Exercises II'. The exercises are numbered 420 through 429. Each exercise is typically presented in two staves (treble and bass clef). The exercises involve complex fingerings, often indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Some exercises include key signatures (e.g., one sharp for F#) and time signatures (e.g., 3/4, 12/8). Exercises 426, 427, 428, and 429 are marked with an asterisk (*), indicating they should be practised in both 3/4 and 12/8 time. Exercise 426 also includes a section marked with an asterisk and a key signature change to one sharp. Exercises 427, 428, and 429 feature a section marked with an '8' and a dashed line, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern or measure count.

* To be practised in both $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{12}{8}$ time as indicated.

* The left hand is to be practised with the piano chair opposite 

430.
 431.
 432.
 433.
 434.
 435.

The page contains six exercises, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings. The exercises are numbered 430 through 435. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp, one flat, and natural), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The exercises are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each exercise occupying a pair of staves. The page is numbered 16 in the top left corner and 8 in the top center.

SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE NOTES.

This page contains ten musical exercises, numbered 436 through 446, arranged in five rows of two staves each. Each exercise is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The exercises are designed to practice single, double, and triple notes, often with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Some exercises include slurs and ties to indicate phrasing and duration. The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 436:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 437:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 438:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 439:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 440:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 441:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 442:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
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- Exercise 445:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 446:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.

447.

448.

449.

WRIST.

SIDE MOTION.

See note to "*Fingers and Wrist.*" The hand turns on the wrist as on a pivot and should not be raised from the keys higher than is absolutely necessary. Arm motionless: in No. 450 for instance it should remain opposite

450.

451.

452.

453.

454.

455.

456.

457.

458.

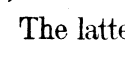
459.

HIGH WRIST.

In these exercises the arm (which should be motionless) and wrist are to be held very high, the finger tips barely touching the keys— The hand is only to be raised *level* with the arm before the stroke. The unemployed fingers may be closed under the hand in Nos. 463-4-5-6-7-8-9.

This section contains ten musical exercises, numbered 460 through 469, arranged in five rows of two staves each (treble and bass clef). Each exercise is a short melodic or harmonic phrase, often consisting of a single line of music. The exercises are designed to be played with a high wrist. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Some exercises include specific rhythmic markings, such as '3 2' or '4 3' above the notes. The exercises are distributed as follows:

- Row 1: Exercises 460, 461, and 462.
- Row 2: Exercises 463, 464, 465, and 466.
- Row 3: Exercises 467, 468, and 469.

From here on, all the wrist exercises should be practised in both double and triple rhythm, viz:  and  also   The latter rhythm is specially recommended for Nos. 480-4.

LOW WRIST.

The wrist is held below the level of the keys— The elbow should be kept up, fore and upper-arm forming almost a straight line from the shoulder— Hold the body very erect— the shoulders thrown well back. Firm, heavy touch.

This section contains five musical exercises, numbered 470 through 474, arranged in three rows of two staves each (treble and bass clef). Each exercise is a short melodic or harmonic phrase. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The exercises are distributed as follows:

- Row 1: Exercises 470 and 471.
- Row 2: Exercises 472 and 473.
- Row 3: Exercise 474.

475. 476.

477. 478. 479.

MEDIUM WRIST

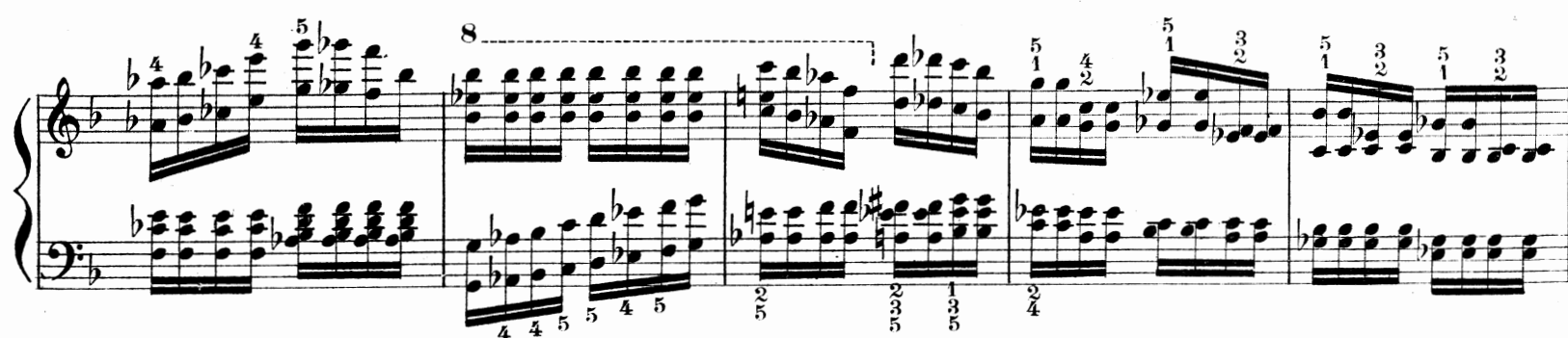
The wrist is to be held level with the arm which must be high enough to let the hand sink below the wrist in the down stroke and rise above it in the up motion. Care must be taken that both fore and upper arm remain motionless. Both hands are to be played together – Practise with firm touch and *not* “Staccato.” The hands must descend quickly and rise slowly.

*480.

481.

482.

* See foot-note to “High Wrist.”



* In playing octaves, care must be taken that the unemployed fingers do not touch the keys. The hand should be firmly "set" and should move on the wrist as on a hinge.

ELBOW AND SHOULDER

Chords marked thus $\bar{\cdot}$ are to be played from the elbow. The upper arm should be motionless, the hands (high wrist) rising high above the keys between each stroke.

Chords marked $\wedge$ are to be played from the shoulder. The whole arm, with the elbow well out (at right angles) from the body, should be raised high above the keys and allowed to fall heavily at each chord. As far as possible the hand and wrist should relax between each stroke. *

484.

Not fast.

Very firm and strong throughout.

* It is perhaps unnecessary to say that continuous sets of chords for arm and elbow are rarely met with. Even such chord-progressions as the above would hardly be phrased as indicated. The monotonous tone-color alone would make a change in the touch desirable. In regard to the directions for wrist and arm work, the last part of the preface to this book should not be forgotten.
Mac Dowell, Exercises II.

485.

Strong, vigorously.

8.

hold.