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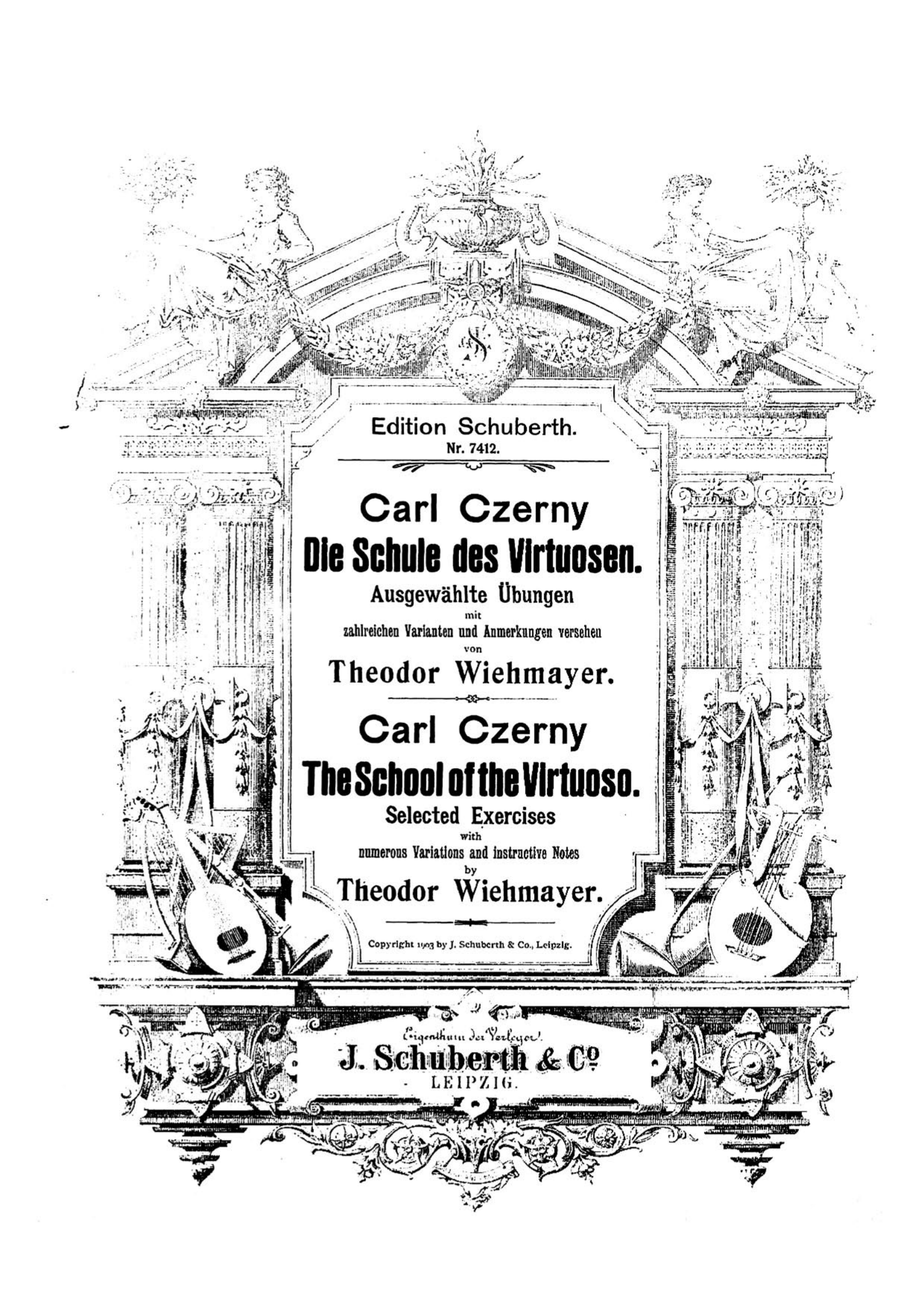
Czerny-Wiehmayer

Schule des Virtuosen

Für Pianoforte.

School of the Virtuoso

For Piano.



Edition Schubert.
Nr. 7412.

Carl Czerny
Die Schule des Virtuosen.

Ausgewählte Übungen
mit
zahlreichen Varianten und Anmerkungen versehen
von

Theodor Wiehmayer.

Carl Czerny
The School of the Virtuoso.

Selected Exercises
with
numerous Variations and instructive Notes
by

Theodor Wiehmayer.

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LEIPZIG.

VORWORT.

Mit demselben Recht, womit Hans von Bülow die Klassiker Bach, Beethoven und den Nachklassiker Brahms „die drei großen B's in der Musik“ nannte, können auch die Altmeister der Klavier-Etüde: Clementi, Cramer und Czerny „die drei großen C's der Klavier-Technik“ genannt werden.

Alle drei haben sich um die Entwicklung und Förderung der Klavier-Technik unvergängliche Verdienste erworben und Werke geschaffen, die wohl für immer einen hervorragenden Platz in der Unterrichtsliteratur einnehmen werden.

Das Hauptwerk Czerny's: Die Schule des Virtuosen, bietet dem Spieler in reichster Fülle ein Übungsmaterial, das sich weder unter die gebräuchlichen Fingerübungen, noch unter die Etüden rangieren läßt, vielmehr zwischen beiden Formen die Mitte hält und so einen natürlichen Übergang von der einen Gattung zur andern bildet.

Diese Eigenschaft konnte es jedoch nicht vor dem Schicksal bewahren, das die Lebenswerke der beiden anderen Autoren, die 84 Etüden von Cramer und den Gradus ad Parnassum von Clementi schon seit langem ereilt hat.

Wie bei diesen Werken, so erschien auch bei der Schule des Virtuosen die Ausscheidung des im Laufe der Jahre veralteten und bei dem heutigen Stande der Technik überflüssig gewordenen Studien-Materials dringend geboten.

Die übergroße Anzahl von Übungen, (es gibt deren nicht weniger denn 618), die dem heute sich geltend machenden Bedürfnis nach konziser Darstellung durchaus nicht entspricht und dem Werk nur zum Nachteil gereicht, forderte zu einer Bearbeitung geradezu heraus.

So sind denn in der vorliegenden Ausgabe alle Übungen weggefallen, die, wie die meisten Tonleiter- und alle Oktaven-Übungen des Originals, bereits von neueren Erscheinungen überholt wurden, oder bei denen ein bestimmter technischer Zweck nicht klar zu erkennen war.

Ferner sind in Wegfall gekommen solche Übungen, die nur leere Wiederholungen des vorher gegebenen und bereits erschöpften technischen Materials vorstellten und die bei ihrem dünnen musikalischen Gehalt nicht geeignet waren, das Interesse des Spielers wach zu halten, geschweige denn zu steigern.

In solchen Fällen hat der Herausgeber es vorgezogen, von den vielen gleichartigen Übungen nur die wichtigsten beizubehalten

und durch beigelegte Varianten den in diesen Übungen enthaltenen technischen Stoff nach allen Seiten hin gründlich auszubeuten.

Auf diese Weise wird auch dem Ausbildungsbedürfnis der vielfach vernachlässigten linken Hand Rechnung getragen, zugleich aber dem Schüler ein Anstoß gegeben, behufs schnellerer Überwindung technisch schwieriger Stellen beim Studium von Etüden und in gleicher Manier zu verfahren und selbständig Varianten zu bilden.

Endlich erschien es angezeigt, die gänzlich veralteten sogenannten Vortragsetüden, die durch irgend ein Nocturne von Fiedler oder einen Sonatensatz von Hummel viel zweckmäßiger ersetzt werden können, vollständig auszumerzen. —

Es ist klar, daß diese Maßnahmen zugleich auch eine andere Einteilung des ganzen Werkes zur Folge haben mußten.

Die vom Herausgeber getroffene Anordnung des Übungsmaterials dürfte geeignet sein, das Suchen nach irgend welchen, einem bestimmten technischen Zweck verfolgenden Übungen zu erleichtern. Eine systematische Gruppierung der Übungen nach ihrem Schwierigkeitsgrade ist nirgends beabsichtigt, da die individuelle Begabung und der Ausbildungsgrad des Spielers bei der Wahl des Materials das entscheidende Wort zu sprechen haben.

Die den einzelnen Kapiteln beigelegten Anmerkungen sollen hauptsächlich dazu dienen, dem Lehrer die bei jedem Schüler notwendige Wiederholung selbstverständlicher Bemerkungen möglichst zu ersparen und einer etwaigen mißverständlichen Auffassung der Übungen von Seiten des Schülers vorzubeugen.

Auf die Gründe näher einzugehen, die den Herausgeber zum Streichen der Tempobezeichnungen und Wiederholungsvorschriften bewogen haben, ist wohl kaum notwendig, da es heute als ausgemacht gilt, daß in erster Linie nicht die Schnelligkeit, sondern die Klarheit in der Ausführung anzustreben ist und daß eine Übung nicht 16 oder 20 mal, wie in dem Czerny'schen Originalwerk angegeben, sondern so lange zu wiederholen ist, bis der Spieler die oben erwähnten Ausführungsbedingungen: Klarheit und Schnelligkeit in ein richtiges Verhältnis zu seinem derzeitigen Können gebracht hat.

Theodor Wiehmayer.

PREFACE.

With the same right that Hans von Bülow called the Classical Composers Bach, Beethoven and their follower Brahms "the three great B's of Music," we may call the Old-masters of Piano-Studies: Clementi, Cramer and Czerny "the three great C's of Piano-technique."

All three have won for themselves an immortal name by what they have done for piano-technique, the works they have written are sure for ever to occupy a foremost rank in the literature of piano-instruction.

Czerny's principal work: "The School of the Virtuoso" affords the pianist an abundance of material for practice, which can neither be placed among the ordinary five-finger exercises, nor among the studies, but which stands mid-way between both forms of exercises, thus forming a natural bridge from the one kind to the other.

This feature could not, however, save it from the fate which the life-works of the other two authors, the 84 studies by Cramer and the *Gradus ad Parnassum* by Clementi, have long since met with.

Similarly as in these works, so in the 'School of the Virtuoso,' it became an urgent necessity to expunge such exercises as in the course of years had become antiquated, and which the present standard of technic rendered useless and superfluous.

The superabundance of exercises (there are no fewer than 618) is contradictory to the present demand for conciseness, and is detrimental to the work, which urgently challenged a revision.

Thus it is that in the present edition all those exercises have been omitted which, like most scale- and all octave-exercises in the original, have been superseded by later works, or in which the object, technically speaking, is not clearly set forth.

Such exercises have also been omitted, as were merely useless repetitions of material previously given and exhausted and which, owing to their want of musical merit, were not calculated to awaken the interest of the pupil, much less to increase or deepen it.

In such cases, the editor has preferred, to retain only the most important from among the many similar exercises, and,

in every respect, to thoroughly exhaust the technical material contained in these exercises, by adding variations.

In so doing the training of the hitherto sadly neglected left hand has been taken earnestly into account, encouraging the pupil, at the same time, to follow the example thus set, and make his own variations when studying études and pieces, and thus more quickly and effectually overcome technically difficult passages.

Finally it appeared called for to do away with the entirely antiquated so-called "Execution-Studies," altogether, replacing them by some Nocturne by Field or a movement from a sonata by Hummel which answer the purpose far better. —

It is obvious, that these alterations call for another dividing up of the work.

The arrangement of the practice-material as now presented by the editor is calculated to facilitate the search for exercises following up a certain branch of technic.

It could not be the editor's intention to group the exercises according to the degree of their technical difficulty, as individual talent and the degree of cultivation which the player has attained must decide in the choice of the technical matter to be studied.

The 'Remarks' on the various chapters, are chiefly intended to save the teacher, as far as possible, the trouble of repeating self-evident remarks to each pupil, and to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding or misconception of the exercises on the part of the pupil.

It will surely scarcely be necessary for the editor to enter into an explanation of the reasons that led him to omit the marking of the tempo and repetition-signs, as now-a-days, it is taken for granted that above all, not velocity, but clearness of execution is to be aimed at, and that an exercise is not to be repeated 16 or 20 times, as prescribed in Czerny's *Original Work*, but is to be practised until the pupil shall have so far mastered the difficulties, that clearness and velocity, the two leading features of virtuosity as mentioned above, shall be in keeping with the degree of technical perfection to which, at the time, he has attained.

Theodor Wihmayer.

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5

I.

Übungen mit fortrückender Hand.*)

Exercises with Progressing Hand.*)

*) Die mit Nummern versehenen Übungen sind von Czerny, die Varianten dagegen vom Herausgeber.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Das rechte Verständnis für die Notwendigkeit des Separat-Studiums nicht nur der vorstehenden, sondern aller folgenden Übungen wird bei den dieses Werk in Angriff nehmenden Spielern ohne Weiteres vorausgesetzt.

Hierbei emanzipiere sich der Schüler von der leidigen Gewohnheit, beim Einzelstudium immer mit der rechten Hand anzufangen und ihr so die erste und beste Zeit des Studiums zu opfern. Im künstlerischen Klavierspiel hat der sonst übliche Vorzug der Rechten vor der Linken gar keine Berechtigung: Hier giebt es nur zwei Hände mit gleicher Entwicklungsfähigkeit und-bedürftigkeit.

*) The exercises marked with numbers are by Czerny, the variations by the editor.

REMARKS.

1. It is taken for granted to begin with, that from the very outset, those taking up the study of this work will have thoroughly grasped the importance and necessity of separate study not only of the present exercises but of all those that are to follow.

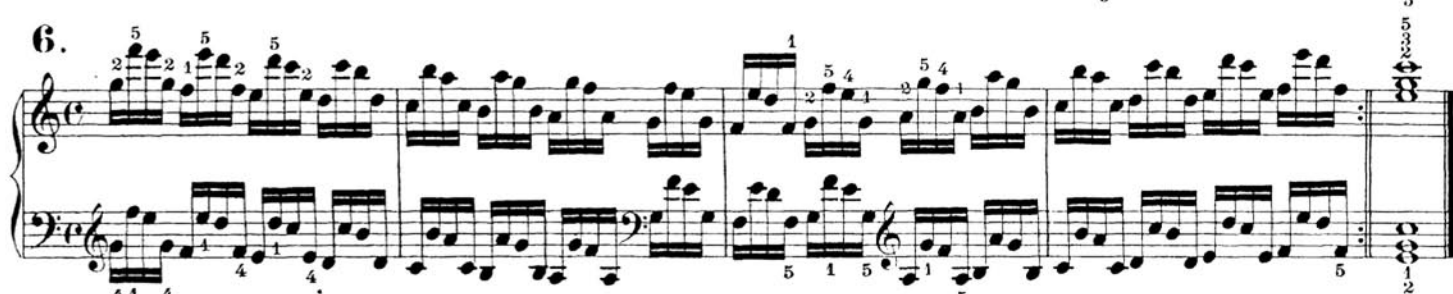
In doing so, the pupil should disabuse himself of the hurtful habit, when studying separately, of beginning the practice with the right hand, thus sacrificing to the abler of the two the first and best portion of his time for study.

In artistic piano-playing, the usual preference given to the right hand to the disadvantage of the left, has no justification whatever: The pianist has two hands both equally capable and in want of development.

(Übung mit wechselnden Figuren.)

(Exercise with changing figures.)

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

2. Bezüglich des unumgänglich notwendigen Transponierens dieser, sowie aller Übungen mit fortrückender Hand und der systematischen Reihenfolge der Tonarten ist Folgendes zu beherzigen:

C dur ist selbstverständlich die leichteste Tonart für alle derartigen Übungen. Nach dem Grundsatz, dass es leichter für den Finger ist, auf den Obertasten zu spielen, als zwischen denselben, sind die Übungen zunächst nach Tonarten mit 5 Obertasten, also nach D es dur und H dur zu transponieren. Fis dur mit ebenfalls 5 Obertasten bietet schon schwierigere Lagen.

Die schwierigsten Tonarten für Übungen mit fortrückender Hand sind D dur und B dur, da die Hand wegen der beiden in diesen Tonarten vorkommenden Obertasten gezwungen ist, sich fortwährend in der Obertastenregion zu bewegen, die Finger aber nicht, wie bei D es dur, auf, sondern zwischen den Obertasten anzuschlagen haben.

Das Studium der vorstehenden Übungen in diesen beiden Tonarten hat also ganz zuletzt zu erfolgen.

2. As regards the absolutely necessary transposition of these as well as all other exercises with progressing hands and the systematic succession of keys the following may be carefully borne in mind:

C MAJOR is naturally the easiest key for all exercises of this kind.

On the principle, that it is easier for the fingers, to play on the black keys, than between them, the exercises are to be transposed first into keys with five black keys, i. e. D $\flat$ MAJOR and B MAJOR. F $\sharp$ MAJOR, also with five black keys offers more difficult positions.

The most difficult keys for exercises with progressing hands are D MAJOR and B $\flat$ MAJOR, as the hand is forced by the two occurring black keys, to move constantly in the upper key region, while the fingers are not playing on the black keys, as in D $\flat$ MAJOR, but between them.

The study of the above exercises in these two keys must therefore come last.

II.

Gebrochene Akkorde.

Broken Chords.

10.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Beim Studium der Übung No. 10 (nebst Var. I, II u. III) sowie der Übungen No. 11 und 12 ist vornehmlich darauf zu achten, dass der Eintritt der Hand auf dem 2^{ten}, 4^{ten}, 6^{ten} und 8^{ten} Achtel eines jeden Taktes unmerklich, ohne Accent, erfolgt.

2. Var. I zu No. 10 bietet eine sehr nützliche, für die Klarheit in der Ausführung der Stammübung unumgänglich notwendige Vorstudie, da bei gebrochenen Akkordfiguren die von den schwächeren (4. u. 5.) Fingern angeschlagenen Töne erfahrungsmässig gern „ineinanderlaufen!“

REMARKS.

1. When studying exercise No. 10 (together with Var. I, II and III), and exercises No. 11 and 12, particular care must be taken that the changing of the hands on the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th eighth of each bar be imperceptible, without accenting the notes.

2. Var. I to No. 10 affords a very useful preliminary study absolutely necessary for acquiring clearness in the execution of the original exercise, as in figures of broken chords the tones struck by the weaker (4th and 5th) fingers are, as we know by experience, only too apt to run into each other.

(Zur Kräftigung der äusseren Finger.)

(For the strengthening of the outside fingers.)

Var. I. *)

*) Die nach oben gestrichenen Noten sind mit der rechten, die nach unten mit der linken Hand zu spielen.

3. Var. II zu No. 10 ist auch mit Triolenbetonung (8 Triolen in jedem Takt) zu spielen. Im langsamen Zeitmass ist hier wie auch in der übernächsten Variante die erste Note der Triole gut zu accentuieren; je schneller aber das Tempo, desto geringer wird der Accent, bis er im schnellsten Tempo gänzlich wegfällt und so der grössten Gleichmässigkeit Platz macht.

*) The notes with stems running downward are to be played with the left hand and those with stems running upward with the right hand.

3. Var. II to No. 10 is also to be played with triplet accent (8 triplets in a bar). In the slow tempo here (as also in Var. IV), the first note of the triplet must be well marked; the quicker the tempo, however, the less must be the accent, until, the quickest tempo being attained, the accent ceases and gives way to the greatest possible evenness of tone.

Var. II.

Var. III.

4. Beim Studium der Var. IV zu No. 10 und der Übung No. 13 nebst Var. versäume man nicht, dem Daumen-Untersatz der rechten Hand bei allen aufsteigenden und der linken Hand bei absteigenden Figuren die nötige Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken.

4. When studying Var. IV to No. 10, and exercise No. 13 with its Var. do not omit to give the requisite attention to the passing-under of the thumb of the right hand in all ascending passages, that of the left hand in descending passages.

Var. IV.

The musical score for Variation IV consists of five systems, each with a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation is highly technical, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages, triplets, and various accidentals (sharps, naturals, and flats). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple beams for sixteenth notes. The final system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

5. Bezüglich des Studiums der enorm schwierigen Var. III zu No. 10 sei bemerkt, dass, wo es nicht ausdrücklich anders vorgeschrieben ist, die Hand immer von oben einzusetzen hat.

Vollständige Accentlosigkeit ist natürlich auch hier anzustreben.

Um diese zu erreichen, verschiebe man beim langsamen Studium zeitweilig den Accent um eine Note, d.h.: man gebe statt der natürlichen, sich von selbst aufdrängenden Betonung der ungeraden (1.3.5. etc.) Noten einen leichten, künstlichen Accent auf die geraden Noten jedes Taktes.

Das Mittel der Accentverlegung ist überhaupt sehr geeignet, ein glattes, gleichmässiges Passagenspiel zu fördern und kann infolgedessen nicht dringend genug empfohlen werden.

Die sogenannten natürlichen (nicht gewünschten) Accente, die aus dem jeweiligen Rhythmus, sowie aus dem Verhältnis der schwächeren und stärkeren oder kürzeren und längeren Finger zu den Ober- und Untertasten sich ergeben, werden am besten durch die Einführung künstlicher (willkürlicher) Accente beseitigt.

Nachdem diese künstliche, dem Charakter der betreffenden Stelle nicht

5. As regards the study of the exceedingly difficult Var. III to No. 10, unless otherwise and expressly indicated, the hand must always be introduced from above.

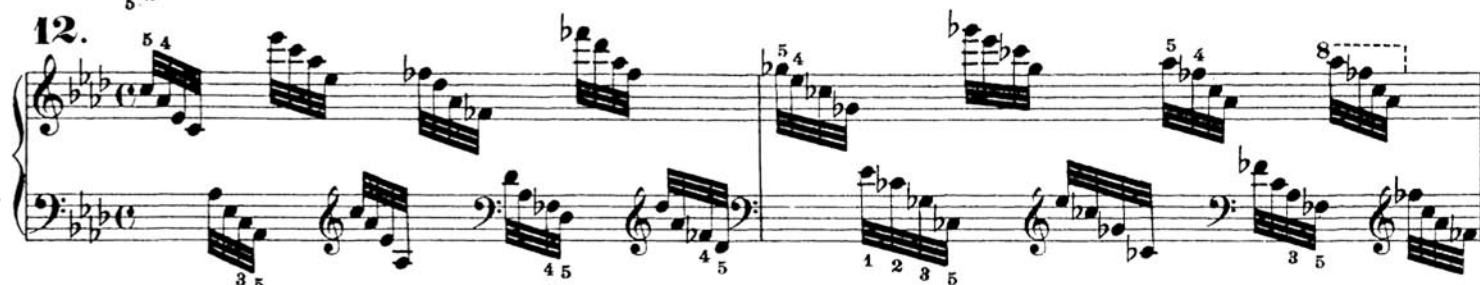
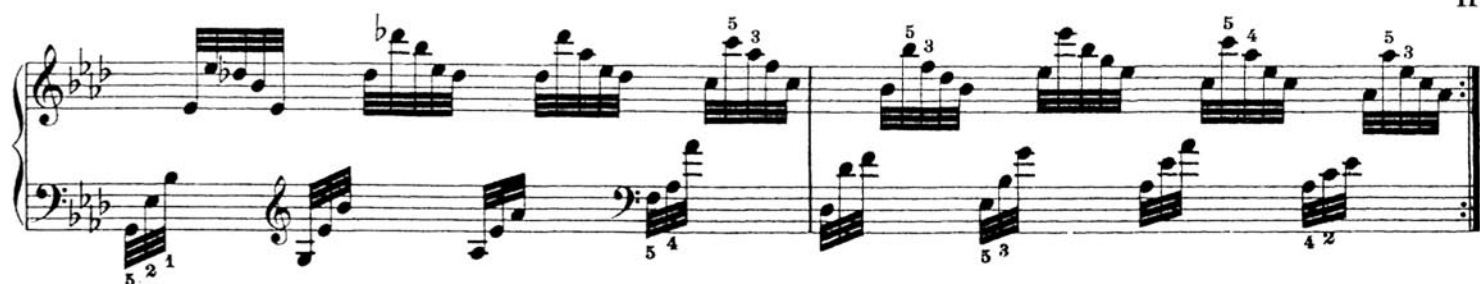
It must, of course, be the aim of the player to perform this Var. also without any accent whatever.

In order to achieve this, displace the accent one note, for the time being, when practising slowly, i.e. instead of accenting the odd notes (1.3.5. etc.), as one is naturally led to do, give an artificial accent to the even notes of each bar.

This method of displacing the accent is, in fact, admirably calculated to promote evenness in the playing of passages, and, consequently, it cannot be too urgently recommended.

The so-called natural (involuntary) accents, resulting from the rhythm, and from the relation of the weaker and the stronger (or the shorter and the longer) fingers to the black- and the white-keys of the key-board, are best done away with by the introduction of artificial (arbitrary) accents.

So soon as these artificial accents, not peculiar to the character of the



eigentümliche Accentuierung Ihre Mission erfüllt und alle natürlichen Accente unterdrückt hat, lässt man sie einfach fallen und bekommt so die Passage in der gewollten Glätte und Gleichmässigkeit zu hören.

Nicht alle Taktarten bieten gleich günstige Gelegenheit zur Anwendung dieses Verfahrens.

Der Vierteltakt in 16^{ter} Bewegung (4×4 Sechzehntel) gestattet nur die Verschiebung des Accentus um eine Note.

Dieselbe Taktart in Sextolenbewegung (4×6 Sechzehntel) dagegen lässt auch die Einteilung in 6 Gruppen zu 4 Noten, desgleichen in 8 Gruppen zu 3 Noten, allenfalls auch in 12 Gruppen zu 2 Noten, zu.

Ebenso gestattet der Dreivierteltakt (3 Gruppen zu 4 Noten) die Einteilung in 4 Gruppen zu 3 oder 6 Gruppen zu 2 Noten.

Der Schüler bediene sich dieses Mittels in der oben angedeuteten Weise nicht nur hier, sondern auch beim Studium von Etüden und Vortragsstücken, überhaupt da, wo vollständige Gleichmässigkeit in der Ausführung von Passagen erzielt werden soll.

particular passage, have fulfilled their object and have suppressed all the natural accents, they must be dropped, and then the passage is heard with the desired smoothness and evenness.

Not all rhythms afford the same facility for applying this method.

Common time in sixteenths (4×4 sixteenth notes), permits only of the displacement of the accent one note.

Common time in sextuplets (4×6 sixteenth notes), however, permits also of the division into 6 groups of 4 notes each, or into 8 groups of 3 notes each, and, if needs be, into 12 groups of 2 notes each.

Thus also three-quarter-time (3 groups of 4 notes each) permits of the division into 4 groups of 3, or 6 groups of 2 notes each.

The pupil should resort to this expedient in the afore said manner, not only here, but also in practising studies and pieces, in fact wherever perfect smoothness in the execution of passages is to be acquired.

III.

Tremolo-Übungen.

Tremolo Exercises.

14.

Exercise 14 consists of two systems of piano tremolo exercises. The first system features two staves with continuous sixteenth-note patterns, marked with fingerings 2 4 and 4 2. The second system continues the exercise with more complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings, including 2 4, 3 2, and 4 2.

Var. I. a.

Var. I. a. features piano tremolo exercises with slurs and fingerings. The first staff has a slur over a group of notes, followed by a measure with a slur and a 24-measure rest. The second staff has a slur over a group of notes, followed by a measure with a slur and a 24-measure rest. The exercise concludes with a final chord.

b.

Var. I. b. features piano tremolo exercises with slurs and fingerings. The first staff has a slur over a group of notes, followed by a measure with a slur and a 12-measure rest. The second staff has a slur over a group of notes, followed by a measure with a slur and a 12-measure rest. The exercise concludes with a final chord.

Var. II. a.

Var. II. a. features piano tremolo exercises with slurs and fingerings. The first staff has a slur over a group of notes, followed by a measure with a slur and a 24-measure rest. The second staff has a slur over a group of notes, followed by a measure with a slur and a 24-measure rest. The exercise concludes with a final chord.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Eine ununterbrochene, accentlose Fortführung der Tremolo-Bewegung ist in den vorstehenden Übungen hauptsächlich anzustreben.

Zu diesem Zweck ist es notwendig, die hervorzuhaltenden gehaltenen Noten bei absolut ruhiger Handhaltung aus dem Fingergelenk (Knöchelgelenk) anzuschlagen.

REMARKS.

1. An uninterrupted, accentless execution of the tremolo-motion in the present exercises, must be the chief object of the pupil.

For this purpose, it is necessary to strike the notes to be accented and sustained from the knuckles, the hand itself remaining perfectly motionless.

b.

Var. III.

Var. IV.

15.

Var.

legato

2. Die Doppelgriffe in den Var. I u. II a u. b zu No. 14 mögen zuerst langsam staccato geübt werden, um etwaige Ungenauigkeiten im Anschlag der Fingerpaare bei schneller Ausführung zu verhüten.

2. The double-notes in Var. I and II a and b to No. 14 may first be practised slowly staccato, in order to prevent any possible incorrectness in rapid execution of the exercises.

IV.

Tonleiter-Figuren.

Scale Figures.

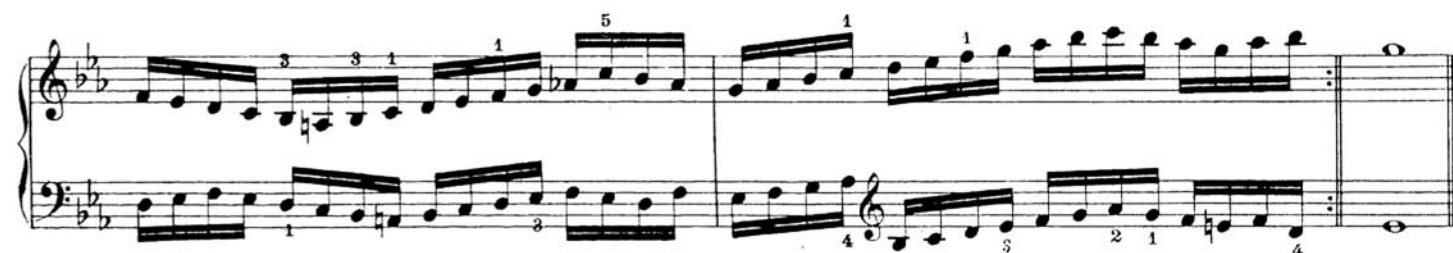
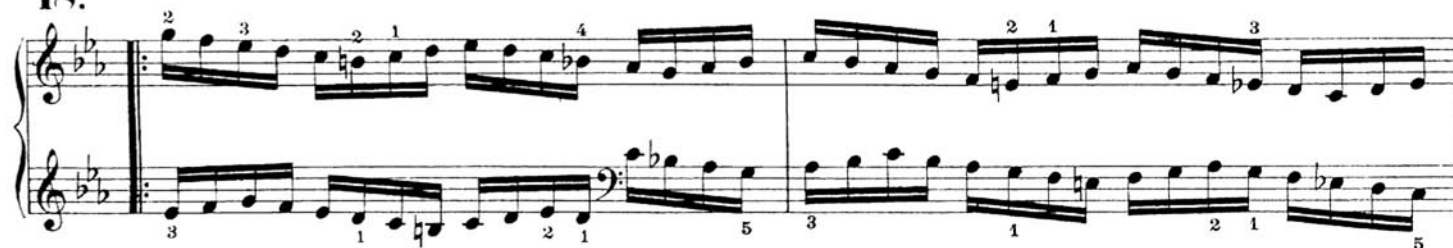
16.



17.



18.



19.



ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Von den zahlreichen Tonleiterübungen der Original-Ausgabe sind nur diejenigen in diese Sammlung aufgenommen worden, die sich durch irgend eine besondere Fassung von den gewöhnlichen Tonleiterübungen, wie man sie in allen einschlägigen Werken findet, unterscheiden.

REMARKS.

1. From among the numerous scale-exercises in the original edition, only those have been selected for this collection, which, by virtue of some special feature, differ from the ordinary scale exercises, to be found in all standard works.

20.

Exercise 20 consists of two systems. The first system has a piano staff (treble clef) and a bass staff (bass clef). The piano staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), and a common time signature. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1 2 3 5 1 and 1 3 1 2. The bass staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a common time signature. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4 5 and 4. The second system continues the patterns with more complex fingerings and articulations, including a measure with a (5) in parentheses above the piano staff and a (1) in parentheses above the bass staff. The exercise concludes with a final measure in the piano staff.

21.

Exercise 21 consists of two systems. The first system has a piano staff (treble clef) and a bass staff (bass clef). The piano staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp), and a common time signature. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1 1 and 1 4 2 1. The bass staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3 3 and 4. The second system continues the patterns with more complex fingerings and articulations, including a measure with a 5 above the piano staff and a 3 above the bass staff. The exercise concludes with a final measure in the piano staff.

22.

Exercise 22 consists of two systems. The first system has a piano staff (treble clef) and a bass staff (bass clef). The piano staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4 1 4 3 4 4. The bass staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. It contains two measures of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1 1 1 1. The second system continues the patterns with more complex fingerings and articulations, including a measure with a 5 above the piano staff and a 3 above the bass staff. The exercise concludes with a final measure in the piano staff.

2. No. 16, 17 und 18, desgleichen No. 19 und 20, endlich No. 21 und 22 können auch je als eine grössere Übung aufgefasst und studirt werden.

3. In Fällen, wo das Zusammenspiel beider Hände Schwierigkeiten bereitet, wird geraten, während des langsamen Übens die erste Note eines jeden Viertels mehr oder weniger scharf zu accentuieren, jedoch im schnellen Tempo die Accente allmählich verschwinden zu lassen.

Im schnellen Zeitmass gegebene Accente zeitigen gewöhnlich Fehler Im Anschlag.

2. Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Nos. 19 and 20, and finally Nos. 21 and 22, may each be considered and practised as one larger exercise.

3. In cases, when the simultaneous playing of both hands causes difficulty, it is advisable, during the slow practice, to accent the first note of each quarter more or less sharply, but to gradually omit the accents in quick tempo.

To accent notes in quick tempo generally leads to faults in the touch.

V.

Verminderte Sept-Akkord-Passagen.

Passages in Diminished Seventh Chords.

23.

The musical exercise consists of five systems, each with a piano (left) and violin (right) staff. The notation includes various diminished seventh chords and melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Some measures have a '3' above them, possibly indicating a triplet or a specific fingering. The exercise is divided into five systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Das in der Anmerkung zu Kap. II bezüglich des Studiums der Var. III zu No. 10 angerathene Mittel der Accentverschiebung kann auch beim Studium der Übung No. 23 mit grossem Vorteil angewendet werden.

REMARKS.

1. The method of displacing the accent, referred to in the note to chapter II in connexion with the studying of Var. III, may also be resorted to with great advantage when studying exercise No. 23.

The image displays a musical score for a piano exercise, identified as No. 24. It consists of two systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is highly technical, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and complex fingering numbers (1-5) indicating difficult passages. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system spans two measures, and the second system also spans two measures, ending with a double bar line. The music is characterized by rapid, ascending and descending runs, often with slurs indicating phrasing or breath marks. The fingering is meticulously detailed throughout the piece.

2. In der sehr schwierigen Übung No. 26 sind die drei verschiedenen verminderten Septimen-Akkordlagen, die es auf der Klaviatur überhaupt gibt, vollständig vertreten, sowohl in aufsteigender als auch in absteigender Bewegung.

Der Umstand, dass in der Originalfassung die Lagen fis-a-c-es aufwärts

2. The extremely difficult exercise No. 26 contains all three different positions of the diminished seventh-chord, to be found on the keyboard, both in ascending and in descending motion.

The fact that the positions $f\sharp-a-c-e\flat$ ascending, and $b-d-f-a\flat$ de-

Var.

25.

26. (Verändertes Original.) (Altered original.)

und h-d-f-as abwärts fehlten, bewog den Herausgeber zur Erweiterung der Übung.

Beim Studium dieser Übung nebst ihren beiden Varianten ist auf ein präzises Zusammenschlagen der Doppelgriffe bei möglichst gebogener Fingerstellung Gewicht zu legen.

scending are not contained in the original edition, induced the editor to extend the exercise.

In studying it and its two Variations great importance must be attached to simultaneous striking of the double notes, the fingers being held as curved as possible.

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Both staves contain a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). Above the notes, there are extensive fingering numbers (1-5) indicating fingerings for both hands. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the end of the system.

Var. I. *) Linke Hand eine Oktave tiefer. — Left hand one octave lower.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. It includes the word "simile" written below the first staff. The notation and fingering are consistent with the first system, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic material.

Var. II.

The third system also consists of two staves. It includes the word "legato" written below the first staff and "simile" written below the second staff. The notation and fingering continue the piece, leading to a final "Coda" section at the end of the system.

*) Der obere Fingersatz ist für die rechte, der untere für die linke Hand.

3. In Var. I zu No. 26 kann an Stelle des 4^{ten} Fingers in beiden Händen durchweg der 3^{te} gebraucht werden.

*) The upper fingering is for the right hand, the lower one for the left hand.

3. In Var. I to No. 26, the 3rd finger of both hands may be used through out in place of the 4th finger.

VI.

Verzierungen und Triller-Übungen.

Ornaments and Trill Exercises.

27.



1^{te} Ausführungsart:
1st manner of execution:

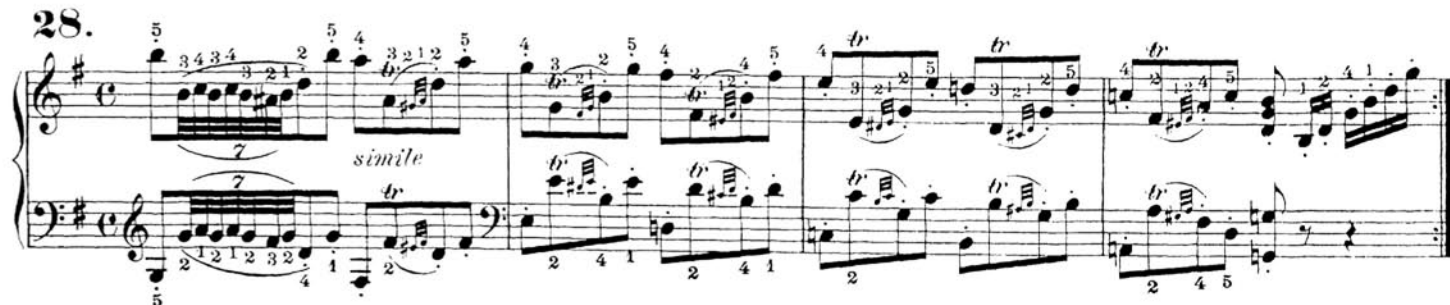
2^{te} Ausführungsart:
2nd manner of execution:



Var.



28.



Var.



ANMERKUNG zu No. 27.

Der Gefahr, die den Schneller enthaltende Triolenfigur durch ungenaue Ausführung der Verzierung in eine Art Quintole zu verwandeln, begegne man durch eine leichte Betonung des zweiten Triolen-Sechzehntels im langsamen Tempo.

Überhaupt erfordert die Beibehaltung des Triolen-Rhythmus im schnellen Zeitmass die allergrösste Sorgfalt; es ist deswegen ratsam, beim Separat-Studium die freie Hand zur Kontrolle dieselbe Stimme in der unteren, resp. oberen Oktave (aber ohne Verzierung) mitspielen zu lassen, z. B.:



REMARK to No. 27.

The danger of changing the triplet-figure containing the mordent through an inexact execution of the embellishment into a sort of quintuplet is best counteracted by slightly accenting in slow tempo the second sixteenth-note of the triplet.

Indeed, it will require the very greatest care and attention to retain or keep up the triplet rhythm in quick time; it is, therefore, advisable, when studying separately to play the same part (but without embellishment) with the hand that is free an octave higher or lower, as the case may be, thus forcing the other hand to play in perfect rhythm:



29.

Exercise 29, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in G major, 2/4 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Var.

Linke Hand allein.
Left hand alone.

Exercise 29, measures 5-8. Treble staff has whole notes, bass staff has eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below notes.

30.

Exercise 30, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in G major, 2/4 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

Var.

Exercise 30, measures 5-8. Treble staff has whole notes, bass staff has eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below notes.

VII.

Übungen für das Zusammenziehen und Ausdehnen der Hand.

Exercises for the Extension and Contraction of the Hand.

31.

32.

33.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Die sich leicht einschleichende Betonung der ersten Note des 2^{ten}, 3^{ten} und 4^{ten} Achtels in den Übungen No. 32 und 33 ist sorgfältig zu vermeiden. Das des Öfteren empfohlene Mittel der Accentverschiebung wird auch hier seine Wirkung nicht verfehlen. Es wäre also die 2^{te} Note jedes Achtels mit leichter Betonung zu spielen, so dass die erste Note der Übung als Auftakt erscheint.

Je nach Bedarf kann dieses Präventiv-Mittel auch bei den andern Übungen angewendet werden.

2. Das Übersetzen des 2^{ten} Fingers über den 5^{ten} in der Variante zu No. 34 hat ohne jede Drehung der Hand und unter Beobachtung der für das Legato-Spiel geltenden Vorschriften zu erfolgen.

REMARKS.

1. Carefully avoid accenting the first note of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th eighth in exercises Nos. 32 and 33, which one is apt to do. The method so often recommended of displacing the accent will not fail to produce the desired result also in this case. Slightly emphasize, therefore, the 2nd note of each eighth, the first note of the exercise thus becoming an up-beat.

This preventative-method may, whenever required, be applied to any other exercise.

2. The 2nd finger must be passed over the 5th, in the Var. to No. 34 without twisting or turning the hand, but under observance of the instructions regarding legato-playing.

34.

Var. Linke Hand allein. — *Left hand alone.*

35.

Var. Linke Hand eine Oktave tiefer. — *Left hand one octave lower.*

36.

37.

38.

*) Der obere Fingersatz ist für die rechte, der untere für die linke Hand.

3. In No. 36 und 37 tritt eine neue, aber erst im folgenden Kapitel ausführlicher behandelte Schwierigkeit auf: die Repetition.

Damit diese im schnellen Zeitmass nicht versagt, sind die zu repetirenden Noten (1^{te} Sechzehntel des 2^{ten} und 4^{ten} Viertels der ersten drei Takte und aller Viertel der Schlusstakte beider Übungen) im langsamen Tempo scharf staccato aus dem Fingergelenk anzuschlagen.

4. Dasselbe gilt für das Studium der Übung No. 38.

*) The upper fingering is for the right hand, the lower one for the left hand.

3. In Nos. 36 and 37 we encounter a new difficulty treated of in detail in the next chapter, viz: "Repetition."

In order that the repetition, in quick time, shall not fail to come out clearly, the notes that are to repeat (1st sixteenth of the 2nd and 4th quarter of the first three bars, and of all the quarters of the closing bars in both exercises) must be struck in slow tempo with a sharp staccato, from the knuckles.

4. The same refers to the study of exercise No. 38.

VIII.

Repetitions-Übungen.

Repetition Exercises.

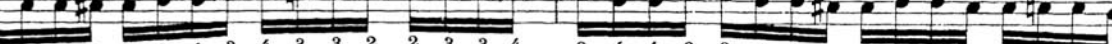
39.

40.

40.

5 1 1 5 3 1 1 3 2 4

41.

41.  Musical score for exercise 41, featuring a treble and bass staff with fingerings and a "legato" marking.

42.

42.

Handwritten musical score for exercise 42. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The piece consists of several measures of music, including a repeat section. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final measure.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Man unterscheidet in der Klaviertechnik zwei Arten der Repetition:

a) die Repetition, hervorgerufen durch den wiederholten Anschlag einer Taste mit demselben Finger.

b) die durch Fingerwechsel auf einer Taste bewirkte Repetition.

In den beiden ersten Übungen dieses Kapitels wird die erstere Art angewen-

REMARKS:

1. Piano-technique distinguishes between two kinds of repetition:

1) Repetition produced by one key being struck repeatedly by the same finger.

B) Repetition produced by a quick change of fingers on one key.

In the two first exercises of this chapter, the first kind is employed. It is

43.



44.



45.



det. Es empfiehlt sich, die die Repetition ausführenden Finger (5^{ter} Finger und Daumen) im langsamen Tempo möglichst präzise aus dem Fingergelenk und bei absolut ruhiger Hand anschlagen zu lassen. Im schnellen Tempo dagegen kann sich die Hand, unbeschadet der Egalität, durch ein leichtes Heben aus dem Handgelenk im Moment der Repetition an der Ausführung beteiligen und dadurch den Fingern einen Teil der Arbeit abnehmen.

In den beiden folgenden Übungen No. 41 und 42 finden sich beide Ausführungsarten gemischt vor, während der Rest der Übungen nur Repetitionen mit wechselnden Fingern enthält.

advisable, to let the fingers executing the repetition (5th finger and thumb) strike as precisely as possible from the knuckle, the hand being absolutely steady. In quick time, the hand may, by a slight raising from the wrist at the moment of the repetition, participate in the execution, and thus relieve the fingers of a portion of their work.

In the two following exercises, Nos. 41 and 42, both manners of execution occur; whereas in the remaining exercises only repetitions with changing fingers are to be found.

46. (Verändertes Original.)—(Altered original.)

47. *leggiero*

2. Auf einen bemerkenswerten Unterschied in der Ausführung dieser letzten Manier sei hier kurz aufmerksam gemacht:

Beteiligen sich 3 oder 4 Finger in der üblichen Reihenfolge 3-2-1 oder 4-3-2-1 an der Repetition, so werden die Finger im Moment des Anschlags eingezogen, (zugemacht) sodass die Taste am vorderen Ende blitzschnell gestreift wird und sofort wieder zurückfliegt.

Von der Schnelligkeit und Präzision dieser Bewegung hängt auch die zu er-

2. I would briefly draw attention to one noteworthy difference in the execution of this latter manner:

Whenever 3 or 4 fingers participate in the repetition, in the ordinary succession: 3-2-1 or: 4-3-2-1, the fingers must be contracted or drawn in at the moment of striking, the key thus being feathered with utmost rapidity at the edge, and returning promptly to its former position.

The rapidity and brilliancy of the repetition to be attained is depen-

Var.

48.

Var.

49.

Var. (In Triolen.)—(In triplets.)

reichende Schnelligkeit und Bravour der Repetition ab.

Wird aber die Repetition nur vom 1^{ten} und 2^{ten} Finger, oder von mehreren Fingern in der Reihenfolge 1-2-3-4 ausgeführt, so geschieht der Anschlag von oben (wie beim gewöhnlichen Finger-staccato) mit nach oben zurückschnellenden Fingern und Daumen.

3. No. 47 und 48 nebst Varianten, desgleichen die linke Hand in No. 48 erheischen diese Art der Ausführung.

dent upon the rapidity and precision of this motion.

If, however, the repetition is only executed by the 1st and 2nd fingers, or by several fingers in the order 1-2-3-4, then the key is struck from above (as in the ordinary finger-staccato); the fingers and thumb springing back or rebounding as it were from the key to their raised position.

3. No. 47 and No. 48 with Variations, and the left hand in No. 46 call for this manner of execution.

IX.

Übungen für das Unter- und Übersetzen der äusseren Finger.

Exercises in passing the Outside Fingers over and under.

50.

Var.

51.

Var.

legato

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Haupterfordernis für ein nutzbringendes Studium dieser die Geschmeidigkeit des Spiels fördernden Übungen ist die Beobachtung eines strengen Legato-Anschlags und die Vermeidung jeglicher Drehung der Hand beim Übersetzen der äusseren Finger.

Der Versuchung, den übersetzenden Finger im kritischen Moment zu strecken, ist ebenfalls nicht stattzugeben.

REMARKS.

1. The chief requirement, in order to profit by the study of these exercises intended to develop suppleness in playing, is to observe a strict legato touch, and to avoid all twisting or turning of the hand in passing the outside fingers over.

Nor must the player yield to the temptation to straighten out the finger at the critical moment of passing over.

52.

Exercise 52 is a continuous chromatic scale in both hands, spanning two octaves. The right hand starts on C4 and ascends to C6, while the left hand starts on C3 and ascends to C5. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

53.

Exercise 53 is a continuous chromatic scale in both hands, spanning two octaves. The right hand starts on C4 and ascends to C6, while the left hand starts on C3 and ascends to C5. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Var. Linke Hand allein. — Left hand alone.

The variation for exercise 53 is a continuous chromatic scale in the left hand only, spanning two octaves from C3 to C5. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the left hand.

2. Die in No. 51 nebst Variante halbtaktig vorkommenden Dezimen- und Nonen-Sprünge sind durch ein ruhiges Gleiten der Hand bei lockerem Handgelenk so geschickt zu nehmen, dass der Eindruck eines ununterbrochenen Legato-Spiels keine Störung erleidet.

3. Die der chromatischen Tonleiter beigelegten, die Viertel markierenden Akkorde in No. 52 und 53 nebst Variante sind bei ruhiger Handhaltung aus den Fingergelenken anzuschlagen und leicht abzustossen. Auch der leiseste Nachdruck mit der Hand würde eine Unterbrechung der gleichmässig fortlaufenden Sechzehntel-Figur zur Folge haben.

2. The skips of a tenth and a ninth, occurring twice in every bar, in No. 51 and its variation must be taken with a smooth gliding of the hand from a supple wrist, and so skilfully, that the impression of an uninterrupted legato shall not be disturbed.

3. The chords in Nos. 52 and 53 with their Var. subjoined to the chromatic scale, and marking the quarters must be struck slightly staccato from the knucklejoints, the hand remaining motionless.

Even the slightest pressure of the hand while striking the chords would cause an interruption of the even, continuous flow of the figure in sixteenth-notes.

Dieselbe Übung in Triolen.
The same exercise in triplets.

Schlussakt. — Concluding bar.

(Var.)

Var.

Dieselbe Übung in Triolen.
The same exercise in triplets.

Schlussakt. — Concluding bar.

(Var.)

57.

2. Beim Studium der Übungen No. 58 und 59 sehe man darauf, dass beim Lagenwechsel auf dem 3^{ten} Sechzehntel eines jeden Viertels auch nicht die geringste Unterbrechung des Legato stattfindet: Beide Tasten müssen genau zusammen losgelassen werden.

Der Lagenwechsel in den anderen Doppelgriff-Übungen dieses Kapitels erfordert gleiche Sorgfalt.

2. When studying exercises Nos. 58 and 59, scrupulously avoid the least interruption of the legato in changing position on the 3rd sixteenth-note of each quarter. Both keys must be released at exactly the same moment.

Changing position in the other exercises on double-notes in this chapter requires equally great care.

58.

Exercise 58 consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system contains measures 1-4, and the second system contains measures 5-8. The music is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The exercise concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Var.

The variation for exercise 58 follows the same structure as the main exercise. It features more complex chordal textures and includes a 'simile' marking over measures 3 and 4, indicating a similar texture to the preceding material. The final measure ends with a sustained chord in the right hand.

59.

Exercise 59 is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It follows the same two-system, two-staff format as exercise 58. The right hand part features more complex chordal structures, including some trichords. The left hand continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The exercise ends with a final chord in the right hand.

Var.

The variation for exercise 59 maintains the same format. It introduces more intricate chordal patterns and includes a 'simile' marking. The exercise concludes with a final sustained chord in the right hand.

3. Die Übungen No. 61 und 62 enthalten einen jetzt weniger gebräuchlichen, aber nichtsdestoweniger sehr nützlichen Fingersatz mit Gleiten des Daumens.

3. Exercises Nos. 61 and 62 show an unusual, but none the less useful fingering with gliding thumb.

60.

60.

The musical score consists of two systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The first system begins with the word "legato" written below the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The second system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

61.

61.

legato

62.

62.

Handwritten musical score for exercise 62. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked with a tempo of 'Allegretto' and a dynamic of 'p'. The score consists of 16 measures. The first measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The second measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The third measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The fifth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The sixth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The seventh measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The eighth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The ninth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The tenth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The eleventh measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The twelfth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The thirteenth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The fourteenth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The fifteenth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The sixteenth measure is marked with a 'p' dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

63.

63.

The musical score for exercise 63 is presented in two systems. Each system consists of a piano accompaniment (grand staff) and a violin part (single staff). The piano part is written in 2/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The violin part is written in 2/4 time and features a melodic line with many slurs and ties. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs, ties) throughout both systems.

64. (Verändertes Original.) - (Altered original.)

Musical score for exercise 64, 'Verändertes Original'. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a series of chords, mostly dyads and triads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Vorübungen. - Preparatory exercises.

Var. I.

Musical score for exercise 64, Variation I. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a series of chords, mostly dyads and triads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Var. II.

etc.

etc.

65.

Musical score for exercise 65. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a series of chords, mostly dyads and triads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

(Var.)

Musical score for exercise 65, Variation. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a series of chords, mostly dyads and triads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

66.

Musical score for exercise 66. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords, mostly triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff contains a series of chords, mostly dyads and triads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

67.



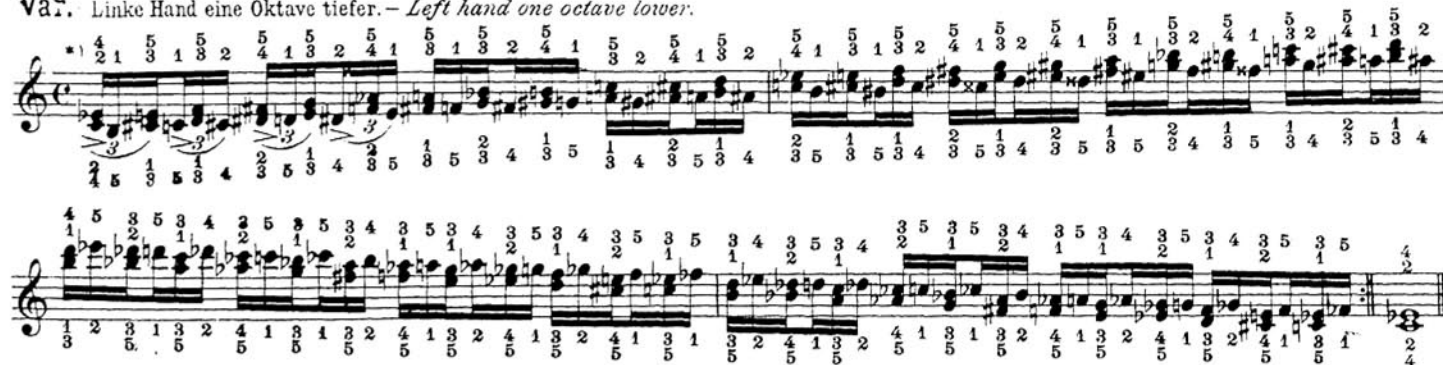
Var.



68.



Var. Linke Hand eine Oktave tiefer. — Left hand one octave lower.



*) Der obere Fingersatz ist für die rechte, der untere für die linke Hand.

*) The upper fingering is for the right hand, the lower one for the left hand.

XI.

Gebrochene Oktaven-Übungen.

Exercises in Broken Octaves.

69.



Var.



70.



Var.



ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Das Studium der gebrochenen Oktaven giebt der Hand Leichtigkeit und Geschmeidigkeit.

Die Brechung von unten nach oben findet man am häufigsten angewendet, weshalb dem Schüler das Studium der Varianten zu No. 69 und 70 besonders ans Herz gelegt wird.

REMARKS.

1. The study of broken octaves gives lightness and suppleness to the hand.

Broken octaves beginning on the lower note occur more frequently, than those starting with the upper note; for which reason the study of the variations to Nos. 69 and 70 is to be urgently recommended to the pupil.

71.

72.

2. Um zu einer möglichst brillanten Ausführung der gebrochenen Oktaven zu gelangen, empfiehlt es sich, im langsamen Tempo die folgenden beiden Arten des Studiums in der gegebenen Reihenfolge anzuwenden:

a) Die gebrochenen Oktaven werden bei absolut ruhiger Handhaltung aus den Fingergelenken angeschlagen.

b) Der Anschlag der gebrochenen Oktaven erfolgt durch eine seitliche Drehung der Hand aus dem Handgelenk, bei vollkommener Unbeweglichkeit der beiden in Betracht kommenden Finger.

3. Im schnelleren und schnellsten Tempo dagegen erleichtert man sich die Ausführung durch die gleichzeitige Anwendung beider Methoden: Das Handgelenk unterstützt die Finger, diese aber nehmen dem Handgelenk einen Teil der Arbeit ab, so dass beide Faktoren sich gegenseitig entlasten und auf diese Weise eine sehr schnelle und brillante Ausführung der gebrochenen Oktaven ermöglichen.

2. With a view of paving the way towards attaining as brilliant an execution as possible of the broken octaves, it is advisable to apply, in slow tempo, the following two methods of study in the order given:

A) The broken octaves to be struck from the knuckles, the hand remaining absolutely quiet.

B) The broken octaves to be struck by a lateral turning of the hand from the wrist, the two fingers in question to remain perfectly motionless.

3. Whereas in quick and in quickest time, the execution is facilitated by the simultaneous employment of both methods: The wrist assists the fingers, which latter, in their turn, relieve the wrist of a portion of its work, so that both factors reciprocate the assistance each affords the other, the result being a rapid and brilliant execution.

XII.

Legato-Übungen.

Legato Exercises.

73.

13. 8

Exercise 13, Op. 101, No. 1 by Frédéric Chopin. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of 8 measures. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and fingerings.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, using a grand staff with two bass staves. The voice part is in the upper register, using a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a repeat sign at the end. The second system also has a repeat sign at the end. The piano part features a continuous bass line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The voice part has a melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes. There are fingerings and breath marks indicated throughout the score.

74.

74.

Handwritten musical score for exercise 74. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass, in E-flat major/C minor (three flats) and common time (C). The piece includes various fingerings and articulations. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The bass staff starts with a series of eighth notes, followed by a sequence of chords and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

[illegible]

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Der Gradmesser für die Vorzüglichkeit des Legato-Anschlags ist in der Beschaffenheit der Hand gegeben: Nur einer gut durchgebildeten, weichen und geschmeidigen Klavierhand wird ein vollkommenes (sammetartiges) Legato zu Eigen sein. Je härter und ungebildeter die Hand, desto spröder das Legato.

REMARKS.

1. The conditions warranting excellency of the legato-touch are given in the developed state of the hand: None other than a thoroughly cultivated, soft, supple piano-hand will ever possess a perfect (velvety) legato-touch. The harder and less trained the hand, the less smooth will be the legato.

(Verändertes Original.)
(Altered original.)

75.

Var.

Var.

Var.

76.

Var.

Var. I.

2. Aufgabe der Handbildungs-Übungen (der Fünffinger- und Handgelenks-Übungen also) wird es sein, einen schönen Legato-Anschlag vorzubereiten und zu bilden; die vorstehenden Übungen aber sollen diese Anschlagsart fördern und als Prüfstein für die Anwendung derselben unter besonders schwierigen-Verhältnissen dienen.

2. It will be the object of hand-training exercises (five-finger- and wrist-exercises) to prepare and develop a fine legato touch; whereas the present exercises are intended to perfect the legato-touch, and to serve as a test of its practical application, under difficult circumstances.

Var. II.

Two systems of musical notation for Variation II, measures 75 and 76. The top system (measures 75-76) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The bottom system (measures 75-76) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

77.

Measure 77 of Variation II. The top system (measures 77-78) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The bottom system (measures 77-78) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Var. I.

Two systems of musical notation for Variation I, measures 79 and 80. The top system (measures 79-80) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The bottom system (measures 79-80) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Var. II.

Two systems of musical notation for Variation II, measures 81 and 82. The top system (measures 81-82) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The bottom system (measures 81-82) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Var. III.

Two systems of musical notation for Variation III, measures 83 and 84. The top system (measures 83-84) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The bottom system (measures 83-84) features a treble clef with a complex melodic line and a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

78.

Var. I.

Spannungs-Übung für die rechte Hand.
Stretching exercise for the right hand.

Var. II.

(Entgegengesetzte Bewegung.)
(Contrary motion.)

(Beide Bewegungen vereint.)
(Both motions together.)

Var.III. Spannungs-Übung für die linke Hand.
Stretching exercise for the left hand.

(Entgegengesetzte Bewegung.)
(Contrary motion.)

(Beide Bewegungen vereint.)
(Both motions together.)

79.

Exercise 79 is a piece in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) features a complex, flowing melody with many slurs and ties, and is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5). The left hand (LH) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment, with a 'L.H. 2' marking indicating a second ending. The piece concludes with a final chord in the RH.

80.

Exercise 80 is a piece in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) has a melody with many slurs and ties, and is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5). The left hand (LH) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the RH.

Var. I. Rechte Hand. — Right hand.

Var. I. Rechte Hand. — Right hand. This variation focuses on the right hand, showing a more complex and rapid version of the melody from exercise 80. It is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The piece concludes with a final chord.

Var. II. Linke Hand. — Left hand.

Var. II. Linke Hand. — Left hand. This variation focuses on the left hand, showing a more complex and rapid version of the accompaniment from exercise 80. It is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The piece concludes with a final chord.

81.

Exercise 81 is a piece in D major, 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) has a melody with many slurs and ties, and is heavily annotated with fingerings (1-5). The left hand (LH) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the RH.

82.

The musical score for exercise 82 is written for piano on a grand staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The piece consists of two measures. The first measure contains a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The second measure continues the sequence, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, sharp signs, and note heads.

83.

Exercise 83 is a short piece in 2/4 time, written for piano. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece is marked with a tempo of 'Allegretto'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Var. I. Linke Hand eine Oktave tiefer. — *Left hand one octave lower.*

Var. 1. Linke Hand eine Oktave tiefer. — *Left hand one octave lower.*

The musical score for Variation 1 is written for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music consists of a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The left hand is an octave lower than the right hand. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Var. II.

Var. II.

The musical score for Variation II consists of two staves. The top staff is in 3/4 time and features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. The bottom staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic complexity. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Var. III.

Oberstimme wie in Var. I.
The upper voice as in Var. I.

Var. IV.

Unterstimme wie in Var. II.
The lower voice as in Var. II.

Var. III. *Oberstimme wie in Var. I.* *The upper voice as in Var. I.* *etc.* *Var. IV.* *Unterstimme wie in Var. II.* *The lower voice as in Var. II.* *etc.*

Var. V.

Var. V.

The musical score for Variation V consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of sixteenth-note runs with complex fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above and below the notes. The second staff continues the melodic line, also with intricate fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

*) Der obere Fingersatz ist für die rechte, der untere für die linke Hand.

**) The upper fingering is for the right hand, the lower one for the left hand.*

84.

Exercise 84 consists of eight measures. The first four measures are in treble and bass clefs, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The last four measures are in treble clef only, continuing the pattern. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout the piece.

85.

Exercise 85 consists of eight measures. The first four measures are in treble and bass clefs, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The last four measures are in treble clef only, continuing the pattern. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout the piece.

Var.

The variation section consists of eight measures (measures 9-16 of the exercise). It features a different rhythmic pattern, primarily using quarter and eighth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout the piece.

XIII.

Übungen im Ablösen der Hände.

Exercises in Changing and Crossing Hands.

86.

86.

Var.

The musical score is for a variation in 2/4 time, marked with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a 2-measure rest, indicated by a '2' over a '4' below the staff. The melody in the treble staff is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord marked with a '3' and a '1' above it, indicating a triplet.

Dieselbe Übung
mit Triolen-Accent.
*The same exercise
with triplet accents.*

87.

Exercise 87 is a short piece in G major, 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The first measure is a whole rest in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The second measure has a half note A in the treble and a half note A in the bass. The third measure has a half note B in the treble and a half note B in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note C in the treble and a half note C in the bass. The fifth measure has a half note D in the treble and a half note D in the bass. The sixth measure has a half note E in the treble and a half note E in the bass. The seventh measure has a half note F# in the treble and a half note F# in the bass. The eighth measure has a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The ninth measure has a half note A in the treble and a half note A in the bass. The tenth measure has a half note B in the treble and a half note B in the bass. The eleventh measure has a half note C in the treble and a half note C in the bass. The twelfth measure has a half note D in the treble and a half note D in the bass. The thirteenth measure has a half note E in the treble and a half note E in the bass. The fourteenth measure has a half note F# in the treble and a half note F# in the bass. The fifteenth measure has a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The sixteenth measure has a half note A in the treble and a half note A in the bass. The piece ends with a double bar line.

ANMERKUNG.

Beim Studium der Übungen No. 86 und 87 gilt es, die Thatsache, dass 2 Hände zur Ausführung der Tonleiter herangezogen sind, sorgfältig zu verdecken.

Am besten geschieht dies durch die Unterlegung des Triolen-Accentes, der die allzuleicht eintretende Teilung der Tonleiter in Gruppen zu 4 Noten verhindert.

Zu diesem Zweck sind die beiden Varianten im Dreivierteltakt geschrieben worden, einer Taktart, die sowohl die Einteilung in 3 Gruppen zu 4 Noten, als auch in 4 Gruppen zu 3 Noten zulässt.

REMARK.

When studying exercises Nos. 86 and 87, the main-object is to carefully disguise the fact that 2 hands are employed in playing the scale.

This is best achieved by adopting the triplet-accent, which prevents the too easily occurring division of the scale into groups of 4 notes.

This is the reason and object why the two variations are written in three-quarter time which admits of a division into 3 groups of 4 notes each and into 4 groups of 3 notes each.

Var.

Musical score for Variation 1, featuring a piano introduction and a main melody with triplet accents. The score is written for piano and includes a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note triplets with accents, creating a rhythmic pattern. The piano introduction consists of a few chords and a short melodic phrase. The main melody is divided into two systems, each with a piano introduction and a main melody. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The key signature and time signature are consistent throughout.

Dieselbe Übung
mit Triolen-Accent.
The same exercise
with triplet accents.

Musical score for Variation 2, featuring a piano introduction and a main melody with triplet accents. The score is written for piano and includes a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note triplets with accents, creating a rhythmic pattern. The piano introduction consists of a few chords and a short melodic phrase. The main melody is divided into two systems, each with a piano introduction and a main melody. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The key signature and time signature are consistent throughout.

Musical score for Variation 3, featuring a piano introduction and a main melody with triplet accents. The score is written for piano and includes a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note triplets with accents, creating a rhythmic pattern. The piano introduction consists of a few chords and a short melodic phrase. The main melody is divided into two systems, each with a piano introduction and a main melody. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The key signature and time signature are consistent throughout.

Musical score for Variation I, featuring a piano introduction and a main melody with triplet accents. The score is written for piano and includes a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note triplets with accents, creating a rhythmic pattern. The piano introduction consists of a few chords and a short melodic phrase. The main melody is divided into two systems, each with a piano introduction and a main melody. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The key signature and time signature are consistent throughout.

Musical score for Variation II, featuring a piano introduction and a main melody with triplet accents. The score is written for piano and includes a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note triplets with accents, creating a rhythmic pattern. The piano introduction consists of a few chords and a short melodic phrase. The main melody is divided into two systems, each with a piano introduction and a main melody. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The key signature and time signature are consistent throughout.

Musical score for Variation III and Variation IV, featuring a piano introduction and a main melody with triplet accents. The score is written for piano and includes a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth-note triplets with accents, creating a rhythmic pattern. The piano introduction consists of a few chords and a short melodic phrase. The main melody is divided into two systems, each with a piano introduction and a main melody. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The key signature and time signature are consistent throughout.

89.

(Var. II zu No. 49.) — (Var. II to No. 49.)

sempre sopra la mano sinistra

(Dieselbe Übung nach G dur transponirt.)
(The same exercise in G major.)

sempre sopra la mano destra

XIV.

Arpeggien-Übungen.

Arpeggio Exercises.

90.

91.

92.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Um jede Weitschweifigkeit und Wiederholung gleichartigen Materials zu vermeiden, sind aus dem Czerny'schen Studienwerk nur die vorstehenden drei Übungen in diese Sammlung aufgenommen worden.

2. Die Notwendigkeit des Transponirens wird dem Schüler angesichts der Kürze dieses Kapitels besonders einleuchten.

3. Das dem Ohre zu übermittelnde Klangbild hat in jeder Hinsicht dem Eindruck zu entsprechen, den das Auge von dem Notenbild dieser Übungen empfängt:

Der Spieler hat in der Sauberkeit und Klarheit des Stiches das Ideal der Ausführung vor Augen und braucht bloss die optische Erscheinung in eine akustische, dem Ohre zugängliche, zu übersetzen.

Die Methode, das Auge in dieser Weise zum Lehrer für das Ohr einzusetzen ist vorzüglich geeignet, das Bedürfnis nach technischer Glätte und Klarheit in der Ausführung brillanter Passagen zu wecken und zu steigern.

Ihre Anwendung an geeigneten Stellen wird deshalb dringend befürwortet.

REMARKS.

1. With the object of avoiding all digression, and repetition of similar material, only the three preceding exercises have been selected from Czerny's work, for this collection.

2. Considering the shortness of this chapter, the necessity and importance of transposition be particularly evident to the pupil.

3. The "Klangbild" (sound-picture, as we should say) to be conveyed to the ear, must, in every respect, correspond to the impression gathered by the eye from the "Notenbild" (note-picture) of these exercises:

In the clearness and accuracy of the engraved notes, the pupil has before him the ideal of execution, and need only translate the optical picture into an acoustic one.

The method of thus appointing the eye a tutor to the ear is excellently calculated to awaken and develop a longing desire for technical smoothness and clearness in the execution of brilliant passages.

Its application, wherever called for, is, therefore, urgently recommended.

Akkord-Passagen mit eingeschalteten Noten.

Chord Passages with inserted Notes.

93.

Var.

ANMERKUNGEN.

1. Behufs schnellerer Erlernung der Übung No. 93 nebst Variante sind die Takte zuerst paarweise vorzunehmen.

Das in der Anmerkung 5 zum zweiten Kapitel ausführlich behandelte Mittel der Accentverlegung sei hier wiederum in Erinnerung gebracht.

Darnach möge die Übung No. 93 auch mit Triolenbetonung (8 Triolen in jedem Takt) die folgende Variante aber zeitweilig mit Quartolenbetonung studiert werden.

REMARKS.

1. With a view of learning exercise No. 93 and its variation more quickly, take up two bars at a time and study them.

The plan of displacing the accent treated of in detail in the second chapter (Note 5), be here recalled to memory.

Then exercise No. 93 may be studied also with triplet-accentuation (8 triplets to a bar); while, for the time being, the following variation must be practised with quartuplet-accentuation.