

CH. DE BÉRIOT

VOLIN-SCHULE

ABTEILUNG I: ELEMENTARTECHNIK

OPUS 102

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON
FRIEDRICH HERMANN

C. F. PETERS · LEIPZIG



Charles Auguste de Bériot (* 1802 in Löwen, † 1870 in Brüssel) war, guten Anfangsunterricht bei Tiby und kurzen Unterricht bei Baillot am Pariser Konservatorium abgerechnet, im Violinspiel fast ganz sein eigener Lehrer. Nach erfolgreicher Kunstreise nach Paris und England bekleidete er einige Jahre die Stellung eines Soloviolinisten des Königs der Niederlande, verlor sie aber schon 1830 durch die Revolution. Es folgten Jahre vielfacher Kunstreisen mit seiner Gattin, der bedeutenden Sängerin Maria Garcia-Malibran († 1836), endlich ein Jahrzehnt ehrenvoller pädagogischer Tätigkeit am Brüsseler Konservatorium. Die letzten Lebensjahre des berühmten Violinvirtuosen verdüsterten traurige Schicksalsschläge: Nervenkrankheit, Erblindung und Lähmung des linken Armes. — In Bériot einen sich, was auch Deutschland, das er mit Vorliebe zu besuchen pflegte, früh erkannte, ausübender und schaffender Künstler in ebenso harmonischer wie bedeutsamer Weise. Als Komponist vermittelt er zwischen der älteren, auf Tartini und die Italiener zurückweisenden französischen Geigerschule, deren Führer Viotti, Kreutzer und Rode wurden, und der jüngeren Schule im 19. Jahrhundert, die von Baillot über Bériot zu Vieuxtemps, Alard und Henri Wieniawski führte. Eine elegante und wirkungsvolle Technik (namentlich reiche Anwendung des leichten Staccato, der Doppelgriffe und des Flageolets) findet sich bei Bériot mit süßer, singender Tongebung, edlem Schönheitsempfinden und Geist aufs anmutigste verbunden. Seine 7 Konzerte, Sonaten, Variationen und die Violinschule haben ihre Geltung bis zur Gegenwart behalten.

CHARLES AUGUSTE DE BÉRIOT (born at Louvain in 1802; died at Brussels in 1870). With the exception of the good elementary instruction which he received under Tiby, and of a few lessons from Baillot at the Paris Conservatoire, he was almost autodidact on the violin. After successful concert-tours to Paris and England, he, for a few years, filled the post of solo-violin to the King of the Netherlands, which position he, however, lost through the Revolution in 1830. He undertook several concert-tours with his wife, the celebrated singer Maria Garcia-Malibran (died 1836). Then for ten years he taught at the Brussels Conservatory, a post he filled with honour. The last years of his life brought the great violinist severe trials: he fell a victim to a nervous affliction, lost his eye-sight and the use of his left arm.

In Bériot we find the great artist and composer harmoniously blended, a fact that Germany, which country he was fond of visiting, was not slow to recognize. As a composer he was mediatorial between the early French Violin-School (with Viotti, Kreutzer, and Rode as leaders) which goes back to Tartini and the Italians, and the later School of the 19th century, which from Baillot, with Bériot as an intermediate, leads up to Vieuxtemps, Alard, and Henri Wieniawski. The characteristic features of Bériot's style, — an elegant and striking technic, abounding with light staccato, double-stopping and harmonics, wedded to a sweet, singing tone —, betray a refined feeling, love of the beautiful in art and nobility of soul. His 7 concertoes, his sonatas, variations and his violin-school have retained their value up to the present day.



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English translation by John Bernhoff.

Erklärung der Zeichen und Wörter.

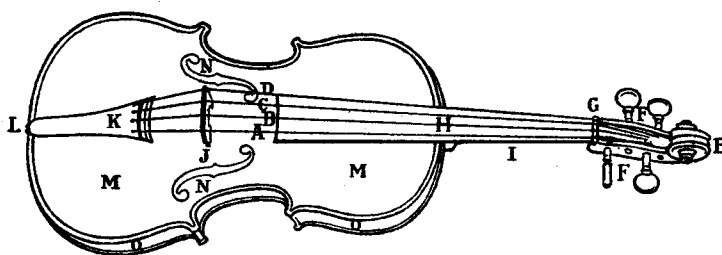
□	Abstrich.
∇	Aufstrich.
<i>p</i> = <i>piano</i>	Leise.
<i>dolce</i>	Sanft.
<i>pp</i> = <i>pianissimo</i>	Sehr leise.
<i>dolcissimo</i>	Sehr sanft.
<i>f</i> = <i>forte</i>	Stark.
<i>ff</i> = <i>fortissimo</i>	Sehr stark.
<i>mf</i> = <i>mezzoforte</i>	Halbstark.
◀ <i>crescendo</i> = <i>cresc.</i>	Anwachsend im Ton.
▶ <i>diminuendo</i> = <i>dim.</i>	Abnehmend im Ton.
....	Gehämmert oder kurz gestoßen.
	Mit großem Strich in der Mitte des Bogens.
<i>pizzicato</i> = <i>pizz.</i>	Die Saite mit dem Finger gezupft (ital. <i>pizzicare</i> , zupfen, kneifen).
<i>tr</i>	Triller.
<i>D. C.</i> = <i>da capo</i>	Vom Anfang an wiederholen.
—	Die unter solchem Zeichen sich befindenden Noten sind mit einem Bogenstrich zu spielen.

Explanation of the signs and words.

□	Down-bow.
∇	Up-bow.
<i>p</i> = <i>piano</i>	Softly.
<i>dolce</i>	Delicately.
<i>pp</i> = <i>pianissimo</i>	Very softly.
<i>dolcissimo</i>	Very delicately.
<i>f</i> = <i>forte</i>	Loud.
<i>ff</i> = <i>fortissimo</i>	Very loud.
<i>mf</i> = <i>mezzoforte</i>	Half loud.
◀ <i>crescendo</i> = <i>cresc.</i>	Increasing in tone.
▶ <i>diminuendo</i> = <i>dim.</i>	Decreasing in tone.
....	Hammered or short, detached.
	With a bold stroke in the middle of the bow.
<i>pizzicato</i> = <i>pizz.</i>	To pluck the string (ital. <i>pizzicare</i> = pinch).
<i>tr</i>	Shake (Trill).
<i>D. C.</i> = <i>da capo</i>	To repeat from the beginning.
—	The notes under the slur are played with one bow.

Teile der Violine.

- A Erste (E) Saite oder Quinte.
- B Zweite (A) Saite.
- C Dritte (D) Saite.
- D Vierte (G) Saite.
- E Schnecke.
- F Wirbel.
- G Sattel.
- H Griffbrett.
- I Hals.
- J Steg.
- K Saitenhalter.
- L Knopf.
- M Decke.
- N Schall- oder *f*-(*f*)löcher.
- O Zarge, Schienen.



Im Inneren:

- Stimme.
- Baßbalken.

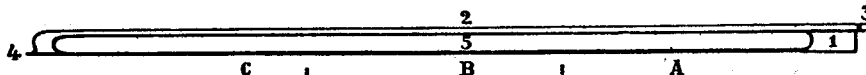
Parts of the Violin.

- A 1st or E string.
- B 2nd or A string.
- C 3rd or D string.
- D 4th or G string
- E Scroll.
- F Pegs.
- G Nut.
- H Fingerboard.
- I Neck.
- J Bridge.
- K Tail-piece.
- L End-pin.
- M Belly.
- N Sound or *f*-(*f*)holes.
- O Sides.

Inside:
Sound-post
Bass-bar.

Teile des Bogens.

- 1 Der Frosch.
- 2 Die Stange.
- 3 Die Schraube.
- 4 Spitze.
- 5 Haar.



Parts of the Bow.

- 1 The nut.
- 2 The stick.
- 3 The screw.
- 4 The point or tip.
- 5 The bow-hair.

Einteilung des Bogens.

- A Am Frosch, 1^{tes} Drittel.
- B In der Mitte, 2^{tes} Drittel.
- C An der Spitze, 3^{tes} Drittel.

The Bow divided up:

- A At the nut, 1st third.
- B In the middle, 2nd third.
- C At the point, 3rd third.

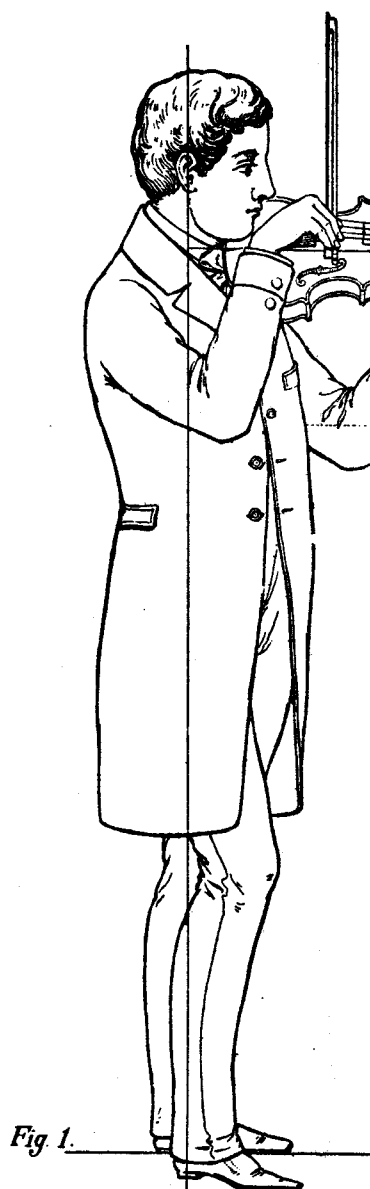


Fig. 1.

Körperhaltung,
von der Seite
gesehen.

Attitude of the
body, side view.

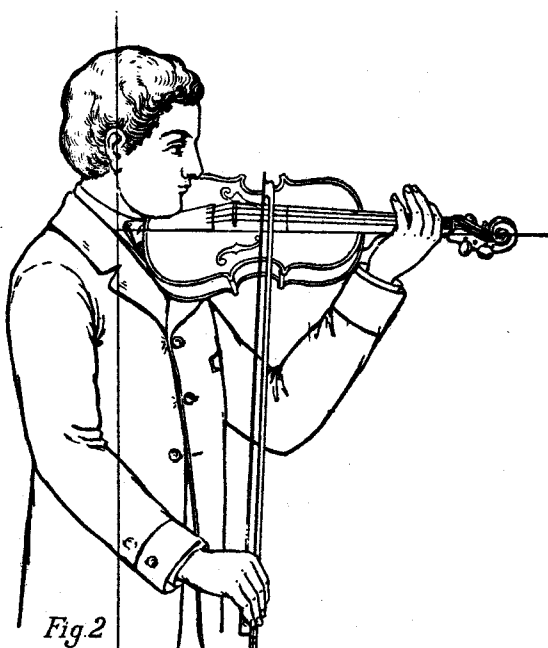


Fig. 2

Haltung des rechten
Armes, wenn die
Spitze des Bogens
gebraucht wird.

Position of the right
arm, when the tip of
the bow is being used.



Fig. 3.

Körperhaltung,
von vorn gesehen.

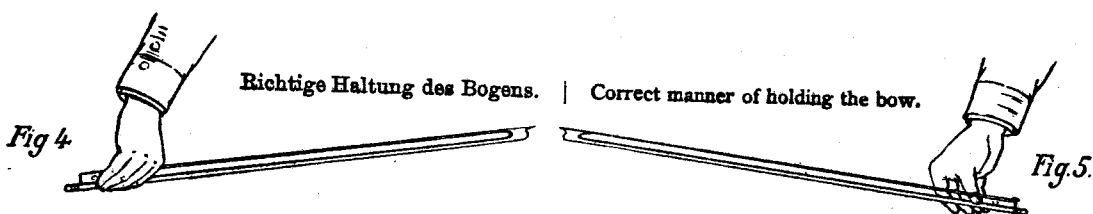
Attitude of the
body, front view.

Haltung des Körpers.

Anfangs hat der Schüler nachstehende Unterweisungen über Körperhaltung, Führung des Bogens und Stellung nebst Bewegung der Finger mit anhaltender Aufmerksamkeit zu beobachten; ist er dann zur richtigen Haltung gelangt, so strebe er geschmeidige Bewegungen des rechten Armes an; Kopf und Leib bleiben unbeweglich. In den ersten Unterrichtsstunden ist öfteres Ausruhen anzuraten, bis die regelrechte Stellung zur Gewohnheit geworden ist.

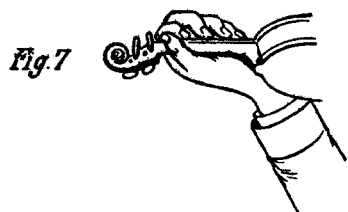
Attitude of the Body.

When beginning his studies, the pupil must be careful to constantly observe the following directions with regard to the attitude of the body, the use of the bow and the manner of holding and moving the fingers: When he has acquired a correct position, his next aim must be to impart suppleness to the right arm; keeping head and body steady. It is advisable, at first, to take frequent rests in order to learn how to resume the correct position of the body both quickly and with ease.



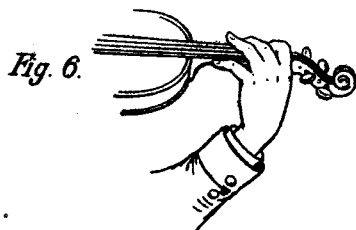
Richtige Haltung des Bogens.

Correct manner of holding the bow.



Mangelhafte Haltung der Hand.

Faulty manner of holding the hand.



Gezwungene Haltung der Finger.

Strained position of the fingers.



Fig. 8

Fehlerhafte Haltung des rechten Armes.

Faulty manner of holding the right arm.

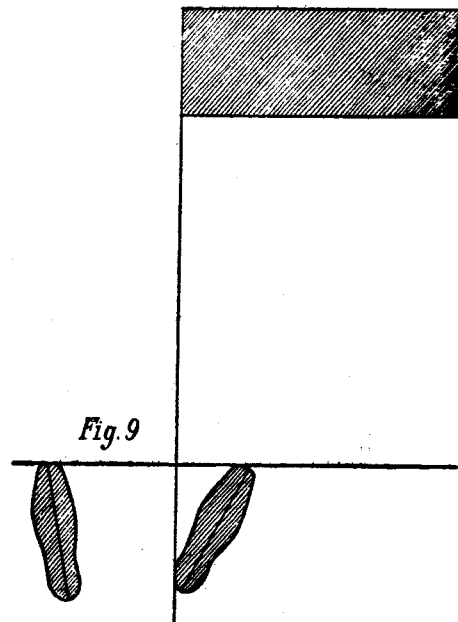


Fig. 9

Grundriß der Stellung der Füße vor dem Pulte.

Ground-sketch of the position of the feet in front of the music-desk.

Stellung.

1. Der oberste Teil des Notenpults soll kaum tiefer sein als das Auge des Spielers. (Siehe Fig. 1.)
2. Man stelle sich der linken Seite des Notenheftes gegenüber
3. setze den linken Fuß, etwas nach außen gedreht, beinahe im rechten Winkel mit dem Pult,
4. den rechten Fuß etwas vor, im rechten Winkel zum Pulte, so daß die Fersen beider Füße etwa zehn bis zwölf Zentimeter auseinander sind. (Siehe Fig. 9.)
5. Man halte den Körper gerade, auf dem linken Bein ruhend, ohne daß jedoch die Hüfte hervortrete.

Haltung der Violine.

1. Man halte die Violine über dem linken Schlüsselbein gegen den Hals gestemmt.
2. Die Violine wird zwischen Kinn und Schulter festgehalten, nicht von der linken Hand gestützt. Den Kopf neige man etwas nach links.

Position of the Body.

1. The top of the music-desk should scarcely be any lower than the eye of the player. (See Fig. 1.)
2. Stand to the left of the music.
3. Place the left foot almost at right angles to the desk, turning the former a little outwards.
4. Place the right foot somewhat forward, at right angles to the desk, so that the heels of both feet are about 4 1/2 inches apart. (See Fig. 9.)
5. Hold the body in an upright position, resting on the left leg, but without allowing the hip to protrude.

How to hold the Violin.

1. Place the violin on the left collar-bone and press on it with the chin.
2. The instrument is held between chin and shoulder, and is not supported by the left hand. Incline the head a little to the left.

3. Die Violine muß wagerecht, in einer Richtung mit dem linken Fuß, gehalten werden.

Der Gebrauch eines Kinnhalters ist zu empfehlen.

Haltung des linken Armes und der linken Hand.

1. Der Ellbogen wird unter die Mitte der Violine gehalten.

2. Der Hals der Violine darf nie auf dem Ballen des Daumens ruhen. (Siehe Fig. 7.)

3. In der ersten Lage hat der Daumen seinen Platz zwischen dem *A* und *B* der *G*-Saite.

4. Das Handgelenk bleibe in geschmeidiger, natürlicher Haltung beinahe in gerader Linie mit dem Vorderarm; man hüte sich, es bei den Ausdehnungen des kleinen Fingers zurückzuziehen. (Siehe Fig. 6.)

Von der Haltung des Bogens

1. Der Bogen wird von allen Fingern am Frosch angefaßt.

2. Die Bogenstange wird quer gehalten vom ersten und zweiten Gelenk des Zeigefingers bis zur Spitze des kleinen Fingers.

3. Der Daumen mit etwas nach außen gekrümmtem Mittelglied kommt dem Mittel- und Ringfinger gegenüber zu liegen. Die Finger dürfen weder zu eng aneinander, noch zu weit auseinander liegen, noch gestreckt werden. (Siehe Fig. 5.)

4. Damit dem Handgelenk die nötige Geschmeidigkeit erhalten bleibe, muß es in gerader Linie mit dem Vorderarm stehen, so daß es die Stange stets beherrscht.

5. Spielt man mit der Spitze des Bogens, so gelangt der Ellbogen auf eine Linie mit dem Handgelenk; niemals über diese Linie überschreiten. (Siehe Fig. 8.)

6. Der Bogen fällt senkrecht auf die Saiten, die Stange wird ein wenig nach dem Griffbrett zu geneigt.

7. Streicht man mit dem Bogen nach oben, so wendet sich nach und nach das Handgelenk, bis es die Höhe des Mundes erreicht hat. (Siehe Fig. 1.)

3. The violin must be held horizontally and in the same direction as the left foot.

A "chin-rest" materially assists in holding the instrument.

Position of the left Arm and Hand.

1. The elbow must be held under the middle of the violin.

2. The violin-neck must never rest on the ball of the hand. (See Fig. 7.)

3. In the first position the thumb is held between *A* and the *B*-flat of the *G*-string.

4. The wrist must maintain a supple and natural position, almost in a straight line with the fore-arm. Be careful not to draw it back when extending the little finger. (See Fig. 6.)

How to hold the Bow.

1. The bow is held at the nut with all the fingers.

2. The stick of the bow is held between the first and second joints of the fore-finger, the tip of the little finger resting on the lower end.

3. The thumb must lie opposite the middle and ring-fingers, be neither too much curved nor straightened out, but so held sideways that the stick touches the nail near the middle. The fingers must be neither too close together, nor too far apart, nor straightened out. (See Fig. 5.)

4. In order to maintain the suppleness of the wrist, it must remain in a straight line with the fore-arm, in order to always have the stick under control.

5. When playing at the point of the bow, the elbow must come into line with the wrist—but it must never be higher. (See Fig. 8.)

6. The bow must fall perpendicularly on the strings, while the stick is turned slightly towards the finger board.

7. In the up-bow, the wrist gradually turns, until it reaches the level of the mouth. (See Fig. 1.)



Bogen-Übungen auf leeren Saiten.

Um zu vermeiden, dass das Gewicht des Handgelenks, zumal wenn es sich dem Geigenkörper nähert, zu sehr auf die Saiten drückt, halte man den Bogen so, dass nur ein kleiner Teil der Haare die Saiten streiche. Man führe ihn, die Stange dem Griffbrett etwas zugeneigt, mit vollständiger Gleichmässigkeit des Druckes und der Bewegung.

Der Schüler mache nach jeder Note eine kurze Pause, während welcher der Lehrer die Haltung des Armes, des Handgelenkes und der Finger berichtigt.

Exercises with the bow on the open strings.

The first difficulty to be overcome when the bow is first brought into use is not to allow the wrist to press on the strings too much, especially when it approaches the violin.

In order to prevent this fault, hold the bow so that only a small portion of the bow-hair is brought into play and draw it with perfect uniformity as regards pressure and motion, inclining it slightly towards the finger-board.

The pupil must make a short pause after each note, during which the teacher must rectify the position of arm, wrist and fingers.

Volle Bogenlänge.

Sehr langsam.
Very slowly.

1a

1b

1c

1d

Full bow-lengths.

Das Aufsetzen der Finger auf die Saiten.

Man lasse die Finger mit Kraft auf die Saiten fallen, und zwar mit den Spitzen, doch so, dass die kurzgehaltenen Nägel die Saiten nie berühren, die Finger selbst nur eine Saite auf einmal treffen.

$\frac{1}{2}$ = Halbton.
 1. = erster
 2. = zweiter
 3. = dritter
 4. = vierter } Finger.

Stopping with the fingers.

The fingers must fall firmly on the strings, striking them with the tips, but never with the nails which must be kept pared. Nor must they touch two strings at once.

$\frac{1}{2}$ = Semi-(half) tone
 1. = first
 2. = second
 3. = third
 4. = fourth } finger.

Moderato.

G-Saite. G-string.



D-Saite. D-string.



A-Saite. A-string.



Den Finger dicht an den Sattel.
 E-Saite. E-string.

The finger close to the nut of the finger-board.



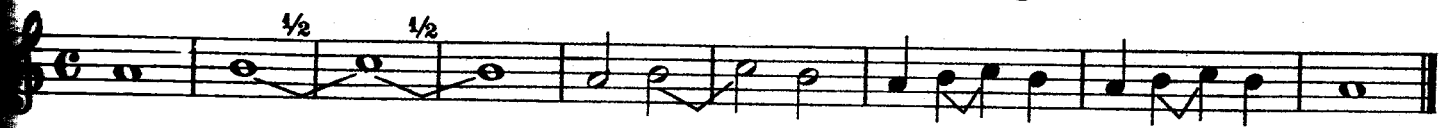
Ersten Finger liegen lassen.

Leave the first finger on the string.



Den zweiten Finger dicht an den ersten.

The second finger close to the first one.



Zweiten Finger liegen lassen.

Leave the second finger down.

2^c

1 2 3 1/2

1/2 3 1/2

1/2 3 1/2

1/2 3 1/2

Dritten Finger liegen lassen.

Leave the third finger down.

2^d

1 2 3 1/2 4 1/2

1/2 2 mal | twice 1/2 1/2 1/2

1/2 2 mal | twice 1/2

2 mal | twice 4



Volle Bogenlänge.

Whole bow.

Langsam. Slowly.



3c.

4.

Andante.

Die linke Hand.

Der Anfänger lasse die Finger, wo irgend möglich, liegen; dies erleichtert und sichert die Intonation und wird angedeutet durch:

- 1 _____
 2 _____ je nachdem welcher
 3 _____ Finger liegen bleiben soll.
 4 _____

The left hand.

The pupil should allow the fingers to remain on the strings whenever he can, as purity of intonation is thereby more easily secured. The holding-down of a single finger (see examples 5b), c) and d) is indicated by the sign:

- 1 _____
 2 _____ according to which
 3 _____ finger is set on the string.
 4 _____

Beispiel. Example.

5a.

5b.

5c.

5d.

Nachstehende Tonleitern sind langsam zu üben; jede Note erhalte ihren vollen Wert; der Bogen bleibe auf der Saite liegen. Man halte die Finger etwa 2-3 cm. über die Saiten. Beim Spielen der Halbtöne sind sie dicht neben einander zu setzen. Um die Intonation auf Reinheit zu prüfen, streiche man die leeren Saiten mit an, sobald man *D, A, E* mit dem 4ten Finger greift, was in den ersten Übungen durch halbe Noten angegeben ist.

The following Scale-exercises must be practised in slow tempo (time). Each note must be given its full time-value and, moreover, the bow must not leave the strings. The fingers must be held about one inch above the strings and for the semitones be placed close together. In order to assure one's self of the purity of intonation, the notes stopped must be compared with the open strings. To this end the tones having the same sounds as the open strings, namely *D, A* and *E*, are indicated in the first exercises by two halfnotes, of which the first one is stopped with the fourth finger and the second one bowed on the open string. In order to direct the pupil's attention of the semitones, they are specially marked in the first scales.

Erste Lage. Tonleitern.

First Position. Scales.

C dur. C-major.

4. Saite.
4th string.

3. Saite.
3rd string.

2. Saite.
2nd string.

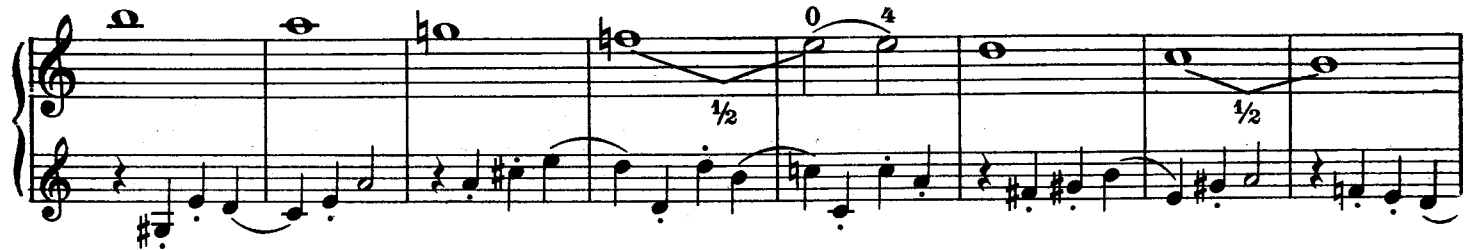
6a

The musical score for C major scales in first position consists of two systems, 6a and 6b. System 6a contains measures 1 through 8, and system 6b contains measures 9 through 12. Each system has two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff shows the fingerings for the right hand, and the bass staff shows the fingerings for the left hand. The scales are written in C major, with the key signature having one sharp (F#). The scales are played in first position, with the first finger on the first string (E) and the fourth finger on the fourth string (C). The scales are marked with '1/2' indicating semitones. The scales are written in a way that allows for comparison with the open strings, with the first note of each scale being a half note and the second note being a half note on the open string.

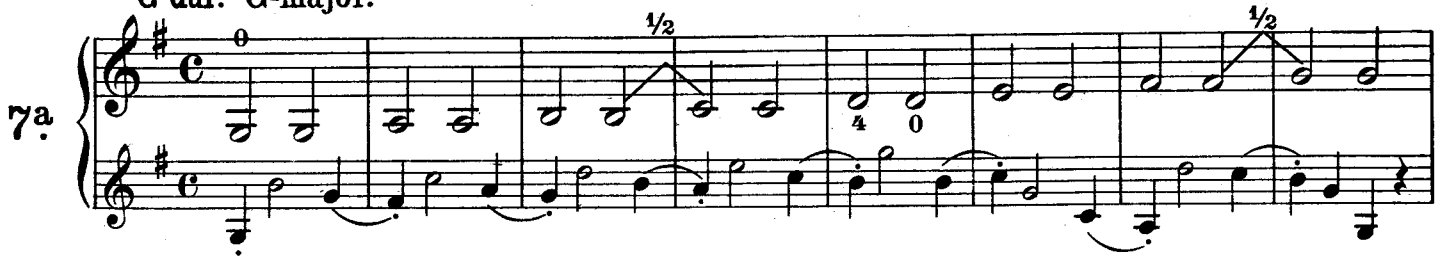
A moll. a-minor.

6b

The musical score for A minor scales in first position consists of measures 9 through 12. Each system has two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff shows the fingerings for the right hand, and the bass staff shows the fingerings for the left hand. The scales are written in A minor, with the key signature having no sharps or flats. The scales are played in first position, with the first finger on the first string (E) and the fourth finger on the fourth string (C). The scales are marked with '1/2' indicating semitones. The scales are written in a way that allows for comparison with the open strings, with the first note of each scale being a half note and the second note being a half note on the open string.



G dur. G-major.



E moll. e-minor.

7b

First system of music for guitar 7b in E minor. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half-note triplet (1/2) in the second measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the second measure.

Second system of music for guitar 7b in E minor. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half-note triplet (1/2) in the fifth measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the fifth measure.

Third system of music for guitar 7b in E minor. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the ninth measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the ninth measure.

Fourth system of music for guitar 7b in E minor. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the thirteenth measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the thirteenth measure.

D dur. D-major.

8a

First system of music for guitar 8a in D major. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a half-note triplet (1/2) in the second measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the second measure.

Second system of music for guitar 8a in D major. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the fifth measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the fifth measure.

Third system of music for guitar 8a in D major. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the ninth measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a 4-finger barre (4) and an open string (0) in the ninth measure.

H moll. b-minor.

8b

The musical score consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the mode is minor. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The word "dolce" is written below the first system. The page number "17" is in the top right corner.

System 1: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. The word "dolce" is written below the bass staff. Fingering: 4, 0, 1.

System 2: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 4.

System 3: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 4, 0.

System 4: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 4.

System 5: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 0, 4, 1/2.

System 6: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 4, 0, 4, 1, 1.

System 7: Treble staff has a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note Bb4, quarter note C5, quarter note Bb4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Bass staff has a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note Bb2, quarter note C3, quarter note Bb2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 0, 4, 1/2.

Die halben Noten mit ganzem, die Viertelnoten | The ♩ s with whole bow, the ♩ s with half bow.
mit halbem Bogen.

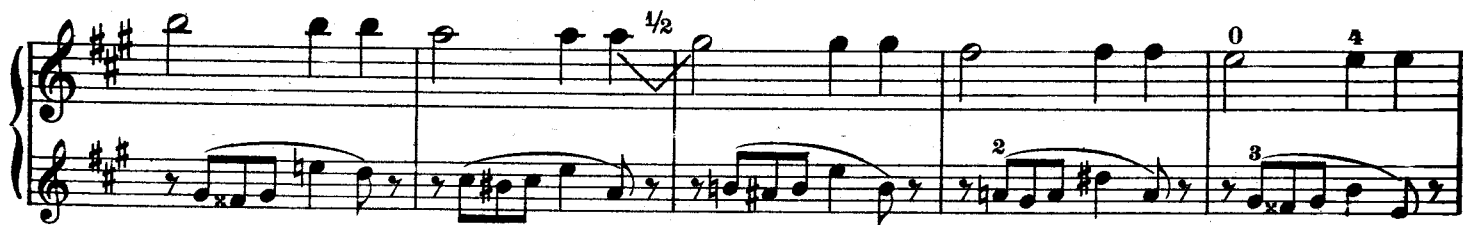
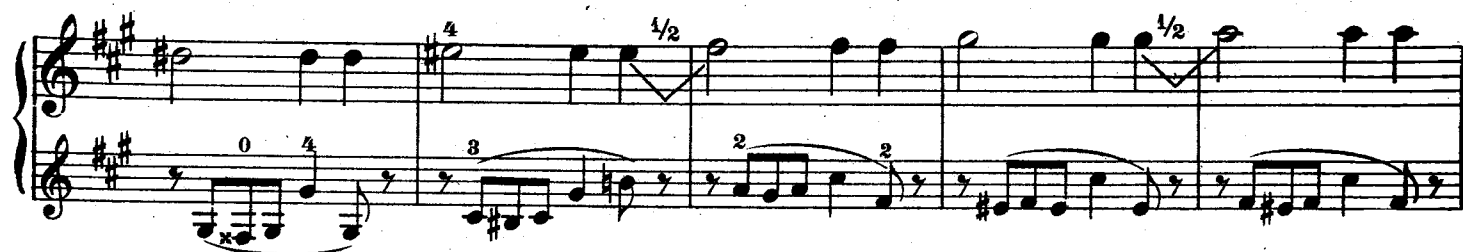
A dur. A-major.

9a

sempre staccato

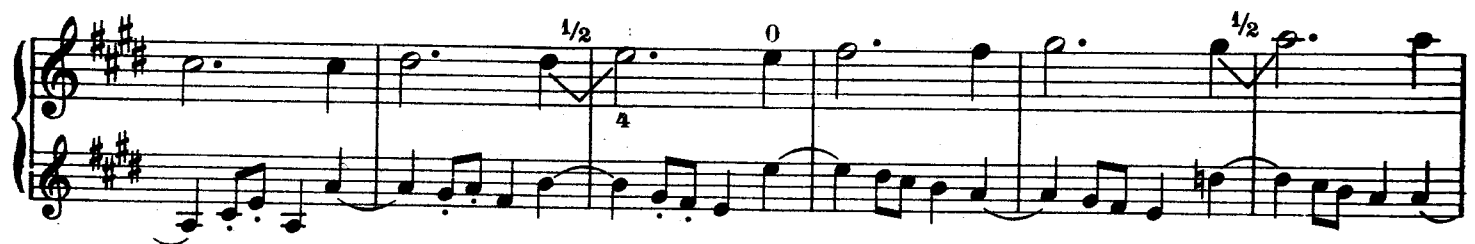
Fis moll. f#-minor.

9b



Die Viertelnoten mit ganzem Bogen (*g. B.*) im Aufstrich. | The ♩s with up-strokes and whole bow.

E dur. E-major.



Die Viertelnoten mit ganzem Bogen im Abstrich. | The ♩s with down-strokes and whole bow.

Cis moll. c#-minor

10b

Tonleitern in B-Tonarten.

Scales in Flat-keys.

F dur. F-major.

11a

D moll. d-minor.

11b

Musical score for exercise 11b in D minor. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems. Each system has two staves. The first system's treble staff contains a melody with slurs and ties, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues this pattern. The key signature is D minor (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, and 4.

B dur. Bb-major.

12a

Musical score for exercise 12a in Bb major. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems. Each system has two staves. The first system's treble staff contains a melody with slurs and ties, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues this pattern. The key signature is Bb major (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0 and 1/2.

G moll. g-minor.

12b

Musical score for exercise 12b in G minor. The score is written for piano and consists of two systems. Each system has two staves. The first system's treble staff contains a melody with slurs and ties, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues this pattern. The key signature is G minor (two flats), and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1/2, 2, 3, and 4.

Der ganze Bogen für die punktierte halbe Note; ein Sechstel des Bogens an der Spitze und am Frosch für jede der beiden Achtelnoten, beide mit gleicher Tonstärke.

Whole bow on the ♩ , a sixthpart of the bow at the point and at the nut on each ♪ to be played with uniform tone.

Es dur. E^b-major.

13a

C moll. c-minor.

13b

Auch in den beiden nachstehenden Tonleitern sind die vier mit dem Aufstrich beginnenden Achtelnoten an der Spitze, die mit dem Abstrich beginnenden am Frosch zu spielen.

In the two following scales, the 4 ♪s beginning with an up-bow are to be played at the point, those beginning with a down-bow, at the nut.

As dur. A^b-major.

14a

F moll. f-minor.

14b

Musical score for exercise 14b in F minor. The score consists of four systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) staff. The key signature is F minor (three flats). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1/2). The exercise is marked with a '14b' in the top left corner.

Intervall-Übungen.

Beim Saitenübergang darf der Bogen nicht aufgehoben werden.

Exercises on Intervals.

In crossing from one string to the other, the bow must not be raised.

15. Terzen. Thirds.

Musical score for exercise 15, 'Terzen. Thirds'. The score consists of two systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) staff. The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 0, 4, 0). The exercise is marked with a '15.' in the top left corner.

Quarten. Fourths.



Quinten. Fifths.



Sexten. Sixths.

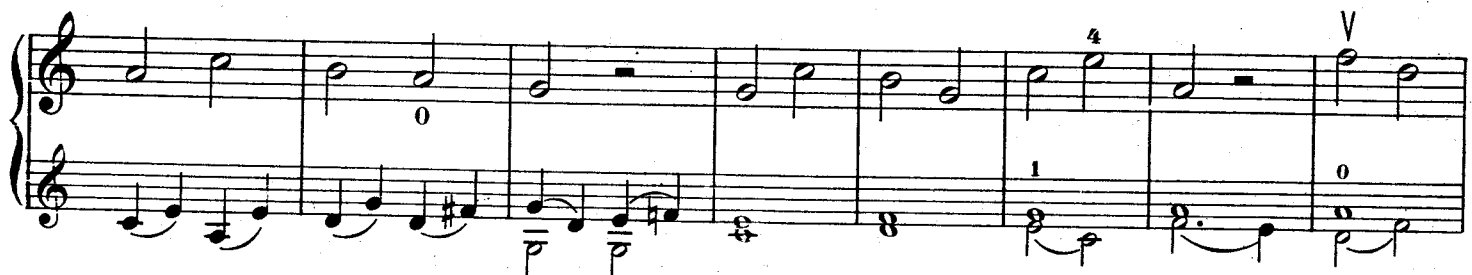


Oktaven. Octaves.



Moderato.

16.



Andantino.

17.



Moderato.

18.

18. *pizz.*

arco

pizz.

arco

Bindungen.

Vorübungen auf leeren Saiten.

Der Übergang von einer Saite zur andern in einem Bogenstrich muss so ausgeführt werden, dass niemals beide Saiten gleichzeitig erklingen.

Slurred Notes.

Preparatory exercises on the open strings.

Crossing from one string to another with one single stroke of the bow must be so practised that the two strings are never heard to sound simultaneously.



Bei Tonfolgen unter einem legato-Bogen müssen die Finger, besonders der kleine, rasch und präzise auf die Saiten gesetzt werden.

In playing a series of notes with one bow, the pupil must learn to stop each note firmly and rapidly, more especially with the little finger.



23.



Stücke.

Pieces.

24.

Andante.



Andantino.

25.

dolce
p

Moderato.

26.

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 26 through 31. It is written in common time (C) and marked 'Moderato.' The score consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several instances of trills, indicated by a '4' above the notes. Pedal points are marked with a '0' below the notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as 'V' (fortissimo) in measure 30. The overall texture is dense and melodic.



Zweite Lage. Tonleitern.

Bezeichnungen für Bogenstriche:

- ... = kurz abstossen,
 \ \ \ = breit abstossen,
 --- = gehalten.
 F. = Frosch
 M. = Mitte
 Sp. = Spitze } des Bogens.

Man streiche die durch kleine Noten angegebenen leeren Saiten zur Prüfung der Intonation mit an.

Second Position. Scales.

Signs for different styles of bowing:

- ... = short, detached
 \ \ \ = broad, detached,
 --- = sustained,
 F. = Nut
 M. = Middle
 Sp. = Point } of the bow.

It is advisable to sound the open strings, where indicated in smaller notation, in order to ensure purity of intonation.



In der folgenden Tonleiter werden die beiden Viertelnoten mit demselben Bogenstrich gespielt; nach jeder dieser zwei Noten mache man eine kleine Pause, wie es im ersten Takte angedeutet ist.

In the following scale both $\frac{1}{2}$ notes are to be played with the same stroke of the bow. After each of these two notes a short rest must be made, as indicated in the first bar.



Wie vorher.

As above.

28^b

Nach jeder Achtelpause der folgenden Übung
hebe man den Bogen ein wenig, und führe die darauf
folgende Achtelnote mit wenig Bogen am Frosch aus.

Raise the bow slightly after each eighth-rest
and play the next ♩ at the nut, using but little
bow.

29^a

Wie vorher.

As above.

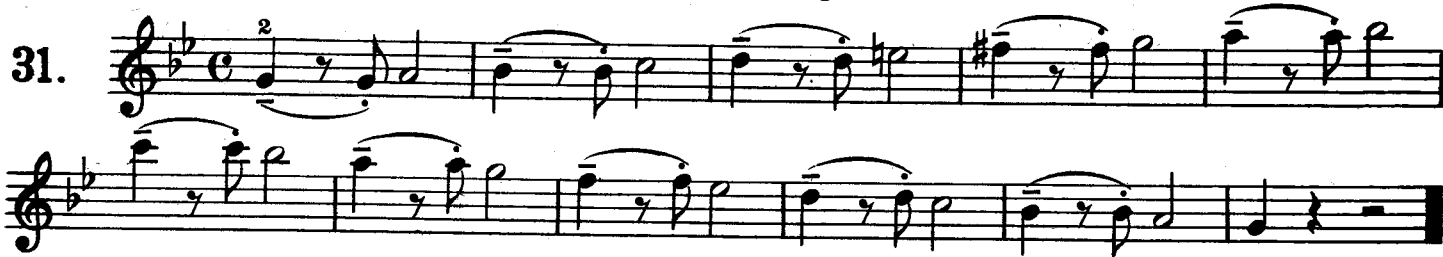
29^b

30^a



Nach der Viertelnote in folgender Übung ist eine kleine Pause zu machen, ehe man das nachfolgende Achtel an der Spitze des Bogens ausführt. Der Bogen bleibt auf der Saite.

After the ♩ in the following exercise, rest a moment, before striking the next ♪ with the point of the bow, the bow remaining on the string.

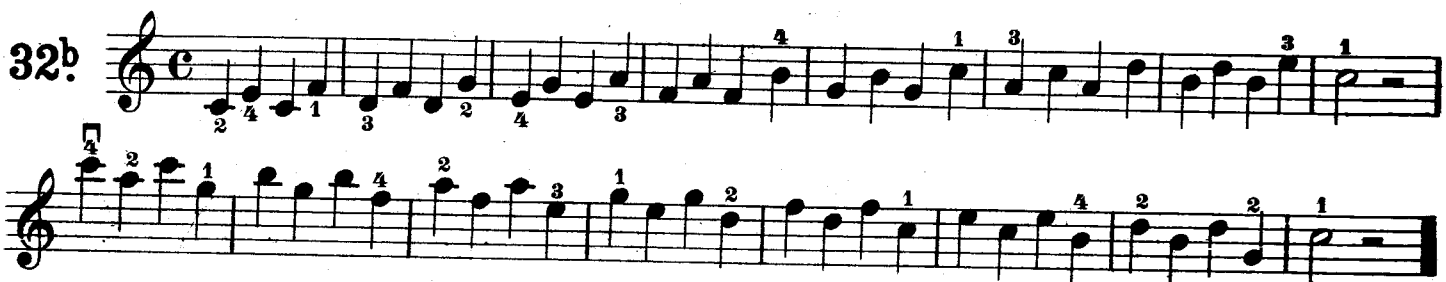


Übungen in der 2^{ten} Lage.

Die nachfolgenden Übungen in Viertel- und Achtelnoten sollen anfangs langsam und mit ganzem Bogen, der sich auf die vollständige Dauer der einzelnen Noten erstreckt, gespielt werden; wenn der Lehrer die Reinheit der Intonation für gesichert hält, so kann er diese Übungen von dem Schüler in einem schnelleren Zeitmass mit raschen und gestossenen Strichen, welche zwischen Mitte und Spitze des Bogens auszuführen sind, spielen lassen.

Exercises in the 2nd Position.

The following exercises in ♩s and ♪s must be played slowly at first and with the whole bow which must correspond to the full time-value of each note. As soon as the teacher is satisfied with the intonation, he may allow the pupil to adopt a higher rate of speed combined with rapid and detached strokes, which must be played between the middle and the point of the bow.



32^c

The second system of the musical score, marked '32^c', consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, and 2. The bottom staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. It contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, and 3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

32d

1 2 1 4 1 2 2 3 4 3 1

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

32^e

Exercise 32e consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1. The second staff continues the sequence and ends with a double bar line.

Stücke.

Pieces.

Moderato cantabile.

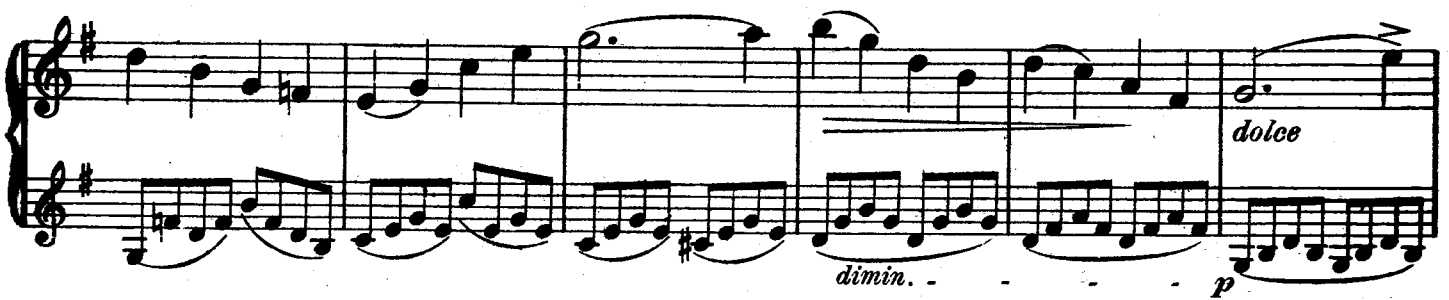
33. *dolce*

33. *dolce*

p

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melody with notes and rests, and is accompanied by fingerings (2, 4, 2, 1, 4) and bowing marks (accents and slurs). The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, featuring a continuous bass line with many eighth notes, some of which are marked with '0'.

8668



Breites Abstossen; erst mit voller Bogenlänge,
dann von der Spitze bis zur Mitte.

Broad strokes, at first with the full length
of the bow and, later on, from the point to the
middle.

Allegro moderato.

34.

The musical score for measures 34 through 41 is written on a single treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, many of which are beamed in pairs or groups. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Bowing directions are marked with 'v' for upbow and 'd' for downbow. Slurs are used to indicate phrasing. The piece concludes at measure 41 with a double bar line.

Cantabile grazioso.

35.

35. *dolce*
p pizz.

arco

cresc.
cresc.

dolce
p

dim.
pizz.

The musical score consists of eight systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 35-36) begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 37-38) continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system (measures 39-40) introduces a change in the left hand's accompaniment, with some measures featuring a more complex rhythmic pattern. The fourth system (measures 41-42) includes a measure with a triplet in the right hand. The fifth system (measures 43-44) features a crescendo in the left hand and a change in the right hand's melody. The sixth system (measures 45-46) includes a measure with a triplet in the right hand. The seventh system (measures 47-48) features a decrescendo in the left hand and a change in the right hand's melody. The eighth system (measures 49-50) ends with a final measure in the right hand.

In der 1^{ten} und 2^{ten} Lage.

I = erste Lage,
II = zweite Lage.

In the 1st and 2nd Positions.

I = 1st Position,
II = 2nd Position.

Allegretto.

36.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score is divided into two systems, each with two staves. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'V' marking above the first staff. The second system begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a 'V' marking above the first staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system ends with a double bar line. The second system ends with a double bar line. The score is numbered 36 in the top left corner.

Allegretto.

37.

simile

Musical score for piano, measures 37-46. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a continuous melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The piece is marked "Allegretto" and "simile". Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *cresc.* Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 46.

Tonleitern in der 3^{ten} Lage.

III = dritte Lage.

Scales in the 3rd Position.III = 3rd Position.

38^a III

38^b 2

In der Mitte des Bogens.

In the middle of the bow.

39^a 1

39^b 3

40^a Fr. → Sp. → Fr. → Sp. → Fr. *sim.*

40^b G.B. Full bow-lengths.

40^c G.B. Full bow-lengths.

Das erste Viertel ist von der Mitte des Bogens aus mit einem raschen Strich lebhaft abzustossen, so daß zwischen ihm und dem zweiten eine kleine Pause entsteht, wie im ersten Takt angedeutet.

The first ♪ is to be played from the **middle** of the bow with rapid strokes, so that a **short** pause shall intervene between it and the **second** ♪, as shown in the first bar.

41^a

Was in der vorhergehenden Übung für das erste Viertel galt, gilt hier für das letzte.

The remark made in the preceding exercise referring to the first ♪ applies here to the **last** of each bar.

41^b

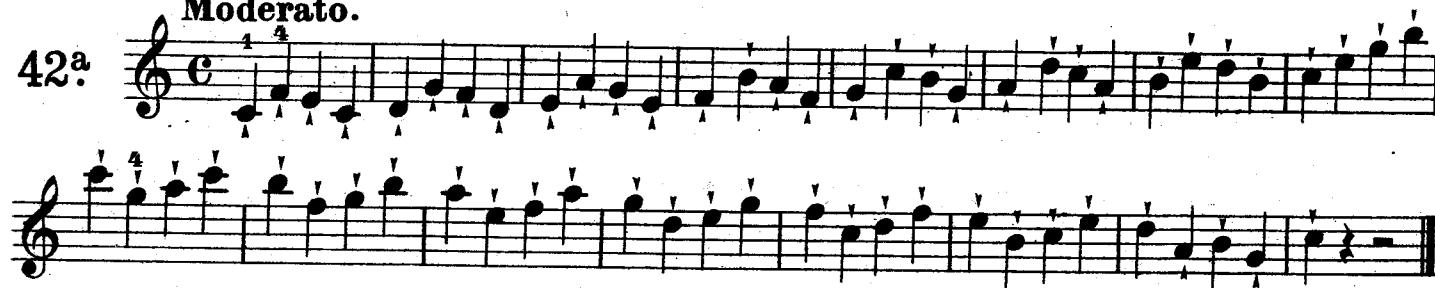
Von den beiden gebundenen Noten ist die zweite zu betonen.

Accent the second of each of the two **slurred** notes!

41^c

Übungen in der 3^{ten} Lage.Exercises in the 3rd Position.

Moderato.

42^a42^b42^c42^d42^e

Andante.

43.

cantabile

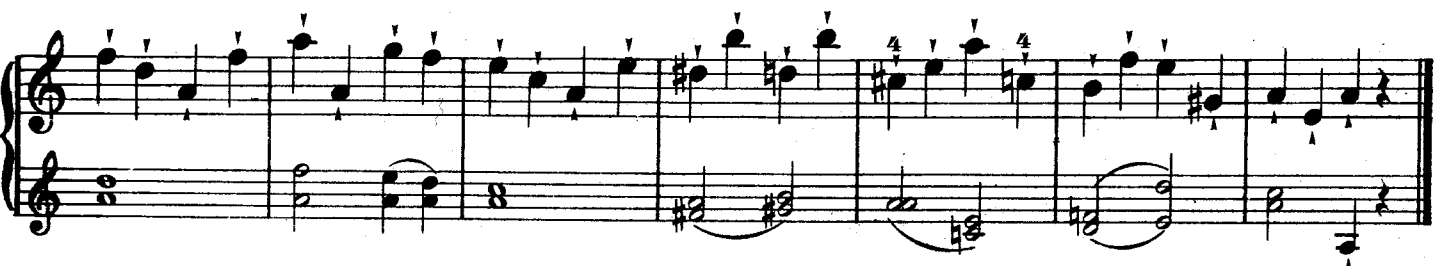
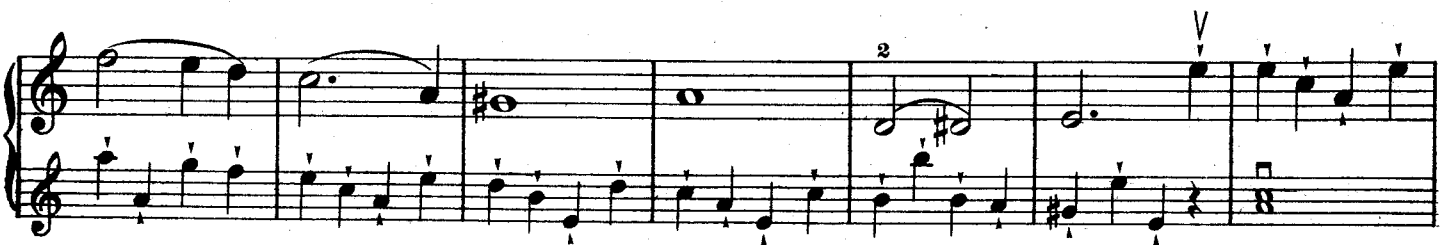
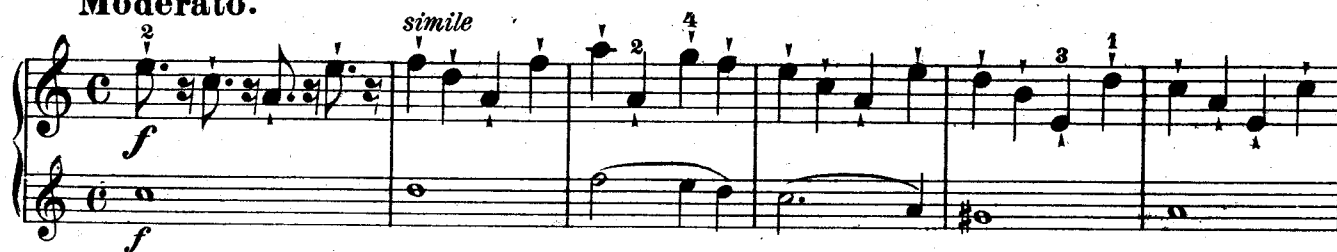
p

The musical score is written for piano in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). It begins with a tempo marking of 'Andante.' and a mood of '*cantabile*'. The first system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score consists of seven systems of two staves each. The right hand plays a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with steady eighth-note patterns. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and repeat signs.

Moderato.

simile

44.



Lange Bogenstriche.

Long strokes.

Andantino grazioso.

45.

Fr. *dolce* *p*

Fr. *p*

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

I = 1st Position.
 II = 2nd Position.
 III = 3rd Position.

Übung für die 1^{te} und 3^{te} Lage.

Zwischen Mitte und Spitze des Bogens.

Exercise in the 1st and 3rd Positions.

To be played with the part between the middle and the point of the bow.

Allegretto.

46.

The musical score is for Exercise 46, titled 'Übung für die 1^{te} und 3^{te} Lage' (Exercise in the 1st and 3rd Positions). It is in A major (two sharps) and 6/8 time, marked 'Allegretto'. The exercise is numbered 46. The score is written for Violin and Piano. The violin part includes various technical exercises such as scales, arpeggios, and position changes marked I, II, and III. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *f*. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*.

Allegro maestoso.

47.



Tonleitern in der 4^{ten} Lage.

IV = vierte Lage.

Scales in the 4th Position.

IV = 4th Position.

48^a

48^b

49^a

49^b

50^a

Breit und in der Mitte des Bogens.

Broad strokes in the middle of the bow.

50^b

50^c

51^a

M. → Sp. —→ M.

51^b

1 simile

52.

Übungen in der 4^{ten} Lage.

Exercises in the 4th Position.

53. M.

54. 

55. 

56. 

Andantino.

57.

The first system of the musical score is marked 'Andantino' and 'dolce'. It consists of two staves in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The right hand has some measures with triplets and a brief sixteenth-note run. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

The third system shows the continuation of the musical piece. The right hand melody includes a measure with a triplet and a measure with a sixteenth-note figure. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

The fourth system of the score. The right hand melody features a triplet and a sixteenth-note run. The left hand accompaniment includes some measures with chords and a final measure with a triplet.

The fifth system of the score. The right hand melody includes a sharp sign (F#) in one measure. The left hand accompaniment continues with a steady rhythm.

The sixth system of the score. The right hand melody features a triplet and a sixteenth-note run. The left hand accompaniment includes some measures with chords and a final measure with a triplet.

The seventh and final system of the score. The right hand melody includes a triplet and a sixteenth-note run. The left hand accompaniment continues with a steady rhythm, ending with a final chord.

58.

Allegro.



Andantino.

59.

III

IV

p

III

IV

*f**dim.**p dolce**p*

IV

*f**poco rall.**pp**pp*

Allegro moderato.

60.

60.

f brillante

p dolce

cresc.

f

p

Allegro maestoso.

61.

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 61 through 70. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro maestoso." The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. Measure 61 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a half note chord in the right hand, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece features various fingerings (1-4) and articulations (accents, slurs). Dynamics fluctuate, including mezzo-forte (*mf*), piano (*p*), and fortissimo (*ff*). A crescendo is marked in measure 68. The score concludes with a double bar line in measure 70.

Tonleitern in der 5^{ten} Lage.Scales in the 5th Position.

V = Fünfte Lage. V = 5th Position.

62^a

62^b

62^c

62^d

62^e

63^a

Exercise 63a consists of four measures in C major, 4/4 time. The first measure is marked with a 'V' and a '2' below the first note (F). The melody is a simple eighth-note scale: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: F, C, F, C, F, C, F, C.

63^b

Exercise 63b consists of four measures in C major, 4/4 time. The first measure is marked with a 'V' and a '2' below the first note (F), and a '1' below the second note (G). The melody is a more complex eighth-note scale: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: F, C, F, C, F, C, F, C.

63^c

Exercise 63c consists of four measures in C major, 4/4 time. The first measure is marked with a 'V' and a '1' below the first note (F). The melody is a simple eighth-note scale: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: F, C, F, C, F, C, F, C.

63^d

Exercise 63d consists of four measures in C major, 4/4 time. The first measure is marked with a 'V' and a '8' below the first note (F). The melody is a simple eighth-note scale: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: F, C, F, C, F, C, F, C.

63^e

Exercise 63e consists of four measures in C major, 4/4 time. The first measure is marked with a 'V' and a '1' below the first note (F). The melody is a simple eighth-note scale: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: F, C, F, C, F, C, F, C.

64^a

64^b

64^c

64^d

Allegretto. Stücke.

Pieces.

65.

V₃ Sp. → Fr. → Sp.

delicatamente
pizz.

rallent.
rallent.

a tempo
a tempo

Andantino.

66.

largamente
p

dolce
p

Moderato.

67.

This musical score is for a piece in Moderato tempo, starting at measure 67. The music is written for piano in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and common time (C). The score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes a trill (V) in the third measure. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues this pattern, with the left hand showing fingering (1, 3, 2) and the right hand having a trill. The third system shows the right hand with a trill and the left hand with fingering (1, 1). The fourth system features a trill (V) in the right hand and fingering (1, 0, 0) in the left hand. The fifth system has a trill (V) in the right hand and fingering (1, 0) in the left hand. The sixth system concludes with a trill (V) in the right hand and a decrescendo (dimin.) marking in the left hand, which also has a decrescendo (dimin.) marking. The piece ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo/mood is indicated as *con sentimento* at the beginning.

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns.
- System 3:** The right hand features more complex, slurred melodic passages.
- System 4:** Introduces a *f* (forte) dynamic in the left hand. The right hand continues with melodic lines. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking appears in the left hand.
- System 5:** Features a *f* dynamic in the left hand. The right hand has a melodic line. A *dim.* marking is present in the left hand.
- System 6:** The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand features a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic in the left hand.

Other markings include *dolce* (sweetly) in the right hand of the fourth and sixth systems, and various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicated above notes.

Andantino.

68.

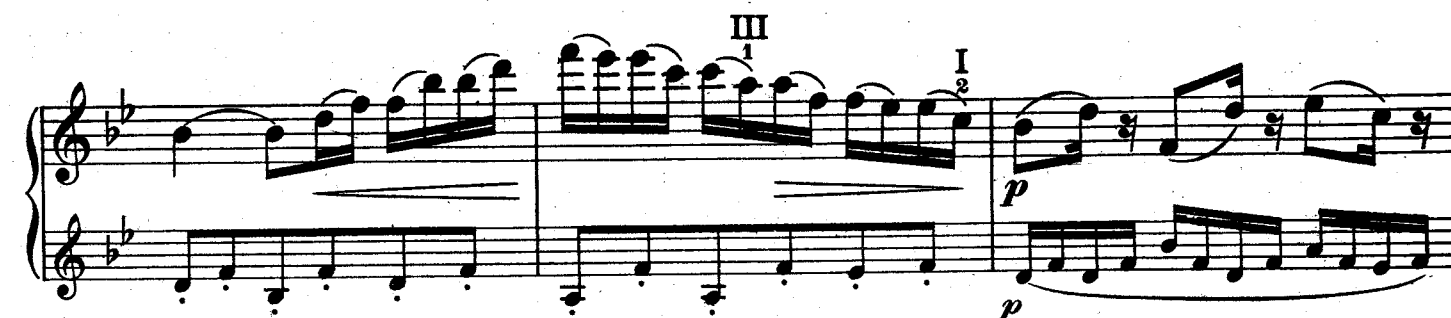
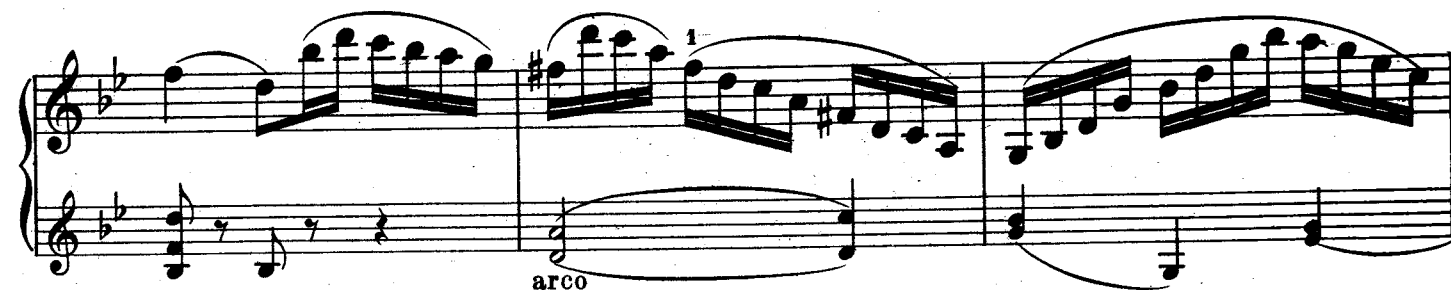
*dolce**p*

III

I

pizz.

arco



69. Moderato. III^1 V^2 V

f *brillante*

III^2

III^3

III^4

III^5

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system is marked with a Roman numeral 'III' and includes fingerings '4 2' and '1'. The second system includes a fingering '2'. The third system includes a fingering '0' and a Roman numeral 'III'. The fourth system includes a fingering '0' and a Roman numeral 'III'. The fifth system includes a fingering '0' and a Roman numeral 'III'. The sixth system includes a fingering '4' and a Roman numeral 'III'. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and is likely a transcription of a piece of music.

Vorübungen zum Triller.

Alle Noten sind gleich lang zu halten, der Finger muss hoch genug über der Saite gehalten werden, um stets gleichmässig auf dieselbe niederfallen zu können.

Exercises preparatory to the Shake.

All the notes to be sustained a uniform length of time, the fingers must be held high enough above the strings to enable them to stop each note with equal force.

Allegro.

72. ^a_b

72. ^c_d

72. ^e_f

72. ^g_h



Vorübungen zu Doppelgriffen.

Bevor man zum Studium der Doppelgriffe übergeht, empfiehlt es sich, zwei leere Saiten in ruhiger und sanfter Weise anstreichen zu lernen; dieses Verfahren bietet dem Schüler zugleich Veranlassung, sich Gewandtheit im Einstimmen der Violine anzueignen. Ein möglichst rasches Einstimmen erfordert nicht nur feines Gehör, sondern auch Geschicklichkeit im Drehen der Wirbel. Diese haben oft den Fehler, sich entweder schwer drehen zu lassen, oder zu schnell herumzugehen. Um beides zu vermeiden, bestreiche man sie zuerst mit etwas trockner Seife und bringe dann auf diese gestossene Kreide. Ist dies geschehen, so drehe man den Wirbel mehrmals im Loche, bis er den nötigen Grad von Geschmeidigkeit erlangt hat, achte aber gleichzeitig darauf, dass die Saite, welche sich auf dem Cylinder des Wirbels aufrollt, die Innenwand der Schnecke nicht berührt.

Exercises preparatory to Double-Stopping.

Before taking up the study of double-stopping it is desirable to learn to strike two open strings in a quiet, soft manner. In learning this, the pupil will acquire skill in tuning his violin. A really quick tuning requires not only a fine sense of hearing but also skill in turning the pegs of the instrument, which are apt to stick or to loosen and are then difficult to turn or else they turn too easily, or of their own accord. In order to obviate both these faults, first rub the pegs with some dry soap and then add powdered chalk. When this is done, turn the pegs several times, until they turn with ease, but take care at the same time that the string, which is wound round the shaft of the peg, does not come into contact with the inner side of the scroll.



Thema und Variationen,
worin das bisher Gelernte
zusammengefasst ist.

Theme and Variations,
comprising all that has been
learnt hitherto.

75. **Moderato.**

p e semplice

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a rapid ascending and descending scale-like passage with fingerings 1, 2, and 3 indicated. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *con espressa.* is present.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A fermata is placed over a note in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte marking (*f*). The left hand also has a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a forte marking (*f*).

Fourth system of musical notation. The tempo/mood marking *largamente* is present. The right hand has a melodic line with a forte marking (*f*). The left hand has a melodic line with a forte marking (*f*) and a crescendo marking (*cresc.*).

Fifth system of musical notation. The tempo/mood marking *dolce* is present. The right hand has a melodic line with a piano marking (*p*). The left hand has a melodic line with a piano marking (*p*) and a crescendo marking (*cresc.*).

mf

p

mf

ff *energico*

ff

p *con delicatezza*

pp

ff *sostenuto*

ff

energico

V

V

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs, with fingerings 1, 2, 4, and 4 indicated. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Più animato.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a sustained bass line. Crescendo markings (*cresc.*) are present in both hands.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features more sixteenth-note runs, with fingerings 1, 2, and 4. The left hand has a sustained bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a sustained bass line. Crescendo markings (*cresc.*) are present in both hands.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features sixteenth-note runs, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a sustained bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p e cresc.* (piano e crescendo).

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features sixteenth-note runs, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand has a sustained bass line. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo).