

# GUIDA DI MUSICA

Being a Complete  
*Book of Instructions for Beginners*

ON THE  
*Clavichord OR Piano Forte.*

Entirely on a  
*new Plan, calculated to save a great deal of time & trouble both to Master & Scholar*  
to which is added

**TWENTY-FOUR PROGRESSIVE-LESSONS**

*In various Keys, with the Fingering marked Throughout*

Composed by

*James Hook*

Op. 37

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P R E F A C E

I have often with regret observed how much of the Masters time has been spent in writing Lefsons and Examples for their young Pupils, which might have been so much better employ'd in their instruction, particularly at Schools where the time allotted for each is but short, to obviate this inconvenience I have put together the following instructions and hope they will be found convenient to the Master and useful to the Scholar, by saving the time of the former and consequently expediting the improvement of the latter.

I have also added a number of easy Lefsons for the practice of young Beginners, thinking it absurd to give them common well-known Tunes, which they catch by their Ear to the total neglect of those Rules so necessary to be inculcated at a very early period by those who wish to excell in Music.

The first thing necessary for a Beginner is to learn the Names of all the Notes in the Scale or Gamut by heart, which are as follows

The Scale or Gamut

Right Hand or Treble

Left Hand or Bass

The musical notation shows two staves. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom for the left hand (bass clef). Both staves show an ascending scale from C to C and a descending scale from C to C. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 above notes and 3-2-1 below notes. Crosses (+) are placed above notes to indicate thumb use. The notes are labeled with letters C through G.

The Figures placed over and under the Notes are meant to shew what Fingers are proper to be used to each. The Crosses + for the Thumb and 1 2 3 4 for the following Fingers. The Notes in the Gamut as above may be played up and down regularly to give the Performer a little use of their Fingers and a method of placing their hands properly on the Keys

The following is the compleat Scale or Gamut with all the additional Ledger lines made use of in modern Music.

Treble

Bass

The musical notation shows two staves. The top staff is for the treble clef and the bottom for the bass clef. Both staves show the complete scale from C to F, including notes on ledger lines. The notes are labeled with letters C through F.

In the middle of the last Gamut it is to be observed there are Eight Notes wrote in both Staves which are exactly alike the Treble borrowing by the use of the Ledger lines from the Bass, and likewise the Bass from the Treble; this borrowing from each other is attended with great inconveniency at times particularly where there are Words to be written between the Staves for which reason there is another Cliff made use of besides the Treble  $\text{G}$  and Bass  $\text{C}$ : which is called the Tenor and is marked thus  $\text{||}$  or thus  $\text{|||}$  and is generally placed on the fourth line in the Bass, and is always the upper C.

Example  by which it is to be understood, that all the Notes after this Tenor Cliff are raised five Notes

higher than their original situation as for Example  the Notes in both are the same

A Flat placed at the beginning of a piece of Music on the Line or Space, shews that all the Notes on such Line or Space are to be played half a Note lower than the Natural Note, and is thus Expressed  $\flat$ . A Sharp placed at the beginning of a piece of Music on Line or Space, shews that all the Notes on such Line or Space are to be played half a Note higher than the Natural Note, and is thus Expressed  $\sharp$ . A Natural placed before any Note contradicts it whether Flat or Sharp and brings the Note to the Natural Key and is thus expressed  $\natural$ . A Pause is marked thus  $\text{||}$  and shews that the Note over which it is placed, may be held on longer than its proper time.

A Slur is marked thus  $\text{a} \text{a}$  and signifies that only the first Note is to be struck, tho' it must be held on the full time of both. A Repeat marked thus  $\text{S}$ , signifies that the part of the Air must be played over again from the Note over which the Repeat is placed. Single Bars are marked thus  $|$  and divides the Time according to its measure whether Common or Triple time. The double Bar is marked thus  $||$  and divides the different Strains of a Song or a piece of Music, and when Dotted on each side thus  $||:$  denotes each Strain must be played twice over.

**Of Notes, their different Lengths, and the Proportion they bear to each other.**

There are Six different sorts of Notes now in use, which are as follows A Semibreve  $\text{O}$  — A Minim  $\text{q}$  . — A Crotchet  $\text{r}$  . — A Quaver  $\text{e}$  . — A Semiquaver  $\text{f}$  . — and a Demisemiquaver  $\text{g}$

The Proportion they bear to each other are as follows

4

One Semibreve is as long as Two Minims or Four Crotchets or Eight Quavers

Semibreve Rest      Minim Rests      Crotchet Rests      Quaver Rests

Sixteen Semiquavers or Thirty two Demi-semiquavers

Semiquaver Rests      Demi semiquaver rests

Whenever a Dot is placed after a Note it makes it half as long again for Example

A Semibreve with a Dot is as long as Three Minims      A Minim with a Dot is as long as Three Crotchets      A Crotchet with a Dot is as long as Three Quavers

A Quaver with a Dot is as long as Three Semiquavers.      A Semi quaver with a Dot is as long as Three Demi semiquavers

A Figure 3 placed over three Crotchets three Quavers or three Semiquavers thus

signifies that the three Crotchets are to be played in the Time of one Minim the three Quavers in the time of one Crotchet, and the three Semiquavers in the time of one Quaver.      A Figure 6 is sometimes put over Six Quavers or Six Semiquavers

thus  which signifies that the Six Quavers are to be played in the time of one Minim and the Six

Semiquavers in the time of one Crotchet.

**Of Time.** There are two sorts of Time, Viz: Common and Triple, Simple Common Time is expressed by the following Characters  $C.$   $\text{C}$ .  $\frac{2}{4}$ . Compound Common Time by these  $\frac{12}{4}$ .  $\frac{12}{8}$ .  $\frac{6}{4}$ .  $\frac{6}{8}$ . Simple Triple Time is expressed by the following Characters  $\frac{3}{2}$ .  $\frac{3}{4}$ .  $\frac{3}{8}$ . Compound Triple Time by these  $\frac{9}{4}$ .  $\frac{9}{8}$ .

**The different degrees of Time explained**

Simple Common Time explained      Compound Common Time explained

Simple Triple Time explained      Compound Triple Time explained

Detailed description: This section contains four staves of musical notation. The first two staves illustrate Simple Common Time (C) and Compound Common Time (12/4, 12/8, 6/4, 6/8). The last two staves illustrate Simple Triple Time (3/2, 3/4) and Compound Triple Time (9/4, 9/8). Each staff shows a sequence of rhythmic patterns with their respective time signatures.

**Of Shakes and Graces**

A Shake explained      A Turn explained      A turned Shake explained

A Beat explained      A Trill explained      The transient Shake explained

Apogiatura played thus      D° played thus      D° played thus      D° played thus

Detailed description: This section illustrates various ornaments. The first row shows 'A Shake' (a series of sixteenth notes), 'A Turn' (a grace note), and 'A turned Shake' (a shake with a grace note). The second row shows 'A Beat' (a grace note), 'A Trill' (a rapid alternation of notes), and 'The transient Shake' (a shake with a grace note). The third row shows 'Apogiatura played thus' (a grace note) and four examples of 'D° played thus' (a grace note).

**Address to the Scholar**

Be particularly careful to observe the Fingering to the following Lessons, and never through carelessness or neglect make use of any other Fingers than are marked over the Notes, never attempt to play any Lesson quicker than you can read it.

As I have marked the Fingering to all the following Lessons I shall not say any thing on that subject in this work especially as I mean hereafter to give the Public a Treatise on that particular branch of the Science, illustrated with more than a hundred examples.

The three following Lessons are to be played without once altering the Position of either hand.

Gavotta

Position  
LESSON  
I

Position

Handwritten musical notation for Lesson I, Gavotta. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Accents are marked with a '+' above notes. The piece consists of two measures, each followed by a repeat sign.

Continuation of the musical notation for Lesson I, Gavotta. It shows the second measure of the piece with its repeat sign, followed by the first measure of the second measure with its repeat sign. Fingerings and accents are consistent with the first measure.

Tempo di Minuetto

Position  
LESSON  
II

Position

Handwritten musical notation for Lesson II, Tempo di Minuetto. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a 3/4 time signature. Fingerings and accents are indicated. The piece consists of two measures, each followed by a repeat sign.

Continuation of the musical notation for Lesson II, Tempo di Minuetto. It shows the second measure of the piece with its repeat sign, followed by the first measure of the second measure with its repeat sign. Fingerings and accents are consistent with the first measure.

Vivace

Position  
LESSON  
III

Position

Handwritten musical notation for Lesson III, Vivace. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. Fingerings and accents are indicated. The piece consists of two measures, each followed by a repeat sign.

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

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

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

LESSON  
IV

Tempo di Minuetto

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

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

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

LESSON  
V

*Allegro Moderato*

Handwritten number 20-1 above the treble staff.

Minuetto

LESSON  
VI

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

LESSON  
VII

*Allegro Moderato*

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

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

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

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

LESSON VIII

Minuetto

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

2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 1 + 1 2 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 4 2 1 4 3 tr

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

2 3 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 1 + 1 2 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 4 2 1 4 3 tr

LESSON IX

2 3 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 3 1 3 2 1 + 2 + 1 2 + 2 4 3 2 1 + 3 4 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 1 3 2 tr 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 4 2

Andantino  
H. W. P. F. Op. 37.

1 3 1 3 21+2+12+ 3 4 321+ 3 4 321+ 1 2 3 4 3 r

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

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

3 4 3 2 1 2 1 + 1 2 4 3 2 1 + 2 3 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 3 1 3 2 1 + 1 1 2 + 3 4 3 2 1 + 3 4 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 4 r

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

LESSON  
X

Allegro

2 1 + 1 2 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 1 + 2 1 + 1 2 3 1 2 + 2 1 + 1

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

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

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

2 3 1 1 + 1 2 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 1 + 3 1 1 + 1 2 3 1 2 + 2 1 + 1

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

LESSON

XI

S: 2 1 2 + 1 2 3 3 2 3 4 3 4 3 2 1 + 1 2 3 1 + 2 1 2 + 1 2 3 2 1 2 3 2 4 + 2 1 + 1

*Allegretto*

2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 + 2 1 4 3 2 1 + 2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 + 1 2 1 :S:

D.C.

Minore

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

2 + 4 3 2 1 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 2 3 2 1 + h 1 + :S:

Da Capo Maggiore

LESSON

XII

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

*Allegro Moderato*

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

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

LESSON  
XIII

Rondo  
Andantino

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

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

LESSON XIV

Rondo *s:* *Allegro*

LESSON XV

*Allegretto*

3 1 3 1 3 4 + 4 + 4 4 4 3 1 + 1 3 3 3 4 2 + 4 3 1 + 3 4 + 3 + 4 2 + 4 3 1 + 3 15 3

This system contains two staves of music. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1+1, 3, 3, 3, 4, 2+4, 3, 1+3, 4, 3, 4, 2+4, 3, 1+3) and accents. The bass staff starts with a bass clef and contains similar rhythmic patterns with fingerings (2, 3, 1+1, 3, 1+1, 2, 3+3, 4, 2+4, 3, 4, 2+4, 3, 4, 2+4).

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

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

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has fingerings (4, 3, 1+1, 3, 1+4, 3, 1+3, 2, 1+3, 2+3, 1, 4, 2, 1+, 1, 2, 3, 1+, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 4, 2+) and accents. The bass staff has fingerings (3, 1+3, 4, 2+4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 1+1, 3, 2+2+, 2, 2+2+, 1, 4, 2, 4).

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

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

The third system continues with complex rhythmic patterns. The treble staff has fingerings (2, 1, 3, 1+, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 4, 2+, 3, 1, 3, 1+, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 4, 2+) and accents. The bass staff has fingerings (2, 1+1, 2, 2+2+, 2, 2+2+, 1, 2, 4+, 2, 1, 2+, 3, 2+, 1, 4, 2, 4).

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

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

The fourth system continues with dense rhythmic textures. The treble staff has fingerings (1, 3, 1+, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 3, 2, 3, 1+1, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1+, 1, 3+, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1+, 1, 3+, 1, 2) and accents. The bass staff has fingerings (2, 1+1, 2, 2+2+, 2, 2+2+, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1+, 4, 2, 4+, 2).

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

The fifth system concludes the piece. The treble staff has fingerings (4, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1+1, 3, 3, 3, 1+1, 3, 3, 1+1, 3, 1, 2, 4+, 4, 4) and accents. The bass staff has fingerings (4, 3, 3, 1+1, 3, 3, 1+1, 3, 1, 2, 4+, 4) and accents. The system ends with a double bar line.









LESSON XXI

S: Vivace

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. Each system contains two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'S: Vivace'. The score is filled with rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes many fingering and articulation markings such as slurs, accents, and finger numbers (1-4).



LESSON  
XXIII



Rondo  
Allegretto

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Some notes have a '+' sign above them, likely indicating an accent. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is written in a Rondo form, with repeat signs and first/second endings visible.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. Bass staff starts with a bass clef. Fingerings: 2, 2 4 2 + + +, 1, 1, +, 4, 2 3 1, 4, 2 3 1, 2 3 4 + 3 2, 1 4 3 2 1 +, 2, 1 2 4 2.

System 2: Treble staff continues with fingerings: + 1 +, 1 2, 4 3 2 1, 4, 1 3 1, 4, 1, 1 2 4 3 2 1 +, 4 3 2 3 1 + 1, 2 3, 4 2 1 +.

System 3: Treble staff continues with fingerings: 2 4 3 2 1 +, 2 4 3 2 1 +, 2 3 4 3 2 1 +, 4 3 2 1 +, 4 3 2 2 1 + 1, 2 3, 4 2 1 +, 2 4 3 2 1 +, 2 4 3 2 1 +.

System 4: Treble staff continues with fingerings: 1 +, 1 +, 1 +, 2 +, 3 1 +, 1 +, 3 1 +, 4 2 +, 4 2 +, 3 1 +, 4 1 +, 3 1 +.

System 5: Treble staff continues with fingerings: 2 3 4 3 2 1 +, 4 3 2 1 +, 2 1 2 4 2 +, 1 +, 1 2, 2 1, 3 1, 3 1, 2 3 4 + 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 +.

System 6: Treble staff continues with fingerings: 2, 1, 3 1 +, 1 +, 1 +, 4 2 +, 3 1 +, 4 2 +, 3 1 +, 4 2 +, 3 1 +, 2, 1, +, 1 3 4, 3, 1, +, 4.