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ALBERT DUNNING

Greaves
Organist
Lambeth
1879



THE
Compleat Tutor
For the

HARPSICHORD or SPINET

wherein is Shewn

The Italian manner of Fingering

With

*Suits of Lessons for Beginners & those who
are already Proficients on that Instrument & the*

Organ:

with Rules for tuning the Harpsichord or Spinet.

*Printed for & sold by John Johnson
at the Harp and Crown facing
Bow Church in Cheapside.*

London:

Where Books of Instructions for any Single Instruments may be had,

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The HARPSICHORD Illustrated and Improv'd.

Before you can attain to play on the Harpsichord or Spinnet you must learn the Gamut or Scale of Musick by Heart, with the Names of the Notes, and what Lines and Spaces they stand on. In order to which, you must know that all Lessons for these Instruments are prick'd on two Staves, each consisting of five Lines; the first Staff contains the Treble and has this Mark C which is called the Treble Cliff set at the Beginning of it. This Mark F which is called the Bass Cliff is usually at the Beginning of the second Staff which contains the Bass. But for the better understanding your Notes and to what Keys of your Instrument they refer to, observe the following Scheme.

Bass. or Left Hand.

Treble. or Right Hand.

Observe in this Example that the Eight Notes above the Treble Staff are called in alt, and those below the Bass Staff are called double: those Notes are helped by additional Lines, which are also called Ledger Lines.

There is also another Cliff besides those two before mentioned, which is called the Tenor Cliff, and is used when Bass goes high, to avoid Ledger Lines. This Cliff is placed upon any of the four lowest Lines, and is always the middle G of your Instrument.

Observe in the foregoing Example of the Gamut that there are twenty nine White Keys (which is the Number contained in many Harpsichords except in those made here of late; to which they add both above & below, sometimes to the Number of Thirty Seven) There are also Twenty Black Keys somewhat shorter than the others, which are placed between them and serve for Flats ♭. or Sharps ♯ to the white Keys for Example the short Key that is between G. and A. serves both for G. ♯ and A. ♭. the short Key between A. and B serves also for A. ♯ and B. ♭. &c. for the rest.

Therefore if any Note has a Sharp set before it you must touch the inward or short Key above it, and if there be a Flat before it, you must touch the inward Key below it and so on with all the inward Keys which are Flats to the plain Keys above them, & Sharps to ♯ plain Keys below them.

Observe also that between B. and C. and between E. and F. there is no inward Key, as there is between the others because their Intervals are naturally but an half Note.

When a Flat or Sharp is set at the Beginning of a Stave, you must play every Note Flat, or Sharp that is on that Line or Space. For Example, if a Flat should be placed in B. you must play every B in your Tune flat, unless contradicted by an accidental Sharp, the same holds good in Respect to Sharps.

There is another Character called a Natural, made thus *n* and is used to contradict those Flats, or Sharps that are set at the Beginning of a Stave, and in such a case you must touch the Natural Note as it is in the Gamut. for Example If a Flat were set in B. at the Beginning of a Tune, it causes all the Notes of that Name to be flat; and if this Character comes before some one or more of those Notes it is used instead of a Sharp, but if Sharps are set at the Beginning then it is used instead of a Flat.

Of Notes and their Lengths.

There are six Sorts of Notes now in Use which are a Semibreve , a Minum , a Crotchet , a Quaver , a Semiquaver , and a Demisemiquaver , their Proportions to each other are these. a Semibreve as long as two Minims, four Crotchets, eight Quavers, sixteen Semiquavers, or thirty two Demisemiquavers, as.

One Semibreve.

2 Minims

4 Crotchets

8 Quavers

16 Semi-quavers

32 Demisemi-quavers.

There are Characters also for denoting Silence called Rests, or Pauses, which are these following.

Example.

1 Semibr. 2 1 Min. 1 Crot. Quav. Semiquav. Demisemiquav.



There are yet other Characters used in Music such as Directs which is usually put at the end of a Stave to direct to the Place of the first Note on the next Stave, as.



There are also two Sorts of Bars (viz) Single and double. the first serves to divide the Time according to its Measure whether Common or Triple, the double Bars are set to divide the Strains of Songs, or Tunes as .

A Repeat which is made thus  is used to signify that such a Part of a Tune must be play'd over again from the Note over which it is placed.

Of Time.

There are two Sorts of Time. (viz) Common Time and Triple Time.

There are three Sorts of Common Time, the first and slowest of which is marked thus C. and its Bars consist of a Semibreve.

The second Sort of Common Time is somewhat faster, which is known by this Mark  and its Bars consist of a Semibreve.

The third Sort of Common Time is the quickest of all, and is called rotative Time, this is known by this Mark . this 2. or this $\frac{2}{4}$. but when it has this last Mark, there's but two Crotchets in a Bar.

There are three Sorts of Triple Time, the first and slowest contains three Minims in a Bar, and is known by this Mark $\frac{3}{2}$.

The second Sort is faster, and contains three Crotchets in a Bar, and is known by this Mark $\frac{3}{4}$.

The third Sort is the quickest of all and contains three Quavers in a Bar, known by $\frac{3}{8}$.

There is another kind of Triple Time which is composed of three Bars of the former and is marked thus $\frac{9}{4}$. or thus $\frac{9}{8}$. and contains either 9 Crotchets or 9 Quavers in a Bar.

There is also another kind of Common Time composed of Triple Time marked thus $\frac{6}{4}$. and contains six Crotchets in a Bar. or thus $\frac{6}{8}$. and then it contains but six Quavers in a Bar. or also thus $\frac{12}{8}$. and then it contains twelve Quavers in a Bar.

Note, when there is a Point added to any Note it makes it half as long again.

Example.



Of the Graces.

A Shake is marked thus, explained. A Beat, explained. A fore fall explained.



A back fall explained. The plain Note and shake thus explained.

The Turn thus explained. The Shake turned explained.

Observe that you always Shake from the Note above, and beat from the Note or half Note below, according to the Key you play in.

Of Fingering.

Although there is no certain Rule to be laid down for fingering of any Tune that you may meet with, yet the following Lessons may be a great Inlet to it if well observ'd.

Note that in fingering your Thumb is the First Finger, and so on to the little Finger which is the Fifth.



Prelude for Fingering.



1 intended for the Thumb
4 for the third finger

6

Prelude

Aurelli's Minuet

7

Tejfy
Vivace

The Meads and the Groves.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Meads and the Groves' on page 8. The score is written for a piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by a flowing melody in the treble staff, often marked with 'tr' (trills) and 'fz' (fizz). The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. There are several 'S' markings, possibly indicating sections or measures.

The Charms of Lovely Peggy.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Charms of Lovely Peggy' on page 9. The score is written for a piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble staff is lively and includes several trills ('tr') and ornaments. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic support. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. There are 'S' markings throughout the score.

If Truth can fix

Handwritten musical score for page 10, measures 1 through 12. The music is written in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, trills, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The piece is titled 'If Truth can fix'.

Stella and Flavia.

Handwritten musical score for page 10, measures 13 through 14. The music continues from the previous section, showing the treble and bass staves with musical notation.

Handwritten musical score for page 11, measures 1 through 4. The music continues from the previous section, showing the treble and bass staves with musical notation.

*At setting Day**Lively but not too fast.*

Handwritten musical score for page 11, measures 5 through 12. The music continues from the previous section, showing the treble and bass staves with musical notation. The tempo marking 'Lively but not too fast.' is present above the staff.

Minuet by Mr. Stanley.

Handwritten musical score for a Minuet by Mr. Stanley, page 12. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 12 measures. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and trills marked with 'tr'.

Minuet in Ariadne

Handwritten musical score for a Minuet in Ariadne, page 13. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 12 measures. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and trills marked with 'tr'. Dynamic markings include 'Pia', 'Pianissimo', and 'For'.

Musette in the Amorous Goddess.

Handwritten musical score for "Musette in the Amorous Goddess." The piece is in 3/4 time, B-flat major, and consists of six systems of two staves each. The melody is written in the treble clef with various ornaments and slurs, while the bass line is a simple accompaniment in the bass clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Minuet

Handwritten musical score for "Minuet." The piece is in 3/8 time, B-flat major, and consists of six systems of two staves each. The melody is written in the treble clef with many slurs and ornaments, and the bass line is a simple accompaniment in the bass clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*Musette in Alcina.**Piano per tutto*

Handwritten musical score for 'Musette in Alcina'. The score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a treble and bass staff. The third system has a treble and bass staff. The music is in 3/8 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments.

*Minuet in Alcina**Allegro e forte*

Handwritten musical score for 'Minuet in Alcina'. The score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a treble and bass staff. The third system has a treble and bass staff. The music is in 3/8 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments.

Minuet by Sig^r Kasse

Handwritten musical score for 'Minuet by Sig. Kasse'. The score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a treble and bass staff. The third system has a treble and bass staff. The music is in 3/8 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments.

18

Minuet by M^r. Stanley.*Allegro*

Handwritten musical score for page 18, titled "Minuet by M^r. Stanley." The tempo is marked "Allegro". The music is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It consists of eight systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic figures, trills, and triplets.

19

Continuation of the musical score for page 19. The music continues from the previous page, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. It consists of six systems of two staves each, featuring various rhythmic patterns and trills.

Minuet by M.^r Stanley.

Allegro Moderato

March in Judas Macchabæus.

Minuet in Samson

Da capo al Segno :S:

Minuet in Saul.

Gavot in Otho.

Handwritten musical score for 'Gavot in Otho.' The piece is written in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of eight systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with frequent trills (marked 'tr'). The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Air in Amadis.

Handwritten musical score for 'Air in Amadis.' The piece is written in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of eight systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with frequent trills (marked 'tr'). The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Minuet in Rodolinda.
Minuet in Lamerlane.

Overture

Largo

28

Overture

Largo

29

Handell's Water Piece.

Handwritten musical score for Handell's Water Piece, page 30. The page contains ten systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a variety of textures, including single melodic lines, dyads, and full chords. Dynamics such as *p*, *f*, and crescendos are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth system.

Handwritten musical score for Handell's Water Piece, page 31. The page contains ten systems of music, continuing from page 30. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamics like *p*, *f*, and crescendos are used to guide the performer. The piece ends with a final cadence on the tenth system.

March.

A handwritten musical score for a march, page 32. The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 2/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The score concludes with a double bar line and the word "FINE" written below the final staff.

a Double or extreme Sharp (x) raises a
Note two semitones c sharp d $\flat$

A Double or extreme Flat (bb) lowers
a Note two semitones B flat d $\sharp$

Handwritten notes, possibly "Handwritten" or "Handwritten" written upside down.

Handwritten notes, possibly "up + down".

Handwritten notes, possibly "Handwritten".

Handwritten notes, possibly "Handwritten".



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Facoltà di Musicologia

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[Composizioni strumentali. cemb/spin. Scelta]

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