

SCUOLA DEL MANDOLINO



PREMIATA CON MEDAGLIA D' ARGENTO ALL' ESPOSIZIONE DI TORINO NEL 1898



Op. 197.

CARLO MUNIER



PRATICA

FACILE e DILETTEVOLE

TESTO ITALIANO, FRANCESE e INGLESE

Dedicato alle

GENTILI SIGNORE



¹⁸⁶⁶
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PRÉFACE

Je caressais depuis longtemps l'idée de composer une *Méthode* tout à fait pratique pour l'étude de la Mandoline: le très bon succès que j'obtins d'une autre *Méthode* pratique composée par moi pour l'accompagnement de la Guitare, que la Maison Ricordi a fait paraître; m'a définitivement décidé, et à présent je publie mon nouveau travail en espérant que les Dames, à qui j'ai l'honneur de le dédier, y trouveront la facilité et l'amusement pour l'étude de ce gracieux instrument, afin qu'elles le cherissent davantage.

RÈGLES ET OBSERVATIONS.

La Mandoline, d'origine véritablement napolitaine, a quatre cordes doublées: les premières ou chanterelles et les secondes sont d'acier très fin — les troisièmes et quatrièmes d'acier couvertes de cuivre argenté.

On l'accorde comme le violon: Sol - Re - La - Mi, et son étendue est du Sol bas au La aigu:



Les parties diverses dont se compose la Mandoline sont les suivantes:

- le corps qui a la forme d'une amande;
- la table d'harmonie qui couvre la susdit;
- la rosace ou ouverture pour l'émission des sons;
- le chevalet ou se posent les cordes;
- l'écu placé entre la rosace et le chevalet;
- le manche divisé en 17 touches dont la première s'appelle première touche; (capotasto)
- la tête sur la quelle est la mécanique pour pouvoir accorder l'instrument.

On joue de la mandoline étant assis, en plaçant le pied droit sur un tabouret et en appuyant sur la jambe l'instrument bien droit.

On touche les cordes avec un petit morceau d'écaillé dite plectrum (on l'appelle aussi médiateur) et qui a cette forme:



L'épaisseur doit être plutôt forte afin que le toucher en soit doux.

Le bras droit est appuyé sur le haut du corps, et en touchant les cordes la main doit tomber en ligne transversale à la table d'harmonie.

Le plectrum on le tient entre le pouce et l'index de la main droite tout à fait dans le sommet, en formant avec ces deux doigts un  un peu allongé — les autres doigts ouverts — le petit doigt glisse toujours sur la table d'harmonie.

La place pour jouer est au commencement de la rosace — le plectrum doit toucher les cordes perpendiculairement.

Le poignet un peu courbé et éloigné du chevalet doit être bien élastique.

Par la main gauche on obtient les notes — le pouce reste ouvert — les autres doigts tombent pliés et frappent les

PREFACE

I have had since a long time the idea of composing a *Practical Method* for the study of the Mandoline: the good success of another Method of mine for the accompaniment of the Guitar printed by Ricordi; has urged me to write this, hoping that the Ladies, for whom it has been specially written, finding the study of the Mandoline easy and entertaining will fully appreciate it.

RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

The Mandoline dates its origin from Naples and it has four double strings: the first or *cantini* and the second are of very thin steel — the third and fourth are of steel bound with a thread of silvered copper.

It is tuned as the violin: G - D - A - E - and the length of the key-board is from the G in the bass to the A in the treble —



The different parts of which the Mandoline is composed are:

- the case shaped liked an almond;
- the *harmonic board* that covers the abovesaid;
- the *rosa* or hole for the emission of the sounds;
- the *trestle* where the strings lie;
- the *shield* put between the *rosa* and *trestle*;
- the *key-board* divided in 17 frets; the first of which is called the head fret;
- the *palette* on which lies the *meccanica* for the movement of the strings.

The Mandoline is played seated, putting your right foot on a stool and placing the instrument very straight on your leg.

The strings are struck with a little piece of tortoise-shell called *plectrum* shaped so:



It must be rather thick in order to make the sound sweet.

Lean your right arm on the upper part of the mandoline and striking the strings let your hand go on the harmonic-board obliquely.

Hold the plectrum between your fore-finger and thumb just at the end, shaping a rather long  — keep the other fingers open — sliding your little finger over the harmonic board.

Play just at the beginning of the *rosa* — strike the strings perpendicularly.

Bend your wrist a little apart from the *trestle* and let it be very elastic.

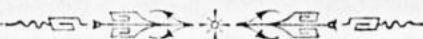
The notes are made with the left hand — the thumb

SCUOLA DEL MANDOLINO



CARLO MUNIER

—❧(op. 197)❧—



PRATICA

FACILE E DILETTEVOLE

DEDICATA ALLE

GENTILI SIGNORE.

PREFAZIONE

Vagheggiavo da molto tempo l'idea di comporre un Metodo affatto pratico per la Scuola del Mandolino: l'ottimo successo di un'altra mia *Pratica* per l'accompagnamento della Chitarra, già edita dalla Casa Ricordi, m'ha definitivamente deciso, ed ora pubblico il mio nuovo lavoro nella speranza che le gentili Signore, alle quali mi pregio dedicarlo, ritrovando facilità e diletto allo studio del delicato strumento, lo abbiano sempre più a prediligere.

REGOLE ED OSSERVAZIONI.

Il Mandolino di vera origine napoletana ha quattro corde raddoppiate: le prime o *cantini* e le seconde sono di acciaio finissimo — le terze o quarte di acciaio fasciato di rame argentato.

Si accorda come il violino *Sol - Re - La - Mi*, e la sua estensione è dal *Sol* basso al *La* acuto.



Le diverse parti di cui si compone il Mandolino sono:

- la cassa a forma di mandorla;
- la tavola armonica che copre la suddetta;
- la rosa o buca per l'emissione delle onde sonore;
- il ponticello ove riposano le corde;
- lo scudo messo fra la rosa e il ponticello;
- il manico suddiviso in 17 tasti, il primo dei quali dicesi *capotasto*;
- la paletta sulla quale è la meccanica per il giuoco delle corde.

Il Mandolino si suona stando seduti, mettendo il piede destro sopra un panchetto e appoggiando sulla gamba ben diritto l'istrumento.

Le corde si toccano con un pezzetto di tartaruga detta *penna*, di questa forma:



Lo spessore deve essere piuttosto forte affinché il tatto sia dolce.

Il braccio destro si appoggia sull'alto della cassa e nel toccare le corde la mano deve andare in linea trasversale alla tavola armonica.

La penna si regge fra l'indice e il pollice della mano destra proprio in cima, formando con queste due dita un (O) un poco allungato — le altre dita aperte — il mignolo scivola sempre sulla tavola armonica.

Il posto per suonare è al principio della rosa — la penna deve battere perpendicolarmente sulle corde. Il polso un po' curvo e discosto dal ponticello bisogna che sia molto elastico.

Colla mano sinistra si ottengono le note — il pollice resta aperto — le altre dita cadono piegate a martello e trasversalmente sui tasti.

Il pollice non va numerato — l'indice prende 1, il medio 2, l'anulare 3, il mignolo 4.

Si possono fare anche delle strisciature senza tremolare le note, usando solo un colpo di penna — il Maestro darà l'indispensabile esempio.

Per gli abbellimenti musicali abbiamo:

L'*appoggiatura semplice* di sotto che si esegue toccando colla penna la piccola nota e lasciando cadere con forza il dito sull'altra nota reale.

L'*appoggiatura semplice* di sopra: toccando la piccola nota colla penna e strappando col dito l'altra.

La *doppia appoggiatura* di sotto: toccando colla penna la prima e la terza nota — quella di mezzo battendola forte col dito.

La *doppia appoggiatura* di sopra: toccando prima e terza nota e strappando col dito quella di mezzo.

Il *mordente*: toccando solo la prima nota, le altre due appoggiando e strappando col dito.

Il *gruppetto* di tre o quattro note si esegue collo stesso sistema su espresso: legando a due a due le note e come poi marcherò praticalmente negli esempi.

Il *trillo* si acquista eseguendo prima lentamente l'esercizio che metto dopo le posizioni, poi grado grado si accelera la velocità facendo andare ben d'accordo i due movimenti: quello della penna coll'altro delle dita della mano sinistra.

Altri meccanismi speciali verranno indicati nel corso della Pratica. Non metto altre regole qui stimando superfluo il dire per teorica quello che solo si acquista coll'esempio e la viva voce del Maestro.

Alle gentili Signore auguri di ottimo successo e la mia *Pratica* ne sia il mezzo facile e dilettevole come l'ideale.

CARLO MUNIER

^{2. 13}
Firenze — Febbraio 1892.



ÉCOLE DE LA MANDOLINE



STUDY OF THE MANDOLINE



CARLO MUNIER

—❧ (Op. 197.) ❧—

PRATIQUE

facile et récréative.

dediée aux

DAMES.

Easy, amusing and
practical

METHOD

written for

LADIES.

cordes comme des petits marteaux, tout en se posant transversalement sur les touches.

Le pouce n'est pas numéroté — l'index prend le N.º 1 — le médium N.º 2 — l'annulaire le N.º 3 — le petit doigt le N.º 4.

Les notes longues comme les rondes, les blanches et les noires, on les soutient par un mouvement rapide de notes répétées qu'on appelle *trémolo*.

Les croches, les doubles croches, les triples croches et les quadruples croches on les exécute par un mouvement spécial nommé *staccato* (notes détachées).

Pour acquérir un bon *trémolo* il faut commencer d'abord par le faire très lentement, et après en serrant peu à peu le mouvement jusqu'à une certaine rapidité ainsi que l'indiquera le Professeur.

Il faut par conséquent commencer par un calcul exact des coups de plectrum (*pennate*) entières.

On dit *pennata* entière le mouvement qui est fait par le plectrum en touchant les cordes d'abord en bas et après en haut. — On dit *demi-pennata* quand on touche seulement en bas ou en haut.

Le mouvement en bas est marqué par ce signe:  — en haut:  —

Dans les premiers exercices les rondes on les calculent 8 *pennate* entières — les blanches 4 — les noires 2 — les croches 1.

Après un développement progressif de ces mouvements lents, le Professeur fera doubler le nombre des *pennate* et depuis 8 on passe à 16 — de 4 à 8 — de 2 à 4, suivant la valeur des notes — la rapidité devient plus vive, et ainsi de suite jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse acquérir le *trémolo*.

Pour le *staccato* on exécutera les exercices d'abord lentement par une *pennata* entière — après par une *demi-pennata* en faisant une note en bas  et l'autre en haut  —

Il n'y a pas de règle fixée pour ce mouvement — les triplets sont invariables — les quarts et les sextuplets pour lesquelles il faut toujours toucher en bas le plectrum à chaque première note, afin de marquer bien le rythme: les autres notes en bas ou en haut selon le passage des cordes.

La règle générale pour le changement des cordes c'est: de toucher toujours en bas le médiateur — en restant sur la même corde les notes se suivent par le mouvement en bas ou en haut.

On commence l'accord de la Mandoline par les secondes cordes *La* en les mettant à l'unisson avec le diapason.

Sur le *La* accordé, à la 7^e touche on frappe le *Mi* et on accorde ainsi également les deux chanterelles.

Sur le *La* encore, à la 5^e touche on frappe le *Re* et à l'octave plus basse on accorde les deux troisièmes.

Sur le *Re* accordé, à la 5^e touche on frappe le *Sol* et on met égales à l'octave basse les deux quatrièmes.

L'élève en suivant le précieux exemple du Professeur obtiendra le développement graduel des deux mécanismes: le *trémolo* et le *staccato*, en atteignant comme cela au N.º 61 des exercices et des récréations; il pourra passer après à l'expression.

Pour obtenir le *crescendo* — *piano*  *forte* — il faut serrer peu à peu le médiateur. — Pour le *diminuendo* — *forte*  *piano* — il faut ralentir les doigts peu à peu.

La *legatura* (notes liées) sur les frases entières sert à *trémolere* (trembloter) toutes les notes, sans faire entendre le passage d'une corde à l'autre.

Les points avec *legatura* pour marquer les notes avec le *trémolo*.

Les points sans *legatura* pour marquer avec le *staccato*

is to be held open and the other fingers fall like a hammer obliquely on the frets.

The thumb is not fingered, the forefinger is numbered with 1 — the middle 2 — the third 3 — and the little finger 4.

The long notes like the semibreves, minims, and crotchets are played with a quick movement of repeated notes which is called *tremolo*.

Quavers, semiquavers, demisemiquavers and semidemisemiquavers are played with a special movement called *staccato*.

In order to obtain a good *tremolo* you must begin practicing it very slowly and afterwards quicken it little by little till the Master says it is quick enough.

You must begin it by an exact number of whole *pennate*.

A whole *pennata* is the movement of the plectrum striking the strings upwards and downwards — a half is only upwards or downwards.

The movement downwards is marked so:  — upwards so:  —

In the first exercise semibreves are calculated 8 whole *pennate* — minims 4 — crotchets 2 and quavers 1. —

After a graduated development of these slow movements the Teacher will make you redouble the number of the *pennates* and from 8 you get to 16 — from 4 to 8, and from 2 to 4 according the value of the notes — the movement is made faster and so on till you form a good *tremolo*.

Play the *staccato* exercises first slowly with a whole *pennata*, then with half a *pennata* making one note downwards  and the other upwards  —

There is no fixed rule for this movement — the triplets, the quartines (four semiquavers), the sestines (6 semiquavers) are invariable, and the plectrum must be struck downwards on each first note in order to mark the *ritmo*: the other notes downwards or upwards according on which string you play.

The general rule for the change of the strings is: to strike the plectrum always downwards — remaining on the same string the notes are played one downwards and one upwards.

The Mandoline is tuned beginning from the second strings *A* which are put *all'unisono* (same tune) with the diapason.

On the *A* already tuned you must touch the *E* which is on the 7th fret and the two *cantini* are to be of the same tune.

On the *A* you must strike the fifth fret which is *D* and the two third strings are tuned with an octave lower down.

On the *D* already tuned you must strike the *C* and the two strings are tuned with an octave lower down.

The scholar following his Masters' example will gradually obtain the development of the two mechanisms: the *tremolo* and the *staccato*, studying thus as far as the 61st exercise and amusing airs — the signs for expression are then studied.

To obtain a good *piano*  *forte* hold the plectrum very tight: for the *forte*  *piano* hold it very loosely.

The slur on whole phrases is used to tremble all the notes without showing any difference when you change string.

The dots with slur mark the notes played with the *tremolo*.

The dots without slur mark the notes played *staccato*.

Les trois signes < > ^ pour renforcer les notes : le premier du piano au forte — le second du forte au piano — le troisième pour le renforcement le plus marqué.

Les effets d'écho — *smorzando* — très-doux on les obtient en plaçant la main beaucoup plus en haut de la rosace (ouverture) presque sur le manche.

Pour le *rinforzando* — FFF — toute la force, la main est placée plus bas vers le chevalet.

L'application du trémolo et du staccato pour les divers mouvements de la musique on l'acquiert par la pratique — la règle que l'on peut donner est celle-ci : de trémolere toutes les notes, les croches et les doubles croches comprises, lorsqu'il s'agit d'un chant soutenu, ainsi que dans les *Adagio* — *Grave* — *Largo* — *Larghetto* — *Cantabile* etc.

Pour les *Allegro* — *Moderato* — *Allegretto mosso* etc., qui expriment des mouvements brillants, ainsi que les *Gavottes*, les *Menuets*, les *Danses* etc., on exécute les croches et les doubles croches en détaché ou piqué; et souvent on fait aussi de même les noires, ainsi que dans les *Valses*.

Dès qu'on a bien étudiée la 1^e Position, on passe à l'exercice des autres 5 positions.

A partir de la troisième position l'élève commencera l'étude du *strisciato* (glissé) mécanisme bien intéressant de la main gauche.

On exécute le *strisciato* (glissement) en faisant glisser sur les touches les doigts de la main gauche avec un peu de grâce et en faisant continuellement le trémolo.

On peut faire aussi des glissements sans le trémolo, avec un seul coup de médiateur. Le Professeur apprendra la façon de bien exécuter le *strisciato*.

Pour les ornements musicaux il y a les suivants :

La fioriture simple (notes d'agrément) en dessous qu'on exécute en touchant du plectrum la petite note et en laissant tomber avec force le doigt sur l'autre note réelle.

La fioriture simple en dessus : en touchant la petite note avec le médiateur, et, pour ainsi dire, en arrachant l'autre note avec le doigt.

La double fioriture en dessous : en frappant avec le médiateur la première et la troisième note; celle du milieu en la touchant fortément avec le doigt.

La double fioriture en dessus : en frappant la première et la troisième note avec le médiateur et en arrachant avec le doigt celle du milieu.

Le mordant (mordente) en touchant seulement la première note; les deux autres en appuyant et en arrachant avec le doigt.

Le *gruppetto* de trois ou quatre notes: on l'exécute avec le même système susdit, en liant par deux les notes, et comme ensuite je le montrerai pratiquement dans les exemples.

Le trille on l'acquiert en faisant d'abord lentement l'exercice que je place après les positions; puis petit à petit on doublera la vitesse en faisant aller bien accordés ensemble les deux mouvements, celui du médiateur avec l'autre des doigts de la main gauche.

D'autres mécanismes spéciaux seront indiqués pendant l'étude de la Pratique de la Mandoline. — Je ne donne ici aucune autre règle, parce qu'il est superflu que je dise par théorie ce que seulement on peut acquérir par l'exemple expliqué et montré verbalement par le Professeur.

Je souhaite aux Dames un très bon succès, et ma Pratique de la Mandoline leur en donnera, j'espère, le moyen facile et récréatif ainsi que je le conçus.

CHARLES MUNIER

Florence — Février, 1892.

The three signs < > ^ to imply a stress upon the notes — the first from *piano* to *forte* — the second from *forte* to *piano*, and the third the loudest.

The effects of *Echo*, *smorzando*, *dolcissimo* are obtained playing nearly on the key-board.

For the *rinforzando* FFF — all loudness of tone are obtained playing near the trestle.

The application of the *tremolo* and the *staccato* for the different musical movements is acquired by practicing: the rule that can be given is: to tremble all the notes even the quavers and semiquavers when a *canto sostenuto* is to be expressed as in the *Adagio* — *Grave* — *Largo* — *Larghetto* — *Cantabile* etc.

For the *Allegro* — *Moderato* — *Allegretto mosso* etc., expressing lively movements as — *Gavottes* — *Minuets* — *Dancing music* etc., quavers and semiquavers are played *staccato* — sometimes also crotchets are played *staccato* as in the time of waltzes.

Having studied the first position well, we pass to the practicing of the other 5 positions.

From the third position the scholar will begin the application of sliding his left hand nicely on the key-board.

The *strisciato* is formed sliding your fingers of the left hand on the key-board and continually trembling the notes.

The *strisciato* can be made also without trembling the notes, striking the string only once. The Master will show the indispensable example.

For the grace notes we have:

The simple *appoggiatura* from downwards to upwards which is played striking with the plectrum the little note and letting your finger drop heavily on the other real note.

The simple *appoggiatura* from upwards to downwards striking the little note with the plectrum and tearing away with your finger the other note.

The double *appoggiatura* below the real note: striking with the plectrum the first and third note — striking loud with your finger the middle one.

The double *appoggiatura* above the real note — striking the first and third note, and tearing away with your finger the middle one.

The mordente striking only the first note — the other two striking them loud and tearing them away with your fingers.

The turn of three or four notes is played in the same way above said tying the notes two by two and how I will mark practically in the examples.

The shake is acquired playing the exercise slowly that I will write after the positions; then littler by littler the velocity is accelerated making the two movements agree: that of the plectrum with the other of the fingers of the left hand.

Other special mechanisms will be indicated in the course of the Practical Method. I shall not write other rules here thinking it needless to say for theory what is only learnt with the example and teaching of the Master.

To Ladies for whom I have written this work, I wish a good success, and I hope my practical method for the Mandoline will be considered easy and amusing as I intended it to be.

CHARLES MUNIER

Florence — February 1892.

PRATICA PER MANDOLINO

PRATIQUE POUR LA MANDOLINE — PRACTICAL METHOD FOR THE MANDOLINE



4.^a Corda
4^{me} Corde
4th string

Corde vuote
Cordes à vide
Open strings

3^a 2^a 1^a

Tasto

Quarta corda
4^{me} corde
4th string

Touche — Fret

0 2 4 5

1.

Dito

Doigt — Finger

(3)

Terza Corda
3^{me} corde
3rd string

0 2 4 5

2.

(3)

(3)

Seconda Corda
2^{de} corde
2nd string

0 2 3 5

3.

(3)

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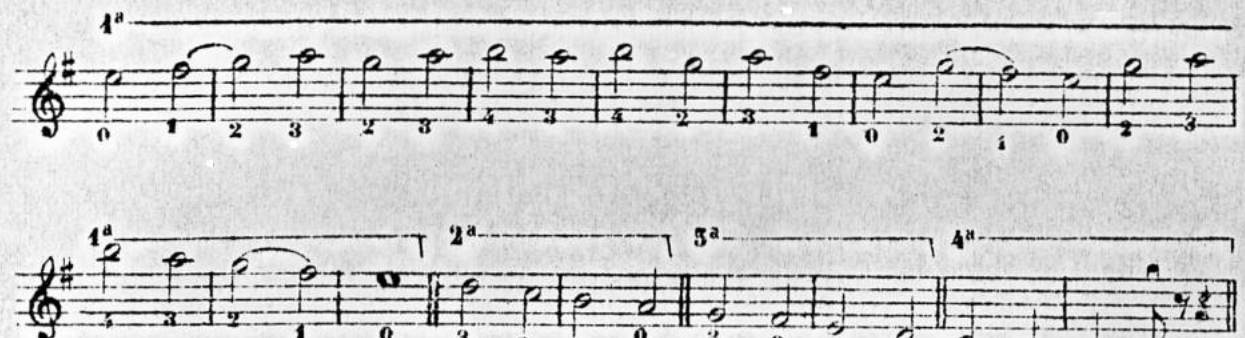
(a) Le croche col punto mezza pennata in giù

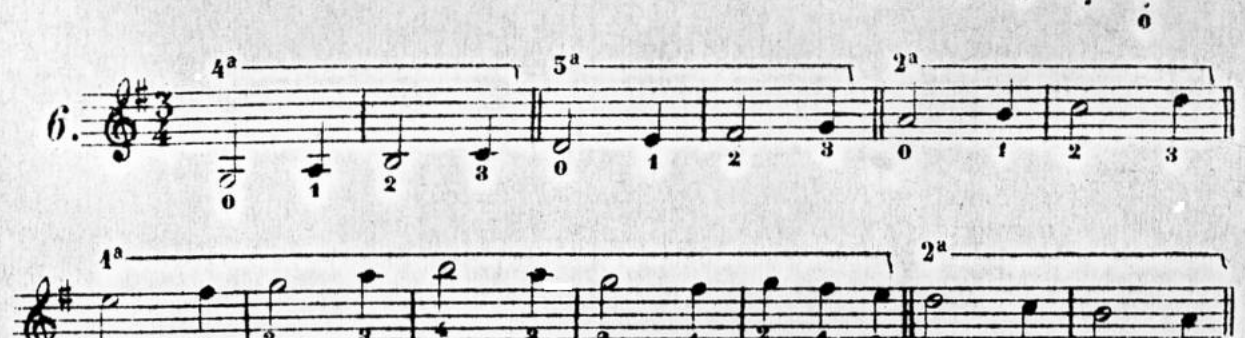
Les croches avec le point demi pennata en bas. | The dotted quavers half a pennata downwards.

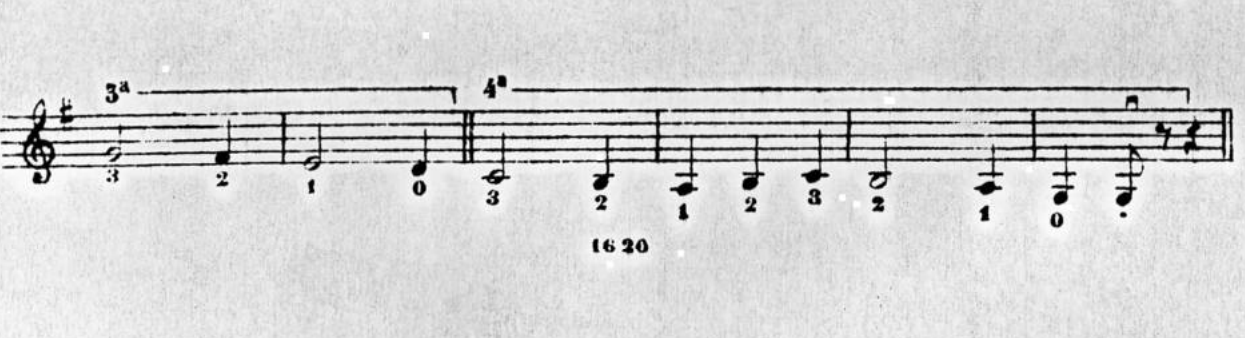
Prima Corda
1ère corde
1st string

4. 

5. 

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8. 

7^o tasto - touche - fret

7^o tasto - touche - fret

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184.

185.

186.

187.

188.

189.

190.

191.

192.

193.

194.

195.

196.

197.

198.

199.

200.

201.

202.

203.

204.

205.

206.

207.

208.

209.

210.

211.

212.

213.

214.

215.

216.

217.

218.

219.

220.

221.

222.

223.

224.

Le crome pennata intera

Les croches pennata entière 11.

A whole pennatu for each quaver

The musical score consists of two systems of music, labeled 11 and 12. Each system contains five staves of music, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including quavers and crome notes, and is accompanied by fingerings (0-4) and breath marks (indicated by a small 'u' symbol). The first system (11) shows a series of complex rhythmic patterns across five staves. The second system (12) continues these patterns, with some staves featuring repeat signs and more complex rhythmic structures. The overall style is that of a technical exercise or a piece of music designed to explore specific rhythmic and melodic possibilities.

ESERCIZI E DIVERTIMENTI

nei toni maggiori e minori

Exercices et Récréations dans les tons
majeurs et mineurs.Exercises and Amusing Airs in the
major and minor tones.

Sol — mode majeur

Sol — modo maggiore

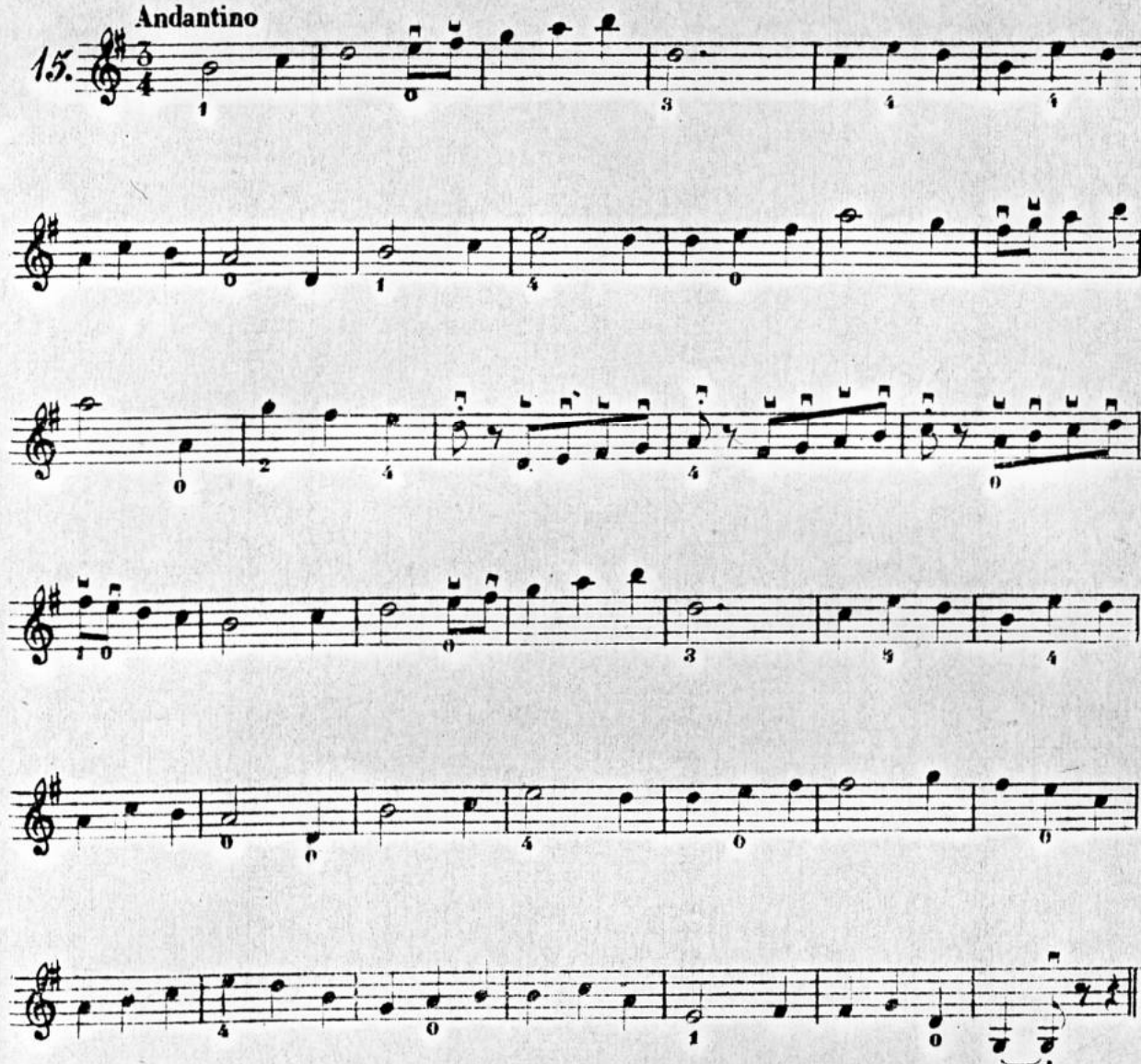
G — major.

13.

14.

Andantino

15.



Lento

16.



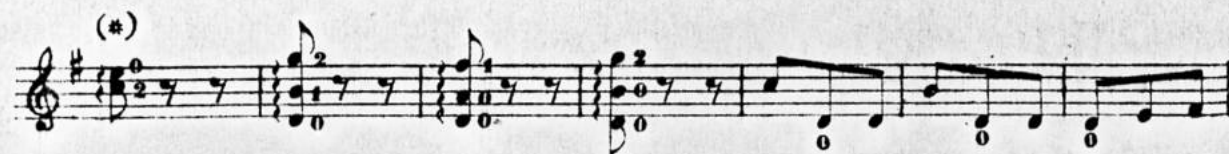
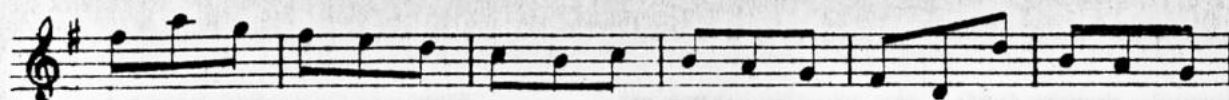


MINUETTO

Mezza pennata in giù sempre

Demi-pennata en bas toujours

Half a pennata always downwards.



(*)

Gli accordi sempre arpeggiati, facendo scivolare delicatamente la penna

Les accords toujours en harpèges, en faisant
glisser délicatement le plectrum.

The accords always in the arpeggio way, sliding
the plectrum over the strings very lightly.

Mi — modo minore

9

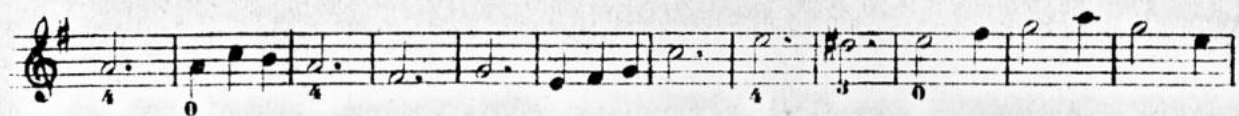
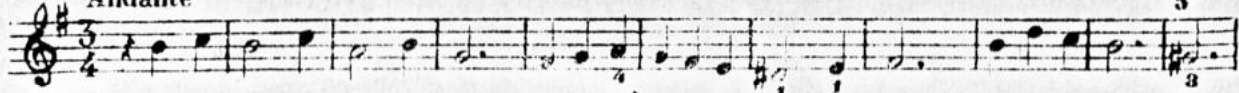
Mi — mode mineur

E — minor

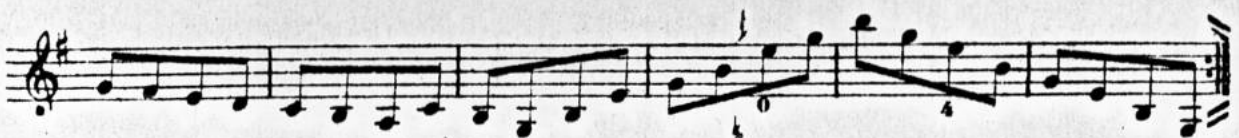
Andante



Andante



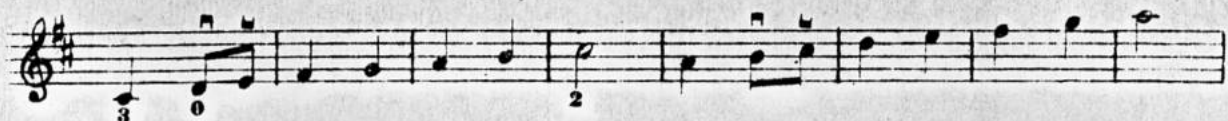
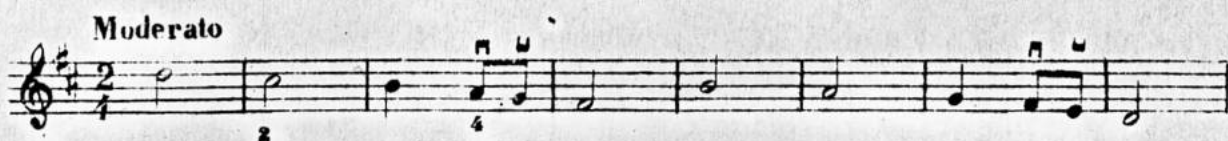
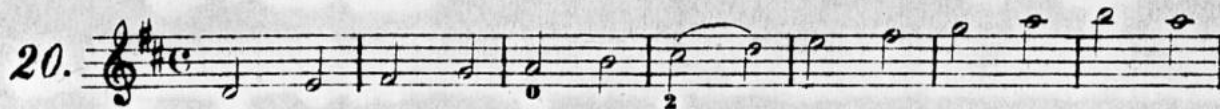
Lento



Re — modo maggiore

Re — mode majeur

D — major.





Beethoven — T E M A

Allegretto



Do — modo maggiore

Do — mode majeur

G — majo

23.

Kuhlau — RONDÒ

24.

La — mode mineur

A — minor

25.

ARIETTA

Ariette

Short air

Andantino

26.

SERENATA

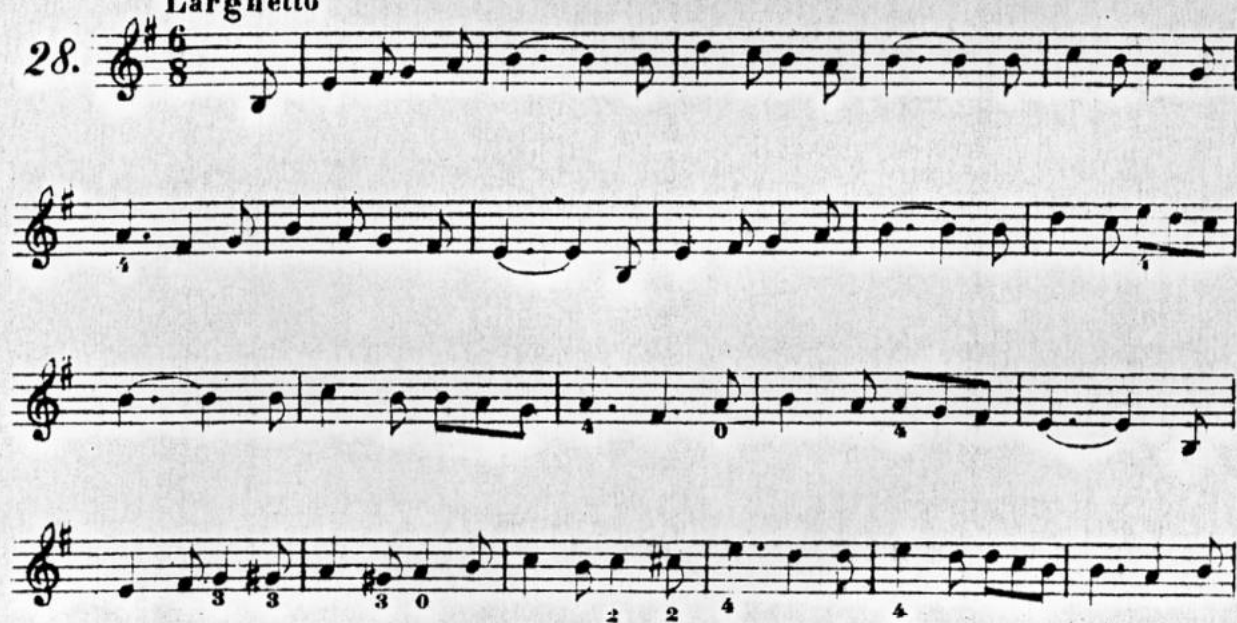
27. 

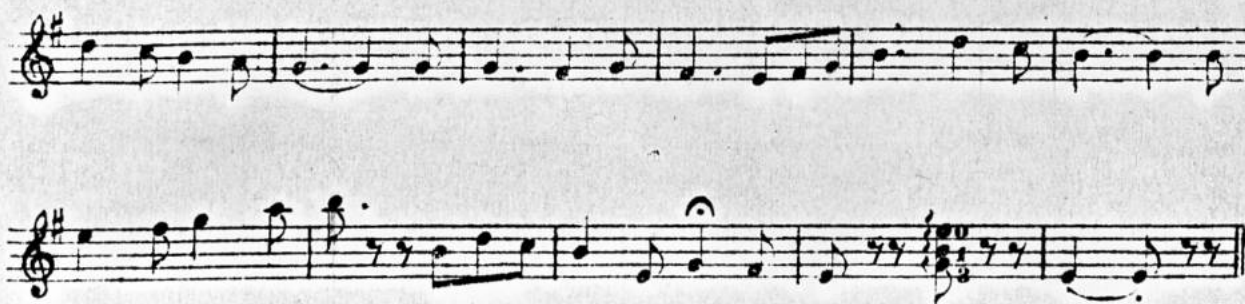
CANZONETTA NAPOLETANA

Chansonnette napolitaine

Neapolitan song

Larghetto

28. 

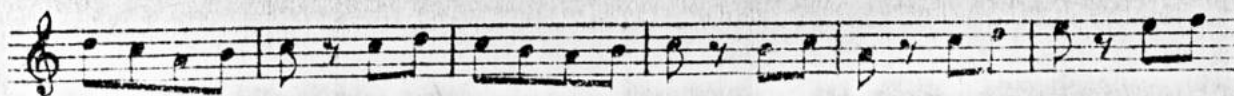
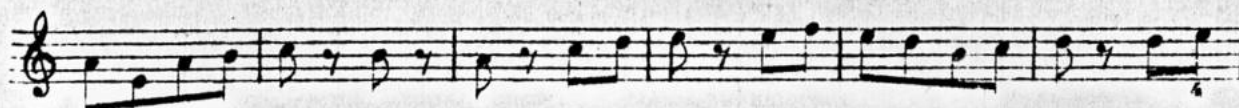
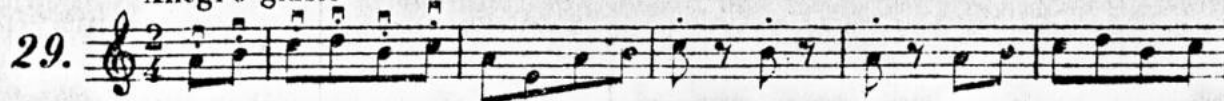


NENIA ARABA

Air arabe

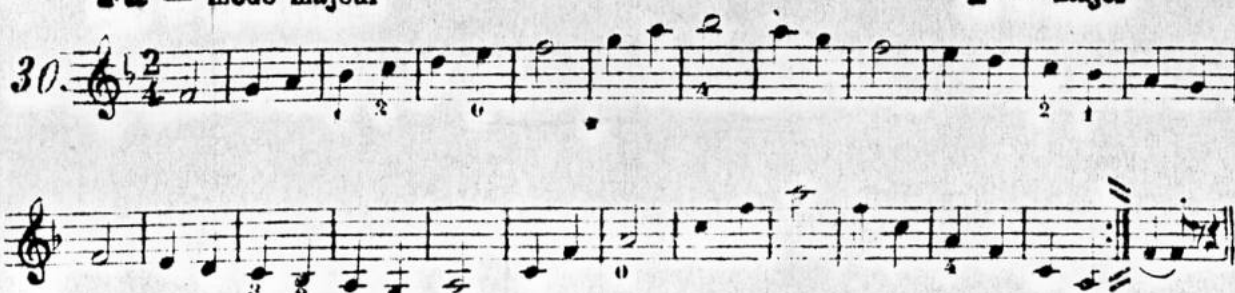
Arabian air

Allegro giusto



F_a — mode majeur

F — major



Bach. — ARIA DI PENTECOSTE

Air de la Pentecôte

Pentecost air

Moderato



Mozart. — MINUETTO DI D. GIOVANNI



Re — modo minore

— mode mineur

D — minor

33.

Corelli — SARABANDA

Largo

34.

La — Modo maggiore

La — mode majeur

A major

34.

L'ULTIMA ROSA

La dernière rose

The last rose

35.

Andante

Gluck — GAVOTTA

36.

Moderato

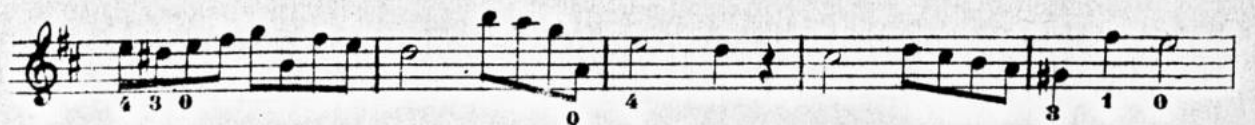
Fa# — modo minore

Fa# — mode mineur

F# minor



Chopin — CANTABILE



Si — modo minore

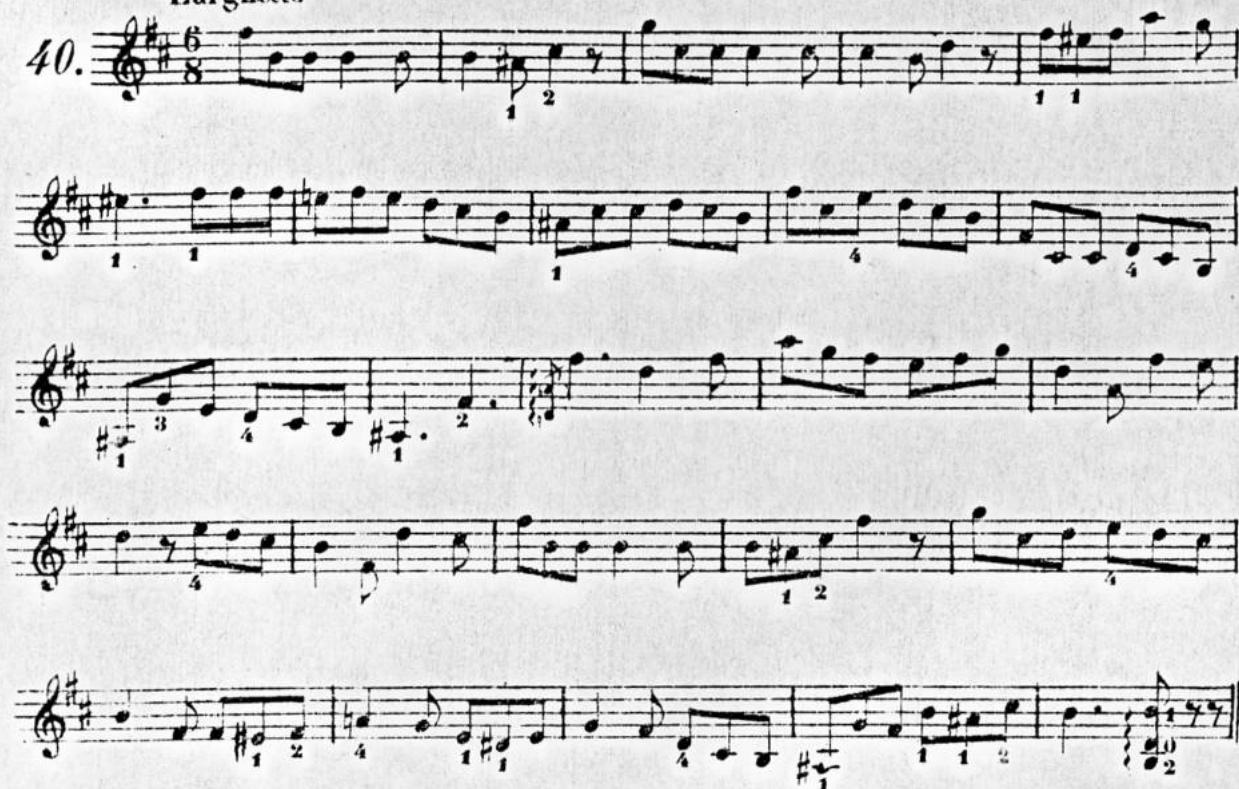
Si — mode mineur

B mineur

39. 

Donizetti — ELISIR D'AMORE

Larghetto

40. 

Mi — modo maggiore

21

Mi — mode majeur

E major

41.

Exercise 41 is a piece in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The music is written in a single melodic line. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

GAVOTTA DI LUIGI XIII

42.

Exercise 42 is a Gavotta in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). It is in 3/4 time and consists of five staves of music. The notation includes many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, characteristic of a dance piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece ends with a final cadence.

Si $\flat$ — modo maggioreSi $\flat$ — mode majeurB $\flat$ — major

43.

Exercise 43 is a five-staff musical piece in Si $\flat$ major (B $\flat$ major). It is written for the treble clef with a common time signature (C). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4, and some notes are marked with accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Bellini. — NORMA

Andante marcato

44.

Exercise 44 is a five-staff musical piece in 9/8 time, based on a melody from Bellini's opera Norma. It is written for the treble clef. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4, and some notes are marked with accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sol — modo minore

Sol — modo minour

G — minor

45.

Mendelssohn. — BARCAROLA

Andantino

46.

Mi ♭ — modo maggiore

Mi ♭ — modo majeur

E ♭ major

Andante

47. 

Do — modo minore

Do — modo mineur

C minor

Moderato

48

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in C minor, marked Moderato. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The time signature is 4/8. The music is characterized by frequent triplet patterns, indicated by a '3' over a bracket. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 below the notes. The score begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C' (which, in this context, likely refers to the key signature or a specific tempo marking). The first staff starts with a '48' in the left margin. The music progresses through various melodic lines, often using triplets to create a rhythmic drive. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

ESERCIZI PER L'AGILITÀ

Exercices pour l'agilité

Exercises for the agility

Moderato

49

The musical score for exercise 49 is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is circled and labeled '49'. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The exercise ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegro giusto

50

Measures 50-54 of the first system. The music is in 3/4 time and features a melodic line with various intervals and some accidentals. Measure 50 starts with a circled '50'. Measures 51-54 continue the melodic development with some chromaticism.

Andantino mosso

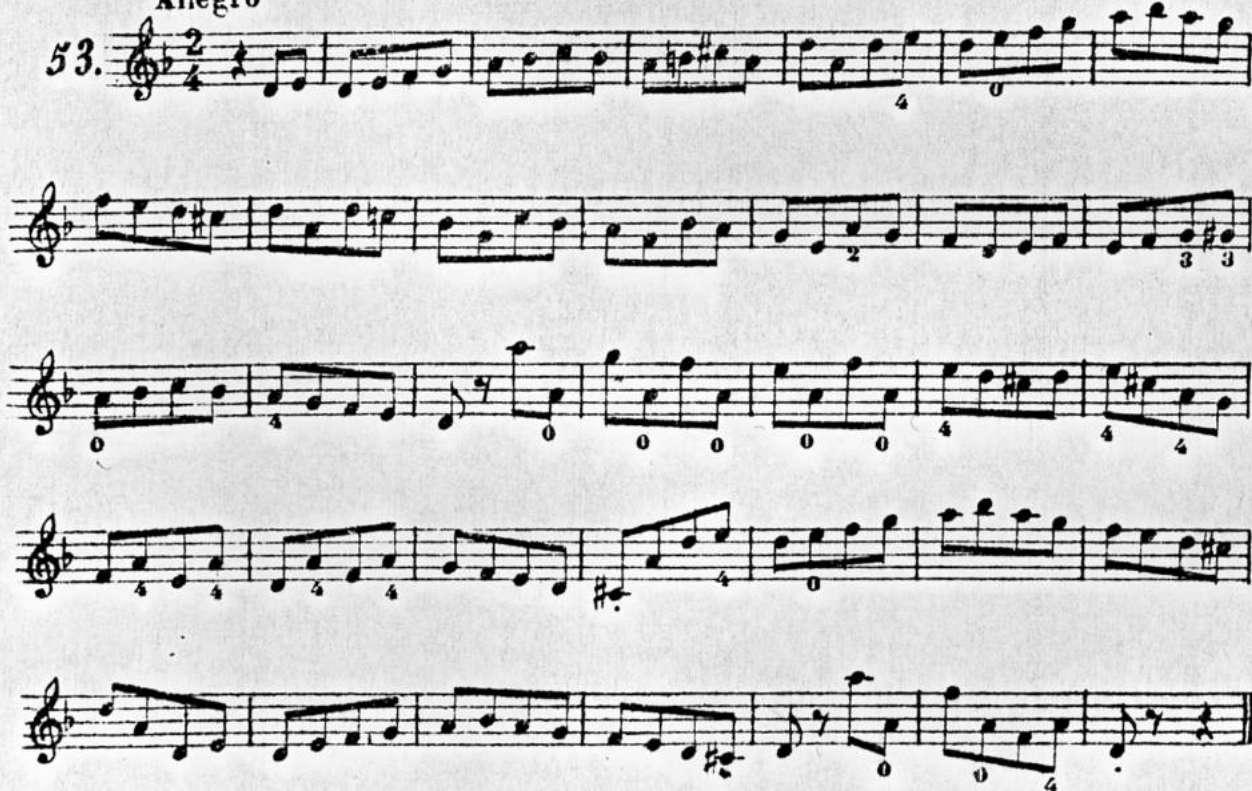
51.

Measures 51-55 of the second system. The music is in 3/4 time and features a melodic line with various intervals and some accidentals. Measure 51 starts with a circled '51.'. Measures 52-55 continue the melodic development with some chromaticism.

Allegro giusto

52. 

Allegro

53. 

Moderato

54.

55.

Allegro

55.

Allegretto

56.

Allegro

57.

Moderato

58.



Allegro

59.



Allegro Moderato

60.



Allegro Giusto

61.



SEgni DI ESPRESSIONE

Marques d'expression

Marks for the expression

62. *Lento*

p *f* *cres.*.....
ff *dim.*.....

Haydn — MINUETTO

63.

p *p* *legg.* *p* *dim.*.....

Kuhlau — ANDANTINO E MARCIA

Andantino

64.

The Andantino section consists of five staves of music in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The section concludes with a *cres.* (crescendo) marking and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

Tempo di Marcia

The Tempo di Marcia section consists of six staves of music in 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Marcia'. The music is characterized by a more rhythmic and march-like feel, with frequent eighth and sixteenth notes. There are several *f* (forte) dynamic markings and a *cres.* (crescendo) marking. The section ends with a final chord.

DEL SINCOPATO

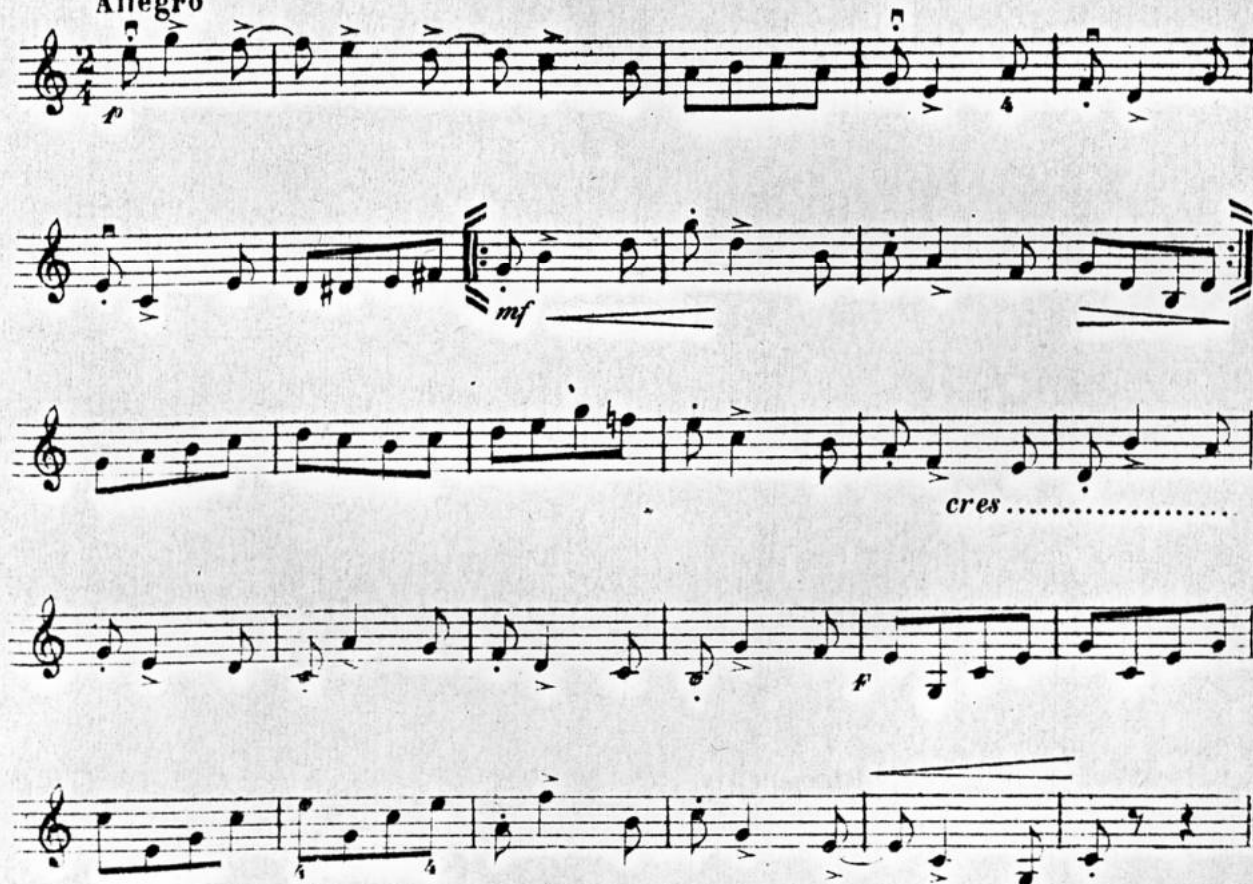
De la Syncope

Of the Sincopato

Allegro

65. 

Allegro



QUATTRO DIVERTIMENTI

per due Mandolini

Quatre Récréations pour 2 Mand:^{nes} | Fur Amusing Airs for 2 Mand:^{nes}

NOTTURNO

Moderato

dolce

p

allarg.

Cantabile

p

dolce

p

dim.

Donizzetti - LA FAVORITA

II.

espress.

p

allargando.....a tempo

p

p

dim.

SCHERZETTO

All.^o grazioso

III.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The piece is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a piano introduction marked 'p' in both staves. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamic markings include 'p' and 'f'.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The melody continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include 'p' and 'f'.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The music shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. The right hand features more complex rhythmic figures. Dynamic markings include 'p' and 'f'.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-32. This system includes the instruction 'pp > sf orz.' at the beginning. The melody and accompaniment continue with similar rhythmic and harmonic elements. Dynamic markings include 'p' and 'f'.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 33-40. The music features a crescendo marked 'cres' with a dotted line. The right hand has a more active melodic line. Dynamic markings include 'p' and 'f'.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 41-48. The final system of the page, showing the concluding measures of the piece. The melody and accompaniment lead to a final cadence. Dynamic markings include 'p' and 'f'.

Weber—INVITATION A LA VALSE

Tempo di Valzer

IV.

IV.

f

p

f

pp

f

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes treble and bass staves with notes, rests, and slurs. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). Crescendos are marked with *cres...* and slanted lines. Accents are marked with *>*. The music features a variety of note values, including half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, as well as rests and slurs.

METODI DIVERSI

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 1607 — « II. « 1 —
 1608 — « III. Sei Duetti. « 1 —
 1609 — « IV Sei Duetti. « 1 —
 1610 — Fascicolo V. 3 Duetti per Violino e Basso « 1 —
 1611 — « VI. 3 Duetti per Violino e Basso « 1 —
 1612 — « VII 12 Capricci per Violino solo « 1 —
 — IL METODO COMPLETO (7 fascicoli uniti) « 5 —

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 1620 A — Quattro duettini separati « 0,7
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 Mandolino solo « 1 5
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 1460 c — Parte III. « 2
 1460 d — Parte IV { Fascicolo primo . . . « 1
 { Fascicolo secondo. . . « 1
 1896 — Parte IV completa « 2
 1460 f METODO COMPLETO (le quattro parti) « 7

