

EXERCISES

for the

Voice

with Pianoaccompaniment

being a continuation of fifty Lessons for the medium voice

by

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OP. 11.

*Ces Exercices servent de transition du
style large aux grandes difficultés de
la vocalisation.*

These Exercises serve as a transition
from the simple to the difficult parts
of Vocalisation.

*Diese Uebungen dienen als Uebergang von
dem getragenen Style zu den größeren
Schwierigkeiten der Vocalisation.*

German, french and english Words.

AVERTISSEMENT.

En travaillant les Exercices qui suivent, on doit s'attacher constamment à émettre chaque son avec justesse d'intonation, pureté de voix, et égalité de force. Pour y parvenir on exécutera d'abord ces exercices lentement, et on en accélérera en suite peu à peu le mouvement, en augmentant en même temps d'une manière progressive la force de la voix. Ce travail ainsi dirigé conduira infailliblement à une bonne vocalisation.

VORBERICHT.

Bei Ausführung der folgenden Übungen trachte man jeden Ton richtig, klar und mit gleicher Stärke anzugeben. Um dieses zu erlangen muss man diese Übungen zu Anfang sehr langsam machen, dann beschleunige man nach und nach die Bewegung und vermehre in gleicher fortschreitender Weise die Stärke der Stimme. Die Befolgung dieser Regeln wird unfehlbar zu einer guten Vocalisation führen.

PREFACE.

In practising the following Exercises constant attention should be given to a correct intonation, purity of tone and an equal volume. To acquire this, they should be practised slowly at first, increasing simultaneously and gradually the time and the volume of the voice. Practising thus will infallibly lead to a good vocalization.

J. CONCONE, Op. 11.

respiration Athemholen.

N^o 1.

N^o 2.

C. 11.

№ 3.

Handwritten musical score for two pieces, No. 3 and No. 4. The notation is in ink on aged paper.

No. 3. This piece is in C major and 2/4 time. It consists of a treble staff with a melody and a piano accompaniment. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests. The piano accompaniment features chords and arpeggiated figures in both the treble and bass staves.

No. 4. This piece is in C major and 3/4 time. It also consists of a treble staff with a melody and a piano accompaniment. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests. The piano accompaniment features chords and arpeggiated figures in both the treble and bass staves.

Pour faire parcourir à la voix tous les degrés de son diapason et faire acquiescer à chacun d'eux une égalité générale, on aura soin dans les 6 exercices qui suivent de répéter plusieurs fois chaque passage dans chaque ton, avant d'aborder celui qui le suit chromatiquement.

Um die Stimme alle Abstufungen ihres Umfangs durchlaufen und jede eine vollkommene Gleichheit erlangen zu lassen, muss man in den folgenden 6 Übungen jede Figur mehrmal wiederholen, ehe man zu der andern, welche chromatisch folgt, schreitet.

To give an equal strength to the voice in all its degrees of compass, the 6 following exercises should be several times repeated in each tone, before proceeding to that which follows it chromatically.

N^o 5

(--- Bis ---)

The musical score for exercise N° 5 consists of six systems. Each system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The vocal line features chromatic passages, with the first system marked with a 'Bis' (Bis) and a dashed line. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and arpeggios. The exercises are in different keys, indicated by the key signature (one sharp, one flat, and one natural).

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various musical notations (notes, rests, accidentals), and a final section labeled C.11. The score is written on aged, slightly stained paper.

The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. The second system is marked "No 8." and features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. The fifth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The sixth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment, ending with a final section labeled C.11.

Nº 7.

Handwritten musical score for No. 7. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is a single melodic line in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The piano accompaniment features chords and single notes, with some measures containing multiple beamed notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Nº 8.

Handwritten musical score for No. 8. The score is written on four staves, organized into two systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is a single melodic line in treble clef, and the bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The piano accompaniment features chords and single notes, with some measures containing multiple beamed notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with various note values and slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

No 9.

The third system of musical notation, labeled 'No 9.', consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The lower staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The lower staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Nº 10.

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece labeled "Nº 10." The score is organized into six systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system is marked with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The subsequent systems are marked with various key signatures, including three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and one sharp (F-sharp). The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and accidentals. The manuscript is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

Nº 11.

Musical score for No. 11. The score consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves, with a treble and bass clef, and a common time signature (C). It consists of chords and single notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests. The score is divided into four measures, each with a bar line. The first measure has a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Nº 12.

Musical score for No. 12. The score consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves, with a treble and bass clef, and a common time signature (C). It consists of chords and single notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests. The score is divided into four measures, each with a bar line. The first measure has a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

N^o 13.

Exercise N° 13 is written in 3/8 time. The melody, on a single staff, consists of a continuous sequence of eighth-note triplets. The piano accompaniment, on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), provides a harmonic foundation with chords and single notes, including some triplet patterns in the bass line.

N^o 14.

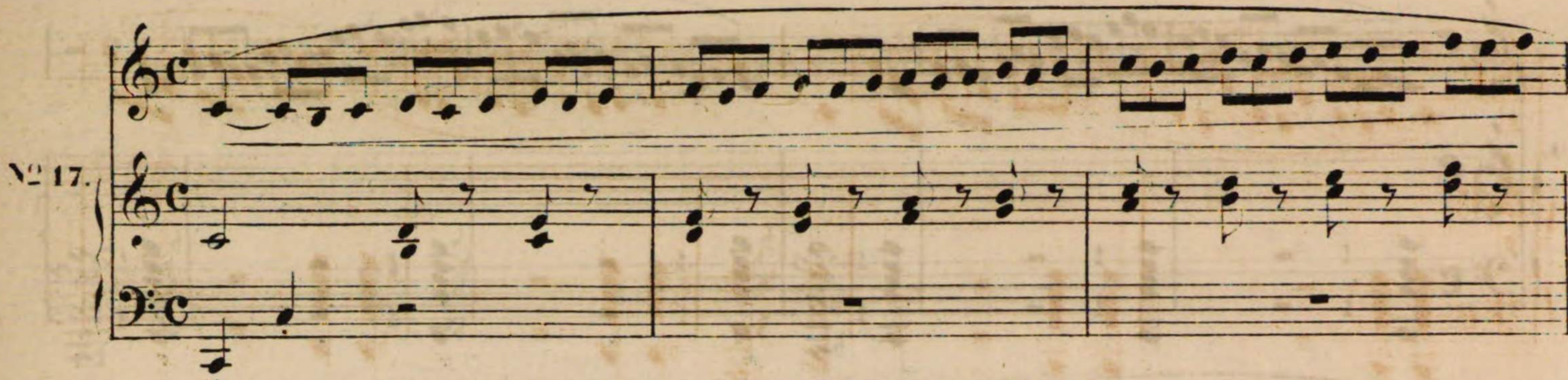
Exercise N° 14 is also in 3/8 time. The melody is more complex than in N° 13, incorporating various intervals and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The piano accompaniment is more active, featuring chords and moving lines in both the treble and bass staves, with some triplet figures.

No 15.

Handwritten musical score for No. 15, featuring five systems of three staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various key signatures (C major, B-flat major, A major, G major, F major), and complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

No 16.

The musical score is written on six systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system is labeled 'No 16.' and features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic accompaniment. The subsequent systems continue the piece, with the treble staff often containing more complex melodic passages and the bass staff providing a steady harmonic foundation. The notation is clear and legible, with some minor ink bleed-through visible from the reverse side of the page.

N^o 17.N^o 18.

N^o 19.

Handwritten musical score for N^o 19. The score consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) and consists of chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

N^o 20.

Handwritten musical score for N^o 20. The score consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) and consists of chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

N^o 21.

Handwritten musical score for N^o 21. The score consists of a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) and consists of chords and single notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign at the end.

N^o 22

*L'Exercice suivant sur les notes
detachées doit être travaillé à mi-
voix en faisant attention à l'emis-
sion pure et égale de chaque son.*

Die folgende Übung in abgestosse-
nen Noten ist mit halber Stimme
auszuführen, jedoch trachte man
jeden Ton rein und egal anzugeben.

The following exercises on detached
notes should be practised with me-
dium voice paying attention to a pure
and equal emission of every tone.

N^o 23

*Exercice Préparatoire a l'exé-
cution du TRILLE.*

Vorbereitende Übung zur Ausfüh-
rung des TRILLERS.

Preparatory exercise to the
TRILL.

Nº 24.

The musical score for exercise Nº 24 is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a supporting bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The exercise consists of several measures, each containing a trill in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The trill is performed on a single note, with the left hand providing a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The exercise is designed to prepare the performer for the execution of a trill.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for piano and voice. It is organized into six systems, each consisting of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment is written in two staves, with the right hand in the upper staff and the left hand in the lower staff. The key signature for the piano part is also one flat. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several long, sweeping melodic lines in the vocal part, often spanning multiple measures. The piano accompaniment includes chords, arpeggios, and moving bass lines. The notation is clear and legible, with some minor ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Les notes d'agrément appelées GRUPPETTI exigent la plus grande netteté d'intonation réunie à la légèreté: c'est particulièrement dans le médium de la voix qu'on en fait usage. Les 5 exercices suivants offrent les formes les plus usitées de ces notes d'agrément.

Die Verzierungsnoten, GRUPPETTI genannt, müssen mit Leichtigkeit, jedoch rein und nett ausgeführt werden: es wird hauptsächlich in den mittleren Stimmlagen Gebrauch davon gemacht. Die folgenden 5 Übungen bieten die üblichsten Formen der Gruppetti dar.

The notes of agreement called GRUPPETTI, require the utmost exactness in intonation, joined to a graceful flexibility and they are principally used in the medium of the voice. The 5 following exercises contain the forms most in use of these notes of agreement.

N^o 25.

*Exercices avec accompagnement
du N^o précédent.*

Übungen mit der Begleitung der
vorhergehenden N^o.

Exercises with the accompaniment
of the preceding N^o.

N^o 26. suivez.

N^o 27. suivez.

N^o 28. suivez.

N^o 29. suivez.

DE LA GAMME CHROMATIQUE.

La progression diatonique de la Gamme majeure ou mineure est si naturelle qu'une personne même douée d'une organisation médiocre, parvient facilement, après avoir donné un son, à le faire suivre des six notes qui le séparent de son octave. Il n'en est pas de même lorsque la succession est chromatique, c'est à dire procède par demi-tons. L'oreille a besoin de se faire à cette progression moins habituelle, pour vaincre l'espèce de répugnance que la voix éprouve à l'opérer avec justesse et facilité.

Les Exercices qui suivent ont pour objet de préparer à vaincre cette difficulté, on ne passera de l'un à l'autre qu'après s'être bien assuré de la bonne et correcte exécution du précédent sous le rapport de la justesse d'intonation de chaque son. Or cette bonne exécution, que l'on ne s'y trompe pas, on ne l'obtiendra qu'après un assez long travail.

Le signe $\wedge$ indique dans les Exercices suivants non pas le *Rinforzando* de la voix, mais un léger accent rythmique, espèce de jalon dont on ne tardera pas à reconnaître le puissant secours pour arriver plus sûrement au but.

Von der chromatischen Tonleiter.

Die diatonische Stufenfolge der Moll- oder Dur-Tonarten, ist so natürlich, dass der Schüler, selbst wenn er nur mittelmässige Anlagen besitzt, mit Leichtigkeit dahin gelangt, einem angegebenen Ton die andern sechs, welche ihn von seiner Octave trennen, folgen zu lassen. Dieses ist jedoch nicht der Fall, wenn die Stufenfolge chromatisch ist, d. h. in halben Tönen fortschreitet. Das Gehör muss sich erst an diese weniger gebräuchliche Stufenfolge gewöhnen, um die Art von Widerwillen, welche die Stimme gegen deren reine und leichte Ausführung empfindet, zu überwinden.

Die folgenden Übungen haben den Zweck, die Überwindung dieser Schwierigkeit vorzubereiten: man gehe von dem reinen zum andern nicht eher über, als bis man sich von der guten und reinen Ausführung der vorhergehenden, in Bezug auf den richtigen Ansatz jedes Tones, überzeugt hält. Diese gute Ausführung aber, wird man nur nach einem ziemlich langen Studium erlangen. Das Zeichen $\wedge$, in den folgenden Übungen, bezeichnet nicht das *Rinforzando* der Stimme, sondern eine leichte rhythmische Betonung, ein Hilfsmittel um sicherer zum Ziele zu gelangen; dessen wichtige Bedeutung man gewiss anerkennen wird.

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE.

The diatonic progression of the Major or Minor Scale is so natural, that a person endowed with but a little musical knowledge, can easily, after singing a tone, have it followed by the six notes which separate it from its octave. But this is not the case if the progression is chromatic, that is proceeding by half tones. The ear is obliged to be nicely cultivated to overcome a kind of hesitation of the voice for producing these intervals correctly and gracefully. The following exercises have for object to prepare the voice for this difficulty and one should not pass from one to another, but after being well assured of the good and correct execution of the preceding one in regard to a correct intonation of each tone. This can not be acquired but after very assiduous practise, simple as it may appear. The sign $\wedge$ does not indicate a *Rinforzando*, but a slight rhythmical accent, which will be of the greatest assistance in obtaining more surely perfection.

EXER. 1

Nº 30.

EXER. 2.

EXER. 3.

Exercise 3 is a musical exercise for piano. It consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. The bass staff provides a supporting line with fewer notes, mostly quarter and eighth notes.

EXER. 4.

Exercise 4 is a musical exercise for piano. It consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. The bass staff provides a supporting line with fewer notes, mostly quarter and eighth notes.

EXER. 5.

Exercise 5 is a musical exercise for piano. It consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. The bass staff provides a supporting line with fewer notes, mostly quarter and eighth notes.

EXER. 6.

Exercise 6 is a musical exercise for piano. It consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. The bass staff provides a supporting line with fewer notes, mostly quarter and eighth notes.

EXER. 7.

Exercise 7 is a musical exercise for piano. It consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including accidentals. The bass staff provides a supporting line with fewer notes, mostly quarter and eighth notes.

C. 11.