

g. 352. v.  
9.

# EXERCISES,

IN

## Piano Forte Playing:

Calculated to Strengthen & give facility to those fingers which are  
by Nature Weak & untractable.

Particularly in passages requiring Considerable extension.

Composed & Dedicated to

## Miss Ouseley.

(of Claremont Cheshunt.)

By

## J. B. LOGIER.

AB. This work may be considered as an intermediate Step  
to those of a more elaborate description by Hatchéquin, &c.

Book I.

Price 4/-

London. Published by J. Green, Music Agent, 33, Soho Square.

where may be procured all the publications, States Books &c used in M<sup>r</sup> Legier's Method of Musical Tuition.



Exercise to promote the independent motion of the 4<sup>th</sup> finger of the RT. HP. and the Thumb of the left which must be moved with the utmost freedom whilst those which sustain the harmony must be held down.

**EX: 1.**

MODERATO.

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The score is in common time and uses a treble clef for the top staff and a bass clef for the bottom staff. The music includes various dynamics such as *dim.*, *Gres.*, *f*, *p*, *ritard*, *smorz*, and *p*, *pp*. The score also features several performance instructions like *4*, *3*, and *rf*. The paper is aged and shows some discoloration and staining.

For the exercise of the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> finger proceeding by thirds with the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup>  
all unnecessary motion of the hand must be avoided the action to proceed  
from the fingers only and none to continue upon the keys except expressly written.

EX: 2.

MODERATO.

The musical score consists of eight staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, followed by the instruction "sempre legato e p". The subsequent staves alternate between treble and bass clefs. The music features a continuous pattern of eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns, primarily using fingers 3 and 4. The dynamics "dim" and "pp calando" are indicated at the end of the piece.

Exercise for the RT HP & Theoretical study of the Major  
& Minor keys — This may be commenced at any bar.

*EX:3.*

**ALLEGRO.**

The musical score consists of ten staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '4'. The instruction 'sempre legato.' is written below the staff. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The tenth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of '2'. The music features various dynamics, including 'ten' and '13', and performance instructions like 'sempre legato.'

In progression similar to the former calculated for the exercise of the 1<sup>st</sup> finger in passing over the thumb in which no assistance must be given by raising the elbow.

*Poco forte sempre legato.*

EX: 4

ALLEGRO.

A handwritten musical score for two staves, likely for a keyboard instrument like a harpsichord or organ. The music consists of ten measures. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time, while the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves begin with a key signature of one sharp. Measures 1-9 feature sixteenth-note patterns with various dynamics (e.g.,  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ ) and articulations (e.g.,  $\text{p} \cdot$ ,  $\text{ff} \cdot$ ). Measure 10 begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$  and features a bassoon-like part with eighth-note patterns and slurs, followed by a forte dynamic ( $f$ ) and a final measure ending with a double bar line.

8

To give light & free action to the thumb and first finger, the former not to fall too heavily on the keys and neither to be assisted by any motion of the hand the 4<sup>th</sup> finger, which performs the melody, to be held down to the full value of every note, and to glide smoothly from one key to another.

**EX: 5.**

**ANDANTE ESPRESSIVO**

*p dolce*

*rf*

*semper legato*

14

Cres.



To practise the hands in broken chords modulating through all the Major and Minor keys — This as N° 3. may be commenced also at any bar.

EX: 6.

The musical example consists of eight staves of sixteenth-note patterns, each with a different key signature. The staves are grouped by large, curved brackets above and below them, indicating a continuous flow of music through various keys. The patterns involve broken chords and are enclosed in large, curved brackets above and below the staves. The notation uses both treble and bass clefs.

Musical score for two staves, labeled II, consisting of six systems of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time, while the bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time. The music includes various dynamics such as  $\text{b} \circ$ ,  $\text{#o}$ ,  $\text{o}$ ,  $\text{#o}$ ,  $\text{Gres}$ ,  $\text{Cres}$ ,  $\text{Gres}$ ,  $\text{Cres}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ , and  $\text{loco}$ . Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like  $\text{+}$ ,  $\text{-}$ , and  $\text{x}$ . Performance instructions like "sva" and "Gres." appear in the lower system.

To strengthen the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>. fingers  
the thumb & 4<sup>th</sup> finger of the RT. H<sup>t</sup> being held down.

EX: 7.

ALLEGRO

*p*

*f*

*Ad Lib: 4 4 3*

*Tempo primo.*

*dim*

*Cres*

A handwritten musical score for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. Measure 13 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of six measures of sixteenth-note patterns, followed by a measure of eighth notes. Measures 14-15 show more complex sixteenth-note figures. Measure 16 starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measures 17-18 feature eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with dynamic markings *Cres.*, *f*, and *ff*. Measures 20-21 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 22 begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with dynamic markings *123+*, *123+*, *Cres.*, and *f*.

Similar to N<sup>o</sup> 4 to give facility to the 1<sup>st</sup> finger  
in passing over the thumb of the left hand.

## EX: 8.

ALLEGRO

*poco f*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*rf*

Musical score for two staves (Treble and Bass) in common time. Key signature: one sharp. The score consists of six systems:

- System 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note with dynamic  $b$ . Measure ends with a bar line.
- System 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note with dynamic  $b$ , followed by  $rf$ .
- System 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note with dynamic  $b$ , followed by another bass note with dynamic  $b$ .
- System 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note with dynamic  $b$ , followed by  $rf$ .
- System 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note with dynamic  $b$ , followed by another bass note with dynamic  $b$ .
- System 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note with dynamic  $b$ , followed by a bass note with dynamic  $dim.$