

G minor.

The first staff shows a melodic line in G minor with various note heads and stems. The second staff shows a harmonic progression in C major. The third staff shows a melodic line in E-flat major.

Use the whole bow for the dotted half-notes, and a sixth of the bow – at the point or the nut, as the case may be – for the eighth-notes. Absolute equality of tone must be maintained on the eighth-notes.

E-flat major.

The first staff shows a melodic line in E-flat major with eighth-note pairs. The second staff shows a harmonic progression in E-flat major. The third staff shows a melodic line in E-flat major with eighth-note pairs.

C minor.

The same observations for the following scales as for the two preceding ones.

A♭ major.

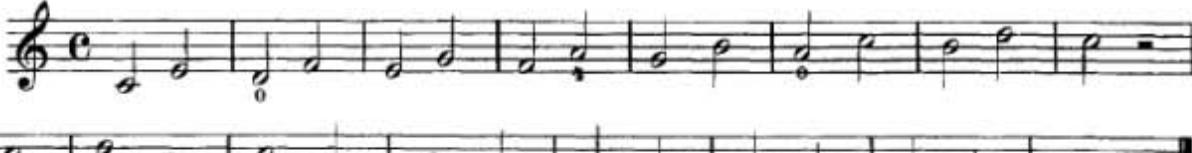


F minor.

A continuation of the musical score. The key signature changes to F minor (one flat). The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The label "F minor." is present on the left side of the page.

Exercises in the 1st Position.

When passing from one string to another, the pupil must avoid lifting the bow from the strings.

Intervals of Thirds. 

Fourths. 

Fifths. 

Sixths. 

Octaves. 

* (The sign — indicates that the finger should immediately cover both strings. The early acquirement of such

a habit will prove productive of much good.— Ed.)

First Melody.

Moderato. M. M. $\frac{4}{4}$ = 96

1st Violin. 2nd Violin.

The sheet music is divided into six horizontal sections, each containing two staves. The top section is for the 1st Violin and 2nd Violin. The subsequent five sections are for the 2nd Violin only. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The key signature changes from C major to G major across the sections.

Second Melody.

Andantino. M. M. ♩ = 76

The music is composed of eight staves of musical notation. The top staff is the treble clef, and the bottom staff is the bass clef. The music is in common time (indicated by 'M. M.') and has a tempo of ♩ = 76, labeled 'Andantino'. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with stems pointing both up and down. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Third Melody.

*) **Moderato.** M.M. $\frac{4}{4}$; 76.
 $\frac{108.}{\text{pizz.}}$

* [Wherever two *tempi* are indicated, it is intended that the first one be employed until the pupil is thoroughly familiar with the study in question. But the pupil should ultimately adopt the second *tempo*. — *Ed.*]

The Slur.

Preparatory Exercises On The Open Strings.

When passing from one string to another, in the same stroke of the bow, it must be done rapidly and ac-

curately, so as to avoid the simultaneous sounding of both strings.

1.

Exercise 1 consists of two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note slurs connecting notes on different strings. The second staff continues this pattern of slurs. Measures are separated by double bar lines with repeat dots.

2.

Exercise 2 consists of two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note slurs connecting notes on different strings. The second staff continues this pattern of slurs. Measures are separated by double bar lines with repeat dots.

When several notes are slurred in one bow, the fingers alone indicate the progression of the notes, and must therefore be employed with great mechanical precision. The fourth finger, in particular, requires close

attention; for, if it is not raised perpendicularly from the string, a disagreeable, drawling sound will invariably ensue.

3.

Exercise 3 consists of three staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note slurs connecting notes on different strings. The second staff continues this pattern of slurs. The third staff concludes the exercise. Measures are separated by double bar lines with repeat dots.

4.

Exercise 4 consists of two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note slurs connecting notes on different strings. The second staff continues this pattern of slurs. Measures are separated by double bar lines with repeat dots.

5.

Exercise 5 consists of two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note slurs connecting notes on different strings. The second staff continues this pattern of slurs. Measures are separated by double bar lines with repeat dots.

6.

Exercise 6 consists of two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth-note slurs connecting notes on different strings. The second staff continues this pattern of slurs. Measures are separated by double bar lines with repeat dots.

Fourth Melody.

Andante. M.M. $\frac{4}{4}$ = 96.
 $\frac{2}{2}$ = 72.

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for a string quartet. The top staff is in common time (4/4), while the bottom staff is in common time (2/2). The key signature changes throughout the piece, including C major, G major, D major, A major, E major, and B-flat major. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff. The piece concludes with a dynamic marking of *dim.* followed by a pizzicato instruction (*pizz.*) at the end of the sixth staff.

Fifth Melody.

Andantino. M. M. $\frac{2}{4}$ = 68.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ = 84.

The music is composed of eight staves of musical notation. The top two staves are for the treble voice, and the bottom two staves are for the bass voice. The piano/bass part is represented by the bottom two staves, which provide harmonic support. The music is in common time, with time signatures of 2/4 and 3/4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'p.' (pianissimo).

Sixth Melody.

Moderato. M.M. $\frac{69}{92}$.

Scales and Exercises in the 2nd Position.

The first condition requisite to obtain a fine quality of tone, is, perfect intonation. This the pupil will acquire by comparing the notes he produces, with the open strings.

1.

2.

In the following scale, the two quarter-notes are to be played with the same stroke of the bow; a pause separating the two, as indicated in the first measure.

D string.

3.

Same observation as above.

G string.

4.

A pause follows each dotted quarter-note, and
the bow should be slightly raised from the string

before playing the eighth-notes at the nut of the
bow.

5.

Same observation as above.

6.

Same observation as above.

7.

D string.

Same observation as above.

8.

G string.

Same observation as above.

9.

Same observation as above.

A pause should follow each dotted quarter-note,
and the eighth-notes are played at the point of the

bow. Here, however, the bow must remain on the
string.

10.

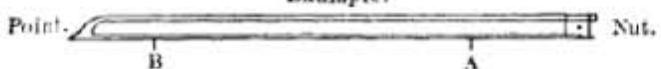
Same observation as above.

Exercises.

The following exercises in quarter-and eighth-notes must first be practised slowly, and the tone must be sustained throughout the full time-value of the notes. Afterwards, when perfect intonation

is attained, the pupil may play these exercises in a faster *tempo*, with rapid and detached bowing, employing the bow between the points A and B, and making a short pause after each note.

Example.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

First Melody.

Moderato cantabile. M. M. $\frac{10}{8}$ [14].

The musical score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The time signature is 10/8. The tempo is indicated as 'Moderato cantabile'. The dynamics include 'p dolce' (pianissimo, sweetly) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The first staff begins with a forte dynamic, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The second staff begins with a half note, followed by eighth-note chords. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes. The notation includes several grace notes and slurs. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Study for bold, detached Bowing.

Allegro moderato. M. M. $\frac{2}{4}$ = 78. Point  Nut.



The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for violin. The tempo is Allegro moderato, with a time signature of $\frac{2}{4}$ and a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains a single note or a group of notes. Above each staff, there is a horizontal oval-shaped bowing mark. These marks indicate a bold, detached bowing style. The first staff starts with a note on the G string. Subsequent staves show various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth note groups. The music ends with a final staff containing a single note on the G string.

Second Melody.

Cantabile grazioso. M.M. $\frac{7}{8}$ 100

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The tempo is marked as Cantabile grazioso with a time signature of $\frac{7}{8}$ and a key signature of one sharp. The piano part is indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef, with dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto clefs. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes connected by slurs. The piano part includes chords and bass notes. The score is divided into sections by measures, with specific instructions like "arco." and "GRANC." placed above certain measures. The piece concludes with a final dynamic marking of *pizz.* at the end of the eighth staff.

Third Melody.
In the 1st and 2nd Positions.

Allegretto. M.M. $\frac{60}{96}$

*1st Position

2nd Position

dolce

dolce

p

*Use the whole bow for the longer notes or where three notes are slurred. The detached eighth-notes require short, *legato* strokes.—E.A.

Variation on the preceding Study in the 1st and 2nd Positions.

Allegretto

Broad

1st Pos.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for violin. The first two staves are labeled "1st Pos." and show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The next two staves are labeled "2nd Pos." and show sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. The notation includes various bowing and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *z*. Measures are numbered at the top of each staff.