

# Complete Scale Studies

## I.

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### Scales within the limits of one Position.

Play every scale twice, and *without stopping* continue with the next one, as demonstrated in the first four lines. When the minor scale is played the second time, make in descending the change indicated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> line. Do not alternate with the fingering. First play all the scales in succession, beginning with the first finger, and then repeat them from B major, beginning with the second finger.



B flat major. 1<sup>st</sup> Position.



i 2<sup>nd</sup> Position.

B flat minor.



B major. 1<sup>st</sup> Pos.



i 2<sup>nd</sup> Pos.

B minor.



C major. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pos.



C minor.



C sharp major. 2<sup>nd</sup> Pos.



D flat major.



C sharp minor.



D major. 3<sup>rd</sup> Pos.



D minor.



E flat major. 4<sup>th</sup> Pos.



D sharp minor. 3<sup>rd</sup> Pos.



E flat minor.





E major. 4<sup>th</sup> Pos.  
 i 5<sup>th</sup> Pos.

E minor.

F major. 5<sup>th</sup> Pos.  
 i 6<sup>th</sup> Pos.

F minor.

F sharp major. 5<sup>th</sup> Pos.  
 i 6<sup>th</sup> Pos.

F sharp minor.

G major. 6<sup>th</sup> Pos.  
 i 7<sup>th</sup> Pos.

G minor.

Practise these scales also, using the staccato bowing up and down.

Model Example.

## II.

### Scales with the omission of one Position.

The image displays 12 staves of musical notation, each representing a scale exercise. The scales are arranged in two groups of six, with the first group in treble clef and the second group in bass clef. The keys are: G major, F major, E-flat major, D-flat major, C major, and B-flat major. Each scale is written in 2/4 time and consists of two measures. The first measure is an ascending scale, and the second measure is a descending scale. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and accents are placed over certain notes. The scales are connected by long, sweeping lines across the staves.



The image displays a page of musical notation consisting of 12 staves. Each staff contains a melodic line with various accidentals and articulation marks. The notation is dense and spans across two measures per staff. The key signature and time signature vary across the staves, including major, minor, and augmented keys, and 2/4 and 3/4 time signatures. The music is written in a style typical of a piano or violin score.







#### IV.

Major and minor (melodic and harmonic) scales.  
Through three Octaves.







This page of musical notation is a technical exercise for piano, consisting of seven systems. Each system contains two staves: a single treble clef staff on top and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) on the bottom. The music is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and fingerings (numbers 1-5) to guide the performer. The melodic lines are complex, often involving sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and are frequently grouped with slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the seventh system.

The image displays ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves. Each system represents a scale with specific fingerings and bowing directions. The scales are as follows:

- System 1: D major scale, starting on D4, ending on D5.
- System 2: A major scale, starting on A4, ending on A5.
- System 3: E major scale, starting on E4, ending on E5.
- System 4: B major scale, starting on B4, ending on B5.
- System 5: F# major scale, starting on F#4, ending on F#5.
- System 6: C# major scale, starting on C#4, ending on C#5.
- System 7: G major scale, starting on G4, ending on G5.
- System 8: D major scale, starting on D4, ending on D5.
- System 9: A major scale, starting on A4, ending on A5.
- System 10: A major scale, starting on A4, ending on A5.

Each system includes fingerings (1-4) and bowing directions (S for stroke up, D for stroke down) indicated above the notes. The notation also includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.

Also practise the scales under II, III and IV with the *staccato* bowing.



# V.

## Scales through the Keys, in the Circle of Fifths.

This musical score consists of ten systems of piano scales, each system containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The scales are arranged in the circle of fifths, starting with C major and moving through G major, D major, A major, E major, B major, F# major, C# major, G# major, and D# major. Each scale is marked with fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and includes a fermata over the final note. The scales are written in a continuous, flowing style with slurs connecting the notes across the staves.

This page of sheet music contains eight systems of grand staff notation. Each system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a brace on the left. The music is highly technical, featuring complex, flowing lines with many slurs and fingerings. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is highly technical, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Some systems have a circled '8' above a note, possibly indicating an octave. The music is arranged in a continuous, winding fashion across the systems.





This page of musical notation is a study exercise for piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. Each system contains two staves (treble and bass clef) joined by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The notation is highly technical, featuring continuous sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and phrasing slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. Some systems include dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The exercise is designed to develop finger independence, dexterity, and control in playing rapid, flowing passages.

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