

Lento



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Various Exercises in Extension and on Intervals Difficult in Intonation

(Extension consists in reaching to a note lying outside of or beyond those normally found in the position in which the hand is playing, and is used only by the 4th and (less frequently) 1st fingers, the 4th finger reaching to notes above the normal position, the 1st to those below. The following exercises deal only with extensions for the 4th finger.)

1 4
 2 4 4
 3
 4
 5
 6

Put all the fingers down at the same time.

1
 2



Major and Harmonic Minor Scales

A single staff of musical notation, likely for a keyboard instrument like a piano or organ. The staff has a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It features a continuous sequence of eighth notes, starting with a note on the A-line. The notation uses various sharps and flats to represent different modes of the major scale, such as G major, A major, and B major. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of some measures.

MELODIE

Andante (Count 3 to a measure.)

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation. The first staff shows a melodic line with dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, and *p*. The second staff shows harmonic changes between $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ time signatures. The third staff continues the melodic line with dynamic *mf*. The fourth staff shows a melodic line with dynamic *f*. The fifth staff shows a melodic line with dynamic *p*. The sixth staff shows a melodic line with dynamic *f*. The seventh staff shows a melodic line with dynamic *p*. The eighth staff shows a melodic line with dynamic *p*.

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in G major (indicated by a single sharp sign in the key signature). The tempo markings include *cresc.*, *ritard.*, *dim.*, *a tempo*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*). The music features various note values, rests, and slurs. The first staff shows a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The second staff includes harmonic changes and sustained notes. The third staff continues the melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth staff features eighth-note chords. The fifth staff concludes the piece with eighth-note patterns and a final dynamic marking of *p*.

On the Study of Chords

(Preparing them by arpeggios comprising the same notes.)

Broken Sixths

Keep the fingers down until the end of each measure.

The image contains three staves of musical notation for violin, labeled 1, 2, and 3. Each staff is in common time (indicated by '1' at the beginning) and consists of four measures. The notation uses eighth and sixteenth note patterns to create broken sixths chords. Staff 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of 120 BPM. Staff 2 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of 140 BPM. Staff 3 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of 160 BPM. The music requires the performer to keep their fingers down until the end of each measure, as indicated by the text above the staves.

Arpeggios

Change strings without accent or abrupt movement of the wrist.
Keep the fingers down during the whole measure.

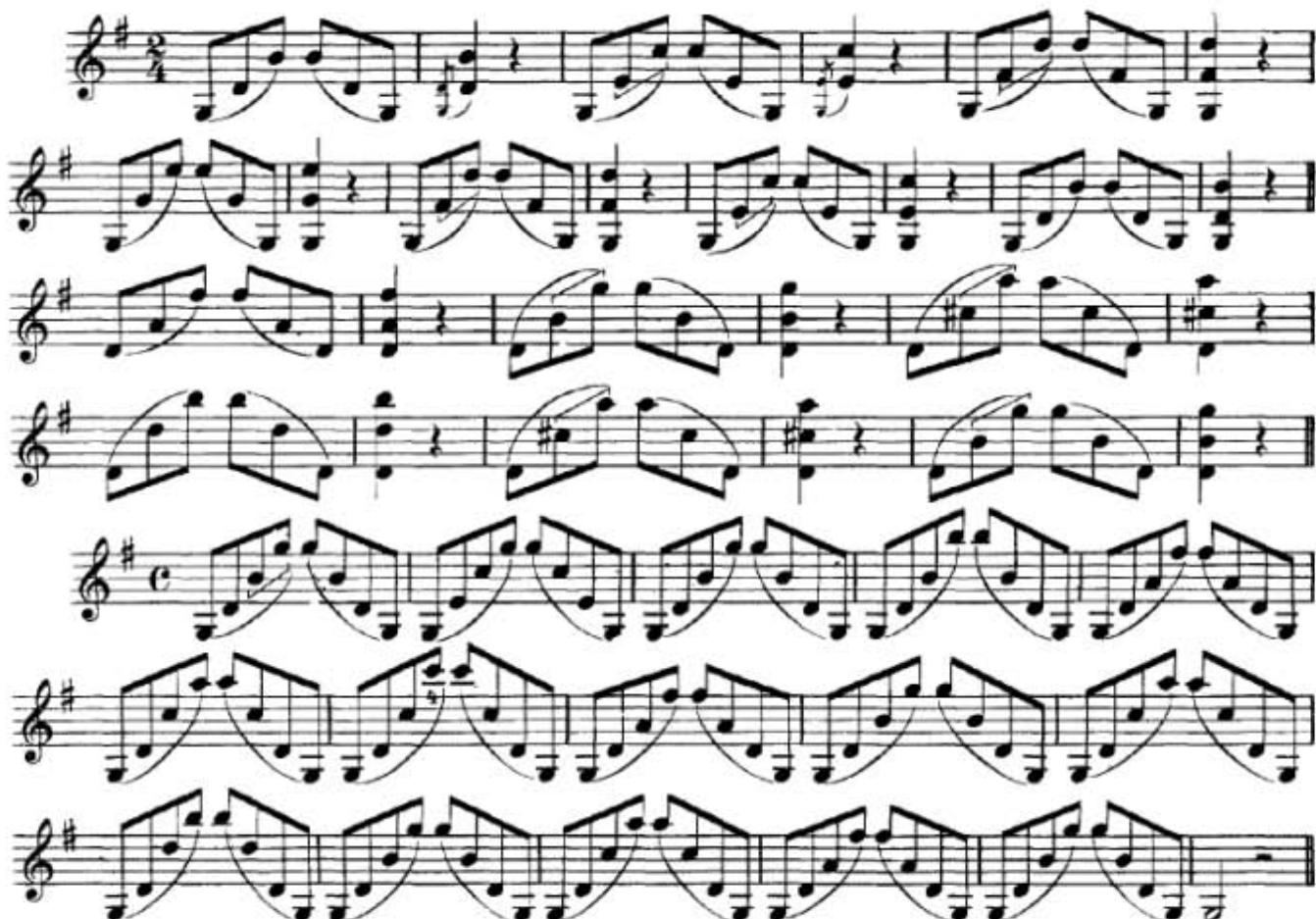


To execute a chord of three notes, first play the two lower ones together; then tilt the bow and play the two upper ones.

Example  played thus 

It is obvious that this division must be done so rapidly as to pass almost unnoticed. Later, one may even play the three notes simultaneously; but at the beginning this would be too difficult for the pupil.

Keep down the fingers on the arpeggio for the chord following.



Chord of four notes  played thus 

Preparatory exercise to accustom the bow to grip with precision two pairs of strings in rapid succession.

The musical score consists of six staves of music for violin. The first staff is in 2/4 time, with the instruction "staccato" above it. The subsequent five staves are in common time (C). Each staff contains a series of eighth-note chords followed by a sixteenth-note arpeggio pattern. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes appearing in the chords.

ÉTUDE

Review of the various arpeggios
Moderato

The musical score consists of five staves of music for violin. The tempo is indicated as "Moderato". The staves feature various arpeggiated patterns, including sixteenth-note and eighth-note arpeggios, as well as eighth-note chords. The notation includes both vertical and horizontal bar lines to define measures and sections of the exercise.

Largamente



ÉTUDE

Study in Accompaniment-form

Andante

Four staves of piano music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, and *p*, and measure numbers 1 through 8.



The Saltato

The Saltato, or light staccato on one spot, is derived from the Springing Bow.



This bowing must be executed only with the wrist, at the lower third of the bow; lifting the stick as for the springing bow, keeping on the same spot without running on towards the nut.

In order to keep the bow in the same place, the pupil is obliged to make almost the same movement of the wrist as is required for executing the springing bow; the only difference being that, on the down-stroke, the bow is lifted from the string. In the following exercise the quarter-note begins near the nut and uses about a third of the bow. This makes it necessary, after the last note of each measure (played with the up-stroke), to let the up-stroke continue after the bow has left the string, so as to attain the proper starting-point for beginning the quarter-note.



1 *p* segue

2

THE SPRINGING BOW

The part of the bow to be used for the springing bow is of great importance, as it is not sufficient for the pupil to execute this bowing from the wrist, but also necessary that the bow should rebound of its own accord. Whereas, in a slow tempo, such as the eighth-note in an Allegretto, the bow easily rebounds at the lower third, for the triplet-eighth in the same tempo you must let it descend a little towards the middle, and for the sixteenth, quite to the middle. It remains for the pupil to find the place at which he can most easily execute this bowing.

Lightly, lifting the stick from the string.

A musical score consisting of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mf* and a tempo marking of *seguo*. The subsequent staves show various bowing patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups, demonstrating different bowing techniques. The music is in common time (indicated by '2') and uses a treble clef.

Advance the bow a little towards the middle.

A musical score consisting of five staves of music. The first staff is labeled *Allegretto*. The subsequent staves show various bowing patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups, demonstrating bowing techniques for an allegretto tempo. The music is in common time (indicated by '8') and uses a treble clef.

At the middle

Allegretto

Sheet music for violin, Allegretto, 3/4 time, key of G major. The music is divided into seven staves, each containing a series of sixteenth-note exercises. The first staff shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs. Subsequent staves introduce more complex patterns, including eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, and various sixteenth-note figures.

Study on the Springing Bow

Lower third of bow.

Allegretto

Sheet music for violin, Allegretto, 6/8 time, key of G major. The music is divided into three staves, each containing a series of sixteenth-note exercises on the lower third of the bow. The exercises involve various bowing techniques, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature starts at two sharps (G major), changes to one sharp (F# major) at measure 5, and then to no sharps or flats (E major) at measure 6. The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measure 10 ends with a half note followed by a repeat sign and a new section.

Study on the Springing Bow

At the middle.

Allegretto

The music is composed of ten staves of sixteenth-note exercises. The tempo is Allegretto. The key signature is two flats. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The music features various bowing techniques, including springing bows, indicated by small numbers above or below the notes. The first staff has a dynamic of *mf*, while subsequent staves have dynamics of *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *f*.