

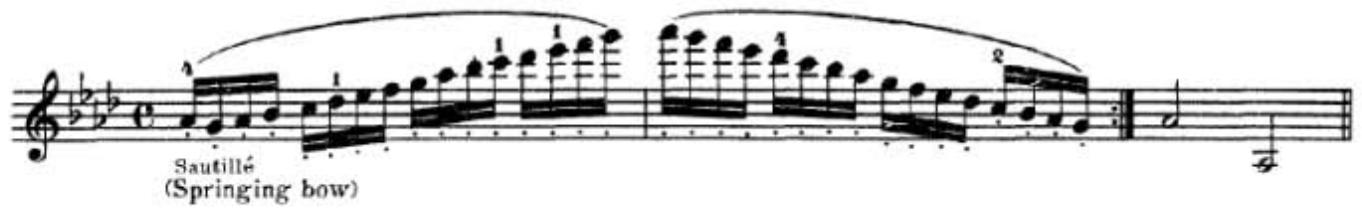
Nº 7.

Major and Minor Scales and Arpeggios in Two Octaves, Changing Positions.\*)

The image displays eight staves of musical notation for violin, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns, primarily scales and arpeggios, with various bowing markings indicated by diagonal strokes and numbers (1, 2, 3) above or below the notes. The first four staves are in common time (C), while the last four are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2' over a '4'). The music spans two octaves, with positions changing at specific points. The first staff starts in G major (no sharps or flats). The second staff starts in A major (one sharp). The third staff starts in B major (two sharps). The fourth staff starts in C major (no sharps or flats). The fifth staff starts in D major (one sharp). The sixth staff starts in E major (two sharps). The seventh staff starts in F major (one flat). The eighth staff starts in G major (no sharps or flats). Measure lines divide the staves into measures, and a double bar line with repeat dots is present in the middle of the page.

\* First practise each of these scales *legato*; then the bowings marked below, and shading, should be practised.

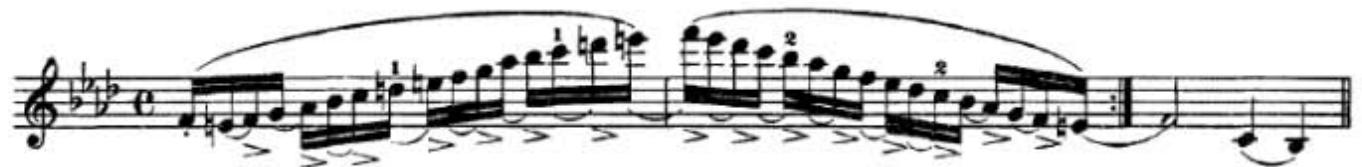




Sautillé  
(Springing bow)



Sautillé



III



The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin or cello. The music is in common time. The key signature changes from C major (no sharps or flats) to G major (one sharp). The notation includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The music features sixteenth-note patterns and eighth-note chords. The first staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the musical line. The third staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The fourth staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the musical line. The fifth staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The sixth staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the musical line. The seventh staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The eighth staff begins with a repeat sign and continues the musical line. The ninth staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The tenth staff concludes the piece.

A page of sheet music for piano, consisting of ten staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and major key signature. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow white, and open circles), stems, and arrows indicating direction and dynamics. The first staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The second staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The third staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The seventh staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The eighth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The ninth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The tenth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ .

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring eight staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and consists of eighth-note patterns. The first two staves begin with dynamic markings *ff*. The third staff contains a measure with a bass clef and a sharp sign, followed by a treble clef. The fourth staff contains a bass clef and a sharp sign, with the number "III" written below it. The fifth staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign, followed by a treble clef. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign, followed by a treble clef. The seventh staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign, followed by a treble clef. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign, followed by a treble clef.

## Nº 8.

Further Changing of Positions in Exercises on One String.

Connection of the 1st with 3rd, 5th and 7th positions.

Note: Begin these exercises in slow tempo and gradually increase to *Allegro vivace*. Impure intonation and unevenness should be the best hint to teacher and pupil to return to a slower pace.



Practise the following exercises on the other three strings also, in the same manner.



Connection of the 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th positions. Also in F, C and G major on the D, A and E-strings.



Three staves of musical notation for violin, showing fingerings for positions 4, 5, 7, and 9. The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns on a staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major) and common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff shows positions 4 and 5. The second staff shows positions 7 and 9. The third staff shows positions 4 and 5 again.

Connection of the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th positions. Also on the D, A and E-strings, in G, D and A major.

Three staves of musical notation for violin, showing fingerings for positions 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10. The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns on a staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major) and common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff shows positions 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10. The second staff shows positions 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10. The third staff shows positions 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10.

Connection of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th positions.

Three staves of musical notation for violin, showing fingerings for positions 3 through 10. The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns on a staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major) and common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff shows positions 3 through 10. The second staff shows positions 3 through 10. The third staff shows positions 3 through 10.

## Nº 9.

Changing Fingers on One Tone.\*

These exercises, like those preceding, are to be played on all the strings.

The sheet music consists of nine staves of musical notation for a six-string guitar. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature, and a time signature. The first eight staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the ninth is in 2/4 time. The first seven staves are in G major (two sharps), while the eighth and ninth are in E major (three sharps). The first seven staves are in standard notation, while the eighth and ninth are in tablature. Each staff contains six measures of music. Fingerings are indicated by small numbers above or below the notes. Measures 1-3 of each staff show a repeating pattern of sixteenth-note chords. Measures 4-6 show a more complex rhythmic pattern. Measure 7 of each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating the exercise continues on the next page.

\*Note: Do not neglect this seemingly unimportant exercise, the peculiar usefulness of which consists in changing fingers on one tone.

The music consists of four staves, each representing a different octave range:

- IV.**: Descending scale from the fourth octave (G) to the fifth note of the third octave (D). Fingering: 4, 1, 4, 8, 2, 8, 8, 2, 3, 2, 8, 2.
- III.**: Descending scale from the third octave (D) to the fourth note of the second octave (A). Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- II.**: Descending scale from the second octave (A) to the fifth note of the first octave (E). Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
- I.**: Descending scale from the first octave (E) to middle C (C). Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Text annotations above the staves indicate fingerings: "The same fingering." between the IV and III staves, and "As before." between the II and I staves.

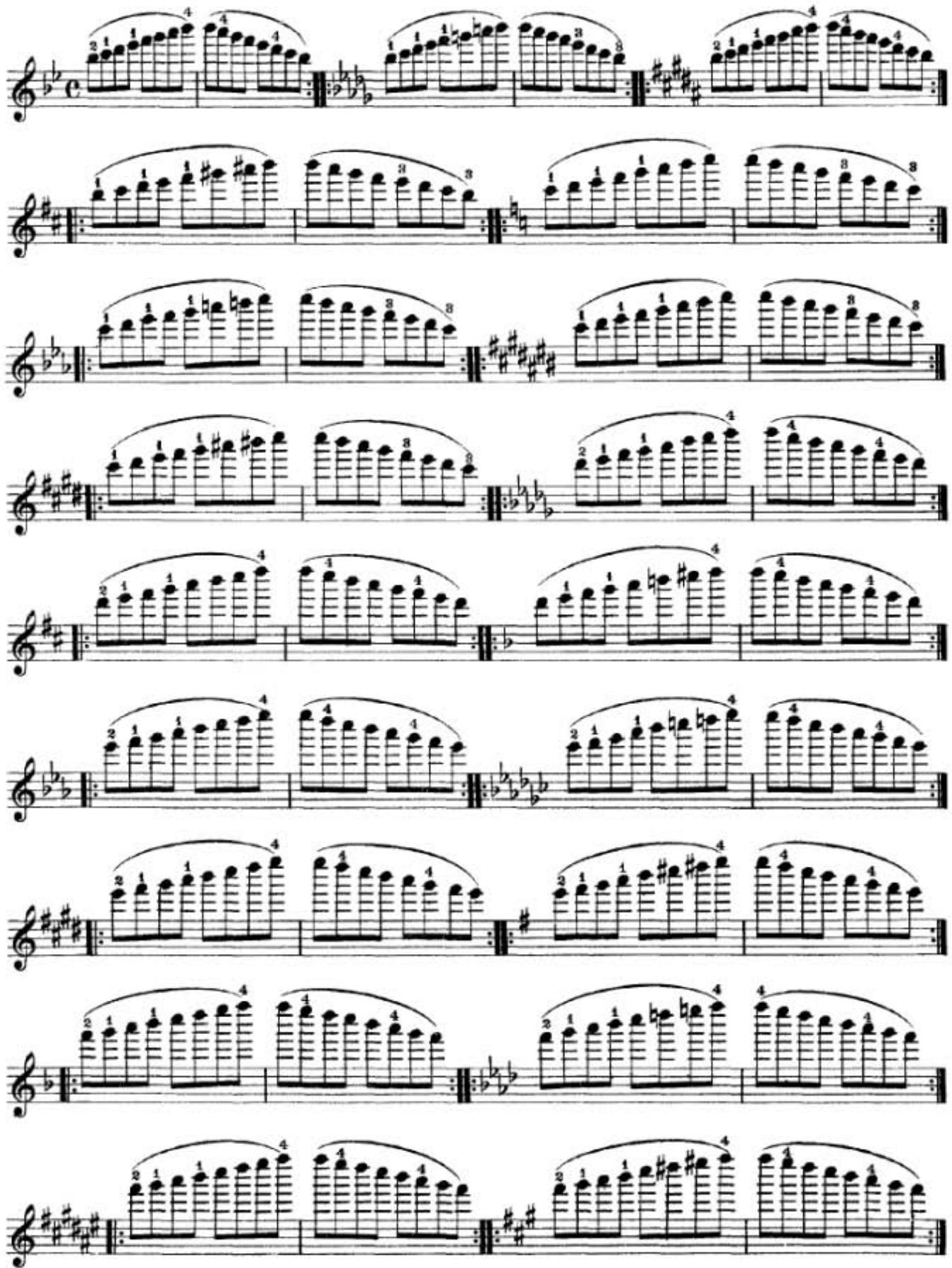
After learning the foregoing, the following 3-octave scales will hardly offer the pupil any difficulties; but he should not neglect some good advice with regard to them. Usually it is the third octave (i.e., the highest) which presents difficulties. In order to save time, and enable his undivided attention to be given to the intonation, the pupil should practise the third octave by itself as directed below. The minor scales in particular, with their raised 6th and 7th in ascending and lowered 6th and 7th in descending, are those which give pupils trouble; and to their intonation special attention should be paid by the teacher.

The fingerings are, of course, the same as those employed in the full 3-octave scales.

The music consists of three staves, each representing a different key signature:

- G major**: Descending scale from the fourth octave (G) to the fifth note of the third octave (D).
- A major**: Descending scale from the third octave (D) to the fourth note of the second octave (A).
- E major/minor**: Descending scale from the second octave (A) to the fifth note of the first octave (E).

Fingerings are indicated above the notes in each staff.



## Nº 10.

The scales through three octaves are to be played in every tempo from *Andante* to *Vivace*, and with every kind of bowing. The bowings are to be copied from Nos. 2, 4 and 5.

The image displays eight staves of musical notation for violin, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature. The first four staves have a key signature of one sharp, while the last four have a key signature of one flat. The time signature for all staves is common time (indicated by a '2'). The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns, with each note having a vertical stroke indicating its pitch. Above each note is a number (1, 2, 3, or 4) representing a specific bowing technique. The staves are separated by horizontal lines, and each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots, suggesting they are part of a larger piece.

1 2 3 4

1 2

1 2 3 4

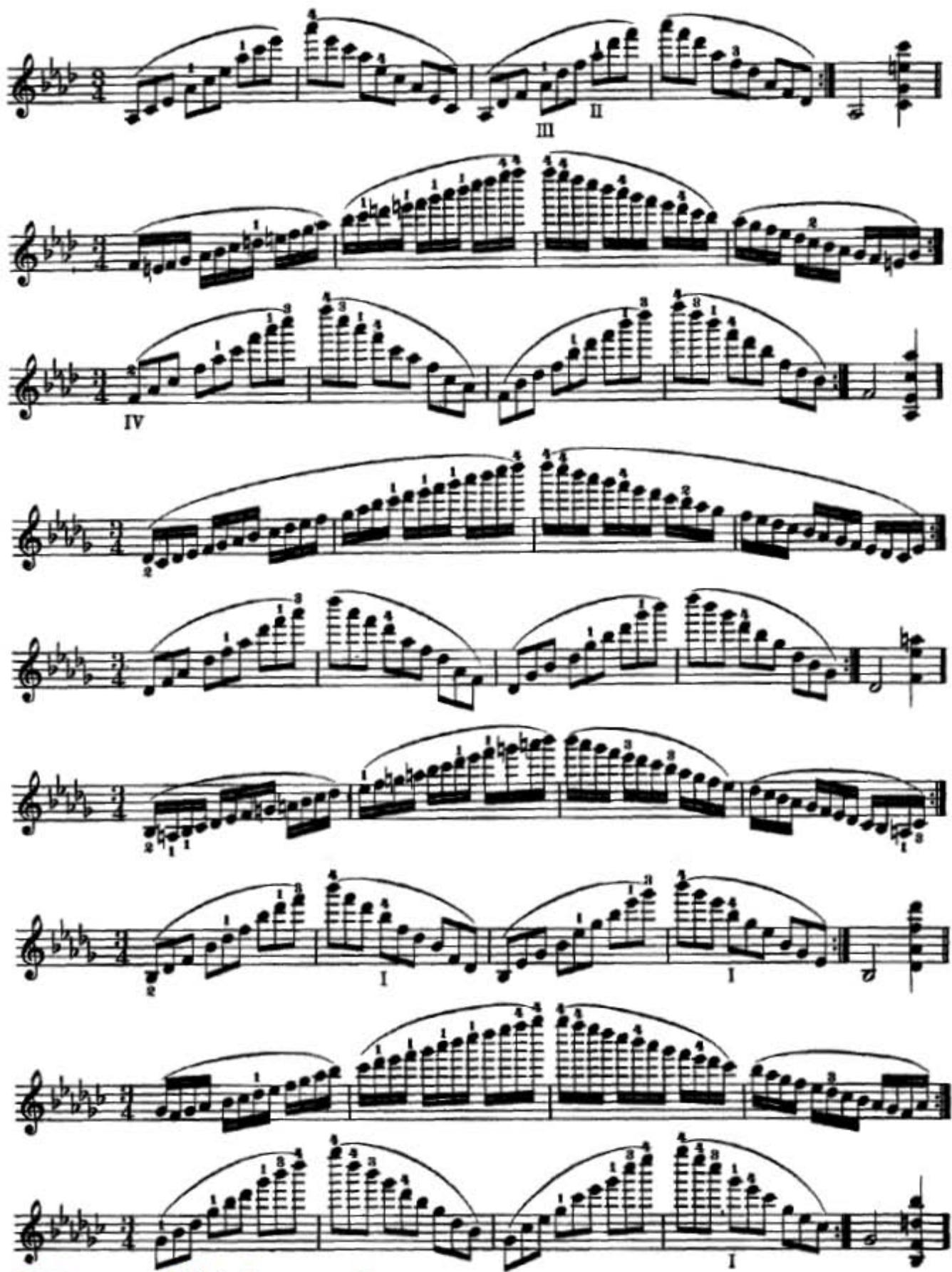
1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4



IV

III

2

I

Sheet music for violin or cello, featuring eight staves of musical notation. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists primarily of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are marked with '1', '2', '3', and '4'. Measure numbers 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89 are indicated above the staves.

A page of sheet music for violin and piano. The music is divided into eight staves, each consisting of two measures. The violin part is written in a treble clef, and the piano part is written in a bass clef. The key signature changes from staff to staff, starting with four sharps in the first staff and ending with one sharp in the eighth staff. The tempo is indicated by a 'Moderato' marking above the first staff. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of the first and second staves. Fingerings are marked above certain notes, such as '1' and '3' for the first staff and '2' for the second staff. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are also visible.