

REVISED AND ENLARGED FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

EICHBERG'S

COMPLETE

METHOD

FOR THE

VIOLIN.

By **JULIUS EICHBERG,**

Director of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Also, Director of Music in the Public Schools, Boston.

BOSTON:

WHITE, SMITH & COMPANY,

516 WASHINGTON STREET.

First Edition Copyrighted in 1876, Revised Edition Copyrighted in 1879, by White, Smith & Company.

EICHBERG'S COMPLETE METHOD for the VIOLIN.

By JULIUS EICHBERG,

DIRECTOR OF MUSICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ALSO DIRECTOR OF BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

PREFACE.

During the past nine years, the author has been engaged in collecting and arranging the material for this work; a labor for which he is peculiarly fitted by many years of experience in European and Boston Conservatories; hence, although a new work, every portion of it has been subjected to that best of all tests, actual use in instructing.

A person commencing to learn to play the violin is supposed to have some general knowledge of the rudiments of music: still, it is believed that the rudimentary exercises and instructions are sufficiently voluminous to meet the wants of beginners.

One of the principal points aimed at is to give the student a thorough, general, and practical acquaintance with the finger board and with bowing, that he may be prepared, after having acquired the necessary technical ability, to attempt the higher studies of style and execution by Kreutzer, Rode, and Fiorillo.

Students are often met on the threshold of a new branch of musical education, by unnecessary exercises, and are frightened by the magnitude and dullness of the task set before them. While the author has endeavored to render these exercises full and complete, he has, at the same time tried to make them as attractive as possible, consistent with usefulness.

The author earnestly recommends teachers under no circumstances to advance the pupil from one exercise to another until the previous one is thoroughly mastered; neither should the teacher play the second part until the student is sufficiently exact in intonation and bowing, that all danger of the attention of the teacher being distracted from the pupil, may be avoided.

The author presents this new method to his colleagues of the United States, trusting that its influence will be in the direction of advancement in this very interesting department of musical art.

Boston, October, 1870

ELEMENTS of MUSIC.

RELATIVE LENGTH OF NOTES AND RESTS.



A Whole note.

equal to

Two half notes.

equal to

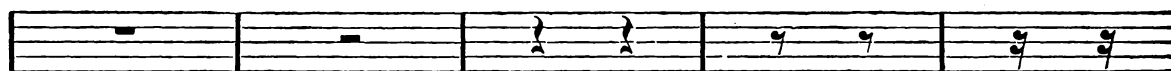
Four quarter notes.

equal to

Eight eighth notes.

equal to

Sixteen sixteenth notes.



Whole rest.

Half rest.

Quarter rest.

Eighth rest.

Sixteenth rest.

The dot increases the value of a note or rest one-half.



Equal to three half notes.

Equal to three quarters.

Equal to three eighths.

Equal to three sixteenths.

Equal to three thirty-seconds.



Equal to three half rests

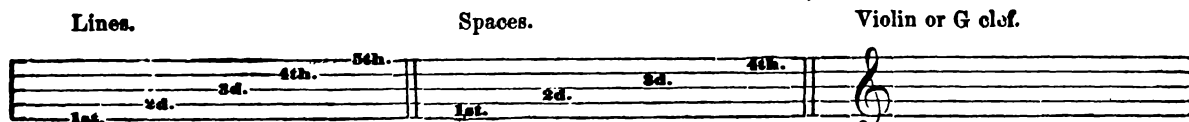
Equal to three quarters.

Equal to three eighths.

Equal to three sixteenths.

Equal to three thirty-seconds.

NOTES, CLEF, LINES and SPACES.



Lines.

Spaces.

Violin or G clef.

Notes on the lines Notes in the spaces. On lines and spaces below. On lines & spaces above.

Whole Scale.

MEASURE.

The bar subdivides a piece of music into equal parts or measures.

There are two kinds of measures, the even and the uneven. Each of these can be simple or compound. The kind of measure is always indicated at the beginning of the piece.

This sign or signifies that each measure should contain the value of a whole note.

If the following sign is placed at the beginning, each measure has to contain the value of a half note.

Even measures. Uneven measures. Compound even measures.

Compound uneven measure. Pause. Pause upon a rest. Double bar. Repeat.

D.C. (*Da Capo*) or *D.S.* (*Dal Segno*) means to begin either again from the commencement or from a sign generally made thus to the word *Fine* (End).

TRIPLETS.

A Whole note.

equal to

A triplet of half notes.

Two triplets of quarters.

Four triplets of eighths.

This sign means that the notes below or above it should be played in one stroke of the bow.

SHARPS and FLATS.

The sharp (#) raises the note before which it is placed half a tone.

The flat (b) lowers the note half a tone.

The double sharp (x) raises the note two half tones.

The double flat (bb) lowers the note two half tones.

The natural (n) removes the effect of any previous sign, either sharp or flat.

POSITION OF THE BODY.

Stand erect and in such a manner that the weight of the body be supported mainly by the left foot. Turn sufficiently to the left that the music may not be hidden by the violin. Place the left foot in a straight line and the right at a distance of four inches from it and turned outward at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The feet to be placed upon the same line.

MANNER OF HOLDING THE VIOLIN.

Place the violin upon the left clavicle, the chin near the left side of the tail-piece without protruding too much. The violin to be held lightly between the third joint of the first finger and the first joint of the thumb, taking care to leave an open space between the neck and the hand. Advance the elbow as much as possible to the right. The violin to be held so that a horizontal line may be drawn from the chin to the scroll.

POSITION OF THE FINGERS.

The following will be found an easy method to place the fingers correctly: Take  with the first finger upon the *E string*,  with the second upon the *A string*,  with the third upon the *D string*, and  with the fourth upon the *G string*. See that the fingers are bent in an easy curve, the wrist forming a straight line from the knuckles to the elbow. By often repeating this exercise, the pupil will acquire not only a correct position of the left hand, but also gain that ease so indispensable to pure intonation.

BOWING.

Hold the bow in such a manner that the thumb be placed near the nut, and the first and second fingers touch the stick with their second phalanx, the third finger with the first phalanx, and the little finger just with the end. The fingers must be kept together and gently bent over the bow, without pressing the same more than is necessary for a firm hold. While playing, the bow must be always parallel with the bridge and the stick kept a little inclined toward the finger-board. The wrist must be held on a line with the bow, neither higher nor lower, and turned toward the violin, avoiding all stiffness. Repeated exercises on the open strings are the best means for acquiring the habit of correct bowing. Any carelessness at this stage will be disagreeably apparent in the ensuing period.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

- ^ Up bow.
 □ Down bow.

• W. B. Whole bow.

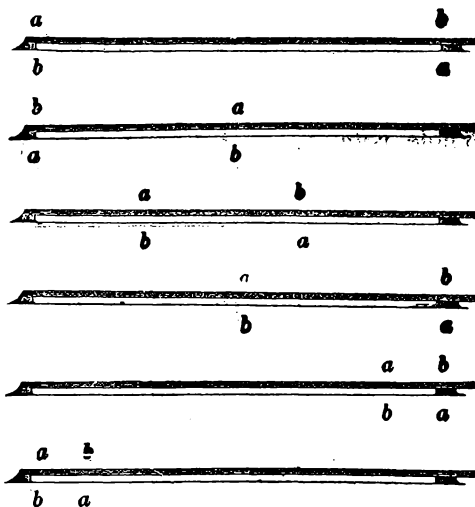
U. H. Upper half.

M. Middle half.

L. H. Lower half.

H. Heel of bow.

T. Top of bow.



In the latter part of this work, the signs W. B., etc., have been abandoned, as their unavoidable frequency would tend to confuse the pupil.

W. B.

No. 1.

Handwritten musical score for No. 1, W. B. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of half notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4, D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5. The piece ends with a final C4-E4 chord.

Continuation of the musical score for No. 1. The right hand continues with half notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. The left hand continues with chords: D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5, D5-F5, E5-G5, F5-A5, G5-B5, A5-C6, B5-D6, C6-E6, B5-D6, A5-C6, G5-B5, F5-A5, E5-G5, D5-F4, C5-E4. The piece ends with a final C5-E5 chord.

W. B.

No. 2.

Handwritten musical score for No. 2, W. B. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of half notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4, D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5. The piece ends with a final C4-E4 chord.

Continuation of the musical score for No. 2. The right hand continues with half notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. The left hand continues with chords: D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5, D5-F5, E5-G5, F5-A5, G5-B5, A5-C6, B5-D6, C6-E6, B5-D6, A5-C6, G5-B5, F5-A5, E5-G5, D5-F4, C5-E4. The piece ends with a final C5-E5 chord.

Continuation of the musical score for No. 2. The right hand continues with half notes: D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, B5, A5, G5, F5, E5, D5, C5. The left hand continues with chords: D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5, D5-F5, E5-G5, F5-A5, G5-B5, A5-C6, B5-D6, C6-E6, B5-D6, A5-C6, G5-B5, F5-A5, E5-G5, D5-F4, C5-E4. The piece ends with a final C5-E5 chord.

W. B.

No. 3.

Handwritten musical score for No. 3, W. B. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of half notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4, D4-F4, E4-G4, F4-A4, G4-B4, A4-C5, B4-D5, C5-E5. The piece ends with a final C4-E4 chord.

Moderato.

No. 4.

W. B.

mf

First system of musical notation for No. 4. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of half notes, some marked with a triangle and the number 4. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the lower staff.

Second system of musical notation for No. 4. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of half notes, some marked with a circle and the number 4. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation for No. 5. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of half notes, some marked with a triangle and the letter M, and others with a circle and the letter U. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the lower staff.

Second system of musical notation for No. 5. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of half notes, some marked with a triangle and the letter M, and others with a circle and the letter U. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation for No. 5. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of half notes, some marked with a triangle and the letter M, and others with a circle and the letter U. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

(N. B. Observe the different position of the first finger.)

Allegro.

No. 6.

W.B.
1, 2, 3, 4.

M.B.

W.B.

N.B.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

M.

No. 7.

Allegro.

M.

W.B.

M.

No. 8.

Andante.

W.B.

M.

W.B.

M.

U.H.

M.

Allegretto.

No. 9. *M.*

FINE.

U. H. W. B. *M.*

D.C. al fine.

Tranquillo.

No. 10. *M.*

p.

O W. B. *M.*

p.

Andantino.

No. 11. *p* U. H. W. B. *M.* W. B. U. H.

p.

M. W. B. *M.* W. B. *M.* W. B.

p.

Pastorale. U.H. M.

No. 12. *p*

W.B. *FINE.* *p*

f *p* *D.C. al fine.* M.

Play the Quarter notes in the following Exercise in this manner :



Allegro risoluto.

No. 13. W.B. *f*

Finece.
M.
No. 14. *mf*

Measures 1-6. Treble staff: 4-measure rest, then eighth notes. Bass staff: eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*, crescendo hairpin.

W.B.

Measures 7-12. Treble staff: 4-measure rest, then eighth notes. Bass staff: eighth notes. Dynamics: crescendo hairpin.

M. W.B.

Measures 13-18. Treble staff: 4-measure rest, then eighth notes. Bass staff: eighth notes. Dynamics: crescendo hairpin.

Allegro con moto.
U.H.
No. 15. *dolce.*

Measures 1-10. Treble staff: 4-measure rest, then eighth notes. Bass staff: eighth notes. Dynamics: *dolce.*, crescendo hairpin.

W.B.

Measures 11-16. Treble staff: 4-measure rest, then eighth notes. Bass staff: eighth notes. Dynamics: crescendo hairpin.

Marcato.
U.H.
No. 16. *p*

Measures 1-10. Treble staff: 4-measure rest, then eighth notes. Bass staff: eighth notes. Dynamics: *p*, crescendo hairpin.

W.B.

SERENADE.

Con espressione.

No. 17.

p CODA.

1st time. 2d time.

1st time. 2d time.

1st time. 2d time.

*D.C.**rit.*

CODA.

dim. *p* *pp*

ETUDE.

Andantino.

M.

No. 18.

f

pizz.

arco.

f

pizz.

p

arco.

pizz.

f

arco.

cres.

f

(N. B. In the following Exercise, let the teacher play in unison with the pupil to insure correct intonation.)

Chromatic Scale.

No. 19. W. B.

Not too fast.

No. 20. *p* M.

T. *f*

M. *p* *tr*

Exercises with various Bowings.

No. 21.

Practice these Exercises very carefully; slow at first, then increasing the movement *very gradually*.

Scale of A minor.

No. 22. 

Molto moderato. (N.B. signifies, Do not lift the first finger.)

No. 23. 





CHORAL.

No. 24. 



Scale of G Major.

No. 25. ^{W.B.}

Syncopation.

No. 26. ^{M.} ^{T.} ^{M.}

Dotted Quarter Notes.

No. 27. ^{M.}

Allegretto.
U.H. W.B. U.H. W.B. U.H.

No. 28.

f

U.H.

p *cres.*

f

Grazioso.
W.B.

No. 29.

p

U.H. W.B. U.H. W.B. M. T. M.

sf *f*

W.B. L.H.

Allegro moderato.

W.B.

No. 30.

f

W.B.

R. L.H. W.B. U.H.

p

M. U.H.

f

M. W.B.

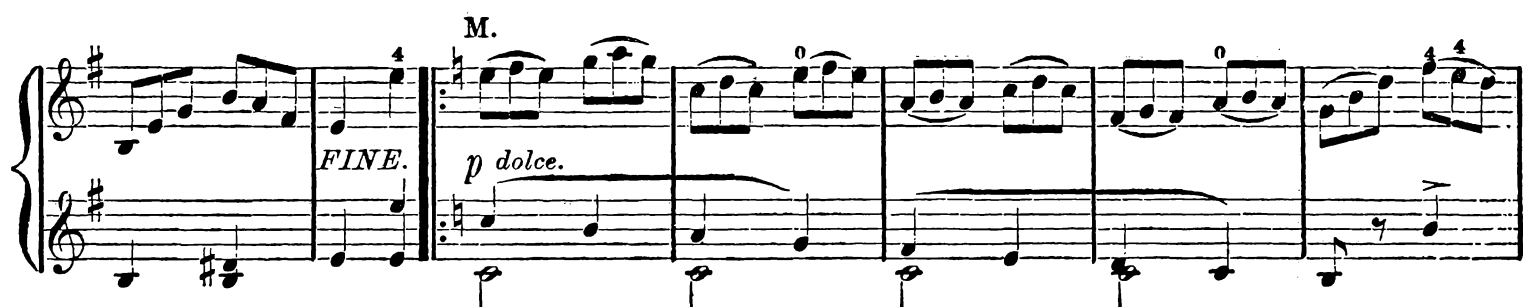
mf

2 3 2

No. 31. 
U.H.

No. 32. 
Triplets.
Risoluto.
f M. tr


H.


M.
FINE. p dolce.


1st time. 2d time.


D.C. al fine.

FUNERAL MARCH.

No. 33. *W.B.*
mf

FINE.

dolce.

rf *dim.* *p* *L.H.*

L.H. *p* *D.C. al Fine.*

Scale of F major.

No. 34.

Molto moderato.

No. 35.

Handwritten musical score for No. 35, marked *Molto moderato.* The score is written for piano (p) and features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system includes the tempo marking and a dynamic marking of *p*. The melody is characterized by triplet figures in the first system and various other rhythmic patterns throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

Finger Exercises.

No. 36. *Slow and even.*

No. 37. *Tempo di menuetto.*
W.B.

L.H.

M.

W.B.

SCOTCH DANCE.

Moderato.

M.

No. 38.

ff

f

p

mp

ff

Scale of D minor.

No. 39.

ETUDE.

U.H.

No. 40.

U.H.

Three systems of piano music for a piece in D major. The first system has six measures with various fingerings (0, 4) and a trill in the final measure. The second system has six measures, including a forte (f) dynamic. The third system has six measures, ending with a piano (p) dynamic and a 'dim.' marking.

Scale of D major.

No. 41. *L.H.*

No. 42. *Cantabile.*

MARCH.

No. 43.

Musical score for March No. 43, featuring two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is marked *ff* and consists of two staves. The second system also consists of two staves and includes the instruction *tenuto.* above the right-hand staff. The third system consists of two staves and includes the instruction *1st time.* above the right-hand staff, followed by a repeat sign and *2d time.* above the right-hand staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

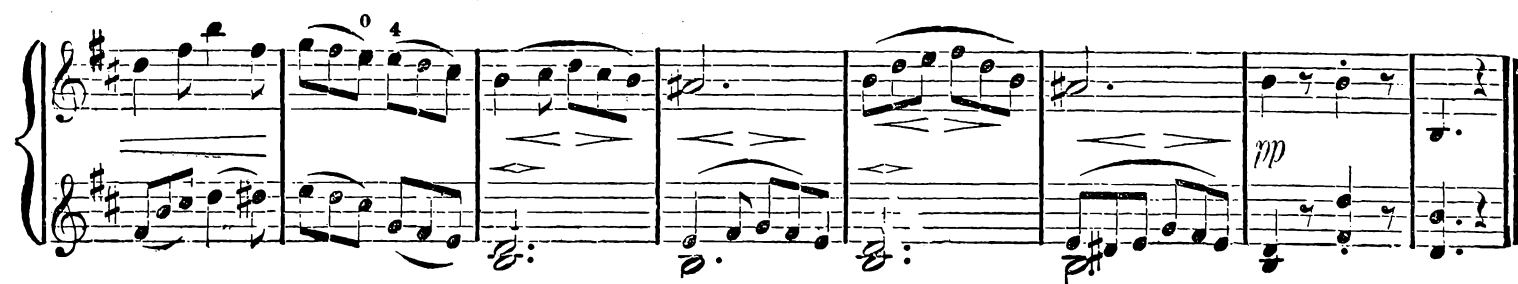
HUNTING SONG.

No. 44.

Musical score for Hunting Song No. 44, featuring two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is marked *ff* and consists of two staves. The second system also consists of two staves and includes the instruction *risoluto.* above the right-hand staff. The third system consists of two staves and is marked *f*. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8.

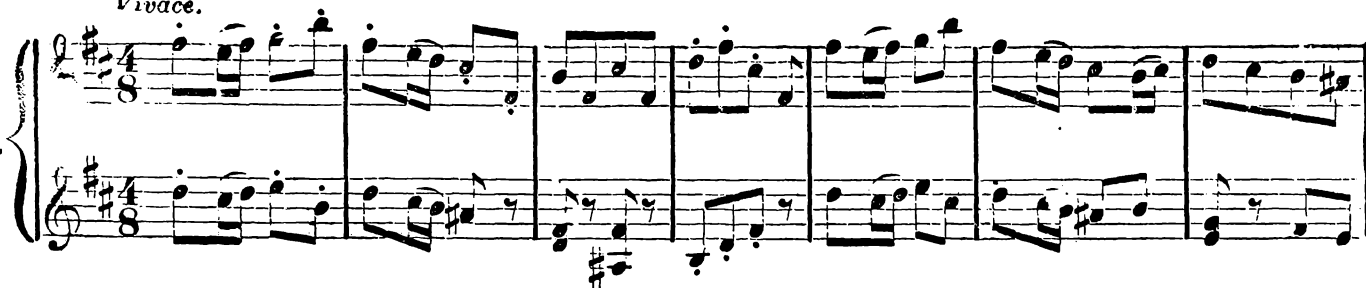


Scale of B minor.



Vivace.

No. 47.

Scale of B $\flat$ major.

No. 48.



PRAYER.

(For 3 Violins.)

No. 49.



dim. morendo.

No. 50. *Allegro risoluto.*

f M. 3 3 2 4

dim. *p*

f

1 4 3

Andante grazioso.

No. 51.

M.H.
Dolce.

f *dim.* *p* *dolce.*
sf *p* *pp*

Scale of G minor.

W.B.

No. 52.

No. 53.

No. 53.

U.H.

f

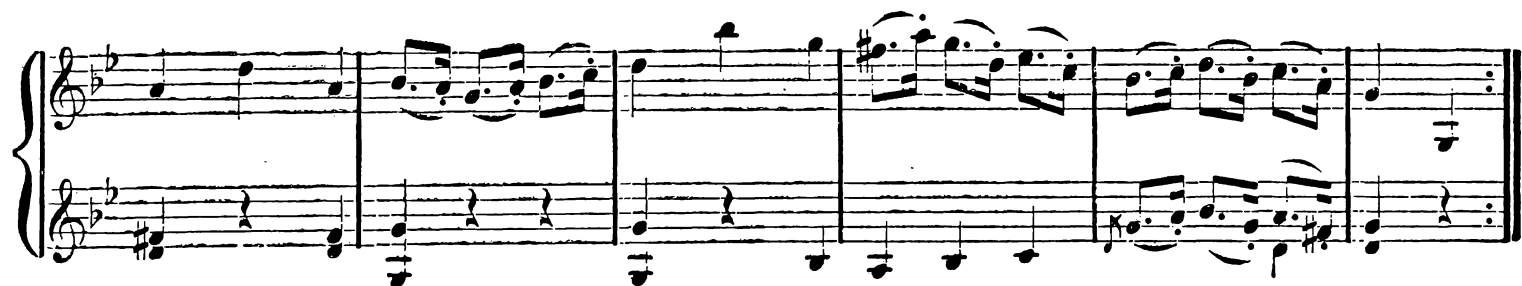
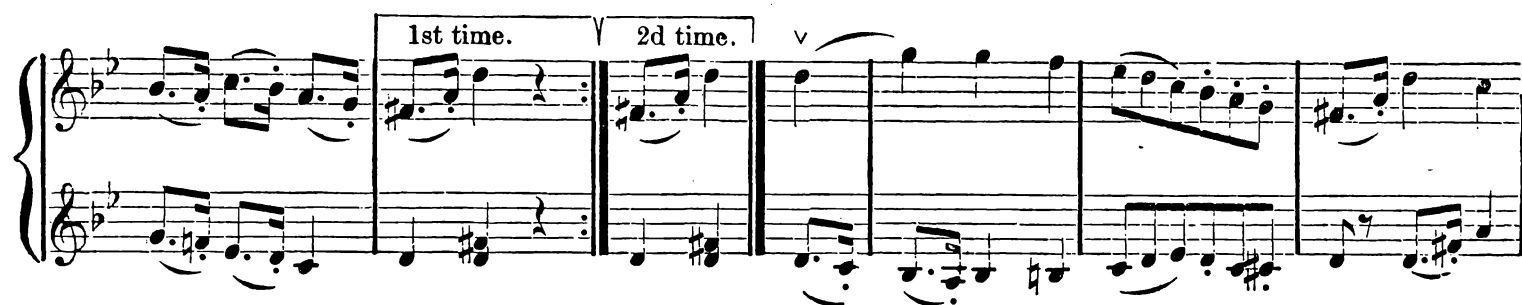
p

SARABANDE.

No. 54. *Pesante.* *f*



1st time. 2d time. *v*



Scale of A major.

No. 55.



Allegretto. (This Etude should be played with a very flexible wrist.)

No. 56.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0

p

4 0

4 3 2

4 0 0 4 2

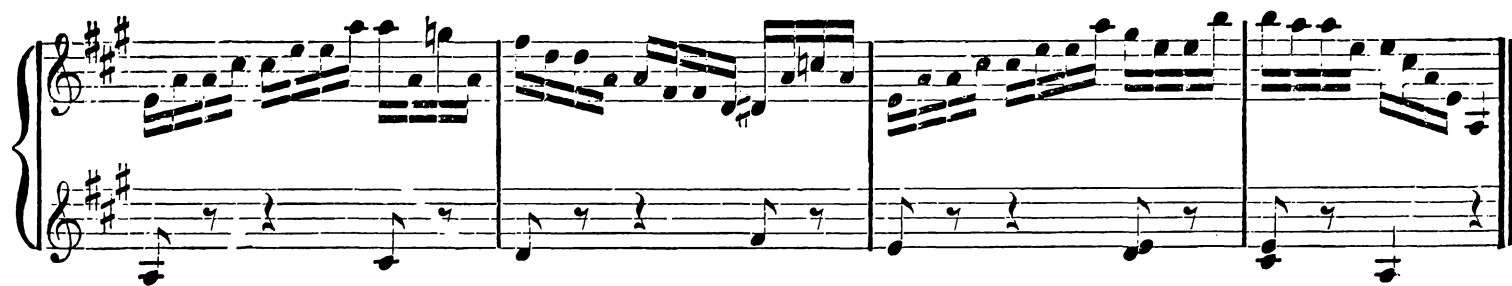
0 4 0 4

4

*Moderato.**segue.*

No. 57.

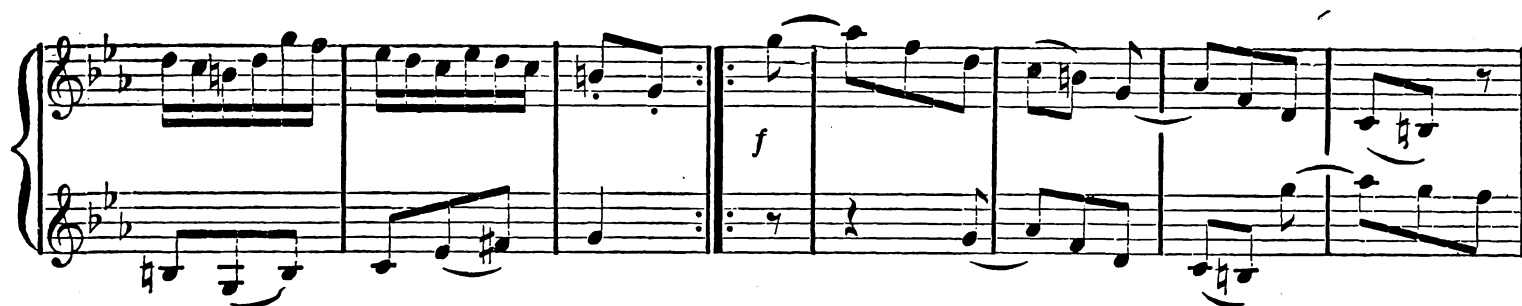
This musical score is for a piece titled "No. 57." in 3/4 time, marked "Moderato." and "segue." The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system includes the tempo and "segue." markings. The music features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand, often with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

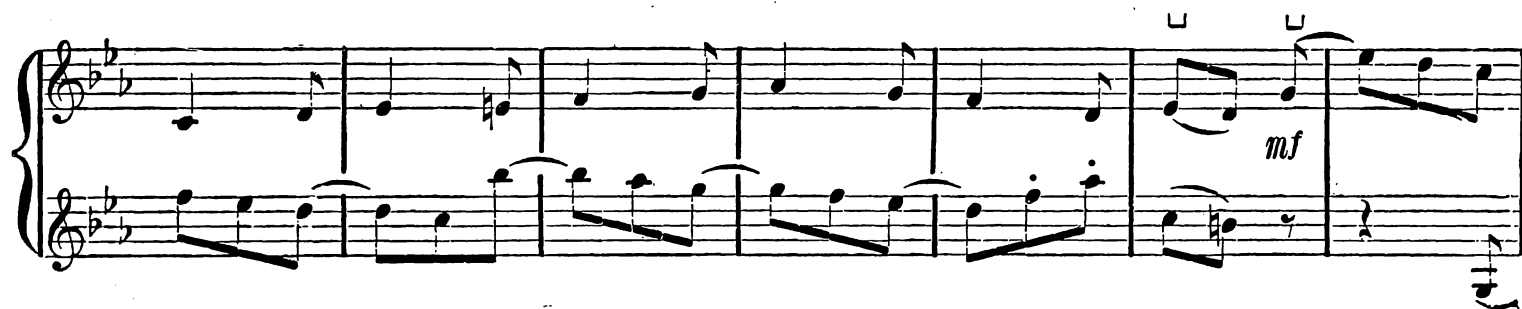
Scale of E $\flat$ major.

Scale of C minor.

No. 60. 

No. 61. *Vivace.* *mf* 







SECOND GRADE.

37

26 DUETTINOS, FIRST POSITION.

Allegro.

No. 1.

First system: *f* (first measure), *p* (last measure).
Second system: *f* (fourth measure).
The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Andantino.

No. 2.

p espressivo.

First system: *p* (first measure).
Second system: *cres.* (last measure).
The piece concludes with a double bar line.

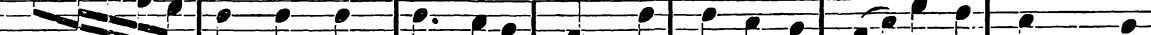
Allegro non troppo.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, a treble clef and a bass clef, with a brace on the left. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano). There are also some handwritten annotations, including a "4" above a measure and a "0" above a note. The piece ends with a double bar line and a sharp sign.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score consists of 10 measures. The first measure has a "4" above the treble staff, indicating a four-measure rest. The melody starts on a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The accompaniment starts with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The melody continues with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The accompaniment continues with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The melody ends with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The accompaniment ends with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note.

Musical score for "The Song of the Lark" by George F. Root. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of 12 measures. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The ninth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tenth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eleventh measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The twelfth measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

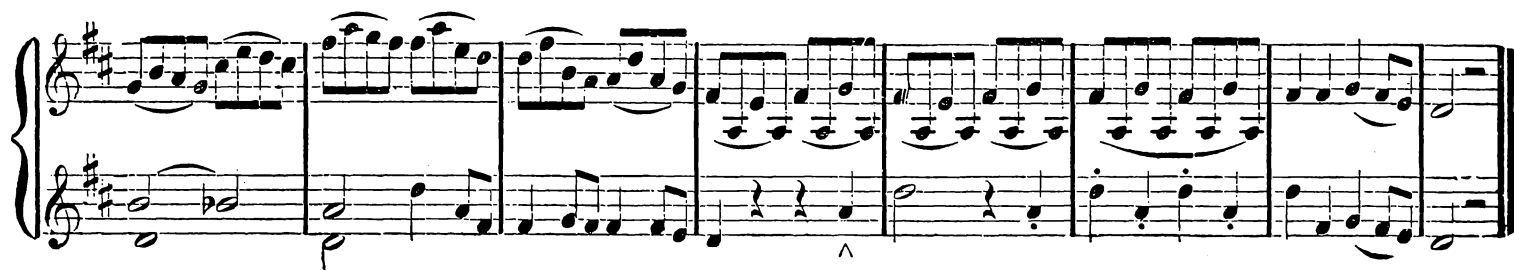
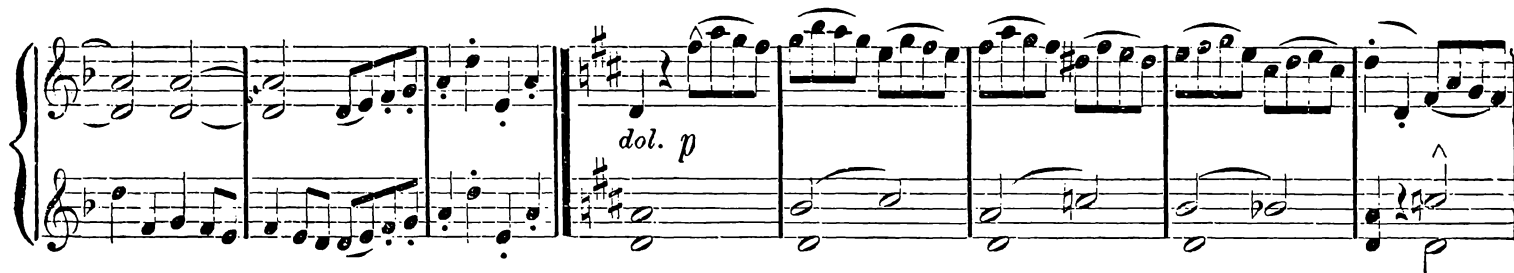
Canon a l'ottava.

4. 

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The music is in 4/4 time and consists of eight measures. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, then a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The melody continues with a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5. The accompaniment continues with a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note G3. The melody ends with a quarter note G4, and the accompaniment ends with a quarter note G2.



Un poco agitato.



Scherzino.

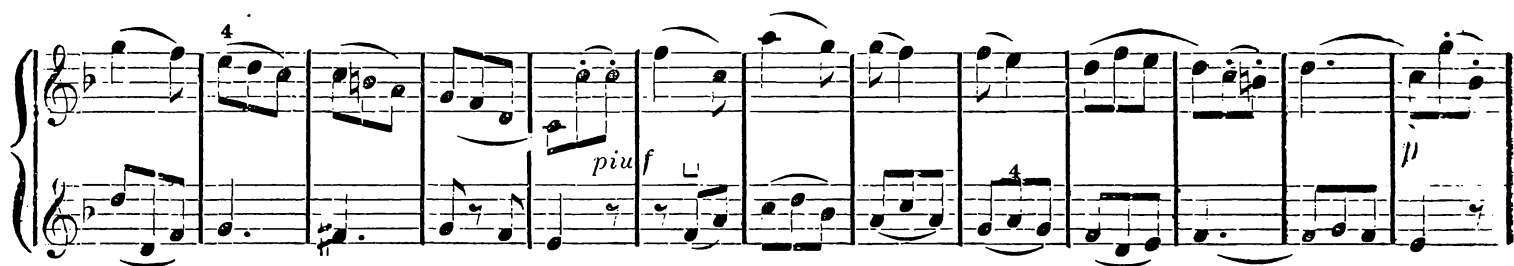
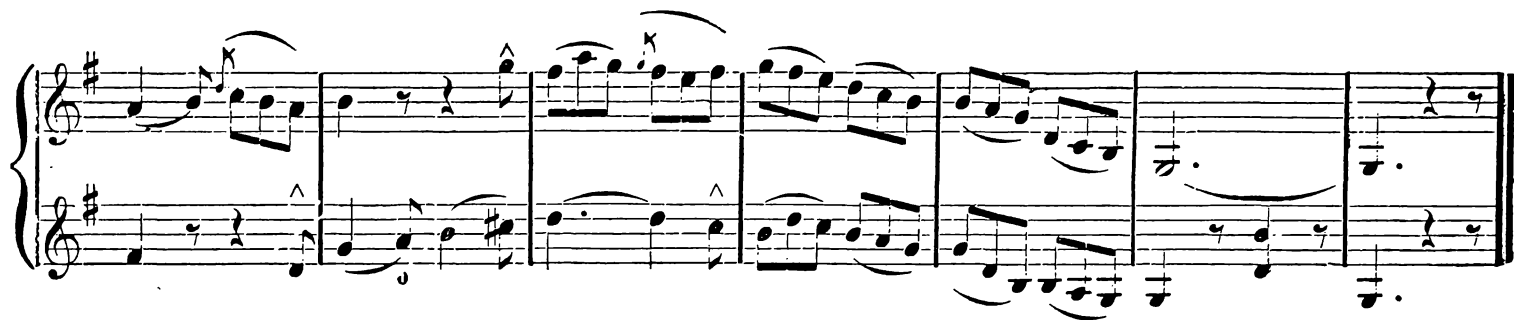
6.

6. *Scherzino.* Musical score for a piano piece in 2/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note rest in the right hand. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note rest in the right hand. The third system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note rest in the right hand. The fourth system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note rest in the right hand. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like *p* and *f*.

BERCEUSE. (*Andantino.*)

7.

7. *Berceuse. (Andantino.)* Musical score for a piano piece in 6/8 time, key of D major. The score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note rest in the right hand. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note rest in the right hand. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like *p*, *dim.*, and *pp*.



Poco allegretto.

9.

p

Measures 9-10 of the piece. Measure 9 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 10 includes dynamic markings: *cres.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *p*. Both measures contain a four-measure rest in the right hand.

Measures 11-12. Measure 11 features a four-measure rest in the right hand. Measure 12 includes a four-measure rest in the right hand.

Moderato.

10.

Measures 13-14. Measure 13 includes a four-measure rest in the right hand. Measure 14 includes a four-measure rest in the right hand.

Measures 15-16. Measure 15 includes a four-measure rest in the right hand. Measure 16 includes a four-measure rest in the right hand.

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand provides a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, also containing a triplet. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro spiritoso.

11.

Second system of the musical score, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melody with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, also featuring a triplet. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melody with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The system ends with a double bar line.

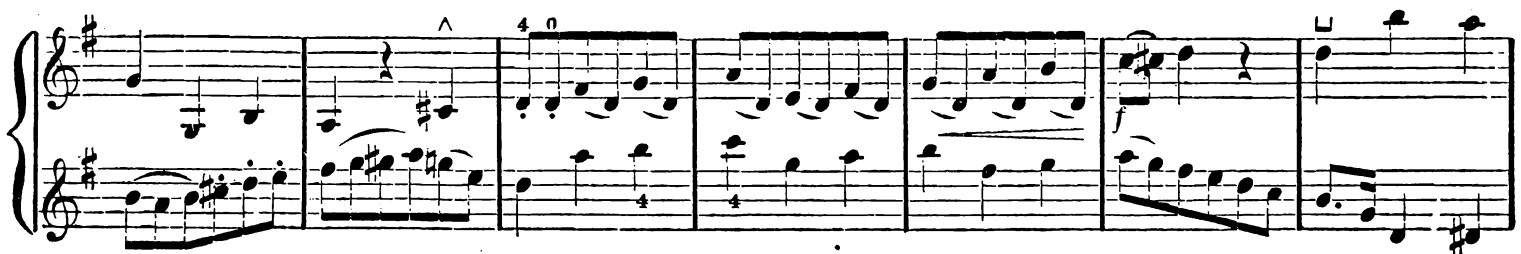
Allegretto grazioso.

12. *p*

rall. *a tempo.* *f* *dim.* *p*

Andantino quasi allegretto.

13. *p*



Alla Marcia.

f *mf*

1st time. 2d time. *f* *mf*

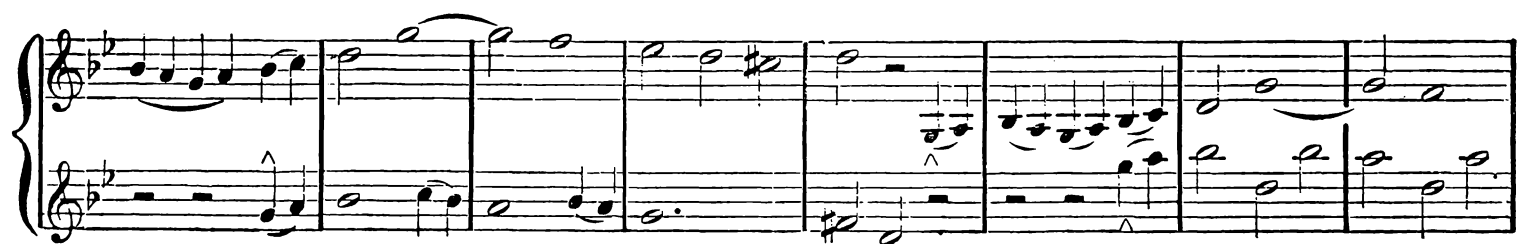
4 1 1 2 1 2

p *cres.* *f*

Non troppo vivo.

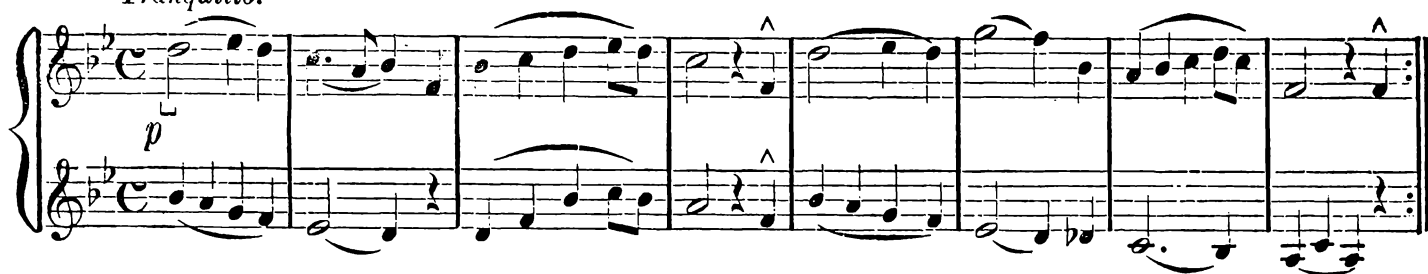
16.

f



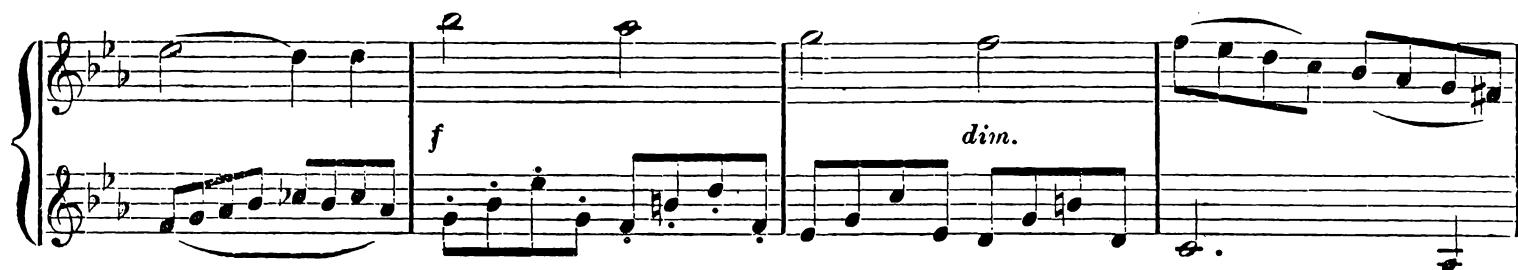
Tranquillo.

18.

*Molto moderato.*

19.





21. *Allegretto.*
f

22. *Allegretto.*
p dol.

FINE. *poco piu f* *p*



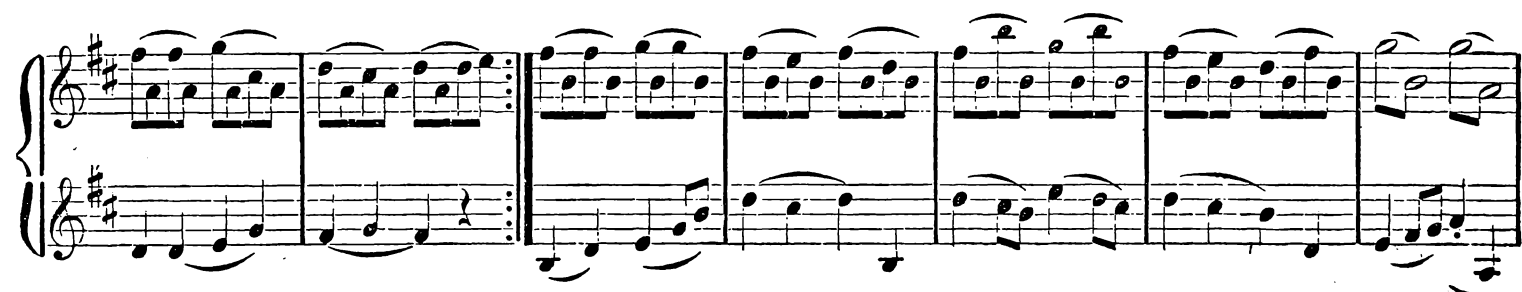
First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The system includes the dynamic markings *piu f* and *p*, and a measure with a '4' indicating a four-measure rest.



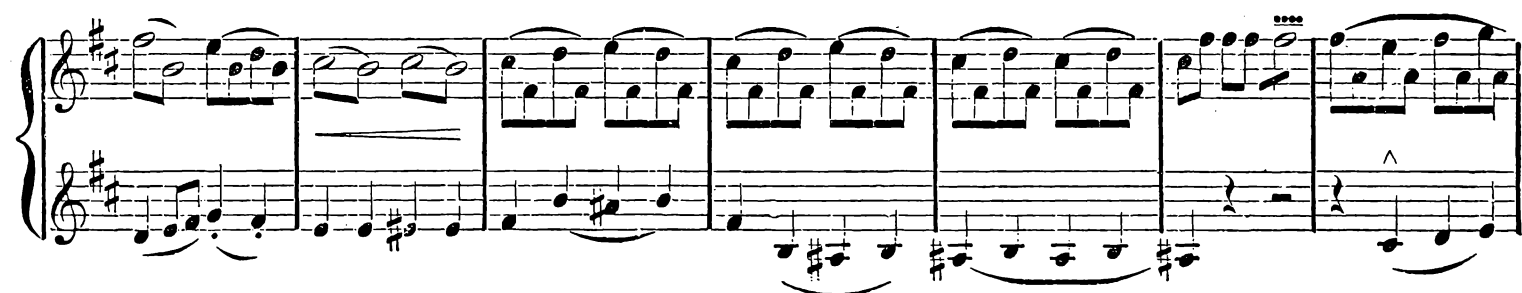
Second system of the musical score. It concludes with the tempo marking *rit.* and the instruction *D.C. al fine.* in the right hand.



Third system, marked with the number '23.' on the left. It begins with the tempo marking *Commodo.* and the dynamic *sempre p*. The system consists of six measures of music.



Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the piece with a series of six measures.



Fifth system of the musical score, featuring a variety of note values and rests.



Sixth and final system of the musical score on this page, ending with a double bar line. It includes a measure with a '4' indicating a four-measure rest.

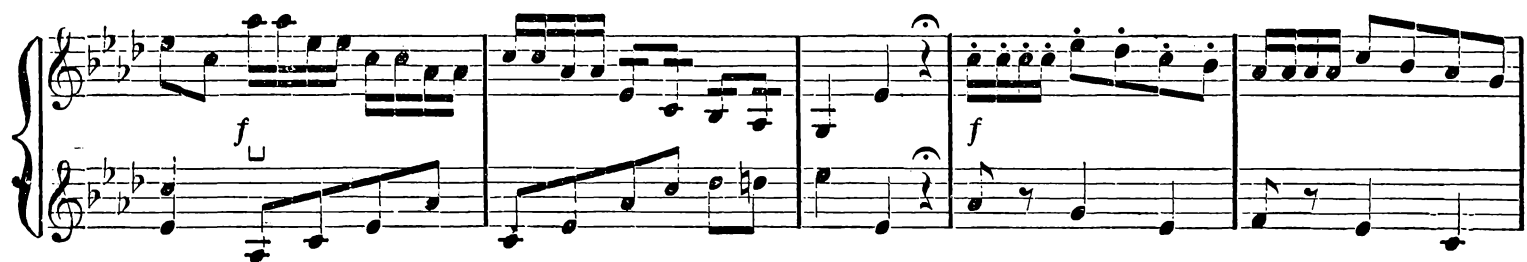
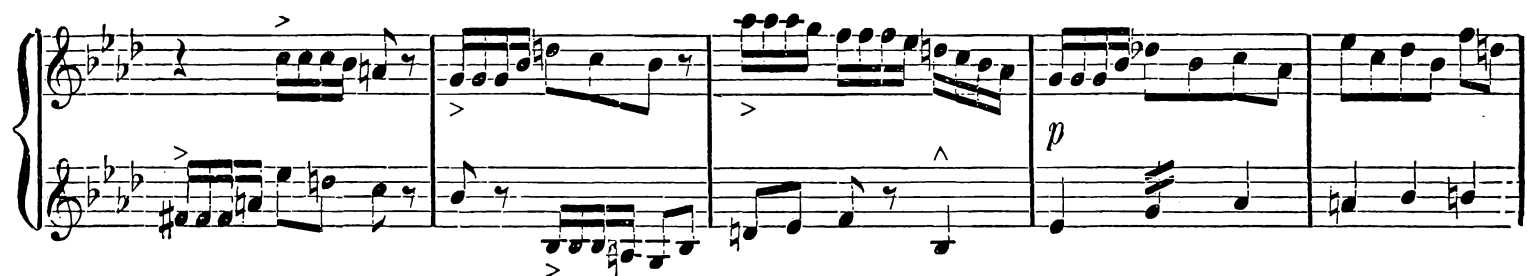
24. *Allo. marcato.*
f

mf

*D.C.
al fine.*

Poco vivace.

25



26. *Allegretto.* *mf* *segue.* 4

First system of a piano piece in A major, 6/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto.' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The system contains four measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody. The third measure is marked 'segue.' and features a more complex melodic line. The fourth measure is marked with a '4' and shows a continuation of the melody. The system ends with a repeat sign.

f

Second system of the piano piece. It begins with a forte 'f' dynamic. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The system consists of four measures and ends with a repeat sign.

segue.

Third system of the piano piece, marked 'segue.' in the treble staff. The melody continues with some chromaticism. The system consists of four measures and ends with a repeat sign.

p

Fourth system of the piano piece, marked with a piano 'p' dynamic. The treble staff features a more active melodic line. The system consists of four measures and ends with a repeat sign.

cres.

Fifth system of the piano piece, marked with a crescendo 'cres.' in the treble staff. The system includes a double bar line after the second measure, indicating a section change. The final two measures show an increasing dynamic. The system ends with a repeat sign.

mf *segue.* 4

Sixth system of the piano piece, marked 'mf' and 'segue.' in the treble staff. The system contains four measures, with the final measure marked with a '4'. The system ends with a repeat sign.



DAILY EXERCISES FOR VIOLIN.

1. Exercises to promote the velocity of the fingers.

N.B. These exercises are to be practiced slowly at first, and the movement ought not to be increased before the fingers are able to move evenly and without any stiffness.

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

10 Bowing at the option of teacher. 11 12

13 14 15

16 17 18

19 20 21

22 23 24

Chromatic Exercises. (Bowing at option.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

N.B. All these exercises should be practiced upon the four strings.

This sign  marks the place taken with the finger where no sound is produced. This finger should remain perfectly motionless.

Practice this upon all the strings.

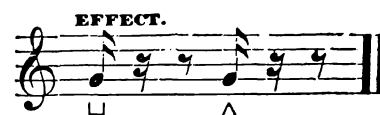
These exercises with fixed fingers should not be attempted before the student can play the previous ones with evenness, facility, and in rather a quick movement. Select of these Exercises each day three to four, and practice them until the fingers are *quite* tired. Fifteen minutes daily practice of finger exercises is sufficient to begin with. As the strength and endurance of the fingers increase, more time can be devoted to them.

N.B. Professional students should (unless they are very young) give at least one hour daily to this practice.

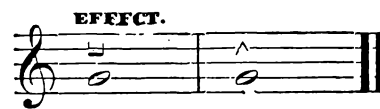
MANAGEMENT OF THE BOW.

THE FIVE FUNDAMENTAL BOWINGS.

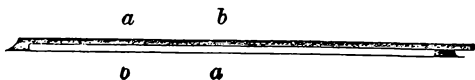
1. The grand detaché.



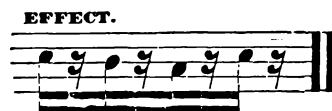
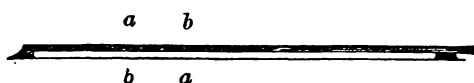
2. • The singing detaché.



3. The detaché of the fore-arm.

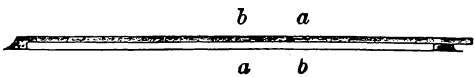


4. The martelé.

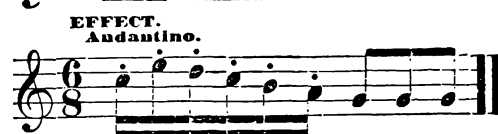


5. The springing bow.

a. With the wrist.



b. With the arm.



Practise these fundamental bowings first upon the open strings, mostly upon the A and D strings. When the student possesses them *fully*, he may apply them to finger and other exercises. The importance of this study cannot be over-rated.

N.B. *Professional* students should not give less than one hour daily to this practice.

After sufficient practice of bowings upon the open strings, the following five Etudes will be found useful.

1. Grand detaché.

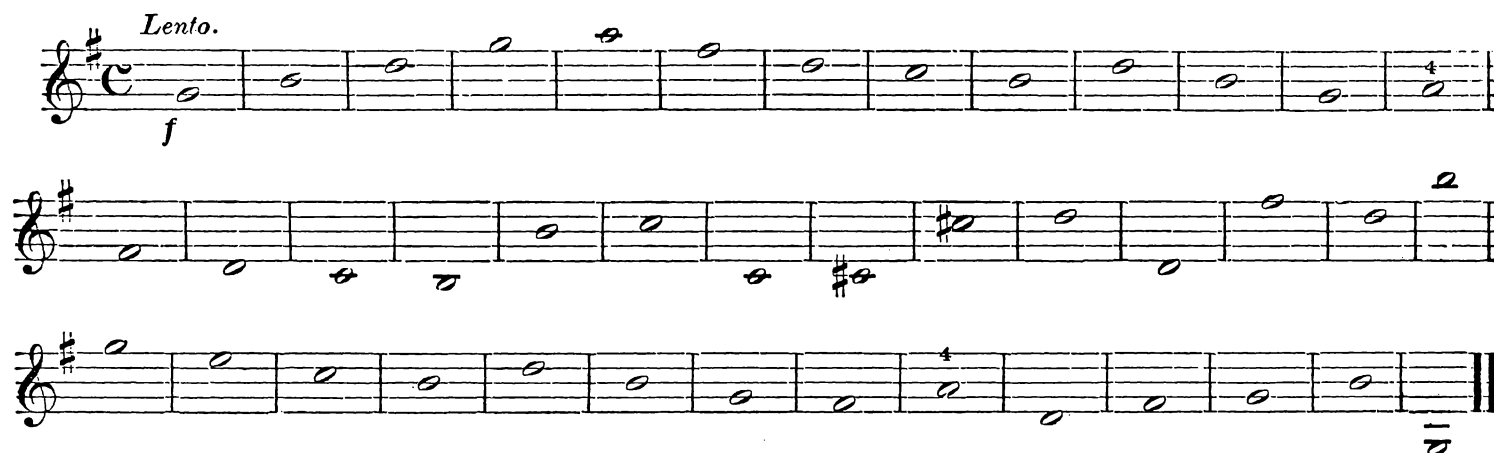
With the utmost rapidity, from one end of the bow to the other. Do not lift the bow from the strings.



• The singing detaché should be begun by counting four *slow* beats to each note, the tone to be *perfectly even*, (without augmenting or diminishing, and without making the slightest silence between the up and down stroke,) then augment the duration of every note until the power is attained to hold every note from forty-five seconds to one minute.

2. Singing *detaché*. (Whole length of bow.)

The bow not to leave the strings. Perfect equality of sound, without *cres.* or *dim.*, and no silence between the up and down bow.



3. *Detaché* of the fore-arm.

Move the fore-arm independently; use about four inches of the bow, beginning a little above the middle.



4. The *Martelé*. (Hammered bowing.)

Length of bowing about one inch,—about 2—3 inches from the top. Each note distinct, short and neat.





5. The Springing Bow. (With the wrist.)

Should be practised with a very flexible wrist, avoiding the least contraction of the muscles of the right arm. This bowing should also be practised at first upon the open strings; and only when the springing or bounding motion of the bow has been well regulated, will it be advisable to study the following exercise. Place—a little below the middle.



The springing bow (with the arm) is only used in a very moderate movement. It is made by an elastic and easy motion of the whole arm, avoiding contraction of muscles and stiffness. Place—about the lower third of the bow. The preceding exercise, taken as an *Andante*, will answer perfectly for the practice of this important bowing.

THIRD GRADE.

30 EXERCISES.

Move the *whole* hand, in going up or down.

Allegro risoluto.

1. 









Allegretto marcato.

2. 



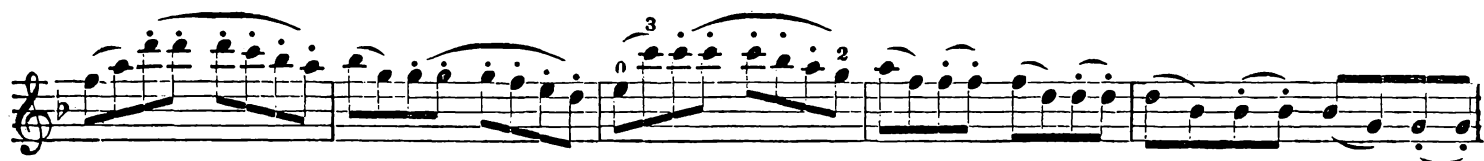






Practise both ways, viz: the first two notes up or down bow. Slow at first.

Con moto.



Maestoso. Lower half of bow.

FINE.



D.C. al fine.

Allegro tranquillo. Do not lift the fingers too high, nor stiffen the left hand.

5. *p*

Vivace. Practise the two bowings as indicated. Use mostly the middle of the bow.

6. *segue.*



Moderato. Practise with the upper half of bow.

N.B.



N.B. The first note may also be played up-bow.

Moderato. Touch both strings at the same time for the double stops.

8. *mf* *cres.* *f* *dim.* *mf*

Andante. Third position throughout.

9. *p* *FINE.* *pp* *piu f* *f* *p* *D.C.*

With great evenness of bow and fingers. Practise first slow, and faster only when perfectly sure of it.

10. *sempre legato.*



Allo. agitato.



CODA.



Allo. agitato. With middle of bow.

12.

Allegro molto.
sempre ff

13.

To be played mostly in the middle of the bow, strong and short.
Practise the two different bowings as indicated in the first measure.

14.

A musical score consisting of eight staves of music in G-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and fingerings. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development with various ornaments and fingerings indicated by numbers 1 and 2.

15. *Andante.*

A musical score for measures 15 through 20, marked "Andante." The notation is in G-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The music is characterized by a slower tempo and includes various ornaments and fingerings indicated by numbers 1 and 2.

Andantino. The melody should be brought out somewhat prominently, yet without harshness.

16. *p*

cres.

dim.

p

dim.

morendo e rit.

17. *Allegretto.*

f

First system of musical notation, measures 1-17. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). A dynamic marking *p* (piano) appears in measure 10. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro marcato.

18. *f*

Second system of musical notation, measures 18-30. The key signature changes to two sharps (F#, C#). The time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). A dynamic marking *f* (forte) appears in measure 18. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The staccato to be played with the down-bow.

19. N.B. *f*

N.B. To be practised slow at first, giving every note firm and strong, without stiffening the right arm.

Un poco vivace. Middle of the bow.

20. *f*

Practise in three ways: 1, in the middle; 2, at the top; 3, at the heel.

21.

Andante espressivo. Upon the A string.

22.

23. *Andante.*

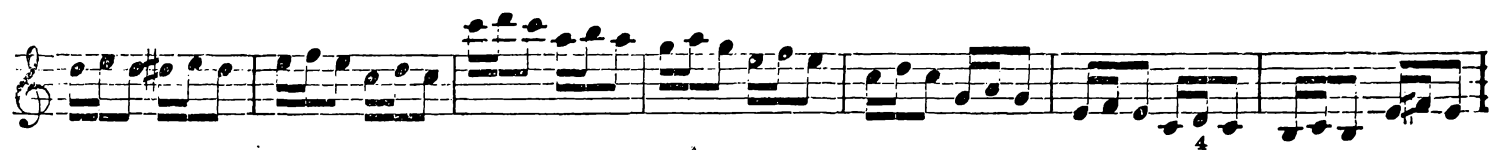
f

24. *Allegro con leggerezza.*

p

cres.

dim.



26. N.B. [^] _p ₆ ₀ ₃ ₂ ₁ ₃ Same bowing throughout. Bow with loose wrist.

N.B. Use the same length of bow up and down.

Exercise in the 2d position.

Sempre marcato.

27.

Handwritten musical score for six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Andante. To be played in the fourth position.

28. *dol.*

Handwritten musical score for six staves, starting at measure 28. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

N.B. Do not use the first finger during this exercise.

29. *Very smoothly.*
p

This musical exercise is written for a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of six lines of music. The first line begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by smooth, flowing lines with many slurs and ties, indicating a legato style. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. The exercise concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

N.B. Do not use the second finger during this exercise.

30. *f*

This musical exercise is written for a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/8 time signature. It consists of six lines of music. The first line begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties. There are several measures with rests, and the exercise ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

FOURTH GRADE.

THIRD POSITION.

DANCLA.

Moderato Cantante.

1. *Moderato Cantante.*

f

p cres. . . .

FOURTH POSITION.

DANCLA.

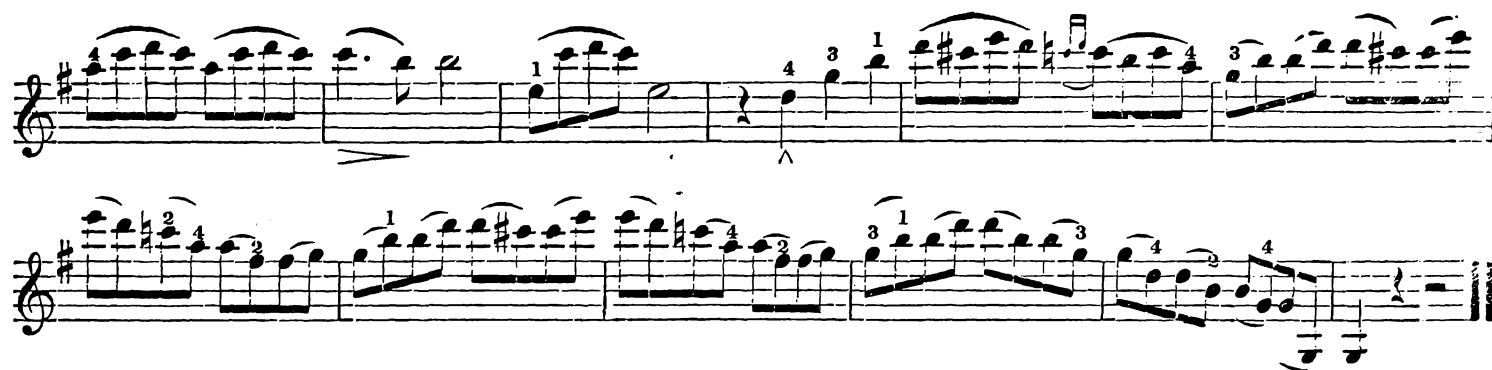
Moderato.

FOURTH POSITION.

DANCLA.

Moderato Grazioso.

Dolce.



FIFTH POSITION.

DANCLA.

Moderato.

Remain in the fifth Position.



COMBINATION OF THE FIVE POSITIONS.

DANCLA.

Moderato grazioso.

5. *dolce.*

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

5th Pos.

2d Pos.

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

4th Pos.

1st Pos.

3d Pos.

Moderato Cantabile.

DANCLA.

6. *p*

3d Pos.

Allegretto

DE BÉRIOT.

DOUBLE STOPS.

DE BERTOT.

Maestoso.

8

poco a poco cres.

Andante sostenuto.

9

cantando.

leggero.

tenuto.

rall.

a tempo.

DANOLA.

Allegro Brillante.

DANCLA.

10. 

With the top of the bow, without stiffening the wrist. Perfect evenness of tone.

KNEUTZER.

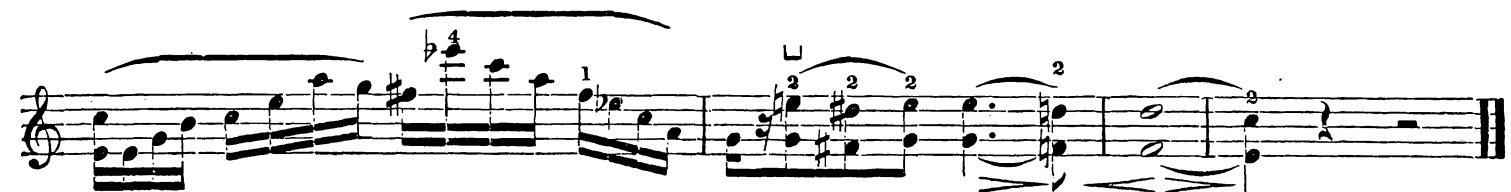
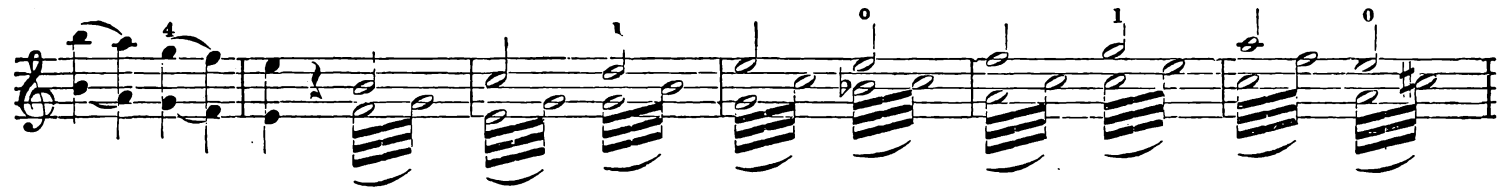
Moderato.

11

f

Sya

tr

*Andante con moto.**cantabile dolce.*

Should be practised with a variety of bowings.
Allegro non troppo.

KREUTZER

13

1

4

2

0

1

0 3

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1



p Dolce.

cres. *f con fuoco.*

f

mf

risoluto. *f*

With the upper half of bow. Very advantageous as a staccato exercise,

KREUTZER.

Moderato.

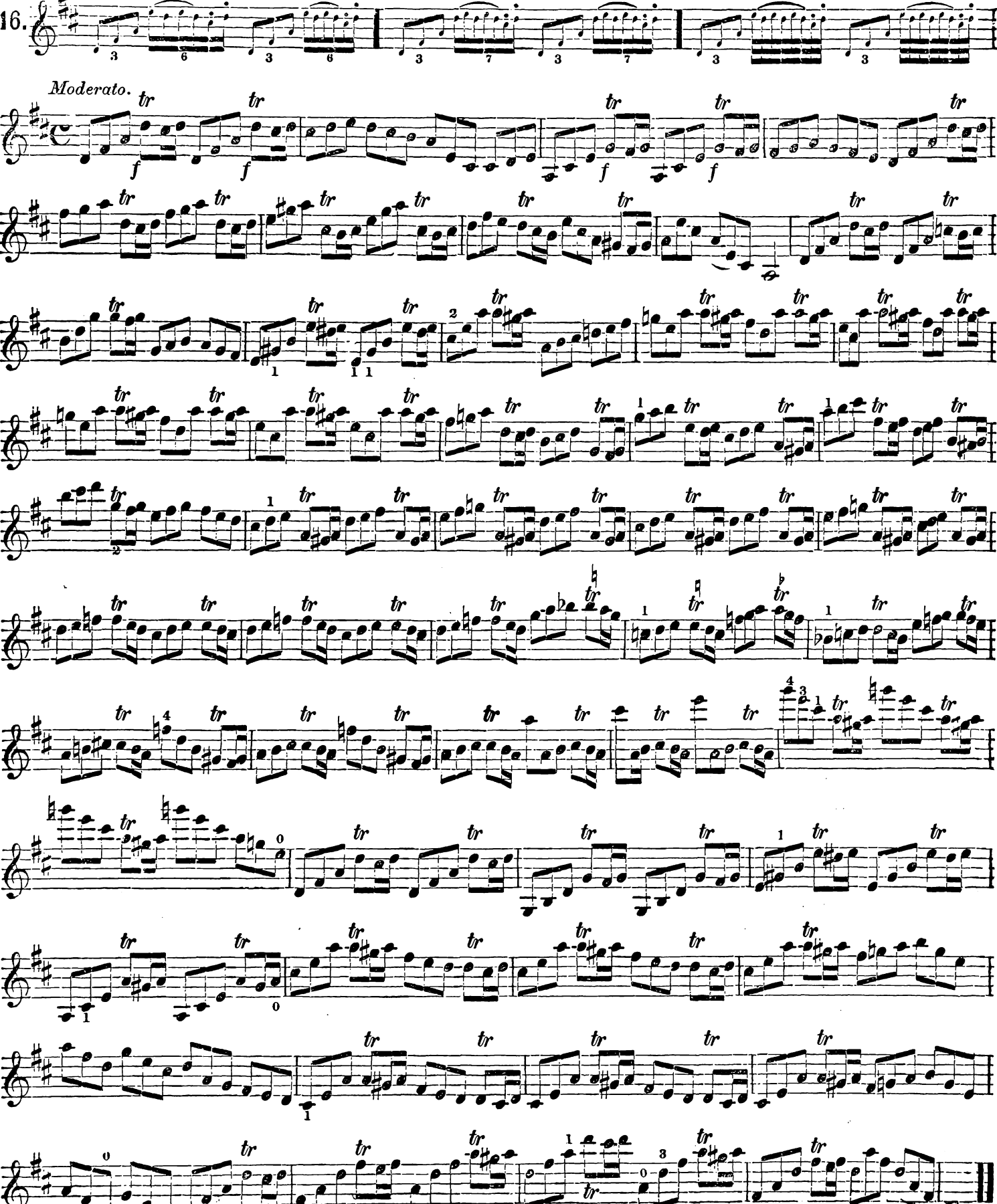
15. *segue.*

This page of musical notation, numbered 89, contains ten staves of music in G major (one sharp, F#). The notation is written for guitar and includes various techniques and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 4:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 6:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 9:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 10:** Continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) and a triplet (3). Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated.

Avoid stiffening the left hand fingers. Use middle of bow mostly.

KREUTZER.

16. 

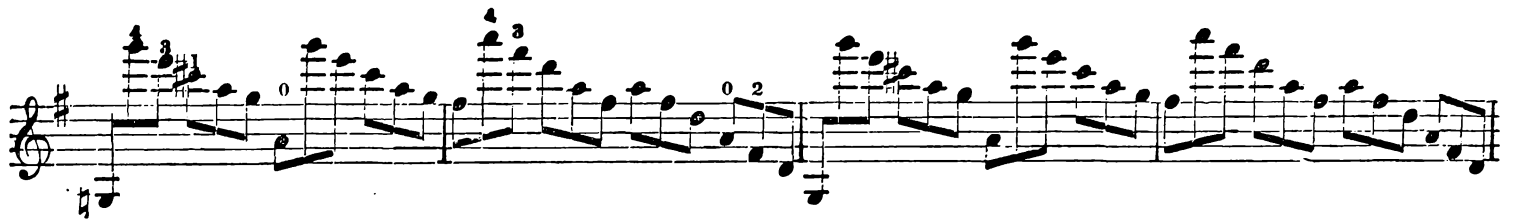
With a flexible wrist.

Fiorillo.

17 *Allegro.*
mf

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with the measure number '17', the tempo marking 'Allegro.', and the dynamic 'mf'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The notation is primarily composed of sixteenth notes, frequently grouped in beams of four. Trills are marked with 'tr' above specific notes in measures 21, 25, and 30. Grace notes are used in measures 18, 22, 26, and 29. Fingering instructions, specifically '1' and '4', are placed above notes in measures 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 29. The piece ends with a repeat sign at the conclusion of the final measure.





The Student should first practice this very difficult exercise with a short *detaché*, so as to make sure of the notes Then *legato*, with avoidance of all stiffness in both left wrist and arm.

Moderato.

KREUTZER.

20

The musical score is written for a violin and consists of eight staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The exercise is numbered 20. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and accents. The first staff begins with a 'V' marking above the first measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the eighth staff.

This page contains eight staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and fretting is indicated by numbers 0-4 below notes. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and complex fingering patterns. The eighth staff begins with a trill (tr) and ends with a double bar line. The notation is arranged in a single column, with each staff connected to the next by a vertical line.

Free use of fore-arm.

Allegro moderato.

21

f

FIORILLO.

22

Moderato.

tr

This page of musical notation, page 97, is written for guitar in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music, each containing a series of measures with various fret numbers and techniques indicated above the notes. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The fret numbers range from 0 to 4, with some measures showing multiple fret numbers for different strings. The music is written in a standard staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, with many notes and fret numbers, suggesting a complex piece of music. The page ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro.

23

tr

v

2d and 3d string.

1 *b* *b* *1b*

2 *2* *0* *3 4* *2* *3 4*

2 *2* *v* *2 3* *2 3*

3 4 *3 4*

FIGRILLO.

Adagio. On the 4th string.

24

1 2 3 4 3 3

tr

tr

tr

DE BERIOT.

Adagio.

25

1 2 3 4 3 3

tr

tr

tr

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 1-25. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various ornaments such as trills (tr) and mordents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a tremolo (trem.) and a deceleration (rallen.) marking.

DE BERIOT.

Moderato.

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 26-35. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various ornaments such as trills (tr) and mordents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece concludes with a tremolo (trem.) and a deceleration (rallen.) marking.

This page of musical notation, numbered 101, contains ten staves of music in the key of D major (two sharps). The notation is written for guitar and includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and techniques such as trills (tr), slurs, and accents (^). The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and others being rests. The notation is a mix of standard musical notation and guitar-specific shorthand, including fret numbers above notes and slurs over groups of notes. The page ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

Moderato.

This musical score, titled "Fiorillo" and marked "Moderato.", consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The score includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and articulations (e.g., trills, slurs). The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The score is arranged in a single system with ten staves.



KREUTZER.



This page of musical notation, numbered 104, contains eight staves of music in B-flat major. The notation is written for guitar, featuring various techniques and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Six measures of music. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).
- Staff 2:** Six measures of music. The key signature has two flats.
- Staff 3:** Six measures of music. The first measure has a sharp sign (F#) above it. The key signature has two flats.
- Staff 4:** Six measures of music. The first measure has a sharp sign (F#) above it. The key signature has two flats. A fingering '0' is present below the first measure.
- Staff 5:** Six measures of music. The key signature has two flats.
- Staff 6:** Six measures of music. The first measure has a sharp sign (F#) above it. The key signature has two flats. Fingering numbers '0', '2', and '3' are present below the measures.
- Staff 7:** Six measures of music. The first measure has a sharp sign (F#) above it. The key signature has two flats. Fingering numbers '4', '1', and '3' are present below the measures.
- Staff 8:** Six measures of music. The key signature has two flats.

Maestoso.
risoluto.

29

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Maestoso. risoluto.' The score begins at measure 29. The first staff contains measures 29 through 32. The second staff contains measures 33 through 36. The third staff contains measures 37 through 40. The fourth staff contains measures 41 through 44. The fifth staff contains measures 45 through 48. The sixth staff contains measures 49 through 52. The seventh staff contains measures 53 through 56. The eighth staff contains measures 57 through 60. The ninth staff contains measures 61 through 64. The tenth staff contains measures 65 through 68, ending with a double bar line. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, and various rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. The piece concludes with a final measure on the tenth staff.

Allegretto.

30

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff is numbered 30. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto.' The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (marked 'tr'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

FIORILLO.

31 *Allegro.*

segue.

3d string.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the piece is numbered '31'. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a '3d string.' instruction. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Moderato.

FIORILLO.

32

D

Allegretto.

33

6

6

3

1

1

1

4

2

4

3

2

4

0

1

1

3

2

8

0

1

1

restez.

Allegro.

This musical score page, numbered 111, is titled "KREUTZER." and marked "Allegro." It contains ten staves of music, each featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs indicating phrasing. The first staff begins with a measure number of 34. The music is characterized by dense, continuous sixteenth-note runs, often with slurs and fingering indications. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

35

KREUTZER.

36

KREUTZER.

37

Con velocita.

mf

J. EICHBERG.

118

musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in D major. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers (1-4). The word "restez." appears twice, indicating where the left hand should remain stationary. The page is numbered "118" in the top right corner.

38

p

A

A

E

cresc.

f

dim.

poco rit.

a tempo.

sempre dim.

p

39 *f*

dim.

cres.

115

Molto vivace.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time, marked *Molto vivace*. It begins at measure 40. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four or six. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning and end, and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the final section. Ornamentation is used throughout, including trills (marked *tr.*) and grace notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated for many notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 50.

41 *Vivacissimo.* *segue.*

f

rit. *a tempo.*

Tranquillo ma con moto

J. EICHBERG.

42

f *p* *cresc.* *dim.* *p* *cres.* *f* *p*

A f
D

Allegro brillante.

J. EICHBERG.

43

f *p* *f* *p*

This page of musical notation, numbered 119, contains ten staves of music in the key of A major (indicated by three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The notation is written for guitar, featuring a variety of techniques and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. It includes a first-measure rest, followed by eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. A bracketed section contains a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 2:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 3, 3, 2, and 3.
- Staff 3:** Features eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 2, and 2. A bracketed section contains a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 4:** Includes eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 1, 0, and 1.
- Staff 5:** Shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, and 2.
- Staff 6:** Continues the eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, and 1.
- Staff 7:** Features a four-measure rest, followed by eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, and 2.
- Staff 8:** Includes eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 4.
- Staff 9:** Shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 0.
- Staff 10:** Features eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, and 2.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, rests, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, triplets, and fingerings (1-4). Brackets are used to group notes, and a first-measure rest is present at the beginning of the first staff.

DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS

(*It.* For, by, in, to.

CELEBRANTE, (*It.*) Growing gradually quicker.

AGIO, (*It.*) Slow, deliberate, but not so slow as *argo*.

AD LIBITUM, (*Latin*) At pleasure, changing the time of a movement at the performer's discretion, or adding ornaments.

AFFETUOSO, (*It.*) Tender, pathetic.

AGITATO, (*It.*) Agitated, hurried, anxiously.

ALL', **ALLA**, **AL**, (*It.*) To the; in the style of.

A LA MARCIA, (*It.*) In the style of a march.

ALLEGRETTO, (*It.*) Cheerful, but not so quick as *Allegro*.

ALLEGRO, (*It.*) Lively, brisk, rapid.

AL SEGNO, (*It.*) To the sign, meaning that the performer must return to the sign S in a previous part of the piece.

AMABILE, (*It.*) Tender, graceful, gentle.

AMOROSO, (*It.*) In an affectionate, loving style.

ANDANTE, (*It.*) Slow, calm, and quiet movement.

ANDANTINO, (*It.*) Diminutive of *Andante*.

ANIMA, (*It.*) Soul, feeling.

ANIMATO, (*It.*) Animated, with spirit.

A PIACERE, (*It.*) At pleasure. See *Ad libitum*.

APPASSIONATA, (*It.*) Passionately, with great emotion.

ARPEGGIO, **ARPEGGIANDO**, (*It.*) Chords, in which the notes are played quickly, one after the other, in the style of a harp.

ASSAI, (*It.*) Very, extremely.

TEMPO, (*It.*) In the regular time.

BEN, (*It.*) Well, good.

BEN MARCATO, (*It.*) Well marked, strongly accented.

BRILLANTE, (*It.* and *Fr.*) Sparkling, brilliant.

CALANDO, (*It.*) Gradually growing softer and slower.

CANTABILE, (*It.*) In a melodious, smooth, and singing style.

CODA, (*It.*) A few bars added at the end of a composition, to produce a more complete and satisfactory ending.

COLL', **COLLA**, (*It.*) With the, as *Colla Voce*, with the voice.

COMODO, (*It.*) With ease, conveniently.

CON, (*It.*) With.

CON AFFETTO, (*It.*) With warmth, lovingly.

CON ANIMA, (*It.*) With soul.

CON BRIO, (*It.*) With splendor and brilliancy.

CON DOLORE, (*It.*) Mournfully, with sorrow.

CON ESPRESSIONE, (*It.*) With expression.

CON FORZA, (*It.*) With force.

CON FUOCO, (*It.*) With fire, with passion.

CON GRAZIA, (*It.*) With grace.

CON GUSTO, (*It.*) With taste.

CON MOTO, (*It.*) With motion agitated.

CON SPIRITO, (*It.*) With spirit.

CON TENEREZZA, (*It.*) With tenderness.

CRESCENDO, **CRES**, (*It.*) Growing gradually louder.

DA, (*It.*) By, from, for, through.

DA CAPO, (*It.*) } From the beginning, often placed at the end of a movement, to show that the player must return to the first strain.
D. C.

DALL', **DAL**, **DALLA**, (*It.*) From the, by the.

DAL SEGNO, (*It.*) From the sign, repeat from the sign S .

DECRESCENDO, (*It.*) } Gradually growing
DIMINUENDO, **DIM**, (*It.*) } softer.

DI, (*It.*) Of, with.

DOLCE, **DOL**, (*It.*) Sweetly.

E, **ED**, (*It.*) And.

ELEGAMENTE, **ELEGANZA**, (*It.*) Elegantly, gracefully.

ENERGICO, (*It.*) Energy, with strength.

ETUDE, (*Fr.*) A study, an exercise.

ESPRESSIVO, (*It.*) With expression.

FEROCE, (*It.*) Fierce, bold, resolute.

FINE, (*It.*) The end.

FORTE, **F**, (*It.*) Strong, loud.

FORTISSIMO, **FF**, (*It.*) Very loud.

FORZANDO, **FZ**, (*It.*) With force, emphasis.

FUOCO, **FUOCOSO**, (*It.*) Fiery, passionate, impetuous.

FURIOSO, (*It.*) Furious.

GIOCO, (*It.*) Merry, jocular.

GIUSTO, (*It.*) Exact, in strict style.

GRANDIOSO, (*It.*) Grand.

GRAZIOSO, (*It.*) Gracefully.

GRAVE, (*It.*) Very slow, the slowest movement in music.

IL, (*It.*) The.

IMPETUOSO, (*It.*) Impetuous, vehement.

LARGHETTO, (*It.*) Slow and measured, but less than *Largo*.

LEGATO, (*It.*) Smooth, bound together.

LEGGIERO, (*It.*) Lightly, easily, delicately.

LENTO, (*It.*) Slow, lingering.

LUNGA, (*It.*) Long, as *Lunga pausa*—a long pause.

LUSINGANDO, (*It.*) Coaxingly, persuasively.

MA, (*It.*) But.

MAESTOSO, (*It.*) Majestic, grand, and dignified.

M. D.

MAIN DROIT, (*Fr.*) } The right hand.

MANO DITTA, (*It.*) }

M. G.

MAIN GAUCHE, (*Fr.*) } The left hand.

M. S.

MANO SINISTRA, (*It.*) }

MARCATO, (*It.*) Marked, accented, distinct.

MARCIA, (*It.*) A march.

MARTELLATO, (*It.*) Hammered, strongly accented.

MELODIA, (*It.*) The melody, tune.

MENO, (*It.*) Less, as *Meno Mosso*—less movement, slower.

MESTO, (*It.*)

MESTOSO, (*It.*) } Mournful, sad, sorrowful.

MISTERIOSO, (*It.*) Mysterious.

MISURATO, (*It.*) Measured, in strict time.

MODERATO, (*It.*) In moderate time.

MOLTA, **MOLTO**, (*It.*) Very, extremely.

MORDENTE, (v) (*It.*) An embellishment formed by two or more notes preceding the principal note.

MORENDO, (*It.*) Dying away, gradually diminishing tone and time.

MOSSO, (*It.*) Movement, as *Piu Mosso*, more movement, quicker; *Meno Mosso*, less movement, slower.

NON, (*It.*) Not, no.

NON TANTO, (*It.*) Not very much, moderately.

NON TROPPO, (*It.*) Not too much.

O, (*It.*) Or.

OPUS, **OP**, (*Latin*) Work, as *Op. 1*, the first composition or publication of a composer.

PARLANDO, **PARLANTE**, (*It.*) Speaking, in a declamatory manner.

PASTORALE, (*It.*) In a rustic, pastoral style.

PERDENDOSI, (*It.*) Losing itself, gradually vanishing.

PESANTE, (*It.*) Heavy, ponderous, forcibly.

PIACERE, (*It.*) Pleasure.

PIANGENDO, (*It.*) Plaintively, sorrowfully.

PIANO, or **P**, (*It.*) Soft.

PIANISSIMO, **PP**, (*It.*) Very soft.

PIU, (*It.*) More; *Il Piu*, the most.

PIU MOSSO, (*It.*) More movement, quicker.

PIU TOSTO, (*It.*) Rather; it also means quicker.

PIU VIVO, (*It.*) More lively.

POCO, (*It.*) Little.

POCO A POCO, (*It.*) Little by little, gradually.

POLACCA, (*It.*)

POLONAISE, (*Fr.*) } A slow, Polish dance in 3 time.

POMPOSO, (*It.*) Pompous, stately, grand.

PREMIERE, (*Fr.*) First.

PRESTO, (*It.*) Very rapid.

PRESTISSIMO, (*It.*) As quick as possible.

PRIMA, **PRIMO**, (*It.*) First, principal.

QUASI, (*It.*) In the style of.

RALLENTANDO, **RALL**, (*It.*) The time growing slower, and the sound softer.

RAPIDO, (*It.*) Rapidly.

RINFORZANDO, **RF**, **RFZ**, (*It.*) Strengthened; It means that several notes are to be marked.

RISOLUTO, (*It.*) With boldness, resolutely.

RITARDANDO, (*It.*) Retarding, growing slower.

RITENUTO, (*It.*) Slower; It differs from *Ritardando*, as it grows slower at once, while *Ritardando* does so gradually.

SCHERZANDO, **SCHERZ**, (*It.*) Playful, sportive, merry.

SEGNO, (*It.*) A sign S ; *Al Segno*, return to the sign; *Dal Segno*, repeat from the sign.

SEGUE, **SEGUIDO**, (*It.*) Following, next; It also means in the same manner, showing that a passage is to be played in the same style as the one preceding it.

SEMPRE, (*It.*) Always.

SENZA, (*It.*) Without.

SFORZANDO, **SF**, **SFZ**, (*It.*) With force, emphasis.

SIMILE, (*It.*) See *Segue*.

SLENTANDO, (*It.*) Growing slower.

SMORZANDO, (*It.*) Extinguished, dying away.

SONORE, (*Fr.*) Sonorous, clear, full-toned.

SOTTO VOCE, (*It.*) In a low voice.

SOSTENUTO, (*It.*) Sustained.

STACCATO, (*It.*) Detached, separated from each other.

SPIRITOSO, (*It.*) Lively, with spirit.

STENTANDO, (*It.*) Retarding, holding back.

STENTATO, (*It.*) Loud, hard.

STREPITOSO, (*It.*) Noisy, boisterous.

STRINGENDO, (*It.*) Hurrying the time.

TEMA, (*It.*); **THEME**, (*Fr.*) A melody.

TEMPO, (*It.*) Time; *A Tempo*, in time, used after some change in the movement to show that the original time must be observed.

TEMPO PRIMO, (*It.*) Same time as at first.

TENUTO, **TEN**, (*It.*) Sustained, held down the full time.

TOSTO, (*It.*) Quick, rapid.

TRE CORDE, (*It.*) Three strings, the soft pedal no longer to be kept down.

TREMOLO, **TREMANDO**, (*It.*) Trembling, quivering, a note or chord repeated several times, very rapidly.

TUTTA FORZA, (*It.*) With full force.

UN, **UNA**, (*It.*) One, a.

UNA CORDA, (*It.*) One string, the soft pedal to be put down.

VELOCE, (*It.*) Quick, with velocity.

VIVACE, (*It.*) Lively, animated.

VIVO

VOLANTE, (*It.*) Light, rapid flying.