GUIDA DI MUSICA Book of Instructions for Beginners ON THE arpsichord on Fiatto Sorte Entirely on a G new Plan, calculated to save a great deal of time & trouble both to Master & fcholar to which is added TWENTY-FOUR PROGRESSIVE-LESSONS In various Keys, with the Fingering marked Through pout Comp ofed by ames I Bria 5% LONDON Rinted by & Muzio Comenti & C. 26, Cheapfide.



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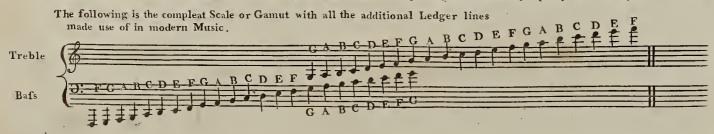
I have often with regret observed how much of the Masters time has been spent in writing Lefsons and Examples for their young Pupils, which might have been so much better employ'd in their instruction, particularly at Schools where the time allotted for each is but short, to obviate this inconvenience I have put together the following instructions and hope they will be found convenient to the Master and useful to the Scholar, by saving the time of the former and consequently expediting the improve_ - ment of the latter .

I have also added a number of easy Lefsons for the practice of young Beginners, thinking it absurd to give them com_ - mon well-known Tunes, which they catch by their Ear to the total neglect of those Rules so necessary to be inculcated at a very early period by those who wish to excell in Music.

The first thing uecefsary for a Beginner is to learn the Names of all the Notes in the Scale or Gamut by heart, which are as follows



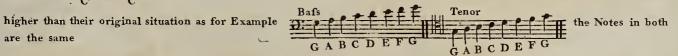
The Figures placed over and under the Notes are meant to shew what Fingers are proper to be used to each. The Crofs + for the Thumb and 1 2 3 4 for the following Fingers The Notes in the Gamut as above may be played up and down re gularly to give the Performer a little use of their Fingers and a method of placing their hands properly on the Keys



2

In the middle of the last Gamut it is to be observed there are Eight Notes wrote in both Staves which are exactly alike the Tre --ble borrowing by the use of the Ledger lines from the Bafs, and likewise the Bafs from the Treble; this borrowing from each other is attended with great inconveniency at times particularly where there are Words to be written between the Slaves for which reason there is another Cliff made use of besides the Treble of and Bafs O: which is called the Tenor and is mark -_ed thus F or thus F and is generally placed on the fourth line in the Bafs, and is always the upper C.

Example DE by which it is to be understood, that all the Notes after this Tenor Cliff are raised five Notes



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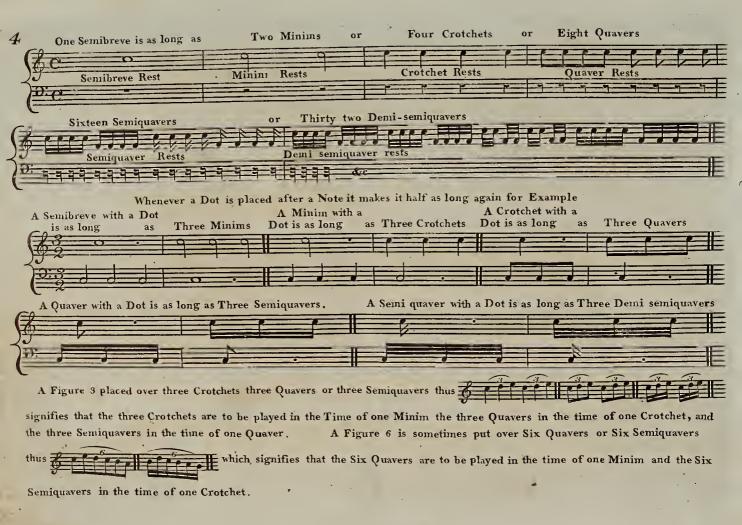
A Flat placed at the beginning of a piece of Music on the Line or Space, shews that all the Notes on such Line or Space are to be played half a Note lower than the Natural Note, and is thus Expressed b. A Sharp placed at the beginning of a piece of Music on Line or Space, shews that all the Notes on such Line or Space are to be played half a Note higher than the Natural A Natural placed before any Note contradicts it whether Flat or Sharp and brings the Note Note, and is thus Expressed # . to the Natural Key and is thus expressed a. A Pause is marked thus A and shews that the Note over which it is placed A Slur is marked thus of o and signifies that only the first Note may be held on longer than its proper time. is to be struck, tho it must be held on the full time of both. A Repeat marked thus 'S signifies that the part of the Air must be played over again from the Note over which the Repeat is placed. Single Bars are marked thus and divides the Time according to its measure whether Common or Triple time. The double Bar is marked thus and divides the different Strains of a Song or a piece of Music, and when Dotted on each side thus : denotes each Strain inust be played twice over.

Of Notes, their different Lengths, and the Proportion they bear to each other.

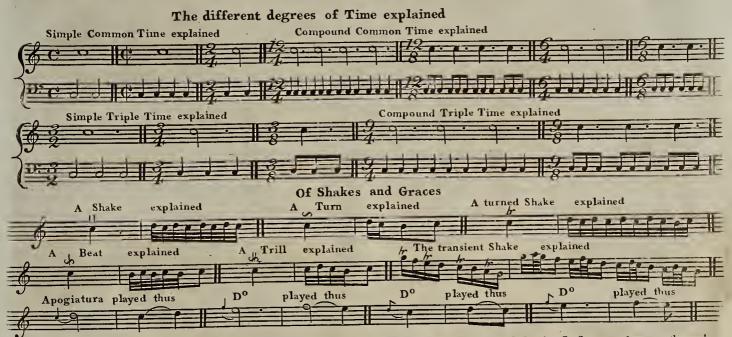
There are Six different sorts of Notes now in use, which are as follows A Semibreve o._ A Mi. A Crotchet f. _ A Quaver f. _ A Semiquaver f. _ and a Demisemiquaver - nim 9. -

The Proportion they bear to each other are as follows

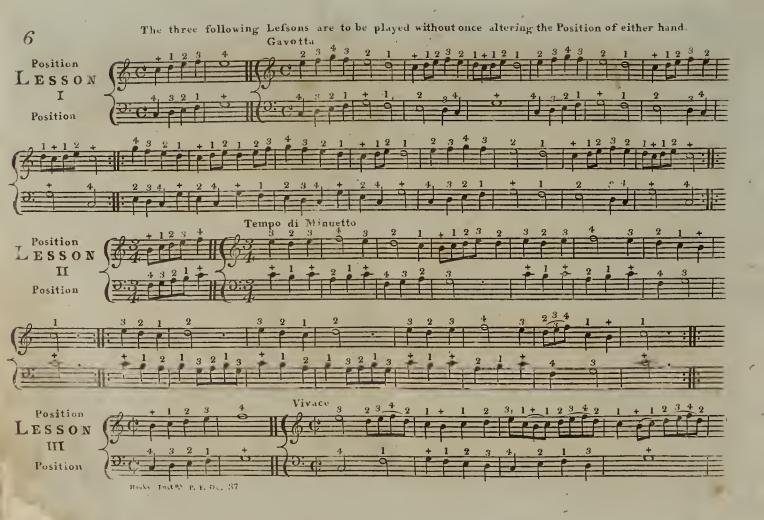
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Of Time. There are two sorts of Time, Viz: Common and Triple, Simple Common Time is expressed by the following 5Characters C. C. $\frac{2}{4}$. Compound Common Time by these $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$. Simple Triple Time is expressed by the following Characters $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$. Compound Triple Time by these $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$.



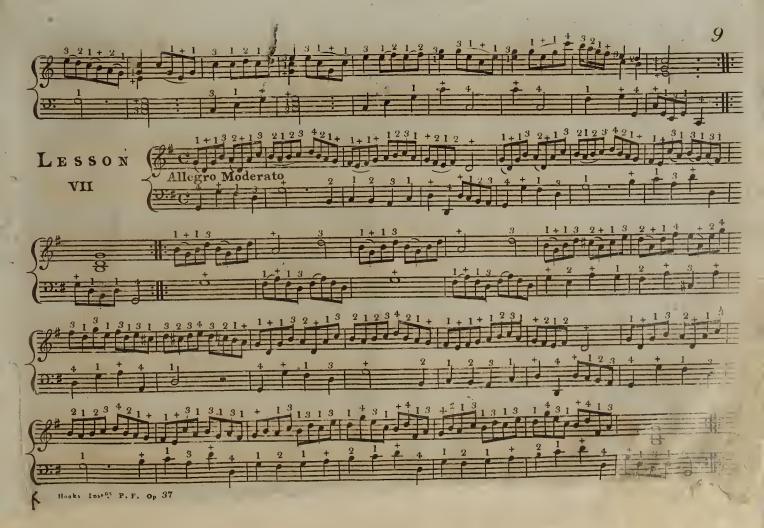
Addrefs to the Scholar Be particularly careful to observe the Fingering to the following Lefsons, and never through carelefsnefs or neglect make use of any other Fingers than are marked over the Notes, never attempt to play any Lefson quicker than you can read it. As I have marked the Fingering to all the following Lefsons I shall not say any thing on that subject in this work especially as I mean hereafter to give the Public a Treatise on that particular branch of the Science, illustrated with more than a hundred examples.



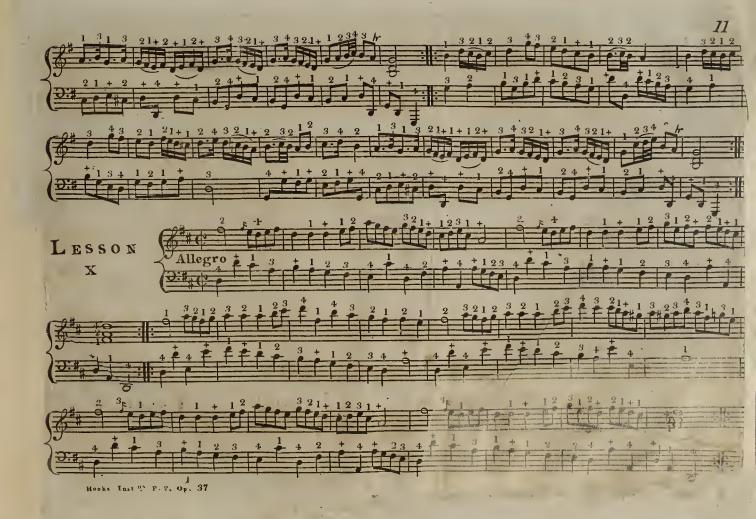


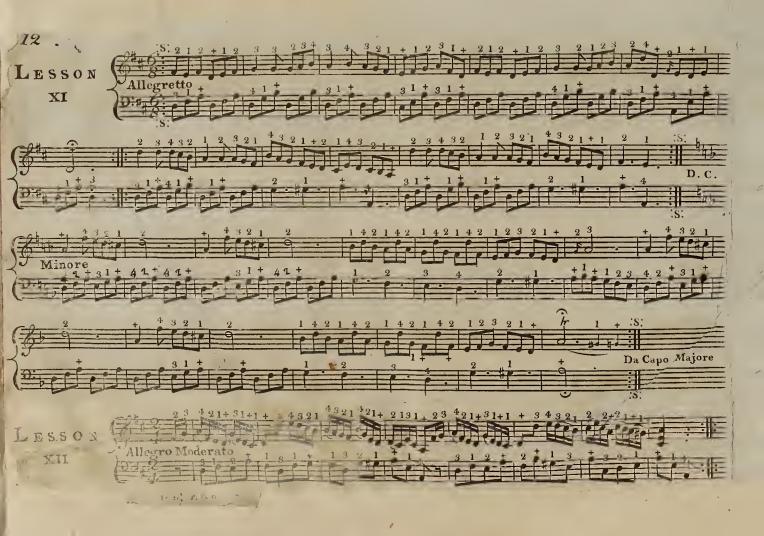


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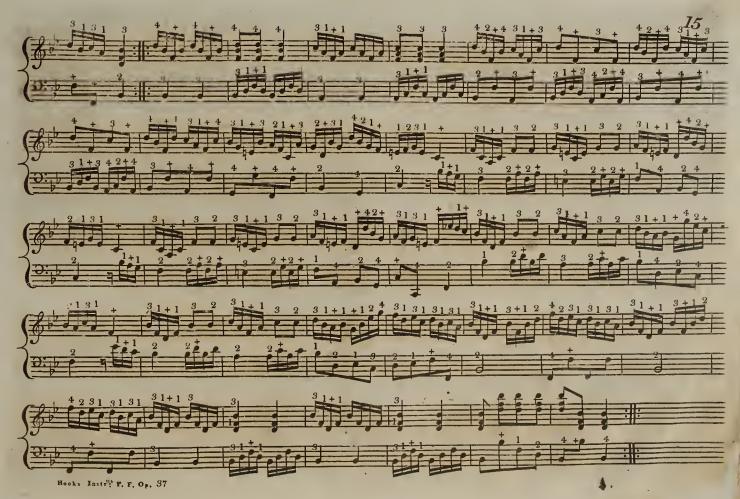




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