



A

System
OF
TECHNIQUE

Preparatory
to
Moscheles Studies
OP. 70.
by
HENRY M. DUNHAM.



Published by the
New England Conservatory of Music
Boston.

Copyright 1873 by E. Tourjée.
Hainer.

3

TO MOSCHELES, Op.70.

To be transposed.

I.

H. M. Dunham.

To be transposed

I. H.M. Dunham

a

b

c

8

8

8

8

12 14 21

To be transposed

d

5

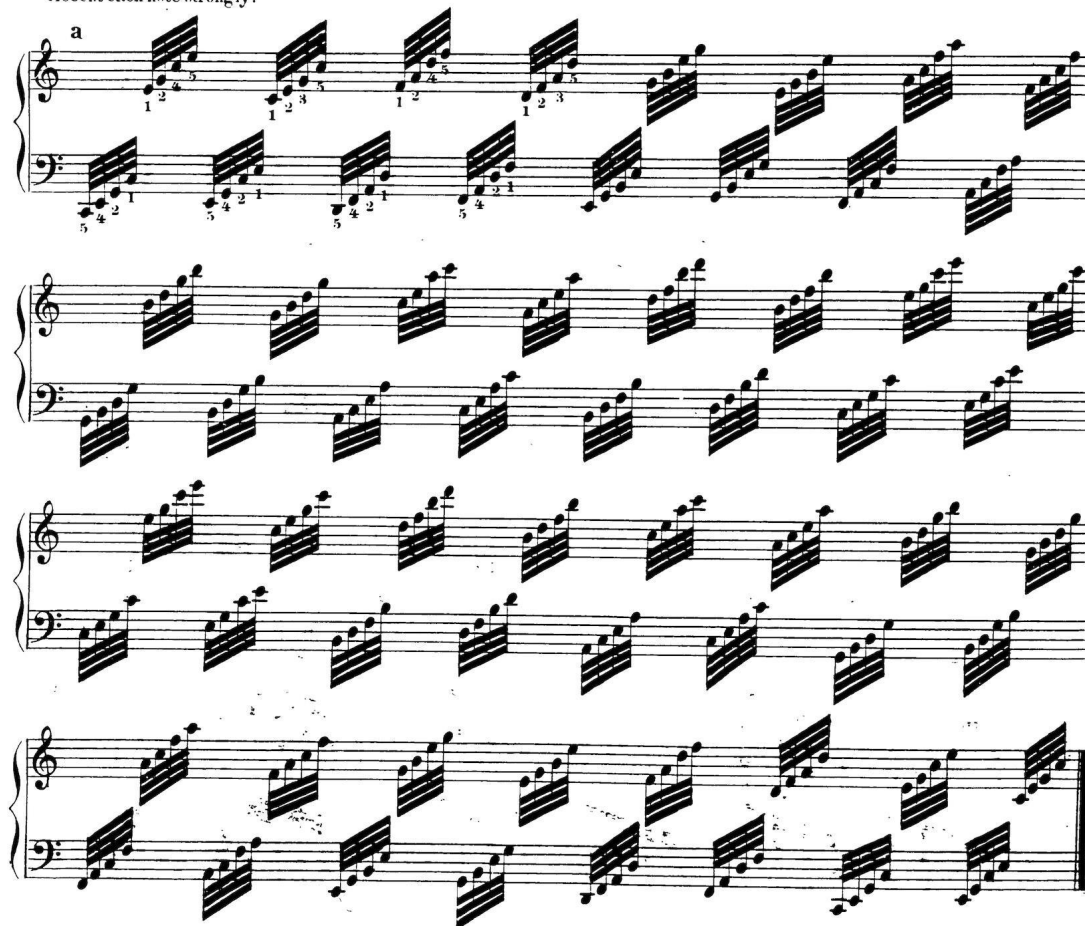
14

Copyright 1879 by E. Touricé.



Accent each note strongly.

II.



Also with these chords.
To be transposed.

The chords under **a** are to be played secondly in this form.

Thirdly in this form.

Finally this, the ordinary broken chord form,
each note to be firmly *grasped* by its individual
finger.

e

III.

The musical score is divided into two main sections: a piano introduction and a solo section for the left hand.

Piano Introduction: This section consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are for the right hand, and the last two are for the left hand. The music is in 3/4 time and features a series of chords and arpeggios. The key signature changes from C major to F major (one sharp) and then to D major (two sharps).

Solo Section (L.H.): This section is marked "a L.H." and consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are for the right hand, and the last two are for the left hand. The music is in 3/4 time and features a series of chords and arpeggios. The key signature changes from C major to F major (one sharp) and then to D major (two sharps).

Section b: This section is marked "b" and consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are for the right hand, and the last two are for the left hand. The music is in 3/4 time and features a series of chords and arpeggios. The key signature changes from C major to F major (one sharp) and then to D major (two sharps).

c R.H.

c L.H.

d R.H.

d L.H.

f R.H.

f L.H.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a right-hand (R.H.) and left-hand (L.H.) part, both marked with a 'c' (crescendo). The second system continues the R.H. and L.H. parts, with the L.H. part marked with a 'd' (diminuendo). The third system shows the R.H. and L.H. parts, with the R.H. part marked with a 'd' (diminuendo). The fourth system continues the R.H. and L.H. parts, with the R.H. part marked with a 'd' (diminuendo). The fifth system shows the R.H. and L.H. parts, with the R.H. part marked with a 'f' (forte). The sixth system continues the R.H. and L.H. parts, with the R.H. part marked with a 'f' (forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings, along with dynamic markings like 'c' (crescendo), 'd' (diminuendo), and 'f' (forte). The piece is in 4/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings throughout.

8



All under **g** to be played also in this rhythm.



Transpose the following figure into all the major and minor keys using the usual fingering for double thirds.



To be transposed.





Also with the following chords.



This same sequence of chords is to be used on all other degrees of the chromatic scale, taking for general rules regarding the fingering: *First*, in deciding between the use of the third or fourth finger, be guided only by that which gives the most even position of the hand, and do not favor the fourth on account of its weakness. *Second*, in chords containing two white notes, use the thumb on the *first* white note in the ascending passage of the right hand, and on the *last* white note in the left.

Chords of four notes.



One of the most beneficial forms for practising all the chords under IV is the following even rhythm with even accent.



To be transposed.

a

To be transposed.

b

To be transposed.

c

d To be transposed.

To be transposed.

To be transposed.

f R.H. To be practised both legato and with the finger staccato.

f L.H.

12

g R.H.

g L.H.

h R.H.

h L.H.

Finger staccato.

i R.H.

i L.H.

j R.H.

j L.H.

VI.

13

a

b

c

d

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, measures 14 through 21. The score is written on eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is heavily ornamented with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development, with some staves showing a change in key signature to two flats (Bb, Eb). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the marking "8c." (Coda).

VII.

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, measures 22 through 25. The score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a common time signature (C). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is heavily ornamented with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development, with some staves showing a change in key signature to two sharps (F#, C#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

To be transposed.

15

b

c



To be transposed.



To be transposed.



VIII.

17

a

Section 'a' consists of three staves of music. The first staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The second and third staves are a pair of staves in treble and bass clef, respectively, containing a harmonic accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

b

Section 'b' consists of four systems of staves. The first system is a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The second system is also a grand staff. The third and fourth systems are pairs of staves in treble and bass clef. The music continues in 4/4 time with the same key signature of one flat.

To be transposed.



L.H.

R.H.

To be transposed.

Pia. * Pia. * Pia. * Pia. * Pia. *

To be transposed.

To be transposed..



To be transposed.



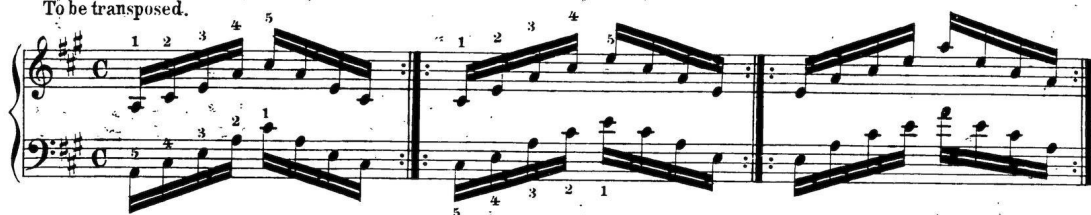
IX.

21

No 9 requires two separate kinds of preparatory study. *First* the practice of extended arpeggio, which subject has been fully treated in Book 2 of Turner's "Scales and Arpeggios" and to which we recommend the student for practice under this head. *Second* the practice of independent cantabile playing for which use any of the scales in similar and contrary motion.



To be transposed.



Independent accent.



All exercises under N^o 10 to be transposed.

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

i R.H.

i L.H.

j

k

XI.

23

a R.H.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is G-flat major (three flats: B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music is written for the right hand (a R.H.). The notation includes many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a fast, flowing piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'.

24
a L.H.

Left Hand (L.H.) musical notation, measures 1-10. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure 10 ends with a repeat sign.

R.H.

Right Hand (R.H.) musical notation, measures 1-10. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure 10 ends with a repeat sign.

26 The same figure to be played on all the degrees of the different scales.

b

c To be practiced very slowly.

d

a To be transposed.

XII.

b

CRH.

CLH.

8

d R.H.

d L.H.

e To be transposed.

f

g

To be transposed.