



The Virtuoso School for the Mandolin.

Composed and Arranged by

LEOPOLDO FRANCA

Mandolinist to H.M. The Queen of Italy.

CONTAINING FOURTEEN DIFFERENT STYLES OF PLAYING
with

EXAMPLES, EXERCISES AND SOLOS.

Edited with
FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLAYING

by

FIAMMETTA WALDAHOF

(Professor of the Mandolin to The Guildhall School of Music.)

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PREFACE.

LONDON.

March 8th 1912.

To be the Editor of a musical work, that one considers is a *chef d'oeuvre* of perfection, constitutes a very enviable position. In the first place, it is a purely voluntary one, for no one would edit a work that they did not cordially appreciate, and secondly, one is, as editor, at liberty to express one's admiration of the work in question, as freely as possible, for, not being the composer, there is no fear of being considered conceited, and finally one is enabled to pay a little of the debt of gratitude felt for a composer, who supplies so admirably what has been needed for a very long time.

This gratitude will, I believe, be shared by all Mandolinists who study the Virtuoso Method, and it will be rendered not only to the great artist who has written it, but also to that pioneer of publishers. Mr. John E. Dallas, who has published it; however fine a work may be, it is of no use to the general public if it lies in manuscript on the artist's shelf.

This Virtuoso Method was written sixteen years ago by Signor Leopoldo Francia, a fact which shows us plainly that a *genius* is always ahead of his time. The first thing that struck me about it, was its logical sequence, and the very systematic way, in which the different styles of playing followed one another; the student is taught very gradually, as he goes from stage to stage, and will be able to understand what he is doing; many of the movements are completely new and practically little known, and the musical variety, that can be produced by the mandoline, is most remarkably brought out.

I consider that this work marks a most important epoch in the history of the mandoline, and that it will do more for its success, than any other duo method already in existence.

Fiammetta Waldahoff.

The Virtuoso School.

The following examples show fourteen different movements, which the mandolinist should completely master before attempting any of the exercises and melodies which follow them. They will prove the ground work of a thorough knowledge of unaccompanied playing.

EXAMPLE N° I. Simple Duo Style.

Tremolo the top note, and give single strokes to the lower note, which forms the accompaniment, this is done by passing the plectrum from the lower to the higher note with the least possible interruption to the tremolo, the melody is then sustained, and the effect of two mandolines playing simultaneously is produced.



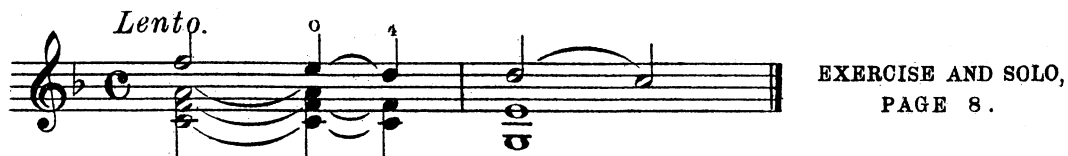
EXAMPLE N° II. Accordi Cantabili.

This is performed in a similar manner, the accompaniment now consisting of two or more notes.



EXAMPLE N° III. Accordi Sostenuti.

All the notes to be played tremolo, which must be very even, with rapid vibrations over the strings, the notes being firmly pressed down by the fingers of the left hand.



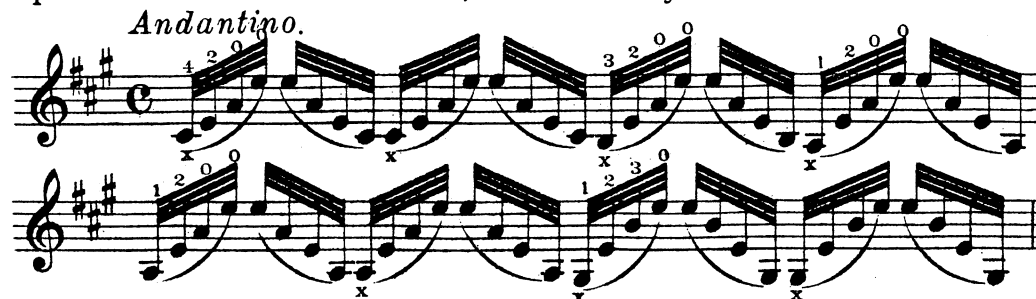
EXAMPLE N° IV. Arpeggio Cantabile.

The first four ascending notes are played with a down stroke, passing over the strings, coming back over the descending notes with an up stroke, accentuating the highest notes marked thus: x.



EXAMPLE N° V. Arpeggio basso Cantabile.

This is performed in a similar manner, but the melody here is in the bass.



SOLO ON
PAGE 13.

EXAMPLE N° VI. Arpeggio Riversato, or Reversed Arpeggio.

This is played with an up stroke, the accent is on the first note of each arpeggio.



EXERCISE AND
SOLO, PAGE 14.

EXAMPLE N° VII. Basso Melodico.

The melody here is on the lower notes, which are played tremolo, catching in the notes that form the accompaniment, with only one down stroke. It is the same form of playing as Example N° 1, only here the melody is in the bass, and the struck notes are above. The tremolo must be absolutely legato, and should be accentuated.



EXERCISE AND SOLO
PAGE 16.

EXAMPLE N° VIII. Melodia Accompagnata.

This is played in the same way as Example N° 1, except that two or more notes form the accompaniment instead of one.

Tempo di Valse.

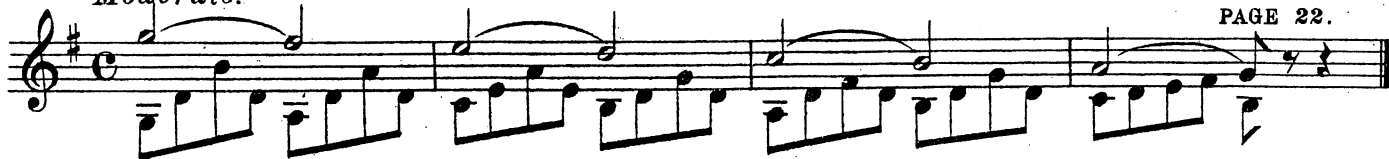


EXERCISE AND SOLO,
PAGE 20.

EXAMPLE N° IX. Pizzicato mano sinistra, or Left Hand Pizzicato

The melody is played with the tremolo, and the accompaniment is performed by the fourth finger of the left hand plucking the string. This requires much practice, for the strings must not jingle together when pulled, but must give a round full tone.

Moderato.



EXERCISE AND SOLO,
PAGE 22.

EXAMPLE N° X. Pizzicato mano destra, or Right Hand Pizzicato.

To be played entirely with the fingers of the right hand, instead of the plectrum; the single notes with the thumb, and the chords with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers. The tips of the fingers must be used and the notes must follow one another rapidly, care must however be taken to see that the strings are not struck together, as the effect is to be that of an arpeggio, and not that of a staccato chord.

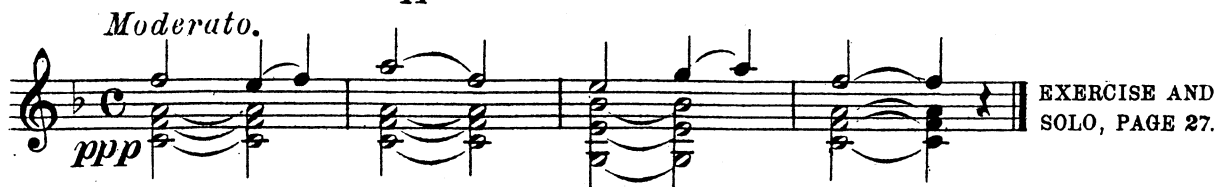
Allegretto



EXERCISE AND SOLO, PAGE 25.

4 EXAMPLE N° XI. Accordi Smorzati or Muted Chords.

Pass the upper part of the first finger of the right hand lightly over the strings, as though you were rubbing them. This movement is used for *pp* and sordino effects.



EXAMPLE N° XII. Artificial Harmonics.

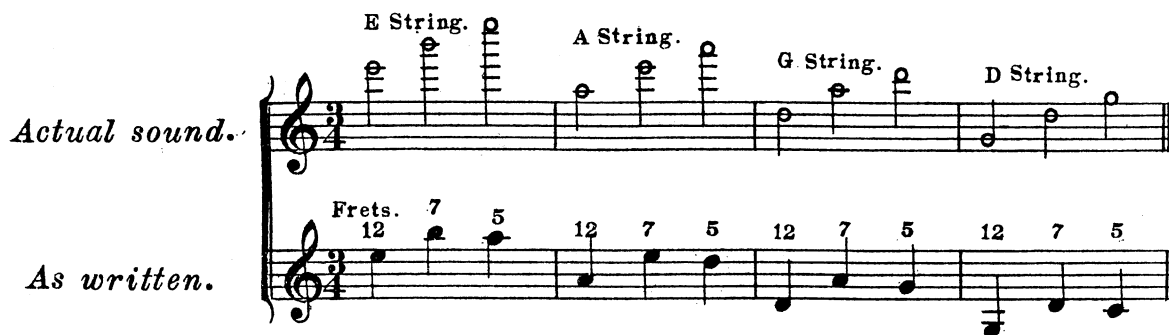
The lower line gives the notes (those marked *o* excepted) that must be pressed down very firmly by the fingers of the left hand; the upper line gives the effect that will ensue if the first finger of the right hand touches the fret an octave above the stopped note. To perform this, the plectrum must be held between the thumb and second finger, the first finger is then extended and lightly touches the string at the twelfth fret from the stopped note, (the octave) and whilst doing so the plectrum strikes the string sharply underneath the hand. The right hand finger does not touch the fret in the ordinary way, i.e., in the middle of it, but on the wire division itself that separates the note from the next higher one.

The first note marked thus *o*, being a natural harmonic needs no stopping by the left hand. it is merely touched in the way described above, over the 12th fret of the A string, and the plectrum used in the same manner, as for artificial harmonics, or it can be produced in the usual way for natural harmonics, by the left hand, see Example XIII. The other notes marked *o* will be played in the same manner on respectively the 12th frets of the E, A and D strings. The finger that touches the note, in order to produce a good effect must do so as lightly as possible, and be raised immediately afterwards, otherwise the tone is dulled.



EXAMPLE N° XIII. Natural Harmonics.

These are obtained by touching a string very lightly over a fret instead of pressing it down to the fingerboard in the usual manner. Strike the string with the plectrum with the right hand in the ordinary manner.



EXAMPLE N° XIV. Accordi a Percussione or Percussion Chords.

Beat the first finger of the right hand across the four strings with a sharp movement, about half an inch from the bridge.

EXERCISE PAGE 30.



EXERCISE.

5

DUO STYLE.

The lower line shows how the music for this style is written, the upper line how it is to be played. The plectrum passes across the string for the first two notes, then an up stroke (marked thus $_$) and a down stroke marked thus ($\downarrow$). In the 5th, 6th, and 7th bars the plectrum rapidly passes over the intervening string between the two notes, without sounding it. *Moderato.*

As played

As written

MELODY.

DUO STYLE.

See Example N° I.

Andante molto.

Piu mosso.

tempo I^o

EXERCISE.

ACCORDI CANTABILI.

The top notes are played tremolo and the lower notes are struck. The tremolo must not be interrupted, but even and legato.

Moderato.

The musical score for the exercise is written for six staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff is in 3/4 time. The music is characterized by a continuous tremolo on the top notes of each staff, while the lower notes are struck. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

SERENATA SICILIANA.

IN A MINOR.

To be played as above exercise. See Example N° II.

Andantino.

The musical score for the exercise is written for three staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff is in 4/4 time. The music is characterized by a continuous tremolo on the top notes of each staff, while the lower notes are struck. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.



EXERCISE.

ACCORDI SOSTENUTI.

All notes throughout to be played tremolo. See Example III.

Adagio.

This musical score for the Adagio exercise is written on three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The first staff begins with a tempo marking 'Adagio.' and contains several measures of sustained chords, some with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a large slur indicating a long duration. The second and third staves continue the exercise with similar chordal textures and some melodic movement, also including fingerings and slurs.

ANDANTE RELIGIOSO.

All notes throughout to be played tremolo. See Example III.

Andante.

This musical score for the Andante Religioso exercise is written on six staves in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a tempo marking 'Andante.' and features a series of sustained chords and melodic lines. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs across multiple measures, indicating a slow, sustained performance. The exercise concludes with a final measure marked with a fermata.

EXERCISE.

ARPEGGIO CANTABILE.

The arpeggi are played with down and up strokes, the melody must be well marked. See Example IV.

Moderato.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The exercise is an arpeggio cantabile, featuring a continuous sequence of arpeggiated chords. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single melodic line. The arpeggios are played with down and up strokes, as indicated by the instruction. The melody is well marked. The score includes various fingering indications: 4 3 0, 3 2 4, 1 2 3, and 4 2 0. The exercise concludes with a final measure containing a whole note chord and a fermata.

SOUVENIR DE MOSCOW.

RUSSIAN SONG AND DANCE.

(ASSOLO.)

Op 507.

Leopoldo Francia.

Andante quasi lento.



con dolore.



Vuota.

a tempo.



Allegro vivo.



Andante.

Coro Grandioso.



Allegro vivo.

Andante quasi lento.
con dolore.

Allegro vivo.



REVERIE.

IN A. MINOR.

This is a melody to be played similarly to the preceding exercise.

Andantino.

The musical score for 'REVERIE. IN A. MINOR.' is written on a single treble clef staff. It consists of eight measures. The tempo is marked 'Andantino.' The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by slurs and various fingering numbers (1-4) above the notes. The first measure has a small 'x' above the first note. The second measure has a '2' above the first note. The third measure has a '4' above the first note. The fourth measure has a '3' above the first note. The fifth measure has a '3' above the first note. The sixth measure has a '4' above the first note. The seventh measure has a '2' above the first note. The eighth measure has a '3' above the first note. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

MELODIA.

ARPEGGIO CANTABILE NEL BASSO,

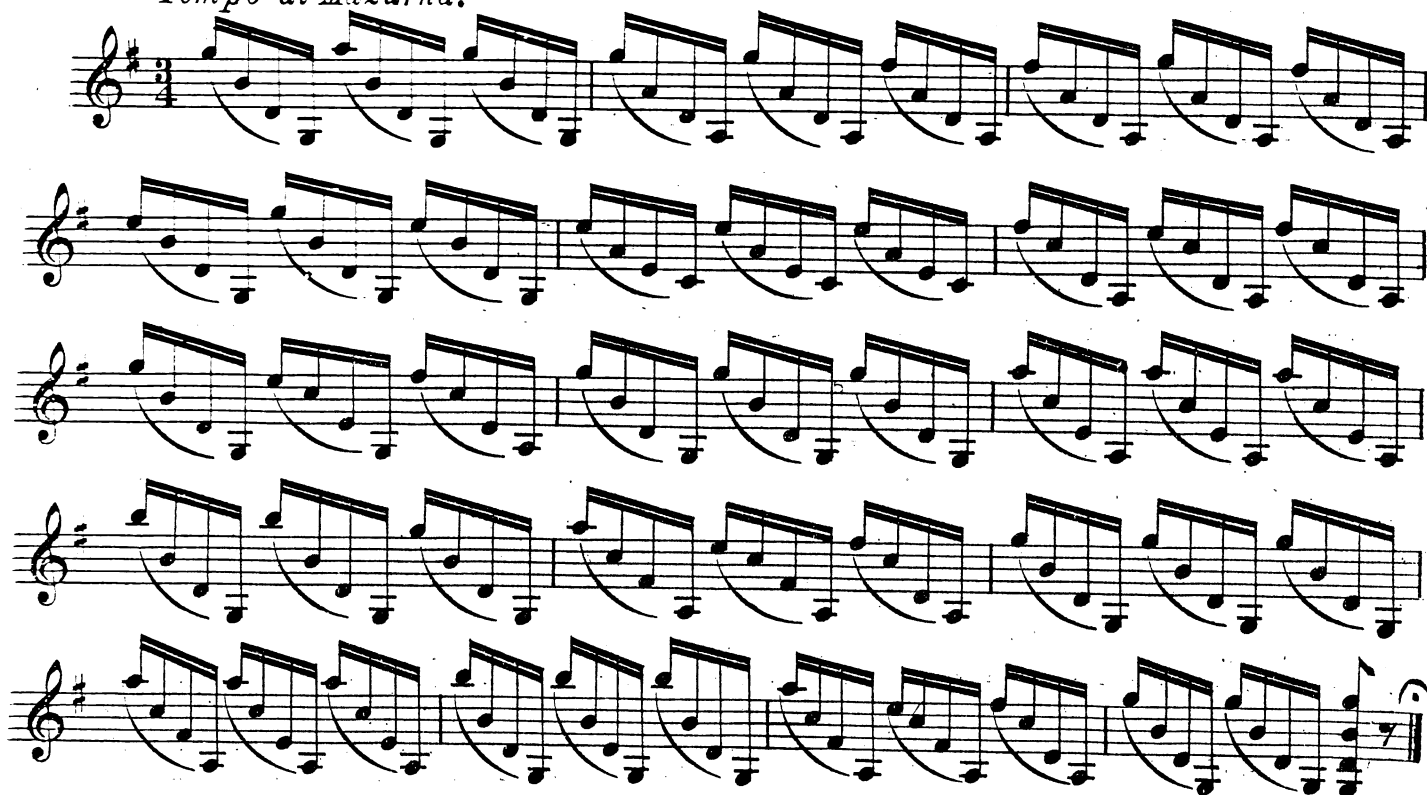
The melody here is in the bass and must be well marked. See Example N° V.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody is written in the bass clef, with the right hand providing a continuous arpeggiated accompaniment. The first staff includes fingerings (4, 2, 0, 2, 4) and an 'X' marking under the first measure. The eighth staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes various note values, slurs, and articulation marks.

EXERCISE.

ARPEGGIO RIVERSATO.

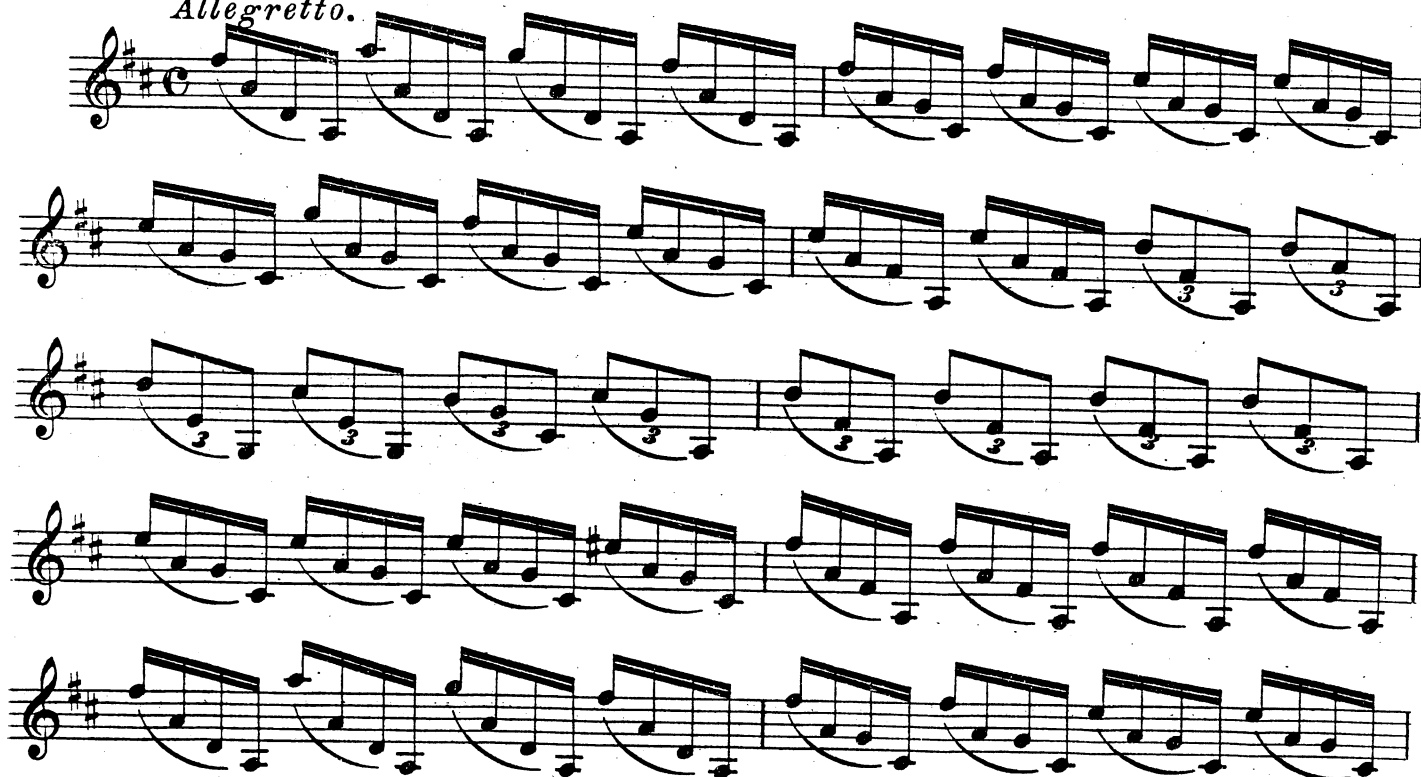
Performed with up strokes towards you, the upper note to be well accentuated. See Example N° VI.
Tempo di Mazurka.



MELODIA.

This is played as in Example VI. Arpeggio Riversato, the fingers of the left hand must be kept firmly down as in playing chords.

Allegretto.





LA DONNA É MOBILE.

(RIGOLETTO.)

Allegretto.

Up stroke

cresc.

rall.

pp

p

mf

cres.

molto

rall. a tempo.

ff

EXERCISE.

BASSO MELODICO.

The lower notes, which constitute the melody, are played tremolo; and the chords, which form the accompaniment, are performed with a down stroke.

Andantino.



GAVOTTE.

The bass notes are tremolo, and the chords are struck with down strokes. Do not interrupt the tremolo in any way, the whole beauty of this little piece, lies in the correctness and perfection with which the air must be brought out.

Allegretto.

a tempo.
rall.

ANNIE LAURIE.

FANTASIA.

This air embodies various forms of the unaccompanied playing, previously explained.

Andante con espressione.

The first section of the musical score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Andante con espressione.' The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff includes a measure with a '40' marking, possibly indicating a finger count or a specific technique. The fourth and fifth staves conclude the section with a final cadence.

VAR.

La stesso tempo.

The second section of the musical score, marked 'VAR.', consists of three staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is indicated as 'La stesso tempo.' The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The first staff includes a measure with a '3rd stg' marking. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, also including '3rd stg' markings. The section concludes with a final cadence.

musical score for a piano piece, page 19. The score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first two staves feature rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs and fingering (2, 3, 4, 5). The third staff includes a *rall* marking and a *tempo* marking, with dynamics *pp* (pianissimo). The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff has a *40* marking. The sixth and seventh staves return to rapid sixteenth-note passages. The eighth staff features a melodic line with slurs. The ninth and tenth staves conclude the piece with a *rall* marking and *pp* dynamics.

EXERCISE.

MELODIA ACCOMPAGNATA.

Tremolo the top note and give single strokes to the lower notes. See Example VIII.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line with an accompanying tremolo. It is in 4/4 time and marked *Moderato*. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the accompaniment consists of a constant tremolo on the top note of each chord, with single strokes for the lower notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the eighth staff.

MAZURKA.

Tempo di Mazurka.

Musical score for Mazurka, featuring six staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "FINE." on the third staff, and "D.C." (Da Capo) on the sixth staff.

GERMAN AIR.

Moderato

Musical score for German Air, featuring four staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata on the fourth staff.

EXERCISE.

LEFT HAND PIZZICATO.

The melody is tremolo, and the accompaniment notes pizzicato with the little finger of the left hand.. See Example N^o IX.

Andante.

Left hand pizz..

1 0 3 0

1 0 3 0

ANDANTINO.

Left hand pizzicato, followed by the duo style.

Melodia.

Left hand pizz.

With Plectrum.

Left H. *p*

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a guitar, in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece is titled 'ANDANTINO.' and includes the instruction 'Left hand pizzicato, followed by the duo style.' The score consists of eight staves. The first staff begins with the melody, marked 'Melodia.', and the left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, marked 'Left hand pizz.'. The second staff continues the melody and the left hand pattern. The third staff shows the left hand pattern continuing, with the melody line mostly empty. The fourth staff introduces the 'With Plectrum.' section, where the melody is played with a plectrum and the left hand continues its pattern. The fifth staff continues this section, with a dynamic marking of 'Left H. p' (piano) for the left hand. The sixth staff continues the melody and left hand pattern. The seventh staff continues the melody and left hand pattern. The eighth staff concludes the piece with a final chord and a double bar line.

MELODIA VARIATA.

Here we have Arpeggio Cantabile effect followed by left hand pizzicato.
Andantino

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The first four staves are marked *Andantino* and feature a continuous arpeggio cantabile effect, with eighth notes grouped in pairs and triplets, often beamed together. The fifth staff is marked *Andante.* and includes the instruction "pizz left hand." below the staff, indicating a change in texture. The final seven staves return to the arpeggio cantabile pattern, ending with a final cadence on the eleventh staff.

EXERCISE.

RIGHT HAND PIZZICATO.

25

To be played pizzicato with the thumb and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd fingers of the right hand. See Example X.

Allegretto.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The tenth staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes.

POLONESE

To be played with right hand pizzicato..

Tempo di Polonese.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is marked *Tempo di Polonese.* The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and a repeat sign.

EXERCISE.

ACCORDI SMORZATI.

A study in sordino effects, to be performed with the first finger of the ^{right} left hand. See Example XI.
Andante.



ANDANTE RELIGIOSO

Muted chords to be played in the same way as above.

Andante molto.



MISERERE TROVATORE

(ACCORDI SMORZATI)

The first part to be played with the finger tremolo. The wrist must be perfectly loose and relaxed.

Cantabile 3 *con sordino*

pp *mf*

Andante assai sostenuto.

Use Plectrum.

rall *molto*

ff

EXERCISE.

ARTIFICIAL HARMONICS.

See Example N° 12.

Moderato.

4th stg. 3rd stg. 4th stg.

ALLEGRETTO

A combination of right hand harmonics and left hand pizzicato.

Harmonics. Harmonics. Harmonics.

Left hand pizz.

Harmonics. pizz.

pizz. Harmonics. pizz. pizz. Harmonics.

pizz. Harmonics. pizz. Harmonics. pizz. Harmonics.

pizz. Harmonics. pizz. Harmonics. pizz. Harmonics.

pizz. Harmonics. pizz. Harmonics. pizz.

Dallas Virtuoso School

EXERCISE.

PERCUSSION CHORDS.

Beat the first finger of the right hand across the strings with a firm sharp movement about half an inch from the bridge.



BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND

Moderato

With
Plectrum.

Four staves of musical notation for the piece 'Blue Bells of Scotland' in Moderato tempo, played with a plectrum. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with accents (>).

Artificial Harmonics. (See Example N° 12.)

A single staff of musical notation showing artificial harmonics, consisting of a series of notes and rests.

Artificial Harmonics.

A single staff of musical notation showing artificial harmonics, consisting of a series of notes and rests.

With
Plectrum.

Four staves of musical notation for the piece 'Blue Bells of Scotland' in Moderato tempo, played with a plectrum. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with accents (>).

BERCEUSE.

This piece is descriptive, illustrating a child retiring to rest. The clock strikes eight, after the Andantino the Prayer, then the Lullaby (Andantino), and the broken bar for Finale (The child asleep).

A piacere.

Har. 12 14 12 Art. 12 15 12 Art.

ff *rall. ad lib.* *rall.*

Clock striking eight.

Har. 12.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Andantino.

dolce.

rall. - - - pp *rall.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece is divided into several sections. The first section, 'A piacere', begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a 'rall. ad lib.' marking. It features a series of chords and single notes, with a 'Har.' (Harmonization) section marked with numbers 12, 14, 12, and an 'Art.' (Articulation) section. The second section, 'Clock striking eight', consists of eight measures of single notes, each with a 'Har. 12.' marking. The third section, 'Andantino', begins with a 'dolce.' marking and features a series of chords and single notes. The final section, 'Finale', begins with a 'rall. - - - pp' marking and ends with a 'rall.' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

With Plectrum.
The Prayer. Lento.

3.P.



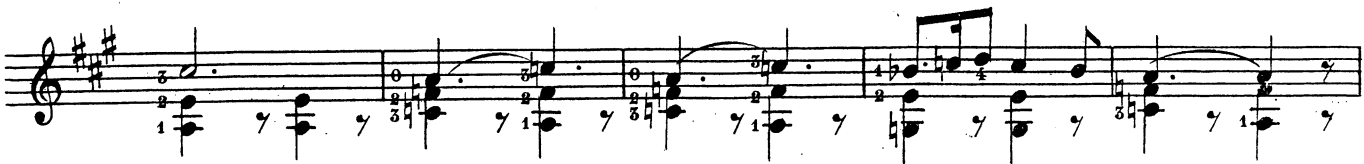
Accordi smorzati.



3.P.



The child falling asleep.
Andantino.



Asleep.

Pause.

rall. - - - pp

ANGLO ITALIANA.

MARCIA MILITARE,

In this March the chords which are to be played pizzicato with the right hand are all indicated.

INTRO.

Tempo di Marcia.

The Intro section consists of three staves of music. The first staff is a single melodic line in 8/8 time. The second and third staves are for a piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing chords indicated by downward slashes and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note bass line.

MARCH.

Right hand pizzicato.

The March section consists of seven staves of music. The first staff is a single melodic line in 2/4 time. The second and third staves are for a piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing chords indicated by downward slashes and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note bass line. The fourth staff continues the piano accompaniment. The fifth staff is a single melodic line in 2/4 time. The sixth and seventh staves are for a piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing chords indicated by downward slashes and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note bass line. The seventh staff includes first and second endings.

The musical score on page 35 consists of ten staves of music. The first three staves feature complex, rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff includes the instruction "R.H. *p*" above the staff. The fourth staff begins with a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The fifth staff continues with similar sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth staff is marked "Percussion chords to the end." and features a series of chords. The seventh, eighth, and ninth staves continue with rhythmic patterns, including some with dotted rhythms. The final staff concludes with a series of notes marked with the dynamics *p*, *pp*, and *ppp* from left to right.

HUNGARIAN DANCE

(DANZA UNGHERESE)

This fine arrangement will take a very high place in the repertoire of every mandoline artiste. In the second part, that is marked *Allegro*, the first twelve bars are played with down strokes of the plectrum, then follow *pp* bars in slightly accelerated time, to be played with up strokes in the most delicate manner, these are again followed by the eight bars to be performed with right hand pizzicato. The whole effect, if well performed will be very fine, and will display fully the beauty of the Mandoline and the variety that it is capable of.

Mosso.

rit. molto *a tempo*

rall. molto

a tempo

Allegro.

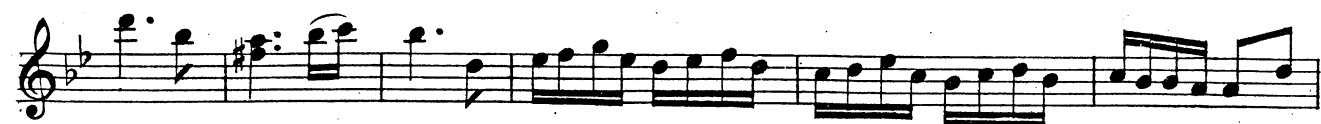
All down strokes.



Up strokes.



Right hand pizzicato.

Primo tempo.
With Plectrum.

MELODY IN F.

(RUBINSTEIN.)

Moderato.

Tempo Iº

LA PALOMA

(S. de VRADIER)

Allegretto

The musical score for "La Paloma" is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of nine staves of music. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*. The piece features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets. A first ending bracket labeled "1" spans the final two staves, which conclude with a repeat sign and a final cadence. A second ending bracket labeled "2" is also present. The dynamics *ff* (fortissimo) are indicated near the end of the piece.

Nº 1.

Nº 2.

Nº 3.

DALLAS'

Progressive Studies

ON

VELOCITY AND
TECHNIQUE

FOR THE

MANDOLINE

by

LEOPOLDO FRANCIA.

IN THREE NUMBERS

OP. 112. OP. 113. OP. 114.

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FRANCIA'S METHOD FOR THE MANDOLINE 3/6 NET CASH