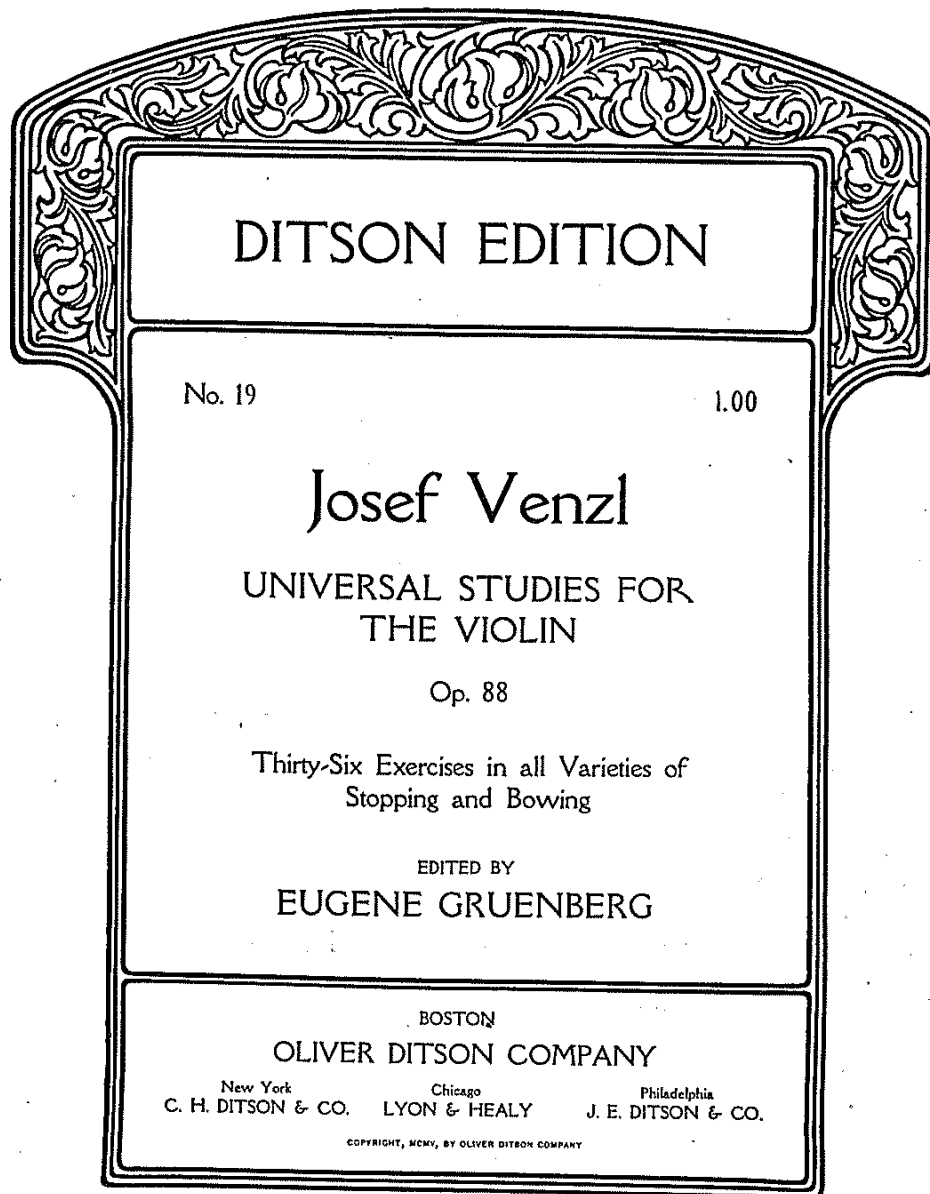




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PREFACE

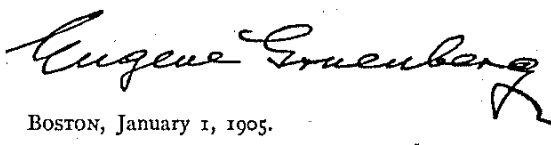
It will be hard to discover a book of Exercises answering its purpose in a more concise and almost ideal manner than Josef Venzl's *Universal Studies*, Op. 88. This work is invaluable in presenting to the student all the varieties of stopping and bowing, in a nutshell, and yet in a form concise, pleasing, and artistic.

Ranking with the popular works of Kreutzer, Rode, Fiorillo, Gaviniés, and Rovelli in sterling worth and usefulness, this book ably supplements them, particularly in regard to modern demands.

It will depend on the good judgment of the teacher as to when and in what portions these *Universal Studies* shall be taken up.

Many of the exercises will be found an excellent preparation for Kreutzer's Studies, while others will serve for parallel and simultaneous study.

As to the fingering and bowing, with the exception of a few insignificant cases, the original marking has been retained. The practical hints and suggestive signs have been added by the editor.


BOSTON, January 1, 1905.

SHORT SYNOPSIS OF THE VARIETIES OF BOWING

I. THE THREE FUNDAMENTAL STROKES

1. The *sustained*, *sostenuto*, or *singing* stroke, is produced by means of a continuous friction between the bow-hair and the strings, resulting from an *uninterrupted* pressing and pinching action of all the fingers, particularly of the thumb and the forefinger, exercised upon the stick of the bow. This action must be equally applied in all the specimens of the *sostenuto* stroke, whether the whole bow is used or a fraction only. The dynamic gradation is dependent on the amount of pressure exerted.

2. The *hammered*, *martelé*, or *martellato* stroke is produced by means of a short and rapid friction between bow-hair and string, resulting from an *instantaneous* pressing and pinching action of the fingers upon the stick. The sound must be so short and dry that it seems to be nothing else than a *sforzato*. It is, however, really connected with a *stroke*, very slight in extent, and characterized by its flying, lightning-like rapidity. The dynamic gradation is dependent on the bow pressure.

3. The *rebounding* or *spiccato* stroke is not produced by pressure at all, but either by a throwing, — *i.e.*, hitting, — or by a springing action of the bow. In the first case the stroke is called the *artificial spiccato*, in the second case the *natural spiccato*.

(a) The *artificial spiccato*. Hold the stick firmly and lift the bow before and after each note. Hit the string with one particular spot of the full hair, somewhat below the middle of the bow. The nearer to the frog, the heavier the sound; from the middle up to the point the sound becomes thinner and drier. This stroke is not done with the wrist motion pure and simple, but the entire arm is, although in a very slight and graceful way, engaged in the accomplishment of the bowing motion. It is evident that

the volume of tone will depend on the percussion exerted. The *sallato* or *sallando* and *battuto* are merely variants of this stroke, and are characterized by a particularly dry tone color. These strokes are made with the upper section of the bow, and produced by a higher lifting of the bow and a stronger percussion.

(b) The *natural spiccato*. With a very light grasp of the stick place the middle of the bow (full hair) upon the string and move it back and forth, not in a straight, horizontal line, as for the sustained stroke, but in a jerky manner. The jerk is connected only with the down-bow stroke, but it should be sufficient to make the bow jump in the succeeding up-bow stroke. The hand must move from a most supple, unconstrained wrist. Use as little bow as possible, keeping almost an identical spot of the hair upon the string. The dynamic effect will depend upon the degree of force in the jerking action.

II. SECONDARY STROKES

1. The *staccato* is a succession of two or more hammered notes (or, more correctly, *sforzatos*) connected in one stroke. The staccato requires a sort of shoving and pinching action of the fingers upon the stick. Use as little bow for each note as possible, — *i.e.*, only so much as is necessary to produce a short, harsh, instantaneous friction between bow-hair and strings; in other words, a true *sforzato*. During the intervals between the tones the bow remains resting upon the string.

Hold the forefinger stretched straight forward, its middle joint resting firmly upon the stick. The bowing motion is derived from a supple wrist, but constantly supported by the arm as its pilot. The best seat of the staccato (down and up stroke) is to be found within the upper

portion of the bow, near the point. One should, however, try to acquire the ability to produce a fine staccato within any section of the bow.

The *down-bow staccato* is based upon the same principles, but it is generally produced with the inner edge of the hair. The bow, therefore, must be turned so that the stick as well as the right wrist will be brought in front of the player's face, while the bow-hair is turned toward the audience.

Be sure and practice regular scales and chords in staccato combinations of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and more notes, both down and up stroke, also mingled with groups of detached as well as of legato notes. The tempo should be very moderate in the beginning, growing faster and faster according to the student's improvement.

2. The *French staccato*. This name is given to a succession of two or any number of artificial spiccato notes connected in one stroke. It is to be understood that the hitting action is done while the bow is moving on; consequently the succeeding notes are not produced on one and the same spot, but on different spots of the bow-hair. Any fraction and amount of the bow's length may be used for the entire stroke, but only in the up-bow direction.

3. The *ricochet*. A succession of two or any number of natural spiccato notes connected in one stroke (up or down) is called a *ricochet*. Some spot within the upper section of the full hair must fall with its natural weight upon the string, similar to a stick striking a drum or other instrument of percussion. This fall of the bow will result

in an instantaneous, elastic rebounding. In the very same moment the bow must be drawn slightly, allowing it to rebound as many times as there are notes to be connected in one stroke. The *ricochet* is almost always intermingled with strokes of other kinds, mostly with the sustained stroke or with an abbreviated *detaché*.

4. The *tremolo* (of the bow) is nothing but a natural spiccato, with the distinction that in every stroke (up or down) *two* connected notes are produced instead of but one. The mechanical principles are identical for both, but the jerk which originates the down stroke must be much more vigorous in order to make the bow bounce in the two notes of the succeeding up stroke. The tremolo is done either on one string or on two adjoining strings.

5. The *arpeggio* belongs also to the family of the natural spiccato, and may be considered a sort of tremolo across three or four strings, — *i.e.*, every stroke connects either three or four notes, one of them on each string. No new rule is necessary, excepting the advice to let the jerk of the down stroke be effective enough also for the succeeding up stroke.

6. *Other varieties* of bowing exist, but it is neither necessary nor practical to make a complete statement and exhibition of them here. It will be enough to say that these many varieties are formed by modifying or combining the strokes illustrated above.

EUGENE GRUENBERG.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

	Down stroke.	sust.	Sustained stroke.
	Up stroke.	hamm.	Hammered stroke.
W B	Whole bow's length.	stacc.	Staccato stroke.
U B	Upper bow's length, or within that fraction.	spic.	Spiccato stroke.
L B	Lower bow's length, or within that fraction.	art. spic.	Artificial spiccato.
M B	In or near the centre of the bow.	nat. spic.	Natural spiccato.
Pt.	At the point or at the frog.	ric.	Ricochet, 2 or more natural spiccato notes in 1 stroke.
---	Sustained <i>detaché</i> (<i>viz.</i> , separate strokes in singing quality).	fr. stacc.	French staccato, 2 or more artificial spiccato notes in 1 stroke.
... ..	Short <i>detaché</i> (<i>viz.</i> , singing quality, but each stroke somewhat abbreviated).	trem.	Tremolo.
...	Hammered and also spiccato. (The real meaning of these dots is mentioned in every particular case.)	pizz.	Pizzicato. Generally indicating the pizzicato of the left hand, as seen in the second part of Exercise 36. In the first part of the same Exercise that sign  has been used <i>exceptionally</i> also for the right hand. When the left hand is to perform the accompanying pizzicato (see Exercise 21, second part), the sign pizz. is to be applied.
(... ..)	Staccato, French staccato, and ricochet. (Stated in every particular case.)	simile	In a similar manner.
2 —	Keep finger on the string as far as line reaches.		
4	Upward,  downward extension or contraction of a finger.		
Det.	<i>Detaché</i> (detached, separate).		
sl.	Slurred (tied, bound).		
leg.	Legato (slurred).		

Universal Studies for the Violin

36 Exercises in all Variants of Stopping and Bowing

FIRST POSITION

BOWING VARIANTS

Edited by EUGENE GRUENBERG

JOSEF VENZL, Op. 88

1 Sust. Pt
2 Sust. Pt
3 Sust. Pt
4 Sust. UB
5 Sust. WB
6 Sust. WB Pt WB Fr UB Little B
7 Sust. simile Pt
8 Hamm. Pt
9 2 sl., 2 stacc. Pt
10 Stacc. Pt V
11 2 sl., 6 stacc. UB V
12 2 sl., 14 stacc. UB V
13 2 sl., 2 stacc. in 1 stroke UB V
14 6 stacc. 2 sl. in one stroke V
15 Art. spice. LB or Fr
16 2 sl., 2 art spice. LB
17 2 sl., 6 fr stacc. UB or LB
18 Nat. spice. MB
19 1 short det. 2 ric. UB V
20 3 ric. UB V
21 4 ric. UB simile
22 4 sl., 4 ric. UB V
(23) Springing B
(24) Springing B
25 Tremolo MB simile

Allegro moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 72$

1 *f* Pt
2 simile 4
3 simile 4
4 simile 4
5 simile 4
6 simile 4
7 simile 4
8 simile 4
9 simile 4
10 simile 4
11 simile 4
12 simile 4
13 simile 4
14 simile 4
15 simile 4
16 simile 4
17 simile 4
18 simile 4
19 simile 4
20 simile 4
21 simile 4
22 simile 4
23 simile 4
24 simile 4
25 simile 4
26 simile 4
27 simile 4
28 simile 4
29 simile 4
30 simile 4
31 simile 4
32 simile 4
33 simile 4
34 simile 4
35 simile 4
36 simile 4

A musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, consisting of ten staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are also some rests and longer note values. The final staff ends with a fermata over a whole note.

p *mf* *f* *cresc.* *f* *UB*

WRIST MOTION IN PASSAGES ON TWO STRINGS
THE FIRST THREE POSITIONS

3

Bowing Variants: See number 1

Allegro M.M. $\text{♩} = 88$

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro M.M. $\text{♩} = 88$ '. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a 'UB' (unbowed) marking. The second staff is marked 'simile'. The third staff includes a '1' marking. The fourth staff is marked 'mf' and includes a '3' marking. The fifth staff includes a '0' marking. The sixth staff includes a '1' marking. The seventh staff includes a '2 4 0 1' marking. The eighth staff includes a '0 2 3 1' marking. The score features various bowing techniques, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4), fingerings (1-4), and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final chord.

WRIST MOTION: Continued.

Bowing Variants: See number 1

Allegro M.M. $\text{♩} = 58$

UB *simile*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef, 3/4 time. The tempo is Allegro M.M. with a quarter note equal to 58 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various bowing variants and fingerings, indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 below the notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a *simile* instruction. The notation includes slurs, ties, and specific fingering patterns for each measure.

1 3 0 4 2 3 4 3 4 1

1 0 2 1 2 1 2 0 4 1 3 2 1

0 4 1 0 2 1 4 0 0 4 0

0 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 3 1

1 3 4 0 2 2 2 1 2 3 4 0

3 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 0

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

1 2 1 2 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 4 0

1 2 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 4 0

1 2 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 4 0

CHROMATIC EXERCISE

7

Bowing Variants: 1) Det. pt. 2) Hamm. pt. 3) 2 sl. 4 stacc. Pt. 4) 2 sl. 10 stacc. UB 5) 6 stacc. UB 6) Art. spicc. LB 7) Nat. spicc.
Each note twice

Allegro assai M. M. $\text{♩} = 60$

VARIANTS OF THE LEGATO
SECOND POSITIONAllegro moderato M. M. $\text{♩} = 100$

5 ^{UB}

f 1

f

tr *mf*

f

tr

f

V

V

tr

f

V

First system of music, measures 1-4. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The second staff contains a bass line with slurs and ornaments. The third staff contains a complex melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The system ends with a double bar line.

STACCATO

Moderato M. M. ♩ = 88

Second system of music, measures 5-10. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The second staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The third staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The fifth staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The sixth staff contains a melodic line with slurs, ornaments, and a 4-measure rest. The system ends with a double bar line.

Pt

f

V

f

NATURAL SPICCATO
(SPRING BOW)

Allegro M. M. $\text{♩} = 132$

7

mf

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and technical markings such as fingerings (1-4), fret numbers (0, 4), and a dynamic marking 'p'.

The first four staves consist of chords and arpeggios, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 4) and fret numbers (0, 4). The fifth staff begins with a dynamic marking 'p' and features a series of arpeggios. The remaining staves continue with complex arpeggiated patterns, including some with double sharps (F# and C#) and various fingerings and fret numbers.

mf

f

p

THE PASSING SHAKE

Variants

simile

Allegro M. M. ♩ = 116

f

WB

mf

1 2 3 4

A string

WB Pt WB

f

1 4

2

0 4

0 4

3

2

2 3 1 2

0 0 4

3

0 4

DOWN BOW STACCATO

Moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 66$

9 *p* *UB V*

mf

Keep the bow on the string

p

FINGER EXERCISE

Variants: 1) Sust. det. Pt. 2) Nat. spicc. MB

Allegro assai M.M. $\text{♩} = 89$

WB

10

f

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in E major (indicated by four sharps in the key signature). The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the left hand. There are also articulation marks such as accents (>) and slurs. A "Fine" marking is placed below the third staff. The piece concludes with a "D.C.al Fine" instruction at the bottom right.

FINGER SUBSTITUTION

(Playing the same note twice in succession with two different fingers)

Allegro moderato M. M. ♩ = 120

11

p

mf

p

THE TRILL

Moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 69$

Moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 69$

WB

p

mf

p



RICOCCHET*

13 Presto M. M. $\text{♩} = 60$
UB ♩ 3

p

mf

Fine

*Two or more bouncing notes in one stroke, produced by means of percussion.

D. C. al Fine

RHYTHMICAL EXERCISE: FOURTH POSITION

Variants:

The same three Variants to be practised also in quicker tempo, by using only the upper half or one third bow.

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 72

Musical score for page 21, featuring ten staves of music in G major. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Trills are marked with 'tr' and 'V'. The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking and a 'D.C.al Fine' instruction.

Pt WB
 D.C.al Fine

4 2 4 2 4 2

2 0 3 0 3 0 4 1

4 1 4 1

1 *f* 2

f V

A E 4 2 3 1 4 3

1 1 2 4 2 0 4 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

LB spring

3 1

2 1 4 3 1

1 3 *f* 4 1 4

2 V 3 2 3 1 3

SYNCOPIATED AND OTHER VARIETIES OF RHYTHM

Allegro assai M. M. ♩ = 125

UB

16

16

f

restez

simile

p

A

V Pos.

0 2 3 1 2 0 1 2 3

WB

UB

V

V

V

f WB V

BROKEN CHORDS WITH PASSING NOTES

Allegro M.M. $\text{♩} = 100$

17 mf WB VII Pos. VI Pos.

tr WB VII Pos. V Pos.

restez WB D Fr IV Pos.

VII Pos. IV Pos.

Musical notation for a guitar piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings like *f* and *WB*. There are also some non-standard markings like *A & E*, *UB*, and *V*.

RAPIDITY IN SHIFTING

Allegro assai M M $\text{♩} = 92$

18

WB MB V Pos. I Pos.

mf *Pt* *UB* *f* *p*

V Pos. I Pos. I Pos.

V UB V

V

V

V

V

V

V

Fine

Upper $\frac{3}{4}$ B

p

cresc.

f *mf*

p

cresc. *f*

G str. *D.C. al Fine*

BROKEN OCTAVES

INTRODUCTION

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 80

19 *mf* WB 1 2 Pt 4 WB

2 3 Fr 4 4 4 1 2 2 2 1

attacca

Allegro

UB 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

f 1

V 1 0 3

IV Pos. 1 1 3

1 4 1 0 1

3 4 1 1 1

10

1

Fine *mf* UB

UB 1 2 1

1 4 0 3

1 0 8 1 1 3

V Pos. - - - IV Pos. - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

D.C. al Fine

DIMINISHED SEVENTH CHORDS

INTRODUCTION

Moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 60$

20 *Gstr.* *simile* *f* *sempre sul G* *attacca*

Allegro furioso M.M. $\text{♩} = 58$

f V Pos.

2—3 2—3 G 2—3 2—3

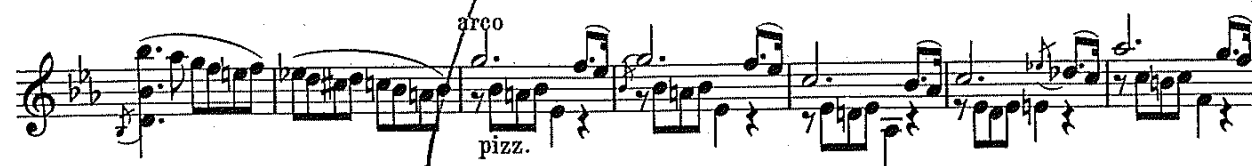
V Pos.

VI Pos.

D

PIZZICATO WITH THE RIGHT AND LEFT HAND

To play the pizzicato with the right hand, as it appears in this exercise, it is necessary to hold the bow all the time in the usual manner in order to have it immediately ready for the "arco." The 1st finger, while picking the strings, must be held well extended. **Moderato** M. M. $\text{♩} = 66$



ARPEGGIOS ON THREE STRINGS

Variants: (a) 3 notes sl. MB. (b) The same with the upper $\frac{1}{3}$ bowAllegro moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 88$

22

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of 88 quarter notes per minute. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a common time signature. It includes a measure rest of 22, a forte dynamic 'f', and a 'MB' (middle bow) marking. The music features a series of arpeggiated chords, each spanning three strings. The second staff continues the pattern with a 'V' (upper bow) marking. The third staff includes a repeat sign and a '3' (triple) marking. The fourth staff has a '0 3 2' fingering marking. The fifth staff has a '1 2 3' fingering marking. The sixth staff has a '1 2 3 4' fingering marking. The seventh staff has a '2 3 4' fingering marking. The eighth staff has a '4' fingering marking. The score is written for a single instrument, likely a violin or viola, and is intended for practice.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in B-flat major (two flats). The notation is a mix of chords and arpeggios, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

Staff 1: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 4, 1 0 2, 0 1 1.

Staff 2: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1 2, 1 3 2, 2.

Staff 3: Chords and arpeggios.

Staff 4: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1 3 2, 0 1 2.

Staff 5: Chords and arpeggios with a trill (V) at the end.

Staff 6: Chords and arpeggios.

Staff 7: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1 3 2.

Staff 8: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 1 1 3, 1 3 4.

Staff 9: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 2 3 4, 2 3.

Staff 10: Chords and arpeggios with fingerings 0 2 1, ending with a double bar line and "Fine".

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in B-flat major (two flats). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a 'V' (accents) and contains measures with fret numbers 2 1 1, 2 1 0, and 2. It features a series of eighth-note chords.
- Staff 2:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern with fret numbers 3 1 2, 3 1 2, 3, 3 1 2, and 3 4 2.
- Staff 3:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern.
- Staff 4:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern with fret numbers 0 2 4 and 3 2 4.
- Staff 5:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern with fret numbers 4 2 1 and 4 2 1.
- Staff 6:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern with fret numbers 3 3 2 1, 3, 3, 3, 4 0 1, and 4.
- Staff 7:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern with fret numbers 1 0, 2 3 0, 2 3 1, 4 3 1, and 0 2 4.
- Staff 8:** Continues the eighth-note chord pattern, ending with a 'V' (accents) and a double bar line followed by a repeat sign.

D. S. %

TREMOLO

(FINGERS AND BOW)

The finger tremolo is a species of the trill. The Tremolo of the bow is produced in the same manner of bouncing as the natural spiccato, except that the bow has to strike the string twice, instead of once in each direction, viz:  The expression Tremolo is also used for a most rapid succession of extremely small strokes of a sustained character, generally played near the point, and always within the upper half of the bow.

Andantino M.M. ♩ = 100

24  **INTRODUCTION**
p
Finger tremolo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. It begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a tempo marking of Andantino M.M. (♩ = 100). The first staff is marked 'p' (piano) and 'Finger tremolo'. The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing rapid sixteenth-note patterns. Various fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. The music is characterized by a constant tremolo effect, achieved through rapid, repeated strokes of the fingers.

[illegible]

Moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 66$

MB *simile*

$\frac{2}{4}$ Tremolo of the bow

simile

mf

Fine

D.S. %

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a tempo of Moderato (M.M. 66). It begins with a 'Tremolo of the bow' instruction and a 'simile' marking. The second staff continues the melody with 'simile' and a '2/4' time signature. The third staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '1/3' and '4/2' marking. The fourth staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '3/1' and '4/2' marking. The fifth staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '2' and '3' marking. The sixth staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '1' and '3' marking. The seventh staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '2' and '3' marking. The eighth staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '1' and '3' marking. The ninth staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '1' and '3' marking. The tenth staff is in G major, 2/4 time, with a '1' and '3' marking. The score concludes with a 'D.S. %' marking.

DOUBLE STOPS: OCTAVES

Andante M.M. ♩ = 72

25 *p* LB V WB 2 0 4 1 4 1

D & A - 3 0

Fr 3 0 3 0 2 0 4 1 2 0 3 0 *attacca*

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 100

UB 3 0 4 1 2 0 3 0 3 0 2 0

f

coll'ottava - 3 0

C.O. - 3 0 4 1 4 1

C.O. - 4 1 3 0 3 0 4 1

C.O. - 4 1 2 0 4 1 2 0 C.O. - 4 1 4 1

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first section, 'Andante', has a tempo marking of 72 beats per minute. It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings such as 3 0, 4 1, 2 0, 4 1, and 4 1. There are also articulation marks like 'LB V' and 'WB'. The second section, 'Allegro moderato', has a tempo marking of 100 beats per minute and starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It includes fingerings like 3 0, 4 1, 2 0, 3 0, 3 0, 2 0, and 3 0. The score also features 'coll'ottava' (octave) markings and 'C.O.' (Coda) markings. The piece concludes with a final melodic phrase.

c.o. - - - - - $\frac{3}{0} \frac{4}{1} \frac{4}{1}$ V $\frac{4}{1} \frac{2}{0}$ V $\frac{4}{1} \frac{2}{0}$

c.o. - - - - - $\frac{3}{0} \frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{4}{1} \frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{3}{0}$

c.o. - - - - - $\frac{4}{1} \frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{3}{0} \frac{4}{1} \frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0} \frac{4}{1} \frac{3}{0}$ $\frac{2}{0} \frac{4}{1}$ $\frac{2}{0}$

Much B *c.o.* - - - - - $\frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{4}{1}$ Pt

D & G *c.o.* - - - - - $\frac{2}{0}$ $\frac{4}{1}$

c.o. - - - - - V *c.o.* - - - - - $\frac{4}{1}$ V

c.o. - - - - - $\frac{1}{0}$ V $\frac{4}{1}$ V

c.o. - - - - - G & D - D & A - A & E V $\frac{3}{0}$

c.o. - - - - - V $\frac{4}{1} \frac{2}{0}$ UB

rit.

Musical score for six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (two flats), and time signatures. The score is characterized by frequent staccato markings (stacc.) and chromatic runs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some staves have additional markings like "C.O." and "G & D".

INTRODUCTION

Grave M.M. = 50

STACCATO - CHROMATIC RUNS

Musical score for the Introduction section, starting at measure 26. The tempo is marked "Grave M.M. = 50". The score is in B-flat major and features extensive staccato and chromatic runs. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as staccato markings, chromatic runs, and fingerings. The score is marked with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a "WB" (Whole Bow) marking.

Allegro M.M. $\text{♩} = 69$

(The quarter notes short)

WB

f

Fr

A

8

musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into two systems, each starting with the instruction "sul G".

The first system consists of five staves. The second system consists of five staves. The notation includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into two systems, each starting with the instruction "sul G".

Key features of the notation include:

- Staff 1: "sul G" instruction, followed by a series of notes and rests, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4.
- Staff 2: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 3, 0.
- Staff 3: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 0.
- Staff 4: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2.
- Staff 5: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 6: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 7: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 8: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 9: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.
- Staff 10: Continuation of the first staff, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3.

BROKEN CHORDS

Practice slowly at first, using one stroke to each beat

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 88

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 88

WB

27 *f*

A

This musical score segment contains ten staves of music, numbered 27 through 36. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 88. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingering numbers (0-4). A dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) appears at measure 27. A section labeled 'A' begins at measure 31. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 36.

8

A

E

A

8

8

8

8

8

8

8

8

Three staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The first staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff has a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various fingerings and a 'restes' marking.

DOUBLE STOPS

Allegro moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 88$

LB

28

mf spiccato

la 2da volta
al Coda

WB
f legato UB

D & A

rit. D.C. al Φ

CODA

Fine

DOUBLE STOPS

Moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 60$

WB UB WB

mf

29

musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as fret numbers (1-4), fingerings (1-4), and techniques like bends (Fr), vibrato (V), and trills (tr). The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a "rit." (ritardando) marking.

DOUBLE STOPS WITH TRILLS

Tempo di Marcia M.M. ♩ = 88

30

WB

f

spicc.

Fr

LB

Fr

WB

LB

Eighth notes dry and short

simile sempre

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It includes markings for 'LB' (left hand), 'WB' (whole body), and 'Pt' (piano). The notation is characterized by rapid eighth-note passages and frequent trills. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff introduces a more complex rhythmic structure with sixteenth notes. The fourth staff features a dynamic marking of 'f' (forte). The fifth staff includes a 'Fr' (forzando) marking. The sixth staff shows a change in the melodic contour. The seventh staff continues the rapid eighth-note passages. The eighth staff includes a 'V' (crescendo) marking. The ninth staff features a 'Fr' (forzando) marking. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final chord and a fermata.

ARPEGGIOS ON FOUR STRINGS

Variant: (a) Four notes slurred MB. (b) The same with the upper $\frac{1}{4}$ bowAllegro moderato M.M. $\text{♩} = 72$

31

mf MB *simile*

The musical score consists of a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). It begins with a tempo marking 'Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 72'. The first measure is marked '31', 'mf', and 'MB'. The first four notes (D4, E4, F#4, G4) are slurred together. The score continues with various arpeggiated figures, some marked 'simile'. The piece ends with a final cadence. The notation includes many fingerings and bowings.

CHORDS IN RAPID SUCCESSION

Variant of Bowing

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 60

All at the Frog

[illegible]

DOUBLE STOPS: TENTHS

Lento M.M. ♩ = 120

33 WB *p*

rit.
attacca

BROKEN CHORDS ON ONE STRING

Allegro moderato M.M. ♩ = 60

WB *p* *simile* *f* *A & E* *f*

V

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various chords (D, G, A, E), fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), and articulations (accents, slurs, ties). The music is written in a style typical of guitar sheet music, with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic support.

Staff 1: D chord, melodic line with fingerings 0 3 4 1 3 4.

Staff 2: G chord, melodic line with fingerings 0 1 1 0 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 3: D chord, melodic line with fingerings 0 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 4: A chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 5: E chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 6: G chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 7: D chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 8: A chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 9: E chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

Staff 10: D chord, melodic line with fingerings 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4.

GLISSANDO IN DOUBLE STOPS

LONG DISTANCE SLIDING IN SINGLE STOPS

Adagio M.M. ♩ = 40

[illegible]

Allegretto M.M. $\text{♩} = 100$

Musical score for a piece titled "Allegretto M.M. $\text{♩} = 100$ ". The score is written on ten staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the metronome marking is "M.M. $\text{♩} = 100$ ". The first staff begins with a "mf" (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a "V" (vibrato) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Chord symbols like "Pb", "A", "E", "D", and "G" are placed below the staves. The piece concludes with a "rit." (ritardando) marking followed by "a tempo".

Musical notation for a guitar piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks. Key markings include:

- pizz.** (pizzicato)
- arco** (arco)
- V** (vibrato)
- UB** (upper bow)
- LB** (lower bow)
- pizz arco pizz.** (pizzicato, arco, pizzicato)

PIZZICATO WITH THE RIGHT AND WITH THE LEFT HAND

(The Pizzicato with the right hand, alternating with bowing strokes, makes it necessary to hold the bow firmly with all the fingers, excepting the forefinger which has to execute the pizzicato. In doing so, that finger must be held well extended and straight forward. This occurs in the introduction of this exercise. The pizzicato with left hand begins with the Allegro. Place the fingers with unusual strength upon the strings and invariably with the fleshy portions of the fingertips.)

Moderato assai M.M. ♩ = 84

36

PIZZICATO WITH THE LEFT HAND

Allegro M.M. ♩ = 120

arco

arco

pizz.