

Louis R. Feuillard

1872 – 1941

Daily Exercises

Tägliche Übungen
Exercices journaliers

for Violoncello
für Violoncello
pour violoncello

ED 1117

ISMN M-001-03260-5

Übungen für die linke Hand und den Bogen.
Triller, Tonleitern, Akkorde, Doppelgriffe usw.

1. Teil Übungen in den Halslagen
2. Teil Übungen, die das Violoncello in seiner ganzen Ausdehnung umfassen
3. Teil Übungen mit Daumenaufsatz
4. Teil Doppelgriffe
5. Teil Bogenübungen

Man spiele täglich einige Übungen aus jedem der fünf Teile; jede Übung zuerst langsam und beschleunige dann das Tempo immer mehr, achte dabei jedoch sehr auf die Gleichmäßigkeit.

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Exercices pour la main gauche et l'archet.
Trilles, gammes, arpèges, doubles cordes etc.

- 1^{ère} Partie Exercices aux positions du manche
- 2^e Partie Exercices dans toute l'étendue du Violoncelle
- 3^e Partie Exercices aux positions du pouce
- 4^e Partie Doubles cordes
- 5^e Partie Exercices d'archet

Travailler chaque jour quelques exercices dans chacune des cinq parties; chaque exercice d'abord lentement puis de plus en plus vite mais toujours très également.

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Exercises for the left hand and bow.
Trills, Scales, Arpeggios, Double stopping etc.

- 1st Part Exercises in the neck positions
- 2nd Part Exercises in the whole compass of the cello
- 3rd Part Exercises in the thumb positions
- 4th Part Double stopping
- 5th Part Bowing Exercises

Examples from each of the five parts should be studied daily. The exercises should be practised slowly at first gradually increasing the speed. Care should be taken that they are played very evenly.

1. Teil

Übungen in den
Halslagen

1^{ère} Partie

Exercices aux positions
du manche

1st Part

Exercises in the neck
positions

1

Trillerübungen

Exercices de Trilles

Exercises in shakes



Varianten *Variantes* Variations



Diese Studien sollen auf jeder Saite
und in allen Lagen geübt werden.

*Travailler ces exercices sur chaque
corde et à toutes les positions.*

These exercises should be studied on
each string, and in all the positions.

Beispiel
Exemple
Example



2. Lage 2^e position 2nd position



3. Lage 3^e position 3rd position



4. Lage 4^e position 4th position



Ausführung
Exécution
Execution



1 Lage 1^{re} position 1st position



Auf allen Saiten zu üben.

Travailler ces exercices sur chaque corde.

These exercises should be studied on all the strings.

Beispiel
Exemple
Example



3

1. u. 2. Lage 1^{re} et 2^e positions 1st & 2nd positions

Exercise 3 consists of 24 measures of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The measures are numbered 1 through 24. Measures 1-4 are grouped together, as are measures 5-8, 9-12, 13-16, 17-20, and 21-24. Each group contains four measures. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

4

1. u. 3. Lage 1^{re} et 3^e positions 1st & 3rd positions

Exercise 4 consists of 29 measures of music in bass clef, 6/8 time. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The measures are numbered 1 through 29. Measures 1-4 are grouped together, as are measures 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29. Each group contains five measures. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. Measure 19 ends with a repeat sign. The word "simile" is written below measure 8.

2. u. 3. Lage 2^e et 3^e positions 2nd & 3rd positions

Exercises 30 through 50 are written in bass clef. Exercises 30-38 are in common time (C), while 39-50 are in 3/4 time. The exercises are organized into five systems of four measures each. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Slurs and ties are used throughout. Exercise 46 ends with a sharp sign (#) above the final note.

5

1. u. 4. Lage 1^{re} et 4^e positions 1st & 4th positions

Exercises 1 through 20 are written in treble clef. Exercises 1-8 are in 2/4 time, while 9-20 are in 3/4 time. The exercises are organized into five systems of four measures each. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Slurs and ties are used throughout.

2. u. 4. Lage 2^e et 4^e positions 2nd & 4th positions

Measures 21-40 of the musical score. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The measures are grouped into four rows of four measures each. Each measure contains a sequence of eighth notes, often beamed in groups of four. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above the notes. Measure 21 starts with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 24 ends with a half note. Measure 36 ends with a whole note. Measure 40 ends with a whole note.

3. u. 4. Lage 3^e et 4^e positions 3rd & 4th positions

Measures 41-63 of the musical score. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The measures are grouped into four rows of four measures each, with the final row containing three measures. Each measure contains a sequence of eighth notes, often beamed in groups of four. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above the notes. Measure 41 starts with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 44 is marked with the word "simile" below it. Measure 48 ends with a half note. Measure 53 ends with a whole note. Measure 63 ends with a whole note.

The image shows a page of a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is for the piano part and is written in 3/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a piano introduction (marked 'p') and a waltz section (marked 'Valse'). The score includes fingerings and articulations for the piano part. The first system shows measures 15, 16, 17, and 18. The second system shows measures 19, 20, 21, and 22. The third system shows measures 23, 24, 25, and 26. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulations like accents and slurs are used throughout. The score is labeled with 'piano introduction' and 'Valse'.

[illegible]

39 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52

simile

I^a II^a III^a IV^a

1.u.6. Lage 1^{re} et 6^e positions 1st & 6th positions

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

II^a III^a IV^a

simile

2.u.6. Lage 2^e et 6^e positions 2nd & 6th positions

11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18

II^a III^a IV^a

3.u.6. Lage 3^e et 6^e positions 3rd & 6th positions

19 20 21 22

23 24 25 26

II^a III^a IV^a

4.u.6. Lage 4^e et 6^e positions 4th & 6th positions

27 28 29 30 31

32 33 34 35 36

II^a III^a IV^a

simile

5.u.6. Lage 5^e et 6^e positions 5th & 6th positions

37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45 46

II^a III^a IV^a

Übungen in allen
Halslagen

Exercices à toutes les
positions du manche

Exercises in all the neck
positions

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Varianten Variantes Variations

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Man spiele diese Übungen in allen Tonarten
Travailler ces exercices dans tous les tons
These exercises should be studied in all the keys

etc.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Varianten *Variantes* Variations

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Man spiele diese Übungen in allen Tonarten
Travailler ces exercices dans tous les tons
 These exercises should be studied in all the keys

etc.

Tonleitern durch 2 Oktaven

Gammes à deux octaves

Scales of 2 octaves

The image displays a musical score for 12 two-octave scales, numbered 1 to 12, in bass clef. Each scale is presented in two staves, with the first staff showing the ascending and descending patterns and the second staff showing the ascending and descending patterns with fingerings. The scales are as follows:

- Scale 1:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C). Key signature: one sharp (F#).
- Scale 2:** C minor (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C). Key signature: one flat (Bb).
- Scale 3:** C# major (C#, D#, E#, F#, G#, A#, B#, C#, B#, A#, G#, F#, E#, D#, C#). Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#).
- Scale 4:** C# minor (C#, D#, E#, F#, G#, A#, B#, C#, B#, A#, G#, F#, E#, D#, C#). Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#).
- Scale 5:** D major (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D). Key signature: two sharps (F#, C#).
- Scale 6:** D minor (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D). Key signature: two sharps (F#, C#).
- Scale 7:** E major (E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E). Key signature: one sharp (F#).
- Scale 8:** E minor (E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E). Key signature: one sharp (F#).
- Scale 9:** F major (F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F). Key signature: one flat (Bb).
- Scale 10:** F minor (F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F). Key signature: one flat (Bb).
- Scale 11:** G major (G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G). Key signature: no sharps or flats.
- Scale 12:** G minor (G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G). Key signature: no sharps or flats.

Fis
Fu
F#

G
Sol
G

As
Lab
Ab

A
La
A

B
Si
Bb

H
Si
B

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, organized into six systems. Each system consists of two staves. The systems are labeled on the left as follows: **Fis** (*Fu*, **F#**), **G** (*Sol*, **G**), **As** (*Lab*, **Ab**), **A** (*La*, **A**), **B** (*Si*, **Bb**), and **H** (*Si*, **B**). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 4, 0, 3, 0). The key signature changes from F# to G major, then to A-flat major, and finally to B-flat major. The piece concludes with a final whole note chord in the H (B) position.

Akkorde durch 2 Oktaven

Arpèges à deux octaves

Arpeggios of 2 octaves

The image displays 11 musical exercises, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) and a key signature. The exercises are numbered 1 through 11. The notation includes various accidentals, fingerings, and articulation marks.

- Exercise 1:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 3-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 2:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 3:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 4:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 5:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 6:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 7:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 8:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 9:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 10:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Exercise 11:** C major (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C). Treble staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest. Bass staff starts with a 4-measure rest, then a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest.

Fis
Fa #
 F #

G
Sol
 G

As
La b
 Ab

A
La #
 A

B
Si b
 Bb

H
Si #
 B

The musical notation is presented in 12 staves, each corresponding to a letter of the alphabet (F through H). Each staff is labeled with the letter and its enharmonic equivalent in parentheses. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. The key signature changes from F# to G to Ab to A to Bb to B. The music is written in a style that suggests a specific fingering or technique, with many notes beamed together and finger numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicated above the notes.

Terzen

Tierces

Thirds

C dur
Do $\natural$
 C

Des dur
Re $\flat$
 D $\flat$

D dur
Re $\sharp$
 D

Es dur
Mi $\flat$
 E $\flat$

E dur
Mi $\sharp$
 E

F dur
Fa $\natural$
 F

Fis dur
Fa $\sharp$
 F $\sharp$

G dur
Sol
 G

As dur
La $\flat$
 A $\flat$

A dur
La $\sharp$
 A

B dur
Si $\flat$
 B $\flat$

H dur
Si $\sharp$
 B

Übungen in allen Tonarten

Ausführung: Man übe zuerst jeden Takt mehrmals einzeln; hierauf spiele man die 8 Takte aufeinanderfolgend, so daß sie eine für sich abgeschlossene Übung bilden.

Exercices dans tous les tons

Execution: Travailler plusieurs fois chaque mesure, ensuite enchaîner les 8 mesures sans arrêt.

Exercises in all keys

Method: Play each bar several times, then join the 8 bars together.

The musical score consists of eight exercises, each presented on two staves in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The exercises are arranged in four pairs, each for a different key signature. Each exercise is composed of eight measures, with the first measure of each exercise being repeated. The exercises are labeled as follows:

- Exercise 1 (C):** Labeled 'C' and 'Do'. It consists of two staves of music.
- Exercise 2 (Des):** Labeled 'Des', 'Ré', and 'Db'. It consists of two staves of music.
- Exercise 3 (D):** Labeled 'D', 'Ré', and 'D'. It consists of two staves of music.
- Exercise 4 (Es):** Labeled 'Es', 'Mi', and 'Eb'. It consists of two staves of music.
- Exercise 5 (E):** Labeled 'E', 'Mi', and 'E'. It consists of two staves of music.
- Exercise 6 (F):** Labeled 'F', 'Fa', and 'F'. It consists of two staves of music.

Each exercise is marked with Roman numerals (I, IIa, IIIa, IVa) and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the notes. The exercises are designed to be played sequentially without stopping.



14

Chromatische Übungen

Exercices chromatiques

Chromatic exercises

Measures 1-6 of chromatic exercises. The score is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It features various chromatic patterns, including triplets and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are placed above the first staff. Roman numerals IV^a and III^a are placed above the staff in measures 6 and 5 respectively. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) between measures 3 and 4.

Ausstreckung

Extensions

Extensions

Measures 7-12 of extension exercises. The score is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It features various chromatic patterns, including triplets and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Measure numbers 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are placed above the first staff. Roman numerals II^a, III^a, and IV^a are placed below the staff in measures 11, 12, and 13 respectively. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) between measures 10 and 11.

Übungen um die Geläufigkeit der Finger zu entwickeln

Man spiele mehrere Wiederholungen
auf einen Bogen.

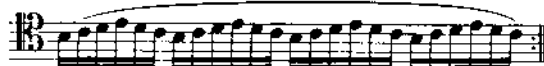
Exercices pour développer l'agilité des doigts

*Faire plusieurs fois chaque reprise
dans un même coup d'archet.*

Exercises to develop the agility of the fingers

Repeat each bar several times in
one bow.

Beispiel
Exemple
Example



C dur *Do* C
 G dur *Sol* G
 D dur *Re* D
 A dur *La* A
 E dur *Mi* E
 H dur *Si* B
 Fis dur *Fa* F#
 F dur *Fa* F
 B dur *Si* Bb
 Es dur *Mi* Eb
 As dur *La* Ab
 Des dur *Re* Db



2. Teil

Übungen, die das Violoncell
in seiner ganzen
Ausdehnung umfassen

2^e Partie

Exercices dans toute
l'étendue du Violoncelle

2nd Part

Exercises
in the whole compass
of the Cello

16

Exercise 16 consists of nine staves of music, each containing a sequence of eighth-note patterns. The patterns are numbered 1 through 9 at the beginning of each staff. The patterns involve various fingerings (1-4) and slurs, designed to cover the whole compass of the cello.

Varianten Variantes Variations

Exercise 16 Variations consists of seven staves of music, each containing a sequence of eighth-note patterns. The patterns are numbered 1 through 7 at the beginning of each staff. The patterns involve various fingerings (1-7) and slurs, designed to cover the whole compass of the cello.

Man spiele diese Übungen in allen Tonarten
Travailler ces exercices dans tous les tons
These exercises should be studied in all the keys

The final part of the exercise shows a sequence of eighth-note patterns in different keys, ending with a double bar line and the word "etc."

Scales of two octaves
on one string
with an alternative
fingering

B
Si b
B b

Fingers at B Doigté B Fingering B

Fingersat B *Doigté B* Fingering B

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of ten staves. Each staff is labeled with a letter and a key signature: H (B), C (Do), Cis (C#), D (D), and Es (E). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The music is written in a style that suggests a specific technique, possibly a scale or arpeggio exercise. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, and the notation is written in a clear, legible font.



Chromatic Chromatique Chromatic



Akkorde durch zwei Octaven
auf einer Saite

Arpèges à deux octaves
sur une seule corde

Arpeggios of two octaves
on one string

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each representing a different chord. The chords and their enharmonic equivalents are listed on the left of each staff:

- B (Si $\flat$, B $\flat$)
- H (Si $\sharp$, B)
- C (Do $\flat$, C)
- Cis (Do $\sharp$, C $\sharp$)
- D (Ré, D)
- Es (Mi $\flat$, E $\flat$)
- E (Mi $\sharp$, E)
- F (Fa $\flat$, F)
- Fis (Fa $\sharp$, F $\sharp$)
- G (Sol, G)
- As (La $\flat$, A $\flat$)
- A (La $\sharp$, A)

Each staff contains four measures of music, showing the arpeggio pattern for the chord. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$). Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) are provided for each note. The bottom of the page shows a continuation of the pattern with "etc." and a double bar line.

Tonleitern

Die Tonleitern sind mit zweierlei Fingersätzen bezeichnet und zwar

- 1.) mit dem meistens angewendeten (siehe N° 20)
- 2.) mit einem neuen Fingersatz, (siehe N° 19) der durch seine Einfachheit die Ausführung der Tonleitern erleichtern wird.

Es genügt, wenn man sich den Platz des 1. Fingers am Anfang der Tonleiter merkt und dann, nach jeweils drei Noten, die Lage der Hand verändert.

- 1.) Bei den Tonleitern durch 2 Oktaven greift man die 1. Note immer mit dem 1. Finger.
- 2.) Bei den Tonleitern durch 3 Oktaven greift man die 2. Note immer mit dem 1. Finger.
- 3.) Bei den Tonleitern durch 4 Oktaven greift man die 3. Note immer mit dem 1. Finger.

Tonleitern durch zwei Oktaven mit demselben Fingersatz bei allen Tonleitern

Gammes

Les gammes sont données avec deux doigtés:

1° Celui du N° 20 qui est le plus généralement employé

2° Celui du N° 19 est un nouveau doigté qui par sa simplicité facilitera l'exécution des gammes.

Il suffira de se rappeler la place du 1^{er} doigt au début de la gamme et ensuite de déplacer la main toutes les trois notes.

1° Pour les gammes à 2 octaves le premier doigt est toujours sur la 1^{re} note.

2° Pour les gammes à 3 octaves le premier doigt est toujours sur la 2^e note.

3° Pour les gammes à 4 octaves le premier doigt est toujours sur la 3^e note.

Gammes à deux octaves avec le même doigté pour toutes les gammes

Scales

The scales are given with two fingerings.

1. That of N° 20 (most generally used)

2. N° 19, a new fingering, which by its simplicity facilitates the execution of the scales.

It is sufficient to remember the position of the 1st finger at the beginning of the scale, then change position every three notes.

1) For scales of 2 octaves the 1st finger is always on the 1st note.

2) For scales of 3 octaves the 1st finger is always on the 2nd note.

3) For scales of 4 octaves the 1st finger is always on the 3rd note.

Scales of two octaves with the same fingering for all keys

The musical notation displays scales for various keys, organized in rows. Each row shows two different fingering systems (N° 20 and N° 19) for two octaves. The keys shown are: C major (Cis, Do), D major (Ré), E major (Mi), F major (Fa), G major (Sol), A major (La), B major (Si), C minor (Do), D minor (Ré), E minor (Mi), F minor (Fa), G minor (Sol), A minor (La), B minor (Si), and C major (Do). The notation includes clefs, key signatures, and finger numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating the fingering for each note.

Über die Tonleitern durch 2 Oktaven auf einer Saite siehe N° 15.

Pour les gammes à deux octaves sur la même corde Voir N° 15.

For scales of 2 octaves on one string, see N° 15.

Tonleitern durch drei Oktaven
mit demselben Fingersatz
bei allen Tonleitern

Gammes à trois octaves
avec le même doigté
pour toutes les gammes

Scales of three octaves
with the same fingering
for all keys

Three-octave scales in bass clef, 2/4 time, for the following keys:

- C** (Do): *Do*, *C*
- Cis** (Do#): *Do#*, *C#*
- D** (Ré): *D*, *Ré*
- Es** (Mi): *Es*, *Mi*, *E♭*
- E** (Mi): *E*, *Mi*, *E*
- F** (Fa): *F*, *Fa*, *F*
- Fis** (Fa#): *Fis*, *Fa#*, *F#*
- G** (Sol): *G*, *Sol*, *G*
- As** (Lab): *As*, *Lab*, *Ab*
- A** (La): *A*, *La*, *A*
- B** (Si): *B*, *Si*, *B*
- H** (Si): *H*, *Si*, *B*

Each scale is shown in three octaves with fingerings (1-4) indicated. Some scales include the word "etc." to indicate continuation.

Tonleitern durch vier Oktaven
mit demselben Fingersatz
bei allen Tonleitern

Gammes à quatre octaves
avec le même doigté
pour toutes les gammes

Scales of four octaves
with the same fingering
for all keys

Four-octave scales in bass clef, 2/4 time, for the following keys:

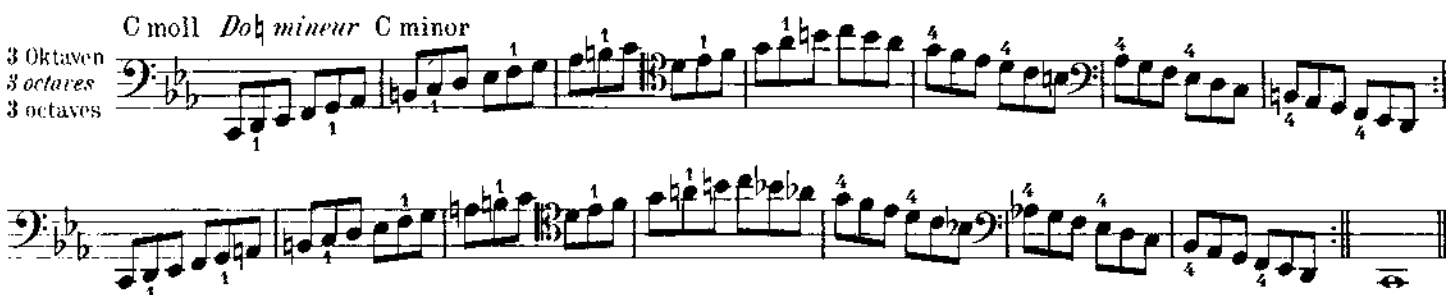
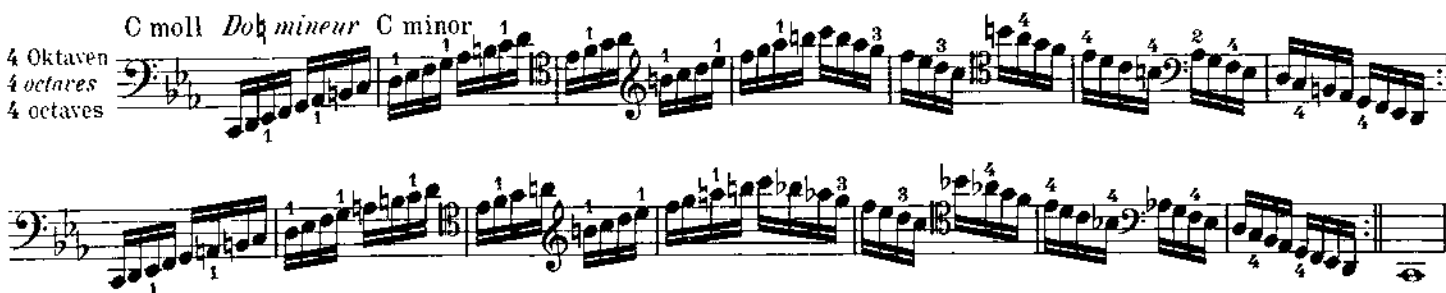
- C** (Do): *Do*, *C*
- Cis** (Do#): *Do#*, *C#*
- D** (Ré): *D*, *Ré*
- Es** (Mi): *Es*, *Mi*, *E♭*
- E** (Mi): *E*, *Mi*, *E*
- F** (Fa): *F*, *Fa*, *F*
- Fis** (Fa#): *Fis*, *Fa#*, *F#*
- G** (Sol): *G*, *Sol*, *G*
- As** (Lab): *As*, *Lab*, *Ab*
- A** (La): *A*, *La*, *A*
- B** (Si): *B*, *Si*, *B*
- H** (Si): *H*, *Si*, *B*

Each scale is shown in four octaves with fingerings (1-4) indicated. Some scales include the word "etc." to indicate continuation.

Moll Tonleitern

Gammes mineures

Minor Scales

Cis moll *Do# mineur* C# minor2 Oktaven
2 octaves
2 octavesC moll *Do# mineur* C minor3 Oktaven
3 octaves
3 octavesC moll *Do# mineur* C minor4 Oktaven
4 octaves
4 octaves

Tonleitern durch 3 u. 4 Oktaven

- 1) Bei den Tonleitern durch 4 Oktaven kann man die beiden angegebenen Fingersätze verwenden.
- 2) Bei den Tonleitern durch 3 Oktaven wende man die Fingersätze unter den Noten an.

Gammes à 3 et 4 octaves

- 1^{re} Pour les gammes à 4 octaves on peut employer les deux doigtés indiqués.
- 2^e Pour les gammes à 3 octaves n'employer que le doigté placé au dessous des notes.

Scales of 3 & 4 octaves

- 1) For scales of 4 octaves both the fingerings indicated can be used.
- 2) For scales of 3 octaves use the fingering printed below the notes.

4^e Octave ad libitum

The musical score displays scales for six key signatures: C major, C minor, C# minor, D major, D minor, and E minor. Each key signature is represented by two staves (treble and bass clef). The scales are written in eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below the notes. A dashed box in each system indicates the 4th octave, labeled '4^e Octave ad libitum'. The scales are organized into three groups of two staves each, corresponding to the key signatures: C major/minor, C# minor, and D major/minor. The E minor scale is the final one shown.

The image displays a page of guitar tablature for the song "The Wind" by The Beatles. The page is organized into six systems, each corresponding to a different guitar part. The systems are labeled on the left as E, E, E; F, F, F; Fis, Fis, Fis; G, G, G; and G, G, G. Each system consists of three staves: two bass staves and one treble staff. The music is written in 4/4 time and the key signature is one sharp (F#). The tablature includes various guitar-specific notations such as fret numbers (1-4), bends, and slurs. The music is in the key of D major (F# C# G# D). The first system is for the E guitar, the second for the F guitar, the third for the Fis guitar, and the fourth and fifth for the G guitar. The sixth system is also for the G guitar. The music is a continuous piece with no breaks between systems.

This page contains musical notation for a 12-part ensemble, organized into six systems. Each system consists of two staves, with the left staff using a bass clef and the right staff using a treble clef. The key signature and clef change for each system: As (B-flat major, bass), La (A-flat major, bass), Ab (A-flat major, bass), A (A major, bass), La (A major, bass), and A (A major, bass). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, along with extensive fingering numbers (1-4) and breath marks (1-4) written below the notes. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century wind band scores.

As
La
Ab

A
La
A

B
Si
Bb

H
Si
B

Akkorde durch vier Oktaven

Arpèges à quatre octaves

Arpeggios of four octaves

The image displays a musical score for four-octave arpeggios in four major keys: C, C# (Cis), D, and E (Es). Each key is represented by a system of three staves (bass, treble, and bass again) showing the arpeggiated chords across four octaves. The notation includes fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (1a, 2a, 3a, 4a) to guide the performer. The keys are labeled on the left: C (Do), C# (Cis), D (Ré), and E (Es). The score is written in a single system for each key, with the first staff in bass clef and the second in treble clef. The third staff is also in bass clef, indicating a four-staff system. The arpeggios are written in a continuous, flowing manner, with the first staff of each system starting on a whole note and the subsequent staves continuing the arpeggiated pattern. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and fingerings to ensure the correct execution of the four-octave arpeggios. The score is presented in a clear, professional layout, suitable for a music book or practice sheet.

The page contains three systems of musical notation, each for a different key signature. Each system consists of a bass staff and a treble staff, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings.

System 1: E minor (Mi)
The first system is in E minor (Mi). It features a bass staff and a treble staff. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4).

System 2: F major (Fa)
The second system is in F major (Fa). It features a bass staff and a treble staff. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The system is labeled with Roman numerals: II^a, I^a, and II^a.

System 3: G major (Sol)
The third system is in G major (Sol). It features a bass staff and a treble staff. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The system is labeled with Roman numerals: II^a, I^a, and II^a.



Akkord=Übungen

Exercices en arpèges

Arpeggio Exercises

The image displays three staves of musical notation for a piece titled 'Continuando in all keys'. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff is in C major, the second in D major, and the third in E major. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various fingering numbers (1-4) indicated above the notes. Each staff concludes with a double bar line and the word 'etc.' to the right, indicating that the pattern continues in all twelve major and minor keys.

Variante Variante Variation

Variante Variante Variation

2
4 1 1 4 1 1 3 1 0 1 1 3 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 etc.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The music consists of several measures, some of which are grouped by a slur. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. There are some accidentals (sharps and flats) throughout the piece. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for the exercise 'Und so fort in allen Tonarten'. It features a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 13-measure phrase. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 4, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2) and articulation marks. The phrase ends with 'etc.' and is followed by the text 'Continuer dans tous les tons' and 'Continue in all keys'.

etc. Und so fort in allen Tonarten
Continuer dans tous les tons
Continue in all keys

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of two or four. There are several measures with triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the first few measures of the melody.

Und so fort in allen Tonarten
Continuer dans tous les tons
Continue in all keys

Tonleitern und Akkorde

wie man sie häufig in der modernen Musik antrifft.

Gammes et Arpèges

que l'on rencontre fréquemment dans la musique moderne.

Scales & Arpeggios

frequently met with in modern music.

Tonleitern *Gammes* Scales

Tenorhorn Grammes Scales
 Des-Cis
 Ré^b-Do[#]
 D^b-C[#]

Fingersatz A *Doigté A* Fingering A
 Fingersatz B *Doigté B* Fingering B

Die Tonleitern auf: D, E, Fis, As, B
sind identisch mit der Tonleiter auf C.
Die Tonleitern auf: Es, F, G, A, H
sind identisch mit der Tonleiter auf Cis.

Les gammes de Re, Mi, Fa#, Lab, Sib sont identiques à la gamme de Do#.
Les gammes de Mib, Fa#, Sol, Lah, Sib sont identiques à la gamme de Do#.

The scales of D, E, F#, Ab, Bb are identical with the scale of C.
The scales of Eb, F, G, A, B are identical with the scale of C#.

Akkorde *Arpèges* Arpeggios

[illegible]

3. Teil

Übungen mit Daumen-
aufsatz3^e PartieExercices aux positions
du pouce3rd PartExercises in the thumb
positions

24

Ausführung
Exécution
ExecutionDaumenlage
Position du Pouce
Position of the thumb

25

Man spiele diese Übungen in allen Tonarten
Travailler ces exercices dans tous les tons
These exercises should be studied in all the keys

26

Tonleitern

Gammes

Scales

A
La
 A

B
Si
 Bb

H
Si
 B

C
Do
 C

Cis
Do
 C#

D
Re
 D

Es
Mi
 Eb

E
Mi
 E

F
Fa
 F

Fis
Fa
 F#

G
Sol
 G

As
La
 Ab

Akkorde

Arpèges

Arpeggios

A *II^a I^a*
 La *b*
 A

B
 Si *b*
 B $\flat$

H
 Si *b*
 B

C
 Do *b*
 C

Cis
 Do $\sharp$
 C $\sharp$

D
 Ré
 D

Es
 Mi *b*
 E $\flat$

E
 Mi
 E

F
 Fa *b*
 F

Fis
 Fa $\sharp$
 F $\sharp$

G
 Sol
 G

As
 La *b*
 A $\flat$

4. Teil

Doppelgriffe

4^e Partie

Doubles cordes

28

4th Part

Double stopping

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Übungen um die Finger unabhängig zu machen, und zur Vorbereitung der Doppelgriffe

Die ganzen Noten sollen wohl gegriffen, aber nicht angestrichen werden.

Exercices pour acquérir l'indépendance des doigts et préparer aux doubles cordes

Il faut tenir les rondes sans les jouer.

Exercises to acquire independence of the fingers & to prepare for double stopping

The semibreves to be stopped with the fingers, but not played with the bow.

Ausführung
Exécution
Execution



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Doppelgriffe

Doubles cordes

Double stopping



Doppelgriffe mit ungleichen Notenwerten

Valeurs inégales en doubles cordes

Unequal values in double stopping

Man spiele die Übungen 1 u. 2 sehr langsam, und zähle dazu; dann beschleunige man das Zeitmaß bis man zu 1^{bis} und 2^{bis} gelangt.

Travailler les exercices 1 et 2 très lentement en comptant les temps puis accélérer le mouvement pour arriver aux 1^{bis} et 2^{bis}

Study the exercises 1 & 2 very slowly at first, gradually increasing the speed until arriving at 1^{bis} & 2^{bis}



Terzen, Sexten und Oktaven

Tierces, sixtes et octaves

Thirds, sixths & octaves

1 Oktave 1 octave 1 octave

Sexten
Sixtes
Sixths

2 Oktaven 2 octaves 2 octaves

3 Oktaven 3 octaves 3 octaves

Tonleitern *Gammes* Scales

Oktaven
Octaves
Octaves

Terzen *Tierces* Thirds

Akkorde *Arpèges* Arpeggios

Terzen
Tierces
Thirds

Natürliche und künstliche
FlageolettöneSons harmoniques naturels
et artificielsNatural & Artificial
harmonics

A

B

etc. Und so fort in allen Tonarten
Continuer dans tous les tons
Continue in other keys

5. Teil

Bogenübungen

Abkürzungen:

- ▢ Herunterstrich
 V Hinaufstrich
 G Ganzer Bogen
 M In der Mitte
 Fr Am Frosch
 Sp An der Spitze
 H Halber Bogen

5^e Partie

Exercices d'archet

Abréviations:

- ▢ *Tirez*
 V *Poussez*
 G *Tout l'archet*
 M *Au milieu*
 Fr *Au talon*
 Sp *A la pointe*
 H *La moitié de l'archet*

5th Part

Bowing Exercises

Abbreviations:

- ▢ Down bow
 V Up bow
 G Whole length of bow
 M In Middle
 Fr At the nut
 Sp At the point
 H Half length of bow

32

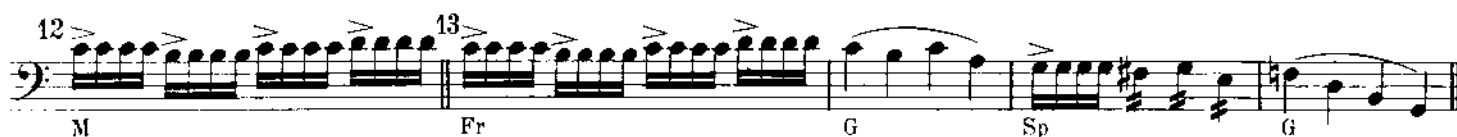
Übungen für den rechten Arm

Exercices pour le bras droit

Exercises for the right arm



Varianten Variantes Variations





Varianten - Variantes - Variations

1 G 2 M 3 G Sp G Fr

4 M 5 G Sp 6 M 7 G Sp

8 M 9 Fr G 10 M 11 Fr G

12 M 13 Fr G 14 M 15 Fr G

16 M 17 Fr G 18 Fr G Sp G M

20 Fr G Sp G 21 M

22 M 23 H 24 Fr G

25 M 26 Fr G Sp G M

28 Fr G 29 M 30 Fr G

31 M *sautillé* 32 M 33 M *staccato*

Exercises for developing suppleness of wrist .



1 2 3 4 V 5 6
G etc. G G G G H

7 8 9 10 11
G H G M Fr G Sp G M

12 13 14 15 16
Fr G Sp G M Fr G Sp G M Fr G

17 V 18 19 20 21
Sp M G M M

22 23 24 25
M M M G

26 27 28 29
M M M M

30 31 32 33
Fr G Sp G Fr G Sp G

34 35 36 37
M M M M

38 39 40
Fr G Sp G

Übungen auf drei Saiten

Exercices sur trois cordes

Exercises on three strings

Varianten *Variantes* Variations

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 11

12 13 14 15 16 17

18 19 20 21 22 23

24 25 26 27

28 29 30 31 32 33 34

35 36 37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45

46 47 48 49

50 51 52 53

54 55 56 57 58 59

Fr. V V

M M G G G G G G G M

Übungen um die Kraft des
Handgelenks zu entwickeln

Exercices pour développer
la force du poignet

Exercises for developing
the power of the wrist



Variante Variantes Variations

