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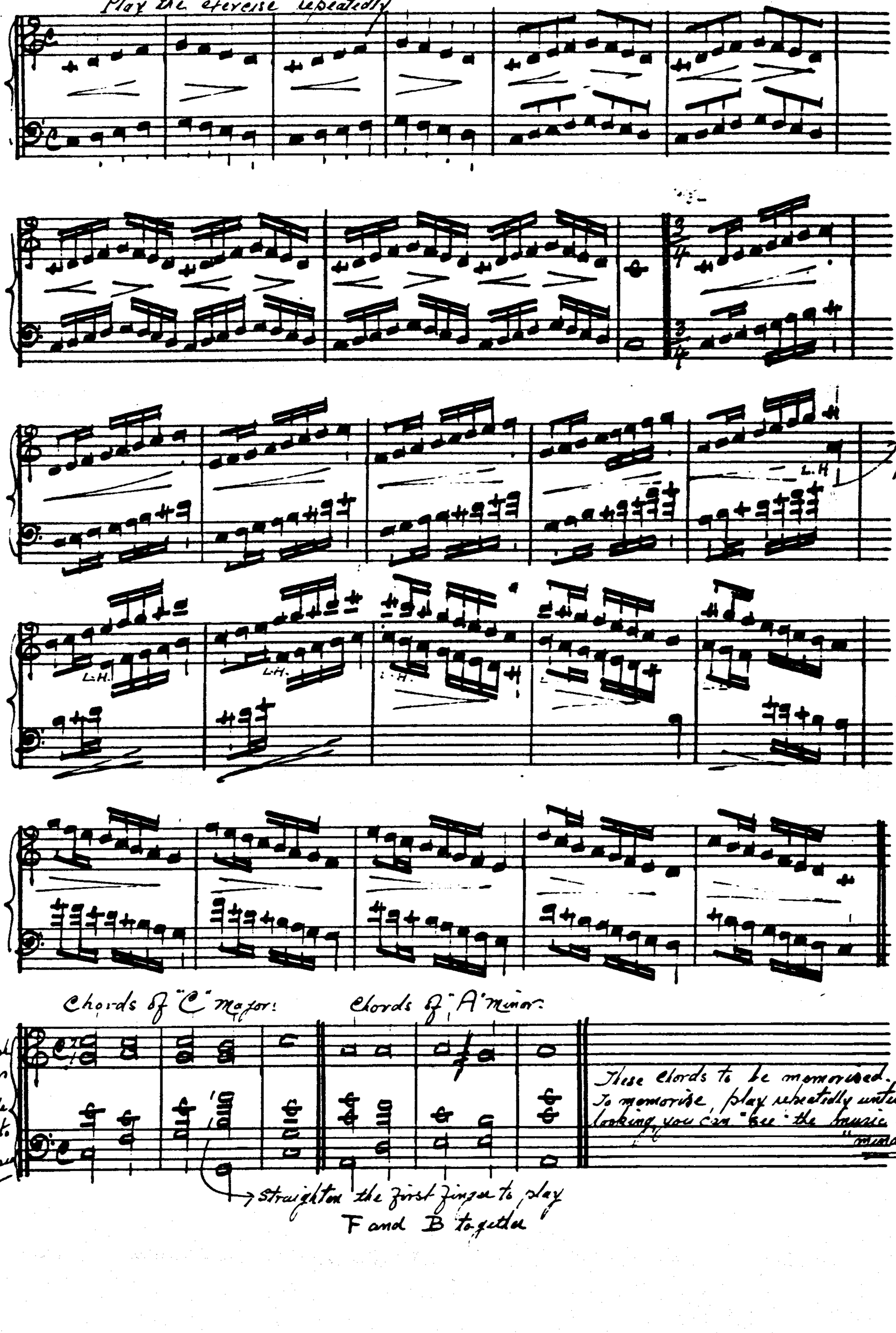
	Alas those chimes	

Exercise in "C" major: Octaves only; to rule the fingers to gain power and freedom.

Play the exercise rebeatedly



Chords of "C" Major:

Chords of "A" Minor:

Rest the fingers on the keys

These chords to be memorised.
To memorise, play rebeatedly until, still looking, you can "see" the music in your mind's eye

Straighten the first finger to play F and B together

Scale of 'A' minor:

the
-nor scale
Sixth
Seventh
th of the
is an
record-
-ascending
only.

Scale of 'F' major:

'F' major in Sixths

beat Allegro
-ment
-tal both
: work-
-ly +
-rastible,

with dots
meaning upon
or above

To finish
everywhere

'F' major in tenths.

To finish
everywhere

Chords of 'F' major:

Chords of 'D' Major

Scale of 'D' minor:

Petite
-rch time
-tady
-cats in
-ion
-ubt three
-ts before
start
-ayed.

March in the Keys of 'C' & 'F'

mf 4th beat

Semibreves to be held on for the first bar

f

Fine

Trio

p

Da Capo or
meaning repeat from
the beginning & finish
at the first marked Fine

4

Exercise in G Major. Staccato and Legato.

Staccato quavers detached

Legato, smoothly connecting the notes

For Staccato passages, lift the fingers well above the keys and strike the keys short and sharp

Legato the wrist to remain low legato passages is possible if the fingers close to the keys

Chords of G Major

Chords of E Minor

Subdy E Minor

2 Parts

March Time.

For Expression.

carefully observe the soft & loud marks also the slurs & the notes at the end of the slurs shorter...

2 this mark over the note implys a stress, hit such notes hard & short.

N.B. it is a good practice before playing a piece to run up the scale (in octaves)

Exercise in E Minor - Holding & passing notes & Counter melody.

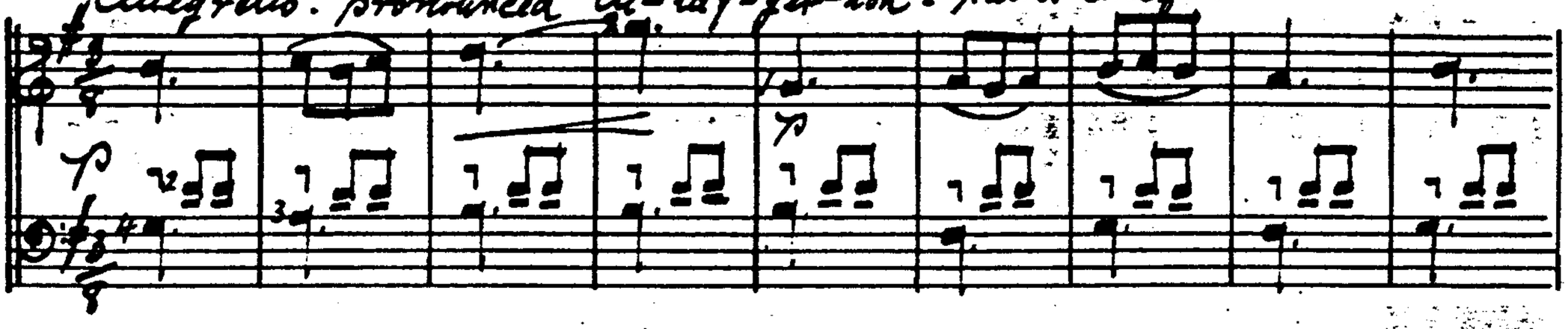
Moderato

Linked Crotchets on Crosses.

Air in

G Major Holding on notes & flowing accompaniments

Allegretto. pronounced Al-lay-get-toh. rather cheerful



Scale and staccato in D Major: two sharps F♯ C♯

Chords of "D" Major

Chords of "B" Minor

Scale of B Minor.

LH.

RH

B Minor

White Prelude in

Moderate A little Gavotte (an old French dance)

p

fit

Cue

fit of

ritard. a little Slower

RH

Positional Chords of accompaniments

Key of "C" common time

6/8 time

These accomps are the most frequently used.

3/4 Waltz time

White inversions & arpeggios

2/4. March & Two Step time

Key of "G" common time

Key of "F" 6/8 time.

Key of "A" Minor Common time.

Key of "D" Major. Common time

Another form of accompaniment

Write in Common Time

The Tango

2nd. theme

Latter part of

Semi-tres

Another form of Tango accompt

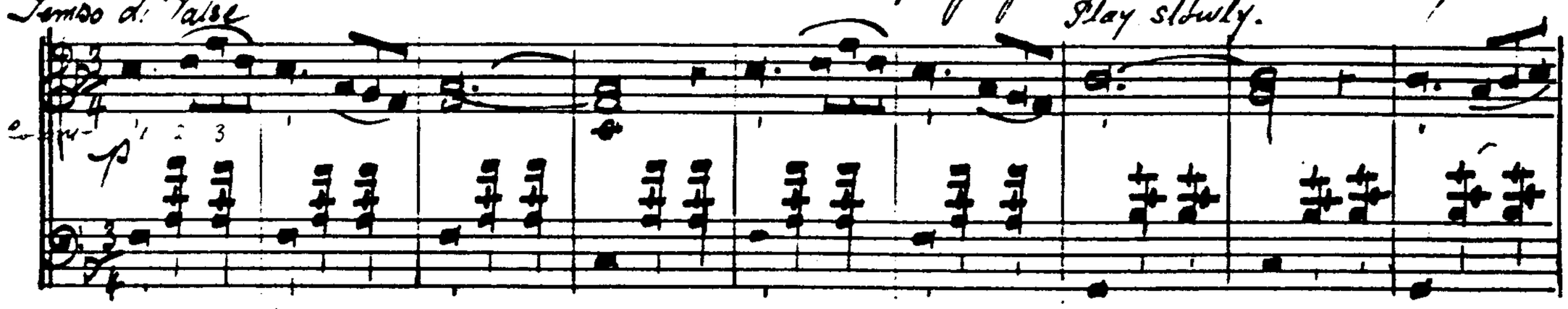
if there is making full bar

Write Cadenza for ... + B minor

The above movement dotted crotchet (R.H.) Students find a difficulty in holding on the dotted crotchet one & half beats while playing the accompts H. Stanley

Play slowly.

Tempo di Valse



The above movement is from the Waltz - "Twenty one to-day" by Henry Stanley.

Drink to me only with thine eyes.

Andantino pronounced (An-dan-tee-no) a little slower than andante

1st

2nd

The Vicar of Bray

Andante -(An-dan-tay)

Scale of B flat major, in Octaves

LH

Chords of B flat Major

Chords of C minor

Scale of C minor.

John Anderson, My Jo in C minor.

Andante

Scotch Air in C minor

Composed the music To ep

Abbreviations to save time & trouble in writing music are used as follows

as written

as played.

Exercise in chords, moving bass.

Slowly

p

ff

rit.

rit.

The Merry Peasant by Schumann.

Spirito (with speed)

1st

f

Allegro non troppo. Air from Martha by Flotow.

Allegro non troppo

p

2nd to time

4

Sustained and passing notes

Maestoso. pronounced Mah-ay-sté-so meaning Majestic

Note the change to Treble Clef for Left hand

change back to bass clef.

rall. lower

a tempo (in time again)

Scale of "E flat" Major. 3 flats

Chords of "Eb" Major

finish

The Student is recommended to thoroughly master the key of Eb. it being a favourite key for popular ballads.

Scale of C Minor

Chords of C Minor.

But the Jewish Scale

Exercise in Eb Major.

Andante

p

f

p

f

p

f

rall.

Exercise in Ballad form

X Stanley

Moderato

f

mf

Scale of A Major (3 sharps)

Chords of A major

Scale of F# Minor

Chords of F# mind

The Tremolo or Tremolando effect.

a rapid alternation of ~~the~~ notes ~~of~~ a chord to produce a tremolo.

as written — as played — written — Played — written — Played

These Etudes are for Right hand only, no bass cuffs

written — Played — written — Played — written — Played — The fingering to be

written — Played — written — Played — written — Played — or as this — written — Played

written — Played — written — Played — written — Played — D may Sustain this s

as written.

pp

The effect is

pp as played.

The number of notes played by the right-hand in tremolo passages is not of great importance the more played the better it sounds, the melody on the left-hand however must be played in "proper time".

Andantino

Introduction to the "Blue Danube" Waltz by J Strauss.

Movement from the Overture Orpheus in the Underworld by J Offenbach

For all Trumpets & Cornets strike the notes rapidly one after the other in imitation of the rapid trowing of the Strings, one of the notes may be held down & sustained between staffs if desired.

Lento

Cello Solo

etc

The Shake or trill indicated by the sign "tr", if the shake is a long one is written thus = tr ——— extending as far as the shake is to be played.

Staff 11 — c: written — low played — The extended shake

Exercise on the Shake for Right hand only.

Start the shake gradually increas… Speed to the mi… Gradually relax al… in extended s…

It's effect in a concluding movement

The Mordente is a brief shake indicated by the sign (w) placed above the note.

Ensemble — as written — as played.

The Cadenza pronounced Kah-den'-sah, is an ornamental passage to be played "ad lib." meaning at pleasure, time is suspended during the playing of a Cadenza.

The Violin Cadenza from "Orpheus in the Underworld" — Allegretto

* a Sharp placed over the note to be trilled thus ♯tr means the note above which it is trilled with the B should be sharp, in this case C♯

Musical Notation — 1 treble clef; 2 bass clef; 3 flat; 4 sharp; 5 natural; 6 time signature; 7 breve; 8 semi-breve; 9 minim; 10 crotchet; 11 quaver; 12 semi-quaver; 13 demi-semi-quaver; 14 rest — sign for semi-breve; 15 minim; 16 crotchet rest; 17 quaver; 18 semi-quaver; 19 demi-semi…

Changing the action of the bellows. P means press bellows, D draw out.
Do not lift the finger on the reiterated notes, change the action of the bellows.

This method gives the correct phrasing

Avoid changing the bellows in the middle of a stressed passage, change at the end

Repeat from 𝄋 to Fine

It does not matter whether you start with a press or draw of the bellows providing you change the action on the reiterated note. A record of the two notes on the same line or space

Allegro moderato

Simile

Animato (rall. molto)

rall. dim.

Reiterated notes = Change of fingers

Allegro Moderato

Fingers 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

movement from the Overture to Bohemian Girl

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

cres

etc

alternative method of fingering

etc

Where the first and second fingers can be used on the reiterated notes, as in method one above, it is recommended in preference to the use of the octave in method 2, however it is not always possible as in the following excerpt from the Overture to The Bohemian Girl by Balfe.

Try using the 1st & 2nd fingers in the D: & see the difficulty

Allegro Moderato

pp

Reverse bellows

Fingers tremolo

cres

f

etc

pp

cres

f

The Chromatic Scale of C. moving by half tones

The student is recommended to commence every fingering on an instrument after this manner

Moderato Etereise in Chromatics

Contrary motion

Reiterated Chords
A combination of fingers & bellows action

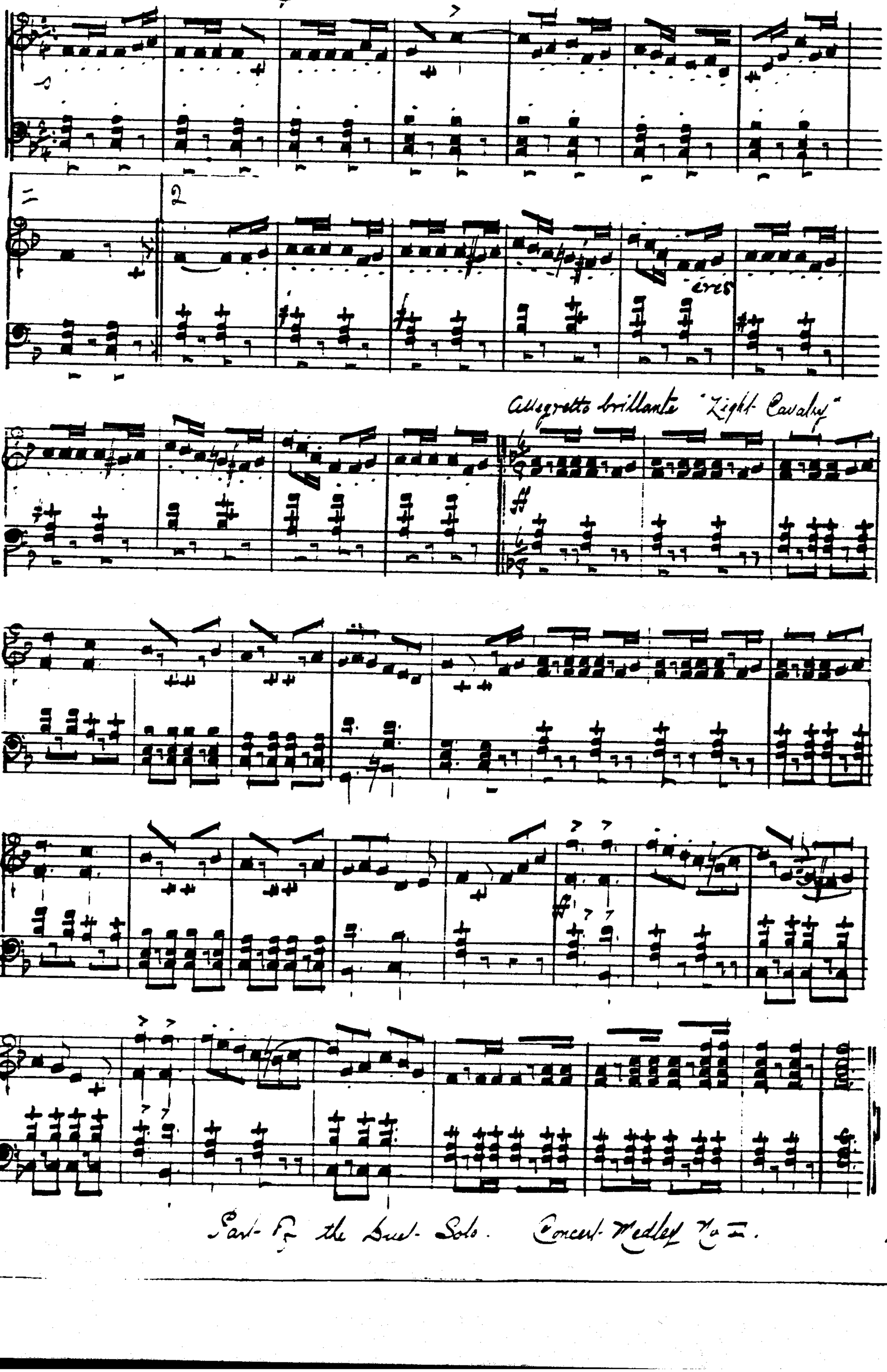
D P D P D P
bellows action

Bellows action
D P D P D P

Reiterated chords can, of course be played by fingers only, but it is best to combine with the bellows action of reversing.

Exercise on Reiterated Chords.

Allegro Arthur Raymond.



Part-F the Duet-Solo. Concert-Medley No 2.

Scale of Ab major. 4 flats.

Chords of Ab major.

Chords of F minor

Scale of F minor

Scale of Db major

Chords of Db major.

Chords of Bb minor

Scale of Bb minor

Scale of E major 4 sharps

Chords of E major

Chords of D# minor B# is C4

Scale of D# minor

The Cello effect

Melody in the bass clef

Moderate

Melody in F by Rubinstein

p

1st

2nd

a tempo

poco rit

p

a tempo

Andante

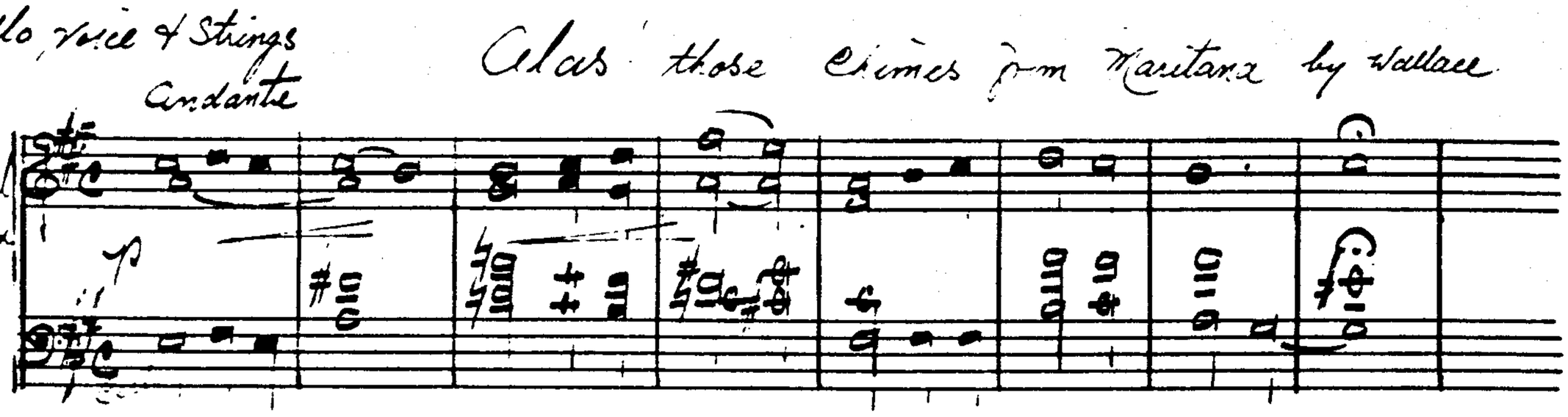
Quartette from

28

Cello, voice & Strings

Andante

Alas those times from Maritana by Wallace



Sustain

The Long Appoggiatura (Up-God-zee-Tu-ra

as written

as played

The Turn

as written

as played

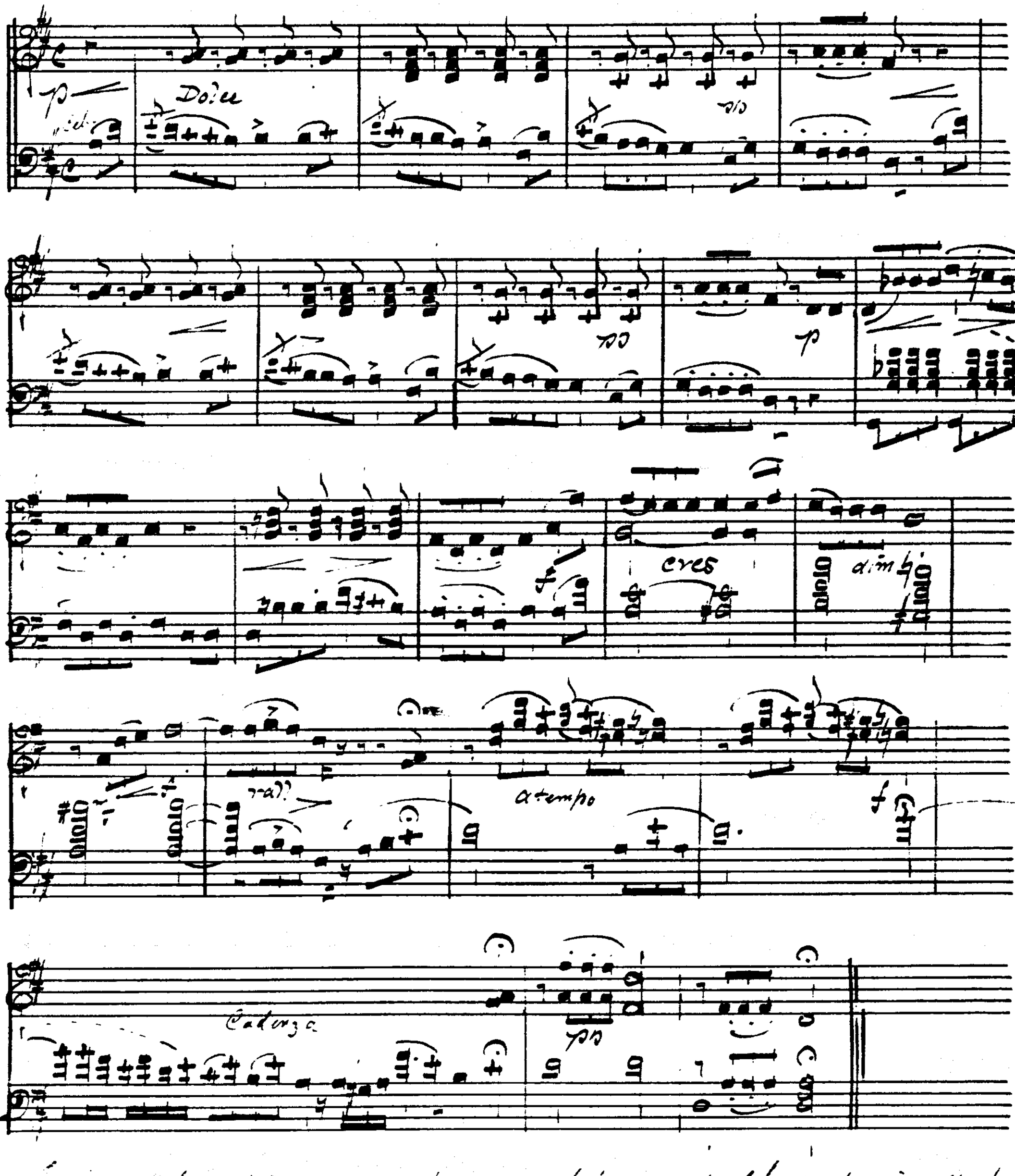
Plain Turn

Inverted Turn

Turn between two notes

Aria from Act II of La Traviata by Verdi.

Andante



Piano solo ... and then the melody in the left hand give the left hand notes all the time, the right hand the accompanying chords should be played lightly, sometimes detached semi staccato, the melody should stand out bold & most important.

Schubert Serenade.

Moderato

p

'cello

woodwind

p

3

mf cresc

mf

dol

The flowing accompaniment, not a strong feature of "Duet" playing, we cannot expect to produce the rippling effect that the piano does, the student is recommended to master these accompaniments, some music would not sound so well with any other, as in the following.

"Scenes that are brightest from Maitland by Wallace"

rall

mp

fp

The Cello or Clarinet-solo from the Overture 'Poet and Peasant' by Suppe

Andante

ff

Cello or Clar.

Flute

Wood Wind Sustain

rall.

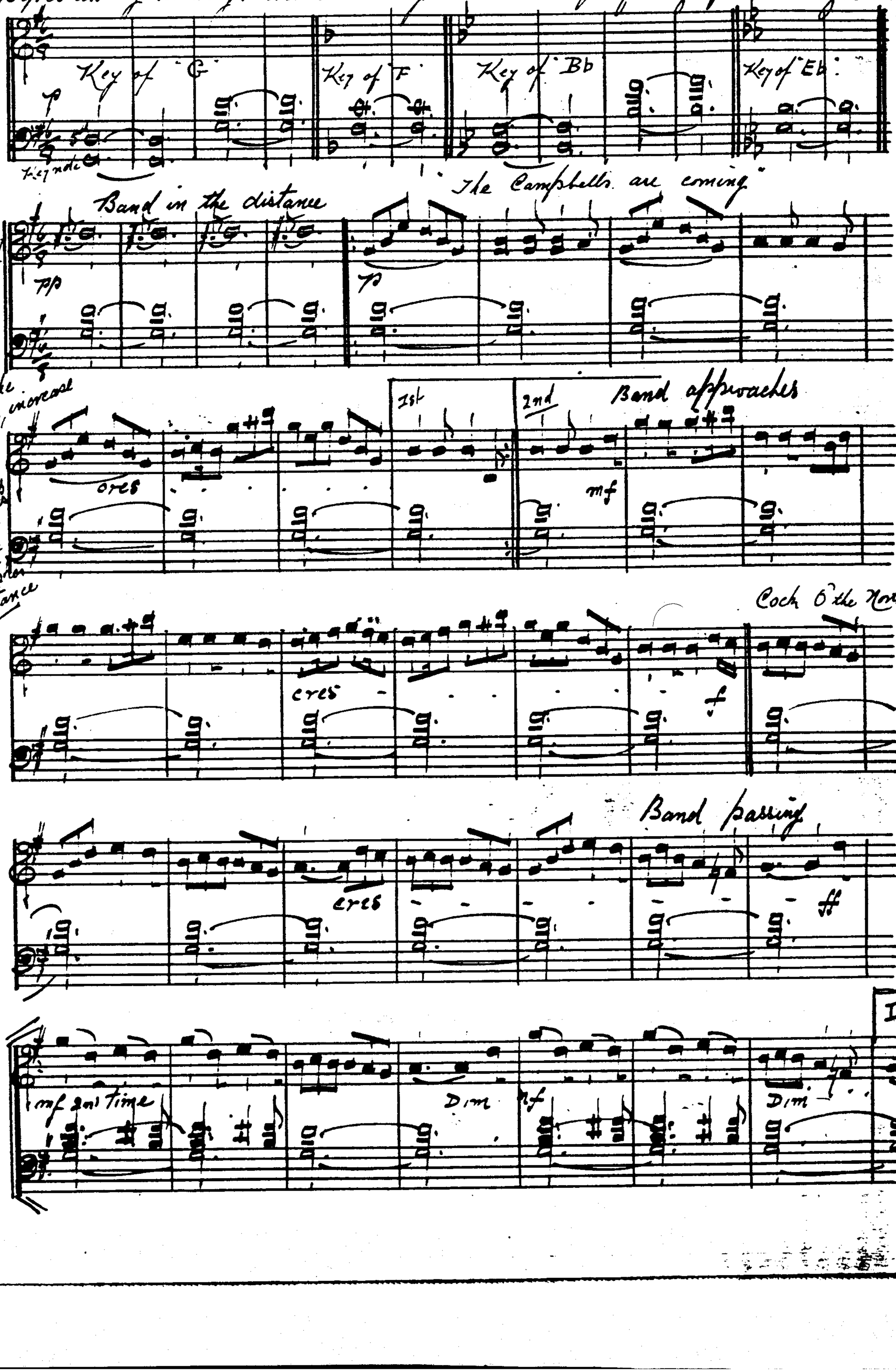
a tempo

a tempo

etc

fp

4 The Bagpipe effect = The nearest we can get to the drone of the pipes is by holding down the key note & its perfect fifth - as follows



2 Band vanishes in the distance

gone

Modulation = Knowledge of this is not of vital importance to the Duet-player unless he arranges his own solos - a perusal of reference books may not be without interest - Modulation is the transition from one key to another, this is done by a passage of notes containing notes of the old key & some of the new to accustom the ear to the change - Some keys however do not require much in the way of modulation as in the following - C to F. F to Bb & Bb to Eb & so on - it is usually done by adding a [redacted] 7th to the tonic as illustrated below -

C to F

Tonic chord of C

Tonic chord of F

or this

To change from a flat key to a sharp key requires more precaution as in the following -

Slowly.

F to D

Key of D

a shorter cut from F to D

a pleasing modulation Ab to C

to Natural

36 The Drums effect

The best imitation is obtained by playing a sharp note & natural together

as example below — in this case it is B♭ & B♮

Keep bellows close together, don't lift the fingers

The effect in all Drum set

X Stanley. Homeward Bound March

Allegro

another effect

ff smooth, as in a regimental march
The notes all fingered, not held down
Drums

mf

fp

etc

Allegro con fuoco

Drum Solo from the Overture Pique Dame by Suppe, this is very effective in the full Orchestra

ff Violins

Brass

p

Drums

Allegro

pp

f Tonelli

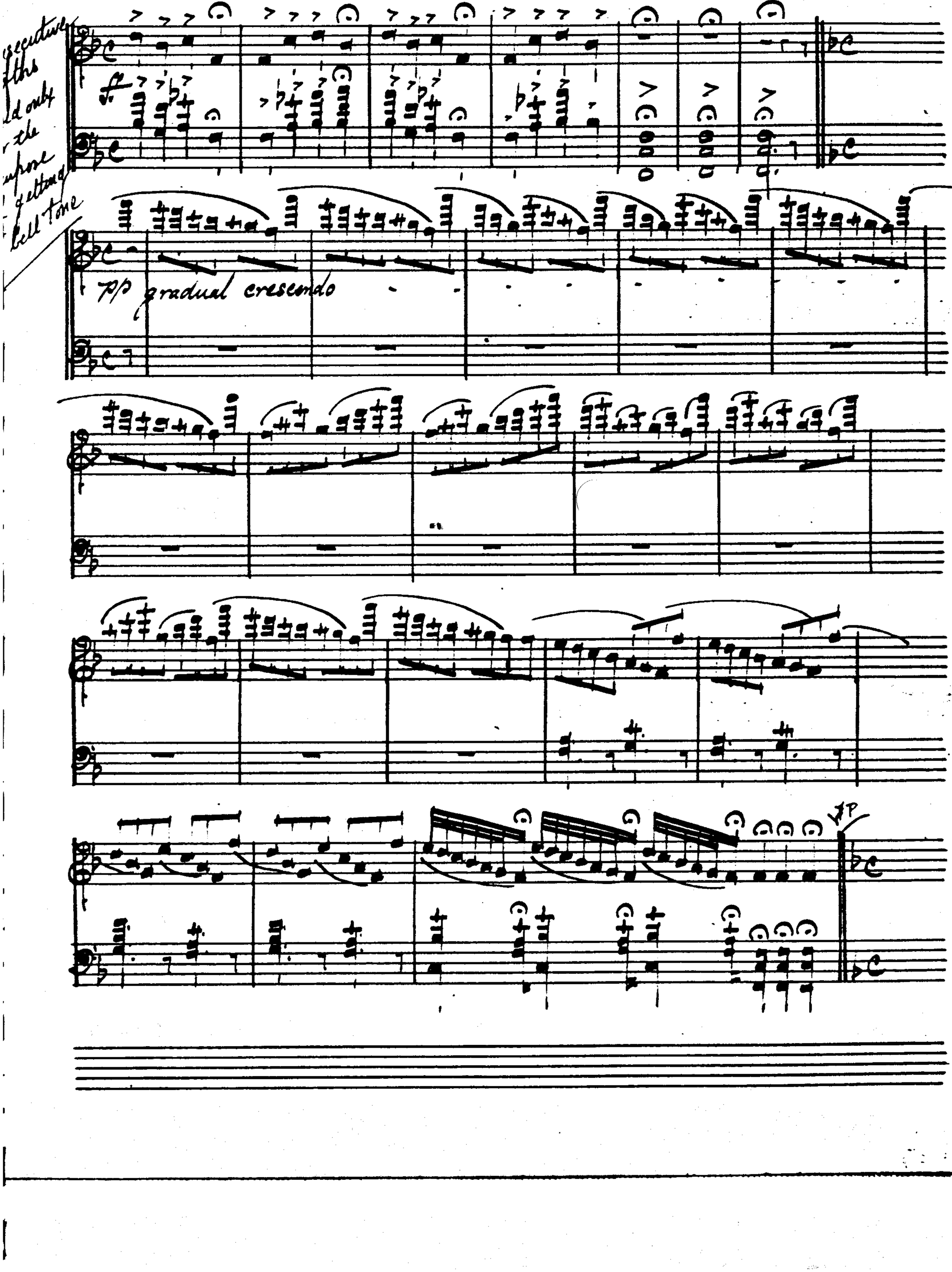
pp

Drums.

D.S. Dal Segno. (dahl-sainyo)
repeat from the sign to fine

The "Bells" effect = An effective way of playing the 'bells' is to sway the instrument gently in the air & avoid violent swinging which may cause the fluids to either break or blend out of tune.

Andante Write in ¢ for 16 keyed instruments



(Bells of St Mary's may be written in here)

Moderato.

mf

f

mf

f

p

mf

f

dim

f

G

G

For he's a jolly good fellow.

God save the King.