

NEW
SCALE STUDIES



FOR THE
VIOLIN

BY
CARL HALIR



NEWLY REVISED AND ANNOTATED EDITION

BY
E. L. WINN

CARL FISCHER Inc., COOPER SQUARE NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

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Preface to the Original European Edition

To my knowledge, most of the scale studies are limited to a reproduction of the 24 scales, fingered according to the particular individuality of the writer; the pupil sees the written scale, the perfect execution of which forms the most difficult problem in technique; however, he is not instructed how to overcome the difficulty. The consequence of this is that one often meets violinists who, after many years of study, are unable to play a scale perfectly, so that their technique, being devoid of a good foundation, must necessarily remain deficient.

After many years of practical experience, I have compiled these new studies, which show the pupil the scales with all possible varieties of fingering, beginning and ending on any note of the scale; the assiduous practice of these, will bring him to the highest point of perfection. Owing to the length of the matter, I have only worked out a few of the scales; I leave it to the teacher and pupil to proceed in accordance with the examples given.

CARL HALIR

BERLIN, OCTOBER, 1896

Preface to the New American Edition

1. Most scale studies include only the twentyfour scales fingered according to the individuality of the writer. The pupil practices the scales without solving the problem of technique; in fact, he is not instructed how to overcome difficulties. As a result, many violinists, after years of study, cannot play a scale perfectly, their technique being necessarily deficient.

2. Professor Halir of the Royal High School, Berlin, was one of the highest authorities on violin art in the world. Although he presented only a few of the scales, he so outlined the work that both teacher and pupil can follow his suggestions in the use of other scales.

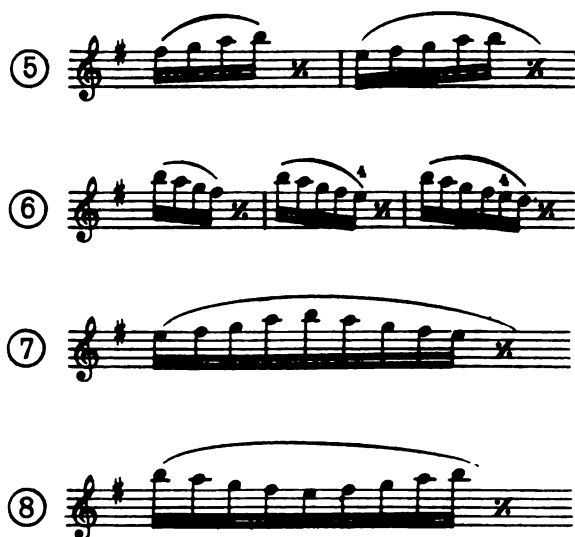
3. The Halir Studies include scales with all varieties of fingering, beginning and ending on any note of the scale. This sectional treatment of scales leads to absolute perfection, that is to say, the student is quite at his ease even in the most difficult parts of a scale. After many years of practical experience in teaching, as well as in studying and investigating at home and abroad, I cannot find any studies which meet the entire needs of pupils as do these Studies of Halir. In securing a perfect legato they are invaluable. They are written with all possible varieties of fingering, beginning and ending with any note of the scale. Repetition and absorption of detail bring the pupil to perfection.

4. Professor Halir was an acknowledged master of the technique and of violin playing. He was also an inspiring artist and teacher.

With the exception of certain Sencik Studies and Goby Eberhardt's System of Violin Playing, no work intimately connected with the perfection of violin technique has been so universally accepted as the Studies of Halir. It is because of their universal use in America on the part of the exponents of the Berlin School, that I have endeavored to give them a still wider popularity in the profession by suggestions as to the manner in which they should be taught.

Those who know the original European edition of these scale studies will notice my suggestion as to changing the order of exercises in the first chapter on Preparatory Studies in the First Position. (*See footnote page 5*) To have the exercises taken up in more natural succession I would advise taking them up as follows:-





The scale of G seems the most natural one with which to begin. Play each group lightly in the middle of the bow. A perfect legato is desired. The groups must be detached, the bow being raised after each stroke. The movement is from the arm. The fourth finger should lie in the same plane as the third. The fingers should be relaxed, lying curved over the strings. Elasticity rather than force is desirable if a fluent technique is to be secured. Each note should receive absolutely its full value. The tempo must be slow and even at first, but it may be increased as the student becomes more skilful. A singing tone and absolutely pure intonation are indispensable. In crossing the strings there should be very little perceptible movement of the wrist. The bow should lie well over

the strings. The tone should be well connected, the fourth finger falling with ease into place. There should be no bow pressure.

Play each passage lightly eight times. Many students strive to play a long passage in exactly the same time as a short group of notes. This is not advisable, as it interferes with a perfectly clean technique. A passage should be repeated many times until it is perfect.

The special difficulty lies with the quickness of the fourth finger in passing from one string to another. The ascending scale is followed by the same grouping in the descending scale. In the study of the legato, when the ascending and descending scales are to be combined, great care should be used in string transfers, because they occur with greater frequency. Examples 3 and 4, therefore, are much more difficult than 1 and 2.

Finger technique naturally begins with the G string, as it responds less easily to finger action and also because the fingers lie well over the neck of the violin.

Number 5 introduces exercises upon the E string in the same key as before.

Again, the wrist, while free, must not rise and fall too much with the string transfer, the bow lying, as before, well over two strings. This is especially true of numbers 7 and 8. The exercises should also be played in A $\flat$ major, A major, B $\flat$ major, and B major.

E. L. WINN

TRINITY COURT, BOSTON, 1910

Carl Halir New Scale Studies

5

a. Preparatory Studies

in the first position, to obtain the utmost evenness and velocity in the movement of the fingers.

(See Preface for Explanatory Remarks)

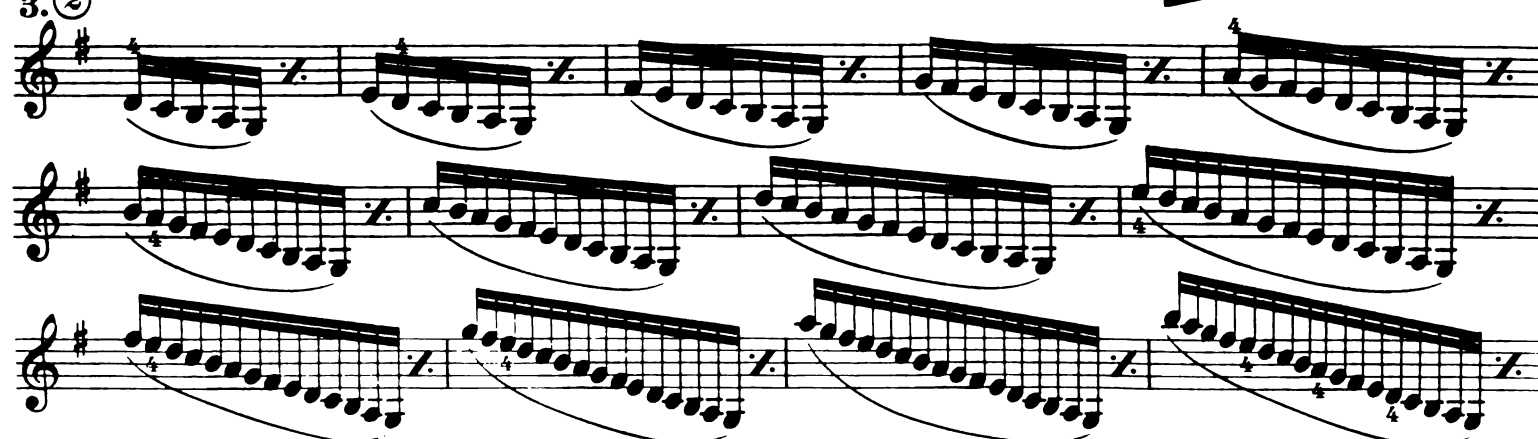
1. ①



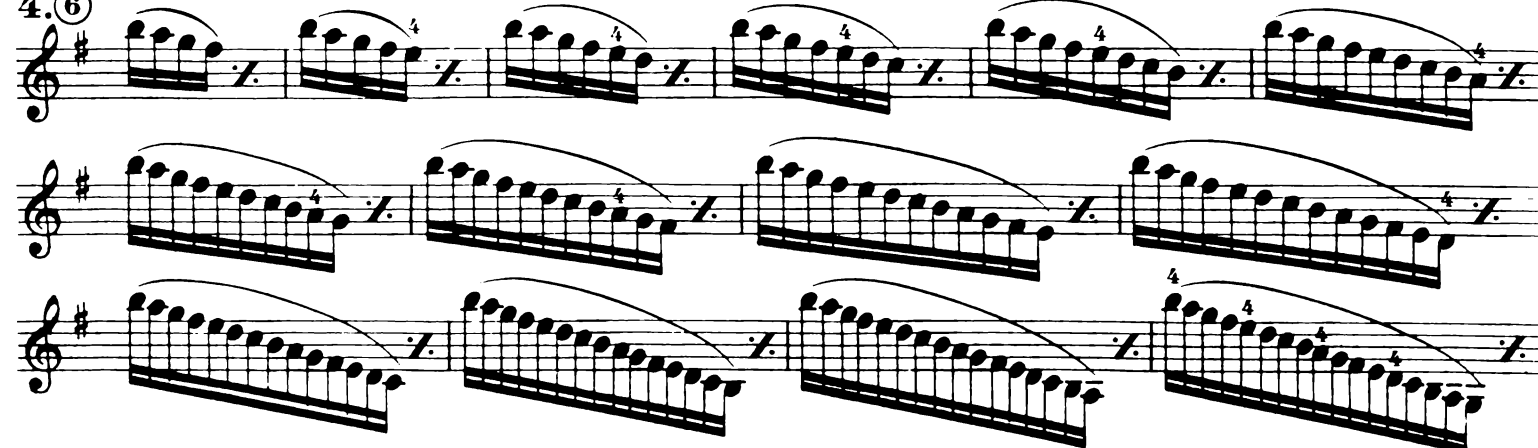
2. ⑤



3. ②



4. ⑥



NOTE: The revised edition suggests the following order ① ② etc.

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[illegible]

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is a simple, ascending and then descending line, starting on G4 and ending on G3. The rhythm is a series of eighth notes. The system is divided into two measures by a repeat sign (double bar line with dots). The first measure contains the first six notes, and the second measure contains the last six notes.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is a continuous line of eighth notes, starting on a low note and rising steadily to a peak before descending. A '4' is written below the staff, indicating a measure rest for four measures. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

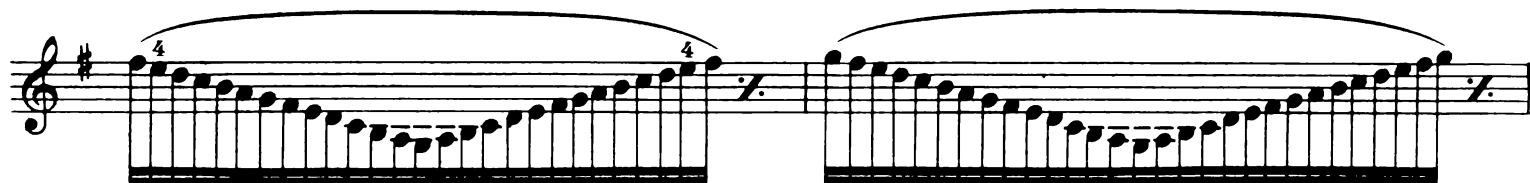
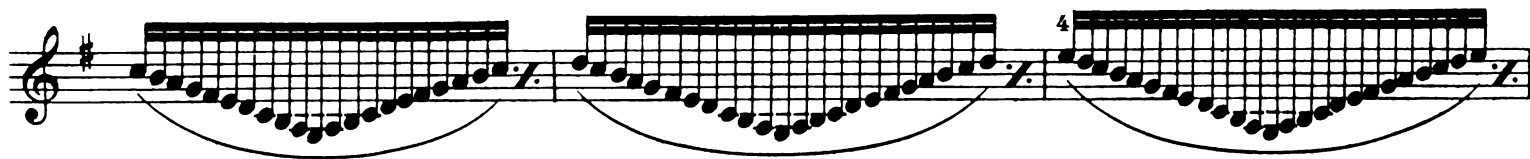
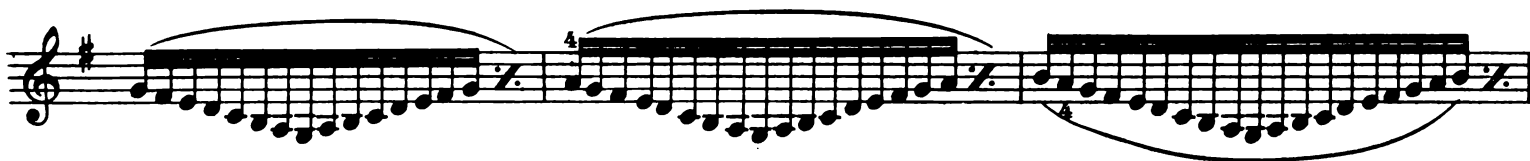
2. ⑦

The musical notation for exercise 2. ⑦ consists of three measures on a single staff. The first measure contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on G4 and ascending to D5, with a slur above and a '4' below. The second measure contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on D5 and descending to G4, with a slur above and a '4' below. The third measure contains a sequence of eighth notes starting on G4 and ascending to D5, with a slur above and a '4' below. Each measure is followed by a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots).

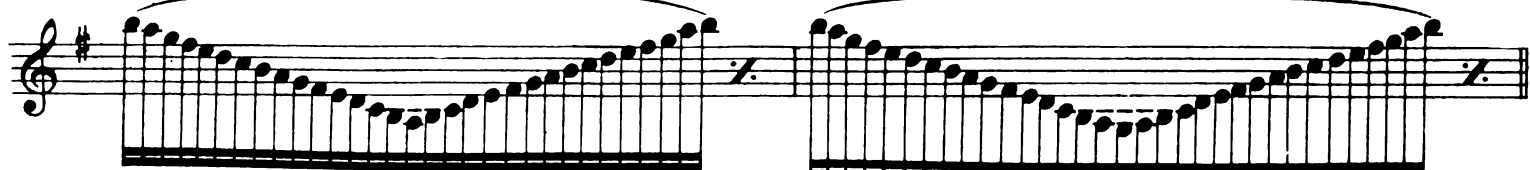
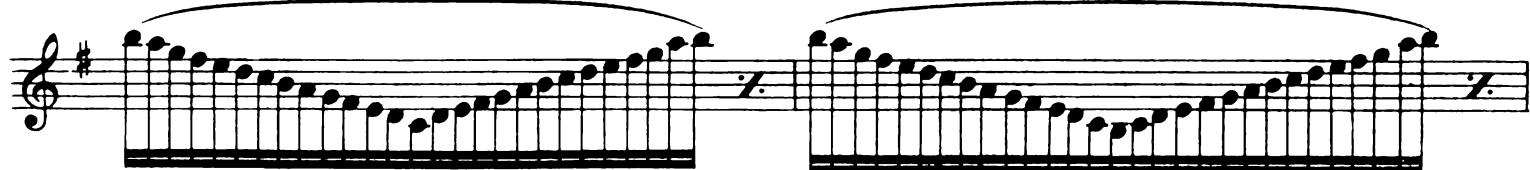
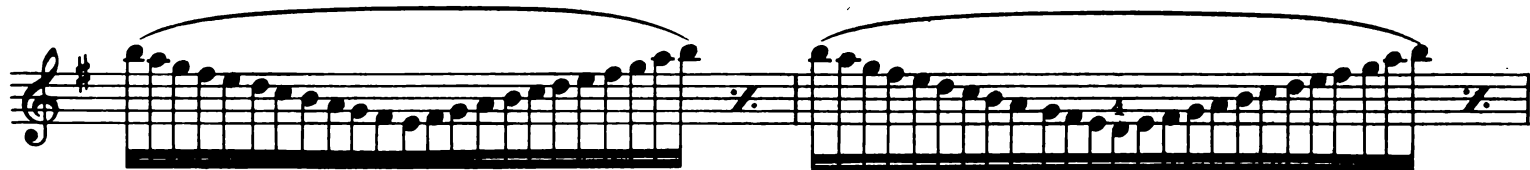
The musical notation for the 'Climax' section is shown on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by a series of ascending and descending eighth notes, creating a sense of rising and falling tension. The notation includes a large, sweeping slur over the entire phrase, and a final double bar line with repeat dots. The rhythm is indicated by a '4' time signature.

The musical notation for the 'Climax' section of 'The Swan' is shown on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by a series of ascending and descending eighth notes, creating a sense of tension and excitement. The notation is written in a style that is both elegant and dramatic, reflecting the overall mood of the piece.

3. ④.



4. ⑧.



b. Preparatory Studies for changing positions.

These studies are to be played lightly in the middle third of the bow, no accent being placed on any particular note. Perfect freedom of the hand and fingers is necessary. The fingers must seek their positions at once, without sliding into place. In order to insure freedom, the first finger should not rest against the neck of the violin except at its point of contact with the string. After the third position, the thumb must lie well under the neck of the violin. Increase the rate of speed after evenness and perfect intonation are secured. Pupils may begin these studies in connection with the study of Kreutzer, and continue them through Fiorillo. The descending scale in sectional repetitions is especially useful.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for violin preparatory studies. Each staff is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The studies consist of ascending and descending scale-like passages, often with specific fingerings (1, 2) and bowing marks (slashes with dots) indicating where to bow. The exercises are designed to improve finger independence and position changes, particularly focusing on the middle third of the bow. The studies are arranged in a sequence that builds up to more complex patterns, including some with multiple measures of a single note (e.g., 4 measures of a note) and others with specific bowing techniques (e.g., 2, 4, 2). The final staff includes a descending scale in sectional repetitions, which is noted as especially useful in the text.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, featuring complex fingerings and slurs. The notation is organized into five pairs of staves, each pair containing a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first four pairs of staves are in the key of D major (two sharps), and the fifth pair is in the key of B minor (two flats). Each staff contains multiple measures of music, with notes grouped by slurs and numbered with fingerings (1, 2, 4). The notation is dense and technical, suggesting a focus on advanced playing techniques.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, featuring complex fingerings and slurs. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing multiple measures of music. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes that are played in a single breath or stroke. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing multiple measures of music. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes that are played in a single breath or stroke. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing multiple measures of music. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. Slurs are used to group notes that are played in a single breath or stroke.

The following studies on the G string should be played slowly, evenly and lightly, in the middle of the bow, the latter being slightly raised for each group.

1.

On the G string.

Study 1, On the G string, consists of six staves of music in G major (one sharp). Each staff contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The patterns involve ascending and descending runs with various fingering indications (1, 2) and slurs. The first five staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The sixth staff is a longer, more complex pattern.

2.

Study 2 consists of six staves of music in D major (two sharps). The patterns are more complex than in Study 1, involving ascending and descending runs with various fingering indications (1, 2, 4) and slurs. The first five staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The sixth staff is a longer, more complex pattern.

Scale Studies

in C major, A minor, F major, D minor, B flat major, G minor and E flat major.

These scale studies should be played with the fingering indicated. There should be the utmost care as to intonation. As the remaining scales are more or less of a repetition of the seven scales given below, the student should form and study those in the other keys in accordance with the examples given herewith.

Observe the changed order of studies.

1. ①

2. ⑤

3. ②

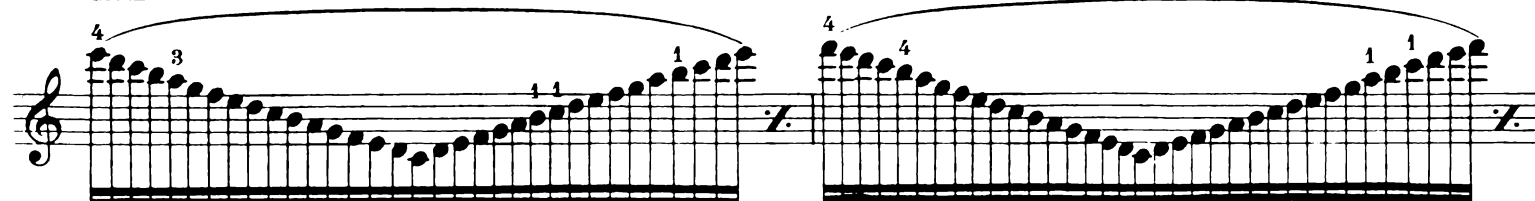
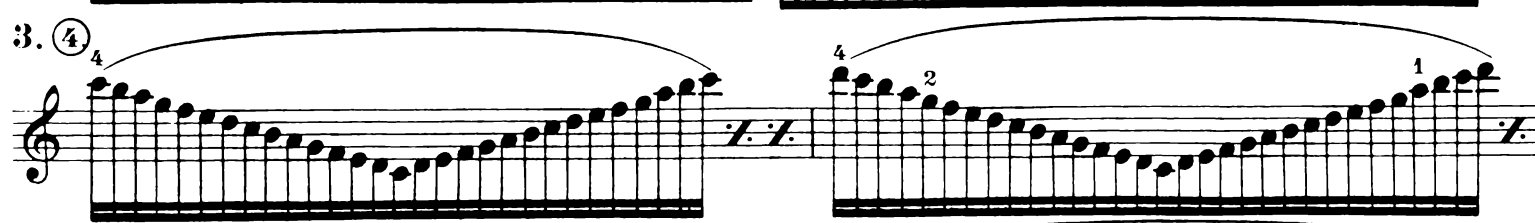
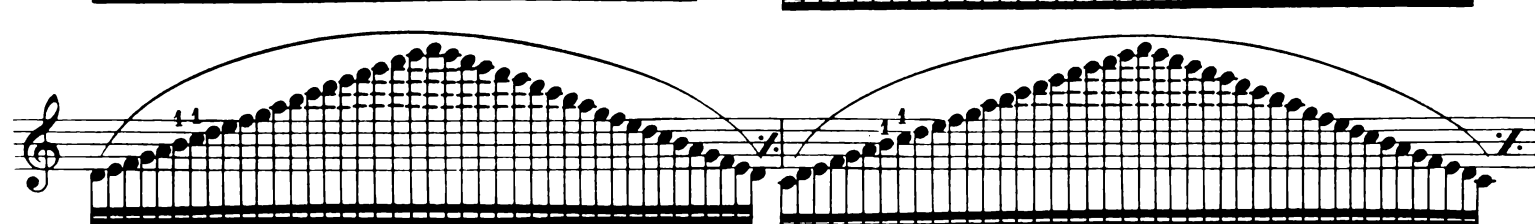
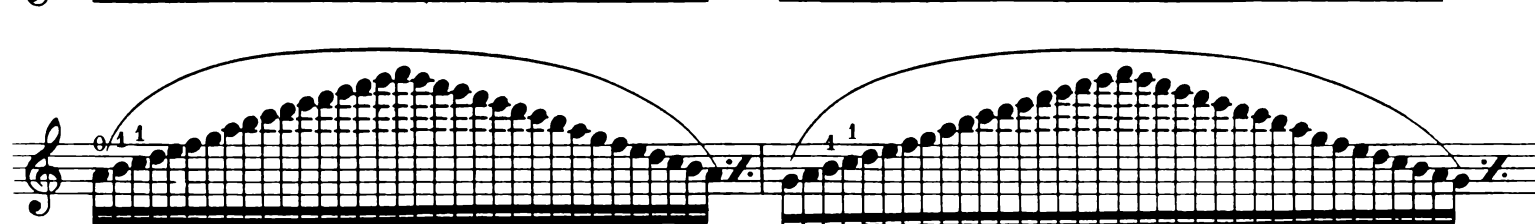
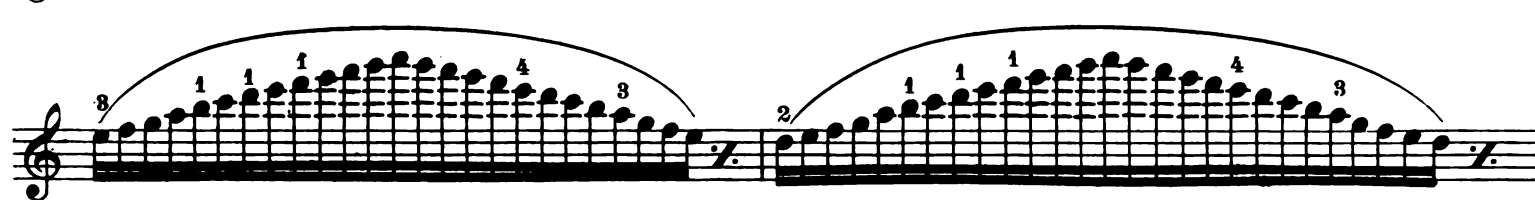
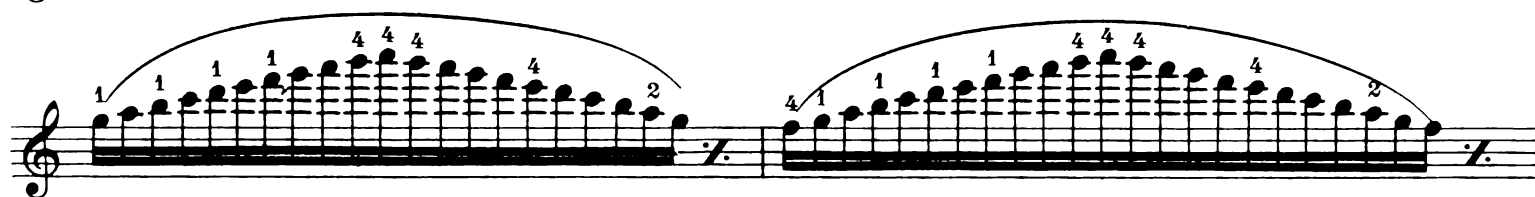
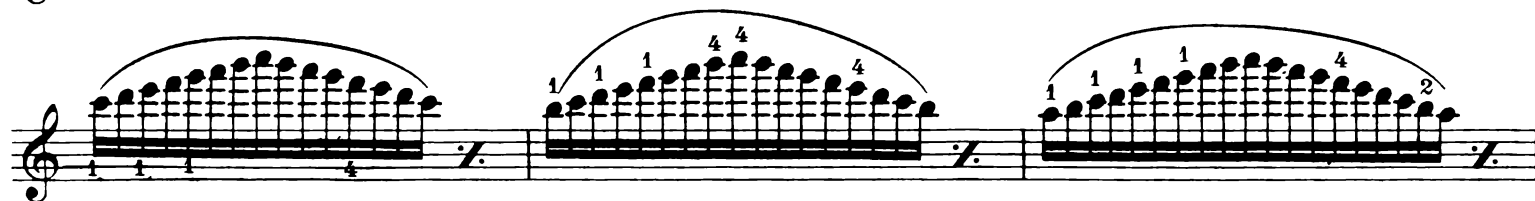
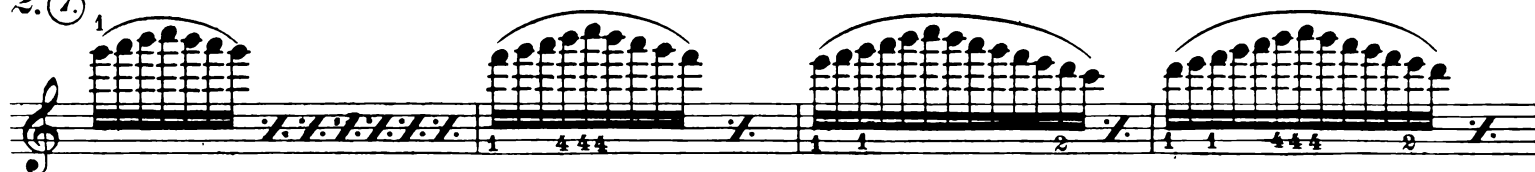
4.⑥

1.③

Figure 1.3 displays eight musical exercises for piano technique, arranged in four rows of two. Each exercise is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a grid background. The exercises feature various fingerings (1-4) and articulations (accents, slurs, and repeat signs).

- Exercise 1 (Top Left):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1 and 1 1. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 2 (Top Right):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 and 2. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 3 (Second Row Left):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1, 1, and 3. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 4 (Second Row Right):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1, 1, and 4. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 5 (Third Row Left):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1, 1, 3, and 2. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 6 (Third Row Right):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1, 1, 4, and 2. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 7 (Bottom Row Left):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1, 1, 4, and 3. Includes a repeat sign.
- Exercise 8 (Bottom Row Right):** Treble clef, 3/4 time. Features a slur over a sequence of notes, with fingerings 1 1, 1, 4 4 4, 4, and 3. Includes a repeat sign.

2. ⑦



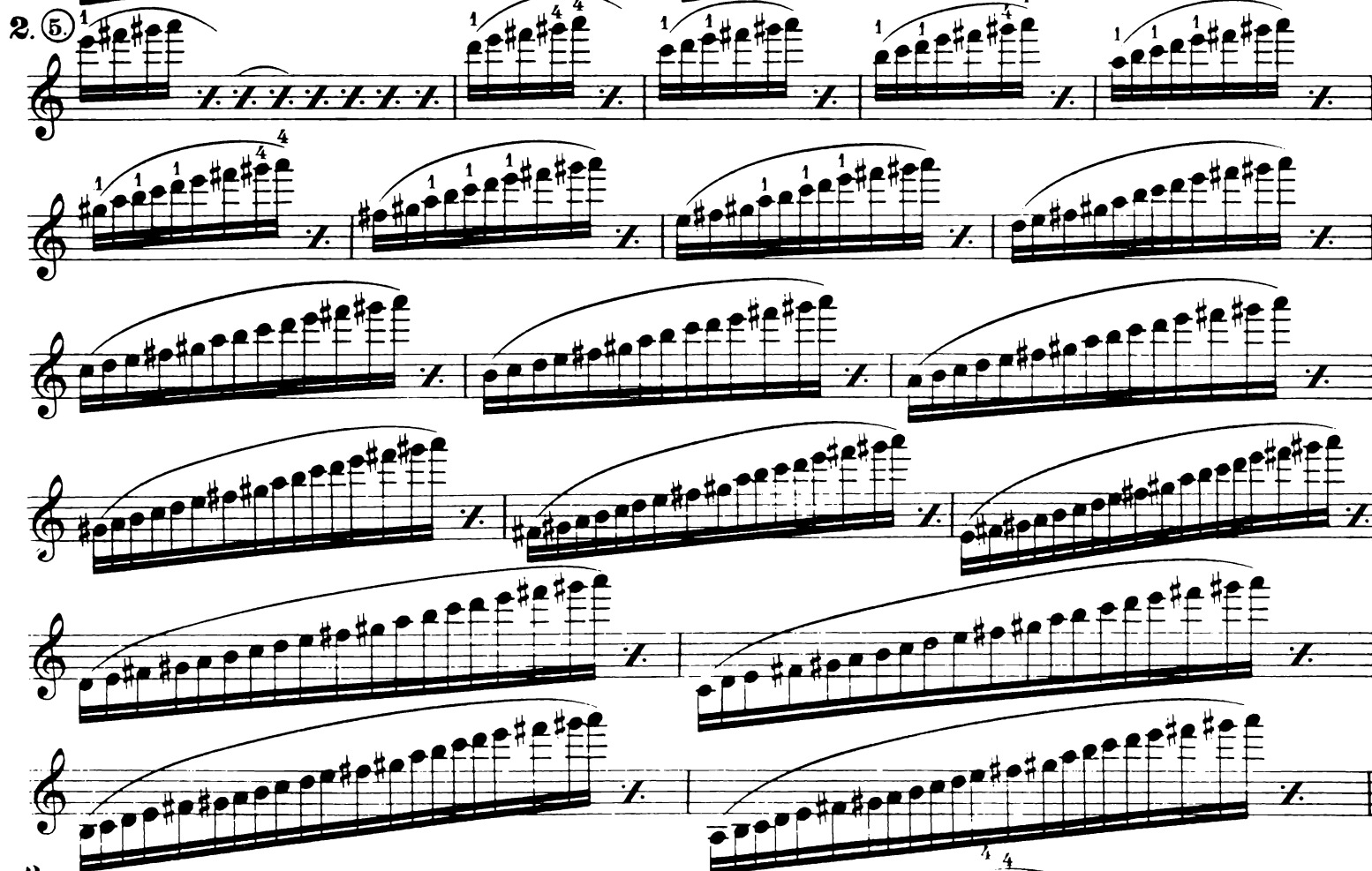
4.

4. (8)

14110-79

The key of A minor naturally follows C major. Scale studies in very high positions may be avoided in the case of students who are studying the early Kreutzer Etudes. Difficult passages should be memorized. Several major keys may be taught before the minor keys, if the teacher so desires. In very high registers release the thumb from the neck of the violin if necessary. Note order of studies.

1. ① A minor



4. (6)

Exercise 4. (6) consists of two systems of six staves each. The first system features a series of sixteenth-note runs, each starting with a four-measure rest (indicated by a '4' above the staff) and followed by a repeat sign. The runs are marked with fingerings: 4, 2 2, 2, 4 8, and 4. The second system continues the exercise with similar runs, marked with fingerings: 3 2, 4 4 2, 4 4 2, and 4. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes slurs, repeat signs, and specific fingering numbers above the notes.

1. (3)

Exercise 1. (3) consists of two systems of six staves each. The first system features a series of sixteenth-note runs, each starting with a four-measure rest (indicated by a '4' above the staff) and followed by a repeat sign. The runs are marked with fingerings: 1, 1 1 3, 1 2, 1 1 2, and 1. The second system continues the exercise with similar runs, marked with fingerings: 1 1 3, 1 1 4, 1 1 2, and 1. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes slurs, repeat signs, and specific fingering numbers above the notes.

4.

4.

4.

4.

4.

4.

8.

8.

8.

8.

This image displays ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano exercise. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is characterized by a continuous, flowing melodic line across each staff, with notes often beamed together in groups of four or six. The melody exhibits a variety of intervals, including half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, with some passages featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs. The staves are organized into two pairs of five, with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) at the end of each pair. The overall structure suggests a technical study focusing on finger dexterity and melodic fluency.

As the key of F major is difficult, the studies in the higher positions may be taught with the Fiorillo Etudes. Play as before, using the middle of the bow, broadening out the stroke as the studies include a greater number of notes.

1. ①

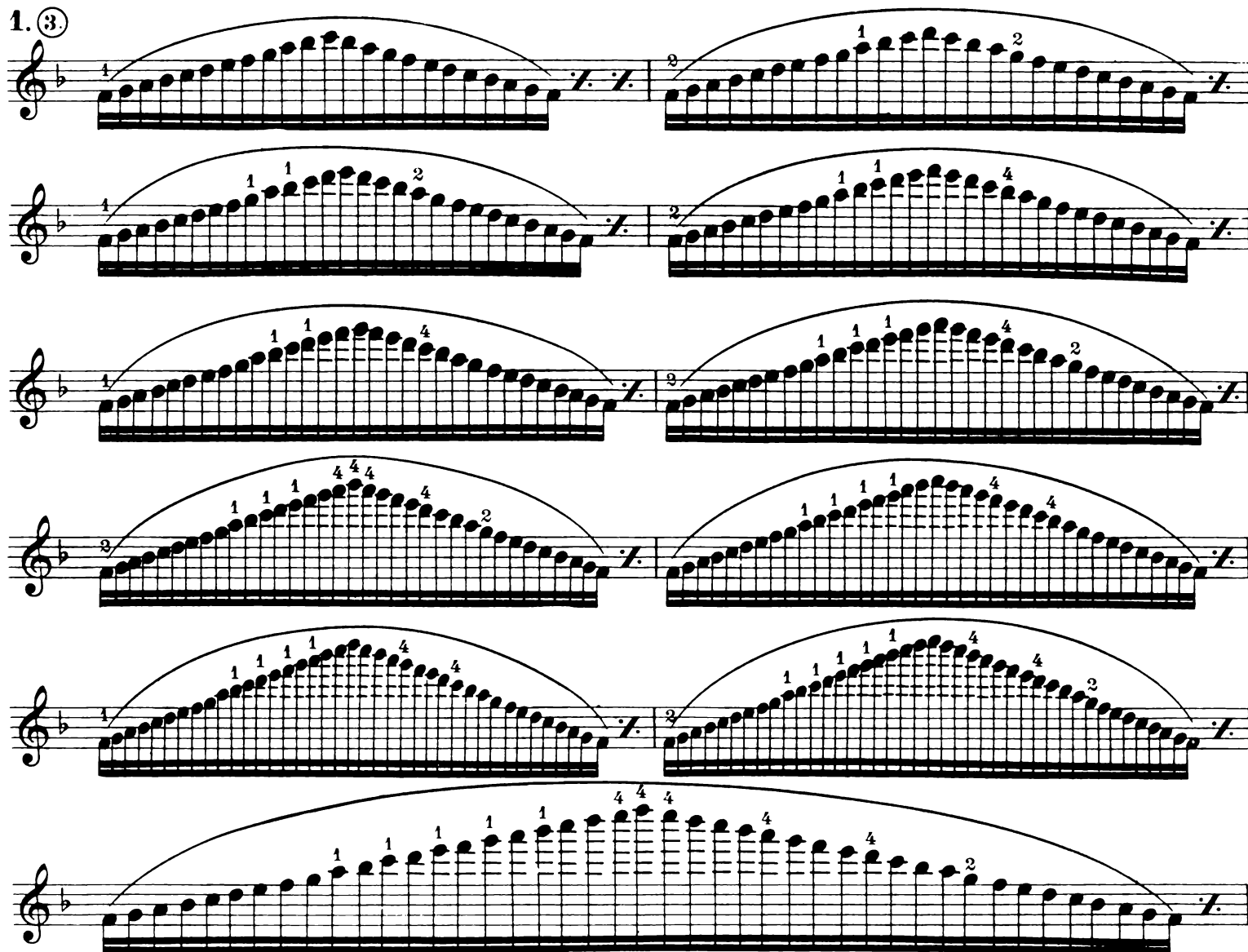
F major.

The musical score is divided into two main sections. The first section, labeled 1. ①, consists of 12 staves of music. The second section, labeled 2. ⑤, also consists of 12 staves of music. The music is written in F major (one flat) and 4/4 time. The first section features a series of ascending and descending runs, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) indicated above the notes. The second section features a series of ascending and descending runs, with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) indicated above the notes.

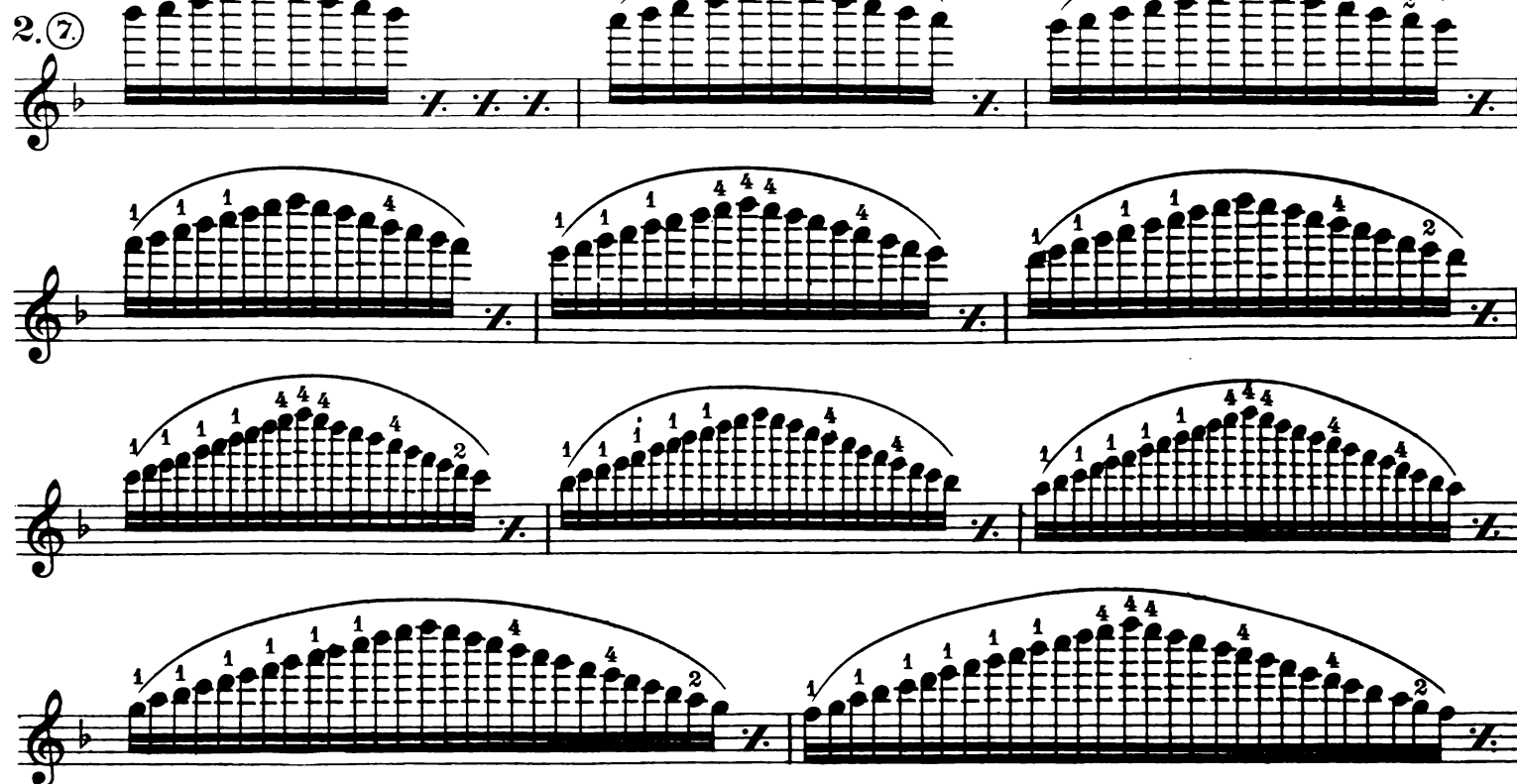
3. ②

4. ⑥

1. ③



2. ⑦



The page contains 18 staves of musical notation for guitar, organized into three main sections:

- Section 1 (Staves 1-4):** Four staves of ascending and descending melodic lines, each spanning two measures and marked with a slur and a repeat sign.
- Section 2 (Staves 5-10):** Six staves of exercises, each spanning two measures. The first staff is marked with a circled '3' and a '4' in a circle. These exercises include slurs, ties, and fingerings (1, 2, 4).
- Section 3 (Staves 11-18):** Eight staves of exercises, each spanning two measures. These exercises include slurs, ties, and fingerings (1, 2, 4).

4. ⑧

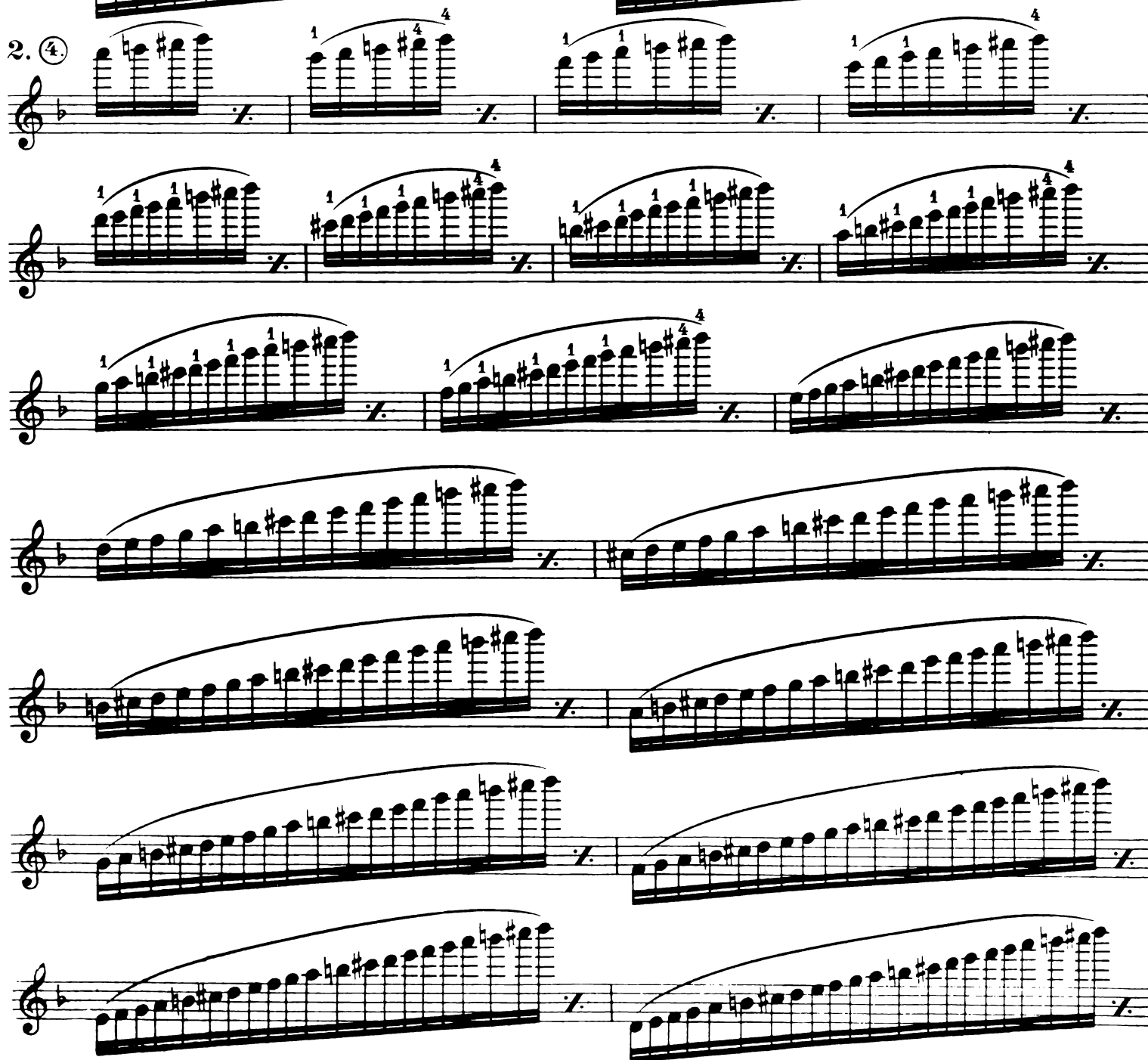
Advanced students naturally associate the major key with its relative minor. The scale should be considered in sections until the intonation is perfect. Note the two methods of fingering. As in the previous studies, only very advanced students should practice the last four examples.

1. ①

D minor.



2. ④



1 1 1 1 4 2

1 1 1 1 4 3

1 1 1 1 4 4

1 1 1 1 4 4

2. ⑥

4 3 2 2

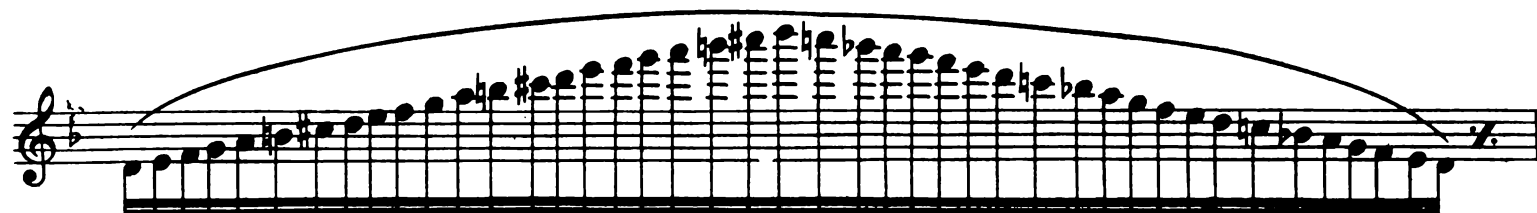
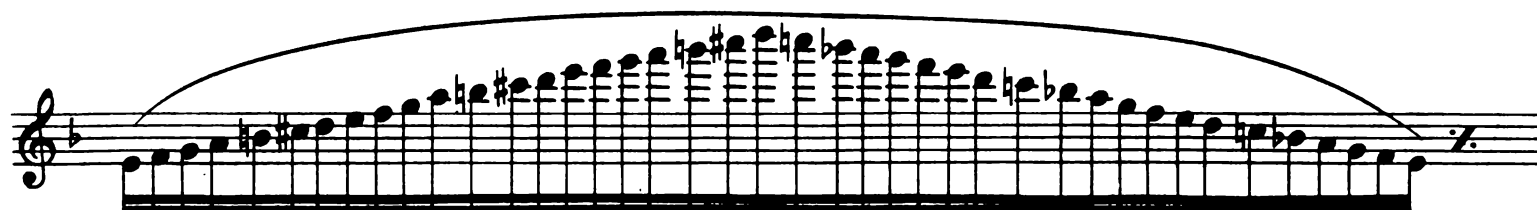
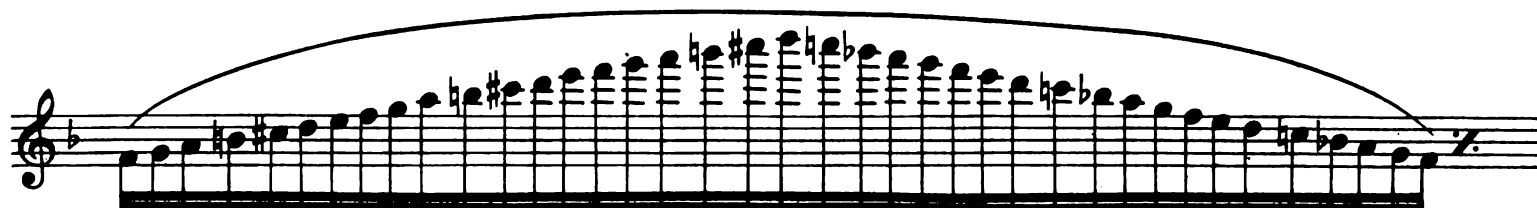
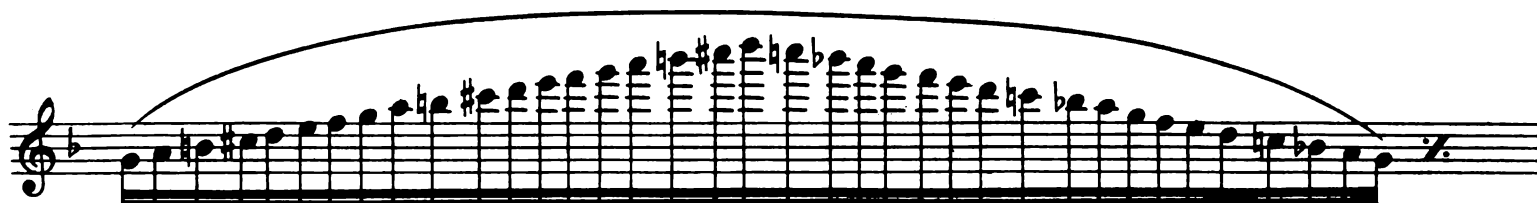
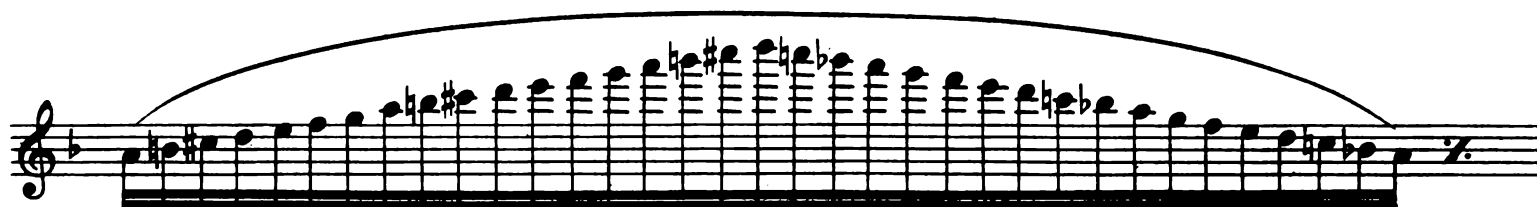
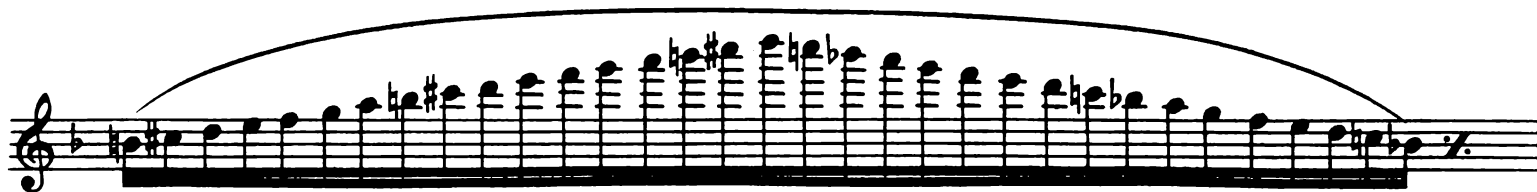
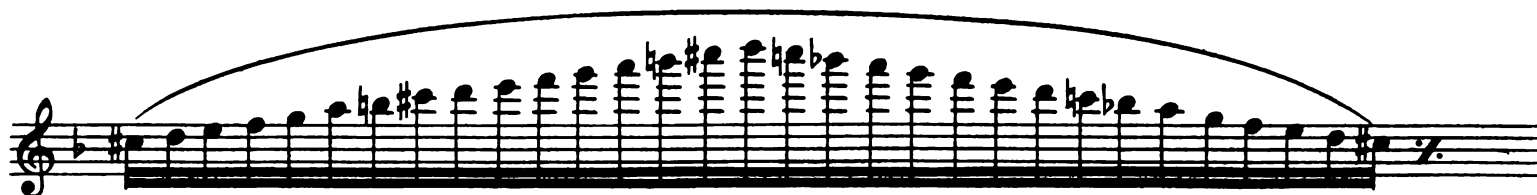
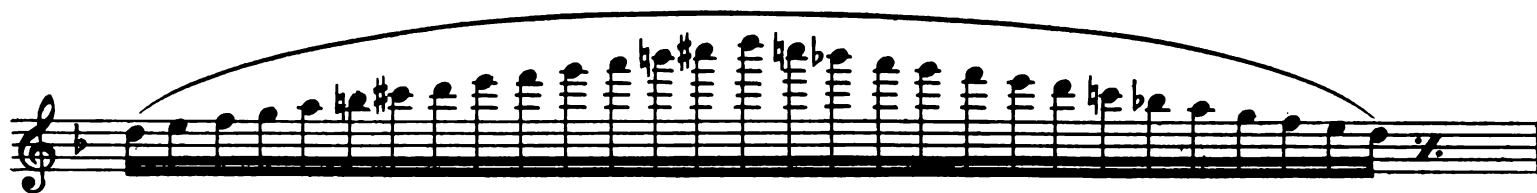
1 1 1 1 4 4 2

1 1 1 1 4 4

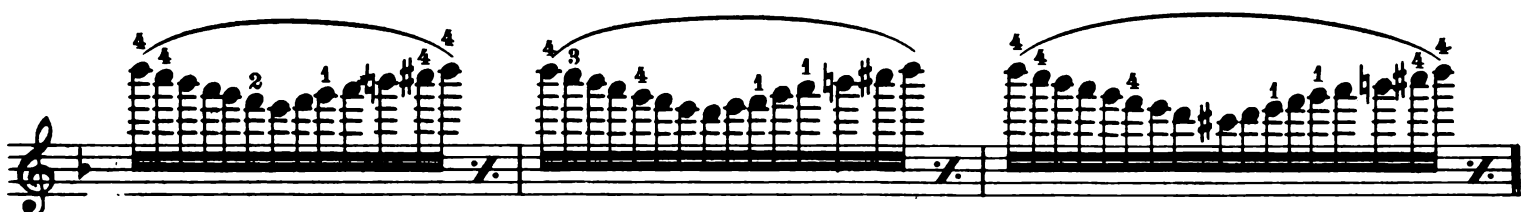
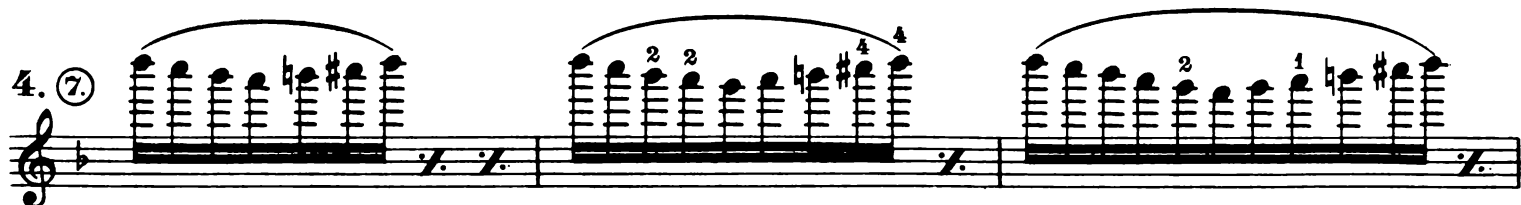
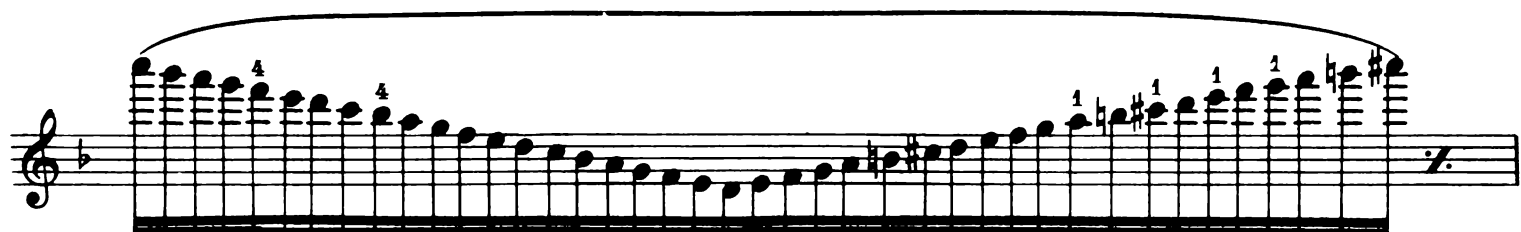
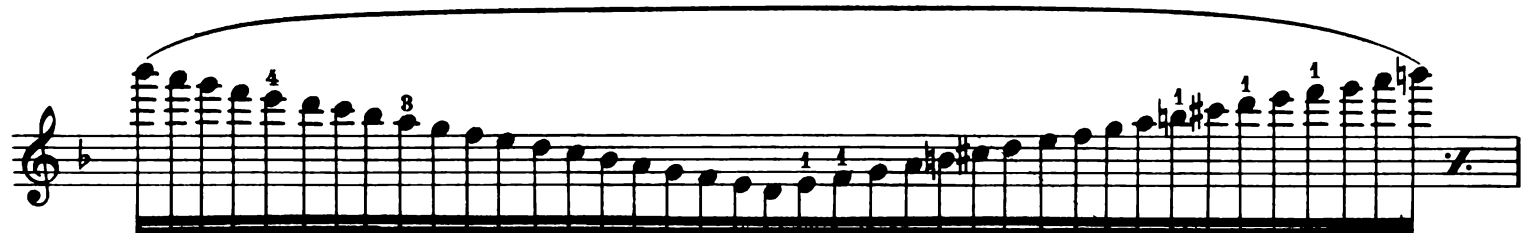
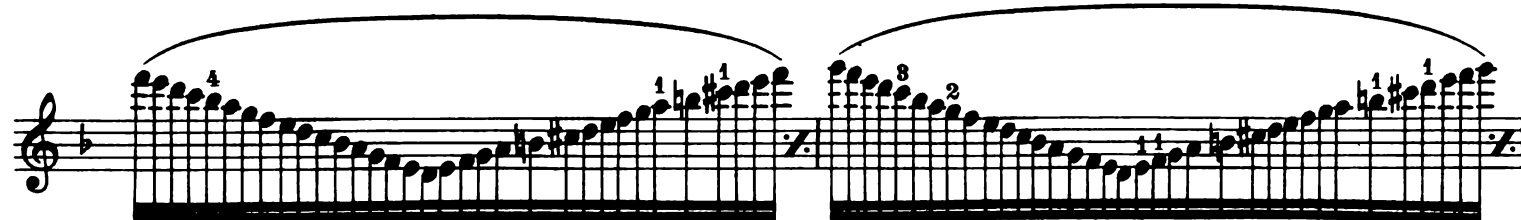
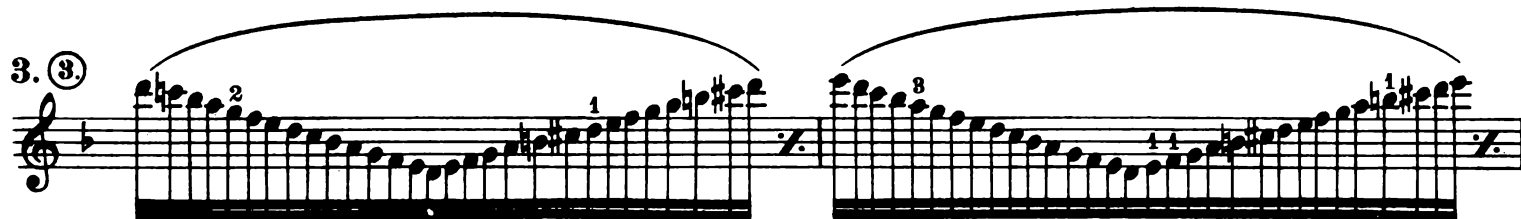
1 1 1 1 4 4 2

1 1 1 1 4 4 2

1 1 1 1 4 4 2



3. ③



This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano exercise. It consists of ten staves of music, arranged in five pairs. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single melodic line on each staff, featuring a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, often grouped by slurs. The first line of music starts with a '4' and '8' above the first two notes, and the second line starts with a '4' above the first note. The notation is dense and covers the entire page.

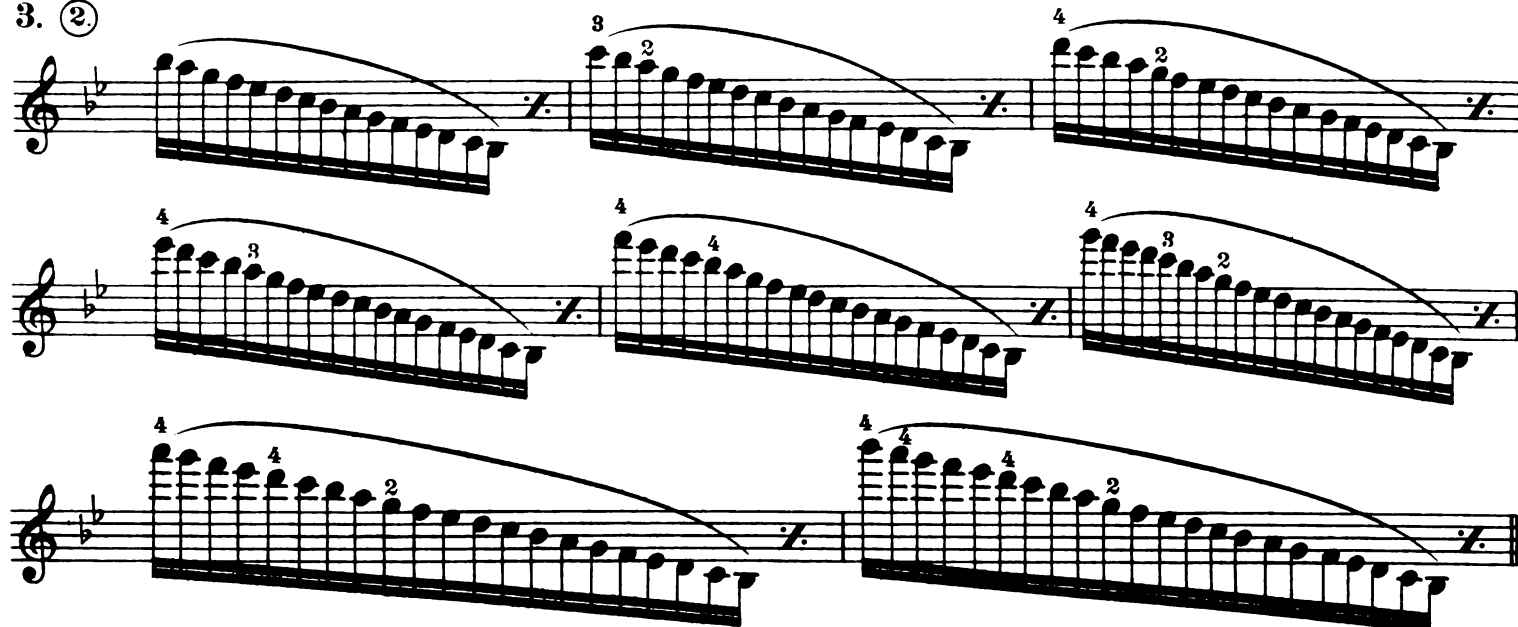
The sectional practice of scales, as in the first example given, is highly recommended. The scale of B $\flat$ major is not difficult, owing to the fact that the position of the fingers on each string is uniform. Each example should be practiced until mastered. While playing a section of a scale, the student should hear the entire scale mentally.

Professor Halir trained students to play a descending scale with as great ease as an ascending scale. He also recommended beginning at any point in the scale and playing an ascending or descending progression.

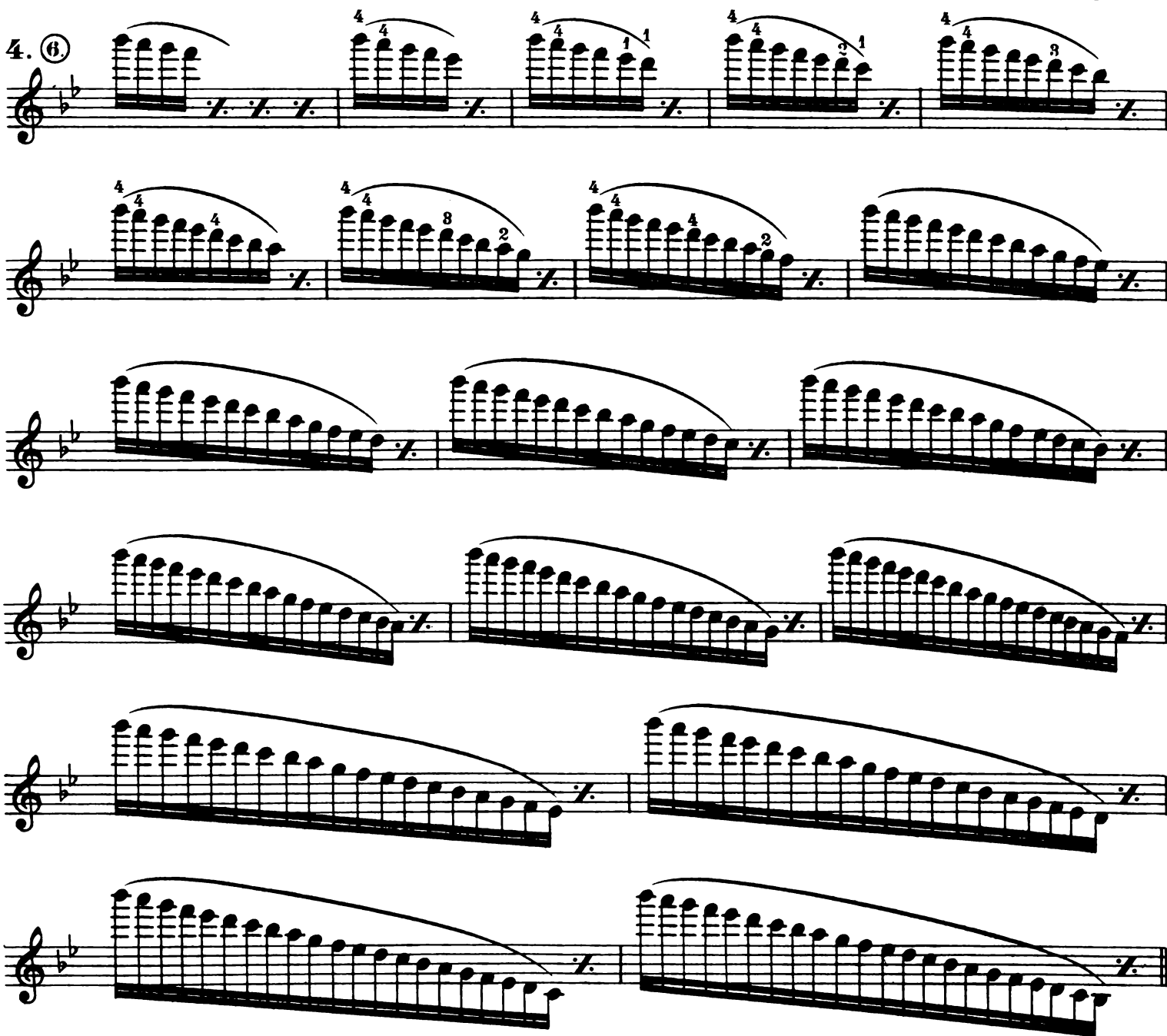
1. ① B flat major.

The image displays two sets of musical exercises for the B-flat major scale, labeled 1 and 5. Each set consists of multiple staves of music, each staff containing several measures of a scale. The exercises are written in B-flat major, indicated by two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the key signature. The notation includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs to indicate the sequence of notes. The exercises are designed for sectional practice, allowing the student to focus on specific parts of the scale while hearing the entire scale mentally. The exercises are arranged in two main groups, each with four staves. The first group (labeled 1) shows ascending and descending scales with various starting points and fingerings. The second group (labeled 5) shows similar exercises with different fingerings and starting points. The exercises are designed to be played on a stringed instrument, likely a violin or viola, as indicated by the notation and the context of the text.

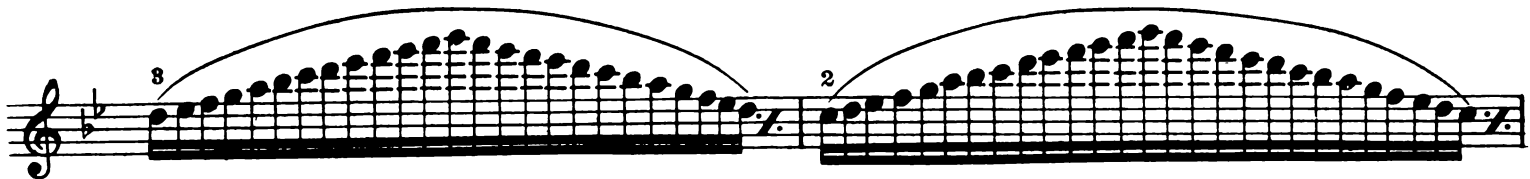
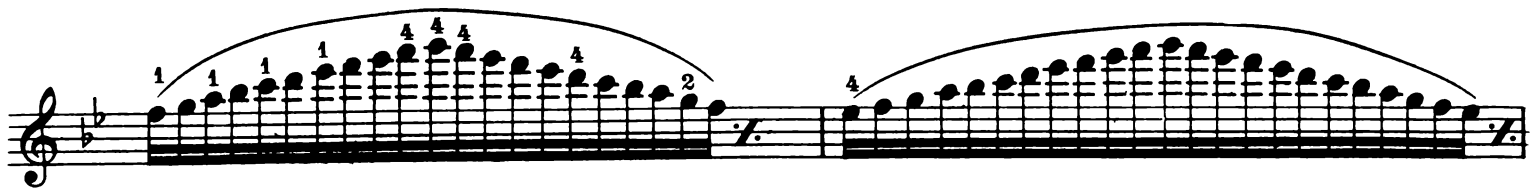
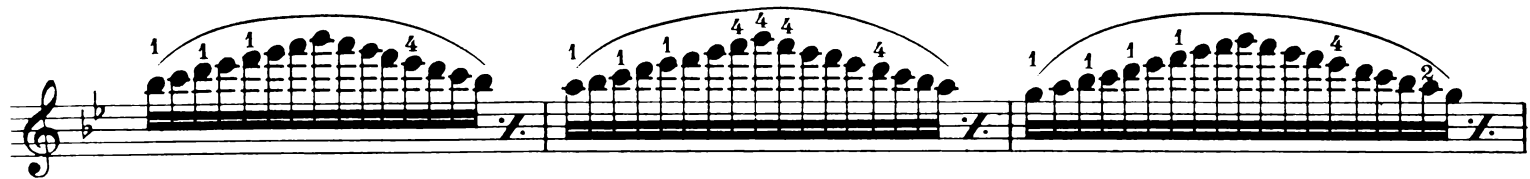
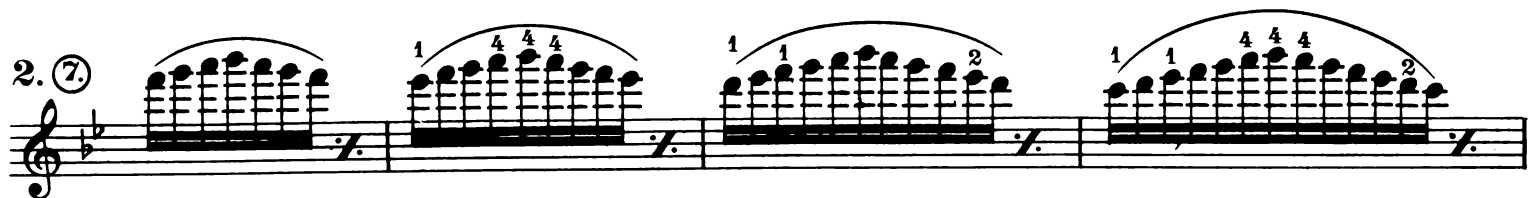
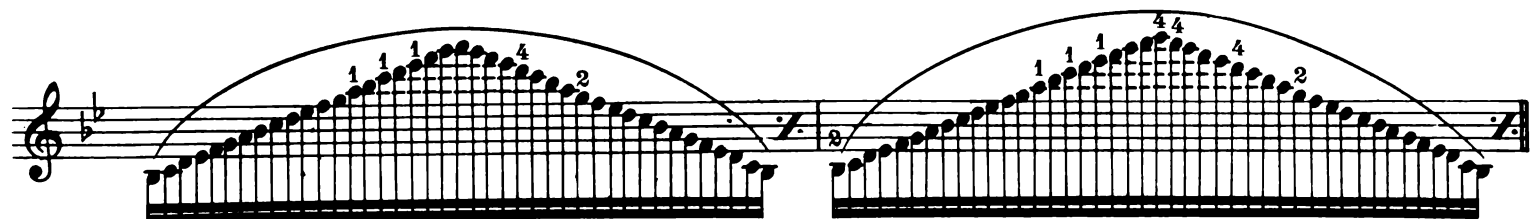
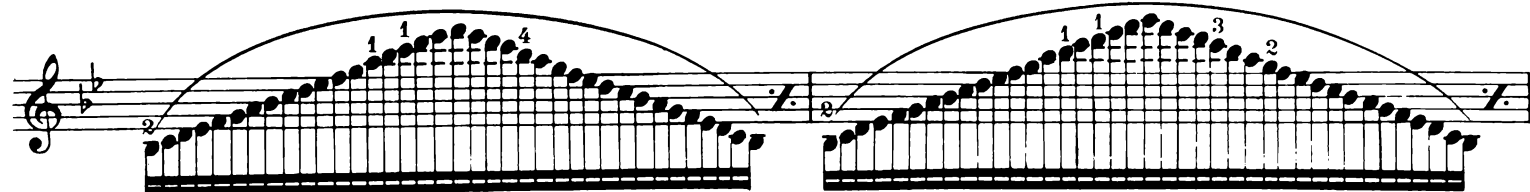
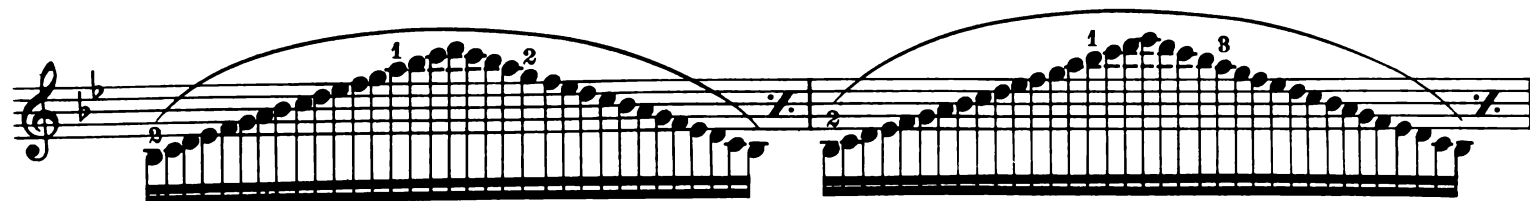
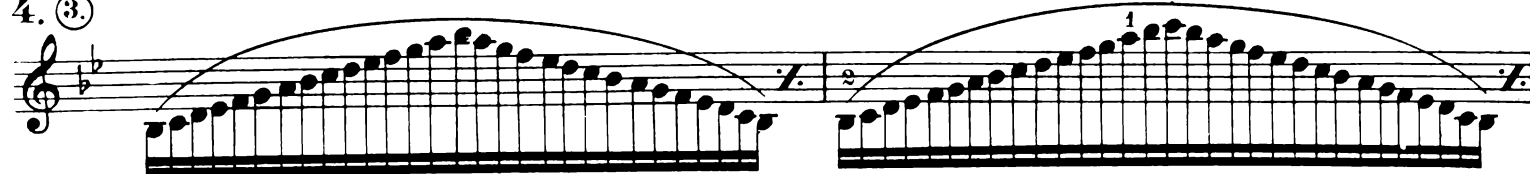
3. ②



4. ⑥



4. ③



3. ④

4. ⑧

In connection with the scale of G minor, which naturally follows B♭ major, a review of the scale studies in G major and the careful practice of each method of fingering are recommended.

1. ①.

G minor.

1. ① G minor.

The image shows the first system of a musical exercise. It consists of six staves arranged in three rows of two. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a slur over the top line. The melody consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly ascending, with some chromaticism. The first staff ends with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff continues the melody and ends with a repeat sign.

2. ④

②.

4. ⑤

1. ③

14110-79

2. ⑥

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major). The exercise is divided into ten staves. The first two staves contain eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1-4-3-2-2, 1-1-4-4-3, 1-1-4-4-8, 1-1-4-4-8) and slurs. The next six staves show ascending and descending half-note and quarter-note ladders, each with a slur. The final two staves show a descending half-note ladder with fingerings (1-1-4-4-3, 1-1-4-4-8, 1-1-4-4-8, 1-1-4-4-8, 1-1-4-4-8, 1-1-4-4-8) and a slur.

3. ⑦

4. ⑧

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first staff begins with a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots). The subsequent staves continue the melodic line, with some staves featuring a repeat sign at the end. The final staff includes fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) above the notes, indicating specific fingerings for the left hand. The notation is dense, with many notes and accidentals, suggesting a complex or advanced piece of music.

1. E flat major.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). It is divided into two main sections, labeled 1 and 2.

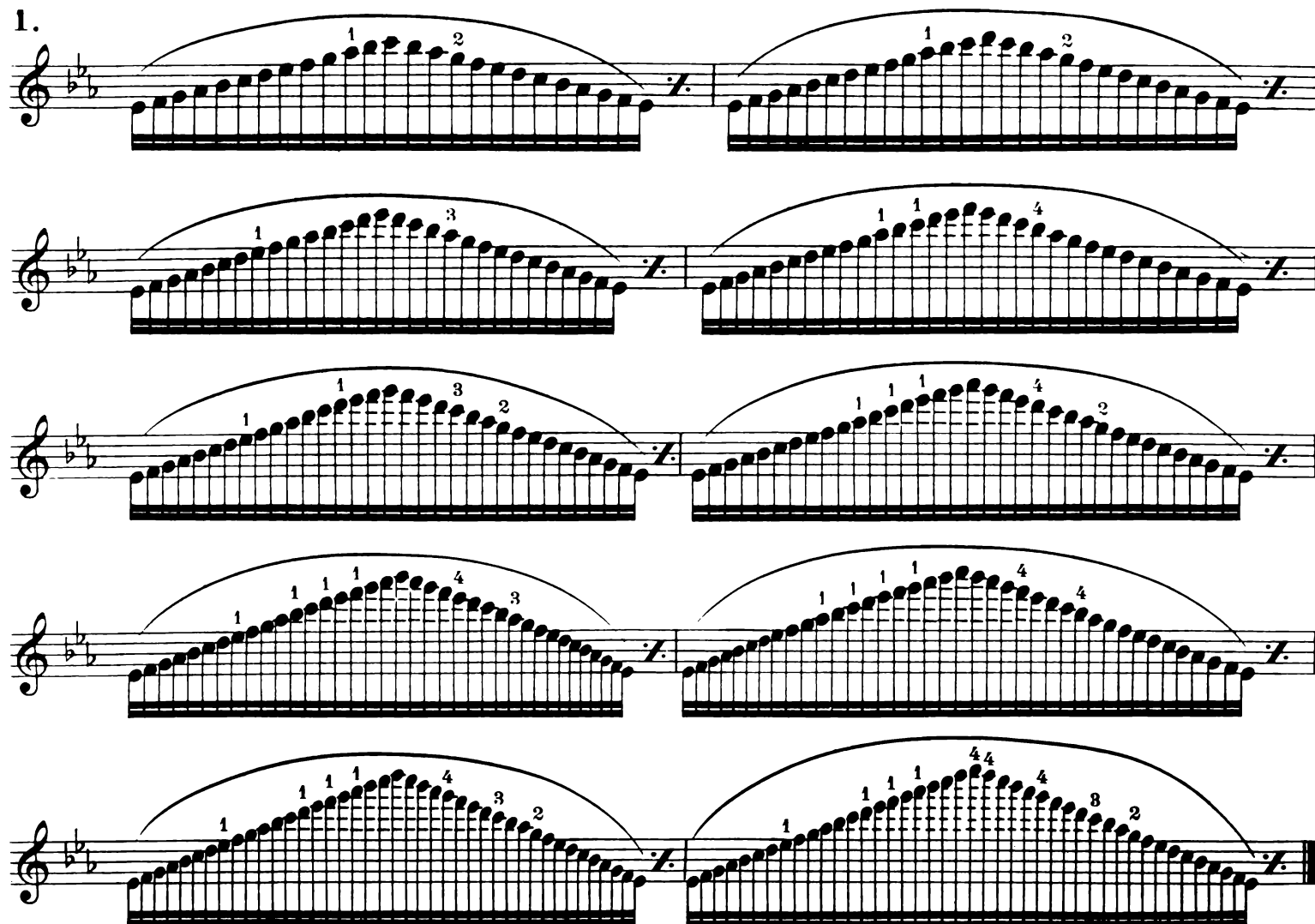
Section 1, titled "1. E flat major.", consists of six staves of music. Each staff contains two measures of music, separated by a repeat sign. The first measure of each staff shows an ascending scale starting on the first line (F4) and ending on the first space (Bb4). The second measure shows a descending scale starting on the first space (Bb4) and ending on the first line (F4). Fingerings are indicated by the number 1 for the first finger and 4 for the fourth finger.

Section 2, labeled "2.", consists of six staves of music. Each staff contains two measures of music, separated by a repeat sign. The first measure of each staff shows a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by the number 1 for the first finger and 4 for the fourth finger. The second measure shows a series of scale fragments, primarily ascending and descending scales, with fingerings indicated by the number 1 for the first finger and 4 for the fourth finger.

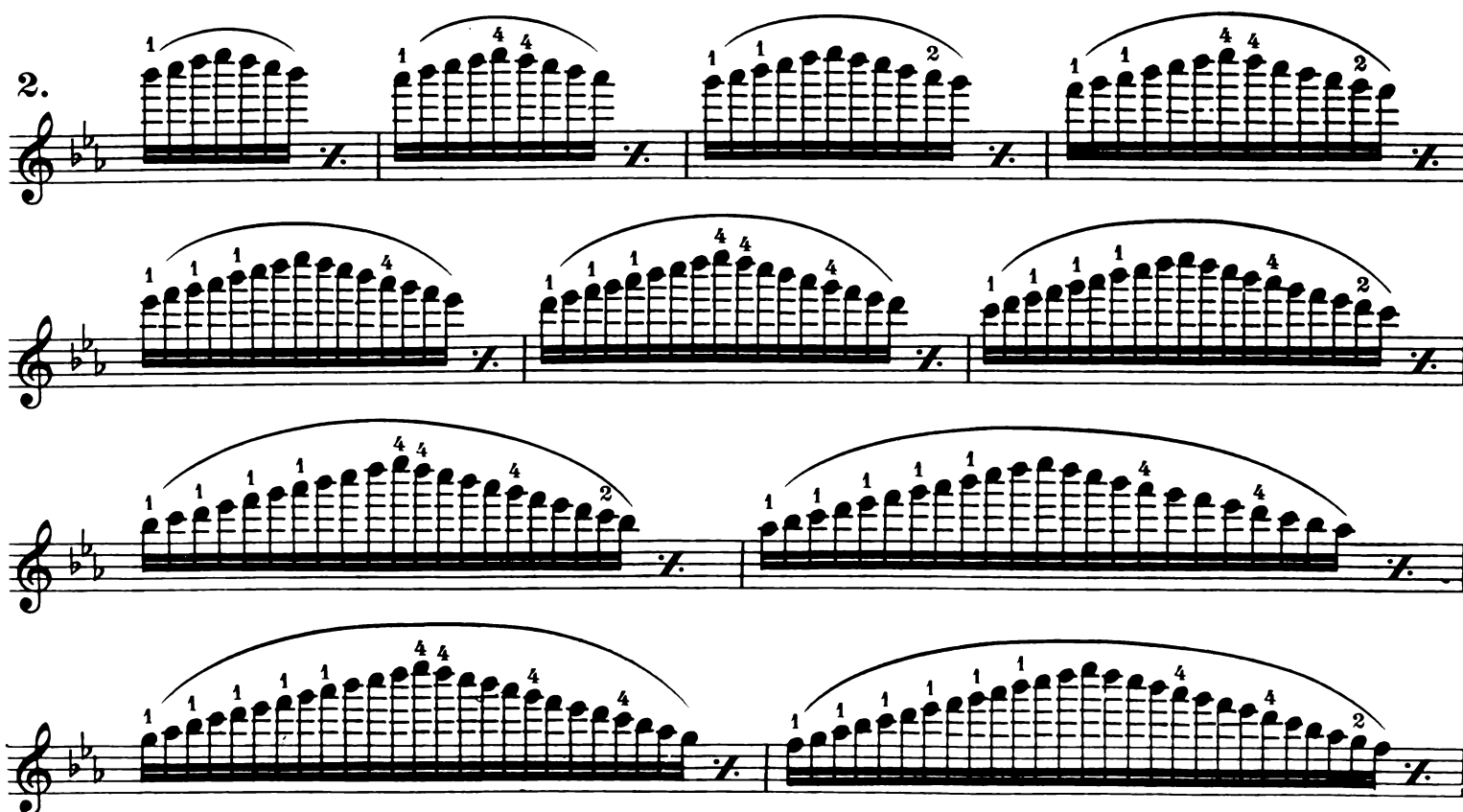
3.

4.

1.



2.



The page contains 18 staves of musical notation, organized into four groups of three staves each. Each staff is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and features a sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. The exercises progress from simple ascending and descending scales to more complex patterns involving triplets and slurs.

Group 1 (Staves 1-3): Simple ascending and descending scales.

- Staff 1: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 2: Descending scale (D5 to F4) with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 3: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Group 2 (Staves 4-6): Simple ascending and descending scales.

- Staff 4: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 5: Descending scale (D5 to F4) with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 6: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Group 3 (Staves 7-9): Simple ascending and descending scales.

- Staff 7: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 8: Descending scale (D5 to F4) with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 9: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Group 4 (Staves 10-12): Simple ascending and descending scales.

- Staff 10: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 11: Descending scale (D5 to F4) with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 12: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Group 5 (Staves 13-15): Simple ascending and descending scales.

- Staff 13: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 14: Descending scale (D5 to F4) with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 15: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Group 6 (Staves 16-18): Simple ascending and descending scales.

- Staff 16: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 17: Descending scale (D5 to F4) with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 18: Ascending scale (F4 to D5) with fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1.

4.

The musical score consists of eight measures of music, organized into four pairs of two measures each. The notation is a shorthand form where vertical stems are grouped by horizontal lines, with fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) indicating the sequence of notes. The first four measures are grouped into two pairs, and the last four measures are also grouped into two pairs. The melody features various intervals, including octaves, and is marked with slurs and accents throughout.

Scale Studies

47

in broken thirds

in G major, A major, B major, C major and D major.

These scale studies are especially valuable in connection with the study of the Schradieck Arpeggios. The method of playing is the same as before, in the middle of the bow. The second example should be practiced until the string transfers are in accordance with a perfect legato. The first examples may be used during the earlier studies in the book. The length of bow used depends upon the number of notes in each study.

1.

The musical score for the first example consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first four staves show ascending and descending scale runs in broken thirds, with fingerings 4, 0, 4, and 0 indicated. The fifth staff shows a long ascending scale run with fingerings 0, 0, 4. The sixth staff shows a long descending scale run. The seventh staff shows a long ascending scale run. The eighth staff shows a long descending scale run. The ninth staff shows a long ascending scale run. The tenth staff shows a long descending scale run. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). The notation is complex, featuring a wide range of notes and intricate fingerings. The first four staves are each divided into two measures by a double bar line, with a slur spanning across the bar line. The fifth staff is a single measure. The sixth and seventh staves are also divided into two measures each. The eighth staff is a single measure. The ninth and tenth staves are single measures. The notation includes various fingerings (2, 4, 3, 0) and articulations (accents, slurs) for a complex melodic line.

This image displays ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of arpeggiated chords, with notes written as vertical stems topped with dots. Long, sweeping slurs are placed over each staff, indicating a continuous, flowing motion across the notes. The staves are divided into two measures each by a vertical bar line. The first measure of each staff contains a series of notes that generally ascend or descend in pitch. The second measure continues this pattern, often with a slight change in the sequence of notes. The final staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The overall style is minimalist and focuses on the melodic contour created by the arpeggiated chords.

A major.

The musical score is written for guitar in A major (two sharps). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes eighth notes, often beamed in groups of four, and includes fingering numbers (0, 4, 1, 2) below the notes. The score is divided into measures by repeat signs (double bar lines with dots). Slurs are used to group notes across measures. The music is a continuous sequence of eighth notes, often beamed in groups of four.

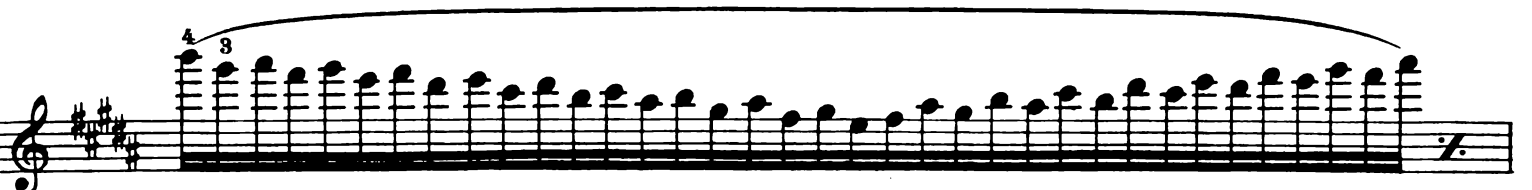
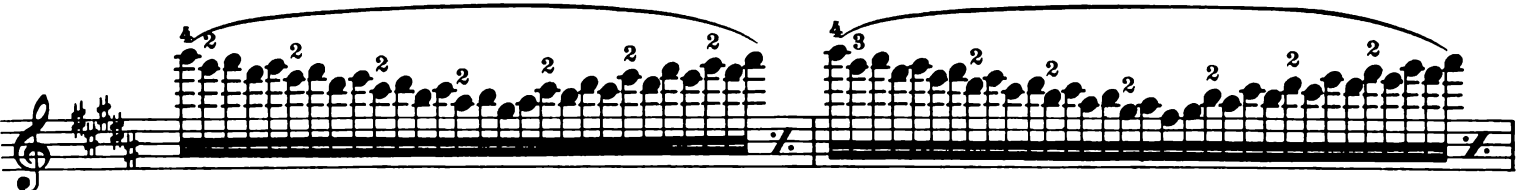
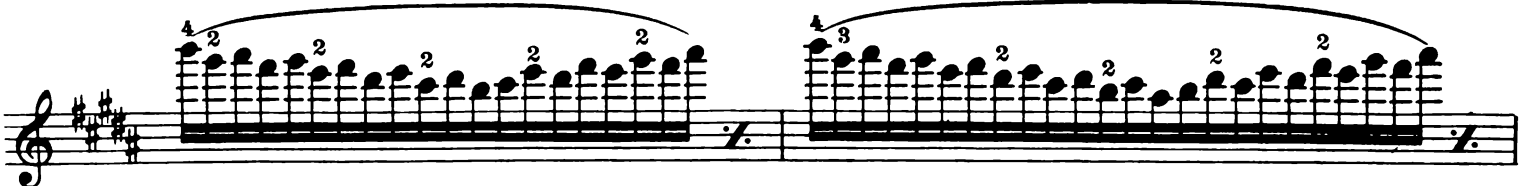
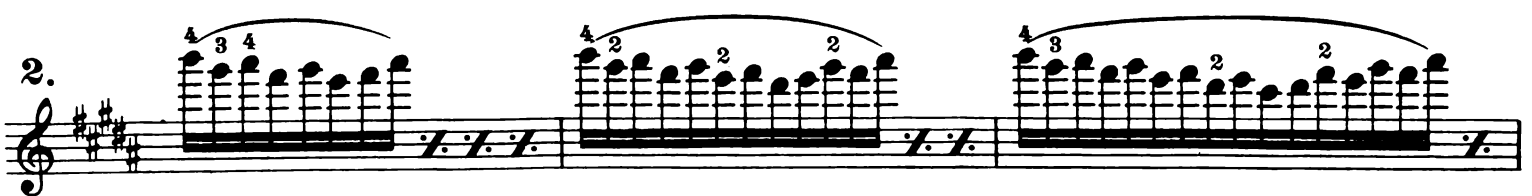
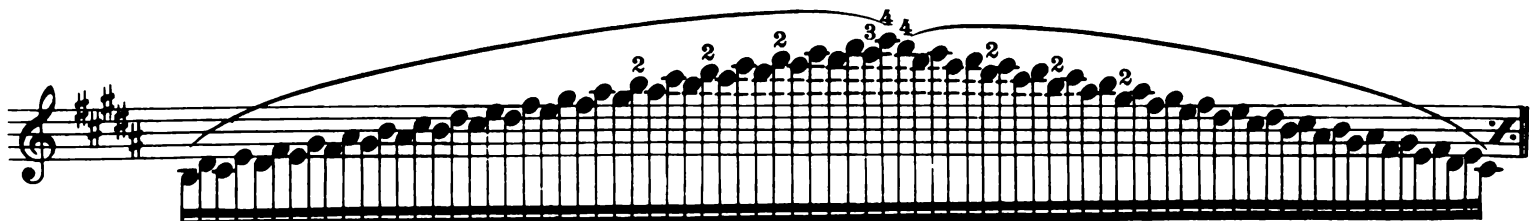
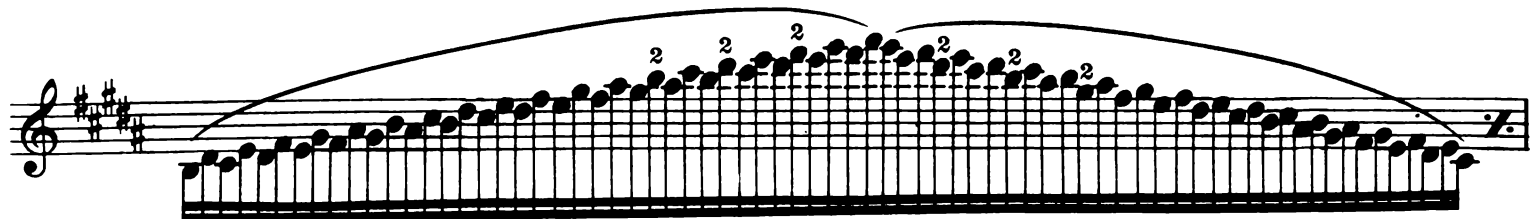
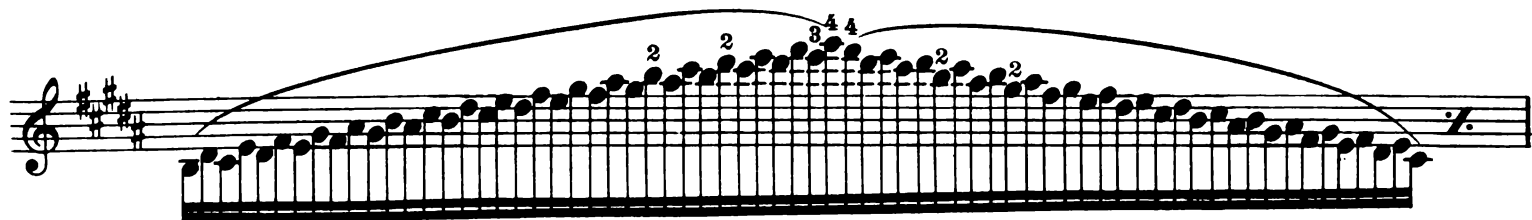
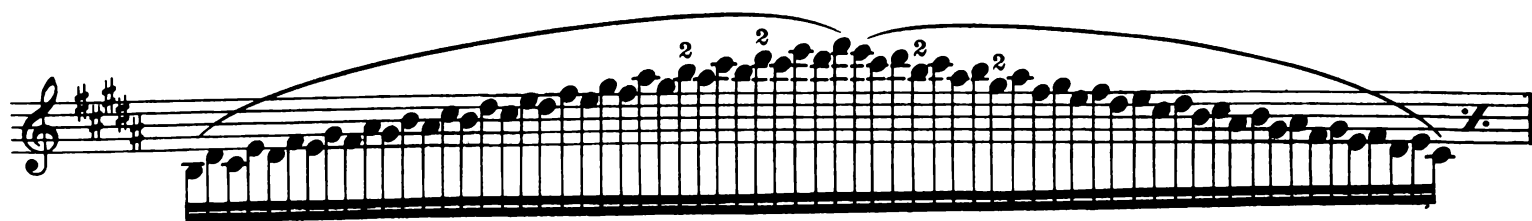
This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano exercise in G major (one sharp). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** A continuous ascending and descending scale, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 2:** A continuous ascending and descending scale, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 3:** A continuous ascending and descending scale, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 4:** A continuous ascending and descending scale, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 5:** A continuous ascending and descending scale, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 6:** A series of chords and arpeggios, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 7:** A series of chords and arpeggios, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 8:** A series of chords and arpeggios, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 9:** A series of chords and arpeggios, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.
- Staff 10:** A series of chords and arpeggios, starting on G4 and ending on G5. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, each representing a continuous sequence of eighth notes. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and is presented on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, with many notes per staff, and the slurs indicate a continuous, flowing melody. The page number 52 is in the top left corner.

1. B major.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in B major. It consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature. The first measure contains a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth notes. The next two measures are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The melody continues with eighth notes, some marked with a '4' indicating a four-measure rest. The final two measures are also marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line, with some measures marked with a '0' indicating a whole rest. The final four staves feature a long, sweeping melodic phrase that spans across the staves, with some measures marked with a '2' indicating a two-measure rest. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

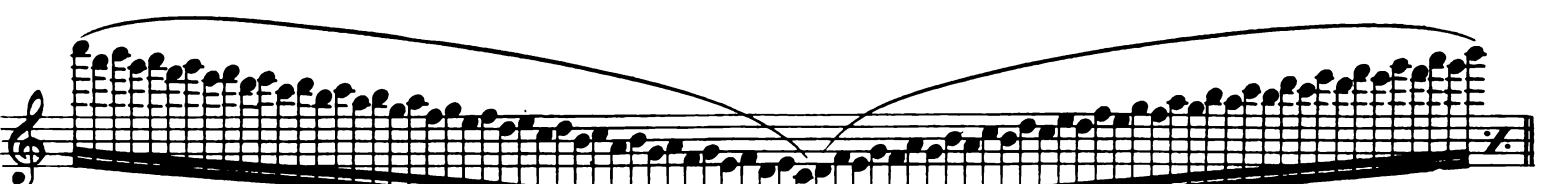
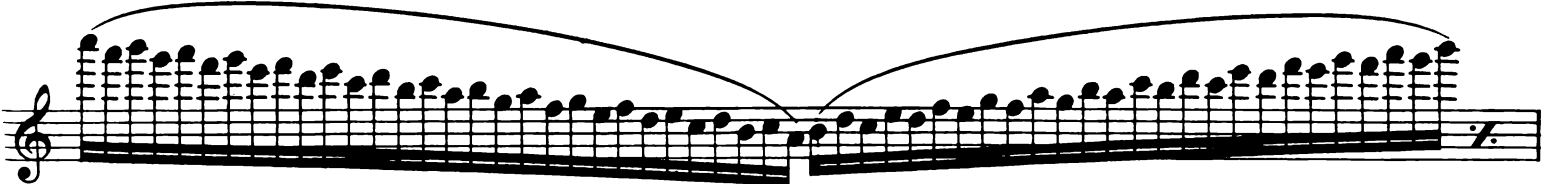
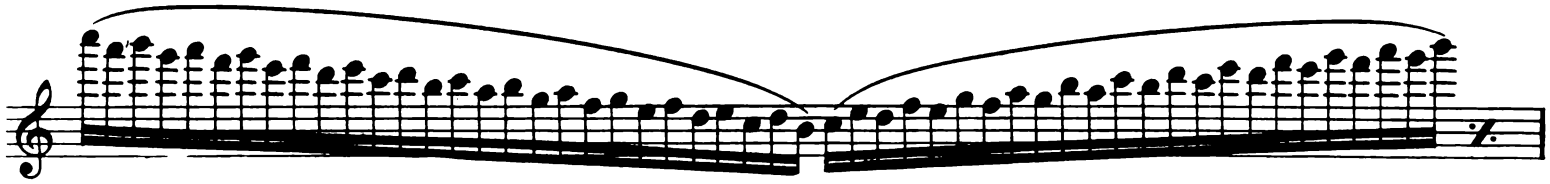
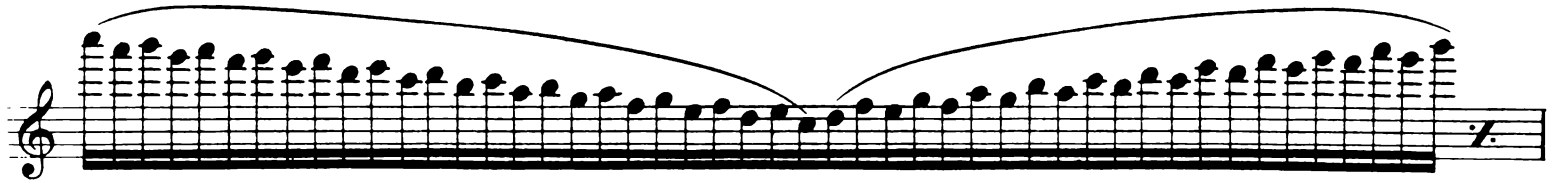


This page contains ten staves of musical notation, each representing a measure of a piano exercise. The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The exercise consists of a continuous sequence of eighth notes, with the melody primarily in the treble clef and the bass clef providing a supporting line. The notes are grouped into measures by bar lines. The exercise is characterized by a constant eighth-note rhythm and a melodic line that moves in a stepwise fashion, often with a slight dip in the middle of the measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of three sharps, and a common time signature (C). The exercise is divided into ten measures, each containing a continuous sequence of eighth notes. The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The exercise consists of a continuous sequence of eighth notes, with the melody primarily in the treble clef and the bass clef providing a supporting line. The notes are grouped into measures by bar lines. The exercise is characterized by a constant eighth-note rhythm and a melodic line that moves in a stepwise fashion, often with a slight dip in the middle of the measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a common time signature (C). The exercise is divided into ten measures, each containing a continuous sequence of eighth notes.

1. C major.

The musical score is written for guitar in C major. It consists of nine staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-4) are present under specific notes. The score includes repeat signs and a final double bar line. The staves are arranged in a single column, with some staves containing multiple systems of notes.

The page contains ten staves of musical notation. The first four staves are long, continuous melodic lines, each spanning two systems of a grand staff. They feature slurs and various fingerings (2, 4, 8). The fifth staff is a short, rhythmic exercise, marked with a '2.' and featuring a sequence of notes with fingerings (4, 8, 4, 2). The remaining six staves are also rhythmic exercises, each spanning two systems of a grand staff. They feature slurs and various fingerings (2, 4, 8, 3). The notation is in treble clef and includes a key signature of one flat (Bb).



1.

D major.

The musical score is written for a piano exercise in D major. It consists of ten staves. The first three staves show a simple eighth-note scale. The remaining seven staves show a more complex exercise with slurs, ties, and fingerings (2, 4, 8) indicating a more advanced technique.

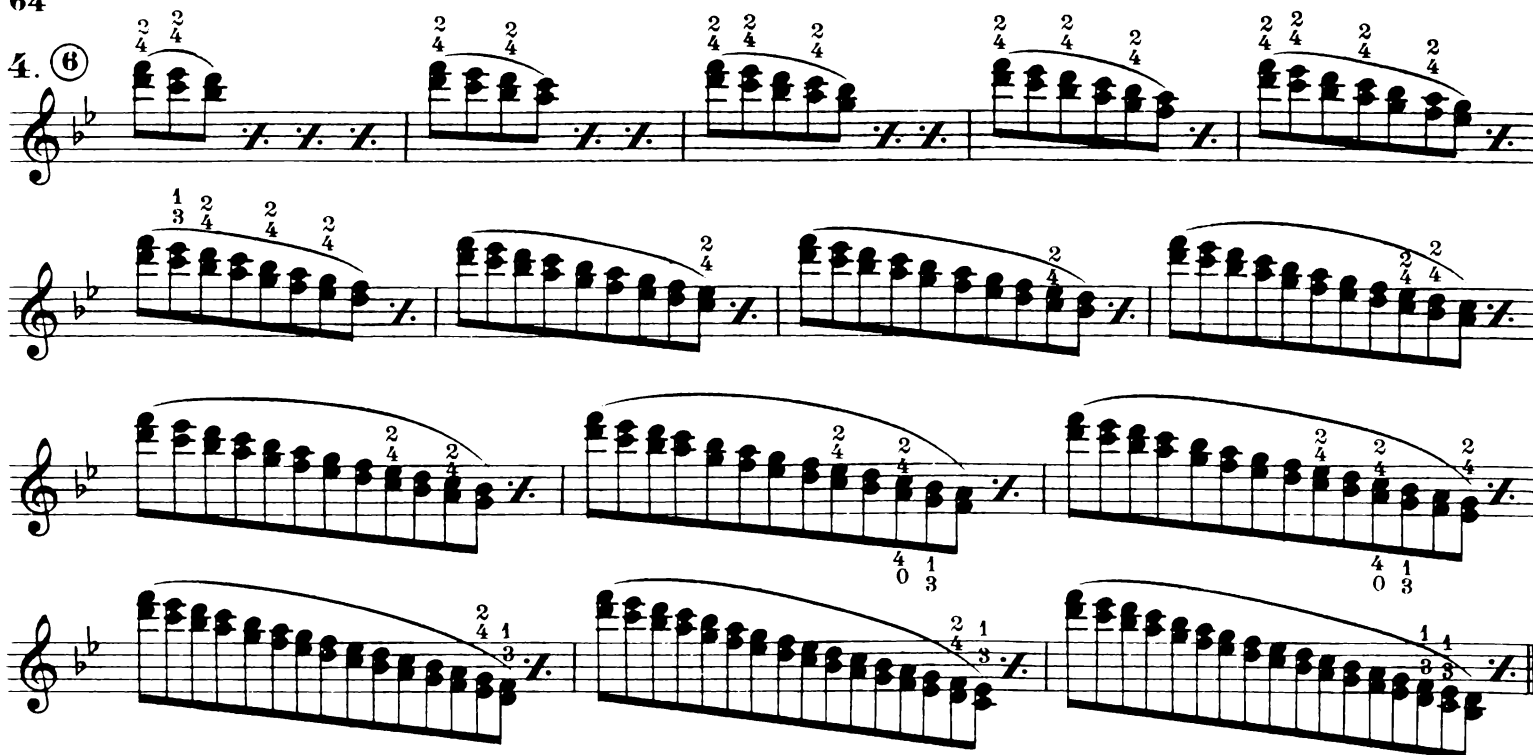
This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring ten staves. The first three staves show a continuous melodic line with various fingerings (2, 3, 4) and a final double bar line. The remaining seven staves show a series of chords, each with a '4' above it, indicating a four-finger chord, and a final double bar line.

This image displays ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano exercise. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is characterized by a high density of notes, appearing as a continuous, flowing line across each staff. The notes are connected by long, sweeping curves, suggesting a legato or glissando effect. The staves are arranged vertically, and each staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign (two dots). The overall impression is one of a continuous, unbroken melodic or harmonic line.

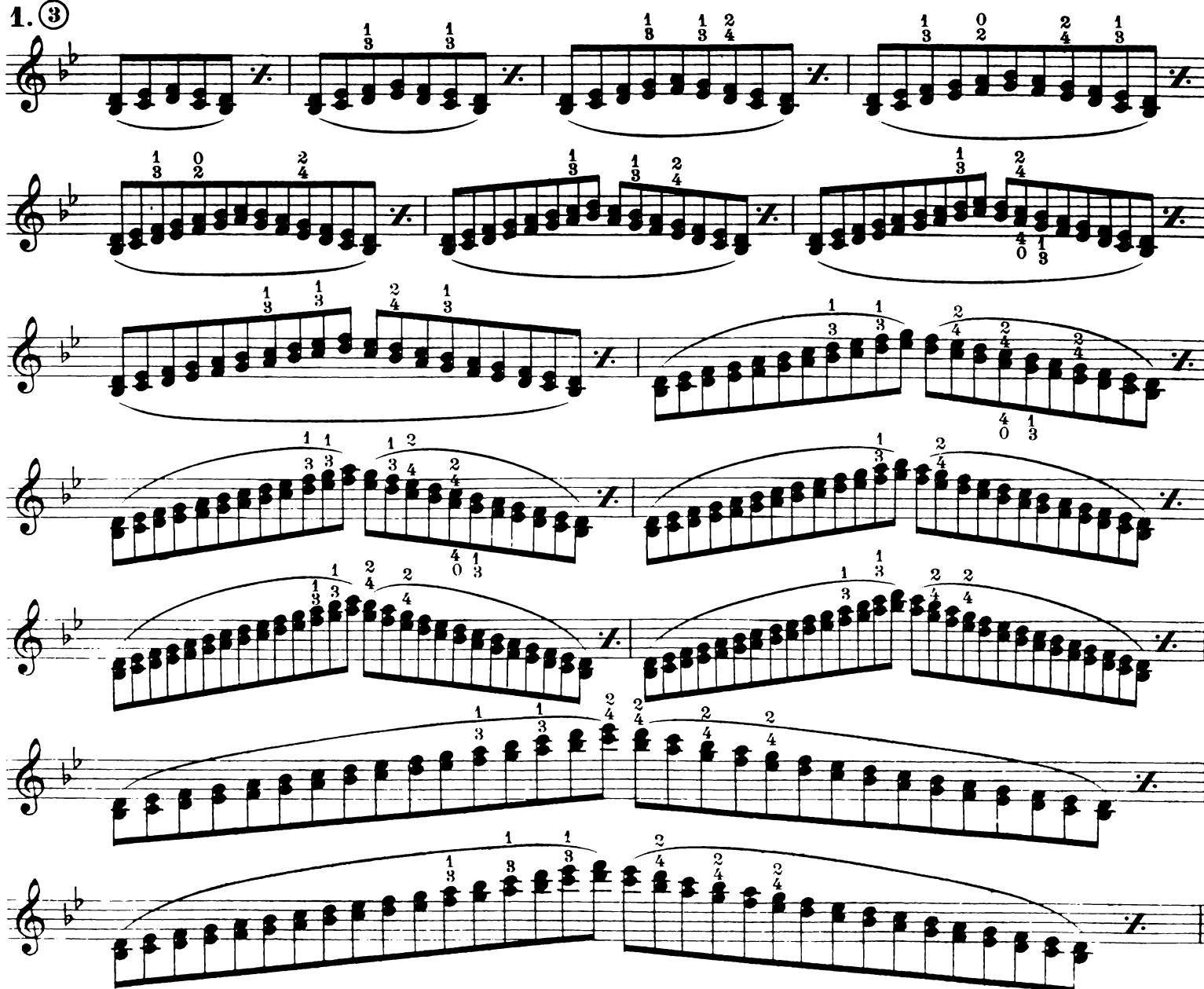
2. ⑤

3. ②

4. ⑥



1. ③



2. ⑦

The musical notation consists of ten staves, each containing a series of chords connected by a slur. The chords are written in a simplified notation, with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 indicating fingerings. The notation is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The exercise is divided into two main sections by a double bar line on the first staff. The first section consists of four measures, and the second section consists of six measures. The notation is written in a simplified style, with the notes of the chords represented by small black dots on the staff lines. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 (for open strings) above the notes. The exercise is a continuous sequence of chords, with the first section ending with a double bar line and the second section continuing from the same point.

3. ④

4. ⑧

2. ⑤

Exercise 2, measure 5, featuring a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The staves are connected by a large slur across the top.

3. ②

Exercise 3, measure 2, featuring a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The staves are connected by a large slur across the top.

4. ⑥

Exercise 4, measure 6, featuring five staves of music with various fingerings and slurs.

1. ③

Exercise 1, measure 3, featuring seven staves of music with various fingerings and slurs.

2. ⑦

Exercise 2 consists of seven staves of music. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The exercises are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

3. ④

Exercise 3 consists of four staves of music. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The exercises are marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

1. ① D major

Exercise 1, first part, in D major. The notation consists of five staves of music. Each staff contains a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0 (representing the natural key). The chords are grouped by slurs and repeat signs. The first staff shows a sequence of triads: D4-F#4-A4, E4-G#4-B4, F#4-A4-C#5, G#4-B4-D5, and A4-C#5-E5. The subsequent staves continue this sequence, often with overlapping chords and slurs, indicating a rapid or continuous performance style.

Exercise 1, second part, in D major. The notation consists of five staves of music. Each staff contains a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0. The chords are grouped by slurs and repeat signs. The first staff shows a sequence of triads: D4-F#4-A4, E4-G#4-B4, F#4-A4-C#5, G#4-B4-D5, and A4-C#5-E5. The subsequent staves continue this sequence, often with overlapping chords and slurs, indicating a rapid or continuous performance style.

3. ②

4. ⑥

1. ③

2. ⑦

1 8 1 8 0 2 2 4

1 8 0 2 2 4

1 8 2 4 0 2 2 4 1 8

1 3 0 2 2 4 1 8

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

1 3 0 2 2 4 1 3 2 4

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

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

2 4 1 3 2 4 1 3 0 2

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

4. ⑧

Scale Studies in Octaves.

Scale studies in octaves should be practiced with great care, owing to the natural tension of the muscles. Relax the wrist perfectly, keep the fourth finger in the same plane as the first, and advance along the string with as little pressure as possible at the middle joint of the thumb and first joint of the fourth finger. The pressure at the tip of the first finger should be greater than that of the fourth finger at its tip. The real secret of octave playing is perfect freedom of hand and fingers, as well as the mental and mechanical measurement of distances. Supplement these Scale Studies with those of Schradieck. Select only the most practical keys.

1.

2.

3.

4.

1.

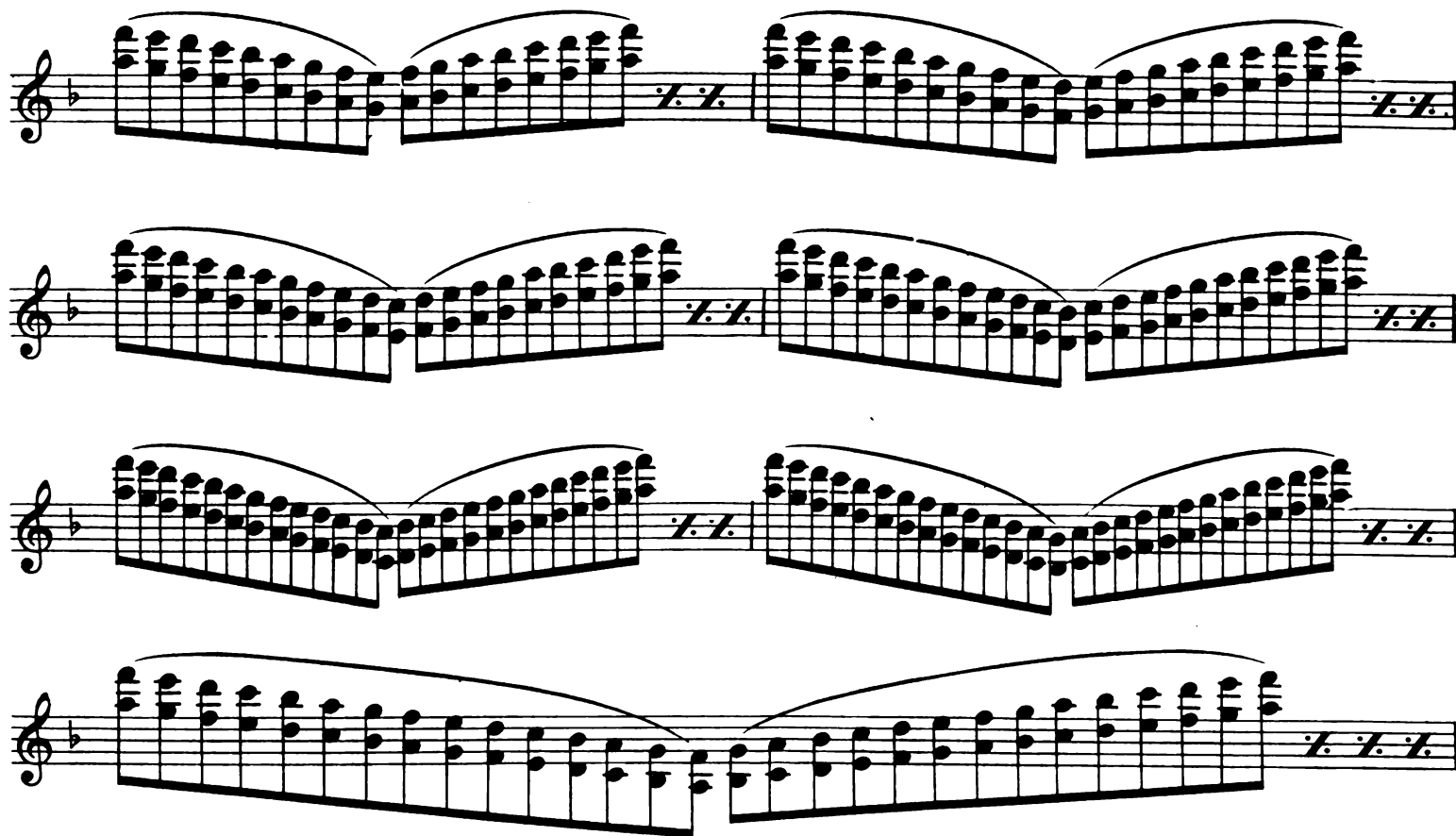
2.

3.

4.

The image displays a musical exercise for an octave scale in G major, consisting of eight staves. The first staff is marked with a '4.' and a treble clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation shows an ascending and descending octave scale with slurs and repeat signs. The first staff has three measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The second staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The third staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The fourth staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The fifth staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The sixth staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The seventh staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests. The eighth staff has four measures of eighth notes, followed by two measures of rests.

The Octave scales to be practiced in this manner in every key.



Scale Studies in Tenths.

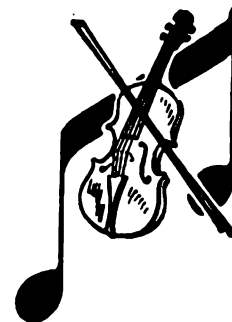
1. $\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Four staves of musical notation for scale studies in tenths, labeled '1.'. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The notation consists of arpeggiated chords (tenths) connected by slurs. Each staff contains two measures, each followed by a repeat sign (two dots with a diagonal slash). The first three staves show a descending sequence of chords, while the fourth staff shows an ascending sequence. Above the first staff, there are three sets of fingering numbers: $\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$, and $\begin{matrix} 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$.

This musical score is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first two staves feature long, flowing melodic lines with slurs. The third staff begins with a '2.' marking and contains several triplet patterns, indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with '3 0' and a triplet of sixteenth notes marked with '8 4 1' over a group of notes. The remaining staves continue with melodic and rhythmic patterns, including slurs and repeat signs. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published guitar method book.

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