

WILHELM HANSEN EDITION NR. 866

RÜDINGER
TECHNISCHE STUDIEN
FÜR VIOLONCELL

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WILHELM HANSEN, MUSIK-FORLAG

OSLO

STOCKHOLM

NORSK MUSIKFORLAG

A. B. NORDISKA MUSIKFÖRLAGET

7^{te} mit vielen neuen Übungen vermehrte Ausgabe.

Herr Robert Hansen



A. Rüdinger

Tekniske Studier

Technische Studien

for

für

Violoncello.

Indført til Brug i Konservatoriet i Köln og i Professor Hornemans Musik-Institut i København.

Til Brug ved Undervisningen og Selvstudium,
til Uddannelse af den højere Teknik.

Zum Gebrauch bei dem Unterricht und für den
Selbstunterricht, zur Ausbildung der höheren
Technik.

Eingeführt in das Konservatorium zu Köln und in das Musik-Institut des Professors Horneman in Kopenhagen.

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Forord.

Hensigten med disse tekniske Studier har været den at frembringe et Materiale, der i en kort, sammentrængt Form kunde lette Eleven Tilegnelsen af Violoncellspillets saavel ældre som nyere Teknik. Saavidt muligt er der givet Exempler paa Alt, hvad der hovedsagelig vedrører den tekniske Uddannelse, baade paa, hvad der ligger naturligt for Instrumentet, og paa ubekvemme, vanskeligere Greb.

Særlig af Hensyn til de sidste have flere vanskelige Figurer, der forekomme i forskjellige Kompositioner, afgivet Modellen til de fremkomne Øvelser. Den foreskrevne Fingersætning har det særlige Formaal at uddanne de forskjellige Fingre i at træffe Tonerne.

Det er ikke Mening, at man skal gennemgaae Øvelserne trinviis; det er tvertimod rigtigere at arbejde paa flere af Kapitlerne paa samme Tid, men Valget af disse bør rette sig efter Elevens Standpunkt.

A. Rüdinger.

Kjøbenhavn 1891.

Fra nedenanførte Autoriteter paa Violoncellspillets Omraade, hvem Forlæggeren har sendt Værket til Gjennemsyn, ere følgende Udtalelser fremkomne:

Sie kennen meine Ansicht über neue »Violoncell-Schulen«; bei dem reichlich vorhandenen Studien-Material halte ich solche nicht gerade für nothwendig. Ich darf aber nach Durchsicht der Violoncell-Schule des Herrn Rüdinger sagen, dass dieselbe sehr beachtenswerth ist und in jeder Hinsicht vortreffliches Studien Material bietet, sowohl was die Wahl als auch die Folge der Uebungen anbetrifft.

Berlin 1891.

Robert Hausmann.

Die mir zur Ansicht vorliegenden technischen Uebungen des Herrn Rüdinger haben mir sehr gefallen. Die Zusammenstellung der einzelnen Uebungen ist eine musterhafte, und ich bin fest überzeugt, dass das Werk eine grosse Verbreitung finden wird.

Leipzig 1891.

Julius Klengel.

Vorliegende Violoncellstudien enthalten des Nützlichen und Praktischen Vieles, und, wie mir scheint, wird in dem mit grossem Fleisse ausgearbeiteten Fingerübungen viel Neues geboten. Des Verfassers Augenmerk ist hauptsächlich dahin gerichtet, dass des Spielers linke Hand die erforderliche Spannweite und Treffsicherheit erlangt; ebenfalls sind die verschiedensten Streich-Arm- und Handgelenkexercitien vorhanden. Wie jedes pädagogische Werk, enthält auch dieses, ausser dem Elementären, logisch fortschreitend das Virtuose, und nicht nur die Schüler, sondern auch Violoncellisten vom Fache, welche letztern sich vorliegende Studien genau ansehen mögen, werden viel zu kämpfen haben mit den im ersten Momente oft zu schwer erscheinenden Fingersätzen. Der Verfasser gibt viel Gelegenheit, unpraktisch liegende Passagen in den verschiedensten Positionen zu üben. Das Werk ist geeignet um es wärmstens zu empfehlen.

Copenhagen 1891.

Franz Neruda.

Ayant pris connaissance de l'école de violoncelle de Mr. Rüdinger je me fais un plaisir de la recommander à l'usage des conservatoires et des professeurs de violoncelle, auxquels elle fournira une base d'enseignement fort utile.

St. Petersbourg 1891

Vorwort.

Der Zweck dieser technischen Studien war der, ein Material zusammenzustellen, welches in gedrängter Form dem Schüler die Aneignung sowohl der älteren als der neueren Technik des Violoncellspiels erleichtern sollte. Soweit dies möglich war, sind Beispiele für Alles, was hauptsächlich mit der technischen Ausbildung zusammenhängt, aufgestellt worden, d. h., ebenso für das, was auf dem Instrument bequem zu greifen ist, als auch für „unbequeme Griffe“.

Besonders in Rücksicht auf die Letzteren haben mehrere schwierige Stellen aus verschiedenen Compositionen als Vorbild zu den daraus hervorgehenden Uebungen gedient. Der vorgeschriebene Fingersatz hat den besonderen Zweck die Finger in der Treffsicherheit auszubilden.

Es ist nicht nothwendig, dass man die Uebungen stufenweise durchnimmt, es ist im Gegentheil sogar besser an mehreren Kapiteln gleichzeitig zu arbeiten, doch richtet sich dies nach den Fähigkeiten des Schülers, sowie nach der Stufe, auf welche derselbe steht.

A. Rüdinger.

Copenhagen 1891.

Von nachgenannten Autoritäten auf dem Gebiete des Violoncellspiels, welchen der Verleger das Werk zur Durchsicht gesandt hatte, sind ihm folgende Äusserungen darüber zugegangen:

Die technischen Studien von A. Rüdinger sind eine werthvolle Bereicherung der pädagogischen Violoncell-Literatur,

Indem ich dieselben am Conservatorium zu Köln a/Rh. einzuführen gedenke, gebe ich hiedurch den besten Beweis meines Gefallens.

L. Hegyesi.

Köln 1891.

De her udgivne Studier for Violoncel indeholde meget Nyttigt og Praktisk, og, som jeg synes, bydes der meget Nyt i disse Fingerøvelser, som ere udarbejdede med megen Flid. Udgiverens Hensigt er hovedsagelig rettet paa, at den Spillendes venstre Haand opnaaer den nødvendige Spændevide og Træffesikkerhed; ligeledes er der sørget for de mest forskjellige Strøg-Arm- og Haandleddexercitier. Som hvert pädagogisk Værk, indeholder det her omtalte, foruden det Elementære, logisk fremadskridende det Virtuose, og ikke blot Elever, men selv Violoncellister af Faget, som nøie skulde see paa disse Studier, vil have at kæmpe med de Fingersætninger, der i første Øieblik forekomme for vanskelige. Der gives megen Anledning til at øve upraktiskliggende Passager i de forskjelligste Positioner. Værket idethale egner sig til at anbefales paa det Varmeste.

Franz Neruda.

Kjøbenhavn 1891.

Alexandre Wierzbilowics.

Tekniske Studier

Technische Studien

for

für

VIOLONCELLO.

- ▣ Nedstrøg.
- ∇ Opstrøg.
- Fr. Frosch.
- Sp. Spidsen.
- M. Midten.
- H. Haanded.
- U. Underarm.

- ▣ Herunterstrich.
- ∇ Heraufstrich.
- Fr. Frosch.
- Sp. Spitze.
- M. Mitte.
- H. Handgelenk.
- U. Vorderarm.

I.

Forberedende Øvelser. Vorbereitende Übungen.

a. Bueføringen. Bogenführung.

A. Rüdinger.

1. Fr. Sp.

Fr. Sp.

Fr. Sp.

2. M. Sp. U.

Fr. M.

M. Sp. U.

Fr. M.

3. M. H.

b. Haandedsøvelser.

b. Handgelenkübungen.

4. Fr. Sp. H.

▣ M. Sp.

Fr. Sp.

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

3. 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1

4 4 1 4 4 1 1 4 4 1 4 4

1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4

1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3

1 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3

1 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 3

1 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4

4. 1 1 3 3 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4

1 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4

Anm: Begyndere, som det falder vanskeligt at udføre mange Noder i et Strøg, kunne foretage Forandringer efter Behag.

Anm: Anfänger, denen viele Noten in einem Strich schwierig fallen, dürfen hier nach Belieben Aenderungen machen.

d. Dobbeltgreb.*) d. Doppelgriffe.*)

The musical score consists of ten staves of bass clef notation. Each staff contains several measures of music. The notation includes various chords, triplets, and fingerings. Some notes are enclosed in boxes or diamonds, indicating specific playing techniques. The music is organized into measures, with repeat signs and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 for the fret.

* Den inklammede Note anstryges ikke, den angivne Finger holder kun Toner nedtrykt, medens man spiller den efterfølgende Øvelse.

* Die eingeklammerte Note wird nicht gespielt, der angegebene Finger greift nur den Ton, indem man die nach folgende Übung spielt.

II.

Forskellige Arter Strøg. *Verschiedene Strich-Arten.*

Verschiedene Strich-Arten.

1. Fr. Sp.

2. Fr. Sp.

3. M. Sp. U. *Strøgforandringer til Nr. 3. Strichveränderungen zu Nr. 3.*

4. M. Sp. U.

5. M. Sp. U.

6. Spiccato M. H.

M. H.

M. H.

7. M. H.

Fr. Sp.
M. H.

8*)

9*)

10. M.

11. M. H.

12. M.

13. Fr. H.

14. Fr.

15. Fr.

16. M. Sp.

*) Bor ogsaa indoves paa de dybere Strænge.

V Sp.

M.

17. M. Sp.

18. M.

19. M. Sp.

20. M. Sp.

21. M. Sp.

22. M. Sp.

23. 1. M. Sp. H.

M. Sp. M. Sp. M. Sp. M. Sp. Sp. Fr. Sp.

24. 1. M. Sp. H.

M. M. Sp. M. Sp.

M. Sp. M. Sp. Fr. Fr. Sp. Fr. Sp. Sp.

25. Arpeggio. Arpeggien.

1. \square M.H. 3. 4. 5. \vee 6. \vee 7.

2. \vee Sp. M. Fr. M. Sp. Sp. Fr. Sp.

26. 1. \square M.H.,

2. \vee Sp. 3. \square Fr. M. 4.

5. 6. 7. 8. M.

Fr. M. Fr. M. M. Sp. Fr.

9. M.

27. 2. \vee Sp.

1. \square M.H.

3. \vee Sp. 4. 5. 6.

\square M. M. \vee Sp.

7. 8. 9. 28. 1. \square M.H.

\square M. M. M. 2. \vee Sp.

3. 4.

Fr. M. Fr. M.

5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

Fr. M. Fr. M. Fr. M. Fr. M. Fr. M.

10. 11.

Fr. M. Fr. Sp.

29. M. H.

1 M. H. 2 M. 4 M. 6 M. 8 M. Fr. Fr. Sp.

30. M. H. V. Sp. M. H.

2 M. H. etc. 3 M. Sp. M. H.

5 M. H. 6 M. 7 M.

8 M. 9 M. etc.

29^a

1. H.M.

2. M.

3. M.

4. M.

5. Fr. M.

6. Fr. M.

7. M. Sp. Fr. Sp.

8. M. Sp. Fr. Sp.

9. Fr. M.

10. Fr. M.

11. Fr. Sp.

12. Fr. M.

13. M.

30^a

1. Sp. Staccato

2. M. Sp.

3. M. Sp.

4. M. Sp.

31.

M. Sp.

M. Sp.

M. Sp.

32.

Fr. Sp.

Fr. Sp.

33.

Fr. Sp.

34.

M. Sp.

35.

M. Sp.

Fr. Sp.

36.

Martellato
M.

37.

M.

III.

Dur- og Moll-Skalaer. Dur- und Moll-Tonleiter.

C dur.

Two staves of musical notation for the C major scale. The first staff is in bass clef, starting with a 0 on the C string and ascending to G4. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a 1 on the C string and ascending to G4. Both staves include fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and a repeat sign at the end.

A moll.

Two staves of musical notation for the A minor scale. The first staff is in bass clef, starting with a 1 on the A string and ascending to E5. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a 2 on the A string and ascending to E5. Both staves include fingering numbers and a repeat sign at the end.

G dur.

Two staves of musical notation for the G major scale. The first staff is in bass clef, starting with a 1 on the G string and ascending to D5. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a 3 on the G string and ascending to D5. Both staves include fingering numbers and a repeat sign at the end.

E moll.

Two staves of musical notation for the E minor scale. The first staff is in bass clef, starting with a 2 on the E string and ascending to B5. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a 3 on the E string and ascending to B5. Both staves include fingering numbers and a repeat sign at the end.

D dur.

Two staves of musical notation for the D major scale. The first staff is in bass clef, starting with a 2 on the D string and ascending to A5. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a 3 on the D string and ascending to A5. Both staves include fingering numbers and a repeat sign at the end.

H moll.

Two staves of musical notation for the H minor scale. The first staff is in bass clef, starting with a 2 on the H string and ascending to F#6. The second staff is in treble clef, starting with a 1 on the H string and ascending to F#6. Both staves include fingering numbers and a repeat sign at the end.

A dur.

First system of musical notation for A major scale. Bass clef on the left, treble clef on the right. The scale is written across two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 'B' symbol is placed between the staves.

Fis moll.

First system of musical notation for F# minor scale. Bass clef on the left, treble clef on the right. The scale is written across two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 'B' symbol is placed between the staves.

E dur.

First system of musical notation for E major scale. Bass clef on the left, treble clef on the right. The scale is written across two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 'B' symbol is placed between the staves.

Cis moll.

First system of musical notation for C# minor scale. Bass clef on the left, treble clef on the right. The scale is written across two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 'B' symbol is placed between the staves.

H dur.

First system of musical notation for D major scale. Bass clef on the left, treble clef on the right. The scale is written across two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 'B' symbol is placed between the staves.

Gis moll.

First system of musical notation for G# minor scale. Bass clef on the left, treble clef on the right. The scale is written across two staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A 'B' symbol is placed between the staves.

Fis dur.

Musical notation for *Fis dur.* (F# major). The piece is written in a 2-staff system (bass and treble clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes a complex sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. A dotted line indicates a slur over the final notes of the treble staff.

Ges dur.

Musical notation for *Ges dur.* (G major). The piece is written in a 2-staff system (bass and treble clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes a complex sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. A dotted line indicates a slur over the final notes of the treble staff.

Es moll.

Musical notation for *Es moll.* (E minor). The piece is written in a 2-staff system (bass and treble clefs). The key signature is three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The notation includes a complex sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. A dotted line indicates a slur over the final notes of the treble staff.

Des dur.

Musical notation for *Des dur.* (D major). The piece is written in a 2-staff system (bass and treble clefs). The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation includes a complex sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. A dotted line indicates a slur over the final notes of the treble staff.

B moll.

Musical notation for *B moll.* (B minor). The piece is written in a 2-staff system (bass and treble clefs). The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The notation includes a complex sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and slurs. A dotted line indicates a slur over the final notes of the treble staff.

G moll.

First system of G minor scale in bass clef. Notes: G (0), A (1), Bb (2), C (3), D (4), Eb (0), F (1), G (2). Includes fingering numbers and a repeat sign.

F dur.

First system of F major scale in bass clef. Notes: F (4), G (0), A (1), Bb (0), C (1), D (0), E (1), F (2). Includes fingering numbers and a repeat sign.

D moll.

First system of D minor scale in bass clef. Notes: D (1), E (0), F (1), G (0), Ab (1), Bb (2), C (3), D (4). Includes fingering numbers and a repeat sign.

Chromatische Skalaer. Chromatische Tönleiter.

First system of chromatic scales in bass clef. Shows ascending and descending chromatic scales with fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3).

Strøgforandringer ved Skalaernes Øvelse. *Strichveränderungen beim Üben der Tonleiter.*

1. Fr. Sp. *etc.* 2. Fr. Sp. *etc.*

3. Fr. Sp. 4. Fr. Sp.

5. M. Sp. U. Fr. M. 6. M. H. 7. M. Sp.

8. M. Sp. 9. M. Sp. 10. M. Sp. *o.s.v. i flere Strøgarter. u.s.w. in mehreren Stricharten.*

11. *Legato.*

12. *Staccato.* Sp. Fr.

Terzskalaer.

Terztonleitern.

1. Spiccato.M. Marcato.M. Sp. segue

2.

3.

4.

5.

11. III^a II^a I^a III^a

Exercise 11 consists of two staves. The bass staff begins with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 4 1 0 2, 1 4 2 2), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 4 1, 2 0, 4 1), and a 4-measure phrase in I^a position (fingering: 2, 3, 1 4, 3 2). The treble staff continues with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 2, 3), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 0 1, 0 2), and a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 2, 0, 1 0, 2 0).

12. III^a II^a I^a III^a

Exercise 12 consists of two staves. The bass staff begins with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 4 1, 2), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 2, 2), and a 4-measure phrase in I^a position (fingering: 2, 3, 1 4, 3 2). The treble staff continues with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 2, 2), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 0 1, 0 2), and a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 2, 0).

13. III^a II^a I^a III^a IV^a

Exercise 13 consists of two staves. The bass staff begins with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 1 4, 2 2), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 2, 3, 1 4, 3 2), and a 4-measure phrase in I^a position (fingering: 3, 1 4, 3 2). The treble staff continues with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 2, 3), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 3, 2), and a 4-measure phrase in IV^a position (fingering: 2, 2, 2 2).

14. III^a II^a I^a III^a IV^a

Exercise 14 consists of two staves. The bass staff begins with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 1 4, 2 2), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 1 4, 2 2, 1 2), and a 4-measure phrase in I^a position (fingering: 3, 3). The treble staff continues with a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 2, 2), followed by a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 3, 2), and a 4-measure phrase in IV^a position (fingering: 2, 2, 2 3).

15. II^a I^a II^a III^a

Exercise 15 consists of two staves. The bass staff begins with a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 0 3, 2 1, 4 3, 0 4), followed by a 4-measure phrase in I^a position (fingering: 0 2, 1 2), and a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 1 3, 1 4, 3 2). The treble staff continues with a 4-measure phrase in II^a position (fingering: 3, 2, 2, 3), followed by a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 2 0, 2 1, 4 0, 1 4), and a 4-measure phrase in III^a position (fingering: 2 1, 4 0, 1 4).

16. Musical notation for exercise 16, consisting of two staves. The bass staff starts with a 0 2 2 4 2 0 1 sequence. The treble staff includes markings for II^a, I^a, II^a, and III^a positions. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are used throughout.

17. Musical notation for exercise 17, consisting of two staves. The bass staff starts with a 1 4 2 2 sequence. The treble staff includes markings for II^a, I^a, II^a, and III^a positions. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are used throughout.

18. Musical notation for exercise 18, consisting of two staves. The bass staff starts with a 1 4 3 2 1 sequence. The treble staff includes markings for II^a, I^a, II^a, and III^a positions. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are used throughout.

19. Musical notation for exercise 19, consisting of two staves. The bass staff starts with a 1 4 2 2 4 1 0 2 sequence. The treble staff includes markings for II^a, I^a, II^a, and III^a positions. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are used throughout.

20. Musical notation for exercise 20, consisting of two staves. The bass staff starts with a 1 4 2 4 1 0 sequence. The treble staff includes markings for II^a, I^a, II^a, and III^a positions. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are used throughout.

21. *II^a* *I^a*

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

22. *II^a* *I^a*

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

23. *II^a* *I^a*

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

24. *II^a* *I^a*

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

Strögforandringer. Strichveränderungen.

1 M. Sp. etc. 2 M. Sp. etc. 3 M. Sp. 4 M. Sp. 5 Fr. Fr. Sp. 6 Fr. Sp.

M. Sp. M. Sp. Fr. Fr. Sp. Fr. Sp. Fr. Sp. etc.

10800 M. 9 M. Sp. 10 M. Sp.

IV.

Positions-Øvelser.

Lagen-Øvelser.

1.

1/2 Pos.

First musical staff for the 1/2 position exercise. It contains four measures of music in bass clef. The first measure starts with a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. The subsequent three measures continue the exercise with various note patterns and slurs.

1 Pos.

Second musical staff for the 1 position exercise. It contains four measures of music in bass clef, starting with a treble clef and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. The exercise continues with slurred note patterns.

2 Pos.

Third musical staff for the 2 position exercise. It contains four measures of music in bass clef, starting with a treble clef and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. The exercise continues with slurred note patterns.

Continuation of the 2 position exercise, containing four measures of music in bass clef with slurred note patterns.

3 Pos.

Fourth musical staff for the 3 position exercise. It contains four measures of music in bass clef, starting with a treble clef and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. The exercise continues with slurred note patterns.

Continuation of the 3 position exercise, containing four measures of music in bass clef with slurred note patterns.

4 Pos.

Fifth musical staff for the 4 position exercise. It contains four measures of music in bass clef, starting with a treble clef and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. The exercise continues with slurred note patterns.

Continuation of the 4 position exercise, containing four measures of music in bass clef with slurred note patterns.

5 Pos.

Sixth musical staff for the 5 position exercise. It contains four measures of music in bass clef, starting with a treble clef and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4. The exercise continues with slurred note patterns.

5.*)

I^a II^a I^a

II^a I^a II^a

I^a II^a I^a

II^a II^a III^a

II^a III^a II^a

III^a II^a III^a

III^a IV^a III^a

IV^a III^a IV^a

III^a IV^a

6.

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

7.

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

*) Bør ogsaa transponeres i Es. og E-dur.

*) Es empfiehlt sich, diese Nummer auch nach Es. und E-dur zu transponieren.

Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and four-note slurs.

17.

Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and four-note slurs.

Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets.

Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and four-note slurs.

18.

Musical staff with bass clef, common time signature, and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and various fingerings.

Musical staff with bass clef, common time signature, and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and various fingerings.

19.

Musical staff with bass clef, common time signature, and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and various fingerings.

Musical staff with treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and various fingerings.

20.

Musical staff with bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), and a sequence of eighth notes with triplets and various fingerings.

VI. Akkorder.*) Akkorde.*)

Dur-Treklänge uden Tommelfinger. Dur-Dreiklänge ohne Daumen.

C dur.

Des dur.

D dur.

Es dur.

E dur.

F dur.

Fis dur.

G dur.

As dur.

A dur.

B dur.

H dur.

Moll-Treklänge. Moll-Dreiklänge.

C moll.

Cis moll.

D moll.

Es moll.

E moll.

F moll.

*.) Maa indøves med forskellige Buestrøg.

*.) Muss mit verschiedenen Bogenstrichen eingeübt werden.

Fis moll. *G moll.*

Gis moll. *A moll.*

B moll. *H moll.*

*) Dur-Treklänge med Tommelfinger. *) Dur-Dreklänge mit Daumen.

Septim Akkorder. *Septimen Akkorde.*

The page contains eight systems of musical exercises for guitar, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The exercises are for seventh chords and are labeled with Roman numerals and superscripts: II^a, I^a, and III^a. Each exercise shows a sequence of notes with fingerings (1-4) and includes repeat signs. The systems are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with each system occupying a horizontal row. The first system starts with a bass clef staff, while the second system starts with a treble clef staff. The exercises progress through various chord voicings and positions across the fretboard.

The musical score is organized into ten systems, each containing a bass staff and a treble staff. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and specific fingering instructions. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece ends with a final double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth system.

This page of musical notation is for guitar and consists of ten systems of staves. The first system has two staves (bass and treble clef). The second system has two staves (bass and treble clef). The third system has one staff (treble clef). The fourth system has one staff (treble clef). The fifth system has two staves (treble and bass clef). The sixth system has one staff (bass clef). The seventh system has one staff (bass clef). The eighth system has one staff (bass clef). The ninth system has one staff (bass clef). The tenth system has one staff (bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0). There are also some special symbols like ^ and > above notes in the ninth system. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

Forsiringer og Triller.

Verzierungen und Triller.

Skrivemaade. *Schreibart.*

Udførelse. *Ausführung.*

Forslag. *Vorschlag.*

Dobbelt Forslag. *Doppel Vorschlag.*

Mordent.

This section contains three musical examples. The first, 'Forslag. Vorschlag.', shows a single grace note on a quarter note. The second, 'Dobbelt Forslag. Doppel Vorschlag.', shows two grace notes on a quarter note. The third, 'Mordent', shows a mordent symbol over a quarter note. Each example is presented in two staves: the top staff shows the notation as written, and the bottom staff shows the performance with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and slurs.

Dobbeltslag. *Doppelschlag.*

This section illustrates 'Dobbeltslag. Doppelschlag.' with two staves. The top staff shows a single note with a double slash (doppelschlag) above it. The bottom staff shows the performance of this double stroke, with fingerings (2, 4, 3, 2) and slurs indicating the sequence of notes.

Praltrille. *Pralltriller.*

This section shows 'Praltrille. Pralltriller.' in a single staff. It features a series of rapid sixteenth-note runs, each starting with a grace note. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 2, 1) and slurs are used to indicate the execution of these trills.

Trille. *Triller.*

This section illustrates 'Trille. Triller.' in a single staff. It shows a continuous trill on a single note, with fingerings (1, 2) and slurs indicating the alternating notes.

This section shows several examples of trills with different accidentals (natural, sharp, flat) and fingerings (1, 2, 3). Each example is shown in a single staff with a trill symbol and a repeat sign.

This section shows more examples of trills with various accidentals and fingerings, similar to the previous section, presented in a single staff with trill symbols and repeat signs.

Kædetrille uden Efterslag. *Kettentriller ohne Nachschlag.*

Kædetrille med Efterslag. *Kettentriller mit Nachschlag.*

Dobbeltrille. *Doppeltriller.*

6.

Exercise 6 consists of two staves of music. The first staff is in bass clef and the second in treble clef. Both staves feature a series of eighth notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-3. The first staff includes fingerings like 1 1 2, 2 3 3, and 1 2 3. The second staff includes fingerings like 1 3 2, 1 0 3, 2 1 0, 3 2 1, and 3 2 1. There are also some notes with a '0' below them, possibly indicating natural harmonics or specific fingerings.

7.

Exercise 7 is a single staff of music in treble clef. It features a series of eighth notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-3. The first part of the exercise has fingerings like 1 2 3 1 2, 3 2 1 3 2, and 1 3 2 1. The second part has fingerings like 0 1 2 3 1 2, 3 2 1 3 2, and 1 3 2 1.

8.

Bevægelige Stillinger. *Bewegliche Stellungen.*

Exercise 8 is a series of seven staves of music, each showing a different chord position. The first staff is in bass clef and the second in treble clef. The subsequent staves alternate between bass and treble clefs. Each staff shows a series of eighth notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The first staff is labeled with IIIa, IIa, and Ia. The second staff is labeled with IIIa. The third staff is labeled with IIIa. The fourth staff is labeled with IIIa. The fifth staff is labeled with IIIa. The sixth staff is labeled with IIIa. The seventh staff is labeled with IIIa. The exercise demonstrates various chord positions and fingerings for the notes.

9. III^a II^a I^a

10. II.

12.

13. 14.

15. 16. 17. 18.

19. 

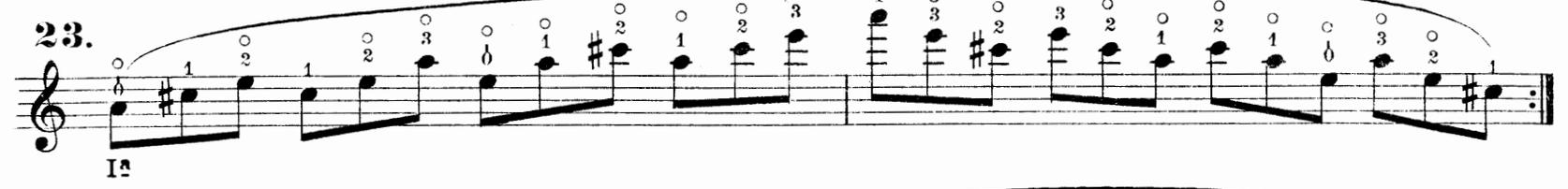
20. 

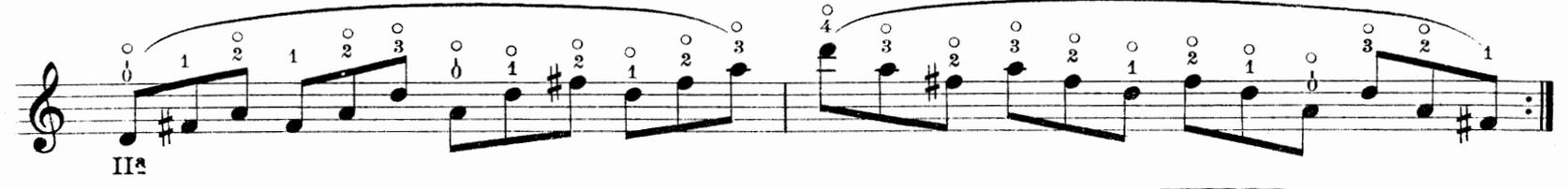
21. 

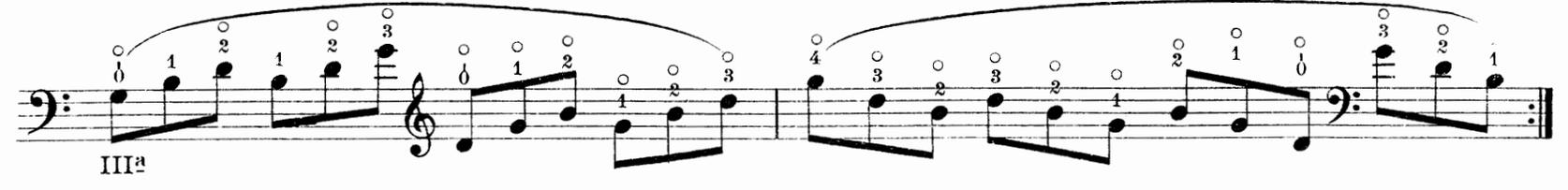
22. 
I^a II^a

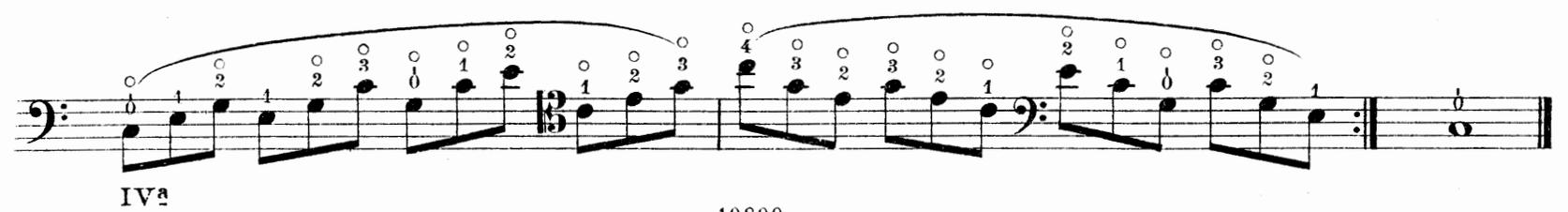

III^a


IV^a

23. 
I^a


II^a


III^a


IV^a

IX.

Oktaver.

Oktaven.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Detailed description: The page contains four numbered exercises, each consisting of two systems of musical notation. Each system has a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Exercise 1 is in common time (C) and features numerous triplet markings (a '3' above a group of notes) and slurs. Exercise 2 is in 3/4 time and includes a repeat sign. Exercise 3 is in 2/4 time and also includes a repeat sign. Exercise 4 is in common time and features many slurs. The exercises are designed for technical practice, focusing on finger dexterity and articulation.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

11.

Musical staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

12.

Musical staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp, common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13.

Musical staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps, common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

14.

Musical staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp, 6/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

III^a

Musical staff 9: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp, common time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

15.

Musical staff 10: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp, 6/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

III^a

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.

Musical notation for exercise 10, consisting of two staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The second staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). Both staves contain eighth-note chords and melodic lines with slurs.

11.

Musical notation for exercise 11, consisting of four staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The second and third staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The notation includes eighth-note chords and melodic lines with slurs.

12.

Musical notation for exercise 12, consisting of one staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation features eighth-note chords and melodic lines with slurs.

13.

Musical notation for exercise 13, consisting of three staves. The first staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature, featuring triplets and fingerings (2, 3). The second and third staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth-note chords and melodic lines with slurs.

14.

Exercise 14 consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff contains four measures of music with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 3 and 1, 2, 3, 2, 3. The second staff contains four measures with fingerings 1, 3, 3, 2, 3 and 1, 3, 3, 2, 3. The third staff contains four measures with fingerings 1, 3, 3, 2, 3 and 1, 3, 3, 2, 3.

15.

Exercise 15 consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains four measures with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and 1, 2, 3. The second staff contains four measures of music. The third staff contains four measures with fingerings 1, 2, 3 and 1, 2, 3. The fourth staff contains four measures of music.

16.

Exercise 16 consists of two staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains five measures with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 3 and 1, 2, 3, 2, 3. The second staff contains five measures with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 3 and 1, 2, 3, 2, 3.

17.

Musical notation for exercise 17, featuring a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The piece consists of four measures of eighth-note chords with fingerings indicated below the notes.

18.

Musical notation for exercise 18, consisting of two staves in 8/8 time. The first staff is marked 'a. tr' and the second 'b. tr'. Both staves feature eighth-note chords with trills indicated by 'tr' above the notes.

XI.

Decimer.

Decimen.

Musical notation for exercise XI, consisting of four numbered staves (1-4) in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. Each staff contains a sequence of chords and melodic lines with various articulations and fingerings.

Daglige Øvelser med Tommelfingeren.

Tägliche Übungen mit dem Daumen.

2. *) Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff includes the instruction '1^a Spiccato'. The score contains several measures with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. A 'segue' section is indicated by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a final double bar line with repeat signs.

*) For at træffe den 5te Node i de første 10 Takter, maa man rykke op med Tommelfingeren i den dybereliggende Kvart og da sætte 3die Finger bestemt paa uden Glissando. Man kan ogsaa øve dette med Kvarten som Forslag.

The musical score consists of 11 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and triplet notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Trills (tr) and grace notes (q) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord. Technical markings include 'Ia', 'IIa', 'IIIa', and 'Flag.'.

*) Um die fünfte Note in den ersten 10 Takten zu treffen, muss man mit dem Daumen in die tieferliegende Quarte rücken und dann den 3ten Finger ohne Glissando bestimmt aufsetzen. Man kann dies auch mit der Quarte als Vorschlag üben.

Flag.
 IIIa₀
 IIa
 IIIa

XIII.

Flageolet. Flageolet.

Naturlig Flageolet. Natürliches Flageolet.

Virkning.
Wirkung.

Standpunkt.
Standpunkt.

sul A.

*) H griebes højt. *) H wird hoch gegriffen.

sul D.

sul G.

sul C.

sul A.
sul D.
sul G.
sul C.

Virkning.
Wirkung.

Standpunkt.
Standpunkt.

sul A. *sul D.*

sul G. *sul C.*

Rimstig Flageolet i kvartgreb. *Künstliches Flageolet in Quartgriffen.*

Virkning.
Wirkung.

Standpunkt.
Standpunkt.

sul A. *sul D.*

sul G. *sul C.*

Anden Skrivemaade. *Andere Schreibart.*

sul A. *sul D.*

sul D.

sul G.

sul C.

III^a II^a I^a

II^a III^a IV^a

Spiccato.

I^a

Kunstig Flageolet i Kvintgreb. Künstliches Flageolet in Quintgriffen.

Virkning.
Wirkung.
Standpunkt.
Standpunkt.

sul A.

sul D

sul G.♭

sul A.

sul D.

sul G.

sul C.

III^a II^a I^a II^a III^a IV^a Fine.

Musik für Violoncell und Klavier.

LUIGI ARDITI.
Geduld! Walzer.
FR. BENDEL.

Frühlingsmorgen.
Gute Nacht.
Liebesgruss.
Tyrolienne.
OLE BULL - JOH. S. SVENDSEN.
Solitude sur la montagne - Sehnsucht der Sennerin (Aug. Reinhard).

HAKON BØRRESEN.
Op. 4. Romance (D-dur).
Deux Pièces.
1. Élégie. 2. Sérénade.
ARCANGELO CORELLI (1658-1718).
Sonate, revue et doigtée par Jacques van Lier.
Prélude. Allemanda. Tempo di Sarrabande. Tempo di Gavotta.

FR. DUE.
Après midi.
JAKOB FABRICIUS.
Ballade (c-moll).

FR. NERUDA.
Op. 88. Mazurka und Ungarisch, zwei Konzertpièces. Nr. 1, 2.
AUG. NÖLCK.

Op. 43. Salon-Album. Sechs melodische Vortragsstücke im leichten Stile.
1. Frühlingslied. 2. Spanischer Marsch
3. Romanze. 4. Gavotte. 5. Studie.
6. Nocturne.

Op. 60. Legende (im Volkston).
- 86. Konzert-Mazurka.
- 90. Gnomenreigen (A-moll).

Die Musik: Hübsche, ungekünstelte Stücke, von denen namentlich der „Gnomenreigen“ als effektiv, zierlich und nicht allzu schwer Freunde unter den Virtuosen finden dürfte. Das Salon-Album enthält 6 ansprechende melodische Kleinigkeiten von einfacher Form und leichter Behandlung des Celoparts.

Neue Zeitschrift für Musik: Die Stücke entsprechen den Namen ihrer Benennung, dienend für angehende Violoncellspieler, sind trotz ihrer Schlichtheit geschmackvoll und werden den Spielern Freude bereiten.

Signale: Der Inhalt zeigt natürliches gesundes Wesen; sie sind glatt gearbeitet und verlangen von dem Spieler keine hohen technischen Fertigkeiten.

Taggetragen: Sehr schöne, feine, pikante Musik und dabei nicht schwer. Gediegene Faktur.

OTTO OLSEN.
Op. 7. Romanze.
FRANCESCO POLLINI.
Adagio cantabile mit Fingersatz und Vortragszeichen von Georg Wörl.

GEORG PREHN.
Op. 11. Drei Stücke.
1. Ballade. 2. Élegie. 3. Impromptu.
ALFRED RASMUSSEN.

Op. 11. Stimmung und Nocturne, zwei Solostücke.
B. ROMBERG.

Andante grazioso aus dem 2. Konzert, herausgegeben von L. Hegyesi.
Orchester-Partitur und Orchesterstimmen.
CORNELIUS RÖBNER.

Rosaline, Nocturne.

LOUIS GLASS.
Op. 81. Frühlingslied.
Orchester-Partitur. - Neu! -
Orchester-Stimmen. - 1918. -

JOHAN HALVORSEN.
Chant de „Veslemøy“ (Jacques van Lier).
Dances norvégiennes (Herman Sandby).

ROBERT HANSEN.
Op. 4. Nr. 1. Serenade.
- 2. Mazurka.
- 5. Konzert (D-dur).
- 7. Introduction et Tarentelle.
HARTMANN-ALBUM.

Compositions choisies par Julius Röntgen. - Neu! 1918.
Nr. 1. Prélude. 2. Menuet. 3. Feuille d'Album. 4. Scherzino. 5. Cavatine. 6. Étude. 7. Pastorale. 8. Capriccio.

LUDVIG HEGNER.
Élégie.

L. HEGYESI.
Op. 9. Nr. 1. Slavische Melodien.
- 2. Serenata spagnole.
P. HEISE.

Sonate (A-dur), kritisch revidiert von V. Bendix.
Neue Zeitschrift für Musik: Klar in der Form, natürlich, doch ohne Trivialität in Harmonie und Melodie, dazu handlich und dankbar in der Spielart für beide Instrumente, stellt es einen wirklich lebensfähigen und daher beachtenswerten Zuwachs auf seinem Gebiete dar. Fantasiestücke. Heft 1, 2.

WILLY HERRMANN.
Op. 82. Drei einfache Vortragsstücke
1. Abschied. 2. Kleine Gavotte. 3. Stilles Stück.

GUSTAV HOLLAENDER.
Op. 48. Für die Jugend. Leichte Vortragsstücke (A. Rüdinger).
Nr. 1. Melodie. 2. Geburtstagmarsch. 3. Schäfers Klage. 4. Kinderlied. 5. Gavotte. 6. Walzer.
Neue Zeitschrift für Musik: Auf die sechs allerliebsten leichten Vor-

tragsstücke von Gustav Hollaender (Op. 48) möchte ich ganz besonders hinweisen. Eigentlich für Violine bestimmt, sind sie von A. Rüdinger in ebenso geschmackvoller wie geschickter Weise für das Violoncell übertragen worden und tragen in ihrer anheimelnden Melodik wie bequemen und technikfördernden Spielart das Ihrige reichlich zur Ausbildung jugendlicher Spieler bei. G. Hollaender ist die beneidenswerte Gabe in reichem Masse verliehen, gefällig und leicht und dabei doch immer musikalisch interessant zu schreiben.

EILER JENSEN.
Op. 4. Tarantelle (D-dur).
- 5. Rastlos, Scherzo.
- 6. Réverie (G-dur).
- 7. Polonaise de Concert (D-moll) Gavotte (D-dur).
Mazurka (A-dur).

J. MOSSEL.
Drei kleine Stücke.
1. Lied. 2. Gavotte. 3. Walzer.

SIEGFRIED SALOMON.
Op. 8. Trois Morceaux.
1. Nocturne. 2. Intermezzo. 3. Mazurka.

Signale: Die Salomonschen Stücke haben den Vorzug, vortrefflich zu klingen und daher gewiss für den Unterricht und bei besseren musikalischen Unterhaltungszwecken gute Dienste zu leisten.

Neue Musik-Zeitung: Ein melodisches Nocturne, ein gefälliges Intermezzo grazioso und eine temperamentvolle Mazurka bilden den Inhalt dieser Sammlung, die dem Komponisten für seine vornehme Art alle Ehre macht.

Op. 7. Legende.
HERMAN SANDBY.
Danish Song. (Roselli).
- (Elverhø).
Neu! - (Agnete og Havmanden)
- (Valravnen).
1918. - (Svalin og hrafnin).

CARL SCHULER.
Op. 22. Élegie.
ROB. SCHUMANN.
Lied (aus den Kinderszenen Op. 15) Transkription von Robert Henriques.

HILDA SEHESTED.
Drei Fantasiestücke.
1. Caprice. 2. Alla romanesca. 3. Humoreske.

CHRISTIAN SINDING.
Op. 46. Legende (Jacques van Lier).
EMIL SJÖGREN. Neu!
Op. 58. Sonate (A-dur) 1918.

JOHAN S. SVENDSEN.
Op. 26. Romanze in G-dur (David Popper).
JULES SZÉKACS.

Op. 17. Nr. 3. Choral (C-moll).
EMIL SÖCHTING.

Op. 82. „La Serenata“.
G. VALENSIN. Neu!
Menuet (A. Rüdinger). 1918.
C. E. F. WEYSE.

10 Melodien, bearb. von Fritz Bendix.

Romance

VIOLONCELLO.

Hakon Børresen, Op. 4.

HAKON BØRRESEN.
Op. 4. Romance D-dur für Violoncell und Klavier.

Neu!
(1913).

JOSEPH MALKIN.
DIX ÉTUDES POUR VIOLONCELLO.

Neu!
(1913).

WILHELM HÄNSEN, MUSIK-VERLAG. KOPENHAGEN & LEIPZIG.