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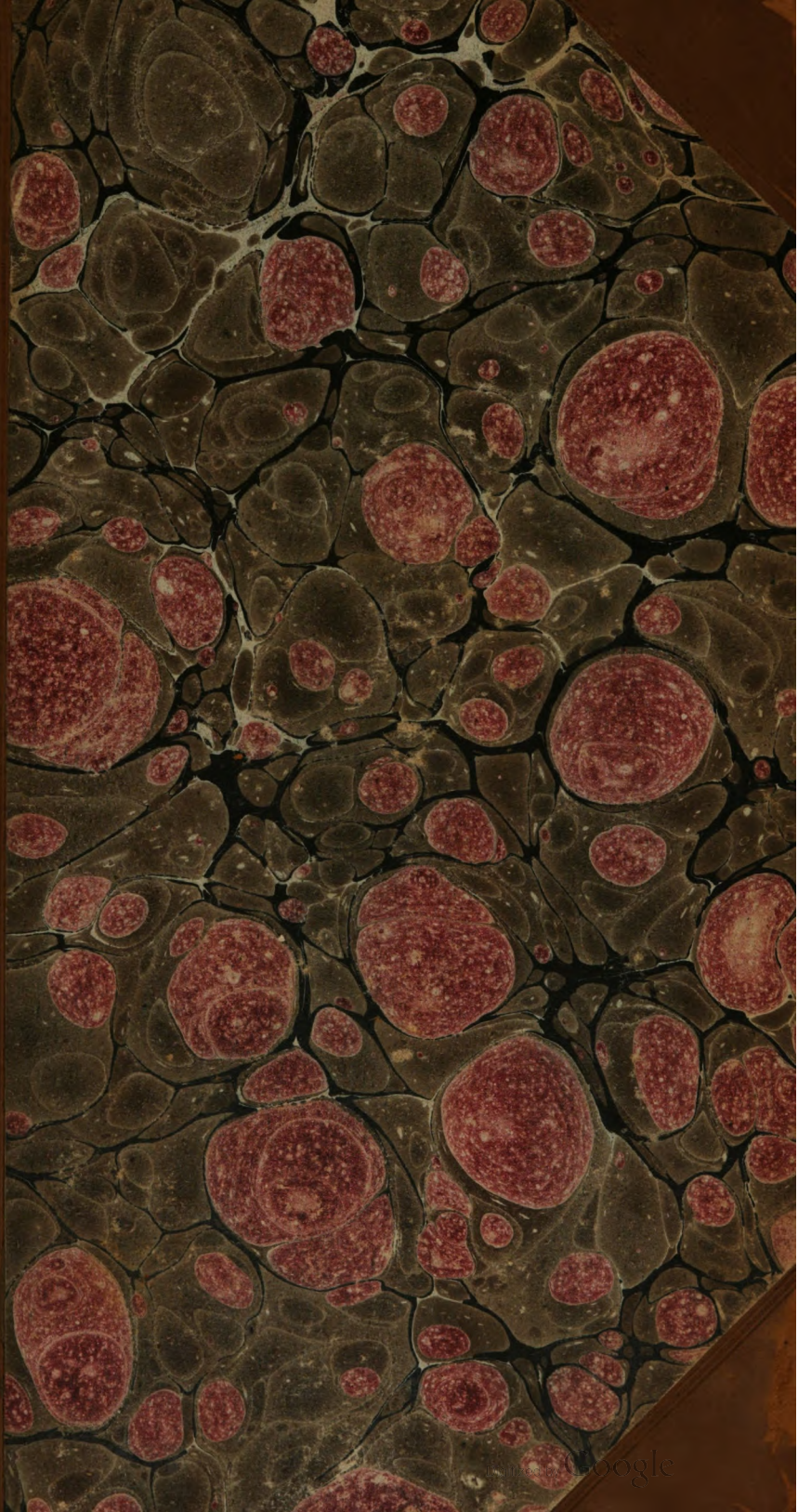
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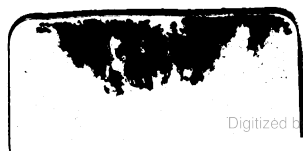
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S.H. 1825

A  
COMPANION  
TO THE  
MUSICAL ASSISTANT;  
CONTAINING  
ALL THAT IS TRULY USEFUL TO THE  
THEORY AND PRACTICE  
OF THE  
PIANO-FORTE

EXPLAINING, BY THE MOST EASY METHOD, THE USE OF EVERY MUSICAL  
CHARACTER NECESSARY FOR THE INFORMATION OF YOUNG  
PERFORMERS ON THAT FASHIONABLE INSTRUMENT;

ALSO,  
A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF WORDS,  
AS ADOPTED BY THE BEST MODERN MASTERS.

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*Designed, particularly for the Use of Schools,*

BY  
JOSEPH COGGINS.

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LONDON:  
PUBLISHED BY J. POWER, 84, STRAND.

MDCCCXXIV.

529.

**LONDON:**  
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**Northumberland-court.**



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE distinguished patronage with which "*The Musical Assistant*" has long been honoured, induced the publisher to give the work in its present form as a *Companion*, with a view to preserve the piano-forte edition from being torn and defaced by the younger pupils, as it has been accurately revised by the author, for the purpose of being studied in conjunction.

The publisher hopes it will be found equally deserving the high encomiums passed on the piano-forte editions by some of the ablest critics of the present day.

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"It is but justice to say, that Mr. Coggins has acquitted himself well, by inserting every thing necessary, and nothing superfluous; and we strongly recommend this work to the notice of schools and musical families in general."— *Monthly Magazine*.

"Mr. C.'s present labours will prove a powerful recommendation with those to whose superintendence the musical practice of young ladies is so generally intrusted."—*British Lady's Magazine*.



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## PREFACE

*TO THE FIRST EDITION.*

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IN submitting the present work to the notice of the musical world, and particularly to that respectable part of it who are intrusted with the superintendence of youth in private families and schools, the author hopes the following method will be found to save much time and trouble, to do which, practice has led him to believe that the easiest and best way is by question and answer.

As his design is only to convey what is actually requisite for young performers, he has carefully avoided using any abstruse words or examples, which are not necessary for the information of those who wish only to attempt the practical part of music.

The whole of the dialogue, it is presumed, is rendered so easy, that any person, who has but a slight knowledge of music, may teach it in the absence of the master with great accuracy ; for if the first prin-

ciples be well grounded, the pupils will acquire a more general knowledge, with pleasure to themselves and satisfaction to their friends. This is too generally neglected for want of proper means, particularly at schools, owing to the shortness of time allowed for the pupils' lessons.

The author recommends the teacher to commence with the dialogue, by giving the pupils as much as shall be thought adequate to be retained by memory, according to their abilities; and if one quarter of an hour be allowed twice in the day, he is certain that the whole of the dialogue may be attained by any moderate capacity in a very short period, without interfering with other studies, and with less trouble to the teacher than is generally required.

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## ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

---

THE author begs to state that the present edition is designed for the use of classes in schools, or pupils at home. By reducing the *sections* to weekly portions, and these portions to daily lessons, the pupils have always before them a progressive plan to unite *theory* with *practice*.

As a knowledge of the *theory* is now considered indispensably necessary for young performers on the *piano-forte*, the author has increased the sections, and accompanied them with occasional exercises in an Appendix, which he trusts will be of essential service to those pupils who may hereafter wish to study *Thorough Bass* and *Harmony*; for unless the first principles be well ingrafted on the memory, like the loss of a link in a chain, there will be a want of union between the first *rudiments* and the *theory*.

It is for the above reason the author has endeavoured to render the following pages as extensively useful as the prescribed limits of the undertaking would permit, which, he trusts, will be no less acceptable to the assistant teacher, than to the pupil, to whom it is respectfully dedicated.

JOSEPH COGGINS.

*Thistle-grove, Brompton,*  
1824.

A

# COMPANION

TO THE

## MUSICAL ASSISTANT.

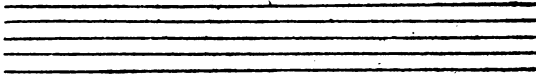
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### SECTION I\*.—*Of the Staff*†.

**TEACHER.** What is a *staff* ?

**PUPIL.** Five parallel lines, and their intermediate spaces.

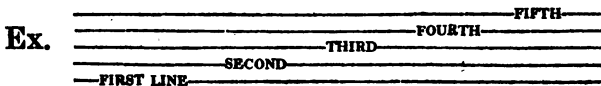
*Example.*



**T.** Which is the first line of the *staff* ?

**P.** The bottom line is the first, and so on ascending.

LINES.




---

\* In schools and families, where assistant teachers are employed to superintend in the absence of the master, they are advised to form the pupils in class (at least once a day), the best performer to take the precedence in the first instance, but if any hesitation or mistake arises, then the next pupil that may be perfect to take the place.

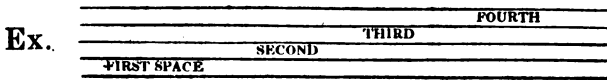
The sections are recommended to be said in order, and occasionally with promiscuous questions from the Appendix.

† Opinion being divided as to the best of the following terms, **STAVE** and **STAFF**, the author has been guided by the majority of authors, who are decidedly in favour of the former.

T. Which is the first *space*?

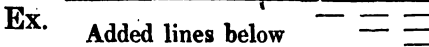
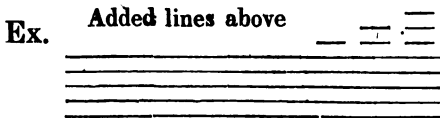
P. The space between the first and second lines.

SPACES.



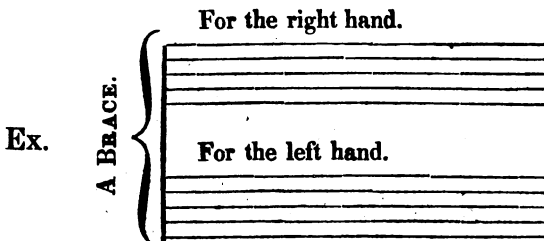
T. Are there any other *lines*, and *spaces* beside those used in the *stave*?

P. Yes: small lines are used above and below, which are called *ledger*, or *added* lines.



T. How many *staves* are made use of for the *piano-forte*?

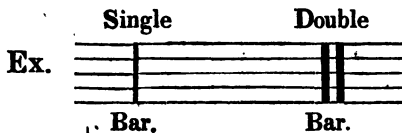
P. Two: which are united by a *brace*; the upper *stave* for the right hand, and the lower *stave* for the left hand.



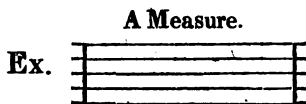
T. What are the names of the *straight lines* drawn through the *stave*?

P. If single, they are called *bars*; but if two together,

they are called *double bars*, which are seldom used but at the end of a strain, or whole piece of music.



- T. Explain the use of the single *bars* ?  
 P. They divide the music into equal measures.  
 T. What do you comprehend by the term *measure*\* ?  
 P. The distance from one bar to another.



- T. Why are the *double bars* sometimes dotted ?  
 P. The dots are used on both sides to show the performer that the parts must be repeated, but if only on one side, that part alone is to be repeated.




---

\* The term *Bar*, is too frequently substituted for *Measure*, but to prevent confusion, the author has adopted the above terms, as used in *CALLCOTT'S Grammar*. A *measure* does not always contain notes of the same duration, but whatever be their number, they must never exceed the length required by the time marked, to which they must be equal, and in exact proportion.



## SECTION II.

*Notes and Clefs.*

TEACHER. How many letters of the alphabet are used for the *notes*?

PUPIL. Seven.

T. Name them.

P. A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

T. How are the names of the *notes* known when placed on the *stave*?

P. They derive their names from the *clefs*.

T. How many *clefs* are used for piano-forte music\*?

P. Two.

T. What are they called?

P. The *treble clef* and the *bass clef*.

T. Explain what you comprehend by the *treble clef*?

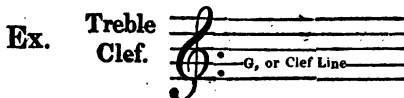
\* There is another clef, called the C clef, which is placed on different lines of the stave, but it is seldom used except in vocal music or in score: when found on the first line it is called the soprano; on the third line, the counter-tenor; on the fourth line, the tenor; on whatever line it is placed it represents the C, between the bass and treble clefs commonly called middle C. It would be proper here to remark, that the author has used dots on each side of the clef line throughout the work.



N.B. The middle C of the piano-forte represented by the different clefs.

† By some authors spelt *base*.

P. The *treble clef* represents the letter G, and is placed on the second line of the staff for the use of the right hand.



T. What is the *bass clef*?

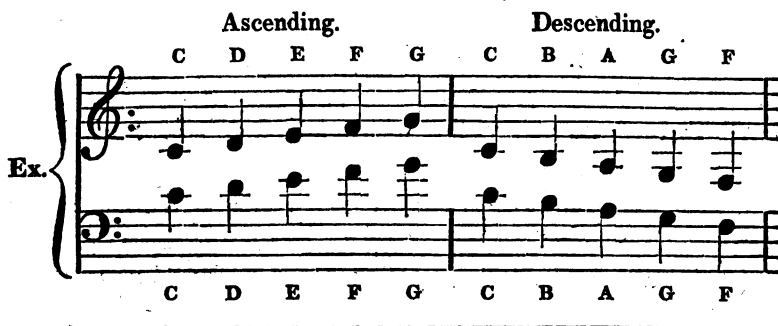
P. The *bass clef* represents the letter F, and is placed on the fourth line of the staff, for the use of the left hand.



T. Why are those clefs sometimes substituted for each other?

P. The treble clef is used instead of the bass when the notes ascend high above the staff, and the bass clef is used for the treble when the notes descend much below the staff.

*In the following Ex. the same keys of the piano-forte are represented in the treble and bass clefs\*.*




\* Having observed that young pupils find considerable difficulty in understanding how the same keys can be expressed by different clefs, it is necessary that they should frequently be exercised in the examples given in the Appendix, in both clefs, and then point out the notes on the instrument.

T. Which are the *keys* of the *piano-forte* the two clefs represent?

P. The treble clef represents the G, next above middle C; and the bass clef the F, next below middle C\*.

Middle C.                      Treble clef note.

Ex. 

### SECTION III.

#### *Keys of the Piano-Forte.*

Sharp.

#

Flat.

b

Natural.

♮

TEACHER. What are the white and black *keys* of the *piano-forte* called?

PUPIL. The white *keys* are called *naturals*, and the black *keys* *sharps* or *flats*.

T. How are you to know when to play the *sharps* and *flats*?

\* The middle C cannot be too strongly enforced on the mind of the pupil, as it will be of essential service in reading the different clefs, and it should be particularly pointed out in the great scale given in the *piano-forte* part of this work, page 3.

P. By their being marked at the clef, or placed before the notes ; a *sharp* raises the natural to the adjoining black key above, and the *flat* lowers the natural to the adjoining black key below.

T. What is the name of the *black key* above G, that is represented by the treble clef ?

P. If taken instead of G, it is called G sharp.



T. What is the name of the *black key* below G ?

P. If taken instead of G, it is called G flat.



T. I observe that there is no *black key* between E, F, and B, C. Suppose you want E sharp, or F flat, must you take a black key ?

P. No: it is a general rule that the *sharp* or *flat* to any note must be the adjoining key above or below, and if there is no black key between the two naturals, the adjoining white key becomes the *sharp* or *flat* \*.

T. What is the order of *sharps* † ?

\* In order to guide pupils in the application of the *sharps* and *flats*, they should be frequently exercised by the scale and key-board in the piano-forte edition, page 3.

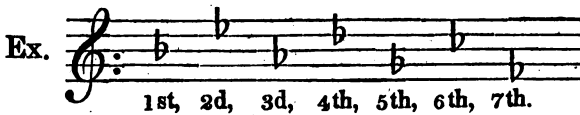
† It will be necessary to observe, that there are *double sharps*, and as they proceed in the same order as the single, the pupil will find but little difficulty in applying them ; they raise the single sharp a chromatic semitone higher, consequently F double sharp becomes the same key which is used for G natural. (See Appendix.)

P. F *sharp*, the first, C  $\sharp$  the second, G  $\sharp$  the third, D  $\sharp$  the fourth, A  $\sharp$  the fifth, E  $\sharp$  the sixth, and B  $\sharp$  the seventh.



T. Repeat the order of *flats*\*.

P. B *flat*, the first, E  $\flat$  the second, A  $\flat$  the third, D  $\flat$  the fourth, G  $\flat$  the fifth, C  $\flat$  the sixth, and F  $\flat$  the seventh.



T. What is the use of the sign called a *natural*  $\natural$ ?

P. The *natural* represents the white keys, and is used to make the sharp or flat a natural key.

T. What are accidental *sharps* and *flats*?

P. Those *sharps* and *flats* that occur during a lesson that are not marked at the clef.

T. Does the accidental *sharp* or *flat* affect other notes, beside those which they are placed before?

P. Yes: they affect all notes of the same name throughout the measure, unless contradicted by a natural.



\* The *double flats* proceed in the same order as the single, which they lower a chromatic semitone, viz., B double flat is the same key as A natural. The double sharp is made thus ( $\times$ ); when it becomes a single sharp, these characters are used ( $\sharp\sharp$ ). The double flat thus ( $\flat\flat$ ); when it becomes single, thus ( $\natural\flat$ ).

T. Is there any other rule to be observed respecting *accidentals*?

P. Yes: if the last note of a measure is affected by an *accidental*, and the first note of the following is on the same degree, it is continued unless such note is marked to the contrary.




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#### SECTION IV.

##### *The Duration, Names, and Description of the different Notes now in use.*

TEACHER. How many different sort of notes are now in use?

PUPIL. Six.







T. Repeat their names according to their *length* or *duration*\*.

P. *Semibreve*, the longest note; *minim*, or half a semi-breve; *crotchet*, or half a minim; *quaver*, or half a crotchet; *semiquaver*, or half a quaver; and *demisemiquaver*, or half a semiquaver.

---


\* The author is induced to deviate from the piano-forte edition, by adopting *duration* for *value* in the comparative time of the notes — "a very common, but a very unnecessary, synonym."—*Quart. Mus. Mag. and Review*, No. V. p. 103.



T. What are their *different shapes*?





P. The *semibreve* is a white open note without a tail ; the *minim* is a white note with a tail ; the *crotchet* a black note with a tail ; the *quaver* a black note with a hook ; the *semiquaver* a black note with two hooks ; and the *demisemiquaver* a black note with three hooks .









T. What is the division of the *semibreve*, in notes less its duration\*?
















P. A *semibreve* is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers.



















Ex. A semibreve  is equal to

two  or 

four    or 





eight         or

16                or


32                  


T. What is the division of the *minim*, in notes less its duration?


---


\* In old music the *breve* is sometimes used (it is made thus  or ), in duration it is double the semibreve. There are also notes which are called the *half-demisemiquaver*  and the *quarter-demisemiquaver*  which in duration are the half and quarter of the demisemiquaver.


P. A *minim* is equal to two crotchets, or four quavers, or eight semiquavers, or sixteen demisemiquavers.

Ex. A *minim*  is equal to

two  or


four  or


eight  or


sixteen 


T. What is the division of the *crotchet*, in notes less its duration?

P. A *crotchet* is equal to two quavers, or four semiquavers, or eight demisemiquavers.

Ex. A *crotchet*  is equal to


two  or


four  or


eight 

T. What is the division of the *quaver*, in notes less its duration?

P. A *quaver* is equal to two semiquavers or four demisemiquavers.

Ex. A *quaver*  is equal to

two  or



four 

c 2



T. What is the division of the *semiquaver*, in notes less its duration?

P. A *semiquaver* is equal to two demisemiquavers.

Ex. A semiquaver  is equal to  
two 

T. Why are the lines used to unite *quavers*, *semiquavers*, or *demisemiquavers*?

P. To prevent mistaking their number; the single line is used to unite *quavers*, the double lines for *semiquavers*, and the triple lines for *demisemiquavers*.

Ex. 

T. Are the notes the same in *duration* whether the tails turn up or down?

P. Yes: the *duration* is the same, but it is customary in copying to draw the tails down from the middle line and upwards, and turn them up from all below the middle line.

Ex. 

*Note* The author has been explicit in the foregoing Section, but as the duration of notes ought to be well fixed in the mind of the pupil, he thinks that assistant teachers cannot be too minute in the explication of the examples given in the Appendix.

## SECTION V.

*Common and Triple Time.*

TEACHER. What are the principal species of *time*\*?

PUPIL. *Time* is of two species; *common time* dividing each measure into two or four equal parts, and *triple time* dividing each measure into three equal parts.

T. How are the *marks of time* distinguished?

P. By *signs* or *figures* placed after the clefs at the beginning of every piece of music.

T. How is *common time* known †?

P. The *sign* that represents *common time* is a character made similar to the letter C, which signifies that each measure is to contain a semibreve, or its equivalent in other notes.



T. How is *triple time* known?

P. By figures placed over each other; the principal are  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$ .



\* The *time* or *duration* of the notes cannot be precisely fixed but by comparative proportion, as common or triple-time may be slow or quick according to the direction of the composer, who generally affixes at the beginning of his composition *terms* or *words* expressive of the time in which the music is to be played.

† When the mark of *common time* has a line drawn through it (thus  $\text{C}$ ), it signifies that the time is faster.

T. Explain what you comprehend by the use of those figures?

P. The *upper figure* gives the number of notes, or their equivalent contained in each measure, and the *lower figure* how many are equal to the semibreve; 2, represents minims; 4, represents crotchets; 8, represents quavers; and 16, represents semiquavers.

T. How do you know whether a lesson is to be played *slow* or *quick*?

P. By *words* placed at the beginning.

T. Repeat the principal words that are used to represent the *slowest time*?

P. *Grave, Adagio, Largo, and Lento.*

T. What are they for movements continued in following gradation from the slowest?

P. *Larghetto, Andante, Andantino, Moderato, Maestoso, and Allegretto.*

T. Repeat the principal used for *quick movements*?

P. *Allegro, Con Spirito, Brillante, Vivace, Presto, and Prestissimo.*

OBS.—A strict observance of the rules, enumerated in the preceding Section on the marks of *time*, will enable the pupil to apply them to all others. For Examples, see Appendix.

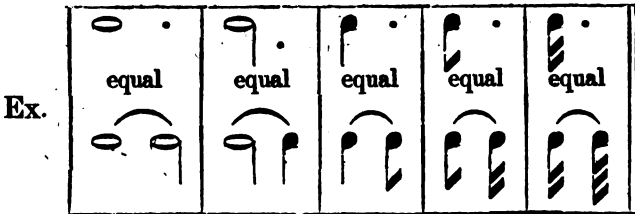
## SECTION VI.

### *Dot of Time, Rests, &c.*

TEACHER. What is the use of the *dot*, when placed after a note?

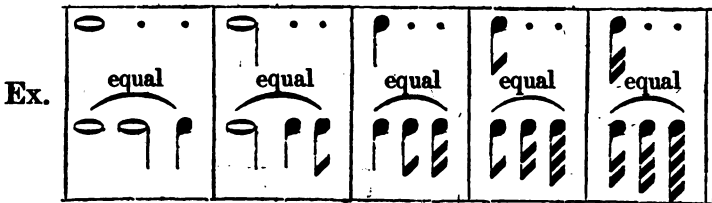
PUPIL. A dot, used after a note adds half its own duration; consequently, a *dotted semibreve* is equal to a semi-

breve and minim, a dotted minim is equal to a minim and crotchet, a dotted crotchet is equal to a crotchet and quaver, a dotted quaver is equal to a quaver and semiquaver, a dotted semiquaver is equal to a semiquaver and demisemi-quaver.



T. Sometimes there are *two dots*, what is their signification?

P. The *two dots* added together are equal to three-fourth parts of the preceding note.



T. When the figures 3 or 6 are placed over the same number of notes, what is their meaning\*?

P. That the *three notes* are only equal in duration to

\* It sometimes happens that the figures are omitted, in that case nothing but a knowledge of the time can distinguish them.

Other figures are occasionally used, showing the number of notes that are to be played, but the time must be strictly kept. The most usual are 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, &c.

two of the same kind, and the *six* only equal to four ; consequently, they are played faster.

Ex.

equal	equal	equal	equal	equal	equal

T. What are *rests* ?

P. Signs indicating silence of different lengths, proportionate to the notes which they represent.

T. Are the *dots* used after *rests* ?

P. Yes : when so used they mean the same as when placed after a note of the same *duration*.

T. Describe the *rests* with their *different forms*.

P. The *semibreve rest* is made under a line, the *minim rest* above a line, the *crotchet rest* turns to the right, the *quaver rest* to the left, the *semiquaver* the same way with two marks, and the *demisemiquaver* the same way with three marks.

Ex.

Notes					
Rests					

T. Are there any other *rests* ?

P. Yes : there are *rests* which represent the duration of a measure, and sometimes of several measures, but the number is generally marked to them.

Ex.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	&c.

## SECTION VII.


*Graces, used for Embellishment and Expression.*

TEACHER. What are the names of the principal *graces*?\*

PUPIL. The *appoggiatura*, *shake*, *turn*, and *beat*.

T. Explain the use of the *appoggiatura* †.

P. It is a small note placed on the adjoining line or space before an ordinary note, from which it generally borrows half its duration.

Ex. 

\* The *graces* should be sparingly used by beginners, as taste and experience are a better guide than rules for determining their proper introduction.

† When the *appoggiatura* is placed before double-notes it is performed as in the following example :

Ex. 

D

T. Explain the *shake*.

P. The *shake* consists of an alternate repetition of the note above, and generally ends with a turn from the note below; the number of notes are not decided, but they must be proportionate to the duration of the note that bears it.

Ex. *Written.*

Turned shake. *Played.*      Passing shake, or trill.

THUS      OR      THUS

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is labeled 'Written' and shows a treble clef with a whole note followed by a trill-like passage. The bottom staff is labeled 'Played' and shows the same passage with a more detailed rhythmic and articulation notation.

T. Explain the *turn*.

P. The *turn* consists of three notes, *the note above, the primitive note, and the note below*, and terminates on the note to which the *turn* is marked.

Ex. *Written.*

Natural turn.      Inverted turn.      When a black key is required.

*Played.*

The image shows two musical staves. The top staff is labeled 'Written' and shows three examples of turns: a natural turn, an inverted turn, and a turn with a black key. The bottom staff is labeled 'Played' and shows the same three examples with more detailed rhythmic and articulation notation.

T. Explain the *beat*\*.

P. The *beat* is the passing shake reversed, beginning with the adjoining key below.

\* This grace is commonly used in the bass, as in the following Ex.

thus      or      thus

The image shows a single musical staff in bass clef. It contains three examples of the 'beat' grace, each consisting of a series of eighth notes. The examples are labeled 'thus', 'or', and 'thus'.

Ex. *Written.*

*Played.*

**OBS.** All small notes, not found on the adjoining line or space, before the ordinary notes, are always performed with quickness, as in the following example\*.

Ex. I.

Ex. II.

**OBS:** The small notes in the above example are sometimes called a glide.

Having observed that pupils find great difficulty in the application of the graces, particularly the shake and turn, it will be found a useful exercise to practise them on every note of the octave.—(See Appendix.)

\* See Lesson 26, Piano-forte Edition, page 32.



## SECTION VIII.

*Characters, Signs, &c.*

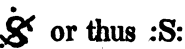
**TEACHER.** What is the use of the *pause*?\*

**PUPIL.** The *pause*, placed over or under a note or rest, signifies that the time is to be delayed on that part of the measure.

Ex. 

**T.** What is a *repeat*?

**P.** A *repeat* is a character made similar to the letter S, and is employed to show the place to which the performer is to repeat from.

Ex. 

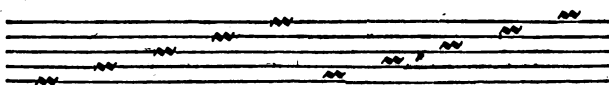
**T.** What is the meaning of the words *Da Capo*?

**P.** They mean from the beginning, and are sometimes joined with *al segno*, which addition signifies that the performer must repeat from where the *sign* is placed. :S:

Ex. D. C. Al Seg.

**T.** What is a *direct*?

**P.** A small character made similar to a w, and is used at the end of a stave, on a line or space, to point out the note at the beginning of the next.

Ex. 

---

\* The *pause* is sometimes introduced at the end of a song or piece with *ad. lib.* affixed, to show the performer that a *cadenza*, or extempore flourish, may be added.


T. What is the use of the *arch*, called the *tye*, or *bind* \*?

P. When drawn from one *note* to another, on the same *degree*, it means that the first note only is to be struck, and held down during the time of the second.

Ex. *Written.*



*Effect produced.*



T. What is a *slur*?


P. It is a similar arch to the *tye*, and is used when the notes change their lines and spaces, to show the performer that they are to be played as smooth and united as possible.

Ex. 


T. What is a *dash*?

P. A small mark placed over or under notes, signifying they must be played short and separated.

Ex. *Written.*



*Effect produced.*



\* It is necessary to observe that many authors use the term *dé-  
gree* for a line or space; *viz.*, a staff contains nine degrees—  
five lines and four spaces.

Written.

Ex. *Effect produced.*

T. What is the use of the *dot* when placed over or under notes?

P. The *dot* is used to produce an effect between the *slur* and the *dash*; the fingers are not kept on, as in the *slur*, nor raised as in the *dash*, but the notes must be short and distinct.

Written.

Ex. *Effect produced.*

T. What is the meaning of *legato*\*?

P. *Legato* is used to show the performer that the whole or part of a lesson so marked, must be played smooth and united.

T. What is the meaning of *staccato* †?

P. *Staccato* is used in opposition to *legato*, and signifies that the whole, or part of a lesson, so marked, must be played the same as when the dash is used.

\* Sometimes spelt *legate*, or *legati*.

† *Sciolto* is a term sometimes used to express a *free style*, between the *legato* and *staccato*.

## SECTION IX.

*Terms, Abbreviations, &c.*

TEACHER. What are *syncopated notes* \*?

PUPIL. *Syncopated notes* are those which strike against the *time* in one part; while the other continues in good *time*, consequently the notes are played alternately.

Ex.

T. What is *arpeggio* †?

P. *Two, three, four, or more notes* played, successively, either in ascending or descending, or in both.

Ascending.  
Two notes.

Ex.


Descending.  
Two notes.

Ex.

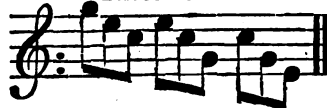
\* *Syncopation, syncope, or driving-notes,* are terms occasionally used to express the same meaning.

† Sometimes spelt *harpeggio*, signifying in the *harp style*. When the notes are written over each other, a curved line is used as an abbreviation, to show the performer that the notes must be played in succession.


*Ascending.*  
Three notes.




*Descending.*  
Three notes.



Four notes.

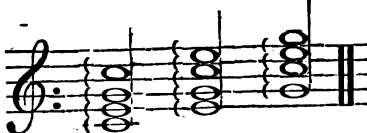


Four notes.




Four notes abbreviated.

*Written.*



When notes are held on, the wavy line is used as above\*.

*Played.*



The following Example is sometimes called sprinkling a chord.



**OBS.** When the arpeggio style is to be introduced, without the foregoing marks, the composition is generally marked at the beginning with the Italian term *arpeggiato*.

**T.** Why are *lines* sometimes used over or under the semibreve, or through the tails of the minim or crotchet?

**P.** It is an abbreviation, used in copying music; the single line divides the semibreve, minim, or crotchet, into

\* It sometimes occurs that an oblique line is drawn through a chord; in that case, it means that an additional note is to be introduced that is not written in the preceding chord belonging to the line or space through which the line passes. See Appendix.

quavers, the double lines into semiquavers, and the three lines into demisemiquavers.

Ex. *Abbreviated.*

*Played in quavers.*

Ex. *Abbreviated.*

*Played in semiquavers.*

Ex. *Abbreviated.*

*Played in demisemiquavers.*

Ex. *Played in demisemiquavers.*

OBS. If the dot is placed after a note, the division of notes must be proportionate to the duration of the dotted note.

T. What is the signification of the word *segue*\*?

P. *Segue* signifies that the notes, or passage which follow, must be played the same as the preceding are written.

Abbreviated.

Ex. 

Played.

Abbreviated. Segue.



Played.

**OBS.** The abbreviations in this section may be considered as a musical short-hand; and as they are now frequently introduced in MSS. music, as well as in foreign printed music, it is highly useful that pupils be acquainted with their use in copying music. See Appendix.

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\* *Segue*, or *simile*, are terms used to express the same meaning.

SECTION X.

*Different Touches, Fingering, &c.*

TEACHER. What is the meaning of the term *Tremando*\*?

PUPIL. It signifies that the chord to which it is affixed must be divided into two portions, and played with rapidity.

Ex. *Abbreviated.*

The musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff shows two chords, each marked with a double slash and the word "trem." below it. The lower staff shows the same chords played as a rapid sequence of notes, with the words "Played" and "or thus." indicating the two methods.

T. What is the meaning of *Tremolo* or *Tremolato*?

P. A whimsical touch, expressed by playing the same key with different fingers.

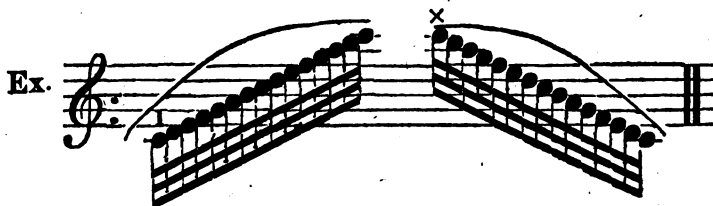
The musical notation shows a sequence of notes with fingerings: 3 2 1, 2 1 x, 3 2 1, 2 1 x, 3 2 1, x 1 2.

T. What is the meaning of *Sdruciolato*?

P. A whimsical touch performed on the natural keys only, by sliding the nail of the first finger in ascending, and the nail of the thumb in descending.

\* A chord, so marked, may be performed as divided in Example, or otherwise, at the option of the performer.





T. What *figures* are used to represent the *fingers*\*?

P. The cross is used for the thumbs, 1 for the first fingers, 2 for the middle fingers, 3 for the third fingers, and 4 for the little fingers.



T. What are *double notes*?

P. Notes placed over each other and struck together.



\* It is necessary to observe, that, in foreign music, the following figures are sometimes met with, which correspond with the figures used in England, as in the following Example:



T. What is the meaning of *diatonic*\*?

P. Music which proceeds chiefly by *tones*; it is generally applied to the major and minor scales, to distinguish them from the chromatic scale.

T. What is the meaning of *chromatic*?

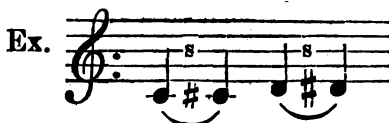
P. Music which proceeds chiefly by semitones; it is generally applied to the *scale*, which consists of semitones only.

OBS. *The best masters employ sharps in ascending the chromatic scale, and flats in descending: but pupils should be occasionally exercised with ascending by flats and descending by sharps, as  $\widehat{C D \flat}$ ,  $\widehat{D E \flat}$ , &c., as the practice will give them a correct knowledge of the diatonic and chromatic semitones. See Appendix.*

N. B. *The diatonic semitone always changes to the next degree, as,*



*The chromatic semitone never changes, but always retains its name and degree, as,*



*The semitones will be distinguished throughout this work as marked above, the capital S for the diatonic, and the small s for the chromatic.*

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\* For a further explanation of *diatonic*, see major and minor scales.

## SECTION XI.

The Teacher will be pleased to take notice, that the Author has sub-joined the successive Sections with all due regard to the Pupil's progress. In doing this, he has carefully selected the remaining dialogue from the piano-forte edition (with occasional additions), continued in the form of question and answer, which, aided by promiscuous examinations, is recommended with the idea of its being most favourable to perspicuity, and to the sustaining of the attention.

*Position, Fingering, &c.*

TEACHER. Describe the *position for sitting at the piano-forte.*

PUPIL. The body must be upright, and apt for gentle flexure on either side, so that the hands may freely reach any of the keys.

T. Inform me the best position for the *hands and arms.*

P. The wrists must be in a line with the highest knuckles, so that the keys may be struck with the ends of the fingers, and the nails not seen.

T. What is a *fixed position*?

P. Five successive notes played with the thumb and four fingers.

Ex.

T. What is meant by *extensions*?

P. When the fingers are extended to reach notes which are not contained in a fixed position.



T. What is meant by *contractions* \*?

P. When a series of notes follow in succession beyond a fixed position, it is necessary to change by placing the thumbs underneath the fingers, or using the fingers over the thumbs.



OBS. The notes marked with the asterisk, is where the contractions occur.

T. Are the *fingers* permitted to cross each other?

P. No; it is a general rule never to cross one finger over or under another; but if a tied-note occurs, the performer is at liberty to change a finger without striking, or if two notes are found on the same degree that are not tied, the second may be struck with a different finger.



\* As numerous examples of *extensions* and *contractions* are to be met with in the pupil's lessons, it will be unnecessary to insert more in the Section, as the Teacher can best point out all the varieties necessary for the Pupil's practice.

T. What is the principal *rule* to be remembered in *legato* playing ?

P. That every key must be held down until the following is struck.

T. What is the principal *rule* to be remembered in *staccato* playing ?

P. That every key must be played distinct and pointed.

T. How are the distinctions made in the performance of *legato* and *staccato* ?

P. In *legato playing*, the hand and wrist must be used with as little motion as possible, and in the *staccato*, the motion must proceed from the wrist only.

T. If notes are introduced in a lesson for one hand to cross the other, how are they marked ?

P. With the letters R or L ; R signifies that the right hand must be used over the left, and L signifies that the left hand must be used over the right.

. OBS. *Although the Author has used his best endeavours to give none but certain rules; founded upon the best authorities, nevertheless, it may be necessary that the Teacher should occasionally exercise the Pupils in the fingering of their own lessons.*

As the Pupil's proficiency in *fingering* depends in a particular manner on the first position and formation of the hands, too much attention cannot be bestowed on their practice of the *fixed positions* and *scales*, as given in the piano-forte edition ; in the performance of which, should they contract a bad *fingering*, it will be found more difficult to divest them of it, than it was at first to teach them in disposing of the *fingers* in a natural and apt manner.

As *accent*, *emphasis*, and a neat *execution*, depend much on a just use of the fingers, without the aid of the arm, the Author is induced to insert the following simple method, which he has practised with much success : a trial will convince the Teacher, that it is preferable to any machinery hitherto invented, as it leaves the fingers perfectly free either in *fixed positions*, *contractions*, or *extensions*.

*Method.* The Teacher should be provided with several counters, half pence, or other pieces of money, as may be convenient. In the first place, the Pupil's hands should be placed in a fixed position,

which done, the Teacher must place a counter or piece of money on the back of each hand, immediately behind the middle knuckles, great care being taken that the fingers do not recline to each other, and that they cover their corresponding keys before and after they are struck. If in performance the hands fall into a bad position, the counters will slip off; in that case the Teacher should have others in readiness. When the Pupil can perform the *fixed positions* with the counters, they should proceed with the scales and lessons, as the Teacher may direct.

N. B.—The Teacher need not despair by the counters slipping off at first, as the Author can assert he has witnessed many of the *Studios of Cramer* performed by the *method* recommended.

The following Exercises are added for occasional practice by the above *method*.

## EXERCISE I.

Right hand.

## EXERCISE II.

Left hand.

The above Exercises may be practised with both hands together and the key occasionally changed.

## SECTION XII.

*Of Counting Time, Accent, Emphasis, &c.*

TEACHER. What is the use of *counting*\* ?

PUPIL. *Counting* enables the performer to divide every measure of a lesson into equal portions, as directed by the *figures* or *mark of time* placed at the beginning.

T. To play in correct *time*, what rule is necessary to be remembered † ?

P. That the *counting* be equal, and in exact duration throughout the entire performance of a lesson.

T. As it sometimes occurs that a piece of music begins with only part of a measure, what is the best guide in that case for commencing the *counting* ?

P. If a lesson begins with only part of a measure the deficiency will be found at the following double bar ; consequently, the two parts together must complete a measure, equal in duration with the others.

\*. Various inventions have lately been introduced for the assistance of young performers in *counting* and *keeping time*, among the principal are the *Chronometer* by Smart, the *Metronome* by Maelzel, the *Time-keeper* by Chancellor, and the *Pendulum* as recommended by Dr. Crotch.

† Beginners should not be permitted to count with their lessons alone, until they have gained a perfect knowledge of the names and comparative duration of the notes, for they more frequently count to their playing (which is rarely in time) than play to their *counting*, which ought to be in strict time. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other, except pupils have the aid of the teacher's counting (or beating), or the regular beating of a *time-keeper*.

T. Is it a general rule to commence *counting* with *one*, when the lesson begins with a perfect measure?

P. Yes: *one* is always *counted* at the beginning of a measure throughout a lesson, either in common or triple time.

T. Which are the *accented parts* of the measure in *common* and *half common time*?

P. The *accented parts* of the measure in *common time*, are the first and third *countings* by crotchets, and in *half common time* the first and third quavers.



T. Where is the *accent* placed in *triple time*?

P. The principal *accent* in *triple time* is on the first note of each measure.

T. What is *emphasis*?

P. *Emphasis* is a term signifying that a particular *stress* or *force* must be made on the note or notes that are so marked, which generally occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.

T. What are the principal terms used for *emphasis*\*?

P. They are principally contractions from the following terms: *sforzato*, *sforzando*, *rinforzando*, or a small angle  $\sphericalangle$ .

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\* Where the *contractions* are not given in the dialogue, they will be found by referring to the Dictionary at the end.



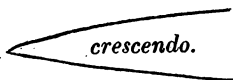
T. What are the principal terms used when a lesson, or part, is to be played soft, and with a delicate touch ?

P. They are *pianissimo*, very soft ; *piano*, soft ; and *dolce*, in a soft and singing style.

T. What are the terms used to signify a gradual increase of sound by the touch from soft to loud ?

P. *Crescendo*, or its contractions, also the *angle*, when the lines extend to the right,

Ex.



T. What are the terms used, when a lesson or part is to be played *loud* ?

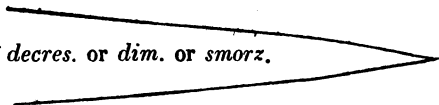
P. They are *fortissimo*, very loud ; *forte*, loud ; or their contractions.

T. When it is wished to decrease from *loud* to *soft* in the touch, what are the terms used ?

P. *Decrescendo*, *diminuendo*, *smorzando*, or their contractions : also the *angle* when the lines extend to the left,

Ex.

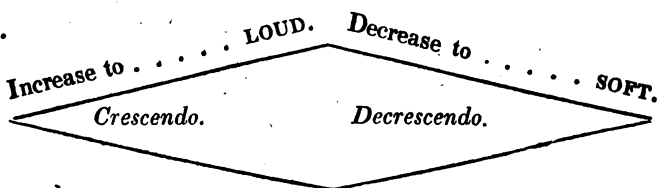
*decrec. or dim. or smorz.*



T. If a passage is to be gradually increased in *loudness*, and then diminished in *sound*, what are the terms used ?

P. *Crescendo* and *decrescendo*, or the union of the two *angles*.

Ex.



T. Are there any other terms used to express a distinction between *piano* and *forte*?

P. Yes: *mezzo-piano*, softer than piano, and *mezzo-forte*, not so loud as forte.

T. What are the principal terms used, to signify that the *time* of a lesson is to be gradually decreased for the purpose of expression?

P. The most usual *terms* are *calando*, *rallentando*, *ritardando*, *slentando*, or their contractions.

T. What are the principal terms used to signify that the time of a lesson is to be gradually increased in quickness?

P. The most usual are *accelerando*, *piu anima*, *piu allegro*, *piu brillante*, and *piu vivace*.

T. If the composer wishes the *first time* to be resumed, after any of the foregoing terms have been used, how does he express it?

P. By marking, *a tempo*, *tempo*, or *tempo primo*.

Obs.—The terms enumerated for accent, emphasis, &c. are the most common; but there are many others which cannot be marked or described accurately without the assistance of an experienced master, as they greatly depend on the rhythm and character of the music to be performed.

## SECTION XIII.

### *Of the Scales.*

TEACHER. What is a SCALE?

PUPIL. A regular series of sounds from any note to its octave, which may be extended to an indefinite length either in ascending or in descending.

T. Which are the principal *scales* ?

P. The *diatonic* and *chromatic*.

T. What difference is there betwixt the *diatonic* and *chromatic scales* ?

P. The *diatonic scale* proceeds chiefly by *tones*; and the *chromatic scale* by *semitones* only.

T. How many *diatonic scales* are there ?

P. *Twenty-four* : twelve of which are major and twelve minor.

T. Explain the terms *major* and *minor*, as applied to the *scales*.

P. *Major* is applied to every scale, where the *third* in ascending from the primitive note contains two tones ; and *minor*, when the *third* contains a tone and diatonic semitone.

T. Why is the term *relative* applied to the scales.

P. Because the signatures correspond.

T. Explain what you comprehend by the term *signature*.

P. The *sharps* or *flats* marked at the beginning.

T. Is the term *signature* applied to the scales of C *major* and its relative A *minor* ?

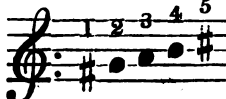
P. Yes: the term *signature* is applied to all the diatonic scales ; but C major and A minor, having no sharps or flats, they are called scales with a *natural signature*.

T. How are the *major scales* formed, when they augment by sharps \* ?

P. By taking the fifth note (of the scale of C, which is G) for the primitive note, it will produce the scale of G with

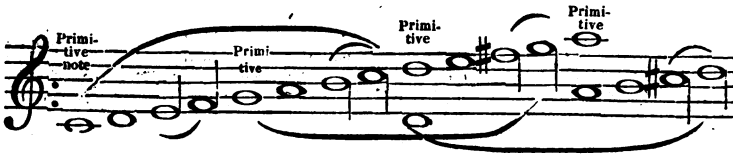
\* It will be necessary to show pupils that the sharps are five notes distant from each other, their order may be formed by the

following Example,  $\overset{1}{F\#}$ ,  $\overset{2}{g}$ ,  $\overset{3}{a}$ ,  $\overset{4}{b}$ ,  $\overset{5}{C\#}$ .



one sharp, and by taking the fifth note of the scale of G for the primitive note, it will produce the scale of D with two sharps.

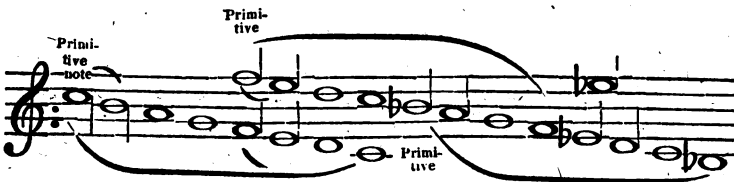
OBS.—The other scales with sharps are produced by the same progression.



T. How are the *major scales* formed that augment by flats\*?

P. By taking the fifth note of the descending scale of C for the primitive note, it will produce the scale of F with one flat, and by taking the fifth note of F in descending it will produce the scale of B♭ with two flats.

OBS.—The other scales, augmenting with flats, are produced by the same progression.



T. How are the *minor scales* formed, augmenting by sharps?

P. By taking the fifth note of the scale of A minor in ascending for the primitive note, it will produce the scale

\* The flats augment by fifths in descending, as Example, B♭,



of E with one sharp; and by taking the fifth note of the scale, of E, it will produce the scale of B with two sharps.

OBS.—The other scales are produced by the same progression.



T. How are the *minor scales* formed, augmenting by flats?

P. By taking the fifth note of the scale of A minor in descending for the primitive note, it will produce the scale of D minor with one flat, and taking the fifth note of the scale of D in descending, it will produce the scale of G with two flats.

OBS.—The other scales are produced by the same progression.



T. How many *tones* and *semitones* are there in a *major scale*?

P. Every *major scale* contains five *tones* and two *semitones* in every octave.

T. What is there worthy of particular notice in the formation of the *major* and *minor scales*?

P. In the *major scales* the *semitones* must be formed between the *third* and *fourth* notes, and between the *seventh* and *eighth* notes ascending, and in the same places descending; and in the *minor scale* between the *second* and *third* notes, and the *seventh* and *eighth* notes ascending.

and in descending between the *sixth* and *fifth* notes and the *third* and *second* notes.

T. How is the *chromatic scale* formed?

P. The chromatic scale ascends and descends with semi-tones only.

EXAMPLE I\*.

The principal way.

Ascending by sharps.

Descending by flats.



EXAMPLE II.

Ascending by flats.

Descending by sharps.




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SECTION XIV.

*Of the Major and Minor Keys.*

TEACHER. What do you comprehend by the term *key* or *key-note*.

PUPIL. The principal or fundamental *note* of any piece of music.

T. How many *keys* are there?

P. Twelve *major* and twelve *minor*.

T. What rule is necessary to prove whether a piece of music is in the *major* or *minor* key?

P. By taking the *last* or *lowest note* with which it terminates in the *bass*, and reckoning to the *third* above; if it

---

\* The best masters prefer ascending by sharps and descending by flats, as Ex. I.

contains two tones it is *major*, but if only a tone and semitone it is a *minor*.

T. Describe the *key* by the above rule, taking each note separately in the octave of C *major*, without the aid of sharps or flats.

P. From C to E two tones, *major*; from D to F a tone and semitone, *minor*; from E to G, *minor*; from F to A, *major*; from G to B, *major*; from A to C, *minor*; from B to D, *minor*.

T. If the *third* is not used at the termination, how is the *key-note* ascertained?

P. By observing the *signature*, which, in modern music, will always decide the *third* to be major or minor.

T. Why is the term *relative* applied to the *keys*?

P. Because there are the same number of sharps and flats, used for the signature in the minor keys as in the major.

T. What is the rule for finding the *relative* major or minor?

P. If the key is major, the relative minor is a *lesser third* below the key-note; and if the key is minor, the relative major will be a *lesser third* above\*.

T. Enumerate the *major keys* augmenting by sharps, beginning with C.

P. The order of *major keys* by sharps are C, G, D, A, E, B, F $\sharp$ , and C $\sharp$ .

T. Enumerate their *relative minors*.

P. They are, A, E, B, F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , D $\sharp$ , and A $\sharp$ .

T. Enumerate the *major keys* augmenting by flats.

P. They are, F, B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , and C $\flat$ .

T. Repeat their *relative minors*.

P. They are, D, G, C, F, B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , and A $\flat$ .

---

\* *Lesser third* and *minor third* are synonymous terms.

T. As you have enumerated more than *twenty-four* major and minor keys, what is there worthy of particular notice as the keys augment in *signature*?

P. Any key whose *signature* is more than *six sharps* or *six flats*, may be changed into another *signature* with a less number by altering the name of the *key-note*.

T. Describe how the change of C *sharp major* with seven sharps is effected\*?

P. By substituting D flat, with five flats, it will produce exactly the same keys on a *keyed instrument* †.

T. Describe how the change of C *flat major*, with seven flats is effected?

P. By taking B with five sharps, the keys will exactly correspond.

## SECTION XV.

### *Of Intervals.*

TEACHER. What is an *interval*?

PUPIL. An *interval* is the distance of one note, or sound, from another, both extreme notes being included: they are always counted upwards, unless expressly specified to the contrary.

T. What are the names given to the *diatonic intervals* of an octave †?

\* This change in harmony is called *Enharmonic*, or *Enharmonic transition*, as the interval consists of a *quarter tone*, or *enharmonic semitone*, sometimes called *Diesis*.

† Keyed instrument, the piano-forte or organ.

‡ Dr. Crotch, in his excellent work on Thorough Bass, has substituted the Italian names for the notes: as Ex.,

( C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.  
Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.



P. They are *key-note* or *unison*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*.

T. Do they always retain the names you have enumerated?

P. No: technical terms are sometimes substituted, which are called *tonic*, *supertonic*, *mediant*, *sub-dominant*, *dominant*, *sub-mediante*, *sub-semitone*, and *octave*.

T. How are *intervals* distinguished?

P. Intervals are distinguished as *major* and *minor*, *sharp* and *flat*, *perfect* and *imperfect*, *superfluous* and *diminished*.

T. Which are the *intervals*, to which those terms are generally applied?

P. *Major* and *minor* are mostly applied to the *second*, *third*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and their octaves; *perfect* and *imperfect* to the *unison*, *fourth*, *fifth*, *eighth*, and their octaves.

T. Suppose an *interval* to exceed the *major* or *perfect* state, what is the term used?

P. It is then called *sharp*, *extreme sharp*, or *superfluous*.

T. If an *interval* is less than *perfect* or *minor*, what is it called?

P. It is then called *flat*, *extreme flat*, *imperfect*, or *diminished*.

T. In what way are *intervals* generally expressed\*.

P. They are mostly represented by *figures*, marked above or below the notes in the bass.

T. Inform me what *figures* are commonly used?

P. They are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

T. What are *simple intervals*?

P. The intervals contained within an octave.

T. What are *replicate intervals*?

---

\* In thorough bass, the *sharp*, *flat*, and *natural*, are used when the note that is represented by the figure is to be so played, which, together with the figures, are comprehended under the general term *Signatures*.

P. The octaves to the simple intervals, as the *ninth*, *tenth*, &c.

T. What are *intervals in melody*?

P. When the notes are used in single progression.

T. What are *intervals in harmony*?

P. Two or more notes heard at the same time?

T. What are *compound intervals*?

P. When the intervals exceed their simple state, by taking their octaves above or below.

T. By what means are *intervals inverted*?

P. By changing their position, in placing the lower interval above, or the upper interval below.

T. What will the *diatonic intervals* of an octave become by *inversion* \*?

P. A second, inverted, becomes a seventh.

A third - - - - - a sixth.

A fourth - - - - - a fifth.

A fifth - - - - - a fourth.

A sixth - - - - - a third.

A seventh - - - - - a second.

T. Do *minor intervals* remain so when inverted?

P. No: minor intervals inverted become major, and major intervals inverted become minor.

T. What are *chromatic intervals*?

P. Intervals which proceed in a chromatic progression.

T. What are *enharmonic intervals*?

P. Intervals that are expressed by different letters or degrees, but which are played by the same key of the piano-forte.

T. Inform me which are the most usual notes which form *enharmonic intervals*?

P. From C $\sharp$  to D $\flat$ , from D $\sharp$  to E $\flat$ , from G $\sharp$  to A $\flat$ , and from A $\sharp$  to B $\flat$ .

---

\* The *ninth* is never inverted.

## SECTION XVI.

*Of Transposition.*

T. WHAT is *transposition*?

P. Changing a piece of music from one major key to another, or from one minor key to another higher or lower in pitch.

T. What is the general use of *transposition*?

P. A knowledge of *transposition* renders the performer capable of accommodating a voice or instrument, by playing a piece of music in a different key.

T. What is the principal rule to be observed in *transposing* any piece of music?

P. The intervals throughout must be in exact proportion to the *key-notes* of the primitive key and the transposed key.

T. Which are the keys usually required in *transposition*?

P. The most usual keys are those nearest to the primitive key, higher or lower.

T. Suppose you were required to transpose a piece of music from the key of C *major* ascending diatonically, what would be the names of the new keys and their signatures?

P. D, with two sharps; E, with four sharps; F, with one flat; G, with one sharp; A, with three sharps; and B, with five sharps.

T. As the notes, in *descending* from C, in *diatonic progression*, will produce the same keys and signatures you

have before enumerated, inform me what are the *intermediate keys* with their signatures\*.

P. C *sharp*, with seven sharps, or D *flat*, with five flats ; D *sharp*, with nine sharps, or E *flat*, with three flats ; F *sharp*, with six sharps, or G *flat*, with six flats ; G *sharp*, with eight sharps, or A *flat*, with four flats ; A *sharp*, with ten sharps, or B *flat*, with two flats.

T. Suppose you were required to *transpose* a piece of music from the *key of A minor*, ascending diatonically, what keys and signatures would be produced ?

P. B, with two sharps ; C, with three flats ; D, with one flat ; E, with one sharp ; F *sharp*, with three sharps ; and G *sharp*, with five sharps.

\* The following Example will show pupils why the keys, with a smaller signature, are preferred in the intermediate keys by authors in modulation.

Intermediate Major Keys enharmonically compared.

The image displays three staves of musical notation in treble clef, illustrating enharmonic comparisons of intermediate major keys. Each staff shows two key signatures with their respective notes and accidentals, with the preferred key marked with an asterisk.

- Staff 1:** Shows C# (marked with an asterisk) and Db, and D# (marked with an asterisk) and Eb. The notes are C# and D# on the first line, and Eb and F# on the second line.
- Staff 2:** Shows F# (marked with an asterisk) and Gb, and G# (marked with an asterisk) and Ab. The notes are F# and G# on the first line, and Ab and B# on the second line.
- Staff 3:** Shows A# (marked with an asterisk) and Bb. The notes are A# and B# on the first line, and Bb and C# on the second line.

N. B.—The notes marked with the asterisk are the keys and signatures generally preferred by composers.

T. As the notes in descending differ in the *minor key* from ascending, inform me what *keys* and *signatures* would be produced by *transposing lower*?

P. G, with two flats; F, with four flats; E, with one sharp; D, with one flat; C, with three flats; and B, with two sharps.

T. What are the names of the *intermediate keys*, which you have not enumerated, belonging to the *minor keys*\*?

P. A *sharp*, with seven sharps, or B *flat*, with five flats; C *sharp*, with four sharps, or D *flat*, with eight flats; D *sharp*, with six sharps, or E *flat*, with six flats; F *sharp*, with three sharps, or G *flat*, with nine flats; G *sharp*, with five sharps, or A *flat*, with seven flats.

Obs.—Although the enharmonic change may be produced by a *lesser signature*, it is necessary to observe that the *intervals* in *Transposition* are always different, *viz.*, from C to C sharp, is a *superfluous unison*; but from C to D flat, is a *minor second*: from C to D sharp, a *sharp second*; but from C to E flat, a *minor third*: from C to F sharp, a *sharp fourth*; but from C to G flat, a *flat fifth*, &c. &c.

\* Intermediate Minor Keys enharmonically compared.

N. B.—The notes marked with the asterisk are the keys and signatures generally preferred by composers.

## SECTION XVII.

*Of various useful Terms.*

TEACHER. Which notes of the *diatonic scale* have the appellation of *characteristics* ?

P. The *leading note*, which is a diatonic semitone lower than the octave, and the *subdominant* or *fourth*.

T. Which notes of the *diatonic scale* have the appellation of *governing notes* ?

P. The *tonic* or *key-note*, and *dominant* or *fifth*.

T. Which notes of the *diatonic scale* have the appellation of *attendant keys* ?

P. The *subdominant* and *dominant*.

T. What is *melody* ?

P. A succession of single sounds, arranged in proper progression.

T. What is *harmony* ?

P. The union of two or more sounds.

T. What is the signification of the term *mode* ?

P. *Mode* is an ancient term, for which key is mostly substituted ?

T. What is a *chord* ?

P. A proper union of sounds, struck together, or in arpeggio.

T. What is a *common chord* ?

P. The union of the *third*, *fifth*, and *eighth*, to any given note.

T. What is a *triad* ?

P. A technical term sometimes substituted for common chord.

T. What is a *concord* ?

P. The union of sounds that are satisfactory and agreeable to the ear.

T. What is a *discord* ?

P. A *discord* is so named in opposition to *concord*, as it contains some discordant or inharmonious sound.

T. What is the meaning of *music in score* ?

P. *Music in score* signifies that the vocal and instrumental parts are so combined, that the performer may see at one view the whole construction and design of the harmony.

T. What is *modulation* ?

P. *Modulation* is the art of changing the key of any piece of music.

T. What is the difference betwixt *transposition* and *modulation* ?

P. In *transposition* the key can only be changed in pitch, always retaining the original melody ; but in *modulation* the performer is at liberty to change the key, major or minor, agreeable to the rules of harmony.

T. What is understood by the term *transition* ?

P. *Transition* is applied when the key is changed a chromatic semitone, as from C to C *sharp*, is called a *chromatic transition* ; and from C *sharp* to D *flat*, is called an *enharmonic transition* or *diesis*.

T. What is *composition* ?

P. *Composition* is that part of music which teaches how to make use of the *concord*s and *discord*s, according to the established rules of *modulation* and *harmony*.

# APPENDIX.





# APPENDIX.

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CONTAINING EXERCISES TO BE FILLED UP BY THE PUPIL  
AS SOON AS THE DIALOGUE OF THE CORRESPONDING  
SECTIONS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

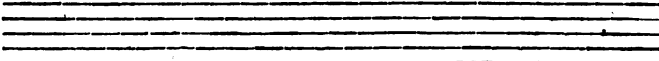
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## SECTION I.

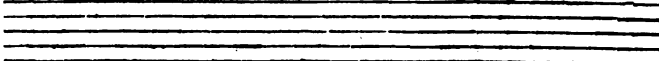
T. Write the names to the following characters, on a  
music slate\*.

P. 

T. Name the lines and mark them.

P. 

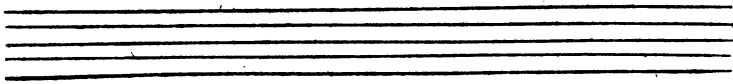
T. Name the spaces and mark them.

P. 

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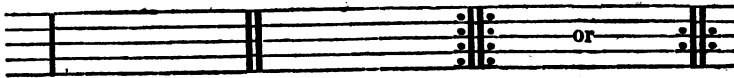
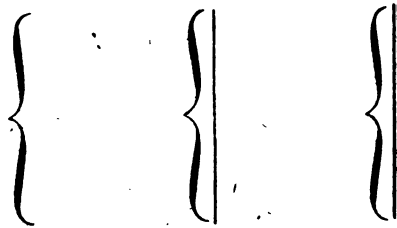
\* The teacher is recommended to draw the lines on any common  
slate, if the pupil is not provided with a proper ruled slate.

T. Make the four added lines above, preserving the same distance that is observed in the STAVE.



T. Make the four added lines below.

T. Write the names to the following characters, and explain their use.

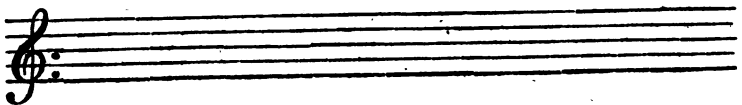


## SECTION II.

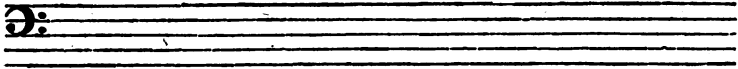
T. Write the letters that are used for the naming of the *notes*.

P. Letters are,

T. Make several treble clefs, and place a dot on each side of the clef line.



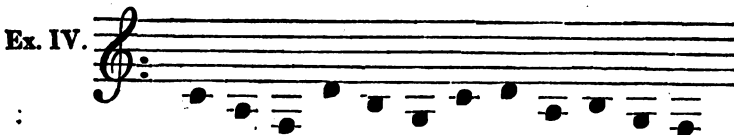
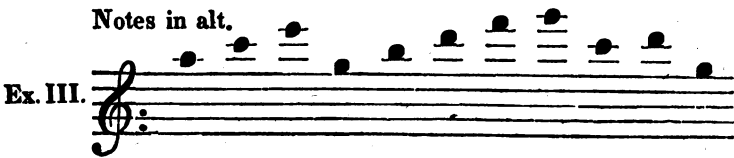
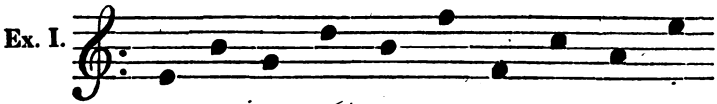
T. Make several bass clefs, and place a dot on each side of the clef line.



OBS.—The C clef may be easily explained in the same manner, where the teacher shall think the pupil old enough to comprehend its use.

*If the pupil is unacquainted with the comparative durations of the different notes, it will be better only to use the notes without tails, until they have a perfect knowledge of the fourth Section.*

T. Place the names to the following exercises, marking the clef notes with capital letters.



OBS.—When the pupil is acquainted with every note in the above Examples, then the notes may be written with the bass clef instead of the treble clef.

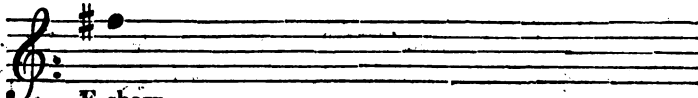


## SECTION III.

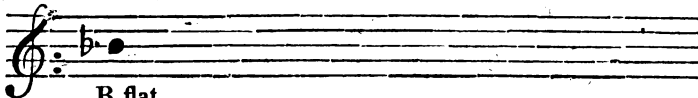
The annexed plate is an exact representation of the keys belonging to the octave of C, which will readily assist the pupil in finding any note included in the octave, whether natural, sharp, or flat; and with a little attention it will be a sufficient guide for any note, whether in the bass or treble, as the whole range of keys will be found divided exactly, as represented by the plate, in groups of two and three black keys alternately, and are repeated in the same order throughout the key-board. (See the representation of the key-board, as given in page 3 of the piano-forte edition.)

The pupils must remember that the sharps, flats, or naturals, are always marked before the notes on the same lines or spaces, but in writing their corresponding letters they are always placed after.

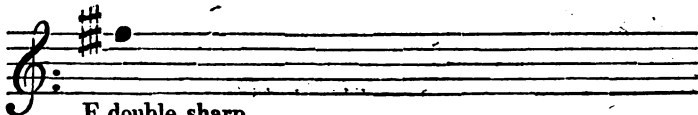
T. Write the order of sharps, with their corresponding notes, and place their names to them.

Ex.  F sharp.

T. Write the order of flats, with their corresponding notes, and place their names to them.

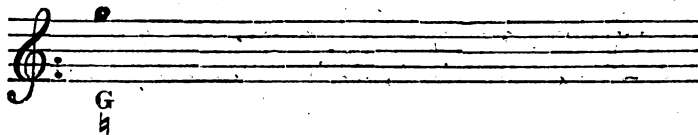
Ex.  B flat.

T. Write the double sharps by their order\*.

Ex.  A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). A single note is written on the first line of the staff, which is F double sharp. Below the staff, the text "F double sharp." is written.

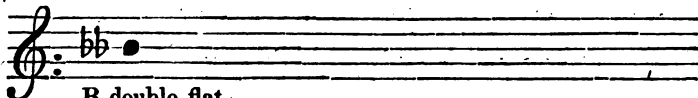
F double sharp.

T. Write the notes which produce the same keys of the piano-forte as the double sharps.

Ex.  A musical staff with a treble clef. A single note is written on the second line of the staff, which is G. Below the staff, the letter "G" is written above a small square symbol.

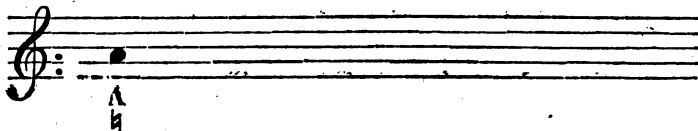
G

T. Write the double flats by their order.


Ex.  A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). A single note is written on the second space of the staff, which is B double flat. Below the staff, the text "B double flat." is written.

B double flat.

T. Write the notes which produce the same keys as the double flats.

Ex.  A musical staff with a treble clef. A single note is written on the second space of the staff, which is A. Below the staff, the letter "A" is written above a small square symbol.

A

\* The double sharp is recommended to be made thus , as the other character is used for various purposes; as the x for the thumb in fingering, &c.

## SECTION IV.

T. WRITE the names to the following notes;



T. Write the names to the following notes:



T. How many demisemiquavers are there to a , to a , to a , to a , to a , to a ?

T. How many semiquavers are there to a , to a , to a , to a ?

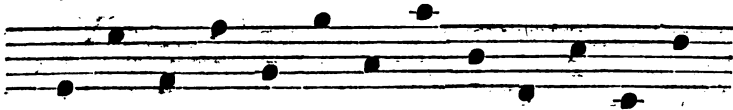
T. How many quavers are there to a , to a , to a ?

T. How many crotchets are there to a , to a ?

T. How many minims are there to a ?

T. Make crotchets of the following notes, and draw the tails up or down, as you were informed in the Section,

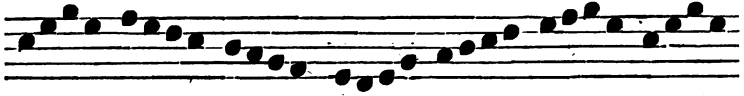
## EXAMPLE,





T. Make the following notes into groups of quavers, containing four in each group.

EXAMPLE.



T. Write the above Example into semiquavers, and demisemiquavers, in groups of four each.

NOTE.—The teacher may, from the preceding examples, form for the pupils an indefinite number, according to the progress they have already made.

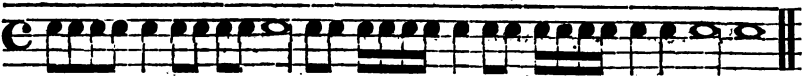
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## SECTION V.

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T. DIVIDE the following Example of *simple common*, or *equal time*, into equal measures.

EXAMPLE.



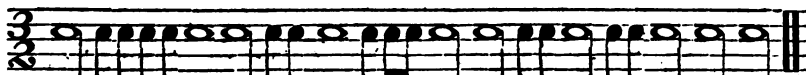
T. Divide the following Example of *half common*, or *equal time*, into equal measures.

EXAMPLE.



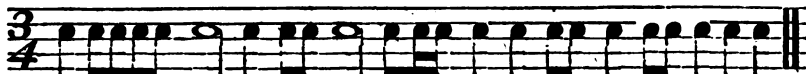
T. Divide the following Example of *simple triple*, or *unequal time*, into equal measures.

## EXAMPLE.



T. Divide the following Examples of *simple triple*, or *unequal time*, into equal measures.

## EXAMPLE I.



## EXAMPLE II.



T. Explain the following *figures* which are used for *compound common time*.

Ex.    6    6    12  
      4,    8,    8.

T. Write Examples in each.

T. Explain the following *figures* which are used for *compound triple time*.

Ex.    9    9  
      4,    8.

T. Write Examples in each.

NOTE.—The following figures are introduced for the purpose of shewing the pupil that other figures will produce some of the same times already enumerated.

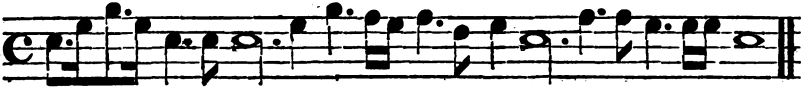
2	C.	4	2	8	C.	8	2	9	3	18	6
2,		8,	4.	8,		16,	4.	16,	8,	16,	8.

## SECTION VI.

*The pupil must remember that dots of time are always placed after the notes.*

T. Divide the following Exercises into equal measures,

## EXERCISE I.



## EXERCISE II.



## EXERCISE III.



## EXERCISE IV.



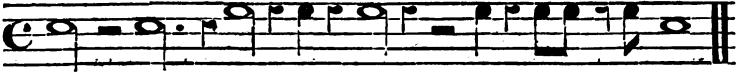
## EXERCISE V.



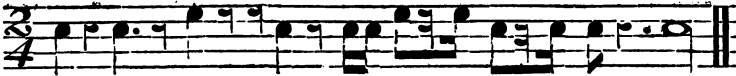
*Other Exercises may be selected from the the 15th and 25th lessons of the piano-forte edition, by writing them without bars, and afterwards dividing the lessons into equal measures,*

T. Divide the following Exercises into equal measures\*.

## EXERCISE I.



## EXERCISE II.



The 11th and 24th lessons of the piano-forte edition are calculated for the pupil to select other useful exercises on the dots of time and rests.

NOTE.—It is not unusual in old music to find the treble and bass of the same composition, marked with the simple common or triple time in one part, and the compound in the other; when the latter generally moves by triplets, as in the following Examples.

Simple-common.                      Simple-triple.

Compound-common.                      Compound-triple.

&c.    &c.

Lesson 8th in the piano-forte edition is in simple-triple in the treble, and compound-triple in the bass.


\* When pupils are thoroughly acquainted with the exercises given in this section, the teacher may direct them to copy from the lessons that they may be practising.

## SECTION VII.

**NOTE.**—If authors were to write the *appoggiatura* with a note representing the exact duration of time they intend it to borrow from the following ordinary note, it would divest this grace of the difficulty so generally experienced by young performers in its application.

T. Write the following Examples of *appoggiaturas* into notes of equal duration.

Ascending.

Ex.  This musical example shows an ascending sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter). Each note is preceded by an appoggiatura (a smaller note) that is slanted upwards towards the main note. The appoggiaturas are: F#4 (eighth), G4 (eighth), A4 (eighth), B4 (eighth), C5 (eighth), D5 (eighth), E5 (eighth), F5 (eighth). The main notes are quarter notes.

Descending.


Ex.  This musical example shows a descending sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. The notes are: G5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Each note is preceded by an appoggiatura (a smaller note) that is slanted downwards towards the main note. The appoggiaturas are: F#5 (eighth), G5 (eighth), F5 (eighth), E5 (eighth), D5 (eighth), C5 (eighth), B4 (eighth), A4 (eighth). The main notes are quarter notes.

T. Write the following Examples into notes of equal duration.

Ascending.

Ex.  This musical example shows an ascending sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter). Each note is preceded by an appoggiatura (a smaller note) that is slanted upwards towards the main note. The appoggiaturas are: F#4 (eighth), G4 (eighth), A4 (eighth), B4 (eighth), C5 (eighth), D5 (eighth), E5 (eighth), F5 (eighth). The main notes are quarter notes.

Descending.

Ex.  This musical example shows a descending sequence of notes on a treble clef staff. The notes are: G5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). Each note is preceded by an appoggiatura (a smaller note) that is slanted downwards towards the main note. The appoggiaturas are: F#5 (eighth), G5 (eighth), F5 (eighth), E5 (eighth), D5 (eighth), C5 (eighth), B4 (eighth), A4 (eighth). The main notes are quarter notes.

The preceding Examples may be written in all the keys, and on notes of different duration, as may be directed by the Teacher.

In *allegro*, and other quick movements, the *appoggiatura* is generally played with spirit, as in the following Example.

Written. Played.

Ex.

In slow graceful movements it is sometimes performed as in the following Example.

Written. Played.

Ex.

T. Write the *turned* or *continued shake* to each of the notes in the following Exercise, prepared and unprepared.

Ex.

The preceding Exercise may be given the pupil in all the keys.

T. Write the *passing shake* to the notes in the following Exercise\*.

Ex.

Example of the Double Shake.

Written. Played.

\*The *passing* or *transient shake* is seldom used but in descending passages.

T. Write *turns* on each of the notes in the following Exercise.

## EXERCISE I.



The turns that have the small line drawn through them, require the aid of a semitonē between the two bottom notes, as Example.



T. Write *turns* on the dotted part of the notes in the following Exercises.

## EXERCISE II.



## EXERCISE III.

Example of Double Notes.



NOTE.—For the foregoing Exercises, the following is introduced as an Example.



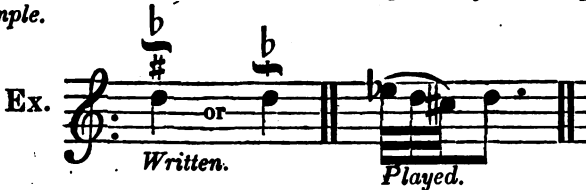
T. Write *inverted turns* on each of the following notes.

## EXERCISE IV.



T. Write *inverted turns*, as given in the former exercises of turns?

*It sometimes occurs that both a sharp and flat is required as Example.*



*A strict observance of the above Examples will enable the pupil to introduce turns in all the other keys.*

*The beat is very sparingly used in modern music, the exercises given for the passing shake may be written for the beat.*

T. Write the graces into notes from the following exercise.

## EXERCISE.



**NOTE.**—*A useful lesson for the practice of turns may be seen in the piano-forte edition, page 27.*

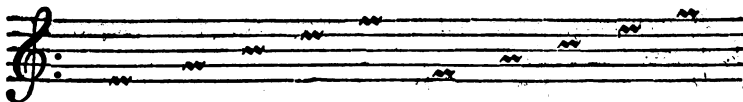


## SECTION VIII.

T. Write the names to the following characters, and explain their use.



T. Write the notes represented by the following *directs*.



## SECTION IX.

T. Write the following chords as played in *arpeggio*.

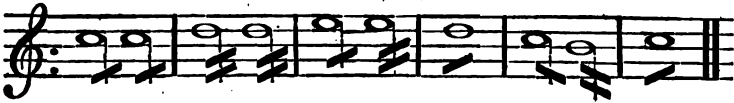
Ex. I.

Ex. II.

\* When an oblique line passes through a degree, it signifies that the note is to be struck, but must not be held down as in the preceding chord.

T. Write the following abbreviations into notes.

## EXERCISE I.



## EXERCISE II.



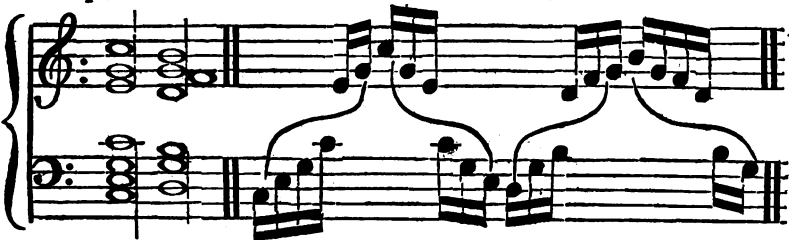
## EXERCISE III.



When the arpeggio of chords are marked *ad libitum*, they may be performed as *Example*.

## EXAMPLE.

*Arp. ad lib.*



**NOTE.**—The pupil may, with very little trouble, put the preceding exercises into the most usual major and minor keys, as the teacher may direct.

## SECTION X.

T. Divide the following chords into semiquavers.

*Tremando.*

Ex. 

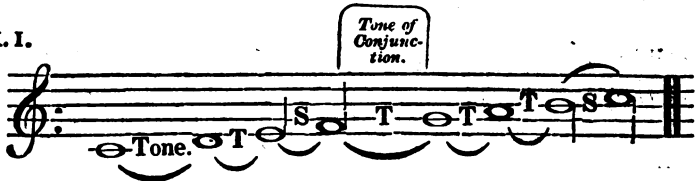
T. Write the figures used for fingering.

**NOTE.**—To give pupils a clear idea of diatonic progressions, they should be exercised in writing tetrachords, the practice of which will be of material assistance in the formation of the diatonic scales.

Any octave, or series of eight successive notes, may be divided into two equal parts, (each part) containing two tones\* and a diatonic semitone, which are called fourths or tetrachords.

**N.B.**—When the octave is divided into fourths it is called disjunct, but if taken successively it is called conjunct, as Example.

Ex. I.



Ex. II.

*Lower Tetrachord.*      *Tone of Disjunction.*      *Upper Tetrachord.*

C. 

\* The pupil must remember that a **TONE**, as here used, is the distance from one note to another, where one key of the piano-forte is left between, and a *semitone*, whether *diatonic* or *chromatic*, is always formed by adjoining keys.

T. Write *tetrachords*, as Example II., on G, D, A, E, B, and F sharp, forming the semitones in the same places as given in the example, making the notes minims which form the semitones\*.

T. Write *tetrachords* on F, B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ , G $\flat$ , C $\flat$ , forming the semitones in the same places as in the preceding exercises, marking the minims as before.

T. Write the *chromatic octave* ascending by *flats* and descending by *sharps*, beginning with C.

T. Distinguish the *diatonic semitones* by making a capital S, and the *chromatic semitones* by a small s.

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## SECTION XI.

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*Common passages, containing Extensions and Contractions for pupils to finger, to be given in all the keys as the teacher may direct.*

### EXERCISE I.

*Arpeggios of two Notes.*



### EXERCISE II.



\* It is recommended to make pupils place the *sharps* and *flats* as they occur in the formation of the *tetrachords*, instead of placing them at the clef, as it will show them the necessity of their introduction in all the scales except C major.

## EXERCISE III.



## EXERCISE IV.



## EXERCISE V.



## EXERCISE VI.



## EXERCISE VII.



## EXERCISE VIII.



## EXERCISE IX.



## EXERCISE X.



L

## EXERCISE XI.



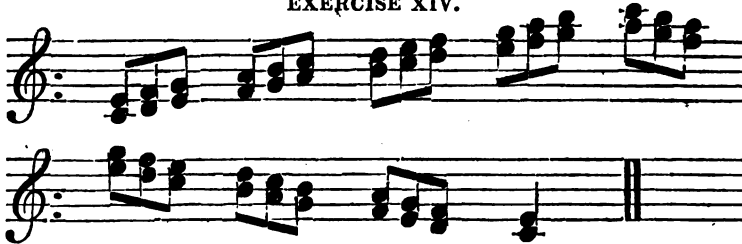
## EXERCISE XII.



## EXERCISE XIII.

*Double Notes.*

## EXERCISE XIV.



*The foregoing exercises are intended to be occasionally varied in the Legato or Staccato style, according to the direction of the Master.*

## EXERCISE XV.



*Pupils may here be exercised in writing the major and minor scales from the piano-forte edition, with the fingering.*

## EXERCISE XVI.

*Chromatic Progression.*



*Many of the preceding exercises may be written in the bass clef for the use of the left hand.*

---

 PASSAGES FOR THE LEFT HAND.

## EXERCISE XVII.





## EXERCISE XVIII.



## EXERCISE XIX.



## EXERCISE XX.



## EXERCISE XXI.



## EXERCISE XXII.



*It is recommended to make pupils write their lessons with the fingering, before they begin to practise them on the piano-forte.*

## SECTION XII.

The following Exercises are selected from the lessons of the piano-forte edition—the four first are calculated to convey to the pupil the exact proportion and relative duration of the notes, from the semibreve to the semiquaver.

The first lesson consists of semibreves and minims.

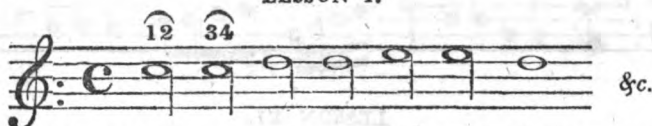
The second - - - - of minims and crotchets.

The third - - - - of crotchets and quavers.

The fourth - - - - of quavers and semiquavers.

T. Place the counting to the following exercise by crotchets\*.

## LESSON I.

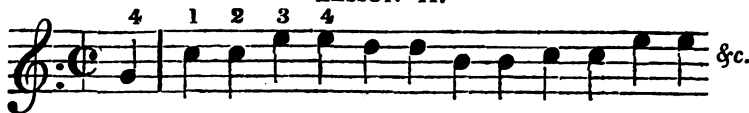


It will facilitate the younger pupils playing, if they occasionally write the treble and bass, and draw lines from the notes in one part that strike with the notes in the other, as Example.

Ex.

T. Write the following exercise, and place the counting by crotchets.

## LESSON II.



\* If the pupil is not practising the lessons given as exercises in this Section, the teacher will be pleased to observe that the same plan may be adopted for any other music.

T. Write the following exercises, and place the counting by quavers.

## LESSON III.



## LESSON IV.



## LESSON V.



## LESSON VI.



## LESSON VII.

*By crotchets.*—LESSON VIII.

*The whole of the above lessons should be copied out, if the pupil is in possession of the piano-forte edition.*

*The pupil should be now employed in selecting from their lessons the various graces, and marks used for accent, emphasis, &c. &c. ; the abbreviations will be found explained in the Dictionary.*

## SECTION XIII.

*As the limits of the staff will not admit of the sharps being placed at the clef successively a fifth above each other, without the aid of added lines, custom has sanctioned (for the sake of uniformity) their being placed alternately descending a fourth, and ascending a fifth, which inversion produces the same notes.—(See Sect. XV.)*

*The flats, on the contrary, are placed ascending a fourth and descending a fifth.*

T. Write the primitive or key-note of each major scale augmenting by sharps.

C, G, &c.

T. Form one octave of each scale ascending and descending, and write the notes in minims where the semitones occur, marking the tones and semitones as in Example.

Ascending.

Ex. 

Descending.

Ex. 

N.B.—Tone is here used to signify the distance, or interval between the notes that contain two semitones.

T. Write the primitive or key-note of each major scale augmenting by flats.

C, F, &c.

T. Form one *octave* of each as before.

T. Write the primitive or key-note of each minor scale augmenting by sharps\*.

T. Form one *octave* of each scale, ascending and descending, and write the notes in minims where the semitones occur, as Example.

Ascending.

Ex. 

Descending.

Ex. 

**NOTE.**—It will be observed by the preceding example that the minor scale contains the same number of tones and semitones as the major, only differently situated.

In ascending the minor scale, it must be remembered that the sixth and seventh notes are raised a chromatic semitone; as the ear requires the semitone to be heard between the seventh and eighth notes, it is therefore necessary that the sixth be raised, otherwise it would consist of an interval between the sixth and seventh of three semitones; it is also usual to employ accidentals for that purpose, which are only used for the ascending scale, as the descending series always corresponds with the signature used at the clef.

The preceding rule is the most common in the formation of the minor scale; but it is not always followed, as it sometimes may be

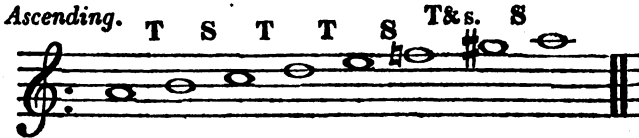
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\* It must be remembered that each relative minor will be found at the same distance from its corresponding major that A is from C., viz., one tone and diatonic semitone below.

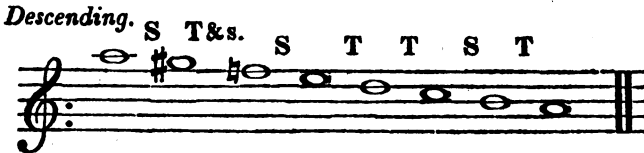
N.B.—The primitive note of every scale is its key-note.

met with, with the seventh or leading note only raised a chromatic semitone, as in the following Example.

## EXAMPLE.



## EXAMPLE.



T. Write the primitive or key-note of each minor scale augmenting by flats.

D, G, &c.

T. Form one octave of each scale, ascending and descending, as before.

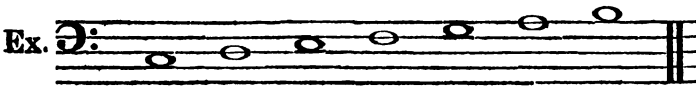
T. Write the chromatic scales beginning with D, with E, &c., ascending with sharps, and descending with flats,

T. Write the chromatic scales beginning with D, with E, &c., ascending, with flats, and descending with sharps.

*The pupils should be occasionally exercised in marking the semitones in the chromatic scale, distinguishing the diatonic from the chromatic, as observed at page 29.*

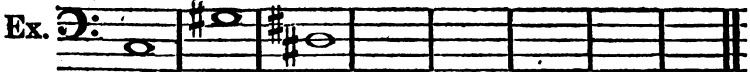
## SECTION XIV.

T. Inform me what keys the following notes will produce, each note used separately for a *key-note*, and whether major or minor.



T. Write the signatures from the natural signature to seven sharps.

*Natural  
signature.*

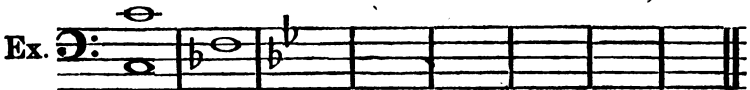


T. Write the *key-note* to each in the major keys.

N. B.—The *key-note* may be ascertained by the signature alone in the major keys, by taking the semitone above the last sharp that is used, viz., one sharp, which is F sharp, produces G, &c.\*

T. Write the *relative minors* to the former Example, augmenting by sharps.

T. Write the signatures from the natural signature to seven flats.



\* In the minor keys, judging from the signature, the *key-note* is a tone below the last sharp used at the clef.

**T.** Write the key note to each in the major keys.

**N.B.**—*When flats are used, the key note in the major keys may be ascertained by reckoning either a fourth below the last flat or a fifth above, viz., one flat, which is B flat, produces F, &c.\**

**T.** Write the *relative minors* to the former Example, augmenting by flats.

**T.** Write one octave of **C sharp major**, and **D flat major**†.

**T.** Write one octave of **C flat major**, and **B major**.

**T.** Write the *relative minors* to the two last Examples.

**N.B.**—*The exercises may be varied occasionally, by making the pupils arrange the major keys with their tonic minors; the difference between the relative minors and the tonic minors is, that the primitive notes are always of the same name in the tonics, as Example, A major and its tonic A minor; B major and B minor; C major and C minor; &c. &c.*

\* In the minor keys, when flats are used, the key note is a *greater third*\* above the last flat used at the clef.

† After writing this and following examples, the pupils should play them on the piano-forte, as they will then be convinced that the same keys of the instrument are used in *enharmonic progressions*.

It will be advantageous to accustom pupils to find the key note of their lessons which they may be practising, and form the scale belonging to the key.

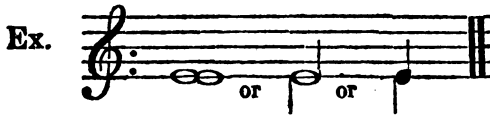
It is evident, that the easiest method for pupils to ascertain whether a key be *major* or *minor*, is to count the number of semitones contained in the *third*. It will also be the best means of teaching the pupils to depend on their own exertions, by making them state the difference between the *major* and its *tonic minor* in their signatures, also whether the semitones are *diatonic* or *chromatic*, and they should not be permitted to proceed with the *relative minor keys* until they fully comprehend the *majors*, with their *tonic minors*.

\* *Greater third* and *major third* are synonymous terms.



## SECTION XV.

A unison is one and the same sound; it is not reckoned as an interval, and it is mostly expressed as in the following Example.



T. Write the names and figures to the intervals in the following Example.

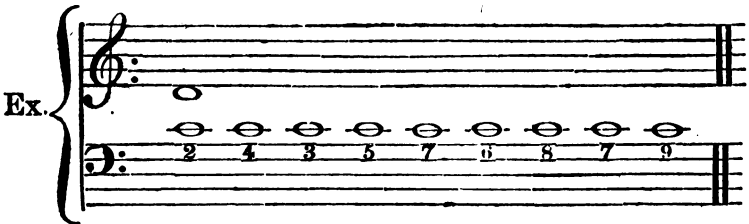
Ex. Figures.



T. Write them with the technical terms.

NOTE.—The same Exercise may be given in the different keys, as the teacher may direct.

T. Write the intervals expressed by the following figures.



NOTE.—In the key of C, all the C's are key-notes; as is the same in all the other keys, whether major or minor.

T. Write the intervals expressed by the following figures.

EXAMPLE.



NOTE.—The pupil must remember that the nature and name of the intervals remain the same, whatever be their distance from the lowest note.

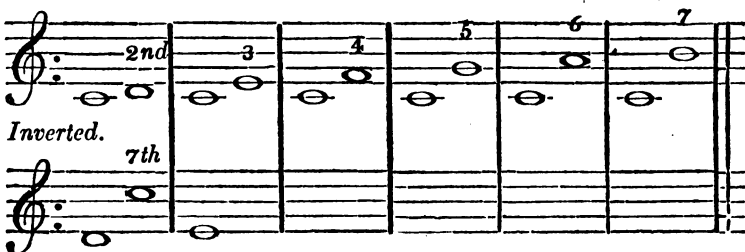
T. Write the intervals expressed by the following double figures.



NOTE.—The performer is at liberty (when the notes are not given) to take either note uppermost as may be convenient; for instance, suppose a note marked  $\frac{5}{3}$ , either the fifth or the third may be taken for the top note, at the option of the performer.

T. Invert the following intervals.

EXAMPLE.



**NOTE.**—*Extreme flat intervals inverted become extreme sharp, and extreme sharp intervals inverted become extreme flat.*

*The above Example of Inversion may be given in the other keys, and varied as the teacher may direct.*

**N. B.**—*Unless pupils retain a correct knowledge of the intervals, the study of Thorough Bass and Harmony will be premature.*

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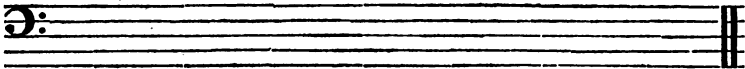
## SECTION XVI.

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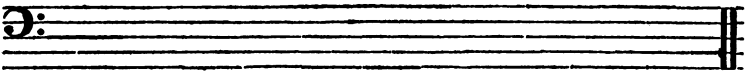
Transposition is useful in a twofold light; first, with regard to the formation of the scales and keys; secondly, with regard to intervals. With regard to the scales and keys, it gives the pupil a clear notion of their proper relations to each other. With respect to intervals, it teaches an expeditious method of measuring the difference between sounds, as regards their gravity or acuteness.

**T.** Transpose two octaves of the scale of C one tone higher; two tones higher; two tones and a diatonic semitone higher.

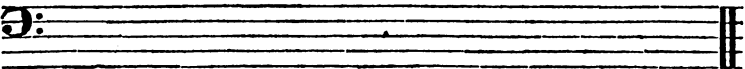
*Two tones and semitone higher.*



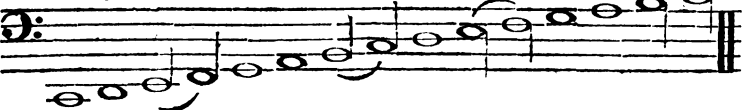
*Two tones higher.*



*One tone higher.*



*Scale of C.*

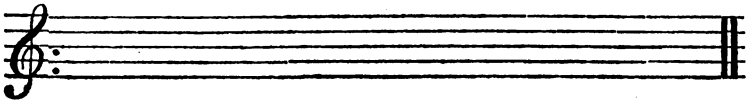


T. Transpose two octaves of the scale of C a diatonic semitone lower; a tone and diatonic semitone lower; and two tones and a diatonic semitone lower.

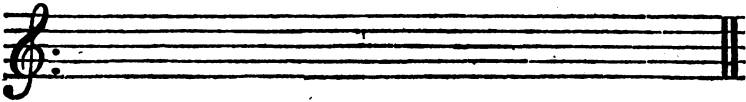
## EXAMPLE.



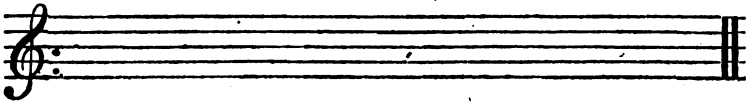
*A diatonic semitone lower.*



*A tone and diatonic semitone lower.*



*Two tones and a diatonic lower.*



T. What are the names of the keys and intervals they produce from the primitive key-note in ascending?

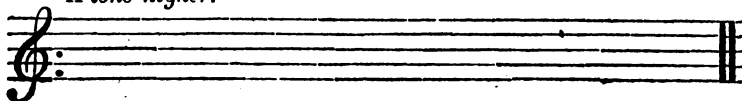
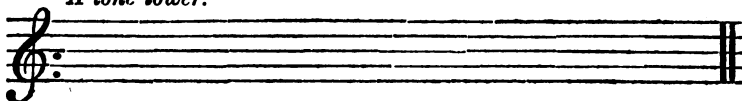
P. From C to D a second; from C to —, &c.

T. What are the names of the keys and intervals they produce in descending?

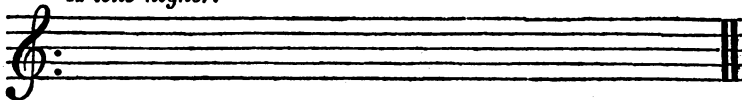
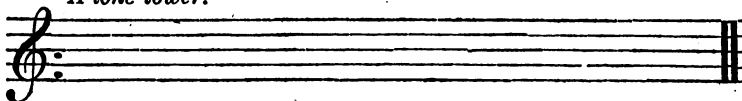
P. From C to B a second below; from C to —, &c.

NOTE.—Exercises may be given from the other scales diatonic or chromatic, according to the capacity of pupils.

T. Transpose the following Exercise a tone higher and a tone lower.

*A tone higher.**Ex.**A tone lower.*

**T.** Transpose the following Exercise a tone higher and lower.

*A tone higher.**Ex.**A tone lower.*

*Pupils should be required to state the name of each key in the Exercises transposed.*

*The Editor ventures to suggest, that many of the lessons given in the piano-forte edition, from the peculiar simplicity of their style, might be found very useful exercises for the pupils to transpose.*

**DICTIONARY AND INDEX.**


**N**



# DICTIONARY AND INDEX.

*In the following Dictionary the Author has endeavoured to explain those Words and Terms as adopted by the best modern Masters, and "AS NOTHING CAN TEND TO ADVANCE THE ART OF INSTRUCTION MORE THAN A REDUCTION OF THEIR NUMBER\*," he has carefully engrafted those only that are in general use.*


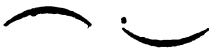

**N.B.**—*For a further explanation of the Terms, &c., the Pupil is referred to that part of the work where they are more fully explained.*






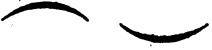


A—Acc	ABBREVIATIONS.
<p style="text-align: center;">A.</p> <p>A, an Italian preposition, which signifies, in, for, at, &amp;c.</p> <p>Abbreviations, see p. 24, 25.</p> <p>Accellerando, to quicken the time, see p. 37.</p> <p>Accent, see p. 32, 35.</p> <p>Acciatura, a small note placed before an ordinary note, which is passed very quick, and is always a semitone below }</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Accel<sup>o</sup></p> 

\* Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review.



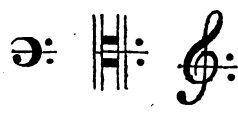





<i>Acc—Alle</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Accidentals</i> , see p. 8. . . . .	#, b, ♯.
<i>Accompaniments</i> , the parts that accompany the principal subject.	
<i>Accord</i> , the union of two or more sounds that are agreeable to the ear.	
<i>Acute</i> , applied to sounds that are higher in pitch.	
<i>Adagio</i> , see p. 14. . . . .	<i>Ad<sup>o</sup></i> .
<i>Added lines</i> , see p. 2.	
<i>Ad libitum</i> , at pleasure, see p. 20 . . . . .	<i>Ad lib.</i>
<i>A due</i> , for two voices or instruments . . . . .	<i>A. 2.</i>
<i>Affetuoso</i> , tenderly . . . . .	<i>Affet<sup>o</sup></i> .
<i>Agitato</i> , in a hurried style . . . . .	<i>Agit<sup>o</sup></i> .
<i>Alla ottava</i> , the same notes in the octave above	8 <sup>a</sup> 8 <sup>va</sup> ~~~~~
<i>Alla breve</i> , a composition with two semi-breves in a measure.	
<i>Alla Capella</i> , in the style of church music.	
<i>Alla Scozzese</i> , in the style of Scottish music	
<i>Alla Siciliano</i> , a moderate movement in compound common time.	
<i>Alla Turca</i> , in the Turkish style.	
<i>Allegretto</i> , see p. 14. . . . .	<i>Alle<sup>tto</sup></i> .
<i>Allegro</i> , see p. 14. . . . .	<i>All<sup>o</sup></i> .
<i>Allegro Agitato</i> , lively with agitation . . . . .	<i>All<sup>o</sup> Agit<sup>o</sup></i> .
<i>Allegro ma non troppo</i> , } lively, but not too or } quick. <i>Allegro ma non presto</i> , }	
<i>Allemande</i> , a brisk movement in common time.	
<i>Al Segno</i> , return to the sign <b>S</b> , see p. 20. . . . .	<i>Al Seg.</i>


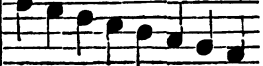
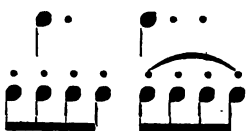
<i>Alt—Ass</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<p><i>Alt</i>, . . . . }  <i>Alta</i>, . . . } an octave higher than written .  <i>Altissimo</i>, }</p>	<p><i>S<sup>va</sup></i> ~~~~~</p>
<p><i>Alto</i>, the counter-tenor part.</p>	
<p><i>Amoroso</i>, tenderly.</p>	
<p><i>Andante</i>, slow, see p. 14. . . . .</p>	<p><i>And<sup>e</sup></i>.</p>
<p><i>Andantino</i>, see p. 14. . . . .</p>	<p><i>Andt<sup>o</sup></i>.</p>
<p><i>Angle</i>, see p. 35, 36. . . . .</p>	<p>◁ or ▷</p>
<p><i>Anima</i>, spirit.</p>	
<p><i>Animato</i>, animated.</p>	
<p><i>Anthem</i>, a vocal composition for the church.</p>	
<p><i>Aperto</i>, open, plain or bold.</p>	
<p><i>Apiacere</i>, at pleasure.</p>	
<p><i>Appoggiatura</i>, see p. 17, 64, 65. . . . .</p>	
<p><i>Air</i>, . . }  <i>Aria</i>, . . } an air for a voice or instrument.  <i>Arietta</i>, }</p>	
<p><i>Arch</i>, see p. 21. . . . .</p>	
<p><i>Arioso</i>, light and cheerful.</p>	
<p><i>Arms of the performer</i>, see p. 30.</p>	
<p><i>Arpeggio</i>, in the harp style, see p. 23, 24. .</p>	
<p><i>Arpeggiando</i>, each note of the chord to }          be played in succession and held down }          their full time . . . . . }</p>	
<p><i>Arpeggiato</i>, see p. 24.</p>	
<p><i>Arpeggiando</i>, when small notes are placed before, which are to be held down as in <i>arpeggiando</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Assai</i>, when added to another word, signifies quicker or slower, as—<i>Allegro assai</i>, very quick ; <i>Largo assai</i>, very slow.</p>	




<i>Att—Bra</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>A Tempo</i> , see p. 37. . . . .	<i>A tem.</i>
<i>A Tempo Guisto</i> , in just time.	
<i>A Tre</i> , for three voices or instruments.	<i>A. 3.</i>
<i>Attendant Keys</i> , see p. 49.	
<b>B.</b>	
<i>Ballad</i> , an easy song without accompaniments.	
<i>Ballet</i> , } an opera dance.	
<i>Ballo</i> , }	
<i>Bar</i> , single, see p. 2. . . . .	
<i>Bar</i> , double, see p. 3. . . . .	
<i>Base</i> , }	
<i>Bass</i> , } see p. 4.	
<i>Bass Clef</i> , see p. 4, 5. . . . .	
<i>Beat</i> , see p. 17, 18. . . . .	
<i>Bemol</i> , (French term) for B flat.	
<i>Bene Placito</i> , at pleasure.	
<i>Bequarre</i> , (French term) for natural . . . .	
<i>Bind</i> , see p. 21. . . . .	
<i>Bis</i> , play the notes twice.	
<i>Blanche</i> , (French term) for minim . . . .	
<i>Bollero</i> , a Spanish dance.	
<i>Bouree</i> , a species of dance.	
<i>Brace</i> , see p. 2. . . . .	
<i>Bravura</i> , a song which requires taste and execution.	

<i>Bre—Cha</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Breve</i> , see p. 10. . . . .	or ∅
<i>Brillante</i> , in a quick and brilliant style, see p. 14.	
<i>Brio</i> , spirited.	
. C.	
<i>Caccia</i> , see <i>La Chasse</i> .	
<i>Cadence</i> , } the extempore introductions that <i>Cadenza</i> , } vocal or instrumental performers sing or play at the end of a song or piece of music.	<i>Cad</i> , <i>ad lib.</i> or ◌ <i>ad lib.</i>
<i>Calando</i> , see p. 37. . . . .	<i>Cal</i> <sup>o</sup>
<i>Cantabile</i> , in a soft and singing style . . .	<i>Cantab</i> <sup>o</sup>
<i>Canon</i> , a vocal composition, in two or more parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fugue.	
<i>Cantante</i> , the voice part.	
<i>Cantata</i> , a poem set to music.	
<i>Canto</i> , the treble voice part.	
<i>Canzonett</i> , a composition for the voice with } an accompaniment . . . . . }	<i>Canz</i> <sup>tt</sup>
<i>Capriccio</i> , a fanciful composition.	
<i>Capriccioso</i> , capriciously.	
<i>Carillons</i> , small bells.	
<i>Catch</i> , a whimsical composition, mostly for three voices.	
<i>Cavatina</i> , a short air, without a second part.	
<i>Cembalo</i> , the harpsichord (obsolete) . . .	<i>Cem</i> <sup>o</sup>
<i>Chaconne</i> , a pathetic movement in triple time.	

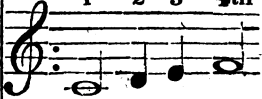
Cha—Con	ABBREVIATIONS.
<p><i>Chase</i>, } in a hunting style, mostly written  <i>Chasse</i>, } <i>La Chasse</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Characteristics</i>, see p. 49.</p>	
<p><i>Che</i>, the <i>i</i> or that.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Cho<sup>s</sup></i>.</p>
<p><i>Chord</i>, see p. 49. . . . .</p>	
<p><i>Chorus</i>, the whole together . . . . .</p>	
<p><i>Chromatic</i>, see p. 29, 75. . . . .</p>	
<p><i>Chronometer</i>, the invention of H. Smart, Esq., see p. 34.</p>	
<p><i>Clefs</i>, see p. 4. . . . .</p>	
<p><i>Coda</i>, a part sometimes added to a composition which forms the final end.</p>	
<p><i>Colla</i>, with the.</p>	
<p><i>Come sopra</i>, as above, or as before.</p>	
<p><i>Come sta</i>, play exactly as written.</p>	
<p><i>Comodo</i>, convenient, or leisurely.</p>	
<p><i>Common chord</i>, see p. 49.</p>	
<p><i>Common time</i>, see p. 13.</p>	
<p><i>Composition</i>, see p. 50.</p>	
<p><i>Con</i>, with.</p>	
<p><i>Con Affetto</i>, with affection.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Con Aff<sup>o</sup></i></p>
<p><i>Concertante</i>, a concerto for two or more principal instruments.</p>	
<p><i>Concertino</i>, the principal part in a concerto.</p>	
<p><i>Concerto</i>, a composition for a single instrument.</p>	
<p><i>Concitato</i>, agitated.</p>	
<p><i>Concord</i>, see p. 50.</p>	
<p><i>Con discretione</i>, with discretion.</p>	


<i>Con—Dec</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Con espressione</i> , with expression . . . . .	<i>Con espres.</i>
<i>Con furia</i> , with fury.	
<i>Conjunct</i> , see p. 70.	
<i>Con moto</i> , with agitation.	
<i>Con spirito</i> , with spirit, see p. 14.	
<i>Con stromenti</i> , with instruments.	
<i>Contractions</i> , see p. 31.	
<i>Copying</i> , see p. 12, 26.	
<i>Counter-tenor</i> , see p. 4.	
<i>Counting time</i> , see p. 34, 77.	
<i>Courante</i> , a short lesson in triple time.	
<i>Crescendo</i> , see p. 36. . . . .	<i>Cres.</i>
<i>Croche</i> , (French term) for quaver . . . . .	
<i>Croche, double</i> , (French term) for semiquaver	
<i>Crotchet</i> , the fourth part of a semibreve, } see p. 9. . . . . }	
<b>D.</b>	
<i>Da</i> , by or from.	
<i>Da camera</i> , chamber music.	
<i>Da capella</i> , church music.	
<i>Da capo</i> , see p. 20. . . . .	<b>D. C.</b>
<i>Dal segno</i> , from the sign . . . . .	<i>Al seg.</i>
<i>Dal teatro</i> , theatrical music.	
<i>Dash</i> , see p. 21. . . . .	
<i>Deerescendo</i> , see p. 36 . . . . .	<i>Decres.</i>



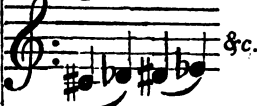
<i>Deg—Dou</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Degrees</i> , the lines and spaces which form a staff, see p. 21.	
<i>Del</i> , of, of the.	
<i>Delicatezza</i> , delicately.	
<i>Demisiquaver</i> , see p. 9. . . . .	
<i>Descending</i> , proceeding from the highest note downwards . . . . .	
<i>Diatonic</i> , see p. 29.	
<i>Diesis</i> , a quarter tone, see p. 43, 50.	
<i>Dieze</i> , (French term) for sharp . . . . .	#
<i>Diminuendo</i> , see p. 36. . . . .	<i>Dim.</i>
<i>Di Molto</i> , an augmentative term, as— <i>Allegro di Molto</i> , very quick. <i>Largo di Molto</i> , very slow.	
<i>Direct</i> , see p. 20. . . . .	~
<i>Discord</i> , see p. 50.	
<i>Disjunct</i> , see p. 70.	
<i>Divertimento</i> , a piece with two or three movements without accompaniments.	
<i>Divoto</i> , grave or solemn.	
<i>Do</i> , see p. 43.	
<i>Dolce</i> , see p. 36. . . . .	<i>Dol.</i>
<i>Dolcement</i> , in a singing and graceful style.	
<i>Dominant</i> , see p. 44, 49.	
<i>Dot</i> , single, } of duration, see p. 14, 62. . . . .	
<i>Dots</i> , double, }	
<i>Dot of expression</i> , see p. 22. . . . .	
<i>Double notes</i> , see p. 28.	

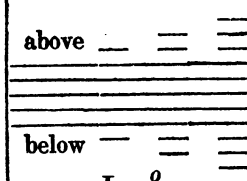
<i>Due—Fif</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<p><i>Duet</i>, . . . } a composition for two voices or {  <i>Duetto</i>, . . } instruments . . . . . {  <i>Duettino</i>, }</p> <p><i>Duration of notes</i>, see p. 9.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>E.</b></p> <p><i>E</i>, and ; as—<i>Piano-forte e Voce</i>, <i>Piano-forte</i> and <i>Voice</i>.</p> <p><i>Echo</i>, in imitation of an echo.</p> <p><i>Eighth</i>, see p. 44. . . . .</p> <p><i>Emphasis</i>, see p. 32, 35.</p> <p><i>Enharmonic</i>, music consisting of quarter- } tones, see p. 43, 47. . . . . }</p> <p><i>Entr'acte</i>, the music played between the acts of a play, &amp;c.</p> <p><i>Espressione</i>, } expression.  <i>Espressivo</i>, }</p> <p><i>Etto</i>, less.</p> <p><i>Execution</i>, see p. 32.</p> <p><i>Extensions</i>, see p. 31.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>F.</b></p> <p><i>Fa</i>, see p. 43.</p> <p><i>Falsetto</i>, a man's feigned voice.</p> <p><i>Fandango</i>, a Spanish dance.</p> <p><i>Fantasia</i>, } a fanciful composition.  <i>Fantasia</i>, }</p> <p><i>Fifth</i>, see p. 44. . . . .</p>	<p><i>Duo</i>. or A. 2.</p>   <p><i>Espres.</i></p> 



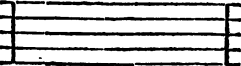


<i>Fig—Fur</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Figures</i> , used in thorough bass, see p. 44.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
<i>Figures</i> , used for fingering, see p. 28. . .	X, 1, 2, 3, 4.
<i>Figure</i> 8, placed under a bass note, signifies that the octave below is to be added.	
<i>Figures</i> , used for time, see p. 13.	
<i>Figures</i> , other, see p. 15.	
<i>Finale</i> , the last movement of an opera, } overture, &c. . . . . }	<i>Fine.</i>
<i>Fin</i> , } <i>Fine</i> , } the end of a composition . . . . . <i>Finis</i> , }	⤿
<i>Fingering</i> , see p. 28, 32.	
<i>Fingering</i> , foreign method, see p. 28.	
<i>Fingers</i> , see p. 31.	
<i>Flat</i> , see p. 6. . . . .	b
<i>Flat</i> , double, see p. 8. . . . .	bb
<i>Flats</i> , order of, see p. 8, 39, 79.	
<i>Flauto</i> , flute.	
<i>Flebile</i> , mournfully.	
<i>Focoso</i> , furiously.	
<i>Forte</i> , loud, see p. 36. . . . .	<i>f.</i> <i>f<sup>e</sup></i> <i>for.</i>
<i>Fortissimo</i> , very loud, see p. 36. . . . .	<i>ff.</i> <i>fortiss.</i>
<i>Forzando</i> , to accent the notes so marked .	<i>fz.</i>
<i>Fourth</i> , see p. 44. . . . .	1 2 3 4th 
<i>Fuga</i> , } when the parts of a composition <i>Fugue</i> , } follow and imitate each other.	
<i>Furioso</i> , furiously.	

<i>Gag—Har</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
G.	
<i>Gagliardo,</i> } <i>Galliaro,</i> }	} gay, or brisk.
<i>Gavott,</i> } <i>Gavotta,</i> } <i>Gavote,</i> }	} a lively movement in common-time, seldom exceeding four measures in each strain.
<i>Giga,</i> } <i>Gigue,</i> }	} a jig.
<i>Giusto,</i> just.	
<i>Glee,</i> a vocal composition for three or more voices.	
<i>Glide,</i> see p. 19.	
<i>Governing notes,</i> see p. 49.	
<i>Graces,</i> see p. 17. . . . .	<i>tr</i> <i>—</i> <i>~</i>
<i>Gratioso,</i> } <i>Grazioso,</i> }	} gracefully.
<i>Grave,</i> very slow, see p. 14.	
<i>Ground,</i> a composition in which the original bass is continually repeated, sometimes with variation.	
<i>Groups,</i> see p. 12, 60. . . . .	
<i>Gusto,</i> taste.	
<i>Gustoso,</i> tastefully.	
H.	
<i>Hands,</i> position of the, see p. 30.	
<i>Harmony,</i> see p. 49.	

<i>Har—Int</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Harpeggio</i> , see <i>Arpeggio</i> . . . . .	<i>Arp.</i>
<i>Hymn</i> , a religious song.	
<b>I. J.</b>	
<i>It</i> , it, the.	
<i>Innocente</i> , with simplicity.	
<i>Intermezzo</i> , a middle interlude.	
<i>Interval</i> , see p. 43.	
<i>Intervals</i> , diatonic, see p. 45. . . . .	
<i>Intervals</i> , major, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals</i> , chromatic, see p. 45. . . . .	
<i>Intervals</i> , minor, see p. 44, 45.	
<i>Intervals</i> , enharmonic, see p. 45. . . . .	
<i>Intervals</i> , imperfect, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals</i> , perfect, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals</i> , diminished, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals</i> , superfluous, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals</i> , simple, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals</i> , replicate, see p. 44.	
<i>Intervals in melody</i> , see p. 45.	
<i>Intervals in harmony</i> , see p. 45.	
<i>Intervals</i> , compound, see p. 45.	
<i>Intervals</i> , inverted, see p. 45.	
<i>Intonation</i> , singing in tune.	
<i>Jigg</i> , a country dance.	

<i>Kee—Leg</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<b>K.</b>	
<i>Keeping-time</i> , see p. 34.	
<i>Key-board</i> , the range of keys belonging to the piano-forte.	
<i>Keyed instruments</i> , the piano-forte or organ, see p. 43.	
<i>Keys, major,</i> } see p. 41.	
<i>Keys, minor,</i> }	
<i>Key-note</i> , see p. 41, 44, 49.	
<i>Keys of the piano-forte</i> , p. 6, and plate, p. 56.	
<i>Knuckles</i> , position of the, see p. 30.	
<b>L.</b>	
<i>La</i> , see p. 43.	
<i>La Chasse</i> , in a hunting style . . . . .	<i>Chasse.</i>
<i>Lachrimoso</i> , in a plaintive style.	
<i>Languente</i> , faintly.	
<i>Larghetto</i> , see p. 14. . . . .	<i>Larg<sup>o</sup>.</i>
<i>Largo</i> , see p. 14.	
<i>Leading note</i> , see p. 49.	
<i>Ledger lines</i> , see p. 2, 54. . . . .	
<i>Legate,</i> } see p. 22, 32. . . . .	
<i>Legato,</i> }	<i>Leg<sup>o</sup>.</i>
<i>Legeramente,</i> } light and cheerful.	
<i>Leggiermente,</i> }	

<i>Len—Men</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Lentando</i> , diminish the time, see <i>Slentando</i> .	
<i>Lentamente</i> , not so slow as <i>Lento</i> . . . . .	<i>Lent<sup>e</sup></i> .
<i>Lento</i> , very slow, see p. 14.	
<i>L. H.</i> , left hand, see p. 32. . . . .	<i>L.</i>
<i>Letters</i> , used for notes, see p. 4.	
<i>Ligature</i> , a semicircle used for legato, bind, tied notes, &c. . . . .	 or 
<i>Lines</i> , see p. 1.	
<i>L'istesso</i> , the same.	
<i>Loco</i> , play the notes as written.	
<b>M.</b>	
<i>Ma</i> , but.	
<i>Ma energico</i> , but energy.	
<i>Mæstoso</i> , military, or majestically, see p. 14.	<i>Mæst<sup>o</sup></i> .
<i>Major</i> , <i>Majore</i> , } see p. 38, 41. <i>Majeur</i> , }	
<i>Mancando</i> , see <i>Ritardando</i> .	
<i>Marcia</i> , a march.	
<i>Measure</i> , the distance between two bars, } see p. 3. . . . . }	
<i>Mediant</i> , see p. 44.	
<i>Melody</i> , see p. 49.	
<i>Men</i> , } less. <i>Meno</i> , }	
<i>Men forte</i> , less loud . . . . .	<i>Men f.</i> or <i>mf.</i>
<i>Men piano</i> , less soft . . . . .	<i>Men p.</i> or <i>mp.</i>

<i>Mes—Mus</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Mesto</i> , melancholy.	
<i>Method</i> , recommended for the first formation of the hands, see p. 32.	
<i>Metronome</i> , the invention of Maelzel, see p. 34.	
<i>Mezzo</i> , is mostly used in conjunction with some other term, as <i>mezzo-forte</i> , half loud: it is also used alone by some authors to use the pedal of the piano-forte, which takes off one wire . . . . .	<i>mf.</i>
<i>Mezzo-piano</i> , softer than piano, see p. 37. .	<i>mez.</i>
<i>Mezza-voce</i> , half the usual force of the voice	<i>m. p.</i>
<i>Mi</i> , see p. 43.	<i>m. v.</i>
<i>Middle C</i> , see p. 4.	
<i>Minim</i> , see p. 9. . . . .	9
<i>Minor</i> , } <i>Minora</i> , } see p. 38. <i>Mineur</i> , }	
<i>Minuett</i> , a dance of moderate movement in triple time.	
<i>Minuetto</i> , in the time of a <i>Minuett</i> .	
<i>Moderato</i> , see p. 14. . . . .	<i>Mod.<sup>o</sup></i>
<i>Mode</i> , see p. 49.	
<i>Modulation</i> , see p. 50.	
<i>Molto</i> , very.	
<i>Molto di molto</i> , very much	
<i>Moto</i> , agitated.	
<i>Morendo</i> , see <i>Diminuendo</i> .	
<i>Mus. Bac.</i> , a Bachelor in Music . . . . .	M. B.
<i>Mus. Doc.</i> , a Doctor in Music . . . . .	M. D.

*Mus—Ott* ABBREVIATIONS.

*Musette*, an air played in a plaintive manner.

*Music in score*, see p. 50.

N.

*Nails of the fingers*, see p. 30.

*Natural*, see p. 8. . . . .

*Ninth*, see p. 44, 45. . . . .

*Non*, not.

*Non tanto*, not so much.

*Non troppo*, not too much.

*Non troppo presto*, not so quick as *Presto*.

*Notes*, their names, see p. 4. . . . . A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

*Notes*, shapes and description, see p. 9.

*Notes*, double, see p. 28.

*Notes*, abbreviated, see p. 25. . . . .

*Notes*, small, see p. 19.



O.

*O*, or; as—*Violino o Flauto*, Violin or Flute.

*Obligato*, the part so marked is very essential and cannot be omitted . . . . .

*Oblig.<sup>o</sup>*

*Octave*, see p. 44.



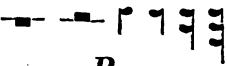

*Octaves*, } the same notes an eighth higher {  
*Ottava*, } or lower . . . . . }

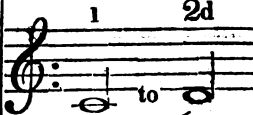

8<sup>ve</sup> 8<sup>va</sup> or 8<sup>vs</sup>



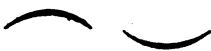
<i>Ope—Pia</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Opera</i> , a musical entertainment with occasional dialogue.	
<i>Opera</i> , placed in the title of a music book, signifies a work, as ( <i>Opera I.</i> ) the author's first work . . . . .	Op. I.
<i>Oratorio</i> , a performance of sacred music.	
<i>Orchestra</i> , that part of a theatre or concert-room allotted to the musical performers.	
<i>Ordinario</i> , usually.	
<i>Organo</i> , the organ . . . . .	Org <sup>o</sup> .
<i>Overture</i> , a composition for a full band consisting of various movements . . . . .	Ov <sup>e</sup> .
 P.  	
<i>Parte</i> , part.	
<i>Passing shake</i> , see p. 18. . . . .	= or w
<i>Pastorale</i> , in a simple pastoral manner.	
<i>Pause</i> , see p. 20. . . . .	( . )
<i>Pedal</i> , is used to take off the dampers of the piano-forte, and when the foot is to be raised the asterisk is used, (see <i>Mezzo</i> ) .	Ped. or ⚡ *
<i>Pendulum</i> , see p. 34.	
<i>Per</i> , for.	
<i>Perdendosi</i> , the sound to be gradually diminished, (see <i>Calando</i> ) . . . . .	<i>Perden.</i>
<i>Piacere</i> , at pleasure.	
<i>Pianissimo</i> , very soft, see p. 36. . . . .	pp.
<i>Piano</i> , soft, see p. 36. . . . .	pia. or p.

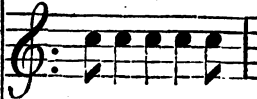



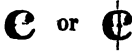
<i>Pia—Qua</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Piano-forte</i> , a well known fashionable instrument of various shapes and names, as <i>Grand, Square, Cabinet, Unique, &amp;c.</i>	
<i>Più</i> , more.	
<i>Più tosto</i> , rather more.	
<i>Più anima</i> , see p. 37.	
<i>Più allegro</i> , see p. 37. . . . .	<i>Più All<sup>o</sup></i>
<i>Più brillante</i> , see p. 37.	
<i>Più vivace</i> , see p. 37.	
<i>Poco</i> , little.	
<i>Poco più</i> , a little more.	
<i>Poi</i> , then.	
<i>Polacca</i> , . } a polish air in triple time, $\frac{3}{4}$ .	
<i>Polonoise</i> , } a polish air in triple time, $\frac{3}{4}$ .	
<i>Pomposo</i> , in a pompous manner . . . . .	<i>Pomp<sup>o</sup></i>
<i>Position</i> , for the performer, see p. 30.	
<i>Positions fixed</i> for the hands, see p. 30.	
<i>Prelude</i> , a short introduction played before any piece of music.	
<i>Prestissimo</i> , very quick, see p. 14. . . . .	<i>Prest<sup>mo</sup></i>
<i>Presto</i> , quick, see p. 14.	
<i>Primo</i> , first . . . . .	<i>1<sup>mo</sup></i>
<i>Psalmody</i> , church music.	
Q.	
<i>Quartett</i> , for four instruments . . . . .	<i>A. 4.</i>
<i>Quasi</i> , almost.	

Qua—Roo	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Quarter-tone</i> , see <i>Diesis</i> and p. 43.	
<i>Quaver</i> , see p. 9. . . . .	 or 
<i>Quick March</i> , } a military piece in the style <i>Quick Step</i> , } of a Rondo.	
<i>Quintett</i> , for five instruments . . . . .	A. 5.
<b>R.</b>	
<i>Rallentando</i> , see p. 37. . . . .	<i>Rallen</i> <sup>o</sup> .
<i>Re</i> , see p. 43.	
<i>Recitative</i> , } a kind of speaking accompanied <i>Recitante</i> , } with music . . . . .	<i>Recit.</i>
<i>Relative</i> , see p. 38, 42.	
<i>Repeat</i> , see p. 20. . . . .	D. C.
<i>Replicate</i> , see p. 44.	
<i>Reprize</i> , see <i>Cadence</i> .	
<i>Resoluto</i> , in a bold manner.	
<i>Rests</i> , see p. 16. . . . .	
<i>R. H.</i> , right hand, see p. 32. . . . .	R.
<i>Rinforzando</i> , see p. 35. . . . .	<i>Rinf.</i> or <i>rfz.</i>
<i>Ripieno</i> , not a principal part.	
<i>Ritardando</i> , see p. 37. . . . .	<i>Ritard</i> <sup>o</sup> .
<i>Ronde</i> , (French term) for semibreve . . . . .	
<i>Romance</i> , } a soft plaintive air. <i>Romanza</i> , }	
<i>Rondeau</i> , } a short piece which generally <i>Rondo</i> , } ends with the first part.	
<i>Root</i> , the fundamental note.	

<i>Sar—Sen</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<b>S.</b>	
<i>Sarabande</i> , a moderate movement.	
<i>Scale</i> , see p. 37.	
<i>Scale, chromatic</i> , see p. 37, 41.	
<i>Scale, diatonic</i> , see p. 37.	
<i>Scale, major</i> , see p. 37, 40.	
<i>Scale, minor</i> , see p. 37, 40, 80.	
<i>Scherzando</i> , light and playfully . . . . .	<i>Scherz<sup>o</sup>.</i>
<i>Sciolto</i> , in a manner between the <i>legato</i> and <i>staccato</i> styles, see p. 22.	
<i>Sdruciolato</i> , sliding, see p. 27.	
<i>Second</i> , see p. 44. . . . .	
<i>Secondo</i> , the second part.	S or .S.
<i>Segno</i> , the sign, see p. 20. . . . .	O
<i>Segue</i> , } see p. 26.	
<i>Siege</i> , }	
<i>Semibreve</i> , see p. 9. . . . .	
<i>Semitone</i> , see p. 29.	
<i>Semitone, chromatic</i> , see p. 29.	
<i>Semitone, diatonic</i> , see p. 29.	
<i>Semiquaver</i> , see p. 9. . . . .	<i>Sem.</i>
<i>Semplice</i> , with simplicity.	
<i>Sempre</i> , always, or continue . . . . .	
<i>Senza</i> , without.	
<i>Senza rigore</i> , not in strict time.	
<i>Sestett</i> , for six instruments . . . . .	A. 6.

Ses—Son	ABBREVIATIONS.
Seventh, see p. 44. . . . .	
<i>Sforzando</i> , } see p. 35. . . . .	<i>Sfz.</i> or <i>sf.</i>
<i>Sforzato</i> , . }	
Shakes, see p. 17, 65. . . . .	<i>tr</i>
Sharp, single, see p. 6. . . . .	#
Sharp, double, see p. 7, 8, 55. . . . .	## or x
Sharps, order of, see p. 8, 38, 79.	
Si, see p. 43.	
<i>Siciliano</i> , a pastoral movement.	
<i>Signature</i> , see p. 38, 42.	
<i>Signatures</i> , see p. 44, 46, 47.	
<i>Simile</i> , similar, see p. 26.	
<i>Sinfonia</i> , . } see <i>Overture</i> . . . . .	<i>Sinf.<sup>a</sup></i>
<i>Symphony</i> , }	
Sixth, see p. 44. . . . .	
<i>Slentando</i> , see p. 37.	
<i>Slur</i> , see p. 21. . . . .	
<i>Smorzando</i> , } gradually diminishing the	
<i>Smorzato</i> , . } sounds of a passage, p. 36.	<i>Smorz.</i>
<i>Soave</i> , sweetly.	
<i>Sol</i> , see p. 43.	
<i>Solfeggio</i> , an exercise for the voice.	
<i>Solo</i> , alone.	
<i>Soli</i> , two or more parts together.	
<i>Sonata</i> , a composition for the piano-forte, with or without accompaniments.	

<i>Son—Syn</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Sonatina</i> , a short easy Sonata without accompaniments.	
<i>Sopra</i> , above, or the upper part.	
<i>Soprano</i> , the treble voice part.	
<i>Sostenuto</i> , to sustain the sound by keeping down the keys . . . . .	<i>Sost</i> <sup>o</sup> .
<i>Sotto</i> , under, or below.	
<i>Sotto voce</i> , in a soft voice or touch . . . . .	S. V.
<i>Spaces</i> , see p. 2.	
<i>Spiccato</i> , see <i>Staccato</i> .	
<i>Spirito</i> , . } spiritedly.	
<i>Spiritoso</i> , } . . . . .	
<i>Staccato</i> , see p. 22, 22. . . . .	or . . . .
<i>Staff</i> , } see p. 1. . . . .	=====
<i>Stave</i> , } . . . . .	=====
	STAVE
	=====
<i>Strepitoso</i> , in a brilliant style.	
<i>Stretto</i> , animated.	
<i>Stromenti</i> , instruments.	
<i>Subdominant</i> , see p. 44, 49.	
<i>Subito</i> , quickly . . . . .	<i>Sub.</i> or <i>S.</i>
<i>Submediant</i> , see p. 44.	
<i>Subsemitone</i> , see p. 44.	
<i>Suo loco</i> , in its own place.	
<i>Superfluous unison</i> , see p. 48.	
<i>Supertonic</i> , see p. 44.	
<i>Symphony</i> , the prelude to a song, &c. . . . .	<i>Sym.</i>
<i>Syncope</i> , . . } see p. 23. . . . .	
<i>Syncopated</i> , }	
<i>Syncopation</i> , }	

<i>Tac—Tim</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<b>T.</b>	
<i>Tacet</i> , to be silent.	
<i>Tanto</i> , too.	
<i>Tasto solo</i> , the bass to be played without chords	<i>Tasto</i> or T. S.
<i>Tema</i> , an air or subject.	
<i>Tempo</i> , in time, see p. 37. . . . .	<i>Tem.</i>
<i>Tempo di ballo</i> , in dancing time.	
<i>Tempo giusto</i> , in just time.	
<i>Tempo primo</i> , in the first time, see p. 37. .	<i>Tem. 1<sup>mo</sup></i>
<i>Tendrement</i> , tenderly.	
<i>Tenor</i> , see p. 4. . . . .	<i>Ten.</i>
<i>Tenute</i> , } to hold on . . . . .	
<i>Tenuto</i> , }	
<i>Terza</i> , third part.	
<i>Terzetto</i> , for three instruments.	
<i>Tetrachord</i> , see p. 70.	
<i>Thema</i> , } see <i>Tema</i> .	
<i>Theme</i> , }	
<i>Third</i> , see p. 44. . . . .	
<i>Thorough Bass</i> , see note, p. 44.	
<i>Tied-notes</i> , see p. 31. . . . .	
<i>Time, common</i> , see p. 13. . . . .	
<i>Time, triple</i> , see p. 13. . . . .	
<i>Time, compound</i> , see p. 61.	
<i>Time, correct</i> , see p. 34.	

<i>Tim—Tye</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<i>Time-keeper</i> , see p. 34.	
<i>Toccata</i> , a lesson expressly composed to improve the touch.	
<i>Tone</i> , see p. 70, 79. . . . .	
<i>Tonic</i> , } key-note, see 44, 49. <i>Tonique</i> , }	
<i>Touches</i> , <i>different</i> , see p. 27.	
<i>Transition</i> , <i>chromatic</i> , see p. 50.	
<i>Transition</i> , <i>enharmonic</i> , see p. 50.	
<i>Transposition</i> , see p. 46, 86.	
<i>Treble</i> , the part to which the treble clef is attached, see p. 5. . . . .	
<i>Tremando</i> , see p. 27.	
<i>Tremolato</i> , } see p. 27. . . . . <i>Tremolo</i> , . }	<p>Trem.</p>
<i>Triad</i> , see p. 49.	
<i>Trill</i> , } see p. 18. . . . . <i>Trillo</i> , }	<p>w or =</p>
<i>Trio</i> , for three voices or instruments . . .	<p>A. 3.</p>
<i>Triple croche</i> , (French term) for demisemi-quaver . . . . .	
<i>Triplets</i> , quavers, &c., tied by three in a group, with a 3 over or under, see p. 16.	
<i>Tritone</i> , a sharp fourth, containing three tones or six semitones . . . . .	<p>1 2 3 4th</p>
<i>Troppo</i> , too, or too much.	
<i>Tutti</i> , altogether.	
<i>Turns</i> , see p. 17, 66. . . . .	<p>Inverted.</p>
<i>Tye</i> , see p. 21. . . . .	<p>or</p>

<i>Va—Wri</i>	ABBREVIATIONS.
<b>U. V.:</b>	
<i>Va</i> , go on.	
<i>Valce</i> , see <i>Waltz</i> .	
<i>Variation</i> , } <i>Variazione</i> , }	Var.
an original air varied.	
<i>Veloce</i> , } <i>Veloci</i> , }	velocity.
velocity.	
<i>Vigoroso</i> , vigorously.	
<i>Vivace</i> , with life and spirit, see p. 14.	
<i>Vivacissimo</i> , quicker than <i>Vivace</i> . . . . .	<i>Vivace</i> <sup>mo</sup> ..
<i>Un</i> , a.	
<i>Un poco</i> , a little.	
<i>Unison</i> , } <i>Unisoni</i> , }	Unis.
the union of sounds, or the parts played in octaves, see p. 44, 84.	
<i>Voce</i> , voice.	
<i>Volta</i> , time.	
<i>Volta prima</i> , the first time . . . . .	<i>Volta</i> 1 <sup>ma</sup> ..
<i>Volti</i> , turn over . . . . .	V.
<i>Volti Subito</i> , turn quickly . . . . .	V. S.
<b>W.</b>	
<i>Waltz</i> , } <i>Waltzer</i> , }	a German dance in triple time. . . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$
a German dance in triple time. . . . .	
<i>White keys</i> , see p. 6.	
<i>White notes</i> , see p. 10. . . . .	0 7
<i>Wrists of the performer</i> , see p. 80, 82.	



IN conclusion, the Editor begs to say, that his principal object has been to unite (as the title implies) all that is truly useful in the *Theory* and *Practice* of the *Piano-forte*, and he trusts that the materials of which it is composed are so employed as to remain permanently on the tablet of the memory; and though he principally designed it for the use of schools and families, he, notwithstanding, hopes it may not be found unworthy the perusal of private pupils, previous to their entering on the study of Thorough Bass and Harmony.

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