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STAHL.
NEW MANDOLIN METHOD.

REVISED EDITION

WM C. STAHL'S

NEW

MANDOLIN METHOD.

PART 1st \$1.00

PART 2nd \$1.00

PART 3rd \$1.00

PUBLISHED BY

JOSEPH FLANNER,

211-213-215 Grand Avenue,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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FINGER BOARD OF THE MANDOLIN.

1st string
open
E

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

2nd string
A

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

3rd string
D

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

4th string
G

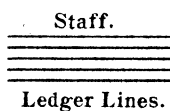
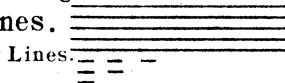
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

	1st fret	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1st string	E																	
2nd "	A																	
3rd "	D																	
4th "	G																	

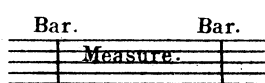
Wm. STAHL'S
NEW MANDOLIN METHOD.
Part I.

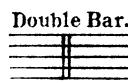
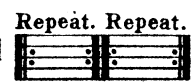
* * *

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Musical sounds are expressed by characters, called notes. These notes are seven in number, and are named after the first seven letters of the Alphabet. viz. "A, B, C, D, E, F, G". These notes are written on, between, above, and below five parallel lines called the Staff.  When notes are written above or below the staff, small lines are used called Ledge Lines. 

A sign called a Clef, is used to establish the names of the notes as distinguished by their position on the staff. This sign  is called the G, or Treble Clef, in which clef all Mandolin Music is written.

Small perpendicular lines placed across the staff are called Bars. The space between two Bars is called a measure. 

A Double Bar indicates the end of a strain.  When two or more dots are placed before or after a double bar, it signifies that the strain included between them must be repeated 

These Signs are called, the Sharp (#) --- Flat (b) --- Natural (n) --- Double Sharp (x) and Double Flat (bb). When Sharps or Flats are placed at the beginning of a piece, immediately after the clef, they are called the Signature, and designate in what key the piece is written. When so placed, they effect all notes throughout the piece, bearing the same names as the lines or spaces on which they are placed.

Sharps, Flats and Naturals, which occur in music and are not in the signature are called accidentals, they are of temporary effect and not intended to last beyond the measure in which they are written.

WEED 11-13-52

THE MAJOR AND MINOR KEYS.

There are fifteen Major Keys and each major key has its relative minor key. Therefore, there are thirty in all. They are called Relative Keys because they are indicated by the same number of sharps and flats marked at the beginning, and are bound together by a relation of common harmony.

The difference between the Major and Minor Key, is a minor third or three semitones. The Major third contains two whole tones, or four semitones. The following shows the number of sharps and flats required by each major and its relative minor keys.

C MAJOR.	G MAJOR.	D MAJOR.	A MAJOR.	E MAJOR.	B MAJOR.	F# MAJOR.	C# MAJOR.
A MINOR.	E MINOR.	B MINOR.	F# MINOR.	C# MINOR.	G# MINOR.	D# MINOR.	A# MINOR.

F MAJOR.	Bb MAJOR.	Eb MAJOR.	Ab MAJOR.	Db MAJOR.	Gb MAJOR.	Cb MAJOR.
D MINOR.	G MINOR.	C MINOR.	F MINOR.	Bb MINOR.	Eb MINOR.	Ab MINOR.

Dal Segno (♯) this sign when met with directs the performer back to the previous ♯ from which sign the music must be repeated ending at the word **Fine** or this sign (∩) **D.C.** is an abbreviation of **Da Capo**, and means to repeat from the beginning and end at the word **Fine**. This sign (∩) when placed over a note or rest is termed a hold, and signifies that the note or rest over which it is placed may be prolonged at the will of the performer. Dots placed above or below any series of notes indicate, what is termed **Staccato**, and signifies that the notes to which they are attached must be played in a marked and detached manner.

When the **Slur** or **Tie** is placed over or under any combination of notes that are on different lines and spaces it signifies that they must be performed in a smooth and connected manner, which is termed **Legato**. **8va** written over any number of notes implies that they are to be played eight notes or an octave higher. A **swell** ◀ and **dimuendo** ▶ are often united ◀▶ the first is executed by commencing the note soft and gradually increasing the tone, the second, by commencing loud and gradually diminishing and when united, commence soft and by degrees increasing the tone until it arrives at its full pitch, then diminishing it until it falls off to its first softness.

THE TREMOLO.

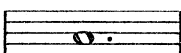
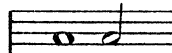
The Tremolo is the only means by which a note can be sustained on the Mandolin. It is made by striking the string very rapidly up and down with the pick. When music is written for two Instruments it is called a Duet, and the staves are connected by a brace. }

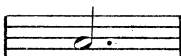
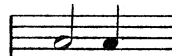
SYNCOPATION.

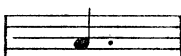
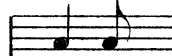
When the unaccented part of a measure is to have a particular emphasis, it is shown by the characters, *fz* or $>$ or $\wedge$ and when the weaker part of a measure is made of more importance than the strong, such deviation from the regular accent is called Syncopation.



A Dot after a note or rest increases its value one half.

A dotted whole note  is equal to 

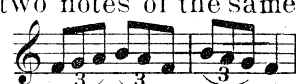
A dotted half note  is equal to 

A dotted quarter note  is equal to 

A dotted eighth note  is equal to 

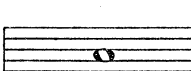
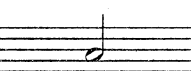
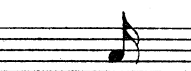
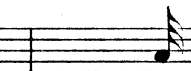
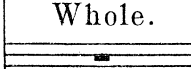
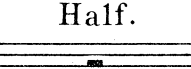
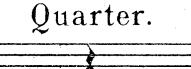
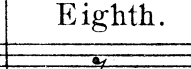
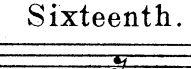
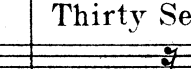
A dotted sixteenth note  is equal to 

When two dots are placed after a note, the second adds (*to the length of the note*) one half of the value of the first dot. Example  is equal to 

Three notes with a figure three (3) placed over or under them, form what is called a Triplet; and such notes are to be played in the time of two notes of the same value, the time of the **middle note being taken from that of the outside notes**. Ex.  A figure six (6) signifies that the six notes are to be played in the time of four. Example 

The word Fine, denotes the end of a piece of music. This sign  over a double bar is sometimes used in place of the word Fine.

When during the performance of a piece of music silence is required, Signs called rests are used in place of notes. The following table will show shape, name and length of each note with corresponding rests.

NOTES.						
RESTS.						
	Whole.	Half.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Sixteenth.	Thirty Second.

Eighth, Sixteenth and Thirty-second notes may also be connected in the following manner.



MANNER OF HOLDING THE MANDOLIN.

The Mandolin should be held firmly against the body, just above and resting on the right hip, the left hand supporting the neck near the nut between the first joint of the thumb and second joint of the first finger. Curve the fingers sufficiently to reach the G string without an effort.

Then the pick which is generally made of tortoise shell, should be held between the thumb and finger of the right hand. The right fore-arm should rest on the edge of the instrument, just back of the bridge over which the strings pass. The wrist must be slightly curved above the strings and should be free from constraint. Preserve an erect position of the body and in all movements cultivate ease, flexibility and grace.

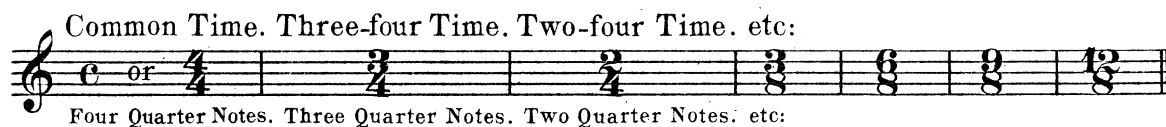
MANNER OF TUNING THE MANDOLIN.

The Mandolin is strung with eight metallic strings, each two strings being tuned in unison, that is, both the E strings must be tuned to E, both A strings to A and etc.

In tuning the Mandolin, the pupil should first tune the second or A strings, the proper pitch can be obtained either from A on the piano or from an A pitch pipe. After the A strings are in tune, place the finger on the seventh fret of the A string and tune the E string to sound the same note open. Then place the finger on the seventh fret of the D or third string and tune to correspond to the A string open. Then place the finger on the seventh fret of the G string and tune to correspond to the D string open. As the pupil becomes more familiar with the instrument he will then be able to tune it without these instructions.

Figures placed at the beginning of the staff indicate the time, the upper figures denote the number of beats in each measure, the lower figure the kind of notes to each beat. Thus, A piece marked $\frac{3}{4}$ would have the value of three quarter notes, or their equivalent in other notes or rests in each measure.

The following example will show the different kinds of time in general use.



A Chord is a combination of three or four tones played simultaneously.



When the last two bars of a strain that is to be repeated are marked 1st Mo. and 2nd Mo.

Example it implies when played the second time, the second Mo. is to be played in place of the first Mo. which is of course omitted.

THE NAMES OF THE NOTES.

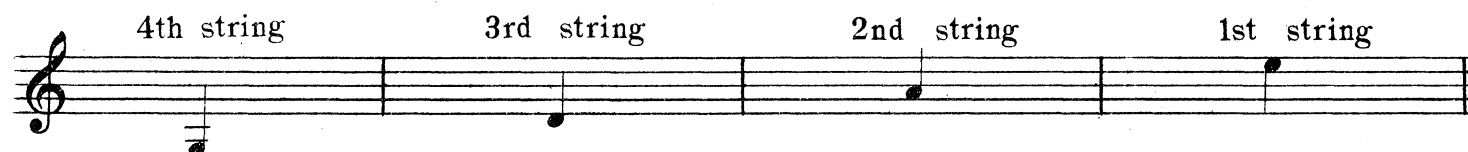
The best and quickest method of learning the names of the notes, is to learn the notes below the staff 1st, the notes in the spaces 2nd, the notes on the lines 3rd, the notes above the staff 4th.



EXERCISE IN READING NOTES.

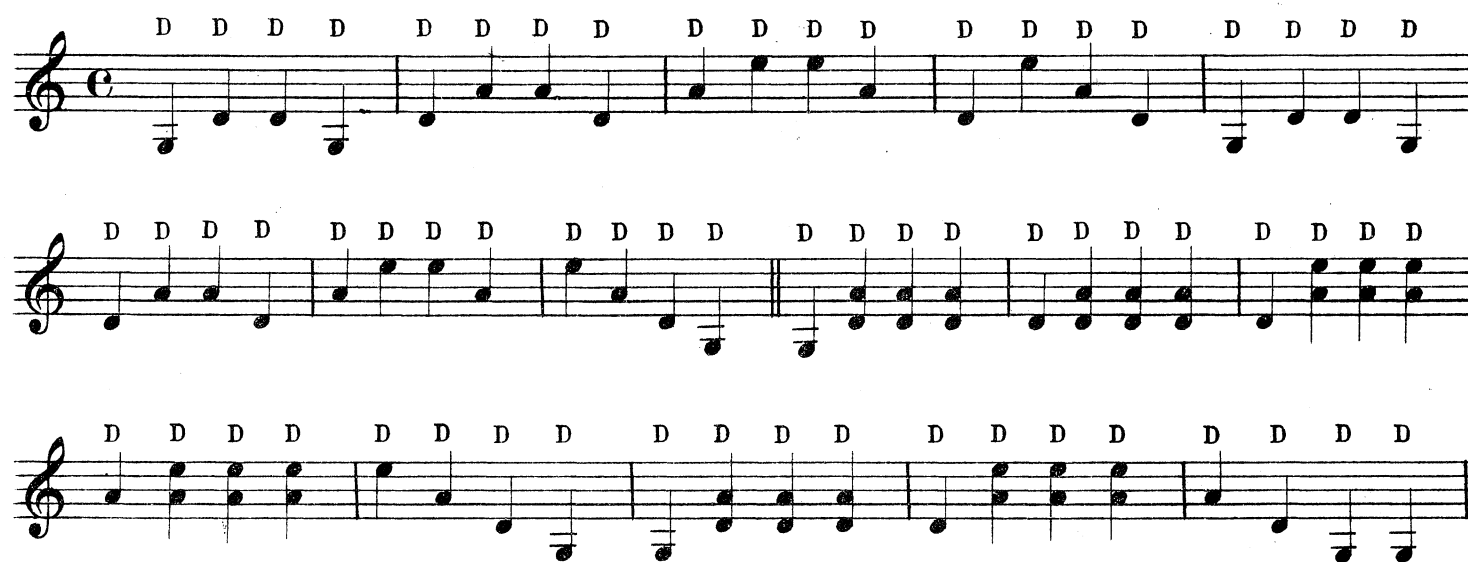


The notes on the four strings as represented on the staff.



EXERCISE ON THE OPEN STRINGS.

Always strike the first note with a down stroke, all accented and double notes are played the same way. Two or more notes that occur on the same string, should be struck with the alternating down and up stroke. Sixteenth and thirtysecond notes are played in the same manner. The down and up strokes are indicated by the letters D and U.



THE SCALE.

When notes follow in regular succession they form what is called a scale. It will be observed that notes of the same name will occur several times in a regular scale but allways in a different position on the staff. The following scale should allways be studied first, as it is the easiest key of the instrument. A sharp (#) placed on the fifth line, signifies that all the F's are to be played sharp.

SCALE OF G MAJOR. (Signature one sharp.)

Do not raise the finger until the following note is found as one finger guides the other.

4th string-G. 3^d string-D. 2^d string-A. 1st string-E. 2^d string. 3^d string. 4th string.

Fingers: 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 1 0 3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0

Frets: 0 2 4 5 0 2 4 5 0 2 3 3 2 0 5 3 2 0 5 4 2 0 5 4 2 0

D D

After playing the above scale with a single stroke of the plectrum to each note the same should be repeated with 2, 4 and 8 strokes to each note. Practice assiduously and results will prove it a valuable exercise for acquiring the tremolo. The plectrum should strike the strings midway between the bridge and sound hole.

CHORDS IN THE KEY OF G MAJOR.

CHORDS IN THE KEY OF G MAJOR.

THE TREMOLO.

In playing the following exercise the pupil should begin slowly using the down and up stroke and gradually increasing the speed until the rapid movement of 8 strokes to each quarter note is attained. This movement is called tremolo and its object is merely to sustain the tones.

TREMOLO EXERCISE.

Count four to each note.

CHRIST FARO.

The musical score is divided into three systems. The first system is labeled 'Pupil.' and 'Teacher.' and includes a piano accompaniment. The 'Pupil' part is a single melodic line in G major, 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of 1234. The 'Teacher' part is a piano accompaniment for the first system, featuring a bass line with chords and a treble line with chords. The second system continues the 'Pupil' part and includes a piano accompaniment. The third system continues the 'Pupil' part and includes a piano accompaniment. The score is written for a piano and organ, with the piano part in the upper staves and the organ part in the lower staves.

EXERCISE ON THE E STRING.

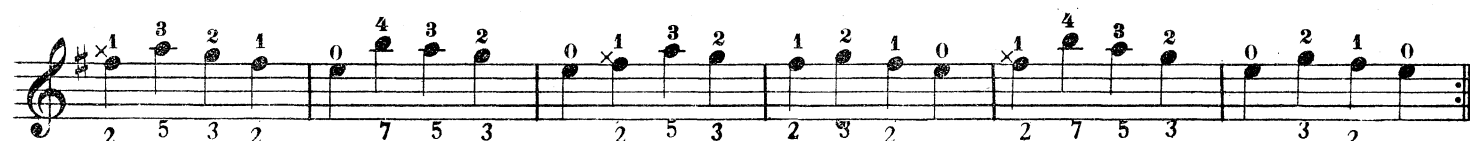
Figures placed above the notes, indicate the finger of the left hand used in stopping the strings. Figures below indicate the fret at which the string is stopped. A zero (0) indicates an open string. Two strokes of the plectrum to be given each note. The cross (x) means keep the finger on that note.

Repeat 10 times.

Repeat 15 times.

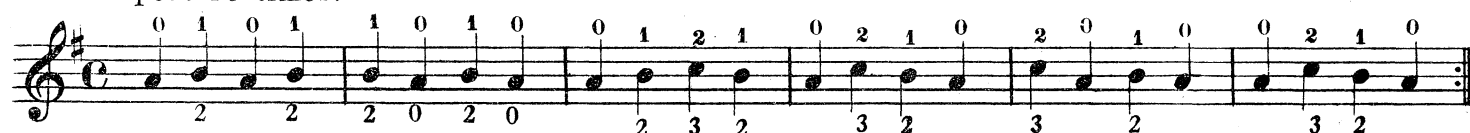


Repeat 20 times.



EXERCISE ON THE A STRING.

Repeat 10 times.



Repeat 20 times.



EXERCISE ON THE D STRING.

Repeat 10 times.



Repeat 20 times.

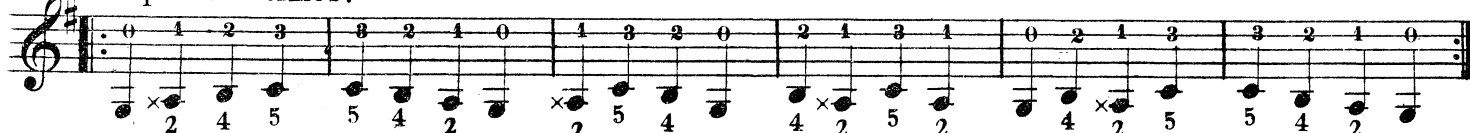


EXERCISE ON THE G STRING.

Repeat 10 times.

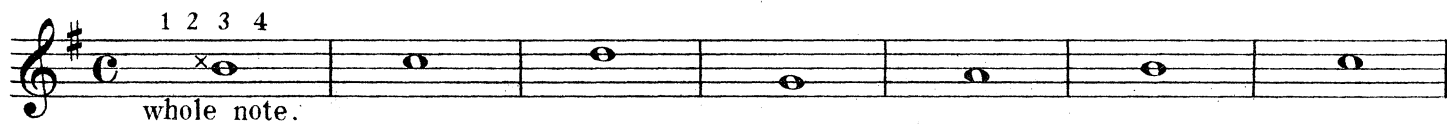


Repeat 20 times.

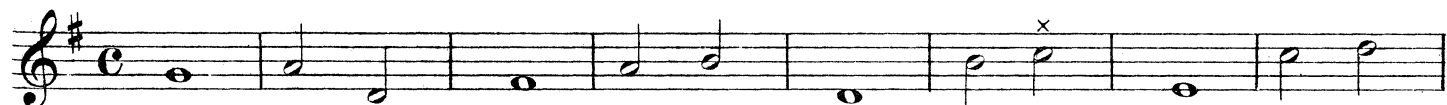
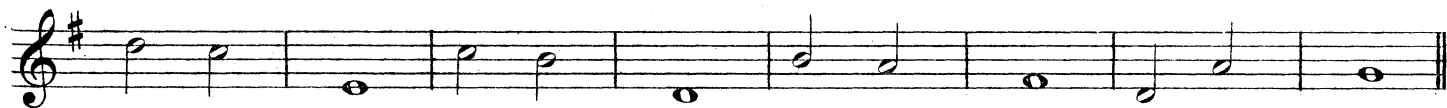
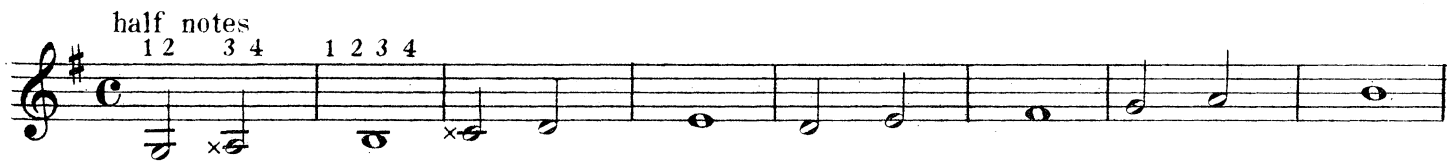


TREMOLO EXERCISES WITH WHOLE AND HALF NOTES.

Accent each note with the tremolo.



When two or more notes on the same degree of the staff follow in succession, there must be a short cessation of the tremolo between the two notes.



THE TIE.

When two notes on the same degree of the staff are connected by a curved line thus: — it is called a tie and is executed by a continued tremolo, the full value of both notes.

WHEN TO USE THE 4th FINGER.

When we find the notes  preceded and followed by the next tone below, it is the rule to employ the 4th finger in preference to the open strings as in the following example.



LESSON WITH WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER NOTES.

11

Tremolo all the notes in the following exercises.

No 1.

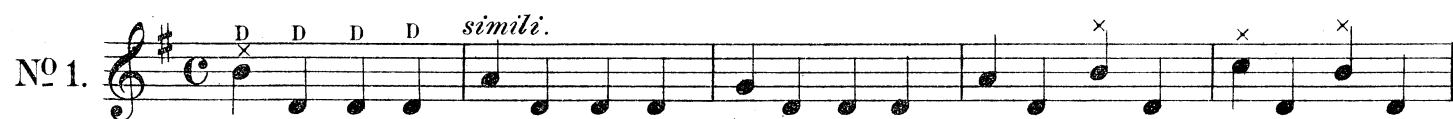
No 2.

No 3.

No 4.

ETUDES.

The following exercises should be carefully practiced slowly, at first with increased speed with each repetition.

Nº 1. 





Nº 2. 





Nº 3. 





THE SLUR OR TIE.

When the slur or tie is placed over or under any combination of notes that are on different lines and spaces it signifies that they must be performed in a smooth and connected manner without the least interruption of the tremolo. This style of playing is termed legato.

LESSON FOR THE SLUR WITH QUARTER NOTES.

CHRISTOFARO.

Lento.

Pupil.

Teacher.

SCALE OF C MAJOR. (No sharps in signature.)

In playing this scale alternate with plectrum as per instruction in scale of G major.

CHORDS IN THE KEY OF C MAJOR.

DUETT FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

Andante.

LESSON WITH QUARTER NOTES.

All the quarter notes that are not slurred should be executed with the tremolo and with an accent on each new note Arrest for an instant the tremolo before passing to the following note.

Andante.

CHRISTOFARO.

15

Play Tremolo

[illegible]

Moderato.



HOW TO EXECUTE WALTZES.

The rule for use of plectrum in executing waltzes written in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, is as follows :-

Quarter notes  Eighth notes  All longer notes tremolo.

LEOLA WALTZ.

Triple time = Three quarter notes in a measure, or their equivalent in other notes or rests.



- * For explanation of the dotted note see Page 5.
- * For explanation of the 1st and 2nd endings see Page 6.

17

Nº 4.

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). Above the first four measures, the letter 'D' is written above each measure. The word 'simili' is written above the fifth measure. The first staff contains several 'x' marks below the notes. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has the word 'Tremolo' written above it. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff has the word 'Tremolo' written above it. The score ends with a double bar line.

No 5.

The musical score for No 5 consists of four staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with four eighth notes (D, D, D, D) marked with 'D' above them, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' below. The word 'simili' is written above the staff. The second staff begins with the word 'Tremolo' above the staff, followed by a double bar line and a series of eighth notes, some marked with 'x' above them. The third staff continues the melody with eighth notes and some marked with 'x'. The fourth staff includes fingerings (1, #1, #2, 3) above some notes, and ends with the word 'Tremolo' above the staff and a double bar line.

Lesson with Two Quarter Notes Slurred and two Detached.

When there is a dot over a note it must be executed with a down stroke of the plectrum without the tremolo. Execute the half, whole and slurred quarter notes with the tremolo.

Allegro giusto.

CHRISTOFARO.

The musical score is written for guitar in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes slurred and detached quarter notes, half notes, and whole notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above specific notes. A dot is placed over a note in the first system of the first staff. The piece concludes with a final chord in the sixth system.

BONA ROSA WALTZ.

19

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring six systems of music. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also performance markings like 'x' and '4' above certain notes, and a 'Fine.' marking with first and second endings in the third system. The final system includes the instruction 'D.C. al Fine.'.

Fine.

D.C. al Fine.

LESSON WITH QUARTER AND EIGHTH NOTES.

To know whether to tremolo or detach the notes it is necessary to comprehend the movement of the piece and the character of the phrase. The greater the time value of the notes, the better subjects they are for the tremolo. On the contrary the smaller their time value all the more should they be made detached. In the following Duett which is marked Andantino (meaning slow and sedate) play the quarter notes tremolo and detach the eighth notes. In the Duett on the following page which is marked Allegro (meaning quick) the quarter notes are struck with the down stroke and the eighth notes with the alternating down and up strokes.

DUETT FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

Andantino.

Count

Tremolo quarter notes. Eighth notes down stroke.

Fine.

D. C. al Fine.

21

Pupil.

Teacher.

[illegible]

NIGHTINGALE SONG.

$\frac{6}{8}$ Time = Six eighth notes in a measure or their equivalent in other notes or rests.
Tremolo all the notes.

Andante.

ZELLER.

Count 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system includes a 'Count' line above the staff with the following counts: 5 6 12 3 4 5 6 12 3 4 5 6. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Some measures are marked with 'rit.' (ritardando). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

THE EXTENSION.

23

The first position ends at B (B^{4}) but it is possible by extending the same finger to reach C (C^{4}) or C sharp without the other fingers changing their places on the strings, or the hand being moved. This is called extension.

THE TRIPLET.

Three notes with a figure 3 placed over or under them is termed a triplet, and are played in the time of 2 notes of the same value. Thus = Three quarter notes must be played in the time of two quarters, three eighths in the time of two eighths, etc. Triplets are executed according to the character of the piece. In movements neither fast or slow, such as Moderato they are executed with the down stroke. See following selection:—

SCENES THAT ARE BRIGHTEST.

(From Maritana.)

Moderato.

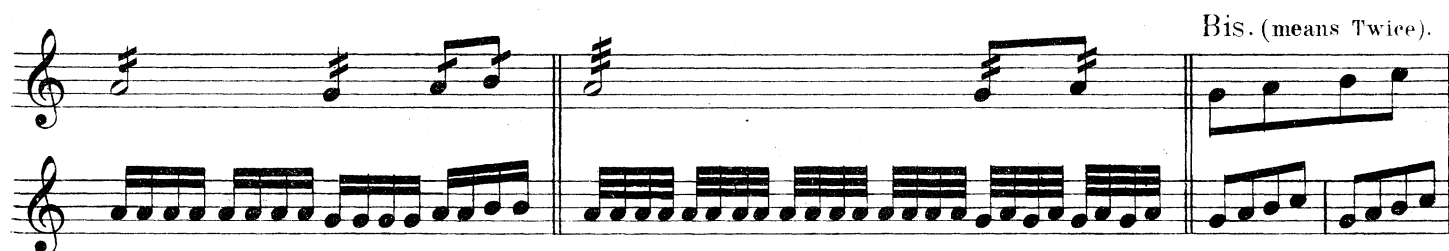
ETUDE.

No 6.

EXERCISE WITH EXPRESSION MARKS.



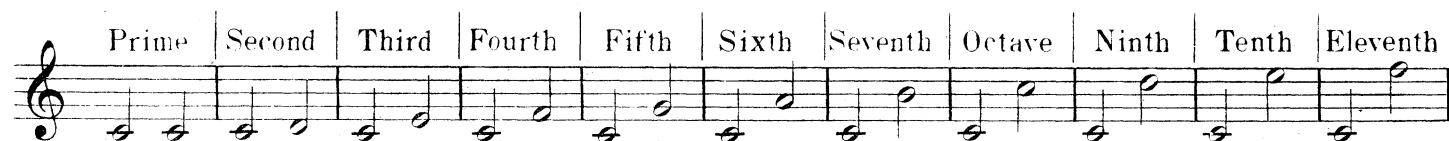
ABBREVIATIONS.



Bis. (means Twice).

THE INTERVALS.

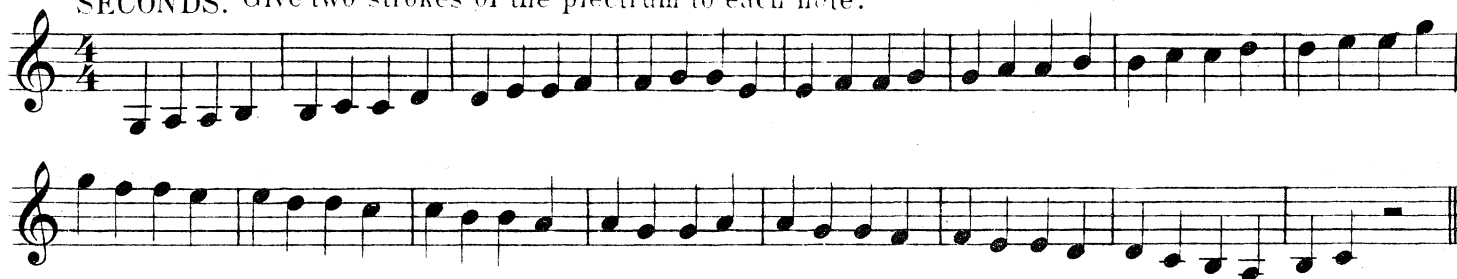
An interval is the distance between two tones. The names given to intervals reckoning upwards from C are Primes, Seconds, Thirds, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Octave. The intervals stand the same ascending or descending. The pupil should take notice that in every major scale the intervals between the 3 & 4 and 7 & 8 sounds of the scale are semitones, and between the other sounds the intervals are whole tones. A semitone requiring in fingering the distance of one fret and a whole tone two frets.



EXERCISES ON THE INTERVALS.

25

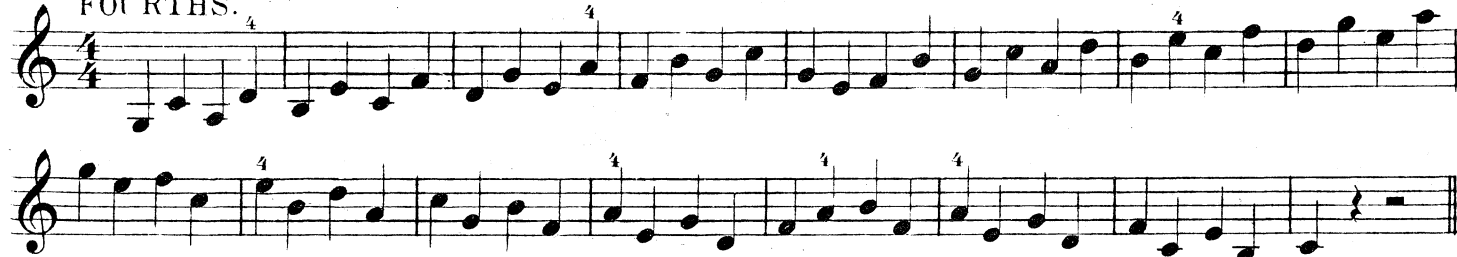
SECONDS. Give two strokes of the plectrum to each note.



THIRDS.



FOURTHS.



FIFTHS.



SIXTHS.



SEVENTHS.



OCTAVES.



ETUDES

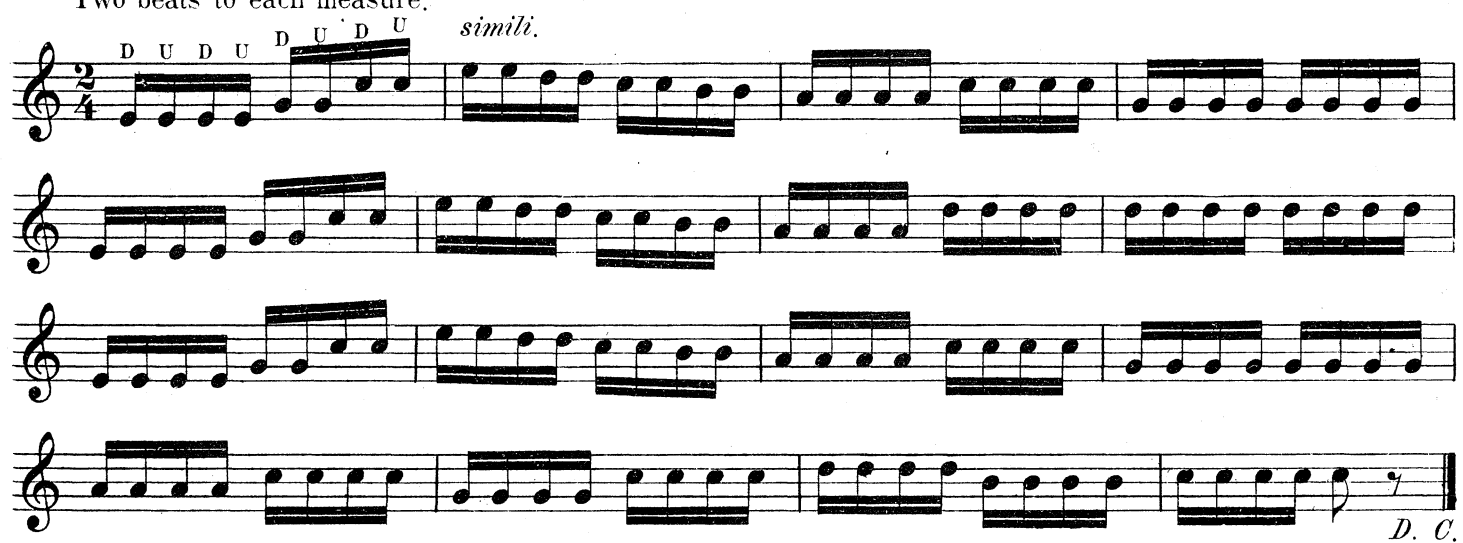
No 7.

With Repeated Notes.



No 8.

Two beats to each measure.



No 9.



ETUDES WITH REPEATED NOTES.

27

Nº 10.

Fine.

D. C. al Fine.

Nº 11.

Nº 12.

SCALE OF E. MINOR RELATIVE TO G. MAJOR.



EXERCISES IN KEY OF E. MINOR.

No 13.



No 14.



CHORDS OF E. MINOR.



SIREN WALTZ.

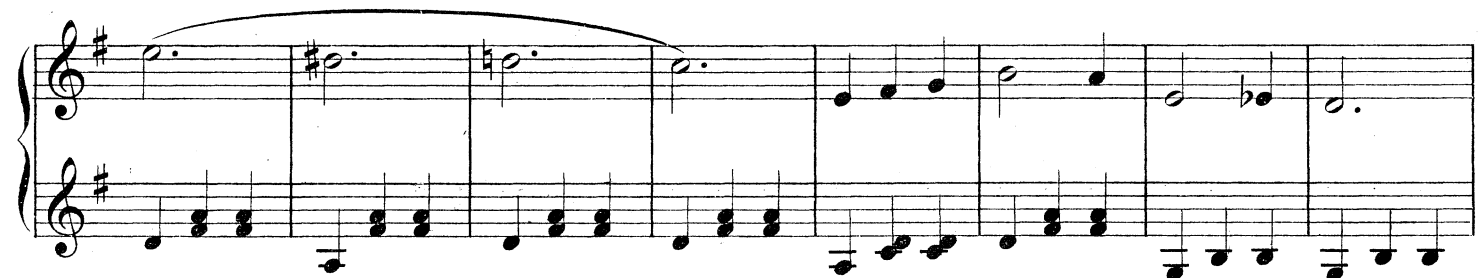
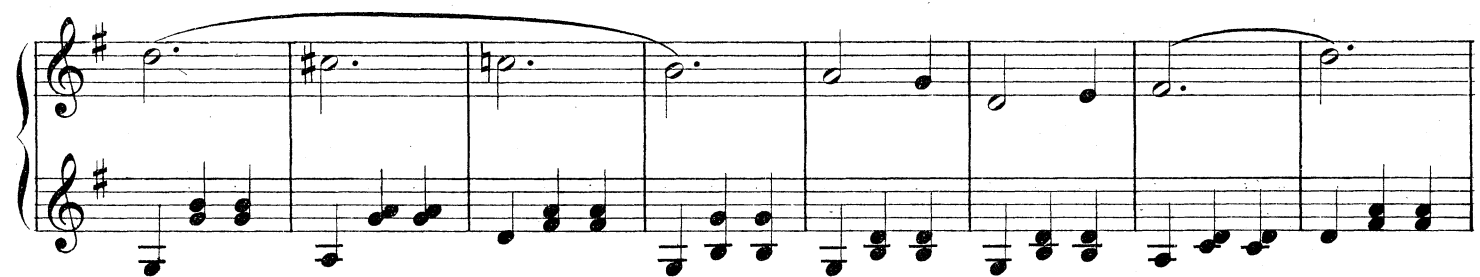
First system: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time. The melody begins with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, then a half note F#4. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note pattern: D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C#4, D4.

Second system: The melody continues with a half note G#4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a half note B4. The bass line continues with the eighth-note pattern.

Third system: The melody continues with a half note C#5, followed by a quarter note D5, then a half note E5. The bass line continues with the eighth-note pattern.

Fourth system: The melody continues with a half note F#5, followed by a quarter note G5, then a half note A5. The bass line continues with the eighth-note pattern.

Fifth system: The melody concludes with a half note B5, followed by a quarter note C#6, then a half note D6. The bass line continues with the eighth-note pattern. The final measure of the system is marked 'Fine.'.



SCALE OF C MAJOR.

31

Play tremolo.

1st Pos. 2d Pos. 1st Pos.

2d string 1st string 2d string

MELODY.

Andante.

p f p f p f p

* Pay attention to the expression marks.

HOW CAN I LEAVE THEE?

Andante. Duett.

p mf

pp ritard pp

Give two strokes of the plectrum to each note throughout the following exercise.

Nº 15. DU DU

pp

Stahl's N.M.M. P.I.-

SCALE OF F MAJOR (Signature one flat.)

A flat (b) placed on the third line signifies that all the B's are to be played flat.

Four strokes to each note.



CHORDS IN KEY OF F MAJOR.



ETUDE.

No 16.

Repeat this study with two strokes to each note (DU)

TRAUMEREI.

33

SCHUMANN.

Lento.

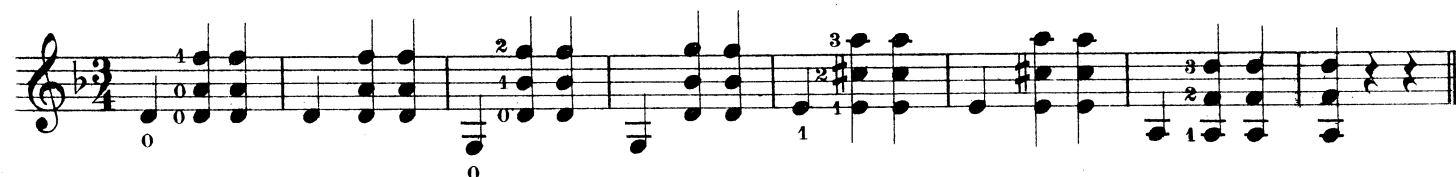
The musical score for 'Traumerei' by Robert Schumann is presented in five systems. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a **Lento.** tempo marking. The second system includes a *ritard* (ritardando) marking followed by a *a tempo* marking. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system features a *Patempo* (poco tempo) marking. The fifth system concludes with a *ritard* marking and a grand piano (*pp*) dynamic. The score is written for piano and includes a variety of musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

SCALE OF D MINOR, RELATIVE TO F MAJOR.

Two strokes to each note.



CHORDS IN KEY OF D MINOR.



ETUDE No 17.

Two strokes to each note throughout the following study.

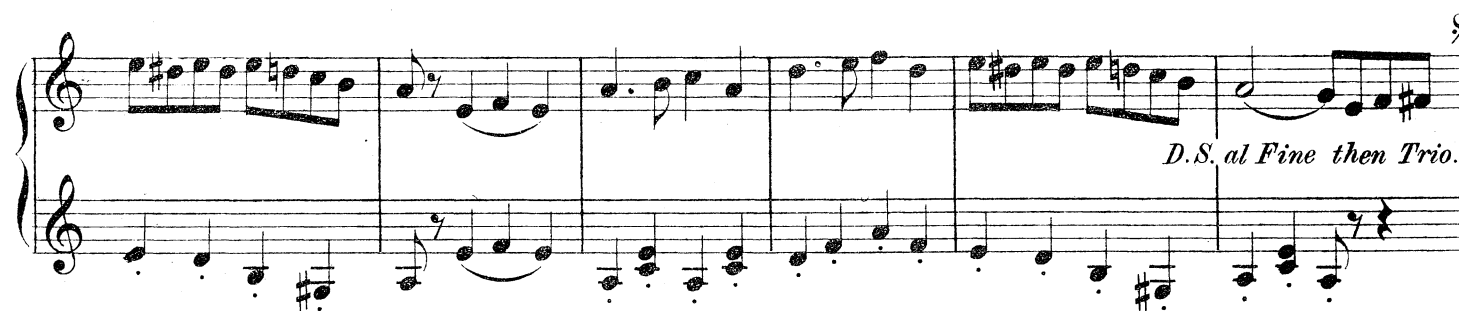
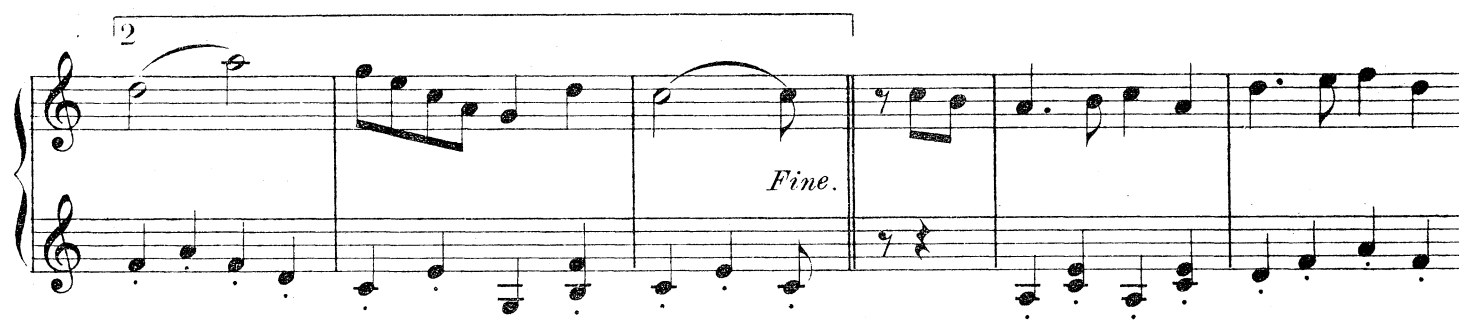
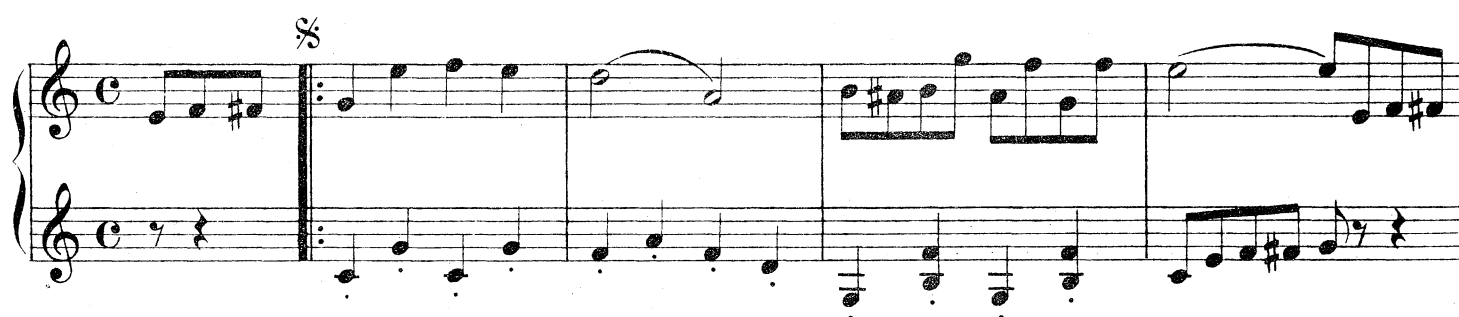


HOW TO EXECUTE SCHOTTISCHES.

The rule for use of plectrum in executing schottisches is as follows :- Quarter, dotted quarter and half notes are tremolo.

Eighth notes thus  Dotted Eighth notes thus  Sixteenths thus 

EXCELSIOR SCHOTTISCHE.



Trio.

The musical score for the Trio section consists of six systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first system (measures 1-2) begins with a treble staff containing a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The bass staff contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The second system (measures 3-4) continues the melody in the treble staff with a half note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B, followed by a half note A and a quarter note G. The bass staff contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The third system (measures 5-6) features a treble staff with a half note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B, followed by a half note A and a quarter note G. The bass staff contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The fourth system (measures 7-8) shows a treble staff with a half note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B, followed by a half note A and a quarter note G. The bass staff contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The fifth system (measures 9-10) has a treble staff with a half note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B, followed by a half note A and a quarter note G. The bass staff contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The sixth system (measures 11-12) concludes the Trio section with a treble staff featuring a half note D, a quarter note C, and a quarter note B, followed by a half note A and a quarter note G. The bass staff contains a half note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G, followed by a half note F and a quarter note E. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

EXERCISES FOR INCREASING TEMPO.

37

Strike each quarter note twice, each half note four times and each dotted half note six times.

At any change of string, the first note on the new string must be taken with the down stroke no matter how many such notes follow each other.

No 18.

Branzolia.

No 19.

SCALE OF D MAJOR. Signature two sharps.

SIMPLE AVEU.

THOME

Moderato.

Play tremolo

1

2 to Coda

dim.

poco a poco cresc. ed animato

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the right hand features accents on measures 1 and 2. The left hand plays a continuous triplet accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and a Coda symbol.

D.S. then Coda.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand contains a melodic phrase with a slur. The left hand continues with triplet accompaniment, including rests in measures 6 and 7.

Coda.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues with triplet accompaniment. The system ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has a melodic phrase with a slur and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The left hand continues with triplet accompaniment. Measure 14 includes a '4' above the staff and a triplet of eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand contains a melodic phrase with a slur. The left hand continues with triplet accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic phrase with a slur and a *D* (D major) chord marking. The left hand continues with triplet accompaniment, including a *rall.* (ritardando) marking and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 22.

ETUDES AND RECREATIONS IN QUICK MOVEMENTS

With fixed strokes of the plectrum.

ETUDE.

No 20.

ETUDE.

No 21.

HOW TO EXECUTE POLKAS.

The rule for use of plectrum in executing Polkas is as follows:- Quarter notes and all longer notes are played tremolo.

Eighth notes thus: Sixteenth's thus:

Notes written thus: do not indicate the tremolo, but mean that each quarter note so marked is to be divided into four sixteenths notes.

CLIO POLKA.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff in D major. The melody in the treble staff includes a trill on the final note. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with the word *Fine.*

Second system of musical notation, marked *ff* (fortissimo). It continues the piece with a more active melody and accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the musical development with various melodic and harmonic textures.

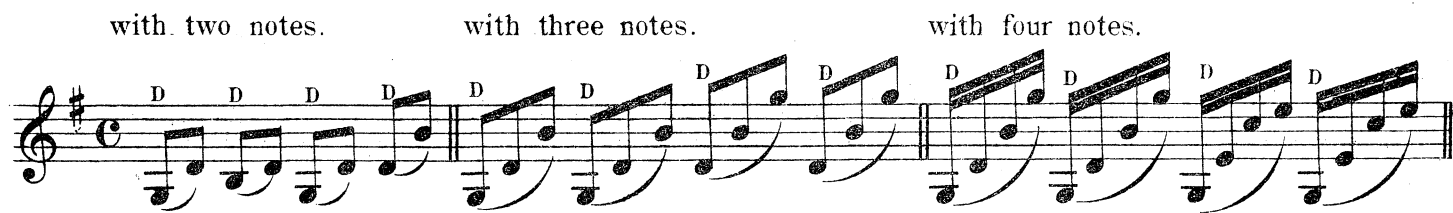
Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a dynamic shift to *p* (piano) and the instruction *D.C. al Fine then Trio.* The system ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to D minor.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece in D minor. It includes a trill in the treble staff and a steady bass accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It features a first ending marked *1* and a second ending marked *2*, both leading to the final *D.C. al Fine.* instruction.

THE COULE (or slide) OF THE PLECTRUM ON THE STRINGS.

The Coule is the manner of executing groups of slurred notes in passing from one chord to another without the tremolo. In its execution it is necessary to strike the first note and then slide the plectrum over the following notes without further accent.



DUETT FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

(Introducing the Coule.)

CHRISTAFARO.

CHORDS IN THE KEY OF D MAJOR.

SYNCOPATION.

Commencing a tone on an unaccented pulse of a measure, and continuing it into the following accented pulse thereby temporarily displacing the usual accent, is called syncopation.

LESSON IN SYNCOPATION.

Detach the eighth notes and tremolo the quarter notes.

The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes in 2/4 time. The second staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 3) and a '2d Position' label. The third staff includes fingerings (2, 1, 1, 0) and a '1st Pos.' label. The fourth staff features a 'DU DU DU DU' rhythm, a 'simili' section with fingerings (1, 4, 1, 0), and a 'tremolo' section.

MELODY.

Detach the eighth note, and tremolo all quarter and longer notes.

The first staff shows a sequence of eighth notes in 2/4 time. The second staff includes fingerings (4, 1, 2) and a 'DU D D D' rhythm. The third staff includes fingerings (1, 2) and a 'DU D D D' rhythm. The fourth staff includes fingerings (1, 2) and a 'DU D D D' rhythm.

Quarter notes are not played tremolo when followed by a syncopation, unless tied with a tone of the same pitch (See example in following study.)

DUET FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

Lesson in Syncopation.

CHRISTOFARO.

Allegro moderato.

The musical score is written for two mandolins in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first staff of each system is for the first mandolin, and the second staff is for the second mandolin. The music features various syncopated rhythms, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'f' (forte) and 'D' (diminuendo). The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings in the second system. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the sixth system.

This sign (C) is called Alla Breve (meaning double quick) Compositions marked thus are really played as though written in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, the pulsation being on half notes instead of quarter notes. Quarter notes in Alla Breve time are played in the same time as eighths in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, and eighths as sixteenths, [etc.]

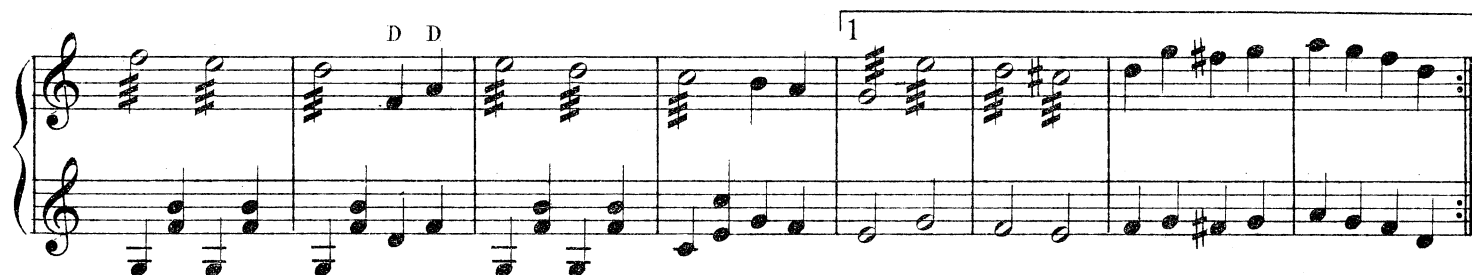
MERRY MAIDENS

March and Two Step.

Introduction. March.

The musical score is written for piano and treble staves. It begins with an 'Introduction' section marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The tempo is indicated by a 'C' time signature (Alla Breve). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The 'March' section follows, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score concludes with a final measure.

This march is also published for Two Mandolins, Guitar and Piano.
 Stahl's N. M. M. P. I. - 64



SCALE OF D MAJOR.

47

1st Position

3d Pos.

5 fret 7 fret 9 10 9 7 5

3d Pos.

5 fret 9 5 10 5 9 5

Two strokes to each note throughout the following study.

DU DU DU DU

trem.

TRIPLETS.

Triplets in fast movements are executed with a down stroke on the first and last note and an up stroke on the middle note.

EXERCISE WITH TRIPLETS.

Allegro.

Count 1

simili

STUDY ON THE FIRST AND THIRD POSITION.

Tremolo quarter and longer notes, and detach the eighth notes.

Allegretto.

p

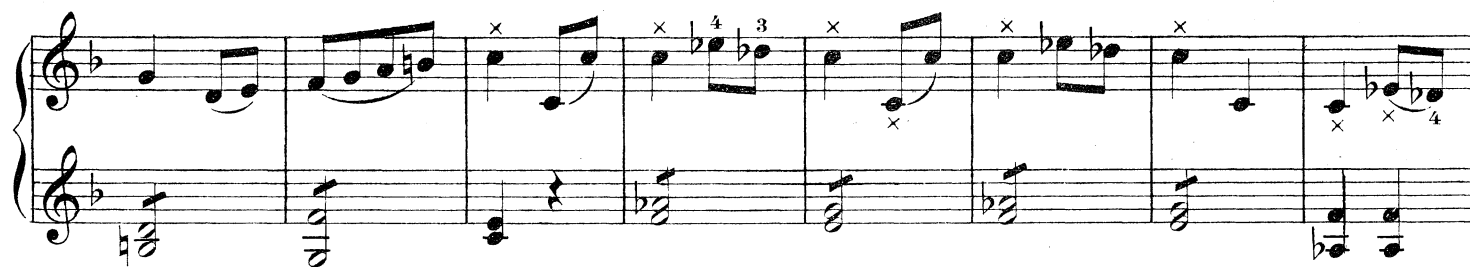
ff

f p

MELODY IN F.
(RUBENSTEIN.)

Moderato.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also triplet markings (3) and a 4-measure rest in the third system. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.



RECREATION
VALSE.

Tempo di Valse.

CHRISTOFARO.

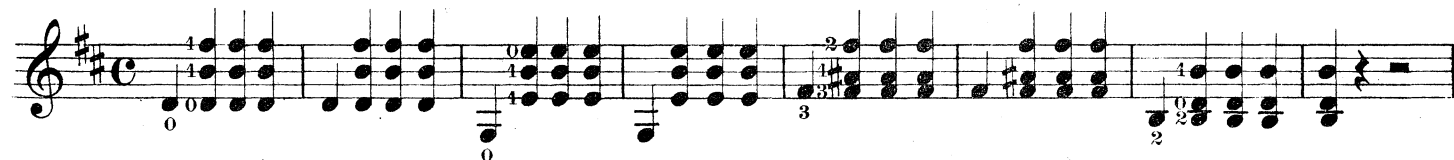
The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Valse.' and the composer is 'CHRISTOFARO.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A 'Fine.' marking is present in the second system, and a 'D. S.' (Da Capo) marking is at the end of the seventh system. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

SCALE OF B MINOR RELATIVE TO D MAJOR.

51



CHORDS IN THE KEY OF B MINOR.



Allegretto.

DUETT FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

CHRISTOFARO.



* The rule for the plectrum in the above duett is the same as in the Polka.
Stahls N. M. M. P. I. - 64.

CONTRA DANCE.

mf trem.

Fine.

DU DU D D

p

D.C. al Fine.

SCALE OF A MAJOR.

(Play ever F, C and G sharp.)

CHORDS IN KEY OF A MAJOR.

DUETT FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

53

Groups of three notes in $\frac{6}{8}$ time must not be confounded with triplets in $\frac{2}{4}$ time.

CHRISTOFARO.

Moderato.

Play tremolo

EL TROMPETERO

Mexican Dance.

CHARLES C. BERTHOLD.

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signature, time signature, and dynamic markings. Rhythmic patterns are indicated by letters above the notes: "D U D D" and "D".

System 1: Starts with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a melodic line. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present. Above the first measure of the treble staff is the word *tremolo*.

System 2: Continues the melodic and harmonic development.

System 3: Features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking at the beginning.

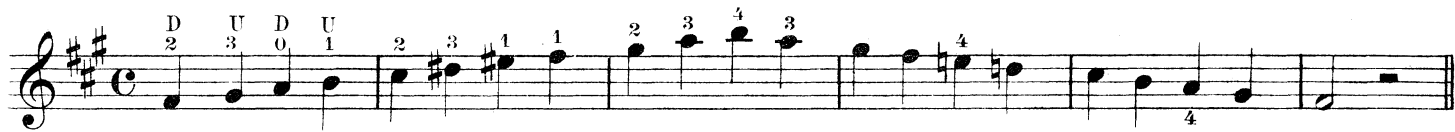
System 4: Includes a 4-measure rest in the treble staff.

System 5: Continues with a *f* dynamic marking.

System 6: Ends with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by a *f* marking, and concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The text "D.S. al." is written below the final measure.

SCALE OF F SHARP MINOR RELATIVE TO A MAJOR.

55



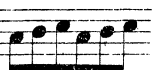
CHORDS IN KEY OF F SHARP MINOR.

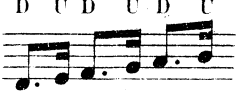


ETUDE.



MANNER OF EXECUTING THE MAZURKA.

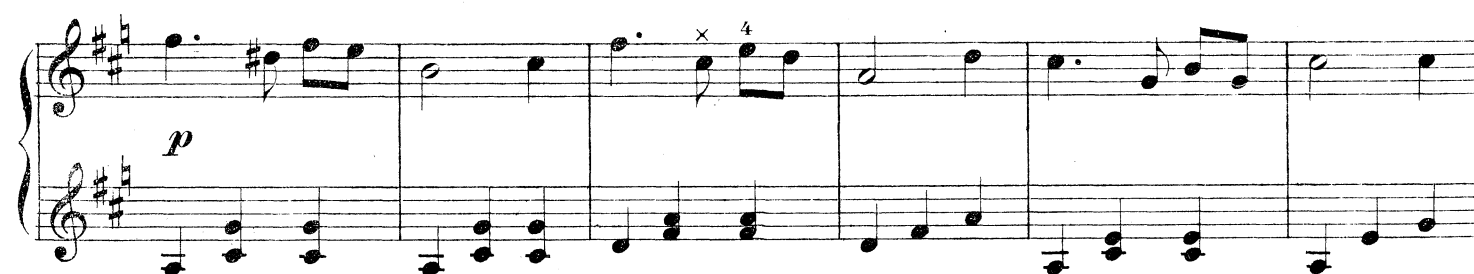
In the mazurka rhythm the quarter notes and all longer notes are played tremolo. Eighth notes thus 

Sixteenths notes thus  Dotted eighth notes followed by a sixteenth thus 

There are of course exceptions to the above rules. The rhythm sometimes demands a down stroke on the quarter note. The isolated sixteenth notes are also struck with the down stroke where a change of string occurs, otherwise the up stroke is employed.

ESTELLA MAZURKA.





Exercises on Repeated Notes with different Strokes of the Plectrum.

CHRISTOFARO.

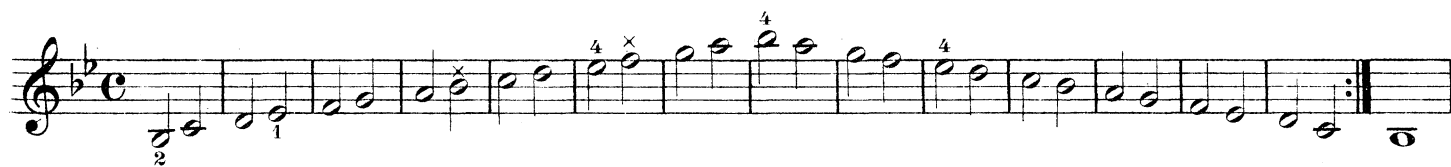
The musical score consists of 12 staves in G major (one sharp). The first 11 staves are in 2/4 time, and the 12th staff is in common time (C). The exercises focus on repeated notes with different plectrum strokes (D for down, U for up).

- Staff 1:** Starts with a single D stroke. Then a sequence of D U D U D U D U. The word *simili.* is written above the staff. The exercise continues with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 2:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 3:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a single D stroke. Then a sequence of D U D U D U D U. The word *simili.* is written above the staff. The exercise continues with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 5:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 6:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 7:** Starts with a single D stroke. Then a sequence of D D U D U D U D U. The exercise continues with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 8:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 9:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 10:** Starts with a single D stroke. Then a sequence of D U D U D U D U. The exercise continues with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 11:** Continues the exercise with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.
- Staff 12:** In common time (C). Starts with a single D stroke. Then a sequence of D U D U D U D U. The exercise continues with repeated eighth notes and quarter notes.

SCALE OF B FLAT MAJOR.

59

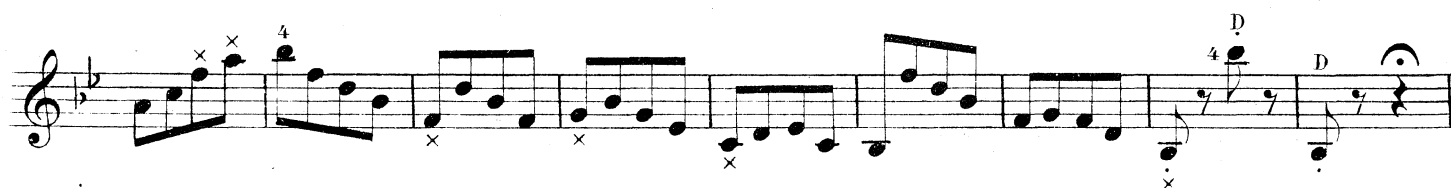
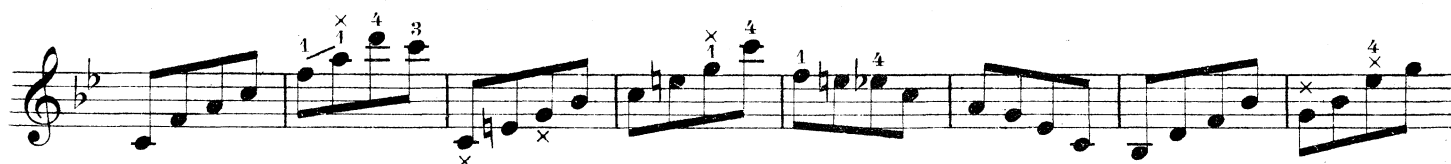
(E and B Flat.)



CHORDS IN KEY OF B FLAT MAJOR.



ETUDE.

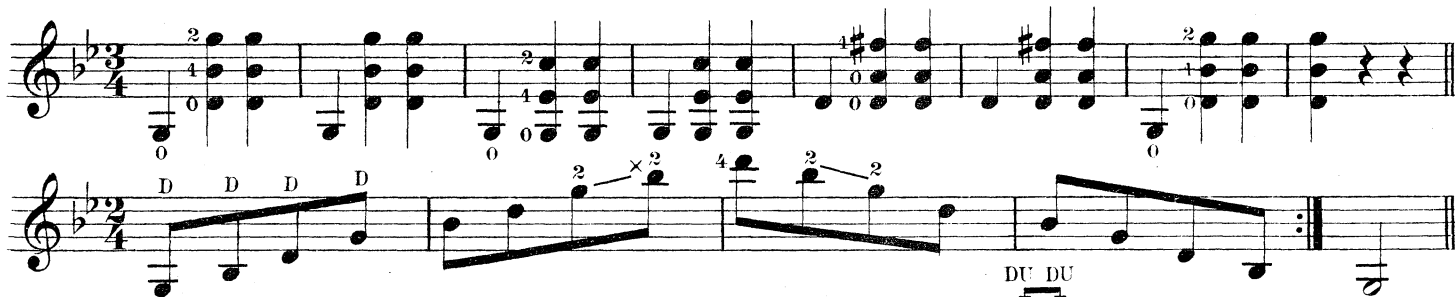


SCALE OF G MINOR RELATIVE TO B FLAT MAJOR.

(E and B Flat.)



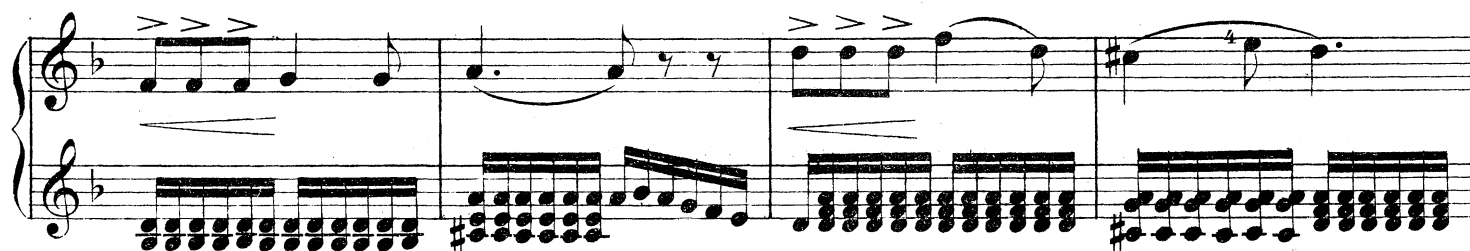
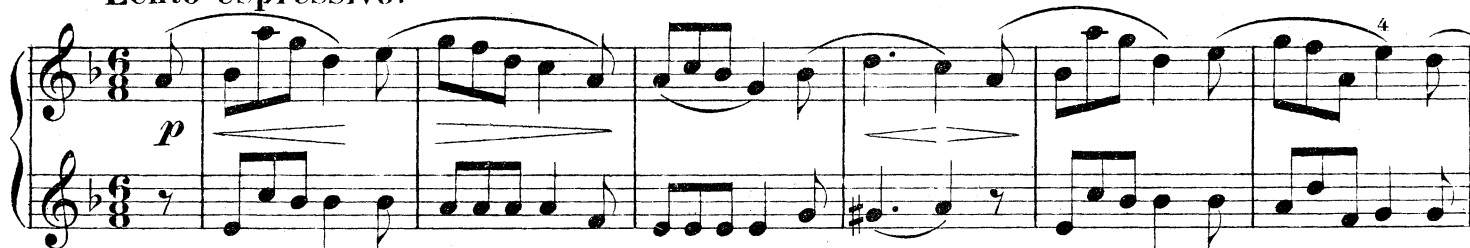
CHORDS IN KEY OF G MINOR.



The above study should also be played with two strokes to each note (♩ ♩)

FLOWER SONG.
(LANGE.)

Tremolo all the notes.

Lento espressivo.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with accents and slurs. The left hand (bass clef) plays a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo marking *rall.* is present in the first measure, and *poco rit.* appears in the third measure.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs. The tempo marking *atempo* is present in the first measure.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs. The left hand continues the rhythmic accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs. The left hand continues the rhythmic accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs. The left hand continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo marking *D.C. al Fine.* is present in the final measure.

DUETT FOR TWO MANDOLINS.

D D D D D U D U D D D D U D U 1 #1 1 2
 4
 4
Fine.
 4 4
 4
 D D U D D.C. al Fine.
 4

TRIPLETS IN QUICK MOVEMENTS.

63

Moderato.

CHRISTOFARO.

The first musical exercise consists of five staves of music in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The notation includes various triplet markings (groups of three notes beamed together with a '3' below) and slurs (curved lines above notes). The first staff begins with a rhythmic pattern 'D U D D U D' and the word 'simili.' above it. The music progresses through several measures, ending with a final chord marked with a fermata.

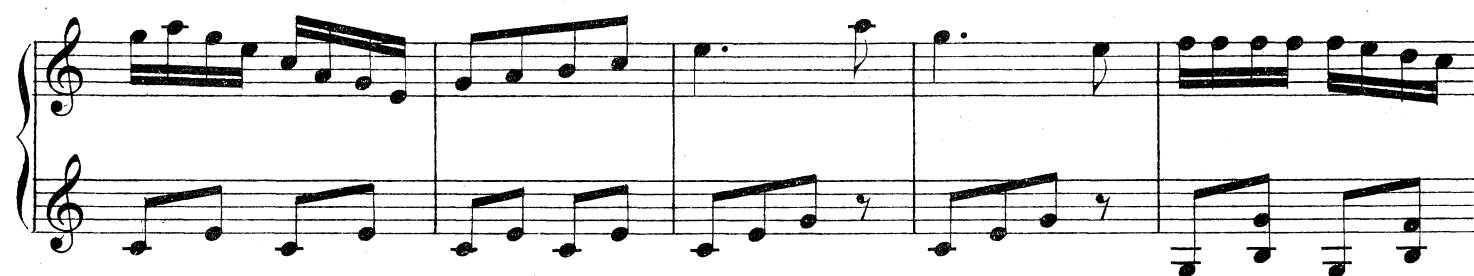
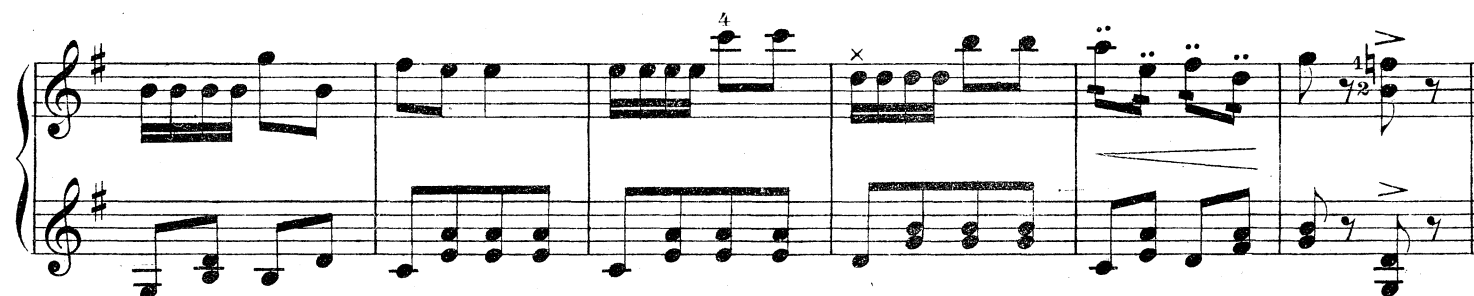
In the following exercise the plectrum must glide over all the slurred notes that occur in passing from one string to another.

The second musical exercise consists of six staves of music in G major and common time. It is more technically demanding than the first, featuring numerous triplet markings and complex slurs that indicate string crossings. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4). The exercise concludes with a final chord marked with a fermata.

LAREDO MARCH.

The plectrum rule for marches in $\frac{2}{4}$ time is the same as in polkas.

The musical score for "Laredo March" consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for piano (mf) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The first system includes the instruction "trem." (trill) and the second system includes "DU DU DU DU". The third system includes "DU DU DU DU" and "Fine." (fine). The fourth system includes "DU DU" and "f" (forte). The fifth system includes "DU DU" and "f" (forte). The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical publications.



Dictionary of Musical Terms.

- ACCELERANDO** (*It.*) Accelerating the movement.
- ADAGIO** (*It.*) A very slow degree of movement.
- AD LIBITUM** (*Latin*) At will, or discretion. This expression implies that the time of some particular passage is left to the pleasure of the performer; or that he is at liberty to introduce whatever embellishments his fancy may suggest.
- AGITATO, CON AGITAZIONE** (*It.*) With agitation, anxiously.
- ALLEGRETTO** (*It.*) Somewhat cheerful but not so quick as allegro.
- ALLEGRO** (*It.*) Quick, lively. A term implying a rapid and vivacious movement, but which is frequently modified by the addition of other words; as, allegro agitato, quick, with anxiety and agitation, &c.
- ANDANTE** (*It.*) Implies a movement somewhat slow and sedate. This term is often modified, both as to time and style, by the addition of other words.
- ANDANTINO** (*It.*) Somewhat slower than andante.
- ANIMATO, CON ANIMA, ANIMOSO** (*It.*) With animation, in a spirited manner.
- A TEMPO** (*It.*) In the regular time.
- CADENZA** (*It.*) An embellishment introduced before the close of a composition, or one of its principal divisions.
- CANTABILE** (*It.*) In a graceful and singing style.
- CAPO** (*It.*) The head or beginning.
- CAPRICCIO** (*It.*) A fanciful and irregular species of composition.
- CODA** (*It.*) A few bars added at the close of a composition, beyond its natural termination.
- CON** (*It.*) With; as, con espressione, with expression; con brio, with brilliancy and spirit.
- CON MOTO** (*It.*) In an agitated style, with spirit.
- CON SPIRITO** (*It.*) With quickness and spirit.
- CRESCENDO or CRES.** (*It.*) With a gradually increasing quantity of tone.
- DA CAPO or D. C.** (*It.*) From the beginning, an expression which is often written at the end of a movement to indicate that the performer must return to and finish with the first strain.
- DAL SEGNO, DAL SEG.**, or the character S . Signifies that the performer must return to a similar character in the course of the movement, and play from that place to the word Fine, or to the mark $\curvearrowright$ over a double bar.
- DECRESCENDO** (*It.*) Gradually decreasing in quantity of tone.
- DIMINUENDO or DIM.** (*It.*) Implies that the quantity of tone must be gradually diminished.
- DOLCE or DOL.** (*It.*) Implies a soft and sweet style.
- ENERGICO, CON ENERGIA, ENERGICAMENTE** (*It.*) With energy.
- FINALE** The last piece of any act of an opera, or of a concert; or the last movement of a symphony or sonata or any other piece.
- FINE** (*It.*) The end.
- FORTE or FOR., or simply f.** (*It.*) Loud.
- FORTISSIMO or ff.** (*It.*) Very loud.
- FORZANDO or FORZ. or fz.** (*It.*) Implies that the note is to be marked with particular emphasis or force.
- GRANDIOSO** (*It.*) In a grand and elevated style.
- LARGHETTO** (*It.*) Indicates a time slow and measured in its movement, but less so than largo.
- LARGO** (*It.*) A very slow and solemn degree of movement.
- LEGATO** (*It.*) In a smooth and connected manner.
- LEGATISSIMO** (*It.*) Exceedingly smooth and connected.
- LENTO** (*It.*) In slow time.
- MARCATO** (*It.*) In a marked and emphatic style.
- MARCIA** (*It.*) A march.
- MEZZO** (*It.*) In a middling degree or manner; as, mezzo forte, rather loud; mezzo piano, rather soft.
- MODERATO** (*It.*) With a moderate degree of quickness.
- MOLTO** (*It.*) Very, extremely; as, molto allegro, very quick; molto adagio, extremely slow.
- MOTO or CON MOTO** (*It.*) With agitation.
- PASSIONATE** (*It.*) In an impassioned manner.
- PIANISSIMO or pp** (*It.*) Extremely soft.
- PIANO or p** (*It.*) Soft.
- PIU** (*It.*) An adverb of augmentation; as, piu presto, quicker; piu piano, softer.
- POCO A POCO** (*It.*) By degrees, gradually; as, poco a poco crescendo, louder and louder by degrees; poco a poco diminuendo, softer and softer by degrees.
- POMPOSO** (*It.*) In a grand and pompous manner.
- PRESTISSIMO** (*It.*) The most rapid degree of movement.
- PRESTO** (*It.*) Very quick.
- RALLENTANDO** (*It.*) Implies a gradual diminution of the speed of the movement.
- RAPIDO** (*It.*) Rapidly.
- SCHERZANDO, SCHERZATO, SCHERZOSO or SCHERZ.** (*It.*) In a light, playful and sportive manner.
- SEGNO or S** (*It.*) A sign; dal segno, repeat from the sign.
- SEMPRE** (*It.*) Always; as, sempre staccato, always staccato or detached; sempre forte, always loud; sempre piu forte, continually increasing in force.
- SOSTENUTO or SOST.** (*It.*) Sustained, continuous in regard to tone.
- SPIRITOSO** (*It.*) With great spirit.
- STACCATO** (*It.*) Implies that the notes are to be played distinct and detached from one another.
- SYNCOPATION** The connecting the last note of one bar to the first note of the next, so as to form one note of a duration equal to both; this displaces the accent, and produces a peculiar effect.
- TEMPESTOSO** (*It.*) In a tempestuous manner.
- TREMOLO** (*It.*) Implies the reiteration of a note or chord with great rapidity, so as to produce a tremulous kind of motion.
- TUTTI** (*It.*, plural, all) A term used to point out those passages where all the voices or instruments, or both, are to be introduced.
- VIGOROSO, VIGOROSAMENTE** (*It.*) Boldly, vigorously.
- VIVACE, VIVAMENTE or CON VIVACITA** (*It.*) With briskness and animation.
- VIVACISSIMO** (*It.*) With extreme vivacity.
- VIVO, CON VIVEZZA** (*It.*) Animated, lively.

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