

TECHNICAL EXERCISES

for the Pianoforte

BY

Edward MacDowell

Part I.

\$1.25

Part II.

\$1.75

Part III.

BREITKOPF & HÄRTEL.

Leipzig, Bruxelles, London, New York.

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The preface to the first book of these exercises contains much that the author wishes to reiterate. It is perhaps needless to again refer to their purely gymnastic significance, the author's aim having been merely to present certain formulas that he has found useful in teaching "technique." The different modes of using the fingers and hands indicated have, of course, no reference to actual performance in ordinary playing, but are given solely as powerful aids to muscular development.

EDWARD MACDOWELL.

TECHNICAL EXERCISES

FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

PART SECOND.

EDWARD MAC DOWELL.

FREE FINGER MOTIONS.

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano, containing 12 exercises numbered 261 through 272. Each exercise is presented in two staves, one for the right hand (treble clef) and one for the left hand (bass clef). The exercises are organized into six pairs, with the right-hand exercise on the top staff and the left-hand exercise on the bottom staff of each pair. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The exercises are designed to improve finger dexterity and control.

* 261. 262.

263. 264.

265. 266.

267. 268.

269. 270.

271. 272.

* In these exercises as in Book I. the two hands are to be practised separately unless expressly indicated to the contrary.

[illegible]

* No. 286 to 310 incl. should be practised in both $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time and accentuated as in No. 286.

300. 301. 302.

303. 304. 305.

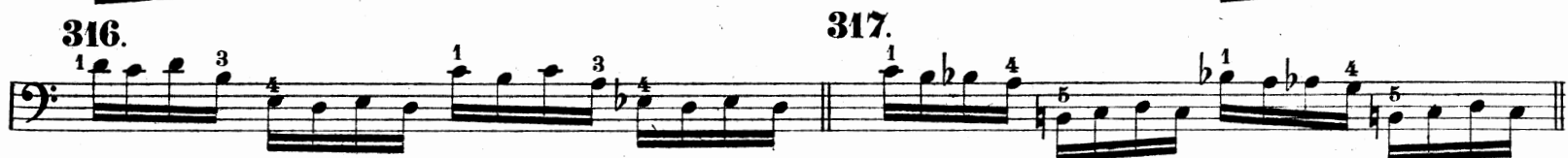
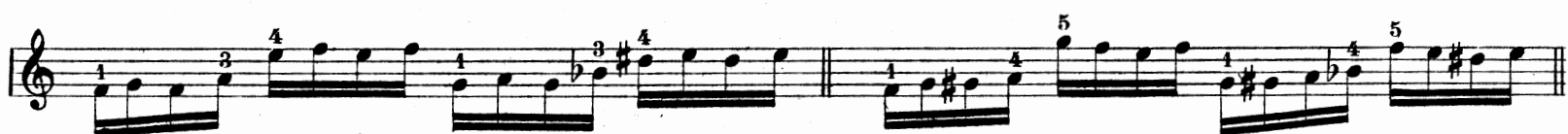
306. 307.

308. 309. 310.

FINGERS AND WRIST.

The notes to which the fingers cannot stretch are to be reached by turning the hand (which must remain level) on the wrist as on a pivot, the arm remaining stationary. The student should sit well away from the keyboard and the thumbnail should not touch the key more than is absolutely necessary. While these exercises are not to be played staccato, so-called legato playing is not considered here, therefore the thumb must be kept always in sight and should not be thrust under the hand at all.

311. 312.



This page contains eight musical exercises, numbered 331 through 338, arranged in two rows of four. Each exercise is written on a grand staff consisting of a treble clef and a bass clef. The exercises are composed of chords and chord progressions, with specific fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The key signatures vary between exercises, including one sharp (F#), one flat (Bb), and two flats (Bb, Eb). The exercises are designed for technical practice on the piano.

339. 340. 341. 342.

343. 344. 345. 346.

347. 348. 349. 350.

351. 352. 353. 354.

355. 356. 357. 358.

359. 360. 361. 362.

363. 364. 365. 366.

367. 368. 369.

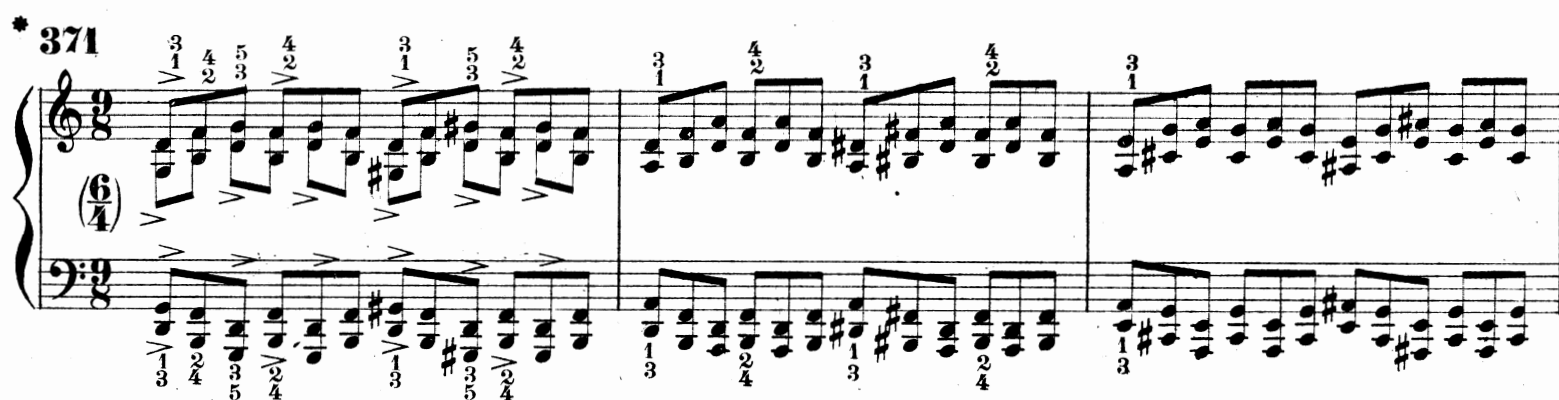
Both hands together—also in $\frac{6}{4}$ time as indicated in the first measure.

370. (6/4)

371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379.



* 371



* After St. Saëns. Op. 52. No. 1.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs joined by a brace). The notation is for piano accompaniment, featuring dense chordal textures and arpeggiated figures. The key signature and tempo are not explicitly stated, but the notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (piano, forte, crescendo, decrescendo). The systems are arranged vertically, with each system containing three measures of music. The notation is in a standard musical font, with notes, rests, and accidentals clearly visible. The page number '12' is located in the top left corner.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE NOTES

13

* 372. 373. 374. 375. 376.

377. 378. 379. 380. 381.

382. 383. 384. 385.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE NOTES

386. 387. 388. 389.

390. 391. 392. 393.

394. 395. 396. 397.

* See foot note to No. 286.

398. 399. 400. 401.

402. 403. 404. 405.

406. 407. 408. 409.

410. 411. 412. 413.

414. 415. *416.

417. 418. 419.

* See foot note to No. 286.

The image displays a page of musical exercises by Mac Dowell, numbered 420 through 429. Each exercise is presented on a system of two staves (treble and bass clef). The exercises are characterized by complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings, often indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Some exercises include repeat signs and dynamic markings. The key signatures vary, including one flat (B-flat), one sharp (F-sharp), and two sharps (D major). The time signatures are primarily 3/4 and 12/8, as indicated by the footnote.

420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429.

* To be practised in both $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{12}{8}$ time as indicated.

* The left hand is to be practised with the piano chair opposite 

430.

431.

432.

433.

434.

435.

SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE NOTES.

This page contains ten musical exercises, numbered 436 through 446, arranged in five rows of two. Each exercise is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The exercises are designed to practice single, double, and triple notes, often with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Some exercises include slurs and ties to indicate phrasing and duration. The exercises are as follows:

- Exercise 436:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 437:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
- Exercise 438:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.
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- Exercise 446:** A single melodic line starting with a treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings.

447.

448.

449.

WRIST.

SIDE MOTION.

See note to "*Fingers and Wrist.*" The hand turns on the wrist as on a pivot and should not be raised from the keys higher than is absolutely necessary. Arm motionless: in No. 450 for instance it should remain opposite

450.

451.

452.

453.

454.

455.

456.

457.

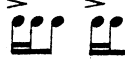
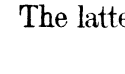
458.

459.

HIGH WRIST.

In these exercises the arm (which should be motionless) and wrist are to be held very high, the finger tips barely touching the keys— The hand is only to be raised *level* with the arm before the stroke. The unemployed fingers may be closed under the hand in Nos. 463-4-5-6-7-8-9.

This section contains ten musical exercises, numbered 460 through 469, arranged in five rows of two staves each (treble and bass clef). Each exercise is a short melodic or harmonic phrase, often consisting of a single line of music on one staff. The exercises are designed to be played with a high wrist. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Some exercises include slurs or accents. The key signatures vary, including major, minor, and augmented/diminished scales.

From here on, all the wrist exercises should be practised in both double and triple rhythm, viz:  and  also   The latter rhythm is specially recommended for Nos. 480-4.

LOW WRIST.

The wrist is held below the level of the keys— The elbow should be kept up, fore and upper-arm forming almost a straight line from the shoulder— Hold the body very erect— the shoulders thrown well back. Firm, heavy touch.

This section contains five musical exercises, numbered 470 through 474, arranged in three rows. Exercises 470 and 471 are on two staves each (treble and bass clef). Exercises 472, 473, and 474 are on a single staff (treble clef). Each exercise is a short melodic or harmonic phrase. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes. Some exercises include slurs or accents. The key signatures vary, including major, minor, and augmented/diminished scales.

475. 476.

477. 478. 479.

MEDIUM WRIST

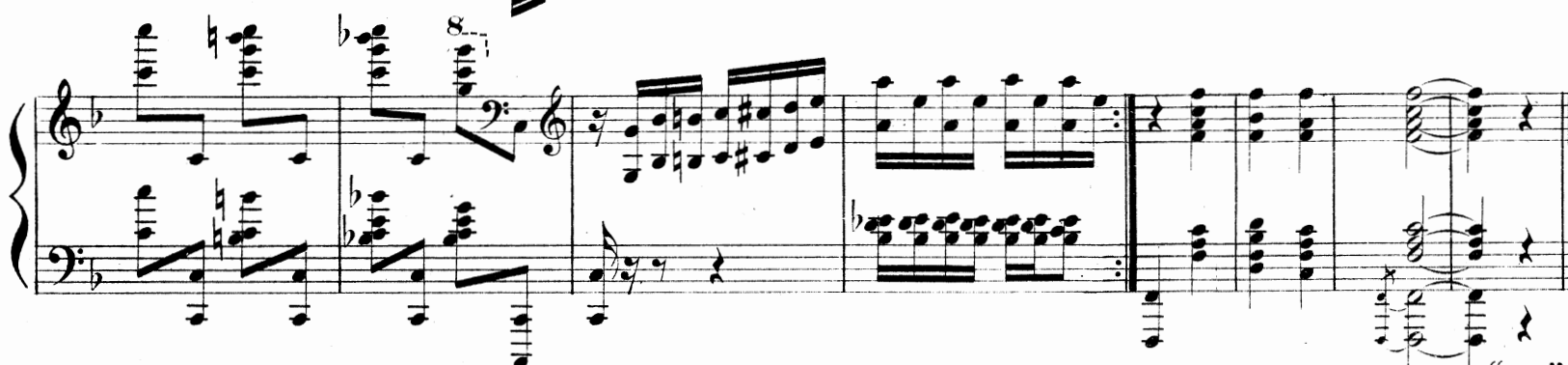
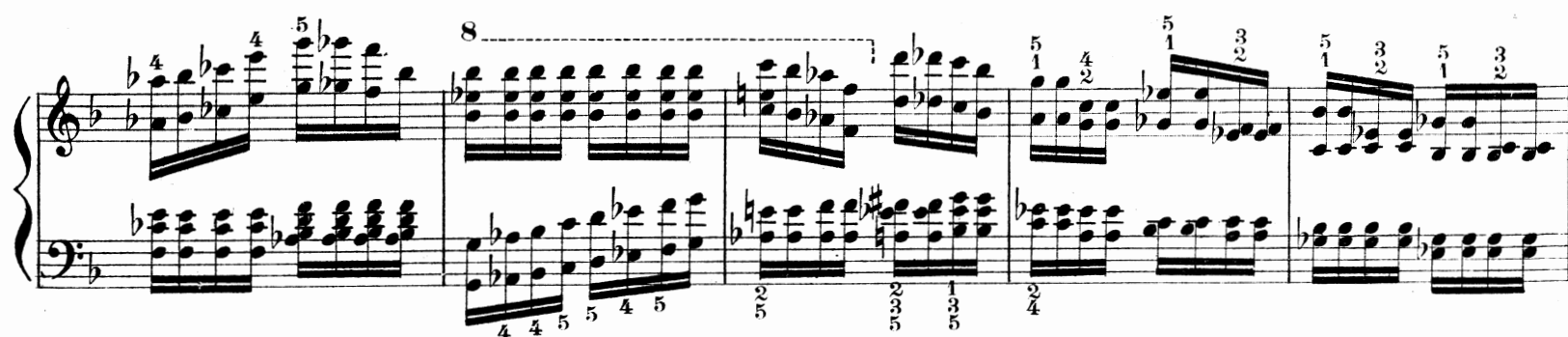
The wrist is to be held level with the arm which must be high enough to let the hand sink below the wrist in the down stroke and rise above it in the up motion. Care must be taken that both fore and upper arm remain motionless. Both hands are to be played together – Practise with firm touch and *not* “Staccato.” The hands must descend quickly and rise slowly.

*480.

481.

482.

* See foot-note to “High Wrist.”



* In playing octaves, care must be taken that the unemployed fingers do not touch the keys. The hand should be firmly "set" and should move on the wrist as on a hinge.

ELBOW AND SHOULDER

Chords marked thus $\bar{\cdot}$ are to be played from the elbow. The upper arm should be motionless, the hands (high wrist) rising high above the keys between each stroke.

Chords marked $\wedge$ are to be played from the shoulder. The whole arm, with the elbow well out (at right angles) from the body, should be raised high above the keys and allowed to fall heavily at each chord. As far as possible the hand and wrist should relax between each stroke. *

484.

Not fast.

Very firm and strong throughout.

* It is perhaps unnecessary to say that continuous sets of chords for arm and elbow are rarely met with. Even such chord-progressions as the above would hardly be phrased as indicated. The monotonous tone-color alone would make a change in the touch desirable. In regard to the directions for wrist and arm work, the last part of the preface to this book should not be forgotten.
Mac Dowell, Exercises II.

485.

Strong, vigorously.

8.

hold.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The first system is marked 'Strong, vigorously.' and includes an '8.' marking. The second system includes a 'hold.' marking. The third system features a repeat sign. The fourth and fifth systems continue the piece, with the fifth system ending with a double bar line and repeat signs. The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines in both hands.