

FLETCHER'S STANDARD MANDOLINE TUTOR

Containing
A COMPREHENSIVE
SYSTEM OF
LEARNING THE
MANDOLINE
FROM THE
ELEMENTARY
TO THE MOST
ADVANCED STAGES.

EXERCISES
AND
MELODIES
ARRANGED AS
DUETS
FOR
MASTER
AND
PUPIL.

A CORRECT
METHOD
FOR OBTAINING
COMPLETE
MASTERY
OF THE
PLECTRUM.



EXERCISES
SCALES & CHORUS
IN THE
MAJOR & MINOR
KEYS.

PROGRESSIVE
STUDIES
IN ALL POSITIONS
CORRECTLY
MARKED & FINGERED
THROUGHOUT

SPECIAL STUDIES
ON
DOUBLE, TRIPLE
& QUARTET
STOPPING
The whole
COMPLETE
WITH A
SELECTION
OF
SOLOS
WITH
PIANO FORT
accompaniment

Composed, Compiled & Arranged
BY

W. J. FLETCHER, JUN. R. A. M. G. V. L.

(PROFESSIONAL MANDOLINIST)

BY THE SAME COMPOSER.

60 STANDARD INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED EXERCISES & DUETS ORIGINAL & MELODEOUS
SPECIALLY ARRANGED AS A CONTINUATION OF HIS CELEBRATED MANDOLINE TUTOR 2/6 NETT.

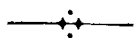
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P R E F A C E



The Mandoline is an Instrument which is rapidly becoming a deserved favorite, and will doubtless ere long, be as well known in this Country, as it has been for many years on the Continent. It has a compass of upwards of three octaves (Chromatic) and in the hands of a skillful performer is capable of producing the most varied and charming effects. The Crescendo, Diminuendo, Tremolo and the various degrees of light and shade, can be obtained with the utmost accuracy.

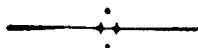
I am well aware that there are several Mandoline Tutors already before the public, but having devoted several years to the study and teaching of this Instrument, I have presumed in the following pages to give the result of my experience, in as comprehensive and interesting a form as possible, trusting that both Teacher and Pupil may find herein, information and instruction, not previously brought under their notice. Special attention has been given to Chord playing, now so much admired.

Teachers are advised to take their pupils through the exercises and studies in their regular order, as great care has been taken to arrange them as nearly as possible in their relative degrees of difficulty.

With these few remarks I beg to

remain yours obediently

W. J. FLETCHER Junr A.M.G.V.L.



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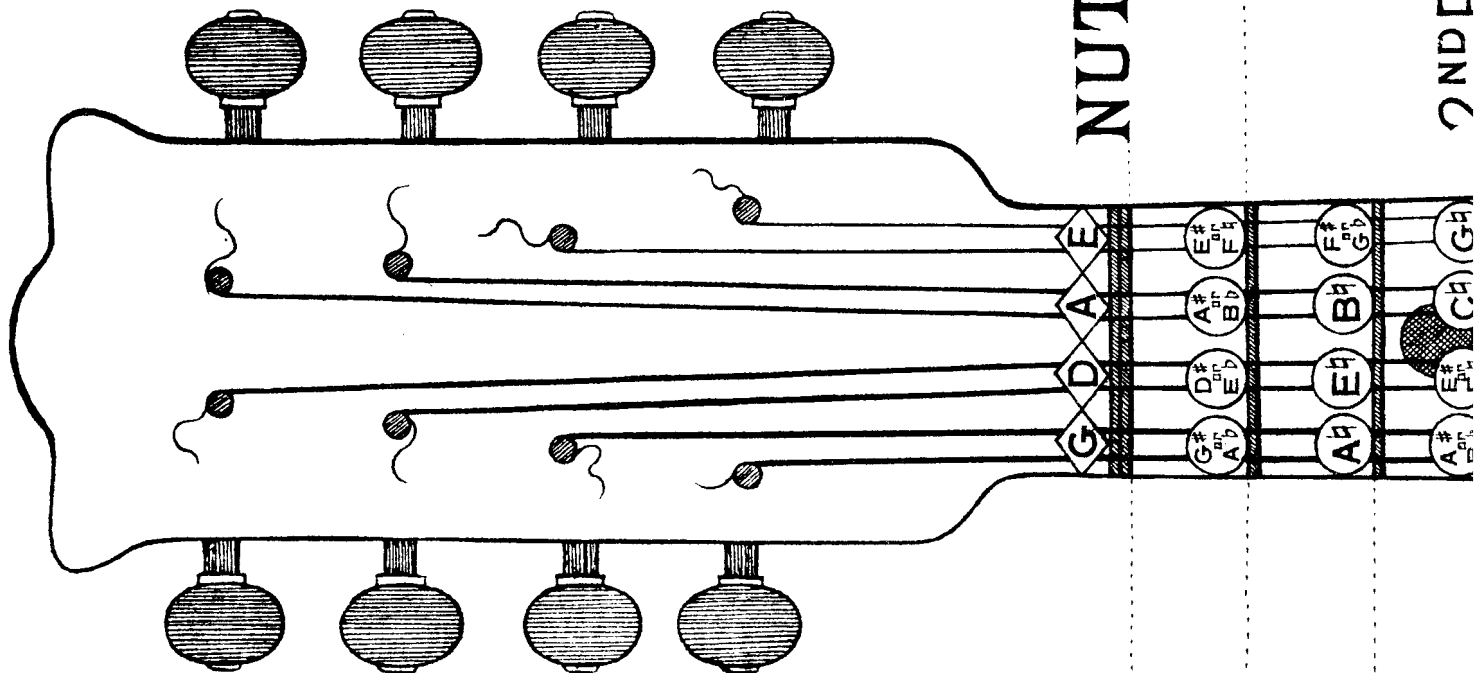
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FLETCHER'S STANDARD MANDOLINE DIAGRAM.

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Price 6d.



1ST OPEN STRINGS E
2ND OPEN STRINGS A
3RD OPEN STRINGS D
4TH OPEN STRINGS G



THE SIX DIFFERENT POSITIONS
ARE DETERMINED BY THE
1ST FINGER FALLING ON THE NOTES

MARKED UPON

THE **DIAGRAM** AS FOLLOWS:

FOR EXAMPLE TAKE THE 1ST STRINGS

THE 1ST FINGER FALLING UPON F

WOULD BE THE

1ST POSITION

NUT.

THE 1ST FINGER ON

2ND POSITION

THE 2ND FINGER ON



3RD POSITION

THE 1ST FINGER ON
A WOULD BE 3RD POSITION.

4TH POSITION

THE 1ST FINGER ON
B WOULD BE 4TH POSITION.

5TH POSITION

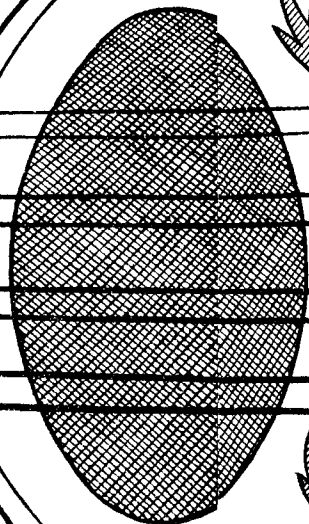
THE 1ST FINGER ON
C WOULD BE 5TH POSITION.

6TH POSITION

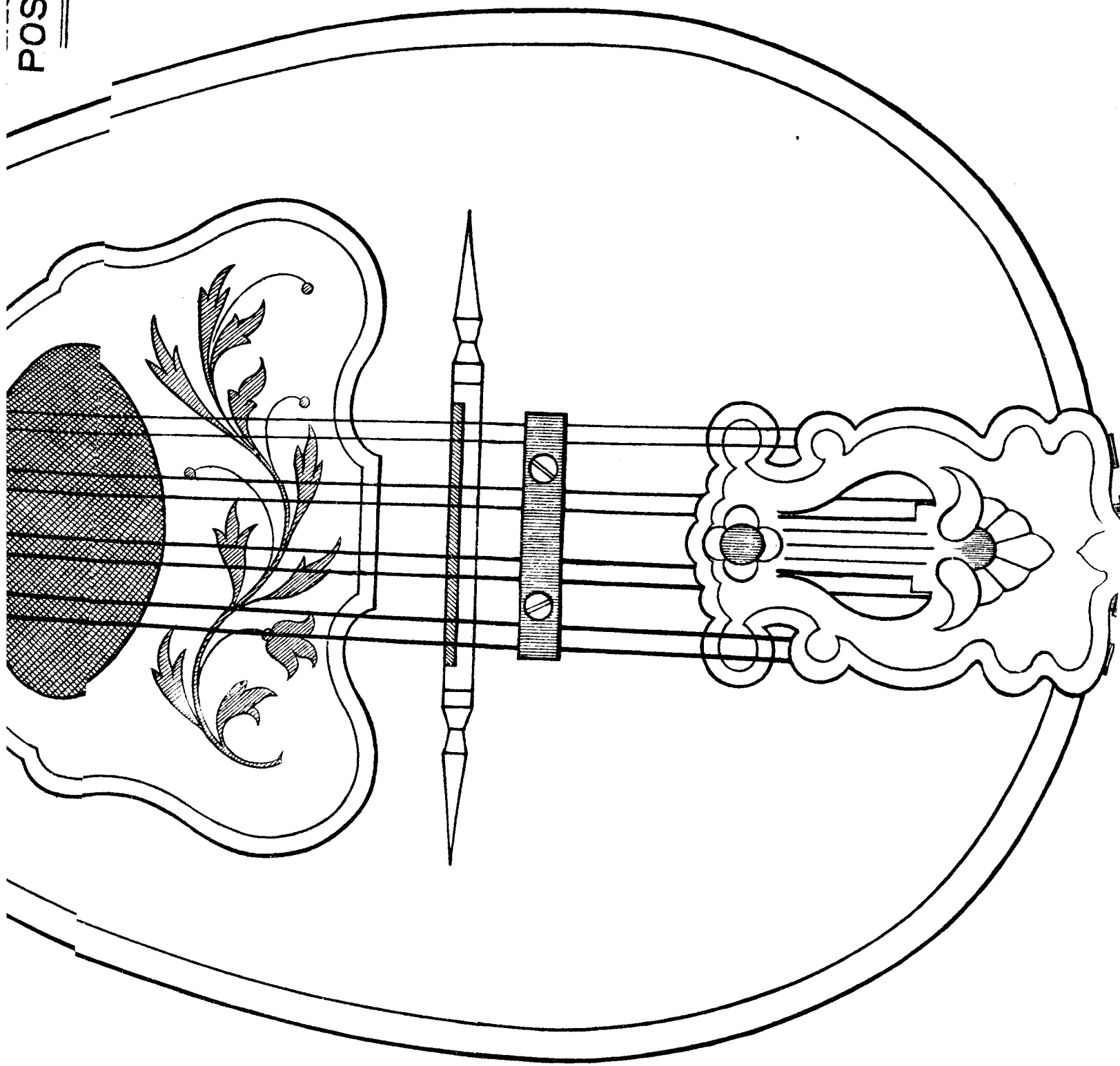
THE 1ST FINGER ON
D WOULD BE 6TH POSITION.

OCTAVE FROM OPEN STRING.

EACH OF THE POSITIONS ARE
SUBJECT TO SHARPENING OR FLATTENING.
FOR INSTANCE THE 1ST FINGER ON THE
E STRING MAKING G[♯] (2ND POSITION)
COULD BE USED TO MAKE G[♯] OR G[♭].
(ACCORDING TO THE KEY THE MUSIC
IS SET IN) AND STILL BE THE
2ND POSITION, THIS RULE
APPLIES TO ALL THE
POSITIONS.



POSITIONS.



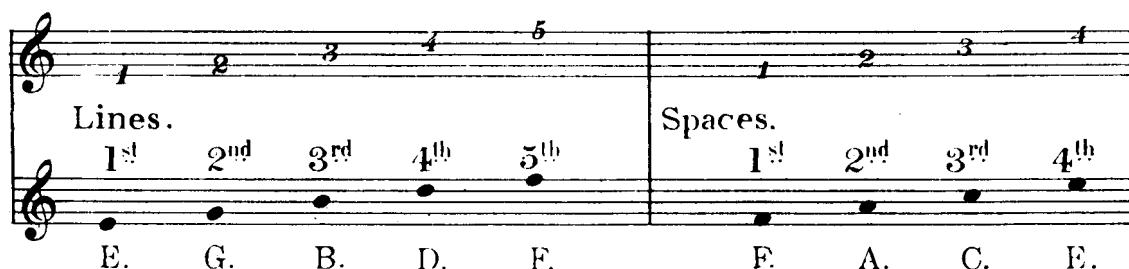
FLETCHER'S STANDARD MANDOLINE TUTOR.

5

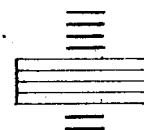
RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

In Music the different sounds are expressed by characters termed Notes, of which there are seven answering to the first seven letters of the Alphabet viz, A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

The Notes are written on five lines, and in the spaces between, and are counted from the lowest upwards. These lines form a support for the notes, and are therefore called a Staff or Stave.



To extend this compass short lines are used, These are called Ledger lines



At the beginning of the Stave there is a sign called a Clef this denotes whether the Instrument played is in the Treble, Alto, Tenor or Bass, the Mandoline being a Treble Instrument the student requires only to become acquainted with the Treble Clef, made thus

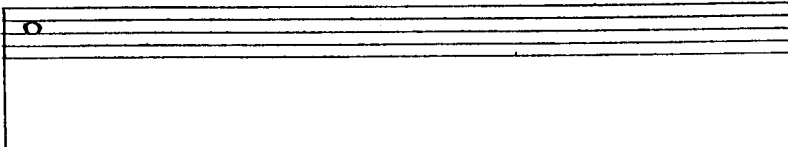
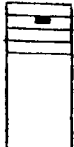
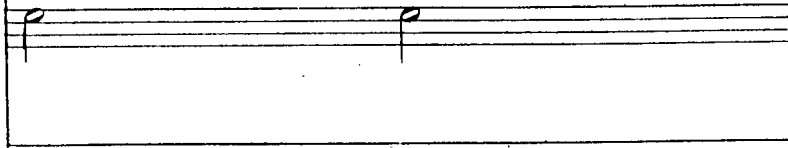
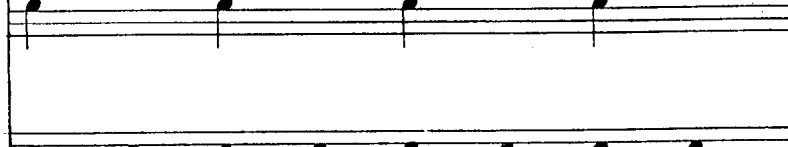
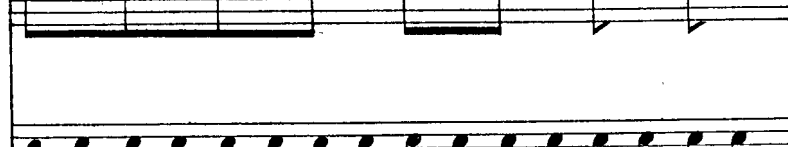


This Clef is placed on the second or G line, and is therefore called the G Clef.

COMPASS OF MANDOLINE.

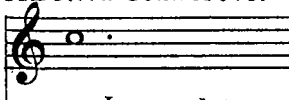
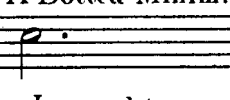
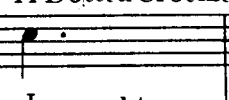
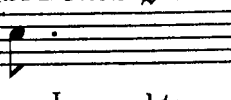
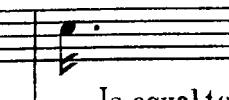
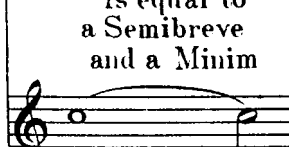
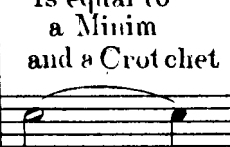
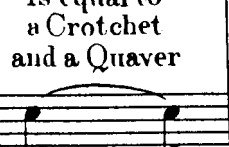
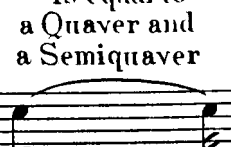
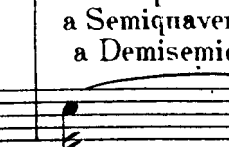


The following table represents the proportionate value of the notes and their corresponding rests.

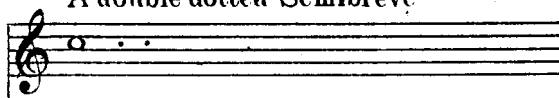
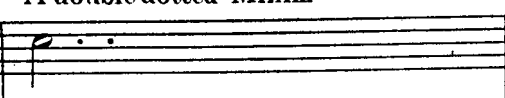
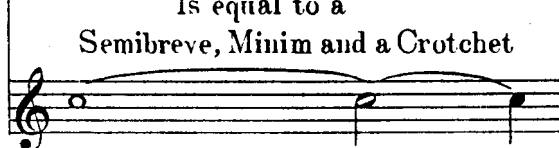
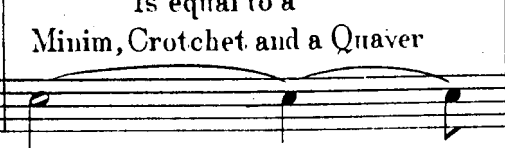
A SEMIBREVE is equal to		A SEMIBREVE REST of the same value or duration as a Semibreve	
2 MINIMS.		MINIM REST.	
or			
4 CROTCHETS.		CROTCHET REST.	
or			
8 QUAVERS.		QUAVER REST.	
or			
16 SEMIQUAVERS.		SEMIQUAVER REST.	
or			
32 DEMISEMIQUAVERS.		DEMISEMIQUAVER REST.	

OF DOTTED NOTES & RESTS.

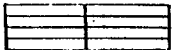
A Dot placed after a note prolongs it by one-half thus —

A Dotted Semibreve.	A Dotted Minim.	A Dotted Crotchet.	A Dotted Quaver.	A Dotted Semiquaver.
				
Is equal to a Semibreve and a Minim	Is equal to a Minim and a Crotchet	Is equal to a Crotchet and a Quaver	Is equal to a Quaver and a Semiquaver	Is equal to a Semiquaver and a Demisemiquaver
				

When two dots are placed after a note it is prolonged an additional three fourths thus

A double dotted Semibreve	A double dotted Minim	
		
Is equal to a Semibreve, Minim and a Crotchet	Is equal to a Minim, Crotchet and a Quaver	and so on with the short- er notes, in the same proportion.
		

Rests are prolonged by Dots being placed after them, in the same manner as the Notes.

To acquire the reading of the different kinds of Notes and Rests, Music is divided into bars, thus  of equal duration, notwithstanding the number of notes contained in each bar.

TIME.

Without "Time" there can be neither tune nor rhythm, therefore at the commencement of every piece of Music there is a mark to shew the time it is in, and according to that mark, it is determined what the contents of each bar shall be. There are three kinds of time, Common, Triple and Compound.

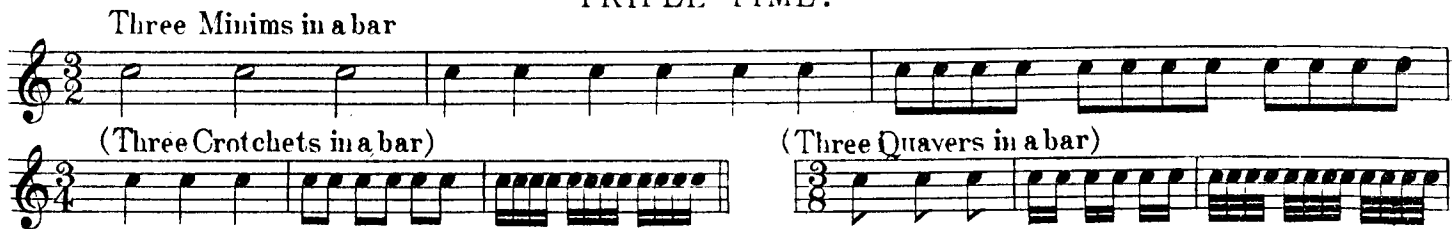
EXAMPLES OF THE DIFFERENT TIMES.

Where there are two figures, such as $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ &c the upper one indicates the number of parts, the lower, the value of notes, or equivalent required. For example in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, the 4 indicates the Semibreve is divided into four parts, and the 2, the number of parts required for that time.

COMMON TIME.



TRIPLE TIME.



COMPOUND TIME.



In Mandoline Music abbreviations are often encountered, the following are those most commonly used.



THE MANDOLINE

The Neapolitan Mandoline has eight Strings, two for each note (there being four open notes) to give greater power of tone, and to admit of better tremolo; The Strings are counted from the Right hand side of the Instrument, and are tuned as follows.

The two 1st or thinnest wire being E
 The two 2nd slightly stouter wire A
 The two 3rd thin covered wire D
 The two 4th stouter covered wire G

TUNING OF THE MANDOLINE

The Mandoline is tuned in fifths



The best Method of Tuning, is to tune the A String to a tuning fork, or Piano, if available. Then tune the E^s to the same pitch as the A Strings stopped at the 7th Fret. The D^s an octave below the A^s stopped at the 5th Fret, and the G^s one octave below the D^s stopped at the 5th Fret.

MANNER OF HOLDING THE MANDOLINE

The Mandoline can be played in two positions, sitting and standing. The former I prefer, as more command can be obtained over the Instrument. The performer should set squarely in the chair, with the right foot resting upon a stool to elevate the right knee; or, the right leg crossed over the left, will answer practically the same purpose. When standing a cord or ribbon should be attached to each end of Mandoline, and passed over the right shoulder and under the right arm.

THE LEFT HAND

The neck of Mandoline should be placed between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and held lightly above the first joint of the former, and the third of the latter, but should not be allowed to sink into the hollow of the hand. The wrist should be arched outward so as to throw the tips of the fingers only, upon the strings. The thumb should be placed opposite the 2nd Fret. The fingers should stop the strings just behind the frets, and should be made to fall in a firm and decided manner; if this is not done, an uncertain and disagreeable sound will be produced.

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THE RIGHT HAND

The right forearm should be placed over the end of the instrument, so that the hand falls in an arched and easy position, well over the Bridge.

HOW TO HOLD THE PLECTRUM

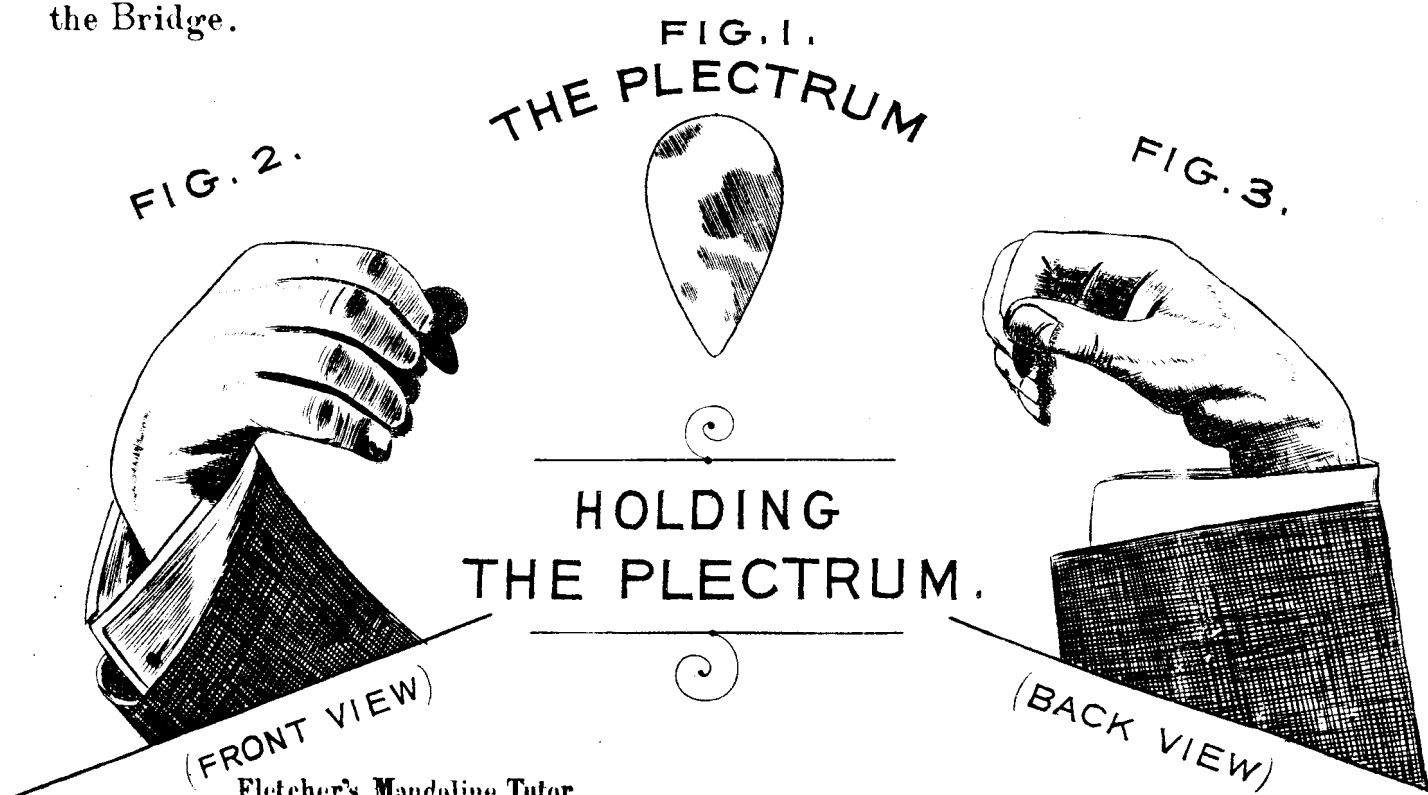
The Mandoline is played with a small piece of Tortoiseshell termed a Plectrum (see fig 1) Various other substances are used for plectrums, but the tortoiseshell is generally preferred.

It should be held lightly between the Thumb and Forefinger, (see figures 2 & 3) and perpendicularly to the Strings, making a sort of semicircular movement when passing from one string to another.

The third and fourth fingers should glide lightly on the belly of the Mandoline, as the fine graduations of tone so much admired, depend greatly upon the skillful manipulation of these fingers.

The Forearm should be quite still; All movement to proceed from the Wrist, which should be kept quite free. For further illustration of the above remarks see Photos.

When playing (*pp*) softly, hold the plectrum lightly and strike the strings over the Sound hole, for (*ff*) or loud playing, grip the plectrum tightly, and strike nearer the Bridge.



- A DOUBLE BAR  indicates the end of a Strain of Music.
- DOTS placed before a double bar  indicates the Strain is to be repeated.
- A SHARP (#) placed before a note raises it a half tone.
- A FLAT (b) placed before a note lowers it a half tone.
- A NATURAL (♮) restores the note to its original sound.
- A DOUBLE SHARP (X) raises the note before which it is placed a whole tone.
- A DOUBLE FLAT (bb) lowers a note a whole tone.
- A PAUSE (∞) placed over a note allows the performer to prolong it at pleasure.
- A PAUSE (∞) placed over a rest allows the performer to rest at pleasure.

This SIGN  is an abbreviation of the word SEGNO, and is employed to show the place to which the performer must return to repeat the passage—thus, Dal Segno  means, repeat from the sign.

The words, DA CAPO, abbreviated D.C., signify that the movement must be repeated from the commencement, either entirely or to end where directed by the word Fine, or this mark , placed over a double bar.

The following terms and characters are used to express the degree of power with which the music should be performed: PIANO or *p*, signifies soft — PIANISSIMO or *pp*, very soft — MEZZO-FORTE or *mf*, moderately loud — FORTE or *f*, loud — FORTISSIMO or *ff*, very loud — CRESCENDO or  gradually louder — DECRESCENDO or  gradually softer — DIMINUENDO means the same as decrescendo — DOLCE or *dol.* means with sweetness.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS FREQUENTLY USED IN MUSIC.

Adagio.....	A Very Slow Movement	Doloroso.....	With Grief
Andante.....	Moderately Slow	Expressivo.....	With Expression
Andantino.....	Slower than Andante	Finale.....	Last Movement
Ad Libitum.....	At Pleasure	Grazioso.....	In a Graceful Manner
Affettuoso.....	With Tenderness	Largo.....	Very Slow
A Tempo.....	In Time	Larghetto.....	A Trifle Faster than Largo
Accelerando.....	A Little Quicker	Lento.....	Slower than Previous Movement
Agitato.....	With Passion	Leggiero.....	Lightly
Amoroso.....	With Tenderness and Expression	Loco.....	Played as written after playing an octave higher
Animato.....	With Animation	Molto.....	Much — as Molto Allegro, much brisker
Allegro.....	Quick, with Spirit	Maestoso.....	Majestic
Allegretto.....	Not so Quick as Allegro	Marcato.....	Marked
Arpeggio.....	Division of Chords	Obbligato.....	A Part which should not be omitted.
Brillante.....	In Brilliant Style	Pastorale.....	A simple piece $\frac{6}{8}$ time
Bolero.....	Spanish Dance	Presto.....	Very Quick
Cadenza.....	Generally an extemporaneous exhibition of skill [after a pause]	Prestissimo.....	Quicker than Presto
Capriccio.....	An Irregular Piece	Risolto.....	Resolutely
Con Espressione.....	With Expression	Romanza.....	A Romance
Con Moto.....	With Spirit	Sostenuto.....	Sustained
Coda.....	The Conclusion of a Piece	Tempo.....	Time
Cantabile.....	In a Graceful style	Vivace.....	Lively

PLECTRUM SIGNS.

For the down and up Strokes of the Plectrum the following signs are used

▢ down or Striking away from the Instrument

∨ up or Striking toward the Performer



EXERCISE ON OPEN STRINGS.

The musical score consists of eight staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notes are written on the open strings of a mandoline, represented by the first four lines of the staff. Above each note is a plectrum sign: a small square (▢) for a down stroke and a small inverted triangle (∨) for an up stroke. The exercises include various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and dotted notes, as well as rests. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ON THE FORMATION OF THE SCALE

The Scale is a succession of notes, ascending and descending in a certain order of relative pitch, and is either Diatonic or Chromatic.

The Diatonic Scale proceeds by Tones and Semitones intermixed. The Chromatic Scale by Semitones only. The Diatonic scale is a series of Notes forming five tones, and two semitones, which occur in different degrees of the Scale, according to whether it be Major or Minor.

EXAMPLE OF DIATONIC MAJOR SCALE

ASCENDING and DESCENDING

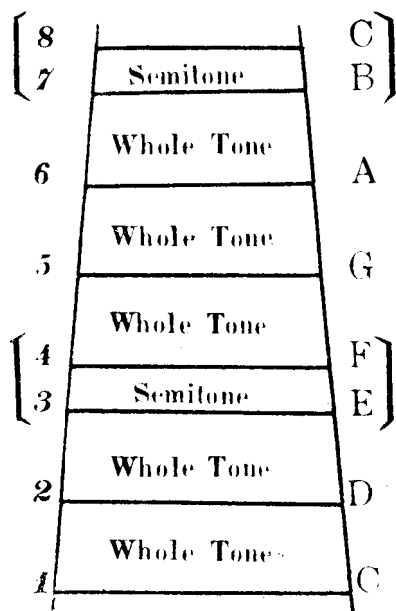
SCALE OF C MAJOR



The Pupil will observe in the above scale of C Major that the intervals from the 3rd to 4th note and 7th and 8th are semitones distant, this is the proper order of any Major Scale.

Therefore the intervals in any Major Scale commencing from any Key Note, should occur in the same order as the example given above.

To illustrate this, take a ladder composed of unequal steps corresponding with the intervals of the Major Scale.



Now if we raise or lower this ladder, the intervals or steps are precisely the same distance from each other, so is it with the Scale; no matter from what Keynote it is commenced, the arrangement of the Tones and the Semitones are in exactly the same order.

THE MINOR SCALE

Each Major Scale has its relative Minor, which will be found three semitones, (or a minor third) below the Key note of the Major Scale.

The Minor Scale differs from the Major in the arrangement of the Semitones.

SCALE OF A MINOR

(RELATIVE to C MAJOR)



The Pupil will notice that in ascending the Minor Scale the 6th and 7th notes are raised a semitone by a sharp being placed before them, but are restored to their natural state in descending. This remark applies to all Minor Scales.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE

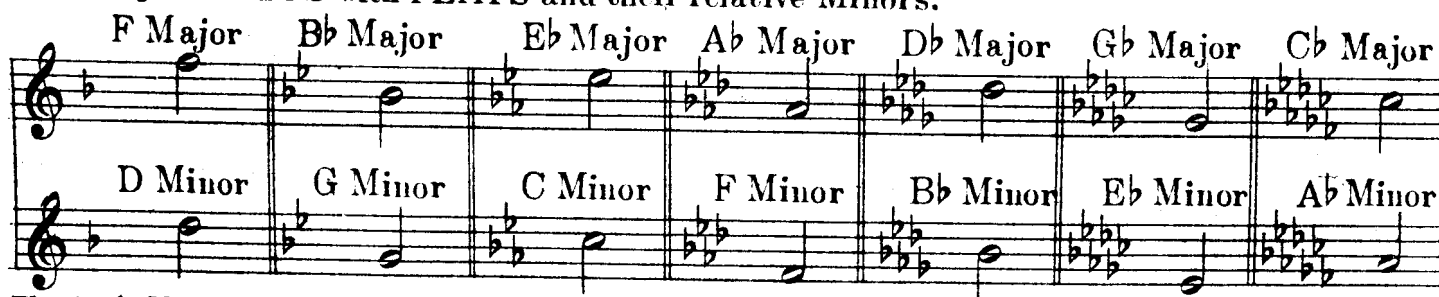
The Chromatic Scale consists of semitones only.



The following is a table of KEYS with SHARPS with their relative Minors.

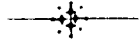


MAJOR KEYS with FLATS and their relative Minors.



SIGNS FOR THE LEFT HAND.

- 0 Open String
 1 First Finger
 2 Second „
 3 Third „
 4 Fourth „



The figures above the notes indicate the Frets behind which the fingers are placed.

4th String. G.										3rd String. D.									
Fingers to be used. 0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 G A B C D C B A G										0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 D E F G A G F E D									

2nd String. A.										1st String. E.									
0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 A B C D E D C B A										0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 E F G A B A G F E									

4th String. G.										3rd String. D.									
0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 G A B C D C B A G										0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 D E F G A G F E D									

2nd String. A.										1st String. E.									
Abbreviation										ditto.									
0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 A B C D E D C B A A										0 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 0 E F G A B A G F E E									

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SCALE OF G MAJOR.

The Student will observe that the Third and Fourth and Seventh and Eighth notes in the following Scale are connected by a Dash — this shews where the semitones occur and should therefore be fingered close to the preceding notes.

The diagram shows the G Major scale on a mandolin, divided into ascending and descending passages. The ascending scale is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G. The descending scale is written on the same staff, with notes G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G. The notes are grouped by string: 4th String G, 3rd String D, 2nd String A, 1st String E. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (open string). The descending scale uses the fourth finger for F# instead of the open string as in the ascending scale.

4th String G. 3rd String D. 2nd String A. 1st String E.

Ascending: G (0), A (1), B (2), C (3), D (0), E (1), F# (2), G (3).
 Descending: G (0), F# (4), E (3), D (2), C (1), B (0), A (0), G (0).

Fourth Finger to be used in descending instead of Open String as in ascending.

EXERCISES ON THE SCALE OF G MAJOR.

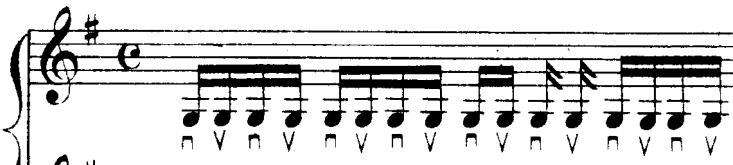
The exercises are written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercises are divided into ascending and descending passages. The ascending scale is written with notes G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G. The descending scale is written with notes G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G. The exercises include various fingerings and abbreviations.

Ascending: G (0), A (1), B (2), C (3), D (0), E (1), F# (2), G (3).
 Descending: G (0), F# (4), E (3), D (2), C (1), B (0), A (0), G (0).

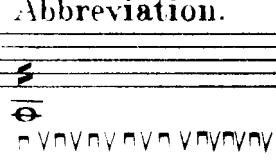
Abbreviation.

SCALE OF G IN SEMIQUAVERS.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil. 

Teacher. 

Abbreviation. 







FINGER STUDIES.

The Student will notice in the following six Studies that some notes are played in two ways — Open String — and Fourth Finger, Great care should be taken to play these as marked, as it will Greatly facilitate rapid playing of more advanced Studies.

No. 1

No. 2

No. 3

No 4

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

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

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

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

No 5

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

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

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

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

No 6

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

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

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

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

HOME, SWEET HOME.

The Pupil will observe that in some parts of the following melodies there are successive down strokes, the reason of this is either to keep the down stroke on the first beat of the bar, or when a change of string occurs, which must never be taken on the up stroke.

This rule does not apply to Chord playing.

Arr. by W. J. FLETCHER *Imp.*

Pupil.

Teacher.

Musical score for 'HOME, SWEET HOME.' in G major (one sharp). The score is arranged for Pupil and Teacher. The Pupil part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The Teacher part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and bowing directions (v for down stroke, ^ for up stroke). The Pupil part has a tempo marking of *Imp.* (Allegretto). The score is divided into two systems, each with a Pupil and Teacher part. The first system has 8 measures, and the second system has 8 measures. The Pupil part includes a final cadence in the second system.

BUY A BROOM.

Arr. by W. J. FLETCHER *Imp.*

Pupil.

Teacher.

Musical score for 'BUY A BROOM.' in G major (one sharp). The score is arranged for Pupil and Teacher. The Pupil part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The Teacher part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and bowing directions (v for down stroke, ^ for up stroke). The Pupil part has a tempo marking of *Imp.* (Allegretto). The score is divided into two systems, each with a Pupil and Teacher part. The first system has 8 measures, and the second system has 8 measures. The Pupil part includes a final cadence in the second system.

FOUR EXERCISES TO ATTAIN CONTROL OF PLECTRUM.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Moderato.

Pupil. **No. 1**

Teacher.

The Three following Exercises may be played to the accompaniments of the preceding exercise.

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4.

TREMOLO PLAYING.

The sounds of the Mandoline being naturally short, the Tremolo movement is used to sustain notes of longer duration. The Tremolo is produced by the rapid down and up movement of the Plectrum. Great care should be taken to keep the wrist perfectly free, and not to grip the plectrum too tightly, as this impedes the uniformity of the Strokes.

AS WRITTEN.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

AS PLAYED.

Abbreviation

Arr. by W. J. FLETCHER Junr

The Dot over a note indicates—that it is played staccato, or a stroke of the electricum for every note.

Pupil.

Teacher.

Arr. by W. J. FLETCHER Jun.^r

Pupil.

Teacher.

The image displays a musical score for a Pupil and a Teacher. The Pupil's part is written on a single treble staff, while the Teacher's part is written on a grand staff consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The Pupil's part begins with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The Teacher's part begins with a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

SANTA LUCIA.

Arranged by
W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Allegretto.

Pupil.

Teacher.

The musical score is written for two parts: Pupil and Teacher. The Pupil part is in treble clef, and the Teacher part is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto.' The score consists of five systems of music. The Pupil part includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamics (p, f). The Teacher part provides a harmonic accompaniment using chords and single notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

ALLEGRO.

Arranged from LODERS

by W.J.FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

A String

ANDANTE.

Arranged from PLEYEL

by W.J.FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

SCALE & CHORDS IN A MINOR

RELATIVE TO C MAJOR.



W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.



Teacher.



ROMANZA IN A MINOR.

(INTRODUCING THE RELATIVE MAJOR)

Andante

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Tremolo except Quavers.

Pupil.

Teacher.

The musical score is written for two parts: Pupil and Teacher. The Pupil part is in A minor and the Teacher part is in A major. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and fingerings. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the instruction 'Tremolo except Quavers.' is given. The score ends with 'Fine.' and 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

SCALE & CHORDS IN G MAJOR.

29

EXERCISE.

Allegro.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

*See remark page 19

THE SLUR.

The Slur is produced by gliding the down stroke of the Plectrum over two or more strings, and is indicated as follows 

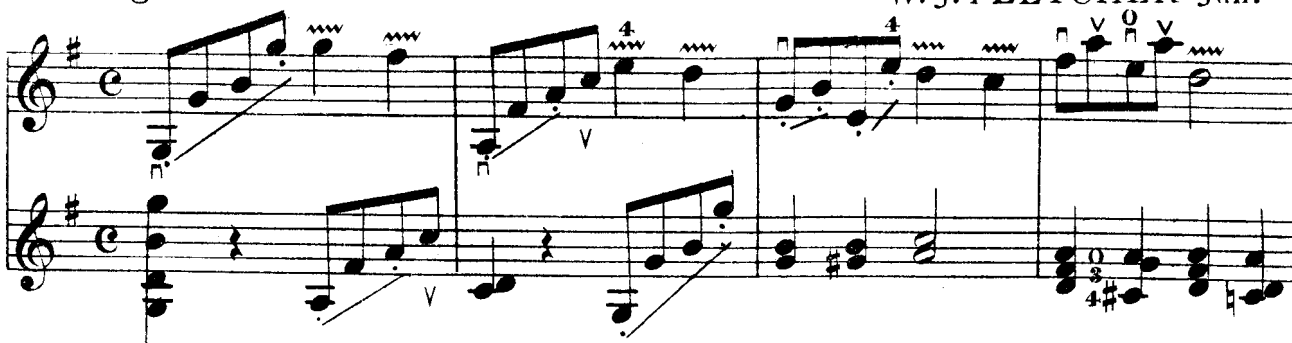
EXAMPLE 

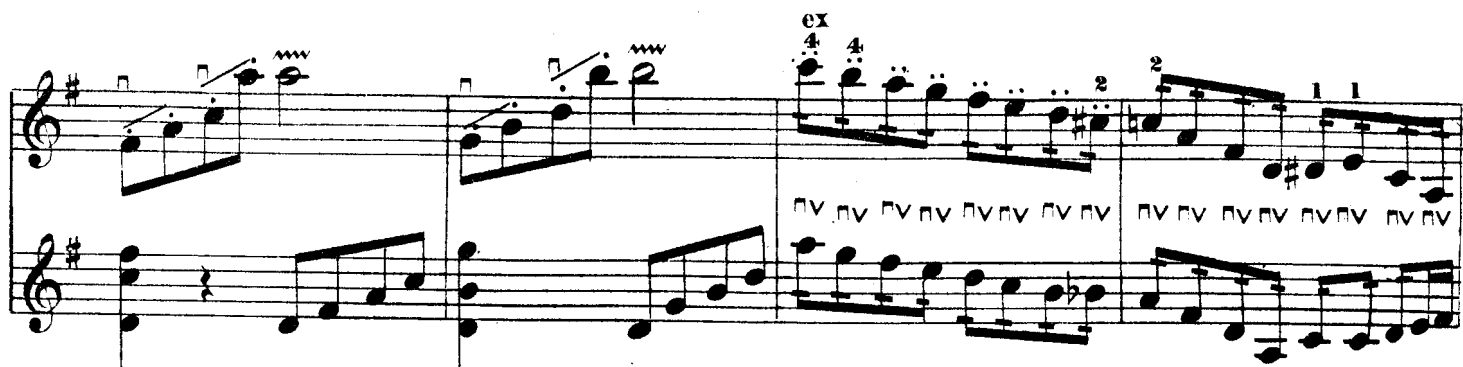
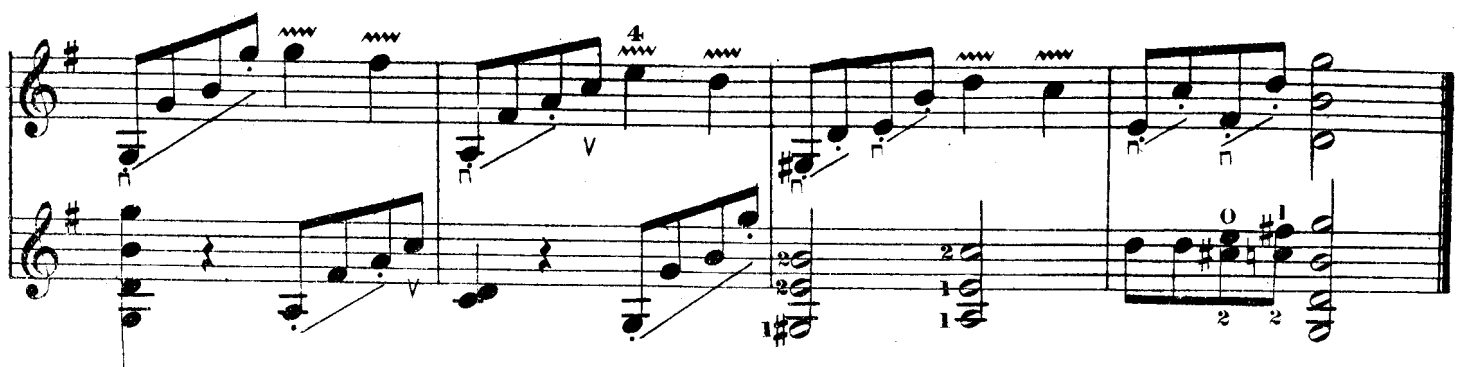
DANSE GROTESQUE.

(Introducing the Slur)

Allegretto.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil. 
Teacher. 

INTERLUDE.

INTRODUCING THE SLUR

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Allegro.

Pupil.

Teacher.

MARCH FROM NORMA.

BELLINI.

Arr: by W. J. Fletcher Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

SCALE & CHORDS IN E MINOR.

RELATIVE TO G MAJOR

The first system shows the E minor scale in treble clef, starting on E4 and ending on E5. The scale is written with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Below the scale, four chords are shown in treble clef: E minor (E3, G3, B3), E minor (E3, G3, B3), E minor (E3, G3, B3), and E minor (E3, G3, B3). The chords are written with fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

EXERCISE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

The exercise consists of three systems of musical notation. Each system has a Pupil part and a Teacher part. The Pupil part is in treble clef, and the Teacher part is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The exercise is marked with 'Fine.' and 'D.C.' (Da Capo). The Pupil part includes fingerings and slurs. The Teacher part includes fingerings and slurs. The exercise is marked with 'Fine.' and 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

SERENADE IN E MINOR.

33

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil

Teacher

The musical score is written for two parts: Pupil and Teacher. The key signature is E minor (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into six systems, each with a Pupil staff and a Teacher staff. The Pupil part is primarily melodic, featuring various ornaments (wavy lines above notes) and dynamic markings. The Teacher part provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and sustained notes. The dynamics progress from *p* (piano) in the first system, through *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the third, to *f* (forte) in the fifth, and finally *ff* (fortissimo) in the sixth. The piece concludes with a *Rall.* (Ritardando) marking. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, ornaments, and dynamic markings.

SCALE & CHORDS IN D MAJOR.

EXERCISE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil.

Teacher.

Segne.

SCALE & CHORDS IN B MINOR.

22

The first system shows the B minor scale in treble clef, starting on B4. The scale is written in a single line with fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 1, 1, 0, 4, 4, 4. Below the scale, the chords for the first four degrees are shown: B minor (3, 2, 2), C major (0, 1, 3), D minor (2, 2, 1#), and E major (4, 3, 2).

JOHN ANDERSON MY JOE.

Arranged by
W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Andante

Pupil.

Teacher.

The song is written in B minor (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. Each system has a Pupil part (treble clef) and a Teacher part (treble clef). The Pupil part features a melody with various ornaments (wavy lines) and fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The Teacher part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The song concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

SCALE & CHORDS IN A MAJOR.

Scale & Chords in A Major.

"SULTAN" QUICK MARCH.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil

Teacher

"SULTAN" QUICK MARCH.

SCALE & CHORDS IN F# MINOR.

The first system shows the F# minor scale on a treble clef staff. The scale is written in two lines: the first line contains the notes F# (finger 0), G# (finger 1), A (finger 2), B (finger 3), C# (finger 4), D (finger 4), E (finger 4), F# (finger 4), G# (finger 4), A (finger 4), B (finger 4), C# (finger 4), D (finger 4), E (finger 4), and F# (finger 4). Below the scale, the corresponding chords are indicated by letters: F#m, G#m, Am, Bm, C#m, Dm, Em, F#m, G#m, Am, Bm, C#m, Dm, Em, and F#m.

LULLABY.

Allegretto

W. J. FLETCHER Junior

Pupil.

Teacher.

The Lullaby piece is written for Pupil and Teacher. The Pupil part is in 6/8 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The Teacher part is in the same key and time, starting with a bass clef. The piece is marked *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

SCALE & CHORDS IN E MAJOR.

MARCHE ORIENTAL.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Allegretto.

Pupil.

Teacher.

A Double Sharp(x) raises the natural note a whole tone and is made with the same finger

SCALE & CHORDS IN C# MINOR.

EXERCISE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Andante.

Pupil *mf*

Teacher

* C# Extension

CHROMATIC SCALE IN TWO OCTAVES

(Ascending in Sharps.)
(Descending in Flats.)

The fingering should be carefully observed as it greatly simplifies the rapid playing of the Chromatic Scale.

SCALE & CHORDS IN F MAJOR.

MELODIE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Moderato.

Pupil *p*

Teacher *pp*

SCALE & CHORDS IN D MINOR.

SPANISH DANCE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil

Teacher

SCALE & CHORDS IN Bb MAJOR.

EXERCISE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Presto

Pupil

Teacher

SCALE & CHORDS IN G MINOR.

The first system shows the G minor scale in two staves. The top staff contains the ascending and descending scale with fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and breath marks (V). The bottom staff shows the corresponding chords for each note of the scale, with fingerings (0, 1, 2) and breath marks (V).

EXERCISE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Allegretto.

The exercise is presented in four systems, each with a Pupil part (top staff) and a Teacher part (bottom staff). The Pupil part is in 2/4 time and features a melodic line with slurs, accents, and breath marks. The Teacher part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The exercise concludes with a final cadence in the Pupil part.

SCALE & CHORDS IN E^b MAJOR.

Adagio.
All Tremolo.

REVERIE.

W. J. FLETCHER Jun^r

Pupil. *p*

Teacher.

f *Rall.*

SCALE & CHORDS IN C MINOR.

SOUVENIR

W. J. FLETCHER Jun^r

Pupil. *Brillante*

Teacher.

SCALE & CHORDS IN A^b MAJOR.

SERENADE.

Allegretto.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil

Teacher

SCALE & CHORDS IN F MINOR.

ROMANCE.

Andante.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Pupil

Teacher

FOURTH POSITION.



EXERCISE IN FOURTH POSITION.



FIFTH POSITION.



EXERCISE IN FIFTH POSITION.

all tremolo.



SIXTH POSITION.



EXERCISE IN SIXTH POSITION.

all tremolo.



EXERCISE ON TRIPLETS.

INTRODUCING THE VARIOUS POSITIONS. W. J. FLETCHER Jun^r

1st Position. 3rd Position. 2nd Position. 4th Position. 5th Position.

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

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

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

STUDY IN TRIPLETS.

For acquiring Rapidity of Fingering.

W. J. FLETCHER Jun^r

Vivace

Glisse is the rapid gliding from one note to another without removing the finger from the String and is written thus—

MELODY.

Introducing the Glisse in Various Positions

W. J. FLETCHER Jun^r

Tremolo. 3rd Pos. 5th Pos. 3rd Pos. 1st Pos. 3rd Pos. 1st Pos. 3rd Pos. 5th Pos.

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

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

1. Pos. 5th Pos. 3rd Pos. 1st Pos. 3rd Pos. 1st Pos. 3rd Pos. 5th Pos.

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

5th Pos. 3rd Pos. 1st Pos. 3rd Pos. 1st Pos. 3rd Pos. 5th Pos. 3rd Pos. 5th Pos.

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

SYNCOPATION.

47

Syncopation is an unequal division of the time; accented notes occurring in the unaccented part of a bar.

EXERCISE ON SYNCOPATION.

W.J.FLETCHER Junr



EMBELLISHMENTS.

Grace notes are very effective and greatly beautify the music where introduced. There are several kinds but the principal are the Appoggiatura and Small Appoggiatura. The Appoggiatura is a small note slurred into the principal note to which it is attached and takes half the value therefrom. The small Appoggiatura is a small note slurred into the principal note but takes no appreciable value therefrom.



MELODY.

Introducing the Appoggiatura, small Appoggiatura, Turn and Shake, to be played Tremolo throughout with the exception of Quavers.

Andante

W.J.FLETCHER Junr



DOUBLE TRIPLE & QUARTETT STOPPING

ROSSEAU'S DREAM.

Arranged by
W.J.FLETCHER Junr

Tremolo.

Fine

D.C.

ROSSEAU'S DREAM.

INTRODUCING TRIPLE STOPPING

Arranged by
W.J.FLETCHER Junr

Tremolo.

Fine

D.C.

RUSSIAN HYMN.

INTRODUCING 3rd POSITION

Arranged by
W.J.FLETCHER Junr

Tremolo.

3.P.

3.P.

CALLER HERRIN

INTRODUCING 3rd POSITION

Arranged by
W.J.FLETCHER Junr

Tremolo.

3.P.

3.P.

3.P.

3.P.

LIFE LET US CHERISH.

Tremolo.
Allegretto

Arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Musical score for 'LIFE LET US CHERISH.' in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a 'Tremolo. Allegretto' marking. The second staff includes a '3 Pos' marking. The third staff includes a '3 Pos' marking and ends with 'D.C. al Fine'. The score is arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr.

BARCAROLLE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Musical score for 'BARCAROLLE.' in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of two staves. The first staff includes a 'Tremolo' marking. The second staff includes a 'Tremolo' marking. The score is arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr.

ROMANZA:

INTRODUCING QUARTETT STOPPING

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Musical score for 'ROMANZA: INTRODUCING QUARTETT STOPPING' in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a 'Tremolo. Andante' marking. The second staff includes a 'p' marking. The third staff includes a 'p' marking. The fourth staff includes a '3.P.' marking. The score is arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr.

PART 4

OUR HANDS HAVE MET BUT NOT OUR HEARTS

Arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Mandoline.

PIANO.

p

Tremolo.

3rd Pos. 1 3 3

Gliss.

1st Pos. 1 2 1 4 3 2 1

3rd Pos. 1 3 3 3 2 1 2

1st Pos. 1 2

Gliss.

3rd P.

2nd Pos. 4th Pos.

rall

Ex 4

6th P. 4th P. 4th P.

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

pp *pp*

FORTUNE'S DARLING.

POLKA MARCH

Charles Le THIÈRE.

Mandoline.

PIANO.

The first system of musical notation consists of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various ornaments (trills, grace notes) indicated by wavy lines above the notes.

The second system continues the piece and includes a section labeled "TRIO." in the upper right. The piano part has a "Fine" marking. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The melody includes a trill and a grace note. The piano part features a series of chords and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

The third system features a melodic line with a "Gliss" (glissando) marking and a "3rd Pos." (third position) marking. The piano part continues with a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains two sharps.

The fourth system continues the melodic and piano parts. It includes a "3rd Pos." marking and a series of notes with a wavy line above them, possibly indicating a tremolo or a specific playing technique. The key signature remains two sharps.

The fifth system concludes the piece. It features a first ending (marked "1.") and a second ending (marked "2."). The piano part ends with a "D.C." (Da Capo) marking. The key signature remains two sharps.

"QUEENIE" GAYOTTE.

Composed by W.J. FLETCHER Junr

Mandoline. *mf*

PIANO. *mf*

First system of musical notation. The mandoline part (treble clef) features a melody with various ornaments and a final measure marked with a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present in the piano part. The system concludes with the instruction "D.C. 8. then to TRIO."

Second system of musical notation, labeled "TRIO." The mandoline part begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment also starts with a *mf* dynamic marking and consists of sustained chords. The system ends with a repeat sign in the mandoline part.

Third system of musical notation. The mandoline part continues with a melodic line, including a trill and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with chords. The system ends with a repeat sign in the mandoline part.

Fourth system of musical notation. The mandoline part features a melodic line with a trill and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with chords. The system ends with a repeat sign in the mandoline part.

Fifth system of musical notation. The mandoline part includes a section labeled "1^o" and "2^o" with repeat signs, followed by a section labeled "CODA." with a *ff* dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment also includes a section labeled "D.C. al Fine." with a *ff* dynamic marking. The system concludes with a final measure marked "Fine."

SANTA LUNA.

DANSE ESPANOL.

Charles Le THIÈRE.

Mandoline

PIANO.

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a Mandoline staff and a Piano grand staff (treble and bass clef). The Mandoline part is written in a single melodic line with various ornaments and trills. The Piano accompaniment consists of chords and arpeggiated figures in both hands. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each with a mandolin staff and a piano accompaniment staff. The mandolin part features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some trills. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a 'Fine.' marking at the end of the sixth system.

TRIO.

The musical score is written for a Trio, consisting of three staves: a Treble staff, a Piano staff, and a Bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five systems. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a *mf* dynamic. The piano and bass staves provide a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system continues the melodic line in the treble staff with various ornaments and continues the accompaniment. The third system introduces more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The fourth system features a more active treble staff with frequent sixteenth-note passages. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble staff and a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction in the piano staff.

THE "ROSE GARDEN" VALSE.

Composed by JOSEPH J. BRUSKE.

INTRO.
Tempo di Valse.

Mandoline.

PIANO

ff

Rall.

mf

Leggiero.

VALSE.

p

Cres.

p

Cres.

f

mf

f

mf

Cres.

Cres.

p

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a Mandoline (treble clef) and Piano (grand staff) part. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

- System 1:** Mandoline starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. The Piano accompaniment is primarily piano (*p*).
- System 2:** Mandoline features a forte (*f*) section and a fortissimo (*ff*) section. The Piano accompaniment includes a fortissimo (*ff*) section. A 4th position scale is indicated at the end of the Mandoline part.
- System 3:** Mandoline includes a forte (*f*) section, a pianissimo (*pp*) section, a piano (*p*) section, a crescendo (*Cres.*), a rallentando (*Rall.*), and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The Piano accompaniment follows a similar dynamic structure.
- System 4:** Mandoline features a piano (*p*) section. The Piano accompaniment also features a piano (*p*) section.
- System 5:** Mandoline includes a crescendo (*Cres.*), a forte (*f*) section, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The Piano accompaniment includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section.

Musical score for Fletcher's Mandoline Tutor, page 61. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a mandoline melody and piano accompaniment. The piece includes a "TRIO" section, a "CODA", and various musical markings such as "Cres.", "p", "f", "ff", "D.C.S.", "Resoluto.", and "Presto."

The score is divided into several systems. The first system shows the mandoline melody with a "Cres." marking. The second system includes a "TRIO" section and a "to Coda" marking. The third system features a "3. Pos. 1. Pos." marking and a "p" marking. The fourth system includes a "D.C.S." marking. The fifth system is marked "CODA." and includes "Cres.", "Resoluto.", "f", "Presto.", and "ff" markings.

MYSTIC REVELS.

DANCE FANTASTIQUE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

INTRO.
Moderato.

Mandoline.

PIANO.

DANCE.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The treble staff contains a melody with triplets and slurs, marked with *f* and *mf*. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes in both hands.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The treble staff continues the melodic line with triplets. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The system concludes with the instruction "to Coda" and a Coda symbol.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The section is titled "TRIO." and begins with a key signature change to two flats. The treble staff features a melodic line marked *f dolce*. The piano accompaniment also includes the *f dolce* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The treble staff continues the melodic development with triplets. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line. The system ends with the instruction "D.C.S." (Da Capo Segno).

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The section is titled "CODA." and begins with a key signature change to one flat. The treble staff contains a melodic line marked *Espress.* (Espressivo). The piano accompaniment also includes the *Espress.* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

ANDANTE & MENUET. FROM PLEYEL

DUET.

Arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr

1st Mandoline.

p dolce.

2nd Mandoline.

3rd Pos.

dolce.

p

f

ff

8. MENUET

65

f con Moto

3rd Pos

Fine.

TRIO.

p

D.C. al Fine

GOLDEN HORN

MAZURKA

Composed by W. J. FLETCHER Junr

INTRO. *Tempo di Mazurka.*

Mandoline. *ff* *p*

PIANO. *ff* *p*

The musical score is written for Mandoline and Piano. The Mandoline part is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The Piano part is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. The introduction is marked 'INTRO.' and 'Tempo di Mazurka.' The first system shows the Mandoline playing a melody with a forte (ff) dynamic and the Piano playing a harmonic accompaniment with a forte (ff) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows the Mandoline playing a melody with a piano (p) dynamic and the Piano playing a harmonic accompaniment with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

f *Dim*

TRIO. *mf*

f *mf* *Cres.*

p *Cres.*

f *Cres.*

f *Cres.*

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a mandoline part (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo and dynamics are indicated by markings such as *mf*, *f*, *Cres.*, and *ff Rall.*. The score includes various musical notations, including trills, slurs, and a CODA section. The piano accompaniment features chords and single notes, while the mandoline part includes melodic lines with trills and slurs.

SLUMBER SONG.

Arranged as a Mandoline Solo
by W.J.FLETCHER Junr

R.SCHUMANN.

Allegretto.

p

Tempo.

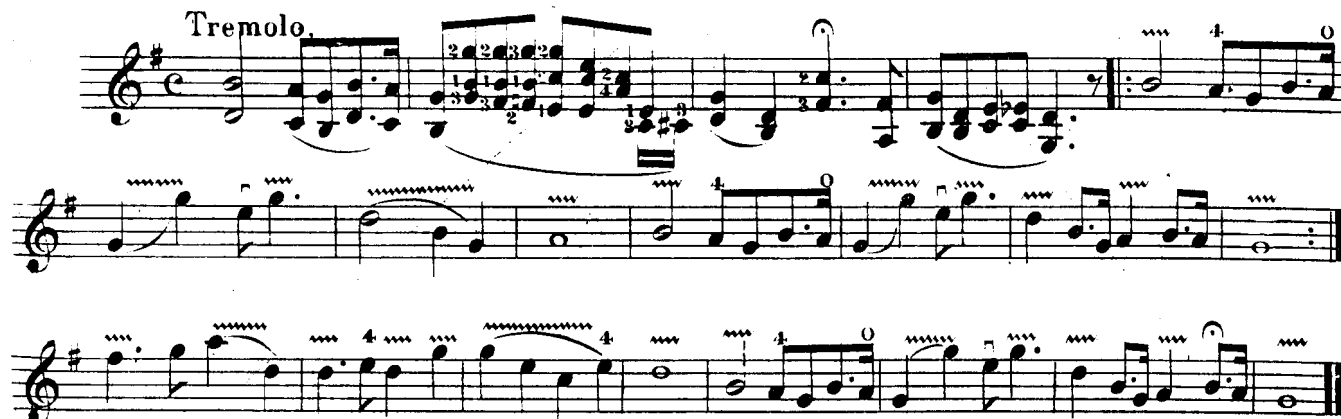
p

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

Arranged by W. J. FLETCHER Junr

SYM.

Tremolo.



VAR. 1.



VAR. 2.



REVERIE.

W. J. FLETCHER Junr

Largo.

