

FIRST SOLO BOOK

By TOBIAS MATTHAY

Op. 37



*For use as a supplement to Books
I & II of 'The Pianist's First Music
Making' and 'The Child's First Steps'*

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The Main Cause of Bad Technique, Pianistically,

by

TOBIAS MATTHAY.

MOST of the evil technical habits which we, Artist-teachers, have to eradicate in our pupils usually date from the very early days—the first days—of Piano-life. Indeed, most of the mischief must be laid to the door of the now happily out-of-date so-called “Tutor,” and this, because the old Tutor did not distinguish between the first steps of *learning to play the instrument*, and *learning to read notation*. The first exercises were therefore designed solely for ease in deciphering notation, while no consideration whatever was given to the proper series of steps necessary to overcome the mental-physical difficulties of playing, since the laws of Technique were not then known or understood. Hence, the most easy-to-read exercises were given first, and thus the child had inflicted upon him five-finger exercises moving straight up-and-down, and also the most difficult scale of all—that of C major! Worse still, both exercises and scales were given with the hands moving by *similar* motion. Here then we have the direct cause of all the mischief done, and done in the first year or two of Piano-practice.

Ignorance, at that time, as to the function of the Forearm Rotative Principle in all finger-passage work was no doubt the fundamental cause of the mischief. Obviously, when the five-finger exercise is taken in a straight-on succession of notes this needs the *repetition* of the *same* fore-arm rotative conditions four times each way; and when the notes are played by the two hands in similar motion we need the coincidence of rotative conditions of *opposite* character between the hands. These facts are quite unlikely to strike the uninformed learner, and the inevitable result is the direct acquisition of habits of “stiffening”—stiffening rotatively, and also in every other way; “stiffening,” meaning the habit of allowing *conflict* between the muscular exertions required to actuate the limbs required in playing and those not required. Hence the result, bad, inefficient or inadequate technique and a handicap for the rest of the victim’s life. Many teachers, indeed, although uninformed on these points, have delayed the teaching of the scale from an instinctive feeling of the difficulties here touched upon.

The proper course, clearly, is to teach the overcoming of one difficulty at a time. Thus, firstly: to *separate* the act of learning to *play* from the act of learning to *read* notation, just as in ordinary speech, where a child first learns to express himself, and subsequently learns to recognize the signs which, on paper represent speech.

Secondly, technical accomplishment must be taught in the proper series of steps. Here the first finger-exercises and pieces should (so far as possible) consist of sequences of notes which require *alternating* conditions rotatively, and when the hands are used together they should move by contrary motion musically, thus implying rotative changes in *similar* direction.

In this way, the beginner, even if uninformed as to laws and facts of Technique, is more likely to form habits of correct co-ordination between the exertions required of the hand and the fingers themselves and the fore-arm rotative changes and repetitions so imperatively required as a basis for each and every note in so-called “finger passages,” etc.

Of course, the best way of all is fully to instruct the learner on all these points! In my “Nine Steps towards Finger Individualization” (Anglo-French Music Co.) I have summed up the proper sequence of steps leading to such harmony between finger and forearm.

To write musical studies and pieces in accordance with this knowledge of the technical pitfalls in the path of the beginner, manifestly implies a set of formidable restrictions and a severe problem for any composer, however gifted. Now, although some music has accidentally been written in the past in accordance with the conditions here defined, we now imperatively need a mass of educative material, properly written, *and of a musical nature*, for the beginner in his first stages. It is to be hoped that composers of genius and with child sympathy will come forward and supply it.

The present set of little Studies (for the first year, or the second or third year studentship) were written as tentative examples of what should be striven for—and perhaps Nos. 1, 9 and 5 only are really in accordance with the technical conditions here imposed on the composer. My main purpose has been to endeavour to stimulate and prompt composers of perhaps higher genius than myself to provide the educative material on these lines so urgently needed.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.

FIRST SOLO BOOK

For use as a supplement to Books I & II of
"Pianist's First Music Making"
and to
"The Child's First Steps."

I. CHIMES.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.

Op. 37.

To be played "Weight-touch," with the *fist* gently clenched.

(a) used sideways—thumb up, therefore without any rotational exertion.

(b) with fist in horizontal position—therefore with the addition of a rotational exertion towards the thumb. See pp.7, 9 etc., P. F. M. M. Book I, and page 4, etc., "Child's First Steps"

Not too slow, with humour.

PIANO.

*

* The child should be shown the required keys on the Piano.

* The Pedal may be held throughout this piece.

II. THE WHEEL-BARROW.

To be played:

- (a) by *fist*, rocking from note to note.—horizontal position.
 (b) by *Two Fingers* used instead— $\widehat{35}$ or $\widehat{24}$ or $\widehat{13}$.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

Melodiously—smoothly.

PIANO.

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). It consists of five systems of music. The first system includes a 'Ped.' marking and a '*' at the end. The second system has a treble clef change in the bass line. The third system has 'R.' and 'L.' markings. The fourth system has 'f' and 'p' markings. The fifth system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

III. ON DADDY'S KNEE.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

Not too quickly.

PIANO.

The first system of music is in 4/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note (C5), a half note (D5), and a quarter note (E5). The bass staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (F3, G3, A3) followed by a quarter note (B2), a half note (C3), and a quarter note (D3). The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord (C5, G4, F3).

The second system continues the piece. It features two staves. The treble staff has a half note (C5) followed by a quarter note (D5), then a half note (E5) with a slur over it. The bass staff has a half note (C3) followed by a quarter note (D3), then a half note (E3) with a slur over it. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord (C5, G4, F3). Below the staves, the text "(or reverse hands)" is written.

The third system continues the piece. It features two staves. The treble staff has a quarter note (G4), a quarter note (A4), a quarter note (B4), and a quarter note (C5). The bass staff has a quarter note (F3), a quarter note (G3), a quarter note (A3), and a quarter note (B3). The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord (C5, G4, F3).

The fourth system continues the piece. It features two staves. The treble staff has a quarter note (G4), a quarter note (A4), a quarter note (B4), and a quarter note (C5). The bass staff has a quarter note (F3), a quarter note (G3), a quarter note (A3), and a quarter note (B3). The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord (C5, G4, F3).

The fifth system concludes the piece. It features two staves. The treble staff has a quarter note (G4), a quarter note (A4), a quarter note (B4), and a quarter note (C5). The bass staff has a quarter note (F3), a quarter note (G3), a quarter note (A3), and a quarter note (B3). The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord (C5, G4, F3).

IV. BIG BEN.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op.37.

Slow and dignified.

R.

PIANO.

The first system of music is for piano. It consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a treble clef and a 2/2 time signature. It begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, playing a triplet of eighth notes. This is followed by a rest, then a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The piece continues with a series of notes and rests, including a half note and a quarter note in the right hand, and a half note in the left hand. The tempo is marked 'Slow and dignified'.

Put *Pedal* down (if you can) and hold it to the end of this piece.

The second system of music continues the piece. It features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The right hand plays a series of notes, including a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a half note. The piece concludes with a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand.

The third system of music features a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and a *più dim.* (più diminuendo) marking. The right hand plays a series of notes, including a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a half note. The piece concludes with a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. A 4/2 time signature change is indicated above the staff.

The fourth system of music features a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of notes, including a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a half note. The piece concludes with a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand.

V. THE BEAR.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

Majestically. but not too slow.

PIANO.

1 3 1 3

4 1 2 5 1

p

f *ff* *f* *f*

3
riten.

VI. A HUMMING SONG.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

Gently swaying.

PIANO.

2 5 3

p

3

f *dim.*

2 1

p *mf*

3 2 3

p *ritardo*

1 2 1

VII. GLIDING.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

A melodic study, not too fast therefore.

PIANO.

dolce

p

cresc.

f rit.

sf

p tempo

3

3

This system contains two staves of music. The right-hand staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, marked with a '3' above the notes. The left-hand staff features a triplet of eighth notes at the beginning, also marked with a '3' below the notes. The music is marked *p tempo*.

This system continues the piece with two staves. The right-hand staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left-hand staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with slurs and accents. The music is marked *p tempo*.

mf

dim.

1

2

2

This system features two staves. The right-hand staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fingering of '1' above a note. The left-hand staff has a bass line with a slur and a fingering of '2' below a note. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *dim.*.

ritard.

p

This system concludes the piece with two staves. The right-hand staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *ritard.* marking above it. The left-hand staff has a bass line with a slur and a *p* marking below it. The system ends with a double bar line.

VIII.

THE RATTLE.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

Lively.

PIANO.

1 5 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 4

p *

1 1 2 (or 1) 4

4

più cresc.

f

sf 1/2 3

* Do not take the finger off the Key, when repeating the sound.

dim. e rit. *p* tempo

f *f*

dim. *ritard.*

p tempo (vivo) *L.* *R.* *f*

pp

IX. PIRATES.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

With swinging gait.

PIANO.

R. *R.*

f

L. *L.*

R.

cresc.

over R.H.

rit. *sf* *a tempo*

R. *L.*

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff features a long slur over four measures. Bass staff includes fingerings 2, 3, and 3, and dynamic markings *v*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a slur over four measures. Bass staff includes a slur over four measures, a dynamic marking *f*, and a fermata over a note in the second measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a slur over four measures. Bass staff includes a slur over four measures, a dynamic marking *f*, and a finger number 1 under a note in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a slur over four measures. Bass staff includes a slur over four measures, a dynamic marking *dim.*, and a finger number 2 under a note in the second measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Treble staff has a slur over four measures. Bass staff includes a slur over four measures, a dynamic marking *sf*, and a finger number 2 under a note in the second measure. The system concludes with a double bar line and a dynamic marking *p*.

X. DOLLY'S CRADLE SONG.

TOBIAS MATTHAY.
Op. 37.

Dreamily.

PIANO. *p*

or $\frac{4}{3}$

p

cresc. *f*

dim. ritard. p pp-

p

This system contains the first two staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *dim.*, *ritard.*, *p*, and *pp-*. A bracket under the lower staff in the final measure is labeled *p*.

a tempo

This system contains the third and fourth staves of music. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. The marking *a tempo* is present at the beginning of the system.

This system contains the fifth and sixth staves of music. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

p

This system contains the seventh and eighth staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in the final measure of the upper staff.

ritard *p slower*

This system contains the ninth and tenth staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *ritard* and *p slower*.

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— May, 1925.

TOBIAS MATTHAY

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