

FOREWORD

The order of presentation of the introductory material on the following pages is that of the author. The individual teacher will naturally adapt this to his own method. A few suggestions follow:

Teach the Number Names of the Fingers. Have the pupil place his hands flat on the inside cover of this book. Then with a pencil, trace the outline of the fingers and mark the numbers.

Teach the pupil the correct hand-position, fingers curved and five fingers over five adjacent keys.

Teach some simple finger exercises.

Teach the Names of the Keys.

Teach the notation and the pieces in the introduction.

Proceed to the first songs in the book teaching by **rote** and **note**.

Draw attention to the natural pauses and the phrases and mark with pencil.

If the pupil has completed Piano Play For Every Day, Book One, he may be introduced immediately to the pieces hands together in the third part, page 28, and study them along with the pieces in the first two parts.

If the teacher approves, the pupil may play the pieces in various octaves — up and down — from the written position, so that he becomes familiar with the entire keyboard. The songs may also be transposed at the discretion of the teacher.

Piano Play For Every Day, Book Two may be used as a beginner's book for a pupil in the age group six to nine. It should be used **after** Piano Play For Every Day, Book One and **be followed by** the next book in the series, Piano Play For Every Day, Book Three.

The use of supplementary material is essential to a well-rounded music education. The following will be found useful for the young piano pupil:

John Ferris Loth — *Beginners' Scales and Chords* — a first book of technic.

John Ferris Loth — *Basic Exercises Book One* — a first book of exercises.

John Ferris Loth — *Twenty Lessons on Note Writing* — a note-writing book.

John Ferris Loth — *Matching Squares* — a game to teach the fundamentals of music.

INTRODUCTION

1. THE TEACHER TALKS TO THE PUPIL:

“This is your First Piano Book, or, if you have played the songs in the Yellow Piano Play Book, this is your Second Book. There are many happy songs here for you to play and sing and now you will play ‘hands together.’ Practise every day and play for your family and friends whenever you can. Try to make every piece as perfect as you can and play them over until they are very smooth and even.

Listen while I play and sing a few of the songs for you.” (The teacher plays several songs from the latter part of the book and other songs the pupil is familiar with.)

3. FINGER EXERCISES

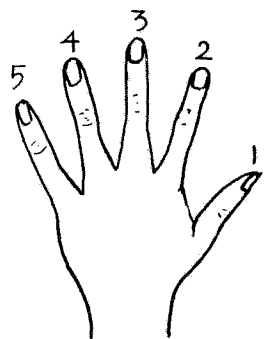
The following exercises should be played on a table or other flat surface. When the names of the keys are learned they should be played in the hand position with the thumbs over Middle C.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—										
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

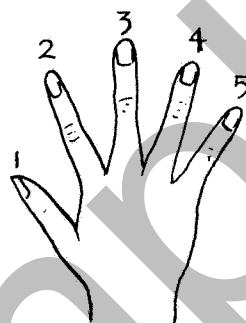
(Assign additional finger exercises at each lesson.)

2. THE NUMBER NAMES OF THE FINGERS

The Fingers and Thumbs are given NUMBER NAMES as shown below. Learn these number names and follow them when you see them printed in the music you play.



LEFT HAND



RIGHT HAND

4. THE NAMES OF THE KEYS

The piano keys are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet:—

A B C D E F G

Observe that the black keys are arranged in groups of two's and three's.

Find these groups over the whole keyboard.

The name of the white key between a two-black key group is called “D.”

Find all the “D” keys on the piano; then find all the other keys up and down from “D” and name them aloud. Find the keys also in groups:

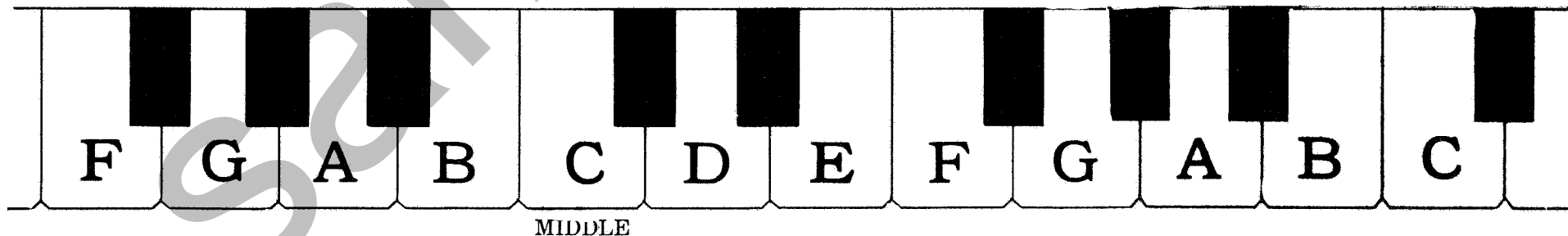
CDE FGAB ABC CDEG

5. Study the chart printed below and then find these keys on the piano keyboard.

THREE BLACK KEY GROUP

TWO BLACK KEY GROUP

THREE BLACK KEY GROUP



Minuet is the name of an old dance. This little piece in three-quarter time has no words. Play with a good singing tone and observe time well. In the picture you will see a couple dancing the minuet.

Exercises



An Old Minuet

Gluck

NOTE READING EXERCISES

Rest the hand in the lap after naming and finding each note or group of notes on the piano.

Left Hand



Left Hand musical exercises, consisting of 18 staves of music in bass clef. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The exercises are arranged in six rows of three staves each. The notes and fingerings are as follows:

- Row 1: Staff 1 (2), Staff 2 (4), Staff 3 (5)
- Row 2: Staff 4 (1), Staff 5 (2), Staff 6 (5)
- Row 3: Staff 7 (1), Staff 8 (4), Staff 9 (3)
- Row 4: Staff 10 (5), Staff 11 (1), Staff 12 (2)
- Row 5: Staff 13 (4), Staff 14 (1), Staff 15 (5)
- Row 6: Staff 16 (1), Staff 17 (5)

Right Hand



Right Hand musical exercises, consisting of 12 staves of music in treble clef. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The exercises are arranged in six rows of two staves each. The notes and fingerings are as follows:

- Row 1: Staff 1 (3), Staff 2 (4)
- Row 2: Staff 3 (5), Staff 4 (1), Staff 5 (2)
- Row 3: Staff 6 (4), Staff 7 (5), Staff 8 (2), Staff 9 (3)
- Row 4: Staff 10 (1), Staff 11 (5), Staff 12 (2), Staff 13 (3)
- Row 5: Staff 14 (2), Staff 15 (4), Staff 16 (3), Staff 17 (5)
- Row 6: Staff 18 (1), Staff 19 (4), Staff 20 (2)
- Row 7: Staff 21 (1), Staff 22 (5)