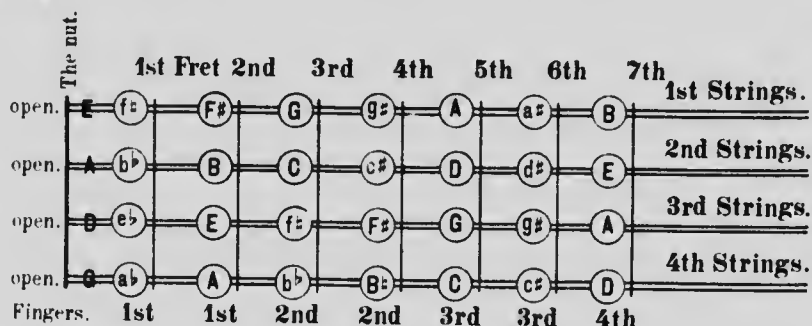


ON FINGERING.

To produce the stopped notes, the joint of the Left hand fingers must be squared, and the strings pressed down *firmly* and *held* upon the Finger-board, with the *ends* of the fingers just behind the Fret indicated; always keep the fourth finger *above* and *over* the Finger-board.



The above diagram shows the relative positions of the notes on the Finger-board, in the *first* position. The capital letters indicate the *natural scale of the Mandoline*, that is, the scale of G, with one sharp. The notes D, A & E, can be produced in two ways, either open, or with the fourth finger behind the 7th Fret; the latter should be used in preference to the former, unless the note is marked with an *o* (*open*).

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

The chromatic scale is shown for the four strings, with frets and fingerings indicated.

4th String: Frets 1st to 6th. Fingers: 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4.

3rd String: Frets 1st to 6th. Fingers: 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4.

2nd String: Frets 4th to 6th, then 1st to 6th. Fingers: 3, 3, 4, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4.

1st String: Frets 1st to 10th. Fingers: 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, etc.

The Student will observe that any semitone can be produced; the above scale may be referred to whenever at a loss for any particular note.

* From this note the hand may be placed in the third position, or in other words, the first finger may take the place of the third finger behind the 5th Fret, the other fingers following, this change of fingering will be found very useful on all the strings.