

INVENTAIRE

V^mC 144

AUGENER & C^os EDITION

№ 7623^A

POPULAR
INSTRUCTOR
IN
VIOLIN PLAYING

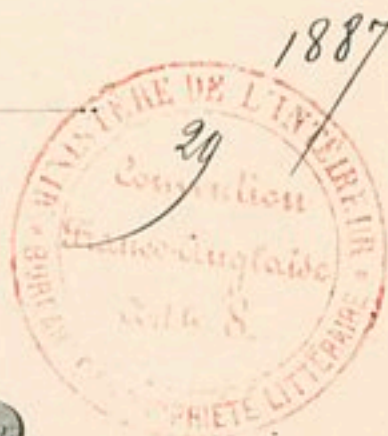
Part I.

Augener & Co's Edition,

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POPULAR



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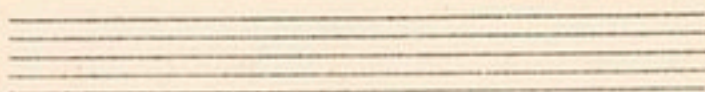


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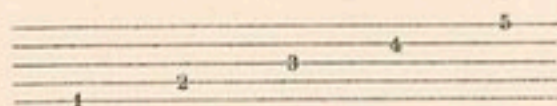
POPULAR INSTRUCTOR IN VIOLIN PLAYING.



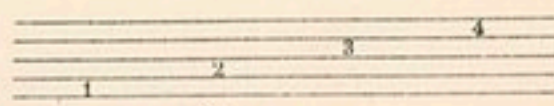
Music is written upon five lines called the Stave or Staff.



The lines and spaces of the stave are numbered from the lowest upwards.



The lines.

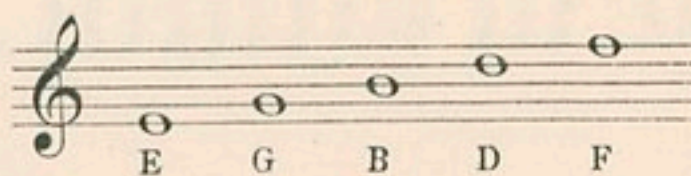


The spaces.

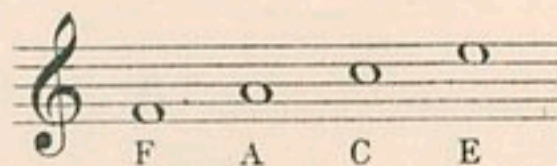
One Clef only is used for Violin, it is called the G or Treble Clef; being turned on the 2nd line, it gives the name of G to the notes on that line.



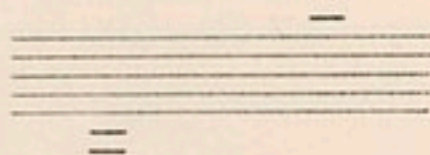
The names of the notes on the five lines are therefore:-



and in the spaces:-



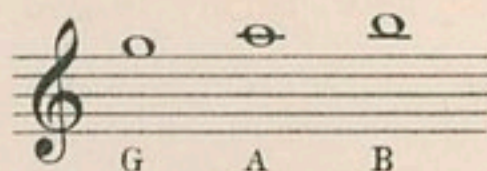
In order to extend the compass of the stave, short lines called Ledger lines are drawn above and below it.



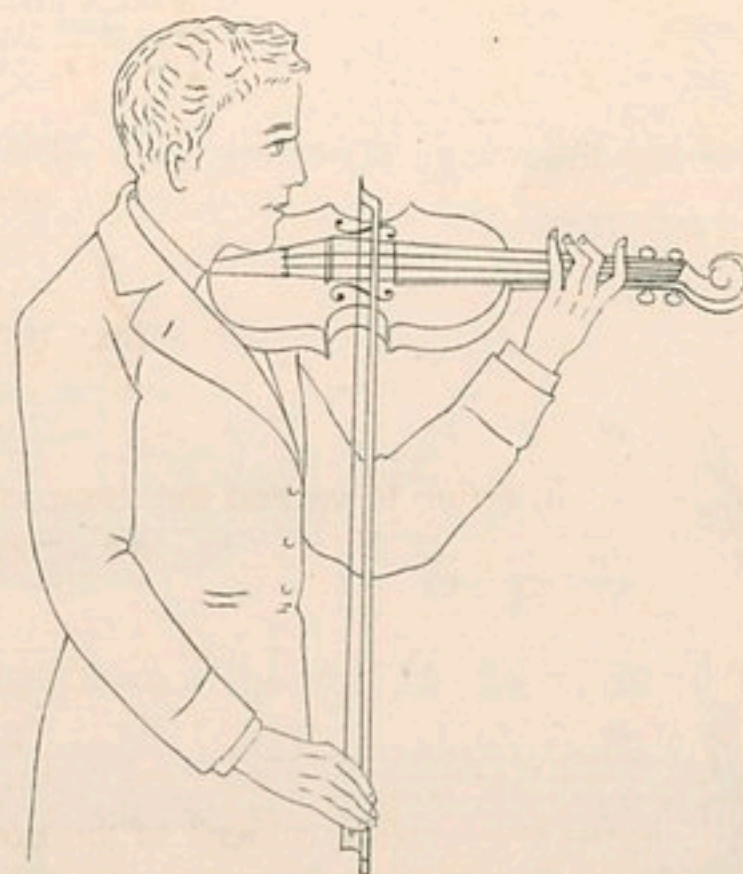
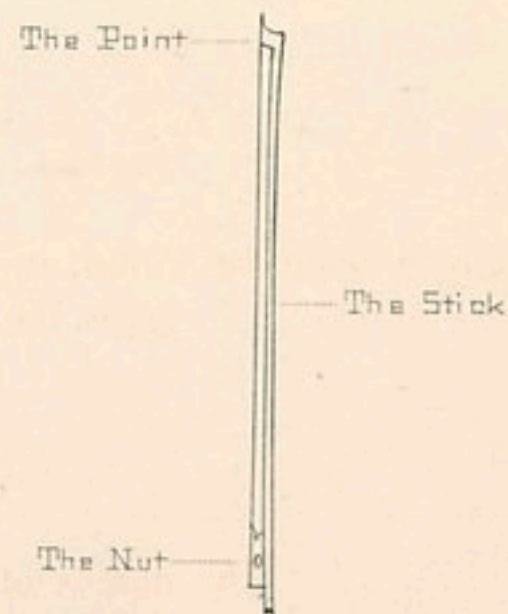
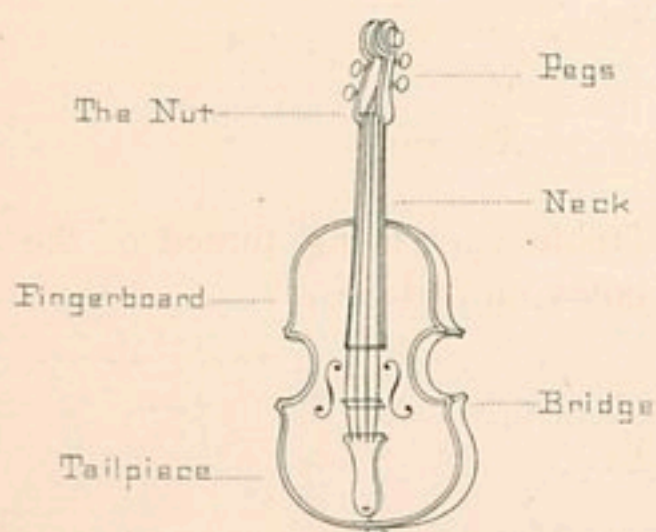
The names of the notes below the stave are:-



Those above the stave:-



All the notes we have now learnt arranged in alphabetical order are:-



We give illustrations shewing how the Violin is held and only add the following remarks:

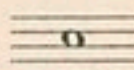
The left arm must be held quite free of the body and brought well under the instrument, thereby supporting its weight.

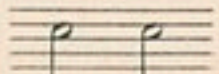
The left wrist must be always free of the neck, neither bulged out nor inclined to fall in, but easily held, as in the illustration.

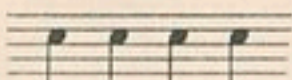
Where semi-tones occur between the notes they are marked thus $\nabla\frac{1}{2}$

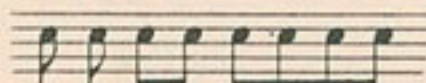


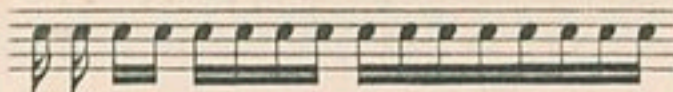
The relative value of notes.

A Semibreve,  is equal to

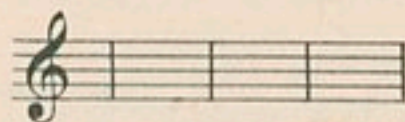
Two Minims,  or

Four Crotchets,  or

Eight Quavers,  or

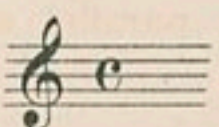
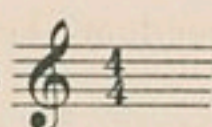
Sixteen Semiquavers, 

A piece of music is divided into equal measures by lines drawn through the stave called Bars.



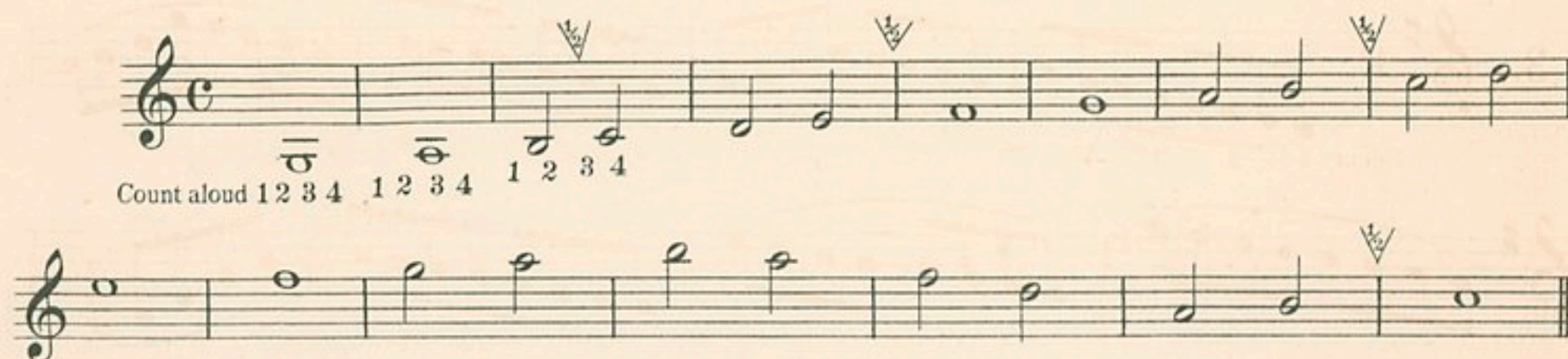
The duration of each measure* is always marked at the beginning of a composition.

The following Exercise is in so called Common time,

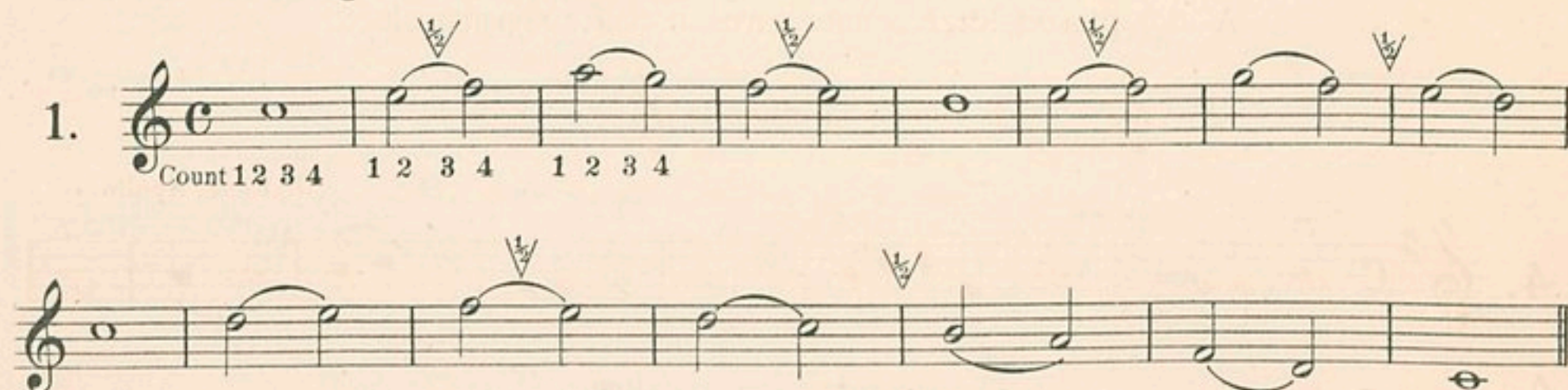
indicated thus:  and sometimes 

Each bar contains four crotchets or the equivalent.

* A measure is generally called a bar.



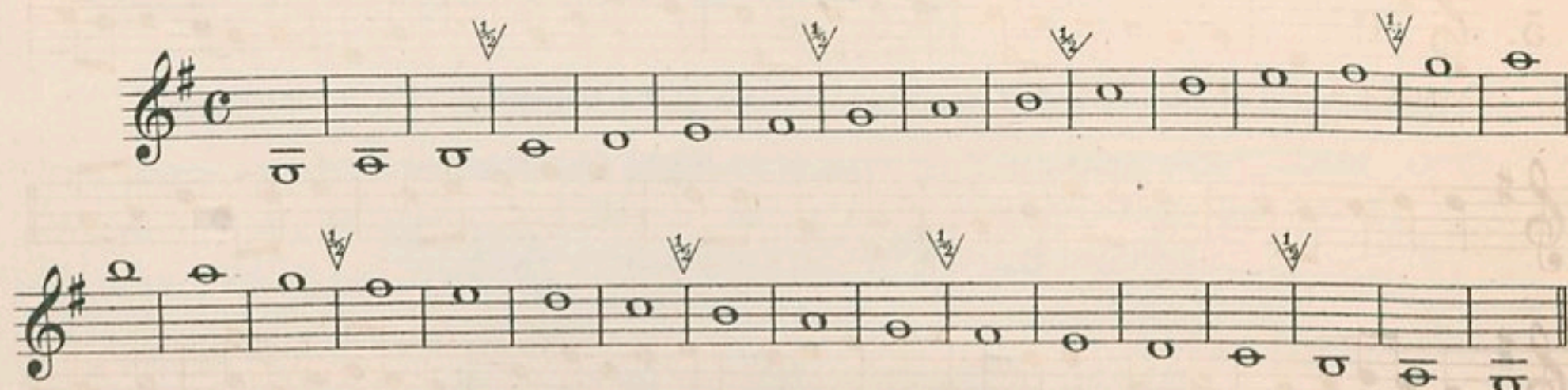
A Slur or Bind $\frown$ placed over two or more notes signifies that they are to be played in one bow, that is, the note changes while the bow moves on.



Notes which are both slurred and dotted are played in one bow. A distinct stop must be made in the middle of the bow, dividing it equally between the two notes and giving them the effect of having each been bowed.



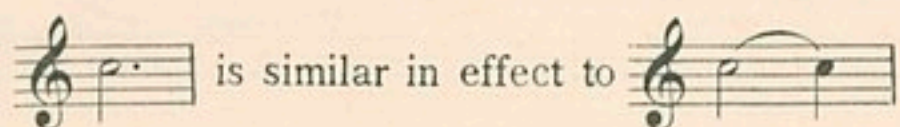
In the scale of G, the F is raised a semitone by means of a sharp $\sharp$ which brings the half tones in this scale between B and C and F sharp and G. Instead of marking each F as it occurs in the piece, the sharp is placed on the F line at the beginning.



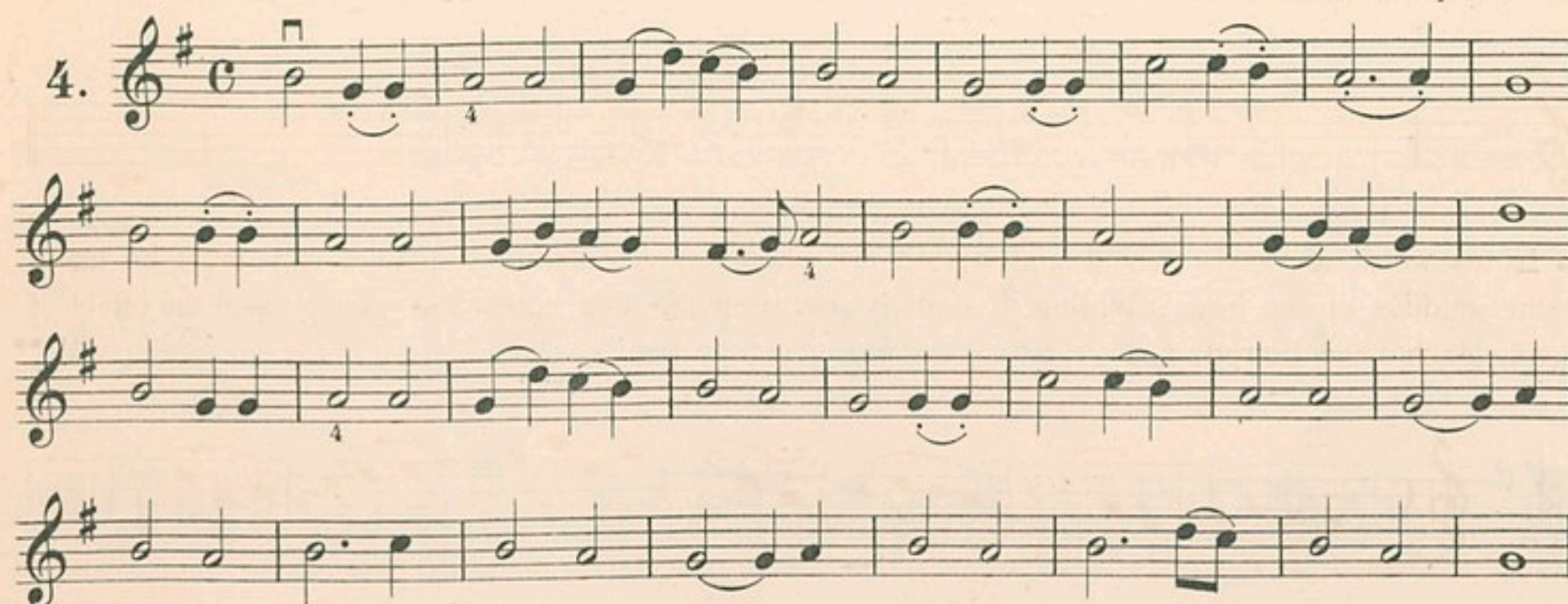


When two of the same notes are slurred together the second is not articulated but smoothly sustained in one bow during their value.

A dot placed after a note gives it half again its value.



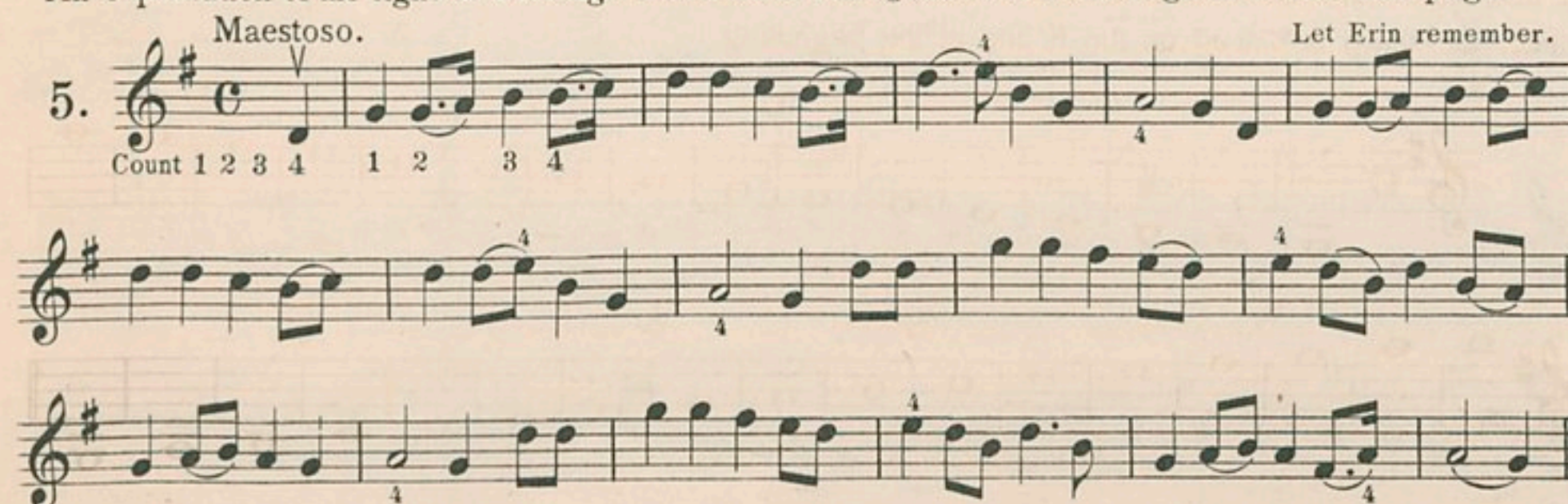
Glorious Apollo.



The following Exercise begins with an incomplete bar, these notes are called starting notes, their value is always deducted from the last bar of the piece.

In violin playing the first note in each bar is generally played with down bow, the starting note here is therefore marked up.

An explanation of the signs and foreign terms used throughout this work is given on the last page.



To be played throughout staccato and at the point of the bow.

Maestoso.

German Volkslied.

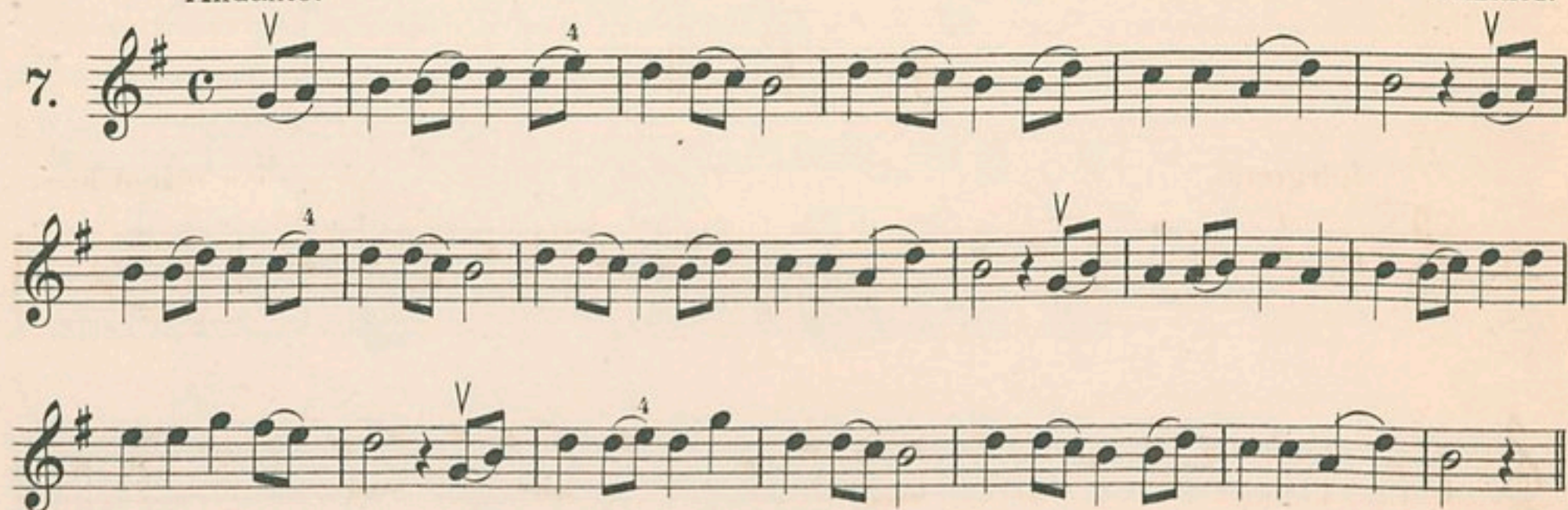


Rests are characters indicating silence. Each note has its corresponding rest.



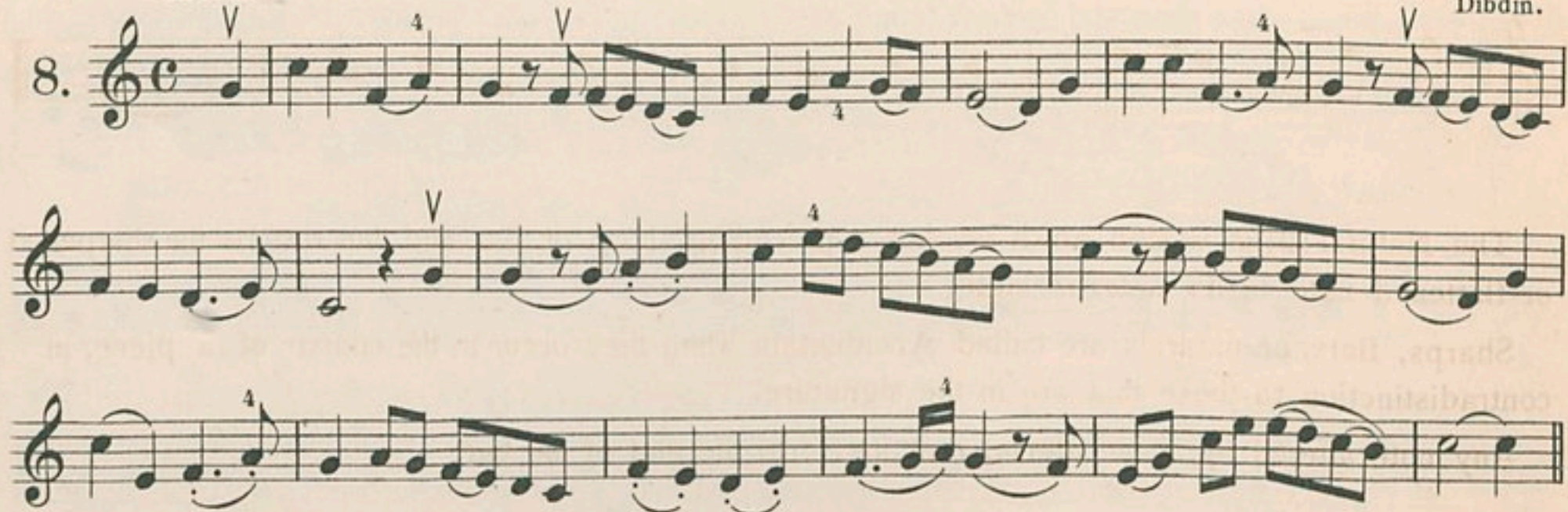
Andante.

Volkslied.



Andante.

Dibdin.



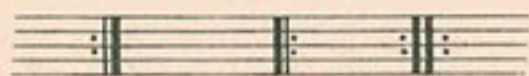
In the scale beginning on F, it is necessary to lower the note B a semitone, this is done by means of a Flat ($\flat$).

The semitones in this scale fall between A and B $\flat$, and E and F.



The Double bar, thus $\equiv$ shews the end of a part or piece.

Dots placed at the Double bar indicate that a part is to be played twice, they are placed on the side of that part of the composition which is to be repeated.



Allegretto. The Vicar of Bray.

9.

The Natural ($\natural$) is a sign which revokes a preceding sharp or flat and thus restores the sharpened or flattened note to its *natural* state.

Sharps, flats, or naturals are called Accidentals when they occur in the course of a piece, in contradistinction to those that are in the signature.

Any note altered by an accidental remains so to the end of the bar.

Maestoso.

Danish National Anthem.

10.

Musical score for the Danish National Anthem, measures 10-14. The score is in common time (C) and features a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *Maestoso*. The first measure (10) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand includes a trill (marked with a 'V' and a '4') and a grace note (marked with a '0'). The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Maestoso.

Meyerbeer.

11.

Musical score for Meyerbeer's piece, measures 11-15. The score is in common time (C) and features a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *Maestoso*. The first measure (11) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand includes a trill (marked with a 'V'). The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

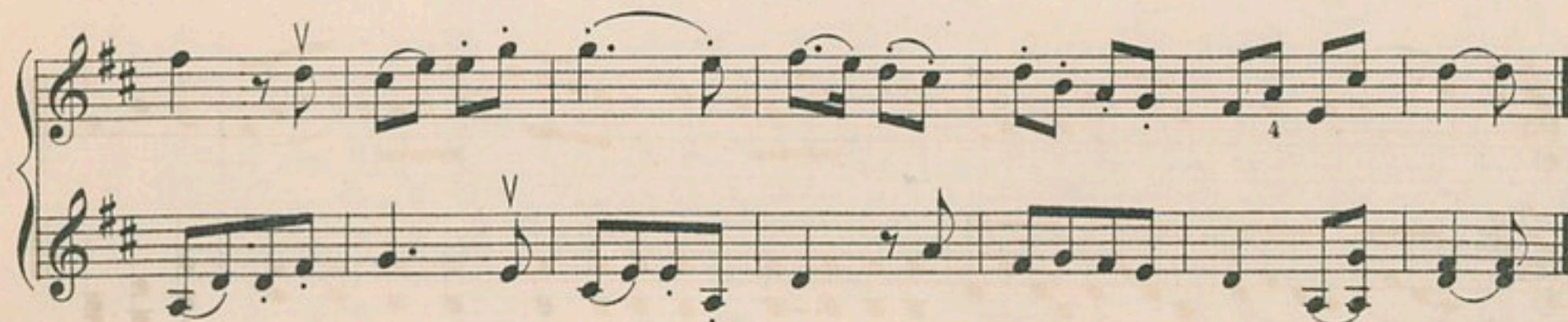
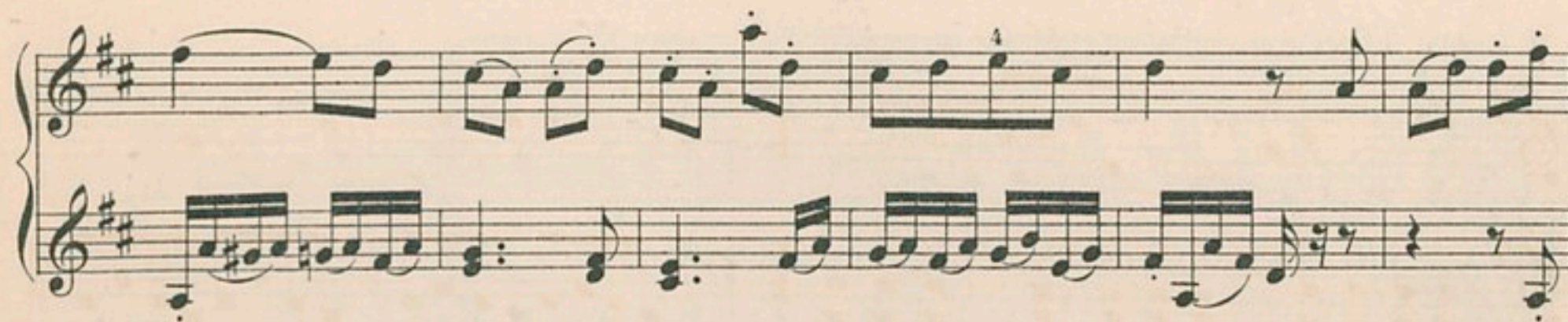
The scale of D has two sharps F# and C#. The semitones occur between F# and G, and C# and D.



A bar of Two-four time ($\frac{2}{4}$) contains one Minim, or its equivalent, and is therefore a half bar of common time.

Allegretto. The Lass of Richmond Hill.

12. *p* Count 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &



Andantino.

Russian Air.

13. *dolce*
Count 1 & 2 &

p

mf *p*

pp *allargando un poco*

A bar of Three four time ($\frac{3}{4}$) contains three crotchets or their equivalent.

Moderato.

Weber.

14. *mf*
Count 1 2 3 1 2 3

Allegretto.

From the "Daughter of the Regiment," Donizetti.

15.

p

Measures 15-24 of the piano score. The right hand melody includes slurs, ornaments (marked with '4' and '0'), and a final cadence. The left hand provides a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

In the scale of B $\flat$ both the B and E are flattened, the semitones fall between D and E $\flat$, and A and B $\flat$.

Measures 1-8 of the B-flat scale. The notation shows the sequence of notes: B $\flat$, C, D, E $\flat$, F, G, A, B $\flat$ in both directions, with natural and flat signs indicating the correct pitch for each note.

A bar of six eight time⁽⁶⁾ contains six quavers or the equivalent. Count in this, one to each quaver.

Andantino. Mazas.

16. *dolce*
Count 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

p

p

p

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the bass staff.
- System 3:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.
- System 4:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamic markings *fz* (forzando) are present in the bass staff.
- System 5:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.
- System 6:** Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamic markings *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) are present in the bass staff.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES ON DOUBLE NOTES.

Exercise A: C major, 2/4 time. Double notes on a single staff.

Exercise B: B-flat major, 2/4 time. Double notes on a single staff.

Exercise C: B-flat major, 2/4 time. Double notes on a single staff with a bracketed section.

When three equal notes are required to be played in the time that two of the same kind would naturally be, they are printed in one group, and usually have the figure 3 over or under them.

A Pause (∞) placed over a note or a rest, indicates that the performer may prolong their value at will. It is perhaps easiest to double the value of the note or rest.

The last two bars of the following piece have brackets placed over them, with the figures 1 and 2. This indicates that the player in repeating shall omit the bar marked 1, and play instead that marked 2.

Moderato. Bellini.

17. *dolce*

p



Andante.

18. *p* *mf* *f*

p *mf* *f*

p

pp *morendo*

19.

Michael Haydn.

20.

p pp mf p p

cresc. f p

"The Hunter's Farewell," Mendelssohn.

21.

f f

sf sf f decresc.

p pp p pp

p cresc. f dim. pp

Song from "Czar and Zimmermann" by Lortzing.

Andante.

22. *dolce* *p*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' and the mood is 'dolce'. The first system includes a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 4, and 1. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth system.

Allegretto.

Danza.

23.

p

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, marked 'Allegretto'. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system features a repeat sign followed by a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The third system includes fingerings (4, 0) and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to piano (*p*). The fifth system features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand and piano (*p*) in the left hand. The sixth system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a double bar line.

Barcarole from the Opera Masaniello by Auber.

Allegro.

24. *mf*

mf

pp

rf

fz

dolce

fz

f

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves, with the right hand playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment and the left hand playing a similar pattern. The vocal line is written on a single staff. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1 through 24 indicated. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *rf* (ritardando), *fz* (forzando), and *dolce* (dolce). The tempo is marked Allegro.

Andantino.

Entracte from Rosamond by Schubert.

25.

*p**poco ritard.**f**a tempo**p**poco rit.**f**a tempo**p**pp*

Allegro brillante. (Marcia.)

From Verdi's "I Lombardi"

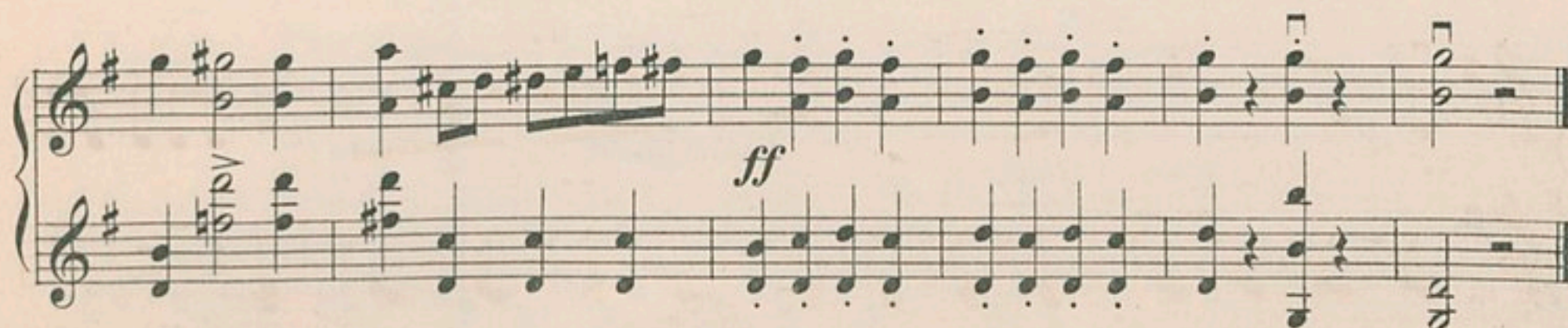
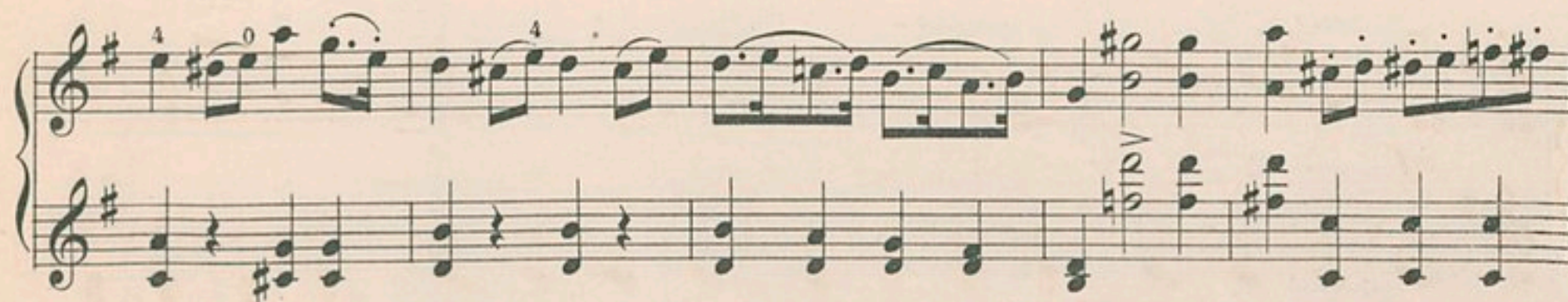
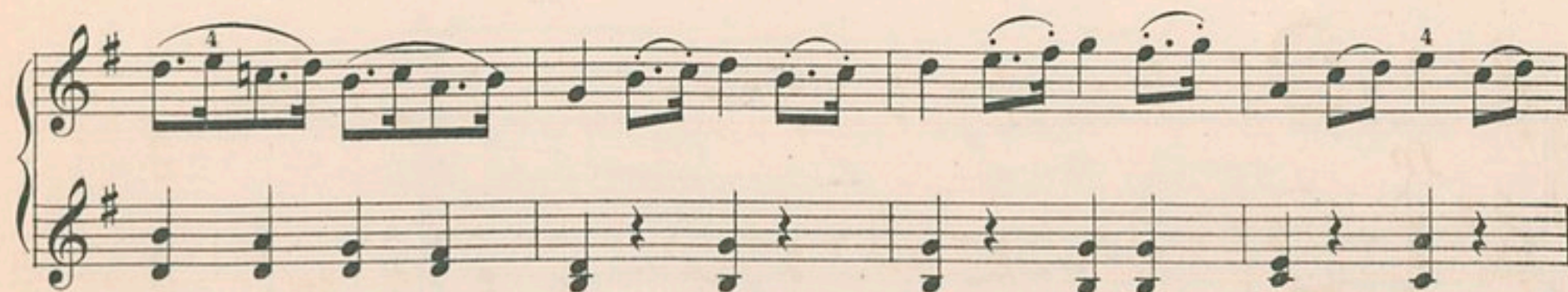
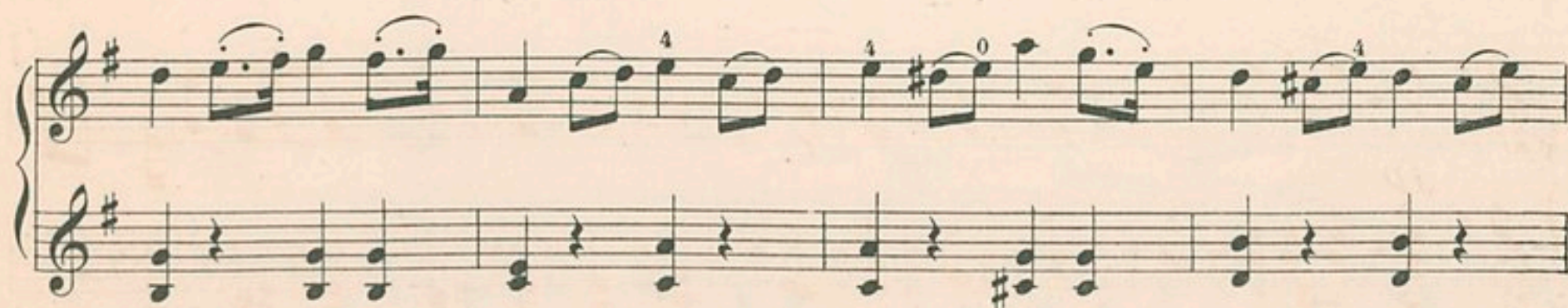
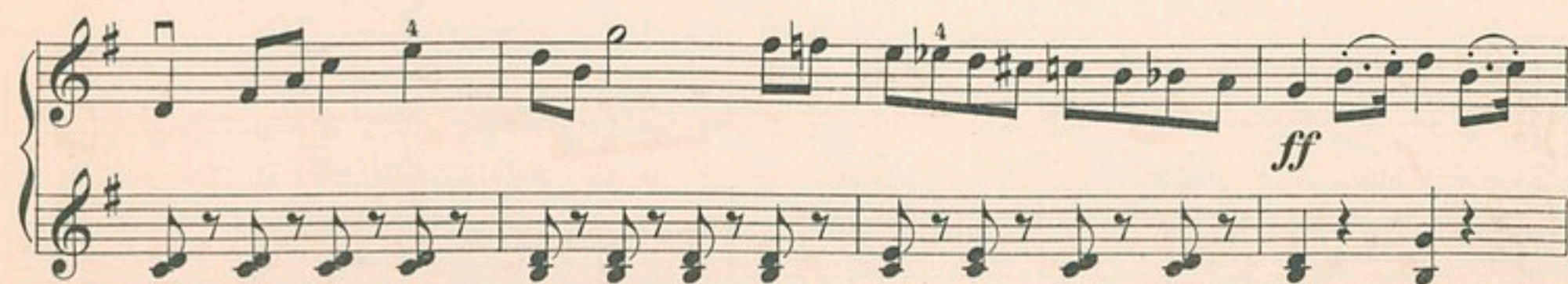
26. *f*

f

fp

fp

mf



March on a German Air.

Maestoso.

27. *ff*

mf

p

f *fz* *ff*

dolce

p

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of 27 measures. The notation is arranged in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system (measures 1-4) is marked 'ff' (fortissimo). The second system (measures 5-8) is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The third system (measures 9-12) is marked 'p' (piano). The fourth system (measures 13-16) features dynamic markings 'f' (forte), 'fz' (forzando), and 'ff' (fortissimo). The fifth system (measures 17-20) is marked 'dolce' (dolce). The sixth system (measures 21-24) is marked 'p' (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 4, and 0 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *dolce* (sweet), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *fz* (forzando), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth system.

f *p*

dolce *p*

cresc. *mf* *p*

f *fz*

ff

Allegretto.

Little Fantaisie on a Tyrolese air.

28.

f *mf* *dolce* *p* *mf* *f* *p*

cre - scen - do *f*

mf

mf

dolce *p*

mf

mf

cresc. *f*

Andante con moto.

Romance from the opera "Masaniello" by Auber.

29. *p*

cre - scen - do f p

p

fz

This musical score is for a piano piece, page 31. It consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features a trill in the right hand and a four-fingered chord in the left hand. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system features a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. The sixth system includes a trill in the right hand and a four-fingered chord in the left hand. The seventh system includes a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking and ends with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The score is numbered 7483 at the bottom.

p *pp*

pp

ritard. *pp*

Allegro moderato.

From the opera "Norma" by Bellini.

30.

p *f*

f

f

f

f

f

The scale of A, with the semitones between C# and D, and G# and A.



This musical score is for a piano piece, page 34. It consists of six systems of grand staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements: slurs, accents, and a 'diminuendo' instruction. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The second system continues the melodic development. The third system features a melodic line with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The fourth system shows a melodic line with a '4' marking above it. The fifth system continues the melodic development. The sixth system concludes with a 'diminuendo' instruction, indicating a gradual decrease in volume.

Allegro.

From the opera "Robert the Devil" by Meyerbeer.

32.

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 32 through 47. It is written in A major (three sharps) and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the source is 'From the opera "Robert the Devil" by Meyerbeer.' The score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). Measure 32 starts with a forte (*fz*) dynamic. Measures 33-34 continue with *fz*. Measure 35 has a *fz* dynamic. Measure 36 features a *fz* dynamic and a trill marked with a 'V' and a '4'. Measure 37 has a *fz* dynamic. Measure 38 is marked *dolce*. Measures 39-40 are marked *dolce*. Measure 41 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 42 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 43 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 44 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 45 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 46 has a *dolce* dynamic. Measure 47 has a *dolce* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. A red circular library stamp is visible at the bottom right of the page.

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