

3 The *Double Appoggiatura* written in form of two or more small sixteenth notes before a principal note:-



Such groups are played very rapidly, with the accent on the first small notes and the duration subtracted from the time-value of the principal notes.

La apoyatura doble se escribe en forma de dos ó más semicorcheas antes de la nota principal.

4 The *Mordent* (m) a group of grace notes in which the principal note alternates with the higher auxiliary as follows:-



5 The *Turn*, (oo) a group of four grace notes consisting of a principal note (twice played) with its higher and lower auxiliary, each played once. The sign is placed either over or after a note, while a chromatic sign (oo oo oo oo) over or under the turn-sign alters the higher or lower auxiliary note respectively.



It should be remembered that the slow, moderate or rapid tempo in which a piece is played affects the playing of grace notes to a very marked extent.

For a piece in slow tempo the turn would be played rapidly: 32nd notes, whereas for a piece in rapid tempo it would be played much slower: 16th notes.

Tal grupo se debe tocar muy rápido, con el acento en las primeras notas pequeñas, y se debe sustraer la duración del valor de las notas principales.

4 El mordente (m) es un grupo de notas de adorno en el cual la nota principal alterna con sus notas auxiliares de arriba como sigue:

Played - se toca

5 El grupeto (oo) es un grupo de cuatro notas de adorno, constando de una nota principal, (que se toca dos veces) y de dos notas auxiliares, una más alta y otra más baja de la principal, y las cuales cada una se toca una vez. El signo se pone encima ó después de la nota y un signo cromático, (oo oo oo oo) puesto encima ó debajo del signo del grupeto, cambia la nota auxiliar de arriba ó de abajo respectivamente.

Played - se toca

El estudiante debe tomar en cuenta que el movimiento lento, moderado ó rápido, en el cual se toca la composición, afecta altamente en la manera de tocar los adornos.

El grupeto se toca rápidamente en una composición con movimiento lento: en fusas, y viceversa, si la obra está escrita en movimiento rápido, el grupeto se toca mucho más despacio: en semicorcheas.

THE LONG APPOGGIATURA (♪) |

LA APOYATURA LARGA (♪)

Preparation - *Preparación*Notation
Notación

a)

Manner of playing
*Manera de tocar*DOTTED - *PUNTEADA*Notation
Notación

b)

Manner of playing
Manera de tocar

SERENADE

Andante cantabile

Pupil
Discípulo
194Teacher
Maestro

SERENATA

Haydn
Arr. by M.B.
Arreglada por M.B.

THE SHORT APPOGGIATURA (♪) |

LA APOYATURA CORTA (♪)

Preparation - *Preparación*Notation
*Notación*Manner of
playing
*Manera
de tocar*

TURKISH MARCH

MARCHA TURCA

Beethoven

Arr. by } M. B.

Arreglada por }

Allegretto

Pupil
Discípulo
195^a
Teacher
Maestro



O SOLE MIO!

(Oh my Sun!)

Italian Folk Song

Canción Popular Italiana

Pupil
Discípulo
195b
Teacher
Maestro

Arr. by M. B.
Arreglada por M. B.

Andante

THE MORDENT (m)

EL MORDENTE (m)

Preparation *Preparación*

As written
& escribe

As played
como se toca

MINUET

Moderato
*Molto legato*Pupil
Discípulo**196**Teacher
Maestro

MINUÉ

Schubert

Arr. by } M. B.
Arreglado por }

*) Be careful! 3 halfsteps!

*) Cuidado! 3 medios pasos!

ORDINARY TURN

EL GRUPETO SIMPLE

Preparation - *Preparación*

As written
Se escribe

As played
Se toca

THE TURN (∞)
Turn with dotted notesEL GRUPETO (∞)
*El grupeto en notas con puntillo*Preparation - *Preparación*

As written
Se escribe

As played
Se toca

ADAGIO

(From the 7th Piano Sonata) *(De la 7a Sonata)*Mozart
Arr. by M. B.

Pupil
Discípulo

197

Teacher
Maestro

*) *ff* - *Forzando* = strongly accented - fuertemente acentuado

PRACTICAL USE OF THE TURN
the short and double appoggiatura

GIPSY MARCH

USO PRÁCTICO DEL GRUPETO
la apoyatura corta y doble

MARCHA DE GITANOS

Weber

Pupil
Discípulo

198

Teacher
Maestro

Musical score for Gipsy March, measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Pupil (Discípulo) and the bottom staff is for the Teacher (Maestro). The key signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). Measure 1: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn (appoggiatura) on the next note. Measure 2: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 3: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 4: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. The Teacher's part consists of eighth-note chords.

Musical score for Gipsy March, measures 5-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Pupil (Discípulo) and the bottom staff is for the Teacher (Maestro). The key signature changes to 2/4 time. Measure 5: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 6: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 7: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 8: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. The Teacher's part consists of eighth-note chords.

THE TURN

IN THE EVENING

LA VUELTA

POR LA NOCHE

Pupil
Discípulo

199

Teacher
Maestro

Andante

M. B.

Musical score for In the Evening, measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Pupil (Discípulo) and the bottom staff is for the Teacher (Maestro). The key signature is B-flat major (indicated by 'B-flat'). Measure 1: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 2: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 3: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 4: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. The Teacher's part consists of eighth-note chords.

Musical score for In the Evening, measures 5-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Pupil (Discípulo) and the bottom staff is for the Teacher (Maestro). The key signature changes to C major (indicated by 'C'). Measure 5: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 6: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 7: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 8: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. The Teacher's part consists of eighth-note chords.

Musical score for Por la Noche, measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Pupil (Discípulo) and the bottom staff is for the Teacher (Maestro). The key signature is B-flat major (indicated by 'B-flat'). Measure 1: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 2: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 3: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. Measure 4: The Pupil has a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note turn. The Teacher's part consists of eighth-note chords.

THE MORDENT
IN THE MORNING
Duet

EL MORDENTE
EN LA MAÑANA
Duetto

M.B.

Pupil Discípulo **200**

Teacher Maestro

Allegretto



A man should hear a little music, read a little poetry, and see a fine picture every day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful which God has implanted in the human soul.

Goethe

Todo hombre debiera oír algo de música, leer un poco de poesía y ver un buen cuadro cada día de su vida, para que las preocupaciones de la vida no destruyan el sentimiento para lo bello que Dios ha puesto en el alma humana.

Goethe

^{a)} The theme in relief!

El tema pronunciado

^{**} Accompaniment in background!

El acompañamiento quieto

See Part IV, page 340

Se vea Cuarta Parte, pag. 340

Technical Supplement

Consisting of a series of
DAILY EXERCISES
for gaining
FLEXIBILITY
of the
LEFT HAND FINGERS
and
DEXTERITY
in
VARIOUS STYLES OF BOWING

Specially written for this
ELEMENTARY METHOD
by

Professor LEOPOLD AUER

Suplemento Técnico

Consistente en una serie de
EJERCÍCIOS DIARIOS
para conseguir la
FLEXIBILIDAD
de los
DELDOS DE LA MANO IZQUIERDA
y la
DESTREZA
en los
VARIOS ESTILOS DEL ARQUEO

Especialmente escrito para este
MÉTODO ELEMENTAL
por el

Profesor LEOPOLDO AUER

DAILY EXERCISES

for the left hand and bow

The following daily exercises for the G, D, A and E strings are to be practised with smooth and clinging strokes; the up-bow should always be well marked and particular attention must be given to strong pressure of the left hand fingers, particularly the fourth.

For the bowing varieties in groups of four, eight and sixteen notes, the object must be to obtain absolutely even tone production and complete control of the bow in passing from string to string.

A LITTLE STUDY on the G string

a)

EJERCÍCIOS DIARIOS

para la mano izquierda y el arco

Los ejercicios diarios que siguen, para las cuerdas de Sol, Re, La y Mi, se deben practicar con un arqueo suave y pegado, la subida del arco siempre bien marcada, y dando atención particular a la presión fuerte de los dedos de la mano izquierda, en especialmente al cuarto dedo.

El objeto de las variedades de arqueos en grupos de cuatro, ocho y diez y seis notas, es el de obtener absoluta igualdad en el tono y de perfeccionar el dominio del arco al pasar de una cuerda a otra.

PEQUEÑO ESTUDIO en la cuerda de Sol

The same little study as shown in the following varied form in groups of sixteenth notes may be practised with benefit for strengthening of the left-hand fingers and bow control.

To be practised at first with four then eight and finally sixteen notes in one bow.

4 Notes in one Bow

Draw the bow quite slowly, allotting one-quarter of the bow length to each note.

8 Notes in one Bow

Draw the bow even more slowly, allotting one-eighth of the bow length to each note.

16 Notes in one Bow

The bow to be drawn as slowly as possible, allotting one-sixteenth of the bow length to each note. When as many as sixteen notes are to be played in one bow, the latter must be used very economically, therefore: Draw the bow very slowly and particularly so at the start.

M. B.

El estudio que se presenta en la siguiente forma variada en grupos de semiorcheas, se practique con beneficio para corroborar los dedos de la mano izquierda y el dominio del arco.

Practíquese primeramente con cuatro, después con ocho y por fin con diez y seis notas en un arqueo.

4 Notas en un Arqueo

Pásese el arco despacio, concediendo á cada nota una cuarta parte del arco.

8 Notas en un Arqueo

El arco debe pasarse todavía más despacio, permitiendo solamente una octava parte del arco entero para cada nota.

16 Notas en un Arqueo

El arco debe pasarse lo más despacio posible, y se concede solamente una decimosexta parte del arco para cada nota. Tocando diez y seis notas en un arqueo, éste debe usarse muy económico; por consiguiente hay que pasar el arco muy despacio, y particularmente al empezar.

M. B.

a)

A LITTLE STUDY
on the D string

PEQUEÑO ESTUDIO
en la cuerda de Re

b)

Varied Bowings (See note to (a))

Arqueos variados (Vease nota (a))

A LITTLE STUDY
on the A string

PEQUEÑO ESTUDIO
en la cuerda de La

c)

6

Varied Bowings (See note to (a))

Arqueos variados (Véase nota (a))

c)

z.

A LITTLE STUDY
on the E string

PEQUEÑO ESTUDIO
en la cuerda de Mi

d)

6

Varied Bowings (See note to (a))

Arqueos variados (Véase nota (a))

d)

z.

Bowing Exercises by
Professor Leopold Auer
CHROMATIC PROGRESSIONS
in scale form across two strings.

With one finger firmly held in position (for ascending scale) and with strong, energetic up-bow.

Also to be practised in the following varied forms on all strings; both ascending and descending.

M. B.

Ejercicios para el arco, del
Profesor Leopoldo Auer
PROGRESIONES CROMÁTICAS
en forma de escala sobre dos cuerdas.

Tóquese, manteniendo un dedo firmemente en posición (para la escala ascendente) con arqueo hacia arriba fuerte y energico.

Las varias formas siguientes deben practicarse en las cuatro cuerdas; tanto ascendente como descendente.

M.B.

On the G and D strings (Ascending)

Dow-bow slowly
Up-bow quickly and with energy

En las cuerdas de Sol y Re (ascendiendo)

Despacio el arqueo hacia abajo
La subida del arco aprisa y con energía

On the D and A strings (Ascending)

En las cuerdas de Re y La (ascendiendo)

On the A and E strings (Ascending)

En las cuerdas de La y Mi (ascendiendo)

With quick energetic down-bow.

On the E and A strings (Descending)

Con bajada del arco rápida y energética.

En las cuerdas de Mi y La (descendiendo)



On the A and D strings (Descending)

En las cuerdas de La y Re (descendiendo)



On the D and G strings (Descending)

En las cuerdas de Re y Sol (descendiendo)



SLURRED AND DETACHED NOTES
on all strings for gaining even tone,
uniform control at every point
of the bow and
rhythmic precision.

NOTAS LIGADAS Y DESTACADAS
en todas las cuerdas, para ganar igualdad de tono,
dominio uniforme en cada
parte del arco y
precisión rítmica.



A Short History of the Violin

Its famous Makers and Players

The violin, justly designated as the Queen of Instruments, owes its enormous popularity not only to the large variety of tonal color which it possesses, but also to the fact that its quality resembles that of the human voice more perfectly than that of any other instrument.

The violin is said to have assumed its present form rather suddenly in the sixteenth century, and it is claimed that the old Lutes made by certain makers such as Kerlino, Dardelli, and particularly Gaspard Duiffoprugear of Bologna were the immediate forerunners of the violin as we know it.

Among the earliest of famous Italian makers were Gasparo da Salò (Brescia, 1555 - 1610,) and John Paul Maggini, (also of Brescia, 1590-1640).

The art of violin making reached its highest point of perfection towards the end of the 17th and at the beginning of the 18th century in a little Italian town named Cremona, where such makers as Nicholas Amati, Peter - and Joseph Guarneri del Jesu, Jean Baptiste Guadagnini, Carlo Bergonzi, Dominic Montagnana, Francesco Ruggieri, Jacobus Stainer, (a Tyrolean who lived in Cremona for a time) and the greatest of all, the illustrious Antonius Stradivari, created their imperishable master-pieces.

Time has proven that a fine old violin is even more than a work of art - it is an inspiration, the nearest thing to perfection ever fashioned by the hand of man, and it is the one thing which all the powers of human inventiveness and genius have been unable to improve upon in the slightest degree in over two centuries of constant endeavor.

Breve História del Violín

y de sus Fabricantes y Virtuosos Afamados

El Violín, justamente llamado el Rey de los instrumentos, debe su inmensa popularidad no solamente á la gran variedad de color tonal que posee, sino también al hecho de que la calidad de su tono se asemeja más al timbre de la voz humana que al de cualquier otro instrumento.

Se afirma que el violin adquirió su forma actual en el siglo dieciseis, de una manera casi repentina, y que los antiguos laudes construidos por ciertos artistas, tales como Kerlino, Dardelli y particularmente Gaspar Duiffoprugear de Bolonia, fueron los inmediatos precursores del Violín de hoy en dia.

Entre los primeros famosos fabricantes italianos están Gaspar da Salò (Brescia, 1555 - 1610) y Juan Pablo Maggini, también de Brescia (1590-1640).

El arte de construir Violines llegó al más alto grado de perfección á fines del siglo diecisiete y principios del dieciocho, en un pequeño pueblo italiano, llamado Cremona, donde artistas como Nicolas Amati, Pedro-y José Guarneri del Jesu, Juan Bautista Guadagnini, Carlos Bergonzi, Domingo Montagnana, Francisco Ruggieri, Jacobo Stainer (un tiroles que vivió algún tiempo en Cremona) y el más grande de todos, el célebre Antonio Stradivarius, criaron sus imperecederas obras maestras.

El tiempo ha probado que un buen violin antiguo es aún más que una obra de arte: es una inspiración, el objeto más cercano á la perfección, que jamás haya hecho la mano del hombre, y es la única cosa que las fuerzas inventivas y el genio humano han sido incapaces de mejorar en el menor detalle, durante dos siglos de constantes esfuerzos.

STRADIVARIUS

His violins are soulful creations capable of unfolding incomparable charms. Their tone is of singing quality, voluminous, noble and at the same time sweet, smooth and flexible, reminiscent at times of the human voice and of wind-instruments such as the flute, clarinet, oboe and french horn. In addition the volume of this tone is remarkably concentrated and its inherent intensive energy imbues it with marvelous carrying properties.

(Wasielewsky)

The History of Violin Playing

STRADIVARIUS

Sus violines son creaciones del alma, capaces de desarrollar encantos incomparables. La tonalidad de los mismos es cantante, voluminoso, noble y al mismo tiempo dulce, suave y flexible y recuerda á veces la voz humana y de instrumentos de aire, tales como la flauta, el clarinete, el oboe y el corno francés. Además, el volumen del tono es concentrado en un grado muy notable, y su energía intensa e inherente le da calidades maravillosas para transmitir el sonido.

(Wasielewsky)

Historia del arte de tocar Violín

THE VIOLIN BOW

Illustrations of Bows used for ancient string instruments show that at first they were of almost semi-circular shape and not provided with any apparatus for loosening or tightening the hair. Gradually this style underwent manifold transformations until it finally assumed its present-day straight shape in the perfect specimens produced by François Tourte (Paris, 1747 - 1835). He finally established the proper length of the violin bow, fixed the requisite height of the stick from the head and nut, and counteracted the weight of the head by the ornamentations in silver, gold, etc., with which the nut of a bow is loaded.

Other famous bow makers were J. B. Vuillaume, Jacques Lafleur, Francois Lupot, A. Sartory, F. N. Voirin, Charles Bazin, John Dodd, James Tubbs, Bausch, Peccate, etc.

TOURTE

What a marvellous thing a fine Tourte is! It seems to increase the player's dexterity of manipulation to an extraordinary extent. Tourte! Superior alike to his predecessors and successors he towers above them on the pedestal of his incomparable genius.

(H. Saint - George)
Bows and Bow-Makers

TOURTE

Qué maravilloso es un arco Tourte! Parece que aumenta la destreza del tocador de una manera extraordinaria. Tourte! Superior tanto á sus predecesores como á sus sucesores, él los predomina en el pedestal de su genio incomparable.

(H. Saint - George)
Los arcos y sus fabricantes