

*Do not raise your right shoulder and
do not apply any shoulder pressure to the
bow!*

L. A.

*No levante el hombro derecho y tampoco
añada presión del hombro en el arco!*

L. A.

GAVOTTE
(An old Dance)
Third Position

Pupil
Discípulo
213
Teacher
Maestro

Allegro

*) With regard to grace notes, see Part Two, p. 158, of
this method.

*) Con relación a las notas de adorno, mirese la Parte
Segunda, p. 158, de éste método.

Professor Auer's "Finger and Bowing Exercises," used in the *Third Position*, should be studied here. (See p. 254)

Los ejercicios para los "Dedos y el arco" del Profesor Auer usados en la tercera posición, deben estudiarse aquí (véase p. 254)

CHANGE OF POSITION

The change of position is one of the principal essentials of violin playing. Its importance cannot be exaggerated.

The manner in which the change of position is carried out on the violin shows the quality of the player at once. It betrays whether he is artist, musical and cultured, or an amateur, mistaken in his ideas and lacking good taste. In this connection, sliding from one position to another in an exaggerated manner and producing a whining combination of the intervals, is one of the worst faults which a player can be guilty of.

CAMBIO DE POSICIÓN

El cambio de posición es uno de los puntos esenciales en el Violín. Su importancia no puede exagerarse.

Por la forma en que se cambia de posición se demuestra, la calidad de Violinista conseguida, revela si es un artista, cultura musical, ó un aficionado, equivocado en sus ideas y falto de buen gusto.

En esta conexión, arrastrar de una posición a otra ó exagerar el modo de producir la combinación de los intervalos es una de las peores faltas que puede tener un Violinista.

THE SHIFT FROM FIRST TO THIRD POSITION
Using the Same Finger
Forward and Back

Let the finger glide in a firm and definite manner *without raising it from the string*. The shift of position *must not be heard*. The hand must be led quietly, without pressing the neck of the violin. There should always be an open space beneath the neck, between the thumb and the 1st finger.*

Lead hand and finger quietly back and forth from the First to the Third Position.

EL CAMBIO DE PRIMERA Á TERCERA POSICIÓN
Usando el mismo dedo
Hacia adelante y hacia atrás

*Córrase el dedo de un modo definido sin levantarla de la cuerda. El cambio de posición debe ser inaudible. La mano debe moverse quietamente sin apretar el mango del Violín. Siempre debe haber un espacio debajo del mango, entre el pulgar y primer dedo.**

Muvase la mano y dedos quietamente de la Primera posición a la Tercera y viceversa.

1. Each note with separate bow — 1. Cada nota en arco separado
2. Two notes in one bow — 2. Dos notas en un arco

214

* As regards the action of the thumb, see p 239

* Con referencia a la acción del pulgar, véase p 239

THE SHIFT FROM FIRST TO THIRD POSITION

Using Various Fingers

Here we begin to encounter the serious difficulties of the change of position, and one main rule of the greatest importance in this connection is the following:

Glide firmly with the finger in question from one to the other position, and do not place the new finger until you reach the position to which you are shifting.

This rule applies with equal force when changing position either upward or downward. The shift itself must take place in an *unnoticeable* manner; and no *glissando* should be audible while making it.

The small notes are merely intended to be of service in showing the movement of the respective fingers, that is, to show whether the finger is to slide, but they must not be heard.

EL CAMBIO DE PRIMERA Á TERCERA POSICIÓN

Usando Varios dedos

Aquí empezaremos a encontrar las dificultades en el cambio de posición y una regla de gran importancia en conexión al cambio de posición es la siguiente:

Resbálese el dedo en acción firmemente de una posición á otra y no ponga el nuevo dedo hasta que haya llegado a la posición a que se cambia.

Esta regla lo mismo es aplicada cuando se sube que cuando se baja de posición. No debe notarse el cambio y tampoco el glissando debe ser audible. Las pequeñas notas están escritas simplemente con intención de enseñar el movimiento de los dedos, esto es, enseñar hasta donde el dedo tiene que llevarse, pero ellas no deben ser audibles.

215

a)

- 1. each note separate bow — 1. cada nota en un separado arco
- 2. two notes in one bow — 2. dos notas en un arco

1.....2.....1
1st finger to 2nd finger
1r dedo al 2o dedo

1.....3.....1
1st finger to 3rd finger
1r dedo al 3er dedo

1.....4.....1
1st finger to 4th finger
1r dedo al 4o dedo

2.....3.....2
2nd finger to 3rd finger
2o dedo al 3er dedo

b)

2.....4.....2
2nd finger to 4th finger
2o dedo al 4o dedo

3.....4.....3
3rd finger to 4th finger
3er dedo al 4o dedo

1.....2.....1

1.....3.....1

2.....3.....2

3.....4.....3

*) The 2nd finger must be placed at once, as soon as the 1st finger has reached the new position.

*) El 2o dedo debe levantarse enseguida que el primero haya llegado a la nueva posición.

e)

INCORRECT CHANGE OF POSITION

The principle of position-shift as shown in the following example is altogether incorrect:

since in this case, as may be seen, we *glide up* with the new finger when making the shift, instead of first dropping this finger on the string upon arriving at the new position.

There are *three major sins* in violin playing, which the student should regard as taboo, to wit:

- 1 False intonation
- 2 Scraping
- 3 Incorrect change of Position (as described)

CAMBIO INCORRECTO DE POSICIÓN

El cambio de posición como se demuestra en los siguientes ejemplos es enteramente incorrecto.

cuanto que en este caso, como se verá, se resbala hacia arriba con el mismo dedo, en lugar de primeramente poner el dedo en la cuerda cuando se llega a la nueva posición.

Hay tres grandes faltas en el Violín que el discípulo debe excluir y tener en nota:

- 1 *Imperfecta entonación*
- 2 *Rascar*
- 3 *Incorrecto cambio de posición (como se ha descrito)*

VARIOUS EXERCISES

for Change of Position,
From the First to the Third
Position and Back

VARIOS EJERCICIOS

para el Cambio de posición
De la primera a la tercera
posición y viceversa

In changing positions the respective finger should be prepared in advance to fall on the string.

L. A.

Para el correcto cambio de posición los dedos deben prepararse antes de caer en la cuerda

L. A.

G STRING

CUERDA SOL



Separate bow

Separado arco

216

a)

D STRING

CUERDA RE

b)

A STRING

CUERDA LA

c)

E STRING

CUERDA MI



Two notes in one bow

Dos notas en un arco

217

Measure 1 of E String. Fingerings: 1 2 2, 2 3 3, 3 4 4. String: III^c Cuerda. Fingerings: 0 1 2 2.

Measure 2 of E String. Fingerings: 2 3 3, 3 4 4. String: III^c Cuerda. Fingerings: 0 1 2 2, 2 3 3.

Measure 3 of E String. Fingerings: 3 4 4. String: II^e Cuerda. Fingerings: 0 1 2 2, 2 3 3.

Measure 4 of E String. Fingerings: 3 4 4, 2 3 3, 1 2 2, 4 3 3, 2 3 3, 1 2 2, 1 2 1.

Measure 5 of E String. Fingerings: 4 3 3, 2 2 1 1, 4 4 3 3, 2 2.

Three notes in one bow

Tres notas en un arco



218

Measure 1 of E String. Fingerings: 2 2, 3 3, 4 4. String: III^c Cuerda. Fingerings: 0 2 2.

Measure 2 of E String. Fingerings: 3 3, 4 4. String: II^e Cuerda. Fingerings: 0 2 2, 3 3.

*) Place the fingers simultaneously on both strings

*) Pongase los dedos al mismo instante en ambas cuerdas

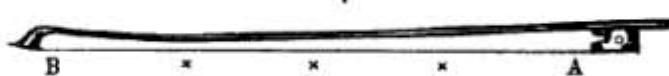
1^o String
Cuerda

III^o String
Cuerda

III^o String
Cuerda

Four notes in one bow

Cuatro notas en un arco



219

e

CHANGE OF POSITION

Across the Strings

The same principle applies here that applies to the shift on a single string: slide with the finger in question from one to the other position, and *then* set down the new finger.

CAMBIO DE POSICIÓN

A traves de las Cuerdas

Se usan las mismas reglas usadas para el cambio sobre una cuerda: resbálese con el dedo en acción de una posición á otra y luego pongase el nuevo dedo.



ADDITIONAL REMARKS

With Regard to Change of Position

We have already discussed the principle of position-change in detail. The main point in this connection is to have the shift take place in an *unnoticeable* manner.

This is the third important technical action on the violin which *must not be heard*.

ADICIONALES OBSERVACIONES

Con referencia al cambio de posición

Ya se ha discutido detalladamente los principios del cambio de posición. El punto principal en este asunto es, hacer el cambio del modo mas desadvertido.

Esta es la tercera acción importante en el Violin que no debe oírse.

1. Change of bow must not be heard (See Part One, p. 33, Wrist Movement)
 2. Change of string must not be heard (See Part One, p. 53, Two Fingers Kept Simultaneously on the String)
 3. Change of position must not be heard (See Part Three, p. 191-192)

1. *Cambio de arco no debe ser oido* (véase la primera parte, p. 88, movimiento de muñeca)
 2. *Cambio de cuerda no debe ser oido* (véase la primera parte, p. 53, mantengase los dedos simultáneamente sobre la cuerda)
 3. *Cambio de posición no debe ser oido* (véase la tercera parte, p. 191-193)

Violin playing in which change of bow, string or position is audible, is anything but a pleasure for a musicaly cultivated ear.

L.A.

El tocar oyendose el cambio de cuerda ó posición, es solamente agradable para un oido sin cultura musical.

L₁, A₁

FIRST LOSS

PRIMERA PÉRDIDA

R. Schumann

Arranged by { M. B.
Arreglado por { M. B.

Not fast *No deprisa*

V

Pupil
Discípulo

220

p

Teacher
Maestro

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. Measure 2 starts with a sharp sign over a quarter note. Measure 3 starts with a sharp sign over a eighth note. Measure 4 starts with a sharp sign over a quarter note.



The fingers of the left hand should be as strong as steel—the right hand light. This contrast in the division of work allotted the two hands is one which is hard to carry out, and which is again and again forgotten or slighted by the student.

L. A.

Los dedos de la mano izquierda deben ser tan fuertes como el acero—la mano derecha ligera. Este contraste en la acción de las dos manos es muy difícil de llevarse á cabo y el cual es olvidado por el discípulo.

L. A.

ETUDE

(First and Third Position)

ESTUDIO

(Primera y Tercera Posición)



M. B.

Pupil
*Discípulo***221**Teacher
Maestro

mf

The image shows four staves of musical notation for violin and piano. The top two staves are for the violin, and the bottom two are for the piano. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a bow stroke on the violin's first string. Measure 2 begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a piano part consisting of eighth-note chords. Measure 3 starts with a piano dynamic (cresc.) and a piano part consisting of eighth-note chords. Measure 4 starts with a piano dynamic (f) and a piano part consisting of eighth-note chords. Measures 5 through 8 continue with violin parts featuring sixteenth-note patterns and eighth-note patterns, and piano parts consisting of eighth-note chords.

CHANGE OF BOW

Do not remove the bow from the string while changing. Shift on the string!

L.A.

CAMBIO DE ARCO

No se levante el arco de la cuerda mientras se cambia. Girelo sobre la cuerda!

L.A.

FOURTEEN YEARS *)

CATORCE AÑOS *

Swedish Folksong
Arranged by } M.B.
Arreglado por }

Andantino

Musical score for 'Pupil Discípulo' and 'Teacher Maestro'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for 'Pupil Discípulo' and the bottom staff is for 'Teacher Maestro'. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and have a key signature of one flat (indicated by a 'B' with a flat sign). The 'Pupil' staff has a dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) below it. The 'Teacher' staff has a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) above it. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having vertical stems and others horizontal stems.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in the treble staff, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The bass staff has a half note and a quarter note. Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the treble staff, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The bass staff has a half note and a quarter note.

A musical score for piano and voice. The top staff shows the vocal line with lyrics in German. The bottom staff shows the piano accompaniment. Measure 11 starts with a piano dynamic (p) and a vocal entry with a fermata. Measure 12 continues with piano chords and a vocal entry.

Refrain

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is treble clef, B-flat major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The bottom staff is bass clef, B-flat major, 2/4 time, showing harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

A musical score page showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. It features a melodic line with grace notes and dynamic markings 'pp' and 'rit.'. The bottom staff is in bass clef, A-flat key signature, and common time. It shows harmonic bass notes. Measure 11 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

* A favorite song of Jenny Lind

**) Like an echo

*) Canción favorita de Jenny Lind

**) Come mi sto

HARMONICS

If, at certain points of the finger-board we allow the finger to rest gently on the string, without pressing it down, we obtain a so-called harmonic. Harmonic tones have a tone color of their own, whose quality suggests the flute.

We will here touch only on the ordinary octave harmonics (For further particulars regarding harmonics see Part Five, of this method.)

Stretch the 4th finger, in the Third Position, one whole tone higher—exactly in the middle of the string, between the bridge and the nut—and the octave of the open string will result. No other finger should touch the string when playing harmonics.

A harmonic is indicated by the "harmonic mark," o (Not to be confused with open string cypher, 0)

ARMÓNICOS

Si en ciertos lugares del diapasón colocamos el dedo muy suavemente sobre la cuerda, sin apretar, obtendremos el sonido llamado armónico.

Solamente aquí explanaremos el ordinario armónico de octava (adicional a estos armónicos véase la quinta parte) Estirese el cuarto dedo, en la tercera posición, un tono más alto, (exacto en el medio de la distancia entre la nuez y el puente) y obtendremos el armónico de la cuerda al aire. Ningún otro dedo debe tocar la cuerda cuando se tocan armónicos.

El armónico es indicado con la "marca de armónico," o (No se confunda con la cuerda al aire también indicado 0)

EXERCISES FOR HARMONICS

beginning with the Third Position

EJERCICIOS PARA LOS ARMONICOS

empezando por la tercera posición

223 a)

b)

EXERCISES FOR HARMONICS

beginning with the First Position

Forward and Back

1st Finger and Harmonic

EJERCICIOS PARA LOS ARMÓNICOS

empezando por la primera posición

Hacia arriba y viceversa

fr Dedo y armónico

a)

234

2nd Finger and Harmonic

2o Dedo y armónico

b)

3rd Finger and Harmonic

3r Dedo y armónico

c)

4th Finger and Harmonic

4o Dedo y armónico

d)