

Andantino

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 G major (one sharp). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is indicated as "Andantino". The music consists of six systems of notes. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a forte dynamic (*f*). The third system begins with a dynamic of *p*. The fourth system begins with a dynamic of *p*. The fifth system begins with a dynamic of *p*. The sixth system begins with a dynamic of *p*. The score includes several performance instructions: "ritard." (ritardando) and "a tempo" (at tempo) appear twice, once in each of the last two systems.

The Chromatic Scale

This scale is awkward to play on the violin, on account of the semitone to be played with the same finger. It is important that from the very beginning the pupil should pass rapidly from the first note to the second without dragging the finger.

There are several different fingerings for the chromatic scale. However, as long as we remain in the first position, one of them will do; therefore, not to complicate the performance, we shall adopt the following.

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of violin notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of zero sharps or flats. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each note is accompanied by a number indicating the finger used for its plucking. The notes are primarily eighth notes, though some sixteenth-note patterns are used in certain measures. The fingering starts at 0 for the first note of each measure and changes to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 as the scale ascends. The music includes various dynamics like accents and slurs, and it ends with a final measure consisting of a single eighth note followed by a fermata.



The Martelé

To prepare the pupil for this bowing we begin with the "grand détaché," which will enable him to attack each note properly and separate it from the next one.

Use the whole bow; attack at nut and point, with a rest after each note.

(This bowing consists of the following elements: First, a definite, though not heavy, pressure of the bow on the string without motion; second, a very rapid stroke of the whole bow, at the same time releasing the pressure; third, the bow comes to an absolute stop, without pressure, acting as a damper to the string.

N.B. A test of the proper setting of the bow on the string before the stroke is, that the string may be moved laterally an appreciable amount by the "bite" of the bow on the string, without sounding the note.)

Grands détachés

The musical example consists of six staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic *f*. The second staff begins with the instruction *segue*. The remaining four staves are identical, showing a continuous pattern of eighth notes.

Scale of F major

The first example, 'Scale of F major', is in common time and starts with a dynamic *f*. The second example, 'D minor', also in common time, starts with a dynamic *f*.

ÉTUDE ON THE GRAND DÉTACHÉ

Use the whole bow for each note; every note detached from the next.

Moderato

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for violin. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature varies between common time and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *f*. A instruction "segue" is placed between the first and second staves. The music features various弓头 (stems) and弓尾 (heads) markings, indicating the use of the entire bow for each note and the detachment of notes. Measure numbers 1 through 6 are indicated above the staves.

GRANDS DÉTACHÉS

Every note detached, using the whole bow

Moderato

2

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation. The top staff is for the violin, indicated by a treble clef and a '2'. It starts with a dynamic 'f' and a tempo marking 'Moderato'. The first measure shows a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The second measure begins with a dynamic 'segue'. The subsequent five staves are for the piano, indicated by a bass clef. These harmonic staves provide harmonic support for the violin's melody. The music is in common time and has a key signature of one sharp.

THE MARTELE

From middle to point, each note detached

Scale of D minor

Allegretto

segue

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'f' and consists of eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. All staves are in D minor (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is Allegretto.

ÉTUDE

"Martelé" from Middle to Point

Allegretto

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'f' and consists of eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. All staves are in D minor (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is Allegretto.

A musical score consisting of six staves of music for two voices (treble and bass) and piano. The music is divided into six measures by vertical bar lines. The top two staves represent the vocal parts, while the bottom four staves represent the piano's harmonic and rhythmic functions. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to D major (one sharp) and then to A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time throughout.

Staccato Notes in the Same Bow
Each note detached, as in the martelé.

Allegretto

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The tempo is Allegretto. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'f' (fortissimo). The notation features various弓形 (bowing) markings, such as 'u' and 'v' above the弓 (bow) and 'segue' below it. The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns, with some sixteenth-note figures and occasional quarter notes. The bowing is designed to produce staccato notes, where each note is detached from the previous one, similar to a martelé stroke in piano playing.

ÉTUDE
Staccato and Détaché

Allegretto

whole bow

It happens very often that the pupil, when performing the "martelé," forces the tone and stiffens the right arm. The following exercises will help to overcome this tendency by affording a momentary respite in which the arm can be relaxed.

1

sustain the tone

4 5 6

From the middle to the point, without letting the bow run on towards the nut.

2

4

3

4

4

point nut

4



The following study may be practised in three different ways:.

- (1) Slowly, using the whole bow for each note.
- (2) Quicker, in the middle of the bow; all the notes detached, but sustained.
- (3) With the bowing as indicated, the eighth-notes detached at the point.

Moderato
f sostenuto

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, spanning ten measures. The notation is primarily composed of eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and rests. Measure 1 starts with a sixteenth note followed by a quarter note. Measures 2 through 10 follow a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups, with occasional rests and dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'sostenuto'.

Use the whole bow on the eighth-note, but lightly and without accent.

Lento

1

1

In the middle: half-bow, allowing as much bow for the eighth-note as for the quarter.

Allegretto

1st time 2nd time

1st time 2nd time

The staccato note short and well marked. Use about one inch of bow for the eighth-note, the bow to come to an absolute stop after the quarter-note. At the nut lighten the pressure of the bow on the string.

Moderato

3

3



Étude

Allegro moderato

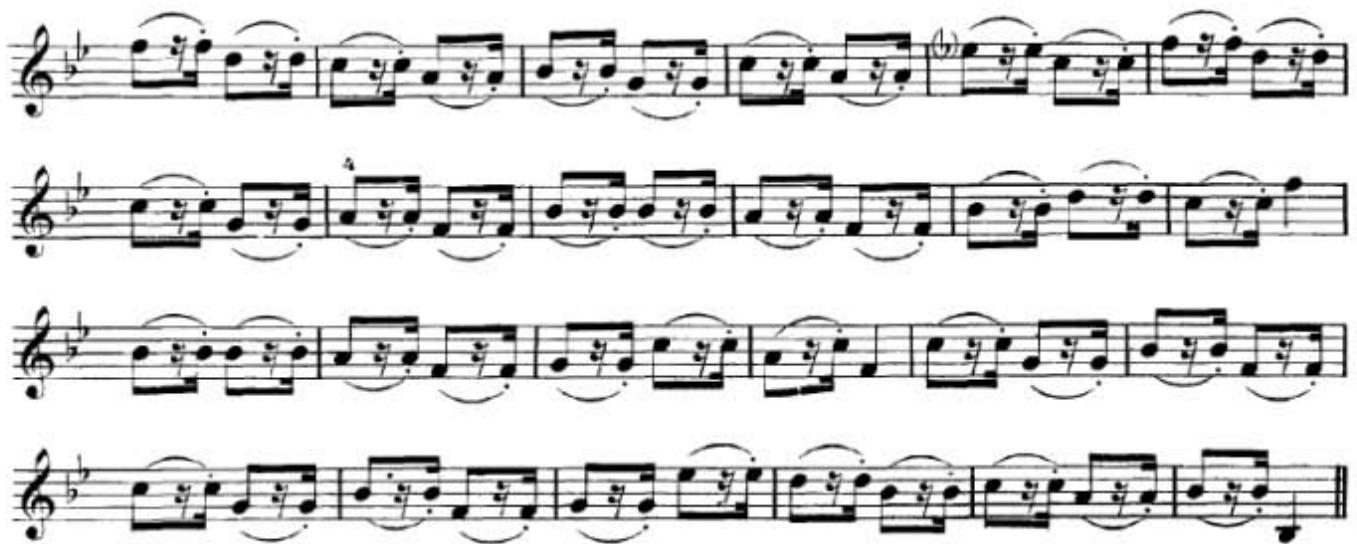
1

Sheet music for Etude 1, featuring eight staves of musical notation in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

Allegro moderato

2

Sheet music for Etude 2, featuring eight staves of musical notation in 9/8 time with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.



Allegro

Ten staves of musical notation in G clef, common time. The notation consists of eighth-note patterns connected by vertical stems. The tempo is Allegro throughout all ten staves.



Till now we have made no mention of the shading of the tone, which requires of the pupil a certain amount of familiarity with the use of the bow. He should now practise the varying pressure and rate of motion of his bow in the crescendo and diminuendo from nut to point and from point to nut.