



THE
Art of Playing

ON THE
VIOLIN;

WITH

A New Scale shewing how to stop
every NOTE, Flat or Sharp, exact-
ly in Tune, and where the SHIFTS
of the Hand should be made.

*To which is added
A Collection of the finest
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THE
Art of Playing
 on the
 VIOLIN

*The first Thing to be learnt is the Scale
 of the GAMUT as it is here subjoyned*

*The Fourth or
 biggest String* *The 3^d String.* *The 2^d String* *The First or
 Treble String*

Gsolreut Alamire Bfabmi Gsolreut Dlasotre Elami Ffaut Gsolreut Alamire Bfabmi Csolfa Dlasot Elami Ffaut Gsolreut Alamire Bfabmi

*Next it will be requisite for the Learner to get
 these Names by heart: having a particular Regard
 to every line and Space as also to the respective Notes
 that are on them that he may be able to know & tell
 their proper Names readily whenever he shall*

see them in any place or Lesson whatsoever.

The next thing to be learnt is the method of tuning the Violin which must be by fifths thus if fourth or biggest string open must be G·A·M·U·T or rather G·sol·re·ut, the third String open D·S·O·L·R·E, the second string open A·L·A·M·I·R·E, and the least or treble string open E·L·A. as for Example.



But if you cannot put your Violin in tune by the help of the former Direction, do it thus.

Measure out the seventh line (from the Nut) which is drawn across the strings in the ensuing Example and draw with a little Ink a line over the Finger board at the same Distance from the Nut as that line. having done thus, screw up^d treble string to as high a pitch, as it can moderately bear, then put your little finger on the afore mentioned Mark on the second String and cause that to give the same sound as if treble string doth when 'tis open. Afterward put your little Finger on the same mark on the third string & cause that to have the same sound as the second String when open lastly observe if same method in tuning if 4th string.

Directions how to play off the several Notes marked in the Scale of the G·A·M·U·T.

Hold the Violin with your left Hand, about half an inch from the bottom of its Head, which is usually termed the Nut, and let it lie between the Root of your Thumb and that of your fore-finger: then you may proceed to the playing off of the Notes specified in the Scale of the Gamut, to which purpose it ought to be observ'd, that there are 4 Notes appertaining to if fourth or biggest String, viz. G·sol·re·ut, A·la·mi·re, B·fa·be·mi and C·sol·fa·ut, now G·sol·re·ut is to be play'd open: A·la·mi·re must be stop't with the fore finger of your left hand almost at the distance of an inch from the Nut, B·fa·be·mi with your second finger

finger about half an inch from the first & C-sol-fa-ut with your third finger close to the second.

The III^d string hath in like manner 4 Notes which are these viz D-la-sol-re, E-la-mi, F-fa-ut & G-sol-re-ut (on which last the Cliff is commonly fixed) D-la-sol-re is struck open, E-la-mi is to be stop't with your fore-finger about an inch from the Nut F-fa-ut with your second finger close to the first, & G-sol-re-ut with your third finger 3 quarters of an inch from y^e 2^d.

The II^d string hath also 4, Viz A-la-mi-re, B-fa-be-mi C-sol-fa-ut and D-la-sol: A-la-mi-re is open, stop B-fa-be-mi with your fore finger about an inch from y^e Nut C-sol-fa-ut with your second finger close to the first & D-la-sol with your third finger about three quarters of an inch from the second.

The Ist, treble, or least string hath six Notes usually appropriated thereto which are these Viz E-la F-fa-ut, G-sol-re-ut, A-la-mi-re, B-fa-be-mi, and C-sol-fa-ut. strike E-la open; stop F-fa-ut with your fore finger very near the Nut: G-sol-re-ut with your second finger about three quarters of an inch from the first: A-la-mi-re with your third finger at the same distance from the second: B-fa-be-mi with your little finger half an inch from the third; and lastly to stop C-sol-fa-ut you must stretch your little finger about a quarter of an inch farther than you did for B-fa-be-mi.

But the Learner is to take Notice that all the Notes on the first or treble string excepting E-la are termed in Alt for Distinction sake.

And that the first Note of every string must be drawn with a down Bow.



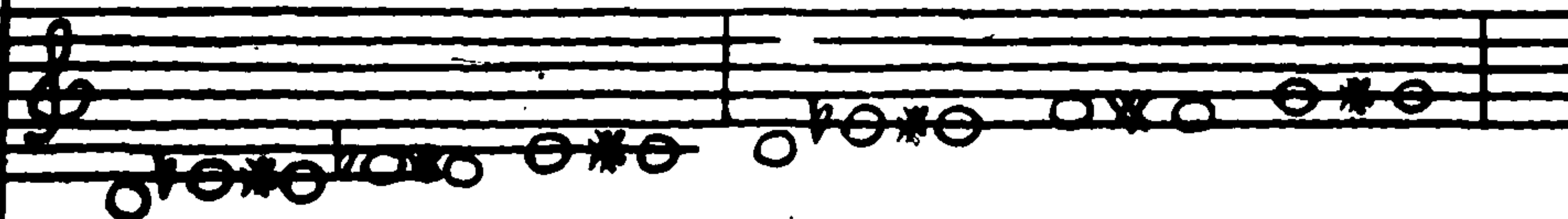
Of Flats & Sharps.

Whereas the greater part of the Notes in the Gamut are divided by half Notes commonly call'd Flats and Sharps; the former whereof are marked thus (b) the other thus (*) It may not be Amiss here to subjoin the whole Scale of the Gamut ascending wherein all these half Notes are delineated, and at the same time to shew with what fingers they are to be stop't. Where a Cypher (0) is set underneath any Note, it signifies that such a Note must be play'd open: the figure (1) is the first finger; the figure (2) is the second finger and the figure (3) is the third finger. But wheresoever you find a figure plac'd under a Note and y^e same figure under the next it denotes that the same finger must be stop't about half an Inch farther y^e it was before.

4th string.

3^d string.

g a a b b c c d e e f f g g

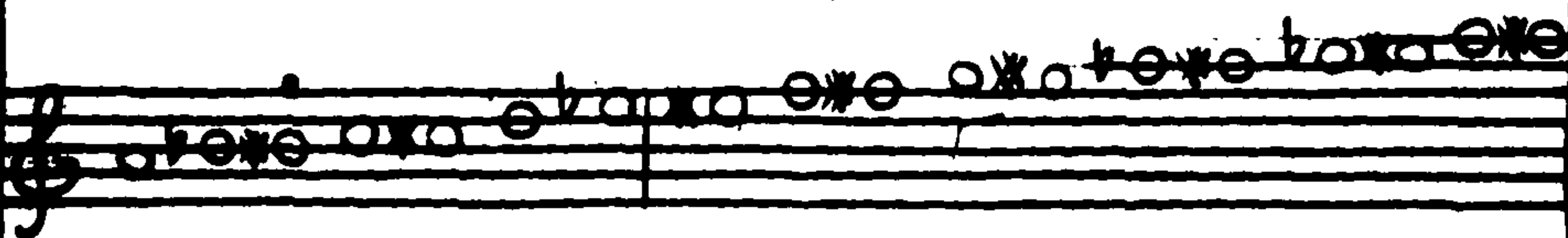


0 1 1 2 2 3 3 0 1 1 2 2 3 3

2^d string

1st string

a b b c c d e e f f g g a a b b c c



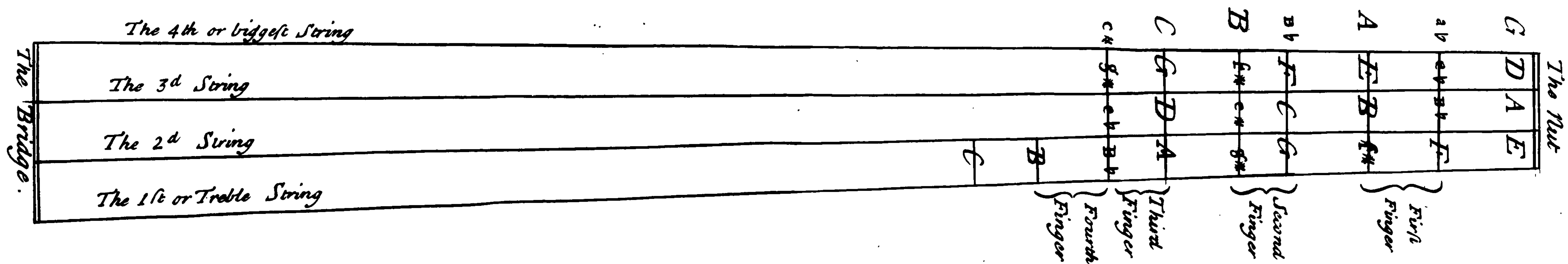
0 1 1 2 2 3 4 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4

If you cannot readily attain to stop in Tune you may then have recourse to y^e ensuing Example wherein y^e strings of y^e Violin are represented and divided into several frets.

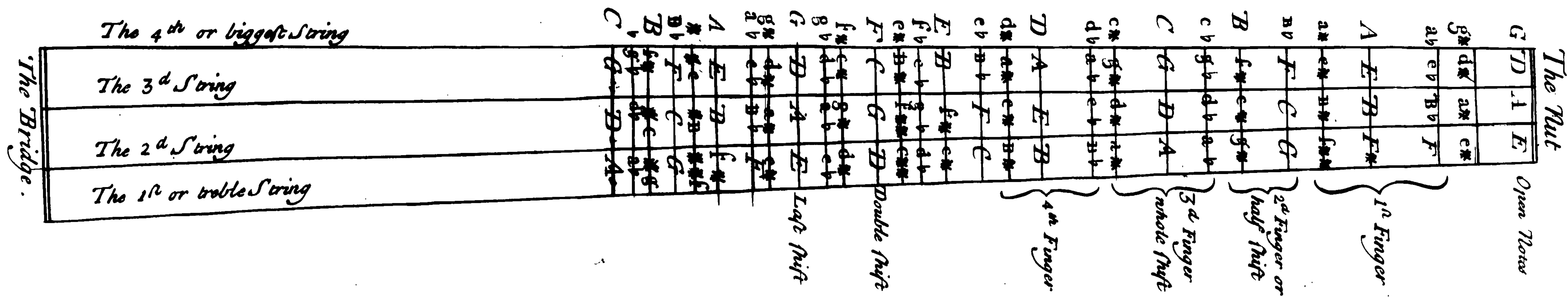


first

Let the length of your Strings between the Nut and the Bridge be the same as in this Example, which you may easily do by removing the Bridge a little forwarder or backwarder as Occasion requires; then with a pair of Compasses mark out these lines either ^{with} Ink, or with bits of Paper pasted on the neck of your Violin at the same Distance as they are in this Example; Thus you'll easily discern every Note, and with a little practice learn how to stop in Tune to a very great Nicety.



When you are pretty well acquainted with the manner of stopping according to the former Scheme, you may proceed to this, which directs you to stop in all the shifts, for Example y^e first shift which is called the half shift is upon the 5th line; the whole shift is upon y^e 8th line; y^e double shift is on y^e 17th line; the last shift is upon y^e 20th line. Note that in shifting you must put your first finger on that line or Note where y^e shift is to be done, & then move the whole hand higher accordingly. Note also that as G[♯] & A[♭] or A[♯] & B[♭] or also D[♯] & E[♭] & c are not y^e same Notes you must not stop them with the same Finger.



Common Time.

Sembrief 

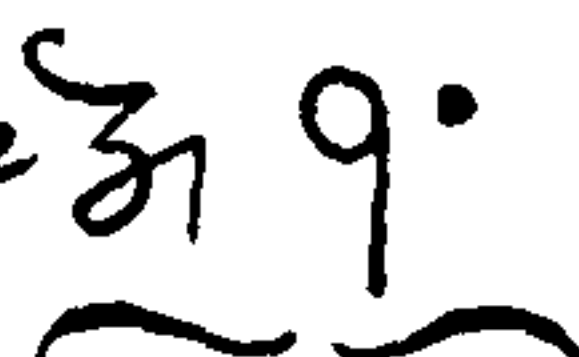
Minums 

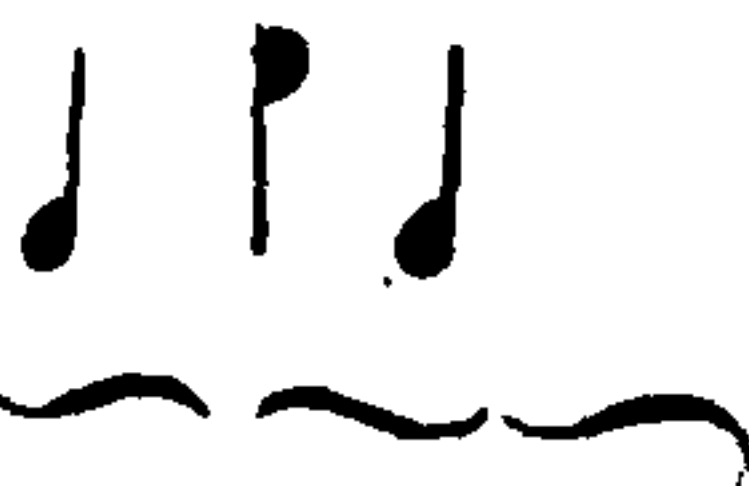
Crotchets 

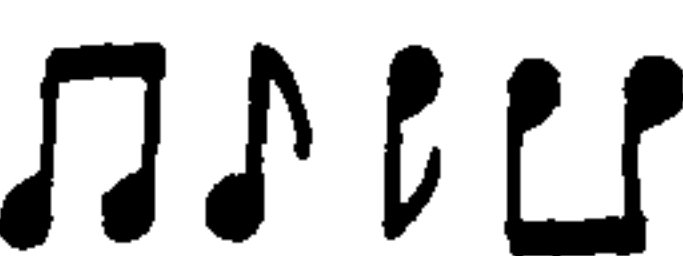
Quavers 

Semi quavers 

Triple Time.

Minum 

Crotchets 

Quavers 

Semi quaver 

Example of the Time.

There are two sorts of Time viz Common and Triple. Common Time is marked thus  and must be played slow. or thus  to shew a somewhat faster motion. and thus  to denote a brisk movement.

Triple time is marked thus  to signify a grave movement. or thus  which mark is usually prefix'd to slow Airs: or thus  which mark serves for Minuets or light tunes: and thus  which last mark is generally set before Jiggs & Pases. a Sembrief is of length of 2 Minums. 4 Crotchets 8 Quavers and 16 Semi quavers. and ought to be held as long as you can distinctly tell four thus 1: 2: 3: 4: therefore according to y^e Mark set at the beginning of any Lesson whether it be slow or quick. you must alter y^e telling of these Num. bers slower or faster.

Instructions for y^e Violin. B

Triple

Triple Time is multiplied by three and consists of 1 prickt Minum, or 3 Crotchets, or 6 Quavers or 12 Semiquavers included within one Bar; whereas in common time 1 Sembrief, or 2 Minums or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiquavers in like manner be contained within one Bar.



A Bar is a line drawn cross the five lines of the Scale as you may observe in the Example; A double Bar is set as occasion serves to shew that y^e Strain ends there and that every strain must be played twice over. Furthermore in most Lessons you will find a dott or prick on the side of a Note, which signifies that such a Note whereto this dot is fixt must be held half as long again as the time of the Note it self requires, whether it be Sembrief Minum, Crotchet, or Quaver. As for the tails of notes they may be turned upwards or downwards at pleasure, provided that the heads be made full and fixt in their proper places.

There are as many rests or marks of silence as there are Notes. Example  and when you meet with any  of these you are to cease playing according to their lengths.

Having explained the Scale of the Gamut both as it is natural and otherwise; there remains some Directions for the distinguishing of certain marks which are usually set at the beginning of the Staves or lines, the first whereof is that of the Cliff which is formed thus.  some other Notes also inserted in most Lessons viz Flats & Sharps that have been already described in the in the preceeding Example. Therefore I shall only add here that the Flats are used for E^a, B^a, C^a, D^a, E^a and A^a, and if one or more of these Flats be placed next the Cliff it ought to be understood that all the Notes on that line, or in those spaces where they stand must be played flat throughout the whole Lesson.

unless

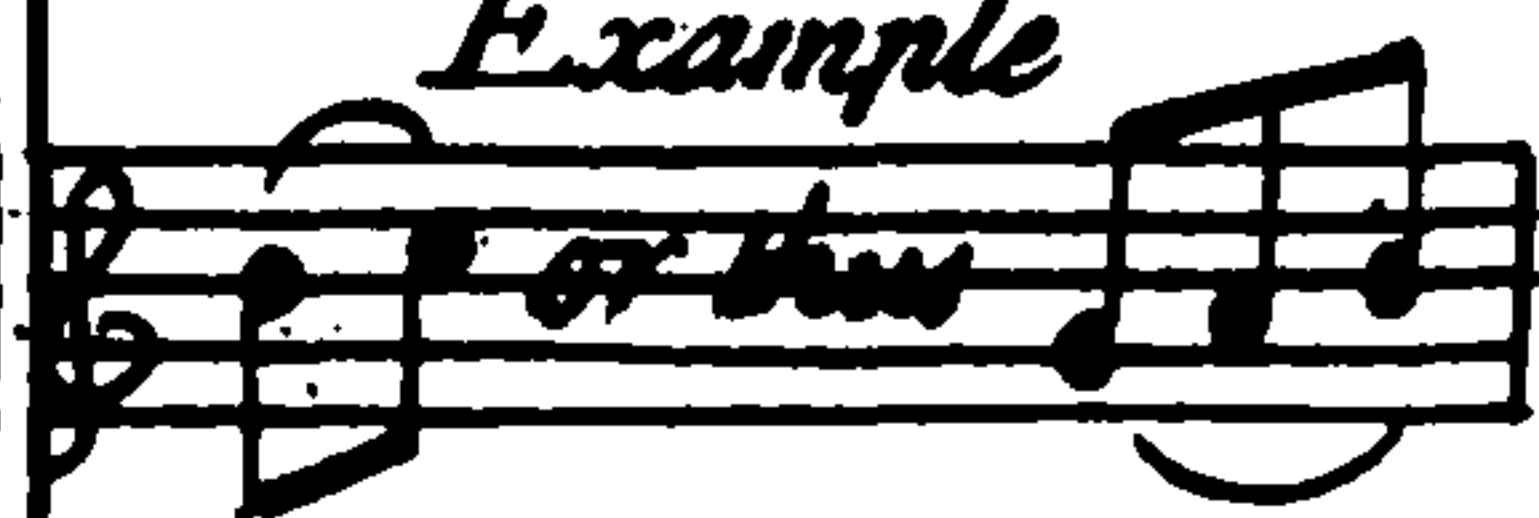
7

unless you meet with a Sharp prefix to any one of them, shewing that that particular Note must be play'd sharp. The Sharps are applied to F fa ut, C sol fa ut and G sol re ut so that all the Notes found in those places are to be play'd sharp, unless a Flat any where intervenes.

Of the usual Graces.

The first is call'd a Beat. and is marked thus (+) it proceeds from $\frac{1}{2}$ half Note below the Note on which it is made, and must be heard a little before the proper Note is drawn with the Bow. as for Example in playing B-fa-be-mi you must first touch A-lamire open, and then beat down B-fa-be-mi with your forefinger. On the contrary a Shake is marked thus (v) and comes from the next Note above. thus when you shake F-fa-ut, the Grace is taken from G-sol-re-ut, which you must strike a little and then shake it off, but be sure to let the proper Note be heard at last.

Example



There is also another sort of Grace call'd a Slur and marked thus (v) which is sometimes set

over two, three, or more Notes to shew that all the Notes comprehended within it must be drawn with one Bow, as it appears from the Example

The

Instructions for $\frac{1}{2}$ Violin

B 2

The Method of Bowing in Common Time

It is difficult to lay down any certain Rules for y^e Use of y^e Bow by reason the direction of divers Masters and y^e Methods of Practitioners are very different: nevertheless it may not be improper for y^e satisfaction of ingenious Learners to exhibit some few remarkable Observations on this subject. At the beginning of many Lessons you will meet with an odd Note excluded from y^e others by the first Bar, which must be always struck with an up Bow, the next within y^e Bar is to be drawn with down Bow, and whenever an equal number of Minims, Crotchets, or Quavers are comprised within y^e same Bar, proceed in drawing one Bow down and y^e other up continually: but if three, five, seven or any other odd Numbers are found therein, then 'tis requisite that some two of them be play'd with two down or two up Bows both together: Lastly in case there are two, four, or more Quavers tied together, be sure to play off the first of them with a down Bow, the same thing is to be observ'd with Semiquavers when they agree in like manner: as you may more plainly apprehend in the ensuing Example wherein the Letter (u) is set under those Notes which require an up Bow, and (d) under those Notes which are drawn downwards.

Example

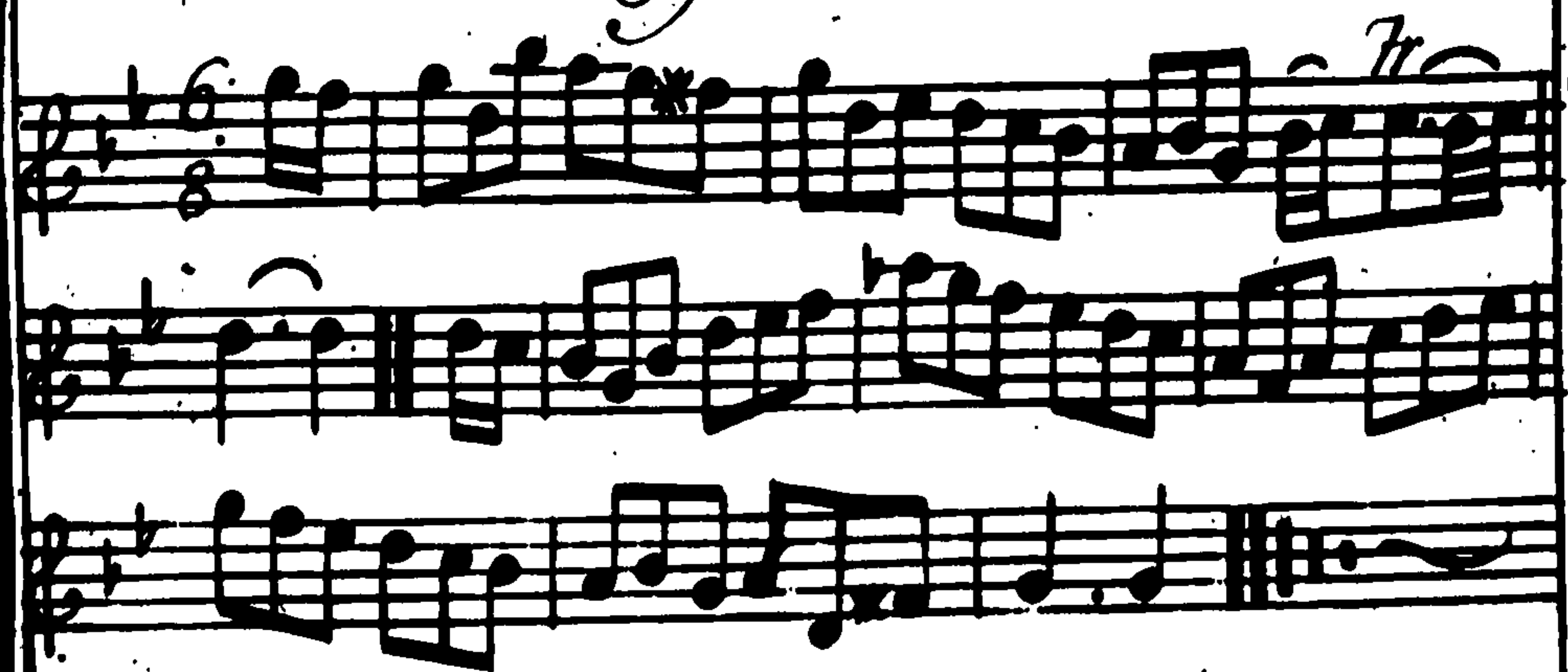


The Method of Bowing in Triple Time

When three Minims are included in a Bar, the first must be struck with a down Bow, and the two last with up Bows, or otherwise you may play off the first with a down Bow, the second with an up Bow, and the third again with a down Bow, but in playing you will soon perceive the first direction to be the best, in regard that by this means the following Bar will begin more smooth with a down Bow.

When three Crotchets are found in a Bar, you must draw y^e Bow downward for y^e first, upward for the second, and continue so to do alternately; but if four Quavers follow a Bar of three Crotchets, then strike the first Crotchet with a down Bow & the other two with up Bows; to the end that you may more conveniently begin the four Quavers in the next Bar drawing your Bow downward



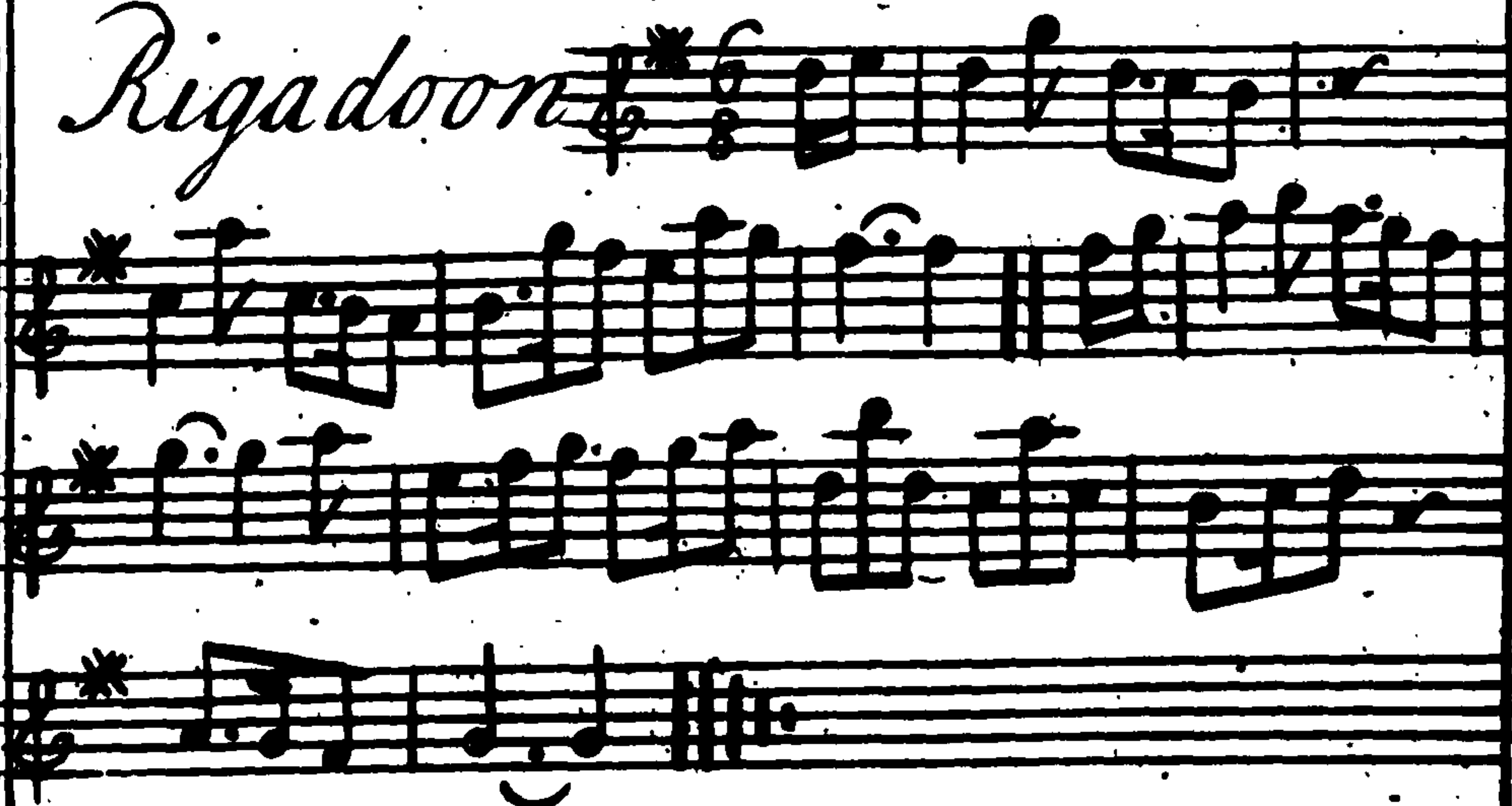
Minuet*Rigadon*

Minuet

11



Rigadoon



Minuet



Violin

C 2

Minuet in Rodelinda.

*The following Minuets by the
most Eminent Masters.*



Minuet.

13

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. There are several trills marked with 'Tr' above the notes.

Minuet

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. There are several trills marked with 'Tr' above the notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

Minuet

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

The seventh system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

The eighth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line.

Violin

D

Minuet*Minuet*

Minuet

15

W

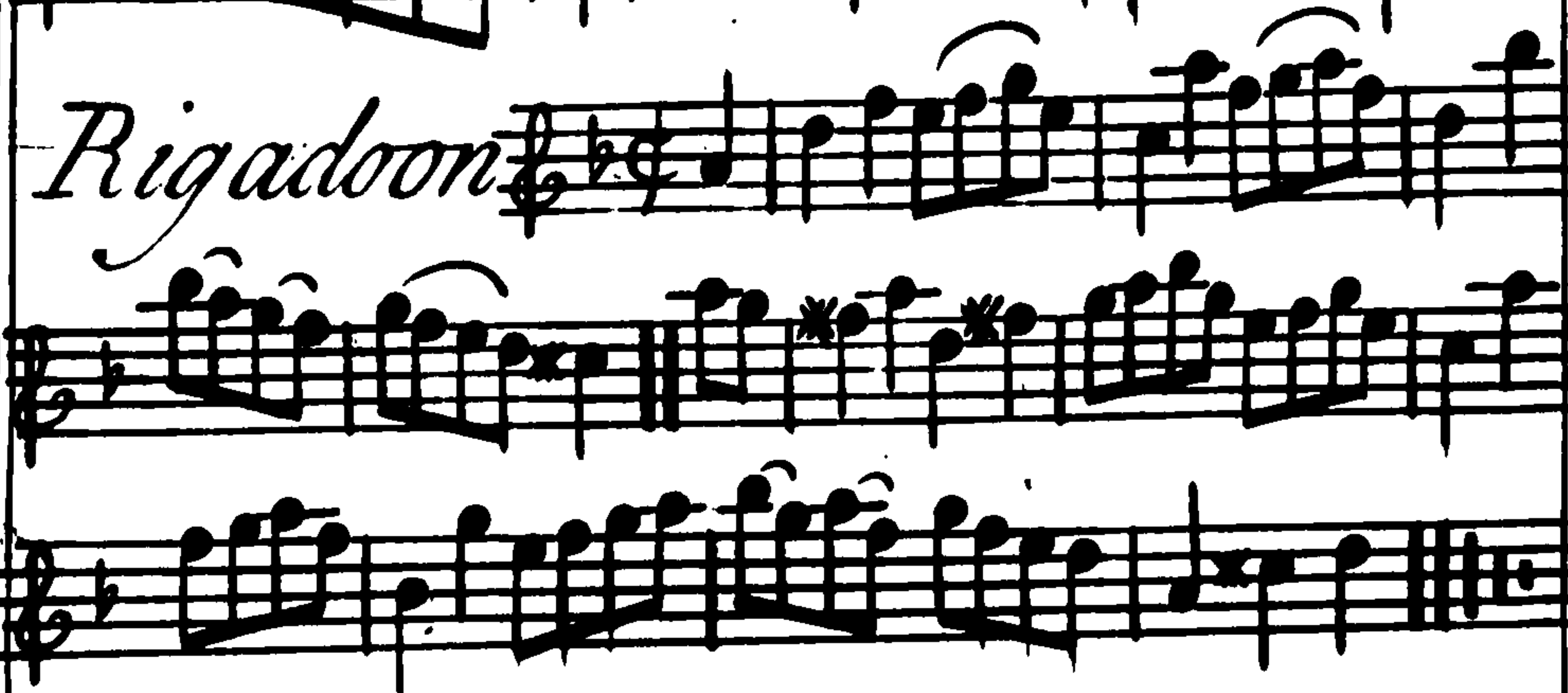
First Minuet, measures 1-15. The score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and trills (marked 'Tr'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the seventh staff.

Minuet

Second Minuet, measures 1-15. The score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of four staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and trills (marked 'Tr'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fourth staff.

Violin

D 2

Minuet.*Rigadoon*

Saraband by S^r Albinoni.

57

All^o



Gavot by S^r Albinoni.

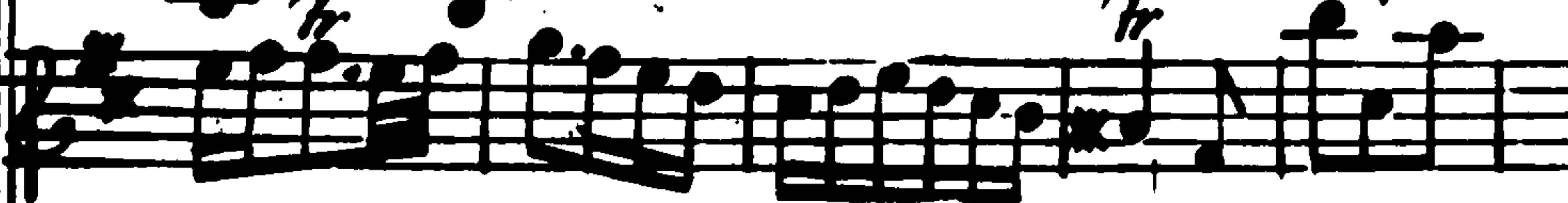


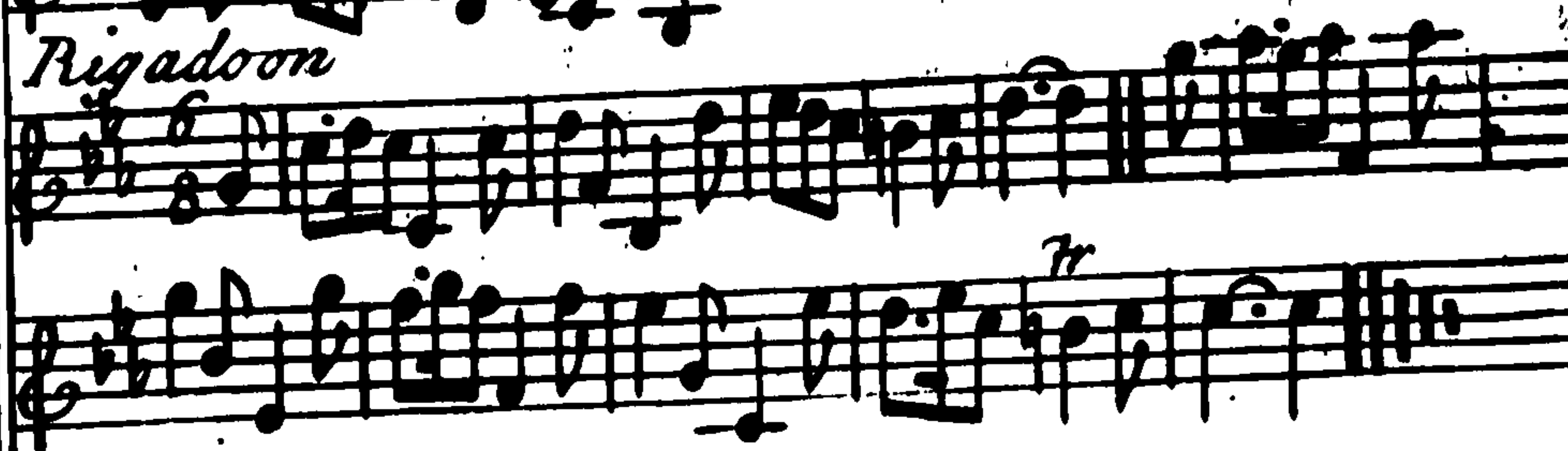
Violin

E

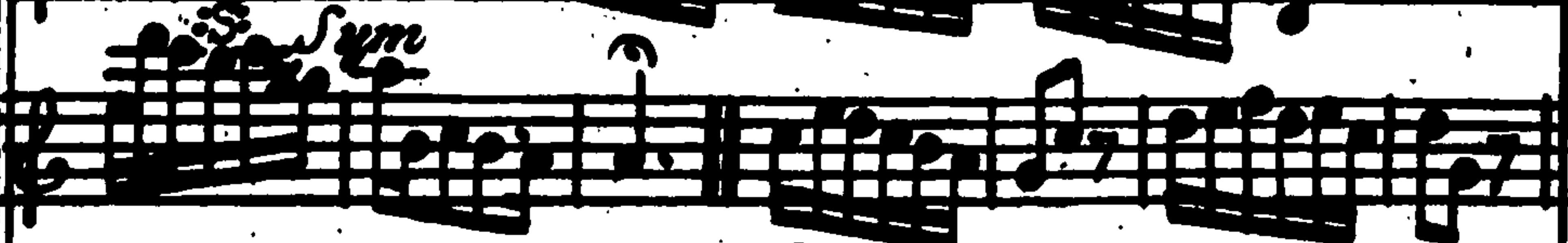
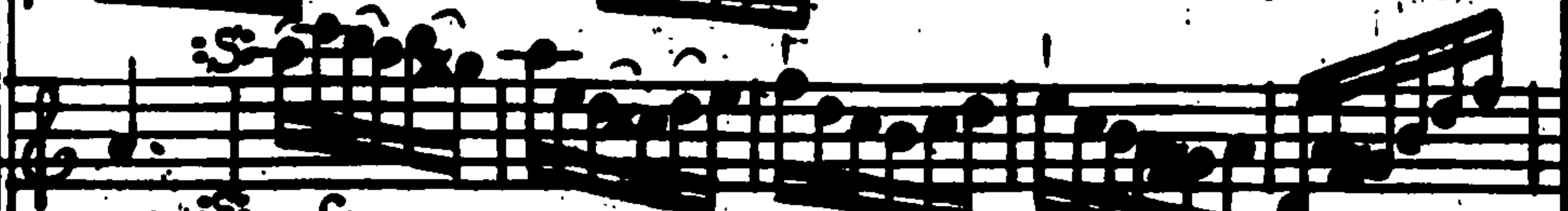
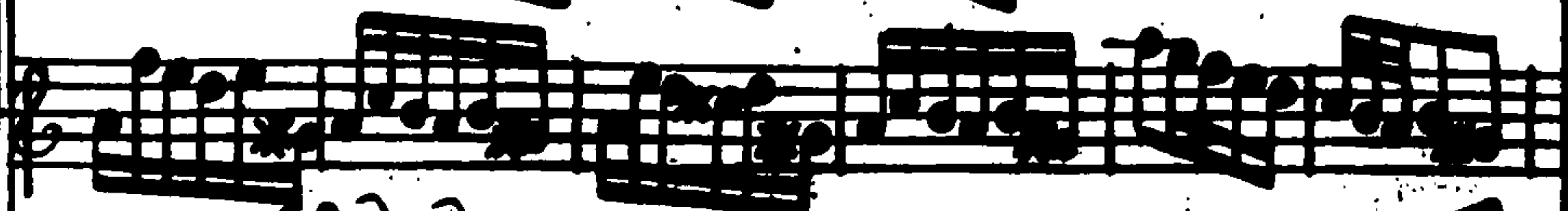
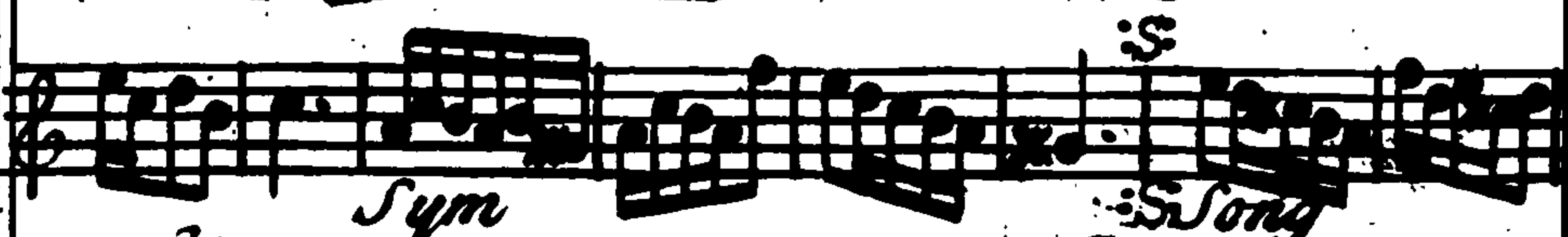
*Air by Sig^r Masciti**Presto*



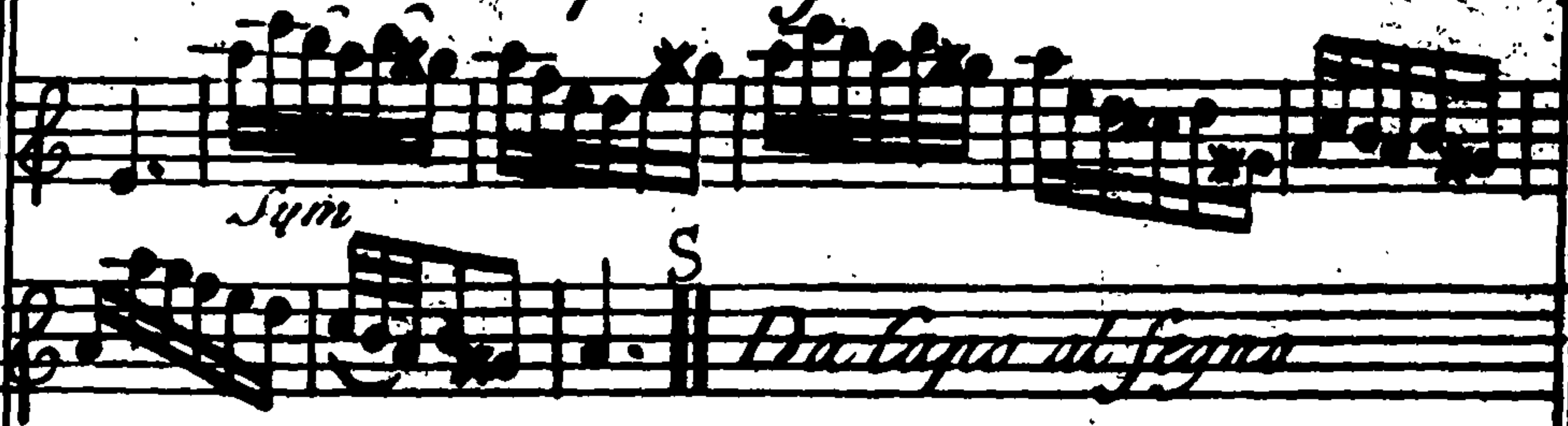
*Air by M^r S^t Helene**Allegro*

Minuet.*Rigadoon**Rigadoon**Violin*

F

*A Favourite Air;**Allegro**Adagio*

in the Opera of *Sirve*.



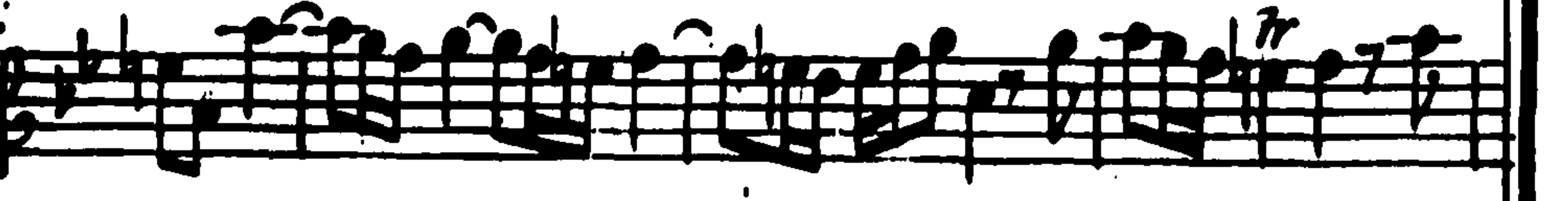
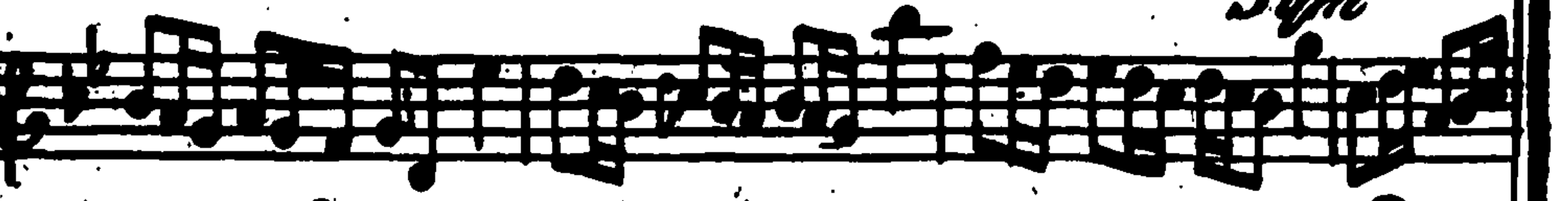
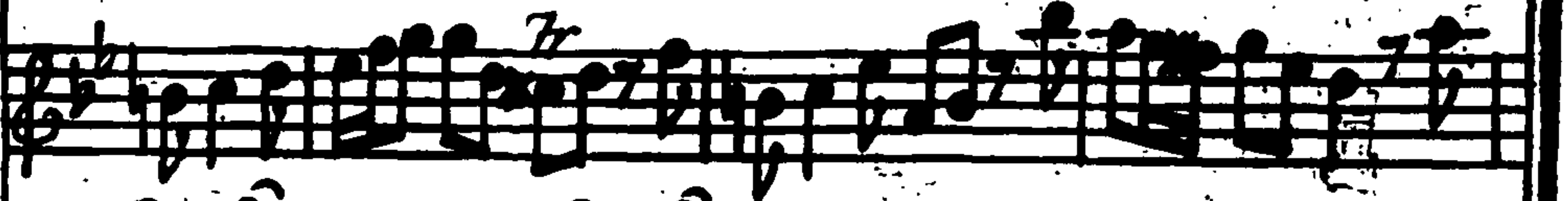
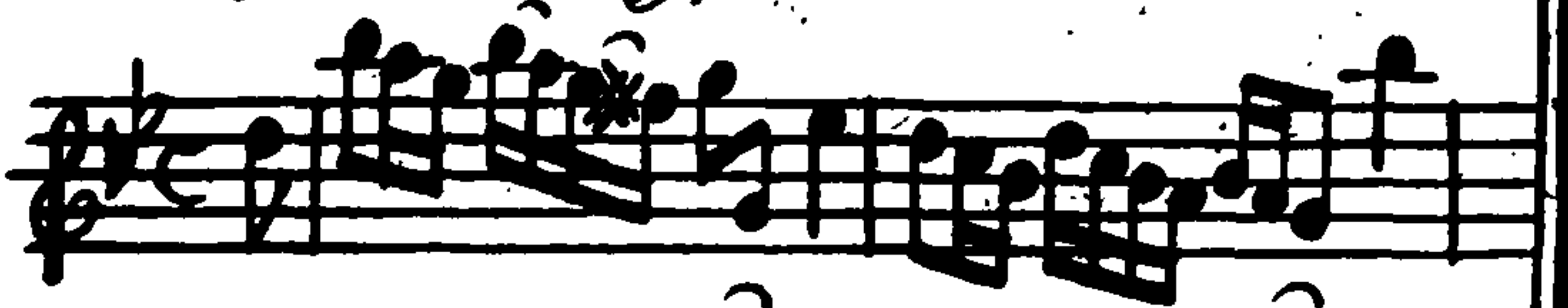
Air by M^r Handel in *Julius Caesar*.



D.C. al segno

Violin

F2

*Un lampo e la speranza.**Allegro*

In the Opera of Admetus.

Si caro si
in Admetus

Sym DC

Sym Song Sy So

So

Sym

Song

DC

*Violin**G*

*A Favourite Air**All.^o*

A musical score for a piece titled "A Favourite Air". The score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The piece is marked "All.^o" (Allegro) at the beginning. The score is divided into sections labeled "Song" and "Sym" (Symphony). The "Song" sections are marked with a "7" and a "7r" (trill) symbol, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern. The "Sym" sections are marked with a "7r" symbol. The score is written in a single system, with the staves arranged vertically. The notation is in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

in the Opera of Rodelinda

This section contains the first five staves of music. The first two staves are vocal parts, and the next three are piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The word "Song" is written below the second staff. The word "Fin" appears at the end of the fifth staff.

Minuet.

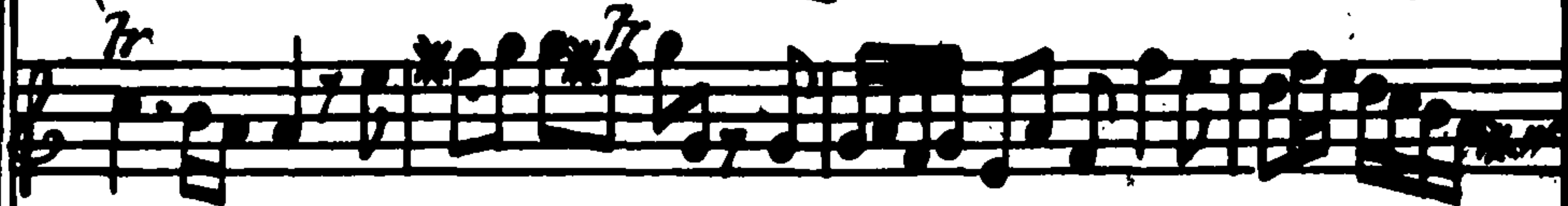
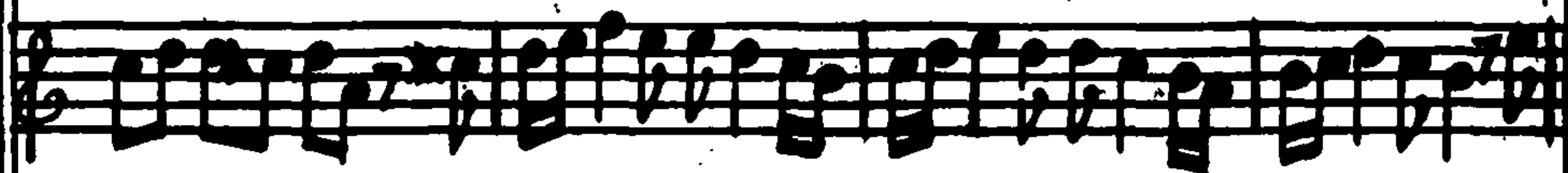
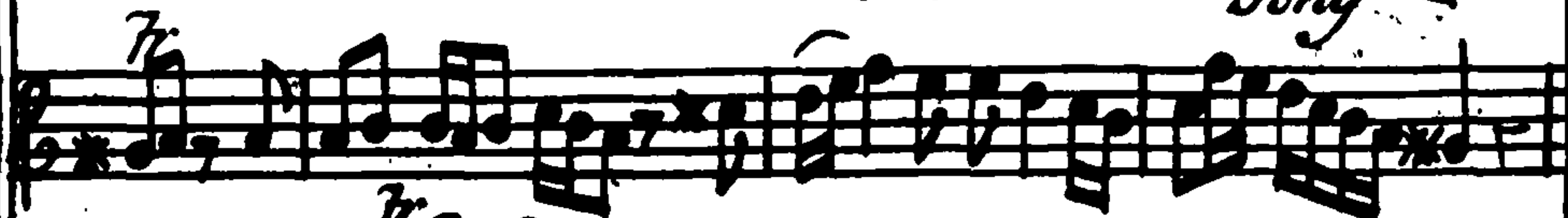
This section contains the next five staves of music, all for piano accompaniment. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 3/4. The word "Sym" is written above the third staff. The word "Fin" appears at the end of the fifth staff.

Rigadoon

This section contains the final three staves of music, all for piano accompaniment. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 3/4. The word "Fin" appears at the end of the third staff.

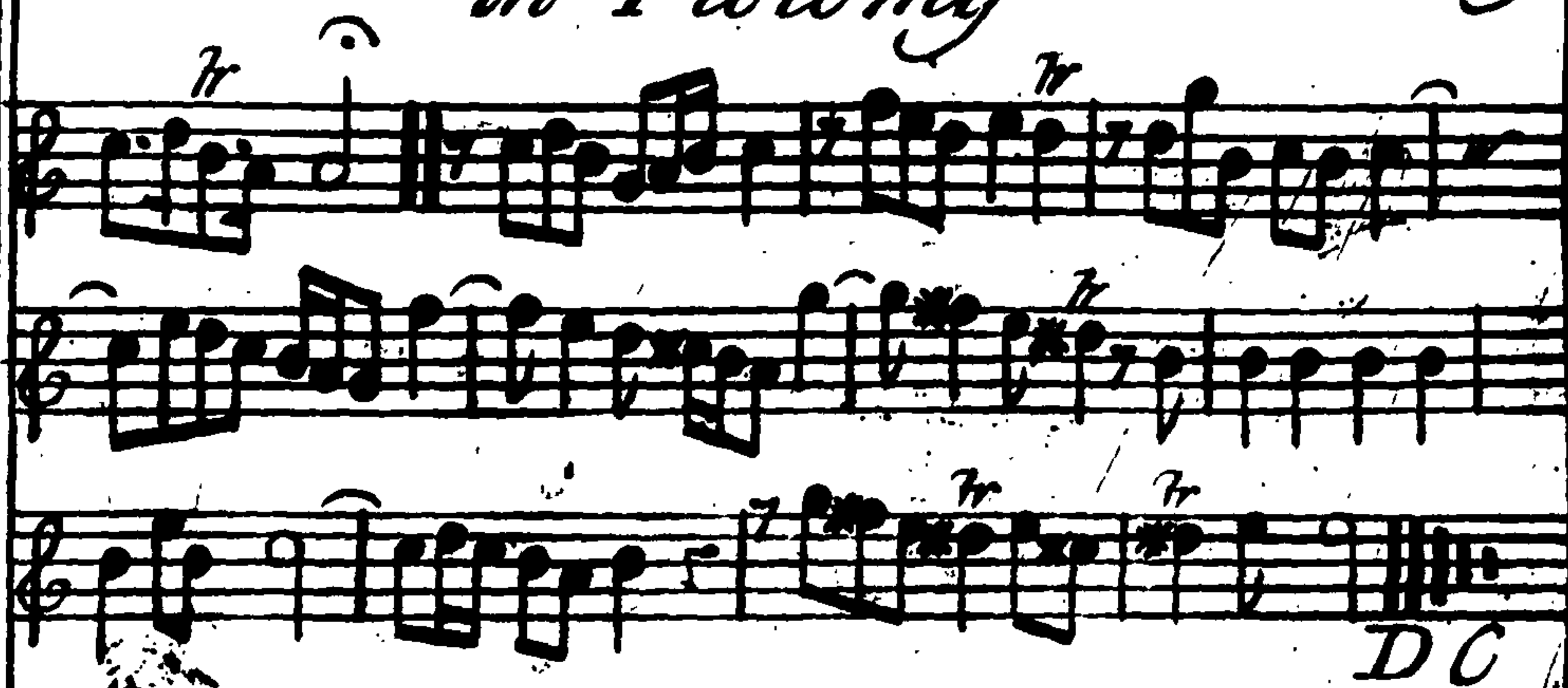
Violin

G 2

*Aure portate by M^r Handel**Allegro*

in Ptolomy

29



Air by M^r BONONCINI in Astyanax



Violin

H

A Favourite Air.

All.^o



Handwritten musical score for Violin, featuring 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and performance markings such as '7r' (trills) and 'S' (accents). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C. al fine'.

A Favourite Air

In the Opera of Rodelinda.

33

7r

Sym

Song

Violon

7r

A Favourite Song

in the Opera of Admetus

35

Fr

Song

Fr

Fr

Sym

Sb

Fr

Sym

Violin

I 2

Violin

Admetus

Song

Tr

Tr

Tr

Tr

Tr

Tr

Tr

Tr

Da Capo

*A favourite Air in Admetus.**Allegro*

Tr

Song

Admetus

37

Fr

Sym

Song

Sym

Song

Fr

W

Da Capo

K

Violin

A Favourite Air

A musical score for a piece titled "A Favourite Air". The score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 7/8. The score is divided into sections by the labels "Sym" (Symphony) and "Song". The "Sym" sections are marked with a "7r" (trill) symbol, and the "Song" sections are marked with a "7" (seventh) symbol. The score is enclosed in a rectangular border.

Sym

7r

Song

Sym

Song

7r

Sym

Song

in the Opera of Tamerlane

39

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music, all in treble clef and marked with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Annotations include 'Tr' (trills) above several notes, 'Sym' (Symphony) written below the staves, and 'Song' written above the staves. The word 'Violin' is written at the bottom left, and 'K 2' is written at the bottom right. The score is enclosed in a rectangular border.

Violin

K 2

A Favourite Air in Siroe

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked *Andante*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (marked 'Tr'), and slurs. There are also decorative asterisks at the beginning of several measures. The score is divided into sections labeled *Song* and *Sym* (Symphony). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Andante

Song

Sym

Song

by M^r Handel.

41

Handwritten musical score for Violin I, page 41, by M^r Handel. The score consists of 12 staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and trills marked with 'Tr'. The music is written in a fluid, handwritten style typical of 18th-century manuscripts.

Violin

Fa Capo
I

A Favourite Air

A musical score for a piece titled "A Favourite Air". The score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 12/8. The score is divided into sections by the labels "Sym" (Symphony) and "Song". The first section is marked "Sym" and the second section is marked "Song". The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tempo or mood is indicated by the word "Allegro" at the end of the piece.

12/8

Sym

Song

Sym

Song

Sy So Sy So Sy So

Allegro

In the Opera of Siroe.

43

Tr

Tr *W*

Sym

Song

Tr

W

Tr

W

Tr

W

Tr

W

Violin

L 2

Minuet*Rigadoon**Minuet*

Minuet

The first system of musical notation consists of seven staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff continues the melody. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano).

Minuet

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano).

Violin

M

*Furibondo in g Opera**All^o*

of Parthenone

A musical score for a violin, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system. The score includes several measures of music, with some measures containing multiple notes. The notation is in a standard musical style, with notes and rests clearly visible. The score ends with a double bar line. The overall appearance is that of a handwritten musical manuscript.

Violin

M 2

Volta



FIN