

F. FIORILLO

Thirty-Six
Etudes or Caprices
for VIOLIN

Edited and Annotated by EMIL KROSS

1.50

CARL FISCHER
INC.

62 Cooper Square, New York 3
BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS





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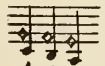
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The 36 Caprices of the Italian master, Frederigo Fiorillo, are indispensable for the higher development of every violin player, whether he incline to the classical style or to that of the virtuoso. They insure certainty in the higher positions, dexterity in double-stopping and in the stretching of octaves and tenths. In addition to this they also contain a variety of figurations which essentially contribute to the training of the left hand. Those who study these Caprices will find it of great advantage to take up the study of my "Art of Bowing," a practical and theoretical guide for developing the technique of the bow and for acquiring a fine tone, at the same time. Therefore, in the little explanatory remarks to some of these Caprices, reference has been made to the various chapters of this work which, I may be permitted to remark, has been most warmly received by the leading professors and masters of the violin.

In view of the present advanced methods of violin-teaching, my revision of the Caprices is very minute and detailed. The fingerings selected are invariably such as will assist in bringing out or producing the tonal-sequences most clearly, melodiously and to the best advantage.—Other pedagogic aids which I have adopted and used are, the keeping down of the fingers, the simultaneous action and gliding of the supporting finger and the stopping of fifths. These are aids of such importance that it is necessary to mention a few words about them here. The keeping down of the fingers in this edition is indicated by 1...2...3...4..., meaning that the respective finger is not to be lifted during the time indicated by the dotted line. This is an excellent means for strengthening and developing independent action of the fingers. It offers additional advantage in another respect namely, that the student accustoms himself to a quiet position of the hand which in turn aids in the securing of a purer intonation, as with increased accuracy of measurement the sense of touch becomes more highly developed. The first finger, in particular, must rest on the strings as long as possible, because it forms a kind of artificial saddle, from which the distances of the greater and smaller intervals may be accurately measured. When the fingers must be shifted in order to slur two notes in different positions, the 1st or 2nd finger should simultaneously glide along the string lightly and rapidly. This simultaneous gliding of a finger is indicated in this edition by 1—2— or 4—3—. In this edition the student will also frequently find the notation $\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2}$ — or even

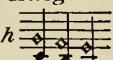
 that is: the 1st or 2nd finger rests on two adjacent $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$ strings, which contributes essentially to purity of

intonation and perfection of slurring. It often happens that slurs on adjacent strings can only be executed smoothly and clearly when the finger does not leave the first note, and the second note is stopped at the moment of shifting the bow. The stopping of fifths is often necessary here. A finger should, therefore, never be lifted without necessity.

I will only add that the teacher may let the pupil study these exercises in increasing order of difficulty, and I now offer this edition to the musical world with the hope that it may aid in promoting the classical school of violin playing.

Emil Kross.

Die 36 Capricen des italienischen Meisters Frederigo Fiorillo sind im höheren Entwicklungsgange jedes Geigers, mag er sich nun der klassischen oder virtuoson Richtung zuwenden wollen, ein unumgänglich notwendiges Studienwerk.— Dieselben geben Sicherheit in den höheren Lagen, Fertigkeit in Doppelgriffen, in Unisonos und Dezimen-Spannungen. Ausserdem sind in ihnen mannichfache Figurationen enthalten und tragen daher wesentlich zur Vervollkommnung der linken Hand bei.— Von grossem Vortheil wird es für diejenigen, welche diese Capricen studiren, sein, wenn sie neben demselben mein Werk „Die Kunst der Bogenführung,“ praktisch-theoretische Anleitung zur Ausbildung der Bogentechnik und zur Erlangung eines schönen Tones, studiren. Aus diesem Grunde ist auch bei gewissen Capricen in den Anmerkungen auf die betreffende Capitel dieses Werkes, welches, nebenbei bemerkt, bei den bedeutendsten Violinpädagogen und Meistern des Violinspiels die wärmste Anerkennung gefunden hat, hingewiesen worden.

Was nun meine Bezeichnung der Capricen anbelangt, so ist diese in Rücksicht auf den heutigen so vorgeschrittenen Standpunkt der Violinpädagogik eine sehr genaue. Bezüglich der Fingersätze sind immer diejenigen gewählt, in welchen die Tonfolgen am deutlichsten und wohlklingendsten herauskommen.— Bei den pädagogischen Hilfsmitteln ist auch das Liegenlassen der Finger, ferner der mitgleitende Stützfinger, sowie der Quintdoppelgriff verwerthet worden. Es sind diese Hilfsmittel von derartiger Wichtigkeit, dass wir es nicht unterlassen können, hier etwas darüber zu sagen. Das Liegenlassen der Finger, in der vorliegenden Ausgabe mit 1...2...3...4... bezeichnet, (d.h. der betreffende Finger wird während der Dauer der Punkte nicht aufgehoben), ist ein vorzügliches Mittel zur Kräftigung und Unabhängigkeit der Finger. Man gelangt dadurch zu dem so wichtigen Vortheil, sich eine ruhige Handhaltung anzueignen, und sichert sich auch dadurch eine reine Intonation. Letztere deshalb, weil durch das genauere Messen der Finger auch das Tastgefühl feiner ausgebildet wird.— Besonders ist der erste Finger so lange als möglich auf den Saiten liegen zu lassen, weil er einen künstlichen Sattel bildet, von welchem aus die Entfernungen der grossen und kleinen Tonstufen genau abgemessen werden können. Wenn man die Applikatur wechseln muss, um zwei in verschiedenen Lagen sich befindende Töne zu binden, so gleite der 1^{ste} oder der 2^{te} Finger leicht und behende auf der Saite mit. Wir haben diese mitgleitenden Finger in dieser Ausgabe an den betreffenden Stellen mit 1—2—, oder 4—3— bezeichnet. Ferner findet sich in dieser Ausgabe öfters die Bezeichnung $\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2}$ — etc. oder auch ; d.h. der 1^{ste}

od. der 2^{te} Finger, etc. bleiben im Quint. $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$ doppelgriff auf zwei benachbarten Saiten liegen, was wesentlich zur Reinheit der Intonation und der Sauberkeit der Bindungen beiträgt. Oft werden Bindungen auf benachbarten Saiten nur dann glatt und sauber, wenn der erste Ton vom Finger nicht verlassen wird, und der zweite Ton im Augenblick des Bogenüberganges schon gegriffen ist. Auch hierzu ist der Quintdoppelgriff oft sehr notwendig. Man hebe also nie einen Finger ohne Nothwendigkeit auf.

Indem ich noch bemerke, dass der Lehrer den Schüler auch die Capricen nach fortschreitender Schwierigkeit studiren lassen kann, übergebe ich diese Ausgabe der musikalischen Welt mit dem Wunsche, dass sie dazu beitragen möge, die klassische Schule des Violinspiels zu fördern.

Emil Kross.

Passages marked for up and down bow should be played in both ways. The fingering and the position of the hand are to be retained till an indication of change occurs.

Special Signs:

- V = up bow.
- ∩ = down bow.
- g.B. = with the whole bow.
- M. = with the middle of the bow.
- Fr. = at the nut.
- h. B^o = with the upper half of the bow.
- h. B^u = with the lower half.

Stellen bei welchen der Bogenstrich oben und unten angegeben ist, werden auf beiderlei Weise gespielt. - Der Fingersatz, ebenso die Handlage ist so lange beizubehalten, bis eine neue diesbezügliche Anmerkung kommt.

Besondere-Zeichen:

- V = Hinaufstrich.
- ∩ = Herunterstrich.
- g.B. = ganzer Bogen.
- M. = Mitte.
- Fr. = Frosch.
- h. B^o = halber Bogen oben.
- h. B^u = halber Bogen unten.

Largo sostenuto.

Whole bow.
Mit ganzer Bogenlänge.

1. *mf* *largamente.*

Allegro.

f h.B.M. *segue.*

Various manners of playing the accompanied shake.
Ausführungsarten der accompagnirten Triller.

See my "Art of Bowing"*) a practical and theoretical guide for developing the technic of the bow and for acquiring a good tone chap. 18, pp. 36 and 37, "the staccato," and chap. 19, "a sure method of acquiring the staccato in a short time?" In this caprice the regularly progressive staccato is to be used at (a), and the staccato interrupted by legato notes at (b).

Man sehe meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ (praktischtheoretische Anleitung zur Ausbildung der Bogentechnik und zur Erlangung eines schönen Tons), Capitel 18 (Pag. 36 u. 37) das Staccato und Capitel 19: sichere Methode, bald ein schönes Staccato zu erlernen. - In dieser Caprice findet a) das gleichmässig fortlaufende Staccato Anwendung; bei b) das durch Legatonoten unterbrochene Staccato.

*) Published by Carl Fischer, New York.

Allegro.

1 1 3 3 h. Bu 1 3 7

Allegretto.

5. *p* *) *leggero.* III^a e II^a

p *cresc.* *f*

g. B. Fr. *f*

tr. *) *p*

f *tr.*

(2 4 2) (2 4 2)

*) As to the use of stopped fifths for securing pure intonation when playing octaves, see Preface.

*) Ueber die Anwendung des Quintdoppelgrif's zur Sicherung der reinen Intonation beim Octavenspiel siehe Vorwort.

Andante sciolto.

Execution:
Ausführung:

*)

**) These shakes also begin with the higher note.
Diese Triller fangen wieder mit der oberen Note an.

C. Fischer's newly revised Editions
of "Instructive Violin Works?"

Rode, P. 24 Caprices.
Ševčík, O. School of Violin Technique
Hřimaly, I. Scale Studies. in 2 Parts.

Poco Adagio.
con espressione.

Musical score for the first section, 'Poco Adagio, con espressione'. It consists of ten staves of music in a single system. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and fingerings (1-4). There are first and second endings indicated by repeat signs and first/second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegretto.

Musical score for the second section, 'Allegretto'. It consists of seven staves of music in a single system. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 2/4. The music is marked with a trill (*tr.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and fingerings (1-4). There are first and second endings indicated by repeat signs and first/second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

To play this Largo well consult my ^{*)} "Art of Bowing;" chap. 15, pp. 25 and 26, "the study of tone-production;" also chap. 16, pp. 28 and 29, "on shading," and various important studies, concertos etc., for the study of tonè and style on pp. 31 to 35. The shakes at *) are to be played without any after-beat.

*) Published by Carl Fischer, New York.

Bezüglich einer schönen Ausführung dieses Largo vergleiche man meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ Capitel 15: „Das Studium des Tonziehens“ (Pag. 25 u. 26); ferner Capitel 16: „Von den Niancen“ (Pag. 28 u. 29), sowie verschiedene, für das Ton- und Vortragsstudium wichtige berühmte Etüden, Concerte etc. (Pag. 31 bis 35). Die Triller bei *) werden ohne Nachschlag ausgeführt.

Largo.
espress.

8. *p* *tr.* *or: 0* *tr.* *restez.* *espress.* *dim.*

Allegro.

With the upper third of the bow.
Mit dem oberen Drittheil.

9. *f*

This page of musical notation is for guitar and consists of ten staves of music in G major. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. Specific markings include:

- Staff 1:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a fourth finger (4) marking.
- Staff 2:** Includes a slur over a group of notes and a fourth finger (4) marking.
- Staff 3:** Shows a fourth finger (4) marking and a slur.
- Staff 4:** Contains a slur, a 'V' marking, and a second finger (2) marking.
- Staff 5:** Includes a 'V' marking, a second finger (2) marking, and a '4^{ta}' marking.
- Staff 6:** Features a '2^{me}' marking, a first finger (1) marking, and a second finger (2) marking.
- Staff 7:** Shows a fourth finger (4) marking, a first finger (1) marking, and a fourth finger (4) marking.
- Staff 8:** Includes a first finger (1) marking, a second finger (2) marking, and a fourth finger (4) marking.
- Staff 9:** Contains a 'restez.' marking, a first finger (1) marking, and a fourth finger (4) marking.
- Staff 10:** Shows a first finger (1) marking, a fourth finger (4) marking, and a first finger (1) marking.

Allegro.

10. *f*

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of 11 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the dynamics start with a forte 'f' marking. The piece is characterized by a dense texture of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, with frequent use of triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and various articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and natural signs are used throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

To be practised at first with broad detached bows with the middle, and then with detached bows with the upper third of the bow. The notes marked with *tr*: should be executed with two short trills, but they must be thrown lightly into the figure without disturbing the rhythm. This study may also be utilized for other bowings, for which my "Art of Bowing," pp. 16 and 17, should be consulted, where 75 different bowings are given for the quartole rhythm.

Zuerst mit breiten Detaché-Strichen in der Mitte, alsdann im Détaché-Strich am oberen Drittheil des Bogens zu studiren. *) Auf die Trillernoten kommen zwei Trillerschläge, jedoch müssen dieselben leicht in die Figur hinein geworfen werden, ohne dieselbe rhythmisch zu stören. Man kann sich diese Caprice auch noch durch Anwendung anderer Stricharten nutzbar machen und weise ich zu diesem Zwecke auf das Stricharten-Register meiner „Kunst der Bogenführung“ (Pag. 16 u. 17) hin, woselbst für den Quartolen-Rhythmus 75 verschiedene Stricharten zu finden sind.

Moderato.

11. *f*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a quarter rest. The music features a quartole rhythm (groups of four sixteenth notes). Trills (*tr*) are placed over several notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Violin exercise in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of five staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff begins with a *4ta* (fourth finger) marking. The second staff includes a *4ta* marking and a *2* (second finger) marking. The third staff includes a *3* (third finger) marking. The fourth staff includes a *0* (open string) marking. The fifth staff includes a *0* marking and a *4* (fourth finger) marking. The exercise concludes with a whole note G4.

To be played with the upper third of the bow. Other bowings may be found in my "Art of Bowing," pp. 16 and 17.

Ist am oberen Drittheil des Bogens auszuführen. Bezüglich Anwendung anderer Stricharten auf dieselben siehe meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ (pag 16 u. 17.)

Moderato.

Violin exercise in G major, 2/4 time, marked *Moderato*. The piece consists of five staves of eighth-note patterns. The first staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking and a *4* (fourth finger) marking. The second staff includes a *1* (first finger) marking. The third staff includes a *1* marking and a *4* marking. The fourth staff includes a *1* marking and a *4* marking. The fifth staff includes a *1* marking. The exercise concludes with a whole note G4. The word *restez.* is written at the end of the fourth staff.

This page of musical notation is a single system of ten staves, likely for guitar, containing a highly technical and fast-paced piece. The notation is written in treble clef and includes a variety of complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings. Key features include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 1, 1, and 4. A 7/8 time signature appears later in the staff.
- Staff 2:** Continues the sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 2, 4, and 4. A 4/3 time signature is present.
- Staff 3:** Introduces a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). It includes fingerings 0 and 4.
- Staff 4:** Continues with the two-flat key signature and *f* dynamic, featuring fingerings 1 and 4.
- Staff 5:** Features a key signature change to one flat (F) and a dynamic marking of *f*. It includes fingerings 1 and 4.
- Staff 6:** Continues with the one-flat key signature and *f* dynamic, featuring fingerings 4 and 0.
- Staff 7:** Includes fingerings 2, 3, and 4.
- Staff 8:** Features fingerings 2 and 2.
- Staff 9:** Includes fingerings 2, 4, and 4.
- Staff 10:** Concludes with fingerings 3, 2, 3, and a trill (*tr.*) marking.

The notation is dense with slurs, accents, and various rhythmic values, indicating a piece of significant technical difficulty.

This Andante illustrates the blending of the notes as in singing, the same finger skipping over a position. But this gliding into the required position must be done with dexterity otherwise a certain whining of the notes will become audible. - This gliding again occurs in the Presto at *). At **) however, the first finger must glide up to the \bar{a} on the A-string, that is, into the 7th position, before the fourth finger can fall into its place with d. The opposite is the case in the next bar. Here the 4th finger must first glide from the \bar{d} of the seventh position to the \bar{g} of the third position before the note \bar{e}^b can be stopped. But in both cases the glide must be done so rapidly and skilfully that no intermediate note is heard: the hearer must, on the contrary, be led to believe that the sliding finger has passed evenly over the whole space between the low and the high note and, conversely, from the high to the low note.

Das Andante behandelt das gesangartige Verschmelzen der Töne, indem man mit demselben Finger eine Lage überspringt. Jedoch muss das Gleiten in die betreffende Lage mit einer gewissen Geschwindigkeit geschehen, damit es nicht einem gewissen Heulen der Töne ähnlich wird. - Im Presto tritt dieses Gleiten bei *) wieder ein. Bei **) jedoch hat der erste Finger bis zum \bar{a} auf der A-Saite, also bis zur 7^{ten} Lage zu gleiten, erst dann darf der 4^{te} Finger mit d auf seinen Platz niederfallen. Das Umgekehrte findet im nächstfolgenden Takt statt. Hier muss der 4^{te} Finger vom \bar{d} der 7^{ten} Lage, erst auf das \bar{g} der 3^{ten} Lage gleiten, bevor der Ton \bar{e}^s gegriffen wird. Zu beiden Fällen muss aber das Gleiten so rasch und geschickt ausgeführt werden, dass keine Zwischennote hörbar ist, sondern das Ohr des Zuhörers so getäuscht wird, dass es den ganzen Raum von der tiefen zur hohen Note und umgekehrt von der hohen zur tiefen Note gleichmässig von dem laufenden Finger durchlaufen glaubt.

Andante.

13.

Presto.

With the middle.
Mit der Mitte.

Adagio sostenuto.

On the G. string.
Auf der G-Saite.

14.

*) The G-string has the peculiarity that the tone of the French Horn may be imitated upon it; in studying this Etude the player must endeavor to produce this effect. The strokes of the shake at **) should not be executed too quickly.

*) Die G-Saite hat die Eigenschaft, dass man auf derselben den Klang des Waldhorns nachahmen kann; beim Studium dieser Caprice strebe man darnach. Die Trillerschläge bei **) mache man nicht zu schnell.

Keep the fingers down. Other bowings for this Caprice may be selected from the 46 bowings for triplet rhythms given in my "Art of Bowing," pp. 19 and 20.

Finger liegen lassen. Zu dieser Caprice wähle man auch noch andere Stricharten aus meiner „Kunst der Bogenführung“ von den 46 Stricharten für den Triolen-Rhythmus, (siehe Pag. 19 u. 20).

Allegro.

15. *f* *segue.*

mf

tr

p

On 2 strings.
Auf 2 Saiten.

On 2 strings.
Auf 2 Saiten.

Begin with the up-bow. Other bowings for this Caprice will be found on pp. 19 and 20 of my work already mentioned.

Mit dem Aufstrich zu beginnen. Auch für diese Caprice suche man aus meinem vorher erwähnten Wert noch andere Stricharten (Pag. 19 u. 20.)

Allegro moderato.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The piece begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a bowing instruction 'V' (up-bow). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several instances of slurs and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Trills are marked with 'tr'. The score concludes with a final cadence in the fourth position, labeled 'IV^a'.

For the clear and distinct execution of double stops with the assistance of stopped fifths, see Preface. This Caprice should first be played slowly with whole bows, and then in allegretto tempo with half bows near the middle. Consult my "Art of Bowing," chap. 9, p. 9.

Bezüglich der reinen und sicheren Ausführung der Doppelgriffe und der Anwendung des Quintdoppelgriffs als Hilfsmittel dazu siehe Vorwort. Diese Caprice ist zuerst im langsamen Tempo mit ganzer Bogenlänge, dann im Allegretto-Tempo mit halbem Bogen in der Mitte zu studiren. Siehe auch meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ Cap. 9 (Pag. 9).

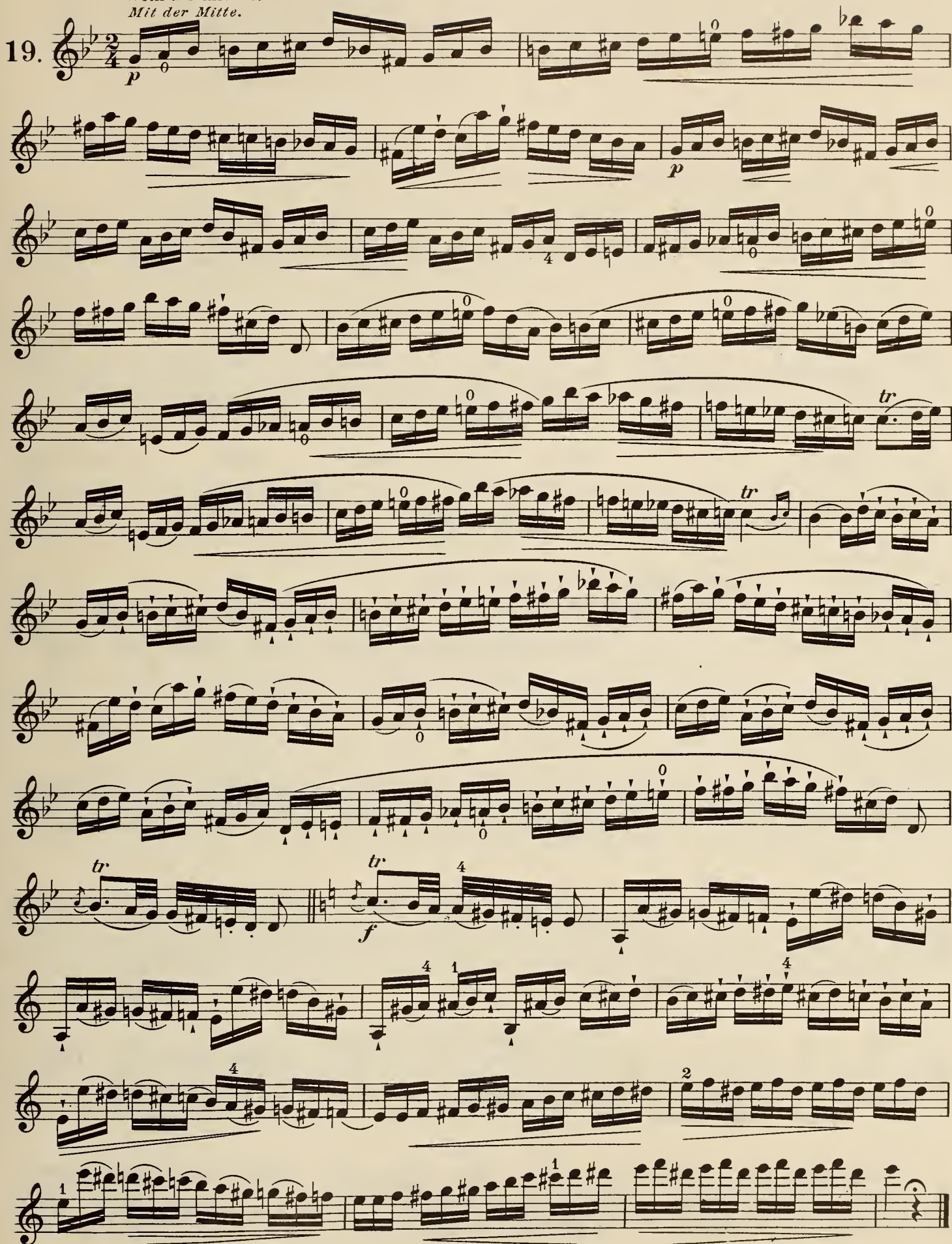
Allegretto.

18. *f*

The musical score for Caprice No. 18, Allegretto, is presented in 11 staves. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The piece is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are numerous double stops and quint double stops throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 below the notes. Bowing directions are shown with 'v' (downbow) and 'v' (upbow) markings. The score concludes with a final double bar line and a fermata on the last note.

Allegretto.

With the middle.
Mit der Mitte.

19. 

The musical score for exercise 19 is written in a single treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes several ornaments (marked with '0') and trills (marked with 'tr'). The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are also some triplet markings (marked with '4') and first/second endings (marked with '1' and '2'). The score concludes with a fermata over the final note.

See my "Art of Bowing," chap. 11: Technical de-
velopment of the wrist, for change of strings, with
slurred notes p. 10. Both fingers must be pressed
down simultaneously. From *) all three fingers pro-
ducing the chord.

Siehe meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ Capitel
11: Die Handgelenktechnik für den Saitenwech-
sel bei gebundenen Noten (Pag. 10). Bei denselben
beide Finger gleichzeitig aufzusetzen. Von *) ab
alle drei den Accord bringenden Finger:

Moderato.

20. *p* h. B?

The musical score is written on eight staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Moderato." and the dynamic is "p". The first staff includes a fingering of "3 0" and a note "h. B?". The score features various bowing techniques, including slurs, accents (>), and dynamic markings such as "cresc." and "dim.". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to D minor (two sharps).

This page of musical notation is for guitar and is written in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the left hand. There are also some slurs and triplets. A double bar line is present at the end of the tenth staff.

See my "Art of Bowing," chap. 11, pp. 10, on the technical development of the wrist when changing the strings with slurred notes. In these stops both fingers and, from *, three fingers must be pressed down simultaneously.

Siehe meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ Cap. 11: Die Handgelenktechnik für den Saitenwechsel bei gebundenen Noten (Pag. 10. *) Auch bei diesen Griffen sind beide Finger und von *) ab drei Finger gleichzeitig aufzusetzen.

Allegro.

23. *mf* ^{h. B⁰}

mf *segue.* *) *p* *mf* *f* *dim.*

on 3 strings.
auf 3 Saiten.

Before practising this Caprice it would be well to study some scales in octaves, tenths and unison notes.

Es ist vorthailhaft, vor dem Ueben dieser Caprice einige Scalen in Unisono- und Decimen-Doppelgriffen zu uben.

Allegro.

24. *f* $\frac{4}{4}$ 0 0 4 0 0 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 0 4 1 4 1

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The piece is marked 'Allegro' and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes a variety of guitar-specific techniques:

- Staff 1:** Features a melodic line with a series of eighth notes and a sequence of fret numbers (0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 0, 4, 1, 4, 1) written below the staff.
- Staff 2-4:** Focus on double stops (two notes played simultaneously) and triplets, with many notes beamed together.
- Staff 5-7:** Continue with double stops and triplets, showing a progression of fretting patterns.
- Staff 8-10:** Introduce more complex rhythmic patterns and double stops, with some notes marked with accents (>).
- Staff 11:** Features a section marked *p* (piano) with a triplet of eighth notes and various fretting patterns.
- Staff 12:** Concludes with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

*) Here again the accompanying supporting finger is specially indicated by 1 — 2 —. In the 1st bar therefore, the first finger must glide to the \bar{e} of the G-string before the 4th finger falls.

*) Die mitgleitenden Stützfinger sind hier wieder besonders durch 1 — 2 — bezeichnet. Der 1. Finger gleite also in Takt 1 zuerst auf das \bar{e} der G-Saite, bevor der 4^{te} Finger niederfällt.

Andante.

4^e Corde.
G-Saite.

25. *p*

segue.

4^e Corde.
G-Saite.

4^e Corde.
E-Saite.

f

dim.

p

To be played with the upper third of the bow.

Am oberen Drittheil auszuführen.

Allegro.

26. *f* *martelé.*

*) The \bar{g} must be held as firmly as possible. Be careful that the intonation remains perfectly pure when the 1st finger is descending.

*) Man halte das \bar{g} so fest als möglich und achte beim Abwärtssteigen des 1^{sten} Fingers auf reinste Intonation.

Allegretto.

27. *p* *h. B \dot{u}*

0 3 1

0 3 1

0 3 1

1

1

1

1

1

1

0 3 0

1

3 1

mf 1

4

3

4

3

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm. The first staff includes fingerings 4, 3, and 4. The second staff includes fingerings 3, 1, 4, 3, and 2. The third staff features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and fingerings 1, 1, 1, and 1. The fourth staff contains a slur over a group of notes. The fifth staff has a fingering of 1. The sixth staff includes a slur and a fermata symbol (♯) over a note. The seventh staff also features a slur and a fermata symbol. The eighth staff contains a slur. The ninth staff has a slur. The tenth staff concludes with a slur and a fermata symbol. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Pay attention to the keeping-down of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd finger. — Place the fingers upon the strings simultaneously and see my "Art of Bowing," chap. 11, p. 10, on managing the wrist when changing strings.

Man beachte das Liegenlassen des 1^{sten}, 2^{ten} u. 3^{ten} Fingers. Finger gleichzeitig aufsetzen. Siehe auch meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ Handgelenktechnik für den Saitenwechsel (Cap. 11. Pag. 10).

Allegro assai.

With the middle.
Mit der Mitte.

28.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific elements:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a double bar line and repeat sign. Features a melodic line with accents and a dynamic marking of *p*. Fret numbers 0 and 2 are indicated.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. Fret numbers 0 and 4 are shown.
- Staff 3:** Includes a dynamic marking of *p* and a fingering of 1. Fret numbers 0 and 2 are present.
- Staff 4:** Continues the melodic line with fret numbers 0 and 4.
- Staff 5:** Features a dynamic marking of *p* and a fingering of 3. Fret numbers 0 and 4 are shown.
- Staff 6:** Contains trills marked with *tr* and accents. Fret numbers 0 and 4 are present.
- Staff 7:** Includes trills marked with *tr* and a fingering of 2. Fret numbers 0 and 4 are shown.
- Staff 8:** Features triplets marked with *p* and fret numbers 0, 2, and 3. Fingering 1 is also indicated.
- Staff 9:** Includes a dynamic marking of *dim.* and a sequence of fret numbers: 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 4 0. Fingering 2 is shown at the beginning.
- Staff 10:** Features a dynamic marking of *cresc.* and fret numbers 0 and 1. Fingering 1 is indicated.
- Staff 11:** Continues the melodic line with fret numbers 0 and 1. Fingering 1 is shown.
- Staff 12:** Ends with a double bar line and repeat sign. Fret numbers 0 and 1 are present.

Endeavor to imitate the tone of the organ, and compare with my "Art of Bowing," p.32.

Man ahme den Klang der Orgel nach. Man vergleiche meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ (Pag.32).

Grave.
sostenuto.

Keep the fingers down, and see my "Art of Bowing" chap. 11, p.10, on the technic of the wrist when changing strings.

Fingerliegenlassen. Siehe auch meine „Kunst der Bogenführung. Handgelenktechnik für den Saitenwechsel (Cap. 11. Pag.10.)

Moderato.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a complex melodic line with triplets and fingerings such as 0 3 0 3. The second staff continues the melodic development with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and dynamic markings like *p* and *f*. The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth staff includes a dynamic marking of *p*. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The sixth staff features a dynamic marking of *p*. The seventh staff includes a dynamic marking of *f*. The eighth staff is marked with an octave sign (8) and contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1 and 2. The ninth staff also features an octave sign (8) and eighth notes with fingerings 1 and 2. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a dynamic marking of *f*.

Martelé with the middle of the bow. Keep the fingers down. The skip over the intermediate string should be done skilfully with the fore-arm alone, without the aid of the upperarm and shoulder. See my "Art of Bowing"

Im Martelé-Strich in der Mitte des Bogens. Fingerliegenlassen. Das Ueberspringen der zwischenliegenden Saite führe man geschickt mit dem Gelenk und dem Unterarm aus, ohne den Oberarm und die Schulter direkt zu bewegen. (Siehe meine „Kunst der Bogenführung.“)

Allegro.

30.

The musical score is written for violin in 3/4 time, starting at measure 30. It consists of 15 staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is marked 'Allegro'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and articulations. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some notes have 'e' or 'b' above them, likely indicating natural or flat signs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the 15th staff.

Play with broad, vigorous strokes with the upper third of the bow. The slurred notes c and g at *), which may be stopped as fifths by the third finger, are noted in the text to be played with the 2nd and 3rd fingers; in this particular case the stop should be taken in this way for the sake of practice, the more so as slender fingers find it harder to stop fifths with the 3rd finger than with the 1st and 2nd. In all other cases, however, these stops are always to be taken simultaneously with the same finger.

*Mit breiten nervigen Strichen an oberen Druthel auszuführen. Finger so viel als möglich liegen lassen.— Bei *) finden sich im Original die zu bindenden Töne c g, welche man also im Quintdoppelgriff mit dem dritten Finger zusammen greifen kann, mit dem 2^{ten} und 3^{ten} Finger angegeben; der Uebung wegen führe man den Griff auch ausnahmsweise hier so an, zunal dünnen Fingern der Quintdoppelgriff mit dem 3^{ten} Finger viel schwerer als mit dem 1^{sten} und 2^{ten} Finger fällt. Sonst sind derartige Griffe jedoch stets mit demselben Finger zugleich zu bringen.*

Moderato.

31. *f* 2. Pos. 2 *cresc.*

The musical score for exercise 31 is written in 3/4 time and consists of nine staves. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a second position (2. Pos.) marking. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are several instances of slurs and accents. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'f' and 'cresc.'. There are also asterisks (*) marking specific passages. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

The melody must be well emphasized and the notes of the accompaniment played in such a manner as to produce the effect of two violins.

Die Melodie muss gut hervortreten, und sind die begleitenden Noten derart auszuführen, dass man zwei Geigen zu hören glaubt.

Adagio espressivo.

sostenuto.

32.

p *mf* *p* *f* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *p* *catalando.*

At first practice with broad detached strokes with the middle, and then with the upper third of the bow. To acquire a good detached bowing see my "Art of Bowing;" (chap. 3, p. 3).

*) Zuerst mit breitem *Détaché*-Strich in der Mitte, alsdann am oberen Drittheil zu üben. Ueber Aneignung eines schönen *Détaché*-Striches siehe meine „Kunst der Bogenführung“ (Cap. 3, Pag. 3).

Moderato.

34.

In this Adagio the tone of the organ, should also be imitated.

Man suche auch bei diesem Adagio den Klang der Orgel nachzuahmen.

Adagio.
sostenuto.

35. *p*

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth-note runs and triplets, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and flats) and slurs. The first staff has a '1' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The second staff has a '1' below the last measure. The third staff has a '4' above the first measure and a '3' above the second measure. The fourth staff has a 'p' below the first measure. The fifth staff has a '4' above the first measure and a '3' above the second measure. The sixth staff has a '2)' below the first measure and a '1)' below the second measure. The seventh staff has a '2)' below the first measure and a '1)' below the second measure. The eighth staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The ninth staff has a '1' above the first measure, a '2' above the second measure, and a '3' above the third measure. The tenth staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '1' below the first measure. The music ends with a double bar line and a final chord.

All the fingers used in a chord must be simultaneously pressed down. Other bowings for this caprice will be found in my "Art of Bowing," pp.23 and 24, where 37 bowings for this caprice are shown.

Sämmtliche zu einem Accord gehörenden Finger zugleich aufzusetzen. Weitere Stricharten zu dieser Caprice entnehme man meiner „Kunst der Bogenführung," Pag. 23 u. 24, woselbst man zu dieser Caprice 37 Stricharten vermerkt findet.

Arpeggio.

36.

Different Arpeggios for playing the above chords.
Verschiedene Arpeggi zur Ausführung obiger Accorde.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

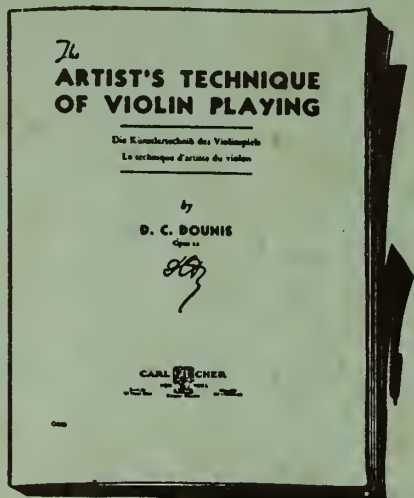
12.

13.

14.

15.

ARTIST'S TECHNIQUE OF VIOLIN PLAYING



by D. C. DOUNIS



Op. 12

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Etude

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