

# School of Intonation

## On an Harmonic Basis for Violin in XIV PARTS by Otakar Sevcik

OP. 11.

Contents of  
Book IV.

ADVANCED STUDIES  
FROM THE 2nd TO THE 7th POSITION

Price Each Part  
\$2.25

**PART XII: INTRODUCTION TO SHIFTING.**—Finding the Individual Tones of the Scale.—The Double-Stop of the Octave.—Shifting through nine Positions.—Shifting and Placing the Fingers for the Double-Stops of the Third and Fourth in all Positions.—Shifting the Fingers through all Positions, Skipping one or two Positions.—Shifting of the Individual Fingers on one String through all Positions, with Controlling Open Strings.—Finger-Exercises within the Compass of Four Tones.

**PART XIII: CHANGE OF POSITION.**—Diatonic Scales in all positions.—The TRANSITION-TONE.—Combination of various Positions on two alternating Strings.—Diatonic Scales on two Strings within the Compass of the Twelfth in all Keys.—Diatonic Scales through three Octaves in all Major and all Melodic and Harmonic Minor Keys, with various kinds of Bowing.

**PART XIV: DOUBLE STOPS.**—Shifting of two Fingers on two Strings.—Intonation of the Double-Stops of the Sixth, the Fourth, the Third, the Second, the Diminished Seventh and the Tenth.—THE TRILL.—Daily Exercises in Octaves and Tenths.

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## PART XIV.

## Intonation of Double stops.

## Contents.

Shifting of two fingers on two strings:

- a) on two adjacent strings,
- b) on two strings not adjacent,
- c) on the outer strings,
- d) with the distance between the fingers remaining unchanged (succession of similar intervals),
- e) with the distance between the fingers changing (succession of dissimilar intervals),
- f) by skips of thirds and fourths in diatonic progression.

Intonation of the double-stops of  
the sixth, the fourth, the third, the  
second, the diminished seventh and  
the tenth. Intonation of the Trill.

Shifting of two adjacent fingers,  
with the distance between them  
remaining unchanged,

, on the E-and D-string.

# ABTEILUNG XIV

## Intonierung der Doppelgriffe.

## Inhalt.

*Gleiten mit zwei Fingern auf zwei Saiten:*

- a) auf zwei neben einander liegenden Saiten,
  - b) auf zwei von einander entfernten Saiten,
  - c) auf den äusseren Saiten,
  - d) mit stets gleicher Spannung der Finger (Folge gleicher Intervalle).
  - e) mit wechselnder Spannung der Finger (Folge ungleicher Intervalle).
  - f) in Terzen- und Quartenschritten in diatonischer Folge.

## *Intonierung der Doppelgriffe der Sexte, der Quarte, der Terz, der Se- kunde, der verminderten Septime, und der Dezime.— Intonierung des Trillers.*

1

Gleiten mit zwei neben einander liegenden Fingern, in stets gleicher Spannung,

## *auf der E- und D-Saite.*

# PARTIE XIV.

# Intonation des doubles cordes.

## Table des Matières.

Glissement de deux doigts sur deux cordes:

- a) sur deux cordes voisines,
  - b) sur deux cordes non voisines,
  - c) sur les cordes extérieures,
  - d) sans changer l'écartement des doigts (succession d'intervalles égaux),
  - e) avec écartement des doigts changeant (succession d'intervalles inégaux),
  - f) par sauts de tierces et de quartes

en progression diatonique.  
Intonation des doubles cordes de la sixte, de la quarte, de la tierce, de la seconde, de la septième diminuée, et de la dixième. Intonation du Trille.

Glissement de deux doigts voisins,  
sans changer l'écartement,

sur les cordes de Mi et de Ré.

The image shows a musical score consisting of five staves of music. The first four staves are identical, each featuring a treble clef and common time. The notes are represented by vertical black bars on a grid. Above each bar, a circled number indicates a specific hand or finger: '1' for the first finger, '2' for the second finger, and '3.' for the third finger. The first staff begins with a '1' over the first bar, followed by a '2' over the second bar, and a '3.' over the third bar. Subsequent staves continue this pattern of '1', '2', and '3.' over each bar. The fifth staff is labeled 'III' below it and contains a similar pattern of vertical bars and circled numbers.

**\*<sup>\*)</sup>** Both fingers to be shifted simultaneously.  
Ševčík Op.11, XIV

**\*) Mit beiden Fingern gleichzeitig rücken.**

\* ) Le glissement des deux doigts doit être simultané.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, possibly a guitar. Each staff begins with a measure number from 1 to 10. The notation uses sixteenth-note patterns with various articulations such as hammer-ons (indicated by '2' above a note), pull-offs (indicated by '3' below a note), and grace notes. The key signature changes throughout the piece: it starts in G major (three sharps), moves to F major (one sharp), and then to E major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is marked as 'Moderato'. The music is divided into sections labeled I, II, and III.

On the A-and G-string.

*Auf der A- und G-Saite.*

Sur les cordes de La et de Sol.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music for violin or cello. Each staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a treble clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above each note, there is a number indicating which string to play: '1' for the A-string (top) and '2' for the G-string (bottom). The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. The score shows a continuous sequence of notes, starting with measure 1a and continuing through measure 12.

In skips of thirds.

In Terzenschritten.

En sauts de tierces.

\*) To be practised also in A.  
Ševčík Op. 11. XIV

\*) Auch in A dur zu üben.

\*) À travailler aussi en La.

In skips of fourths.

*In Quartenschritten.*

En sauts de quartes.

1c

sul A - G. sul La - Sol.

## 2.

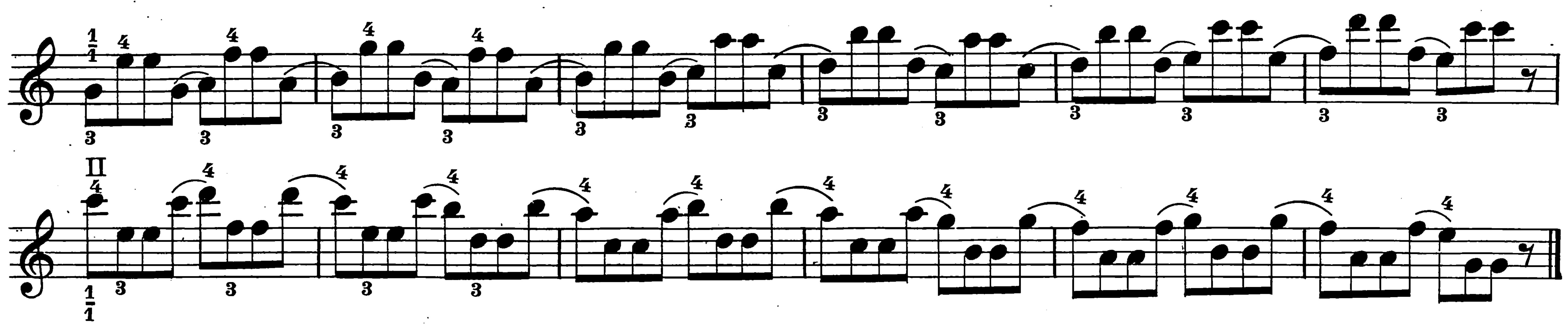
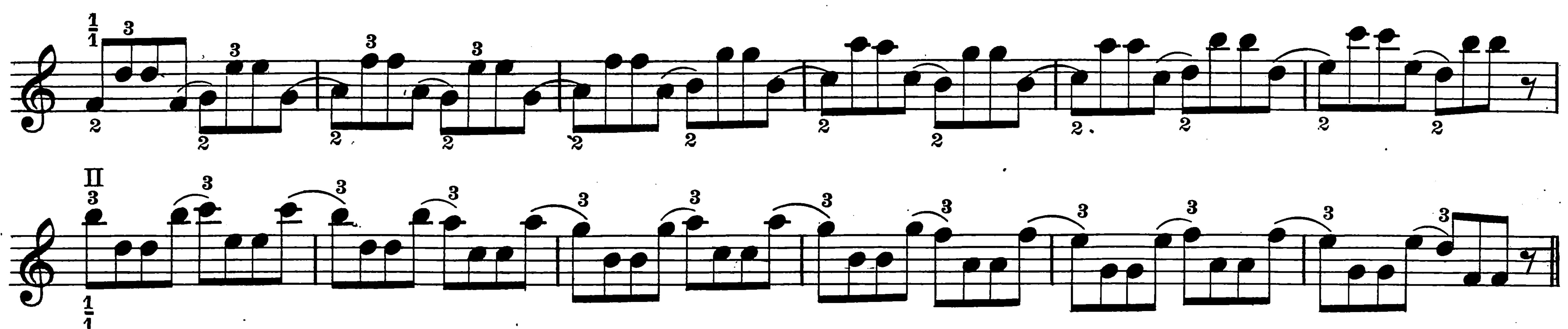
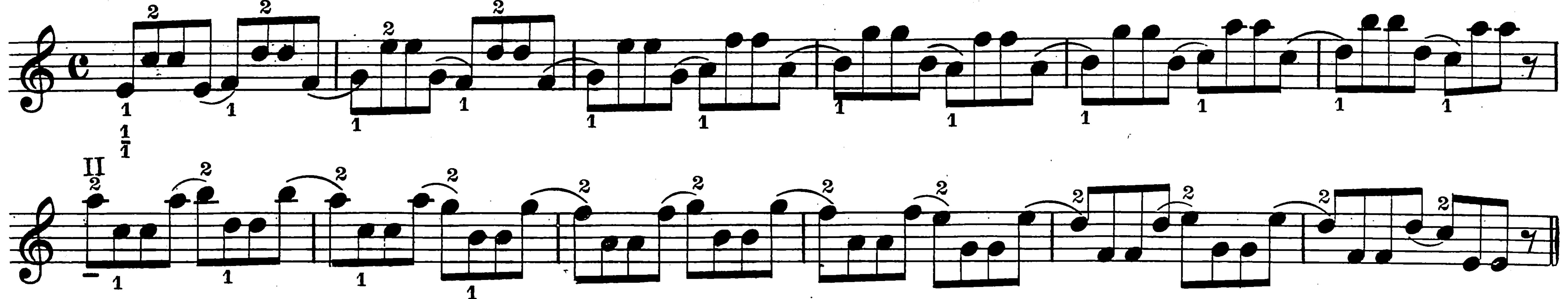
Intonation of the double-stop of the sixth, with the distance between two adjacent fingers changing.

*Intonierung des Sexten-Doppelgriffes mit wechselnder Spannung der zwei neben einander liegenden Finger.*

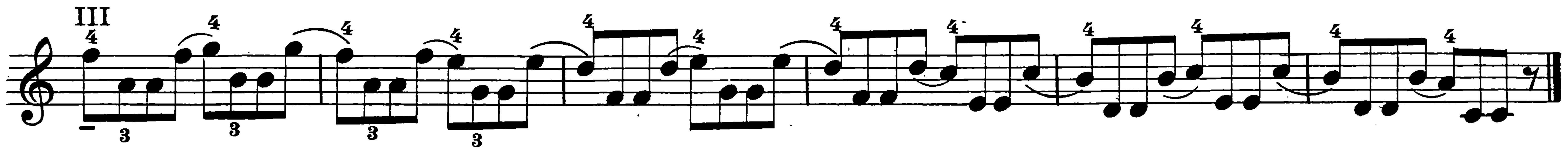
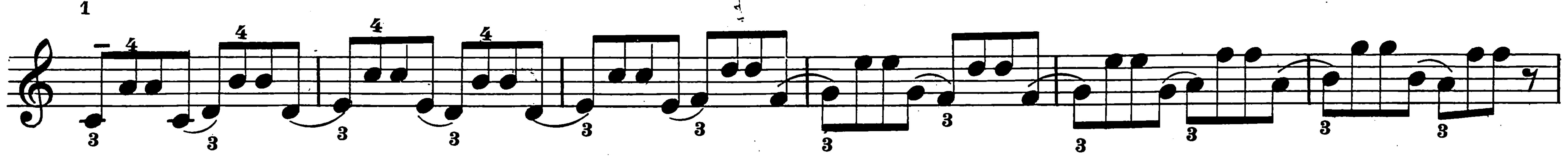
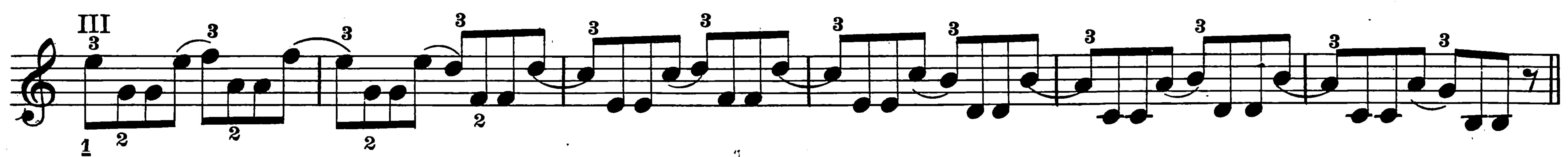
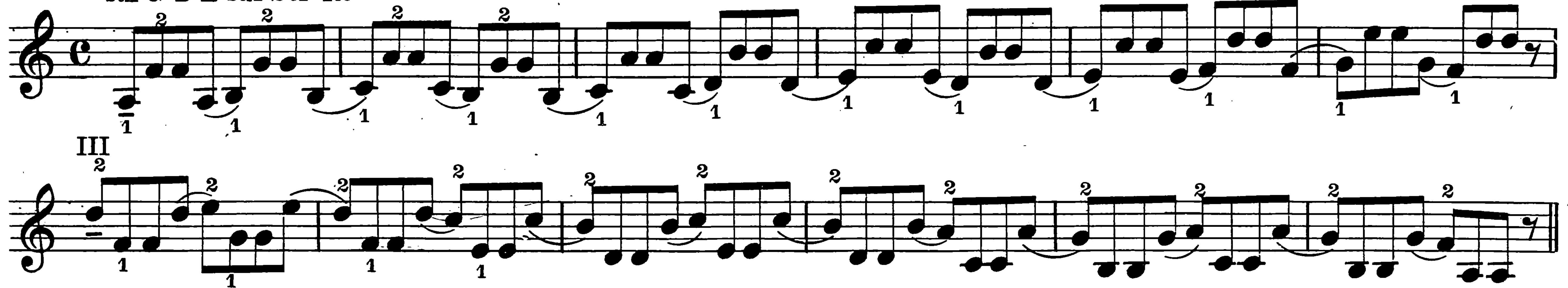
Intonation de la double corde de la sixte, avec écartement changeant des deux doigts voisins.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

sul D-A - sul Ré - La.



sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.



## 2a

In skips of thirds.

*In Terzenschritten.*

En sauts de tierces.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of piano exercises. The first staff begins with a pattern of eighth-note pairs (1, 2) followed by sixteenth-note pairs (1, 2). This is followed by several staves of eighth-note pairs (1, 2) with rests. The next section starts with sixteenth-note pairs (1, 2) followed by eighth-note pairs (1, 2). This pattern repeats with different fingerings: (3, 4), (1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2).

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin. The first staff begins with the instruction "sul D-A - sul Ré-La." and features fingerings (1, 2, 1, 1) above the notes. Subsequent staves are labeled with Roman numerals: II, III, IV. Each staff contains a series of eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes, demonstrating specific fingering techniques. The notation includes both standard note heads and smaller, secondary note heads.

In skips of fourths.

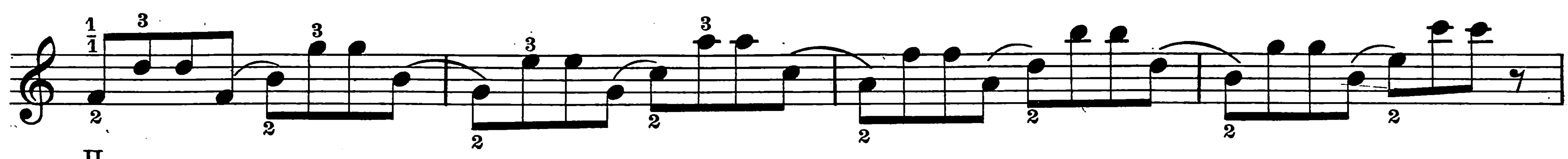
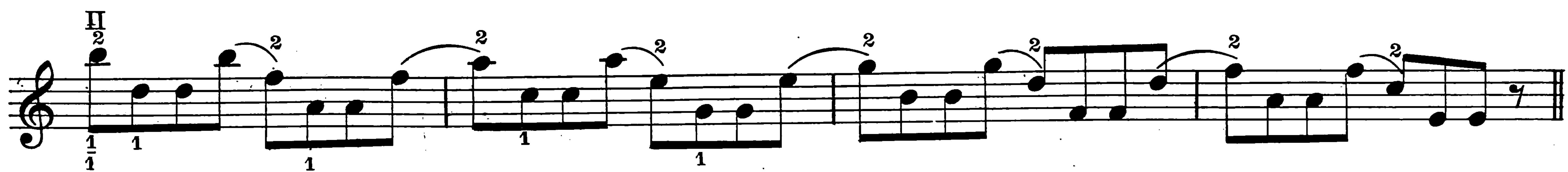
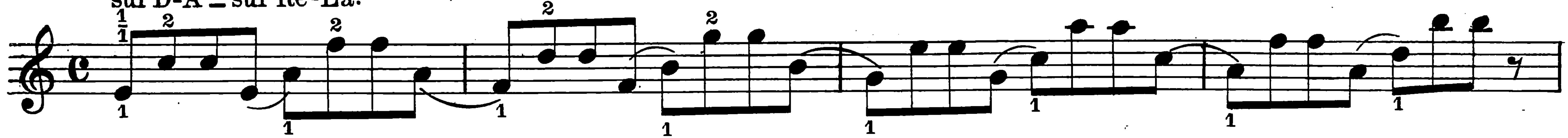
*In Quartenschritten.*

En sants de quartes.

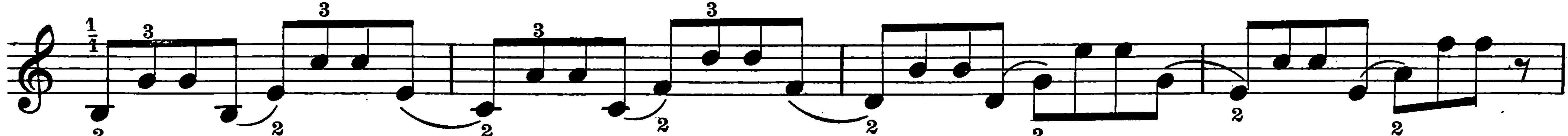
sul A-E sul La-Mi.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a skip of a fourth (A-E). The second staff begins with 'sul A-E sul La-Mi.' The third staff starts with a skip of a fourth (E-A). The fourth staff starts with a skip of a fourth (A-E). The fifth staff starts with a skip of a fourth (E-A). The sixth staff starts with a skip of a fourth (A-E). The seventh staff starts with a skip of a fourth (E-A). The eighth staff starts with a skip of a fourth (A-E). The ninth staff starts with a skip of a fourth (E-A). The tenth staff starts with a skip of a fourth (A-E).

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.



sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.



## 3.

Intonation of the double-stop of the fourth, with the distance between two adjacent fingers changing.

*Intonierung des Quartendoppelgriffes mit wechselnder Spannung der zwei neben einander liegenden Finger.*

Intonation de la double corde de la quarte, avec écartement changeant entre deux doigts voisins.

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of guitar notation. The first staff shows a pattern of eighth-note pairs with fingerings: 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, 1/2, etc. The second staff begins with 'sul A-E - sul La-Mi.' and shows a similar pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The third staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The fourth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The fifth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The sixth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The seventh staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The eighth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The ninth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The tenth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The eleventh staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4. The twelfth staff shows a pattern with fingerings 1/1, 2/2, 3/3, and 4/4.

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

1-2, 1-2, 1-2  
2-3, 2-3, 2-3  
2-3, 2-3, 2-3  
3-4, 3-4, 3-4  
3-4, 3-4, 3-4  
4-4, 4-4, 4-4

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

\*) 1-2, 1-2, 1-2  
2-3, 2-3, 2-3  
2-3, 2-3, 2-3  
3-4, 3-4, 3-4  
3-4, 3-4, 3-4  
4-4, 4-4, 4-4

\*) To be practised only on absolutely true strings.

\*) Nur auf quintenreinen Saiten zu üben.

\*) À jouer seulement sur des cordes absolument justes.

In skips of thirds.

*In Terzenschritten.*

En sauts de tierces.

*sul A-E - sul La-Mi.*

*sul D-A - sul Ré-La.*

*sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.*

## 3b

In skips of fourths.

*In Quartenschritten.*

En sants de quartes.

*sul A-E - sul La-Mi.*

*sul D-A - sul Ré-La.*

*sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.*

Intonation of the double-stop of the octave, with the distance between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> finger remaining unchanged.\*)

*Intonierung des Oktaven-Doppelgriffes mit stets gleich bleibender Spannung des 1. und 4. Fingers.\*)*

Intonation de la double corde de l'octave sans changer l'écartement entre le 1<sup>er</sup> et le 4<sup>me</sup> doigt.\*)

sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

\* The middle fingers slide on the upper string without being raised.

\* Die Mittelfinger gleiten auf der oberen Saite mit, ohne gehoben zu werden.

\* Les doigts intérieurs glissent sur la corde supérieure sans être levés.

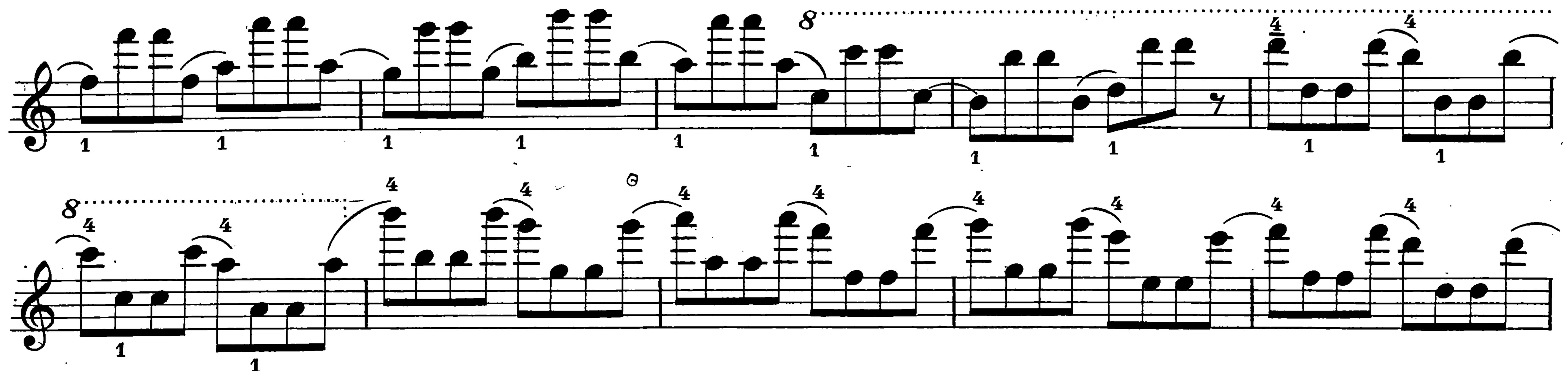
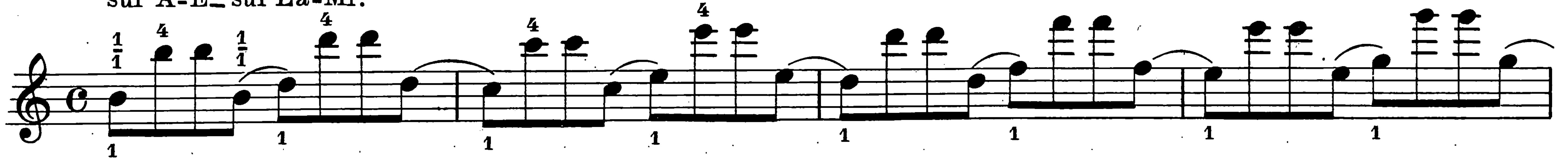
4a

In skips of thirds.

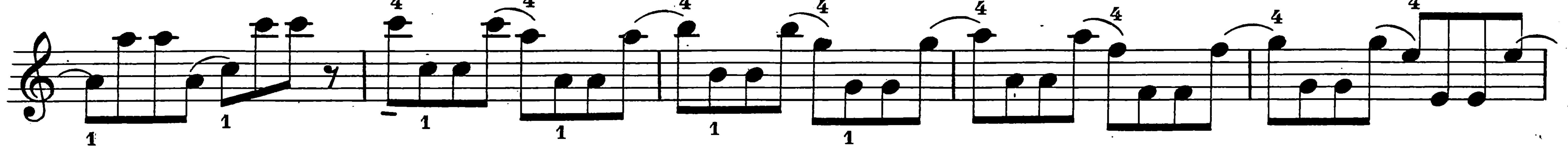
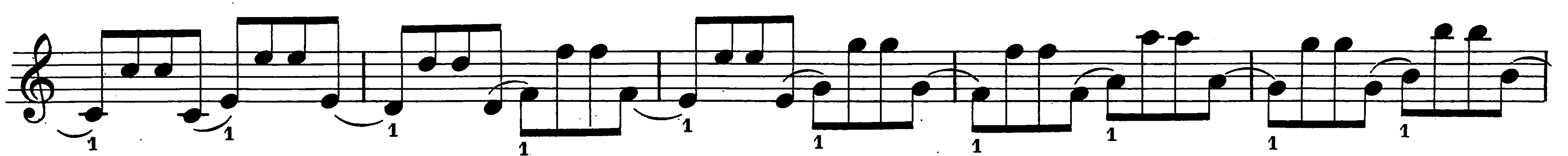
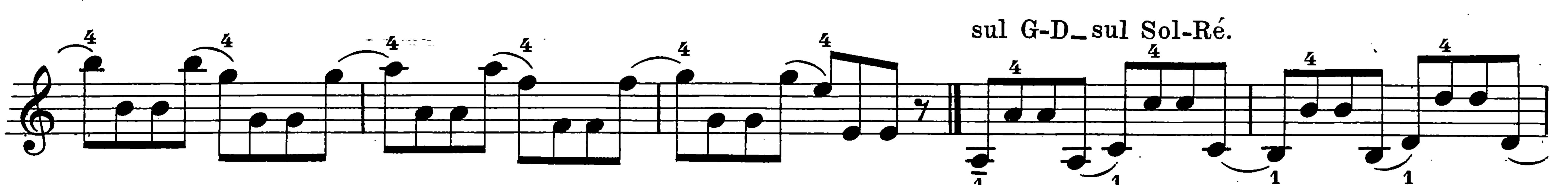
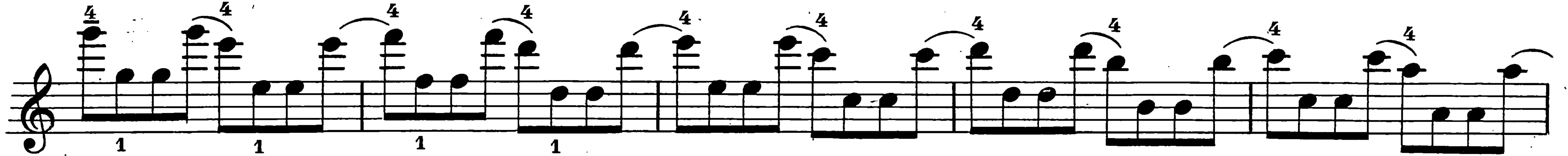
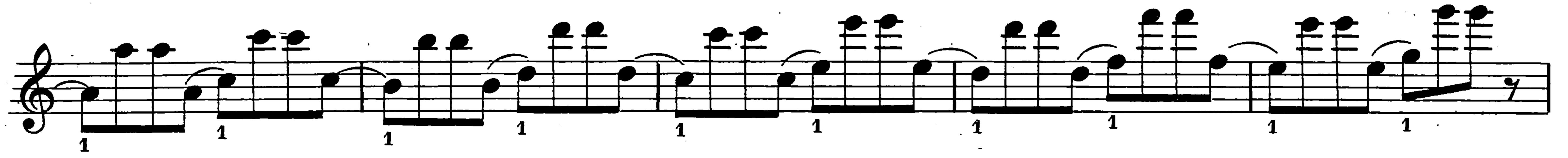
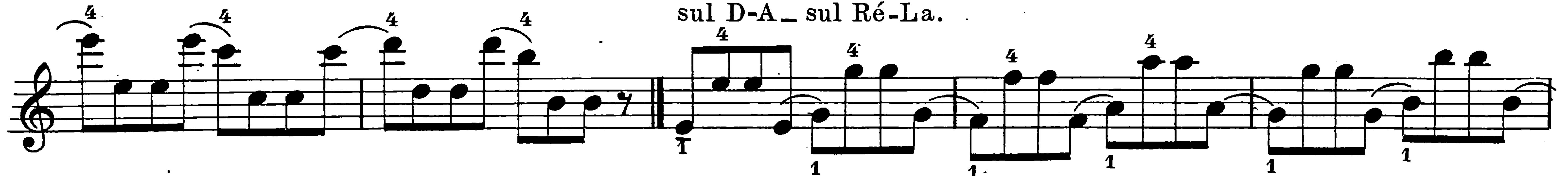
*In Terzenschritten.*

En sauts de tierces.

sul A-E sul La-Mi.



sul D-A sul Ré-La.



## 4b

In skips of fourths.

*In Quartenschritten.*

En sauts de quarts.

sul D-A-sul Ré-Mi.

sul G-D-sul Sol-Ré.  
III 1

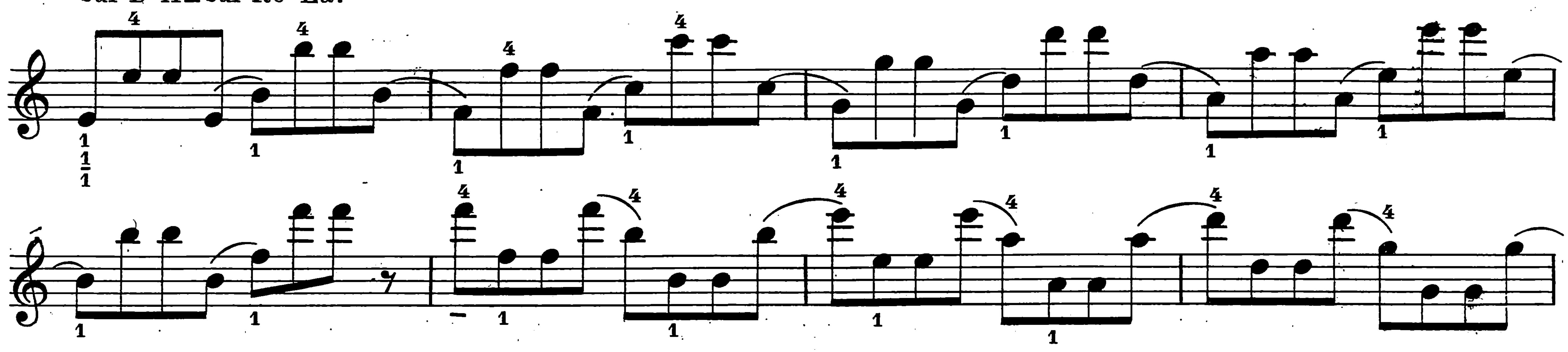
## 4c

In skips of fifths.

*In Quintenschritten.*

En sauts de quintes.

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.



sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.



4d

In skips of sixths.

*In Sextenschritten.*

En sauts de sixtes.

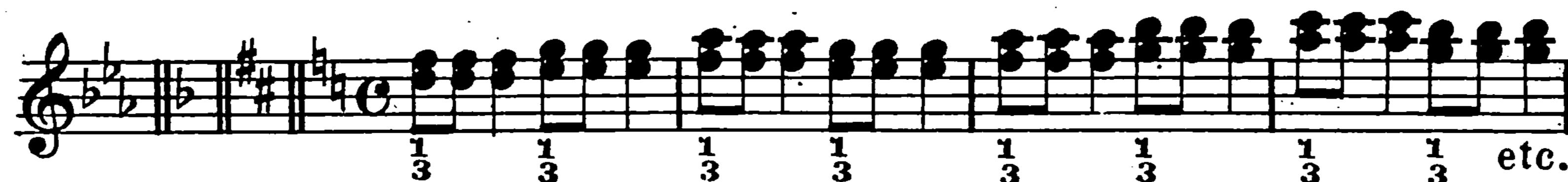


## 5.

Intonation of the double-stop of the third, with the distance between the 1st.-3rd and 2nd.-4th fingers changing.

*Intonierung des Terzen-Doppelgriffes mit wechselnder Spannung des 1.-3. und 2.-4. Fingers.*

Intonation de la double corde de la tierce, avec écartement changeant entre le 1er-3<sup>me</sup> et le 2<sup>me</sup>-4<sup>me</sup> doigt.



sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

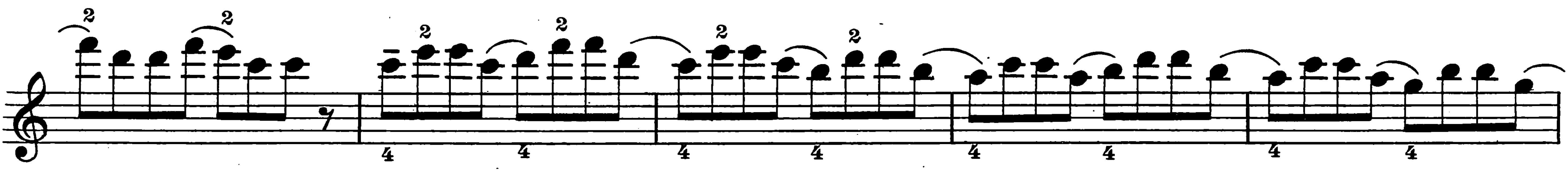
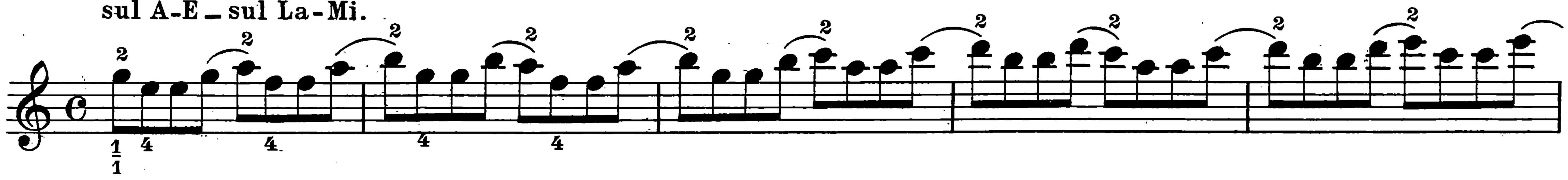
II

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

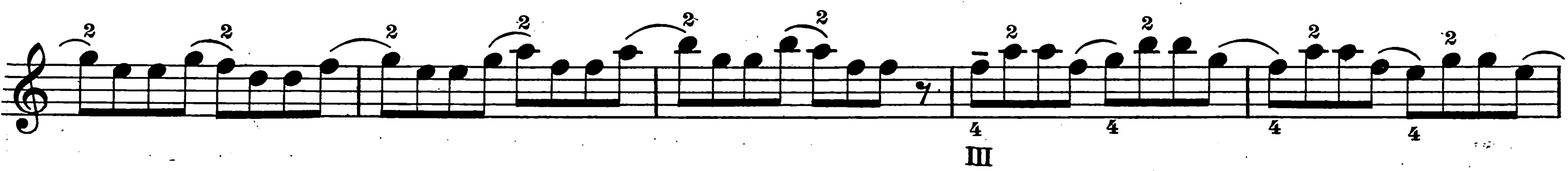
III

1 sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi.



sul D-A - sul Ré-La.



sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

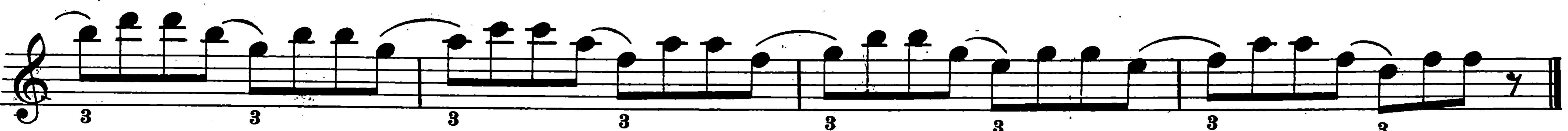
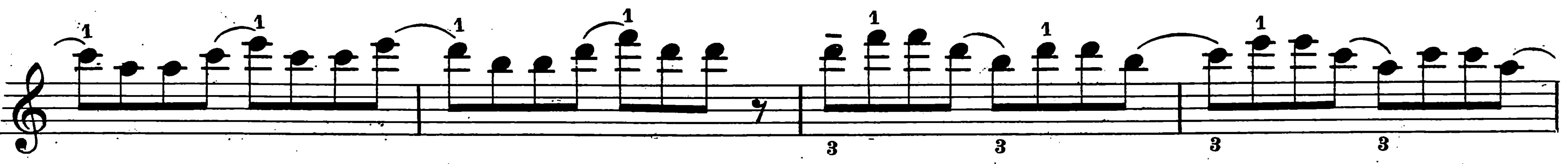
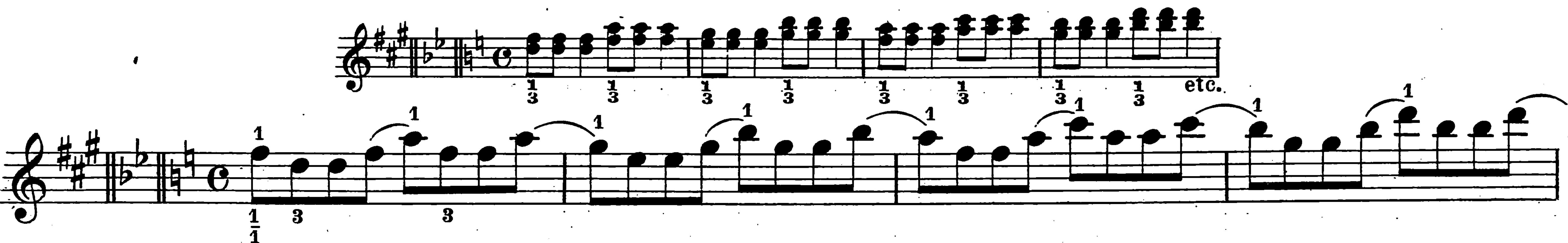


5a

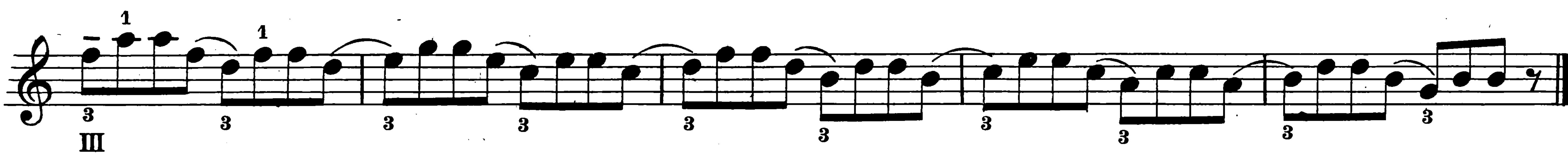
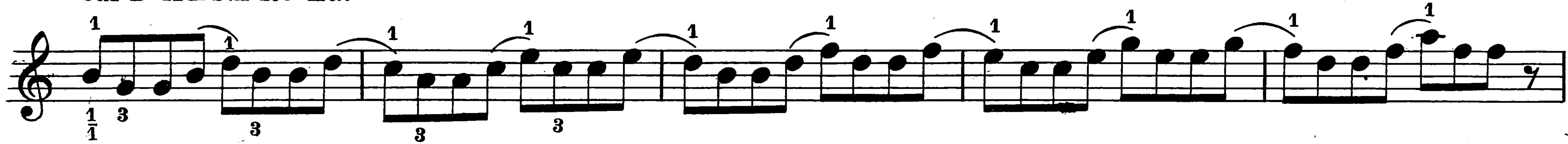
In skips of thirds.

In Terzenschritten.

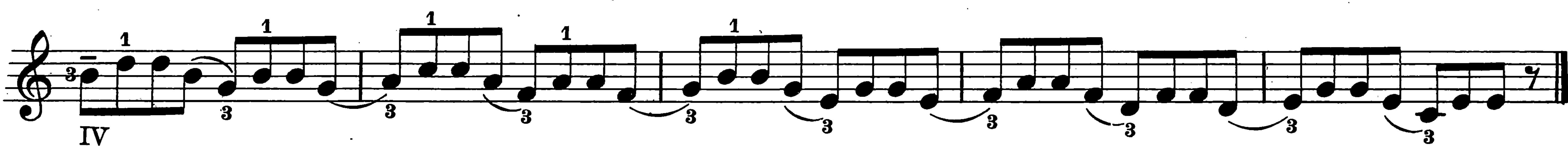
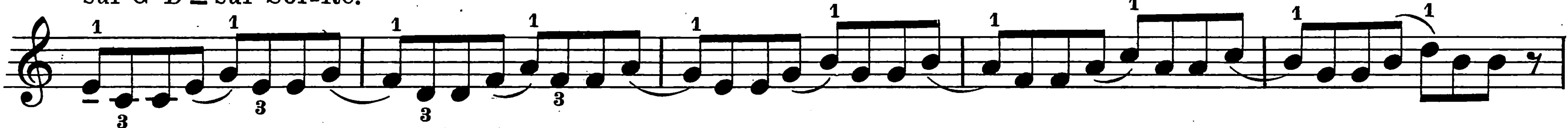
En sauts de tierces.



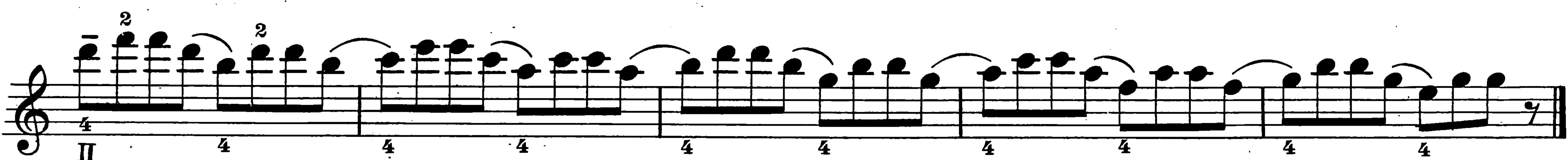
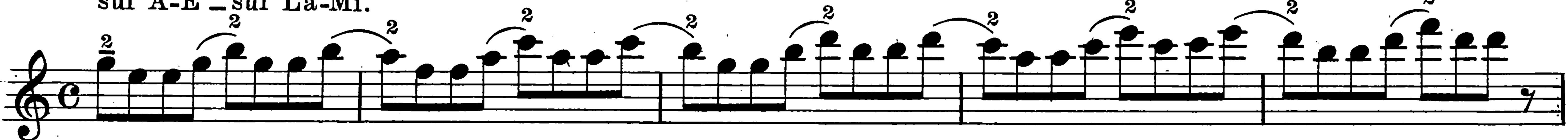
sul D-A - sul Ré-La.



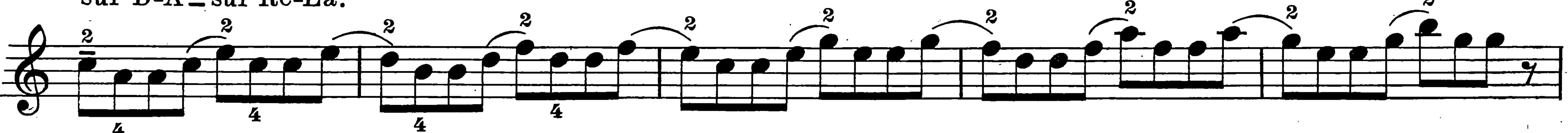
sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.



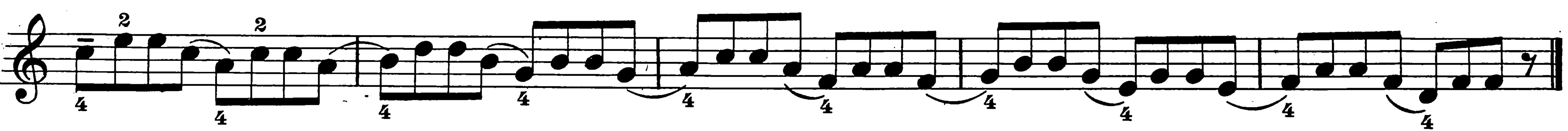
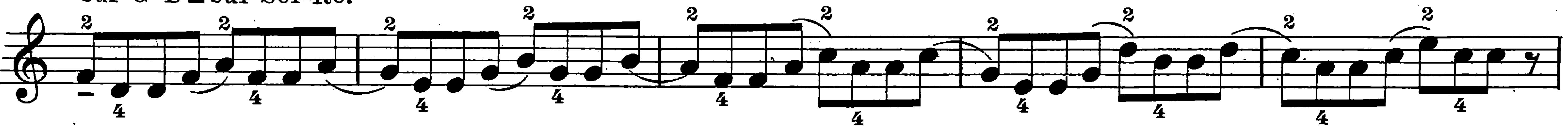
sul A-E - sul La-Mi.



sul D-A - sul Ré-La.



sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.



5b

In skips of fourths.

In Quartenschritten.

En sauts de quartes.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

## 6.

Intonation of the double stop of the second with the distance between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> fingers changing.

*Intonierung des Sekunden-Doppelgriffes mit wechselnder Spannung des 1. und 4. Fingers.*

Intonation de la double corde de la seconde, avec écartement changeant du 1<sup>er</sup> et du 4<sup>me</sup> doigt.

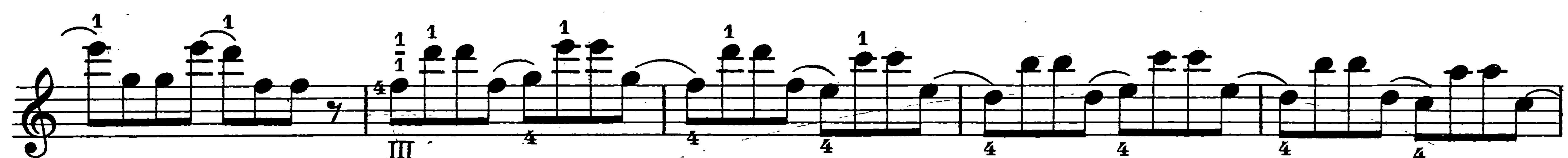
sul A-E\_ sul La-Mi.

sul D-A\_ sul Ré-La..

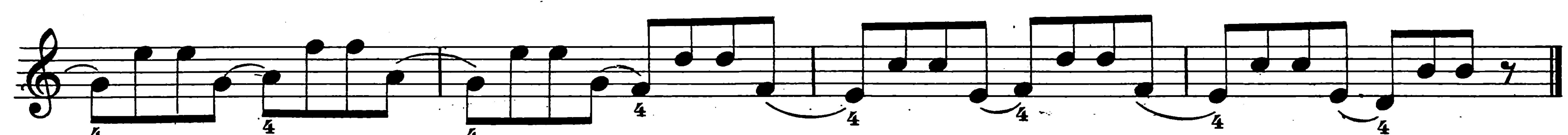
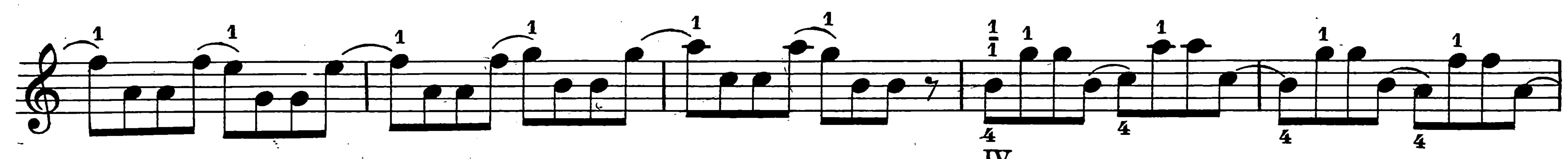
sul G-D-sul Sol-Ré.



sul D-E-sul Ré-Mi.



sul A-G-sul La-Sol.



sul G-E - sul Sol-Mi.

IV

6a

In skips of thirds.

In Terzenschritten.

En sauts de tierces.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

\* Shift with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> finger simultaneously into the 2<sup>nd</sup> position etc.

\* Mit dem 1. und 4. Finger gleichzeitig in die 2 Lage rücken u.s.w.

\* Glissement simultané du 1<sup>er</sup> et 4<sup>me</sup> doigt à la 2<sup>me</sup> position etc.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

sul D-E - sul Ré-Mi.

sul G-A - sul Sol-La.

sul G-E - sul Sol-Mi.

IV

## 6b

In skips of fourths.

*In Quartenschritten.*

En sauts de quartes.

sul E-A sul Mi-La. 1

sul A-D sul La-Ré

III

sul G-D sul Sol-Re

IV

sul E-D sul Mi-Re.

III

sul G-A sul Sol-La.

IV

sul E-G sul Mi-Sol.

IV

Shifting of the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> fingers, with the distance between them changing, on two strings not adjacent.

7.  
*Gleiten des 1.-3. und 2.-4. Fingers mit wechselnder Spannung auf zwei von einander entfernten Saiten.*

Glissement du 1<sup>er</sup>-3<sup>me</sup> et du 2<sup>me</sup>-4<sup>me</sup> doigt, avec écartement changeant, sur deux cordes non voisines.

sul D-E-sul Ré-Mi.

sul G-A-sul Sol-La.

In skips of thirds.

*In Terzenschritten.*

En sauts de tierces.

sul D-E-sul Ré-Mi.

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

sul G-A-sul Sol-La.

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

Shifting of the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> fingers, with the distance between them remaining unchanged, on the outer strings.

*Gleiten des 1.-3. und 2.-4. Fingers  
in stets gleicher Spannung auf  
den äusseren Saiten.*

Glissement du 1<sup>er</sup>-3<sup>me</sup> et du 2<sup>me</sup>-  
4<sup>me</sup> doigt, sans changer l'écartement,  
sur les deux cordes extérieures.

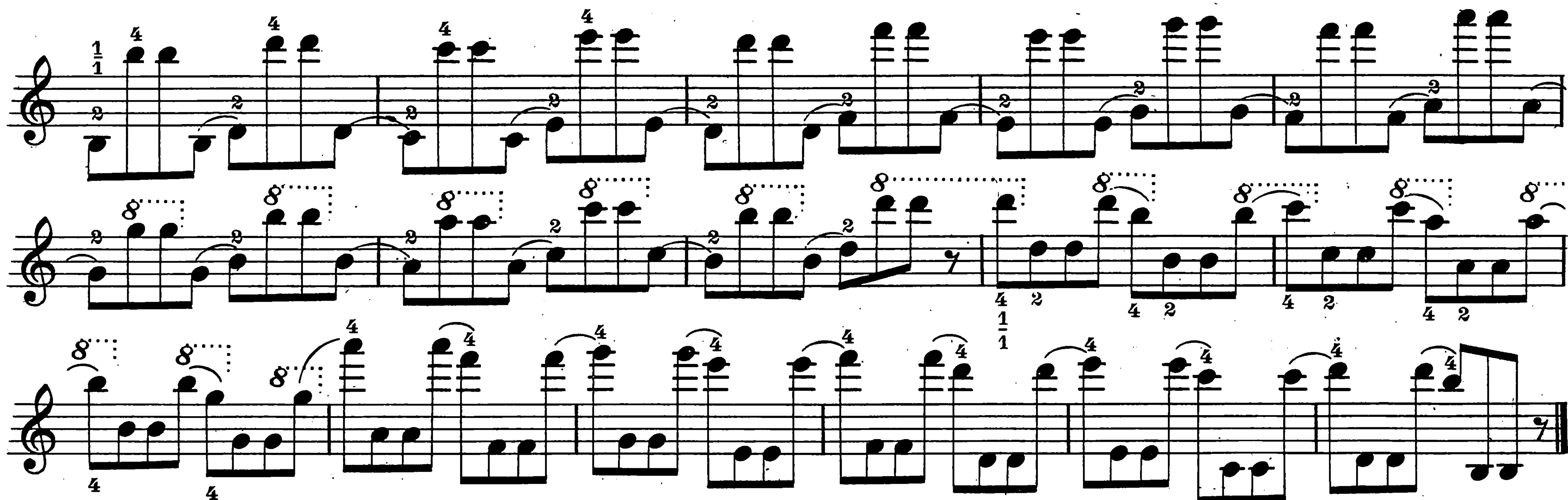
8.

## 8a

In skips of thirds.

*In Terzenschritten.*

En sauts de tierces.

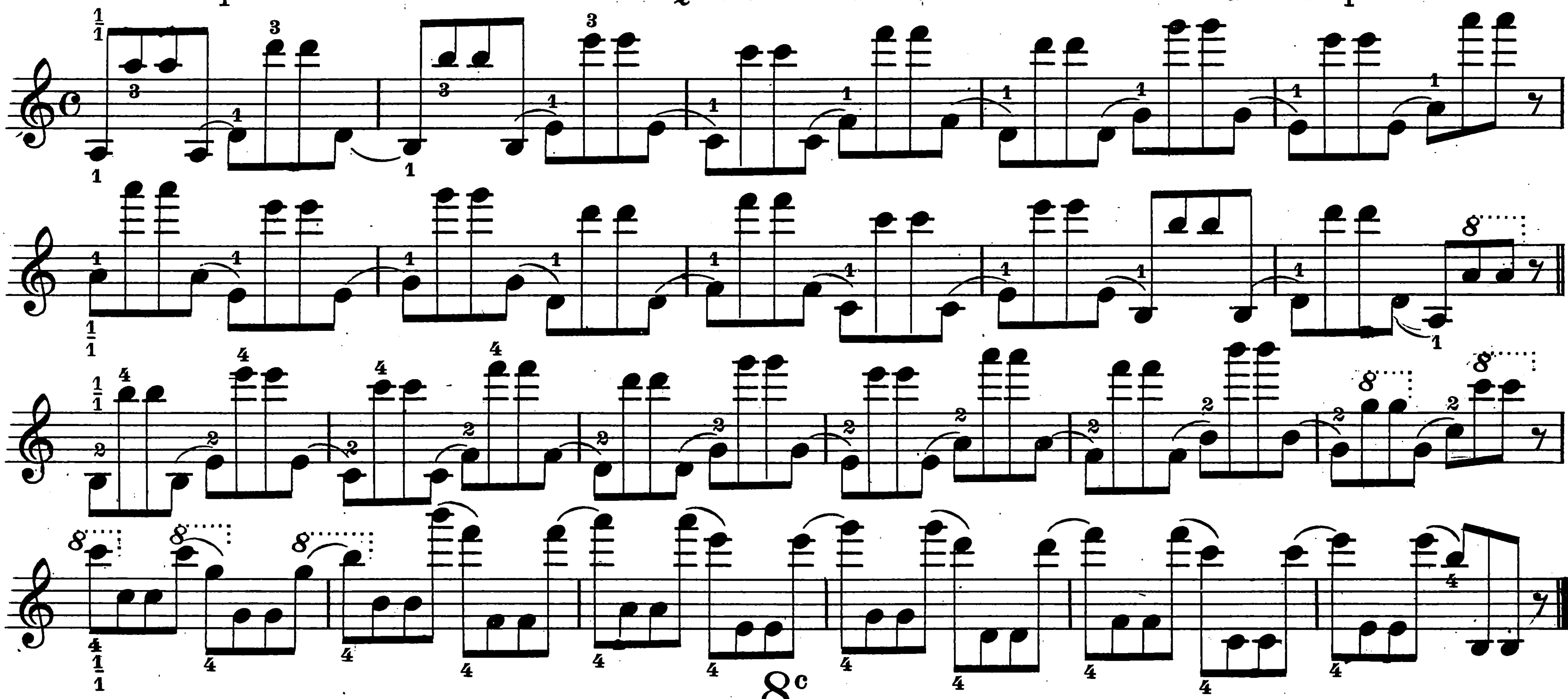


8b

In skips of fourths.

*In Quartenschritten.*

En sauts de quartes.

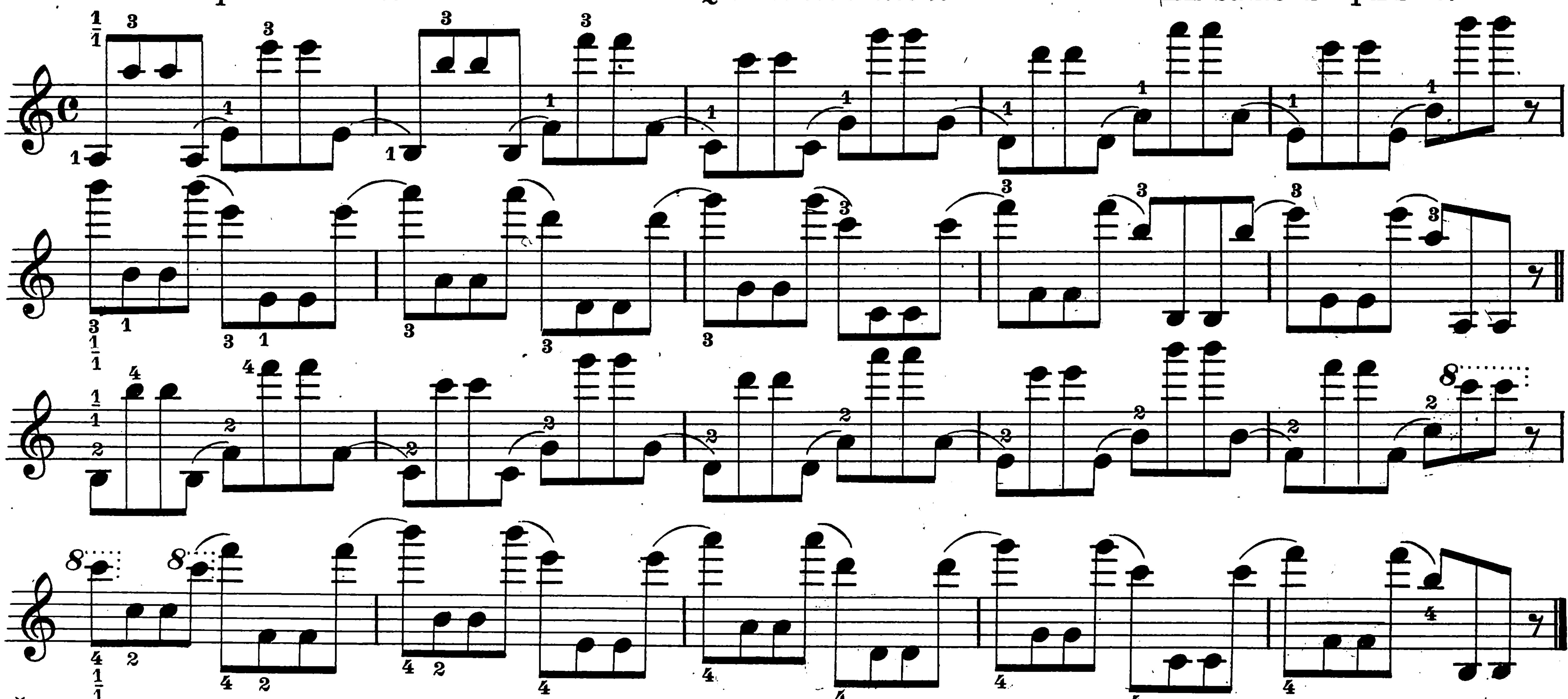


8c

In skips of fifths.

*In Quintenschritten.*

En sauts de quintes.



8d-

In skips of sixths.

# *In Sextenschriften.*

## En sauts de sixtes.

The image shows four staves of musical notation for a string instrument, such as a violin or cello. Each staff begins with a treble clef and consists of five horizontal lines. The notation includes black dots representing notes and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating fingerings. Bowing is indicated by curved lines above the strings. The first staff starts with a '1' over a note, followed by a '3' over a note, and then a '1' under a note. The second staff starts with an '8' over a note, followed by a '3' over a note, and then a '1' under a note. The third staff starts with a '1' over a note, followed by a '4' over a note, and then a '2' under a note. The fourth staff starts with an '8' over a note, followed by a '4' over a note, and then a '2' under a note.

8e-

The same with the opposite placing of the fingers.

*Dasselbe mit umgekehrtem Griff  
der Finger.*

Le même exercice avec placement renversé des doigts.

Intonation of the double-stop of the tenth, with the distance between the 1st and 4th finger changing.

## 9.

*Intonierung des Dezimen-Doppelgrif-fes mit wechselnder Spannung des 1. und 4. Fingers.*

Intonation de la double corde de la dixième avec écartement changeant du 1er et du 4me doigt.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi. 3

8.....

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

9a

In skips of thirds.

sul E-A sul Mi-La. 4

In Terzenschritten.

En sauts de tierces.

sul D-A sul Ré-La.

sul G-D sul Sol-Ré.

9b

In skips of fourths.

sul A-E sul La-Mi.

In Quartenschritten.

En sauts de quartes.

sul D-A sul Ré-La.

sul G-D sul Sol-Ré.

III 1

## 10.

Intonation of the double-stop of the octave with the 1st and 3rd, and with the 2nd and 4th finger.

*Intonierung des Oktaven-Doppelgrif-fes mit dem 1. und 3., und mit dem 2. und 4. Finger.*

Intonation de la double corde de l'octave avec le 1er et 3me doigt et aussi avec le 2me et 4me.

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for guitar, arranged in two columns. The first column contains three staves, and the second column contains three staves. Each staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of common time (C). The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes to indicate which strings to play. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes: '3' for the third finger and '1' for the first finger. In the first column, the first staff starts with 'sul A-E - sul La-Mi.' The second staff starts with 'sul D-A - sul Ré-La.' The third staff ends with 'etc.' The second column starts with 'sul A-E - sul La-Mi.' The third staff ends with 'etc.' The fourth staff starts with 'sul D-A - sul Ré-La.' The fifth staff ends with 'etc.' The sixth staff ends with 'etc.'

sul D-A sul Ré-La.



sul G-D sul Sol-Ré.



In skips of fourths.

*In Quartenschritten.*

En sauts de quartes.

sul A-E - sul La-Mi-S

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

Shifting of two adjacent fingers, with the distance between them changing, on two strings not adjacent.

sul D-E - sul Ré-Mi.

*Gleiten mit zwei neben einander liegenden Fingern, mit wechselnder Spannung, auf zwei von einander entfernten Saiten. 2*

Glissement de deux doigts voisins, avec écartement changeant, sur deux cordes non voisines.

The music is divided into two main sections:

- Top Section:** Labeled "sul D-E - sul Ré-Mi.". It contains six staves of music. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 2, 3, 4. Dynamic markings "z" are placed above certain notes. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of common time.
- Bottom Section:** Labeled "sul G-A - sul Sol-La.". It also contains six staves of music. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 2, 3, 4. Dynamic markings "z" are placed above certain notes. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of common time.

In skips of thirds.

sul D-E-sul Ré-Mi.

In Terzenschritten.

En sauts de tierces.

The first staff begins with a C major chord (C, E, G). The subsequent staves show various patterns of three-note chords (tertschritte) and skips between them. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs are indicated throughout the exercise.

sul G-A - sul Sol-La.

The patterns continue from the previous staff, involving three-note chords and skips. The exercise concludes with a section labeled "IV".

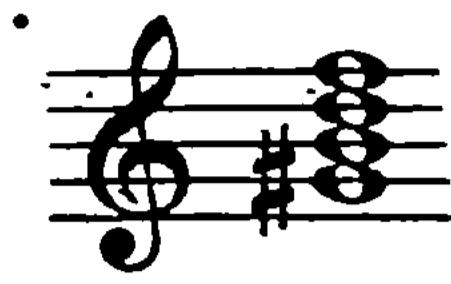
## 12.

Shifting of the chord of the diminished seventh with two adjacent fingers, the distance between them remaining unchanged.

*Rückung des verminderten Septimenakkordes mittels zwei neben einander liegender Finger mit stets gleicher Spannung.*

Glissement de l'accord de septième diminuée par deux doigts voisins, sans changer l'écartement.

The chord of the diminished seventh:  
*Der verminderte Septimenakkord:*  
*L'accord de septième diminuée:*



sul A-E - sul La-Mi.

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

## 13.

The chord of the diminished seventh:

*Der verminderte Septimenakkord:*

L'accord de septième diminuée:



sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D - sul Sol-Ré.

The chord of the diminished seventh:

## **Der verminderte Septimenakkord:**

## L'accord de septième diminuée:

A musical key signature consisting of a treble clef and one sharp sign, indicating the key of G major.

sul A-E sul La-Mi.

sul A-E sul La-Mi.

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

1 1

sul D-A - sul Ré-La.

sul G-D \_ sul Sol-Ré.

1=1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

III

4

Shifting of the chords of the diminished seventh with various fingers, the distance between them remaining unchanged, on two strings not adjacent.

Rückungen der verminderten Septimenakkorde mittels Gleiten mit verschiedenen Fingern, mit stets gleicher Spannung, auf zwei von einander entfernten Saiten.

Glissement de l'accord de septième diminuée au moyen de divers doigts, sans changer l'écartement, sur deux cordes non voisines.

The chords of the diminished seventh:

Die verminderten Septimenakkorde:

Les accords de septième diminuée:



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

IV

6.

III

IV

IV

4

Development and intonation of the Trill.  
Stroke of the fingers.

One stroke.

The fingers remain on the string.

*Entwickelung und Intonierung  
des Trillers.*

16.

*Fingerschlag.*

*Ein Schlag.*

*Liegenlassen der Finger.*

\*) Long appoggiatura.

\*\*) Short appoggiatura.

Développement et intonation du Trille.

Battement de doigts.

Un battement.

Les doigts restent posés sur la corde.

\*) Langer Vorschlag.

\*\*) Kurzer Vorschlag.

\*) Appoggiatura longue.

\*\*) Appoggiatura brève.

Several strokes.

*Mehrere Schläge.*

Plusieurs battements.

The musical score consists of ten staves of piano music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff includes time signatures  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1}$ , and  $\frac{2}{2}$ . The second staff includes time signatures  $\frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Subsequent staves switch between treble and bass clefs, and various time signatures are used, including  $\frac{1}{1}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{2}{2}$ . The notation uses different note heads: solid black dots, open circles, and open ovals. Dynamic markings include *f* (fortissimo), *p* (pianissimo), and *V* (Vivace). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and each measure contains multiple notes per beat, demonstrating complex stroke patterns.

## 18.

Trill without after-beat

Triller ohne Nachschlag.

Trille sans terminaison.

Trill - Triller - Trille.\*)

\*) Unlimited number of strokes.

\*) Unbeschränkte Anzahl der Schläge.

\*) Nombre indéterminé des battements.

## 19.

Trill with after-beat

Triller mit Nachschlag.

Trille avec terminaison.

\*) A turn. \*\*) After-beat.

\*) Doppelschlag. \*\*) Nachschlag.

\*) Gruppetto. \*\*) Terminaison.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a single instrument. The notation is primarily in common time. The first nine staves begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F# major). The tenth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features a variety of note heads: circles, ovals, and dots, often with stems and beams. Dynamic markings include 'tr' (trill) and 'trm' (trill with a mordent-like flourish). The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes. The score ends with a fermata over the last note of the tenth staff, followed by the instruction 'segue'.

Exercise for the Trill in 6 positions. | *Trillerübung in 6 Lagen.*

Exercice pour le trille en 6 positions.

## Variation. Veränderung. Variante.

etc.

1. Pos. 1. Lage.

2. Pos. 2. Lage.

3. Pos. 3. Lage.

4. Pos.  
4. Lage.

5. Pos.  
5. Lage.

6. Pos.  
6. Lage.

<sup>\*</sup>) In the higher positions, where the distances are too close for broad fingertips, the trill must be played with the edge of the fingertip, after the 3rd finger

has been moved slightly towards the A-string. <sup>3)</sup> As a preparatory exercise play the e without a trill, the 4th finger striking against the bare fingerboard and gradually approaching the E-string.  
Sevcik Op.11.XIV

<sup>\*</sup>) In höheren Lagen, in welchen die Mensur für breite Fingerspitzen zu eng ist, soll nur mit dem Rand der Fingerspitze getrillert werden, nachdem man den 3. Finger

ein wenig gegen die A-Saite gerückt hat. <sup>3)</sup> Als Vorbereitung spielt man das e ohne Triller, schlägt mit dem 4. Finger auf das blosse Griffbrett und nähert sich allmälig der E-Saite.

<sup>\*</sup>) Aux positions élevées, où la distance est trop petite pour le bout des doigts larges, il faut exécuter le trille seulement avec le bord du bout, après avoir rapproché le 3me doigt un peu de la corde de La. Comme exercice préparatoire on joue le mi sans trille, descend le 4me doigt sur le bois de la touche, et par degrés sur l'approche de la corde de Mi.

Daily exercises in Octaves.  
Octaves employing the open strings  
from the 1st-3d position.

Tägliche Übungen in Oktaven.  
*Oktaven mit Gebrauch der leeren  
Saiten von der 1. zur 3. Lage.*

Exercices journaliers en octaves.  
Octaves employant les cordes à vide  
de la 1re-la 3me position.



a) with the 1st and 4th finger.

a) mit dem 1. und 4. Finger.

a) avec le 1er et le 4me doigt.

b) with the 1st and 3rd finger.

b) mit dem 1. und 3. Finger.

b) avec le 1r et le 3me doigt.

c) with the 2nd and 4th finger.

c) mit dem 2. und 4. Finger.

c) avec le 2me et le 4me doigt.

The first staff shows a continuous sequence of sixteenth notes starting with finger 4. The second staff begins with finger 3, and the third staff begins with finger 2. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '4' over a note, '3' over a note, and '2' over a note. The music is in common time.

d) alternating with the 1st and 3d  
and the 2d and 4th finger.d) mit dem 1. und 3. und dem 2.  
und 4. Finger abwechselnd.d) alternant avec le 1er et 3me et  
le 2me et 4me doigt.

This section contains six staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first two staves begin with finger 3, and the next four staves begin with finger 2. Fingerings are shown above the notes, such as '3' over a note, '4' over a note, and '1' or '2' over a note. The music is in common time.

Octaves avoiding the open strings  
from the 1st - 3rd position.

Oktaven ohne Anwendung der leeren  
Saiten von der 1. zur 3. Lage.

Octaves évitant les cordes à vide  
de la 1re - la 3me position.

a) with the 1st and 4th finger.

a) mit dem 1. und 4. Finger.

a) avec le 1er et le 4me doigt.

Sheet music for Exercise 22a, featuring six staves of musical notation for the violin. The music consists of eighth-note octaves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: '4' over '1' for the first finger and '4' for the fourth finger. Position markers (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staff to show hand movement. The key signature changes between staves, and the time signature varies between common time and 3/4 time.

b) with the 1st and 3rd finger.

b) mit dem 1. und 3. Finger.

b) avec le 1er et le 3me doigt.

Sheet music for Exercise 22b, featuring six staves of musical notation for the violin. The music consists of eighth-note octaves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: '3' over '1' for the first finger and '3' for the third finger. Position markers (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the staff to show hand movement. The key signature changes between staves, and the time signature varies between common time and 3/4 time.

c) with the 2d and 4th finger.

c) mit dem 2. und 4. Finger.

c) avec le 2me et le 4me doigt.

The image shows five staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, possibly a recorder or flute. The music is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and consists of measures separated by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains a series of black dots representing notes. The dynamics are indicated by various symbols above and below the notes, such as 'f' for forte, 'p' for piano, and 'mf' for mezzo-forte. The time signature changes frequently throughout the piece, including measures in 4/4, 2/4, 3/4, and 2/2. Measures 1-4 are in 4/4, with dynamics f, p, mf, and f respectively. Measures 5-8 are in 2/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measure 9 is in 3/4, with dynamics f. Measures 10-12 are in 2/2, with dynamics f, p, and f. Measures 13-16 are in 4/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 17-20 are in 2/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 21-24 are in 3/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 25-28 are in 2/2, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 29-32 are in 4/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 33-36 are in 2/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 37-40 are in 3/4, with dynamics f, p, f, and f. Measures 41-44 are in 2/2, with dynamics f, p, f, and f.

d) with change of fingering.

d) mit wechselndem Fingersatz.

d) avec changement du doigté.

The image shows five staves of musical notation, likely for a woodwind or brass instrument. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. Slurs are used to group notes, and grace notes are indicated by small dots before main notes. Fingerings are shown above the notes, such as '3 1' and '4 2'. Measure numbers I, II, III, IV, and V are placed above certain measures in the fourth and fifth staves.

## 23.

Exercise in octaves from the 2d-5th position.

Oktavenübung von der 2. zur 5.  
Lage.

Exercice en octaves de la 2me-la 5me position.

a) with the 1st and 4th finger.

a) mit dem 1. und 4. Finger.

a) avec le 1er et le 4me doigt.

b) with the 1st and 3d finger.

b) mit dem 1. und 3. Finger.

b) avec le 1er et le 3me doigt.

c) with the 2d and 4th finger.

c) *mit dem 2. und 4. Finger.*c) avec le 2<sup>me</sup> et le 4<sup>me</sup> doigt.

A single melodic line in G major, 4/4 time. The notes are mostly eighth notes with various slurs and grace notes. Fingering markings (2 and 4) are placed above the notes, and Roman numerals (II, III, IV) are placed below the staff to indicate specific fingerings.

d) with change of fingering.

d) *mit wechselndem Fingersatz.*

d) avec changement du doigté.

A single melodic line in G major, 4/4 time. The notes are mostly eighth notes with various slurs and grace notes. Fingering markings (3, 4, 2, 1) are placed below the notes to indicate changes in finger placement.

## 24.

Exercise in octaves from the 3rd -  
6th position.

Oktavenübung von der 3. zur 6.  
Lage.

Exercice en octaves de la 3me - la 6me  
position.

a) with the 1st and 4th finger.

a) mit dem 1. und 4. Finger.

a) avec le 1er et le 4me doigt.

This section contains six staves of musical notation for piano. The first two staves begin in C major (two sharps) and transition to G major (one sharp). The subsequent four staves remain in G major. The notation consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal beams, forming octaves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: '4' over the first note of each pair and '1' over the second. Position markings (II, III, IV, I, II, III, IV) are placed below the notes to show hand movement. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

b) with the 1st and 3rd finger.

b) mit dem 1. und 3. Finger.

b) avec le 1er et le 3me doigt.

This section contains six staves of musical notation for piano, continuing from the previous section. It uses the same key signature of one sharp (G major). The notation shows eighth-note pairs with fingerings '3' over the first note and '1' over the second. Position markings (I, II, III, IV) are placed below the notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

c) with the 2d and 4th finger.

c) mit dem 2. und 4. Finger.

c) avec le 2me et le 4me doigt.

The image shows a musical score for a six-string guitar, consisting of five staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 'C' (common time). The music is primarily composed of eighth-note patterns. Below each staff, there are horizontal lines representing the six strings of the guitar, with specific fingers (I, II, III, IV) indicated to show the fretting. The first staff starts with a '4' over the first string and a '2' over the second string. The second staff starts with a '4' over the second string and a '2' over the third string. The third staff starts with a '4' over the third string and a '2' over the fourth string. The fourth staff starts with a '4' over the fourth string and a '2' over the fifth string. The fifth staff starts with a '4' over the fifth string and a '2' over the sixth string.

d) with change of fingering.

d) mit wechselndem Fingersatz.

d) avec changement du doigté.

The image shows four staves of musical notation for a bowed string instrument. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The notation consists of vertical stems with black dots representing note heads. Above many of these note heads are two-digit numbers, such as '3 1' and '4 2', which likely indicate the order of fingers used for bowing. Some stems have curved lines above them, further defining the bowing technique. Intermittent dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo) are placed above the stems. Below the stems, Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) are printed, which appear to mark specific measures or sections of the music. The overall style is technical and precise, typical of a method book for bowed instruments.

## **Exercises in octaves on the E-and A-string through the higher positions.**

## *Oktavenübung durch hohe Lagen auf der E- und A-Saite.*

## **Exercices en octaves sur la corde de Mi et de La par les positions supérieures.**

a) with the 1st and 4th finger.

a) mit dem 1. und 4. Finger.

a) avec le 1er et le 4me doigt.

The image shows a page of sheet music for a six-string guitar. It features five staves of musical notation, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is numbered from 1 to 8 across the staves. The notation uses vertical stems with dots to indicate fingerings, specifically '4' and '1'. Measure 1 starts with a B note. Measures 2-4 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 5 begins with a G note. Measures 6-8 show a similar pattern to the first three. The tuning at the start is B major (B, D, G, B, E, A). The music includes grace notes and slurs.

b) with the 1st and 3rd finger.

b) mit dem 1. und 3. Finger.

b) avec le 1er et le 3me doigt.

The image displays five staves of musical notation for a six-string guitar. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The notation consists of black dots placed on the strings, indicating the pitch and rhythm of each note. In the first staff, there are two sets of horizontal lines below the staff, each containing the numbers '3' and '1'. These likely represent fingerings for specific notes in that measure. The other four staves do not have such markings.

c) with the 2d and 4th finger.

c) mit dem 2. und 4. Finger.

c) avec le 2me et le 4me doigt.

Sheet music for Exercise 62, Part c, featuring five staves of eighth-note patterns. Fingerings 4-2 are indicated under the first and second staves. Measure 8 is marked with a large '8' above the staff.

d) with change of fingering.

d) mit wechselndem Fingersatz.

d) avec changement du doigté.

Sheet music for Exercise 62, Part d, featuring five staves of eighth-note patterns. Fingerings 3-1, 4-2, 3-2, 4-1, 3-1, 4-2, 3-1, 4-3, and 2-1 are indicated under the first staff. Measures 8 and 16 are marked with large '8' and '16' respectively above the staves.



a) employing the open strings.

a) mit Anwendung der leeren Saiten.

a) employing the open strings.

b) without employing the open strings.

b) ohne Anwendung der leeren Saiten.

b) sans employer les cordes à vide.

b) without employing the open strings.

c) from the 2d-5th position.

c) von der 2.-5. Lage.

c) de la 2me-la 5me position.

Fingerings: I, II, III, IV, 1

d) in the higher positions.

d) in hohen Lagen.

d) dans les positions supérieures.

Fingerings: I, II, III, IV, 1

## Abbreviations and Signs.

Designation of the Length of the Bow by means of fractions:

- $\frac{1}{1}$  Whole Bow.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Half Bow.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  First Half.
- $\frac{2}{2}$  Second Half.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  One Third.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  Two Thirds.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  First Third.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  Second Third.
- $\frac{3}{3}$  Third Third.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  One Quarter.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  Three Quarters.
- $\frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{4}$  First, Second, Third, Fourth Quarter.
- $\frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4}$  Second and Third Quarters.
- Down-bow.
- ▽ Up-bow.<sup>1)</sup>
- Broad Bow.
- .. Short, detached (staccato), hammered (martelé).
- '' Springing, bounding, (sautillé; spiccato; saltato).
- ) Lift Bow.
- / Kunstpause (Luftpause)<sup>2)</sup>
- I First String, E.
- II Second String, A.
- III Third String, D.
- IV Fourth String, G.<sup>3)</sup>
- Open String.
- Sul E,- on the E-string.
- First Finger remains on string.
- The little hook indicates which finger is to remain on string.
- M. Middle of the Bow.
- Fr. At the Nut.
- Sp. At the Point.

## Abkürzungen und Zeichen.

Bezeichnung der Bogenlänge durch Bruchzahlen.

- $\frac{1}{1}$  Ganzer Bogen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Halber Bogen.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Erste Hälfte.
- $\frac{2}{2}$  Zweite Hälfte.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  Ein Drittel des Bogens.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  Zwei Drittel des Bogens.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  Erstes Drittel.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  Zweites Drittel.
- $\frac{3}{3}$  Drittes Drittel.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  Ein Viertel des Bogens.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  Drei Viertel des Bogens.
- $\frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{4}$  Erstes, zweites, drittes, vier- tes Viertel des Bogens.
- $\frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4}$  Zweites und drittes Viertel.
- Herunterstrich.
- ▽ Hinaufstrich.<sup>1)</sup>
- Breit gestossen (gezogen).
- .. Abgestossen, gehämmert (martelé staccato).
- '' Springend, geworfen (sautillé; spiccato).
- ) Bogen heben.
- / Kunstpause (Luftpause)<sup>2)</sup>
- I Erste Saite, E.
- II Zweite Saite, A.
- III Dritte Saite, D.
- IV Vierte Saite, G.<sup>3)</sup>
- Leere Saite.
- Sul E, Auf der E-Saite.
- Liegenlassen des ersten Fingers.
- Liegenlassen des Fingers auf wel- chen das Häkchen zeigt.
- M. Mitte des Bogens.
- Fr. Am Frosch.
- Sp. An der Spitze.

## Abréviations et Signes.

Division de l'archet au moyen de fractions.

- $\frac{1}{1}$  Tout l'archet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Demi- archet.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Première moitié.
- $\frac{2}{2}$  Seconde moitié.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  Un tiers de l'archet.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  Deux tiers de l'archet.
- $\frac{1}{3}$  Premier tiers.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  Deuxième tiers.
- $\frac{3}{3}$  Troisième tiers.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  Un quart de l'archet.
- $\frac{3}{4}$  Trois quarts de l'archet.
- $\frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{4}$  Premier, deuxième, troisième, quatrième quart.
- $\frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4}$  Deuxième et troisième quart.
- Tirez
- ▽ Poussez.<sup>1)</sup>
- Largement.
- .. Bref, martelé (staccato).
- '' Sautillé (spiccato).
- ) Levez l'archet.
- / Kunstpause (Luftpause)<sup>2)</sup>
- I Première corde, Mi.
- II Deuxième corde, La.
- III Troisième corde, Ré.
- IV Quatrième corde, Sol.<sup>3)</sup>
- Corde à vide.
- Sul Mi,- Sur le mi.
- Retenez le premier doigt sur la corde.
- Retenez le doigt indiqué par le crochet.
- M. Milieu de l'archet.
- Fr. Au talon de l'archet.
- Sp. À la pointe de l'archet.

<sup>1)</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the first measure begins at the nut.

<sup>2)</sup> Lift Bow and make a brief rest.

<sup>3)</sup> No practising should be done on strings not true in the fifths.

<sup>1)</sup> Ohne Bezeichnung der Richtung beginnt der Anfangstakt immer am Frosch.

<sup>2)</sup> Bogen heben und kurze Pause machen.

<sup>3)</sup> Auf nicht quintenreinen Saiten soll nicht geübt werden.

<sup>1)</sup> Faute d'indication spéciale on commence la première mesure au talon.

<sup>2)</sup> Levez l'archet en faisant un bref silence.

<sup>3)</sup> On ne doit jouer que sur des cordes absolu- ment justes.

# CONTENTS OF SCHOOL OF INTONATION

By OTAKAR SEVCIK

OPUS II

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER.

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Supplementary*	
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" XIV	—Intonation of Double Stops. Supplementary: Continuation of Concert-studies and Pieces from Grades III and IV.

<sup>1</sup> Because the sense of rhythm varies in individuals, the exercises in Parts IIa and IIb may be studied independently, without keeping pace with the parallel exercises for the left hand. In this case the omission of these exercises in bowing must be made up in the following Parts.

<sup>2</sup> It is of great importance for the beginner to play frequently with piano accompaniment. The difference in tone-color between the violin and the piano, the harmonic structure of the music, the fine nuances in the piano-part, all tend to guide, even urge, the beginner toward pure intonation, proper crescendos and decrescendos, and correct accentuation. Thus he is almost compelled to produce a more beautiful tone and to render the music with taste. For these reasons he may study, even at an early stage, in connection with Parts II-IV correspondingly easy pieces with piano accompaniment.

<sup>3</sup> To be studied concurrently with Parts VIa, VIb, VIC and VII.

<sup>4</sup> To be studied concurrently with Parts VIII, IX, X and XI.

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Dazu† †40 böhmische Weisen in der 2.-7. Lage.	
" VIC	—2.-7. Lage.—40 böhmische Weisen. Dazu: Abt. VIa und VIb.
" VII	—2.-7. Lage.—Dazu: Abt. XII (Einführung in den Lagenwechsel).
" VIII	—2.-7. Lage.
" IX	—2.-7. Lage.
" X	—2.-7. Lage.
" XI	—2.-7. Lage.
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" XII <sup>3</sup>	—2.-7. Lage.—Einführung in den Lagenwechsel. Dazu: Sonaten von W. A. Mozart, Nr. 4, 7, u. a.
" XIII <sup>4</sup>	—Lagenverbindungston. Diatonische Tonleitern in verschiedener Form durch 3 Oktaven. Dazu Konzertstudien: Rode, Konzert Nr. 6; Viotti, Konzert Nr. 23 und Vortragsstücke aus der 3. Stufe.
" XIV	—Intonieren der Doppelgriffe. Dazu: Fortsetzung der Konzertstudien und Vortragsstücke aus der 3. und 4. Stufe.

<sup>1</sup> Da die rhythmischen Anlagen nicht bei jedem die gleichen sind, können die rhythmischen Uebungen aus Abt. IIa und IIb selbständig vorgenommen werden, ohne mit den gleichlaufenden Uebungen für die linke Hand gleichen Schritt zu halten. In diesem Falle jedoch sind diese Übungen bei den folgenden Abteilungen nachzuholen.

<sup>2</sup> Häufiges Spielen mit Klavier ist für den Anfänger von grösster Wichtigkeit. Die Klangverschiedenheit zwischen Geige und Klavier, die vollen Harmonien des Stückes, die feine Nuancierung in der begleitenden Klavierstimme leiten und drängen den Anfänger zum reinen Intonieren, zum Anschwellen und Abschwächen, zum Akzentuieren der Töne. Er wird geradezu gezwungen den Ton schön zu bilden und das Musikstück geschmackvoll vorzutragen. Deshalb kann man schon neben Abt. II-IV entsprechend leichtere kleine Stücke mit Klavier vornehmen.

<sup>3</sup> Neben Abt. VIa, VIb, VIC und VII vorzunehmen.

<sup>4</sup> Neben Abt. VIII, IX, X und XI vorzunehmen.

## ARRANGEMENT DES MATIÈRES.

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†40 Mélodies bohémiennes dans la 2me-7me position.	
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" XII <sup>3</sup>	—2me-7me Position.—Introduction au démanché. Matières supplémentaires: W. A. Mozart, Sonates pour violon et piano, Nos. 4, 7, etc.
" XIII <sup>4</sup>	—Note de transition.—Gammes diatoniques en diverses formes parcourant 3 octaves. Matières supplémentaires: Études de Concert: Rode, Concert No. 6; Viotti, Concert No. 23; compositions du degré III.
" XIV	—Intonation des doubles cordes. Matières supplémentaires: Continuation des Études de Concert et compositions des degrés III et IV.

<sup>1</sup> Le sens du rythme n'étant pas le même chez tous les individus, il est possible d'étudier les exercices rythmiques des Parties IIa et IIb indépendamment, sans égard aux exercices parallèles pour la main gauche. Dans ce cas il faut compléter plus tard ces exercices d'archet pendant l'étude des parties suivantes.

<sup>2</sup> Pour le commençant il est de la plus grande importance de jouer souvent avec accompagnement de piano. Le timbre différent du violon et du piano, les accords pleins de la composition les nuances de l'accompagnement, tout cela conduit, et même entraîne l'élève à une intonation juste, à faire les crescendi et decrescendi, à observer l'accentuation des notes. Tous ces détails le forcent à cultiver une belle sonorité et à interpréter les œuvres avec goût. Pour cela il peut déjà commencer l'étude de pièces faciles avec piano conjointement aux exercices des Parties II-IV.

<sup>3</sup> À étudier conjointement aux Parties VIa, VIb, VIC, VII.

<sup>4</sup> À étudier conjointement aux Parties VIII, IX, X, XI.