

870

METHODE D'ALTO.



Lith. de Kaepelin et C^{ie}

PAR

JOSEPH VIMEUX

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1841

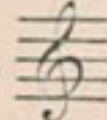
V⁸
m. d. 7



MÉTHODE D'ALTO.

Par J^h VIMEUX.

INTRODUCTION.

L'alto ou quinte ou viola (car on le désigne d'ordinaire par l'un de ces trois noms) est un instrument qui sert à lier entre-elles les parties extrêmes de l'harmonie. Il se joue sur la clef *d'ut*, 3^e ligne  on l'écrit aussi sur la clef de *sol*  quand les notes sortent trop de la portée. Bien que l'Alto puisse exécuter des solos, il est surtout un instrument d'accompagnement et c'est de ce point de vue que nous le traiterons. Ses cordes se montent comme celles du Violoncelle, elles ont les mêmes noms; mais elles donnent l'octave supérieure.

COMMENT ON TIENT L'ALTO ET L'ARCHET.

On pose le manche sur la phalange de l'index de la main gauche, en ayant soin de le maintenir avec le pouce. Il faut élever le poignet et amener le coude en avant du corps. L'Alto doit toucher la clavicle s'incliner légèrement à droite et se trouver fixé par le menton qu'on appuie à gauche de la queue. L'archet est soutenu par la main droite: on met l'extrémité du pouce à la hausse, on rapproche et arrondit les doigts sur la baguette qui doit pencher un peu vers la touche. La place de l'archet est à un pouce environ du chevalet. Il faut tirer et pousser l'archet dans le sens du chevalet et se garder d'agiter l'épaule. Tous les mouvements doivent être exécutés de l'avant-bras sans trop lever le coude.

(Voir la figure.)

1841

NOM DES NOTES EN CLEF D'UT 5^e LIGNE.

Ut Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si Ut Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si Ut Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si Ut &

Sans sortir de la première position.

En démanchant.

Nom des cordes
à vide c'est à dire
sans mettre le doigt.

Ut Sol Ré La

GAMME DE LA PREMIÈRE POSITION.

Les chiffres indiquent les doigts à placer et le zéro les cordes à vide.

Ut Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si Ut Ré Mi Fa Sol La Si Ut Ré Mi

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

0 1^{er} doigt. 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4

Quatrième corde. 3^{me} 2^{me} 1^{re} ou chanterelle.

Petit doigt

DIVISION DU MANCHE.

Sillet.....

Notes à vide....

1^{re} Position.....

2^e Position.....

3^e Position.....

4^e Position.....

5^e Position.....

6^e Position.....

7^e Position.....

8^e Position.....

Première ou Chanterelle.

Seconde.

Troisième.

Quatrième.

EXERCICES SUR LES INTERVALLES.

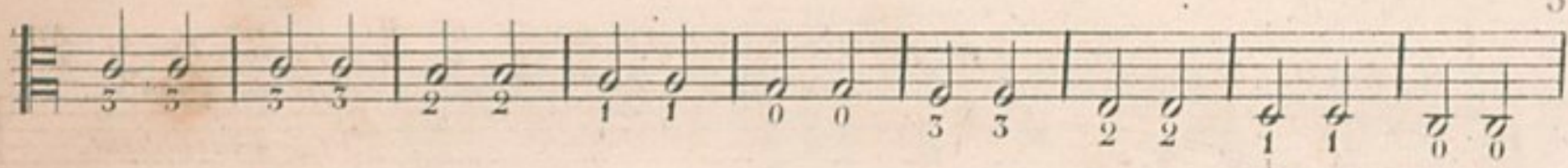
Par secondes.

2

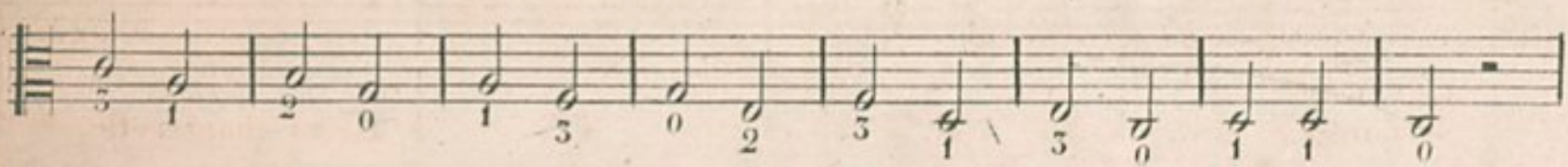
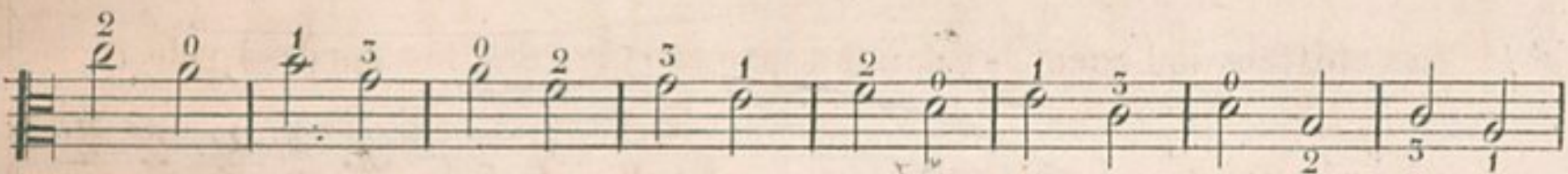
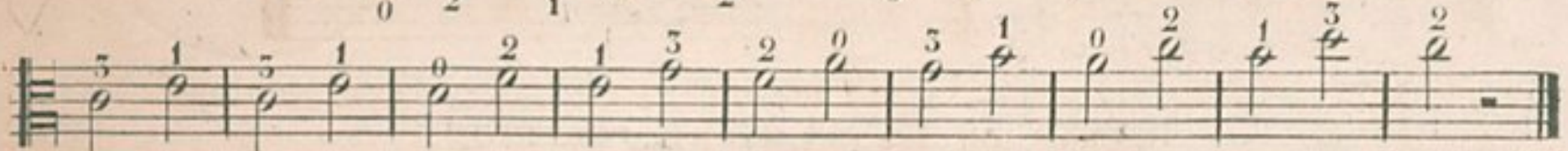
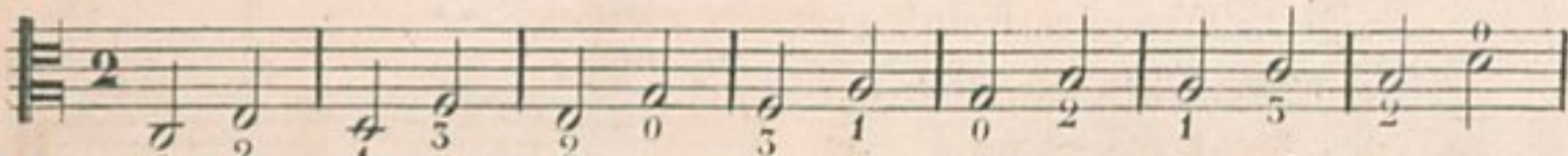
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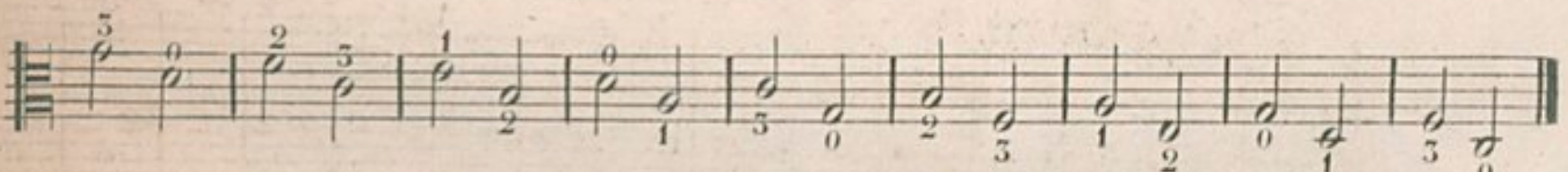
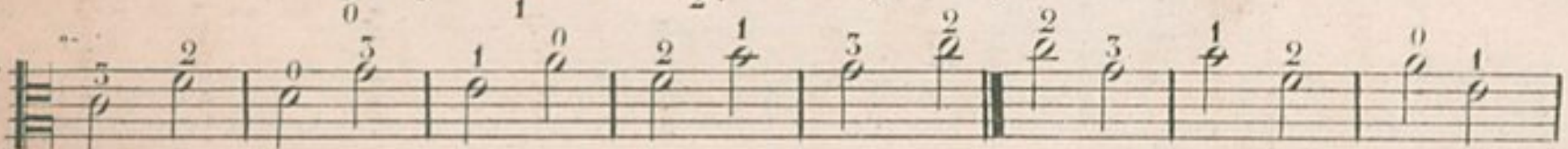
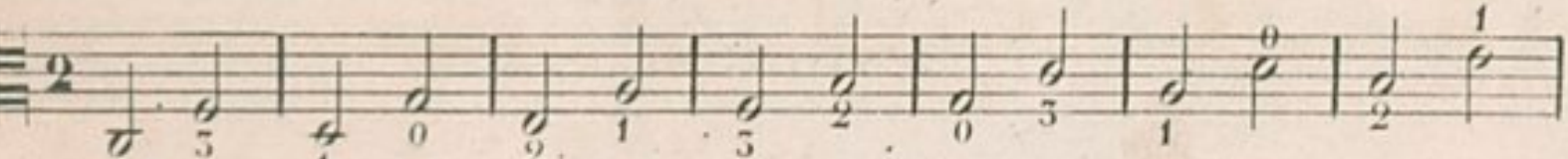
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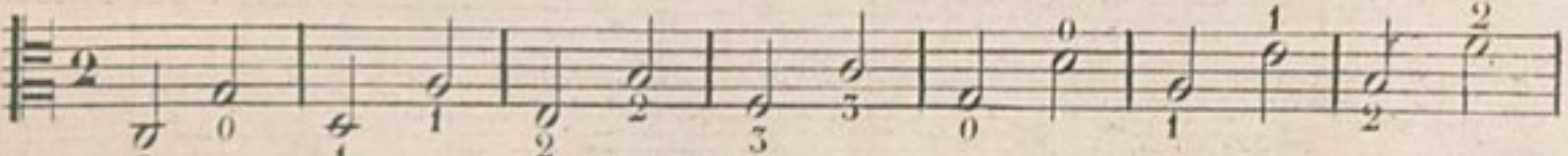
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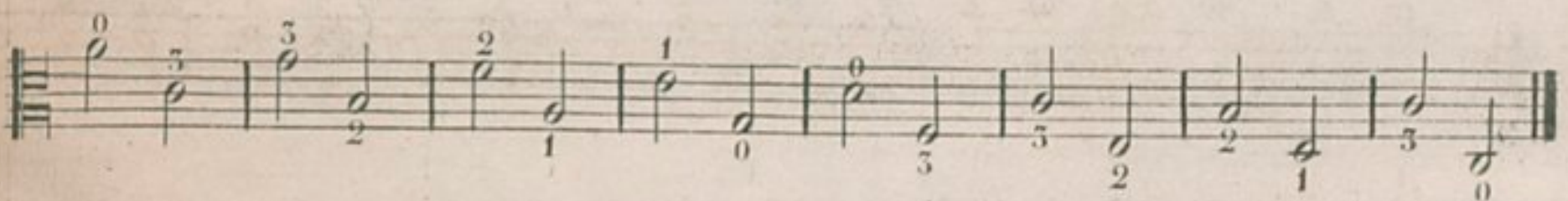
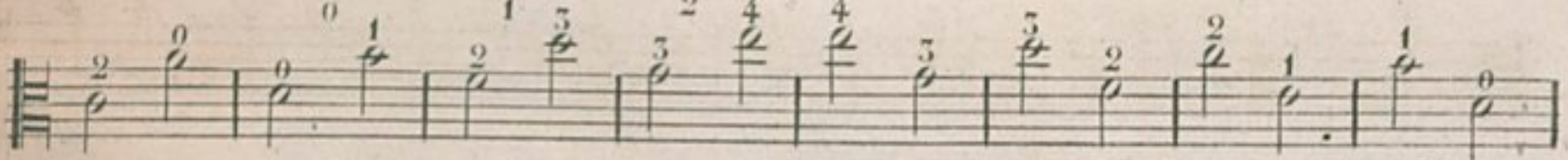
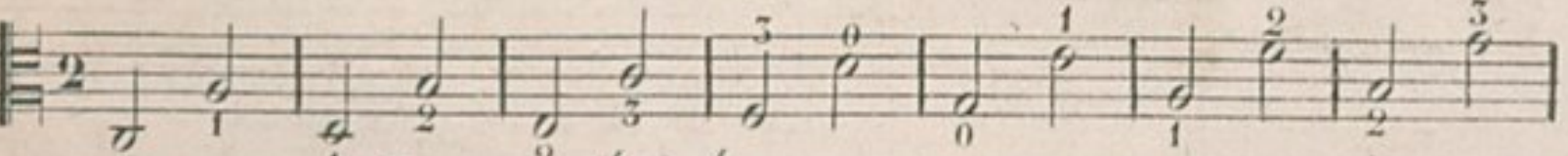
Par quarts.



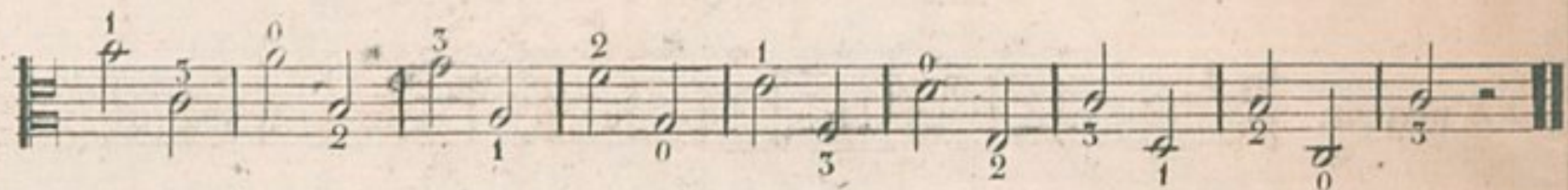
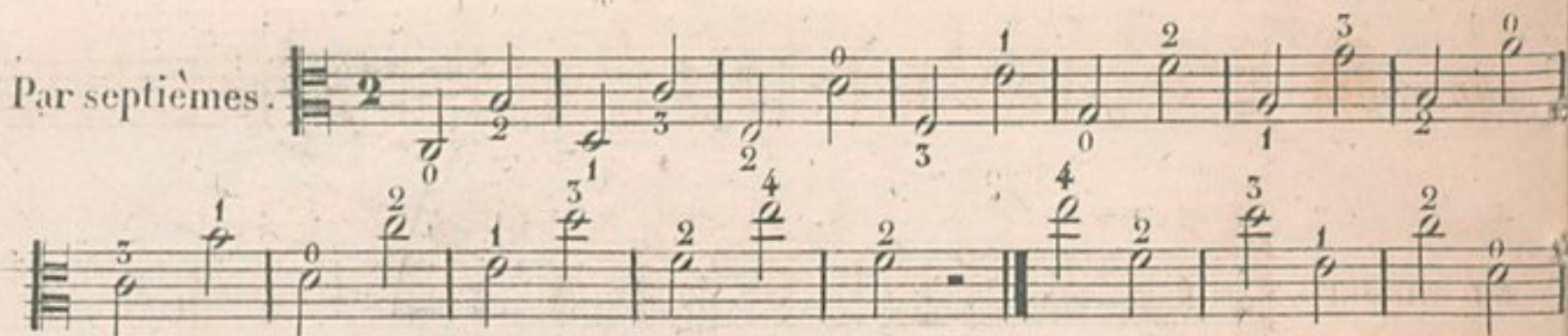
Par quintes



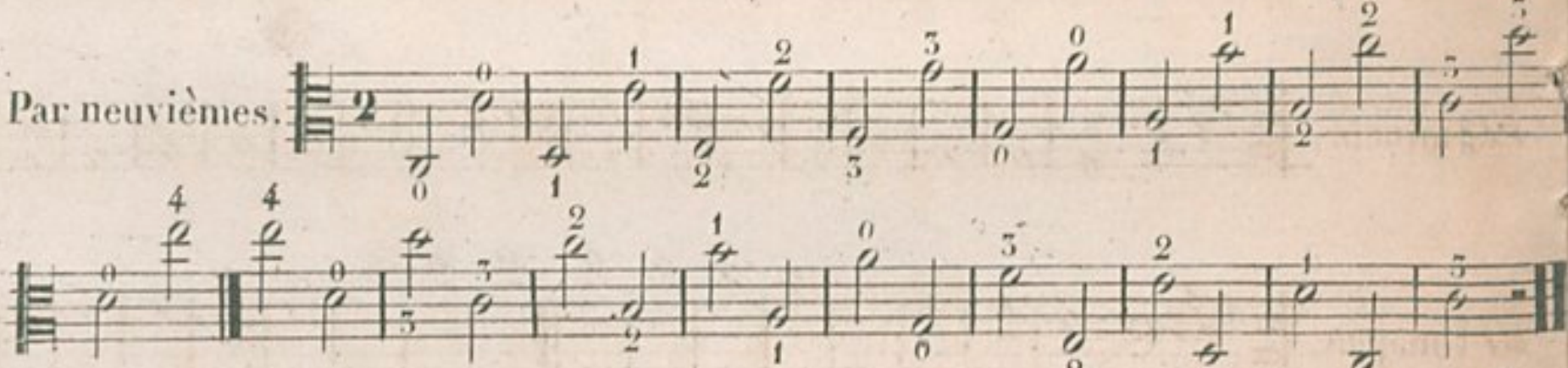
Par sixtes.



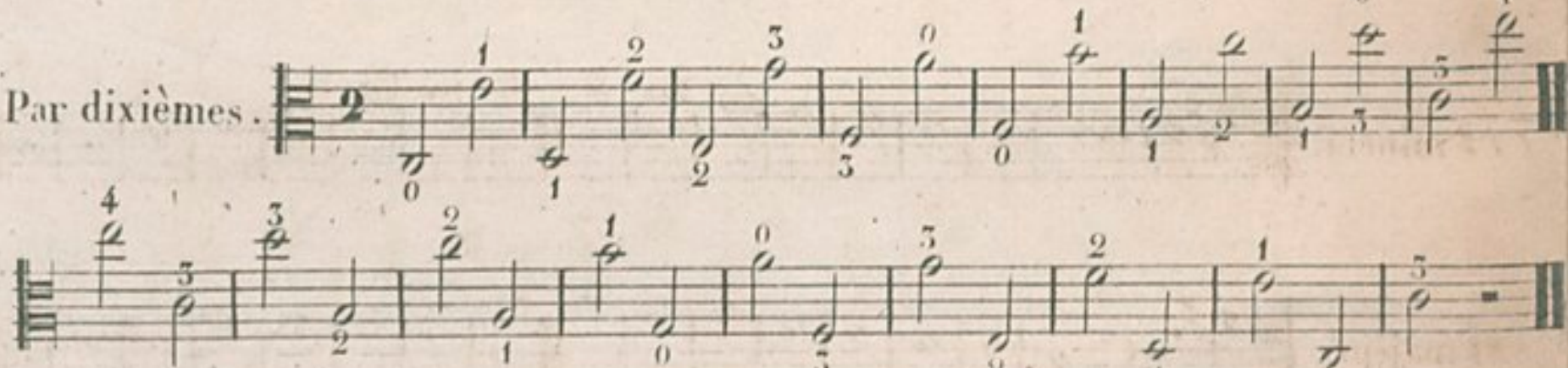
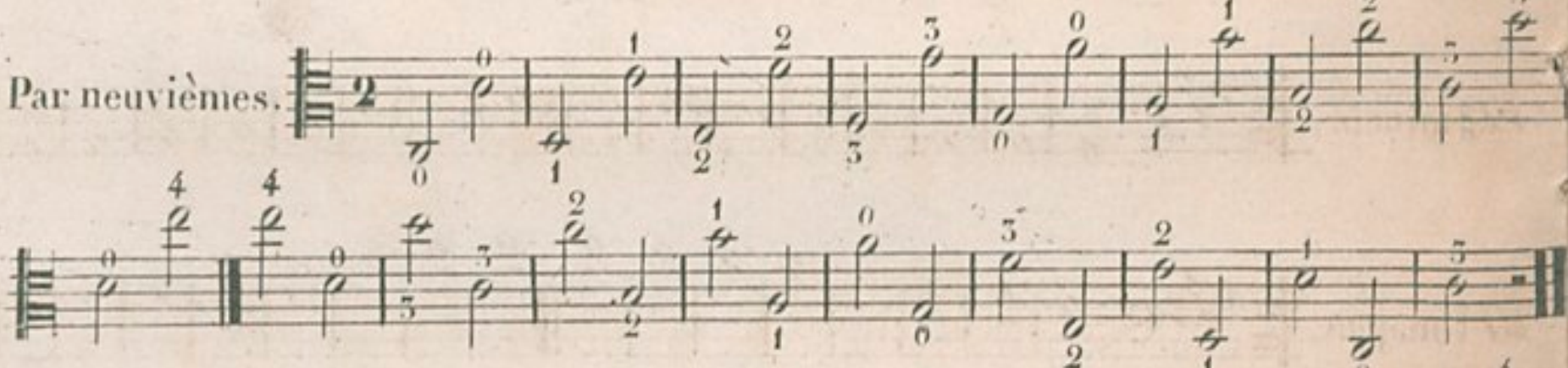
Par septièmes.



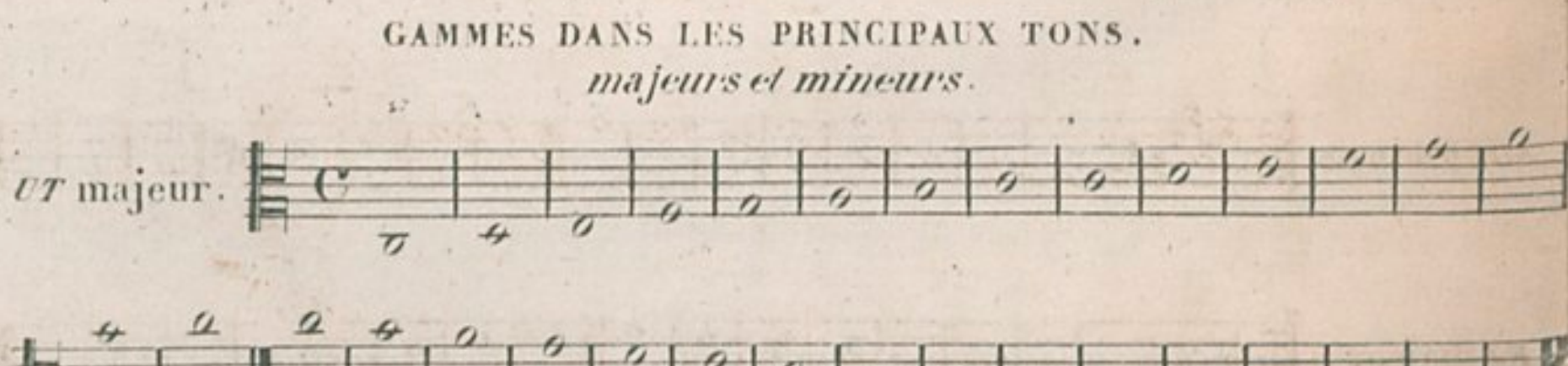
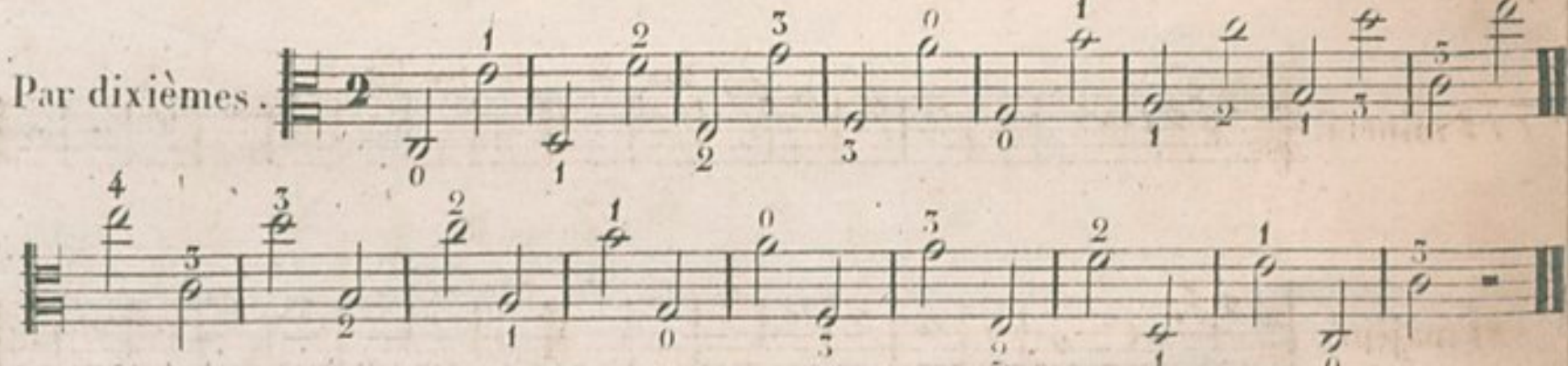
Par octaves.



Par neuvièmes.

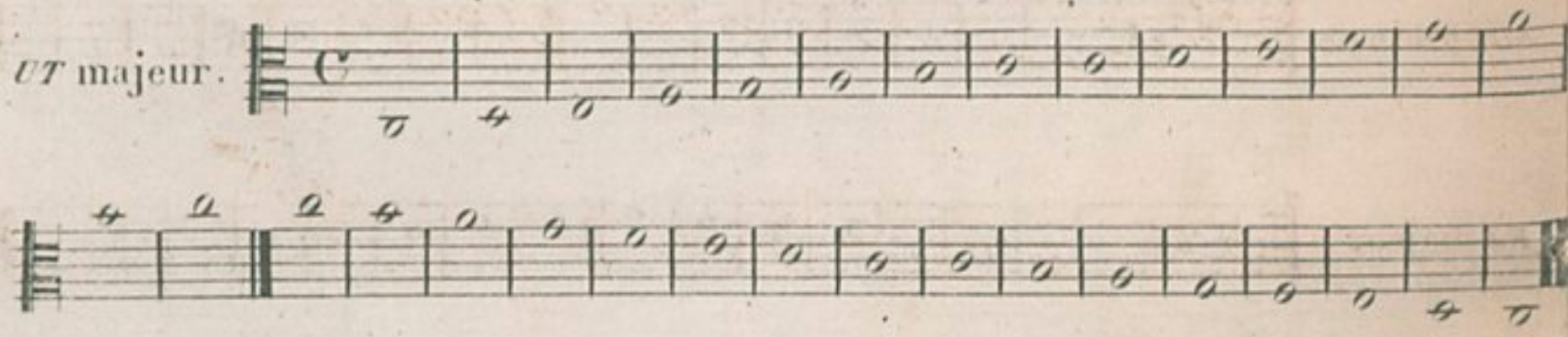


Par dixièmes.

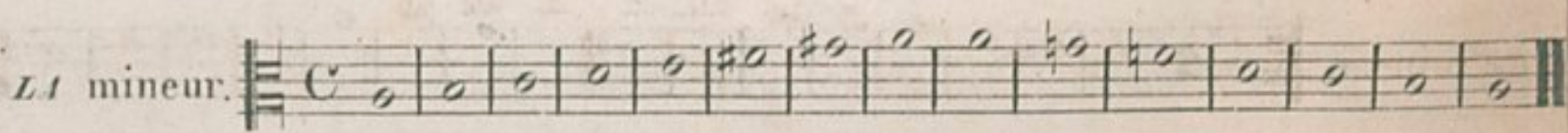


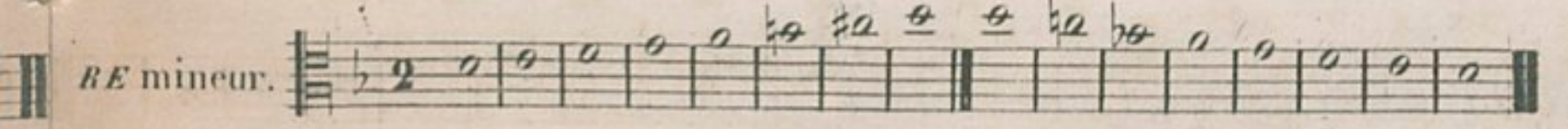
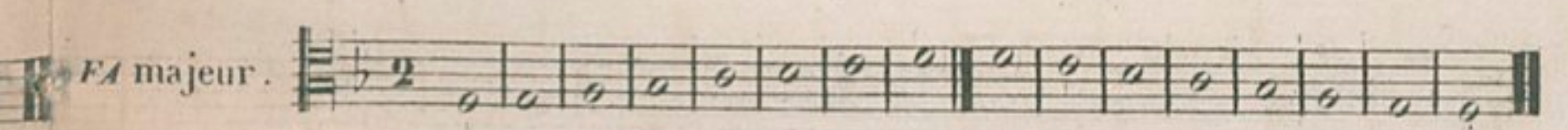
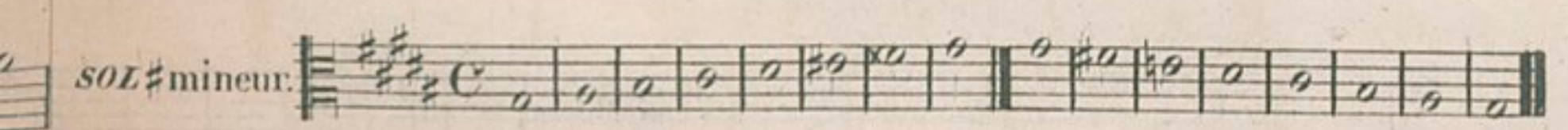
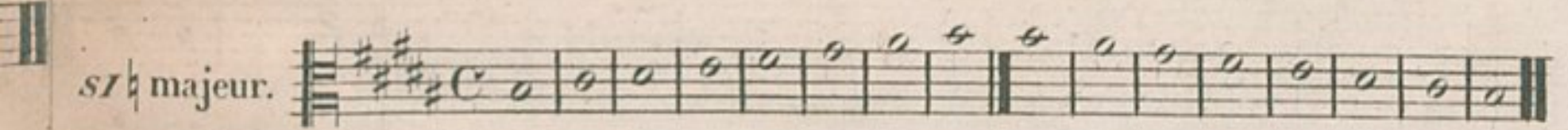
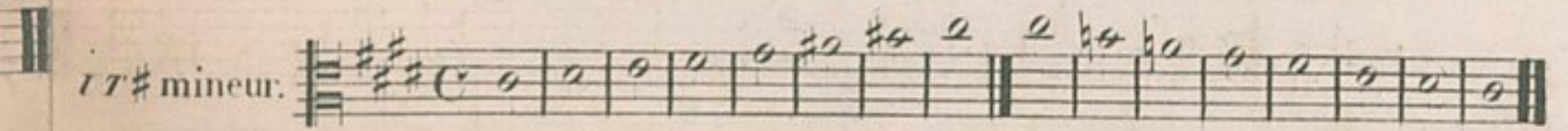
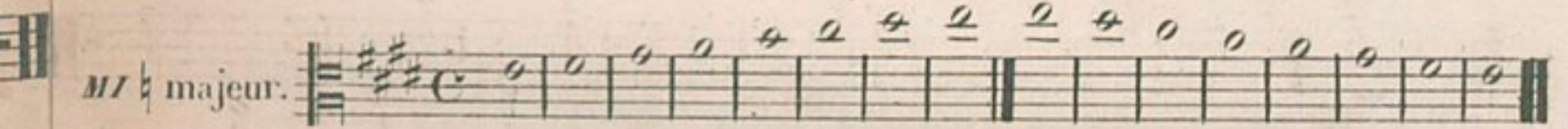
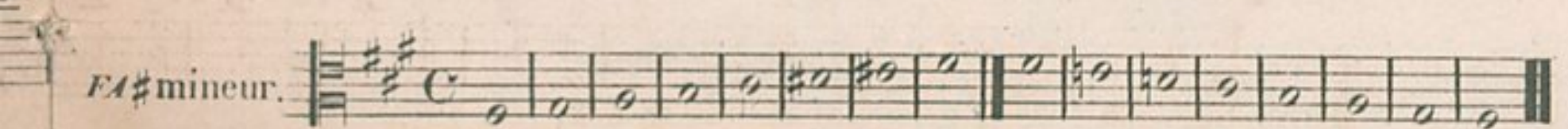
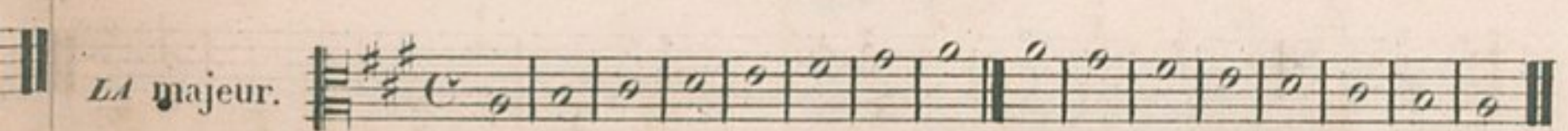
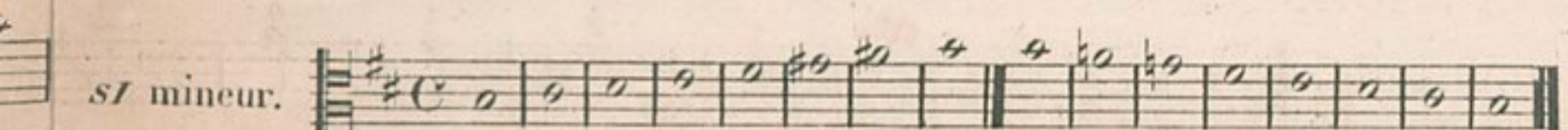
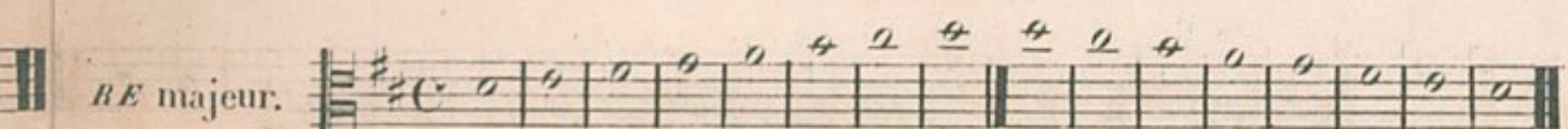
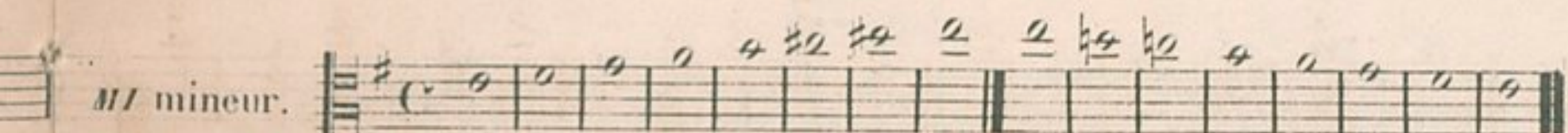
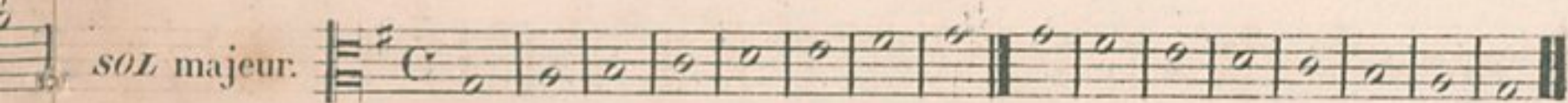
GAMMES DANS LES PRINCIPAUX TONS.
majeurs et mineurs.

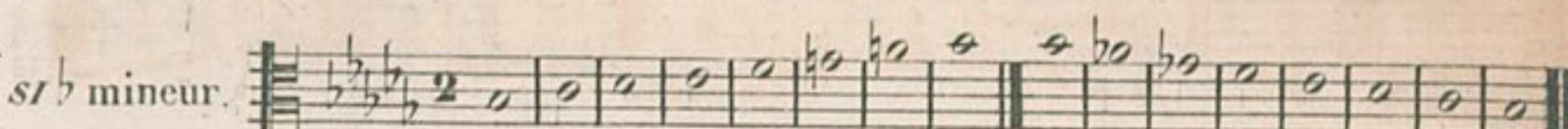
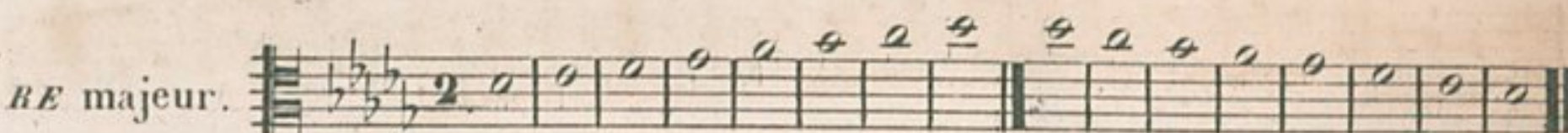
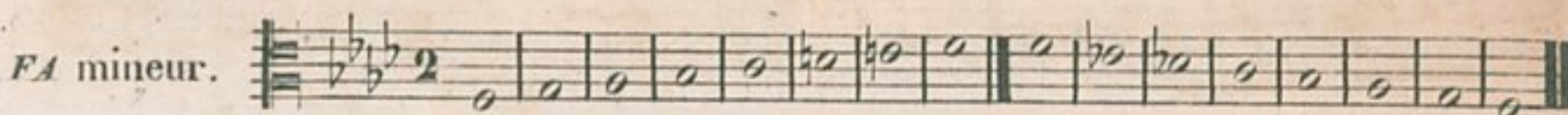
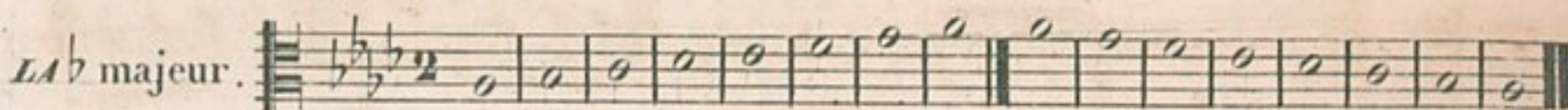
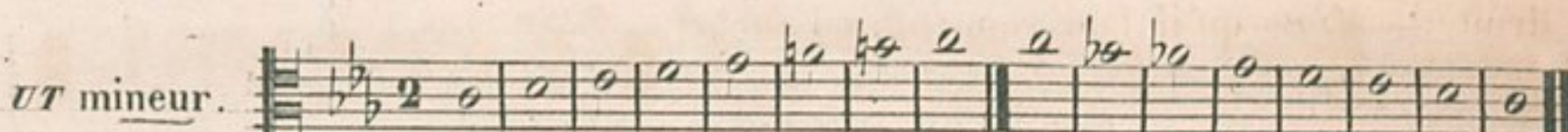
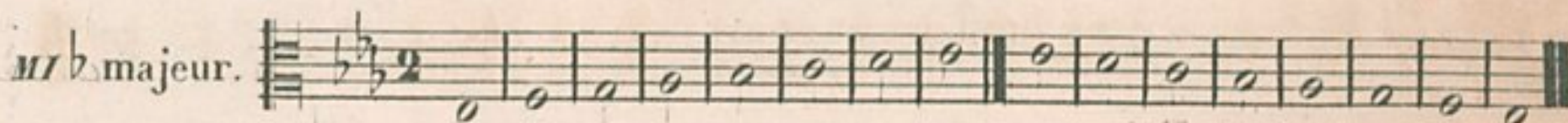
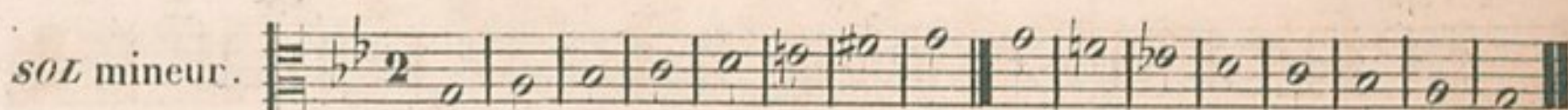
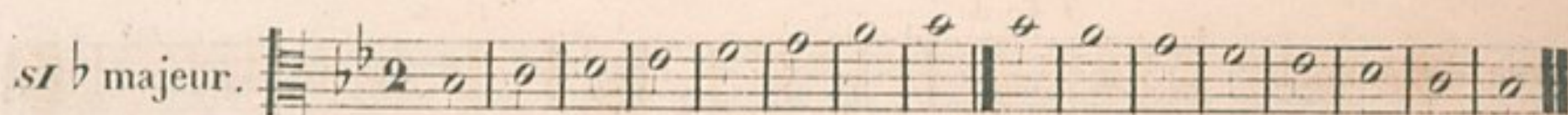
UT majeur.



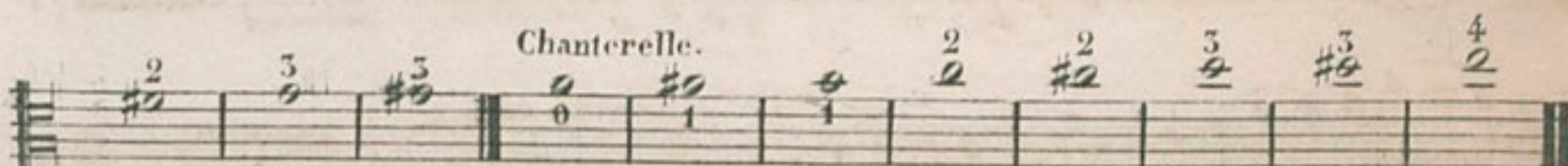
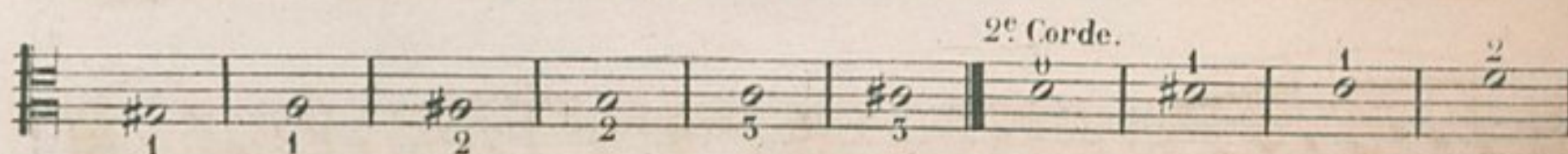
LA mineur.







GAMMES CHROMATIQUES.



Avec des bémols.

4^e Corde. 5^e Corde.

2^e Corde. Chanterelle

DE QUELQUES TERMES FORT USITÉS.

Pizzicato, signifie qu'il faut pincer les notes avec les doigts de la main droite:—*Arco* qu'il faut reprendre l'archet.

ÉTUDE DE DIVERS COUPS D'ARCHETS

Ah! vous dirai-je
maman.

Moderato.

Le même air.

Moderato

Air Hongrois.

Moderato.

Tire la ficelle.
(JOSSE.)

Vivace.

ÉTUDE DE LA DOUBLE CROCHE ET DES ACCORDS.

LENTO. *En tirant.* *Fin.*

Moderato.
Au clair de la lune.

EXERCICE DANS DIVERS TONS.

Moderato e tristamente.
Jean Bonhomme.
(PARIZOT.)

Deux Dames au Violon.
(Ed. DONVÉ.)

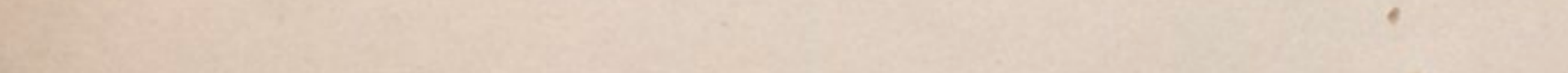
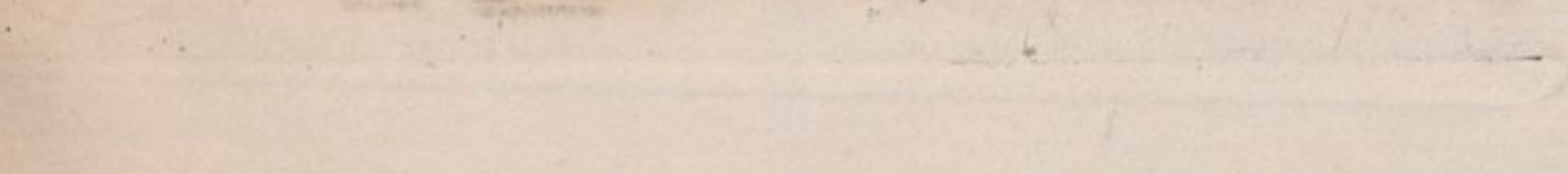
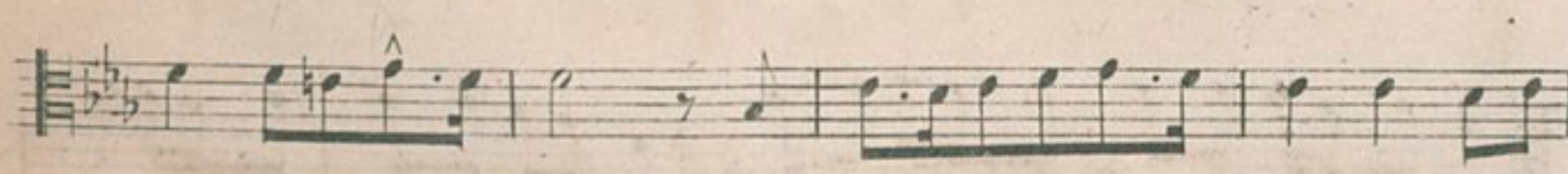
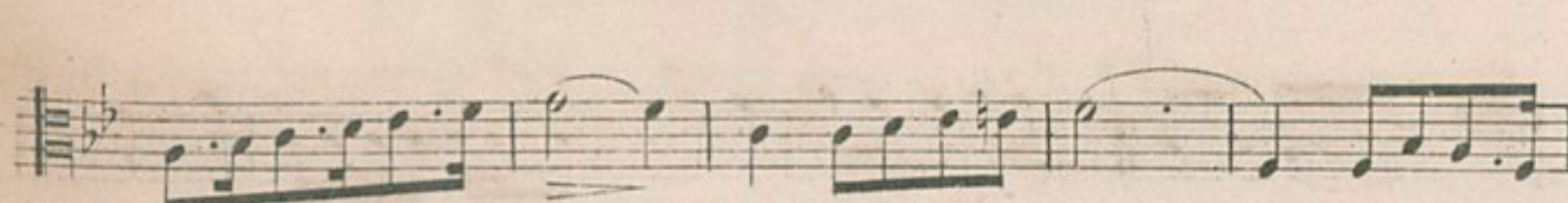
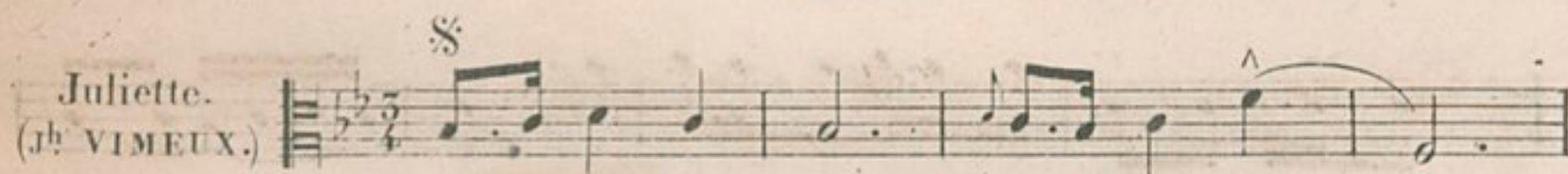
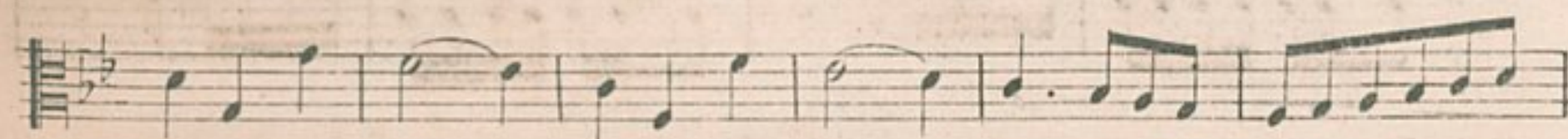
All^o moderato.

The musical score is written for two violins, indicated by the title 'Deux Dames au Violon.' and the publisher '(Ed. DONVÉ.)'. The tempo is marked 'All^o moderato.' at the top. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a single system, with the two staves of the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff contains the following markings: 'All^o moderato.', 'Deux Dames au Violon.', '(Ed. DONVÉ.)', and 'Ritard'. The second staff contains the following markings: 'A tempo' and 'f'. The music is written in a single system, with the two staves of the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff contains the following markings: 'All^o moderato.', 'Deux Dames au Violon.', '(Ed. DONVÉ.)', and 'Ritard'. The second staff contains the following markings: 'A tempo' and 'f'. The music is written in a single system, with the two staves of the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Vive la valse.
(J^h VIMEUX.)

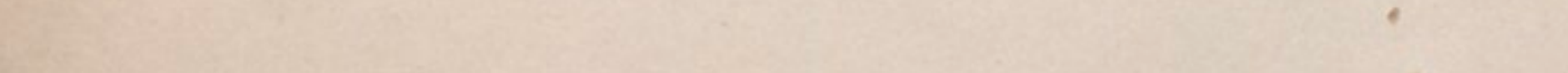
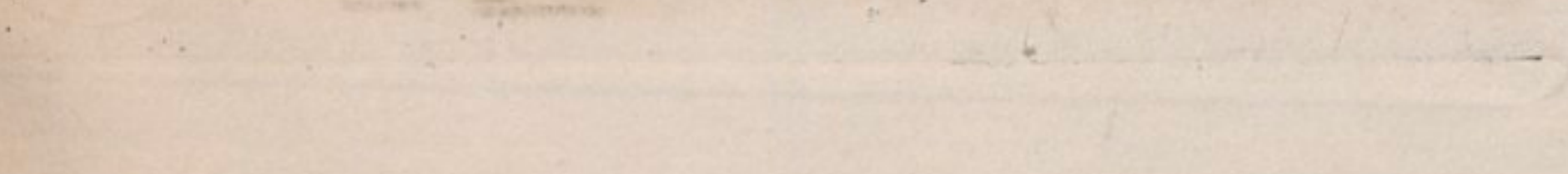
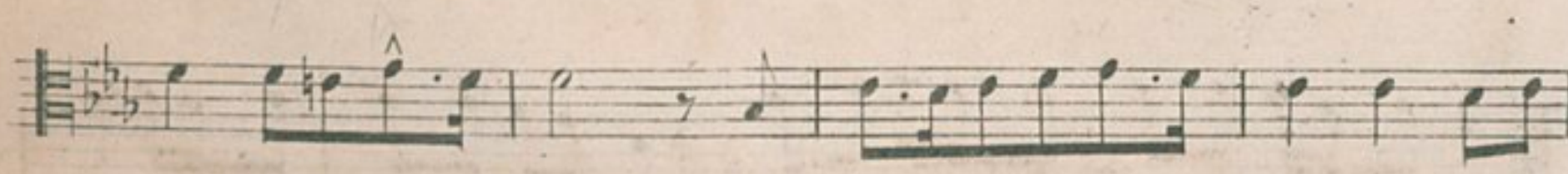
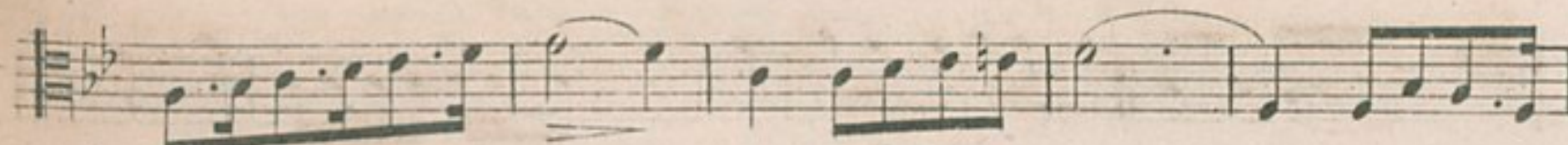
Allegretto. §

Animato.



Juliette.
(J^h VIMEUX.)

§



Andante.

Faites la charité.
(J^h VIMEUX.)



La belle Gabrielle.
(Valse de STRAUSS.)

