

NEW AND
Complete Instructions
for the
VIOLONCELLO.

*Containing the easiest and most improved Rules for Players to
Play, to which is added a select Collection of Favorite Ours,
Marches, Minuets, Duets and Songs, compiled from the most*

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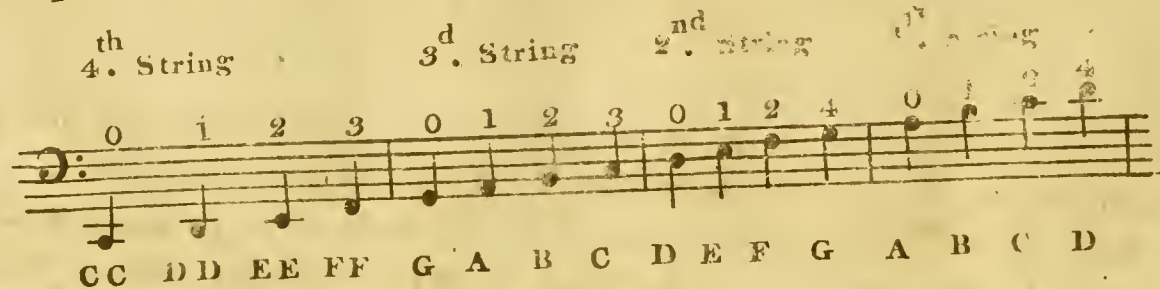
New & Complete Instructions

1

FOR THE Violoncello

THE Violoncello was ever esteem'd an excellent Instrument not only in Concert but also for playing Lessons &c may be consider'd as a Large Fiddle held the contrary way. and the fourth String is next the Bow Hand as the Body is turn'd downward. the lower part is to rest on the Calves of the Legs the edge of the back to rest on the Leg. by which means it turns the strings of the Bass convenient to the Bow hand & besides it prevents the Legs pressing too hard upon the weak rim or sides of your Instrument. & places in the most convenient position for playing. First it will be very necessary for the Learner to get the names of the notes in the Gamut also what line & space each note stands on as describ'd in the manner following.

The GAMUT for the VIOLONCELLO.

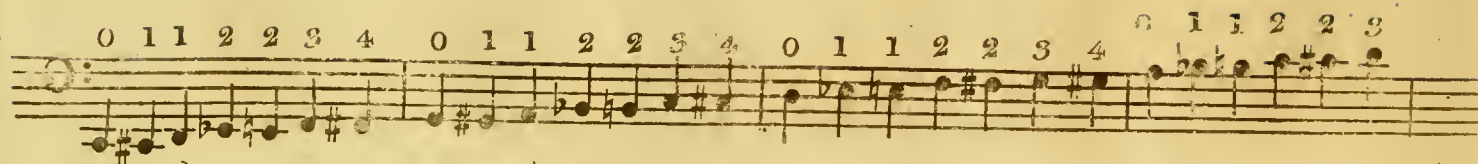


The Learner will observe that O over any Note in the Gamut is open or no Finger the figure: 1 is the fore Finger: 2 the Second: and 3 the third and 4 the little Finger.

If your Instrument is perfectly in Tune for 'tis to be suppos'd the Learner is not able to tune it himself you may try to play off the Natural Notes of the Gamut; you must observe there are four Notes belonging to each String Those on the 4th or great string are Double C double D double E and double F the lowest note or double C is play'd open which is done by drawing the Bow cross the 4th String about 2 Inches from the Bridge double D is stop'd with the first finger about three Inches from the Nut; double E is stop'd with the Second Finger nearly the same distance from the first finger or rather less Double F is with the 3^d finger about an Inch and a quarter from the Second the reason why the distance of the last is stop'd short is because it is but a Semitone or half Note.

Those on the third String are G A B and C. G is play'd open: A is stop'd with the first Finger: B with the Second: and C with 3^d Finger at the same distance as on the 4th String. Those on the Second String are D, E, F, and G. D is play'd open: E is stop'd with the first Finger about three Inches from the Nut; F with the Second Finger about an Inch and half from the first F, being but a Semitone or half Note above E: G is stop'd with the little Finger about two Inches and quarter from the Second: Those on the first String are A, B, C, and D. A is play'd open: B with the first Finger: C with the Second: and D with the little Finger at the same distance as on the Second String. By these directions the Learner may soon stop the Notes in tune. The Learner must observe that the between the Notes E & F likewise between B & C are only Semitones or half Notes as they fall in the Natural Course: but we will hereafter introduce a perfect Scale of Natural and Artificial Semitones which we may compare to a Magazine or Store House of Sounds. and to take and dispose of Occasionally; for the Scale must be form'd into Keys and then the fingering will alter as the Key changes: All Music is known by the first Seven Letters of the Alphabet and the Eighth is the same such as from C to C D to D from E to E from F to F from G to G from A to A from B to B together with their Semitones.

A Perfect SCALE for the VIOLONCELLO



These are all the Notes Natural and Artificial necessary for a beginner in the Bass Cleff the Artificial are call'd Flats and Sharps a Flat thus $\flat$ a Sharp thus $\sharp$ and a Natural thus $\natural$ which brings the Note to its place after a $\sharp$ or $\flat$.

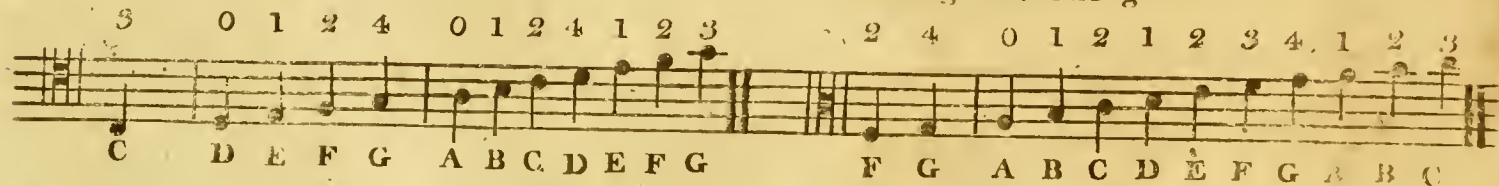
But there are two other Cliffs Tenor and Counter Tenor and as they are very useful will set them both the Tenor Transposes the notes a fifth higher the Counter Tenor a seventh but are very seldom us'd on the fourth String.

TEKOR

C O U N T E R T E N O R

3.^d String 2.nd String 1.st String

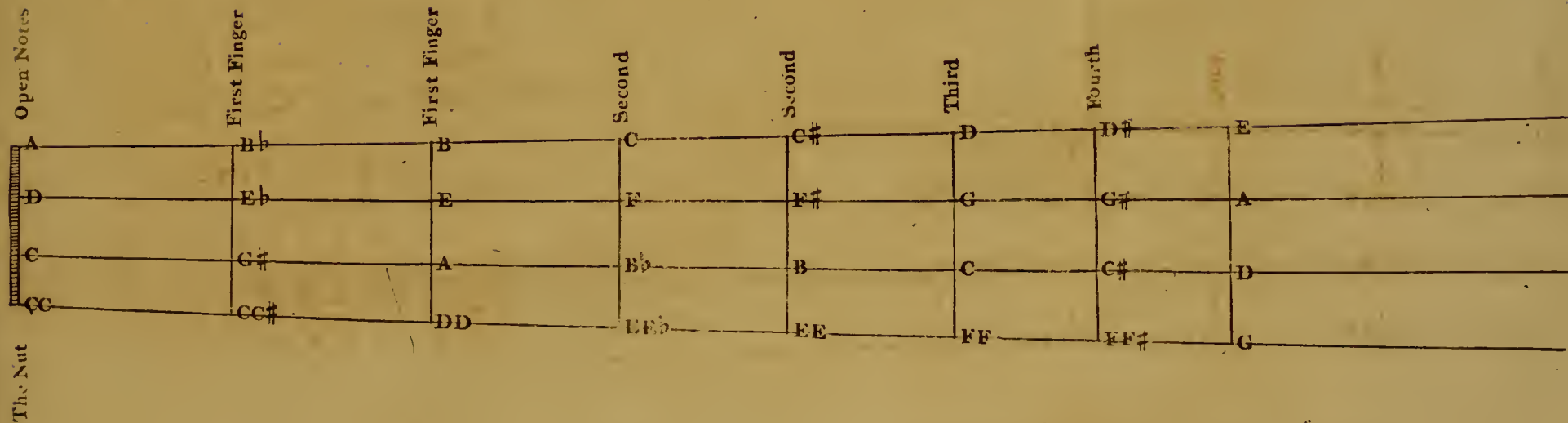
2nd String 1st String

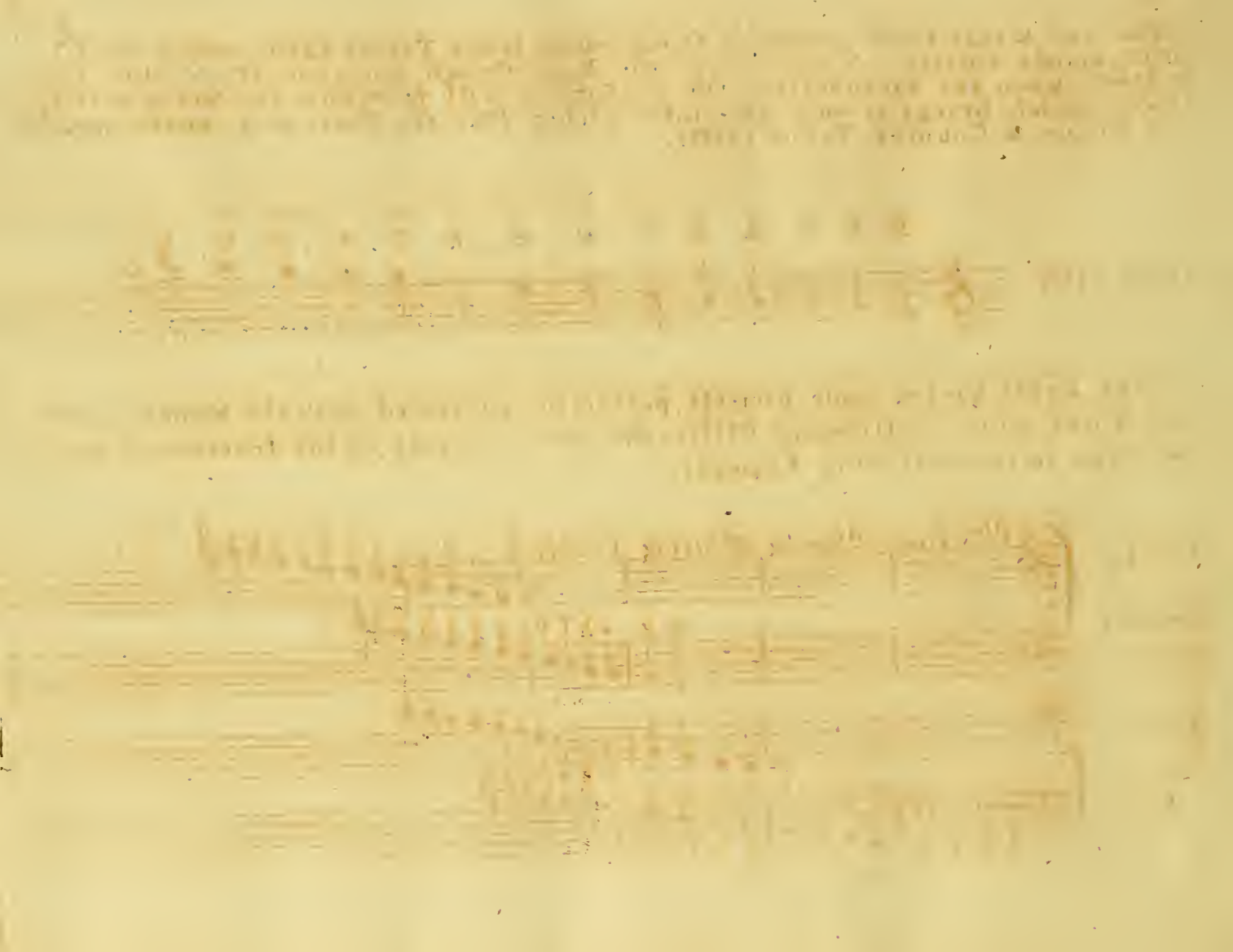


A Scale for the Finger board of a Violoncello.

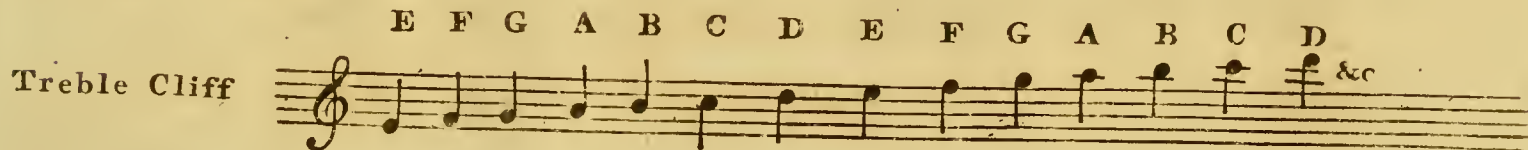
Shewing the distances where the Fingers are to be placed.

From Nutt to Bridge Twenty Six Inches and half



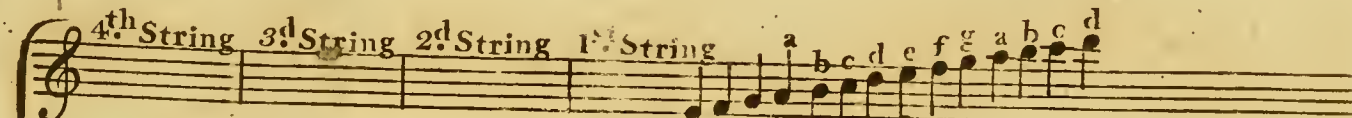


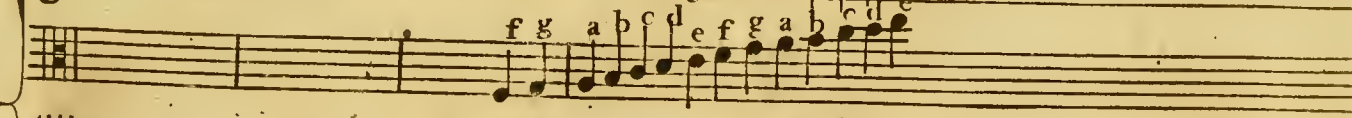
The next & last Cliff necessary to be learn'd is the Treble Cliff marked thus  which stands thirteen Notes above the Bass, though sometimes if a Treble part is taken upon the Violoncello, the Performer will transpose the Notes an Octave lower, which brings it only six notes higher than the Bass, & is exactly between the Tenor & Counter Tenor Cliffs.



The Pupil having made himself perfectly acquainted with the Names of all the Notes in the 4 different Cliffs, the whole compass of the Instrument will be shewn in the following Example.

4th String 3^d String 2^d String 1st String

Treble 

Counter 

Tenor 

Bass 

Of Stopping Notes in Tune

Tho' the Learner may have a good Ear it will be some time before he can stop the Notes perfectly in Tune & therefore it will be a great help to him at first to have his Finger board mark'd with Paper pasted on and when the Fingers are acquainted with the Finger board, have the marks taken off but for playing off the Gamut, & to shew the right use thereof we will form it into Octaves, which are call'd Keys, in order to introduce all the Semitones properly, ascending, & descending, thus.

The musical notation displays the first octave of the chromatic scale in nine keys: C, D, E^b , F, G, A, B^b , and the final key is B^b . Each key is represented by a staff with a treble clef and a key signature. The notes are marked with finger numbers (0-4) and accidentals. The sequence of keys is C, D, E^b , F, G, A, B^b , and the final key is B^b .

C Key 4th Str: 3^d Str: C Key 2^d Str: 1st Str: D Key

D Key **E^b Key** **F Key**

G Key **A Key** **B^b Key**

These are the practical Keys where the learner may see how the Fingers differ in stopping the Notes in the different Keys; which this Representation of the Finger board will explain as having all the Semitones or half Notes drawn cross with lines. & tho' we have sufficiently explain'd the tuning part it is not possible to teach it by rule.

Position

You may now venture to take the Violoncello, & as to the mode of holding it, I refer you to the First Page, only be careful to fix the first joint of your Thumb, at the back part of the neck of your Instrument, & put your fingers nearly up right, & very firm upon the strings, which will be found very essential, in order to produce a good tone.

Of the Bow

The Bow must be held a small distance from the Nut, & the greater part of the first joint of all your Fingers, except the fourth, must reach over; but not so far as to touch the end of your thumb: also observe that the back or stick of the Bow must incline towards the finger board, & must be drawn from one end to the other in a parallel line about two Inches & half from the Bridge.

One of the principal beauties of the Violoncello, is expression; such as the PIANO, the Cresendo, the Forte &c. all this is done by an equal pressure of the Bow more or less, as the passage requires; & Music without it would be like a Painting without shades to shew it. The art of bowing is rather difficult, & the marks that you find in Music in general are not very accurate, but I shall endeavour to be particular in this respect in the Lessons which you will find in this small work; the number of notes in each bar ought to be attended to, for if you have 2, 4, 6, 8, or any equal number, by playing the first down the next up, & so on alternately down & up, you will of course finish with an up Bow, & be prepar'd to begin the next bar with a down bow, but when you find the number unequal, such as 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. you should endeavour to play the two shortest notes with one stroke of the Bow, & in that case you will find yourself the same as if the number had been equal: sometimes you will find a succession of bars with an unequal number of notes, particularly in Triple Time, which frequently consists of three notes in a Bar, in such a case you should bow alternately down & up by which the first note of every second bar will come with a down bow, but all this will be better understood by the following examples in common & triple time: the letter u stands for an up bow, & d for down.

Example in Triple Time

Example in Triple Time

This musical score is written on three staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Above the notes, numbers 1 through 12 indicate specific measures or groups of notes. Below the notes, letters 'd' and 'u' are used to denote different types of notes or rests. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, the second staff contains measures 7 through 12, and the third staff contains measures 13 through 15, ending with a double bar line.

1 3 6 5 3 3 4 2

d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u

7 8 9 12 11

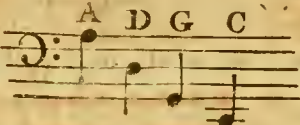
d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u

d u d u d u d u d u d u d u d u

All the rest that remains with respect to bowing will be explained under the article of Musical Characters.

The easiest mode of tuning the Violoncello

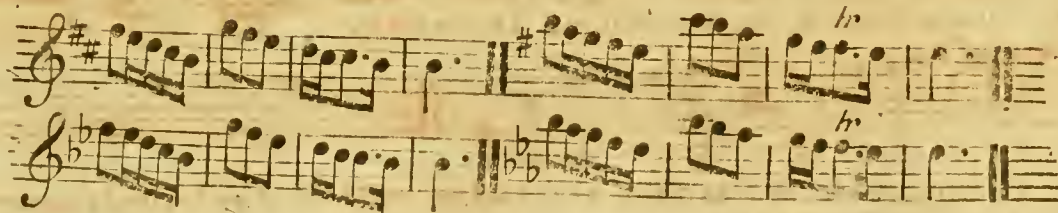
As the scale of the finger board is already shown, it only remains for the practitioner to measure out the first Octave from the Scale; and by a tuning fork, an Harpsichord or any other Instrument tune the first String to A, then put your finger upon the Second String at the fifth line A, & draw it up till it produces the same sound, the open String of which will be D, so on in the same manner to the 3^d & 4th Strings, so

that when in tune they will give the notes  which are fifths from each other, & when the Ear is accustomed to the sound of fifths the open Strings may be tuned to each other with great ease.

Rules for transposition

Tunes for the Violoncello or other Instruments being sometimes too low or too high an easy method for putting them higher is very useful remember then that there are but two Original Keys a Sharp one & a Flat one A key is not denominated Flat or Sharp from the Flats or Sharps marked at the beginning of a Tune but as the last Note called the Key Note requires a Flat or Sharp Third to it

Examples



The 3^d Example has likewise D. for its 3^d but B being flatted in the Cliff at the beginnig is thereby moved half a Note more distant from D. & becomes a Sharp third the very same properties belong to F. which is the Key Note in the 2^d & 4th Examples.

In order to know a Sharp 3^d & a Flat 3^d I must observe that the 1st consists of five half Notes or Semitones & a Flat 3^d consists of four.

Explanation of the four Examples



This holds good for all the Variety of Keys in the whole Syntem of Music but note also that in all flat Keys the 6th & 7th must be flat as well as the 3^d & in all Sharp Keys the 3^d 6th & 7th must be Sharp the 4th remains Flat in all Keys & consists of 6 half Notes but this & also the 6th & 7th are too often omitted in the Cliff thro' the Ignorancé or carelessness of Masters & Transcribers from hence it is evident that in all Harmony there are really but two Keys one Sharp & the other Flat.

'The Names of the Notes and Rests

Notes

1 Semibreve 2 Minims 4 Crotchets 8 Quavers

16 Semiquavers 32 Demisemiquavers

Rests

Semibreve Minim Crotchet Quarter Semiquaver Demisemiquavers

Rests Rests Rests Rests Rests Rests

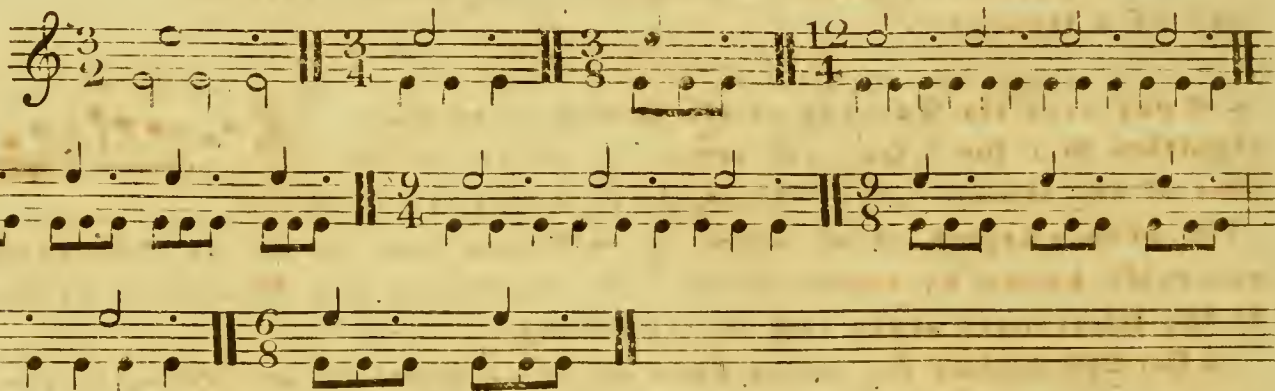
The Figures 1, 2, 4, &c. before the names of the Notes imply that one Semibreve is as long as 2 Minims 4 Crotchets 8 Quavers 16 Semiquavers or 32 Demisemiquavers When any of the marks expressing rest occur on either line or space the part is always silent for the time of the note they belong to.

Example



Treble Time is known by any of the following Figures $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, or $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, or $\frac{6}{8}$ which are the Moods of Triple Time.

Example



The three first Moods are called simple & the others mixed or compound A dot following any Note  makes it half as long again—that is a dotted Minim is equal to three Crotchets a dotted Crotchet to three Quavers & so of the others A dot following a Rest lengthens that.

In order to regulate & keep the time it is customary for learners to stamp gently with the right foot at the beginning of each bar, counting with the mind four in every Bar of slow common Time also in $\frac{12}{4}$ & $\frac{12}{8}$ time. Three in every bar of simple triple in $\frac{9}{4}$ & $\frac{9}{8}$ & two in quick common time & $\frac{6}{4}$ & $\frac{6}{8}$.

A 3 put over three Crotchets 3 Quavers or 3 Semiquavers thus signifies that the 3 Crotchets are to be play'd in the time of one Minim the Quavers in that of a Crotchet & the Semiquavers in that of a Quavers.



A 6 put over six Quavers or six Semiquavers thus signifies that the 6 Quavers are to be played in the time of one Minim & the 6 Semiquavers in that of a Crotchet.



The proper degree of slowness or swiftness that an Air is to be play'd in is generally known by words placed at the beginning of a Movement as may be seen in the Dictionary at the end of this Book.

A Bar  divides the notes into equal proportions according to the time an Air is in whether common or Triple A double Bar  divides the Notes from the second part of a Tune & is always put at the end of a Movement When a double Bar is dotted on both sides thus  it shews that each part is to be repeated when on one side only that part is to be play'd again this repeat *S.* signifies the repetition is to be from the place where the mark is put.

A Semibreve with a stroke over it $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ is to be played as Eight Quavers with two strokes $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ as Sixteen Semiquavers — A Minim with a stroke $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ or $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ is to be played as four Quavers, two strokes $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ or $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ as eight Semiquavers. A Crotchet thus $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ as four Semiquavers or thus $\overset{\sim}{\text{C}}$ as 16 Demisemiquavers.

The Graces.

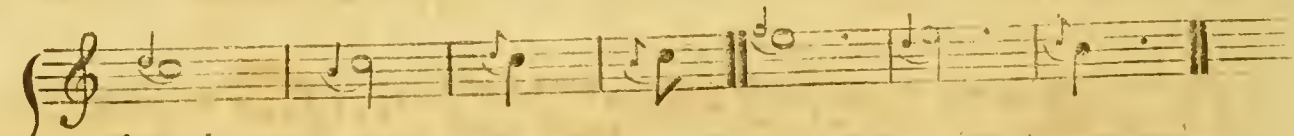
Marked



Played



Marked



Played



Exercise in C #3d

[illegible]

God save the King

[illegible]

Vanhalls Minuet

Handwritten musical score for three staves in bass clef, 3/4 time. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs.

1 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve}

D Minuet in Ariadne

Andante

1 1 2 4 1 Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve} Da Capo 8^{ve} Key 8^{ve}

A Haydn's Favorite Air

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring two pieces: *Minuet.* and *Minuet, F. Maj.* The score is written on six staves, with the first four staves containing the *Minuet.* and the last two staves containing the *Minuet, F. Maj.* The notation includes standard musical notation (treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, bar lines) and guitar-specific notation (fingerings, accidentals, and tablature). The key signature for both pieces is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

The first piece, *Minuet.*, is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It features a melody with various accidentals and fingerings. The second piece, *Minuet, F. Maj.*, is marked with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. It features a melody with various accidentals and fingerings.

The score includes several instances of "Key" and "sve" markings, likely indicating key changes or specific fingerings. The tablature is written in numbers 0-4, indicating fret positions. The piece *Minuet, F. Maj.* includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *b* (basso).

B $\flat$ 0 1 2 4 0 1 Key 8ve Key 2 8ve Key
 Donald
 Larghetto 1st 2^d
 1st 2^d
 E $\flat$ Key 8ve Key 8ve Key 8ve
 0 1 2 4 0 1 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 3 1 2 3
 The Madrigal

Key of A with a Minor or Flat third ascending

Key

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

xve xve

Key 1 2 3 1 2 3

Key of A with a Minor or Flat third descending

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

x x

Minuet in A Minor Key

f f

b b

Jigg in A Minor

p f b f b f b f f

b b f f b b f f f

Letter B for drawing the Bow backwards & F for forwards

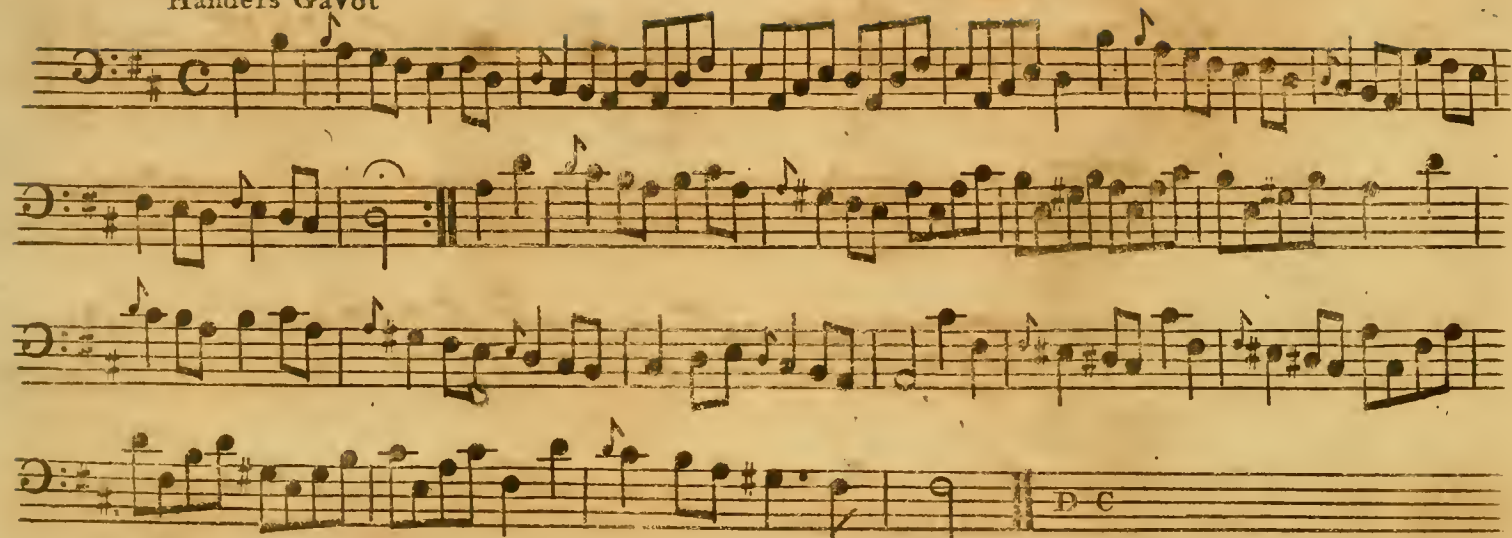
G Key b b b b f b f b f b f b f b f b f b f b f

March in the Occasional Oratorio

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "March in the Occasional Oratorio". The score is written on seven staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps and flats), and dynamic markings (e.g., *h*, *p*). The score is divided into sections by double bar lines. The fifth staff contains the text "See the Conquering Hero" written above the notes. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.

See the Conquering Hero

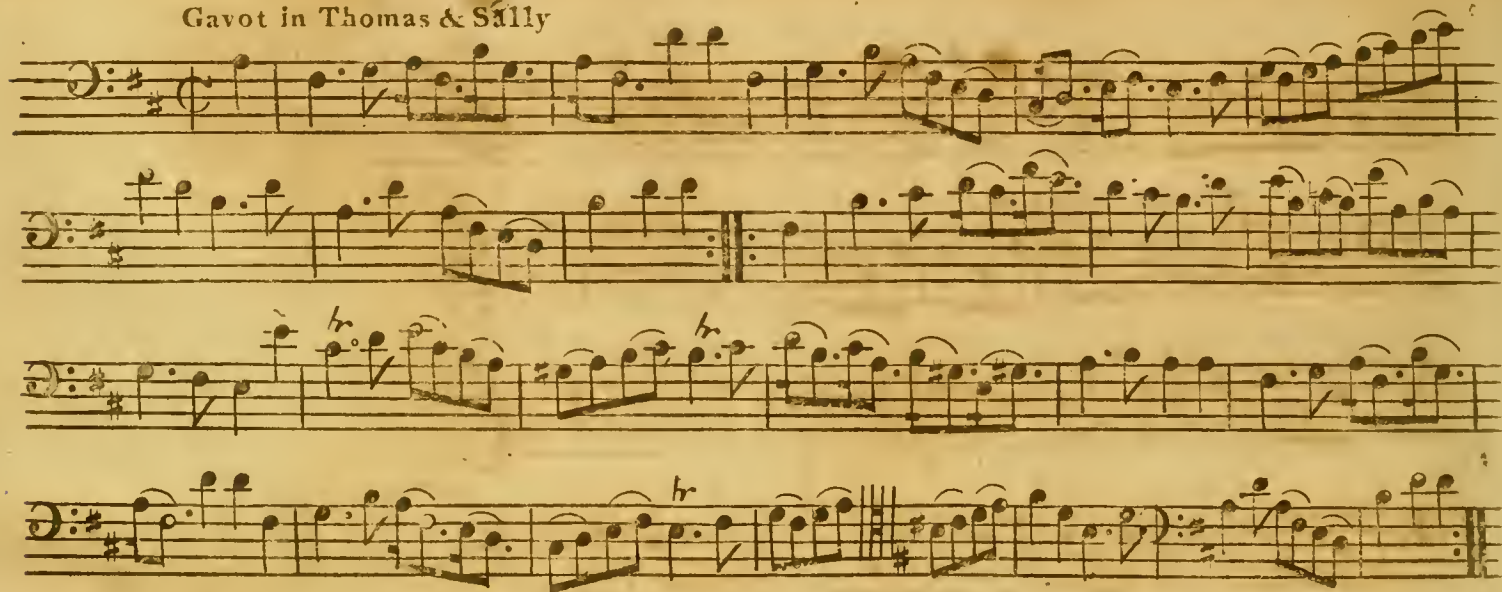
Handels Gayot



Rofline Cattle

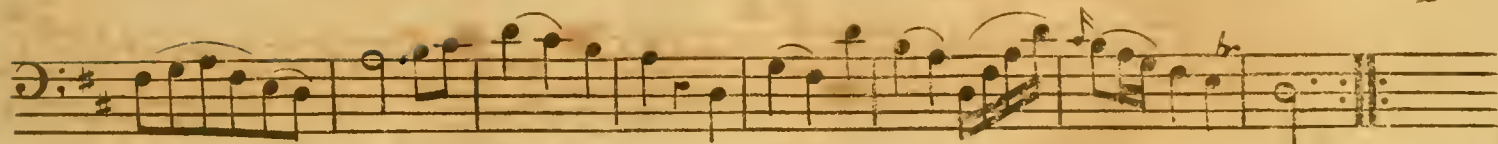


Gavot in Thomas & Sally

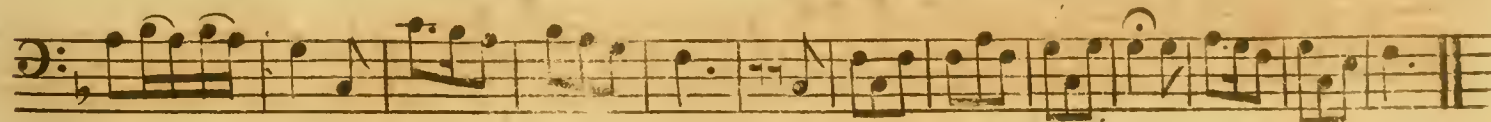
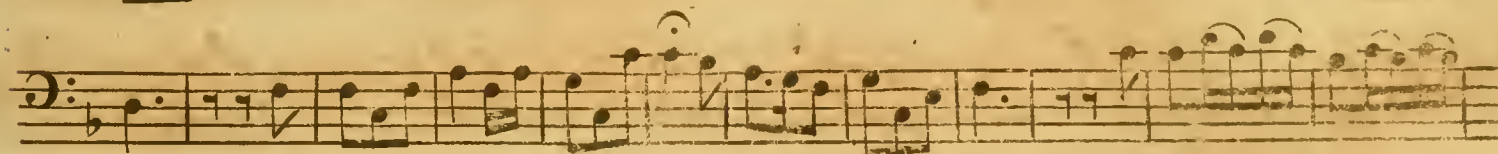
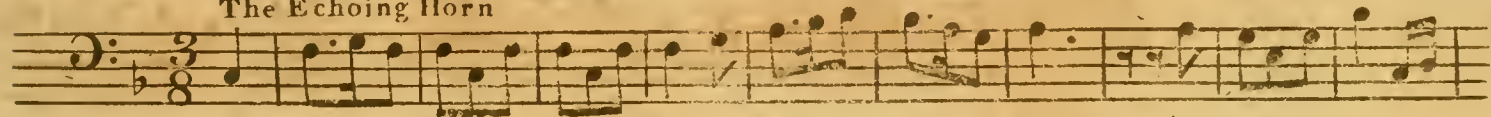


Lovely Nymph

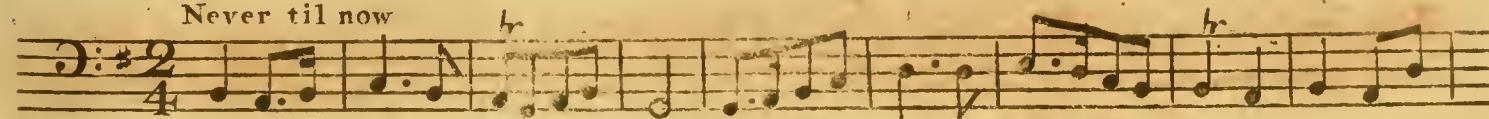




The Echoing Horn



Never til now



Andante



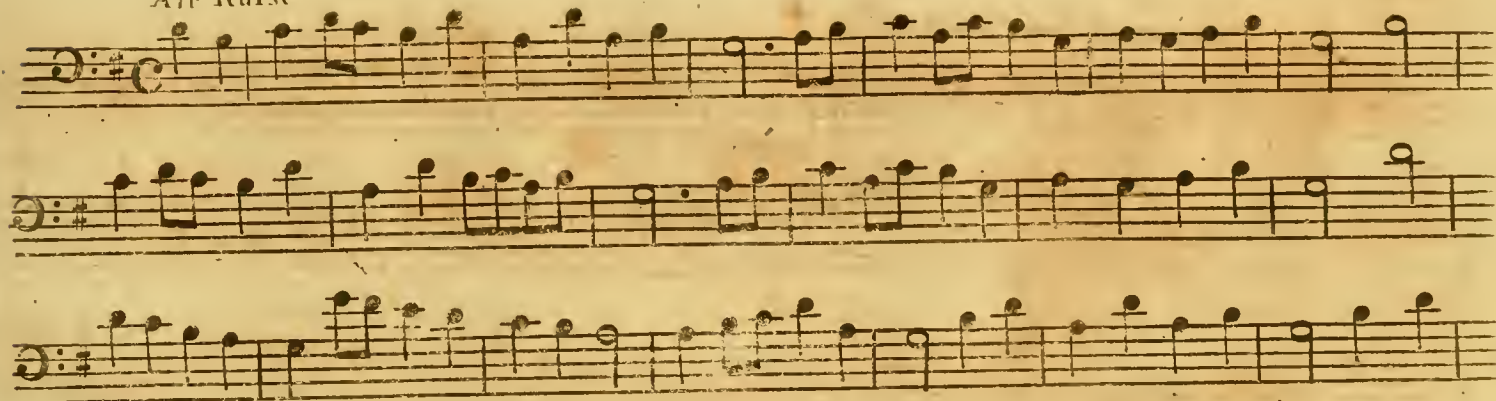
Water parted from the Sea

A musical score for a piece titled "Water parted from the Sea". The score is written on seven staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. There are several measures with triplets and some measures with accidentals (sharps and naturals). The notation is in a traditional, somewhat ornate style, with many beamed notes and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

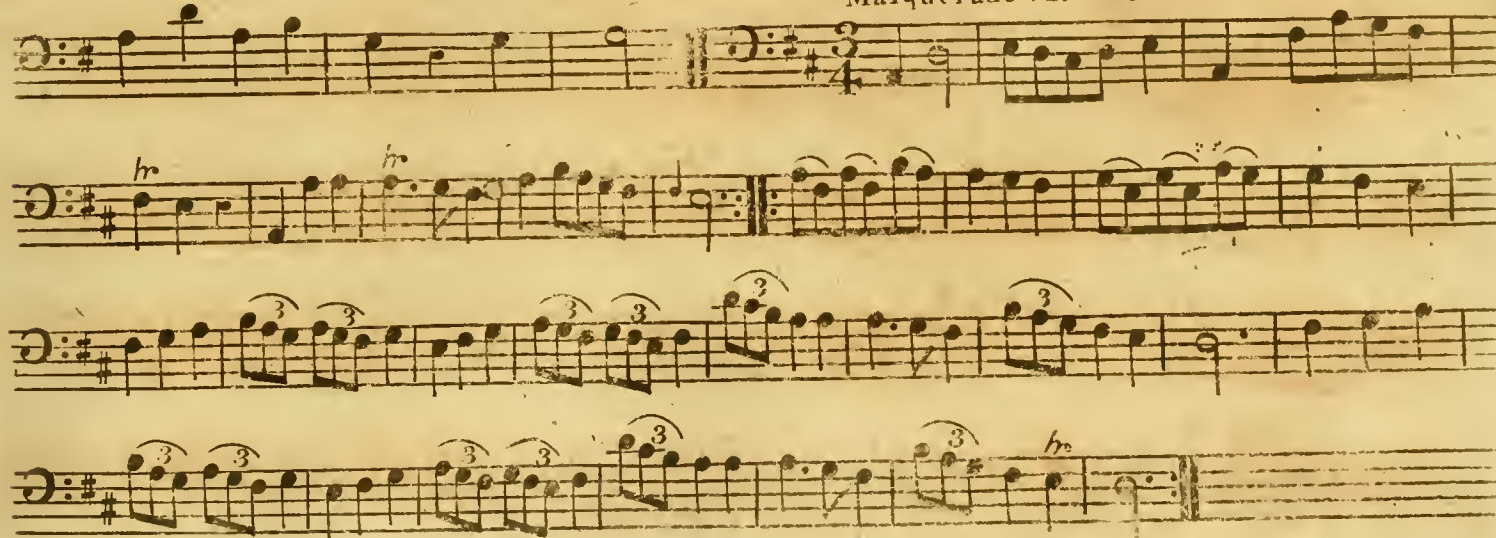
Pleyels Hymn

A musical score for a piece titled "Pleyels Hymn". The score is written on two staves, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music is in a hymn style, featuring a simple melody with a few accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

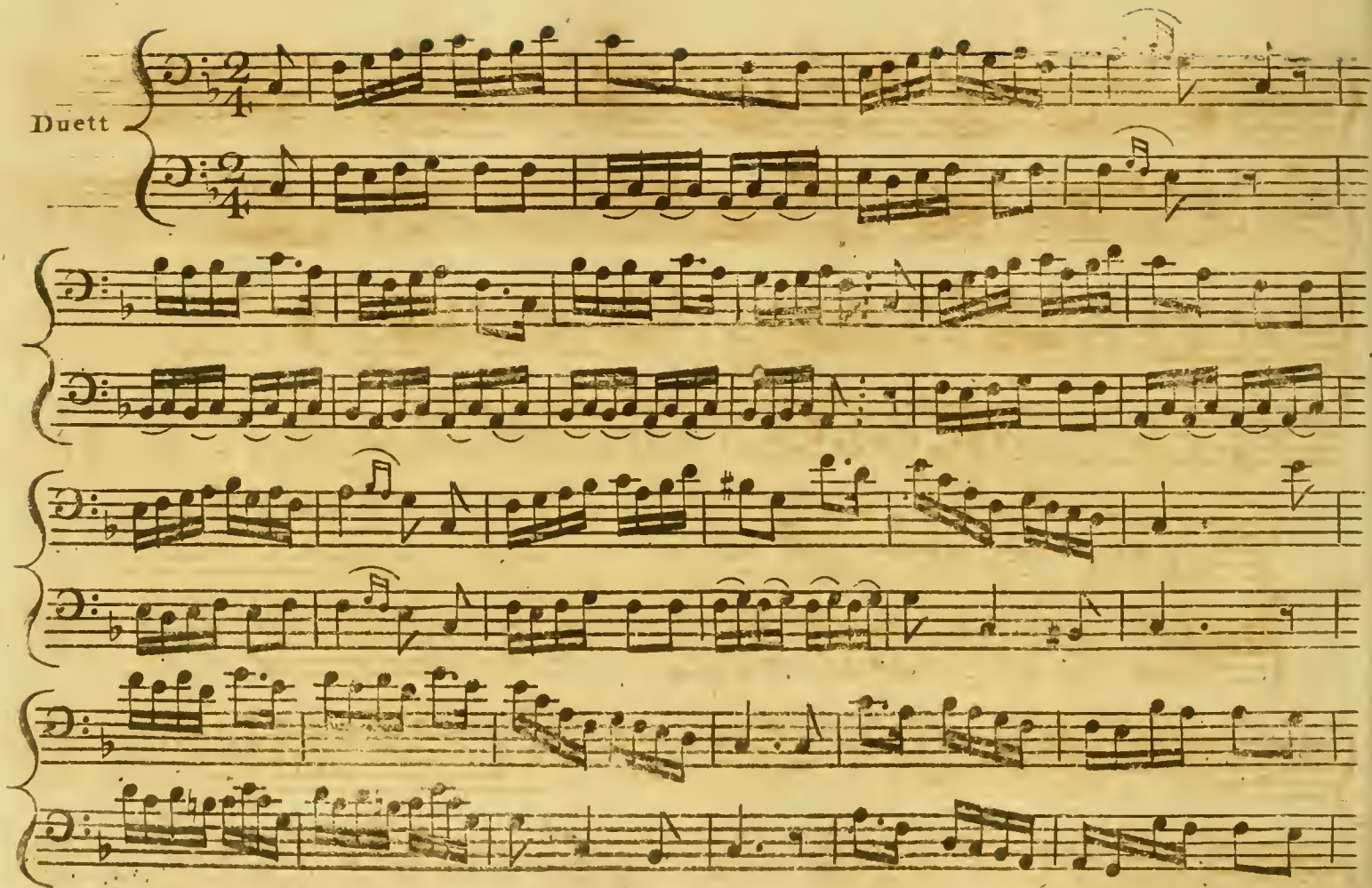
Air Russe



Masquerade Minuet



Duett



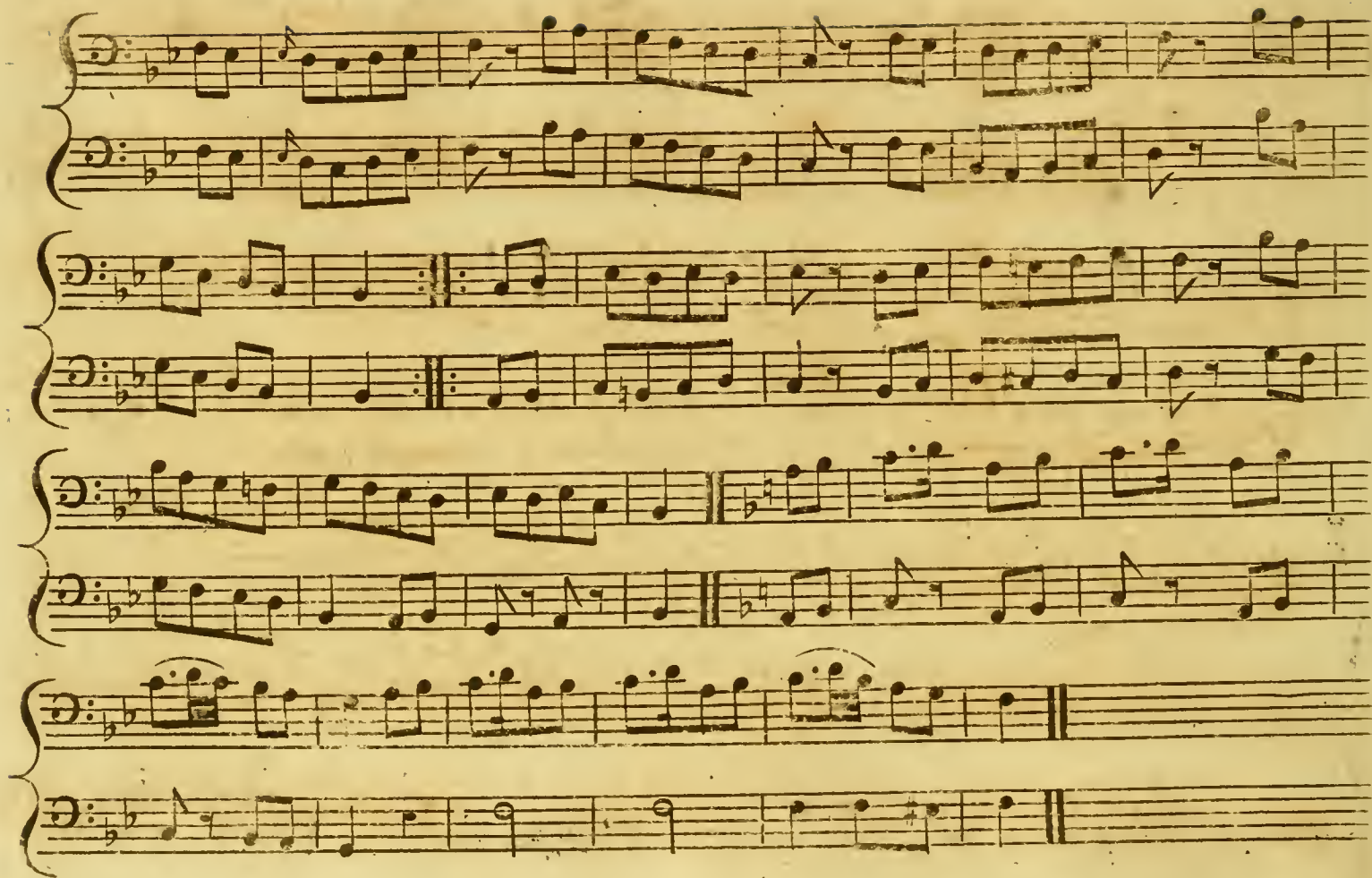
This page of handwritten musical notation contains six systems of staves. The first four systems are piano accompaniment, each consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The fifth system is a duet, indicated by the word "Duet" on the left, and consists of two staves with a treble and bass clef. The sixth system is another piano accompaniment, consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a single key signature (one flat) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score on page 27, featuring piano and duet sections.

The score is organized into six systems of staves:

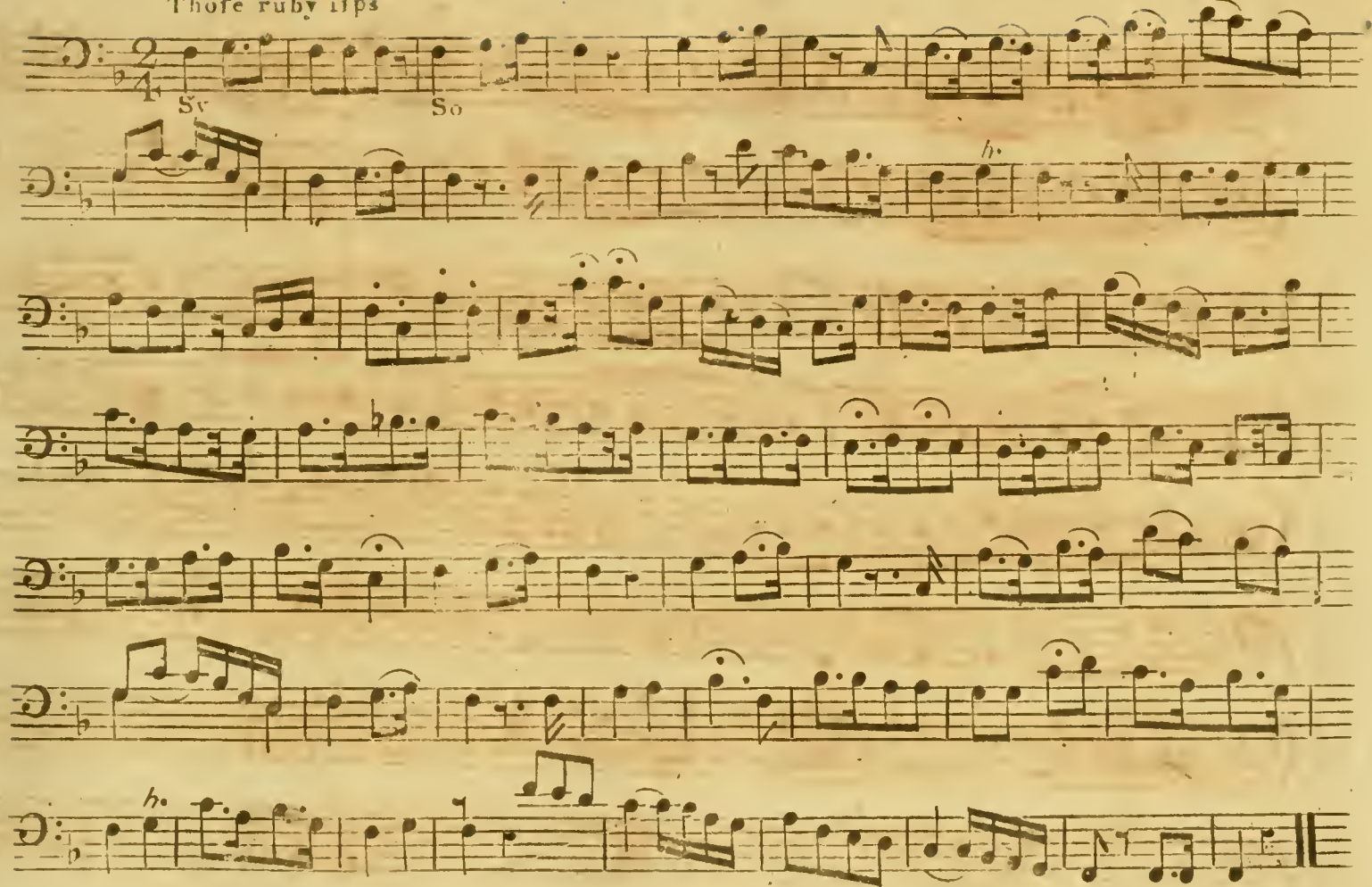
- Systems 1-4: Piano accompaniment, each system consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clef).
- System 5: Duet section, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef).
- System 6: Piano accompaniment, consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clef).

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, indicating a complex melodic and harmonic structure.



Those ruby lips

Mazzinghi



Duet

Handwritten musical score for a Duet, featuring two staves per system with treble and bass clefs, key signature of one sharp (F#), and common time (C). The score consists of five systems of music.

The first system is labeled "Duet". The top staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

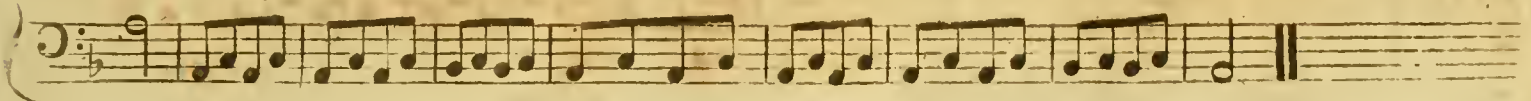
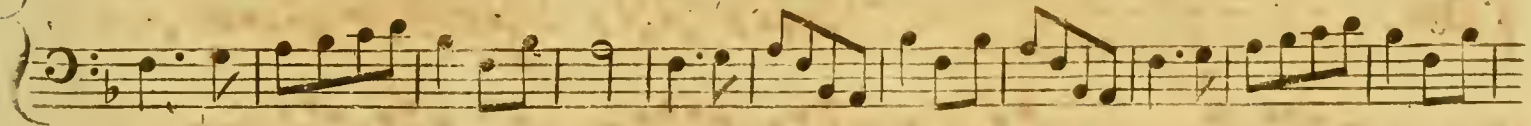
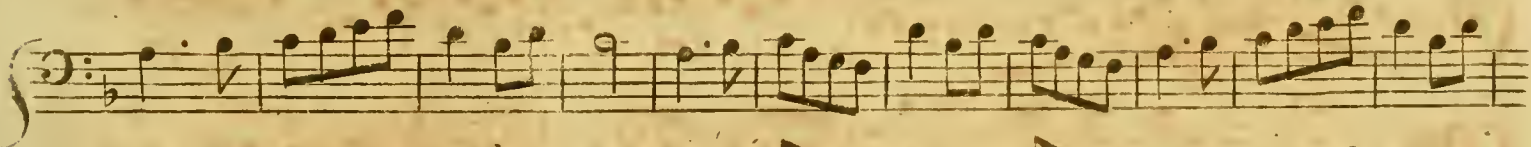
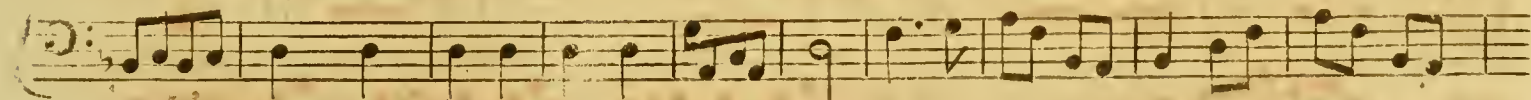
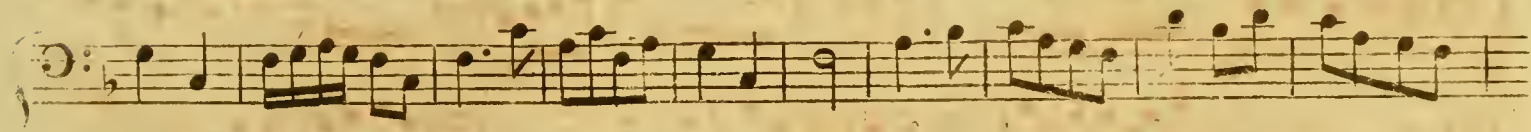
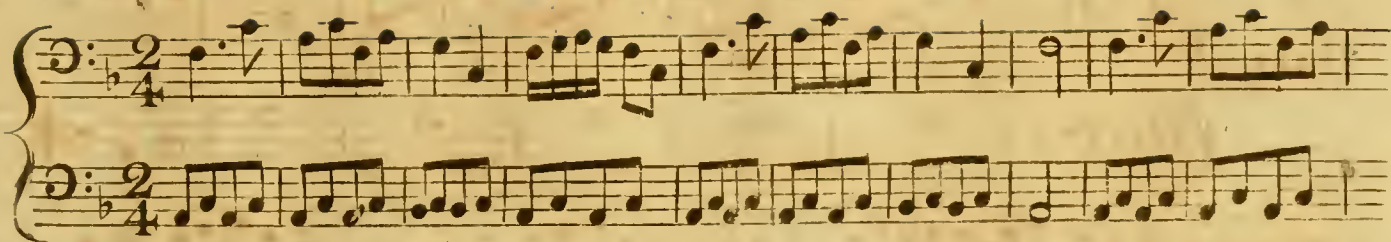
The second system continues the duet, with the top staff featuring a treble clef and the bottom staff featuring a bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The third system continues the duet, with the top staff featuring a treble clef and the bottom staff featuring a bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

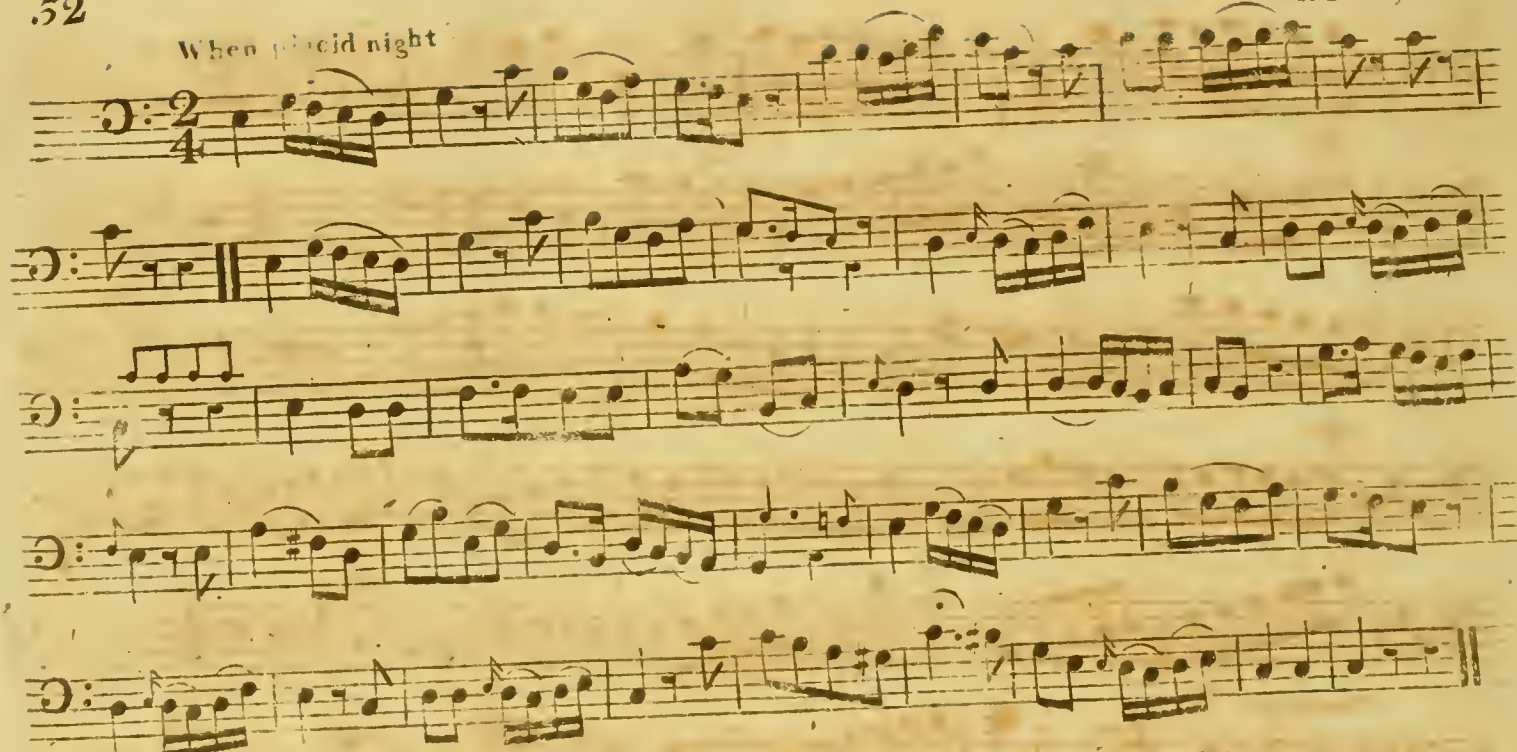
The fourth system continues the duet, with the top staff featuring a treble clef and the bottom staff featuring a bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The fifth system concludes the duet, with the top staff featuring a treble clef and the bottom staff featuring a bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

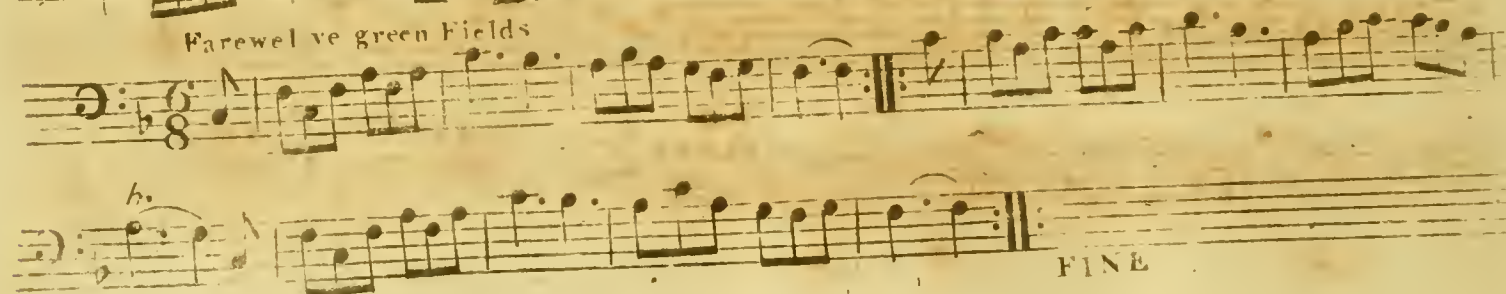
Duet



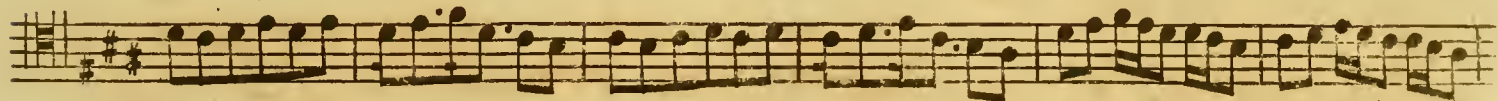
When placid night



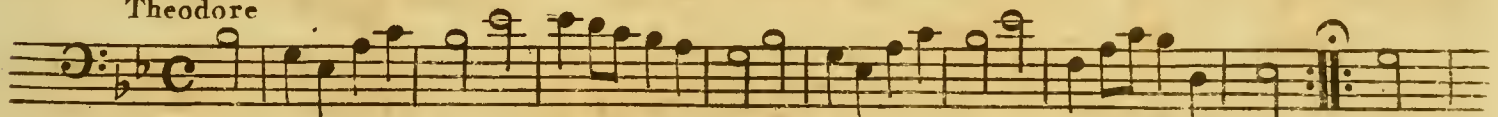
Farewel ve green Fields



FINE

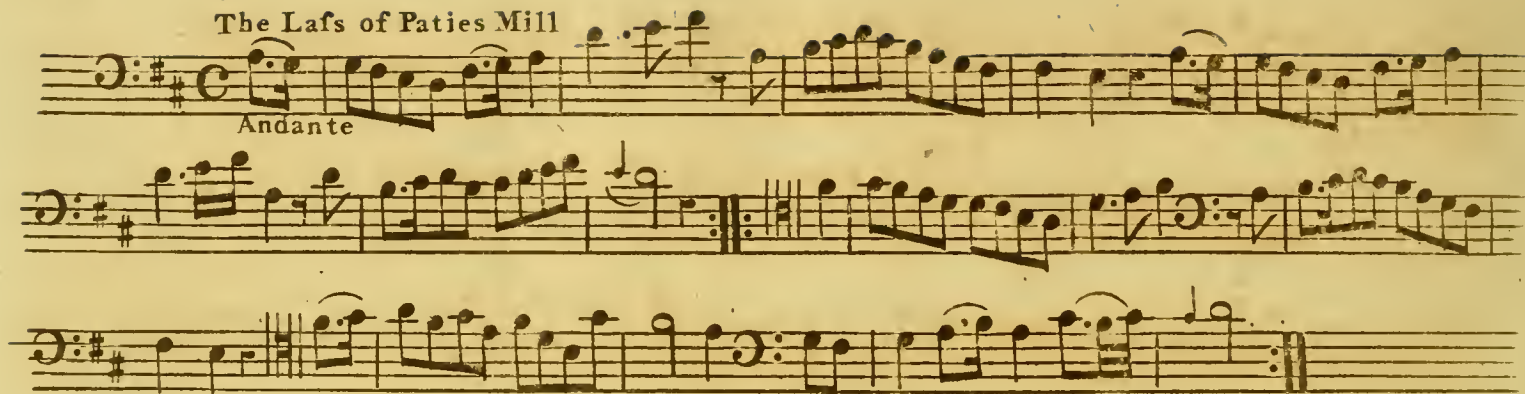


Theodore

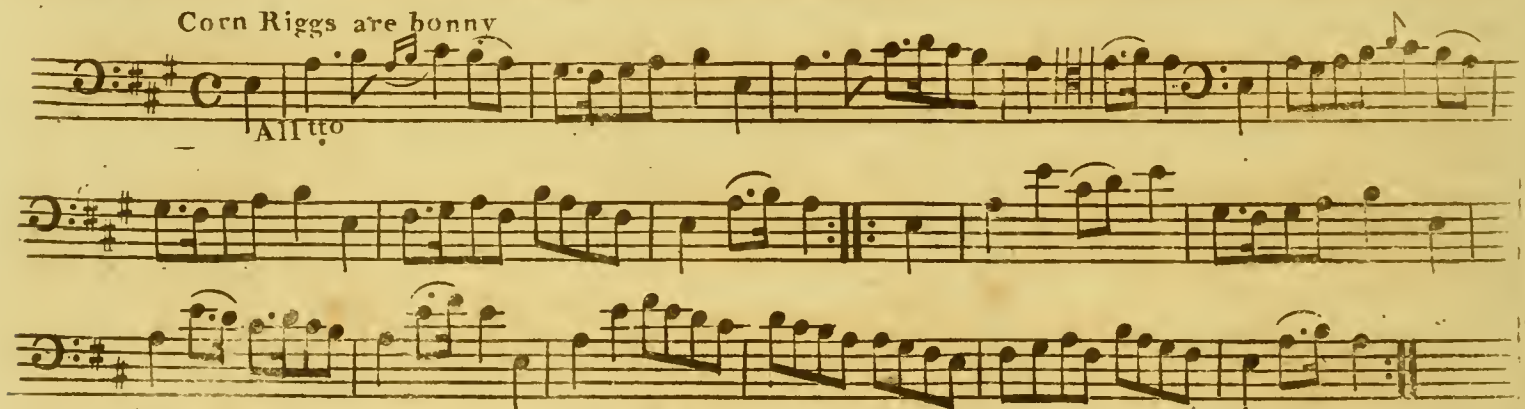


D.C.

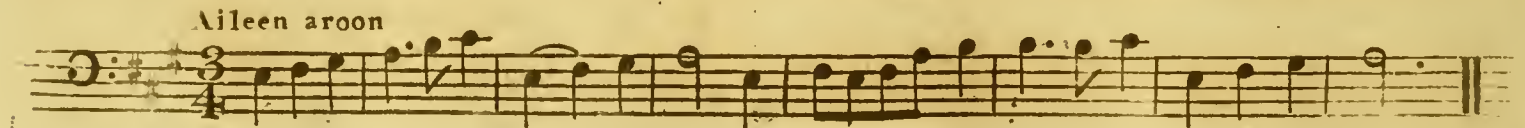
The Lafe of Paties Mill



Corn Riggs are bonny



Aileen aroon



- Orange and Blue - a Favorite Country Dance - Performed at Annual Ball in
George St. Assembly Rooms Dublin.

Mar. 5
1811

