





C.D.S.



Engraving of the double bass

A New and Complete Tutor;
for the
V I O L O N C E L L O,

Wherein the present much improv'd method of Fingering is clearly & fully explained, shewing by Sections of the fingerboard, the Various modes of fingering in different Keys, as used by the most-

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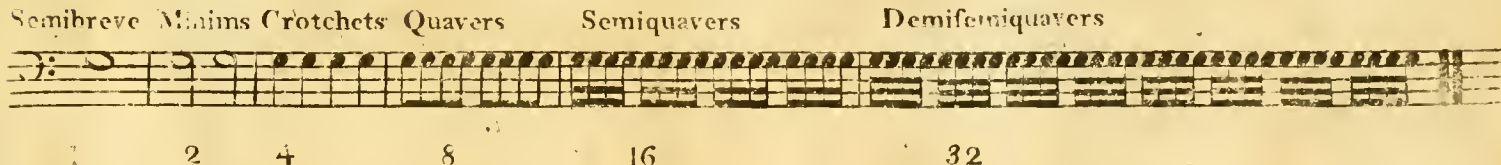
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Rules for Playing the V I O L O N C E L L O.

AS Time is indispensibly necessary to all Students in Music, it is proper in the first place to illustrate the different Marks and Characters by which it is expressed.

On Time.

There are two sorts of Time, viz. Common & Triple. Common Time consists, in general, of one Semibreve, 2 Minims, 4 Crotchets, 8 Quavers, 16 Semiquavers, or 32 Demifemiquavers.



One Semibreve  is equal to

Two  Minims, or

Four  Crotchets, or

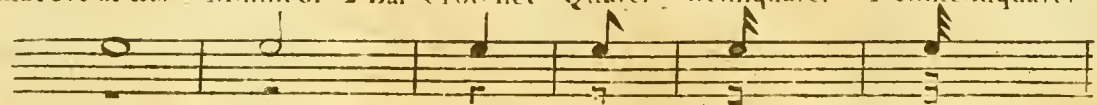
Eight  Quavers, or

Sixteen  Semiquavers, or

Thirty-two  Demifemiquavers.

Mood of Common Time  which denotes there being four Crotchets in a Bar. When struck thro' thus.  it signifies that the Movement is to be played a little faster than usual.

Semibreve or Bar	Minim or $\frac{1}{2}$ Bar	Crotchet	Quaver	Semiquaver	Demifemiquaver
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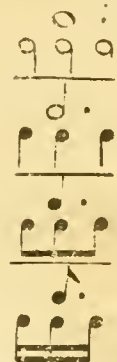
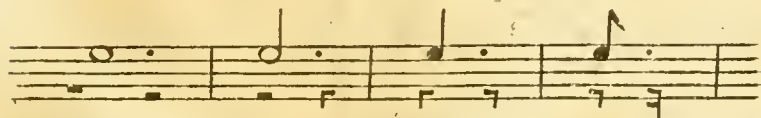


Bar Rest	Half Bar	Crotchet	Quaver	Semiquaver	Demifemiquaver
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Triple Time

Is known by the following Characters, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$ & $\frac{12}{8}$. The first two of which are generally called Minuet Time; the first contains three Crotchets, and the second three Quavers in a Bar; they are played in the same Manner, only the three Quavers are generally played a little faster than when 'tis wrote with three Crotchets. The $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$ & $\frac{12}{8}$, are generally called Jig-Time, and played more quick and sprightly.

Observe that a Dotted added to any Note makes it half as long again as it would otherwise be.



On the Position and manner of holding the Instrument.

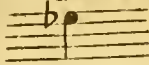
The lower part of the Body is to be held between the calves of the Legs, the Edge of the back Part on the left Leg, and the Edge of the Belly on that of the right, which will bring it to a convenient Position for Bowing.

On holding the Bow.

It is to be held with the Thumb and fore-finger about an Inch and half from the Nut, supported by the other fingers spread a little Distance from each other — then drawn smooth and leuell across the strings singly about two Inches from the Bridge — it will be proper to get a clear smooth Tone in this Manner before you attempt to put the fingers on.

On Flats, Sharps and Naturals.

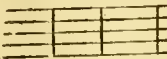
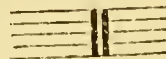
A Flat b , a Sharp $\sharp$, and a Natural $\natural$.

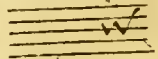
A b takes a certain Part of the acute Tone away by lengthning the String. Suppose for instance G  by adding the flat you remove the Fingers one line nearer the Nut  in which Case you lengthen the String so much 

The contrary is the case when a Sharp is placed, you then shorten your string in Proportion, and by that Means make the Tone more acute. 

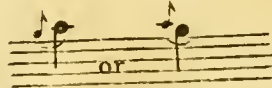
The Natural is to bring the Note to its original, or natural State. 

A repeat is marked thus **:S:** or thus  and signifies that such a part of the Piece is to be played twice.

Bars  A Double Bar  A Double Bar with a Repeat, thus  or 

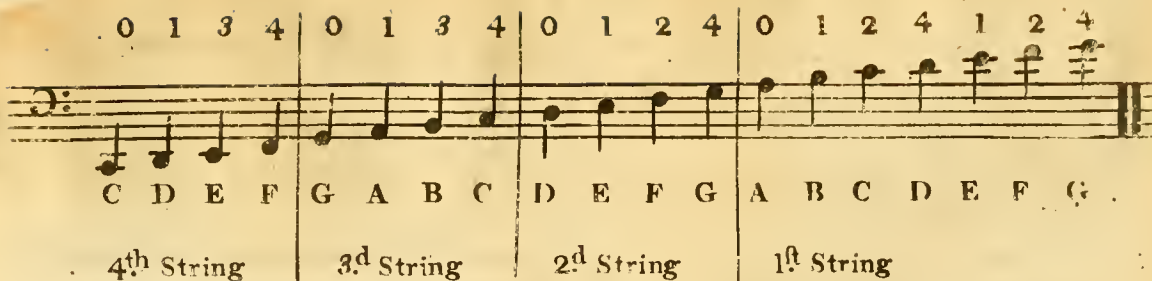
A Direct to signify what Note is to be play'd at the beginning of the following Line is marked thus 

A Shake marked thus  to be played thus  A returned Shake 

A Beat  Apogia-
tura  or 

The Learner being acquainted with Time and the various Characters, which occur in Music, with their use, require to get the names of the notes in the gamut which is here subjoined.

The Gamut



NB. The Figures over the Notes denote Fingers to be used. 0 is the Thumb.

Directions how to play off the several Notes in the Gamut.

There are four Notes appertaining to the fourth string, Viz. double C, D, E and F; Double C, or the lowest Note, is open; double D must be stoped with the first finger, about three Inches from the Nut; double E with the third finger, nearly the same distance from the first; double F with the fourth finger, about an Inch and quarter from the Second. — The third string hath also four notes, G, A, B & C: G is played open, A is stoped with the first finger, B with the third, and C with the fourth finger, at the same distances as on the fourth string. — The second string has four Notes, D, E, F and G. D is played open, E is Stoped with the first finger, about three Inches from the Nut; F with the second finger, about an Inch and half from the first; G with the fourth about two Inches and quarter from the second. — The first string has seven notes, Viz. A, B, C, D, E, F and G. A is played open; B with the first finger; C with the second; D with the fourth; E by shifting the hand, and placing the first finger about two Inches from the latter; F with the second finger, about an Inch and quarter from the first; and G with the fourth, about an Inch and three quarters from the second.

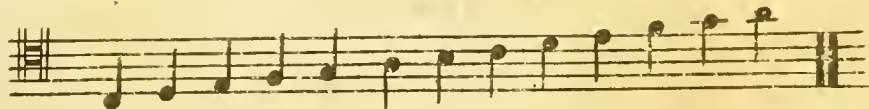
By attending to these directions, and with the assistance of the Scales which will be found very serviceable, the Learner will soon attain to stopping the Notes in Tune.

It is to be observed the method of fingering varies as the Key changes. Scales therefore, of the keys most in use follow. The Student should not until thoroughly grounded in one Key, proceed to another.

Of Cliffs.

The Bass Cliff distinguish'd thus $\text{C}^{\flat}$ or $\text{D}^{\flat}$ is mostly used for this Instrument; but there are two others, viz. the Tenor and Counter-Tenor, which being useful, we shall here explain. The Tenor transposes the Notes a fifth higher, the Counter Tenor a seventh; they are scarcely ever used in the fourth string.

Tenor



C D E F G A B C D E F G A

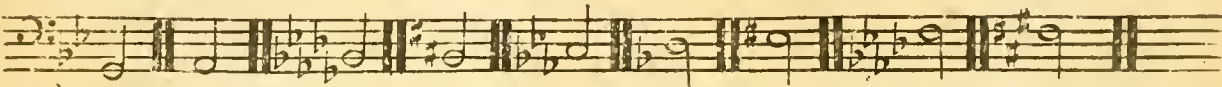
Counter Tenor



E F G A B C D E F G A B C

Of Keys.

By a Key is meant the fundamental Note of any Air, &c. and on which the Tune always ends. Flats, and Sharps, which have been already explained, when set at the beginning of a Tune or Lesson affect every note on that line or space throughout the whole, unless contradicted by a Natural.

Flat Keys. 

G A B^b B C D E F F[#]

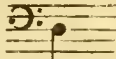
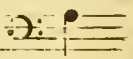
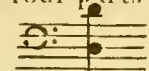
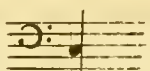
Sharp Keys. 

G A B^b B C D E^b E F

Of Graces.

Graces are Notes added to those set in the tune, in Order to make the melody more smooth and pleasing to the ear. They may properly be called the ornament of Music, adding greatly to its Beauty. The Chief of these is the Shake, marked thus, *h* and is made from the Note or half note above; see Example, Page 4. Care, however, must be taken to suit each Grace to the length of the Note. If it is a Minion, to continue the Grace according to its proportion, if on a Crotchet half the length of the Minion, and but very little on a Quaver, as being but half the length of the Crotchet. The Apoggiatura is a kind of Grace, sometimes from the sound above, and sometimes from that below and takes half the time of the Note it attends before. See Example Page 4.

Of Tuning the Violoncello.

The Distance taken upwards or downwards is a fifth each from the next string.  Stopping any String one third Part from the Nut towards the Bridge will produce the fifth above, thus stop the fourth String one third from the Nut, the tone will be  Repeat that at the same distance from the Nut on the third string, the Tone will be  Repeat the same on the second string and the Tone will be  Again divide each string into four parts as a second proof and stop on the first string at the fourth part from the Nut, and the Tone will be  Octave to the second String open. The same Distance from the nut on the second String will give  Octave to the third String open: the same repeated on the third String will produce  Octave to the fourth String open: thus each String is pro-

ved both by Unison and Octave; but to do this exactly a small Piece of Wood should be put under the Finger to prevent the String being forced out of a straight Line. After a little Practice this Trouble will be unnecessary as the Ear will soon be accustomed to the Distances. Care must be taken not to make the 5^{ths} too sharp should they be something flat the injury will be of little Moment. But those Persons who practice upon a Potent Finger-board have nothing further to do than to set down a finger on the eleventh Bar to prove their Fth he, and upon the eighth bar to prove their Octaves.

Scale 1. C major

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

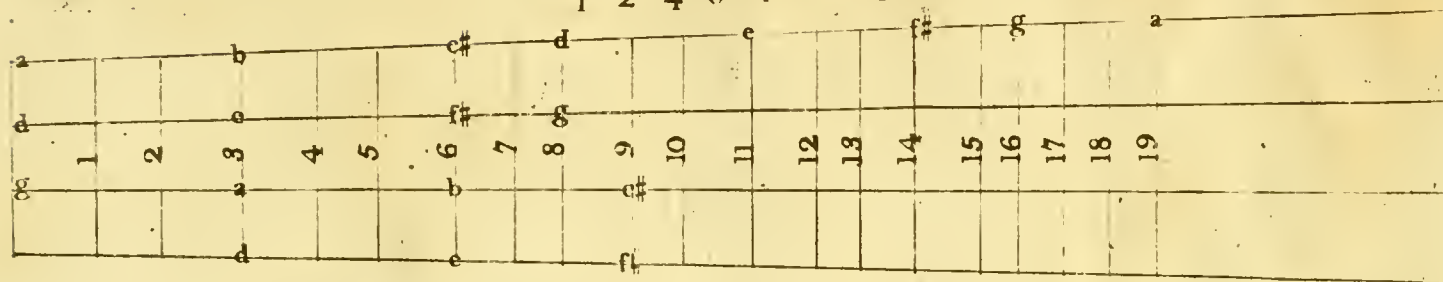
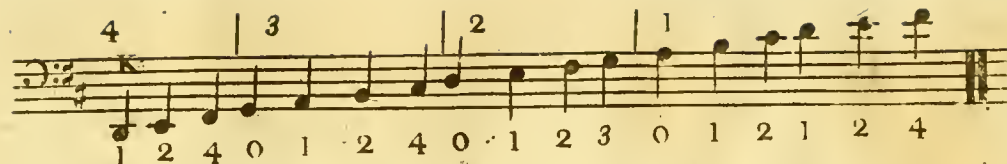
Scale 1: C major. The scale is played across four strings (4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st). The notes are C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The fingerings are: 0 1 3 4 for C-D-E-F; 0 1 3 4 for G-A-B-C; 0 1 2 4 for D-E-F-G; 0 1 2 4 for A-B-C-D; 1 2 4 for E-F-G. The fretboard diagram shows the scale positions on strings 1-4, with fret numbers 1-19.

N.B. The Figures under each Note signifies the Finger it is to be played with.

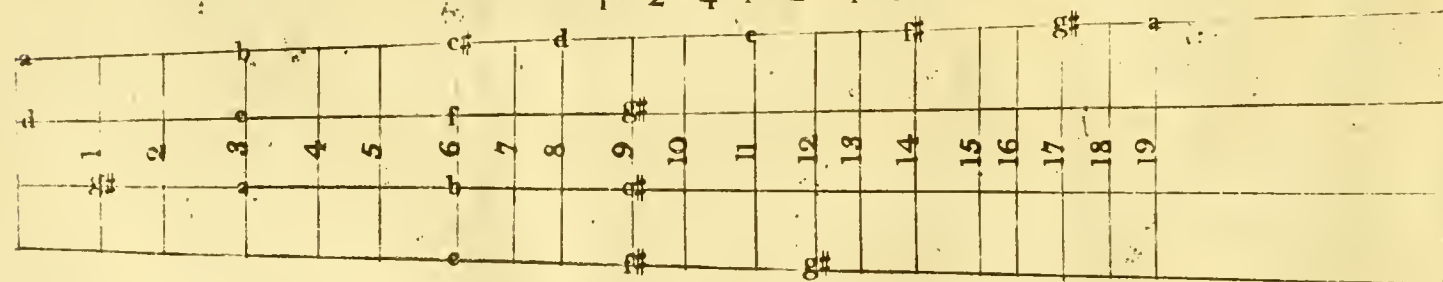
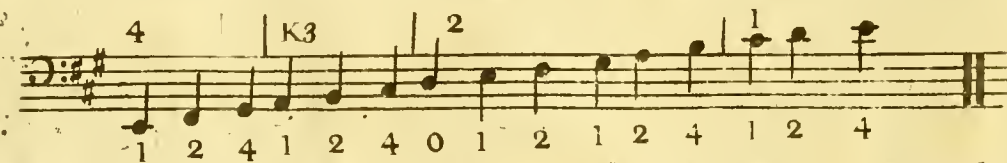
Scale 2. G major

Scale 2: G major. The scale is played across four strings (4th, 3rd, 2nd, 1st). The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The fingerings are: 1 2 4 0 for G-A-B-C; 0 1 3 4 for D-E-F#-G; 0 1 3 4 for A-B-C-D; 0 1 2 4 for E-F#-G-A; 1 2 4 for B-C-D. The fretboard diagram shows the scale positions on strings 1-4, with fret numbers 1-19.

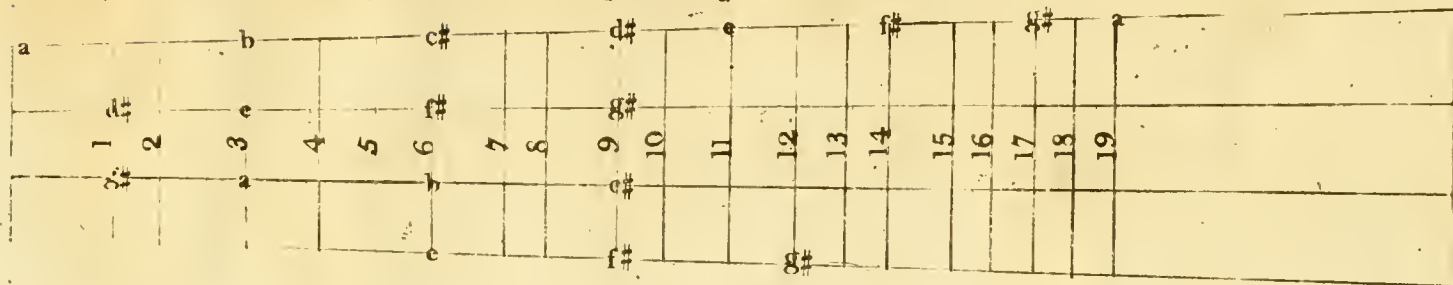
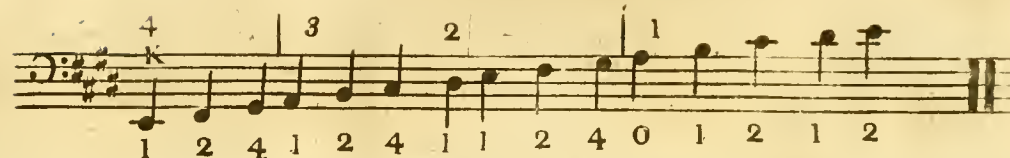
Scale 3. D major



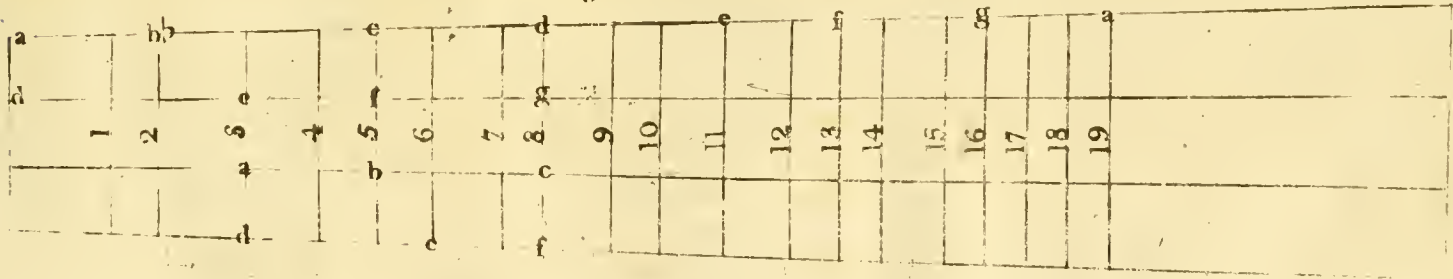
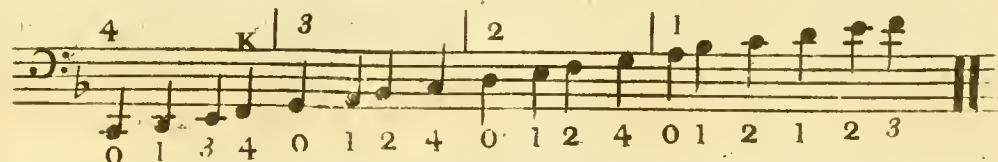
Scale 4. A major



Scale 5. E major



Scale 6. F major



Scale 7. B $\flat$ major

Scale 7. B $\flat$ major

Notes: B $\flat$, C, D, E $\flat$, F, G, A, B $\flat$

Fingering: 4, 3, K, 2, 1

Diagram labels: 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4

Scale 8. E $\flat$ major

Scale 8. E $\flat$ major

Notes: B $\flat$, C, D, E $\flat$, F, G, A $\flat$, B $\flat$

Fingering: 4, K, 3, 2, 1

Diagram labels: 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2

These Scales are drawn to show nearly the Distances on the Fingerboard; but those who wish to approximate very near to true Distances will find great advantage by attending to the Patent finger-boards for Violoncellos, which are explained in the next Pages

Of the Patent Finger-board.

Taken with Permission from Mr Charles Clagget's Improvements on the Violoncello by means of a divided Fingerboard and moveable nuts.

Too much cannot be said in Praise of this incomparable Instrument; treated only as the bass in concert, it is invaluable, it is noble, expressive and powerfull; take it in a more enlarged point of view and place it in the hand of a great Master, its compass is almost unbounded, and for much above three Octaves the tones are delightful; to this may be added its Harmonic Tones, which are pleasing and Curious, and produce effects foreign to the Original Instrument, and of the flute quality; this Variety has its effect, and may be numbered amongst its Beauties. Take it in a middle state, and place it in the hands of an Amateur and it is still delightful, and there are few fine Airs that will not appear on this Instrument to great Advantage.

These beauties are evident, but the difficulty of becoming perfect in as many Cliffs as are required on this Instrument, and also the habit of making good Fifths by using the Thumb as a Nut, being difficult and in truth seldom conquered, these brought the Patentee to a resolution of forming Fingerboards to divide each Octave into twenty parts with the greatest Accuracy,* and at the same time to place different Nuts, according to the various Cliffs in use, which may be brought on or discharged at the will of the performer in an instantaneous manner, by which means the Fifths will be always true, while the strings are properly sized and good, and the Characters always remain the same as in the bass scale. As many of these moveable Nuts may be applied as the Purchaser may require, this will take off more than four fifths of the trouble and Time necessary to play in all the Keys and Cliffs in use on the Violoncello; as these Assistances place the Violoncello in a new Point of view it was necessary to give a Section of the Fingerboard, as well as a Drawing of the Nuts or Arches for the different Cliffs.

* Twelve hundred parts to every Inch.

The following Scales contain the distances of the Stops in nine Sharp Keys, see Example 1. and one example of a flat Key, by which the rest may be formed: see Ex. 2. also an explanation of Modulating by sharpening the fourth; see Ex. 3. and by flatening the seventh; see Ex. 4. and the distances marked which will produce these effects on Patent Finger-boards. B $\sharp$ and C $\flat$, also E $\sharp$ and F $\flat$, are taken at the same hues as their differences are too small to admit of Division. It must be remembered that each Octave on these Fingerboards is divided into twenty Parts including the open string; see Ex. 5. a line is drawn on the Fingerboards to show where the Octave is finished. The Contents of one String, by which the other three may easily be found; see a Chromatic Scale, Ex. 6. of the Contents of the 3^d string of a Violoncello, see the four Keys on the 3^d string. G with a sharp third, G sharp with a sharp third, A flat with a sharp third, and A with a sharp third; see Ex. 7. Raising by 5^{ths} you gain one sharp each remove — Raising by 4^{ths} you gain one Flat each remove; see Ex. 8. — Observe, taking the thirds below any sharp Keys you will perfect the flat Keys with the same Characters as you do the sharp Keys, see again Ex. 8.

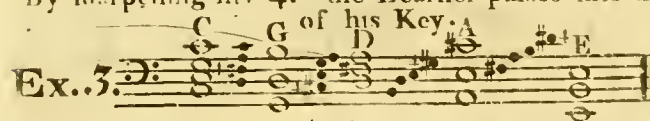
Ex. 1.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

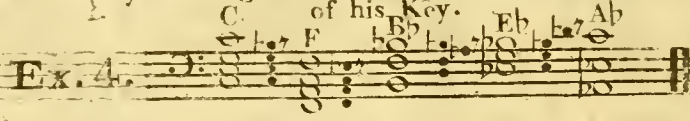
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Ex. 2.

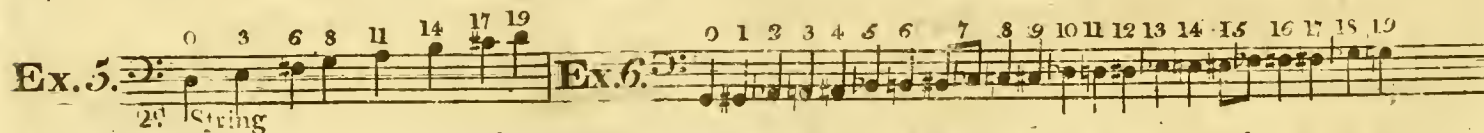
3 6 8 0 3 6 9 0 3 5 8 0 3 6 8 11 13 16 19

By sharpening his 4th the Learner passes into the 5th

Ex. 3.

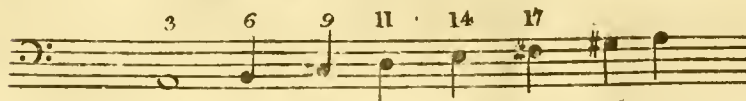
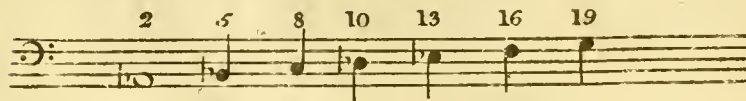
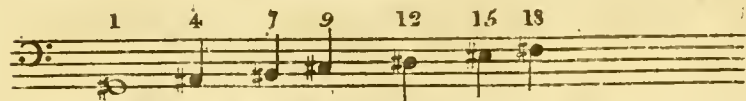
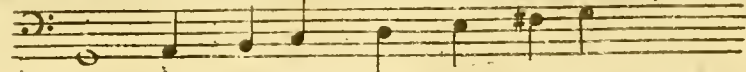
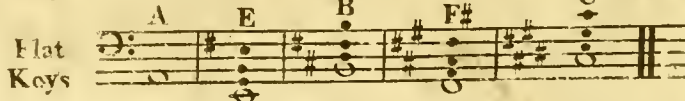
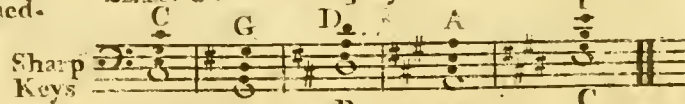
By flattening the 7th he passes into the fourth

Ex. 4.

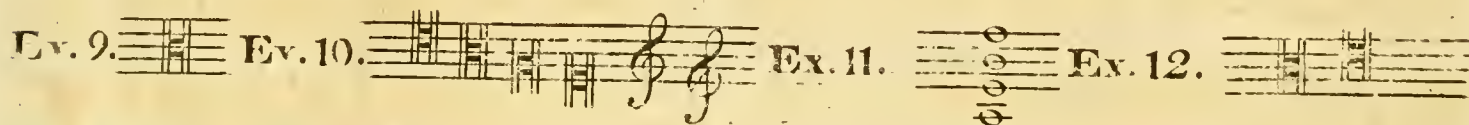


Ex. 5.

Ex. 6.

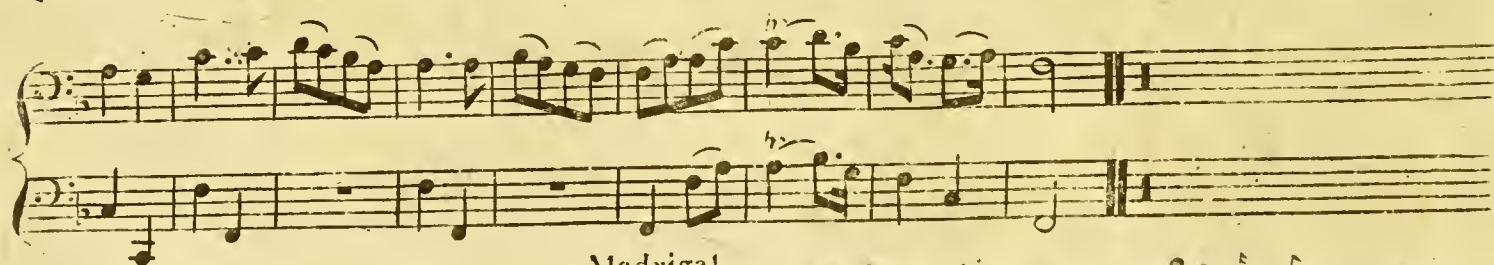
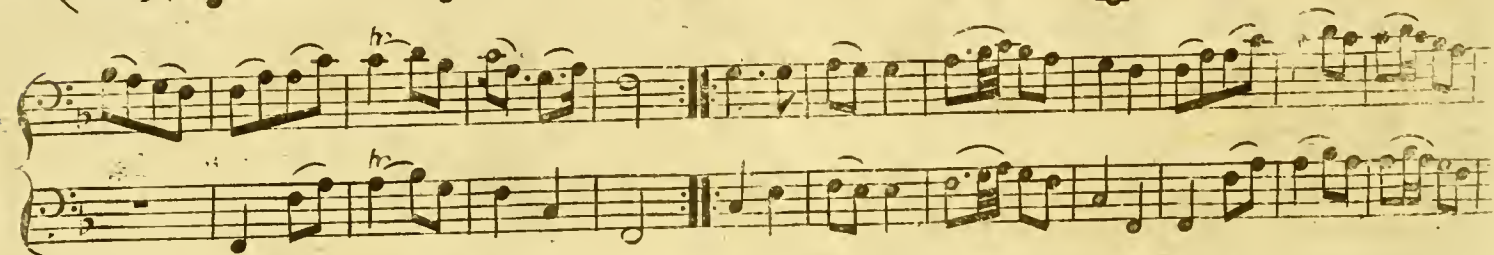
Ex. 7. The 20 divisions on the 3^d string by which all the restEx. 8. Rising by 5^{ths}

As the Violoncello is played in various Cliffs, the Patentee has invented Machines or Bars to supply the place of additional Nuts on the right or Thumb-side of the Finger-board, which stand upright and are perfectly out of the way of the Hand, yet situated so conveniently that the Performer, as he advances up the Finger-board, can drop them at Pleasure; and those who find the Changing of Cliffs attended with Difficulty can by dropping one of these Bars, without the smallest Inconvenience or Trouble, remain at such Position, or in such Cliff, as he requires, and the Hand in returning, removes the Bars which resume their former Places. By this means the Performer may take up all Cliffs with ease, and if it should be the Opinion of any Lover of Music, that the Counter-Tenor being played on a Violoncello would render such Pieces more equal, by dropping the proper Bar, a good Performer on the Violoncello will play that part with ease: see Ex.9. He may have also his Instrument furnished with any or all the following Cliffs: see Ex.10. By which means his Characters for the open Strings will be as in Ex.11. which will save very great trouble to those who are not perfectly acquainted with all the Cliffs in use.



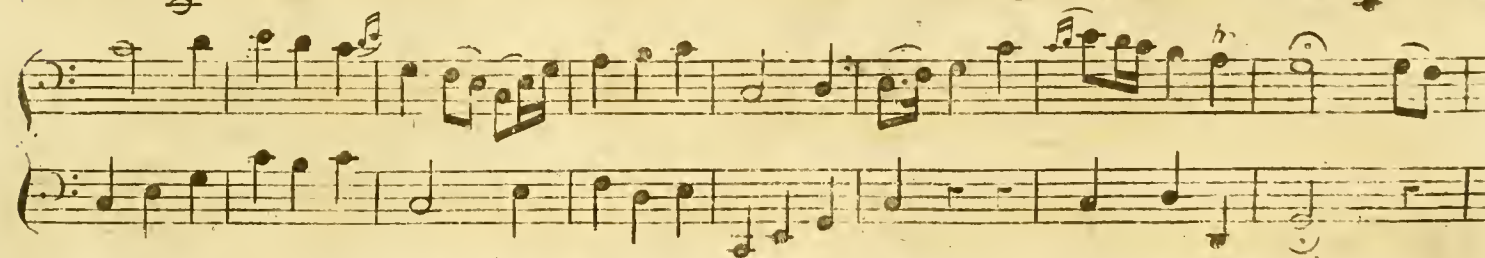
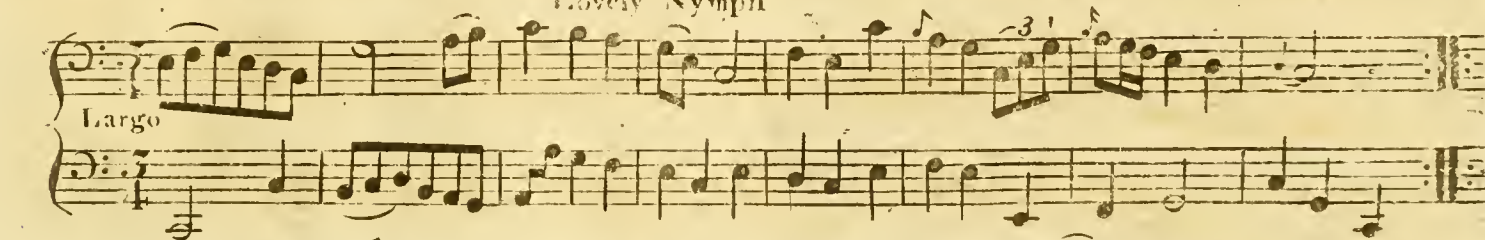
But the Patentee would always recommend as in Ex.12.

How imperfect is Expression

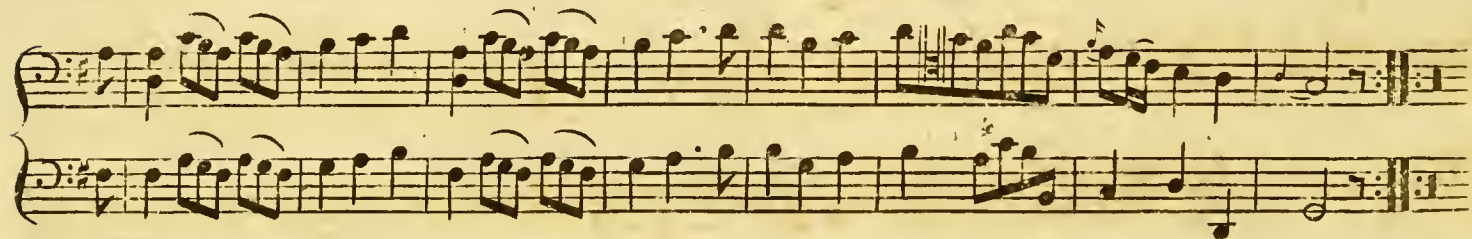




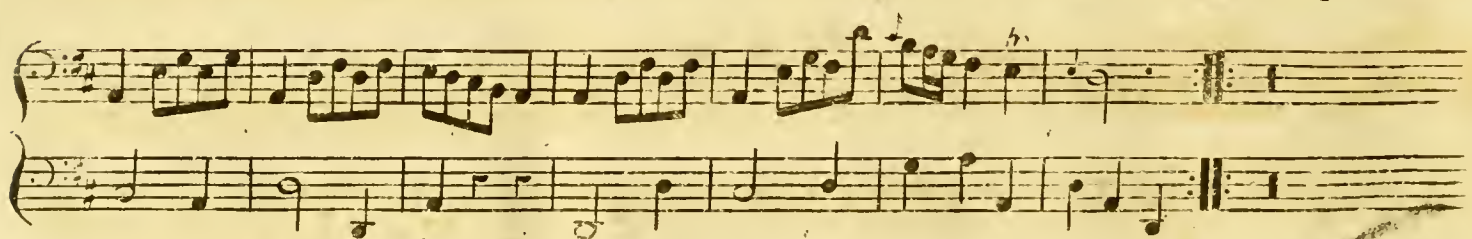
Lovely Nymph



Air in the Desert.

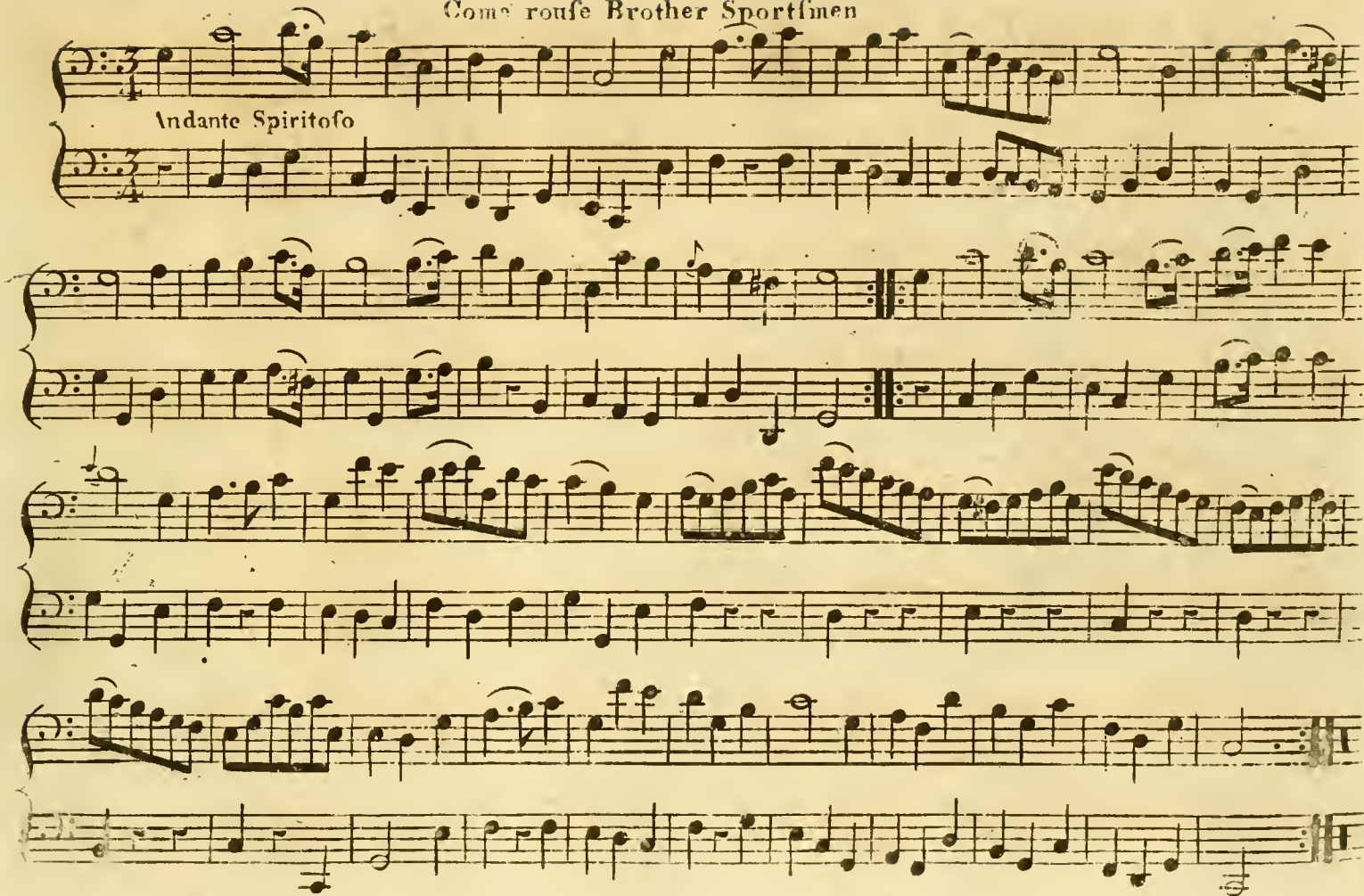


The King's Minuet.



Come rouse Brother Sportsmen

Andante Spiritoso



Air in the Chaplet

This musical score is for a piece titled "Air in the Chaplet". It is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, using a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Andante". The key signature consists of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The score is organized into eight measures. The first measure contains a melodic phrase starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure continues this phrase. The third measure features a repeat sign, indicating a first and second ending. The fourth measure continues the melody. The fifth measure contains a melodic phrase with a quarter rest. The sixth measure continues the phrase. The seventh measure contains a melodic phrase with a quarter rest. The eighth measure concludes the piece with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Andante

Air

by W. Clagget

Vivace

Dans Votre Lit

Andante Affettuoso.

Let gay ones and great

Vivace

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Let gay ones and great'. It is written for piano and features a lively tempo indicated by the word 'Vivace'. The music is in 6/8 time and the key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass staves. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

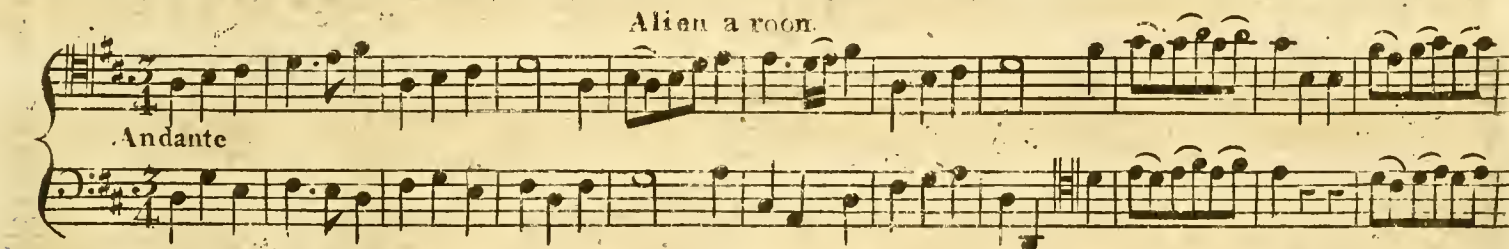
I've rifled Flora's painted Bower, by C. Clagget

Affettuoso

This musical score is for a piece titled 'I've rifled Flora's painted Bower, by C. Clagget'. It is written for piano and features a slower, more expressive tempo indicated by the word 'Affettuoso'. The music is in 3/4 time and the key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass staves. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing harmonic support. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Alien a room.



Air in three weeks after Marriage

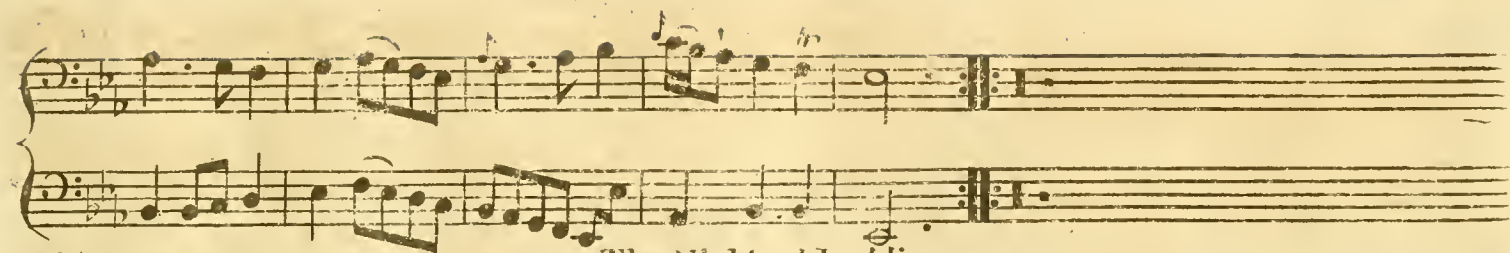
Andante

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Air in three weeks after Marriage'. It is written for a piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score consists of six staves. The first two staves form the first system, and the next four staves form the second system. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with a supporting bass line in the left hand. There are repeat signs at the end of the first system and the second system. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

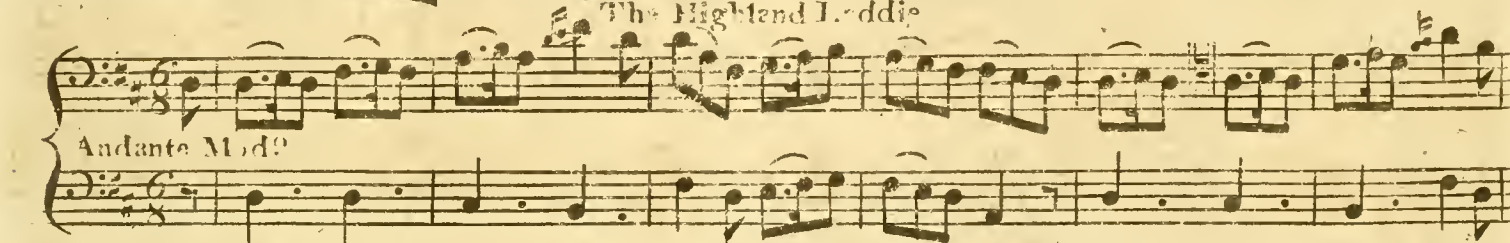
God save the King

Andante

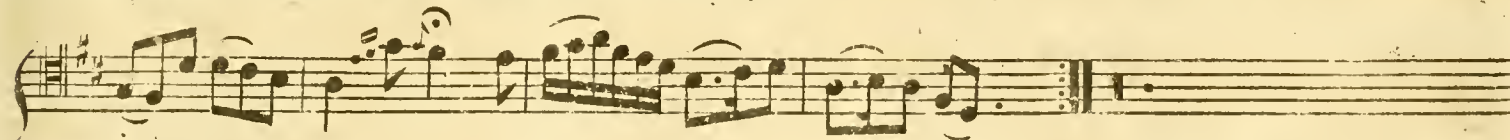
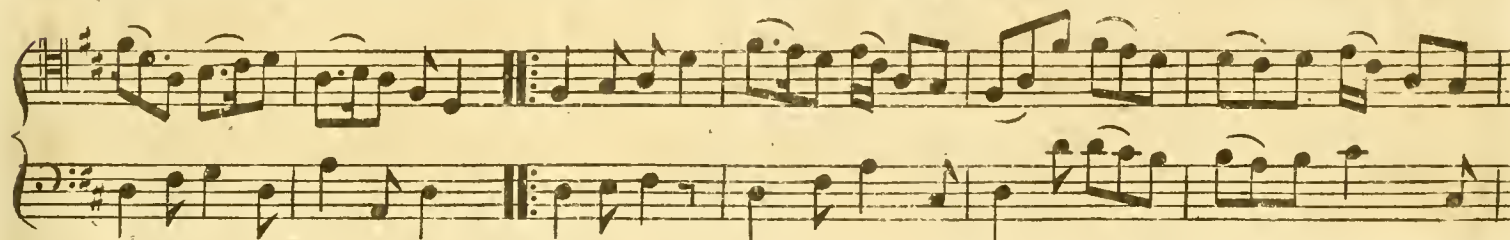
This musical score is for the hymn 'God save the King'. It is written for a piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score consists of two staves. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece ends with a final double bar line.



The Highland Laddie

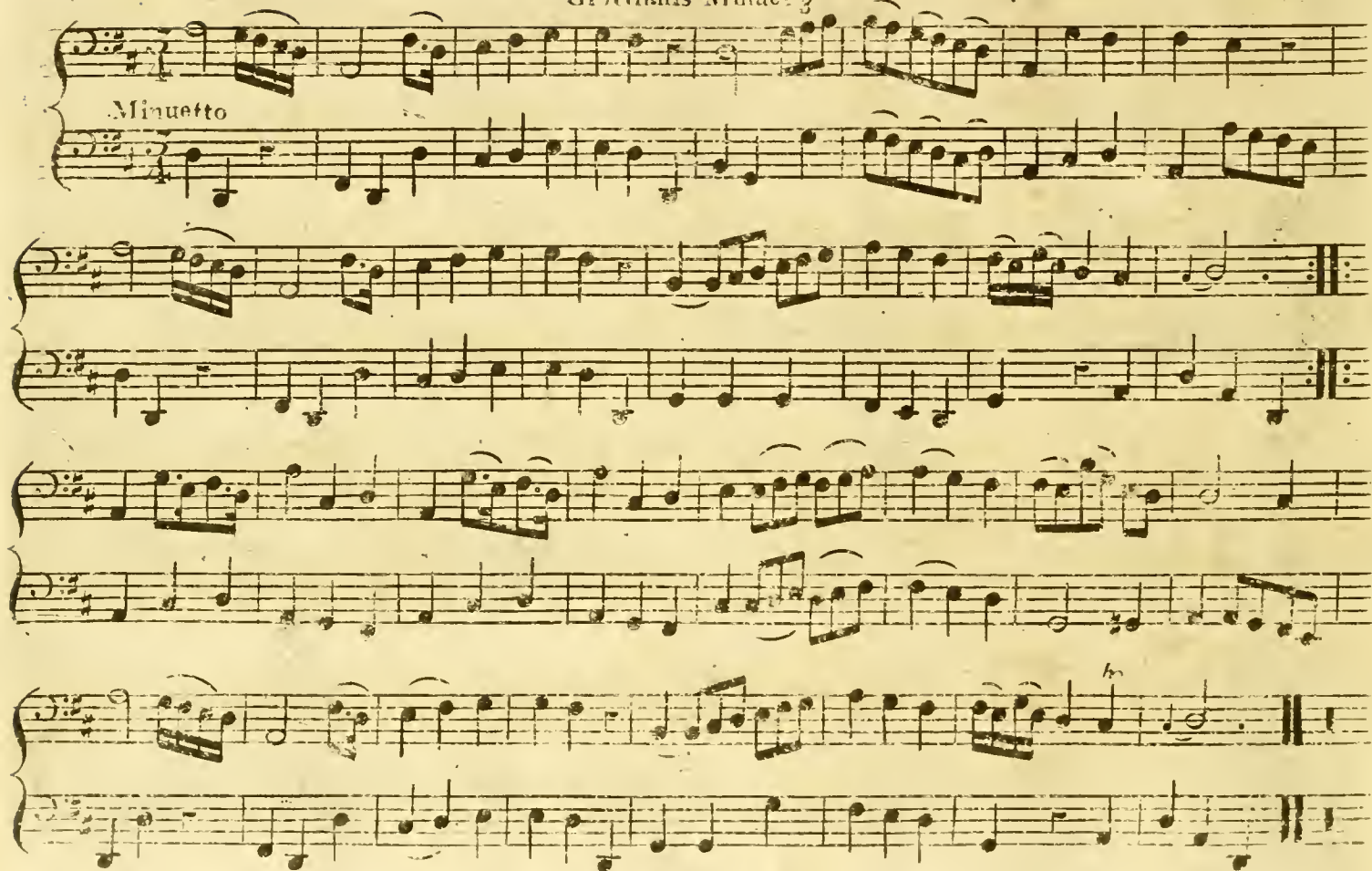


Andante Mod^o



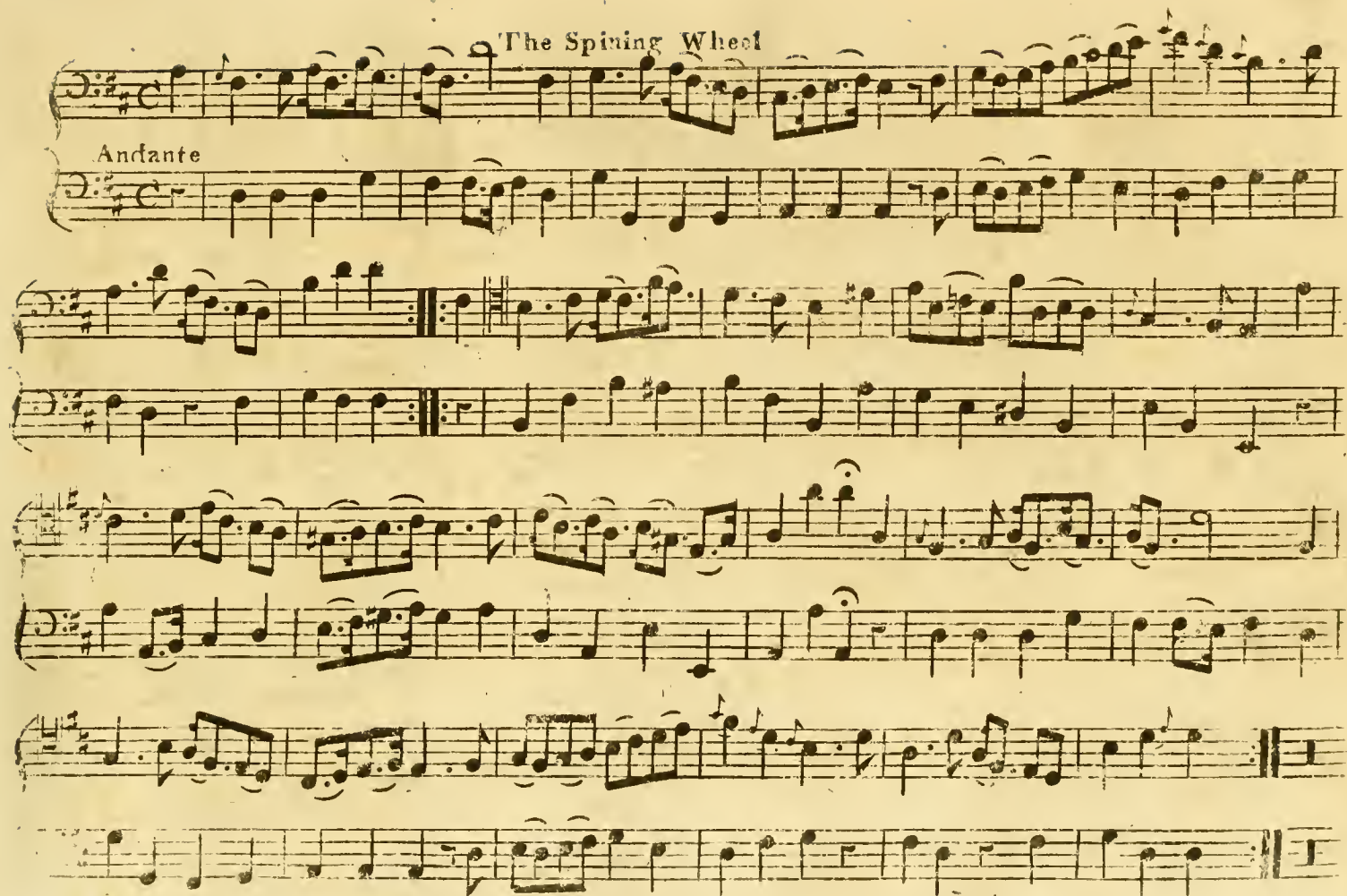
Giordanis Minuet $\frac{3}{4}$

Minuetto



The Spinning Wheel

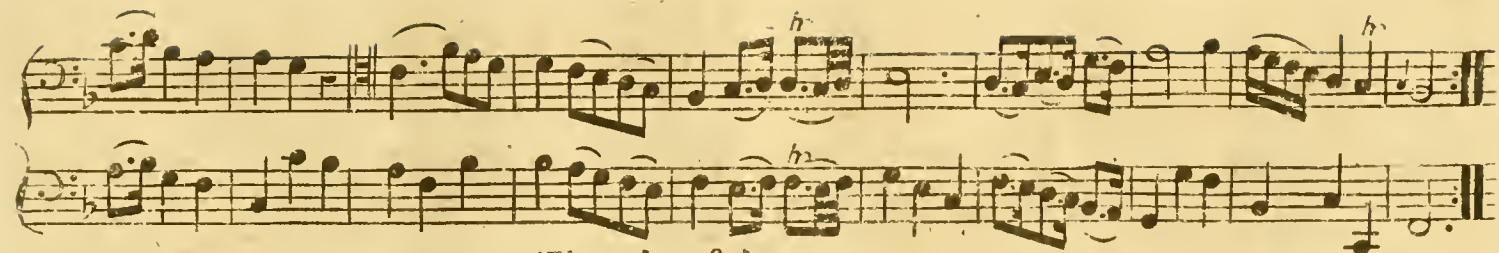
Andante



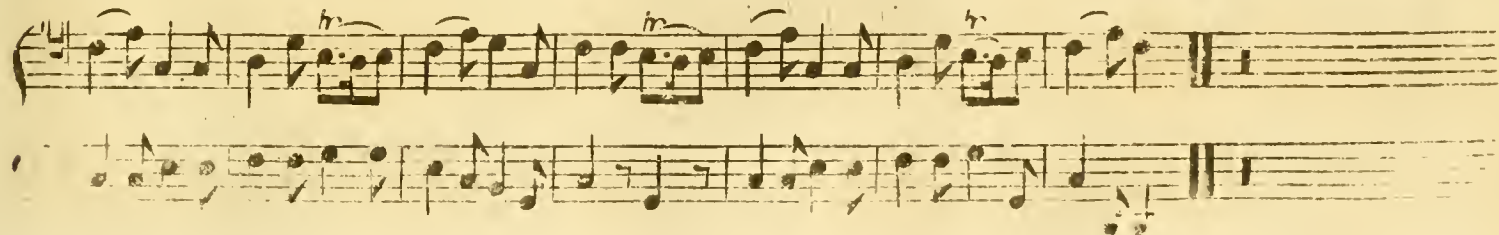
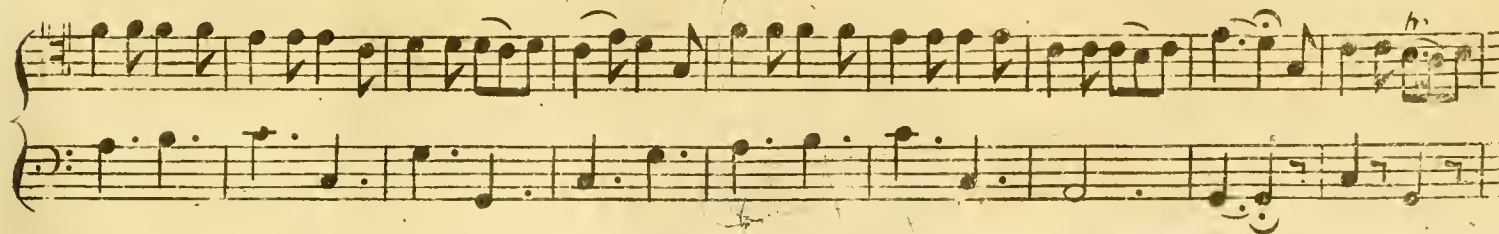
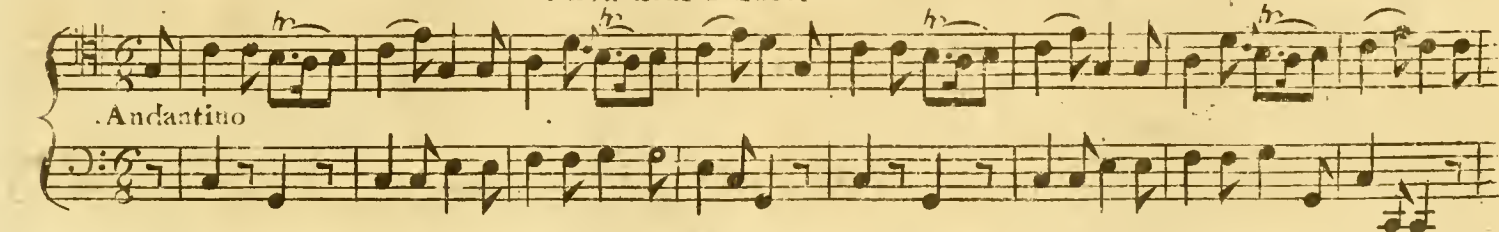
Water parted from the Sea

Largo

This musical score is written for a piano, featuring two staves. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by a slow, flowing melody with frequent use of triplets and slurs. The first staff begins with a half note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some grouped in triplets. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff introduces a more complex rhythmic figure with a triplet of eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff features a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The fifth staff continues the melodic line with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The sixth staff shows a triplet of eighth notes followed by a quarter note. The seventh staff features a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The eighth staff continues the melodic line with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The ninth staff features a series of eighth notes, some beamed together. The tenth staff continues the melodic line with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The piece concludes with a final half note on the tenth staff.



'Thou dear seducer



A laissez moi - retournez au Village

Tendrement.

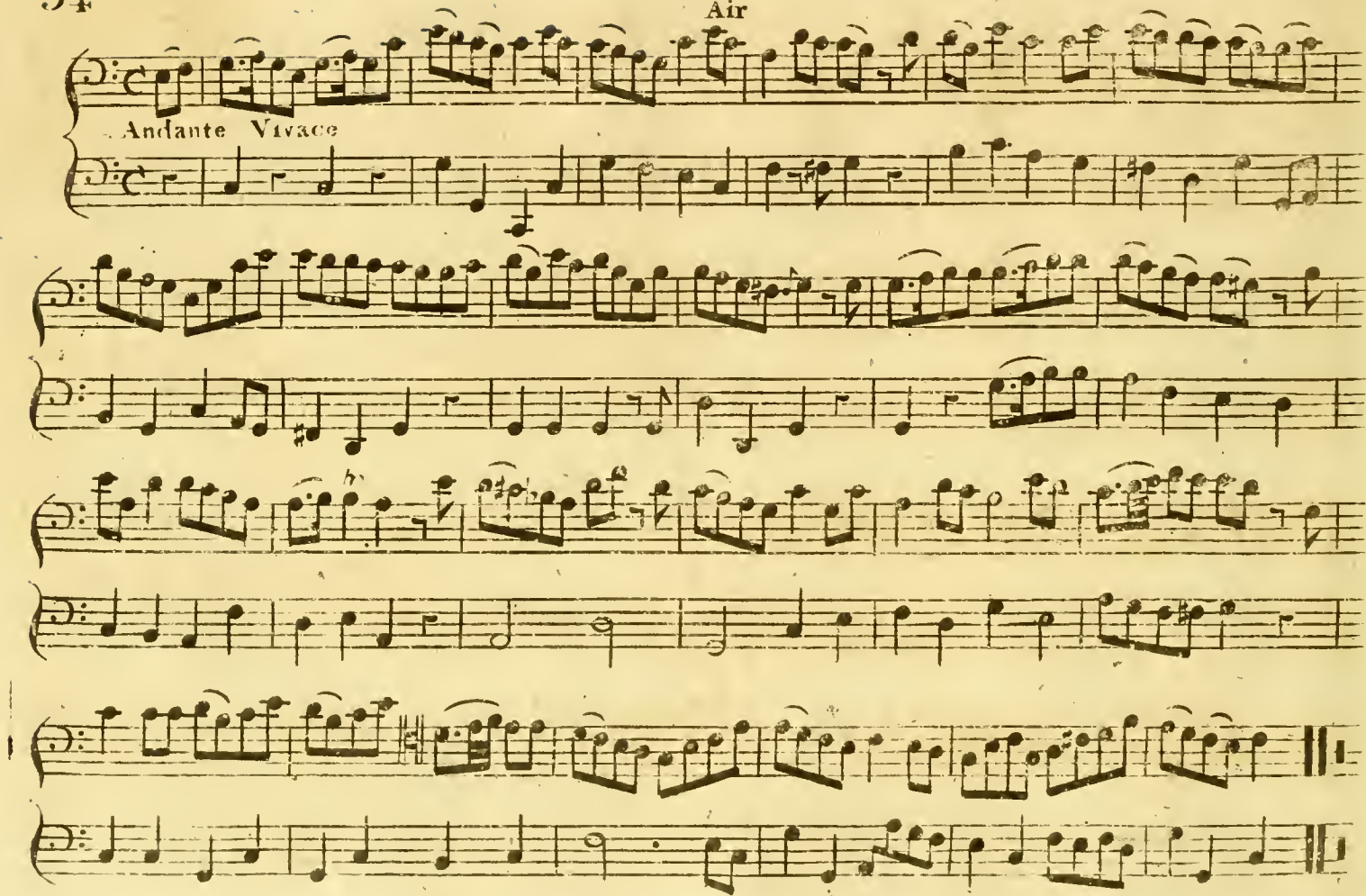
The musical score is written on eight staves, organized into four systems. Each system contains a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation is in a historical style, with many notes beamed together in groups, indicating a fast or flowing melody. The first staff has the tempo marking 'Tendrement.' written below it. The piece ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

Come une Vapeur menfongera

Tandemert

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece is marked 'Tandemert'. The notation includes various musical ornaments and techniques: mordents (marked 'm') and grace notes (marked 'h') are used throughout. The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Andante Vivace



Air

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The music is written in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'h' (forte). The first system is marked 'Air'. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth system.

Andante Amoroso

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a piano, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It is marked 'Andante Amoroso'. The score is organized into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with the tempo marking. The melody in the right hand is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The second system features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The third system also contains a triplet in the right hand and a '2' marking, possibly indicating a second ending or a specific fingering. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the fourth system.

Shepherds I have lost my Love

57

Affetuoso

Air composed for the Metale Organ, by W. Clagget

Allegretto

D.C

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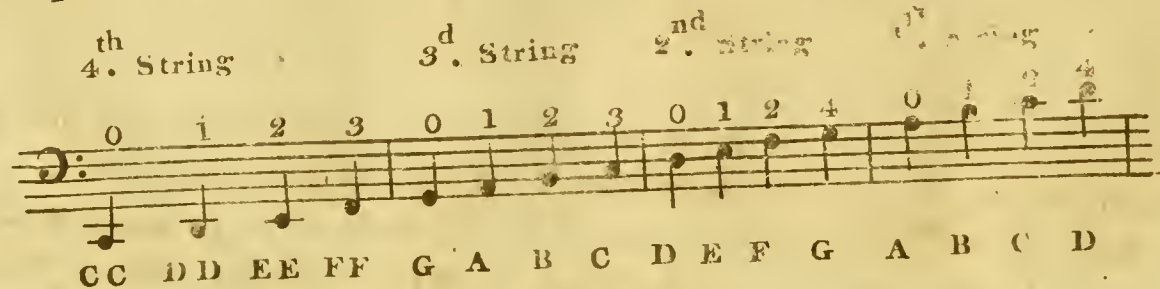
New & Complete Instructions

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.

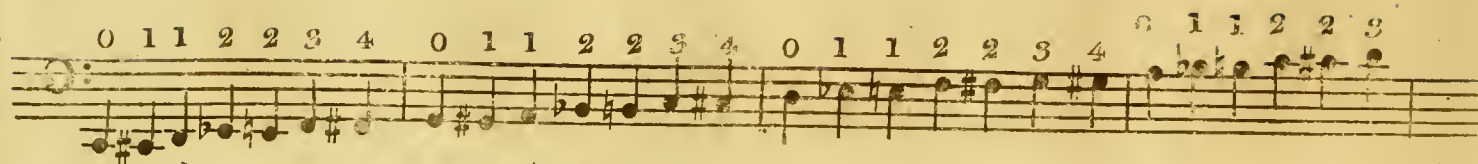


The Learner will observe that O over any Note in the Gamut is open or no Finger the figure: 1 is the fore Finger: 2 the Second: and 3 the third and 4 the little Finger.

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 distance between the Notes E & F likewise between B & C are only Semitones or half Notes as they fall in the Natural Scale: 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 $\flat$.

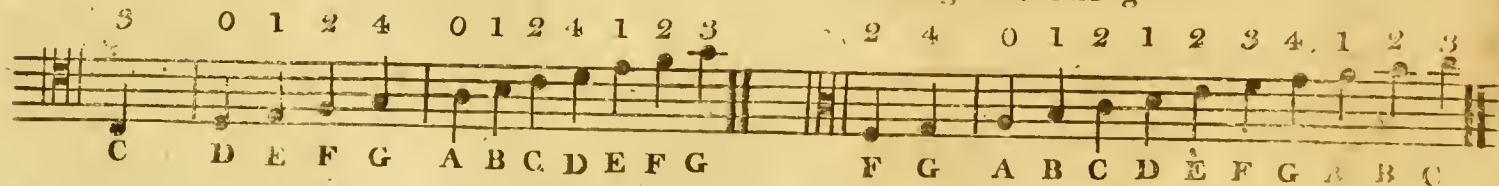
But there are two other Cliffs Tenor and Counter Tenor and as they are very useful will set them both the Tenor Transposes the notes a fifth higher the Counter Tenor a seventh but are very seldom us'd on the fourth String.

TEKOR

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

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

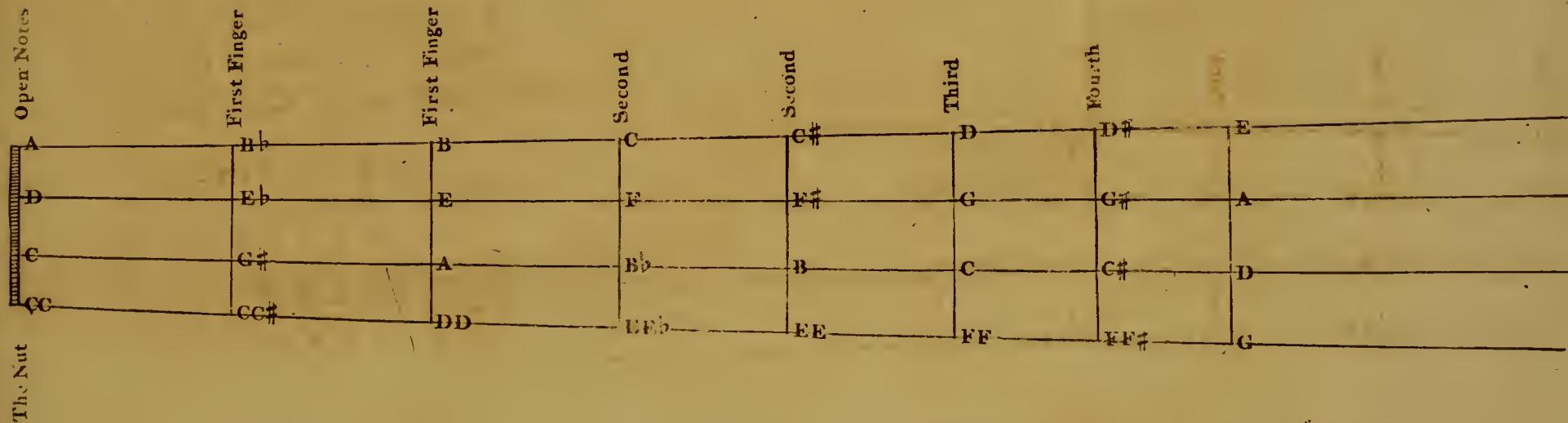
2nd String 1st String

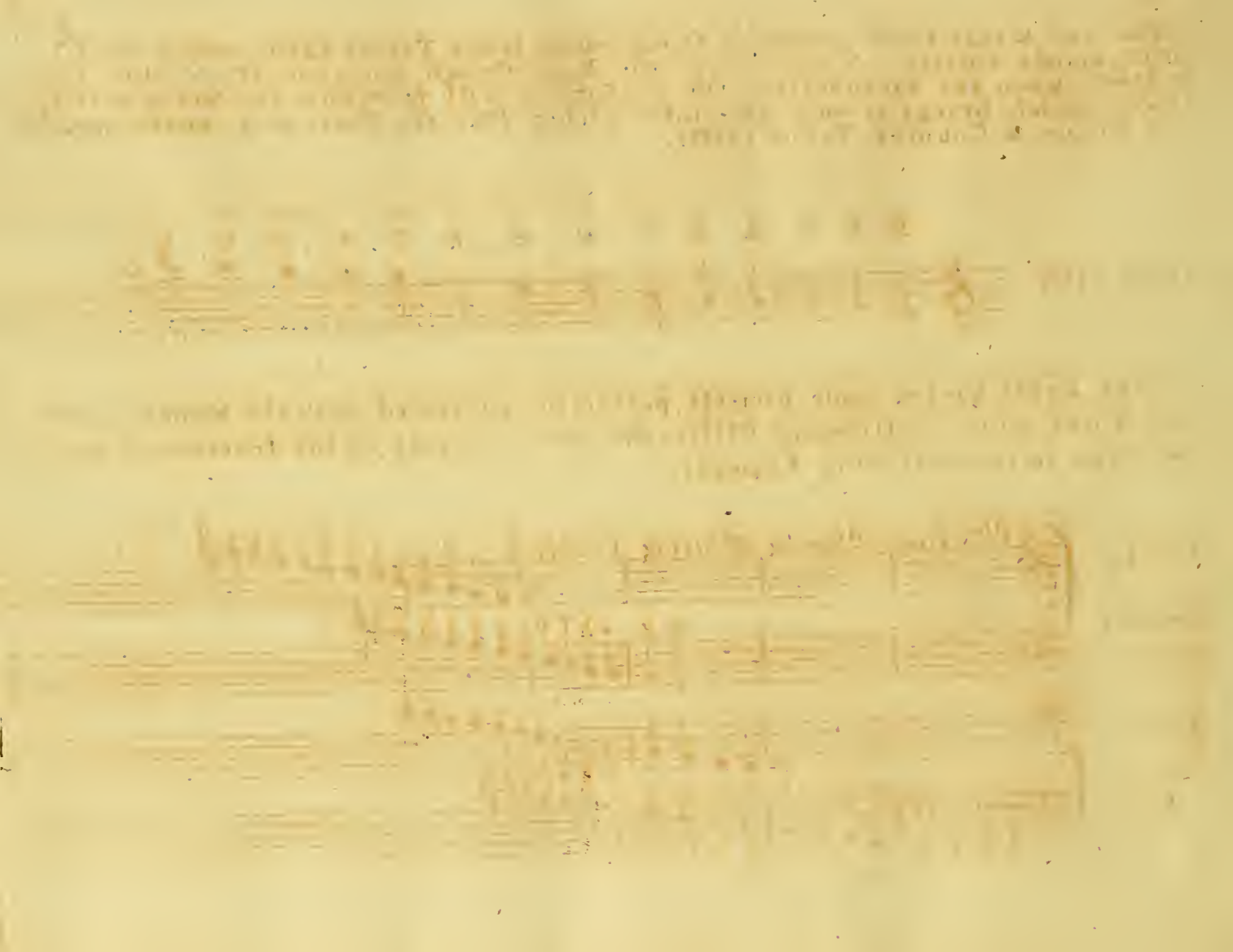


A Scale for the Finger board of a Violoncello.

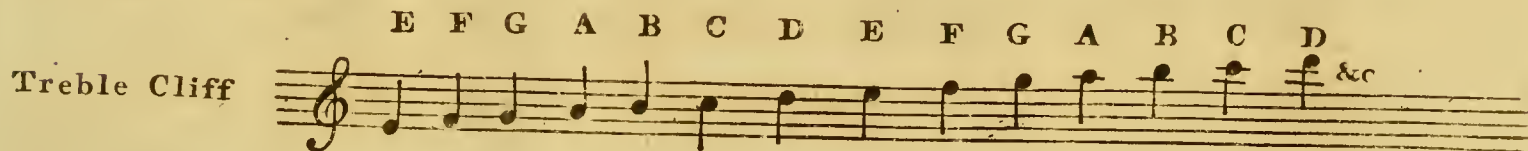
Shewing the distances where the Fingers are to be placed.

From Nutt to Bridge Twenty Six Inches and half



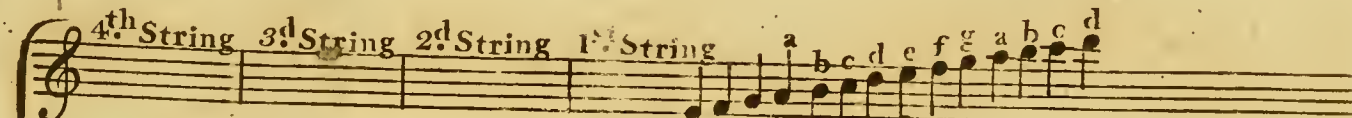


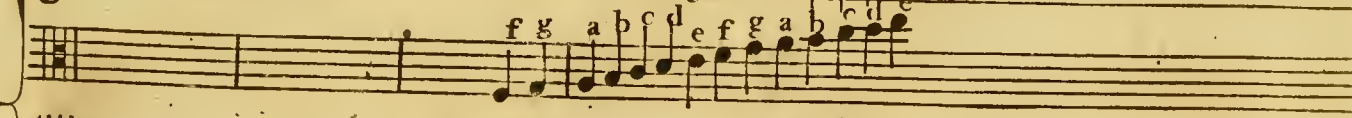
The next & last Cliff necessary to be learn'd is the Treble Cliff marked thus  which stands thirteen Notes above the Bass, though sometimes if a Treble part is taken upon the Violoncello, the Performer will transpose the Notes an Octave lower, which brings it only six notes higher than the Bass, & is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

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 image displays three staves of musical notation, each representing a different key signature. The notation includes fret numbers (0-4) placed above the notes to indicate fingerings. The staves are arranged vertically, with the first staff at the top, the second in the middle, and the third at the bottom. Each staff begins with a key signature and a time signature, followed by a series of notes and rests. The first staff is in C Key, the second in D Key, and the third in E♭ Key. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century guitar music, with a focus on fret numbers and a simple melodic line.

Staff 1: C Key
 4th Str: 3^d Str: 2^d Str: 1st Str:
 0 1 2 3 3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0 3 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 3 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 0 4 2 1 0 4 2 1

Staff 2: D Key
 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 1 0 4 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 2 1 0 4 2 1 0 4

Staff 3: E♭ Key
 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 3 2 1 0 3 2 1 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 0 4 2 1 0 4 2 1 2 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 0 4 2 1 0 4 2

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 Crescendo, 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 Common Time.

A musical score for a piece titled "THE MERRY DANCERS". The music is written on four staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. Above the first staff are measures numbered 2, 4, 9, and 12. Above the second staff are measures numbered 15, 6, and 8. Above the third staff are measures numbered 3, 7, and 16. Above the fourth staff are measures numbered 13, 10, and 14. Below the notes are rhythmic syllables: "d u d u c u d u d u d u d u d u &c." and variations thereof. A double bar line appears after measure 16 on the third staff.

Example in Triple Time

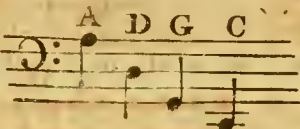
Example in Triple Time

A musical score for three staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, featuring eighth-note patterns with lyrics 'd u d u d u d u'. The second staff contains measures 7 through 12, continuing the rhythmic pattern with lyrics 'd u d u d u d u d u d u d u &c.'. The third staff contains measures 13 through 15, concluding the example with lyrics 'd u d u d u d u d u d'. Measure numbers 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 11 are written above their respective measures.

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

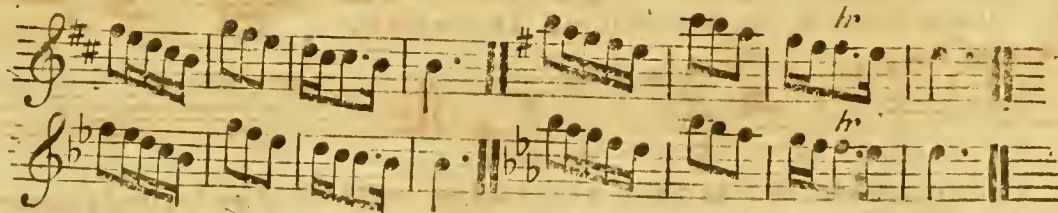
As the scale of the finger board is already shown, it only remains for the practitioner to measure out the first Octave from the Scale; and by a tuning fork, an Harpsichord or any other Instrument tune the first String to A, then put your finger upon the Second String at the fifth line A, & draw it up 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 Ignorance 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 Rests Minim Rests Crotchet Rests Quarter Rests Semiquaver Rests Demisemiquavers Rests

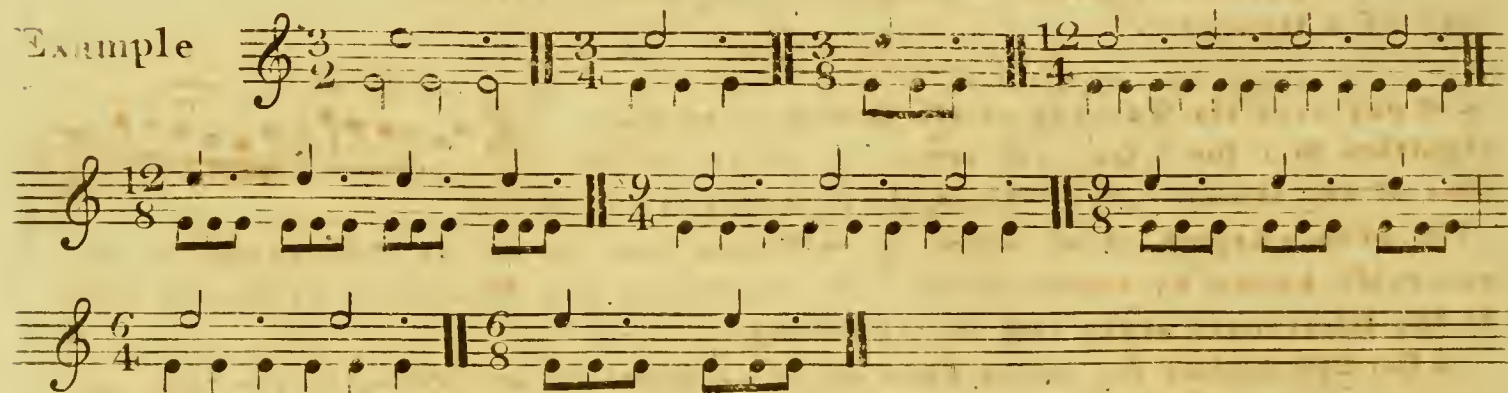
The Figures 1, 2, 4, &c. before the names of the Notes imply that one Semibreve is as long as 2 Minims 4 Crotchets 8 Quavers 16 Semiquavers or 32 Demisemiquavers When any of the marks expressing rest occur on either line or space the part is always silent for the time of the note they belong to.

Example



Treble Time is known by any of the following Figures $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{12}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{12}{4}$, or $\frac{9}{4}$ 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 $\text{C} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{E} \cdot \text{F} \cdot$ 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  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.

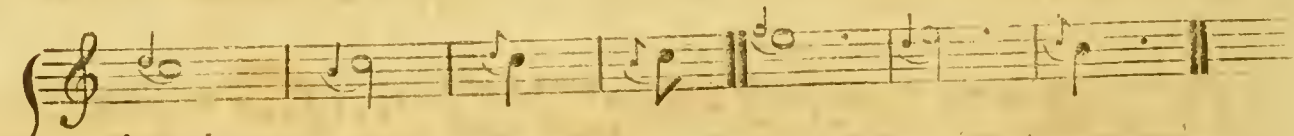
Marked



Played



Marked



Played



Exercise in C #3d

Exercise in C $\sharp 3^d$

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'Exercise in C sharp 3rd'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a simple, melodic style. The top staff has a key signature change to C major (no sharps or flats) indicated by a 'Key' label and a double bar line. The bottom staff has a key signature change to C major (no sharps or flats) indicated by a 'Key' label and a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some handwritten annotations, including '8ve' and 'Key'.

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

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

Andante

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

A Haydn's Favorite Air

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

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
 6 8

Key of A with a Minor or Flat third ascending

Key of A with a Minor or Flat third descending

Minuet in A Minor Key

Jigg in A Minor

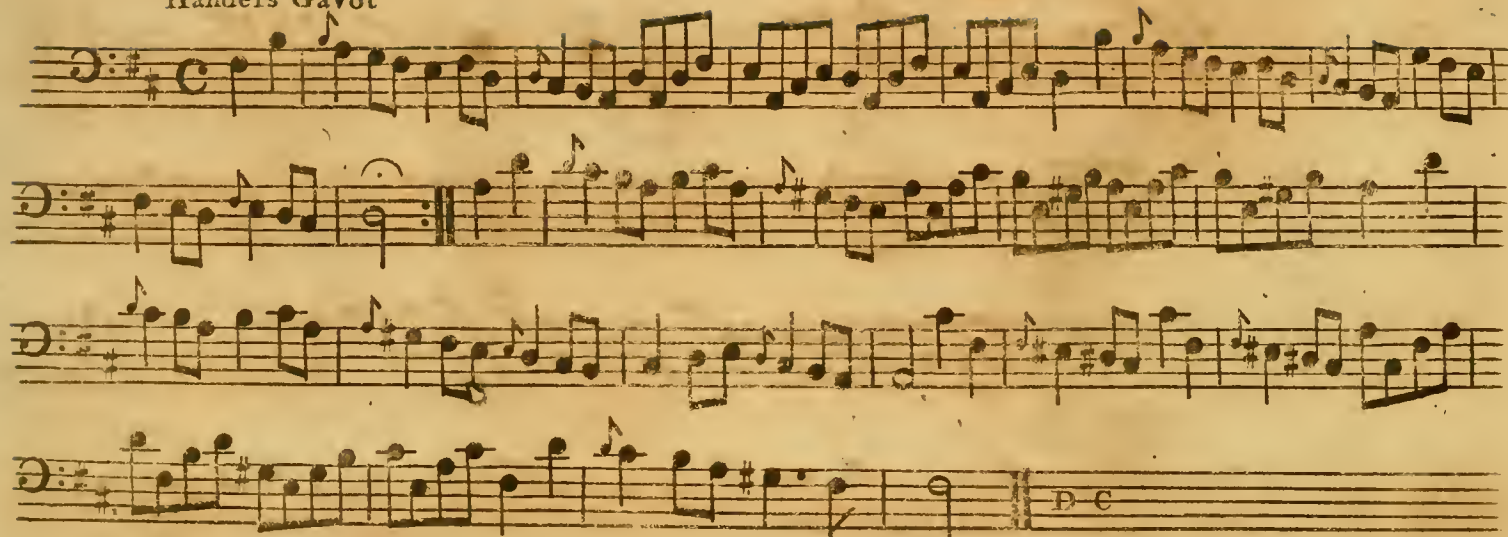
Letter B for drawing the Bow backwards & F for forwards

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 ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

See the Conquering Hero

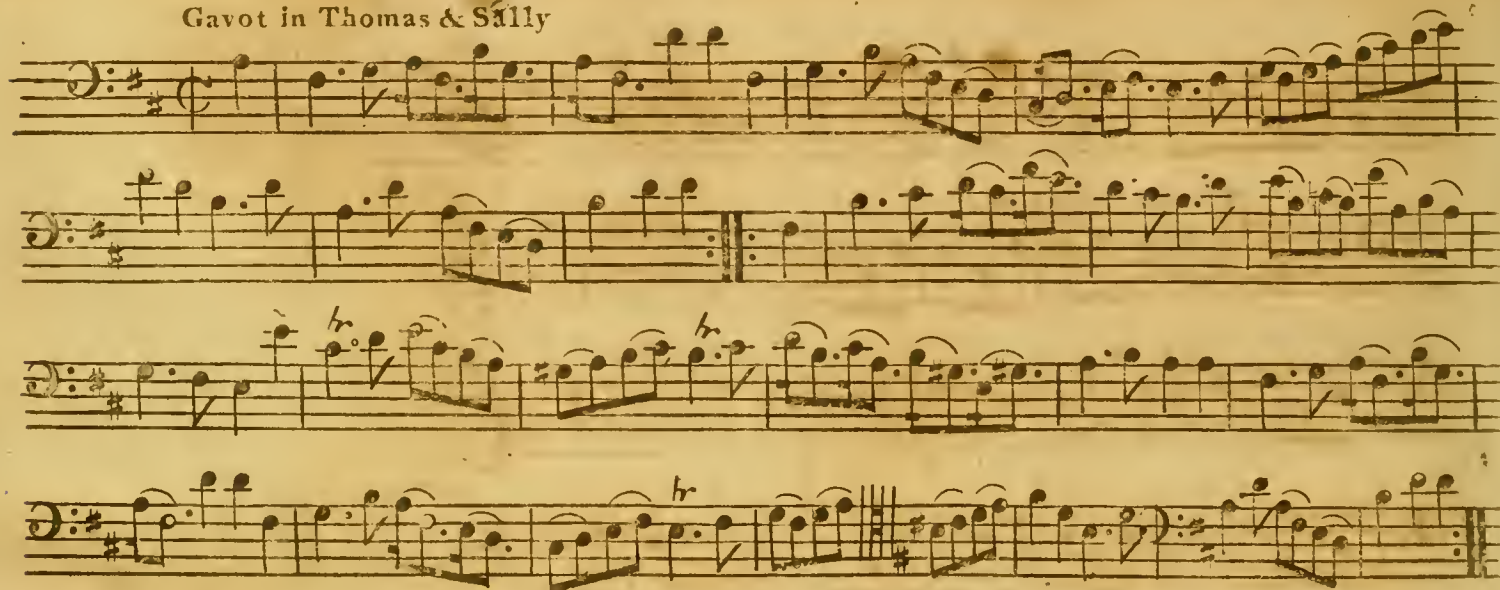
Handels Gayot



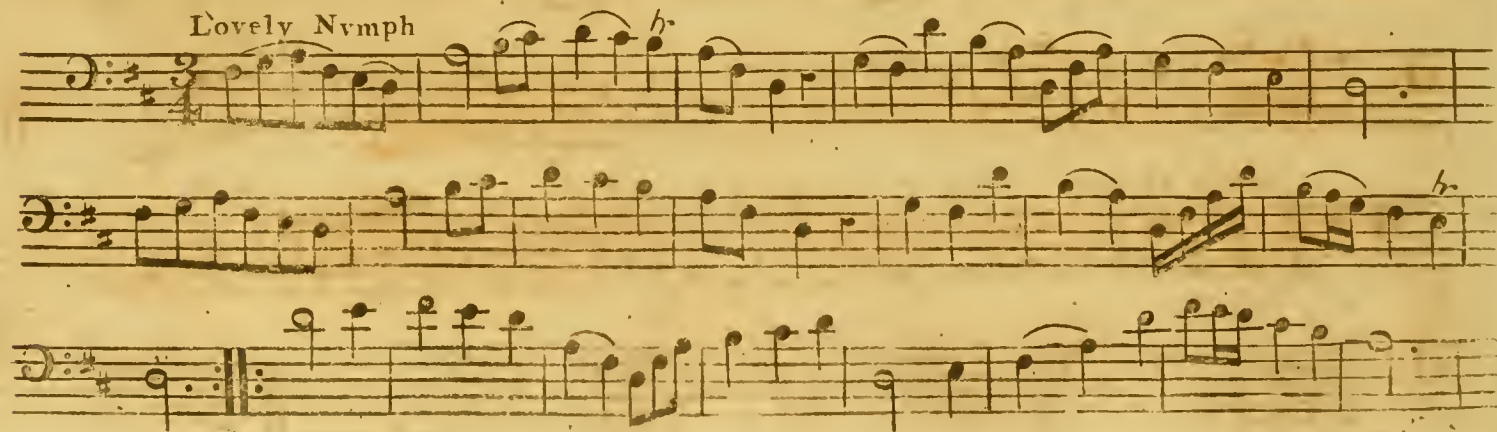
Rofline Castle

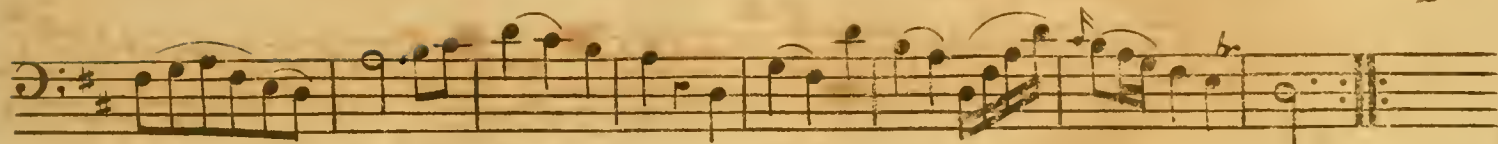


Gavot in Thomas & Sally

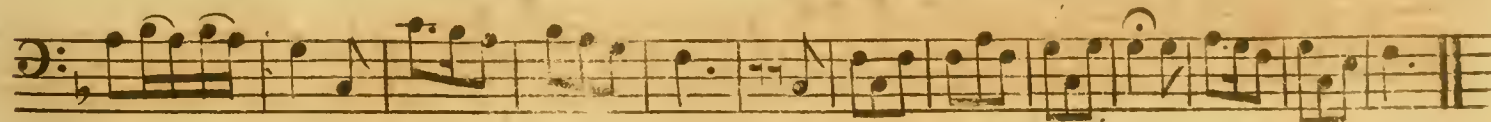
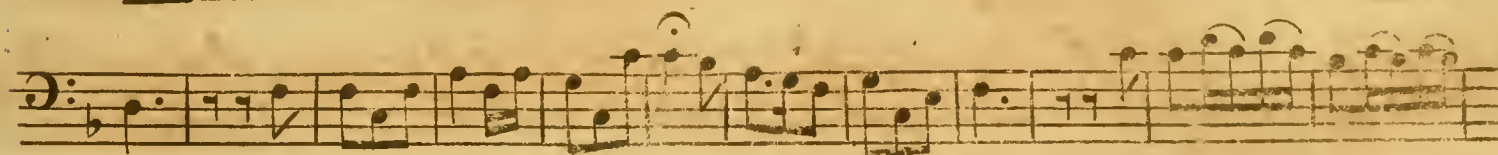
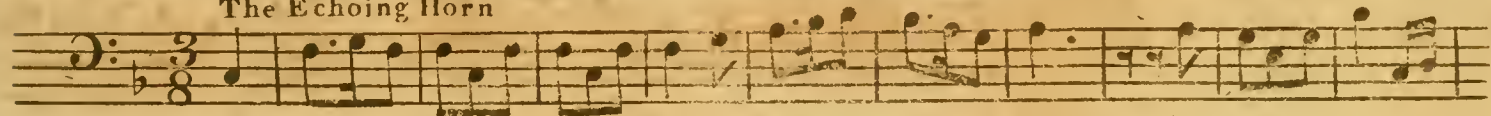


Lovely Nymph

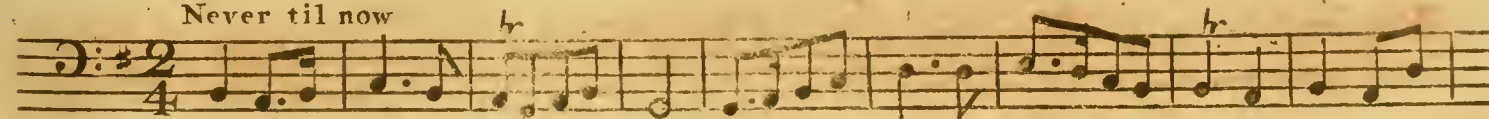




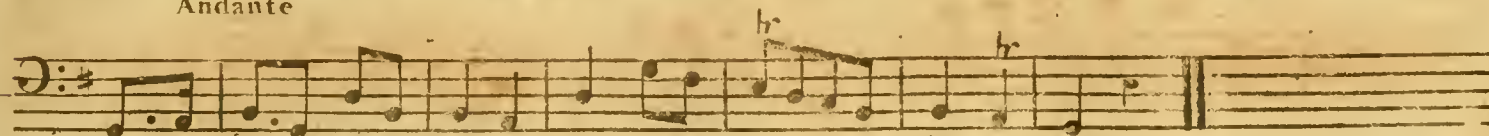
The Echoing Horn



Never til now



Andante



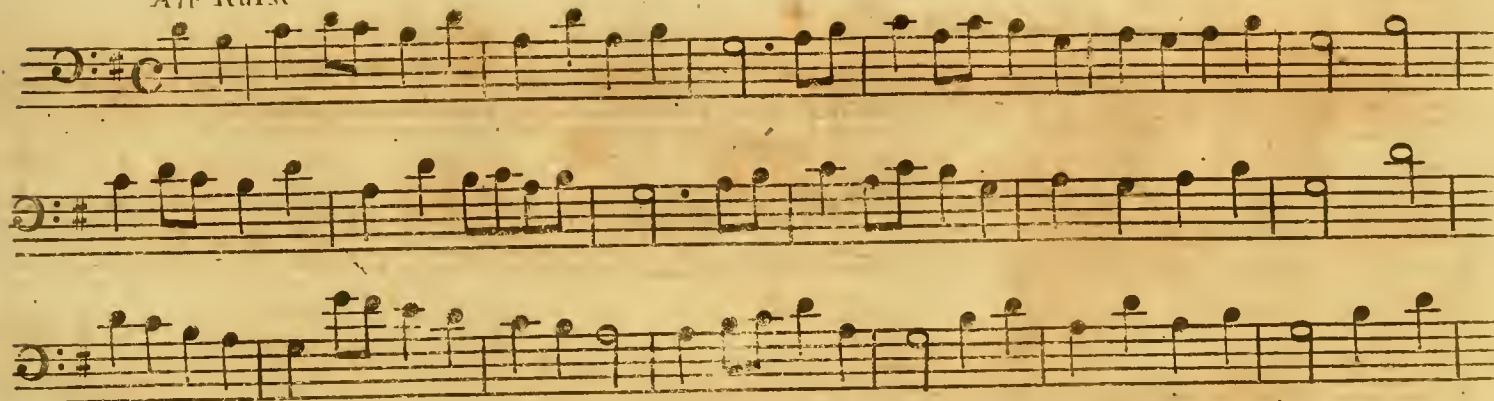
Water parted from the Sea

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 notes beamed together. The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as "h". The piece concludes with a double bar line.

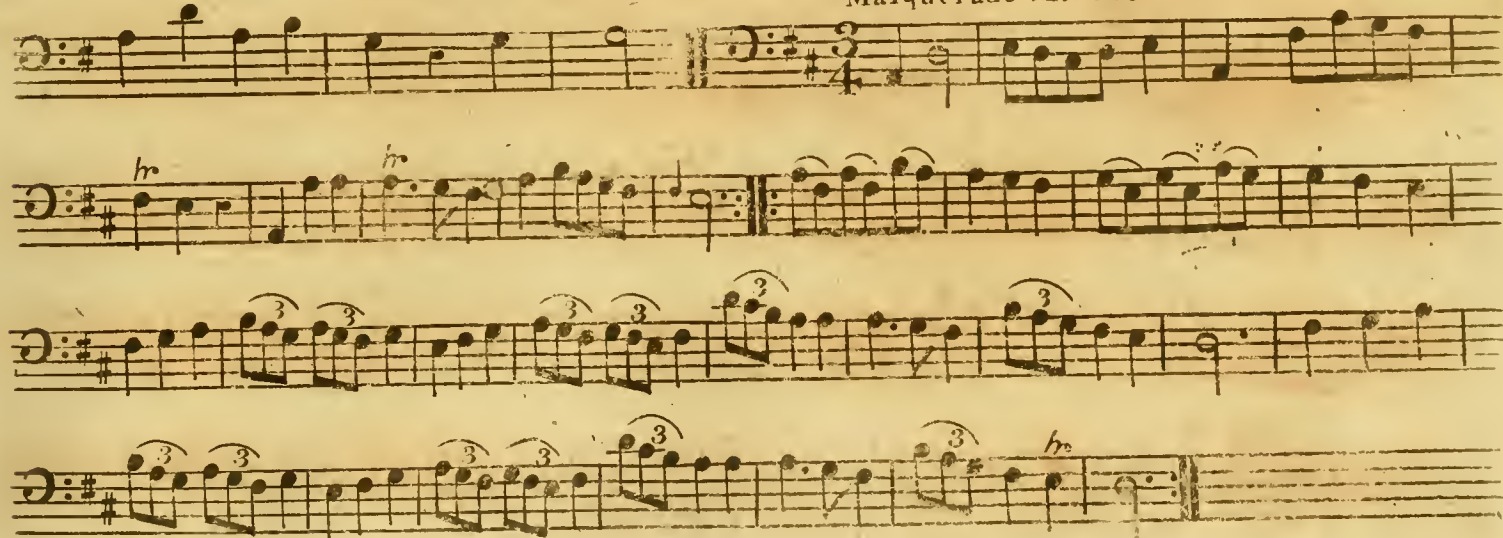
Pleyels Hymn

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 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 notes beamed together. The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as "h". The piece concludes with a double bar line.

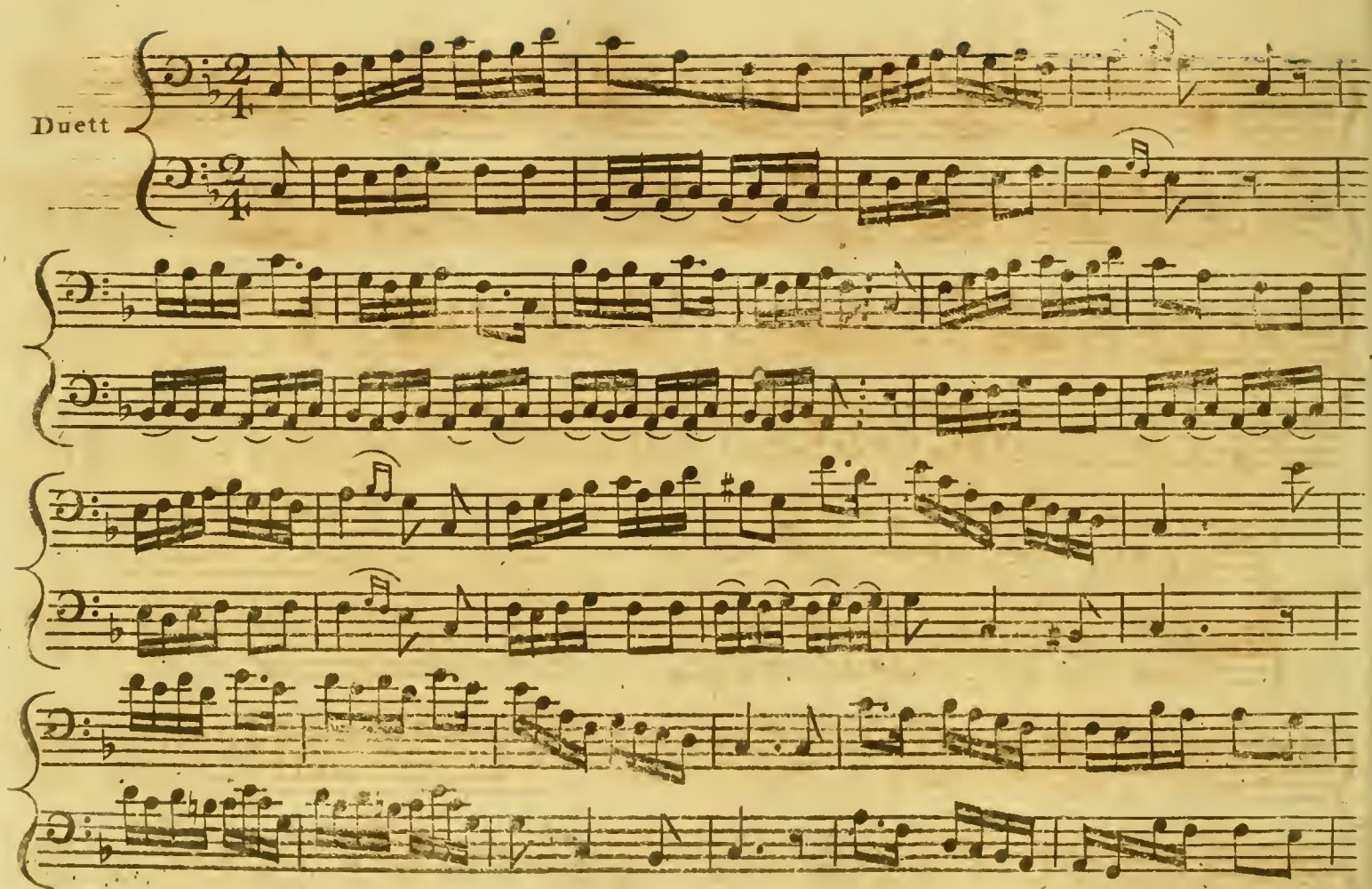
Air Russe



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 first system includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) in the middle. The fifth system is a duet section, indicated by the word "Duet" on the left, and features a 2/4 time signature. The final system is another piano accompaniment. The notation is in ink on aged paper, with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

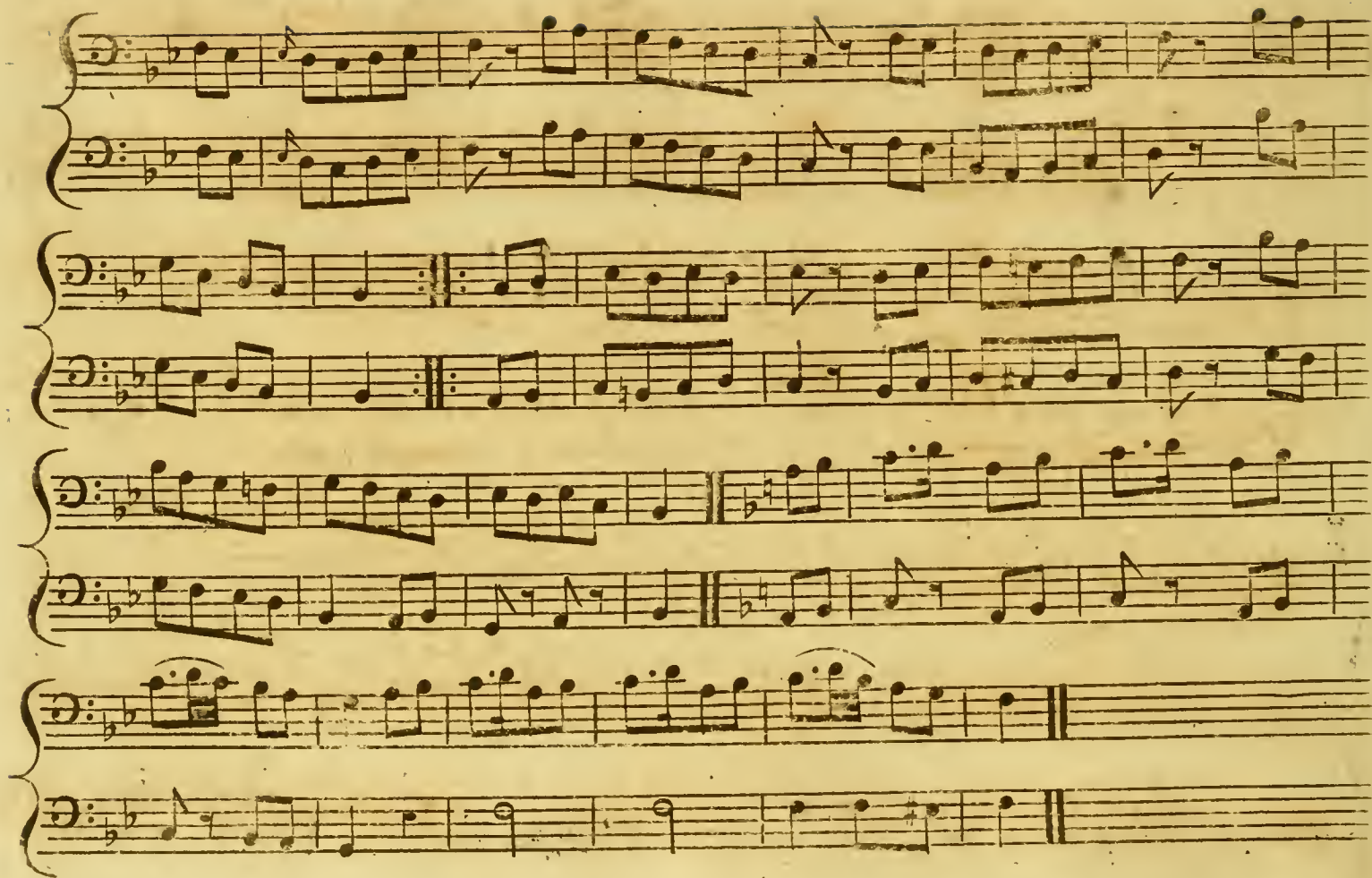
Handwritten musical score on page 27, featuring piano and duet sections.

The score is written on six systems of staves, each system containing two staves (treble and bass clef).

The first four systems are piano accompaniment. The first system includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) in the middle.

The fifth system is a duet section, indicated by the word "Duet" on the left. It features a 2/4 time signature.

The final system is another piano accompaniment.



Those ruby lips

Mazzinghi

The musical score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The melody starts with a quarter note on G4, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody, with a measure containing a sixteenth-note triplet marked 'Sv'. The third staff features a measure with a sixteenth-note triplet marked 'So'. The fourth staff continues the melody with various note values and rests. The fifth staff includes a measure with a sixteenth-note triplet marked 'h.'. The sixth staff continues the melody with various note values and rests. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments.

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, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a melody with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "3" above it. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a melody with half notes and quarter notes.

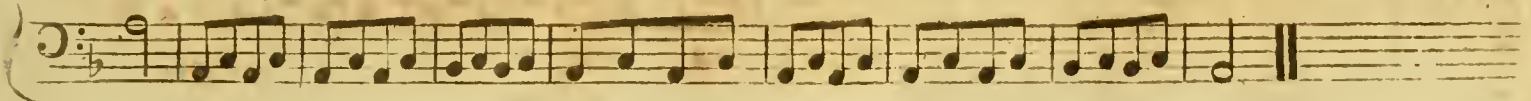
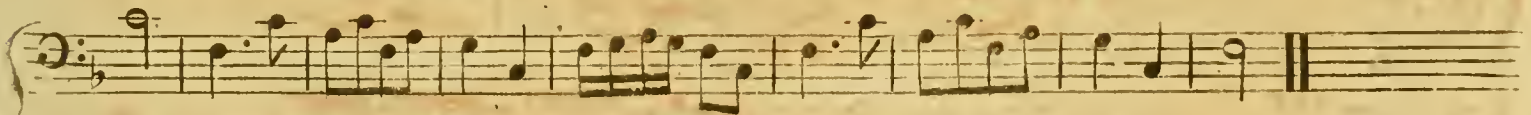
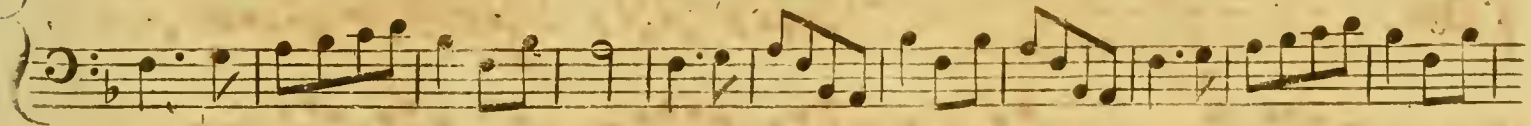
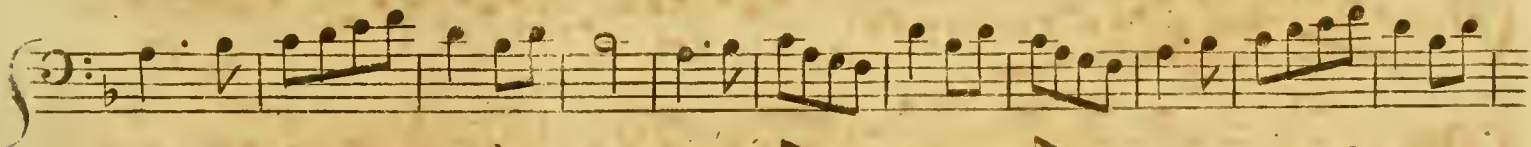
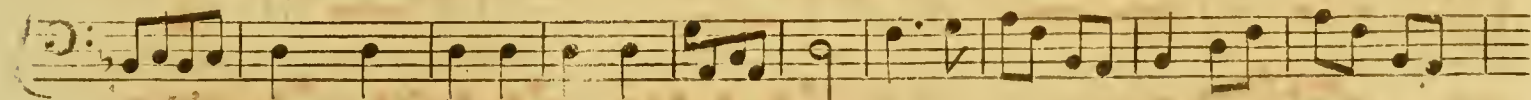
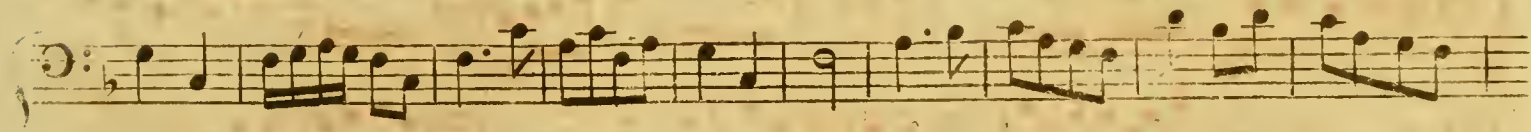
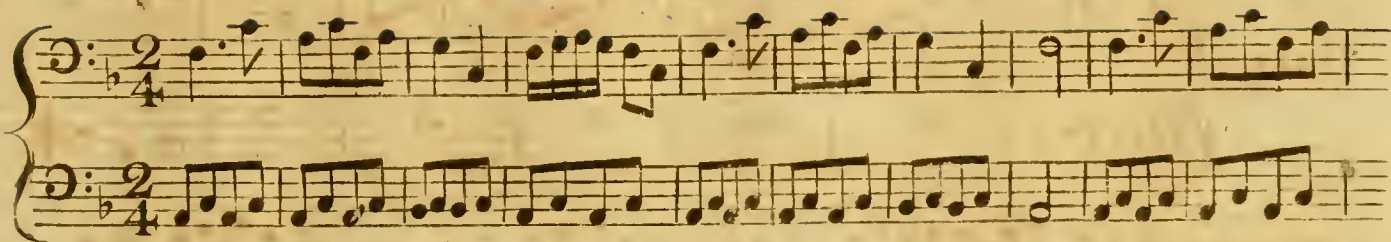
The second system continues the duet. The top staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests.

The third system continues the duet. The top staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests.

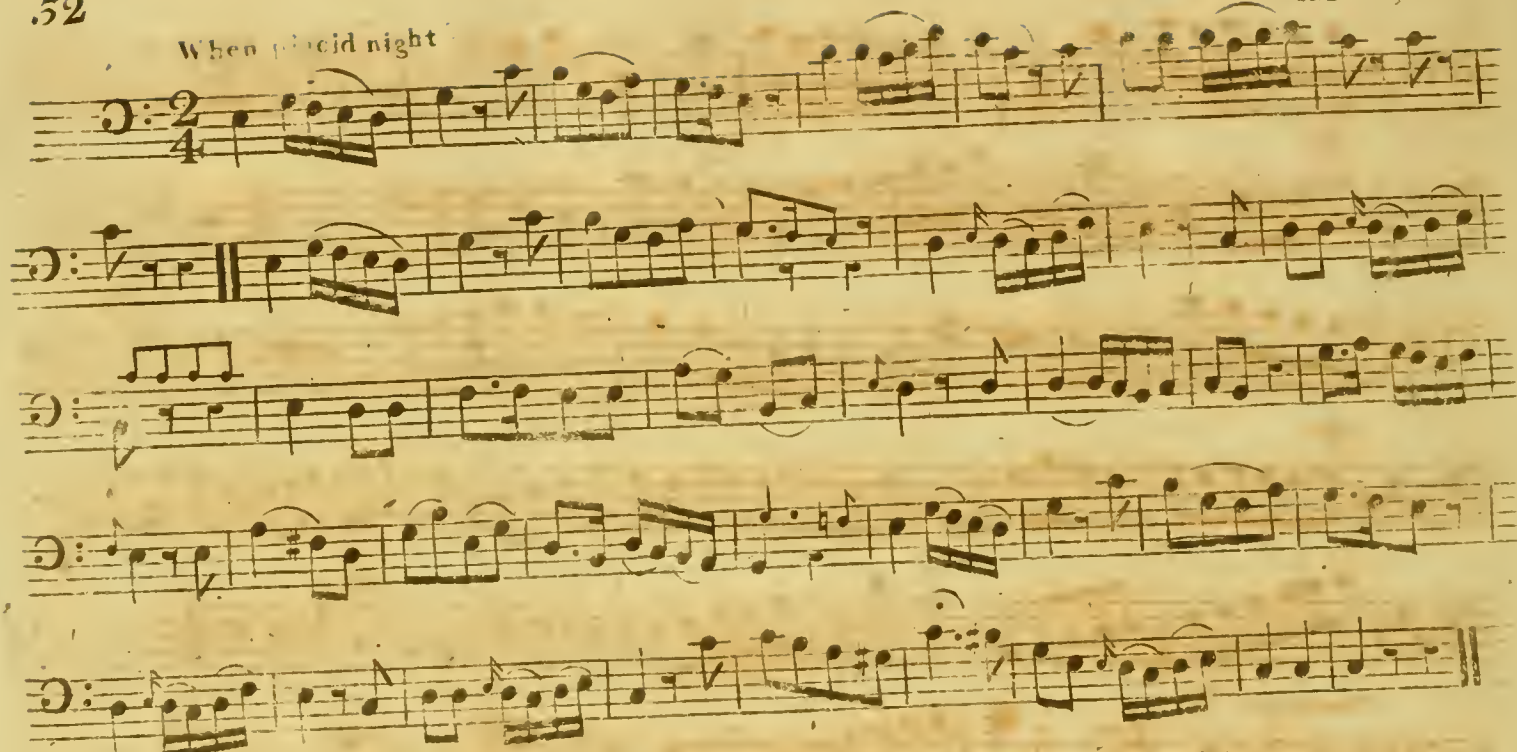
The fourth system continues the duet. The top staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests.

The fifth system concludes the duet. The top staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line. The bottom staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line.

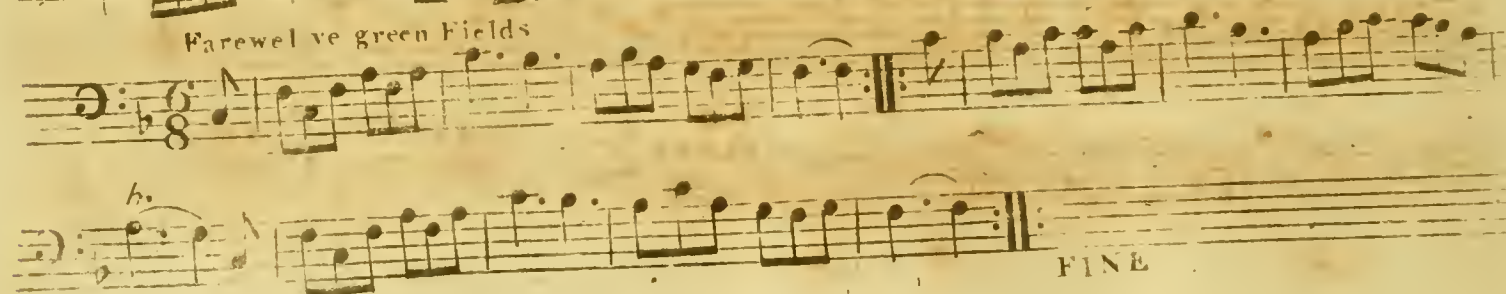
Duet



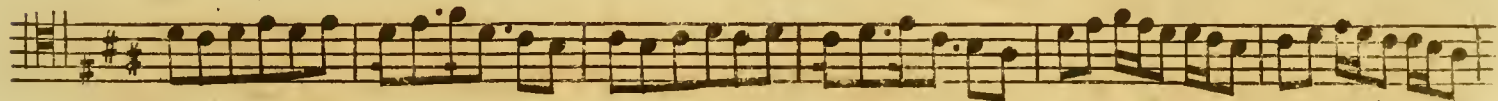
When placid night



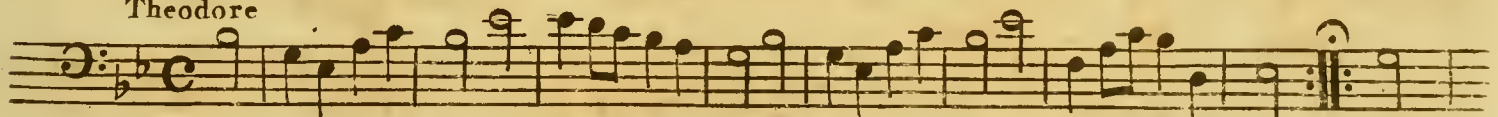
Farewel ve green Fields



FINE

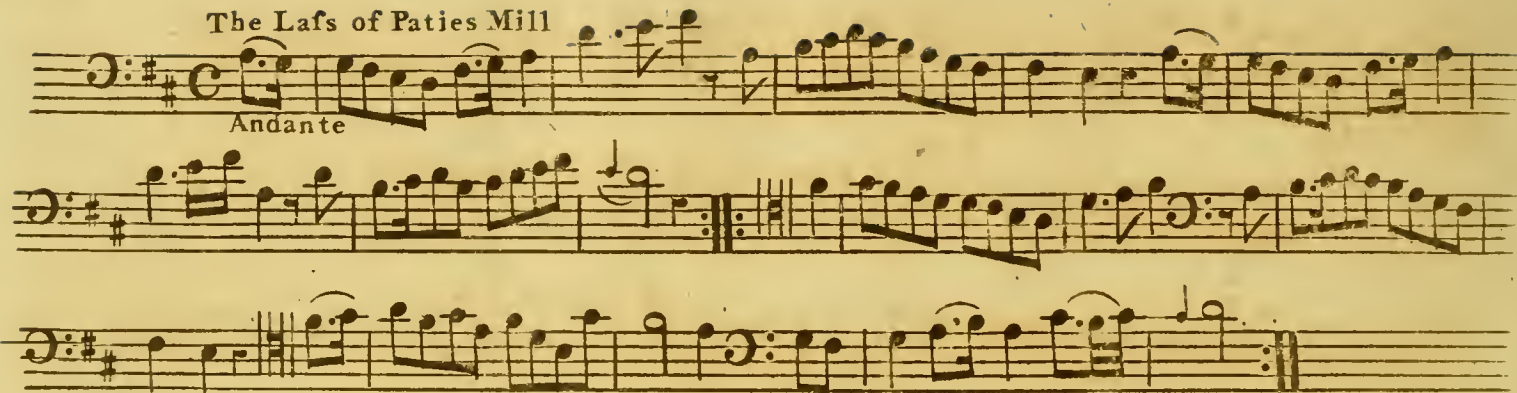


Theodore

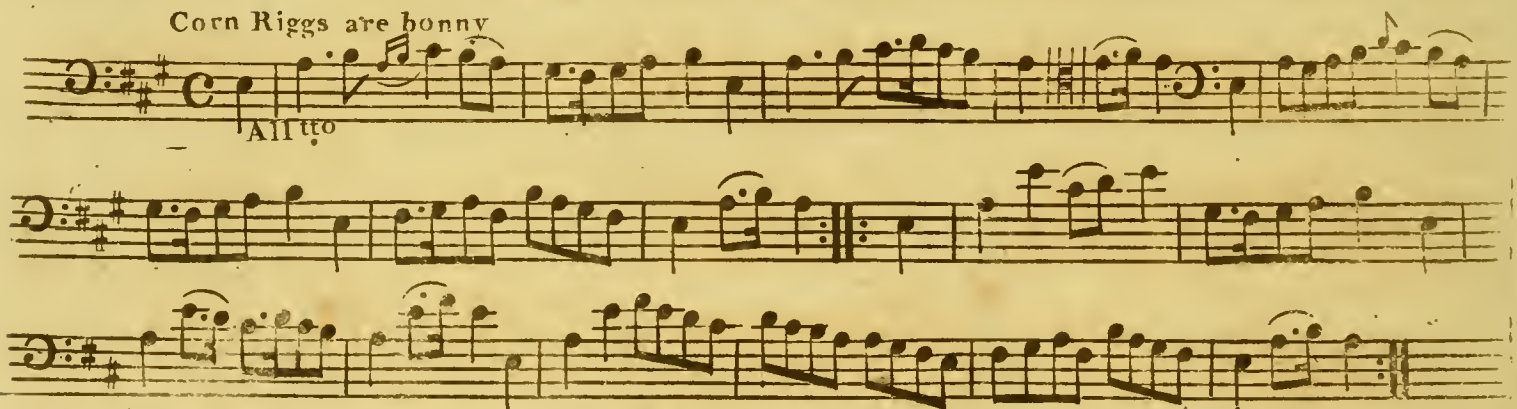


D.C.

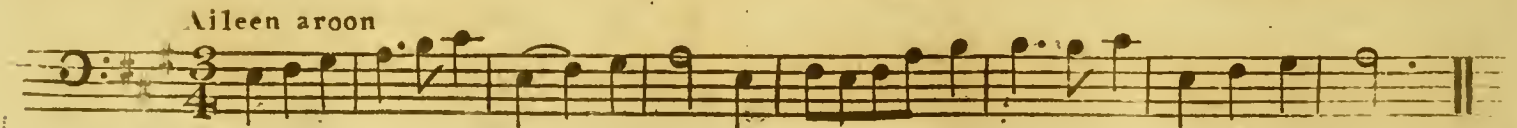
The Lafe of Paties Mill



Corn Riggs are bonny

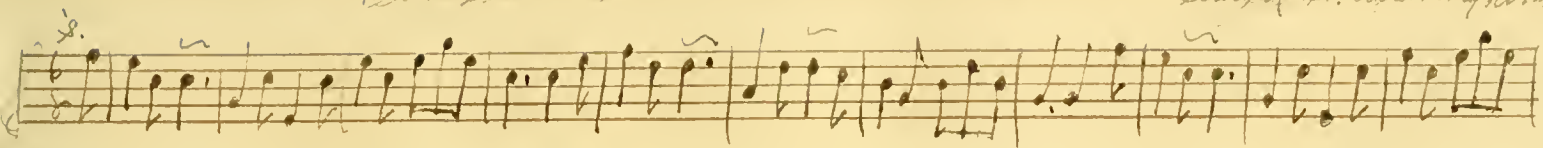


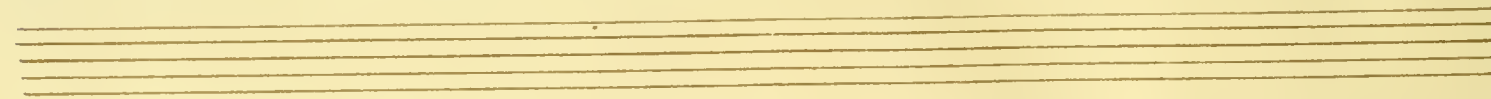
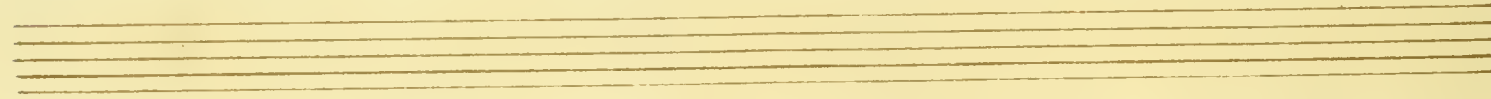
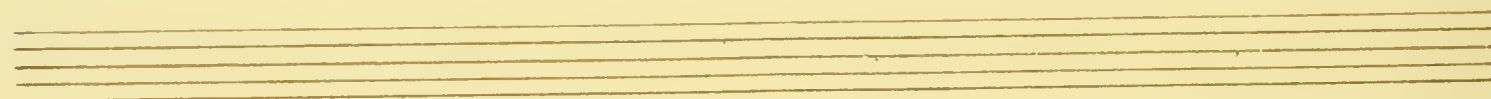
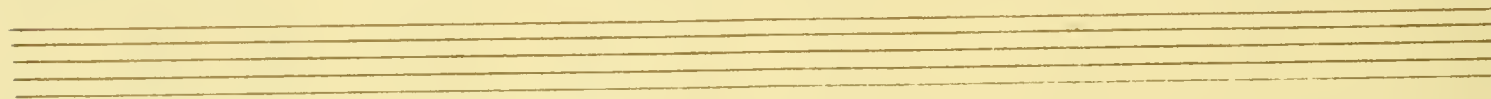
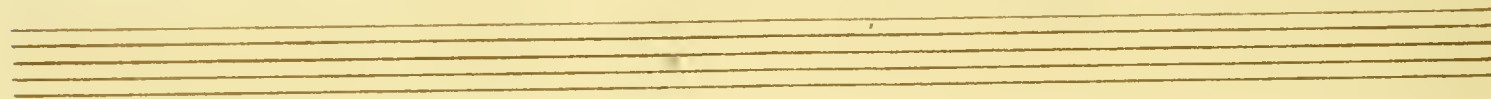
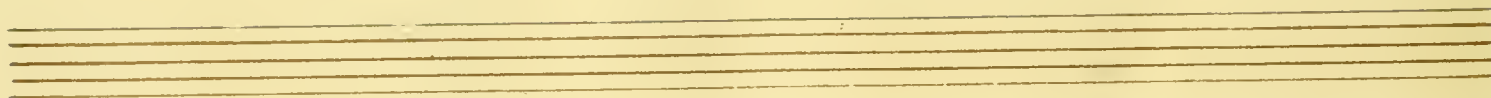
Aileen aroon

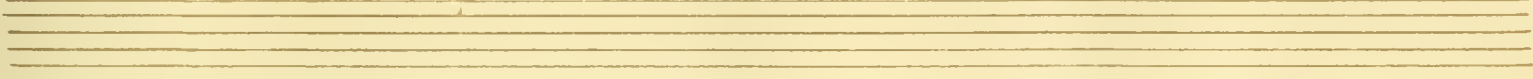
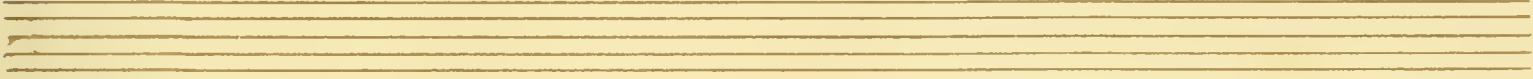
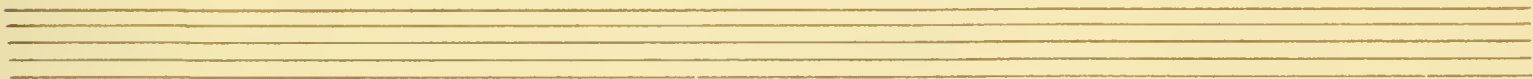
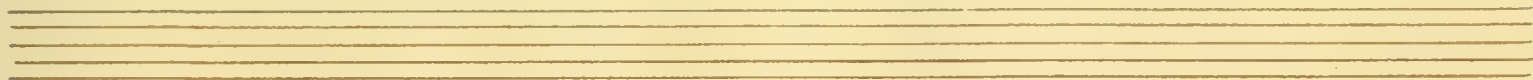


- Orange and Blue - a Favorite Country Dance - Performed at Annual Ball in
George St. Assembly Rooms Dublin.

Mar. 5
1811







1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

