

School of Intonation

On an Harmonic Basis

for

Violin

in XIV PARTS

by

Otakar Ševčík

OP. 11.

Contents of
Book 1

ELEMENTARY STUDIES
IN THE FIRST POSITION

Price Each Part
\$1.00

PART I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION: System of Tuning the Violin.—*Normal and Tempered Finger Position.*—Holding the Violin and the Bow.—True Strings.—EXERCISES.—The Open Strings.—Placing of the Fingers.—*Tempering Intervals in relation to an open String.*—Formation of Double-Stops.—29 Duettinos for two Violins.

PART II^a: The Semitone and Tritone in the Major Scales of G, C, F, B^b, D and E^b with 256 Rhythmical Exercises (110 with a second Violin).

PART II^b: The Semitone and Tritone in A, A^b, E, D^b, B and G^b Major, Twelve Major Scales with Semitone and Tritone through the Circle of Fifths, 12 Major Scales also in Chromatic succession, with 395 Rhythmical Exercises.

PART III: Chromatic Shifting and Chromatic Tone-succession. — *The Augmented Second.* — Harmonic and Melodic Scales, with Bowing Exercises for *Legato, Martellato, Staccato, Spiccato and Saltato.*—Consonant Chords.—Double-Stops of the *Perfect Fifth.*—The *Broken Triad* in a Variety of Movement and Form.

PART IV: Dissonant Chords.—The *Diminished and Augmented Triad* in Single Tones and Double-Stops in various Keys, with Changes of Bowing.—The Chord of the *Diminished and Dominant Seventh* in Single Tones and Double-Stops in various Keys, with Changes of Bowing.—The *Broken Chord of the Dominant Seventh* in a variety of Movement and Form through all Keys, with Exercises for Bowing.

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PART III.

First Position.

Contents.

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Keeping the fingers on the string.

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Chromatische Rückungen
des 1. 2. und 3. Fingers.

1.

*Die chromatischen Töne zur oberen
leeren Saite abgemessen.
Liegenlassen der Finger.*

PARTIE III.

Première Position.

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Glissements Chromatiques
du 1^{er}, du 2^{me} et du 3^{me} doigt.

Les sons chromatiques en rapport
avec la corde à vide supérieure.

Manière de tenir les doigts posés
sur la corde.

Chromatic tones measured with the
lower open string.

*Die chromatischen Töne zur unteren
leeren Saite abgemessen.*

Les sons chromatiques en rapport
avec la corde à vide inférieure.

2.

Chromatic shiftings
of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd finger
with controlling open string.

*Chromatische Rückungen
des 1. 2. und 3. Fingers
mit kontrollierender leerer Saite.*

Glissements chromatiques
du 1^{er}, du 2^{me} et du 3^{me} doigt
avec contrôle d'une corde à vide.

The musical score for exercise 2 consists of eight staves of music. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The exercise focuses on chromatic shifts of the first, second, and third fingers while maintaining control of the open string. The first staff shows the initial chromatic shifts. The subsequent staves continue these patterns, often using slurs and accents to indicate phrasing and dynamics. The exercise concludes with a final cadence on the eighth staff.

3.

Finger-exercise.

Fingerübung.

Exercice pour les doigts.

The musical score for exercise 3 begins with a 2/4 time signature. The first staff shows a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a '1' above the first note and 'etc.' at the end of the phrase. This indicates a sequence of notes to be repeated or varied.

The musical score for exercise 3 continues with numbered fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs across multiple staves. The first staff is labeled '1.' and shows a sequence of notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The second staff continues the sequence with slurs and accents. The third staff shows further chromatic shifts and fingerings, including a '4' above a note. The exercise concludes with a final cadence on the third staff.

This musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains several measures with quarter notes and eighth notes, some marked with a '4' above them, indicating a four-measure rest or a specific rhythmic pattern. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic values and includes some slurs. The third staff features a series of eighth notes with slurs. The fourth staff is marked with a '2.' at the beginning, suggesting a second ending or a specific section. The fifth staff continues the melodic line with various rhythmic values and slurs. The sixth staff has a '4' above it, indicating a four-measure rest. The seventh staff continues the melody with slurs and articulation marks. The eighth staff has a '4' above it, indicating a four-measure rest. The ninth staff continues the melody with slurs and articulation marks. The tenth staff has a '4' above it, indicating a four-measure rest. The eleventh staff continues the melody with slurs and articulation marks. The twelfth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

4.

Bowing exercise for the right wrist
on 2 alternating strings, with chroma-
tic shiftings.

*Bogenübung für das rechte Hand-
gelenk auf 2 abwechselnden Saiten,
mit chromatischen Rückungen.*

Exercice de coup d'archet pour le
poignet droit sur deux cordes alter-
nantes, avec des glissements chroma-
tiques.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music in treble clef. The first two staves are marked with 'etc.' and various time signatures: 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 3/4, 2/4, and 3/8. The third staff is marked 'spiccato' and 'etc.' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 4/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The fourth staff is marked '1' and '2' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The fifth staff is marked '3' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The sixth staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The seventh staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The eighth staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The ninth staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The tenth staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The eleventh staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4. The twelfth staff is marked '4' and '4' with time signatures 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1/4, and 2/4.

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Liegenlassen der Finger.

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Manière de tenir les doigts posés sur la corde.



1

2

Exercise for passing from one string to another in the chromatic scale.

From the A- to the E- string and back.

Übergang von einer Saite zur nächsten in der chromatischen Tonleiter.

6.

Von der A- zur E-Saite und zurück.

Exercice pour le passage d'une corde à la voisine en exécutant la gamme chromatique.

Passage de la corde de La à la corde de Mi, et vice versa.

The musical score for Exercise 6 consists of ten staves of music in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff shows a chromatic scale starting on the A string (open A) and moving up to the E string (open E), with a final measure on the A string. The second staff continues the scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering (1-4) and bowing (accents, slurs) markings. The third staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The fourth staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The fifth staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The sixth staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The seventh staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The eighth staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The ninth staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the A and E strings, with various fingering and bowing markings. The tenth staff concludes the exercise with a final measure on the A string.

6a.

Passing from the D- to the A- string and back.

Übergang von der D- zur A-Saite und zurück.

Passant de la corde de Ré à la de La, et repassant.

The musical score for Exercise 6a consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff shows a chromatic scale starting on the D string (open D) and moving up to the A string (open A), with a final measure on the D string. The second staff continues the scale, alternating between the D and A strings, with various fingering (1-4) and bowing (accents, slurs) markings. The third staff continues the chromatic scale, alternating between the D and A strings, with various fingering and bowing markings.

The chromatic scale with changes of bowing.
 Keeping the 4th finger on the string.

*Chromatische Tonleiter mit Veränderungen des Bogenstriches.
 Liegenlassen des 4. Fingers.*

La gamme chromatique avec changements du coup d'archet.
 Manière de tenir le 4^me doigt posé sur la corde.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in 4/2 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The exercise is a chromatic scale with various bowing changes indicated by accents (>) and slurs. The 4th finger is kept on the string throughout. The score includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

The augmented second in all minor keys.

Die übermäßige Sekunde in allen Moll-Tonarten.

La seconde augmentée dans tous les tons mineurs.

The musical score is a technical exercise for the left hand, demonstrating the augmented second interval in all minor keys. It consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff is in C minor and includes a $1\frac{1}{2}$ T. (trill) marking. The subsequent staves show the interval in D minor, E minor, F minor, G minor, A minor, B minor, C# minor, D# minor, E# minor, and F# minor. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with some staves containing fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for Ševčík, Op. 11, III. The notation is written in treble clef and includes various key signatures (F# and Bb) and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is divided into sections by key signature changes. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings (1-4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs, breath marks) are present throughout.

Eb minor - Es moll - Mib mineur.

First system of musical notation for Eb minor. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The bottom staff contains a bass line with fingerings (1, 4) and slurs. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab).

G# minor - Gis moll - Sol# mineur.

First system of musical notation for G# minor. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The bottom staff contains a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

C# minor - Cis moll - Ut# mineur.

First system of musical notation for C# minor. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bottom staff contains a bass line with slurs and ornaments. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

F# minor - Fis moll - Fa# mineur.

First system of musical notation for F# minor. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bottom staff contains a bass line with slurs and ornaments. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

B minor - H moll - Si mineur.

First system of musical notation for B minor. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bottom staff contains a bass line with slurs and ornaments. The key signature has two sharps (F#, C#).

E minor - E moll - Mi mineur.

First system of musical notation for E minor. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The bottom staff contains a bass line with slurs and ornaments. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Melodic and harmonic minor scales with bowing-exercises for the hammered stroke.

Melodische und harmonische Moll-Tonleitern mit Bogenübungen für den gehämmerten Bogenstrich.

Gammes mineures mélodiques et harmoniques, avec exercices du coup d'archet pour le "martelé."

Slowly - *Langsam* - *Lentement*.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each containing a melodic and harmonic minor scale. The scales are written in various keys and time signatures, and are accompanied by bowing exercises. The exercises are marked with 'Sp.' (Spiccato), 'Fr.' (Friccio), and 'M.' (Martelé). The time signatures include 1/4, 1/2, 2/2, 3/4, 3/8, 4/4, and 1/1. The scales are written in both treble and bass clefs. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.' and 'Fr.'. The second staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Fr.'. The third staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.' and 'Fr.'. The fourth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'M.'. The fifth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'M.', 'Sp.', 'M.', and 'M.'. The sixth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Fr.'. The seventh staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.' and 'Fr.'. The eighth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Fr.'. The ninth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.', 'M.', 'Fr.', and 'Fr.'. The tenth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'M.'. The scales are written in both treble and bass clefs. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.' and 'Fr.'. The second staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Fr.'. The third staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.' and 'Fr.'. The fourth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'M.'. The fifth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'M.', 'Sp.', 'M.', and 'M.'. The sixth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Fr.'. The seventh staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.' and 'Fr.'. The eighth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Fr.'. The ninth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'Sp.', 'M.', 'Fr.', and 'Fr.'. The tenth staff is in G major (one sharp) and 1/4 time, marked 'M.'.

The preceding scales with bowing-exercises for staccato.

Die vorhergehenden Tonleitern mit Bogenübungen für das Staccato.

Les gammes précédentes avec exercices du coup d'archet pour le "staccato."

The musical score consists of 11 staves of music, all in treble clef. The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a 2/4 time signature, followed by a 4/4 time signature. It features a scale with a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Staff 2:** Features a scale with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 3:** Features a scale with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 4:** Features a scale with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 5:** Features a scale with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a 'Sp.' (Spirito) marking and a 1/4 note value.
- Staff 6:** Features a scale with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 7:** Features a scale with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 8:** Features a scale with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 9:** Features a scale with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 10:** Features a scale with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature.
- Staff 11:** Features a scale with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature.

The preceding scales with bow-
ing-exercises for "spiccato."

Die vorhergehenden Tonleitern mit
Bogenübungen für Spiccato.

Les gammes précédentes avec ex-
ercices du coup d'archet pour le "spic-
cato."

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each representing a scale with bowing exercises for spiccato. The scales are written in various keys and time signatures, including 2/2, 3/2, 1/2, 3/4, 2/3, 3/8, 2/4, 1/4, and 2/8. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some notes marked with 'x' to indicate specific bowing techniques. The tempo is marked 'M.' (Moderato) for most sections, and 'Fr.' (Forte) for one section. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with repeat signs at the end of each line.

Scales in all major and in all melodic and harmonic minor keys progressing by semi-tones, and modulating into the key of the next chromatic step.

Tonleitern in allen Dur- und allen melodischen und harmonischen Moll-Tonarten, in Halbtönen fortschreitend, mit Modulation in die Tonart der nächsten chromatischen Stufe.

Gammes dans tous le tons majeurs et mineurs, mélodiques et harmoniques, montant par demi-tons, avec modulations au ton du degré chromatique voisin.

With a broad stroke.

Mit breitem Strich.

Avec large coup d'archet.

G major - *G dur* - Sol majeur. $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ G minor mel. - *G moll mel.* - Sol mineur mel. G minor harm. - *G moll harm.* - Sol mineur harm.

Modulation. Ab major - *As dur* - Lab majeur.

A major - *A dur* - La majeur.

Bb major - *B dur* - Sib majeur.

B major - *H dur* - Si majeur.

C major - *C dur* - Ut majeur.

Db major - *Des Dur* - Réb majeur.

D major - *D dur* - Ré majeur.

E \flat major - *Es dur* - Mi \flat majeur.E major - *E dur* - Mi majeur.F major - *F dur* - Fa majeur.F \sharp major - *Fis dur* - Fa \sharp majeur.G major - *G dur* - Sol majeur.A \flat major - *As dur* - La \flat majeur.A major - *A dur* - La majeur.B \flat major - *B dur* - Si \flat majeur.B major - *B dur* - Si majeur.

Major and minor scales within the compass of 2 octaves with various styles of bowing.

Dur- und Moll-Tonleitern im Umfange von 2 Oktaven mit verschiedenen Stricharten.

Gammes majeures et mineures en 2 octaves, avec variations du coup d'archet.

Bowings for the preceding scales.

Stricharten zu den vorhergehenden Tonleitern.

Coups d'archet pour les gammes précédentes.

*) With raised wrist and a short stroke.

The wrist moves from left to right (↔).

***) With lowered wrist. The wrist moves up and down (⊕).

*) *Mit ausgebogenem Handgelenk und kurzem Strich.*

Bewegung des Handgelenkes von links nach rechts (↔).

**) *Mit eingebogenem Handgelenk. Bewegung des Handgelenkes von oben nach unten (⊕).*

*) Avec le poignet en dehors et avec des coups brefs.

Le poignet se meut de gauche à droit (↔).

**) Avec le poignet en dedans. Le poignet se meut de haut en bas (⊕).

THE STACCATO.

The Staccato has its origin in a rapidly executed "détaché" by means of the wrist. In the rapid. Détaché the right wrist, bent considerably outward, moves from right to left without interruption, in even strokes as rapid and short as possible, while the upper and lower arm remain perfectly quiet. If, however, simultaneously with this incessant movement of the wrist from right to left, the right arm is slowly raised, this upward motion of the arm causes a cessation of the down-strokes of the wrist, and there arise regularly recurring, elastic interruptions of the up-stroke of the bow*). Such a series of interruptions of the stroke is called Staccato.

The force of the Staccato is controlled by means of pressure with the index-finger; its speed depends on the length and rapidity of the strokes produced by the wrist.

The first and second joint of the index-finger must never encircle the stick of the bow, neither in rapid Détaché nor in Staccato; on the contrary, the finger should be held somewhat straight.

DAS STACCATO.

Das Staccato hat seinen Ursprung im schnellen "détaché" des Handgelenkes. Im schnellen Détaché bewegt sich das rechte Handgelenk, ziemlich nach aussen gebogen, ohne Unterbrechung in gleichmässigen, möglichst schnellen und gedrängten Strichen, von rechts nach links, während der Ober- und Unterarm ganz ruhig bleiben. Wird jedoch zugleich mit dem unaufhörlich von rechts nach links sich bewegenden Handgelenk auch der Arm langsam aufwärts gezogen, so fallen in Folge der Aufwärtsbewegung des Armes die Herunterstriche des Handgelenkes weg, und es entstehen gleichmässige und elastische Unterbrechungen beim Aufstrich des Bogens). Eine solche Reihe von Unterbrechungen des Bogenstriches wird Staccato genannt.*

Die Stärke des Staccato wird durch Druck mit dem Zeigefinger kontrolliert, die Geschwindigkeit hängt von der Kürze und Schnelligkeit der Striche mittels des Handgelenkes ab.

Weder beim schnellen Détaché noch beim Staccato darf der Zeigefinger die Bogenstange mit dem ersten und zweiten Gelenkgliede umschliessen; er muss vielmehr ein wenig gestreckt gehalten werden.

LE STACCATO.

Le Staccato provient du rapide "détaché" du poignet. En jouant rapidement le détaché, le poignet droit, tourné assez en dehors, vibre sans cesse de droit à gauche en secousses égales, aussi rapides et brèves que possible, pendant que le bras supérieur et l'inférieur restent parfaitement tranquilles. Si on lève peu à peu le bras, simultanément avec ce mouvement interrompu de droit à gauche, ce lever du bras fait cesser les secousses descendantes du poignet et cause une interruption égale et élastique de l'archet pendant les secousses montantes*). Une telle succession d'interruptions de l'archet s'appelle "staccato".

L'intensité du staccato dépend de la pression de l'index, la rapidité dépend de la longueur et de la vitesse des secousses produites par le poignet.

La première et la deuxième phalange de l'index ne doivent jamais enfermer la baguette, ni en jouant le détaché rapide ni en jouant le staccato; au contraire, il faut tenir ce doigt un peu étendu.

*) At the beginning this exercise may be practised without the bow, by means of a pencil and paper. While short and rapid strokes, up and down, are made with the pencil, the arm is pushed slowly to the right. The result is a line broken at regular distances.

*) Diese Übung kann im Anfang ohne Bogen, mittels eines Bleistifts auf Papier, versucht werden. Mit dem Bleistift streicht man rasch und kurz hin und her, zieht dabei den Arm langsam nach rechts, und erhält auf diese Weise eine regelmässig unterbrochene Linie.

*) Au commencement on peut travailler cet exercice sans archet, avec un crayon et une feuille de papier. Avec des secousses rapides et brèves on passe le crayon sur le papier en long et en large, pendant qu'on remue le bras lentement à droite, et de cette façon on produit une ligne entrecoupée aux distances régulières.

In the beginning the Staccato should be practised toward the middle of the bow, with the wrist bent outward and the elbow low, which latter, however, must be correspondingly raised when passing to the lower strings. As a more effective preparation for the Staccato, every quarter of the détaché is sharply accented:



When the middle of the bow is reached, the shifting of the centre of gravity to the lower half of the bow causes the wrist-movement from right to left to assume the direction of up and down. Thus the outer half of the hair-surface remains upon the string, while the inner half touches the string with very short, but even strokes (a):



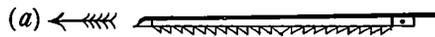
When using the down-stroke, the Staccato cannot be executed by means of the movement from right to left, but only by means of the movement in the direction of up and down. This is the reason why, before beginning, the wrist must be bent slightly backwards. While, in this kind of Staccato, the inner hair-surface remains upon the string, the outer half touches the string with rapid, even strokes. When approaching the point of the bow, the wrist is bent more and more backwards (b):



Man übe das Staccato anfänglich gegen die Mitte des Bogens zu, mit ausgebogenem Handgelenk und tiefem Ellenbogen, welcher aber beim Übergang auf die unteren Saiten entsprechend zu heben ist. Zur besseren Vorbereitung des Staccato wird jedes Viertel des Détaché scharf betont:



In der Mitte des Bogens angelangt, ändert sich, in Folge der Verschiebung des Schwerpunktes auf die untere Bogenhälfte, die Bewegung des Handgelenkes von rechts nach links in eine Bewegung von oben nach unten, wobei die äussere Hälfte der Haarfläche auf der Saite bleibt, während die innere Hälfte in möglichst kurzen, aber regelmässigen, Strichen die Saite berührt (a):



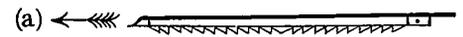
Beim Herunterstrich kann das Staccato nicht mittels der Bewegung von rechts nach links ausgeführt werden, sondern nur mittels der Bewegung von oben nach unten. Aus diesem Grunde ist das Handgelenk vor Beginn etwas rückwärts zu biegen. Während bei dieser Art des Staccato die innere Haarfläche auf der Saite bleibt, berührt die äussere Hälfte in raschen, regelmässigen Strichen die Saite; und das Handgelenk bewegt sich, der Spitze zu spielend, immer mehr rückwärts (b):



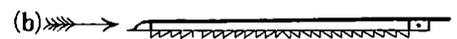
Au commencement on doit travailler le staccato vers le milieu de l'archet, avec le poignet tourné en dehors et avec le coude baissé, mais il faut lever celui-ci proportionnellement en passant aux cordes inférieures. Afin de mieux préparer le staccato on devrait accentuer fortement tous les temps du détaché:



Arrivé au milieu de l'archet, le déplacement de la gravitation sur la moitié inférieure remplace le mouvement du poignet de droit à gauche par un mouvement de haut en bas. En exécutant ceci la moitié extérieure des crins reste sur la corde, pendant que la moitié intérieure touche la corde en secousses régulières aussi brèves que possible (a):



Dans le tiré on ne peut exécuter le staccato au moyen du mouvement de droit à gauche, mais il faut se servir du mouvement de haut en bas. Avant de commencer il faudra courber un peu en arrière le poignet. En exécutant cette espèce de staccato la moitié intérieure des crins reste sur la corde, et la moitié extérieure touche la corde en secousses rapides et régulières. En jouant vers la pointe de l'archet le poignet se recourbe de plus en plus en arrière (b):



Consonant Chords.

The triad with its inversions, the chord of the sixth and the chord of the fourth and sixth.

The placing of the fingers for the double-stop of the perfect fifth. *)

Konsonierende Akkorde.

Der Dreiklang mit seinen Umkehrungen, dem Sext- und Quartsextakkord.

15.

Aufsetzen der Finger für den Doppelgriff der reinen Quinte. *)

Accords consonants.

Accord parfait avec ses renversements, l'accord de sixte et l'accord de quarte et sixte.

Manière de placer les doigts pour la double corde de la quinte juste. *)

a.) The 1st finger.

a.) Der 1. Finger.

a.) Le 1^{er} doigt.

The first exercise for the first finger is presented in three staves. The first staff shows a sequence of chords and intervals with fingerings (1) and accents. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a measure marked with a '1' above the staff. The third staff shows more complex rhythmic patterns with slurs and accents.

b.) The 2nd finger.

b.) Der 2. Finger.

b.) Le 2^{me} doigt.

The second exercise for the second finger is presented in three staves. The first staff includes markings for 'Fr.' (French bowing) and '4' (quartet). The second staff includes 'M.' (marcato) and '4' markings. The third staff includes 'Sp.' (spiccato) and '4' markings, along with bowing symbols like 'V' and 'V**'.

c.) The 3rd finger.

c.) Der 3. Finger.

c.) Le 3^{me} doigt.

The third exercise for the third finger is presented in three staves. The first staff includes 'M.' (marcato) and '3' (triple) markings. The second staff includes 'Sp.' (spiccato) and '3' markings. The third staff includes 'Fr.' (French bowing) and '3' markings, along with bowing symbols like 'V'.

*) Every group is to be repeated at least 4 times. **) Alternate bowing.

*) Jede Gruppe wenigstens 4 mal wiederholen. **) Bogenstrich abwechseln.

*) Chaque mesure devrait être répétée 4 fois au moins. **) Alternéz le coup d'archet.

The preparation of the double-stop of the perfect fifth where the lower or upper tone is sounded later, as the arrow shows.

Repeat each group 4 times.

Vorbereitung des Doppelgriffes der reinen Quinte beim späteren Erklängen des unteren oder oberen Tones, wie der Pfeil zeigt.

Jede Gruppe 4 mal wiederholen.

La préparation de la double corde de la quinte juste, quand la note inférieure ou supérieure est jouée plus tard, comme l'indique la flèche.

Répétez chaque groupe 4 fois.

The musical score consists of nine staves of exercises. The first staff is in 2/2 time and includes a 'M.' marking. The second staff is in 3/4 time. The third staff is in 4/4 time. The fourth staff is in 4/4 time. The fifth staff is in 4/4 time. The sixth staff is in 4/4 time. The seventh staff is in 4/4 time. The eighth staff is in 4/4 time. The ninth staff is in 4/4 time. The exercises include various rhythmic figures such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets, often with double-stops. Arrows and asterisks indicate specific bowing and fingering techniques.

*) In repeating the measure the first note is placed simultaneously with the last note as a double-stop. **) Alternate bowing.

*) Beim Wiederholen des Taktes wird die erste Note zugleich mit der letzten als Doppelgriff aufgesetzt. **) Bogenstrich abwechseln.

*) En répétant cette mesure la première note doit être placée simultanément avec la dernière comme double corde. **) Alternéz le coup d'archet.

Major and minor triads in double-stops in all keys.

Der Dur- und Moll-Dreiklang in Doppelgriffen durch alle Tonarten.

Accords parfaits majeurs et mineurs en doubles cordes dans tous les tons.

sul G-D. Auf G-D. sur Sol-Ré.

This section contains the first five staves of musical notation. Each staff features a sequence of double-stopped chords in the G-D position. The chords progress through the twelve major and minor triads in the G-D position. The notation includes fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2) and a '4' indicating a four-fingered chord. The key signatures change from one sharp (D major) to one flat (B minor) across the staves.

sul D-A. Auf D-A. sur Ré-La,

This section contains the next five staves of musical notation. Each staff features a sequence of double-stopped chords in the D-A position. The chords progress through the twelve major and minor triads in the D-A position. The notation includes fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2) and a '4' indicating a four-fingered chord. The key signatures change from two sharps (D major) to two flats (B minor) across the staves.

sul A-E. Auf A-E. sur La-Mi.

This section contains the final five staves of musical notation. Each staff features a sequence of double-stopped chords in the A-E position. The chords progress through the twelve major and minor triads in the A-E position. The notation includes fingerings (1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2, 1-2) and a '4' indicating a four-fingered chord. The key signatures change from three sharps (A major) to three flats (F minor) across the staves.

Broken triads
in eighths,
with variations of bowing.

The fundamental of the triads begins with the open string.
Fingers remain on the string.

*Gebrochene Dreiklänge
in Achtelbewegung,
mit Stricharten.*

*Der Grundton der Dreiklänge beginnt mit der leeren Saite.
Liegenlassen der Finger.*

Accords parfaits
brisés en croches,
avec variantes du coup d'archet.

La fondamentale des accords commence sur la corde à vide.
Les doigts restent posés sur la corde.

18a.

Continuation.

The fundamental of the triads begins with the 1st finger.
Variations of bowing.
Fingers remain on the string.

Fortsetzung.

*Der Grundton der Dreiklänge beginnt mit dem 1. Finger.
Stricharten.
Liegenlassen der Finger.*

Continuation.

La fondamentale des accords commence par le 1^{er} doigt.
Variantes du coup d'archet.
Les doigts restent posés sur la corde.

*) In the repetition the measure begins with up bow.(V) Repeat each group 4 times.
Ševčík, Op. 11. III

*) Beim Wiederholen beginnt der Takt mit Aufstrich.(V) Jede Gruppe 4 mal wiederholen.

*) À la répétition la mesure commence par le poussé.(V) Répétez chaque groupe 4 fois.

18b.

Broken triads
in triplets
with variations of bowing.
The fundamental of the triads begins with the 2nd finger.

*Gebrochene Dreiklänge
in Triolen
mit Stricharten.*
Der Grundton der Dreiklänge beginnt mit dem 2. Finger.

Accords parfaits
brisés en triolets
avec variantes du coup d'archet.
La fondamentale des accords commence avec le 2^{me} doigt.

18c.

The fundamental of the triads begins with the 3rd finger.
Variations of bowing.

*Der Grundton der Dreiklänge beginnt mit dem 3. Finger.
Stricharten.*

La fondamentale des accords commence avec le 3^{me} doigt.
Variantes du coup d'archet.

18d.

The fundamental of the triads begins with the 4th finger.
Variations of bowing.

*Der Grundton der Dreiklänge beginnt mit dem 4. Finger.
Stricharten.*

La fondamentale des accords commence avec le 4^{me} doigt.
Variantes du coup d'archet.

*) In the repetition the measure begins with up bow.(V)

*) Beim Wiederholen beginnt der Takt mit Aufstrich.(V)

*) À la répétition la mesure commence par le poussé.(V)

Exercise 19 consists of six staves of musical notation. Each staff contains a sequence of broken triads in sixteenth notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are grouped in sets of three, with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and bowings (V for up-bow, > for accents) indicated. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including some with a 4/4 time signature. The third staff has a 4/4 time signature and includes a 3/3 time signature. The fourth staff has a 3/4 time signature and includes a 4/4 time signature. The fifth staff has a 4/4 time signature and includes a 3/4 time signature. The sixth staff has a 4/4 time signature and includes a 3/4 time signature. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

19.

Broken triads
in sixteenths
with bowings for the wrist.
Fingers remain on the string.
The fundamental begins with the
open string.

*Gebrochene Dreiklänge
in Sechzehntelbewegung
mit Stricharten für das Handgelenk.
Liegenlassen der Finger.
Beginn des Grundtones der Drei-
klänge mit der leeren Saite.*

Accords parfaits brisés
en doubles croches, avec variantes
du coup d'archet pour le poignet.
Les doigts restent posés sur la corde.
La fondamentale commence sur la
corde à vide.

This section provides a detailed view of the exercise, showing fingerings (M. for middle finger, Sp. for thumb) and bowings (V for up-bow) for each group of notes. The notation includes various time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 2/4) and accents (>). The exercise is divided into five measures, each with a double bar line. The first measure is marked with a '1.' and a 'V' above the first note. The second measure is marked with a 'V' above the first note. The third measure is marked with a 'V' above the first note. The fourth measure is marked with a 'V' above the first note. The fifth measure is marked with a 'V' above the first note. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

*) Each group is to be repeated at least 4 times.
Ševčík, Op.11, III

*) Jede Gruppe wenigstens 4 mal wiederho-
len.

*) Chaque mesure devrait être répétée 4 fois au
moins.

19a.

Continuation.

The fundamental of the triads begins on the 1st finger.
Bowings for the wrist.

Fortsetzung.

Beginn des Grundtones der Dreiklänge mit dem 1. Finger.
Stricharten für das Handgelenk.

Continuation.

La fondamentale commence avec le 1^{er} doigt.
Variantes du coup d'archet pour le poignet.

Abbreviations and Signs.

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

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

Abkürzungen und Zeichen.

Bezeichnung der Bogenlänge durch Bruchzahlen.

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

Abréviations et Signes.

Division de l'archet au moyen de fractions.

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

1) Unless otherwise indicated, the first measure begins at the nut.
2) Lift Bow and make a brief rest.
3) No practising should be done on strings not true in the fifths.

1) Ohne Bezeichnung der Richtung beginnt der Anfangstakt immer am Frosch.
2) Bogen heben und kurze Pause machen.
3) Auf nicht quintenreinen Saiten soll nicht geübt werden.

1) Faute d'indication spéciale on commence la première mesure au talon.
2) Levez l'archet en faisant un bref silence.
3) On ne doit jouer que sur des cordes absolument justes.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER.

- Part I —Introduction to the 1st Position.
- “ IIa —1st Position. }
 “ IIb¹ —1st Position. } Supplementary*
 “ III —1st Position. }
 “ IV —1st Position. }
- *Part V—The rhythmic Major Scales from Parts IIa and IIb.—Pieces. (1st position, Grade I) with piano.²
- “ V —Introduction to the 2d-7th Position. Supplementary: Parts IIb, III and IV; also the 2d violin to the 29 Duettinos from Parts I, IIa and IIb.
- “ VIa —2d-7th Position. }
 “ VIb —2d-7th Position. } Supplementary†
 †40 Bohemian Melodies in the 2d-7th position.
- “ VIc —2d-7th Position.—40 Bohemian Melodies. Supplementary: Parts VIa and VIb.
- “ VII —2d-7th Position.—Supplementary: Part XII (Introduction to Shifting).
- “ VIII —2d-7th Position.
- “ IX —2d-7th Position. }
 “ X —2d-7th Position. } Supplementary§
 “ XI —2d-7th Position. }
- §Part XII—The 2d violin to the 40 Bohemian Melodies (Part VIc).—W. A. Mozart, Sonatas for violin and piano, No. 4, 7, and others.
- “ XII³ —2d-7th Position.—Introduction to Shifting. Supplementary: Sonatas of W. A. Mozart, Nos. 4, 7, and others.
- “ XIII⁴ —Transitional Tone used in Shifting.—Diatonic Scales in a Variety of Forms through 3 Octaves. Supplementary: Concert-studies: Rode, Concerto No. 6; Viotti, Concerto No. 23; Pieces from Grade III.
- “ XIV —Intonation of Double Stops. Supplementary: Continuation of Concert-studies and Pieces from Grades III and IV.

EINTEILUNG DES LEHRSTOFFES

- Abteilung I —Einführung in die erste Lage.
- “ IIa —1. Lage. }
 “ IIb¹ —1. Lage. } Nebenbei
 “ III —1. Lage. } vorzunehmen*
 “ IV —1. Lage. }
- *Abt. V—Die rhythmisierten Dur-Tonleitern aus Abt. IIa und IIb.—Vortragsstücke (1. Lage, Stufe I) mit Klavier.²
- “ V —Einführung in die 2.-7. Lage. Dazu: Abt. IIb, III und IV, sowie die zweite Violinstimme zu den 29 Duettinen aus Abt. I, IIa und IIb.
- “ VIa —2.-7. Lage. }
 “ VIb —2.-7. Lage. } Dazu†
 †40 böhmische Weisen in der 2.-7. Lage.
- “ VIc —2.-7. Lage.—40 böhmische Weisen. Dazu: Abt. VIa und VIb.
- “ VII —2.-7. Lage.—Dazu: Abt. XII (Einführung in den Lagenwechsel).
- “ VIII —2.-7. Lage.
- “ IX —2.-7. Lage. }
 “ X —2.-7. Lage. } Dazu§
 “ XI —2.-7. Lage. }
- §Abt. XII—Die zweite Violinstimme aus den 40 böhmischen Weisen (Abt. VIc).—W. A. Mozart, Sonaten für Violine u. Klavier, Nr. 4, 7, u. a.
- “ XII³ —2.-7. Lage.—Einführung in den Lagenwechsel. Dazu: Sonaten von W. A. Mozart, Nr. 4, 7, u. a.
- “ XIII⁴ —Lagenverbindungston. Diatonische Tonleitern in verschiedener Form durch 3 Oktaven. Dazu Konzerstudien: Rode, Konzert Nr. 6; Viotti, Konzert Nr. 23 und Vortragsstücke aus der 3. Stufe.
- “ XIV —Intonieren der Doppelgriffe. Dazu: Fortsetzung der Konzerstudien und Vortragsstücke aus der 3. und 4. Stufe.

ARRANGEMENT DES MATIÈRES.

- Partie I —Introduction à la première position.
- “ IIa —1re Position. }
 “ IIb¹ —1re Position. } Matières
 “ III —1re Position. } Supplémentaires.*
 “ IV —1re Position. }
- *Partie V—Les Gammes majeures rythmiques des Parties IIa et IIb.—Compositions (1re position, Degré I) avec piano.²
- “ V —Introduction à la 2me-7me Position. Matières supplémentaires: Parties IIb, III et IV; aussi le second violon des 29 Duettini des Parties I, IIa et IIb.
- “ VIa —2me-7me Position. }
 “ VIb —2me-7me Position. } Matières
 †40 Mélodies bohémiennes dans la 2me-7me position. } Supplémentaires†
- “ VIc —2me-7me Position.—40 Mélodies bohémiennes. Matières supplémentaires: Parties VIa et VIb.
- “ VII —2me-7me Position.—Matières Supplémentaires: Partie XII (Introduction au démanché).
- “ VIII —2me-7me Position.
- “ IX —2me-7me Position. }
 “ X —2me-7me Position. } Matières
 “ XI —2me-7me Position. } Supplémentaires.§
- §Partie XII—Le second violon des 40 Mélodies bohémiennes (Partie VIc).—W. A. Mozart, Sonates pour violon et piano, Nos. 4, 7, etc.
- “ XII³ —2me-7me Position.—Introduction au démanché. Matières supplémentaires: W. A. Mozart, Sonates pour violon et piano, Nos. 4, 7, etc.
- “ XIII⁴ —Note de transition.—Gammes diatoniques en diverses formes parcourant 3 octaves. Matières supplémentaires: Etudes de Concert: Rode, Concert No. 6; Viotti, Concert No. 23; compositions du degré III.
- “ XIV —Intonation des doubles cordes. Matières supplémentaires: Continuation des Études de Concert et compositions des degrés III et IV.

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

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

³ To be studied concurrently with Parts VIa, VIb, VIc and VII.

⁴ To be studied concurrently with Parts VIII, IX, X and XI.

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

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

³ Neben Abt. VIa, VIb, VIc und VII vorzunehmen.

⁴ Neben Abt. VIII, IX, X und XI vorzunehmen.

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

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

³ À étudier conjointement aux Parties VIa, VIb, VIc, VII.

⁴ À étudier conjointement aux Parties VIII, IX, X, XI.