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Thaying in a true Taste

ON THE

To Elas Violand

Violin German Flute Violoncello

AND

Harpficord particularly the Thorough Bass

Exemplified in a variety of Compositions on the Subjects of English, Scotch and Irish Tunes

Opera VII



## The PREFACE.

HE Defire I have of affifting those who would perform in a just Taste on the Violin, German Flute, Violoncello and Harpsichord, particularly the Thorough Bass, has induced me to publish these Compositions, the Subject of which are such English, Scotch and Irish Airs as are proper for the Purpose; being of Opinion that whoever has an Idea of an Air will execute any Composition thereon with the greater Ease and Pleafure. Let none be startled at seeing so many different Marks over the Notes, since without the help of fuch Marks, no One can give Directions either to Sing or Play well. I might, indeed, have given a general Rule for playing any Composition in a good Taste, by the means of these Marks; shewing their Properties and the Method of placing them, according to the Interval, Modulation, Movement, Intention, &c. but recollecting the ill returns which fome have met with for having done too well, I content myself with explaining the Signification of some Marks which are seldom seen, as for Example; This A Mark signifies that the Note over which it is placed should be swell'd; and this - that the Note over which it stands is to be played plain. This | Mark expresses a Beat; and the following | a sudden taking off the Bow from the String. To avoid Confusion I have omitted the Mark to express the Diminution of Sound, which is done by coming gradually down from Forte to Piano with the same Bow; I have omitted also the Mark of the Close Shake, which may be made on any Note whatsoever. As to the other Signs, which may be met with, it is needless to mention them, as they are universally known.

It is not requifite to say much on the Article of the German Flute as what has been said already concerning the Violin will serve for the Flute also, except the Article of the Close Shake, which must only be made on long Notes. I must not however omit to observe that the Excellence of this Instrument consists in the Cantabile, as that gives Time to regulate the Breath, and not in swift Movements where there are Arpeggs and Jumping Notes. Indeed those who study with an Intent to please should know the Fort and the Feeble of their Instrument, in order to avoid the Error of him, who laboured for a long While to be able to Sing, Play, and Dance three different Airs at once; and being presented to Lew 18 XIV for a wonderful Person, that Monarch after having seen his Personmance, said, what this Man does may be very difficult, but is not pleasing.

Those who play on the Violoncello will acquire a good Taste, by practising the upper Part of these Compositions; by endeavouring to execute with Exactness whatever they find there written, and at the same Time being very careful to stop in Tune, for without this particular, all they can do will be to no Purpose. They must also take Care to draw a long Bow, otherwise the Sound will not come out of the Instrument.

With Respect to the Thorough Bass on the Harpsichord, it has been my particular Aim to observe a great variety of Harmony and Movements, which two Things are most agreeable to the Nature of that Instrument; and I have given the following short Rules, for the Use of those who desire to accompany in a good Taste. They must be sure to place the Chords between both Hands, in such a Manner as to produce (by passing from one Chord to another) at once both an agreeable Harmony and Melody. Sometimes playing many Chords, and at other Times few, for our Delight arises from the Variety. Whenever the Upper Part stops, and the Bass continues, He who accompanies must make some Melodious Variation on the time Harmony, in order to awaken the Imagination of the Preformer, whether he Sings or Plays, and at the same Time to give Pleasure to the Hearer. It is necessary to observe that when double Notes are found in the Thorough Bajs, the upper Notes is for the Violoncello, and the under Notes for the Harpsichord. In accompanying grave Movements, he should make Use of the Acciachature, for these rightly placed, have a wonderful Effect; and now and then should touch the several Notes of the Chord lightly one after another, to keep the Harmony alive. In swift Movements the Left Hand must strike the plain Notes of the Ba/s, and the Right the Chords, in such a Manner as not to cause a Consussion of Sounds, else it will be most prudent to leave out the Chords. Particular Care should be taken to touch the Keys of the Instrument delicately, otherwise the Accompanyment of the Drum would be as grateful as that of the Harpsichord. He who accompanies should by no means play the Part of the Person who Sings or Plays, unless with an Intention to instruct or affront him.

Those who shall object that what has been said, cannot be put in Practice, but by such as understand Composition, are greatly mistaken, for Experience shews the Contrary. To conclude, I must beg Leave to affirm that he who has no other Qualities than that of playing the Notes in Time, and placing the Figures, as well as he can, is but a wretched Accompanyer.

I shall think myself very happy, if these my Endeavours prove as useful and entertaining to the Publick, as I sincerely intend them to be, having a just and grateful Sense of their Indulgence.















































