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# READER.

S the following Book retains nothing almost that belong'd to the former Impressions except the Tille, so it will not be improper to prepossible Reader in its favour, on Account of the Advantages which are Apparant from it. His Focket probably may have been overcharg'd before, from the great Prices which Engraver's put upon their Works; but tois defign is wholly intended for Publick Advantage, as well as Eafe, it being done in the New Ty'd Character, which so deservedly has found a favourable Reception in the World. To add to its Recommendation, befides the Excellence and choich of the Composures that adorn it this contains Six times more than the New Engraven Books, which are done for the Violin, the' it bears no higher a Price than their fingle ones, which are Sold for one Shilling Sixpence: And fince I have been ever defirous of being ferviceable to the Publick, I shall continue my Endeavours to go forward with fo Laudable a defign, provided I meet with a fuitable . Encouragement from those who are inclinable to Things of this Nature. I have nothing farther to add in Commendation of what is now referr'd to the Readers Perusal; but that such care bas been taken in this Collection, as to render any thing farther needless to be said in its Behalf: 1 shall therefore leave it to its own Merit, which is sufficient to defend it; and conclude with this Advertisement to the Publick. That the World may expect two mall Collections of the fame Nature from me every Tear, which fall be fold for Six-pence each, if this meets with the success that such undertakings deferve.

#### H. P.

A Catalogue of other Books that is fitted for this Inftrument, is inferted in the Page before the Tunes. A IN- INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE VIOLIN.

He first thing I shall Treat of, is the use of the Scale, and there you find Five constant Lines, where every Note either stand upon or between those Lines; but these Five Lines not containing the whole number of the Notes in the Scale, is help'd by drawing a Line or two, either above or below them, so that by their different standing and often playing over, you must learn to distinguish one from the other, there not being two that stands a like, but keeps gradually using from the lowest Note called Giolreut, to the highest Note called Cfaut in Alt; the Character or Cliff you find fer before a Tune, if it stands upon the second Line, counting from the lowest, signifies that all such Lessons are to be played upon the Vedin; where us the Bals and other Instruments carries other Cliffs, and stands upon some other Line, Note, that every Eighth Note bears the same Denomination, and is of the same Quality and found, so that there is but Seven Notes in all Musick, which are G A. B. C. D E. F. and of these forme are Flat; and some Sbarp, and some are Perfett, to With C and F are Flat, B and E are Sharp G A and D are Perfett, that is neither Flat for Sharp, but are lyable to be made either Flat or Sharp, but of this you will find more in the Table of Flats and Sharps.

Thus the Practitioner by carefully observing the following Rules and Directions, may with much ease in in a very fibert time learn to play readily on the VIOLIN, to which purpose you must first perfue the the Scale of the Gamut, and apply your self to the getting of the proper Names of the Notes by heart; takeing notice at the same time on what Line or Space every respective Note stands, that you may be able to know and diffinguish it even at first fight in any other place.

The

The Scale of the GAMUT.



### Of Tuneing the Violin.

Then haveing made your felf Master of the Gamut, which is the most difficult task, you may proceed to Tune your Vielin after this manner: First screw up your biggest String pretty streight, and it will found Gamut, or rather Gfolreut, then screw up the third String full Five Notes bigher, and it will found Dlafebre, the second String must in like manner be Five Notes higher than the third, and that found will be Alamore, lastly the first or Treble String must be Five Notes higher then the former, and it will found Els in alt; you may different this more clearly in the Example, but your Ear will allways be your furest guide.



Di-

Directions for the Hulding of the Violin and Playing off, every Note.

Hold your Violin formwhat above half an Irch from its Head, or Nut, and keep it close between the Root of you Thumb and forefinger, then begin to play off the Notes of the Gamut, as the following Rules direct.

The 4th or big SThe first Note is Gfolreut, and must be ftruck open, Alamire must be ftopt with the forefinger eff string has 4 above an Inch from the Nut, Bfabemi with the fecond finger near an Inch above the first, and Notes. Colfant with the third finger a quarter of an Inch from the fecond.

The 3d. String Scholar is to be firuck open, Elami with the fore finger flopt above an Inch from the Nut; has a Notes. String that an Inch from the former.

The 2d. String Alamire is to be ftruck open, Befaberni with your forefinger flept about an Inch from the Nut, has 4 Notes. Scholfaut with your second finger very near the first, and Diafolre with your third finger almost an Inch from the former.

The ift. or Trebl: Spring has 6 Notes, which for diffinition fake, are called Notes in Alt. Ela must be firuck open, Ffaut with the fore finger flopt close to the Nut, Gfalrau with the fecond finger an Inch from the first, Alamire with the third finger about an Inch from the fecond, Bfabemi with the fourth finger about half an Inch from the third, Cfolfaus with the fame fourth finger firerch'd forth a quarter of an Inch more forward then it was before, which may be done more conveniently by eafing your hand at the Neck of your Violin. Beture allways to observe that your first Note of every String must be ftruck with a down Bow.

Of the Gamut, with Flats and Sharps.

Note that when a  $\pm$  or a  $\ddagger$  flands at the beginning of a Leffon it fignifies that the Note belonging to that Line or Space shall be *Flat* or *Sharp* throughout the Leffon. In regard that most Notes of the *Gamus* are devided into half Notes diffinguish'd by the names of *Flats* and *Sharps*, the former being usually mark'd thus ( $\pm$ ) and the other thus ( $\ddagger$ ) the Learner is defir'd to take a view of the whole *Scale* here, represented both *Flat* and *Sharp*, and to observe what fingers are requir'd to ftop them; where a Cypher ( $\circ$ ) is plac'd

un-

under any Notes, they must be struck open. The Figure (1) denotes the fore finger stopt, the Figure (2) the fecond Finger, the Figure (3) the third, the Figure (4) the little Finger; where you meet with one Figure wite, it signifies the same Finger a little farwarder: Note that  $G \ddagger$  and  $A \ddagger$  bears the same sound, so likewise does  $D \ddagger$  and  $E \ddagger$  only with this Diffunction that  $D \ddagger$  must be stopt with the 3d Finger, and  $E \ddagger$  with the little Finger. In Tunes which have Flats perfix'd at the beginning, where you meet with a Sbarp in the same space or line, it takes off the Flat and makes it Natural: So likewise in Sbarp Tunes, the Flats happing in the same space or Line, takes off the Sharp.



#### Of Time or the Length of Notes.

There are two forts of Time, viz, Common and Triple, to all Tunes in Common Time, you'll find a large (C) perfixt on the middle of the five Lines, which denotes a very flow motion, and with a ftroke through thus  $(\clubsuit)$  denotes fomewhat faiter motion, or thus  $(\clubsuit)$  for brisk and light Ayres; as for the length of the Notes, where you meet with a Semibreve it must be held as long in playing as you can diffinitly tell four, 1, 2, 3. 4. A Minum must beld as long as you can count two, 1, 2. And a Crotchet one, 1. So that two Minums make one Semibreve, four Crotchets are as long as two Minums, 8 Quevers are Equivofent to four Crotchets, and Sixteen Semiquevers are the fame with eight Quevers, as plainly appears from the Example.



Of Triple Time.

Triple Time confilts of one prickt Minum, or three Cretchets, or 6 Quavers, or 12 Semiquavirs, enclos'd within one Barr, as in Common Time 1 Semibreve, or 2 Minums, or 4 Cretchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiquavers, are ulually comprehended within the tame Space. A Barr is a ttroak down across the five Lines, and a double Bar is two stroaks to certific that a strain ends there, and that every Strain must be play'd twice over.





The peculiar marks for Triple Time thus  $(\frac{1}{2})$ , or  $(\frac{1}{3})$ , or  $(\frac{1}{4})$  the first for a Grave movement, the second flaw, and the third fall being properes for figgs and Fasies; where ever you meet with a Dot, or Prick following any Note, it fignifies that fuch a Note mult be held half as long again as the proper Time of the Note it felf, wheather it be Semibreve, Minum, Crotchet or Quaver.

#### Of the usual GRACES.

They are three in number Viz, a Shake, a Beat and a Slur, a Shake is mark'd thus (=) and to perform it you must first touch the Note or half Note above that which you are to play, and then shake off the Finger with which you stopt the faid higher Note, as long as its Time will allow, but always let the Proper Note be distinctly heard at lass; for instance in Snakeing *F*-faur, the Grace is deriv'd from *G*-fol-rest, and must be held out a little and then shake off. A Beat mark'd thus (\*) proceeds from the Note, er half Note next below, by touching the faid Note a little, and then Beating down that Finger which is to stop the Proper Note, thus if you would Grace B fabe mi, you must first touch A-la-mi re open, and then Beat down B fabe mi with your fore Finger. A Slur is mark'd thus  $\frown$  or thus  $\frown$  fo that when two or three, or more Notes are included within its compate, it shews that they must all be play'd in the drawing of one Bow.

#### The Method of Bowing in Common Time.

The different opinions of Mafters concearning this point, renders it extreamly difficult to lay down any certain Rules for this purpole, never the lefs for the Encouragement of learners it may not be improper to produce fome few that have been Generally received. When foever you find an odd Note as the beginning of a lune, fet apart from the reft, befure to play that with an up Bow, and draw the next down, if you meet with an equal number of Notes in a Barr, play the first down and the next up, and 'o proceed. But if the number be odd, as three, five feven, or more Notes, then you mult either play two Notes np or two Notes down, or you may flut two Notes in one Bow. As for Example, if you meet with two Quavers, a Crotchet, or four Quavers in a Barr, Play the first 2 Quavers with one down fluring, or elfe Play them down and up which brings the Crotchet down, then you mult nee, flarily take off your Bow, to bring the next down, becaufe the first of an even number of Quavers mult be with a down. The laft Note of a Barr coming after a Long Note ought to be Play'd with an up, any Barr haveing an even number of Notes mult be Play'd down and up, as you'll fee by the Examp



The Method of Biwing in Triple Time.

If the first Note in the Barr has a Prick, whether Minum or Crocher, it will be best to play it with a down Bow, there generally following a Crotchet or Quaver after the Prickt Note, and may be firuck with a down like wile, as you'll see in the example; but if the Lesson run much on either 3 even Minums, or Crotchets, then 'twill be impother to play 'em down and up; when you meet with either an even number of Quavers, or a Prick't Note that immediately follows 3 Crotchets, then play one down and two up. In Hormpipes and Jiggs, you cannot keep that due order of your Bow as in ohr Tunes, only you are to bring the first Note of each Barr, as often as you can with a down, still taking care to bring any even number of Quavers with a down Bow, Note, that in Jiggs which confiss most of Prickt Crotchets, you are not there to solve the

former Rule, only in Tunes of 3 Crotchets in a Barr, in which time, when you meet with a Barr that confifts of four Quavers and a Crotchet which will come down, then you must take off your Bow and bring the next with a down.



This Collection being Carefully Corrected by Mr. Teence Musick-Master, if any Person desires to be farther Instructed in a may bear of him at my Shop in the Temple-Change.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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