



THE
Compleat Tutor
 For the

FRENCH HORN

Containing

*The Best and Easiest Instructions
 for Learners to Obtain a Proficiency.*

To which are Added

*All the Hunting Notes and several Choice
 Lessons for One and Two French Horns*

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 opposite y^e East Door of the Royal Exchange*

London.

*Where may be had French Horns of any Size.
 Also, Instruction Books for any single Instrument.*

Price 1.8.6.

A Compendious Treatise.

Demonstrating and shewing how to acquire distinct-
ly every Note on the

French Horn.

Which may be acquired by the following Rules.

First you must procure a Mouthpiece that may be most convenient for your Lips: As for Example, if your Lips be thick your Mouthpiece must be pretty broad, but if thin then the Piece must be something smaller. —

2^d: In the next place you must procure such a Horn as is most convenient for young Beginners there are several Sizes, and of a different Pitch as follows G. F. E. D and C. but most Masters will allow a D Horn to be the best size to begin upon.

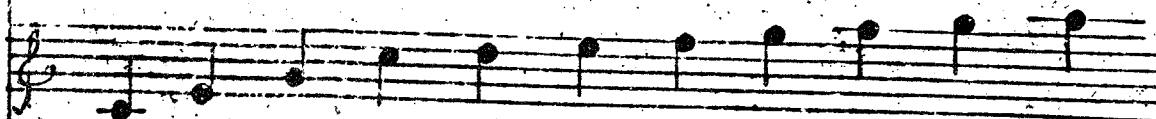
3^d: After having provided a good Horn and Mouthpiece, you are to proceed to the ensuing Examples, which with a little Application you may attain to without the Help of a Master in a Reasonable Time. —

NB. As to the Situation of the Body and holding the Instrument I refer you to the Frontispiece.

For Example. Place the Mouthpiece about y^e Center of your Lips, and contract them so that you may have a Command of your Tongue, that the Wind may have the greater Force, take not too much of the upper Lip, nor too much of the lower.

Blow with a smooth Breath with your Lips a little open for the lowest Note which is C. as you'll find in the Scale of the Gamut. but as the Horn is not so perfect as most Instruments are, you may reasonably suppose that if Notes do not move so gradually, but to proceed, after having express'd C. sound E with a little Pinch of the under Lip, then sound G. C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C. or higher if the Wind will admit, but this being the ordinary Compass of the French Horn it may suffice.

Observe as the Notes rise to pinch the Lips and likewise express each Note with the Tip of the Tongue, and draw in your Cheeks that you may have a greater Command of the Instrument. In the next Place you must have a Recourse to the Scale of the Gamut.



C E G C D E F G A B C

OF TIME

There are two Sorts of Time (viz) Common and Triple.

For Example. Common Time is known by some of these Characters C. C . D . or $\frac{2}{4}$. the first of these Marks denotes a slow Movement, the next a Degree faster, and the other two a very brisk and airy Movement. These Characters C. C . D always contain to the Value of a Semibreve in a Bar which must be held as long as you can moderately tell 1. 2. 3. 4. This Mark $\frac{2}{4}$ never contains any more than a Minum, or 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers &c. in a Bar.



Of Triple Time.

Triple Time is known by these Characters, $\frac{3}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{3}{8}$. the two first are used when there are three Minims in a Bar, this is the slowest sort of Triple Time now in Use $\frac{3}{4}$ is used when there are three Crotchets in a Bar, this is quicker than the former, the last sort which is the quickest of all is known by this Character $\frac{3}{8}$ and contains three Quavers in a Bar or other Notes to their value.



Of Compound Common Time.

There are three other sorts of Common Time which are compounded of Triple Time marked thus $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$ and $\frac{12}{8}$. the first contains six Crotchets in a Bar, which is the same as two Bars of Triple Time $\frac{3}{4}$. The second contains six Quavers in a Bar, this is also the same as two Bars of $\frac{3}{8}$ put in one.

The Third contains twelve Quavers in a Bar. these are generally used in *Adagio*.

Of Compound Triple Time.

There are also two other sorts of Compound Triple Time as $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$ the first contains to the Value of Nine Crotchets in a Bar, and the other Nine Quavers.

Of other Characters used in Musick.

A Point or Dot added to the Right Side of any Note makes it half as long again, as for Example. $\circ$ is as long as three Minims. $\circ$ as long as three Crotchets, &c for the rest.

Where you see these Marks which are call'd Rests, you are to cease sounding the Length or Time of these Notes



over them, from which Notes they take their Names.

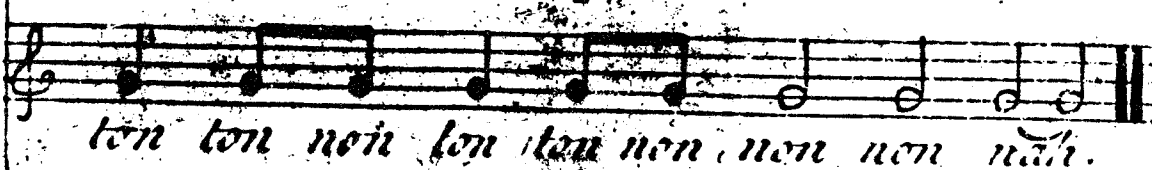
Where you meet with the following Notes which are slur'd they must be express'd after a jinking Manner.

Example



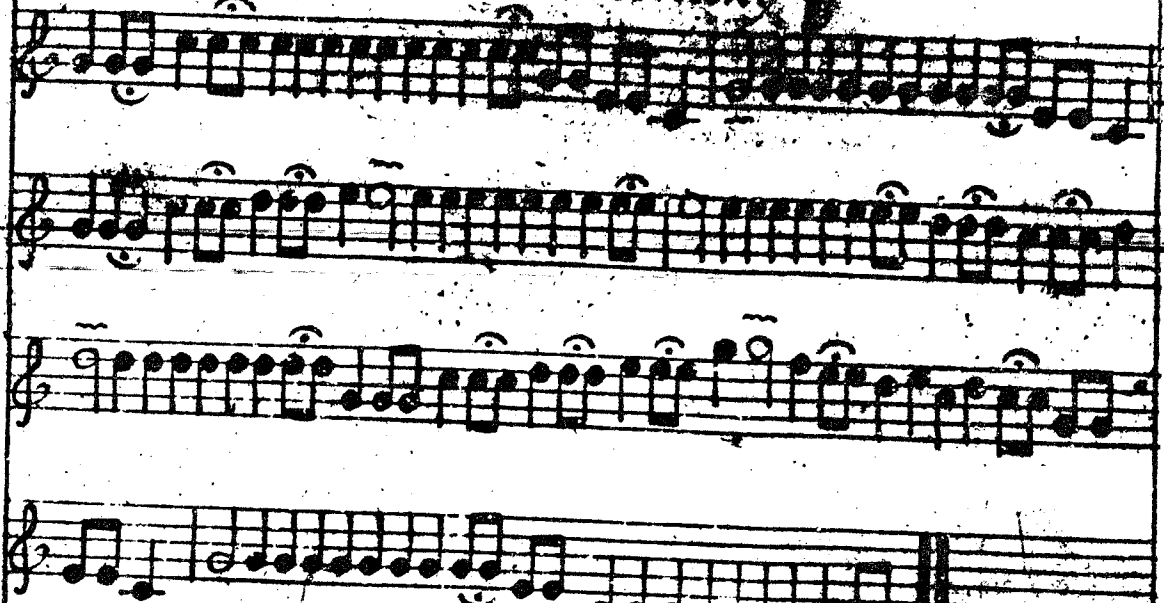
Observe to sound the four Minims in one Breath, and jink the two last only.

Example

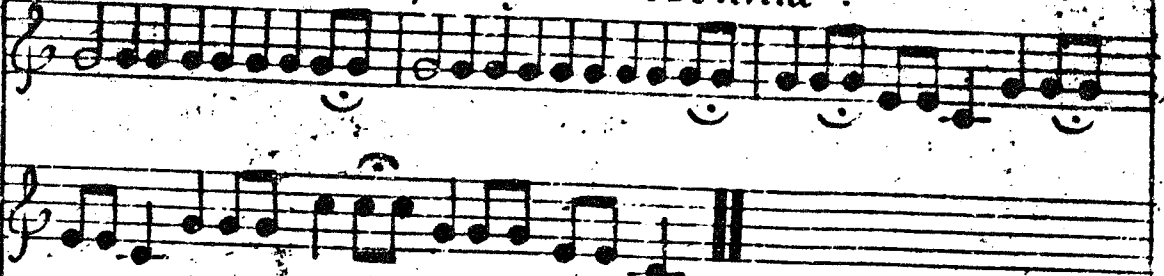


The Fall in the Morning

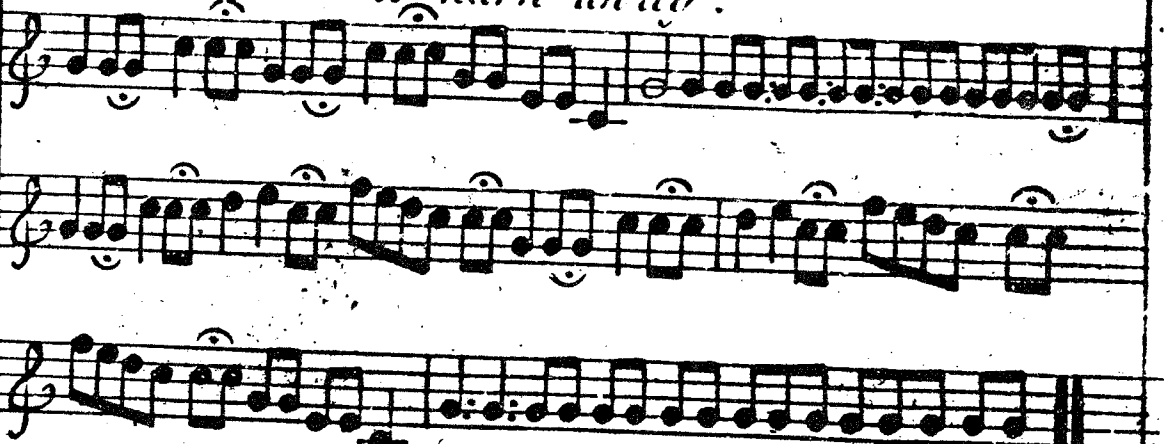
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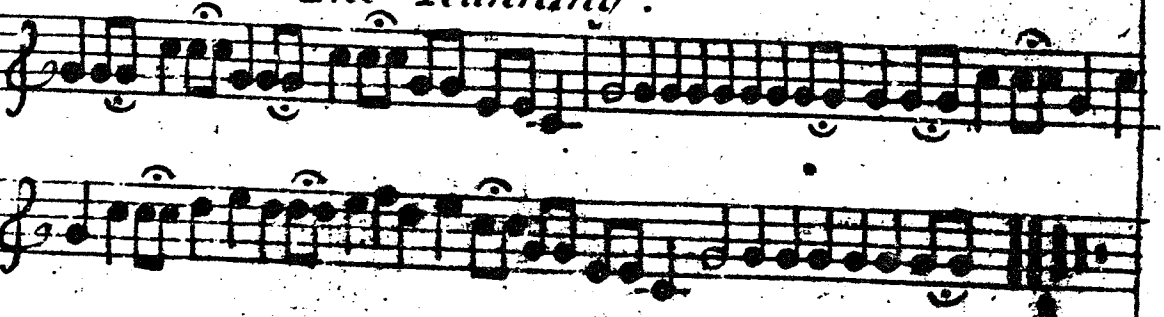
The uncoupling the Hounds



The hark away



The Running



The Second Running.

Cherish when the Hounds are in full cry.



Another Cherish.



Breaking Cover.

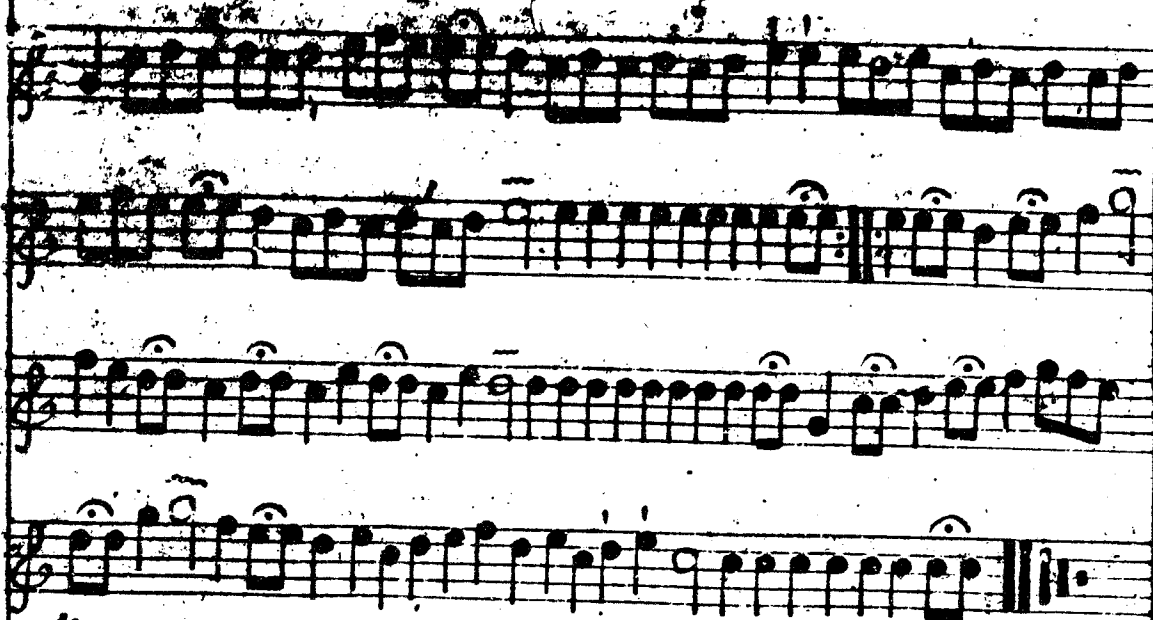


The View.



The Fault or Call back.



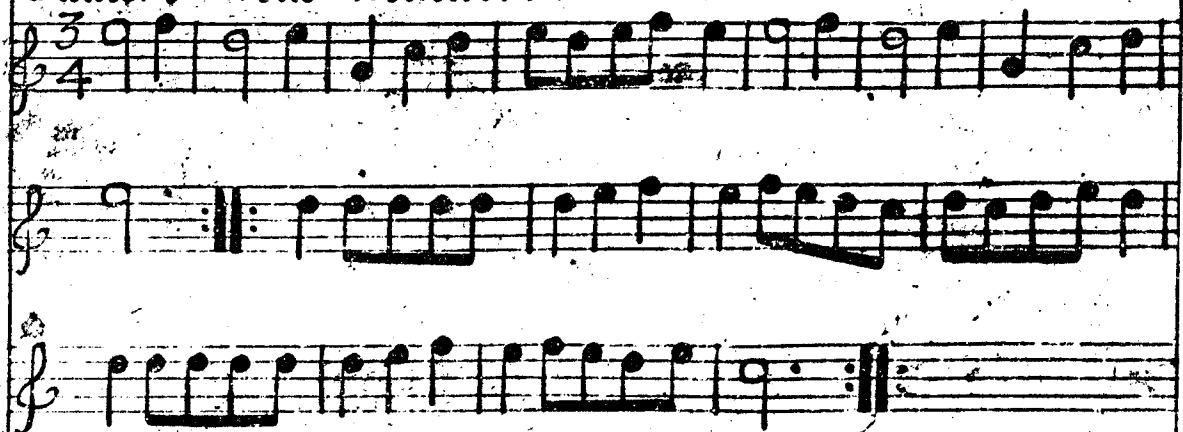
The Soil*The Death of a Stag or any other Game.*

The Dauphin's Delight.

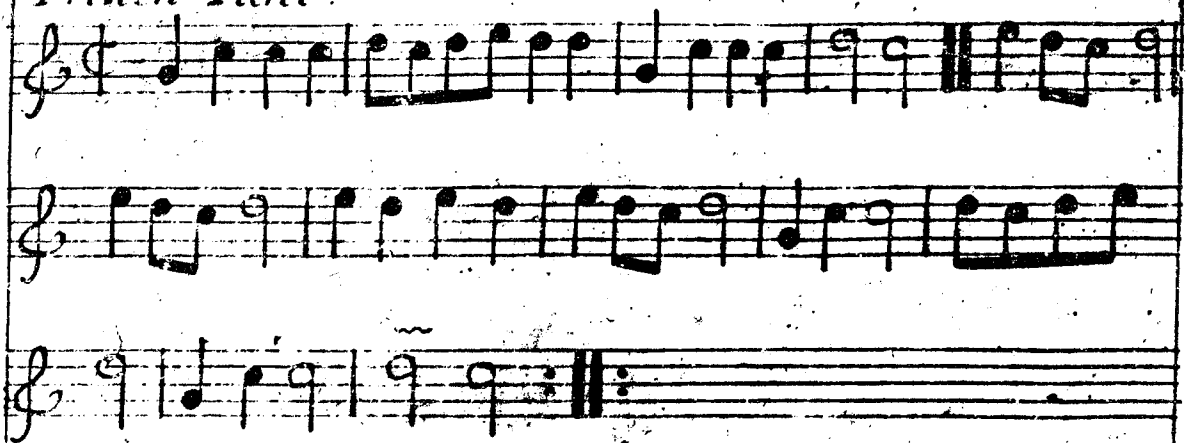
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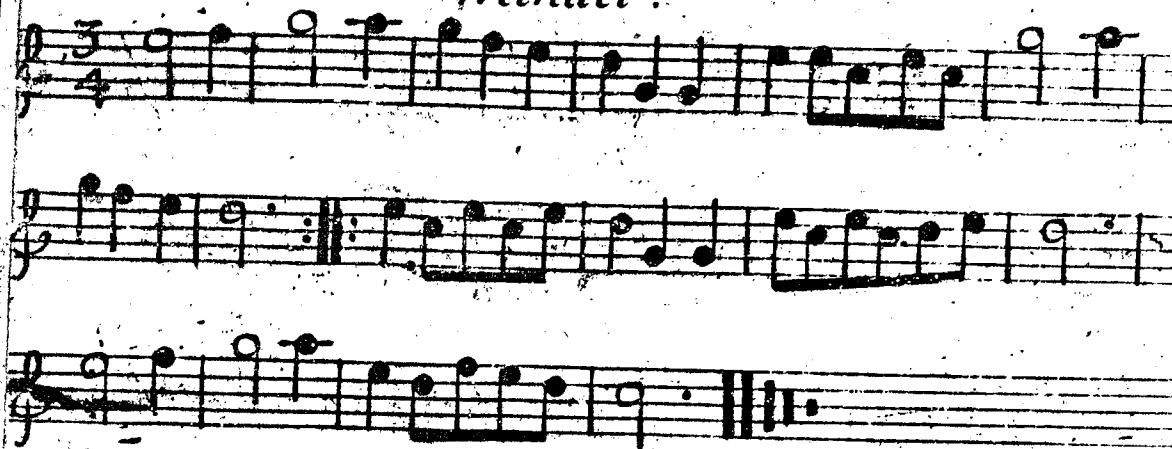


Sadler's Wells Minuet.



French Tune.



Minuet.*Water Piece.*

The Huntsman's March.

A musical score for 'The Huntsman's March' in 2/4 time. It consists of six staves, with the first five staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Below the sixth staff, the text 'Da Capo' is written in a cursive script.

Da Capo

March.

A musical score for 'March' in 2/4 time. It consists of four staves, with the first three staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Below the fourth staff, the text 'Volti' is written in a cursive script.

Volti



Minuet by M. Handel.



M^r Phipps' March.

13

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "M^r Phipps' March." The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several measures with a "7" written below the staff, possibly indicating a specific rhythm or a correction. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear along the left edge.

14 *Richmond Minuet.*

Musical score for *Richmond Minuet*, measures 1 through 12. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five pairs. The first four pairs (measures 1-8) are in 3/8 time, featuring a treble and bass staff for each pair. The fifth pair (measures 9-10) is in treble clef. Measures 11 and 12 are in treble clef and end with a double bar line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs.

March.

Musical score for *March*, measures 1 through 4. The score is written on four staves, all in treble clef. The time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in treble clef. The first three staves contain a melodic line with various note values and rests. The fourth staff begins with the word "Figg." and a measure containing a 6/8 time signature and a single note. The fifth and sixth staves continue the melodic line. The seventh staff begins with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The eighth and ninth staves continue the melodic line. The tenth staff begins with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The score concludes with a final double bar line.

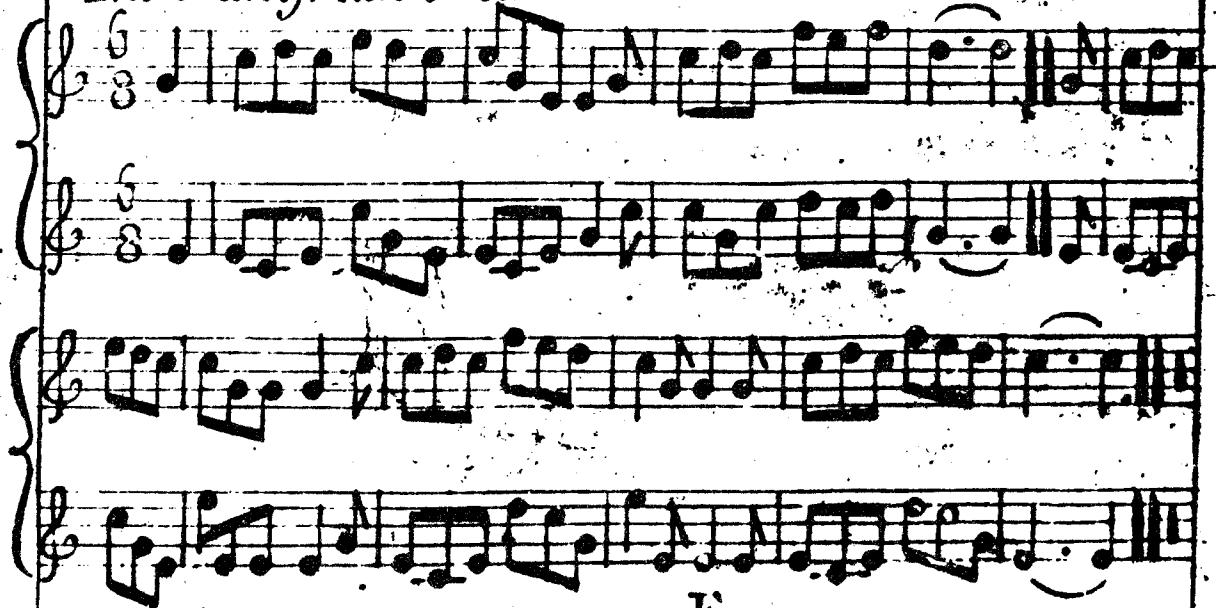
Figg.

6/8

7r

D 2

Water Piece.

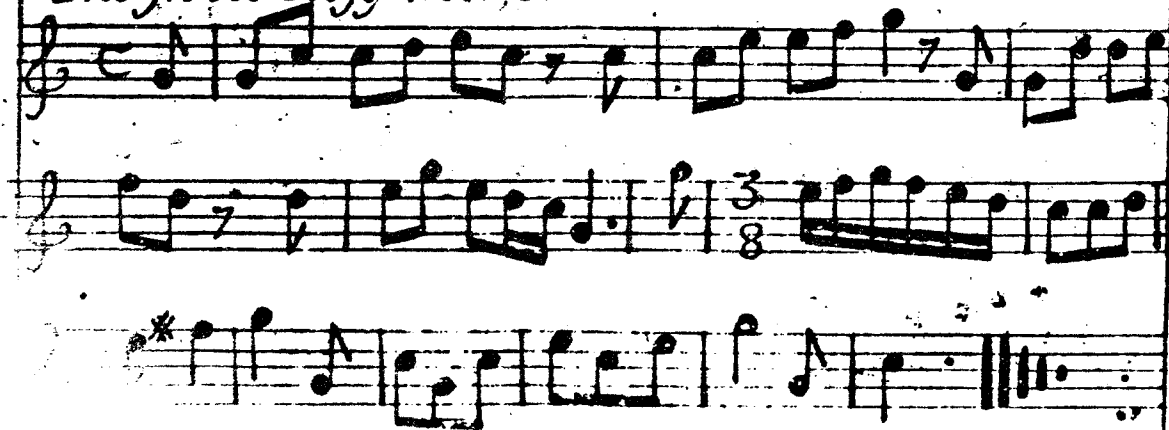
Tanto tanto.*March.**The Huntsman's Call.*

French hunting Tune.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The first five staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

Lower Hamlets March.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The notation includes treble clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. There are 'tr' markings above some notes in the second and fourth staves.

Lord Mayor's March.*The Sweet Rosy Morn.*

Minuet.

21

Musical score for Minuet, measures 1-8. The score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in 3/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Water Piece.

Musical score for Water Piece, measures 1-4. The score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in 3/4 time. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

City Waits Minuet.*Water Piece.*

Jigg.

25

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Jigg." on page 25. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 6/8. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 6/8 time signature. The notation is handwritten and shows some signs of age, with ink bleed-through visible from the reverse side of the page. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth staff.

Minuet in Britannia or the Royal Lovers.*Minuet*

Favourite Minuet

25

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Favourite Minuet" on page 25. The score is written on 12 staves, organized into six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures (3/4, 6/8, and 2/4), and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper. The first system begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second system also starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The third system features a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature, with the word "pizz" (pizzicato) written below the staff. The fourth system has a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The fifth system begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The sixth system starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The score concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign on the twelfth staff.

Handel's Water Peice.





Favorite Minuet



A DICTIONARY

*Explaining such Greek, Latin, Italian
and French Words as generally occur in
Musick*

A

A Bene Placito. at Pleasure.
Adagio. a slow Movement.
Affettuoso. very tenderly.
Allegro. or *All^o* brisk or quick, especially if the Word be repeated twice.
Andante. (from the Verb *andare* to go) signifies, especially in Thorough Bases that all the Notes must be play'd equally and distinctly.
A spai. enough, this Word is often joyn'd with *Allegro, Adagio, Presto* &c.

B

Basso Continuo. the Thorough Bass for the Organ Harpsicord or Spinnet.

C

Camera. Chamber, as *Arie da Camera.* Chamber Airs.
Canon. or *Canone.* a perpetual Fuge.
Canto. the first Treble.
Con. with, as *Con e senza Violino.* with and without Violins.
Canzonetta. a song in general.

D

D.C. or *Da Capo.* begin again and end with the first strain.

E

Ecco. or *Echus* in Imitation of a natural Echo. this Word is sometimes used instead of *Piano*.

F

F. or *Forte.* loud or strong &c
Fortissimo. very loud.
Fugha. or *Fuge.* is when some of the Parts begin a certain Air, and the other Parts begin some time after that, imitating the first and repeating the same Air throughout all the Parts.

G

Giga. *Giga* or *Gigue.* a Jigg.
Grave. a slow Movement.

L

Largo. very slow.
Larghetto. not so slow as *Largo*.
Lento. *Lento.* or *Lentement* slow.

M

Men. signifies less, as *Men Allegro.* not so quick as *Allegro*.

N

Non. not, as *non troppo presto* not too quick. *Non troppo largo* &c.

O

Octava. or *Ottava.* an Octave or an Interval of Eight Notes.
Organo. signifies properly an Organ, but when it is written over any Piece of Musick, then it signifies the Thorough Bass.

P

P. or *Pia.* or *Piano.* soft.
Pianissimo very soft.
Piu. signifies more, as *Piu Allegro.* more brisk than *Allegro*.
Poco signifies less, as *Poco Largo* not so slow as *Largo*.
Presto. fast or quick.
Prestissimo very quick.

R

Ritornello. a short Symphony which either begins before the Song, or sometimes in the Middle or also after the Song is ended.

S

Senza. without, as *senza Violino.* without Violins.
Solo. alone, as *Violino solo.* Violin alone, *Flauto solo.* Flute alone.
Staccato. in a plain and distinct Manner.

T

Tacet. signifies let it be silent.
Tutti. all, or all together

V

Unisoni. is set over a Piece of Musick, when all the Parts play in the Unison or Octave.
Vivace. *Vivacemete.* or *Vivamente* with Life and spirit.
Volta. or *Volti.* turn over.
Volti subito. turn over quick, or without Loss of Time.

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