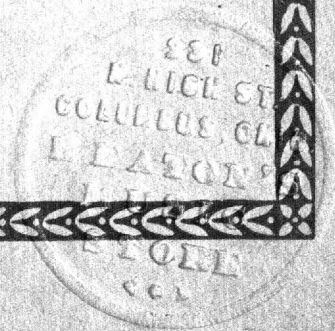


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CHRISTIAN HEINRICH HOHMANN



PRACTICAL
METHOD FOR VIOLIN

A

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED COURSE OF EXERCISES
FOR A THOROUGH GROUNDING IN
VIOLIN-PLAYING

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION
EDITED BY PHILIPP MITTELL

WITH TEXT IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH
REVISED BY DR. TH. BAKER

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME AND
IN FIVE BOOKS

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Christian Heinrich Hohmann.

Praktische Violin-Schule.

Heft IV.

Von den verschiedenen Lagen.

1. Man kann der Hand beim Greifen auf dem Griffbrette verschiedene Lagen anweisen. Die gewöhnlichste Lage ist diejenige, bei welcher die Hand dem Sattel so nahe steht, dass der erste Finger beim Niederdrücken jede leere Saite um einen halben oder ganzen Ton erhöht. Diese Lage wird **erste Lage** auch **erste Position**, **erste Applicatur** genannt. Der erste Finger hat hier die Töne *as*, *es*, *b*, *f*, oder *a*, *e*, *h* und *fis* zu greifen.

2. Gewöhnlich unterscheidet man 7 Lagen. Rückt man nämlich die Hand dem Stege etwas näher, so dass der erste Finger die leeren Saiten um eine kleine oder grosse Terze erhöht, was in der vorigen Lage durch den 2. Finger geschah, so befindet sie sich in der 2. Lage. In der 3. Lage erhöht der erste Finger die leeren Saiten um eine Quarte, in der 4. um eine Quinte, in der 5. um eine Sexte, in der 6. um eine Septime und in der 7. um eine Octave.

3. Auch von einer halben Lage spricht man. Sie liegt noch etwas tiefer als die erste Lage. Bei ihr ist die Hand dem Sattel so nahe gerückt, dass der erste Finger die leere Saite nur um einen halben Ton, der zweite Finger um einen ganzen Ton erhöht. Sie ist zur leichteren Ausführung mancher Figuren fast unentbehrlich.

4. Unsere ersten Uebungen auf der Violine haben wir in der ersten Lage vorgenommen. Es ist rätlich, in dieser Lage lange zu verweilen und nicht eher zu den höheren Lagen überzugehen, bis man es in der ersten zur grössten Sicherheit im Reingreifen gebracht hat. Der Uebergang in die höheren Lagen wird dann keine besonderen Schwierigkeiten mehr darbieten. Durch zweckmässige Uebungen wird die Hand bald fühlen lernen, in welcher Entfernung vom Sattel bei jeder einzelnen Lage einzusetzen sei. Nur sehe man darauf, dass das Fortrücken der Hand in allen ihren Theilen gleichzeitig geschehe, dass also nicht einzelne Finger die höhere Lage erreichen, während andere Theile der Hand nur unvollständig in die neue Lage eingerückt sind.

5. Hat man die höhere Lage sicher ergriffen, so halte man sie auch fest und Sorge dafür, dass man sie nicht unvermerkt wieder verliere. Dies wird dadurch bewirkt, dass man den 1. Finger so viel wie möglich auf der Saite liegen lässt und nicht eher hebt, bis es durchaus nothwendig ist.

6. Kleine Hände haben Mühe, in den höheren Lagen die höheren Töne zu erreichen. Man ziehe daher von der 4. Lage an den Daumen am Halse etwas zurück und steigere dieses Zurückziehen bei jeder folgenden Lage in der Art, dass am Ende die Daumenspitze bloss noch am Vorsprung des Halses haftet. Damit die Violine beim Zurückgehen in die tieferen Lagen nicht aus der Hand fällt, ist sie mit dem Kinn fest zu halten.

7. Um in allen Lagen eine reine Intonation zu gewinnen, muss man sich dem Spiel der Tonarten mit allem Fleisse hingeben. Man wird dabei bemerken, dass die Töne um so enger nebeneinander liegen, je höher die Lage ist, in der man gerade spielt. Besonders sind die halben Töne mit möglichst eng angeschlossenen Fingern zu ergreifen; ja es kann bei sehr hohen Lagen sogar

Practical Violin-Method.

Book IV.

On the various Shifts or Positions.

1. When stopping notes on the fingerboard the hand assumes different positions. The usual position is that in which the hand is so near to the nut, that the first finger, on pressing down each open string, raises it by a semitone or a whole tone. This is called the *first position*, or *first shift*. In it the first finger stops either the tones *ab*, *e^b*, *b^b* and *f[♯]*, or *a*, *e[♯]*, *b[♯]*, and *f[♯]*.

2. We usually recognize 7 positions. By moving the hand slightly up towards the bridge, so that the first finger raises the open strings by a major or minor third, which was done by the second finger in the former position, it will be in the 2nd position. In the 3rd position the first finger raises the open strings by a fourth, in the 4th by a fifth, in the 5th by a sixth, in the 6th by a seventh, in the 7th by an octave.

3. We also speak of a half-shift. It lies somewhat lower than the first position. In it the hand approaches the nut so closely, that the first finger raises the open string by only a semitone, and the second finger by only a tone. It is almost indispensable for facilitating the execution of many figures.

4. Our first exercises on the violin were carried out in the first position. It is best to stay in this position, and not advance into the higher shifts, until absolute confidence in accurate stopping has been attained. No special difficulty will then be found in the transition to the higher shifts. Practical exercises will soon teach the hand to feel instinctively at what distance from the nut the hand is required to be in each position. But take care that all members of the hand advance simultaneously; single fingers must not reach the higher shifts while other parts of the hand have only partially advanced into the new position.

5. The higher position being once securely reached, keep strictly within it, taking care not to edge out of it imperceptibly. To this end, the first finger should be let lie as much as possible on the string, and not lifted except when absolutely necessary.

6. For small hands it is hard to reach the higher tones in the highest shifts. For this reason the thumb, from the 4th shift up, should be drawn back a little from the neck, and further for each succeeding shift, so that at last the tip of the thumb just touches the base of the neck. The violin must be held fast by the chin, that it may not fall out of the hand on retreating to the lower shifts.

7. In order to get the accurate pitch in all shifts, the scales must be practised assiduously. In these the player will notice, that the higher the shift is in which he is playing, the closer will the tones lie together. The semitones, in particular, must be stopped with the fingers very close together; in the highest shifts it may even happen that one finger has to quit its place to make

vorkommen, dass der eine Finger zuerst seinen Platz verlassen muss, damit der andere zum Einsetzen Raum genug findet.

8. In der Regel verweilt man in einer Lage so lange als möglich. Schon die Bequemlichkeit des Spiels lässt dies als rathsam erscheinen; denn das fortwährende Wechseln der Lagen hat manches Missliche im Gefolge. Diese Erwägung hat auch das sogenannte **Abreihen der Töne** hervorgerufen. Kommt nämlich in einer Figur ein einzelner Ton vor, welcher der nächst höhern oder tiefern Lage angehört, so wechselt man dieses einen Tones wegen die Lage nicht, sondern sucht ihn, wenn er höher ist, durch Ausstrecken des kleinen Fingers, wenn er tiefer ist, durch Zurückziehen des Zeigefingers zu **erreichen** wobei die Hand ihre bisherige Lage unverrückt beizubehalten hat.

9. Die Bequemlichkeit des Spiels darf indess beider Wahl der Lage nicht allein entscheiden. Der gebildete Künstler wählt gar oft eine höhere Lage, während er dieselben Töne ganz bequem in der gewöhnlichen Lage spielen könnte. Warum? Er sucht dadurch besondere Effekte zu erzielen. Die Klangfarbe der Töne ist auf den verschiedenen Saiten verschieden. Das *h* auf der A-Saite klingt ganz anders, als dasselbe auf der D-Saite. Es wird also auch der Character der Tonfigur in's Auge zu fassen sein, wenn man in der Wahl der Lage keine Missgriffe machen will.

room for the next.

8. As a rule, one should remain in the same position as long as possible. This appears advisable, simply for the sake of convenience, for continual shifting has many evil results. This consideration, too, has given rise to the "*stretching for notes*," i.e., should there occur, within a figure, a single tone belonging to the next shift above or below, the whole position is not changed on account of this one tone, but the player tries to reach it, when higher, by stretching the little finger, and when lower, by drawing back the forefinger, the hand not moving from its former position.

9. Convenience in playing must not, however, be the sole decisive factor. The trained artist often enough chooses a higher shift, although he could play the same tones with ease in the usual position. Why? It is his aim to bring out special effects. The timbre of the tones varies on the different strings. The *b* on the A-string sounds quite differently from the same tone on the D-string. The character of the phrase must, therefore, be taken into consideration, if we would avoid mistakes in the choice of the shifts.

Übungen in den höhern Lagen.

Zweite Lage.

1.

2.

3.

4. Moderato.

Exercises in the higher Positions.

Second Position.



10. Andante.



Allegro.

11.

11.

f

mf

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

14424

12.

13. Allegretto.
dolce

14.

15. Moderato.
mf

Dritte Lage.

7

Third Position.

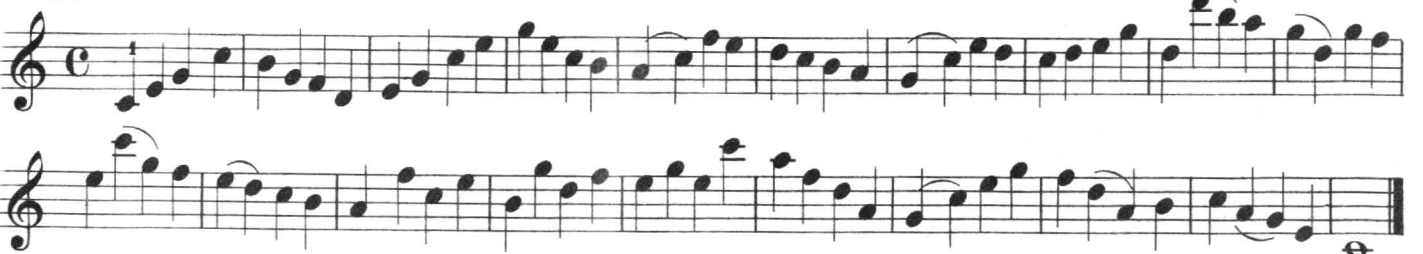
16.



17.



18.



19. Andante.



20. Allegro.



21.



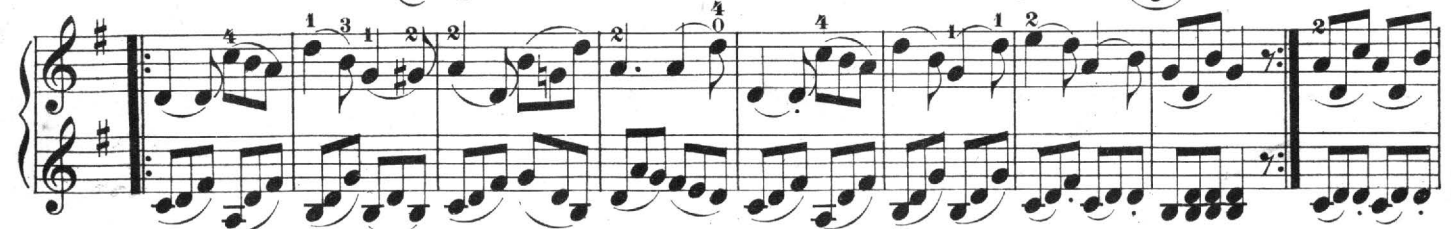
22. Andante.



23. Allegretto.

24. Allegretto. MAZAS.





25. Allegretto.



26.



27. Andante.



28. Allegretto.



28a Allegro moderato.

WOHLFAHRT.



Moderato.

DOTZAUER.

29.

p dolce

f

p

f

p

dolce

f

Fine.

p

cresc.

f

p

mf

1

2

D.C.

30.

Allegro moderato.

CORELLI.

30a.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system has a measure number '14' above it. The second system includes fingerings '3' and '2' above the treble staff. The third system includes a fingering '4' above the bass staff. The fourth system includes fingerings '3', '2', '3', '3', '1', and '2' below the bass staff. The fifth system includes a fingering '4' below the bass staff. The sixth system includes a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) below the bass staff. The seventh system includes a fingering '4' below the bass staff. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a printed musical score.

31.

Allegro.

Exercise 31 by Götze is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers 4, 3, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff features a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking. The fifth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, includes a crescendo (*cresc.*), and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a final flourish with fingering numbers 2, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 1.

CAMPAGNOLI.

32.

Allegro.

Exercise 32 by Campagnoli is in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

33. Allegro.

Exercise 33 is in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

34. Adagio. *p*

dolce

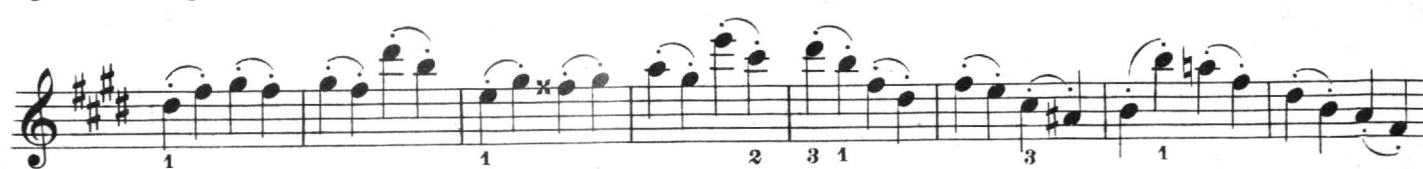
f *p* *f*

35. Moderato.

36. Allegretto.

Vierte Lage.

Fourth Position.



42. Moderato.

43. Adagio - Allegretto.

43a. Allegretto. nach LIPAVSKY.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-43. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features complex piano textures with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at measure 10 and *ff* (fortissimo) at measure 20. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A double bar line with repeat dots is at the end of measure 43.

SINGER-SEIFRIZ.

43b.

Musical score for piano, measures 44-52. This section continues the piano texture from the previous system. It includes triplets and various fingering indications. The key signature remains G major.

44. Allegro.

20

45. Allegretto.

45a Allegretto grazioso. MAZAS.

46.

Andante.

47.

48.

Allegro.

49.

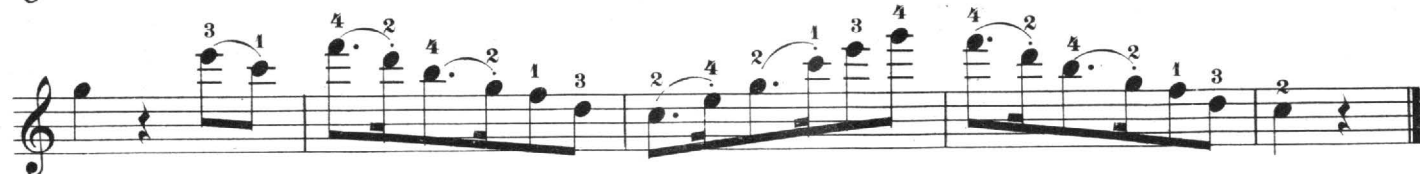
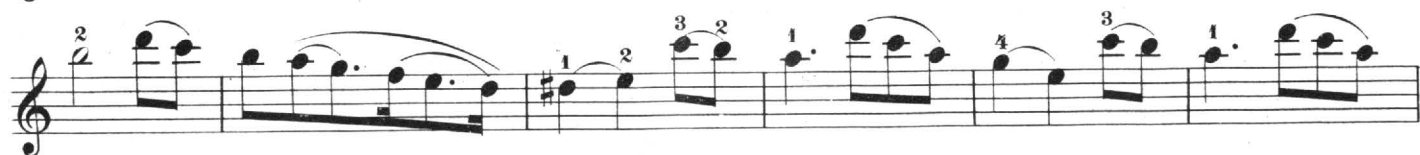
50.

Allegretto.

Fünfte Lage.

22

Fifth Position.



54. Andante.

54a SINGER-SEIFRIZ.

segue

54b

54c

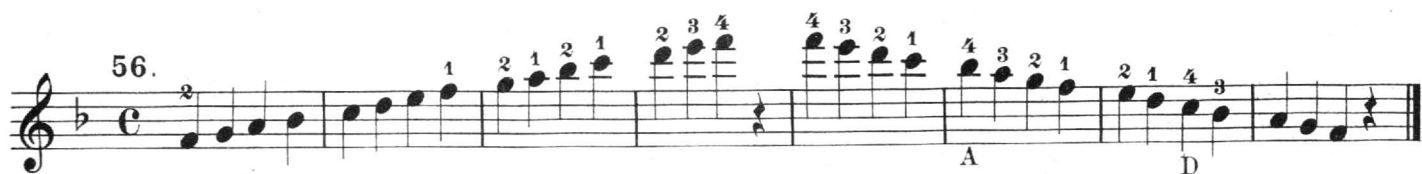
54d Allegro moderato. KAYSER.

cresc. *f* *dim.* *ff*

Allegro moderato.

KOBRIKH.

55.



57. Allegro moderato.



59. Andante.





27

62.

A D G

63. Andante.

66.

A. ROLLA.

67. Moderato.

The musical score for exercise 67, titled 'Moderato', is presented on three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. The second staff continues the melody, featuring similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The third staff concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line. The overall tempo is indicated as 'Moderato'.

Nach } KALKBRENNER.
After }

68. *Allegro moderato.* After KALKBRENNER.

1 4 4 3 2 1 2

ff

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time. The piano part features a prominent bass line with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The voice part has a melody with some triplets and rests. The score is divided into two systems. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The piano part has a complex rhythm with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The voice part has a melody with some triplets and rests. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

ff p

cresc. f p

69. Allegro agitato cantabile.

DANCLA.

A

f p dolce.

cresc.

f con fuoco

f mf

risoluto. f

[illegible]

72. *Risolut.*

The musical score for exercise 72, titled "Risolut.", is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff contains measures 1 through 8, and the second staff contains measures 9 through 16. The music features various fingerings, slurs, and accents, including a triplet in measure 15.

Siebente Lage.

Seventh Position.

73.

The musical notation for exercise 73 is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise consists of a sequence of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The notes are: G4 (2), A4 (4), B4 (2), C5 (1), D5 (2), E5 (1), F5 (2), G5 (3), A5 (4), B5 (3), C6 (2), B5 (1), A5 (2), G5 (1), F5 (2), E5 (1), D5 (4), C5 (3), B4 (2), A4 (1), G4 (4), F4 (3), E4 (2), D4 (1), C4 (4), B3 (3), A3 (2), G3 (1), F3 (4), E3 (3), D3 (2), C3 (1), B2 (4), A2 (3), G2 (2), F2 (1), E2 (4), D2 (3), C2 (2), B1 (1), A1 (4), G1 (3), F1 (2), E1 (1), D1 (4), C1 (3), B0 (2), A0 (1), G0 (4), F0 (3), E0 (2), D0 (1), C0 (4), B-1 (3), A-1 (2), G-1 (1), F-1 (4), E-1 (3), D-1 (2), C-1 (1), B-2 (4), A-2 (3), G-2 (2), F-2 (1), E-2 (4), D-2 (3), C-2 (2), B-3 (1), A-3 (4), G-3 (3), F-3 (2), E-3 (1), D-3 (4), C-3 (3), B-4 (2), A-4 (1), G-4 (4), F-4 (3), E-4 (2), D-4 (1), C-4 (4), B-5 (3), A-5 (2), G-5 (1), F-5 (4), E-5 (3), D-5 (2), C-5 (1), B-6 (4), A-6 (3), G-6 (2), F-6 (1), E-6 (4), D-6 (3), C-6 (2), B-7 (1), A-7 (4), G-7 (3), F-7 (2), E-7 (1), D-7 (4), C-7 (3), B-8 (2), A-8 (1), G-8 (4), F-8 (3), E-8 (2), D-8 (1), C-8 (4), B-9 (3), A-9 (2), G-9 (1), F-9 (4), E-9 (3), D-9 (2), C-9 (1), B-10 (4), A-10 (3), G-10 (2), F-10 (1), E-10 (4), D-10 (3), C-10 (2), B-11 (1), A-11 (4), G-11 (3), F-11 (2), E-11 (1), D-11 (4), C-11 (3), B-12 (2), A-12 (1), G-12 (4), F-12 (3), E-12 (2), D-12 (1), C-12 (4), B-13 (3), A-13 (2), G-13 (1), F-13 (4), E-13 (3), D-13 (2), C-13 (1), B-14 (4), A-14 (3), G-14 (2), F-14 (1), E-14 (4), D-14 (3), C-14 (2), B-15 (1), A-15 (4), G-15 (3), F-15 (2), E-15 (1), D-15 (4), C-15 (3), B-16 (2), A-16 (1), G-16 (4), F-16 (3), E-16 (2), D-16 (1), C-16 (4), B-17 (3), A-17 (2), G-17 (1), F-17 (4), E-17 (3), D-17 (2), C-17 (1), B-18 (4), A-18 (3), G-18 (2), F-18 (1), E-18 (4), D-18 (3), C-18 (2), B-19 (1), A-19 (4), G-19 (3), F-19 (2), E-19 (1), D-19 (4), C-19 (3), B-20 (2), A-20 (1), G-20 (4), F-20 (3), E-20 (2), D-20 (1), C-20 (4), B-21 (3), A-21 (2), G-21 (1), F-21 (4), E-21 (3), D-21 (2), C-21 (1), B-22 (4), A-22 (3), G-22 (2), F-22 (1), E-22 (4), D-22 (3), C-22 (2), B-23 (1), A-23 (4), G-23 (3), F-23 (2), E-23 (1), D-23 (4), C-23 (3), B-24 (2), A-24 (1), G-24 (4), F-24 (3), E-24 (2), D-24 (1), C-24 (4), B-25 (3), A-25 (2), G-25 (1), F-25 (4), E-25 (3), D-25 (2), C-25 (1), B-26 (4), A-26 (3), G-26 (2), F-26 (1), E-26 (4), D-26 (3), C-26 (2), B-27 (1), A-27 (4), G-27 (3), F-27 (2), E-27 (1), D-27 (4), C-27 (3), B-28 (2), A-28 (1), G-28 (4), F-28 (3), E-28 (2), D-28 (1), C-28 (4), B-29 (3), A-29 (2), G-29 (1), F-29 (4), E-29 (3), D-29 (2), C-29 (1), B-30 (4), A-30 (3), G-30 (2), F-30 (1), E-30 (4), D-30 (3), C-30 (2), B-31 (1), A-31 (4), G-31 (3), F-31 (2), E-31 (1), D-31 (4), C-31 (3), B-32 (2), A-32 (1), G-32 (4), F-32 (3), E-32 (2), D-32 (1), C-32 (4), B-33 (3), A-33 (2), G-33 (1), F-33 (4), E-33 (3), D-33 (2), C-33 (1), B-34 (4), A-34 (3), G-34 (2), F-34 (1), E-34 (4), D-34 (3), C-34 (2), B-35 (1), A-35 (4), G-35 (3), F-35 (2), E-35 (1), D-35 (4), C-35 (3), B-36 (2), A-36 (1), G-36 (4), F-36 (3), E-36 (2), D-36 (1), C-36 (4), B-37 (3), A-37 (2), G-37 (1), F-37 (4), E-37 (3), D-37 (2), C-37 (1), B-38 (4), A-38 (3), G-38 (2), F-38 (1), E-38 (4), D-38 (3), C-38 (2), B-39 (1), A-39 (4), G-39 (3), F-39 (2), E-39 (1), D-39 (4), C-39 (3), B-40 (2), A-40 (1), G-40 (4), F-40 (3), E-40 (2), D-40 (1), C-40 (4), B-41 (3), A-41 (2), G-41 (1), F-41 (4), E-41 (3), D-41 (2), C-41 (1), B-42 (4), A-42 (3), G-42 (2), F-42 (1), E-42 (4), D-42 (3), C-42 (2), B-43 (1), A-43 (4), G-43 (3), F-43 (2), E-43 (1), D-43 (4), C-43 (3), B-44 (2), A-44 (1), G-44 (4), F-44 (3), E-44 (2), D-44 (1), C-44 (4), B-45 (3), A-45 (2), G-45 (1), F-45 (4), E-45 (3), D-45 (2), C-45 (1), B-46 (4), A-46 (3), G-46 (2), F-46 (1), E-46 (4), D-46 (3), C-46 (2), B-47 (1), A-47 (4), G-47 (3), F-47 (2), E-47 (1), D-47 (4), C-47 (3), B-48 (2), A-48 (1), G-48 (4), F-48 (3), E-48 (2), D-48 (1), C-48 (4), B-49 (3), A-49 (2), G-49 (1), F-49 (4), E-49 (3), D-49 (2), C-49 (1), B-50 (4), A-50 (3), G-50 (2), F-50 (1), E-50 (4), D-50 (3), C-50 (2), B-51 (1), A-51 (4), G-51 (3), F-51 (2), E-51 (1), D-51 (4), C-51 (3), B-52 (2), A-52 (1), G-52 (4), F-52 (3), E-52 (2), D-52 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74. *Moderato.*

(In der Lage bleiben.)
(Stay in the position.)

5^{te} Lage
(5th pos.)

3^{te} Lage
(3rd pos.)

1^{te} Lage
(1st pos.)

75. *Allegretto.*

3/4

The musical score for exercise 75, 'Allegretto', is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements: eighth and sixteenth notes, beamed sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. There are several slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final cadence. The exercise is presented on two staves, with the first staff containing measures 1 through 8 and the second staff containing measures 9 through 16.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single five-line staff with a treble clef. It contains 14 measures of music. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, many of which are beamed together. There are several slurs and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

76.

E A D

77. Moderato.

A E A

78.

A D G

79. Andante.

D G E f D

80.

A

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933.	PERGOLESI, G. B. Trio No. 1, G, for two violins and violoncello, arr. with piano acc. by Hugo Riemann. (Franko).....	1 50
4.	PORPORA, N. Op. 2, Trio, D (Concerto No. IV), for two violins and violoncello, arr. with piano acc. by Hugo Riemann. (Franko).....	1 50
938.	STAMITZ, J. Op. 1, No. 5. Trio No. 5, Eb, for two violins and violoncello, arr. with piano acc. by Hugo Riemann. (Franko).....	1 50