

Foreword

The writing lessons in this book are designed to develop the violin student's knowledge of the letter names and fingerings of all natural notes which can be played in the first position.

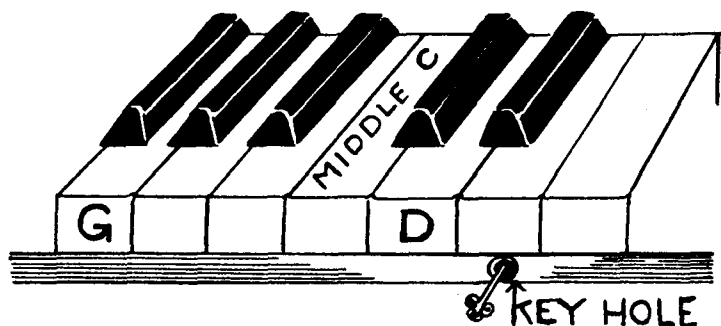
With the aid of proven "write to remember" technics the student will be able to master these fundamentals with a minimum amount of assistance. This will enable the instructor to concentrate more fully on other aspects of violin playing.

The objectives of this book do not include the teaching of note values, time signatures, measures or bar lines. However, all of these symbols have been presented in the lessons as they are used in a normal playing situation. As the student learns to play, there will be no conflict between the music he has encountered in his writing exercises and that which he actually performs.

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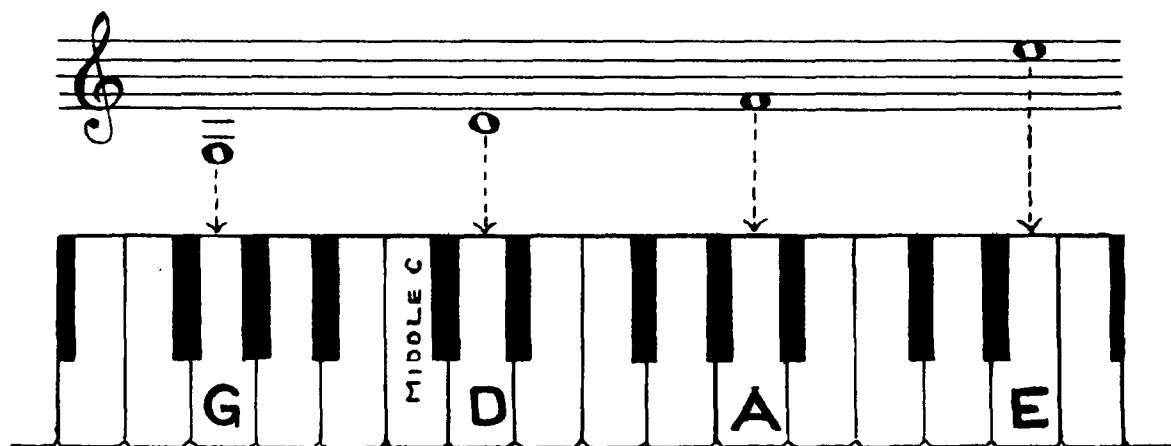
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TUNING THE VIOLIN



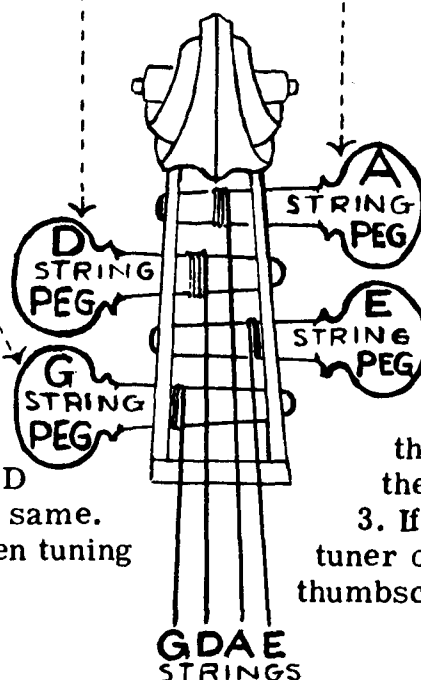
D is the first white key to the left of the piano KEY HOLE. The other open strings are found by counting up five white keys or down five white keys. Always count the note you start from as "number one".

If you play piano you may find your notes from "MIDDLE C."



TUNING the G and D STRINGS.

1. Grasp the violin by the neck with your right hand, strings towards you.
2. Sound the D on the piano or pitch pipe. Compare the violin D by plucking the string with the left thumb. Turn the D peg until the two D's sound the same.
3. Use the same procedure when tuning the G string.



TUNING the A and E STRINGS.

1. Grasp the violin by the neck with your left hand, strings towards you.
2. Sound A on the piano or pitch pipe. Pluck the violin A with the right thumb. Turn the A peg until the two A's sound the same.
3. If the E string is equipped with a tuner on the tailpiece, tune it with the thumbscrew.

4. Turn the pegs away from you to raise the pitch.
5. When turning pegs push them into the scroll.
6. The A string is usually tuned first. E, D and G may be tuned in the same manner.