

SCALES FOR STRINGS

by SAMUEL APPLEBAUM

To be used
as supplementary studies to any string class method
or
as material to develop a string ensemble.

FOREWORD

The Belwin SCALES FOR STRINGS is to be used as supplementary material for any of the string class methods or as interesting training material for the development of a string orchestra.

Authorities agree that scales are indispensable for the development of intonation and a sound left-hand technic. In this Scale book, the scales and arpeggios are presented in various rhythms and bowings.

In Book II, the basic solid bowings (*détaché* and *martelé*) are used in all parts of the bow, as well as the wrist and finger bowing, the *spiccato* and *staccato* bowings.

In each key there are melodies and rounds to be played in unison and with the class as a string ensemble. The melodies that represent each key are chosen because of their technical value and because they help to develop a sense of tonality in that particular key.

Book II includes the major keys of C, G, D, A, F, B \flat and E \flat with their relative minors. The Violin and Viola are in the first and third positions. The Cello includes the first five positions. The Bass includes the first seven positions.

VIOLIN and VIOLA —

In this book the scales are fingered according to the rhythmic patterns. When either the fourth finger or the open string is used, it is done to keep a rhythmic group on the same string. In this way, the pupil receives additional advantage in the development of the left hand. This does not apply, however, to the pieces where an easier fingering is frequently used for the purpose of clarity.

THE SIGNS USED IN THIS BOOK

▢ means down-bow. ▽ means up-bow.

A note with a dot above or below means that the *martelé*, *spiccato*, or *staccato* bowing is to be used.

A.M. means to play above the middle of the bow. U 1/2 and U 1/3 mean the upper half and upper third of the bow.

B.M. means to play below the middle of the bow. L 1/2 and L 1/3 mean the lower half and lower third of the bow.

W.B. means whole bow (this term is approximate).

// means the bow is to be lifted. A comma (,) means to leave a slight pause, with the bow remaining on the string — usually at the end of a phrase.

p means soft. *mp* means moderately soft. *pp* means very soft.

f means loud. *mf* means moderately loud. *ff* means very loud.

cresc. or < means gradually louder.

dim. or > means gradually softer.

rit. means gradually slower.

simile means that you are to continue in the same style of bowing.

The small notes in the Violin and Viola parts are to be stopped by the fingers but not played. The finger is to be placed on two strings, for a smooth string change.

^ This sign indicates that there is a half-step between the two notes.

The letter p after a number indicates that there is a piano part for that melody.

The letter t above a note means to test the note with the open string.

THE KEY OF C MAJOR

(Read aloud)

Here is a C major scale. We call it a scale in C because it starts on C. Why is it a major scale? It is a major scale because there is a half step between the 3rd and 4th notes and the 7th and 8th notes. There are whole notes between the other notes.

The C Major Scale

(Memorize)

Use the D tach  bowing -

Practice in 3 ways:   W.B. - Whole bow   U 1/2 - Upper bow   L 1/2 - Lower half

Violin

Viola

Cello

Bass 1st P. 2nd P. 1st P.

VIOLIN, VIOLA and CELLO -

Here we have the C major scale starting on C an octave higher. The letter "t" above a note means to test the note with the open string. Leave the finger on the string while testing.

Use the Martel  bowing - Practice in 3 ways:   W.B.   U 1/2   L 1/2