

Erich Doflein

SPIELBUCH  
FÜR  
VIOLONCELLO

Leichte Duette und Soli aus dem 18. Jahrhundert  
Easy Duets and Solos from the 18th century

Heft 1, Volume 1:  
1-4. Lage 1st Position  
ED 6641

Heft 2, Volume 2:  
1-4. Lage 1st to 4th Position  
ED 6704

PREVIEW  
Low Resolution



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## V O R W O R T

Der Herausgeber will mit dieser Sammlung, die vergessene Musik zum ersten Mal wieder neu veröffentlicht, eine stets empfundene Lücke in der Unterrichtsliteratur schließen. Die Sammlung will keine „Celloschule“ sein, kann aber jeden Lehrgang ergänzen oder zum Lehrgang ergänzt werden. Sie ist keine „Methode“, hat aber Methode: Die Stücke sind progressiv nach Griffarten der 1. Lage geordnet. Die Anordnung innerhalb des 1. Heftes in fünf Teilen entspricht den verschiedenen Stellungen des Halbtons auf dem Griffbrett. Das unten abgedruckte Schema zeigt sie mit ihren Fingersätzen. Die beiden Streckgriffe werden erst in den zwei letzten Teilen vorgestellt und verwendet (von No. 35 ab). Jeder Teil beginnt mit leichten Stücken in einer Griffart oder mit einer Verbindung eines bekannter Griffen. Innerhalb jedes Teils werden die Stücke schwieriger, schwieriger als die ersten Stücke des folgenden Teils. So ist Gelegenheit gegeben, sich in den einzelnen Halbtonstellungen gründlich einzuspielen.

Technische Übungen können durch diese Stücke nicht ersetzt werden. Es muß jedoch erreicht werden, daß die Aufgaben für Griff und Strich wie von selbst erledigt werden, weil sie sich aus Melodie und Rhythmus musikalisch ergeben. Wie schwierig die entsprechenden Griffstellungen in einem einzelnen Stück ergibt sich dann eine Abwendung der Griffhand erfordert — aber erst in den beiden letzten Stücken kommen alle vier Griffarten in der 1. Lage vor. Alle Stücke dieser Sammlung stammen aus verschiedenen Celloschulen, aus den zahlreichen französischen Duosammlungen des 18. Jahrhunderts, die in das Spiel auf zwei Violoncello bedacht wurde. Andere Sammlungen waren für das Spiel auf beliebige Instrumenten gedacht und wurden von Fall zu Fall transponiert, wie auch in diesem Heft. Nur für Cello allein wurden Lehrwerken für andere Instrumente entnommen und transponiert. Die italienischen Stücke sind einer Handschrift aus der Zeit um 1710 entnommen. Eine Übersetzung wurde gelegentlich ergänzt, Dynamik hinzugefügt. Durch die vielfältigen Rhythmen werden die Bogenführungen sofort gewisse Anforderungen gestellt. Dies erfordert der Leser keine besondere Voraussetzung. Der Spieler muß also vor allem bogentechnisch vorbereitet sein, bevor er mit den ersten Stücken der Sammlung beginnen kann.

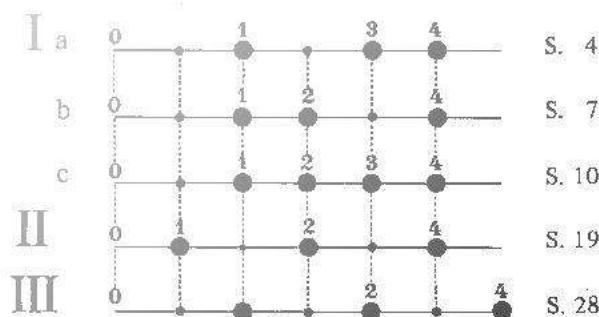
Das II. Heft beginnt zunächst mit einem Bereich der schon erreidten Grundlagen an die Gewandtheit der Bogenführung und an die mobile Beweglichkeit, die größere Anforderungen stellen.

Vor allem das II. Heft entstammt der gleichen Zeit, in der auch die 2., 3. und 4. Lage verwendet werden sollten, zur Erweiterung des Tonraums und als Anregungen für das cantabile Spiel und für gut klingende Fingerbewegungen.

Der Herausgeber dankt Frau Dr. Margarete Doflein für wertvolle Hilfe dem Departement de la Musique in der Bibliothèque Nationale, dem British Museum, London und der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek in Wien.

Erich Doflein

Schema:



The editor sees in this collection, which brings some forgotten music to light again for the first time, a means of filling in a gap of long standing in the teaching literature. Although it is not intended to be a "cello school", the collection can be used either to supplement a teaching course or to form a course of instruction itself. It is methodical, without being a "method": the pieces are arranged in progressive order according to 1st position fingering patterns. The subdivision of the first volume into five sections corresponds with the different positions of the semitone on the fingerboard. This, together with appropriate fingerings, is illustrated in the plan set out below. The two stretch positions are not introduced and used until the two final sections (from No. 33 onwards). Each section begins with easy pieces using one fingering pattern or with the combination of fingerings already known. The pieces become more and more difficult within each section — more difficult than the first pieces in the following section. The student is thus afforded an opportunity of acquiring a thorough grounding in the separate semitone positions.

These pieces are not meant to take the place of technical exercises. Rather is it the intention that they will be reached in which the fingering and bowing exercises fall "under the musical skin". This will automatically because they are the musical outcome of melodic and harmonic considerations. If difficulties arise, however, they can certainly be practised separately. The study of the various positions of different semitone positions in one piece involves changes in playing technique. This requires greater application and concentration on the part of the student. Nevertheless, the various position fingering patterns are not used until the final two pieces.

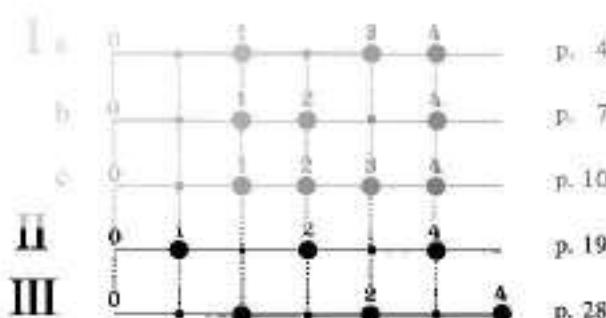
All the pieces in this collection have their origin in forgotten manuscripts. Most of them come from various 18th century French duo collections which were intended for performance on the cello and violoncello. Other collections were intended for performance on any suitable instrument. In some cases the players' own choosing, and, as in this volume, were transposed if the original instrumentation did not suit the cello. The pieces have been taken from teaching works for other instruments and transposed for the cello. Some of the pieces may have been taken from an early 18th century manuscript (c. 1710). All the pieces have been selected or deduced from the character of the pieces. Because of the great variety of pieces, no general remarks can be made on bowing technique right from the outset. This is accounted for by the fact that the pieces were composed at different times. The player therefore must have a secure bowing technique and make his own individual attempt at the first pieces in this collection.

Volume II includes in the first section pieces which concentrate mainly on the player in those areas in which a basic technique has not yet attained, wrist control and hand flexibility. But, above all, it includes pieces of the second section in which the 3rd and 4th positions have also to be used. The main objective is to develop musicality and to encourage cantabile playing and well-sounding fingerings.

The editor is indebted to his players, particularly to the Würzburg cello teacher, Margarete Kindermann, who has given him many stimulus and who was ready at times to give her critical opinion of the pieces. He would like to thank the members of the editorial committee that were consulted together.

The author would like to express his thanks to the Département de la Musique in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, the British Museum, London and the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna.

## Plan:



Erich Doflein

# Spielbuch für Violoncello

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## 1 „Guten Tag“ (Deciso)

## 2 Lied

## 3 Faszmusik

## 4 Etüde

Robert Crome aus "The compleat Tutor for the Violoncello"  
(ca. 1765)

A single staff of musical notation for cello, starting with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

A continuation of the musical notation from the previous staff, showing a series of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs.

## 5 Nacheinander

A single staff of musical notation for cello, starting with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs.

A continuation of the musical notation from the previous staff, showing a series of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs.

## 6 Spiel auf dem Bass

A single staff of musical notation for cello, starting with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs.

A continuation of the musical notation from the previous staff, showing a series of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. A dynamic instruction 'IIda volta piano' is written in the lower right corner of the staff.

## 7 Air

Musical score page 7, Air, Treble clef, 3/4 time, key signature 3 sharps. The music consists of two staves of six measures each. Measure 1: D, E, F#; G, A, B. Measure 2: C, D, E; G, A, B. Measure 3: D, E, F#; G, A, B. Measure 4: C, D, E; G, A, B. Measure 5: D, E, F#; G, A, B. Measure 6: C, D, E; G, A, B.

## 8 Begrüßung

Musical score page 8, Begrüßung, Bass clef, 3/4 time, key signature 3 sharps. The music consists of two staves of six measures each. Measure 1: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 2: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 3: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 4: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 5: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 6: B, A, G; F, E, D.

## 9 Meno allegro (Grazioso)

Musical score page 9, Meno allegro (Grazioso), Bass clef, 3/4 time, key signature 3 sharps. The music consists of two staves of six measures each. Measure 1: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 2: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 3: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 4: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 5: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 6: B, A, G; F, E, D.

Musical score continuation, Bass clef, 3/4 time, key signature 3 sharps. The music consists of two staves of six measures each. Measure 1: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 2: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 3: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 4: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 5: B, A, G; F, E, D. Measure 6: B, A, G; F, E, D.

Musical score for Fanfare, featuring two staves in G major. The top staff consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

10 Fanfare

Musical score for Tanzlied, featuring two staves in G major. The top staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Musical score for Tanzlied, featuring two staves in G major. The top staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

I<sub>b</sub>

11 Tanzlied

Musical score for Tanzlied, featuring two staves in G major. The top staff starts with a dynamic *mf* and shows a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Musical score for Tanzlied, featuring two staves in G major. The top staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Musical score for Tanzlied, featuring two staves in G major. The top staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

## 12 Gavotte

Musical score for Gavotte, page 12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '2') and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes. The bottom staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes.

## 13 Fanfare

Musical score for Fanfare, page 13. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '3') and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes. The middle staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes. The bottom staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes.



Musical score for Fanfare, page 13, ending. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes. The bottom staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. It features a bassoon part with eighth-note patterns and a piano part with sustained notes.