

To Twelve Lessons on the Viola da Gamba by Nathalie Dolmetsch

THIRD LESSON

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-3 above the notes. The second and third staves continue the melody, also featuring fingerings and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

_____ indicates a "hold".

Anon. early 16th century.
Arranged by Arnold Dolmetsch.

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Marin Marais.

D.C. 1^{er} Menuet

EIGHTH LESSON

Divisions on a Ground for Treble and Bass Viols.

Christopher Simpson.

The musical score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass, in common time (C). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into five systems, each representing a different division on a ground. The first system begins with a treble staff marked 'I' and 'f' (forte) and a bass staff marked 'p' (piano). The second system features a treble staff with a trill (v) and a bass staff marked 'f'. The third system has a treble staff marked 'II' and 'p' and a bass staff marked 'p'. The fourth system has a treble staff marked 'I' and 'f' and a bass staff marked 'f'. The fifth system has a treble staff marked 'I' and 'f' and a bass staff marked 'f'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings.

II
p

II
p

f
rall.

NINTH LESSON

Iere Suite

De Caix d'Hervelois. 1735.
Arranged by Arnold Dolmetsch.

Notes on the Suite by De Caix d'Hervelois

The Prelude, Deux Menuets, Sarabande and Muzette form part of a gay and graceful suite by De Caix d'Hervelois, published in 1736.

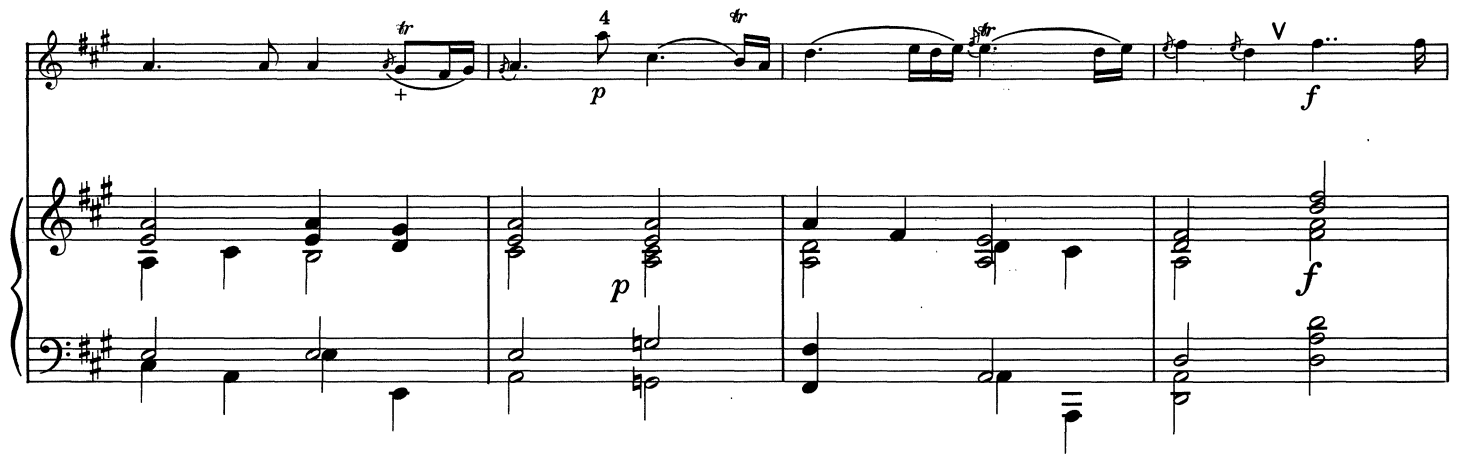
The signs used to denote the various ornaments differ from those employed by Marais and other composers. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion I have written in appoggiaturas and slurs, and used the conventional signs

for trills and mordents. There occurs in the Prelude, a short passage in the high register which would prove difficult for the inexperienced player. This has been put down an octave, also a high passage in the Muzette entirely beyond the frets, has been omitted in order to bring these delightful pieces within the technical ability of the pupil.

Prelude

Lentement ♩ = 69

f



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a treble trill (tr) on a quarter note, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note. A dynamic marking *p* is placed below the staff. The melody continues with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. A dynamic marking *p* is placed below the staff. The melody continues with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff. The melody continues with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. A dynamic marking *f* is placed below the staff. The melody continues with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. A dynamic marking *rall.* is placed above the staff. The piano accompaniment consists of a series of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.