



**Junior
Appalachian
Musicians®
Alexander**

Old Time Fiddle



Hiddenite Arts & Heritage Center

Instructor Veda Bafford

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History of the Violin

The string family includes the violin, viola, violincello, and the double bass. The violin dates back to the 16th century. The early ancestors of the violin were the Arabian rehar and rebec, popular during the 14th- 16th centuries. During the 1500's, there were two types of viols: the viola de gamba, played on the knee, and the viola de braccio, played on the shoulder.

Gasparo da Salo, an Italian instrument maker, developed the present day violin during the 16th century. Da Salo and Nicolo Amati are credited with establishing the design of today's violin, which has survived with only a few minor changes. Antonio Stradivari, and the Guaneri and Guadagnini families were famous instrument makers from the 17th and 18th centuries, and their violins are still in use today.

Nearly every composer has written music for the violin, including Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven and Peter Illyich Tchaikovsky. Famous violin performers include Midori, Isaac Stern, Stephane Grapelli, Itzak Perlman and Jascha Heifetz.

The violin also became the instrument of the common people during the 1500's. It became a companion instrument to bagpipes in Scotland and Ireland. In Scandinavia the instrument was played as it is known now, as well as other styles such as the Hardanger fiddle, which is known for the rosewood drawings and inlay on the body, as well as sympathetic strings. Also in Scandinavia is the Nyckelharpa, which is similar to a fiddle, but has keys to press; it is bowed. In Romania and other middle European areas the fiddle emerged as the instrument of gypsies, and spread across most of the world.

Seagoing ships always had a fiddler on board, who usually carried his fiddle in a sack on his back. Several of the seagoing fiddlers wrote down their songs, which have been preserved until present times.

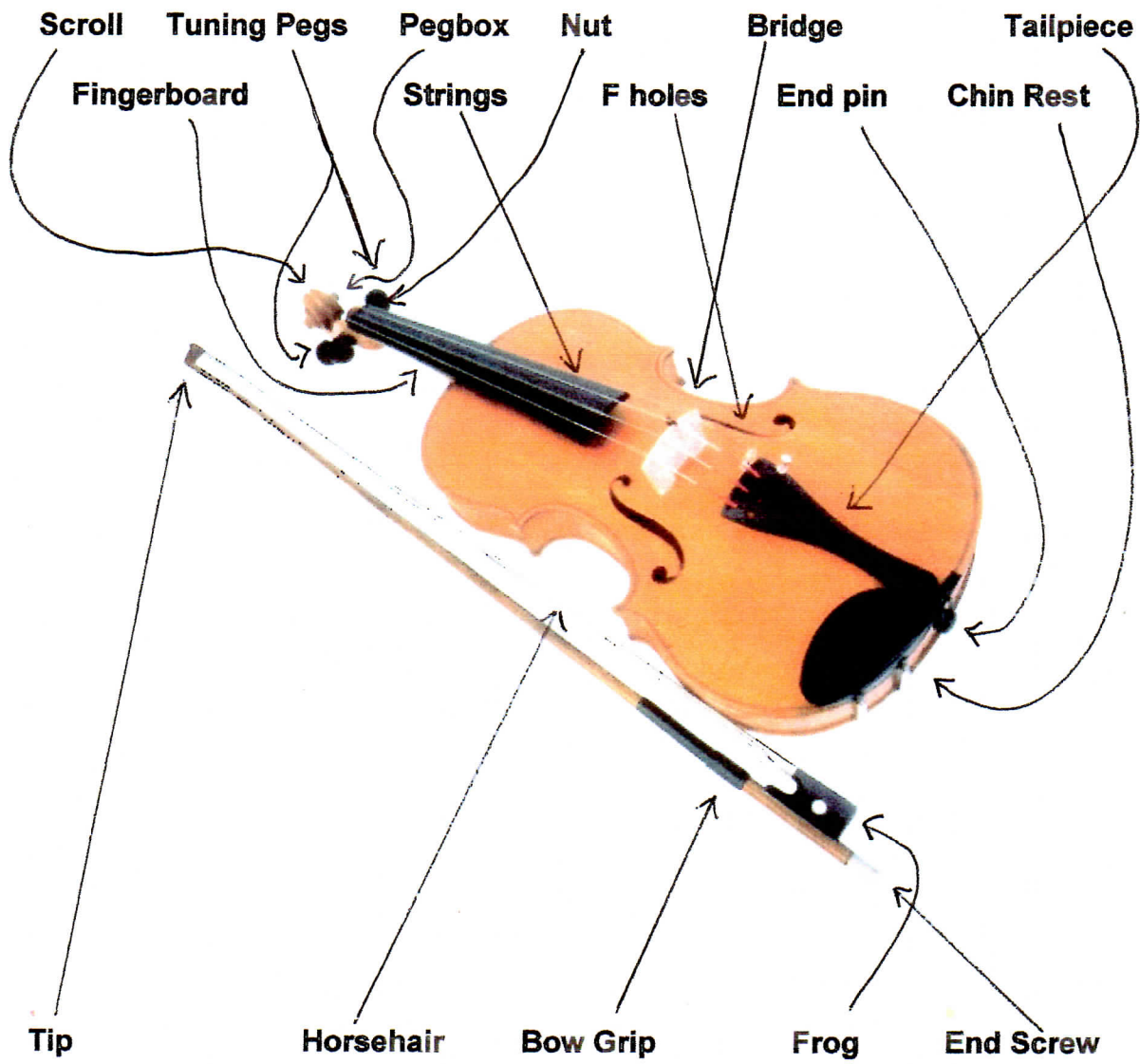
When bagpipes were banned in Scotland in the later 1700's, musicians took the traditional pipe tunes and transferred them to the fiddle so they wouldn't be lost over the years. Many of these tunes traveled to the New World, and were preserved in the fiddling of Cape Breton and Appalachian fiddlers.

Fiddles also traveled in covered wagons out west, and the tunes survived all over the country, changing and adapting as different cultures met with the many immigrants.

Fiddlers provided much of the dance music of the 1800's. As different music fads came and went, the popularity of fiddle music has grown and died down over the years. From the 1970's on there has been huge interest in reviving many of the traditional songs and instruments, with a result of many new fiddlers learning, and the craft of making the toes tap, the legs jiggle and the soul sing is once more alive and well.

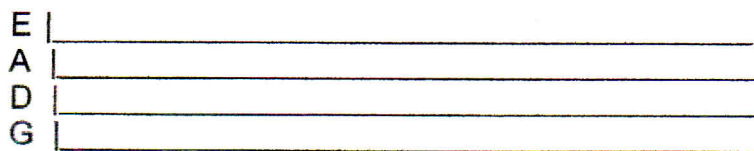
Famous fiddlers are Bryon Berline, Chubby Wise, Alasdair Fraser, Mark O'Connor, Allison Krause, Brad Leftwich, Tommy Jarrell, Tim O'Brien, Kenny Baker, Natalie MacMaster, Buddy MacMaster, Jerry Holland, Kevin Burke, Liz Carroll, Tommy Peoples.

PARTS OF A VIOLIN (FIDDLE) & BOW

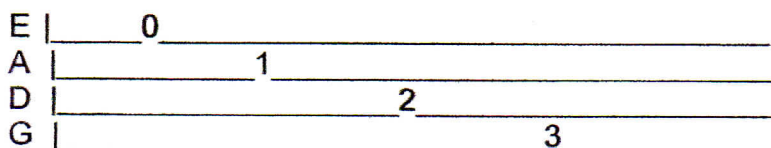


HOW TO READ TABULATURE (TAB) VIOLIN/FIDDLE

Each line on the tab equals a string on the instrument.



The number written on the line equals the finger to press down the string.



SYMBOL KEY:

$\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ = time signature

| = one measure

— = hold for one count (beat) (1/4 note)

— = hold for 1/2 count (beat) (1/8 note)

√ = play notes fast (1/8 notes)

√ = play notes very fast (1/16 notes)

:|| = repeat from beginning

|| = end of section

↑ = pick down

↓ = pick up

⌋ = tie (play note once and hold for total # of beats for all notes tied together)

↙ = slide into note by starting 1/4" to 1/2" below (towards the nut or to left) of desired note

L = low finger pitch

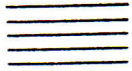
H = high finger pitch

∩ = down bow

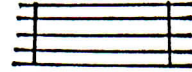
∪ = up bow

HOW TO READ MUSIC BASICS

ff:



Measure or Bar



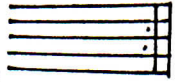
Treble clef:



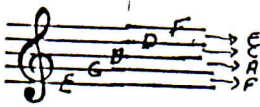
Bass clef:



Repeat dots:
(Go to beginning
and repeat)



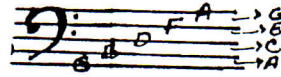
Treble clef notes:



Lines: Every Good
Boy Does Fine
(Bottom to Top)

Spaces: FACE

Bass clef notes:



Lines: Good Boys
Do Fine Always

Spaces: ACEG

Time Signatures:

4 = 4 beats (counts) / measure
4 = Quarter note (1/4) gets 1 beat

2 = 2 beats / measure
4 = Quarter note (1/4) gets 1 beat

3 = 3 beats / measure
4 = Quarter note (1/4) gets 1 beat

(—) = (top number
tells no. of
beats)
= (bottom number
tells which note
gets one beat)

Notes:

Quarter note:

Half Note:

Whole note:

Eighth note:

Sixteenth note:

Thirty second note:

Rests:

Quarter rest:

Half rest:

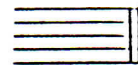
Whole rest:

Eighth note:

Sixteenth note:

Thirty second note:

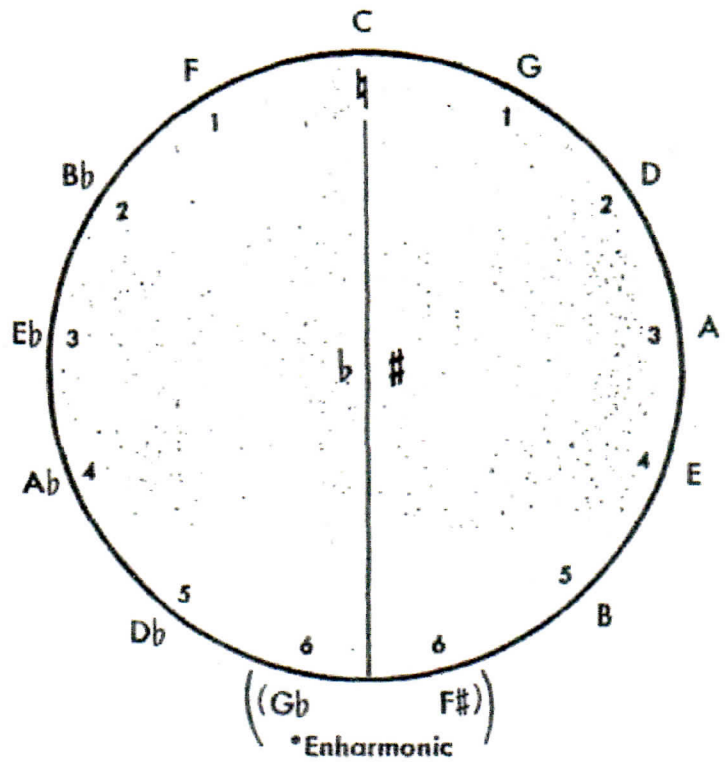
End of Song:



Major Key Signatures

C		No sharps or flats
G		One sharp F#
D		Two sharps F#-C#
A		Three sharps F#-C#-G#
E		Four sharps F#-C#-G#-D#
B		Five sharps F#-C#-G#-D#-A#
F#		Six sharps F#-C#-G#-D#-A#-E#
F		One flat Bb
Bb		Two flats Bb-Eb
Eb		Three flats Bb-Eb-Ab
Ab		Four flats Bb-Eb-Ab-Db
Db		Five flats Bb-Eb-Ab-Db-Gb
Gb		Six flats Bb-Eb-Ab-Db-Gb-Cb

The Cycle of Keys



Going around the circle clockwise will take us through the **Dominant** keys.

Going around the circle counter-clockwise will take us through the **Sub Dominant** keys.

*Enharmonic: Written differently as to notation but sounding the same.

The Major and Relative Minor Keys

	C	Am		
F	Dm	F#	D#m	
Bb	Gm	B	G#m	
Eb	Cm	E	C#m	
Ab	Fm	A	F#m	
Db	Bbm	D	Bm	
Gb	Ebm	G	Em	

Bowing Exercises

E

Musical notation for Exercise E. The staff shows a sequence of notes: E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4, E4. Above the notes are bowing marks: M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V. The bottom staff shows a sequence of rests: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, half, half, full, full.

A

Musical notation for Exercise A. The staff shows a sequence of notes: A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4, A4. Above the notes are bowing marks: M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V. The bottom staff shows a sequence of rests: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, half, half, full, full.

D

Musical notation for Exercise D. The staff shows a sequence of notes: D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4, D4. Above the notes are bowing marks: M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V. The bottom staff shows a sequence of rests: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, half, half, full, full.

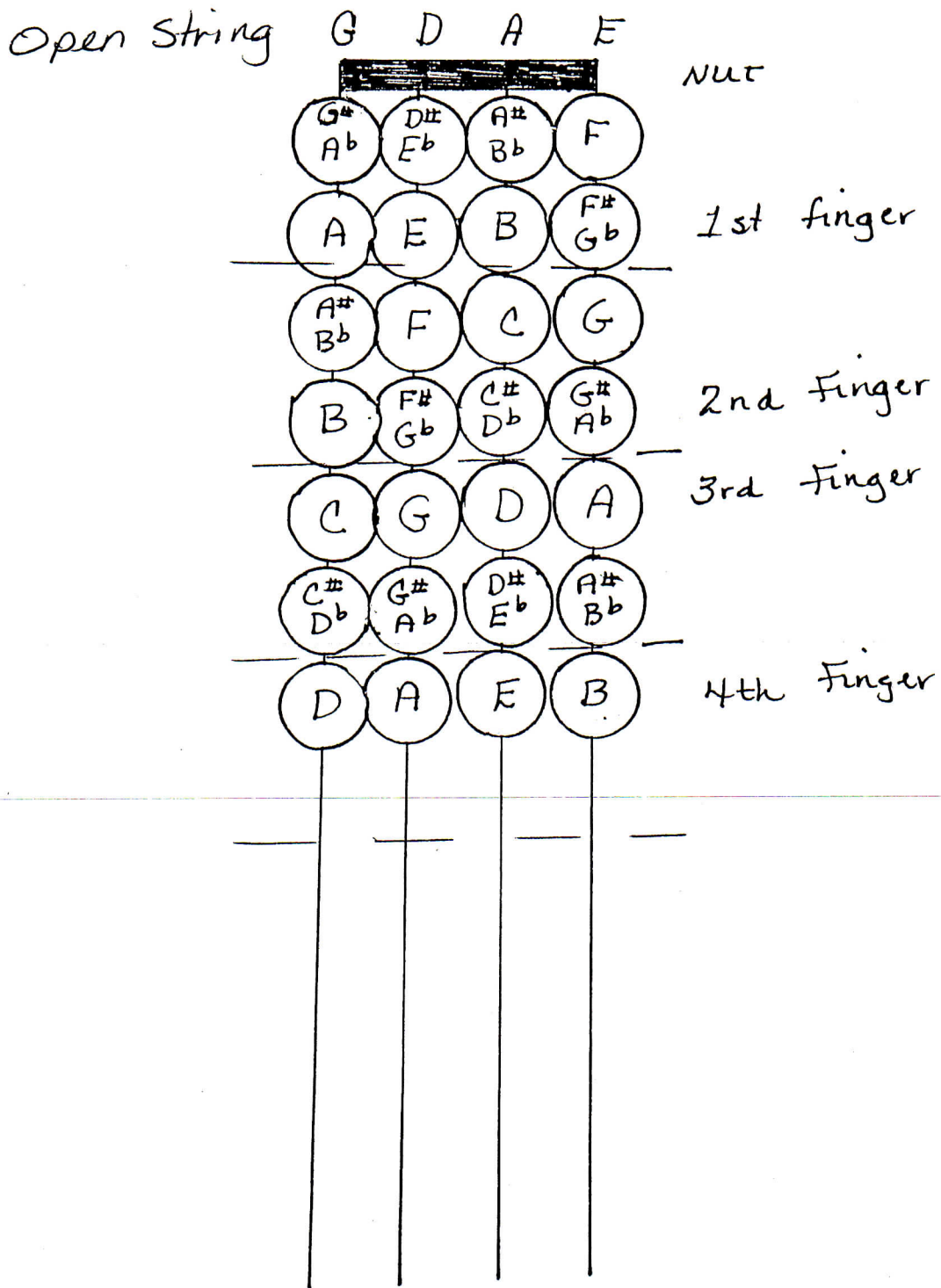
G

Musical notation for Exercise G. The staff shows a sequence of notes: G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4. Above the notes are bowing marks: M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V. The bottom staff shows a sequence of rests: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, half, half, full, full.

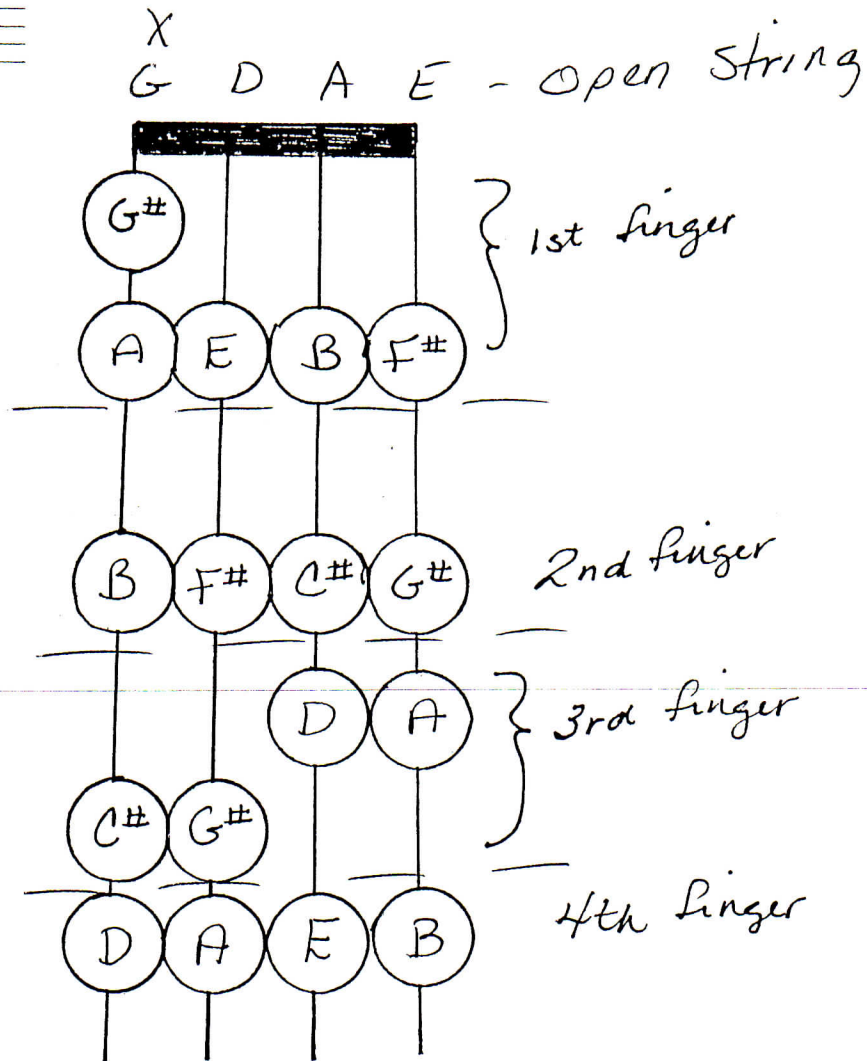
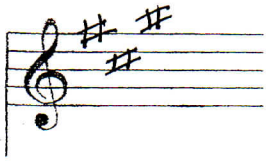
M V M V M V M V M V M V M V M V

Musical notation for Exercise M. The staff shows a sequence of notes: M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4, M4. Above the notes are bowing marks: M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V, M, V. The bottom staff shows a sequence of rests: quarter, quarter, quarter, quarter, half, half, full, full.

NOTES on the Violin (Fiddle)



NOTES IN Key of A (Relative Minor Key $F\#m$)



A B C# D E F# G# A B C# D E F# G# A

1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3

Bile Em Cabbage Down Mtn Version

Arr. by Veda Bafford - Alexander Jam 2016

Fiddle

First system of musical notation for the fiddle part. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in quarter notes. Below the staff are four strings of a guitar: E, A, D, and G. Chords are indicated by letters A and E. Fingerings are shown as numbers 1-3 on the strings. The first measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The second measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The third measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The fourth measure has a chord of E with fingerings 1-1.

Second system of musical notation. The melody continues with quarter notes. Chords are indicated by letters A, D, A, E, and A. Fingerings are shown as numbers 1-3 and 0. The first measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The second measure has a chord of D with fingerings 3-3-3-3. The third measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-1-1. The fourth measure has a chord of E with fingerings 0-0.

Third system of musical notation. The melody continues with quarter notes. Chords are indicated by letters A, D, A, and E. Fingerings are shown as numbers 1-3. The first measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The second measure has a chord of D with fingerings 3-3-3-3. The third measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The fourth measure has a chord of E with fingerings 1-1-1-1.

Fourth system of musical notation. The melody continues with quarter notes. Chords are indicated by letters A, D, A, E, and A. Fingerings are shown as numbers 1-3 and 0. The first measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-2-2. The second measure has a chord of D with fingerings 3-3-3-3. The third measure has a chord of A with fingerings 2-2-1-1. The fourth measure has a chord of E with fingerings 0-0-0-0.

Old Time Reel

Cripple Creek

Fiddle

Arr. by Veda Bafford - Alexander Jam 2016

The first system of musical notation for 'Cripple Creek' is written for fiddle. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with chord names: A, D, A, E, and A. The fretboard diagram shows fingerings for the E, A, D, and G strings. The E string has frets 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, and a bar line. The A string has frets 2, 2, 1, 0, and a bar line. The D string has frets 1 and 2. The G string has no frets indicated.

The second system of musical notation for 'Cripple Creek' continues the melody from the first system. It also features a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are labeled with chord names: A, E, and A. The fretboard diagram shows fingerings for the E, A, D, and G strings. The E string has frets 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, and a bar line. The A string has frets 1, 1, and a bar line. The D string has frets 1 and 2. The G string has no frets indicated.

Song

Shortnin' Bread EZ Key of A

Arr. by Veda Bafford - Alexander Jam 2016

The first system of musical notation is for an acoustic guitar. It features a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with quarter notes. The guitar part is shown on a six-string staff with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) and chord names (A, E, A) above the strings. The strings are labeled E, A, D, G from top to bottom. The first three measures each contain a sequence of fret numbers: 3-1-0-1, 3-1-0-1, and 3-1-0-1. The fourth measure contains the fret numbers 2-1-0. The chord 'A' is indicated above the first measure, and 'E' and 'A' are indicated above the fourth measure.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It has the same key signature and time signature as the first system. The melody and guitar part are similar to the first system. The guitar part starts with a double bar line. The fret numbers for the first three measures are 1-0-1, 1-0-1, and 1-0-1. The fourth measure contains the fret numbers 2-1-0. The chord 'A' is indicated above the first measure, and 'E' and 'A' are indicated above the fourth measure. The system ends with a double bar line.

Song

Shortnin' Bread Key of A
Arr. by Veda Bafford - Alexander Jam 2016

Fiddle

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes. Below the staff, the guitar accompaniment is shown with a six-string guitar (6va) and a standard EADG tuning. The first measure is an A chord, followed by a sequence of eighth notes: 3 3 1 1 0 0 1 1. The second measure contains the notes 3 1 0 1. The third measure contains the notes 3 3 1 1 0 0 1. The fourth measure contains the notes 2 1 0. The guitar part includes a 'V' symbol under the first four notes of the first measure and the first three notes of the third measure, indicating a specific playing technique.

The second system of musical notation is identical to the first system, featuring the same melody and guitar accompaniment. It includes the same treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 4/4 time signature, and the same guitar part with a six-string guitar (6va) and standard EADG tuning. The first measure is an A chord, followed by the eighth-note sequence 1 1 0 0 1 1. The second measure contains the notes 1 0 1. The third measure contains the notes 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1. The fourth measure contains the notes 2 1 0. The guitar part includes 'V' symbols under the first four notes of the first measure and the first three notes of the third measure.

Song

Bile Em Cabbage Down Mtn Version w Shuffle bowing

Fiddle

Arr. by Veda Bafford - Alexander Jam 2016

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes. The bottom staff shows the fretboard for the E, A, D, and G strings. Chords A and E are indicated above the staff. The fretting sequence is: 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 1, 1-1-1, 1-1.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff shows the fretboard. Chords A, D, A, E, and A are indicated. The fretting sequence is: 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 3, 3-3-3, 3-3, 2, 2-2-1, 1-1, 0, 0-0-0, 0-0.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff shows the fretboard. Chords A, D, A, and E are indicated. The fretting sequence is: 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 3, 3-3-3, 3-3, 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 1, 1-1-1, 1-1.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff shows the fretboard. Chords A, D, A, E, and A are indicated. The fretting sequence is: 2, 2-2-2, 2-2, 3, 3-3-3, 3-3, 2, 2-2-1, 1-1, 0, 0-0-0, 0-0.

Old Time Reel