The History of the Titanic.

Sagas of Rescue.
1. "Introduction."

2. "Definition of the word Violine."

3. "Origin."
   a. Early and modern.

4. "Some early stringed instruments."
   a. Strings and impromptu.

5. "The present-day Violine."
   a. Construction
   b. Origin of the bow.
   c. Physical position and motion of the instrument.

6. "Conclusion."
The word violin is the old French diminutive of viol and equivalent to violino. The modern form is from the Greek κιθάρα meaning a stringed instrument.

Before the invention of the violin in Europe in the fifteenth century, no such instrument was known. The guitar, mandolin, and zither were used more or less in the manner in which modern instruments are used. These names are not assigned to any particular form of instrument. The rendering of the Greek κιθάρα to violin does not represent the real instrument as originally made in Greece, nor does it divide into modern names. The violin name of that instrument was not given until modern times when invented of a stringed instrument such as each end, one of which a single string was strung through. A monochord violin was strung through. The modern violin has a different kind of string, and the modern form is used in all modern instruments. The violin is strung with four strings, and the other strings are sustained in all modern instruments.
The report was introduced into the Boardroom and was ended by its Chairman, Mr. Smith, who expressed his satisfaction with the presentation and thanked the witnesses. He noted that the committee had received many submissions, and extensive discussions were held, with various viewpoints being discussed. As a result, the committee made several recommendations, which they believed would address the issues raised.

The report concluded with an overall recommendation that the current situation required careful consideration and that further steps should be taken to ensure the continued well-being of the community.
work instrument and to eliminate it from the form. This change was a step in musical progress. The diminished number of strings further reduced the size of the orchestra, thus allowing for a lighter and more flexible sound. It was another indication of the musical development of the time.

By the beginning of the 19th century, however, there was a move towards a more classical style. Composers like Gluck, Händel, and Haydn were influential in this style. The diminished strings were used to create a more expressive and emotional quality. The use of the viola and the cello became more prominent in the orchestra. The increase in the size of the orchestra and the use of new instruments, such as the clarinet and the oboe, contributed to the development of the 19th-century orchestra. The focus was on creating a more versatile and dynamic ensemble.
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